

均匀恒磁场中载流导线的磁场计算问题*

林为干 鍾祥礼

提 要

对于任意截面的载流导体在垂直均匀磁场中所生的影响问题研究得还不够，最近看到有关椭圆截面的导线表面上的磁场的文献。本文指出，如果导线的截面曲线是由保角变换得到的曲线坐标中的一个坐标等于常数表出，则此问题可以容易地解出，即导线内外的磁场可以求得。

一根无限长的横截面为任意形状的载恒定电流 I 的导线，在垂直(与导线轴线)均匀恒定磁场中所引起的总磁场的计算，是一个在理论上和实用上都有价值的问题。但是关于这一问题的解以及如何寻求一个比较一般的解决方法，在过去发表的文献和书籍中都是讨论得不够的，在几本著名的电磁理论的书籍中，也只限于讨论几个特殊的情况^[1-3]。有人直接从比奥-沙瓦定律来计算磁场，但是这种处理方法常常碰到积分的具体困难，例如对于椭圆形截面载流导线的磁场计算，最近有人从积分变换着手但只求出了在它的表面的磁场^[4]。

本文仍将这一问题作为一个典型的边值问题来处理。从本文的结果可以看出：如果这导线的截面曲线可表成由保角变换从直角坐标 x, y 得出的坐标 ξ, η 中 $\xi = \text{const}$ 一曲线，则这个问题就不难解出。

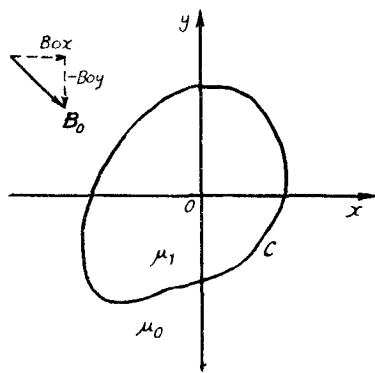


图 1

图 1 为一条无限长的载流导线的任一截面， c 为导线边界，电流沿截面均匀分布，其密度为 \mathbf{J} 。导线的导磁系数为 μ_1 。均匀外磁场设为 \mathbf{B}_0 ，我们的任务在于求解导线内外各点的磁场。

为了求解方便，引入磁位 \mathbf{A} ， $\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$ ，则 \mathbf{A} 满足以下方程：

$$\text{导线外部: } \nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{导线内部: } \nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \mu_1 \mathbf{J}. \quad (2)$$

由于导线为无限长，场不随 z 变化，因而可将本题化为二维问题，根据 \mathbf{J} 只在 z 方向，外磁场对应的 \mathbf{A} 也只具有 z 分量，故在这种情况下，可将方程(1),(2)化为二维标量方程。因

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \nabla \times \nabla \times (\mathbf{i}_z A_z) = -\mathbf{i}_z \nabla_{xy}^2 A_z,$$

代入(1),(2),则

$$\text{导线外部: } \nabla_{xy}^2 A_z = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\text{导线内部: } \nabla_{xy}^2 A_z = -\mu_1 J_z. \quad (4)$$

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而外磁场 $\mathbf{B}_0 = \mathbf{i}_x B_{0x} - \mathbf{i}_y B_{0y}$ (见图 1), 设对应于 \mathbf{B}_0 的 \mathbf{A} 为 \mathbf{A}_0 , 则由 $\mathbf{B}_0 = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}_0$ 的关系, 可求出

$$\mathbf{A}_0 = \mathbf{i}_z A_{0z} = \mathbf{i}_z (B_{0y}x + B_{0x}y). \quad (5)$$

如果导线的边界 c 能通过保角变换 $w_2 = F(w_1)$, 从平面 $w_1 = x + jy$ 变换到平面 $w_2 = \xi + j\eta$ 上; 并设 w_1 的共轭值为 $w_1^* = x - jy$, w_2 的共轭值为 $w_2^* = \xi - j\eta$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{2} (w_1 + w_1^*), \\ y &= -\frac{1}{2} j (w_1 - w_1^*). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

根据此式, w_1 和 w_1^* 可以代替 x, y 作为两个独立变量^[5]. 将 ∇_{xy}^2 用变量 w_1, w_1^* 表出, 即得

$$\nabla_{xy}^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial w_1 \partial w_1^*}. \quad (7)$$

将 x, y 坐标变换为 ξ, η 坐标, 需要求出对新坐标 ξ, η 的度量系数, 在柱面坐标系情况下,

$$h_1 = h_2 = h = \left| \frac{dw_1}{dw_2} \right| = \left| \frac{dw_1}{dw_2} \frac{dw_1^*}{dw_2^*} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

则

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial w_1 \partial w_1^*} = \frac{1}{\left| \frac{dw_1}{dw_2} \frac{dw_1^*}{dw_2^*} \right|} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial w_2 \partial w_2^*}. \quad (8)$$

将(8)代入(7)中, 得

$$\nabla_{xy}^2 = 4 \left| \frac{dw_1}{dw_2} \frac{dw_1^*}{dw_2^*} \right|^{-1} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial w_2 \partial w_2^*}. \quad (9)$$

将(9)代入(4)中, 得

$$4 \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial w_2 \partial w_2^*} = -\mu_1 J \frac{dw_1}{dw_2} \frac{dw_1^*}{dw_2^*}$$

对此式积分二次, 求出 A_z 的特解为

$$A_z = -\frac{\mu_1 J}{4} w_1 w_1^* = -\frac{\mu_1 J}{4} |w_1|^2. \quad (10)$$

A_z 的通解可从

$$\nabla_{xy}^2 A_z = 0$$

或

$$\nabla_{\xi\eta}^2 A_z = 0$$

利用分离变量法求出. 由此可以得出结论, 凡是载直流导线截面边界形状能用保角变换从 $w_1 = x + jy$ 变换为 $w_2 = \xi + j\eta$ 中的 $\xi = \text{const}$ 表出, 则问题是完全可用分离变量法作为边值问题解出.

图 2 表示的为载流导线的椭圆形截面, a 为半长轴, b 为半短轴. 通过如下的保角变换:

$$w_1 = x + jy = c \operatorname{ch}(\xi + j\eta) = c \operatorname{ch} w_2 \quad (11)$$

(式中 $c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$ 为椭圆的焦距), 即可将椭圆边界从直角坐标 (x, y) 变为椭圆坐标

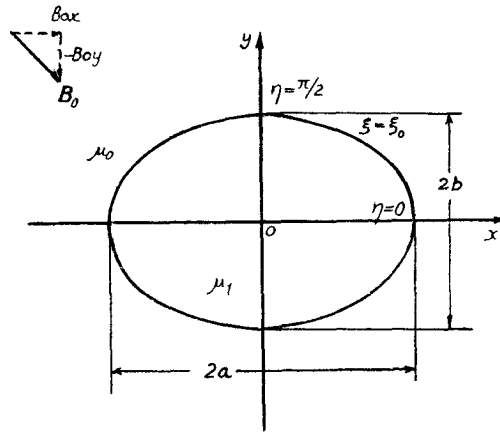


图 2

(ξ, η) 的 $\xi = \xi_0$. 由(11)式,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= c \operatorname{ch} \xi \cos \eta, \\ y &= c \operatorname{sh} \xi \sin \eta. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } \eta = 0, \quad \xi = \xi_0, \quad x = a &= c \operatorname{ch} \xi_0, \\ \text{当 } \eta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \xi = \xi_0, \quad y = b &= c \operatorname{sh} \xi_0, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{th} \xi_0 &= \frac{b}{a}, \\ \xi_0 &= \operatorname{th}^{-1} \frac{b}{a}. \end{aligned}$$

在(11)式的保角变换情况下,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dw_1}{dw_2} &= c \operatorname{sh} w_2 = c \operatorname{sh} (\xi + j\eta) = c(\operatorname{sh} \xi \cos \eta + j \operatorname{ch} \xi \sin \eta), \\ \left| \frac{dw_1}{dw_2} \right|^2 &= c^2(\operatorname{sh}^2 \xi \cos^2 \eta + \operatorname{ch}^2 \xi \sin^2 \eta) = c^2(\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi - \cos^2 \eta). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

通过直角坐标与椭圆坐标的变换,(3),(4)二式变为

$$\nabla_{\xi\eta}^2 A_z = \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial \eta^2} = 0 \quad \xi > \xi_0 \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\xi\eta}^2 A_z &= \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_z}{\partial \eta^2} = -\mu_1 J \left| \frac{dw_1}{dw_2} \right|^2 = -\mu_1 J c^2 (\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi - \cos^2 \eta) = \\ &= -4I_0 (\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi - \cos^2 \eta) \quad 0 < \xi < \xi_0, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

式中

$$I_0 = \frac{\mu_1 J c^2}{4}.$$

(5)式表示的外磁场的向量磁位为

$$\mathbf{A}_0 = \mathbf{i}_z (B_{0y} \operatorname{ch} \xi \cos \eta + B_{0x} \operatorname{sh} \xi \sin \eta). \quad (17)$$

(10)式表示的 A_x 的特解为

$$\begin{aligned} A_x &= -\frac{\mu_1 J}{4} |\omega_1|^2 = -\frac{\mu_1 J}{4} |c \operatorname{ch}(\xi + j\eta)|^2 = -\frac{\mu_0 J c^2}{4} (\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi - \sin^2 \eta) = \\ &= -\frac{I_0}{2} (\operatorname{ch} 2\xi + \cos 2\eta). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

如果将(18)式代入(16)式中, 甚易验证它为所求的特解.

再求(15)和(16)两式的通解. 首先, 利用熟知的分离变量法处理下式:

$$\frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial \eta^2} = 0.$$

再考虑到外加磁场的作用, 即得到导线内部和外部的 A_x 的通解如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi > \xi_0 \quad A_x^+ &= a_0 \xi \eta + a_1 \xi + a_2 \eta + a_3 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} e^{-m\xi} (b_m \cos m\eta + c_m \sin m\eta) + \\ &+ c(B_{0y} \operatorname{ch} \xi \cos \eta + B_{0x} \operatorname{sh} \xi \sin \eta), \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \xi < \xi_0 \quad A_x^- &= a'_0 \xi \eta + a'_1 \xi + a'_2 \eta + a'_3 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{ch} m\xi (b'_m \cos m\eta + c'_m \sin m\eta) + \\ &+ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sh} m\xi (b''_m \cos m\eta + c''_m \sin m\eta) - \frac{I_0}{2} (\operatorname{ch} 2\xi + \cos 2\eta). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

在利用边界条件决定系数以前, 先进行选项. 我们根据下述两点理由, 将(19)和(20)式进行简化:

(i) 对导线内部而言, 各点的磁场应为有限值;

(ii) 对导线外部而言, 当 $\xi \rightarrow \infty$, 即在无限远处的磁场与由导线电流产生的磁场相同.

为了要利用 (i), 先求出 \mathbf{B} 的分量与 A_x 的关系, 由

$$\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{i}_x A_x) = \frac{1}{h} \left(\mathbf{i}_\xi \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial \eta} - \mathbf{i}_\eta \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial \xi} \right), \quad (21)$$

代入(14)式的 h 值, 从而在导线内部

$$B_{\bar{\xi}} = \frac{1}{c \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi - \cos^2 \eta}} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial \eta}, \quad B_{\bar{\eta}} = -\frac{1}{c \sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi - \cos^2 \eta}} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial \xi}, \quad (22)$$

$B_{\bar{\xi}}$ 和 $B_{\bar{\eta}}$ 在导线内部各点均为有限值, 则在 $\xi = 0, \eta = 0$ 处应为有限值. 将(20)代入(22)中, 先取 $\xi = 0$, 则

$$B_{\bar{\xi}}|_{\xi=0} = \frac{1}{c \sin \eta} \left[a'_2 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m(-b'_m \sin m\eta + c'_m \cos m\eta) + I_0 \sin 2\eta \right]$$

$$B_{\bar{\eta}}|_{\xi=0} = \frac{1}{c \sin \eta} \left[a'_0 \eta + a'_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m(b''_m \cos m\eta + c''_m \sin m\eta) \right].$$

再令 $\eta = 0$, 由 $B_{\bar{\xi}}$ 和 $B_{\bar{\eta}}$ 为有限值判断,

$$a'_1 = a'_2 = 0 \quad (23)$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m c'_m = 0, \quad \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m b''_m = 0, \quad (24)$$

为了满足(24)式,可取

$$c'_m = b''_m = 0, \quad (24a)$$

因此(20)式可简化为

$$0 < \xi < \xi_0 \quad A_z^- = a'_0 \xi \eta + a'_3 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (b'_m \operatorname{ch} m\xi \cos m\eta + c''_m \operatorname{sh} m\xi \sin m\eta) - \frac{I_0}{2} (\operatorname{ch} 2\xi + \cos 2\eta). \quad (25)$$

为了利用(ii),先求出 $\xi \rightarrow \infty$ 时 A_z 的极限值. 当 $\xi \rightarrow \infty$, 如果载流导线看成是一线电流,其产生的矢量磁位为

$$A_z^+ \rightarrow \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \log r;$$

但当 $\xi \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 = c^2 (\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi \cos^2 \eta + \operatorname{sh}^2 \xi \sin^2 \eta) \approx c^2 \operatorname{ch}^2 \xi \approx c^2 \frac{e^{2\xi}}{4}.$$

故

$$\log r \approx \ln \frac{c}{2} + \xi,$$

即

$$A_z^+ \rightarrow \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \left(\ln \frac{c}{2} + \xi \right). \quad (26)$$

但由(19)式,当 $\xi \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$A_z^+ \rightarrow a_0 \xi \eta + a_1 \xi + a_2 \eta + a_3 + c(B_{0y} \operatorname{ch} \xi \cos \eta + B_{0x} \operatorname{sh} \xi \sin \eta). \quad (27)$$

比较(26)和(27)二式,可得

$$a_0 = a_2 = 0, \quad a_3 = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{c}{2}, \quad (28)$$

式中 I 为导线中的总电流

$$I = J\pi ab, \quad (29)$$

因此(19)式可简化为

$$\xi > \xi_0 \quad A_z^+ = a_1 \xi + a_3 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} e^{-m\xi} (b_m \cos m\eta + c_m \sin m\eta) + c(B_{0y} \operatorname{ch} \xi \cos \eta + B_{0x} \operatorname{sh} \xi \sin \eta). \quad (30)$$

经简化后,利用边界条件进行场的匹配. 在导线表面 A_z 应满足的边界条件为

$$\xi = \xi_0 \quad A_z^+ = A_z^-, \quad (31)$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_1} \frac{\partial A_z^-}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial A_z^+}{\partial \xi} \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{\partial A_z^-}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial A_z^+}{\partial \xi} = \mu_r \frac{\partial A_z^+}{\partial \xi}, \quad (32)$$

式中 $\mu_r = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_0}$ 为导线的相对导磁系数.

根据(31)式的边界条件,代入(25)和(30)的值,可得

$$\begin{aligned} & a_1 \xi_0 + a_3 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} e^{-m\xi_0} (b_m \cos m\eta + c_m \sin m\eta) + c(B_{0y} \operatorname{ch} \xi_0 \cos \eta + B_{0x} \operatorname{sh} \xi_0 \sin \eta) = \\ & = a'_0 \xi_0 \eta + a'_3 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (b'_m \operatorname{ch} m\xi_0 \cos m\eta + c''_m \operatorname{sh} m\xi_0 \sin m\eta) - \frac{I_0}{2} (\operatorname{ch} 2\xi_0 + \cos 2\eta). \end{aligned}$$

比較 η 的对应項, 得出

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_1 \xi_0 + a_3 &= a'_3 - \frac{I_0}{2} \operatorname{ch} 2\xi_0, \\ a'_0 \xi_0 &= 0, \\ e^{-\xi_0} b_1 + B_{0y} c \operatorname{ch} \xi_0 &= b'_1 \operatorname{ch} \xi_0, \\ e^{-\xi_0} c_1 + B_{0x} c \operatorname{sh} \xi_0 &= c'_1 \operatorname{sh} \xi_0, \\ e^{-2\xi_0} b_2 &= b'_2 \operatorname{ch} 2\xi_0 - \frac{I_0}{2}, \\ e^{-m\xi_0} c_m &= c''_m \operatorname{sh} m\xi_0 \quad m \geq 2, \\ e^{-m\xi_0} b_m &= b'_m \operatorname{ch} m\xi_0 \quad m \geq 3. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (33)$$

根据(32)式的边界条件, 代入(25)和(30)的值, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & a'_0 \eta + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m (b'_m \operatorname{sh} m\xi_0 \cos m\eta + c''_m \operatorname{ch} m\xi_0 \sin m\eta) - I_0 \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 = \\ & = \mu_r \left[a_1 - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m e^{-m\xi_0} (b_m \cos m\eta + c_m \sin m\eta) + c (B_{0y} \operatorname{sh} \xi_0 \cos \eta + B_{0x} \operatorname{ch} \xi_0 \sin \eta) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

比較 η 的对应項, 得出

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -I_0 \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 &= \mu_r a_1, \\ a'_0 &= 0, \\ b'_1 \operatorname{sh} \xi_0 &= \mu_r (-e^{-\xi_0} b_1 + B_{0y} c \operatorname{sh} \xi_0), \\ c'_1 \operatorname{ch} \xi_0 &= \mu_r (-e^{-\xi_0} c_1 + B_{0x} c \operatorname{ch} \xi_0), \\ b'_2 \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 &= -\mu_r e^{-2\xi_0} b_2, \\ c''_m \operatorname{ch} m\xi_0 &= -\mu_r e^{-m\xi_0} c_m \quad m \geq 2, \\ b'_m \operatorname{sh} m\xi_0 &= -\mu_r e^{-m\xi_0} b_m \quad m \geq 3. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (34)$$

从(33)和(34)最后两个方程来看, 满足此两式的 c_m , c''_m , b_m 及 b'_m 均应为 0, 即

$$\begin{aligned} c_m = c''_m &= 0 \quad m \geq 2, \\ b_m = b'_m &= 0 \quad m \geq 3. \end{aligned}$$

其余各系数解出如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a'_0 &= 0, \\ a_1 &= -\frac{I_0}{\mu_r} \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0, \\ a'_3 &= a_1 \xi_0 + a_3 + \frac{I_0}{2} \operatorname{ch} 2\xi_0 \\ &= -\frac{I_0 \xi_0}{\mu_r} \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 + \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{c}{2} + \frac{I_0}{2} \operatorname{ch} 2\xi_0, \\ b_1 &= \frac{B_{0y} c (\mu_r - 1) \sin 2\xi_0 e^{\xi_0}}{2(\operatorname{sh} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{ch} \xi_0)}, \\ b'_1 &= \frac{\mu_r B_{0y} c e^{\xi_0}}{\operatorname{sh} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{ch} \xi_0}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (35)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c_1 &= \frac{B_{0x}c(\mu_r - 1) \sin 2\xi_0 e^{\xi_0}}{2(\operatorname{ch} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{sh} \xi_0)}, \\ c_1' &= \frac{\mu_r B_{0x}c e^{\xi_0}}{\operatorname{ch} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{sh} \xi_0}, \\ b_2 &= -\frac{I_0 \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 e^{+2\xi_0}}{2(\operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{ch} 2\xi_0)}, \\ b_2' &= \frac{\mu_r I_0}{2(\operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{ch} 2\xi_0)}. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

最后求出矢量磁位及磁感强度如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \xi > \xi_0 \quad A_{\bar{x}}^+ &= a_1 \xi + a_3 + e^{-\xi}(b_1 \cos \eta + c_1 \sin \eta) + e^{-2\xi} b_2 \cos 2\eta + \\ &\quad + c(B_{0y} \operatorname{ch} \xi \cos \eta + B_{0x} \operatorname{sh} \xi \sin \eta), \\ 0 < \xi < \xi_0 \quad A_{\bar{x}}^- &= a_3' + b_1' \operatorname{ch} \xi \cos \eta + c_1' \operatorname{sh} \xi \sin \eta + b_2' \operatorname{ch} 2\xi \cos 2\eta - \\ &\quad - \frac{I_0}{2} (\operatorname{ch} 2\xi + \cos 2\eta), \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (36)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \xi > \xi_0 \quad B_{\bar{\xi}}^+ &= \frac{1}{c\sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi - \cos^2 \eta}} \frac{\partial A_{\bar{x}}^+}{\partial \eta}, \\ B_{\bar{\eta}}^+ &= -\frac{1}{c\sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi - \cos^2 \eta}} \frac{\partial A_{\bar{x}}^+}{\partial \xi}, \\ 0 < \xi < \xi_0 \quad B_{\bar{\xi}}^- &= \frac{1}{c\sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi - \cos^2 \eta}} \frac{\partial A_{\bar{x}}^-}{\partial \eta}, \\ B_{\bar{\eta}}^- &= -\frac{1}{c\sqrt{\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi - \cos^2 \eta}} \frac{\partial A_{\bar{x}}^-}{\partial \xi}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (37)$$

式中各系数的值由(35)和(28)式给出.

根据上节所得结果讨论下列几种特例:

1. 当无外磁场存在时, $B_{0x} = B_{0y} = 0$, $\mu_1 = \mu_0$.

由(35)和(28)二式所定出的系数值如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_1 &= -I_0 \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0, \\ a_3 &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{c}{2}, \\ a_3' &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{c}{2} + \frac{I_0}{2} (\operatorname{ch} 2\xi_0 - 2\xi_0 \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0), \\ b_1 &= b_1' = c_1 = c_1' = 0, \\ b_2 &= -\frac{I_0}{2} \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0, \\ b_2' &= \frac{I_0}{2} e^{-2\xi_0}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (38)$$

导线内外各点的矢量磁位及磁感强度为

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \xi \geq \xi_0 \quad A_{\pm}^+ &= a_1 \xi + a_3 + b_2 e^{-2\xi} \cos 2\eta = \\
 &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{c}{2} - I_0 \left(\xi \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2\xi} \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 \cos 2\eta \right), \\
 0 \leq \xi \leq \xi_0 \quad A_{\pm}^- &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi} \ln \frac{c}{2} + \frac{I_0}{2} (\operatorname{ch} 2\xi_0 - 2\xi_0 \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 - \operatorname{ch} 2\xi - \\
 &\quad - \cos 2\eta + e^{-2\xi_0} \operatorname{ch} 2\xi \cos 2\eta), \\
 \xi \geq \xi_0 \quad hB_{\xi}^+ &= I_0 e^{-2\xi} \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 \sin 2\eta, \\
 hB_{\eta}^+ &= I_0 \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 (1 - e^{-2\xi} \cos 2\eta), \\
 0 \leq \xi \leq \xi_0 \quad hB_{\xi}^- &= I_0 \sin 2\eta (1 - e^{-2\xi_0} \operatorname{ch} 2\xi), \\
 hB_{\eta}^- &= I_0 \operatorname{sh} 2\xi (1 - e^{-2\xi_0} \cos 2\eta).
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (39)$$

从(39)式我们可以求出在导线表面上的磁感强度, 当 $\xi = \xi_0$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 hB_{\xi} &= I_0 e^{-2\xi_0} \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 \sin 2\eta, \\
 hB_{\eta} &= I_0 \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 (1 - e^{-2\xi_0} \cos 2\eta).
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (40)$$

利用(13)式给出的 ξ_0 值:

$$\begin{aligned}
 c(\operatorname{ch} \xi_0 + \operatorname{sh} \xi_0) &= c e^{\xi_0} = a + b, \\
 e^{-2\xi_0} &= \frac{c^2}{(a+b)^2} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{(a+b)^2} = \frac{a-b}{a+b}
 \end{aligned}$$

及

$$\begin{aligned}
 c^2 \operatorname{sh} \xi_0 \operatorname{ch} \xi_0 &= \frac{c^2}{2} \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 = ab, \\
 \operatorname{sh} 2\xi_0 &= \frac{2ab}{a^2 - b^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

代入(40)式,

$$\begin{aligned}
 hB_{\xi} &= 2I_0 \frac{ab}{(a+b)^2} \sin 2\eta, \\
 hB_{\eta} &= 2I_0 \frac{ab}{a^2 - b^2} \left(1 - \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cos 2\eta \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

求出导线表面磁感应强度为

$$\begin{aligned}
 h^2 |B|^2 &= h^2 (B_{\xi}^2 + B_{\eta}^2) = \\
 &= \frac{4I_0^2}{(a+b)^2} \left\{ \frac{a^2 b^2}{(a+b)^2} \sin^2 2\eta + \left(\frac{ab}{a-b} \right)^2 \left[1 - 2 \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cos 2\eta + \left(\frac{a-b}{a+b} \right)^2 \cos^2 2\eta \right] \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

经过化简, 可得

$$h^2 |B|^2 = \frac{8I_0^2}{(a+b)^2} \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^2} \left(\frac{2a^2}{c^2} - 2 \cos^2 \eta \right) = \frac{16I_0^2}{(a+b)^2} \frac{a^2 b^2}{c^2} (\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi_0 - \cos^2 \eta),$$

即

$$|B| = \frac{4I_0}{a+b} \frac{ab}{c^2}$$

代入 I_0 值,

$$|B| = \frac{4\mu_0 J c^2}{4(a+b)} \frac{2b}{c^2} = \mu_0 J \frac{ab}{a+b} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi(a+b)}, \quad (41)$$

式中 I 为导线截面总电流. 由(41)式所得结果证明, 椭圆截面导线表面的磁场是均匀的,

这与文献[4]所得结果完全一致。

我们不仅可求得导线表面的磁场,由(39)式,导线内外各点的磁场都很容易求出。这比文献[4]的解答完备。

2. 当导体内无电流 $J_x = 0$, 且磁场仅有 x 分量时,

$$B_{0y} = 0.$$

由(35)和(28)二式所定出的系数值如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a'_0 &= a_1 = a_3 = a'_3 = 0, \\ b_1 &= b'_1 = b_2 = b'_2 = 0, \\ c_1 &= \frac{B_{0xc}(\mu_1 - 1) \sin 2\xi_0 e^{\xi_0}}{2(\operatorname{ch} \xi_0 + \mu_1 \operatorname{sh} \xi_0)}, \\ c'_1 &= \frac{\mu_r B_{0xc} e^{\xi_0}}{\operatorname{ch} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{sh} \xi_0}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (42)$$

导线内外各点的矢量磁位及磁感强度为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \xi > \xi_0 \quad A_{\bar{x}}^+ &= B_{0xc} \left[\operatorname{sh} \xi + \frac{(\mu_r - 1) \sin 2\xi_0 e^{\xi_0}}{2(\operatorname{ch} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{sh} \xi_0)} e^{-\xi} \right] \sin \eta, \\ 0 < \xi < \xi_0 \quad A_{\bar{x}}^- &= B_{0xc} \frac{\mu_r e^{\xi_0}}{\operatorname{ch} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{sh} \xi_0} \operatorname{sh} \xi \sin \eta, \\ \xi > \xi_0 \quad hB_{\bar{\xi}}^+ &= B_{0xc} \left[\operatorname{sh} \xi + \frac{(\mu_r - 1) \sin 2\xi_0 e^{\xi_0}}{2(\operatorname{ch} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{sh} \xi_0)} e^{-\xi} \right] \cos \eta, \\ hB_{\bar{\eta}}^+ &= B_{0xc} \left[\operatorname{ch} \xi - \frac{(\mu_r - 1) \sin 2\xi_0 e^{\xi_0}}{2(\operatorname{ch} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{sh} \xi_0)} e^{-\xi} \right] \sin \eta, \\ 0 < \xi < \xi_0 \quad hB_{\bar{\xi}}^- &= \mu_r B_{0xc} \frac{e^{\xi_0}}{\operatorname{ch} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{sh} \xi_0} \operatorname{sh} \xi \cos \eta, \\ hB_{\bar{\eta}}^- &= \mu_r B_{0xc} \frac{e^{\xi_0}}{\operatorname{ch} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{sh} \xi_0} \operatorname{ch} \xi \sin \eta. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (43)$$

由(43)式求出导线内各点的磁感强度。因

$$\begin{aligned} h^2 |B^-|^2 &= \left(\mu_r B_{0xc} \frac{e^{\xi_0}}{\operatorname{ch} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{sh} \xi_0} \right)^2 (\operatorname{sh}^2 \xi \cos^2 \eta + \operatorname{ch}^2 \xi \sin^2 \eta) = \\ &= \left(\mu_r B_{0xc} \frac{e^{\xi_0}}{\operatorname{ch} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{sh} \xi_0} \right)^2 (\operatorname{ch}^2 \xi - \cos^2 \eta), \end{aligned}$$

则

$$|B^-| = \mu_r B_{0xc} \frac{e^{\xi_0}}{\operatorname{ch} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{sh} \xi_0}. \quad (44)$$

再用由(13)式给出的 ξ_0 值,

$$|B^-| = \frac{\mu_1 B_{0xc}(a+b)}{a + \mu_r b} = B_{0xc} \left(\frac{\mu_1 a + \mu_1 b}{\mu_0 a + \mu_0 b} \right). \quad (45)$$

故椭圆导线内部为均匀磁场,即椭圆导线沿 x 方向均匀磁化,其磁化强度

$$M_x = \frac{B_x - B_{0x}}{\mu_0} = \frac{B_{0xc}}{\mu_0} \left[\frac{(\mu_1 - \mu_0)a}{\mu_1 a + \mu_1 b} \right]. \quad (46)$$

3. 当导体内无电流, $I = 0$, $I_0 = 0$, 且磁场仅有 x 分量时,

$$B_{0y} = 0.$$

同样可得导线内各点的磁感强度

$$|B| = B_{0x} = \frac{\mu_r B_{0y} e^{\xi_0}}{\operatorname{sh} \xi_0 + \mu_r \operatorname{ch} \xi_0} = \frac{\mu_r B_{0x}(a+b)}{b + \mu_r a} = B_{0x} \left(\frac{\mu_1 a + \mu_1 b}{\mu_1 a + \mu_0 b} \right). \quad (47)$$

椭圆导线沿 y 方向均匀磁化, 其磁化强度

$$M_x = \frac{B_x - B_{0x}}{\mu_0} = \frac{B_{0x}}{\mu_0} \left[\frac{(\mu_1 - \mu_0)b}{\mu_1 a + \mu_0 b} \right]. \quad (48)$$

(44)的结果与文献[3]中的 4.42c 题的结果相同, 故可作这一个经典问题的另一个解法.

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CURRENT CARRYING CONDUCTOR OF SOME CROSS-SECTIONAL FORM IN A UNIFORM MAGNETIC FIELD

LIN WEI-GUAN CHUNG SHIONG-LEE

ABSTRACT

Recently the magnetic field on the surface of an elliptical cylinder carrying d. c. current has been found. In this paper, we solve the problem of a conductor of some cross-sectional form carrying d. c. current in a uniform magnetic field by changing the contour of the cross section of the conductor to a coordinate line obtained by conformal transformation from the rectangular coordinates.