

第2章 静态场—镜像法

- 电轴法 (广义镜像法)
- 点电荷~ 无限大介质平面系统的电场
- ■点电荷~导体球(球面镜像法)

1

2.6.2 电轴~无限大接地导电平面系统的电场一结论

■等位线

在xoy平面内,等位线轨迹是一族偏心圆

半径a,圆心至原点的距离b,线电荷至原点的距离b,关

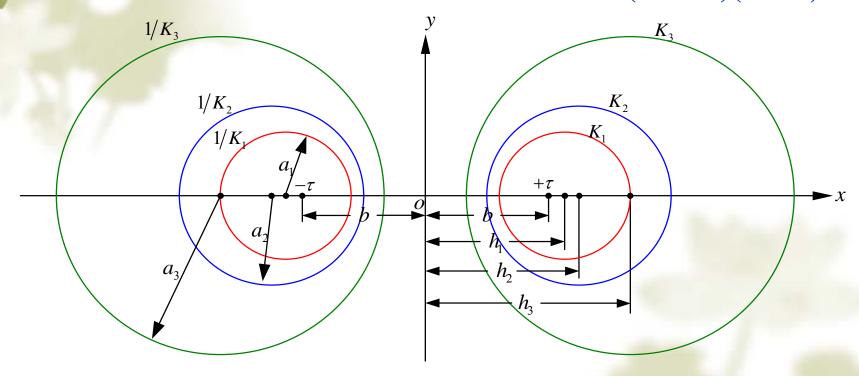
系为:
$$h^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$a^2 = h^2 - b^2 = (h + b)(h - b)$$

■等位线-图示

$$h^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

 $\therefore a^2 = h^2 - b^2 = (h + b)(h - b)$



即(±1) 电轴位置对每个等位圆的圆心来说,互为反演点。

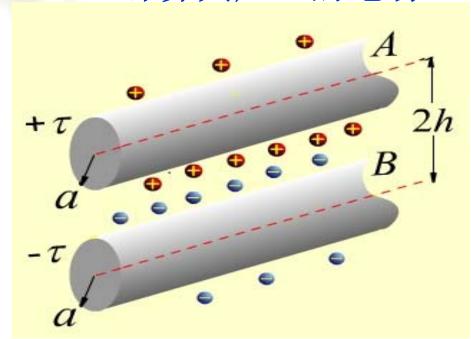


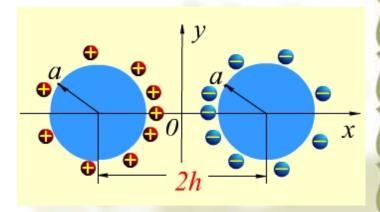
- ■如果一静电场的等位线为一族偏心圆,其电场的计算问题,可考虑等效为一对正负电轴产生的电场
- ■电轴的位置则由上面的a,b,h关系式确定
- ■由于共有*a,b,h*三个参数,因此至少给出2个等位圆,才能确定电轴的位置。
- ■按已知2个等位圆的不同,可得不同的等效计 算模型。

2.6.3 电轴法

1. 同半径的两线输电线电场

半径为a 的两输电线分别带有等量异号的线电荷 (±τ), 计算其产生的电场。

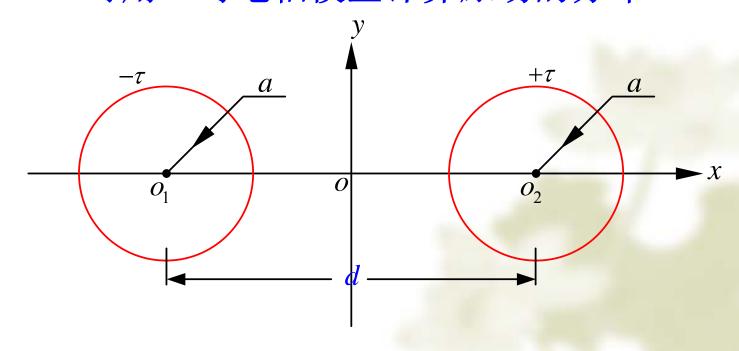




长直平行双传输线

■分析

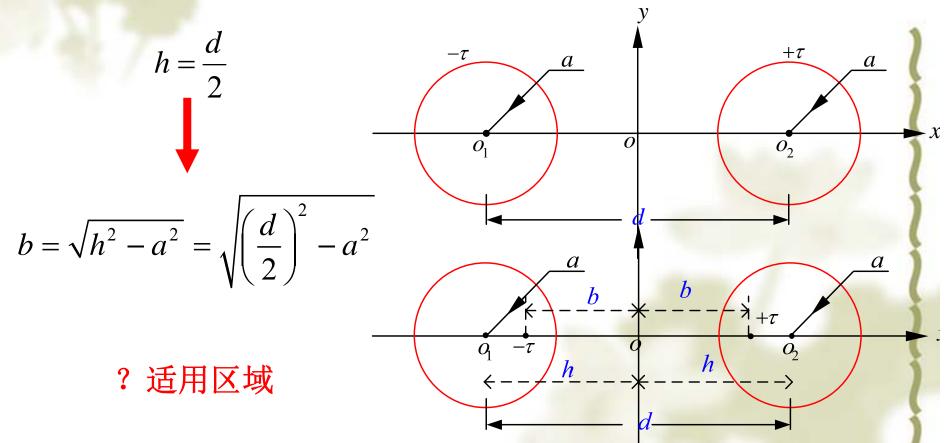
输电线是导体,导体为等位体、导体表面为等位面 在xoy平面,两导体的圆表面迹线为等位线 等位线为同半径的两个偏心圆 可用一对电轴模型计算原场的分布



■ 电轴法模型 关键:确定电轴位置

己知等位圆半径a,等位圆圆心之间的距离d,

确定线电荷(电轴)至原点的距离b和y轴的位置变量h。



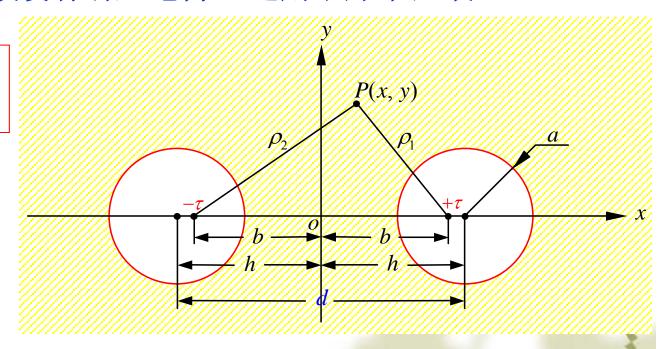


哪个区域没有引入电荷==适用于那个区域

不包含同半径两导体的所有区域

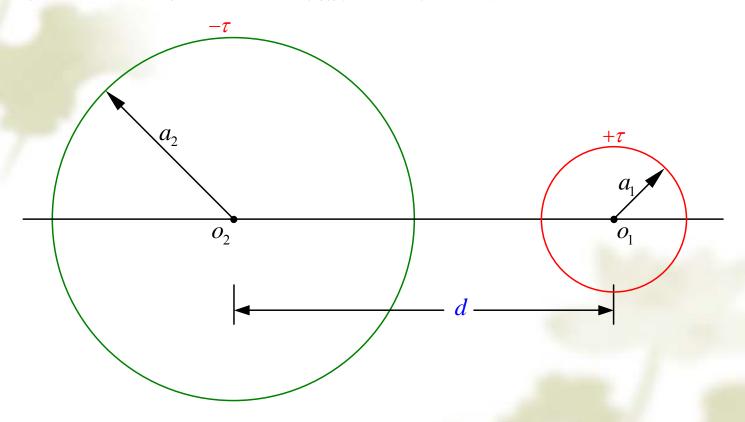
任意点电位

$$\varphi_P = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}$$



电轴 ±
$$\tau$$
 的位置 $b = \sqrt{h^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 - a^2}$

2. 两个不同半径的两线输电线电场



■电轴法模型

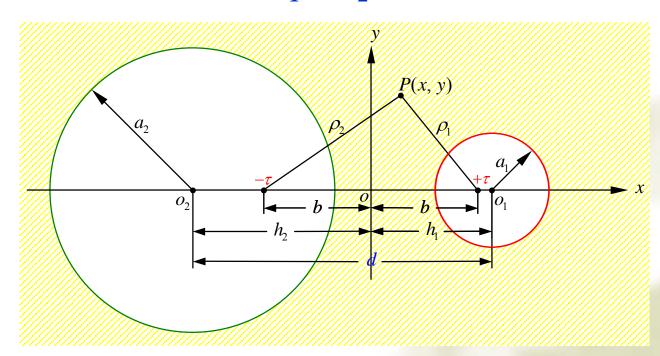
关键:确定电轴位置

■已知条件

两等位圆半径 a_1 、 a_2 ,及其圆心间的距离 d

■待求量

两圆心与原点的距离 h_1 、 h_2 、线电荷与原点的距离 b



■已知与待求量的关系

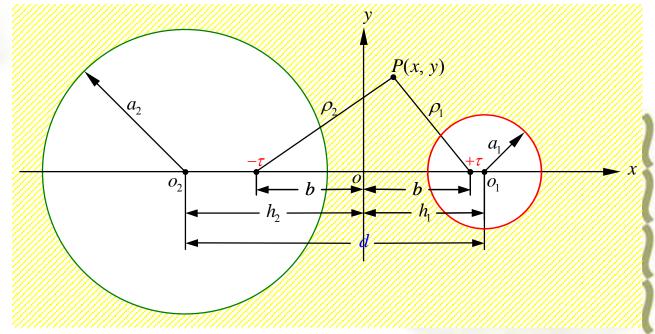
$$h^{2} = a^{2} + b^{2}$$

$$b^{2} = h_{1}^{2} - a_{1}^{2}$$

$$b^{2} = h_{2}^{2} - a_{2}^{2}$$

$$d = h_{1} + h_{2}$$

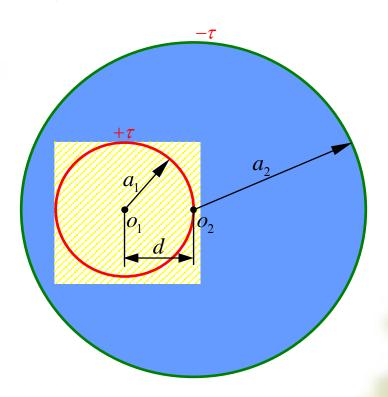
$$h_{1} = \frac{d^{2} + a_{1}^{2} - a_{2}^{2}}{2d}$$



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

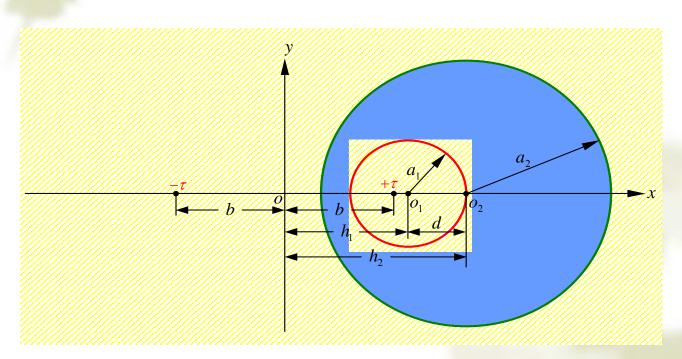
 $h_2 = \frac{d^2 + a_2^2 - a_1^2}{2d}$ 适用区域:不包含不同半径两导体内区域

3. 偏心电缆的电场



- → → → → 分析

仍可应用电轴法。显然,此时: $d = h_2 - h_1$ 其他等同于两个不同半径的两线输电线条件 $h^2 = a^2 + b^2$



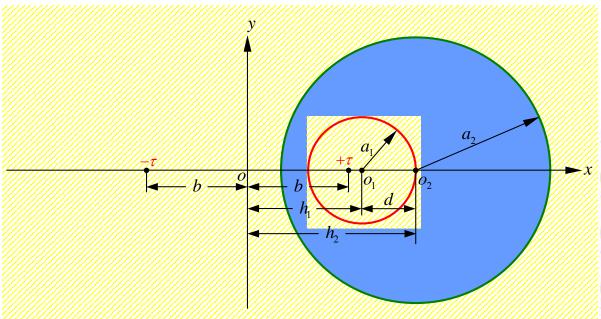
■ 镜像法模型

$$d = h_2 - h_1$$

$$h_1 = -\frac{d^2 + a_1^2 - a_2^2}{2d}$$

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

$$b = \sqrt{h_1^2 - a_1^2} = \sqrt{h_2^2 - a_2^2}$$



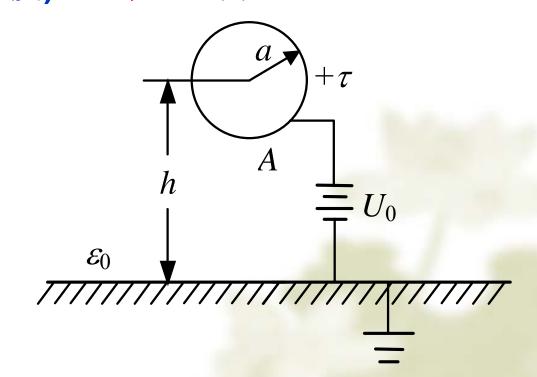
适用区域: 仅适用于未引入电荷的区域: 内外导体间的区域(图中蓝色部分)

■ 例:一半径为a的传输线平行于地面,架设高度为h,对地电位差为U₀,试求: (1)大地上方传输线的电位; (2)系统中最大场强的位置及数值; (3)传输线对地的感应电荷分布; (4)传输线对地电容(单位长度)。(书P94 例2-15)

分析: 此问题为

"2.6.2 电轴~无限大接 地导电平面系统的电场"

的典型问题



解: 电轴法模型

$$b = \sqrt{h^2 - a^2}$$

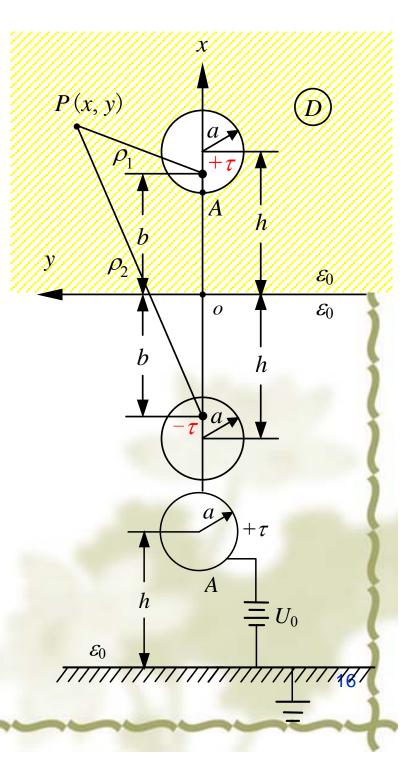
(1) 任一点处的电位

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

已知的是传输线的电压:

上式电荷密度换成电压

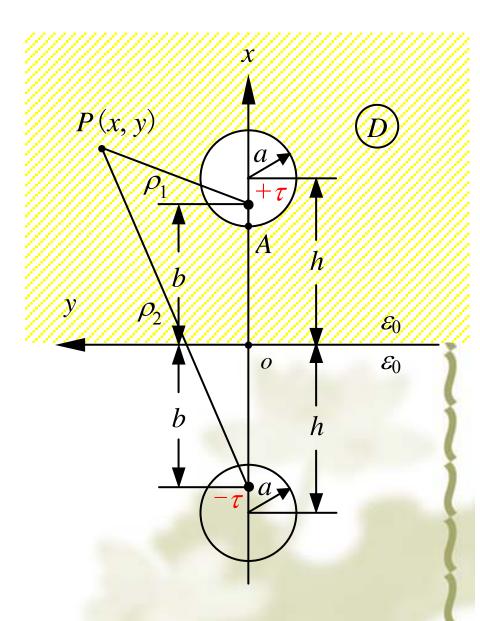
$$\varphi_{A} = U_{0}$$



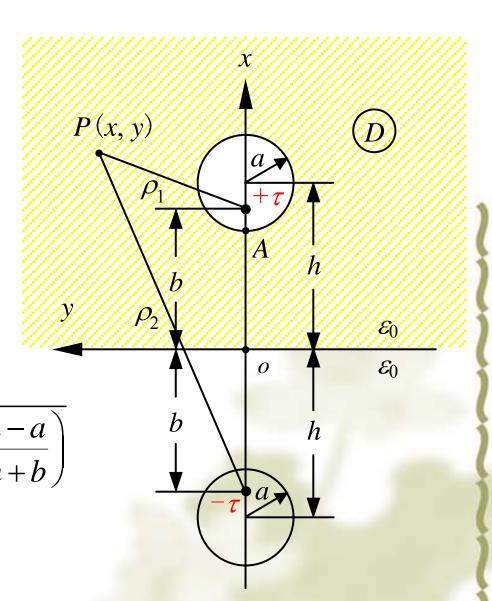
$$U_0 = \frac{\tau}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{b+h-a}{a-(h-b)}$$

$$\tau = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 U_0}{\ln\frac{b+h-a}{a-(h-b)}}$$

$$\varphi_{P} = \frac{U_{0}}{\ln \frac{b+h-a}{a-(h-b)}} \ln \frac{\rho_{2}}{\rho_{1}}$$



$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{E}_{A}| &= E_{\text{max}} \\ &= |-\nabla \varphi|_{A \begin{pmatrix} x=h-a \\ y=0 \end{pmatrix}} \\ &= \left|\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}\right|_{A \begin{pmatrix} x=h-a \\ y=0 \end{pmatrix}} \\ &= \frac{2bU_{0}}{\left[(h-a)^{2}-b^{2}\right] \ln\left(\frac{b+h-a}{a-h+b}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

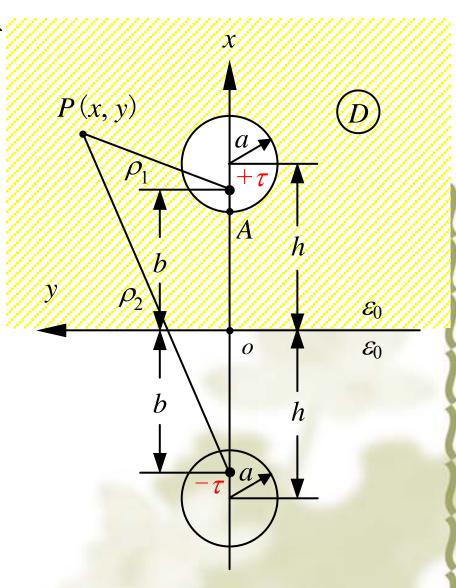


(3) 地面上的感应电荷分布

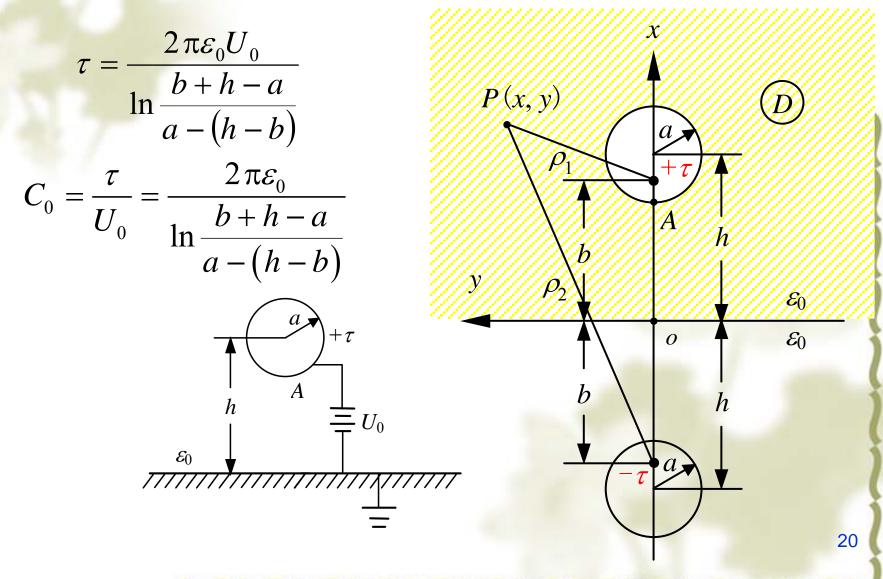
$$\sigma = D_{n} = \varepsilon_{0} E_{n}$$

$$= \varepsilon_{0} E_{x} = -\varepsilon_{0} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0}$$

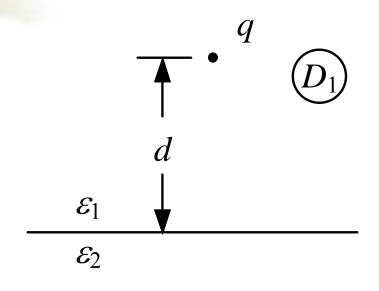
$$= -\frac{b\tau}{\pi (y^{2} + b^{2})}$$



(4) 传输线对地电容—单位长度



2.6.4 点电荷~无限大介质平面系统的电场



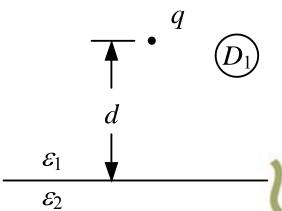
 D_2

■ 分析

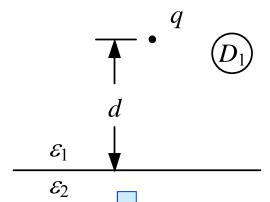
边值问题

- \triangleright ϵ_1 中,除去q所在点外,满足 $\nabla^2 \varphi_1 = 0$
- \succ ε_2 中,满足 $\nabla^2 \varphi_2 = 0$
- ightharpoonup 在 ε_1 、 ε_2 分界面上,满足 E_{1t} = E_{2t} , D_{1n} = D_{2n}

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1 = \varphi_2 \\ \varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} - \varepsilon_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial n} = 0 \end{cases}$$



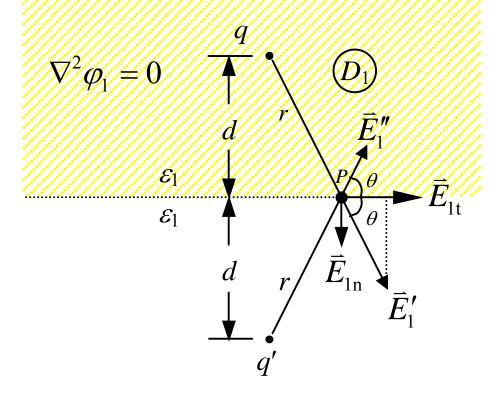


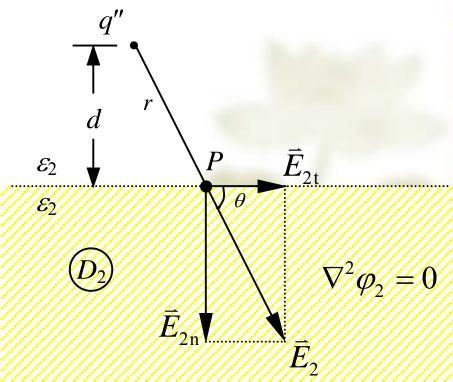


上半空间电场计算模型



(D2) 下半空间电场计算模型





为了求利

为了求解上半空间的场可用镜像电荷 q'等效边界上束缚电荷的作用,将整个空间变为介电常数为 ε_1 的均匀空间。对于下半空间,可用位于原点电荷处的q"等效原来的点电荷 q 与边界上束缚电荷的共同作用,将整个空间变为介电常数为 ε_2 的均匀空间。

所求得的场必须符合原先的边界条件,即

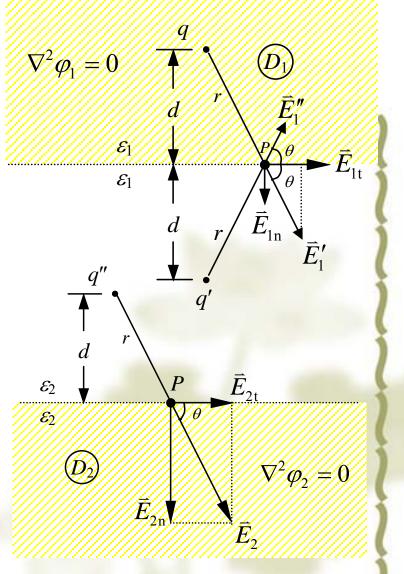
在分界面上 $E_{1t}=E_{2t}$

$$\frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{1}r^{2}}\cos\theta + \frac{q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_{1}r^{2}}\cos\theta = \frac{q''}{4\pi\varepsilon_{2}r^{2}}\cos\theta$$

在分界面上 $D_{1n}=D_{2n}$

$$\frac{q}{4\pi r^2}\sin\theta - \frac{q'}{4\pi r^2}\sin\theta = \frac{q''}{4\pi r^2}\sin\theta$$

$$q' = \frac{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2} q \qquad q'' = \frac{2\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2} q$$

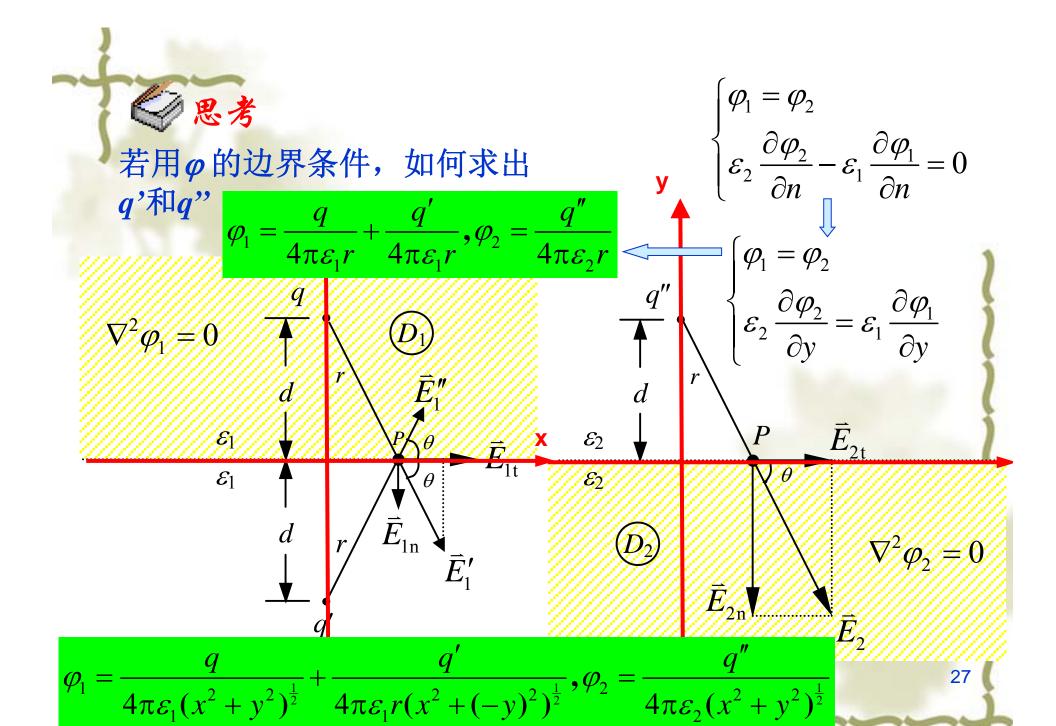


说明:
$$q' = \frac{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2} q \qquad q'' = \frac{2\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2} q = q + \frac{\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2} q$$

- I. q'反映了计算 ε_1 内电场时,分界面上束缚电荷的效应。q'可正可负。
- II. q"反映原来的点电荷 q 与边界上束缚电荷在 ε_2 的共同作用。令q"= $q+q_0$,则 q_0 反映在计算 ε_2 内电场时,分界面上束缚电荷的效应

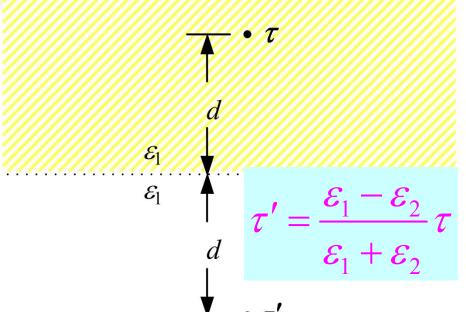
$$q_0 = -q'$$

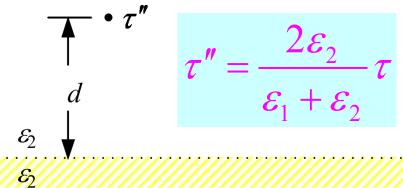
计算电荷受力时,电荷所在处的场不包括电荷本身产生的场。



推广

线电荷 τ~ 无限大介质平面系统的电场,此时的场分布呈行 平面场特征





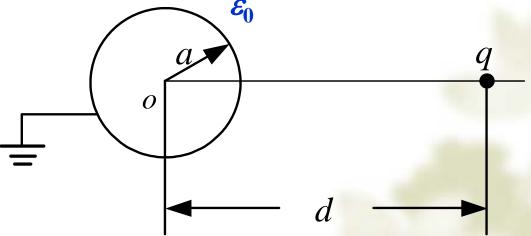
 (D_2)

$$q' = \frac{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2} q$$
 $q'' = \frac{2\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2} q$

2.6.5 点电荷~导体球 (球面镜像法)

- 1. 基本问题——导体球接地
 - ■例:

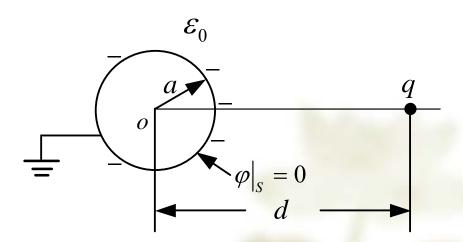
置于均匀电介质 ϵ_0 中半径为a的接地金属球附近有一点电荷q,点电荷离球心的距离为d。计算导体球空间外的电场。



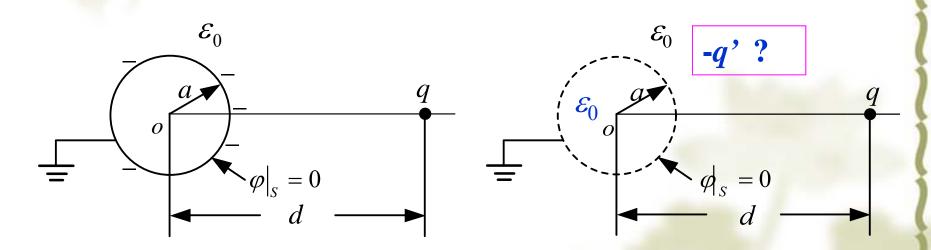
■边值问题

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$$
 (除点电荷q所在的点外)

$$\varphi|_{\bar{y}_{\bar{u}}} = 0$$
 (接地)



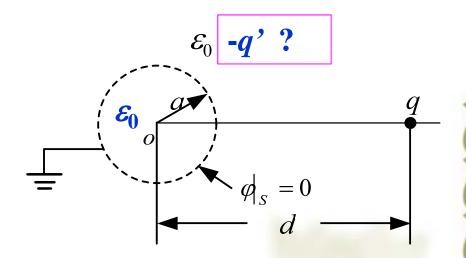
- ■处理--应用镜像法
 - 将导体球撤出,全部充以 ϵ_0 的电介质
 - 导体表面的感应面电荷用集中电荷-q'代替 (大小、极性同)



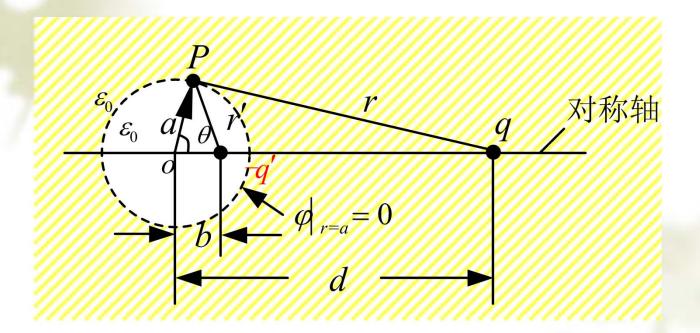
■ 定性确定镜像电荷的位置



镜像电荷一定位于对称轴 (球心和点电荷连线)上



■镜像法模型



确定镜像电荷的具体位置和电量

$$\varphi_{|_{\Re{m}}} = 0$$

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

$$\frac{q}{q'} = \frac{r}{r'}$$

$$\frac{q^{2}}{q'^{2}} = \frac{r^{2}}{r'^{2}} \stackrel{\text{徐弦定理}}{====} \frac{a^{2} + d^{2} - 2ad\cos\theta}{a^{2} + b^{2} - 2ab\cos\theta}$$

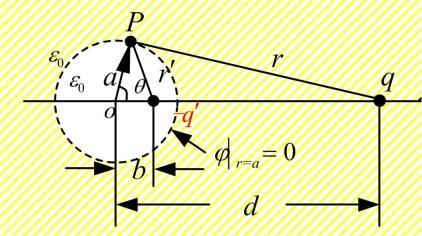
$$[q^{2}(a^{2}+b^{2}) - q'^{2}(a^{2}+d^{2})] + 2a(q'^{2}d - q^{2}b)\cos\theta = 0$$

$[q^{2}(a^{2}+b^{2})-q'^{2}(a^{2}+d^{2})]+2a(q'^{2}d-q^{2}b)\cos\theta=0$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{a^2}{d} & \text{镜像电荷位置} \\ q' = \frac{a}{d}q & \text{镜像电荷大小} \end{cases}$$



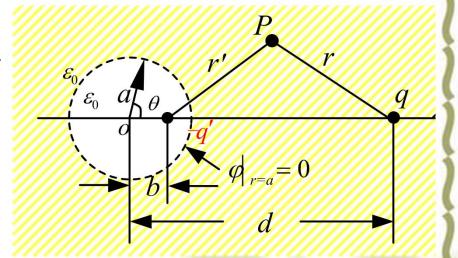
注意适用区域: 仅适用于未引入电荷的区域

■ 计算场中电位分布

$$\varphi_P = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} - \frac{q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r'} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{a}{dr'} \right)$$

$$\vec{E}_{P} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}}\vec{e}_{r} - \frac{qa}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}dr'^{2}}\vec{e}_{r'}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{r^{2}}\vec{e}_{r} - \frac{a}{dr'^{2}}\vec{e}_{r'}\right)$$



导体球上电荷面密度分布

$$\sigma = \varepsilon_0 E_{\rm n} \Big|_{\rho=a} = -\varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi_P}{\partial \rho} \Big|_{\rho=a}$$

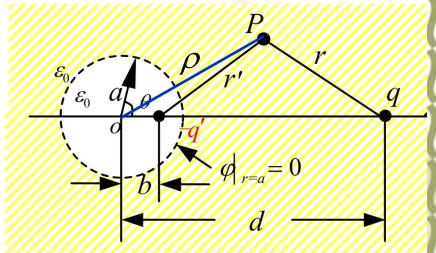
$$\sigma = \varepsilon_0 E_{\rm n} \Big|_{\rho=a} = -\varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi_P}{\partial \rho} \Big|_{\rho=a}$$

$$\varphi_P = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} - \frac{q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r'} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r'} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{a}{dr'}\right)$$

$$= -\varepsilon_0 \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{1}{\left(\rho^2 - 2\rho d\cos\theta + d^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{a}{d\left(\rho^2 - 2\rho b\cos\theta + b^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \bigg|_{\rho=a}$$

$$= -\frac{q}{4\pi a} \cdot \frac{d^2 - a^2}{\left(d^2 - 2ad\cos\theta + a^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\theta = 0, \quad |\sigma|_{\text{max}}$$
 $\theta = \pi, \quad |\sigma|_{\text{min}}$

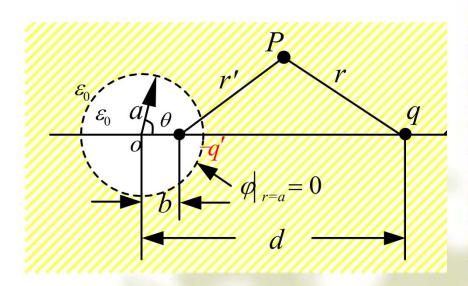


■导体球上感应电荷总量

$$\sigma = \varepsilon_0 E_{\rm n} \big|_{\rho=a} = -\varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \varphi_P}{\partial \rho} \bigg|_{\rho=a} = -\frac{q}{4\pi a} \cdot \frac{d^2 - a^2}{\left(d^2 - 2ad\cos\theta + a^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

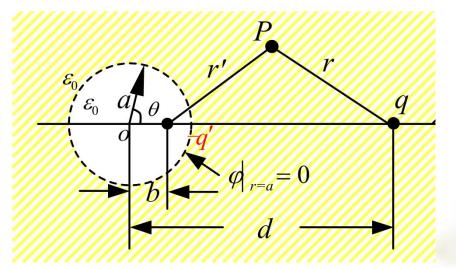
$$\int_{S} \sigma dS = \cdots$$

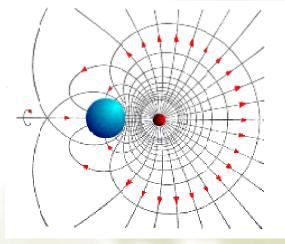
$$= -\frac{a}{d}q = -q'$$



$$b = \frac{a^2}{d}$$
 $q' = \frac{a}{d}q$

- 导体球上的感应电荷总量等于镜像电荷-q'. -q' < q
- q'和q的位置对球心o来说,互为反演点, $a^2=bd$
- 当导体球 → 平板时,即a, d → ∞时, a=d, q' = q 与无限大导板上方放置一点电荷结论一致

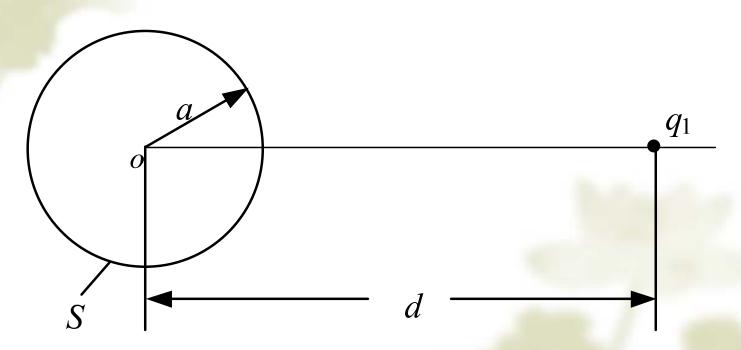




球外的电场分布

2. 导体球不接地,且呈电中性

例:



■分析

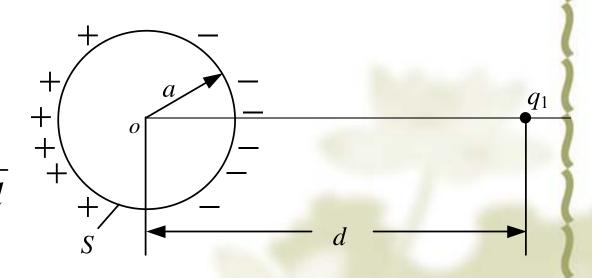
导体球面对点电荷的面上感生与原电荷极性相反的电荷,背对点电荷的面上感生与原电荷极性相同的电荷,导体球正负感应电荷总量为0。

■边值问题

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = 0$$

(除点电荷外空间)

$$\begin{cases} \varphi|_{S} = \text{const} = \frac{q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}d} \\ \iint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q = 0 \end{cases}$$



■ 边值问题

$$\begin{cases} \varphi|_{S} = \text{const} \\ \iint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q = 0 \end{cases}$$

分解为2个问题的叠加

$$(1) \begin{cases} \varphi|_{S} = \text{const} = 0 \\ \iint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = -q' \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \varphi |_{S} = C \\ \iint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q' \end{cases}$$

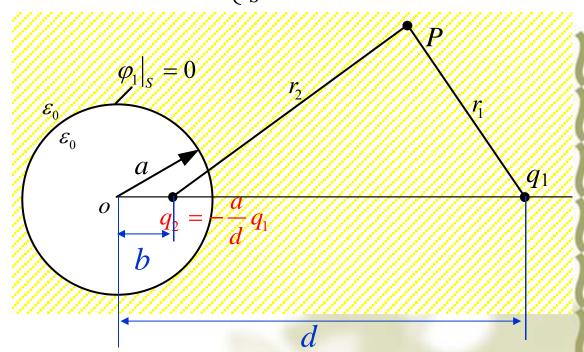


问题(1)的镜像法模型

$$(1) \begin{cases} \varphi|_{S} = \text{const}=0 \\ \iint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = -q' = q_{2} \end{cases}$$

$$q_2 = -\frac{a}{d}q_1$$

$$b = \frac{a^2}{d}$$



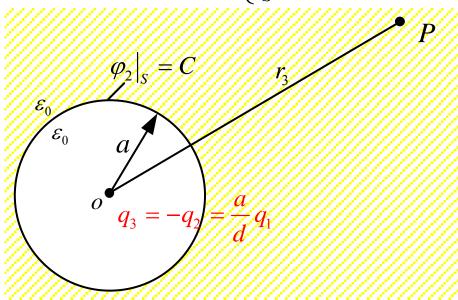


问题(2)的镜像法模型

$$(2) \begin{cases} \varphi|_{S} = C \\ \iint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q' = q_{3} \end{cases}$$

用分布于导体球球心处的点电荷代替

$$q_3 = -q_2$$



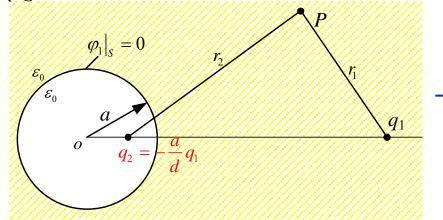
■ (1) + (2) 的镜像法模型

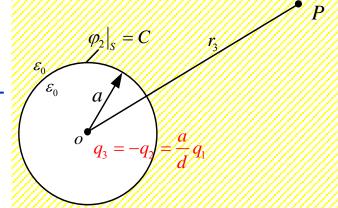
综合(1)+(2) 镜像电荷边界条件:

原问题边界条件

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1|_S + \varphi_2|_S = \varphi|_S = \text{const} = C \\ \iint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q_2 + q_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi |_{S} = \text{const} \neq 0 = C \\ \iint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q = 0 \end{cases}$$





基本问题(1)

基本问题(2)

注意适用区域



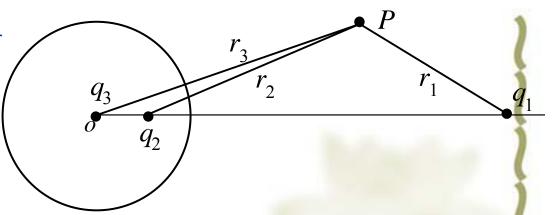
■场分布

1) 场中电位分布

$$\bigcirc$$

$$\varphi_P = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_1} + \frac{q_2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_2} + \frac{q_3}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r_3}$$

$$=\frac{q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\left(\frac{1}{r_1}-\frac{a}{dr_2}+\frac{a}{dr_3}\right)$$



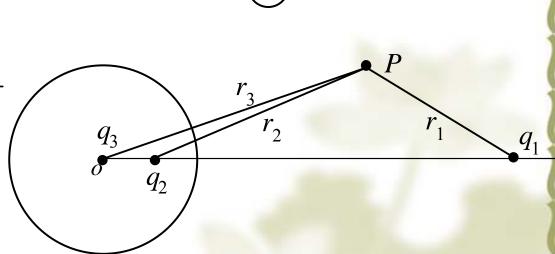
2) 导体球上电位

 q_1 和 q_2 (原来接地导体球等效的电荷)产生的,为零

 $\varphi|_{S} = \varphi_{1}|_{S} + \varphi_{2}|_{S}$ 球心处的第三个电荷 q_{3} 产生的

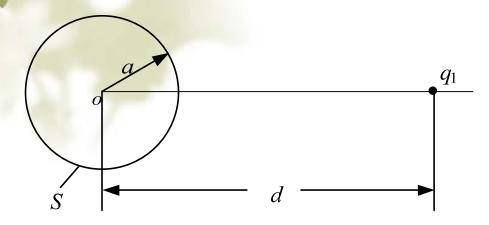
$$\begin{aligned} \varphi|_{S} &= \varphi_{1}|_{S} + \varphi_{2}|_{S} \\ &= C \\ a \end{aligned}$$

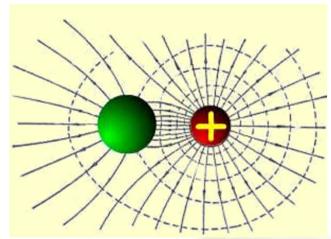
$$= \frac{\frac{a}{d}q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} = \frac{q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 d}$$



--

导体球不接地, 且呈电中性



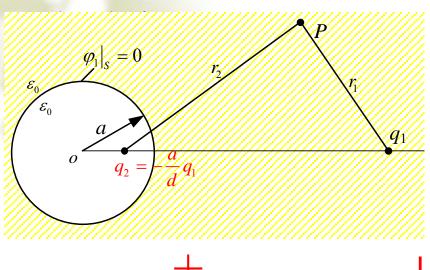


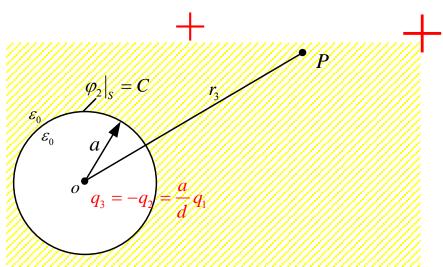
点电荷位于不接地导体 球附近的场图

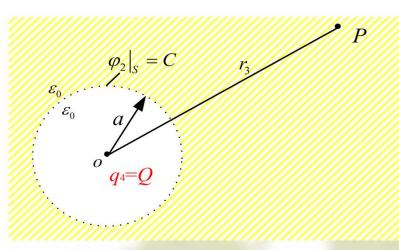
3. 带电导体球不接地但设带电量为Q

在前面的基础上,于球心O处,再放置一个 $q_4 = Q$ 的电荷即可。

带电导体球不接地(设带电量为Q)



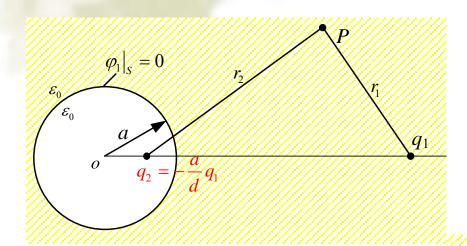


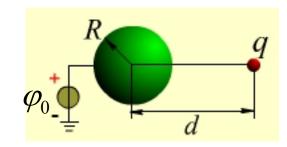


$$\varphi = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

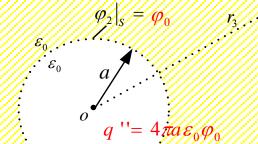
4. 带电导体球已知电位为 φ_0

■基本问题+球心放一电荷q"



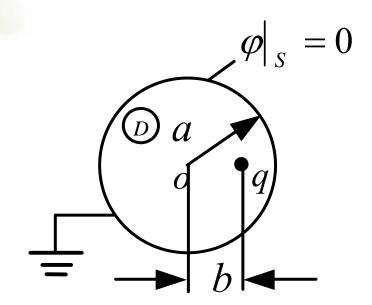


$$\varphi_0 = \frac{q''}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \longrightarrow q'' = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 a\varphi_0$$





1) 球接地



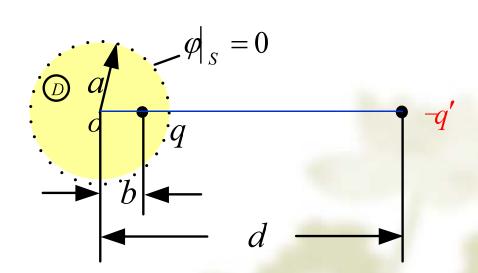
■分析

已知b和a,现求d和q

$$q = -\frac{a}{d}q' \qquad b = \frac{a^2}{d}$$

$$d = \frac{a^2}{b}$$

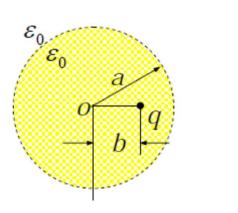
$$q' = \frac{d}{a}q$$



适用范围:球内场域。

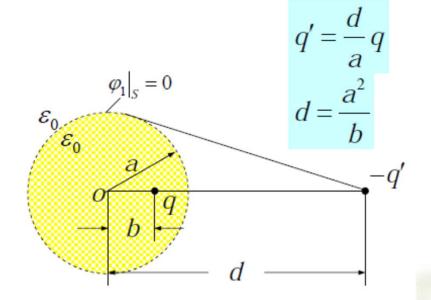


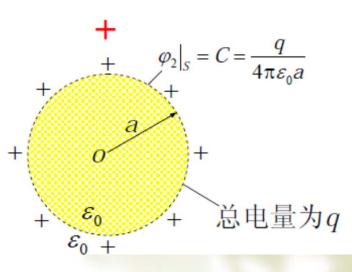
2) 球不接地(呈电中性)



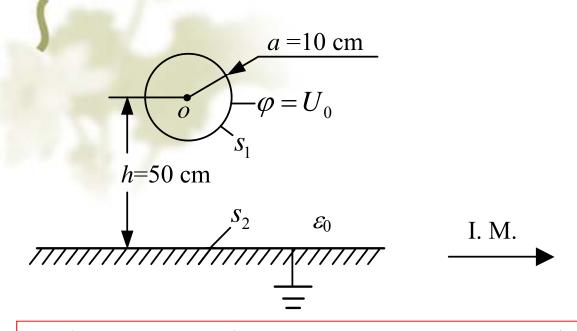
$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 = \vec{E}_1 + 0 = \vec{E}_1$$

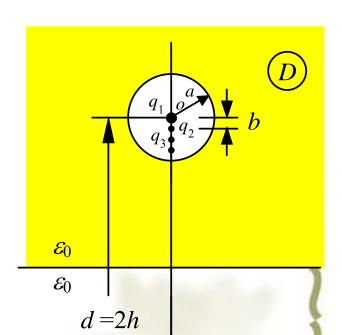
$$\varphi = \varphi_1 + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$





例题: 书例2-16) P98-100





注意: 这是一个球,不是圆柱形的传输线

应用镜像法时

既要保证球表面的电位为 U_0 a

又要保证大地的电位为零

$$\mathbf{B.\,C.} \quad \varphi\big|_{s_1} = U_0$$

$$\varphi|_{s_2}=0$$

$$q_1 = 4 \pi \varepsilon_0 a U_0$$

$$q' = -q_1$$

$$q_2 = \frac{a}{d} q_1$$
$$= \frac{1}{10} q_1$$

$$q'' = -q_2$$

$$q_3 = \frac{a}{d'} q_2$$

$$= \frac{10}{99} q_2 = \frac{1}{99} q_1$$

$$q''' = -q_3$$

$$q_4 = \frac{a}{d''} q_3$$

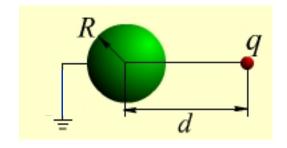
$$= \frac{990}{9800} q_3$$

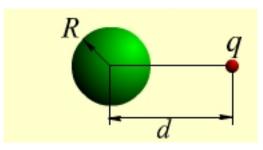
$$= \frac{1}{980} q_1$$

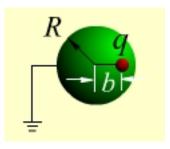
$$q'''' = -q_4$$



用镜像法求解下列问题,试确定镜像电荷的个数,大小与位置。







点电荷对导体球面的镜像

$$b = \frac{a^2}{d}$$

$$q' = \frac{a}{d}q$$

$$b = \frac{a^2}{d}$$

$$q_2 = -\frac{a}{d}q = -q_3$$

$$d = \frac{a^2}{b}$$

$$q' = \frac{d}{a}q$$

镜像法(电轴法)小结

镜像法(电轴法)的理论基础是:

静电场惟一性定理;

镜像法(电轴法)的实质是:

用虚设的镜像电荷(电轴)替代未知电荷的分布,使 计算场域为无限大均匀媒质;

镜像法(电轴法)的关键是:

确定镜像电荷(电轴)的个数、大小及位置;

应用镜像法(电轴法)解题时,注意:

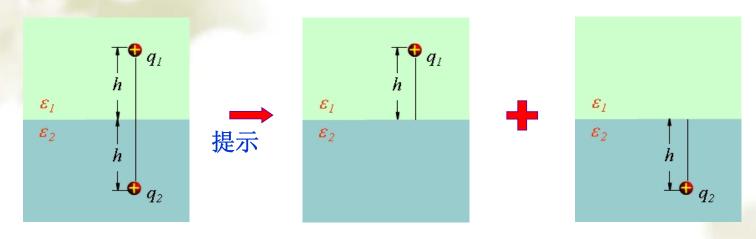
镜像电荷(电轴)只能放在待求场域以外的区域。叠加时,要注意场的适用区域。

```
作业: 2-26, 2-25 (2),
2-27 (其中(3)的球壳接地),
2-29
```

--

思考题:

试确定下图镜像电荷的个数、大小与位置。



图中. 点电荷 q_1 与 q_2 分别置于 \mathcal{E}_2 区域中