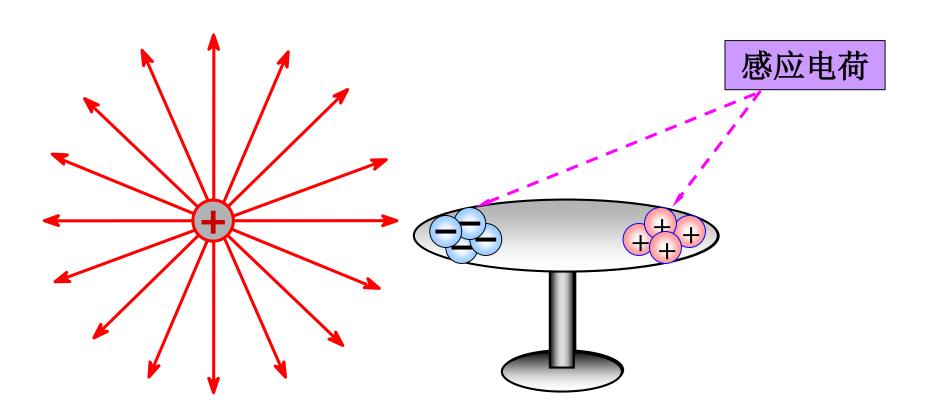
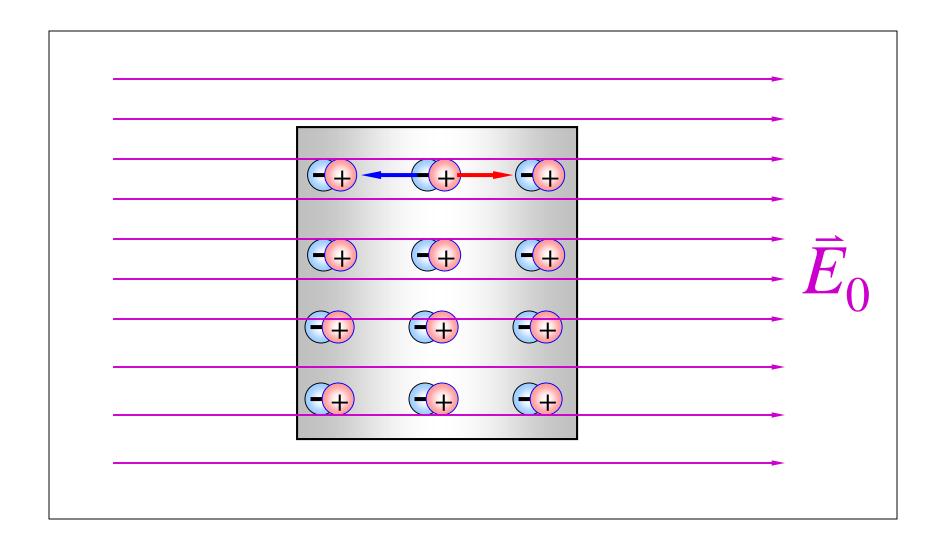
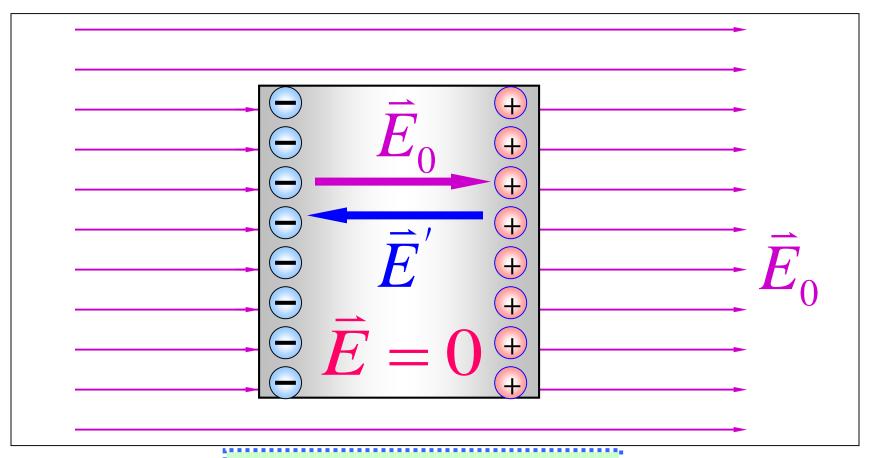
# § 5 静电场中的导体 电容

- 一、静电感应 静电平衡条件
- 1. 静电感应







$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 + \vec{E}' = 0$$

导体内电场强度

外电场强度

感应电荷电场强度

#### 2. 静电平衡条件

导体内部没有电荷的宏观定向运动,称导体处于静电平衡。

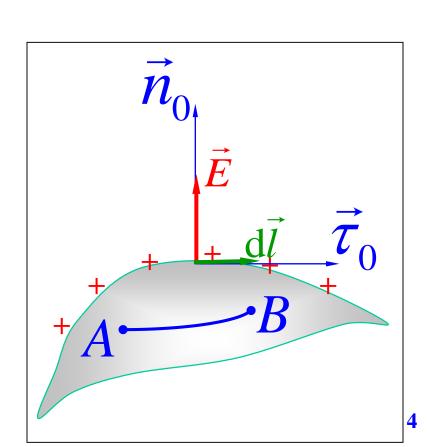
- (1) 导体内部任何一点处的电场强度为零;
- (2) 导体表面处的电场强度的方向,都与导体表面垂直。
  - ——推论: ▶ 导体是等势体。
    - > 导体表面是等势面

$$:: \vec{E} \perp d\vec{l}$$

$$\therefore dU = -\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

> 导体内部各处电势相等

$$U_{AB} = \int_{A}^{B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$



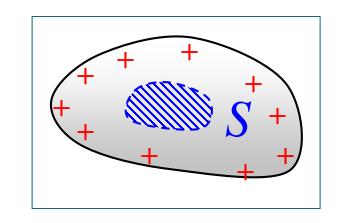
## 二、静电平衡时导体上电荷的分布

### 1. 实心导体

#### 结论: 导体内部无电荷

$$\vec{E} = 0 \quad \text{即 } 0 = \oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{q}{\mathcal{E}_{0}}$$

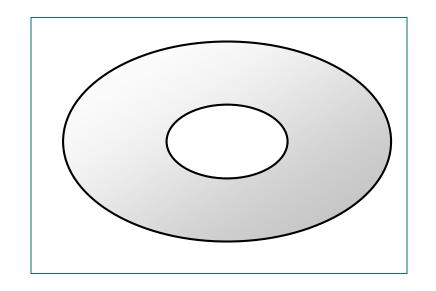
$$\therefore q = 0$$



#### 2. 空腔导体

#### + 空腔内无电荷

结论: 电荷只能分布在 空腔的外表面上(内表面 无电荷)



> 对于空腔导体内,有

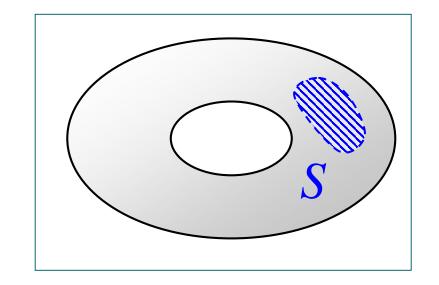
$$\therefore \oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \qquad \therefore \sum q_{i} = 0$$

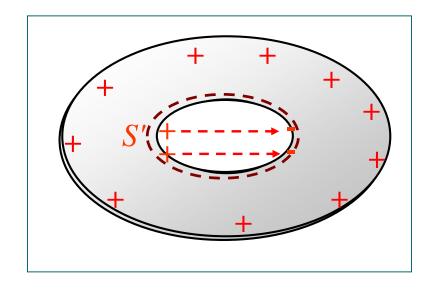
- ——电荷只能分布在表面上
- > 对于空腔的内表面,有

$$\therefore \oint_{S'} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \qquad \therefore \sum q_i = 0$$

》若内表面带等量异号的电荷, 则有

$$U_{AB} = \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \neq 0$$





——与"静电平衡状态的导体是等势体"相矛盾,故空腔的内表面不带电。

#### 4 空腔内有电荷

结论: 当空腔内有电荷+q时,内表面因静电感应出现等量异号的电荷q,外表面同时出现等量同号的感应电荷q。

$$\therefore \quad \oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

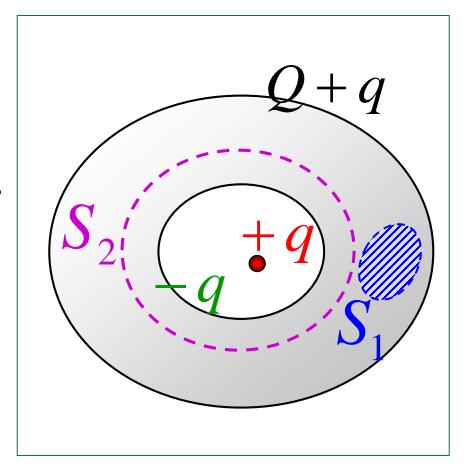
$$\therefore \sum q_i = 0$$

——电荷只能分布在表面上。

内表面上有电荷吗?

$$\therefore \quad \sum q_i = q_{\rm ph} + q = 0$$

$$\therefore q_{\bowtie} = -q$$



#### 3. 导体表面电场强度与电荷面密度的关系

结论:导体表面附近某处的电场强度大小与该处表面电荷面密度成正比。

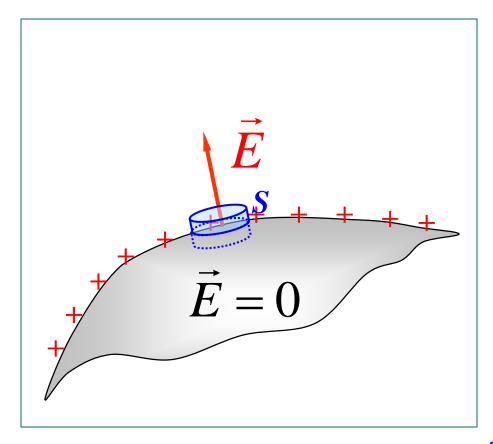
作圆柱形高斯面 5, 使其一个底在导体内。

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\sigma S_{\vec{\mathbb{R}}}}{\mathcal{E}_{0}}$$

 $\sigma$ 为表面电荷面密度

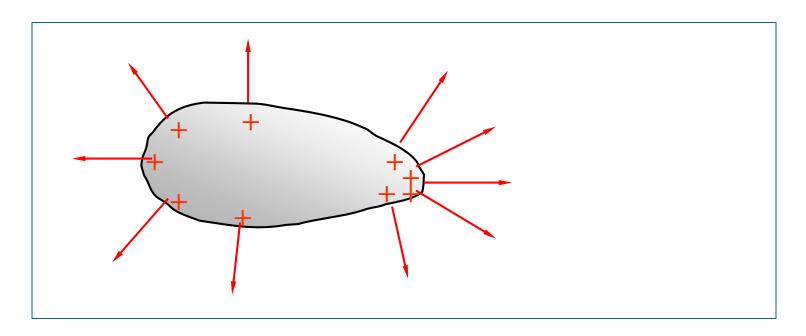
$$ES_{oxed{\mathbb{K}}}=rac{\sigma S_{oxed{\mathbb{K}}}}{arepsilon_0}$$

$$\therefore \quad E = rac{oldsymbol{\sigma}}{oldsymbol{arepsilon}_0}$$



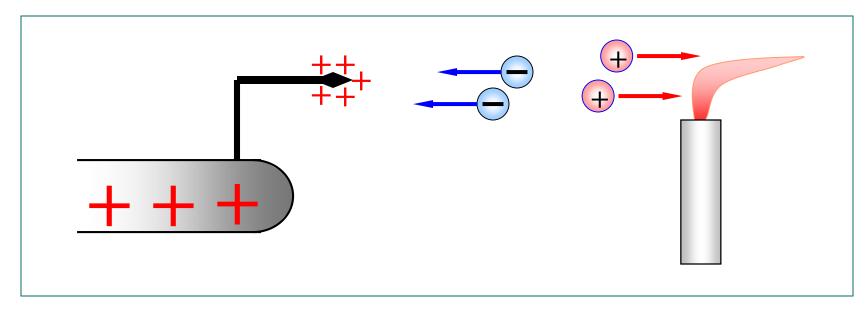
#### 4. 导体表面电荷密度与导体表面曲率的关系

$$\sigma \sim \frac{1}{\rho}$$



→ 导体表面电荷分布密度与导体表面的曲率半径成反比。

## ▲ 尖端放电现象

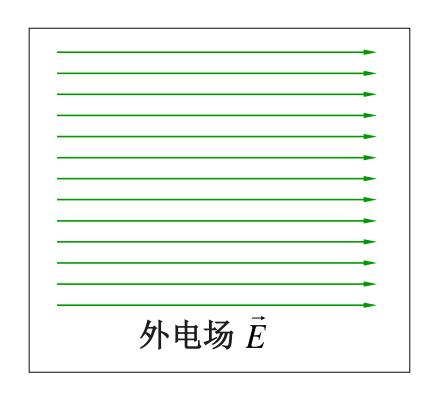


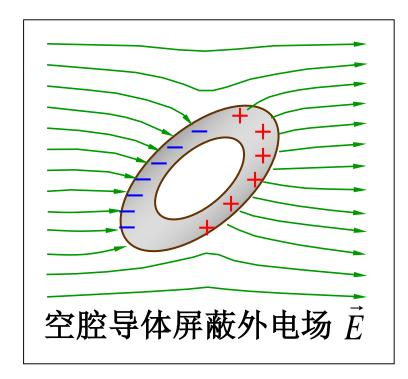
尖端放电现象的利用: 避雷针



#### 5. 静电屏蔽

#### (1) 屏蔽外电场



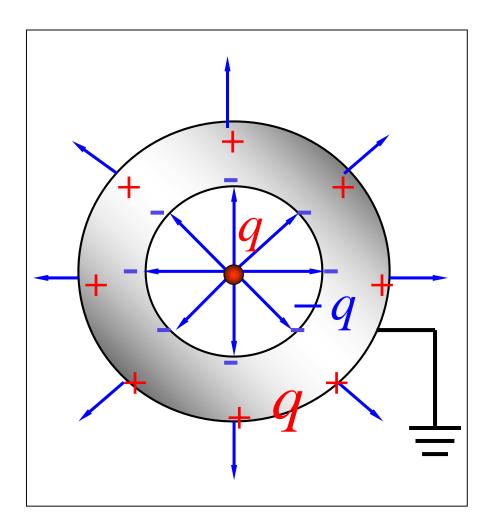


结论:空腔导体可以屏蔽外电场,使空腔内物体不受外电场影响。此时,整个空腔导体和腔内的电势处处相等。

#### (2) 屏蔽腔内电场

结论:接地空腔导体将使 外部空间不受空腔内的电 场影响。

接地导体电势为零。



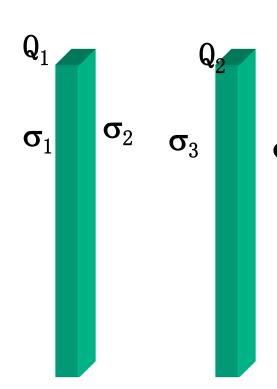
# 静电屏蔽的应用







例. 二平行等大的导体板,面积S的线度比板的厚度、两板间的 距离大很多,两板分别带电 $Q_1, Q_2$ ,求两板各表面的电荷分布。



电荷守恒: 
$$\sigma_1 S + \sigma_2 S = Q_1 = q_1 + q_2$$
 
$$\sigma_3 S + \sigma_2 S = Q_2 = q_3 + q_4$$

$$\frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_3}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_4}{2\varepsilon_0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_3}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_4}{2\varepsilon_0} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = \frac{\varrho_1 + \varrho_2}{2S} \qquad \sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 = \frac{\varrho_1 - \varrho_2}{2S}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} q_1 = q_4 = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{2} \\ q_2 = -q_3 = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Q_1 = Q_2 \text{ iff}, q_1 = q_4 = Q, q_2 = -q_3 = Q \\ \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Q_1 = -Q_2 \text{ iff}, q_1 = q_4 = 0, q_2 = -q_3 = Q \end{cases}$$

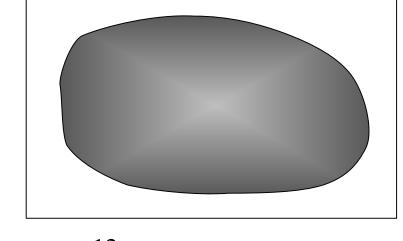
当 
$$Q_1 = Q_2$$
 时, $q_1 = q_4 = Q$ , $q_2 = -q_3 = Q$ 

当 
$$Q_1 = -Q_2$$
 时,  $q_1 = q_4 = 0$ ,  $q_2 = -q_3 = Q_4$ 

## 三、孤立导体的电容

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

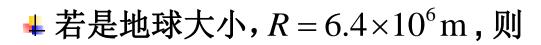




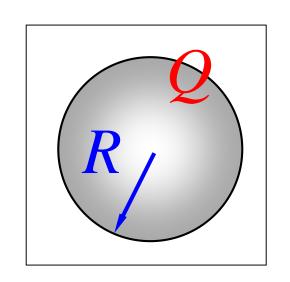
$$1F = 1C/V$$
  $1F = 10^6 \mu F = 10^{12} pF$ 

例如: 孤立的导体球的电容

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



$$C \approx 7 \times 10^{-4}$$
 F ——很小!



## 四、电容器

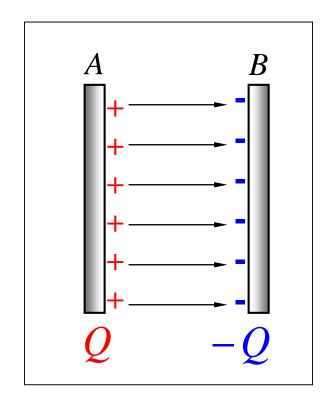
电容器由两个导体极板构成,串接在 电路中,彼此带有等量异号的电荷。

以 一 符号表示。

#### 电容器的电容

$$C = \frac{Q}{U_A - U_B} = \frac{Q}{\Delta U}$$

$$\Delta U = \int_A^B \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$



电容器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。

## 五、电容器电容的计算

#### 1. 平板电容器

两带电平板间的电场强度

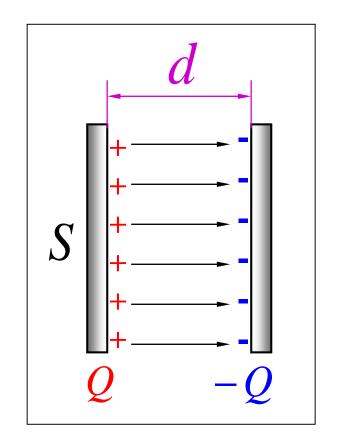
$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 S}$$

两带电平板间的电势差

$$U = Ed = \frac{Qd}{\varepsilon_0 S}$$

平板电容器电容

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



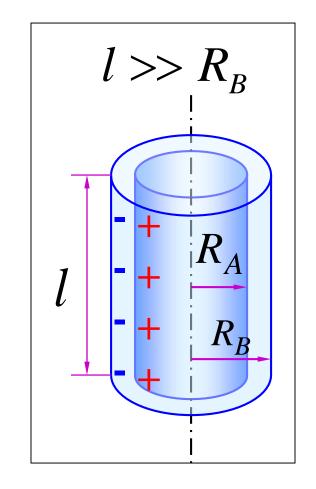
#### 2. 圆柱形电容器

设两导体圆柱面单位长度上分别带电土入

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \ \varepsilon_0 r}, \quad (R_A < r < R_B)$$

$$\Delta U = \int_{R_A}^{R_B} \frac{\lambda dr}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 r} = \frac{Q}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 l} \ln \frac{R_B}{R_A}$$

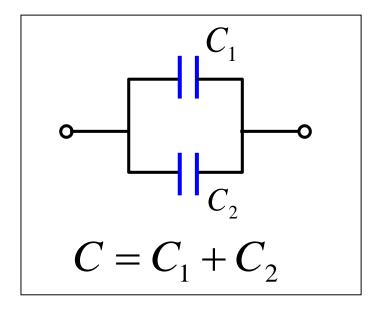
$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta U} = \left(2\pi \varepsilon_0 l\right) / \ln \frac{R_B}{R_A}$$



#### 六、电容器的串联和并联

#### 1.电容器的并联

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i$$



#### 2. 电容器的串联

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

$$C_1 \qquad C_2$$

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

# §7静电场的能量

## 一、孤立导体的静电能

$$U_{\infty} = 0$$

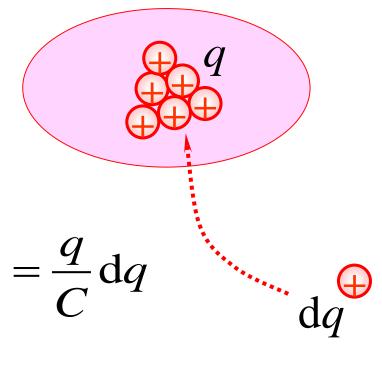
则外力克服静电场力做功为:

$$dA = (U - U_{\infty}) dq = U dq = \frac{q}{C} dq$$

$$A = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^Q q \, \mathrm{d}q = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

外力做功转化为静电场储存的能量:

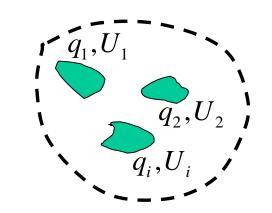
$$W_e = \frac{Q^2}{2C} = \frac{1}{2}QU = \frac{1}{2}CU^2$$



## 二、导体组的静电能

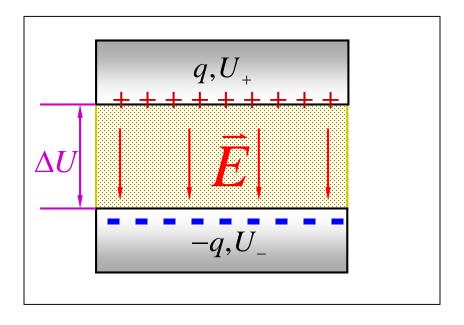
带电导体组  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ 

$$W_e = \sum_{i=1}^{N} W_{ei} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} q_i U_i$$



#### 4电容器的电能

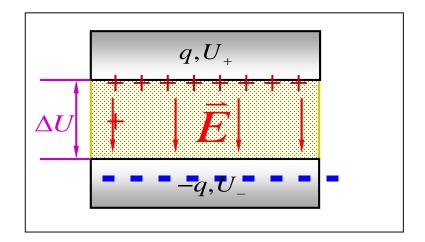
$$\begin{split} W_{e} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( q U_{+} + (-q) U_{-} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} q \left( U_{+} - U_{-} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} q \Delta U \end{split}$$



## 三、静电场的能量密度

以平板电容器为例:

$$W_e = \frac{1}{2} q \Delta U = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2 S d$$



能量密度 
$$w_{\rm e} = \frac{W_e}{Sd} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2$$

#### 电场空间所存储的能量

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

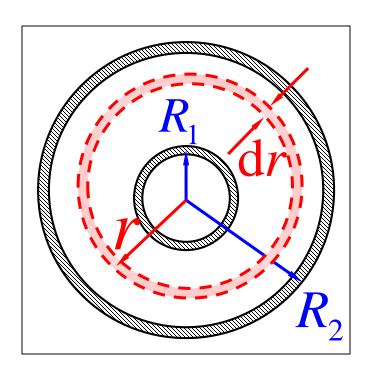
例1 如图所示, 球形电容器的内、外半径分别为  $R_1$  和  $R_2$ ,所带电荷为  $\pm Q$ 。问此电容器贮存的电场能量为多少?

解: 
$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2} \vec{r}_0 \ (R_1 > r > R_2)$$

$$dV = 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$w_{\rm e} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2 = \frac{Q^2}{32 \pi^2 \varepsilon_0 r^4}$$

$$dW_{e} = w_{e}dV = \frac{Q^{2}}{8\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} dr$$



$$W_{\rm e} = \int dW_{\rm e} = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi \varepsilon_0} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{Q^2}{8\pi \varepsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{4\pi \varepsilon_0} \frac{Q^2}{R_2 R_1}$$

讨论: 
$$W_{\rm e} = \frac{Q^2}{2 C}$$

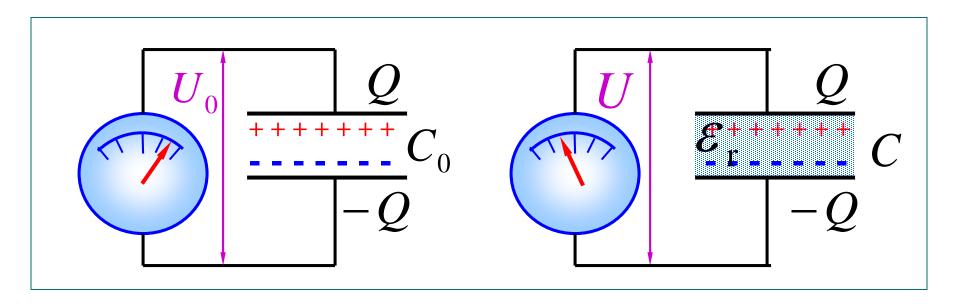
$$C = 4\pi \ \varepsilon \frac{R_2 R_1}{R_2 - R_1}$$

——球形电容器电容

# § 6 电介质对电场的影响

电介质——绝缘体——"不导电"的物质

### 一、电介质对电容的影响



$$U = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{\rm r}} U_0 \qquad E = \frac{E_0}{\varepsilon_{\rm r}} \qquad C = \varepsilon_{\rm r} C_0$$

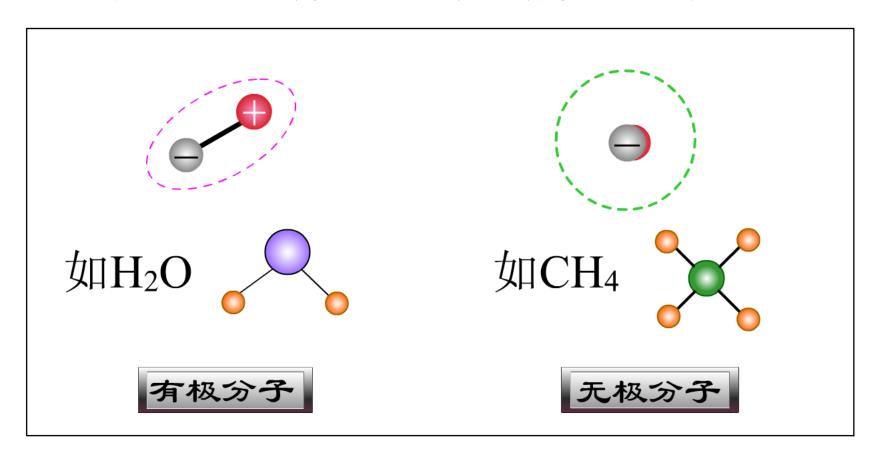
相对介电常数  $\varepsilon_r \geq 1$ 

介电常数  $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r$ 

### 二、电介质的极化

无极分子电介质: (氢、甲烷、石蜡等)

有极分子电介质: (水、有机玻璃等)



## 三、电介质中的电场强度

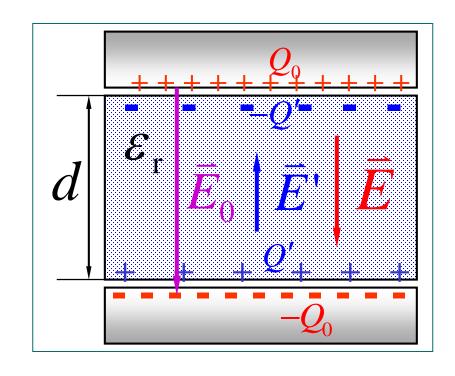
$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 + \vec{E}'$$

$$E = E_0 - E' = \frac{E_0}{\mathcal{E}_r}$$

$$E' = \frac{\mathcal{E}_r - 1}{\mathcal{E}_r} E_0$$

$$E_0 = \sigma_0 / \varepsilon_0$$

$$E = E_0 / \varepsilon_{\rm r} = \sigma_0 / \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{\rm r}$$



 $Q_0$ : 导体上的自由电荷

Q': 电介质中的极化电荷

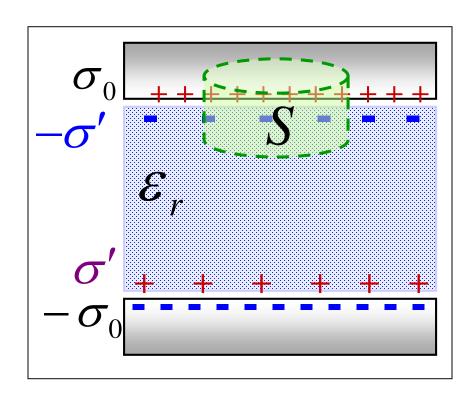
$$\mathbf{Q'} = \frac{\varepsilon_{\rm r} - 1}{\varepsilon_{\rm r}} \mathbf{Q}_0$$

## 四、有介质时的高斯定理

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} (Q_{0} - Q')$$

$$= \frac{Q_{0}}{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r}}$$

$$\oint_{S} \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q_{0}$$



#### 定义: 电位移矢量

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \vec{E} = \varepsilon \vec{E}$$

单位: C m<sup>-2</sup>

### 有介质时的高斯定理:

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q_0 = \sum_{i} Q_{0i}$$