

## 2.2 電位 $\phi$

$$\boxed{\mathbf{E} = -\nabla \phi}$$

$E$  与  $\phi$  的  $\phi(r)$  是

電位  $\downarrow$  關係

$$\underline{\phi(r)} \text{ (2 頁 2A4 \frac{13}{2} (2) 2524)}$$



基準  $\downarrow$  选定

$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla \phi \text{ 何故書上這樣?}$$



$$\boxed{\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0}$$

Maxwell eq.

2.4.3 例題 25.7.4.3

①  $\mathbf{E}$  之 線積分

$$\int_A^B \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = - \int_A^B \nabla \phi \cdot d\mathbf{s} = - \int_A^B d\phi$$

$$= \phi(A) - \phi(B)$$

道 3(12.2324)

2-2-1 149. 电势能 与电荷

$$\boxed{\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r}}$$

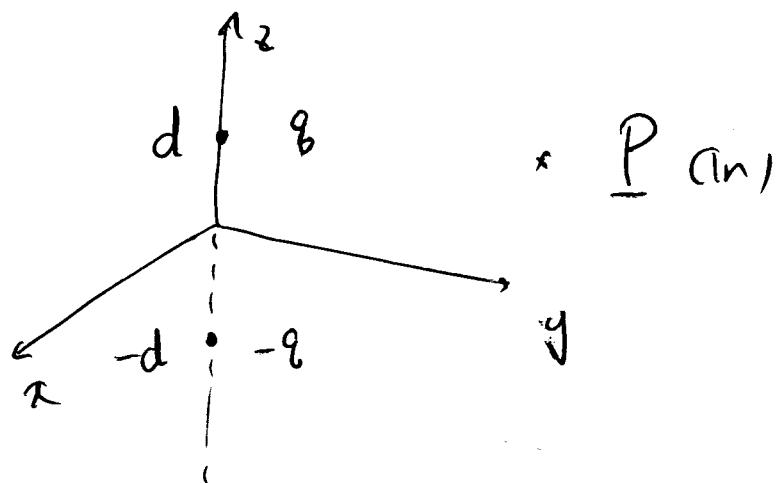
当  $\rho = 0$   $\underline{\phi(r)} = 0$

2. 电场

$$\underline{E} = -\nabla \phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} \underline{e_r}$$

2. 电场

2-2-2 299 三電荷 q ε k 3 φ(r)



\* P (in)

$$\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{q}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-d)^2}} + \frac{-q}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z+d)^2}} \right]$$

② 简化 (r ≈ d, q ≈ t)

$$\phi(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{2zd}{r^2} + \frac{d^2}{r^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left( 1 + \frac{2zd}{r^2} + \frac{d^2}{r^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \dots \quad (x)$$

$$\phi(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ 1 + \frac{2d}{r^2} - \frac{d^2}{2r^2} + \dots - \left( 1 - \frac{2zd}{r^2} - \frac{d^2}{2r^2} \right) \dots \right]$$

$\Rightarrow \phi(\mathbf{r})$

$$\boxed{\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2\pi d^2}{r^3}} \quad (|r| > d)$$

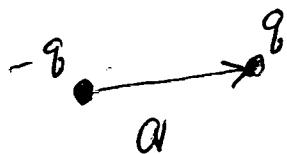
$$P = 2\pi d$$

$\vec{Q}$  는 주로 힘과 전기력이 있는

$$\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Pz}{r^3} \Rightarrow \mathbf{E} = -\nabla \phi(z)$$

$$\begin{cases} E_x = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3Pxz}{r^5} \\ E_y = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{3Pyz}{r^5} \\ E_z = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{3Pz^2}{r^5} - \frac{P}{r^3} \right] \end{cases}$$

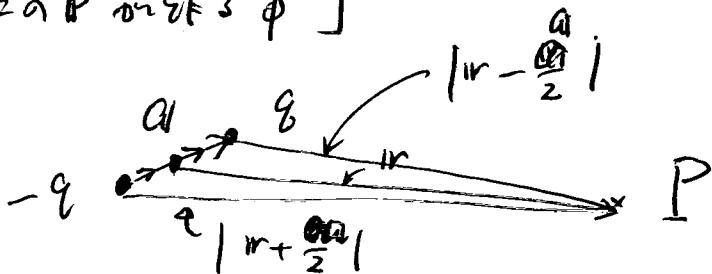
電気双極子  $\vec{e} - \vec{x} \vec{L} \vec{t}$



$$P = qa$$

電気双極子  
 $\vec{e} - \vec{x} \vec{L} \vec{t}$

[ 2 つ P のときの  $\phi$  ]



$$\begin{aligned}\phi(r) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{-q}{|r + \frac{1}{2}a|} + \frac{q}{|r - \frac{1}{2}a|} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{-q}{(r^2 + a \cdot r + \frac{1}{4}a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{q}{(r^2 - a \cdot r + \frac{1}{4}a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$|r| \gg |a| \quad \text{とき}$$

$$\therefore \phi(r) = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ -\frac{1}{r} \left( 1 - \frac{a \cdot r}{2r^2} + \dots \right) + \frac{1}{r} \left( 1 + \frac{a \cdot r}{2r^2} \right) \dots \right]$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{P \cdot r}{r^3}}$$

2022 9 積極 IE

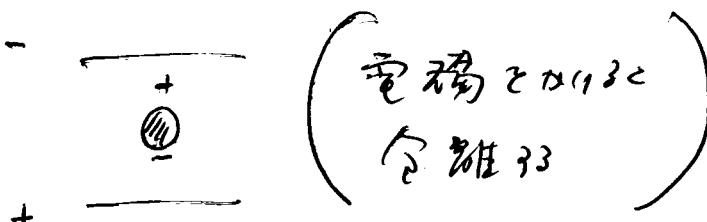
$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \phi$$

$$\therefore E = \frac{-1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{p}{r^3} - \frac{3(pw)rn}{r^5} \right]$$

① 2022 3 21 9 積極 性



分極 & 閻徑 (2~3)



② 電気双極子軸 :

中性子

(u, d, d)

$\left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right) e$

全電荷は0.0



(遠心力と電磁  
反作用より比例)

[実験事実]

$$|P_n| < \cdot 10^{-26} [\text{e.cm}]$$

もし有能ならず

原子反転不許の理由

③ 中性子の edm

（重力trap中の）

ultra-cold neutron

EE. 反転が trap で止む



$$\mathbf{E} = -\nabla \phi \quad \phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{P_x x + P_y y + P_z z}{r^3}$$

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

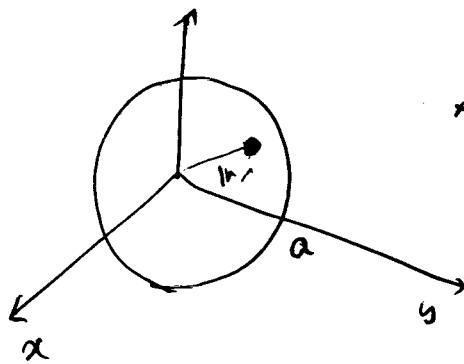
$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{P_x}{r^3} + \cancel{\frac{(P_{\text{in}})}{r^4}} \frac{-3}{r^4} \frac{x}{r} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{P_x}{r^3} - \frac{3(P_{\text{in}})x}{r^5} \right]$$

$$\therefore E = -\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{P}{r^3} - \frac{3(P_{\text{in}})r}{r^5} \right]$$

—————>

2-2-3 運算待 a 電荷分布 乞求 電場



$$\times \quad P(x, y, z)$$

電荷密度分布

$$\frac{dv'}{d^3r'} = dx' dy' dz' = d^3r'$$

$\rightarrow$  a 電荷

$$\Delta Q = \underset{P}{\circ} P dx' dy' dz'$$

電荷密度

P 乞求  $\Delta Q$  並求電場

$$\Delta \Phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\rho dx' dy' dz'}{|r - r'|}$$

電荷分布 a 圖

$$\therefore \boxed{\Phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho dx' dy' dz'}{|r - r'|}}$$

$[\rho_{\text{on}} - \sum q_i \epsilon_i]$

$$\phi(r) = \frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{r'^2 dr' \sin\theta d\theta d\phi}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2 - 2rr' \cos\theta}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = \alpha\theta \quad \text{since} \\ dt = -\sin\theta d\theta \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta = 0 \quad \epsilon = 1 \\ \theta = \pi \quad \epsilon = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

2. for  $\epsilon >$

$$\phi(r) = \frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot 2\pi \int_0^\infty r'^2 dr' \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{r'^2 + r^2 - 2rr' \epsilon}}$$

$$\phi(r) = \frac{\rho}{2\epsilon_0} \int_0^\infty \frac{2r'^2}{2rr'} dr' [r+r' - |r-r'|]$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\phi(r) = \frac{\rho}{4\epsilon_0 r} \int_r^\infty 2r' dr' [r+r' - |r-r'|]}$$

(i)  $r > a \quad q \in \mathbb{Z} \quad r > r' \quad \text{on } \frac{r}{r'} > 2 \Leftrightarrow |r-r'| = r-r'$

$$\boxed{\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r},}$$

$$Q = \frac{4\pi}{3} a^3 \rho \quad (r < a)$$

(ii)  $r < a \quad q \in \mathbb{Z}$

(2)

30 /

⑥  $\int (at+b)^\alpha dt = \frac{1}{(\alpha+1)a} (at+b)^{\alpha+1}$

$$\boxed{\alpha = \frac{-1}{2}} \quad \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{at+b}} = \frac{2}{a} (at+b)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(r) &= \frac{2\rho}{4\epsilon_0 r} \left[ \int_0^r 2r'^2 dr' + \int_r^a 2rr' dr' \right] \\ &= \frac{2\rho}{4\epsilon_0 r} \left[ \frac{2}{3}r^3 + r(a^2 - r^2) \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{a} \left( \frac{3}{2} - \frac{r^2}{2a^2} \right) \quad (r < a)}$$