

例题

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例. 无限长直螺线管横截面半径为R, 单位长度的匝数为n, 当导线中通有交流电 $I = I_0 \sin \omega t$ 时, 求管内外的位移电流密度.

$$\text{电场强度 } E = -\frac{1}{2\pi r} \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2\pi r} \frac{d(\mu_0 n I_0 \sin \omega t \pi R^2)}{dt}$$

$$\text{位移电流密度 } j_d = \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = \epsilon \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$

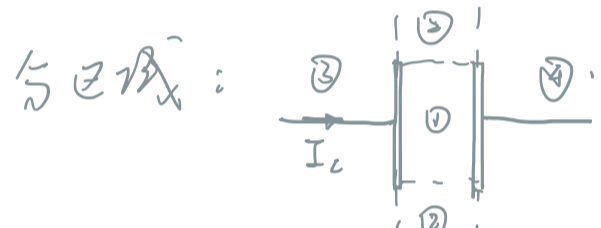
例. 研究平行板电容器在充放电过程中磁场与传导电流、位移电流的关系.

$$E = \frac{U}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{q}{\pi R^2 \epsilon_0}$$

$$j_0 = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{1}{\pi R^2} I_c \rightarrow \text{传导}$$

$$I_0 = \pi R^2 j_0 = I_c$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_0}{2\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 (I_c + j_d)}{2\pi r}$$



$$\text{③, ④, } I_0 \Rightarrow B_3 = B_4 = \frac{\mu_0 I_c}{2\pi r}$$

$$\text{②, } I_c = 0, B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 j_d}{2\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 I_c}{2\pi r}$$

$$\text{①, } I_c = 0, B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 \pi r^2 j_d}{2\pi r} = \frac{j_d}{2\pi R^2} r$$

4. 似稳条件下位移电流不激发B.

例. 通有缓变电流的半无限导线.

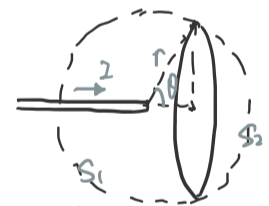
$$E(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{Q(t)}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \oint \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{s} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \oint \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$B \cdot 2\pi r \sin \theta = \begin{cases} \mu_0 I + (-\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{dQ}{dt}) \times \frac{4\pi r^2}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} \times \frac{2\pi r^2 (1+\cos \theta)}{4\pi} & S_1 \\ 0 + (\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{dQ}{dt}) \times \frac{2\pi r^2 (1-\cos \theta)}{4\pi \epsilon_0 r^2} & S_2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \mu_0 I - \mu_0 I \frac{1+\cos \theta}{2} & S_1 \\ 0 + \mu_0 I \frac{1-\cos \theta}{2} & S_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r} \frac{1-\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \hat{\theta}$$



例. 两直导线中间截去长度为L的小段, 导线中通有低频交流电 $I(t)$, 取圆形环路无法导电流通过, 现计算位移电流.



导线两导线上的电荷量 $\pm q$.

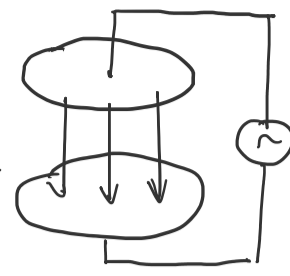
$$\text{产生电场 } E = \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 [r^2 + (\frac{L}{2})^2]}$$

$$\Phi_D = \epsilon_0 \int_{2\pi r} E dr = q \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{L}{2r})^2 + 1}} \right]$$

$$I_D = \frac{d\Phi_D}{dt} = \frac{dq}{dt} \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{L}{2r})^2 + 1}} \right] = I \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{L}{2r})^2 + 1}} \right]$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I_D}{2\pi r} = \dots$$

例. 平行板电容器接入交流电源, 使其中电场 $E = E_0 \sin \omega t$ 求电容器内外B.



电容器上的 I_d .

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{j}_d = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} = \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \vec{E}}{\partial t} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_0 \omega \cos \omega t$$

$$\oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_S \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$H \times 2\pi r = \begin{cases} \epsilon_0 \omega E_0 \cos \omega t \pi r^2, & r \leq R \\ \epsilon_0 \omega E_0 \cos \omega t \pi R^2, & r > R \end{cases}$$

$$B = \mu_0 H = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 \epsilon_0 \omega E_0 \cos \omega t r}{2}, & r \leq R \\ \frac{\mu_0 \omega E_0 \cos \omega t R^2}{2r}, & r > R \end{cases}$$

$$I_d = \int_S \vec{j}_d \cdot d\vec{s} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}_0 \omega \cos \omega t \pi R^2$$

例. 将台灯视为电磁辐射的点源, 到桌面距离为30cm, 电能→光的效率为5%. 估算台灯(60W)照于桌面上的光的电磁场的振幅.

$$P = 60 \text{ W}$$

距离点源r处的电磁波强度

$$I = \frac{\langle P \rangle}{4\pi r^2} \quad \text{球面模型}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_0^2 = \frac{E_0^2}{2\mu_0 c}$$

$$\therefore E_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu_0 c \langle P \rangle}{4\pi r^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(4\pi \times 10^{-7}) \times (3 \times 10^8) \times (60 \times 5\%)}{2\pi (0.3)^2}} = 43 \text{ V/m}$$

$$B_0 = \frac{E_0}{c} = 1.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ T}$$

例. 激光笔的亮压. 激光笔功率3mW, 照射到屏幕上光斑直径为2mm, 屏幕反射系数70%, 求屏幕所受亮压.

$$\langle S \rangle = \frac{P_{\text{光}}}{A} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-3}}{\pi (1 \times 10^{-3})^2} = 955 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$P = (1 + 0.7) \langle S \rangle = 5.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$S = \frac{P}{A}, \quad w = \frac{S}{c} = \frac{P}{Ac}$$

$$P =$$

例. 太阳光对地球的亮压. 垂直照射, 正午时射到地面每平方厘米上的能量为1.94cal (1cal = 4.1868J). 求:

① 地面上太阳光的 E 的振幅.

② 太阳光作用在整个地球上的力.

$$\text{能量密度 } \langle S \rangle = \frac{W}{\Delta t S} = \frac{1.94 \times 4.1868}{60 \times (6.011)^2} = 1.35 \times 10^3 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$\text{能量密度 } \langle w \rangle = \frac{\langle S \rangle}{c} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E_0^2$$

$$\therefore E = \sqrt{\frac{2\langle S \rangle}{\epsilon_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1.354}{(8.85 \times 10^{-12})}} = 1.7 \times 10^5 \text{ V/m}$$

$$H = \frac{E_0}{\mu_0 c} = 2.68 \text{ A/m}$$

作用在面积 da 上的力的分量

$$d\vec{F}_2 = (p da) \cos \theta = \frac{2\langle S \rangle}{c} \cos^2 \theta da$$

$$\text{合力 } F_z = \frac{2\langle S \rangle}{c} R^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi$$

$$= \frac{\langle S \rangle}{c} \pi R^2 = 5.8 \times 10^9 \text{ N}$$

