

# 11-2 磁性体 (magnetic media)

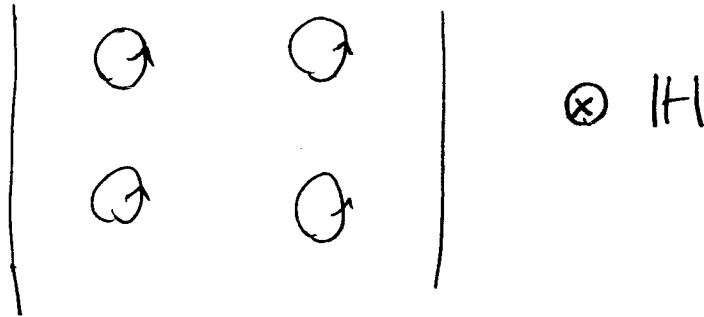
磁化 (magnetization)

$$M = n m$$

↑  
磁気的モーメント  $e^{-1} \mu_B$

磁場  $H$  が加わると

磁気的モーメント  $m$  が  $z$ -方向

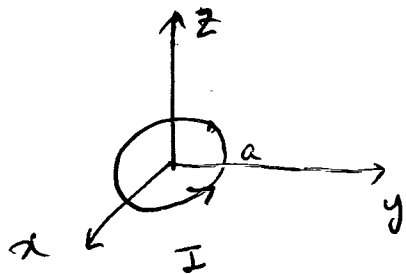


$x-y$  平面内 = 同電場  $e^{-1} \mu_B$



↑ 方向は  $z$  軸

11-2-1 円電流線の磁場をベクトルポテンシャルで表す



ベクトルポテンシャル  $A$

$$A(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{i}(\mathbf{r}') d^3r'}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|}$$

$$\int \mathbf{i} d^3r' \Rightarrow I d\mathbf{s} \quad \text{e12}$$

$$A(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int \frac{d\mathbf{s}}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{s}|}$$

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遠方では  $(|\mathbf{r}| \gg |\mathbf{s}|)$

$$\frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{s}|} = \frac{1}{r} \left( 1 + \frac{(\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{s})}{r^2} + \dots \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{r} = a \cos\theta \mathbf{e}_x + a \sin\theta \mathbf{e}_y \\ d\mathbf{s} = -a \sin\theta d\theta \mathbf{e}_x + a \cos\theta d\theta \mathbf{e}_y \end{cases}$$

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$$\oint d\mathbf{s} = 0 \quad \text{よ} \rightarrow \text{環周} a \text{ 第1項は } \mathbf{e}_x \text{ の}$$

$$(a \times (b \times c) = (a \cdot c)b - (a \cdot b)c) \quad \text{49'}$$

$$A(r) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{j}(r') d^3r'}{|r-r'|} \quad \text{의 형태}$$

$$\nabla \times B = \mu_0 \vec{j} \quad , \quad B = \nabla \times A \quad \text{22}$$

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times A) = \mu_0 \vec{j}$$

$$-\nabla^2 A + \nabla(\nabla \cdot A) = \mu_0 \vec{j}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{22} \quad \nabla \cdot \vec{j} = \rho \quad \text{이므로} \quad \nabla \cdot A = 0 \quad \text{23}$$

$$\therefore \nabla^2 A = -\mu_0 \vec{j}$$

$$\nabla^2 \frac{1}{|r-r'|} = -4\pi \delta(r-r') \quad \text{25 2015}$$

$$A(r) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{j}(r') d^3r'}{|r-r'|}$$

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$$r = (x, y, z)$$

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$d, z$

$$A(r) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I}{r^3} \oint (r \cdot s) ds$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A(r) &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^3} \int_0^{2\pi} (ax \cos\theta + ay \sin\theta) \times \\ &\quad (-a \sin\theta d\theta \mathbf{e}_x + a \cos\theta d\theta \mathbf{e}_y) \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi r^3} [-a^2 y \pi \mathbf{e}_x + a^2 x \pi \mathbf{e}_y] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{m} \equiv I \pi a^2 \mathbf{e}_z \quad z \uparrow z \mathbf{e}_z$$

$$\mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{r} = I \pi a^2 (x \mathbf{e}_y - y \mathbf{e}_x) dz$$

$$A(r) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{r}}{r^3}$$

$r \uparrow z$

$z \uparrow z \mathbf{e}_z$

$$\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} \quad \mathbf{e} \uparrow z \mathbf{e}_z$$

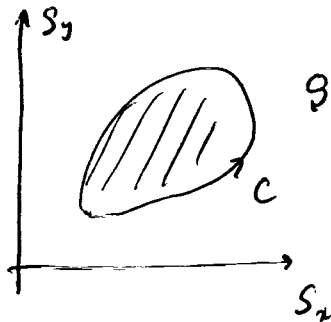
$$\mathbf{B} = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{\mathbf{m}}{r^3} - \frac{3(\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{r}) \mathbf{r}}{r^5} \right]$$

$r \uparrow z$



① 一般の  $u=20$  の場合

( $x$ - $y$  平面に於て)



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_C S_x dS_x = 0 \\ \int_C S_x dS_y = S \\ \int_C S_y dS_x = -S \end{array} \right.$$

よって

$$\int_C (r \cdot S) dS = S (x e_y - y e_x)$$

$$m = IS e_z \text{ 方向}$$

$$m \times v = IS (x e_y - y e_x)$$

$$= I \int_C (r \cdot S) dS$$

よって

$$A(v) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{m \times v}{r^3}$$

磁化 (Magnetization)  $M(\mathbf{r})$  的磁矢势

↖ 磁化度  $\rightarrow$  磁化

$$A(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{n \mathbf{M} \times (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} d^3r'$$

↑

$$A = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{r}}{r^3}$$

$n$ : 磁化度  $\mathbf{M}$  的分布函数

(电荷分布  $\rho(\mathbf{r})$  的磁化)

$$\mathbf{M} = n \mathbf{m} \quad \text{212}$$

$$A(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{r}') \times (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} d^3r'$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{r}') \times \left( \nabla' \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} \right) d^3r'$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left[ \int \frac{\nabla' \times M(\omega')}{|r-r'|} d^3r' - \int \nabla' \times \left( \frac{M(\omega')}{|r-r'|} \right) d^3r' \right]$$

表面積分  
0

$$\therefore A(\omega) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\nabla' \times M(\omega')}{|r-r'|} d^3r'$$

$$\beta_1 \equiv \nabla' \times M(\omega') \equiv \text{定義 } \vec{j}_M$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\vec{j}_M(\omega')}{|r-r'|} d^3r'$$

これは電流  $\vec{j}_M$  のベクトルポテンシャル



$M$  は磁化電流  $\vec{j}_M$



$$\begin{aligned}
 A_x(r) &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \left( M_y(r') \times \nabla' \frac{1}{|r-r'|} \right)_x d^3r' \\
 &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \left( M_y(r') \times \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} \frac{1}{|r-r'|} \right) d^3r' \quad - (y \leftrightarrow z) \\
 &= - \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{\partial M_y(r')}{\partial z'} \frac{1}{|r-r'|} d^3r' \quad - (y \leftrightarrow z) \\
 &\quad + (\text{surface term}) \\
 &= \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{(\nabla' \times M(r'))_x}{|r-r'|} d^3r'
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A(r) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int \frac{(\nabla' \times M(r'))}{|r-r'|} d^3r'$$

全電流  $\vec{i}_T = \vec{i} + \vec{i}_M$  と等

よ、

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \vec{i}_T = \mu_0 (\vec{i} + \vec{i}_M)$$

$$\vec{i}_M = \nabla \times \mathbf{M} \quad \text{よ}$$

$$\nabla \times \left( \frac{\mathbf{B}}{\mu_0} - \mathbf{M} \right) = \vec{i}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{M} \quad \text{よ、}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \vec{i}$$

と等

よ、

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu_0 (\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{M})$$
 と等

Ampere の 法則 (2)

$$\int \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = I \quad \text{と等}$$

## ④ 磁束密度 $B$

$$B = \mu_0 (H + M)$$

$$M = \chi_m H \quad \text{in SI}$$

$\chi_m$ : 磁気感受率  $\text{m}^3/\text{A}^2$

$\therefore$

$$B = \mu_0 (1 + \chi_m) H = \mu H$$

$$\mu = \mu_0 (1 + \chi_m)$$

$\mu$ : 透磁率  $\text{m}^3/\text{A}^2$

①  $\chi_m > 0$  : 常磁性体 (paramagnetic)

$B > H$  となる

②  $\chi_m < 0$  : 反磁性体 (diamagnetic)

$B < H$  となる

③ 強磁性体 :  $B > H$  の非線形

(ferromagnetic)

# 【磁気モーメントの導出】

①  $m \equiv \frac{1}{2} I \int \mathbf{r} \times d\mathbf{s}$  (定義)

$$\int I d\mathbf{s} = \int \dot{\mathbf{r}} dt = e\mathbf{v}$$

( $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{r}$ )

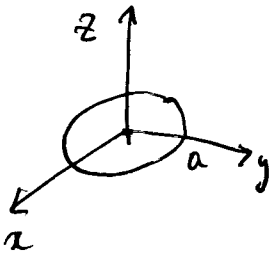
$$\therefore m = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r} \times e\mathbf{v}$$

$$= \frac{e}{2m} \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{m = \frac{e}{2m} \mathbf{L}}$$

( $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{p}$  : 角運動量)

② 円電流



$$\mathbf{r} = a\mathbf{e}_r$$

$$d\mathbf{r} = a d\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2} I \int \mathbf{r} \times d\mathbf{r}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} I a^2 \cdot 2\pi \mathbf{e}_z$$

$$\therefore \underline{m = I \pi a^2 \mathbf{e}_z}$$

① 磁束密度  $B$  を求める

② ベクトルポテンシャル  $A$

$$\begin{aligned} A(r) &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \oint \frac{ds}{|r-s|} \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \frac{1}{r^3} \oint (r \cdot s) ds \\ &= -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{1}{r^3} r \times \underbrace{\frac{I}{2} \int s \times ds}_{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A(r) = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{m \times r}{r^3}$$

③ 磁束密度  $B$

$$B = \nabla \times A = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \nabla \times (m \times \frac{1}{r})$$

$$= -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left[ m (\nabla^2 \frac{1}{r}) - (\nabla \cdot m) (\nabla \frac{1}{r}) \right]$$

$$\left( \nabla^2 \frac{1}{r} = -4\pi \delta(r), (\nabla \cdot m) (\nabla \frac{1}{r}) = (\nabla \cdot m) \frac{1}{r^3} \right)$$

$$B = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} (\nabla \cdot m) \frac{1}{r^3} = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \left[ \frac{m}{r^3} - \frac{3(m \cdot r) r}{r^5} \right]$$

$$\therefore \text{したがって } B = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \nabla \left( \frac{m \cdot r}{r^3} \right) \text{ となる。}$$