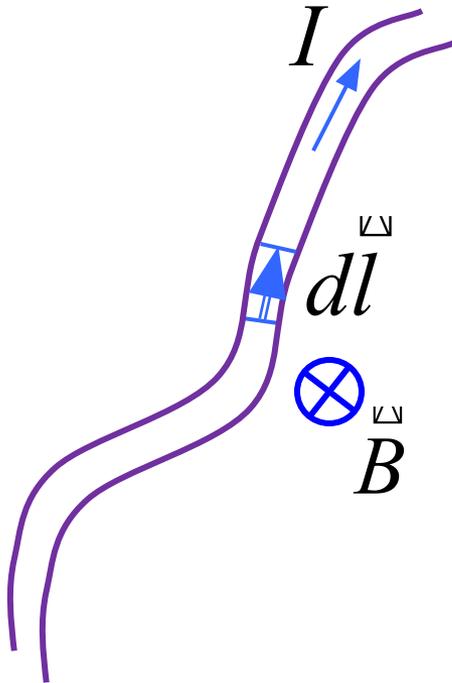


7. Действие магнитного поля. Сила Ампера.



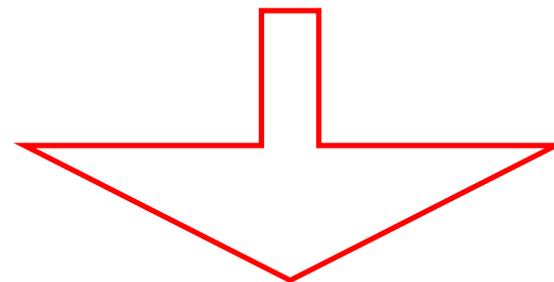
Сила, действующая на
проводник с током в
магнитном поле

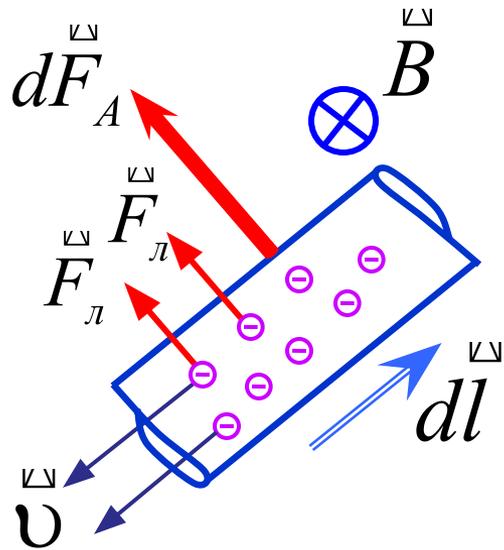


$$d\vec{F}_A - \dots$$

$$I d\vec{l} - \dots$$

$$\vec{B} - \dots$$





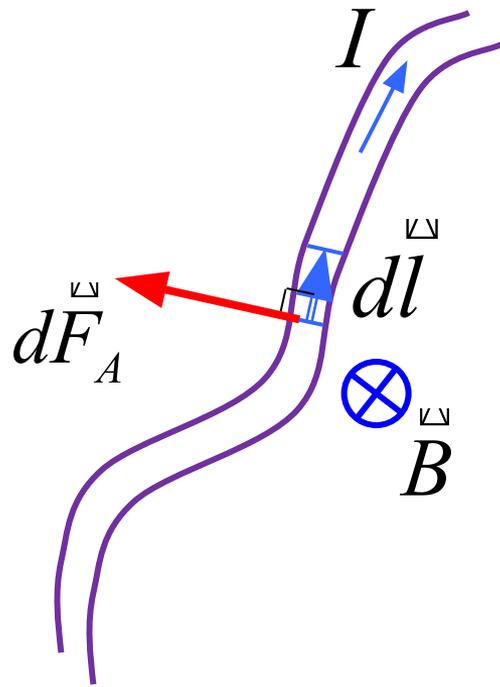
$$dF_A = NF_l = ndlS|q|vB \sin \alpha = IBdl \sin \alpha$$

$$N = ndlS$$

$$F_l = |q|vB \sin \alpha$$

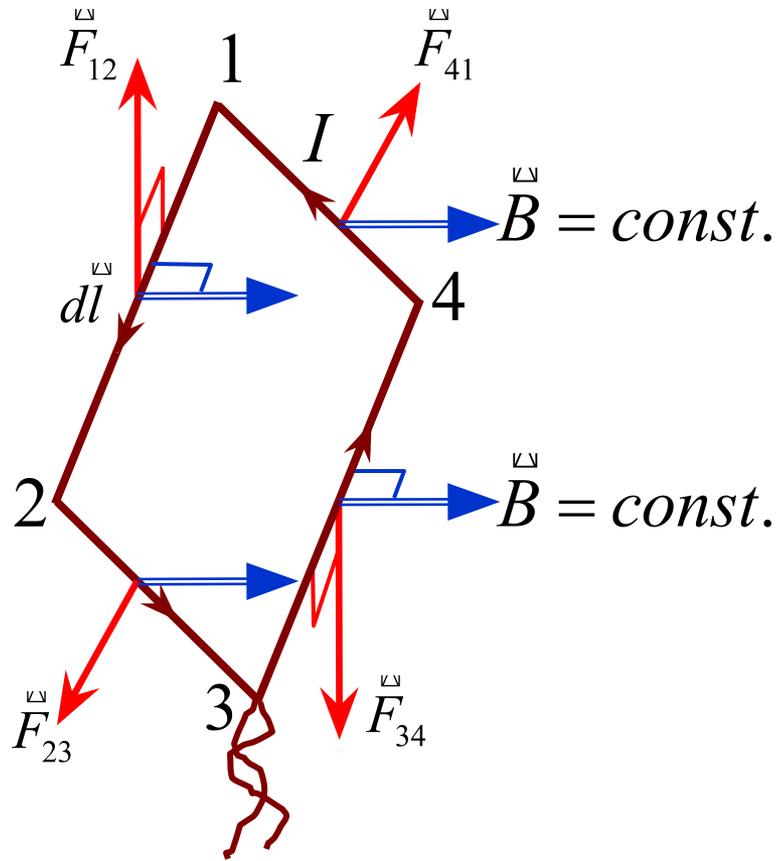
$$|q|nvS = I$$

$$d\vec{F}_A = I \left[d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} \right]$$



$$d\vec{F}_A = I \left[d\vec{l} \times \vec{B} \right]$$

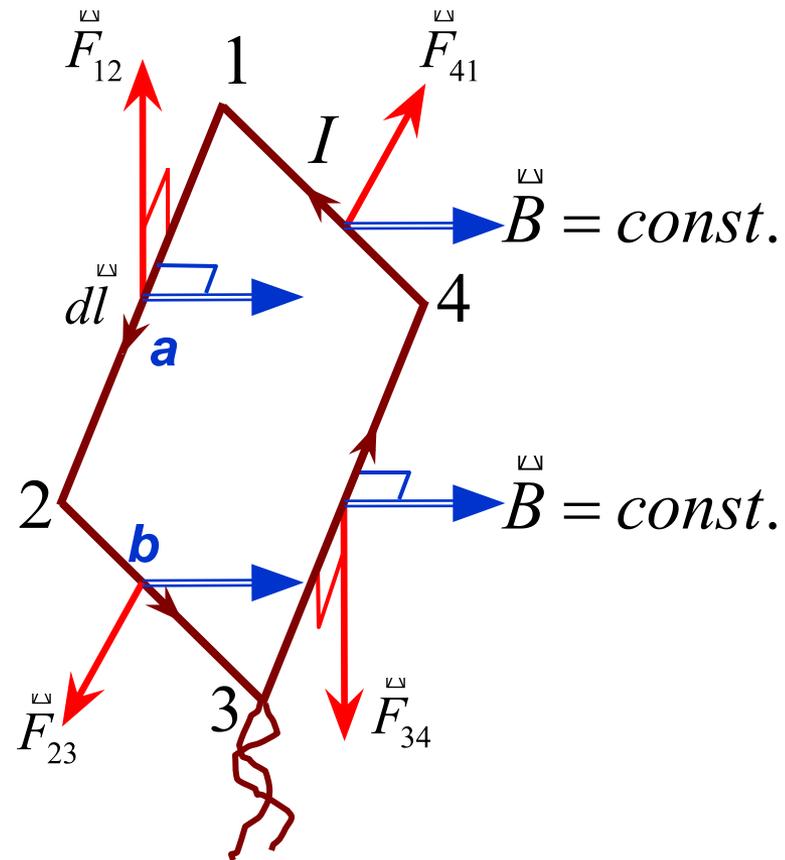
8. Прямоугольный контур с током в **однородном** магнитном поле



Пусть: $\vec{B} = \text{const.}$
 $\vec{B} \perp 1-2$
 $\vec{B} \perp 3-4$

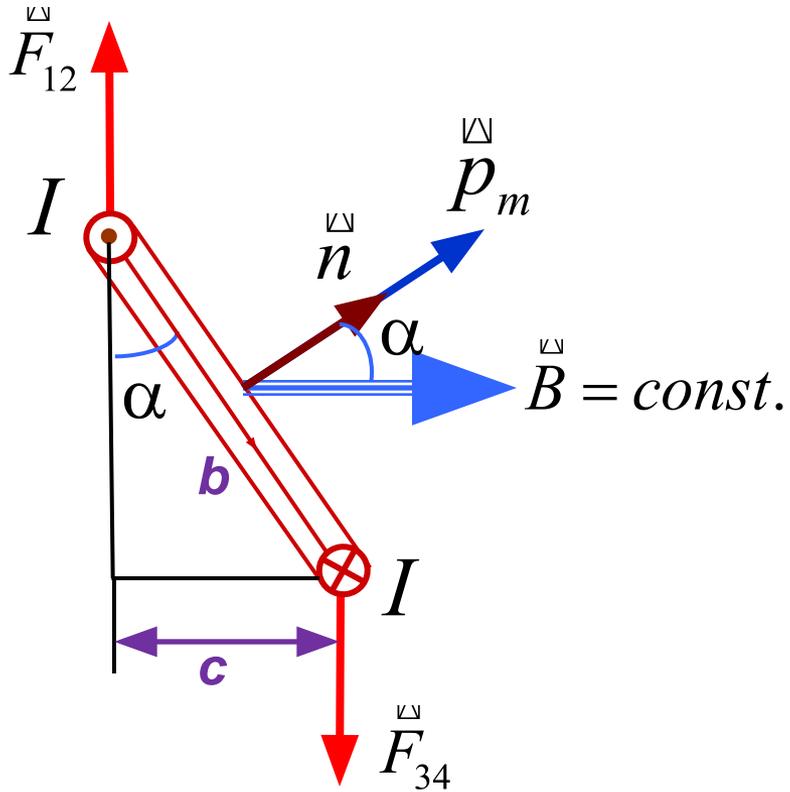
$$dF_A = I [d\vec{l} \times \vec{B}] \Rightarrow \vec{F}_{23} = -\vec{F}_{41}$$

Сжатие / растяжение
рамки



$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 F_{12} &= \int_1^2 dF_A = \int_1^2 IdlB \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = IB \int_1^2 dl = IBa \\
 F_{34} &= \int_3^4 dF_A = \int_3^4 IdlB \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = IB \int_3^4 dl = IBa
 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left| \vec{F}_{12} \right| = \left| \vec{F}_{34} \right| \Rightarrow \vec{F}_{12}, \vec{F}_{34} \text{ параллельны}$$

Поворот рамки



$$|\vec{M}| = M = F_{12}c = F_{12}b \sin \alpha$$

$$F_{12} = IBa$$

$$a \cdot b = S$$

$$\vec{p}_m = IS\vec{n}$$

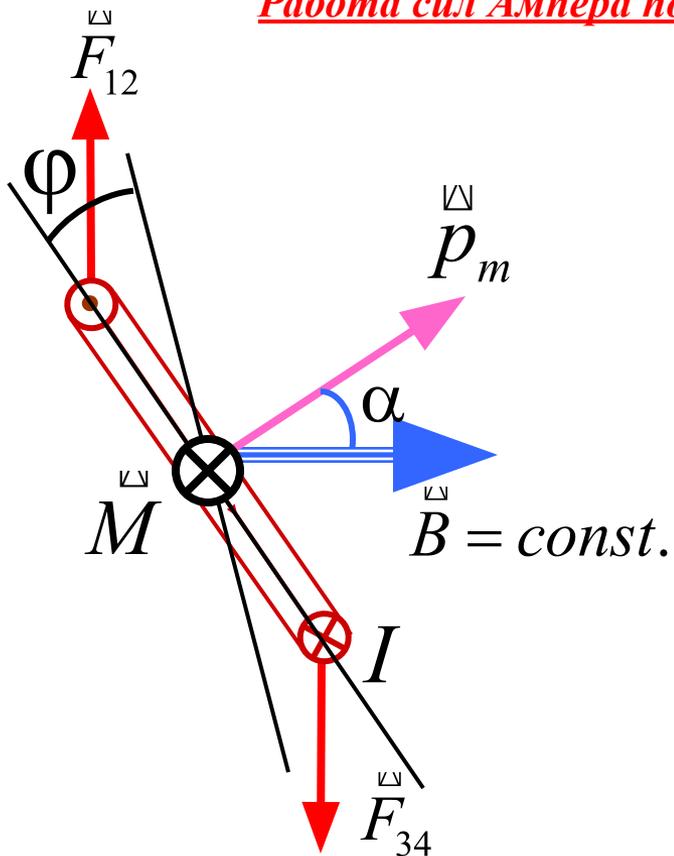
$$M = p_m B \sin \alpha$$

$$\vec{M} = \left[\vec{p}_m \times \vec{B} \right]$$

$$\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow y_{cm.p} - ue$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \max M$$

Работа сил Ампера по повороту контура с током



$$\delta A = \vec{M} d\vec{\varphi} \quad d\varphi = -d\alpha$$

$$\delta A = -M d\alpha = -p_m B \sin \alpha d\alpha$$

$$A = - \int_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} p_m B \sin \alpha d\alpha$$

$$A = (-p_m B \cos \alpha_1) - (-p_m B \cos \alpha_2)$$

Энергия контура с током в однородном магнитном поле

$$W_m = -p_m B \cos \alpha$$

$$A = W_{m1} - W_{m2} = -\Delta W_m \quad \Rightarrow \quad \delta A = -dW_m$$

9 Контур с током в неоднородном магнитном поле

$\vec{B}(x, y, z)$

$$\vec{F} = -\left(\frac{\partial W_m}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial W_m}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial W_m}{\partial z} \vec{k}\right) = -\text{grad} W_m$$

Для малого по размерам контура с током $\Rightarrow W_m = -p_m B \cos \alpha$

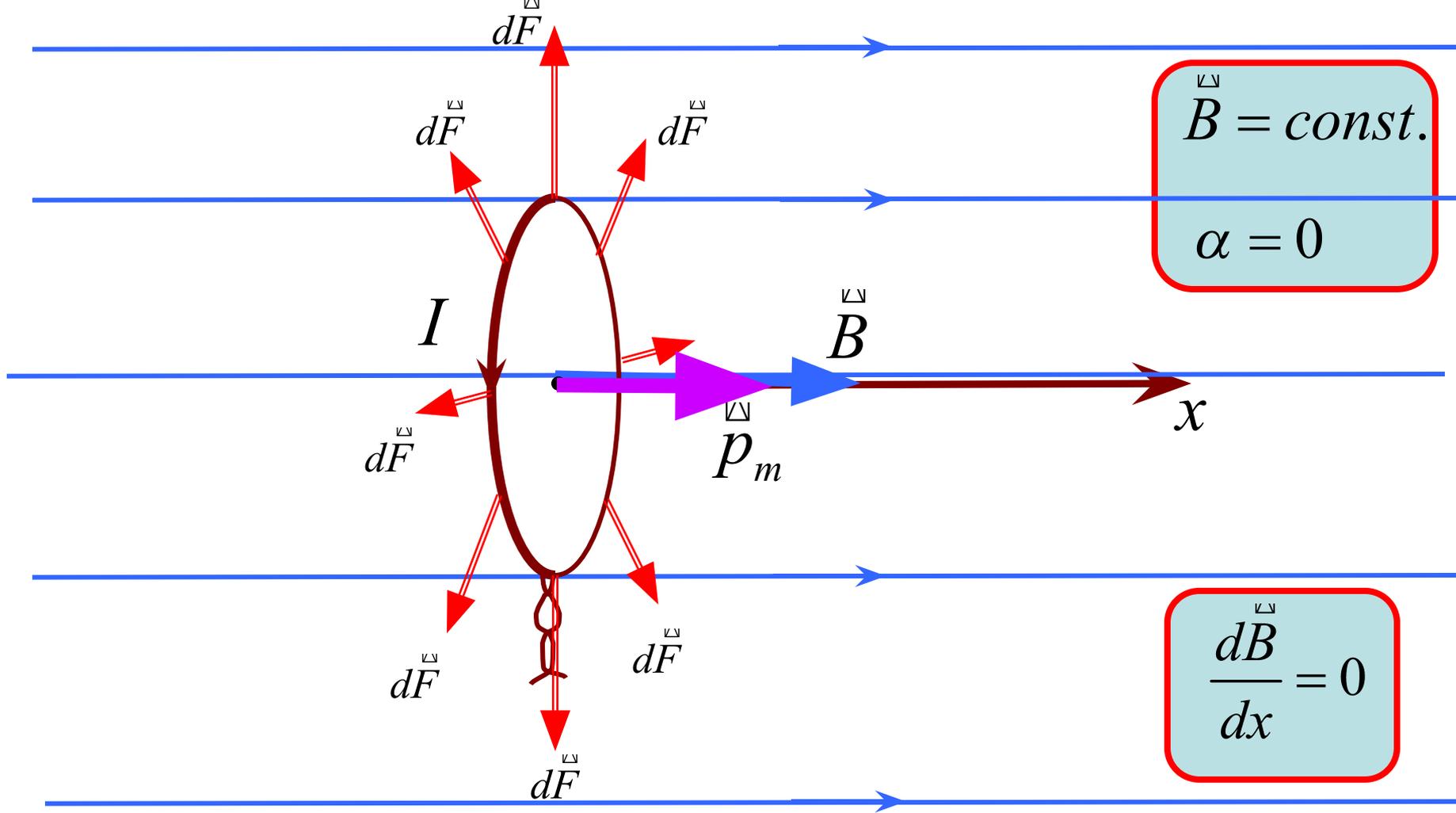
$$\vec{F} = -\text{grad}(-p_m B \cos \alpha) = \text{grad}(p_m B)$$

$$\vec{F} \Rightarrow f(\vec{B}, p_m, \alpha)$$

В случае неоднородного магнитного поля,
когда

$B(x)$

$$F_x = p_m \frac{dB}{dx} \cos \alpha$$



Уст. р-ие рамки в
однор. м. поле

$$\min W_m = -p_m B$$

Контур с током в неоднородном магнитном поле

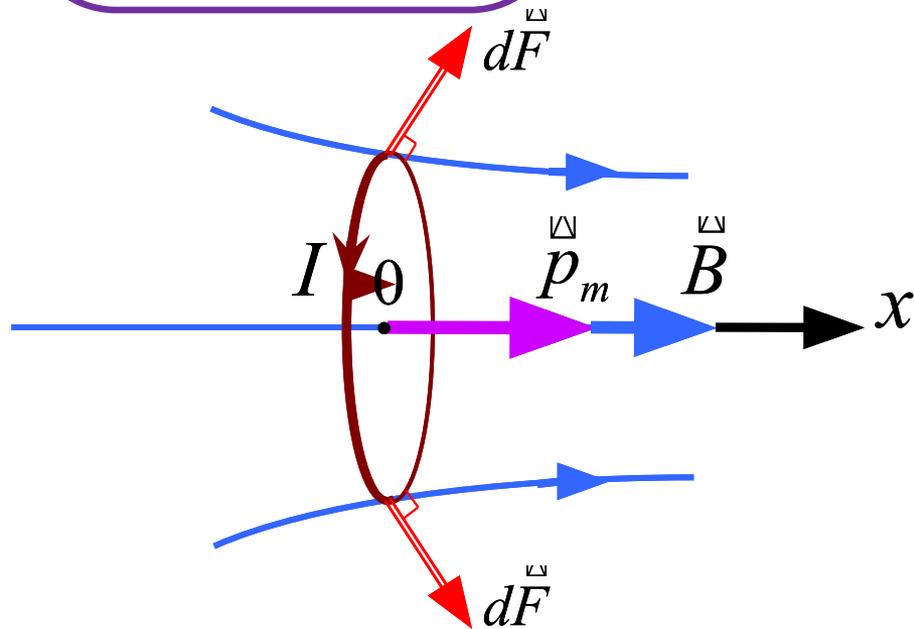
Пусть....

$$\vec{B}(x) \quad \frac{dB}{dx} > 0$$

$$\text{grad } B = \frac{dB}{dx} \vec{i}$$



$$\alpha = 0$$



$$\delta A = F dx = -dW_m$$

$$W_m = -p_m B$$

$$F = F_x = -\frac{dW_m}{dx} = p_m \frac{dB}{dx}$$

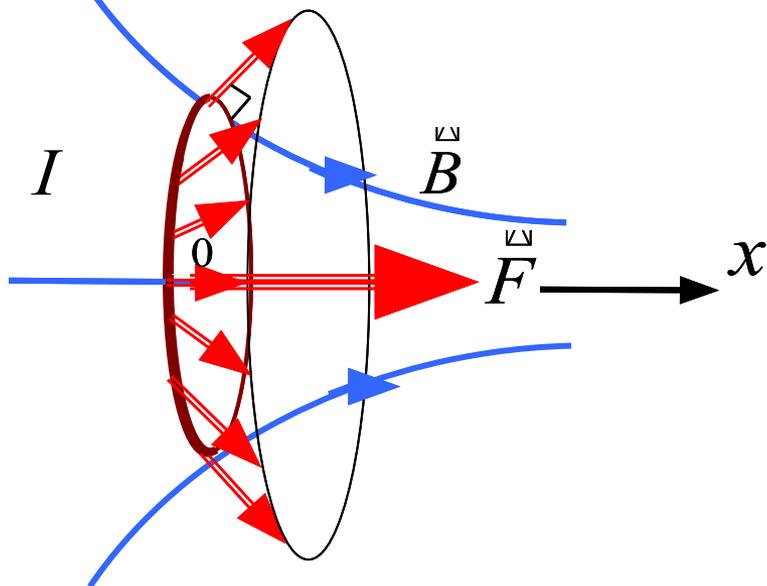
Пусть....

$$\vec{B}(x) \quad \frac{dB}{dx} > 0$$

$$\text{grad } B = \frac{dB}{dx} \vec{i}$$



$$\alpha = 0$$



$$\delta A = F dx = -dW_m$$

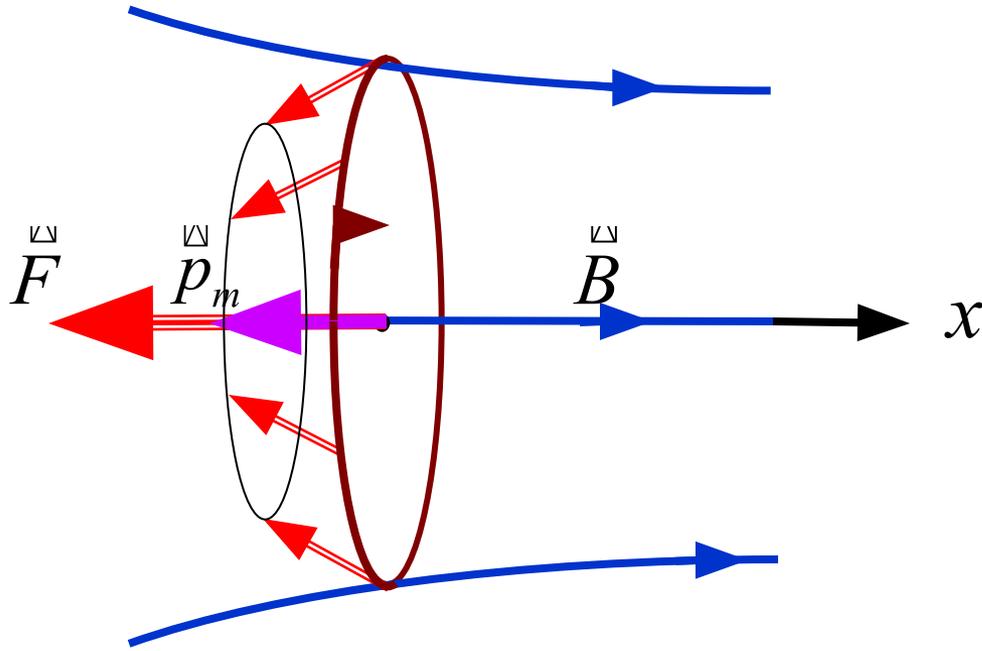
$$W_m = -p_m B$$

$$F = F_x = -\frac{dW_m}{dx} = p_m \frac{dB}{dx}$$

$$F = F_x = p_m \frac{dB}{dx} > 0$$



Втягивание....



$$\alpha = \pi \overline{B(x)}$$

$$\text{grad } B = \frac{dB}{dx} \hat{i} \quad \frac{dB}{dx} > 0$$

$$W_m = p_m B$$

$$F = F_x = -\frac{dW_m}{dx} = -p_m \frac{dB}{dx} < 0$$

$F_x < 0$ Выталкивание.....

