

第7章 磁场

一. 磁感应强度

1. 线圈的磁矩:

$$\vec{P}_m = I_0 \Delta S \vec{n}$$

法线方向的单位矢量

$$M_{\max} \in I_0 \Delta S \in P_m \Rightarrow B \in \frac{M_{\max}}{P_m}$$

$$\text{即磁感应强度 } B = \frac{M_{\max}}{P_m} \quad (\text{T})$$

$$1\text{T} = 10^4 \text{G (高斯)}$$

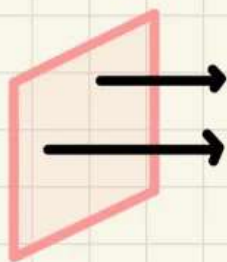
2. 磁场的高斯定理

1). 磁力线 (B线)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{大小: } B = \frac{d\Phi_m}{dS} \\ \text{方向: 切线方向} \end{array} \right.$$

每一条磁力线都是环绕电流的闭合曲线(涡旋场), 且是无头无尾的闭合线(无源场)
任意两条磁力线不相交

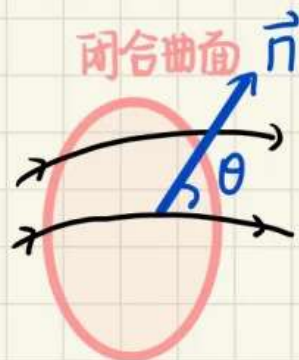
2) 磁通量: 穿过磁场中任一曲面磁力线条数



$$\Phi_m = BS$$



$$\Phi_m = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{S} = BS \cos \theta$$



$$\Phi_m = \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint B \cos \theta dS$$

3). 高斯定理: $\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \Rightarrow$ 磁场是无源场

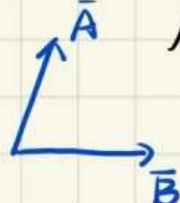
适用于一切情况, 任何磁场

二. 毕奥-萨伐尔定律

1). 微分形式: $d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2}$

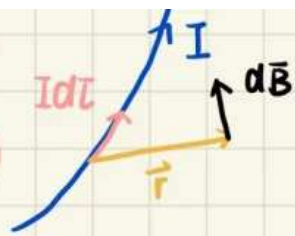
大小: $dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl \sin\theta}{r^2}$
 方向: 右手定则

eg:



$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ (SI)}$

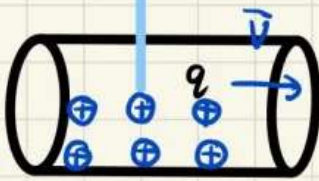
$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} \quad \odot$
 $\vec{B} \times \vec{A} \quad \ominus$



2). 积分形式: $\vec{B} = \int d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_L \frac{I d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$ 电流源指向场点

运动电荷的磁场

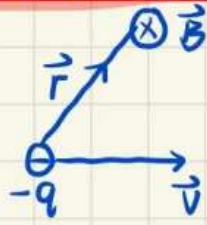
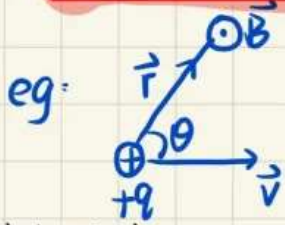
$I = \frac{dq}{dt} \quad d\vec{l} = \vec{v} dt$



$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^2} \frac{dq \cdot \vec{v} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2} \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{q \vec{v} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2}$

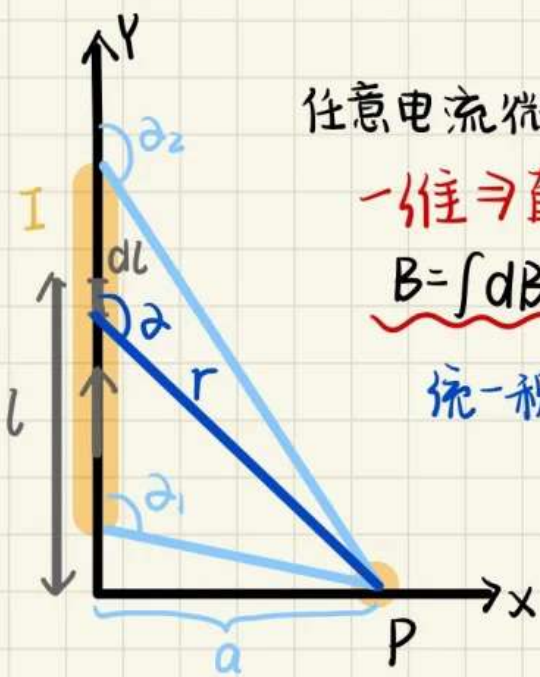
大小: $B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{qv \sin\theta}{r^2}$
 方向: 右手定则

若 $q > 0$, \vec{B} 与 $\vec{v} \times \vec{r}$ 同向, 否则反向



- 步骤:
- 分析电流, 建坐标系
 - ↓
 - 选取电流元
 - ↓
 - 写出微分形式
 - ↓
 - 统一变量并积分

载流直导线的磁场, 已知真空中 I, θ_1, θ_2, a , 求 P 点的 B



任意电流微元 $Id\vec{l}$

一维 \Rightarrow 直接积分

$$B = \int dB = \int \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl \sin\theta}{r^2}$$

统一积分变量

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{大小 } dB = \frac{\mu_0 Idl \sin\theta}{4\pi r^2} \\ \text{方向 } Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}_0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}_0$$

$$l = \arctan(\pi - \theta) = -\arctan\theta$$

$$dl = a \csc^2\theta d\theta$$

$$r = a / \sin\theta$$

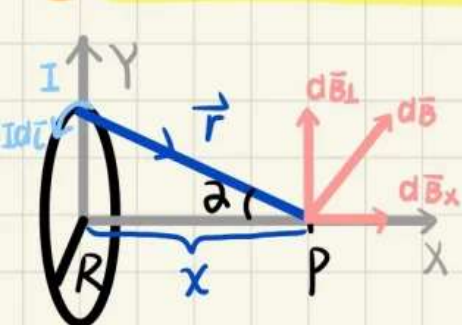
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\cos\theta_1 - \cos\theta_2)$$

若导线无限长: $\theta_1 = 0, \theta_2 = \pi \Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$

半无限长导线: $\theta_1 = \pi/2, \theta_2 = \pi \Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a}$

直导线延长线上: $\theta = 0 \Rightarrow dB = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$

圆环电流轴线上磁场, 已知 R, I , 求轴线上 P 点的磁感应强度



任取 Idl 则 $dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl}{r^2}$

则由对称性 dB_{\perp} 抵消, 仅剩 dB_x

$$B_x = \int dB_x = \int \frac{\mu_0 Idl \sin\theta}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\sin\theta = R/r$$

$$B_x = \frac{\mu_0 IR}{4\pi r^3} \int dl = \frac{\mu_0 IR}{4\pi r^3} \cdot 2\pi R = \frac{\mu_0 IR^2}{2(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}}$$

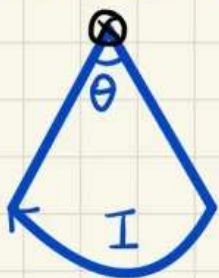
方向: 右手螺旋法则

则: $\begin{cases} x \gg R: & B = \frac{\mu_0 IR^2}{2x^3} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x = 0: & B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \end{cases}$



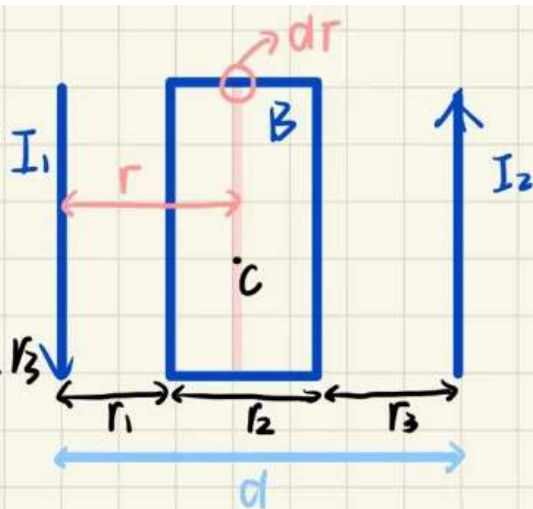
若为圆弧, 圆心角 θ 则有:



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \cdot \frac{\theta}{2\pi}$$

两平行载流直导线，
求两线中点C的B
和过图中矩形的Φ

已知 $I_1, I_2, d, r_1, r_2, r_3$



载流直导线磁场公式

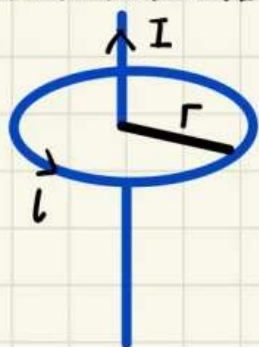
$$B_1 = B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi d/2}$$

$d\phi = \bar{B} d\bar{S} = B l dr$, 取面积微元: $B_C = B_1 + B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r} + \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi (d-r)}$

$$\phi_m = \int d\phi_m = \int_{r_1}^{r_1+r_2} \left[\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r} + \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi (d-r)} \right] l dr = \dots$$

三. 磁场的安培环路定理:

1. 圆形积分回路:



积分回路上各点B相等 \Rightarrow 直接代B积分

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} dl = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \oint dl = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_0 I$$

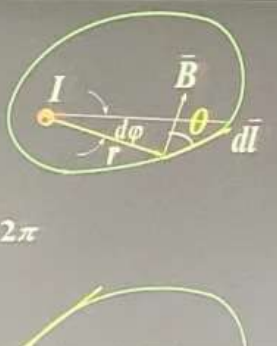
注意l方向

逆的环路构成右手定则就为正, 反之为负

2. 任意积分回路

$$\begin{aligned} \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} &= \oint B \cos \theta dl \\ &= \oint \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \cos \theta dl \\ &= \oint \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} r d\varphi = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

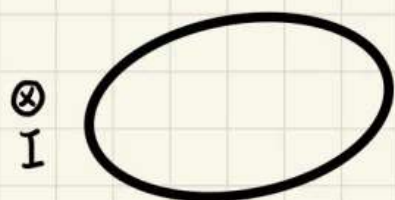
$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I$$



\Rightarrow 电流被环路包围

3.

\Rightarrow 电流在环路外



$$\oint B dl = 0$$

4. 安培环路定理:

积分结果与电流形状、长短无关

环路内外电流产生

$$\oint (\sum \vec{B}_i) \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint (\sum \vec{B}_{内} + \sum \vec{B}_{外}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum \mu_0 I_{i内} + 0 = \mu I_{内} = \mu (I_2 - I_1)$$

环路包围的电流

电流与环路右旋时取正

eg:



若将 I_3 远离, 则: B 变

既看内也看外部电流

$\oint \sum \vec{B}_i d\vec{l}$ 不变, 积分结果不变

积分结果只看环路内电流

安培环路定理应用步骤:

分析电流对称性 \rightarrow 磁场对称性 \rightarrow 合适回路 \rightarrow 计算环流 \rightarrow 求 B

无限长载流圆柱体, 已知 I, R , 电流均匀分布, 求 B

① $r < R$:

$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \oint B dl = 2\pi r B = \mu_0 I' = \mu_0 \frac{I \pi r^2}{\pi R^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2}$$

② $r > R$:

$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \oint B dl = 2\pi r B = \mu_0 I$$

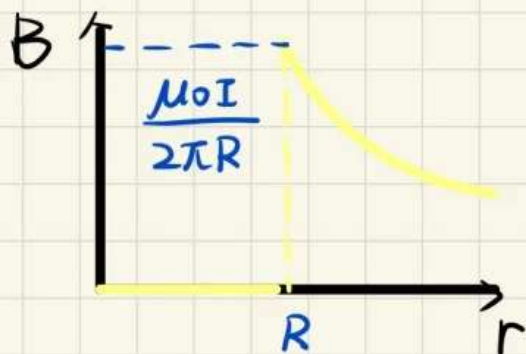
$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$\text{即: } B = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2} & r \leq R \\ \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} & r > R \end{cases}$$

载流圆柱面, 已知 I, R

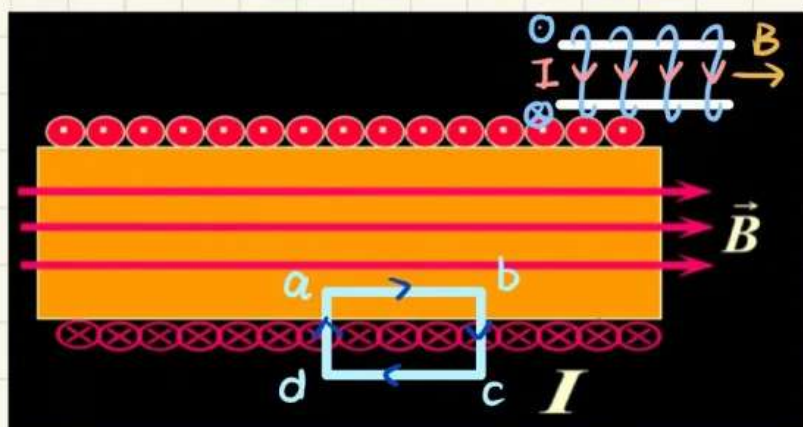
$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = 2\pi r B = \begin{cases} 0 & r < R \\ \mu_0 I & r > R \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{cases} 0 & r < R \\ \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} & r > R \end{cases}$$



无限长载流直螺线管内部的磁场, 已知 I , n (单位长度导线匝数), l

$$= \frac{N}{l} = \frac{\text{总匝数}}{\text{长度}}$$



对称性

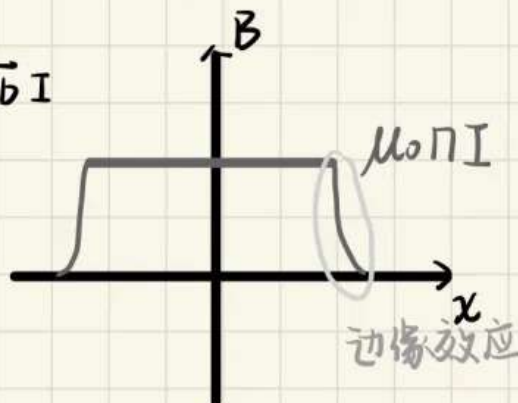
↓
管内磁力线平行管轴
管外靠近管壁处磁场为0

计算环流:

$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \int_a^b B dl \cos 0 + \int_b^c B dl \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \int_c^d B dl \cos \pi + \int_d^a B dl \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = B \overline{ab}$$

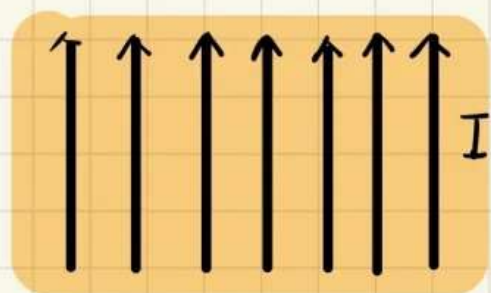
再由安培环路定理求 \vec{B} : $\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \mu_0 n \overline{ab} I$

$$B = \begin{cases} \mu_0 n I & \text{内} \\ 0 & \text{外} \end{cases}$$

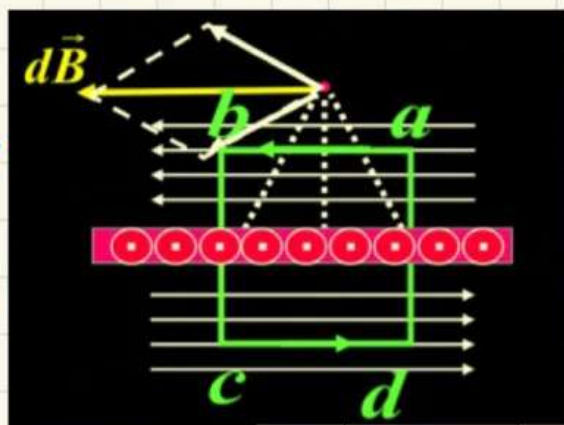


若在螺线管端点, 则 $B = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n I$

无限大载流薄板，已知 I 与单位长度匝数 n ，求 B



侧视图
取 ab, cd
与板等距



$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \int_a^b B dl \cos 0 + \int_b^c B dl \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \int_c^d B dl \cos 0 + \int_d^a B dl \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= B \overline{ab} + B \overline{cd} = 2B \overline{ab}$$

再用安培环路定理: $\oint \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \mu_0 n \overline{ab} I$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{\mu_0 n I}{2} = \frac{\mu_0 n I}{2l} = \frac{\mu_0 I n}{2} = \frac{\mu_0 \vec{j}}{2}$$

面电流的线密度

两块无限大载流导体薄板平行放置，通有相反方向电流，求磁场分布



已知 I, n



$$B = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{两板外侧} \\ \mu_0 n I & \text{两板之间} \end{cases}$$