Jan. 2007

文章编号: 1000 5013(2007)01 0105 02

磁各向异性介质圆电流内部的磁场

吴春曙,王建成,梁 昕

(华侨大学 信息科学与工程学院, 福建 泉州 362021)

摘要: 应用已导出的磁各向异性介质中的毕奥 萨伐尔定律的极坐标形式,求出用极坐标方程表示的圆电流内部的磁场,并证明其磁场在圆电流中心具有最小值.

关键词: 磁场; 各向异性; 圆电流; 中心; 最小值

中图分类号: TM 154.1 文献标识码: A

1 各向异性磁介质极坐标形式

求解各向异性磁介质中的磁场问题时,通常应用到各向异性磁介质中磁矢势 A 的积分公式 $^{(1-2)}$,在此公式上,导出了各向异性磁介质中毕奥-萨伐尔定律的笛卡尔坐标形式 $^{(3)}$. 文[4] 在文[3] 的基础上,进一步导出各向异性磁介质的毕奥-萨伐尔定律的极坐标形式。若电流曲线方程的极坐标形式 $r=r(\theta)$ 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 $^{(3)}$.

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

$$B = \frac{I}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11} \mu_{22}}} \int_{\theta_{1}}^{\theta_{2}} \frac{d\theta}{r(\theta) (\cos^{2}\theta) \mu_{11} + \sin^{2}\theta \mu_{22}}^{3/2}.$$
 (1)

2 载流圆电流内部的磁场

如图 1 所示,有一个半经为 R 的圆,在圆内任取一点 A,极坐标为 (a, β) . 其中, $\overline{OA} = a$, $\angle AOC = \beta$ 设 $\overline{AP} = r$, $\angle PAB = \theta$,则 $\angle PAO = 360^\circ - \theta - (180^\circ - \beta) = 180^\circ - (\theta - \beta)$,因有 $R^2 = r^2 + a^2 - 2\arccos \angle PAO = r^2 + a^2 + 2\arccos(\theta - \beta)$,若以点 A 为极点,以 X' 为极点,只 X'

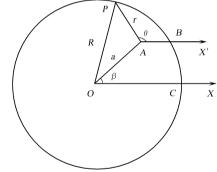


图 1 载流圆电流内部的磁场

为极方向,则圆电流导线的极坐标方程为 $r(\theta) = \operatorname{Fig.1-Magnetic field\ in\ circinal\ current}$ $\sqrt{R^2 - a^2 \sin^2(\theta - \beta)} - a\cos(\theta - \beta)$. 若该圆电流导线位于 XY 平面上,将其代入式(1) 可得极点 A 磁场为

$$B = \frac{I}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11}\mu_{22}}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{[\sqrt{R^2 - a^2 \sin^2(\theta - \beta)} - a\cos(\theta - \beta)](\cos^2\theta/\mu_{11} + \sin^2\theta/\mu_{22})^{3/2}}.$$
 (2)

式(2)就是磁各向异性介质中位于XY平面上,圆电流内部任意一点的磁场的表达式

3 圆电流的磁场在中心具有最小值

对式(2) 求导, 可得

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial a} = \frac{I}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11}\,\mu_{22}}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\left(\cos^{2}\theta/\mu_{11} + \sin^{2}\theta/\mu_{22}\right)^{3/2}} \bullet \frac{\partial [1/\sqrt{R^{2} - a^{2}\sin^{2}(\theta - \beta)} - a\cos(\theta - \beta)]}{\partial a} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11}\,\mu_{22}}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\left(\cos^{2}\theta/\mu_{11} + \sin^{2}\theta/\mu_{22}\right)^{3/2}} \bullet \frac{\partial [1/\sqrt{R^{2} - a^{2}\sin^{2}(\theta - \beta)} - a\cos(\theta - \beta)]}{\partial a} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11}\,\mu_{22}}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\left(\cos^{2}\theta/\mu_{11} + \sin^{2}\theta/\mu_{22}\right)^{3/2}} \bullet \frac{\partial [1/\sqrt{R^{2} - a^{2}\sin^{2}(\theta - \beta)} - a\cos(\theta - \beta)]}{\partial a} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11}\,\mu_{22}}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\left(\cos^{2}\theta/\mu_{11} + \sin^{2}\theta/\mu_{22}\right)^{3/2}} \bullet \frac{\partial [1/\sqrt{R^{2} - a^{2}\sin^{2}(\theta - \beta)} - a\cos(\theta - \beta)]}{\partial a} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11}\,\mu_{22}}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\left(\cos^{2}\theta/\mu_{11} + \sin^{2}\theta/\mu_{22}\right)^{3/2}} \bullet \frac{\partial [1/\sqrt{R^{2} - a^{2}\sin^{2}(\theta - \beta)} - a\cos(\theta - \beta)]}{\partial a} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11}\,\mu_{22}}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\left(\cos^{2}\theta/\mu_{11} + \sin^{2}\theta/\mu_{22}\right)^{3/2}} \bullet \frac{\partial [1/\sqrt{R^{2} - a^{2}\sin^{2}(\theta - \beta)} - a\cos(\theta - \beta)]}{\partial a} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11}\,\mu_{22}}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\left(\cos^{2}\theta/\mu_{11} + \sin^{2}\theta/\mu_{22}\right)^{3/2}} \bullet \frac{\partial [1/\sqrt{R^{2} - a^{2}\sin^{2}(\theta - \beta)} - a\cos(\theta - \beta)]}{\partial a} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{33}\,\mu_{33}}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\left(\cos^{2}\theta/\mu_{11} + \sin^{2}\theta/\mu_{22}\right)^{3/2}} \bullet \frac{\partial [1/\sqrt{R^{2} - a^{2}\sin^{2}(\theta - \beta)} - a\cos(\theta - \beta)]}{\partial a} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{33}\,\mu_{33}}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\left(\cos^{2}\theta/\mu_{33} + a\cos(\theta - \beta)\right)} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{33}\,\mu_{33}}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\left(\cos^{2}\theta/\mu_{33} + a\cos(\theta - \beta)\right)} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{33}\,\mu_{33}}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\left(\cos^{2}\theta/\mu_{33} + a\cos(\theta - \beta)\right)} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{33}\,\mu_{33}}} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{33}\,\mu_{33}}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\left(\cos^{2}\theta/\mu_{33} + a\cos(\theta - \beta)\right)} d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{33}\,\mu_{33}}} d\theta = \frac{1}{2$$

收稿日期: 2006-04-02

作者简介: 吴春曙(1975-), 男, 硕士研究生, 主要从事场论和现代网络理论的研究; 通信作者: 王建成(1943-), 男, 教授. E mail: wang jc@ hqu. edu. cn.

$$\frac{I}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11}\,\mu_{22}}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{(\cos^2\theta/\mu_{11} + \sin^2\theta/\mu_{22})^{3/2}} \bullet \frac{a\sin^2(\theta - \beta)\int R^2 - a^2\sin^2(\theta - \beta)J^{-1/2} + \cos(\theta - \beta)}{\int \sqrt{R^2 - a^2\sin^2(\theta - \beta)} - a\cos(\theta - \beta)J^2} \bullet d\theta.$$

当 a= 0 时, 则有

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial a} = \frac{I}{4\pi R^{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11} \, \mu_{22}}} \int_{0}^{9\pi} \frac{\cos(\theta - \beta)}{(\cos^{2}\theta / \mu_{11} + \sin^{2}\theta / \mu_{22})^{3/2}} \cdot d\theta = \frac{I}{4\pi R^{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{33}}{\mu_{11} \, \mu_{22}}} \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \beta \cos \theta}{(\cos^{2}\theta / \mu_{11} + \sin^{2}\theta / \mu_{22})^{3/2}} \cdot d\theta + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\sin \beta \sin \theta}{(\cos^{2}\theta / \mu_{11} + \sin^{2}\theta / \mu_{22})^{3/2}} \cdot d\theta \right).$$
(3)

计算式(3)括号中第2部分,可得

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin \beta \sin \theta}{(\cos^{2} \theta' \mu_{11} + \sin^{2} \theta' \mu_{22})^{3/2}} \cdot d\theta = \sin \beta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\mu_{22} \sqrt{\mu_{22} \csc^{2} \theta}}{[(-\frac{\mu_{22}}{\mu_{11}} \cot \theta)^{2} + 1]^{3/2}} \cdot d\theta.$$
(4)

令
$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu_{22}}{\mu_{11}}}$$
 cot θ = cot ψ 则 csc^2 θ d θ = $\sqrt{\frac{\mu_{11}}{\mu_{22}}}\mathrm{csc}^2$ ulu , 代入式(4), 可得

$$\sin \beta \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sqrt{\mu_{11}} \, \mu_{22} \cos c^2 \, \nu}{\cos^3 \nu} \cdot d\nu = \sin \beta \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\mu_{11}} \, \mu_{22} \sin \nu d\nu = 0.$$

因此,有
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin \beta \sin \theta}{(\cos^2 \theta / \mu_{11} + \sin^2 \theta / \mu_{22})^{3/2}} \cdot d\theta = 0$$
. 同理,我们可以得到式(3) 括号中第 1 部分,即
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin \beta \sin \theta}{(\cos^2 \theta / \mu_{11} + \sin^2 \theta / \mu_{22})^{3/2}} \cdot d\theta = 0$$
. 所以,当 $a = 0$ 时, $\frac{\partial B}{\partial a} = 0$,即得磁各向异性介质圆电流中心磁场具有最小值. 显然,当介质为磁各向同性时,圆电流中心磁场也具有最小值. 此结论正是所意料的.

4 结束语

圆电流的磁场在无线电、通信、电工等许多工程领域中都有应用.磁各向同性介质在实际中是不可能存在的,它是一种理想化的假设.在工程计算中,如果需要更高精确的计算时,就需要考虑磁各向异性介质的影响.本文给出了磁各向异性圆电流内部磁场,可为工程中各向异性介质(铁磁质除外)更精确的理论磁场计算提供参考.至于理论公式的实际应用,还有待于今后加以研究.

参考文献:

- [1] 陈粲年, 陈 洁. 各向异性磁介质的电感新公式[J]. 电子科学学刊, 1991, 13(2): 159·168.
- [2] 陈燊年, 王建成. 各向异性磁矢势 A 的微分方程及其解[J]. 华侨大学学报: 自然科学版, 1996, 17(1): 90: 97.
- [3] 王建成, 陈燊年. 磁各向异性介质中毕奥 萨伐尔定律及其应用[J]. 华侨大学学报: 自然科学版, 1989, 10(2): 125-132.
- [4] 王建成, 陈燊年. 各向异性磁介质毕奥 萨伐尔定律极坐标形式[J]. 华侨大学学报: 自然科学版, 1996, 17(4): 354-357
- [5] 王建成. 各向异性磁介质中载流圆锥焦点的磁场[J]. 华侨大学学报: 自然科学版, 1998, 19(3): 314-318.

Magnetic Field in Circular Current in Anisotropic Magnetic Medium

WU Chur-shu, WANG Jian cheng, LIANG Xin

(College of Information Science and Engineering, Huaqiao University, Quanzhou 362021, China)

Abstract: The magnetic field in circular current expressed by polar equation can be solved by applying the derived polar coordinate form of the Biot Savart law in magnetic anisotropic medium. The magnetic field with a minimum at the circular center has been verified.

Keywords: magnetic field; anisotropy; circular current; center; minimum

(责任编辑: 黄仲一)