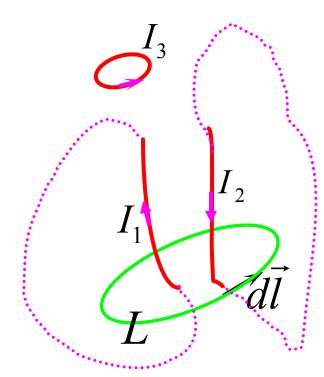
安培环路定理: 对称性和拓扑的应用

一、安培环路定理

在磁场中,沿任一闭合曲线 \vec{B} 矢量的线积分(也称 \vec{B} 矢量的环流),等于真空中的磁导率 μ_0 乘以穿过以这闭合曲线为边界所张任意曲面的各恒定电流的代数和。

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} \sum I$$

电流*I*的正负规定: 积分路径的绕行方向与 电流成右手螺旋关系时, 电流*I*为正值;反之*I*为 负值。

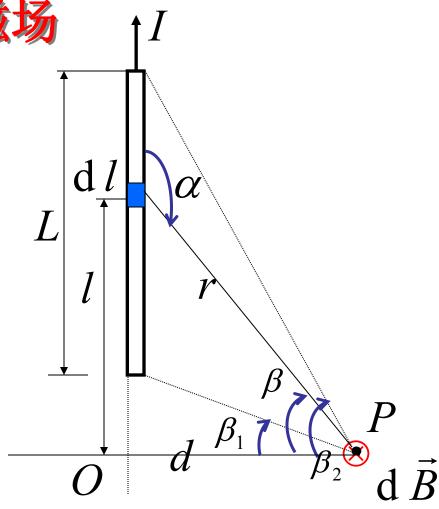


1. 长直电流的磁场

回忆:长直导线的磁场

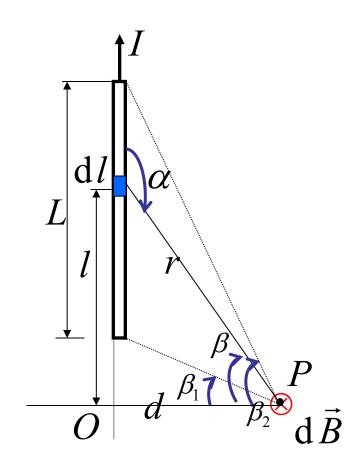
设有长为L的载流直导线,通有电流I。与导线垂直距离为d的p点的磁感强度:

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



导线无限长,即

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



平面角

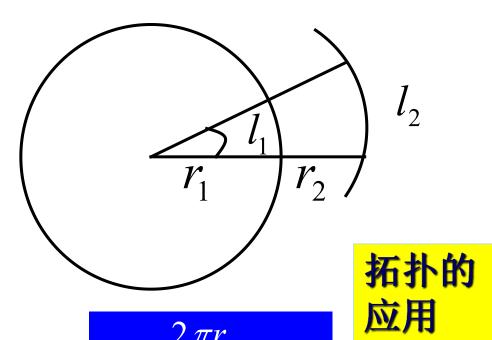
$$\varphi = \frac{l_1}{r_1} = \frac{l_2}{r_2}$$

S:弧长

园环的弧度:

(包围顶点)闭合曲线的弧度:

(不包围顶点)闭合曲线的弧度:



$$\Theta = \frac{2\pi r}{r} = 2\pi$$

$$\Theta = \oint_{L} d\varphi = \oint_{L} \frac{dl'}{r} = 2\pi n, \quad n = 1$$

$$\Theta = \oint_L d\varphi = 0$$

思路

- 一、安培环路定理的证明
- 1环路包围电流
- 1.1 圆形环路包围电流
- 1.2 平面非圆形环路包围电流
- 1.3 闭合曲线不在垂直于导线的平面内
- 2. 环路不包围电流
- 3. 围绕多根载流导线的任一回路
- 二、安培环路定理的应用



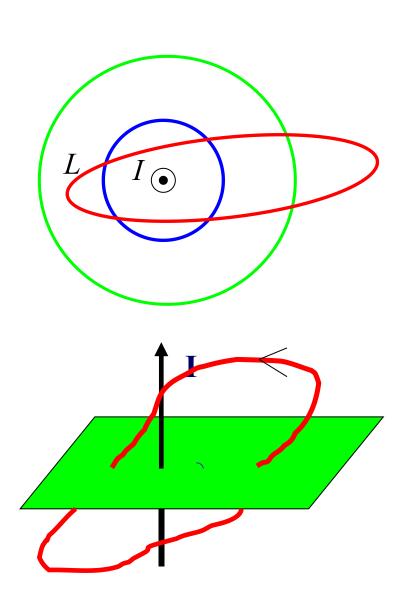
安培, A.-M.

1 环路包围长直导线电流: 分三种情况:

1.1 圆形环路包围电流

1.2 平面非圆形环路包围电流

1.3 闭合曲线不在垂直于导线的 平面内



1.1 圆形环路包围电流

载流长直导线的磁感应

强度为

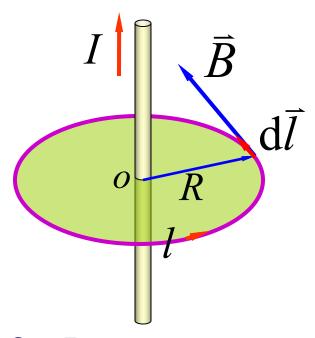
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi R}$$

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi R} dl$$

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot \mathbf{d}\vec{l} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi R} \oint_{l} \mathbf{d}l = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi R} \cdot 2\pi R$$

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} I$$

设闭合回路 *l* 为圆形回路 (*l*与 *I* 成右螺旋)

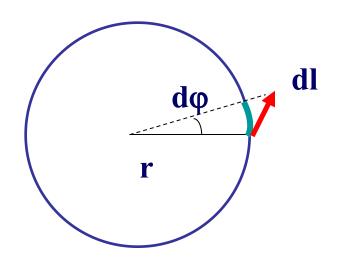


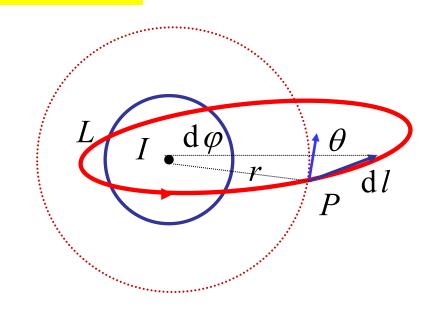
1.2 平面非圆形环路包围电流

在垂直于导线的平面内 任作的环路上取一点,到电 流的距离为r,磁感应强度

的大小:

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





在环路上任取线元dl, 其在磁场方向投影为

$$dl\cos\theta = rd\varphi$$

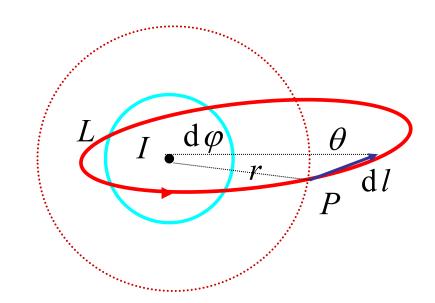
$$dl\cos\theta = rd\varphi$$

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

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_{L} B \cos \theta dl = \oint_{L} Br \ d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I}{r} r \, d\varphi = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi$$

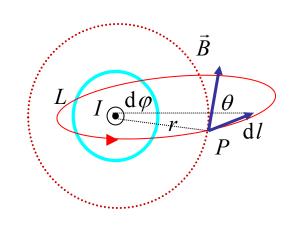
$$=\mu_0 I$$



1.3 闭合曲线不在垂直于导线的平面内:

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot (d\vec{l}_{\perp} + d\vec{l}_{\parallel})$$

$$= \oint_{L} B \cos 90^{\circ} dl + \oint_{L} B \cos \theta dl_{\parallel}$$

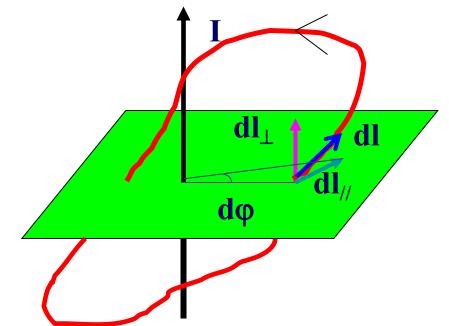


$$\mathbf{d}l_{\prime\prime}\cos\theta=r\mathbf{d}\varphi$$

$$=0+\oint_L Br\,\mathrm{d}\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I}{r} r \, \mathrm{d} \, \varphi$$

$$=\mu_0 I$$



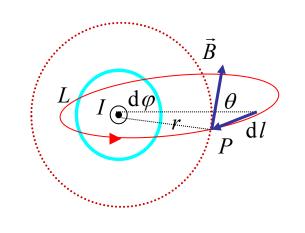
如果沿同一路径但改变 绕行方向积分:

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_{L} B \cos(\pi - \theta) dl$$

$$= \oint_{L} -B \cos \theta dl$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\mu_{0} I}{2\pi} d\varphi$$

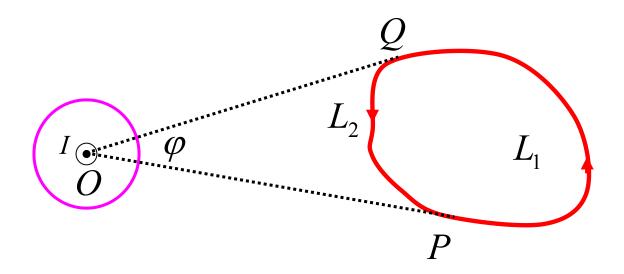
$$= -\mu_{0} I$$



表明: 磁感应强度矢量的环流与闭合曲线的形状无关,它只和闭合曲线内所包围的电流有关。

1.2 环路不包围电流

$dl \cos \theta = rd \varphi$



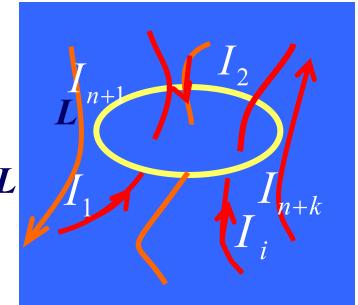
$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_{L_{1}} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \oint_{L_{2}} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} (\int_{L_1} d\varphi - \int_{L_2} d\varphi) = 0$$

表明:闭合曲线不包围电流时,磁感应强度矢量的环流为零。

(1.3) 任一回路

$$I_i$$
, $i=1,2,...,n$, 穿过回路 L I_i , $i=n+1,n+2,...,n+k$ 不穿过回路 L



$$\oint_{I} \vec{B}_{i} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} I_{i}$$

$$i=1,2,\cdots,n$$

$$\oint_{I} \vec{B}_{i} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 \qquad i = n+1, n+2, \dots, n+k$$

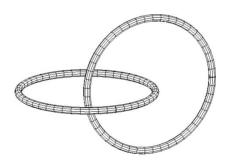
穿过回路的电流

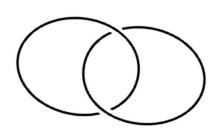
所有电流的总场

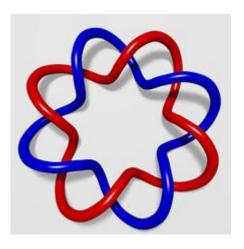
任意回路

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{o} \sum_{i} I_{i}$$

真正的拓扑性质







two dused curves and or the kechance between the and if I m n , I gev , and L M N are the direction comment of dis doi de v respectively = Stato (1- 25) (1- 25) - (rotodo) = 4TT n the integration being extended round hall secraes that one carne embraces the other in the If the curve are not linked together no 0 but if n = 0 the curvey are not necessarily institute In fig 1 the two closed carnes are unseparable but n = 0. In fig 2 the 3 closed curves are marpurable but in = O for every pair of them Fig 3 is the simplest single sues on a veryle curtie. The simplest equation I can find fried in r= 3+a cos 20 2= c sm 3 + when c is - we as in the figure the bust so rightheadly when c is + it is left headed is rightheaded hast cannol be charged noto a left hunded one

Proposition 3.5 (Gauss, 1832).

(i)
$$\iint \frac{l(x'-x)(dydz'-dzdy') + (y'-y)(dzdx'-dxdz') + (z'-z)(dxdy'-dydx')}{[(x'-x)^2 + (y'-y)^2 + (z'-z)^2]^{3/2}}$$

$$=V;$$
(3.1)

$$V = 4m\pi, (3.2)$$

where m = m(C, C') is the linking number of C and C';

(iii)
$$m(C, C') = m(C', C).$$
 (3.3)

Definition 5.2. The *linking number* $Lk^{(1)} = Lk^{(1)}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$ of γ_1 and γ_2 is defined by

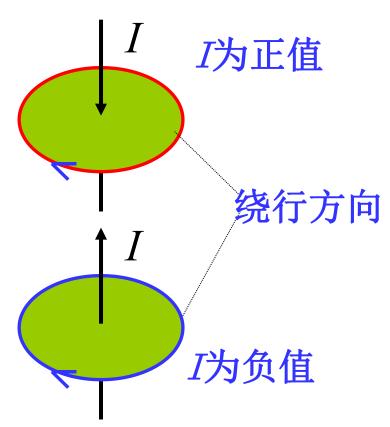
$$Lk^{(1)}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) := \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(\mathbf{r}_2 - \mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_1', \mathbf{r}_2')}{|\mathbf{r}_2 - \mathbf{r}_1|^3} dt_1 dt_2.$$
 (5.3)

2. 安培环路定理

在磁场中,沿任一闭合曲线 \vec{B} 矢量的线积分(也称 \vec{B} 矢量的环流),等于真空中的磁导率 μ_0 乘以穿过以这闭合曲线为边界所张任意曲面的各恒定电流的代数和。

$$\oint_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum I$$

电流 *I*的正负规定: 积分路径的绕行方向与 电流成右手螺旋关系时, 电流 *I*为正值; 反之 *I*为 负值。



$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot \mathbf{d} \vec{l} = \mu_{0} \sum I$$

物理定义:

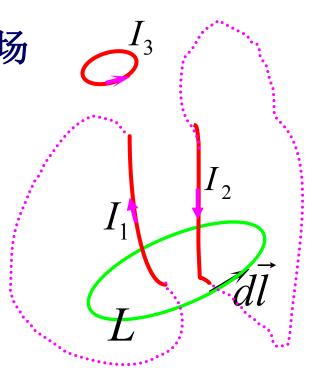
B 空间所有电流共同产生的磁场

L 在场中任取的一闭合线,任 意规定一个绕行方向

dl L上的任一线元

I 空间中的电流

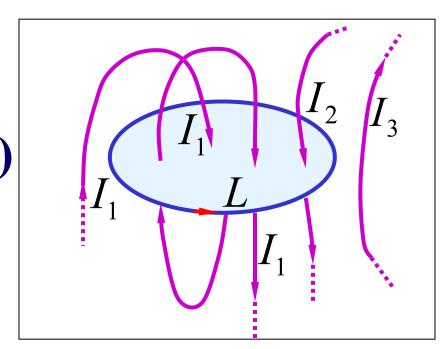




例:对于复杂电流:

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0}(-I_{1} + I_{1} - I_{1} - I_{2})$$

$$= -\mu_{0}(I_{1} + I_{2})$$



几点注意:

- 环流虽然仅与所围电流有关,但磁场却是所有电流在空间产生磁场的叠加。
- ●安培环路定理仅仅适用于恒定电流产生的恒 定磁场,恒定电流本身总是闭合的,因此安 培环路定理仅仅适用于闭合的载流导线。延伸 到无穷远的导线是闭合回路的特例。
- 静电场的高斯定理说明静电场为有源场,环路定理又说明静电场无旋;稳恒磁场的环路定理反映稳恒磁场有旋,高斯定理又反映稳恒磁场无源。

对比: 静电场的环路定理

$$\oint_L \vec{E} \cdot \mathbf{d} \, \vec{l} = 0$$

在静电场中,场强沿任意闭合路径的线积分(称为场强的环流)恒为零。

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot \mathbf{d} \vec{l} = \mu_{0} \sum I$$

- (1)分析磁场的对称性;
- (2)过场点选择适当的路径,使得 \vec{B} 沿此环路的积分易于计算: \vec{B} 的量值恒定, \vec{B} 与 \vec{d} 的夹角处处相等;

- (3) 求出环路积分 $\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d \vec{l}$
- (4) 用右手螺旋定则确定所选定的回路包围电流的正负; 计算 $\sum I$
- (5) 利用安培环路定理 $\int_{L} \vec{B} \cdot \mathbf{d} \, \vec{l} = \mu_{0} \sum_{i} I$ 求出磁感应强度B的大小。

例题

- 1、长直圆柱形载流导线内外的磁场
- 2、载流长直螺线管内磁场
- 3、载流长直螺线管外磁场
- 4、载流螺绕环内外的磁场

1. 长直圆柱形载流导线内外的磁场

解 1) 对称性分析 2) 选取回路

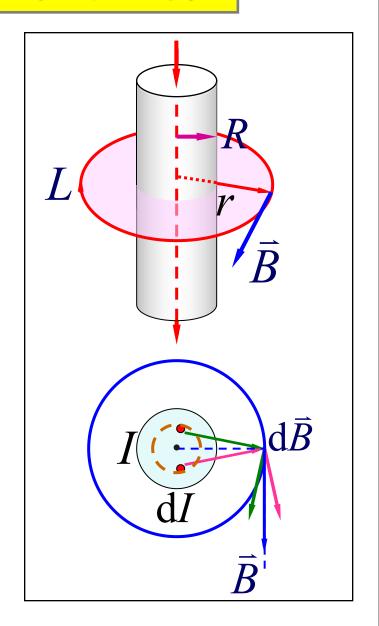
$$r > R$$

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0}I$$

$$2\pi rB = \mu_0 I \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

$$0 \le r \le R, \quad \oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} \frac{\pi r^{2}}{\pi R^{2}} I$$

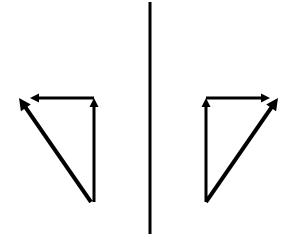
$$2\pi rB = \frac{\mu_0 r^2}{R^2} I \qquad B = \frac{\mu_0 I r}{2\pi R^2}$$



物理矢量的镜面反射

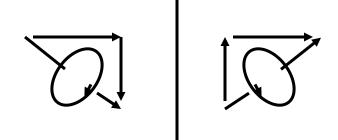
极矢量

轴矢量



平行于镜面的分量方向相同,

垂直于镜面的分 量方向相反。



平行于镜面的分 量方向相反,

垂直于镜面的分 量方向相同。

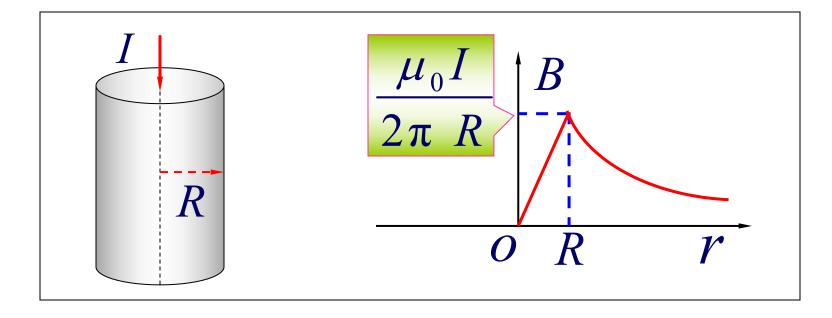
\bar{B} 的方向与I成右螺旋

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 Ir}{2\pi R^2}$$

$$r > R,$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 Ir}{2\pi R^2}$$

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



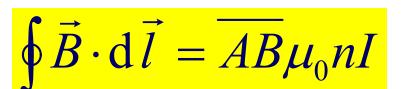
2、证明:载流长直螺线管外的磁场为零

设螺线管每单位长度有线圈n匝。

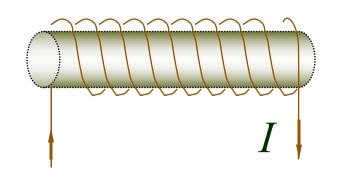
解 首先进行对称性分析

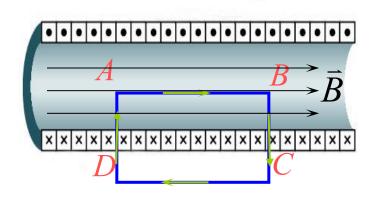
如图利用安培环路定理

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0}I$$



$$I \to NI = \overline{ABn} \cdot I$$





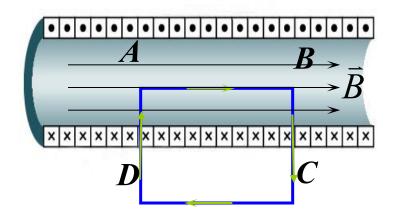
$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \overline{AB} \mu_0 nI$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot \mathbf{d} \vec{l} = \int_{AB} \vec{B} \cdot \mathbf{d} \vec{l} + \int_{BC} \vec{B} \cdot \mathbf{d} \vec{l} + \int_{CD} \vec{B} \cdot \mathbf{d} \vec{l} + \int_{DA} \vec{B} \cdot \mathbf{d} \vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{AB} \vec{B} \cdot \mathbf{d} \vec{l} + \int_{CD} \vec{B} \cdot \mathbf{d} \vec{l}$$

$$= B \cdot \overline{AB} + B' \cdot \overline{CD}$$

$$\therefore B = \mu_0 nI \quad \therefore B' = 0$$

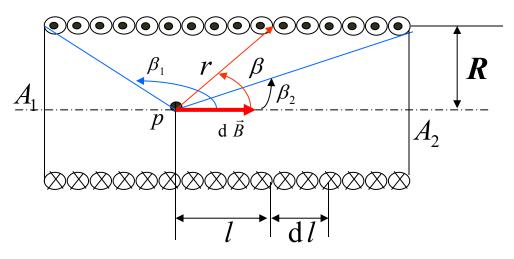


载流长直螺线管外的磁场为零

载流直螺线管中心的磁场

设螺线管的半径为R,电流为I,每单位长度

有线圈n匝。



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

螺线管无限长

$$\beta_1 \to \pi, \beta_2 \to 0$$

$$B = \mu_0 nI$$

3、载流长直螺线管内磁场处处相等

如图利用安培环路定理

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

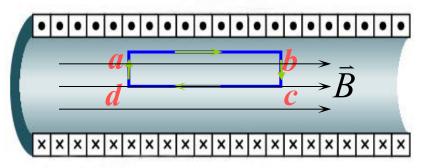
$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{AB} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{BC} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{CD} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{DA} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{AB} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{CD} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= B \cdot \overline{AB} - B' \cdot \overline{CD} = 0$$

$$\therefore \overline{AB} = \overline{CD}$$

$$\therefore B' = B = \mu_0 nI$$



4、载流螺绕环内的磁场

螺线环很细,环的平均半径为R,总匝数为N,通有电流强度为I

设螺绕环的半径为 R_1 、 R_2 ,共有N匝线圈。 以平均半径R作圆为安培回路 L,得:

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B2\pi R = \mu_{o} N \cdot I$$

$$B = \mu_o nI \qquad R_1 \le R \le R_2 \qquad n = \frac{N}{2\pi R}$$

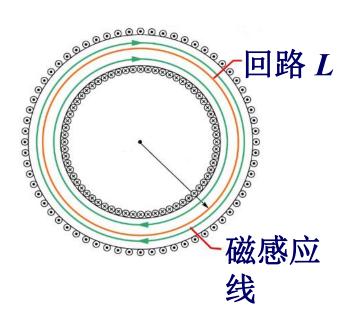
n 为单位长度上的匝数。

其磁场方向与电流满足右手螺旋。

同理可求得
$$B = 0$$
, $R < R_1$

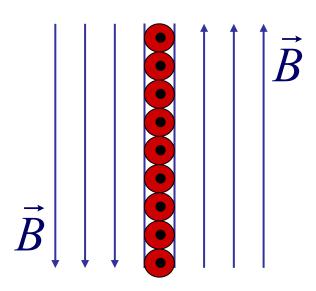
螺绕环管外磁场为零。

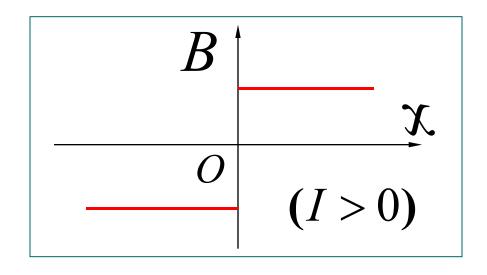




无限大载流平板的磁场分布: 对称性分析

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 i}{2}$$





课下作业

· 5.4.2