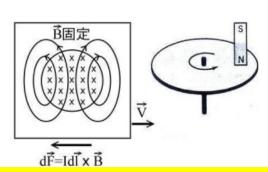
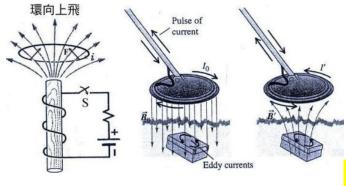
## **Eddy Currents**







例:電磁爐

例:阻泥、煞車、車速表

魔術?

metal detector

防止 eddy: 切成條或片如右圖

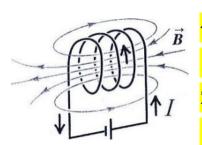


H.W.: Ex. 14; Prob. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9.

# Ch. 32 Inductance and Magnetic Materials

 $arepsilon = -d\phi/dt$ , $\phi$ 是通過「一端直線前進、一端螺旋前進的

橡皮筋所掃出的波浪狀曲面」的磁通量。



但若繞得很緊密,則可用 $\varepsilon = \sum (-d\phi_i/dt) = -(d/dt) \sum \phi_i$ 。

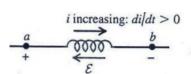
 $\therefore$  each  $\phi_i \propto I$  ·  $\therefore$  flux linkage  $\sum \phi_i \propto I$  ·

寫成 $\sum \phi_i = LI$  · 則 $\varepsilon = -(d/dt)(LI) = -LdI/dt$  ·

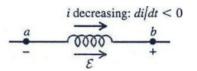
(self) inductance  $L \equiv \left(\sum \phi_i\right)/I \stackrel{\text{def}}{\otimes} L \equiv -\varepsilon/(dI/dt)$ 

unit:  $1 Henry(H) \equiv 1 Weber/A$  or  $1 V \cdot \sec/A$  °

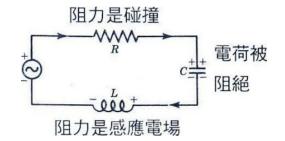
If all  $\phi_i = \phi$ , then  $\sum \phi_i = N\phi$ ,  $L \equiv N\phi/I$ .



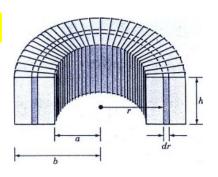
$$V_{ab} = L \, di/dt > 0$$



$$V_{ab} = Ldi/dt < 0$$



例:



Toroid 
$$\triangle B(r) = \mu_0 NI / 2\pi r$$
 •

$$\phi_B \equiv \int_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = \int_{a}^{b} Bh dr = \int_{a}^{b} (\mu_0 Ni/2\pi r) h dr$$

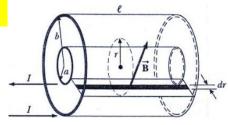
 $= (\mu_0 Nih/2\pi) \ln(b/a)$ 

$$\therefore L \equiv N\phi/i = (\mu_0 N^2 h/2\pi) \ln(b/a)$$

例: long solenoid

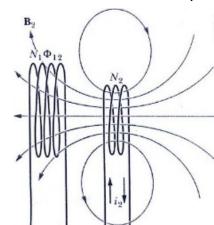
$$N\phi = (n\ell)(\mu_0 nIA) = \mu_0 n^2 I \ell A$$
  $\therefore L \equiv N\phi/I = \mu_0 n^2 \ell A$  or  $\mu_0 N^2 A/\ell$  °





Coaxial cable( 同軸電纜 )內外殼間  $B(r) = \mu_0 I/2\pi r$ 。  $\vec{E}$  無徑向分量。通過圖中平行四邊形的面的 flux $\phi = \int_{S} BdA = \int_{a}^{b} (\mu_{0}I/2\pi r)\ell dr = (\mu_{0}\ell I/2\pi)\ln(b/a)$  $\therefore L \equiv \phi/I = (\mu_0 \ell/2\pi) \ln(b/a) \circ$ 

Mutual Inductance ( 互感 ) (  $\phi_{li2}$  表線圈 2 電流在線圈 1 的第 i 圈中產生的 flux )

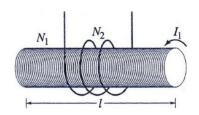


$$\varepsilon_{1} = -\sum_{i=1}^{N_{1}} d(\phi_{1i1} + \phi_{1i2})/dt = -(d/dt) \sum_{i=1}^{N_{1}} (\phi_{1i1} + \phi_{1i2}) \circ$$
已知  $\sum_{i=1}^{N_{1}} \phi_{1i1} = L_{1}I_{1}$  · 現在定義  $M_{12} \equiv \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N_{1}} \phi_{1i2}\right)/I_{2}$  ·

則  $\varepsilon_1 = -(d/dt)(L_1I_1 + M_{12}I_2) = -L_1 dI_1/dt - M_{12} dI_2/dt$  。 同理  $\varepsilon_2 = -(d/dt)(L_2I_2 + M_{21}I_1)$  $=-L_2 dI_2/dt - M_{21} dI_1/dt$ 

If  $\phi_{1i2} = \phi_{12}$  for all i and  $\phi_{2i1} = \phi_{21}$  for all j, then  $M_{12} = N_1 \phi_{12} / I_2 + M_{21} = N_2 \phi_{21} / I_1$ 

高等電磁學可証明 mutual inductance  $M_{12} = M_{21}$  ( $\equiv M$ )。



例:算 $M_{12}$ 很難,但算 $M_{21}$ 很簡單。  $\phi_{21} = B_1 A_1 = \mu_0 (N_1 / \ell_1) I_1 A_1$  $M = M_{21} = N_2 \phi_{21} / I_1 = \mu_0 N_2 N_1 A_1 / \ell_1$ 

## **Energy Stored in an Inductor**



 $i \vdash_{L}^{V} \downarrow_{U}^{U} = iV = iL di/dt , :: dU = iLdi , \longleftrightarrow dU = (q/C)dq$   $U = \int_{0}^{I} Lidi = LI^{2}/2 . \longleftrightarrow U = Q^{2}/2C .$ 

## Energy Density of $\vec{B}$ Field

For a solenoid:  $L = \mu_0 n^2 \ell A$ ,  $B = \mu_0 n I$ ,  $\therefore U = L I^2 / 2 = \mu_0 n^2 \ell A I^2 / 2$ .

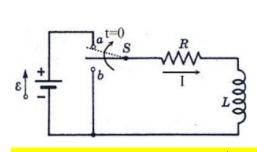
Energy density  $u = U/A\ell = \mu_0 n^2 I^2/2 = B^2/2\mu_0 \iff u_F = \epsilon_0 E^2/2$ .

電磁學可証明此式適用於任何 $\vec{B}$ 。

驗証 coaxial cable:  $\int (B^2/2\mu_0)dV = \int (1/2\mu_0)(\mu_0 I/2\pi r)^2(2\pi r\ell dr)$ 

 $= (\mu_0 I^2 \ell / 4\pi) \int_a^b dr / r = (\mu_0 I^2 \ell / 4\pi) \ln(b/a) = LI^2 / 2 = U.$ 

#### LR Circuit



(a) charging

$$\varepsilon - IR - LdI/dt = 0, \text{ with } I(0) = 0.$$

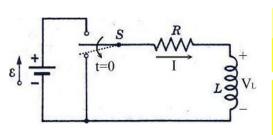
$$dI/dt = (\varepsilon - IR)/L = (-R/L)(I - \varepsilon/R).$$

$$\int_{I(0)=0}^{I(t)} dI'/(I' - \varepsilon/R) = -(R/L) \int_{0}^{t} dt',$$

$$\left[\ln\left(I'-\varepsilon/R\right)\right]_{0}^{I(t)} = \ln\left[\left(I-\varepsilon/R\right)/(-\varepsilon/R)\right] = -Rt/L,$$

$$I(t) - \varepsilon/R = -(\varepsilon/R)e^{-Rt/L}, \quad I(t) = (\varepsilon/R)(1 - e^{-Rt/L}) = (\varepsilon/R)(1 - e^{-t/\tau}), \quad \tau \equiv L/R.$$

$$V_L = LdI/dt = \varepsilon e^{-Rt/L}. \qquad I(\infty) = \varepsilon/R \cdot V_L(\infty) = 0 \quad (L 短路)^{\circ}$$

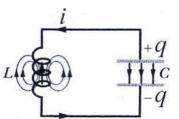


$$-IR - LdI/dt = 0, \text{ with } I(0) = I_0.$$

$$dI/dt = -(R/L)I \implies \int_{I(0)}^{I(t)} dI'/I' = -(R/L)\int_0^t dt',$$

$$\ln[I(t)/I_0] = -Rt/L, \quad I(t) = I_0 e^{-Rt/L} = I_0 e^{-t/\tau},$$

#### LC Oscillation



$$q/C - Ldi/dt = 0$$
,  $this is in the distribution of the distribut$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2q}{dt^2} + (1/LC)q = 0. \quad \Leftrightarrow \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0$$

$$\therefore q(t) = Q\cos(\omega_0 t + \phi), \quad \omega_0 = \sqrt{1/LC} \quad \text{natural freq.}.$$

 $V_L = L dI/dt = -I_0 R e^{-Rt/L}$ .

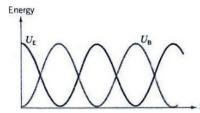
$$i(t) = Q\cos(\omega_0 t + \phi), \quad \omega_0 = \sqrt{I/LC} \quad \text{flatural freq.}$$

$$i(t) = -dq/dt = Q\omega_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi) = I\sin(\omega_0 t + \phi).$$

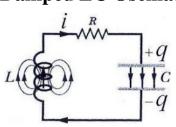
$$U = U_B + U_E = Li^2/2 + q^2/2C \iff E = mv^2/2 + kx^2/2$$

$$= (LI^{2}/2)\sin^{2}(\omega_{0}t + \phi) + (Q^{2}/2C)\cos^{2}(\omega_{0}t + \phi)$$

但 
$$LI^2 = L\omega_0^2 Q^2 = Q^2/C$$
 · 故  $U = LI^2/2 = Q^2/2C$  。



## **Damped LC Oscillation**



$$-Ldi/dt - iR - q/C = 0 \cdot \text{the } i = dq/dt$$

$$+ q \Rightarrow Ld^2q/dt^2 + Rdq/dt + (1/C)q = 0.$$

$$\leftrightarrow md^2x/dt^2 + \gamma dx/dt + kx = 0$$

$$-q \Rightarrow Try \quad q(t) = Qe^{-\alpha t} \cos(\alpha t + d)$$

$$\leftrightarrow m d^2 x/dt^2 + \gamma dx/dt + kx = 0$$

Try 
$$q(t) = Qe^{-\alpha t}\cos(\omega t + \phi)$$
 ,代入 eq. 並整理成

 $Qe^{-\alpha t}[C_1(\alpha, \omega, L, R, C)\cos(\omega t + \phi) + C_2(\alpha, \omega, L, R, C)\sin(\omega t + \phi)] = 0$  for all t. 故須 $C_1(\alpha, \omega, L, R, C) = 0 = C_2(\alpha, \omega, L, R, C)$ .

由此可解得
$$\alpha = R/2L$$
 與  $\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2} = \sqrt{1/LC - (R/2L)^2}$ 。

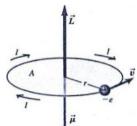
(a) underdamped : 
$$1/LC - R^2/4L^2 > 0$$
 · 即  $R < \sqrt{4L/C}$  ·  $\omega$  實數 · 有振盪 ·  $x(t) = Qe^{-Rt/2L}\cos(\omega t + \phi)$  ·  $Q \& \phi \boxminus q(0) \& i(0)$  決定 。

- (b) critically damped :  $1/LC R^2/4L^2 = 0$  · 即  $R = \sqrt{4L/C}$  ·  $\omega = 0$  · 無振盪 ·  $q(t) = (C + Dt)e^{-Rt/2L}$  ·  $C \& D \boxminus q(0) \& i(0)$ 決定 。
- (c) overdamped: $1/LC R^2/4L^2 \equiv -a^2 < 0$  · 即  $R > \sqrt{4L/C}$  ·  $\omega$  虚數 · 無振盪 ·  $q(t) = Ce^{-(a+R/2L)t} + De^{-(-a+R/2L)t}$  ·  $C \& D \boxminus q(0) \& i(0)$  決定 。

### **Magnetic Properties of Matter**

 $\vec{\mu}$  of an atom

Current  $I = ef = ev/2\pi r$ ,



 $\mu = IA = (ev/2\pi \ r)\pi \ r^2 = evrm/2m = eL/2m$ . 但在量子力學中  $L = n\hbar$  , n = 0, 1, 2, 3, ... ,  $\hbar \equiv h/2\pi$  , (Planck's constant  $h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \ J \cdot s$  )  $\therefore \mu_L = en\hbar/2m = n\mu_B$  ,

 $\mu_B \equiv e\hbar/2m = 9.274 \times 10^{-24} \, A \cdot m^2 \, (\text{Bohr magneton}).$  Spin of  $e^-$  also gives  $\mu_S = e\hbar/2m = \mu_B \, (=eS/m \, , \neq eS/2m \, , \because S = \hbar/2 \, ).$ 

 $\vec{\mu}_{atom} = \vec{\mu}_{neucleus} + \sum_{i=1}^{Z} (\vec{\mu}_{Li} + \vec{\mu}_{Si})$ , permanent dipole.

介質中的 mag. dipole density (magnetization)  $\vec{M} \equiv \lim_{\Delta V \to 0} [(\sum_{tatom} \vec{\mu}_{atom})/\Delta V]$  。

介質中磁場  $\vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 + \vec{B}_M + \vec{B}_0$  由外來電流  $I_{ext}$  建立,  $\vec{B}_M$  由介質的  $\vec{M}$  建立。

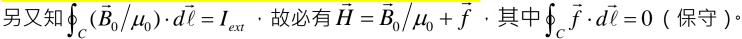
以 current loop 代表介質中的原子、分子。考慮 $\oint_C ec{B} \cdot dec{\ell} = \mu_0 I_{encl}$  .

只有圈住C的 loops 對  $I_{encl}$  有貢獻,所有中心落在圖示柱狀區域內的都是,共有  $N(\vec{a}\cdot d\vec{\ell})$  個,N 是每單位体積的原分子數。故  $d\vec{\ell}$  對  $I_{encl}$  貢獻  $N(i\vec{a})\cdot d\vec{\ell}=(N\vec{\mu}_{atom})\cdot d\vec{\ell}=\vec{M}\cdot d\vec{\ell}$ 。

$$\therefore \oint_{C} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu_{0} (I_{ext} + \oint_{C} \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{\ell}) \cdot \Leftrightarrow \oint_{C} (\vec{B}/\mu_{0} - \vec{M}) \cdot d\vec{\ell} = I_{ext} \cdot$$

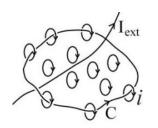
定義 $\vec{H} = \vec{B}/\mu_0 - \vec{M}$  · 則 $\oint_C \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = I_{ext}$  。

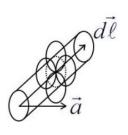
 $\therefore \vec{M}$  必平行於  $\vec{B}$   $\cdot$   $\therefore \vec{H} // \vec{B}$   $\cdot$  可寫成  $\vec{B} = \mu(H) \vec{H}$   $\circ$ 



 $\ddot{B} \mu(H) = const.$  (介質是 linear ),當 $\vec{B}$  均勻或介質無限大時,可証明 $\vec{f} = 0$ ,此時 $\vec{B}/\mu_0 - \vec{M} \equiv \vec{H} = \vec{B}_0/\mu_0 + 0$ ,即 $\vec{B}_M = \vec{B} - \vec{B}_0 = \mu_0 \vec{M}$ 。

 $\vec{B}$  有多種寫法:  $\vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 + \vec{B}_M = \vec{B}_0 + \mu_0 \vec{M} = (1 + \chi_m) \vec{B}_0 = K_m \vec{B}_0 = K_m \mu_0 \vec{H} = \mu \vec{H}$  、  $\chi_m \equiv \mu_0 M/B_0$  susceptibility ( 磁感率 ) ·  $K_m \equiv 1 + \chi_m$  relative permeability ·  $\mu \equiv K_m \mu_0$  permeability ·  $\phi \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \phi \mu \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{\ell} = \mu I_{encl}$  · 公式的  $\mu_0$  全被  $\mu$  取代 ·





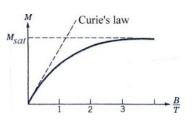
Paramagnetism (順磁性, $\vec{\mu}_{atom} \neq 0$ 的物質,例 $A\ell \cdot Na \cdot O_2 \cdot K \cdot Mg \cdot Mn \cdot ...$ )  $\vec{\tau} = \vec{\mu}_{atom} \times \vec{B} \notin \vec{\mu}_{atom} \not = \vec{B} | \vec{B}$ 

但須考慮熱騷動: $kT \approx 6 \times 10^{-21} J$  at T = 300 K,

 $2\mu_{atom}B \approx 1.9 \times 10^{23} J$  at B = 1T ·  $\square kT \approx 300(2\mu_{atom}B)$  ·

Curie's law: M = C(B/T) for low B/T, C: Curie's constant.

At low B/T,  $M \propto B \propto B_0$ . Saturated  $M_{sat} = N\vec{\mu}_{atom}$ .

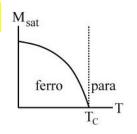


Diamagnetism ( 反磁性 ·  $\vec{\mu}_{atom} = 0$  · 例  $C \cdot Cu \cdot Pb \cdot Zn \cdot Au \cdot Ag \cdot NaC\ell \cdot ...$  ) 電荷在 $\vec{B}$ 中運動時,不論是 free or bound,誘發的 dipole  $\vec{\mu}_{ind}$ 都與 $\vec{B}$ 反向 ·  $\therefore \chi_m < 0$  ·  $K_m < 1$  ·  $\mu < \mu_0$  。所有物質 都有反磁性,但在 $\vec{\mu}_{atom} \neq 0$ 的物質中會被淹沒而不顯。

【参考不考:-e被+q束縛,以B進紙面、v順時針為正(右上圖). 則  $mv^2/r = kqe/r^2 + evB$  。 B 改變時 ·  $\varepsilon = -d\phi_B/dt$   $\Rightarrow E = -(r/2)dB/dt$  · 故  $\Delta v = \int (-eE/m)dt = \int (er/2m)(dB/dt)dt = (er/2m)\Delta B$  · 即 dv = (er/2m)dB 。  $mv^2r = kqe + evBr^2 \implies m2v(dv)r + mv^2dr = e(dv)Br^2 + ev(dB)r^2 + evB2rdr$ 代 dB = (2m/er)dv · 可得  $dr/r = [evB/(mv^2/r - 2evB)]dv/v << dv/v$  (因  $mv^2/r$ >> evB )·故dr可略。 故 $B \uparrow \Rightarrow v \uparrow \Rightarrow \mu = I\pi r^2 \uparrow$  , $\vec{\mu}_{ind}$  與 $\vec{B}$  反向。】

<mark>Ferromagnetism ( 鐵磁性</mark>,例 Fe 、 Co 、 Ni 、 Gd 、 Dy 、 CrO<sub>4</sub> 、 EuO 、 Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> ) 在邊長約1mm、含 $10^6$  atoms 的<mark>磁域 (magnetic domains)內,</mark> 雖然 〇 『 能量低,但 〇 『 『 能量卻高。

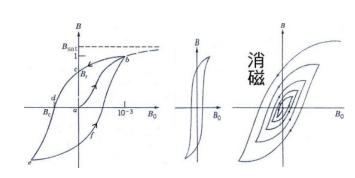
須<mark>用 Pauli's exclusion principle 解釋:若2e<sup>-</sup>的 spin 同(反)方向,</mark> 即在相同(不同)spin state·則它們的 space states 必不同(可 相同), 距離較遠(近), 而使庫倫位能較低(高), 故 $e^-$ spins <mark>喜在同方向。</mark>但若 domain 太大,則因 🖺 🖺 能量太高而不穩。



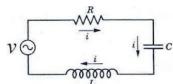
觀察磁域:將鐵粉灑在鐵磁物質表面時,鐵粉會被吸往磁域邊界(此處磁場不均勻)。 加上外來磁場 $\vec{B}_0$ 時, $\vec{M}$ 與 $\vec{B}_0$ 平行的磁域會擴大,與 $\vec{B}_0$ 反向的會縮小並稍轉向。  $\vec{B} = \mu(H)\vec{H}$  · 在鐵磁性物質中  $\mu(H)/\mu_0 = 1,000 \sim 100,000$  · 通常  $\vec{H} \neq \vec{B}_0/\mu_0$  。

<mark>Hysteresis(磁滯,右圖)</mark>:嚴重者(曲線包圍 的面積很大)適合作永久磁鐵;中等者適合 作記憶体;輕微者適合作變壓器、電磁鐵。

H.W.: Prob. 2, 9, 10, 11, 13.



# Ch. 33 Alternating Current Circuits

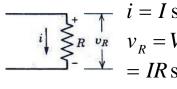


$$V\sin(\omega t) - Ldi/dt - iR - q/C = 0 \circ$$

は に 代 i = dq/dt ⇒  $Ld^2q/dt^2 + Rdq/dt + (1/C)q = V\sin(\omega t)$  。 程定時必有  $a(t) = Q\sin(\omega t + \phi)$  : 穩定時必有  $q(t) = Q\sin(\omega t + \phi)$ .

 $\exists \sin(\omega t) = \sin(\omega t + \phi - \phi) = \sin(\omega t + \phi)\cos\phi - \cos(\omega t + \phi)\sin\phi$ 代入 eq. 整理後  $\sin(\omega t + \phi) \& \cos(\omega t + \phi)$  的係數須分別為零,而解出 $Q \& \phi$ 。

但本章要用 "phasor" 的方法解: 假設  $i(t) = I\sin(\omega t + \phi_I) \cdot v_R(t) = V_R\sin(\omega t + \phi_R)$  ·  $v_L(t) = V_L \sin(\omega t + \phi_L) \cdot v_C(t) = V_C \sin(\omega t + \phi_C) \cdot$ 先逐一檢定 $(V_R, \phi_R) \cdot (V_L, \phi_L) \cdot$  $(V_C,\phi_C)$  與 $(I,\phi_I)$  的關係,再求解。

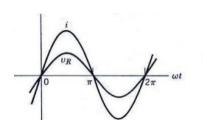


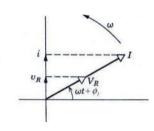
$$i = I \sin(\omega t + \phi_I) \cdot$$

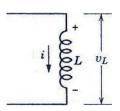
$$\downarrow^* \qquad v_R = V_R \sin(\omega t + \phi_R) = iR$$

$$= IR \sin(\omega t + \phi_I) \cdot$$

$$\therefore V_R = IR \cdot R$$
 (電阻)  $\cdot \phi_R = \phi_I$  。







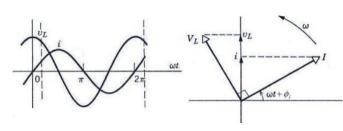
$$i(t) = I\sin(\omega t + \phi_I) ,$$

$$v_L = V_L \sin(\omega t + \phi_L) = L di/dt$$

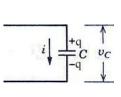
$$= I\omega L \cos(\omega t + \phi_I)$$

$$= I\omega L \sin(\omega t + \phi_I + 90^\circ) ,$$

$$= I\omega L \sin(\omega t + \phi_I + 90^\circ)$$



∴  $V_L = I\omega L = IX_L \cdot X_L \equiv \omega L$  inductive reactance (電抗)  $\phi_L = \phi_I + 90^\circ$ 

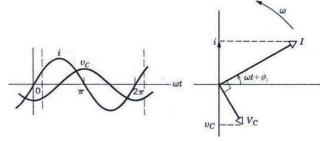


$$i(t) = I \sin(\omega t + \phi_I) = dq/dt$$

$$v_C = V_C \sin(\omega t + \phi_C) = q/C$$

$$= -(I/\omega C)\cos(\omega t + \phi_I)$$

$$= (I/\omega C)\sin(\omega t + \phi_I - 90^\circ)$$



 $\therefore V_C = I/\omega C = IX_C \cdot X_C \equiv 1/\omega C$  capacitive reactance (電抗)  $\cdot \phi_C = \phi_I - 90^\circ$