

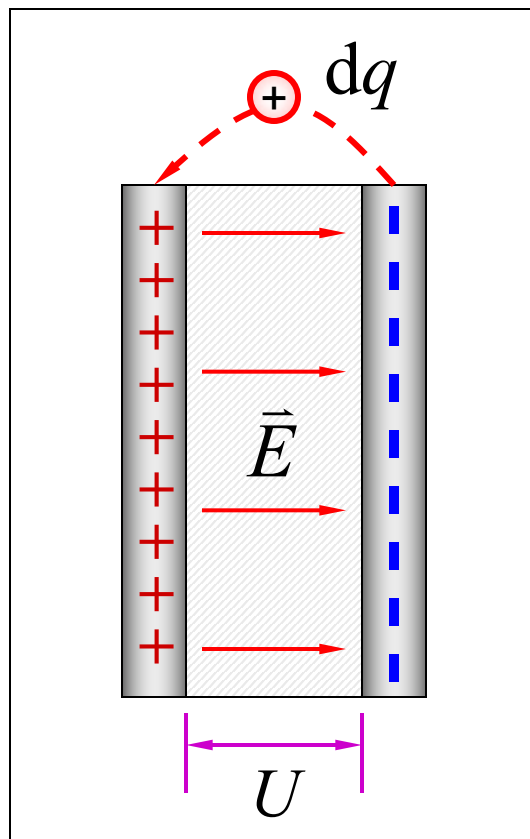
# 一 电容器的电能

$$dW = Udq = \frac{q}{C} dq$$

$$W = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^Q q dq = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

由  $C = \frac{Q}{U}$  得:

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



## 二 静电场的能量 能量密度

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} CU^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon S}{d} (Ed)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 Sd$$

### 电场能量密度

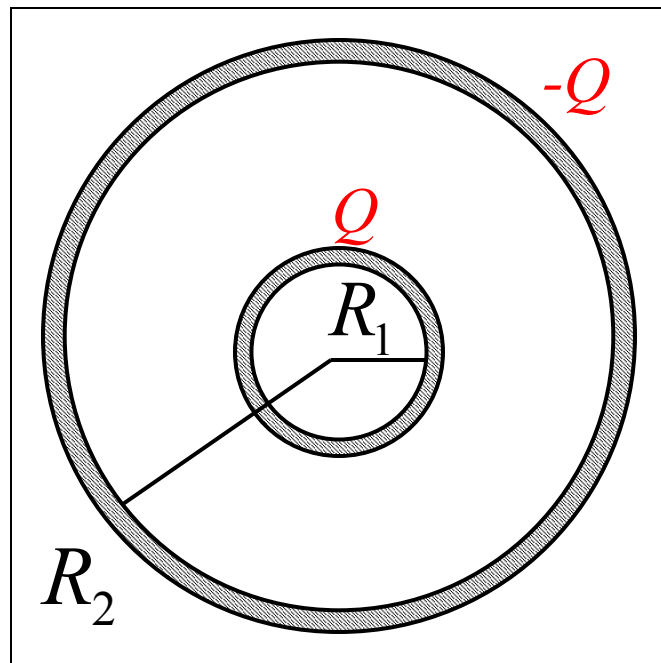
$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 = \frac{1}{2} ED$$

### 电场空间所存储的能量

$$W_e = \int_V w_e dV = \int_V \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 dV$$



**例1** 如图所示, 球形电容器的内、外半径分别为 $R_1$ 和 $R_2$ , 所带电荷为 $\pm Q$ . 若在两球壳间充以电容率为 $\varepsilon$ 的电介质, 问此电容器贮存的电场能量为多少?

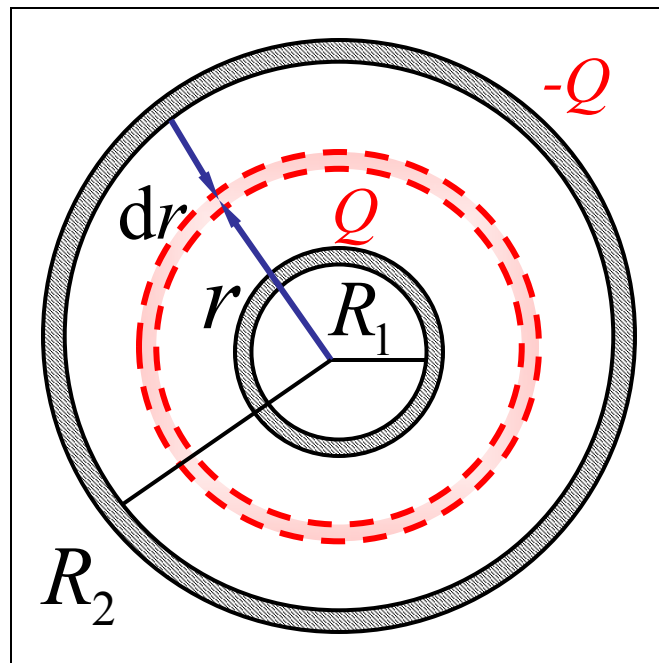


解  $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon} \frac{Q}{r^2}$

$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 = \frac{Q^2}{32\pi^2 \epsilon r^4}$$

$$dW_e = w_e dV = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon r^2} dr$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_e &= \int dW_e = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \end{aligned}$$



讨 论

$$W_e = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

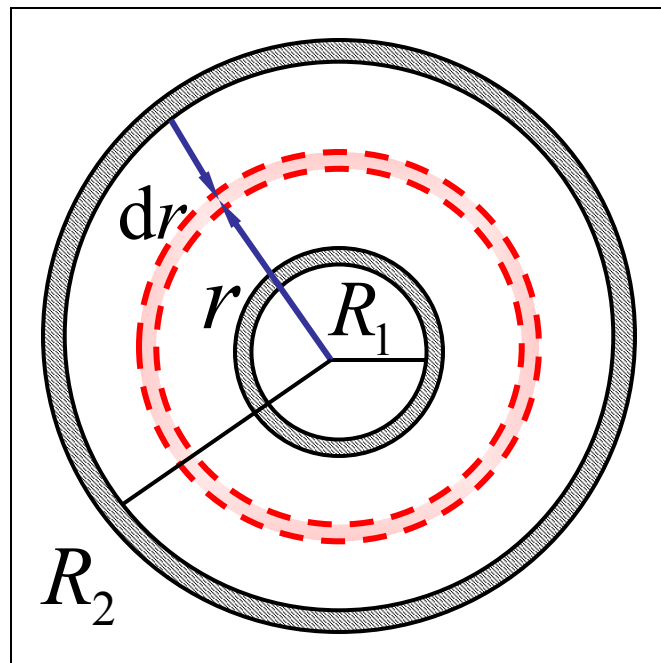
$$(1) \quad W_e = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

$$C = 4\pi\epsilon \frac{R_2 R_1}{R_2 - R_1}$$

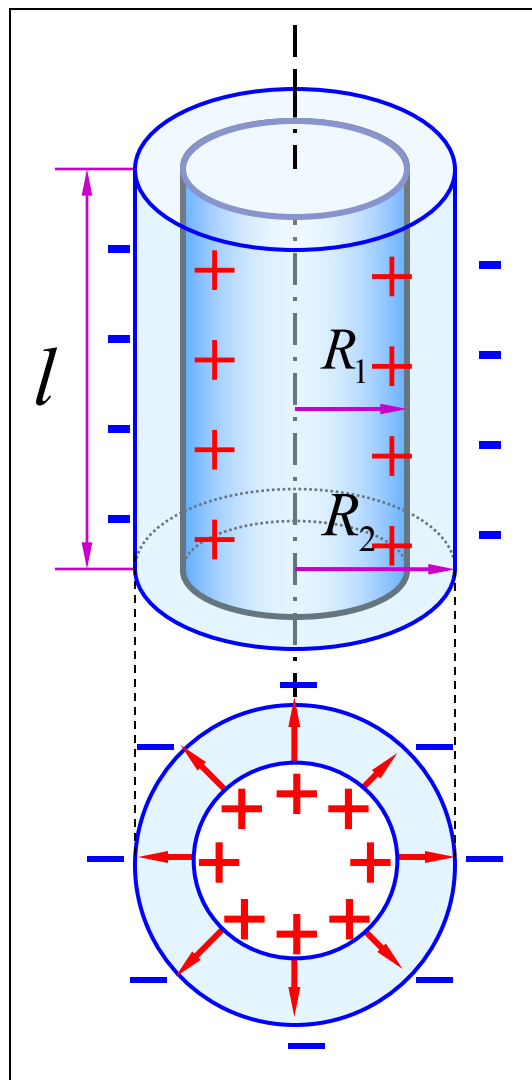
(球形电容器)

$$(2) \quad R_2 \rightarrow \infty \quad W_e = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\epsilon R_1}$$

(孤立导体球)



**例2** 圆柱形空气电容器  
中，空气的击穿场强是  
 $E_b = 3 \times 10^6 \text{ V} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$ ，设导体圆  
筒的外半径  $R_2 = 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ 。在空  
气不被击穿的情况下，长圆  
柱导体的半径  $R_1$  取多大值可  
使电容器存储能量最多？

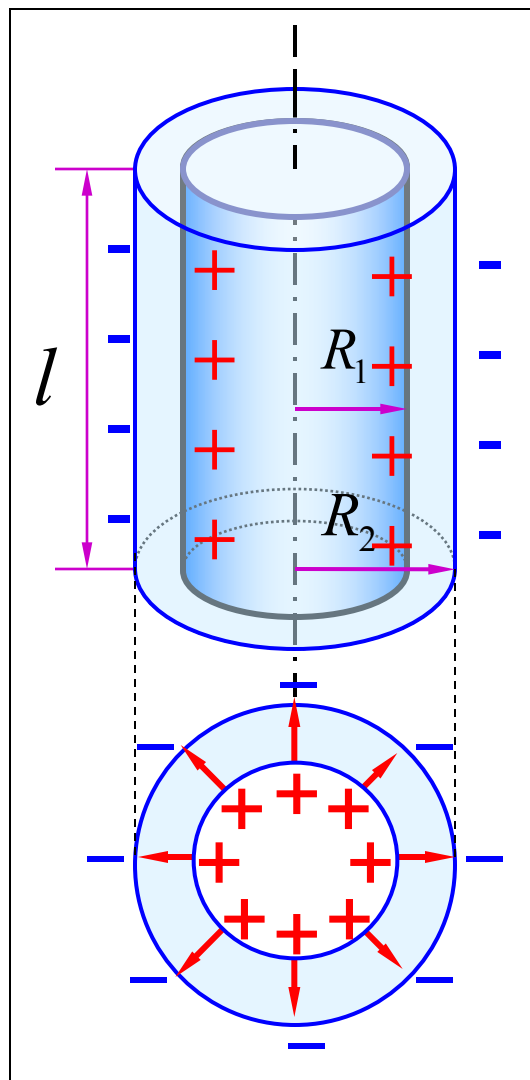


解  $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r} \quad (R_1 < r < R_2)$

$$E_b = \frac{\lambda_{\max}}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R_1}$$

$$U = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$



$$U = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

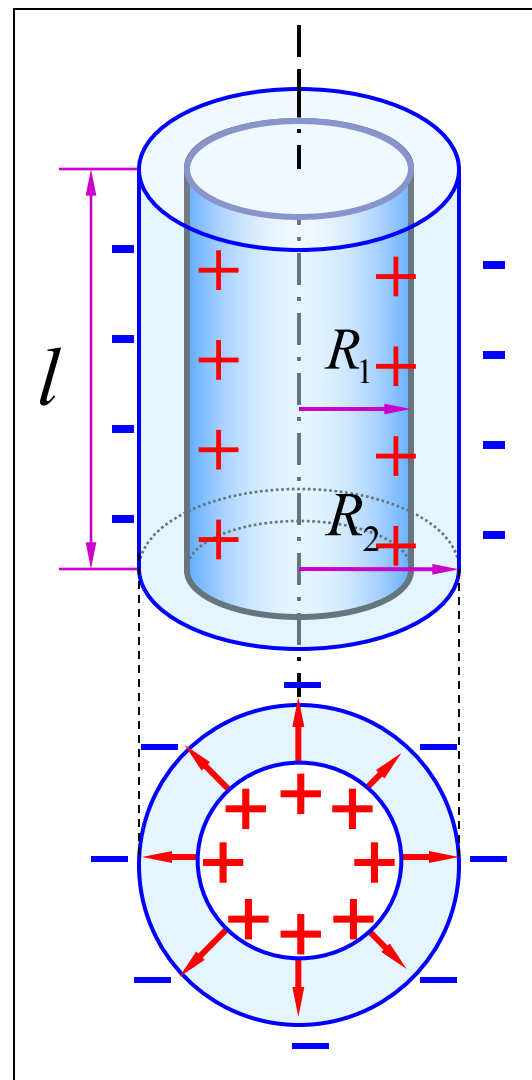
单位长度的电场能量

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} \lambda U = \frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$E_b = \frac{\lambda_{\max}}{2\pi\epsilon_0 R_1}$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_{\max} = 2\pi\epsilon_0 E_b R_1$$

$$W_e = \pi\epsilon_0 E_b^2 R_1^2 \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$





$$W_e = \pi \varepsilon_0 E_b^2 R_1^2 \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

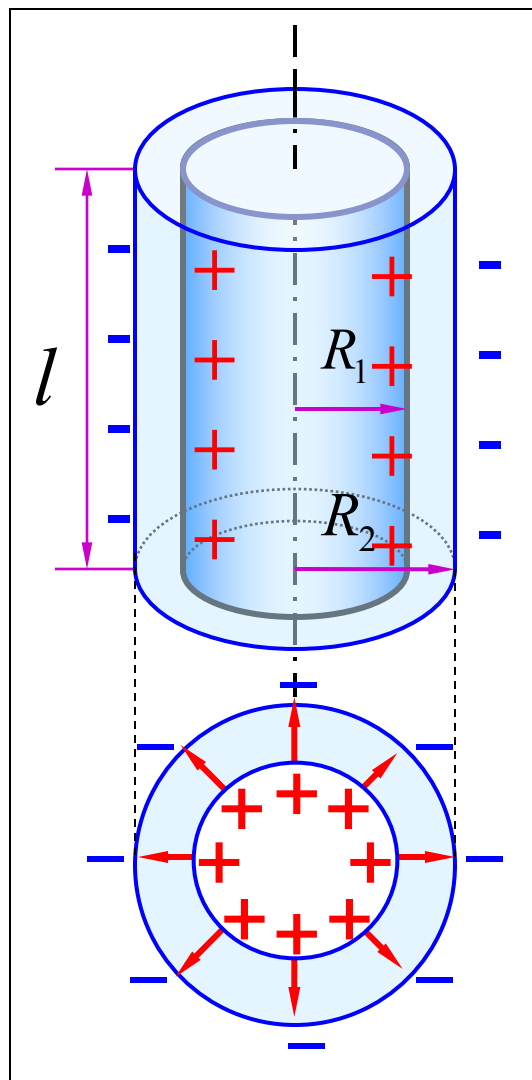
$$\frac{dW_e}{dR_1} = \pi \varepsilon_0 E_b^2 R_1 (2 \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} - 1) = 0$$

$$R_1 = \frac{R_2}{\sqrt{e}} \approx 6.07 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$U_{\max} = E_b R_1 \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{E_b R_2}{2\sqrt{e}}$$

$$= 9.10 \times 10^3 \text{ V}$$

$$E_b = 3 \times 10^6 \text{ V} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}, \quad R_2 = 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$



## 选择进入下一节:

6-0 教学基本要求

6-1 静电场中的导体

6-2 静电场中的电介质

6-3 电位移 有介质时的高斯定理

6-4 电容 电容器

6-5 静电场的能量和能量密度

