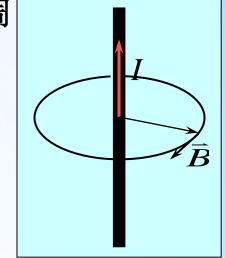
毕奥-萨伐尔定律及其应用

Boit-Savart Law & Its Application

毕奥和萨伐尔用实验的方法证明: 长直载流导线周围的磁感应强度与距离成反比与电流强度成正比。

$$B \propto \frac{I}{r}$$

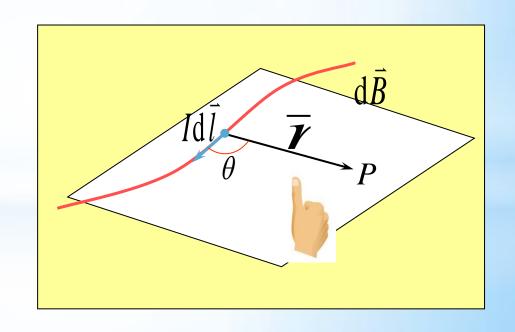


1. 毕奥-萨伐尔定律:

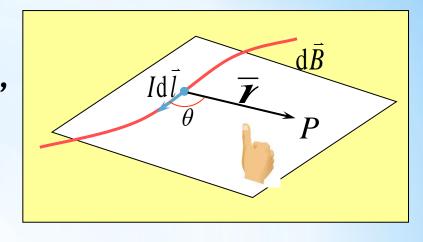
电流元 Idl:

·大小: Idl

·方向:线元上通过的 电流的方向。



电流元在空间任一点P产生的磁感应强度 $d\bar{B}$ 的大小与电流元 $Id\bar{l}$ 成正比,与距离r 的平方成反比,与 $Id\bar{l}$ 和电流元 $d\bar{l}$ 到场点P 的位矢之间的夹角 θ 的正弦成正比。其方向与 $Id\bar{l} \times \bar{r}$



一致。

$$\mathbf{d}\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \frac{I\mathbf{d}\vec{l} \times \vec{r}^0}{r^2}$$

真空中的磁导率:

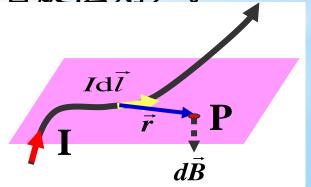
$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T m A}^{-1}$$

The direction of $d\vec{B}$ is determined by $Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}$

磁场的方向由矢量积 Idl×r 确定(右旋法则)。

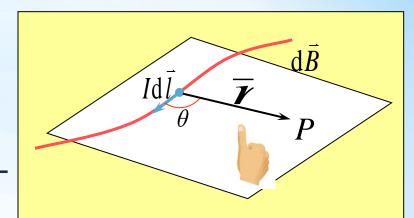
The magnitude of $d\vec{B}$ is given by

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



-段载流导线产生的磁场:

$$\vec{B} = \int_{L} d\vec{B} = \int_{L} \frac{\mu_{o} I d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}^{0}}{4\pi r^{2}}$$



Note:

- (1) It is a linear integral(线积分);
- (2) It is also a vector integral(矢量积分).

直角坐标系:

$$B_{x} = \int dB_{x}, \qquad B_{y} = \int dB_{y}, \qquad B_{z} = \int dB_{z}$$

$$\vec{B} = B_{x}\vec{i} + B_{y}\vec{j} + B_{z}\vec{k},$$

$$B = \sqrt{B_{x}^{2} + B_{y}^{2} + B_{z}^{2}}$$

2. 毕萨定律的应用:

$$\vec{B} = \int_{L} d\vec{B} = \int_{L} \frac{\mu_{o} I d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}^{0}}{4\pi r^{2}}$$

计算一段载流导体的磁场:

- 1.建立坐标系;
- 2.分割电流元;
- 3. 确定电流元的磁场 $d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}^0}{r^2}$
- 4.求 B 的分量 $B_x \setminus B_y \setminus B_z$;
- 5.由 $B = \sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2 + B_z^2}$ 求总场。

例1:一段有限长载流直导线,通有电流为 I,求距 α 处的 P 点磁感应强度。 I_{Λ} A

解:建立坐标系,分割电流元

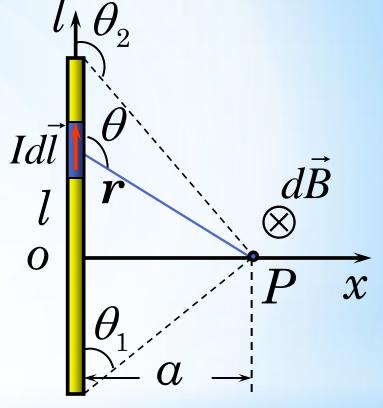
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl \sin \theta}{r^2}$$
 方向: 垂直纸面向里 $Id\vec{l}$

$$:: l = a \operatorname{ctan}(\pi - \theta) = -a \operatorname{ctan} \theta$$

$$\therefore dl = a \csc^2 \theta d\theta$$
$$r = a \csc \theta$$

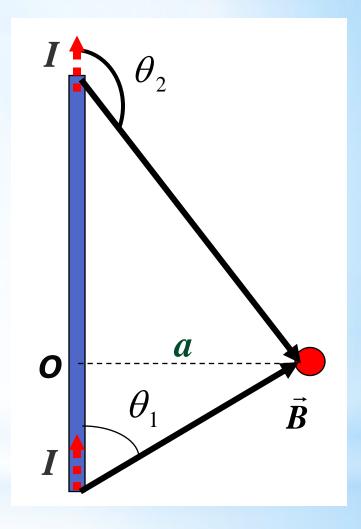
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Ia \csc^2\theta \sin\theta d\theta}{a^2 \csc^2\theta} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} \sin\theta d\theta$$

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



注意: θ_1 和 θ_2 的意义如图。

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



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

Note:

(1) 在导线延长线上的磁场:

$$\therefore Id\vec{l} / / \vec{r}, \quad Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r} = 0 \quad \therefore \vec{B} = 0$$

(2) 载流半无限长直导线产生的磁场

$$(\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta_2 = \pi) \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a}$$

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

$$(\theta_1 = 0, \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2})$$
 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a}$



$$(\theta_1 = ?, \theta_2 = \pi)$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0^I}{4\pi a} (\cos \theta_1 + 1)$$

(3) 导线无限长时, 即载流长直导线产生的磁场



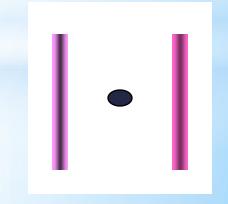
$$(\theta_1 = 0, \theta_2 = \pi)$$

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

磁场线为一系列垂直于导线的 同心圆,圆心在导线上,B线 与I的方向成右旋关系。

如有许多无限长载流直线, 总磁场等于:

$$\vec{\boldsymbol{B}} = \vec{\boldsymbol{B}}_1 + \vec{\boldsymbol{B}}_2 + \dots$$



教材说明:

$$B = \int_{L} d B = \int_{L} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I d l \sin \alpha}{r^2}$$

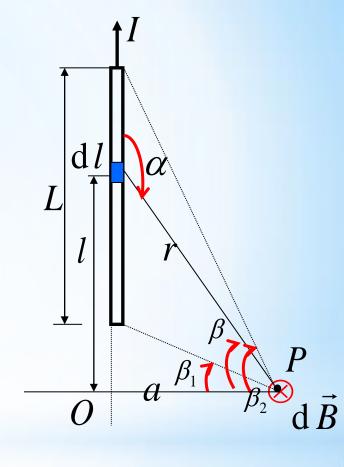
由几何关系有:

$$\sin \alpha = \cos \beta \qquad r = a \sec \beta$$

$$l = a \tan \beta$$
 $d l = a \sec^2 \beta d \beta$

$$B = \int_{L} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I \, \mathrm{d} \, l \sin \, \alpha}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{\beta_1}^{\beta_2} \frac{I}{a} \cos \beta \, d\beta = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} (\sin \beta_2 - \sin \beta_1)$$



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a} \left(\sin \beta_2 - \sin \beta_1 \right)$$

考虑三种情况:

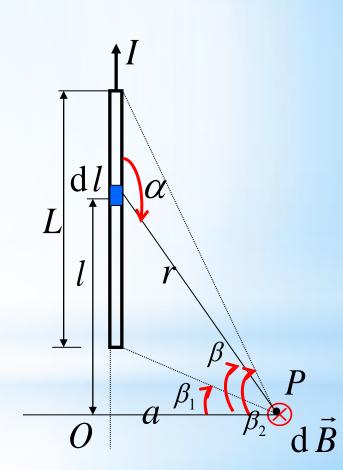
 $\beta_1 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ (1) 导线无限长,即 $\beta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

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

(2) 导线半无限长,场点与一端 的连线垂直于导线

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi a}$$

(3)P点位于导线延长线上,B=0



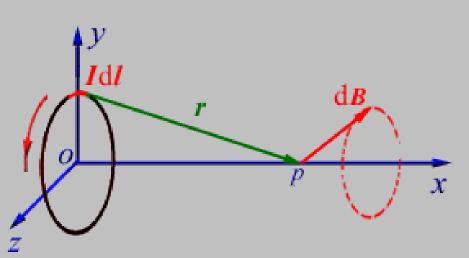
例2: 一载流圆环半径为R 通有电流为 I, 求圆环轴 线上一点的磁感应强度 B。

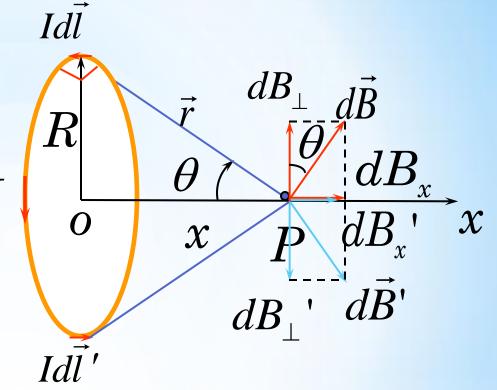
解:将圆环分割为无限

多个电流元;

电流元在轴线上产生的磁感应强度 dB 为:

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 Idl \sin \alpha}{2}, \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$





对称的一个电流元 Idl',

$$B = \sqrt{B_x^2 + B_\perp^2} = \boldsymbol{B}_x$$

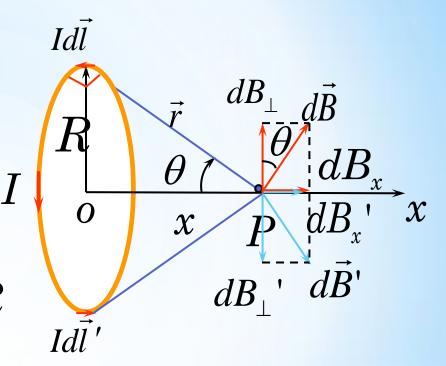
$$B = \int dB_x = \int dB \sin \theta$$

$$\because \sin \theta = \frac{R}{r}$$

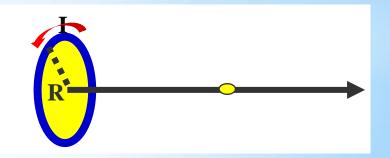
$$B = \int dB_x = \int_0^{r_{2\pi R}} \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^2} \frac{R}{r} dl$$

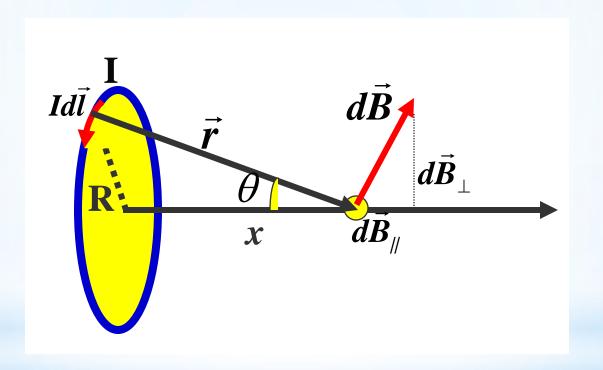
$$= \frac{\mu_0 IR}{4\pi r^3} \int_0^{2\pi R} dl = \frac{\mu_0 IR}{4\pi r^3} 2\pi R$$

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



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





$$\begin{array}{c|c}
I & \overline{B} \\
\hline
O & X & * & X
\end{array}$$

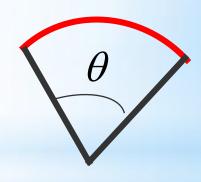
$$\frac{\vec{B}}{x} = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2(x^2 + R^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$



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

(2)圆电流的一部分在o点的场:

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \boldsymbol{I}}{2\boldsymbol{R}} \cdot \frac{\theta}{2\pi (or 360)}$$



3) 若线圈有 № 匝

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

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

4) 在远离线圈处 $x >> R, x \approx r$

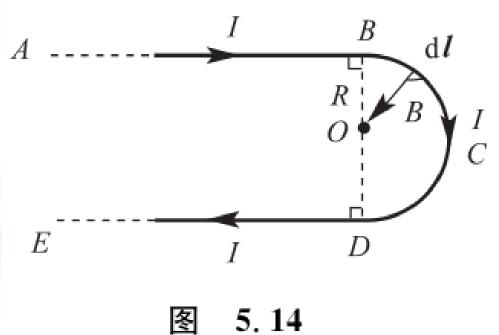
$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{IS}{x^3} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{IS}{r^3}$$

引入
$$\vec{p}_m = IS\vec{e}_n$$
 $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{\vec{p}_m}{r^3}$

载流线圈的磁矩

Example 1:在真空中,一无限长载流导线的AB, DE部分平直,中间弯曲部分为半径R=4.00 cm的 半圆环,各部分均在同一平面内,如图5.14所示. 若通以电流I=20.0 A,求半圆环的圆心O处的磁感应强度.

【解】由磁场叠加原理, O点处的磁感应强度B是 由AB,BCD和DE三部 分电流产生的磁感应强 度的叠加.



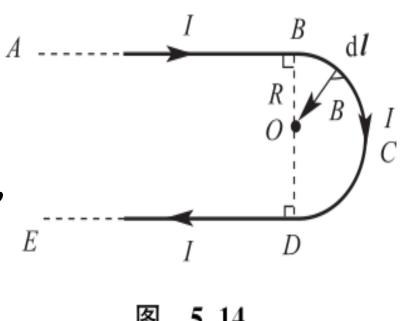
AB部分为"半无限长"直线电流,在O点产生的 \bar{B}_1 大小为:

$$B_{1} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi R} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 20.0}{4\pi \times 4.00 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 5.00 \times 10^{-5} (T)$$

 \bar{B}_1 的方向垂直纸面向里. 同理, **DE**部分在**O**点产生的 \bar{B}_2 的大小 \bar{E}_1 与方向均与 \bar{B}_1 相同,即

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R} = 5.00 \times 10^{-5} (T)$$



BCD部分在O点产生的 \bar{B}_3 用积分计算,为 $B_3 = \int dB$ 式中,dB为半圆环上任一电流元Idl在O点产生的磁感强度,其大小为

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 I dl \sin \theta}{4\pi R^2}$$
 因, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 故 $dB = \frac{\mu_0 I dl}{4\pi R^2}$

dB的方向垂直纸面向里.半圆环上各电流元在O点产生dB方向都相同.则

$$B_3 = \int dB = \int_0^{\pi R} \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi R^2} dl = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4R} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 20.0}{4 \times 4.00 \times 10^{-2}} = 1.57 \times 10^{-4} (T)$$

因B1,B2,B3的方向都相同,所以O点处总的磁感强度B的大小为

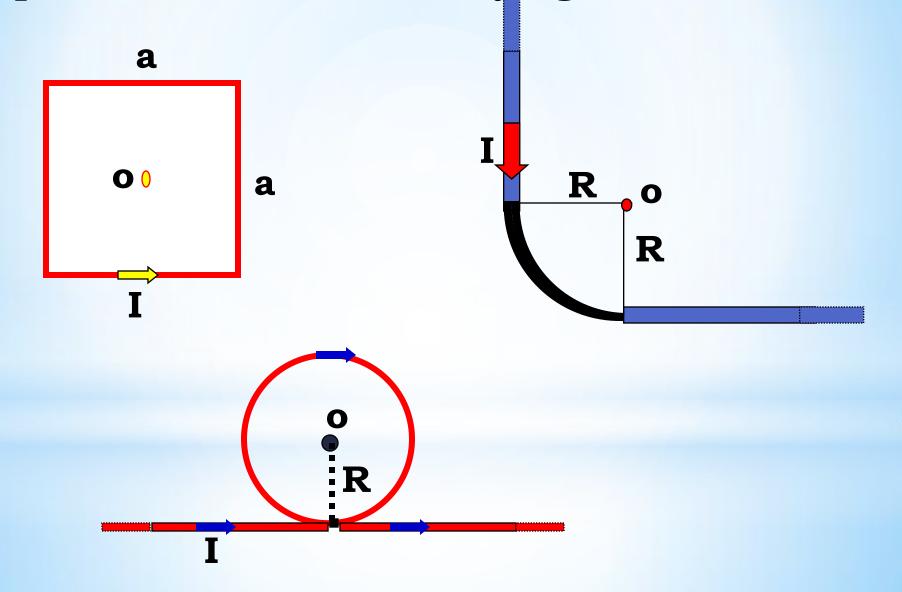
$$B = B_1 + B_2 + B_3$$

$$= 5.00 \times 10^{-5} + 5.00 \times 10^{-5} + 1.57 \times 10^{-4}$$

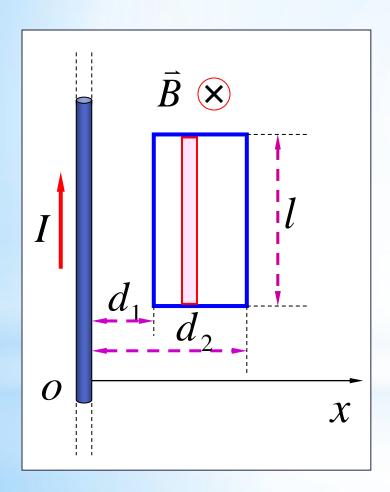
$$= 2.57 \times 10^{-4} (T)$$

B的方向垂直纸面向里.

Example 2: What is the magnetic fields at point o of the below carrying currents?



例3: 如图载流长直导线的电流为 I , 试求通过矩形面积的磁通量.



 \mathbf{M} : 对变化的磁场先求d Φ 最后积分求 Φ

$$B = \frac{\beta_0}{2\pi x}$$

$$d\Phi = B dS = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi x} l dx$$

$$\Phi = \iint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{\mu_0 I l}{2\pi} \int_{d_1}^{d_2} \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{\mu_0 I l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{d_2}{d_1}$$

作业: 5、14、9、10