

绪论：电磁理论的建立与发展



中国科学院大学

电磁科学与电气化

- 1831年，法拉第发明第一台发电机
- 1834年，雅克比制作了第一个真正的电动马达
- 1875年，巴黎北火车站建成第一座火电厂
- 1879年，爱迪生发明了白炽灯
- 1882年，西屋与特斯拉制成第一台交流发电机
- 1896年，尼亚加拉大瀑布水力发电开始
- 1960年，中国第一座核电站投入使用

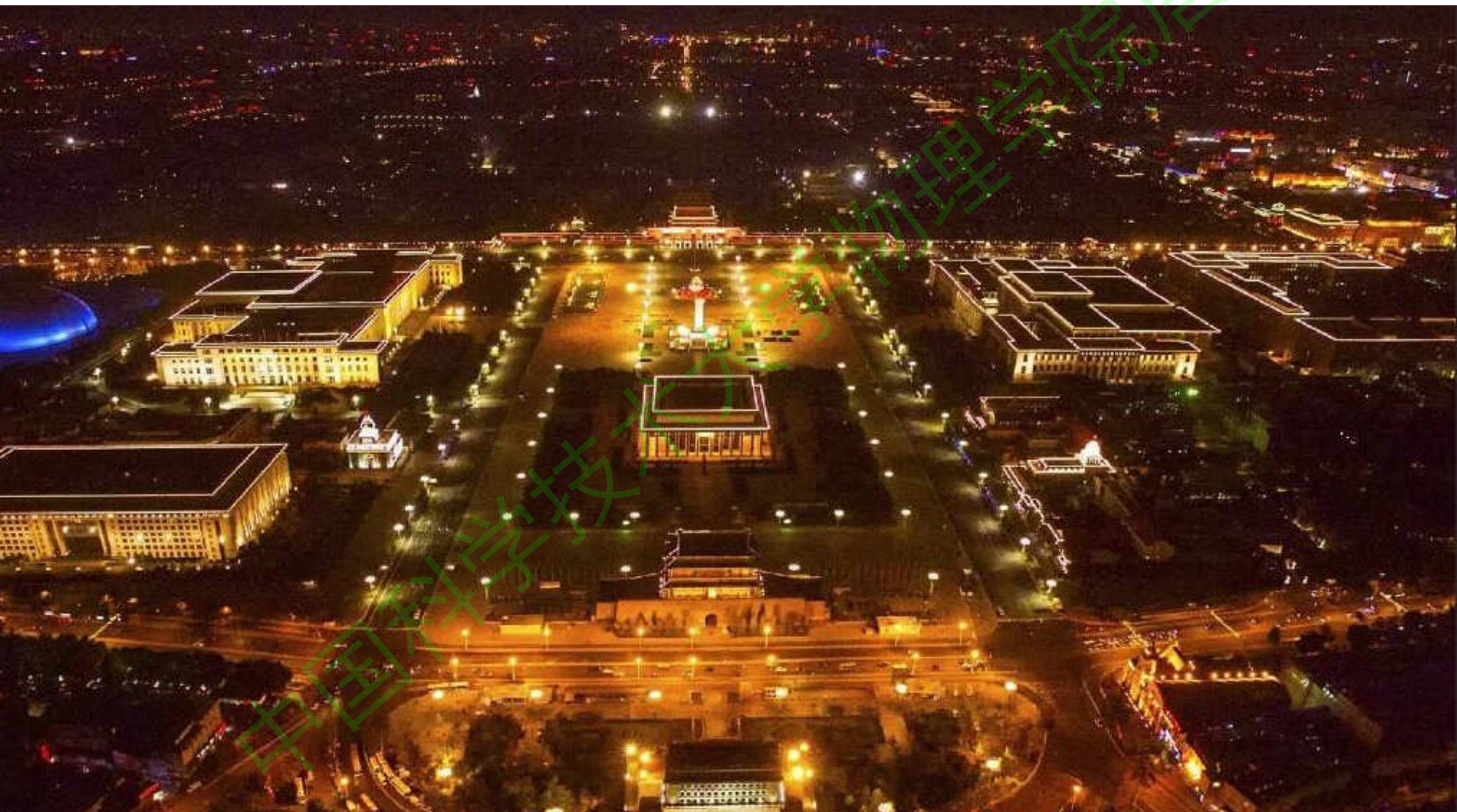
第二次工业革命

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电力与衣食住行

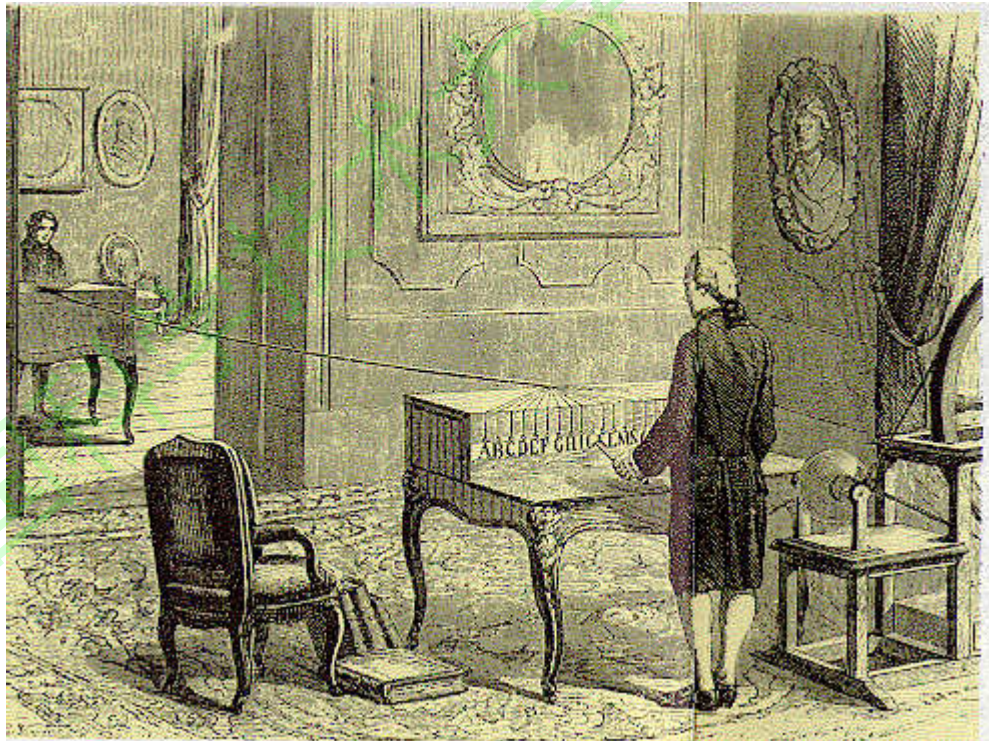


电磁科学与电气化



电磁科学与**通讯**

- 1729年，格雷用铁丝将电荷传输270米，电子通讯开始
- 1753年，Charles Morrison提出了26个字母通讯的理念
- 1774年，Georges-Louis LeSage 用莱顿瓶、验电球和26根相互绝缘的线建立了第一个电报系统



电磁科学与**通讯**

- 1833年，高斯和韦伯制造了第一台简陋的单线电报机
- 1837年，库克和惠斯通在英国制造了第一套商用电报
- 1837年，莫斯在美国独立发明了电报机

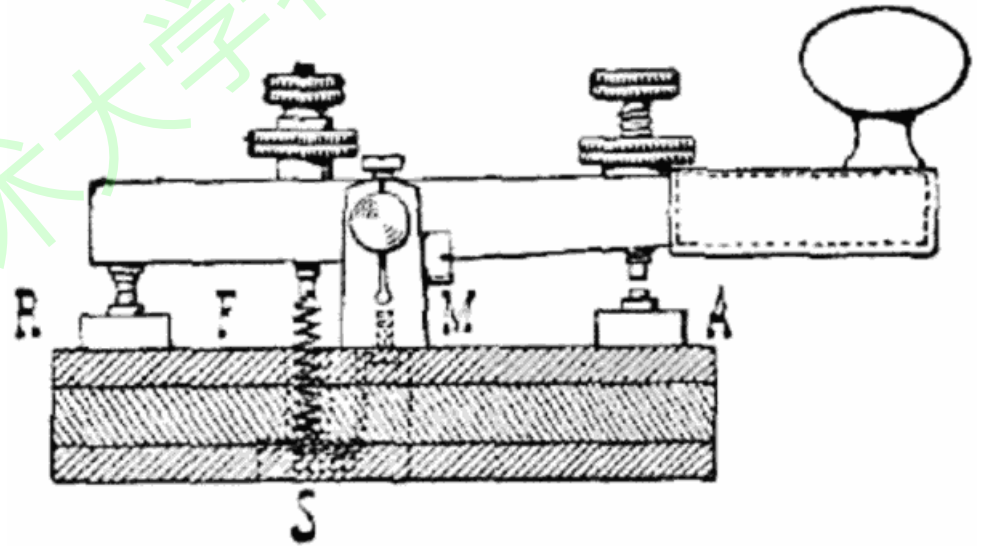


Fig. 6.

International Morse Code

1. The length of a dot is one unit.
2. A dash is three units.
3. The space between parts of the same letter is one unit.
4. The space between letters is three units.
5. The space between words is seven units.

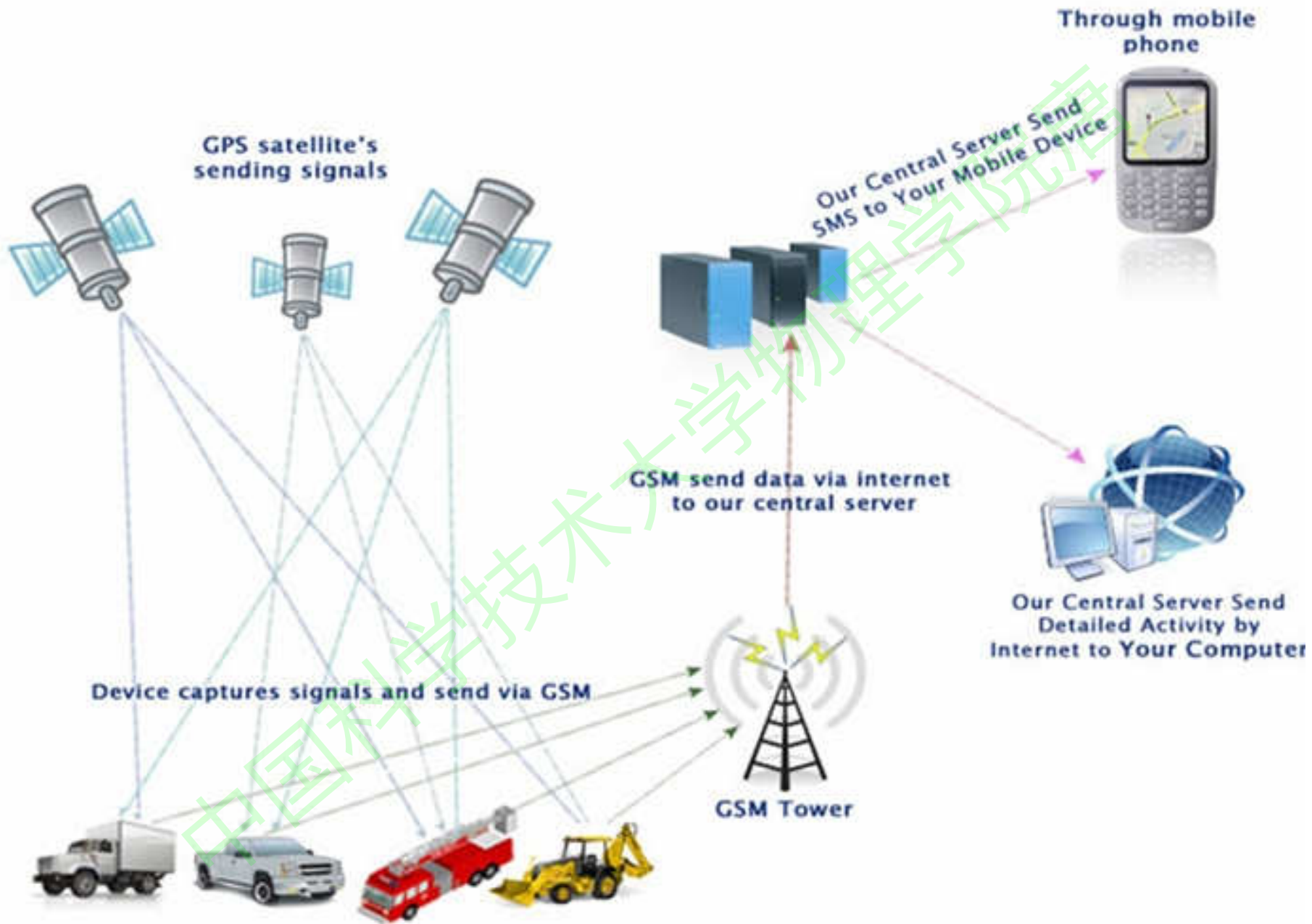
A ● —
B — ● ● ●
C — ● — ●
D — ● ●
E ●
F ● ● — ●
G — — ●
H ● ● ● ●
I ● ●
J ● — — —
K — ● —
L ● — ● ●
M — —
N — ●
O — — —
P ● — — ●
Q — — ● —
R ● — ●
S ● ● ●
T —

U ● ● —
V ● ● ● —
W ● — —
X — ● ● —
Y — ● — —
Z — — ● ●

1 ● — — — —
2 ● ● — — —
3 ● ● ● — —
4 ● ● ● ● —
5 ● ● ● ● ●
6 — ● ● ● ●
7 — — ● ● ●
8 — — — ● ●
9 — — — — ●
0 — — — — —

- 1861年，贝尔发明了电话。爱迪生等人逐步改进。
- 1878年，在New Haven，第一个商用电话系统建立。
- 1895年，意大利人马可尼和俄罗斯人波波夫分别实现了无线电信号传送。
- 1927年，电视
- 1936年，可视电话
- 1946年，移动电话
- 1962年，第一个通讯卫星发射
- 1969年，电脑网络
- 1973年，手机

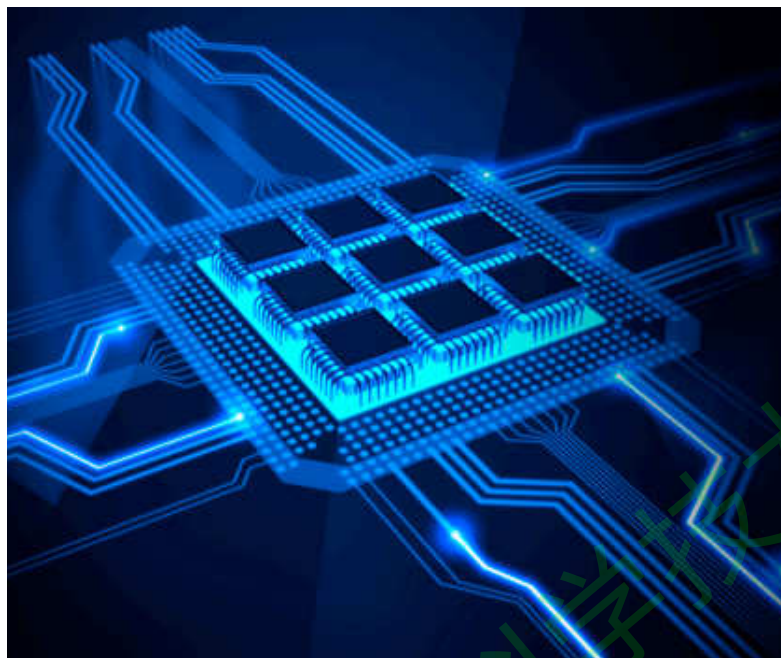




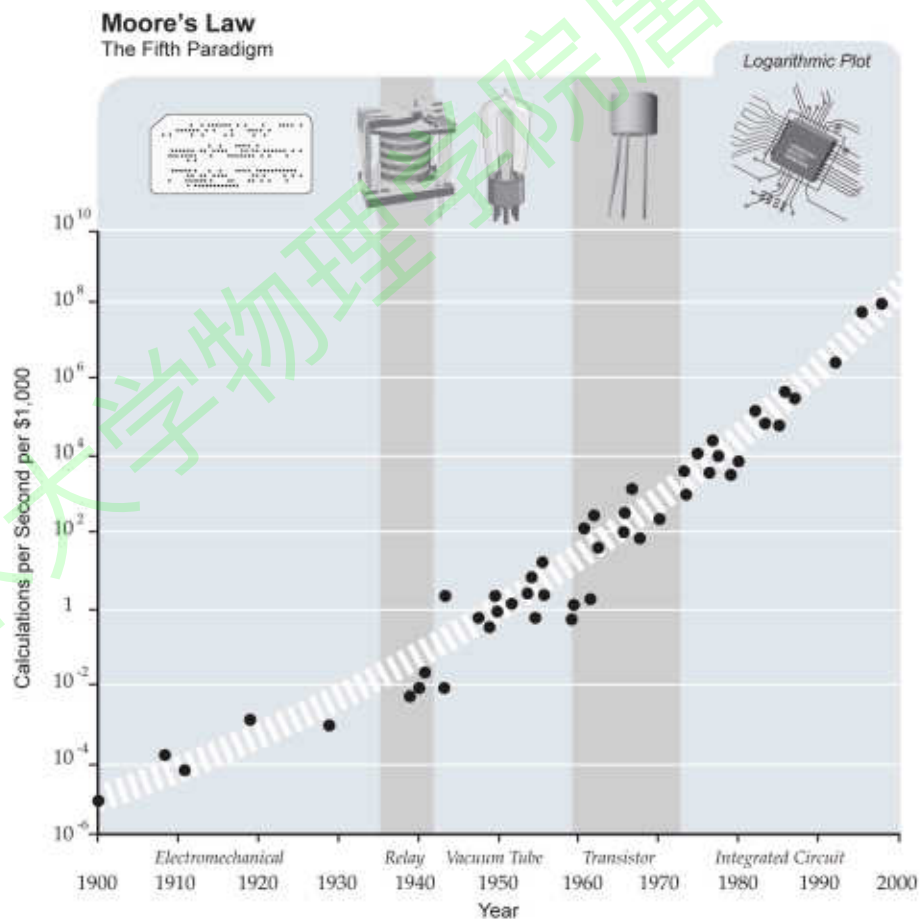
大概100万年以前，当非洲的一群古猿从森林下到广袤的大草原，并费力地试图让对方明白彼此吼叫的含义时，古猿们肯定未曾想到，在100万年后，借助现代通讯手段，他们后代的一个声音，可以轻易地传遍地球的每个角落。

大约200年前，我国清朝还使用“烽火”传军情，100年前出现了电报电话，再到现代的移动电话、移动互联网和全球导航系统，几百年来人类通讯方式发生了巨大的演变。

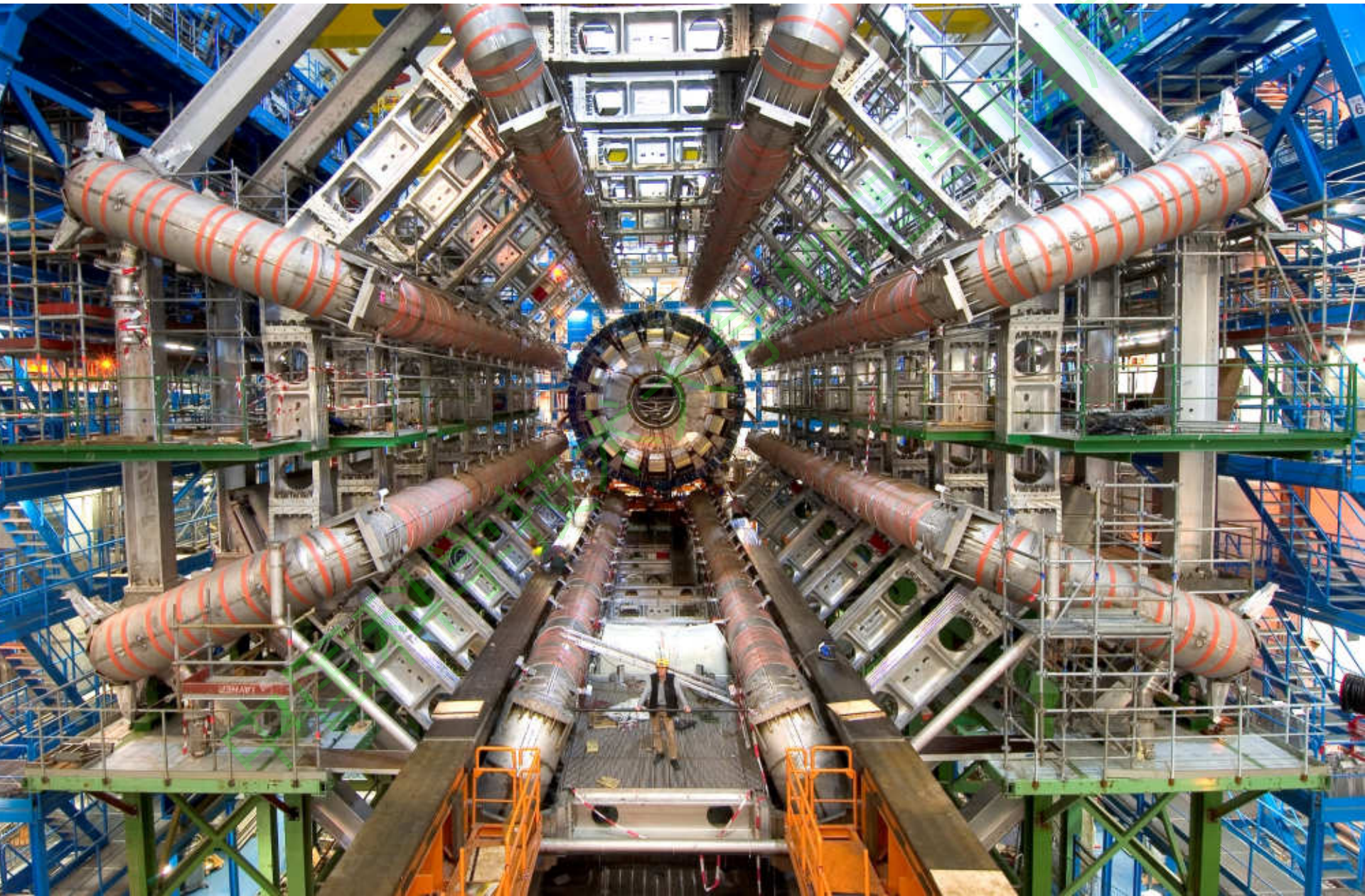
电磁科学与现代科学技术



集成电路芯片



CERN-LHC-ATLAS



电磁理论

一门古老而年轻的学科，

一门永远发展的学科。

中国科学技术大学物理学院唐

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第二章	电势与电场能量
第三章	电流与电路
第四章	磁力与磁场
第五章	物质中的磁场与磁性材料
第六章	电磁感应与磁场的能量
第七章	交流电路与电力输送
第八章	电磁现象的基本规律与电磁波

1785, 库仑定律

1872, 麦克斯韦电磁理论
1888, 电磁波被证实

为什么要学习物理？

中国科学技术大学物理学院唐

PROCEEDINGS OF SECTION B. — PHYSICS.

ADDRESS OF H. A. ROWLAND OF BALTIMORE, MD., VICE-PRESIDENT OF SECTION B, AUG. 15, 1883.

A PLEA FOR PURE SCIENCE.¹

THE question is sometimes asked us as to the time of year we like the best. To my mind, the spring is the most delightful; for nature then recovers from the apathy of winter, and stirs herself to renewed life. The leaves grow, and the buds open, with a suggestion of vigor delightful to behold; and we revel in this ever-renewed life of nature. But this cannot always last. The leaves reach their limit; the buds open to the full, and pass away. Then we begin to ask ourselves whether all this display has been in vain, or whether it has led to a bountiful harvest.

So this magnificent country of ours has rivalled the vigor of spring in its growth. Forests have been levelled, and cities built, and a large and powerful nation has been created on the face of the earth. We are proud of our advancement. We are proud of such cities as this, founded in a day upon a spot over which, but a few years since, the red man hunted the buffalo. But we must remember that this is only the spring of our country. Our glance must not be backward; for however beautiful leaves and blossoms are, and however marvellous their rapid increase, they are but leaves and blossoms after all. Rather should we look forward to discover what will be the outcome of

gree; yet we do not dignify him by the name of a chemist. And yet it is not an uncommon thing, especially in American newspapers, to have the *applications* of science confounded with pure science; and some obscure American who steals the ideas of some great mind of the past, and enriches himself by the application of the same to domestic uses, is often lauded above the great originator of the idea, who might have worked out hundreds of such applications, had his mind possessed the necessary element of vulgarity. I have often been asked, which was the more important to the world, pure or applied science. To have the applications of a science, the science itself must exist. Should we stop its progress, and attend only to its applications, we should soon degenerate into a people like the Chinese, who have made no progress for generations, because they have been satisfied with the applications of science, and have never sought for reasons in what they have done. The reasons constitute pure science. They have known the application of gunpowder for centuries; and yet the reasons for its peculiar action, if sought in the proper manner, would have developed the science of chemistry, and even of physics, with all their numerous applications. By contenting themselves with the fact that gunpowder will explode, and seeking no farther, they have fallen behind in the progress of the world; and we now regard this oldest and most numerous of nations as only barbarians. And yet our own country is in this same state. But we have done better; for we have taken

科学与科学应用

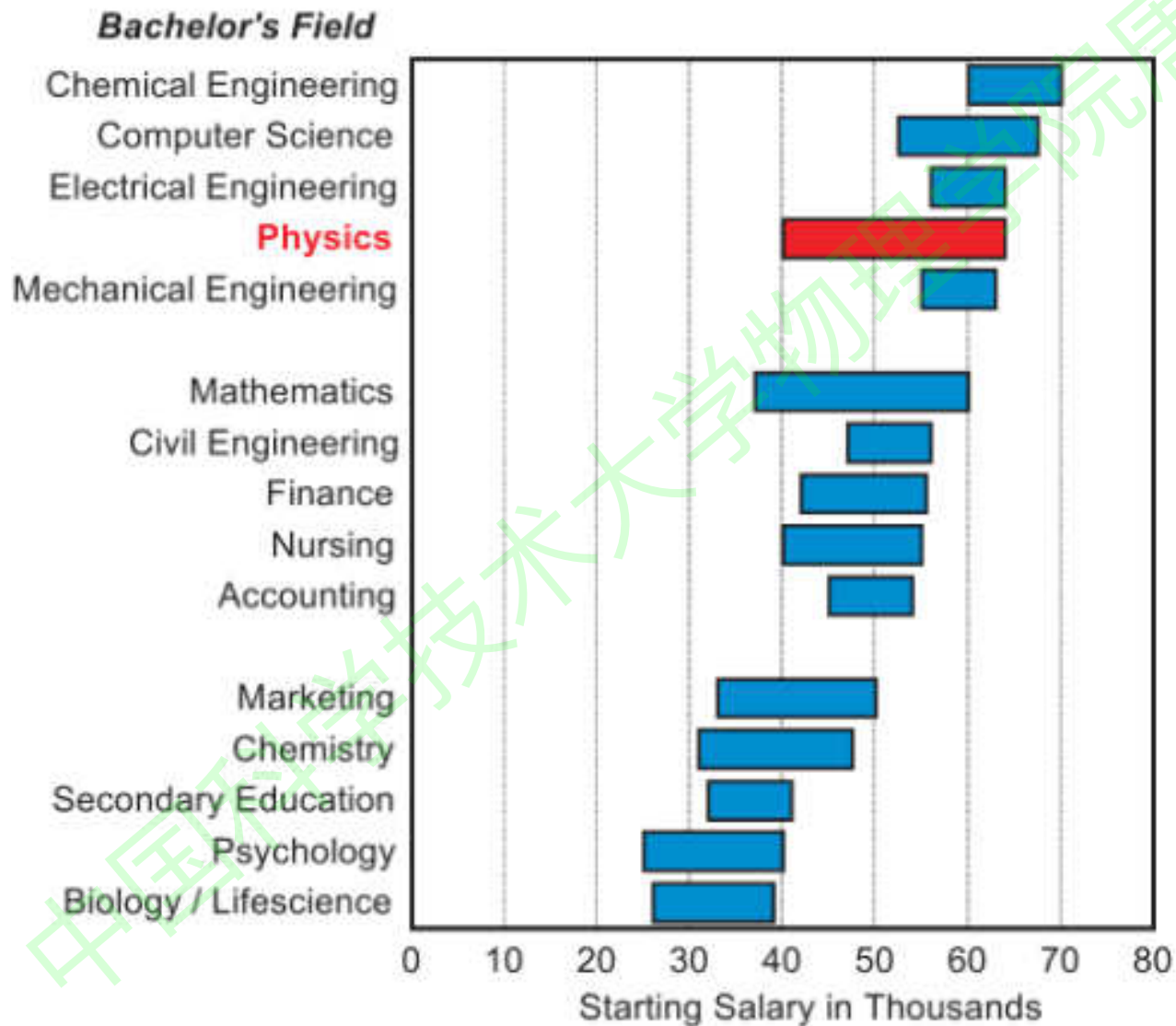
美国第一任物理学会会长Henry A. Rowland “为纯科学呼吁”

1883年8月15日美国国家科学促进会上的演讲，后发表于《Science》

美国的科学只存在未来，它没有今天和过去。在我这个位置上的人应该思考的问题是：我们必须要做些什么才能创造出我国的物理学，而不是把电报机、电灯和其它的便利设施称之为科学。我并不是想低估所有这些东西的价值，世界的进步需要依靠它们，成功发明这些东西的人应该受到世界的尊重。但是，虽然一位厨师发明了餐桌上的一道新鲜的美味佳肴，使世人在某种程度上享受到了口福，但是，我们并不会尊称他为化学家。……我时常被问及这样的问题：纯科学与应用科学究竟哪个对世界更重要。为了应用科学，科学本身必须存在。假如我们停止科学的进步而只留意科学的应用，我们很快就会退化中国人那样，多少代人以来他们（在科学上）都没有什么进步，因为他们只满足于科学的应用，却从来没有追问过他们所做事情中的原理。这些原理就构成了纯科学。中国人知道火药的应用已经若干世纪，如果他们正确的方法探索其特殊应用的原理，他们就会在获得众多应用的同时发展出化学，甚至物理学。因为只满足于火药能爆炸的事实，而没有寻根问底，中国人已经远远落后于世界的进步。我们现在只是将这个所有民族中最古老、人口最多的民族当成野蛮人。

然而，我们的国家也正处于同样的状况。不过，我们可以做得更好，因为我们获得了欧洲世界的科学，并将它们应用到生活的方方面面。

为什么要学物理？



Typical salaries are the middle 50%, i.e. between the 25th and 75th percentiles.

学习物理能得到什么？

- 学习能力
- 逻辑思维能力
- 找到问题，分析、解决问题的能力
- 创新思维
- ...

中国科学技术大学物理学院唐