

# 3.3 恒定磁场

- ❖ 导体中通有直流电流时,在导体内部和它周围的 媒质中,不仅有电场还有不随时间变化的磁场,称 为恒定磁场。
- ❖ 恒定磁场和静电场是性质完全不同的两种场,但 在分析方法上却有许多共同之处。学习本章时,注 意类比法的应用。

#### 3.3 恒定磁场的基本方程与场的特性

■安培环路定律

当电流与安培环路呈右手螺旋关系时,电流取正值,否则取负; 环路上的 **H**(*B*) 仅与环路交链的电流有关。

■ 磁场中的高斯定理(磁通连续性原理)

$$\iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0 \longrightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$
 无源(无散)场

磁感应线B是连续的,是无头无尾的闭合线。

■ 媒质构成方程  $\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$ 

#### 毕奥—萨伐尔定律 (Biot - Savart Law)

基于亥姆霍兹定理,有

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = -\nabla \varphi(\vec{r}) + \nabla \times \vec{A}(\vec{r}) \qquad \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\nabla' \cdot \vec{B}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} dV' = 0 \qquad \nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J}_{c}$$

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\nabla' \times \vec{B}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} dV' = \frac{\mu_{0}}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\vec{J}_{c}(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} dV'$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \nabla \times \vec{A}(\vec{r})$$

A—矢量磁位,单位:韦伯/米 或  $W_b/m$ 

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\nabla' \times \vec{B}(\vec{r}')}{\left|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\right|} dV' = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\vec{J}_c(\vec{r}')}{\left|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\right|} dV'$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \nabla \times \vec{A}(\vec{r})$$

表明: 磁场分布B可由磁感应强度H给出,也可通过先求矢量磁位A, 然后求B得到。

矢量磁位没有具体的物理意义,仅作为计算辅助量—简化计算

$$\vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\vec{J}_c(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} dV' \qquad \vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \nabla \times \vec{A}(\vec{r})$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \nabla \times \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\vec{J}_c(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} dV'\right) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \nabla \times \left(\frac{\vec{J}_c(\vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|}\right) dV'$$

P147经过推导,可得:

### 毕奥—萨伐尔定律

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\vec{J}_c(\vec{r}') \times \vec{e}_R}{\left|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\right|^2} dV'$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{S'} \frac{\vec{K}(\vec{r}') \times \vec{e}_R}{\left|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\right|^2} dS'$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{l'} \frac{I d\vec{l'} \times \vec{e}_R}{\left|\vec{r} - \vec{r'}\right|^2}$$

#### 元电荷dq以速度v定向运 动时,有

$$dq\vec{v} = \rho dV \ \vec{v} = \vec{J}_{c} dV$$

$$= \sigma dS \ \vec{v} = \vec{K} dS$$

$$= \tau dl \ \vec{v} = I d\vec{l}$$
(A-m)

ē<sub>R</sub>的方向从源点到场点



# 3.4 自由空间中的磁场

#### 已知源量——求场量B的分析方法:

- 1. 应用毕奥—萨伐尔定律求解B
- 2. 应用安培环路定律求解B
- 3. 通过矢量磁位A求解B
- 4. 通过标量磁位 $\varphi_m$ 求解B



#### 3.4.1 基于场量B的分析

1. 应用毕奥—萨伐尔定律求解B

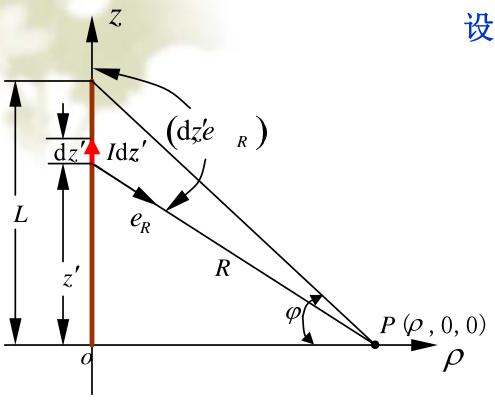
分析思路同静电场—先"分"后"合",即:应用毕奥—萨伐尔定律先计算元电流产生的元磁感应强度,然后再对整个源积分,得到源产生的合成场.

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int_{V'} \frac{\vec{J}_c(\vec{r}') \times \vec{e}_R}{\left|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'\right|^2} dV'$$

体电荷分布静电场

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \int_{V'} \frac{\rho dV'}{R^2} \vec{e}_R$$

#### 例1 真空中载流 I 的有限长直导线的磁场.



设典型的 $P(\rho,0,0)$ 点如图所示

- (1) 场的特征:
  - 轴对称
- (2) 分析方法 先分后合,即先计 算元电流产生的元 磁场,然后积分得 出总电流产生的磁场

# $(dz'e_R)$ dz' Idz' $e_{R}$

#### 解:

# 取元电流段Idz',它在P点产生的元磁场

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{z}' \times \vec{e}_R}{R^2} \rho R$$

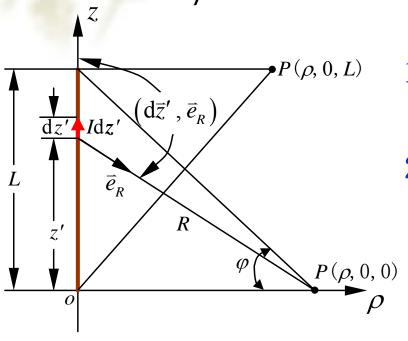
$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{dz' \sin(d\vec{z}', \vec{e}_R)}{\rho^2 + z'^2} \vec{e}_{\phi}$$

$$P(\rho, 0, 0)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{\rho dz'}{(\rho^2 + z'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \vec{e}_{\phi}$$

$$\vec{B} = \int_{L} d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi} \int_{0}^{L} \frac{\rho dz'}{\left(\rho^{2} + z'^{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \vec{e}_{\phi} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi} \frac{z'}{\rho\sqrt{\rho^{2} + z'^{2}}} \Big|_{0}^{L} \vec{e}_{\phi} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi\rho} \sin\varphi \vec{e}_{\phi}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{4\pi\rho} \sin\varphi \vec{e}_{\phi}$$

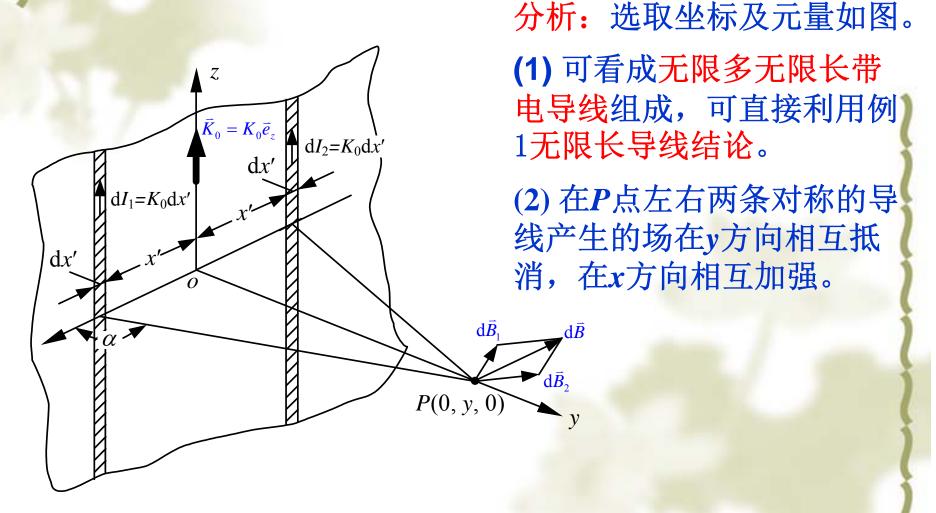


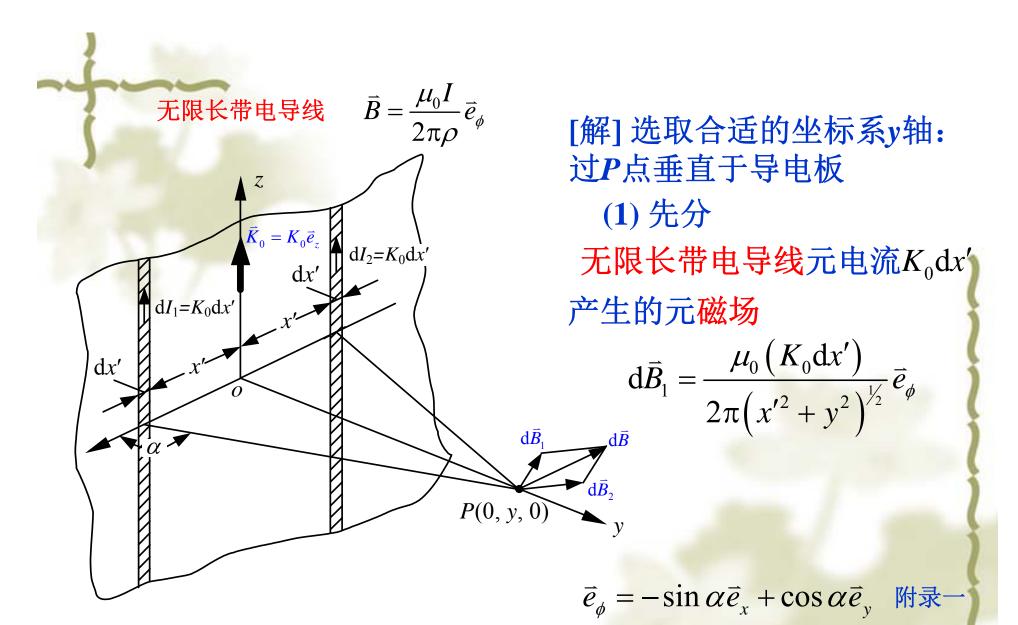
#### 讨论:

- $P(\rho, 0, L)$  1. 若取场点为 $P(\rho, 0, L)$ ——由于对称性,与上述点的B一样
  - 2. 若L→∞,即为无限长直载流导线时(2半无限长载流导线产生的磁场的迭加)

$$\vec{B} = 2 \times \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi\rho} \sin\frac{\pi}{2} \vec{e}_{\phi} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi\rho} \vec{e}_{\phi}$$

#### 例2 一无限大导电片载有恒定面电流密度的磁场。





$$d\vec{B}_{1} = \frac{\mu_{0}K_{0}dx'}{2\pi(x'^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left(-\sin\alpha\vec{e}_{x} + \cos\alpha\vec{e}_{y}\right)$$

$$\sin\alpha = \frac{y}{(x'^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\vec{B} = B_{x}\vec{e}_{x} = -\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{\mu_{0}K_{0}\sin\alpha}{2\pi(x'^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}}dx'\right] \vec{e}_{x}$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_{0}K_{0}y}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx'}{x'^{2} + y^{2}} \vec{e}_{x} = -\frac{\mu_{0}K_{0}}{2\pi} tg^{-1} \frac{x'}{y}\Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \vec{e}_{x}$$

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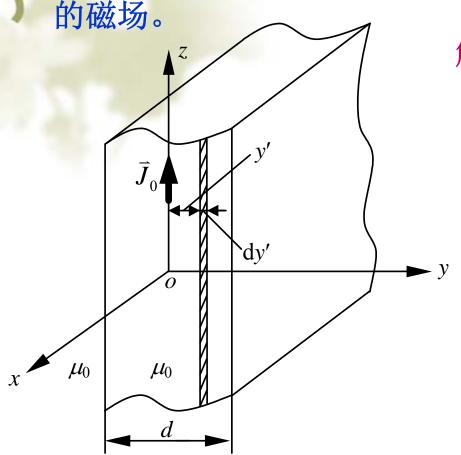
$$\vec{B} = B_{x}\vec{e}_{x} = \begin{cases} -\frac{\mu_{0}K_{0}}{2}\vec{e}_{x} & (y > 0) \\ \frac{\mu_{0}K_{0}}{2}\vec{e}_{x} & (y < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{B}_{x}$$

$$\frac{\mu_{0}K_{0}}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\mu_{0}K_{0}}{2}$$





解: 将导板对称于xoz 平面放置

$$\vec{J}_0 = J_0 \vec{e}_z$$

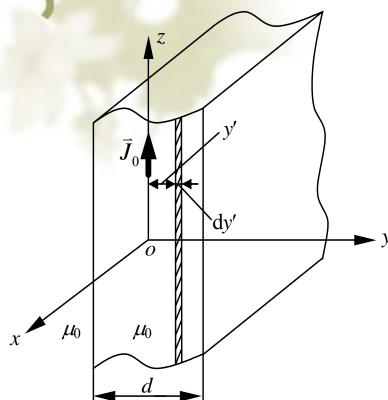
(1) 看成一系列无限大薄板, 厚度'dy'的元电流片的集合

(2) 先分: 厚度'dy' 的元电流 片  $dK = \bar{J}_0 dy'$ 产生的元磁场

$$\left| \mathrm{d}\vec{B} \right| = \frac{\mu_0 \mathrm{d}K}{2}$$

# (3) 后合:应用迭加原理即可分区解得

$$\left| d\vec{B} \right| = \frac{\mu_0 dK}{2}$$



$$y > \frac{d}{2} \qquad \vec{B} = B_x \vec{e}_x = -\int \frac{\mu_0 dK}{2} \vec{e}_x$$

$$= -\int \frac{\frac{d}{2}}{2} \frac{\mu_0 J_0 dy'}{2} \vec{e}_x = -\frac{\mu_0 J_0 d}{2} \vec{e}_x$$

$$d \qquad d \qquad ext{1}$$

$$= -\int_{-\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}} e_x = -\frac{d}{2} e_x$$

$$y < -\frac{d}{2}$$

$$\vec{B} = B_x \vec{e}_x = \int_{-\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{d}{2}} \frac{\mu_0 J_0 dy'}{2} \vec{e}_x = \frac{\mu_0 J_0 d}{2} \vec{e}_x$$

$$-\frac{d}{2} \le y \le \frac{d}{2}$$

$$-\frac{d}{2} \le y \le \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\vec{B} = B_x \vec{e}_x = \int_{-\frac{d}{2}}^{y} -\frac{\mu_0 J_0 dy'}{2} \vec{e}_x + \int_{y}^{\frac{d}{2}} \frac{\mu_0 J_0 dy'}{2} \vec{e}_x = -\mu_0 J_0 y \vec{e}_x$$

$$\vec{B} = B_x \vec{e}_x = \begin{cases} -\frac{\mu_0 K_0}{2} \vec{e}_x & (y > 0) \\ \frac{\mu_0 K_0}{2} \vec{e}_x & (y < 0) \end{cases}$$



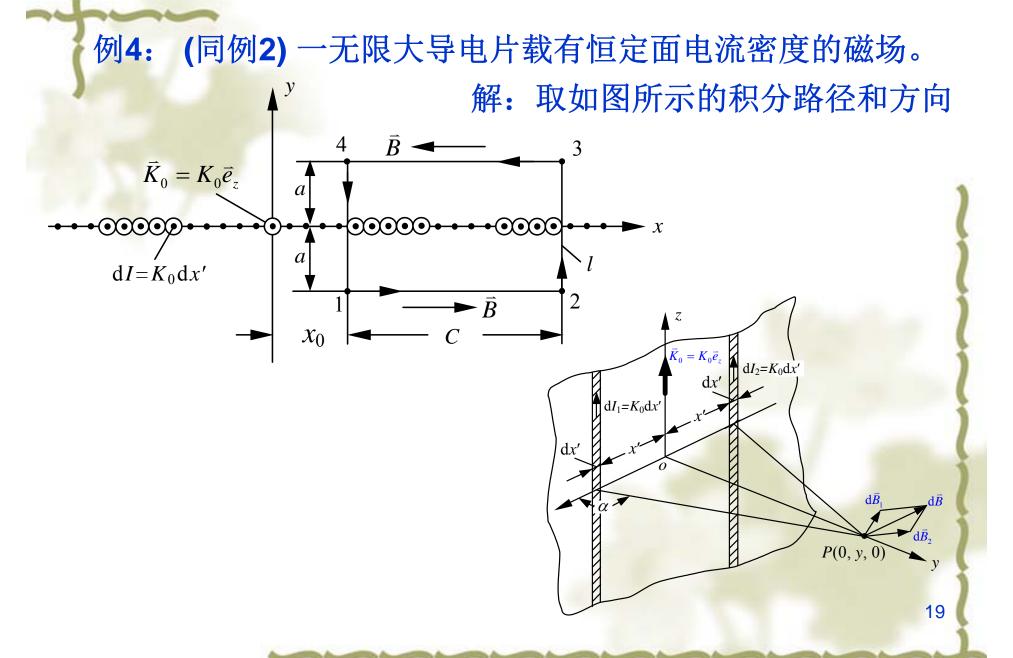
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
B_x \\
\mu_0 J_0 d \\
\hline
-\frac{d}{2} \\
-\frac{\mu_0 J_0 d}{2}
\end{array}$$

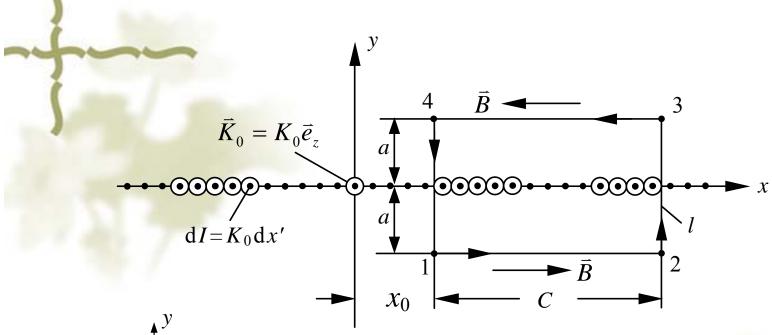
$$\vec{B} = \begin{cases} -\frac{\mu_0 J_0 d}{2} \vec{e}_x & \left( y > \frac{d}{2} \right) \\ -\mu_0 J_0 y \vec{e}_x \left( -\frac{d}{2} < y < \frac{d}{2} \right) \\ \frac{\mu_0 J_0 d}{2} \vec{e}_x & \left( y < -\frac{d}{2} \right) \end{cases}$$

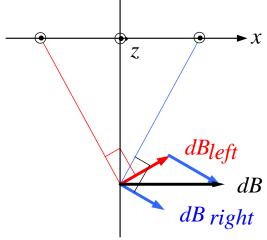
## 2. 利用安培环路定律求磁场B

$$\iint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0} \int_{S} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S} = \mu_{0} \sum_{S} I$$

- 当电流与安培环路呈右手螺旋关系时,电流取正值,否则取负;
- 环路上的B 仅与环路交链的电流有关。
- 当场分布有对称性,使  $\int_{\overline{B}} \overline{B} \cdot d\overline{l}$  中的B 可作为常数提出积分号外, 可用安培环路定律计算。







$$\iint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{1}^{2} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{2}^{3} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{3}^{4} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_{4}^{1} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + 0 + \int_{3}^{4} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + 0$$

$$\iint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{1}^{2} B_{x} \vec{e}_{x} \cdot dx \vec{e}_{x} + 0 + \int_{3}^{4} B_{x} (-\vec{e}_{x}) \cdot (-dx) (-\vec{e}_{x}) + 0$$

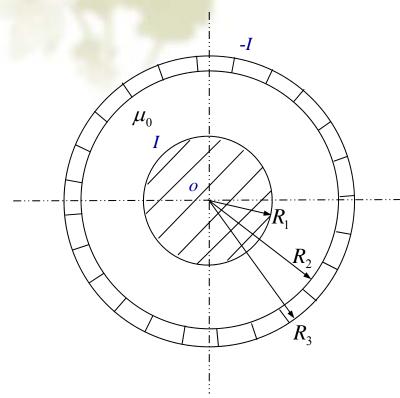
$$= \int_{x_{0}}^{x_{0}+C} B_{x} dx - \int_{x_{0}+C}^{x_{0}} B_{x} dx = 2B_{x} C$$

$$= \mu_{0} \int_{x_{0}}^{x_{0}+C} dI = \mu_{0} K_{0} C \qquad B_{x} = \frac{\mu_{0} K_{0}}{2}$$

$$\vec{K}_{0} = K_{0} \vec{e}_{z} \qquad 4 \qquad \vec{B} \qquad 3$$

$$\vec{K}_{0} = K_{0} \vec{e}_{z} \qquad \vec{A} \qquad \vec{A}$$

例5 长直同轴电缆,其横截面尺寸如图所示。已知内、外导体以及它们之间的媒质的磁导率为 $\mu_0$ ,内、外导体中流过电流分别为I、-I,试求磁感应强度的分布。



长直同轴电缆的磁场图

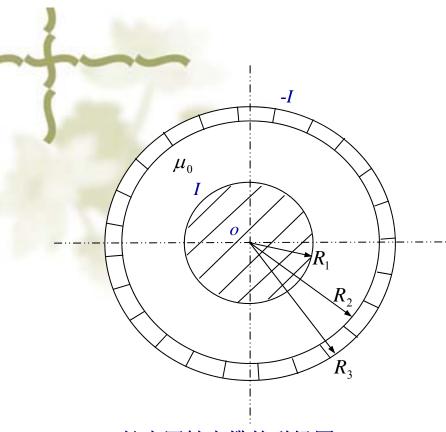
解: 磁场呈平行平面场和轴对称场分

布。采用圆柱坐标系。

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}} = B(\rho)\vec{\mathbf{e}}_{\phi}$$

$$0 < \rho < R_1 \qquad \iint_{l} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2\pi \rho B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{\pi R_1^2} \pi \rho^2$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{B}} = \frac{\mu_0 I \rho}{2\pi R_1^2} \vec{\mathbf{e}}_{\phi}$$



长直同轴电缆的磁场图

$$R_{1} < \rho < R_{2} \qquad \iint_{\vec{B}} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2\pi\rho B = \mu_{0}I$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_{0}I}{2\pi\rho} \vec{e}_{\phi}$$

$$R_{2} < \rho < R_{3}$$

$$\iint_{\vec{B}} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 2\pi\rho B = \mu_{0} \left[ I + \frac{-I\pi\left(\rho^{2} - R_{2}^{2}\right)}{\pi\left(R_{3}^{2} - R_{2}^{2}\right)} \right]$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_{0}I\left(R_{3}^{2} - \rho^{2}\right)}{2\pi\left(R_{3}^{2} - R_{2}^{2}\right)\rho} \vec{e}_{\phi}$$

$$\rho > R_{3}$$

$$\iint_{\vec{B}} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_{0}\left(I - I\right) = 0 \qquad \vec{B} = 0$$

作业: 3-5(a),(b), 3-6, 3-8