

TABLES FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE MUTUAL
INDUCTANCE OF CIRCUITS WITH CIRCULAR SYM-
METRY ABOUT A COMMON AXIS

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ABSTRACT

In the calculation of the inductance of circuits which have circular symmetry about an axis the case of two circular coaxial filaments is of fundamental importance. By integration of formulas for this simple case formulas for the inductance of coils of finite cross section may be derived, and even in cases where it is impossible to perform the integration, numerical values of the inductance may be obtained from the simple case by mechanical quadrature.

Many different formulas have been derived for the calculation of the mutual inductance of coaxial circular filaments, but the wealth of available formulas is a source of difficulty to the computer who must select that formula which is best adapted to each individual case. Furthermore, if many computations have to be made the labor involved is considerable.

In the present paper tables are given which do away with the necessity of selecting a formula, and the inductance is obtained by taking the product of the geometric mean of the radii and a factor taken by interpolation from a table. An accuracy of 1 part in 10,000 in the value of the mutual inductance is readily attained.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Formulas for the mutual inductance of two coaxial circles are of great importance in the calculation of the inductance of some of the most common forms of circuits. The mutual inductance of coaxial coils or solenoids, the self-inductance of circular coils and rings, the mutual inductance of a coil and the disk of a Lorenz apparatus, all these may be obtained by integration or mechanical quadrature from the mutual inductance of two coaxial circular filaments. Two elliptic integral formulas for this case were given by Maxwell,¹ which furnish values of the mutual inductance whose accuracy is limited only by the accuracy with which the elliptic integrals may be obtained. In certain cases, however, series expansions are more convenient, and this fact, together with the mathematical interest of the problem, has led to the development by various authors of series formulas, some of which converge well for circles near together and others for more distant circles. The lists of inductance formulas published by the Bureau of Standards includes 29 formulas for this case alone. This wealth of formulas, while it attests the thoroughness with which the problem has been treated, is a source of embarrassment to the computer, who must select the most suitable formula or formulas for each new individual problem. In addition, the computations, if many have to be made, demand a considerable expenditure of time and labor.

For these reasons tables for simplifying the calculations and removing the necessity of making a choice of appropriate formulas in any given case should prove useful.

A short table by the author of the present paper appeared in 1917.² This gave values of the factor F in the simple formula $M = F\sqrt{Aa}$ for the mutual inductance of two coaxial circles of radii A and a . This table was based on the ratio between the smallest and largest distance between the circumferences of the two circles. Formulas (1), (6), and (7), and Table 1 of Scientific Paper 169 of the Bureau of Standards were employed in calculating the table.

Very recently a paper has appeared by Curtis and Sparks,³ in which new formulas for mutual inductance of the coaxial circles are derived and certain of the older formulas are simplified. Tables and charts are given, not only for calculating the inductance but for the determination of the dimensions of pairs of circles which shall have a desired mutual inductance. These tables, which are very complete, allow the necessary constants to be obtained by simple interpolation with an accuracy which suffices to give the mutual

¹ Electricity and Magnetism, 2, § 701.

² B. S. Circular 74, Table 16, p. 286.

³ Formulas, Tables, and Curves for Computing the Mutual Inductance of Two Coaxial Circles, B. S. Sci. Paper No. 492.

inductance accurate to one-tenth of 1 per cent even in unfavorable cases, and considerably more accurate in favorable cases. The method of calculation adopted differs from that of the table referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The tables of the present paper furnish an amplification of the earlier table of the author, an accuracy, at worst, of 1 part in 10,000 having been aimed at. This has been made possible without undue labor by the recent publication of the table of elliptic functions of Nagaoka and Sakurai.⁴

Of the various possible forms of series expansion of the elliptic integral formulas for the mutual inductance of coaxial circles that in q functions gives the best convergence. Two such formulas were given by Nagaoka⁵ in 1903, together with tables of certain of the quantities appearing in the formulas. In spite, however, of their very rapid convergence, the necessity of performing a rather tedious calculation to obtain the principal quantities q and q_1 has hindered the extended use which these formulas deserve. This difficulty is removed by the elliptic function tables just referred to, which give values of q and q_1 as functions of the moduli k and k' on which they depend. Thus it has been possible to base the present tables upon the Nagaoka formulas using other formulas as a check.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE TABLES

Let

- a = the radius of the smaller circle,
- A = the radius of the larger circle,
- D = the distance between their planes,
- r_1 = the longest distance between their circumferences,
- r_2 = the shortest distance between their circumferences,
- M = the mutual inductance of the two circles,

Then the mutual inductance will be expressed, as was also done in the earlier table,⁶ as

$$M = f \sqrt{A} a = f A \sqrt{\frac{a}{A}} \quad (1)$$

The mutual inductance is given in microhenrys, and the dimensions in centimeters. Of course, when (as will be the case with δ and Δ in the following) a ratio of two dimensions is to be calculated, either system may be used, provided both dimensions are expressed in the same system. The factor f depends only upon the relative values of the quantities A , a , and D , and not upon their absolute values.

⁴ Institute of Phys. and Chem. Research, 2, pp. 1-67; Tokyo; 1922.

⁵ Phil. Mag. 6, p. 19; 1903. B. S. Sci. Paper 169, pp. 11 and 215-220.

⁶ See footnote 2, p. 2.

In the earlier table, F was tabulated for different values of the parameter $k' = \frac{r_2}{r_1}$, and the square of this

$$k'^2 = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{a}{A}\right)^2 + \frac{D^2}{A^2}}{\left(1 + \frac{a}{A}\right)^2 + \frac{D^2}{A^2}} = \frac{(A - a)^2 + D^2}{(A + a)^2 + D^2} \quad (2)$$

is chosen here for the nearer circles. For the more distant circles the square of the complementary modulus

$$k^2 = 1 - k'^2 = \frac{4 \frac{a}{A}}{\left(1 + \frac{a}{A}\right)^2 + \frac{D^2}{A^2}} = \frac{4aA}{(A + a)^2 + D^2} \quad (3)$$

may be used. These two quantities are the square of the moduli of the elliptic integrals which occur in Maxwell's formula for the mutual inductance.

The following is a list of the tables:

Table 1. Values of f and $\log_{10} f$ for values of k'^2 in steps of 0.005 from zero up to 1.000, and for values of k^2 in steps of 0.005 from 1.000 down to zero.

Table 2. Auxiliary table giving values of f for values of $\log_{10} k'^2$ in steps of 0.1 between -6 and -1 . Very close circles.

Table 3. Auxiliary table giving values of $\log_{10} f$ for values of $\log_{10} k^2$ in steps of 0.1 from -1 to -4 . (Very distant circles.)

Table 4. Equal circles. Values of f and $\log_{10} f$ for values of the parameter $\delta = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{diameter}} = \frac{D}{2A}$ in steps of 0.01 from zero to 1. (Circles near together.)

Table 5. Auxiliary table for equal circles very near together. Values of f for values of $\log_{10} \delta$ in steps of 0.1 from -4 to -0.7 .

Table 6. Equal circles far apart. Values of f and $\log_{10} f$ in steps of 0.01 from 1.00 to zero, of the parameter $\Delta = \frac{\text{diameter}}{\text{distance}} = \frac{1}{\delta}$.

Table 7. Auxiliary table for equal circles very far apart. Values of $\log_{10} f$ for values of $\log_{10} \Delta$ in steps of 0.1 from -0.7 to -2.3 .

III. METHODS OF COMPUTING THE TABLES

Tables 1 to 3, inclusive, the squares of the moduli k and k' are chosen as parameters, rather than the moduli themselves, because the relation $k^2 = 1 - k'^2$ or $k'^2 = 1 - k^2$ allows of an easy passage from one parameter to the other. This is not true of the moduli themselves.

This fact is pointed out by Nagaoka and Sakurai.⁷ Either parameter may be chosen in any individual case.

In the calculation of Tables 1 to 3 Nagaoka's formula (8), Scientific Paper No. 169, was used except for values of k'^2 less than 0.15, where Nagaoka's formula (9) (same reference) was employed. In both cases the quantities q and q_1' were taken directly from the tables of Nagaoka and Sakurai, and the quantities ϵ and ϵ_1 from Tables 15 and 16, Scientific Paper No. 169.

In Table 1 interpolation is not so favorable for small values of k'^2 as for the larger values. In this region the auxiliary Table 2 is useful. This was calculated by means of formula (4A), Scientific Paper No. 320. The limiting value of f as k'^2 approaches zero is seen from this formula to be

$$f = 0.002 \pi \left(\log_e \frac{16}{k'^2} - 4 \right)$$

which shows that for small values of k'^2 , the relation between f and $\log_{10} k'^2$ is nearly linear.

Likewise for values of k^2 near zero the interpolation in Table 1 is difficult. The auxiliary Table 3 takes care of this case. It was calculated by formula (5), Scientific Paper No. 169. This formula becomes, for very small values of k^2 .

$$\log_{10} f = \bar{3}.392240 + \frac{3}{2} \log_{10} k^2$$

which shows that the relation between $\log_{10} f$ and $\log_{10} k^2$ is, for small values of k^2 , very nearly linear.

Tables 1 to 3 include, of course, also the special case of circles of equal radii. Because of the great importance of this latter case, it has seemed well to prepare additional tables for *equal* circles, using the very convenient parameters $\delta = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{diameter}} = \frac{d}{2A}$, for nearer circles, and, for ease of interpolation, $\Delta = \frac{\text{diameter}}{\text{distance}}$ for distant circles. That parameter is to be used in any given case which is less than unity.

In computing these tables, which cover the case of circles of equal radii, use was made of the tables of Nagaoka and Sakurai, but it was necessary to interpolate to obtain the values of q and q_1 using the relations which exist for *equal* circles

$$k'^2 = \frac{\delta^2}{1 + \delta^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \Delta^2}, \quad k^2 = \frac{\Delta^2}{1 + \Delta^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \delta^2} \quad (6)$$

⁷ See footnote 4, p. 3.

It is to be noted that the same relation exists between k^2 and Δ as exists between k'^2 and δ , so that the calculation has to be made for only one of the quantities k^2 and k'^2 .

The auxiliary Tables 5 and 7 supplement Tables 4 and 6, in just the way that Tables 2 and 3 supplement Table 1. The limiting formulas are, for Table 5

$$f = 0.004\pi \left(\log_e \frac{4}{\delta} - 2 \right) \quad (7)$$

and for Table 7

$$\log_{10} f = \bar{3}.392240 + 3 \log_{10} \Delta \quad (8)$$

For many cases simple interpolation from all the tables will give sufficient accuracy. When, however, the full accuracy of the tables is necessary, second, and, in rarer cases, third differences need to be taken into account. For this purpose the following interpolation formula may be used

$$F(x) = F_0 + K_1 d_1 + K_2 d_2 + K_3 d_3 \quad (9)$$

in which $F(x)$ is the desired value to be interpolated, F_0 is the tabulated value for the value of the argument next smaller than the desired value, K_1 is the fractional part of the tabular interval in question, d_1 , d_2 , and d_3 are the first, second, and third differences given in the table, and K_2 and K_3 are further binomial coefficients in the Newton interpolation formula. For convenience these coefficients may be taken from Table 8, in which is an extension of Table 14, Scientific Paper No. 169. The values in Table 8 are calculated from the defining equations

$$K_2 = \frac{K_1(K_1-1)}{2!} \text{ and } K_3 = \frac{K_1(K_1-1)(K_1-2)}{3!}$$

IV. EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

As an example of the use of the tables, let us take the case of two circles of radii 20 and 25 cm whose planes are distant 10 cm.

$$\text{Here } a = 20, A = 25, D = 10, \text{ and } k'^2 = \frac{25 + 100}{45^2 + 100} = 0.0588236.$$

The interpolation from Table 1 is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{for } k'^2 = 0.055 & f = 0.011497 \\ & d_1 = -480 \\ & d_2 = 43 \\ & d_3 = -7 \end{array}$$

From Table 8

$$K_1=0.7647, K_2=0.090, K_3=0.037$$

and thus

$$\begin{array}{rcl} K_1 d_1 & = & -367.1 \\ K_2 d_2 & = & -3.9 \\ K_3 d_3 & = & -0.2 \quad \text{Sum} = -371 \end{array}$$

Thus the interpolated value is

$$f=0.011497-0.000371=0.011126$$

Table 2 may also be used for this case. We have $\log_{10} k'^2 = \bar{2}.769551$, and the interpolation from Table 2 gives

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{for } \log_{10} F = \bar{2}.7 & f \text{ is } 0.012013 & K_1 = 0.6955 \\ & K_1 d_1 = -884 & K_2 = 0.104 \\ & K_2 d_2 = -3 & \end{array}$$

$$\therefore f=0.011126, \text{ as before.}$$

The value of $\log_{10} f$ interpolated from Table 1 is $\bar{2}.060585-14155-83-5=\bar{2}.046342$, to which corresponds $f=0.0111261$. To this last value corresponds the value $M=\sqrt{500}(0.0111261)=0.248787$ microhenrys. The value calculated directly for this case in example 4, Scientific Paper No. 169, is 0.2487875.

The accurate interpolation has been made in this case to show that the tables are capable of great precision. If, instead, simple interpolation only had been employed, the values given above would be replaced by 0.011130, 0.011129, and 0.0111283, respectively, which would be near enough for most purposes. With Table 8 available, however, it is well to take *second* differences into account, since the additional labor is negligible. Only rarely will *third* differences be important.

EXAMPLE 2

As an example of circles very near together, we may take $a=A=25$, $D=1$. Thus $k'^2=\frac{1}{2501}$, $\log_{10} k'^2=\bar{4}.601886$. Table 2 gives by simple interpolation $f=0.041467$. Since the circles are equal Table 4 may be used. The quantity $\delta=\frac{d}{2A}=\frac{1}{50}=0.02$, so that for this case interpolation is not necessary. The value in Table 4 is $f=0.041467$ as before. Using the value $\log_{10} \delta=\bar{2}.301030$, Table 5 gives $f=0.041466$. The value of the mutual inductance corresponding to the last is $M=25(0.041466)=1.03665 \mu h$. The more accurate value calculated in example 2, Scientific Paper No. 169, is 1.036664.

EXAMPLE 3

The circles $a=A=10$, $D=100$, may be regarded as illustrating the case of circles far apart.

$$k^2 = \frac{400}{400 + 10,000} = \frac{1}{26}, \quad \log_{10} k^2 = \bar{2}.585027$$

also $\Delta=0.2$.

Table 6 gives for $\Delta=0.2$, $f=0.0000191650$. Table 7 yields $\log_{10} f = \bar{5}.282509$, to which corresponds the same value of f . This is an unfavorable case for Table 1, but taking account of third differences the resulting value of f is in agreement exactly with the foregoing. The mutual inductance is thus 0.000191650 microhenrys, which agrees closely with the value 0.0001916496 calculated in example 6, Scientific Paper No. 169.

No application of the formulas to actual coils will here be made. For coils of rectangular cross section the mutual inductance of the circles passing through the centers of the coils would be found and then multiplied by the product of the number of turns on the two coils. This would give an approximation to the mutual inductance of the coils, but the result would have to be corrected to take into account the actual distribution of the current over cross sections of finite area. This matter is treated in Scientific Paper No. 169, pages 33 to 52.

TABLE 1.—Values of the factor f in the formula $M=f\sqrt{Aa}$

$$k'^2 = \frac{(A-a)^2 + D^2}{(A+a)^2 + D^2}$$

$$k^2 = 1 - k'^2 = \frac{4aA}{(A+a)^2 + D^2}$$

[Units: The values of f are such that, when A and a are in centimeters, M is in microhenrys]

k'^2	f	d_1	d_2	$\log_{10} f$	d_1	d_2	d_3	k^2
0.005	0.025722	-4, 248	-----	$\bar{2}.410300$	-78, 387	-----	-----	0.995
.010	.021474	2, 442	-----	.331913	52, 468	-----	-----	.990
.015	.019031	1, 716	-----	.279445	41, 023	-----	-----	.985
.020	.017315	1, 315	-----	.238423	34, 310	-----	-----	.980
.025	.016000	1, 063	-----	.204113	29, 856	-----	-----	.975
0.030	0.014937	-890	+127	$\bar{2}.174257$	-26, 671	-----	-----	0.970
.035	.014047	763	96	.147586	24, 255	-----	-----	.965
.040	.013284	667	76	.123331	22, 363	-----	-----	.960
.045	.012617	591	62	.100968	20, 830	-----	-----	.955
.050	.012023	529	49	.080138	19, 555	-----	-----	.950
0.055	0.011497	-480	43	$\bar{2}.060585$	-18, 510	925	-----	0.945
.060	.011017	437	36	.042075	17, 585	790	-----	.940
.065	.010580	401	30	.024490	16, 795	676	-----	.935
.070	.010179	371	26	$\bar{2}.007695$	16, 119	611	-----	.930
.075	.0098079	-3, 439	233	$\bar{3}.991576$	15, 501	532	-----	.925
0.080	0.0094640	-3, 206	206	$\bar{3}.976075$	-14, 969	480	-----	0.920
.085	.91434	3, 000	184	.961106	14, 489	435	-----	.915
.090	.88434	2, 816	165	.946617	14, 054	396	-----	.910
.095	.85618	2, 651	149	.932563	13, 658	359	-----	.905
.100	.82967	2, 502	133	.918905	13, 299	324	-----	.900
0.105	0.0080465	-2, 369	122	$\bar{3}.905606$	-12, 975	296	-----	0.895
.110	.78096	2, 247	111	.892631	12, 679	271	-----	.890
.115	.75849	2, 136	102	.879952	12, 408	252	-----	.885
.120	.73713	2, 034	94	.867544	12, 154	236	-----	.880
.125	.71679	1, 940	86	.855388	11, 918	219	-----	.875

TABLE 1.—Values of the factor f in the formula $M=f\sqrt{Aa}$ —Continued

k'^2		d_1	d_2	$\log_{10} f$	d_1	d_2	d_3	k^2
0.130	0.0069739	−1,854	79	$\bar{3}.843470$	−11,703	199	-----	0.870
.135	67885	1,775	74	.831767	11,504	187	-----	.865
.140	66110	1,701	69	.820263	11,317	174	-----	.860
.145	64409	1,632	65	.808946	11,142	161	-----	.855
.150	62777	1,567	59	.797804	10,981	152	-----	.850
0.155	0.0061210	−1,508	57	$\bar{3}.786822$	−10,829	142	-----	0.845
.160	59702	1,451	53	.775993	10,687	133	-----	.840
.165	58251	1,398	49	.765306	10,554	124	-----	.835
.170	56853	1,349	46	.754752	10,430	118	-----	.830
.175	55504	1,303	45	.744322	10,312	112	-----	.825
0.180	0.0054201	−1,258	41	$\bar{3}.734010$	−10,203	104	-----	0.820
.185	52943	1,217	39	.723807	10,099	98	-----	.815
.190	51276	1,178	38	.713708	10,001	90	-----	.810
.195	50548	1,140	35	.703707	9,991	87	-----	.805
.200	49408	1,105	33	.693796	9,824	81	-----	.800
0.205	0.0048303	−1,072	33	$\bar{3}.683972$	−9,743	77	-----	0.795
.210	47231	1,039	29	.674229	9,666	71	-----	.790
.215	46192	1,010	30	.664563	9,595	68	-----	.785
.220	45182	980	27	.654968	9,527	64	-----	.780
.225	44202	−953	27	.645441	9,463	59	-----	0.775
0.230	0.0043249	926	25	$\bar{3}.635978$	−9,404	+57	-----	.770
.235	42323	901	24	.626574	9,347	53	-----	.765
.240	41422	878	23	.617227	9,294	48	-----	.760
.245	40544	854	23	.607933	9,246	49	-----	.755
.250	39690	831	20	.598687	9,197	43	-----	.750
0.255	0.0038859	−811	21	$\bar{3}.589490$	−9,154	+41	-----	0.745
.260	38048	790	20	.580336	9,113	37	-----	.740
.265	37258	770	18	.571223	9,076	36	-----	.735
.270	36488	752	19	.562147	9,040	33	-----	.730
.275	35736	733	17	.553107	9,007	30	-----	.725
0.280	0.0035003	−716	17	$\bar{3}.544100$	−8,977	+29	-----	0.720
.285	34236	700	17	.535123	8,948	25	-----	.715
.290	33587	683	16	.526175	8,923	24	-----	.710
.295	32904	667	15	.517252	8,899	22	-----	.705
.300	32237	652	14	.508353	8,877	20	-----	.700
0.305	0.0031585	−638	14	$\bar{3}.499476$	−8,857	+17	-----	0.695
.310	30947	624	14	.490619	8,840	16	-----	.690
.315	30324	610	13	.481779	8,824	15	-----	.685
.320	29714	597	13	.472954	8,809	10	-----	.680
.325	29117	584	12	.464145	8,799	11	-----	.675
0.330	0.0028533	−572	13	$\bar{3}.455346$	−8,788	+8	-----	0.670
.335	27961	559	11	.446558	8,780	6	-----	.665
.340	27402	548	11	.437778	8,773	4	-----	.660
.345	26854	537	12	.429005	8,769	4	-----	.655
.350	26317	525	9	.420236	8,765	3	-----	.650
0.355	0.0025792	−516	11	$\bar{3}.411471$	−8,762	-----	-----	0.645
.360	25276	505	10	.402709	8,764	-----	-----	.640
.365	24771	495	10	.393945	8,764	−3	-----	.635
.370	24276	485	9	.385181	8,767	−5	-----	.630
.375	23791	476	10	.376414	8,772	−7	-----	.625
0.380	0.0023315	−466	8	$\bar{3}.367642$	−8,779	−6	-----	0.620
.385	22849	453	9	.358863	8,785	−10	-----	.615
.390	22391	449	9	.350078	8,795	−10	-----	.610
.395	21942	440	8	.341283	8,805	−14	-----	.605
.400	21502	432	8	.332478	8,818	−13	-----	.600
0.405	0.0021070	−424	7	$\bar{3}.323660$	−8,832	−17	-----	0.595
.410	20646	417	9	.314828	8,845	19	-----	.590
.415	20229	408	7	.305983	8,862	19	-----	.585
.420	19821	401	7	.297121	8,881	19	-----	.580
.425	19420	394	7	.288240	8,900	21	-----	.575
0.430	0.0019026	−387	7	$\bar{3}.279340$	−8,921	−22	-----	0.570
.435	18639	380	7	.270419	8,943	25	-----	.565
.440	18259	373	6	.261476	8,968	24	-----	.560
.445	17886	367	7	.252508	8,992	25	-----	.555
.450	17519	360	8	.243516	9,017	31	-----	.550

TABLE 1.—Values of the factor f in the formula $M=f\sqrt{Aa}$ —Continued.

k'^2	f	d_1	d_2	$\log_{10} f$	d_1	d_2	d_3	k^2
0.455	0.0017159	352	5	3.234497	9,048	—29	-----	0.545
.460	16805	—347	5	.225449	—9,077	32	-----	.540
.465	16458	342	6	.216372	9,109	34	-----	.535
.470	16116	336	6	.207263	9,143	33	-----	.530
.475	15780	329	4	.198120	9,176	37	-----	.525
0.480	0.0015451	—325	7	3.188944	—9,213	—38	-----	0.520
.485	15126	318	4	.179731	9,251	38	-----	.515
.490	14808	314	6	.170480	9,289	—42	-----	.510
.495	14494	—308	-----	.161191	—9,331	-----	-----	.505
0.500	0.00141860	—3,029	+51	3.151860	—9,374	—44	-----	0.500
.505	138831	2,978	49	.142486	9,418	46	-----	.495
.510	135853	2,929	49	.133068	9,464	48	-----	.490
.515	132924	2,880	49	.123604	9,512	50	-----	.485
.520	130044	2,831	46	.114092	9,562	52	-----	.480
0.525	0.00127213	—2,785	45	3.104530	—9,614	—53	-----	0.475
.530	124428	2,740	47	.094916	9,667	55	-----	.470
.535	121688	2,693	43	.085249	9,722	57	-----	.465
.540	118995	2,650	44	.075527	9,779	61	-----	.460
.545	116345	2,606	42	.065748	9,840	61	-----	.455
0.550	0.00113739	—2,564	42	3.055908	—9,901	—63	-----	0.450
.555	111175	2,522	42	.046007	9,964	65	-----	.445
.560	108653	2,480	40	.036043	10,029	70	-----	.440
.565	106173	2,440	39	.026014	10,099	69	-----	.435
.570	103733	2,401	39	.015915	10,168	73	-----	.430
0.575	0.00101332	—2,362	40	3.005747	—10,241	—74	-----	0.425
.580	.00098970	2,322	36	4.995506	10,315	78	-----	.420
.585	96648	2,286	37	.985191	10,393	82	-----	.415
.590	94362	2,249	38	.974798	10,475	81	-----	.410
.595	92113	2,211	34	.964323	10,556	86	-----	.405
0.600	0.00089902	—2,177	36	4.953767	—10,642	—88	-----	0.400
.605	87725	2,141	35	.943125	10,730	91	-----	.395
.610	85584	2,106	34	.932395	10,821	95	-----	.390
.615	83478	2,072	34	.921574	10,916	97	-----	.385
.620	81406	2,038	33	.910658	11,013	101	-----	.380
0.625	0.00079368	—2,005	32	4.899645	—11,114	—104	-----	0.375
.630	77363	1,973	32	.888531	11,218	107	-----	.370
.635	75390	1,941	32	.877313	11,325	111	-----	.365
.640	73449	1,908	31	.865988	11,436	116	-----	.360
.645	71540	1,878	30	.854552	11,552	118	-----	.355
0.650	0.00069663	—1,847	30	4.843000	—11,670	—123	-----	0.350
.655	67816	1,817	30	.831330	11,793	127	-----	.345
.660	65999	1,787	30	.819537	11,920	132	-----	.340
.665	64212	1,757	28	.807617	12,052	137	-----	.335
.670	62455	1,729	30	.795565	12,189	140	-----	.330
0.675	0.00060726	—1,700	28	4.783376	—12,329	—146	-----	0.325
.680	59026	1,672	28	.771047	12,475	151	-----	.320
.685	57355	1,643	27	.758572	12,626	156	-----	.315
.690	55712	1,616	27	.745946	12,782	164	-----	.310
.695	54096	1,589	27	.733164	12,946	168	-----	.305
0.700	0.00052507	—1,562	27	4.720218	—13,114	—175	-----	0.300
.705	50945	1,535	26	.707104	13,289	182	-----	.295
.710	49410	1,509	26	.693815	13,471	188	-----	.290
.715	47901	1,483	25	.680344	13,659	196	-----	.285
.720	46418	1,458	26	.666685	13,855	203	-----	.280
0.725	0.00044960	—1,432	25	4.652830	—14,058	—213	-----	0.275
.730	43528	1,407	25	.638772	14,271	220	-----	.270
.735	42121	1,382	24	.624501	14,491	230	-----	.265
.740	40739	1,358	25	.610010	14,721	239	-----	.260
.745	39381	1,333	23	.595289	14,960	250	-----	.255
0.750	0.00038048	—1,310	+24	4.580329	—15,210	—261	—10	0.250
.755	36738	1,286	24	.565119	15,471	271	14	.245
.760	35452	1,262	24	.549648	15,742	285	12	.240
.765	34190	1,238	22	.533906	16,027	297	15	.235
.770	32952	1,216	24	.517879	16,324	312	14	.230

TABLE 2.—Auxiliary table for circles very close together

$$k'^2 \leq 0.1$$

$\log_{10} k'^2$	f	Difference	$\log_{10} k'^2$	f	Difference
$\bar{6}.0$	0.079093	—1, 446	$\bar{4}.5$	0.042938	—1, 444
$\bar{6}.1$	77647	1, 447	$\bar{4}.6$	41494	1, 443
$\bar{6}.2$	76200	1, 447	$\bar{4}.7$	40051	1, 443
$\bar{6}.3$	74753	1, 447	$\bar{4}.8$	38608	1, 441
$\bar{6}.4$	73306	1, 446	$\bar{4}.9$	37167	1, 440
$\bar{6}.5$	0.071860	—1, 447	$\bar{3}.0$	0.035727	—1, 439
$\bar{6}.6$	70413	1, 447	$\bar{3}.1$	34288	1, 437
$\bar{6}.7$	68966	1, 446	$\bar{3}.2$	32851	1, 435
$\bar{6}.8$	67520	1, 447	$\bar{3}.3$	31416	1, 432
$\bar{6}.9$	66073	1, 446	$\bar{3}.4$	29984	1, 430
$\bar{5}.0$	0.064626	—1, 446	$\bar{3}.5$	0.028554	—1, 426 4
$\bar{5}.1$	63180	1, 447	$\bar{3}.6$	27128	1, 422 5
$\bar{5}.2$	61733	1, 446	$\bar{3}.7$	25707	1, 416 6
$\bar{5}.3$	60287	1, 446	$\bar{3}.8$	24291	1, 410 7
$\bar{5}.4$	58840	1, 446	$\bar{3}.9$	22881	1, 403 9
$\bar{5}.5$	0.057394	—1, 447	$\bar{2}.0$	0.021478	—1, 394 10
$\bar{5}.6$	55947	1, 447	$\bar{2}.1$	20084	1, 384 12
$\bar{5}.7$	54500	1, 445	$\bar{2}.2$	18700	1, 371 14
$\bar{5}.8$	53055	1, 446	$\bar{2}.3$	17329	1, 357 17
$\bar{5}.9$	51609	1, 446	$\bar{2}.4$	15972	1, 340 19
$\bar{4}.0$	0.050163	—1, 446	$\bar{2}.5$	0.014632	—1, 321 23
$\bar{4}.1$	48717	1, 445	$\bar{2}.6$	13311	1, 298 27
$\bar{4}.2$	47272	1, 445	$\bar{2}.7$	12013	1, 271 31
$\bar{4}.3$	45827	1, 445	$\bar{2}.8$	10742	1, 240 35
$\bar{4}.4$	44382	1, 444	$\bar{2}.9$	9502	1, 205
$\bar{4}.5$	0.042398	—1, 444	$\bar{1}.0$	0.008297	-----

For still smaller values of k'^2 use the formula

$$f = 0.0144676 \left(\log_{10} \frac{1}{k'^2} - 0.533068 \right)$$

TABLE 3.—Auxiliary table for circles very far apart

$$k^2 \leq 0.1$$

$\log_{10} k^2$	$\log_{10} f$	d_1	d_2	d_3	$\log_{10} k^2$	$\log_{10} f$	d_1	d_2	d_3
$\bar{1}.0$	$\bar{5}.926219$	—157, 230	+1, 581	—365	$\bar{3}.5$	$\bar{7}.643272$	—150, 213	44	—8
$\bar{2}.9$	$\bar{5}.768989$	155, 649	1, 216	268	$\bar{3}.4$	$\bar{7}.493059$	150, 169	36	10
$\bar{2}.8$	$\bar{5}.613340$	154, 433	948	210	$\bar{3}.3$	$\bar{7}.342890$	150, 133	26	3
$\bar{2}.7$	$\bar{5}.458907$	153, 485	738	160	$\bar{3}.2$	$\bar{7}.192757$	150, 107	23	7
$\bar{2}.6$	$\bar{5}.305422$	152, 747	578	122	$\bar{3}.1$	$\bar{7}.042650$	150, 084	16	1
$\bar{2}.5$	$\bar{5}.152675$	—152, 169	456	—100	$\bar{3}.0$	$\bar{6}.892566$	—150, 068	15	-----
$\bar{2}.4$	$\bar{5}.000506$	151, 713	356	74	$\bar{4}.9$	$\bar{7}.742498$	150, 053	11	-----
$\bar{2}.3$	$\bar{6}.848793$	151, 357	282	58	$\bar{4}.8$	$\bar{7}.592445$	150, 042	9	-----
$\bar{2}.2$	$\bar{6}.697436$	151, 075	224	47	$\bar{4}.7$	$\bar{7}.442403$	150, 033	6	-----
$\bar{2}.1$	$\bar{5}.546361$	150, 851	177	38	$\bar{4}.6$	$\bar{7}.292370$	150, 027	6	-----
$\bar{2}.0$	$\bar{6}.395510$	—150, 674	139	—29	$\bar{4}.5$	$\bar{6}.142343$	—150, 021	4	-----
$\bar{3}.9$	$\bar{5}.244836$	150, 535	110	22	$\bar{4}.4$	$\bar{6}.992322$	150, 017	3	-----
$\bar{3}.8$	$\bar{6}.094301$	150, 425	88	18	$\bar{4}.3$	$\bar{6}.852305$	150, 014	3	-----
$\bar{3}.7$	$\bar{7}.943876$	150, 337	70	16	$\bar{4}.2$	$\bar{6}.692291$	150, 011	4	-----
$\bar{3}.6$	$\bar{7}.793539$	150, 267	54	10	$\bar{4}.1$	$\bar{6}.542280$	—150, 007	-----	-----
					$\bar{4}.0$	$\bar{6}.392273$	-----	-----	-----

For still smaller values of k^2 use the formula

$$\log_{10} f = \bar{3}.392240 + \frac{3}{2} \log_{10} k^2$$

TABLE 4.—Values of f for equal circles near together

$$\delta = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{diameter}} \leq 1$$

δ	f	d_1	d_2	d_3	$\log_{10} f$	d_1	d_2	d_3
0.01	0.050164	—8,697	-----	-----	$\bar{Z}.700389$	-----	-----	-----
.02	41467	5,075	-----	-----	.617698	-----	-----	-----
.03	36392	3,590	-----	-----	.560999	-----	-----	-----
.04	32802	2,773	-----	-----	.515900	-----	-----	-----
0.05	0.030029	—2,256	+	-----	$\bar{Z}.477537$	-----	-----	-----
.06	27773	1,896	262	—60	.443629	—30,724	2,400	—517
.07	25876	1,634	202	42	.412905	28,324	1,883	365
.08	24243	1,432	160	30	.384581	26,441	1,518	264
.09	22811	1,272	130	23	.358140	24,923	1,254	203
0.10	0.021539	—1,142	107	—16	$\bar{Z}.333217$	—23,669	1,051	—148
.11	20396	1,035	91	13	.309548	22,618	903	127
.12	19361	944	77	11	.286930	21,715	776	95
.13	18417	867	67	8	.265215	20,939	681	79
.14	17550	800	59	7	.244276	20,258	602	70
0.15	0.016750	—741	52	—6	$\bar{Z}.224018$	—19,656	532	—50
.16	16009	690	46	5	.204362	19,124	482	48
.17	15319	643	41	4	.185238	18,642	434	44
.18	14676	603	37	3	.166596	18,208	390	28
.19	14073	566	34	3	.148388	17,818	362	32
0.20	0.0135073	—5,321	304	—26	$\bar{Z}.130570$	—17,456	330	—27
.21	129752	5,017	278	24	.113114	17,126	303	23
.22	124735	4,739	254	19	.095988	16,823	280	17
.23	119996	4,485	235	18	.079165	16,543	263	18
.24	115511	4,250	217	17	.062623	16,280	245	18
0.25	0.0111261	—4,033	200	—13	$\bar{Z}.046343$	—16,035	227	—11
.26	107228	3,833	187	14	.030308	15,808	216	15
.27	.0103395	3,646	173	11	$\bar{Z}.014500$	15,592	201	11
.28	.0099749	3,473	162	9	$\bar{Z}.998908$	15,391	190	6
.29	96276	3,312	153	13	.983517	15,201	184	15
0.30	0.0092964	—3,159	140	6	$\bar{Z}.968316$	—15,017	169	.5
.31	89805	3,019	134	9	.953299	14,848	164	8
.32	86786	2,885	125	8	.938451	14,684	156	7
.33	83901	2,760	117	5	.923767	14,528	149	6
.34	81141	2,643	112	8	.909239	14,379	143	5
0.35	0.0078498	—2,531	104	4	$\bar{Z}.894860$	—14,236	138	8
.36	75967	2,427	100	7	.880624	14,098	130	2
.37	73540	2,327	93	3	.866526	13,968	128	4
.38	71213	2,234	90	7	.852558	13,840	124	-----
.39	68979	2,144	83	2	.838718	13,716	115	-----
0.40	0.0066835	—2,061	81	-----	$\bar{Z}.825002$	—13,601	115	-----
.41	64774	1,980	76	-----	.811401	13,486	114	-----
.42	62794	1,904	72	-----	.797915	13,372	108	-----
.43	60890	1,832	69	-----	.784543	13,264	102	-----
.44	59058	1,763	66	-----	.771279	13,162	104	-----
0.45	0.0057295	—1,697	62	-----	$\bar{Z}.758117$	—13,058	99	-----
.46	55598	1,634	60	-----	.745059	12,959	97	-----
.47	53964	1,574	58	-----	.732100	12,862	95	-----
.48	52389	1,518	55	-----	.719238	12,767	92	-----
.49	50871	1,463	52	-----	.706471	12,675	92	-----
0.50	0.0049408	—1,411	49	-----	$\bar{Z}.693796$	—12,583	86	-----
.51	47997	1,362	49	-----	.681213	12,497	90	-----
.52	46635	1,313	45	-----	.668716	12,407	83	-----
.53	45322	1,268	44	-----	.656309	12,324	86	-----
.54	44054	1,224	42	-----	.643985	12,238	80	-----
0.55	0.0042830	—1,182	40	-----	$\bar{Z}.631747$	—12,158	83	-----
.56	41648	1,142	38	-----	.619589	12,075	78	-----
.57	40506	1,104	36	-----	.607514	11,997	79	-----
.58	39402	1,067	36	-----	.595517	11,918	76	-----
.59	38335	1,031	34	-----	.583599	11,842	77	-----
0.60	0.0037304	—997	33	-----	$\bar{Z}.571757$	—11,765	75	-----
.61	36307	964	31	-----	.559992	11,690	73	-----
.62	35343	933	30	-----	.548302	11,617	73	-----
.63	34410	903	29	-----	.536685	11,544	71	-----
.64	33507	874	28	-----	.525141	11,473	72	-----

TABLE 4.—Values of *f* for equal circles near together—Continued

$$\delta = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{diameter}} = \frac{1}{n}$$

δ	<i>f</i>	<i>d</i> ₁	<i>d</i> ₂	<i>d</i> ₃	log ₁₀ <i>f</i>	<i>d</i> ₁	<i>d</i> ₂	<i>d</i> ₃
0.65	0.0032634	—846	27	-----	3.513668	—11,401	67	-----
.66	31788	819	26	-----	.502267	11,334	71	-----
.67	30969	793	25	-----	.490933	11,263	72	-----
.68	30176	768	24	-----	.479670	11,191	64	-----
.69	29409	744	23	-----	.468479	11,127	68	-----
0.70	0.0028665	—721	22	-----	3.457352	—11,059	65	-----
.71	27944	699	22	-----	.446293	10,994	66	-----
.72	27246	677	21	-----	.435299	10,928	66	-----
.73	26569	656	20	-----	.424371	10,862	61	-----
.74	25912	636	19	-----	.413509	10,801	65	-----
0.75	0.00252760	—6,172	186	-----	3.402708	—10,736	64	-----
.76	246588	5,986	178	-----	.391972	10,672	59	-----
.77	240602	5,808	173	-----	.381300	10,613	63	-----
.78	234794	5,635	167	-----	.370687	10,550	62	-----
.79	229159	5,468	162	-----	.360137	10,488	61	-----
0.80	0.00223691	—5,306	153	-----	3.349649	—10,427	56	-----
.81	218385	5,153	151	-----	.339222	10,371	63	-----
.82	213232	5,002	144	-----	.328851	10,308	56	-----
.83	208230	4,858	140	-----	.318543	10,252	59	-----
.84	203372	4,718	136	-----	.308291	10,193	57	-----
0.85	0.00198654	—4,582	131	-----	3.298098	—10,136	60	-----
.86	194072	4,451	127	-----	.287962	10,076	57	-----
.87	189621	4,324	119	-----	.277886	10,019	61	-----
.88	185297	4,205	120	-----	.267867	9,968	61	-----
.89	181092	4,085	114	-----	.257899	9,907	51	-----
0.90	0.00177007	—3,971	111	-----	3.247992	—9,856	57	-----
.91	173036	3,860	106	-----	.238136	9,799	55	-----
.92	169176	3,754	103	-----	.228337	9,744	52	-----
.93	165422	3,651	101	-----	.218593	9,692	55	-----
.94	161771	3,550	96	-----	.208901	9,637	53	-----
0.95	0.00158221	—3,454	95	-----	3.199264	—9,584	53	-----
.96	154767	3,359	89	-----	.189680	9,531	48	-----
.97	151408	3,270	88	-----	.180149	9,483	54	-----
.98	148136	3,182	86	-----	.170666	9,429	51	-----
0.99	144956	3,096	-----	-----	.161237	9,378	-----	-----
1.00	0.00141860	-----	-----	-----	3.151859	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 5.—Auxiliary table for equal circles very near together

$\delta \leq 0.2$

$\log_{10} \delta$	f	d_1	d_2	$\log_{10} \delta$	f	d_1	d
$\overline{4}.0$	0.108028	-2,894	-----	$\overline{2}.0$	0.050164	-2,891	1
$\overline{4}.1$	.105135	2,894	-----	$\overline{2}.1$	.047273	2,890	3
$\overline{4}.2$	.102241	2,893	-----	$\overline{2}.2$	.044383	2,887	3
$\overline{4}.3$	.099348	2,894	-----	$\overline{2}.3$	.041496	2,884	5
$\overline{4}.4$	.096454	2,894	-----	$\overline{2}.4$	.038612	2,879	7
$\overline{4}.5$	0.093561	-2,893	-----	$\overline{2}.5$	0.035733	-2,872	10
$\overline{4}.6$	.090667	2,893	-----	$\overline{2}.6$	.032861	2,862	15
$\overline{4}.7$	.087774	2,893	-----	$\overline{2}.7$	.029999	2,846	22
$\overline{4}.8$	.084881	2,894	-----	$\overline{2}.8$	.027153	2,824	33
$\overline{4}.9$	.081987	2,893	-----	$\overline{2}.9$	.024330	2,791	47
$\overline{3}.0$	0.079093	-2,893	-----	$\overline{1}.0$	0.021538	-2,744	67
$\overline{3}.1$	.076200	2,894	-----	$\overline{1}.1$	.018795	2,677	93
$\overline{3}.2$	.073306	2,893	-----	$\overline{1}.2$	.016117	2,584	-----
$\overline{3}.3$	.070413	2,893	-----	$\overline{1}.3$	0.013533	-----	-----
$\overline{3}.4$	.067520	2,893	-----				
$\overline{3}.5$	0.064627	-2,893	-----				
$\overline{3}.6$	.061733	2,893	-----				
$\overline{3}.7$	.058840	2,892	-----				
$\overline{3}.8$	.055948	2,892	-----				
$\overline{3}.9$	.053055	2,891	-----				

For still smaller values of δ , use the formula

$$= 0.0299352 \left(\log_{10} \frac{1}{\delta} - 0.266535 \right)$$

TABLE 6.—Values of f for equal circles far apart

$$\Delta = \frac{\text{diameter}}{\text{distance}} \leq 1$$

Δ	f	d_1	d_2	$\log_{10} f$	d_1	d_2	d_3
1.00	0.00141860	—3, 044	21	3̄. 151859	—9, 420	—140	-----
0.99	138816	3, 023	23	. 142439	9, 560	145	-----
.98	135793	3, 000	23	. 132879	9, 705	141	-----
.97	132793	2, 977	23	. 123174	9, 846	150	-----
.96	129816	2, 954	24	. 113328	9, 996	152	-----
0.95	0.00126862	—2, 930	24	3̄. 103332	—10, 148	—158	-----
.94	123932	2, 906	25	. 093184	10, 306	157	-----
.93	121026	2, 881	25	. 082878	10, 463	164	-----
.92	118145	2, 856	25	. 072415	10, 627	170	-----
.91	115289	2, 831	28	. 061788	10, 797	166	-----
0.90	0.00112458	—2, 803	25	3̄. 050991	—10, 963	—180	-----
.89	109655	2, 778	29	. 040028	11, 143	174	-----
.88	106877	2, 749	28	. 028885	11, 317	185	-----
.87	104128	2, 721	27	. 017568	11, 502	191	-----
.86	.00101407	2, 694	29	3̄. 006066	11, 693	192	-----
0.85	0.00098713	—2, 665	29	4̄. 994373	—11, 885	—201	-----
.84	96048	2, 636	31	. 982488	12, 086	196	-----
.83	93412	2, 605	30	. 970402	12, 282	213	-----
.82	90807	2, 575	31	. 958120	12, 495	210	-----
.81	88232	2, 544	31	. 945625	12, 705	220	-----
0.80	0.00085688	—2, 513	33	4̄. 932920	—12, 925	—226	-----
.79	83175	2, 480	31	. 919995	13, 151	232	-----
.78	80695	2, 449	34	. 906846	13, 383	232	-----
.77	78246	2, 415	33	. 893463	13, 616	245	-----
.76	75831	2, 382	34	. 879848	13, 860	252	-----
0.75	0.00073449	—2, 348	35	4̄. 865988	—14, 112	—253	-----
.74	71101	2, 313	34	. 851876	14, 365	265	-----
.73	68788	2, 279	36	. 837511	14, 630	273	-----
.72	66509	2, 243	35	. 822881	14, 903	279	-----
.71	64266	2, 208	36	. 807978	15, 182	289	-----
0.70	0.00062058	—2, 172	37	4̄. 792796	—15, 471	—292	-----
.69	59886	2, 135	38	. 777325	15, 763	305	-----
.68	57751	2, 097	36	. 761562	16, 068	317	-----
.67	55654	2, 061	38	. 745494	16, 385	321	-----
.66	53593	2, 022	38	. 729109	16, 706	335	-----
0.65	0.00051570	—1, 984	39	4̄. 712403	—17, 041	—342	-----
.64	49586	1, 946	39	. 695362	17, 383	356	-----
.63	47641	1, 907	39	. 677979	17, 739	365	-----
.62	45734	1, 867	40	. 660240	18, 104	377	-----
.61	43887	1, 827	40	. 642136	18, 481	392	-----
0.60	0.00042039	—1, 788	40	4̄. 623655	—18, 873	—403	-----
.59	40252	1, 748	41	. 604782	19, 276	418	-----
.58	38504	1, 707	41	. 585506	19, 694	432	-----
.57	36797	1, 666	41	. 565812	20, 126	448	-----
.56	35131	1, 625	41	. 545686	20, 574	460	-----
0.55	0.00033505	—1, 584	41	4̄. 525112	—21, 034	—483	-----
.54	31921	1, 543	41	. 504078	21, 517	498	-----
.53	30378	1, 502	41	. 482561	22, 015	517	-----
.52	28877	1, 460	42	. 460546	22, 532	534	-----
.51	27417	1, 418	41	. 438014	23, 066	561	-----
0.50	0.000259985	—13, 766	418	4̄. 414948	—23, 627	— 578	—26
.49	246219	13, 348	419	. 391321	24, 205	604	24
.48	232871	12, 929	416	. 367116	24, 809	628	29
.47	219942	12, 513	417	. 342307	25, 437	657	33
.46	207429	12, 096	416	. 316870	26, 094	684	31
0.45	0.000195333	—11, 680	414	4̄. 290776	—26, 778	— 715	—30
.44	183653	11, 266	414	. 263998	27, 493	745	39
.43	172387	10, 852	411	. 236505	28, 238	784	35
.42	161535	10, 441	407	. 208267	29, 022	819	41
.41	151094	10, 034	408	. 179245	29, 841	860	38

TABLE 6.—Values of *f* for equal circles far apart—Continued

$\Delta = \frac{\text{diameter}}{\text{distance}} \leq 1$

Δ	<i>f</i>	<i>d</i> ₁	<i>d</i> ₂	log ₁₀ <i>f</i>	<i>d</i> ₁	<i>d</i> ₂	<i>d</i> ₃
0.40	0.000141060	— 9, 626	401	4.149404	—30, 701	— 898	—58
.39	131434	9, 225	399	.118703	31, 599	956	58
.38	122209	— 8, 826	397	.087104	32, 555	994	60
.37	113383	8, 429	391	.054549	33, 549	1, 054	61
.36	.000104954	8, 038	387	4.021000	34, 603	1, 115	59
0.35	0.000096916	— 7, 651	381	5.986397	—35, 718	—1, 174	—75
.34	89265	7, 270	376	.950769	36, 892	1, 249	71
.33	81995	6, 894	370	.913787	38, 143	1, 320	89
.32	75101	6, 524	365	.875644	39, 463	1, 409	94
.31	68577	6, 159	356	.836181	40, 872	1, 503	100
0.30	0.000062418	— 5, 803	351	5.795309	—42, 375	—1, 603	—113
.29	56615	5, 452	342	.752934	43, 978	1, 716	128
.28	51163	5, 110	335	.708956	45, 694	1, 844	141
.27	46053	4, 775	327	.663262	47, 538	1, 985	158
.26	41278	4, 448	317	.615724	49, 523	2, 143	172
0.25	0.000036830	— 4, 131	309	5.566201	—51, 666	—2, 316	—211
.24	32699	3, 822	299	.514535	53, 982	2, 527	224
.23	28877	3, 523	289	.460553	56, 509	2, 751	263
.22	25354	3, 234	279	.404044	59, 260	3, 014	312
.21	22120	2, 955	268	.344784	62, 274	3, 326	344
0.20	0.0000191650	—26, 863	2, 574	5.282510	—65, 600	—3, 670	—418
.19	164782	24, 294	2, 460	.216910	69, 270	4, 088	489
.18	140488	21, 834	2, 342	.147640	73, 358	4, 577	582
.17	.0000118654	19, 492	2, 224	5.074282	77, 935	5, 159	710
.16	.0000099162	18, 268	2, 099	6.996347	83, 094	5, 869	855
0.15	0.0000081894	—15, 169	1, 975	6.913253	—88, 963	—6, 724	—1, 073
.14	66725	13, 194	1, 844	6.824290			
.13	53531	11, 350	1, 715	.728603			
.12	42181	9, 635	1, 579	.625119			
.11	32546	8, 056	1, 445	.512496			
0.10	0.0000024490	—6, 611	1, 305	6.388997			
.09	17879	5, 306	1, 166	.252337			
.08	.0000012572	4, 140	1, 024	6.099430			
.07	.00000084322	3, 117	880	7.925941			
.06	53152	2, 237	735	.725523			
0.05	0.00000030785			.488336			
.04	15772			7.197900			
.03	6657			8.823311			
.02	19733			8.295199			
.01	0.000000002467			9.392207			
0.00	0						

TABLE 7.—Auxiliary table for equal circles very far apart

$\Delta \leq 0.2$

log ₁₀ Δ	log ₁₀ <i>f</i>	<i>d</i> ₁	<i>d</i> ₂	<i>d</i> ₃	log ₁₀ Δ	log ₁₀ <i>f</i>	<i>d</i> ₁	<i>d</i> ₂	<i>d</i> ₃
1.30	5.279478	—147, 409	—520	100	2.6	7.191724	299, 809	72	30
1.25	5.132069	147, 929	420	89	2.5	8.891915	—299, 881	—42	12
1.20	6.984140	148, 349	331	61	2.4	.592034	299, 923	30	14
1.15	.835791	148, 680	270	56	2.3	8.292111	299, 953	16	4
1.10	.687111	148, 950	214		2.2	9.992158	299, 969	12	4
1.05	.538161	149, 164	—175		2.1	.692189	299, 981	8	4
1.00	6.388997	—298, 807	—438	160	2.0	9.392208	—299, 989	—4	2
2.9	6.090190	299, 245	278	103	3.9	9.092219	299, 993	2	
2.8	7.790945	299, 523	175	64	3.8	10.792226	—299, 995		
2.7	.491422	299, 698	111	39	3.7	10.492231			

For still smaller values of Δ use the formula

$\log_{10} f = 3.392240 + 3 \log_{10} \Delta$

TABLE 8.—Coefficients for use in interpolation

K_1	K_2	K_3	K_1	K_2	K_3
0.00	0	0	0.50	-0.12500	0.0625
.01	-0.00495	+0.0033	.51	.12495	+0.0621
.02	.00980	.0065	.52	.12480	.0616
.03	.01455	.0096	.53	.12455	.0611
.04	.01920	.0125	.54	.12420	.0605
0.05	0.02375	0.0154	0.55	-0.12375	0.0599
.06	.02820	.0182	.56	.12320	.0592
.07	.03255	.0210	.57	.12255	.0585
.08	.03680	.0236	.58	.12180	.0577
.09	.04095	.0260	.59	.12095	.0569
0.10	-0.04500	0.0285	0.60	-0.12000	0.0560
.11	.04895	.0308	.61	.11895	.0552
.12	.05280	.0331	.62	.11780	.0542
.13	.05655	.0353	.63	.11655	.0533
.14	.06020	.0374	.64	.11520	.0523
0.15	-0.06375	0.0393	0.65	-0.11375	0.0513
.16	.06720	.0412	.66	.11220	.0501
.17	.07055	.0430	.67	.11055	.0490
.18	.07380	.0448	.68	.10880	.0479
.19	.07695	.0465	.69	.10695	.0467
0.20	-0.08000	0.0480	0.77	-0.10500	0.0455
.21	.08295	.0495	.71	.10295	.0443
.22	.08580	.0508	.72	.10080	.0430
.23	.08855	.0522	.73	.09855	.0417
.24	.09120	.0535	.74	.09620	.0404
0.25	-0.09375	0.0547	0.75	-0.09375	0.0391
.26	.09620	.0559	.76	.09120	.0378
.27	.09855	.0569	.77	.08855	.0363
.28	.10080	.0578	.78	.08580	.0348
.29	.10295	.0587	.79	.08295	.0335
0.30	-0.10500	0.0596	0.80	-0.08000	0.0320
.31	.10695	.0603	.81	.07695	.0305
.32	.10880	.0610	.82	.07380	.0290
.33	.11055	.0616	.83	.07055	.0275
.34	.11220	.0622	.84	.06720	.0260
0.35	-0.11375	0.0626	0.85	-0.06375	0.0244
.36	.11520	.0630	.86	.06020	.0228
.37	.11655	.0634	.87	.05655	.0213
.38	.11780	.0637	.88	.05280	.0197
.39	.11895	.0639	.89	.04895	.0181
0.40	-0.12000	0.0640	0.90	-0.04500	0.0165
.41	.12095	.0642	.91	.04095	.0149
.42	.12180	.0643	.92	.03680	.0132
.43	.12255	.0643	.93	.03255	.0116
.44	.12320	.0642	.94	.02820	.0100
0.45	-0.12375	0.0640	0.95	-0.02375	0.0083
.46	.12420	.0637	.96	.01920	.0066
.47	.12455	.0635	.97	.01455	.0050
.48	.12480	.0633	.98	.00980	.0033
.49	.12495	.0630	0.99	.00495	.0017
0.50	-0.12500	0.0625	1.00	0	0

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1924.