布置作业

练习二

10.3 毕奥一萨伐尔定律



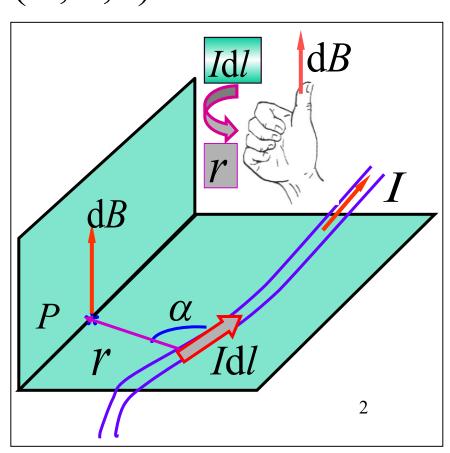
电流或运动电荷在其周围产生磁场与哪些因素有关呢?

一、毕 - 萨定律—实验定律

$$I \longrightarrow$$
 磁场 $\overset{
ightarrow}{B}$

$$I \longrightarrow$$
 磁场 \overrightarrow{B} $\overrightarrow{B} = \overrightarrow{B}(r, I, l)$

- 1、电流元与磁场:
- ① Idl 称为电流元,电流元 有方向, 且与电流流向一致。
- 计算电流元在 P 点产生的磁场dB, 那么, 与哪些因素有 关呢?
- ② dR 的方向:右手螺旋



dB 的大小:

$$dB \propto \frac{Idl \cdot \sin \alpha}{r^2}$$

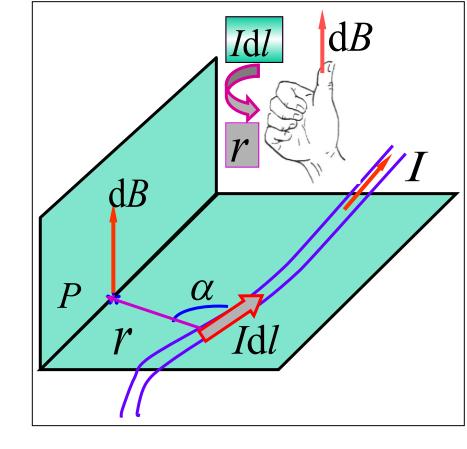
$$dB = k_2 \frac{Idl \cdot \sin \alpha}{r^2}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}$$
 与电场比较

$$\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \,\mathrm{C}^2 \cdot \mathrm{N}^{-1} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-2}$$
 —— 真空中电导率

$$\mathbf{k}_2 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} = 10^{-7} (\mathrm{H \cdot m}^{-1})$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \,\mathrm{H \cdot m \cdot A^{-1}}$$
 —— 真空中磁导率



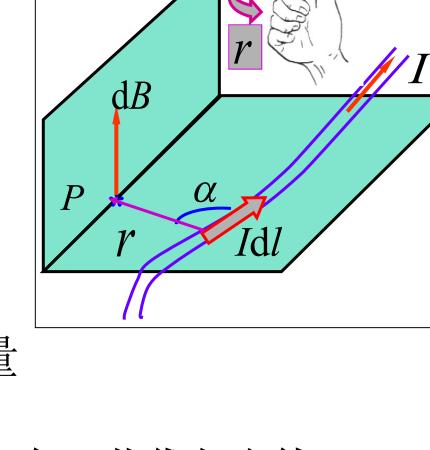
(电流元在空间 P 点产生的磁场)

$$d\boldsymbol{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{Idl} \cdot \sin \alpha}{\boldsymbol{r}^2}$$

④ dB 的矢量式:

$$\vec{dB} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{Idl} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2}$$

 \vec{r}_0 一 \vec{r} 方向的单位矢量



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl \times r}{r^3} - \mu_0 + \mu_0 + \mu_0 + \mu_0$$

那么,要研究整个导线产生的磁场该如何?

- 2、载流导线的磁场:
- ① 迭加原理: 矢量和

$$\vec{B} = \sum_{i}^{n} \vec{B}_{i} = \sum_{i}^{n} \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{\vec{Idl} \times \vec{r}_{i}}{\vec{r}_{i}^{3}}$$

② 载流导线的磁场:

$$\vec{B} = \int d\vec{B} = \int \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{\vec{Idl} \times \vec{r}_i}{r_i^3}$$

分量式:
$$\begin{cases} B_x = \int dB_x \\ B_y = \int dB_y \end{cases} \quad \vec{\mathbf{B}} = \mathbf{B}_x \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{B}_y \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{B}_z \mathbf{k} \\ B_z = \int dB_z \end{cases}$$

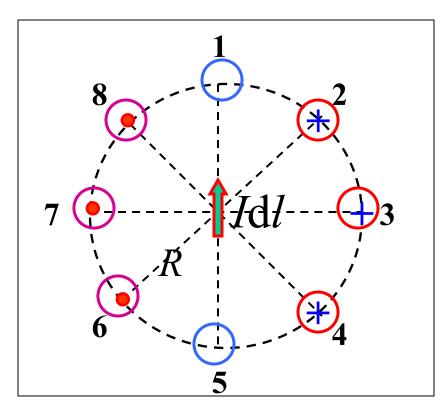
大小:
$$\boldsymbol{B} = \sqrt{\boldsymbol{B}_x^2 + \boldsymbol{B}_y^2 + \boldsymbol{B}_z^2}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl \times r}{r^3}$$

毕-萨定律

二 毕 ---- 萨定律应用举例

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

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

求载流直导线的磁场中任一点的磁感应强度

已知:
$$I.L.a.\beta_1.\beta_2$$

$$\vec{x}$$
: B_{p} 解: 建立坐标系,分割电流。

Idl

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

$$B = \int_L \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl \times \hat{r}}{r^2} dl = dx$$

$$\mu_0 \in Idx \sin \alpha$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_L \frac{Idx \sin \alpha}{r^2}$$

$$dB = \frac{4\pi}{4\pi} \int_L \frac{Idx \sin \alpha}{r^2}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \cos \beta$$
 ₈

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_L \frac{Idx \sin \alpha}{r^2} \quad \text{统一变量:}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + \beta \quad \sin \alpha = \cos \beta$$

$$Idl \quad r = \frac{a}{\cos \beta} \quad x = atg\beta$$

$$x = a \sec^2 \beta d\beta$$

$$y = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2} \int_C a \sec^2 \beta d\beta \cdot \cos \beta$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int_L \frac{a \sec^2 \beta d\beta \cdot \cos \beta}{a^2 \sec^2 \beta}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int_L \frac{a \sec^2 \beta d\beta \cdot \cos \beta}{a^2 \sec^2 \beta}$$

$$I \qquad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + \beta = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} \int_{\beta_1}^{\beta_2} \cos \beta d\beta$$

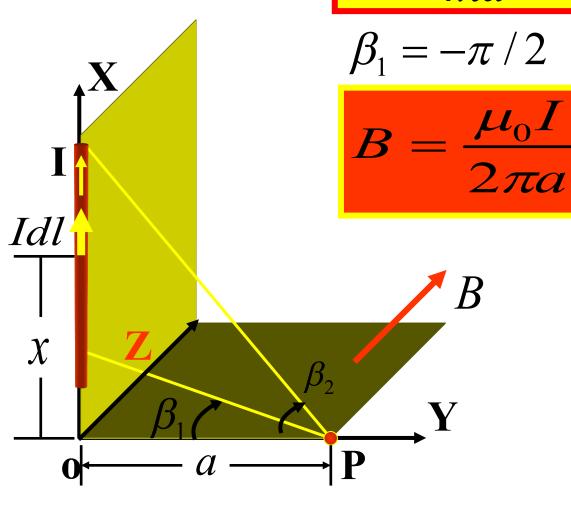
$$I \qquad d \qquad \beta_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\sin \beta_2 - \sin \beta_1)$$

$$X \qquad D \qquad D \qquad D$$

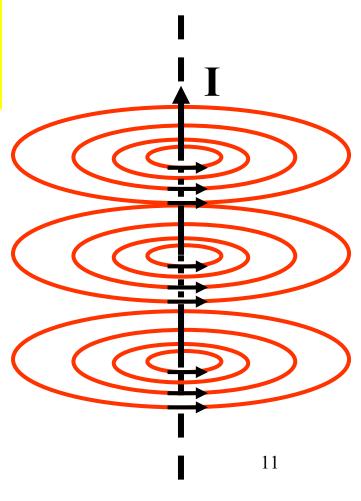
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\sin \beta_2 - \sin \beta_1) \hat{k}$$

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$$\beta_2 = \pi/2$$



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\sin \beta_2 - \sin \beta_1) \hat{k}$$

(1) 无限长载流直导线的磁场

$$\beta_1 = -\frac{\pi}{2} \; ; \; \beta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \; | \; \boldsymbol{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \boldsymbol{I}}{2 \pi \boldsymbol{a}} |$$

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

(2) 半无限长载流直导线的磁场

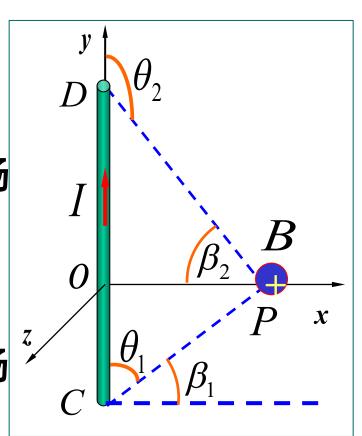
$$\beta_1 = 0 \; ; \; \beta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

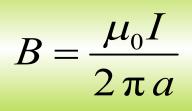
(3) 载流直导线延长线上的磁场

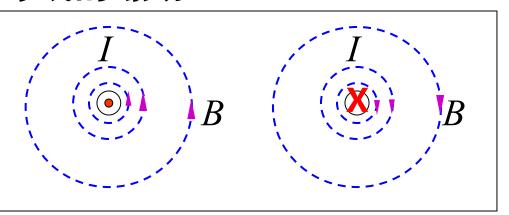
$$\beta_1 = \pi ; \beta_2 = 0$$





无限长载流长直导线的磁场

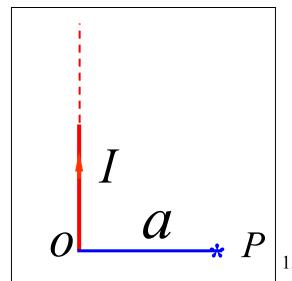




电流与磁感应强度成右手螺旋关系

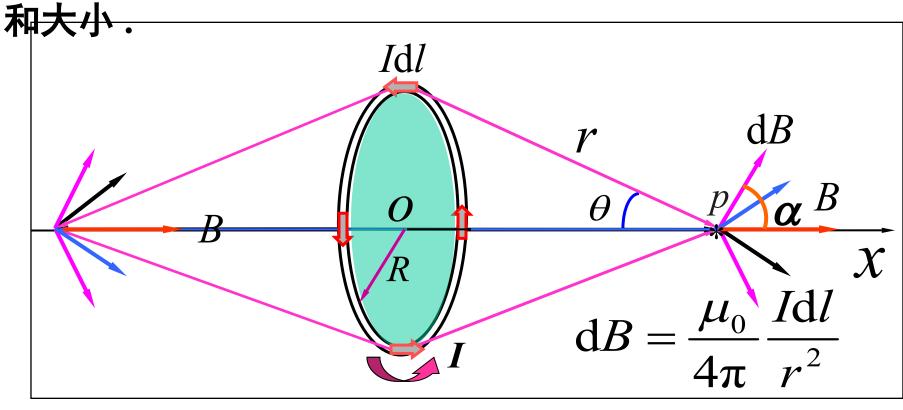
半无限长载流长直导线的磁场

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

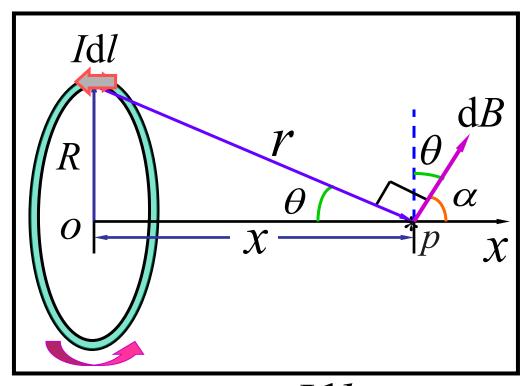


例 2 圆电流轴线上的磁场.

真空中,半径为 R 的载流导线,通有电流 I ,称圆电流 I 求其轴线上一点 I 的磁感强度的方向



根据对称性分析 $B = B_x = \int dB \cos \alpha = \int dB \sin \theta$



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

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

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

$$r^{2} = R^{2} + x^{2}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi} \int_{l} \frac{\cos \alpha dl}{r^{2}}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_{0}IR}{4\pi r^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi R} dl$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_{0}IR}{4\pi r^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi R} dl$$

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

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

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

和

$$2)x < 0 B$$

的方向不变(

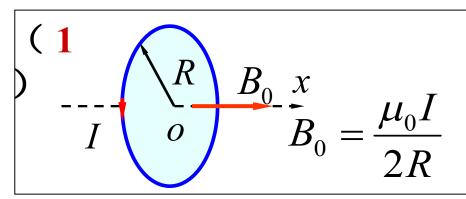
大系
$$\beta$$
3) 圆心 $x=0$

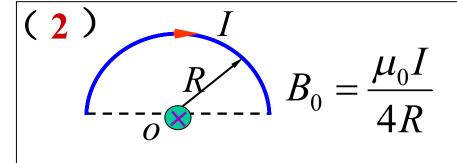
4)
$$x >> R$$
 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2x^3}$, B

$$\frac{l}{2\pi \mathbf{p}}$$

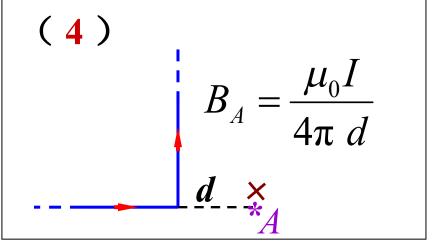
$$\boldsymbol{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \boldsymbol{I}}{2\boldsymbol{R}} \cdot \frac{\theta}{2\pi} = \frac{\mu_0 \boldsymbol{I}}{2\boldsymbol{R}} \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{l}}{2\pi \boldsymbol{R}}$$

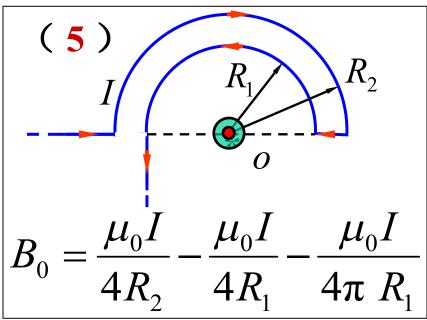
例 3 一导线弯曲成如图的形状,求 B_0



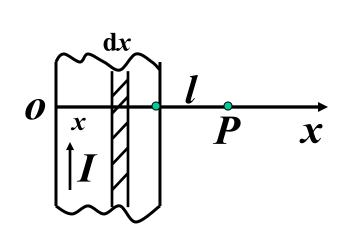


$$B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{8R}$$





例 4 宽度为 a 的薄金属板 (无限长) 通电 I, 求与其共面的 p 点处的R



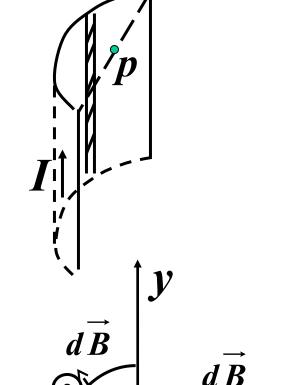
解: 把薄金属板分割成无限 长载流直导线的电流元,在

$$\frac{1}{P} \xrightarrow{x} x \text{ 处取一电流元,}$$

$$dI = \frac{I}{a} dx \rightarrow dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2\pi (l + a - x)}$$

$$B = \int dB = \int_0^a \frac{\mu_0 I dx}{2\pi a (l+a-x)} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a} \ln \frac{l+a}{l}$$

例 5 半径为 R 的无限长半圆柱形锯片中通有电流 I, 求中心轴线上 p 的



解: 把半圆柱形锯片看成是无数多个无限长的小狭条宽为 dl,载有的电流 $dI = \delta dl = \frac{I}{dl} = \frac{I}{d\theta}$

dI 在 p 点产生的 \vec{B}

大小:

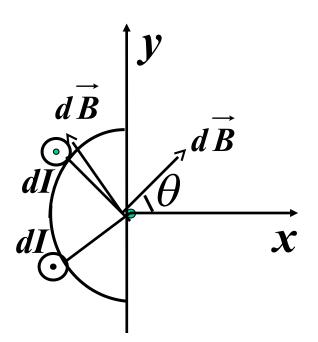
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2\pi R} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi^2 R} d\theta$$

方向不同,分量式求解

$$dB_x = dB\cos\theta$$
 $dB_y = dB\sin\theta$

半圆柱关于 x 轴对称, $B_x = 0$ dB 关于 y 轴对称,

$$B_{y} = \int dB \sin \theta = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi^{2}R} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{\pi^{2}R}$$



三 运动电荷的磁场

$$\overrightarrow{Idl} = nqvS\overrightarrow{dl}$$
换(v与Idl方向一致)
$$\overrightarrow{dV} = S\overrightarrow{dl}$$

$$\overrightarrow{Idl} = dN \cdot q\overrightarrow{v}$$

$$\overrightarrow{dN} = ndV$$

$$\overrightarrow{Idl} = q\overrightarrow{v} \cdot ndV$$

代入毕 - 萨定律
$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{\vec{Idl} \times r_0}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{dN \cdot \vec{qv} \times r_0}{r^2}$$

单个运动电荷的
$$\vec{B}_1$$

$$\vec{B}_1 = \frac{d\vec{B}}{dN} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{\vec{qv} \times r_0}{r^2}$$

方向:右手螺旋关系

大小:

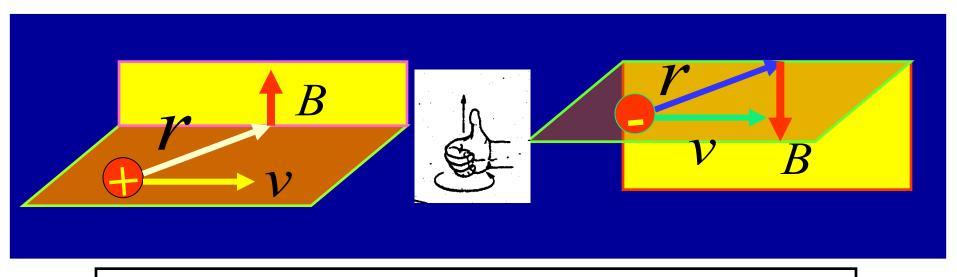
$$\boldsymbol{B}_1 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}_0}{4\,\boldsymbol{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\boldsymbol{q}\,\boldsymbol{v}\,\sin\boldsymbol{\alpha}}{\boldsymbol{r}^2}$$

单个运动电荷的 \vec{B}_1

适用条件 v << c

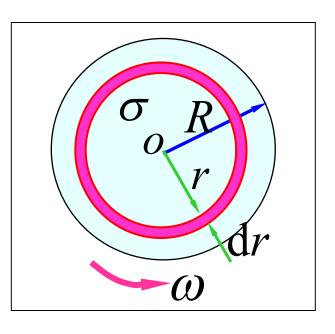
$$\vec{B}_1 = \frac{d\vec{B}}{dN} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{\vec{qv} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2}$$

注意: 电荷有正负。





例 1 **深**径为 的带电薄圆盘的电荷面密度为 φ 并以角速度 绕通过盘 心垂直于盘面的轴转动 ,求圆盘中心的磁感强度 .



$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \qquad dI = \frac{dq}{\Delta t} = \frac{dq}{T}$$

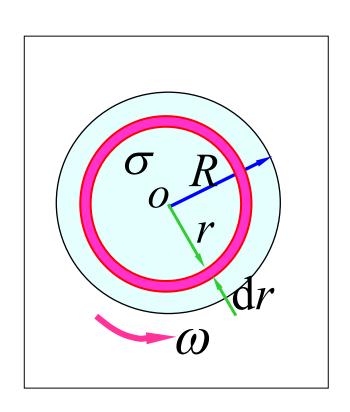
$$dq = \sigma \cdot 2\pi r \cdot dr \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$$

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

$$\sigma > 0$$
, B 向外 $\sigma < 0$, B 向内

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}_0 \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\omega}}{2} \int_0^R \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{r} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}_0 \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{R}}{2^{25}}$$

 $\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{B} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}_0 \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{I}}{2\boldsymbol{r}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}_0 \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\omega}}{2} \, \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{r}$



解二 运动电荷的磁场

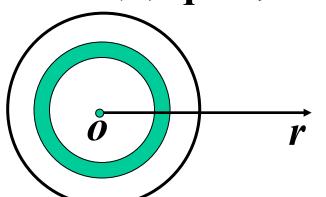
$$\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{B}_0 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}_0}{4\,\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{q}\boldsymbol{v}}{\boldsymbol{r}^2}$$

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

$$d\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot 2\boldsymbol{\pi} \cdot r dr \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega} r}{r^2} = \frac{\mu_0 \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\omega}}{2} dr$$

$$v = \omega r \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} \int_0^R dr = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega R}{2}$$

扩展: 若是一个均匀带电圆盘, 半径为 R, 总 电量为q,绕盘心以 ω 转,求 $B_o=?m=?$



解: 带电圆盘→ 环形带电体→ 一 环形电流,带电圆盘绕盘心转 对相当于许多圆形电流组成。

建 or 轴,在 r处取一圆环→环形电流,

$$dB_o = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2r} \qquad T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$dI = \frac{dq}{T} = \frac{\sigma dS}{T} = \frac{w}{2\pi} \frac{q}{\pi R^2} 2\pi r dr = \frac{wqrdr}{\pi R^2}$$

$$dB_o = \frac{\mu_0 \omega q}{2\pi R^2} dr$$

$$B_{o} = \int dB_{o} = \frac{\mu_{0}\omega q}{2\pi R^{2}} \int_{0}^{R} dr = \frac{\mu_{0}\omega q}{2\pi R}$$

$$dI = \frac{wqrdr}{\pi R^2} \qquad \Delta s = \pi r^2 \quad dm = dI \cdot \Delta s = \frac{wq}{R^2} r^3 dr$$

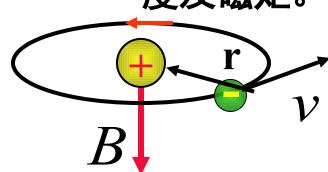
$$\boldsymbol{m} = \frac{\boldsymbol{w}\boldsymbol{q}}{\boldsymbol{R}^2} \int_0^R \boldsymbol{r}^3 d\boldsymbol{r} = \frac{\boldsymbol{w}\boldsymbol{q}}{4} \boldsymbol{R}^2$$

例 2 依照玻尔氢原子模型,氢原子中电子以速率 $v=2.2\times10^6$ m/s 在半径为 $r=0.53\times10^{-8}$ cm 圆周

上

运动求这电子在轨道中心所产生的磁感应强

度及磁矩。

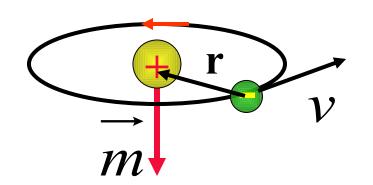


解:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{qv \times \hat{r}}{r^2}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{qv \sin 90^\circ}{r^2}$$

$$=10^{-7} \frac{1.60 \times 10^{-19} \times 2.2 \times 10^{6}}{(0.53 \times 10^{-10})^{2}} = 13(T)$$



解:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{qv \sin 90^{\circ}}{r^2} = 13(T)$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v}$$

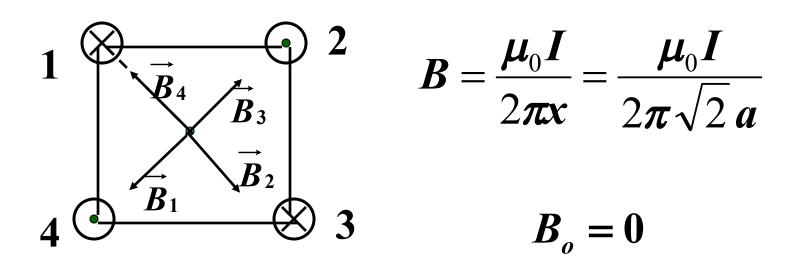
$$I = n|e| = \frac{v}{2\pi r}|e|$$

$$m = IS = \frac{v}{2\pi r} |e| \pi r^2 = \frac{1}{2} v |e| r$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} 2.2 \times 10^6 \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \times 0.53 \times 10^{-10}$$

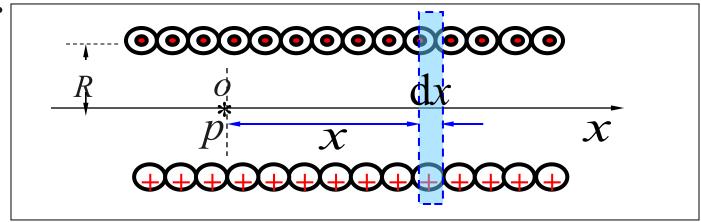
$$= 0.93 \times 10^{-23} (A/m)$$

例 3 四条相互平行的载流长直导线如图所示, 电流均为 I, 正方形边长为 2a, 求正方形中心的

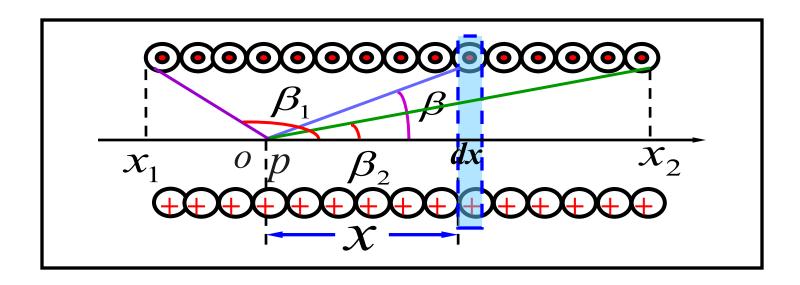


例 4 载流直螺线管轴线上的磁场

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.



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



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

$$x = R\cot\beta$$
$$dx = -R\csc^2\beta d\beta$$

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

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

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

讨论

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

(1) P 点位于管内轴线中点 $\beta_1 = \pi - \beta_2$

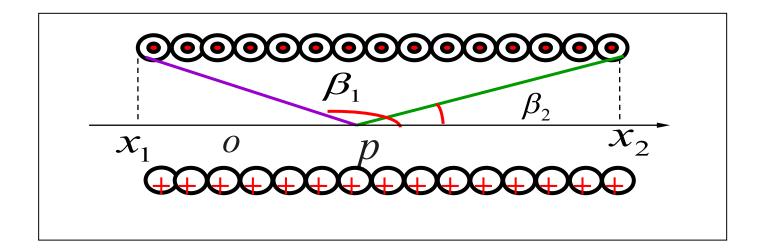
$$\beta_1 = \pi - \beta_2$$

$$\cos \beta_1 = -\cos \beta_2 \qquad \cos \beta_2 = \frac{l/2}{\sqrt{(l/2)^2 + R^2}}$$

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

若
$$l >> R$$

$$B = \mu_0 nI$$



(2) 无限长的螺线管 (3) 半无限长螺线管(左端面

$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

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

或由 $\beta_1 = \pi$, $\beta_2 = 0$ 代入

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

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 nI$$

