导体静电平衡的条件

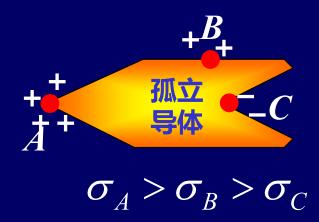
$$\vec{E}_{\rm pl} = \vec{E}_0 + \vec{E}' = 0$$

导体静电平衡时,导体是等势体,表面是等势面。

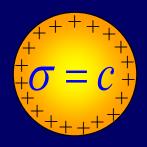
导体的内部处处不带电,净电荷只分布在导体表面。

$$\vec{E}_{\mbox{$\stackrel{\sim}{\mathcal{E}}$}} = \frac{\sigma}{arepsilon_0} \vec{n}$$

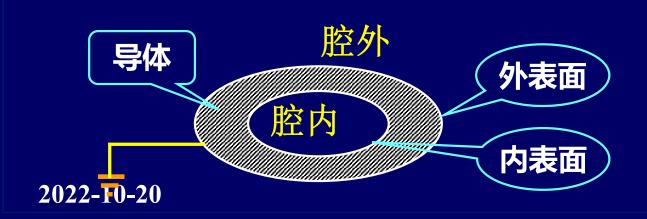
3. 处于静电平衡的孤立带电导体电荷分布 由实验可得以下定性的结论:  $\sigma \propto -$ 

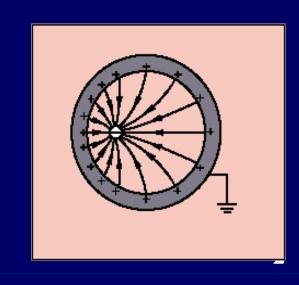


孤立带电



4. 静电屏蔽(腔内、腔外的场互不影响)





例 两平行且面积相等的的导体板, $S >> d^2$  两板的带电量分别为 $q_A$ , $q_B$ 

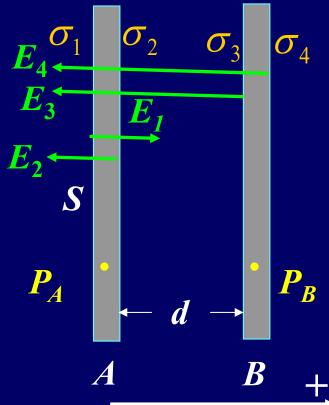
$$q_{\scriptscriptstyle A}$$

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \sigma_1 S + \sigma_2 S = q_A \qquad (1)$$

$$\sigma_3 S + \sigma_4 S = q_B \qquad (2)$$

$$E_{PA} = \frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_3}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_4}{2\varepsilon_0} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$E_{PB} = \frac{\sigma_1}{2\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_2}{2\varepsilon_0} + \frac{\sigma_3}{2\varepsilon_0} - \frac{\sigma_4}{2\varepsilon_0} = 0 \quad (4)$$



$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = \frac{q_A + q_B}{2S}$$
  $\sigma_2 = -\sigma_3 = \frac{q_A - q_B}{2S}$ 

2022-10-20

# 三. 孤立导体的电容

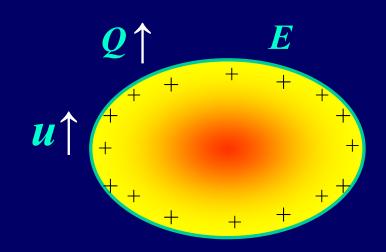
1. 孤立导体的电容

孤立导体的电势

$$u \propto Q$$

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

孤立导体的电容 单位:法拉(F)



求半径为R的孤立导体球的电容.

$$u = \frac{Q}{4\pi \ \varepsilon_0 R}$$

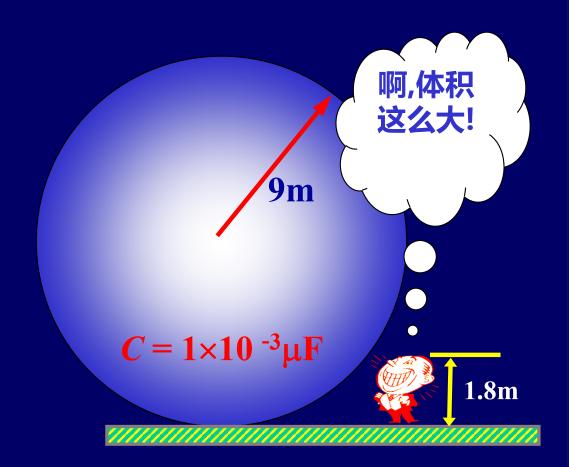
$$C = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 R$$



$$C = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 R$$

若 
$$C=1\times10^{-9}$$
F,则  $R=?$ 

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

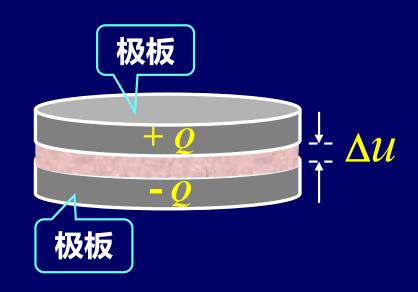


## 四. 电容器的电容

- 1.电容器:被介质隔开的两个相距很近的导体构成的系统。
- 2. 电容器的电容

两极板带电 ± Q

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



- 电容器电容的大小取决于极板的形状、大小、相对位置以及极板间介质。
- 表征电容器存储电荷能力的强弱。

3. 电容器电容的计算

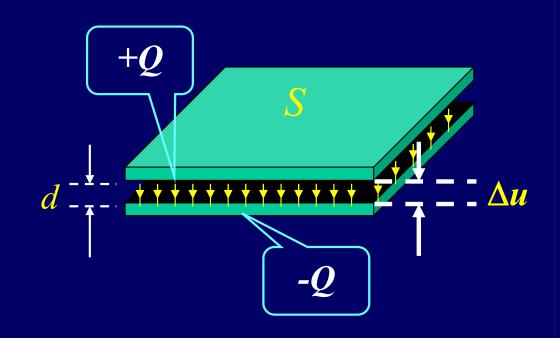
$$\pm Q \longrightarrow \bar{E} \longrightarrow \Delta u \longrightarrow C = \frac{Q}{\Delta u}$$

(1) 平行板电容器

$$S >> d^2$$

$$\Delta u = Ed = \frac{Qd}{S\varepsilon_0}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta u} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}$$



## (2) 球形电容器

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

$$\Delta u = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr$$

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

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta u} = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1}$$

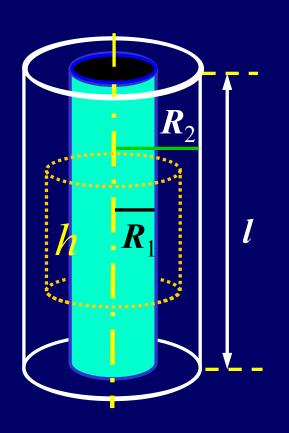
(3) 柱形电容器  $l >> R_2 - R_1$ 

$$2\pi rhE = \frac{Qh}{\varepsilon_0 l}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 rl} \qquad (R_1 < r < R_2)$$

$$\Delta u = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{Q}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 l r} dr = \frac{Q}{2\pi \varepsilon_0 l} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{\Delta u} = \frac{2\pi \varepsilon_0 l}{\ln(R_2/R_1)}$$



### 4. 电容器的串并联

(1) 电容器串联

(1) 电容器串联
$$u_{AB} = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + u_4$$

$$C_1 \quad C_2 \quad C_3 \quad C_4$$

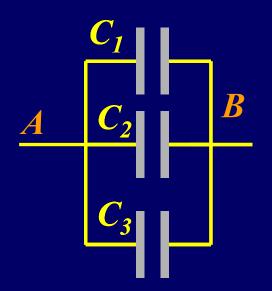
$$= \frac{Q}{C_1} + \frac{Q}{C_2} + \frac{Q}{C_3} + \frac{Q}{C_4}$$

电容越小分压越大

$$C_{\sharp} = \frac{Q}{u_{AB}} = \left(\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} + \frac{1}{C_4}\right)^{-1}$$

(2) 电容器并联

$$C_{\#} = \frac{(q_1 + q_2 + q_2)}{u_{AB}} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$$



• 电容器的应用:

储能、振荡、滤波、移相、旁路、耦合等。

• 电容器的分类

形状: 平行板、柱形、球形电容器等

介质:空气、陶瓷、涤纶、云母、电解电容器等

用途:储能、振荡、滤波、移相、旁路、耦合电容器等。

2022-10-20

第10章 静电场

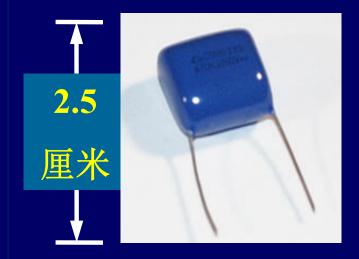


高压电容器(20kV 5~21μF) (提高功率因数)



聚丙烯电容器

(单相电机起动和连续运转)



涤纶电容 <sub>2022-10</sub>(<del>2</del>50V0.47μF)



陶瓷电容器 (20000V1000pF)



2.5

厘米

电解电容器 (160V470 μ F)2

# 10.8 电场能量

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)

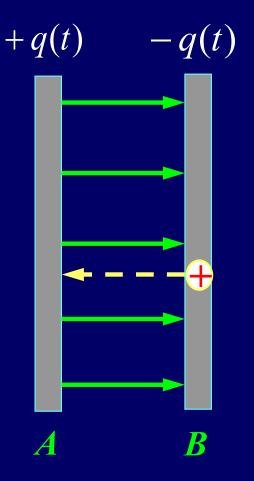
$$u(t) = \frac{q(t)}{C}$$

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-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

$$U = Ed$$

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

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

能量密度

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

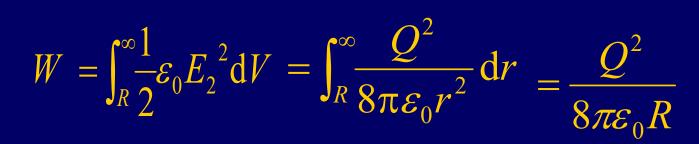
解

$$E_1 = 0$$

$$E_2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2}$$

取体积元

$$\mathrm{d}V = 4\pi r^2 \mathrm{d}r$$



$$W = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

$$C = 4\pi \varepsilon_0 R$$