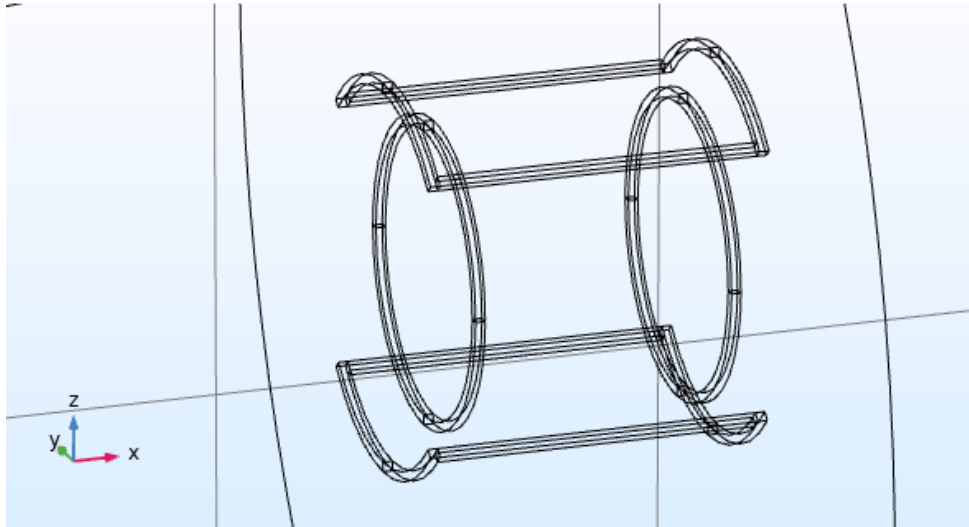


Gradient Magnetic Field Generation Setting

1. Geometry

The complete model contains two parts: saddle coils and Helmholtz coils.



The saddle coils are for generating gradient magnetic field in **y** and **z** directions. The Helmholtz coils are for **x** direction.

2. Geometry of setting

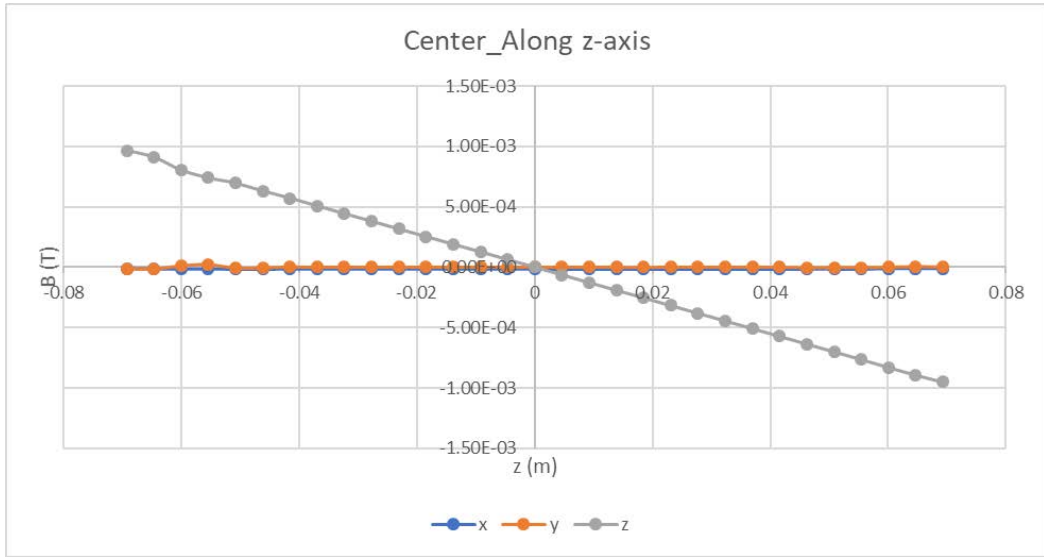
Name	Value	Description
I_saddle [A]	5	Current of saddle coils
r_saddle [m]	0.2	Radius of saddle coils
Theta_1	43.86	Start degree of revolve
Theta_2	136.14	End degree of revolve
Theta	46.14	Half degree of circular part of saddle coils
l [m]	$1.7321 * r_{\text{saddle}}$	Distance between circular parts of saddle coils
a [m]	$0.05 * r_{\text{saddle}}$	Side length of square model of insulator
n	100	Turns of coils
r_h [m]	0.15	Radius of Helmholtz coils
l_h [m]	$1.8 * r_h$	Length of Helmholtz coils
I_h [A]	1	Current of Helmholtz coils

3. Simulation Result

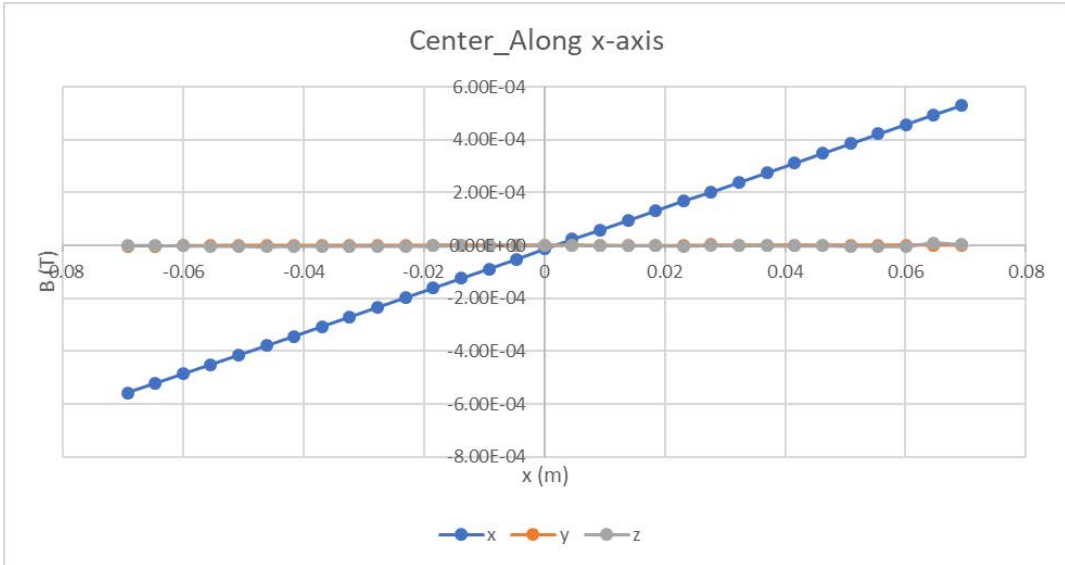
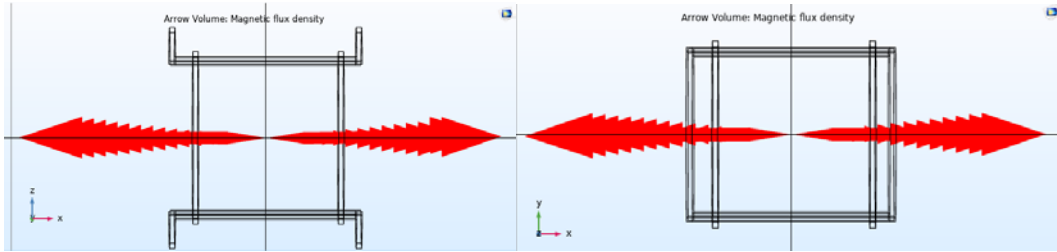
1) At the center of coils

a. Along z-axis

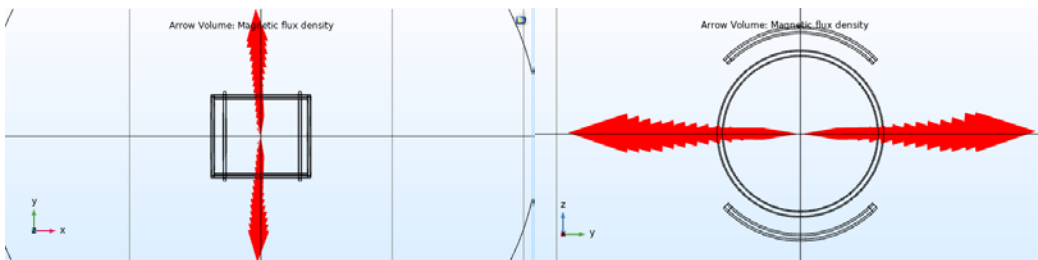


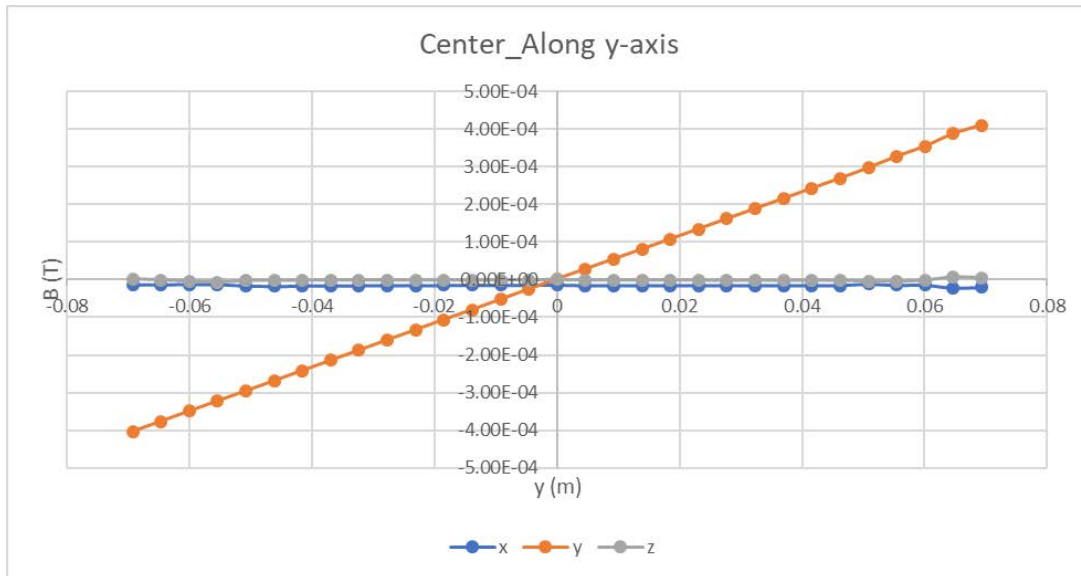


b. Along x-axis



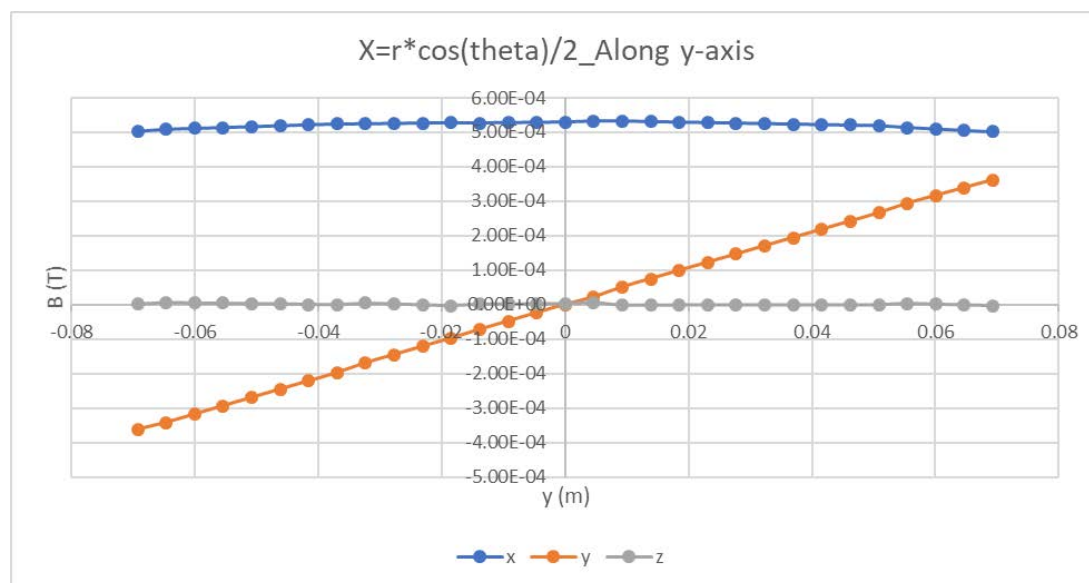
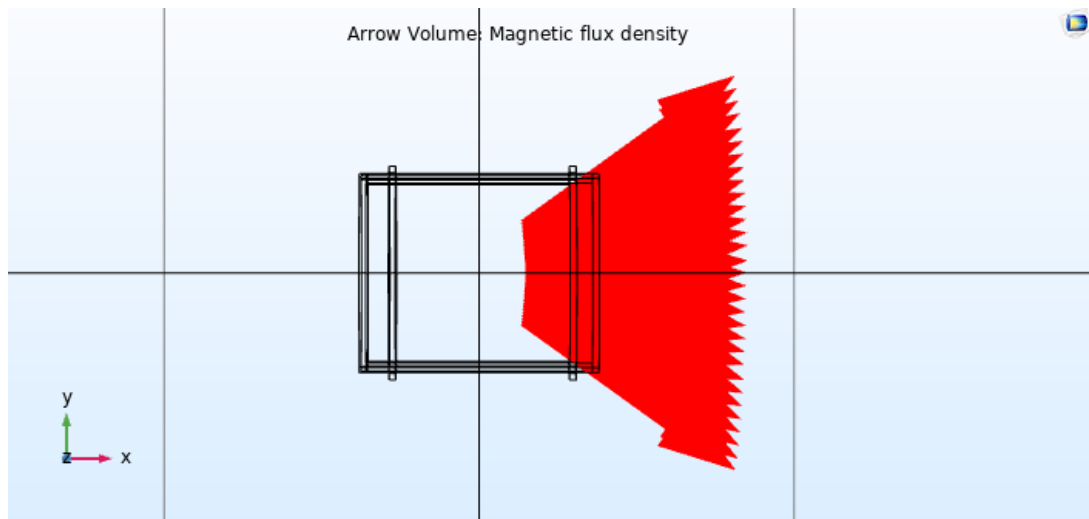
c. Along y-axis



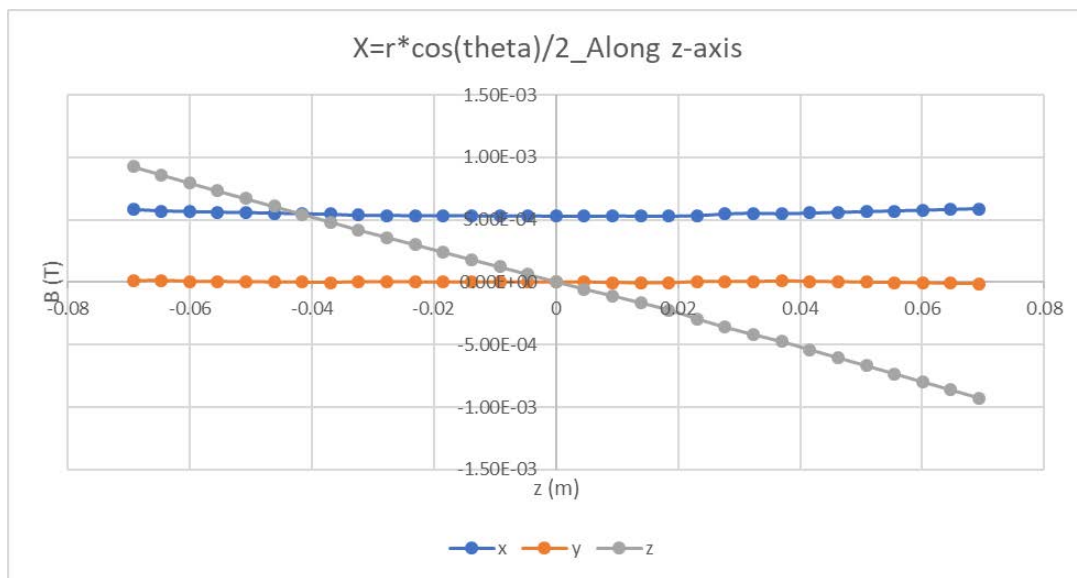
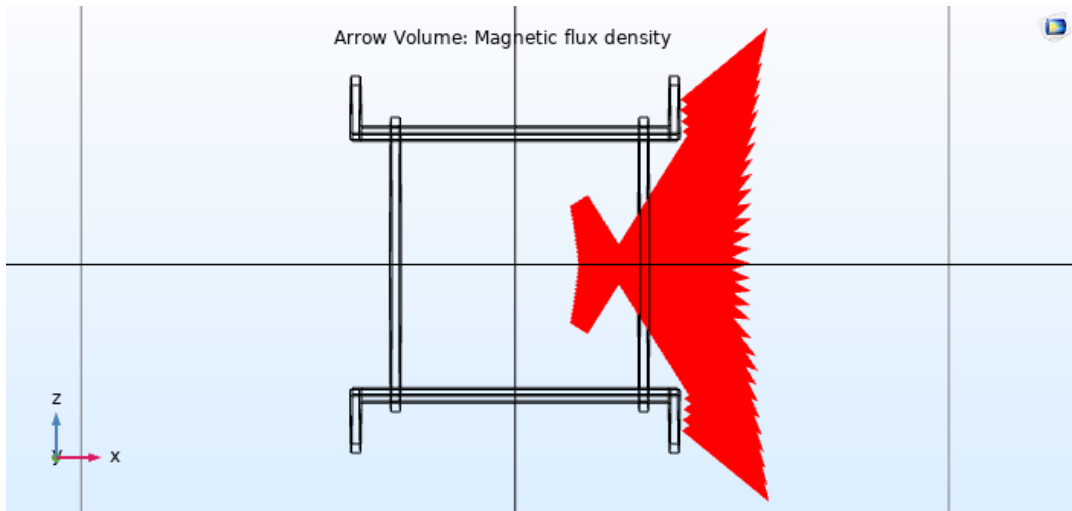


2) $X=r_saddle*\cos(\theta)/2$

a. Along y axis

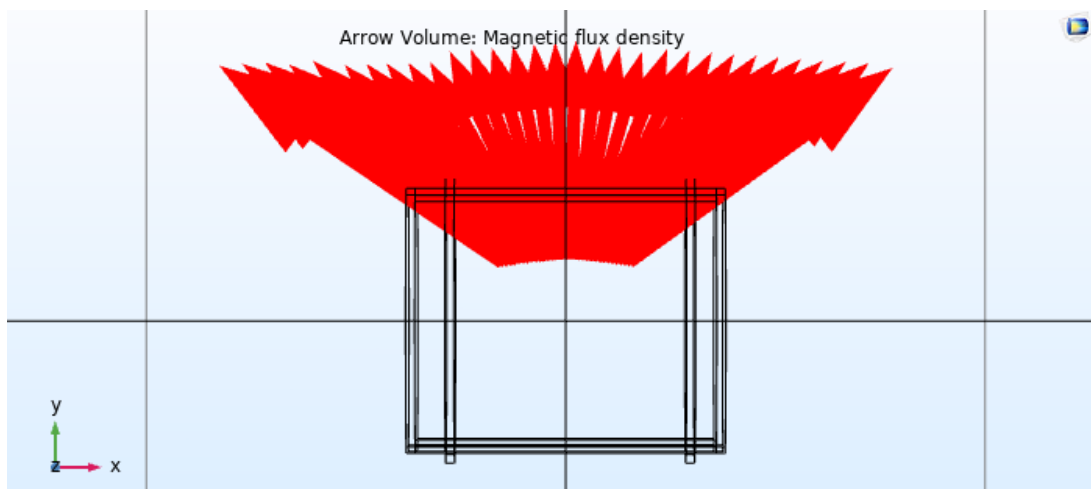


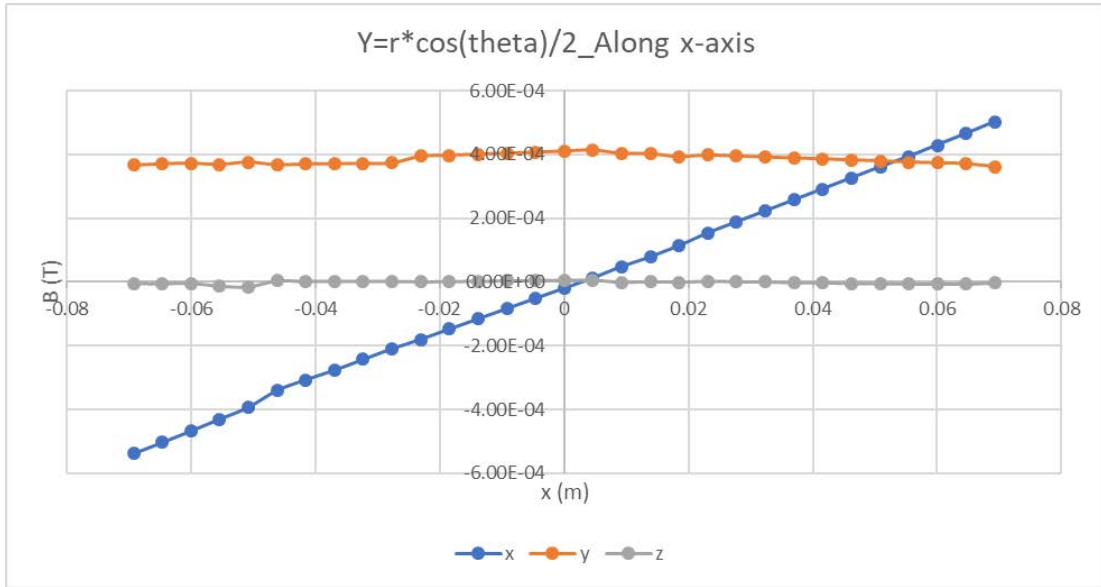
b. Along z axis



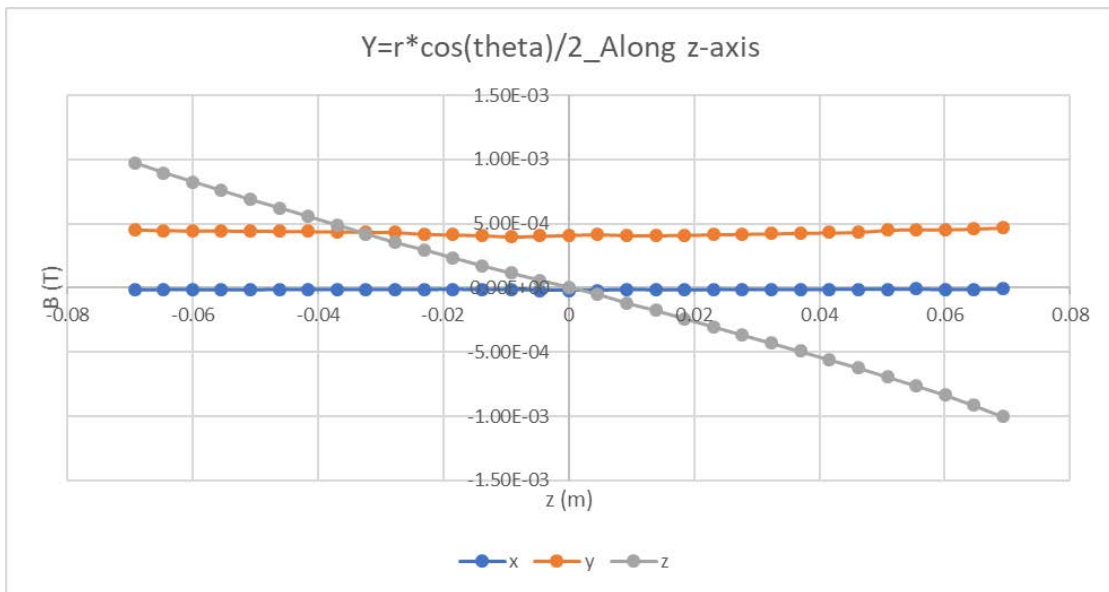
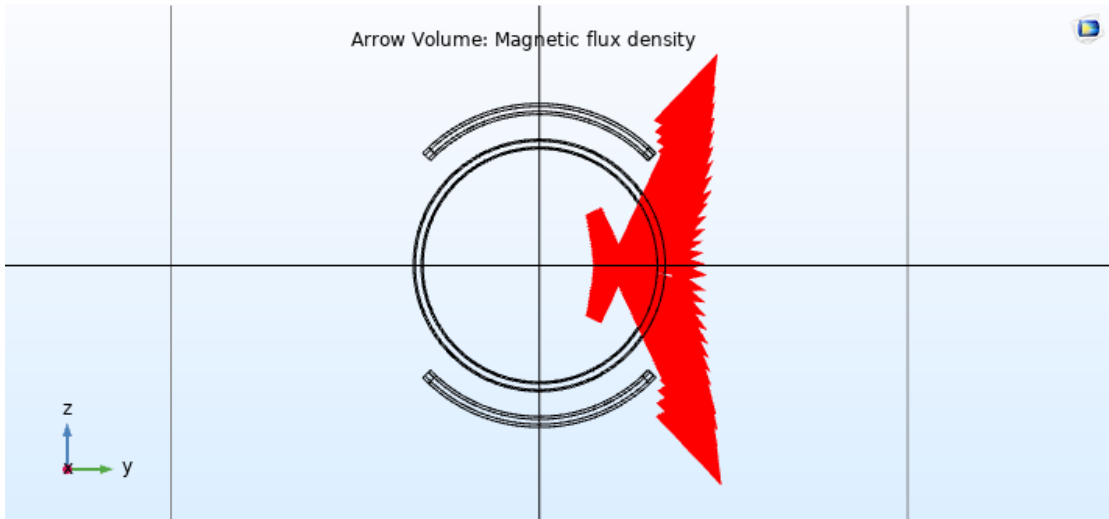
3) $Y = r_{\text{saddle}} \cdot \cos(\theta) / 2$

a. Along x-axis



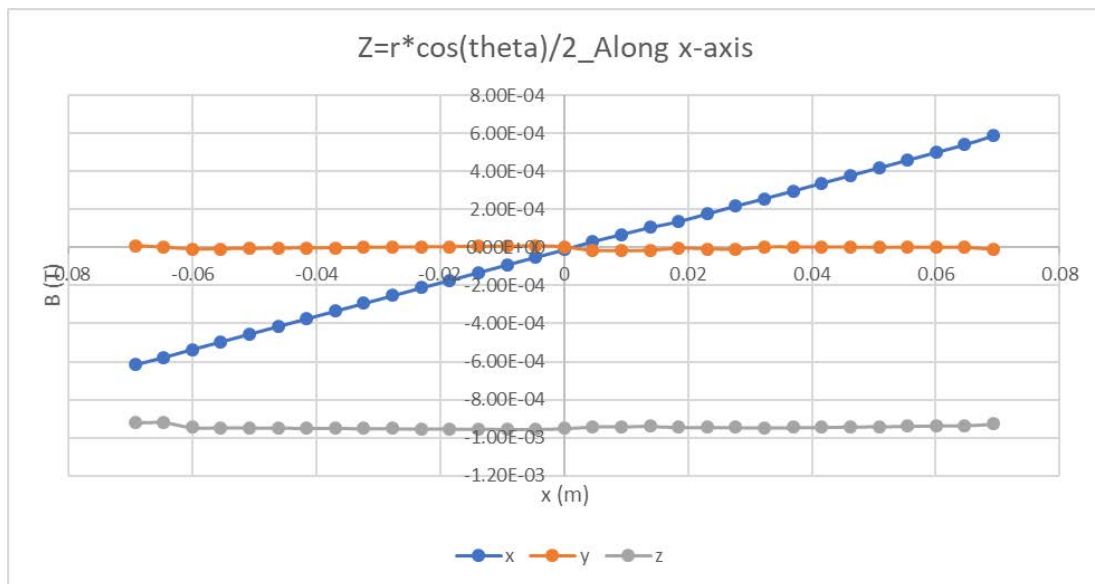
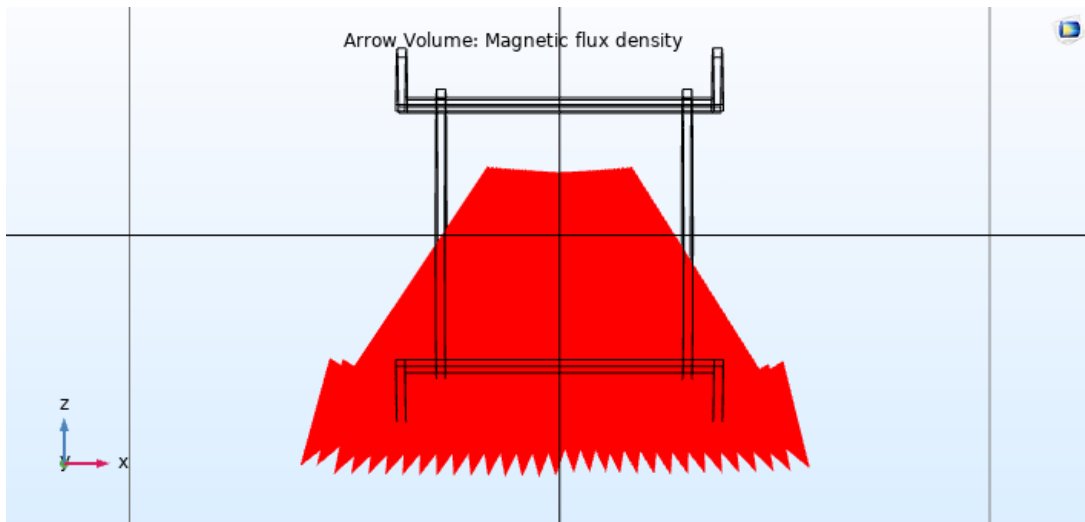


b. Along z-axis

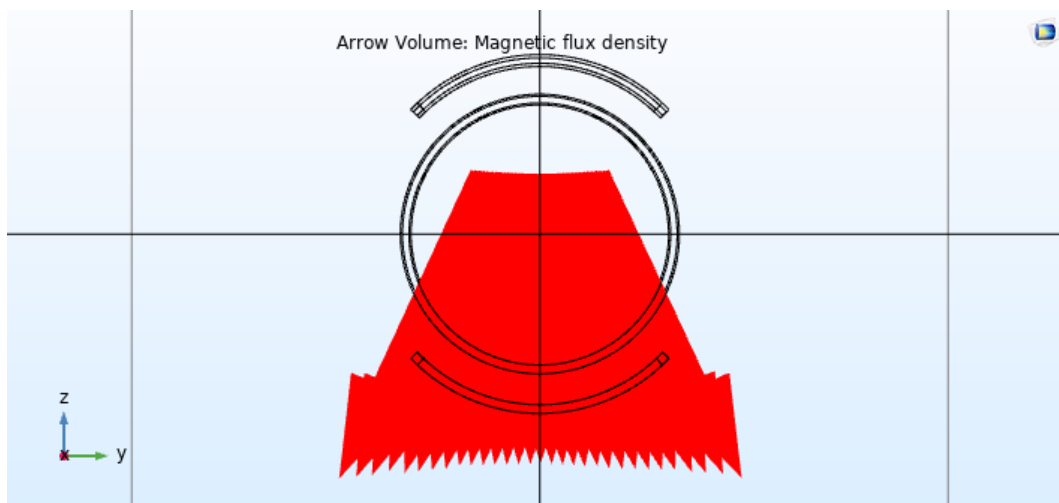


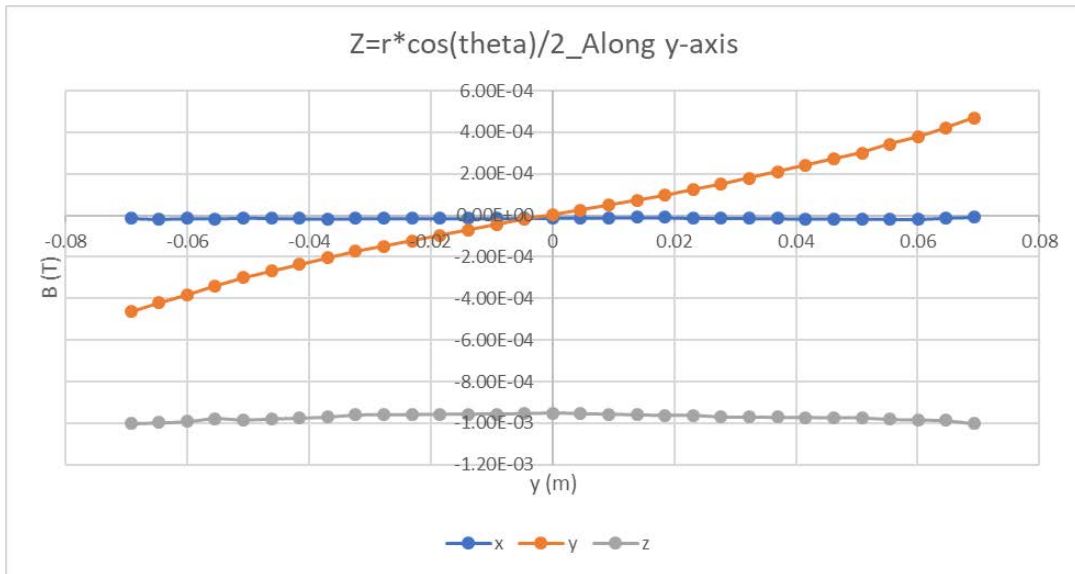
4) $Z = r_{\text{saddle}} \cdot \cos(\theta) / 2$

a. Along x-axis

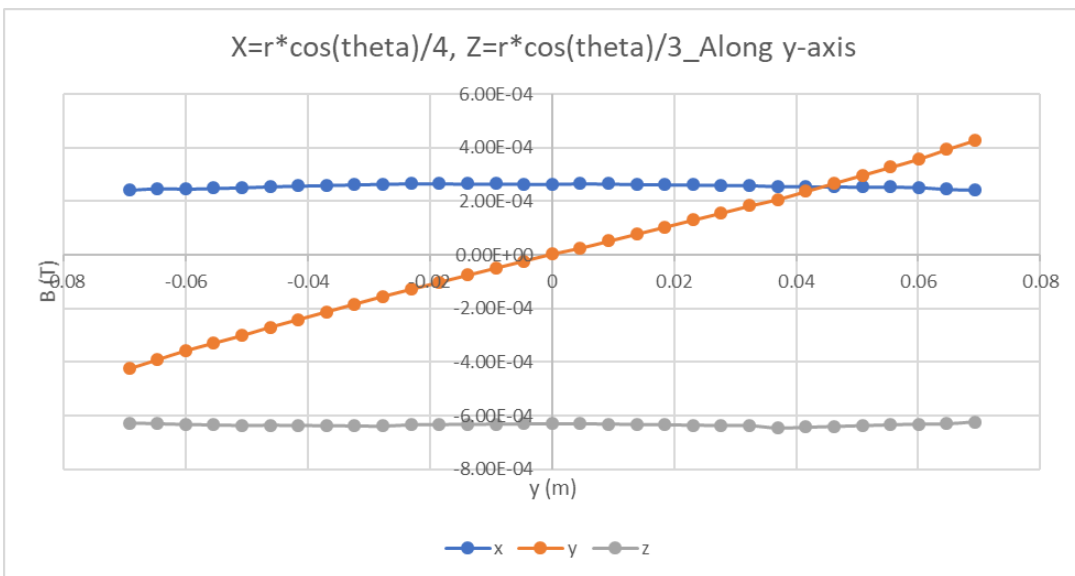


b. Along y-axis





5) Random x, z along y-axis



The effective region of gradient magnetic field is $x,y,z=[-0.07\text{m}, 0.07\text{m}]$. Y-axis needs highest resolution, which is about $500\text{G/m} = 0.5\text{G/mm}$. For I_{saddle} , it should be at least about 3(A) to get an enough resolution in y, z directions.