电容器储能 
$$W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} \xrightarrow{Q = CU} = \frac{1}{2}CU^2 = \frac{1}{2}QU$$

能量密度

$$w = \frac{\mathrm{d}W}{\mathrm{d}V} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2$$

(适用于所有电场)

$$dW = wdV$$

$$W = \int_{V} dW = \int_{V} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E^2 dV$$

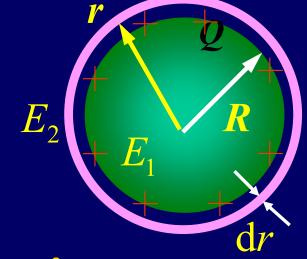
例 已知带电导体球,半径为R,带电量为Q

求 它所产生的电场中储藏的电场能量

解

$$E_1 = 0$$
  $E_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}$ 

取体积元  $dV = 4\pi r^2 dr$ 



$$W = \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 E_2^2 dV = \int_{R}^{\infty} \frac{Q^2}{8\pi \varepsilon_0 r^2} dr = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi \varepsilon_0 R}$$

$$W = \frac{Q^2}{2C} \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad C = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 R$$

# § 10.9 静电场中的电介质

(放在电场中的) 电介质



一. 电介质

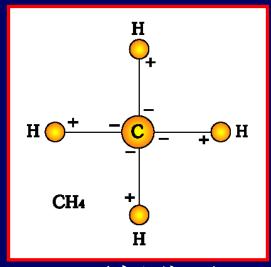
导电能力极差的物质

可自由移动的电荷很少, 电阻率超过108 Ω m

## 二. 电介质的极化 束缚电荷(极化电荷)

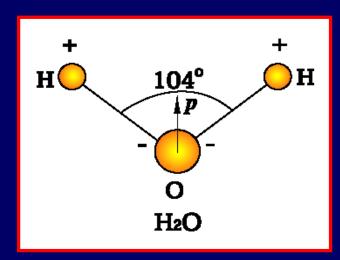
1. 电介质分子的电结构





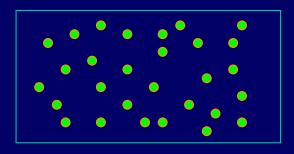
无极分子





有极分子

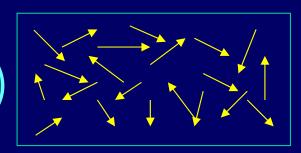
无外场时(热运动)



(无极分子电介质)



$$\sum \vec{p} = 0$$



(有极分子电介质)

## 2. 电介质的极化

有外场时

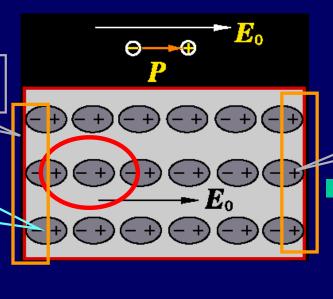
• 无极分子电介质

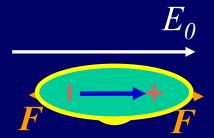
束缚电荷-σ′

(无极分子) 位移极化

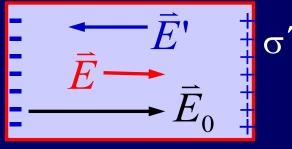
• 有极分子电介质

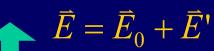
(有极分子) 取向极化





束缚电荷σ′

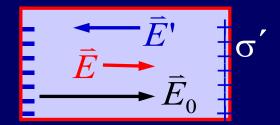




束缚电荷 $\sigma$ 

3. 附加电场  $\vec{E}'$ 

$$\left| \vec{E} \right| = \left| \vec{E}_0 + \vec{E}' \right| < \left| \vec{E}_0 \right|$$



## 实验

结论: 介质充满电场或介质表面为等势面时

$$\Delta u = \frac{\Delta u_0}{\mathcal{E}_r}$$

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

 $\varepsilon_r$  一电介质的相对介电常数

 $\varepsilon_r \ge 1$  介质中电场减弱

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta u} = \varepsilon_r C_0$$

# 三. 电介质的高斯定理 电位移矢量

• 无电介质时

$$\int_{S} \vec{E}_{0} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \sigma_{0} \Delta S$$

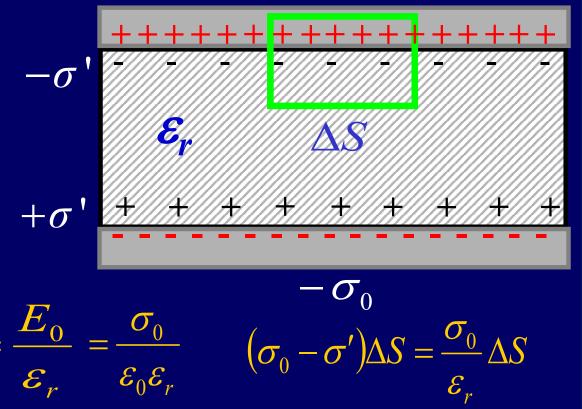
• 加入电介质

$$\iint_{S} \mathcal{E}_{0} \vec{E}_{0} \vec{E}$$

$$E = E_0 - E' = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma'}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{E_0}{\varepsilon_r} = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r}$$

$$\diamondsuit : \quad \vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \vec{E} = \varepsilon \ \vec{E}$$





$$\oint_S \vec{D} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{S} = \sum_i q_{0i, |\mathcal{A}|}$$

## 1.电介质的高斯定理

$$\oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum_{i} q_{0i, |n|}$$

通过高斯面的电位移通量等于高斯面所包围的自由电荷 的代数和,与极化电荷及高斯面外电荷无关。

2.电位移矢量 (1). 对于各向同性电介质, $\vec{D}$ 与 $\vec{E}$ 同方向

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

(2). 介质充满电场或介质表面为等势面时

$$E = \frac{E_0}{\varepsilon_r} \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E}_0$$

## (3). 电位移线与电场线

$$\Phi_e = \oint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\sum_{|\Delta|} (q_0 + q')}{\varepsilon_0} \qquad \Phi_D = \oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum_{|\Delta|} q_0$$

在介质和真空的界面或不同介质的界面,电场线不连续,电位移线连续.

## 四. 介质中的电场能量密度

$$W = \frac{1}{2}Cu_{AB}^2 = \frac{\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r S}{2d}E^2d^2 = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r E^2V$$

$$C = \varepsilon_r C_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r S}{d}$$

$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r E^2 = \frac{1}{2} DE$$

例 平行板电容器,其中充有两种均匀电介质。

- 求 (1) 各电介质层中的场强
  - (2) 极板间电势差

解 做一个圆柱形高斯面  $S_1$ 

$$\oint_{S_1} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum_{S_1} q_i(S_1 \not | D)$$

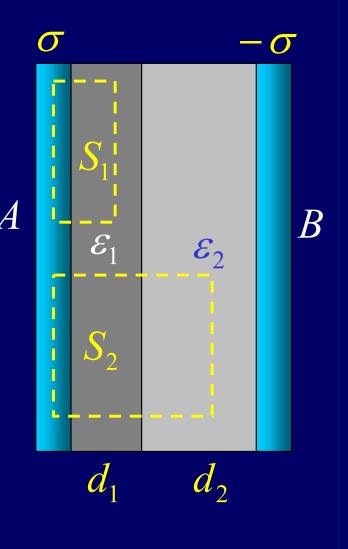
$$D_1 \Delta S_1 = \sigma \Delta S_1$$

$$D_1 = \sigma$$

同理,做一个圆柱形高斯面  $S_2$ 

$$\int_{S_2} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum q_i(S_2 \land D) \qquad D_2 = \sigma$$

$$D_1 = D_2 \qquad E_1 = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_1} \neq E_2 = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_2}$$



$$E_1 = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_1}$$
  $E_2 = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_2}$ 

$$\Delta u = \int_{A}^{B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{0}^{d_{1}} \vec{E}_{1} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{d_{1}}^{d_{1}+d_{2}} \vec{E}_{2} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{o} \varepsilon_{r1}} d_{1} + \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{o} \varepsilon_{r2}} d_{2}$$

$$C = q / \Delta u = \left(\frac{d_{1}}{S \varepsilon_{1}} + \frac{d_{2}}{S \varepsilon_{2}}\right)^{-1} = \frac{\varepsilon_{1} \varepsilon_{2} S}{\varepsilon_{1} d_{2} + \varepsilon_{2} d_{1}}$$

- 各电介质层中的场强不同
- 相当于电容器的串联

## 平板电容器中充介质的另一种情况

$$\Delta u_1 = \Delta u_2$$

$$E_1 = \frac{\Delta u_1}{d} = E_2 = \frac{\Delta u_2}{d}$$

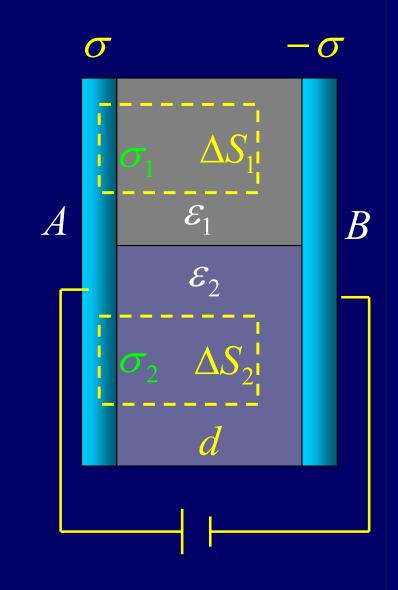
$$D_1 = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r1} E_1 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad D_2 = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r2} E_2$$

$$D_1 = \sigma_1 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad D_2 = \sigma_2$$

考虑到 
$$q = \sigma_1 S_1 + \sigma_2 S_2$$

$$\Delta u = \frac{\sigma_2}{\varepsilon_2} d = \frac{\sigma_1}{\varepsilon_1} d = \frac{qd}{\varepsilon_1 S_1 + \varepsilon_2 S_2}$$

$$C = \frac{q}{\Delta u} = \frac{\varepsilon_1 S_1 + \varepsilon_2 S_2}{d} = C_1 + C_2$$
2022-10-20



- 各电介质层中的场强相同
- 相当于电容器的并联

例 一单芯同轴电缆的中心为一半径为 $R_1$ 的金属导线,外层一金属层。其中充有相对介电常数为 $\varepsilon_r$  的固体介质,当给电缆加一电压后, $E_1 = 2.5E_2$  若介质最大安全电势梯度为 $E^*$ 

求 电缆能承受的最大电压?

解 用含介质的高斯定理

$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r r} \longrightarrow \lambda = 2\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r R_1 E^*$$

$$E_1 = 2.5E_2$$
  $R_2 = 2.5R_1$ 

$$\Delta u = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r} dr = R_1 E^* \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r}$$

$$= R_1 E^* \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1} = R_1 E^* \ln 2.5$$

