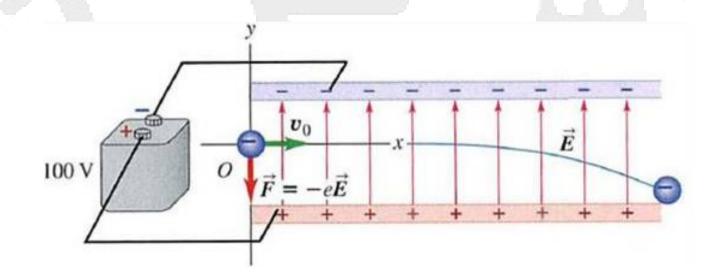
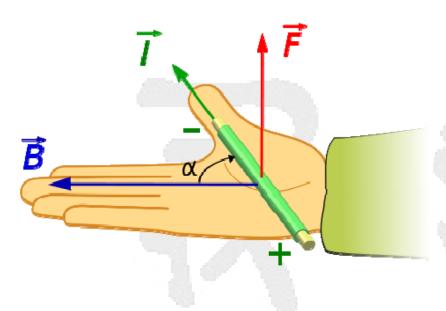


# 第六章 电磁场与电荷运动

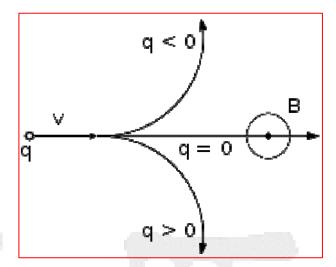


# 电磁学06-01: 从宏观到微观

□ 电流在磁场中受力图:



$$d\vec{f} = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

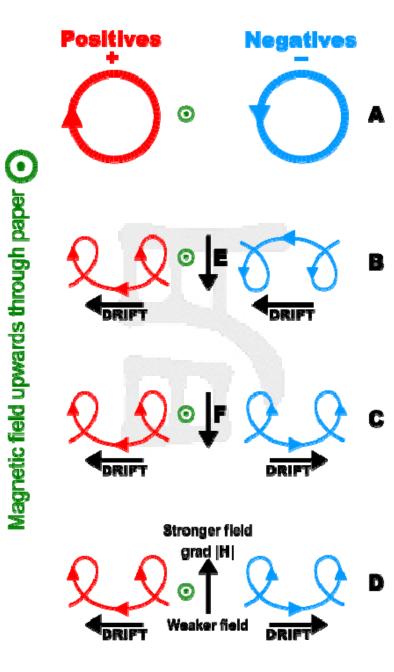




- □ 电荷在电磁场中受力与运动:
- □ 实验证明:运动电荷在磁场中受力;
- 建立力 *F* 与 *q*、*v*、*B* 及 *v/B* 夹角
   θ的关系:

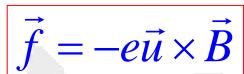
$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

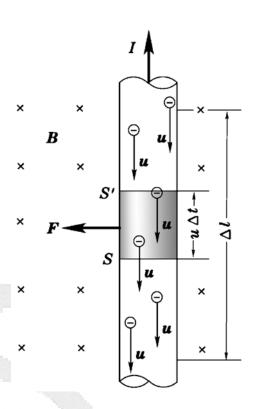
- □ 洛仑兹力做功吗?
- □ 洛仑兹力与安培力的关系?



#### 电磁学06-02: 洛伦兹力与安培力的关系

- □ 电子数密度为 n, 漂移速度 u
- □ dl内总电子数为 N=nSdl,
- □ 每个电子受洛仑兹力ƒ
- □ N 个电子所受合力总和是安培力吗?

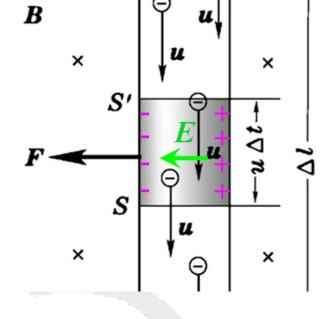


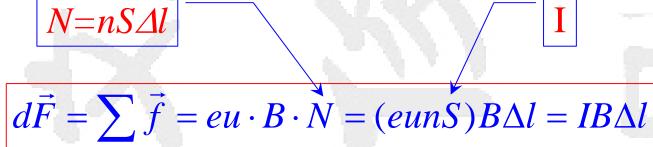


- □ 对象不同: 洛伦兹力f作用在金属内的电子上,安培力作用在导体金属上;
- □ 自由电子受力后,不会越出金属导线,而是将获得的冲量传递 给金属晶格骨架,使骨架受到力。

$$\sum \vec{f}_{free\ charge} = \sum \vec{f}_{lattice}$$

- □ 先说明所有电子的受力:
- □ 传递机制可以有多种,但最终达到稳恒状态时,如图导体内将建立起一个大小相等方向相反的横向电场 *E* (霍尔场)





- □ 电子受力: 洛伦兹力f 和E 的作用力f';
- □ 带正电的晶格在电场中受到 f"——与电子所受洛伦兹力 f 方向相同;这正是安培力。这是真的吗?(吗字发音拉长!)

#### 电磁学06-02: 洛伦兹力与安培力的关系

- □ 再说明导线中自由电子与宏观电流 I的关系:
  - ▶ 自由电子做定向运动,漂移速度 *u* ,电子数密 度为 *n*
  - ▶ 电流强度 I: 单位时间内通过截面的电量
  - ightharpoonup 则在  $\Delta t$  时间内,通过导体内任一面元 S 迁移 的电量为

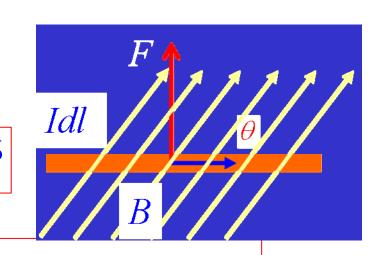
 $\Delta q = (u\Delta t\Delta S\cos\theta)ne$   $dI = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta q}{\Delta t} = \frac{dq}{dt} = ne \cdot udS\cos\theta = -ne\vec{u}\cdot d\vec{S}$ 

 $\Box$  安培力是晶格所带电荷受力f''的总和,是电子所受洛伦兹力的宏观表现。

# 电磁学06-02: 洛伦兹力与安培力的关系

回 简单推导:从安培定律,Idl在磁场B下所受的力

$$d\vec{f} = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$



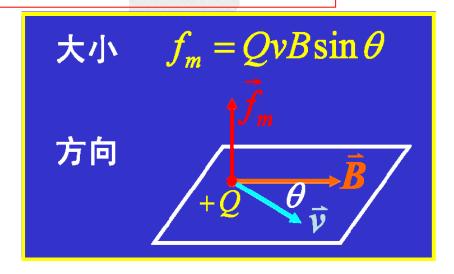
$$d\vec{F}_m = (Idl)B\sin(Id\vec{l},\vec{B})$$

 $\therefore Idl = jSdl = -nevSdl = -Nev, \quad \therefore d\vec{F}_m = (-Nev)B\sin(Id\vec{l}, \vec{B})$ 

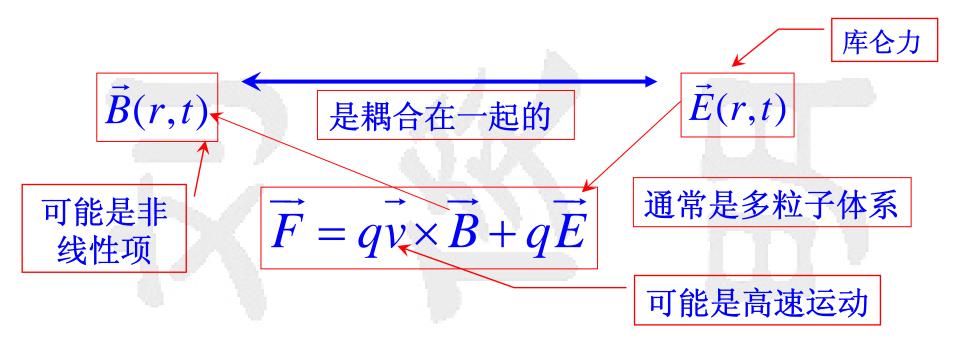
for each charger

$$f = \frac{dF}{dN} = -evB\sin(\vec{v}, \vec{B}) \Rightarrow \vec{f}_m = -e\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \Rightarrow \vec{f}_m = Q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

- □ 大小、方向、运动电荷
  - > 力与速度方向垂直:
  - > 不能改变速度大小,
  - > 只能改变速度方向。



□ 重要议题: 涉及到的学科包括等离子体物理、空间物理、天体 物理、粒子物理等带电粒子在电磁场中受力。

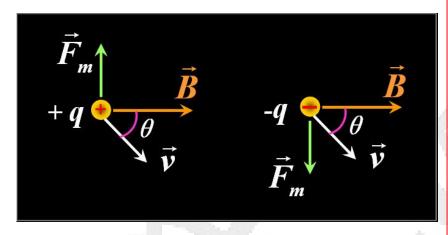


- □ 方程式看似形式简单,其实相当复杂。
- □ 一般情况下难于严格求解

- □ 电磁场耦合情况下的近似:
  - 如果外场很强,感应场很弱,近似处理——感应场略
  - 如果带电粒子稀薄,各个粒子的运动相互独立、彼此无关而又类似,则 可简化为讨论单个带电粒子在给定的外加电磁场中的运动。
- $\square$   $qv \times B$  中 B 是非线性项,近似处理:
  - $\triangleright$  在磁场 B 随时空变化的情形下,需要在一定条件下使之线性化,才能求 得解析解;
  - 如果磁场随时空的变化十分缓慢且无电场,则可将磁场的非均匀和非恒 定部分作为均匀、恒定磁场的小扰动来处理,把均匀恒定解作为零阶解 代入方程,使之线性化,再求出一阶解,并考察解的自治性,这就是线 性化的一阶近似理论。
  - 书上讲到的大多数是简单的情形。

#### 电磁学06-04: 带电粒子在均匀磁场中运动

□ 受力分析与运动学:



□ v与B 共线:

$$ec{v}$$
  $ec{B}$  粒子做直线运动

$$\vec{f} = Q\vec{E} + Q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$m\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = Q\vec{E} + Q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \quad if \quad v << c$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2 = \int_1^2 Q\vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = Q(U_1 - U_2)$$

$$\frac{d(m\vec{v})}{dt} = Q\vec{E} + Q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \iff m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$
how about it as  $v \to c$ ?

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = 0$$

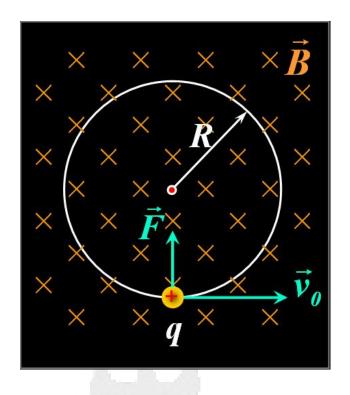
□ v与B垂直:圆周运动、荷质比

$$\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \Longrightarrow \max \Longrightarrow vB$$

$$\vec{F} = qv_0B \Rightarrow qv_0B = m\frac{v_0^2}{R}$$

$$R = \frac{mv_0}{qB} \Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi R}{v_0} = \frac{2\pi m}{qB} \Rightarrow$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{qB}{2\pi m} = \frac{B}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{q}{m}$$



匀速圆周运动

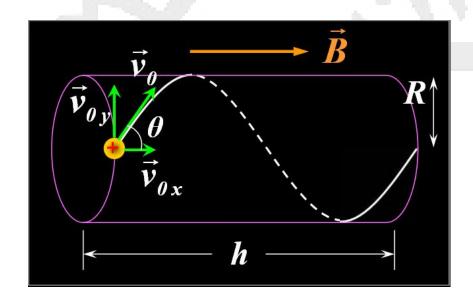
# 电磁学06-04: 带电粒子在均匀磁场中运动

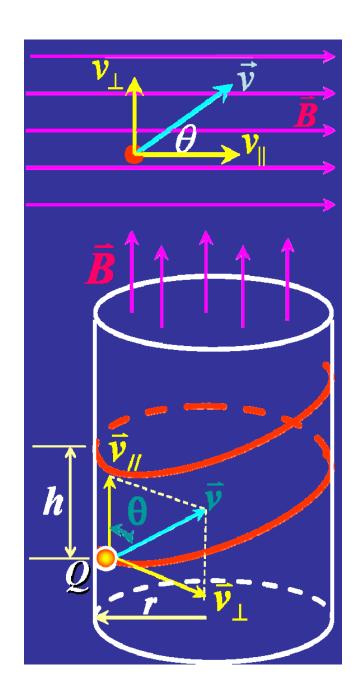
 $\square$  v 与 B 成  $\theta$  角: 螺旋运动

$$v_{//} = v \cos \theta & v_{\perp} = v \sin \theta$$

$$r = \frac{mv_{\perp}}{QB} = \frac{mv \sin \theta}{QB} \Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi r}{v_{\perp}} = \frac{2\pi m}{QB}$$

$$h = v_{//}T = v \cos \theta \cdot T = 2\pi mv \cos \theta / QB$$







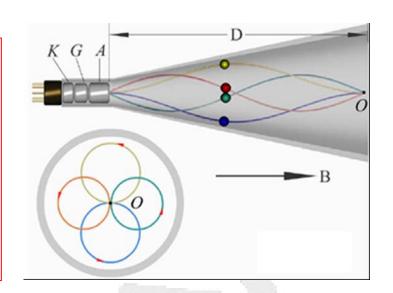
# □ 应用实例: 磁聚焦

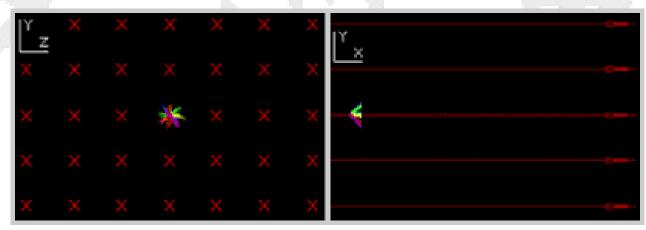
$$v_{//} = v \cos \theta \approx v$$

$$v_{\perp} = v \sin \theta \approx v\theta$$

$$\vec{f} = Q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = Q(\vec{v}_{//} + \vec{v}_{\perp}) \times \vec{B} = Q\vec{v}_{\perp} \times \vec{B}$$

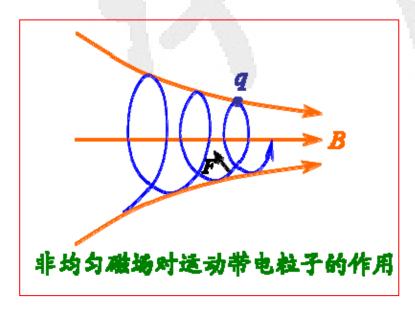
$$h = v_{//}T = \frac{2\pi m v_{//}}{QB}$$

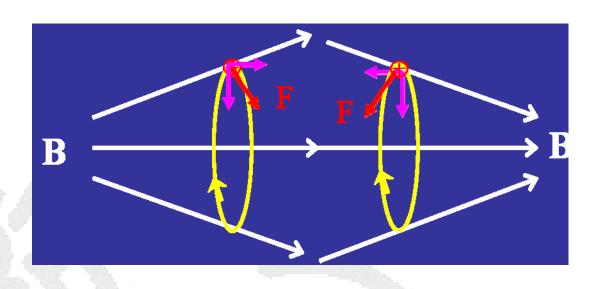




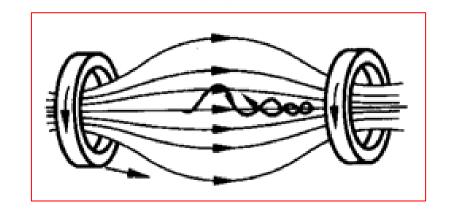
□ 实际应用上采用短线圈产生的非均匀磁场的聚焦作用 磁透 镜。

- □ 非均匀磁场 B 可以分解为 与带电粒子运动平面平行 与垂直的两个分量,前者 驱动圆周运动,后者驱动 轴向运动。
- □ 磁约束原理示意: 电荷在 两个线圈之间来回振荡。



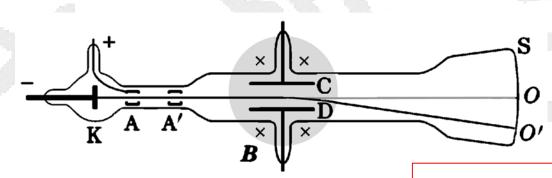


与电流线圈在非均匀磁 场中受力比较?





- □ (1) 荷质比的测定:
- □ 1897年J. J. Thomson 做测定荷质比实验时,虽然当时已有大西洋电缆,但对什么是电尚不清楚,有人认为电是以太的活动。
- □ Thomson在剑桥卡文迪许实验室从事X射线和稀薄气体放电的研究工作时,通过电场和磁场对阴极射线的作用,得出了这种射线不是以太波而是物质的质粒的结论,测出这些质粒的荷质比(电荷与质量之比)。



- □ 装置与原理:
- □ 利用磁力和电力平衡测出电子流速度;
- □ 切断电场,使电子流只在磁场中运动

$$eE = evB \Rightarrow v = \frac{E}{B}$$

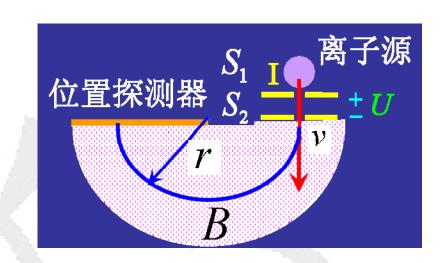
$$R = \frac{mv}{eB} \Rightarrow \frac{e}{m} = \frac{v}{RB} = \frac{E}{RB^{2}}$$

# 电磁学06-06: 带电粒子在电磁场中运动

□ 质谱仪:

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^{2} = QU \Rightarrow v^{2} = 2U\frac{Q}{m}$$

$$r = \frac{mv}{QB} \Rightarrow \frac{Q}{m} = \frac{2U}{B^{2}r^{2}}$$



□ 在相对论速度下电荷保持不变,但质量随速度满足:

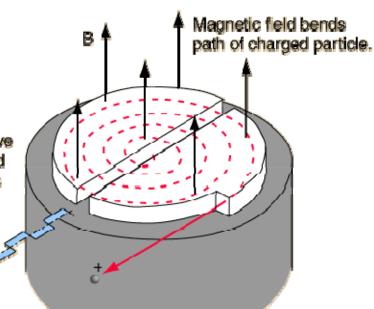
$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}}$$

□ 分析与分离同位素?

# 电磁学06-06: 带电粒子在电磁场中运动

- □ (2) 回旋加速器(Cyclotron):
- □ 磁力使离子循圆形轨道运行,交变 电源使离子加速。

Square wave electric field accelerates charge at each gap crossing.

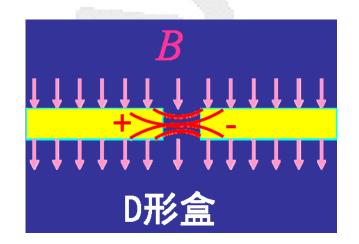


$$r = \frac{mv}{QB} \Rightarrow f = \frac{QB}{2\pi m}$$

$$v_{\text{max}} = (\frac{Q}{m})BR \Leftrightarrow E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv_{\text{max}}^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{Q^2}{m}B^2R^2$$

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

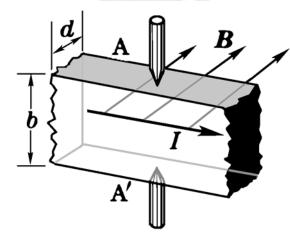
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv_{\text{max}}^2 = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2R^2 = \frac{1}{2}m(2\pi f)^2R^2$$





- □ 经典霍耳效应-----1879年德国物理学家Hall发现;
- □ 量子Hall效应-----1980年,德国物理学家冯.克利青(Von Klitzing)发现;
- □ 分数量子Hall效应-----1982年,普林斯顿大学的美籍华裔教授崔琦和Stoemer 发现。

- □ 经典霍耳效应:
- □ 原理: 带电粒子在磁场中运动
- □ 样品:导体或半导体长方形样品
- □ 载流子带正电或负电



$$U_{AA'} = \widehat{K} \frac{IB}{d} \Rightarrow E = \frac{U_{AA'}}{b}$$

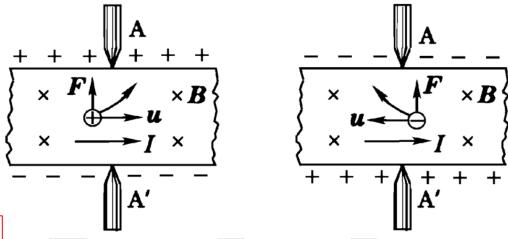
#### **电磁学06-07:** 霍尔效应

□ 霍耳系数----带电粒子受力 平衡决定

$$j = nqv_d \Rightarrow I = jbd = nqv_dbd$$

$$\therefore qv_dB = qE = q\frac{U_{AA'}}{b}$$

$$\therefore U_{AA'} = bv_dB = \frac{1}{nq}\frac{IB}{d}$$



$$\vec{v}_d = \mu_n \vec{E} \Longrightarrow \mu_n = \frac{v_d}{E}$$

- K取决于载流子浓度和带电 的正、负,可正、可负
- 载流子、迁移率



- □ 霍尔效应的应用:
- ✓ 1、确定半导体的类型
  - > n型半导体载流子为电子;
  - ▶ p型半导体载流子为带正电的空穴。
- ✓ 2、根据霍耳系数大小的测定,可以确定载流子的浓度和迁移率。
- □ 霍耳效应已在测量技术、电子技术等各个领域中得到越来 越普遍的应用。

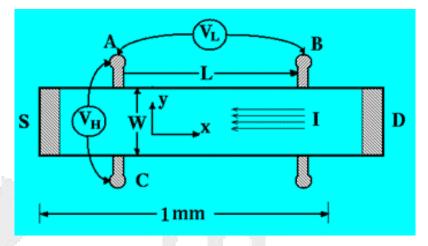
$$U_{AA'} = \frac{1}{nQ} \frac{IB}{d}$$

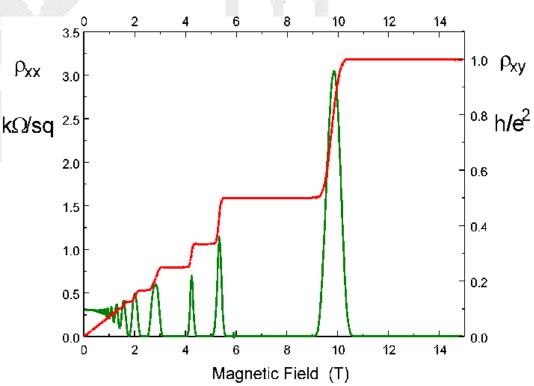


# □ 量子霍尔效应:

- ✓ 二维电子系统
- ✓ 从50年代起,由于晶体管工业的兴盛,半导体表面研究成了热门课题 ,半导体物理学中兴起了一个崭新领域——二维电子系统。
- 1957年,施里弗(J. R. Schrieffer)提出反型层理论,认为如果与半导体 表面垂直的电场足够强,就可以在表面附近出现与体内导电类型相反 的反型层。
- 由于反型层中的电子被限制在很窄的势阱里,与表面垂直的电子运动 状态应是量子化的,形成一系列独立能级,而与表面平行的电子运动 不受拘束。这就是所谓的二维电子系统。当处于低温状态时,垂直方 向的能态取最低值——基态。

- ☐ Integer Quantum Hall Effect in a GaAs-GaAlAs heterojunction, recorded at 30mK.
- The diagonal component  $\rho_{xx}$  of resistivity, which shows regions of zero resistance corresponding to each QHE plateau  $\rho_{xy}$ .
- $\square \rho_{xy} = h/ne^2$

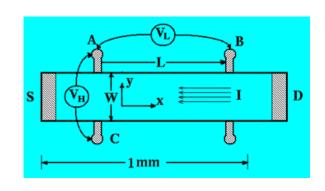


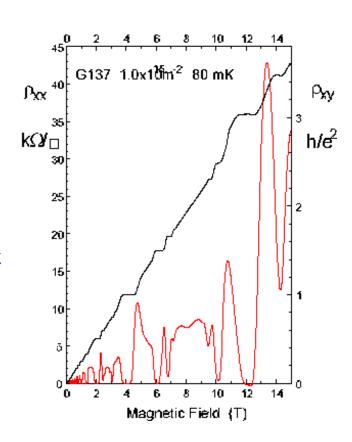




#### ☐ Fractional Quantum Hall Effect

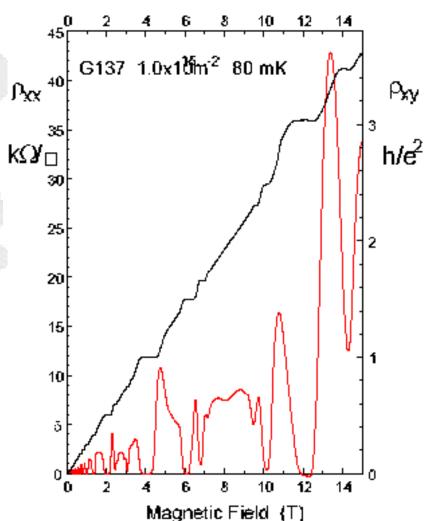
- In high mobility semiconductor heterojunctions the integer quantum Hall effect (IQHE) plateaux are much narrower than for lower mobility samples. Between these narrow IQHE more plateaux are seen at fractional filling factors, especially 1/3 and 2/3. This is the fractional quantum Hall effect (FQHE) whose discovery in 1982 was completely unexpected.
- The figure shows the fractional quantum Hall effect in a GaAs-GaAlAs heterojunction, recorded at 30mK. Also included is the diagonal component of resistivity, which shows regions of zero resistance corresponding to each FQHE plateau.
- Carriers density: 1.0×10<sup>15</sup>cm<sup>-2</sup>







- ☐ The principle series of fractions that have been seen are listed below. They generally get weaker going from left to right and down the page:
- > 1/3, 2/5, 3/7, 4/9, 5/11, 6/13, 7/15...
- **2/3, 3/5, 4/7, 5/9, 6/11, 7/13...**
- > 5/3, 8/5, 11/7, 14/9...
- **4/3, 7/5, 10/7, 13/9...**
- **1/5, 2/9, 3/13...**
- **2/7, 3/11...**
- **1/7....**

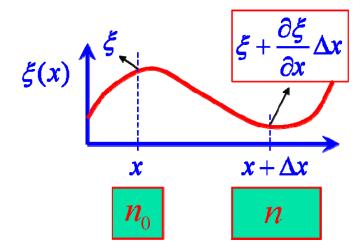


#### 电磁学06-08: 等离子体

- □ 等离子体的基本性质。
- □ 等离子体高频振荡行为:以一维情况为例

mass conservation 
$$\Rightarrow n_0 \Delta x = n \left( \Delta x + \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \Delta x \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} << 1, \quad \therefore n = n_0 \left( 1 + \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \right)^{-1} \cong n_0 \left( 1 - \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \right)$$



$$n_0 = 10^{18} \text{cm}^{-3},$$
  
 $\omega \sim 5.5 \times 10^9 \text{Hz}$ 

□ 在 Δx 空间中出现瞬时净电荷,导致空间电场:

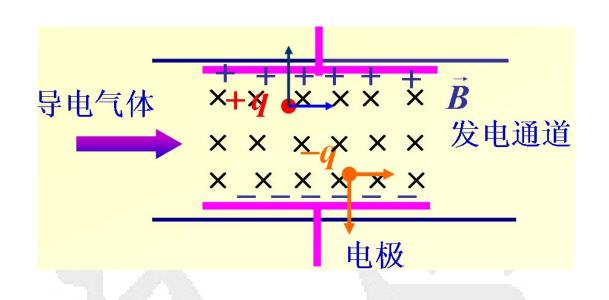
$$\rho = n_0 e - ne = n_0 e \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{div}\vec{E} = \rho / \varepsilon_0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} n_0 e \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \Rightarrow E = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} n_0 e \xi \qquad \therefore \vec{F} = -eE = -n_0 e^2 \xi / \varepsilon_0$$

$$m \frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} + n_0 e^2 \xi / \varepsilon_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{n_0 e^2 / m \varepsilon_0}$$



□ 磁流体霍尔效应:



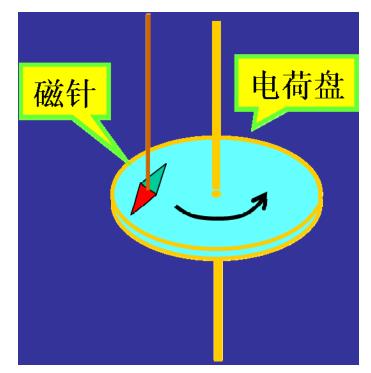
□ 使高温等离子体(导电流体)以1000m/s的高速进入发电通道(发电通道两侧有磁极),由于洛仑兹力作用,结果在发电通道上下两面的电极上产生电势差。不断提供高温高速的等离子体,便能在电极上连续输出电能。

- □ (1) 载流导线产生磁场,自然是运动载流子所致,很伟大的思想
- □ 麦克斯韦预言任何运动电荷都产生磁场,1878年罗兰实验证实

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

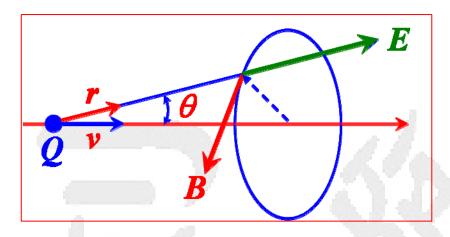
$$\therefore Id\vec{l} = NQ\vec{v}$$

$$\therefore d\vec{B}_N = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{NQ\vec{v} \times \vec{r}}{r^3} \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Q\vec{v} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$



□ 匀速直线运动点电荷能激发磁场 (v/c<<1)

□ (2) 电荷产生电场,自古如此认识



- □ 运动电荷同时产生电场、磁场
- □ 电磁波理论雏形已备

假定电荷运动满足 v/c <<1,则库仑定律近似有效

$$\vec{E} \cong \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q\vec{r}}{r^3}$$

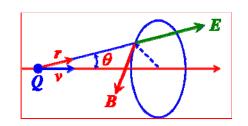
$$\therefore \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Q\vec{v} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}, \quad \therefore \vec{B} = \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \vec{v} \times \vec{E}$$

$$\therefore c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0}}, \quad \therefore \vec{B} = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{v} \times \vec{E}$$

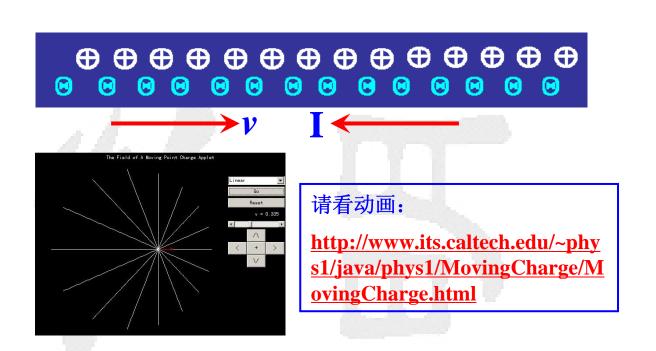
匀速直线运动的电荷所激 发的电场和磁场间的关系



#### 电磁学06-09: 运动电荷的场

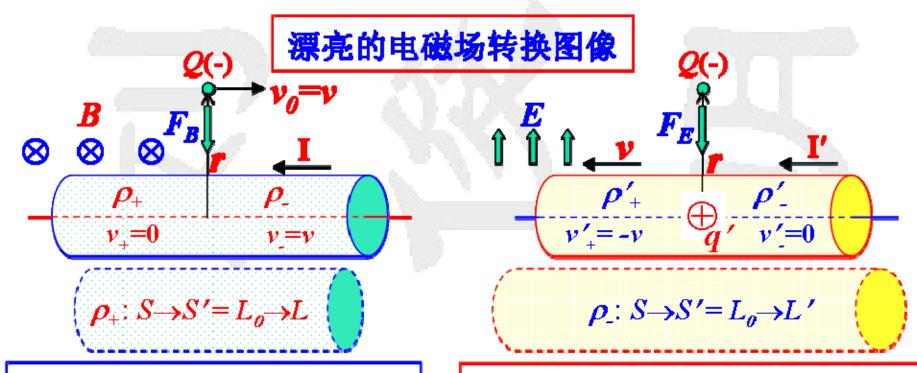


- □ (3) 一些疑问:
  - 为什么载流 导线周围只 有磁场?
  - 运动电荷速度较高时电场分布?
  - 磁力或者磁 场的相对论 效应如何?



□ 6.6节附录材料(相对论效应)

- □ "关于运动物体的电动力学" (p.252)
  - ightharpoonup 科学问题:两个坐标系中电荷 Q 受力不同?



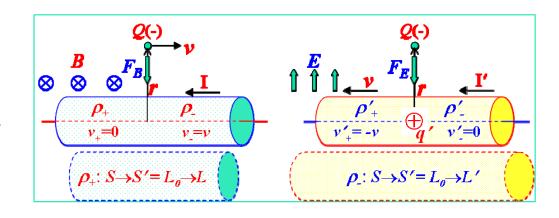
Coordinate S 导线静止

磁场B对负电荷Q产生作用力

Coordinate S'电荷Q静止 等效电荷 q'对负电荷 Q 产生作用力

#### 电磁学06-09:运动电荷的场

 $\Box$  在 S 系, Q 和导线自由电子 均运动,电流产生磁场B, 对 Q 产生洛伦兹力  $F_R$ :



$$\therefore \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r^2} \vec{r}, \quad \therefore \vec{F}_B = Q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}, \quad \therefore \vec{F}_B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{2IQv}{r^2} \vec{r}$$

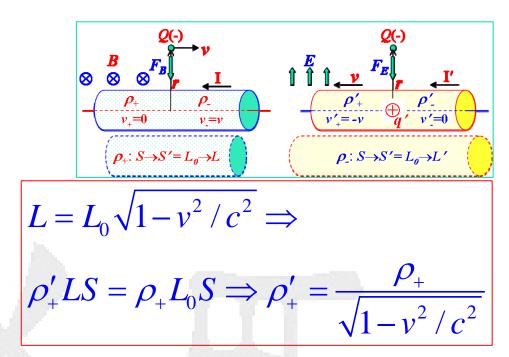
: 
$$I = -\rho_{-}vS$$
, :  $\vec{F}_{B} = -\frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \frac{2Q\rho_{-}Sv^{2}}{r^{2}} \vec{r}$  (note:  $Q < 0$ ,  $\rho_{-} < 0$ )

- $\square$  在 S'系,Q 和导线内自由电子均静止 ,无磁场B,Q不受洛伦兹力。
- □ 相对论效应导致导线内产生剩余正电荷 q', 产生电场 E, 对电荷 Q 产生吸引力  $F_{E}$   $\circ$

$$S \rightarrow S' \Rightarrow L_0 \rightarrow L$$
:  
 $L = L_0 \sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}$ 

#### 电磁学06-09:运动电荷的场

□ 在 *S* 系,导线中正电荷静止, 其空间尺度固定,在 *S'* 系中看 来,这个 *S* 系静止的尺度发生 收缩,正电荷密度增加:

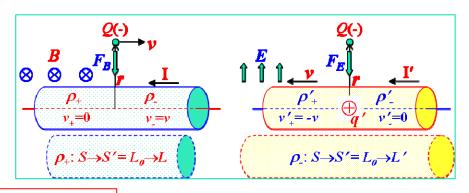


- □ 在 *S*′系看,导线中自由电子静止,长度固定,在 *S* 系中这些电子正向运动,因此在 *S* 系中自由电子(负电荷)的空间尺度在 *S*′中将发生膨胀,负电荷密度下降。
- □ 或者说,对 S'而言,S 是反向运动坐标系。S'中静止的长度为 L 的空间(自由电子)在运动的 S 坐标系中长度收缩为  $L_0$ :

$$\begin{cases} L = L_0 / \sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2} \\ L_0 = L \sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \rho'_- LS = \rho_- L_0 S \Rightarrow \rho'_- = \rho_- \sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}$$

#### 电磁学06-09:运动电荷的场

□ 导线中等效正电荷:



$$\rho' = \rho'_{+} + \rho'_{1} \xrightarrow{\rho_{-} = -\rho_{+}} \rho' = \rho_{+} \frac{v^{2}/c^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - v^{2}/c^{2}}} > 0$$

□ 圆柱体电场:

$$\vec{E}' = \frac{\rho'S}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \vec{r} \implies \vec{F}'_E = \frac{1}{2\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{Q\rho_+ Sv^2 / c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2 r^2}} \vec{r} \quad \text{(note: } Q < 0)$$

$$\therefore c^2 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 \mu_0}, \quad \therefore \vec{F}'_E = \frac{\vec{F}_B}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}} \xrightarrow{v \sim 10^{-4} m/s} \vec{F}'_E \sim \vec{F}_B$$

□ 重要结论:现在,毕-萨定律有了微观电荷 *Q* 运动的形式,物理意义变得具体明确。电与磁在力学与运动学层次上首次携起手来。

- □ 【例1 p.255 】电磁场中电荷运动
- □ 电子局限在横截面内运动,受磁力和电力:

$$\vec{f}_B = -e\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \qquad \vec{f}_E = -e\frac{\partial U}{\partial r}\vec{e}_r$$

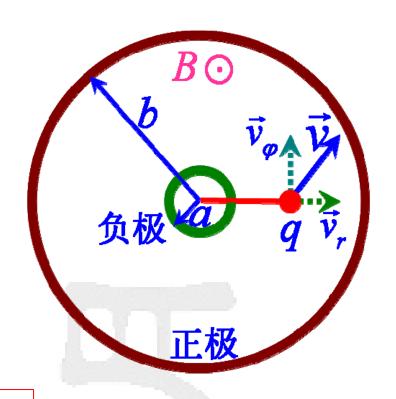
□ 考虑极坐标,位移矢量和速度矢量为:

 $=(mr\dot{\phi})r=mr^2\dot{\phi}$ 

$$d\vec{\rho} = d\vec{r} + rd\varphi\vec{e}_{\varphi} \Rightarrow \vec{v}(\vec{\rho}) = v_{r}\vec{e}_{r} + r\dot{\varphi}\vec{e}_{\varphi}$$
taking the center point as origin point:
$$\vec{M}_{B} = \vec{F}_{B} \times \vec{r} = (ev_{r}\vec{e}_{r} \times \vec{B} + er\dot{\varphi}\vec{e}_{\varphi} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{r}$$

$$= (ev_{r}\vec{e}_{r} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{r} = ev_{r}Br$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times m\vec{v} = \vec{r} \times m(v_{r}\vec{e}_{r} + r\dot{\varphi}\vec{e}_{\varphi})$$



围绕轴心的力矩M

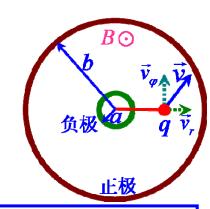
围绕轴心的动量矩L

#### 电磁学06-10: 几个问题

□ 应用动量矩定理:

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \vec{M} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(mr^2\dot{\varphi}) = eBr\dot{r} = eBr\frac{dr}{dt}$$





for 
$$v_r = 0$$
 at  $r = b$ 

$$U_{\min} = \frac{eB^2(a^2 - b^2)^2}{8mb^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m\vec{v}^2 - eU(r) = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{r}^2 + r^2\dot{\phi}^2) - eU(r) = 0 \quad (v_0 \to 0)$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dt}(mr^2\dot{\varphi}) = eBr\frac{dr}{dt}, \quad \therefore \int_{t=0 \, \mathbb{N}^{\dagger} \dot{\varphi}=0} d(mr^2\dot{\varphi}) = \int_{t=0 \, \mathbb{N}^{\dagger} r=a} eBrdr$$

$$\therefore \dot{\varphi} = 0 \text{ at } t = 0, \quad \therefore mr^2 \dot{\varphi} = \frac{1}{2} eB(r^2 - a^2) \Rightarrow \dot{\varphi} = \frac{eB(r^2 - a^2)}{2mr^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}m\{\dot{r}^2 + [\frac{eB(a^2 - r^2)}{2mr}]^2\} = eU(r)$$

□ 【例6.1.3】再次证明带电粒子在磁场中运动时,洛伦兹力不做功。

(1) 
$$\vec{F} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$
,  $\therefore dW = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{r} = qd\vec{r} \cdot (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) = q(d\vec{r} \times \vec{v}) \cdot \vec{B}$ 

$$\because \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}, \quad \therefore d\vec{r} \times \vec{v} = d\vec{r} \times \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = 0, \quad \therefore \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

(2) 
$$P = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

□ 【例6.1.12】已知质子静止质量  $m_0$ ,电荷量 e,地球半径 R,地球赤道上地面的磁场为 B=0.32Gs。(1) 要使质子在地球地面磁场作用下沿赤道地面做圆周运动,求质子速率; (2) 要使质子以速率  $\nu$ =1.0×10 $^7$ m/s沿赤道地面作圆周运动,地磁场应多大。

(1) 
$$m \frac{v^2}{R} = evB \Rightarrow v = \frac{eRB}{m_0} = 2.0 \times 10^{10} (m/s)$$
 ????

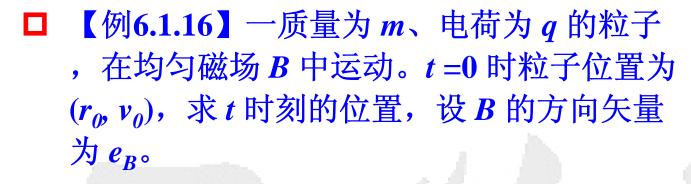
$$\therefore m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}, \quad \therefore \frac{v}{c} = \left[1 + \left(\frac{m_0 c}{eRB}\right)^2\right]^{-1/2} \Rightarrow \frac{m_0 c}{eRB} = 0.01536 << 1$$

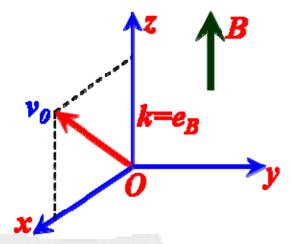
$$\therefore \frac{v}{c} \sim 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{m_0 c}{eRB} \right) = 1 - 0.00012 \Rightarrow v = 0.99988c$$

(2) 
$$B = \frac{mv}{eR} = 1.6 \times 10^{-8} (T)$$

$$m_0 = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} kg$$
  
 $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} C$   
 $R = 6370 km$ 

### 电磁学06-10: 几个问题





> 总可以建立如图坐标系,以便运算简化。

(1): equation of motion 
$$m \frac{d^2 \vec{r}}{dt^2} = q \vec{v} \times \vec{B} = q \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{B}$$
, set  $\omega = \frac{qB}{m}$ 

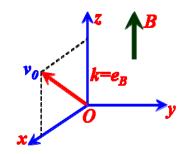
$$\therefore \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}i + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}j + \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}k = \omega \left(\frac{dx}{dt}i + \frac{dy}{dt}j + \frac{dz}{dt}k\right) \times k = \omega \left(\frac{dy}{dt}i - \frac{dx}{dt}j\right)$$

(2): components

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \omega \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -\omega \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = 0$$



# > 继续:



# (2): components

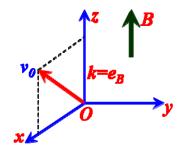
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \omega \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -\omega \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = 0$$

(3): initial conditions

at 
$$t = 0$$
,  $x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = 0$ ,  $\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)_0 = v_{0x}$ ,  $\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)_0 = 0$ ,  $\left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)_0 = v_{0z}$ 



# > 继续:



$$(4): \frac{dx}{dt} = \omega y + v_{0x}, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -\omega x, \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = v_{0z}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \omega \frac{dy}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \omega^2 x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{v_{0x}}{\omega} \sin \omega t$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -\omega \frac{dx}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \omega^2 y + \omega v_{0x} = 0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{v_{0x}}{\omega} + \frac{v_{0x}}{\omega} \cos \omega t$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = 0 \Rightarrow z = v_{0z} t$$

(5): set  $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0$  at t = 0, then

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + xi + yj + zk = \vec{r}_0 + \left(\frac{v_{0x}}{\omega}\sin\omega t\right)i + \left(-\frac{v_{0x}}{\omega} + \frac{v_{0x}}{\omega}\cos\omega t\right)j + \left(v_{0z}t\right)k$$



 $v_0$   $k=e_B$   $v_0$   $v_$ 

▶ 继续: 终究要去掉设定的直角坐标系(x, y, z)

$$(6): \vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \left(\frac{1}{\omega}\sin\omega t\right)v_{0x}i + \left(-\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega}\cos\omega t\right)v_{0x}j + tv_{0z}k$$

$$v_{0x}i = (\vec{e}_B \times \vec{v}_0) \times \vec{e}_B$$

$$v_{0x}j = \vec{e}_B \times \vec{v}_0$$

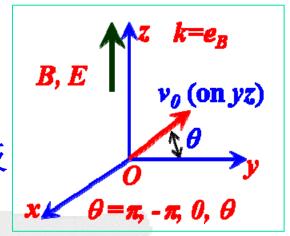
$$v_{0z}k = (\vec{v}_0 \cdot \vec{e}_B)\vec{e}_B$$

$$(7): \vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + \left(\frac{1}{\omega}\sin\omega t\right)(\vec{e}_B \times \vec{v}_0) \times \vec{e}_B + \left(-\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega}\cos\omega t\right)\vec{e}_B \times \vec{v}_0$$

$$+t(\vec{v}_0 \cdot \vec{e}_B)\vec{e}_B$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + t(\vec{v}_0 \cdot \vec{e}_B)\vec{e}_B + \frac{\sin\omega t}{\omega}\left[\vec{e}_B \times (\vec{e}_B \times \vec{v}_0)\right] + \frac{1 - \cos\omega t}{\omega}\vec{v}_0 \times \vec{e}_B$$

□ 【例6.1.32】空间一区域有均匀电场 E 和磁场 B, E与 B 同向。一电子于空间运动,求电子 加速度与轨迹:  $(1) v_0$ 与 E 同向, $(2) v_0$ 与 E 反向, $(3) v_0$ 与 E 垂直, $(4) v_0$ 与 E 成  $\theta$ 角。



$$\vec{F} = e(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \Rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{e}{m}(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}), \text{ set } s = \frac{e}{m} < 0$$

(1): 
$$\because \theta = \pi / 2$$
,  $\therefore \vec{v}_0 / / \vec{B} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = s\vec{E}$  (decelerating motion)

(2): 
$$\because \theta = -\pi / 2$$
,  $\therefore \vec{v}_0 / / \vec{B} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = s\vec{E}$  (acelerating motion)

(3): 
$$:: \theta = 0, :: \vec{v}_0 \perp \vec{B} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}i + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}j + \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}k\right) = sEk + s\left(\frac{dx}{dt}i + \frac{dy}{dt}j + \frac{dz}{dt}k\right) \times Bk$$



### **\*\* 继续:**

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = sB\frac{dy}{dt}, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -sB\frac{dx}{dt}, \quad \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = sE$$
at  $t = 0$ ,  $x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = 0$ ,  $\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)_0 = 0$ ,  $\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)_0 = v_0$ ,  $\left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)_0 = 0$ 

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{mv_0}{eB} \left(1 - \cos\frac{eB}{m}t\right) & \left(x - \frac{mv_0}{eB}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{mv_0}{eB}\right)^2 \\ y = \frac{mv_0}{eB} \sin\frac{eB}{m}t & \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R = \frac{mv_0}{|e|B} \\ \frac{|e|B}{m}t \end{cases} \end{cases}$$
Sol: 
$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{mv_0}{eB} \left(1 - \cos\frac{eB}{m}t\right) & \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R = \frac{mv_0}{|e|B} \\ \frac{|e|B}{m}t \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

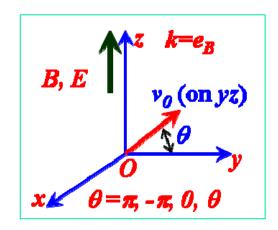
#### 电磁学06-10: 几个问题

# 继续:

(4): 
$$\theta = \theta$$
  
at  $t = 0$   

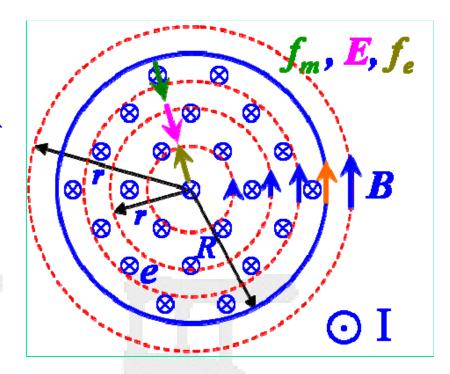
$$x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)_0 = 0, \quad \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)_0 = v_0 \cos \theta, \quad \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)_0 = v_0 \sin \theta$$



> 愿意的同学自己做一做,做出来算你的,做不出来算我的。

□ 【例6.1.40】铜导线截面半径 R,有电流 I 均匀分布自里向外流动(电子自外向里流动),自由电子密度 n、电荷 e,求轴线与表面电势差  $\Delta U$ 。 R = 5mm, I = 50A,  $n = 8.4 \times 10^{22}$ cm<sup>-3</sup>, $e = -1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ C



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

(1) set  $\vec{u}$  as the drift velocity of electrons, Lorentz force:

$$\vec{f}_m = e\vec{u} \times \vec{B}$$

(2) In sequence, electric field  $\vec{E}$  is developed, yielding  $\vec{f}_e = e\vec{E}$ :

$$\vec{f} = e\vec{E} + e\vec{u} \times \vec{B} = e(\vec{E} + \vec{u} \times \vec{B})$$



# 继续:

- (3) In steady-state mode:  $\vec{E} + \vec{u} \times \vec{B} = 0$
- (4) the potential gap  $\Delta U$ :

$$\Delta U = U_{r=0} - U_{r=R} = \int_0^R \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\int_0^R \vec{u} \times \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{r} \approx -\int_0^R uB dr = -\frac{\mu_0 I u}{4\pi}$$

$$\therefore U_{r=0} < U_{r=R}$$

(5) developing the dependence of  $\vec{u}$  on I:

$$\vec{j} = ne\vec{u} \Rightarrow j = -neu \Leftarrow \left(j = \frac{I}{\pi R^2}\right)$$

(6) 
$$\Delta U = -\frac{\mu_0 I u}{4\pi} = \frac{\mu_0 I^2}{4\pi^2 R^2 ne}$$
 (note  $e < 0$ )

$$=-2.4\times10^{-10}(V)=-0.24(nV)$$

注意:在此情况下,电流在截面内真是的均匀分布么?自由电流密度是否出现了不均匀?

 $f_m, E, f_e$ 

 $\odot$  I

怎么办?



作业: 6.8, 6.10, 6.13, 6.16, 6.19, 6.22

