

工程电磁场

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2.1 基本方程与场的特性

积分方程

微分方程

全电流定律:

$$\oint_{l} \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{S} \left(\mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\oint_{l} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -\int_{S} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{B}}{\partial t}$$

电磁感应定律:

$$\oint_{l} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -\int_{s}^{l} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} d\mathbf{S}$$

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{B}}{\partial t}$$

磁通连续性:

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{B} = 0$$

高斯定理:

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{V} \rho dV$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{D} = \rho$$

静态:与时间无关

电场:与磁场无关



2.1.1 静电场基本方程

由前可知,在静止条件下电场和磁场之间没有相互耦合的关系,可以分别对电场和磁场进行分析和讨论。由于此时电场或磁场的源量与场量都不随时间变化,故统称为静态电磁场,下面我们先看静电场。

积分方程

微分方程

电磁感应定律:

$$\oint_{I} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0$$
 (2-2a) 无旋

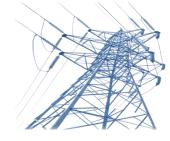
高斯定理:

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{V} \rho dV \quad (2-1b)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{D} = \rho$$
 (2-2b) 有散

本构关系:

$$D = \varepsilon E$$



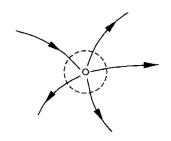
2.1.2 真空中的高斯定理

自由空间:理想的真空状态(无任何介质) $D = \varepsilon_0 E$

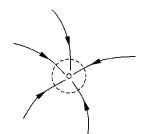
由(2-1b)可得,
$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{\int_{V} \rho dV}{\varepsilon_{0}} = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = \rho / \varepsilon_0$$

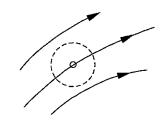
散度与场源:



$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} > 0, \quad \rho > 0$$



$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} > 0$$
, $\rho > 0$ $\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} < 0$, $\rho < 0$ $\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = 0$, $\rho = 0$



$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = 0, \quad \rho = 0$$



2.1.2 真空中的高斯定理

例2-1 已知真空中半径为a的球形区域内分布有呈球对称形态的电荷,

在空间中产生的电场:

$$\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{r}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_0} \boldsymbol{e}_r & (0 \le r \le a) \\ \frac{a^2}{2\varepsilon_0 r^2} \boldsymbol{e}_r & (r > a) \end{cases}$$

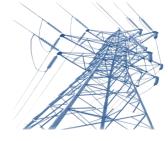
试求空间电荷分布。

解:由真空中的高斯定理, $\rho = \varepsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{r})$

$$\rho = \varepsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{r})$$

在球坐标系下:
$$\nabla \cdot A = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (A_{\theta} \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial A_{\phi}}{\partial \phi}$$

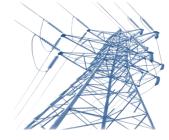
$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{r}) = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_0} \right) = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{1}{2\varepsilon_0} 2r \implies \rho = \varepsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{r}) = \frac{1}{r} \quad (0 \le r \le a)$$



2.1.2 真空中的高斯定理

同理,可求
$$\rho = \varepsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{r}) = 0$$
 $(r > a)$

$$\rho = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r} & (0 \le r \le a) \\ 0 & (r > a) \end{cases}$$



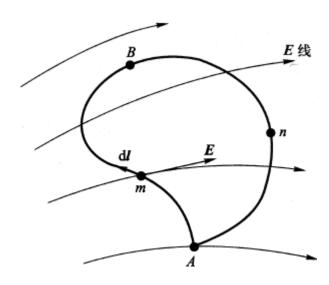
2.1.3 静电场的无旋性

$$\oint_{AmBnA} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0$$



$$\int_{AmB} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} + \int_{BnA} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0$$

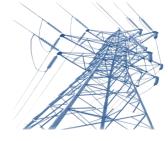
$$\exists P \int_{AmB} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -\int_{BnA} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{AnB} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$





$$W = \int_{AmB} \mathbf{E} q \cdot d\mathbf{l} = q \int_{AmB} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = q \int_{AnB} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$



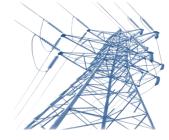


- 2.2 自由空间中的电场
- 2.2.1 电场强度E和电位 φ

赫姆霍兹定理:
$$F(r) = -\nabla \varphi(r) + \nabla \times A(r)$$

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\nabla' \cdot \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} dV'$$

$$A(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\nabla' \times F(r')}{|r - r'|} dV'$$



- 2.2 自由空间中的电场
- 2.2.1 电场强度E和电位φ

赫姆霍兹定理:
$$E(r) = -\nabla \varphi(r) + \nabla \times A(r)$$
 (2-3)

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\nabla' \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} dV'$$
 (2-4)

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\nabla' \times \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} dV' \qquad (2-5)$$

由真空中高斯定理和无旋性: $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho / \varepsilon_0 \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0$

标量电位:
$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} dV'$$
 (2-6)

$$\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{r}) = -\nabla \varphi(\boldsymbol{r}) \tag{2-7}$$



2.2.1 电场强度E和电位 φ

找到可用于描述静电场的标量位函数 2-7式的意义: $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1,2,2,\ldots\\ \text{便于求解电场: } \rho \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow E \end{array}\right.$

问题: $E \rightarrow \varphi$?

思考: 要确定空间中任一点的电位, 需要前提条件?

- (1) 零电位参考点?
- (2) 电位差 (待求点与参考点之间)

设电场E中有一个点电荷,由P点到Q点,电场力作功为

$$W = \int_{P}^{Q} \mathbf{E} q \cdot d\mathbf{l} = q \int_{P}^{Q} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = q \int_{P}^{Q} (-\nabla \varphi \cdot \mathbf{e}_{l}) dl = -q \int_{P}^{Q} (\mathbf{G} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{l}) dl$$
$$= -q \int_{P}^{Q} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial l} dl = q (\varphi_{P} - \varphi_{Q})$$



2.2.1 电场强度E和电位 φ

电位差:
$$U_{PQ} = \frac{W}{q} = \varphi_P - \varphi_Q = \int_P^Q \boldsymbol{E} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l}$$

电位参考点: 计算及工程中,常常取无穷远处(或大地)作为电位参考点,则

$$\varphi_P - \varphi_Q = \varphi_P - \varphi_\infty = \varphi_P = \int_P^\infty \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$
 (2-8)

总结:

- (1) 电位(差) 如何求?
- (2) **E**的线积分与路径无关。



2.2.2 场的分布: 基于E的分析

电荷的四种分布形态: 点(q)、线 (τ) 、面 (σ) 、体 (ρ)

点电荷:

显然,自由空间中点电荷产生的场具有球对称性,在距离q所在点距离为r处作球面S,利用高斯定理

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{\int_{V} \rho dV}{\varepsilon_{0}} = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

分析: (1) 电场强度方向沿径向: $E=E_re_r$

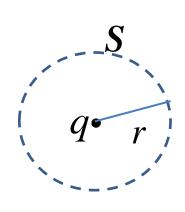
(2) 球面上任意点处的电场强度大小 $E_{\rm r}$ 相等。

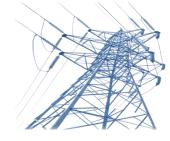


$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint_{S} E_{r} \mathbf{e}_{r} \cdot dS \mathbf{e}_{r} = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$



$$\oint_{S} E_{r} dS = E_{r} \oint_{S} dS = q / \varepsilon_{0}$$





2.2.2 场的分布: 基于E的分析



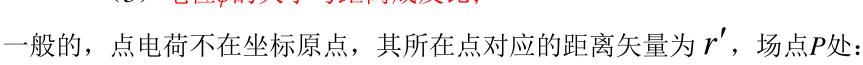
$$E_r 4\pi r^2 = q / \varepsilon_0$$

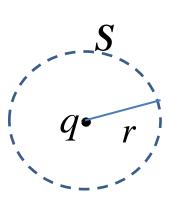
思考:空间中任意一点的电位?

$$\varphi_{P} = \int_{P}^{\infty} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{r}^{\infty} \left(E_{r} \mathbf{e}_{r} \right) \cdot \left(dr \mathbf{e}_{r} \right)$$

$$= \int_{r}^{\infty} \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0} r} \qquad (2-10)$$

- **规律**: (1) **E**的大小与源点和场点距离的平方成反比;
 - (2) **E**的方向:由源点指向场点;
 - (3) 电位 φ 的大小与距离成反比;







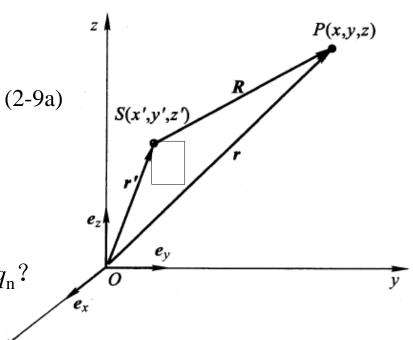
2.2.2 场的分布: 基于E的分析

$$E(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} e_R = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^2} \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}$$
 (2-10a)

思考: 如果空间中有多个点电荷 q_1 、 q_2 、... q_n ?

叠加定理:



$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{q_k}{R_k} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{q_k}{|\mathbf{r}_k - \mathbf{r}_k'|}$$



P(x,y,z)

S(x',y',z')

2.2.2 场的分布: 基于E的分析

电荷连续分布:

分析:将源区分为无数个体积元,每个体积元中 所含电荷量为,

$$dq = \rho(\mathbf{r}')dV'$$
 动 可视为一点电荷



$$d\mathbf{E} = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} \mathbf{e}_R = \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} dV' \mathbf{e}_R$$

对于整个源区,在P点处场强的贡献,

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^2} e_R dV' = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^2} \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} dV'$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dV'$$





2.2.3 场的分布: 基于 φ 的分析

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dV'$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{R^2} \mathbf{e}_R dV'$$

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{S'} \frac{\sigma(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dS'$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{S'} \frac{\sigma(\mathbf{r}')}{R^2} \mathbf{e}_R dS'$$

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{l'} \frac{\tau(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dl'$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{l'} \frac{\tau(\mathbf{r}')}{R^2} \mathbf{e}_R dl'$$

自由空间中电场求解: 总结:

- (1) 从表征电场的物理量来看,可求E或者 φ ;



例2-3 真空中长为l的线段上分布有密度为 τ 的电荷,求其中垂面上任一

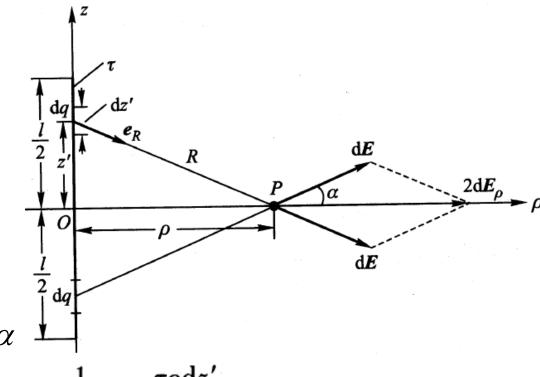
点P处的E。

解:

a. 根据场的圆柱对称性建立 柱坐标系,

b. 思路: 先取线元, 求线元 所对应的元电荷在P点处的 场,再积分求解。

$$dE_{\rho} = dE\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\tau dz'}{R^2} \cos \alpha$$



$$=\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{\tau\rho\mathrm{d}z'}{(\rho^2+z'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$



从而,
$$E_{P}(\rho,0,0) = \int_{-\frac{l}{2}}^{\frac{l}{2}} dE_{\rho} = 2 \cdot \frac{\tau}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{0}^{\frac{l}{2}} \frac{\rho dz'}{(\rho^{2} + z'^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

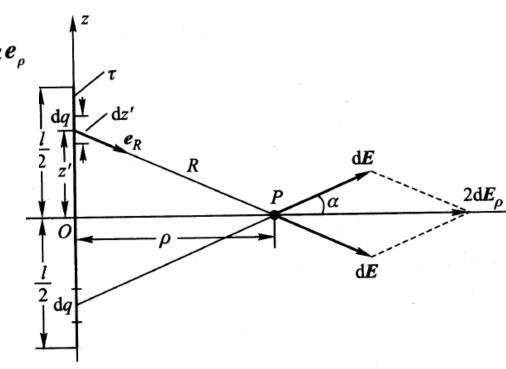
利用变量代换 $z'=\rho \tan \alpha$, $dz'=\rho \sec^2 \alpha d\alpha$, 代入上式, 最终解得

$$E_{P}(\rho, 0, 0) = 2 \cdot \frac{\tau}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\rho} \int_{0}^{\alpha_{0}} \cos \alpha d\alpha e_{\rho}$$

$$= \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}\rho} \sin \alpha_{0} e_{\rho}$$

式中,
$$\alpha_0 = \arctan\left(\frac{l}{2\rho}\right)$$

讨论:
$$\begin{cases} l/2 \ll \rho \\ l/2 \gg \rho \end{cases}$$





当
$$l/2 \ll \rho$$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha_0 \to 0$ $\Rightarrow \sin \alpha_0 \sim \alpha_0 \sim \tan \alpha_0 = \frac{l}{2\rho}$ 则有, $E = \frac{\tau l}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\rho^2} e_\rho$ $\Rightarrow l/2 \gg \rho \Rightarrow \alpha_0 \to \pi/2 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha_0 = 1$ 则有, $E = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\rho} e_\rho$ 电轴的电场强度

思考题2-1:

内外径分别为 r_1 和 r_2 的球壳,均匀带电荷量为Q,求空间中的E和 φ

(提示:基于对称性,先采用高斯定理求电场强度,在求电位)

例2-6 试求电偶极子的远区场。 $d \ll r + q$

解:

电偶极子:
$$+q$$
、 $-q$, d

电偶极矩: p = qd

思路:基于叠加定理,先求电位,再 求电场强度。

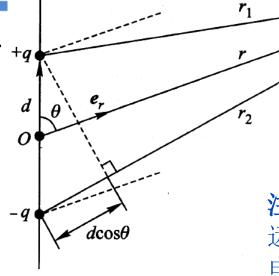
$$\varphi = \varphi_q + \varphi_{-q} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_1} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_1 r_2}$$





代入上式中,
$$\varphi = \frac{qd\cos\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\boldsymbol{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_r}{r^2} \implies \boldsymbol{E} = -\nabla \varphi = \frac{p}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3} (2\cos\theta \boldsymbol{e}_r + \sin\theta \boldsymbol{e}_\theta)$$





注意: 电偶极子 远场形式与前面 电荷的场的形式 有何不同?

2.2.4 电场线与等位面

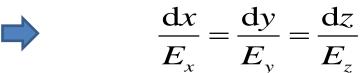
电场线(E线): E线上任一点的切线方向应与该点的电场强度方向一致。

$$E \times dl = 0$$

$$(E_x \mathbf{e}_x + E_y \mathbf{e}_y + E_z \mathbf{e}_z) \times (dx \mathbf{e}_x + dy \mathbf{e}_y + dz \mathbf{e}_z)$$

$$= (E_y dz - E_z dy) \mathbf{e}_x + (E_z dx - E_x dz) \mathbf{e}_y + (E_x dy - E_y dx) \mathbf{e}_z = 0$$

$$dx \quad dy \quad dz$$



满足以上方程的解的集合即为电场线对应的曲线

描绘E线的函数关系式,通常可一般性地记为: $\psi(x,y,z) = C$

场强大小:可以用该点处的电力线疏密程度表征



P(x,y,z)



例: 无限长带电导线(电轴),电荷线为 $\tau=2\pi\epsilon_0$,空间中电场强度如下,求电场线对应的曲线形式。 τ 1

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 \rho} \boldsymbol{e}_{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \boldsymbol{e}_{\rho}$$

解: 在直角坐标系下,

$$\boldsymbol{E} = E_x \boldsymbol{e}_x + E_y \boldsymbol{e}_y$$

$$E_{x} = \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{x} = \frac{1}{\rho} \mathbf{e}_{\rho} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{x} = \frac{1}{\rho} \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} = \frac{x}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$E_{y} = \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{y} = \frac{1}{\rho} \mathbf{e}_{\rho} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{y} = \frac{1}{\rho} \sin \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} = \frac{y}{x^{2} + y^{2}}$$



 $\varphi_1 + d\varphi$

2.2.4 电场线与等位面

等位面(线): $\varphi(x,y,z)=c$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial l} = \mathbf{G} \cdot \mathbf{e}_l = |\mathbf{G}| \cos(\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{e}_l)$$

在等位面上有任一点P,过P点的切平面内 任取切向单位矢量 \mathbf{e}_t , 令 $\mathbf{e}_t = \mathbf{e}_l$,

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial l} = 0 = |\boldsymbol{G}| \cos(\boldsymbol{G}, \boldsymbol{e}_t)$$

由于 $|G| \ge 0$ 且 e_t 任意,故必须满足令 e_t 和 e_l 垂直。

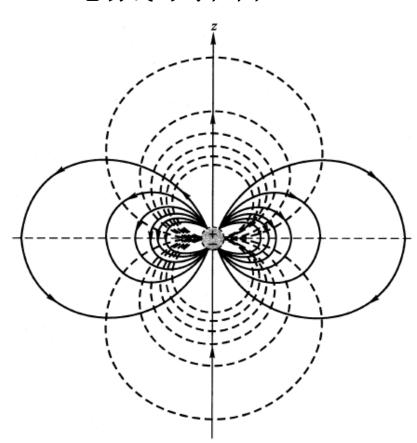


即 $\cos(G, e_t) = 0$ 故**E**线与等位面垂直

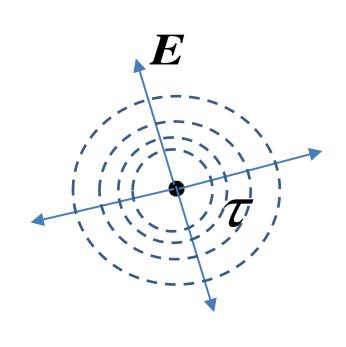
特别注意: $G = \nabla \varphi$ 指向 φ 增加的方向; $E = -\nabla \varphi$ 指向 φ 减小的方向;



2.2.4 电场线与等位面



电偶极子场线剖面图

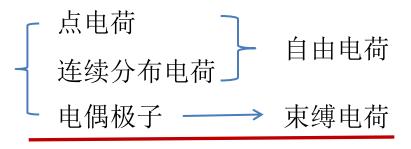


电轴电场线分布图

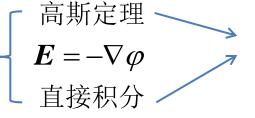


2.3 导体和电介质

回顾 源: 电荷



场: E, φ



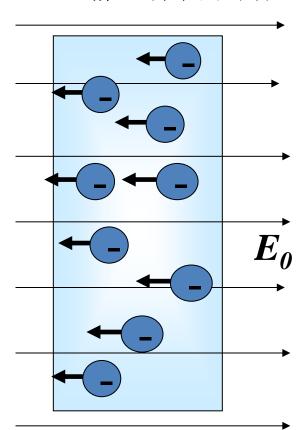
源: 电荷 (自由空间)

实际工程中:

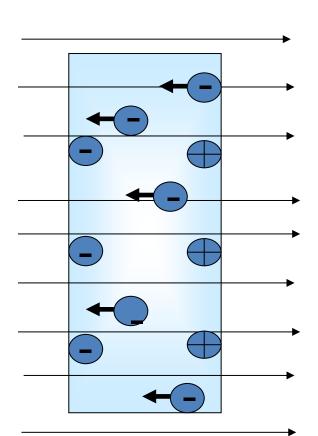
空间有媒质存在,场存在于媒质空间当中,对电场而言,媒质主要包括两类:导体、电介质



2.3.1 静电场中的导体



1. 导体中自由电荷在电场力作用下将发生定向



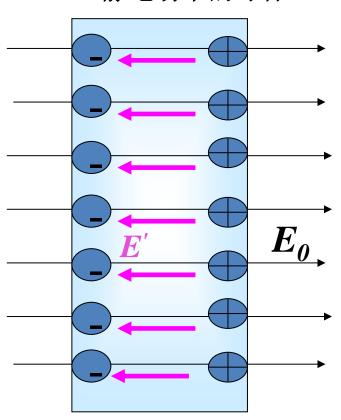
2. 导体两端出现感应电荷, 感应电荷在导体中中产生反方向的 附加场.



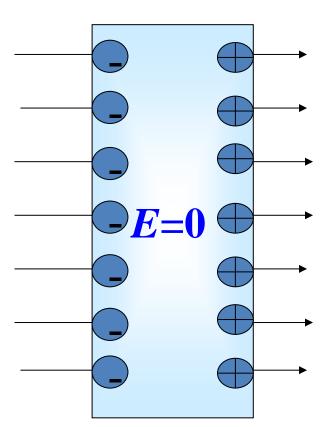
EMF&EMC



2.3.1 静电场中的导体



3. 感应电荷的电场增到与外电场相等时,导体内合场强为零。自由电荷的定向移动停止.



4. 静电平衡状态: 导体中无电荷定向移动的状态, 就叫静电平衡状态.

EMF&EMC



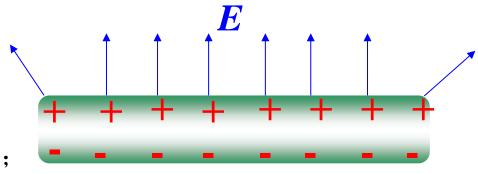
2.3.1 静电场中的导体

由于外电场的存在,受电场力的作用,导体内的电子(自由电荷)将反电场方向产生宏观定向运动,使得导体中的电荷重新分布,当感应电荷产生的附加电场E和原电场 E_0 在导体内叠加为零,即 $E=E_0$ 时,自由电子停止定向移动,这时导体所处的状态叫**静电平衡状态**。

导体静电平衡下的基本特征:

- (1) 导体内部E=0;
- (2) 导体为等位体;
- (3) 导体表面必与外侧的E线垂直;
- (4) 电荷必然以面密度分布的形态,呈现在导体表面,且其分布密度取决于导体表面的曲率(曲率越大,面电荷密度越大);

应用:尖端放电,静电屏蔽等

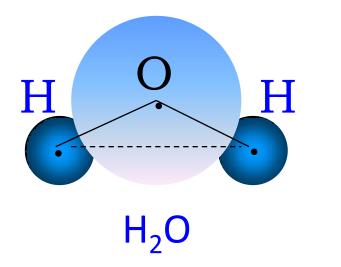


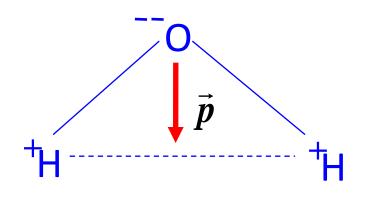


2.3.2 静电场中电介质及其极化

束缚电荷:只能微小移动,不能离开分子的范围,被原子、分子内在力或者分子间作用力束缚。

(1) 有极分子: 正、负电荷中心不重合 (H_2O, N_2O, SO_2) ;



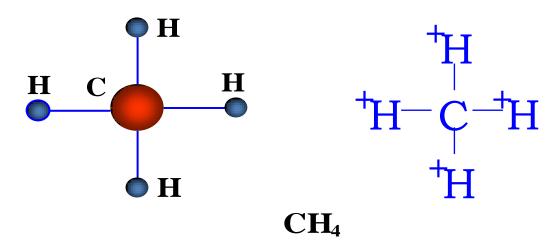


固有电偶极矩~10⁻³⁰ C m



2.3.2 静电场中电介质及其极化

(2) 无极分子: 正、负电荷中心重合(CH_4 、 H_2 、 N_2);



外电场作用下的响应:

- (1) 取向极化: 有极分子电矩转向,等效电偶极矩矢量和不为零;
- (2) 位移极化: 重合的中心发生相对位移,形成的等效电偶极矩矢量和不为零

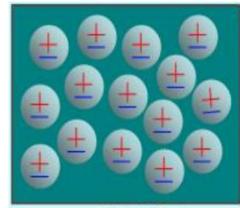


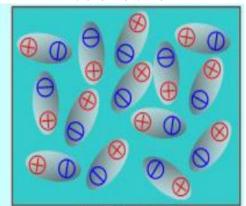
2.3.2 静电场中电介质及其极化

无极分子

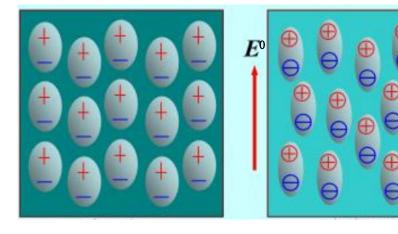
有极分子

外电场施加前:





外电场施加后:





2.3.2 静电场中电介质及其极化

关心问题: 电介质极化后, 所有电偶极子在空间中所产生的场?

- (1) 例2-6中给出了单个电偶极子的远场;
- (2) 如何表征不同电介质的极化程度?

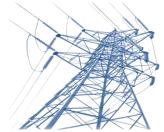
电极化强度
$$P$$
: $P = \lim_{\Delta V \to 0} \frac{\sum p}{\Delta V}$

每单位体积内电偶极矩的矢量和(电偶极矩之和的密度)

含电介质空间电场E:

自由空间(真空)电偶极子产生电场(远场)

自由空间(真空)中外电场(如自由电荷产生)



2.3.2 静电场中电介质及其极化

设已知P,则单个电偶极子远区场

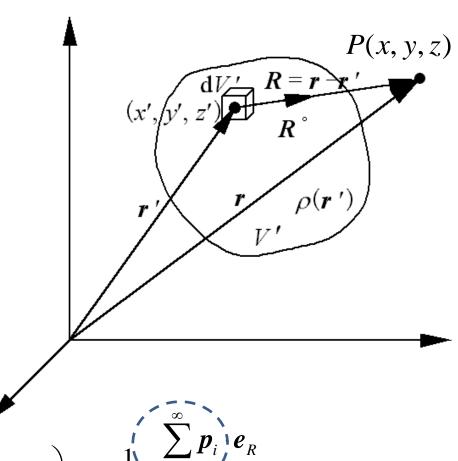
$$\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\boldsymbol{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_r}{r^2}$$



源不在坐标原点:
$$\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\boldsymbol{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_R}{R^2}$$

元体积 dV' 中所有电偶极子在P点处产 生的远场可以叠加,

$$d\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \dots = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{p}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_R}{R^2} + \frac{\boldsymbol{p}_2 \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_R}{R^2} + \dots \right) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\boldsymbol{p}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{e}_R}{R^2}$$





2.3.2 静电场中电介质及其极化

$$d\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\mathbf{P}dV' \cdot \mathbf{e}_R}{R^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \mathbf{P}dV' \cdot \frac{\mathbf{e}_R}{R^2}$$

由第一章作业题可知,
$$\frac{e_R}{R^2} = \nabla' \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) = -\nabla \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)$$

$$d\varphi = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\mathbf{P}dV' \cdot \mathbf{e}_R}{R^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \mathbf{P}dV' \cdot \nabla' \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)$$

又由矢量恒等式:
$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{Y}\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{Y}$$

$$A \cdot \nabla \Psi = \nabla \cdot (\Psi A) - \Psi \nabla \cdot A$$



$$P \cdot \nabla' \frac{1}{R} = \nabla' \cdot \left(P \frac{1}{R} \right) - \frac{1}{R} \nabla' \cdot P$$



2.3.2 静电场中电介质及其极化

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[\int_{V'} \nabla' \cdot \left(\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{r}') \frac{1}{R} \right) dV' - \int_{V'} \frac{\nabla' \cdot \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dV' \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \oint_{S'} \frac{\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{r}') \cdot \mathbf{e}_n dS'}{R} + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{-\nabla' \cdot \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dV'$$

对比:
$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dV'$$
 $\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{S'} \frac{\sigma(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dS'$

基于二者的相似性,作如下定义:

$$\sigma_P = \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{e}_n$$
 极化面电荷 $\rho_P = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{P}$ 极化体电荷



2.3.2 静电场中电介质及其极化

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \oint_{S'} \frac{\sigma_P(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dS' + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho_P(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dV'$$

极化电荷:

$$\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{r}) == \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \oint_{S'} \frac{\sigma_P(\boldsymbol{r}')}{R^2} \boldsymbol{e}_R dS' + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho_P(\boldsymbol{r}')}{R^2} \boldsymbol{e}_R dV'$$

$$\varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dV' + \varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{S'} \frac{\sigma(\mathbf{r}')}{R} dS'$$

自由电荷:

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\boldsymbol{r}')}{R^2} \boldsymbol{e}_R dV' \quad + \quad \boldsymbol{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{S'} \frac{\sigma(\boldsymbol{r}')}{R^2} \boldsymbol{e}_R dS'$$



- 2.4 含电介质的空间电场
- 2.4.1 电介质中的高斯定理

库仑电场:
$$\begin{cases} &\text{自由电荷} & \nabla \cdot \pmb{E} = \rho \, / \, \varepsilon_0 \\ &\text{极化电荷} & \nabla \cdot \pmb{E} = \rho_P \, / \, \varepsilon_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = \rho / \varepsilon_0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = \rho_P / \varepsilon_0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = (\rho + \rho_P)/2$$



$$\rho_p = -\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{P}$$



$$\nabla \cdot (\varepsilon_0 \boldsymbol{E} + \boldsymbol{P}) = \rho$$

$$D = \varepsilon_0 E + P$$

定义: $D = \varepsilon_0 E + P$ 电位移矢量(电通量密度)

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{D} = \rho$$

$$\longleftrightarrow$$



2.4.2 介电常数 & 击穿场强

介电常数: 实验表明,大多数的电介质,P和E成正比,即

代入到
$$D = \varepsilon_0 E + P$$
 $D = \varepsilon_0 E + \chi_e \varepsilon_0 E = \varepsilon_0 (1 + \chi_e) E$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 \left(1 + \chi_e \right) \longrightarrow \qquad D = \varepsilon E$$

介电常数
$$\mathcal{E}_r = \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{E}_0 = (1+\chi_e)$$
 相对介电常数

击穿场强: 当电场足够大时,介质中的束缚电荷可能脱离分子自由移动,此时电介质丧失绝缘性能,成为击穿。某种介质所能承受最大场强,成为该介质的击穿场强。



例2-8一个理想的平行板电容器,由直流电压源充电后又断开电源,然后在 两极板间插入一厚度为d的均匀介质板,其介电常数为 $\varepsilon=\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r(\varepsilon_r>1)$,忽略极 板间的边缘效应,试求:

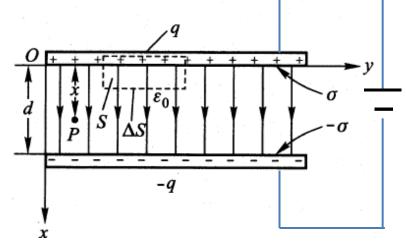
- (1) 插入介质板前后平行板间各点的电场强度 E、电位移矢量 D 和电位 φ , 以及极板上的自由电荷分布;
 - (2) 介质板表面和内部的极化电荷分布。

解: 理想平行板电容器的电场,可视为 具有平行平面场特征的均匀电场,

(1a) 插入介质前,设所求场量分别为:

$$\boldsymbol{D}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 0}, \boldsymbol{E}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 0}, \varphi_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 0}, \sigma_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 0}$$

$$U_0 = \int_{+}^{-} \boldsymbol{E}_0 \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \int_{+}^{-} (E_0 \boldsymbol{e}_x) \cdot (dx \boldsymbol{e}_x) = E_0 d \implies \boldsymbol{E}_0 = \frac{U_0}{d} \boldsymbol{e}_x \implies \boldsymbol{D}_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 U_0}{d} \boldsymbol{e}_x$$



$$\varphi_0 = \int_P^- \mathbf{E}_0 \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_x^d E_0 \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \frac{U_0}{d} (d - \mathbf{r})$$

基于高斯定理,沿极板与介质的交界面,作 一个圆柱形的高斯面,上下底面平行于极板 面积为 Δ S,则有,

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{D}_{0} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = (D_{0}\mathbf{e}_{x}) \cdot (\Delta S\mathbf{e}_{x}) = D_{0}\Delta S = \int_{S'} \sigma_{0} dS = \sigma_{0}\Delta S$$



(1b) 插入介质后,设所求场量分别为: $D_1, E_1, \varphi_1, \sigma_1$

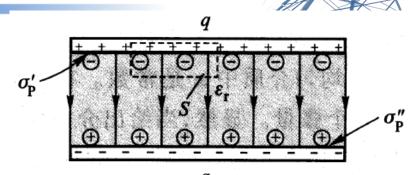
分析: 电源断开后,插入介质,极板上电荷不变,电压改变。

显然, $\sigma_1 = \sigma_0$ 基于高斯定理, $D_1 = \sigma_1 = \sigma_0 = D_0$ 即 $D_1 = D_0$



$$E_1 = D_1/\varepsilon = D_0/\varepsilon = \frac{\varepsilon_0 E_0}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{U_0}{\varepsilon_r d} e_x$$

$$\varphi_1 = \int_P^- \mathbf{E}_1 \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_x^d E_1 \cdot dx = \frac{U_0}{\varepsilon_r d} (d - x)$$

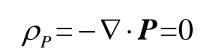


(2) 假设与极板上、下交界面处的极化电荷面密度分别为: $\sigma_{_{\!P}}{}',\sigma_{_{\!P}}{}''$

$$\mathbf{P}_{1} = \chi_{e} \varepsilon_{0} \mathbf{E}_{1} = (\varepsilon_{r} - 1) \varepsilon_{0} \mathbf{E}_{1} = \frac{(\varepsilon_{r} - 1)}{\varepsilon_{r}} \frac{\varepsilon_{0} U_{0}}{d} \mathbf{e}_{x}$$

上表面:
$$\sigma_P' = \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{e}_n' = \frac{\mathcal{E}_r - 1}{\mathcal{E}_r} \sigma_0 \mathbf{e}_x \cdot (-\mathbf{e}_x) = -\frac{\mathcal{E}_r - 1}{\mathcal{E}_r} \sigma_0$$

下表面:
$$\sigma_p'' = \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{e}_n'' = \frac{\mathcal{E}_r - 1}{\mathcal{E}_r} \sigma_0 \mathbf{e}_x \cdot (\mathbf{e}_x) = \frac{\mathcal{E}_r - 1}{\mathcal{E}_r} \sigma_0$$



EMF&EMC



例2-9 单芯同轴电缆如图所示,其长度L>>b,已知其内外半径为a,b,中间

介质的介电常数为 ε , 电缆与电压 U_0 相连, 试求:

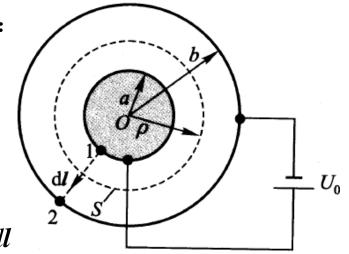
- (1) 介质中的电场强度 E,作出 $E-\rho$ 变化图形
- (2) 介质中 E_{max} 位于哪里? 其值多大?

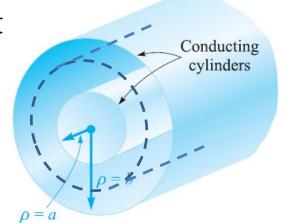
分析: (a) 电场呈轴对称特征;

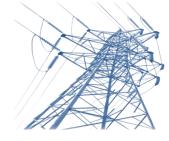
- (b) 可考虑利用高斯定理;
- (c) 已知电位差,可考虑用 $U_0 = \int_{+}^{-} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$

解: (1) 作半径为 ρ ,长为l的圆柱面为高斯面,设内外导体电荷线密度为 $+\tau$ 、 $-\tau$,则

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{S_{c}} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{S_{c}} \left(D\mathbf{e}_{\rho} \cdot dS\mathbf{e}_{\rho} \right)$$
$$= \int_{S_{c}} DdS = D \cdot 2\pi \rho l = \tau l$$







$$D = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\rho} e_{\rho} \implies E = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\epsilon\rho} e_{\rho} \quad (a < \rho < b)$$

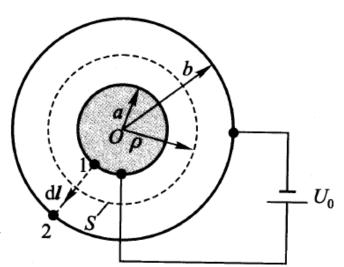
 $+\tau$ 、 $-\tau$ 则是假设的,未知:

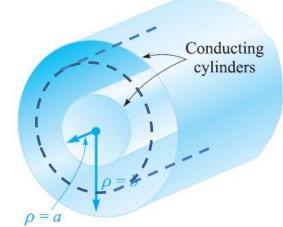
$$U_0 = \int_{+}^{-} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{a}^{b} \left(\frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon\rho} \mathbf{e}_{\rho} \cdot d\rho \mathbf{e}_{\rho} \right) = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon} \ln \frac{b}{a} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon\rho} \mathbf{e}_{\rho} \cdot d\rho \mathbf{e}_{\rho} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = 2\pi \varepsilon U_0 / \ln \frac{b}{a}$$
 代入到电场表达式,可得

$$\Longrightarrow E = \frac{U_0}{\rho \ln \frac{b}{a}} e_{\rho} \quad (a < \rho < b)$$

(2)
$$\boldsymbol{E}_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_0}{a \ln \frac{b}{a}} \boldsymbol{e}_{\rho}$$







总结:

- (1) 平板、球形电容器,同轴电缆适用高斯定理; $\oint_{S} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = q$
- (2) 电位差与电场强度的关系: $U_0 = \int_{+}^{-} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$
- (3) 导体与电介质的交界面: $\sigma=D_n$



2.4.3 不同媒质分界面上的边界条件

生活实例: 光的折射现象在生活中很常见

(1) 两种不同电介质

紧贴分界面,围绕P点作一很小的矩形回路l,则 Δl_1 很小, Δl_2 近似为零。

$$\oint_{l} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int_{a}^{b} \mathbf{E}_{1} \cdot d\mathbf{l} + \int_{c}^{d} \mathbf{E}_{2} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \mathbf{E}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{t} dl + \int_{c}^{d} \mathbf{E}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{t} dl$$

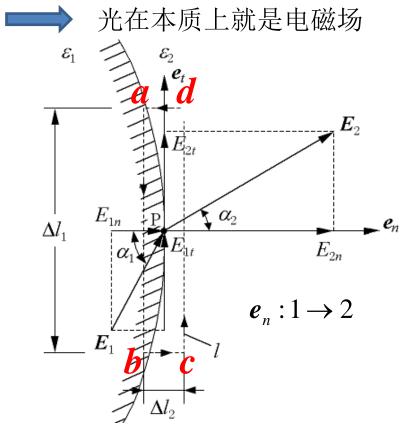
$$= (-E_{1t} \Delta l_{1}) + E_{2t} \Delta l_{1} = 0$$



$$E_{1t} = E_{2t}$$
 $e_n \times (E_2 - E_1) = 0$

电场强度切向连续







2.4.3 不同媒质分界面上的边界条件

(1) 两种不同电介质

紧贴分界面,围绕P点作一很小的扁平闭合圆柱 面S,则 Δh 近似为零,利用高斯定理,

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{S_{T}} \mathbf{D}_{1} \cdot (-\mathbf{e}_{n}) dS + \int_{S_{B}} \mathbf{D}_{2} \cdot (\mathbf{e}_{n}) dS$$
$$= D_{2n} \Delta S - D_{1n} \Delta S = \sigma \Delta S$$



$$D_{2n} - D_{1n} = \sigma$$

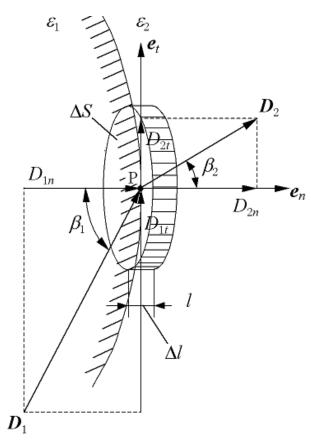
$$D_{2n} - D_{1n} = \sigma$$
 $e_n \cdot (D_2 - D_1) = \sigma$

对于电介质交界面,通常有 $\sigma=0$

$$D_{2n} = D_{1n}$$

$$\boldsymbol{e}_n \cdot (\boldsymbol{D}_2 - \boldsymbol{D}_1) = 0$$

电位移矢量法向连续



 $e_n: 1 \to 2$

2.4.3 不同媒质分界面上的边界条件

折射定理:

$$E_{1t} = E_{2t} \Longrightarrow E_1 \sin \alpha_1 = E_2 \sin \alpha_2$$

 $\frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha_1}{\operatorname{tg}\alpha_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_2}$

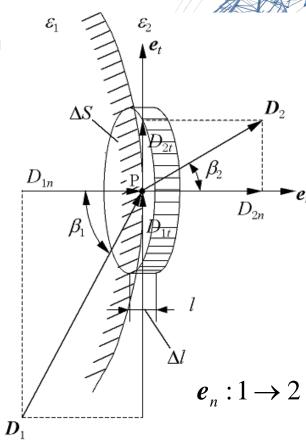
$$D_{2n} = D_{1n} \longrightarrow \varepsilon_1 E_1 \cos \alpha_1 = \varepsilon_2 E_2 \cos \alpha_2$$

(2) 导体和电介质交界面

分析:在静电场中的导体,处于静电平衡,特征为

$$E_1 = D_1 = 0$$
 \Longrightarrow $\begin{cases} D_{1n} = D_{1t} = 0 \\ E_{1n} = E_{1t} = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\boldsymbol{e}_{n} \times \boldsymbol{E}_{2} = \boldsymbol{e}_{n} \times \boldsymbol{E}_{1} = 0$$
 $\boldsymbol{e}_{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{D}_{2} = \boldsymbol{\sigma}$



电场线垂直于导体表面 例2-8



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2.4.3 不同媒质分界面上的边界条件

- (3) 由电位表述的边界条件
- a. 两种不同电介质

$$\begin{cases} E_{1t} = E_{2t} \\ D_{2n} = D_{1n} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi_1 = \varphi_2 \\ \varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} - \varepsilon_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial n} = -\sigma \end{cases}$$

b. 导体和电介质

$$\begin{cases} E_{1t} = E_{2t} = 0 \\ D_{2n} = \sigma \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \varphi_1 = \varphi_2 \equiv C \\ \varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} = -\sigma \end{cases}$$



例2-10 一平行板电容器,板间介质为两种不同绝缘材料,外施电压 U_0 ,求:

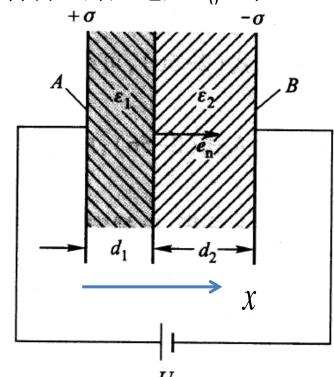
- (1) 两绝缘材料中的电场强度;
- (2) 极板上的电荷面密度。

分析: 介质不均匀,导体、两种不同电介质, 已知电位差

解:设交界面法向为由A指向B,

$$\begin{cases}
\int_{l_1} \mathbf{E}_1 \cdot d\mathbf{l} + \int_{l_2} \mathbf{E}_2 \cdot d\mathbf{l} = U_0 \\
D_{1n} \mid_{S} = D_{2n} \mid_{S}
\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_1 d_1 + E_2 d_2 = U_0 \\ \varepsilon_1 E_1 = \varepsilon_2 E_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow E_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_2 U_0}{\varepsilon_1 d_2 + \varepsilon_2 d_1} e_x \quad E_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 U_0}{\varepsilon_1 d_2 + \varepsilon_2 d_1} e_x$$



$$\boldsymbol{E}_{2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{1} U_{0}}{\varepsilon_{1} d_{2} + \varepsilon_{2} d_{1}} \boldsymbol{e}_{x}^{0}$$



目前所学的静电场的求解方法如下, 总结:

(1) 叠加定理;

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{V} \rho dV$$

(1) 量加足理;
(2) 高斯定理:
$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{V} \rho dV$$
(3) 直接积分;
$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}')}{R^{2}} \mathbf{e}_{R} dV'$$
(4) 电位差与电场强度;
$$U_{PQ} = \int_{P}^{Q} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

(4) 电位差与电场强度;
$$U_{PQ} = \int_{P}^{Q} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$\int_{\mathbf{D}-c\mathbf{F}} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho$$

$$E = -\nabla \varphi$$

微分方程: $\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho \\ \mathbf{D} = \varepsilon \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} = -\nabla \varphi \end{cases}$ 解微分方程是否可以求解?



- 2.5 边值问题
- 2.5.1 数学模型
 - (1) 泛定方程

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \nabla \cdot (\varepsilon \mathbf{E}) = \varepsilon \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{E} \cdot \nabla \varepsilon = \rho$$

若介质均匀: $\nabla \varepsilon = 0$ $\implies \varepsilon \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho \implies \nabla \cdot \nabla \varphi = -\rho / \varepsilon$ 泊松方程

当电荷密度为零时, $\nabla \cdot \nabla \varphi = 0$ 拉普拉斯方程

定义拉普拉斯算子: $\nabla \cdot \nabla = \nabla^2$

 $\nabla^2 \varphi = -\rho / \varepsilon$ 泊松方程 $\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$ 拉普拉斯方程

(2) 定解条件(边界条件)

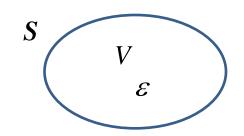


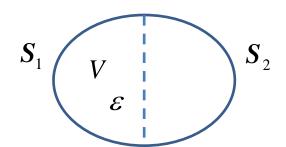
2.5.1 数学模型

(2) 定解条件(边界条件)

即是在定义域边界上给定的边界条件,有以下几种类型,

- a. 给定场域边界上的电位 $\varphi(\mathbf{r})|_{S} = f_{1}(\mathbf{r}_{b})$ 边界点的位矢
- b. 给定场域边界上电位的法向导数 $\left. \frac{\partial \varphi(\mathbf{r})}{\partial n} \right|_{S} = f_{2}(\mathbf{r}_{b})$
- c. 上述两种情况的线性组合 $\left[\varphi(\mathbf{r}) + f_3(\mathbf{r}) \frac{\partial \varphi(\mathbf{r})}{\partial n}\right]_c = f_4(\mathbf{r}_b)$







2.5.2 直接积分法

例2-11(2-9) 单芯同轴电缆如图所示,其长度L>>b,已知其内外半径为a,

b,中间介质的介电常数为 ε ,电缆与电压 U_0 相连,试求;

介质中的电场强度E.

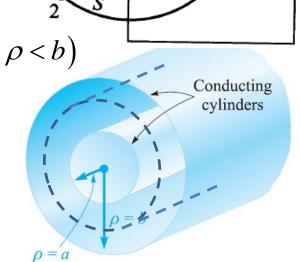
解:该电场对应的边值问题为:
$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \nabla^2 \varphi = 0 \left(a < \rho < b \right) \\ \varphi \big|_{\rho = a} = U_0 \\ \varphi \big|_{\rho = b} = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\varphi|_{\rho=b} = 0$$

$$\nabla^{2} \varphi = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial z^{2}} = 0 \left(a < \rho < b \right)$$

$$\varphi|_{\rho=a} = U_{0}$$

$$\varphi|_{\rho=b} = 0$$



分析: 由于内外导体上的电荷对称分布,因此电场沿径向,等位面 (线)与之垂直,为与导体同轴的圆柱面,故电位 φ 只与 ρ 有关。

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \rho} \right) = 0$$

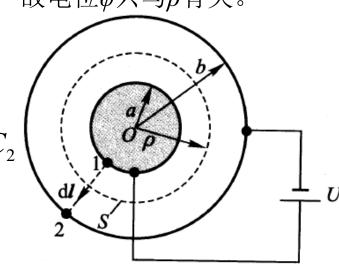
结合边界条件,有

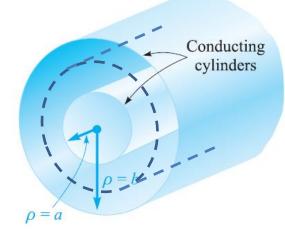
$$\varphi(a) = C_1 \ln a + C_2 = U_0 \longrightarrow C_1 = -U_0 / \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\varphi(b) = C_1 \ln b + C_2 = 0 \longrightarrow C_2 = U_0 \ln b / \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi = U_0 \ln(b/\rho) / \ln(b/a)$$

$$\boldsymbol{E} = -\nabla \varphi = -\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \rho} \boldsymbol{e}_{\rho} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\rho \partial \phi} \boldsymbol{e}_{\phi} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \boldsymbol{e}_{z}\right) = \frac{U_{0}}{\rho \ln \frac{b}{z}} \boldsymbol{e}_{\rho}$$







例2-12 如图所示为双层介质的同轴电缆,内外导体半径为 R_1 , R_3 ,双层介质的交界面处半径为 R_2 ,电缆与电压 U_0 相连,试基于边值问题求介质内的电位分布。

分析:由于内外导体上的电荷对称分布,因此电 场沿径向,等位面(线)与之垂直,为与 导体同轴的圆柱面,故电位φ只与ρ有关。

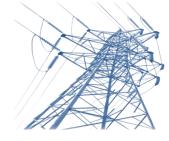
$$\nabla^{2} \varphi_{1} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\rho} \left(\rho \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi_{1}}{\mathrm{d}\rho} \right) = 0 \quad (R_{1} < \rho < R_{2}, \phi) \in D_{1}$$

$$\nabla^{2} \varphi_{2} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\rho} \left(\rho \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi_{2}}{\mathrm{d}\rho} \right) = 0 \quad (R_{2} < \rho < R_{3}, \phi) \in D_{2}$$

$$\varphi_1 \mid_{\rho=R_1} = U_0$$
 for $\varphi_2 \mid_{\rho=R_3} = 0$



 $P(\rho, \phi)$





电位通解:

$$\varphi_1 = C_1 \ln \rho + C_2$$

$$\varphi_2 = C_3 \ln \rho + C_4$$



▶ 边界条件

$$C_1 = \frac{-\varepsilon_2 U_0}{K}$$
, $C_2 = U_0 + \frac{\varepsilon_2 U_0}{K} \ln R_1$, $C_3 = \frac{-\varepsilon_1 U_0}{K}$, $C_4 = \frac{\varepsilon_1 U_0}{K} \ln R_3$

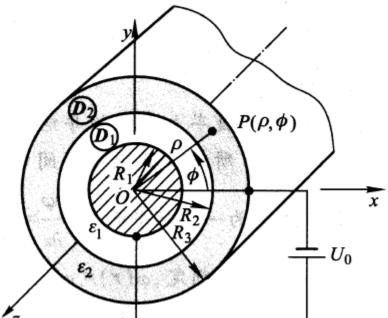


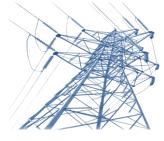
$$K = \varepsilon_2 \ln \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right) - \varepsilon_1 \ln \left(\frac{R_2}{R_3}\right)$$

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{U_0}{K} (K + \varepsilon_2 \ln R_1 - \varepsilon_2 \ln \rho) \quad (R_1 \le \rho \le R_2)$$



$$\varphi_2 = \frac{U_0}{K} (\varepsilon_1 \ln R_3 - \varepsilon_1 \ln \rho) \quad (R_2 \le \rho \le R_3)$$





2.5.3 分离变量法

直接积分法的局限:只适用于求解仅与一个坐标变量有关的函数。

当电位与两个坐标变量均有关?

设该平行平面场中位函数 $U(\mathbf{r}) = U(x,y)$ 为坐标 x,y 的函数,在场域 D 内满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\nabla^2 U(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} = 0 \qquad (x,y) \in D$$

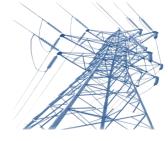
假定:

$$U(x,y) = X(x)Y(y)$$

$$\frac{1}{X} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 X}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = -\frac{1}{Y} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 Y}{\mathrm{d}y^2} = \lambda$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 Y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \lambda Y = 0$$

待定常数 λ 在实数范围内取值($\lambda=0$; $\lambda=m_n^2>0$ 和 $\lambda=-m_n^2<0$),可分别得出



2.5.3 分离变量法

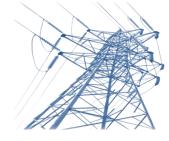
当
$$\lambda = 0$$
 时 $X(x) = A_{10} + A_{20}x$; $Y(y) = B_{10} + B_{20}y$ 当 $\lambda = m_n^2 > 0$ 时 $X(x) = A_{1n} \cosh(m_n x) + A_{2n} \sinh(m_n x)$; $Y(y) = B_{1n} \cos(m_n y) + B_{2n} \sin(m_n y)$ 当 $\lambda = -m_n^2 < 0$ 时 $X(x) = A'_{1n} \cos(m_n x) + A'_{2n} \sin(m_n x)$; $Y(y) = B'_{1n} \cosh(m_n y) + B'_{2n} \sinh(m_n y)$

位函数U的通解可认为是以上各个特解的线性组合,则有

$$U(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[A_{1n} \cosh(m_n x) + A_{2n} \sinh(m_n x) \right] \left[B_{1n} \cos(m_n y) + B_{2n} \sin(m_n y) \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[A_{1n}' \cos(m_n x) + A_{2n}' \sin(m_n x) \right] \left[B_{1n}' \cosh(m_n y) + B_{2n}' \sinh(m_n y) \right]$$

$$+ \left(A_{10} + A_{20} x \right) \left(B_{10} + B_{20} y \right) \qquad \text{最后根据边界条件通过比较系数}$$
方法确定待定系数的值。



2.5.4 静电场解的唯一性

解的唯一性:

在给定的定解条件下,所求的解是唯一的(满足给定边值的泊松方

程的解是唯一的解)。

$$\nabla^2 \varphi_1 = -\rho / \varepsilon$$

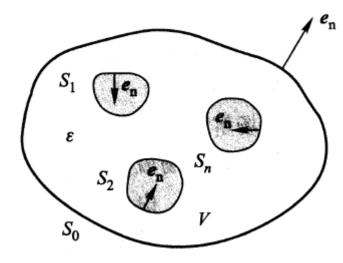
$$\varphi_1|_{S_i} = f_i$$

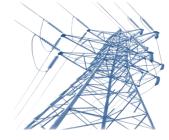
$$abla^2 \varphi_2 = -
ho / \varepsilon$$
 $abla_2 \big|_{S_i} = f_i$

$$\nabla^{2} \varphi_{1} = -\rho / \varepsilon$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi_{1}}{\partial n} \right|_{S_{i}} = g_{i}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \varphi_{2}}{\partial n} \right|_{S_{i}} = g_{i}$$

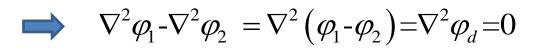


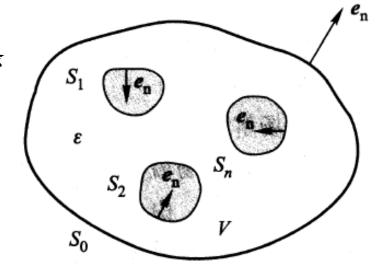


2.5.4 静电场解的唯一性

证明:采用反证法,假设V中存在两个不同的电位函数 φ_1 、 φ_2 ,在给定的边值条件下均满足泊松方程,

$$\nabla^2 \varphi_1 = -\rho / \varepsilon \qquad \nabla^2 \varphi_2 = -\rho / \varepsilon$$





在导体的边界上,电位是定的(等位体),故导体边界上必有 $arphi_d=0$



2.5.4 静电场解的唯一性

由格林公式,

$$\int_{V} \left[\varphi \nabla^{2} \psi + \nabla \varphi \cdot \nabla \psi \right] dV = \oint_{S} \varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} dS$$

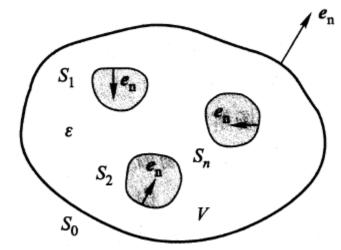


$$\int_{V} (\nabla \varphi_{d})^{2} dV = \oint_{S} \varphi_{d} \frac{\partial \varphi_{d}}{\partial n} dS$$

如图所示,整个问题区域的边界 $S=S_0+S_1+S_2+...+S_n$ 。那么在这些边界上,**已知**两个位函数必将有相同的一类边值或者二类边值,即

$$|\varphi_1|_{S_i} = |\varphi_2|_{S_i} = f_i \left| \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial n} \right|_{S_i} = \left| \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} \right|_{S_i} = g_i$$

进而可得, $\varphi_d|_{S_i} = 0$ $\frac{\partial \varphi_d}{\partial n}|_{S_i} = 0$



代入前式得



2.5.4 静电场解的唯一性

$$\int_{V} \left(\nabla \varphi_{d} \right)^{2} dV = 0$$

由于V任意,要满足上式恒为零,只有

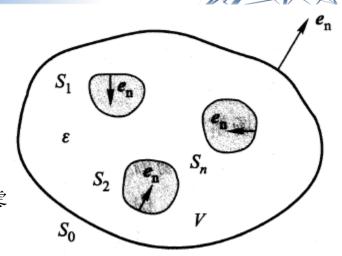
 $\nabla \varphi_d = 0$ 即场域V内电位 φ_d 的梯度恒为零 又由于在导体表面上

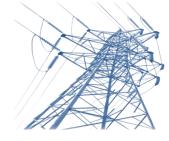
$$\varphi_d = 0$$

且场域V内有没有电位差(电位梯度),

故场域V内任意点必有 $\varphi_d=0$

$$\phi_1 = \phi_2$$





2.6 镜像法

回顾: 边值问题: BVP (Boundary Value Problem)





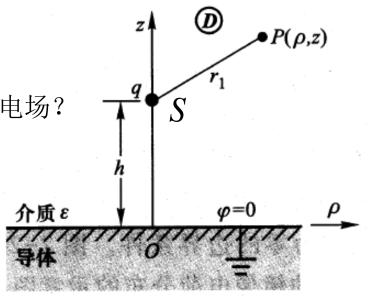


2.6.1 点电荷与无限大接地导电平面

求解区域D(z>0) 中除S外任意一点P处的电场?



- b. 叠加定理??
- c. 由电荷密度积分??
- d. 边值问题??



问题A

BVP:
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \varphi = 0 \ (z > 0 \ Exp S) \\ \varphi|_{z=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 直接积分不能用 🝑 以上方法都不可行 💢



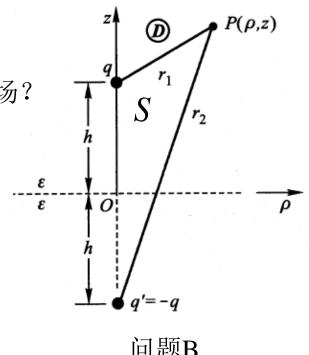


2.6.1 点电荷与无限大接地导电平面

求解区域D(z>0) 中除S外任意一点P处的电场?

点电荷电场+叠加定理

$$\varphi_P = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_1} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_2}$$

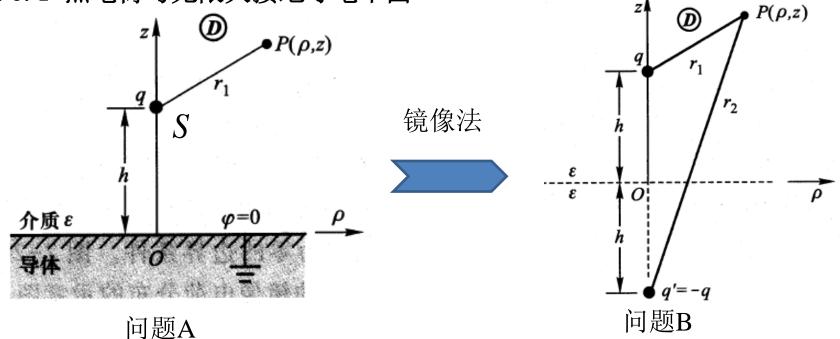


问题B

BVP:
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \varphi = 0 \ (z > 0 \ Exp S) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$
 问题A BVP相同 \Rightarrow 解相同



2.6.1 点电荷与无限大接地导电平面



a. 求解区域及源分布不变;

镜像法:

b. 空间介质均匀化;



镜像前后BVP相同

c. 镜像电荷位置、电量, 在求解区域外

2.6.1 点电荷与无限大接地导电平面

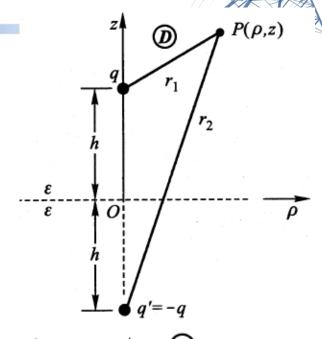
$$\varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon r_1} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon r_2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{-1}{r_2} \right)$$
$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + (z-h)^2}} + \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + (z+h)^2}} \right)$$

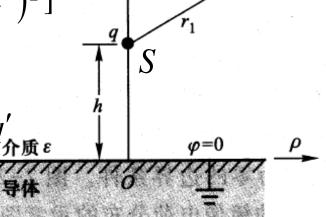
 $E = -\nabla \varphi$ 可得电场强度。

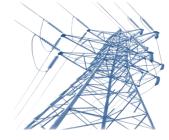
$$\sigma = D_n = \varepsilon E_n = \varepsilon E_z = \varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \bigg|_{z=0} = -qh/[2\pi(\rho^2 + h^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}]$$

导体上总的感应电荷:

$$\int_{S} \sigma dS = \frac{-qh}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\left(\rho^{2} + h^{2}\right)^{3/2}} \rho d\rho d\phi = -q = q'_{\text{figs}}$$

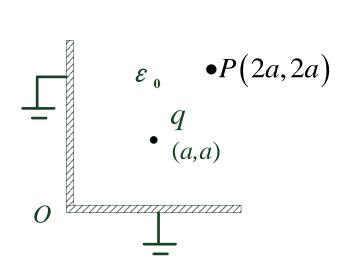


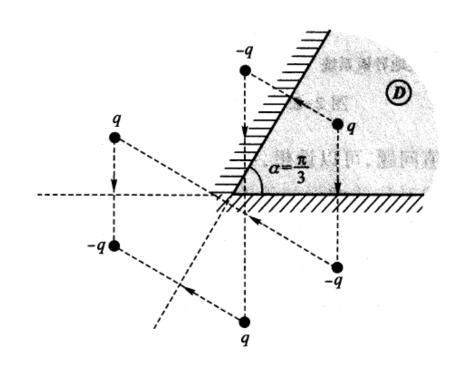




2.6.1 点电荷与无限大接地导电平面

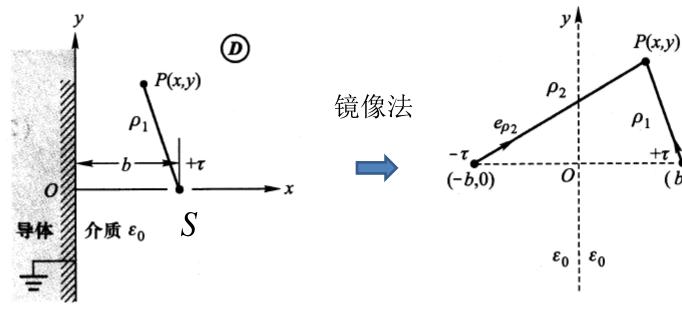
思考题:如图所示,求P(2a, 2a)点处电位







2.6.2 电轴与无限大接地导电平面



BVP:
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \varphi = 0 \ (x > 0 \ Exp S) \\ \varphi|_{x=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

BVP:
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \varphi = 0 \ (x > 0 \ Exp S) \\ \varphi|_{x=0} = ?? \end{cases}$$



2.6.2 电轴与无限大接地导电平面

任意点电位:
$$\varphi_{P} = \int_{P}^{Q} \mathbf{E}_{1} \cdot d\mathbf{l} + \int_{P}^{Q} \mathbf{E}_{2} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$\varphi_{P} = \int_{\rho_{1}}^{\rho_{1Q}} \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}\rho} d\rho + \int_{\rho_{2}}^{\rho_{2Q}} \frac{-\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}\rho} d\rho$$

$$= \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\ln \rho_{1Q} - \ln \rho_{1} \right) + \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\ln \rho_{2} - \ln \rho_{2Q} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \left(\rho_{2} / \rho_{1} \right) + \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \left(\rho_{1Q} / \rho_{2Q} \right)$$

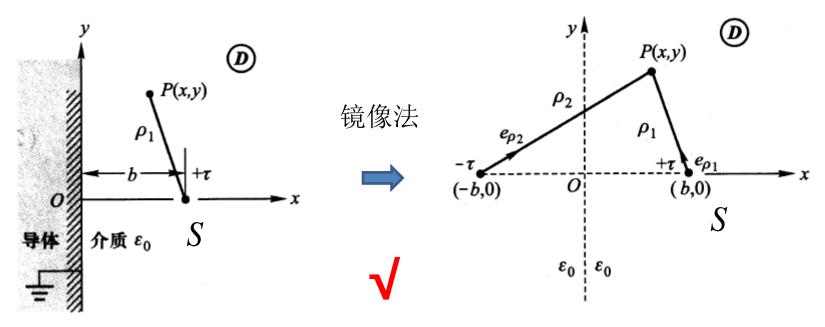
$$\varepsilon_{0}$$

$$\left. \varphi \right|_{x=0} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \left(\rho_{1Q} / \rho_{2Q} \right)$$
 参考点的选取对结果影响, Q 点选在哪里?

如果参考点Q选在x=0上,则有 ρ_{1Q}/ρ_{2Q} \Longrightarrow $\varphi|_{x=0}=0$



2.6.2 电轴与无限大接地导电平面



BVP:
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \varphi = 0 \ (x > 0 \ Exp S) \\ \varphi|_{x=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

BVP:
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \varphi = 0 \ (x > 0 \ Exp S) \\ \varphi|_{x=0} = 0 \end{cases}$$

参考点选在y轴上



2.6.2 电轴与无限大接地导电平面

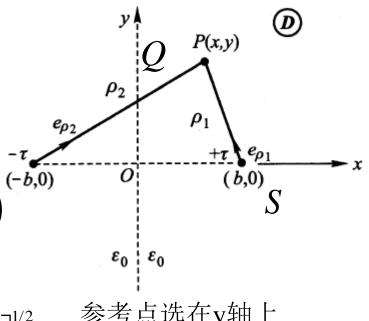
任意点电位:
$$\varphi_{P} = \int_{P}^{Q} \mathbf{E}_{1} \cdot d\mathbf{l} + \int_{P}^{Q} \mathbf{E}_{2} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$

$$\varphi_{P} = \int_{\rho_{1}}^{\rho_{1Q}} \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}\rho} d\rho + \int_{\rho_{2}}^{\rho_{2Q}} \frac{-\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}\rho} d\rho$$

$$= \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\ln \rho_{1Q} - \ln \rho_{1}\right) + \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\ln \rho_{2} - \ln \rho_{2Q}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \left(\rho_{2} / \rho_{1}\right) + \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \left(\rho_{1Q} / \rho_{2Q}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \left(\rho_{2} / \rho_{1}\right) = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \left[\frac{\left(x+b\right)^{2} + y^{2}}{\left(x-b\right)^{2} + y^{2}}\right]^{1/2}$$
参考点:



参考点选在y轴上

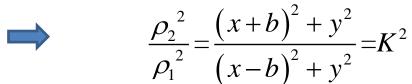


2.6.2 电轴与无限大接地导电平面

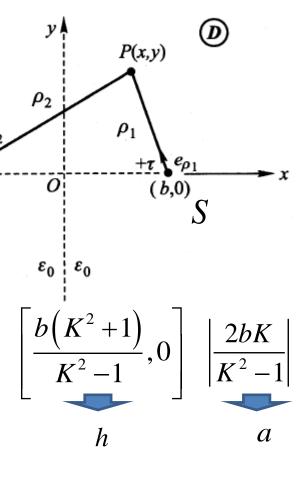
假设有两电轴系统, 我们来研究下其空间场的分布

等位线:
$$\varphi = C$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}\right) = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln\left[\frac{\left(x+b\right)^2 + y^2}{\left(x-b\right)^2 + y^2}\right]^{1/2} = C^{\frac{-\tau}{(-b,0)}}$$



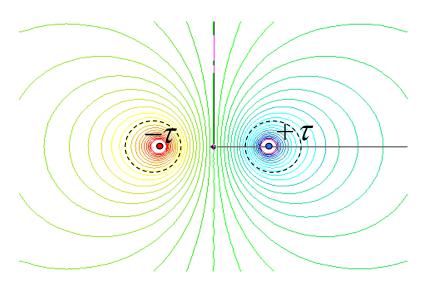
由此可得两电轴系统的等位线如下





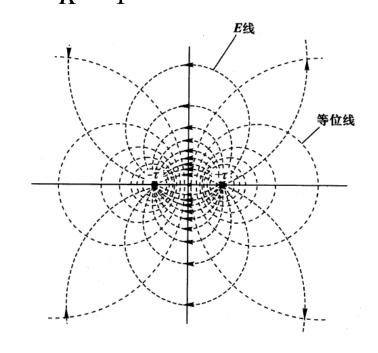
2.6.2 电轴与无限大接地导电平面

$$h = \frac{b(K^2 + 1)}{K^2 - 1} < 0$$
 左侧等位线



两电轴系统等位线

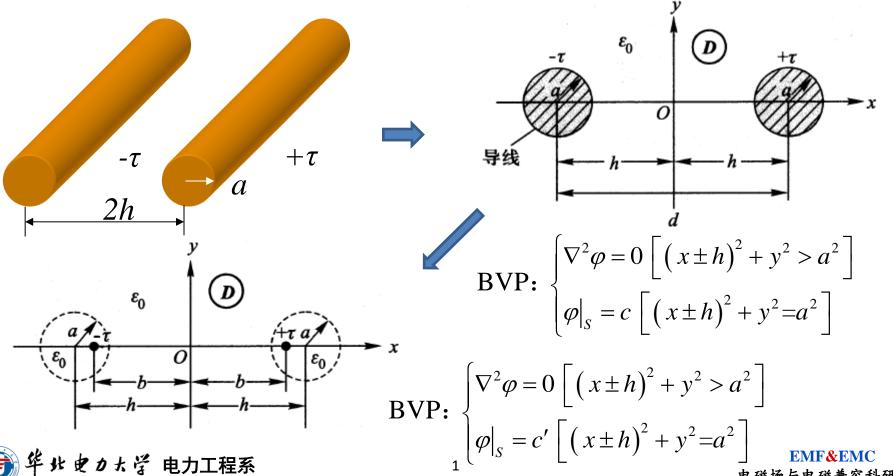
$$h = \frac{b(K^2 + 1)}{K^2 - 1} > 0$$
 右侧等位线

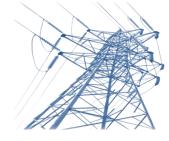




2.6.3 电轴法

假设有两个同半径,带等量异号电荷的长直圆柱导体,研究其形成的空间电场,





2.6.3 电轴法

假设两个问题有不同的解,分别为位函数 φ_1 、 φ_2 ,

由格林公式,
$$\int_{V} \left[\varphi \nabla^{2} \psi + \nabla \varphi \cdot \nabla \psi \right] dV = \oint_{S} \varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} dS$$

对于场 $\varphi_{\rm d}$, 在场区域内必存在某一参考点, 有 $\varphi_{\rm d}=0$

又由于场域内 $\nabla \varphi_d = 0$

故其他任意一点处必有 $\varphi_d = 0$ $\Longrightarrow \varphi_d|_S = c - c' = c'' = 0$

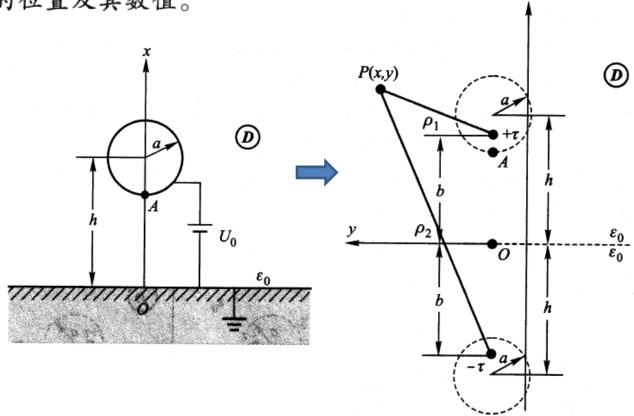
得证。



例2-15 半径为a的传输线平行于地面,假设高度为h,对地电位差 U_0 ,求:

- (1) 大地上方传输线的电场分布(电位);
- (2) 系统中最大场强的位置及其数值。

分析:应用镜像法, 首先给出传输线对地 的镜像导线,再应用 电轴法,确定等效电 轴的位置,设电荷线 密度为τ,大地上方任 意点处电位为:



(1)
$$\varphi = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln\left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}\right) = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln\left[\frac{(x+b)^2 + y^2}{(x-b)^2 + y^2}\right]^{1/2}$$

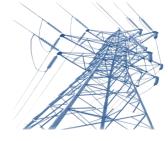
$$\left. \varphi_{A} \right|_{x=h-a,y=0} = U_{0} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \frac{h-a+b}{b-(h-a)} \Longrightarrow \tau = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}U_{0}}{\ln \frac{h-a+b}{b-(h-a)}}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{U_0}{\ln \frac{h - a + b}{b - (h - a)}} \ln \left[\frac{(x + b)^2 + y^2}{(x - b)^2 + y^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$|E_{\text{max}}| = |E_A| = \left| \frac{-\partial \varphi}{\partial n} e_n \right|_{x=h-a, y=0} = \left| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right|_{x=h-a, y=0} = \frac{2U_0 b}{\left[b^2 - (h-a)^2 \right] \ln \frac{h-a+b}{b-(h-a)}}$$

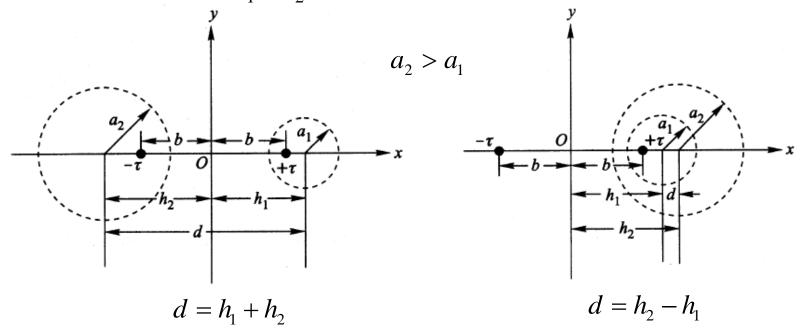


(D)



2.6.3 电轴法

假设有两个不同半径a1, a2, 带等量异号电荷的长直圆柱导体, 其空间电场,



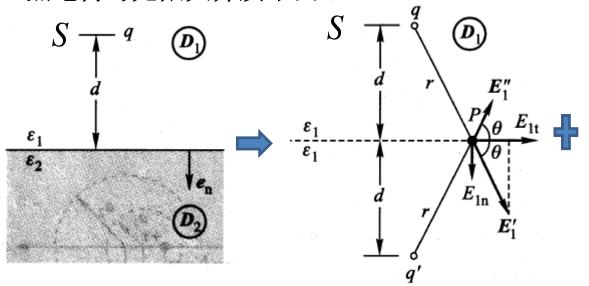
$$b^2 = h_1^2 - a_1^2 = h_2^2 - a_2^2$$

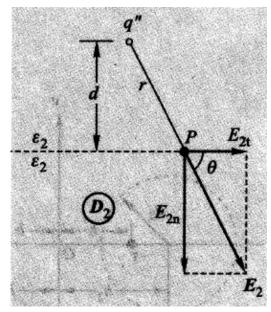
$$h_2 = \frac{d^2 + a_2^2 - a_1^2}{2d}$$

$$h_2 = \frac{d^2 + a_2^2 - a_1^2}{2d}$$
 $h_1 = \left| \frac{d^2 + a_1^2 - a_2^2}{2d} \right|$



2.6.4 点电荷与无限大介质平面





$$\nabla^2 \varphi_1 = 0 (z > 0 Exp S)$$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi_2 = 0 (z < 0)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & &$$

- $\nabla^2 \varphi_2 = 0 \ (z < 0)$ **a.** 求解区域和源不变;
- BVP $\left| \varphi_1 \right|_S = \left| \varphi_2 \right|_S \left(E_{1t} = E_{2t} \right)$ **b.** 空间介质均匀化;

 $(\nabla^2 \varphi_1 = 0 (z > 0 Exp S))$ $\text{BVP:} \begin{cases} \nabla^2 \varphi_2 = 0 \ (z < 0) \\ E_{1t} = E_{2t} \end{cases}$ $D_{1n} = D_{2n}$

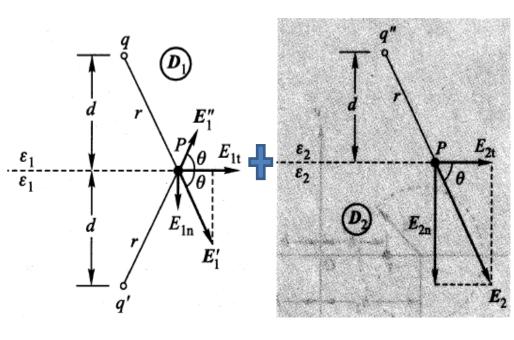


2.6.4 点电荷与无限大介质平面

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{cases}
E_{1t} = E_{2t} \\
D_{1n} = D_{2n}
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \cos \theta + \frac{d'}{dt} \cos \theta = \frac{d''}{dt} \cos \theta = \frac{d''}{dt} \cos \theta = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1}$$

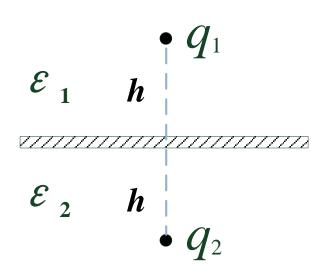
$$\frac{d}{dt} \sin \theta - \frac{d'}{dt} \sin \theta = \frac{d''}{dt} \sin \theta = \frac{d''}{dt} \sin \theta$$

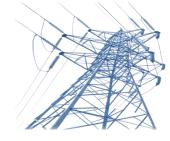


q' 的极性取决于 ε_1 和 ε_2 的大小,q'' 的极性取决与q相同。

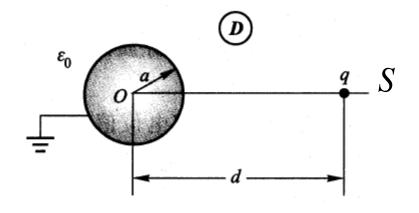


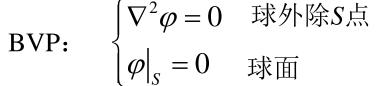
思考题:



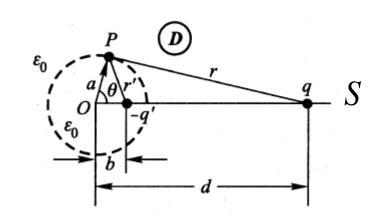


2.6.5 点电荷与导体球 (自学)





在球面上取任一点P,求其电位,



BVP:
$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 \varphi = 0 & \text{球外除 S 点} \qquad \mathbf{V} \\ \varphi|_S = 0 & \text{球面} \qquad ? \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi_{P} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} - \frac{q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r'} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{q^2}{{a'}^2} = \frac{r^2}{{r'}^2} = \frac{a^2 + d^2 - 2ad\cos\theta}{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\theta} \Rightarrow \left[q^2 (a^2 + b^2) - q'^2 (a^2 + d^2) \right] + 2a(q'^2 d - q^2 b)\cos\theta = 0$$





2.6.5 点电荷与导体球 (自学)

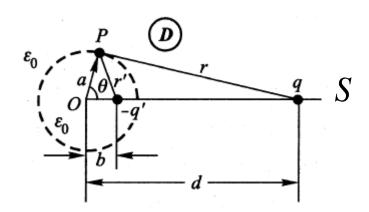
上式在球面上恒成立, 则必有

$$q^{2}(a^{2}+b^{2})-q'^{2}(a^{2}+d^{2})=0$$

$$q'^{2}d-q^{2}b=0$$

由此可解得,

$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2 = bd \\ q' = \sqrt{\frac{b}{d}}q = \frac{a}{d}q \end{vmatrix}$$





- 2.8 电容、部分电容
- 2.8.1 两导体电容系统

$$C = \frac{q}{U}$$

 $C = \frac{q}{U}$ 反映两个导体间的电耦合关系

例如:

a. 平行板电容器
$$C = \frac{q}{U} = \sigma S / Ed = \varepsilon ES / Ed = \varepsilon S / d$$

b. 孤立导体球
$$C = \frac{q}{U} = q/(\varphi_a - \varphi_\infty) = q/(q/4\pi\varepsilon a) = 4\pi\varepsilon a$$

c. 两传输线(等半径平行圆柱导体)单位长度电容

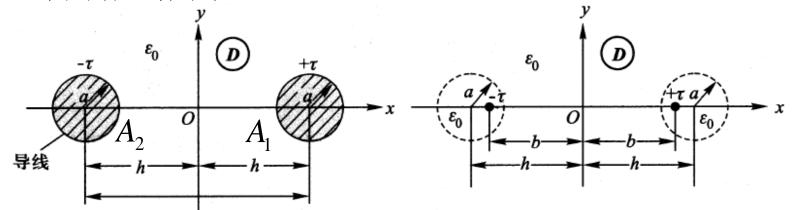
重要结论: 电容只与导体的几何形状,尺寸,位置有关,与其带电 量、电位无关

静电场

$$\varphi = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} \right) = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \left[\frac{(x+b)^2 + y^2}{(x-b)^2 + y^2} \right]^{1/2}$$



2.8.1 两导体电容系统



$$\left. \varphi_{A_1} \right|_{x=h-a,y=0} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{b+h-a}{b-(h-a)} \quad \left. \varphi_{A_2} \right|_{x=-(h-a),y=0} = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{b-(h-a)}{b+h-a}$$

$$C = \frac{\tau}{U_{A_1 A_2}} = \frac{\tau}{\varphi_{A_1} - \varphi_{A_2}} = \frac{\pi \mathcal{E}_0}{\ln \frac{b + h - a}{b - (h - a)}}$$



 q_2

2.8.2 部分电容

分析: 各导体电位不仅与自身电荷有关, 也与其他导体电荷相关;选择0号 导体为参考导体,即 $\varphi_0 = 0$

$$\varphi_1 = \alpha_{11}q_1 + \alpha_{12}q_2 + \dots + \alpha_{1k}q_k + \dots + \alpha_{1n}q_n$$

:

$$\varphi_k = \alpha_{k1}q_1 + \alpha_{k2}q_2 + \dots + \alpha_{kk}q_k + \dots + \alpha_{kn}q_n$$

:

$$\varphi_n = \alpha_{n1}q_1 + \alpha_{n2}q_2 + \dots + \alpha_{nk}q_k + \dots + \alpha_{nn}q_n$$



$$\{\varphi\} = [\alpha]\{q\}$$



$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{\varphi_i}{q_j} \bigg|_{q_i \neq 0, \text{ 其余导体} q_i$$
 为零



 q_1

 $q_0^{}$

自有电位系数 互有电位系数(*i≠j*)

 α_{ii}



2.8.2 部分电容

分析: 工程中电位比电荷量易知,上式可 改写为,

$$\{q\} = [\alpha]^{-1}\{\varphi\} = [\beta]\{\varphi\}$$

$$egin{pmatrix} q_0 & q_1 & q_2 \ \hline 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots \ arphi_0 & arphi_1 & arphi_2 \ \end{pmatrix}$$

N+1导体系统

$$\beta_{ij} = \frac{A_{ji}}{\Delta} = \frac{q_i}{\varphi_j} \bigg|_{\varphi_j \neq 0, \, \varphi_i = 0 \, (i=1,2,\dots,i\neq j)}$$
 互有感应系数 $(i\neq j)$

 β_{ii} 自有感应系数 A_{ii} 代数余子式 Δ α 行列式

$$q_1 = \beta_{11}\varphi_1 + \beta_{12}\varphi_2 + \dots + \beta_{1k}\varphi_k + \dots + \beta_{1n}\varphi_n$$



$$q_k = \beta_{k1} \varphi_1 + \beta_{k2} \varphi_2 + \cdots + \beta_{kk} \varphi_k + \cdots + \beta_{kn} \varphi_n$$
 由于电容与电位差有关,且工程中电位差获得更加方便,故

由于电容与电位差有关,且工

$$_{2}+\cdots+\beta_{nk}\varphi_{1}+\cdots+\beta_{nn}\varphi_{n}$$



2.8.2 部分电容

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 &= \beta_{11} \varphi_1 + \beta_{12} \varphi_2 + \dots + \beta_{1n} \varphi_n \\ &= \left(\beta_{11} + \beta_{12} + \dots + \beta_{1n}\right) \varphi_1 + \beta_{12} \left(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1\right) + \dots + \beta_{1n} \left(\varphi_n - \varphi_1\right) \\ &= C_{10} \left(\varphi_1 - \varphi_0\right) + C_{12} \left(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2\right) + \dots + C_{1n} \left(\varphi_1 - \varphi_n\right) \\ q_n &= C_{n1} \left(\varphi_n - \varphi_1\right) + C_{n2} \left(\varphi_n - \varphi_2\right) + \dots + C_{n0} \left(\varphi_n - \varphi_0\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{i0} = \beta_{i1} + \beta_{i2} + ... + \beta_{in}$$
 自有部分电容

$$C_{ij} = -\beta_{ij}$$
 (i 或 $j=1,2,...,n$, $i\neq j$) 互有部分电容

 $C_{ij} = C_{ji}$ 对称性

重要结论:部分电容(电容)只与导体的几何形状,尺寸,位置有关,与其带电量、电位无关

2.8.3 静电屏蔽

设导体1带电量为 q_1 ,置于接地的导体壳2中,邻近有导体 q_3 ,

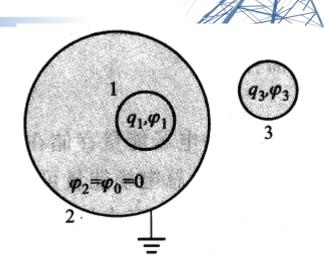
试问:导体3对导体1有无电场的影响?

分析:研究导体间有无电场的影响,可以通过求部分电容的值来判断。

$$q_{1} = C_{10} (\varphi_{1} - \varphi_{0}) + C_{12} (\varphi_{1} - \varphi_{2}) + C_{13} (\varphi_{1} - \varphi_{3})$$

$$q_{2} = C_{21}(\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{1}) + C_{20}(\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{0}) + C_{23}(\varphi_{2} - \varphi_{3})$$

$$q_{3} = C_{31}(\varphi_{3} - \varphi_{1}) + C_{32}(\varphi_{3} - \varphi_{2}) + C_{30}(\varphi_{3} - \varphi_{0})$$

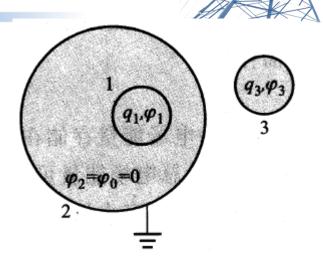


2.8.3 静电屏蔽

$$q_{1} = C_{10}\varphi_{1} + C_{12}\varphi_{1} + C_{13}(\varphi_{1} - \varphi_{3})$$

$$q_{2} = C_{21}(-\varphi_{1}) + C_{23}(-\varphi_{3})$$

$$q_{3} = C_{31}(\varphi_{3} - \varphi_{1}) + C_{32}\varphi_{3} + C_{30}\varphi_{3}$$



上式在任何情况下均成立,则可选一特殊情况分析

$$\Rightarrow q_1 = 0$$

由于导体2接地且为等电位,

则由 (1) 式可知
$$\longrightarrow$$
 $C_{13}\varphi_3=0$

由于不一定为零, \longrightarrow $C_{13} = 0 = C_{31}$

$$C_{13} = 0 = C_3$$

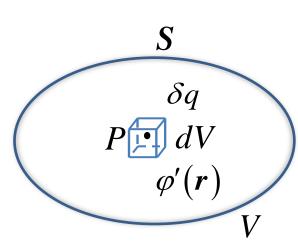


➡ 导体1和导体3无电耦合



- 2.9 静电场能量
- 2.9.1 带电系统的能量

假设: 带电系统的建立有一个过程, 该过程的某个瞬时时刻, P点处的电位 $\varphi'(r)$, 对该点引入增量电荷 δq (由外力从无穷远引入到P点), 则外力必然克服 电场力作功, 并转化为系统能量的增量, 即二者相等,



$$\delta W = \int_{\infty}^{P} -\mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -\delta q \left[\varphi_{\infty} - \varphi'(\mathbf{r}) \right] = \varphi'(\mathbf{r}) \delta q = \varphi'(\mathbf{r}) \underline{\delta \left[\rho'(\mathbf{r}) dV \right]}$$

静电场是保守力场,能量仅取决于电荷最终分布状态,与中间过程无关。 故假定:任意瞬间所有带电体电荷密度都按照同一比例系数 $m(0 \le m \le 1)$ 增长,

$$\rho': 0 \rightarrow \rho' = m\rho(r) \rightarrow \rho(r)$$

 $\sigma': 0 \rightarrow \sigma' = m\sigma(r) \rightarrow \sigma(r)$

$$\delta \rho'(\mathbf{r}) = \delta \lceil m \rho(\mathbf{r}) \rceil = \rho(\mathbf{r}) \delta m$$

$$\delta\sigma'(\mathbf{r}) = \delta\lceil m\sigma(\mathbf{r})\rceil = \sigma(\mathbf{r})\delta m$$



2.9.1 带电系统的能量

电荷按照同一个比例增大,则电位也应该按照同一个 比例增长,

$$\varphi'(r) = m\varphi(r)$$

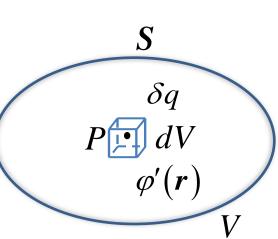
将上述电位和电荷密度代入到前面第一个式子

$$\delta W = \varphi'(\mathbf{r})\delta \lceil \rho'(\mathbf{r})dV \rceil = m\varphi(\mathbf{r})\rho(\mathbf{r})(\delta m)dV$$

$$W_e = \int_0^1 m \delta m \int_V \rho(\mathbf{r}) \varphi(\mathbf{r}) dV + \int_0^1 m \delta m \int_S \sigma(\mathbf{r}) \varphi(\mathbf{r}) dS$$

只有导体系统+电介质:
$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \varphi \int_S \sigma(\mathbf{r}) dS = \frac{1}{2} \varphi q$$

对于多导体系统:
$$W_e = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \varphi_k q_k$$





2.9.2 带电能量分布及其密度

由于场的存在,静电场具有能量。同场一样,能量也 具有分布特征。

对于含有导体的静电系统: $W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_S \sigma \varphi dS$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_S \sigma \varphi dS$$

可推出,

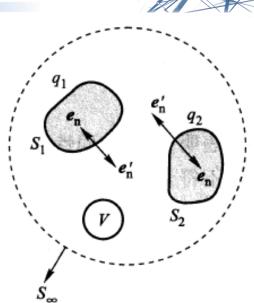
$$W_e = \int_V \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{D} \cdot \boldsymbol{E} dV$$

由此可定义静电场能量密度

$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{D} \cdot \boldsymbol{E}$$

当介质具有线性且各项同性的特性时,

$$\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon \mathbf{E} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \mathbf{w}_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 = \frac{D^2}{2\varepsilon}$$





2.9.2 带电能量分布及其密度

总结: 含导体的静电场能量,

$$W_{e} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V'} \rho \varphi dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{S'} \sigma \varphi dS = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V'} \rho \varphi dV + \frac{1}{2} \varphi q$$

或:

$$W_e = \int_V \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{D} \cdot \boldsymbol{E} dV$$

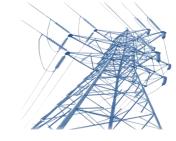
V' S' 电荷分布区域-源区

V

场分布区域-场区







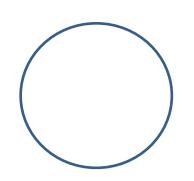
例2-21: .半径为a,带电量为q的孤立导体球系统的静电能量。(周围介质的介电常数为 ϵ)

解1:
$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_{S'} \sigma \varphi dS = \frac{1}{2} \varphi q = \frac{1}{2} q \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon a} = \frac{q^2}{8\pi \varepsilon a}$$

解2:
$$W_e = \int_V \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{E} dV = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \int_V D^2 dV$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \int_a^{\infty} \left(\frac{q}{4\pi r^2} \right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon a}$$

解3:
$$W_e = \frac{1}{2}\varphi q = \frac{1}{2}q(\varphi_a - \varphi_\infty) = \frac{1}{2}qU$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}CU^2 = \frac{q^2}{2C} = \frac{q^2}{2(4\pi\varepsilon a)} = \frac{q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon a}$$





2.10 电场力

电场力 (库仑力): F = Eq 点电荷受力

非点电荷的复杂带电体受力? 虚位移法

广义坐标: 确定系统中带电体形状、尺寸、位置的独立几何量

广义力: 企图改变某一广义坐标的力, 称对应于该广义坐标的

广义力。

广义坐标:

广义力:

乘积:

长度 *L* (m)

F (N)

 $\mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = dW (N \cdot \mathbf{m})$

面积 S (m²)

表面张力(N/m)

 $T \cdot dS = dW (N \cdot m)$

体积 V (m³)

压强 (N/m²)

 $P \cdot dV = dW \ (N \cdot m)$



2.10 电场力

功能转换关系:

(n+1)多导体系统,其中一个导体发生位移dg,其余不动,此过程中

导体移动



系统能量变化dWe

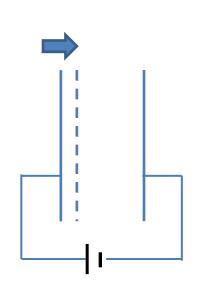
电场力作功 Fdg

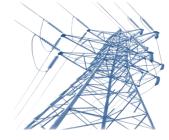
需要分两种情况进行讨论:

(1) 常电位系统

设导体与电源相连接,若导体(极板)移动,则有 极板上电荷变化,源于电源提供能量

$$dW = \sum \varphi_k dq_k \qquad (\delta W = \varphi'(\mathbf{r})\delta q)$$





2.10 电场力

由能量守恒, 电源提供的能量, 供给电场力作功及电场能量的改变:

$$dW = dW_e + Fdg$$

$$\sum \varphi_k dq_k = dW_e + Fdg$$



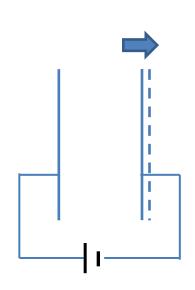
$$\sum \varphi_k dq_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum \varphi_k dq_k + Fdg$$



$$2dW_e - dW_e = Fdg$$



$$F = \frac{dW_e}{dg}\bigg|_{\varphi_k = c_k} = \frac{\partial W_e}{\partial g}\bigg|_{\varphi_k = c_k}$$





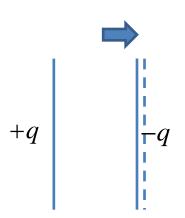
2.10 电场力

(2) 常电荷系统

此时电源不再向系统提供能量,即有

$$dW = 0 = dW_e + Fdg$$

$$\Rightarrow F = -\frac{dW_e}{dg}\bigg|_{q_k = c_k'} = -\frac{\partial W_e}{\partial g}\bigg|_{q_k = c_k'}$$



虚位移法: a. 找到电场能量与广义坐标之间关系,求导可得到<u>电场力的大小</u>;

b. 广义坐标g增加的方向,即为**电场力的正方向**;

注意: 基于常电位系统和基于常电荷系统的结果应该一致。



例2-22 平板电容器,极板面积S,间距h,介质的介电常数 ε ,利用虚 位移法,求两极板间作用力F(可求任意板受力,比如B板受力,另 一个即A板受力与之相反)

分析: 利用虚位移法, 原则上既可以假设常电位, 也可以假设常电荷

解1: 常电位系统(极板电位是定的)

广义坐标: h dh

广义力的方向: e_v (h增加的方向)

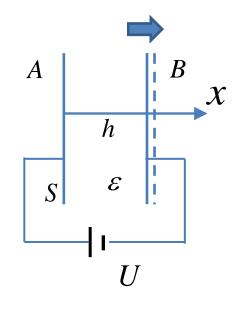
两导体系统的能量:

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2}Uq = \frac{1}{2}CU^2$$

$$C = \frac{q}{U} = \frac{\sigma S}{Eh} = \frac{\varepsilon ES}{Eh} = \frac{\varepsilon S}{h}$$

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon S}{h} U^2$$

$$W_e =$$





$$F = \frac{\partial W_e}{\partial g}\bigg|_{\varphi=c} = \frac{U^2}{2} \frac{\partial C}{\partial h} = \frac{U^2}{2} \frac{\partial \left(\varepsilon S/h\right)}{\partial h} = -\frac{\varepsilon S U^2}{2h^2}$$

$$\boldsymbol{F}_{B} = -\frac{\varepsilon S U^{2}}{2h^{2}} \boldsymbol{e}_{x}$$

解2: 常电荷系统(极板上的电荷不变)

广义坐标: h dh

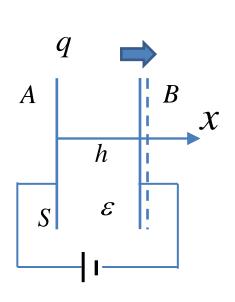
广义力的方向: e_v (h增加的方向)

两导体系统的能量:
$$W_e = \frac{1}{2}Uq = \frac{q^2}{2C}$$

$$C = \frac{q}{U} = \frac{\sigma S}{Eh} = \frac{\varepsilon ES}{Eh} = \frac{\varepsilon S}{h} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad W_e = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2 h}{\varepsilon S}$$



$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2 h}{\varepsilon S}$$





$$F = -\frac{\partial W_e}{\partial g}\bigg|_{q=c} = -\frac{q^2}{2} \frac{\partial C}{\partial h} = -\frac{q^2}{2} \frac{\partial (h/\varepsilon S)}{\partial h} = -\frac{q^2}{2\varepsilon S}$$

$$\boldsymbol{F}_{B} = -\frac{q^{2}}{2\varepsilon S}\boldsymbol{e}_{x}$$

讨论:事实上,二者的结果是一致的,一个用U表示,一个用q表示。

$$-\frac{q^{2}}{2\varepsilon S} = -\frac{\left(CU\right)^{2}}{2\varepsilon S} = -\frac{\left(U\varepsilon S/h\right)^{2}}{2\varepsilon S} = -\frac{\varepsilon SU^{2}}{2h^{2}}$$

注意:实际问题中,看给定哪个条件,就用哪种方法。

