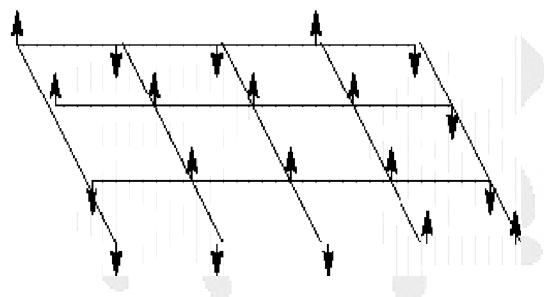


- □ 我们将磁的一切归于电流:自由电流、分子电流、电子电流
- □ 自然界中一切跟磁性有关的物质我们就置若罔闻?
- □ 更丰富的物理在于这些到目前为止置若罔闻的地方!

- □ 量子力学: 自旋!
- □ 统计物理与相变: 自旋模型!
- □ 铁磁学: 量子力学+固体物理!
- □ 自旋电子学: 自旋作为信息载体!



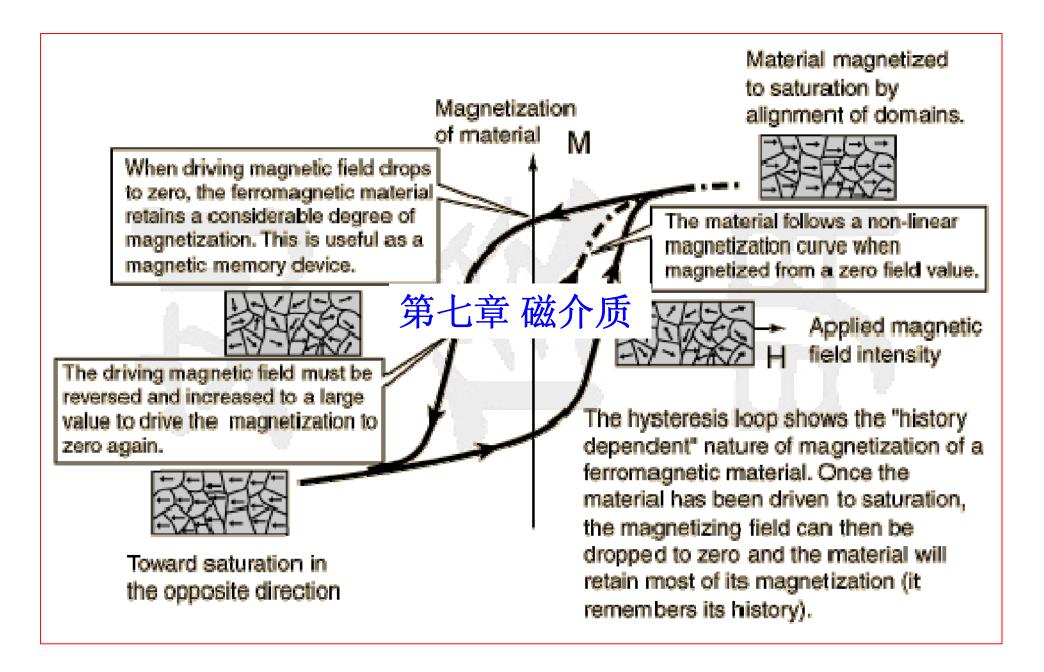
☐ Ising model



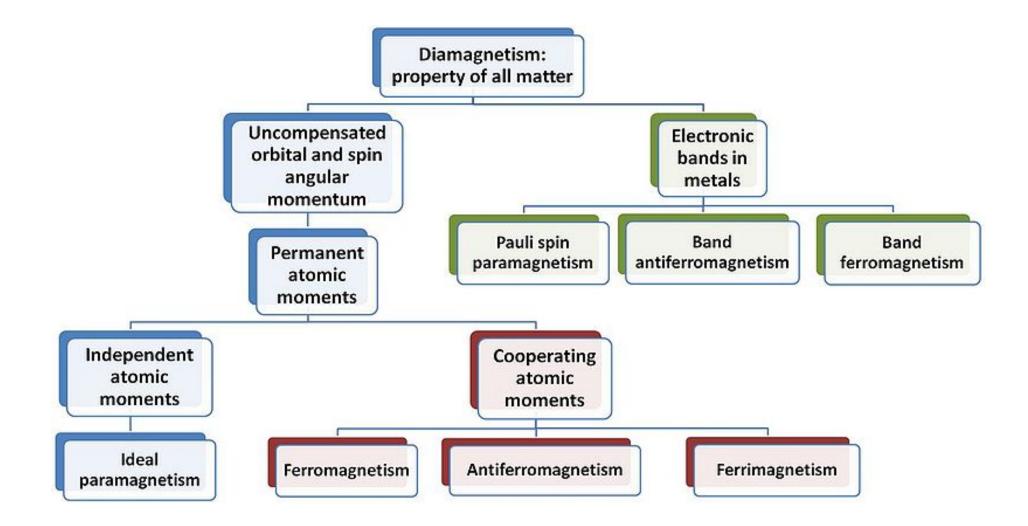
$$k_B T_c / J = \frac{2}{\ln(1 + \sqrt{2})} \approx 2.269$$

$$H = -\frac{1}{2}J \cdot \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} S_i \cdot S_j - h \cdot \sum_{\langle i \rangle} S_i, \quad S_i = \pm 1$$



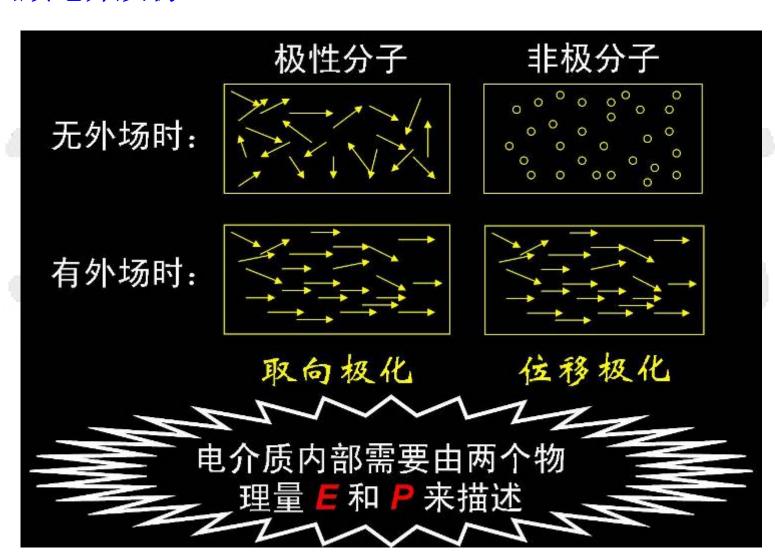






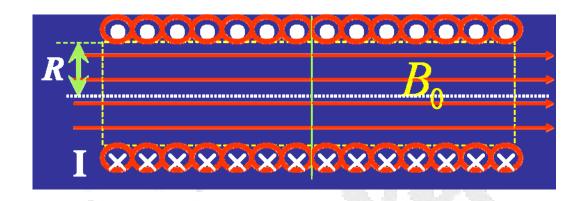


□ 回顾电介质物理:



电磁学07-01: 磁介质实验现象

□ 介质磁化:

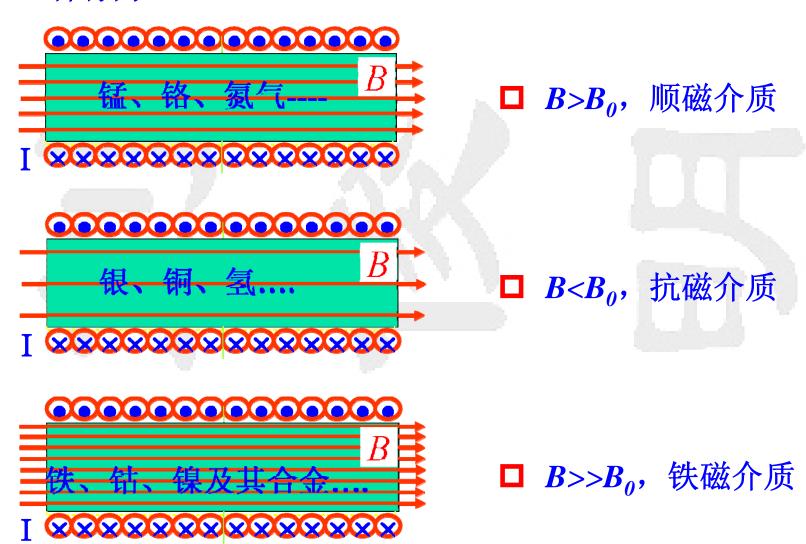


 $B_0 = \mu_0 nI$

- □ 主要实验问题:
 - > 磁场中的物质统称磁介质;
 - > 介质在磁场中的磁化行为;
 - ▶ 磁介质中的磁场有何规律?
 - > 磁场中的磁介质对磁场有何影响?

电磁学07-01: 磁介质实验现象

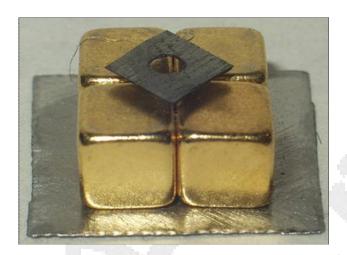
□ 三种行为:



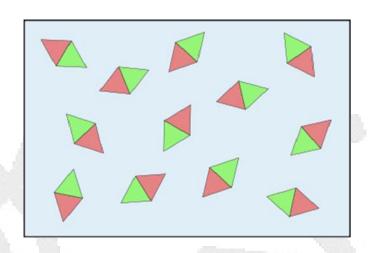


■ 电磁学07-01: 磁介质实验现象

□ 抗磁性:



顺磁性:



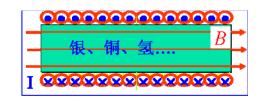
□ 铁磁性:



这样的划分是很有问 题的,很不全面!

反铁磁、亚铁磁、、





□ 基于电流或运动电荷产生磁场的理论,磁介质在磁场中被激励起某种隐藏的电流或者运动电荷效应,从而产生附加磁场 *B* :

In paramagnetics,
$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 + \vec{B}' > B_0 \Rightarrow \vec{B}' \nearrow \vec{B}_0$$

In diamagnetics, $\vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 + \vec{B}' < B_0 \Rightarrow \vec{B}' \swarrow \vec{B}_0$
In ferromagnetics, $\vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 + \vec{B}' >> B_0 \Rightarrow \text{negligible } \vec{B}_0$

- □ 现代磁学有严谨的量子理论,例如海森堡、Ising、Onsager、Weiss等做出重大贡献;
- □ 本章只在经典电磁学范围内讨论磁介质问题。

- □ 电子围绕原子核外轨道运动, 具有轨道磁矩与自旋磁矩;
- N S

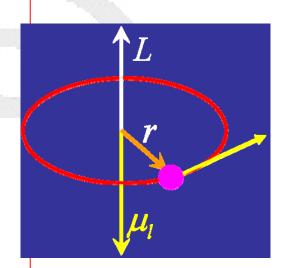
□ 轨道磁矩 *μ*₁:

Coulomb force as driving force for the oribital motion:

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{e^2}{r^2} = \frac{mv^2}{r} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{e^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 mr}}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi r}{v} = \sqrt{\frac{16\pi^3 \varepsilon_0 mr^3}{e^2}} \Rightarrow I = \frac{e}{T} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi r \sqrt{\pi\varepsilon_0 mr}}$$

$$\therefore \mu_l = IS = \frac{e^2}{4\pi r \sqrt{\pi \varepsilon_0 mr}} (\pi r^2) = \frac{e^2}{4} \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi \varepsilon_0 m}}$$



电磁学07-02: 电子磁矩

□ 转动力学可以定义轨道角动量 L:

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times (m\vec{v}) \Rightarrow L = rmv = \frac{e}{2} \sqrt{\frac{mr}{\pi \varepsilon_0}} \Rightarrow \vec{\mu}_l = -\frac{e}{2m} \vec{L} \Leftarrow \gamma_l = \frac{e}{2m}$$

为什么要将 r 和 v 都消掉?因为 角动量是量子的,动量守恒

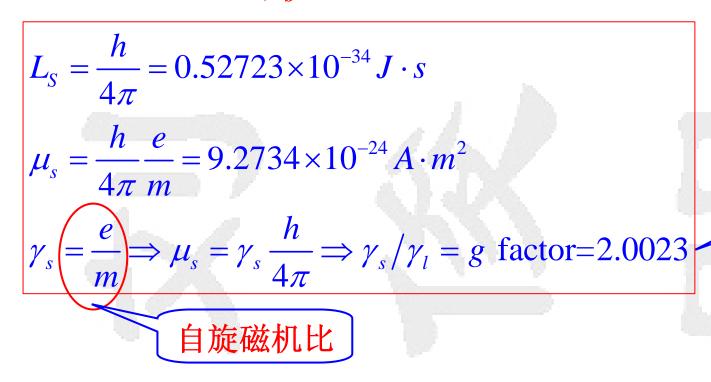
轨道磁机比

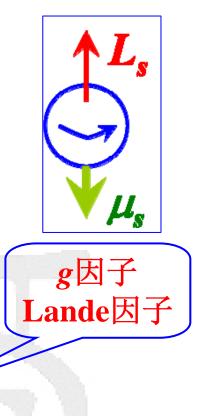
- □ 电子的轨道磁矩与轨道角动量成正比。
- □ 对氢原子:

$$\mu_{l} = \frac{e^{2}}{4} \sqrt{\frac{r}{\pi \varepsilon_{0} m}} = \frac{(1.6 \times 10^{-19} C)^{2}}{4} \times \sqrt{\frac{5.3 \times 10^{-11} m}{\pi (8.9 \times 10^{-12} C^{2} / (N \cdot m^{2}))(9.1 \times 10^{-31} kg)}}$$
$$= 9.2 \times 10^{-24} A \cdot m^{2}$$

电磁学07-02: 电子磁矩

□ 电子自旋磁矩 µ_s源于量子力学,可想象为自转:





- □ 电子轨道磁矩+自旋磁矩成为所有物质的本征性质;
- □ 电子轨道磁矩是物质抗磁性的根源,因此抗磁性是普遍性质。



□ 原子核中质子与中子也有磁矩:

For proton:
$$\mu_p = 1.41 \times 10^{-26} A \cdot m^2 << \mu_l$$

For neutron: no charge, $\mu_{nl} = 0$, $\mu_{ns} > 0$

□ 核磁矩的两态能级效应是核磁共振的根源。

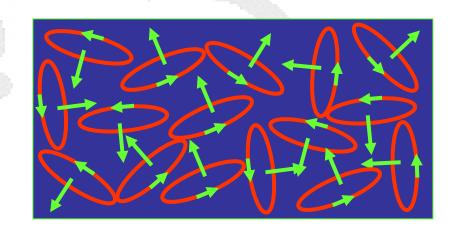
$$h \cdot f = 2\mu_p \cdot B$$

电磁学07-04: 磁介质分类

- □ 两大类磁介质:
 - ightarrow 一类是无极磁介质,每个原子的固有磁矩为零, $\Sigma m=0$ 。
 - \triangleright 二类是有极磁介质,每个原子的固有磁矩不为零, $\sum m \neq 0$ 。

注意:

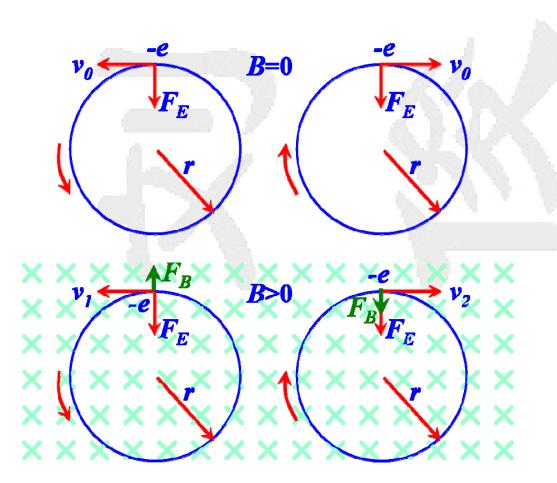
- 固有磁矩为零,并不意味着电 子不自旋, 电子不绕原子核运 动。
- > 不管哪种介质,在无外场时, 对外不显磁性。



$$\sum \vec{m} = 0$$



□ 绝大多数物理原子核外层固定半径的轨道上电子成对占据,相对 运动,这是产生抗磁性的基本物理:



$$B = 0 \Rightarrow F_E = m_e \frac{v_0^2}{r}$$

$$B > 0 \Rightarrow F_B = evB$$

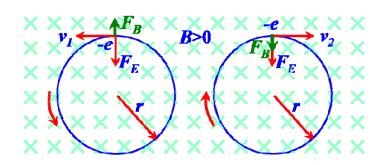
$$\therefore F_E \mp F_B = m_e \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$\therefore m_e \frac{v_0^2}{r} \mp evB = m_e \frac{v^2}{r}$$

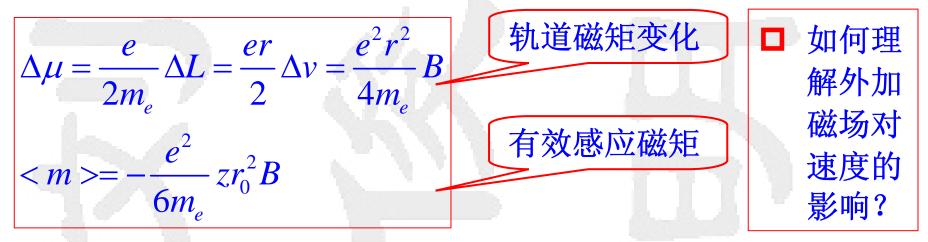
$$v = v_0 + \Delta v, \text{ note: } \Delta v << v_0$$

$$\Delta v = \mp \frac{eBr}{2m_e}$$

- □ 具有一对相反运动电子的原子/分子获得 了与外加磁场方向相反的净磁矩



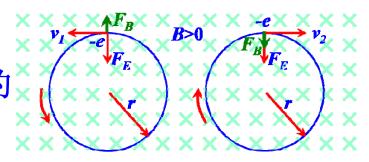
□ 与轨道磁矩联系起来:

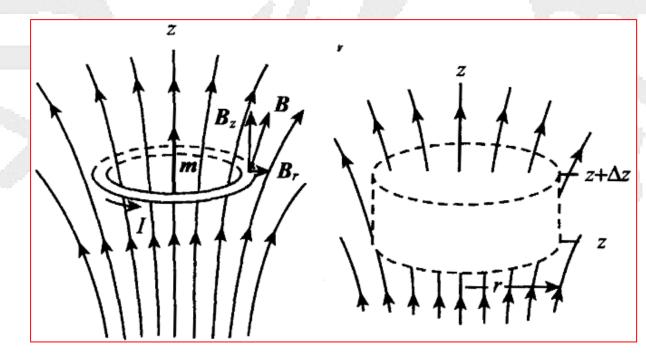


- □ 抗磁性是一切磁介质固有特性,也存在于顺磁介质,但此时磁化 产生的磁矩>>电子附加磁矩,顺磁效应>>抗磁效应【p.226】。
- □ 抗磁介质中电子附加磁矩起主要作用,显抗磁性。
- □ 抗磁介质与无极分子电介质相似,但感生场方向迥然不同。

电磁学07-05: 抗磁性的来源

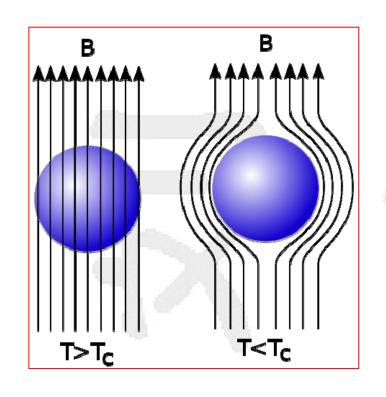
□ 一个抗磁物质靠近磁场 *B*,将引起附加的 与 *B* 反向磁矩,即分子电流与下图相反, 原子 *m* 与 *B* 方向,所以抗磁物质受到沿 *B* 减小方向的排斥力

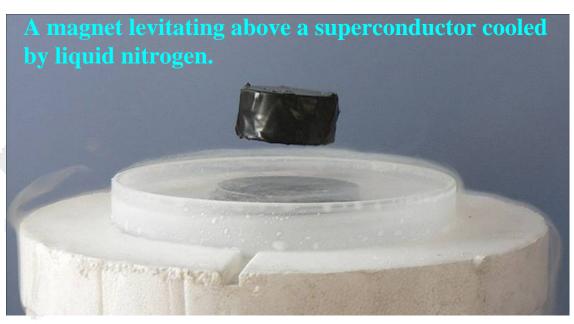




□ 参照【例3, p.226】不均匀磁场中线圈的受力问题

□ 反常的抗磁性: 超导体的Meissner效应:

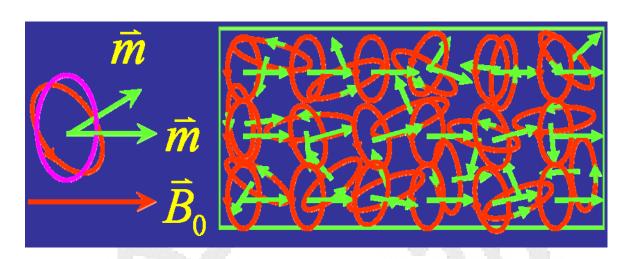




- □ 对于处于正常态的样品,加上磁场后磁场能进入样品的内部;
- \square 但当温度降低到 T_c 以下时,磁场立即被排斥在样品外,样品内 部的磁感应强度为零。



□ 多数过渡金属离子具有净磁矩,比电子抗磁矩大很多



$$\vec{L} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$$

在外磁场作用下,原子/离子磁矩趋向与外磁场平行

- □ 热涨落与外磁场效应对抗,导致无法形成有序磁矩。
- □ 能量估算: $\Delta E \sim 2mB \approx 2 \times (10^{-23} Am^2)(10T) = 2 \times 10^{-22} J$ $(3/2)kT \sim 6 \times 10^{-21} J > \Delta E$
- □ 铁磁介质与顺磁介质类似,但因为磁矩之间有很强的量子交互 作用,因此现象更丰富。

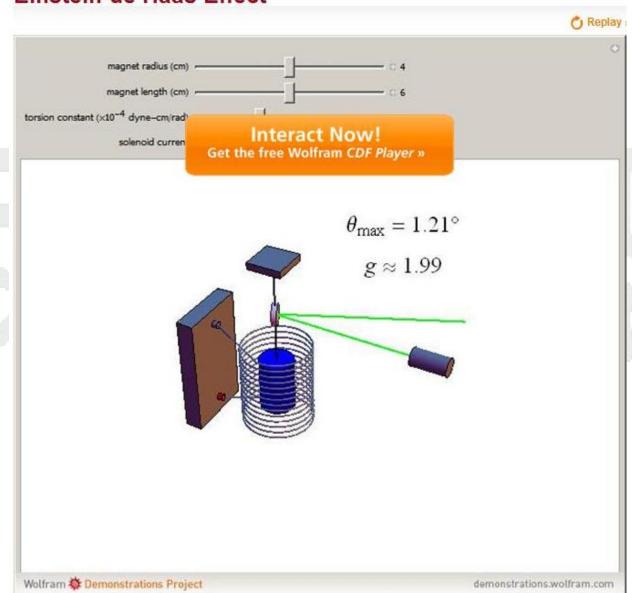
□ 磁介质比较:

顺磁效应	抗磁效应
<i>m</i> ≠ 0	m = 0
在外场中 <i>m >></i> Δ <i>μ</i>	在外场中 Δ <i>μ ≠</i> 0
m 取向与 B_0 一致	$\Delta\mu$ 取向与 B_0 相反
$B = B_0 + B' > B_0$	$B = B_0 + B' < B_0$

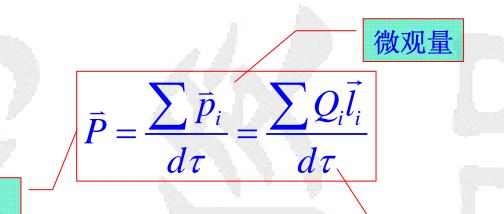
- □ 爱因斯坦和德-哈斯等实验: 磁介质的磁性起源于电子的轨道磁 矩和自旋磁矩
- □ http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/EinsteinDeHaasEffect/



Einstein-de Haas Effect



□ 回顾电介质物理:



介质中一点的 P(宏观量)

> 介质的体积,宏 观小微观大(包含 大量分子)



□ 极化强度 P 沿闭合曲面的积分是极化电荷的负数:

$$Q' = -\oint_{S} \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S} \implies \rho' = \lim_{\Delta V \to \infty} \left[-\oint_{S} \vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S} / \Delta V \right] = -div\vec{P} = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P}$$

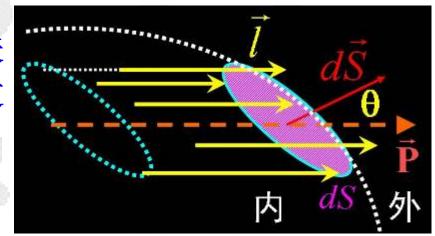
□ 极化电荷面密度 σ': 在均匀介质表面取一面元如图,则因极化而穿过面元 dS 的极化电荷数量为:

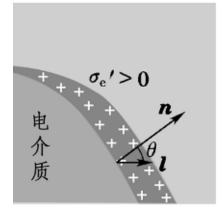
$$|dQ'| = |\vec{P} \cdot d\vec{S}| = P_n dS$$

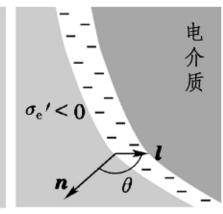
$$|dQ'| = \sigma'_e dS = nq d\tau$$

$$= nq(ldS \cos \theta) = nq \vec{l} \cdot d\vec{S} = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{n} dS$$

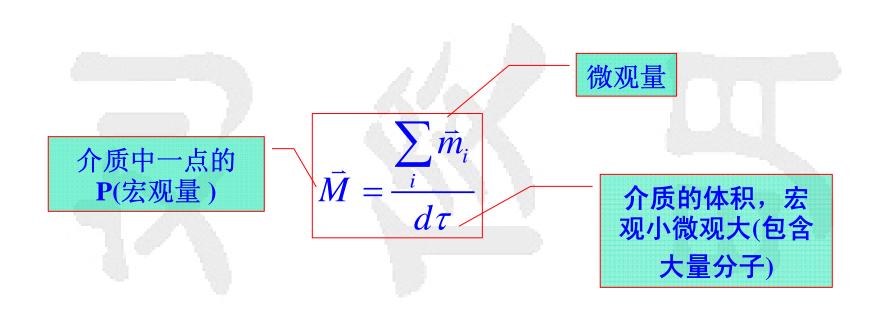
$$\sigma' = \frac{dQ'}{dS} = P_n = \vec{P} \cdot \hat{n}$$

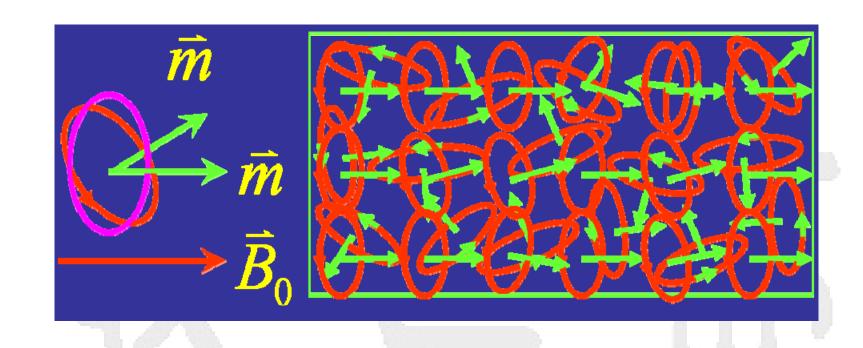






□ 磁化强度,单位为A/m:

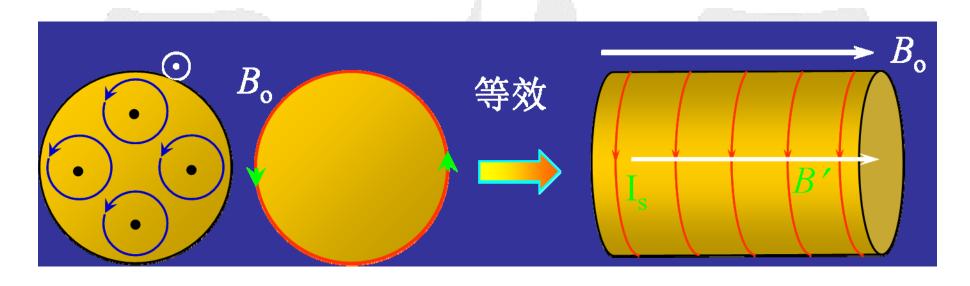




- □ 磁化强度: 这一团乱麻,怎么办呢?
- □ 从简单的情况入手——均匀体系,构建某种物理关系。
- □ 然后,再大的化小——微积分!



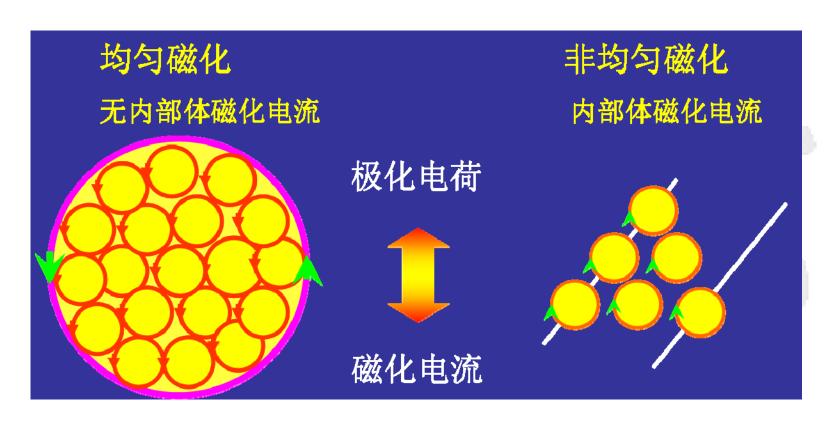
- □ 磁化电流:束缚电流、平均分子电流
- 对各向同性(均匀)磁介质,从导体横截面看,导体内部分子电流两两反向,相互抵消。导体边缘分子电流同向。



- ightharpoonup 分子电流可等效成磁介质表面磁化电流 \mathbf{I}_{s} ,产生附加磁场 \mathbf{B}' 。
- 磁化电流实为介质中所有分子电流的等效电流,磁化电流的磁矩实为所有分子磁矩的矢量和。

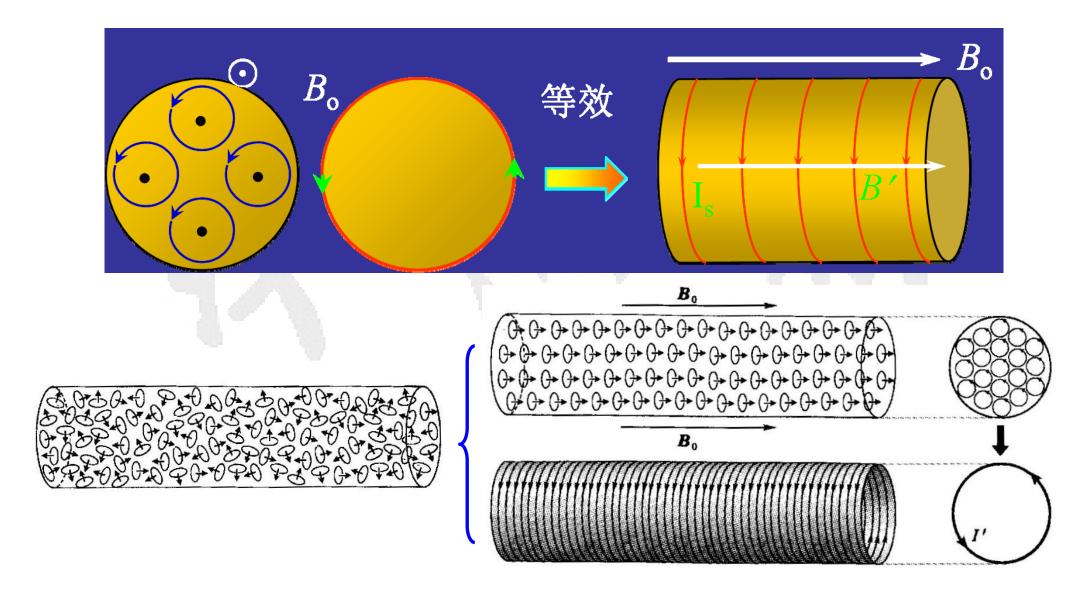


□ 均匀与非均匀磁化电流:

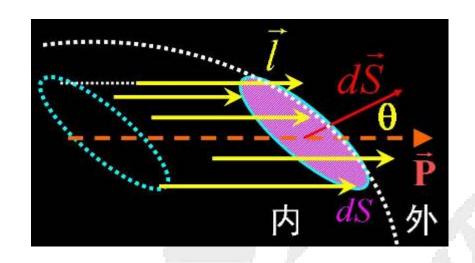


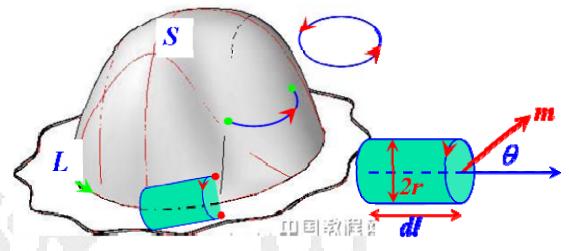
□ 一磁介质的净磁矩与每个单元本身的轨道或者自旋磁矩是不同的,后者是前者的平均场或者矢量和均值。

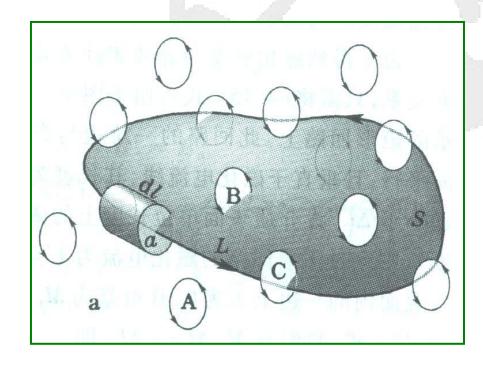
□ OK, 我们来建立一磁体中磁矩与磁化电流的空间关联

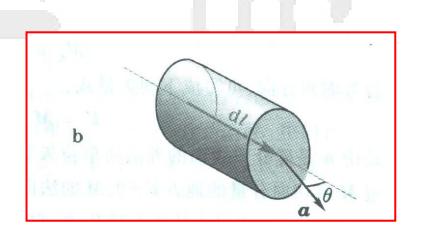




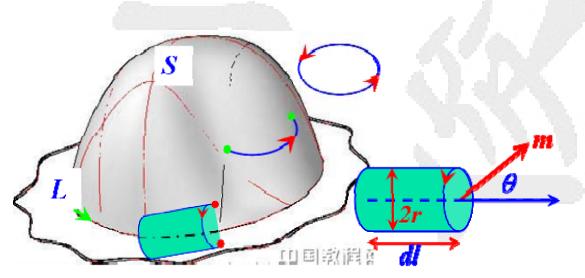








- □ 磁化电流体密度: 一磁介质体积元的磁化电流等价于这个体积 元的表面净电流(体密度等于单位面积的电流)。
- □ 取包围介质元的曲面 S,其线边界 L,则:



$$dI' = I \cdot n \cdot \pi r^{2} \cos \theta dl$$

$$= I \frac{N}{\Delta V} \pi r^{2} \cos \theta dl$$

$$= \frac{I \pi r^{2} \cdot N}{\Delta V} \cos \theta dl \xrightarrow{m=IS=I\pi r^{2}} \longrightarrow$$

$$= \frac{\sum m_{i}}{\Delta V} \cos \theta dl = \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

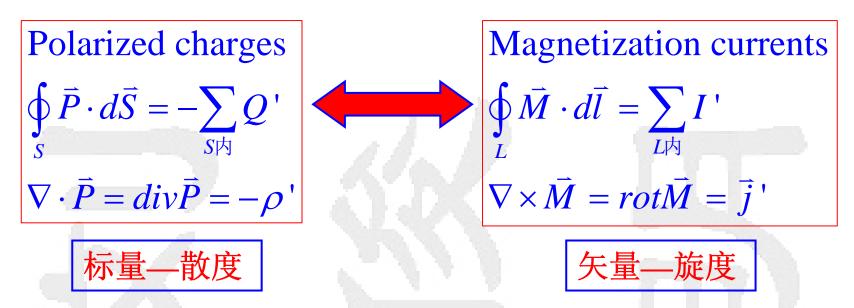
$$I' = \oint_L dI' = \oint_L \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

磁化强度环路定理

$$:: I_S' = \sum_I I' = \iint_S \vec{j}' \cdot d\vec{S} \Rightarrow \iint_S \vec{j}' \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint_L \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l} \Rightarrow \vec{j}' = rot\vec{M}$$



□ 比较电介质与磁介质:



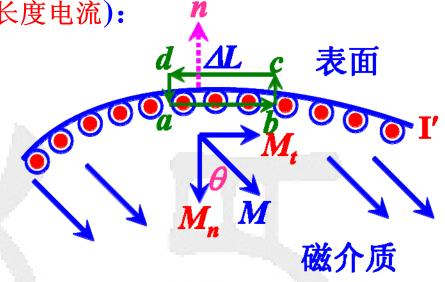
- □ 对任意闭合回路 L,磁化强度 M 沿 L 的线积分等于穿过此回路的磁化电流 I' 的代数和;
- □ 对于均匀磁化介质,内部任意区域 I' =0。
- \square *M* 的方向与 I' 的方向满足右手螺旋法则。

□ 磁化电流面密度(面密度等于单位长度电流): 针对两介质界面而言

定义磁化电流面密度:

$$\vec{i}' = \Delta I' / \Delta L$$

取表面附近微元路径 abcd:

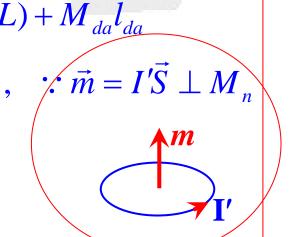


For cycle path
$$abcd$$
:
$$\oint_{abcd} \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l} = M_{ab}\Delta L + M_{bc}l_{bc} + M_{cd}(-\Delta L) + M_{da}l_{da}$$

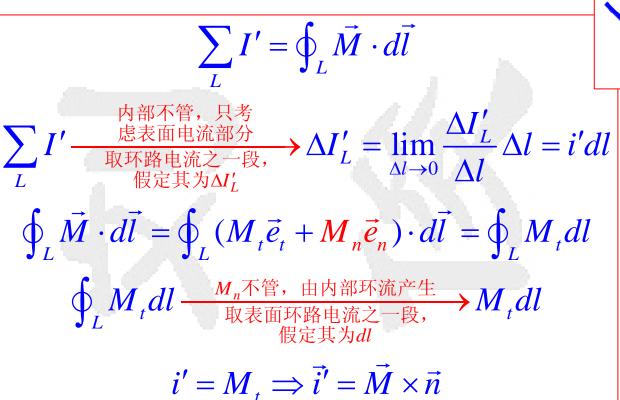
$$:: l_{bc} \sim l_{da} \sim 0, :: M_{cd} = 0, :: M_{ab} = M_{t}, :: \vec{m} = I'\vec{S} \perp M_{n}$$

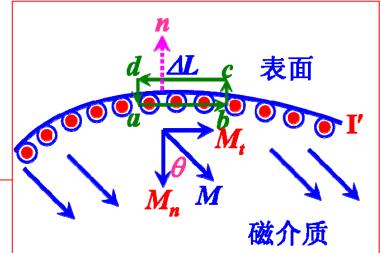
$$\therefore \oint_{abcd} \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l} = M_t \Delta L \Leftarrow \sum_{abcd} I' = \Delta I'$$

$$\therefore \vec{i}' = \vec{k}_m = M_t \vec{e}_{ab} = \vec{M} \times \vec{n}$$

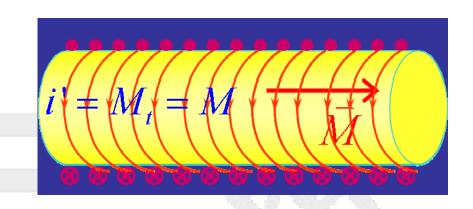


□ 更简单的理解:



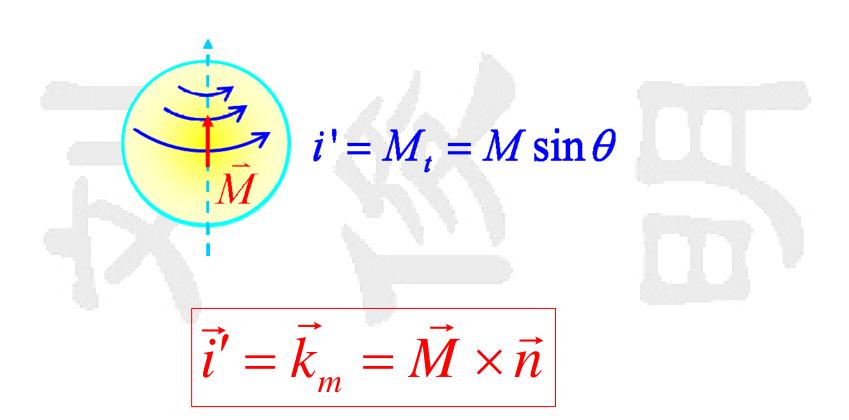


【例1 p.273】均匀磁化的圆柱体的磁化电流分布?



- > 实际上可以更简单理解这个问题:
 - ✓ 足够长(L)圆柱体,磁矩 $\sum m = \sum \mathbf{I}' \cdot \mathbf{S} = N \cdot \mathbf{I}' \cdot \pi \mathbf{R}^2$
 - $\checkmark M = \sum m/V = \sum m/(\pi R^2 L) = NI'/L = i'$

□ 【例2 p.274】均匀磁化介质圆球的磁化电流分布?



电磁学07-08: 磁感应强度与磁场强度

- 自由电流、磁化电流,怎么办?回到B的定义
- 微观场与宏观场:磁感应强度B

微观场

宏观场

 $\vec{B}_m = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{j_m \times \vec{r}}{r^3} d\tau \iff \vec{j}_m = \vec{j}_0 + \vec{j}'$

$$\therefore \vec{B}_m = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{j}_0 \times \vec{r}}{r^3} d\tau + \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{j}' \times \vec{r}}{r^3} d\tau = B_{0m} + B'_m$$

$$\therefore <\vec{B}_m> = < B_{0m}> + < B'_m> \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 + \vec{B}'$$

自由电流激发 的磁场微观场

 $\vec{B} = <\vec{B}_m$

磁化介质的分 子电流集体所 激发的磁场微 观场

总的磁场宏观场

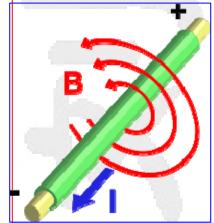
自由电流激发 的磁场宏观场

磁化介质的分子 电流集体所激发 的磁场宏观场

□ 介质磁场基本方程:

Gauss theorem:
$$\oint \vec{B}_m \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \Rightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

Ampere circuital theorem: $\oint \vec{B}_m \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \int_{\vec{a}} \vec{j}_m \cdot d\vec{S}$



$$\therefore \oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \int_{S} (\vec{j}_0 + \vec{j}') \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\therefore \oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum_{L \nmid 1} (I_0 + I')$$

■ 磁介质中的静磁场指不 随时间变化的磁场。

It is tough to obtain this magnetization current



□ 磁介质中磁场强度:

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} \sum_{L \nmid 5} (I_{0} + I') = \mu_{0} \int_{S} (\vec{j}_{0} + \vec{j}') \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\therefore I' = \oint_{L} dI' = \oint_{L} \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l} \Rightarrow \oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} \sum_{L \nmid 5} I_{0} + \mu_{0} \oint_{L} \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_{L} (\frac{1}{\mu_{0}} \vec{B} - \vec{M}) \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_{L \nmid 5} I_{0}$$

Define:
$$\vec{H} \equiv \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{M}$$
 (unit: A/m)

$$\oint_{L} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_{L \nmid j} I_{0} = \int_{S} \vec{j}_{0} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

□ 介质中的安培环路定理: 磁 场中, 磁场强度矢量 H 沿任 一闭合路径 L 的线积分(H 的 环流)等于穿出此闭合路径传 导电流的代数和。(I 与 H 右 旋取正值)。 电磁学07-08: 磁感应强度与磁场强度

□ 磁介质中磁场强度:

$$\oint_L \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_{L \nmid 1} I_0 = \int_S \vec{j}_0 \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$j_0=0$$
 不等于 $H=0$



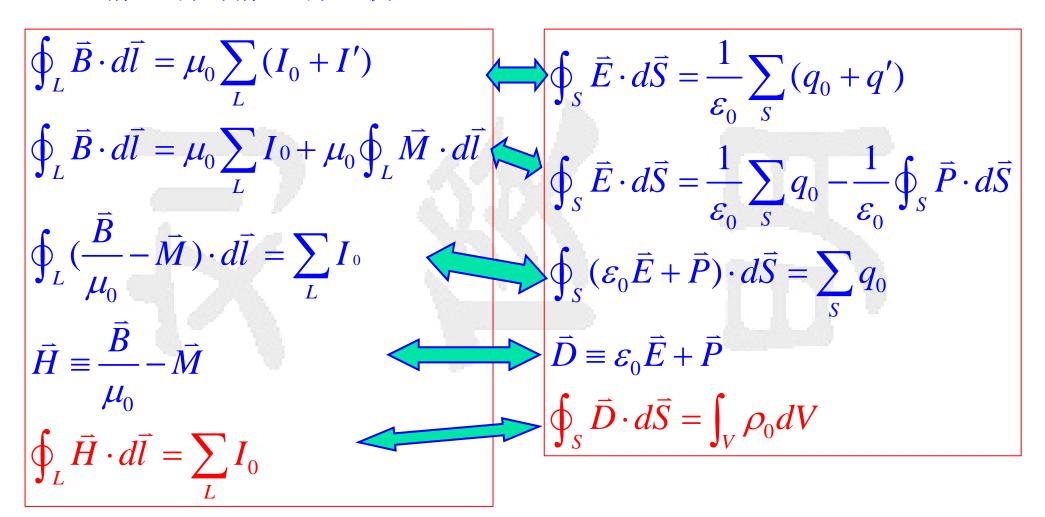
□ 积分微分形式:

$$\begin{cases} \oint \vec{B} \ d\vec{S} = 0 & \text{(Gauss theorem)} \\ \oint \vec{B} \ d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum_{L \mid h} (I_0 + I') = \mu_0 \int_S (\vec{j}_0 + \vec{j}') \cdot d\vec{S} \\ \oint_L \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_{L \mid h} I_0 = \int_S \vec{j}_0 \cdot d\vec{S} & \text{(circuital theorem)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = div\vec{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \vec{B} = rot\vec{B} = \mu_0 (\vec{j}_0 + \vec{j}') \\ \nabla \times \vec{H} = rot\vec{H} = \vec{j}_0 \end{cases}$$
(Gauss theorem)

电磁学07-08: 磁感应强度与磁场强度

□ 静电场与静磁场比较:



磁介质环路定理



电介质高斯定理



电磁学07-08: 磁感应强度与磁场强度

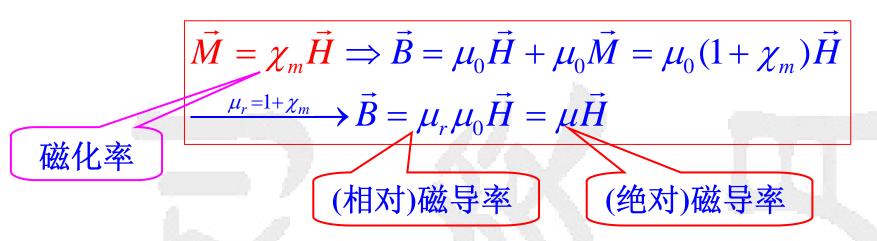
 \square B 和 H 的意义与区别:



- □ *H* 是一辅助物理量,描述磁场的 基本物理量仍是B:
- \square H 的重要性:
 - > 容易控制与测量的是自由电流
 - > 等效磁荷方法

□ 基于这一唯像理论,应用到不同磁介质中,归纳其基本实验 规律。

□ 顺磁与抗磁: 在外场不是很大时,有基本实验事实

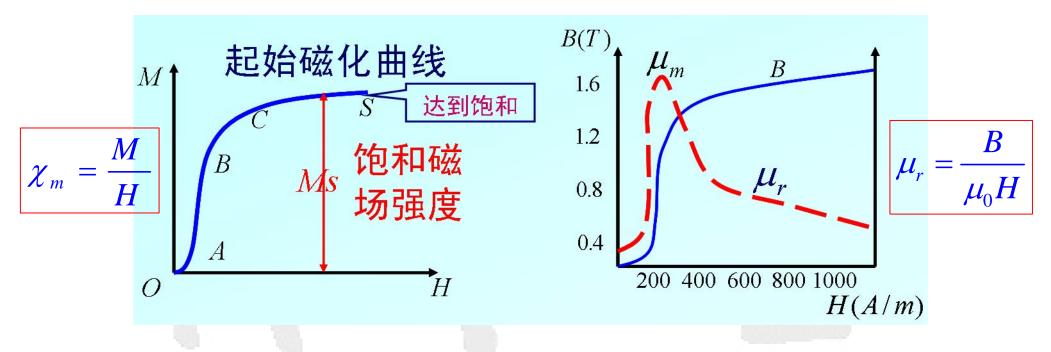


- \triangleright 顺磁质与逆磁质的磁化都是很弱的, χ_m 的绝对值很小;
- \rightarrow 对顺磁介质, $\chi_m > 0$, $|\chi_m| << 1$;
- \rightarrow 对抗磁介质, $\chi_m < 0$, $|\chi_m| << 1$ 。

Curie Law:
$$\chi_m = C \frac{\rho}{T}$$

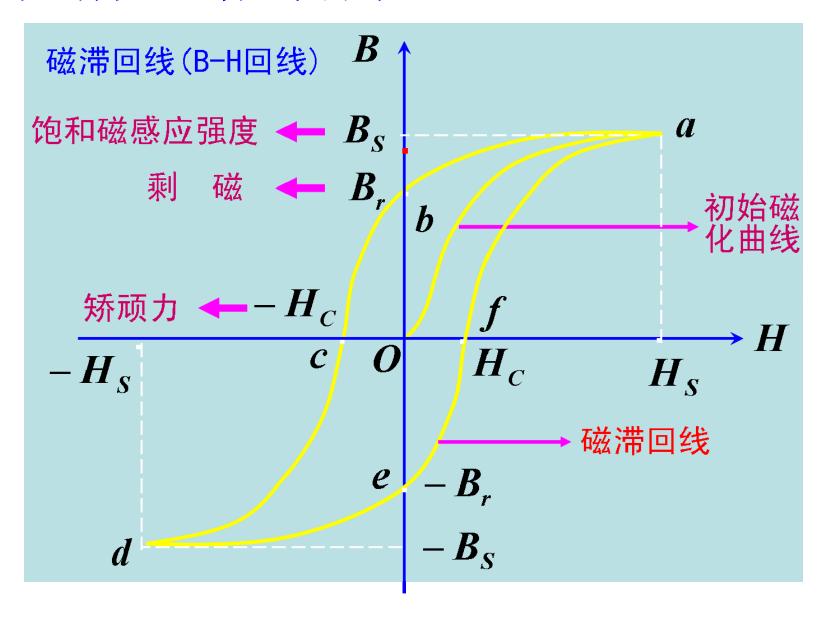
电磁学07-09: 介质磁化的基本事实

口 铁磁介质: $\chi_m > 0$, $|\chi_m| >> 1 \Rightarrow 10 \sim 10^6$, $\chi_m = f(H, M, T)$;



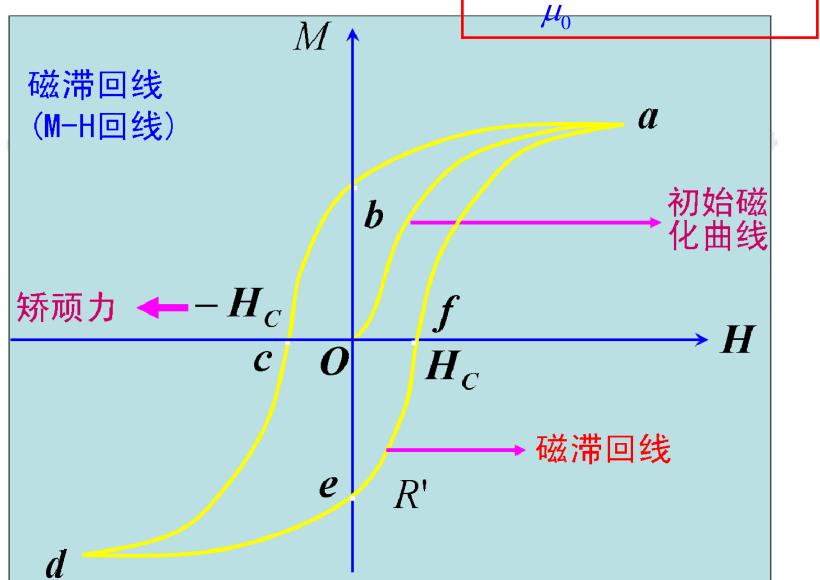
- 磁导率 μ 非常量,不仅决定于原线圈中电流,还决定于铁磁质磁化历史。
- \triangleright B 和H 不是线性关系,有很大的磁导率。
- 有剩磁、磁饱和及磁滞现象。
- 温度超过居里点时,铁磁质转变为顺磁质。

□ 铁磁介质: 磁滞回线的故事!



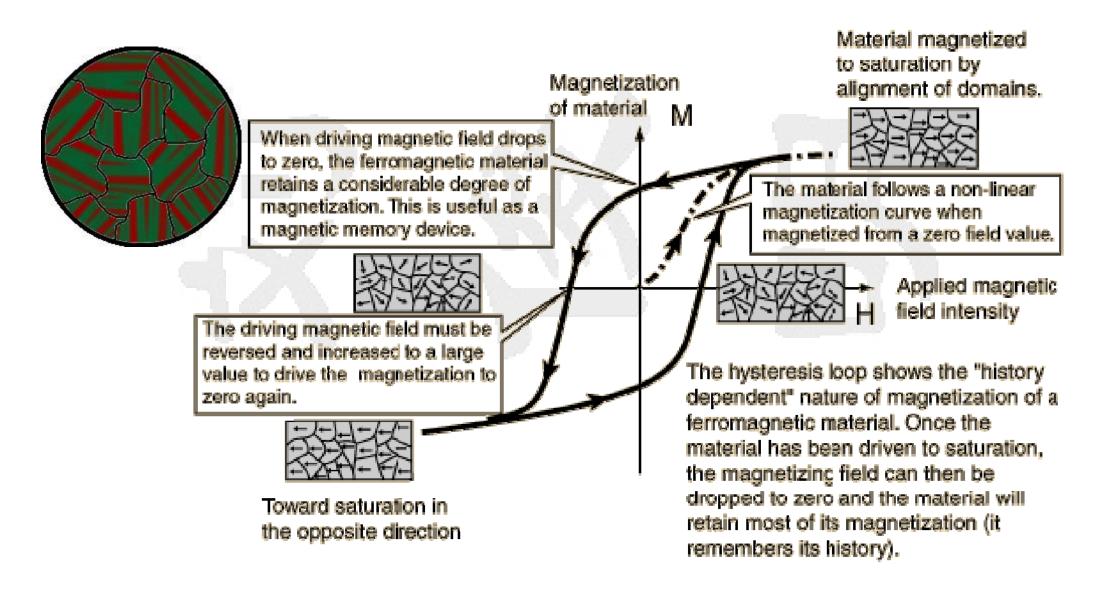
□ 铁磁介质: 磁滞回线的故事!

$$\vec{M} \equiv \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{H}$$
 (unit: A/m)





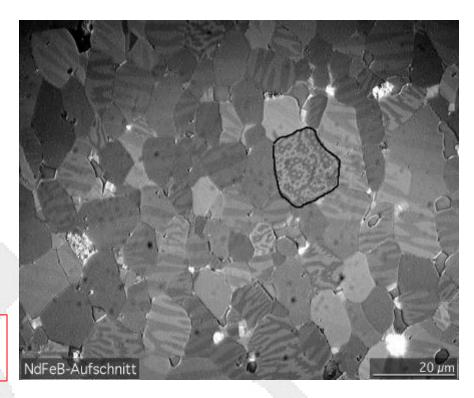
□ 铁磁介质: 硬磁材料、软磁材料



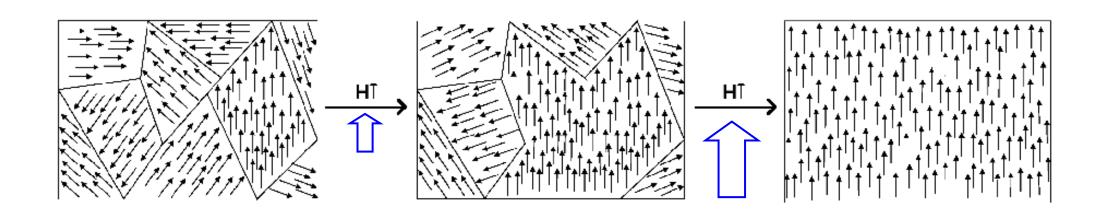
电磁学07-09: 介质磁化的基本事实

- □ 铁磁介质: NdFeB的晶粒与磁畴
- 磁畴在垂直外磁场作用下的转动 与合并长大。
- □ 铁磁哈密顿:

$$\tilde{H} = H_{ex} + H_k + H_{\lambda} + H_D + H_H$$



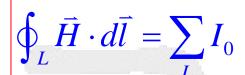
 E_{ex} is the exchange energy, E_{k} is the magnetocrystalline anisotropy energy, E_{λ} is the magnetoelastic energy, E_{D} is the magneto-static energy, and E_{H} is the Zeeman energy.

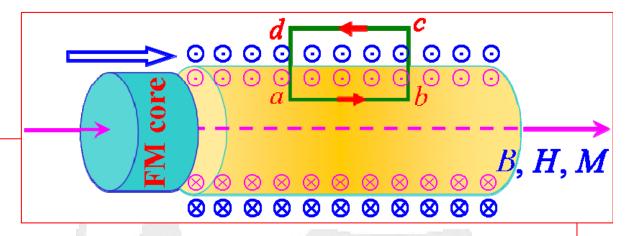




□ 有质芯螺线管的磁场:

Cycle abcda:





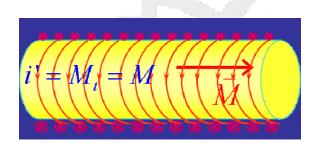
the left term: $\oint_L \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \overline{ab} \cdot H$ the right term: $\sum_L I = n \cdot \overline{ab} \cdot I_0$

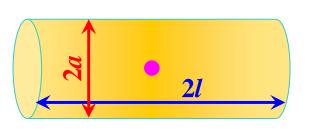
$$\therefore H = nI_0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B = \mu_r \mu_0 H = \mu_r \mu_0 nI_0 \\ M = (\mu_r - 1)H = (\mu_r - 1)nI_0 \end{cases}$$

□ 螺线管内 B 包括两项: (1) 线圈电流产生的 B_0 , (2) 被磁化的铁芯之表面磁化电流所产生的 B'。

$$B = \begin{cases} I_0 \Rightarrow B_0 = \mu_0 n I_0 \\ i' = M_t = M \Rightarrow B' = \mu_0 i' = \mu_0 M \end{cases} = B_0 + B' = \mu_0 \mu_r n I_0$$

- □ 永久磁铁的磁场纯系由永久磁铁的分子电流激发。以沿 轴均匀磁化圆柱形永久磁铁的磁场为例说明:
- □ 分子电流是分布在侧面上的面电流,可以套用螺线管激 发磁场的公式计算空间的磁感应强度 B、磁场强度 H;
- \square 在磁铁外部 M=0,在磁铁内部 M,磁铁表面磁化电流 i'=M。针对磁棒中心一点:





$$B = \frac{\mu_0 ni'}{2} (\cos \beta_2 - \cos \beta_1) \Rightarrow$$

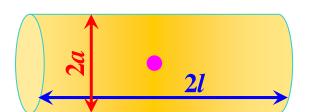
$$B = \mu_0 M \frac{l}{\sqrt{a^2 + l^2}} \Rightarrow B \nearrow \nearrow M$$

$$H = M \frac{l}{\sqrt{l^2 + a^2}} - M = -M(1 - \frac{l}{\sqrt{a^2 + l^2}})$$

$$\Rightarrow H \nearrow \swarrow M$$



电磁学07-10: 永久磁铁

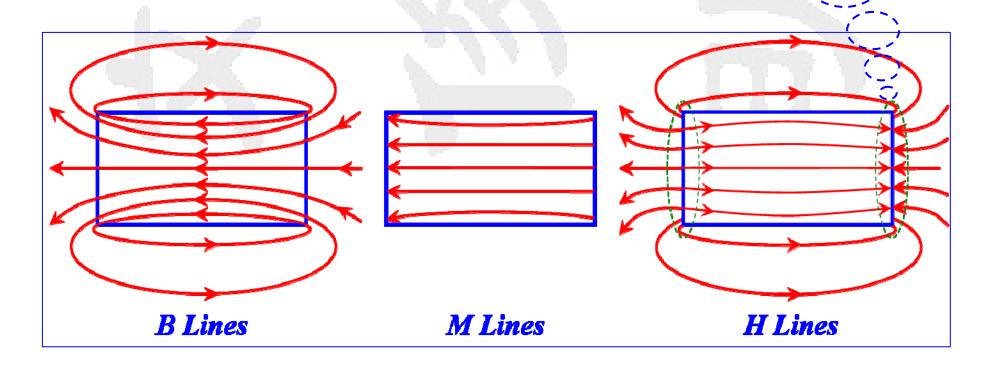


□ 讨论:退磁化场

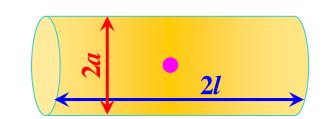
$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{M}$$
, $\vec{H} = 0$ if $l >> a$ bar $\vec{B} = 0$, $\vec{H} = -\vec{M}$ if $l << a$ disk

□ 永久磁棒周围的 B、M 和 H 线分布示意:

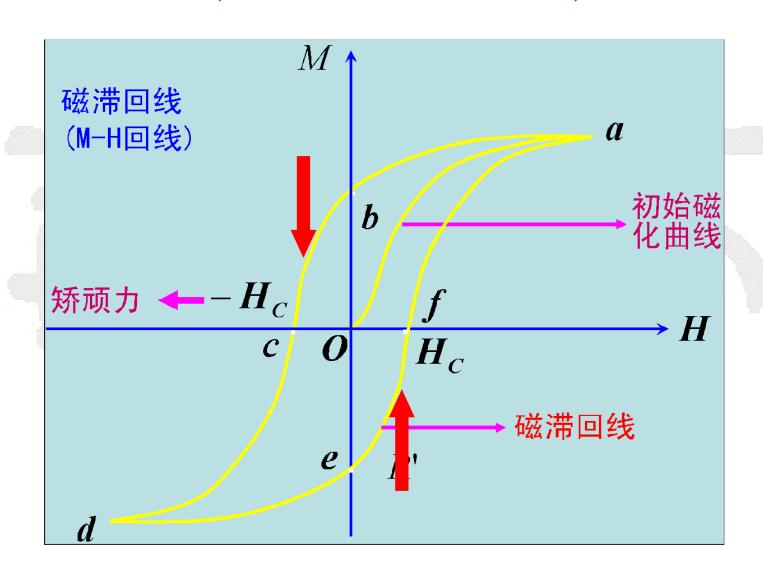
What is it at the two ends for the *H*-lines?





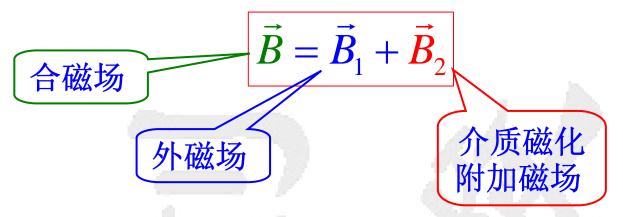


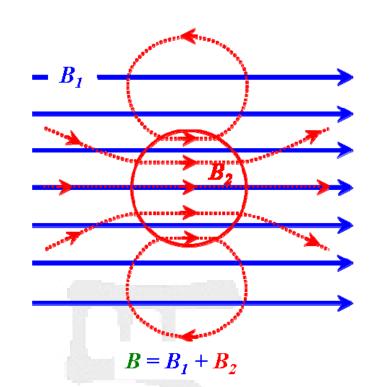
□ 讨论: 退磁化场(特别注意外加磁场为零时)

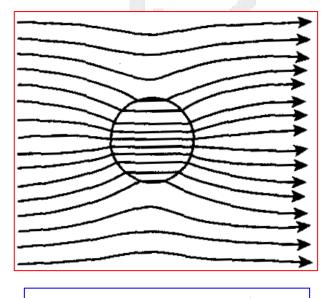


直 电磁学07-11: 磁路问题

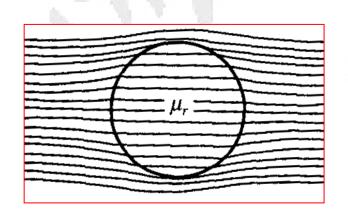
□ 嵌入磁介质导致磁感应线的空间涨落:



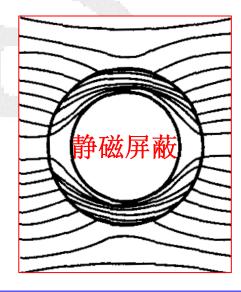








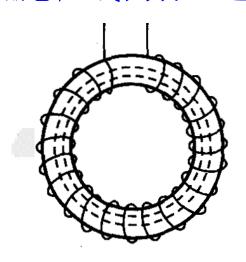
嵌入抗磁介质 超导抗磁



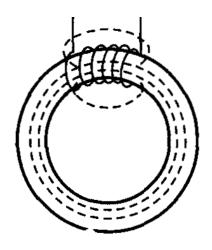
嵌入空腔强磁介质

电磁学07-11: 磁路问题

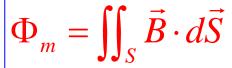
□ 磁感应线闭合、通道为磁路

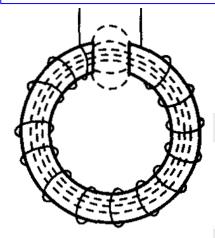


(a) 螺绕环全部绕线

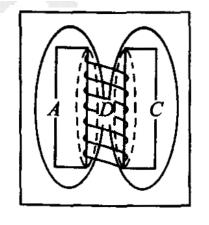


(b) 螺绕环局部 绕线,有漏磁通量

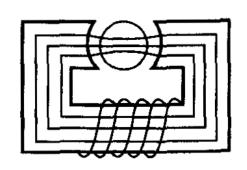




(c) 空气隙内的散隧作用



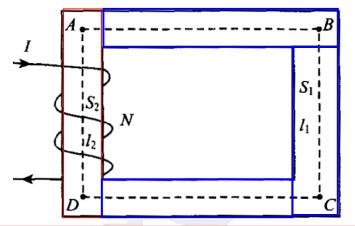
(a) 变压器铁芯的磁路

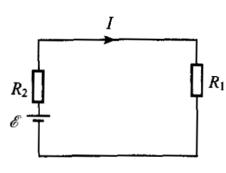


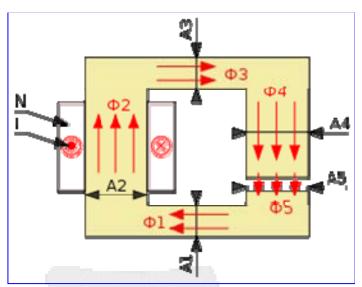
(b) 电动机或发电机铁芯中的磁路

电磁学07-11: 磁路问题

如果不考虑微弱漏磁问题,可以构建 磁学输运定律。以不分支磁路为例:







$$\Phi = B_{1}S_{1} = B_{2}S_{2}$$

$$\Phi = H_{1}I_{1} + H_{2}I_{2} = \frac{B_{1}}{\mu_{0}\mu_{r1}}l_{1} + \frac{B_{2}}{\mu_{0}\mu_{r2}}l_{2} = NI \Rightarrow \Phi \frac{l_{1}}{S_{1}\mu_{r1}\mu_{0}} + \Phi \frac{l_{2}}{S_{2}\mu_{r2}\mu_{0}} = NI$$

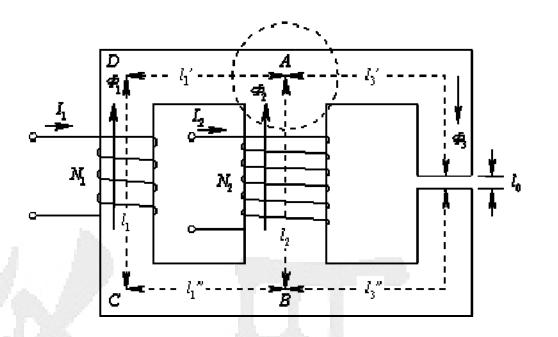
$$\Phi = \frac{NI}{S_{1}\mu_{r1}\mu_{0}} + \frac{l_{2}}{S_{2}\mu_{r2}\mu_{0}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} l_{1}/(S\mu_{r}\mu_{0}) \to R = (1/\mu_{0}\mu_{r})(l/S) \\ \Phi \to I \\ NI \to \Sigma \end{cases}$$
磁路欧姆定律!

电磁学07-11: 磁路问题

- □ 分支磁路问题:
- □ 磁场高斯定理与环路定理:
- □ 磁场的基尔霍夫定理:

$$\sum \Phi_i = 0 \Longrightarrow \Phi = \Phi_1 + \Phi_2$$

$$\sum \Phi_i R_{mi} = \sum \Sigma_{mi}$$

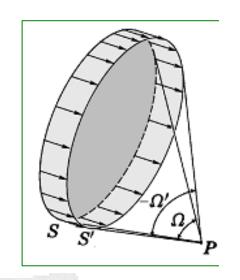


- □ 磁路串联、并联问题,漏磁效应问题,有效磁导率问题;
- □ 参见例子p.292

电磁学07-12: 等效磁荷理论

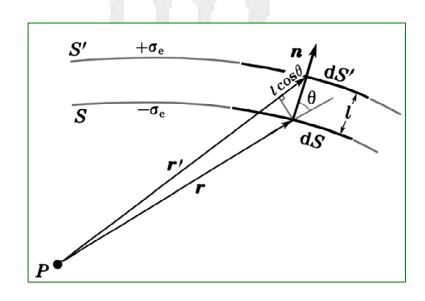
- □ 电流环与磁偶极子的等效性
- □ 闭合电流环对空间任一场点 P 处产生的磁场与环对 P 点所张球面角 Ω 的梯度成正比。

$$\boldsymbol{B}(\boldsymbol{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \nabla \Omega$$



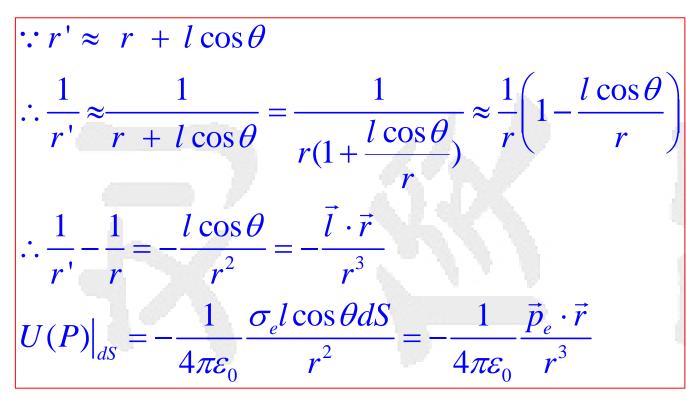
□ 从电偶极层开始。对于正负电荷薄壳层,电偶极子微元 dS 施加给空间 *P* 点的电势:

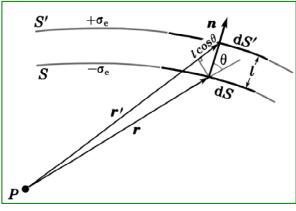
$$U(P) = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\sigma_e dS'}{r'} + \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{(-\sigma_e)dS}{r}$$
$$= \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \sigma_e \left(\frac{1}{r'} - \frac{1}{r}\right) dS$$



电磁学07-12: 等效磁荷理论

□ 继续看几何关系:





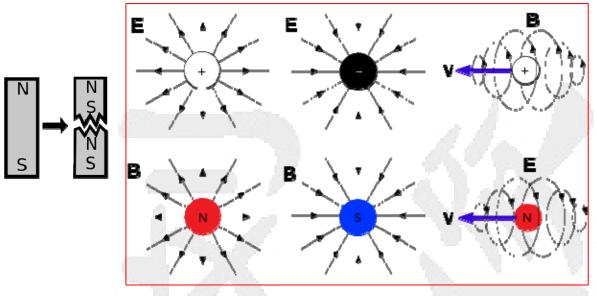
$$\therefore \frac{\cos\theta dS}{r^2} = d\Omega$$

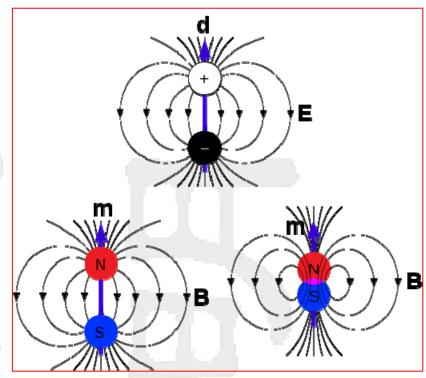
$$\therefore U(P)\big|_{dS} = -\frac{\sigma_e l}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} d\Omega \Rightarrow \vec{E}\big|_{dS} = -\nabla U(P) = \frac{\sigma_e l}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \nabla\Omega = \frac{\tau_e}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \nabla\Omega$$



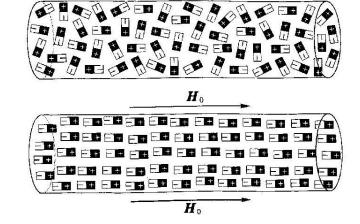
■ 电磁学07-12: 等效磁荷理论

对磁荷假说而言:





对磁体而言:





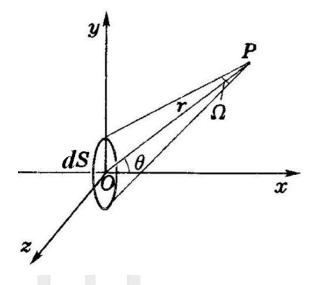


磁荷假说:

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0} \frac{Q_{m1}Q_{m2}}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{F}}{Q_{m1}} = \sum_{i} \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0} \frac{Q_{mi}}{r^3} \vec{r} = \iiint_{V} \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0} \frac{dQ_m}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{H} = -\nabla U_m$$



对一磁偶极子单元(也就是电流环) dS,有:

$$\begin{aligned} U_m \big|_{dS} &= \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0} \frac{\vec{p}_m \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3} = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0} \frac{(\sigma_m dS)\vec{l} \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3} \\ &= \frac{\sigma_m l}{4\pi\mu_0} \frac{\cos\theta dS}{r^2} = \frac{\sigma_m l}{4\pi\mu_0} d\Omega = \frac{\tau_m}{4\pi\mu_0} d\Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{p}_{m} = Q_{m}\vec{l} = (\sigma_{m}dS)\vec{l}$$
$$\tau_{m} = p_{m}/dS = \sigma_{m}l$$

$$U(P)\big|_{dS} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3}$$



继续:

$$\left| \vec{H}(P) \right|_{dS} = -\nabla U_m(P) \Big|_{dS} = \frac{\tau_m}{4\pi\mu_0} \nabla \Omega$$

 $\vec{B}(P) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \nabla \Omega$

结合电流环与磁偶极子的对应性,定义:

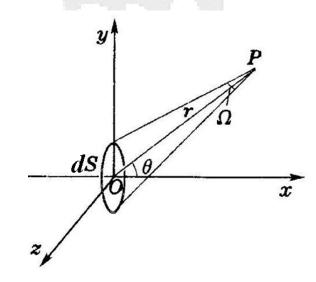
$$\vec{p}_m = \mu_0 \vec{m} = \mu_0 IdS, \quad \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H}$$

$$\tau_m = p_m/dS$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \nabla \Omega = \frac{\mu_0 I dS}{4\pi dS} \nabla \Omega = \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi dS} \nabla \Omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{p_m}{dS} \nabla \Omega = \frac{\tau_m}{4\pi} \nabla \Omega = \mu_0 \left(\frac{\tau_m}{4\pi \mu_0} \nabla \Omega\right)$$

$$= \mu_0 \vec{H}$$



□ 假定存在磁荷, 仿照静电学建立静磁学

$$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0} \frac{Q_{m1}Q_{m2}}{r^3} \vec{r} \iff \vec{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q_{e1}Q_{e2}}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{F}}{Q_m} \iff \vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{Q_e}$$

$$\vec{H} = \sum_i \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0} \frac{Q_{mi}}{r^3} \vec{r} = \iiint_V \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0} \frac{dQ_m}{r^3} \vec{r} \iff \vec{E} = \sum_i \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q_{ei}}{r^3} \vec{r} = \iiint_V \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{dQ_e}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{p}_m = Q_m \vec{l} \iff \vec{p}_e = Q_e \vec{l}$$

$$\vec{J} \text{ (or } \vec{P}_m) = \frac{\sum_i \vec{p}_{mi}}{d\tau} \iff \vec{P} = \vec{P}_e = \frac{\sum_i \vec{p}_{ei}}{d\tau}$$

$$\vec{\Phi} \vec{P}_m \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum_{s \nmid i} Q'_m / \rho'_m = -div\vec{P}_m \iff \vec{\Phi} \vec{P}_e \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum_{s \nmid i} Q'_e / \rho'_e = -div\vec{P}_e$$

□ 继续我们的等效理论

$$\sigma'_{m} = |\vec{J}_{n}| = |\vec{P}_{m}| \Leftrightarrow \sigma'_{e} = |\vec{P}_{n}|$$

$$\oint_{L} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 \ (??) \Leftrightarrow \oint_{L} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

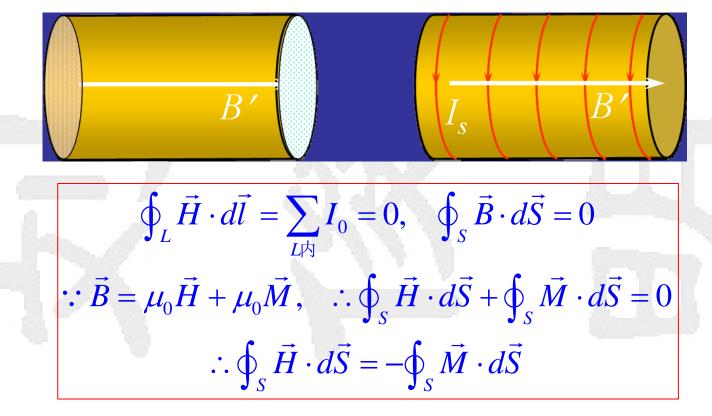
$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_{0}} \sum_{s \nmid j} Q_{m} \Leftrightarrow \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{0}} \sum_{s \nmid j} Q_{e}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_{0} \vec{H} + \vec{P}_{m} \Leftrightarrow \vec{D} = \varepsilon_{0} \vec{E} + \vec{P}_{e}$$

$$\oint_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \oint_{S} \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = \sum_{s \nmid j} Q_{e0}$$

- 口 注意: 永久磁铁中 $I_0=0$, $i'=M_t$
- □ 困难: 磁荷理论不能解释抗磁性。

□ 如果完全不考虑自由电流,只计及分子电流,如永久磁铁,则:



□ 在处理磁介质的具体问题时,必须把一种观点(分子电流/磁荷) 贯彻到底。

□ 由此可以建立只计及分子电流的等效磁荷理论:

Ampere current ⇔ magnetic charge

$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\oint \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{S} \iff \oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \sum_{s \nmid h} Q_m$$

$$\int_L \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 \iff \int_L \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H} + \mu_0 \vec{M} \iff \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H} + \vec{J} \text{ (or } \vec{P}_m)$$

$$-\oint \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\frac{1}{\mu_0} \oint \vec{P}_m \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \sum_{s \nmid h} Q_m'$$

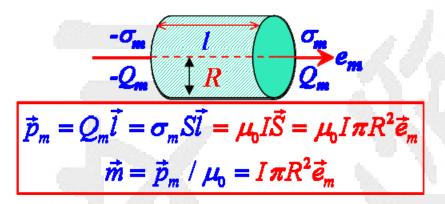
$$\sum_{s \nmid h} Q_m' = -\oint \mu_0 \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\oint \vec{P}_m \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\rho_m' = -\mu_0 div \vec{M}$$

On interface: $\sigma'_m = \left| \mu_0 \vec{M}_n \right| \ (\sigma'_m = \mu_0 \vec{n} \cdot \vec{M})$



- lacktriangledown 磁偶极子问题:即便是自由电流,电流环等效于一对正负磁荷组成的磁偶极矩, Q_m 称之为磁极强度。磁偶极矩 $p_m = Q_m l$
- \square 磁偶极矩 m 产生的磁感应强度 B 与电偶极矩 p 的效果完全对应:



$$\vec{B}_{m} = \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi r^{5}} \left[3(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{r} - r^{2} \vec{m} \right]$$

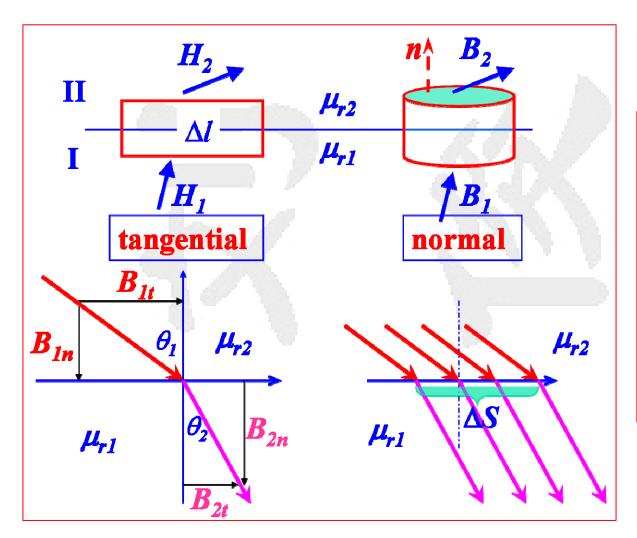
$$\vec{E}_{p} = \frac{1}{4\pi \varepsilon_{0} r^{5}} \left[3(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{r} - r^{2} \vec{p} \right]$$

□ 回顾第五章内容:

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left(-\frac{\vec{m}}{r^3} + 3\frac{(\vec{m} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r}}{r^5} \right) \iff \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left(-\frac{\vec{p}}{r^3} + 3\frac{(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r}}{r^5} \right)$$

$$\vec{m} = I\vec{S}, \ \vec{p}_m = Q_m \vec{l}$$

□ 假定磁介质界面无自由电流,只有分子电流:



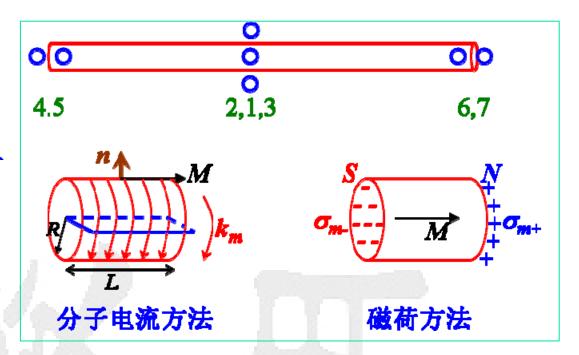
$$\vec{H}_{1t} = \vec{H}_{2t}$$

$$\vec{B}_{1n} = \vec{B}_{2n}$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{\vec{B}_{1t}}{\vec{B}_{1n}}, \quad \tan \theta_2 = \frac{\vec{B}_{2t}}{\vec{B}_{2n}}$$

$$\frac{\tan \theta_1}{\tan \theta_2} = \frac{\vec{B}_{1t}}{\vec{B}_{2t}} = \frac{\mu_{r1}}{\mu_{r2}} \frac{\vec{H}_{1t}}{\vec{H}_{2t}} = \frac{\mu_{r1}}{\mu_{r2}}$$

□ 【例7.2】一细长均匀磁化 棒,磁化强度M沿棒长方 向,求解图中1至7各点 的磁场强度 H 和磁感应强 度 B:



面磁化电流:

$$I_m(\vec{k}_m)$$
: $\oint_L \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l} = \sum_{L \bowtie h} I_m \Rightarrow L\vec{M} = (nI)L\vec{n} \times \vec{k}_m \Rightarrow M = nI$

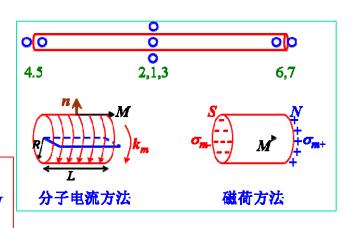
磁棒中心位置:

$$B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 nI}{\sqrt{1 + (2R/L)^2}} = \frac{\mu_0 M}{\sqrt{1 + (2R/L)^2}}$$

□ 继续

$$\vec{B}_{1} = \frac{\mu_{0}\vec{M}}{\sqrt{1 + (2R/L)^{2}}} \approx \mu_{0}\vec{M} - 2\mu_{0} \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^{2} \vec{M} \approx \mu_{0}\vec{M}$$

$$\vec{B}_{2} = \vec{B}_{3} \approx 0$$

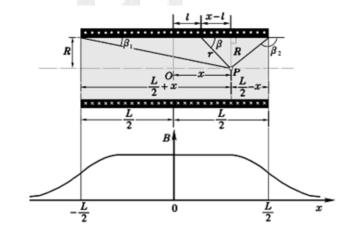


对端部各处,见第5章结果:

$$\vec{B}_{e} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu_{0} \vec{M}}{\sqrt{1 + (R/L)^{2}}}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} \mu_{0} \vec{M} - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^{2} \mu_{0} \vec{M} \approx \frac{1}{2} \mu_{0} \vec{M}$$

$$\therefore \vec{B}_{4} = \vec{B}_{5} = \vec{B}_{6} = \vec{B}_{7} \approx \frac{1}{2} \mu_{0} \vec{M}$$



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

□ 再继续

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{M}$$

□ 对各点处:

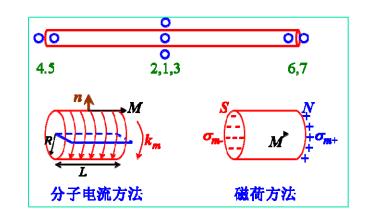
$$\vec{H}_1 = \vec{M} - 2\left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2 \vec{M} - \vec{M} = 2\left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2 \vec{M} \approx 0$$

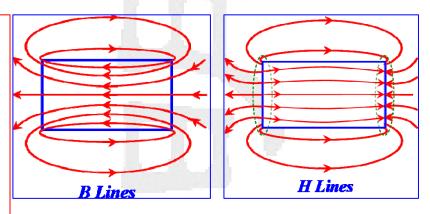
$$\vec{H}_2 = 0 - 0 = 0, \quad \vec{H}_3 = 0 - 0 = 0$$

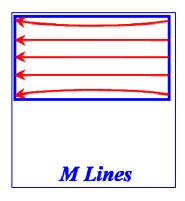
$$\vec{H}_2 = 0 - 0 = 0$$
, $\vec{H}_3 = 0 - 0 = 0$

$$\vec{H}_4 = \vec{H}_7 = \frac{1}{2}\vec{M} - \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2 \vec{M} - 0 \approx \frac{1}{2}\vec{M}$$

$$\vec{H}_5 = \vec{H}_6 = \frac{1}{2}\vec{M} - \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2\vec{M} - \vec{M} \approx -\frac{1}{2}\vec{M}$$





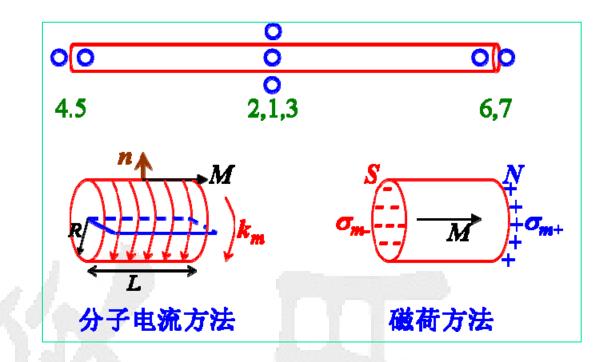


□ 磁荷方法求解

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H} + \mu_0 \vec{M}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H} + \vec{J} \Rightarrow \vec{J} = \mu_0 \vec{M}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{1}{4\pi\mu_0} \frac{q_m}{r^3} \vec{r}$$

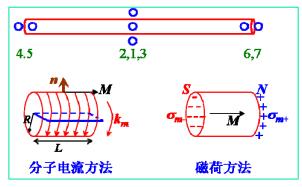


 \square 磁荷只存在于圆柱端面,离端面轴线上一点的H:

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\sigma_m}{2\mu_0} \left(1 - \frac{L}{\sqrt{L^2 + R^2}} \right) \vec{e}_r$$

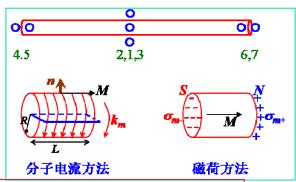
$$\because \begin{cases} \sigma_{m+} = \mu_0 \vec{n}_+ \cdot \vec{M} = \mu_0 M \\ \sigma_{m-} = \mu_0 \vec{n}_- \cdot \vec{M} = -\mu_0 M \end{cases} : \vec{H} = \pm \frac{M}{2} \left(1 - \frac{L}{\sqrt{L^2 + R^2}} \right) \vec{e}_r$$

□ 分别应用到不同位置(*δ*为离开端面的小量):



$$\begin{split} \vec{H}_1 &= \frac{M}{2} \left(1 - \frac{L/2}{\sqrt{(L/2)^2 + R^2}} \right) (-\vec{e}_r) + \frac{-M}{2} \left(1 - \frac{L/2}{\sqrt{(L/2)^2 + R^2}} \right) \vec{e}_r \\ &= M \left(\frac{L}{\sqrt{L^2 + (2R)^2}} - 1 \right) \vec{e}_r \approx M \left[-2 \left(\frac{R}{L} \right)^2 \right] \vec{e}_r \approx 0 & \text{ which we have } \\ \vec{H}_5 &= \frac{M}{2} \left(1 - \frac{L}{\sqrt{L^2 + R^2}} \right) (-\vec{e}_r) + \frac{-M}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{\delta^2 + R^2}} \right) \vec{e}_r \approx -\frac{1}{2} \vec{M} \\ \vec{H}_6 &= \frac{M}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{\delta^2 + R^2}} \right) (-\vec{e}_r) + \frac{-M}{2} \left(1 - \frac{L}{\sqrt{L^2 + R^2}} \right) \vec{e}_r \approx -\frac{1}{2} \vec{M} \end{split}$$

□ 继续:



$$\begin{split} \vec{H}_4 &= \frac{M}{2} \left(1 - \frac{L + \delta}{\sqrt{(L + \delta)^2 + R^2}} \right) (-\vec{e}_r) + \frac{-M}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{\delta^2 + R^2}} \right) (-\vec{e}_r) \approx \frac{1}{2} \vec{M} \\ \vec{H}_7 &= \frac{M}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{\delta^2 + R^2}} \right) \vec{e}_r + \frac{-M}{2} \left(1 - \frac{L + \delta}{\sqrt{(L + \delta)^2 + R^2}} \right) \vec{e}_r \approx \frac{1}{2} \vec{M} \end{split}$$

对于位置2、3,由环路安培定理很容易得到: $\vec{H}_2 = \vec{H}_3 = \vec{H}_1 \approx 0$

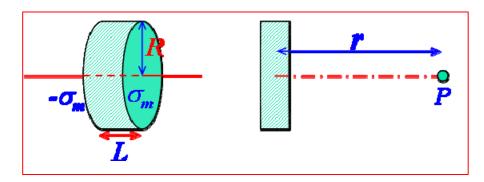
$$\vec{H}_2 = \vec{H}_3 = \vec{H}_1 \approx 0$$

旦 接下来,由 $|\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H} + \mu_0 \vec{M}$ 可以求得 $B_1 \sim B_7$

以求得这个 结果!



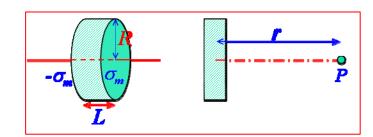
□ 【例7.11】一圆磁片半径为R, 厚度为 L, 两端面分布均匀磁荷 ,求轴线 P 处的磁势 U_m (非磁矢 势)和磁场强度H。



均匀面磁荷对应于均匀电荷密度,因此轴线上离磁荷面为r 处的磁势为:

$$U_{m} = \int_{0}^{R} \frac{\sigma_{m}(2\pi x dx)}{4\pi\mu_{0}\sqrt{r^{2} + x^{2}}} = \frac{\sigma_{m}}{2\mu_{0}} \sqrt{r^{2} + x^{2}} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=R}$$
$$= \frac{\sigma_{m}}{2\mu_{0}} \left(\sqrt{r^{2} + R^{2}} - r\right), \quad (r > 0)$$



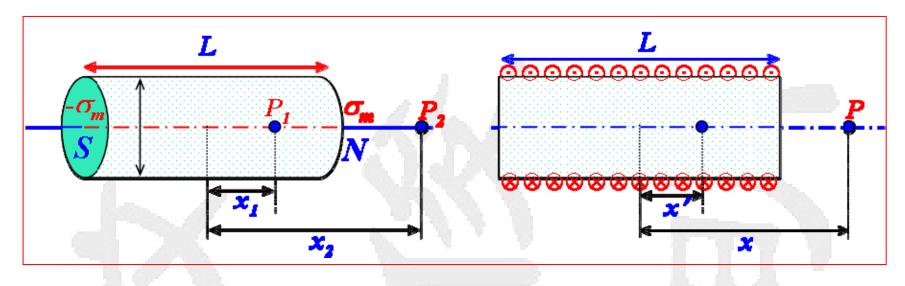


因此,P 点的磁势为:

$$\begin{split} U_{m} &= U_{m+} + U_{m-} = \frac{\sigma_{m}}{2\mu_{0}} \Big(\sqrt{(r - L/2)^{2} + R^{2}} - (r - L/2) \Big) + \\ &+ \frac{-\sigma_{m}}{2\mu_{0}} \Big(\sqrt{(r + L/2)^{2} + R^{2}} - (r + L/2) \Big) \\ &= \frac{\sigma_{m}}{2\mu_{0}} \Big(\sqrt{(r - L/2)^{2} + R^{2}} - \sqrt{(r + L/2)^{2} + R^{2}} + L \Big), \quad (r > L/2) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \vec{H} &= -\nabla U_m = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} U_m \vec{e}_r = \frac{\sigma_m}{2\mu_0} \left(\frac{r + L/2}{\sqrt{(r + L/2)^2 + R^2}} - \frac{r - L/2}{\sqrt{(r - L/2)^2 + R^2}} \right) \vec{e}_r \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 \text{ at } L << r \\ \frac{\sigma_m}{2\mu_0} \frac{L}{\sqrt{L^2 + R^2}} \vec{e}_r \text{ at } r = L, & (r > L/2) \\ 0 \text{ at } R \to \infty \end{cases} \end{split}$$

□【例7.15】一圆柱形磁棒和一密绕螺线管,结构如图所示。分别 求 P_1 点和 P_2 点处的磁场强度H、磁感应强度B,并比较之。



从磁荷观点处理磁棒,以毕-萨定律处理螺线管:

$$U_{m} = \frac{\sigma_{m}}{2\mu_{0}} \left(\sqrt{r^{2} + R^{2}} - r \right), \quad (r > 0)$$

$$\vec{H} = -\nabla U_{m} = \frac{\sigma_{m}}{2\mu_{0}} \left(1 - \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^{2} + R^{2}}} \right) \vec{e}_{m}$$

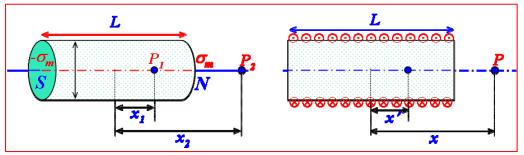
$$\therefore \text{ 対单匝圆电流环: } M = 0$$

$$\therefore \vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_{0}} = \frac{IR^{2}}{2(r^{2} + R^{2})^{3/2}} \vec{e}_{I}$$

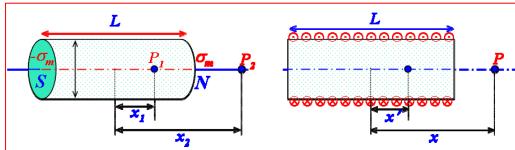
∴ 对单匝圆电流环:
$$M = 0$$

∴ $\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} = \frac{IR^2}{2(r^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} \vec{e}_I$

> 继续:对磁棒



$$\begin{split} \vec{H}_{P_1} &= \frac{\sigma_m}{2\mu_0} \left(1 - \frac{L/2 - x_1}{\sqrt{(L/2 - x_1)^2 + R^2}} \right) (-\vec{e}_m) + \frac{-\sigma_m}{2\mu_0} \left(1 - \frac{L/2 + x_1}{\sqrt{(L/2 + x_1)^2 + R^2}} \right) \vec{e}_m \\ &= \frac{\sigma_m}{2\mu_0} \left(\frac{L/2 + x_1}{\sqrt{(L/2 + x_1)^2 + R^2}} - \frac{L/2 - x_1}{\sqrt{(L/2 - x_1)^2 + R^2}} - 2 \right) \vec{e}_m \\ \vec{H}_{P_2} &= \frac{\sigma_m}{2\mu_0} \left(1 - \frac{x_2 - L/2}{\sqrt{(x_2 - L/2)^2 + R^2}} \right) \vec{e}_m + \frac{-\sigma_m}{2\mu_0} \left(1 - \frac{x_2 + L/2}{\sqrt{(x_2 + L/2)^2 + R^2}} \right) \vec{e}_m \\ &= \frac{\sigma_m}{2\mu_0} \left(\frac{x_2 + L/2}{\sqrt{(x_2 + L/2)^2 + R^2}} - \frac{x_2 - L/2}{\sqrt{(x_2 - L/2)^2 + R^2}} \right) \vec{e}_m \end{split}$$



> 继续: 对螺线管

$$\vec{H}_{P} = \frac{NIR^{2}\vec{e}_{I}}{2L} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{dx'}{\left[(x-x')^{2} + R^{2}\right]^{3/2}}$$

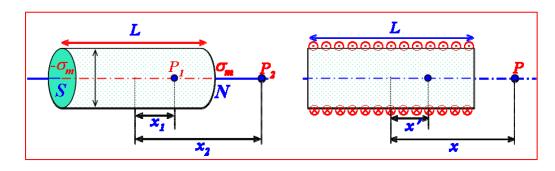
$$= \frac{NI}{2L} \left[\frac{x + L/2}{\sqrt{(x+L/2)^{2} + R^{2}}} - \frac{x - L/2}{\sqrt{(x-L/2)^{2} + R^{2}}} \right] \vec{e}_{I}$$

比较:

(1): at
$$x = x_2 \to L/2 + 0$$
, $\vec{H}_P = \vec{H}_{P_2} \Rightarrow \sigma_m = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{L}$

(2): at
$$x = x_1 \to L/2 - 0$$
, $\vec{H}_P \neq \vec{H}_{P_1} \Rightarrow \vec{H}_P - \vec{H}_{P_1} = \frac{\sigma_m}{\mu_0} \vec{e}_m \text{ (or } \vec{e}_I)$

> 继续比较: 在磁棒或者螺线 管外部,M=0,且对磁棒和 螺线管均已经导出H相等。



$$\vec{B} = \mu_0(\vec{H} + \vec{M}) = \mu_0 \vec{H} \text{ for } x > L/2 \text{ and all outer points}$$

> 在螺线管内部:

$$: \vec{M} = 0, : \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H}$$

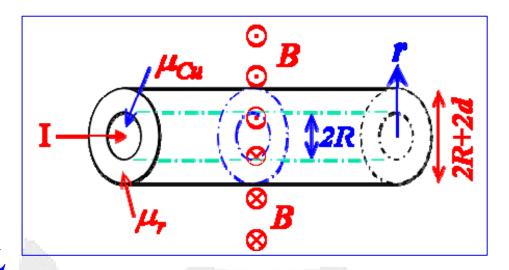
在磁棒内部:

磁棒与螺线管:

- 外部 B、H、M 均相等
- 内部 В 相等
- 内部H、M 不相等

$$\therefore \vec{M} = \frac{\sigma_m}{\mu_0} \vec{e}_m \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \mu_0 (\vec{H} + \vec{M}) = \mu_0 \vec{H} + \sigma_m \vec{e}_m$$

- □ 【例7.18】求不同r处的H、B、M和介质 μ_r 内外表面磁化电流密度 k_m 。
- \triangleright 以半径r作垂直于轴线的环路L



$$\oint_{L} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{L} = 2\pi r H = I_{r}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\text{at } r < R : I_{r} = \pi r^{2} \frac{I}{\pi R^{2}}, \ H = \frac{I}{2\pi R^{2}} r, \ B = \mu_{0} \mu_{Cu} H = \frac{\mu_{0} \mu_{Cu} I}{2\pi R^{2}} r
\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases}
\text{at } R < r < R + d : H = \frac{I}{2\pi r}, \ B = \mu_{0} \mu_{r} H = \frac{\mu_{0} \mu_{r} I}{2\pi r}
\end{cases}$$

$$\text{at } r > R + d : H = \frac{I}{2\pi r}, \ B = \mu_{0} H = \frac{\mu_{0} I}{2\pi r}$$

 $I \xrightarrow{\mu_{Cu}} \circ B$ $\downarrow^{\mu_{Cu}} \circ B$ $\downarrow^{\mu_{Cu}} \circ B$ $\downarrow^{\mu_{Cu}} \circ B$ $\downarrow^{\mu_{Cu}} \circ B$

 \triangleright 继续: e_{I} 为电流 I 方向,n 为圆柱面外法向

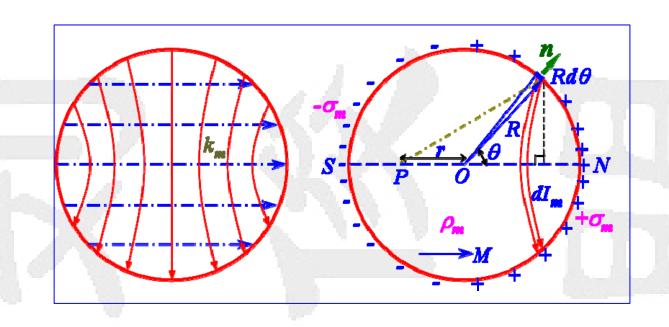
$$\vec{M} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_0} - \vec{H} = \begin{cases} \text{at } r < R : \frac{\mu_{Cu}I}{2\pi R^2} r - \frac{I}{2\pi R^2} r = \frac{(\mu_{Cu} - 1)Ir}{2\pi R^2} \vec{e}_I \times \vec{n} \\ \text{at } r < R + d : \frac{(\mu_r - 1)I}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_I \times \vec{n} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Inner interface } (r = R) : \vec{k}_m = \vec{M} \times (-\vec{n}) = -\frac{(\mu_r - 1)I}{2\pi R} (\vec{e}_I \times \vec{n}) \times \vec{n} = \frac{(\mu_r - 1)I}{2\pi R} \vec{e}_I$$

$$\text{Outer surface } (r = R + d) : \vec{k}_m = \vec{M} \times \vec{n} = \frac{(\mu_r - 1)I}{2\pi (R + d)} (\vec{e}_I \times \vec{n}) \times \vec{n} = -\frac{(\mu_r - 1)I}{2\pi (R + d)} \vec{e}_I$$

 \triangleright 磁化电流 i' 产生磁化强度 M,按右手螺旋法则判断方向

 \square 【例7.21/22/23】半径为R的磁介质均匀磁化,磁化强度为M, 求磁化电流、磁矩、磁荷、磁偶极矩、磁感应强度及相关讨论。



> 均匀磁化,球内磁化电流密度:

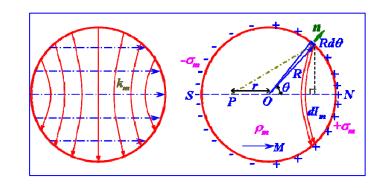
$$\vec{j}_m' = \nabla \times \vec{M} = 0$$

$$\vec{k}_m = \vec{M} \times \vec{n} = M \sin \theta \vec{e}_M \times \vec{n}$$



 \rightarrow 球的磁矩 m 为球面所有磁化电流环构成的磁矩总和,因为 M 均匀:

$$\vec{m} = V_{Sphere}\vec{M} = \frac{4\pi}{3}R^3\vec{M} = \int_{Sphere} dI_m \vec{S}$$



> 从磁化电流角度证明这一点也不难:

$$\vec{m} = \int_{Sphere} dI_m \vec{S}$$

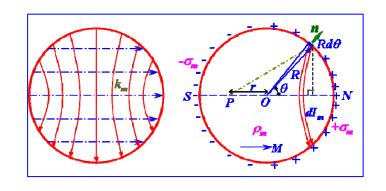
$$\vec{k}_m = \vec{M} \times \vec{n} = M \sin \theta \vec{e}_M \times \vec{n}, \quad \forall k_m = \frac{dI_m}{Rd\theta}, \quad \forall S = \pi (R \sin \theta)^2$$

$$\therefore d\vec{m} = SdI_m \vec{e}_M = k_m Rd\theta \cdot \pi (R\sin\theta)^2 \vec{e}_M = \pi R^3 M \sin^3\theta d\theta \vec{e}_M$$

$$\therefore \vec{m} = \int_{Sphere} d\vec{m} = \vec{e}_M \int_0^{\pi} \pi R^3 M \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 \vec{M}$$

磁极化强度、磁荷密度、磁偶极矩:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{P}_m = \vec{J} = \mu_0 \vec{M} \\ \rho_m = -\nabla \cdot \vec{P}_m = -\mu_0 \nabla \cdot \vec{M} = 0 \\ \vec{p}_m = V \vec{P}_m = \mu_0 V \vec{M} = \frac{4\pi \mu_0}{3} R^3 \vec{M} \end{cases}$$



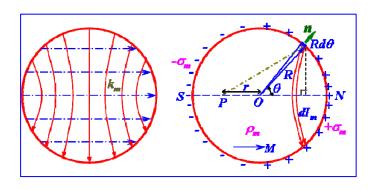
ightharpoonup 球面上角度 θ 处的磁荷面密度: $\sigma_m = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{P}_m = \mu_0 M \cos \theta$

$$\sigma_m = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{P}_m = \mu_0 M \cos \theta$$

 \triangleright 要求得球内 P 点的 B,需回头求面磁化电流 dI_m (见上一页):

$$\vec{k}_m = \vec{M} \times \vec{n} = M \sin \theta \vec{e}_M \times \vec{n}, \quad \therefore k_m = \frac{dI_m}{Rd\theta}, \quad \therefore dI_m = RM \sin \theta d\theta$$

 \triangleright 这一面磁化电流在 P 点的 B:



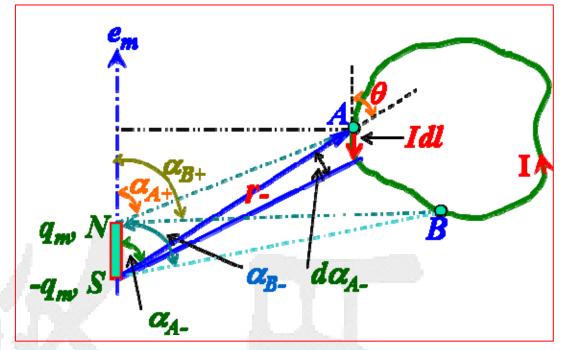
$$d\vec{B}_{P} = \frac{\mu_{0}(R\sin\theta)^{2} dI_{m}}{2\left[\left(r + R\cos\theta\right)^{2} + (R\sin\theta)^{2}\right]^{3/2}} \vec{e}_{M} = \frac{\mu_{0}R^{3}\vec{M}}{2} \frac{\sin^{3}\theta d\theta}{\left(r^{2} + R^{2} + 2rR\cos\theta\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$\vec{B}_{P} = \frac{\mu_{0}R^{3}\vec{M}}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{3}\theta d\theta}{\left(r^{2} + R^{2} + 2rR\cos\theta\right)^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_{0}R^{3}\vec{M}}{2} \begin{cases} \frac{4}{3R^{3}}, & \text{at } r < R \\ \frac{3R^{3}}{2}, & \text{at } r > R \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{B}_{P} = \frac{2}{3}\mu_{0}\vec{M}$$

- \triangleright 在球体内轴线上,B 均匀,由内部安培环路定理,球体内B 均匀
- \triangleright B 均匀,则 M 均匀,H 也一定均匀,但 H 与 B 方向不同。

□ 【例7.43】磁铁与电流相 互作用问题: 平面内有小 磁棒,磁极强度为 q_m 和 q_m ,指向 e_m 。同一平面内 有载流导线 I, 求导线上 AB段所受的力围绕磁棒转 轴的力矩。



 \rightarrow 小磁棒的 S 极在 r 处产生磁感应强度为:

$$\vec{B}_{-} = \mu_0 \vec{H}_{-} = \mu_0 \frac{-q_m}{4\pi\mu_0} \frac{\vec{r}_{-}}{r_{-}^3} = -\frac{q_m}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{r}_{-}}{r_{-}^3}$$

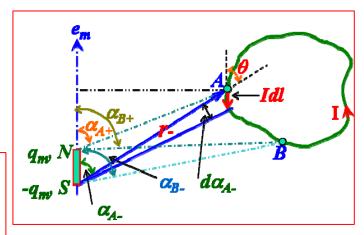
> 这一磁场对载流线上任一微元 Idl 施加力:

$$d\vec{F}_{-} = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}_{-} = -\frac{q_{m}I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}_{-}}{r_{-}^{3}} = -\frac{q_{m}I}{4\pi} \frac{dl \sin(\pi - \theta)}{r_{-}^{3}} (\vec{r}_{-} \times \vec{e}_{m})$$



 $\rightarrow dF$ 围绕转轴的力矩为:

$$d\vec{M}_{-} = r_{-}\sin\alpha_{-}dF_{-}(-\vec{e}_{m}) = \frac{q_{m}I}{4\pi} \frac{\sin\alpha_{-}\sin\theta dl}{r_{-}} \vec{e}_{m}$$



$$\therefore dl \sin \theta = r_{-}d\alpha_{-}, \quad \therefore d\vec{M}_{-} = \frac{q_{m}I}{4\pi} \sin \alpha_{-}d\alpha_{-}\vec{e}_{m}$$

$$\vec{M}_{-} = \int_{A}^{B} d\vec{M}_{-} = \frac{q_{m}I}{4\pi} \vec{e}_{m} \int_{\alpha_{A-}}^{\alpha_{B-}} \sin \alpha_{-} d\alpha_{-} = \frac{q_{m}I}{4\pi} (\cos \alpha_{A-} - \cos \alpha_{B-}) \vec{e}_{m}$$

$$ightharpoonup$$
 类似处理施加于小磁棒的 N 极: $\vec{M}_{+} = \frac{q_{m}I}{4\pi} (\cos \alpha_{B+} - \cos \alpha_{A+}) \vec{e}_{m}$

▶ 最后结果:

$$\vec{M} = \vec{M}_{+} + \vec{M}_{-} =$$

$$= \frac{q_{m}I}{4\pi} \left(\cos\alpha_{A-} + \cos\alpha_{B+} - \cos\alpha_{A+} - \cos\alpha_{B-}\right) \vec{e}_{m}$$

如果 B 点沿载流线循 环一周回到A点,则 M=0,没有净力矩! 为什么?

- \square 【例7.40】一磁偶极子的偶极矩 p_m ,指向l方向。其在非均匀磁 场 H 中,磁偶极子受磁场 H 的作用力如何?
- \triangleright 按磁偶极子思路求解:磁极强度 q_m ,长为 δ ,则受磁场作用力

$$\vec{f} = q_{m}\vec{H}_{+} + (-q_{m})\vec{H}_{-} = q_{m}(\vec{H}_{+} - \vec{H}_{-}) = q_{m}\Delta\vec{H}$$

$$= q_{m}\frac{\partial\vec{H}}{\partial l}\delta = \pm q_{m}\vec{\delta}\frac{\partial H}{\partial l} = \pm \vec{p}_{m}\frac{\partial H}{\partial l} = \begin{cases} \vec{p}_{m}\frac{\partial H}{\partial l}, & \text{if } \vec{p}_{m} \nearrow \nearrow \vec{H} \\ -\vec{p}_{m}\frac{\partial H}{\partial l}, & \text{if } \vec{p}_{m} \nearrow \nearrow \vec{H} \end{cases}$$

【例7.41】一磁偶极子磁矩为m,在磁感应强度B中的磁势能?

$$\begin{split} \vec{m} &= \frac{1}{\mu_0} q_m \vec{\delta}, \quad \vec{H} = -\vec{\nabla} U_m \Longrightarrow W_m = q_m U_{m+} + (-q_m) U_{m-} = q_m (U_{m+} - U_{m-}) \\ &= q_m \Delta U_m = q_m \vec{\nabla} U_m \cdot \vec{\delta} = q_m \vec{\delta} \cdot \vec{\nabla} U_m = \mu_0 \vec{m} \cdot (-\vec{H}) = -\vec{m} \cdot \mu_0 \vec{H} = -\vec{m} \cdot \vec{B} \end{split}$$



□ 本章习题: P301: 7.1, 7.3, 7.4; P302: 7.5, 7.10, 7.14

