

各向异性介质中两种载流曲线极点的磁场

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摘要 利用各向异性磁介质中毕奥-萨伐尔定律的极坐标形式, 求出用极坐标方程表示的载流蔓叶线和三叶玫瑰线在极点产生的磁场. 它为求解载流曲线在各向异性磁介质中的磁场提供范例.

关键词 磁场, 各向异性, 载流曲线, 极点

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求解各向异性磁介质的磁场问题时, 常会用到各向异性磁介质中磁矢势 A 的积分公式^[1,2]即

$$A_i(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{j_j(x') dV'}{\left| \mu_{ij} \right| \sum_{n=1}^3 \sum_{m=1}^3 \mu_{nm}^{-1} (r_n r_m)^{1/2}} \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$

文[3]应用该公式, 导出在各向异性磁介质中毕奥-萨伐尔定律的笛卡尔坐标形式. 文[4]在文[3]的基础上, 进一步导出各向异性磁介质中毕奥-萨伐尔定律的极坐标形式. 应用笛卡尔形式的定律, 可以求出在各向异性磁介质中, 若干种电流分布所激发的磁场. 但求解时, 要求矢径 $\mathbf{r} = r_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + r_2 \mathbf{e}_2 + r_3 \mathbf{e}_3$ 的3个分量中, 仅有1个分量是积分变量, 其余2个分量必须是积分恒量, 积分才容易计算. 因此, 应用时受到一定限制. 应用极坐标形式的定律, 如电流曲线方程的极坐标形式已知, 则可应用此形式的定律, 求出该电流分布极坐标极点处的磁场. 利用各向异性磁介质中毕奥-萨伐尔定律的极坐标形式, 求出用极坐标方程表示的载流蔓叶线和三叶玫瑰线在极点产生的磁场, 为求解载流曲线在各向异性磁介质中的磁场提供了范例.

1 各向异性磁介质中毕奥-萨伐尔定律的极坐标形式

在各向异性磁介质中, 如果极坐标曲线方程为 $r = r(\theta)$ 线电流分布于 XY 平面内(图1), 则该线电流极点处所激发的磁场为^[4]

$$B = \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}} d\theta / \left[r(\theta) \left(\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\mu_{11}} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\mu_{22}} \right) \right]^{3/2}. \quad (1)$$

如果线电流分布于 YZ 平面或 ZX 平面, 则式(1) 分别变为^[6]

$$B = \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{\overline{\mu_{11}}}{\mu_{22}\mu_{33}} \theta_2 \frac{d\theta}{r(\theta) \left(\frac{\cos^2\theta}{\mu_{22}} + \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\mu_{33}} \right)^{3/2}} \quad (2)$$

或

$$B = \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{\overline{\mu_{22}}}{\mu_{11}\mu_{33}} \theta_1 \frac{d\theta}{r(\theta) \left(\frac{\cos^2\theta}{\mu_{33}} + \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\mu_{11}} \right)^{3/2}}. \quad (3)$$

式(1) ~ (3) 为磁各向异性介质中毕奥-萨伐尔定律的极坐标形式, 式中仅有一个积分变量.

当磁介质为各向同性时, 有 $\mu_{11} = \mu_{22} = \mu_{33} = \mu$, 于是式(1) ~ (3) 可以简并为

$$B = \frac{\mu I}{4\pi} \theta_1 \frac{d\theta}{r(\theta)}, \quad (4)$$

式(4) 为在各向同性磁介质毕奥-萨伐尔定律的极坐标形式.

2 两种常见曲线极点的磁场

2.1 蔓叶线电流的磁场

如图2所示, 蔓叶线的极坐标方程为

$$r(\theta) = \frac{\alpha \sin^2\theta}{\cos\theta} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

代入式(1) 得

$$B = \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{\overline{\mu_{33}}}{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}} \pi^2 \frac{d\theta}{\left(\frac{\alpha \sin^2\theta}{\cos\theta} \right) \left(\frac{\cos^2\theta}{\mu_{11}} + \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\mu_{22}} \right)^{3/2}}. \quad (5)$$

设 $t = \sin\theta$ ($-1 \leq t \leq 1$), 即 $\theta = \arcsin t$, $d\theta = \frac{dt}{1-t^2}$. 对

式(5) 变换积分变量, 得

$$B = \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{\overline{\mu_{33}}}{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}} \pi^2 \frac{dt}{\alpha^2 \left(\frac{1-t^2}{\mu_{11}} + \frac{t^2}{\mu_{22}} \right)^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_{11}\mu_{22} \overline{\mu_{33}} I}{4\pi\alpha} \frac{1}{t^2} \frac{dt}{(\mu_{22} - \mu_{22}t^2 + \mu_{11}t^2)^{3/2}}. \quad (6)$$

现应用积分公式^[6]

$$\frac{dx}{x^m(ax^n + c)^p} = \frac{1}{n(p-1)cx^{m-1}(ax^n + c)^{p-1}} + \frac{m-n+np-1}{n(p-1)c} \frac{dx}{x^m(ax^n + c)^{p-1}} \quad (n > 0, p > 1).$$

则式(6) 积分得

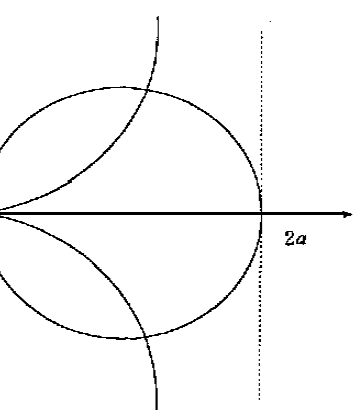


图2 蔓叶线

$$B = \frac{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}}{4\pi a} \overline{\mu_{33}I} \left\{ \frac{1}{t\mu_{22}(\mu_{11}t^2 - \mu_{22}t^2 + \mu_{22})^{1/2}} \right\} \Big|_{-1}^1 + \frac{2}{\mu_{22} - 1} \frac{1}{t^2} \frac{dt}{(\mu_{11}t^2 - \mu_{22}t^2 + \mu_{22})^{1/2}} \Big\}. \quad (7)$$

考虑到积分公式⁶⁾

$$\frac{dx}{x^2(ax^2 + c)^{1/2}} = \frac{\overline{ax^2 + c}}{cx},$$

则式(7)可化为

$$B = \frac{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}}{4\pi a} \overline{\mu_{33}I} \left[\frac{1}{t\mu_{22}(\mu_{11}t^2 - \mu_{22}t^2 + \mu_{22})^{1/2}} + \frac{2}{\mu_{22}} \left(\frac{\mu_{11}t^2 - \mu_{22}t^2 + \mu_{22}}{\mu_{22}t} \right) \right] \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{\overline{I\mu_{11}\mu_{33}}}{4\pi a\mu_{22}} \frac{\mu_{22} - 2\mu_{22}t^2 + 2\mu_{11}t^2}{t(\mu_{22} - \mu_{22}t^2 + \mu_{11}t^2)} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{\overline{I\mu_{11}\mu_{33}(\mu_{22} - 2\mu_{11})}}{2\pi a\mu_{22}}. \quad (8)$$

式(8)为分布于 XY 平面内的蔓叶线电流极点处的磁场. 当蔓叶线电流分布于 YZ 平面或 ZX 平面时, 极点处的磁场分别为

$$B = \frac{\overline{I\mu_{22}\mu_{11}(\mu_{33} - 2\mu_{22})}}{2\pi a\mu_{33}} \quad (9)$$

或

$$B = \frac{\overline{I\mu_{33}\mu_{22}(\mu_{11} - 2\mu_{33})}}{2\pi a\mu_{11}}. \quad (10)$$

当介质为各向同性时, 有 $\mu_{11} = \mu_{22} = \mu_{33} = \mu$ 式(8) ~ (10) 化为通常情况下, 载流蔓叶线极点处的磁场

$$B = \frac{-I\mu}{2\pi a}.$$

2.2 部分三叶玫瑰线电流的磁场

三叶玫瑰线(图3)的极坐标方程为

$$r(\theta) = \alpha \sin 3\theta,$$

p 为部分三叶玫瑰线电流未通过的点, 求极点 p 的磁感应强度.

由于三叶在极点处产生的磁场是对称的, 故只需计算区间 $0 < \theta$

$< \theta < \frac{\pi}{3}$, 从而式(1)为

$$B = \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{\overline{\mu_{33}}}{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}} \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \frac{d\theta}{\alpha \sin 3\theta \left(\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\mu_{11}} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\mu_{22}} \right)^{3/2}}. \quad (11)$$

对式(11)变换积分变量, 设 $t = \tan \theta$, $\tan \theta_1 = t_1$, $\tan \theta_2 = t_2$, 则

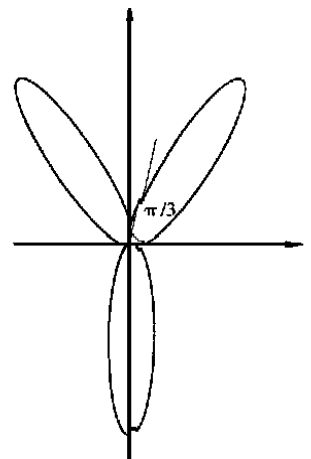


图3 三叶玫瑰线

$$B = - \frac{I \mu_{33}}{4\pi a \mu_{11} \mu_{22}} \frac{\tan \theta_2}{\tan \theta_1} \frac{1 + 2t^2 + t^4}{(\mu_{11}t^2 + \mu_{22})^3(t^2 - 3)t} dt. \quad (12)$$

再令

$$v = \frac{\mu_{11}t^2 + \mu_{22}}{\mu_{11}\tan^2\theta_1 + \mu_{22}}, \quad \frac{dv}{v} = \frac{\mu_{11}\tan^2\theta_2 + \mu_{22}}{\mu_{11}\tan^2\theta_1 + \mu_{22}} \frac{dt}{t}.$$

则式(12)化为

$$B = - \frac{I \mu_{22}}{4\pi a} \frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11}\tan^2\theta_2 + \mu_{22}} \frac{\mu_{11}^2 - 2\mu_{22}\mu_{11} + 2v^2\mu_{11} + \mu_{22}^2 - 2v^2\mu_{22} + v^4}{v^2(\mu_{22} - v^2)(3\mu_{11} + \mu_{22} - v^2)} dv =$$

$$- \frac{I \mu_{22}}{4\pi a} \frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11}\tan^2\theta_2 + \mu_{22}} \left(\frac{A dv}{3\mu_{11} + \mu_{22} - v^2} + \frac{B dv}{\mu_{22} - v^2} + \frac{C dv}{v^2} \right). \quad (13)$$

其中 $A = -\frac{16}{3} \frac{\mu_{11}}{3\mu_{11} + \mu_{22}}, B = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\mu_{11}}{\mu_{22}}, C = \frac{\mu_{11}^2 - 2\mu_{11}\mu_{22} + \mu_{22}^2}{\mu_{22}(3\mu_{11} + \mu_{22})}$.

对式(13)中的三项分别积分, 可得

$$B = \frac{I \mu_{22}}{4\pi a} \frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11}\tan^2\theta_2 + \mu_{22}} \left(- \frac{A}{3\mu_{11} + \mu_{22}} \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{v}{3\mu_{11} + \mu_{22}} - \frac{B}{\mu_{22}} \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{v}{\mu_{22}} + \frac{C}{v} \right) \Bigg|_{\frac{\mu_{11}\tan^2\theta_2 + \mu_{22}}{\mu_{11}\tan^2\theta_1 + \mu_{22}}}.$$

至此, 根据 θ 取值不同, 可求出三叶玫瑰线上任一段电流在极点处产生的磁场. 当三叶玫瑰线电流分布于 YZ 平面或 ZX 平面时, 极点处的磁场分别为

$$B = \frac{I \mu_{33}}{4\pi a} \frac{\mu_{11}}{\mu_{22}\tan^2\theta_2 + \mu_{33}} \left(- \frac{A}{3\mu_{22} + \mu_{33}} \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{v}{3\mu_{22} + \mu_{33}} - \frac{B}{\mu_{33}} \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{v}{\mu_{33}} + \frac{C}{v} \right) \Bigg|_{\frac{\mu_{22}\tan^2\theta_2 + \mu_{33}}{\mu_{22}\tan^2\theta_1 + \mu_{33}}}. \quad (15)$$

或

$$B = \frac{I \mu_{11}}{4\pi a} \frac{\mu_{22}}{\mu_{33}\tan^2\theta_2 + \mu_{11}} \left(- \frac{A}{3\mu_{33} + \mu_{11}} \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{v}{3\mu_{33} + \mu_{11}} - \frac{B}{\mu_{11}} \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{v}{\mu_{11}} + \frac{C}{v} \right) \Bigg|_{\frac{\mu_{33}\tan^2\theta_2 + \mu_{11}}{\mu_{33}\tan^2\theta_1 + \mu_{11}}}. \quad (16)$$

当介质为各向同性时, 因有 $\mu_{11} = \mu_{22} = \mu_{33} = \mu$, 则 $A = -\frac{4}{3}, B = \frac{1}{3}, C = 0$. 式(14) ~ (16) 化为通常情况下, 三叶玫瑰线在极点处产生的磁场为

$$B = \frac{I\mu}{12\pi a} \left[2 \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{v}{2\mu} - \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{v}{\mu} \right] \left| \begin{array}{l} \overline{\mu} / \cos \theta_2 \\ \overline{\mu} / \cos \theta_1 \end{array} \right|.$$

各向异性磁介质中其它载流曲线极点的磁场, 将另文表述.

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Magnetic Field at Poles of Two Current-Carrying Curves in Anisotropic Medium

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Abstract Since Cartesian coordinate form of Biot-Savart law in anisotropic magnetic medium has been derived from field theory of electric network theory, the polar coordinate form of the law can further be derived and magnetic field at the focus of conical curve as expressed by polar coordinate equation $r = r(\theta)$ can thus be solved. The problem that is difficult to be solved by Cartesian coordinate form of the law has been solved. By continuously using polar coordinate form of Biot-Savart law in anisotropic magnetic medium, the authors solve here magnetic field produced at the pole by current-carrying cissoid and trefoil as expressed by polar coordinate equation. Examples are offered here for solving magnetic field in anisotropic magnetic medium.

Keywords magnetic field, anisotropy, current-carrying curve, pole