

磁能

2022年5月24日 星期二 下午2:06

一、磁场的能量

1. 与电场的类比

$$W = \iiint \frac{1}{2} \vec{D} \cdot \vec{E} dV = \iiint \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2 dV = \iiint \frac{1}{2} \vec{P} \cdot \vec{E} dV$$

$$W = \iiint \frac{1}{2} \vec{H} \cdot \vec{B} dV = \iiint \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 H^2 dV + \iiint \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \vec{H} \cdot \vec{M} dV$$

2. 回路中的能量

① RC 放电: $dQ = I^2 R dt = R \frac{dQ}{dt} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} dt$

$$\therefore Q = \int dQ = \frac{R Q_0}{\frac{R}{C}} = \frac{Q_0}{e}$$

充电: $\epsilon = 2R + \frac{Q}{C}, I = \frac{dQ}{dt}$

$$P_e = I \epsilon = I^2 R + \frac{Q}{C} \frac{dQ}{dt} = 2I^2 R + \frac{d(Q^2)}{2C}$$

② RL 放电: $dQ = I^2 R dt = L \frac{dI}{dt} e^{-\frac{t}{L/R}}$

$$\therefore Q = \int dQ = \frac{L}{2} \int I^2 dt = \frac{1}{2} L I_0^2$$

充电: $\epsilon = L \frac{dI}{dt} + 2R$

$$P_e = I \epsilon = I^2 R + L I \frac{dI}{dt} = I^2 R + \frac{d(LI^2)}{2}$$

3. 磁能

① 电流(磁场)从无到有建立时
外界抵抗电流做的功

$$\epsilon = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} \rightarrow P = -I \epsilon = I \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \rightarrow$$

② 平直载流线圈

$$A = -\int I \epsilon dt = \int I d\Phi = \int_0^I I d\Phi = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \frac{1}{2} I \Phi$$

例. 电容(带电量 Q)

$t=0$ 时放电, 线圈 L

① 求 L 内磁场第一次等于 C 内
电场的时刻 t_1

② 求 L 内磁场第一次到达极大
值的时刻 t_2

$I = \frac{dQ}{dt}, L \frac{dI}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} = 0$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} + \omega^2 Q = 0, \omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$Q(t) = Q_0 \cos \omega t, I(t) = -\omega Q_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$\therefore \text{磁能 } W_m = \frac{Q_0^2}{2C} = \frac{Q_0^2}{2C} \cos^2 \omega t$$

$$W_L = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \frac{Q_0^2}{2C} \sin^2 \omega t$$

$$\therefore t_1 = \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4\omega} = \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{LC}, t_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{LC}$$

③ 载流线圈示法

$$\Phi_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \Phi_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^n M_{ij} I_j$$

$$\epsilon_i = -\frac{d\Phi_i}{dt} = -\sum_{j=1}^n M_{ij} \frac{dI_j}{dt}$$

$$P_i = -I_i \epsilon_i = \sum_{j=1}^n M_{ij} I_i \frac{dI_j}{dt}$$

$$\therefore P = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n M_{ij} I_i \frac{dI_j}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n (M_{ij} I_i \frac{dI_j}{dt} + M_{ji} I_j \frac{dI_i}{dt})$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2} M_{ij} I_i I_j \right)$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n M_{ij} I_i I_j = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n I_i \Phi_i$$

④ 自能与互能

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n M_{ij} I_i I_j = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n L_i I_i^2 + \sum_{i,j=1}^n M_{ij} I_i I_j$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} L_1 I_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} L_2 I_2^2 + M_{12} I_1 I_2$$

⑤ 外场中的磁能

$$W = I \Phi = I \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

均匀外场: $W = I \vec{B} \cdot \vec{S} = \vec{m} \cdot \vec{B}$

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^n I_i \iint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S}_i = \vec{m}_3 \cdot \vec{B}_e$$

磁矩 \times 磁场

4. 做功与能量

① $W = \frac{1}{2} L_1 I_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} L_2 I_2^2 + M_{12} I_1 I_2$

② 先建立 $I_1, I_2, A_0 = \frac{1}{2} L_1 I_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} L_2 I_2^2$

移 I_1 至 I_1' : $A_1 = 0$

再移 I_2 至 I_2' : $A_2 = 0$

$$A_{12} = M_{12} I_2$$

$$A_{21} = M_{21} I_1, A_{12} = M_{12} I_2$$

③ 磁能

载流线圈在外场中的磁能:

维持电流不变时, 移动线圈

外界抵抗安培力做功

④ 小载流线圈: $U = -\vec{m} \cdot \vec{B}_e$

$$\vec{F} = -\nabla U = \nabla (\vec{m} \cdot \vec{B}_e)$$

任意电流分布: $W = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n L_{ij} I_i I_j$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \int \int \vec{j}_i \cdot \vec{A}_j d\vec{r}_i d\vec{r}_j$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \int \vec{j}_i \cdot \vec{A}_j d\vec{r}_i d\vec{r}_j$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int \vec{j} \cdot \vec{A} dV$$

螺线管磁场: $B = \mu_0 n I, \Phi = NBS = \mu_0 n^2 I S$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} I \Phi = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} V$$

磁能密度 $w_m = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0}$

二、磁介质存在时的磁能

1. 定义

$$\text{感应电动势 } \epsilon = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

介质的影响反映在 M 和 L 中

例. 无限长螺线管

$$H = nI, B = \mu_0 \mu_r n I$$

$$\Phi = NBS = \mu_0 \mu_r N n I S = \mu_0 \mu_r n^2 I S$$

$$L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \mu_0 \mu_r n^2 V$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \mu_r n^2 I^2 V = \frac{1}{2} B H V$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H} dV = \int w_m dV$$

2. 磁能求电感

例. 中心半径为 a 的导线, 外部
内外径为 b, c 的圆筒, 其
间充满 μ_r 的介质, 求单位长
度的电感

$$H = \begin{cases} \frac{I}{2\pi r} & 0 < r < a \\ \frac{I}{2\pi r} & a < r < b \\ \frac{1}{2\pi r} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{c^2}\right) I & b < r < c \\ 0 & r > c \end{cases}$$

$$B = \begin{cases} \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r} & 0 < r < a \\ \frac{\mu_0 \mu_r I}{2\pi r} & a < r < b \\ \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi r} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{c^2}\right) I & b < r < c \\ 0 & r > c \end{cases}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H} dV = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \left(\frac{I}{2\pi r}\right)^2 & 0 < r < a \\ \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \mu_r \left(\frac{I}{2\pi r}\right)^2 & a < r < b \\ \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \left[\frac{1}{2\pi r} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{c^2}\right) I\right]^2 & b < r < c \\ 0 & r > c \end{cases}$$

$$W = \int_0^L \int_0^{2\pi} \int_r^r w d\theta dr$$

$$= 2\pi L \left[\frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \left(\frac{I}{2\pi a}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi a^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \mu_r \left(\frac{I}{2\pi}\right)^2 \ln r \Big|_a^b + \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \left(\frac{I}{2\pi}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{c^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 \Big|_b^c - \frac{1}{4} \pi r^4 \Big|_b^c - \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 \ln r \Big|_b^c \right] \right)$$

$$L = \frac{2W}{I^2} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{4} + \mu_r \ln \frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \pi (c^2 - b^2) - \frac{1}{4} \pi (c^4 - b^4) - \frac{1}{2} \pi (c^2 - b^2) \ln \frac{c}{b} \right) \right]$$

计算自感: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{感应电动势 } L = -\frac{\epsilon_i}{\frac{dI}{dt}} \\ \text{磁通量 } L = \frac{\Phi}{I} \\ \text{磁能 } L = \frac{2W_m}{I^2} \end{array} \right.$