

电磁感应

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一、电磁感应定律

- 实验结论
 - 感应电流与磁通量的变化有关 (那几)
 - 磁通量快, I大, 方向性
 - 感应电动势与磁通量成正比
 - 来自于磁通量变化的变化

2. 法拉第电磁感应定律:
 $\varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$
 又 ε 来自非静电力 K' , $\varepsilon = \oint K' \cdot dl = -\frac{d}{dt} \int B \cdot dS$

3. 方向: 楞次定律
 感应电动势方向: 产生磁通量阻碍磁通量变化

4. 大小
 $\varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -B \frac{dS}{dt}$
 $\Phi = BS \cos\theta$, $\varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$
 $I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} = -\frac{d\Phi}{Rdt}$, $q = \int I dt = \frac{\Phi_1 - \Phi_2}{R}$

例: 半径分别为 a 和 b (b>a) 的线圈, b 中有电流 I, a 沿 z 轴以 v 向上运动, 求其中 ε
 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I b^2}{2(b^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$
 $\Phi = B \pi a^2$, $\varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} \pi a^2$
 $= \frac{3\mu_0 I b^3}{2} \frac{v}{(b^2+z^2)^{5/2}}$

二、动生电动势和感生电动势

- 动生电动势
 - 闭合回路
 $\varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int B \cdot dS = \int \frac{d}{dt} (B \cdot dS)$
 $= \int \frac{d}{dt} (B \cdot v \cdot dl) = \int (v \cdot \nabla) B \cdot dl$
 $\vec{v} = \vec{v} \cdot \vec{e}_r$, 那那由力 F 沿导线的方向
 - 一段导体
 切割磁感线运动: $\varepsilon = \int \vec{v} \cdot \nabla B \cdot dl = \int v \cdot \nabla B \cdot dl$
 > 平动: $\varepsilon = v \cdot \nabla B \cdot \vec{e}_r \cdot dl = v \cdot \nabla B \cdot \vec{e}_r$
 > 转动: $\varepsilon = \int \vec{v} \cdot \nabla B \cdot dl = \int \omega r B dr = \frac{1}{2} B \omega L^2$
 - 洛伦兹力不做功



3. 感生电动势
 ① $\varepsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \int B \cdot dS = -\int \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \cdot dS$
 $\varepsilon = \oint \vec{E} \cdot dl = \int \nabla \times \vec{E} \cdot dS$
 $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \vec{e}_z$

② 产生: 涡旋电场
 $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \vec{e}_z$ / $\oint \vec{E} \cdot dl = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int B \cdot dS$
 变化产生, 电场线闭合

③ 涡旋电场的环路定理
 $\vec{E} = \vec{E}_E + \vec{E}_{ind}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot dS = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} = \oint \vec{E}_E \cdot dS$, $\oint \vec{E}_{ind} \cdot dS = 0$
 $\nabla \cdot \vec{E}_{ind} = 0$, $\nabla \times \vec{E}_{ind} = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \vec{e}_z$

④ 静电场 - 涡旋电场的规律
 $\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi$
 $\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A}$, $\nabla \cdot \vec{E}_{ind} = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$
 库仑规范, $\vec{E}_{ind} = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$
 $\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$

⑤ 涡旋电场的计算
 S1. $\oint \vec{E}_{ind} \cdot dl = \int \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} dS$
 S2. $\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r} \hat{e}_z$, $\vec{E}_{ind} = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$

例: 无限长载流直导线通有 I(t)
 S1. $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_\phi$
 $\vec{A} = \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln r + C$
 $\vec{E}_{ind} = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{dI}{dt} \ln r + C$

S2. $\oint \vec{E}_{ind} \cdot dl = \int \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} dS = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (B \cdot dS)$
 $\oint \vec{E}_{ind} \cdot dl = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \ln r \cdot dl$
 $\vec{E}_{ind} = -\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \frac{dI}{dt} \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_r$

默认不考虑 I 产生电场的传播 (v=c)
 $t = \frac{r}{c} \ll \tau$, 电流变化传播缓慢

例: 半径为 a 的无限长螺线管中的电流变化 $\frac{dI}{dt} = k$, 求:
 1. 管内外 \vec{E}
 2. 管内导体 MN 的电动势, 长 L, 距 h

1. $B = \mu_0 n I$ (螺线管)
 $\varepsilon = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \mu_0 n k \pi r^2$, 且 \vec{E} 沿径存在对称
 $\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{2\pi r} \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \vec{e}_r = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n k r, & r < a \\ \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n k \frac{a^2}{r}, & r > a \end{cases}$

2. $\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n k s, & r < a \\ \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 n k \frac{a^2}{s}, & r > a \end{cases}$

例: 带电线圈转动
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot dl = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} (B \cdot dS)$
 $\vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \ln r)$
 $\vec{E} = -\frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{dI}{dt} \frac{1}{r} \vec{e}_r$

例: 任意电流环在任意点 P 处的 \vec{E}
 $\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$
 $\phi = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{\rho(r')}{r} dV'$
 $\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{j}(r')}{r} dV'$

4. 麦克斯韦方程
 ① 电: 总电场 $\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$
 $\oint \vec{E} \cdot dl = \int \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} dV - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int B \cdot dS$
 $\Rightarrow \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$
 ② 磁: $\oint \vec{B} \cdot dl = \mu_0 \int \vec{j} \cdot dl + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \int E \cdot dS$
 $\Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \nabla \times \vec{A} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 (-\nabla \times \vec{E}) = \mu_0 \vec{j} - \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \nabla \times (-\nabla\phi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t})$
 $\Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \nabla \times \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$

5. 相对论原理
 ① 洛伦兹变换 \Rightarrow 力的表达式中 E, B 变换
 ② E 与 B 的相对性
 不同 v 的参考系下观察到不同的场
 6. 应用
 ① 涡流: 应用: 加热, 探测
 减少: 导电电阻, 量热元件
 ② 阻尼: 加速
 ③ 趋肤效应
 ④ 电子感应加速器
 ⑤ 输电

三、互感和自感

- 互感
 - 一线圈中 I 变化, 另一线圈产生 ε_{21}
 $\Phi_{21} = M_{21} I_1 \Rightarrow M_{21} = \frac{\Phi_{21}}{I_1}$
 $\varepsilon_{21} = -\frac{d\Phi_{21}}{dt} = -M_{21} \frac{dI_1}{dt} \Rightarrow M_{21} = \frac{\varepsilon_{21}}{I_1}$
 - 对称性: $M_{12} = M_{21}$
 例: $\Phi_{12} = \int \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{S}_2$ 圆环半径 $a < b$, b 中通 I_2
 ① 互感系数 M_{12}
 ② 若 a 中通 $I_1 = I_0 \sin \omega t$, 求 ε_{21}
 $\Phi_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi b} \pi a^2$, 互感 $M_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 a^2}{2b}$
 $\varepsilon_{21} = -\frac{d\Phi_{12}}{dt} = -\frac{\mu_0 a^2}{2b} I_0 \omega \cos \omega t$

例: 差动螺线管匝数 N, 截面为长方形, 求其关于对称轴上无限长载流直导线的互感系数 M
 计算线/管的互感系数 M_{12}
 $\Phi_{12} = \int \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{S}_2 = \int \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r} \cdot dl \cdot b$
 $\Rightarrow M_{12} = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 I_1 h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$

例: 长为 L, 匝数 N1 的差动螺线管外有 N2 匝线圈, 求互感
 $\vec{B}_1 = \frac{\mu_0 N_1 I_1}{L} \vec{e}_z$, $\Phi_{21} = N_2 \int \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{S}_2$
 $\Rightarrow M_{21} = \frac{\mu_0 N_1 N_2 S}{L}$

④ 由 N 何特性, 可定性决定
 2. 自感
 ① I 变化时, 自身电流, 产生自感
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I}$, $L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2}{4\pi} \int \frac{dV}{r}$
 ② 方向: 看电流增减?
 ③ 计算: 理想时, B 均匀通过每一圈
 $\Phi = N \Phi_1 = NBS = \mu_0 N^2 I S$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \mu_0 N^2 S = \mu_0 N^2 \pi r^2 L$
 非理想时, 匝间距不同
 $\Phi = N \Phi_1 = N \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}_1$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{1}{I} \int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}_1$

例: 半径为 a 的圆线圈, 截面为长方形的螺线管的自感
 若通 I 的电流, 内部 $B = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r}$
 $\Phi = \int \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2\pi r} \cdot dl \cdot b = \frac{\mu_0 N I h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$

例: 计算同轴电缆单位长度的 L
 内层通 I, 外层通 -I
 层内 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$
 $\Phi = \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \cdot dl \cdot h = \frac{\mu_0 I h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$
 单位长度 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$

3. 自感系数的更度
 例: 同轴电缆的自感
 $B = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}, & r < a \\ \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}, & a < r < b \end{cases}$
 $\Phi_1 = \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \cdot dl \cdot h = \frac{\mu_0 I h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$
 $\Phi_2 = \int \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} \cdot dl \cdot h = \frac{\mu_0 I h}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$
 $L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$

4. 自感及互感的更度
 ① 无源磁条件下 $\vec{B}_1 = \nabla \times \vec{A}_1$, $\vec{B}_2 = \nabla \times \vec{A}_2$
 互感 $M = \frac{\Phi_{21}}{I_1} = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{21}}{I_1}$
 自感 $L_1 = \frac{\Phi_{11}}{I_1}$, $L_2 = \frac{\Phi_{22}}{I_2}$
 一般 $M = k \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$, $k \leq 1$ (耦合系数)

② 线圈系统的电感
 第 i 个线圈的磁通量: $\Phi_i = \sum_j M_{ij} I_j$
 $M_{ij} = M_{ji}$, $L_i = M_{ii} \Rightarrow$ 对称阵
 $\varepsilon_i = -\frac{d\Phi_i}{dt} = -\sum_j M_{ij} \frac{dI_j}{dt}$

5. 线圈的连接
 ① 串联: $I_1 = I_2 = I$
 顺接, 加强性: $L = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$
 反接, 减弱性: $L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$
 $\Phi = \Phi_1 + \Phi_2 = (L_1 + L_2 \pm 2M) I = L I$
 $L > 0 \Rightarrow M \leq \frac{L_1 + L_2}{2}$
 理想耦合 $L = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$, 无耦合 $L = L_1 + L_2$, $M = 0$
 ② 并联: $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2$, $I_1 + I_2 = I$
 $\varepsilon = -(L_1 I_1 + M I_2) = -(L_2 I_2 + M I_1)$
 $\Rightarrow (L_1 - M) I_1 = (L_2 - M) I_2$
 又 $I = I_1 + I_2$, $I_1 = \frac{L_2 - M}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M} I$
 $\Rightarrow \varepsilon = -\frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M} \frac{dI}{dt}$
 同极性相接: $L = \frac{L_1 L_2 + M^2}{L_1 + L_2 + 2M}$
 异极性相接: $L = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M}$
 $L > 0$, $M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$
 无耦合时 $L = L_1 + L_2$

四、似稳电路和暂态过程

- 似稳电路
 ① 那稳恒电源, 但变化很快
 $\frac{d}{dt} \gg \frac{1}{\tau} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \gg \frac{1}{\tau} \Rightarrow \tau \gg \frac{1}{\omega}$
 电路对电场的响应不靠时间
 ② 各元件作用
 电感: $U_{ab} = \Phi_a - \Phi_b = L \frac{dI}{dt}$ (阻碍电流变化)
 电阻: $U_{ab} = \Phi_a - \Phi_b = IR$
 电容: $U_{ab} = \Phi_a - \Phi_b = \frac{q}{C}$

2. 暂态电路
 ① RL
 $L \frac{dI}{dt} + IR = \varepsilon$, $I(0) = 0$
 得 $I(t) = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$
 充磁: 以指数趋近稳值, $L = \frac{\varepsilon R}{\omega}$
 特征时间 $\tau = \frac{L}{R}$, $I(t) = I_\infty (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$

② RC
 $IR + \frac{dQ}{dt} = \varepsilon$, $I(0) = 0$, $Q(0) = 0$
 得 $Q(t) = C\varepsilon (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$
 特征时间 $\tau = RC$

③ LC
 $L \frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} + \frac{Q}{C} = 0$, $Q(0) = Q_0$
 $\frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} + \frac{Q}{LC} = 0$, $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$
 $Q(t) = Q_0 \cos \omega t$, $I(t) = -\omega Q_0 \sin \omega t$
 LC 振荡: $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 2\pi \sqrt{LC}$, Φ 滞后 I
 $f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}}$

④ RLC 电路
 $L \frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} = \varepsilon$
 $I(t) = I_\infty e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \sin(\omega t + \phi)$
 $\tau = \frac{L}{R}$, $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$
 $\phi = \arctan(\frac{L\omega - 1/\omega C}{R})$
 $I = I_\infty \sqrt{1 + (\frac{L\omega - 1/\omega C}{R})^2}$
 $\phi = \arctan(\frac{L\omega - 1/\omega C}{R})$
 $I = I_\infty e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \sin(\omega t + \phi)$
 $\phi = \arctan(\frac{L\omega - 1/\omega C}{R})$