

87-92 (16) 解静电场各向异性问题的边界元法

A Boundary Element Method for the Electrostatic Field with Anisotropic Media

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摘要 通过引入媒质的二阶特性系数张量,建立了各向异性媒质的静电场定解问题,利用加权余量法导出了各向异性问题的边界积分方程,找出了二维和三维各向异性问题的基本解,最后给出了一个各向异性的二维算例。

关键词 静电场 / 边界元; 各向异性

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ABSTRACT The boundary-value problem for the electrostatic field with anisotropic media is formulated on the basis of introducing the medium property coefficient tensor. The boundary integral equations for this problem are deduced by the weighted residual method. The elementary solutions to the two-and three-dimensional anisotropic problems are derived. A two dimensional example with anisotropic media is given.

KEYWORDS electrostatic fields / boundary element; anisotropy

1 定解问题

对于静电场问题,有

$$E = - \nabla u \tag{1}$$

$$\nabla \cdot D = \rho \tag{2}$$

其中, E 为电场强度矢量; D 为电位移矢量; u 为电位函数; ρ 为电荷体密度。

在各向异性介质中, D 应是 E 的函数,即

$$D = D(E)$$

若介质是线性的,可将 D 的每个直角坐标分量表为 E 的三个直角坐标分量的线性组合形式,这里坐标变量 x, y, z 分别用 x_1, x_2, x_3 代替,则有

$$D_j = \sum_{i=1}^3 \epsilon_{ji} E_i \quad (j = 1, 2, 3) \tag{3}$$

式中的 ϵ_{ji} 是二阶介电系数张量 $\bar{\epsilon}$ 的各个分量,它们决定各自异性媒质在各方向上的性质。如

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果 $\epsilon_{jk} = \epsilon_{kj}$, 则二阶张量 $\vec{\epsilon}$ 是对称的. 二阶张量 $\vec{\epsilon}$ 可写成并矢形式

$$\vec{\epsilon} = \sum_{j,k} \epsilon_{jk} e_j e_k \quad (j, k = 1, 2, 3) \quad (4)$$

其中, $e_j (e_k)$ 为 $j(k)$ 方向的单位矢量.

应用式(4), 可将式(3)写成

$$D = \vec{\epsilon} \cdot E \quad (5)$$

将式(1)代入式(5), 可得

$$D = -\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla u \quad (6)$$

再将式(6)代入式(2), 即得各向异性媒质静电场问题的约束方程

$$\nabla \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla u) = -\rho \quad (7)$$

设 Ω 是以 Γ 为边界的求解区域, Γ 包含有第一、二类边界条件的两部分边界 Γ_1 和 Γ_2 , 即 $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2$, 并记

$$q = -n \cdot D = n \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla u) \quad \in \Gamma \quad (8)$$

式中的 n 为边界 Γ 上的外法向单位矢量. 于是, 各向异性媒质的静电场定解问题表述为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\nabla \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla u) &= \rho && \in \Omega \\ u &= u_0 && \in \Gamma_1 \\ q &= n \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla u) = q_0 && \in \Gamma_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

2 边界积分方程

用近似解 \tilde{u} 代替式(9)中的未知函数 u , 由此而引起的约束方程、边界条件表达式的误差称为余量, 它们记为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} R_1 &= -(\nabla \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla \tilde{u}) + \rho) && \in \Omega \\ R_2 &= n \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla \tilde{u}) - q_0 && \in \Gamma_2 \\ R_3 &= \tilde{u} - u_0 && \in \Gamma_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

在算子 $-\nabla \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla)$ 的值域中选取某线性无关的函数序列 $\{\omega_i | i=1, 2, \dots\}$ 作为权函数序列, 逐个对方程的余量 R_1 作内积, 用权函数在第二类边界上的值 $\omega_i (\in \Gamma_2)$ 和权函数在第一类边界上的变换值 $-n \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_i) (\in \Gamma_1)$ 分别对边界条件的余量 R_2 和 R_3 作内积, 并令这些内积 (即每种余量的加权积分) 之和等于零, 即得各向异性问题的加权余量法公式:

$$\langle R_1, \omega_i \rangle_\Omega + \langle R_2, \omega_i \rangle_{\Gamma_2} - \langle R_3, n \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_i) \rangle_{\Gamma_1} = 0 \quad (11)$$

将式(10)代入式(11), 得

$$\begin{aligned} & -\int_{\Omega} \omega_i \cdot \nabla \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla \tilde{u}) d\Omega - \int_{\Omega} \rho \omega_i d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_2} \omega_i n \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla \tilde{u}) d\Gamma \\ & - \int_{\Gamma_2} \omega_i q_0 d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_1} \tilde{u} n \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_i) d\Gamma + \int_{\Gamma_1} u_0 n \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_i) d\Gamma = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

由于 $\nabla \cdot [\omega_i (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla \tilde{u})] = \nabla \omega_i \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla \tilde{u}) + \omega_i \nabla \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \cdot \nabla \tilde{u})$

$$\nabla \cdot [\bar{u}(\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1)] = \nabla \bar{u} \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1) + \bar{u} \nabla \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1)$$

两式相减得

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot [\omega_1(\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \bar{u})] - \nabla \cdot [\bar{u}(\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1)] &= \omega_1 \nabla \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \bar{u}) - \bar{u} \nabla \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1) \\ &+ \nabla \omega_1 \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \bar{u}) - \nabla \bar{u} \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

再考虑到 $\bar{\varepsilon}$ 为对称张量时应有

$$\nabla \omega_1 \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \bar{u}) = \nabla \bar{u} \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1)$$

则式(13)简化为

$$\nabla \cdot [\omega_1(\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \bar{u})] - \nabla \cdot [\bar{u}(\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1)] = \omega_1 \nabla \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \bar{u}) - \bar{u} \nabla \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1) \quad (14)$$

对式(14)的两边在闭合边界 Γ 所包围的区域 Ω 上求体积分, 并应用散度定理, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \omega_1 \nabla \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \bar{u}) d\Omega &= \int_{\Omega} \bar{u} \nabla \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1) d\Omega + \oint_{\Gamma} \omega_1 n \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \bar{u}) d\Gamma \\ &- \oint_{\Gamma} \bar{u} n \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1) d\Gamma \end{aligned}$$

将这一结果代入式(12), 经约简写成

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma_1} \bar{u} n \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1) d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_1} \omega_1 n \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \bar{u}) d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_1} \omega_1 q_i d\Gamma + \int_{\Gamma_1} u_i n \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1) d\Gamma \\ = \int_{\Omega} \bar{u} \nabla \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1) d\Omega + \int_{\Omega} \rho \omega_1 d\Omega \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

若选取权函数 ω_1 使之满足如下方程

$$\nabla \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1) = -\delta(r - r_i) \quad (16)$$

由式(15)就得到 $\bar{\varepsilon}$ 为对称张量的各向异性问题的边界积分方程

$$\begin{aligned} c_i \bar{u}_i &= \int_{\Gamma_1} u_i n \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1) d\Gamma + \int_{\Gamma_1} \bar{u} n \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \omega_1) d\Gamma \\ &= \int_{\Gamma_1} \omega_1 n \cdot (\bar{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla \bar{u}) d\Gamma + \int_{\Gamma_1} \omega_1 q_i d\Gamma + \int_{\Omega} \rho \omega_1 d\Omega \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

其中

$$c_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \in \Omega \\ 1/2 & \in \Gamma (\text{假定为光滑边界}) \\ 0 & \in \Omega \cup \Gamma \end{cases}$$

3 基本解

对于在 xoy 平面上考虑的、 $\bar{\varepsilon}$ 为对称张量的二维各向异性问题, 式(16)可以写成

$$\varepsilon_{xx} \frac{\partial^2 w_i}{\partial x^2} + 2\varepsilon_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 w_i}{\partial x \partial y} + \varepsilon_{yy} \frac{\partial^2 w_i}{\partial y^2} = -\delta(x - x_i) \delta(y - y_i) \quad (18)$$

将式(18)的坐标作线性变换, 先进行坐标轴的平移变换

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= x' + x_i \\ y &= y' + y_i \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

则式(18)可写成

$$\epsilon_{xx} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x'^2} + 2\epsilon_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x' \partial y'} + \epsilon_{yy} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial y'^2} = -\delta(x')\delta(y') \quad (20)$$

再作旋转变换,假定坐标轴 ox', oy' 按逆时针方向旋转 θ 角变为坐标轴 $o\xi', o\eta'$.

对于上述旋转变换,有

$$\delta(x')\delta(y') = \delta(\xi')\delta(\eta')$$

故式(20)变为:

$$a_{11} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi'^2} + 2a_{12} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi' \partial \eta'} + a_{22} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \eta'^2} = -\delta(\xi')\delta(\eta') \quad (21)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{11} &= \epsilon_{xx} \cos^2 \theta + \epsilon_{yy} \sin^2 \theta + \epsilon_{xy} \sin 2\theta \\ a_{22} &= \epsilon_{xx} \sin^2 \theta + \epsilon_{yy} \cos^2 \theta - \epsilon_{xy} \sin 2\theta \\ a_{12} &= -\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{xx} \sin 2\theta + \epsilon_{xy} \cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{yy} \sin 2\theta \end{aligned} \right\}$$

令 a_{12} 等于零,可求得旋转角度 θ 为

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{2\epsilon_{xy}}{\epsilon_{xx} - \epsilon_{yy}} \quad (22)$$

这样,式(21)简化为准正交各向异性问题的方程:

$$a_{11} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi'^2} + a_{22} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \eta'^2} = -\delta(\xi')\delta(\eta') \quad (23)$$

最后再作变换:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \xi &= \sqrt{a_{11}} \xi' \\ \eta &= \sqrt{a_{22}} \eta' \end{aligned} \right\}$$

可使式(23)简化为准各向同性问题的方程:

$$\sqrt{a_{11}a_{22}} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial \eta^2} \right) = -\delta(\xi)\delta(\eta) \quad (24)$$

据此我们可将 w_1 看成由线电荷密度为 1 的,垂直于 $\xi\eta$ 平面且位于点 $(0,0)$ 的一无限长直线电荷在介电系数为 $\sqrt{a_{11}a_{22}}$ 的均匀介质中产生的电位,它应为

$$w_1 = -\frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{a_{11}a_{22}}} \ln \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2}$$

其中

$$\sqrt{a_{11}a_{22}} = \sqrt{\epsilon_{xx}\epsilon_{yy} - \epsilon_{xy}^2}$$

而由上述诸变换得到

$$\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2} = 1 / \sqrt{a_{11}a_{22}} \sqrt{\epsilon_{yy}(x-x_1)^2 - 2\epsilon_{xy}(x-x_1)(y-y_1) + \epsilon_{xx}(y-y_1)^2}$$

于是有

$$w_1(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{\epsilon_{xx}\epsilon_{yy} - \epsilon_{xy}^2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_{xx}\epsilon_{yy} - \epsilon_{xy}^2}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_{yy}(x-x_1)^2 - 2\epsilon_{xy}(x-x_1)(y-y_1) + \epsilon_{xx}(y-y_1)^2}}$$

略去上式中的常数项,我们将式(18)的基本解写成

$$w_1(x,y) = -\frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{\epsilon_{xx}\epsilon_{yy} - \epsilon_{xy}^2}} \ln \sqrt{\epsilon_{yy}(x-x_1)^2 - 2\epsilon_{xy}(x-x_1)(y-y_1) + \epsilon_{xx}(y-y_1)^2} \quad (25)$$

对于 $\vec{\epsilon}$ 为对称张量的三维各量异性问题,式(16)可表示成

$$\nabla \cdot (\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla w_1) = \sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{k=1}^3 \varepsilon_{jk} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial x_j \partial x_k} = -\delta(x_1 - x_1') \delta(x_2 - x_2') \delta(x_3 - x_3') \quad (26)$$

其中, $x_1 = x, x_1' = x, x_2 = y, x_2' = y, x_3 = z, x_3' = z, \varepsilon_{11} = \varepsilon_{xx}, \varepsilon_{22} = \varepsilon_{yy}, \varepsilon_{33} = \varepsilon_{zz}, \varepsilon_{12} = \varepsilon_{xy}, \varepsilon_{13} = \varepsilon_{xz}, \varepsilon_{23} = \varepsilon_{yz}$.

类似于二维问题基本解的推求方法,可以得出式(26)的如下基本解:

$$w_1(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{4\pi} [(\varepsilon_{yy}\varepsilon_{zz} - \varepsilon_{yz}^2)(x - x_1)^2 + (\varepsilon_{xx}\varepsilon_{zz} - \varepsilon_{xz}^2)(y - y_1)^2 + (\varepsilon_{xx}\varepsilon_{yy} - \varepsilon_{xy}^2)(z - z_1)^2 - 2(\varepsilon_{xy}\varepsilon_{zz} - \varepsilon_{xz}\varepsilon_{xy})(x - x_1)(y - y_1) - 2(\varepsilon_{xx}\varepsilon_{yz} - \varepsilon_{xy}\varepsilon_{xz})(x - x_1)(z - z_1) - 2(\varepsilon_{xx}\varepsilon_{yz} - \varepsilon_{xy}\varepsilon_{xz})(y - y_1)(z - z_1)]^{-1/2}$$

4 算 例

为了便于进行误差比较,作者构造了一个有解析解的各向异性二维静电场边值问题,其求解区域 Ω 是由边长分别为 a, b 的四段第一类边界 $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \Gamma_3, \Gamma_4$ 围成的矩形(如图所示),该边值问题表为:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot (\vec{\varepsilon} \cdot \nabla u) = 0 & \in \Omega (0 < x < a, 0 < y < b) \\ u = \sin\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{a\sqrt{a_1}}\pi y\right) \text{sh}\left(\frac{\cos\theta}{a\sqrt{a_2}}\pi y\right) & \in \Gamma_1 (x = 0, 0 \leq y \leq b) \\ u = \sin\left(\frac{\cos\theta}{a\sqrt{a_1}}\pi x\right) \text{sh}\left(\frac{-\sin\theta}{a\sqrt{a_2}}\pi x\right) & \in \Gamma_2 (0 \leq x \leq a, y = 0) \\ u = \sin\left(\frac{a\cos\theta + y\sin\theta}{a\sqrt{a_1}}\pi\right) \text{sh}\left(\frac{-a\sin\theta + y\cos\theta}{a\sqrt{a_2}}\pi\right) & \in \Gamma_3 (x = a, 0 \leq y \leq b) \\ u = \sin\left(\frac{x\cos\theta + b\sin\theta}{a\sqrt{a_1}}\pi\right) \text{sh}\left(\frac{-x\sin\theta + b\cos\theta}{a\sqrt{a_2}}\pi\right) & \in \Gamma_4 (0 \leq x \leq a, y = b) \end{cases}$$

其中

$$\vec{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon_{xx}\vec{i}\vec{i} + \varepsilon_{yy}\vec{j}\vec{j} + \varepsilon_{zz}\vec{k}\vec{k} + \varepsilon_{xy}\vec{j}\vec{i} + \varepsilon_{yz}\vec{k}\vec{j} \quad (\varepsilon_{xy} = \varepsilon_{yx});$$

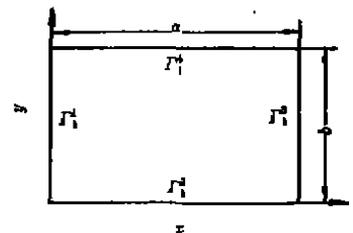
$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \text{tg}^{-1} \frac{2\varepsilon_{xy}}{\varepsilon_{xx} - \varepsilon_{yy}};$$

$$a_1 = \varepsilon_{xx}\cos^2\theta + \varepsilon_{yy}\sin^2\theta + \varepsilon_{xy}\sin 2\theta;$$

$$a_2 = \varepsilon_{xx}\sin^2\theta - \varepsilon_{yy}\sin 2\theta + \varepsilon_{xy}\cos^2\theta.$$

上述边值问题的解析解为

$$u(x, y) = \sin\left(\frac{x\cos\theta + y\sin\theta}{a\sqrt{a_1}}\pi\right) \text{sh}\left(\frac{-x\sin\theta + y\cos\theta}{a\sqrt{a_2}}\pi\right)$$



矩形求解区域

用本文方法计算时,取 $a = b = 1, \varepsilon_{xx} = 5\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_{yy} = \varepsilon_{zz} = 3\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_{xy} = 4\varepsilon_0$,将整个边界 $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 + \Gamma_3 + \Gamma_4$ 均匀剖分为 80 个恒值单元,25 个内点电位的计算结果、理论值以及计算误差,如下表所示.

计算结果及误差表

坐 标	计算值	理论值	相对误差
z y	u/v	u_0/v	$E(\%)$
0.1 0.4	0.264	0.249	5.84
0.1 0.5	0.416	0.406	2.26
0.1 0.6	0.618	0.613	0.87
0.1 0.7	0.883	0.880	0.32
0.1 0.8	1.224	1.222	0.11
0.2 0.5	0.388	0.365	6.45
0.2 0.6	0.572	0.558	2.51
0.2 0.7	0.811	0.803	0.93
0.2 0.8	1.116	1.113	0.31
0.2 0.9	1.501	1.500	0.08
0.3 0.6	0.508	0.481	5.61
0.3 0.7	0.721	0.706	2.10
0.3 0.8	0.993	0.986	0.71
0.3 0.9	1.333	1.330	0.18
0.4 0.7	0.620	0.594	4.24
0.4 0.8	0.860	0.847	1.46
0.4 0.9	1.158	1.154	0.38
0.5 0.7	0.509	0.470	8.22
0.5 0.8	0.720	0.701	2.73
0.5 0.9	0.982	0.975	0.73
0.6 0.8	0.576	0.550	4.80
0.6 0.9	0.807	0.796	1.28
0.7 0.8	0.425	0.394	7.79
0.7 0.9	0.632	0.620	1.90
0.8 0.9	0.450	0.446	0.92

5 结束语

本文表述的静电场各向异性定解问题和边界积分方程建立方法,也适合于其它一些电磁场各向异性问题。本文中关于各向异性问题基于解的推导方法可移植于力学各向异性问题基本解的推导。文中所构造的、有解析解的二维各向异性算例,可作为数值方法计算二维各向异性问题的验算模型。

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