

## 一、电磁感应定律.

## 1. 实验结论

感应电流与它的变化有关。(非恒)

变化快, 大, 方向性.

感应电动势与原磁通.

来自于磁通量的变化.

## 2. 法拉第电磁感应定律.

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

又  $\Phi$  来自于静止力  $\vec{B}'$ ,  $\varepsilon = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d}{dt} \iint \vec{B}' \cdot d\vec{s}$ .

## 3. 方向: 楞次定律.

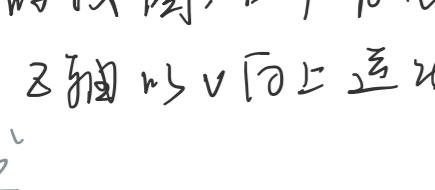
感应电动势方向: 产生磁通阻碍磁通.

## 4. 大小

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -B \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} I, \quad \varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}, \quad \Phi = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} I dt = \frac{\Phi_1 - \Phi_2}{t_2 - t_1}$$

例:  半径为 R 的 a 和 b (b > a) 的圆环, b 中有电流 I, a 沿 v 向上运动, 根据楞次

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

$$\Phi = \mu_0 \pi R^2, \quad \varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{2\pi R^2}{2\pi R^2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = \frac{2\pi R^2}{2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}.$$

## 二、动生电动势和感生电动势.

## 1. 动生电动势.

## ① 闭合回路

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{\Phi_2 - \Phi_1}{dt} = \frac{\Phi_1 - \Phi_2}{dt} = \frac{\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}}{dt}$$

即  $\vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} / dt = \oint (\vec{B} \times \vec{v}) \cdot d\vec{l}$ . 静止导体下法拉第的方程.

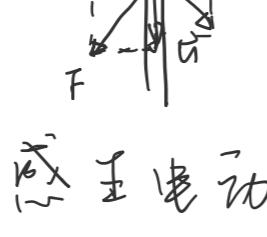
## ② 一般导体.

切割磁力线运动.  $\varepsilon = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$ .

$$> 平移: \varepsilon = (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \int d\vec{l} = (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{l}$$

$$> 转动: \varepsilon = \int (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l} = -\int \omega r B dr = -\frac{1}{2} B \omega L^2$$

## 2. 感生电动势不做工.



## 3. 感生电动势.

$$\varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{1}{dt} \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s}.$$

$$\varepsilon = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint \vec{B} \times \vec{k} \cdot d\vec{s}.$$

$$\therefore \nabla \times \vec{B} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

## ④ 产生: 洛伦兹电场.

$$\nabla \times \vec{E}_{\text{洛}} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} / \epsilon_0, \quad \nabla \times \vec{E}_{\text{洛}} = -\iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

变化 B 产生, 电场瞬时闭合.

## ⑤ 漏磁场: 洛伦兹电场的规律.

$$\vec{E} = -\nabla \phi.$$

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}, \quad \nabla \times \vec{E}_{\text{洛}} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \nabla \times \vec{A}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times \left( -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \right)$$

库仑规范.  $\vec{E}_{\text{洛}} = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$ .

$$\therefore \vec{E} = -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}.$$

## ⑥ 漏磁电场的计算.

$$S_1. \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s}.$$

$$S_2. \vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{1}{r} \int_0^r dv, \quad E_{\text{洛}} = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}.$$

例: 无限长载流直导线通有 I(t).

$$S_1. \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \vec{\hat{z}}.$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \ln s + \text{const.}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{洛}} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \frac{1}{dt} \ln s.$$

$$S_2. \begin{cases} \text{无限长} \\ \text{直导线} \end{cases} \quad \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = E_{\text{洛}} \cdot 2\pi r - E(s, t) \cdot L - E(s, t) \cdot L$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{1}{dt} (\vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}),$$

$$\therefore \vec{E} = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \ln \frac{s}{r} + E(s, t).$$

默认不考虑产生电场的传播 ( $v = c$ ),  $t = \frac{1}{2} \ll \frac{L}{c}$ , 电源变化是缓慢的.

例: 半径为 a 的无限长螺旋管中的

电流及场  $\frac{dB}{dr} = k$ . 本:

$$(1) \text{ 内外 } E_{\text{洛}},$$

$$(2) \text{ 内导体 } MN \text{ 的电动势, 长 } L, \text{ 绝缘.}$$

$$(3) \text{ 对 } M, N \text{ 的电压.}$$

$$(4) B = \mu_0 n I \text{ (螺线管).}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dB}{dr} = \mu_0 n k, \text{ 且已证明不对称.}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\text{洛}} = -\frac{1}{2\pi r} \times \frac{dB}{dt} \vec{s} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n k r, \quad r < a \\ \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n k a, \quad r > a \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore \vec{B} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n I \right) r \vec{\hat{z}}, \quad r > a$$

$$\therefore \vec{E}_{\text{洛}} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n k r \vec{\hat{s}}, \quad r < a \\ \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n k a \vec{\hat{s}}, \quad r > a \end{array} \right.$$

$$(2) \text{ 例: } \text{DN 固定中, } \text{与线圈卷.}$$

$$\text{DN 固定天线, } MN \text{ 与 DN.}$$

$$B = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{s} = -BS = -\frac{1}{2} BH.$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n k L.$$

$$\therefore \varepsilon = \int_L \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_a^b \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n k \frac{dr}{dt} s dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_0 n k}{dt} L^2.$$

$$\therefore \varepsilon_{\text{电源}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_0 n k}{dt} L^2 > 0, \quad U_{\text{MN}} = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n k h L.$$

## 例: 带电圆环转动.

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\lambda \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\lambda \frac{d}{dt} \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} > 0.$$

$$\text{即 } \int L \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -b \lambda \int L ds = -b \lambda \lambda \frac{dt}{dt}.$$

$$\therefore \lambda \frac{ds}{dt} = \int L ds =$$

例: 在带电圆环环面上 P 处的  $E_{\text{洛}}$ .

## 麦克斯韦方程.

$$(1) \text{ 例: } \text{带电圆环 } \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{Q_0}{2\pi r}$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\frac{d}{dt} \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}.$$

$$\text{即 } \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} \Rightarrow, \quad \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s}.$$

$$\therefore \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\frac{1}{2} \mu_0 r^2 B) d\vec{s} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0.$$

## 3. 相对运动原理.

① 产生系数及感应电动势的表达式中 E, B 反相.

② E 与 B 的相对性.

不同参考系下观察到不同的场.

## 4. 应用.

## ① 漏磁&lt;应用: 加速. 旋转.

减少: 高电阻. 高绝缘材料.

## ② 阻尼. 加速.

## ③ 旋转效应.

## ④ 电子感应加速度.

## ⑤ 侧偏.

## 三、互感和自感.

## 1. 互感.

① 一个线圈中产生 I, 第一个线圈产生互感.

$$\text{互感系数 } M_{12} = M_{21} I, \Rightarrow M_{12} = \frac{\Phi_{12}}{I}.$$

$$\varepsilon_{12} = -\frac{d\Phi_{12}}{dt} = -M_{12} \frac{dI}{dt}, \Rightarrow M_{12} = \frac{\varepsilon_{12}}{\frac{dI}{dt}}.$$

② 对称性:  $M_{12} = M_{21}$ .例:  圆环半径  $a > b$ , b 中通 I.

(1) 不互感系数 M.

(2) 在 a 中通  $I_a = I_0 \sin \omega t$ , 求  $\varepsilon_{12}$ .(3)  $M = \frac{\Phi}{I}$ , 计算 a/b 中的互感系数.

互感系数的: b 在 a 处产生的互感.

$$B_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi b} (近似为均匀场)$$

$$\Phi_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi b} \cdot 2\pi b^2, \quad M = \frac{\mu_0 \pi b^2}{2\pi b}.$$

(4)  $\varepsilon_{12} = \frac{d\Phi_{12}}{dt} \hookrightarrow a 在 b 处产生的互感系数$ 

$$M = \frac{\Phi_{12}}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 \pi b^2}{2\pi b} \times I_0 \sin \omega t = \frac{\mu_0 \pi b^2}{2\pi b} I_0 \sin \omega t.$$

例: 穿过螺线管的总电流 N, 截面为长方形, 求其与对称轴上无限长载流直导线的互感系数 M.

计算  $\varepsilon_{12}$  /  $\varepsilon_{12}$  的互感系数  $\Rightarrow$  等中更好算.

$$B = \int \frac{\mu_0 I dl}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}.$$

$$\Phi = \int \frac{\mu_0 N M_1 2h}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{\mu_0 N M_1 2h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

$$\therefore M = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 N M_1 2h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

例: 长为 L, 总匝数 N, 的螺旋螺线管

并有  $N_2$  匝测圆, 试求互感.例:  内 N\_1 外 N\_2 的 B 更好算.

$$B_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 N_1 I_1}{L}, \quad B_{21} = \frac{\mu_0 N_2 I_2}{L}.$$

④ 由几何特性, 互感性决定.

## 2. 自感.