§ 7.4 安培环路定理

◆安培环路定理

● B矢量的环流
$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = ?$$

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum_{in} I_{in}$$

● 应用安培环路定理计算磁感应强度B 对称性、合适的环流

1

回顾

电场

高斯定理

$$\iint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \sum_{i} q_i$$

电场是"有源场"

环路定理 $\oint_{l} \vec{E} \cdot \mathbf{d}\vec{l} = 0$

磁场

高斯定理

$$\iint_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

磁场是"无源场"

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = ?$$

安培环路定理

1、安培环路定理的表述

表达式:
$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum I_{in}$$

表述: 在真空中稳定电流的磁场中, 磁感应强度沿任 意闭合路径 L 的线积分等于被此闭合路径所包围并穿 过的电流的代数和的 40倍,而与路径的形状和大小无 关。

安培环路定理

2、安培环路定理的验证

a. 长直导线电流穿过环路

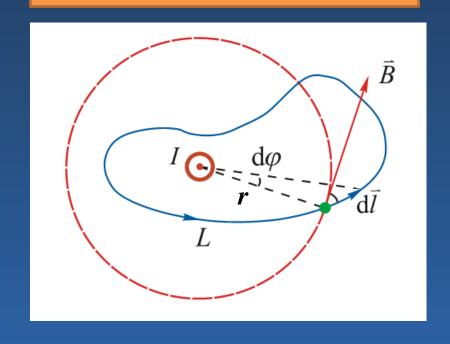
$$B = \frac{\mu_o I}{2\pi r}$$

$$\oint_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_L B \cos \theta \, dl$$

$$\oint_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_L \frac{\mu_o I}{2\pi r} \cdot r d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{\mu_o I}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi = \mu_o I$$

电流和回路绕行方向构成右 手螺旋, I>0; 反之I<0



$$dl\cos\theta = rd\varphi$$

若I或者闭合回路反向?
$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = -\mu_{0}I$$

2、安培环路定理的验证

b. 多根导线电流穿过环路

$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_1 + \vec{B}_2 + \dots + \vec{B}_n$$

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \oint_{L} (\vec{B}_{1} + \vec{B}_{2} + \dots + \vec{B}_{n}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \oint_L \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{l} + \oint_L \vec{B}_2 \cdot d\vec{l} + \dots + \oint_L \vec{B}_n \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \mu_o I_1 + \mu_o I_2 + \dots + \mu_o I_n = \mu_o \sum I_i$$

2、安培环路定理的验证

c.电流在环路之外

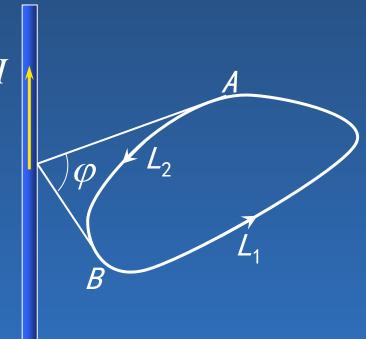
$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{L_{1}} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{L_{2}} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi} \left(\int_{L_{1}} d\varphi + \int_{L_{2}} d\varphi \right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi} \left[\varphi + (-\varphi) \right]$$

$$= 0$$

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



2、安培环路定理的验证

d. 一般情况(任意条、任意闭合回路)

$$\oint_{L} \overrightarrow{B} \cdot d\overrightarrow{l} = \oint_{L} \sum_{i} \overrightarrow{B}_{i} \cdot d\overrightarrow{l}$$

$$= \sum_{i} \oint_{L} \overrightarrow{B}_{i} \cdot d\overrightarrow{l}$$

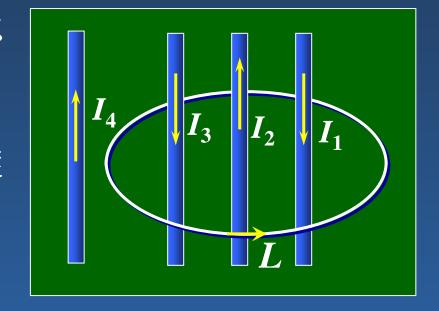
$$= \sum_{i} \mu_{0} I_{in}$$

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum I_{in}$$
 -----安培环路定理

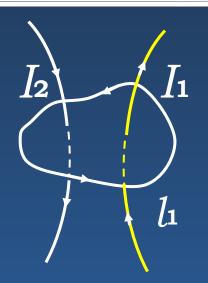
注意

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum_{in} I_{in}$$

- a. 安培环路定理只适用于稳恒电流。
- $b. I_{in}$ 与所取环路成右手螺旋时为正,反之为负。



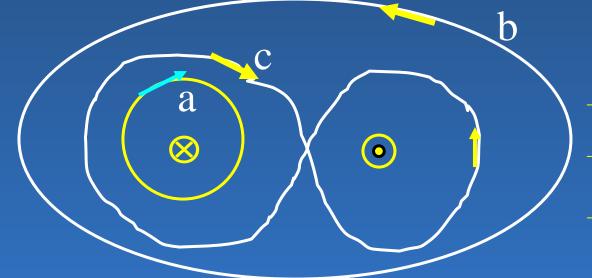
- c. 全空间电流都对 \overrightarrow{B} 有贡献,但只有 I_{in} 对环流有贡献。
- d. $\oint_L \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} \neq 0$ 说明磁场为非保守场,称为涡旋场。



$$\oint_{l} \vec{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\vec{l} = ?$$

$$\oint_{l} \vec{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} (I_{1} - I_{2})$$

两根长直导线通有电流I,图示每种情况下 $\int_{l}^{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = ?$



$$\mu_0 I$$

(对环路a)

0

(对环路b)

 $2\mu_0 I$

(对环路c)

利用安培环路定理可求解对称性磁场的磁感应强度

解题步骤:

- 1、对称性分析
- 2、作对称性环路L
- 3、求解B的环路积分: $\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$
- 4、利用安培环路定理求解 \overrightarrow{B}

解题关键:选取合适的回路,使得:

- 1. 积分回路L上各点B大小相等且方向与积分回路相同;
- 2. 积分回路的某一部分上B处处相等且方向与回路平行,另
- 一部分上B等于0或者B方向与该回路垂直,使得 $\overrightarrow{B} \cdot d\overrightarrow{l} = 0$ 。

- 1. 无限长载流圆柱面导体的磁场分布 作如图安培环路L,绕向为逆时针
 - (1) 圆柱面外的磁场:

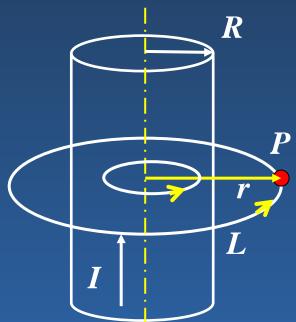
$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B \cdot 2\pi \, r = \mu_{o} I$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_{o} I}{2\pi \, r}$$

(2) 圆柱面内的磁场:

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B \cdot 2\pi r = 0$$

$$B = 0$$



2. 无限长载流圆柱体电流的磁场分布

作如图安培环路L,绕向为逆时针

(1) 圆柱外的磁场:

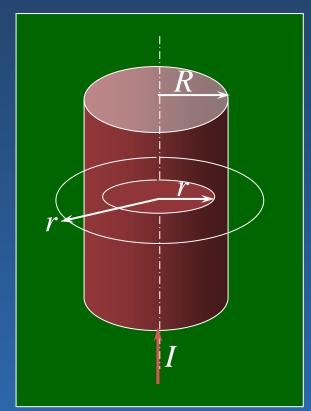
$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B \cdot 2\pi \, r = \mu_{o} I$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_{o} I}{2\pi \, r}$$

(2) 圆柱内的磁场:

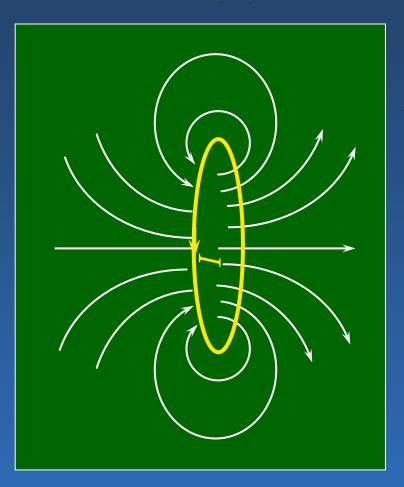
$$I' = \frac{I}{\pi R^2} \cdot \pi r^2 = \frac{r^2}{R^2} I$$

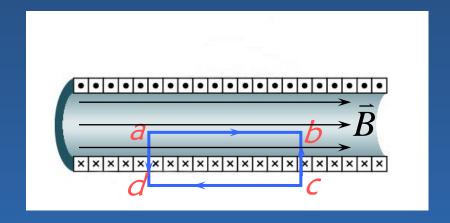
$$\oint_{I} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B \cdot 2\pi r = \mu_o \frac{r^2}{R^2} I$$



$$B = \frac{\mu_o rI}{2\pi R^2}$$

3.长直螺线管内的磁场分布





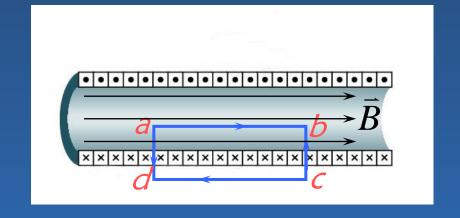
3.长直螺线管内的磁场分布

作如图安培环路L,绕向为逆时针

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{b}^{c} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{c}^{d} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{d}^{a} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\int_{b}^{c} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{d}^{a} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

$$\int_{c}^{d} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$



3.长直螺线管内的磁场分布

$$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{a}^{b} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = B \cdot l$$

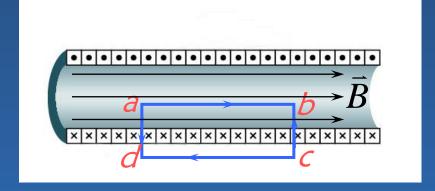
穿过矩形环路的电流强度:

$$\sum I_i = I \cdot n \cdot l$$

安培环路定理:

$$B \cdot l = \mu_o I \cdot n \cdot l$$

$$B = \mu_o nI$$



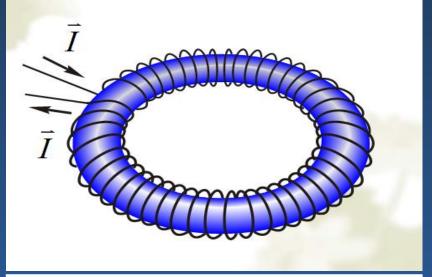
4. 螺线环内的磁场分布

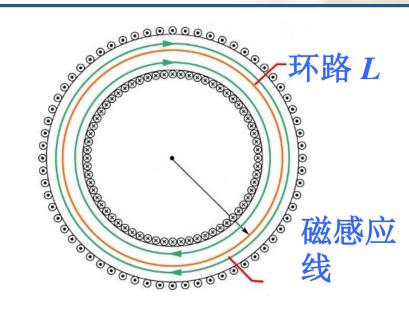
$$\oint_{I} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_o \sum I$$

$$B \cdot 2\pi \ r = \mu_o NI$$

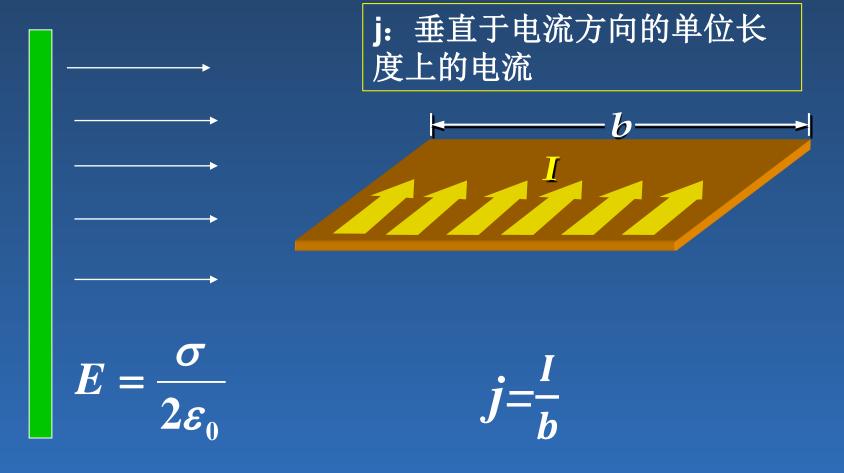
$$B = \frac{\mu_o NI}{2\pi r}$$

$$\boldsymbol{B} \approx \frac{\mu_o N \boldsymbol{I}}{\boldsymbol{l}} = \mu_0 \boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{I}$$



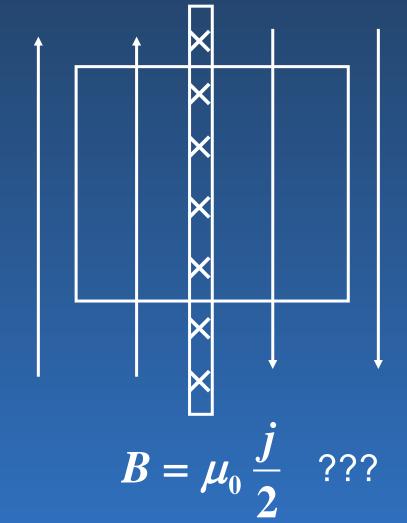


5. 无限大电流平面的磁场分布



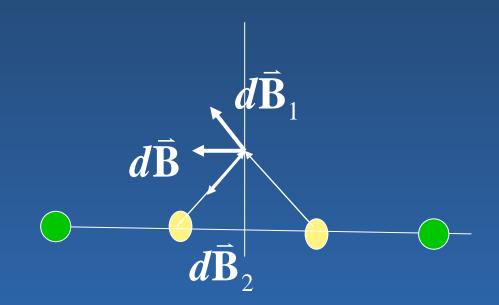
5. 无限大电流平面的磁场分布



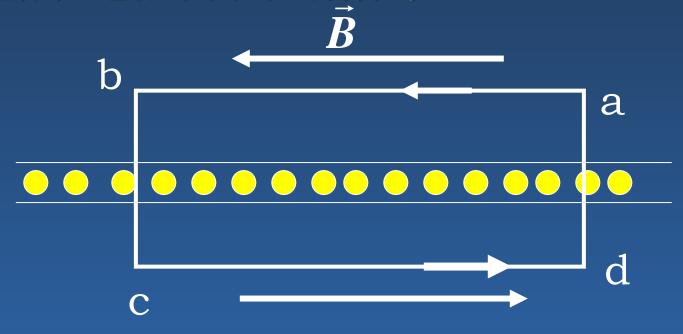


5. 无限大电流平面的磁场分布

磁场对称性分析



5. 无限大电流平面的磁场分布



$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2B \overline{ab} = \mu_0 \overline{ab} j$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 j$$

电场高斯定理和磁场安培环路定理应用总结

$$\iint_{S} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \frac{\sum q}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\rho = \frac{A}{r} \qquad \rho = Ar$$

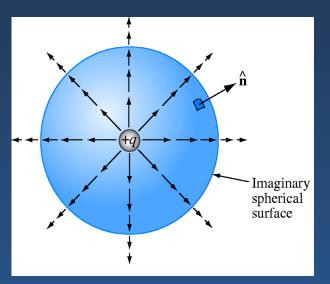
$$\sum q = \int dq = \int \rho(r)dV$$

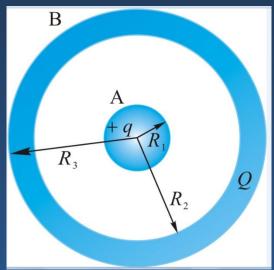
$$= \int_0^r \rho(r)dV \qquad r \le R$$
$$= \int_0^R \rho(r)dV \qquad r > R$$

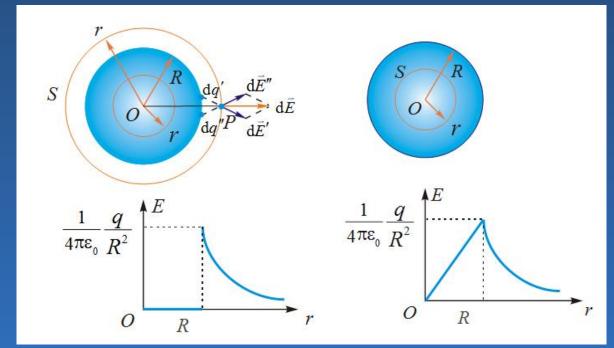
1、球对称电场
$$dV = 4\pi r^2 dr$$

- 2、轴对称的电场 $dV = 2\pi rhdr$
- 3、无限大带平面或具有一定厚度无限大平面的电场

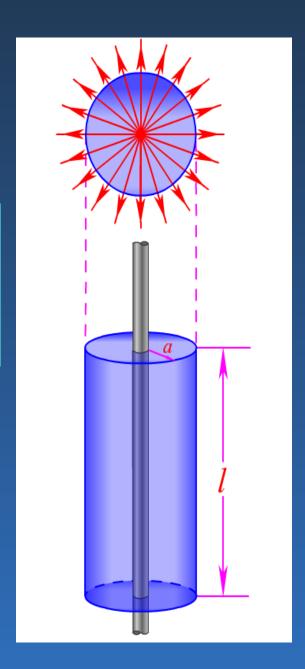
球对称

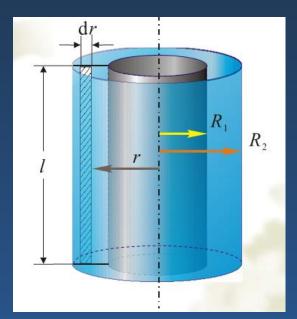


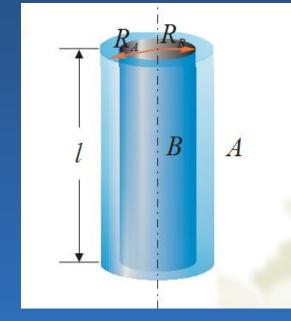


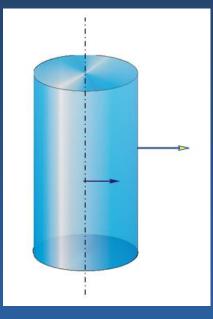


轴 对 称

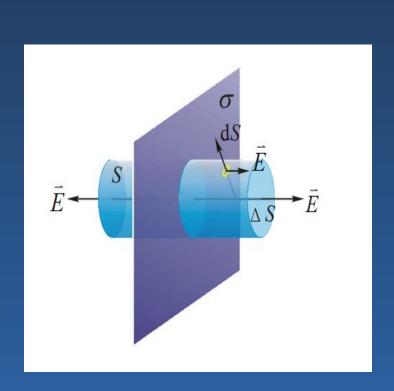


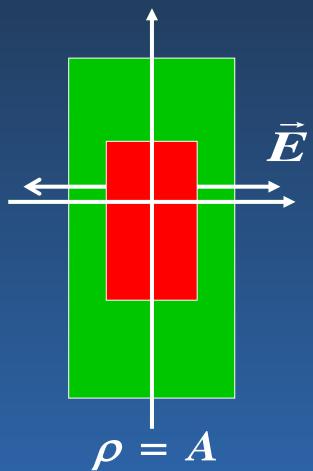




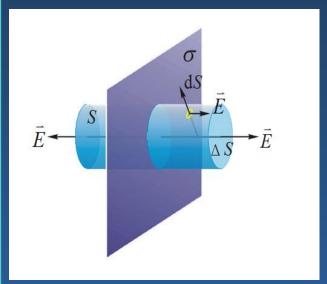


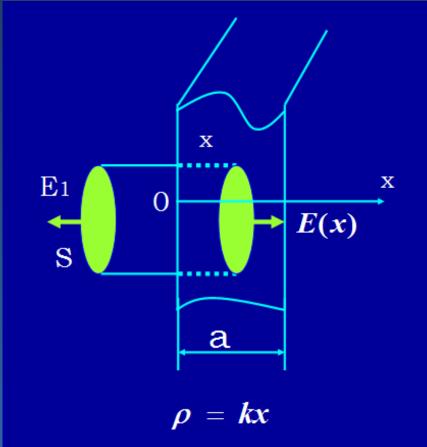
面对称



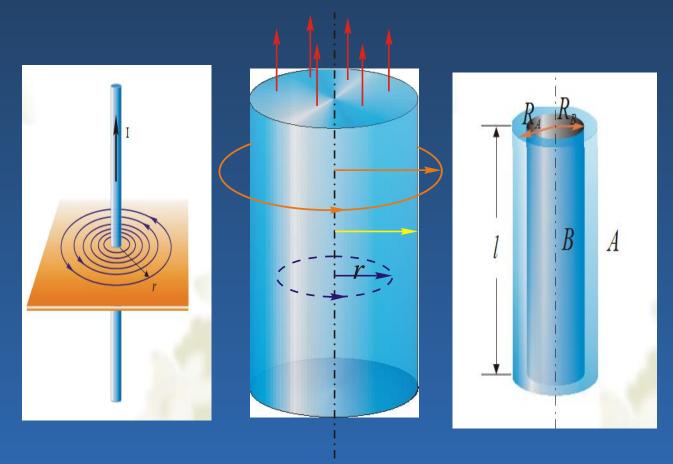


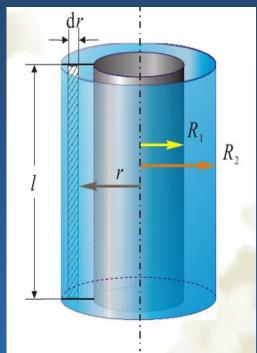
带电 体内 平面 上电



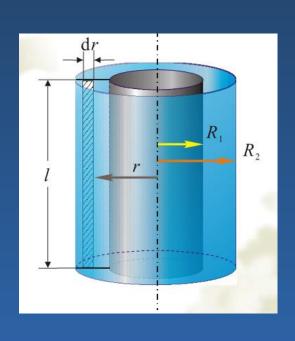


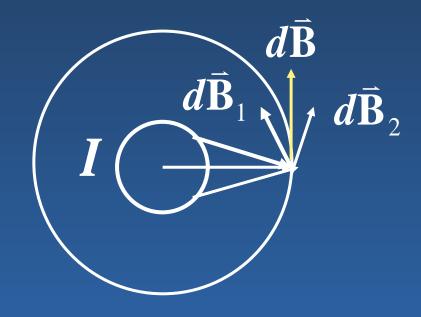
$\oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{o} \sum I \quad \mathbf{\hat{D}} \mathbf{H}$



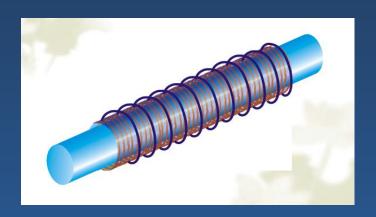


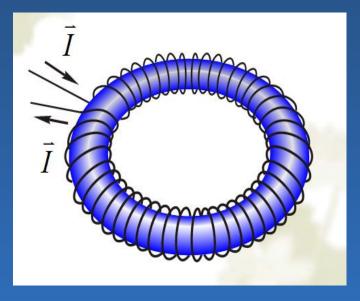
圆筒电流磁场强度对称性分析

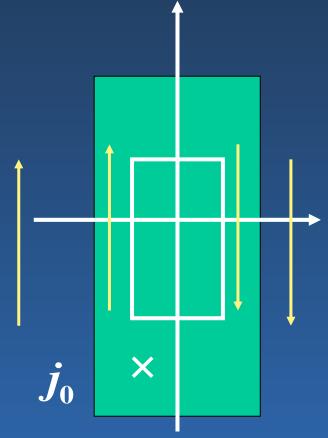












单位面积电流密度

归细

1. 安培环路定理:在稳恒磁场中,磁感强度B沿低意闭合路径的积分(即环流)等于该路径所包围的电流强度代数和的μ。倍。

$$\oint_{\mathbf{L}} \vec{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\vec{r} = \mu_0 \sum_{(\mathbf{L} \not \mathbf{b})} \mathbf{I}_i$$

2. 应用安培环路定理求解对称性磁场。