

第四章 物质中的电场

§1 极化

Thm: $\vec{p} = \alpha \vec{E}$ (α 称为原子极化率, 当 \vec{E} 不太大时, \vec{p} 与 \vec{E} 成正比)

Tip. 当电荷结构无对称性时

$$\begin{cases} p_x = \alpha_{xx} E_x + \alpha_{xy} E_y + \alpha_{xz} E_z \\ p_y = \alpha_{yx} E_x + \alpha_{yy} E_y + \alpha_{yz} E_z \\ p_z = \alpha_{zx} E_x + \alpha_{zy} E_y + \alpha_{zz} E_z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{p} = \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{极化张量}}}{\alpha} \vec{E} \quad \text{一般沿主轴时, } \alpha \text{ 为标量}$$

Thm: $\vec{N} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$ (在电场中的偶极子会受到力矩) (且近似看作 \vec{p} 与 d 无限小, \vec{E} 均看作均匀的)

$$\vec{F} = (\vec{p} \cdot \nabla) \vec{E} = q (\vec{d} \cdot \nabla E_x, \vec{d} \cdot \nabla E_y, \vec{d} \cdot \nabla E_z)$$

$$\text{由 } \vec{F} = q (\vec{d} \cdot \nabla E_x, \vec{d} \cdot \nabla E_y, \vec{d} \cdot \nabla E_z) = \vec{p} \cdot (\nabla E_x, \nabla E_y, \nabla E_z)$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \vec{p} \cdot (dE_x, dE_y, dE_z) \quad \text{取某点为势能零点}$$

$$\text{则 } W = \int_r^{\vec{E}} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{\vec{E}} \vec{p} \cdot d\vec{E} = \vec{p} \cdot (\vec{E} - \vec{E}_0) \quad \text{而一般取无穷远为某点, 并一般有 } \vec{E}_0 = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow U = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E} \quad (\text{电荷极子在电场中的能量})$$

§2. 极化物体的电场

Def. 极化强度矢量: 单位体积内的偶极矩为 ρ

$$\text{Thm. 极化材料的电势: } \phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{\vec{p}(\vec{r}') \cdot \hat{r}}{r^2} d\tau'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \times \phi(\vec{r}) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \nabla' \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{r}') d\tau' \\
 &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\int_V \nabla' \cdot \left(\frac{\vec{P}(\vec{r}')}{r} \right) d\tau' - \int_V \frac{1}{r} \nabla' \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{r}') d\tau' \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\oint_S \frac{\vec{P}(\vec{r}')}{r} \cdot d\vec{s} - \int_V \frac{1}{r} \nabla' \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{r}') d\tau' \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

→ 若将 \vec{P} 看成关于束缚电荷的 \vec{E} , 则

$$(\vec{P}_{\text{外}} - \vec{P}) \cdot \hat{n} = -\sigma_b, \quad -\nabla' \cdot \vec{P}(\vec{r}') = \rho_b$$

$$\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\oint_S \frac{\sigma_b(\vec{r}')}{r} ds + \int_V \frac{\rho_b(\vec{r}')}{r} d\tau' \right]$$

相当于 σ_b 与 ρ_b 产生的电场

Add explanation

$$\phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{\vec{P}(\vec{r}') \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2} d\tau', \quad \text{理解为}$$

在小范围内 \vec{P} 看成均匀, 所取尺度应远大于材料做电偶极子线度, 远小于 \vec{P} 尺度

$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_{\text{外}} + \vec{E}_{\text{内}}$ $\vec{E}_{\text{外}}$ 理解为外电荷产生的电场, 因而电场可用 $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{V_{\text{外}}} \frac{\vec{P}(\vec{r}') \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2} d\tau'$ 表示.

$\vec{E}_{\text{内}}$ 理解成小范围(假设为球)内的平均电场

经证明 $\vec{E}_{\text{内}} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\vec{P}}{R^3}$ 而在 $V_{\text{内}}$ 中将 \vec{P} 看为均匀, $\vec{P} = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \vec{P}$

⇒ $\vec{E}_{\text{内}} = -\frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} \vec{P}$, 相当于均匀极化球中的电场而均匀极化球电势为

$$\phi(r, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{P}{3\epsilon_0} r \cos\theta & r \leq R \\ \frac{P}{3\epsilon_0} \frac{R^3}{r^2} \cos\theta & r \geq R \end{cases}$$

在 $r=0$ 时 $\phi=0$, 而 $\int_{V_{\text{内}}} \frac{\vec{r}}{r^2} d\tau' = 0$ ∴ 成立

$$\phi \text{ 又可写为 } \phi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_V \frac{\vec{P}(\vec{r}') \cdot \vec{r}}{r^2} d\tau'$$

§3 电位移矢量

Def. $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$ (电位移矢量).

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_f \\ \oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q_f \end{cases}$$

任: $\rho = \rho_b + \rho_f \Rightarrow \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} + \rho_f \Rightarrow \rho_f = \nabla \cdot (\epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}) \Leftrightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_f$.

Att. 易误解的点: \vec{D} 性质 ~~与~~ \vec{E} 性质

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_f \\ \nabla \times \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \nabla \times \vec{E} + \nabla \times \vec{P} = \nabla \times \vec{P} \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{但} \quad \begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \nabla \times \vec{E} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \vec{D}$ 不会仅由 ρ_f 决定, 也不会有 φ_D

边界条件.

$$\hat{n} \uparrow \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (D_{\perp}^+ - D_{\perp}^-) = \sigma_f \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (E_{\perp}^+ - E_{\perp}^-) \cdot = \sigma / \epsilon_0 \\ (P_{\perp}^+ - P_{\perp}^-) \cdot = -\sigma_b \end{cases}$$

$$D_{\perp}'' - D_{\perp}' = \epsilon_0 (E_{\perp}'' - E_{\perp}') + P_{\perp}'' - P_{\perp}' = P_{\perp}'' - P_{\perp}'$$

§4 线性电介质

Def. 电极化率: 线性电介质材料属性. (对很多物质, 只要 E 不很强)

$$\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E} \quad (\vec{P} \text{ 为极化强度, } \chi_e \text{ 为电极化率, } \vec{E} \text{ 为总电场})$$

Tip. 在线性介质中 $\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} = \epsilon_0 (1 + \chi_e) \vec{E} = \epsilon \vec{E}$, $\epsilon := \epsilon_0 (1 + \chi_e)$ 称为介电常数.

而 $\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0} =: \epsilon_r = (1 + \chi_e)$ 称为相对介电常数.

对于真空, $\chi_e \equiv 0 \therefore \epsilon_0$ 为真空介电常数

$\nabla \times \vec{D} \neq \vec{0}$ 则在边界上 P_r 不可定. 若边界上 P_r 为定, 或所有有电场处均满足电介

此时 $\nabla \times \vec{D} = \vec{0}$

Thm. 极化率张量: 正如电荷结构的极化率张量, 非各向同性电介质 (一般线性电介质) 的极化

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P_x &= \epsilon_0 (\chi_{exx} E_x + \chi_{exy} E_y + \chi_{exz} E_z) \\ P_y &= \epsilon_0 (\chi_{eyx} E_x + \chi_{eyy} E_y + \chi_{eyz} E_z) \\ P_z &= \epsilon_0 (\chi_{ezx} E_x + \chi_{ezy} E_y + \chi_{ezz} E_z) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \underline{\chi_e} \vec{E}$$

极化率张量.

线性电介质的边值问题

1° 在其内部 $P_b = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\nabla \cdot (\epsilon_0 \frac{\chi_e}{1 + \chi_e} \vec{D}) = -\frac{\chi_e}{1 + \chi_e} P_f$ (亦即若内部 $P_f = 0 \Rightarrow P_b = 0$)

2° 在边界上 $P_\perp^\perp - D_\perp^\perp = \sigma_f \Leftrightarrow \epsilon_\perp E_\perp^\perp - \epsilon_\parallel E_\parallel^\perp = \sigma_f$ 而 $\phi_\perp = \phi_\parallel$

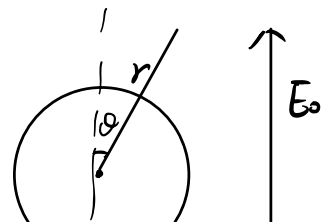
$$\Leftrightarrow \epsilon_\perp \nabla \phi_\perp \cdot \hat{n} - \epsilon_\parallel \nabla \phi_\parallel \cdot \hat{n} = -\sigma_f$$

(Tip: 当束缚电荷只分布在边界 (表面) 时, 仍可用 $\nabla^2 \phi = 0$)

Ex. 求线性均匀的球形电介质材料置于 E_0 外场中内部的场强

解: 利用拉普拉斯方程求解. (球内球外 σ 均为零)

边界条件不正规 $\begin{cases} \phi_{\text{外}} = \phi_{\text{内}} & (\text{当 } r=R \text{ 时}) \\ \epsilon \frac{\partial \phi_{\text{内}}}{\partial r} = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \phi_{\text{外}}}{\partial r} & (r=R \text{ 时 因为 } \sigma_f=0) \end{cases}$



$$\phi_{外} \rightarrow -E_0 r \cos\theta \quad (r \rightarrow \infty)$$

根据 Laplace 方程的球对称解 $\phi(r, \theta) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (A_l r^l + \frac{B_l}{r^{l+1}}) P_l(\cos\theta)$

$$\text{内 } \phi_{内} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l r^l P_l(\cos\theta), \quad \phi_{外} = -E_0 r \cos\theta + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_l}{r^{l+1}} P_l(\cos\theta)$$

$$\text{而有 } \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} A_l R^l P_l(\cos\theta) = -E_0 R \cos\theta + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_l}{R^{l+1}} P_l(\cos\theta)$$

根据 Legendre 多项式正交性

$$\begin{cases} A_l R^l = \frac{B_l}{R^{l+1}} & (l \neq 1) \\ A_1 R = -E_0 R + \frac{B_1}{R^2} \end{cases}$$

又根据条件 (ii)

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_0 \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} l A_l R^{l-1} P_l(\cos\theta) = -E_0 \cos\theta - \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (l+1) B_l \frac{1}{R^{l+2}} P_l(\cos\theta)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0} [l A_l R^{l-1}] = -(l+1) \frac{B_l}{R^{l+2}} & (l \neq 1) \\ \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0} A_1 = -E_0 - \frac{2B_1}{R^3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_l = B_l = 0 & (l \neq 1) \\ \begin{cases} A_1 = -\frac{3}{\epsilon/\epsilon_0 + 2} E_0 \\ B_1 = E_0 R^3 \frac{\epsilon/\epsilon_0 - 1}{\epsilon/\epsilon_0 + 2} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi_{内}(r, \theta) = -\frac{3}{\epsilon/\epsilon_0 + 2} E_0 r \cos\theta = -\frac{3}{\epsilon/\epsilon_0 + 2} E_0 z$$

$$\therefore \vec{E}_{内} = \frac{3}{\epsilon/\epsilon_0 + 2} \vec{E}, \quad \text{匀强}$$

Thm: 存在电介质的系统能量:

(在移去自由电荷后, 束缚电荷因为极化而储存的能量也会消失)

$$+ \epsilon_0 \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{C} \rightarrow \frac{\epsilon_0}{2} \int E^2 d\tau$$

$\frac{\partial W}{\partial t}$ 有电荷变化
 \downarrow
 $\boxed{\text{第2.1}}$ \rightarrow 并未升大

$$\Delta W = \int (\Delta \ell_f) \phi \, d\tau \quad \ell_f = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} \Rightarrow \Delta \ell_f = \nabla \cdot (\Delta \mathbf{D})$$

$\oint_S \phi \Delta \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{a} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta W = \int (\nabla \cdot (\Delta \mathbf{D})) \phi \, d\tau = \underbrace{\int \nabla \cdot (\phi \Delta \mathbf{D}) \, d\tau}_{\text{全空间}} + \int \mathbf{E} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{D} \, d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta W = \int \mathbf{E} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{D} \, d\tau \quad (\text{对 } \forall \text{ 介质成立})$$

$$\text{对于线性介质, } \mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E}, \Delta \mathbf{D} = \epsilon \Delta \mathbf{E}$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{1}{2} \Delta (\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{D}) = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{D} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{E} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{D} \quad (\text{该式对 } \mathbf{E} \text{ 与 } \mathbf{D} \text{ 不同也成立})$$

$$\therefore \Delta W = \frac{1}{2} \int \Delta (\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{D}) \, d\tau \Rightarrow W = \frac{1}{2} \int \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{D} \, d\tau \quad (\text{此式也包含能量})$$

Tip: 但注意, 上式只适用于线性介质, (固定极化, 非线性都不适用)

Thm. 计算作用于电荷力: 使系统构型变化 $d\mathbf{x}$ 设受力为 \mathbf{F}

$$\boxed{-\mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{x} = dW} \quad \text{可}$$