

#### 毕奥一萨伐尔定律

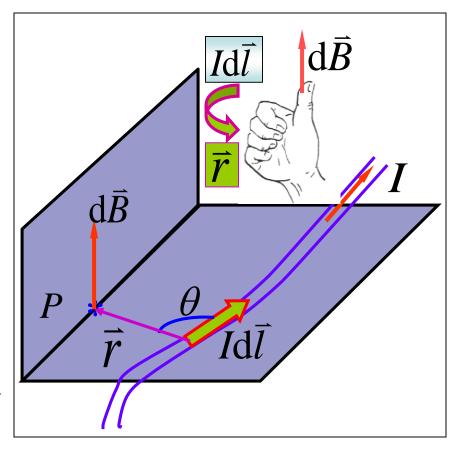
#### 一、毕奥—萨伐尔定律

(电流元在空间产生的磁场)

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

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

真空磁导率 $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \,\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{A}^{-2}$ 



任意载流导线在点 P 处的磁感强度

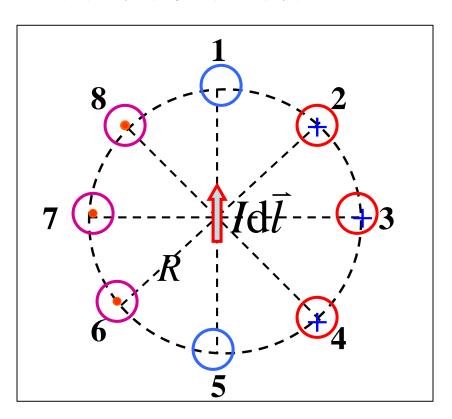
磁感强度叠加原理 
$$\vec{B} = \int d\vec{B} = \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

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

## 毕奥—萨伐尔定律

例 判断下列各点磁感强度的方向和大小.



1、5点:
$$dB = 0$$

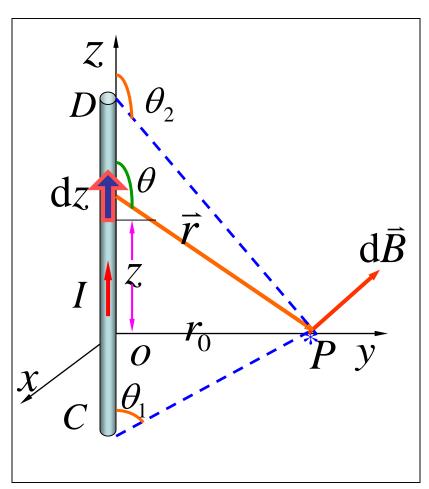
$$3、7点:dB = \frac{\mu_0 I dl}{4\pi R^2}$$

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

#### 二、 毕奥---萨伐尔定律应用举例

◈ 例: 载流长直导线的磁场.

 $d\bar{B}$  方向均沿 x 轴的负方向



$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{P} \quad dB &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idz \sin \theta}{r^2} \\
B &= \int dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{CD} \frac{Idz \sin \theta}{r^2} \\
z &= -r_0 \cot \theta, r = r_0 / \sin \theta \\
dz &= r_0 d\theta / \sin^2 \theta
\end{aligned}$$

$$B &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r_0} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r_0} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \sin\theta d\theta = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r_0} (\cos\theta_1 - \cos\theta_2)$$

 $\vec{B}$  的方向沿x轴的负方向.

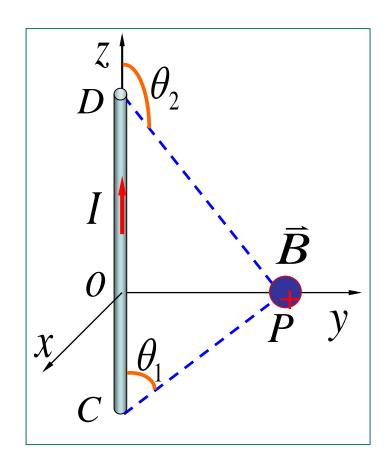
无限长载流长直导线的磁场.

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r_0} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$$

$$\theta_1 \to 0$$

$$\theta_2 \to \pi$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r_0}$$



◆ 无限长载流长直导线的磁场

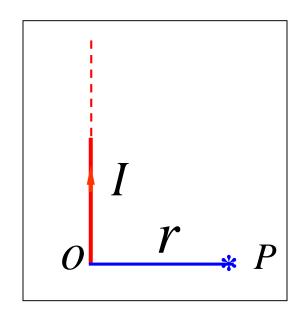
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \qquad ( \bigcirc ) )_B \qquad ( \bigcirc ) )_B$$

● 电流与磁感强度成右螺旋关系

半无限长载流长直导线的磁场

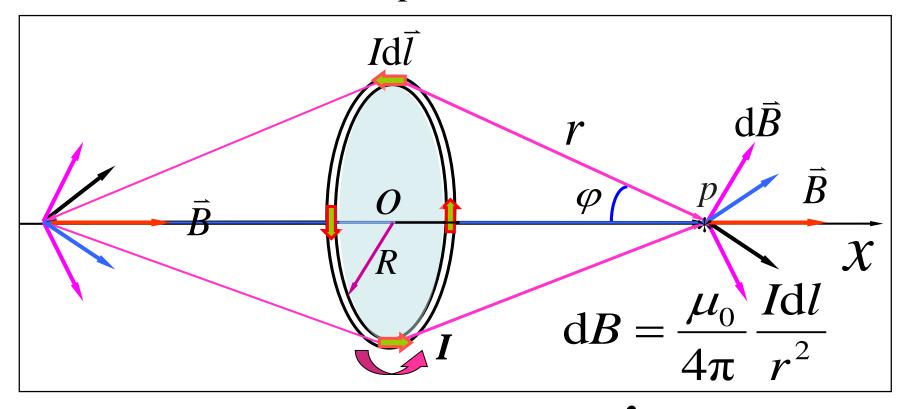
$$\theta_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 $\theta_1 \rightarrow \pi$ 

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



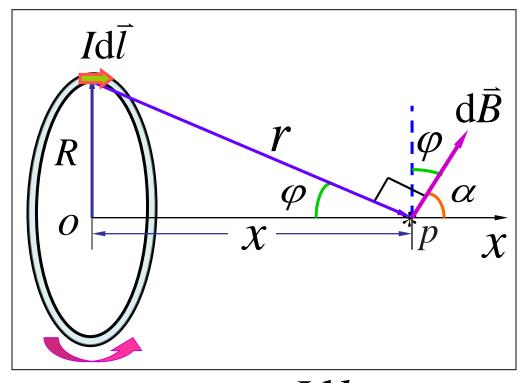
#### 例: 圆形载流导线的磁场.

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 的磁感强度的方向和大小.



解 根据对称性分析

$$B = B_{x} = \int \mathrm{d}B \sin \varphi$$



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

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

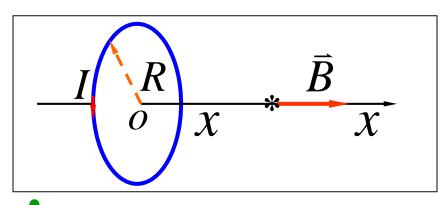
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{R}{r}$$

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

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

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 IR}{4\pi r^3} \int_0^{2\pi R} dl$$

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



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

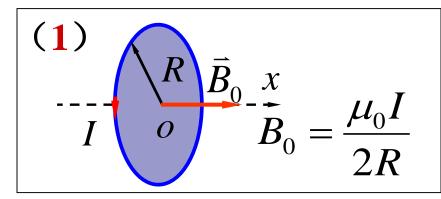
1) 若线圈有 N 匝

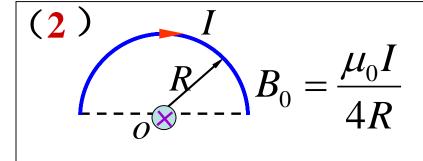
$$B = \frac{|N| \mu_0 IR^2}{2(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

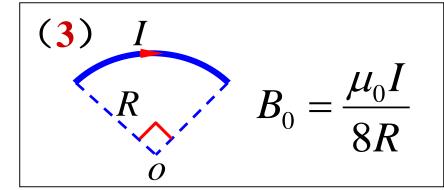
2) x < 0  $\vec{B}$  的方向不变(I和 $\vec{B}$ 成右螺旋关系)

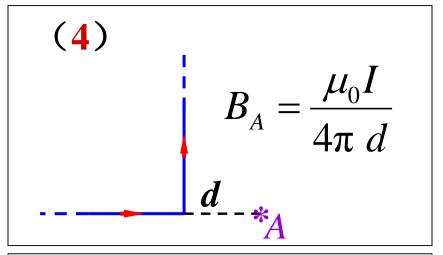
3) 
$$x = 0$$
  $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$ 

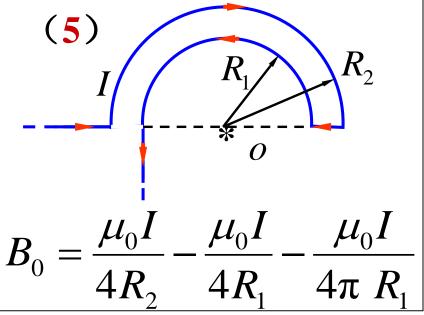
4) 
$$x >> R$$
  $B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2x^3}$ ,  $B = \frac{\mu_0 I S^2}{2\pi x^3}$ 









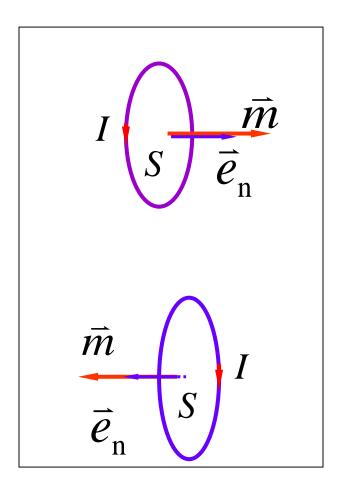


#### 三、磁偶极矩

$$\vec{m} = IS\vec{e}_{\rm n}$$

例2中圆电流磁感强度公 式也可写成

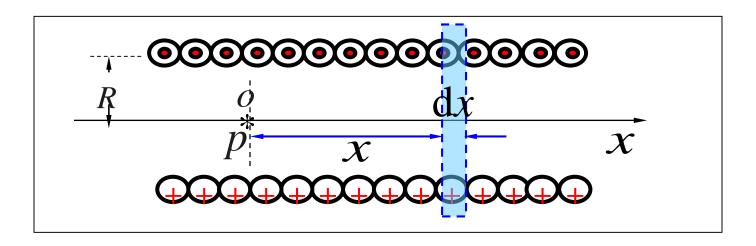
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2x^3} \quad \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \vec{m}}{2\pi x^3}$$
$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 m}{2\pi x^3} \vec{e}_n$$



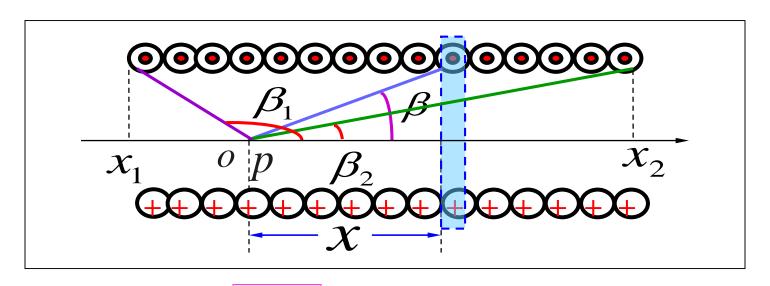
说明: 只有当圆形电流的面积*S*很小,或场点距圆电流很远时,才能把圆电流叫做磁偶极子.

#### 例: 载流直螺线管的磁场

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\cos \beta_1 = -\cos \beta_2 \qquad \cos \beta_2$$

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

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

若 
$$l >> R$$

$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

#### (2) 无限长的螺线管

### (3) 半无限长螺线管

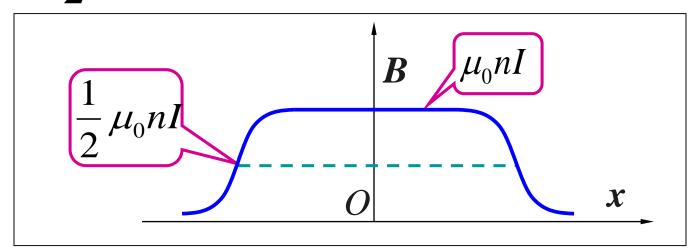
$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

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

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

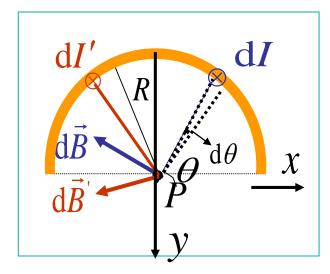
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} \left(\cos \beta_2 - \cos \beta_1\right)$$

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



# 练习: 半径R, 无限长半圆柱金属面通电流I, 求轴线上B

解: 通电半圆柱面 ⇒ 电流线(无限长直电流)集合



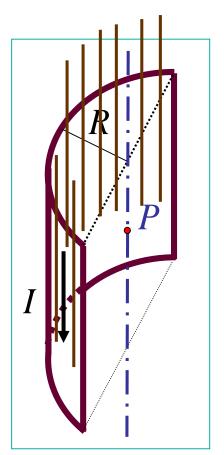
$$dI = \frac{I}{\pi R} \cdot Rd\theta = \frac{Id\theta}{\pi}$$

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

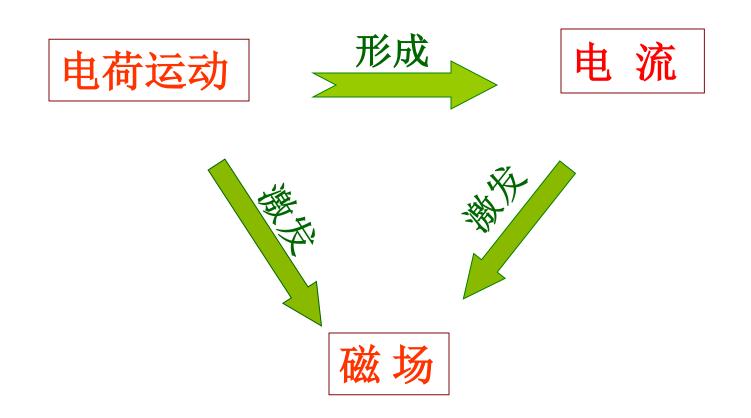
由对称性: 
$$B_y = \int dB_y = 0$$

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

H - x 方向



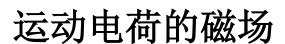
#### 四、运动电荷的磁场



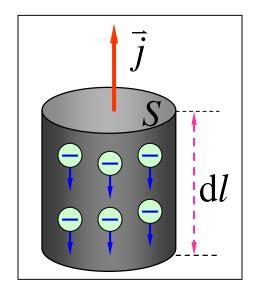
# 毕 — 萨定律 $d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$

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

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

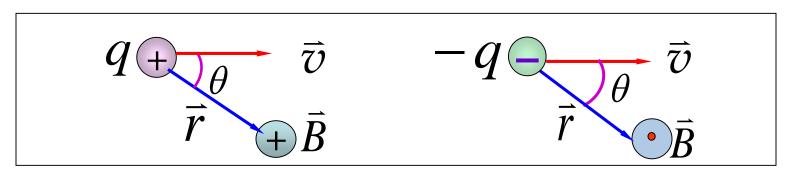


实用条件 v << c

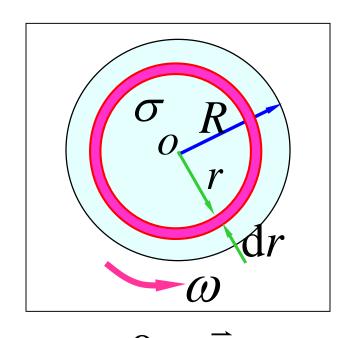


$$dN = nSdl$$

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



例: 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.



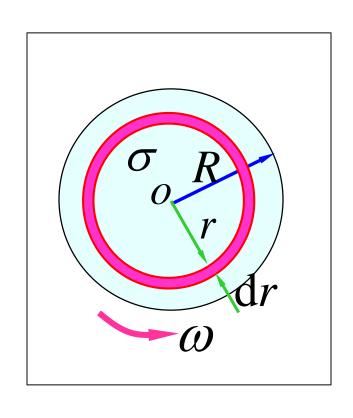
$$\sigma > 0$$
, $B$  向外 $\sigma < 0$ , $\bar{B}$  向内

解法一 圆电流的磁场

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

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

$$\begin{cases} \sigma > 0, \quad \vec{B} \quad \text{向外} \\ \sigma < 0, \quad \vec{B} \quad \text{向内} \end{cases} \quad B = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} \int_0^R dr = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega R}{2}$$



# 解法二 运动电荷的磁场

$$\mathrm{d}B_0 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}qv}{r^2}$$

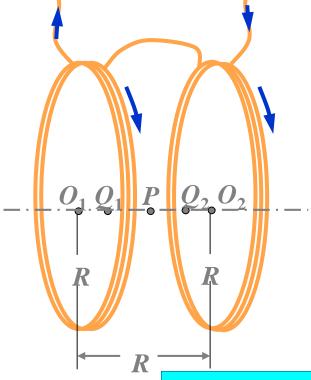
$$dq = \sigma 2\pi r dr$$

$$\mathrm{d}B = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} \, \mathrm{d}r$$

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

例题: 亥姆霍兹线圈在实验室中,常应用亥姆霍兹 线圈产生所需的不太强的均匀磁场。特征是由一对 相同半径的同轴载流线圈组成,当它们之间的距离 等于它们的半径时,试计算两线圈中心处和轴线上 中点的磁感应强度。从计算结果将看到,这时在两 线圈间轴线上中点附近的场强是近似均匀的。

解 设两个线圈的半径为R,各有N匝,每匝中的电流均为I,且流向相同(如图)。两线圈在轴线上各点的场强方向均沿轴线向右,在圆心0<sub>1</sub>、0<sub>2</sub>处磁感应强度相等,大小都是



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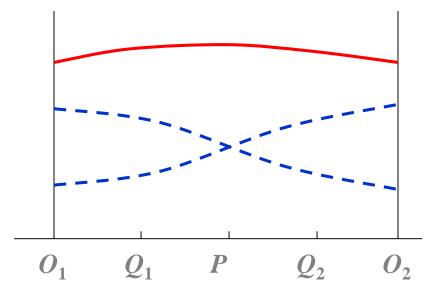
$$B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2R} + \frac{\mu_0 NIR^2}{2(R^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$
$$= \frac{\mu_0 NI}{2R} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) = 0.677 \frac{\mu_0 NI}{R}$$

两线圈间轴线上中点P处,磁感应强度大小为

$$B_{P} = 2 \frac{\mu_{0} NIR^{2}}{2 \left[R^{2} + \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^{2}\right]^{3/2}} = \frac{8\mu_{0} NI}{5\sqrt{5}R} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)$$
$$= 0.716 \frac{\mu_{0} NI}{R}$$

此外,在P点两侧各R/4处的 $O_1$ 、 $O_2$  两点处磁感应强度都等于

$$B_{Q} = \frac{\mu_{0}NIR^{2}}{2\left[R^{2} + \left(\frac{R}{4}\right)^{2}\right]^{3/2}} + \frac{\mu_{0}NIR^{2}}{2\left[R^{2} + \left(\frac{3R}{4}\right)^{2}\right]^{3/2}}$$
$$= \frac{\mu_{0}NI}{2R} \left(\frac{4^{3}}{17^{3/2}} + \frac{4^{3}}{5^{3}}\right) = 0.712 \frac{\mu_{0}NI}{R}$$



例题: 在玻尔的氢原子模型中,电子绕原子核运动相当于一个圆电流,具有相应的磁矩,称为轨道磁矩。 试求轨道磁矩μ与轨道角动量L之间的关系,并计算 氢原子在基态时电子的轨道磁矩。

解 为简单起见,设电子绕核作匀速圆周运动,圆的半径为r,转速为n。电子的运动相当于一个圆电流,电流的量值为I=ne,圆电流的面积为S=π r², 所以相应的磁矩为

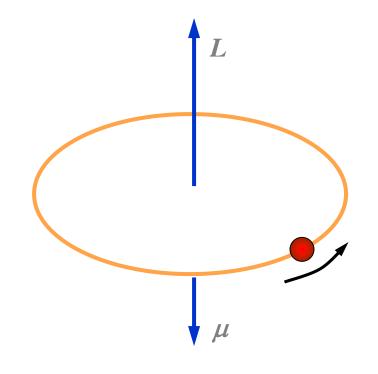
$$\mu = IS = ne\pi r^{2}$$

$$L = m_{e}vr = m_{e}2\pi rnr = 2m_{e}n\pi r^{2}$$

$$\mu = \frac{e}{2m_{e}}\vec{L}$$

角动量和磁矩的方向可分 别按右手螺旋规则确定。 因为电子运动方向与电流 方向相反,所以L和 μ 的 方向恰好相反,如图所示。 上式关系写成矢量式为

$$\mu = -\frac{e}{2m_e}\vec{L}$$



这一经典结论与量子理论导出的结果相符。由于电子的轨道角动量是满足量子化条件的,在玻尔理论中,其量值等于(h/2π)d的整数倍。所以氢原子在基态时,其轨道磁矩为

$$\mu_B = \frac{e}{2m_e} \left(\frac{h}{2\pi}\right) = \frac{eh}{4\pi m_e}$$

它是轨道磁矩的最小单位(称为玻尔磁子)。将e=1.602×10<sup>-19</sup> C, $m_e$ = 9.11×10<sup>-31</sup>kg ,普朗克常量h= 6.626×10<sup>-34</sup>J·s代入,可算得

$$\mu_B = 9.273 \times 10^{-24} A \cdot m^2$$

原子中的电子除沿轨道运动外,还有自旋,电子的自旋是一种量子现象,它有自己的磁矩和角动量,电子自旋磁矩的量值等于玻尔磁子。