

مختصری از تئوری آزمایش:

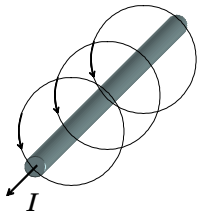
:  $P$  ( $d\vec{l}$ )

$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{r^2} \quad (.)$$

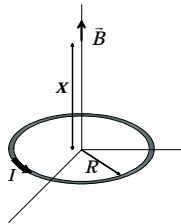
$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} (H/m)$$

(P)  $\vec{r}$

$\vec{r}$   $d\vec{l}$   $d\vec{B}$



$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{2I}{r} \quad (.)$$



$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} I \frac{2\pi R^2}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \quad (.)$$

x R

$$B = \mu_0 \frac{N}{L} I \quad (.)$$

N L

آزمایش اول - میدان حاصل از جریان در یک سیم مستقیم و طویل :

set

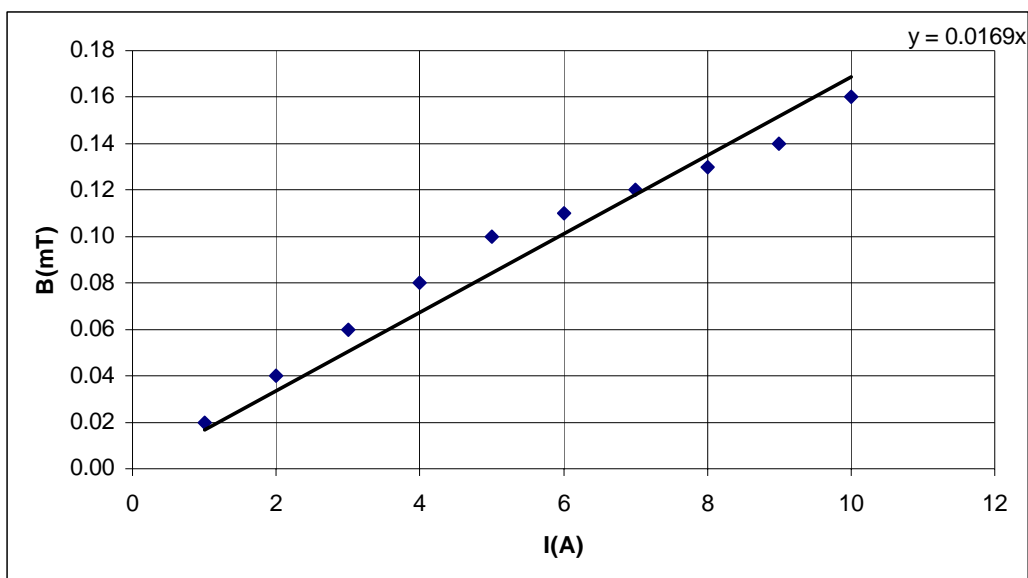
<b>I(A)</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>B(mT)</b>	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16

$$\left. \begin{matrix} [XX] = 385 A^2 \\ [XY] = 6.5 mAT \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow a = \frac{[XY]}{[XX]} = 0.0169 mT/A$$

$$a = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi r}, r = 3mm \Rightarrow \mu_0 = 2\pi r a = 2\pi \times 3 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.0169 \times 10^{-3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\mu_0 = 3.182 \times 10^{-7} \text{ (H/m)}$$

: I B



آزمایش دوم - میدان ناشی از جریان حلقوی:

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I(A)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B(mT)	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} [XX] = 385 A^2 \\ [XY] = 6.02 mAT \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a = \frac{[XY]}{[XX]} = 0.0156 mT/A$$

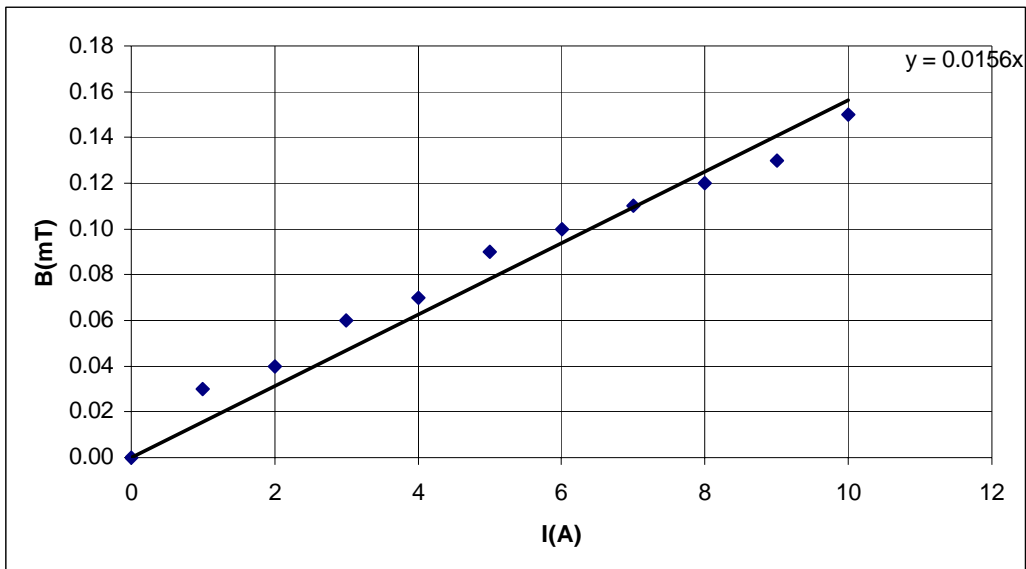
$$B = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \frac{IR^2}{(R^2 + x^2)^{3/2}} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\mu_0}{2} \frac{I}{R} \Rightarrow \mu_0 = 2aR, R = 4cm$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_0 = 2 \times 0.0156 \times 10^{-3} \times 4 \times 10^{-2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\mu_0 = 1.251 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (H/m)}$$

: I B

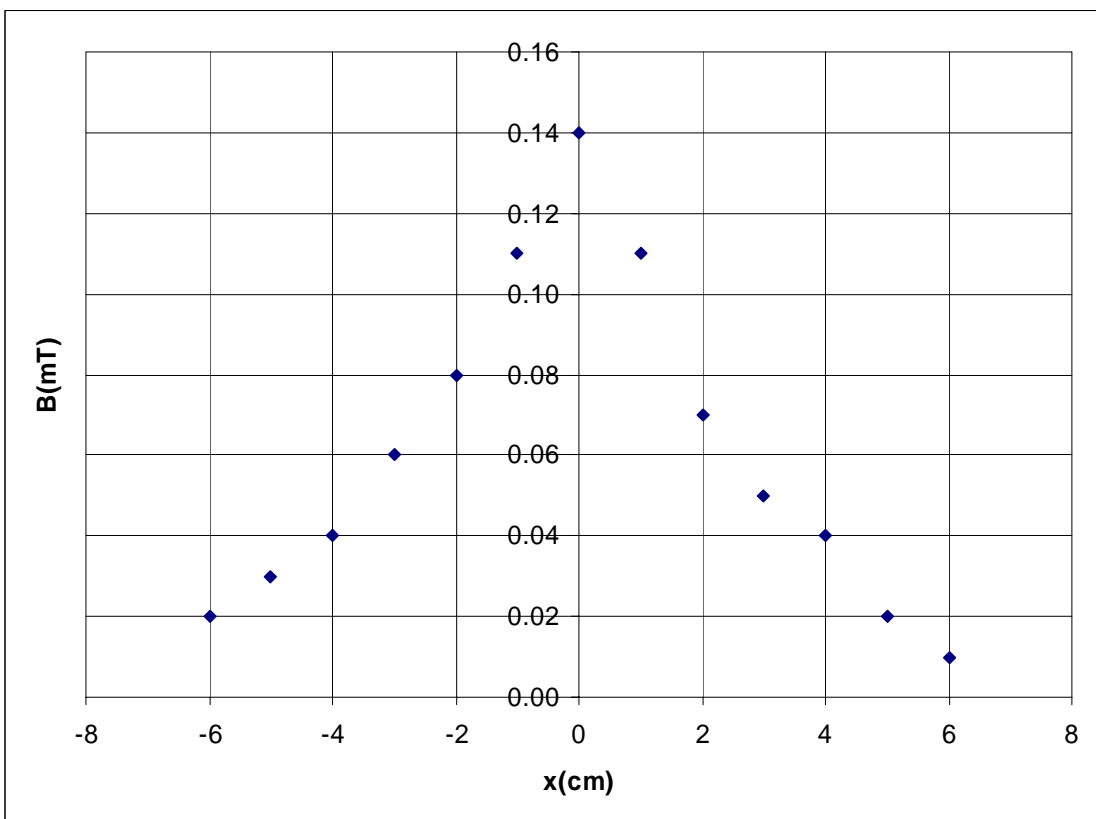
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: +6cm -6cm

<b><math>x(cm)</math></b>	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b><math>B(mT)</math></b>	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01

:  $x$   $B$



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آزمایش اندازه گیری میدان مغناطیسی ناشی از جریان های مختلف

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آزمایش سوم - میدان حاصل از جریان سیم لوله:

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<b>I(A)</b>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>B(mT)</b>	0.00	0.12	0.21	0.31	0.41	0.50	0.60	0.71	0.81	0.91	1.01

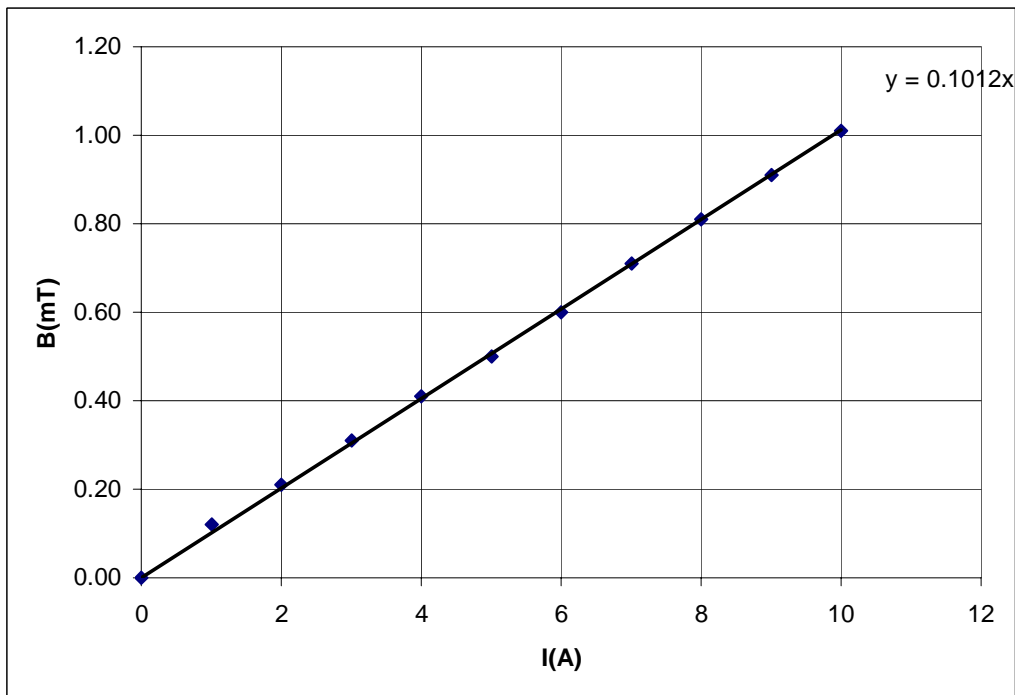
$$\left. \begin{aligned} [XX] &= 385 A^2 \\ [XY] &= 38.95 mAT \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow a = \frac{[XY]}{[XX]} = 0.101 mT/A$$

$$B = \mu_0 \frac{N}{L} I \Rightarrow \mu_0 = \frac{aL}{N}, L = 40cm, N = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_0 = \frac{0.101 \times 10^{-3} \times 40 \times 10^{-2}}{30} \Rightarrow$$

$$\mu_0 = 1.349 \times 10^{-6} (H/m)$$

: I B



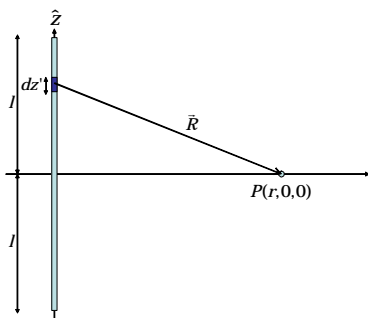
خواسته ۳- بدست آوردن روابط (.) و (.) با انتگرال گیری مستقیم:

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(I)

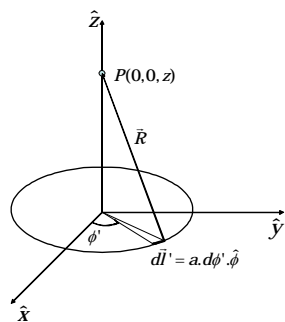


$$d\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left( \frac{d\vec{l}' \times \vec{R}}{R^3} \right) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left( \frac{\hat{z} \cdot dz' \times (r\hat{r} + z'\hat{z})}{(z'^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} \right) = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left( \frac{r \cdot dz' \cdot \hat{\phi}}{(z'^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} \right)$$

$$\vec{B} = \int d\vec{B} = \int_{z'=-l}^{z'=l} \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \left( \frac{r \cdot dz' \cdot \hat{\phi}}{(z'^2 + r^2)^{3/2}} \right) = \frac{\mu_0 I \cdot l}{2\pi r \sqrt{l^2 + r^2}}$$

$$\vec{B} = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mu_0 I \cdot l}{2\pi r \sqrt{l^2 + r^2}} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi r}$$

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$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int_{\phi'=0}^{2\pi} \frac{a \cdot d\phi' \cdot \hat{\phi} \times (z\hat{z} - a\hat{r})}{(z^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi} \int_{\phi'=0}^{2\pi} \frac{a \cdot z \cdot d\phi' \cdot \hat{r} - a^2 d\phi' \cdot \hat{z}}{(z^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I \cdot a^2}{2(z^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$