# 第三章 静态场

# ——静电场

- 静电场的基本方程
- 边界条件
- 电位方程
- 静电场中的理想导体
- 电偶极子和电介质
- 静电能量

# 论述一门学科的两种方法

归纳法

演绎法

定义基本量

规定数学运算规则

假设基本关系

## 3.1 静电场和恒定电流场

#### 3.1.1 两个基本方程

静电场有散无旋

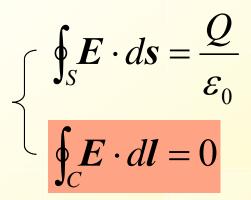
电场强度的定义: 当一个试验电荷置于电场区域时,所受到的单位电荷力。

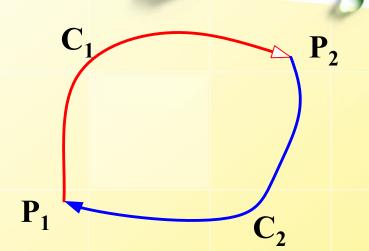
$$E = \lim_{q \to 0} \frac{F}{q} \qquad (V/m)$$

存在媒质时,引入辅助量——电位移矢量 $\overrightarrow{D} = \varepsilon_0 \overrightarrow{E} + \overrightarrow{P}$ 

$$\begin{cases}
\nabla \cdot \overrightarrow{D} = \rho \\
\nabla \times \overrightarrow{E} = 0
\end{cases}$$







#### 自由空间静电学的两个基本方程

微分形式	积分形式
$ abla \cdot \boldsymbol{E} = \frac{ ho}{arepsilon_0}$	$\oint_{S} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_{0}}$
$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = 0$	$\oint_C \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0$

# > 几种典型带电体系的E分布

- a) 点电荷【例3.2, p38】
  - ▶点电荷q在原点

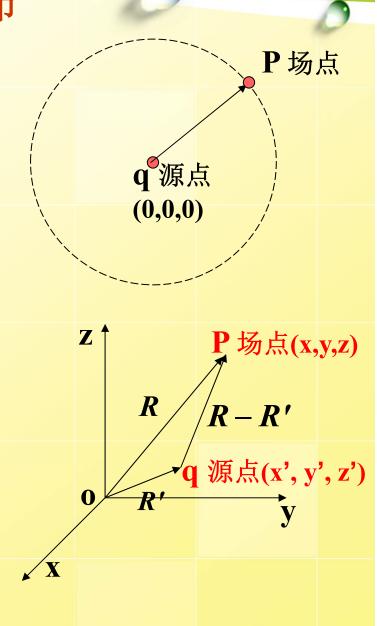
$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \oint_{S} (\mathbf{a}_{R} \mathbf{E}_{R}) \cdot \mathbf{a}_{R} d\mathbf{s} = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$E = a_R E_R = a_R \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2}$$

▶点电荷q不在原点

$$E = a_{qp} \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 |\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{R}'|^2}$$

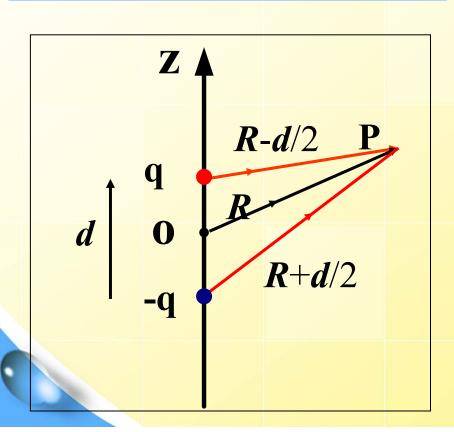
$$E = \frac{q(R - R')}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 |R - R'|^3} \qquad a_{qp} = \frac{R - R'}{|R - R'|}$$



#### > 离散电荷系统

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{q_k(\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{R_k'})}{|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{R_k'}|^3}$$

#### 例: 求电偶极子的电场分布



由间距"很小"的两个等量正负"点"电荷组成。

间距: d<<R

点电荷: +q, -q

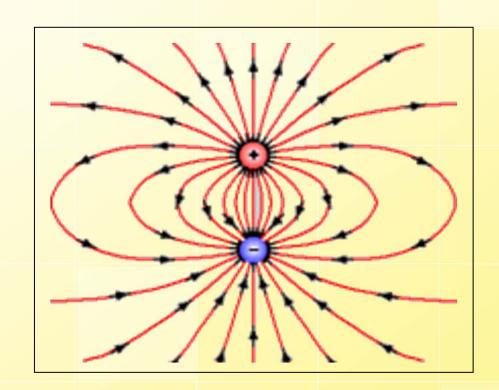
由叠加原理,得:

$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} \left[ 3 \frac{R \cdot d}{R^2} R - d \right]$$

定义电偶极矩 p = qd

$$p = qd$$

$$E = \frac{p}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} (a_R 2 \cos \theta + a_\theta \sin \theta)$$



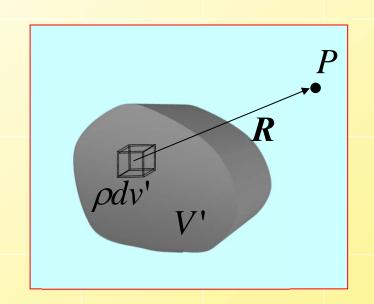
电偶极子的电场分布

#### 产连续分布电荷系统

$$d\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{a}_R \frac{\rho dv'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \boldsymbol{a}_R \frac{\rho}{R^2} dv'$$

$$(E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \rho \frac{\boldsymbol{R}}{R^3} dv')$$

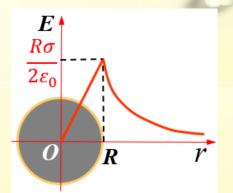


$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{S'} a_R \frac{\rho_s}{R^2} ds' \quad (面电荷分布)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{L'} a_R \frac{\rho_l}{R^2} dl' \quad (线电荷分布)$$

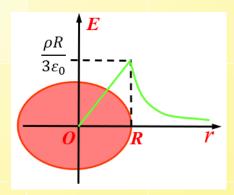
b) 无限长直线电荷【例3.1】 
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\eta}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \hat{a}_r$$

c) 长直圆柱带电体 
$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} \frac{R^2 \rho}{2\varepsilon_0 r} \, \hat{a}_r & (r \ge R) \\ \frac{r\rho}{2\varepsilon_0} \, \hat{a}_r & (r < R) \end{cases}$$

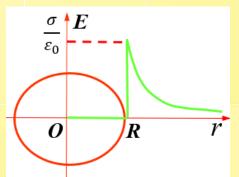


d) 无限大均匀面电荷 
$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_0} \hat{a}_n$$
,外法向

e) 均匀帶电球体 
$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} \frac{qr \, \hat{a}_r}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} (r \le R) \\ \frac{q \, \hat{a}_r}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} (r \ge R) \end{cases}$$

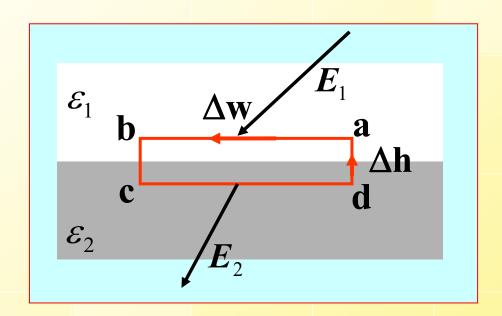


f) 均匀带电球面 
$$\vec{E} = \begin{cases} 0 & (r < R) \\ \frac{q\hat{a}_r}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} & (r > R) \end{cases}$$



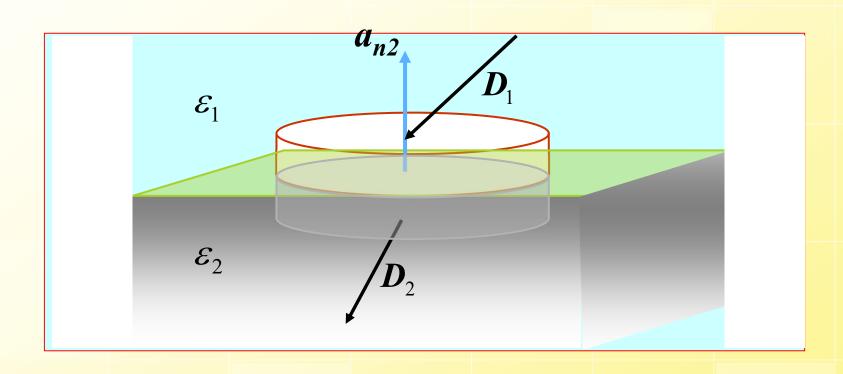
#### 3.1.2 静电场边界条件

▶切向边界条件



$$\oint_C \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0 \qquad E_{1t} = E_{2t}$$

#### 〉法向边界条件



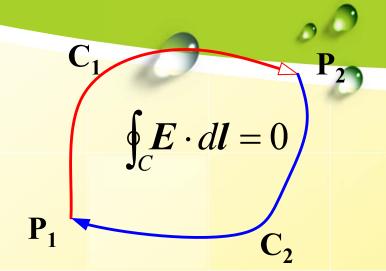
$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = Q$$

$$D_{2n} - D_{1n} = \rho_{s}$$

## 3.1.3 电位方程 $E = -\nabla V$

任何做功与路径无关的力场, 叫做保守力场,或位场(势场)

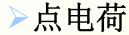
定义: 
$$V_a = \frac{W_a}{q_0} = \int_a^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$



#### 【讨论】:

- 1、电势 $U_a$  等于单位正电荷自a点移至 $\infty$ 远电场力作的功,或等于单位正电荷自 $\infty$ 远移至a点外力的功;
- 2、电势是标量,但是有正、有负;
- 3、原则上,零电势点是可任选的; 理论上,一般取∞远处电势为零(限有限尺寸的带电体) 实际中,一般选大地为零;
- 4、电势差(电压):  $V_a V_b = \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$
- 5、电场力的功:  $A_{ab} = q(V_a V_b)$

#### 典型分布电荷的电位



$$V = -\int_{\infty}^{R} \boldsymbol{a}_{R} \left(\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}}\right) \cdot (\boldsymbol{a}_{R}dR)$$

$$V = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \quad (V)$$

> 离散点电荷系统

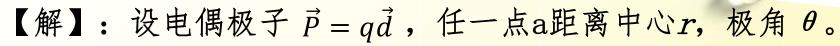
$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{q_k}{|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{R}_k|}$$



电偶极子的电场强度 V ••••••  $E = -\nabla V$ 

$$E = -\nabla V$$

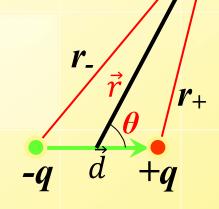
【例】: 求电偶极子电位与电场的分布



则电势  $V = V_{+} + V_{-} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} (\frac{1}{r_{+}} - \frac{1}{r_{-}})$ 

由图有:

$$r_{+} \approx r - \frac{d}{2}\cos\theta$$
,  $r_{-} \approx r + \frac{d}{2}\cos\theta$ ,  $\frac{1}{r_{1}r_{2}} = \frac{1}{r^{2}}$ 



电偶极子的电场

代入上式得

$$V = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{dcos}\theta}{r^2 - (\frac{d}{2}\cos\theta)^2} \approx \frac{q\mathrm{dcos}\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{\vec{P} \cdot \vec{r}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3}$$

电场强度

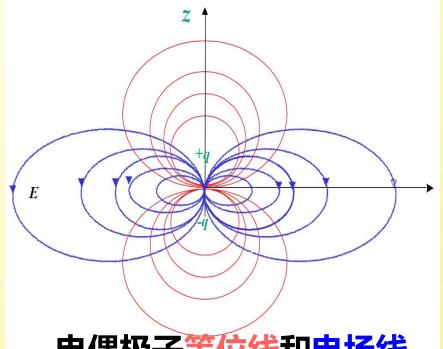
$$E_r = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = \frac{P \cos \theta}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 r^3}, \ E_\theta = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} = \frac{P \sin \theta}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^3}, \ E_\varphi = -\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi} = 0$$

$$E = \sqrt{E_r^2 + E_\theta^2} = \frac{P}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^3} \sqrt{3\cos^2\theta + 1}$$

$$\vec{E}$$
 与  $\vec{r}$  夹角 $\alpha$   $\tan \alpha = \frac{E_{\theta}}{E_{r}} = \frac{\sin \theta}{2\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{2} \tan \theta$   $\theta = 90^{\circ} \rightarrow \alpha = 90^{\circ}$   $\theta = 0^{\circ} \rightarrow \alpha = 0^{\circ}$ 

$$\theta = 90^{\circ} \rightarrow \alpha = 90^{\circ}$$

$$\theta = 0^{\circ} \rightarrow \alpha = 0^{\circ}$$



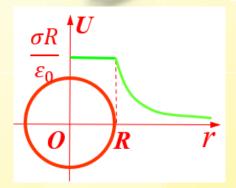
电偶极子等位线和电场线

#### > 均匀带电球面内外的电位:

球外 
$$(r > R)$$
:  $V_1 = \int_r^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_r^\infty \frac{dr}{r^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$ 

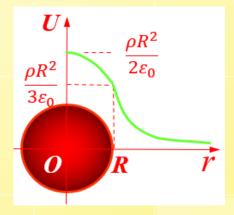
球内 
$$(\mathbf{r} \leq \mathbf{R})$$
:
$$V_2 = \int_r^R \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_R^\infty \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_R^\infty \frac{dr}{r^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} = \frac{\sigma R}{\varepsilon_0}$$



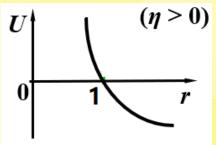
#### > 均匀带电球体内外的电位:

球外 
$$(\mathbf{r} > \mathbf{R})$$
:  $V_1 = \int_r^R \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_r^\infty \frac{dr}{r^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$ 
球内  $(\mathbf{r} \le \mathbf{R})$ :  $V_2 = \int_r^R \vec{E}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_r^\infty \vec{E}_1 \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{Q(3R^2 - r^2)}{8\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3}$ 



> 均匀长直线电荷的电势(r=1零点)

$$V = \frac{\eta}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{1}{r}$$



思考: 无限大平板(或均匀电场)的电位分布?

#### > 离散点电荷系统

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{q_k}{|\mathbf{R} - \mathbf{R}_k|}$$

#### > 连续分布电荷系统

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{v'} \frac{\rho}{R} \, dv'$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{S'} \frac{\rho_s}{R} ds'$$

$$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{U} \frac{\rho_l}{R} dl'$$

例:求长度为L,电荷线密度为 $\eta$ 的 长直均匀带电线的电位及电场。

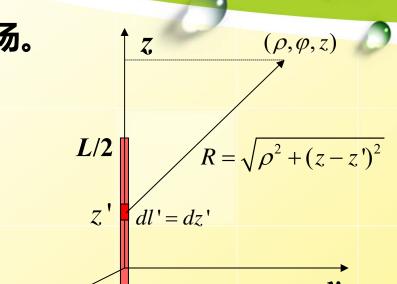
解:建立圆柱坐标系,使具有轴对 称性的场与 $\varphi$ 无关。

计算线电荷上位置 z' 的微元 dl' 在场点 $(\rho, \varphi, z)$ 的电位

$$d\Phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\eta dl'}{R}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\eta dz'}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + (z - z')^2}}$$

$$\Phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{\eta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{dz'}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + (z - z')^2}} = \frac{\eta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{z + \frac{L}{2} + \sqrt{\rho^2 + (z + \frac{L}{2})^2}}{z - \frac{L}{2} + \sqrt{\rho^2 + (z - \frac{L}{2})^2}}$$



$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla\Phi = -(\hat{\rho}\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial\rho} + \hat{\phi}\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial\varphi} + \hat{z}\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial z})$$

$$= \frac{\eta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \{\hat{\rho} \frac{1}{\rho} (\frac{z + \frac{L}{2}}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + (z + \frac{L}{2})^2}} - \frac{z - \frac{L}{2}}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + (z - \frac{L}{2})^2}}) + \hat{\rho}^2 + (z - \frac{L}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + (z - \frac{L}{2})^2}}\}$$

$$L \to \infty \qquad \vec{E} = \hat{\rho} \frac{\eta}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 \rho}$$

### 3.1.3 电位方程

电位方程

> 泊松方程

$$\begin{array}{c}
\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho \\
\mathbf{E} = -\nabla V \\
\mathbf{D} = \varepsilon \mathbf{E}
\end{array}$$

$$\nabla^2 V = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$$

>拉普拉斯方程

在没有自由电荷存在的区域:

$$\frac{\partial^{2}V}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}V}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}V}{\partial z^{2}} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$$
柱面坐标
$$\nabla^{2}V = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r\frac{\partial V}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}V}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}V}{\partial z^{2}}$$
球面坐标
$$\nabla^{2}V = \frac{1}{R^{2}}\frac{\partial}{\partial R}(R^{2}\frac{\partial V}{\partial R}) + \frac{1}{R^{2}\sin\theta}\frac{\partial^{2}V}{\partial \theta}(\sin\theta\frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{R^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}\frac{\partial^{2}V}{\partial \varphi^{2}}$$

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

满足给定边界条件的泊松方程(拉普拉斯方程)的解是唯一的解。

> 思考: 电位的边界条件是什么?

【例】 半径为 a 的导体球电位为U (无穷远处电位为0),求球外的电位函数。

【解】思路:由E求U?

在球外:  $\rho = 0$ ,  $\varphi$  满足拉普拉斯方程  $\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$ 

边界条件:  $\varphi|_{r=a} = U$   $\varphi|_{r\to\infty} = 0$  (无穷远为电位参考点)

导体球电位球面对称:  $\varphi = \varphi(r)$ 

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left( r^2 \frac{d\varphi}{dr} \right) = 0, \Longrightarrow r^2 \frac{d\varphi}{dr} = C_1 \to \varphi = -\frac{C_1}{r} + C_2$$

由边界条件:

$$\varphi\big|_{r=a} = U \Longrightarrow U = -\frac{C_1}{a}, C_1 = -aU$$

$$\varphi\big|_{r\to\infty} = 0 \Longrightarrow C_2 = 0$$

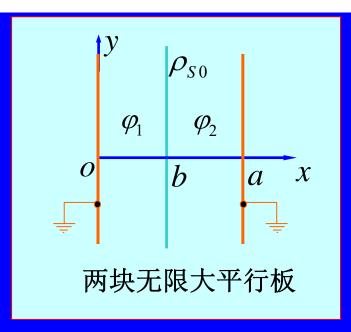
$$\Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{aU}{r}$$

例: 两块无限大接地导体平板分别置于x=0和x=a处,在两板之间的x=b处有一面密度为 $P_{S0}$ 的均匀电荷分布,如图所示。求两导体平板之间的电位和电场。

分析 
$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_1(x)$$
,  $\varphi_2 = \varphi_2(x)$ 

$$\frac{d^2 \varphi_1(x)}{dx^2} = 0, \qquad (0 < x < b)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \varphi_2(x)}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = 0, \qquad (b < x < a)$$



方程的解为 
$$\varphi_1(x) = C_1 x + D_1$$
 
$$\varphi_2(x) = C_2 x + D_2$$

#### 确定待定常数

#### 方法

# 利用边界条件

$$x = 0$$
 处,  $\varphi_1(0) = 0$ 

$$x=a$$
 处,  $\varphi_2(a)=0$ 

$$x = b$$
处, $\varphi_1(b) = \varphi_2(b)$ ,

$$x = b$$
处, $\varphi_1(b) = \varphi_2(b)$ ,
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_2(x)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \varphi_1(x)}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}_{x=b} = -\frac{\rho_{S0}}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$C_2 = -\frac{\rho_{S0}b}{\varepsilon_0 a}, \quad D_2 = \frac{\rho_{S0}b}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{\rho_{S0}(b-a)}{\varepsilon_0 a}, \quad D_1 = 0$$

$$C_2 = -\frac{\rho_{S0}b}{\varepsilon_0 a}, \quad D_2 = \frac{\rho_{S0}b}{\varepsilon_0}$$

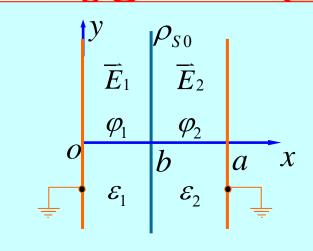
#### 最后得

$$\varphi_1(x) = \frac{\rho_{S0}(a-b)}{\varepsilon_0 a} x, \quad (0 \le x \le b) \quad \vec{E}_1(x) = -\nabla \varphi_1(x) = -\vec{e}_x \frac{\rho_{S0}(a-b)}{\varepsilon_0 a}$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = \frac{\rho_{S0}b}{\varepsilon_0 a}(a-x), \quad (b \le x \le a) \quad \vec{E}_2(x) = -\nabla \varphi_2(x) = \vec{e}_x \frac{\rho_{S0}b}{\varepsilon_0 a}$$



- 用直接积分的方法如何求解?
- 用高斯定理求解?
- 两区的介质不同?
- 其它坐标系下的同类问题?



两块无限大平行板

## 3.1.4 静电场中的理想导体

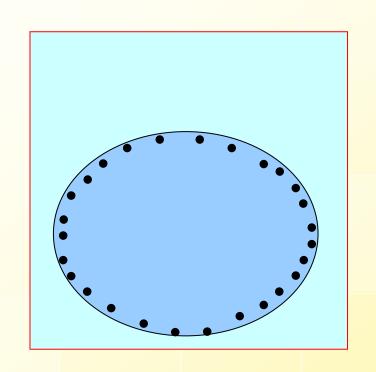
1) 媒质的分类

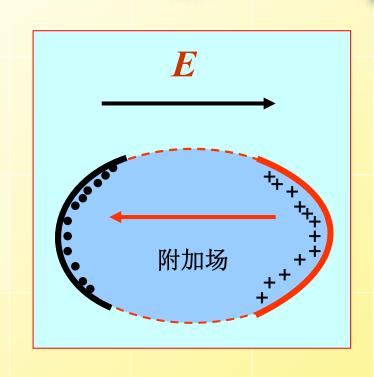
导电媒质 导体

理想电介质 绝缘体

半导电媒质 半导体

#### 2) 静电场中的导体

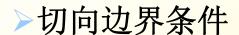


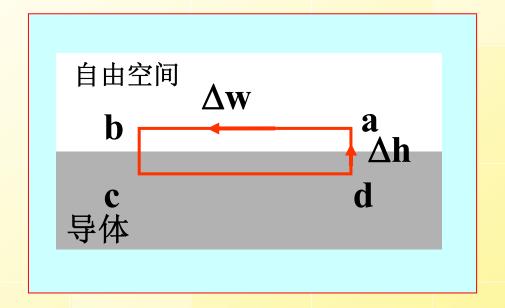


静电平衡

导体内部没有电流、没有自由电荷、电场为零导体为等位体 导体表面为等位面 自由电荷集聚在表面,形成面电荷分布

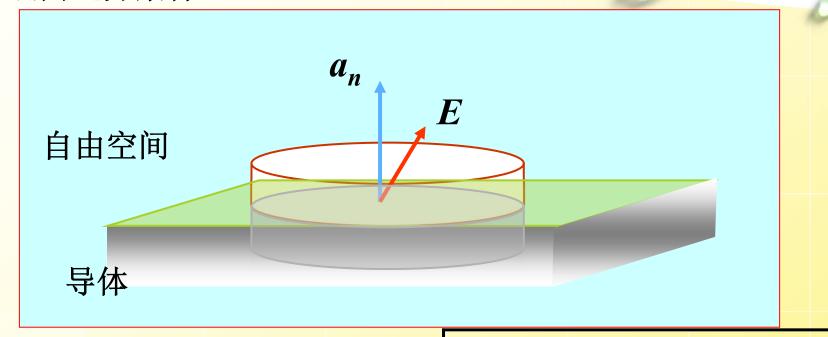
#### 导体与自由空间的边界条件





$$\oint_C \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = 0 \qquad \qquad E_t = 0$$

#### 〉法向边界条件



$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_{0}} \longrightarrow E_{n} = \frac{\rho_{s}}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

导体-自由空间的边界条件

$$E_t = 0 \qquad E_n = \frac{\rho_s}{\varepsilon_0}$$

> 思考:导体-自由空间边界的电位法向条件是什么?