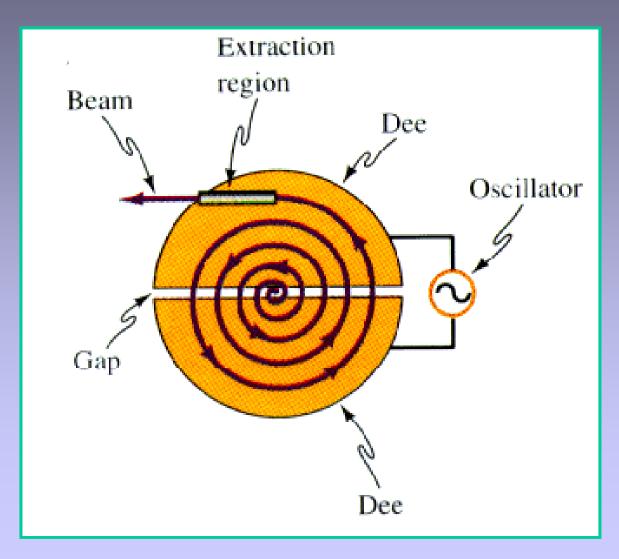
同学们好!



§ 10.4 磁场对运动电荷及电流的作用

一. 洛仑兹力

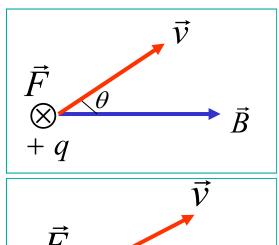
运动电荷间作用:
$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

电场力 磁场力(洛仑兹力)

1. 磁场对运动电荷的作用 $\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$

大小: $F = qvB\sin\theta$

特点:不改变 \vec{v} 大小,只改变 \vec{v} 方向。不对q做功。



练习: 求 $q_1 \cdot q_2$ 相互作用洛仑兹力的大小和方向。

$$\vec{R}_{1} = \frac{\vec{V}_{1}}{4\pi r^{3}}$$

$$\vec{R}_{2} = \frac{\mu_{0} q \vec{v} \times \vec{r}}{4\pi r^{3}}$$

$$\vec{F}_{12} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 q_1 v_1 \sin \alpha_1}{4 \pi r^2}$$

$$F_{21} = q_2 v_2 B_1 \sin 90^{\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 q_1 q_2 v_1 v_2 \sin \alpha_1}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\therefore \vec{F}_{12} \neq -\vec{F}_{21}$$

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

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 q_2 v_2 \sin \alpha_2}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$F_{12} = q_1 v_1 B_2 \sin 90^{\circ}$$

$$=\frac{\mu_0 q_1 q_2 v_1 v_2 \sin \alpha_2}{4\pi r^2}$$

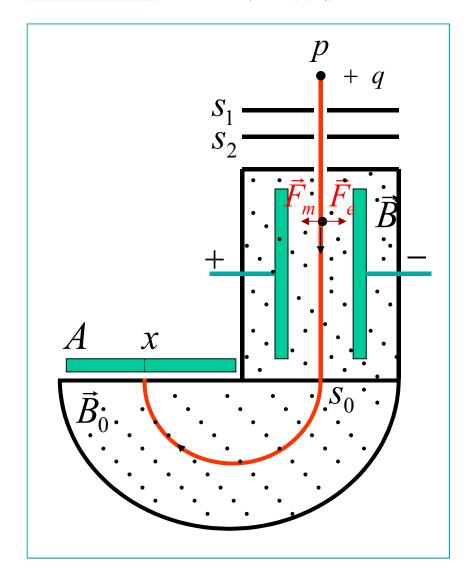
$$q_1$$
 磁场 $\rightleftharpoons q_2$

2. 带电粒子在电磁场中的运动

匀强电场	$\vec{v}_0 /\!/ \vec{E}$	$ec{v}_0 \perp ec{E}$	\vec{v}_0 与 \vec{E} 夹 $ heta$ 角
	$\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$		
	匀变速 直线运动	类 平 抛 <i>F</i>	类 \hat{r}_0 数 \hat{r}_0
匀强磁场	$ec{v}_0^{\prime\prime}ec{B}$	$ec{v}_0 \perp ec{B}$	\vec{v}_0 与 \vec{B} 夹 θ 角
	$\vec{F} = 0$	$F = qv_0 B$	$F = q v_0 B \sin \theta$
	匀速 直线 运动	匀速率圆周运动 $R=mv_0/qB$ $T=2\pim/qB$	等螺距螺旋线运动 $R = mv_{\perp}/qB = mv_0 \sin\theta/qB$ $h = Tv_{\parallel} = \frac{2\pi m}{qB} v_0 \cos\theta$

应用:

a) 质谱仪



滤速器
$$qE = qvB$$

 $v=E/B$

质谱分析:

$$x = 2R = \frac{2mv}{qB_0}$$

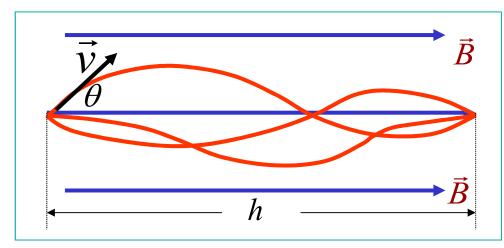
$$m = \frac{qB_0Bx}{2E}$$

谱线位置:同位素质量

谱线黑度: 相对含量

b)磁聚焦





均匀磁场, 且 θ 很小:

$$v_{\prime\prime} = v \cos\theta \approx v$$

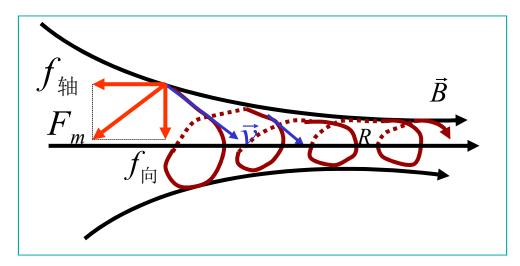
$$h = Tv_{//} = \frac{2\pi mv}{qB}$$

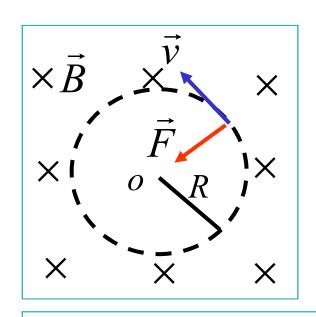
h 近似相等

轴对称磁场 (短线圈) — 磁透镜 (电子显微镜)

c)磁约束

应用于受控热核聚变





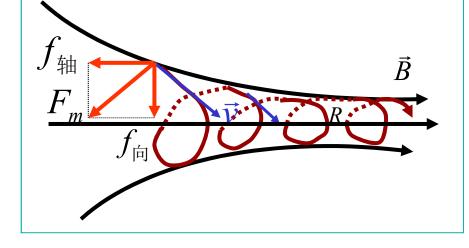
横向: $R = mv_0/qB$

$$B \uparrow$$
 , $R \downarrow$

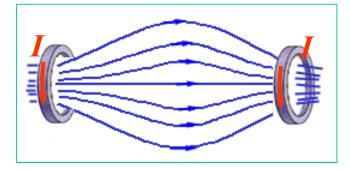
在强磁场中可以将离子约束在小范围。 脱离器壁。 2mm

$$h = Tv_{//} = \frac{2\pi m}{qB}v_0\cos\theta$$

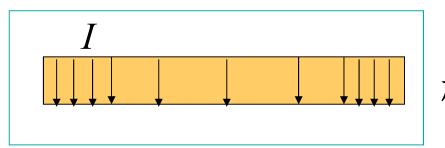
纵向: 非均匀磁场。



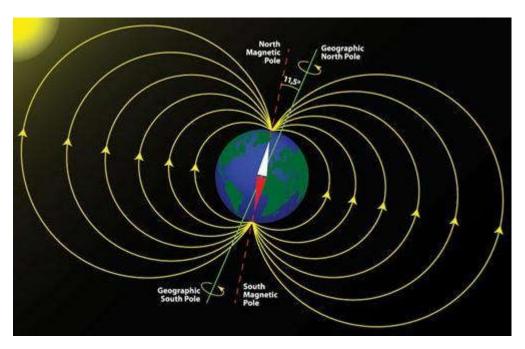
 B^{\uparrow} , $h \rightarrow 0$ 反射— 磁镜



磁瓶: 离子在两磁镜间振荡。



绚丽多彩的极光

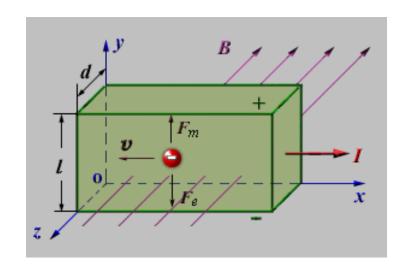




在地磁两极附近,由于磁感线与地面垂直,外层空间入射的带电粒子可直接射入高空大气层内,它们和空气分子的碰撞产生的辐射就形成了极光。

3. 霍耳效应

(1) 现象:导体中通电流I,磁场 B垂直于I,在既垂直于I, 又垂直于 B方向出现电势差 ΔU 。

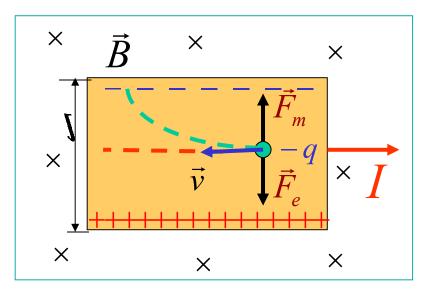


(2) 用电子论解释

载流子q = -e, 漂移速率 \vec{v}

$$\vec{F}_m = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = -e\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

方向向上,形成 ΔU

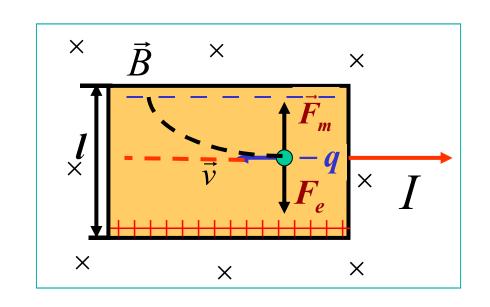


$$F_e = qE = q \frac{\Delta U}{l}$$

平衡条件: $F_m = F_e$

$$qvB = q \frac{\Delta U}{l}$$

$$\Delta U = Blv$$



$$I = qvnS = qvnld$$
, $v = \frac{I}{qnld}$

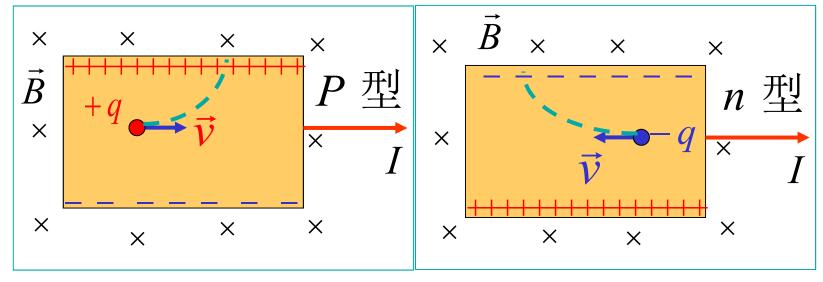
$$\Delta U = Blv = Bl \frac{I}{qnld} = \frac{1}{qn} \frac{BI}{d} = k \frac{BI}{d}$$

霍耳系数:
$$k = \frac{1}{an}$$

霍耳系数:
$$k = \frac{1}{an}$$
 (金属导体 $k = -\frac{1}{en} < 0$)

(3) 应用:

- ightharpoonup 测载流子密度 $n = \frac{BI}{\Delta U \cdot q \cdot d}$
- > 测载流子电性 半导体类型

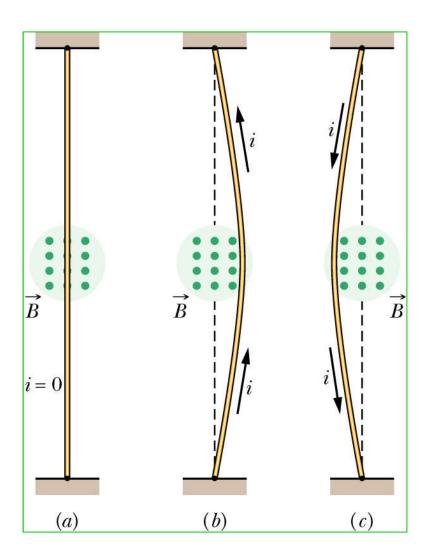


- \rightarrow 测磁场 \vec{B} (霍耳元件)
- > 磁流体发电



磁场对载流导线的作用

1. 安培力实验



2. 微观解释

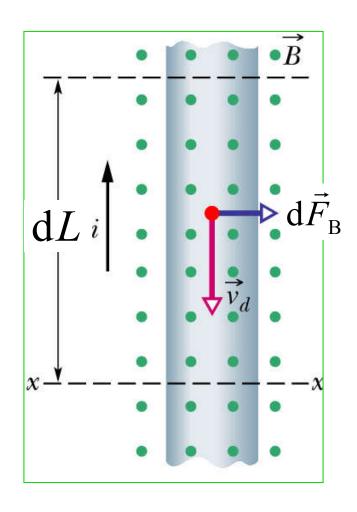
电流
$$I = n|e|Av_d$$

每个电子的平均力

$$|e|\vec{v}_d \times \vec{B}$$

导线段上的合力

$$d\vec{F}_B = nAdL|e|\vec{v}_d \times \vec{B}$$
$$= Id\vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$



二. 安培定律

1. 电流元受磁场力作用的规律

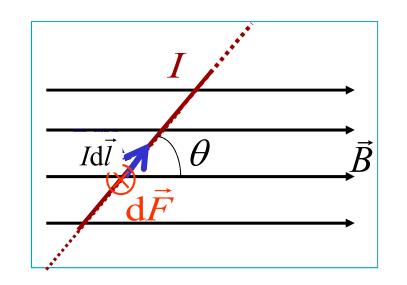
安培力:
$$d\vec{F} = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

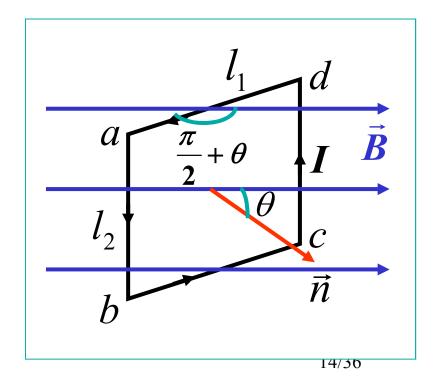
2. 载流导线所受磁场力

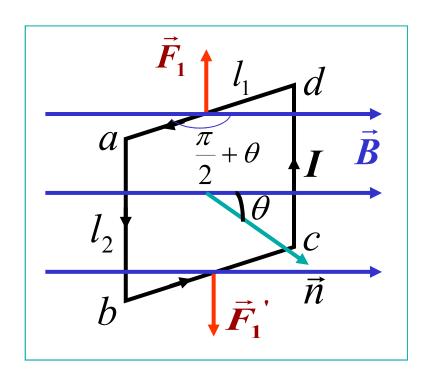
$$\vec{F} = \int_{L} d\vec{F} = \int_{L} Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

3. 载流线圈所受磁力矩

设均匀磁场,矩形线圈 (\vec{B} . l_1 . l_2 . θ .I)





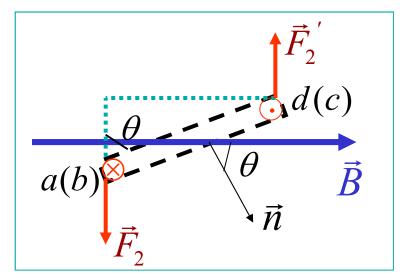


$$F_{1} = F_{1}^{'} = BIl_{1} \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta)$$

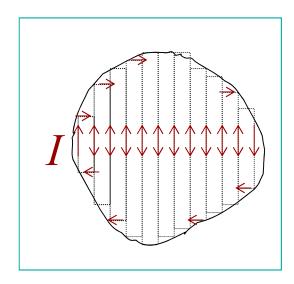
$$= BIl_{1} \cos \theta$$

$$F_{2} = F_{2}^{'} = BIl_{2} \sin\frac{\pi}{2} = BIl_{2}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = 0$$



$$M = F_2 l_1 \sin \theta = B I l_1 l_2 \sin \theta$$
$$= B I S \sin \theta = B P_m \sin \theta$$
$$\vec{M} = \vec{P}_m \times \vec{B}$$



对于任意形状平面载流线圈 ~ 许多 小矩形线圈的组合.

所以平面载流线圈在均匀磁场中

$$\sum \vec{F} = 0$$
 不平动

$$\vec{M} = \vec{P}_m \times \vec{B}$$

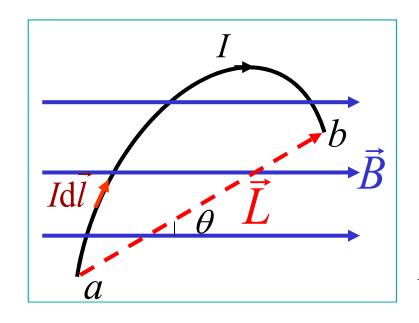
 $\vec{M} = \vec{P}_m \times \vec{B}$ {转动到 \vec{P}_m 与 \vec{B} 同向:稳定平衡 若 \vec{P}_m 与 \vec{B} 反向:不稳定平衡。

$$\sum \vec{F} \neq 0$$

$$\sum \vec{M} \neq 0$$

非均匀磁场中: $\sum \vec{F} \neq 0$ 不但转动, 还要平动, $\sum \vec{M} \neq 0$ 移向 \vec{B} 较强的区域。

例题: 均匀磁场中弯曲导线所受磁场力

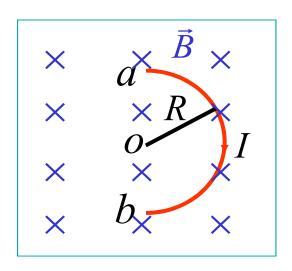


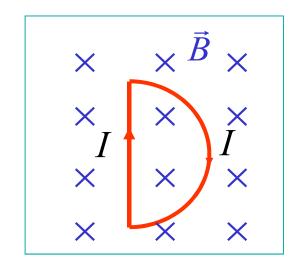
在导线上取电流元 $Id\vec{l}$ 其所受安培力 $d\vec{F} = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$ $\vec{F} = \int d\vec{F} = \int Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B} = I(\int d\vec{l}) \times \vec{B}$

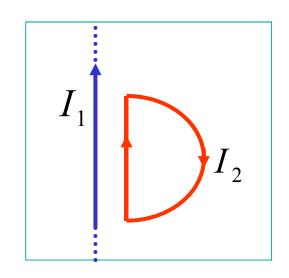
均匀磁场中,弯曲载流导线所受磁场力与从起点到终点间载有同样电流的直导线所受的磁场力相同636

练习:

1. 求电流在磁场中所受的力







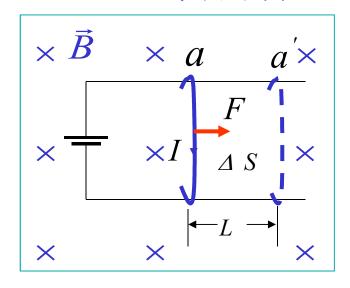
$$F=BI\cdot 2R$$

方向向右

$$F = 0$$

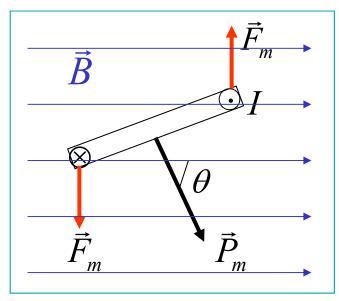
$$I_2$$
受力 $F \neq 0$

三. 磁力的功



$$A = F \overline{aa'} = BIl \overline{aa'}$$
$$= BI \Delta S = I \Delta \phi_m$$

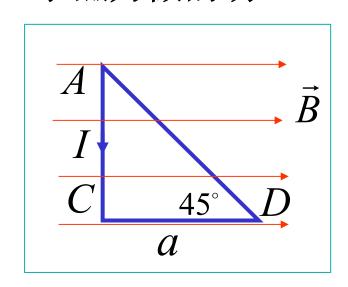
磁力的功 = 电流强度 ×穿过回 路磁通量增量



$$M = P_m B \sin\theta = BIS \sin\theta$$
 使 $\theta \downarrow$
 $dA = -Md\theta = -BIS \sin\theta d\theta$
 $= Id(BS \cos\theta) = Id\phi_m$
 $A = \int dA = I\Delta\phi_m (I为恒量)$

练习: 1. 等腰直角三角形 ,边长为a,电流为I,置于均匀磁场中(1) 若CD固定,A向纸外绕CD转 $\pi/2$

(2) 若AD固定,C向纸内绕AD转 π /2 求磁力做的功?



$$(1) \quad A = 0$$

$$(2) \quad A = IBS\cos 135^{\circ} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}IBa^{2}$$

2. 求 I_2 受 I_1 磁场作用力

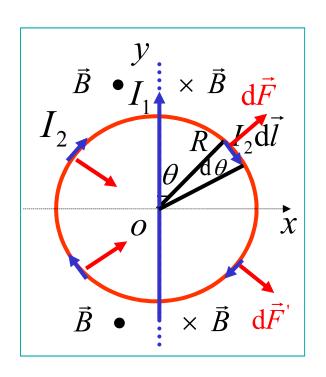
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi R \sin \theta}$$
 方向如图

取
$$I_2 dl = I_2 R d\theta$$

$$dF = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 d\theta}{2\pi \sin \theta}$$

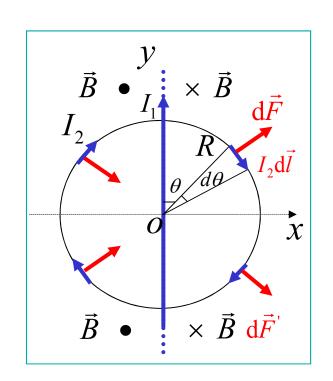
由对称性

$$F_y = \int \mathrm{d}F_y = 0$$

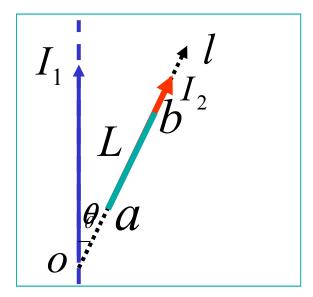


$$F = F_{x} = \int dF_{x} = \int dF \cdot \sin\theta$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0} I_{1} I_{2}}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta = \mu_{0} I_{1} I_{2}$$
沿 + x 方向。



3. 求 ab 段直电流受 I_1 磁场作用力 (I_1,I_2,a,L,θ)

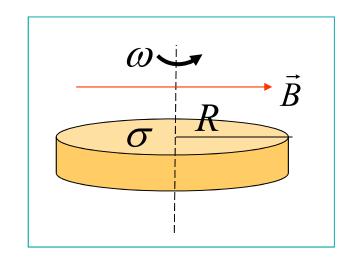


请自己完成!

$$F = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi \sin\theta} \ln \frac{a+L}{a}$$

ab一面斜向上运动,一面绕 b转动

例题:

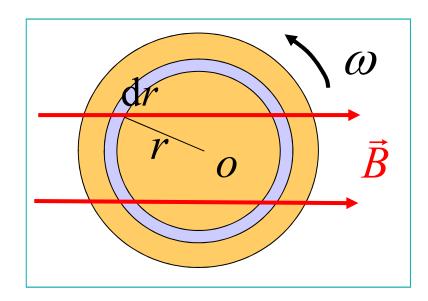


已知: $\sigma = kr(k)$ 为常数)

R . \vec{B} . ω .

求: \vec{M}

解:在带电圆盘上取半径r,宽 dr的圆环



$$dq = \sigma \cdot 2\pi r dr$$

$$dI = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} dq$$

$$\mathrm{d}P_m = \mathrm{d}I \cdot \pi r^2$$

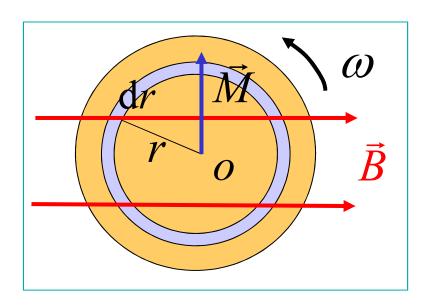
$$P_m = \int \mathrm{d}P_m = \int_0^R k\omega\pi r^4 \mathrm{d}r = \frac{1}{5}k\omega\pi R^5$$

$$\vec{P}_m = \frac{1}{5} k \pi R^5 \vec{\omega}$$

$$\vec{M} = \vec{P}_m \times \vec{B}$$

大小:
$$M = \frac{1}{5} k \pi R^5 B \omega$$

方向向上



小结

一. 洛仑兹力

1. 磁场对运动电荷的作用 $\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

- 2. 带电粒子在电磁场中的运动
- 3. 霍耳效应 $\Delta U = Blv$ 霍耳系数: $k = \frac{1}{1}$

二. 安培定律

- 1. 电流元受磁场安培力 $d\vec{F} = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$
- 3. 载流线圈所受磁力矩 $\vec{M} = \vec{P}_{\perp} \times \vec{B}$

2. 载流导线所受磁场力
$$\vec{F} = \int_L d\vec{F} = \int_L I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{M} = \vec{P}_{m} imes \vec{B}$$

小结

三. 磁力的功

$$A = \int \mathrm{d}A = I\Delta \phi_m$$

相关知识点:

磁矩
$$\vec{P}_m = IS\vec{n}$$
磁力矩 $\vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \vec{P}_m \times \vec{B}$
磁通量 $\phi_m = \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$
做功 $A = \int dA = \begin{cases} \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} \\ \int M \cdot d\theta \end{cases}$