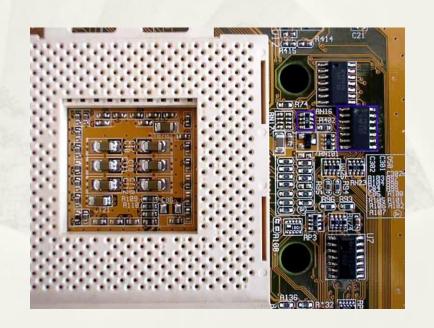
§ 4-3 Capacitance 电容 Capacitors in Series & Parallel 电容器的串联和并联

1. Capacitors & Capacitance 电容器和电容

Any arrangement of conductors that is used to store electric charges or energy is called a capacitor, or condenser(电容器是用以储藏电荷或电能的装置).

Capacitors have many uses in our electronic and microelectronic age beyond serving as storehouses for potential energy.



(1) 孤立导体的电容

导体具有储存电荷的本领

电容: 孤立导体所带电量q与其电势U的比值。

$$C = \frac{q}{U}$$
 法拉 (F= C \mathbb{V}^{-1})

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

孤立导体球 电势:
$$U = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{q}{R}$$

孤立导体球的电容为:
$$C = \frac{q}{U} = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 R$$



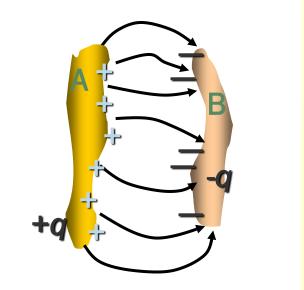
孤立导体的电容仅取决于导体的几何形状和大小,与导体是否带电无关。

地球的电容:
$$C = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 R = 4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 6.4 \times 10^6 \text{ F}$$

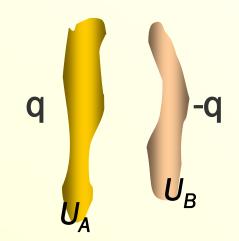
= $7.11 \times 10^{-4} \text{ F}$

(2)电容器

如果空间中 $A \times B$ 两导体相距足够近,当其中一块导体带有电量 q 时,发出的电力线几乎都终止于另一块导体上,即他们总带有等量异号的电荷,我们称这两块导体组成一个电容器,导体 $A \times B$ 称为电容器的两个极板(plates)。



设此时两个极板间电势 差为U,电荷为q,



电容器的电容定义为:

$$C = \frac{q}{U_A - U_B} = \frac{q}{U}$$

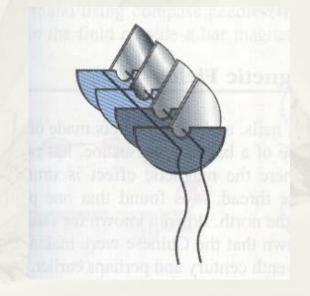
电容 仅与导体形状、大小和周围电介质有关.

常见的电容器,按其极板的形状有:平行板电容器、球形电容器和柱形电容器等。

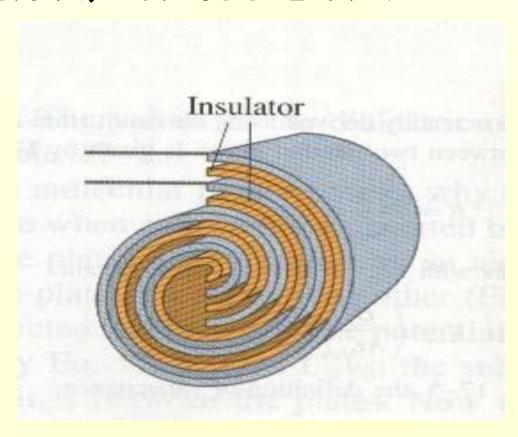
按其中的电介质分有:真空电容器、空气电容器、云母电容器、陶瓷电容器,......

按其电容值:可变电容器和固定电容器。





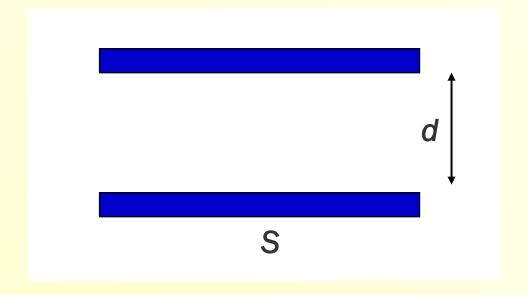
下面证明: 电容器的电容值,仅决定于电容器的性质,即极板的形状、大小、相互距离以及板间所充的电介质,与是否带电等无关。



2. Calculation of the capacitance 几种常见电容器的电容值:

(1) 平行板电容器 A parallel plate capacitor

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



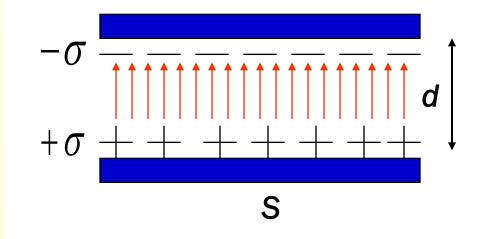
求解电容器步骤如下:

(a) 设两极板电荷面密度为;



(b)极板间电场为:

$$E = E_{+} + E_{-} = \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{0}} + \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{0}} = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$
 方向如图示



两极板电势差为

$$U = \int_{A}^{B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = Ed = \frac{\sigma d}{\varepsilon_{0}}$$

(d) 由电容定义有

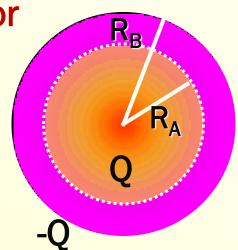
$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}$$

(2) 球形电容器: A spherical capacitor

(a)设两极板带电量分别为 +Q, -Q,

(b)则有两极板间电场为

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



(c)两极板间的电势差:

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

(d)代入
$$C = \frac{Q}{U}$$
 得: $C = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_A R_B}{R_B - R_A}$

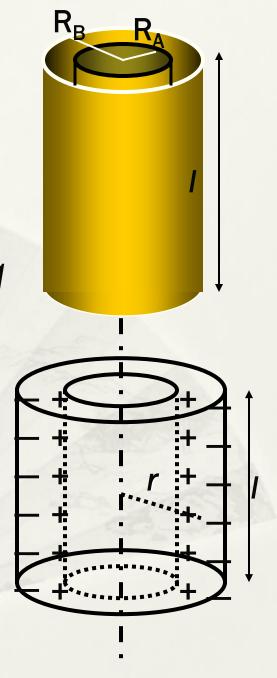
(3) 柱形电容器 A cylindrical capacitor

$$C = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 l}{\ln\frac{R_B}{R_A}}$$

(a) 设电容器的内、外极板带有电荷 +q和 -q,单位长度上的电荷为 $\lambda = q/l$;

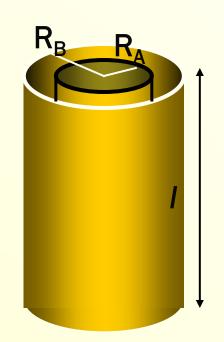
(b)利用高斯定理,求出两极板间,半 径为 r 处电场的值:

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



(c) 求出两极板间的电势差:

$$\begin{aligned} U_A - U_B &= \int_{R_A}^{R_B} E dr \\ &= \int_{R_A}^{R_B} \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 lr} dr = \frac{q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 l} \ln \frac{R_B}{R_A} \end{aligned}$$



(d) 代入电容的定义求电容值:

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

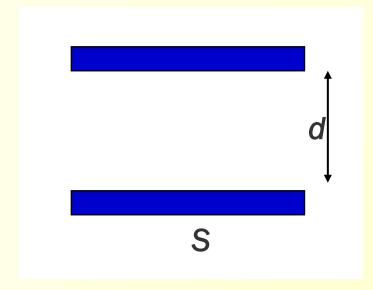
In summary:

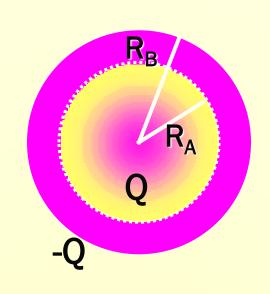
- (1) 平行板电容器
- (2) 球形电容器:
- (3) 柱形电容器

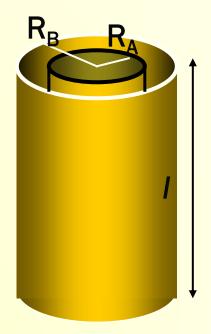
$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}$$

$$C = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_A R_B}{R_B - R_A} \qquad C = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 l}{ln \frac{R_B}{R}}$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 l}{ln\frac{R_B}{R_A}}$$







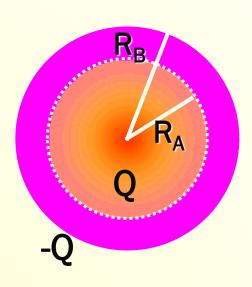
Using

$$R_B = R_A + d$$

$$C = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_A R_B}{R_B - R_A} \to \frac{\varepsilon_o S}{d}$$

$$S = 4\pi R^2$$

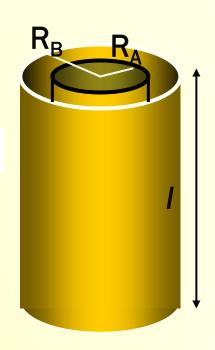
$$S=4\pi R^2$$



$$C = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 l}{\ln\frac{R_B}{R_A}} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon_0 l}{\ln\left(1 + \frac{d}{R_A}\right)} \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}$$

$$S = 2\pi R \ell$$

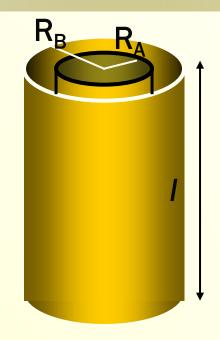
$$S = 2\pi R \ell$$



Conclusion:

- 1). $C \propto S$, 即面积越大,电容越大;
- 2). $C \propto \frac{1}{d}$,即两极板越近,电容越大。

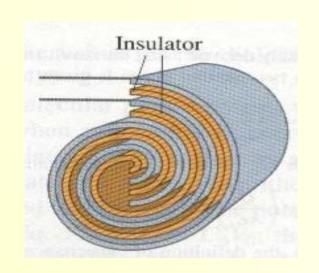
问题: S不能无限增大, d不能无限减小(击穿), 怎么办?



1) 中间加一层电介质, 电容变为:

$$C = \varepsilon_r C_0$$

- () 为没有电介质时的电容,
- ε_r 为介质的相对介电常数.
- 2) 电容的串联和并联。



几种常见电介质的相对介电常数

电介质	$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r$	电介质	$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r$
空气	1.000585	变压器油	2.2 - 2.5
石蜡	2.0 - 2.3	聚氯乙烯	3.1 – 3.5
纯水	80	云母	3-6
甘油	56	玻璃	5 — 10

当两极间充满介电常数为 $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r$ 的均匀电介质时,

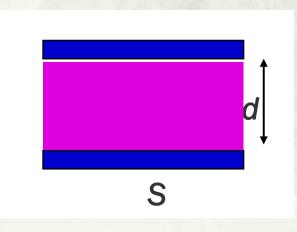
三种常见电容器的电容为:

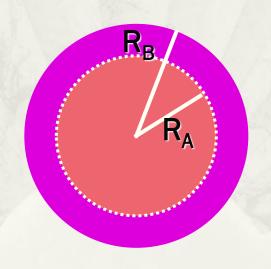
- (1) 平行板电容器 (2) 球形电容器:
- (3) 柱形电容器

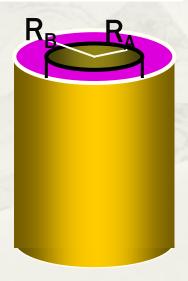
$$C = \frac{\varepsilon S}{d}$$

$$C = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon \ R_A R_B}{R_B - R_A}$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon \, l}{\ln\frac{R_B}{R_A}}$$

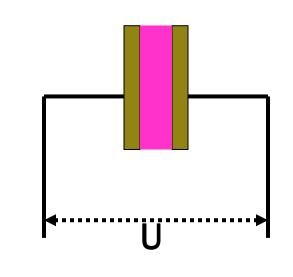






3.Capacitors in parallel and in Series 电容器的并联与串联

每个电容器的电容值是确定的, 同样,在电容器两极板间能加的电 压值也是有限度的,称为电容器的 耐压值,一旦电压大于该值,极板 间电介质的绝缘性将可能被破坏, 称为"击穿"。



在实用中,为满足电路所要求的不同电容值和耐压值,常要将几个电容器进行相互联接,联接方式有两种。

(1) Capacitor in parallel 电容器的并联

特点: 各电容器上所承受的

电压相同(不能改变耐压

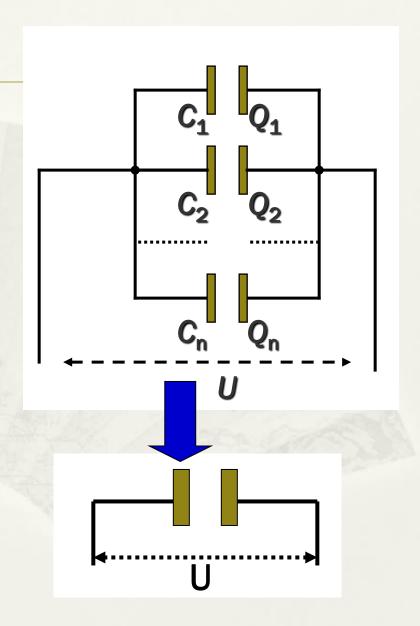
值);总电量等于各个电容器中电量之和:

$$Q=Q_1+Q_2+Q_3+...+Q_n$$

 $U=U_1=U_2=U_3=...=U_n$

等效电容为:

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



$$C = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n$$

注意

• 电容越并越大,若极板间距 d 相同, 电容并联相当增加面积 S。

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

(2) Capacitor in series 电容器的串联

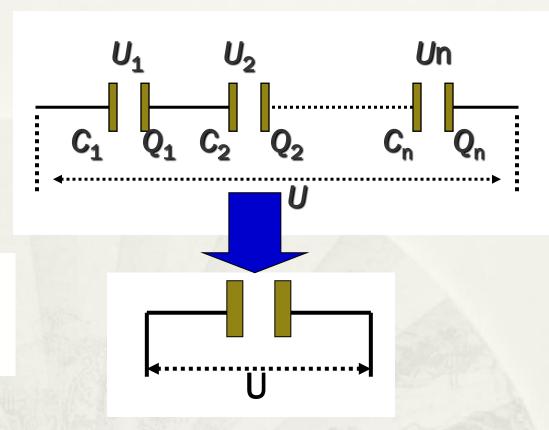
特点:各电容中的 电量相等;各电容 上电压之和等于总 电压:

$$Q=Q_1=Q_2=Q_3=...=Q_n$$

 $U=U_1+U_2+U_3+...+U_n$

等效电容为:

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{Q}{U_1 + U_2 + \cdots}$$



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

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

注意

• 电容越串容量越小。

若面积8相同,相当于将极板间距增大。

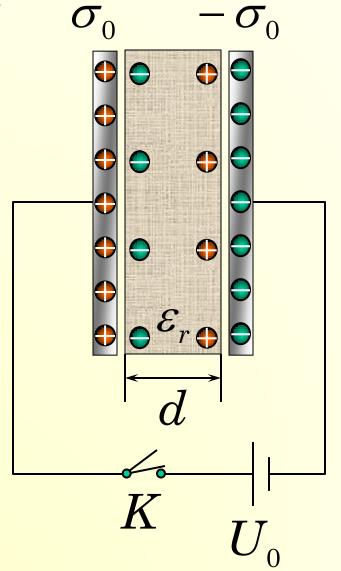
$$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}$$

例1: 平行板电容器真空时

$$\sigma_0, E_0, U_0, D_0, C_0$$

- ①.充电后断开电源,插入 ε_r 介质;
- ②.充电后保持电压不变,插入 ε_r 介质;

求: σ, E, U, D, C



① 1.充电后断开电源 q 不变, $\sigma = \sigma_0$

2.介质中
$$E = \frac{E_0}{c}$$

$$U_0 = E_0 d$$

插入介质后

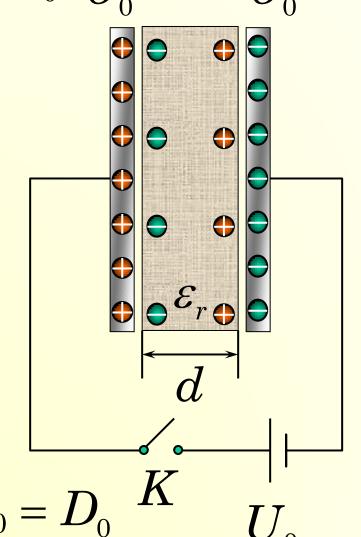
$$U=Ed=rac{E_0}{\mathcal{E}_r}d=rac{U_0}{\mathcal{E}_r}$$

4.电位移矢量

真空时
$$D_0 = \sigma_0$$

插入介质后电荷不变 $D=\sigma=\sigma_0=D_0$ K U_0

5.电容 充满介质时 $C = \varepsilon_r C_0$



②.充电后保持电压不变,插入 ε_r 介质;

解: 电压不变即电键 K 不断开。

1.电压
$$U=U_0$$

2.场强
$$Ed=E_0d$$
, $\therefore E=E_0$

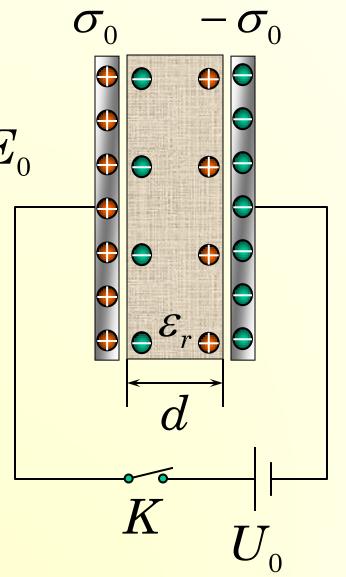
3.
$$\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0}$$
, $\therefore \sigma = \varepsilon_r \sigma_0$

4.电位移矢量D

$$D_0 = \sigma_0$$

$$D = \sigma = \varepsilon_r \sigma_0 = \varepsilon_r D_0$$

$$C = \varepsilon_r C_0$$

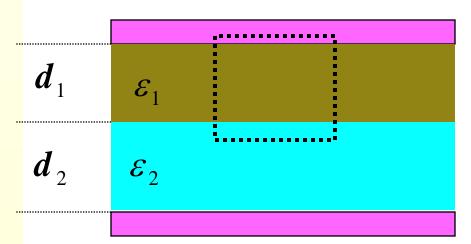


例2:如图所示,平行板电容的极板面积为S,求电容?

解:

1)设极板面电荷密度为 σ_{o} ;

2)求D:



$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = A \sigma_0 \quad \square \qquad \qquad D = \sigma_0$$

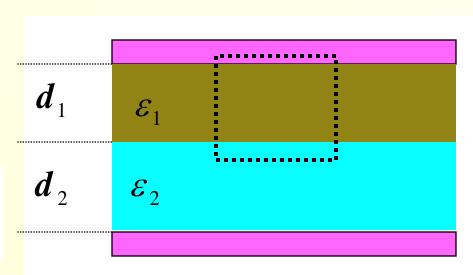
3)两种电介质中的电场:

$$\boldsymbol{E}_1 = \frac{\boldsymbol{D}}{\mathcal{E}_1} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_0}{\mathcal{E}_1}$$

$$\boldsymbol{E}_2 = \frac{\boldsymbol{D}}{\varepsilon_2} = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_2}$$

4) 求电势差:

$$\Delta V = E_1 d_1 + E_2 d_2 = \frac{\sigma_0 d_1}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{\sigma_0 d_2}{\varepsilon_2}$$



5) 电容:

$$C = \frac{q_0}{\Delta V} = \frac{\sigma_0 S}{\frac{\sigma_0 d_1}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{\sigma_0 d_2}{\varepsilon_2}} = \frac{\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 S}{\varepsilon_2 d_1 + \varepsilon_1 d_2}$$
相当于两个电容串联!

作业: 10, 11, 13