

静电场

(第一次修订)

1. 静电场的方程

[正交曲线坐标系上的 $\vec{\nabla}$ 算子]

$$(1). \text{ 梯度 } \vec{\nabla} = \sum_i^n \frac{1}{h_i} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u_i} \vec{e}_i;$$

$$(2). \text{ 散度 } \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{f} = \frac{1}{\prod_i h_i} \left[\sum_j^n \frac{\partial}{\partial u_j} \left(\frac{\prod_k h_k}{h_j} f_j \right) \right];$$

$$(3). \text{ 旋度 } \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{f} = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \begin{vmatrix} h_1 \vec{e}_1 & h_2 \vec{e}_2 & h_3 \vec{e}_3 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial u_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial u_3} \\ h_1 f_1 & h_2 f_2 & h_3 f_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

[电势] $\varphi(\vec{x}) = \int_V \frac{\rho(\vec{x}') dV'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$, 有 $\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}\varphi$.

[静电势的微分方程] 对于各项同性线性介质 ($\vec{D} = \epsilon\vec{E}$), 有: $\vec{\nabla}^2\varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon}$.

$$\text{边值: } \begin{cases} \vec{e}_n \times (\vec{E}_2 - \vec{E}_1) = \vec{0} \\ \vec{e}_n \cdot (\vec{D}_2 - \vec{D}_1) = \sigma \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{E}_1 \cdot \Delta \vec{l}_1 = \vec{E}_2 \cdot \Delta \vec{l}_2 \\ \epsilon_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} - \epsilon_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial n} = -\sigma \end{cases}$$

[导体静电条件]

- (1). 导体内部不带净电荷, 电荷只分布在表面上;
- (2). 导体内部电场为零;

- (3). 导体表面上电场必沿法线方向, 导体表面必为等势面, 整个导体电势相等, 即
$$\begin{cases} \varphi = C \\ \epsilon \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} = -\sigma \end{cases}.$$

[线性介质中静电场的总能量] $W = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} dV$.

2. 静电场边值问题

[唯一性定理] 设区域 V 内给定自由电荷分布 $\rho(\vec{x})$, 在 V 的边界上给定电势 $\varphi|_s$ 或电势法线方向偏导数 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n}|_s$, 则 V 内的电场唯一确定.

[有导体存在的唯一性定理条件]

- (1). 给定每个导体上的电势;
- (2). 给定每个导体上的总电荷.

[勒让德方程] $(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + n(n+1)y = 0$.

解为勒让德多项式: $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$.

[轴对称情形下的拉普拉斯方程] $\nabla^2\varphi = 0$.

$$\text{解为: } \varphi = \sum_n (a_n r^n + \frac{b_n}{r^{n+1}}) P_n(\cos \theta).$$

[常见静电场问题边界]

$$(1). \text{ 绝缘介质边界: } \begin{cases} \varphi_1 = \varphi_2 \\ \varepsilon_1 \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial n} = \varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial n} \end{cases};$$

(2). 已知电势 φ_0 的导体与绝缘体边界: $\varphi = \varphi_0$;

$$(3). \text{ 已知导体电荷量 } Q \text{ 的导体与绝缘体边界: } \begin{cases} \varphi = C \\ -\oint_s \varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} dS = Q \end{cases}, \text{ 此时导体面上的自由}$$

电荷面密度可知为 $\sigma = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n}$.

[静电场边值问题分类]

(1). 第一类边值问题: 给定边界 S 上的电势 φ_s ;

(2). 第二类边值问题: 给定边界 S 上的 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n}|_s$.

$$[\text{单位冲激函数}] \delta(\vec{x}) : \begin{cases} \delta(\vec{x}) = 0, \vec{x} \neq \vec{0} \\ \int_V \delta(\vec{x}) dV = 1, \{V | \vec{x} = 0 \in V\} \end{cases}.$$

[单位冲激函数的性质]

(1). 若 $f(\vec{x})$ 在原点附近连续, V 包含原点, 则 $\int_V f(\vec{x}) \delta(\vec{x}) dV = f(\vec{0})$;

(2). 若 V 包含 \vec{x}' , $f(\vec{x})$ 在 $\vec{x} = \vec{x}'$ 附近连续, 则 $\int_V f(\vec{x}) \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') dV = f(\vec{x}')$.

$$[\text{单位点电荷密度函数}] \rho(\vec{x}) = \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') : \begin{cases} \rho(\vec{x}) = \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') = 0, \vec{x} \neq \vec{x}' \\ \int_V \rho(\vec{x}) dV = \int_V \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') dV = 1, \vec{x}' \in V \end{cases}.$$

$$[\text{格林函数}] \nabla^2 G(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = -\frac{\delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}')}{\varepsilon_0}.$$

(1). 泊松方程 $\nabla^2 \psi(\vec{x}) = -\frac{\delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}')}{\varepsilon_0}$ 在区域 V 的边界上有 $\psi|_s = 0$, 其解为泊松方程在 V 的第一类边值问题的格林函数;

(2). 泊松方程 $\nabla^2 \psi(\vec{x}) = -\frac{\delta(\vec{x} - \vec{x}')}{\varepsilon_0}$ 在区域 V 的边界上有 $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n}|_s = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 S}$, 其解为泊松方程在 V 的第二类边值问题的格林函数.

[常见空间的格林函数]

(1). 无界空间的格林函数: $G(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x')^2+(y-y')^2+(z-z')^2}}$;

(2). 上半空间的格林函数: $G(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x')^2+(y-y')^2+(z-z')^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x')^2+(y-y')^2+(z+z')^2}} \right]$;

(3). 球外空间的格林函数: $G(\vec{x}, \vec{x}') = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2+a^2-2ar \cos \theta}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{ar}{R_0}\right)^2+R_0^2-2ar \cos \theta}} \right]$.

[格林公式] $\int_V (\psi \vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi - \varphi \vec{\nabla}^2 \psi) dV = \oint_S (\psi \vec{\nabla} \varphi - \varphi \vec{\nabla} \psi) \cdot d\vec{S}$.

[格林函数法]

已知: $\vec{\nabla}^2 \varphi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$, 取 $\psi = G(\vec{x}, \vec{x}')$.

交换 \vec{x} 和 \vec{x}' , 即得 $G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}), \varphi(\vec{x}')$.

由 $\int_V \left[\varphi(\vec{x}') \vec{\nabla}'^2 G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) - G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) \vec{\nabla}'^2 \varphi(\vec{x}') \right] dV'$

$= \oint_S \left[\varphi(\vec{x}') \vec{\nabla}' G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) - G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) \vec{\nabla}' \varphi(\vec{x}') \right] \cdot d\vec{S}'$ 和 $\vec{\nabla}'^2 G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) = -\frac{\delta(\vec{x}'-\vec{x})}{\epsilon_0}$

得: $\int_V \left[\varphi(\vec{x}') \vec{\nabla}'^2 G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) - G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) \vec{\nabla}'^2 \varphi(\vec{x}') \right] dV' = -\frac{\varphi(\vec{x})}{\epsilon_0} + \int_V \frac{G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) \rho(\vec{x}')}{\epsilon_0} dV'$

即: $\varphi(\vec{x}) = \int_V G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) \rho(\vec{x}') dV' - \epsilon_0 \oint_S \left[\varphi(\vec{x}') \vec{\nabla}' G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) - G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) \vec{\nabla}' \varphi(\vec{x}') \right] \cdot d\vec{S}'$

对于第一类边值问题, 有 $G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) = 0$, \vec{x}' 在 S 上

$\varphi(\vec{x}) = \int_V G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) \rho(\vec{x}') dV' - \epsilon_0 \oint_S \varphi(\vec{x}') \vec{\nabla}' G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) \cdot d\vec{S}'$

对于第二类边值问题, 有 $-\oint_S \vec{\nabla}' G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) \cdot d\vec{S}' = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla}' G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \vec{S}}$

$\varphi(\vec{x}) = \int_V G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) \rho(\vec{x}') dV' + \epsilon_0 \oint_S G(\vec{x}', \vec{x}) \vec{\nabla}' \varphi(\vec{x}') \cdot d\vec{S}' + \langle \varphi \rangle_s$

3. 静电场的多极展开

[电偶极矩] $\vec{p} = \int_V \rho(\vec{x}') \vec{x}' dV'$.

[电四极矩] $\vec{\mathcal{D}} = \int_V 3\vec{x}' \vec{x}' \rho(\vec{x}') dV'$.

[电势多极展开]

设 $f(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') = \frac{1}{|\vec{x} - \vec{x}'|} = \frac{1}{r}$

$f(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') = \frac{1}{r} - \vec{x}' \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{2!} (\vec{x}' \cdot \vec{\nabla})^2 \frac{1}{r} + \dots$

$\varphi(\vec{x}) = \int_V \frac{\rho(\vec{x}') dV'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \rho(\vec{x}') f(\vec{x} - \vec{x}') dV' = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{Q}{r} - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{6} \vec{\mathcal{D}} : \vec{\nabla} \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{r} + \dots \right]$

[电势多极展开的成分]

(1). 点电荷电势: $\varphi^{(0)} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$;

(2). 电偶极子电势: $\varphi^{(1)} = -\frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3}$;

(3). 电四极子电势: $\varphi^{(2)} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{6} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{\mathcal{D}} : \vec{\nabla} \vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{6} \sum_{i,j} \mathcal{D}_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \frac{1}{r}$.

[电荷体系在外电场中能量的多极展开]

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_V \rho \varphi_e dV = \int_V \rho(\vec{x}) \left[\varphi_e(0) + \sum_i x_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \varphi_e(0) + \frac{1}{2!} \sum_{i,j} x_i x_j \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \varphi_e(0) + \dots \right] \\ &= Q \varphi_e(0) + \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \varphi_e(0) + \frac{1}{6} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{\mathcal{D}} : \vec{\nabla} \vec{\nabla} \varphi_e(0) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

[电荷体系能量多极展开的成分]

(1). 点电荷能量: $W^{(0)} = Q \varphi_e(0)$;

(2). 电偶极子能量: $W^{(1)} = \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \varphi_e(0) = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}_e(0)$;

(3). 电四极子能量: $W^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{6} \overset{\leftrightarrow}{\mathcal{D}} : \vec{\nabla} \vec{E}_e(0)$.

[电偶极子在外电场中受力] $\vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla} W^{(1)} = \vec{\nabla}(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}_e) = \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \vec{E}_e$.

[电偶极子在外电场中受力矩] $\vec{L} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}_e$.