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**Electromagnetomechanical
Interactions in
Deformable Solids
and Structures**

edited by
Y. Yamamoto and K. Miya

ELECTROMAGNETOMECHANICA INTERACTIONS IN DEFORMABLE SOLIDS AND STRUCTURES

*Proceedings of the IUTAM Symposium held in
Tokyo, Japan, 12-17 October, 1986*

Edited by

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THE IUTAM SYMPOSIUM IN TOKYO-OCT. 1986

PREFACE

The International Symposium on "Electromagnetomechanical Interactions in Deformable Solids and Structures" was held in the Sanjo Hall of the University of Tokyo in Tokyo, Japan, between 12-17 October, 1986, under the sponsorship of the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics and with the support of the National Committee for Theoretical and Applied Mechanics of the Science Council of Japan. The scientific committee of the symposium consisted of eight members. The local organizing committee and the local executive committee were formed to execute tasks efficiently.

The first IUTAM-IUPAP symposium relating to electromagnetomechanical behaviour of solid continua was held in Paris, France, in July 1983 and was composed of a new group of scientists and engineers. The 1986 symposium was proposed in response to the desire that a similar kind of IUTAM symposium should be held in Japan. It was authorized by IUTAM in 1984.

The basic concept of this symposium was placed on the stimulation and exchange of creative ideas and the promotion of advanced investigations into electromagnetomechanical interaction phenomena. The importance of research in this field has been well recognized due to the rapid developments which have, recently, been achieved. These developments are particularly evident in both nuclear fusion reactor technology and electroacoustic device technology in the light of electromagnetoelasticity.

The scope of the symposium was extended to:

- (1) Magnetomechanics of structural components;
- (2) Magnetomechanics of superconducting magnets;
- (3) Wave propagation in magnetic fields;
- (4) Acoustoelectricity and piezoelectricity;
- (5) The application of eddy current techniques in flaw detection;
- (6) New numerical schemes for eddy currents and magnetic field analysis.

Six distinguished scholars were invited to deliver general lectures which surveyed recent developments and explored new ideas and methods for dealing with problems in this recently developing field. A wide range of theoretical, experimental, and numerical research was reported and discussed on the above-mentioned subjects. A total of seventy-two papers were presented at the symposium. Forty-one participants from Japan attended the presentations together with more than fifty participants from overseas. All the presentations were made orally. The authors prepared their papers in "camera-ready" form so that they could be included in these proceedings.

Financial support was provided by the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics and the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science. Donations from the Japanese World Exposition Commemorative Fund, the Mitsubishi Foundation, and the Kashima Foundation are cordially acknowledged.

All work concerned with the preparatory management of the symposium, related events, and the editorial duties involved in preparing these proceedings were conducted by the staff of Professor Miya's laboratory under the auspices of the local executive committee. We greatly appreciate their devoted efforts and con-

tributions to this symposium. We believe that its success might not have been achieved without their cooperation. We also believe that this symposium has, no doubt, motivated researchers in these areas of study which will lead to more advanced and fruitful results in the field of electromagnetomechanics.

October, 1986

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CONTENTS

Preface	vii
List of Participants	xv
<u>A. ELECTROMAGNETIC BUCKLING AND STABILITY</u>	
Magnetoelastic Buckling of Ferromagnetic and Superconducting Structures A.A.F. Van De Ven	3
Buckling Analysis of the Finite Ferromagnetic Plate in the Uniform Magnetic Field H. Ohtsubo and T. Otani	9
A Variational Principle for Magneto-Elastic Buckling P.H. Van Lieshout and A.A.F. Van De Ven	15
Magnetoelastic Buckling Measurements on the Superconducting Torus TESPE W. Geiger and K.P. Jüngst	21
Dynamic Stability and Postbuckling Analysis of Magneto-Thermoviscoelastic Shallow Shells J. Brilla	27
Magnetoelastic Stability of a Current-Carrying Cylindrical Shell K.B. Kazarian	33
<u>B. DEFORMATION AND VIBRATIONS DUE TO AN ELECTROMAGNETIC FORCE</u>	
Chaotic Dynamics in Magnetic and Magneto-Mechanical Systems* F.C. Moon and G.-X. Li	41
Non-Linearity of the Magnetomechanical Behavior of a Ferromagnetic Plate and Tube K. Miya, K. Miyata, K. Someya, and T. Tone	53
The Bending and Vibration of Piezoelectric Ceramic Plates* S.A. Ambartsumian and M.V. Belubekian	59
Internal Buckling and Vibration of Solenoid Magnets for High Fields K. Hara and F.C. Moon	69

*Invited paper.

Eddy Current and Stress Analyses of Toroidal Bellows by Personal and Mini-Computers M. Uesaka and K. Miya	75
Experimental Study of Coupling Between Eddy Currents and Deflections in Cantilevered Beams as Models of Tokamak Limiters L.R. Turner and T.Q. Hua	81
Mechanical Vibrations in Transmission Lines due to Short Circuit Currents U. Neumann	87
Transient Response of a Thin Plate in a Uniform Magnetic Field due to Impulsive Currents J. Tani, K. Otomo, J. Teraki, and S. Sugaya	93
Free Bulging of Metal Disks by an Electromagnetic Impulsive Force N. Takatsu and M. Kato	99
Orthotropic Toroidal Shells of Finite Thickness with Electromagnetic Body Forces E.S. Bobrov	105
Aeroflutter of a Plate in a Magnetic Field W. Kurnik	113
 <u>C. ELECTROMAGNETIC FRACTURE AND STRESS ANALYSIS OF MAGNETS</u>	
Electromagnetic Dynamic Fracture of Cryogenic Structural Materials at Liquid Helium Temperature Y. Nakasone, H. Fujita, and K. Ishikawa	121
Fracture Toughness Tests on 304 Stainless Steel in High Magnetic Fields at Cryogenic Temperatures E. Fukushima, S. Kobatake, M. Tanaka, and H. Ogiwara	127
A Magneto-Fracture Mechanics Approach to the Structural Integrity Assessment System of a Super-Conducting Magnet for a Fusion Reactor Y. Shindo, T. Shoji, and M. Saka	131
Unbalanced Magnetic Forces of a Large Superconducting Solenoid Magnet with Iron Yoke T. Satow, T. Kawaguchi, H. Takeya, T. Nomura, and M. Wake	137
The Relation Between Radial Stress Distribution and Quench Current for Tightly Wound Dry Solenoids M. Urata and H. Maeda	143
 <u>D. EDDY CURRENT ANALYSIS</u>	
Recent Developments in the Computation of Eddy Current Effects* C.W. Trowbridge and C. Emson	151
Results from the 3-D Eddy Current Package CARMEN C.R.I. Emson	163
Calculation of a Three Dimensional Eddy Current by the FEM-BEM Coupling Method F. Matsuoka	169

Contents

On "Mixed Elements" for the Computation of Eddy-Currents in a System of Moving Conductors A. Bossavit	1
Three Dimensional Analysis of an Eddy Current by the T-Method K. Miya, T. Sugiura, and H. Hashizume	1
Some Recent Studies of the Magnetomechanics of Magnetic Fusion Reactor Components D.W. Weissenburger	1
Finite Element Analysis of Alternate Electric Current Distribution Around a Three-Dimensional Crack Y. Akahoshi and G. Yagawa	1
Eddy Current Methods of Flaw Detection and Their Modeling* W. Lord	2
Study on Remote Field Eddy Current Testing H. Hoshikawa, K. Koyama, J. Koido, and Y. Ishibashi	2
Eddy Current Characterization of Magnetoelastic Solids with Defects S.A. Zhou and R.K.T. Hsieh	2
Development and Application of EDDYCUFF (EDDY CURrent, Field and Force Calculation) Code A. Kameari, M. Kasai, S. Niikura, and K. Ioki	2
<u>E. MAGNETIC FIELD ANALYSIS</u>	
Numerical Analysis of an Electromagnetic Field by the Boundary-Fitted Coordinate Transformation Method and an Application to Charged Particle Optics T. Takagi, K. Miki, Y. Ose, and H. Sano	2
Magnetic Field Analysis to Determine the Cross-Sectional Shape of Tokamak Plasmas Using the Boundary Element Method K. Takeuchi, H. Fukumoto, M. Abe, and M. Otsuka	2
Regular Boundary Element Solutions to the Convective Diffusion Equation by Means of Division into Subregions T. Honma and Y. Tanaka	2
<u>F. ELECTROMAGNETOMECHANICAL INTERACTION</u>	
Coupled Magnetomechanical Hysteresis Effects: Application to Non-Destructive Testing* G.A. Maugin, M. Sabir, and P. Chambon	2
Material Continua of Identical Particles and Their Interaction with an Electromagnetic Field D. Rogula	2
Dynamical Effects in Elastically-Deformable, Magnetically Saturated Media with Cubic Structure J. Lenz	2
On the Interaction of the Electromagnetic Field with Deformable Solid Continua H.F. Tiersten	2

A Field Model of Coupling Between Electronic Forces and Mechanical Properties of Heterogeneous Bodies M. Szytlen	285
Magnetoelasticity as a Gauge Field M. Zorawski	289
<u>G. ELECTROMAGNETOELASTIC WAVE</u>	
Magnetoelastic Waves due to a Linear Source J. Stefaniak	297
Acoustoelastic Effects in Soft Ferromagnets E. Matsumoto and S. Motogi	303
Acceleration Waves in Saturated Elastic Ferromagnets M.F. McCarthy	309
Propagation of Waves in Dielectrics with Polarization Inertia S. Dost and P.G. Glockner	317
Magnetoelastic Waves in Piezomagnetic Media G.E. Bagdasarian, Z.M. Danoyan, and L.A. Sanoyan	323
Transient Nonlinear Waves in Deformable Dielectric Materials B. Collet	329
Nonlocal Modeling of the Near-Surface Vibronic Distortion and Related Phase Transition in Some Electroelastic Materials J. Kapelewski	335
Wave Reflection and Refraction in Elastic Dielectrics K. Majorkowska-Knap	343
Phase Velocity and Energy Loss in Soft Ferromagnetic Thermo-Elastic Plane Waves P.D.S. Verma	349
A Nonlocal Theory for the Coupling of Magnetic Spin and Elastic Waves A.Ü. Erdem	355
On Magneto-Thermo-Elastic Plane Waves in Infinite Rotating Media with Thermal Relaxation S.K.R. Choudhuri	361
<u>H. ELECTROMAGNETIC MATERIAL</u>	
A Constitutive Theory of Thermo-Electrical Materials Y. Ersoy	369
Bifurcations in Magnetoelastic Amorphous Material H.T. Savage and C.L. Adler	375
Electromagnetic Solids and Piezoelectric Semiconductors with Interfaces N. Daher and G.A. Maugin	381
Dislocations in Dielectrics with Polarization Gradient J.P. Nowacki	389

Heat and Charge Carrier Relaxation in Deformable Semiconductors B. Maruszewski	395
Filtrated Models of Microstructural Medium with Electro- Magnetomechanical Fields Cz. Rymarz	401
Multipole Electrodynamics of Deformable Solids* R.K.T. Hsieh	407
Quasiisotropic Elasto-Electromagnetomechanical Radiation C.-S. Lim	417
ΔE Effect in Al-Co-Fe Alloys Z. Kaczkowski	423
A Compatible Theory of Dielectrics with Polarization Inertia E. Sahin and S. Dost	429

A

**ELECTROMAGNETIC BUCKLING
AND
STABILITY**

MAGNETOELASTIC BUCKLING OF FERROMAGNETIC AND SUPERCONDUCTING STRUCTURES

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A general method for the determination of the buckling load for a slender body under electromagnetic influence is presented. The body may be either superconducting or soft ferromagnetic. Explicit results of this method are given for two examples, knowing the stability of a superconducting ring in its own field, and the buckling of a set of two ferromagnetic rods in an external magnetic field.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the topics in electromagnetoelastic interaction theory is the study of the stability of a slender body loaded by forces of electromagnetic origin (see e.g. [1]). In general an electromagnetoelastic stability problem is governed by: the Maxwell equations, the equations of motion (or equilibrium equations), constitutive equations for the stresses and one or more electromagnetic field variables and, finally, the electromagnetic and mechanical boundary conditions. In these relations interaction terms occur; for instance the body force in the equation of motion is of electromagnetic origin. Moreover, and this is an even more essential effect, these relations all refer to the, a priori unknown, deformed state of the body (e.g. the boundary conditions must be applied on the deformed surface of the body). As a consequence, this set of relations is essentially non-linear.

In practice, electromagnetoelastic stability problems mainly occur in

- a) superconductors,
- b) ferromagnetic devices (with $\chi = \mu_r \gg 1$).

In the *Maxwell-Minkowski-model* (cf. [2]) which is used here for soft ferromagnetic media with large permeability (i.e. for $\mu_r^{-1} \approx 0$) the electromagnetic force consists only of a surface tension $T^{(em)}$ (the body force is zero), and the same holds true for a superconductor. One has

$$a) T^{(em)} = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_0 (K \cdot K) n \quad , \quad b) T^{(em)} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 (M \cdot n)^2 n \quad . \quad (1.1)$$

(M: magnetization; n: outward normal; K: surface current).

Hence, from a mechanical point of view, a) and b) are identical. The differences, however, lie in the magnetic boundary conditions, which read (+ outside, - inside the body)

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad (B^- \cdot n) &= 0 & b) \quad (\mu_r^{-1} n) &= 0 \\ (B^+ \cdot n) &= 0 & (B^+ \cdot n) &= (B^- \cdot n) \quad , \\ (H^+ \times n) &= -K & (H^+ \times n) &= 0 \quad . \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

In spite of these differences, the stability analysis follows the same lines for both problems.

2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCEDURE

We shall give here an outline of the main steps in the procedure leading to the determination of the buckling load for a slender body under electromagnetic influence. Our basic idea is: the final, or buckled, state is considered as a perturbation of some intermediate state, which here is approximated by the rigid-body state. The fields in the final state are decomposed into the rigid-body fields and the perturbations on this intermediate state. These perturbations are due to the deflections in buckling of the slender body and are assumed to be small. Therefore, the perturbed set may be linearized with respect to the perturbations. Thus, two sets of equations and boundary conditions are obtained

- i) a set for the rigid-body fields;
- ii) a linearized set for the perturbations.

Since this latter set is homogeneous, it always has the trivial- or zero-solution as a solution. It is only for special values of the electromagnetic load parameter (i.e. the basic external magnetic field or the total electric current) that this set has a non-trivial solution. The lowest of these values is called the *buckling value*.

For slender bodies (such as beams or rods, plates and rings) the displacement in buckling can be characterized by one or two global displacement parameters. For instance, the deflection of a slender beam is characterized by the transverse displacement of its central line, that of a thin plate by the normal displacement of its central plane, and that of a ring (in-plane) by the displacements in radial and tangential direction of its central line.

Since the perturbed fields arise from the deflections in buckling, it is logical to use for the solution of the perturbed system a separation of variables in which the perturbed fields are assumed to be proportional to the displacement parameters mentioned above. Let us explain this in somewhat more detail for the case, frequently met with, that the perturbed magnetic field quantities can be described by a magnetic potential $\phi = \phi(x_1, x_2, x_3)$, satisfying the 3-dimensional Laplace equation $\Delta\phi = 0$. Denoting the displacement parameter by u , we propose the separation of variables (in a schematic notation)

$$\phi = \Phi u$$

Because this separation must be consistent with $\Delta\phi = 0$, two equations for Φ and u follow.

Written out for a beam, the separation condition reads explicitly

$$\phi(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \Phi(x_1, x_2) u(x_3) \quad (2.1)$$

where x_3 is the coordinate along the axis of the beam. In order that this separation is consistent with $\Delta\phi = 0$, there must exist a real parameter λ such that

$$\Delta\Phi(x_1, x_2) - \lambda^2\Phi(x_1, x_2) = 0 \quad , \quad u''(x_3) + \lambda^2 u(x_3) = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

The value of the parameter λ follows from the support conditions of the beam.

In a completely analogous way the plate and the ring can be treated, yielding

- i) for the plate (x_1, x_2 : coordinates in the plane of the plate)

$$\phi(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \Phi(x_3) w(x_1, x_2) \quad (2.3)$$

implies

$$\Phi''(x_3) - \lambda^2\Phi(x_3) = 0 \quad , \quad \Delta w(x_1, x_2) + \lambda^2 w(x_1, x_2) = 0 \quad ; \quad (2.4)$$

- ii) for the ring (μ, η, θ are toroidal coordinates, of which θ is the pole angle; $w(\theta)$ is the radial displacement of the ring, which is taken inextensible)

$$\phi(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \Phi(\mu, \eta) w(\theta) \quad (2.5)$$

gives

$$\Delta\Phi(\mu, \eta) - m^2\Phi(\mu, \eta) = 0 \quad , \quad w''(\theta) + m^2 w(\theta) = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

with $m \in \mathbb{N}$, because w must be periodic in θ .

An equation for the displacement parameter u or w can be derived from the equilibrium equations or the equations of motion. For slender bodies these equations can be integrated to well-known one- or two-dimensional global equations, which are known as beam-, plate- or ring-equations. The load-parameters occurring in these equations are always of electromagnetic origin (here, integrals of $T^{(em)}$). Note that for an explicit determination of $T^{(em)}$, and hence the load-parameter, the magnetic part of the perturbed system must be solved first.

Schematically, the whole procedure can now be recapitulated as follows: