

## 摘要

定量计算了载流线圈产生磁场的磁感应强度,用MATLAB进行可视化模拟,将相同的方法推广到两平行的同向载流线圈产生磁场,发现线圈间能形成匀强磁场,进一步探究线圈的距离对磁场均匀性的影响。

关键词: 毕奥-萨伐尔定律;MATLAB; 载流圆线圈;匀强磁场





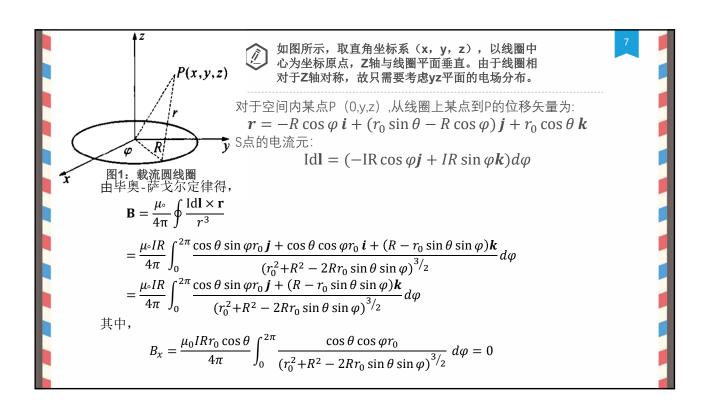


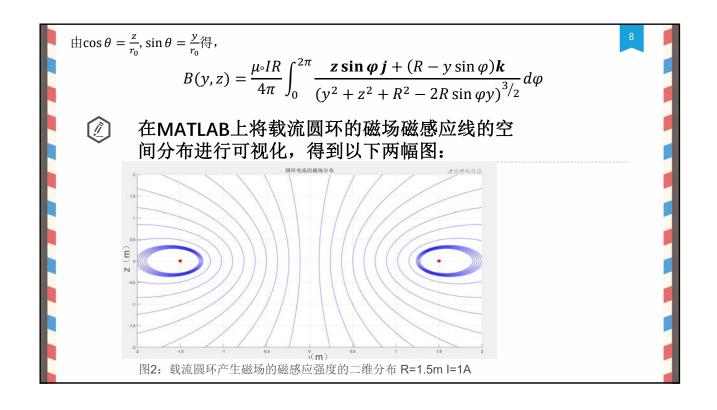
## 物理思想

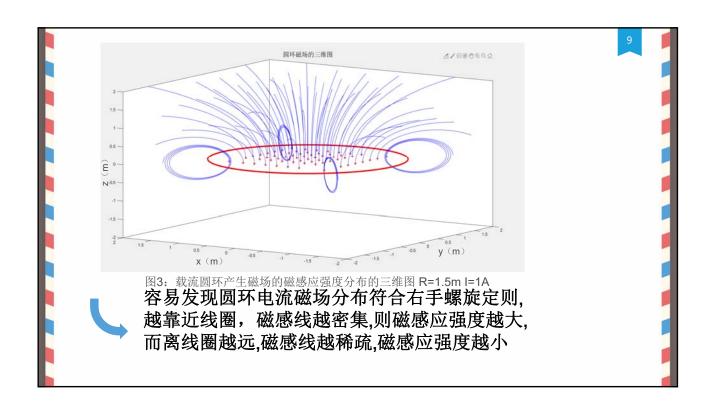
## 猜想

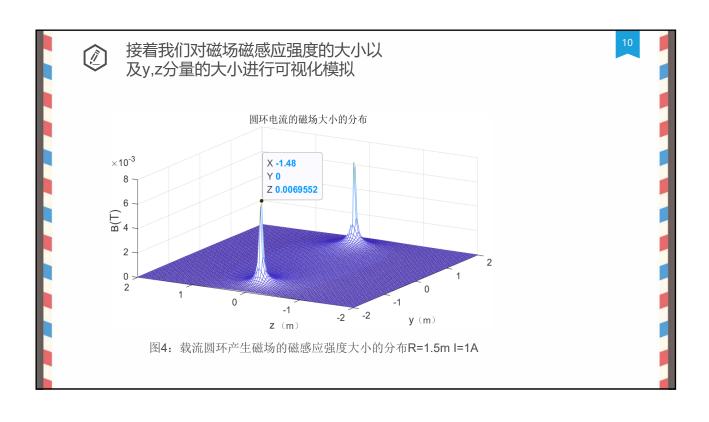
从以上类比出发,我们很容易 由高斯定理得到两块平行放匀 的带电金属板之间可板类形成匀 强电场形线圈,那么两个可 通电圆形线圈,那么所不可 放置的圆形线圈如果能产生匀 强磁场,那么在满足什么条件 时可以使磁场更均匀?

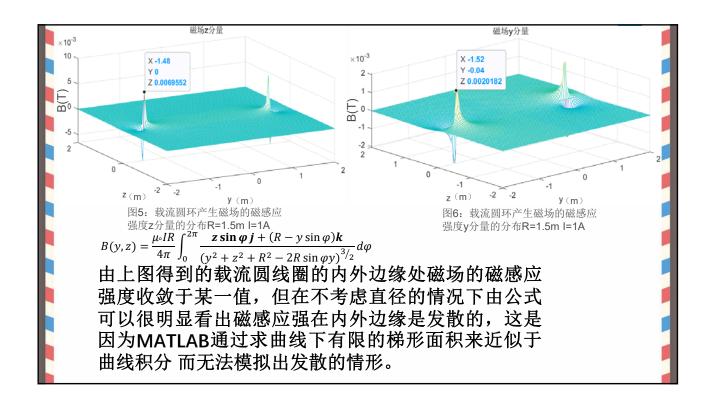


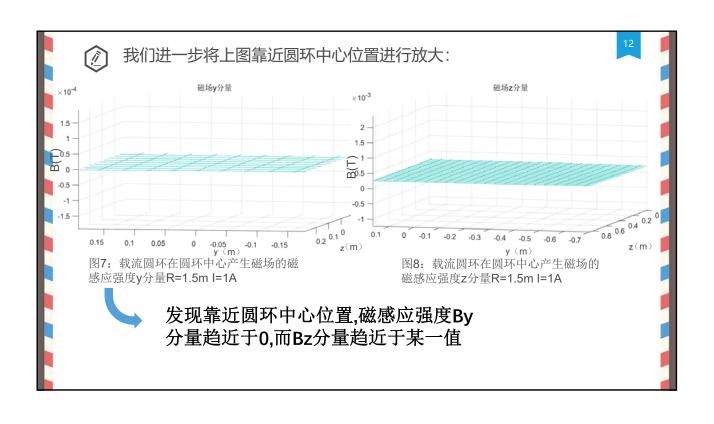


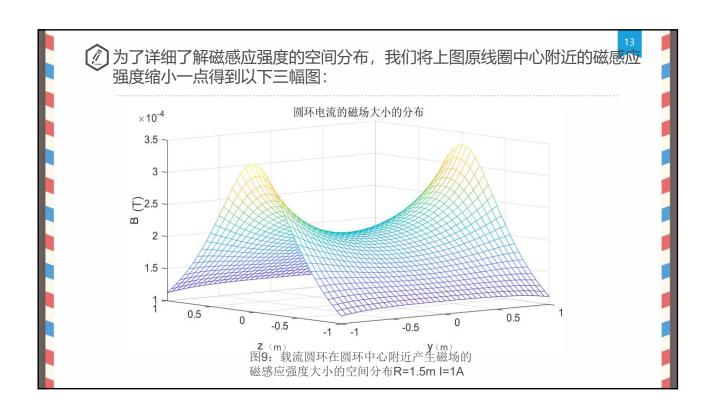


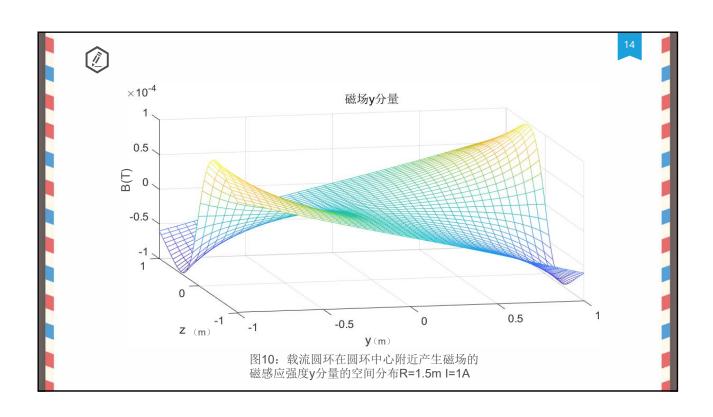


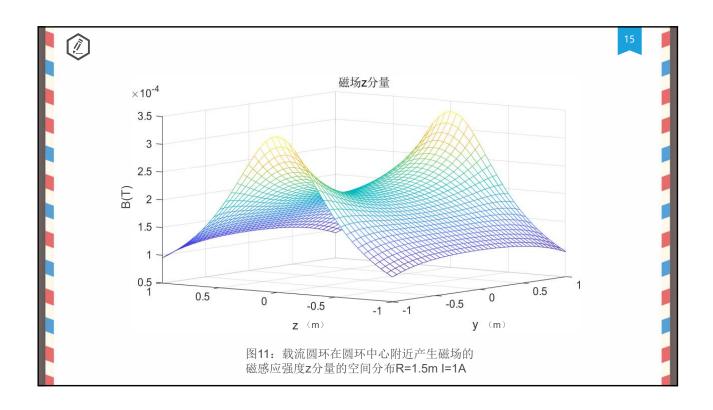


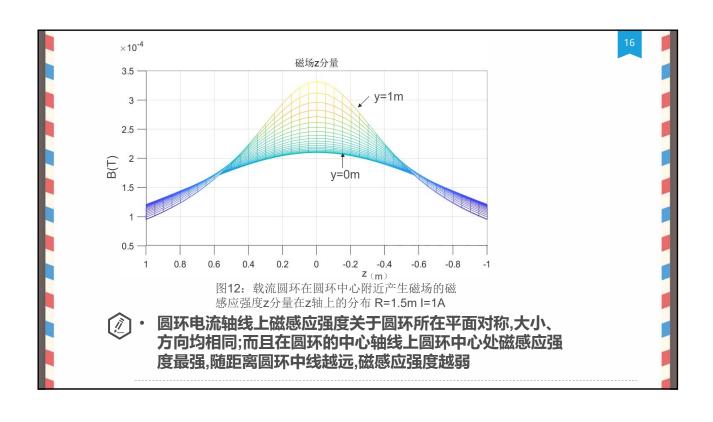


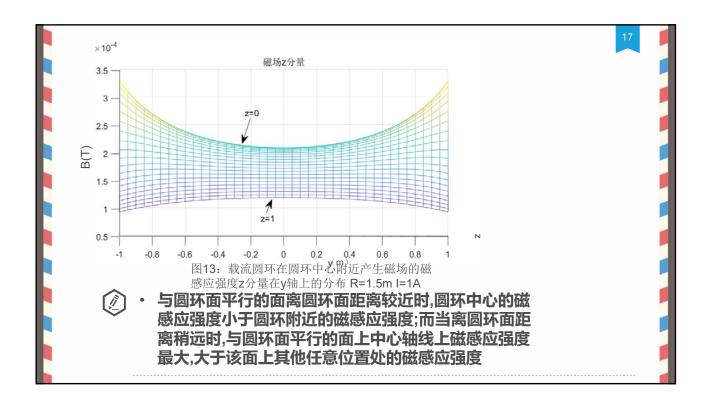


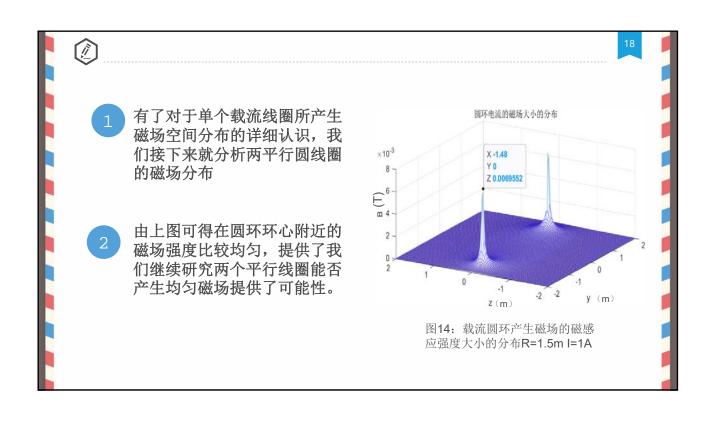




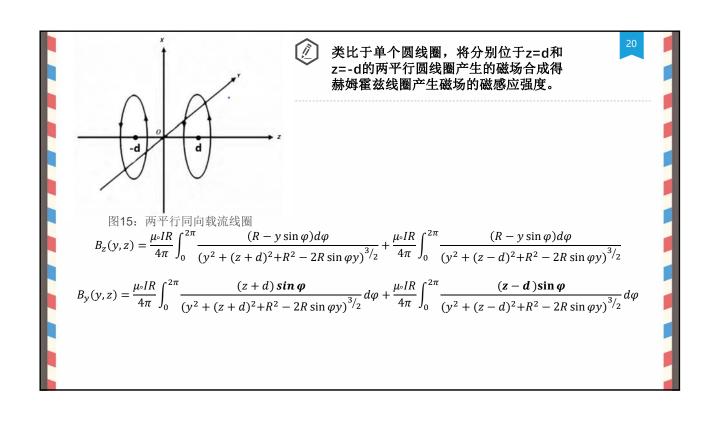


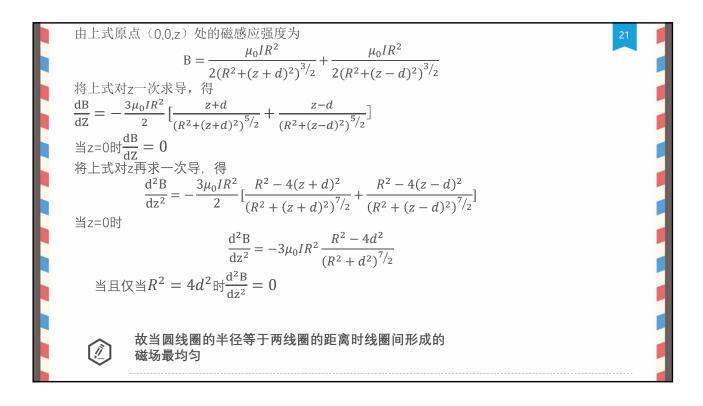




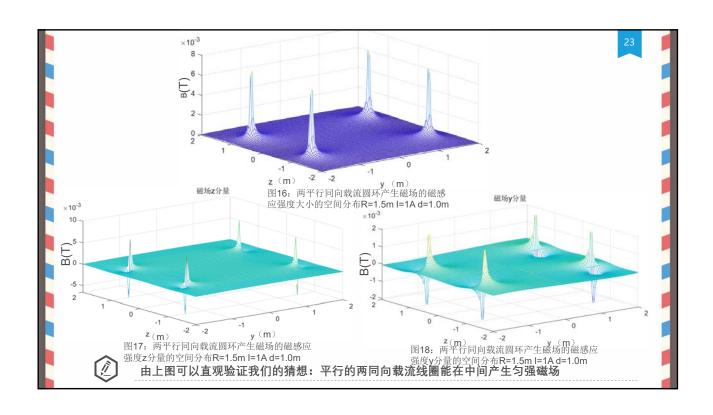




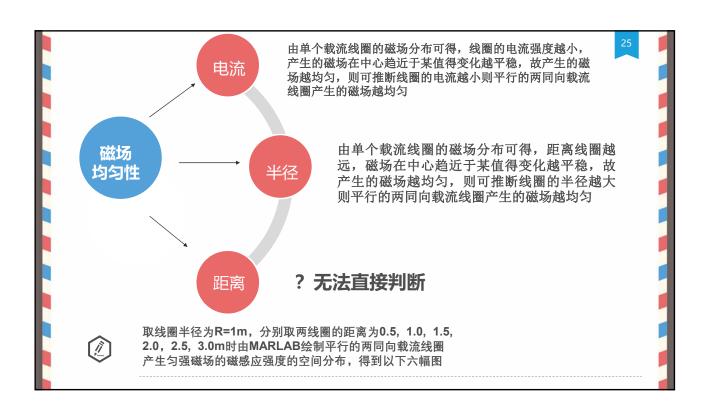


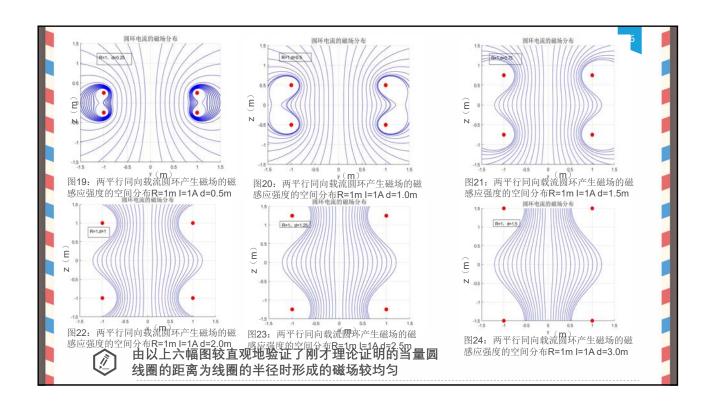


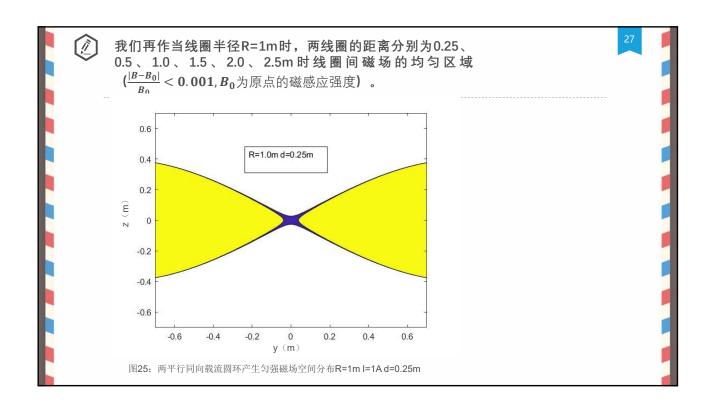


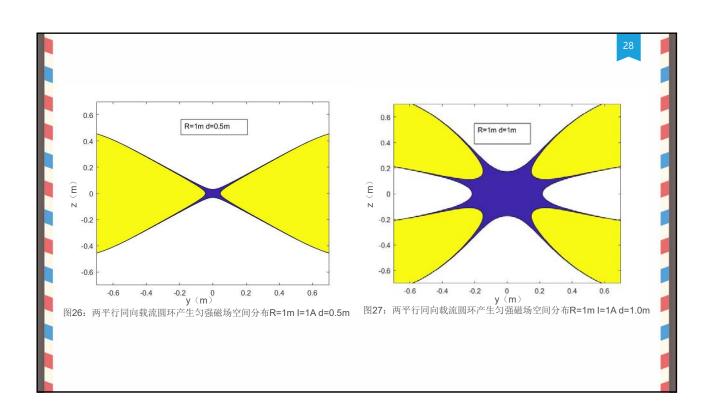


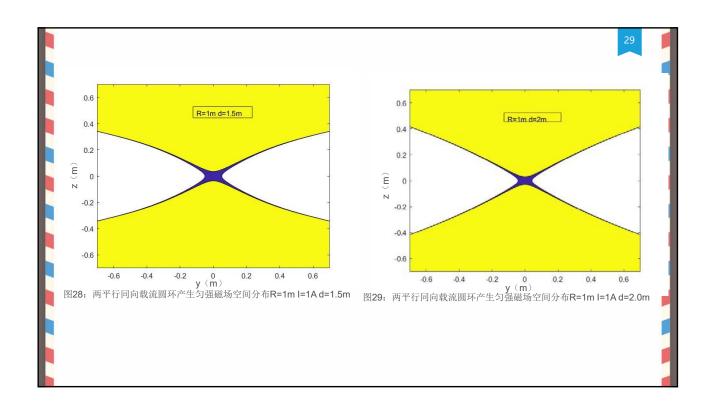


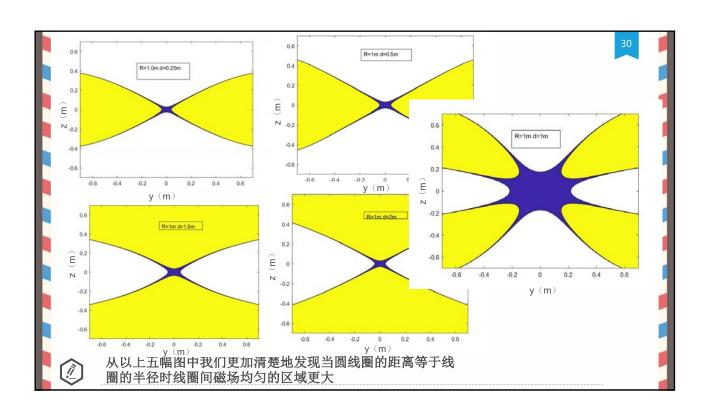




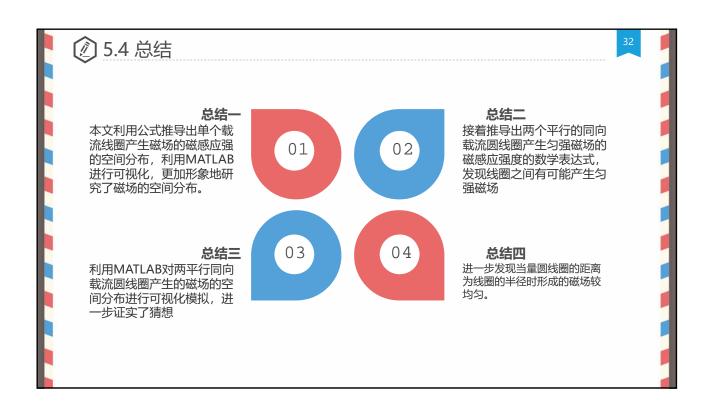




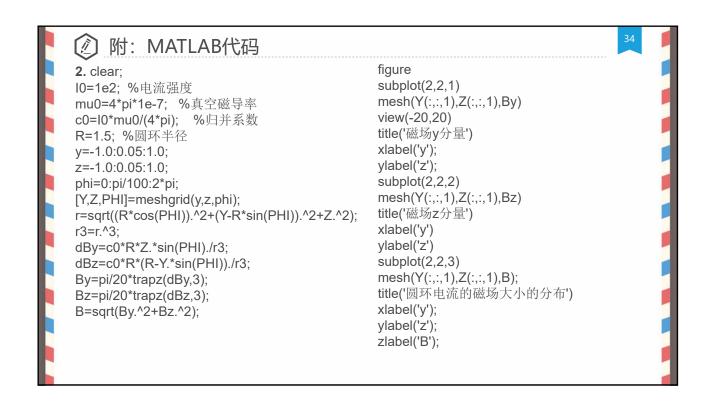








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附: MATLAB代码
1. clear;
                                                                streamline(Y(:,:,1),Z(:,:,1),By,Bz,Sy,Sz);
I0=1e2; %电流强度
                                                                streamline(-Y(:,:,1),Z(:,:,1),-By,Bz,-Sy,Sz);
mu0=4*pi*1e-7; %真空磁导率
                                                                streamline(-Y(:,:,1),-Z(:,:,1),-By,-Bz,-Sy,-Sz);\\
c0=I0*mu0/(4*pi); %归并系数
                                                                streamline(Y(:,:,1),-Z(:,:,1),By,-Bz,Sy,-Sz);\\
R=1.5; %圆环半径
                                                                grid on
y=-2:0.04:2;
                                                                title('圆环电流的磁场分布','FontSize',14)
z=-2:0.04:2;
                                                                xlabel('y');
phi=0:pi/100:2*pi;
                                                                ylabei('z');
[Y,Z,PHI]=meshgrid(y,z,phi);
                                                                figure
r=sqrt((R*cos(PHI)).^2+(Y-R*sin(PHI)).^2+Z.^2);
                                                                subplot(2,2,1)
r3=r.^3;
                                                                \mathsf{mesh}(Y(:,:,1),\!Z(:,:,1),\!\mathsf{By})
dBy=c0*R*Z.*sin(PHI)./r3;
                                                                title('磁场y分量')
dBz=c0*R*(R-Y.*sin(PHI))./r3;
                                                                xlabel('y');
By=pi/20*trapz(dBy,3);
                                                                ylabel('z');
Bz=pi/20*trapz(dBz,3);
                                                                subplot(2,2,2)
B=sqrt(By.^2+Bz.^2);
                                                                mesh(Y(:,:,1),Z(:,:,1),Bz)
figure;
                                                                title('磁场z分量')
axis([-2,2,-2,2]);
                                                                xlabel('y')
line(R,0,'marker','.','markersize',30,'color','r');
                                                                ylabel('z')
line(-R,0,'marker','.','markersize',30,'color','r');
                                                                subplot(2,2,3)
                                                                mesh(Y(:,:,1),Z(:,:,1),B);
sz=0:
                                                                title('圆环电流的磁场大小的分布')
sy=[0.11:0.13:1.28];
                                                                xlabel('y');
[Sy,Sz]=meshgrid(sy,sz);
                                                                ylabel('z');
                                                                zlabel('B');
```



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附: MATLAB代码
3. clear:
                                                 Bx=pi/40*trapz(Bx0,4);
figure;
                                                 By=pi/40*trapz(By0,4);
R=1.5; %半径
                                                 Bz=pi/40*trapz(Bz0,4);
[X,Y,Z]=meshgrid(-2:0.04:2);
                                                 v=[-0.85,-0.4,-0.2,0,0.2,0.4,0.6,0.85];
r2=X.^2+Y.^2+Z.^2;
                                                 [Vx,Vy,Vz]=meshgrid(v,v,0);
for k=1:101
                                                 plot3(Vx(:),Vy(:),Vz(:),'r*')
  phi=pi/50*(k-1); costh=cos(phi);sinth=sin(phi); streamline(X,Y,Z,Bx,By,Bz,Vx,Vy,Vz,[0.1,2000]);
  r3=(r2+R^2-2*R*(X*costh+Y*sinth)).^{(3/2)};
                                                 hold on;
  Bx0(:,:,:,k)=R*Z*costh./r3;
                                                 axis([-2,2,-2,2,-2,2]);
  By0(:,:,:,k)=R*Z*sinth./r3;
                                                 view(3)
  Bz0(:,:,k)=R*(R-X*costh-Y*sinth)./r3;
                                                 box on;
end
                                                 title('圆环磁场的三维图','fontsize',15);
                                                 t=0:pi/100:2*pi;
                                                 plot(R*exp(i*t),'r-','LineWidth',3);
                                                 hold off;
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