

CONTENTS

PREFACE	xi
FUTURE CONTRIBUTIONS	xiii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	xvii
INTRODUCTION	xix

Chapter I Basic Field Equations 1

1.1 Maxwell's Equations	1
1.2 Electromagnetic Potentials	3
1.2.1 Electrostatic Fields	4
1.2.2 Vector Potentials	5
1.2.3 Magnetic Scalar Potentials	6
1.2.4 Coefficient Transformation	7
1.3 Variational Principles	8
1.3.1 Scalar Potentials	9
1.3.2 Vector Potentials	9
1.3.3 The Magnetic Energy Density	11
1.4 Wave Equations and Hertz Vectors	12
1.5 Boundary Conditions	15
1.5.1 Electric Material Conditions	16
1.5.2 Magnetic Material Conditions	17
1.6 Integral Equations for Electrostatic Fields	19
1.6.1 Dirichlet Problems	22
1.6.2 Linear Material Equations	23
1.6.3 Integral Equation for Surface Sources	24
1.7 Integral Equations for Magnetic Fields	25
1.7.1 Scalar Integral Equations	25
1.7.2 Vector Integral Equation	27
1.8 Integral Equations for Wave Fields	28
1.8.1 Dirichlet Problem	28
1.8.2 Neumann Problem	29
References	29

Chapter II Reducible Systems 31

2.1 Azimuthal Fourier-Series Expansions	31
2.1.1 Vectors Fields	34
2.2 Rotationally Symmetric Boundaries	36
2.2.1 Mathematical Form	37
2.2.2 Fourier Analysis of Boundary Conditions	38

2.3	Magnetic Round Lenses	39
2.3.1	The Flux Potential	40
2.3.2	Differential Equations	43
2.3.3	Boundary Conditions	43
2.3.4	Variational Principle	45
2.4	Series Expansions	45
2.4.1	Symmetry Conditions	46
2.4.2	Repeated z -Differentiations	46
2.4.3	Paraxial-Series Expansion	48
2.4.4	Series Expansion for the Inhomogeneous Equation	49
2.4.5	Series Expansion for the Flux Potential	49
2.4.6	Fourier-Bessel Expansions	50
2.5	Planar Fields	51
2.5.1	Cauchy-Riemann Equations and Conformal Mapping	52
2.5.2	Basic Analytical Functions	54
2.5.3	Analytic Continuation	55
	References	57
Chapter III Basic Mathematical Tools		59
3.1	Orthogonal Coordinate Systems	59
3.1.1	Line Element and Lamé Coefficients	59
3.1.2	Vectors in Curvilinear Coordinates	61
3.1.3	Differential Forms	62
3.1.4	Differential Forms of Second Order	67
3.1.5	The Surface-Adapted Coordinate System	69
3.1.6	The Discretization of Maxwell's Equations	72
3.2	Interpolation and Numerical Differentiation	74
3.2.1	Basic Rules for Interpolation	74
3.2.2	Hermite Interpolation	77
3.2.3	Hermite Splines	82
3.3	Modified Interpolation Kernels	86
3.3.1	Basic Relations	86
3.3.2	The Recurrence Algorithm	88
3.3.3	Extrapolation	92
3.3.4	Nonequidistant Intervals	94
3.4	Mathematical Representation of Curves	96
3.4.1	Differential Geometrical Functions	97
3.4.2	Determination of Sampling Arrays	98
3.4.3	Rounding-off Corners	101
3.5	Mathematical Representation of Surfaces	102
3.5.1	Rectangular Meshes	102
3.5.2	Bivariate Hermite Interpolation	104
3.5.3	Bicubic Splines	105
3.5.4	Some Remarks	107

3.6	Numerical Integration	107
3.6.1	Gauss-Legendre Quadrature	108
3.6.2	Bessel-Hermite Quadratures	109
3.6.3	Newton-Cotes Formulas and Adaptive Procedures	110
3.6.4	Euler Maclaurin Formulas	111
3.6.5	Concluding Remarks	113
	References	114
Chapter IV The Finite-Difference Method (FDM)		115
4.1	Two-Dimensional Meshes	115
4.1.1	General Coordinate Transforms	117
4.1.2	Variational Principles	118
4.1.3	Orthogonal Meshes	121
4.1.4	Sources and Nonlinearities	124
4.1.5	Classification of Configurations	126
4.2	Five-Point Configurations	127
4.2.1	The Taylor Series Method	127
4.2.2	The Ring-Integral Method	129
4.2.3	Some Remarks	131
4.2.4	Generalization of the Method	133
4.3	Nine-Point Configurations	134
4.3.1	Approximation in One Mesh	135
4.3.2	The Complete Mesh Formula	137
4.3.3	Special Cases	141
4.3.4	The Regularization of Meshes	143
4.4	The Cylindrical Poisson Equation	145
4.4.1	The Radial Discretization	147
4.4.2	Discretization of Separable Differential Equations	149
4.4.3	Accuracy of the Discretization	153
4.4.4	The Radial Power Transform	156
4.4.5	Correction of the Functional	157
4.4.6	The Implicit Algorithm	158
4.4.7	Poisson Equation in Spherical Meshes	159
4.5	Irregular Configurations	167
4.5.1	Inner Mesh Points	167
4.5.2	Edge or Corner Singularities	170
4.5.3	Mesh Points on Boundaries of Materials	172
4.5.4	Evaluation of Series Expansions	173
4.5.5	Harmonic Functions	177
4.5.6	Applications of the General Method	181
4.5.7	Discretization Errors	184
4.6	Subdivision of Meshes	185
4.7	Concluding Remarks	189
	References	190

Chapter V The Finite-Element Method (FEM)	193
5.1 Generation of Meshes	193
5.2 Discretization of the Variational Principle	200
5.3 Analysis in Triangular Elements	204
5.3.1 General Relations and Area Coordinates	204
5.3.2 Integration Over Triangular Domains	207
5.3.3 Trial Functions	209
5.3.4 Quadrilateral Elements	213
5.3.5 Differentiation in Systems of Triangles	213
5.4 The Finite-Element Method in First Order	216
5.4.1 Self-Adjoint Partial Differential Equations	216
5.4.2 Error Analysis and Improvements	220
5.4.3 Quadrilateral Meshes	223
5.4.4 The Magnetic Lens	223
5.5 Field Interpolation	229
5.5.1 Determination of the Mesh Position	230
5.5.2 Interpolation in Rectangular Meshes	232
5.5.3 Improved Hermite Interpolation	233
5.5.4 The Paraxial Interpolation	237
5.5.5 Interpolation in Trigonal Meshes	240
5.6 Solutions of Large Systems of Equations	242
5.6.1 Direct Solution Methods	242
5.6.2 The Conjugate Gradient Method	247
5.6.3 Relaxation Methods	249
5.6.4 Successive Line Overrelaxation	253
5.6.5 Nonlinear Systems of Equations	258
References	259
Chapter VI The Boundary Element Method	263
6.1 Discretization of Integral Equations	264
6.1.1 General Methods	264
6.1.2 Surface-Coulomb Integrals	267
6.1.3 The Far-Field Approximation	276
6.1.4 The Complete Procedure	279
6.1.5 The Normal Derivative	281
6.2 Axially Symmetric Integral Equations	284
6.2.1 Fourier Analysis of Integral Equations	284
6.2.2 Properties of the Fourier-Green Functions	288
6.3 Numerical Solution of Integral Equations	301
6.3.1 Basic Collocation Techniques	302
6.3.2 Collocation Techniques Using Splines	304
6.3.3 The Galerkin Method	308
6.3.4 A Fast Method for Symmetric Integral Equations	311

6.3.5 The Solution of Dirichlet Problems	315
6.3.6 Generalizations	317
6.4 Special Techniques for Asymmetric Integral Equations	321
6.4.1 Integral Equation for Round Lenses	322
6.4.2 Integral Equation for Deflection Systems	323
6.4.3 The Fast Method for Asymmetric Integral Equations	326
6.4.4 The Conservation of Total Lens Current	329
6.4.5 The Complete Field Calculation	331
6.5 The Calculation of External Fields	335
6.5.1 The Evaluation of Particular Integrals	335
6.5.2 Application to Rotationally Symmetric Fields	337
6.5.3 Coils with Rectangular Cross Sections	340
6.5.4 Magnetic Fields of Deflection Systems	344
6.5.5 Special Cases of Deflection Systems	349
6.6 Other Applications of Integral Equations	350
6.6.1 Planar Fields	350
6.6.2 Wave Fields	351
References	354
Chapter VII Hybrid Methods	357
7.1 Combination of the FEM with the BEM	357
7.2 Combination of the FDM with the BEM	361
7.2.1 The General Procedure	361
7.2.2 The Modified Galerkin Method	365
7.3 The Charge Simulation Method (CSM)	367
7.3.1 The General Procedure	367
7.3.2 Pointed Cathode Models	369
7.3.3 Charged Aperture Plates	377
7.3.4 Systems of Charged Aperture Plates	382
7.4 The Current Simulation Model	387
7.4.1 Magnetic Mirror Properties	387
7.4.2 Local Properties	389
7.4.3 A Simple Model for Cylindrical Coils	391
7.4.4 Generalization of the Method	393
7.4.5 Comparison with Correct Calculations	395
7.5 The General Alternation Method	397
7.5.1 Formulation of the Method	397
7.5.2 Practical Examples	400
7.5.3 Systems with Several Different Materials	404
7.5.4 Nonoverlapping Domains	407
7.6 Fast Field Calculation	408
7.6.1 Radial Interpolation	409
7.6.2 Two-Dimensional Interpolation	412

7.6.3 Three-Dimensional Interpolation	415
7.6.4 Variation of Parameters and Perturbations	417
7.7 Calculation of Equipotentials	418
7.7.1 Equipotentials in FEM Grids	418
7.7.2 Determination of Intersection Points	419
7.7.3 The General Search Algorithm	421
7.7.4 Magnetic Flux Lines	424
References	426
Appendix	429
Index	433