16.3 毕奥-萨伐尔定津

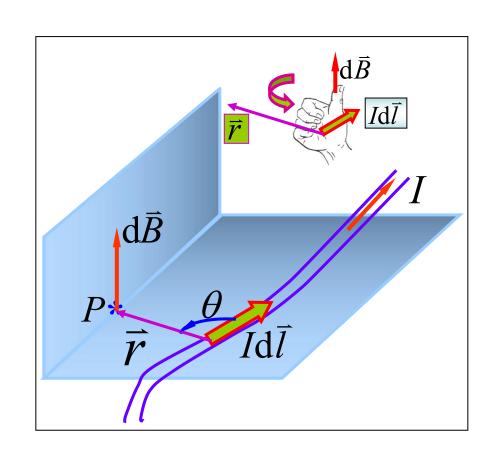
▶电流元 (Idl) 在空间产生的磁场

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

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

真空磁导率

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





毕奥-萨伐尔定津

▶任意载流导线在点 P 处的磁感强度

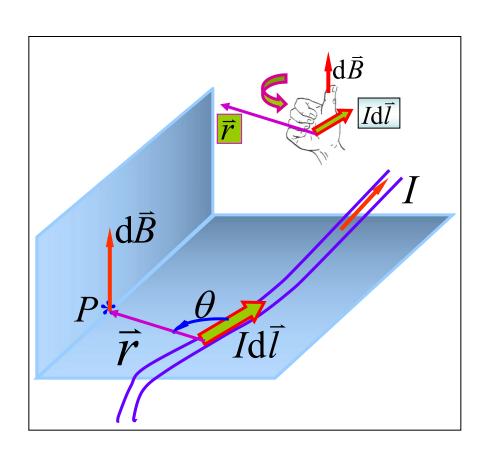
磁感强度叠加原理

$$\vec{B} = \int d\vec{B}$$

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

$$= \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

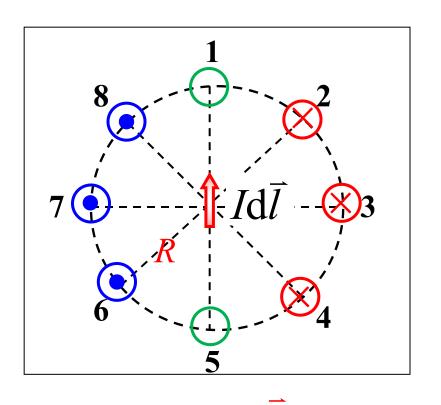
î:沿r方向的单位矢量





对题1

□判断下列各点磁感强度的大小和方向。



1、5点:
$$dB = 0$$

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

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

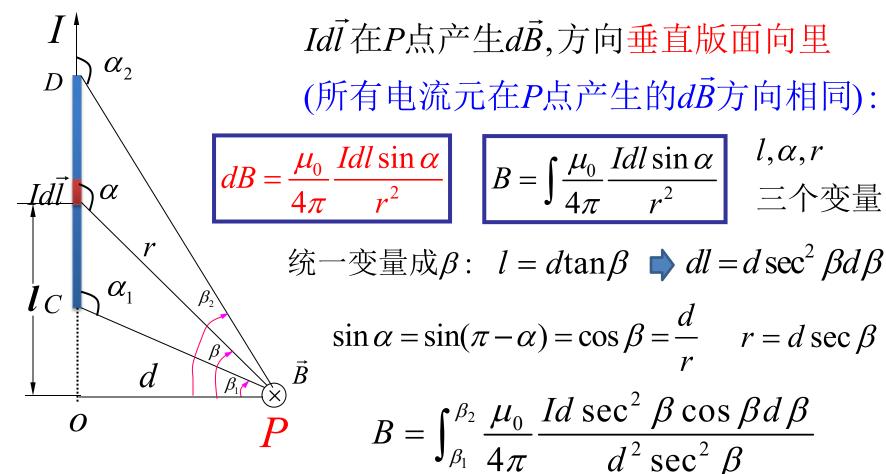
$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

毕奥-萨伐尔定律



例题2

\Box 载流直导线的磁场。 求载流直导线CD产生的 \vec{B}





$$B = \int_{\beta_{1}}^{\beta_{2}} \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \frac{Id \sec^{2} \beta \cos \beta d\beta}{d^{2} \sec^{2} \beta} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi d} \int_{\beta_{1}}^{\beta_{2}} \cos \beta d\beta$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi d} (\sin \beta_{2} - \sin \beta_{1}) = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi d} (\cos \alpha_{1} - \cos \alpha_{2})$$

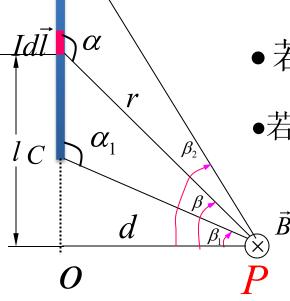
β:以垂线*OP*准线,顺着电流张开的角度取正 逆着电流张开的角度取负

• 若P点在直电流延长线上,B=0

•若直线电流无限长,
$$\beta_1 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$
, $\beta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi d}$

•半无限长直线电流,在一端的垂线上

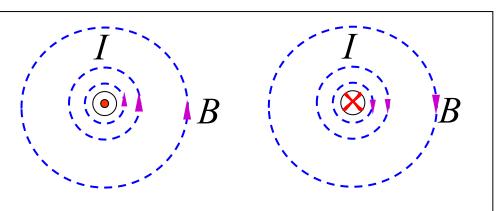
$$\vec{B}$$
 \vec{B} $\beta_1 = 0, \beta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \vec{B}_P = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi d}$



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▶无限长载流长直导线的磁场

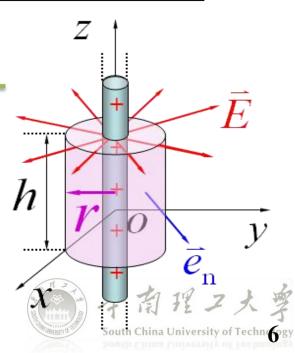
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2 \pi r}$$



□电流与磁感强度成右手螺旋关系

无限长均匀带电直线的电场强度

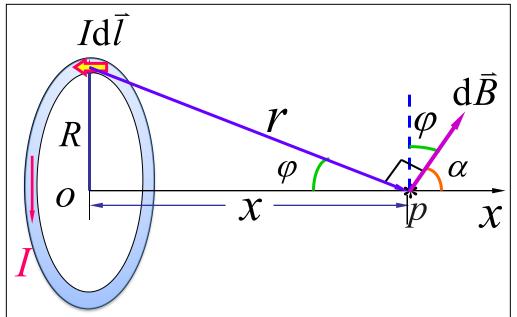
$$E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi \ \varepsilon_0 r}$$



对题3

□圆形载流导线轴线上的磁场。

解:分析点P处磁场方向(对称性) $dB_x = dB \cos \alpha$



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

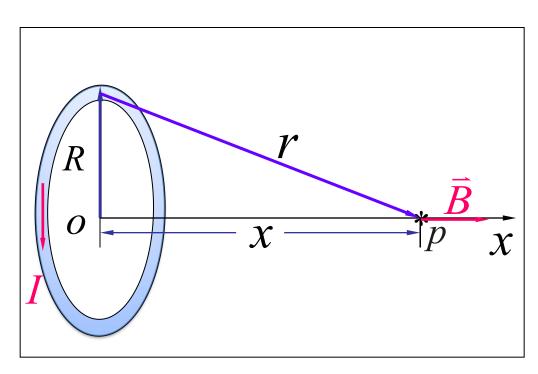
$$\cos\alpha = \sin\varphi = \frac{R}{r}$$

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

$$B = \int dB_x = \frac{\mu_0 IR}{4\pi r^3} \int_0^{2\pi R} dl = \frac{\mu_0 IR^2}{2(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$



讨论 (1) 若线圈有
$$N$$
 匝 $B = \frac{N \mu_0 I R^2}{2(x^2 + R^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$



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

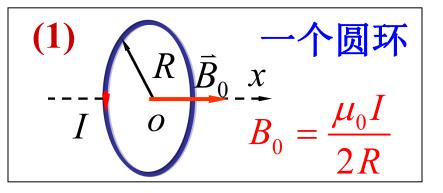
$$(3) x >> R$$

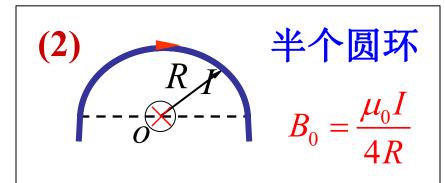
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2x^3},$$

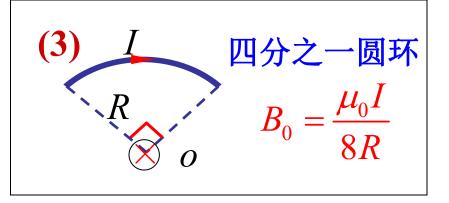
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 IS}{2\pi x^3}$$

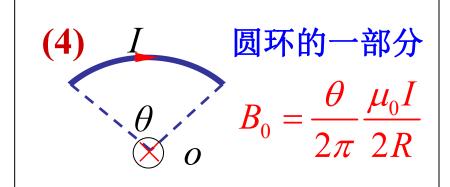


推广(圆心处的磁感应强度)

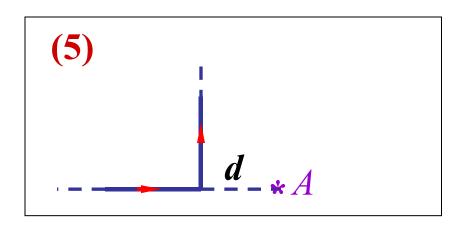




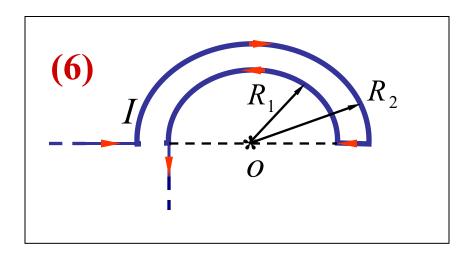








$$B_A = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4 \pi d}$$



以垂直于屏幕向内为正

$$B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4R_2} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{4R_1} - \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R_1}$$



磁 摇 极 矩 (简称:磁矩)

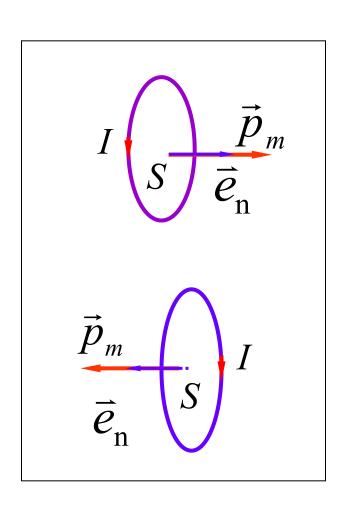
磁偶极子: 小面积的环形电流

$$\vec{p}_m = IS\vec{e}_n$$

单位正法线矢量 \bar{e}_n 的方向与电流方向满足右手螺旋关系。

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 IS}{2 \pi x^3} \qquad \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 p_m}{2 \pi x^3}$$

说明: \vec{p}_m 的方向与圆电流的单位正法矢 \vec{e}_n 的方向相同。

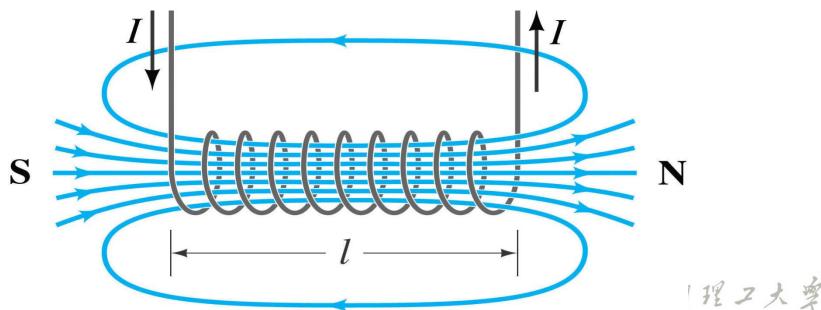




例题4

□ 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。

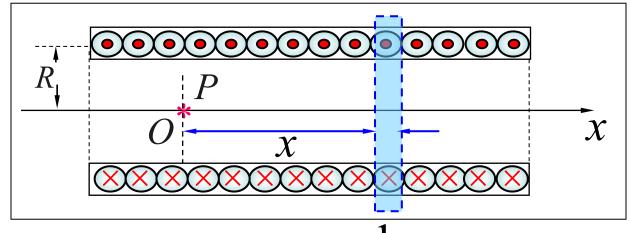


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解: 螺线管可看成圆形电流的组合

由圆形电流磁场公式
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \frac{R^2 \ln dx}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\text{exg}}{\text{exg}} In = I \frac{N}{l}$$



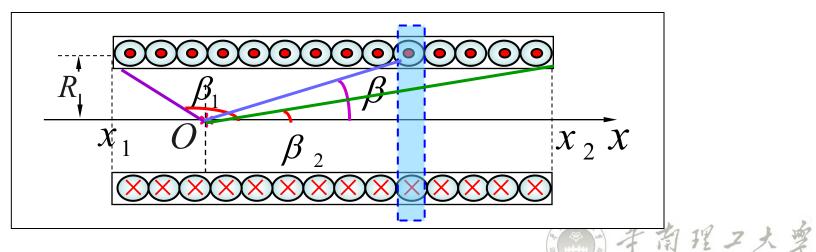
n: 单位长 度的匝数



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

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

$$B = \int dB = \frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{R^2 dx}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} = -\frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} \int_{\beta_1}^{\beta_2} \frac{R^3 \csc^2 \beta d\beta}{R^3 \csc^3 \beta d\beta}$$
$$= -\frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} \int_{\beta_1}^{\beta_2} \sin \beta d\beta = \frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} (\cos \beta_2 - \cos \beta_1)$$



(1) 对于无限长的螺线管

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

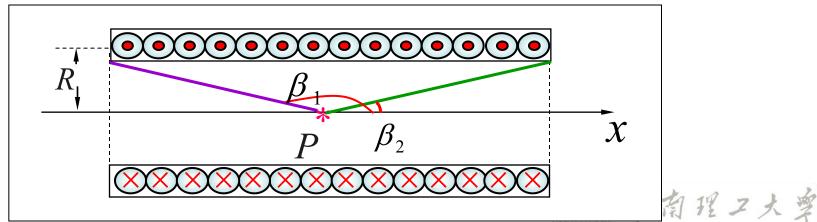
故
$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

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

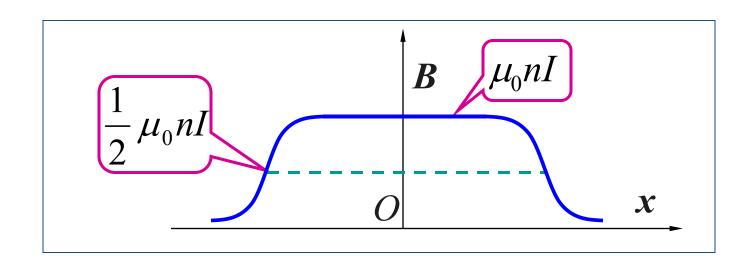
(2) 半无限长螺线管的一端

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

$$B = \mu_0 nI / 2$$



下图给出长直螺线管(长度远大于半径)内轴线上磁感强度的分布:





16.4 运动电荷的磁场

▶匀速运动点电荷的磁场

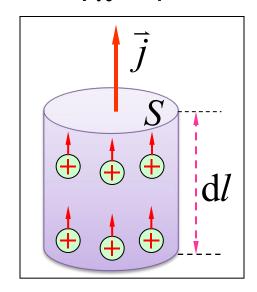
$$I = \frac{dq}{dt} = qnvS$$

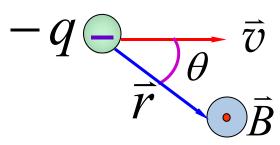
$$Id\vec{l} = nSdlq\vec{v}$$

$$\mathrm{d}\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{n \mathrm{Sd} l q \vec{v} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$
 电流元内的 $\mathrm{d}N = n \mathrm{Sd}l$ 点电荷数量

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

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

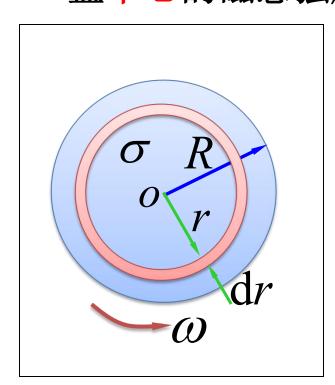






例题5

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。



解法一: 圆电流圆心处的磁场

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

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

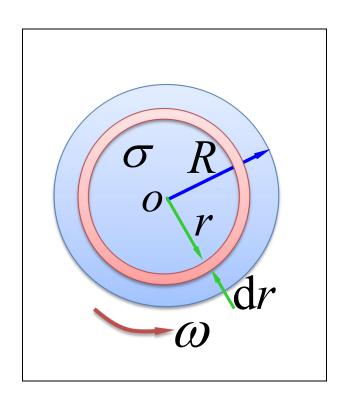
$$B_o = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} \int_0^R dr = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega R}{2}$$

 $\sigma > 0$, \bar{B}_o 向外 $\sigma < 0$, \bar{B}_o 向内



解法二: 运动电荷的磁场

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



$$dB_0 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{dqv}{r^2} \qquad v = \omega r$$

$$dq = \sigma 2\pi r dr \qquad dB_o = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} dr$$

$$B_o = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} \int_0^R \mathrm{d}r = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega R}{2}$$

