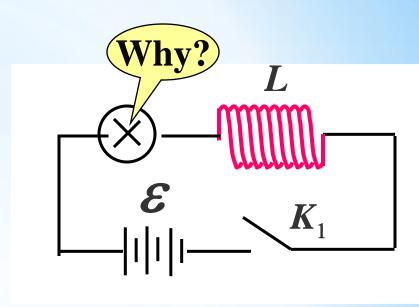
§ 7.4 磁场的能量

Energy stored in a magnetic field



1.The R-L circuit

As shown in Figure, the circuit is consist of a source of emf ϵ , a resistor $R(\blacksquare \square)$ and an inductor L_{\circ}



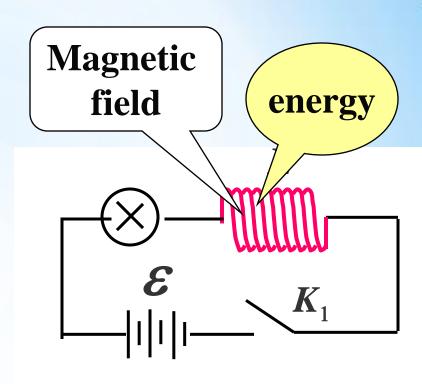
Explain the experimental results:

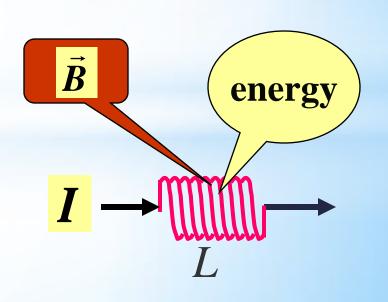
- (1) Switch on: the bulb no immediately shine;
- (2) Switch off:no immediately die out; there is a strong flash of lightning before the light die out.

Problem: Where does the energy of the light come from after switch off?

Answer: the energy of the light is transformed from the energy of the magnetic field stored in the solenoid (inductor L).

The law of conservation of energy: 自感为L的线圈载流为I 时所储存的磁能.





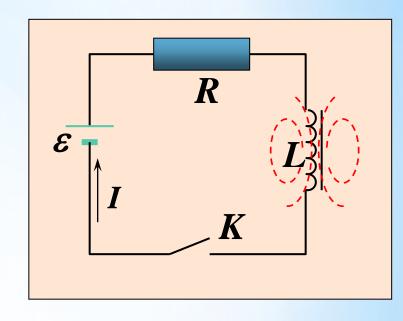
2 自感磁能 Energy stored in an inductor

自感电动势: $arepsilon_L = -L rac{dI}{dt}$

回路方程: $\varepsilon - L \frac{dI}{dt} = RI$

两边乘以 Idt

$$\varepsilon Idt - LIdI = RI^2 dt$$

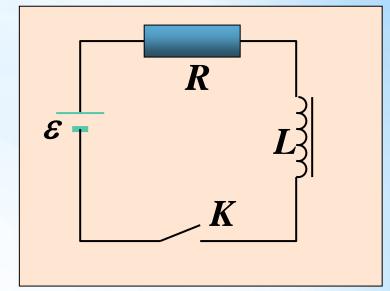


Assuming that at t=0 I=0 and the current reaches I_0 at t, we can obtain

$$\int_0^t \varepsilon \, Idt = \int_0^{I_o} LIdI + \int_0^t RI^2 dt$$

$$\int_0^t \varepsilon \, Idt = \int_0^t RI^2 dt + \frac{1}{2} LI_0^2$$

$$\int_0^t \varepsilon \, Idt = \int_0^t RI^2 dt + \frac{1}{2} LI_0^2$$



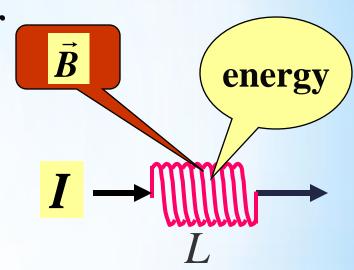
$$\int_0^t \varepsilon \, Idt$$
 : t时间电源供给的总能量;

$$\int_{0}^{t} RI^{2}dt$$
: 消耗在电阻上的焦耳热;

3 磁场的能量 Energy stored in magnetic field

The energy stored in an inductor

$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} L I_0^2$$



is considered as the energy stored in the magnetic field set up in the inductor by the current I_0 .

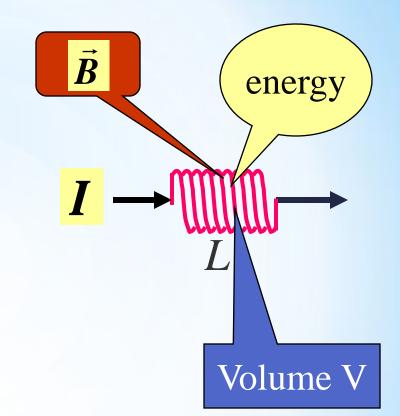
Using

$$L = \mu n^2 V$$

and

$$B = \mu n I_0 \rightarrow I_0 = \frac{B}{\mu n}$$

we have

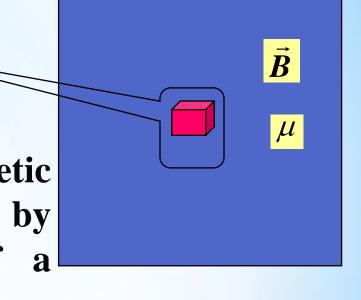


$$\mathbf{W}_{m} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{L} \mathbf{I}_{0}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \mathbf{n}^{2} \mathbf{V} \frac{\mathbf{B}^{2}}{\mu^{2} \mathbf{n}^{2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbf{B}^{2}}{\mu} \mathbf{V}$$

磁场的能量(体)密度: The density of magnetic energy

$$\boldsymbol{w_m} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \boldsymbol{B}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{BH}$$

which holds (成立) for all magnetic fields even though we derived it by considering the special case of a solenoid.



The total energy stored in the magnetic field is given by

$$W_{m} = \iiint_{V} w_{m} dV$$
$$= \iiint_{V} \frac{1}{2} BH dV$$

例1. 一根长直同轴电缆,由半径为R₁和R₂的两同心圆柱组成,电缆中有稳恒电流 I,经内层流进外层流出形成回路。试计算长为I的一段电缆内的磁场能量。

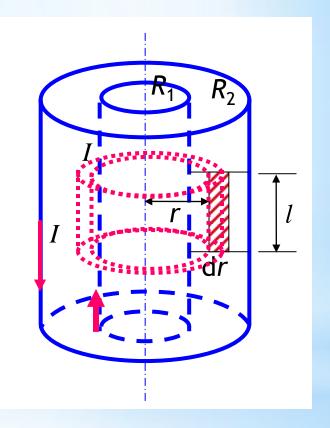
解:
$$B = \frac{\mu_o I}{2\pi r}$$
 $w_m = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{8\pi^2 r^2}$

取高为l, 宽为dr的薄的柱体壳

$$dV = 2\pi r l dr$$

$$W_{m} = \int_{V} w_{m} dV = \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{\mu_{o} I^{2}}{8\pi^{2} r^{2}} \cdot 2\pi \, lr dr$$

$$= \frac{\mu_o I^2 l}{4\pi} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{\mu_o I^2 l}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

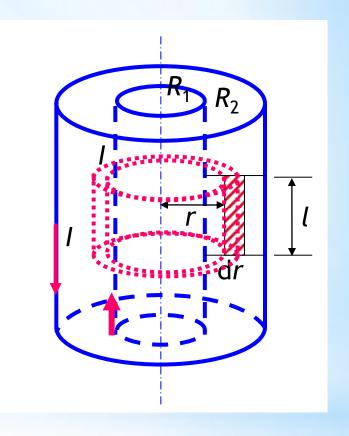


法二: 先计算自感系数

$$L = \frac{\mu_o l}{2\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\therefore W_m = \frac{1}{2}LI^2$$

$$= \frac{\mu_o I^2 l}{4\pi} \ln \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$



练习1.用线圈的自感系数L来表示载流线圈磁场能量的公式 $W_m = \frac{1}{2}LI^2$

- (A) 只适用于无限长密绕螺线管.
- (B) 只适用于单匝圆线圈.
- (C) 只适用于一个匝数很多, 且密绕的螺绕环.
 - (D) 适用于自感系数 L 一定的任意线圈.

[D]

练习2. 有两个长直密绕螺线管,长度及线圈匝数均相同,半径分别为 r_1 和 r_2 . 管内充满均匀介质,其磁导率分别为 μ_1 和 μ_2 . 设 r_1 : r_2 =1:2, μ_1 : μ_2 =2:1,当将两只螺线管串联在电路中通电稳定后,其自感系数之比 L_1 : L_2 与磁能之比 N_1 : N_2 分别为(

(A)
$$L_1: L_2=1:1$$
, $W_{m1}: W_{m2}=1:1$.

(B)
$$L_1: L_2=1:2, W_{m1}: W_{m2}=1:1.$$

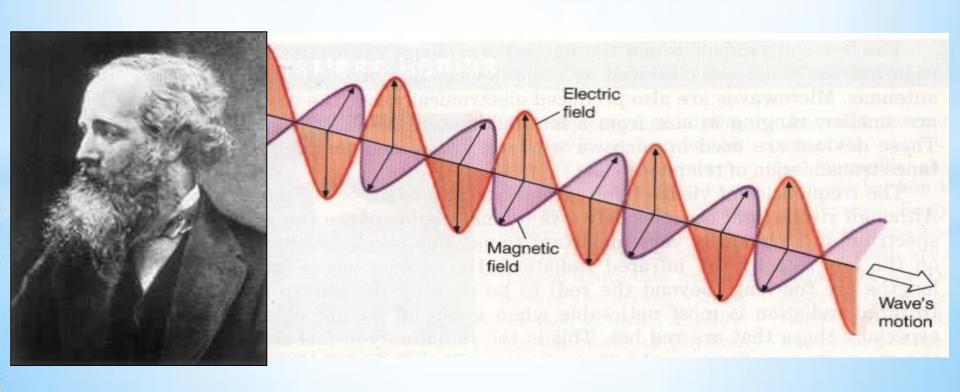
(C)
$$L_1: L_2=1:2, W_{m1}: W_{m2}=1:2.$$

(D)
$$L_1: L_2=2:1$$
, $W_{m1}: W_{m2}=2:1$. [C]

$$L = \mu n^2 V \qquad W = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

§ 7.5 位移电流 麦克斯韦方程组

Displacement Current Maxwell's Equation



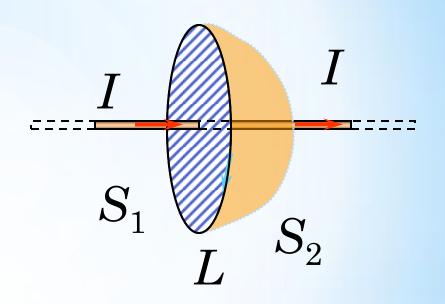
一、位移电流 Displacement current

1.位移电流的提出

对恒定电流,

由安培环路定理:

$$\oint_{L} \boldsymbol{H} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \sum I$$



对于稳恒电流,穿过环路所张任意曲面的的电流强度都是相等的。

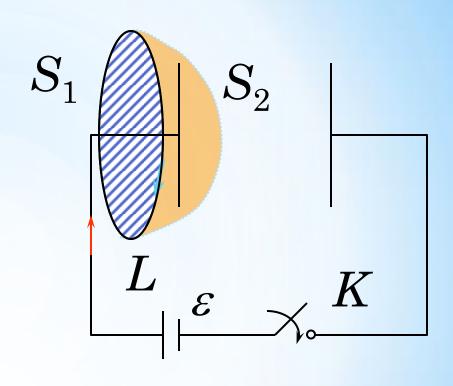
但对于非稳恒电流又如何呢?

对 S_1 面:

$$\oint_L \boldsymbol{H} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \sum I$$

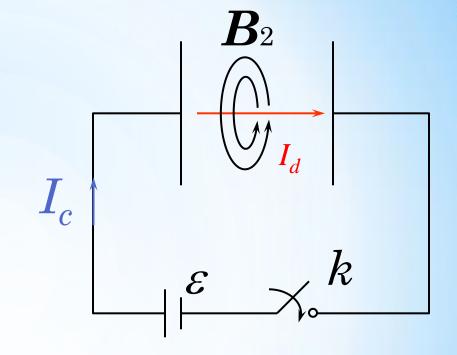
对 S_2 面

$$\oint_{L} \boldsymbol{H} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = 0$$



1865 年麦克斯韦提出一个假设,变化的电场可等效成位移电流 I_d 。

2.位移电流 I_d 与传导电流 I_c 的比较:



传导电流 I_c	位移电流 I_d	
由宏观的电荷移动产生	由变化的电场产生, 无宏观的电荷移动	
有热效应	无热效应	
可产生涡旋的磁场	可产生涡旋的磁场	

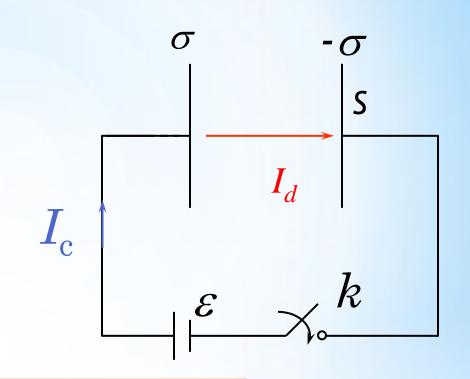
3.位移电流

由电流强度定义:

$$I = rac{dq}{dt}$$

电容器 σ , S

$$q = \sigma S = DS$$



位移电流

$$I_D = \frac{d(SD)}{dt} = \frac{d\phi_D}{dt}$$

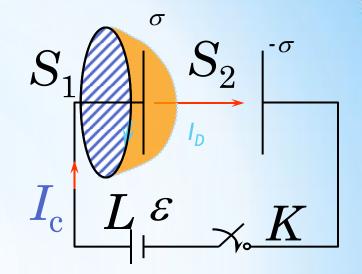
通过电场中某一截面的位移电流等于通过该截面电位移通量对时间的变化率。

4.全电流安培环路定理

全电流

$$I = I_c + I_D$$

使环路的电流连续起来,



$$\oint_{L} \boldsymbol{H} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = I_{c} + I_{D}$$

磁场强度沿任意闭合回路的环流等于穿过此闭合回路所包围曲面的全电流。

位移电流的引入深刻地揭示了电场和磁场的自在联系,反映了自然界对称性的美。

法拉第电磁感应定律表明了变化磁场能够产生涡旋电场,位移电流假设的实质则是表明变化电场能够产生涡旋磁场。

变化的电场和变化的磁场互相联系,相互激发,形成一个统一的电磁场。

二、麦克斯韦方程组 Maxwell Equations

1.静电场与稳恒磁场中的定理

	静电场		稳恒磁场	
	真空中	介质中	真空中	介质中
高斯 定理	$ \iint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{\sum q}{\varepsilon_0} $	$\oint \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \sum q_0$	$\iint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$	$\oiint \boldsymbol{B} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} = 0$
环路 定理	$ \oint \boldsymbol{E} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = 0 $	$ \oint \boldsymbol{E} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = 0 $	$ \oint \boldsymbol{B} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \mu_0 \sum I $	$ \oint \boldsymbol{H} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \sum I_c $

2.电磁场规定

静电磁场:

 \boldsymbol{D}_1 , \boldsymbol{E}_1 , \boldsymbol{B}_1 , \boldsymbol{H}_1

变化的电磁场:

 \boldsymbol{D}_2 , \boldsymbol{E}_2 , \boldsymbol{B}_2 , \boldsymbol{H}_2

统一的电磁场:

D, E, B, H

 E_2 是感生电场;

 B_2 由位移电流产生。

3.统一的电场

①高斯定理:

静电场
$$\iint \boldsymbol{D}_1 \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} = \sum q_0$$

变化的电场
$$\iint \mathbf{D}_2 \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$$

统一的电场
$$D = D_1 + D_2$$

$$\iint \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \sum q_0 \tag{1}$$

2)环路定理

静电场

$$\oint \boldsymbol{E}_1 \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = 0$$

变化的电场
$$\int \mathbf{E}_2 \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -\frac{d\phi_m}{dt} = -\iint_S \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$

统一的电场 $E = E_1 + E_2$

$$oldsymbol{E} = oldsymbol{E}_1 + oldsymbol{E}_2$$

$$\oint_{L} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -\iint_{S} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$$
 (2)

4.统一的磁场

①高斯定理:

$$\oiint \boldsymbol{B}_1 \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} = 0$$

变化的磁场

$$\oiint \boldsymbol{B}_2 \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} = 0$$

统一的磁场

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

$$\oiint \boldsymbol{B} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} = 0 \tag{3}$$

②环路定理

$$\oint \boldsymbol{H}_1 \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \sum I_c$$

$$\oint \boldsymbol{H}_2 \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \sum I_D$$

$$\boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{H}_1 + \boldsymbol{H}_2$$

$$\oint \boldsymbol{H} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = \sum I_c + \sum I_d \tag{4}$$

5.麦克斯韦方程组的微积分形式及意义

积分形式:

$$\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum q_0 \tag{1}$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\iint_{S} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$
 (2)

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$
(3)

$$\oint_{L} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum I_{c} + \sum I_{D} \tag{4}$$

麦克斯韦方程组的微分形式:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$$

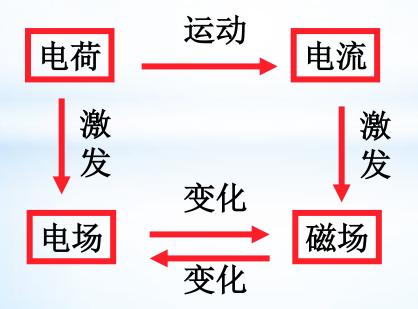
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

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

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

方程组的意义:

- (1) 电荷产生电场;
- (2) 变化的磁场产生电场;
- (4) 电流和变化的电场产生磁场;
- (3) 磁力线为闭合曲线(目前没有发现磁荷)。



麦克斯韦的电磁理论的特点:

- ① 物理概念创新;
- ② 逻辑体系严密;
- ③ 数学形式简单优美;
- ④ 演绎方法出色;
- ⑤ 电场与磁场以及时间空间的 明显对称性。