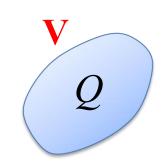
18.3 电容器的电容

▶孤立导体的电容

定义: 孤立导体所带电荷 Q与其电势U的比值。

物理意义:导体每升高单位电势,所需要的电量。

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

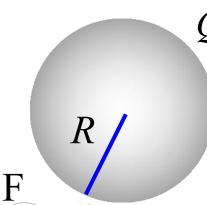


单位: $1 F = 1 C \cdot V^{-1}$ $1 F = 10^6 \mu F = 10^{12} pF$

例: 球形孤立导体的电容

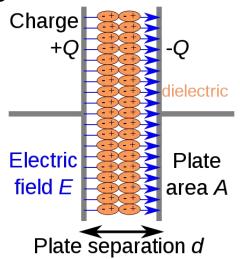
$$U = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R} \qquad C = \frac{Q}{U} = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 R$$

♦ 地球 $R_{\rm E} = 6.4 \times 10^6 \,\text{m}, \ C_{\rm E} \approx 7 \times 10^{-4} \,\text{F}$



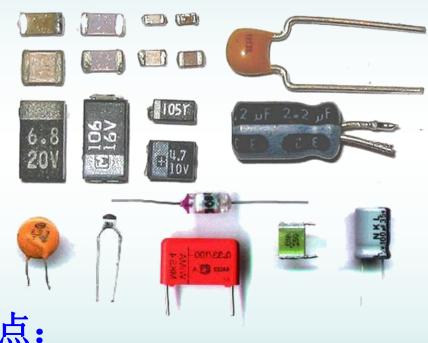
电容器

一种储存电能的元件。由身所属的一种的两块任意形状导体组合而成。两导体称为电容器的板板。



□电容器的分类

按形状: 柱型、球型、平行板电容器按型式: 固定、可变、半可变电容器按介质: 空气、塑料、云母、陶瓷等



特点:

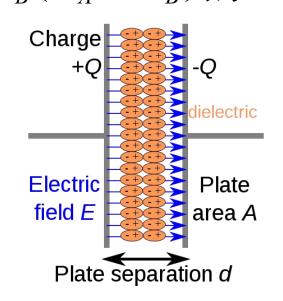
非孤立导体,由两极板组成

电容器的电容

 \triangleright 电容器的电容: 电容器一块极板所带电荷的绝对值Q与两极板电势差 $U_A - U_B(U_A > U_B)$ 的比值。

$$C = \frac{Q}{U_A - U_B} = \frac{Q}{U_{AB}}$$

$$U_{AB} = \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$



□电容的大小仅与导体的形状、相对位置、 其间的电介质有关,与所带电荷量无关。

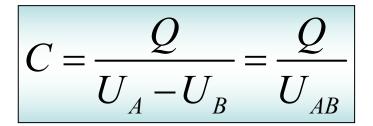


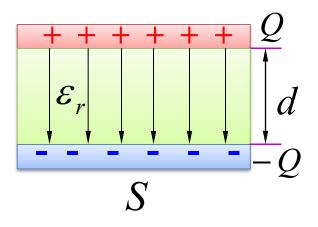
电容器电容的计算

- □设两极板分别带电±Q
- □求两极板间的电场强度Ē
- 口求两极板间的电势差U_{AB}
- 口由 $C=Q/U_{AB}$ 求C
- ■平行平板电容器

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

$$U_{AB} = Ed = \frac{Qd}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S}$$





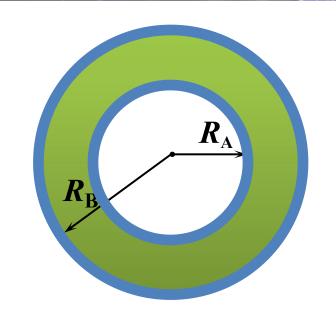
$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S}{d}$$



■球形电容器: 两个不同半径 的同心金属球壳组成

$$E = \frac{E_0}{\varepsilon_r} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon r^2}$$

$$U_{AB} = \int_{R_{A}}^{R_{B}} \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon} \frac{\mathbf{d}r}{r^{2}} = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{R_{A}} - \frac{1}{R_{B}} \right)$$



$$C = \frac{q}{U_{AB}} = \frac{4\pi \varepsilon R_{A} R_{B}}{R_{B} - R_{A}} \qquad \stackrel{\text{4}}{=} \qquad R_{B} >> R_{A} \qquad C = 4\pi \varepsilon R_{A}$$
(孤立导体球的电容)

当
$$R_{\rm B} - R_{\rm A} = d << R_{\rm A}$$
 $C = \frac{4\pi \varepsilon R_{\rm A}^2}{d} = \frac{\varepsilon S}{d}$ (平行板的电容)



■圆柱形电容器:两个半径不同的同轴金属

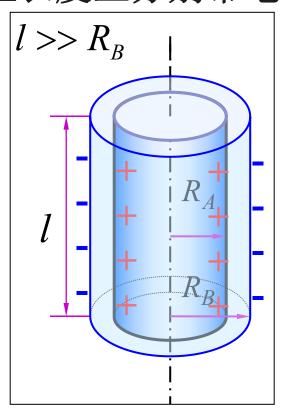
圆柱面组成

设两圆柱面单位长度上分别带电±λ

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \,\varepsilon r} \quad (R_A < r < R_B)$$

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

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





例题1

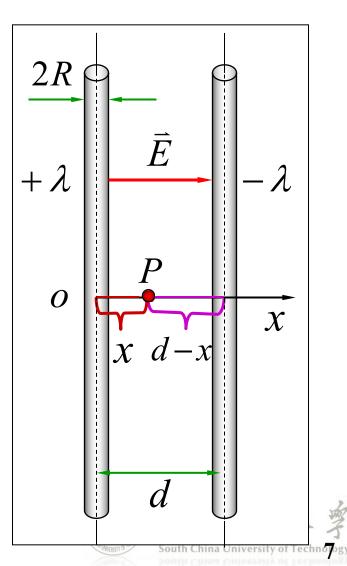
两半径为R的平行长直导线(电荷线密度为l),中心间距

为d, 且d>>R, 求单位长度的电容。

$$\mathbf{F}: E = E_{+} + E_{-} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_{0} x} + \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_{0} (d - x)}$$

$$U_{AB} = \int_{R}^{d-R} E dx = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_0} \int_{R}^{d-R} (\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{d-x}) dx$$
$$= \frac{\lambda}{\pi \varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{d-R}{R} \approx \frac{\lambda}{\pi \varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{d}{R}$$

$$C = \frac{\lambda}{U} = \frac{\pi \varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d}{R}}$$



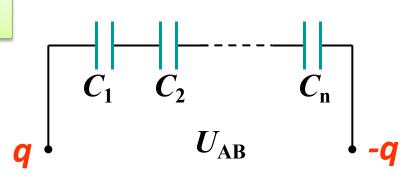
电容器的并联和串联

▶电容器的串联

增强耐压

设各电容器带电量为q

$$U_1 = q/C_1$$
 $U_2 = q/C_2$, ...



$$U_{AB} = U_1 + U_2 + \dots + U_n = \left(\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}\right) q$$
 $U_{AB} = \frac{q}{C}$

等效电容:
$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}$$

串联电容器的等效电容的倒数等于各电容的倒数之和。

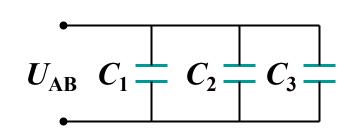


电容器的系联和事联

▶电容器的并联

增大电容

$$q_1 = C_1 U_{AB}, q_2 = C_2 U_{AB}, \dots$$



总电荷量:

$$q = q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n = (C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n)U_{AB}$$

等效电容:
$$C = \frac{q}{U_{AB}} = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n$$

并联电容器的等效电容等于各电容器电容之和。



例题2

一平行板电容器,中间有两层厚度分别为 d_1 和 d_2 的电介质,它们的相对介电常数分别为 ε_{r_1} 和 ε_{r_2} ,极板面积为S,求电容。

解: 设两极板的电荷面密度为 σ_0

$$E_1 = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r1}} \quad E_2 = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r2}}$$

$$U_{AB} = E_1 d_1 + E_2 d_2 = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{d_1}{\varepsilon_{r1}} + \frac{d_2}{\varepsilon_{r2}} \right)$$

$$Q = \sigma_0 S$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U_{AB}} = \frac{\sigma_0 S}{U_{AB}}$$



例题3

一平行板电容器充以两种不同的介质,每种介质各占一半体积。求其电容。

解: 根据平行板电容器电容

$$C_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r1} S / 2}{d} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r1} S}{2d}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r2} S / 2}{2d} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r2} S}{2d}$$

$$C = C_1 + C_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{2d} (\varepsilon_{r1} + \varepsilon_{r2})$$

