

10-6 電流に働く力

磁場強度 B 中

電流 I の長さ ds

$$d\vec{F} = I ds \times B$$

電流に働く力

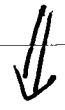


↑
力は通称「点」に作用する
「線」に作用するとは異なる

力の源は

Lorentz 力
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$$\vec{F} = e\vec{E} + e\vec{v} \times B$$



$e\vec{v} = I ds$  に注意

電位の流

$$\int \rho \, d^3r = \int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

(電荷)

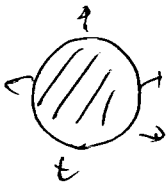
流 (電流)

(電流の方向)  
(電流の向き)



電流の向き

$$j = \frac{v \cdot \Delta t \cdot \rho}{\Delta t}$$



$$\int \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{S} = - \frac{\Delta \rho}{\Delta t}$$

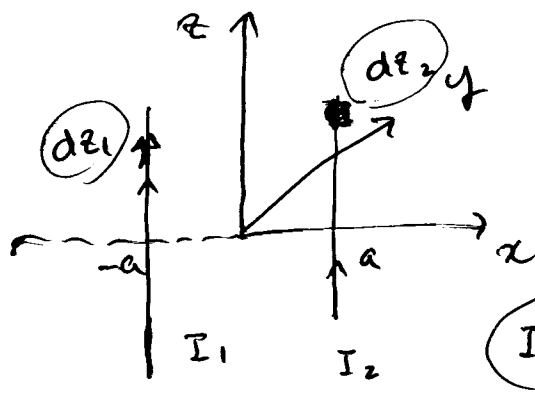
電流の向き

電荷の増減  
(電荷)

電流の向き

電流の向き

[ Example ① ] 平行電流間の力



$$d\mathbf{F} = I d\mathbf{z} \times \mathbf{B}$$

$$d\mathbf{z} = (0, 0, dz_2)$$

$$(dF_2)_x = -I_2 dz_2 \cdot B_y$$

$\mathbf{B}$  :  $I_1$  による磁場の y 成分

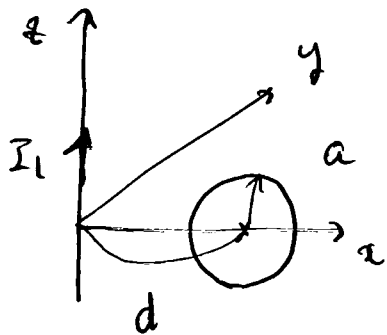
$$B_y = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(2a) dz_1}{\left( (2a)^2 + z_1^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi} \cdot 2a \cdot \frac{2}{(2a)^2} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi a}$$

$$d\mathbf{F}_2 = - \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{4\pi a} dz_2 \mathbf{e}_x$$

↑ 単位長に及ぶ力の意味

[Example 2]

 $I_1$  沿  $z$  轴 流动 (2)

$$\underline{B}_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi r} \underline{e}_y \quad (\text{z轴上})$$

$$\underline{r} = (d + a \cos \theta, 0, a \sin \theta)$$

$$d\underline{s} = (-a \sin \theta d\theta, 0, a \cos \theta d\theta)$$

$$\underline{F} = \int I_2 d\underline{s} \times \underline{B}_1$$

$$= I_2 \int (-a \sin \theta d\theta \underline{e}_x + a \cos \theta d\theta \underline{e}_z) \times$$

$$\frac{I_1 \mu_0}{2\pi (d + a \cos \theta)} \underline{e}_y$$

$$= \frac{I_1 I_2 a \mu_0}{2\pi} \int \left[ \frac{-\sin \theta d\theta}{d + a \cos \theta} \underline{e}_z - \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{d + a \cos \theta} \underline{e}_x \right]$$

$$\odot \quad F_z = \frac{I_1 I_2 a \mu_0}{2\pi} \int \frac{d(\cos \theta)}{d + a \cos \theta} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} t = \cos \theta \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1) \text{ 上半圆} : 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \quad (1 \leq t \leq -1)$$

$$\underline{F}_z = -\frac{I_1 I_2 a \mu_0}{2\pi a} \ln \left( \frac{d+a}{d-a} \right)$$

(ii) 下等① :  $\alpha \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ , ( $t: -1 \leq t \leq 1$ )

$$F_z = \frac{I_1 I_2 a \mu_0}{2\pi a} \ln\left(\frac{d+a}{d-a}\right)$$

$$F_z = -\frac{I_1 I_2 a \mu_0}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a \cos \theta}{d+a \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$= -\mu_0 I_1 I_2 \left[ 1 - \frac{d}{\sqrt{d^2 - a^2}} \right]$$

積分  $\left( \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a \cos \theta}{d+a \cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{d}{a} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d^2 - a^2}} d\theta \right)$

# ① Lorentz 力 の 導出

## Free particle の Lagrangian

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2$$

電磁場 と の 相互作用

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + e \dot{x} \cdot A - e\phi$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A : \text{vector potential} \\ \phi : \text{scalar potential} \end{array} \right.$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = \nabla \times A \\ E = -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} \end{array} \right.$$

## Gauge invariance

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow A - \nabla \chi \\ \phi \rightarrow \phi + \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} \end{array} \right.$$

$\therefore B, E$  は 不変

$\chi$  は 任意の 関数

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + e i \hbar \cdot A - e \phi$$

$$(\text{又}) \quad A \rightarrow A' - \nabla \chi, \quad \phi \rightarrow \phi + \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t}$$

ラグランジアンは不变。(4-2' 不變性)

(Proof)

$$L' = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + e i \hbar (A' - \nabla \chi) - e \left( \phi + \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + e i \hbar A' - e \phi'$$

$$- e \frac{d\chi}{dt}$$

$$\therefore L = L' - e \frac{d\chi}{dt}$$

Lagrangian は全微分より  $\lambda, \mu$  だけ

運動方程式は不变

• 運動方程式

$$L = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{r}^2 + e \dot{r} \cdot A - e \phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2) + e (\dot{x} A_x + \dot{y} A_y + \dot{z} A_z) - e \phi$$

より  $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (m \dot{x} + e A_x(t)) = e \left( \dot{x} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \dot{y} \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} + \dot{z} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) - e \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

より  $\frac{d A_x(t)}{dt} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} \dot{x} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \dot{y} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} \dot{z} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t}$   
ε δ η θ ζ ρ

$$m \ddot{x} + e \left( \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} \dot{x} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \dot{y} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} \dot{z} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$= e \left( \dot{x} \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \dot{y} \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} + \dot{z} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) - e \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\therefore m \ddot{x} = e \dot{y} \left( \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) - e \dot{z} \left( \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) - e \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - e \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x} &= e \left( \dot{y} \cdot (\nabla \times A)_z - \dot{z} (\nabla \times A)_y \right) \\ &\quad - e \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial t} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{E} = -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t} \end{cases} \quad \text{etc}$$

$$m \ddot{\mathbf{r}} = e \dot{\mathbf{r}} \times \mathbf{B} + e \mathbf{E}$$

Example ① 一様な磁場, 電場  $\phi$

$$\mathbf{B} = (0, 0, B), \quad \mathbf{E} = (0, 0, E)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{r}} \times \mathbf{B} = \dot{y} B \mathbf{e}_x - \dot{x} B \mathbf{e}_y$$

or,  $z$

$$\begin{cases} m \ddot{x} = e \dot{y} B \\ m \ddot{y} = -e \dot{x} B \\ m \ddot{z} = e E \end{cases}$$

●  $z$  方向:  $z = \frac{eE}{2m} t^2 + c_1 t + c_2$

$c_1, c_2$  は定数

●  $x, y$  方向: 一回積分すると

$$m \dot{x} = e B y + c_0$$

そこで  $y$  を  $z$  の関数として  $\lambda$  を代入すると

$$m \ddot{y} = -\frac{e^2 B^2}{m} y - \frac{e c_0}{m} B$$

$$\therefore \ddot{y} + \omega^2 y = -\frac{eB}{m^2} C_0$$

$$\text{Hence, } \omega = \frac{eB}{m} \text{ rad/s.}$$

$$\text{Let } \hat{y} = y + \frac{eBC_0}{\omega^2 m^2} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\ddot{\hat{y}} + \omega^2 \hat{y} = 0$$

∴ A is a constant

$$\hat{y} = A \sin(\omega t + \delta)$$

∴

$$y = A \sin(\omega t + \delta) - \frac{eBC_0}{\omega^2 m^2}$$

∴ A is a constant

∴

$$x = -A \cos(\omega t + \delta) + \omega y_0 t + C_0 t + P_0$$

∴

$$y_0 = -\frac{eBC_0}{\omega^2 m^2}$$

$$C_0 = 0, D_0 = 0 \quad \omega \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = A \sin(\omega t + \delta) \\ x = -A \cos(\omega t + \delta) \end{cases}$$

$$\geq \text{or } (2)$$

$$\underline{x^2 + y^2 = A^2} \quad \text{or} \quad \underline{A = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$