

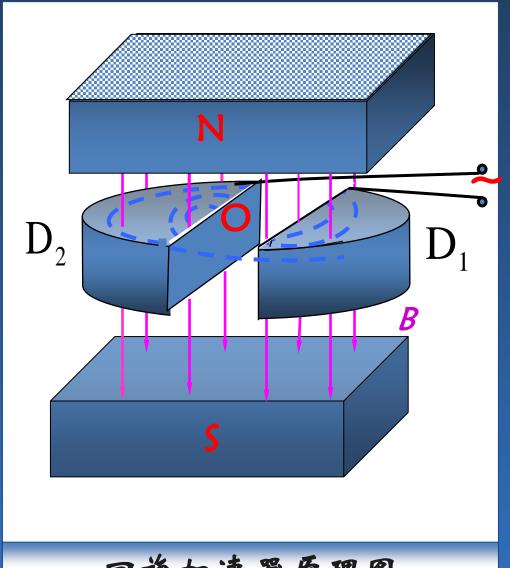
$$\vec{v}_0 \perp \vec{B}$$

回旋半径和回旋频率:

$$R = \frac{mv_0}{qB}$$

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

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



到半圆盒边缘时

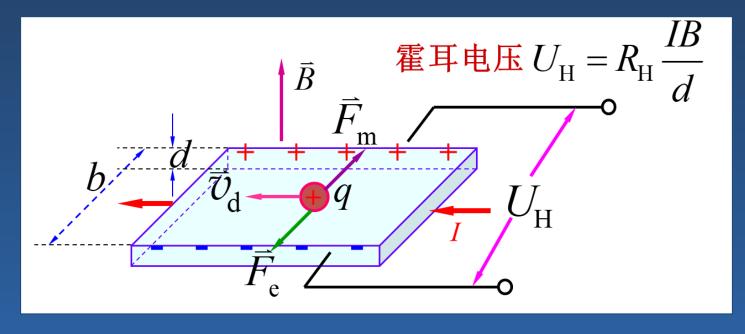
$$v = \frac{qBR_0}{m}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{q^2B^2R_0^2}{2m}$$

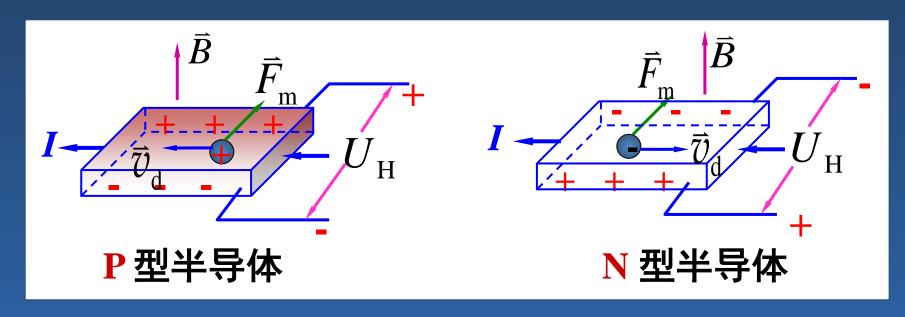
回旋加速器原理图

霍尔效应



$$qE_{\rm H} = qv_{\rm d}B$$
 $I = qnv_{\rm d}S = qnv_{\rm d}bd$ $U_{\rm H} = v_{\rm d}Bb = \frac{IB}{nqd} = R_{\rm H}\frac{IB}{d}$ 霍耳 $R_{\rm H} = \frac{1}{nq}$

1) 判断半导体的类型



2) 测磁场



霍耳电压

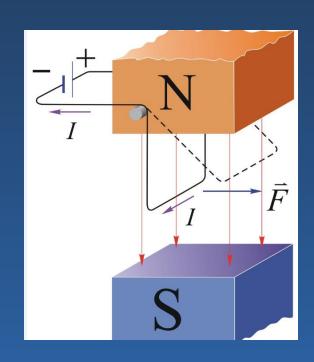
$$U_{\rm H} = R_{\rm H} \frac{IB}{d}$$

§ 8.2 磁场对载流导线的作用

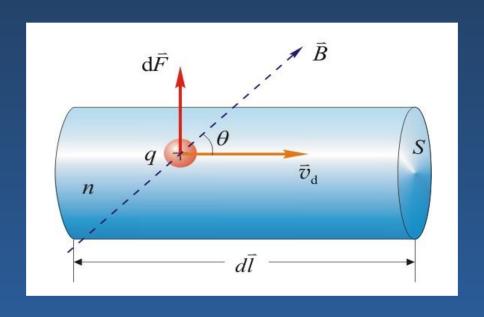
- ◆载流导线在磁场中所受的力
 - 安培定律 安培力
- ◆平行电流之间的相互作用力



法国物理学家 安培



F = ILB



安培力: 磁场对电流的作用力

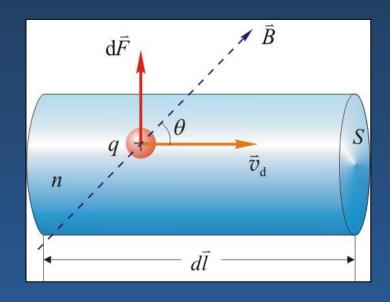
安培定律:

$$\mathrm{d}\vec{F} = I\mathrm{d}\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

电子受的合力=?

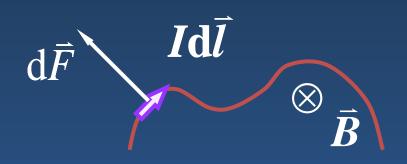
设: 载流子数密度 n截面积S,载流子电量q电流元中的电子数 nSdl作用在电流元上的作用力: $d\vec{F} = (nSdl) \cdot \vec{f}$ $= nSq\vec{v}dl \times \vec{B} = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$

安培定律: $d\vec{F} = Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$



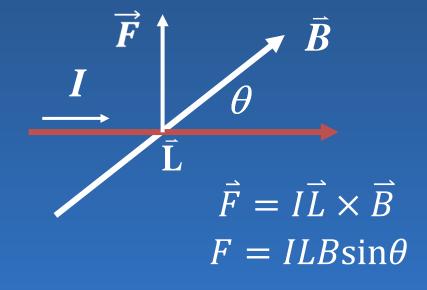
$$\vec{f} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

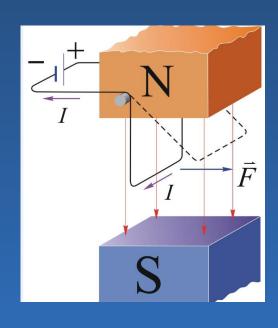
安培力是离子受力的宏观体现



$$\mathrm{d}\vec{F} = I\mathrm{d}\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F} = \int_{L} I d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$





$$F = ILB$$

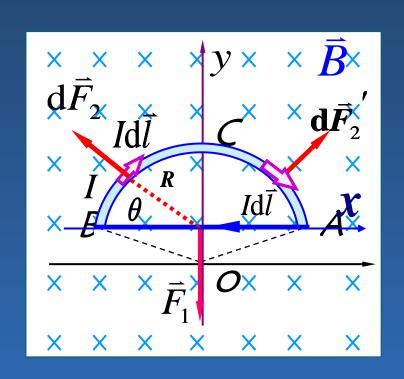
例1 如图一通有电流I 的闭合半圆周回路放在磁感应强度为 B 的均匀磁场中,回路平面与磁感强度垂直。电流为顺时针方向,求磁场作用于闭合导线的力。

解: $\vec{F}_1 = -2IRB\vec{j}$

根据对称性分析

$$F_{2x} = 0 \qquad \vec{F}_2 = F_{2y}\vec{j}$$

$$F_2 = \int \mathrm{d}F_{2y} = \int \mathrm{d}F_2 \sin\theta$$



$$\vec{F}_1 = -BI(2R)\vec{j}$$

$$F_{2} = \int dF_{2y} = \int dF_{2} \sin \theta$$

$$= \int BIdl \sin \theta \quad dl = Rd\theta$$

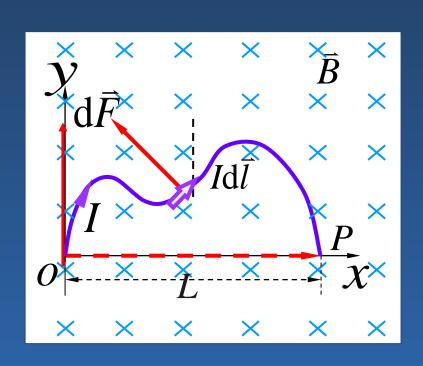
$$= BIR \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = 2BIR$$

$$\vec{F}_{2} = BI(2R)\vec{j}$$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 = 0$$

问题

普遍情况下均匀磁场中通电导线受的安培力?



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

$$\vec{F} = \int Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B}$$

$$= I(\int d\vec{l}) \times \vec{B} = I\vec{L} \times \vec{B}$$

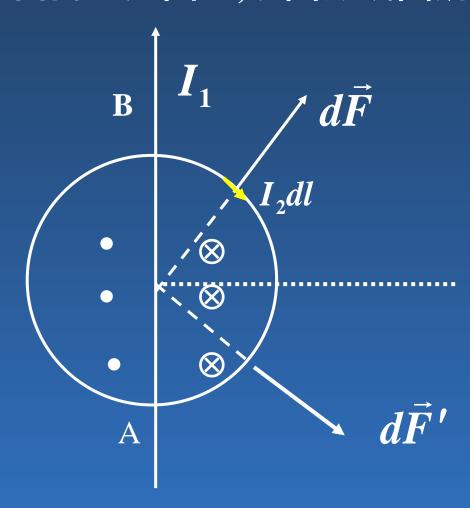
$$F = ILB$$

$$\vec{F} = \oint_{L} Id\vec{l} \times \vec{B} = I(\oint_{L} d\vec{l}) \times \vec{B}$$

$$= 0$$

在匀强磁场中,任意形状的闭合载流线圈所受到的磁力为零!

例题3 半径为 R 的平面圆形线圈中载有电流 I_2 ,另一无限长直导线 AB 中载有电流 I_1 设 AB 通过圆心,并和圆形线圈在同一平面内(如图),求圆形线圈所受的磁力。



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi R \cos \theta}$$

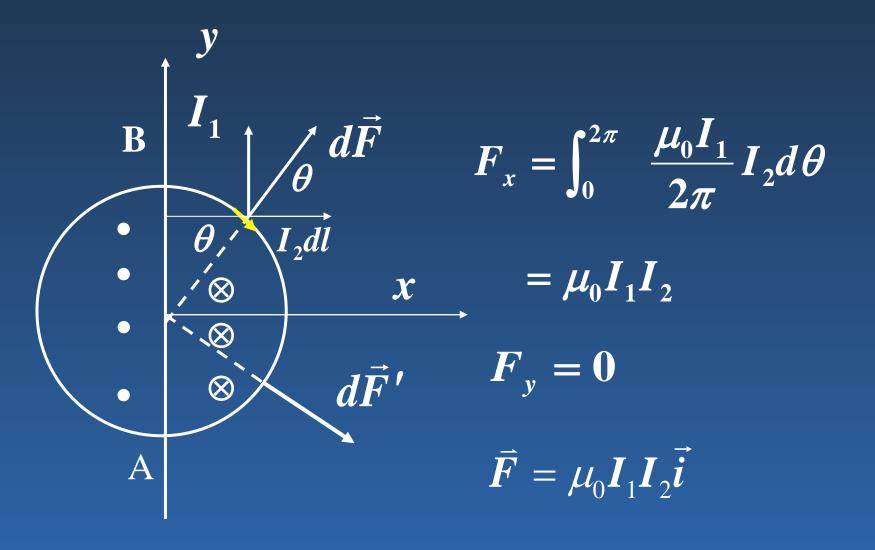
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi R \cos \theta}$$

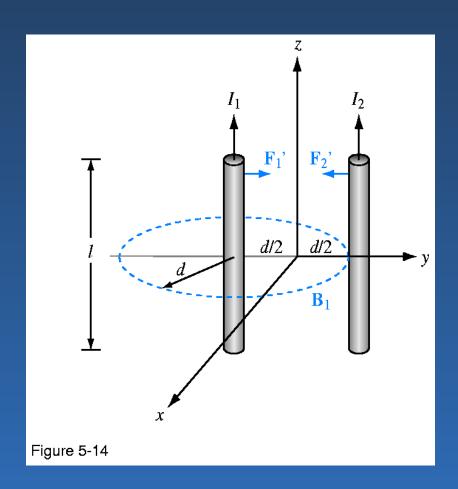
$$dF = B_1 I_2 dl$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi R \cos \theta} I_2 dl$$

$$d\vec{F}' = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi R \cos \theta} I_2 d\theta$$

$$dF_x = B_1 I_2 dl \cos \theta = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi} I_2 d\theta$$





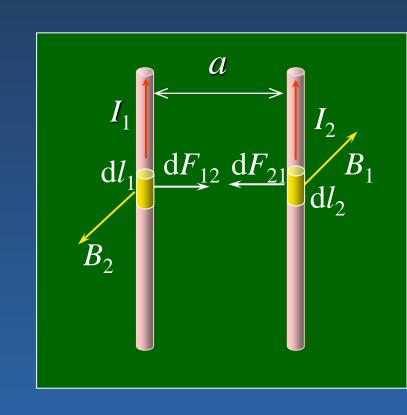
$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_o I_2}{2\pi a}$$
 $B_1 = \frac{\mu_o I_1}{2\pi a}$

$$dF_{12} = I_1 B_2 dl_1 = \frac{\mu_o I_1 I_2}{2\pi a} dl_1$$

单位长度受力

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F_{12}}{\mathrm{d}l_1} = \frac{\mu_o I_1 I_2}{2\pi a}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F_{21}}{\mathrm{d}l_2} = \frac{\mu_o I_1 I_2}{2\pi a}$$



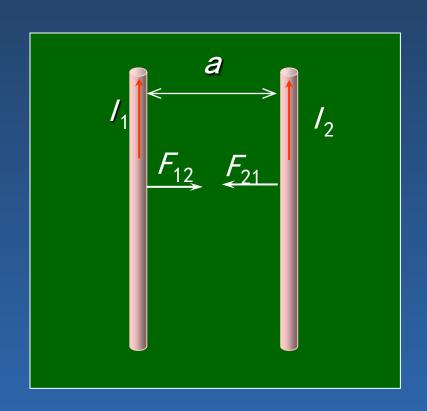
□ 电流强度单位: "安培"的定义

设:
$$I_1 = I_2 = 1 \text{ A}$$
, $a = 1 \text{ m}$

单位长度导线受到的磁力:

$$\frac{dF}{dl} = \frac{\mu_o I_1 I_2}{2\pi a} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1 \times 1}{2\pi \times 1}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-7} N \cdot m^{-1}$$



■电流强度单位: "安培"的定义

两平行长直导线相距1m,通过大小相等的电流,如果这时它们之间单位长度导线受到的磁场力正好是2×10-7N/m时,就把两导线中所通过的电流定义为"1安培"。

