

Contents

PREFACE	xv
CHAPTER 1 BASIC CONCEPTS <i>(M. G. Say)</i>	
1.1 The Field	1
1.2 Basic Relations and Analogous Properties	4
1.3 Typical Field Analogies	4
1.4 Field Analysis	9
1.5 Graphical Methods	15
1.6 Numerical Methods	16
1.7 Experimental Techniques	17
1.7.1 Direct qualitative methods	18
1.7.2 Electroconductive analogies	21
1.7.3 Reticular methods	23
1.7.4 Membrane analogies	25
1.7.5 Mathematical analogies	27
1.8 Summary	27
References	28
CHAPTER 2 THE MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF FIELDS <i>(A. W. Babister)</i>	
2.1 Introduction	30
2.2 Electrostatic Fields	30
2.2.1 Gauss's law and the divergence theorem	34
2.2.2 Laplace's and Poisson's equations	36
2.2.3 Two-dimensional electrostatic fields	37
2.2.4 Two-dimensional homogeneous electrostatic fields	39
2.3 Gravitational Fields	40
2.4 Electric Conduction Fields	40
2.4.1 Ohm's law	41
2.4.2 Equation of continuity; Laplace's equation	42
2.4.3 Two-dimensional electric conduction fields	42
2.4.4 Conducting sheet of non-uniform thickness	43

2.5	Magnetostatic Fields	44
2.5.1	Biot and Savart's law	45
2.5.2	The magnetostatic scalar potential	47
2.5.3	Two-dimensional magnetostatic fields	50
2.6	Fluid-dynamic Fields	51
2.6.1	Circulation and vorticity	52
2.6.2	Stokes's theorem	53
2.6.3	Irrotational flow; velocity potential	54
2.6.4	Equation of continuity; Laplace's equation	55
2.6.5	Two-dimensional fluid-dynamic fields	56
2.7	Mechanical Stress-strain Fields	57
2.7.1	Three-dimensional stress field	58
2.7.2	Principal planes and principal stresses	59
2.7.3	Equilibrium equations	60
2.7.4	Stresses and strains	61
2.7.5	The general equations of elasticity	62
2.7.6	The biharmonic equation	64
2.7.7	Beltrami's equations	64
2.7.8	Two-dimensional stress-strain fields	66
2.7.9	Plane strain fields	66
2.7.10	Plane stress fields	67
2.7.11	Pure torsion fields	67
2.8	Wave Motion	70
2.9	Electromagnetic Fields	71
2.9.1	The differential equations	72
2.10	Thermal and Diffusion Fields	74
2.10.1	Steady thermal fields	76
2.10.2	Two-dimensional steady thermal fields	77
2.11	Analogous Quantities in Scalar Potential Fields	78
2.12	The Field Equations	80
2.12.1	Exact methods of solution	81
2.12.2	Other methods of solution	82
2.12.3	Boundary conditions	82
2.13	Laplace's Equation	83
2.13.1	Solution of Laplace's equation in two dimensions	83
2.13.2	Solution of Laplace's equation in three dimensions	87
2.14	Poisson's Equation	90
2.15	The Wave Equation	91
2.15.1	Solution of the wave equation in one and two dimensions	91
2.15.2	Solution of the wave equation in three dimensions	93
2.15.3	The vector wave equation	95

2.16 The Diffusion Equation	98
2.17 The Biharmonic Equation	99
References	101

CHAPTER 3 NUMERICAL METHODS
(P. J. Lawrenson)

3.1 Introduction	102
3.2 Finite-difference Representation for Steady-state Fields	105
3.2.1 Distributions of nodes	105
3.2.2 Difference equations	107
3.2.3 The field problem reduced to a set of simultaneous equations	108
3.3 Hand Computation: Relaxation	110
3.3.1 Introduction	110
3.3.2 Residuals and point relaxation	110
3.3.3 Devices for speeding the computation	113
3.3.4 Features of practical computation	116
3.4 Machine Computation: The Method of Successive Over-Relaxation	118
3.4.1 Introduction	118
3.4.2 The method of successive over-relaxation	119
3.4.3 The optimum convergence factor	122
3.5 Boundary Conditions	125
3.5.1 Introduction	125
3.5.2 Curved boundaries with specified potential values	126
3.5.3 Curved boundaries with specified normal potential gradients	127
3.5.4 Continuity conditions for a plane boundary	128
3.5.5 Lines of symmetry	131
3.6 The Diffusion Equation: Explicit Methods	132
3.6.1 One space variable	132
3.6.2 Two space variables	135
3.6.3 Instability	136
3.7 The Diffusion Equation: Implicit Methods	139
3.7.1 Introduction	139
3.7.2 The Crank–Nicolson method	139
3.7.3 Fields varying harmonically with time	142
3.8 Accuracy	143
3.8.1 Introduction	143
3.8.2 Truncation error	143
3.8.3 Computational error	148

3.9	General Considerations	149
3.9.1	The scope of the finite-difference method	149
3.9.2	The scope of digital computers	151
3.9.3	Other numerical techniques	152
	References	153

CHAPTER 4 GRAPHICAL FIELD PLOTTING (*E. G. Wright*)

4.1	Introduction	157
4.2	Physical and Mathematical Basis	157
4.2.1	The Laplace and Poisson equations	157
4.2.2	Orthogonal intersection	159
4.2.3	Curvilinear rectangles	159
4.2.4	Properties of curvilinear rectangles	161
4.3	Plotting Procedure	161
4.4	Basic Cases	163
4.4.1	External corner	163
4.4.2	Internal corner	164
4.4.3	Slot field	165
4.4.4	Correlative field	166
4.4.5	Singular points	166
4.4.6	Images	167
4.4.7	Superposition of fields	168
4.5	Two-dimensional Fields	169
4.5.1	Current conduction field	169
4.5.2	Thermal field	170
4.5.3	Electrostatic field	171
4.5.4	Fluid flow	172
4.5.5	Magnetic fields	172
4.5.6	Magnetic fields with iron saturation	173
4.5.7	Characteristic impedance of transmission lines	174
4.6	Two-dimensional Mixed Media Fields	174
4.6.1	Electrostatic field	174
4.6.2	Magnetic fields in air and iron	176
4.6.3	Conduction fields	177
4.7	Fields with Rotational Symmetry	178
4.7.1	Electrostatic fields	178
4.7.2	Electron optics	179
4.7.3	Magnetic fields	180

CONTENTS

ix

4.8	Magnetic Fields Including Current-carrying Regions	180
4.8.1	Plotting rules	180
4.8.2	Alternating current fields	182
4.8.3	Magnetic calculations	183
4.9	Acknowledgments	184
	References	184

CHAPTER 5 CONDUCTIVE-SHEET ANALOGUES
(K. F. Raby)

5.1	Introduction	186
5.2	Techniques and Equipment	187
5.2.1	Choice of conductive sheet	187
5.2.2	Graphitized paper	189
5.2.3	Layout of problem and representation of boundary conditions	189
5.2.4	Power supply and measuring apparatus	190
5.3	The Plotting of Laplacian Fields	191
5.3.1	Two-dimensional fields	191
5.3.2	Axially-symmetric fields	195
5.4	The Vector-potential Field	195
5.5	The Poissonian Field	198
5.6	Limitations of Accuracy of the Teledeltos Analogue	199
5.6.1	Inhomogeneity and anisotropy	199
5.6.2	Boundary errors and plotting inaccuracies	200
5.6.3	Effects of temperature and humidity	202
5.6.4	Overall accuracy	202
	References	203

CHAPTER 6 THE ELECTROLYTIC TANK ANALOGUE
(D. Vitkovitch)

6.1	Introduction	205
6.2	Laplacian Fields	206
6.2.1	The two-dimensional field	206
6.2.2	The axially-symmetric field	210
6.2.3	The three-dimensional field	213
6.2.4	Fields in composite media	213
6.3	Poissonian Fields	219
6.4	Vector-potential Fields	223
6.5	Anisotropic and Non-linear Media	226

6.6	Analogue Design Considerations	227
6.6.1	Electrolyte and electrode materials	227
6.6.2	Meniscus effects	233
6.6.3	Probe design	235
6.6.4	Walls and boundaries	239
6.7	Excitation and Measurement Circuits	242
6.7.1	Excitation considerations	242
6.7.2	Potential measurement	245
6.7.3	Gradient measurement	249
6.7.4	Automatic plotting techniques	252
6.8	Errors and Accuracy	257
6.8.1	Sources of error	257
6.8.2	Overall accuracy	259
	References	259

CHAPTER 7 IMPEDANCE NETWORKS
(J. Vine)

7.1	Introduction	265
7.2	Elliptic Equations—Basic Resistance Network	266
7.2.1	Development from the electrolytic tank	266
7.2.2	Poisson's equation in two dimensions	271
7.2.3	Poisson's equation in axially-symmetric systems	273
7.2.4	Irregular networks	276
7.2.5	Application of Gauss's integral theorem to network design	278
7.2.6	Representation of boundary conditions	282
7.2.7	Introduction of a plane of symmetry	286
7.2.8	Transition from coarse to fine mesh	287
7.2.9	Special network terminations	289
7.2.10	Network construction and operation	290
7.2.11	Resistance network errors	294
7.2.12	Equations with potential-dependent source term	299
7.2.13	Three-dimensional resistance network	303
7.3	Equations of Diffusion and Heat Flow	304
7.3.1	Alternative approaches for the diffusion equation	304
7.3.2	Resistance-capacitance network	304
7.3.3	Design of RC networks	306
7.3.4	Practical considerations	308
7.3.5	Representation of boundary conditions	310
7.3.6	RC network errors	314
7.3.7	More complicated RC networks	315
7.3.8	Resistance network analogue for the heat flow equation	317

CONTENTS xi

7.4	Wave Equations	320
7.4.1	Background to network representation of wave phenomena	320
7.4.2	Inductance-capacitance network for the wave equation	322
7.4.3	Maxwell's equations	324
7.4.4	Resistance network solution of the steady-state wave equation	331
7.4.5	Resistance network solution of electromagnetic field problems	334
7.4.6	Network analogue for Schrödinger's equation	336
7.5	Fourth-order Equations	338
7.5.1	Resistance-reactance network for beam problems	338
7.5.2	Resistance-reactance analogy for elastic plates	342
7.5.3	Resistance network for elastic problems	343
7.5.4	Other applications of cascaded networks	348
7.6	Network Analogues with Active Elements	350
	References	353

CHAPTER 8 DIELECTRIC FIELD APPLICATIONS
(*G. H. Hickling*)

8.1	Introduction	357
8.2	Basic Relationships for the Dielectric Field	359
8.3	Two-dimensional Fields	360
8.4	Practical Approximations for Rapid Solution	364
8.5	Stress Control	366
8.6	Transformer Coil Stresses	368
8.7	Examples of Rotational Symmetry	369
8.8	Impulse Voltage Distribution in Windings	373
8.9	Capacitance Measurements	378
8.10	High Voltage Dielectric Testing: Correlative Use of Field Plots	380
8.11	Design of E.H.V. Test Equipment: Resistor Voltage Divider	381
8.12	Design of an E.H.V. Switching Gap	385
8.13	Analysis of Experimental Field Plots: Graphical Methods and Standard Corrections	388
8.14	Three-dimensional Fields	394
8.15	Electron Optics: Plotting of Electron Trajectories	398
8.16	Electron Trajectories in Combined Electric and Magnetic Fields	403
	References	405

CHAPTER 9 MAGNETIC FIELD APPLICATIONS
(G. H. Hickling)

9.1	Introduction: Basic Relationships	407
9.2	Some Two-dimensional Magnetic Field Problems	409
9.3	Flux Distribution in Magnetic Materials	412
9.4	Magnets: Two-dimensional and Rotational Symmetry	414
9.5	Transformer Leakage Fluxes	416
9.6	Design of Iron-shielded Reactors	424
9.7	Conclusion	426
9.8	Acknowledgments	426
	References	427

CHAPTER 10 SOME THERMAL AND MECHANICAL PROBLEMS
(Russell Hoyle)

10.1	Torsion of a Rectangular Shaft; Sensitized Paper Analogue	428
10.1.1	Angle of twist	428
10.1.2	Displacements	429
10.1.3	Stresses	429
10.1.4	The governing equation	429
10.1.5	Boundary conditions	430
10.1.6	Sensitized paper	431
10.1.7	The analogue	432
10.1.8	The procedure	433
10.2	Torsion of a Shaft of Variable Diameter; Electrolytic Tank Analogue	434
10.2.1	Angle of twist	434
10.2.2	Displacements	435
10.2.3	Stresses	435
10.2.4	The governing equation	435
10.2.5	Boundary conditions	436
10.2.6	The electrolytic tank	437
10.2.7	The analogue	438
10.2.8	The procedure	439
10.3	Bending of a Rectangular Beam; Resistance Network Analogue	439
10.3.1	Equilibrium	439
10.3.2	Displacements	440
10.3.3	Stresses	441
10.3.4	The governing equation	441

CONTENTS

xiii

10.3.5 Boundary conditions	442
10.3.6 Resistance network	442
10.3.7 The analogue	443
10.3.8 The procedure	445
10.4 Transient and Steady Heat Flow; Resistance Network Analogue	445
10.4.1 The problem	445
10.4.2 The governing equation	446
10.4.3 Boundary conditions	447
10.4.4 Resistance network	447
10.4.5 The analogue for transient heat flow	447
10.4.6 The procedure	449
10.4.7 The analogue for steady heat flow	450
10.4.8 The procedure	451
10.5 Various Problems; High-gain Amplifier Analogue	451
10.5.1 The high-gain amplifier computer	451
10.5.2 Simple applications in applied mechanics	455
10.6 Steady Heat Flow in a Steam-turbine Rotor; Electrolytic Tank Analogue	456
10.6.1 The problem	456
10.6.2 The governing equation	457
10.6.3 Boundary conditions	457
10.6.4 The electrolytic tank	458
10.6.5 The electrical boundary conditions	458
10.6.6 The analogue	459
10.6.7 Procedure	460
References	462

CHAPTER 11 FLUID-DYNAMIC APPLICATIONS
(A. W. Babister)

11.1 Introduction	463
11.1.1 Flow of a perfect fluid	463
11.2 Analogue Representation of the Two-dimensional Flow of a Perfect Fluid	468
11.2.1 Analogy <i>A</i>	468
11.2.2 Analogy <i>B</i>	470
11.2.3 Use of the electrolytic tank	470
11.2.4 Use of conducting paper	472
11.2.5 Two-dimensional flow with circulation	472
11.2.6 Two-dimensional flow with suction	475
11.2.7 Flow through a cascade: analogue for a periodic field	476

11.3	Analogue Representation of the Axisymmetric Flow of a Perfect Fluid	477
11.3.1	Analogy <i>A</i> : use of an inclined tank	478
11.3.2	Analogy <i>B</i> : hyperbolic tank	479
11.4	Compressible Flows	480
11.4.1	Linearized supersonic flow	482
11.5	Aerodynamic Loading on a Wing	484
11.5.1	Use of the electrolytic tank (wing calculator)	486
11.6	Use of an Electrical Network	488
11.7	Non-electrical Analogies	490
11.7.1	Hele-Shaw analogy	490
11.7.2	The hydraulic analogy	491
11.7.3	Analogies for viscous flows	494
	References	495
	INDEX	497

