

its one of the most basic ideas in ohysics, Macnetism. And its why the new stool can is malono a romaniable comebado in this ege of growing concern over the environment. and growing interest in recyclin

You see, because steel is magnetic (in contrast to other, recyclable materials), it can be escaly extracted from marriabel municipalities and recyclers. With creater recomation and less expense than payback and

wells. Agreeter weings to both deposit programs.

STATISTICS

There's Strength In Steel's Growing Numbers.

Soumight not have guessed it, but steel is 100% recyclable and 100% degradable, creating no environmental hazards. Which is why more people are using and recyding steel cans.

But for everyday applications and hazards. they're incispensable. Shedaneshedemia simply or equal soil. And sawlars all cheryou ich: weight, two-piece earnless can designs with less cost, lockword rejects and lower secondary spoilage.

In fact, 68% of all desimenurscured in 1988 was Factorial behavior ment And 15% of all yeel cars produced are eventually recycled.

And Fernagos Even Creater Strength In Our Design And Reliability.

Inexpeople and durability. of spelcence elogardary.

The Future is Contained in Recyclabic Steel American Iron And Steel Institute

CHESTING OF STREET

The New Steel Can. It's The Cost Container, And The Environmental Protector.

To find out more about sted recycling, sall the Steel Can-Recycling Institute at 1400-675-SCR in Carada, call the Cenadar Triplate Regeling Councilat VIII 528-7386.





第12章 磁介质

- § 12.1 磁介质对磁场的影响
- § 12.2 磁化强度和磁化电流
- § 12.3 介质中的磁场 磁场强度
- § 12.4 铁磁性

§ 12.1 磁介质对磁场的影响

实验证明:

若载流导线周围空间充满均匀各向同性介质,则介质内的磁感应强度 $\vec{B} = \mu_r \vec{B}_0$ 介质与磁场发生相互作用—磁介质

μ_r: 磁介质相对磁导率

 $\mu_{\rm r}$ < 1 抗磁质 (铜、金、铅、液氮...)

 $\mu_{\rm r} > 1$ 顺磁质 (铝、钠、氯化铜、液氧...)

 $\mu_r >> 1$ 铁磁质 (铁、钴、镍…)

 $\mu_{\rm r} = 0$ 完全抗磁性 如超导体。

一、原子中电子的磁矩

电子以:
$$v, r$$
 运动一周用时: $\frac{2\pi}{v}$

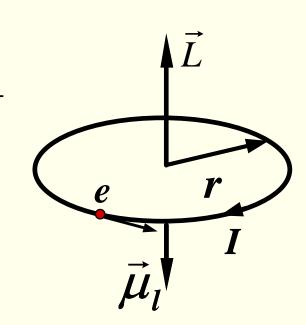
单位时间转:
$$\frac{v}{2\pi r}$$
 周 $\Rightarrow I = \frac{ve}{2\pi r}$

$$\left|\vec{\mu}_{l}\right| = IS = \frac{ve}{2\pi r}\pi r^{2} = \frac{1}{2}evr$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times (m\vec{v})$$
 $|\vec{L}| = rmv$

$$|\vec{\mu}_l| = \frac{e}{2m} |\vec{L}| \implies \vec{\mu}_l = -\frac{e}{2m} \vec{L}$$

$$\vec{\mu}_s$$
: 自旋磁矩 \vec{S} : 自旋角动量 $\Rightarrow \vec{\mu}_s = -\frac{e}{m}\vec{S}$



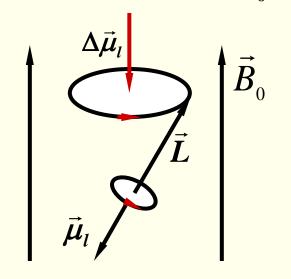
二、磁场中的核外电子

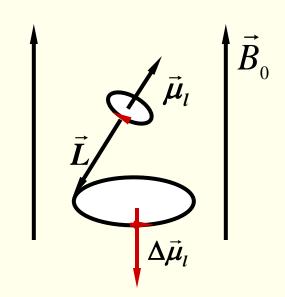
外场中一个电子受到力矩:
$$\vec{M} = \vec{\mu}_l \times \vec{B}_0$$

$$\vec{\mu}_l = -\frac{e}{2m}\vec{L}$$

由角动量定理: $d\vec{L} = \vec{M}dt = (\vec{\mu}_l \times \vec{B}_0)dt = -\frac{e}{2m}(\vec{L} \times \vec{B}_0)dt$

 \Rightarrow $\mathrm{d}\vec{L}\perp\vec{L},\ \mathrm{d}\vec{L}\perp\vec{B}_0$ 电子绕磁场方向进动!





 $\Delta \vec{\mu}_l$: 感应磁矩 $\Delta \vec{\mu}_l //-\vec{B}_0$

$$\vec{\mu}_{\rm e} = \vec{\mu}_{\it l} + \vec{\mu}_{\it s}$$

三、顺磁质和抗磁质

核的磁矩比原子中的电子磁矩要小很多

分子(固有)磁矩:

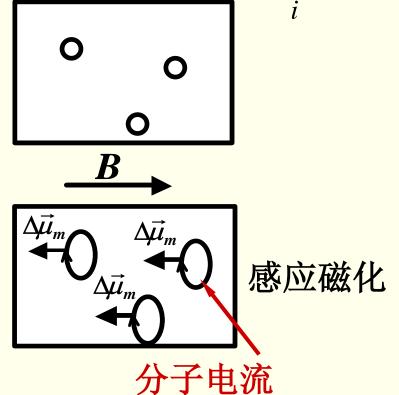
$$\vec{\mu}_{\rm m} = \sum_i \vec{\mu}_{\rm e}$$

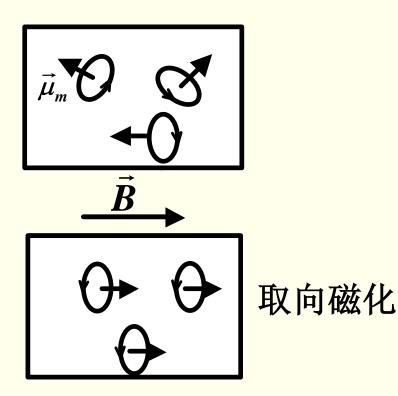
抗磁质: $\vec{\mu}_{\rm m}=0$

顺磁质: $\vec{\mu}_{\rm m} \neq 0$

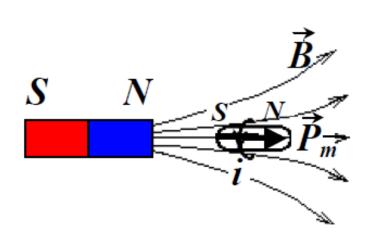
分子附加磁矩:

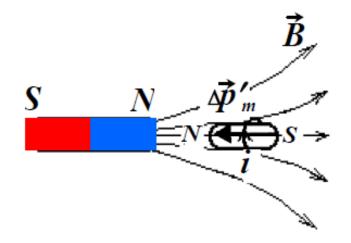
$$\Delta \vec{\mu}_{\rm m} = \sum_{\rm i} \Delta \vec{\mu}_{\rm e}$$





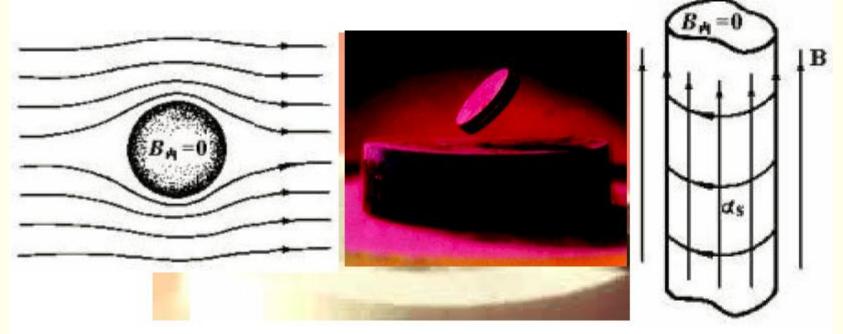
处于非匀强磁场中的磁介质





顺磁质内部的磁场是 被加强的,而且顺磁质 会被磁铁吸引. 抗磁质内部的磁场是 被削弱的,而且抗磁质 会被磁铁排斥。 超导体的完全抗磁性 "迈斯纳效应"

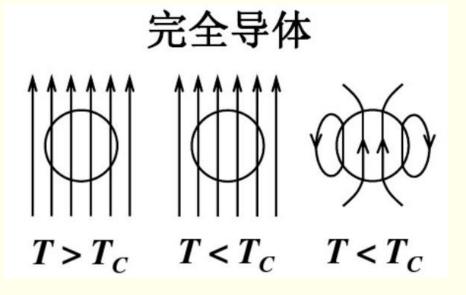
超导电流

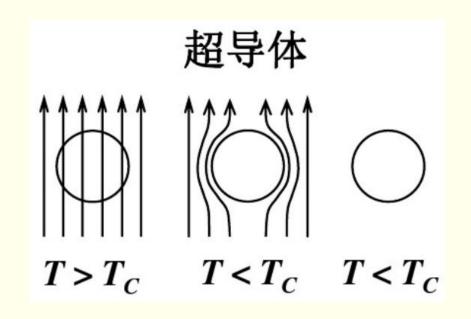


处于超导态的物体,外加磁场之所以无法穿透它的内部,是因为在超导体的表面感生一个无损耗的抗磁超导电流,这一电流产生的磁场,恰巧抵消了超导体内部的磁场。

零电阻现象和完全抗磁性是超导体的两个独立性质:

仅具有零电阻的导体称为完全导体。 完全导体内可以有磁通,但磁通不能改变。 超导体内什么情况下都不会有磁通。





2010年首个诺贝尔奖+搞笑诺贝尔奖双料得主诞生

- ——荷兰科学家Andre Geim。
- 十年前他因磁悬浮青蛙获得搞笑诺贝尔奖。
- 十年后他因石墨烯(graphene)的结构获诺贝尔奖。



青蛙属于抗磁质。当青蛙被放到和小磁针,外界磁场对这些小磁针(磁场的强度适当,这力与青蛙受印。



实际_ 用足负 悬浮丸



#像一个 り,如果 と悬在空

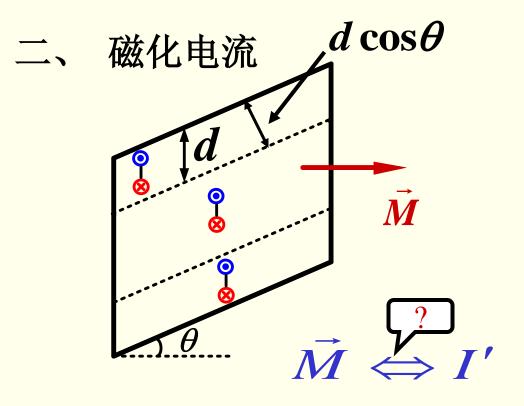
质,只要 可能使人

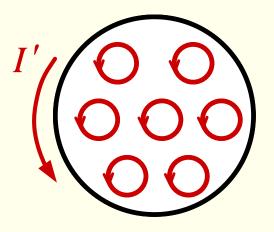
§12.2 磁化强度和磁化电流

一、磁化强度

定义:
$$\vec{M} = \frac{\sum_{i} \mu_{mi}}{\Lambda V}$$

SI中单位: $\frac{A}{m}$





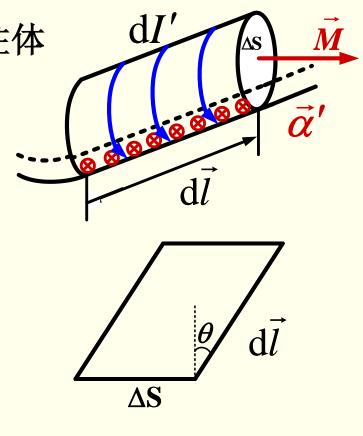
总效果: 在磁介质表面 形成磁化电流。 想象从磁介质表面处挖出一小的斜柱体

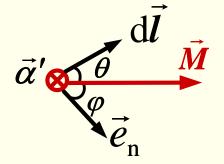
斜柱体总磁矩:

$$\left|\sum_{i}\vec{\mu}_{i}\right| = \Delta S dI'$$

根据定义:

$$M = \frac{\left| \sum_{i} \vec{\mu}_{i} \right|}{\Delta V} = \frac{\Delta S dI'}{\Delta S dl \cos \theta}$$





$$\alpha' = \frac{\mathrm{d}I'}{\mathrm{d}l}$$

$$M = \frac{\left| \sum_{i} \vec{\mu}_{i} \right|}{\Delta V} = \frac{\Delta \operatorname{Sd}I'}{\Delta \operatorname{Sd}l \cos \theta}$$

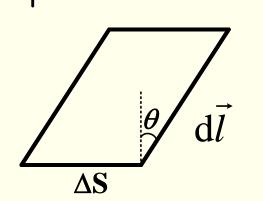
$$=M\cos\theta$$

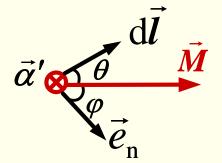
$$= M \sin \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\alpha}' = \vec{M} \times \vec{e}_{n}$$

$$dI' = Mdl \cos \theta = M \cdot dl$$

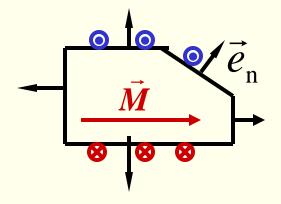
or
$$dI' = \alpha' dl = \left| \vec{M} \times \vec{e}_n \right| dl$$

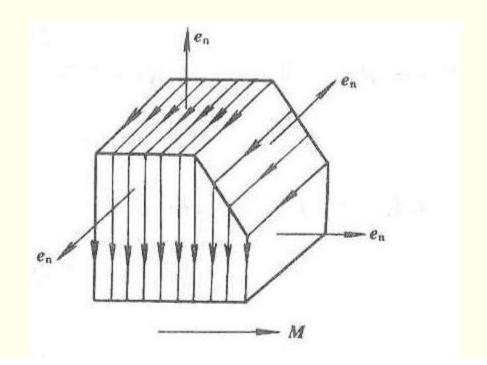




已知磁化强度求磁化电流:

$$\vec{\alpha}' = \vec{M} \times \vec{e}_{\rm n}$$





在两种磁介质的界面处情况如何?

$$\vec{\alpha}_{10}$$
 \vec{e}_{n2}
 $\vec{\alpha}_{2}$

$$\vec{\alpha}_1' = \vec{M}_1 \times \vec{e}_{n1}$$
 $\vec{\alpha}_2' = \vec{M}_2 \times \vec{e}_{n2}$

$$\vec{\alpha}' = \vec{\alpha}_1' + \vec{\alpha}_2' = \vec{M}_1 \times \vec{e}_{n1} + \vec{M}_2 \times \vec{e}_{n2}$$
$$= (\vec{M}_1 - \vec{M}_2) \times \vec{e}_{n1}$$

$$\sigma' = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{e}_{\rm n}$$

对比电介质学习

[例] 求均匀磁化介质球磁化电流及其在球心处产生磁场。

解:
$$\vec{\alpha}' = \vec{M} \times \vec{e}_r$$
 $\alpha' = M \sin \theta$
$$dI' = \alpha' R d\theta = MR \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$I' = \int_0^\pi MR \sin \theta d\theta = 2MR$$

$$\vec{x} \oplus \vec{x} \oplus$$

$$\therefore z = R\cos\theta \quad dI' = MR\sin\theta d\theta \quad \therefore dB' = \frac{\mu_0 M}{2}\sin^3\theta d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow B' = \int dB' = \frac{\mu_0 M}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{3} \mu_0 M$$

§ 12.3 介质中的磁场 磁场强度

$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_0 + \vec{B}'$$

 \vec{B}_0 : 外磁场

 \vec{B}' : 磁化电流产生

一、介质中磁场的高斯定理

$$\iint_{S} \vec{B}_{0} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \qquad \iint_{S} \vec{B}' \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \iint_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

二、 磁场强度 介质中磁场的安培环路定理

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \sum_{i} I_i + \mu_0 \sum_{i} I'_i$$

 I_i : 传导电流 I'_i : 磁化电流

$$\vec{B} \leftarrow I + I' \leftarrow \vec{M}$$

$$\vec{E} \leftarrow q_0 + q' \leftarrow \vec{P}$$

对比电介质学习

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon \vec{E}$$
 $\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = q_0$

考虑无限长直电流情况

$$\oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I + \mu_0 I'$$

$$I' = I'' \quad dI'' = \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l} \implies I'' = \oint_I \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} I + \mu_{0} \oint_{l} \vec{M} \cdot d\vec{l} \Rightarrow \oint_{l} (\frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_{0}} - \vec{M}) \cdot d\vec{l} = I$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{\vec{B}}{\mu_{0}} - \vec{M} \quad (磁场强度) \Rightarrow \oint_{l} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{B}{\mu_0} - \vec{M}$$
 (磁场强度) $\Rightarrow \oint_l \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \vec{M}$

SI中H之单位: A/m

三、各向同性的磁介质(外磁场不太强)

实验公式: $\vec{M} = \chi_{\rm m} \vec{H}$ $\chi_{\rm m}$: 介质的磁化率

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0(\vec{H} + \vec{M}) = \mu_0(1 + \chi_{\rm m})\vec{H}$$

$$\mu_{\rm r} = 1 + \chi_{\rm m} \implies \vec{B} = \mu_0 \mu_{\rm r} \vec{H} = \mu \vec{H}$$

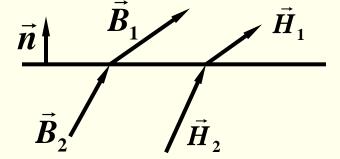
 μ_r : 介质的相对磁导率 μ : 介质的磁导率

$$\mu_{\rm r} > 1$$
 $\chi_{\rm m} > 0$ 顺磁质 $\mu_{\rm r} < 1$ $\chi_{\rm m} < 0$ 抗磁质

利用磁高斯定理和安培环路定理可证明: 在不同介质交界面两侧的磁场满足如下边界条件:

$$B_{1n} = B_{2n}$$

$$H_{1t} = H_{2t}$$



[例] 求磁介质中的磁化强度、磁感应强度及其表面磁化电流线密度。

解:
$$\oint_{I} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = I$$
 $2\pi r H = I$
$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{I}{2\pi r}$$

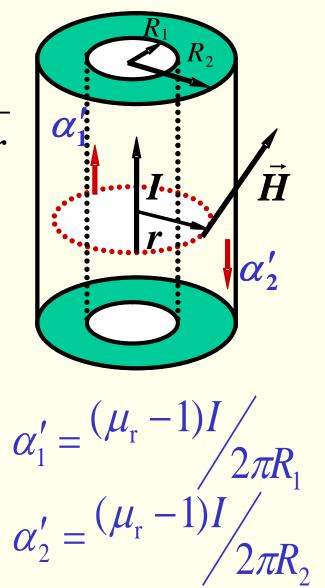
$$\vec{M} = \chi_{m} \vec{H} = (\mu_{r} - 1) \vec{H}$$

$$M = (\mu_{r} - 1) H = \frac{(\mu_{r} - 1)I}{2\pi r}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_{0} \mu_{r} \vec{H} = \mu \vec{H}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \mu_{0} \mu_{r} \frac{I}{2\pi r}$$

$$\vec{\alpha}' = \vec{M} \times \vec{e}_{n}$$



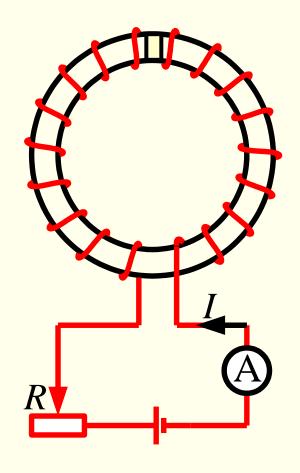
§ 12.4 铁磁性

一、铁磁质的磁滞回线

$$H = \frac{NI}{2\pi R} = nI \quad B \Leftrightarrow H$$

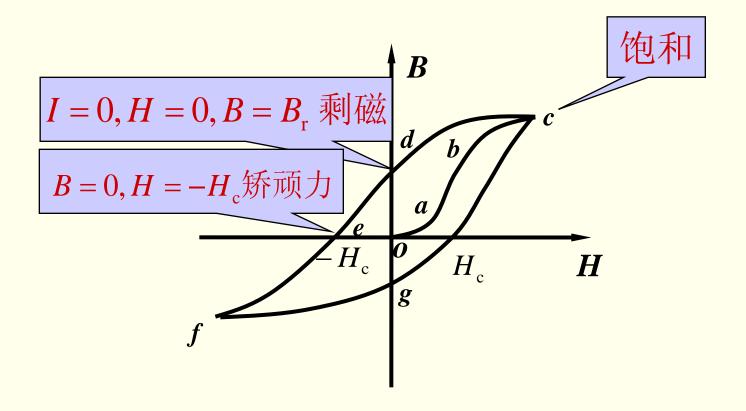
$$\mu = \frac{B}{H} \Rightarrow \mu(H)$$

$$M = \frac{B}{\mu_0} - H \Longrightarrow M(H)$$





B-H磁滯回线

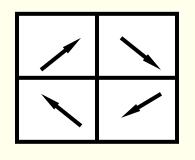


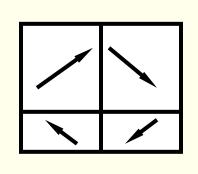


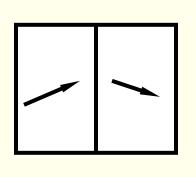


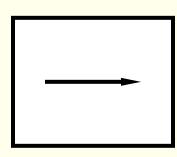
磁畴: 含1017-1021个分子

自发饱和磁化区域









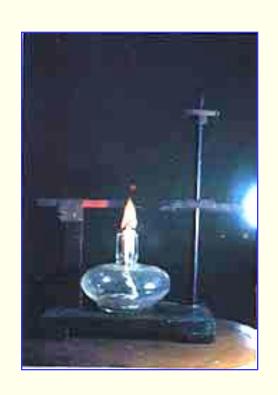
B逐渐增大

饱和磁化

居里温度 T_c 。在 T_c 以上,铁磁性完全消失而成为顺磁质, T_c 称为居里温度或居里点。不同的铁磁质有不同的居里温度。纯铁: 770°C,纯镍: 358°C。



居里



装置如图所示:将悬挂着的镍片移近永久磁铁,即被吸住,说明镍片在室温片上室温度时。用酒精灯加热镍片,当镍片的温度升高到超过一定温度时,镍片不再被吸引,在重力作用下摆回平衡位置,说明镍片的铁磁性消失,变为顺磁性。移去酒精灯,稍待片刻,镍片温度下降到居里点以下恢复铁磁性,又被磁铁吸住。

三、铁磁材料的应用

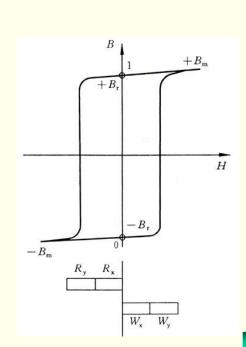
软磁: μ 大, H_c 小,磁滞回线窄

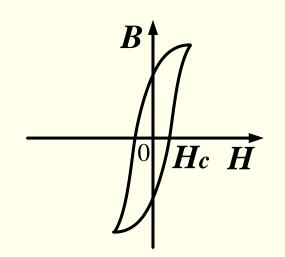
制作: 电磁铁,变压器

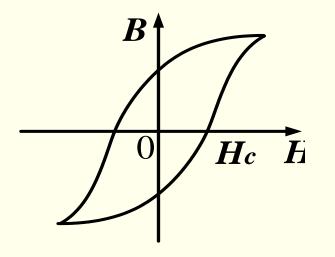
硬磁: $B_{\rm r}$ 大, $H_{\rm c}$ 大

制作: 永磁铁

矩磁:记忆元件







[例]环长度l=0.5m,截面积S=4cm²,气隙宽度d=1.0mm。环上 绕N=200匝线圈,通以I=0.5A电流。铁芯相对磁导率 $\mu_r=5000$ 。 求气隙中的磁感应强度。

忽略漏磁,磁通量连续

由于d << l,近似有 $B_0 = \frac{\varphi}{\varsigma} = B$

$$B_0 = \frac{\Phi}{S} = B$$

沿环做闭合回路

$$\oint \boldsymbol{H} \cdot d\boldsymbol{l} = H\boldsymbol{l} + \boldsymbol{H}_0 \boldsymbol{d} = N\boldsymbol{I}$$

$$\frac{B}{\mu_0 \mu_r} l + \frac{B_0}{\mu_0} d = \frac{B}{\mu_0 \mu_r} l + \frac{B}{\mu_0} d = NI$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{\frac{l}{\mu_r} + d} = 0.114 \,\mathrm{T}$$

