

## Comments on "Circular Disk Viscometer and Related Electrostatic Problems"

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studied. When particles are injected at z=0, it is important that they have a velocity distribution compatible with the current profile. A mismatch between  $J_B(r)$  and F results in pulsations which mask other aspects of the behavior of the beam.

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of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Advanced Research Projects Agency, Order No. 1377.

<sup>1</sup>R. W. Bauer, E. J. Lauer, and K. G. Moses (private communication).

<sup>2</sup> J. Bolstad, J. Killeen, J. Leary, and E. Lee (private communication).

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## Comments

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## Comments on "Circular Disk Viscometer and Related Electrostatic Problems"

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In a recent paper by Shaw<sup>1</sup> constants  $C^{(3)}$  and  $C^{(5)}$  were defined by

$$\begin{split} \pi^2 C^{(3)} &= -\tfrac{1}{2} (\log_{\frac{1}{8}} + 1)^2 + \int_0^1 \left[ 4b \left( \frac{E(b)}{1 - b^2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{(1 - b)^2} \right. \\ & + (1 - b)^{-1} \left[ \log_{\frac{1}{8}} (1 - b) + 1 \right] \right] db, \end{split}$$

$$\pi^{2}C^{(5)} = -\frac{3}{2}(\log_{\frac{1}{6}}^{1} + \frac{7}{3})^{2} + \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{4}{b} \left( \frac{2b^{2} - 1}{1 - b^{2}} E(b) + K(b) \right)^{2} - \frac{1}{(1 - b)^{2}} + \frac{3}{1 - b} \left[ \log_{\frac{1}{6}} (1 - b) + \frac{7}{3} \right] \right] db,$$

where E(b) and K(b) are the complete elliptic integrals of the second and first kinds with modulus b.

It may be of interest that the integrals involving E(b) and K(b) can be evaluated in closed form. In fact,

$$4b\left(\frac{E}{1-b^2}\right)^2 = \frac{d}{db}\left[2b^2\left(\frac{dE}{db}\right)^2 + \frac{2b^2}{1-b^2}E^2\right],$$

and

$$\frac{4}{b} \left( \frac{2b^2 - 1}{1 - b^2} E + K \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{d}{db} \left[ 4bE \frac{dE}{db} + 6b^2 \left( \frac{dE}{db} \right)^2 + \frac{2b^2}{1 - b^2} E^2 \right].$$

These results follow from the differential equations<sup>2</sup>

$$b\,\frac{dE}{db} = E - K,$$

$$\frac{d}{db}\left(b\frac{dE}{db}\right) + \frac{b}{1-b^2}E = 0.$$

From the definitions of  $C^{(3)}$  and  $C^{(5)}$  above it then follows that

$$\begin{split} \pi^2 C^{(3)} &= \lim_{b \to 1} \left[ 2b^2 \left( \frac{dE}{db} \right)^2 + \frac{2b^2}{1 - b^2} \, E^2 - \frac{b}{1 - b} \right. \\ &\left. - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log \frac{1}{8} \left( 1 - b \right) + 1 \right]^2 \right], \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \pi^2 C^{(5)} &= \lim_{b \to 1} \left[ 4bE \frac{dE}{db} + 6b^2 \left( \frac{dE}{db} \right)^2 + \frac{2b^2}{1 - b^2} E^2 \right. \\ &\left. - \frac{b}{1 - b} - \frac{3}{2} \left[ \log \frac{1}{8} (1 - b) + \frac{7}{8} \right]^2 \right]. \end{split}$$

Finally, from the expansion<sup>3</sup> of E in terms of the complementary modulus  $b' = (1-b^2)^{1/2}$ ,

$$E = 1 + \frac{1}{2}b'^{2}\lceil \log(4/b') - \frac{1}{2}\rceil + \cdots,$$

it follows that

$$C^{(3)} = 0, C^{(5)} = 1/3\pi^2.$$

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ing his attention to the paper in question.

<sup>1</sup> S. J. N. Shaw, Phys. Fluids 13, 1935 (1970).

<sup>2</sup> E. Jahnke, F. Emde, and F. Lösch, *Tables of Higher Functions* (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1960), p. 64.
<sup>3</sup> Reference 2, p. 62.