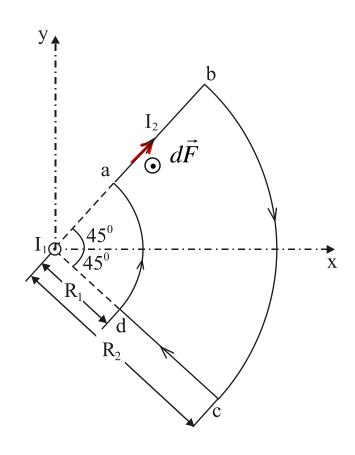
【例】垂直于通电为 I_1 的导线平面内,有一扇形线框,通电为 I_2 尺寸位置如图所示。求这扇形线框所受的磁力矩。

【解】方法一,扇形线框的两弧线与电流I₁产生的磁力线方向平行,所以不受力。而径向导线ab和cd垂直与磁力线所受的安培力大小相等,方向相反,对对称轴x轴产生磁力矩。在导线ab一电流元对x轴的磁力矩

$$dM_{1} = ydF = y \cdot I_{2}Bdr$$

$$= r \sin 45^{0} \cdot I_{2} \cdot \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}}{2\pi r} \cdot dr$$

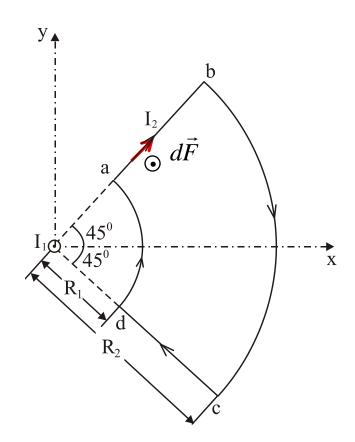
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}I_{2}}{2\pi} \cdot dr$$



ab, cd两导线产生的磁力矩

$$M = 2M_1 = 2\int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} dr$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{2}\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} (R_2 - R_1)$$

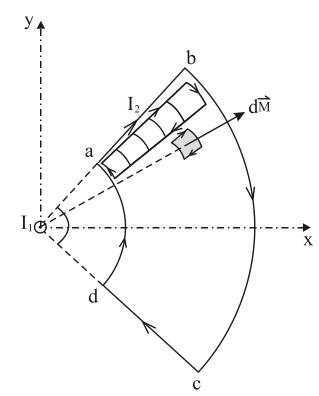


方法二,将线圈如图分解成许多小扇形线框,小线框之间相邻的电流恰好抵消,小线框与大扇形线框相邻处电流一致。所以各小线框所受磁力矩的矢量和就是大扇形线框所受的磁力矩。

任一小线框在磁感应强度为B的磁场中所受的磁力矩

$$d\vec{M} = d\vec{m} \times \vec{B} = I_2 d\vec{S} \times \vec{B}$$

方向如图所示。由对称性合力矩的方向沿着x轴,所以有



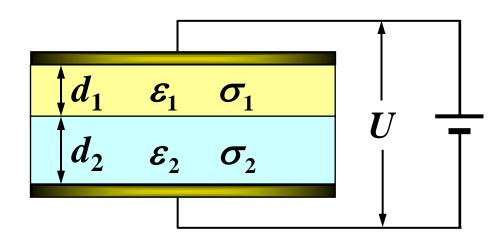
$$dM_{x} = BI_{2}dS \cdot \cos\theta = \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}}{2\pi r} \cdot I_{2}\cos\theta \cdot rd\theta \cdot dr = \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}I_{2}^{\perp}}{2\pi} \cdot \cos\theta \cdot d\theta dr$$

$$\begin{split} M_{x} &= \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}I_{2}}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{+\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos\theta d\theta \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} dr = \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}I_{2}}{2\pi} \cdot (2\sin\frac{\pi}{4})(R_{2} - R_{1}) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}\mu_{0}I_{1}I_{2}}{2\pi} (R_{2} - R_{1}) \end{split}$$

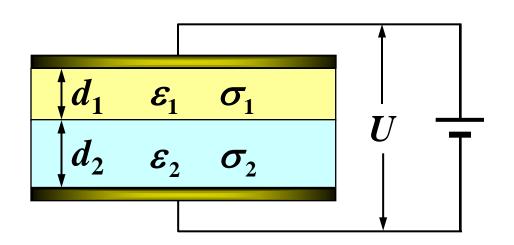
补充作业

1、2、3必做,4做对加分!

1、在平行板电容器内填充两层导电介质,厚度、介电常数和电导率分别为($d_1, \varepsilon_1, \sigma_1$)和($d_2, \varepsilon_2, \sigma_2$),设电容器两端电压为 U。



- 求: (1) 两介质中的电流密度和电场强度;
 - (2) 介质分界面上的总电荷面密度 σ_e 和自由电荷面密度 σ_{e0} 。



解: (1) 根据对称性和界面关系可知两介质中的电流密度相等:

$$\boldsymbol{j_1} = \boldsymbol{j_2} = \boldsymbol{j}$$

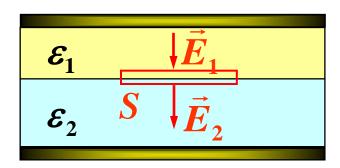
电场强度: $E_1 = \frac{j}{\sigma_1}$, $E_2 = \frac{j}{\sigma_2}$

电压关系: $U = E_1 d_1 + E_2 d_2$

解得:
$$j_1 = j_2 = j = \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}{\sigma_1 d_2 + \sigma_2 d_1} U$$

$$E_1 = \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1 d_2 + \sigma_2 d_1} U$$
, $E_2 = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_1 d_2 + \sigma_2 d_1} U$

(2) 在界面选扁柱面作为高斯面 S:



对此高斯面分别用 \vec{E} 和 \vec{D} 的高斯定理有:

$$\sigma_e = \varepsilon_0(E_2 - E_1) = \frac{\varepsilon_0(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)}{\sigma_1 d_2 + \sigma_2 d_1} U$$

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{\sigma}_{e0} &= oldsymbol{D}_2 - oldsymbol{D}_1 \ &= oldsymbol{arepsilon}_2 oldsymbol{E}_2 - oldsymbol{arepsilon}_1 oldsymbol{E}_1 \ &= rac{oldsymbol{arepsilon}_2 oldsymbol{\sigma}_1 - oldsymbol{arepsilon}_1 oldsymbol{\sigma}_2}{oldsymbol{\sigma}_1 oldsymbol{d}_2 + oldsymbol{\sigma}_2 oldsymbol{d}_1} U \end{aligned}$$

2、各向同性均匀无限大介质,已知介电常数及电导率为 ε , σ 内有半径为 α 的导体球, t = 0,带电 Q,求漏电电流随时间变化及总焦耳热。

解: 设
$$q(t)$$
 $U = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon a}$
$$R = \int dR = \int_a^\infty \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{dr}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi \sigma a}$$

$$I_{\rm c} = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{\sigma q}{\epsilon} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\int_{Q}^{q} \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{q} = \int_{0}^{t} -\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon} \, \mathrm{d}t \qquad q = Q e^{-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}t} \qquad I_{c} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}t} = Q \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon} e^{-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}t}$$

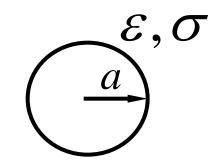
2、各向同性均匀无限大介质,已知介电常数及电导率为 ε , σ 内有半径为 α 的导体球, t=0,带电 Q,求漏电电流随时间变化及总焦耳热。

$$I_{c} = -\frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}t} = Q \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon} e^{-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}t}$$

$$j = Q \frac{\sigma}{4\pi r^2 \varepsilon} e^{-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}t}$$

$$E = j / \sigma = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^{2} \varepsilon} e^{-\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}t}$$

$$W = \int_0^\infty dt \int_a^\infty w \cdot 4\pi r^2 dr = \frac{Q^2}{8\pi\varepsilon a}$$



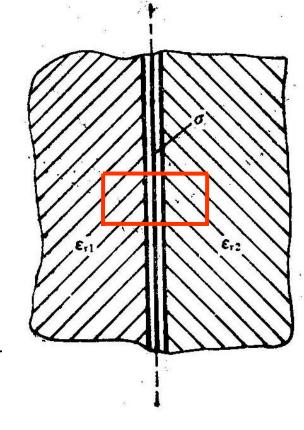
$$w = \sigma E^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}UQ = \frac{1}{2}\frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon a}Q$$

- 3、一无限大带电平面,电荷面密度为 σ (>0),左、右两侧分别 充满相对介电常数为 ε_{r_1} 和 ε_{r_2} 的均匀介质。
 - (1) 试问两侧介质中E值相等还是D值相等,为什么?
- (2)分别计算两侧介质中的电位移矢量大小以及介质表面的极化 电荷面密度。
 - (1) E值相等,电荷产生电场。

$$\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r_1} ES + \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{r_2} ES = \sigma S$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_{0}(\varepsilon_{r_{1}} + \varepsilon_{r_{2}})} D_{1} = \varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r_{1}}E = \frac{\varepsilon_{r_{1}}\sigma}{\varepsilon_{r_{1}} + \varepsilon_{r_{2}}} D_{2} = \varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r_{2}}E = \frac{\varepsilon_{r_{1}}\sigma}{\varepsilon_{r_{1}} + \varepsilon_{r_{2}}} D_{2} = \varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{r_{2}}E = \frac{\varepsilon_{r_{1}}\sigma}{\varepsilon_{r_{1}} + \varepsilon_{r_{2}}}$$

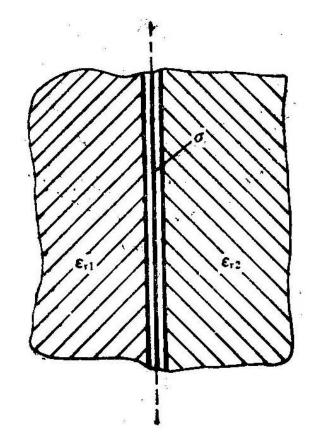


$$P_1 = \varepsilon_0(\varepsilon_{r_1} - 1)E$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_1 = \vec{P}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_n = -\varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon_{r_1} - 1)E = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_{r_1}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}} \sigma$$

$$P_2 = \varepsilon_0(\varepsilon_{r_2} - 1)E$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_2 = \vec{P}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_n = -\varepsilon_0 (\varepsilon_{r_2} - 1)E = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_{r_2}}{\varepsilon_{r_1} + \varepsilon_{r_2}} \sigma$$



4、一个很好的电介质模型:直径为d,相距为3d的黄铜球排成点阵,组成一种"电介质"材料,假设每个球仅受外电场的影响(忽略临近球感应电荷重新分布的影响),试求这种材料的介电常数。

由导体球在匀强电场中感应电荷分布知,单个导体球的电偶极矩为

$$p = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 E\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^3$$
 这里 E 为电介质中总电场

电介质极化强度矢量大小 P = np

n为分子数密度

导体球组成一个简立方体 $n = \frac{1}{(3d)^3}$

$$P = \frac{1}{(3d)^3} 4\pi \varepsilon_0 E \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{4\pi \varepsilon_0}{27 \times 8} E$$

$$: P = \chi \varepsilon_0 E$$
 χ 电极化率

$$\chi = \frac{4\pi}{27 \times 8} = \frac{\pi}{54}$$
 $\Rightarrow \varepsilon = (1 + \chi)\varepsilon_0 = \frac{54 + \pi}{54}\varepsilon_0$