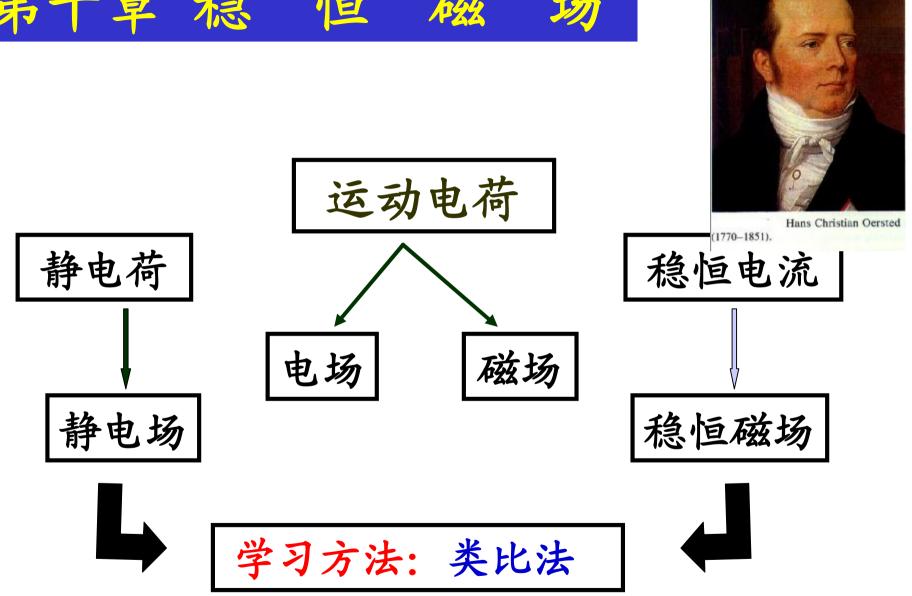
1



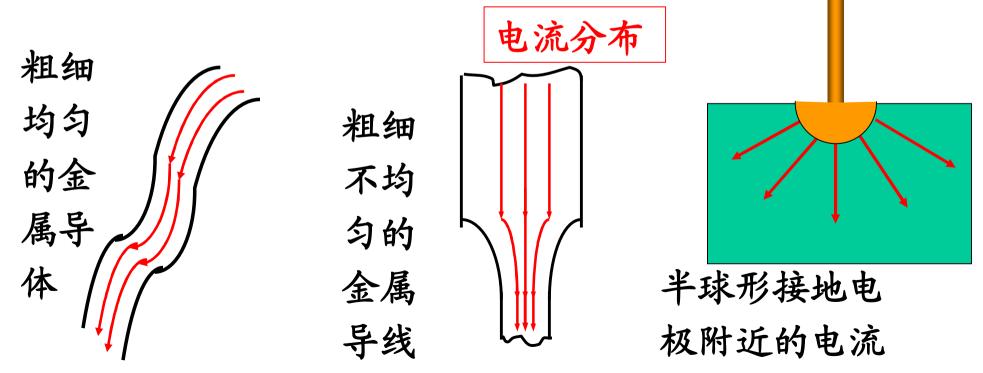
10.1 电流 电源电动势

TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

10.1.1 电流和电流密度

稳恒: 指物理量不随时间改变

1.形成电流的条件:载流子,在导体两端要存在有电势差。



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2. 电流强度

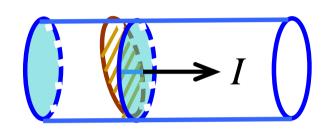
$$I = \lim_{\mathbf{D}t \otimes \mathbf{0}} \frac{\mathbf{D}Q}{\mathbf{D}t} = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$

规定正电荷流动 的方向为正方向。



单位:库仑/秒=安培(A)

常用:毫安(mA)、微安(mA)



3. 电流密度矢量 j

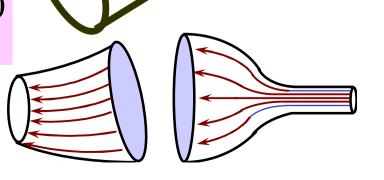
R 方向:空间某点处正电荷的运动方向.

$$|\stackrel{\mathbf{v}}{j}| = \frac{dI}{dS_{\perp}} = \frac{dq}{dt \cdot dS_{\perp}} \qquad \stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{j} = \frac{dI}{dS_{\perp}} \stackrel{\mathbf{r}}{n_0}$$

$$\dot{j} = \frac{dI}{dS_{\perp}} \dot{n}_{0}$$

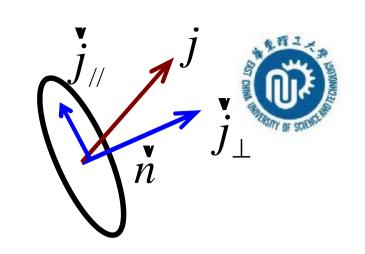
单位 A/m^2

电流线



4.
$$I = j$$
 的关系:
$$dI = |j\rangle | \times dS = j_n dS = j \times dS$$

$$\downarrow I = \hat{\mathbf{0}}_S j \times dS$$



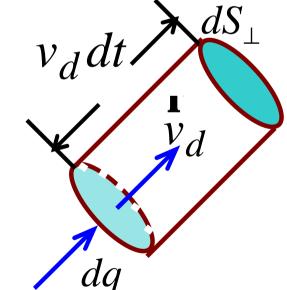
5. j与微观量的关系:

载流子数密度n,载流子平均定向运动速率 V_d (漂移速率)

在dt时间内通过ds面积的电荷为

$$dq = en \cdot dS_{\perp} v_d \cdot dt$$

$$|j| = env_d$$



10.1.2电流连续性方程

设想在导体内取闭合曲面 S

通过此闭合面的电流为 $I = \int_{s}^{\Gamma} j \cdot ds$

若
$$I = \int \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S} > 0$$

表示有电荷向闭合面外移动,闭合面内电荷减少; 若 $I=\int j\cdot ds<0$

表示有电荷的闭合面内移动,闭合面内电荷增加。

$$\grave{\mathbf{0}}_{s} \overset{\mathbf{r}}{j} \times d\overset{\mathbf{r}}{s} = - \frac{dq}{dt}$$

电流密度矢量的通量等于 该面内电荷减少的速率.

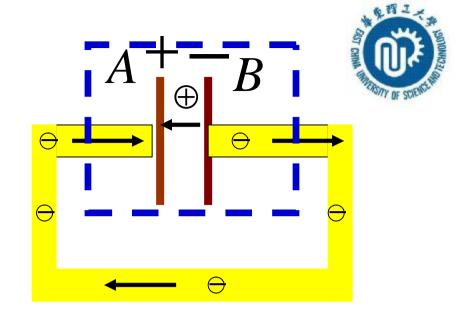
· 电流稳恒条件
$$\grave{\mathbf{0}}_{s}\overset{\mathbf{\Gamma}}{j}\times ds=\mathbf{0}$$

电流连续性方程

10.1.3 电源 电动势

1.电源、非静电力

*提供非静电力的装置就 是电源,如化学电池、硅 (硒)太阳能电池,发电 机等。实际上电源是把能 量转换为电能的装置。



静电力欲使正电荷从高电位到低电位。

非静电力欲使正电荷从低电位到高电位。

$$2.$$
 电动势 $e=rac{W}{q}$

定义:单位正电荷绕闭合回路运动一周,非静电力所做的功.

$$e = \frac{W}{q} = \frac{\partial F_k \times dl}{q}$$



$$\overset{\mathbf{r}}{E}_{K} = \frac{\overset{\mathbf{r}}{F}_{K}}{q}$$

$$e = \frac{W}{q} = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{Q}} F_k \times dl}{q}$$
非静电性电场的场强
$$\frac{\mathbf{r}}{E} F_K$$

$$= \hat{\mathbf{Q}} E_k \times dl$$

$$= \hat{\mathbf{Q}} E_k \times dl + \hat{\mathbf{Q}} E_k \times dl$$

$$e = \partial_{k} E_{k} \times dl$$

 $e = \hat{0}_{k} E_{k} \times dl$ 电源电动势大小等于将单位正电 荷从负极经电源内部移至正极时非 电源电动势大小等于将单位正电 静电力所作的功.

电动势是标量,方向

10.2 电流的磁场

10.2.1. 基本磁现象

中国在磁学方面的贡献:





- 春秋战国《吕氏春秋》记载: 磁石召铁
- 东汉王充《论衡》描述:司南勺¾最早的指南器具
- 十一世纪沈括发明指南针,发现地磁偏角, 比欧洲的哥伦布早四百年
- ●十二世纪已有关于指南针用于航海的记载

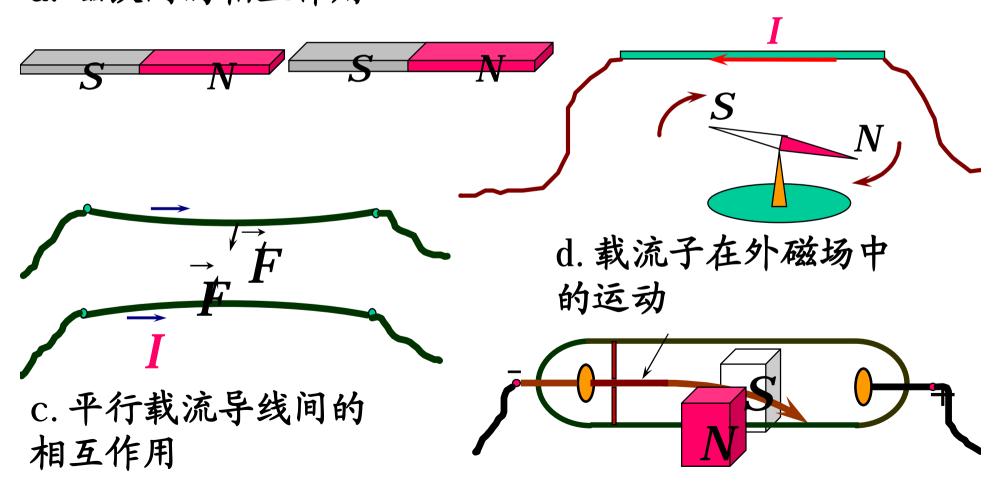
10.2.2 磁起源于电流

一、基本磁现象及磁性本源假说



b. 电流对磁铁的作用

a. 磁铁间的相互作用



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磁现象与电现象有没有联系?

CHINN OF SCHOOL STATES

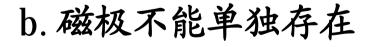
静止的电荷

运动的电荷

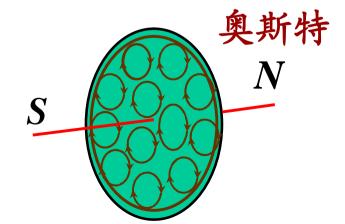
1819年 奥斯特 磁针上的电碰撞实验

■ 电流的磁效应

- 2. 安培提出分子电流假设:
- a. 磁现象的电本质—运动的电荷产生磁场



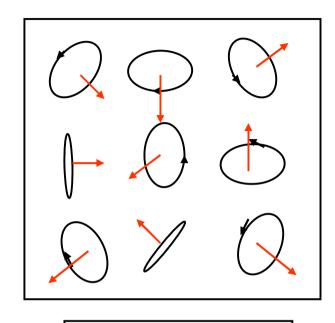




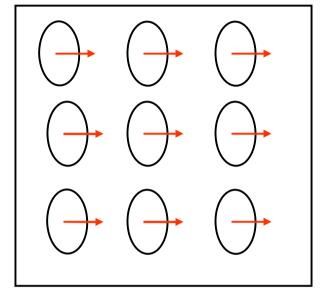
静电场

1822年. 安培分子电流假说







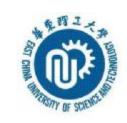


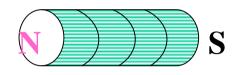
外磁场中

分子电流的有序排列是产生磁性的本质



°·有无磁单极子?





1931年, 狄拉克(英):

理论上论证了在微观世界中存在磁单极子。

1974年,特霍夫脱(荷兰)、鲍尔亚科夫(前苏联):

独立地提出的非爱、阿贝尔规范场理论,认为磁单极子必然存在,并预言其质量为2×10⁻¹¹kg

1973年阿波罗飞船运回的月岩检测、1974年高能加速器

但是,直到目前为止尚未在实验中确认磁单极子的存在。

10.2.3 磁场 磁感应强度



- 1. 放入磁场中的运动电荷和载流导体受到磁力
- 2. 载流导体在磁场中运动,磁力对其作功

引入磁感应强度 (B)

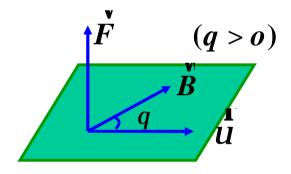
将点电荷 q以不同的 u 通过场点 p

① $F \mu q, u$, ②与u方向有关

方向:小磁针N极方向 F、U 与 B 三个矢量的关系 F = aU B

大小: F = quBSin q

单位: $1T = 1N \times A^{-1} \times m^{-1}$ $1T = 10^4 \text{ Gs}$



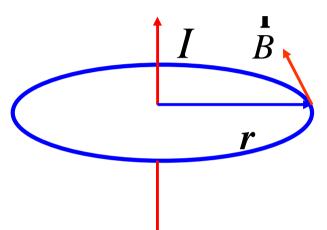
q为u与B之间夹角

10.2.4 毕奥---沙伐尔定律



一、毕-萨-拉定律实验基础

(1) 毕奥: 无限长直载流导线周围的磁场

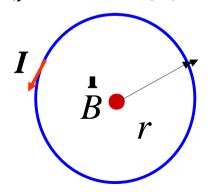


$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mathbf{m}_0 \mathbf{I}}{2\mathbf{pr}}$$

方向: I与B构成右手螺旋

其中: $\mathbf{m}_0 = 4\mathbf{p}' 10^{-7} \mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{m}_{\Delta} \mathbf{LL}$ 真空中的磁导率

(2) 萨伐尔: 载流园导线中心的磁场



二、毕奥---沙伐尔定律

电流元 —→ Idl

电流元 Idl 在空间P点产生的磁感应强度为

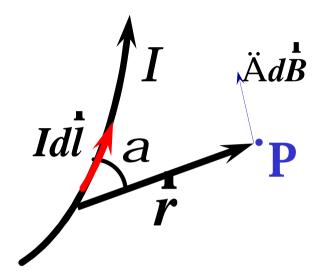
$$dB = \frac{m_0}{4p} \frac{Idl \sin a}{r^2}$$

$$m_0 = 4p \cdot 10^{-7} TmA^{-1}$$

$$r_0 = r/r$$

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{m_0}{4p} \frac{Id\vec{l} \cdot \vec{r}_0}{r^2}$$





断

对一段载流导线 $B = \hat{0}dB$

10.2.5 毕奥---沙伐尔定律的应用

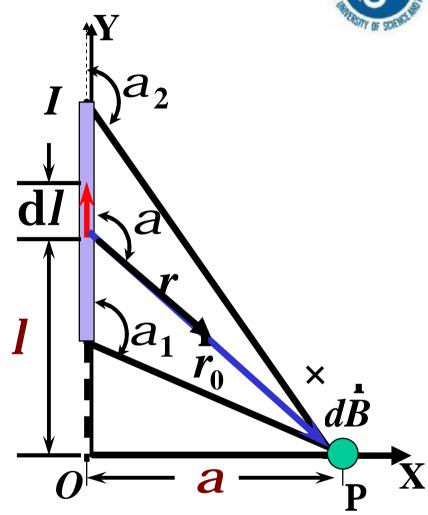
[例1] 长直电流的磁场

已知: 真空中人都 an an a

- ●建立坐标系0XY
- ○任取电流元 Idl

大小
$$dB = \frac{m_0}{4p} \frac{Idl \sin a}{r^2}$$

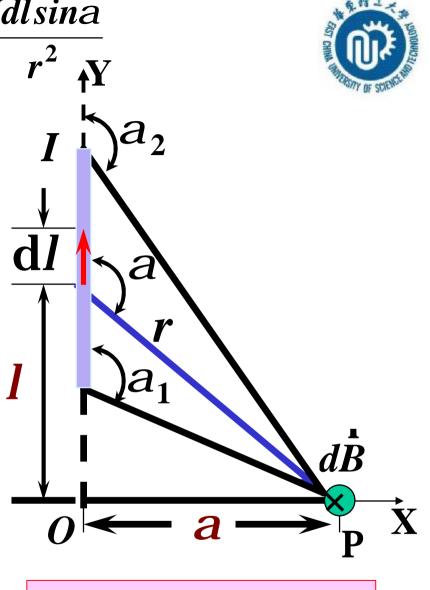
方向 Idl r₀ Ä



·高写出分量式

$$B = \partial dB = \partial \frac{m_0}{4p} \frac{Idlsina}{r^2}$$

章统一积分变量 $B = \hat{0}dB = \hat{0}\frac{m_0}{4p}\frac{Idlsina}{r^2}$ l = actg(p - a) = -actga $dl = a c s c^2 a da$ $r = a/\sin a$ $B = \delta \frac{m_0}{4p} \frac{I \sin adl}{r^2}$ $= \partial \frac{m_0}{4n} \frac{\sin^2 a}{a^2} I \sin a \frac{ada}{\sin^2 a}$ $= \partial_{a_1}^{a_2} \frac{m_0}{4pa} I \sin ada$ $=\frac{m_0I}{4pa}(\cos a_1-\cos a_2)$



$$B = \frac{m_0 I}{4pa} (\cos a_1 - \cos a_2)$$

•无限长载流直导线

$$a_1 = 0$$
 $a_2 = p$

$$B = \frac{m_0 I}{2pa}$$

•半无限长载流直导线

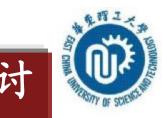
$$a_1 = p/2$$
 $a_2 = p$

$$B = \frac{m_0 I}{4pa}$$

•直导线延长线上

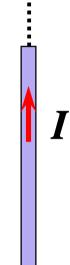
$$dB = \frac{m_0}{4p} \frac{Idlsina}{r^2}$$

$$a=0$$
 $dB=0$ $B=0$









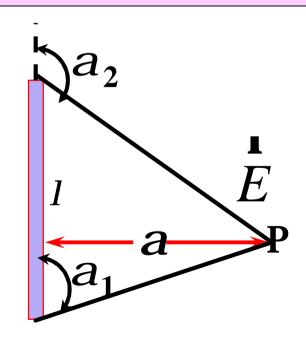
$$B = \frac{m_0 I}{4pa} (\cos a_1 - \cos a_2)$$

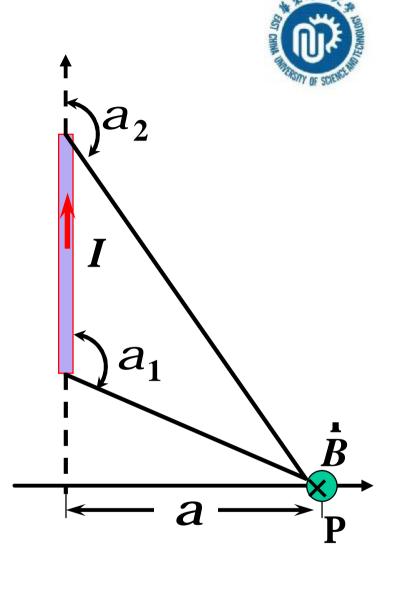
$$B_{\wedge} = \frac{m_0 I}{4pa} (\cos a_1 - \cos a_2)$$

与带电直线在空间产生的E 比较

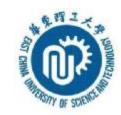
$$E_{\wedge} = \frac{l}{4pe_{0}a}(cosq_{1} - cosq_{2})$$

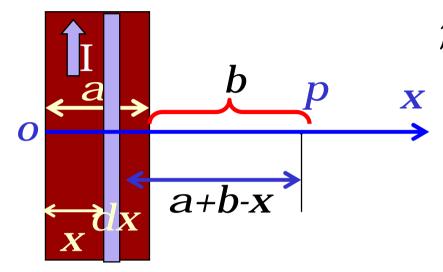
$$E_{P} = \frac{l}{4pe_{0}a}(sinq_{2} - sinq_{1})$$





[例2] 无限长匀载I铜片外共面点p的Bp





解: 选积分元电流

$$dI = \frac{I}{a}dx$$

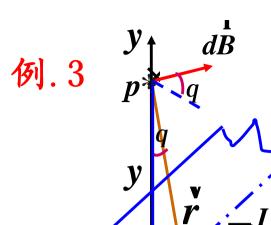
$$dB = \frac{m_0 dI}{2p(a+b-x)}$$

$$dB = \frac{m_0 \frac{I}{a}dx}{2p(a+b-x)}$$

I/a:面电流的线密度

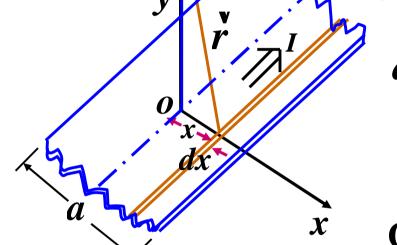
$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{\hat{q}}^{B} d\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{\hat{q}}^{a} \frac{m_{0}\mathbf{I}dx}{2pa(a+b-x)} = \frac{m_{0}\mathbf{I}}{2pa} \ln \frac{a+b}{b}$$
 方向Ä

选特殊形状电流体作微元



例.3 p dB 求无限长薄铜片中心线上方 y处的 $B_p = ?$

$$dI = \frac{I}{a}dx$$



$$dB = \frac{m_0 dI}{2p r} = \frac{m_0 \frac{I}{a} dx}{2p r}$$

 $dB_x = dB\cos q$ $dB_y = dB\sin q$

Q对称性,
$$B_y$$
, \ $B_y = \hat{0}dB_y = o$

$$B = \hat{\mathbf{0}}dB_{x} = \hat{\mathbf{0}}dB\cos\theta = \hat{\mathbf{0}}_{a/2}^{a/2} \frac{m_{0} \frac{1}{a} dx}{2p(y^{2} + x^{2})^{1/2}} \times \frac{y}{(y^{2} + x^{2})^{1/2}}$$

$$= \frac{m_0 I y}{2p a} \hat{\mathbf{0}}_{a/2}^{a/2} \frac{dx}{y^2 + x^2} = \frac{m_0 I}{p a} arctg \frac{a}{2y}$$

$$= \frac{m_0 I}{p a} \operatorname{arct} g \frac{a}{2y}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} y >> a , \operatorname{arct} g \frac{a}{2y} * \frac{a}{2y} , \land B * \frac{m_0 I}{2p y}$$



例4. 圆电流的磁场

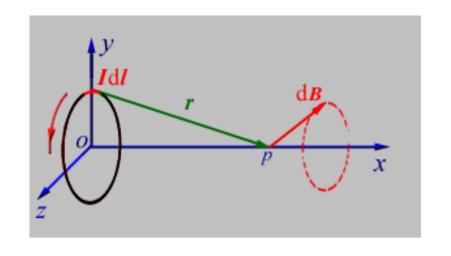
大小
$$dB = \frac{m_0}{4p} \frac{Idl}{r^2}$$
方向
$$Idl \cdot r_0$$

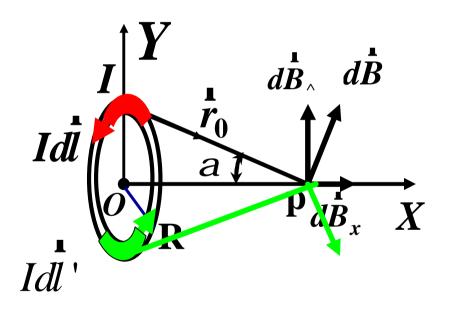
$$B_{\wedge} = \hat{0}dB_{\wedge} = 0$$

$$B_x = \partial dB_x = \partial \frac{m_0}{4p} \frac{Idlsina}{r^2}$$

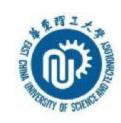
$$=\frac{m_0 IR}{4pr^3} \hat{0} dl = \frac{m_0 IR}{4pr^3} \times 2pR$$

$$=\frac{m_0 I R^2}{2(R^2+x^2)^{3/2}}$$





$$B = \frac{m_0 I R^2}{2 r^3} = \frac{m_0 I R^2}{2 (R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$



$$\vec{v} \vec{J} \vec{v} \vec{E} : 1. \ x >> R, \ B = \frac{m_0 I R^2}{2x^3} = \frac{m_0 I S}{2p \ x^3}$$

$$I\left(S\right) = \frac{p}{n}$$

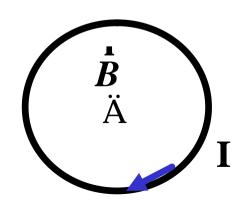
引入磁矩
$$P_m = IS\hat{n}$$
N 匝 $P_m = NIS \hat{n}$

则圆线圈轴线上
$$B = \frac{m_0}{2p} \frac{p_m}{r^3}$$

2. 圆心
$$x=0$$

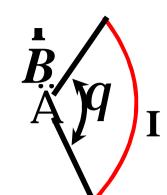
 \mathbf{u} 载流圆环 圆心角 q=2p

$$B = \frac{m_0 I}{2 R}$$



$$\mathbf{v}$$
 载流圆弧 圆心角 q

$$B = \frac{m_0 I}{2R} \cdot \frac{q}{2p} = \frac{m_0 I q}{4pR}$$





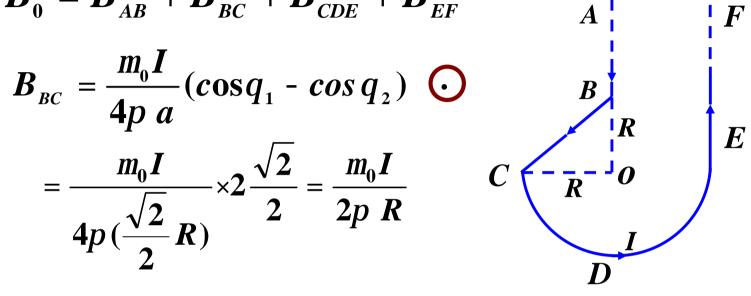
练习 通电导线弯成如图形状 、求 $\dot{B}_{\alpha}=?$



$$\overset{\mathbf{V}}{\boldsymbol{B}}_{0} = \overset{\mathbf{V}}{\boldsymbol{B}}_{AB} + \overset{\mathbf{I}}{\boldsymbol{B}}_{BC} + \overset{\mathbf{V}}{\boldsymbol{B}}_{CDE} + \overset{\mathbf{V}}{\boldsymbol{B}}_{EF}$$

$$B_{BC} = \frac{m_0 I}{4p a} (\cos q_1 - \cos q_2) \bigcirc$$

$$= \frac{m_0 I}{4p(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R)} \times 2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{m_0 I}{2p R}$$

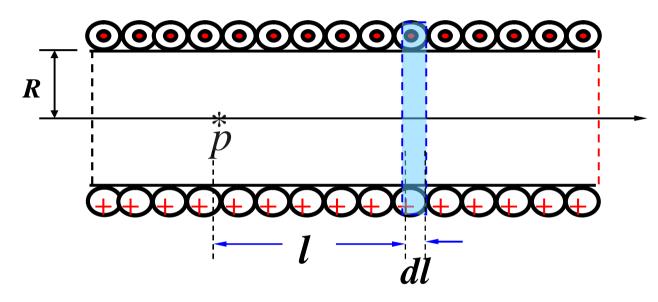


$$B_{CDE} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{m_0 I}{2R}$$
, $B_{EF} = \frac{m_0 I}{4p R}$

$$B = B_{AB} + B_{BC} + B_{CDE} + B_{EF} = \frac{m_0 I}{4p R} (3+p)$$

例5. 载流长直螺线管内轴线 上的磁场

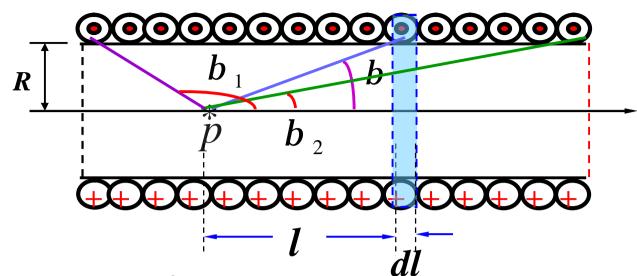




已知单位长度匝数 n

$$dB = \frac{m_0}{2} \frac{R^2 nIdl}{(R^2 + l^2)^{3/2}}$$

取dN = ndl 电流nIdl





$$dB = \frac{m_0}{2} \frac{R^2 nIdl}{(R^2 + l^2)^{3/2}}$$

用 b 变量
$$l = Rctgb$$
 $dl = -Rcsc^2 b db$
$$R^2 + l^2 = R^2(1 + ctg^2 b) = R^2 csc^2 b$$

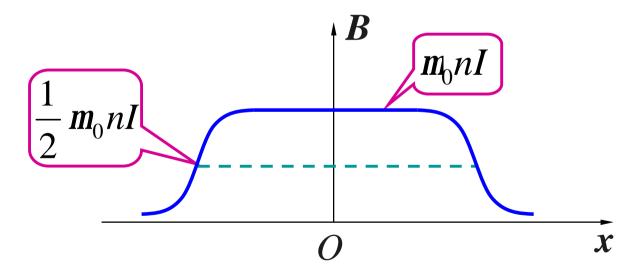
$$dB = \frac{m_0 R^2 nI (-R csc^2 bdb)}{2(R^2 csc^2 b)^{3/2}} = -\frac{m_0 nI}{2} sin b db$$

$$B = \partial dB = \partial_{1}^{b_{2}} - \frac{m_{0}nI}{2} \sin b \, db = \frac{m_{0}nI}{2} (\cos b_{2} - \cos b_{1})$$

讨论: 1. 无限长 $B = m_0 nI$ 均匀场

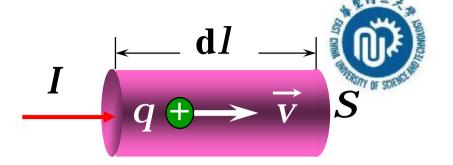
$$B = m_0 nI$$

2.半无限长
$$B = \frac{1}{2} m_0 nI$$



10.2.6 运动电荷的磁场

$$dB = \frac{m_0}{4p} \frac{Idl \sin a}{r^2}$$



单位体积内运动电荷数 n

dl内有dN个运动电荷, dN = nSdl

$$dN = nSdl$$

电量
$$dQ = qnSdl$$

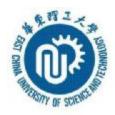
电流
$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt} = qnSu$$

$$dB = \frac{m_0}{4p} \frac{qnSudl \sin a}{r^2}$$

$$B = \frac{dB}{dN} = \frac{m_0}{4p} \frac{qu \sin a}{r^2}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{m_0}{4p} \frac{q\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{r^3}$$

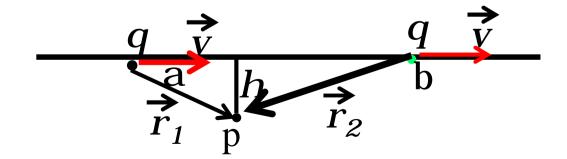
[思考]真空中点电荷作匀速直线运动,在P点产生B



- (1)大小、方向都变化 (2)大小不变,方向变化
- (3)方向不变,大小变化 (4)大小、方向都不变

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{m_0}{4p} \frac{q\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{r^3}$$

∵ vr₁sin a=vr₂sin b r₂¹r₁ v ˆ r 恒为Ä \(3)正确!



[例6] 氢原子中电子绕核作圆周运动

求:轨道中心处B

电子的磁矩 p_m

解:
$$\mathbf{u} \ B = \frac{m_0 I}{2r}$$
 $I = qn = e \frac{v}{2pr}$

$$p_m = IS = \frac{1}{2}vre$$

方向 Ä

推论:均匀带电的圆环绕圆心的转动产生的磁场

[M7]带勾电q塑料圆盘R,以 ω 转动.

求盘中心B及盘P_m 解: 选图示圆环积分元电流, 求其dI

$$dI = \frac{dq}{T} = \frac{dq}{2p/w} = \frac{w}{2p}dq$$

$$dq = s2prdr$$

元电流在圆心激发磁场元

$$dB = m_0 dI/2r = m_0 n spdr$$

$$P B = \int_0^R m_0 n sp dr = m_0 n sp R$$

$$P B = m_0 (w/2p) (q/pR^2) pR$$

$$P B = m_0(w/2p) (q/pR^2) pR$$

$$= m_0 wq/(2pR)$$

元电流圆线圈的磁矩元

$$dp_{m} = sdI = \pi r^{2} n \sigma 2\pi r dr$$

$$p_{m} = \mathbf{\hat{0}} pr^{2} n s 2pr dr = \frac{1}{4}qwR^{2}$$

