课程设计

、详细解题步骤



15/2

那:由题意得: 取图柱坐标系

电缆内芯线电流容息: 丁二元: âz 电缆外导体电流容度了。= -I

取半程下的圆环的织为回路

玻璃环路定理焊: 当r<R.时

2-: di = rde ae = \$, H, Ji = H, 6 rde = 2x r H,

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi r H_1 = \frac{I}{R_1^2} r^2 \Rightarrow \vec{H}_1 = \frac{I \nu}{2\pi R_1^2} \hat{Q}_{\ell}$$

与RKYKR,时

同上 由宽格环路之理灯:

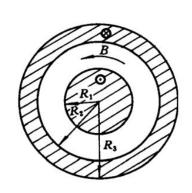
$$\oint_{L} \vec{H}_{2} \cdot \vec{\partial} \vec{l} = \vec{I}, \oint_{L} \vec{H}_{2} \cdot \vec{\partial} \vec{l} = \vec{H}_{2} \cdot 2\pi r$$

当尽人个人尽多时、同上可少了。

$$\oint_{L} \vec{H}_{3} \cdot \vec{Ol} = I + \int_{R_{3}}^{r} \int_{0}^{2\pi} J_{3} \cdot r d\varphi dr = \frac{R_{3}^{2} - r^{2}}{R_{3}^{2} - R_{3}^{2}} I$$

$$= \iint_{3} = \frac{I L R_{3}^{2} - r^{2}}{2\pi L R_{3}^{2} - R_{3}^{2})r} \hat{O}_{\varphi} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{3}^{2} \vec{B}_{3} = \frac{M_{0} I L R_{3}^{2} - r^{2}}{2\pi L R_{3}^{2} - R_{3}^{2})r} \hat{O}_{\varphi}$$

王石器包围电流为0 => \$\int_1 \display \display =0 => \display =0 = \display =0 = \display =0 = \display =0 = \display = 0 = \display = \display = 0 = \display = \display



二、程序代码

2.1 程序介绍

使用 Matlab 进行编程,由于电流 I、R1、R2、R3 题目未给指定大小, 故设置为全局变量,可根据要求自定义数值

2.2 代码

```
%% 定义全局变量
R1 = 5; % 内芯半径
R2 = 12; % 外导体内径
R3 = 15; % 外导体外径
u0 = 4*pi*1e-7; % 真空磁导率
I = 2; % 电流大小
B = 0; % 用来计算磁感应强度
r = 0; % 距离圆心的距离,用来计算磁感应强度
num = 5; % 用来绘制磁感应强度圈数
%% 绘制初始目标
% 绘制外芯线
rectangle('Position', [0-R2,0-R2,2*R2,2*R2], 'Curvature', [1
1], 'EdgeColor', 'black', 'LineWidth', 2);
rectangle('Position', [0-R3,0-R3,2*R3,2*R3], 'Curvature', [1
1], 'EdgeColor', 'black', 'LineWidth', 2);
% 绘制内芯线
rectangle('Position', [0-R1,0-R1,2*R1,2*R1], 'Curvature', [1
1], 'EdgeColor', 'black', 'LineWidth', 2);
xlabel('x轴')
ylabel('y 轴')
title('磁感应强度矢量分布图')
axis equal
hold on
%% 计算磁感应强度位置(r,f,z)的直角坐标位置,以及对应的单位矢量
[x, y, a_x, a_y] = Get_Cycle_xy(r, 20);
%% 绘制图形(为明显表示矢量,将 B 放大 10^7 倍后显示)
% r <= R1
for r = linspace(1, R1, num)
   [x, y, a_x, a_y] = Get_Cycle_xy(r, 20);
   r B = Get_B(r, R1, R2, R3, u0, I) * 1e7;
   if r_B ~= 0
```

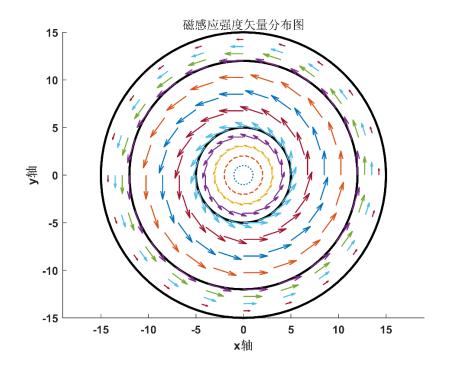
```
quiver(x, y, a_x, a_y, r_B, LineWidth=1)
   end
end
hold on
% R1 < r <= R2
for r = linspace(R1, R2, num)
   [x, y, a_x, a_y] = Get_Cycle_xy(r, 20);
   r_B = Get_B(r, R1, R2, R3, u0, I) * 1e7;
   if r B ~= 0
       quiver(x, y, a_x, a_y, r_B, LineWidth=1)
   end
end
% R2 < r <= R3
for r = linspace(R2, R3, num)
   [x, y, a_x, a_y] = Get_Cycle_xy(r, 20);
   r_B = Get_B(r, R1, R2, R3, u0, I) * 1e7;
   if r_B ~= 0
       quiver(x, y, a_x, a_y, r_B, LineWidth=1)
   end
end
% r > R3
for r = linspace(R3, 2*R3, num)
   [x, y, a_x, a_y] = Get_Cycle_xy(r, 20);
   r_B = Get_B(r, R1, R2, R3, u0, I) * 1e7;
   if r B ~= 0
       quiver(x, y, a_x, a_y, r_B, LineWidth=1)
   end
end
hold off
%% 绘制磁感应强度 B 与距离 r 之间的关系
plot_r = 0:0.1:1.3*R3;
plot_r_B = zeros(size(plot_r));
for i = 1:length(plot_r)
   plot_r_B(i) = Get_B(plot_r(i), R1, R2, R3, u0, I);
end
plot(plot_r, plot_r_B, LineWidth=2)
title('磁感应强度大小与距离 r 的关系')
ylabel('磁感应强度大小')
xlabel('距圆心距离 r')
%% 绘制磁感应强度大小空间分布图
[x0, y0] = meshgrid(-1.2*R3:0.01:1.2*R3, -1.2*R3:0.01:1.2*R3);
z0 = zeros(size(x0));
for i = 1:length(x0)^2
   z0(i) = Get_B(sqrt(x0(i)^2 + y0(i)^2), R1, R2, R3, u0, I);
```

end

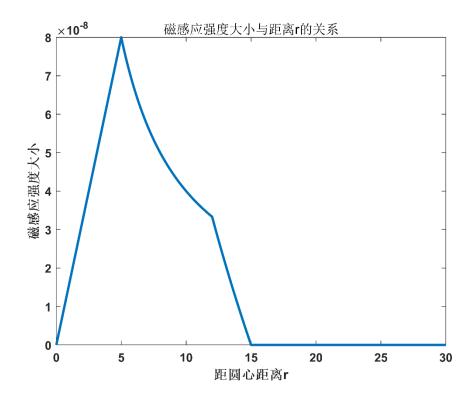
```
mesh(x0, y0, z0);
colormap(parula(256)); %设置 colormap 的格式
colorbar; %加上色条
view(0, 90);
xlabel('x 轴')
ylabel('y 轴')
title('磁感应强度大小空间分布图')
% axis([-1.2*R3, 1.2*R3, -1.2*R3, 1.2*R3])
axis equal
hold on
```

三、绘图

3.1 磁感应强度矢量分布图



3.2 磁感应强度大小与距离 r 的关系



3.3 磁感应强度大小空间分布图

