$$\vec{\mathbf{F}} = q\vec{\mathbf{V}} \times \vec{\mathbf{B}} \qquad R = \frac{mv_0}{qB}$$

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

螺距
$$d = v_{//}T = v\cos\theta \frac{2\pi m}{qB}$$

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

例2. 半径为 R 载有电流 I_2 的导体圆环与电流为 I_1 的长直导线 放在同一平面内(如图), 直导线与圆心相距为 d ,且 R 〈 d 两者间绝缘 , 求 作用在圆电

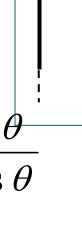
流上的磁场力.

$$PR = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{I_1}{d + R\cos\theta}$$

$$dF = BI_2 dl = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \frac{dl}{d + R\cos\theta}$$

$$dl = Rd\theta$$

$$dF = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \frac{Rd\theta}{d + R\cos\theta}$$



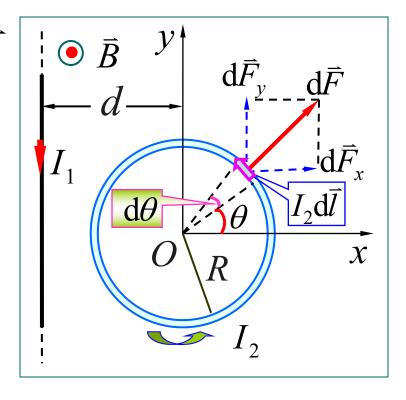
$$dF_{x} = dF \cos \theta = \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}I_{2}}{2\pi} \frac{R \cos \theta d\theta}{d + R \cos \theta}$$

$$dF_{y} = dF \sin \theta = \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}I_{2}}{2\pi} \frac{R \sin \theta d\theta}{d + R \cos \theta}$$

$$F_{x} = \frac{\mu_{0} I_{1} I_{2} R}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{d + R \cos \theta} = \mu_{0} I_{1} I_{2} (1 - \frac{d}{\sqrt{d^{2} - R^{2}}})$$

$$F_{y} = \frac{\mu_{0}I_{1}I_{2}R}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin\theta d\theta}{d + R\cos\theta} = 0$$

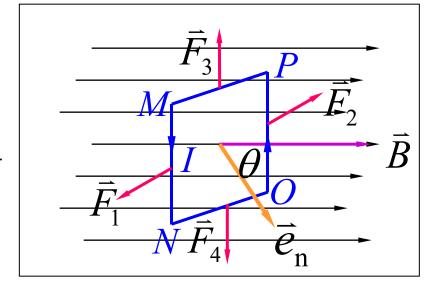
$$\vec{F} = F_x \vec{i} = \mu_0 I_1 I_2 (1 - \frac{d}{\sqrt{d^2 - R^2}}) \vec{i} \qquad |\vec{B}| \qquad d\vec{F}_y = 0$$



三、磁场作用于载流线圈的磁力矩

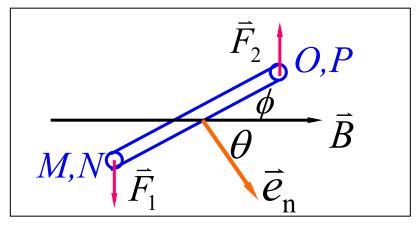
如图 均匀磁场中有一矩形载流线圈MNOP

$$MN = l_1 \quad NO = l_2$$
 $F_1 = BIl_1 \quad \vec{F}_1 = -\vec{F}_2$
 $F_3 = BIl_2 \sin(\pi - \phi) \quad \vec{F}_3 = -\vec{F}_4$
 $\vec{F} = \sum_{i=1}^4 \vec{F}_i = 0$



$$M = F_1 l_2 \sin \theta = BI l_1 l_2 \sin \theta$$
$$M = BIS \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{M} = IS\vec{e}_n \times \vec{B} = \vec{P}_m \times \vec{B}$$



线圈有N匝时 $\bar{M} = NIS\bar{e}_n \times \bar{B}$

结论:均匀磁场中,任意形状刚性闭合平面通电线

圈所受的力和力矩为

$$|\vec{F}=0, \quad \overrightarrow{M}=\vec{P}_m \times \vec{B}|$$

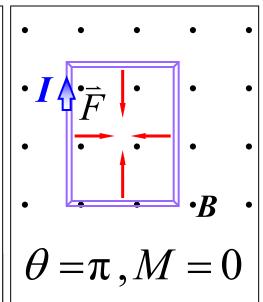
1) \vec{e}_n 方向与 \vec{B} 相同 2) 方向相反

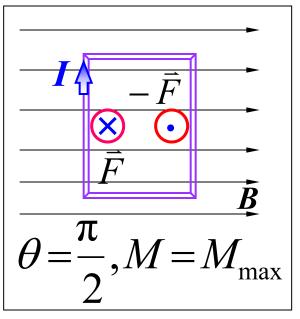
3) 方向垂直

稳定平衡

不稳定平衡

力矩最大





例3 边长为0.2m的正方形线圈,共有50 匝 ,通以电流2A ,把线圈放在磁感应强度为 0.05T的均匀磁场中. 问在什么方位时,线圈所受的磁力矩最大? 磁力矩等于多少?

解
$$M = NBIS \sin \theta$$
 得 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, M = M_{\text{max}}$
 $M = NBIS = 50 \times 0.05 \times 2 \times (0.2)^2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
 $M = 0.2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$

问 如果是任意形状载流线圈,结果如何? 一样!

若磁场垂直纸面向里,再求上题

abc:
$$dF = IdlB \sin \theta$$

 $(\sin \theta = 1)$
 $dF_x = dF \sin \alpha$
 $dF_y = dF \cos \alpha$

例4

$$:$$
 对称性 $F_v = o$

$$F = F_x = \int dF \sin\alpha = \int_0^{\pi} IB \sin\alpha \cdot Rd\alpha = 2IBR$$
 向右

 \times a $\times \alpha$

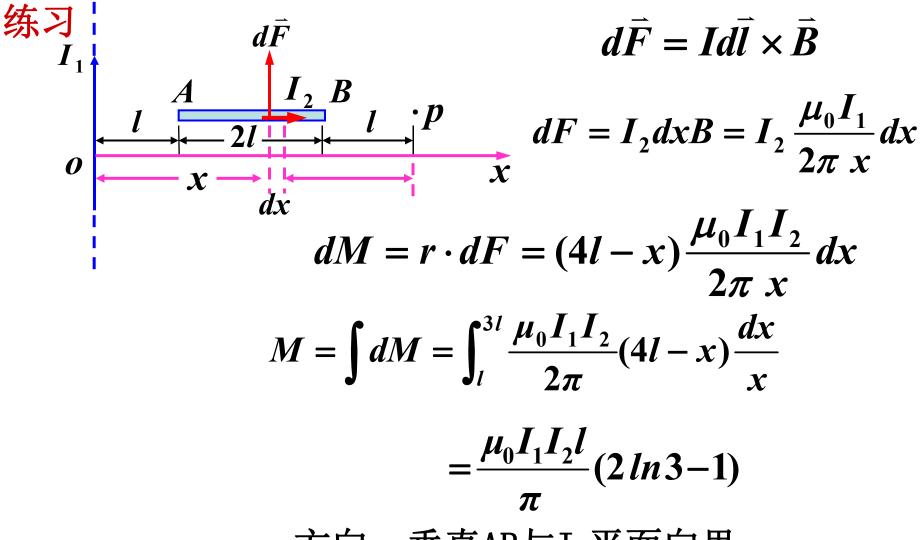
$$cda F' = 2IBR 问左$$

$$\sum F = O M = P_m B \sin \varphi = O$$

$$\sum F = ? \neq \mathbf{0}$$

$$M = ? = \mathbf{0}$$

果堂 求AB导线对P点的磁力矩



方向: 垂直AB与I₁平面向里

10-7 磁力的功

一 载流导体在磁场中运动时磁力做的功

闭合回路 abcda

I不变,ab可滑动

ab受力 F = IBl

$$A = F \cdot \overline{aa'} = IBl\overline{aa'}$$

ab 移到a'b',磁通量变化

$$\Delta \Phi = \Phi - \Phi_0 = B\Delta S = B l \overline{aa'}$$

$$\therefore A = I(\Phi - \Phi_0) = I\Delta\Phi$$

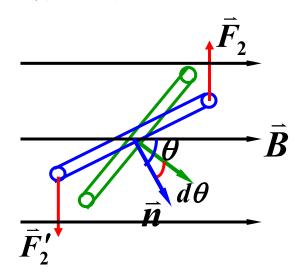
二 载流线圈在磁场中转动时磁力做的功

在磁力矩作用下转过 $d\theta$

$$dA = -Md\theta = -BIS \sin\theta d\theta$$

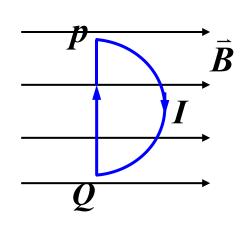
$$= BISd(cos\theta) = Id(BS\cos\theta)$$

$$dA = Id\Phi$$



$$\theta_1 \to \theta_2$$
 总功 $A = \int_{\Phi_1}^{\Phi_2} I d\Phi = I(\Phi_2 - \Phi_1) = I \Delta \Phi$

$$\left[A_{ab} = q_0 (U_a - U_b) \right]$$



绕 PQ转180°

$$A = I(\boldsymbol{\Phi}_2 - \boldsymbol{\Phi}_1) = \boldsymbol{O}$$

$$\vec{B} \qquad A = I(\Phi_2 - \Phi_1) = I(o - B\pi R^2)$$
$$= -IB\pi R^2$$

转180°

$$A = I(-B\pi R^2 - B\pi R^2)$$
$$= -2IB\pi R^2$$

例. 一半径为R的半圆形闭合线圈通有电流I,线圈放在均匀外磁场B中,B的方向与线圈平面成30°角,设线圈有N匝.

- 问(1)线圈的磁矩是多少?
 - (2) 此时线圈所受力矩的大小和方向? __
 - (3) 线圈从图示位置转到平衡位置时, 磁力矩做的功是多少?

$$\begin{array}{c}
I \\
\hline
60^{\circ} \\
\hline
R
\end{array}$$

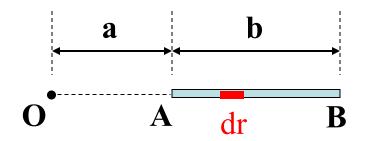
解: (1)
$$\vec{P}_m = NIS\vec{n}$$
 $\{$ 大小: $P_m = NI\frac{\pi}{2}R^2$ 方向与B成600角

(3)
$$A = NI\Delta\phi = NI(B\frac{\pi}{2}R^2 - B\frac{\pi}{2}R^2\cos 60^0) = NIB\frac{\pi}{4}R^2$$

真空中静电场与恒磁场的对比

	静电场(有源)	稳恒磁场 (无源)
基本场量	E、U(保守场)	B (涡旋场)
基元场	$d\vec{E} = \frac{dq}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \frac{\vec{r}_0}{r^2}$	$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{Id\vec{l} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2}$
高斯定理	$\oint_{S} \vec{\mathbf{E}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{S}} = \frac{\sum q}{\varepsilon_0}$	$\oint_{S} \vec{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{S}} = 0$
环路定理	$\oint_{L} \vec{\mathbf{E}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} = 0$	$\oint_{L} \vec{\mathbf{B}} \cdot d\vec{\mathbf{l}} = \mu_0 \sum I$
场力	$d\vec{\mathbf{F}} = dq.\vec{\mathbf{E}}$ $\vec{\mathbf{M}} = \vec{\mathbf{P}}_e \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}$	$\vec{\mathbf{F}} = q\vec{\mathbf{V}} \times \vec{\mathbf{B}} \qquad d\vec{\mathbf{F}} = Id\vec{\mathbf{l}} \times \vec{\mathbf{B}}$ $\vec{\mathbf{M}} = \vec{\mathbf{P}}_m \times \vec{\mathbf{B}}$

10-6、如图所示,均匀带电刚性细棒AB,电荷 线密度 λ , 绕0点垂直于纸面的轴以ω匀速转 动, 求0点的磁感应强度



解法一: 圆环元的等效电流: $dI = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \lambda dr$

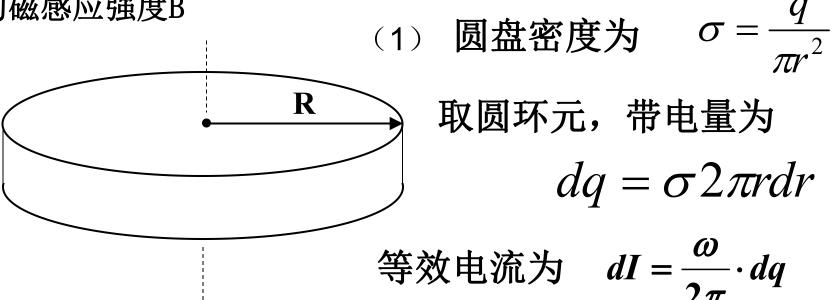
$$dI = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} \lambda dr$$

$$dB_0 = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2r} \quad B_0 = \int_a^{a+b} dB_0$$

解法二:运动电荷的叠加, $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 q v \times r}{4\pi r^2}$

$$dB_0 = \frac{\mu_0 dq \cdot v}{4\pi r^2} \qquad B_0 = \int_a^{a+b} dB_0$$

- 10-7、一塑料圆盘,半径为R,可通过中心轴转动,角速度为ω
- (1) 当有电量为+q的电荷均匀分布于圆盘表面时,求圆盘中心0点的磁感应强度B
 - (2) 此时圆盘的磁矩
- (3) 若圆盘表面一半带电+q/2,一半带电-q/2,求圆盘中心0点的磁感应强度B



$$dB = \frac{\mu_0 dI}{2r} \qquad B = \int_0^R dB = \frac{\mu_0 \omega q}{2\pi R}$$

- 10-7、一塑料圆盘,半径为R,可通过中心轴转动,角速度为ω
- (1) 当有电量为+q的电荷均匀分布于圆盘表面时,求圆盘中心 0点的磁感应强度B
 - (2) 此时圆盘的磁矩
- (3) 若圆盘表面一半带电+q/2, 一半带电-q/2, 求圆盘中心0 点的磁感应强度B
 - (2) 圆环元的磁矩

$$R$$
 $dP_m = SdI$ $P_m = \int dP_m$ (3) 当圆盘旋转时,相当于

两个方向相反的电流. 盘心处合磁场为0

- 10-12、设电视显像管射出的电子束沿水平方向由南向北运动,电子能量为12000eV,地球磁场的垂直分量向下,大小为B=5.5×10⁻Wb/m²,问
 - (1) 电子束将偏向什么方向
 - (2) 电子的加速度为多少?
 - (3) 电子束在南北方向通过20cm时偏转多远

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}} = 6.48 \times 10^{7} \, \text{m/s}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}} = 6.48 \times 10^{7} \, \text{m/s}$$

$$x = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{evB}{m}$$

$$x = \frac{mV}{eB}$$

$$\Delta x = R - (\sqrt{R^2 - \Delta y^2})$$

10-11、一无限大均匀载流平面置于外场中,左侧磁感 应强度值为B₁,右侧磁感应强度值为3B₁,求

- (1) 载流平面上的面电流密度i
- (2) 外场的磁感应强度B

$$3B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ 3B_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ 3B_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_{1} = B_{0} - \frac{1}{2}\mu_{0}i$$

$$3B_{1} = B_{0} + \frac{1}{2}\mu_{0}i$$

$$2B_1 = \mu_0 i$$