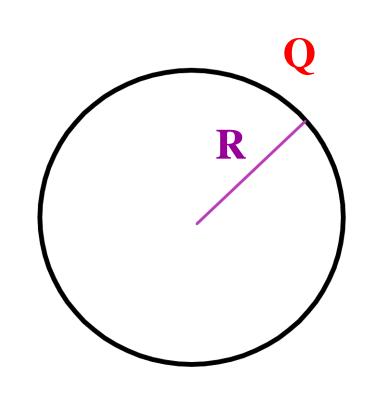
# 15.4 电容器和它的电容

## 一. 孤立导体的电容

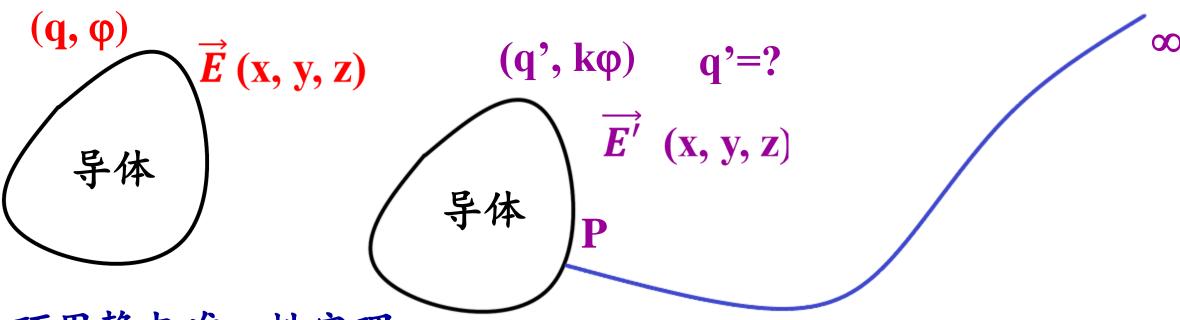


$$\varphi = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$

$$\varphi \propto Q$$

导体球

此结论是否适用于任意形状的导体?



巧用静电唯一性定理

三步曲证明法

- ① 猜  $\overrightarrow{E}'(x, y, z) = k \overrightarrow{E}(x, y, z)$  (1)
- ② 验 相应于 $\vec{E'}$  的电势  $\phi' = \int_P^\infty \vec{E'} \cdot d\vec{l} = k \int_P^\infty \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = k \phi$  满足该条件的解只有一个,故(1)就是正确解。

对于孤立导体,电荷在导体表面的相对分布情况由导体的几何形状唯一确定,因而带一定电量的导体外部空间的电场分布以及导体的电势亦完全确定。当孤立导体的电量增加若干倍时,导体的电势也增加若干倍,即孤立导体的电势与其电量成正比。

$$q = C\varphi$$

# 定义

$$C\equivrac{q}{arphi}$$

单位(SI):法拉 F

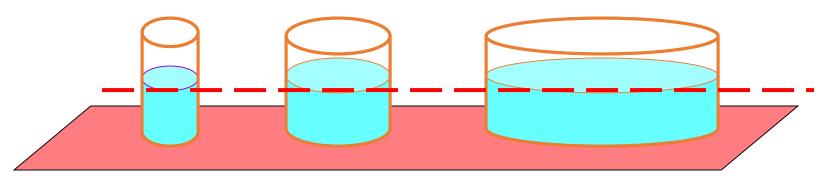
C只取决于孤立导体的几何形状。 固有的容电本领

物理意义:导体每升高单位电位,所需要的电量。



一般导体不同,C就不同。

如同容器装水:



例:一个半径为R的带电导体球的电容

$$\varphi : \varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{o}R}$$

设球带电q 
$$: \varphi = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_o R} \qquad : C = \frac{q}{\varphi} = 4\pi\varepsilon_o R$$

地球半径: R=6.37×106m

$$C = 708 \times 10^{-6} F = 708 \ \mu F$$

## 导体球电容

$$C = \frac{q}{\varphi} = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 R$$





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

$$R = \frac{C}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} = 9 \times 10^9 \,\mathrm{m} \sim 10^3 R_E$$

#### 二. 电容器的电容

# 平行板

$$\sigma_1$$
  $\sigma_2$   $\sigma_3$   $\sigma_4$   $\sigma_4 = \frac{q_A + q_B}{2S}$   $\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 = \frac{q_A - q_B}{2S}$   $\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 = \frac{q_A - q_B}{2S}$ 

$$\mathbf{q_A} \quad \mathbf{q_B}$$

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

# Q是哪儿的电量?

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = \frac{q_A + q_B}{2S}$$

$$\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 = \frac{q_A - q_B}{2S}$$

$$Q = S|\sigma_2| = q_{\rm p}$$
的绝对值

一板内壁电量的绝对值!

$$q_{\beta} = S\sigma_{\beta} = \pm S\varepsilon_0 E = \pm \frac{S\varepsilon_0}{d}U = \beta U$$

# 若将Q当成一板的电量

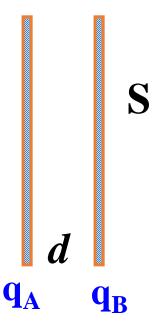
$$\frac{q + q + q}{u} = \beta + \frac{q + q}{u} = \beta + \beta \frac{q + q}{q}$$

$$=\beta \left(1 + \frac{q_{\beta \uparrow}}{q_{|\uparrow}}\right) = \beta \left(1 + \frac{q_A + q_B}{q_A - q_B}\right)$$

$$=2\beta \frac{q_A}{q_A-q_B}$$

# 与带电状态有关!

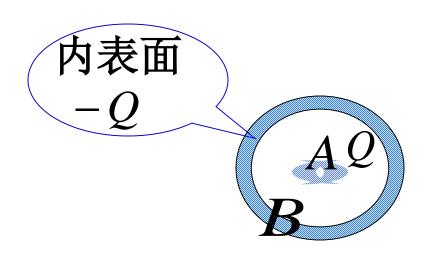
#### 平行板



#### 电容器:

特殊导体组:

导体壳+壳内的另一导体。



特点:其间电场由电量和几何因素及介质决定。

等量异号

两相对表面的形状、大小及相对位置

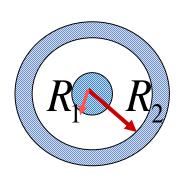
给定电容器: 两极板间电势差  $U \propto Q$ 

定义

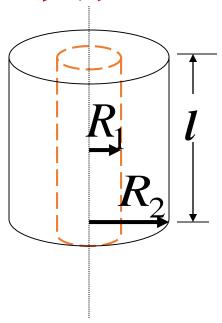
$$C = \frac{Q}{U}$$

# 典型的电容器

## 球形



# 柱形



# 平行板



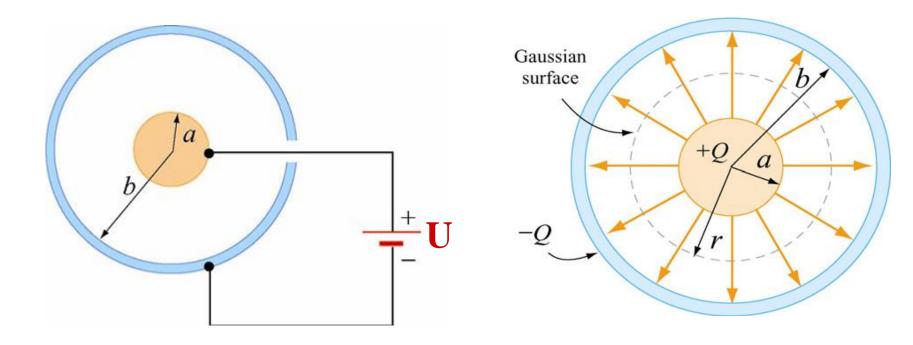
$$C = \varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \quad \mathbf{p. 80}$$

## 电容的计算:

设
$$Q \longrightarrow \vec{E} \longrightarrow U_{AB} \longrightarrow$$

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

#### 求同心球型电容器的电容。 例15.6



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

**FIXE** 
$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \qquad U = \int_a^b \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_a^b \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \cdot \frac{b - a}{ab}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 \frac{ab}{b-a}$$

# 例15.7 求柱形电容器单位长度(柱高)的电容。

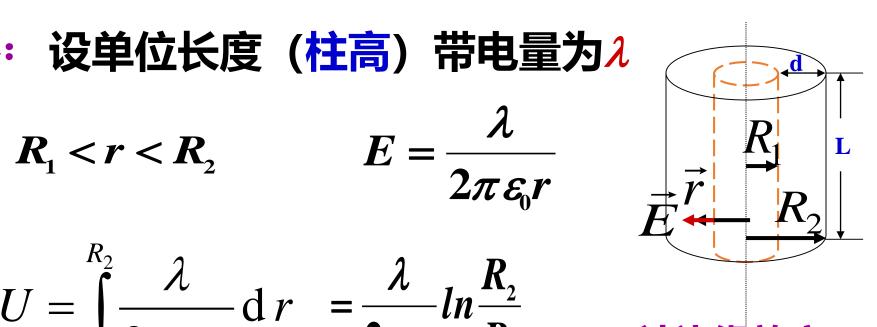
# 解: 设单位长度(柱高) 带电量为1

$$R_1 < r < R_2$$

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

$$U = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} \, \mathrm{d} \, r = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$
 不计边缘效应

$$C = \frac{\lambda}{U} = \frac{2\pi \varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}} \qquad C_L = \frac{2\pi \varepsilon_0 L}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$



$$C_L = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 L}{\ln\frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

$$C_{L} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}L}{\ln\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}L}{\ln\left(1 + \frac{d}{R_{1}}\right)} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}L}{\ln\left(1 + \frac{d}{R_{1}}\right)} = \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{d}{R_{1}}\right)}{\ln\left(1 + \frac{d}{R_{1}}\right)} \approx \frac{d}{R_{1}}$$

$$C_L \approx \varepsilon_0 \frac{2\pi R_1 L}{d}$$

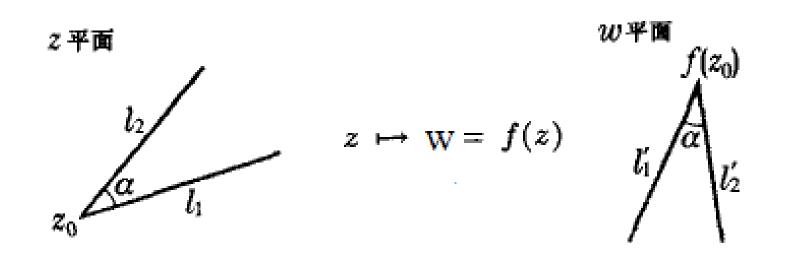
对比: 平行板电容器的电容

$$C = \varepsilon_0 \frac{S}{d} \qquad \mathbf{p. 80}$$

平行板电容器被卷成圆筒形后电容近似不变。

$$C = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0}{In}$$
 此题也可利用保角变换中  $\frac{R_2}{R_1}$  电容不变性来解。

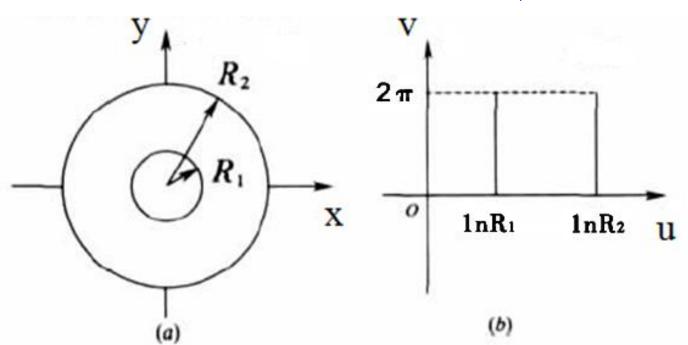
在区域 G 内每一点都可导的函数, 称为 G 内的解析函数.



解析函数所代表的变换的保角性



#### W平面

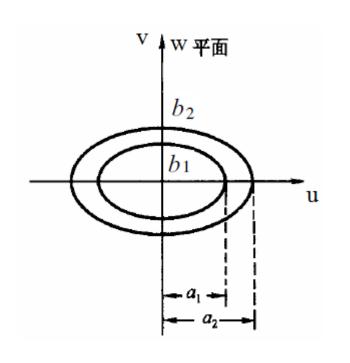


w = ln z

$$w = \ln z = \ln \left( re^{i\theta} \right) = \ln r + i\theta$$

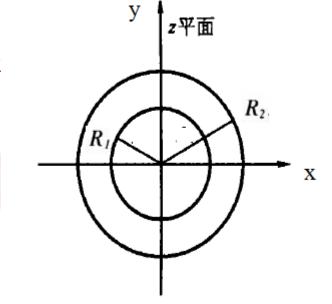
$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d} = \frac{2\pi \varepsilon_0}{\ln R_2 - \ln R_1} = \frac{2\pi \varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}}$$

#### 单位长度共焦椭圆柱形电容器的电容



#### 儒可夫斯基变换

$$w = \frac{c}{2} \left( z + \frac{1}{z} \right)$$



$$C = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0}{\ln\frac{a_2 + b_2}{a_1 + b_1}}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{a_1 + b_1}{c}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{a_2 + b_2}{c}$$

$$w = \frac{c}{2} \left( z + \frac{1}{z} \right) \qquad z = re^{i\theta} \qquad \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{r} e^{-i\theta}$$

$$w = \frac{c}{2} \left( re^{i\theta} + r^{-1}e^{-i\theta} \right) = \frac{c}{2} \left[ r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) + r^{-1}(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta) \right]$$
$$= \frac{c}{2} \left[ (r + r^{-1})\cos\theta + i(r - r^{-1})\sin\theta \right]$$

$$w = u + iv$$

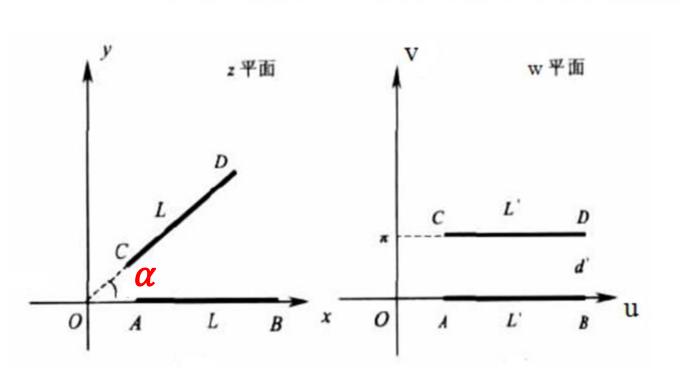
$$u = \frac{c}{2}(r + r^{-1})\cos\theta = a\cos\theta$$

$$v = \frac{c}{2}(r - r^{-1})\sin\theta = b\sin\theta$$

$$a + b = cr$$
  $\Longrightarrow$   $r = \frac{a+b}{c}$ 

#### 非平行板电容器的电容

设非平行板电容器的两块极板长、宽分别为 l和 L,其截面如图所示。 极板 AB、CD 延伸后相交于 0 点,交角为 ,极板两端到 0 点的距离分别为  $R_1$ 和  $R_2$ ,则  $L=R_2$ — $R_4$ 。



$$w = -\frac{\pi}{\alpha} \ln z = -\frac{\pi}{\alpha} \ln r + i - \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \theta$$

$$u = -\frac{\pi}{\alpha} \ln r$$

$$v = \frac{\pi}{\alpha}\theta$$

$$u_A = \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \ln R_1$$

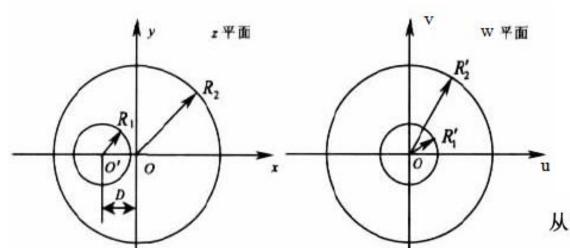
$$u_B = \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \ln R_2$$

$$L' = u_B - u_A = -\frac{\pi}{\alpha} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$d' = \pi$$

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 L' l}{d'} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 l}{\alpha} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

#### 偏轴圆柱形电容器单位长度的电容



$$w = \frac{z - x_1}{z - x_2}$$

x<sub>1</sub> 和 x<sub>2</sub> 必须满足下列条件:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = R_2^2 \\ (x_1 + D)(x_2 + D) = R_2^2 \end{cases}$$

从这两个方程解得:

$$\begin{cases} R'_{1} = \left| \frac{D - R_{1} - x_{1}}{D - R_{1} - x_{2}} \right| = \frac{R_{2}^{2} - R_{1}^{2} + D^{2} + \sqrt{(R_{1}^{2} + R_{2}^{2} - D^{2})^{2} - 4R_{1}^{2}R_{2}^{2}}}{2R_{2}D} \\ R'_{2} = \left| \frac{R_{2} - x_{1}}{R_{2} - x_{2}} \right| = \frac{R_{2}^{2} - R_{1}^{2} - D^{2} + \sqrt{(R_{1}^{2} + R_{2}^{2} - D^{2})^{2} - 4R_{1}^{2}R_{2}^{2}}}{2R_{1}D} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{1} = \frac{1}{2D} [R_{1}^{2} - R_{2}^{2} - D^{2} + \sqrt{(R_{1}^{2} + R_{2}^{2} - D^{2})^{2} - 4R_{1}^{2}R_{2}^{2}}] \\ x_{2} = \frac{1}{2D} [R_{1}^{2} - R_{2}^{2} - D^{2} - \sqrt{(R_{1}^{2} + R_{2}^{2} - D^{2})^{2} - 4R_{1}^{2}R_{2}^{2}}] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2D} [R_1^2 - R_2^2 - D^2 + \sqrt{(R_1^2 + R_2^2 - D^2)^2 - 4R_1^2 R_2^2}] \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2D} [R_1^2 - R_2^2 - D^2 - \sqrt{(R_1^2 + R_2^2 - D^2)^2 - 4R_1^2 R_2^2}] \end{cases}$$

由同轴圆柱形电容器的电容公式,其单位长度的电容为:

自同轴圆柱形电容器的电容公式,其单位长度的电容为: 
$$C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0}{\ln(R_2'/R_1')} = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_0}{\ln\frac{R_1^2 + R_2^2 - D^2 + \sqrt{(R_1^2 + R_2^2 - D^2)^2 - 4R_1^2R_2^2}}{2R_1R_2}$$

## 三、有介质时电容器的电容

真空电容器 
$$Q_0 \rightarrow E_0 \rightarrow U_0 \rightarrow C_0 = \frac{Q_0}{U_0}$$
 介质充满极板之间

$$m{E} = rac{m{E_0}}{m{\varepsilon_r}} \quad \Rightarrow U = rac{U_0}{m{\varepsilon_r}} \quad egin{matrix} Q_0 极板电荷 \ (自由电荷) \end{pmatrix}$$
 $C \equiv rac{Q_0}{U} = m{\varepsilon_r} rac{Q_0}{U_0} = m{\varepsilon_r} C_0$ 

填充介质的作用: 增大电容

又称相对电容率

有电介质时还需考虑介质的击穿问题。

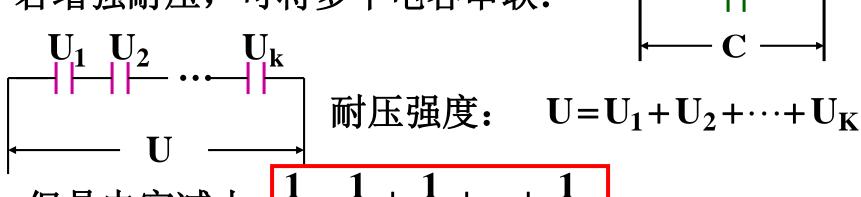
# 四、电容器的串、并联

- (1)衡量一个实际的电容器的性能主要指标 {C的大小 如: 100μF25V、470pF60V
- (2)在电路中,一个电容器的电容量或耐压能力不够时,可采用多个电容连接: Ca

如增大电容,可将多个电容并联:

$$C = C_1 + C_2 + \cdots + C_k$$

若增强耐压,可将多个电容串联:



# 15.5 电容器的能量

# 一、导体组的静电能

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int_{(Q_A)} \varphi_A dq_A + \frac{1}{2} \int_{(Q_B)} \varphi_B dq_B + \dots = \sum_i \frac{1}{2} Q_i \varphi_i$$
导体是等势体

 $Q_i$ :第i个导体的电荷;

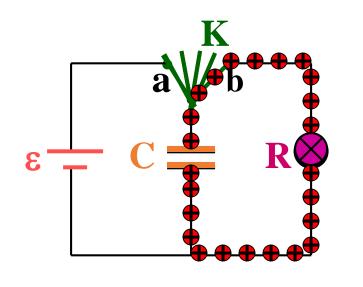
 $\varphi_i$ : 全部电荷在第 i 个导体处的电势。

#### 二、电容器的能量

点地能 
$$W = \frac{1}{2} \sum Q_i \varphi_i$$
  $C = \frac{Q}{U}$   $Q = \frac{1}{2} Q(\varphi_+ - \varphi_-)$   $Q = \frac{1}{2} QU = \frac{1}{2} CU^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$ 

#### 上式也可用放电时电场力作功来计算。

电容器带电时具有能量,实验如下:

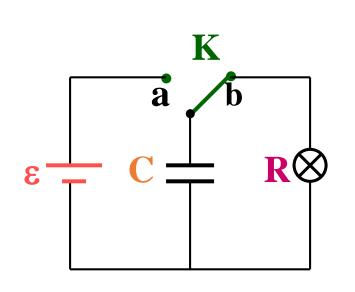


将K倒向a 端 → 电容充电 再将K到向b端→ →灯泡发出一次强的闪光! 能量从哪里来?

→电容器释放。

当电容器带有电量Q、相应的电压为U时,所具有的能量W=?

放电到某t时刻,极板还剩电荷q,极板的电势差:



$$u = \frac{q}{C}$$

将(-dq)的正电荷从正极板→

→负极板, 电场力作功为:

$$A = \int dA = \int_{Q} (-dq)u = -\int_{Q} \frac{q}{c} dq$$
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^{2}}{C}$$

即电容器带有电量Q时具有的能量:

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} \begin{cases} = \frac{1}{2} CU^2 & 可见: \\ = \frac{1}{2} QU & e$$
 电容器储能的本领。

# 应用: (1)照相机闪光灯(2)心脏起搏器



A defibrillator is used to revive a person who has suffered a heart attack. The device uses the electrical energy stored in a capacitor to deliver a controlled electric current that can restore normal heart rhythm.

心脏起搏器(利用电容器储存的能量)

#### 三. 有介质时静电场的能量密度

以平板电容器为例来分析:

$$Q = \frac{1}{2}CU^{2} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\varepsilon S}{d} \cdot (Ed)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon E^{2} \cdot (S \cdot d)$$

电场能量密度:  $\boldsymbol{w}_e = \frac{W}{Sd}$ 

$$\mathbf{w}_{e} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E}$$

有介质时电场能量密度 
$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 = \frac{1}{2} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E}$$

可以证明  $\mathbf{w}_e = \frac{1}{2} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E}$  对所有线性极化的介质

(包括各向异性的线性极化介质)都成立。

# 在空间任意体积 /内的电场能量:

$$W = \int_{V} \mathbf{w}_{e} \, dV = \int_{V} \frac{1}{2} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} \, dV$$

对各向同性介质:  $W = \int_{\mathbf{v}} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 \cdot dV$ 

在真空中:  $W = \int_{V_2}^{1} \varepsilon_0 E^2 \cdot dV$  (与前面结果相同)

#### 例15.8 求一圆柱形电容器的储能W=?

解:设电容器极板半径分别为 $R_{1}$ 、 $R_{2}$ 带电线密度分别为 $\lambda$ 、 $-\lambda$ ,

则两极板间的电场为:

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0\epsilon_r\mathbf{r}}$$

$$\therefore W = \int \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_o \varepsilon_r E^2 dV = \frac{\lambda^2 \mathbf{h}}{4\pi \varepsilon_o \varepsilon_r} \ln \frac{\mathbf{R}_2}{\mathbf{R}_1}$$

其中:  $dV = 2\pi rhdr$ 

#### 求C的另一方法:

$$\mathbf{E} \rightarrow W = \int \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 dV \qquad \mathbf{W} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{Q}^2}{\mathbf{C}} \qquad C = \frac{Q^2}{2W}$$

# 静电场基本方程

## 积分形式

# $\oint ec{D} \cdot dec{S} = \sum q_{0 ho}$

$$\oint_{L} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

#### 微分形式

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_0$$
$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times E = 0$$

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

各向同性线性介质: 
$$\vec{D} = \mathcal{E}_0 \mathcal{E}_r \vec{E}$$

# 第15章结束