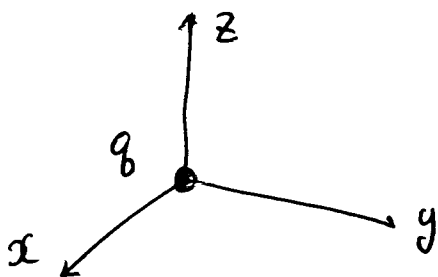


4-2 Poisson 方程式

$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

4-2-1 点電荷 q の場合 (在空間)厚さ z の q 電荷

$$\rho(r) = q \delta(r)$$

$$\delta(r) = \delta(x) \delta(y) \delta(z)$$

(i) $r \neq 0$ (原点以外)

$$\delta(r) = 0 \quad r \neq 0 \text{ 時}$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0$$

$$\therefore \phi(r) = -\frac{C}{r} + D$$

$$r \rightarrow \infty \text{ 時 } \phi = 0 \text{ となるから } D = 0$$

$$\therefore \phi = -\frac{C}{r}$$

Poisson eq. (2)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 \phi = -\rho \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \delta(r) \\ \phi = -\frac{C}{r} \quad \text{a constant.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\boxed{\nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} = -4\pi \delta(r)} \quad r^2 \text{ to } r^2 \text{ in } 5$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi = (-C)(-4\pi) \delta(r) \quad (2)$$

$$C = -\frac{\rho}{4\pi \epsilon_0}$$

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

Coulomb's law is derived from this !!

4-2-2 一般の場合

 δ -関数の式

$$\nabla^2 \frac{1}{|r-r'|} = -4\pi \delta(r-r')$$

Green 関数を定義する: $G(r-r')$

$$\nabla^2 G(r-r') = \delta(r-r')$$

この方程式に与えられる関数 $G(r-r')$ とGreen 関数 $z(u)$

この特解は

$$G(r-r') = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{|r-r'|}$$

① Poisson eq. に解ける

$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho(r)}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\phi(r) = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int G(r-r') \rho(r') d^3r'$$

एक प्रकार का Poisson eq. है यह है

सबूत

$$\nabla^2 G(r-r') = \delta(r-r')$$

☺ Proof:

$$\nabla^2 \phi(r) = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \underbrace{\nabla^2 G(r-r')}_{\delta(r-r')} \rho(r') d^3r' \quad \text{इसका इस्तेमाल करें}$$

$$\therefore \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho(r)$$

$$G(r-r') = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{|r-r'|} \quad \text{इसका इस्तेमाल करें}$$

$$\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(r')}{|r-r'|} d^3r'$$

Coulomb के फलदायक का यह है कि यह है

① $\rho(r)$ 为点电荷 q 场合：

$$\rho(r) = q \delta(r)$$

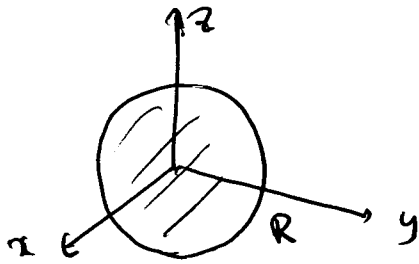
$$\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{q \delta(r')}{|r-r'|} d^3r'$$

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

————— \rightarrow //

Ok.

4-2-3 球対称分布 (2-2-3 参照)



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{半径 } R \\ \rho = \rho_0 = \text{const} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$Q = \int \rho d^3r = \rho_0 \cdot \frac{4\pi R^3}{3} =$$

$$\phi(r) = \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{d^3r'}{|r-r'|} = \frac{\rho_0}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{r'^2 dr' \sin\theta d\theta d\phi}{\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr'\cos\theta}}$$

$$\cos\theta = t \quad t \text{ の } r \text{ について}$$

$$\phi(r) = \frac{\rho}{4\pi\epsilon_0} 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 dt \int_0^R r'^2 dr' \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr't}}$$

$$\boxed{\phi(r) = \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r} \int_0^R r' dr' [r+r' - |r-r'|]}$$

(i) $r > R$ のとき

$$\int_0^R r' dr' (r+r' - |r-r'|) = \frac{2}{3} R^3$$

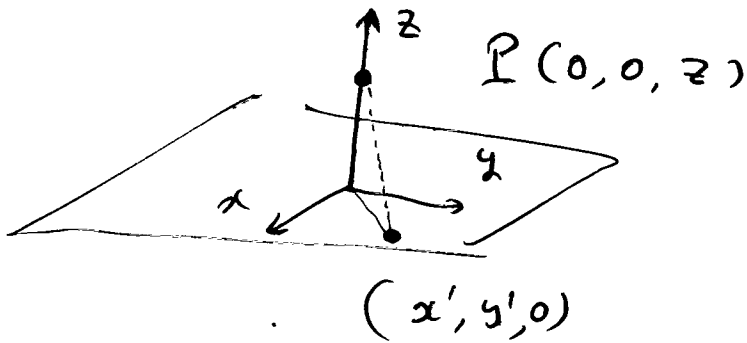
$$\therefore \phi(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}, \quad \left(Q = \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 \rho_0 \right)$$

(iv) $r < R$ case

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^R n' dr' [r+r' - |r-r'|] \\ &= \int_0^r 2r'^2 dr' + \int_r^R 2rr' dr' \\ &= \frac{2}{3} r^3 + r(R^2 - r^2) = rR^2 - \frac{1}{3} r^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \phi(r) &= \frac{\rho_0}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{r} \left(rR^2 - \frac{1}{3} r^3 \right) \\ &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{r^2}{2R^2} \right) // \end{aligned}$$

● 平面上に面電荷密度 σ の分布



$$\begin{aligned}\phi(r) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\sigma dx' dy'}{\sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z^2}} \\ &= \frac{\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta' \int_0^{\infty} r' dr' \frac{1}{\sqrt{r'^2 + z^2}}\end{aligned}$$

$$t = r'^2 \quad \text{cut off} \quad \epsilon \quad \Lambda = \sqrt{z^2}$$

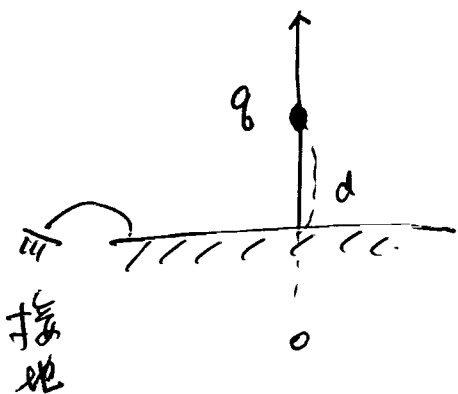
$$\phi(r) = \frac{\pi\sigma}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \cdot 2 [t + z^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^{\Lambda}$$

$$\boxed{\phi(z) = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} (\Lambda - |z|)}$$

$$\therefore E_x = -\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} = 0, \quad E_y = 0$$

$$\underline{E_z = -\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial z} = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \frac{z}{|z|} \quad //}$$

4-2-4 点电荷 (边界条件, 2)



接地 (导体)

$$\phi(x, y, 0) = 0$$

电荷在 (x, y) 平面上 $z=0$

Poisson eq.

$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\mathbf{r}_0 = (0, 0, d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(\mathbf{r}) &= q \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) \\ &= q \delta(x) \delta(y) \delta(z-d) \end{aligned}$$

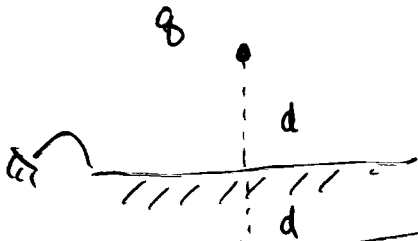
① 边界条件 $z=0$ (全空间)

$$\phi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}') d^3r'}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0|}$$

(在 $z \geq 0$ 上 $\phi(\mathbf{r})$ 为)

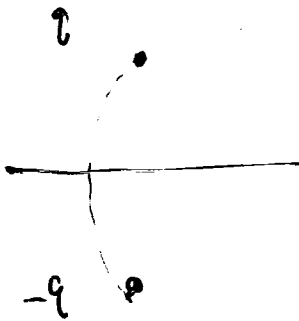
$$\phi(x, y, 0) = 0 \quad \text{且 } \phi \neq 0 \text{ 在 } z > 0 \text{ 上 !!}$$

[鏡像法] z.u.



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

z (z ≠ 0) での電位



(鏡像
mirror)
charge

$$\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} q \delta(u - u_0)$$

Case. $\phi_1(u) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{|u - u_0|}$ (これは1つの解)

① $\nabla^2 \phi = 0$ の解を 加える。

(これは ポテンシャル あり)

$$\phi_2(u) = \frac{A}{|u - a|}$$

これは一般解

ただし a は

($z < 0$) の中にあり

(真体内部)

②

$$\nabla^2 \phi_2 = \nabla^2 \frac{A}{|u - a|} = 0 \quad (u \neq -a)$$

したがって $z < 0$ の u は $\frac{z}{r} < 0$ として

$$\boxed{z > 0}$$

$$\text{したがって } \phi_2(u) = \frac{A}{|u - a|} \text{ は } \nabla^2 \phi = 0 \text{ の}$$

解



例 2 $\nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho(r)$ の解は一般に

$$\phi(r) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{|r-r_0|} + \frac{A}{|r-a|} \quad A, q \text{ は定数}$$

何かかえすと $\nabla^2 \phi$ は計算すると

第1項は $-\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho(r)$ である

第2項は 0 である

(ここで r は上半面
 a は下半面)

$$\phi(x, y, z) \Big|_{z=0} = 0 \quad \text{である}$$

$$A = \frac{-q}{4\pi\epsilon_0}, \quad a = -r_0 \quad \text{である}$$

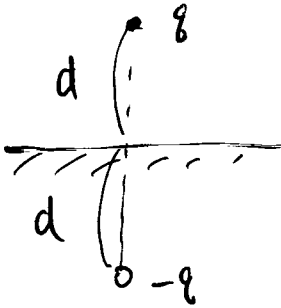
$$\begin{aligned} \phi(r) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q}{|r-r_0|} + \frac{-q}{|r+r_0|} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z-d)^2}} + \frac{q}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z+d)^2}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

z=0 面

$$\boxed{\phi(x, y, 0) = 0} \quad \text{ε 面 z=0}$$

鏡像法

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nabla^2 \phi = -\frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \delta(r-r_0) \\ \phi(x, y, 0) = 0 \quad \text{の解} \end{array} \right.$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r=r_0 \quad |z| > 0 \quad \rho = q \delta(r-r_0) \delta(z-d) \quad \phi_1 \\ r=-r_0 \quad |z| < 0 \quad \rho = -q \delta(r-r_0) \delta(z+d) \quad \phi_2 \end{array} \right.$$

ε 面 z=0 面

$$\phi(r) = \phi_1 + \phi_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{q}{|r-r_0|} + \frac{-q}{|r+r_0|} \right]$$

〔 x, y 平面上の電場 〕

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

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) 2x (x^2 + y^2 + (z-d)^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) 2x (x^2 + y^2 + (z+d)^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

$$\therefore E_x = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} x \left[(x^2 + y^2 + (z-d)^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} - (x^2 + y^2 + (z+d)^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

また x, y 平面上 ($z=0$) では

$$E_x(x, y, 0) = 0$$

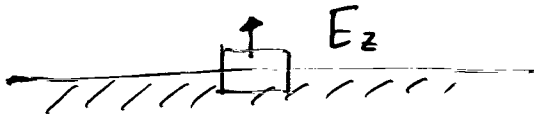
同様にして $E_y(x, y, 0) = 0$

$$E_z = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[(z-d)(x^2 + y^2 + (z-d)^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} - (z+d)(x^2 + y^2 + (z+d)^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

$$E_z(x, y, 0) = -\frac{qd}{2\pi\epsilon_0} (x^2 + y^2 + d^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

と z 方向に電場

[x, y 平面上の電荷密度]



Gauss の定理

$$\int \bar{E}_z dS = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \rho dV$$

$$E_z S = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \sigma S$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\sigma = \epsilon_0 \bar{E}_z}$$

より

$$\sigma = -\frac{qd}{2a} (x^2 + y^2 + d^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

電荷

$$Q = \int \sigma dx dy = -\frac{qd}{2a} \int \frac{dx dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + d^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= -\frac{qd}{2a} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\infty} r dr \frac{1}{(r^2 + d^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -qd \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} dt \frac{1}{(t + d^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= -q //$$

〔電荷の鏡子の鏡像法〕

