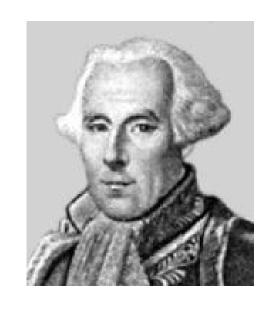
§3 毕奥—萨伐尔定律







让-巴蒂斯特·毕奥 法国物理学家、天 文学家和数学家

菲利克斯·萨伐尔 法国物理学家和医生

拉普拉斯 法国分析学家、 概率论学家和物 理学家

电流元

一、毕奥—萨伐尔定律

电流元在空间产生的磁场

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

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2}$$

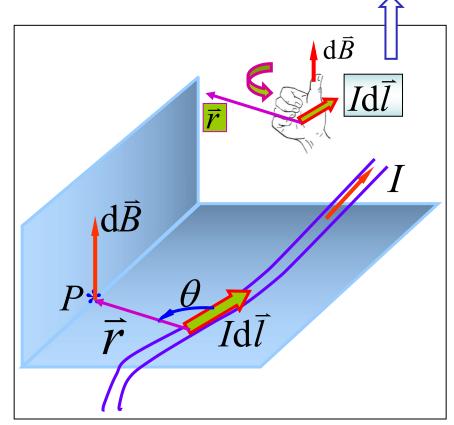
$$\vec{r} = r\vec{r}_0$$

$$\vec{r}_0 \equiv \vec{e}_r$$

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{r} = r\vec{r}_0$$

$$\vec{r}_0 \equiv \vec{e}_r$$

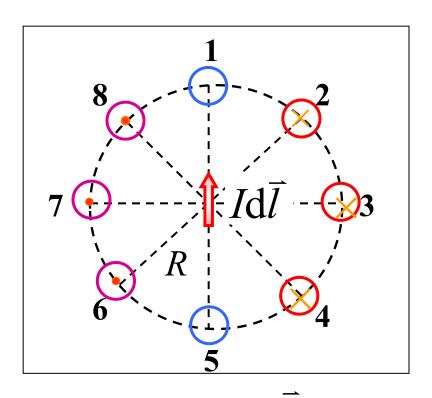


$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl \sin \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \,\mathrm{N \cdot A^{-2}}$$
 ——真空磁导率

$$\vec{B} = \int_{(L)} d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int_{(L)} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2}$$

例 判断下列各点磁感强度的方向和大小.



1、5点:
$$dB = 0$$

3、7点:
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 I dl}{4\pi R^2}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 I dl}{4\pi R^2} \sin 45^0$$

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

毕奥一萨伐尔定律

二、毕奥—萨伐尔定律应用举例

例1 求有限长载流直导线外的磁场。

解:

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2}$$

 $d\vec{B}$ 方向均沿 z 轴的负方向

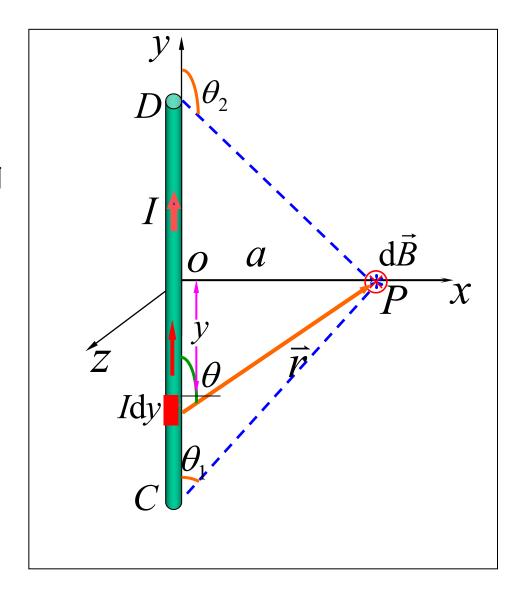
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idy \sin \theta}{r^2}$$

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

$$-y = a \cot \theta$$

$$dy = a d\theta / \sin^2 \theta$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} \sin \theta d\theta$$



$$\begin{split} B &= \int_{C}^{D} \mathrm{d}B = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi a} \int_{\theta_{1}}^{\theta_{2}} \sin\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi a} \left(\cos\theta_{1} - \cos\theta_{2}\right) \quad \vec{B} \text{ 的方向沿 } z \text{ 轴的负方向}. \end{split}$$

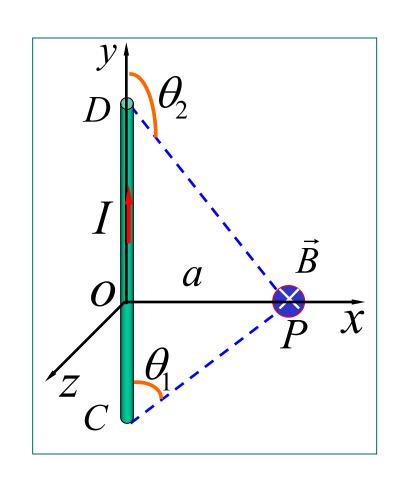
讨论:

(1) P点在载流长直导线的中垂线上

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 = \pi \cos \theta_2 = -\cos \theta_1$$

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

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \cos \theta_1$$



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

(2) 无限长载流长直导线的磁场

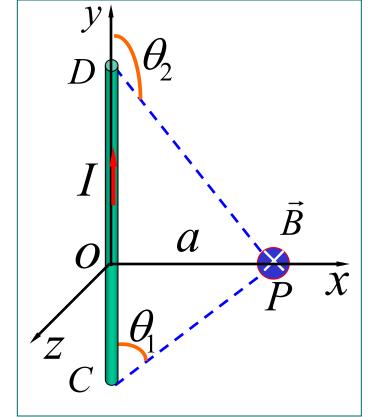
$$\theta_1 \to 0, \quad \theta_2 \to \pi \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi c}$$

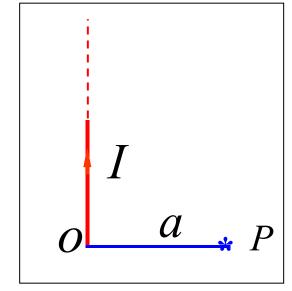
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$$

(3) 半无限长载流长直导线的磁场

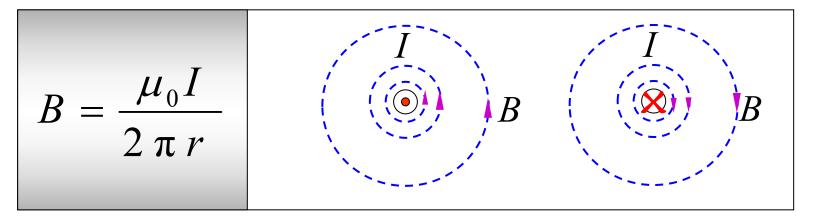
$$\theta_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \theta_2 \rightarrow \pi$$

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

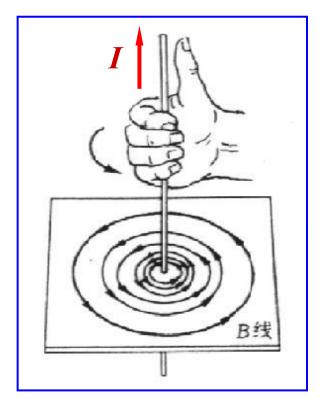




◆ 无限长载流长直导线的磁场



● 电流与磁感强度成右手螺旋关系

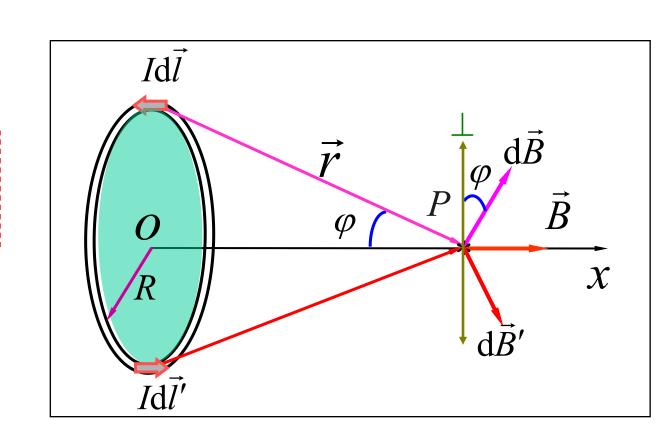


例2 真空中,半径为 R 的载流导线 ,通有电流 I ,称圆电流。 求其轴线上一点 P 的磁感强度的大小和方向。

解:

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2}$$

$$\mathrm{d}B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I \mathrm{d}l}{r^2}$$



根据对称性分析知: $B_{\perp} = 0$, $B_{x} = \int \mathrm{d}B_{x}$

$$dB_{r} = dB \cos \alpha$$

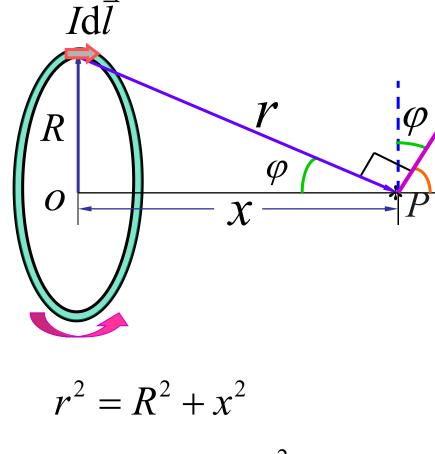
$$dB_x = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl}{r^2} \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \sin \varphi = \frac{R}{r}$$

$$dB_x = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{IRdl}{r^3}$$

$$B_x = \frac{\mu_0 IR}{4\pi r^3} \int_0^{2\pi R} \mathrm{d}l$$

$$=\frac{\mu_0 I}{2} \frac{R^2}{r^3}$$



$$B_{x} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2} \frac{R^{2}}{(x^{2} + R^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

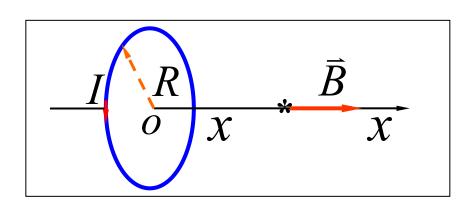
$$\vec{B} = B_{x}\vec{i}$$

$$B_{x} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2} \frac{R^{2}}{(x^{2} + R^{2})^{3/2}}$$

$$\vec{B} = B_{x}\vec{i}$$

$$I$$

$$O$$



讨论:

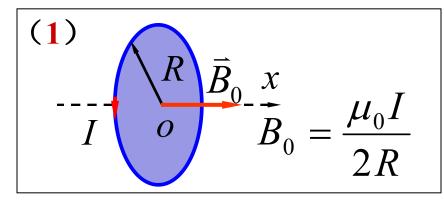
(1) 若
$$x = 0$$

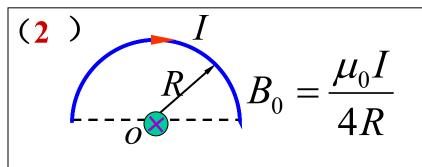
(2)
$$\vec{B} = B_x \vec{i} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2} \frac{R^2}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \vec{i} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I\pi R^2}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \vec{i}$$

**
$$\vec{m} = I\vec{S} = I\pi R^2\vec{i}$$
 ——称为磁矩

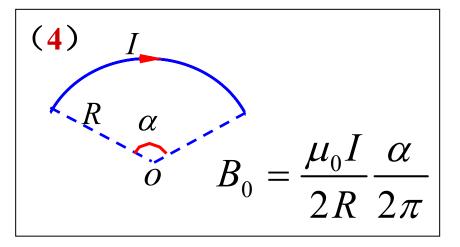
当
$$x >> R$$
 时: $\vec{B} = B_x \vec{i} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{m}{x^3}$

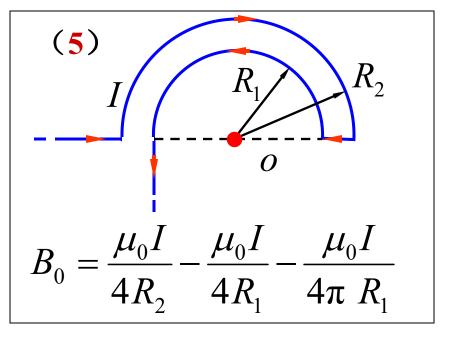
(3) 几个特例





$$B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{8R}$$





例3 载流直螺线管的磁场

有一长为l, R的载流密绕直螺线管,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.

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

$$x_1 \qquad 0 \qquad P \qquad x_2$$

$$x_2 \qquad x_3 \qquad x_4 \qquad x_5$$

解 由圆形电流磁场公式

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \frac{R^2 \ln dx}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \qquad x = R \cot \beta$$

$$B = \int dB = \frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{R^2 dx}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \qquad dx = -R \csc^2 \beta d\beta$$

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

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

$$x = R \operatorname{ctg} \beta$$

$$dx = -R \operatorname{csc}^2 \beta d\beta$$

$$R^2 + x^2 = R^2 \operatorname{csc}^2 \beta$$

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

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

(1) P点位于管内 轴线中点

$$\beta_1 = \pi - \beta_2$$
 $\cos \beta_1 = -\cos \beta_2$

$$\cos\beta_2 = \frac{l/2}{\sqrt{(l/2)^2 + R^2}}$$

$$\cos \beta_2 = \frac{l/2}{\sqrt{(l/2)^2 + R^2}} \qquad B = \mu_0 n I \cos \beta_2 = \frac{\mu_0 n I}{2} \frac{l}{(l^2/4 + R^2)^{1/2}}$$

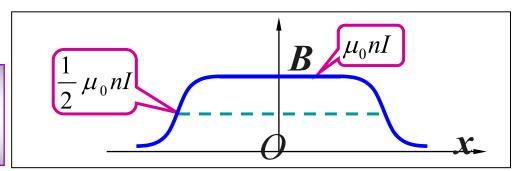
(2) 无限长的螺线管

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

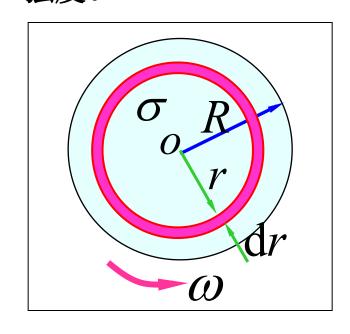
$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

(3) 半无限长螺线管

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \beta_2 = 0$$
 $B = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 nI$



例4 半径为 R 的带电薄圆盘的电荷面密度为 σ ,并以角速度 ω 绕通过盘心垂直于盘面的轴转动, 求圆盘中心的磁感强度。



解: 圆电流的磁场

$$dI = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \sigma 2\pi \ r dr = \sigma \omega r dr$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2r} = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} dr$$

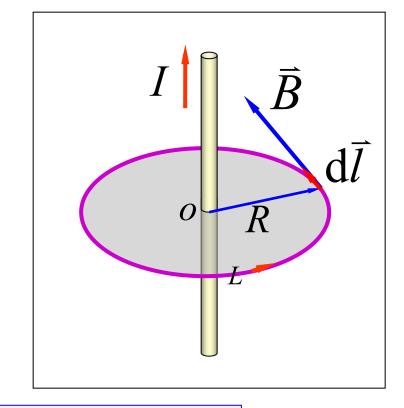
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} \int_0^R dr = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega R}{2} \qquad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma > 0, \quad \overline{B} \quad \text{向外} \\ \sigma < 0, \quad \overline{B} \quad \text{向内} \end{array} \right.$$

§ 4 安培环路定理

对于载流长直导线外,若选某一 条磁感应线为闭合回路,则

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_{L} B \left| d\vec{l} \right| \neq 0$$

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = ?$$



一、安培环路定理

$$\oint_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum_{L \nmid j} I_i$$

真空中磁感应强度沿任一闭合回路的线积分,数值上等于该闭合回路所包围的所有电流的代数和乘以真空磁导率。与回路的形状和回路外的电流无关。

以长直导线为例,证明上述定理:

(1) 单根载流长直导线 设闭合回路 L 为圆形回路 (L与 I 成右螺旋)

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

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_{L} \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi R} |d\vec{l}|$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2 \pi R} \oint_I \left| d\vec{l} \right| = \mu_0 I$$

若回路逆向时,则

$$I \cap \overline{B}$$
 $O \cap R$
 $C \cap R$

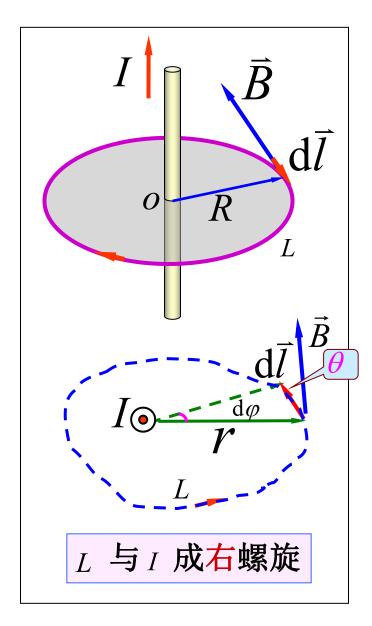
$$\oint_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\mu_0 I$$

(2) 单根载流长直导线对任意形 状的回路

$$\vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B \left| \frac{d\vec{l}}{d\vec{l}} \right| \cos \theta$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} r d\varphi = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} d\varphi$$

$$\oint_{(L)} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \oint_{(L)} d\varphi = \mu_0 I$$



(3) 电流在回路之外

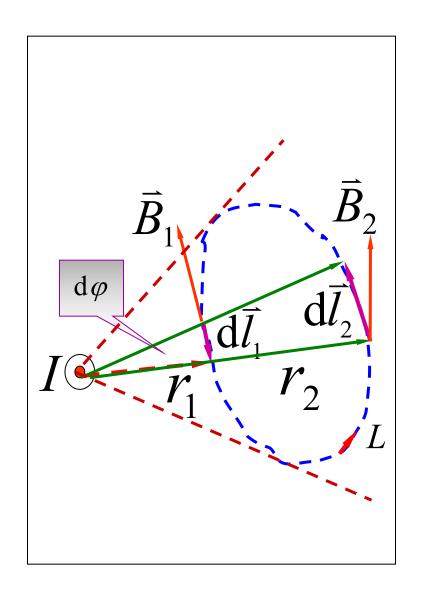
$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r_1}, \quad B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r_2}$$

$$\vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{l}_1 = -\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r_1} r_1 d\varphi = -\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} d\varphi$$

$$\vec{B}_2 \cdot d\vec{l}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r_2} r_2 d\varphi = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} d\varphi$$

$$\vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{l}_1 + \vec{B}_2 \cdot d\vec{l}_2 = 0$$

$$\oint_{(L)} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$



(4) 多根电流情况

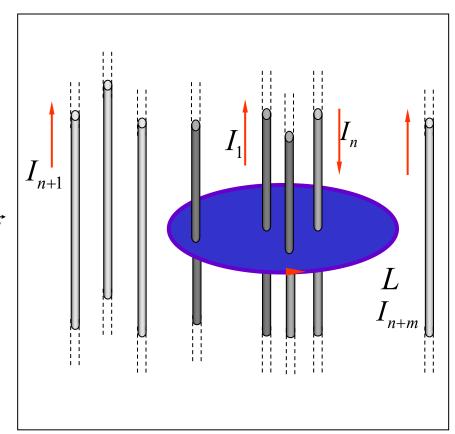
$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_1 + \dots + \vec{B}_n + \vec{B}_{n+1} + \dots + \vec{B}_{n+m}$$

$$\oint_{(L)} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} =$$

$$= \oint_{(L)} (\vec{B}_1 + \dots + \vec{B}_n + \vec{B}_{n+1} + \dots + \vec{B}_{n+m}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \oint_{(L)} \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{l} + \dots + \oint_{(L)} \vec{B}_n \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$+ \oint_{(L)} \vec{B}_{n+1} \cdot d\vec{l} + \dots + \oint_{(L)} \vec{B}_{n+m} \cdot d\vec{l}$$



$$= \mu_0 (I_1 + \dots + I_n) + 0 + \dots + 0$$

> 安培环路定理

$$\oint_{(L)} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum_{i=1}^n I_i$$

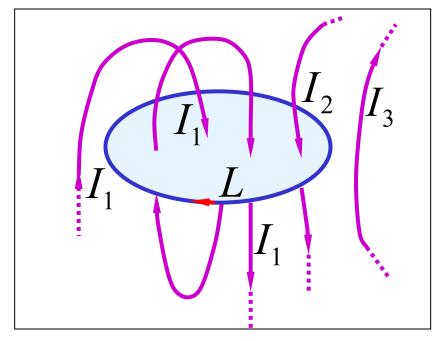
安培环路定理: 真空的稳恒磁场中,磁感应强度 \vec{B} 沿任一闭合路径的线积分,等于该闭合路径所包围的所有电流的代数和 $\sum I_i$ 乘以真空磁导率 μ_0 。

说明: 电流 I 正负的规定: I 与 L 成右螺旋时,I 为正; 反 之为负。

例:
$$\oint_{(L)} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} =$$

$$= \mu_0 (I_1 - I_1 + I_1 + I_2)$$

$$= \mu_0 (I_1 + I_2)$$



 $(1)\bar{B}$ 是否与回路L 外电流有关?

(2) 若 $\int_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$,是否回路L 上各处 $\vec{B} = 0$? 是否回路L 内无电流穿过?

二、安培环路定理的应用

解题步骤:

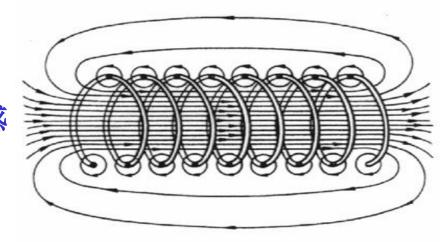
- > 进行磁场分布的对称性分析;
- ▶ 根据磁场分布的对称性选择合适的闭合回路;
- > 应用安培环路定理进行计算。

合适的闭合回路(安培环路)的选择:

- (1) 当回路经由所求磁场时,使得回路上各点的磁感应强度大小相等,即 B = const.,且 $\vec{B} / d\vec{l}$;
- (2) 当回路经由非所求磁场时,使得回路上各点的磁感应强度 $\vec{B} = 0$,或 $\vec{B} \perp d\vec{l}$;

例1 求长直密绕螺线管内磁场。

解: (1) 对称性分析: 螺旋管内为均匀场,方向沿轴向,外部磁感强度趋于零 ,即 $B \cong 0$ 。

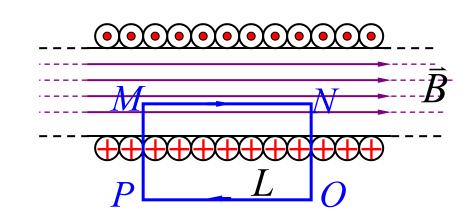


(2) 选回路 L。

磁场 \vec{B} 的方向与电流 I 成右螺旋。

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{MN} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{NO} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}
+ \int_{OP} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{PM} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$B \cdot \overline{MN} = \mu_0 n \overline{MN} I$$



$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

无限长载流螺线管内部磁场处处相等,外部磁场为零。

例2 求载流螺绕环内的磁场。

- 解: (1) 对称性分析: 环内 \vec{R} 线为同心圆,环外 \vec{R} 为零。
 - (2) 选择合适的闭合回路 -顺时针方向旋转的同心圆。

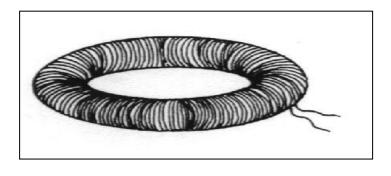
$$R_1 < r < R_2$$

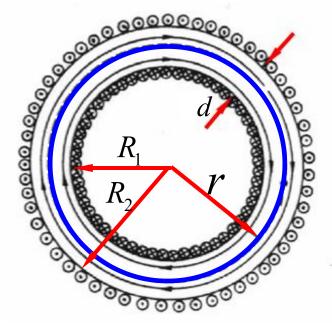
$$\int_{(L)} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B2\pi r = \mu_0 NI$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2\pi r}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = N/(2\pi r) \qquad B = \mu_0 nI$$

$$B = \mu_0 nI$$





当 r >> d 时,螺绕环内可视为均匀场。

例3 无限长载流圆柱体的磁场

解: >对称性分析

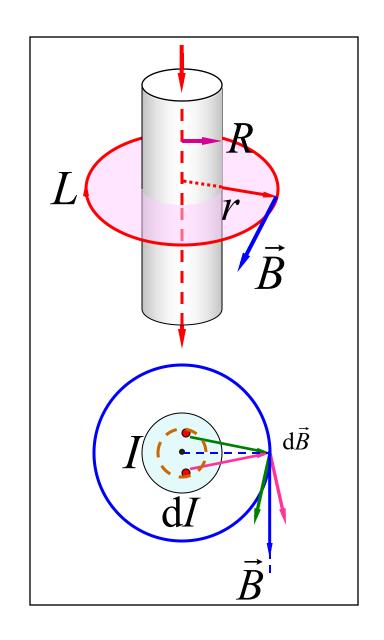
▶选则合适的闭合回路

$$r > R$$
 $\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum_{L \nmid j} I$

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

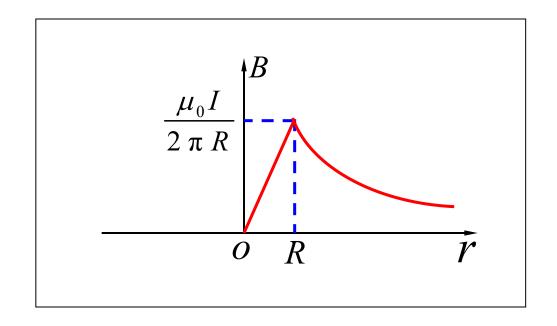
$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} \sum_{L \nmid 1} I = \mu_{0} \int_{L \nmid 1} dI$$

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



\vec{B} 的方向与 I 成右螺旋

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



补充例: 无限大均匀带电(线密度为i)平面的磁场

解如图,作安培环路 abcda,应用安培环路 定理

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2 \int_{a}^{b} B \cdot dl$$
$$= 2B \overline{ab} = \mu_{0} i \overline{ab}$$
$$B = \frac{\mu_{0} i}{2}$$

