# 电容器 (续)

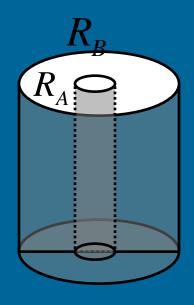
1. 孤立导体的电容

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

2. 电容器的电容

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta u}$$

#### 3 同轴柱形电容器



二同轴圆柱极板,已知  $R_A$ 、 $R_B$ ,长L(L>>R),二极板间充有介质  $\mathcal{E}_r$  ,设单位长度上的电荷为  $\pm \lambda$ 

两极间的任一点 
$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r r}$$

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

$$C = \frac{q}{U_{AB}} = \frac{\lambda L}{\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r} \ln \frac{R_B}{R_A}} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r L}{\ln \frac{R_B}{R_A}}$$

### 4 分布电容

求:半径为r,相距为d的二无限长导线间单位长度的电容。d>>r

设A、B分别带电  $\pm \lambda$ 

$$A$$
  $B$ 

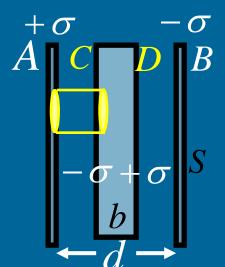
$$U_{AB} = \int_{r}^{d-r} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int_{r}^{d-r} \left[ \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}x} dx + \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} (d-x) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \frac{d-r}{r} \approx \frac{\lambda}{\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \frac{d}{r}$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{q}{U_{AB}} = \frac{\lambda}{\frac{\lambda}{\pi \varepsilon_0} \ln \frac{d}{r}} = \frac{\pi \varepsilon_0}{\ln \frac{d}{r}}$$

#### 例: 平板电容器,中间插一金属板CD,求: 电容



解:

设AB 二板带电  $\pm \sigma$ ,金属板CD带感应电荷  $\pm \sigma$ 

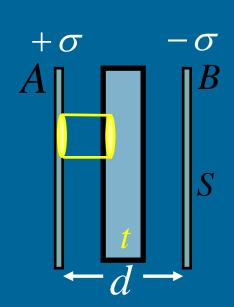
利用高斯定理可证明  $\sigma = -\sigma$ 

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

$$= \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{0}} |AC| + 0 + \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{0}} |DB| = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{0}} (d - b)$$

$$C = \frac{q}{U_{AB}} = \frac{\sigma S}{\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{0}} (d - b)} = \frac{\varepsilon_{0} S}{d - b}$$

例: 平板电容器,中间插一厚度为t的各向同性介质板, 介电常数为  $\varepsilon_r$ ,求:电容



$$E_{1} = E_{3} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{0}} \qquad E_{2} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r}}$$

$$A = \frac{B}{S} \qquad U = E_{2}t + E_{1}(d-t)$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{t}{\varepsilon_{r}} + d - t\right)$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{(t/\varepsilon_r) + d - t} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S}{t + (d - t)\varepsilon_r}$$

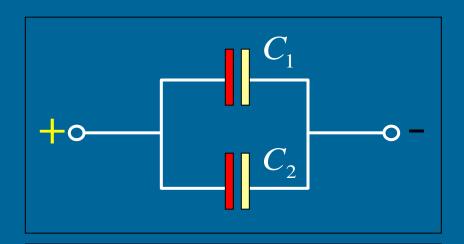
# 三 电容器的并联和串联

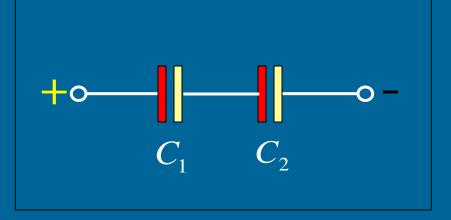
1 电容器的并联

$$C = C_1 + C_2$$

2 电容器的串联

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$





# § 10.8 电场能量、能量密度

# 一. 带电体系的静电能

带电体系的形成过程就是电场的建立过程,这一过程中外力克服电场力所作的功转化为带电体系的静电能也就是电场能量。

# 二.以平行板电容器为例,来计算电场能量。

设在时间t内,从B板向A板迁移了电荷q(t) + q(t) — -q(t)

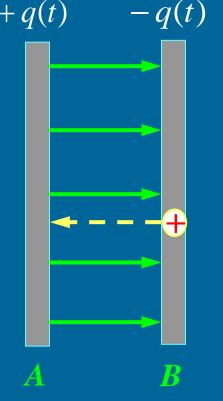
$$u(t) = \frac{q(t)}{C}$$

再将 dq 从 B 板迁移到 A 板需作功:

$$dA = u(t)dq = \frac{q(t)}{C}dq$$

极板上电量从  $0 \longrightarrow Q$  作的总功为

$$A = \int dA = \int_0^Q \frac{q(t)}{C} dq = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$



$$W = A = \frac{Q^2}{2C} \quad \stackrel{Q = CU}{\longrightarrow} \quad = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 = \frac{1}{2}QU$$

忽略边缘效应,对平行板电容器有

$$U = Ed \qquad C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2 Sd = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2 V$$

能量密度 ——单位体积储存的能量

$$w = \frac{W}{V} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2$$
 ——(适用于所有电场)

若板间充满介质 
$$\varepsilon$$
则:  $C = \frac{\varepsilon S}{d}$ 

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

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon S}{d} E^2 d^2 = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 S d$$

$$\Rightarrow W = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 V \quad \text{——电场中的能量}$$

能量密度: 
$$w = \frac{W}{V} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2$$
 ——单位体积储存的能量

上述讨论带电体(平板)为均匀场 对非均匀场, 任取一体积元 dV

$$dW = wdV$$

非均匀场的能量:

$$W = \int w dV = \int \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 dV = \int_V \frac{1}{2} DE dV$$

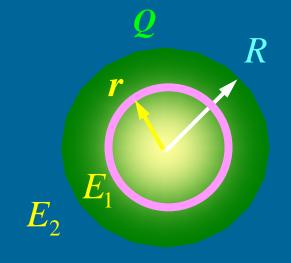
积分区域遍及场存在的全空间

#### 例 已知均匀带电的球体,半径为R,带电量为Q

#### 求 从球心到无穷远处的电场能量

解 
$$E_1 = \frac{Qr}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^3}$$
  $E_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$ 

取体积元  $dV = 4\pi r^2 dr$ 



$$W_{1} = \int_{0}^{R} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{0} E_{1}^{2} dV = \frac{Q^{2}}{40\pi \varepsilon_{0} R}$$

$$W_{2} = \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{0} E_{2}^{2} dV = \frac{Q^{2}}{8\pi \varepsilon_{0} R} \qquad W = W_{1} + W_{2} = \frac{3Q^{2}}{20\pi \varepsilon_{0} R}$$

$$W = W_1 + W_2 = \frac{3Q^2}{20\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$$
与金属球对比

# 静电场基本内容总结

1. 库仑定律:处在静止状态的两个点电荷,在真空(空气)中的相互作用力

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} \vec{r}^0$$
  $\vec{r}^0$  由施力电荷指向受力电荷

2. 电场

(1) 电场强度定义  $\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q_0}$   $q_0$ 检验电荷电量

(2) 点电荷的电场强度 
$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2} \vec{r}^0$$
 由场源电荷指向场点

#### (3) 电场强度叠加原理

点电荷系的电场 
$$\vec{E} = \sum_{k} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q_k}{r_k^2} \vec{r}_k^0$$

连续分布带电体 
$$\bar{E} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \bar{r}^0$$

# 3. 电通量和高斯定理

(1) 电通量 
$$\Phi_e = \int_S \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

(2) 高斯定理 
$$\Phi_e = \oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \sum_{i} q_i$$
 (内)

# 4. 静电场的环路定理和电势

(1) 环路定理 
$$\int_{L} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$
 ——场强的环流为零

(2) 电势能  $q_0$  在电场中某点 a 的电势能:

$$W_a = A_{a"0"} = \int_a^{"0"} q_0 \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

(3) 电势 
$$u_a = \frac{W_a}{q_0} = \int_a^{"0"} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

(4) 点电荷的电势 
$$u_a = \frac{q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

(5) 电势叠加原理 
$$u_a = \int_V \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r}$$

(6) 电势差 
$$u_{ab} = u_a - u_b$$

# 5. 电场与电势的关系

(1) 积分形式 
$$u_a = \int_a^{"0"} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

(2) 微分形式 
$$\vec{E} = -(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\vec{k}) = -\operatorname{grad}(u)$$

# 6. 静电场中的导体和介质

- (1) 导体静电平衡的条件
- (2) 静电平衡导体上的电荷分布  $q_{\rm h}=0$   $\bar{E}_{\rm g}=\frac{\sigma_{\rm g}}{\varepsilon_{\rm o}}\bar{n}$
- (3) 电场中电介质的极化,束缚电荷电介质中场强为:  $\bar{E} = \bar{E}_0 + \bar{E}'$
- (4) 电位移矢量:  $\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \vec{E}$
- (5) 介质中的高斯定理  $\int_{S} \overline{D} \cdot d\overline{S} = q$

#### 7. 电容和静电能

(1) 电容器的电容 
$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta u}$$

(2) 电容器中存储的静电能 
$$W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 = \frac{1}{2}QU$$

(3) 电场的能量密度 
$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2$$

(4) 电场的能量 
$$W = \int w_e dV = \int \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 dV$$

例:均匀带电球面 (R, Q) ,均匀带电直线段  $(l, \lambda)$  ,沿径向放置,设电荷分布固定,求:均匀带电直线段在电场中的电势能

解:  $dq = \lambda dx$ 

均匀带电球面在x处的电势

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

$$dW = Udq = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x} \lambda dx$$

$$W = \int dW = \int_{l}^{2l} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 x} \lambda dx = \frac{\lambda Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \ln 2$$

例 一电容为C的空气平行板电容器,接上端电压U为定值的电源充电,在电压保持连接的情况下,试求把两个极板间距离增大至n倍时,外力所作的功。

解: 因保持电源连接,两极板间电势差保持不变

电容值由 
$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d} \rightarrow C' = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{nd} = \frac{C}{n}$$

电容器存储的电场能量为:

$$W = \frac{CU^2}{2} \rightarrow W' = \frac{C'U^2}{2} = \frac{CU^2}{2n}$$

$$\Delta W = W' - W = \frac{U^2}{2} \left( \frac{C}{n} - C \right) = \frac{1}{2} C U^2 \frac{1 - n}{n} < 0$$

拉开极板过程中,电容器上带电量(Q=CU)由Q减至Q'

电源作功为: 
$$A_1 = (Q' - Q)U = (C'U - CU)U = \left(\frac{C}{n} - C\right)U^2$$
$$= CU^2 \left(\frac{1-n}{n}\right) < 0$$

设拉开极板过程中,外力作功 $A_2$ ,根据功能原理:

外力功 $A_2$  +电源功 $A_1$  =电场能量的增量 $\Delta W$ 

$$\therefore A_2 = \Delta W - A_1 = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 \frac{1-n}{n} - CU^2 \frac{1-n}{n} = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 \frac{n-1}{n} > 0$$

拉开极板过程中,外力作正功。

 $\triangleright$ 讨论:接上题,断开电源,试求把两个极板间 距离增大至n倍时,外力所作的功。

功能原理 
$$A_{\text{外力}} = \Delta W = \frac{Q^2}{2C'} - \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

$$= \frac{Q^2}{2C} n - \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{Q^2}{2C} (n-1) = \frac{1}{2} CU^2 (n-1) > 0$$

例:如图,导体球半径为 $R_1$ ,外包一层电介质外半径为 $R_2$ ,相对介电常数为 $\varepsilon_r$ 

求: 电容

解:

$$E = 0 r < R_1$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r r^2} R_1 < r < R_2$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} r > R_2$$

导体球的电势 
$$U = \int_{R_1}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r r^2} dr + \int_{R_2}^{\infty} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon_r} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right) + \frac{1}{R_2} \right]$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1 + \varepsilon_r R_1}$$

例 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±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?

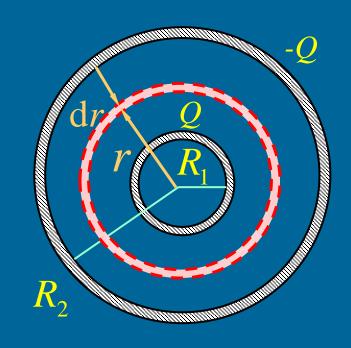
解 
$$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon} \frac{Q}{r^2}$$

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

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

$$W_e = \int dW_e = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r^2}$$

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



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

$$W_{\rm e} = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

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

(球形电容器)

2) 
$$R_2 \to \infty$$
  $W_e = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi \varepsilon R_1}$  (孤立导体球)

