

COSC6364 Project Description

3D Computations – The Dipole Field

Report and Deliverables: COSC6364_Project_Instructions.pdf @ course MS Teams Channel

Maximum number of group members: 1

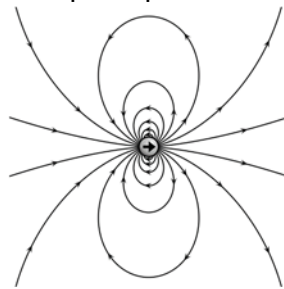
Project Description:

Computational processes are often used in calculating the spatial distribution of fields in a variety of fields, in sciences and engineering. The purpose of this project is to perform fundamental computations in 3D assuming a magnetic dipole. The equation for the field generated by a magnetic dipole is:

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A} = \left(\frac{d\vec{A}_z}{dy} - \frac{d\vec{A}_y}{dz} \right) \hat{i} + \left(\frac{d\vec{A}_x}{dz} - \frac{d\vec{A}_z}{dx} \right) \hat{j} + \left(\frac{d\vec{A}_y}{dx} - \frac{d\vec{A}_x}{dy} \right) \hat{k},$$
$$\vec{A} = L \cdot \frac{\vec{m} \times \vec{R}}{|\vec{R}|^3},$$
$$L = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} = 9.8696 \frac{\text{Newton}}{\text{Ampere}^2}$$

where \vec{A} is the magnetic vector potential, \hat{i} , \hat{j} , and \hat{k} are the x, y, and z basis vectors, L is a physical constant, \vec{m} is the magnetic moment of the dipole, and \vec{R} is the Cartesian vector from the center of the dipole to the measurement location.

Figure 1: Example Dipole Field Lines in 2D



By Geek3 - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=11621788>

Tasks:

Implement your code, in Matlab, Python or C, to calculate the 3D distribution of the field generated by a point dipole.

Inputs of your code:

1. Point dipole parameters: (i) Location (X_d , Y_d , Z_d) in the 3D Cartesian coordinate system, (ii) Orientation defined with the angle ϕ measured relative to the X axis in the XY-plane and angle θ measured relative to the Z axis. (iii) Strength with a default value of 1.0
2. 3D Area of Calculation: (i) Location (X_v , Y_v , Z_v); default will be (X_v , Y_v , Z_v) = (X_d , Y_d , Z_d) and (ii) Size defined as X_c , Y_c , Z_c . This means that the area you perform calculations is, . For example in the X axis, from $X_v - 1/2X_c$, $X_v + 1/2X_c$.
3. Resolution of modeling: number of steps per axis N_x , N_y , N_z ; this corresponds to $N_x N_y N_z$ points and a step on the X axis of X_c/N_x , Y of Y_c/N_y and Z of Z_c/N_z

Outputs of your code:

The digitized function B that is a tensor containing the magnetic field vectors at each spatial position ($0 \leq i < N_x$, $0 \leq j < N_y$, $0 \leq k < N_z$) within 3D Area. You should also calculate the gradient of the magnitude of B at each point. Report the following values for each point in a .csv file:

i, j, k, X_i , Y_j , Z_k , $B_{x,i}$, $B_{y,j}$, $B_{z,k}$, $B_{\text{magnitude}}$, Gradient_x , Gradient_y , Gradient_z

Report and Deliverables: COSC6364_Project_Instructions.pdf @ course MS Teams Channel