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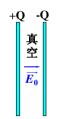
前言

电介质就是电的绝缘体。

在概念上电介质与导体构成一对矛盾体。 它们又对立、又依存; 在实际应用中, 它们的作用正相反,但又常常并用。

正如导体一样,研究电介质对电场的影响, 也是电学中的一个十分重要的问题。 △ § 15.1 电介质对电场的影响

极板电量不变时,在极板间<mark>充满</mark>各向同性 均匀电介质前后的场强关系

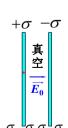




Questions

- 1、电场强度的分布如何?
- 2、电荷分布如何?

对称性分析可确定电场强度的分布



电荷守恒定律: $\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = +\sigma$ $\sigma_3 + \sigma_4 = -\sigma$

高斯定理: $\sigma_2 + \sigma_3 = 0$

导体静电平衡条件:

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

 $\Rightarrow \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4$

 $\Rightarrow \sigma_1 = \sigma_4 = 0$ $\sigma_2 = \sigma = -\sigma_3$

极板电量不变时,在极间充满各向同性均匀电介质时电场强度 \bar{E} 的分布与真空时一样



 $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 / \varepsilon_r$



 \mathcal{E}_r — 介质的相对介电常数 (相对电容率)

(relative permitivity)

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 $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_0 / \varepsilon_r$

 \mathcal{E}_r 与介质种类和状态有关。 $\varepsilon_r \ge 1$

书中表15.1列出了某些电介质的 ε_{c} ,

其中: 空气 $\mathcal{E}_r=1$,

水 (20°C, 1atm) ε_r=80,

钛酸钡 €,=103—104。

演示 极间电介质对电场的影响

§ 15.2 电介质的极化



分子的构成 单原子分子 He, Ne等 双原子分子 H₂, Cl₂, HCl 多原子分子 H₂O, CO₂

一.电介质分子可分为有极和无极两类

1.无极分子 (nonpolar molecule): (主)

分子电荷的正、负"重心"重合,无固有电偶 极矩。如: He, Ne, CH₄...



Uniform distribution of electron cloud about the nucleus. 2.有极分子 (polar molecule): (一+)



分子电荷的正、负"重心"分开,具有固有电偶 极矩, $p \sim 10^{-30}$ C·m。如:水,HCl,NH₃ ...

> Polar Water Molecule



二. 极化机制

1.位移极化(displacement polarization)

对无极分子 $\vec{E} = 0$





 $\vec{p} = 0$ $\vec{p} /\!\!/ \vec{E}$, $\vec{E} \uparrow \rightarrow \vec{p} \uparrow$

Electron Cloud Distribution



2.取向极化 (orientation polarization)

对有极分子 $\vec{E} = 0$



TV 电介质的极化 电介质的极化.mpg

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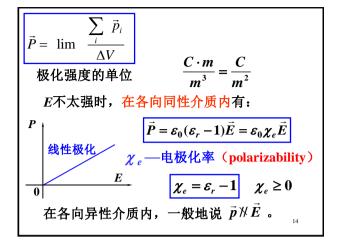
说明:

- ①由于热运动, \vec{p} 不是都平行于 \vec{E} :
- ②有极分子也有位移极化,不过在静电场中主 要是取向极化, 但在高频场中, 位移极化反 倒是主要的了。

三. 极化强度(electric polarization)

定义极化强度矢量:
$$\vec{P} = \lim_{\Delta V \to 0} \frac{\sum_{i} \vec{p}_{i}}{\Delta V}$$

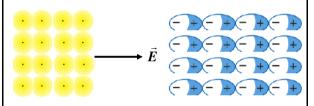
这里 $\Delta V \rightarrow 0$ 是指宏观上够小,但微观上够大。



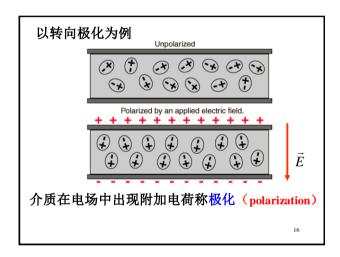
四.极化电荷(polarization charge)

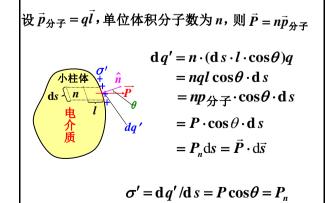
1.极化面电荷

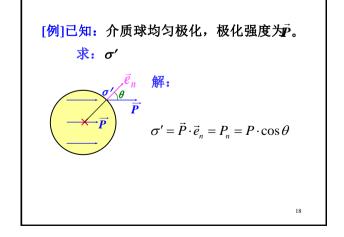
以位移极化为例



介质在电场中出现附加电荷称极化 (polarization)

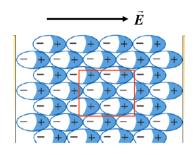






2.极化体电荷:

各向同性均匀极化介质: $\rho' = 0$



非均匀极化:

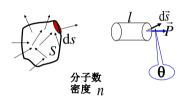
在已极化的介质内任意作一闭合面S S 将把位于S 附近的电介质分子分为两部分

一部分在 S 内 一部分在 S 外

假定负电荷不动, 正电荷移 动电偶极矩穿过S 的分子对 S内的极化电荷有贡献



A. 小面元ds对面S内极化电荷的贡献



在ds附近薄层内认为介质均匀极化

$$dq' = -qnl ds \cos \theta = -P ds \cos \theta = -P_n ds$$
$$= -\vec{P} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$dq' = -P_n ds = -\vec{P} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

B.在S所围的体积内的极化电荷q'与 \vec{p} 的关系

$$q' = - \bigoplus_{S} P \cdot dS$$

$$\iiint \rho' dV = - \iiint \nabla \cdot \vec{P} dV$$

$$\iiint_{V} \rho' dV = -\iiint_{V} \nabla \cdot \vec{P} dV$$

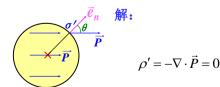
$$\rho' = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P}$$
在直角坐标中 $\rho' \equiv -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\left(\frac{\partial P_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial P_{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial P_{z}}{\partial z}\right)$

 $\rho' \equiv -\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = -\left(\frac{\partial P_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial P_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial P_z}{\partial z}\right)$

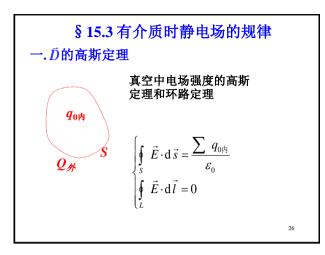
$$\vec{R} = x^{2}\vec{i} + 2xy\vec{j} + z^{2}\vec{k} = (x^{2}, 2xy, z^{2})$$

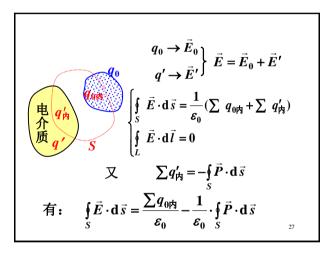
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{R} = 2x + 2x + 2z = 4x + 2z$$

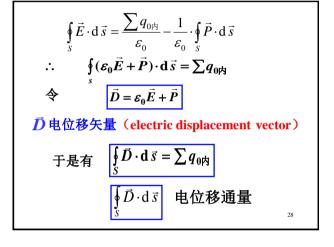
[例]已知:介质球均匀极化,极化强度为。 求:体电荷密度 ρ'



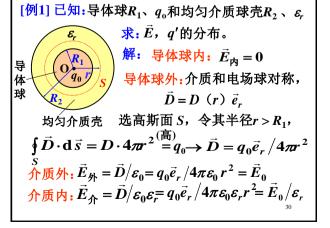


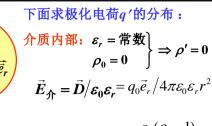






$$\begin{split} & \int_{S} \vec{D} \cdot \mathbf{d} \, \vec{s} = \sum q_{0 \text{fh}} \\ & \vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} \\ & \text{对各向同性介质} \quad \vec{P} = \varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon_r - 1) \vec{E} \\ & \therefore \qquad \qquad \vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \vec{E} = \varepsilon \, \vec{E} \\ & \mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_r \mathcal{E}_0 \, \, \text{称介质的介电常数 (电容率)} \end{split}$$

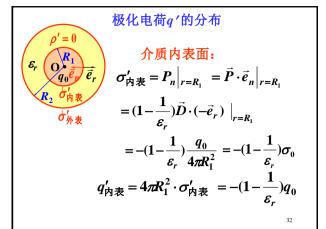




$$\vec{P} = \varepsilon_0(\varepsilon_r - 1) q_0 \vec{e}_r / 4\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r r^2 = \frac{q_0(\varepsilon_r - 1)}{4\pi \varepsilon_r r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{V} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 V_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\sin \theta V_\theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial V_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

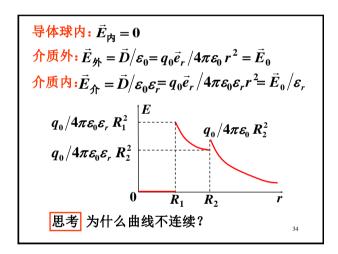
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{P} = 0$$



介质外表面:

$$\begin{split} &\sigma_{\text{M},\overline{\textbf{k}}}' = P_n \Big|_{r=R_2} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{e}_r \Big|_{r=R_2} = (1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_r}) \frac{q_0}{4\pi R_2^2} \\ &q_{\text{M},\overline{\textbf{k}}} = 4\pi \ R_2^2 \cdot \sigma_{\text{M},\overline{\textbf{k}}}' = (1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon_r}) \cdot q_o = -q_{\text{M},\overline{\textbf{k}}}' \end{split}$$

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二. 静电场的界面关系

1.界面的法向:

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \vec{E} \Rightarrow D_{1n} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r1} E_{1n} \qquad D_{2n} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r2} E_{2n}$$

$$\boxed{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r1} E_{1n} - \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r2} E_{2n} = \sigma_0}$$
₃₅

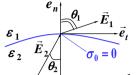
2.界面的切向:

$$\begin{split} \int \vec{E} \cdot \mathbf{d} \, \vec{l} &= \vec{E}_1 \cdot (\Delta l \cdot \vec{e}_t) + \vec{E}_2 \cdot (-\Delta l \cdot \vec{e}_t) \\ \vec{E}_1 &= (E_{1t} - E_{2t}) \Delta l (\frac{\Xi}{5}) \\ \vec{E}_2 &= \vec{e}_t \\ \vec{\Delta l} &\delta << \Delta l \end{split}$$

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3. 对各向同性介质交界面

若
$$\sigma_0 = 0$$
,则 $D_{1n} = D_{2n} \rightarrow \varepsilon_1 E_{1n} = \varepsilon_2 E_{2n}$ ①



$$E_{1t} = E_{2t}$$
 (2)

$$E_{1t} = E_{2t} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

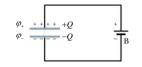
$$\sigma_0 = 0 \quad \frac{\vec{E}_1}{1} \cdot \frac{\vec{E}_1}{\varepsilon_1} \cdot \frac{\vec{E}_{1t}}{E_{1n}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_2} \cdot \frac{E_{2t}}{E_{2n}}$$

$$E$$
线的"折射" $\frac{1}{\varepsilon_1}$

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} eta_2 \\ egin{aligned} egin{aligned} \mathcal{E}$$
 的 "折射" $& \frac{1}{arepsilon_1} \mathrm{tg}\, heta_1 = \frac{1}{arepsilon_2} \mathrm{tg}\, heta_2 \to \frac{1}{arepsilon_{r_1}} \mathrm{tg}\, heta_1 = \frac{1}{arepsilon_{r_2}} \mathrm{tg}\, heta_2 \\ & \ddot{\mathcal{E}}_{r_1} > arepsilon_{r_2}, \quad \mathrm{yl}\,\, heta_1 > heta_2 \end{array}$

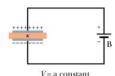
△ § 15.4电容器及其电容

(capacitor and capacity)



$$U = \varphi_{+} - \varphi_{-}$$

$$Q$$



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

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本节全部自学,要搞清以下几种电容器:

平板电容器:





圆柱形电容器:



$$C = \frac{2\pi \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r L}{\ln(R_2 / R_1)}$$

球形电容器:



$$C = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_2}$$

Dielectric Strength

The maximum value of the electric field that a dielectric material can tolerate before breaking down.



Limits voltage on capacitor (breakdown potential)



Air 3kV/mm Paper 16kV/mm Pvrex 14kV/mm Strontium titanate 8kV/mm

 $(kV/mm = million \ volts/m)$

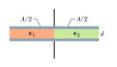
- Dielectric breakdown of air is temporary but that of solid dielectric normally leaves permanent damage
- Most solid dielectric has higher dielectric strength than air, which raises the maximum operating voltage of the capacitor
- · Solid dielectric may provide mechanical support

Non-uniform Parallel-plate Capacitor 1

Equivalent to 2 capacitors in parallel

$$\begin{split} C &= C_1 + C_2 = \frac{\kappa_1 \varepsilon_0 A / 2}{d} + \frac{\kappa_2 \varepsilon_0 A / 2}{d} \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon_0 A}{d} \left(\frac{\kappa_1 + \kappa_2}{2} \right) \end{split}$$





Potential drop in each V is the same.

$$Q_1 = C_1 V = \frac{\kappa_1}{\kappa_1 + \kappa_2} Q, \quad Q_2 = C_2 V = \frac{\kappa_2}{\kappa_1 + \kappa_2} Q$$

Note $Q_1 \neq Q_2$ if $\kappa_1 \neq \kappa_2$ even though $V_1 = V_2$, $E_1 = E_2$



Non-uniform Parallel-plate Capacitor 2

Equivalent to 2 capacitors in series

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} = \frac{d/4}{\varepsilon_0 A} + \frac{3d/4}{\kappa \varepsilon_0 A}$$
$$= \frac{d}{\varepsilon_0 A} \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{\kappa} \right)$$







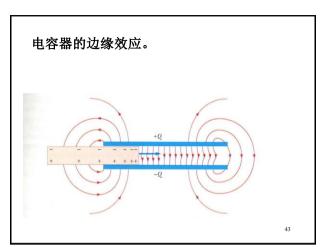
(Free) charge in each Q is the same.

$$V_1 = Q/C_1 = \frac{Q}{(\varepsilon_0 A/d)} \frac{(\varepsilon_0 A/d)}{C_1} = \frac{1}{4}V_0,$$

$$V_2 = Q/C_2 = \frac{Q}{(\varepsilon_0 A/d)} \frac{(\varepsilon_0 A/d)}{C_2} = \frac{3}{4\kappa} V_0$$

Note $V_1/V_2 \neq 1/3$ if $\kappa \neq 1$



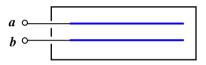


下面提出几个可供深入思考和调研的问题: (可将其作为读书报告的内容)

- 1.什么是分布电容(杂散电容、寄生电容)? 它在实际问题中有何影响?如何减少影响?
- 2.当电容器两极板带电量不是等量异号时, 如何由定义*C=O/U*来计算电容量?(*O*取何值?
- 3.举出电容器的应用二、三例,说明应用原理。
- 4.电容器的边缘效应。

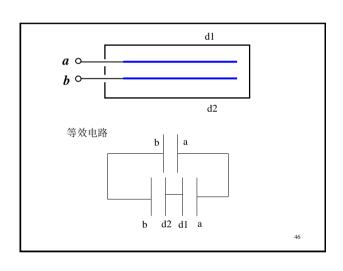
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5.如图示的平板电容器,被一金属盒子包围, 电容器与金属盒之间是绝缘的。



问: 从a、b端看进去,该系统的电容量 是否等于平板电容器的电容量? 要求说明理由。(参看习题15.14)

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△ § 15.5电容器的能量、有介质时的电场能量

一. 电容器的能量 (电容器中无介质时)

总电能
$$W = \frac{1}{2}(q_+ \varphi_+ + q_- \varphi_-)$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{U} \varphi_{+} \qquad = \frac{1}{2} Q (\varphi_{+} - \varphi_{-})$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{2} Q U$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} Q U$$

$$U = \varphi_+ - \varphi_-$$
 — 极间电压
$$= \frac{1}{2}CU^2$$

$$W = \int_{q}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{0} E^{2} dV$$
总电能
$$= \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{0} (\frac{U}{d})^{2} \int_{q}^{1} dV$$

$$Q \qquad \qquad = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{0} (\frac{U}{d})^{2} S d$$

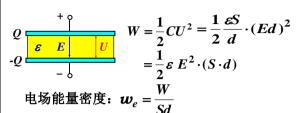
$$Q \qquad \qquad = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{0} (\frac{U}{d})^{2} S d$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} U^{2} \frac{\varepsilon_{0} S}{d}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} C U^{2}$$
演示 电容器储能点亮闪光灯。

二. 有介质时静电场的能量密度

以平板电容器为例来分析:



$$w_e = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^2 = \frac{1}{2} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}$$

可以证明, $\mathbf{w}_e = \frac{1}{2} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D}$ 对所有线性极化介质 (包括各向异性的线性极化介质)都成立。 在空间任意体积V内的电场能:

$$W = \int_{V} \boldsymbol{w}_{e} \, dV = \int_{V} \frac{1}{2} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{D} \, dV$$

对各向同性介质:
$$W = \int_{V}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon E^{2} \cdot dV$$

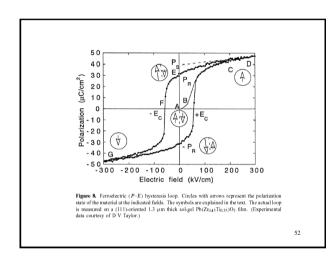
在真空中:
$$W = \int_{V}^{1} \varepsilon_0 E^2 \cdot dV$$
 (同第十三章结果)

*△§15.6 铁电体(ferroelectrics)和 压电效应(piezoelectric effect)

(自学)

演示 压电效应(拾音法)

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第十五章结束

