

Chapter 9. 磁學 Magnetism

1. 磁學 \Rightarrow 任何電流形式所產生的磁場和磁力相關物理現象

電流形式 \rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{導線電流} \\ \text{線圈電流} \\ \text{渦旋電流} \end{array} \right.$

導線電流

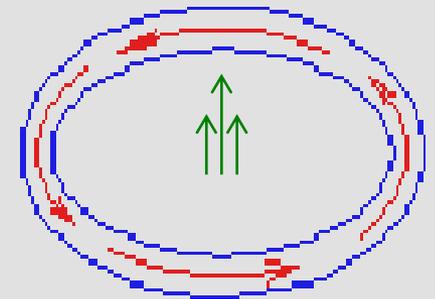
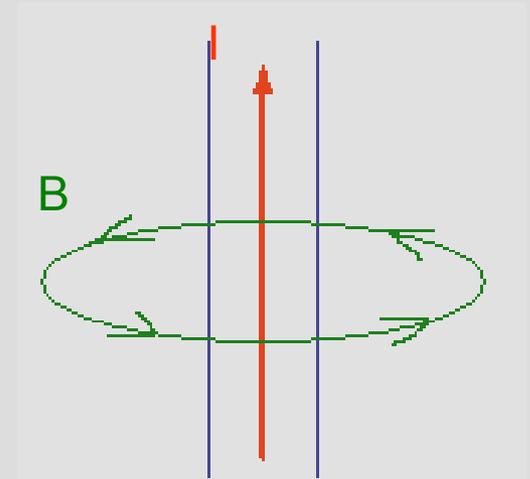
右手定則

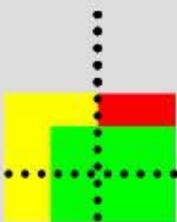
\Rightarrow 大姆指 \rightarrow 電流方向

\Rightarrow 四指彎曲 \rightarrow 磁場方向 (形成迴路)

環形導線電流 (線圈電流)

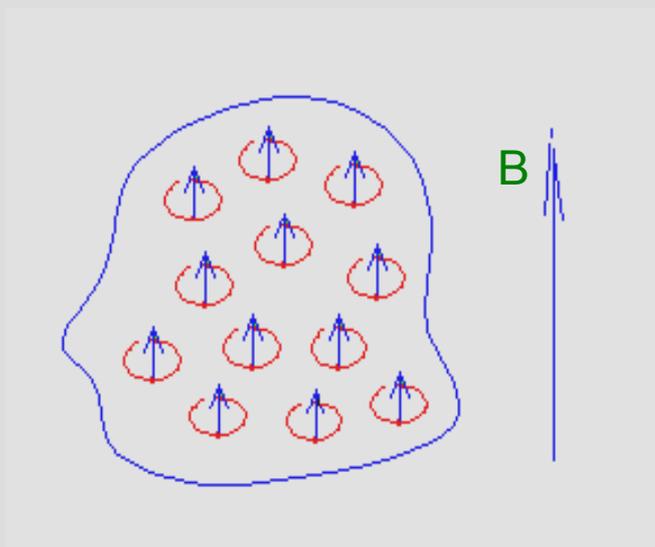
環形中心點磁場方向 \rightarrow 向上 (逆時針電流)
(右手定則) \rightarrow 向下 (順時針電流)





渦旋電流

(Eddy Current)



★電子移動形成一迴路

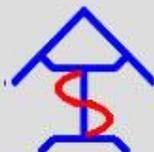
(例：電子繞著原子核轉動)

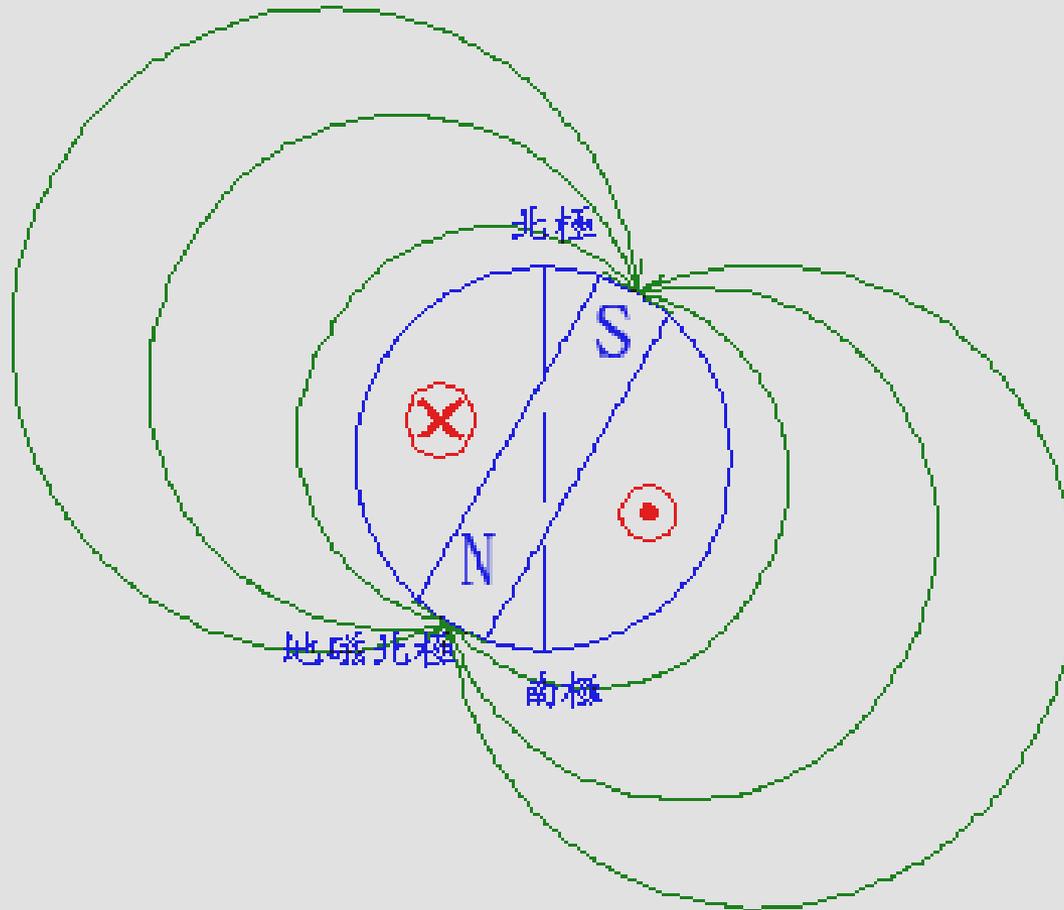
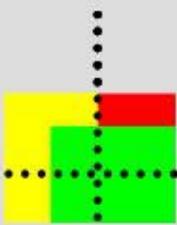
⇒磁鐵和磁礦石具有磁場(或磁性)

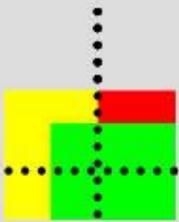
⇒因為這些物質內部有渦旋電流

⇒地球之磁場(俗稱地磁)

⇒是有自地球核心的熔融金屬離子
(Ni^+ , Fe^+)在流動







2. 電場

磁場

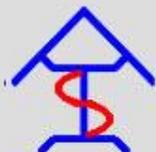
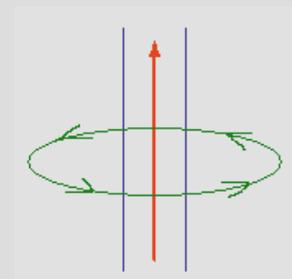
電磁波

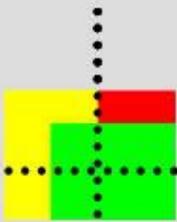
的來源

電荷 $E = \frac{kq}{r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q}{r^2}$

電流 $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$ (移動的電荷)

加速度電荷





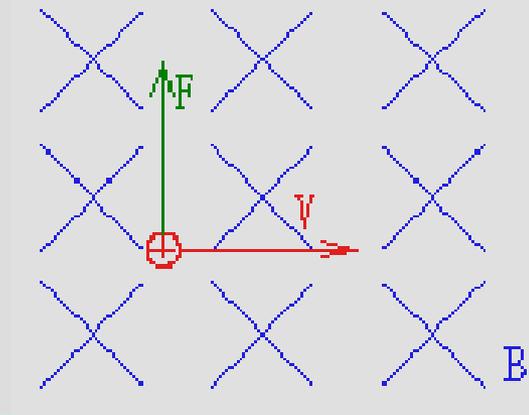
3. 磁力 (Magnetic Force)

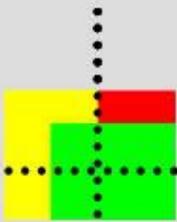
★ 點電荷 (q) 經過磁場受到**磁力**

$$\vec{F}_B = q\vec{V} \times \vec{B} = q|\vec{V}||\vec{B}|\sin\theta \quad (\theta \text{ 為 } \vec{V} \text{ 和 } \vec{B} \text{ 的夾角})$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \frac{|\vec{F}_B|}{q|\vec{V}|\sin\theta} \quad (\text{磁場單位(T)} \rightarrow \text{Tesla}, 1\text{T} = 10^4 \text{ Gauss})$$

$$B_{\text{地磁}} = 0.5 \text{ Gauss}$$





導線電流經過磁場受到磁力(\vec{F}_B)

\vec{F}_B 可視為導線單位體積有個點電荷所受的磁力

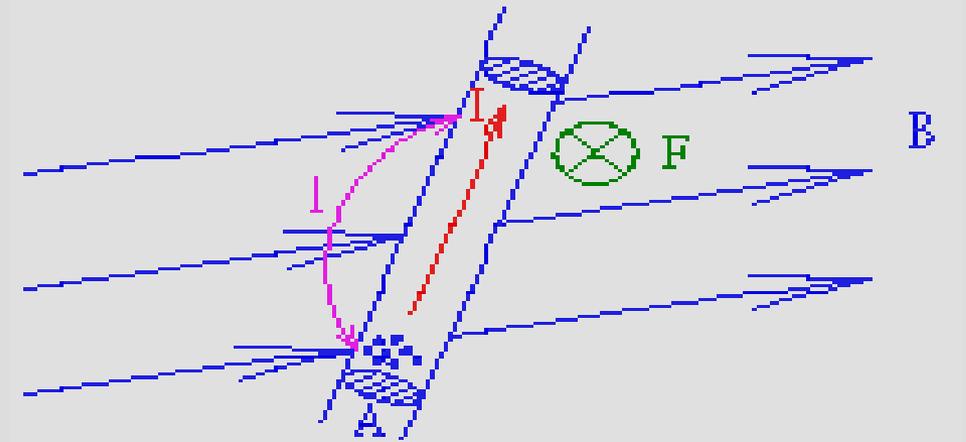
[n : 電荷濃度 ,
 V : 導體體積]

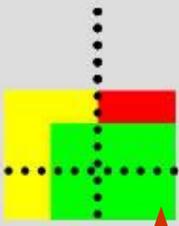
$$\vec{F}_B = N(q\vec{V} \times \vec{B})$$

$$N = nV = nAl$$

$$\vec{F}_B = nAl(q\vec{V} \times \vec{B}) = qnAV(\vec{l} \times \vec{B}) = I(\vec{l} \times \vec{B})$$

[導線的方向 \rightarrow 以長度向量為主，電流方向雖是電荷移動速度方向，但電流是純量 \Rightarrow 以 \vec{l} 長度向量代為電流方向]





★ 迴旋子 (Cyclotron)

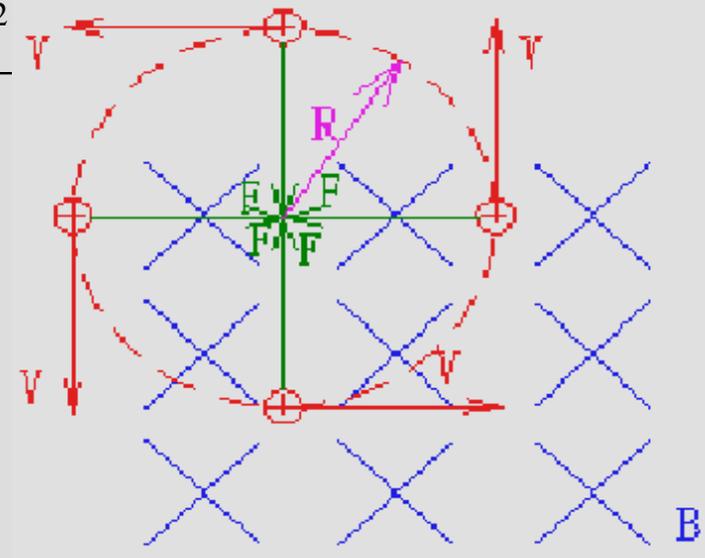
⇒ 當點電荷垂直進入磁場會受到磁力，此磁力垂直電荷移動速度

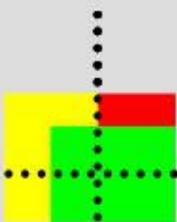
⇒ 電荷在磁場中作等速圓周運動之向心力 $m \frac{V^2}{R}$

⇒ 磁力 = 向心力 = $qVB = m \frac{V^2}{R}$

⇒
$$R = \frac{mV}{qB} = \frac{P}{qB}$$

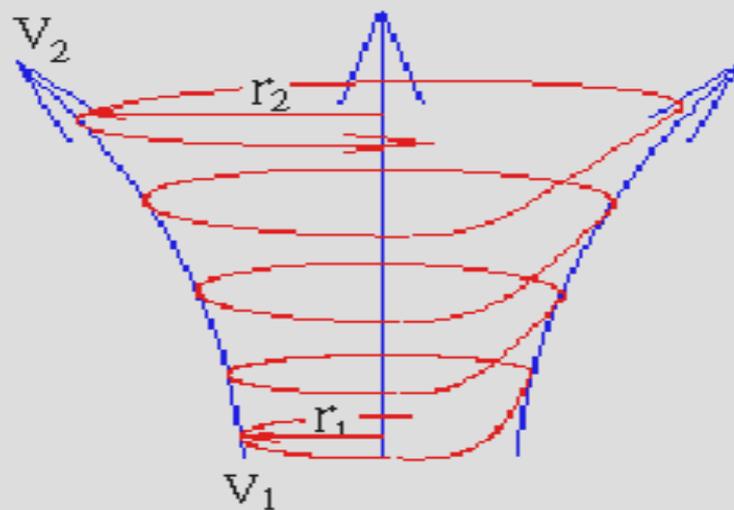
⇒
$$T = \frac{2\pi R}{V} = \frac{2\pi m}{qB}$$

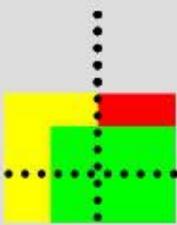




$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R \propto \frac{1}{B} \rightarrow B \text{大} \rightarrow R \text{小} \\ R \propto P = mv \rightarrow P \text{大} \rightarrow R \text{大} \Leftrightarrow P \text{小} \rightarrow R \text{小} \end{array} \right.$$

非均勻磁場，
迴旋子的軌跡為





4. 磁場 (Magnetic Field)

磁場的來源 \Rightarrow 電流

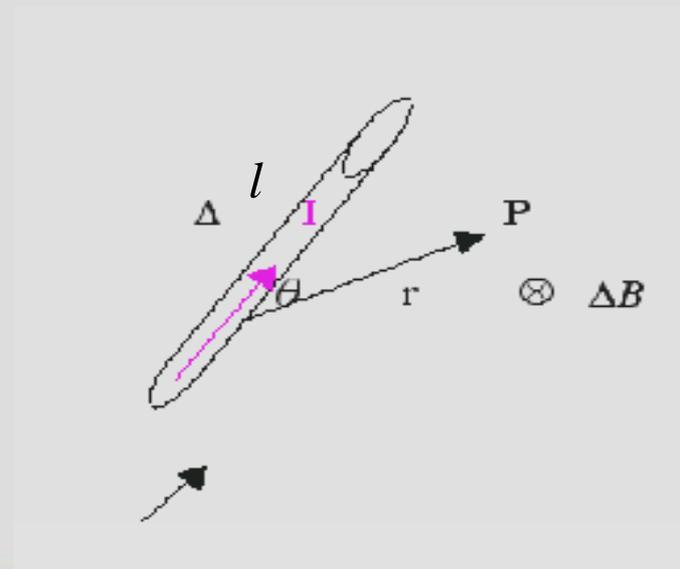
<1> 一小段長導線電流之磁場公式

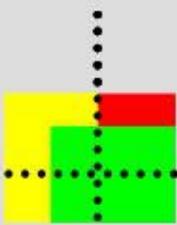
\Rightarrow *Biot-Savart Law* [拜 - 沙瓦磁場定律]

$$\Delta \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I \Delta \vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

$$|\Delta \vec{B}| = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I \Delta l \times |\vec{r}| \sin \theta}{r^3} \quad (|\vec{r}| = r)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I \Delta l \cdot \sin \theta}{r^2}$$





一小點電荷之電場公式

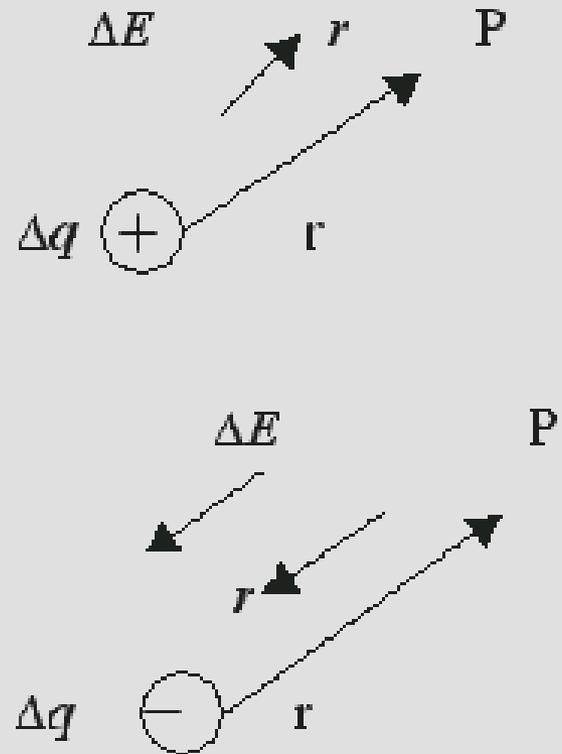
⇒ **Coulomb Law [庫倫電場定律]**

$$\Delta \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0}\right) \cdot \frac{\Delta q \cdot \vec{r}}{r^3}$$

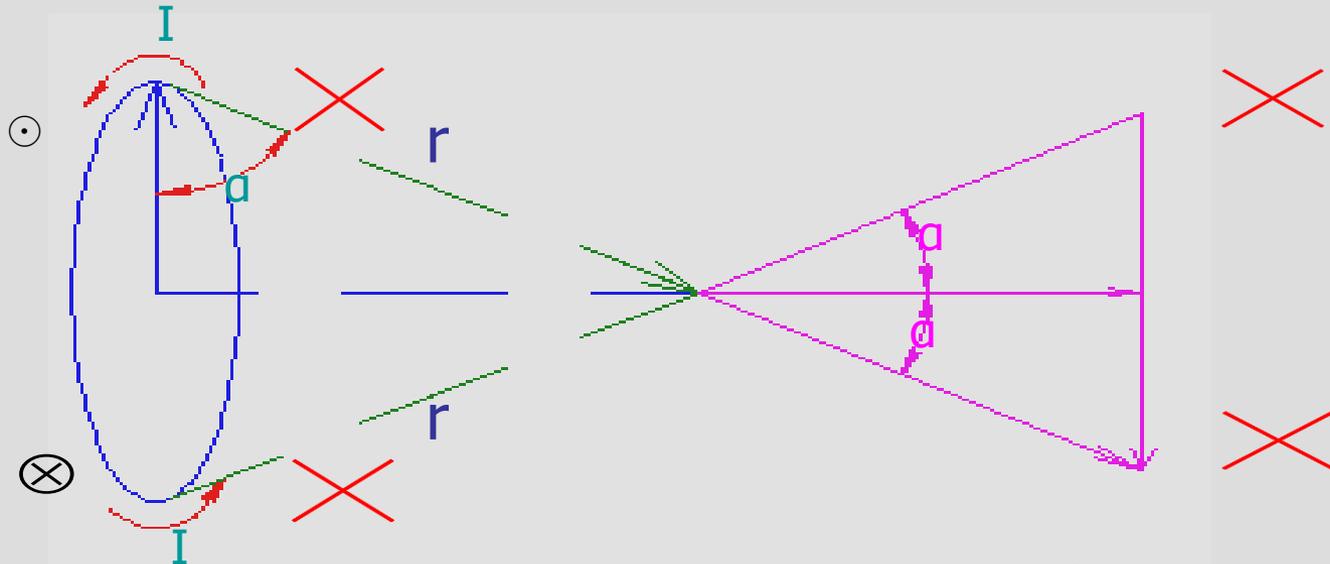
$$|\Delta \vec{E}| = \frac{1}{4\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0}\right) \cdot \frac{\Delta q \cdot |\vec{r}|}{r^3} \quad (|\vec{r}| = r)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0}\right) \cdot \frac{\Delta q}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{k\Delta q}{r^2}$$



<2> 環形電流迴路 (Circular Current Loop) 之磁場

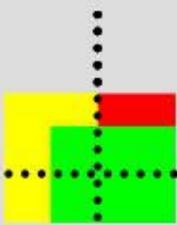


⇒ 環路每一小段電流 $I \cdot \Delta l$ 貢獻一小磁場 $\Delta \vec{B}$

$I \cdot \Delta l'$ 貢獻一小磁場 $\Delta \vec{B}'$

∴ 兩對應電流 $I \cdot \Delta l$ 和 $I \cdot \Delta l'$ 貢獻之有效磁場為 $\Delta \vec{B} \cos \alpha$
及 $\Delta \vec{B}' \cos \alpha$ [$\Delta \vec{B} \sin \alpha$ 及 $\Delta \vec{B}' \sin \alpha$ 抵消]





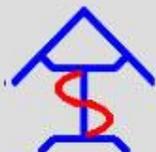
⇒ 因此整個環路中心軸上P點，貢獻之總磁場

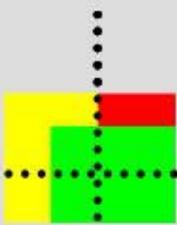
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{B} &= \sum_{\Delta l} \Delta \vec{B} = \sum_{\Delta l} \Delta \vec{B} \cos \alpha = \sum_{\Delta l} \Delta \vec{B} \frac{a}{r} \quad [\mathbf{a} : \text{環路半徑}, \mathbf{r} : \text{環路至P距離}] \\ &= \sum_{\Delta l} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I \Delta l \sin \theta}{r^2} \cdot \frac{a}{r} \quad (\Delta \vec{B}(r) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{I \Delta l \sin \theta}{r^2})\end{aligned}$$

[θ 為 $\Delta \vec{l}$ 和 \vec{r} 之間夾角 ⇒ 圓弧長和切線的夾角]

[α 為 a 和 \vec{r} 之間夾角 ⇒ 環路半徑和 \vec{r} 的夾角] $(\sin \theta = 1)$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I a}{4\pi r^3} \sum_{\Delta l} \Delta l = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{4\pi r^3} \cdot 2\pi a = \frac{\mu_0}{2r^3} I a^2 = \frac{\mu_0 \vec{m}}{2\pi r^3}$$





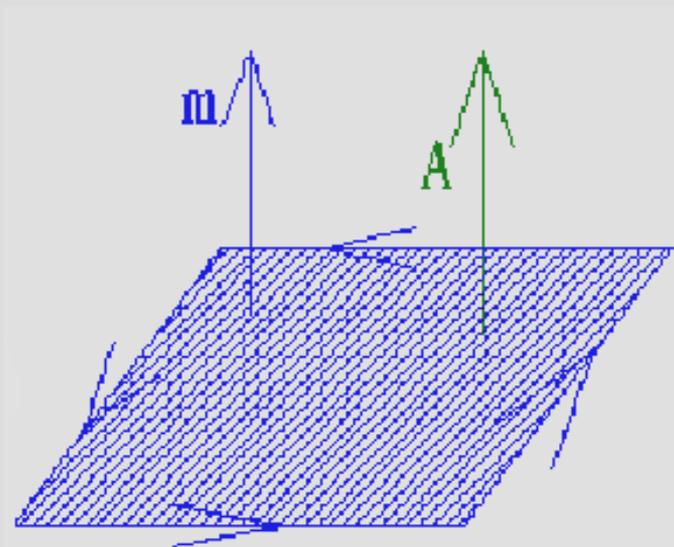
$$[\vec{m} = I \times \vec{A} = I \times \pi a^2 \quad (\text{磁偶}), \text{Magnetic Moment}]$$

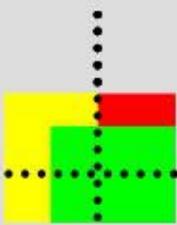
$\vec{m} \propto \vec{A}$ (環路的面積向量) 方向一致

$$\vec{m} = I \times \vec{A} \Rightarrow \vec{B} \propto \vec{m} \propto \vec{A}$$

在環路中心點之磁場 ($r \rightarrow a$)

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \vec{m}}{2\pi r^3} \Rightarrow \frac{\mu_0 \vec{m}}{2\pi r^3} = \frac{\mu_0 I \pi a^2}{2\pi a^3} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2a}$$



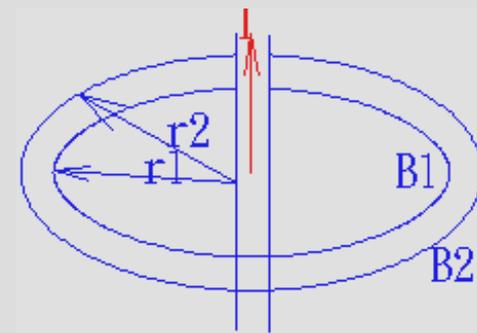


<3> 長直導線電流之磁場 (LONG STRAIGHT WIRE)

磁學 → 求磁場 → 磁場之安培定律 (AMPERE LAW)

⇒ 磁力線滲透封閉迴路的有效數和迴路包圍的電流成正比

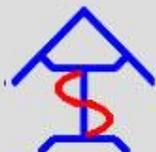
$$\text{安培定律求磁場} \Rightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I$$

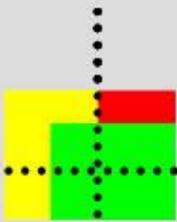


電學 → 求電場 → 電場之高斯定律 (GAUSS LAW)

⇒ 電力線穿透封閉表面的有效數和整個表面包圍的電荷量成正比

$$\text{電場高斯定律求電場} \Rightarrow \oiint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} = 4\pi kQ$$



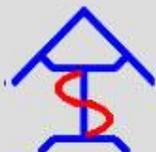


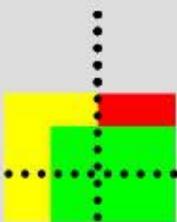
若導線是均勻的

安培定律

$$[\text{電流均勻} \Rightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I = B \times \oint d\vec{l} \Rightarrow B \text{ 亦均勻}]$$
$$= B \times 2\pi r$$

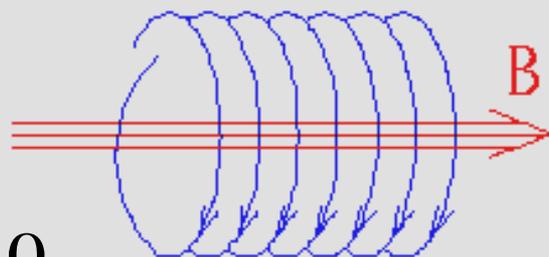
$$\Rightarrow \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$





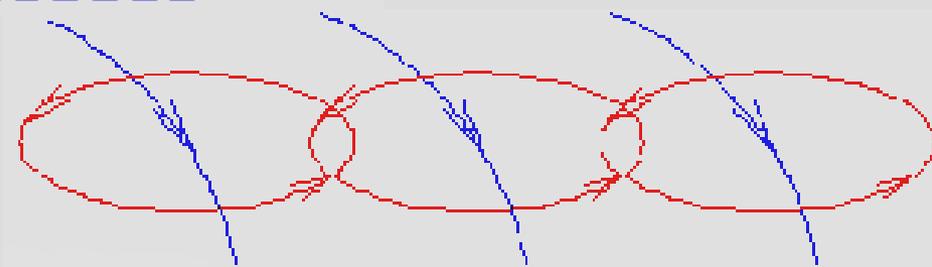
<4> 線圈 (Solenoid) 電流的磁場

內部



外部 $\vec{B}_{\text{外部}} = 0$

磁力線相互抵消

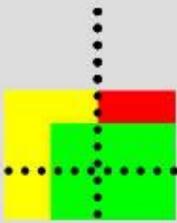


線圈外部磁場

⇒ 鄰近外部磁力線互相抵消

線圈內部磁場 ⇒ 利用安培定律





一圈電流 $\rightarrow I$

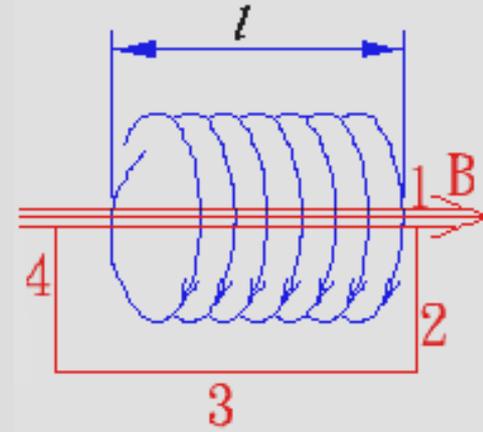
N圈電流 $\rightarrow NI$

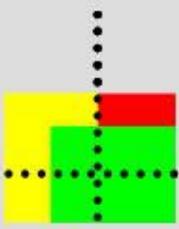
$$\Rightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 NI$$

$$= \int_1 \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_2 \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_3 \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} + \int_4 \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} \quad \left[\int_3 \vec{B} d\vec{l} = 0 \rightarrow \vec{B}_{\text{外部}} = 0 \right]$$

$$\left[\int_2 \vec{B} d\vec{l} \text{ 和 } \int_4 \vec{B} d\vec{l} \text{ 皆為 } 0, \quad \because \vec{B} \perp d\vec{l} \Rightarrow \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 \right]$$

$$= B_{\text{內}} \cdot l \Rightarrow B_{\text{內}} = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{l} = \mu_0 n I \quad \left[n = \frac{N}{l} = \frac{\text{線圈數}}{\text{線圈長度}} \right]$$





兩平行長直導線電流之間作用力

<1> 同向電流

I_2 和 B_1 (來自 I_1) 所受磁力

$$F_{B21} = I_2 \cdot \vec{l} \times \vec{B}_1$$

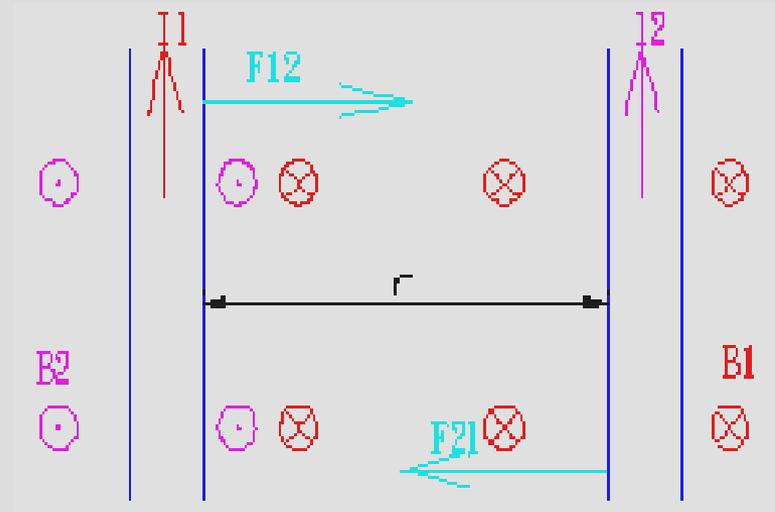
$$\left[\vec{B}_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r} \right]$$

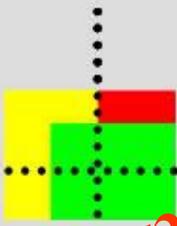
I_1 和 B_2 (來自 I_2) 所受磁力

$$F_{B12} = I_1 \cdot \vec{l} \times \vec{B}_2$$

$$\left[\vec{B}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi r} \right]$$

F_{B12} 和 $F_{B21} \Rightarrow$ 吸引





<2> 異向電流

I_2 和 B_1 (來自 I_1) 所受磁力

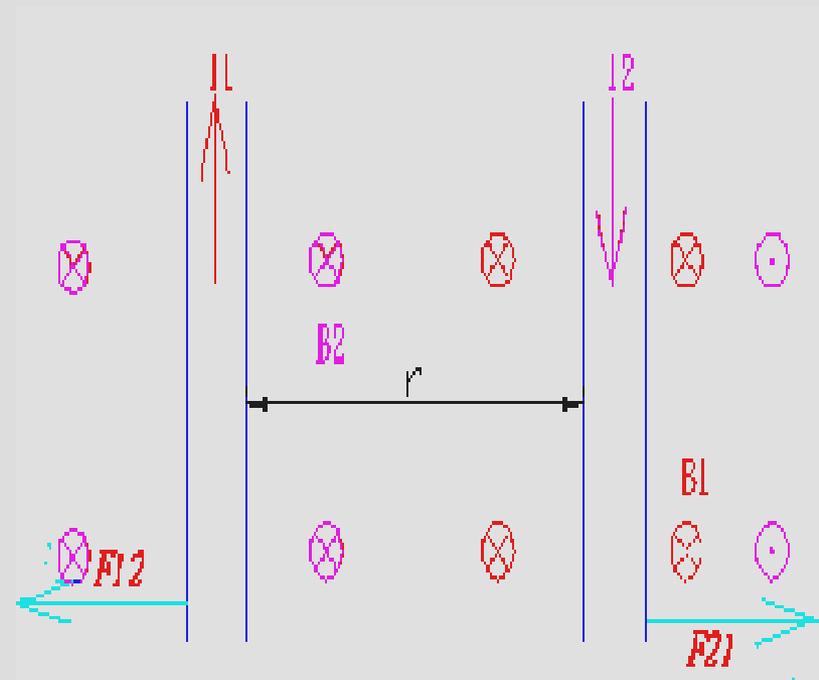
$$F_{B21} = I_2 \cdot \vec{l} \times \vec{B}_1$$

$$\left[\vec{B}_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r} \right]$$

I_1 和 B_2 (來自 I_2) 所受磁力

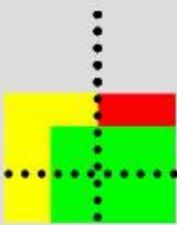
$$F_{B12} = I_1 \cdot \vec{l} \times \vec{B}_2$$

$$\left[\vec{B}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi r} \right]$$



F_{B12} 和 $F_{B21} \Rightarrow$ 相斥

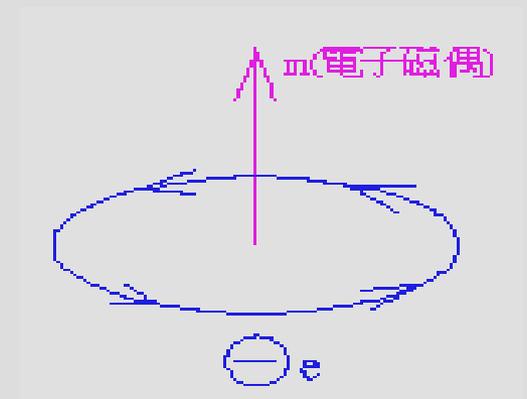




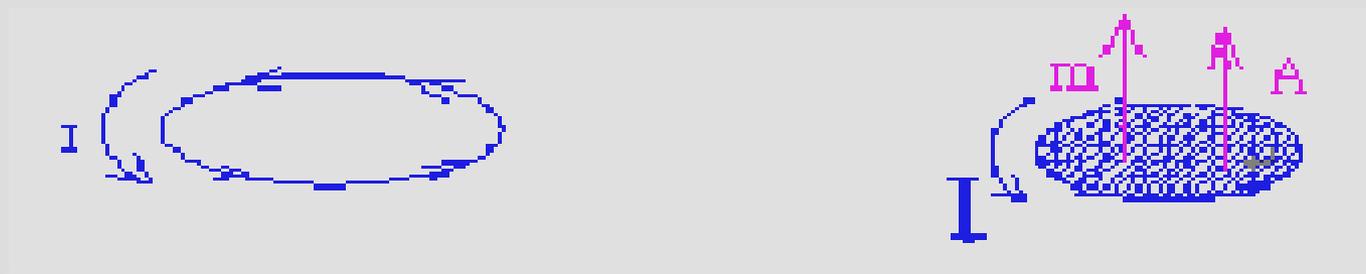
<5> 磁鐵與磁性物質之磁場

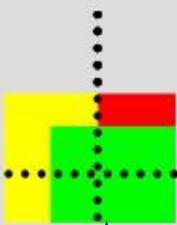
⇒ 磁鐵與磁性物質的磁場是來自內部的渦旋電流
(Eddy Current)

而電子自旋是渦旋電流的基本型態

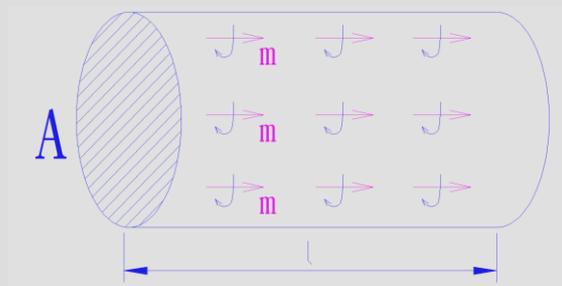


電子自旋 → 形成電流迴路 $\xrightarrow{\vec{m}_0 = I\vec{A}}$ 形成磁偶 $\vec{m}_0 = I\vec{A}$

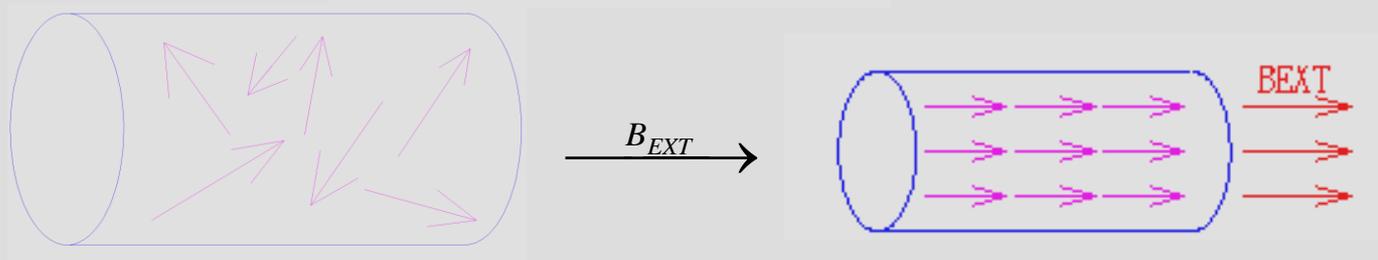




★磁化密度(Magnetization) => 磁偶密度



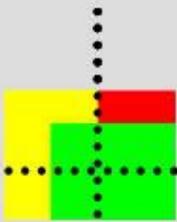
$$\vec{M} = \frac{\vec{m}}{V} = \frac{N\vec{m}_e}{V}$$



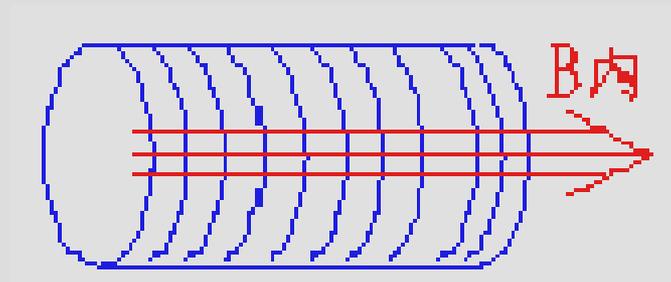
磁化 → 内部之磁偶的方向和外界磁场一致

$$\vec{M} = \frac{\vec{m}}{V} = \frac{N\vec{m}_e}{V} = \frac{N \cdot I_e \cdot \vec{A}}{Al} = \frac{N}{l} I_e = nI_e$$





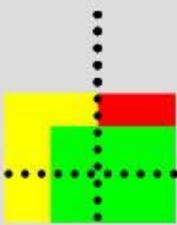
圓柱形磁鐵 \Leftrightarrow 圓柱形線圈



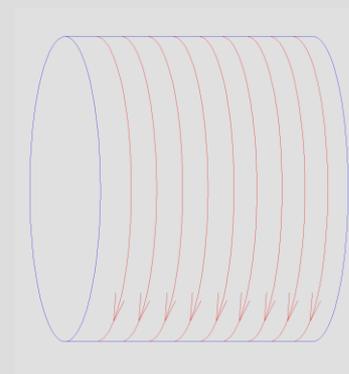
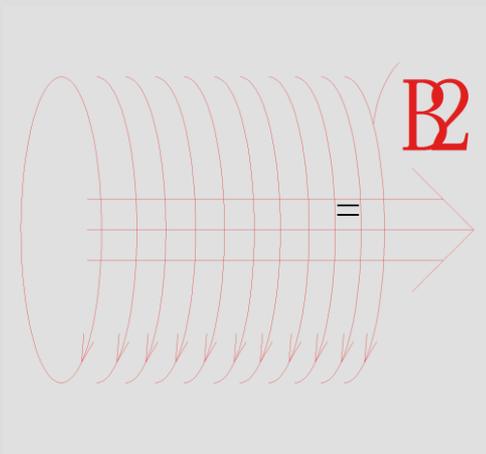
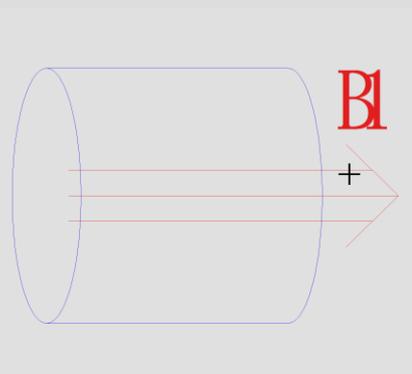
$$\vec{B}_{\text{內}} = \mu_0 n I = \mu_0 \vec{M}$$

★★由磁鐵的磁化強度M可等效出同形線圈的內部磁場

$$\vec{B}_{\text{內}} = \mu_0 \vec{M}$$

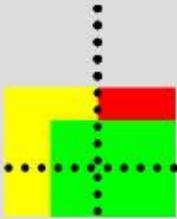


電磁鐵 (Electromagnet)



$$B_1 + B_2 = B \quad (\text{電磁鐵總磁場})$$
$$\mu_0 \vec{M} + \mu_0 nI = B$$
$$\mu_0 (\vec{M} + nI) = B$$



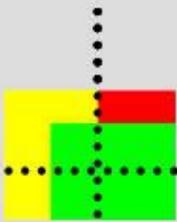


5/20 本周進度

- (1) p. 14 ~ 23 (Line 群組提問說明)
- (2) 觀看Tesla 科學影片剪輯
- (3) 寫Tesla心得報告並上傳

5/27 下周進度

- (1) p. 24 ~ 36 (Line 群組提問說明)



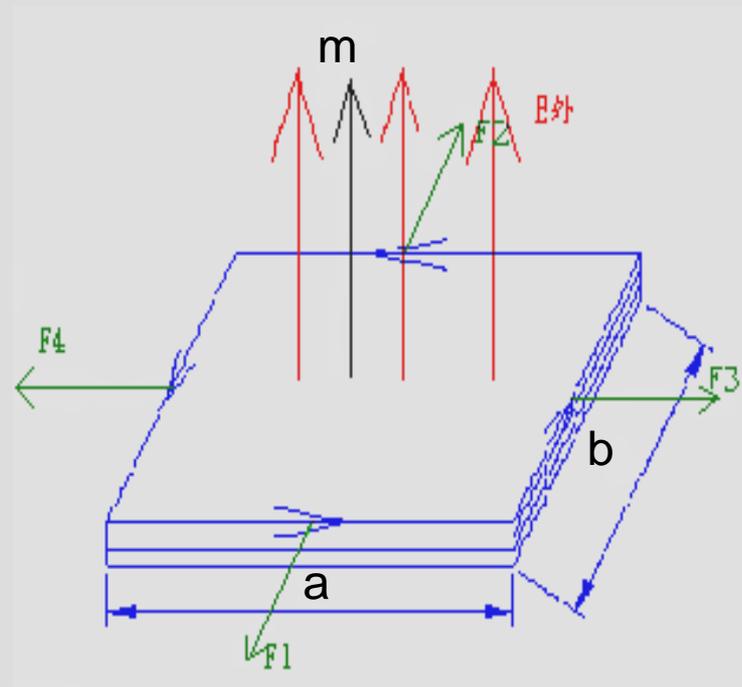
<6> 電流迴路在磁場所受的**磁力矩**

N個電流迴路的**磁偶**

(1) 當 \vec{m} 和 $\vec{B}_{\text{外}}$ **平行**時，電流迴路處於

靜力平衡

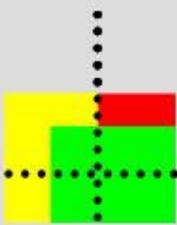
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle a \rangle \sum_i F_i = 0 \\ \langle b \rangle \sum_i \tau_i = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



(2) 當 \vec{m} 和 $\vec{B}_{\text{外}}$ **夾角 α** 時，電流迴路仍處於移動平衡 $(\sum_i F_i = 0)$

但轉動平衡已改變 $(\sum_i \tau_i \neq 0)$





$$F_3 = F_4 = NIl \times B_{\text{外}} = Nlb \times B_{\text{外}}$$

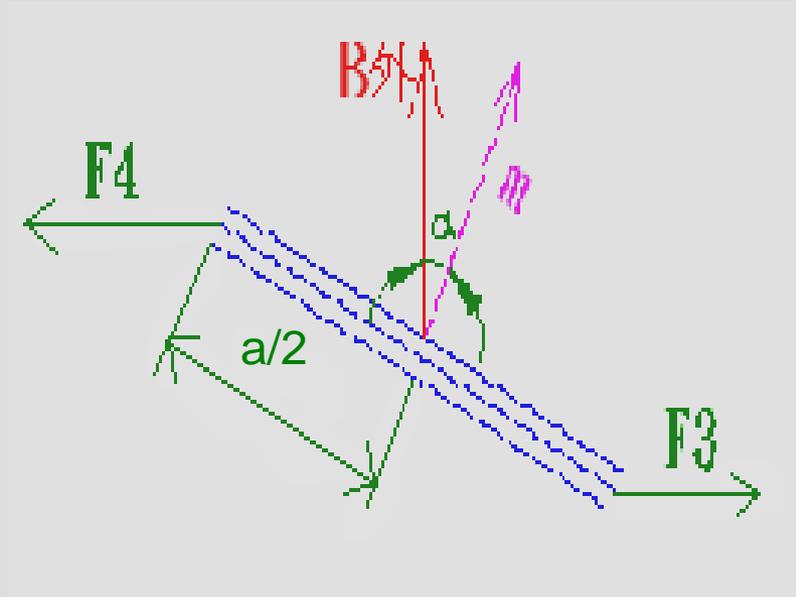
$$r_3 = r_4 = \frac{a}{2} \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i \tau_i = \tau_3 + \tau_4 = r_3 F_3 + r_4 F_4$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{a}{2} \sin \alpha \cdot Nlb B_{\text{外}} \right)$$

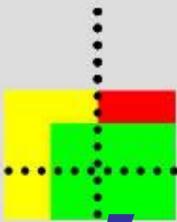
$$= NlabB \cdot \sin \alpha = \vec{m} \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau (\text{磁力矩}) = \vec{m} \times \vec{B}$$



[磁偶向量與外部磁場向量外積] 逆時針





<7> 磁生電定律 \Rightarrow 法拉第定律 (Faraday Law)

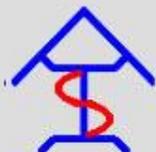
外來的磁通量 ($\Phi = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{A}$) 的瞬間變化量會在環路線圈上產生感應電動勢 ($\varepsilon_{IND} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$) 此感應電動勢在線圈迴路上產生感應電流，此感應電流產生的磁場方向與外來的磁通量變化方向相反

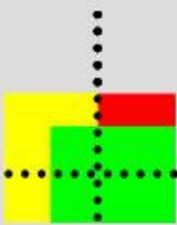
$$\Phi_B(t) = \vec{B}(t) \cdot \vec{A}(t)$$

$$\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = \frac{d(\vec{B}(t) \cdot \vec{A}(t))}{dt} = -\frac{d\vec{B}(t)}{dt} \cdot \vec{A}(t) + \vec{B}(t) \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}(t)}{dt}$$

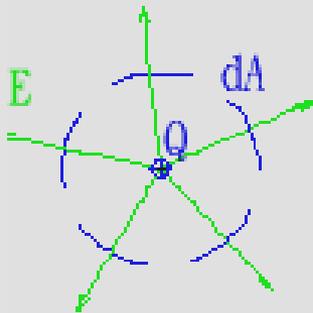
$$\varepsilon_{IND} = -\frac{d\Phi_B(t)}{dt} = -\frac{d\vec{B}(t)}{dt} \cdot \vec{A}(t) - \vec{B}(t) \cdot \frac{d\vec{A}(t)}{dt}$$

$$\varepsilon_{IND} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle 1 \rangle \text{ 改變環路面積 (磁場不變)} \\ \langle 2 \rangle \text{ 改變磁場 (環路面積不變)} \end{array} \right\}$$





通量(Flux) → 電通量 (Electric Flux)

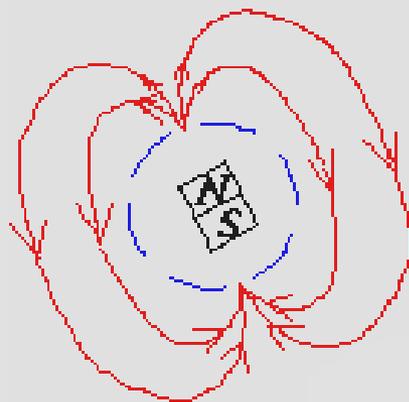


$$d\Phi_B = \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

<1> 電場之高斯定律

$$\oiint d\Phi_B = \oiint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_E}{\epsilon_0}$$

→ 磁通量 (Magnetic Flux)



$$d\Phi_B = \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

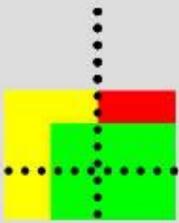
<2> 磁場之高斯定律

$$\oiint d\Phi_B = \oiint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = \mu_0 Q_E$$

$$= \mu_0 (Q_N + Q_S) = 0$$

★ [磁力線一出一進封閉表面 $\Phi_B = 0$, 磁荷不分家]





8. 移動電動勢 (Motional EMF)

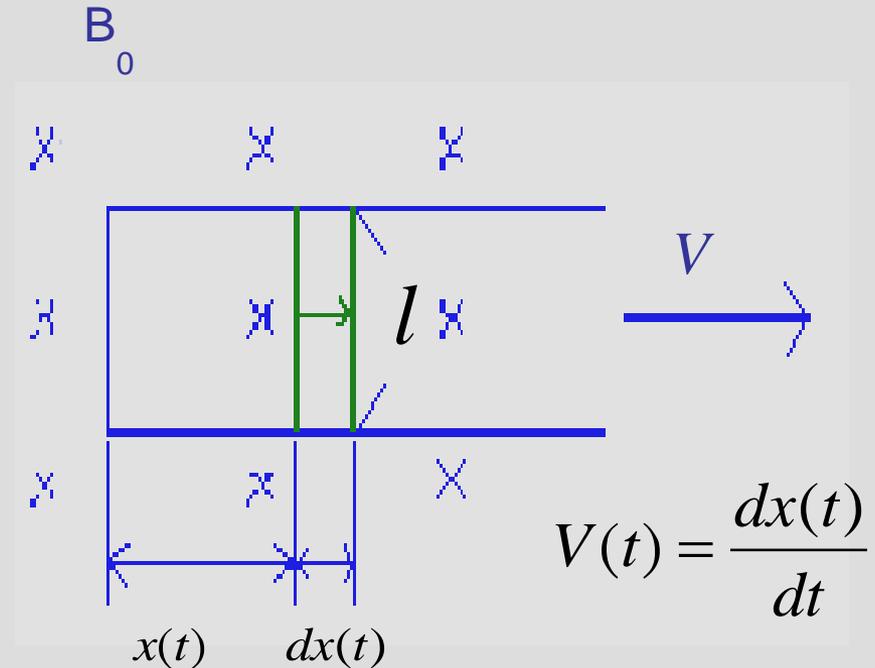
⇒ 在均勻磁場下 ($\vec{B} = \text{const}$) 以移動線圈改變線圈面積
來產生感應電動勢

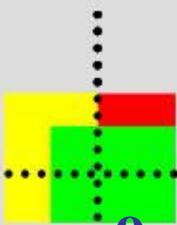
⇒

$$\Phi_B(t) = \vec{B}(t) \cdot \vec{A}(t) = B_0 l \times x(t)$$

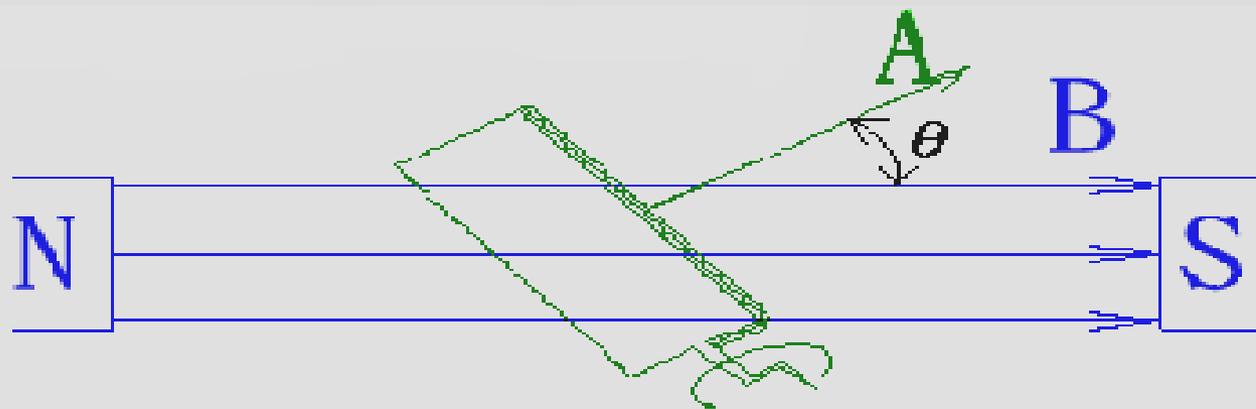
$$\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = B_0 l \cdot \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = B_0 l \times v(t)$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{IND} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -B_0 l \times v(t)$$





9. 發電機 (Electric Generator)



⇒ 磁通量的交流變化，在多層線圈中產生感應的交流電動勢

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_B(t) = B \cdot A = B_0 A \cos \theta$$

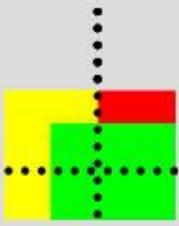
[一圈磁通量]

$$\Phi_B(t) = NB \cdot A = NB_0 A \cos \theta$$

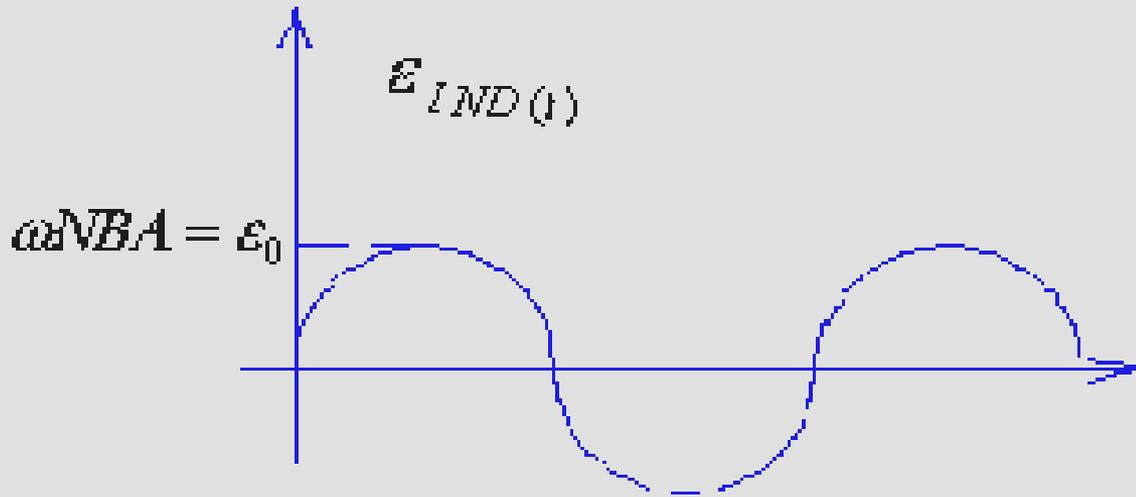
[N圈磁通量]

$$\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = NB_0 A (-\omega \sin \omega t) = -NB_0 A \omega \sin \omega t$$





感應交流電動勢



$$\mathcal{E}_{IND} = -\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt} = NBA\omega \sin \omega t = \mathcal{E}_0 \sin \omega t$$



★★★★★ 10. Maxwell Electromagnetic Equations

電磁四大方程式 (必考)

<1> 電場之高斯定律 $\Rightarrow \Phi_E = \oiint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{A} = \frac{Q_E}{\epsilon_0}$

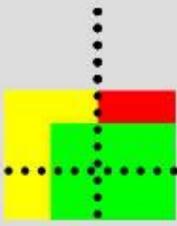
<2> 磁場之高斯定律 $\Rightarrow \Phi_B = \oiint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{A} = \mu_0 Q_B = \mu_0 (Q_N + Q_S) = 0$

<3> 法拉第定律 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{IND} = \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0 + \text{Kirchhoff's 2nd Law}$

[磁生電]

$$\left(-\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}\right)$$





<4> 安培定律 $\Rightarrow \oint \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = \mu_0 I = \mu_0 (I_{DC} + I_{AC}(t))$

[電生磁] $= \mu_0 I_{DC} + \mu_0 \frac{dQ_E(t)}{dt} \quad (Q_E(t) = \epsilon_0 \Phi_E(t))$

$$= \mu_0 I_{DC}$$

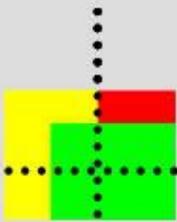
$$+ \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{d\Phi_E(t)}{dt}$$

位移電流

(Displacement Current)

= 電通量的瞬間變化量





將Maxwell方程式法拉第定律的

偏微分形式

轉成

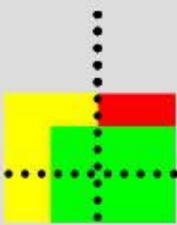
積分型態

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l} &= \xi m f \\ &= -\frac{d}{dt} \int_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = -\frac{d\Phi_S}{dt} \end{aligned}$$



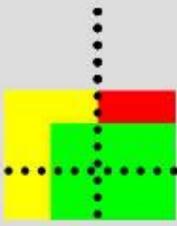


例 14：自行設計一交流發電機，已知
 $B_o=10^2$ ，線圈數 $N=100$ 圈，若供台南地區
110V 家庭用電，求線圈面積應為多少？

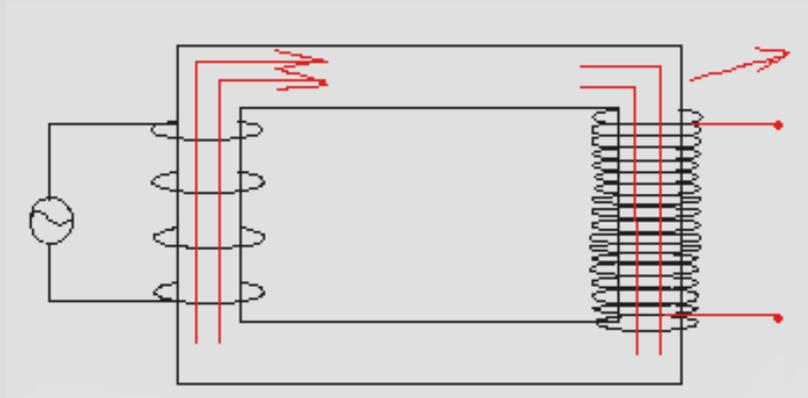
($f = 60\text{Hz}$)

請回家練習！





變壓器 (Transformer)



$$\left(\frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}\right)$$

$$V_P = -N_P \frac{d\Phi_P}{dt}$$

$$V_S = -N_S \frac{d\Phi_S}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\Phi_P}{dt} = \frac{d\Phi_S}{dt} = \frac{d\Phi_B}{dt}$$

$$\frac{V_P}{N_P} = \frac{V_S}{N_S} \Rightarrow \frac{V_S}{V_P} = \frac{N_S}{N_P} = -\frac{I_P}{I_S}$$

因為功率傳輸是無損耗的

$$P_P + P_S = 0 \quad I_P V_P + I_S V_S = 0$$

$$\frac{V_S}{V_P} = -\frac{I_P}{I_S}$$

