

# Chapter XXII - Coulomb's Law and Electric Field

## 散度与旋度

$$\nabla = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right), \quad F = (F_x, F_y, F_z)$$

• 散度:  $\nabla \cdot F = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} F_z$

• 旋度:  $\nabla \times F = \left( \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} \right)$

## 电荷

$$e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$q = Ne, \quad N = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

在孤立系统中总电荷量不变

## Coulomb 定律

$$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad \epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}; \text{ 真空介电常数}$$

• Coulomb 定律对运动的源电荷不适用!

## 电场

静止点电荷的电场强度:  $E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$

静电场是有源场

静电场具有无旋性  $\Rightarrow$  电场线不闭合、不相交

## 电偶极子

电偶极距:  $\vec{p} = q\vec{d}$ , 从负电荷指向正电荷

$$\vec{E}_p = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( -\vec{p} + 3 \frac{\vec{r}(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})}{r^3} \right)$$

证:  $\vec{r}_2 = (r \cos\theta + \frac{d}{2})\vec{i} + r \sin\theta \vec{j} \Rightarrow r_2^2 = (r \cos\theta + \frac{d}{2})^2 + (r \sin\theta)^2 \approx r^2 + rd \cos\theta \quad (d \ll r)$

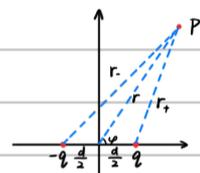
$$\vec{E}_p = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{q\vec{r}_1}{r_1^3} + \frac{(-q)\vec{r}_2}{r_2^3} \right] \approx \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{(r \cos\theta - \frac{d}{2})\vec{i} + r \sin\theta \vec{j}}{(r^2 - rd \cos\theta)^{3/2}} - \frac{(r \cos\theta + \frac{d}{2})\vec{i} + r \sin\theta \vec{j}}{(r^2 + rd \cos\theta)^{3/2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{(r^2 \mp rd \cos\theta)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{r^3} \left( 1 \mp \frac{d}{r} \cos\theta \right)^{-3/2} \approx \frac{1}{r^3} \left( 1 \pm \frac{3}{2} \frac{d}{r} \cos\theta \right) \quad ((1+x)^n \approx 1+nx, x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\vec{E}_p \approx \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} \left[ -d\vec{i} + \frac{3d}{r} \cos\theta (r \cos\theta \vec{i} + r \sin\theta \vec{j}) \right] = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} \left[ -qd\vec{i} + 3 \frac{rqd \cos\theta}{r^2} (r \cos\theta \vec{i} + r \sin\theta \vec{j}) \right] = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3} \left( -\vec{p} + 3 \frac{\vec{r}(\vec{r} \cdot \vec{p})}{r^3} \right)$$

x轴上:  $\vec{E}_p = \frac{\vec{p}}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r^3}$

y轴上:  $\vec{E}_p = -\frac{\vec{p}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^3}$



## 连续带电体

电荷线密度:  $\lambda = \frac{dq}{dx}$

电荷面密度:  $\sigma = \frac{dq}{dA}$

电荷体密度:  $\rho = \frac{dq}{dV}$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r^2}$$

## 均匀带电棒

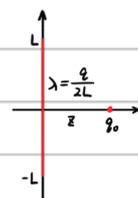
$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{z(L^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \hat{k}$$

证:  $\vec{E} = \int_{-L}^L \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{dq}{\sqrt{y^2+z^2}} \cdot \frac{z\hat{k}-y\hat{j}}{y^2+z^2} = \frac{z}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-L}^L \frac{\lambda dy}{(y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \hat{k} = \frac{\lambda z \hat{k}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-L}^L \frac{dy}{(y^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$

$$= \frac{\lambda z \hat{k}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{y}{z(y^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \Big|_{-L}^L = \frac{\lambda z \hat{k}}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2L}{z(L^2+z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{z(L^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \hat{k}$$

当  $z \gg L$  时,  $\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{z^2} \hat{k}$  (退化为点电荷)

当  $z \ll L$  时,  $\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{2L} \hat{k}$

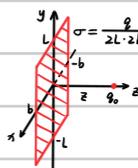


## 均匀带电平面

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{\pi\epsilon_0} \arctan \frac{b}{z} \cdot \hat{k}, \quad L \gg z$$

证:  $\vec{E} = \int_{-b}^b \frac{\sigma \cdot 2L dx}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{z\hat{k}-x\hat{i}}{(x^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$

$$\approx \frac{\sigma z}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-b}^b \frac{dx}{x^2+z^2} \hat{k} \quad (L \gg z)$$



$$= \frac{\sigma}{\pi \epsilon_0} \arctan \frac{b}{z} \cdot \hat{k}$$

当  $b \gg z$  时,  $\vec{E} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \hat{k}$  (无限大的带电平板产生匀强电场)

## 电场定律

$$E \propto \frac{1}{r^{2-n}} \quad n: \text{均匀带电体的维度}$$

## 均匀带电圆环

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qz}{(R^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \vec{E} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{R^2+z^2} \cdot \frac{z\hat{k} - R\sin\varphi\hat{i} - R\cos\varphi\hat{j}}{(R^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \\ &= \frac{z}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\lambda R d\varphi}{(R^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \hat{k} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qz}{(R^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

当  $z \gg R$  时,  $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{z^2} \hat{k}$  (退化为点电荷)

## 均匀带电圆平面

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{2\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2+z^2}}\right) \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \vec{E} &= \int_0^R \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(2\pi r dr) \sigma \cdot z}{(r^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \hat{k} \\ &= \frac{\sigma z}{2\epsilon_0} \int_0^R \frac{r dr}{(r^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \hat{k} \\ &= \frac{q}{2\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \left(1 - \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2+z^2}}\right) \hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

当  $z \gg R$  时,  $\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 z^2} \hat{k}$  (退化为点电荷)

$$\text{证: } \frac{z}{\sqrt{R^2+z^2}} = \left[1 + \left(\frac{R}{z}\right)^2\right]^{-1/2} \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{R}{z}\right)^2 \quad (z \gg R)$$

代入即证

当  $R \gg z$  时,  $\vec{E} = \frac{q}{2\pi R^2 \epsilon_0} \hat{k}$  (无限大的带电平板产生匀强电场)

## 均匀带电球壳

当  $z > R$  时,  $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{z^2} \hat{k}$  (等效于球心处点电荷)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \vec{E} &= \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(2\pi R \sin\theta R d\theta) \sigma (z - R\cos\theta)}{(R\sin\theta)^2 + (z - R\cos\theta)^2} \hat{k} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{z^2} \hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

当  $z < R$  时,  $E = 0$

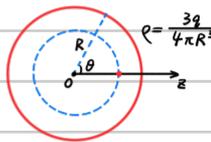
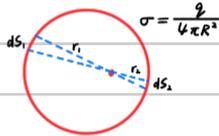
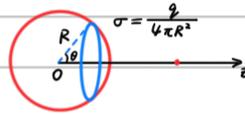
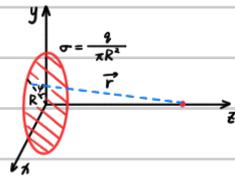
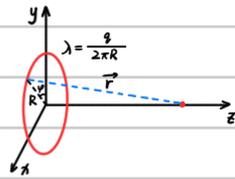
$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } dE_1 &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\sigma dS_1}{r_1^2}, \quad dE_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\sigma dS_2}{r_2^2} \\ d\Omega_1 &= \frac{dS_1}{r_1^2} \cos\theta_1, \quad d\Omega_2 = \frac{dS_2}{r_2^2} \cos\theta_2 \\ \frac{dS_1}{r_1^2} &= \frac{dS_2}{r_2^2}, \quad \theta_1 = \theta_2 \Rightarrow dE_1 = dE_2 \\ \Rightarrow \vec{E} &= \int_{\text{shell}} dE = 0 \end{aligned}$$

## 均匀带电球

当  $z < R$  时,  $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qz}{R^3} \hat{k}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } q' &= q \cdot \left(\frac{z}{R}\right)^3 \\ \vec{E} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q'}{z^2} \hat{k} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qz}{R^3} \hat{k} \end{aligned}$$

当  $z > R$  时,  $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{z^2} \hat{k}$



# Chapter XXIII - Gauss' Law

## 电场线

$$|E| = E = \frac{dN}{dS_{\perp}}$$

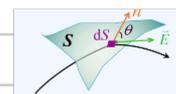
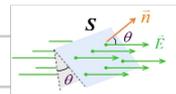
## 电通量

• 均匀电场,  $S$  法线方向与电场强度方向成  $\theta$  角

$$\Phi_e = ES \cos \theta = \vec{E} \cdot \vec{S}$$

• 电场不均匀,  $S$  为任意曲面

$$\Phi_e = \iint_S d\Phi_e = \iint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_S E \cos \theta dS$$



## Gauss 定律

真空中的任何静电场中, 穿过任一闭合曲面的电通量, 在数值上等于该闭合曲面 (称作高斯面) 内包围的电量的代数和与  $\epsilon_0$  之积.

$$\Phi_e = \iint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum_{\text{inside}} q \Leftrightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}, \text{ 这表明静电场是有源场}$$

•  $E$  是空间所有电荷 (不止内部电荷) 产生的电场强度

## 无限长均匀带电棒

$$E(r) = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

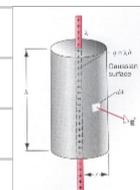
$$\text{证 } \iint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_{S_{\text{top}}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} + \iint_{S_{\text{bottom}}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} + \iint_{S_{\text{side}}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$= \iint_{S_{\text{top}}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} + 0 + 0 \quad (\text{棒无限长, 故上下面可看作棒轴对称})$$

$$= E \cdot 2\pi r h$$

$$= \frac{\lambda h}{\epsilon_0} \quad (\text{Gauss 定律})$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$



## 无限大均匀带电平面

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$

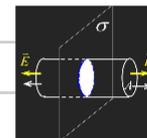
$$\text{证 } \iint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_{S_{\text{top}}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} + \iint_{S_{\text{bottom}}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} + \iint_{S_{\text{side}}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$= \iint_{S_{\text{top}}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} + \iint_{S_{\text{bottom}}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} \quad (\text{对称性})$$

$$= 2ES$$

$$= \frac{\sigma S}{\epsilon_0} \quad (\text{Gauss 定律})$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$$

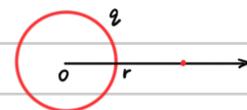


## 均匀带电球壳

$$E(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, & r > R \\ 0, & r < R \end{cases}$$

$$\text{证 } 4\pi r^2 E = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{\epsilon_0}, & r > R \\ 0, & r < R \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, & r > R \\ 0, & r < R \end{cases}$$



## 均匀带电球

$$E(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, & r > R \\ \frac{qr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3}, & r < R \end{cases}$$

$$\text{证 } 4\pi r^2 E = \frac{qr^3}{\epsilon_0 R^3}, \quad r < R$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{qr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3}, \quad r < R$$

## 无限大非均匀带电薄板

$$E(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\rho_0 x^2}{2\epsilon_0}, & x < b \\ \frac{\rho_0 b^2}{2\epsilon_0}, & x > b \end{cases}$$

证:  $2EA = \begin{cases} \frac{2A \int_0^x \rho_0 x dx}{\epsilon_0}, & x < b \\ \frac{2A \int_0^b \rho_0 x dx}{\epsilon_0}, & x > b \end{cases}$

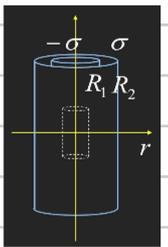
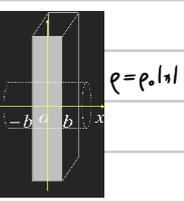
$$\Rightarrow E(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\rho_0 x^2}{2\epsilon_0}, & x < b \\ \frac{\rho_0 b^2}{2\epsilon_0}, & x > b \end{cases}$$

无限长均匀带电同心圆柱壳

$$E = \begin{cases} 0, & r < R_1 \\ \frac{-\sigma R_1}{\epsilon_0 r}, & R_1 < r < R_2 \\ \frac{\sigma(R_2 - R_1)}{\epsilon_0 r}, & r > R_2 \end{cases}$$

证: 当  $R_1 < r < R_2$  时,  $2\pi r h E = \frac{2\pi R_1 h (-\sigma)}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E = \frac{-\sigma R_1}{\epsilon_0 r}$

当  $r > R_2$  时,  $2\pi r h E = \frac{2\pi R_2 h \sigma - 2\pi R_1 h \sigma}{\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow E = \frac{\sigma(R_2 - R_1)}{\epsilon_0 r}$



# Chapter XXIV - Electric Potential

## 点电荷电场做功

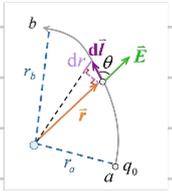
$W = \frac{q_0 q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} \right)$  表明  $W$  只和  $q_0$  的始末位置有关, 与路径无关  $\rightarrow$  电场力是保守力

证  $dW = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{q_0 q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{l}$

$\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{l} = r dl \cos\theta = r dr$

$dW = \frac{q_0 q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr$

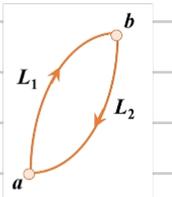
$W = \int dW = \frac{q_0 q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{r_a}^{r_b} \frac{dr}{r^2} = \frac{q_0 q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} \right)$



## 静电场环流定理

$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$ , 即电场是无旋场

证  $W = \oint q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = q_0 \left( \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_b^a \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \right) = 0$



## 电势能与电势

• 电势能:  $\Delta U = U_a - U_\infty = -W_{a\infty} = \int_a^\infty q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$  从一点移动到零势能点所做的功

• 电势:  $\Delta V = \frac{\Delta U}{q_0} = \int_a^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = V_a - V_\infty = V_a$   $V_\infty = 0$

## 电势的计算

• 已知电荷分布, 根据电势叠加原理:  $V = \int dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r}$

• 已知场强分布, 根据电势定义:  $V_P = \int_P^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$

## 电荷系统的电势能

$U = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i q_i V_i = \frac{1}{2} \int \rho V dq$  ( $n \rightarrow +\infty$ )

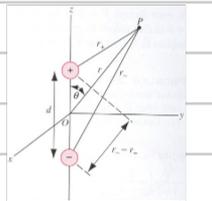
## 电偶极子产生的电势

$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q d \cos\theta}{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{p \cos\theta}{r}$

证  $V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{q}{r_+} + \frac{-q}{r_-} \right) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{r_- - r_+}{r_+ r_-}$

$r_- - r_+ \approx d \cos\theta$ ,  $r_+ r_- \approx r^2$  ( $d \gg r$ )

$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{q d \cos\theta}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{p \cos\theta}{r^2}$



## 匀强电场中电偶极子的力矩和电势能

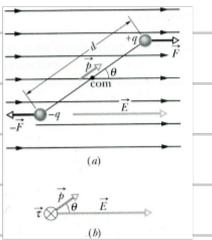
•  $\vec{\tau} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$

•  $U = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}$

证  $\vec{\tau} = \vec{\tau}_+ + \vec{\tau}_- = 2 \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = 2 \vec{r} \times q \vec{E} = 2(q \vec{r}) \times \vec{E} = (q \vec{d}) \times \vec{E} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$

$W = \int_{\theta}^{\theta_0} \vec{\tau} \cdot d\vec{\theta} = - \int_{\theta}^{\theta_0} p E \sin\theta d\theta = p E \cos\theta = \vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}$   $\theta = \pi$  时电偶极子电势能为零

$U = -W = -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{E}$

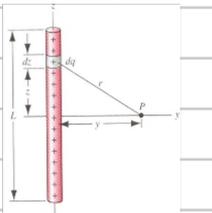


## 均匀带电棒产生的电势

$V = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{L^2}{4} + y^2}}{-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{L^2}{4} + y^2}}$

证 1  $V = \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\lambda dz}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{L^2}{4} + y^2}}{-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{L^2}{4} + y^2}}$

证 2  $E_y = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{y}{y^2 + \frac{L^2}{4}}$   
 $V = \int_y^\infty E_y dy = \int_y^\infty \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{\lambda L}{y \sqrt{y^2 + \frac{L^2}{4}}} dy = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{L^2}{4} + y^2}}{-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{L^2}{4} + y^2}}$

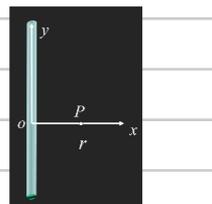


## 无限长均匀带电棒产生的电势

$V = -\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln r + C$  ( $C$  取决于零电势处)

证  $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$

$V = \int_P^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_r^\infty \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} dr = -\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln r + \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln r_0 = -\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln r + C$  (任取  $P_0$  为电势无限远点)



## 均匀带电圆环产生的电势

$V = \frac{\lambda R}{2\epsilon_0 \sqrt{R^2 + z^2}}$

证1  $dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda R d\varphi}{\sqrt{R^2+z^2}}$

$V = \int dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\lambda R d\varphi}{\sqrt{R^2+z^2}} = \frac{\lambda R}{2\epsilon_0 \sqrt{R^2+z^2}}$

证2  $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qz}{(R^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \hat{k}$

$V = \int_z^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{z} = \int_z^\infty \frac{qz}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (R^2+z^2)^{3/2}} dz = \frac{\lambda R}{2\epsilon_0 \sqrt{R^2+z^2}}$

均匀带电圆盘产生的电势

$V = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} (\sqrt{R^2+z^2} - z)$

证  $dV = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dq}{\sqrt{w^2+z^2}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\sigma 2\pi w dw}{\sqrt{w^2+z^2}}$

$V = \int dV = \int_0^R \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\sigma 2\pi w dw}{\sqrt{w^2+z^2}} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} (\sqrt{R^2+z^2} - z)$

均匀带电球壳产生的电势

$V = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}, & r < R \\ \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}, & r > R \end{cases}$

证  $E = \begin{cases} 0, & r < R \\ \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, & r > R \end{cases}$

当  $r < R$  时,  $V = \int_r^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_r^R 0 \cdot dr + \int_R^\infty \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$

当  $r > R$  时,  $V = \int_r^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_r^\infty \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$

均匀带电球产生的电势

$V = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{8\pi\epsilon_0} (\frac{3}{R} - \frac{r^2}{R^3}), & r < R \\ \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}, & r > R \end{cases}$

证  $E = \begin{cases} \frac{qr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3}, & r > R \\ \frac{qr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3}, & r < R \end{cases}$

当  $r < R$  时,  $V = \int_r^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_r^R \frac{qr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} dr + \int_R^\infty \frac{qr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} dr = \frac{q}{8\pi\epsilon_0} (\frac{3}{R} - \frac{r^2}{R^3})$

当  $r > R$  时,  $V = \int_r^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_r^\infty \frac{qr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} dr = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r}$

等势面

电势处处相等的面称作等势面.

等势面总与电场线垂直.

等势面和电场的关系

$\vec{E} = \text{grad } V = -\frac{dV}{dn} \vec{n} = -\nabla V = -(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \hat{i}, \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \hat{j}, \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \hat{k})$

· 柱坐标:  $\vec{E} = -\nabla V = -(\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \hat{u}_r, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi} \hat{u}_\varphi, \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \hat{u}_z)$

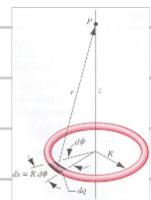
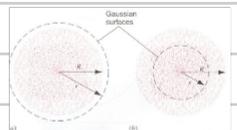
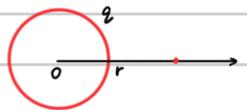
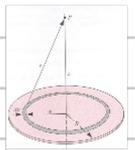
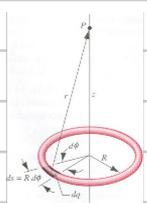
· 球坐标:  $\vec{E} = -\nabla V = -(\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \hat{u}_r, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \hat{u}_\theta, \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \varphi} \hat{u}_\varphi)$

均匀带电圆环的电场强度

$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qz}{(R^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \hat{u}_z$

证  $V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{\sqrt{R^2+z^2}}$

$\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \hat{u}_z = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{\sqrt{R^2+z^2}}) \hat{u}_z = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qz}{(R^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \hat{u}_z$



# Chapter XXV - Conductors

## 静电平衡

静电平衡:  $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 + \vec{E}'$   $E_0$ : 原场,  $E'$ : 感应力场

• 条件: 导体内部任一点处的电场强度为零; 导体表面处的电场强度的方向都与导体表面垂直

• 推论: 导体是等势体, 导体表面是等势面

## 导体表面的场强

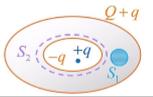
•  $E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$   $E$ : 导体表面电场强度,  $\sigma$ : 表面电荷面密度

证:  $E(\Delta S) = \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\sigma(\Delta S)}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0}$

•  $\sigma \propto \frac{1}{r}$   $r$ : 曲率半径

## 静电屏蔽

• 当空腔内有电荷  $+q$  时, 内表面因静电感应出现等值异号的电荷  $-q$ , 外表面有感应电荷  $+q$



## 静电屏蔽的常见模型

(a)  $V_A = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{q}{R_1} - \frac{q}{R_2} + \frac{Q+q}{R_3} \right)$ ,  $V_B = \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_3}$

证:  $E = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < r < R_1, R_2 < r < R_3 \\ \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, & R_1 < r < R_2 \\ \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, & r > R_3 \end{cases}$

$V_A = \int_{R_1}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{q}{R_1} - \frac{q}{R_2} + \frac{Q+q}{R_3} \right)$

$V_B = \int_{R_3}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{R_3}^{\infty} \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_3}$

(b)  $V_A = V_B = \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_3}$

证:  $E = \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, r > R_3$

$V_A = V_B = \int_{R_3}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{R_3}^{\infty} \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R_3}$

(c)  $V_A = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$ ,  $V_B = 0$

证:  $E = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, R_1 < r < R_2$

$V_A = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$

## 平行板电荷面密度

$\sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{2S}$ ,  $\sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{2S}$

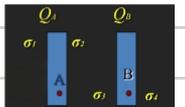
证:  $Q_A = \sigma_1 S + \sigma_2 S$

$Q_B = \sigma_3 S + \sigma_4 S$

$E_A = \frac{\sigma_1}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_2}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_3}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_4}{2\epsilon_0} = 0$  利用静电平衡性质, 取电场强度为0的点, 考察四个表面对其电场

$E_B = \frac{\sigma_1}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_2}{2\epsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_3}{2\epsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_4}{2\epsilon_0} = 0$  的叠加

联立解得  $\sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{2S}$ ,  $\sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{2S}$



# Chapter XXVI - Capacitors and Capacitance

## 孤立导体的电容

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

## 电容器

$$C = \frac{q}{\Delta V}$$

## 电容器电容的一般计算方法

- 假设两极板分别带电  $+q, -q$
- 计算两极板间的电场强度
- 利用公式  $\Delta V = V_+ - V_- = \int_+^- \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$  计算电势差
- 利用公式  $C = \frac{q}{\Delta V}$  计算电容

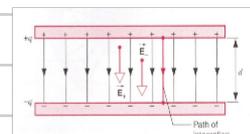
## 平行板电容器

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$$

证:  $E = E_+ + E_- = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0 A}$

$$\Delta V = Ed = \frac{qd}{\epsilon_0 A}$$

$$C = \frac{q}{\Delta V} = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$$



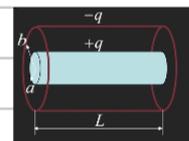
## 同心圆柱筒电容器

$$C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0 L}{\ln \frac{b}{a}} \quad (L \gg a, b)$$

证:  $\vec{E} = \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 L} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$

$$\Delta V = \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_a^b \frac{q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 L} dr = \frac{q \ln \frac{b}{a}}{2\pi\epsilon_0 L}$$

$$C = \frac{q}{\Delta V} = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0 L}{\ln \frac{b}{a}}$$



## 同心球壳电容器

$$C = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 ab}{b-a}$$

证:  $\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r}, \quad a < r < b$

$$\Delta V = \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_a^b \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

$$C = \frac{q}{\Delta V} = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 ab}{b-a}$$

## 电容器的并联、串联

• 并联:  $C = \sum C_i$

证:  $q_1 = C_1(\Delta V), q_2 = C_2(\Delta V)$

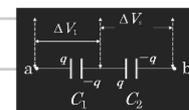
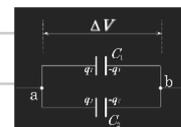
$$q_1 + q_2 = (C_1 + C_2)\Delta V = C(\Delta V)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = C_1 + C_2$$

• 串联:  $\frac{1}{C} = \sum \frac{1}{C_i}$

证:  $\frac{q}{C_1} + \frac{q}{C_2} = \Delta V_1 + \Delta V_2 = \Delta V = \frac{q}{C}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$



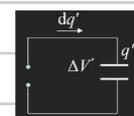
## 电容器存储的能量

$$U = \frac{1}{2} C (\Delta V)^2 = \frac{1}{2} q (\Delta V) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{C}$$

证:  $\Delta V' = \frac{q'}{C}$

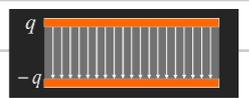
$$dU = dq' (\Delta V') = \frac{q' dq'}{C}$$

$$U = \int_0^q dU = \int_0^q \frac{q' dq'}{C} = \frac{q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2} C (\Delta V)^2 = \frac{1}{2} q (\Delta V)$$



## 均强电场的能量密度

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$$



$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$$

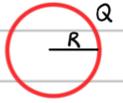
$$E = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0 A}$$

$$U = \frac{q^2}{2C} = \frac{q^2 d}{2\epsilon_0 A} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 A d = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 \Omega$$

$$u = \frac{U}{\Omega} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$$

带电导体球壳具有的能量

$$U = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

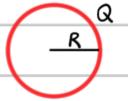


证  $V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^Q V dq = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^Q \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} dq = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

带电导体球具有的能量

$$U = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$



证1  $V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$

计算电势后利用  $U = \frac{1}{2} \sum q_i V_i$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^Q V dq = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

证2  $U = \int_0^Q \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} dq = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$

不断从无穷远处向导体上转移电荷, 对做功积分

证3  $C = \frac{Q}{V} = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R$

视作电容

$$U = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

证4  $E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, r > R$

利用能量密度

$$U = \int u d\Omega = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \int E^2 d\Omega = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \int_R^\infty \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}\right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

电场唯一性定理

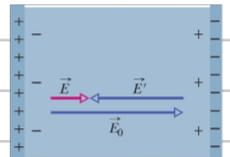
在一个空间内, 导体的带电量或电势给定以后, 空间电场分布恒定、唯一。具体来说, 边界条件可以是:

- 各导体电势
- 各导体电量
- 部分导体电量与部分导体电势之混合

极化

- 无极分子: 位移极化
- 有极分子: 取向极化

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 + \vec{E}'$$



相对介电常数

$\epsilon_r$  ( $\epsilon_r$ ): 描述电介质对电场大小的影响

$$E = \frac{1}{\epsilon_r} E_0, \epsilon_r \geq 1$$

常见介质的相对介电常数:

Material	Dielectric Constant $\epsilon_r$	Dielectric Strength (kV/mm)
Vacuum	1 (exact)	$\infty$
Air (1 atm)	1.00059	3
Polystyrene	2.6	24
Paper	3.5	16
Transformer oil	4.5	12
Pyrex	4.7	14
Mica	5.4	160
Porcelain	6.5	4
Silicon	12	
Water (25°C)	78.5	
Water (20°C)	80.4	
Titania ceramic	130	
Strontium titanate	310	8

$$\epsilon_r = 1 + \chi_e \quad \chi_e: \text{电极化率}$$

$$\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E} \quad \vec{P}: \text{极化强度}$$

极化导体的相关定理

• 静电场环流定理:  $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$

• Gauss 定律:  $\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (\sum q_0 + \sum q')$

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum q_0 \quad \vec{D}: \text{电位移矢量}, \vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

• 能量密度:  $u = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2$   $\epsilon$ : 绝对介电常数,  $\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r$

• 电场:  $E = \frac{E_0}{K_0}$

• 电容:  $C = K_0 C_0$

• 电荷面密度:  $\sigma' = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n}$

### 边界条件

•  $\frac{D_{1t}}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{D_{2t}}{\epsilon_2} \Leftrightarrow E_{1t} = E_{2t}$  切向电场强度连续

证 在边界处取回路, 有  $\Delta h \rightarrow 0$ , 由静电场环流定理得:

$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \vec{E}_1 \cdot \Delta l + \vec{E}_2 \cdot (-\Delta l) = (E_{1t} - E_{2t}) \Delta l = 0$

•  $D_{1n} = D_{2n} \Leftrightarrow \epsilon_1 E_{1n} = \epsilon_2 E_{2n}$  法向电位移矢量连续

证 在边界处取圆柱面, 有  $\Delta h \rightarrow 0$ , 由 Gauss 定律得

$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q \Rightarrow (\vec{D}_1 - \vec{D}_2) \cdot \vec{e}_n (\Delta S) = \rho_s (\Delta S) \Rightarrow D_{1n} - D_{2n} = \rho_s$

当边界无自由电荷时,  $\rho_s = 0 \Rightarrow D_{1n} = D_{2n}$

### 多介质电容器的电容与边界面电场密度

•  $C = \frac{\epsilon_0 K_1 K_2 S}{K_2 d_1 + K_1 d_2}$

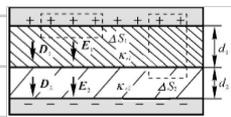
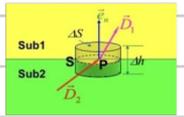
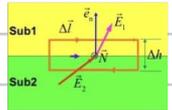
•  $\sigma' = \frac{K_1 - K_2}{K_1 K_2} \frac{q}{S}$

证  $D_1 = D_2 = \sigma = \frac{q}{S} \Rightarrow E_1 = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0 K_1 S}, E_2 = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0 K_2 S}$

$\Delta V = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = E_1 d_1 + E_2 d_2 = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0 S} \left( \frac{d_1}{K_1} + \frac{d_2}{K_2} \right)$

$C = \frac{q}{\Delta V} = \frac{\epsilon_0 K_1 K_2 S}{K_2 d_1 + K_1 d_2}$

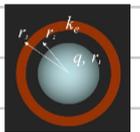
$\sigma' = \sigma_1' + \sigma_2' = \vec{P}_1 \cdot \vec{n} + \vec{P}_2 \cdot \vec{n} = P_1 - P_2 = (K_1 - 1)\epsilon_0 E_1 - (K_2 - 1)\epsilon_0 E_2 = \frac{K_1 - K_2}{K_1 K_2} \frac{q}{S}$



### 电介质同心球

•  $E(r) = \begin{cases} 0, & r < r_1 \\ \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, & r_1 < r < r_2 \\ \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 K_1 r^2} = \frac{q - q'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, & r_2 < r < r_3 \\ \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}, & r > r_3 \end{cases}, V(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{K_1 r_2} - \frac{1}{K_1 r_3} + \frac{1}{r_3} \right), & r < r_1 \\ \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{K_1 r_2} - \frac{1}{K_1 r_3} + \frac{1}{r_3} \right), & r_1 < r < r_2 \\ \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{K_1 r_3} + \frac{1}{r_3} \right), & r_2 < r < r_3 \\ \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r}, & r > r_3 \end{cases}$

•  $\sigma_1 = \frac{q}{4\pi r_1^2}, \sigma_2 = \left( \frac{1}{K_1} - 1 \right) \frac{q}{4\pi r_2^2}, \sigma_3 = \left( 1 - \frac{1}{K_1} \right) \frac{q}{4\pi r_3^2}$



# Chapter XXVII - Ohm's Law

## 恒定电流

• 电流:  $i = \frac{dq}{dt}$

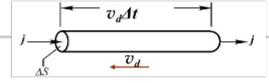
• 电流密度:  $j = \frac{di}{dS_\perp} = \frac{dq}{dt dS_\perp}$

## 漂移速度

当单位体积的电子数量为  $n$ , 电子的漂移速度为  $v_d$  时:

•  $i = \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta t} = \frac{v_d(\Delta t)(\Delta S)ne}{\Delta t} = env_d(\Delta S)$

•  $j = \frac{i}{\Delta S} = env_d$

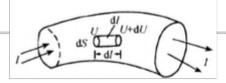


## Ohm 定律

•  $i = \frac{V}{R}$

•  $j = \frac{1}{\rho} E = \sigma E$   $\rho$ : 电阻率,  $\sigma$ : 电导率 (Ohm 定律的微观形式)

•  $w = \sigma E^2$   $w$ : 发热功率 (Joule 定律的微观形式)



证  $dI = \frac{U - (U + dU)}{dR} = -\frac{dU}{dR}$

$dI = J dS$

$dR = \rho \frac{dl}{dS}$

$\Rightarrow J dS = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dU}{dl} dS$

$\Rightarrow J = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dU}{dl}$

$E = -\frac{dU}{dl}$

$\Rightarrow J = \frac{1}{\rho} E = \sigma E$

## Drude 模型

•  $\tau = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n t_i$   $\tau$ : 平均自由时间 (所有电子在两次碰撞之间的平均时间)

•  $J = \frac{ne^2 \tau}{m} E$

•  $\sigma = \frac{ne^2 \tau}{m}$

## Maxwell 分布律视角

•  $\tau = \frac{\lambda}{v} = \lambda \sqrt{\frac{\pi m}{8kT}} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}$

•  $\sigma \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}, \rho \propto \sqrt{T}$

# Chapter XXV III - Circuit Theory

## 电动势

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta W_{\rightarrow+}}{q} = \frac{dW}{dq}$$

## Kirchhoff 第一定律

$$I_{in} = \sum_{out} I_i$$

## Kirchhoff 第二定律

$$\sum_{loop} \varepsilon_k - \sum_{loop} i R_k = 0$$

## 多回路电路

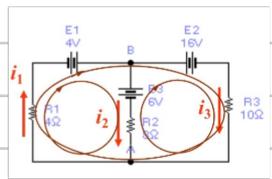
$$i_1 = \frac{58}{76} A, i_2 = \frac{10}{76} A, i_3 = \frac{68}{76} A$$

解  $i_1 = i_2 + i_3$  亦可写作矩阵形式 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ R_1 & R_2 & 0 \\ 0 & R_2 & -R_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3 \\ \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-i_1 R_1 + \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3 - i_2 R_2 = 0$$

$$i_2 R_2 + \varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_2 - i_3 R_3 = 0$$

联立求解即得



## 稳恒电流

$$\oint \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint \sigma \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

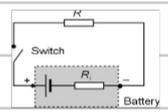
证  $\oint \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\frac{dq}{dt}$

对稳恒电流,  $\frac{dq}{dt} = 0$ , 即证

## 电路中的能量转换

$$P_{battery} = \varepsilon i - i^2 r$$

$$P_R = i^2 R = i(\Delta V)$$



## RC 电路 (电容器的充放电)

$$\tau = RC \quad \tau: \text{时间常数}$$

• 充电

$$i(t) = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}, q(t) = C\varepsilon(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}), V_c(t) = \varepsilon(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$

证  $\Delta V_c = \frac{q(t)}{C}, \Delta V_R = i(t)R$

$$\varepsilon - \Delta V_c - \Delta V_R = 0$$

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

联立求解即得

• 放电

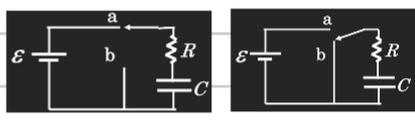
$$i(t) = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}, q(t) = q_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

证  $\Delta V_c = \frac{q(t)}{C}, \Delta V_R = i(t)R$

$$\Delta V_c - \Delta V_R = 0$$

$$i = -\frac{dq}{dt}$$

联立求解即得



# Chapter XXIX - Magnetic Force

## 磁场的性质

- $\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$  磁场散度为零  $\Leftrightarrow$  磁场为无源场
- 磁力线闭合 磁场散度不为零  $\Leftrightarrow$  磁场为有旋场

## 磁场

$B = \frac{F_{B \max}}{q|v|}$ , 方向为  $F_B = 0$  的运动方向 (利用 Lorentz 力定义)

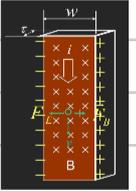
## Lorentz 力

$\vec{F}_B = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$

## Hall 效应

- Hall 电压:  $\Delta V_H = \frac{1}{nq} \frac{iB}{c}$
- 电荷密度:  $n = \frac{iB}{q\tau \Delta V_H}$

$\frac{1}{nq}$ : Hall 系数



证:  $\vec{F}_B = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$ ,  $\vec{F}_E = q\vec{E}$

$\vec{F}_B = \vec{F}_E$

$\Delta V_H = wE$

$i = qnwtv$

联立解得  $\Delta V_H = \frac{1}{nq} \frac{iB}{c}$

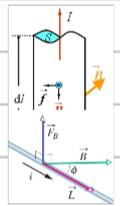
## Ampere 力

$\vec{F}_B = \int i d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$

证:  $d\vec{F}_B = Nd\vec{f}_B = -Ne\vec{v}_d \times \vec{B} = -nSd\vec{l}e\vec{v}_d \times \vec{B}$

$i = -nSv_d e \Rightarrow d\vec{F}_B = i d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$

• 恒定磁场中的直导线:  $\vec{F}_B = iBL \sin\theta$



## 电流回路

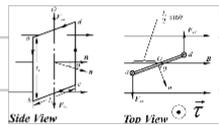
• 力矩:  $\vec{\tau} = iA\hat{n} \times \vec{B}$

证:  $\vec{\tau} = F_{ab} \frac{l_2}{2} \sin\theta + F_{cd} \frac{l_2}{2} \sin\theta = F_{ab} l_2 \sin\theta$

$= i l_1 l_2 B \sin\theta = iAB \sin\theta$

• 力:  $\vec{F} = 0$

证:  $\vec{F} = \oint i d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} = i(\oint d\vec{l}) \times \vec{B} = 0$



## 半圆导线

$F_B = 2iB(L+R)$

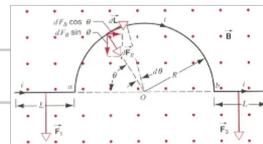
证:  $F_1 = F_3 = iLB$

$dF_B = iBdl = iBRd\theta$

$F_{2x} = \int_0^\pi dF_B \sin\theta = iBR \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta = 2iBR$

$F_{2y} = \int_0^\pi dF_B \cos\theta = iBR \int_0^\pi \cos\theta d\theta = 0$

$F_B = F_1 + F_{2x} + F_3 = 2iB(L+R)$



## 磁偶极子

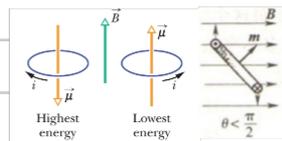
• 定义:  $\vec{\mu} = iA\vec{n}$

• 力矩:  $\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu} \times \vec{B}$

• 能量:  $U = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$

证:  $W = \int \vec{\tau} \cdot d\vec{\theta} = -\int_{\pi/2}^{\theta} \mu B \sin\theta d\theta = \mu B \cos\theta$

$U = -W = -\mu B \cos\theta$



# 原子磁矩经典模型

• 角动量:  $\vec{L}_{\text{orb}} = m\vec{r} \times \vec{v}$

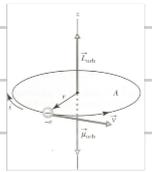
• 磁矩:  $\vec{\mu}_{\text{orb}} = -\frac{e}{2m} \vec{L}_{\text{orb}}$

证:  $\mu_{\text{orb}} = iA$

$$i = e \frac{v}{2\pi r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_{\text{orb}} = e \frac{v}{2\pi r} \pi r^2 = \frac{evr}{2}$$

$$L_{\text{orb}} = mrv \Rightarrow \vec{\mu}_{\text{orb}} = -\frac{e}{2m} \vec{L}_{\text{orb}}$$

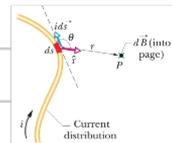


# Chapter XXX - Current: Produced Magnetic Fields

## Biot-Savart 定律

• 运动点电荷:  $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q\vec{v} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$   $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}\cdot\text{m}\cdot\text{A}^{-1}$ : 真空磁导率

• 导线:  $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{id\vec{s} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$



## 点电荷电场与磁场的联系

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \times \vec{E}$$

证:  $\mu_0 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 c^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^2} \frac{q\vec{v} \times \hat{r}}{r^2} = \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \times \left( \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q\hat{r}}{r^2} \right) = \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \times \vec{E}$$

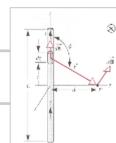
## 长直导线磁场

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi d} \frac{L}{\sqrt{(\frac{L}{2})^2 + d^2}}$$

证:  $dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{idz \frac{d}{\sqrt{z^2+d^2}}}{z^2+d^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{idz}{(z^2+d^2)^{3/2}}$

$$B = \int dB = \frac{\mu_0 id}{4\pi} \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{dz}{(z^2+d^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi d} \frac{L}{\sqrt{(\frac{L}{2})^2 + d^2}}$$

当  $L \gg d$  时,  $B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi d}$



## 环状电流轴线上磁场

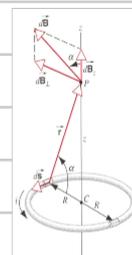
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i R^2}{2(R^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$$

证:  $dB_z = dB \cos \alpha = \frac{\mu_0 ids}{4\pi r^2} \frac{R}{r} = \frac{\mu_0 ids R}{4\pi r^3}$

$$B = \int dB_z = \frac{\mu_0 i R}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi R} \frac{ds}{2(R^2+z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_0 i R^2}{2(R^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$$

当  $z \gg R$  时,  $B = \frac{\mu_0 i R^2}{2z^3} = \frac{\mu_0 p_m}{2\pi z^2}$   $p_m$ : 磁偶极矩 表明在这距离处, 环状电流可以视作一个磁偶极子

证:  $p_m = i(\pi R^2)$ , 代入即得

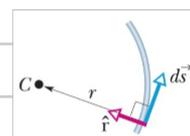


## 圆弧导线在圆心处磁场

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i \varphi}{4\pi R}$$

证:  $dB = \frac{\mu_0 ids}{4\pi R^2}$

$$B = \int dB = \frac{\mu_0 i}{4\pi R^2} \int_0^\varphi R d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 i \varphi}{4\pi R}$$



## 螺线管磁场

$B = \frac{\mu_0 ni}{2} (\cos \beta_2 - \cos \beta_1)$   $\beta_1/\beta_2$ : 点 P 看螺线管左端/右端的张角

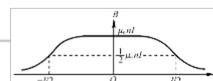
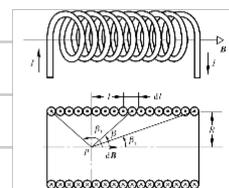
证:  $dB = ndl \frac{\mu_0 i R^2}{2(R^2+l^2)^{3/2}}$

$$l = R \cot \beta \Rightarrow dl = -R \csc^2 \beta d\beta \Rightarrow dB = -\frac{\mu_0 ni}{2} \sin \beta d\beta$$

$$B = \int dB = -\frac{\mu_0 ni}{2} \int_{\beta_1}^{\beta_2} \sin \beta d\beta = \frac{\mu_0 ni}{2} (\cos \beta_2 - \cos \beta_1)$$

当 P 在螺线管内部深处, 则  $\beta_1 \rightarrow \pi, \beta_2 \rightarrow 0, B = \mu_0 ni$  故螺线管内部可视作匀强磁场

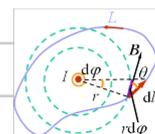
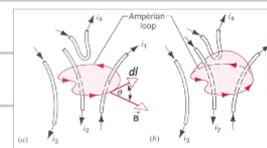
当 P 在螺线管一端 (不妨令其在右端), 则  $\beta_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}, \beta_2 \rightarrow 0, B = \frac{\mu_0 ni}{2}$



## Ampere 环路定理

$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \Sigma i$   $L$ : 闭合 Ampere 环路  $\Sigma i$ : 所有穿过由环路 L 围成曲面的净电流

证:  $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint B dl \cos \theta = \oint \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r} r d\varphi = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \mu_0 i$

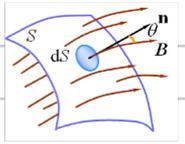


# Chapter XXXI — Electromagnetic Induction

## 磁通量

$$d\Phi_B = \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = B(dS)\cos\theta$$

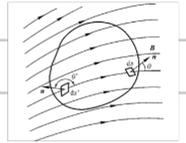
$$\Phi_B = \int d\Phi_B = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$



## 磁场的 Gauss 定律

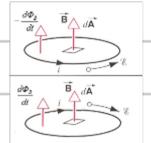
穿过任何闭合曲面的磁通量恒等于零.

$$\Phi_B = \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$



## Faraday 电磁感应定律

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$



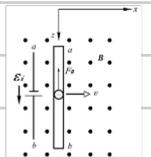
## Lenz 定律

感应电流的方向总是使得它所产生的磁场, 去阻碍引起该感应电流的磁通量的变化.

## 动生电动势

$$d\mathcal{E} = (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \int d\mathcal{E} = \int (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{s}$$

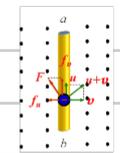


## Lorentz 力分量做功

$$\vec{F} = -e(\vec{v} + \vec{u}) \times \vec{B} \quad \text{总功为零}$$

$\cdot \vec{f}_v = -e(\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$  对电荷做功, 负责提供能量, 驱动电荷产生电动势, 与宏观运动相关

$\cdot \vec{f}_u = -e(\vec{u} \times \vec{B})$  不做功, 负责传递能量, 将机械能转化为焦耳热, 与微观电流相关



## 旋转导体棒在匀强磁场中的电动势

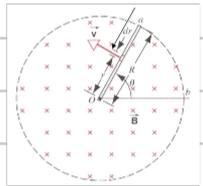
$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{1}{2} B \omega R^2$$

证1  $d\mathcal{E} = (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{s} = B v dr = B \omega r dr$

$$\mathcal{E} = \int d\mathcal{E} = \int_0^R B \omega r dr = \frac{1}{2} B \omega R^2$$

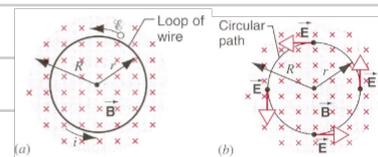
证2  $\Phi_B = B(\frac{1}{2} \pi R^2)$

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} B R^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} B \omega R^2$$



## 感生电场

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = \oint \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{l} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$



## 静止导体棒电动势

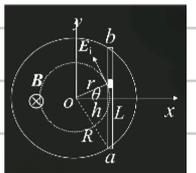
$$a \rightarrow b \text{ 的电动势: } \mathcal{E} = \frac{hL}{2} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

证1  $\oint \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{l} = 2\pi r E_i, -\oint \frac{dB}{dt} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\pi r^2 \frac{dB}{dt}$

$$\oint \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{l} = -\oint \frac{dB}{dt} \cdot d\vec{s} \Rightarrow E_i = -\frac{r}{2} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$d\mathcal{E}_i = \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{y} = E_i dy \cos\theta = \frac{h}{2} \frac{dB}{dt} dy$$

$$\mathcal{E}_i = \int d\mathcal{E}_i = \int_{-\frac{L}{2}}^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{h}{2} \frac{dB}{dt} dy = \frac{hL}{2} \frac{dB}{dt}$$



证2 考察环路 acba

$$\Phi_B = B(\frac{1}{2} R^2 + \frac{1}{2} Lh)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{acba} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = -\frac{R^2 + hL}{2} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{acb} = \mathcal{E}_{cir} \frac{\theta}{2\pi} = (-\pi R^2 \frac{dB}{dt}) \frac{\theta}{2\pi} = -\frac{R^2 \theta}{2} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{ab} = \mathcal{E}_{acba} - \mathcal{E}_{acb} = -\frac{hL}{2} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

证3 考察环路 abda, 类似证2

证4 考察环路 aoba

$$\Phi_B = B(\frac{1}{2} Lh)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{aoba} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = -\frac{hL}{2} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$\vec{E}_i \cdot \vec{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{oa} = \mathcal{E}_{ob} = 0$$

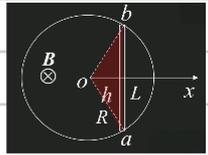
$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{ab} = \mathcal{E}_{aoba} - \mathcal{E}_{oa} - \mathcal{E}_{ob} = -\frac{hL}{2} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

### 运动导体棒电动势

$$\mathcal{E} = -v_e \frac{BL}{2} - \frac{hL}{2} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$\text{证: } \mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = -\frac{d(\frac{hL}{2}B)}{dt} = -\frac{d(\frac{hL}{2}B)}{dt} - \frac{hL}{2} \frac{dB}{dt} = -v_e \frac{BL}{2} - \frac{hL}{2} \frac{dB}{dt}$$

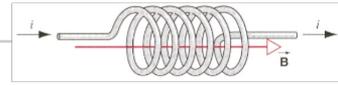
注 当导体在运动, 磁场也在变化时, 不能将感生电动势和动生电动势分开计算再相加, 因为两者的作用路径具有耦合。



### 电感

• 定义:  $L = \frac{N\Phi_B}{i}$   $N$ : 线圈匝数,  $\Phi_B$ : 单匝线圈的磁通量,  $i$ : 通过线圈的电流

• 自感电动势:  $\mathcal{E}_L = -\frac{dN\Phi_B}{dt} = -L \frac{di}{dt}$



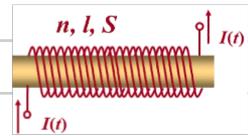
### 螺线管电感

$$L = \mu_0 n^2 l S$$

$$\text{证 } B = \mu_0 n i$$

$$\Phi_B = BS = \mu_0 n i S$$

$$L = \frac{N\Phi_B}{i} = \frac{(nl) \mu_0 n i S}{i} = \mu_0 n^2 l S$$



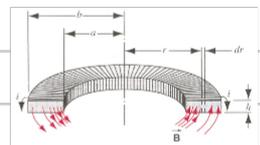
### 环形线圈电感

$$L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{证: } B = \mu_0 n i = \frac{\mu_0 i N}{2\pi r}$$

$$\Phi_B = \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_a^b B h dr = \int_a^b \frac{\mu_0 i N h}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{\mu_0 i N h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$L = \frac{N\Phi_B}{i} = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$



### 自感

• 变化的电流改变磁通, 从而产生一个阻碍该变化的电动势。

### LR电路

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} \quad \tau: \text{时间常数}$$

• 充电

$$i(t) = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$

$$\text{证: } \mathcal{E} - iR - L \frac{di}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{di}{i - \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}} = -\frac{R}{L} dt$$

两边积分即得

• 放电

$$i(t) = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\text{证: } -iR - L \frac{di}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{di}{i} = -\frac{R}{L} dt$$

两边积分即得

### 电感器存储能量

• 电感器存储能量:  $U_B = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$   $I_0 = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}$ : 稳态电流

$$\text{证 } \mathcal{E} i = i^2 R + Li \frac{di}{dt} \quad Li \frac{di}{dt}: \text{电感存储能量的速率}$$

$$dU_B = (Li \frac{di}{dt}) dt = L i di$$

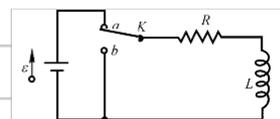
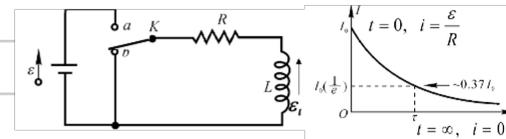
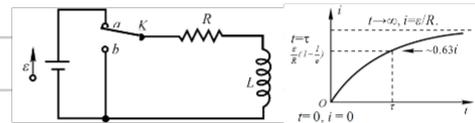
$$U_B = \int dU_B = \int_0^{I_0} L i di = \frac{1}{2} LI_0^2$$

• 放电时电阻耗散的能量:  $Q = \frac{1}{2} LI_0^2 = U_B$

$$\text{证: } Q = \int_0^{\infty} i^2 R dt = \int_0^{\infty} I_0^2 e^{-\frac{2t}{\tau}} dt = \frac{1}{2} LI_0^2$$

### 磁场的能量密度

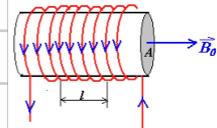
$$u_B = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$$



证:  $U = \frac{1}{2}LI^2 = \frac{1}{2}\mu_0 n^2 VI^2$

$U_B = \frac{U}{V} = \frac{1}{2}\mu_0 n^2 I^2$

$B = \mu_0 nI \Rightarrow U_B = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$



一对平行长直导线的单位长度的自感

$L = \frac{\mu_0 l}{\pi} \ln \frac{d-a}{a}$

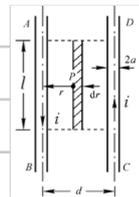
证: 考察回路 ABCD

$B_r = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r} + \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi(d-r)}, a \ll r$

$d\Phi_B = B_r \cdot dS = (\frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r} + \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi(d-r)}) l dr$

$\Phi_B = \int_a^{d-a} d\Phi_B = \int_a^{d-a} (\frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi r} + \frac{\mu_0 i}{2\pi(d-r)}) l dr = \frac{\mu_0 i l}{\pi} \ln \frac{d-a}{a}$

$L = \frac{N\Phi_B}{i} = \frac{\mu_0 l}{\pi} \ln \frac{d-a}{a}$



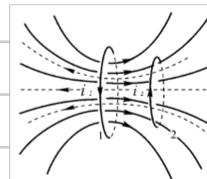
互感

互感系数:  $M_{12} = M_{21} = M$

磁通量:  $\Phi_{12} = M i_1, \Phi_{21} = M i_2, M = \frac{\Phi_{12}}{i_1} = \frac{\Phi_{21}}{i_2}$

感应电动势:  $\mathcal{E}_2 = -M \frac{di_1}{dt}, \mathcal{E}_1 = -M \frac{di_2}{dt}$

证:  $\mathcal{E}_2 = -\frac{d\Phi_{12}}{dt} = -M \frac{di_1}{dt}, \mathcal{E}_1$  同理



LC电路

$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}, \gamma = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}, T = 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$

$q(t) = q_0 \cos(\omega t + \varphi), i(t) = -q_0 \omega \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

$U_E = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{C} \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi), U_B = \frac{1}{2} L q_0^2 \omega^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi)$

证:  $i = \frac{dq}{dt}, -L \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{q}{C}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + \omega^2 q = 0$

求解即证

RLC电路

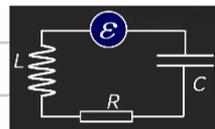
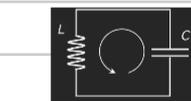
$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}, \gamma = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}, T = 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$

$q(t) = q_0 e^{-\frac{Rt}{2L}} \cos(\omega't + \varphi)$

若  $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_m \cos \omega't$ , 则当  $\omega' = \omega$  时,  $i_m$  取得最大值

证:  $i = \frac{dq}{dt}, L \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{q}{C} + iR = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} q = \mathcal{E}_m \cos \omega't$



磁偶极子

磁偶极矩:  $|\vec{\mu}| = \frac{evr}{2}$

证:  $i = ef = \frac{ev}{2\pi r}$

$|\vec{\mu}| = iS = \frac{ev}{2\pi r} \pi r^2 = \frac{evr}{2}$

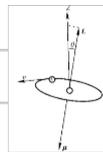
轨道磁偶极矩:  $\vec{\mu}_L = -\frac{e}{2m} \vec{L}, \vec{L} = m\vec{r} \times \vec{v}$ : 角动量

自旋磁偶极矩:  $\vec{\mu}_s = -\frac{ge\hbar}{2m} \vec{S}, g \approx 2$ : Landé 因子,  $\vec{S}$ : 电子自旋角动量,  $S_z = \pm \frac{1}{2}\hbar$

Bohr 磁子:  $\mu_B = \frac{eh}{4\pi m_e} = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_e}$  电子自旋磁矩即为 1 个  $\mu_B$

$\vec{\mu} = \vec{\mu}_L + \vec{\mu}_s$

感应磁矩:  $\Delta\vec{\mu} = -\frac{e^2 r^2}{4m} \vec{B}$  表明所有物质都具有抗磁性



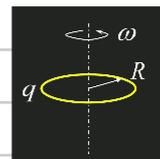
绕轴点电荷磁矩

$\mu = \frac{q\omega R^2}{2}$

证:  $i = qf = \frac{q\omega}{2\pi}, S = \pi R^2$

$\mu = iS = \frac{q\omega R^2}{2}$

绕轴带电圆盘磁矩



$$\mu = \frac{q\omega R^2}{4}$$

证:  $d\mu = q \frac{2\pi r dr}{\pi R^2} \frac{\omega r^2}{2} = \frac{q\omega r^3}{R^2} dr$   
 $\mu = \int d\mu = \int_0^R \frac{q\omega r^3}{R^2} dr = \frac{q\omega R^2}{4}$

### 绕轴带电球磁矩

$$\mu = \frac{q\omega R^2}{4}$$

证:  $\rho = \frac{3q}{4\pi R^3}$

$$d\mu = \rho \pi r^2 dz \frac{\omega r^2}{4} = \frac{3qR^2 \omega \sin^2 \theta d\theta}{16}$$

$$\mu = \int d\mu = \int_0^\pi \frac{3qR^2 \omega \sin^2 \theta d\theta}{16} = \frac{q\omega R^2}{5}$$

### 磁化

• 磁化强度:  $\vec{M} = \frac{\sum \vec{\mu}_i}{\Delta V}$

•  $\vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 + \vec{B}_m$   $\vec{B}_0$ : 净磁场  $\vec{B}_0$ : 外加磁场  $\vec{B}_m = \mu_0 \vec{M}$ : 磁化场

• 铁磁率:  $K_m = \frac{B}{B_0}$

• 相对磁导率:  $\chi_m = K_m - 1$

### 磁性材料

• 顺磁性:  $\vec{B}_m$  和  $\vec{B}_0$  同向,  $K_m: 10^{-6} \sim 10^{-4}$

• 抗磁性:  $\vec{B}_m$  和  $\vec{B}_0$  反向,  $K_m: -10^{-9} \sim -10^{-5}$

• 铁磁性:  $\vec{B}_m$  和  $\vec{B}_0$  同向,  $K_m: 10 \sim 10^5$

### 磁化介质中的相关定理

• 面磁化电流密度:  $\vec{j}_m = \vec{M} \times \vec{n}$

• 体磁化电流密度:  $\vec{i}_m = \nabla \times \vec{M}$

• 磁场强度:  $\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{M} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{M}$

• Ampere 环路定律:  $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 (\sum i_o + \oint \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l}) \Leftrightarrow \oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum i_o$

### Curie 定律

顺磁性材料:  $M = C \frac{B_0}{T}$   $C$ : Curie 常数, 由材料本身性质决定  $T$ : 温度

注: 仅适用于  $B_0$  较小的情况

铁磁性材料: 当  $T > T_c$  时, 铁磁性消失, 材料转变为顺磁性  $T_c$ : Curie 温度

### 含磁性材料的电感器

$$L = K_m L_0$$

证:  $B = K_m B_0 \Rightarrow \Phi = K_m \Phi_0$

$$L = \frac{\Phi}{I} \Rightarrow L = K_m L_0$$

### 同轴异材料圆柱导体

$$B(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_1 \mu_0 I r}{2\pi R_1^2}, & 0 < r < R_1 \\ \frac{\mu_2 \mu_0 I}{2\pi r}, & R_1 < r < R_2 \\ \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}, & r > R_2 \end{cases}$$

$$M(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{(\mu_1 - 1) I r}{2\pi R_1^2}, & 0 < r < R_1 \\ \frac{(\mu_2 - 1) I}{2\pi r}, & R_1 < r < R_2 \\ 0, & r > R_2 \end{cases}$$

证: 当  $r < R_1$  时:

$$H(2\pi r) = I \frac{\pi r^2}{\pi R_1^2} \Rightarrow H = \frac{I r}{2\pi R_1^2}$$

$$B = \mu_1 \mu_0 H = \frac{\mu_1 \mu_0 I r}{2\pi R_1^2}$$

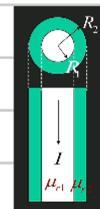
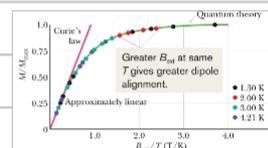
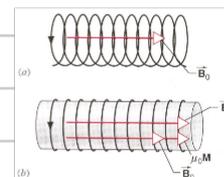
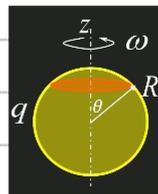
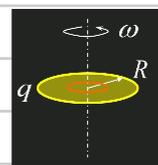
$$M = (\mu_1 - 1) H = \frac{(\mu_1 - 1) I r}{2\pi R_1^2}$$

当  $R_1 < r < R_2$  时:

$$H(2\pi r) = I \Rightarrow H = \frac{I}{2\pi r}$$

$$B = \mu_2 \mu_0 H = \frac{\mu_2 \mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$M = (\mu_2 - 1) H = \frac{(\mu_2 - 1) I}{2\pi r}$$



当  $r > R_0$  时:

$$H(2\pi r) = I \Rightarrow H = \frac{I}{2\pi r}$$

$$B = \mu_0 H = \frac{I}{2\pi r}$$

$$M = 0$$

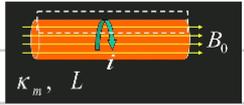
表面电流

• 表面电流:  $i = \frac{(K_m - 1)B_0 L}{\mu_0}$

• 表面电流密度:  $i_m = \frac{i}{L} = \frac{(K_m - 1)B_0}{\mu_0}$

证:  $B_m = (K_m - 1)B_0$

$$B_m L = \mu_0 i \Rightarrow i = \frac{(K_m - 1)B_0 L}{\mu_0}$$



# Chapter XXXII - Nature of Electromagnetic Waves

## 电磁学基本定律

- Gauss 定律  $\oint \vec{E}_s \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum q$       $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$
- Ampere 定律  $\oint \vec{E}_s \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$       $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \mu_0 \sum i$
- Faraday 定律  $\oint \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{s} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = -\oint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{A}$

## Ampere-Maxwell 定律

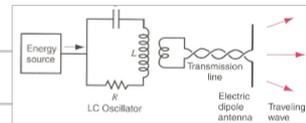
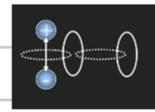
- 位移电流:  $i_d = \epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt} = \epsilon_0 \int \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{A}$
- 位移电流密度:  $j_d = \frac{i_d}{S} = \epsilon_0 \frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{dD}{dt} = \frac{d\sigma}{dt}$       $D$ : 电位移矢量      $\sigma$ : 极板上电荷密度
- Ampere-Maxwell 定律:  $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \mu_0 (\sum i + i_d) = \mu_0 \sum i + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt} = \mu_0 \sum i + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d\Phi_E}{dt}$      即把变化的电场等效地视作电流

## Maxwell 方程组

- $\oint \vec{E}_s \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sum q$       $\Leftrightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$
- $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = 0$       $\Leftrightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$
- $\oint \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{s} = -\int \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{A}$       $\Leftrightarrow \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$
- $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \mu_0 \sum i + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \int \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{A}$       $\Leftrightarrow \nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 (\vec{j} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t})$

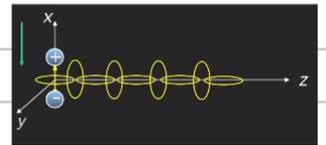
## 振荡电偶极子

- LC 振荡器:  $\frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} q = \epsilon_m \cos(\omega' t)$
- 电流:  $i = i_m \sin(\omega' t - \varphi)$
- 共振频率:  $\omega'' = \omega' = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$



## 电磁波波动物方程

- $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_m \sin[\omega(t - \frac{z}{v}) + \varphi]$
- $\vec{B} = \vec{B}_m \sin[\omega(t - \frac{z}{v}) + \varphi]$
- $v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} = c$
- $E = cB$



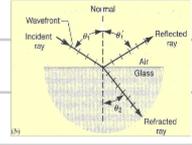
## 电磁波能量

- Poynting 矢量:  $\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \vec{E} \times \vec{B}$       $S = \frac{E^2}{\mu_0 c} = \frac{cB^2}{\mu_0}$      单位时间通过单位面积的能量
- 能量密度:  $u = u_E + u_B = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^2}{\mu_0} = \epsilon_0 E^2 = \frac{B^2}{\mu_0}$
- 能量强度:  $I = \overline{S} = \frac{E_m}{2\mu_0 c} = \frac{E_m B_m}{2\mu_0} = \frac{cB_m^2}{2\mu_0}$
- 平面波:  $I = cu$
- 球面波:  $I = \frac{P}{4\pi r^2}$
- 功率:  $P = \int \vec{S} \cdot d\vec{A}$

# Chapter XXXIV — Geometrical Optics

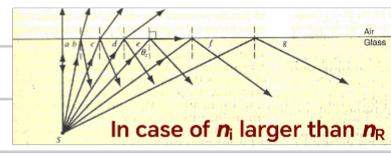
## 反射与折射

- 反射定律:  $\theta_i = \theta_r$   $\theta_i$ : 入射角  $\theta_r$ : 反射角
- 折射定律:  $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$   $\theta_2$ : 折射角  $n_1$ : 入射介质折射率  $n_2$ : 折射介质折射率
- 折射率:  $n = \frac{c}{v} = \sqrt{K_m K_e} \approx \sqrt{K_e}$   $c$ : 真空光速  $v$ : 介质光速  $K_m(\mu_r)$ : 相对磁导率  $K_e(\epsilon_r)$ : 相对介电常数  
 ↓  
 对于非磁性材料,  $K_m \approx 1$



## 全反射

- 前提条件:  $n_1 > n_2$  从光密介质射入光疏介质
- 临界角:  $\theta_c = \arcsin \frac{n_2}{n_1}$



证:  $n_1 \sin \theta_c = n_2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$

- 全反射:  $\theta_i > \theta_c$

## Fermat 原理

- $\frac{dt}{dx} = 0$
- 一束光线从一个固定点传播到另一个固定点, 所走的路径是平稳路径, 即时间的一阶导数为零的路径。

## 反射定律的推导

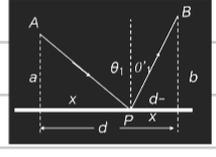
$\theta_i = \theta_r$

证:  $L = \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + \sqrt{b^2 + (d-x)^2}$

$t = \frac{L}{c}$

$\frac{dt}{dx} = 0$

联立解得  $x = \frac{1}{2}d \Rightarrow \theta_i = \theta_r$



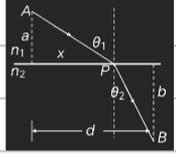
## 折射定律的推导

$n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$

证:  $t = \frac{n_1}{c} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + \frac{n_2}{c} \sqrt{b^2 + (d-x)^2}$

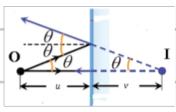
$\frac{dt}{dx} = 0$

联立解得  $n_1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = n_2 \frac{d-x}{\sqrt{b^2 + (d-x)^2}}$ , 即  $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$



## 平面镜

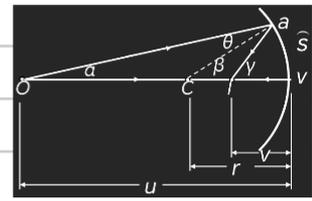
- 像是虚像
- $u = v$   $u$ : 物距  $v$ : 像距
- 像是正立的



## 球面镜

- $\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{2}{r}$   $r$ : 曲率半径

证:  $\sin \alpha = \frac{s}{u}, \sin \beta = \frac{s}{v}, \sin \gamma = \frac{s}{r}$   $s$ : 物高



$\beta = \alpha + \theta, \gamma = \alpha + 2\theta \Rightarrow \alpha + \gamma = 2\beta$

利用小角近似  $\sin \theta \approx \theta$  代入即得

- 焦距:  $f = \frac{r}{2}$
- $\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f}$

## 符号法则

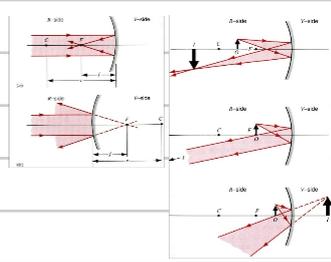
	R-side	V-side
物	实物 $u > 0$	虚物 $u < 0$
像	实像 $v > 0$	虚像 $v < 0$

球心 凹面镜  $r > 0$  凸透镜  $r < 0$

焦距  $f > 0$   $f < 0$

### 特殊光线

- 平行于主光轴的光线：镜面反射后通过焦点
- 通过焦点的光线：镜面反射后平行于主光轴
- 通过曲率中心的光线：镜面反射后沿原路返回
- 通过顶点的光线：镜面反射时反射角等于入射角



### 球面镜折射

$$\frac{n_1}{u} + \frac{n_2}{v} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{r}$$

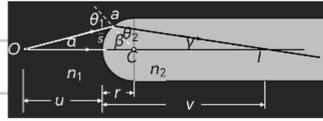
证:  $\sin \alpha = \frac{r}{u}, \sin \beta = \frac{r}{v}, \sin \gamma = \frac{r}{v}$

$$\theta_1 = \alpha + \beta, \theta_2 = \beta - \gamma$$

$$n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$$

利用小角近似  $\sin \theta \approx \theta$  代入即得

· 横向放大率:  $m = -\frac{n_1 v}{n_2 u}$



### 磨镜公式

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = (n-1) \left( \frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

证 第一次球面折射:  $\frac{1}{u} + \frac{n}{v} = \frac{n-1}{r_1}$

第二次球面折射:  $\frac{n}{u'} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1-n}{r_2}$

$u' = |v'| + L = -v'$  第一次球面折射的像即为第二次球面折射的物; 薄透镜  $L$  近似为 0

联立即得

### 双薄透镜系统

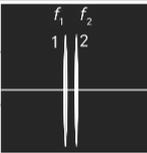
$$f = \frac{f_1 f_2}{f_1 + f_2}$$

证  $\frac{1}{u_1} + \frac{1}{u_2} = \frac{1}{f_1}, \frac{1}{u_2} + \frac{1}{v_2} = \frac{1}{f_2}$

$$u_2 = -v_1$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u_1} + \frac{1}{v_2}$$

联立即得



# Chapter XXXV — Interference

## Huygens 原理

波前上的每一点都可以看作是发射球面子波的点源。经过时间  $t$  后，新的波前就是这些子波的包络面。

## 光程

• 介质波长:  $\lambda_n = \frac{\lambda}{n}$   $\lambda$ : 真空波长  $n$ : 介质折射率

证  $\lambda_n = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{c}{nf} = \frac{\lambda}{n}$

• 光程:  $L = nr$   $r$ : 先在介质中传播的几何距离

• 相位变化:  $\varphi = 2\pi \frac{nr}{\lambda} = 2\pi \frac{L}{\lambda}$

## 干涉条件

- ① 频率相同
- ② 偏振方向相同
- ③ 相位差恒定

## 双缝干涉

• 同一介质:  $\Delta\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(r_2 - r_1) = \begin{cases} \pm 2m\pi, & A = A_{max} \\ \pm (2m+1)\pi, & A = A_{min} \end{cases}$

• 不同介质:  $\Delta\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(n_2 r_2 - n_1 r_1) = \begin{cases} \pm 2m\pi, & A = A_{max} \\ \pm (2m+1)\pi, & A = A_{min} \end{cases}$

光程差:  $\delta = n_2 r_2 - n_1 r_1 = \begin{cases} \pm m\lambda, & A = A_{max} \\ \pm \frac{2m+1}{2}\lambda, & A = A_{min} \end{cases}$

• 实验:  $\delta \approx d \frac{y}{D}$

$$\Delta y = \frac{D}{d} \lambda$$

$$I = 4I_0 \cos^2 \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2} \quad I_0: \text{单束光光强}$$

证  $A_1 = A_2 = A_0$

$$A = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos \Delta\varphi} = \sqrt{2A_0^2 (1 + \cos \Delta\varphi)}$$

$$I \propto A^2 \Rightarrow I = 2I_0 (1 + \cos \Delta\varphi) = 4I_0 \cos^2 \frac{\Delta\varphi}{2}$$

## 半波损失

当光从光疏介质射向光密介质时，反射光的相位会相对入射光发生  $\pi$  的突变。故在计算光程差时，需要额外加上  $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ 。

• 有半波损失时的相位差:  $\Delta\varphi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(n_2 r_2 - n_1 r_1) + \pi = \begin{cases} \pm 2m\pi, & A = A_{max} \\ \pm (2m+1)\pi, & A = A_{min} \end{cases}$

## 光强的合成

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + 2\sqrt{I_1 I_2} \cos(\Delta\varphi) \quad \Delta\varphi: \text{两束光的相位差}$$

## 劈尖干涉

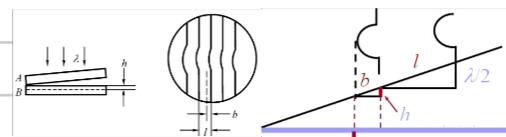
$\delta = 2n_2 \cos\gamma e + \frac{\lambda}{2} = \begin{cases} m\lambda, & A = A_{max} \\ \frac{2m+1}{2}\lambda, & A = A_{min} \end{cases}$   $n_2$ : 劈尖介质折射率  $\gamma$ : 折射角  $e$ : 薄膜厚度

条纹间距:  $l = \frac{\lambda}{2n_2 \cos\gamma \theta}$   $\theta$ : 劈尖角度

证:  $\Delta e = e_{m+1} - e_m = \frac{\lambda}{2n_2}$

$$l = \frac{\Delta e}{\sin\theta} = \frac{\lambda}{2n_2 \theta} \quad \sin\theta \approx \theta$$

凹陷/凸起厚度:  $h = \frac{\lambda}{2}$



# Newton 环

$$\delta = 2e_m + \frac{\lambda}{2} = \begin{cases} m\lambda, & A = A_{max} \\ \frac{2m+1}{2}\lambda, & A = A_{min} \end{cases} \quad e_m: \text{空气层厚度}$$

$$r = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2m-1}{2}\lambda R}, & A = A_{max} \\ \sqrt{m\lambda R}, & A = A_{min} \end{cases}$$



证:  $r^2 = R^2 - (R - e_m)^2 = 2Re_m - e_m^2 = 2Re_m \quad R \gg e_m$

$\Rightarrow e_m = \frac{r^2}{2R}$ , 代入即得

## 时间相干性

相干长度:  $L_c = \delta_{max} = \frac{\lambda^2}{\Delta\lambda}$  只有当两束光的光程差小于相干长度时, 才能观察到清晰的干涉条纹

证: 设入射光包含两个波长  $\lambda \pm \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2}$

对于波长  $\lambda + \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2}$ , 第 k 级亮纹:  $\delta_{max_1} = k(\lambda + \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2})$

对于波长  $\lambda - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2}$ , 第 k+1 级亮纹:  $\delta_{max_2} = (k+1)(\lambda - \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2})$

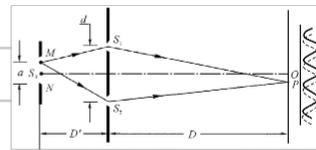
$\delta_{max_1} = \delta_{max_2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{\delta_{max}}{\Delta\lambda} \Rightarrow \delta_{max} = \frac{\lambda^2}{\Delta\lambda} (\lambda \pm \frac{\Delta\lambda}{2}) = \frac{\lambda^2}{\Delta\lambda} \Delta\lambda = \lambda^2$

## 空间相干性

临界宽度:  $a = \frac{D'}{D}\lambda$  只有光源的宽度小于临界宽度时, 才能观察到清晰的干涉条纹

证:  $\delta = \frac{a}{D}\lambda$

$\delta_{max} = \frac{\lambda}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{D'}{D}\lambda$



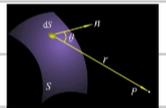
## 衍射

• Fraunhofer 衍射: 平行光经过狭缝

• Fresnel 衍射: 点光源照射到障碍物上

## Huygens-Fresnel 原理

• Fresnel-Kirchhoff 衍射积分公式:  $dE_p = C \frac{dS}{r} K(\theta) \cos(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}r + \varphi_0)$   $K(\theta)$ : 方向因子



## 单缝 Fraunhofer 衍射

• Fresnel 半波带法:  $\delta = a \sin \theta = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{中心亮纹} \\ m\lambda, & A = A_{min} \text{ 暗纹} \\ \frac{2m+1}{2}\lambda, & A = A_{max} \text{ 明纹} \end{cases}$

• 半角宽度:  $\theta_1 = \frac{\lambda}{a}$  从中心到第一个暗纹的角度, 也即最小分辨角  $\theta_R$

• 中心亮纹的宽度:  $\Delta\alpha_0 = \frac{2\lambda}{a}$

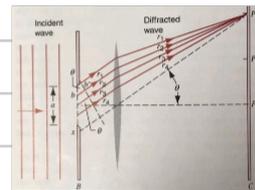
证:  $\Delta\alpha_0 = 2\alpha_1 = 2f \tan \theta_1 = 2f\theta_1 = \frac{2\lambda}{a}$

• 第 m 级暗纹的位置:  $\alpha_m = m \frac{\lambda}{a}$

• 条纹宽度:  $\Delta\alpha_m = \alpha_m - \alpha_{m-1} = \frac{\lambda}{a}$

• 合振幅:  $A_\theta = A_0 \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha}$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda}$   $A_0$ : 中央极大振幅

• 合光强:  $I_\theta = I_0 \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\alpha^2}$

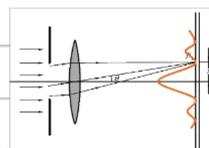


## 圆孔衍射

• 半角宽度:  $\theta_1 = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{d}$   $d$ : 圆孔直径  $\theta_1$  也记作  $\Delta\theta, \theta_R$

• 线宽度:  $\Delta\alpha = f(\Delta\theta) = 1.22 \frac{f\lambda}{d}$   $f$ : 透镜焦距

• 分辨率能力:  $R = \frac{1}{\theta_R} = \frac{d}{1.22\lambda}$



## 干涉与衍射的综合效应

• 衍射因子:  $\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\alpha^2}$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{\pi a \sin \theta}{\lambda}$

• 干涉因子:  $\cos^2 \beta$ ,  $\beta = \frac{\pi d \sin \theta}{\lambda}$

• 总光强:  $I_\theta = I_m \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\alpha^2} \cos^2 \beta$   $I_m = I_0$ : 中央极大光强

• 缺级条件:  $m = k \frac{d}{a}$ ,  $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$  此时第 m 级的干涉条纹消失

证: 干涉极大:  $\sin\theta = \frac{m\lambda}{d}$

衍射极小:  $\sin\theta = \frac{k\lambda}{a}$ ,  $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

$$\frac{m\lambda}{d} = \frac{k\lambda}{a} \Rightarrow m = k \frac{d}{a}$$

光栅 (多缝干涉与单缝衍射的综合效应)

光栅常数:  $d = a + b$   $a$ : 缝宽  $b$ : 缝间板宽

光栅方程:  $d \sin\theta = m\lambda$ ,  $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$   $m$ : 光栅级次  $m=0$ : 零级, 中央主极大

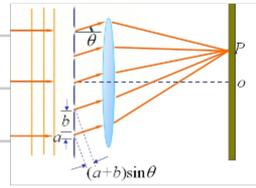
暗纹方程:  $d \sin\theta = \frac{m'}{N} \lambda$ ,  $m' = 1, 2, \dots$  且  $m'$  不是  $N$  的整数倍  $N$ : 光栅缝数

第  $m$  级主极大的半角宽度:  $\delta\theta = \frac{\lambda}{Nd \cos\theta}$

在两个主极大之间, 有  $N-2$  个次极大

缺级条件:  $k_2 = k_1 \frac{d}{a}$ ,  $k_1 = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$  此时第  $k_2$  级的干涉条纹消失

色散率:  $D = \frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} = \frac{m}{d \cos\theta}$  常用  $\Delta\theta = D \Delta\lambda$  计算不同波长波间的角间隔  $\Delta\theta$



Rayleigh 判据

当一个谱线的主极大恰好落在另一个谱线的第一极小值上时, 这两个谱线刚好能被分辨。

分辨能力:  $R = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta\lambda} = mN$   $m$ : 衍射级次  $N$ : 光栅缝数

证:  $d \sin\theta = m(\lambda + \Delta\lambda)$  波长为  $\lambda + \Delta\lambda$  的  $m$  级主极大

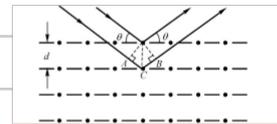
$Nd \sin\theta = (mN + 1)\lambda$  波长为  $\lambda$  的  $(mN + 1)$  级暗纹

联立求解即证。

Bragg 定律

$2d \sin\theta = m\lambda$ ,  $m = 1, 2, \dots$   $d$ : 晶面间距  $\theta$ : 入射角 (相对于晶面)  $\lambda$ : 入射波波长  $m$ : 衍射级次

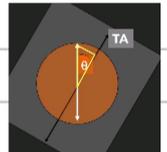
入射波一般使用 X 射线



Malus 定律

$$E_{out} = E_{in} \cos\theta$$

$$I_{out} = I_{in} \cos^2\theta \quad \text{起偏器: } I = \frac{1}{2} I_0$$



Brewster 定律

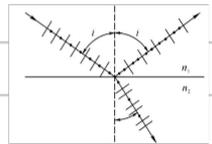
当光在两介质间以 Brewster 角入射时, 反射光是完全线偏振光

$$\theta_p = \arctan \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

证:  $\theta_p + \theta_r = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$n_1 \sin\theta_p = n_2 \sin\theta_r$$

联立即得



双折射

寻常光: 遵循 Snell 定律,  $n_1 \sin\theta = n_2 \sin\gamma$   $n_2$  即为  $n_o$

非寻常光: 不遵循 Snell 定律,  $n_e$  不是常数

S 偏振光: 电场振动方向垂直于主平面, 对应 o 光  $n_s = n_o$

P 偏振光: 电场振动方向平行于主平面, 对应 e 光  $n_p = n_e(\theta)$

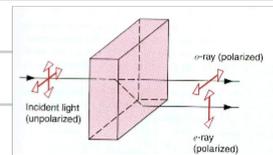
光轴: 一个特定方向, 此方向上  $v_o = v_e$ ,  $n_o = n_e$  不发生双折射

主平面: 由入射光线和光轴共同决定的一个平面

$$\text{折射率公式: } n^2(\theta) = \frac{\cos^2\theta}{n_o^2} + \frac{\sin^2\theta}{n_e^2}$$

正晶体:  $v_o > v_e$ ,  $n_o < n_e$

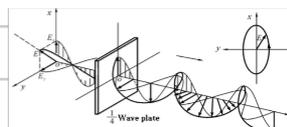
负晶体:  $v_o < v_e$ ,  $n_o > n_e$



圆偏振

相位差:  $\Delta\varphi = \varphi_o - \varphi_e = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (n_o - n_e) d = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \delta$   $d$ : 晶体厚度  $\delta$ : 光程差

分电场:  $E_x = E_{x0} \cos(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{v} z + \Delta\varphi)$ ,  $E_y = E_{y0} \cos(\omega t - \frac{\omega}{v} z)$



# Chapter XXXVII — Light Quanta

## 黑体辐射

• 单色辐射出射度: 在单位时间、单位面积上, 从黑体表面辐射出的, 波长在  $\lambda$  到  $\lambda+d\lambda$  这个微小区间内的能量

$$R_\lambda(T) = \frac{dR(T)}{d\lambda} \quad \text{单位: } W \cdot m^{-2}$$

• 总辐射出射度: 在单位时间、单位面积上, 从黑体表面辐射出的所有波长的总能量

$$R(T) = \int_0^{\infty} R_\lambda(T) d\lambda \quad \text{单位: } W \cdot m^{-2}$$

• Stefan-Boltzmann 定律:  $R(T) = \sigma T^4$   $\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} W \cdot m^{-2} \cdot K^{-4}$ : Stefan-Boltzmann 常数

• Wien 位移定律:  $T \lambda_{\max} = b$   $\lambda_{\max}$ : 辐射强度最大的波长  $b = 2.898 \times 10^{-3} m \cdot K$ : Wien 位移常数

## Planck 辐射定理

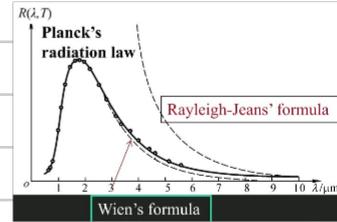
• Wien 公式:  $R(\lambda, T) = \frac{C_1}{\lambda^5} e^{-\frac{C_2}{\lambda T}}$   $\lambda$  较小时拟合较好

• Rayleigh-Jeans 公式:  $R(\lambda, T) = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda^5} kTc$   $\lambda$  较大时拟合较好

• 关键假设: 谐振子的能量是量子化的:  $E = h\nu, 2h\nu, 3h\nu, \dots$

• Planck 辐射定律:  $R(\lambda, T) = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5 (e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda T}} - 1)}$   $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} J \cdot s$ : Planck 常数

$c$ : 光速  $k = 1.381 \times 10^{-23} J \cdot K^{-1}$ : Boltzmann 常数



## Planck 辐射定律的相关推导

• 当  $\lambda$  很小时,  $R(\lambda, T) = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5 (e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda T}} - 1)} = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5} e^{-\frac{hc}{\lambda T}} \Rightarrow$  Wien 公式:  $C_1 = 2\pi hc^2, C_2 = \frac{hc}{k}$

• 当  $\lambda$  很大时,  $R(\lambda, T) = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5 (e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda T}} - 1)} = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5 \frac{hc}{\lambda T}} = \frac{2\pi ckT}{\lambda^4} \Rightarrow$  Rayleigh-Jeans 公式

•  $\int_0^{\infty} R(\lambda, T) d\lambda = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4}{15c^2 h^3} T^4 \Rightarrow$  Stefan-Boltzmann 定律:  $\sigma = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4}{15c^2 h^3}$

•  $\frac{dR(\lambda, T)}{d\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda T = \frac{hc}{4.965k} \Rightarrow$  Wien 位移定律:  $b = \frac{hc}{4.965k}$

## 光电效应

• 光子假设: 光是量子化的:  $E = h\nu$

• 光电效应方程:  $h\nu = K_{\max} + A$   $K_{\max}$ : 光电子最大初动能  $A$ : 逸出功

• 遏止电压:  $V_0 = \frac{h\nu}{e} - \frac{A}{e}$

证:  $K_{\max} = eV_0$ , 代入整理即得

• 截止频率:  $\nu_0 = \frac{A}{h}$

## Compton 效应

• 实验现象: 当波长为  $\lambda$  的 X 射线照射到轻元素靶材上时, 散射出的 X 射线有波长为  $\lambda$  和  $\lambda'$  的两个波, 其差值与散射角  $\varphi$  有关

• 光子动量:  $p = \frac{E}{c} = \frac{h\nu}{c} = \frac{h}{\lambda}$

• Compton 位移:  $\Delta\lambda = \lambda' - \lambda = \frac{h}{m_0 c} (1 - \cos\varphi) = \lambda_c (1 - \cos\varphi)$   $\lambda_c$ : Compton 波长  $m_0$ : 电子静质量

证:  $h\nu + m_0 c^2 = h\nu' + K + m_0 c^2$  能量守恒

$\frac{h\nu}{c} = \frac{h\nu'}{c} \cos\varphi + m\nu \cos\theta$   $x$  方向动量守恒  $\theta$ : 电子反冲角

$0 = \frac{h\nu'}{c} \sin\varphi + m\nu \sin\theta$   $y$  方向动量守恒

$$m^2 = 1 - \frac{\nu^2}{c^2}$$

联立求解即得

## 波粒二象性

• 光子能量:  $E = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$

• 光子动量:  $p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$

证:  $E^2 = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4$ , 光子  $m=0$ , 代入整理即得

• 光强: 单位时间、单位面积上通过的能量

$I = N h \nu$   $N$ : 单位时间、单位面积上通过的光子数量

# Chapter XXXVII — Why are Atoms Stable

## Rydberg 光谱公式

- 公式:  $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left( \frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) = T(k) - T(n)$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots$ ,  $n=k+1, k+2, \dots$   $R_H = 1.0967758 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$ : Rydberg 常数  $T(n)$ : Rydberg 项
- $k=1$ : Lyman 系,  $k=2$ : Balmer 系,  $k=3$ : Paschen 系,  $k=4$ : Brackett 系

## Bohr 模型的三条基本假设

- 定态假设: 电子可以在一些特定的、能量恒定的定态轨道上运动, 而不会辐射电磁波
  - 跃迁假设: 当电子从一个定态轨道跃迁到另一个定态轨道时, 原子会吸收或发射一个光子
  - 角动量量子化: 电子绕核运动的角动量是量子化的, 只能取  $\hbar$  的整数倍
- $L = mvr = n\hbar$   $n$ : 主量子数  $\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$ : 约化 Planck 常数

## 量子化轨道与能量计算

轨道半径:  $r_n = n^2 \frac{\epsilon_0 \hbar^2}{\pi m e^2}$

证:  $\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} = \frac{mv^2}{r}$

$mvr = n\hbar$

联立即得

电子能量:  $E_n = -\frac{1}{n^2} \frac{me^4}{8\epsilon_0 h^2}$

证:  $E_n = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_n}$

$\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_n} = \frac{mv^2}{r_n}$

$r_n = n^2 \frac{\epsilon_0 \hbar^2}{\pi m e^2}$

联立即得

电离能:  $E_{ion} = |E_1| = 13.6 \text{ eV}$

Rydberg 公式:  $\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{me^4}{8\epsilon_0^2 h^3 c} \left( \frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$   $R_H = \frac{me^4}{8\epsilon_0^2 h^3 c}$

证:  $h\nu = E_i - E_f$

$E_n = -\frac{1}{n^2} \frac{me^4}{8\epsilon_0 h^2}$

$c = \lambda\nu$

联立即得

## De Broglie 物质波

De Broglie 波长:  $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$   $p = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ : 动量

De Broglie 关系:  $\nu = \frac{E}{h}$   $\nu$ : 粒子频率  $E = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ : 粒子能量

## Davisson-Germer 实验

Bragg 定律:  $\lambda = \frac{2d \sin \theta}{k}$

De Broglie 波长:  $\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m_0 eU}}$

证:  $K = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2 = eU$

$p = \sqrt{2m_0 K} = \sqrt{2m_0 eU}$

## Heisenberg 矩阵力学

对易关系:  $xp - px = i\hbar \neq 0$   $x$ : 位置算符  $p$ : 动量算符

不确定性原理:  $(\Delta x)(\Delta p_x) \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$ ,  $(\Delta y)(\Delta p_y) \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$ ,  $(\Delta z)(\Delta p_z) \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$   
 $(\Delta E)(\Delta t) \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$

## 波函数与概率诠释

De Broglie 物质波:  $\psi(x, t) = \psi_0 e^{i(kx - \omega t)} = \psi_0 (\cos(kx - \omega t) + i \sin(kx - \omega t))$

概率密度:  $P(x) = \psi \psi^* = |\psi|^2 = \psi_0^2$

• 归一化条件:  $\int_0^{+\infty} \psi \psi^* dx = 1$

## Schrodinger 定态波

• 情形: 一个粒子被限制在一个一维盒子内

• 定态波函数:  $\psi(x, t) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L}} \sin(kx) e^{i\omega t}$ ,  $k = \frac{n\pi}{L}$ ,  $n=1, 2, \dots$   $L$ : 盒子长度

• 能量与频率的关系:  $E = \hbar\omega = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}$

• 概率密度:  $P(x) = |\psi(x, t)|^2 = \frac{2}{L} \sin^2(kx)$  不依赖于时间  $t$

• 电荷分布:  $\rho(x) = -eP(x)$

# Chapter XXXV III — Schrodinger Equation

## Schrodinger 方程

• 能量算符:  $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \cong E$

• 动量算符:  $-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cong p$

证:  $E = \frac{p^2}{2m}$

$$E\psi(x,t) = \frac{p^2}{2m}\psi(x,t)$$

$$E\psi \cdot e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px-Et)} = \frac{p^2}{2m}\psi \cdot e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px-Et)}$$

对  $t$  求偏导:  $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{iE}{\hbar}\psi \Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = E\psi$

对  $x$  求二阶导:  $\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{p^2}{\hbar^2}\psi \Rightarrow -\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = p^2\psi$

• 动能算符:  $-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \cong \frac{p^2}{2m} = K$

• Hamiltonian 算符:  $H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + U$

• 含时 Schrodinger 方程:  $i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = H\psi$   $i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(x,t)}{\partial t} = [-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + U(x,t)]\psi(x,t)$  一维低速形式

$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(\vec{r},t)}{\partial t} = [-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(\vec{r},t)]\psi(\vec{r},t)$  三维低速形式  $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$

## 定态

• 条件: 势能不随时间变化  $U = U(x)$

• 定态含时 Schrodinger 方程:  $E\psi(\vec{r}) = [-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + U(\vec{r})]\psi(\vec{r})$  与时间无关

证:  $\psi(\vec{r},t) = \psi(\vec{r})e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Et}$

代入变形即得

• 本征方程:  $H\psi_n = E_n\psi_n$

• 本征值  $E_n$ : 代表系统可能具有的离散能量值

• 本征态: 由本征函数  $\psi_n$  描述的量子态

## 态叠加原理

•  $\psi = \sum C_n \psi_n$  任何状态都可以表示为所有可能本征态的线性叠加

• 平均能量:  $\bar{E} = \sum |C_n|^2 E_n$

• 简并:  $H\psi_{ni} = E_n\psi_{ni}, i=1,2,\dots$  对于同一个能量本征值  $E_n$ , 存在多个不同的本征函数  $\psi_{ni}$

## 自由粒子

• 条件:  $U(x) = 0$

•  $\psi(x) = Ae^{ikx} + Be^{-ikx}, k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}$

•  $P(x) = |\psi|^2$  为恒定值, 即在空间任一处出现概率相等

证: 在定态方程中代入  $U(x) = 0$ , 得  $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\psi + k^2\psi = 0$

求解即得

## 无限深势阱

• 条件:  $U(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < x < a \\ \infty, & x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq a \end{cases}$

•  $\psi(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{a}} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a}, & n=1,2,\dots, 0 < x < a \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \text{ 或 } x \geq a \end{cases}$

证: 在定态方程中代入  $U(x) = 0$ , 得  $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}\psi + k^2\psi = 0$

$\psi(0) = 0, \psi(a) = 0$

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\psi(x)|^2 dx = 1$

联立求解即得

• 能量本征值:  $E_n = \frac{k^2 \hbar^2}{2m} = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}$ ,  $k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}$

证:  $k = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar} = \frac{n\pi}{L}$

联立求解即得

• 零点能:  $E_1 = \frac{\pi^2 \hbar^2}{2ma^2}$  最小的能量不为0

谐振子

• 条件:  $U(x) = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 x^2$ ,  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

• 能量本征值:  $E_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})\hbar\omega$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

• 零点能:  $E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega$

势垒贯穿

• 条件:  $U(x) = \begin{cases} U_0, & 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$

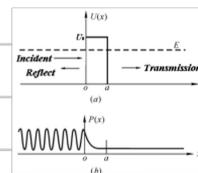
•  $\psi(x) = \begin{cases} A_1 e^{i\alpha x} + A_2 e^{-i\alpha x}, & x < 0 \\ B_1 e^{i\beta x} + B_2 e^{-i\beta x}, & 0 < x < a \\ C e^{i\alpha x}, & x > a \end{cases}$

其中  $\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2mE}}{\hbar}$ ,  $\beta = \frac{\sqrt{2m(E-U_0)}}{\hbar}$

• 边界条件:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \psi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \psi(x)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{d\psi(x)}{dx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{d\psi(x)}{dx}$  用边界条件求解系数

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \psi(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \psi(x)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \frac{d\psi(x)}{dx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{d\psi(x)}{dx}$

• 透射系数:  $T = \frac{|C|^2}{|A_1|^2} \propto e^{-\frac{2}{\hbar} \sqrt{2m(U_0-E)} a} = e^{-2\beta a}$



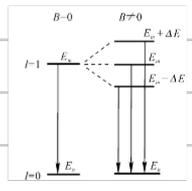
# Chapter XL — Hydrogen Atom

## 氢原子的 Schrodinger 方程

- 势能函数:  $U(r) = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{r}$
- Laplacian 算子:  $\nabla^2 \psi = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin\theta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \varphi^2}$  球坐标
- 主量子数  $n$ : 决定能量, 角动量子数  $l$ : 决定轨道形状, 磁量子数  $m_l$ : 决定轨道空间取向
- 能量:  $E_n = -\frac{1}{n^2} \frac{me^4}{8\epsilon_0^2 h^2} = -\frac{13.6 eV}{n^2}$ ,  $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$  能量只与主量子数  $n$  有关
- 角动量:  $L = \sqrt{l(l+1)} \hbar$ ,  $l=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$  对应 s, p, d, f 轨道
- 角动量在磁场方向的分量:  $L_z = m_l \hbar$ ,  $m_l = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm l$
- 定态波函数:  $\psi_{nlm_l}(r, \theta, \varphi) = R_{nl}(r) \Theta_{lm_l}(\theta) \Phi_{m_l}(\varphi)$

表 22.1 氢原子的几个归一化波函数

n	l	m_l	$\psi_{nlm_l} = R_{nl}(r) \Theta_{lm_l}(\theta) \Phi_{m_l}(\varphi)$		
			$R_{nl}(r)$	$\Theta_{lm_l}(\theta)$	$\Phi_{m_l}(\varphi)$
1	0	0	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{a_0^3}} e^{-r/a_0}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$
2	0	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2a_0)^3}} (2 - \frac{r}{a_0}) e^{-r/2a_0}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$
		±1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2a_0)^3}} \frac{r}{\sqrt{3} a_0} e^{-r/2a_0}$	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cos\theta$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$
2	1	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2a_0)^3}} \frac{r}{\sqrt{3} a_0} e^{-r/2a_0}$	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sin\theta$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\pm i\varphi}$
		±1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2a_0)^3}} \frac{r}{\sqrt{3} a_0} e^{-r/2a_0}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin\theta$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\pm i\varphi}$



- 概率密度:  $|\psi(r, \theta, \varphi)|^2$
  - 径向概率密度:  $P(r) = |R_{nl}(r)|^2 r^2$  电子出现在半径为  $r$ , 厚度为  $dr$  的球壳内的概率
- 证  $P(r) dr = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} |\psi(r, \theta, \varphi)|^2 r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} |R_{nl}(r) \Theta_{lm_l}(\theta) \Phi_{m_l}(\varphi)|^2 r^2 \sin\theta dr = |R_{nl}(r)|^2 r^2 dr$

## Zeeman 效应

- $\vec{\mu} = -\frac{e\hbar}{2m} \vec{L}$ ,  $\Delta E = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$
- $(\Delta L)(\Delta \varphi) \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$
- 在无外磁场时, 不同  $m_l$  的能级是简并的;
- 在有外磁场时, 这些能级会分裂

## 自旋角动量

- 自旋磁矩:  $\vec{\mu}_s = -\frac{e\hbar}{2m} \vec{S}$
- 自旋角动量:  $S = \sqrt{s(s+1)} \hbar$  电子:  $s = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $S = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \hbar$
- 自旋磁量子数:  $m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$  决定电子自旋方向
- 自旋角动量在磁场方向的分量:  $S_z = m_s \hbar = \pm \frac{1}{2} \hbar$

## 元素周期表

- Pauli 不相容原理: 同一个原子中, 不存在两个电子具有完全相同的四个量子数
- 能量最低原理: 电子总是优先占据能量最低的轨道