# § 9-6 电容和电容器

一、电容:

定义: 孤立导体的电容  $C = \frac{q}{U}$ 

孤立导体的电容只决定于导体自身的性状、而与所带电荷和电势,它反映了孤立导体储存电荷和电能的能力。

例如,半径为R,带电量为Q的孤立  $V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R}$ 

孤立导体球的电容为  $C = \frac{Q}{V} = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 R$ 

电容的单位:

称作F~(法拉)或记为(C/V)。

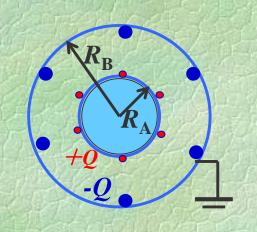
 $1 F = 10^6 \mu F = 10^{12} pF$ 



## 二、电容器:

在周围没有其它带电导体影响时,由两个导体组成的导体体系,称为电容器。

如图所示,用导体空腔B把导体A包围起来,B以外的导体和电场都不会影响导体A以及A、B之间的电场。可以证明,导体A、B之间的电势差V<sub>A</sub>-V<sub>B</sub>与导体A所带电量成正比,而与外界因素无关。电容器的电容定义为



$$C = \frac{Q_{\rm A}}{V_{\rm A} - V_{\rm B}} = \frac{q}{U_{\rm AB}}$$

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# 三、电容的计算

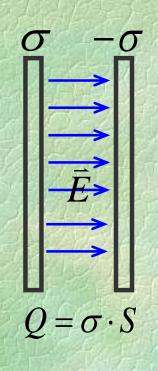
#### 1. 平行板电容器

平行板电容器面积为S,板间距为d,且

$$S >> d^2$$
 
$$: E = \frac{\sigma_0}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon_0 S}$$

$$U_{AB} = \int_{A}^{B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = Ed = \frac{Qd}{\varepsilon_{0}S}$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{Q}{U_{AB}} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 S}{d}$$



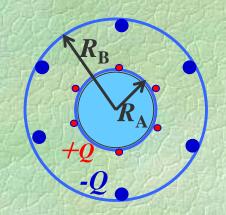
平行板电容器的电容与极板的面积S成正比,与两极板之间的距离d成反比。

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#### 2. 同心球形电容器

两个同心金属球壳带有等量异号电荷,电量为Q,两球壳之间的场强为

$$\therefore E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \quad (R_{\rm A} > r > R_{\rm B})$$



## 两球壳间的电势差为

$$U_{AB} = \int_{A}^{B} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{R_{A}}^{R_{B}} \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} dr = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{R_{A}} - \frac{1}{R_{B}}\right)$$

$$:: C = \frac{Q}{U_{AB}} \qquad :: C = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R_A R_B}{R_A - R_B}$$



# 3. 圆柱形电容器 (同轴电缆)

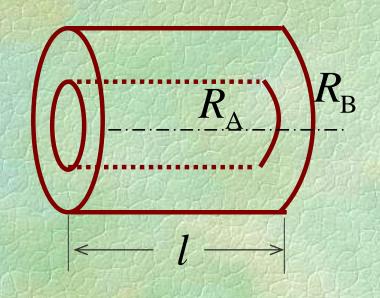
两个长为l的圆柱体,圆柱面上带有等量异号的电荷,其间距离 $R_B-R_A<< l$ ,线电荷密度为 $\lambda=Q/l$ 。

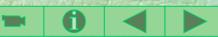
$$\therefore E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r} = \frac{Q}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 lr}$$

$$\therefore U_{AB} = \int_{AB} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{R_A}^{R_B} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} dr$$

$$=\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_0}\ln\frac{R_{\rm B}}{R_{\rm A}}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U_{AB}} = \frac{2\pi \varepsilon_0 l}{\ln(R_B / R_A)}$$

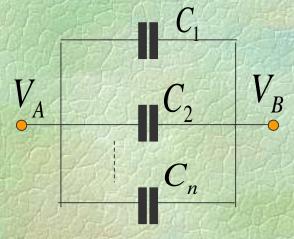




## 四、电容器的联接

1. 并联电容器的电容

$$C = \sum_{i} C_{i}$$



$$U = V_A - V_B$$

$$q_1 = C_1 U$$

$$U = V_A - V_B$$

$$q_1 = C_1 U$$

$$q_2 = C_2 U$$

$$q_n = C_n U$$

$$:: C = \frac{q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n}{U}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{C} = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{C_{i}}$$



$$V_A$$
  $C$   $V_B$ 

$$\diamondsuit U = V_A - V_B$$

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

$$C_1 = \frac{q}{U_1}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{q}{U_1}$$
  $C_2 = \frac{q}{U_2}$  .....  $C_n = \frac{q}{U_n}$ 

$$C_n = \frac{q}{U_n}$$

$$:: C = \frac{q}{U} = \frac{q}{U_1 + U_2 + \dots + U_n} \qquad :: \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}$$

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

$$\therefore \quad \frac{1}{C} = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{C_{i}}$$



例:两根距离为d的平行无限长直导线带等量异号 电荷,构成电容器,设导线半径a<<d,求单位长度 的电容。

解:如图建立坐标系, 坐标轴上x处的场强可 由高斯定理求出

$$E = \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[ \frac{\lambda}{x} + \frac{\lambda}{d-x} \right]$$

方向沿x轴正方向。式中λ是正电导线单位长度所 带电量。两导线间的电势差为

$$U_{AB} = \int_{a}^{d-a} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{x} = \int_{a}^{d-a} \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{d-x}\right) dx = \frac{\lambda}{\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \frac{d-a}{a} \approx \frac{\lambda}{\pi\varepsilon_{0}} \ln \frac{d}{a}$$

的电容为

由此可算得单位长度 
$$:: C = \frac{\lambda}{U_{AB}} = \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\ln(d/a)}$$