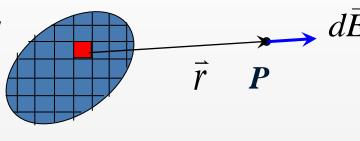
9.2 毕奥-萨伐尔定律

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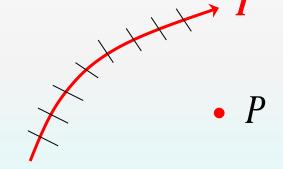




$$d\vec{E} = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r$$

$$\vec{E} = \int d\vec{E} = \int_{V} \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{e}_r$$





一、毕-萨定律(Biot-Savart law) (实验规律 1820)

讨论: 电流元在空间产生的磁场

电流元在P点产生 的磁感应强度

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

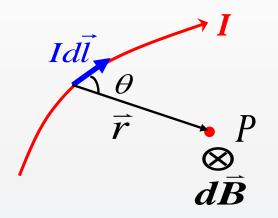
r 电流元指向场点的矢径

$$\mu_0$$
 真空磁导率

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \, N / A^2$$

对一段载流导线

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \int_{L} d\vec{\boldsymbol{B}} = \int_{L} \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \frac{\boldsymbol{I} d\vec{\boldsymbol{l}} \times \vec{\boldsymbol{r}}}{\boldsymbol{r}^{3}}$$



二、毕-萨定律的应用

例1. 载流直导线的磁场

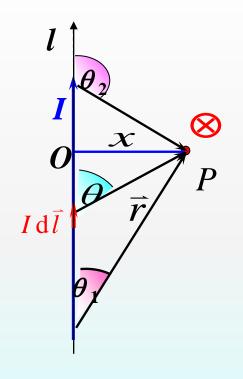
电流元
$$Id\bar{l}$$
 $d\bar{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\bar{l} \times \bar{r}}{r^3}$

 $d\vec{B}$ 的方向: \otimes 大小: $dB = \frac{\mu_0 Idl}{4\pi r^2} \sin \theta$

统一变量
$$x = r \sin \theta$$
 $l = -x \cot \theta$

$$dI = \frac{xd\theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \qquad dB = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi x} \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$B = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi x} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi x} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$$

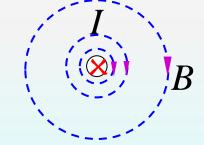


$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi x} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$$

- 1) 场点在直电流延长线上 B=0
- 2) 无限长载流直导线: 当 $L \to \infty$ (x << L) $\theta_1 \to 0$ $\theta_2 \to \pi$

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}_0 \boldsymbol{I}}{2\boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{x}}$$

方向: 右螺旋关系



3) 半无限长载流导线

$$\theta_1 \rightarrow \pi/2 \quad \theta_2 \rightarrow \pi$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi x}$$

例2. 圆电流轴线上的磁场

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

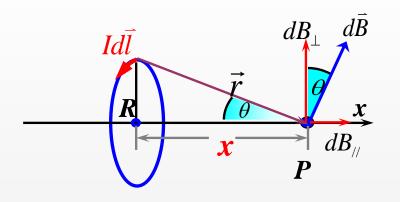
$$d\vec{B}$$
 的大小:
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl}{r^2}$$

方向: 如图所示

$$dB_{\perp} = dB\cos\theta$$
 $dB_{\parallel} = dB\sin\theta$

由对称性可知 $\vec{B}_{\perp} = \oint d\vec{B}_{\perp} = 0$

$$B = B_{//} = \oint dB_{//} = \frac{\mu_0 I \sin \theta}{4\pi r^2} \oint_L dl$$



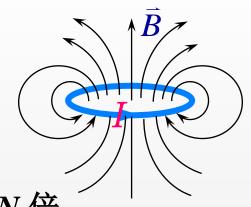
$$\sin \theta = \frac{R}{r} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2 \vec{i}}{2(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$



1) 电流和磁场的方向

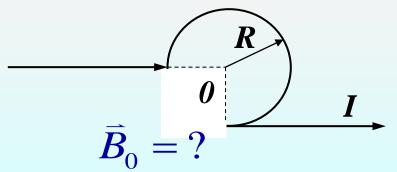
2)
$$x = 0$$
 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$



3) 若线圈为N 匝,则磁感应强度为单匝的N 倍

$$B = N \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

注意: 对圆心处N可以是分数



例3. 载流直螺线管内部的磁场.

如图所示,有一长为l,半径为R的载流密绕直螺线管,螺线管的总匝数为N,通有电流I. 设把螺线管放在真空中,求管

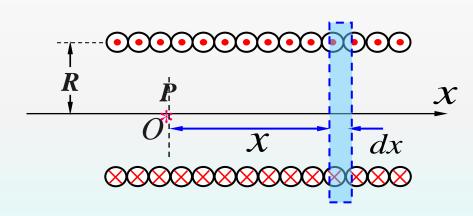
内轴线上一点处的磁感强度

解:建立坐标系如图

$$dI = Indx$$
 $n = \frac{N}{l}$

由圆电流公式

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$



$$\mathbf{d}\boldsymbol{B} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}_0}{2} \frac{\boldsymbol{R}^2 \, \boldsymbol{I} \boldsymbol{n} \, \mathbf{d} \boldsymbol{x}}{\left(\boldsymbol{R}^2 + \boldsymbol{x}^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$B = \int dB = \frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{R^2 dx}{\left(R^2 + x^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$x = R \cot \beta \qquad dx = -R \csc^2 \beta d\beta$$

$$R^2 + x^2 = R^2 \csc^2 \beta$$

$$B = -\frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} \int_{\beta_1}^{\beta_2} \frac{R^3 \csc^2 \beta d\beta}{R^3 \csc^3 \beta d\beta} = -\frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} \int_{\beta_1}^{\beta_2} \sin \beta d\beta$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} (\cos \beta_2 - \cos \beta_1)$$



1) 无限长的螺线管

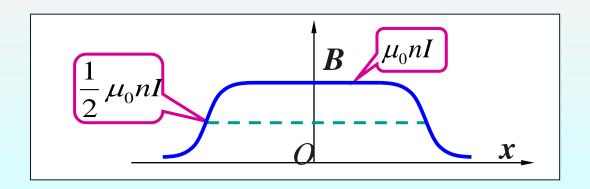
$$\beta_1 = \pi, \beta_2 = 0$$

$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

2) 半无限长螺线管

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \beta_2 = 0$$

$$B = \mu_0 nI / 2$$



三、运动电荷的磁场

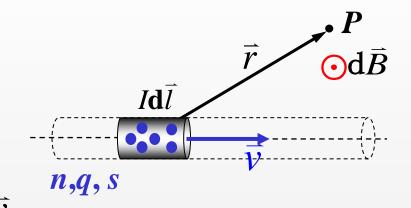
电流元在P点产生的场

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

$$I = qnvs$$
 $Id\vec{l} = nsdlq\vec{v}$

nsdl = dN 表示电流元中载流子的个数

每个运动电荷产生的磁场为



$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mathbf{d}\vec{B}}{\mathbf{d}N} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q\vec{v} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q\vec{v} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

- (1)上式只适用于 v << C 的情况
- (2)方向问题,注意 q 的正负

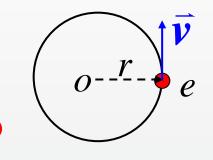


例4: 电子绕核做半径为r的圆周运动,速率为v,求:

(1)轨道中心处的磁感应强度 (2) 该闭合电流的磁矩

(1) 解法一、运动电荷产生的场

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q\vec{v} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} \quad \therefore B_o = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{evr}{r^3} = \frac{\mu_0 ev}{4\pi r^2} \quad \otimes$$



解法二、电子作圆周运动

≥ 载流圆线圈

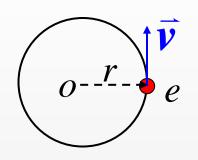
等效电流
$$I = \frac{e}{T} = \frac{ev}{2\pi r}$$

等效电流 $I = \frac{e}{T} = \frac{ev}{2\pi r}$ 圆心处场强 $B_o = \frac{\mu_o I}{2r} = \frac{\mu_o ev}{4\pi r^2}$ 方向也为:

(2) 求该闭合电流的磁矩

由解法二可得等效圆电流

$$I = \frac{e}{T} = \frac{ev}{2\pi r}$$



所以其对应磁矩大小为
$$m = IS = \frac{ev}{2\pi r} \cdot \pi r^2 = \frac{evr}{2}$$

磁矩方向为垂直屏幕向里 &

例5:有一长为a,电荷线密度为 λ 的带电线段AB,可绕距 A端为b的O点旋转,如图所示。设旋转角速度为 ω ,转动过程中A端距O轴的距离保持不变,求带电线段在O点产生的磁感应强度和磁矩。

(1) 等效电流法 建立坐标系如图

在 r 处取 dr 的线元, 其所带电量为: $dq = \lambda dr$

等效圆电流:
$$dI = \frac{dq}{T} = \frac{\lambda dr}{2\pi/\omega} = \frac{\lambda \omega dr}{2\pi}$$

其在0点产生的磁感应强度大小为:

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2r} = \frac{\mu_0 \lambda \omega dr}{4\pi r}$$

整个带电线段在0点产生的磁感应强度大小为:

(2) 旋转线元产生的磁矩大小 $dm = sdI = \frac{\lambda \omega r^2 dr}{2}$

整个线段长生的磁矩大小为

$$m = \int dm = \int_b^{a+b} \frac{\lambda \omega r^2 dr}{2} = \frac{1}{6} \lambda \omega \left[(a+b)^3 - b^3 \right]$$
 方向: \otimes

例6: 设半径为 R 的均匀带电圆盘,电荷面密度为σ,以角速率ω绕通过圆心垂直于盘面的轴转,求: (1)圆盘中心处的磁感应强度 (2) 对应磁矩

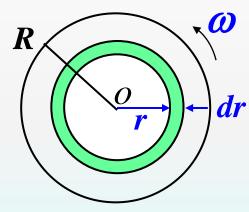
(1) 解法一、等效园电流法

在r处取dr的细圆环,

其所带电量为: $dq = \sigma ds = \sigma 2\pi r dr$

等效圆电流:
$$dI = \frac{dq}{T} = \frac{\sigma 2\pi r dr}{2\pi / \omega} = \omega \sigma r dr$$

细圆环在圆心处产生的磁场为 $dB = \frac{\mu_0 aI}{2r} = \frac{\mu_0 \omega \sigma aI}{2}$



整个圆盘在圆心处产生的磁场的大小为

$$B = \int dB = \int_0^R \frac{\mu_0 \omega \sigma dr}{2} = \frac{\mu_0 \omega \sigma R}{2}$$

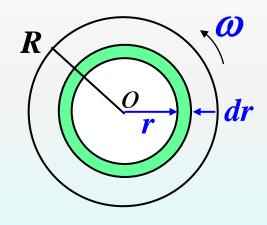
方向: 垂直屏幕向外

(2) 求磁矩

细圆环等效为圆电流,对应的磁矩大小为

$$dm = sdI = \pi r^2 \cdot \omega \sigma r dr = \pi \omega \sigma r^3 dr$$

整个圆盘转动后对应的磁矩大小为



$$m = \int dm = \int_0^R \pi \omega \sigma r^3 dr = \frac{1}{4} \pi \omega \sigma R^4$$
 方向: 垂直屏幕向外