补充: 带电粒子在磁场中的运动

运动电荷在稳恒磁场中受力

$$\vec{F}_m = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

匀强磁场中

- 1. 若 \vec{v} // \vec{B} , 磁场对粒子的作用力为零,粒子仍将以 \vec{v} 作匀速直线运动。
- 2. 岩 \vec{v} 上 \vec{B} 、粒子作圆周运动如图

半径
$$R = \frac{mv}{qB} = \frac{p}{qB}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi R}{v} = \frac{2\pi m}{qB}$$

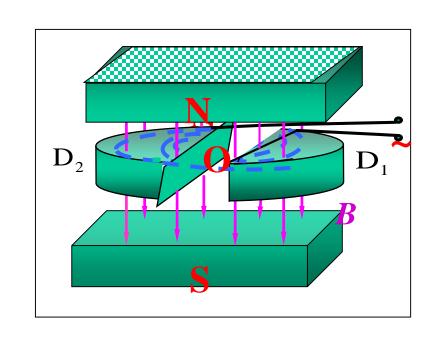
频率
$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{qB}{2\pi m}$$

$$\vec{F}_m = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$R = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi m}{qB}$$

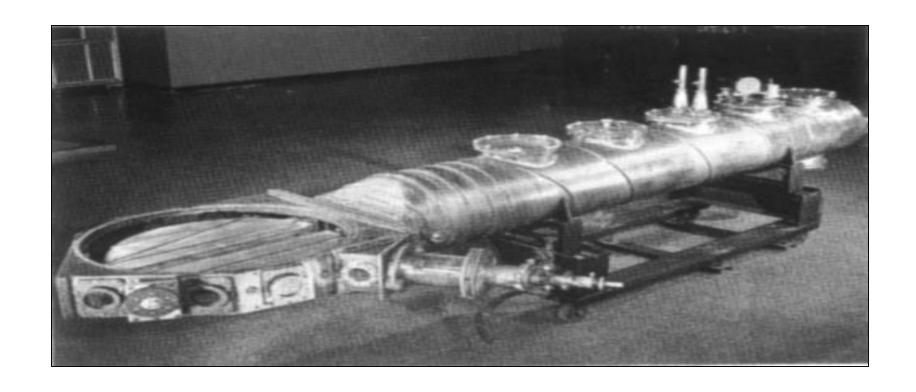
回旋加速器



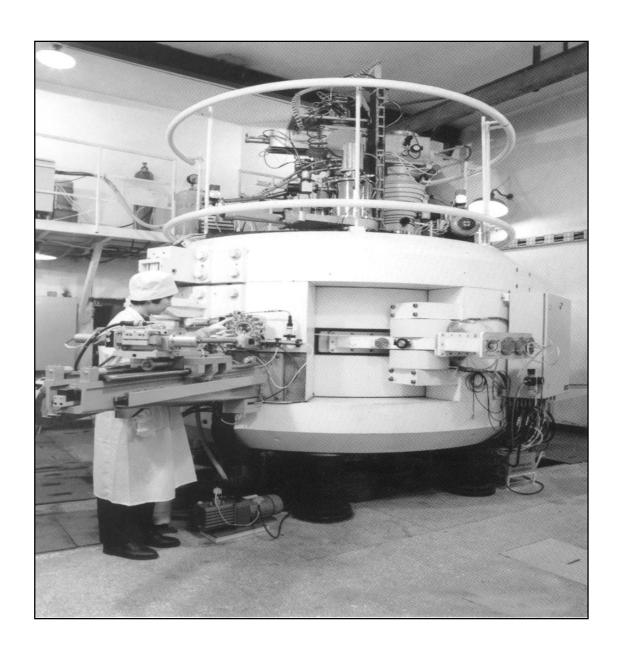
$$f = \frac{qB}{2\pi m}$$

- 1930年, Earnest O.Lawrence 提出了回旋加速器的理论; (1939年诺贝尔物理学奖)
- 1931年,他和他的学生利文斯顿研制出第一台回旋加速器,这台加速器的磁极直径为10cm,加速电压2kV,将氘离子加速到80keV.

回旋加速器



此加速器可将质子和氘核加速到1MeV的能量, 为此1939年劳伦斯获得诺贝尔物理学奖.



我国于 1994年建 成的第一 台强流质 子加速器, 可产生数 十种中短 寿命放射 性同位素.

$$\vec{F}_m = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$R = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi m}{qB}$$

3. 一般情况下, \vec{v} 与 \vec{B} 有一夹角 θ ,

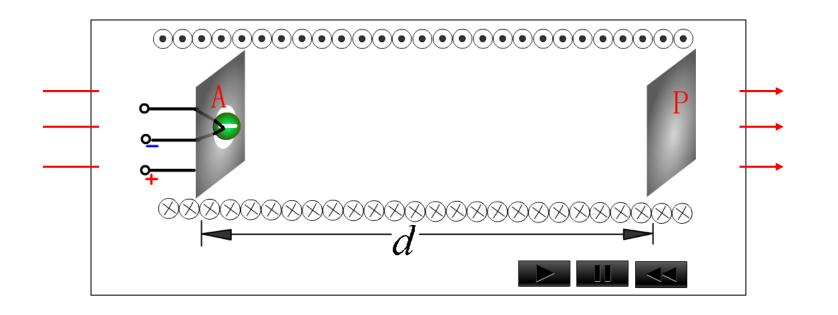
$$v_{\prime\prime} = v\cos\theta$$

$$v_{\perp} = v \sin \theta$$

螺距:
$$h = v_{//}T = \frac{2\pi m}{qB}v\cos\theta$$

 \vec{B}

应用: 磁聚焦

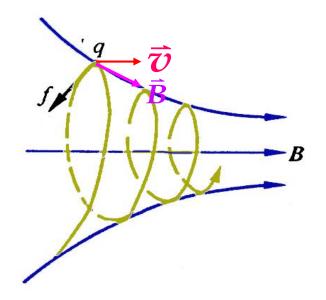


非均匀磁场

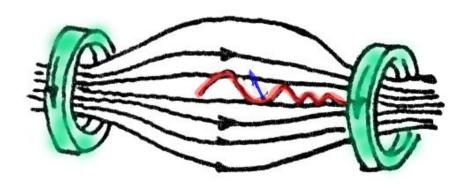
$$\vec{F}_m = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$R = \frac{mv}{qB}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi m}{qB}$$

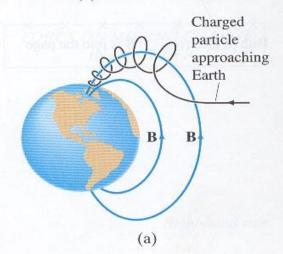


磁镜(磁瓶)



由于地磁场俘获带电粒子而出现的现象

showing a charged particle approaching the Earth which is "captured" by the magnetic field of the Earth. Such particles follow the field lines toward the poles as shown. (b) Photo of aurora borealis.





绚丽多彩的极光





在地磁两极附近 由于磁感线与地面垂直 外层空间入射的带电粒子可直接射入高空大气层内 它们和空气分子的碰撞产生的辐射就形成了极光

§ 5 磁场对载流导体的作用

一、磁场对载流导线的作用

安培力: 导线上的电流元在宏观上看受到磁场的作用力。

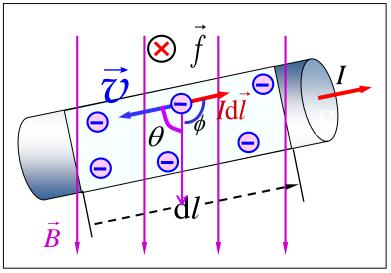
$$d\vec{F} = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

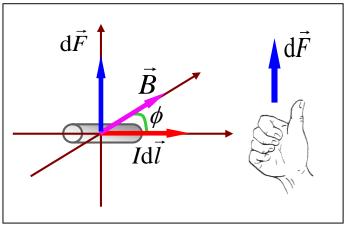
安培定律

$$\mathrm{d}F = I\,\mathrm{d}l\,B\sin\phi$$

> 有限长载流导线所受的安培力

$$\vec{F} = \int_{(L)} d\vec{F} = \int_{(L)} I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$





M1 如图一通有电流 I、半径为 r 的半圆形导线放在磁感应 强度为 \vec{R} 的均匀磁场中,导线平面与磁感强度 \vec{R} 垂直。求磁 场作用于导线的力。

解:
$$d\vec{F} = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$dF = IBdl$$

$$dF_x = dF \cos \theta = IBdl \cos \theta$$

$$dF_y = dF \sin \theta = IBdl \sin \theta$$
根据对称性分析:

$$F_{x} = 0$$
 $\vec{F} = F_{y}\vec{j}$

$$F_{y} = \int dF_{y} = \int dF \sin \theta = \int BIdl \sin \theta$$

$$F = BIr \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = BI2r \quad \vec{F} = BI2r \quad \vec{j} = BI\overline{AB} \vec{j}$$

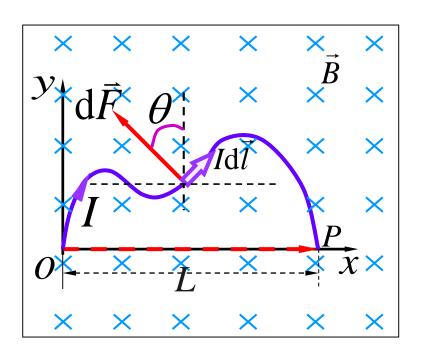
$$\vec{F} = BI2r \ \vec{j} = BI\overline{AB} \ \vec{j}$$

求如图不规则的平面载流导线 在均匀磁场中所受的力。 已知 前 和 1.

解: 取一段电流元 $Id\vec{l}$

$$d\vec{F} = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\mathrm{d}F = IB\mathrm{d}l$$



$$dF_x = dF \sin \theta = BIdl \sin \theta = BIdy$$

$$dF_v = dF \cos \theta = BIdl \cos \theta = BIdx$$

$$F_x = \int dF_x = BI \int_0^0 dy = 0$$

$$F_y = \int dF_y = BI \int_0^L dx = BIL$$
 $\vec{F} = F_y \vec{j} = BIL \vec{j}$

$$\vec{F} = F_y \vec{j} = BIL \vec{j}$$

例3 长为 L 载有电流 I_2 的导线与电流为 I_1 的长直导线 放在同 一平面内(如图),求作用在长为L的载流导线上的磁场力。

解:
$$d\vec{F} = I_2 d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$
 $dF = I_2 B dl$

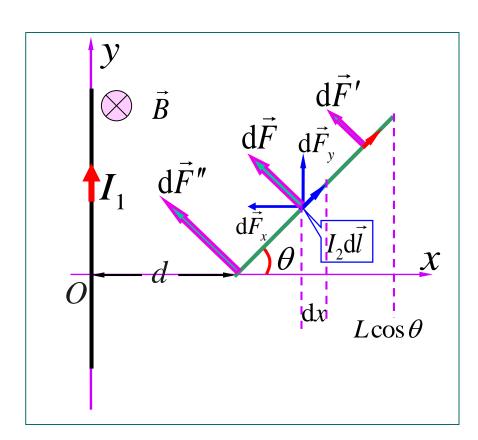
$$\mathrm{d}F = I_2 B \mathrm{d}l$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi x}$$

$$dF = BI_2 dl = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 dl}{2\pi x}$$

$$dx = dl \cos \theta$$

$$dF = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi \cos \theta} \frac{dx}{x}$$



$$F = \int_{(L)} dF = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi \cos \theta} \int_d^{d+L\cos \theta} \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\mu_0 I_1 I_2 = \left(\frac{d + L\cos \theta}{d} \right)$$

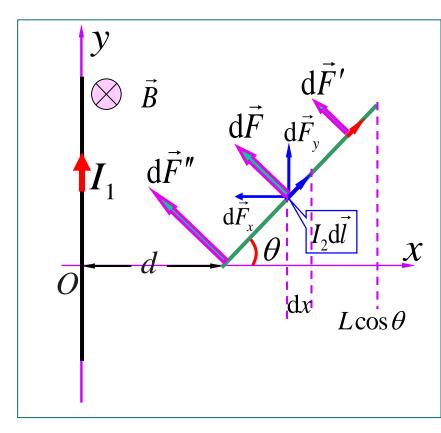
$$= \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi \cos \theta} \ln \left(\frac{d + L \cos \theta}{d} \right)$$

讨论: (1)
$$\theta = 0$$

$$F = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{d+L}{d} \right)$$

(2)
$$\theta = \pi/2$$

$$F = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \frac{L}{d}$$



二、磁场对载流线圈的作用——磁力矩

如图 均匀磁场中有一矩形载流线圈MNOP

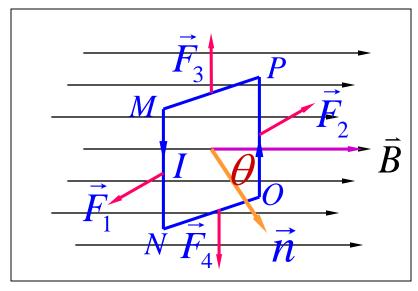
$$MN = l_2$$
 $NO = l_1$

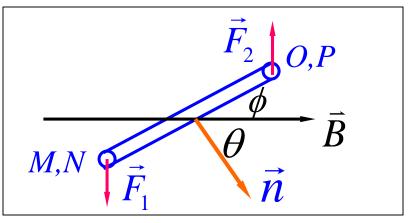
$$F_1 = BIl_2 \quad \vec{F}_1 = -\vec{F}_2$$

$$F_3 = BIl_1 \sin(\pi - \phi)$$

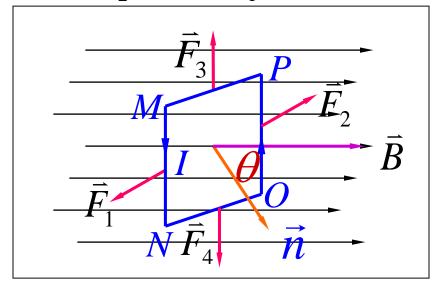
$$\vec{F}_{3} = -\vec{F}_{4}$$

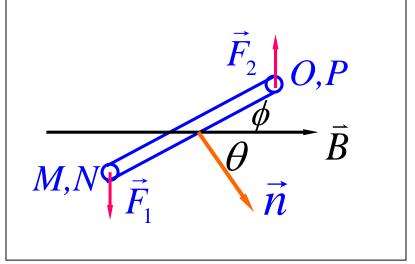
$$\vec{F} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} \vec{F}_{i} = 0$$





$$MN = l_2$$
 $NO = l_1$ $F_1 = BIl_2$





$$M = F_1 l_1 \sin \theta = B I l_2 l_1 \sin \theta$$

$$M = BIS\sin\theta$$

$$\vec{M} = IS\vec{n} \times \vec{B} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$$

线圈有N匝时
$$\vec{M} = NIS\vec{n} \times \vec{B}$$

力矩的作用效果是使磁矩向磁场方向偏转!

讨论:

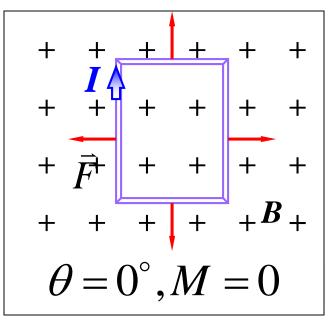
$$\vec{M} = NIS\vec{n} \times \vec{B}$$

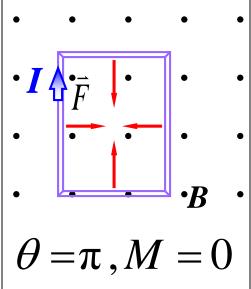
- (1) \vec{n} 方向与 \vec{B} 相同
- (2) 方向相反
- (3) 方向垂直

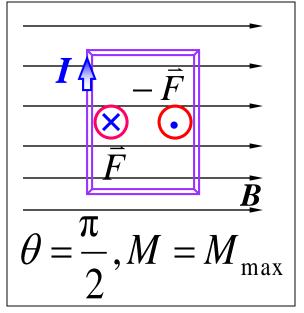
稳定平衡

不稳定平衡

力矩最大







▶ 结论:均匀磁场中,任意形状刚性闭合平面通电线圈所受的力和力矩为

$$\vec{F} = 0$$
, $\vec{M} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$

$$\vec{m}/\!/\vec{B}$$
, $\vec{M}=0$
$$\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \theta=0 & \mbox{稳定平衡} \\ \theta=\pi & \mbox{非稳定平衡} \end{array} \right.$$

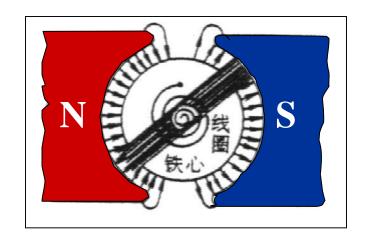
$$\vec{m} \perp \vec{B}$$
, $M = M_{\text{max}} = mB$, $\theta = \pi/2$

ightharpoonup 磁矩 $\vec{m} = NIS\vec{n}$

n与 I 成右螺旋

三、磁电式电流计原理

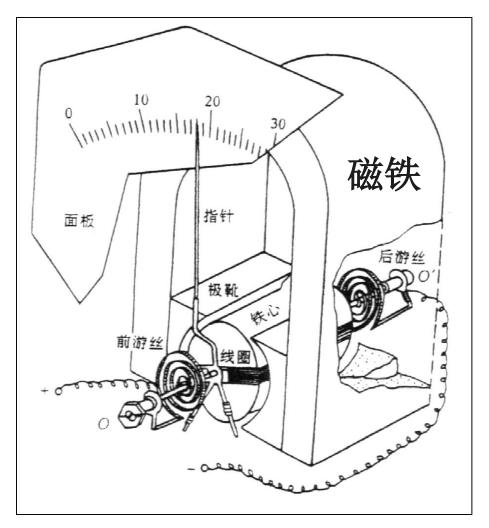
实验测定:游丝的反抗力矩与线圈转过的角度 θ 成正比。



$$M' = a\theta$$

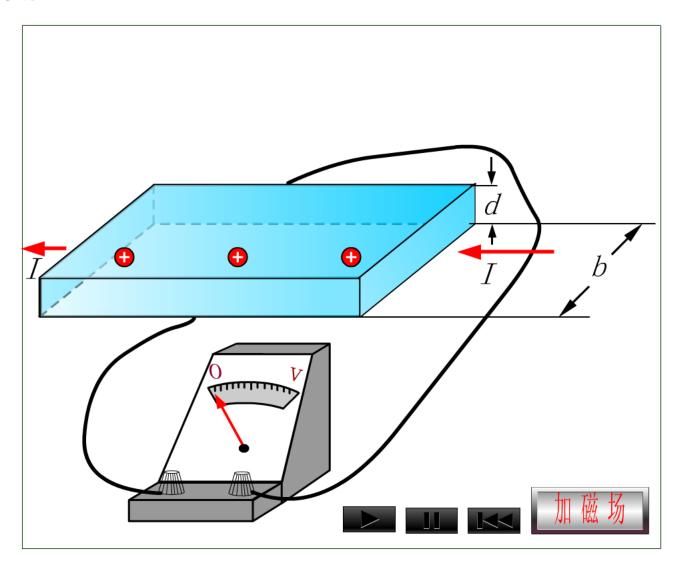
$$BNIS = a\theta$$

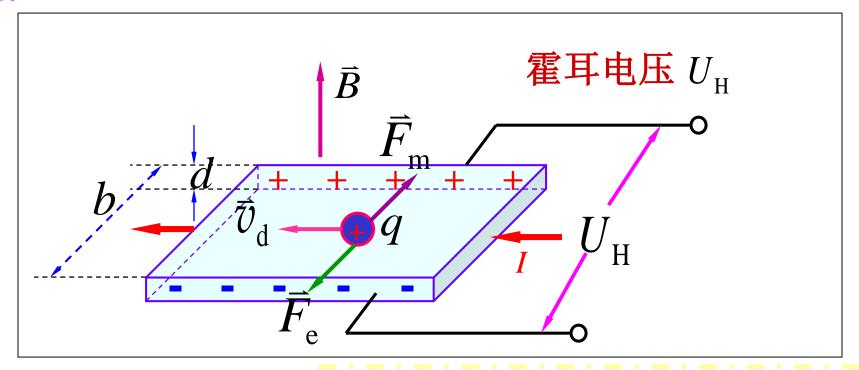
$$I = \frac{a}{NBS}\theta = K\theta$$



四、霍耳效应

霍耳效应





$$qE_{\rm H} = qv_{\rm d}B$$

$$E_{\rm H} = v_{\rm d}B$$

$$U_{\rm H} = v_{\rm d} B b$$

$$I = qnv_{d}S = qnv_{d}bd$$

$$U_{\rm H} = \frac{\mathit{IB}}{\mathit{nqd}}$$

霍耳系数
$$R_{\rm H}$$
 =

例1 边长为0.2m的正方形线圈,共有50 匝 ,通以电流2A,把线圈放在磁感应强度为 0.05T的均匀磁场中. 问在什么方位时,线圈所受的磁力矩最大? 磁力矩等于多少?

解
$$M = NBIS \sin \theta$$
 得 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $M = M_{\text{max}}$

$$M = NBIS = 50 \times 0.05 \times 2 \times (0.2)^2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M = 0.2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

例2 如图半径为0.20m, 电流为20A, 可绕轴旋转的圆形载流线圈放在均匀磁场中, 磁感应强度的大小为0.08T, 方向沿 *x* 轴正向.问线圈受力情况怎样? 线圈所受的磁力矩又为多少?

解: 把线圈分为 JQP 和 PKJ 两部分

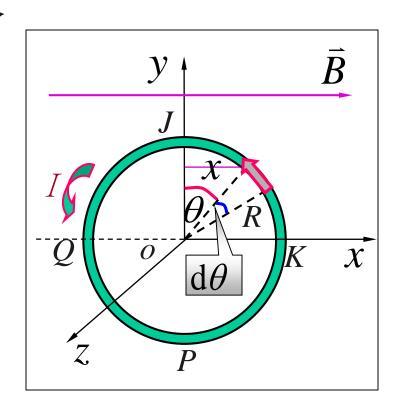
$$\vec{F}_{JQP} = BI(2R)\vec{k} = 0.64\vec{k}N$$

$$\vec{F}_{PKJ} = -BI(2R)\vec{k} = -0.64\vec{k}$$
N

以Oy 为轴, $Id\vec{l}$ 所受磁力矩大小

$$dM = xdF = IdlBx\sin\theta$$

$$x = R \sin \theta, dl = R d\theta$$



$$dM = xdF = IdlBx\sin\theta$$
$$x = R\sin\theta, dl = Rd\theta$$

$$dM = IBR^2 \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$M = IBR^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$M = IB\pi R^2$$

$$\vec{m} = IS\vec{k} = I \pi R^2 \vec{k}$$

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

$$\vec{M} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B} = I \pi R^2 B \vec{k} \times i = I \pi R^2 B \vec{j}$$

