第七章 电磁感应

electromagnetic induction

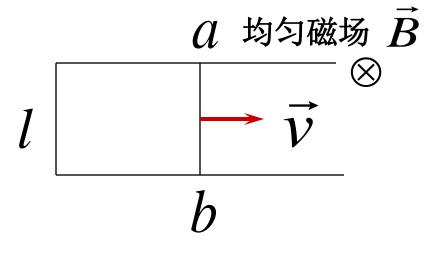
- § 7.1 动生电动势
- § 7.2 感生电动势 感生电场
- § 7.3 自感 互感现象
- § 7.4 似稳电路和暂态过程

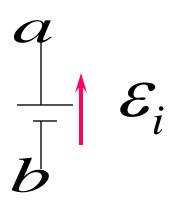
§ 7.1 动生电动势

一. 典型装置

导线 ab在磁场中运动 电动势怎么计算?

$$\varepsilon_{i} = -\frac{d\phi}{dt} = -Bl\frac{dx}{dt}$$
$$= -Blv$$





感应电动势只与 在磁场中运动的导体相关

导体在磁场中运动

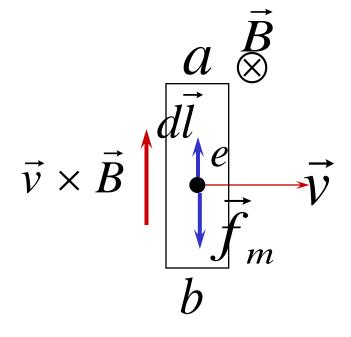
非静电力一一洛仑兹力

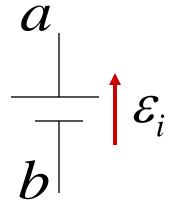
$$\vec{f}_m = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

$$|\vec{E}_K = \frac{q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}}{q} = \vec{v} \times \vec{B}|$$

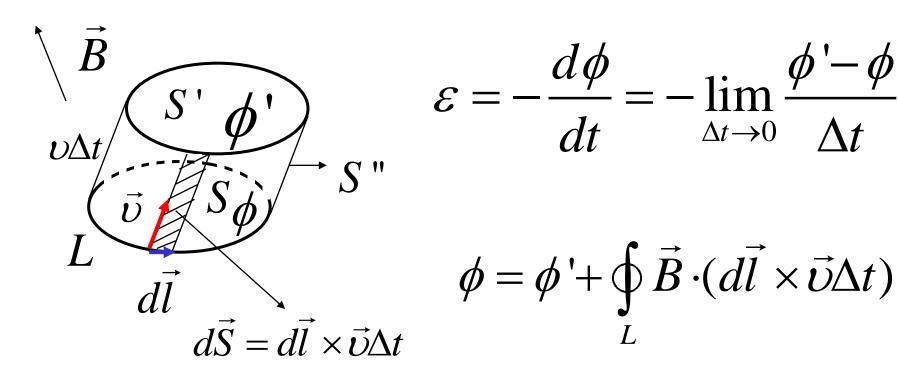
$$\varepsilon_i = \int_{(b)}^{(a)} (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\varepsilon_i = \int_{(ba)} vBdl = vBl > 0$$



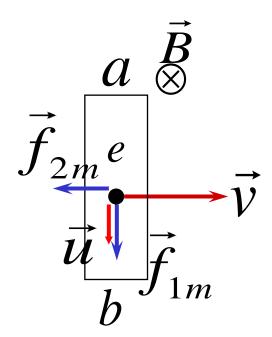


闭合回路的动生电动势(一般情形)



$$\varepsilon = \oint_{L} \vec{B} \cdot (d\vec{l} \times \vec{\upsilon}) = \oint_{L} (\vec{\upsilon} \times \vec{B}) \cdot d\vec{l}$$

电动势要对电路中载流子做功,但洛仑兹力不做功,动生电动势本质是洛仑兹力,矛盾?

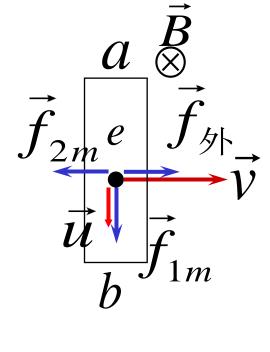


$$\vec{F} = \vec{f}_{1m} + \vec{f}_{2m} = -e(\vec{v} + \vec{u}) \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F} \cdot (\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = 0$$

$$\vec{f}_{1m} \cdot \vec{u} + \vec{f}_{2m} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

$$0 \neq \vec{f}_{1m} \cdot \vec{u} = -\vec{f}_{2m} \cdot \vec{v}$$
$$= \vec{f}_{\beta | \cdot} \cdot \vec{v}$$



 $\perp \vec{u} + \vec{v}$

外力作功转换为对电路作功



§ 7.2 感生电动势 感生电场

感生电动势使静止导体中的电荷运动

驱动力是电场 非静电场叫感生电场

一. 感生电场的性质

由于磁场的时间变化而产生的电场

$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}(\vec{r}, t)
\phi = \iint_{S} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} \qquad \varepsilon_{i} = -\frac{d\psi}{dt} \implies \varepsilon_{i} = -\iint_{S} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

电动势

$$\varepsilon_i = \oint_L \vec{E}_{\text{\tiny \sharp}} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\oint_{L} \vec{E}_{\text{int}} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_{S} -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E}_{\text{\tiny rank}} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

法拉第电磁感应定律 非保守场

$$\iint_{S} \vec{E}_{\text{sg}} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

无源场 涡旋场

二. 感生电场的计算

1. 原则

$$\oint_{L} \vec{E}_{\text{int}} \cdot d\vec{l} = \iint_{S} -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

 $\vec{E}_{ar{ ext{res}}\pm}$ 具有某种对称性情形

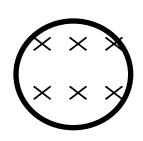
2. 特殊

空间均匀的磁场被限制在圆柱体内,磁感强度方向平行柱轴,如长直螺线管内部的场。

磁场随时间变化 则

感生电场具有柱对称分布

$$\vec{B}(t)$$

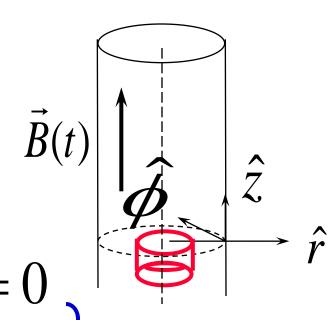


感生电场对称性的分析

建柱坐标系

$$\vec{E}_{\text{sg}} = E_r \hat{r} + E_{\phi} \hat{\phi} + E_z \hat{z}$$

限制在圆柱内的空间均匀的变化磁场



上下平移/镜像对称 \longrightarrow $E_z = 0$

作正柱面,如图

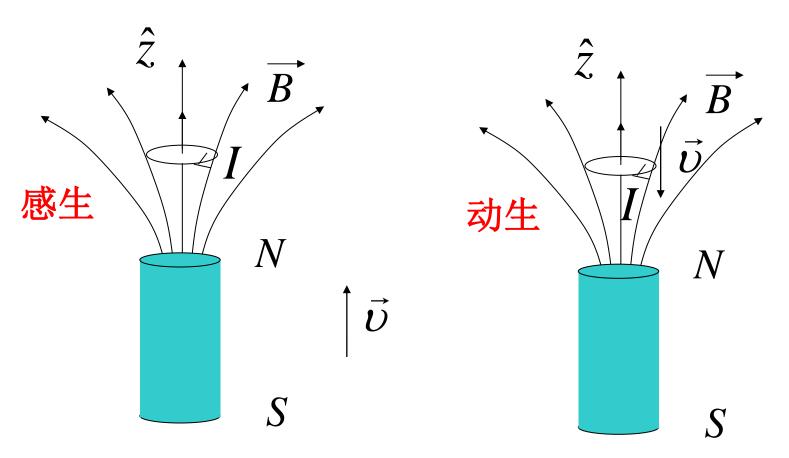
$$\oint_{S} \vec{E}_{\text{\tiliex{\text{\tert{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}}\text{\text{\tilex{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texit{\te$$

$$ec{E}_{ ext{ iny M}\pm}=E_{\phi}ec{\phi}$$

动生电动势 和 感生电动势的相对性

线圈不动 源动

在源参考系 线圈动



运动电荷在磁场受力 <=> (换参考系) 静止电荷受电场力

无限长载流导线电流 I 与一运动电荷 q 相距 d

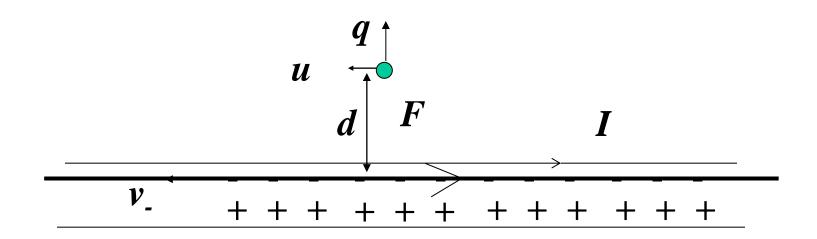
$$u \stackrel{q}{\longleftrightarrow} F$$
 I

$$I$$
在 q 处 B 为

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

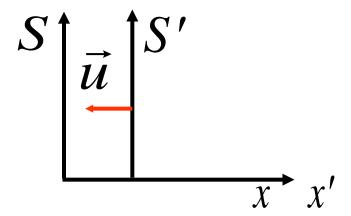
根据洛伦兹力,q受力

$$F_m = \frac{\mu_0 Iqu}{2\pi d}$$



为了简便 $u=v_{-}$

假设电流电中性



电荷密度反比于间距

$$\begin{split} \lambda_{-} &= \frac{\lambda_{0}}{\gamma} & \lambda_{+} = \lambda_{0} \gamma \\ F' &= q \frac{\lambda_{+} - \lambda_{-}}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0} d} = \frac{\lambda_{0}}{2\pi\varepsilon_{0} d} \gamma \frac{u^{2}}{c^{2}} q = \frac{\mu_{0} Iqu}{2\pi d} \gamma \end{split}$$

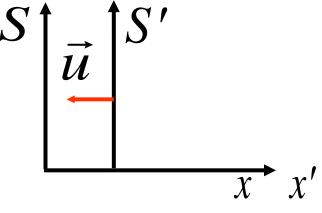
$$F' = \gamma F$$

$$\frac{F' = \gamma F}{S}$$

$$\frac{F_{y}'}{F_{y}} = \frac{\Delta p_{y}'/\Delta t'}{\Delta p_{y}/\Delta t}$$

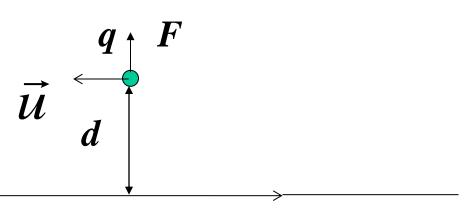
$$\frac{\beta \text{ B 財 最短}}{\Delta t = \gamma \Delta t'}$$

$$\Delta t = \gamma \Delta t'$$



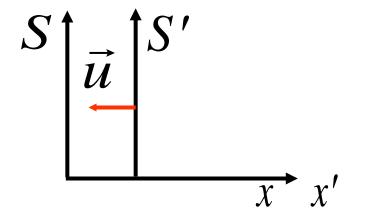
地面参照系

$$F = quB$$



q静止参照系

$$\gamma F = \gamma q u B$$



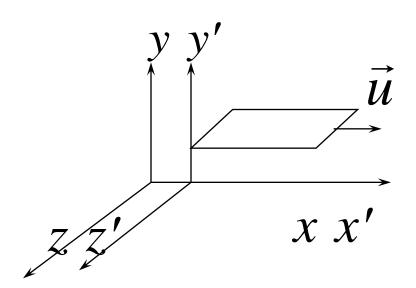
1

$$E'_{y} = \gamma uB$$

地面参考系只有磁场

运动参考系还有电场

均匀带电的无限大平面电荷面密度 σ



S`系中只有静电场

$$\vec{E}' = \vec{E}'_{y} = \pm \frac{\sigma}{2\varepsilon_{0}} \hat{y}$$

$$S: \quad \vec{j} = \sigma' \vec{u} = \gamma \sigma \vec{u}$$

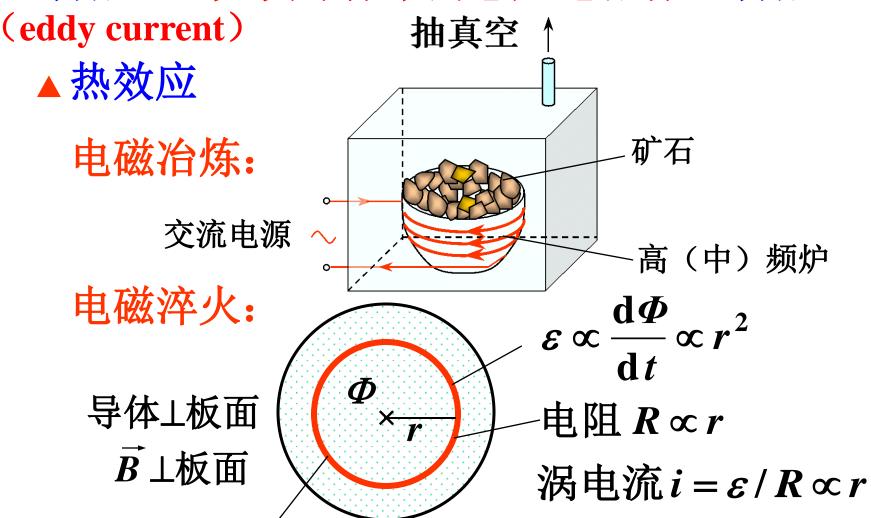
$$E_{y} = \gamma E'_{y}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\vec{u} \times \vec{E}}{c^2}$$

$$\vec{B} = \pm \frac{\mu_0}{2} \gamma \sigma u \hat{z}$$

$$=\pm\frac{E_{y}u}{c^{2}}\hat{z}$$

*涡流 大块导体中的感应电流称"涡流"



单位长度上的发热功率 $P_{\text{A}} = i^2 R \propto r^3$ 越外圈发热越厉害,符合表面淬火的要求。

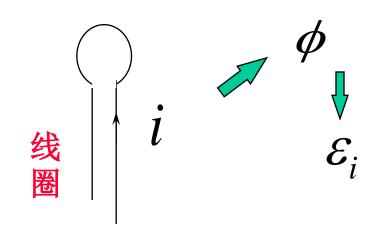
§ 7.3 自感 互感现象

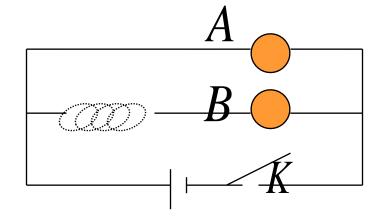
实际线路中的感生电动势问题

一. 自感现象 自感系数 self-indutance

反抗电流变化的能力

(电惯性)

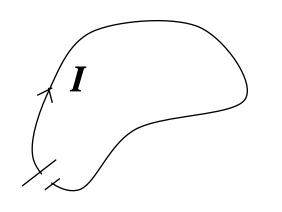




K合上 灯泡A先亮 B晚亮

由于自己线路中的电流的变化 而在自己的 线路中产生感应电流的现象——自感现象 自感系数的定义

非铁磁质
$$I \longrightarrow \psi \propto I \longrightarrow \psi = LI$$



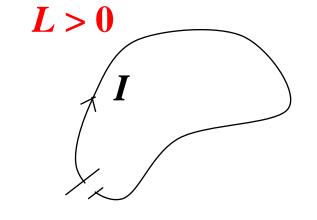
$$L = \frac{\psi}{I}$$

只与回路 的几何形 状及介质 分布有关

只要遵守右手螺旋规则

由法 拉第 电磁 电磁 序律

$$\varepsilon_i = -\frac{d\psi}{dt} = -L\frac{dI}{dt}$$



$$L = -\frac{\mathcal{E}_i}{\frac{dI}{dt}}$$

单位电流的变化对应的感应电动势

普遍定义

总有

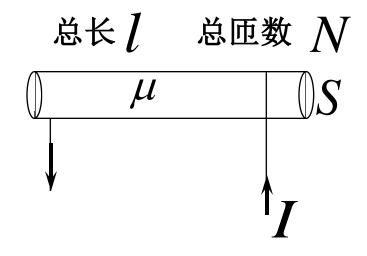
例: 求长直螺线管的自感系数

几何条件如图

解:设通电流]

$$B = \mu \frac{N}{l} I$$

$$\psi = N\phi = NBS$$



固有的性质 电惯性

$$L = \frac{\psi}{I} = \frac{\mu N^2 \dot{S}}{1 - 1 - 1}$$
 几何条件

二. 互感现象 互感系数 mutual induction

第一个线圈内电流的变化,引起线圈2内的电动势

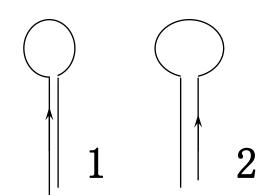
$$i_1$$
 变化 $\Rightarrow \psi_{21}$ 变化 $\Rightarrow \varepsilon_{21}$

非铁磁质

$$\boldsymbol{\psi}_{21} = \boldsymbol{M}_{21} \boldsymbol{I}_1$$

同样有

$$\psi_{12} = M_{12}I_2$$



由法拉第 电磁感应 定律有

$$\varepsilon_{12} = -\frac{d\psi_{12}}{dt} = -M_{12} \frac{dI_2}{dt}$$

$$\varepsilon_{21} = -\frac{d\psi_{21}}{dt} = -M_{21}\frac{dI_1}{dt}$$

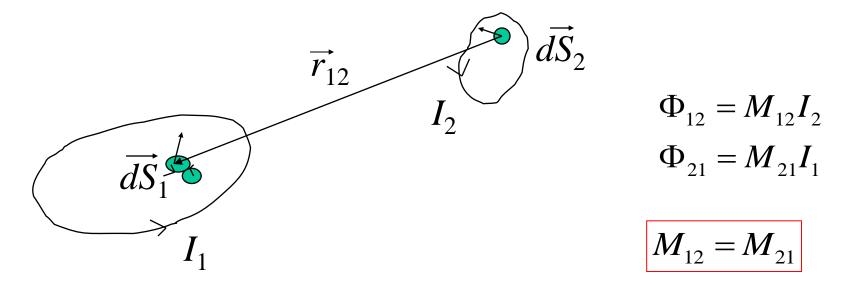
可以证明
$$M_{21} = M_{12} = M$$

$$M = -\frac{\varepsilon_{12}}{dI_{2}/dt} = -\frac{\varepsilon_{21}}{dI_{1}/dt} = \frac{\psi_{12}}{I_{2}} = \frac{\psi_{21}}{I_{1}}$$

互感系数只与两个回路的几何形状,相对位置及介质分布有关

证明:

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \left[-\vec{m} + 3(\vec{m} \cdot \hat{r}) \hat{r} \right]$$



$$d\Phi_{21} = \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{S}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi r_{21}^3} \left[-d\vec{S}_1 + 3(d\vec{S}_1 \cdot \hat{r}_{21}) \hat{r}_{21} \right] \cdot d\vec{S}_2$$

$$\Phi_{21} = I_1 \iint_{S_1 S_2} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r_{21}^3} \left[-d\vec{S}_1 \cdot d\vec{S}_2 + 3(d\vec{S}_1 \cdot \hat{r}_{21})(\hat{r}_{21} \cdot d\vec{S}_2) \right]$$

$$M_{21} = \iint_{S_1 S_2} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r_{21}^3} \left[-d\vec{S}_1 \cdot d\vec{S}_2 + 3(d\vec{S}_1 \cdot \hat{r}_{21})(\hat{r}_{21} \cdot d\vec{S}_2) \right]$$

三.自感串、并联

两线圈绕向如图所示,求自感

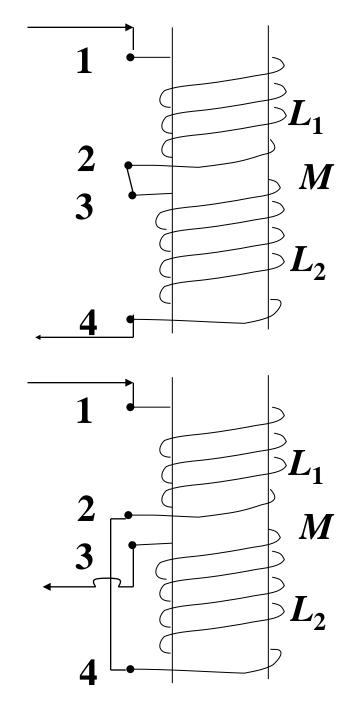
串联

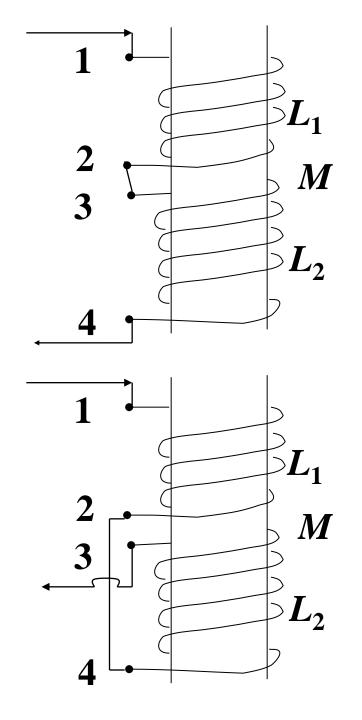
$$\psi = LI$$

$$= L_1 I + L_2 I + MI + MI$$

$$L = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$

- (1) 2、3连接 M > 0
- (2) 2、4连接 M < 0





1、3 或 2、4 同名端

串联

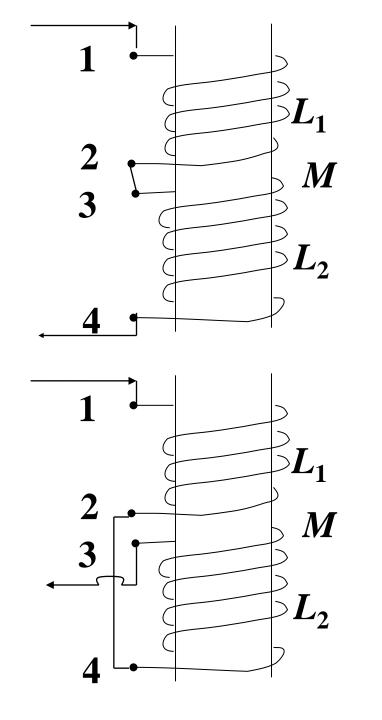
(1) 2、3连接

同名端流入(异名端连接)

(2) 2、4连接

异名端流入(同名端连接)

互感系数变号



规定互感系数M只有大小

串联

(1) 2、3连接

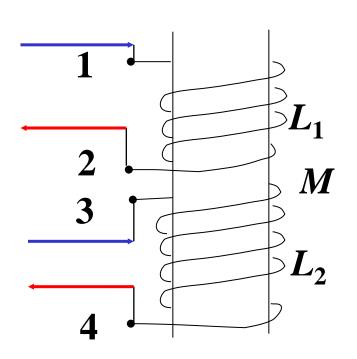
同名端流入 (异名端连接)

$$L = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$

(2) 2、4连接

异名端流入(同名端连接)

$$L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$$



并联

(1) 同名端流入

$$\psi_1 = L_1 I_1 + M I_2 \qquad M > 0$$

$$\psi_2 = L_2 I_2 + M I_1$$

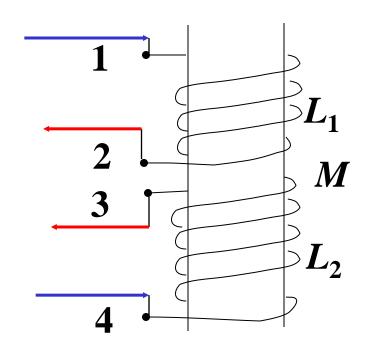
$$\varepsilon = -\left(L_1 \frac{dI_1}{dt} + M \frac{dI_2}{dt}\right) = -L \frac{dI}{dt} \qquad I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$= -(L_2 \frac{dI_2}{dt} + M \frac{dI_1}{dt}) \qquad L = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M}$$

并联

(2) 异名端流入

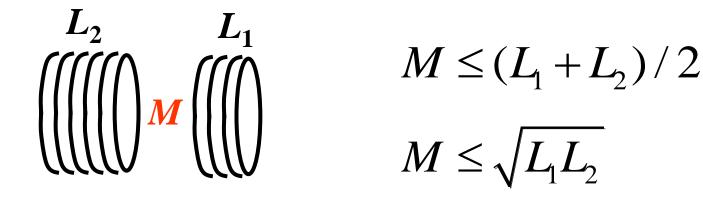
$$L = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M}$$
$$M < 0$$



也可以规定互感系数M只有大小

$$L = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 \pm 2M}$$

四.自感与互感的关系



$$M = k\sqrt{L_1 L_2} \qquad 0 \le k \le 1$$

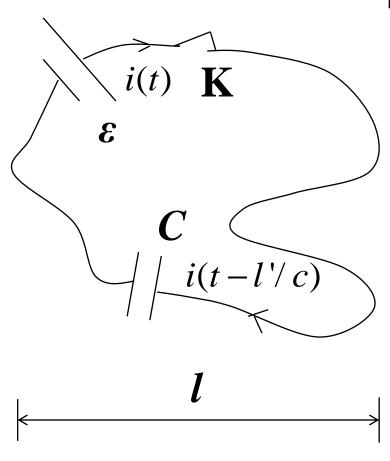
k — 耦合系数 (coupling coefficient)

k 由介质情况和线圈1、2的相对位形决定。



§ 7.5 似稳电路和暂态过程

一、似稳电路条件



电路特征时间 τ, τ >> l/c 可采用似稳电路近似。

$$i(t-l'/c) \approx i(t)$$
 $l'/c \ll \tau$

即使近似成立, 电容处基尔霍夫 第一定律不能用

交流电似稳近似:

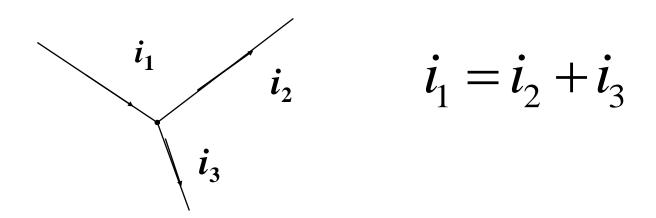
二、似稳电路方程

电路: 电源 电阻(+线路) 电容 电感

$$\iint_{S} \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\frac{dq_{h}}{dt} \quad \text{#error} \quad \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

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

(1) 节点电流定律(基尔霍夫第一定律)



$$\oint_{L} \vec{E}_{p} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0$$

回路电压定律(基尔霍夫第二定律)

$$\oint_{\mathbf{L}} \vec{E}_{p} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l} = \int_{\mathbf{R}} \frac{\vec{j}}{\sigma} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l} + \int_{\mathbf{I}} \vec{E}_{p} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l} + \int_{\mathbf{C}} \vec{E}_{p} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l} + \int_{\mathbf{K}} \vec{E}_{p} \cdot \mathrm{d}\vec{l} = 0$$

电源:
$$\vec{E}_p = -\vec{E}_K$$
, $u_{p(+-)} = -\int_{-}^{+} \vec{E}_p \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{-}^{+} \vec{E}_K \cdot d\vec{l} = \varepsilon$

电阻:
$$\vec{E}_p = \vec{j}/\sigma$$
, $u_R = \int \vec{E}_p \cdot d\vec{l} = \int \vec{j}/\sigma \cdot d\vec{l} = iR$

电容:
$$u_C = \int \vec{E}_p \cdot d\vec{l} = q/C$$

电感:
$$\vec{E}_p = -\vec{E}_i$$
, $u_L = \int \vec{E}_p \cdot d\vec{l} = -\int \vec{E}_i \cdot d\vec{l} = -\varepsilon_i$

$$\varepsilon_{i} = -L\frac{di}{dt} \pm M\frac{di'}{dt} \qquad u_{L} = L\frac{di}{dt} \mp M\frac{di'}{dt}$$

互感系数总是正,其前符号,同名端流入电流取正

$$\sum (\pm)\varepsilon + \sum (\pm)iR + \sum (\pm)q/C + \sum (\pm)(L\frac{di}{dt}\pm M\frac{di'}{dt}) = 0$$

符号:正极到负极正,沿电流取正

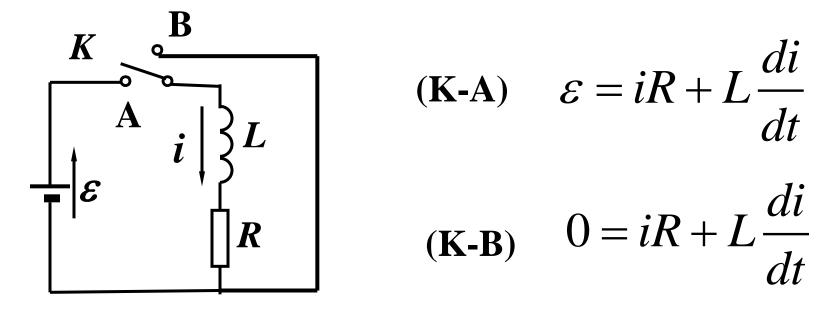
三、暂态过程

(1) **R-L**

自感线圈中
$$\varepsilon_L \neq \infty \rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}\,i}{\mathrm{d}\,t} \neq \infty \rightarrow i$$
不能突变

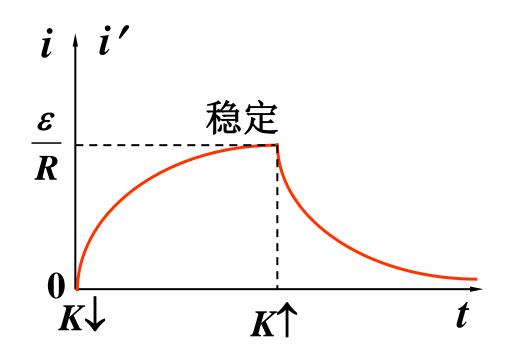
由楞次定律得知,i的变化受到 ε_L 的阻碍,

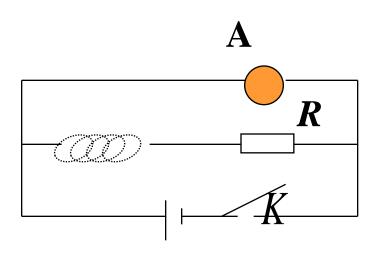
:L对变化电流有感抗,但对直流电流畅通。



$$K \downarrow : i = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} (1 - e^{-t/\tau}), \qquad K \uparrow : i' = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$
 — 时间常数





K合上 灯泡 A亮, K 断开, A闪亮

稳定
$$i_A = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R_A}$$
 $i_L = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}$

$$i_L = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}$$

断开瞬间电流不能突变 $i_A = i_L = \frac{\varepsilon}{R}$

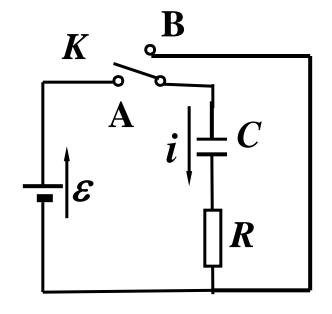
$$i_A = i_L = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{R}$$

只要 $R_A > R$ A闪亮

(2) R-C

(K-A)
$$\varepsilon = iR + q/C \rightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{dq}{dt}R + \frac{q}{C}$$

$$(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{-B}) \qquad 0 = \frac{dq}{dt}R + \frac{q}{C}$$



时间常数(time constant)

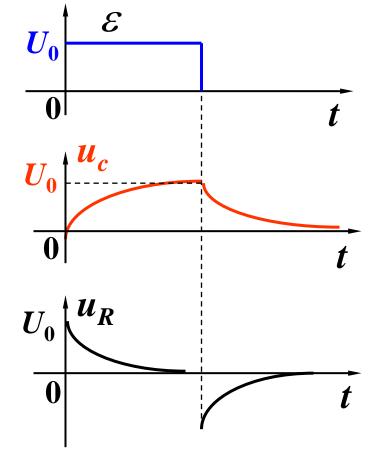
$$\tau = RC$$

充电:
$$u_c = U_0 (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

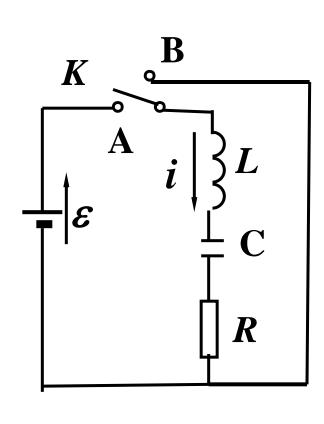
$$i = \frac{U_0}{R} e^{-t/\tau}$$

放电:
$$u_c = U_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$i = \frac{U_0}{R}e^{-t/\tau}$$



(3) R-L-C



$$\varepsilon = L \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{dq}{dt} R + \frac{q}{C}$$

$$L\frac{d^2q}{dt} + \frac{dq}{dt}R + \frac{q}{C} = \varepsilon$$

(K-B)

$$L\frac{d^2q}{dt} + \frac{dq}{dt}R + \frac{q}{C} = 0$$

$$\ddot{q} + \frac{1}{\tau}\dot{q} + \omega^2 q = 0 \qquad \tau = \frac{L}{R} \qquad \omega^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$$

$$q \sim e^{\lambda t} \qquad \lambda = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4\tau^2 \omega^2}}{2\tau}$$

$$1 - 4\tau^2 \omega^2 > 0$$

$$1 - 4\tau^2 \omega^2 > 0$$
 $q = Ae^{-|\lambda_1|t} + Be^{-|\lambda_2|t}$

$$1 - 4\tau^2 \omega^2 = 0$$

$$1 - 4\tau^2 \omega^2 = 0 \qquad q = (A + Bt)e^{-\frac{t}{2\tau}}$$

$$1 - 4\tau^2 \omega^2 < 0$$

$$1 - 4\tau^2 \omega^2 < 0 \qquad \omega' = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \frac{1}{4\tau^2}}$$

$$q = Ae^{-\frac{t}{2\tau}}\cos(\omega't + \varphi)$$

(K-A)
$$\ddot{q} + \frac{1}{\tau}\dot{q} + \omega^2 q = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{L}$$
 $\tau = \frac{L}{R}$ $\omega^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$

1. 过阻尼
$$q = Ae^{-|\lambda_1|t} + Be^{-|\lambda_2|t} + C\varepsilon$$

2. 临界阻尼
$$q = (A + Bt)e^{-\frac{t}{2\tau}} + C\varepsilon$$

3. 欠阻尼
$$q = Ae^{-\frac{t}{2\tau}}\cos(\omega't + \varphi) + C\varepsilon$$

