## § 7.5 电容及电容器

电容是表征导体储电能力的物理量

一. 孤立导体的电容

孤立导体所带的电荷 Q 与其 电势 U 的比值是一个不变值

SI 单位:法拉  $F \mu F, pF$ 

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

导体的电容只与导体的尺寸、形状等几何因素和介质 有关,与带电量多少无关 固有的容电本领

例 求真空中孤立导体球的电容(如图)

解: 设球带电为Q 导体球电势

$$U = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$

导体球电容  $C = \frac{Q}{U}$ 

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

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

《欲得到 1F 的电容 孤立导体球的半径 R?

由孤立导体球电容公式知

由静电屏蔽--导体壳内部的场只由腔内的电量Q

和几何条件及介质决定(相当于孤立)

定义 
$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta U}$$

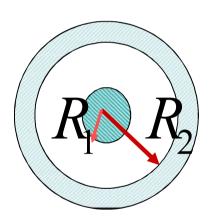
ΔU 球壳与腔内带电体电势差

电容的计算

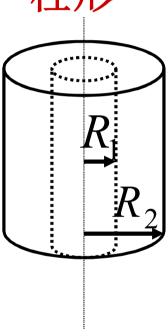
设 
$$Q \longrightarrow \vec{E} \longrightarrow \Delta U_{AB} \longrightarrow C = \frac{Q}{\Delta U}$$

# 三、典型的电容器

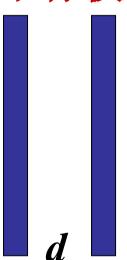
## 球形



# 柱形



## 平行板



### 例1 求球形电容器的电容

解:

设内、外球壳带电量 分别为+Q和-Q

则两球壳间的电场为:

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

两球壳间的电势差为:

$$\Delta U = \int_{R_A}^{R_B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{R_A}^{R_B} \frac{dr}{r^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R_A} - \frac{1}{R_B} \right)$$

球形电容器的电容为:

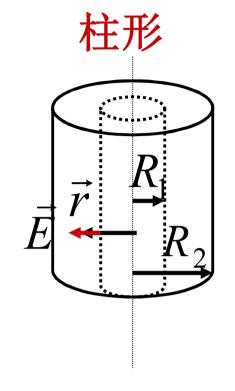
$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta U} = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_A R_B}{R_B - R_A}$$

#### 例2 求柱形电容器单位长度的电容

解: 设单位长度带电量为 λ

$$R < r < R_2$$
 
$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

$$\Delta U = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} dr = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$



柱形电容器单位 长度的电容为:

$$C = \frac{\lambda}{\Delta U} = \frac{2 \pi \varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

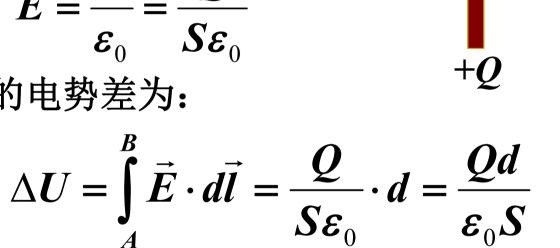
#### 例3 平行板电容器的电容

解: 令两板带电量分别为+Q和-Q

则两板间的场强为:

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{S\varepsilon_0}$$

两板间的电势差为:



电容为:

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta U} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}$$

#### 四. 有介质时的电容器的电容

$$C = C_0 \varepsilon_r$$

自由电荷 
$$Q_0 \to E_0 \to \Delta U_0 \to C_0 = \frac{Q_0}{\Delta U_0}$$

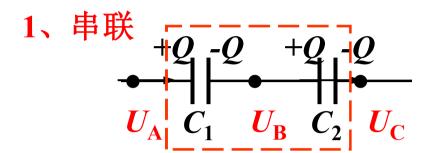
有介质时 
$$E = \frac{E_0}{\varepsilon_r} \rightarrow \Delta U = \frac{\Delta U_0}{\varepsilon_r} \rightarrow C = \frac{Q_0}{\Delta U}$$

$$= \frac{Q_0}{\Delta U_0} \varepsilon_r$$

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{C}{C_0}$$
 电容率

$$=C_0\varepsilon_r$$

#### 五、电容器的串联与并联



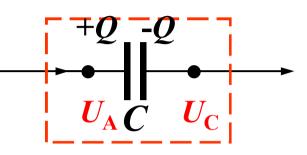
$$U_A - U_B = \frac{Q}{C_1}$$

$$U_B - U_C = \frac{Q}{C_2}$$

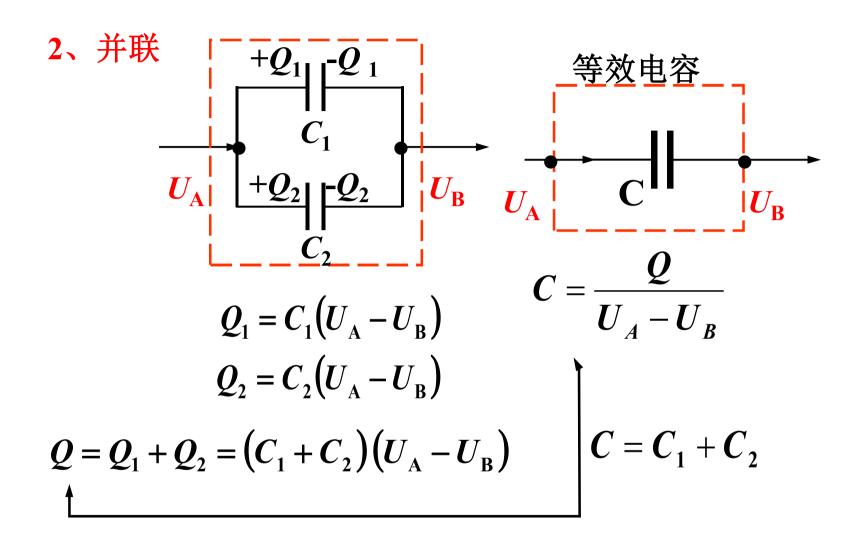
$$U_A - U_C = Q \left( \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} \right)$$

一般n个电容器串 联的等效电容为

等效电容



$$\frac{1}{C} = \sum_{i}^{n} \frac{1}{C_{i}}$$

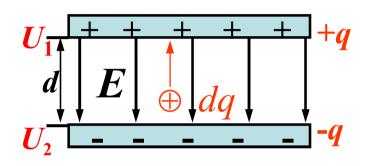


一般n个电容器并 联的等效电容为

$$C = \sum_{i}^{n} C_{i}$$

## § 7.6 静电场的能量

#### 一、电容器中的静电能



电容器充电=外力不断地把电 荷元dq从负极板搬运到正极板。

=电场力作负功

$$dA = (U_1 - U_2)dq = \frac{q}{C}dq$$

极板上电荷从 $0\sim Q$ ,外力作功

根据能量守恒定律,外力作功 A=电容器中储存的静电能W

$$A = \int_0^Q \frac{q}{C} \, \mathrm{d}q = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

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

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{U} &\equiv oldsymbol{U}_1 - oldsymbol{U}_2 \ - oldsymbol{C} oldsymbol{U} &= oldsymbol{Q} \end{aligned}$$

#### 二、电场能量和能量密度

$$W_e = \frac{QU}{2}$$
 $U = Ed$ 
 $Q = \sigma S$ 
 $E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}$ 
 $Sd = V$ 

$$W_e = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} E^2 V$$

$$w_e = \frac{\varepsilon E^2}{2}$$

能量密度

$$w_e = \frac{DE}{2} = \frac{D^2}{2\varepsilon}$$

$$w_{e0} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 E^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore w_e > w_{e o}$$

介质极化过程也吸收并储存了能量。

电场强度相同

具有普遍意义,不只对均匀电场成立,表示任意电场的能量密度。 电场储存有能量

任意场中存储的能量为

$$W_e = \int_V w_e dV$$

例1:一均匀带电球体,半径为R,带电量为q。求带电球体

的静电能。(不考虑球体的极化)

解、场强分布

$$E_1 = \frac{qr}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3} \qquad (r \le R)$$

$$E_{2} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} \qquad (r \ge R)$$

$$W = \int w_{e}dV = \int_{r < R} w_{1}dV + \int_{r > R} w_{2}dV$$

$$W = \int w_e dV = \int_{r < R} w_1 dV + \int_{r > R} w_2 dV$$

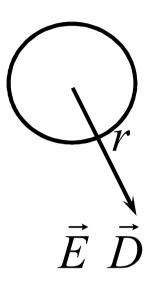
$$= \int_0^R \frac{\varepsilon_0 E_1^2}{2} 4\pi r^2 dr + \int_R^\infty \frac{\varepsilon_0 E_2^2}{2} 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$= \int_0^R \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2} \left( \frac{qr}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^3} \right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr + \int_R^\infty \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2} \left( \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \right)^2 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{3q^2}{20\pi \varepsilon_0 R}$$

### 例 2 导体球的电场能(相当于球面)

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

$$D = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2}$$



$$w_{eo} = \frac{\varepsilon_o E^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} E \cdot D$$

$$W_{e} = \int_{R}^{\infty} w_{e} dV = \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{Q^{2}}{32\pi^{2} \varepsilon_{0} r^{4}} 4\pi r^{2} dr$$

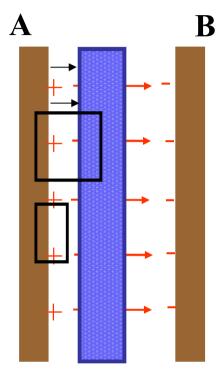
$$\begin{pmatrix} all \ space \\ of \ field \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W_{e} = \frac{Q^{2}}{8\pi \varepsilon_{0} R}$$

例3、空气平板电容器,极板面积为S,间距为d,今以厚度为d'的铜板平行地插入电容器内。

- 1、计算插入铜板后的电容器电容
- 2、铜板位置对结果是否有影响?
- 3、充电到电势差为 U 后 断开电源,抽出铜板作功多少?

解: 1、铜板插入前的电容  $C = \frac{\mathcal{E}_0}{d}$  设极板带电为  $\pm q$  铜板内E = 0 外 $E_0 = \frac{\sigma}{d} = \frac{q}{d}$ 



3、充电到电势差为U后断开电源,抽出铜板作功多少? 电容器充电到电势差为U时,极板带电量为 Q = C'U

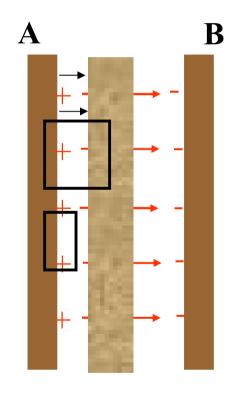
储能 
$$\longrightarrow W' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C'}$$
  $W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$  切断电源抽出铜板电容器所储能量为

$$A = W - W' = \frac{Q^2}{2} \left( \frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{C'} \right) = \frac{Q^2}{2} \frac{d'}{\varepsilon_0 s}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_0 s}{d-d'}\right)^2 U^2 \frac{d'}{\varepsilon_0 s} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 s U^2 d'}{2(d-d')^2}$$

外力做功转换为电场能量

如果插入的是介质平板,情况如何?



例4 面积为S,带电量为 $\pm Q$ 的平行平板。忽略边缘效应,问:将两板从相距 $d_1$ 拉到  $d_2$ ,外力需要作多少功?

解:

$$egin{aligned} d_1 & \widehat{a} & d_2 \ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} &$$

势差 电

$$U_1 = E_1 d_1 = \frac{Q}{S\varepsilon_0} d_1$$

$$U_2 = E_2 d_2 = \frac{Q}{S\varepsilon_0} d_2$$

电场能量

$$W_{e1} = \frac{1}{2}U_1Q = \frac{Q^2}{2S\varepsilon_0}d_1$$

$$W_{e2} = \frac{1}{2}U_{2}Q = \frac{Q^{2}}{2S\varepsilon_{0}}d_{2}$$

**血电荷密度不变** 



外力作功= 电场能量增量 
$$A = \Delta W = W_{e2} - W_{e1} = \frac{Q^2(d_2 - d_1)}{2\varepsilon_0 S}$$

例5 如图所示,在电矩为P的电偶极子的电场中,将一电量为 $q_0$ 的点电荷从A点沿半径为R的圆弧(圆心与电偶极子中心重合,R>>1)移到B点,求此过程中电场力所所做的功。

解: 电偶极子产生的 电场是保守力场

 $q_0 A \rightarrow B$  与路径无关

 $A = q_0(U_A - U_B)$  电势能减少

$$U_{A} = \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(R - \frac{l}{2})} + \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}(R + \frac{l}{2})} \approx -\frac{P(ql)}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}} \qquad R >> l$$

$$U_{B} \approx \frac{P}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}} \qquad \therefore A = -\frac{q_{0}P}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}R^{2}}$$

例 6. 一球形电容器,内球壳半径为 $R_1$ ,外球壳半径为 $R_2$ ,两球壳间充满了相对介电常数为 $\varepsilon_r$  的各向同性的均匀电介质。设两球壳间电势差为 $U_1$ 

求: 1) 电容器的电容; 2) 电容器储存的能量

解: 内外球壳带电为 ±Q

$$\vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}r^{2}}\hat{r} \qquad R_{1} \leq r \leq R_{2}$$

$$U_{1} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}r^{2}}\hat{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \frac{Q(R_{2} - R_{1})}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}R_{1}R_{2}} \qquad \mathbf{1)} \qquad C = \frac{Q}{U_{1}} = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}R_{1}R_{2}}{R_{2} - R_{1}}$$

$$\mathbf{2)} \qquad W = \frac{Q^{2}}{2C} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}R_{1}R_{2}U_{1}^{2}}{R_{2} - R_{1}} \qquad Q = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}R_{1}R_{2}U_{1}}{R_{2} - R_{1}}$$

2) 
$$W = \int w_e dV = \int \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E^2 (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}) dV$$

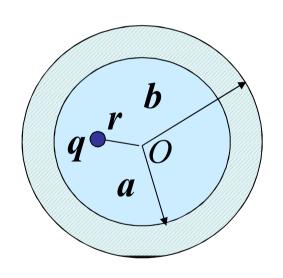
$$= \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \cdot (\frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2})^2 \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$=\frac{Q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r}(\frac{1}{R_1}-\frac{1}{R_2})$$

$$= \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}R_{1}R_{2}U_{1}^{2}}{R_{2}-R_{1}}$$

例7 如图所示。一内半径为a,外半径为b的金属球壳体,带有电量Q,在球壳空腔内距离球心r处有点电荷q.设无限远处为电势零点,试求:

- 1) 球壳内、外表面上的电荷;
- 2) 球心 0点处,由球壳内表面上电荷产生的电势;
- 3) 球心O点处的总电势。



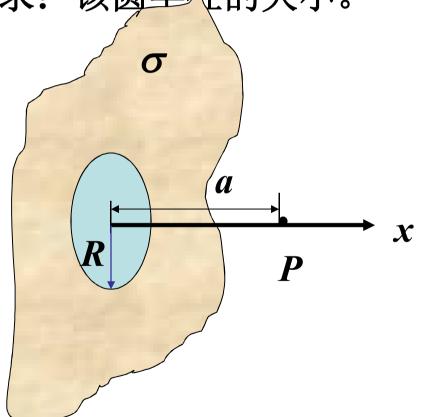
1)内表面 -q 不均匀

外表面 Q+q 均匀

2) 
$$U_{-q} = \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$
3) 
$$U_0 = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r} + \frac{-q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} + \frac{Q+q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 b}$$

例8 一电荷面密度为 $\sigma$ 的"无限大"平面,在距离平面a

米远处的一点 P 的场强大小的一半是由平面上的一个半



盘: 
$$E_{\oplus P} = \frac{\sigma}{4\varepsilon_0}$$

$$E_{\pm} = \int_{0}^{R} dE_{\pm}$$

$$dE_{\pm} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} a \cdot dq}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} (a^{2} + r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$dq = 2\pi r \cdot dr \cdot \sigma$$

$$R = \sqrt{2}a$$