§ 7.3 毕奥-萨伐尔定律

- ◆ 毕奥-萨伐尔定律
- ◆毕奥-萨伐尔定律的应用**
 - 叠加原理求磁场
 - 磁偶极矩
- ◆运动电荷的磁场

毕奥-萨伐尔定律

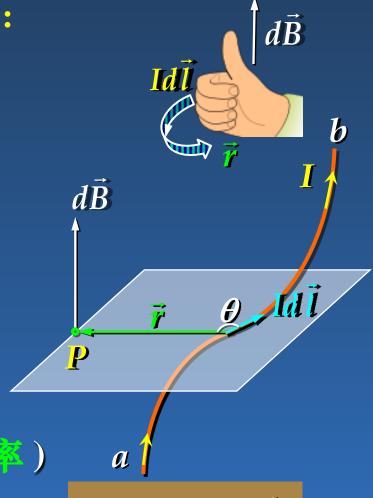
真空中电流元在P点激发的磁场:

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \hat{e}_r}{r^2} \qquad (\hat{e}_r = \frac{\vec{r}}{r})$$

$$(\hat{e}_r = \frac{\vec{r}}{r})$$

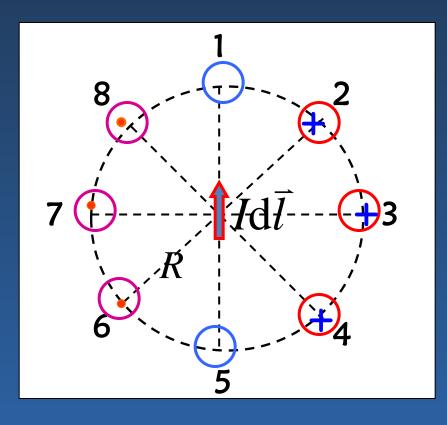
方向: Idli×ê, (右手螺旋法则)

$$\mu_{00} = 4\pi \times 100^{-77} \text{N} \cdot \text{A}^{-22} \left(\begin{array}{c} \boxed{1} \boxed{2} \boxed{2} \boxed{2} \end{array} \right)$$



电流元:

例1 判断下列各点磁感强度的方向和大小.



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

1、5 点:
$$dB = 0$$

3、7点:
$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 I dl}{4\pi R^2}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 I dl}{4\pi R^2} \sin 45^0$$

二、毕奥-萨伐尔定律的应用

磁感应强度叠加原理:

任意线电流在场点处的磁感应强度 \overrightarrow{B} 等于构成线电流的所有电流元在该点的磁感应强度之矢量和。

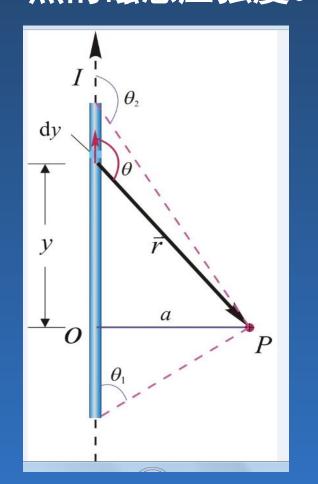
$$\vec{B} = \int d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{Idl \times \vec{e}_r}{r^2}$$

如何計算事

- 1. 建立适当的坐标系
- 2. 根据载流导体的对称性选取的电流元: $d\overline{B} = ?$
- 3. 分解: $dB_{xx} = ? dB_{yy} = ? dB_{zz} = ?$
- 4. 积分: 对称性? 积分上下限?

1. 直线电流的磁场

一载流长直导线,电流强度为I ,导线两端到P 点的连线与导线的夹角分别为 θ_1 和 θ_2 。求距导线为a 处P 点的磁感应强度。

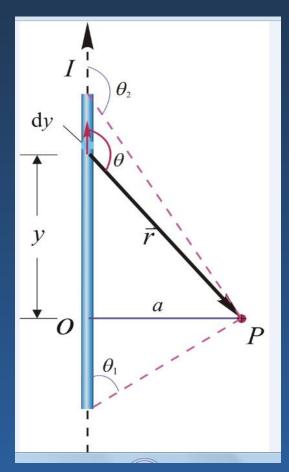


$$dB = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \frac{Idy \sin \theta}{r^2}$$

$$y = -a \cot \theta \qquad r = \frac{a}{\sin \theta}$$

$$dy = \frac{a d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$B = \int dB = \int \frac{\mu_o I}{4\pi} \frac{a}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{a^2} \sin \theta d\theta$$



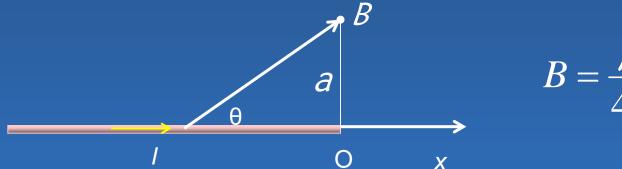
$$B = \frac{\mu_o I}{4\pi a} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \sin\theta \, d\theta$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_o I}{4\pi a} (\cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2)$$

(1) 无限长载流导线: $\theta_1 = 0$, $\theta_2 = \pi$

$$B = \frac{\mu_o I}{2\pi a}$$
 方向:右螺旋法则

(2) 半无限长载流导线: $\theta_1 = \theta$, $\theta_2 = \pi/2$

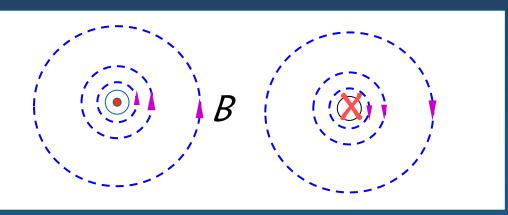


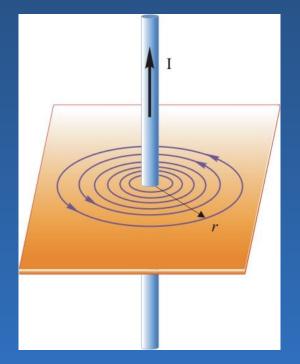
$$B = \frac{\mu_o I}{4\pi a}$$

(3) 导线延长线上: B=0

无限长载流长直导线的磁场

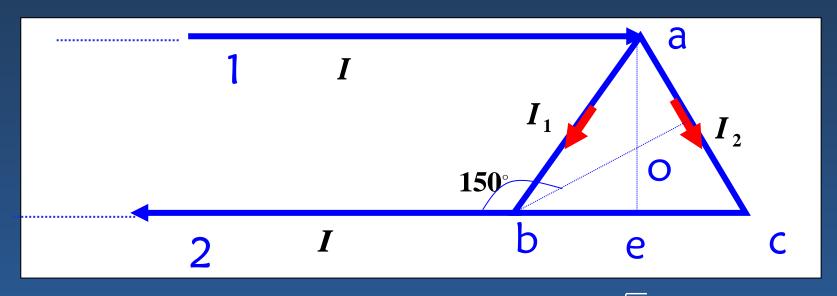
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$





电流与磁感应强度线成 右螺旋关系

例2 如图, 求三角形中心点 O 处的磁感应强度。



$$B_{1} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi \overline{oa}}(\cos 0^{\circ} - \cos 90^{\circ}) = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi \frac{l}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\mu_{0}I}{4\pi l} \otimes$$

$$B_{2} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi oe}(\cos 150^{\circ} - \cos 180^{\circ}) = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}l}(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \quad \bigotimes$$

$$I_{1}R_{ab} = I_{2}R_{acb}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_{1} = 2I_{2} \\ I = I_{1} + I_{2} \end{cases}$$

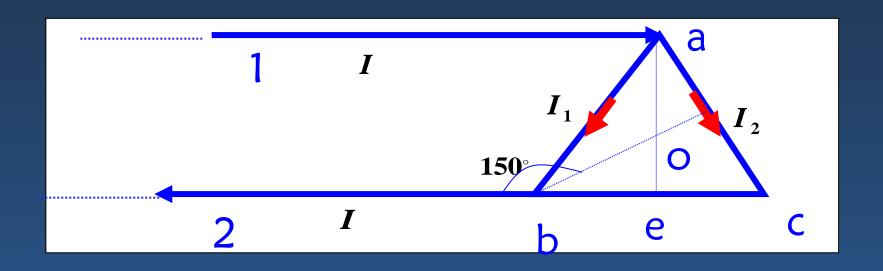
$$I_{1} = \frac{2}{3}I$$

$$I_{2} = \frac{1}{3}I$$

$$B_{ab} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi o e} (\cos 30^\circ - \cos 150^\circ) = \frac{3\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi l} \qquad \bigcirc$$

$$B_{acb} = 2B_{ac} = 2 \times \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{4\pi oe} (\cos 30^\circ - \cos 150^\circ) = \frac{3\mu_0 I_2}{\pi l} = \frac{3\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi l}$$

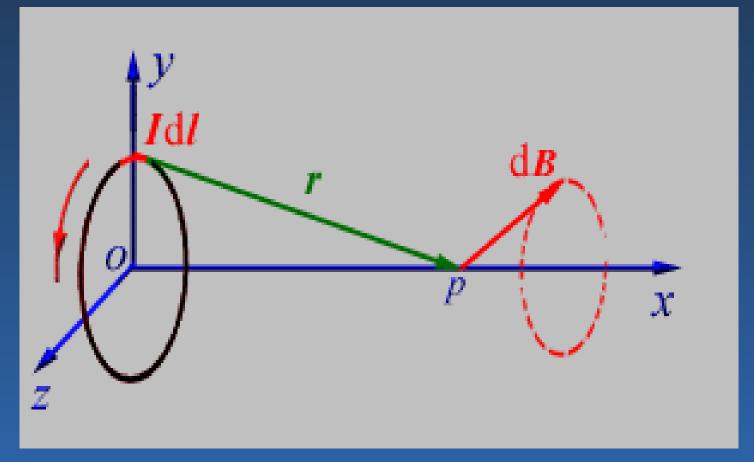




$$B_0 = B_1 + B_2 + B_{acb} - B_{ab}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \mu_0 I}{4 \pi l} (\sqrt{3} - 1) \quad \bigotimes$$

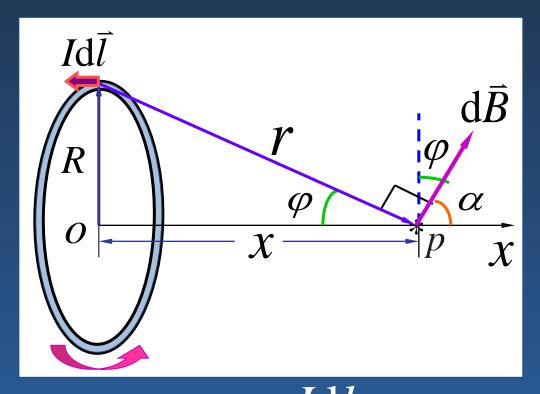
2. 圆形载流导线轴线上的磁场



圆形载流回路轴线上的磁场分布

解: 根据对称性分析

$$B = B_{x} = \int \mathrm{d}B \sin \varphi$$



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Idl}{r^2}$$

$$dB_x = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I \cos \alpha dl}{r^2}$$

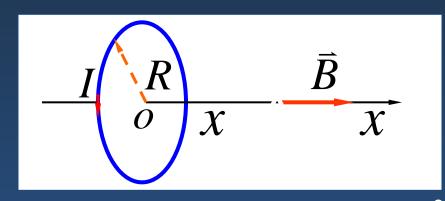
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{R}{r}$$

$$r^{2} = R^{2} + x^{2}$$

$$B_{x} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi} \int_{l} \frac{\cos \alpha dl}{r^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}IR}{4\pi r^{3}} \int_{0}^{2\pi R} dl$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}IR^{2}}{2(x^{2} + R^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

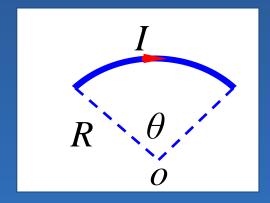


1) 若线圈有N匝

$$B = \frac{N\mu_0 IR^2}{2(x^2 + R^2)^{3/2}}$$

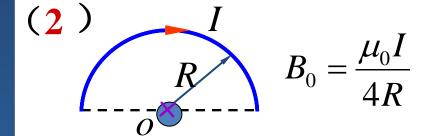
2)
$$x = 0$$

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

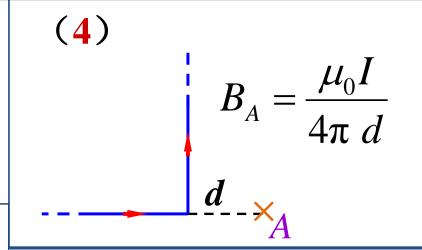


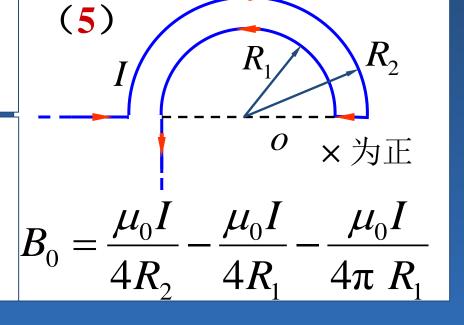
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I \theta}{4\pi R}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
(1) \\
R \\
\overline{B}_0 & \underline{x} \\
R \\
B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}
\end{array}$$



$$B_0 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{8R}$$

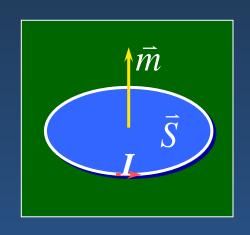




(3) x>>R
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I R^2}{2x^3} = \frac{\mu_0 I S}{2\pi x^3}$$

磁矩

$$\vec{m} = IS\vec{e}_{\rm n}$$



圆电流

矢量 \bar{S} 的正法线方向与圆电流的流向成右手螺旋 关系,其单位矢量 \bar{e}_n 用表示。

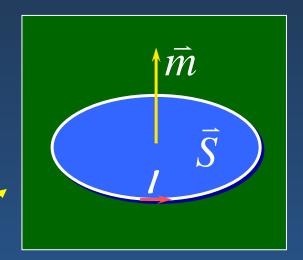
N 匝圆电流的磁矩 $\bar{m} = NIS\bar{e}_{\mathrm{n}}$

磁矩

$$\vec{m} = IS\vec{e}_{\rm n}$$

圆电流轴线上的磁感应强度 用磁矩表示

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \vec{m}}{2\pi x^3}$$

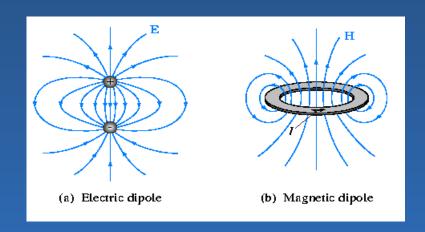


磁偶极子

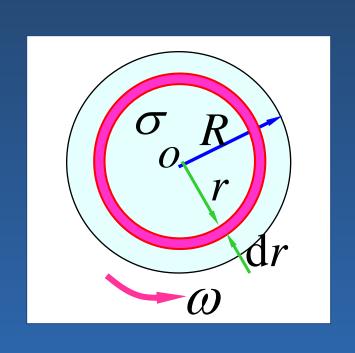
圆电流

电偶极子

$$\vec{E} = \frac{p_e}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 x^3}$$



例3 半径为R的带电薄圆盘的电荷面密度为 σ, 并以角速度 ω 绕通过盘心垂直于盘面的轴转动 , 求圆盘中心的磁感强度以及磁矩.



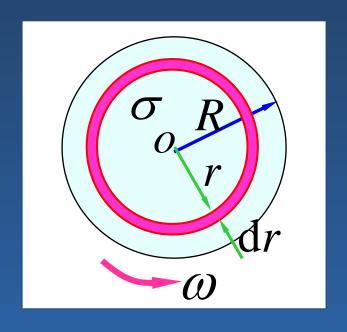
解 圆电流的磁场

$$\mathbf{d}I = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}\sigma^2 \mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} = \sigma \omega \mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2r} = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} dr$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega}{2} \int_0^R dr = \frac{\mu_0 \sigma \omega R}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{d}I = \frac{\omega}{2\pi}\sigma 2\pi r \mathbf{d}r = \sigma \omega r \mathbf{d}r$$



$$\mathbf{dm} = \pi r^2 \mathbf{dI} = \pi r^3 \omega \alpha \mathbf{dr}$$

$$m = \int_0^R \pi r^3 \omega \sigma \, \mathbf{d}r = \frac{1}{4} \pi \omega \sigma R^4$$

M4 半径为R的圆盘均匀带电,电荷密度为 σ 。若该

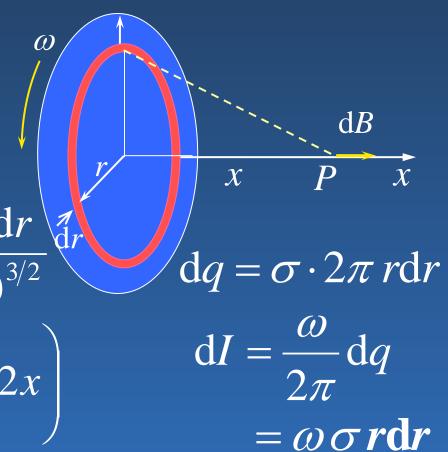
圆盘以角速度 ω 绕圆心o旋转,求轴线上距圆心x处的

磁感应强度以及磁矩。

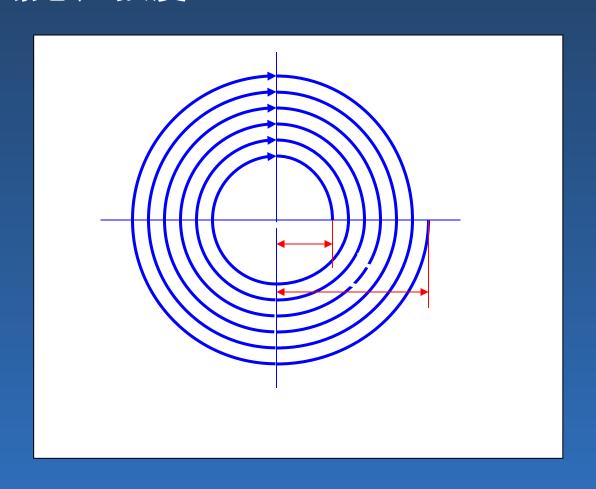
解:
$$dB = \frac{\mu_o r^2 dI}{2(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$B = \int dB = \int_0^R \frac{\mu_o r^3 \omega \sigma dr}{2(x^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} dr$$

$$= \frac{\mu_o \omega \sigma}{2} \left(\frac{R^2 + 2x^2}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} - 2x \right)$$



例5 有一蚊香状的平面 N 匝线圈,通有电流 I ,每一圈近似为一圆周,其内外半径分别为a 及 b 。求圆心处 P 点的磁感应强度。



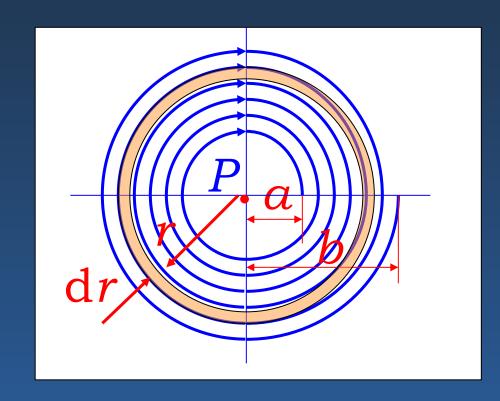
解:
$$\mathbf{d}B = \frac{\mu_o \mathbf{d}I}{2r}$$

$$\mathbf{d}B = \frac{\mu_o}{2r} \frac{N}{b-a} Idr$$

$$B = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\mu_o}{2r} \frac{N}{b-a} I dr$$

$$=\frac{\mu_o}{2}\frac{N}{b-a}\int_a^b \frac{Idr}{r}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_o}{2} \frac{N}{b-a} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$



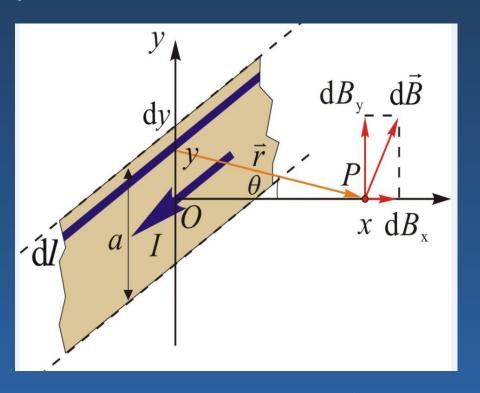
$$\mathbf{d}I = \frac{N}{b-a}Idr$$

例6. 无限长载流平板,宽度为a,电流强度为I。求正上方处P点的磁感应强度。

解:
$$dB = \frac{\mu_o dI}{2\pi r}$$

$$dI = \frac{I}{a} dy \quad r = \frac{x}{\cos \theta}$$

$$dB = \frac{\mu_o I \cos \theta dy}{2\pi ax}$$



根据对称性
$$B_x = 0$$
 $y = xtg\theta dy = \frac{x}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$

$$\mathbf{d}\boldsymbol{B}_{y} = \mathbf{d}\boldsymbol{B}\cos\theta$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{o}\mathbf{I}\mathbf{d}\theta}{2\pi a}$$

$$dB_{y} d\overline{B}$$

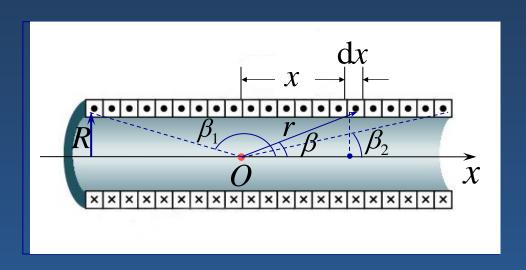
$$x dB_{x}$$

$$B_{y} = \int \frac{\mu_{o} I d\theta}{2\pi a} = \frac{\mu_{o} I}{2\pi a} \int_{-tg^{-1} \frac{a}{2x}}^{tg^{-1} \frac{a}{2x}} d\theta = \frac{\mu_{o} I}{\pi a} tg^{-1} \frac{a}{2x}$$

a无穷大?
$$B_y = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2a} = \frac{\mu_0 j}{2}$$

3. 载流密绕直螺线管内部轴线上的磁场

螺线管半径为R; 导线中电流为I; 单位长度线圈匝数n



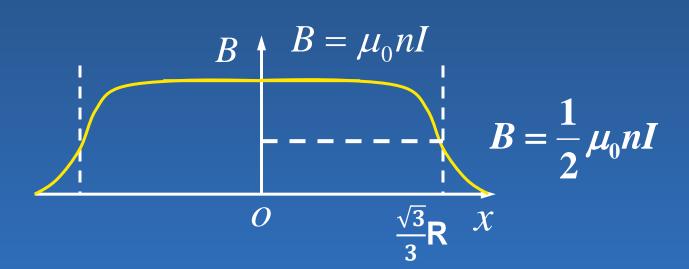
在螺线管上的 x 处截取一小段 dI = Indx

$$dB = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \frac{R^2 n I dx}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \quad x = R \operatorname{ctg} \beta \quad dx = -R(\csc \beta)^2 d\beta$$

$$B = -\int_{\beta_1}^{\beta_2} \frac{\mu_0 nI}{2} \sin \beta d\beta$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 nI(\cos \beta_2 - \cos \beta_1)$$

无限长螺线管

$$\beta_1 = \pi$$
 $\beta_2 = 0$ $\beta_2 = 0$ $\beta_2 = \mu_0 nI$



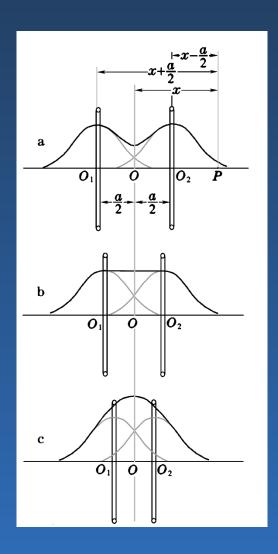
4.亥姆霍兹线圈内部轴线上的磁场



间距等于半径的一共 轴圆线圈,叫做亥姆 霍兹线圈。它的特点 是在其轴线上与两线 圈等距的中心点0 附近的磁场较均匀。

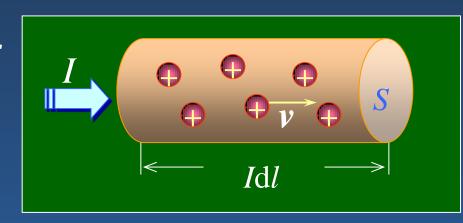
4.亥姆霍兹线圈内部轴线上的磁场





三、运动电荷的磁场

$$I = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{nqsv \cdot dt}{dt} = nqvs$$
$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_o I d\vec{l} \times \vec{e}_r}{4\pi r^2}$$



$$dN = nSdl$$

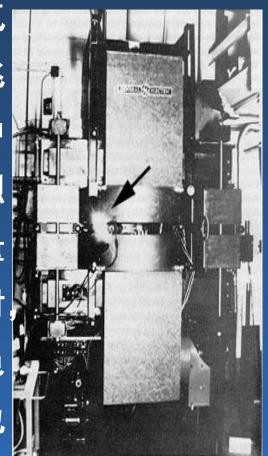
$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_o \, nqdlS \, \vec{v} \times \vec{e}_r}{4\pi \, r^2} = \frac{\mu_o \, dN \, q\vec{v} \times \vec{e}_r}{4\pi \, r^2}$$

$$\vec{B}_0 = \frac{\mu_o \ q\vec{v} \times \vec{e}_r}{4\pi \ r^2}$$

注: 电量 q 含正负号!

拓展-同步辐射简介

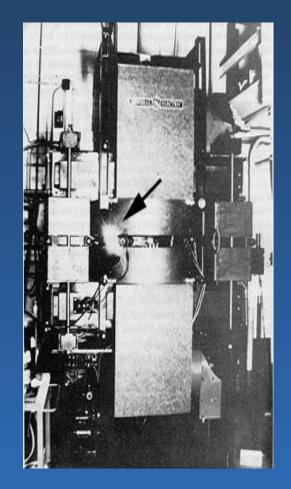
1947年4月16日,美国纽约州通用电气 公司的实验室中,正在调试一台能量为70兆 电子伏的电子同步加速器,偶然从反射镜中 看到了在水泥防护墙内的加速器里有强烈 "蓝白色的弧光",光的颜色随电子的能量 变化而变化。当电子能量降到40兆电子伏时 光变为黄色;降到30兆电子伏时,变为红色 且强度变弱;降到20兆电子伏时,就什么也 看不见了。



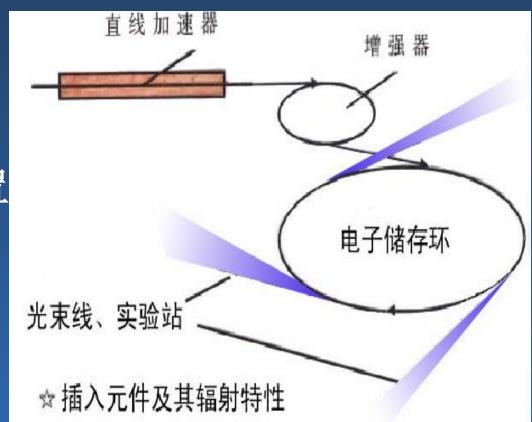
拓展-同步辐射简介

这种由电子作加速运动时所辐射 的电磁波是在同步加速器上首先发现 的, 所以人们就称它为"同步加速器 辐射"、简称"同步辐射"。"同步 辐射"的发现立即在当时的科学界引 起轰动,为同步辐射光的广泛应用揭

开了序幕。



同步辐射装置



- •发生装置
- •光束线
- •实验站

同步辐射光源的原理图

我国的同步辐射装置



北京电子对撞机-同步辐射兼用模式

合肥同步辐射装置-专用模式



上海同步辐射装置(上海光源)-专用模式

