

电磁场数值计算

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第11周课堂练习答案

$$\Phi_1 = 3.571, \quad \Phi_2 = 4.286$$



上节内容

第3章 有限元法基础

- 3.7 有限元法计算实例
- 3.8.1 有限元素的自动剖分——直线内插法



本节内容

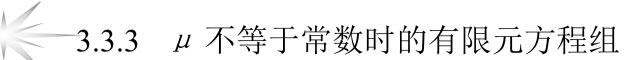
- 3.3 平行平面场中拉普拉斯方程与泊松方程的有限元方程组
 - 3.3.3 µ 不等于常数时的有限元方程组
- 3.4 轴对称场中泊松方程的有限元方程组
 - 3.4.1 泊松方程的等价变分问题
 - 3.4.2 等价变分问题离散化
 - 3.4.3 对称轴的处理
- 3.5 定态时变场的有限元分析



3.3.3 µ 不等于常数时的有限元方程组

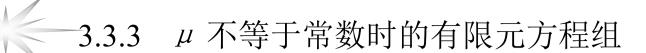
对于二维恒定非线性场,矢量磁位满足准泊松方程,它们的边值问题表示为:

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\gamma \frac{\partial A_{z}}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\gamma \frac{\partial A_{z}}{\partial y} \right) = -J_{z} \\
A_{z} \Big|_{L_{1}} = A_{z_{0}} \\
\gamma \frac{\partial A}{\partial n} \Big|_{L_{2}} = -H_{t}
\end{cases}$$
(3.99)



对应于一类边值问题,等价变分问题为:

$$\begin{cases} F(A) = \iint_{D} (\int_{0}^{B} \gamma B dB - JA) dx dy = F_{\min} \\ A_{z}|_{L_{1}} = A_{z_{0}} \end{cases}$$



每个三角形单元中泛函:

$$F^{(e)}(A) = \iint_{e} (\int_{0}^{B} \gamma B dB - JA) dx dy$$

线性插值:
$$F(\overline{A}) = \sum_{e=1}^{N_e} F^{(e)}(\overline{A})$$
 $(N_e$ 为单元数)

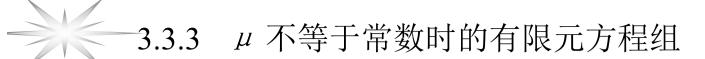
把泛函的变分变为多元函数求极值问题:

$$\frac{\partial F(\overline{A})}{\partial A_{t}} = \sum_{e=1}^{N_{e}} \frac{\partial F^{(e)}(\overline{A})}{\partial A_{t}} = 0 \qquad t = 1, 2 \cdots, N_{p}$$



注意: 在每个单元中, γ 认为是常数,但由于媒质的非线性,各单元中 γ 互不相同。

$$\begin{split} F^{(e)}(A) &= \iint_{e} (\int_{0}^{B} \gamma B \mathrm{d}B - JA) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &\frac{\partial F^{(e)}(\overline{A})}{\partial A_{i}} = \iint_{e} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{i}} \left(\int_{0}^{B} \gamma B \mathrm{d}B - J\overline{A} \right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iint_{e} \frac{\partial}{\partial B} \left(\int_{0}^{B} \gamma B \mathrm{d}B \right) \frac{\partial B}{\partial A_{i}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y - \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{i}} \iint_{e} J\overline{A} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \iint_{e} \gamma B \frac{1}{2B} \left[2 \frac{\partial \overline{A}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{i}} \left(\frac{\partial \overline{A}}{\partial x} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial \overline{A}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{i}} \left(\frac{\partial \overline{A}}{\partial y} \right) \right] \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y - \iint_{e} JN_{i} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \end{split}$$



$$\frac{\partial F^{(e)}(\overline{A})}{\partial A_{i}} = \frac{\gamma}{4\Delta} \left[\left(b_{i}^{2} + c_{i}^{2} \right) A_{i} + \left(b_{i}b_{j} + c_{i}c_{j} \right) A_{j} + \left(b_{i}c_{m} + c_{i}c_{m} \right) A_{m} \right] - R_{i}^{(e)}$$

同理

$$\frac{\partial F^{(e)}(\overline{A})}{\partial A_{i}} = \frac{\gamma}{4\Delta} \left[\left(b_{j}b_{i} + c_{j}c_{i} \right) A_{i} + \left(b_{j}^{2} + c_{j}^{2} \right) A_{j} + \left(b_{j}b_{m} + c_{j}c_{m} \right) A_{m} \right] - R_{j}^{(e)}$$

$$\frac{\partial F^{(e)}(\overline{A})}{\partial A_{m}} = \frac{\gamma}{4\Delta} \left[\left(b_{m}b_{i} + c_{m}c_{i} \right) A_{i} + \left(b_{m}b_{j} + c_{m}c_{j} \right) A_{j} + \left(b_{m}^{2} + c_{m}^{2} \right) A_{m} \right] - R_{m}^{(e)}$$

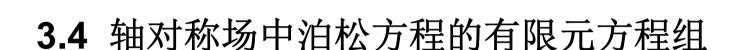


μ不等于常数时的有限元方程组

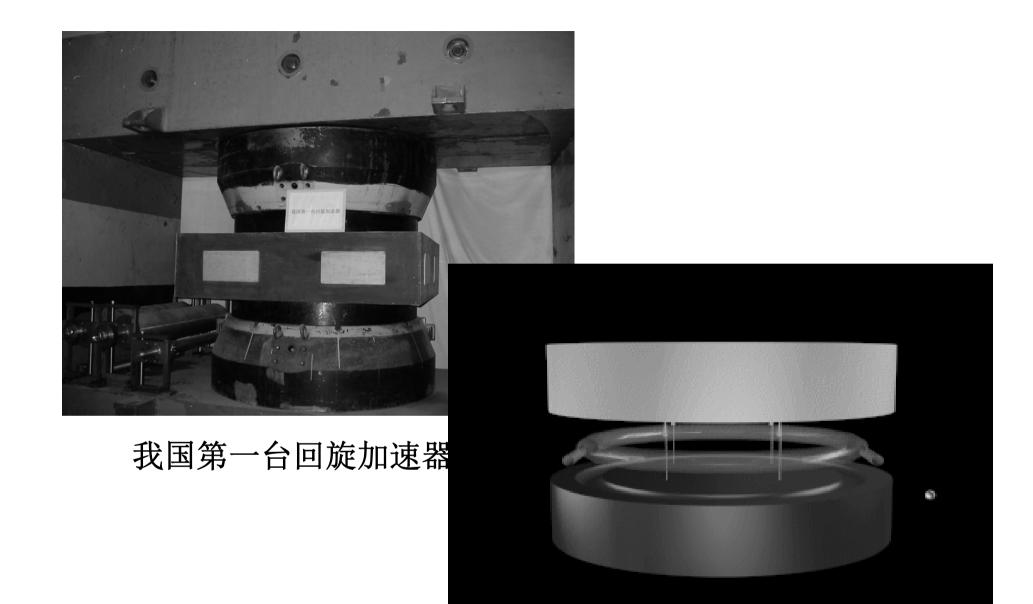
总体合成后得: KA-R=0

 $\sharp \mathfrak{P}: \qquad K = \sum_{e}^{N_e} K^{(e)} \qquad R = \sum_{e}^{N_e} R^{(e)}$

(非线性方程组)



● 分析方法和步骤与平面恒定磁场计算时相同,只是在<u>偏微分方程的形式、泛函的形式以及单元的"贡献"的算式上与平面恒定磁场有所不同。</u>



电子感应加速器示意图



3.4.1 泊松方程的等价变分问题

研究对象:圆柱坐标系,(r,z) 平面上的轴对称恒定磁场。

线性媒质:

非线性媒质:

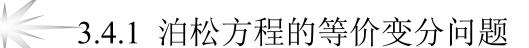
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} A_{\theta}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (rA_{\theta})}{\partial r} \right) = -\frac{J_{\theta}}{\gamma} \\ A_{\theta} \Big|_{L_{1}} = A_{\theta_{0}} \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (rA_{\theta})}{\partial n} \Big|_{L_{2}} = -\frac{H_{t}}{\gamma} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\gamma \frac{\partial A_{\theta}}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\gamma}{r} \frac{\partial (rA_{\theta})}{\partial r} \right) = -J_{\theta} \\ A_{\theta} \Big|_{L_{1}} = A_{\theta_{0}} \\ \frac{\gamma}{r} \frac{\partial (rA_{\theta})}{\partial n} \Big|_{L_{2}} = -H_{t} \end{cases}$$



● 思路:将轴对称恒定磁场的偏微分方程化为与平面恒定 磁场相同的形式!

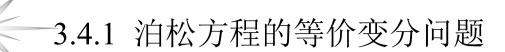
对于非线性媒质:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\gamma \frac{\partial A_{\theta}}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\gamma}{r} \frac{\partial (rA_{\theta})}{\partial r} \right) = -J_{\theta} \\ A_{\theta} \Big|_{L_{1}} = A_{\theta_{0}} \\ \frac{\gamma}{r} \frac{\partial (rA_{\theta})}{\partial n} \Big|_{L_{2}} = -H_{t} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\gamma \frac{\partial (rA_{\theta})}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\gamma \frac{\partial (rA_{\theta})}{\partial r} \right) = -J_{\theta} \\ rA_{\theta} \Big|_{L_{1}} = rA_{\theta_{0}} \\ \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \Big|_{L_{2}} = -H_{t} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\gamma' \frac{\partial (rA_{\theta})}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\gamma' \frac{\partial (rA_{\theta})}{\partial r} \right) = -J_{\theta} \\ rA_{\theta} \left|_{L_{1}} = rA_{\theta_{0}} \right|_{L_{2}} = -H_{t} \end{cases}$$

• 将 rA_{θ} 作为求解量,与平面恒定磁场的方程具有同样形式,只是 γ' 是坐标的函数,但在 γ' 为变数条件下,变分原理同样成立!



对于二类齐次边界条件,对应变分问题:

对于二类齐狄边界条件,对应类分问题:
$$\begin{cases} F(u) = \iint_D \left(\int_0^C \gamma' \, C dC - u J_\theta \right) dr dz = F_{\min} \\ u|_{L_1} = u_0 \end{cases} \tag{3.114}$$

式中 $u = rA_{\theta}$.

$$C = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial(rA_{\theta})}{\partial z}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial(rA_{\theta})}{\partial r}\right)^{2}} = \sqrt{(-rB_{r})^{2} + (rB_{z})^{2}} = rB$$

● 式 (3.114) 是在非线性条件下得到的,它也适用于线性情况。

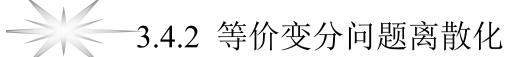


3.4.2 等价变分问题离散化

- 思路: 在分析平面磁场的基础上进行轴对称场分析。
- 进行剖分和插值,只要将式 (3.43) 中的 x 用 r 替代,y 用 z 替代,便变成 r z 轴对称面上的基函数。

三节点三角形的基函数为:

$$\begin{cases} N_i(r,z) = \frac{1}{2\Delta} (a_i + b_i r + c_i z) \\ N_j(r,z) = \frac{1}{2\Delta} (a_j + b_j r + c_j z) \end{cases}$$
$$N_m(r,z) = \frac{1}{2\Delta} (a_m + b_m r + c_m z)$$



● 对于每个三角形单元, γ 近似做为常数处理:

$$F^{(e)}(\overline{u}) = \iint_{e} \left(\int_{0}^{C} \gamma C dC \frac{1}{r} - \overline{u} J_{\theta} \right) dr dz$$

$$= \iint_{e} \left(\gamma \frac{C^{2}}{2} \frac{1}{r} - \overline{u} J_{\theta} \right) dr dz$$

$$= \iint_{e} \left[\frac{\gamma}{2r} \left(\left(\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial r} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} \right)^{2} \right) - \overline{u} J_{\theta} \right] dr dz$$



$$\partial F^{(e)}(\overline{u})$$

$$\frac{\partial F^{(e)}(\overline{u})}{\partial u_i}$$

$$= \iint_{e} \frac{\gamma}{r} \left[\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{i}} \left(\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_{i}} \left(\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} \right) - J_{\theta} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial u_{i}} \right] dr dz$$

$$= \iint_{e} \frac{\gamma}{4r\Delta^{2}} \left[(b_{i}u_{i} + b_{j}u_{j} + b_{m}u_{m})b_{i} + (c_{i}u_{i} + c_{j}u_{j} + c_{m}u_{m})c_{i} \right] drdz$$

$$-\iint J_{\theta}N_{i}\mathrm{d}r\mathrm{d}z$$

同理可求出
$$\frac{\partial F^{(e)}(\overline{u})}{\partial u_j}$$
 和 $\frac{\partial F^{(e)}(\overline{u})}{\partial u_m}$ 对应的表达式!

讨论: 与平面恒定磁场推导公式的不同?



$$\iint_{e} \frac{1}{r} dr dz = \frac{1}{r'} \iint_{e} dr dz = \frac{1}{r'} \Delta$$

$$\frac{1}{r'} \approx \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{r_{j} + r_{m}} + \frac{1}{r_{m} + r_{i}} + \frac{1}{r_{i} + r_{j}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial F^{(e)}(\overline{u})}{\partial u_{i}}$$

$$= \frac{\gamma}{4\Delta r'} \left[\left(b_{i}^{2} + c_{i}^{2} \right) u_{i} + \left(b_{i}b_{j} + c_{i}c_{j} \right) u_{j} + \left(b_{i}b_{m} + c_{i}c_{m} \right) u_{m} \right] - \frac{J_{\theta}\Delta}{3}$$

$$= K_{ii}u_{i} + K_{ij}u_{j} + K_{im}u_{m} - R_{i}^{(e)}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1-N_{i}} \frac{dN_{i}dN_{j}}{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}N_{j} + r_{m}\left(1 - N_{i} - N_{j}\right)} = \frac{\ln\left[r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}N_{j} + r_{m}\left(1 - N_{i} - N_{j}\right)\right]}{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}N_{j} + r_{m}\left(1 - N_{i}\right)} dN_{i} = \frac{\ln\left[r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}N_{j} + r_{m}\left(1 - N_{i} - N_{j}\right)\right]}{r_{j} - r_{m}} \left[\frac{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}\left(1 - N_{i}\right)}{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{m}\left(1 - N_{i}\right)}\right] dN_{i} = \frac{\ln\left[r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}\left(1 - N_{i}\right)\right] - \ln\left[r_{i}N_{i} + r_{m}\left(1 - N_{i}\right)\right]}{r_{j} - r_{m}} = \frac{1}{r_{j} - r_{m}} \ln\left[\frac{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}\left(1 - N_{i}\right)\right] dN_{i}}{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}\left(1 - N_{i}\right)} = \frac{1}{r_{j} - r_{m}} \left[\frac{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}\left(1 - N_{i} - N_{j}\right)}{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}N_{j} + r_{m}\left(1 - N_{i} - N_{j}\right)}\right] = \frac{1}{r_{j} - r_{m}} \ln\frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}} - \frac{r_{m}}{r_{i} - r_{m}} \ln\frac{r_{i}}{r_{m}} = \frac{1}{r_{i}} \ln\left[r_{i}N_{i} + r_{m}\left(1 - N_{i}\right)\right] dN_{i}}{r_{i} - r_{j}} = \frac{1}{r_{j} - r_{m}} \left[\frac{r_{i}}{r_{i} - r_{j}} - \frac{r_{m}}{r_{i} - r_{m}} \ln\frac{r_{i}}{r_{m}}\right] - \frac{r_{i}}{r_{m}} + \frac{r_{m}}{r_{i} - r_{m}} \ln\frac{r_{i}}{r_{m}}}{r_{i} - r_{m}\left(r_{i} - r_{j}\right) \ln\frac{r_{i}}{r_{m}}} = \frac{r_{j}\left(r_{i} - r_{j}\right) \ln\frac{r_{i}}{r_{j} - r_{m}}\left(\ln r_{i} - \ln r_{m}\right)}{r_{j}\left(r_{i} - r_{j}\right)\left(r_{i} - r_{m}\right)\left(r_{i} - r_{m}\right)} = \frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}} + \frac{r_{i}}{r_{i} - r_{m}}\left(\ln r_{i} - \ln r_{m}\right)}{r_{i}} = \frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}} + \frac{r_{i}}{r_{i} - r_{m}}\left(\ln r_{i} - r_{m}\right)}{r_{i}} + \frac{r_{i}}{r_{i} - r_{m}}\left(r_{i} - r_{j}\right) \ln\frac{r_{i}}{r_{m}}}{r_{i}} = \frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}} + \frac{r_{i}}{r_{i} - r_{m}}\left(\ln r_{i} - r_{m}\right)}{r_{i}} + \frac{r_{i}}{r_{i} - r_{m}}\left(r_{i} - r_{i}\right) \ln\frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}}}{r_{i}} + \frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}} + \frac{r_{$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1-N_{i}} \frac{dN_{i}dN_{j}}{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}N_{j} + r_{m}(1-N_{i}-N_{j})} \\ = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{r_{j}-r_{m}} \ln \left[\frac{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}(1-N_{i}-N_{j})}{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{m}(1-N_{i})} \right] dN_{i} \\ = \frac{\ln \left[r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}N_{j} + r_{m}(1-N_{i}-N_{j}) \right]}{r_{j}-r_{m}} \int_{0}^{1-N_{i}} \frac{dN_{j}}{r_{j}-r_{m}} \ln \left[\frac{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}(1-N_{i})}{r_{j}N_{i} + r_{m}(1-N_{i})} \right] dN_{i} \\ = \frac{1}{r_{j}-r_{m}} \ln \left[\frac{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}(1-N_{i})}{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}(1-N_{i})} \right] \int_{0}^{1} \ln \left[r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}(1-N_{i}) \right] dN_{i} \\ = \left[\frac{1}{r_{j}-r_{m}} \ln \left[\frac{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}(1-N_{i})}{r_{i}N_{i} + r_{j}(1-N_{i})} \right] \int_{0}^{1} \frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}-r_{j}} dN_{i} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{r_{j}-r_{m}} \left[\frac{r_{j}}{r_{i}} \ln \frac{r_{i}}{r_{j}} - \frac{r_{m}}{r_{i}-r_{m}} \ln \frac{r_{i}}{r_{m}} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{r_{j}-r_{m}} \left[\frac{r_{j}}{r_{i}-r_{j}} \ln \frac{r_{i}}{r_{j}} - \frac{r_{m}}{r_{i}-r_{m}} \ln \frac{r_{i}}{r_{m}} \right] \\ = \frac{r_{j}}{r_{i}-r_{j}} \left[\frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}-r_{j}} \ln \frac{r_{i}}{r_{j}} - \frac{r_{m}}{r_{i}-r_{m}} \ln \frac{r_{i}}{r_{m}} \right] \\ = \frac{r_{j}}{r_{i}-r_{j}} \left[\frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}-r_{j}} \ln \frac{r_{i}}{r_{j}} - \frac{r_{m}}{r_{i}-r_{m}} \ln \frac{r_{i}}{r_{m}} \right] \\ = \frac{r_{j}}{r_{i}-r_{j}} \left[\frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}-r_{j}} \ln \frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}-r_{m}} - \frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}-r_{m}} \ln \frac{r_{i}}{r_{m}} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{r_{i}-r_{i}} \left[\frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}-r_{j}} \ln \left[\frac{r_{i}}{r_{i}-r_{i}} \ln \left[\frac{r$$



同理可得
$$\frac{\partial F^{(e)}(\overline{u})}{\partial u_{j}} = K_{ji}u_{i} + K_{jj}u_{j} + K_{jm}u_{m} - R_{j}^{(e)}$$
$$\frac{\partial F^{(e)}(\overline{u})}{\partial u_{m}} = K_{mi}u_{i} + K_{mj}u_{j} + K_{mm}u_{m} - R_{m}^{(e)}$$



总体合成,并导出有限元方程组为:

$$K u = R$$

总结:用 rA_θ 求解时,轴对称恒定磁场导出有限元方程组的基本分析方法,与平面恒定磁场是相同的,只是单元分析结果中的系数中多除了r'!



● 在三角形单元中 的 B 值:

$$B = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial (rA_{\theta})}{\partial r} e_z - \frac{\partial (rA_{\theta})}{\partial z} e_r \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial r} e_z - \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} e_r \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \frac{1}{2\Delta} \left[\left(b_i u_i + b_j u_j + b_m u_m \right) e_z - \left(c_i u_i + c_j u_j + c_m u_m \right) e_r \right]$$

可取三角形重心处的 B 值作为单元中的平均值:

$$B = \frac{1}{2\Delta r'} \left[\left(b_i u_i + b_j u_j + b_m u_m \right) e_z - \left(c_i u_i + c_j u_j + c_m u_m \right) e_r \right]$$



3.4.3 对称轴的处理

$$\iint_{e} \frac{1}{r} dr dz$$
 在对称轴 $r=0$ 处无意义!

● 若部分边界落在对称轴上,或很靠近对称轴时:

$$r' = \frac{1}{3} \left(r_i + r_j + r_m \right)$$

● 对于落在对称轴上的节点:

$$u = rA_{\theta} = 0$$

为第一类齐次边界条件。



- 波导问题
- 谐振腔问题



3.5.1 波导问题的有限元分析

波导问题的求解均可归结为求解相应的场的纵向分量 H_z 或 E_z (用 Φ 标记)所描述的定解问题:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} + k^2 \Phi = 0$$

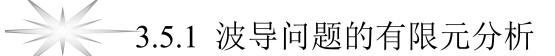
对 TM 波有:
$$\Phi = E_z$$
 对 TE 波有: $\Phi = H_z$
$$\Phi \Big|_L = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n}\Big|_L = 0$$



对应的等价变分问题:

$$F(\Phi) = \frac{1}{2} \int \int_{S} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} \right)^{2} - k^{2} \Phi^{2} \right] dx dy = F_{\min}$$

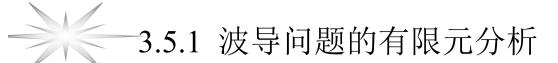


$$\overline{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}(x,y) = \boldsymbol{N}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(e)} = \begin{bmatrix} N_i & N_j & N_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_i \\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_j \\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F^{(e)}(\Phi) \approx F^{(e)}(\bar{\Phi}) = \frac{1}{2} \int \int_{e} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial y} \right)^{2} - k^{2} \bar{\Phi}^{2} \right] dx dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \int_{e} \left(\frac{1}{2\Delta} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(e)T} \boldsymbol{b} \frac{1}{2\Delta} \boldsymbol{b}^{T} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(e)} + \frac{1}{2\Delta} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(e)T} \boldsymbol{c} \frac{1}{2\Delta} \boldsymbol{c}^{T} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(e)} \right) dxdy$$
$$- \frac{k^{2}}{2} \int_{e} \left(\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(e)} \right)^{T} \left(\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(e)} \right) dxdy$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(e)\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{k}^{(e)}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(e)}-\frac{\boldsymbol{k}^2}{2}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(e)\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{t}^{(e)}\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{(e)}$$

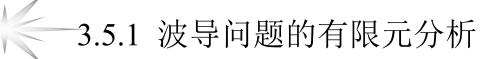


其中:

$$k_{st}^{(e)} = k_{ts}^{(e)} = \frac{1}{4\Delta} \left(b_s b_t + c_s c_t \right) \qquad s, t = i, j, m$$

$$t^{(e)} = \int_{e} N^{T} N dx dy = \begin{bmatrix} t_{ii}^{(e)} & t_{ij}^{(e)} & t_{im}^{(e)} \\ t_{ji}^{(e)} & t_{jj}^{(e)} & t_{jm}^{(e)} \\ t_{mi}^{(e)} & t_{mj}^{(e)} & t_{mm}^{(e)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$t_{st}^{(e)} = t_{ts}^{(e)} = \int_{e} N_s N_t dx dy = \frac{\Delta}{12} (1 + \delta_{st})$$
 $s, t = i, j, m$



总体编号:

$$\Phi^{(e)}$$
, $k^{(e)}$, $t^{(e)}$ \square $\Phi^{(e)}$, $K^{(e)}$, $T^{(e)}$

$$F^{(e)}(\bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}) = \frac{1}{2}\bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{K}^{(e)}\bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}} - \frac{k^{2}}{2}\bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{T}^{(e)}\bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}$$

总体合成:
$$F(\boldsymbol{\Phi}) \approx \sum_{e=1}^{N_e} F^{(e)}(\bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}) = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{K} \bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}} - \frac{k^2}{2} \bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{T} \bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}$$

形成有限元方程组:
$$K\Phi = k^2T\Phi$$

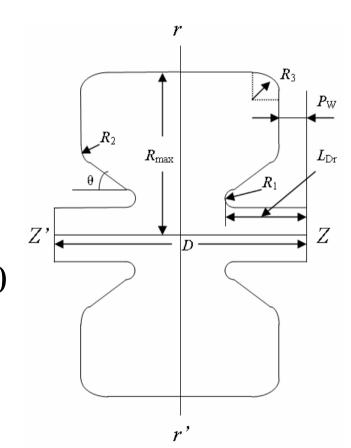


3.5.2 谐振腔问题的有限元分析

 $\mathsf{TM}_{\mathsf{010}}$ 模式: 磁场 H 只有辐向 Φ 分量

0

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial H_{\Phi}}{\partial r}\right) - \frac{H_{\Phi}}{r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 H_{\Phi}}{\partial z^2} + k^2 H_{\Phi} = 0$$



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对应变分问题:

$$F(H_{\Phi}) = \int \int_{D} r \left[\left(\frac{\partial H_{\Phi}}{\partial z} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial H_{\Phi}}{\partial r} + \frac{H_{\Phi}}{r} \right)^{2} - k^{2} H_{\Phi}^{2} \right] dr dz = F_{\min}$$

3.5.2 谐振腔问题的有限元分析

$$F(H_{\Phi}) = \int \int_{D} r \left[\left(\frac{\partial H_{\Phi}}{\partial z} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial H_{\Phi}}{\partial r} + \frac{H_{\Phi}}{r} \right)^{2} - k^{2} H_{\Phi}^{2} \right] dr dz = F_{\min}$$

$$\overline{H}_{\Phi} = N_{i} H_{\Phi i} + N_{j} H_{\Phi j} + N_{m} H_{\Phi m}$$

$$\frac{\partial F\left(\bar{H}_{\Phi}\right)}{\partial H_{\Phi P}} = \sum_{e=1}^{N_e} \frac{\partial F^{(e)}\left(\bar{H}_{\Phi}\right)}{\partial H_{\Phi P}}$$

$$=\sum_{e=1}^{N_e} \frac{\partial}{\partial H_{\Phi P}} \int \int_{e} r \left[\left(\frac{\partial H_{\Phi}}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial H_{\Phi}}{\partial r} + \frac{H_{\Phi}}{r} \right)^2 - k^2 H_{\Phi}^2 \right] dr dz = 0$$

$$\sum_{e=1}^{N_e} \iint_e r \left[\frac{\partial H_{\phi}}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial H_{\phi P}} \left(\frac{\partial H_{\phi}}{\partial z} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial H_{\phi}}{\partial r} + \frac{H_{\phi}}{r} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial H_{\phi P}} \left(\frac{\partial H_{\phi}}{\partial r} + \frac{H_{\phi}}{r} \right) \right] dr dz$$

$$= \sum_{e=1}^{N_e} k^2 \int \int r H_{\Phi} \frac{\partial H_{\Phi}}{\partial H_{\Phi P}} dr dz$$

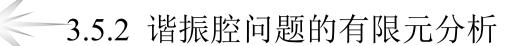


3.5.2 谐振腔问题的有限元分析

形成有限元方程组:

$$KH = k^2 TH$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} K_{11} & K_{12} & \cdots & K_{1n} \\ K_{21} & K_{22} & \cdots & K_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ K_{n1} & K_{n2} & \cdots & K_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & \cdots & T_{1n} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} & \cdots & T_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ T_{n1} & T_{n2} & \cdots & T_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} H_{\Phi 1} \\ H_{\Phi 2} \\ \vdots \\ H_{\Phi n} \end{bmatrix}$$



在求 K、T 过程中可进行近似:

$$\begin{cases} r \approx r_{c} = (r_{i} + r_{j} + r_{m})/3 \\ z \approx z_{c} = (z_{i} + z_{j} + z_{m})/3 \end{cases}$$

$$(a_{k} + b_{k}r + c_{k}z)/2 \approx (a_{k} + b_{k}r_{c} + c_{k}z_{c})/2 = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & r_{i} & z_{i} \\ 1 & r_{j} & z_{j} \\ 1 & r_{m} & z_{m} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{3}\Delta$$

$$\begin{cases} K_{l,kt}^{(e)} = \frac{r_{c}}{\Delta_{t}} \left[c_{l}c_{k} + \left(b_{l} + \frac{2\Delta_{t}}{3r_{c}} \right) \left(b_{k} + \frac{2\Delta_{t}}{3r_{c}} \right) \right] \\ I_{l,k} = i, j, m \end{cases}$$

$$T_{l,kt}^{(e)} = \frac{4}{9}r_{c}\Delta_{t}$$



● 讨论:

- ho ho =常数和 ho =常数两种情况,有限元方程组的系数矩阵在形式上和本质上有何异同? 在解法上有何原则区别?有何联系?
- ➤ 轴对称恒定磁场的有限元方程组如何推导? (用标量磁位求解)



● 本节无作业。