第九章 静电场中的导体和电介质

§ 9.1 静电场中的导体

一、均匀导体静电平衡的性质

一、均匀导体静电平衡的性质
$$\frac{\bar{E}_{h}}{h} = 0$$
 $\frac{\bar{E}_{k}}{\hbar} = 0$ $\frac{\bar{E}_{k}}$

- 2. 电势 {导体内部: V相等 }表面 V=体内 V
- 3. 电荷分布 {导体内部: 净电荷为0 电荷只分布在导体表面

孤立导体: 曲率半径
$$\rho \uparrow \rightarrow \sigma_{\bar{\pi}} \downarrow \rightarrow E_{\bar{\pi}} \downarrow$$
 曲率半径 $\rho \downarrow \rightarrow \sigma_{\bar{\pi}} \uparrow \rightarrow E_{\bar{\pi}} \uparrow$

二、静电屏蔽

- 1. 导体空腔: ——导体内部场强为0
 - 1) 腔内无电荷

电荷分布:导体上电荷只分布在外表面 {腔外电荷感应 导体本身带电 内表面上电荷处处为0

场强: 腔内场强: $E^{\text{h}} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{E}_{q^{\text{h}}}^{\text{h}} + \vec{E}_{\text{h}}^{\text{h}} = 0$

——外对内无影响

电势: 导体壳与空腔是一个等势体

2) 腔内有电荷 q

电荷分布: $\{ h \in A \text{ of } q, h \in A \text{ of } q \text{ of } d \in A \text{ of } q \text{ of } d \in A \text{ o$

2. 导体空腔的静电屏蔽作用

$$\begin{cases} \Delta e e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f \\ \Delta e f + \Delta e f$$

接地空腔: 内对外无影响

三、有导体存在时静电场的分析和计算

例1: 一接地导体球 R,球外距球心 O为 d 处有一点电荷q,则球上电荷是多少?

解:导体球接地

$$V_{\text{RR}} = 0$$

$$V_{\text{B}} = V_{o} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}d} + \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R} = 0 \rightarrow Q = -\frac{Rq}{d}$$

$$V_{\varrho}^{o} = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r} = \int \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R} \int_{Q} dq$$

例2: 导体球 R_1 、q,外罩同心导体球壳 R_2 、 R_3 ,球壳 带电0。

求:1) 球和球壳的电势?

电荷分布:
$$E = \begin{cases} 0 & (r < R_1) \\ \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} & (R_1 < r < R_2) \\ 0 & (R_2 < r < R_3) \\ \frac{q+Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} & (r > R_3) \end{cases}$$

$$Q+q$$
 R_3
 Q

球电势:
$$V_1 = \int_{R_1}^{\infty} E \cdot dr = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} E_1 dr + \int_{R_3}^{\infty} E_2 dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2} + \frac{q+Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_3}$$

球壳电势:
$$V_2 = \int_{R_3}^{\infty} E \cdot dr = \frac{q + Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_3}$$

2) 将球壳接地, 电势?

 $V_2 = 0 \rightarrow$ 球壳外表面电荷为0

$$E = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} & (R_1 < r < R_2) \\ 0 & (r < R_1, r > R_2) \end{cases}$$

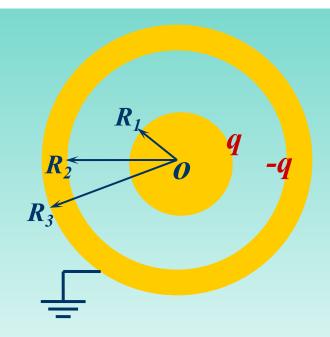
——静电屏蔽

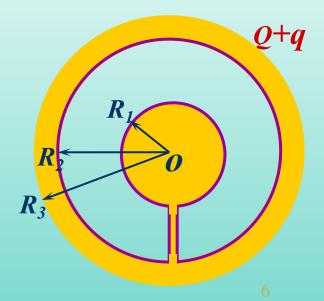
$$V_{1} = \int_{R_{1}}^{\infty} E \cdot dr = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} E dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{1}} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R_{2}}$$



导体内表面无电荷, $E_{\rm h}=0$

$$V_1 = V_2 = \frac{q + Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_3}$$



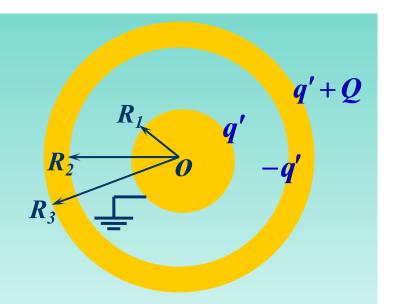


4) 将内球接地, 电势?

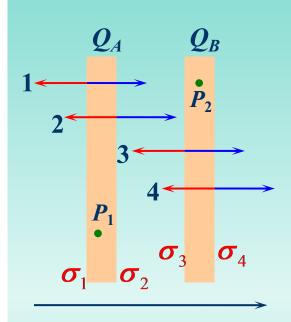
$$V_1 = 0 = \frac{q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1} + \frac{-q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_2} + \frac{q' + Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_3}$$

$$\therefore q' = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 R_3 - R_3 R_2 - R_1 R_2} Q$$

$$V_2 = \int_{R_3}^{\infty} E \cdot dr = \frac{q' + Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_3}$$



例3: 求平行带电导体板的电荷分布 (P54)



*电荷只分布在导体表面 *导体内E=0

考察导体内 P_1 、 P_2 点:

$$\vec{E}_{P1} = \frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_o} - \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_o} - \frac{\sigma_3}{2\varepsilon_o} - \frac{\sigma_4}{2\varepsilon_o} = 0$$

$$\vec{E}_{P2} = \frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_o} + \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_o} + \frac{\sigma_3}{2\varepsilon_o} - \frac{\sigma_4}{2\varepsilon_o} = 0$$

$$\therefore \left\{ \begin{matrix} \sigma_1 = \sigma_4 \\ \sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 \end{matrix} \right.$$
 ——平行带电导体板的电荷分布规律

*电荷守恒:
$$\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = \frac{Q_A}{S}$$

$$\sigma_3 + \sigma_4 = \frac{Q_B}{S}$$

$$\sigma_3 + \sigma_4 = \frac{Q_B}{S}$$

例4: (自测P3)

已知: 平行导体板A、B, 面积 S, 相距d, 且 $V_A = V_0$ 导体板C带电Q,平行放置于A、B中间

求:
$$V_C = ?$$

解:
$$V_C = \mathcal{E}$$

$$W_C = \mathcal{E}$$

$$V_C - V_0 = \frac{\sigma_1}{\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{d}{2}$$

$$V_C - V_B = V_C = \frac{\sigma_2}{\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\sigma_1$$
, σ_2 , V_C

§ 9.2 电容和电容器

一、孤立导体的电容

导体静电平衡: V=常数

孤立导体:
$$V \propto q \rightarrow \frac{q}{V} = 常数$$

例: 孤立导体球
$$R,Q: V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \rightarrow \frac{Q}{V} = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 R$$

定义: 电容 (capacity)
$$C = \frac{q}{V}$$

含义: 孤立导体具有一个单位电势时,所能容纳的电量——反映导体储电的能力

单位: 库/伏 = 法拉(F),
$$1F = 10^6 \mu F = 10^{12} pF$$

二、电容器

——两个导体组成的器件,当它们带**等量异号**电荷时,

电势差与电荷成正比 —— 电容值: $C = \frac{q}{\Delta V}$

~反映电容器本身容电的能力,

不受外界影响,与导体是否带电无关。

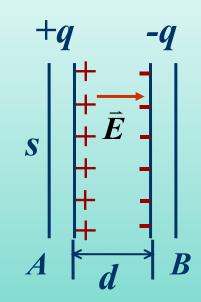
*常用电容器电容值的计算

1) 平行板电容器: (S>>d)

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_0 s}$$

$$\Delta V = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = Ed = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_0 s} d$$

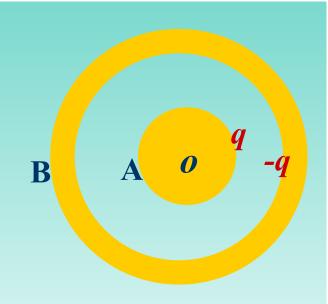
$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{q}{\Delta V} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 s}{d}$$



2) 球形电容器:

$$V_{AB} = \int_{A}^{B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{R_{A}}^{R_{B}} \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} (\frac{1}{R_{A}} - \frac{1}{R_{B}})$$

$$C = \frac{q}{V_{AB}} = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 \frac{R_A R_B}{R_A - R_B}$$



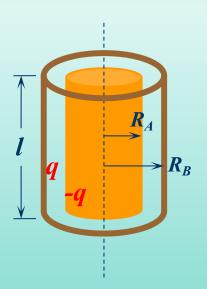
3)圆柱形电容器: (P60~61)

$$\lambda = \frac{q}{l}$$

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{o}r} \quad (R_{A} < r < R_{B})$$

$$E = 0$$

$$V_{AB} = \int_{A}^{B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} \rightarrow C = \frac{q}{V_{AB}}$$



*总结: 电容器的计算

- 1) 设两极板带等量异号电荷 q
- 2) 求两极板间的场强分布E
- 3) 求两极板电势差 $\Delta V = \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$
- 4) 电容值: $C = \frac{q}{\Delta V}$

*注意:

- 1) C取决于电容器器件的形状、大小、相对位置以及填充的介质等。
- 2) C反映电容器自身的容电能力, $C = \frac{q}{\Delta V}$ 提供了一种计算C的方法。

例1: 半径为a的两根平行长直导线,相距d(d >> a)

求:单位长度的电容

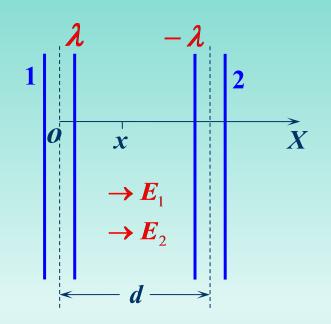
解:设导线带电 λ

$$E_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_o x}, \quad E_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_o (d-x)}$$

$$U_{12} = \int_{1}^{2} (E_{1} + E_{2}) dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{d-a} \left[\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{o}x} + \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{o}(d-x)} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{\pi\varepsilon_{o}} \ln \frac{d-a}{a}$$



$$C = \frac{q}{U_{12}} \qquad 单位长度电容: \quad C = \frac{\lambda \cdot 1}{U_{12}} = \frac{\pi \varepsilon_o}{\ln \frac{d-a}{a}}$$

三、电容器的连接

1) 串联:

$$q_1 = q_2 = q_3 = \dots = q_n$$

 $V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + \dots + V_n$

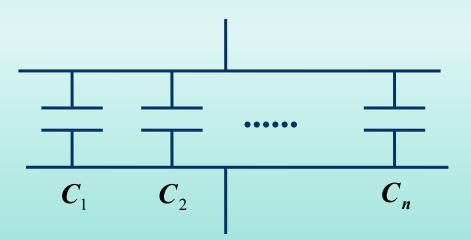
$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n} \rightarrow \text{总等效电容}C降低 \quad Q = q_i = CV$$

2) 并联:

$$V = V_1 = V_2 = \dots V_n$$

$$Q = q_1 + q_2 + ... + q_n$$

$$C = C_1 + C_2 + ... + C_n \rightarrow$$
总等效电容 C 增加 $Q = CV = CV_i$



 C_1 C_2 C_3

§ 9.3 静电场中的电介质

- 一、电介质极化的微观机制
- 1. 无极分子的位移极化:

无极分子(nonpolar molecule): 分子的正负电荷中心重合

无外场时:
$$\vec{P}_e = q\vec{l} = 0 \rightarrow \sum \vec{P}_e = 0$$

2. 有极分子的取向极化:

有极分子 (polar molecule): 分子正负电荷中心不重合

无外场时:
$$\vec{P}_e = q\vec{l} \neq 0 \rightarrow \sum \vec{P}_e = 0$$

外电场中→ 极化电荷 (polarization charge) → $\sum \bar{P}_e \neq 0$ 束缚电荷 (bound charge)

二、电极化强度矢量

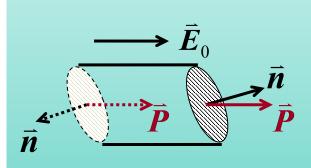
定义:
$$\bar{P} = \frac{\sum \bar{P}_e}{\Delta V}$$

定义: $\bar{P} = \frac{\sum \bar{P}_e}{1 - i}$ 单位: C / m^3 方向: 与外场相同

意义:单位体积内分子电矩的矢量和

均匀极化: 户是常矢量

 $1. \vec{P}$ 与极化电荷面密度 σ' 的关系:



$$\sigma' = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n} = P \cos \theta = P_n \begin{cases} \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \to \sigma' > 0 \\ \theta > \frac{\pi}{2} \to \sigma' < 0 \end{cases}$$

 \bar{n} : 介质表面外法线方向

2. \bar{P} 与场强 \bar{E} 的关系:

实验公式: 各向同性介质中 $\vec{P} = \varepsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E}$

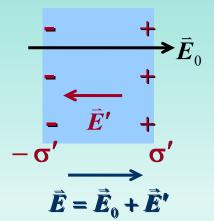
 \bar{E} : 介质中的总场强

Xe: 介质的电极化率 (polarizability)

「 均匀介质: 常数

真空: 0

-非均匀介质:位置函数



三、介质中静电场的分析和计算

$$\varepsilon_r = 1 + \chi_e$$
 ——普遍式

1. 介质中的场强

$$ar{E}$$
 $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} ext{ \mathcal{E}} ext{ $\mathcal{E}$$

2. 介质中的高斯定理, 电位移矢量

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\sum q_{0} + \sum q' \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q_{0} - \hat{\mathbf{p}} = \hat{\mathbf{m}} = \hat{\mathbf{m}} + \hat{\mathbf{m}} = \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m} \\ q' - \mathbf{m} + \mathbf{m} = \mathbf{$$

引入电位移矢量 $\bar{D} = \varepsilon_0 \bar{E} + \bar{P}$

介质中的高斯定律: $\oint_{S} \bar{D} \cdot d\bar{S} = \sum q_0$

通过任一闭合曲面的电位移通量等于闭合曲面内所包围的自由电荷的代数和

说明:

- $*\bar{D}$ 是一个辅助量,没有明确的物理意义
- * \bar{D} 本身与极化电荷q'有关,而 $\oint_{S} \bar{D} \cdot d\bar{S} = \sum_{q_0} Q$ 与面内自由电荷有关

*各向同性介质中 $\bar{D}, \bar{E}, \bar{P}$ 的关系:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{P} = \varepsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E} \\ \vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} = \varepsilon_0 (1 + \chi_e) \vec{E} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \vec{E} = \varepsilon \vec{E} \end{cases}$$

 \vec{D} , \vec{E} 同方向,大小成正比——具有相同对称性

*利用介质中的高斯定理求场强:

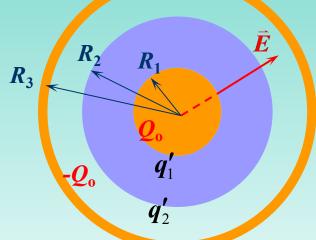
$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum q_{0} \longrightarrow \vec{D} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{E} = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r}} & 真空中: \varepsilon_{r} = 1\\ \vec{P} = \vec{D} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{r}} \right) \end{cases}$$

例1: 半径 R_1 导体球及 R_3 的同心导体球壳,内球 Q_a ,球

外包一厚度 R_2 - R_1 的均匀介质球壳 ε_r

求: 1) $R_1 \sim R_3$ 间的场强分布

- 2) 介质两个界面上的 σ'
- 3) 系统电容值



解: 1) Q_o 、q'分布球对称 $\rightarrow \bar{E}$ 、 \bar{D} 球对称

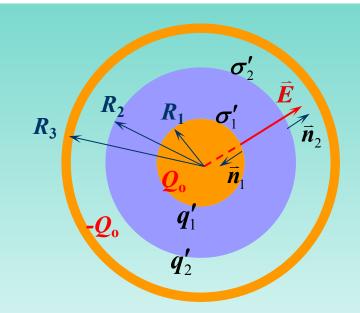
$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = D4\pi r^2 = Q_0 \rightarrow D = \frac{Q_o}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon} = \begin{cases} \frac{Q_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r r^2} & (R_1 < r < R_2) \\ \frac{Q_0}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} & (R_2 < r < R_3) \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$\begin{cases} \sigma' = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n} = P_n \\ \vec{P} = \chi_e \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} = \frac{Q_0}{4\pi r^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_r} \right) \vec{r}_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma'_{1} = P \cos \pi \Big|_{r=R_{1}} = -\frac{Q_{0}}{4\pi R_{1}^{2}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{r}}\right) \\ \sigma'_{2} = P \cos 0\Big|_{r=R_{2}} = \frac{Q_{0}}{4\pi R_{2}^{2}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{r}}\right) \end{cases} \qquad q'_{1} = \sigma'_{1} 4\pi R_{1}^{2} \\ q'_{2} = \sigma'_{2} 4\pi R_{2}^{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow q'_{1} = -q'_{2}$$

$$(3) \quad C = \frac{Q_{0}}{4\pi R_{2}^{2}} \qquad q'_{2} = \sigma'_{2} 4\pi R_{2}^{2} \end{cases} \rightarrow q'_{1} = -q'_{2}$$



$$\frac{q_1' = \sigma_1' 4\pi R_1^2}{q_2' = \sigma_2' 4\pi R_2^2} \rightarrow q_1' = -q_2'$$

(3)
$$C = \frac{Q_0}{V_1 - V_3}$$

$$V_{1} - V_{3} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{3}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{Q_{0}}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}\epsilon_{r}r^{2}} dr + \int_{R_{2}}^{R_{3}} \frac{Q_{0}}{4\pi\epsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}}\left(\frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}}\left(\frac{1}{R_{2}} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}}}$$

例2: 平板电容器S、d,充电Q,

- a、断开电源后,如图插入介质 $\varepsilon_r = 2$
- b、不切断电源,如图插入同样介质
- 求: (1). 1、2、3 三个区域的 \bar{D} 、 \bar{E} 、 \bar{P}
 - (2). 两极板之间的电势差
- 解: \mathbf{a} 、总电量 \mathbf{Q} 不变 插入介质后 $\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2$

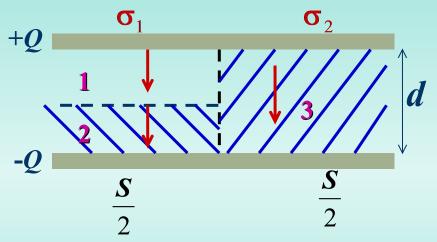
(1) 电荷守恒:
$$\sigma_1 \frac{S}{2} + \sigma_2 \frac{S}{2} = Q$$

$$E_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{\sigma_1}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E_3 = \frac{\sigma_2}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\Delta V_1 = \Delta V_2 \rightarrow E_1 \frac{d}{2} + E_2 \frac{d}{2} = E_3 d$$



$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 = \frac{4\boldsymbol{Q}}{5\boldsymbol{S}}, \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 = \frac{6\boldsymbol{Q}}{5\boldsymbol{S}}$$

$$\begin{cases}
E_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{\varepsilon_0} \\
D_1 = \varepsilon_0 E_1 \\
P_1 = 0
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
E_2 = \frac{\sigma_1}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} \\
D_2 = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E_2 \\
P_2 = \varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon_r - 1) E_2
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
E_3 = \frac{\sigma_2}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} \\
D_3 = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E_3 \\
P_3 = \varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon_r - 1) E_3
\end{cases}$$

$$(2) \Delta V = \Delta V_1 = \Delta V_2 = E_3 d$$

 \mathbf{b} 、不切断电源 $\rightarrow \Delta V$ 不变, \mathbf{Q} 改变, σ_1 、 σ_2 改变

$$\Delta V_0 = E_0 d = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 S} d$$

$$\Delta V = E_3 d = \frac{\sigma_2}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} d$$

$$\Delta V_0 = \Delta V \rightarrow \sigma_2$$

$$\Delta V_{1} = E_{1} \frac{d}{2} + E_{2} \frac{d}{2} = \frac{\sigma_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0}} \frac{d}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{1}}{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r}} \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\Delta V_{2} = E_{3} d = \frac{\sigma_{2}}{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r}} d$$

$$2014-10-20$$

$$\Delta V_{1} = \Delta V_{2} \rightarrow \sigma_{1}$$

例3: 单轴同心电缆, R_1 =0.5cm,充入介质 ε_r =5。加电压后介质内场强 $E_1(R_1)$ =2.5 $E_2(R_2)$ 。若介质击穿场强为 E_n =40kV/cm。求电缆的最大承受电压?

解: 设加电压后带电量λ、-λ

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = D \cdot 2\pi r \cdot l = \lambda l$$

$$\therefore D = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi r} \rightarrow$$
 介质内: $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_o \varepsilon_r r}$

$$r \uparrow \rightarrow E \downarrow$$

介质内:
$$r = R_1 \mathcal{L} \rightarrow E_1(R_1)$$
最大

$$∴ 当 E_1 = \frac{\lambda_b}{2\pi\varepsilon_o\varepsilon_r R_1} = E_b \text{时击穿!} \to \lambda_b$$

此时介质内任意r处: $E = \frac{\lambda_b}{2\pi\varepsilon_o\varepsilon_r r} = 40\frac{R_1}{r}$

对应:
$$V_{12} = V_b = \int_1^2 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{40R_1}{r} dr = 40R_1 \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$R_2 = ?$$

$$E_1 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_o\varepsilon_r R_1}$$

$$E_2 = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_o\varepsilon_r R_2}$$

$$E_1 = 2.5E_2 \rightarrow R_2 = 2.5R_1$$

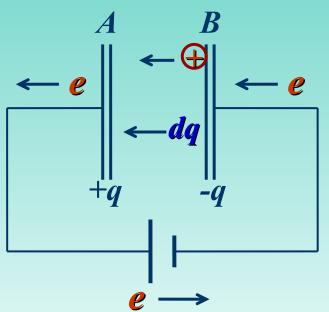
§ 9.4 电场的能量

一、电容器的能量

充电过程——储能过程

*平板电容器:

带电过程 → 电荷搬运过程



具备能量← 外界克服电场力做功

设t时刻: A、B 板带电 $\pm q$,则 $V_{AB} = \frac{q}{C}$

将dq从 $B \rightarrow A: dA = Vdq = \frac{q}{C}dq$

$$0 \rightarrow Q$$
的充电过程: $A = \int dA = \int_0^Q \frac{q}{C} dq = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$

电容器能量:
$$W = A = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} QV$$

二、静电场的能量

*平板电容器:
$$W = \frac{1}{2}CV^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\varepsilon S}{d} \cdot (Ed)^2 = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon E^2 Sd = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon E^2 U$$

能量密度:
$$w_e = \frac{W}{U} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 = \frac{1}{2} DE$$

均匀电场:
$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 U = \frac{1}{2} DEU$$

非均匀电场:
$$dW_e = w_e dU \rightarrow W_e = \int dW_e = \int_V w_e dU$$

——电能储藏在电场所在空间中

例1: 真空中均匀带电的球体(R,q), 求带电体电场能量。

解:由高斯定理求得场强分布
$$\begin{cases} E_1 = \frac{qr}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R^3} \leftarrow r < R \\ E_2 = \frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \leftarrow r > R \end{cases}$$

$$W_e = \int \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2 dV = \int \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2 4\pi r^2 dr$$
$$= \int_0^R \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E_1^2 4\pi r^2 dr + \int_R^\infty \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E_2^2 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{3q^2}{20\pi \varepsilon_0 R}$$

例2: 平板电容器 S、 d, 插入厚度为 t的平行金属板后, 充电至 U, 再断开电源。求抽出金属板时外力所做的功?

解: 电容器充电→建立电场→储藏能量

抽出金属板前后电容器能量的变化 = 外力所作的功

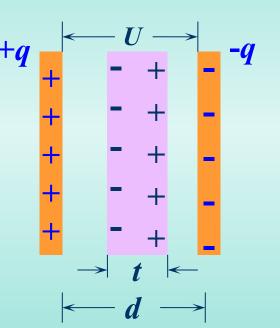
充电至U:
$$E = \frac{U}{d-t} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0}$$

切断电源,q不变,抽出t: $E' = \frac{U'}{d} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0} = E$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2 \Delta V = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2 \cdot S(d-t)$$

$$W' = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E'^2 \Delta V' = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2 \cdot Sd$$

$$\therefore A = W' - W = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2 S t = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \frac{U^2}{(d-t)^2} \cdot S t$$



静电场基本性质
$$\left\{\begin{array}{c}$$
高斯定理 $\longrightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}\right\}$ 中介质 $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array}\right\}$ $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array}\right\}$

介质中:
$$\vec{E} \neq 0 \rightarrow \vec{P} = \varepsilon_0 \chi_e \vec{E}$$

$$P_n = \sigma'$$

引入:
$$\vec{D} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r \vec{E}$$

*均匀介质充满电场空间时:
$$E = \frac{E_0}{\varepsilon_r}$$

$$C = \varepsilon_r C_0$$

$$ec{E}
eq 0
ightarrow ec{P} = arepsilon_0 \chi_e ec{E}$$
 $P_n = \sigma'$ $\Rightarrow ec{D} \cdot dec{S} = q_0$ $\Rightarrow ec{D} \cdot dec{S} = q_0$