8.2 电容 电容器

※ 孤立导体的电容

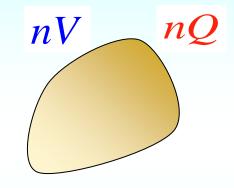
孤立导体的电容C:

一个带有电荷为 Q 的孤立导体, 其电势为V,则有:

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

电容的单位:法拉(F)

$$1F = 10^6 \, \mu F = 10^{12} \, pF$$



注意: C 的值只与导体的形状、大小及周围的环境 有关,而与其带电量的多少无关。

例 孤立导体球的电容

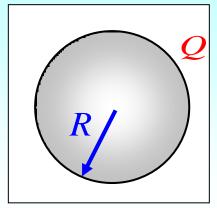
解:
$$V = \int_{R}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R}$$

由定义:
$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 R$$

欲得到 1F 的电容 孤立导体球的半径 R=?



$$E = \begin{cases} 0 & (r < R) \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} (r > R) \end{cases}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9 \, m$$
$$\approx 10^3 \, R_E$$

※ 电容器的电容

1、电容器

彼此绝缘相距很近的两导体构成的系统

电容器的电容:

$$C = \frac{Q}{V_A - V_B} = \frac{Q}{U_{AB}}$$

B V_B Q V_A

C 与导体的形状、相对位置、其间的 电介质有关,与所带电荷量无关.

2、电容器分类











按型式: 固定、可变、半可变电容器

按介质:空气、塑料、云母、陶瓷等

特点: 非孤立导体, 由两极板组成













3、电容器电容的计算

$$C = \frac{Q}{V_A - V_B} = \frac{Q}{U_{AB}}$$

步骤

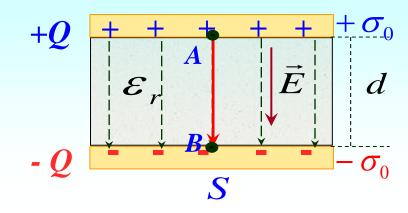
- 1) 设两极板分别带电量 ±Q
- 2) 求两极板间的电场强度 \bar{E}
- 3) 求两极板间的电势差 U
- 4) 由定义 C=Q/U 求 C

1)平板电容器的电容

$$E = \frac{E_0}{\varepsilon_r} = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon}$$
$$E = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon S}$$

$$U_{AB} = V_A - V_B = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$
$$= \int_A^B E dl = E \int_A^B dl = E d = \frac{Qd}{ES}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V_A - V_B} = \frac{Q}{U_{AB}}$$



$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S}{d} = \frac{\varepsilon S}{d}$$

2) 同轴柱形电容器的电容

长为l,内半径为 R_A ,外半径为 R_B

设带电为±**Q**:
$$\lambda = \frac{Q}{I}$$

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

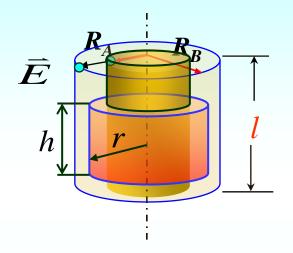
由高斯定理: $E \cdot 2\pi r \cdot h = \lambda \cdot h / \varepsilon_0$

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

$$U_{AB} = \int_{A}^{B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{A}^{B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$U_{AB} = \int_{R_A}^{R_B} \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\lambda}{r} dr = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_B}{R_A} = \frac{Q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 l} \ln \frac{R_B}{R_A}$$

$$R_B - R_A << l$$



$$C = \frac{Q}{U_{AB}} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 l}{\ln\frac{R_B}{R_A}}$$

3) 同心球形电容器的电容

设内球面半径 R_A ,外球面半径 R_B ,

$$U_{AB} = V_A - V_B = \int_{R_A}^{R_B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

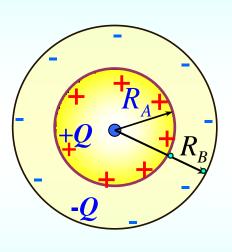
$$= \int_{R_A}^{R_B} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dr}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_A} - \frac{1}{R_B} \right)$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U_{AB}}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2},$$

$$R_A < r < R_B$$



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

※ 电容器的串联和并联

1、电容器的串联

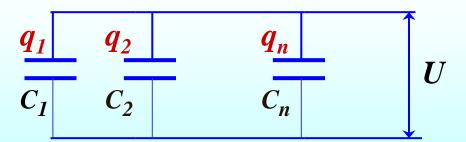
$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{C_i}$$

$$q_1 = q_2 = q_i$$
 $U = U_1 + U_2 + \dots + U_n$

2、电容器的并联

$$C = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i$$

$$q = q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n$$
 $U = U_1 = U_i$



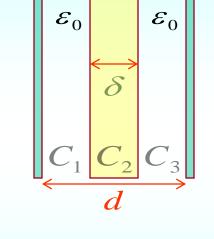
例题: 平板电容器极板间的距离为d,保持极板上的电荷不变,把相对介电常数为 ε_r 厚度为 δ (< d)的玻璃板插入极板间,求无玻璃板时和插入玻璃板后极板间电势差的比。 $\varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0$

解 看成三个电容器串联

$$\frac{1}{C'} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} = \frac{x_1}{\varepsilon_0 S} + \frac{\delta}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S} + \frac{x_2}{\varepsilon_0 S}$$

$$C' = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S}{\varepsilon_r (d - \delta) + \delta}$$

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}$$



在极板上电荷不变的情况下,两板间 的电势差与电容成反比

$$C = \frac{Q}{U}$$

$$\frac{U}{U'} = \frac{C'}{C} = \frac{\varepsilon_r d}{\varepsilon_r (d - \delta) + \delta}$$

思考:如果将厚度为*8*金属板插入两极板间,重新计算.