

例题

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例. 无限长直螺线管内磁通量为 B , 单位长度的匝数为 n , 导线中通有交变电流 $I = I_0 \sin \omega t$ 时, 求管内外的位移电流密度.

$$\text{电场强度 } E = -\frac{1}{2\pi r} \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2\pi r} \frac{d\mu n \cdot \sin \omega t}{dt}$$

$$\text{位移电流密度 } J_d = \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = \epsilon \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$

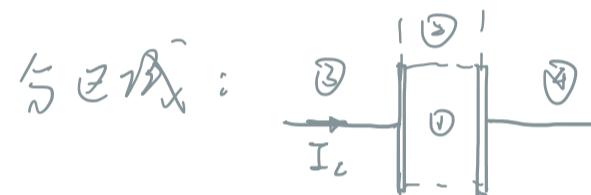
例. 研究平行板电容器在充放电过程中磁场与位移电流、位移电流的关系.

$$\tilde{E}_0 = \frac{I}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{q}{\pi R^2 \epsilon_0}$$

$$\tilde{J}_D = \frac{dD}{dt} = \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{1}{\pi R^2} I_c \rightarrow \text{恒定.}$$

$$J_0 = \pi R^2 \tilde{J}_D = I_c$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 J_0}{2\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 (I_c + J_0)}{2\pi r}$$



$$\text{③, ④, } I_c \rightarrow, B_3 = B_4 = \frac{\mu_0 I_c}{2\pi r}$$

$$\text{②, } I_c = 0, B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 J_0}{2\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 J_0}{2\pi r}$$

$$\text{①, } I_c = 0, B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 \pi r^2 J_0}{2\pi r} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_0 J_0}{r}$$

4. 在稳态条件下, 位移电流不激反 B .

例. 还有缓变电流的单无限导体.

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}(r, t) &= \frac{Q(t)}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \\ \oint \tilde{B} \cdot d\tilde{l} &= \mu_0 \iint \tilde{J} \cdot d\tilde{s} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \iint \frac{d\tilde{E}}{dt} \cdot d\tilde{s} \quad \text{图示} \\ B \cdot 2\pi r dr &= \left\{ \mu_0 I + \left[-\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{dQ}{dt} \times \frac{4\pi r^2}{4\pi r^2} \times \frac{2\pi r(1-\frac{1}{r})}{4\pi} \right] S_1 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{dQ}{dt} \times \frac{2\pi r(1-\frac{1}{r})}{4\pi r^2} \right] S_2 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \mu_0 I - \mu_0 I \frac{1-\frac{1}{r}}{2} \right\} S_1 \\ &\quad \left. + \left[\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{dQ}{dt} \right] \frac{1-\frac{1}{r}}{2} S_2 \right\} \\ \therefore B &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r} \frac{1-\frac{1}{r}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

例. 沿直导体中间截去长度为 l 的小段, 导体中通有恒定电流 $I(t)$, 取圆周环路无限长, 导体流过, 观察位移电流.

导体而下端之的场向量 \vec{B} .

$$\text{产生场向 } \tilde{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{l}{[r^2 + (\frac{l}{2})^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\Phi_B = \epsilon_0 \int_0^{2\pi r} 2\pi r \tilde{E} dr = \epsilon_0 \left[l - \frac{1}{(\frac{l}{2})^2 + 1} \right]$$

$$I_D = \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = \frac{dQ}{dt} \left[l - \frac{1}{(\frac{l}{2})^2 + 1} \right] = I \left[l - \frac{1}{(\frac{l}{2})^2 + 1} \right]$$

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

例. 平行板电容器接入交流电源, 使其中电场 $E = E_0 \sin \omega t$ 和求管内外 B .

(1) 电容极板上的 I_d .

$$\tilde{D} = \epsilon_0 \tilde{E}$$

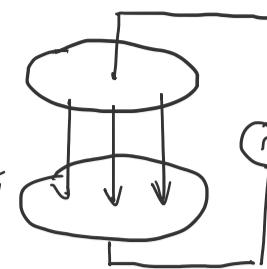
$$\tilde{J}_d = \frac{\partial \tilde{D}}{\partial t} = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \tilde{E}}{\partial t} = \epsilon_0 \tilde{E}_0 \omega \sin \omega t$$

$$\oint \tilde{H} \cdot d\tilde{l} = \iint \frac{\partial \tilde{D}}{\partial t} ds$$

$$H \times 2\pi r = \begin{cases} \epsilon_0 \omega \tilde{E}_0 \sin \omega t \pi r^2, r = R \\ \epsilon_0 \omega \tilde{E}_0 \sin \omega t \pi r^2, r > R \end{cases}$$

$$B = \mu_0 H = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \omega \tilde{E}_0 \sin \omega t r}{2}, r = R \\ \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \omega \tilde{E}_0 \sin \omega t R}{2r}, r > R \end{cases}$$

$$I_d = \iint \tilde{J}_d \cdot ds = \epsilon_0 \tilde{E}_0 \omega \sin \omega t \pi R^2$$



例. 将台灯视为点磁偶极的上源, 到桌面距离为 30 cm , 电源一亮的功率为 60 W . 台灯发光时桌面上的光的电磁场的振幅.

$$P = 60 \text{ W}$$

(2) 距离光源 r 处的电磁波强度

$$I = \frac{\langle P \rangle}{4\pi r^2} \text{ 极面模型}$$

$$= C \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \tilde{E}_0^2 = \frac{\tilde{E}_0^2}{2 \mu_0 C}$$

$$\tilde{E}_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0 C P}{2\pi r^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(4\pi \times 10^{-7}) \times (1 \times 10^{-6}) \times (60 \times 5\%)}{2\pi (0.6)^2}} = 43 \text{ V/m}$$

$$B_0 = \frac{\tilde{E}_0}{c} = 1.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}$$

例. 激光笔的光压. 激光笔功率 3 mW , 照射到屏幕上光斑直径 1.2 mm , 屏幕反射系数 70% , 求屏幕所受光压.

$$S = \frac{P}{A}, w = \frac{S}{c} = \frac{P}{Ac}$$

$$P =$$

例. 太阳光对地球的光压. 垂直照射, 阳光射到地面上单位面积上的能量为 $1.94 \text{ cal} (1 \text{ cal} = 4.1868 \text{ J})$. 求:

(1) 地面上太阳光的 E, H 的振幅.

(2) 太阳光作用在整 m^2 地球上的力.

$$\text{能流密度 } \langle S \rangle = \frac{W}{At} = \frac{1.94 \times 4.1868}{60 \times (0.01)^2} = 1.35 \times 10^3 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$\text{能量密度 } \langle w \rangle = \frac{\langle S \rangle}{c} = \frac{1}{c} \epsilon_0 \tilde{E}_0^2$$

$$\therefore \tilde{E} = \sqrt{\frac{2\langle S \rangle}{c \epsilon_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1354}{(3 \times 10^8) \times (8.85 \times 10^{-12})}} \approx 0.1 \times 10^3 \text{ V/m}$$

$$H = \frac{\tilde{E}}{M_0 c} = 2.68 \text{ A/m}$$

作用在面积 da 上的力的分量.

$$d\tilde{F}_2 = \tilde{p} da d\theta = \frac{2\langle S \rangle}{c} \tilde{B}^2 da d\theta$$

$$\text{合力 } F_2 = \frac{2\langle S \rangle}{c} B^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\pi} da d\theta \int_0^R d\tilde{r}$$

$$= \frac{\langle S \rangle}{c} \pi R^2 \approx 5.8 \times 10^9 \text{ N}$$

