第九章 静电场中的导体和电介质



雷击草地



静电屏蔽



雷电



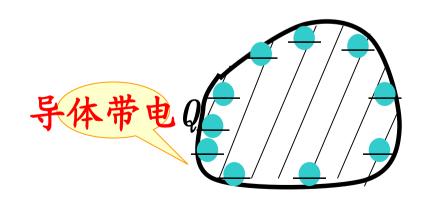
一、静电场中的导体

导电性物质的分类: 导体 、 半导体、

绝缘体、 超导体

金属导电模型

构成导体框架,形状、大小的是那些基本不动的带正电荷的原子实,而自由电子充满整个导体属公有化。导体呈电中性。



当有外电场或给导体充电,在场与导体的相互作用的过程中,自由电子的重新分布起决定性作用。

自由电子

二、导体达到静电平衡的条件和性质



1. 静电感应与静电平衡

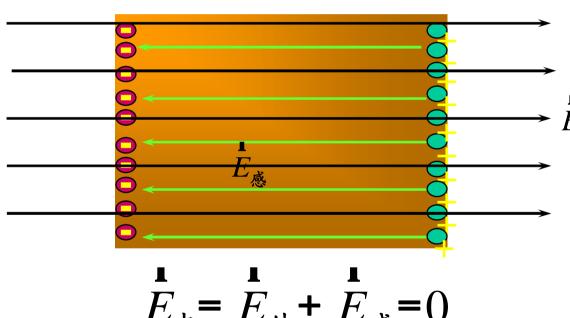
静电感应——在静电场力作用下,导体中电荷重新分布的现象。

静电平衡——导体中电荷的宏观定向运动终止,电荷分布不随时间改变。

2. 静电平衡条件:

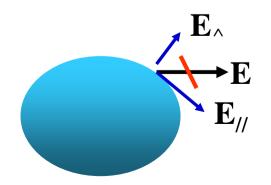
用场强来描写:

1) 导体内部场强处处为零;





2) 表面场强垂直于导体表面。



3. 静电平衡时带电导体上的电荷分布

1) 实心导体

由的
$$E \times dS = \frac{\dot{a}q_i}{e_0}$$
 $QE_{\mu} = o \dot{a}q_i = O$

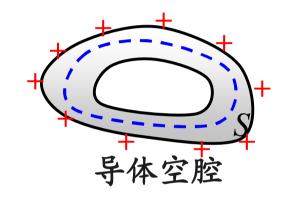
结论 导体内部无电荷

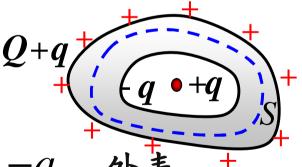
2) 导体空腔内无电荷

结论 电荷分布在外表面上

3) 导体空腔内有电荷

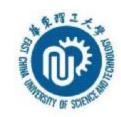
$$\mathbf{Q} \dot{E}_{\bowtie} = \mathbf{0}$$
, $\dot{\mathbf{a}} q_i = \mathbf{0} \mathbf{P} q_{\bowtie} = -q$



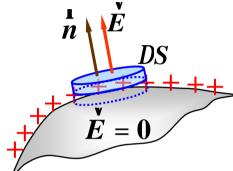


结论: 当空腔内有 +q 时, 内表面感应 -q, 外表面感应+q, 内表面感应电荷的分布q的位置决定: 外表面感应电荷由曲率半径决定。

4. 表面各处S与该处表面附近E的关系

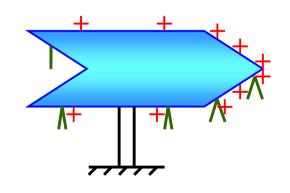


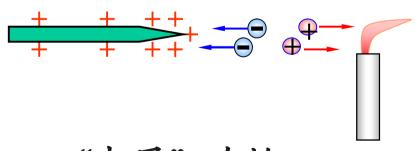
$$= EDS = \frac{SDS}{e_0} P E = \frac{S}{e_0} \mu S$$



5. S 与导体表面曲率有关

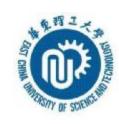
曲率大(曲率半径小)处 ® s大(E大) 曲率小(曲率半径大)处 ® s小(E小)





"电风"吹焰

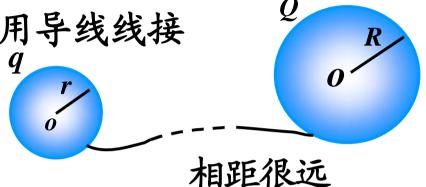




证明: 设相距很远的导体球, 用导线线接

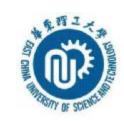
则电势相等

$$\frac{Q}{4pe_0R} = \frac{q}{4pe_0r}$$



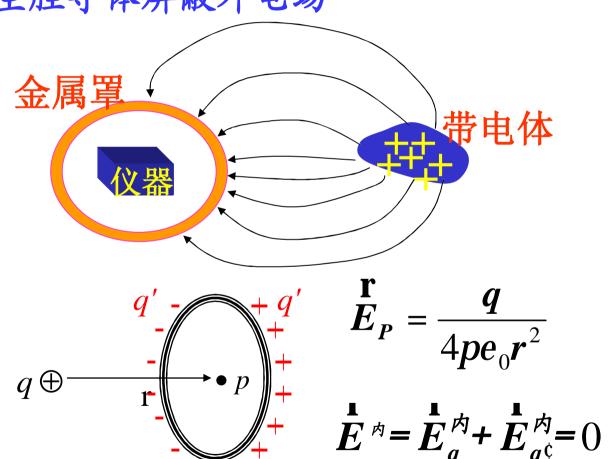
$$\frac{s_{+}4pe_{0}R^{2}}{4pe_{0}R} = \frac{s_{+}4pe_{0}r^{2}}{4pe_{0}r} \Rightarrow \frac{s_{+}}{s_{+}} = \frac{r}{R}$$

6、静电屏蔽(electrostatic shielding)



1) 空腔导体内物体不受外电场的影响,

空腔导体屏蔽外电场

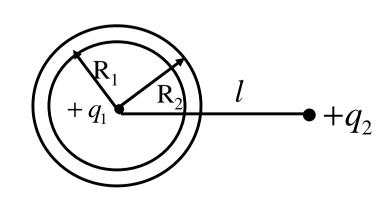


2)接地的空腔导体内的带电体,不影响外界电场

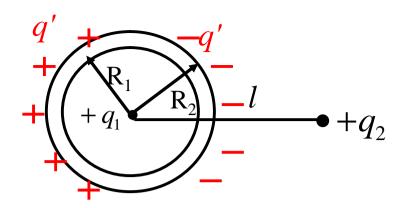
The state of the s

例2:

在不带电的内外半径为 R_1 和 R_2 的球形半导体腔体内,球心处放电荷 q_1 ,球外放电荷 q_2 ,则 q_1 所受的电场力 F_{q_1} ?导体空腔上的感应电荷对 q_1 的作用力 $F_{\underline{sq_1}}$?



例2:





解: (1)
$$F_{q_1} = F_{q_2q_1} + F_{\underline{\otimes}q_1} = q_1(E_{q_2} + E_{\underline{\otimes}}) = 0$$

$$(2).F_{q_2q_1} = -F_{\boxtimes q_1}$$

$$F_{q_2q_1} = \frac{q_1q_2}{4pe_0l^2}$$
 指向左;

$$F_{\underline{\otimes}q_1} = \frac{q_1 q_2}{4pe_0 l^2}$$
 指向右

二、有导体存在时静电场的分析与计算

CHINA CHINA

静电场的基本规律 电荷守恒 导体静电平衡条件

分析与计算电荷和电场的分布

例3

如图所示,二平行等大导体板A、B面积均为S,板间距为d,

S>>d,二板分别带电量 Q_A 、 Q_B ,板外无带电体。 $S_1 S_2 S_3 S_4$

求: 每板表面电荷密度。

解: 由对称性可知, 二 板四个面上电荷

都是均匀分布,分别设 为S₁、S₂、S₃、S₄。

在二板内任取两点a、b,由静电平衡条件 及场强叠加原理可得:

$$E_a = \frac{S_1}{2e_0} - \frac{S_2}{2e_0} - \frac{S_3}{2e_0} - \frac{S_4}{2e_0} = 0$$

$$E_b = \frac{S_1}{2e_0} + \frac{S_2}{2e_0} + \frac{S_3}{2e_0} - \frac{S_4}{2e_0} = 0$$

另解:运用高斯定理

$$\Phi_{e} = \oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

$$\Phi_{e} = \mathbf{S}_{2} + \mathbf{S}_{3}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{2} = -\mathbf{S}_{3}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{3} + \mathbf{S}_{4} = \frac{Q_{A}}{S}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_{3} + \mathbf{S}_{4} = \frac{Q_{B}}{S}$$

$$(3)$$

$$\mathbf{X} \colon \mathbf{S}_1 + \mathbf{S}_2 = \frac{Q_A}{S} \tag{3}$$

$$\mathbf{S}_3 + \mathbf{S}_4 = \frac{Q_B}{S} \tag{4}$$

(1)
$$\mathbf{S}_{1} = \mathbf{S}_{4} = \frac{Q_{A} + Q_{B}}{2S}$$
 (5) (2) $\mathbf{S}_{2} = |\mathbf{S}_{3}| = \frac{Q_{A} - Q_{B}}{2S}$ (6) (4)

讨论:

1) 若
$$Q_A = -Q_B$$
, 则 $s_1 = s_4 = 0$; $s_2 = |s_3| = \frac{Q_A}{c}$

$$\mathbf{S}_2 = \left| \mathbf{S}_3 \right| = \frac{\mathcal{Q}_A}{S}$$

2) 若
$$Q_A = Q_B$$
, 则 $s_1 = s_4 = \frac{Q_A}{S}$; $s_2 = |s_3| = 0$

$$\boldsymbol{s}_2 = \left| \boldsymbol{s}_3 \right| = 0$$

3) 四个面上都有电荷分布,

其量值由(5)(6)式确定。

例4. 已知导体球,半径R,,带电q,一导体球壳与球同心 内外半径分别为R,和R,带电Q,

求:(1)E和U的分布、

(2) 球和球壳的电势U,和U,及电势差DU,

(3) 球壳接地, U, 和U, 及DU,

(4) 用导线相连,U,和U,及DU,

设球壳内表面q,,外表面q,

$$\mathbf{v} \quad \mathbf{r} = \frac{q + q_2}{e_3}$$

$$\mathbf{Q} \quad q + q_2 = \mathbf{o} \quad \mathbf{q}_2 = -q$$

由电荷守恒
$$Q=q_2+q_3=-q+q_3$$

$$\langle q_3 = Q + q \rangle$$

$$E = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{4pe_{0}r^{2}} & R_{1} < r < R_{2} \\ \frac{q + Q}{4pe_{0}r^{2}} & r > R_{3} \end{cases}$$

$$U = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{4pe_{0}R_{1}} - \frac{q}{4pe_{0}R_{2}} + \frac{q + Q}{4pe_{0}R_{3}} & r < R_{1} - q + Q \\ \frac{q}{4pe_{0}r} - \frac{q}{4pe_{0}R_{2}} + \frac{q + Q}{4pe_{0}R_{3}} & R_{1} < r < R_{2} \\ \frac{q}{4pe_{0}r} - \frac{q}{4pe_{0}r} + \frac{q + Q}{4pe_{0}R_{3}} & R_{2} < r < R_{3} \\ \frac{q + Q}{4pe_{0}r} & r > R_{3} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad U_{\mathbb{R}} = \quad U_{\mathbb{R}} = 0$$

$$DU = \mathbf{\hat{Q}}_{1}^{R_{2}} \mathbf{\hat{Y}} \times d\mathbf{\hat{Y}} = \mathbf{\hat{Q}}_{1}^{R_{2}} \frac{q}{4pe_{0}r^{2}} dr = \frac{q}{4pe_{0}} (\frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R_{2}})$$

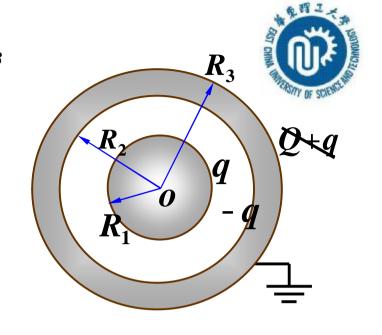
(3) 球壳接地 设球壳外表面 q3

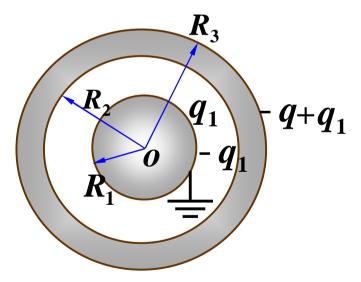
$$U_2 = \frac{q_3}{4pe_0R_3} = O \qquad \qquad \qquad q_3 = o$$

$$U_1 = \frac{q}{4pe_0R_1} - \frac{q}{4pe_0R_2}$$

$$DU = \mathbf{\hat{Q}}_{R_1}^{R_2} \overset{\mathbf{V}}{E} \times d \overset{\mathbf{V}}{r} = \frac{q}{4pe_0} (\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2})$$

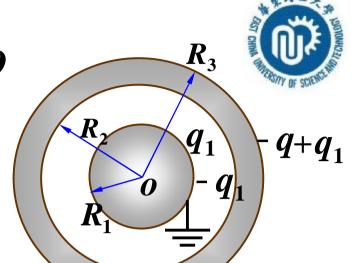
撤去球壳地线,内球接地设内球带电q₁则球壳内表面带电-q₁外表面带电q₁-q





$$U_1 = \frac{q_1}{4pe_0R_1} - \frac{q_1}{4pe_0R_2} + \frac{q_1 - q}{4pe_0R_3} = O$$

$$q_1 = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_2 R_3 - R_1 R_3 + R_1 R_2} q$$



(4) 接着第(2)小题,内外球相连,设内球

电荷为q,内外感应电荷分别为-q和+q,

由内外的电势相等可知

$$U_1 = U_2 = \frac{q + Q}{4pe_0R_3}$$

$$DU = Q$$

两球间E = O,球壳外E的分布不变。

接地 ® 电势为零

导线相连 ® 电势相同

9-2 电容和电容器



一、孤立导体的电容

$$U \mu q$$

$$C = \frac{q}{U}$$
 与 q 、 U 无关,取决于导体的形状、大 小等

将地球看作孤立导体

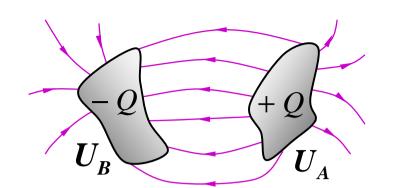
$$U = \frac{q}{4pe_0R}$$
, $C = \frac{q}{U} = 4pe_0R = 7.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ 法拉

若
$$C = 1$$
法拉, $R = 9^{10^9}$ 米

$$1法拉 = 10^6$$
 微法拉 = 10^{12} 皮法拉 (F) (mF) (PF)

二、电容器的电容

$$C = \frac{q}{U_A - U_B}$$





电容器电容的计算

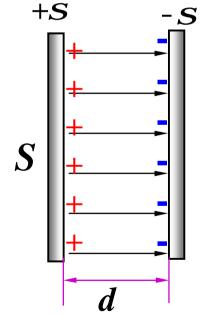
假定极板带电
$$(1)$$
求 E (2) 求 DU (3) $C = \frac{q}{DU}$

1. 平行板电容器

 $d \ll$ 板面线度或 $d^2 \ll S$

$$E = \frac{S}{e_0}$$

$$DU = \mathbf{\hat{Q}}^b \overset{\mathbf{V}}{E} \times d\overset{\mathbf{V}}{l} = E \times d = \frac{S}{e_0} d = \frac{q}{S} \frac{d}{e_0}$$



$$C = \frac{q}{DU} = \frac{e_0 S}{d}$$
 与几何形状有关,与是否带电无关。

2. 球形电容器

设内外球带电分别为 +q,-q,

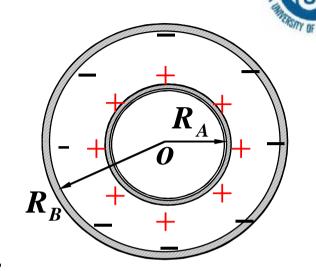
两球间
$$E = \frac{q}{4pe_0r^2}$$

$$U_A - U_B = \mathbf{\hat{Q}}_A^B \mathbf{\hat{E}} \times d\mathbf{\hat{l}} = \mathbf{\hat{Q}}_{R_A}^{R_B} \frac{q}{4pe_0 r^2} dr$$

$$=\frac{q}{4pe_0}(\frac{1}{R_A}-\frac{1}{R_B})$$

$$C = \frac{q}{U_A - U_B} = \frac{4pe_0R_AR_B}{R_B - R_A}$$

特别是当 R_2 ® ¥ $C = 4\pi\epsilon_0 R_1$



3. 圆柱形电容器



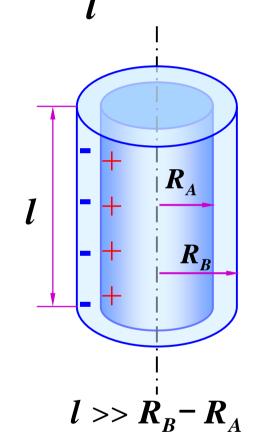
设内外筒分别带电为 +q,-q, 则 $1=\frac{4}{4}$

两柱面间
$$E = \frac{l}{2pe_0 r}$$

$$U_A - U_B = \mathbf{\hat{Q}}_A^B E \times dl = \mathbf{\hat{Q}}_{R_A}^{R_B} \frac{1}{2pe_0 r} dr$$

$$=\frac{l}{2pe_0}ln\frac{R_B}{R_A}=\frac{q}{2pe_0l}ln\frac{R_B}{R_A}$$

$$C = \frac{q}{U_A - U_B} = \frac{2pe_0l}{ln\frac{R_B}{R_A}}$$



电容器的性能指标: 电容值和耐压值。

四、电介质对电容器电容的影响

$$C = e_r C_0 \qquad (e_r > 1)$$

$$(e_{\rm r} > 1)$$

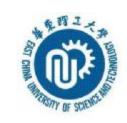
- e_{α} 真空中的介电常数
- e, 相对介电常数(电容率),纯数,真空中e, =1
- e 电介质的介电常数

一些电介质的相对介电常数

电介质	\mathbf{e}_{r}	电介质	$\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{r}}$	电介质	$\mathbf{e_r}$
真空	1	变压器油	3	氧化钽	11.6
空气	1. 000585	云母	3 ~ 6	二氧化钛	100
纯水	80	普通陶瓷	5.7~6.8	电木	7. 6
玻璃	5~10	聚乙烯	2.3	石蜡	2.2
纸	3. 5	聚苯乙烯	2.6	钛酸钡	$10^2 \sim 10^4$

四、电介质对电容器电容的影响

$$C = e_r C_0 \qquad (e_r > 1)$$



 $e = e_0 e_r$ 表征电质介本身特性的物理量

平行板电容器:
$$C = e_r C_0 = \frac{e_0 e_r S}{d} = \frac{e S}{d}$$

球形电容器:
$$C = \frac{4pe_0e_rR_AR_B}{R_B - R_A} = \frac{4peR_AR_B}{R_B - R_A}$$

圆柱形电容器:
$$C = \frac{2pe_0e_rl}{ln\frac{R_B}{R_A}} = \frac{2pe\ l}{ln\frac{R_B}{R_A}}$$

5、电容器的串联和并联

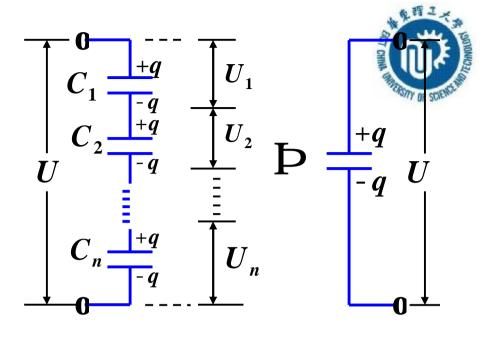
1. 电容器的串联

$$U = U_1 + U_2 + \times \times + U_n$$

$$U = \frac{q}{C}$$
, $U_1 = \frac{q}{C_1}$, $U_2 = \frac{q}{C_2} \times \times \times$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \times \times \times + \frac{1}{C_n}$$





$$\begin{array}{c|c}
q_1 \\
-\overline{q_1}
\end{array} C_1 - \overline{q_2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
q_n \\
C_{2^{\times\times\times\times\times}}
\end{array} C_n U P - \overline{q}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
U \\
-\overline{q_1}
\end{array}$$

$$q_1 = C_1 U, \ q_2 = C_2, \times \times q_n = C_n U$$

$$q = q_1 + q_2 + \times \times \times + q_n = (C_1 + C_2 + \times \times \times + C_n)U$$

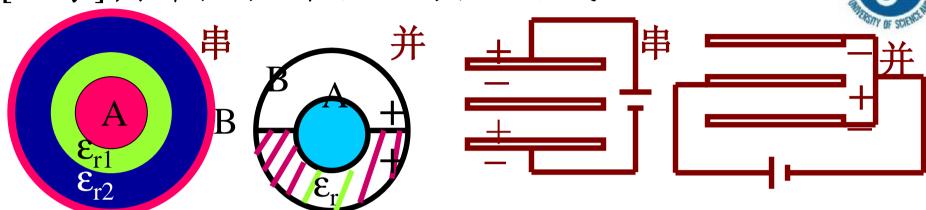
$$q = CU$$
, $\setminus C = C_1 + C_2 + \times \times C_n$

$$# U = U_1 + U_2$$
 $q = q_1 = q_2$ $\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$ 并联 $U = U_1 = U_2$ $q = q_1 + q_2$ $C = C_1 + C_2$

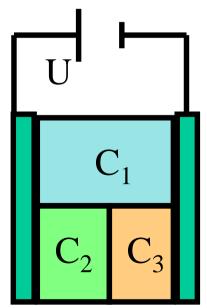
断开电源® q不变

连接电源 ® U不变

[思考]判断下列电容器组的联接方式



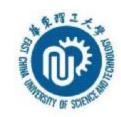




$$C=C_1$$
并 $(C_2$ 串 $C_3)$

$$C = C_1 + \frac{C_2 C_3}{C_2 + C_3}$$

各种电容式传感器





大膜片电容传声器





电容式变送器



差压传感器

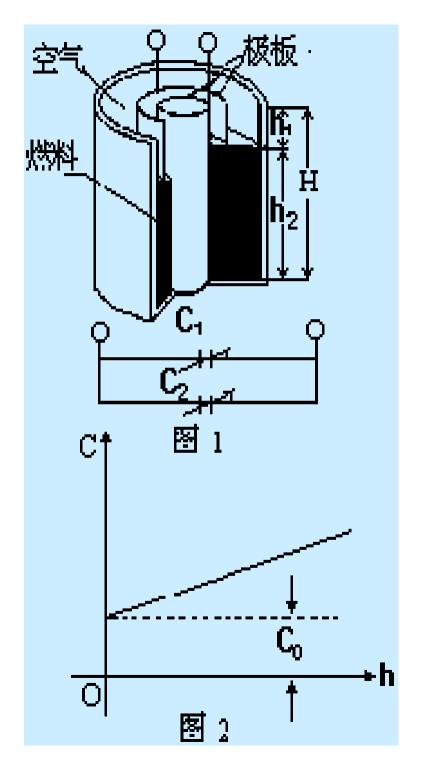
油量测量

圆柱型电容传感器的电容为

$$C_x = C_1 + C_2 = \frac{2pe_1(H - h_2)}{\ln(r_2/r_1)} + \frac{2pe_2h_2}{\ln(r_2/r_1)}$$

$$= \frac{2pe_1H}{\ln(r_2/r_1)} + \frac{2p(e_2 - e_1)}{\ln(r_2/r_1)} = C_{x0} + \Delta C$$

当燃油增大,h₂增大,△C也增大;燃油减少,h₂减少,△C也 减小。通过测量电容的大小就 能知道油量的多少。



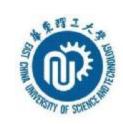
电容式键盘

利用变极距型电容传感器实现信息转换

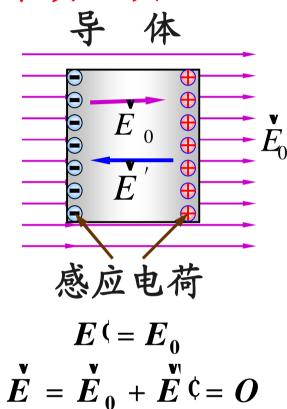


常规的键盘有机械按键和电容按键两种。电容式键盘是基于电容式开关的键盘,原理是通过按键改变电极间的距离产生电容量的变化,暂时形成震荡脉冲允许通过的条件。这种开关是无触点非接触式的,磨损率极小。

9-3 静电场中的电介质

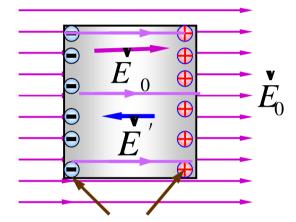


一、电介质及其极化



电荷宏观移动 重新分布

电介质(绝缘体)



极化电荷(束缚电荷)

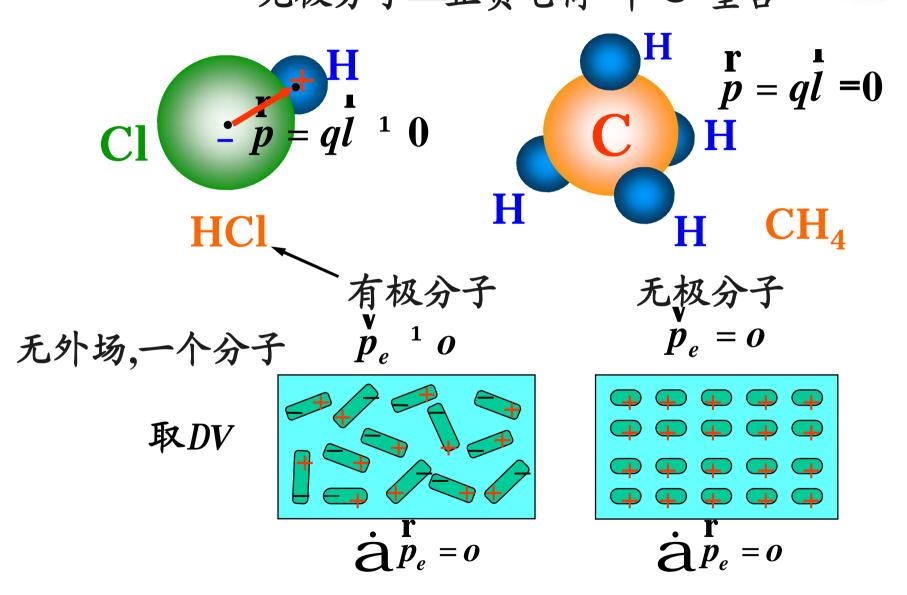
$$E^{(<)}E_0$$

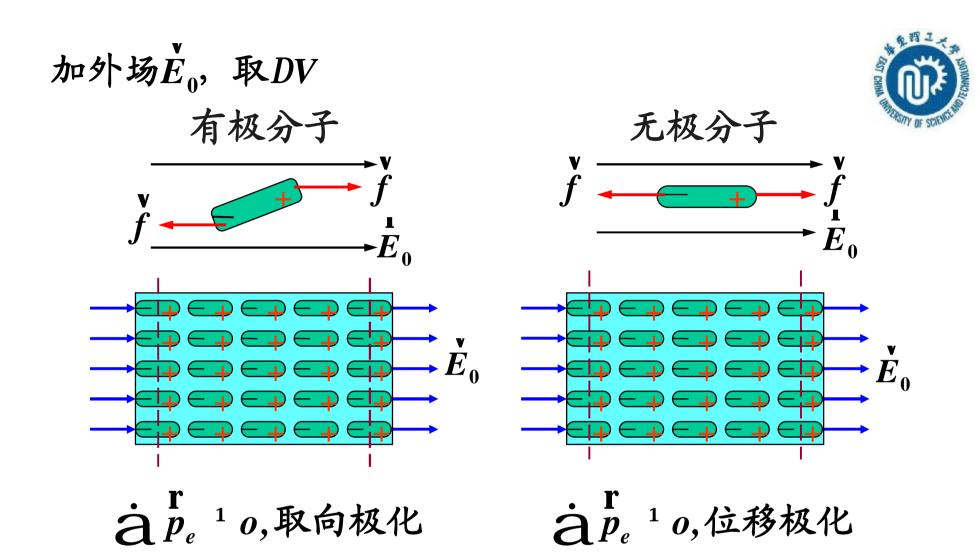
$$\overset{\mathbf{v}}{E} = \overset{\mathbf{v}}{E}_{0} + \overset{\mathbf{v}}{E}^{\dagger} \overset{\mathbf{v}}{C}^{1} \mathbf{O}$$

无电荷宏观移动

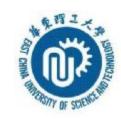
电荷相互束缚,仅微小移动

两类电介质: 有极分子—正负电荷"中心"不重合 无极分子—正负电荷"中心"重合





结果: 在介质左右的两个端面有极化电荷,束缚电荷



二、电极化强度矢量与极化电荷的关系
$$\mathbf{r}_{P} = \frac{\dot{\mathbf{a}} p_{e}}{DV}$$
 若 $\mathbf{r}_{P} = \mathbf{s}$ 为 为 极化

P与极化电荷面密度 S 关系

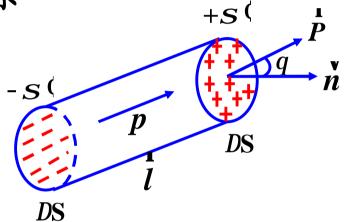
等效为一个电偶极子

$$\dot{p}_e = q\dot{l} = s\Phi S\dot{l}$$

由定义
 $\dot{a}\stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{p}_e = \dot{P}DV = \dot{P}DS\dot{l}\cos q$

 $SDS_{l}^{v} = PDS_{l}^{v} cosq = PDS_{l}^{v} cosq$

$$\$$
 $s = P \cos q = P \times n = P_n$



特例:

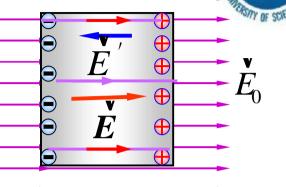
$$egin{aligned} q &= p \, / \, 2 \quad S^{\, \zeta} = 0 \ q &= 0 \quad S^{\, \zeta} = P \ q &= p \quad S^{\, \zeta} = -P \end{aligned}$$

三、电位移 有电介质时的高斯定理

E₀—自由电荷产生

E ¢ — 极化电荷产生

E—总场强(电介质中场强)



$1. \vec{P} \rightarrow \vec{E}$ 的关系

$$\stackrel{\mathbf{I}}{P} \mu \stackrel{\mathbf{V}}{E}$$

$$P \mu E$$

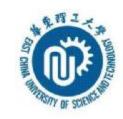
$$P = c_e e_0 E$$

 C_e 称为电极化率(纯数) 真空中 $C_e = 0$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 + \vec{E}$$
¢

真空中
$$C_e = 0$$

2. 有电介质时的高斯定理



真空中
$$\partial E \times dl = O$$
 有介质 $\partial E \times dl = ?$

有介质
$$\hat{\rho}E \times dl = ?$$

$$\mathbf{\hat{e}}^{\mathbf{v}}_{E} \times d\mathbf{S} = \frac{\dot{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{q}_{i}}{e_{0}}$$

$$\mathbf{\hat{p}}^{\mathbf{v}}_{E} \times dS = \frac{1}{e_{0}} \dot{\mathbf{a}}(q_{0} + q^{c}) = \frac{1}{e_{0}}(S_{0}S + S^{c})$$

$$\partial \hat{P} \times d\hat{S} = \partial \hat{P} \cos q \, dS = PS = -S(S)$$

$$S = P \cos p$$

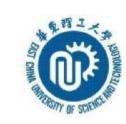
$$\partial e_0 \stackrel{\Gamma}{E} \times dS = (\dot{a}q_0 - \partial P \times dS)$$

$$\partial (e_0E + P)dS = \dot{a}q_0$$

$$(e_0 E + P) dS = \dot{q}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow D = P + e_0 E$$

称为电位移矢量

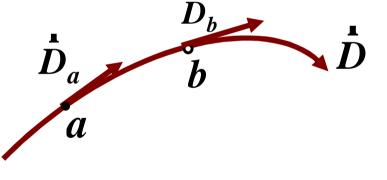


 $D^{\mathbf{V}} \times dS = \mathbf{\dot{a}} q_0$

有介质时的高斯定理

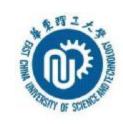
与电场线一样,可引入电位移线

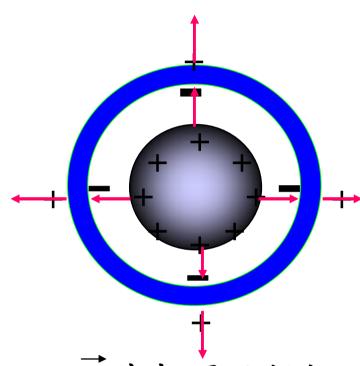
正自由电荷指向负自由 电荷



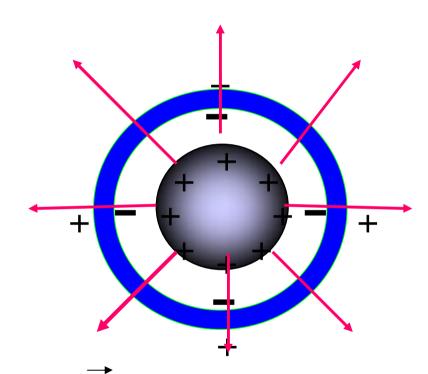
注意: 电位移通量只与封闭曲面包围的自由电荷 有关,电位移矢量与自由电荷和极化电荷都 有关。

3、E 线和 D 线的区别:





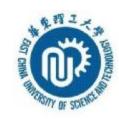
E 线起源于任何 正电荷或¥处; 终止于任何负电 荷或¥处。



D 线起源于自由 正电荷或¥处; 终止于自由负电 荷或¥处。

与束缚电荷无关

四 D、E、P三个电矢量的关系



$$\overset{\mathbf{Y}}{D} = e_0 \overset{\mathbf{E}}{E} + \overset{\mathbf{P}}{P} \qquad \overset{\mathbf{P}}{P} = c_e e_0 \overset{\mathbf{Y}}{E}$$

$$\overset{\mathbf{D}}{D} = e_0 \overset{\mathbf{E}}{E} + c_e e_0 \overset{\mathbf{E}}{E} = e_0 (1 + c_e) \overset{\mathbf{E}}{E} = e_0 e_r \overset{\mathbf{E}}{E}$$
解题思路
$$S' = p_n = p \cos q$$

$$\overset{\mathbf{Y}}{\partial D} \times d\overset{\mathbf{F}}{S} = \overset{\mathbf{A}}{\partial Q} = \overset{\mathbf{F}}{\partial Q} = \overset{\mathbf{F}}$$

注意: 法线方向的规定

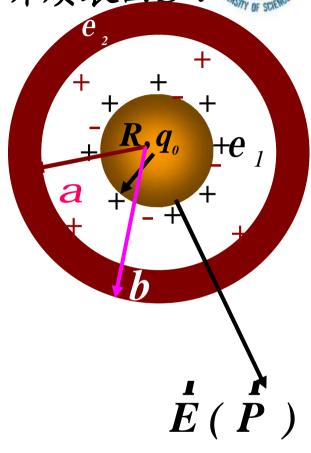
[例5]金属球R, 带 q_0 , 置于同心介质球壳ab中, 介电常数 e_1 , e_2 已知. 求(1)空间E、D(2)介质内P, 介质表面S/?

解:
$$\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q_{\dagger}$$
 $E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon}$ (1) $0 < r < R : D_0 = 0, E_0 = 0$

$$R < r < a : D_1 = q_0 / 4pr^2, E_1 = q_0 / 4pe_1r^2$$

$$a < r < b : D_2 = q_0 / 4pr^2, E_2 = q_0 / 4pe_2r^2$$

$$b < r < Y : D_3 = q_0 / 4pr^2, E_3 = q_0 / 4pe_0 r^2$$



[例5]金属球R, 带 q_o , 置于同心介质球壳ab中, 介电常数 e_1 , e_2 已知. 求(1)空间E、D(2)介质内P, 介质表面S/?

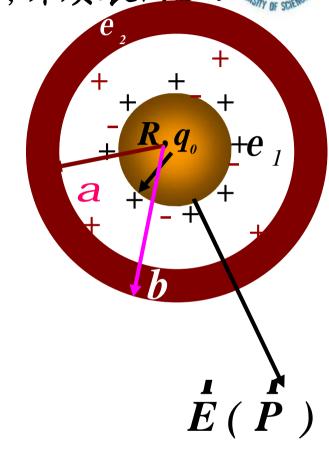
解:

(2)
$$P_1 = \varepsilon_0 \chi_{e1} E_1 = \varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon_{r1} - 1) q_0 / 4\pi \varepsilon_1 r^2$$
$$= (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_0) q_0 / 4\pi \varepsilon_1 r^2$$

$$\therefore \sigma_{1R}' = P_{1R} \cos \pi = (\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_1) q_0 / 4\pi \varepsilon_1 R^2$$

$$\therefore \sigma_{1a}' = P_{1a} \cos 0 = (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_0) q_0 / 4\pi \varepsilon_1 a^2$$
$$P_2 = (\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_0) q_0 / 4\pi \varepsilon_2 r^2$$

$$\therefore \sigma_{2a} = (\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_2)q_0 / 4\pi \varepsilon_2 a^2 \qquad \therefore \sigma_{2b} = (\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_0)q_0 / 4\pi \varepsilon_2 b^2$$



例6 极板上 s_0 保持不变,上半部充介质 (e_r) ,讨论

上、下两部分的D和E

$$\partial D \times dS = D_1 \times S_1 = S_0 S_1$$

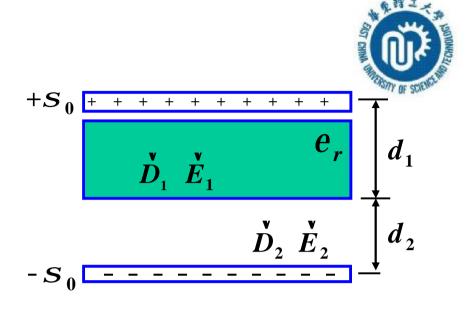
$$\oint D \cdot dS = D_2 S_2 - D_1 S_2 = O \qquad \therefore D_2 = D_1 = S_0$$

$$D_{1} = e_{0}e_{r}E_{1} P E_{1} = \frac{D_{1}}{e_{0}e_{r}} = \frac{S_{0}}{e_{0}e_{r}}$$

$$D_{2} = e_{0}E_{2} P E_{2} = \frac{D_{2}}{e_{0}} = \frac{S_{0}}{e_{0}}$$

$$E_{1}^{1} E_{2}$$

$$DU = E_{1}d_{1} + E_{2}d_{2} = \frac{S_{0}}{e_{0}}(\frac{d_{1}}{e_{r}} + d_{2})$$



解法2
$$DU = \frac{Q}{C}, C = \frac{(e_0 e_r S / d_1)(e_0 S / d_2)}{e_0 e_r S / d_1 + e_0 S / d_2}$$

例7 两平行金属板间电势差 $U_0 = 300 \mathrm{V}$,保持板上电量

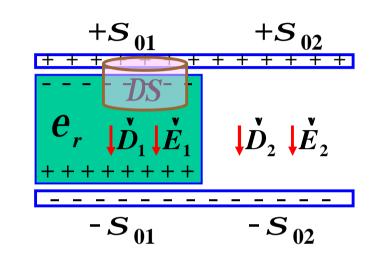
不变, 左半部充以介质 $(e_r=5)$, 求板间电势差 U=?

设极板面积S,间距d,

未充介质极板上 50

板间
$$E_0 = \frac{S_0}{e_0}$$
, $U_0 = E_0 d$

左边充介质后



$$D_1 \stackrel{?}{=} D_2, E_1 \stackrel{?}{=} E_2, E_2 \stackrel{?}{=} E_0, S_{01} \stackrel{?}{>} S_{02}$$

由高斯定理
$$\overrightarrow{D} \times dS = D_1 DS = S_{01} DS \rightarrow D_1 = S_{01}$$

$$D_1 = e_0 e_r E_1$$
 与 $E_1 = \frac{S_{01}}{e_0 e_r}$ 同理 $D_2 = S_{02}$ $E_2 = \frac{S_{02}}{e_0}$

由
$$E_1d = E_2d$$
 P $E_1 = E_2$ P $S_{02} = \frac{S_{01}}{e_r}$

由电量不变
$$S_{01} \frac{S}{2} + S_{02} \frac{S}{2} = S_0 S P S_{01} + S_{02} = 2$$

$$S_{01} = \frac{2e_r}{1 + e_r} S_0 > S_0$$

$$S_{02} = \frac{2}{1 + e_r} S_0 < S_0$$

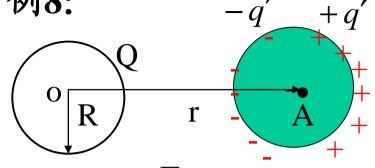
这时
$$E_1 = E_2 = \frac{S_{02}}{e_0} = \frac{2S_0}{e_0(1+e_r)} = \frac{2}{1+e_r}E_0$$

$$U = E_2 d = \frac{2}{1 + e_r} E_0 d = \frac{2}{1 + e_r} U_0 = 100 V$$

解法二: 电容器并联
$$C = \frac{C_0}{2} + e_r \frac{C_0}{2}$$

电量不变
$$q = C_0 U_0 = CU \triangleright U = \frac{C_0}{C} U_0$$





$$(1)E_A = \frac{E_{A0}}{e_r}$$

已知:
$$E_{A0} = \frac{Q}{4pe_0r^2}$$

现以A为中心,放上一半径 为R的介质球(e_r), 则下列各式中哪个是正确的。

$$(2) \oint_{S} \mathbf{r} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \frac{Q}{e_{0}}$$

$$(3) \oint_{S} \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = Q$$

(S为以O为中心,r为半径的球面)

$$(3)\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q$$

(4)体球上自由电荷面密度S = $\frac{\mathbf{Q}}{4\mathbf{p}\mathbf{R}^2}$ $\oint_{s} \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ $\oint_{s} D \cdot dS = D \cdot 4\mathbf{p}r^2 = Q \Rightarrow D = \frac{Q}{4\mathbf{p}r^2}$ $E = \frac{D}{4\mathbf{p}\mathbf{e}_0\mathbf{e}_r r^2} \Rightarrow E_A = \frac{E_{AO}}{\mathbf{e}_r}$

例9: 莱顿瓶是最早期的一种电容器, 它是一内 外贴有金属薄膜的圆柱形玻璃瓶. 设玻璃瓶内直径为器 玻璃厚度为2mm, 金属膜高度为40cm 已知玻璃e_r=5, E_{+\$\varepsilon} $=1.5^{\prime}10^{7}$ V/m 计算[1]莱顿瓶C [2]它能储存电荷 Q_{max}

解:[1]由高斯定理求D

$$D \cdot 2\pi rL = Q P E = D/e = \frac{Q}{2perL}$$

$$U_{AB} = \mathbf{\hat{0}}^{B} \mathbf{r} \times d\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{\hat{0}}^{R_{B}} (Q/2preL) \times d\mathbf{r} = Q/2peL/(\ln R_{B} / R_{A})$$

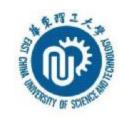
$$C = \frac{Q^{A}}{U_{AB}} = 2pe_{0}e_{r}L/(\ln R_{B}/R_{A}) = 2.28 \cdot 10^{-9}F$$

[2] $QE_{RA} > E_{RB}$, R_A 易被穿出

临界状态为:
$$E_A = E_{\pm g}$$
,此时带电量最大 $Q_A = 2\pi R_A \epsilon L E_{\pm g}$ $Q_{max} = Q_A = 6.67 \times 10^{-5}$ C

求所能承受的最大电压:
$$Q = Q_{max}$$
带入 U_{AB}

9-4 静电场的能量



一、电容器的电能

t时刻,极板带电q,电势差 $U_{\scriptscriptstyle A}$ - $U_{\scriptscriptstyle B}$

将dq从B® A

$$dA = dq(U_A - U_B) = \frac{q}{C}dq$$

$$A = \mathbf{\hat{0}} dA = \mathbf{\hat{0}}^{Q} \frac{q}{C} dq = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^{2}}{C}$$

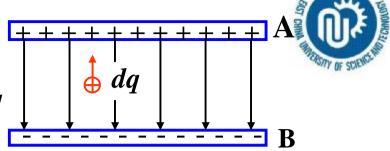
$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} QDU = \frac{1}{2} C(DU)^2$$

$$Q$$
不变, C - ® W_e -

$$(C = \frac{q}{U_A - U_B})$$

二、静电场的能量

$$C = \frac{e_0 e_r S}{d} = \frac{e S}{d}, \quad \Delta U = E \times d$$



$$W_{e} = \frac{1}{2}C(DU)^{2} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{eS}{d}E^{2}d^{2} = \frac{1}{2}eE^{2}Sd = \frac{1}{2}eE^{2}V$$

能量密度

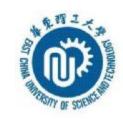
$$w_e = \frac{W_e}{V} = \frac{1}{2}e E^2 = \frac{1}{2}DE = \frac{1}{2}\frac{D^2}{e}$$

电场能量

$$W_e = \partial \partial w_e dV$$

或
$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} C(DU)^2 = \frac{1}{2} Q(DU)$$

电场能量求解方法一: 定义法 1. 先求出E 或 D



2. 写出
$$w_e = \frac{1}{2}DE = \frac{1}{2}e E^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{D^2}{e}$$

电场能量求解方法二:

或由
$$W_e = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2}QU$$
 求 W_e

例10半径分别为 R_1 和 R_2 同心导体球壳,内球带电q,紧

靠其外面包一层外半径为R的电介质(e),外壳接地,求两

2.
$$DU = ?$$

3.
$$C = ?$$

3.
$$C = ?$$
 4. $W_e = ?$

$$R_1 < r < R$$

(1)
$$D_1 \times dS = D_1 \times 4p \ r^2 = q D_1 = \frac{q}{4p \ r^2}$$

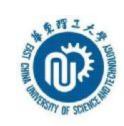
$$\mathbf{\dot{D}_1} = e_0 e_r \mathbf{\dot{E}_1}$$

$$D_1 = e_0 e_r E_1$$
 $P E_1 = \frac{q}{4pe_0 e_r r^2}$

$$R < r < R_2$$
 $OD_2 \times dS = D_2 \times 4p \ r^2 = q \triangleright D_2 = \frac{q}{4p \ r^2} = D_1$

$$\mathbf{\dot{D}}_{2} = e_{0} \mathbf{E}_{2}$$
 $\mathbf{\dot{P}} E_{2} = \frac{q}{4pe_{0}r^{2}} \mathbf{\dot{E}}_{1}$

$$E = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{4pe_0e_rr^2} & R_1 < r < R \\ \frac{q}{4pe_0r^2} & R < r < R_2 \end{cases}$$



(2)
$$DU = \mathbf{\hat{Q}}_{1}^{R_{2}} \mathbf{\hat{V}} \times d\mathbf{\hat{l}} = \mathbf{\hat{Q}}_{1}^{R} \mathbf{\hat{V}} + \mathbf{\hat{Q}}_{1}^{R} \mathbf{\hat{V}} \times d\mathbf{\hat{l}} + \mathbf{\hat{Q}}_{1}^{R_{2}} \mathbf{\hat{V}} \times d\mathbf{\hat{l}}$$

$$= \frac{q}{4pe_{0}e_{r}} (\frac{1}{R_{1}} - \frac{1}{R}) + \frac{q}{4pe_{0}} (\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R_{2}})$$

(3)
$$C = \frac{q}{DU} = \frac{4pe_0e_rRR_1R_2}{R_2(R-R_1) + e_rR_1(R_2-R)}$$

$$(4) \ w_{e1} = \frac{1}{2} e_0 e_r E_1^2 , \quad w_{e2} = \frac{1}{2} e_0 E_2^2$$

$$W_e = \grave{0}_{R_1}^R \frac{1}{2} e_0 e_r E_1^2 \times 4p \ r^2 d \ r + \grave{0}_R^{R_2} \frac{1}{2} e_0 E_2^2 \times 4p \ r^2 d \ r$$

也可用电

容计算 =
$$\frac{q^2}{8pe_0e_r}(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R}) + \frac{q^2}{8pe_0}(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R_2})$$

例11:



平行板电容器 $S = 1 \text{m}^2$,内放同样面积的玻璃板(厚d = 5 mm, $e_r = 5$),充电到 U = 12 V后切断电源,求将玻璃板抽出来外力 所作的功。

抽出前后
$$C = \frac{e_0 e_r S}{d}$$
 , $C_0 = \frac{e_0 S}{d}$ $W = \frac{1}{2}CU^2$, $W_0 = \frac{1}{2}C_0U_0^2$ Q电量不变 $CU = C_0U_0$ $U_0 = \frac{C}{C_0}U = e_r U$ 外力作功 $A = W_0 - W = \frac{1}{2}e_0e_r S\frac{U}{d}(e_r - 1)$ $= 2.55 \cdot 10^{-6} \, \mathrm{J}$

例12: 充电后断开,比较插入导体和电介质的情况

