# 第九章 静电场中的导体和电介质

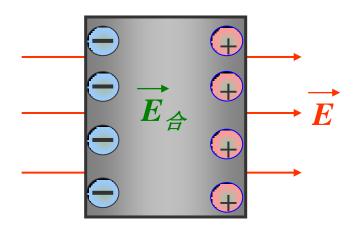
## 9.1 静电场中的导体

一. 导体的静电平衡

## 1. 静电感应

导体内有大量自由电子,自由电子在电场力作用下运动使电荷重新分布,称为导体的静电感应。

## 2. 静电平衡



导体内部和表面没有电荷作宏观运动的状态

#### 3.静电平衡的条件

- (1). 场强角度
  - 导体内部任何一点的场强均为零;

•导体表面紧邻处的场强必定和导体表面垂直.

#### (2). 电势角度

导体内部和表面的各点电势均相等,即整个导体是等势体

## 二. 导体上的电荷分布

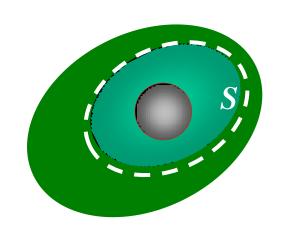
#### 1. 实心导体

导体达到静电平衡时,导体内部没有净电荷,电荷只能分布在导体表面.

## 2. 空心导体 (空腔内无其他带电体)

空腔导体达到静电平衡时,(1)导体内部没有净电荷,空腔内表面也没有净电荷,电荷只能分布在导体表面;(2)空腔内没有场强,空腔内电势处处相等。

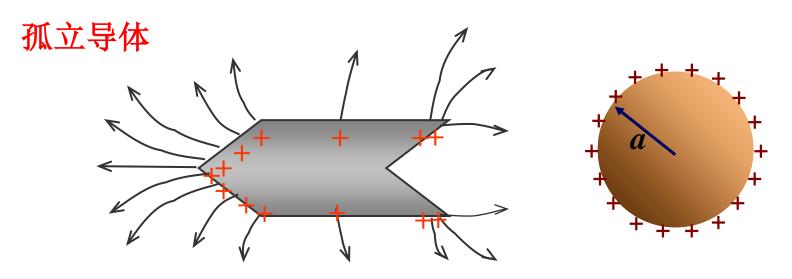
## 3. 空心导体 (空腔内有其他带电体+Q)



空腔导体达到静电平衡时,导体内部没有净电荷,空腔内表面感应等量异号电荷-Q。

#### 4. 导体表面的电荷分布

导体表面的电荷分布不仅与导体的形状有关,而且与它附近其他导体或带电体有关.



表面各处的面电荷密度σ与各处的曲率有关,曲率越大的地方,面电荷密度σ越大(但两者之间不存在单一的函数关系)

孤立导体球 表面电荷均匀分布

## 三. 导体表面附近的场强 尖端放电

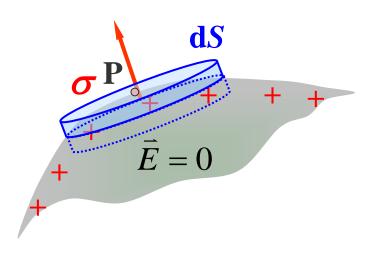
#### 1. 导体表面附近的电场

过P作一扁圆柱形高斯面

$$dq = \sigma dS$$

$$\Phi_{ES} = EdS = \frac{dq}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma dS}{\varepsilon_0}$$

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



方向垂直于该点的表面

## 2. 尖端放电

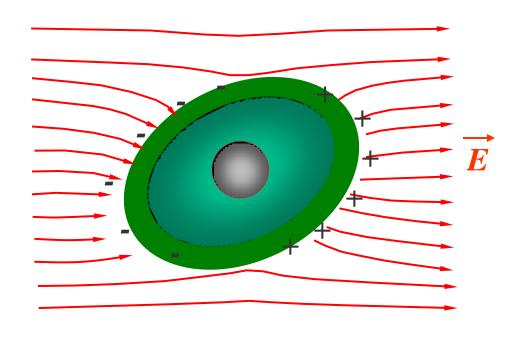
带电导体尖端的电荷特别密集,尖端附近的电场特别强,就会发生尖端放电



## 四.静电屏蔽

#### 1. 使物体不受外电场的影响

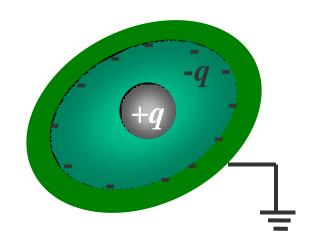
空心导体在外电场中,达到静电平衡时,电荷只分布在导体表面,导体内及空腔内任一点的场强均为零.



外部电场不影响内部→屏蔽外场

## 2. 屏蔽带电体产生的电场

将带电体放入导体空腔内.



接地后,空腔内、外的电场分布及电势分布互不影响。

———屏蔽内场

例. 平行放置的两大金属平板A和B,面积均为S,间距为d,金属板A带有总电荷+Q,金属板B不带电.求静电平衡时,两金属板上电荷分布及周围的电场分布、两板间的电势差(忽略金属板的边缘效应)。

解: (1)等效为四个无限大带电平面。由静电平衡,可知

$$\begin{split} \vec{E}_{M} &= \vec{E}_{1} + \vec{E}_{2} + \vec{E}_{3} + \vec{E}_{4} = 0 \\ \frac{\sigma_{1}}{2\varepsilon_{0}} - \frac{\sigma_{2}}{2\varepsilon_{0}} - \frac{\sigma_{3}}{2\varepsilon_{0}} - \frac{\sigma_{4}}{2\varepsilon_{0}} = 0 \\ \vec{E}_{N} &= \vec{E}_{1}' + \vec{E}_{2}' + \vec{E}_{3}' + \vec{E}_{4}' = 0 \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{1}}{2\varepsilon_{0}} + \frac{\sigma_{2}}{2\varepsilon_{0}} + \frac{\sigma_{3}}{2\varepsilon_{0}} - \frac{\sigma_{4}}{2\varepsilon_{0}} = 0$$

$$+Q$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{1}}{2\varepsilon_{0}} + \frac{\sigma_{2}}{2\varepsilon_{0}} + \frac{\sigma_{3}}{2\varepsilon_{0}} - \frac{\sigma_{4}}{2\varepsilon_{0}} = 0$$

$$A: \sigma_1 S + \sigma_2 S = Q$$
  $B: \sigma_3 S + \sigma_4 S = 0$ 

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{Q}{2S}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{Q}{2S}$$

$$\sigma_3 = -\frac{Q}{2S}$$

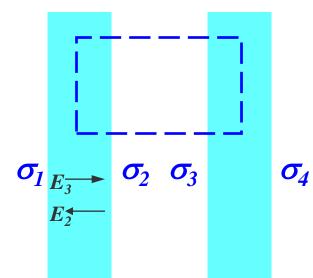
$$\sigma_4 = \frac{Q}{2S}$$

#### 或(板多时考虑) 由静电平衡及高斯定理,得 A

R

$$\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3$$

相邻的左右两板所带的电量等量异号,静电平衡时,它们产生的电场在每块导体板内均相互抵消,故要保证每块板内场强为零,必须使板A左和板B右的电荷产生的电场也在各导体板内相互抵消,故



$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_4$$

$$A: \sigma_1 S + \sigma_2 S = Q \quad B: \sigma_3 S + \sigma_4 S = 0$$

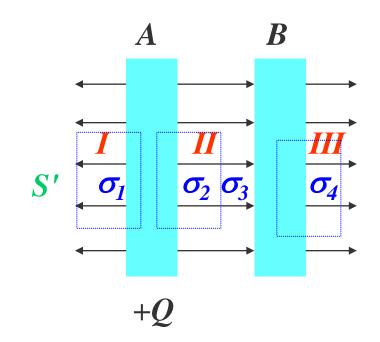
#### (2) 由高斯定理,可知

$$E_I S' = \frac{\sigma_I S'}{\varepsilon_o}$$

$$E_{\rm I} = \frac{Q}{2\varepsilon_0 S}$$
,方向向左

$$E_{\text{II}} = \frac{Q}{2\varepsilon_0 S}$$
,方向向右

$$E_{\text{III}} = \frac{Q}{2\varepsilon_0 S}$$
,方向向右



(3)

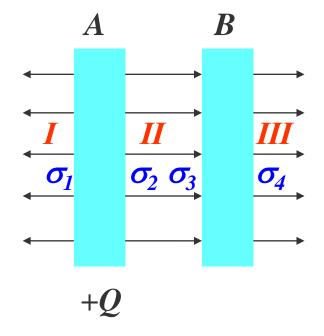
$$U_{AB} = E_{II}d = \frac{Qd}{2\varepsilon_0 S}$$

## ★讨论: 求两板之间的静电力

以A板为对象

注意两侧

$$F_{Ah} = E_I \sigma_I S = \cdots$$
,方向向左



$$F_{AB} = E_{II}\sigma_2S = \cdots$$
,方向向右

$$F_A = F_{A \not \cap} - F_{A \not \cap} = \cdots$$

## ★讨论: 若B板接地 (一侧接地)

$$\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3$$

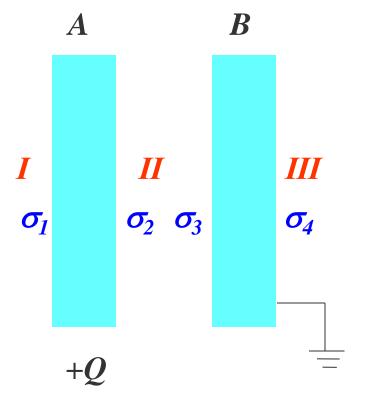
$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_4$$

$$A: \sigma_1 S + \sigma_2 S = Q$$

#### B板接地

$$\sigma_4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_1 = 0 & \sigma_2 = \frac{Q}{S} \\ \sigma_3 = -\frac{Q}{S} & \sigma_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$



例. 三块平行放置的金属平板A,B,C,面积均为S.AB间距离为x,BC间 距离为d.设d极小,金属板可视为无限大平板,忽略边缘效应,且B,C板外侧接地,A板带电荷为Q,求

- (1). B,C板上的感应电荷;
- (2). 空间的场强及电势分布.

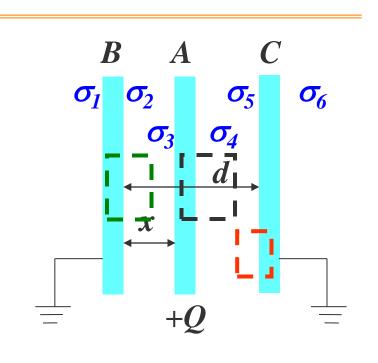
解: 由静电平衡及高斯定理,得

$$\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3$$
 (静电平衡、高斯定理)

$$\sigma_4 = -\sigma_5$$
 (静电平衡、高斯定理)

$$\sigma_1 = 0$$
,  $\sigma_6 = 0$  (B,C板接地)

$$\sigma_3 S + \sigma_4 S = Q$$
 (A板总电荷)



算电势)

$$\therefore \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 = 0 \qquad \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 = -\frac{\boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{d} - \boldsymbol{x})}{\boldsymbol{S}\boldsymbol{d}}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{Q(d-x)}{Sd}$$
  $\sigma_4 = \frac{Qx}{Sd}$ 

$$\sigma_5 = -\frac{Qx}{Sd} \qquad \sigma_6 = 0$$

$$\therefore Q_B = \sigma_2 S = -\frac{Q(d-x)}{d}$$

$$Q_c = \sigma_5 S = -\frac{Qx}{d}$$

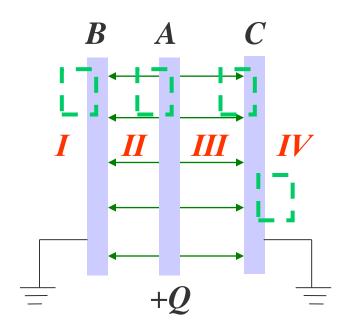
#### 场强分布(高斯定理)

$$E_{\rm I} = 0$$

$$E_{\text{II}} = \frac{Q(d-x)}{Sd\varepsilon_0}$$
,方何何左

$$E_{\text{III}} = \frac{Qx}{Sd\varepsilon_0}$$
,方何方

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{N} = 0$$



#### 电势分布

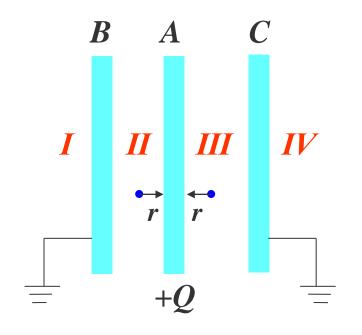
$$U_I = 0$$

$$U_{II} = \frac{Q(d-x)}{Sd\varepsilon_0}(x-r)$$

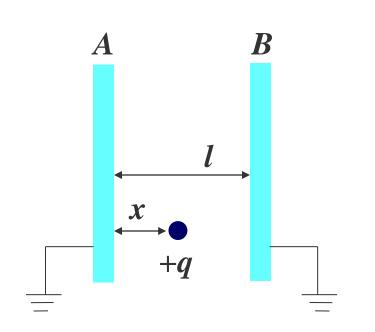
$$U_{III} = \frac{Qx}{Sd\varepsilon_0}(d-x-r)$$

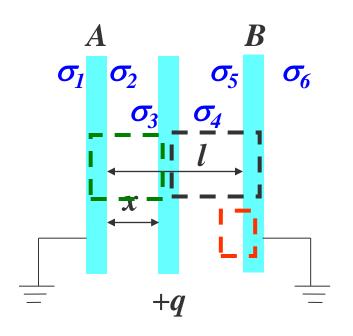
$$U_{N} = 0$$

r为空间点到A板的距离,且r>0



例.两块互相平行的无限大接地导电平板A、B,间距为l,在两板间离板A相距x处,有一带电量为q的点电荷,求每块板上的感应电荷量?





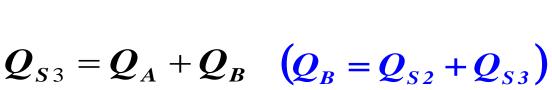
例.一半径为 $R_A$ 的金属球A外罩一同心金属球壳B,球壳极薄,内外半径均可看作 $R_B$ .已知A带电量为 $Q_A$ ,B带电量为 $Q_B$ ,求:

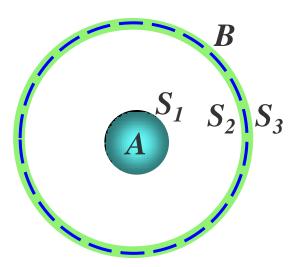
- (1). A表面 $S_1$ , B内外表面 $S_2$ ,  $S_3$ 的电量;
- (2). 求A,B球的电势(无限远处电势为零);
- (3). 用导线将A,B连接,再讨论(1),(2);
- (4). B接地,再讨论(1),(2);
- (5). A接地,再讨论(1),(2)?

解: (1). 静电平衡时

$$Q_{S1} = Q_A$$
 (电荷只在外表面)

$$Q_{S2} = -Q_A$$
 (高斯定理)





(2). 
$$\Phi_{ES} = \oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\sum_{i} q_{i}}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_1 = \frac{Q_A}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}, R_A \le r \le R_B \\ E_2 = \frac{Q_A + Q_B}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}, R_B \le r \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_B = \int_{R_B}^{\infty} E_2 dr = \frac{Q_A + Q_B}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_B}$$

$$\boldsymbol{U}_{A} = \int_{\boldsymbol{R}_{A}}^{\infty} \boldsymbol{E} d\boldsymbol{r} = \int_{\boldsymbol{R}_{A}}^{\boldsymbol{R}_{B}} \boldsymbol{E}_{1} d\boldsymbol{r} + \int_{\boldsymbol{R}_{B}}^{\infty} \boldsymbol{E}_{2} d\boldsymbol{r} = \frac{1}{4\pi \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0}} \left( \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}_{B}}{\boldsymbol{R}_{B}} + \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}_{A}}{\boldsymbol{R}_{A}} \right)$$

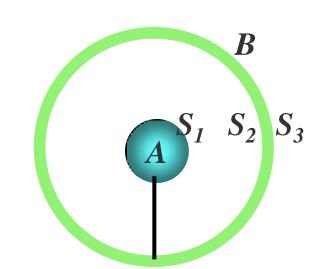
#### (3). 连接A,B

#### (等势体,导体内部无净电荷)

$$Q_{S1} = 0 \qquad Q_{S2} = 0$$

$$Q_{S3} = Q_A + Q_B$$

$$\boldsymbol{U}_{A} = \boldsymbol{U}_{B} = \int_{\boldsymbol{R}_{B}}^{\infty} \boldsymbol{E}_{2} d\boldsymbol{r} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}_{A} + \boldsymbol{Q}_{B}}{4\pi\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0} \boldsymbol{R}_{B}}$$



#### (4). B球接地

$$Q_{S1} = Q_A$$

$$Q_{S2} = -Q_A$$

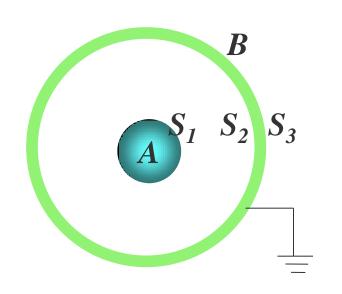
$$Q_{S3} = 0$$

(B球接地)

$$U_{R}=0$$

(B球接地)

$$\boldsymbol{U}_{A} = \int_{\boldsymbol{R}_{A}}^{\boldsymbol{R}_{B}} \boldsymbol{E}_{1} d\boldsymbol{r} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}_{A}}{4\pi\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{\boldsymbol{R}_{A}} - \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{R}_{B}}\right)$$



#### (5). A球接地

设 $S_1$ , $S_2$ , $S_3$ 表面各带 $q_1$ , $q_2$ , $q_3$ 

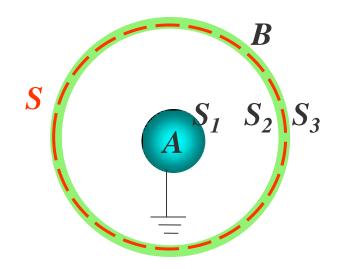
$$\Phi_{ES} = \oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 = \frac{\sum q}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \boldsymbol{q} = \boldsymbol{q}_1 + \boldsymbol{q}_2 = 0$$

$$U_{A} = \int_{R_{A}}^{\infty} E dr = \int_{R_{A}}^{R_{B}} \frac{q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr + \int_{R_{B}}^{\infty} \frac{Q_{B} + q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr$$

$$= \frac{q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R_A} - \frac{1}{R_B} \right) + \frac{Q_B + q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_B} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boldsymbol{q}_1 = \cdots, \boldsymbol{q}_2 = \cdots, \boldsymbol{q}_3 = \cdots$$



$$\boldsymbol{q}_2 + \boldsymbol{q}_3 = \boldsymbol{Q}_{\boldsymbol{B}}$$

## 有导体存在时静电场的计算

$$egin{pmatrix} 1. 静电平衡 \ 的条件 \end{pmatrix} egin{pmatrix} E_{eta} &= \mathbf{0} \longrightarrow U = C \end{bmatrix}$$

原

$$\oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \sum_{i} Q_{i}$$
 高斯定理

2. 电荷守恒  $\sum_{i} Q_{i} = 常量$ .

$$\sum_{i} Q_{i} = 常量.$$

## 9.2 电容和电容器

## 一. 孤立导体的电容

孤立导体:周围无其他导体、电介质、带电体的导体孤立导体的电容定义为 单位:F, uF, pF

$$C = \frac{q}{U}$$
 
$$1F = 10^6 uF = 10^{12} pF$$

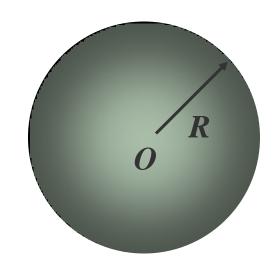
电容C反映了导体储存电荷的能力

物理意义: 使导体升高单位电势所需的电量

孤立导体的电容与导体的形状有关,与其带电量和电势无关。

例如: 半径为R的导体球的电容

设金属球带电q,则



$$E = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R^2}$$

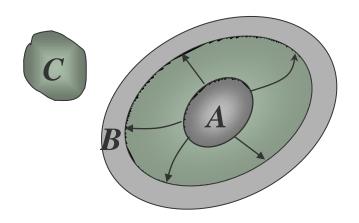
$$U = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 R}$$

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

与是否带电无关

## 二. 电容器的电容

孤立导体并不存在,一般导体的电势U,不仅与自身所带电量q有关,还与其他导体的位置、形状及导体的带电状态有关



电容器:导体A与导体B内表面组成的体系

$$oldsymbol{C} = rac{oldsymbol{q}}{oldsymbol{U}_A - oldsymbol{U}_B}$$

#### 说明:

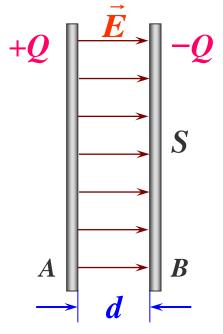
实际上,对电容器的要求并不像上面所定义的那样严格。通常,只要从一极板发出的电场线能几乎全部终止于另一个极板,我们就认为这两个导体极板构成了一个电容器。

# (1) 平行板电容器 $q \to E \to U \to C = \frac{q}{U}$

当两极板间的距离远小于极板的线度时, 极板间电场可近似看作匀强电场。

$$E = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 S}$$

$$U_A - U_B = E d = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 S} d$$
所以:
$$C = \frac{Q}{U_A - U_B} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}$$



与面积成正比,与间距成反比

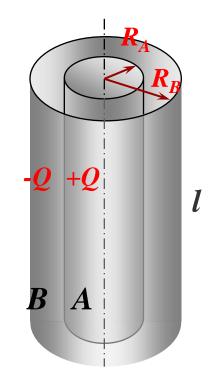
与极板所带电量无关

## (2) 圆柱形电容器

当  $l >> R_B - R_A$  时:

$$E = \frac{Q}{2\pi\varepsilon_{o}rl} \quad (R_{A} < r < R_{B})$$

$$U_{A} - U_{B} = \int_{R_{A}}^{R_{B}} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{R_{A}}^{R_{B}} \frac{Q}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}l} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{Q}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}l} ln \frac{R_{B}}{R_{A}} \qquad B A$$



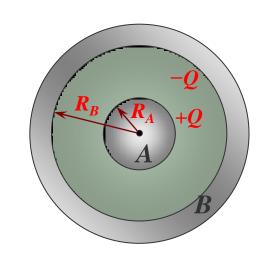
所以:

$$C = \frac{Q}{U_A - U_B} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 l}{ln\frac{R_B}{R_A}}$$

## (3) 球形电容器

球形电容器的两极板由球形导体A和 同心球壳B组成。

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \quad (R_A < r < R_B)$$



$$U_A - U_B = \int_{R_A}^{R_B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{R_A}^{R_B} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{dr}{r^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{R_A} - \frac{1}{R_B} \right)$$

所以: 
$$C = \frac{Q}{U_A - U_B} = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_A R_B}{R_B - R_A}$$

## 三、电容器的串联和并联

电容器的两个主要指标: 电容大小和耐压能力

## (1) 串联电容器

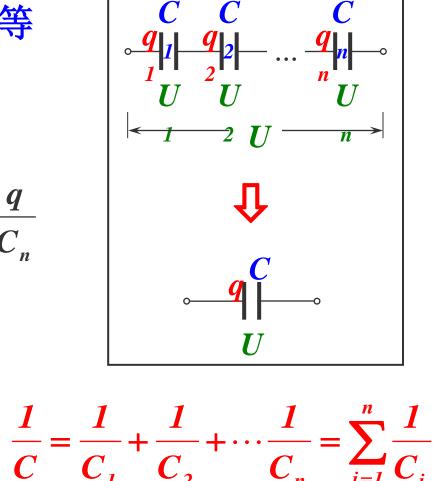
# 每个电容器上所带电量相等 (总电容的电量)

$$q_1 = q_2 = \cdots = q_n = q$$

$$U_1 = \frac{q}{C_1}; U_2 = \frac{q}{C_2}; \dots; U_n = \frac{q}{C_n}$$
 总电压

$$U = U_1 + U_2 + \dots + U_n$$

$$C = \frac{q}{U} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}}$$



## (2) 并联电容器

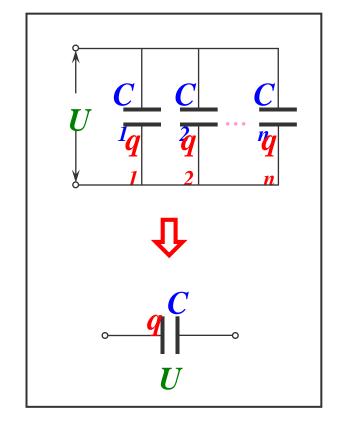
## 每个电容器上电势差相等

## (总电容的电压)

$$U_1 = U_2 = \cdots = U_n = U$$

总电荷量

$$q = q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n$$

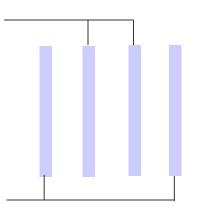


$$C = \frac{q}{U} = C_1 + C_2 + \cdots + C_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_i$$

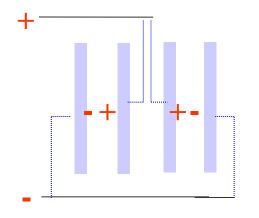
▶ 电容器并联时,等值电容变大,耐压与耐压值 最小的电容器相等。



#### $\triangle$ 四块面积均为S的相同薄金属板,板间间距均为d

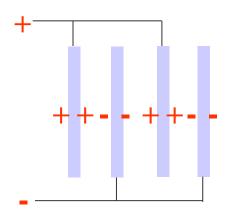


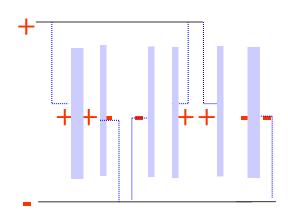
从一极板发出的电场线几乎全部 终止于另一个极板,则这两个导 体极板构成一个电容



#### 等效于两个电容并联

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{C} &= oldsymbol{C}_1 + oldsymbol{C}_2 \\ &= 2oldsymbol{C}_1 \\ &= rac{2oldsymbol{arepsilon}_0 oldsymbol{S}}{oldsymbol{d}} \end{aligned}$$





### 等效于三个电容并联

$$C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$$

$$= 3C_1$$

$$= \frac{3\varepsilon_0 S}{d}$$

## 四. 电容器的击穿

每个电容器都有一个耐压值,当加在电容器上的电压值超过耐压值时,电容器就会"击穿",成为导体。此时,加在电容器上的电压或场强就称为"击穿电压"或"击穿场强"。

注意: 是否会发生连续击穿.

例、2μF和4μF的两电容器并联,接在500V的直流电源上

- (1) 求等效电容;
- (2) 求每个电容器上的电量以及电压。

解: (1) 
$$C = C_1 + C_2 = 6uF$$

(2) 并联时每个电容上的电压相等,故

$$U_1 = U_2 = 500V$$

$$Q_1 = C_1 U_1 = \cdots$$

$$Q_2 = C_2 U_2 = \cdots$$

例、如图,若  $C_1 = 10 \,\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_2 = 5 \,\mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_3 = 4 \,\mu\text{F}$ ,  $U = 100 \,\text{V}$ ,求: (1) 电容器组的等效电容; (2) 电容器  $C_3$  上的电压。

$$\begin{aligned}
\widetilde{R}: & (1) \quad C_{12} = C_1 + C_2 = 10 + 5 = 15 \,\mu F \\
& \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_{12}} + \frac{1}{C_3} \\
\Rightarrow C = \frac{15 \times 4}{15 + 4} = \frac{60}{19} \,\mu F = 3.1579 \,\mu F
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad U_1 + U_3 = 100V \quad , \quad C_{12}U_1 = C_3U_3$$

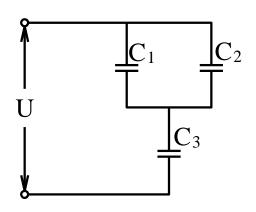
$$\Rightarrow U_1 = U_2 = \frac{400}{19}V = 21.05V$$

$$U_3 = \frac{1500}{19}V = 78.94V$$

#### 或

$$Q = CU$$

串联时每个电容上的电量相等,故



$$U_1 = U_2 = Q / C_{12} = 21.05V$$

$$U_3 = Q / C_3 = 78.94V$$

- 例、设有1,2两个电容器,电容分别为 $C_1$ =3uf, $C_2$ =6uf,电容器1充电后,带电 $Q_1$ =9.0×10<sup>-4</sup>C,现将已充电的电容器1与未充电的电容器2相连,问(1). 电容器1的电势差和电量;
- (2). 电容器2的电势差和电量.

解:两电容器相连后,电容器1的部分电量转移到电容器2,且两者电势差相等

设平衡时,两电容器分别带电量q1,q2,则

$$\begin{cases} q_1 + q_2 = Q_1 \\ U_1 = \frac{q_1}{C_1} \\ U_2 = \frac{q_2}{C_2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow q_1 = \frac{C_1 Q_1}{C_1 + C_2} = 3 \times 10^{-4} (C)$$

$$q_2 = \frac{C_2 Q_1}{C_1 + C_2} = 6 \times 10^{-4} (C)$$

$$U_1 = U_2 = \frac{q_1}{C_1} = \frac{Q_1}{C_1 + C_2} = 100(V)$$

练习、1uF,2uF两个电容器并联后,接在1200V的直流电源上,

- (1). 求每个电容器的电势差和电量;
- (2). 把充了电的两个电容器与电源断开,彼此之间也断开,再重新将异号的两端相连,求最终每个电容器上的电势差和电量。

### 解:

(1) 并联, 电压相等

$$U_1 = U_2 = 1200V$$

$$Q_1 = C_1 U_1 = 1.2 \times 10^{-3} C$$

$$Q_2 = C_2 U_2 = 2.4 \times 10^{-3} C$$

(2) 最终稳定时还是并联, 电压相等

设平衡时,两电容器分别带电量q1,q2,则

$$\begin{cases} q_1 + q_2 = Q_2 - Q_1 \\ U'_1 = \frac{q_1}{C_1} \quad U'_2 = \frac{q_2}{C_2} \\ U'_1 = U'_2 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \cdots$$

例. 两个电容分别标明 200pF、500V和300pF、900V, 把它们串联起来, 求(1) 其等值电容是多大? (2) 两端加上1000V的电压,各分配到电压是多少,是否会击穿?

解: (1) 
$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} = \frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{300}$$
$$C = 120 pF$$

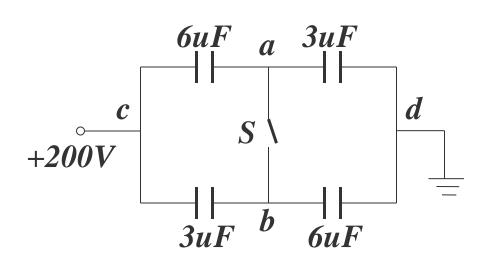
(2)  $Q = CU = 120 \times 10^{-12} \times 1000 = 1.2 \times 10^{-7} C$  串联时每个电容上的电量相等,故

$$U_{1} = Q / C_{1} = 1.2 \times 10^{-7} C / 200 \times 10^{-12} = 600V > 500V$$

$$U_{2} = Q / C_{2} = 1.2 \times 10^{-7} C / 300 \times 10^{-12} = 400V$$

连续击穿

例、图示电容器开始时都不带电,按图中所示连接后,开关S是开启的。求(1). c、d两点的等效电容;(2). a、b两点间的电势差;(3)开关S合上后,求c、d两点的等效电容;(4).开关S合上时,流经S的电荷为多少。



解: (1).
$$C_{\#} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_3} + \frac{1}{C_4}}$$

$$=4uF$$

(2). : 
$$C_{1,2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}} = 2uF$$

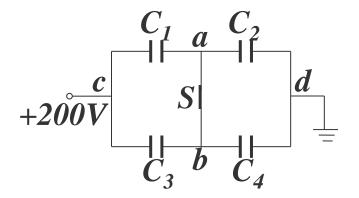
$$\therefore q_1 = q_2 = C_{1,2}U_{cd} = 2 \times 10^{-6} \times 200 = 0.0004 (C)$$

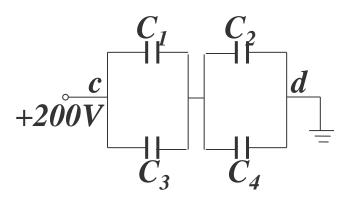
同理:
$$q_3 = q_4 = C_{3.4}U_{cd} = 0.0004(C)$$

$$\therefore U_a = \frac{q_2}{C_2} = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^2 (V) \qquad U_b = \frac{q_4}{C_4} = \frac{2}{3} \times 10^2 (V)$$

$$U_{ab} = U_a - U_b = 66.7(V)$$

$$(3). C_{\triangleq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1 + C_3} + \frac{1}{C_2 + C_4}}$$
$$= 4.5 uF$$





 $^{(4)}$ . 思路: 先分析S未闭合时 $C_1$ 、 $C_2$ 上所带电量总和 $(q_1+q_2=0)$ ; 再分析S闭合后 $C_1$ 、 $C_2$ 上所带电量的总和,两次差值即为流经S的电量。

电量。 开关S闭合后 开关S闭合前  $Q = q_{13} = q_{24} = C_{\Leftrightarrow} U_{cd} = 9 \times 10^{-4} (C)$  $\Rightarrow U_{bd} = \frac{Q}{C_{ad}} = 100(V)$  $\therefore q_1' = C_1(200 - U_{bd}) = 6 \times 10^{-4} (C)$  $\Delta q' = 3 \times 10^{-4} (C)$  $q_2' = C_2 U_{hd} = 3 \times 10^{-4} (C)$ 

# 9.3 静电场中的电介质

## 一. 相对介电常数

1.电介质

由大量电中性的分子组成的绝缘体

正电荷重心 电介质分子中带正电荷的原子核集中在一点

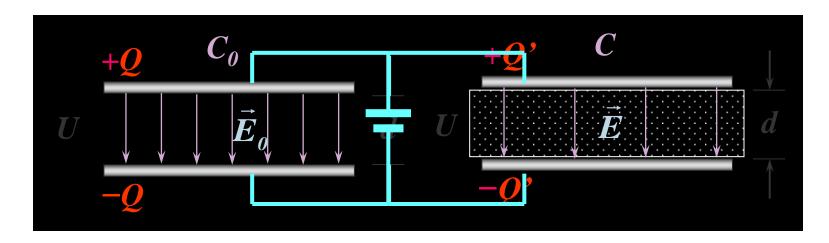
负电荷重心 电介质分子中带负电荷的电子集中在一点

无极分子电介质 正负电荷重心重合的电介质

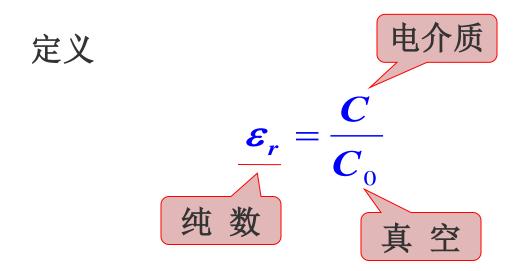
$$H_2, N_2, O_2$$

有极分子电介质 正负电荷重心不重合的电介质 电偶极子P=ql  $H_2O$ ,  $N_2O$ 

### 2. 相对介电常数 $\epsilon_r$



实验发现,相同电势差时,含有电介质的电容器上的电量比真空的电容器上的电量大 与电介质有关



▲ 平行板电容器,极板带电量不变时

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{C}{C_0} = \frac{Q/U}{Q/U_0} = \frac{U_0}{U} = \frac{E_0 d}{E d} = \frac{E_0}{E}$$

$$oldsymbol{E} = rac{oldsymbol{E}_0}{oldsymbol{arepsilon}_{oldsymbol{r}}}$$

在极板上电量不变的条件下,介质内的场强只是真空中的 $1/\varepsilon_r$ 

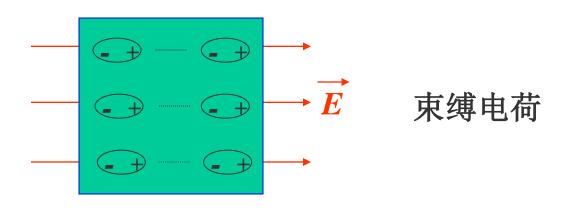
## 二. 电介质的极化

在外电场中,电介质的分子受到电场作用而发生变化

1.无极分子电介质的极化

分子的正负电荷中心发生相对位移

电偶极子p的方向沿电场方向

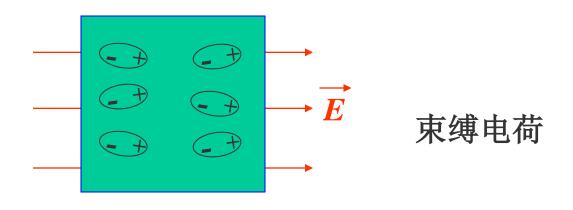


位移极化

### 2.有极分子电介质的极化

受到力矩的作用

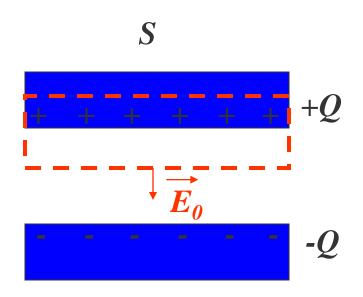
电偶极子p的方向转向电场方向



取向极化

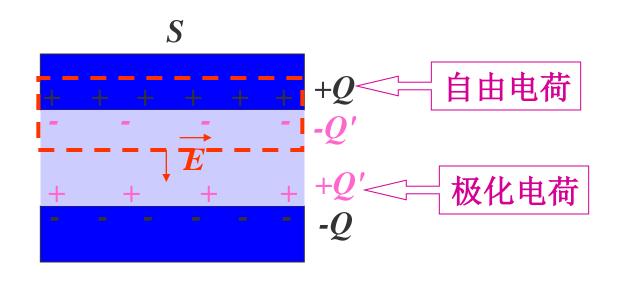
## 三. 有介质时的高斯定理

▲无电介质的平行板电容器



$$\oint \vec{E}_0 \cdot d\vec{S} = E_0 S = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0} \qquad E_0 = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 S}$$

### ▲充满电介质的平行板电容器



$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{Q - Q'}{\varepsilon_0} \qquad E = \frac{Q - Q'}{\varepsilon_0 S}$$

#### 真空中

#### 电介质中

$$E_0 = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 S}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q} - \boldsymbol{Q}'}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0 \boldsymbol{S}}$$

$$: E = \frac{E_0}{\varepsilon_r}$$

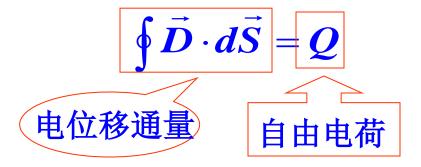
$$\therefore \mathbf{Q}' = \mathbf{Q}(1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_r})$$

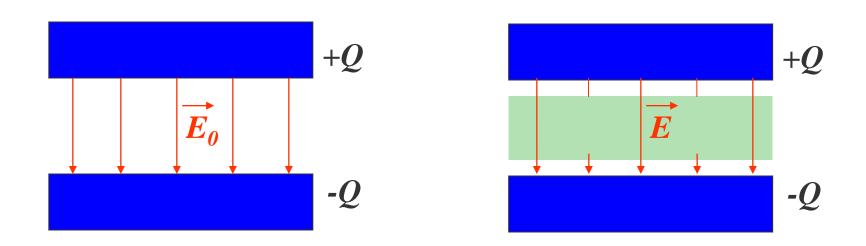
$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{Q - Q'}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\oint \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \boldsymbol{Q}$$

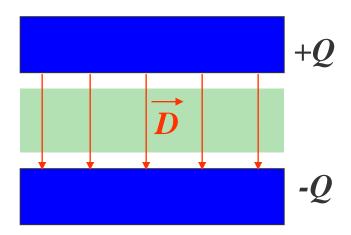
引入
$$\vec{D} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r \vec{E}$$
 ——电位移矢量

单位: c/m<sup>2</sup>





介质中和真空中的场强不同, $E_{\underline{a}} > E_{\underline{\gamma}}$ 



介质中和真空中的电位移矢量相同, $D_{\underline{q}} = D_{\underline{\gamma}}$ 

例.一个带电量为Q、半径为R导体球,被相对介电常数为 $\varepsilon_r$ 的均匀各向同性电介质球壳包围,壳的外半径为2R,求空间的电场分布以及导体球的电势?

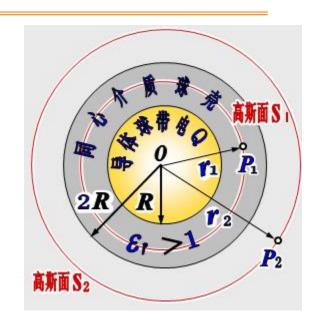
解: 选取同心高斯封闭球面

$$\iint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = D4\pi r^2 = \sum q$$

$$D = 0 E_I = 0 (r < R)$$

$$D = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} \qquad E_{II} = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2} \qquad (R < r < 2R)$$

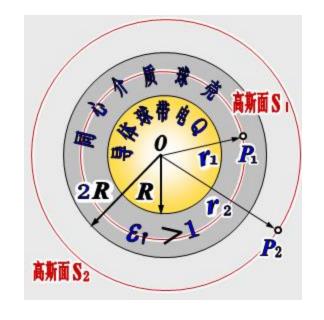
$$D = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} \qquad E_{III} = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} \qquad (r > 2R)$$



$$E_I = 0 \quad (r < R)$$

$$E_{II} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r r^2} \quad (R < r < 2R)$$

$$E_{III} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \quad (r > 2R)$$



$$U = \int_{R}^{\infty} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{R}^{2R} E_{II} \cdot dr + \int_{2R}^{\infty} E_{III} \cdot dr$$

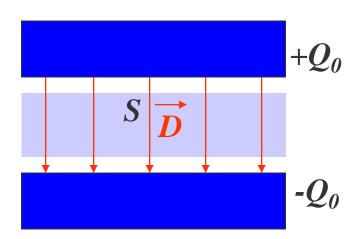
$$= \int_{R}^{2R} \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} r^{2}} dr + \int_{2R}^{\infty} \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{2}} dr$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r}} \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{2R} \right) + \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} 2R}$$

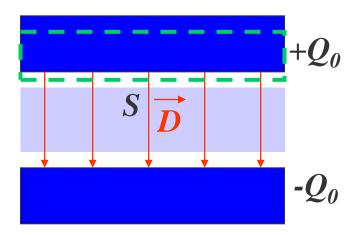
$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} 2R} \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{r}} + 1 \right)$$

例、平行板电容器极板面积 $S=100cm^2$ ,间距d=1.0cm。现将它充电至 $U_0=100V$ ,然后将电池断开,再将厚度b=0.5cm的电介质板插入,设电介质板的 $\varepsilon_r=7$ ,求:

- (1) 电容器内部空隙内电场以及电介质板中的电场;
- (2) 插入电介质板后两极板的电势差;
- (3) 插入电介质板后的电容。



解:



### 介质中和真空中的电位移矢量相同, $D_{\underline{a}}=D_{\underline{\gamma}}$

$$C_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d} = 8.85 pF$$

$$Q_0 = C_0 U_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-10} C$$

插入介质后,极板的带电量不变

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = DS = Q_0$$

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = DS = Q_0$$

$$\boldsymbol{D} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}_0}{\boldsymbol{S}}$$

真空中

$$\boldsymbol{E}_0 = \frac{\boldsymbol{D}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}_0}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0 \boldsymbol{S}} = 1.0 \times 10^4 \boldsymbol{V} / \boldsymbol{m}$$

介质中

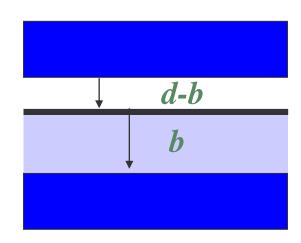
$$E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{Q_0}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S} = 0.14 \times 10^4 V / m$$

$$U = E_0(d - b) + Eb = 57(V)$$

$$C = \frac{Q_0}{U} = 15.5 (pF)$$

▲讨论:

(1).



### 等效于两个电容器的串联

$$C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{\frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d - b} \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S}{b}}{\frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d - b} + \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S}{b}} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S}{\varepsilon_r d + b(1 - \varepsilon_r)} = 15.5 \ pF$$

**(2)**.

若插入的是厚度为b的金属板,则电容为多少?

插入金属板后,相当于原来的电容器间距减小了b

$$C = \frac{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0 \boldsymbol{S}}{\boldsymbol{d} - \boldsymbol{b}}$$

(3).

若插入电介板后电源不断开,则真空和介质中场强为多少?

$$oldsymbol{U} = oldsymbol{E}_0 (oldsymbol{d} - oldsymbol{b}) + oldsymbol{E} oldsymbol{b}$$
  $oldsymbol{E} = rac{oldsymbol{E}_0}{arepsilon_r}$ 

# 9.4 电场能量

### 一. 电容器的能量W

$$\boldsymbol{W} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}^2}{\boldsymbol{C}} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{C} \boldsymbol{U}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{Q} \boldsymbol{U}$$

$$(::Q=CU)$$
 ——电容器储能公式

适用范围: 任何电容器

## 二. 电场的能量和能量密度

1. 电场的能量W

带电系统的带电过程即其周围电场的形成过程

带电系统的能量就是其周围电场的能量

$$W = \frac{1}{2}CU^{2}$$

$$U = Ed \implies W = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{0}E^{2}Sd$$

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_{0}S}{d}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{0}E^{2}V$$
体积

▲电场的能量分布在电场所占的整个体积内

2. 电场的能量密度w

单位体积内的电场能量

$$\boldsymbol{w} = \frac{\boldsymbol{W}}{\boldsymbol{V}} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0 \boldsymbol{E}^2$$

介质中,以上各式中

$$\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \to \varepsilon_0$$

用电位移矢量表示 
$$w = \frac{W}{V} = \frac{1}{2}DE$$

3. 任一带电系统整个电场所储存的总能量

真空中 
$$W = \int_{V} w dV = \int_{V} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{0} E^{2} dV$$
电介质中 
$$W = \int_{V} w dV = \int_{V} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} E^{2} dV$$

$$W = \int_{V} w dV = \int_{V} \frac{1}{2} DE dV$$

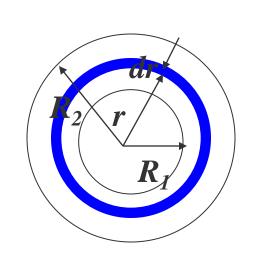
例.一球形电容器,内外半径分别为 $R_1$ 和 $R_2$ ,两球间充满相对介电常数  $\varepsilon_r$ 的电介质,求此电容器带有电量Q时,所储存的能量?

$$\Phi_{DS} = \oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum_{i} q_{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow D = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{D}{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r}} = \frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} r^{2}}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2}DE$$



在距球心r处取一宽为dr的球壳

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

$$\Rightarrow W = \int_{V} w dV = \int_{V} \frac{1}{2} DE dV$$

$$= \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r (\frac{Q}{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2})^2 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$=\frac{Q^2}{8\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r^2}$$

$$=\frac{\mathbf{Q}^{2}}{8\pi\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{r}}(\frac{1}{\mathbf{R}_{1}}-\frac{1}{\mathbf{R}_{2}})$$

$$: W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} \qquad : C = \frac{4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1}$$

例.一平行板电容器的极板面积为是S,间距为d,两板间充以两层均匀 电介质,一层厚度为 $d_1$ ,相对介电常数为 $\mathcal{E}_{r_1}$ ,另一层厚度为 $d_2$ ,相对介电 常数为 $\varepsilon_{r2}$ ,如果两板分别带有等量异号电荷Q,求:

- (1). 每层介质中的电场能量密度;
- (2). 每层介质中的总能量;
- (3). 利用能量公式求等值电容?

$$D = \frac{Q}{S}$$

$$oldsymbol{E}_1 = rac{oldsymbol{D}}{oldsymbol{arepsilon}_0 oldsymbol{arepsilon}_{r1}} = rac{oldsymbol{Q}}{oldsymbol{arepsilon}_0 oldsymbol{arepsilon}_{r1} S}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{1} = \frac{\boldsymbol{D}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{r1}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{r1}\boldsymbol{S}} \qquad \boldsymbol{E}_{2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{D}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{r2}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{r2}\boldsymbol{S}}$$

(1). 
$$\boldsymbol{w}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{D}_1 \boldsymbol{E}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}^2}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{r_1} \boldsymbol{S}^2}$$

$$\boldsymbol{w}_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{D}_{2} \boldsymbol{E}_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\boldsymbol{Q}^{2}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{r2} \boldsymbol{S}^{2}}$$

(2). 
$$W_1 = w_1 V_1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2 d_1}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r1} S}$$

$$W_2 = w_2 V_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q d_2}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r2} S}$$

(3). 
$$\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{W}_1 + \mathbf{W}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{Q}^2}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_0 \mathbf{S}} \left( \frac{\boldsymbol{d}_1}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{r1}} + \frac{\boldsymbol{d}_2}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{r2}} \right)$$

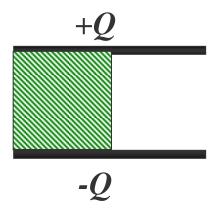
$$: W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} \qquad : C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{(\frac{d_1}{\varepsilon_{r1}} + \frac{d_2}{\varepsilon_{r2}})}$$

### ▲ 讨论:

若已知条件改为已知加在两极板上的电压为U,则情况如何?

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{1} = \frac{\boldsymbol{D}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{r1}} \qquad \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{D} = \frac{\boldsymbol{U}}{(\frac{\boldsymbol{d}_{1}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{1}} + \frac{\boldsymbol{d}_{2}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{2}})}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{D}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{0} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{r2}}$$



$$C = C_1 + C_2 \qquad U = \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$E = \frac{U}{d}$$

## ★ 电容的求解方法:

法1. 利用电容的定义式求解

(1). 先假定两极板已带等量电荷±Q, 求出电场的分布;

(2). 由电场的分布求出 两极板间的电势差;

(3). 根据电容的定义式求出结果。

#### 法2. 利用电容器的储能公式求解

(1). 先根据条件Q或U,求出电场分布;

- (2). 求出电场能量密度;
- (3). 求出总电场能量;
- (4). 利用电容器的储能公式计算.

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} \qquad W = \frac{1}{2} C U^2$$