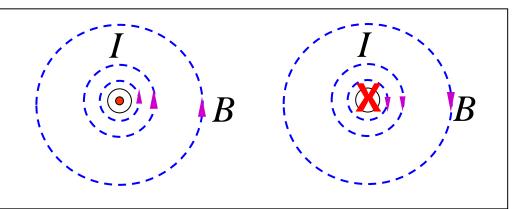
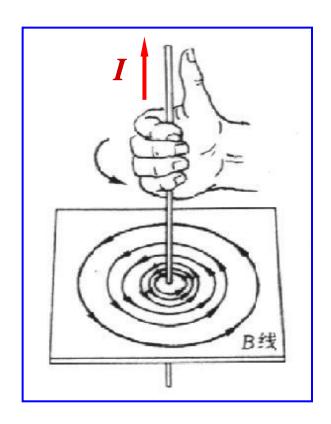
◆ 无限长载流长直导线的磁场

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



电流与磁感强度成右手螺旋关系

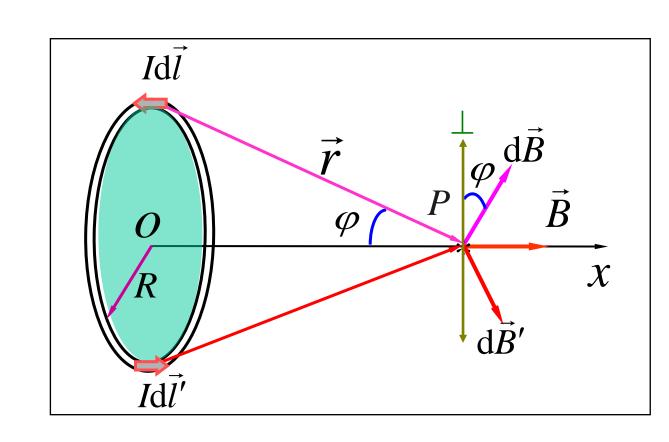


例2 真空中,半径为 R 的载流导线 ,通有电流 I ,称圆电流。 求其轴线上一点 P 的磁感强度的大小和方向。

## 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:  $B_{\perp} = 0$ ,  $B_{x} = \int \mathrm{d}B_{x}$ 

$$dB_x = dB \cos \alpha$$

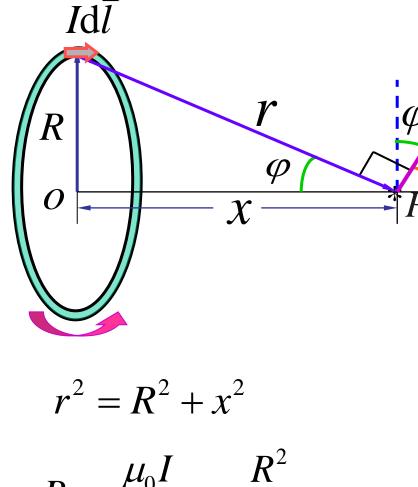
$$dB_x = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl}{r^2} \cos \alpha$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

$$\vec{\mathbf{p}} = \vec{\mathbf{p}} \vec{\mathbf{r}}$$

$$\frac{I(R)}{OX} * \overline{R}$$

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

讨论:

(1) 若 
$$x = 0$$

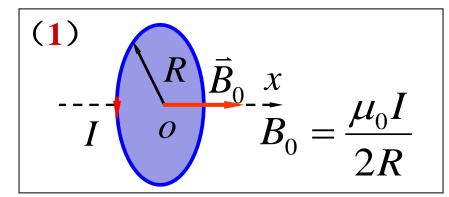
(1) 
$$\ddot{x} = 0$$
  $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$ 

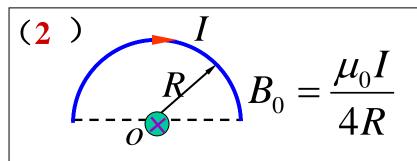
(2) 
$$\vec{B} = B_x \vec{i} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2} \frac{R^2}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \vec{i} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I\pi R^2}{(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \vec{i}$$

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

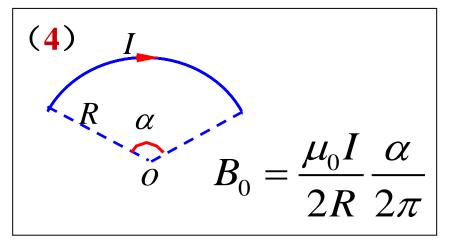
当 
$$x >> R$$
 时:  $\vec{B} = B_x \vec{i} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{m}{x^3}$ 

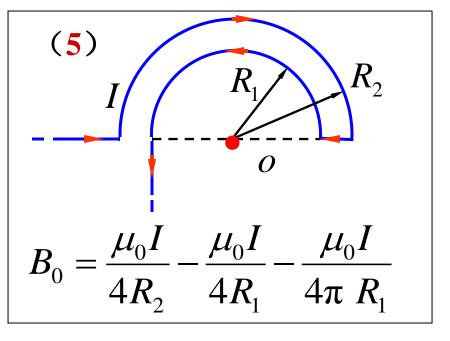
## (3) 几个特例





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

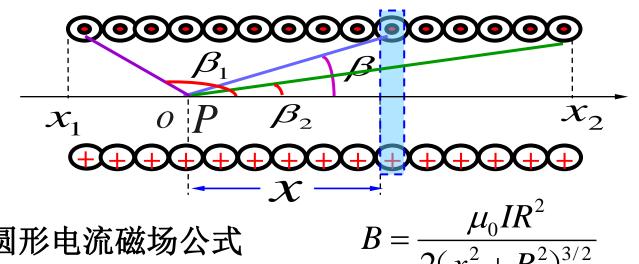




## 例3 载流直螺线管的磁场

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.

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



## 解 由圆形电流磁场公式

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

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

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

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

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

## (1) P点位于管内 轴线中点

 $\mathcal{X}_1$ 

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

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

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

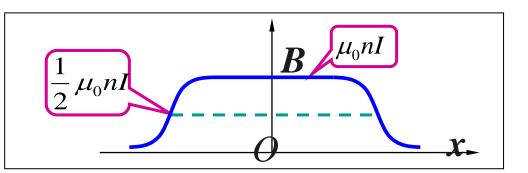
#### (2) 无限长的螺线管

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

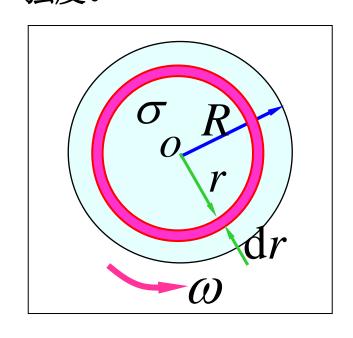
$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

## (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  $\sigma$ ,并以角速度  $\omega$  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

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

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

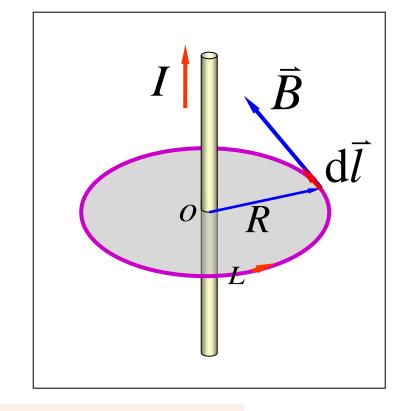
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} \int_0^R dr = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega R}{2} \qquad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma > 0, \quad \vec{B} \quad \text{向外} \\ \sigma < 0, \quad \vec{B} \quad \text{向内} \end{array} \right.$$

# § 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

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

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



## 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 J成右螺旋)

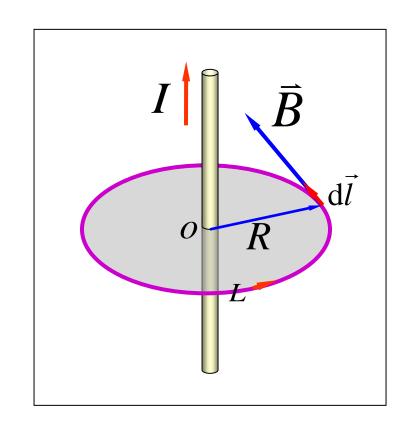
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R}$$

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

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

若回路逆向时,则

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

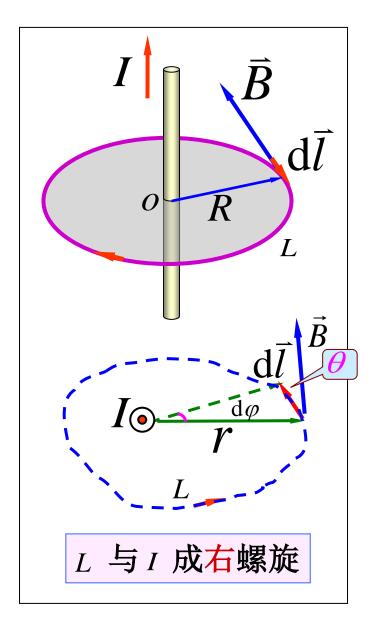


(2) 单根载流长直导线对任意形 状的回路

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

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

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



## (3) 电流在回路之外

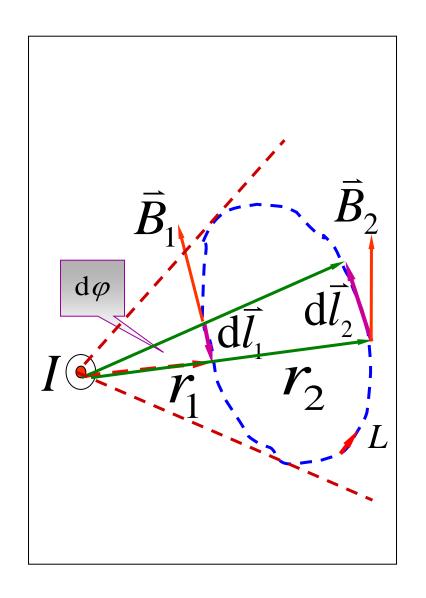
$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r_1}, \quad B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r_2}$$

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

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

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

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



## (4) 多根电流情况

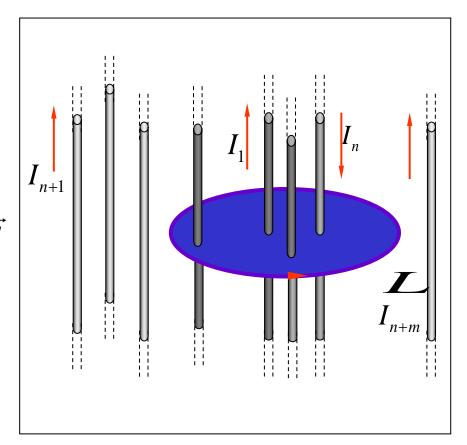
$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_1 + \dots + \vec{B}_n + \vec{B}_{n+1} + \dots + \vec{B}_{n+m}$$

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

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

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

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



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

## > 安培环路定理

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

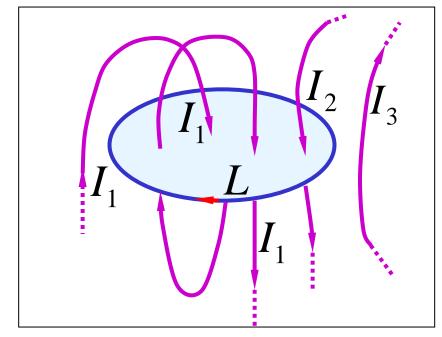
安培环路定理: 真空的稳恒磁场中,磁感应强度  $\vec{B}$  沿任一闭合路径的线积分,等于该闭合路径所包围的所有电流的代数和  $\sum I_i$  乘以真空磁导率  $\mu_0$ 。

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:

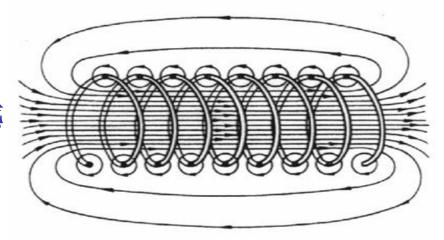
- > 进行磁场分布的对称性分析;
- ▶ 根据磁场分布的对称性选择合适的闭合回路;
- > 应用安培环路定理进行计算。

#### 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  $\vec{B} / / \text{d}\vec{l}$ ;
- (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  $B \cong 0$ 。

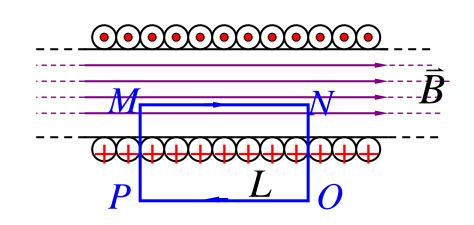


## (2) 选回路 L。

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。

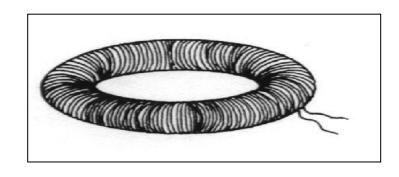
## 例2 求载流螺绕环内的磁场。

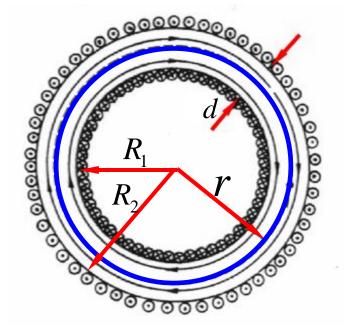
- 解: (1) 对称性分析: 环内  $\vec{R}$ 线为同心圆,环外  $\vec{R}$  为零。
  - (2) 选择合适的闭合回路 -顺时针方向旋转的同心圆。

$$R_1 < r < R_2$$

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

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





当 
$$r >> d$$
 时,  $\Leftrightarrow n = N/(2\pi r)$   $B = \mu_0 nI$ 

$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

当 r >> d 时,螺绕环内可视为均匀场。