

一 自感电动势 自感

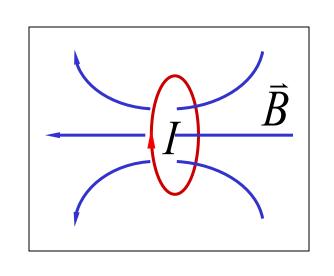
(1) 自感

$$\Phi = LI$$
 $L = \Phi/I$

若线圈有N匝,

$$\psi = N\Phi$$
 磁通匝数

自感
$$L = \psi/I$$



注意 无铁磁质时,自感仅与线圈形状、磁介质及 N 有关.

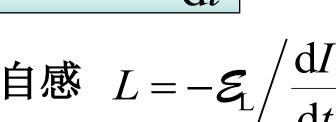


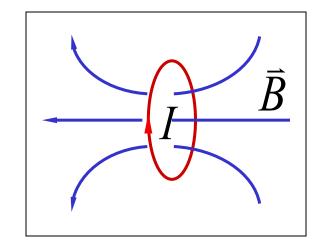
(2) 自感电动势

$$\mathcal{E}_{L} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t} = -(L\frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}t} + I\frac{\mathrm{d}L}{\mathrm{d}t})$$

当
$$\frac{dL}{dt} = 0$$
 时,

$$\mathcal{E}_{L} = -L \frac{\mathrm{d}I}{\mathrm{d}t}$$





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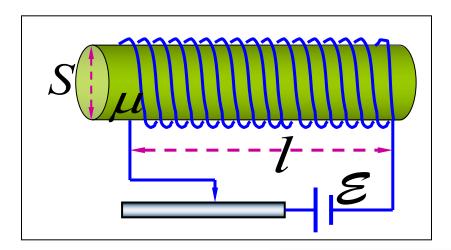
(3) 自感的计算方法

例1 如图的长直密绕螺线管,已知

 $l, S, N, \mu, 求其自感 L(忽略边缘效应).$

解 先设电流 Ⅰ → 根据安培环路定理求

 $eta H \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow \Phi \longrightarrow L$



$$n = N/l$$

$$B = \mu H = \mu nI$$

$$\psi = N\Phi = NBS$$



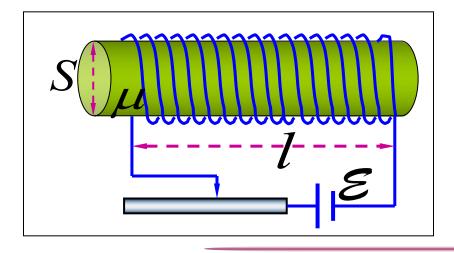


$$\psi = N\Phi = NBS = N\mu \frac{N}{l}IS$$

$$L = \frac{\psi}{I} = \mu \frac{N^2}{l} S \qquad \therefore L = \mu n^2 V$$

$$V = lS$$
 $\therefore L = \mu n^2 V$

(一般情况可用下式测量自感) $\mathcal{Z}_{t} = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$



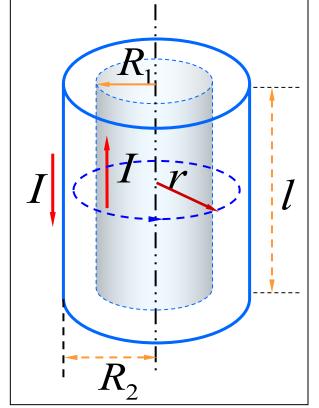
(4) 自感的应用 稳流, LC谐振电路 滤波电路,感应圈等





例 2 有两个同轴圆筒形导体,其半径分别为 R_1 和 R_2 ,通过它们的电流均为 I,

但电流的流向相反. 设在两圆筒间充满磁导率为 μ 的均匀磁介质, 求其自感L.



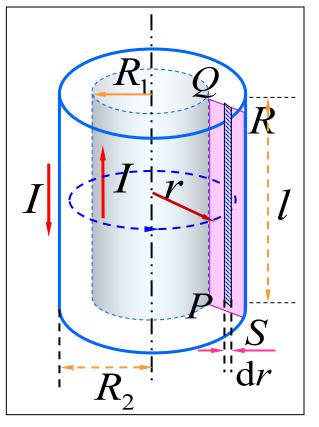


解 两圆筒之间 $B = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r}$

如图在两圆筒间取一 长为 l 的面 PQRS,并将 其分成许多小面元.

则
$$d\Phi = \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = Bldr$$

$$\Phi = \int d\Phi = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} l dr$$





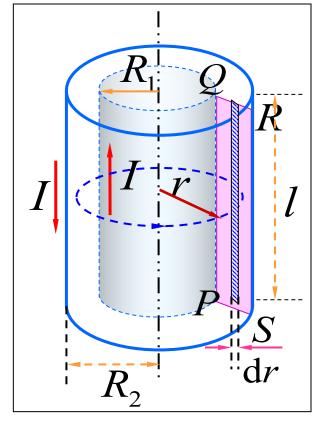
$$\Phi = \int d\Phi = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} l dr$$

$$\Phi = \frac{\mu Il}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

单位长度的自感为

$$\frac{L}{l} = \frac{\mu}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$



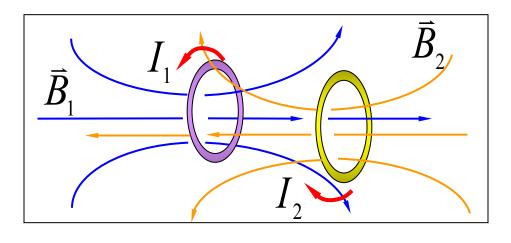




二 互感电动势 互感

 I_1 在 I_2 电流回路中所产生的磁通量 $\Phi_{21} = M_{21}I_1$

 I_2 在 I_1 电流回路 中所产生的磁通量 $\Phi_{12} = M_{12}I_2$



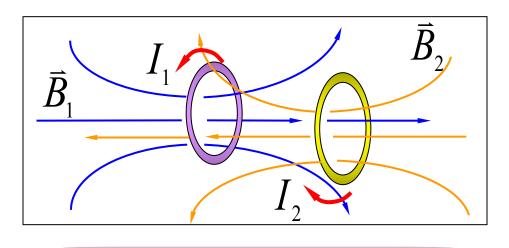




(1) 互感系数

$$M_{12} = M_{21} = M = \frac{\Phi_{21}}{I_1} = \frac{\Phi_{12}}{I_2}$$

注意、互感仅与两个线圈形状、大小、匝数、相对位置以及周围的磁介质有关.

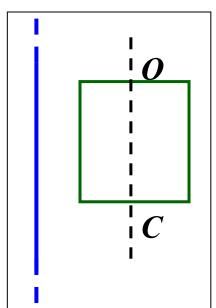




(2) 互感电动势

$$\mathcal{E}_{12} = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}I_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad \mathcal{E}_{21} = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}I_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

ightharpoonup 互感系数 $M = -\frac{\mathcal{E}_{21}}{\mathrm{d}I_1/\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{\mathcal{E}_{12}}{\mathrm{d}I_2/\mathrm{d}t}$



问: 下列几种情况互感是否变化?

- (1) 线框平行直导线移动;
- (2) 线框垂直于直导线移动;
- (3) 线框绕 OC 轴转动;
- (4) 直导线中电流变化.

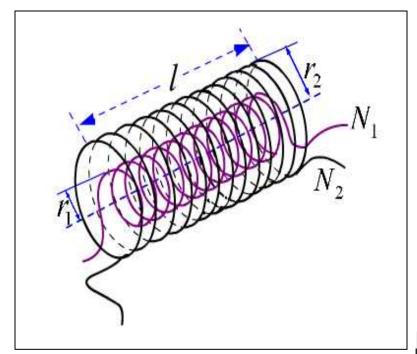




例3 两同轴长直密绕螺线管的互感

有两个长度均为l,半径分别为 r_1 和 r_2 ($r_1 < r_2$),

匝数分别为 N_1 和 N_2 的 同轴长直密绕螺线管. 求它们的互感 M.



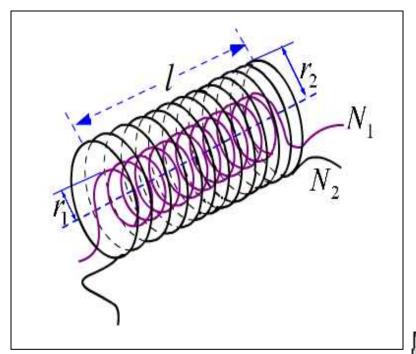




解 先设某一线圈中通以电流 $I \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ 出另一线圈的磁通量 $\Phi \rightarrow M$

设半径为 r_1 的线圈中通有电流 I_1 ,则

$$B_1 = \mu_0 \frac{N_1}{l} I_1 = \mu_0 n_1 I_1$$





则穿过半径为ro的线圈的磁通匝数为

$$\psi = N_2 \Phi_{21} = N_2 B_1 (\pi r_1^2) = n_2 l B_1 (\pi r_1^2)$$

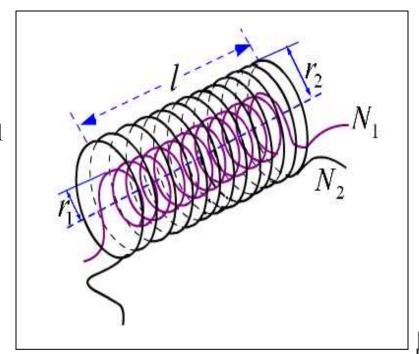
代入 B_1 计算得

$$\psi = N_2 \Phi_{21}$$

$$= \mu_0 n_1 n_2 l(\pi r_1^2) I_1$$

$$M_{21} = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{21}}{I_1}$$

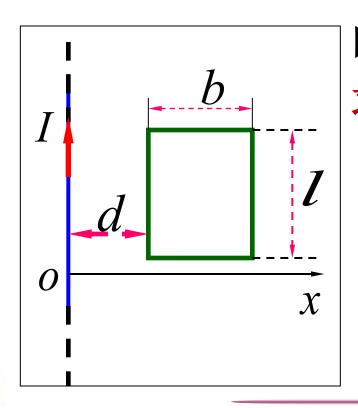
$$= \mu_0 n_1 n_2 l(\pi r_1^2)$$







例 4 在磁导率为µ的均匀无限大的磁介质中,一无限长直导线与一宽、长分别为b和l的矩形线圈共面,直导线与矩形线圈



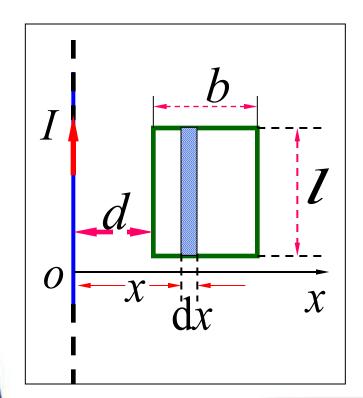
的一侧平行,且相距为d. 求二者的互感系数.



解 设长直导线通电流 I

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

$$d\Phi = \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi x} l dx$$



$$\Phi = \int_{d}^{d+b} \frac{\mu I}{2\pi x} l dx$$

$$=\frac{\mu Il}{2\pi}\ln(\frac{b+d}{d})$$

$$M = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi} \ln(\frac{b+d}{d})$$



选择进入下一节:

- 8-1 电磁感应定律
- 8-2 动生电动势和感生电动势
- 8-3 自感和互感
- *8-4 RL电路
 - 8-5 磁场的能量 磁场能量密度
 - 8-6 位移电流 电磁场基本方程的积分形式

