

A Brief Introduction to Nomography: Graphical Representation of Mathematical Relationships

Leslie Glasser*

*Nanochemistry Research Institute, Department of Chemistry
Curtin University, GPO Box U1987, Perth, WA 6845, Australia*

and

Ron Doerfler

Advisory Systems Engineer, Naperville, Illinois, 60565 USA

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*Corresponding author

L. Glasser: Telephone: + 61 8 9848-3334
E-mail: l.glasser@curtin.edu.au
ORCID : 0000-0002-8883-0564

Abstract

Nomographs (or nomograms, or alignment charts) are graphical representations of mathematical relationships (extending to empirical relationships of data) which are used by simply applying a straightedge across the plot through points on scales representing independent variables, which then crosses the corresponding datum point for the dependent variable; the choice among independent and dependent variable is arbitrary so that each variable may be determined in terms of the others. Examples of nomographs in common current use compute the lift available for a hot-air balloon, the boiling points of solvents under reduced pressure in the chemistry laboratory, and the relative forces in a centrifuge in a biochemical laboratory. Sundials represent another ancient yet widely-familiar example. The origins and geometry of the nomograph **are** seldom currently understood or taught.

With the advent and ready accessibility of the computer, printed mathematical tables, slide rules and nomographs became generally redundant. However, there remains even today a place for nomographs since they provide insight into mathematical relationships, are useful for rapid and repeated application (as illustrated by the examples listed above), even in the absence of calculational facilities, and can reliably be used in the field even by non-specialists. Many nomographs for various purposes may be found online.

This paper describes the origins and development of nomographs, and illustrates their use with some relevant examples. A supplementary interactive Excel file demonstrates their application for some simple mathematical operations.

Introduction

In the years BC – “Before Computers”, that is – **the principal modes of calculation were by use of printed mathematical tables[1, 2] such as for logarithms and trigonometric functions, or by use of slide-rules, or by graphical means in the form of pre-prepared nomographs.[3, 4, 5]** With the advent of computers, printed tables often became redundant – although the NIST Digital Library of Mathematical Functions[6] and its printed companion still remains as a fundamental source of reference, together with such esoteric resources as the “Online Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences”[7] – while slide-rules have generally disappeared. **Nomographs (from the Greek “*nomo*” = “law”), or nomograms, or alignment charts – although the latter terms have become widely subverted to other applications - appeared to become obsolescent in the 1950s, but** have remained available, generally in specialist fields, and may even be undergoing a partial renaissance for their speed of use, ready accessibility and reliability, even if their construction is seldom currently discussed or understood. It is the purpose of this paper to introduce the reader to nomography, to the construction of nomographs, and to some of their applications.

Nomography[8] was developed in 1884 by Philbert Maurice d’Ocagne (in dealing with cut-and-fill problems in the construction of French railways) as a graphic solution for multivariable functions, being an extension of two-variable Cartesian graphs, with the orthogonal axes transformed into separated parallel axes, as seen in Fig. 1. Based on the principles of projective geometry:

“d’Ocagne showed that a point on a graph with Cartesian coordinates transformed into a line on [a nomogram], that a line transformed into a point, and, finally, that a family of lines or a surface transformed into a single line. ... The nomogram has several great advantages. First, it allows for great economy of expression: the diagram is much less

cluttered than a graph with Cartesian coordinates. Second, the same nomogram can express all the parameters of a formula and can handle many more variables. And third, one reads off the values on a nomogram by ... laying a straightedge across the scales and noting where it intercepts a third scale, thereby greatly increasing the speed and accuracy of reading the graph. There is no need to follow a line from the abscissa to the curve to the ordinate, as is the case with Cartesian coordinates.”[9]

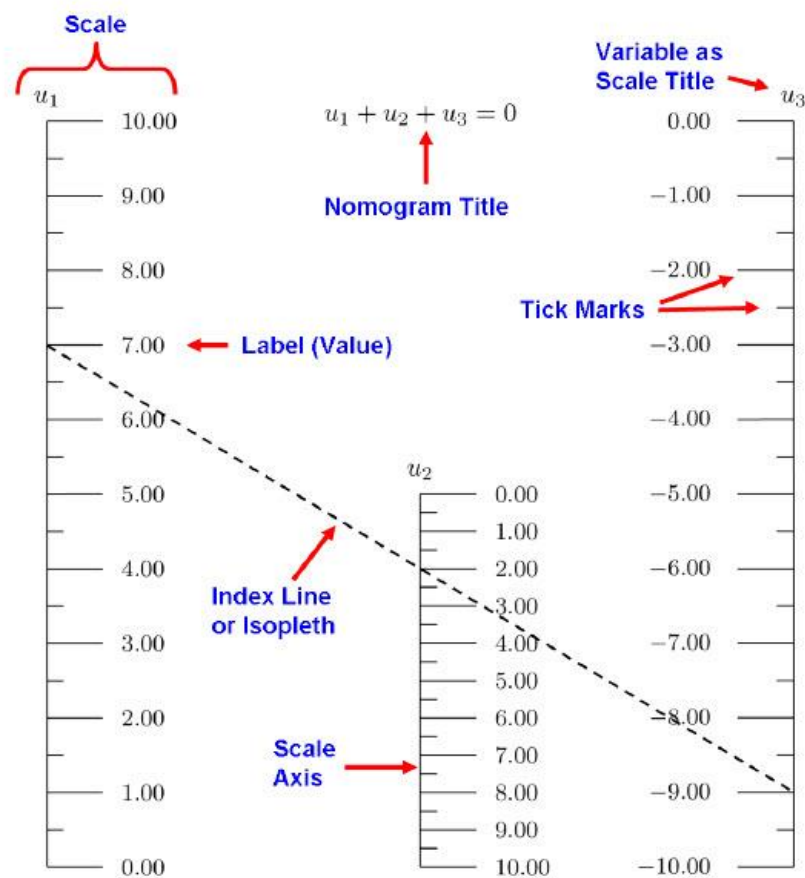


Figure 1: A linear parallel 3-axes nomogram for addition ($u_1 + u_2 + u_3 = 0$), prepared using the nomogram-generating program PyNomo[10] based on Python program text. The broken straight line joining the data points ($u_1 = 7, u_3 = -9$, with resultant **negated** sum $u_2 = 2$) is an instance of an isopleth.[11] Reprinted with permission from Doerfler, R.

<http://www.myreckonings.com/pynomo/CreatingNomogramsWithPynomo.pdf>.

While the simple form of a nomograph for addition, such as Fig. 1, seems trivial, it becomes more useful when it is recalled that many multiplicative functions can be converted into additions by taking logarithms of the functions. An example of a practical application (Fig. 2) is in calculating the relative force in a rotating centrifuge[12] where

$$\text{RCF} / g = 1.118 \cdot 10^{-5} r N^2 \quad (\text{RCF} \equiv \text{Relative Centrifugal Force})$$

with radius, r , in centimeters, and rotational velocity, N , in revolutions per minute, so that

$$\log(\text{RCF}) = -5 + \log(1.118) + \log(r) + 2\log(N)$$

A much elaborated nomograph, which also takes into account the time of centrifugation for consideration of the processes of sedimentation, has been published by Rasmussen.[13]

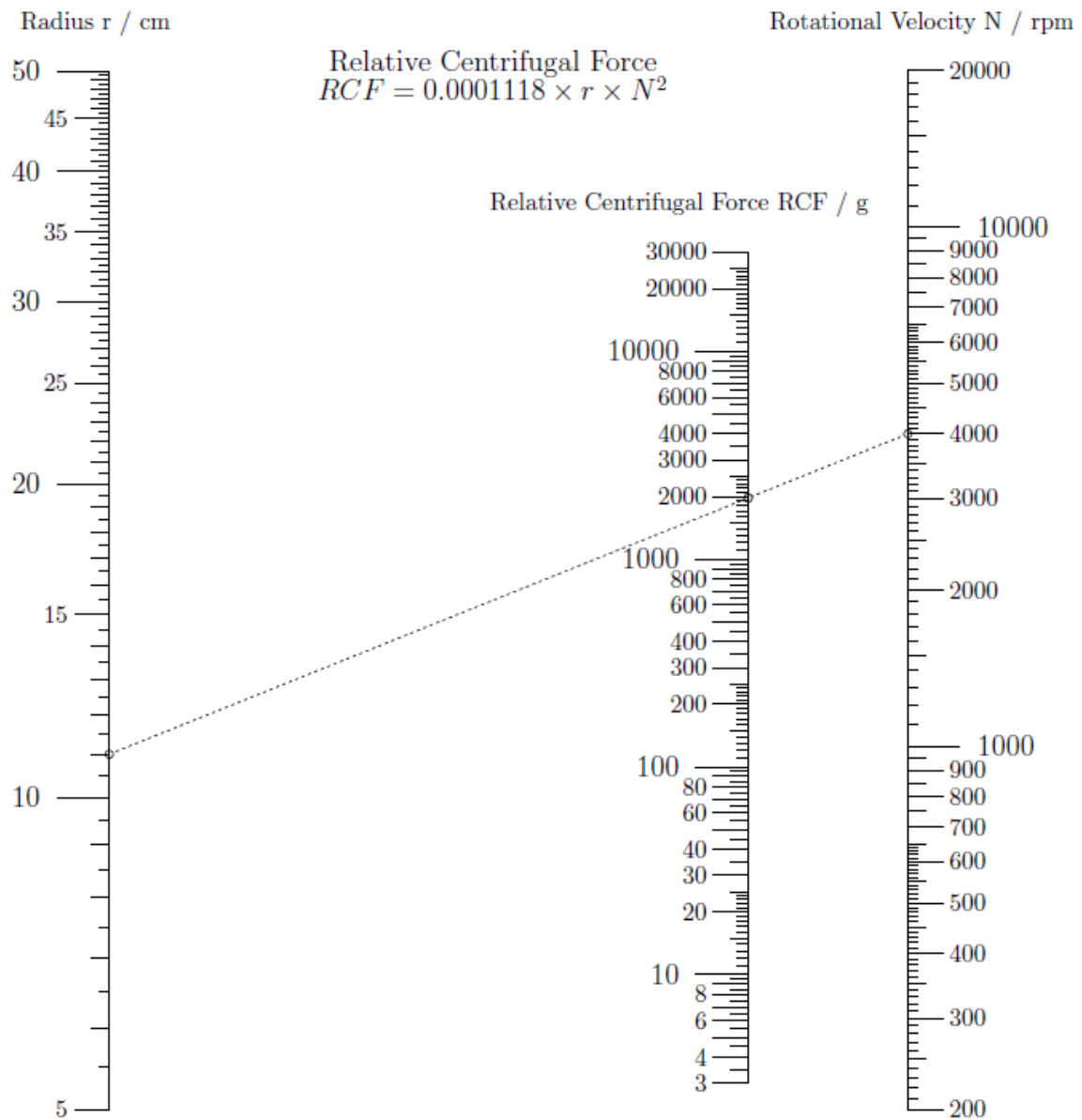


Figure 2: A three parallel-scale nomograph for determining the relative force in a rotating centrifuge with $RCF/g = 1.118 \cdot 10^{-5} rN^2$ ($RCF \equiv$ Relative Centrifugal Force), created using PyNomo.[10, 11]

Hot-Air Balloon Load Chart

Hot-air balloonists must take appropriate care that their balloons can successfully lift their payload. The necessary basic information is provided by a loading chart nomograph (also known as a network chart)[14] based on the ideal gas formula, a balloon envelope temperature of 100°C, and the atmospheric pressure at various altitudes (Fig. 3). An online calculator version is also available, but does not **currently** respond![15] This emphasises an important issue with regard to online facilities, which may not always be available[16] for a variety of reasons or which become obsolete through software changes, unlike a printed nomograph.

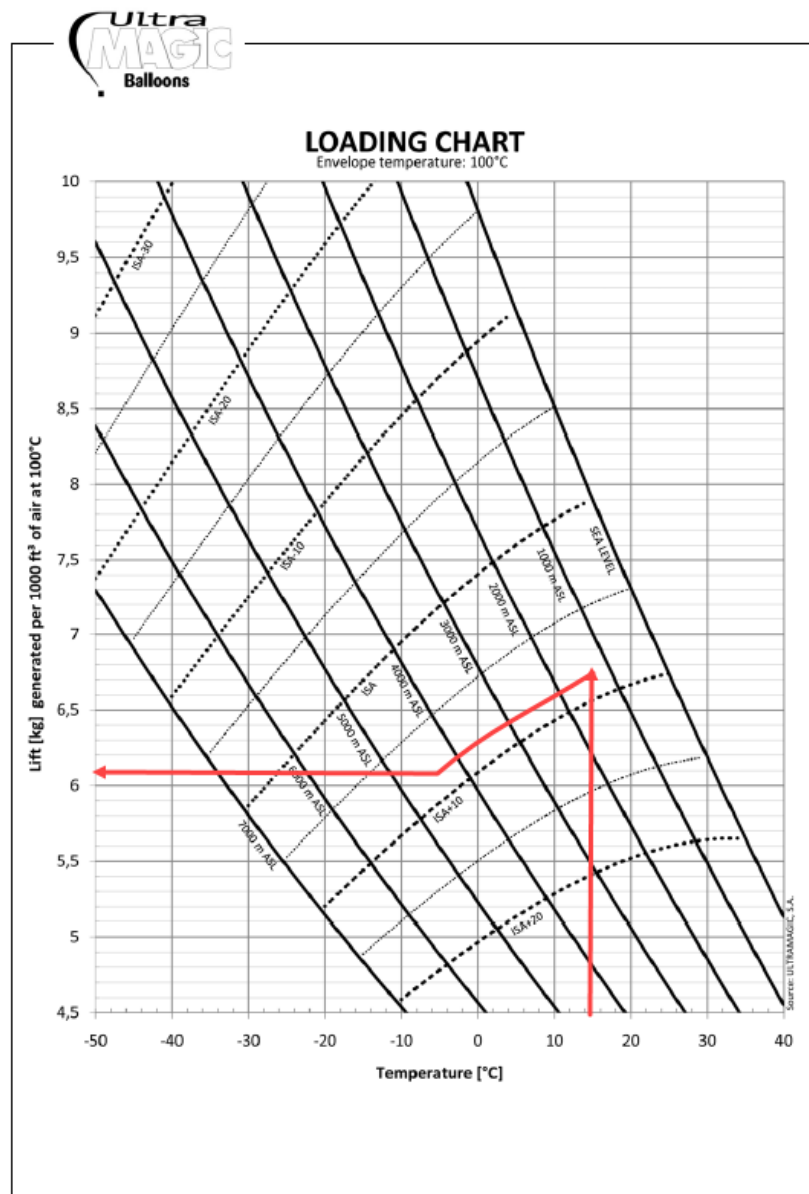
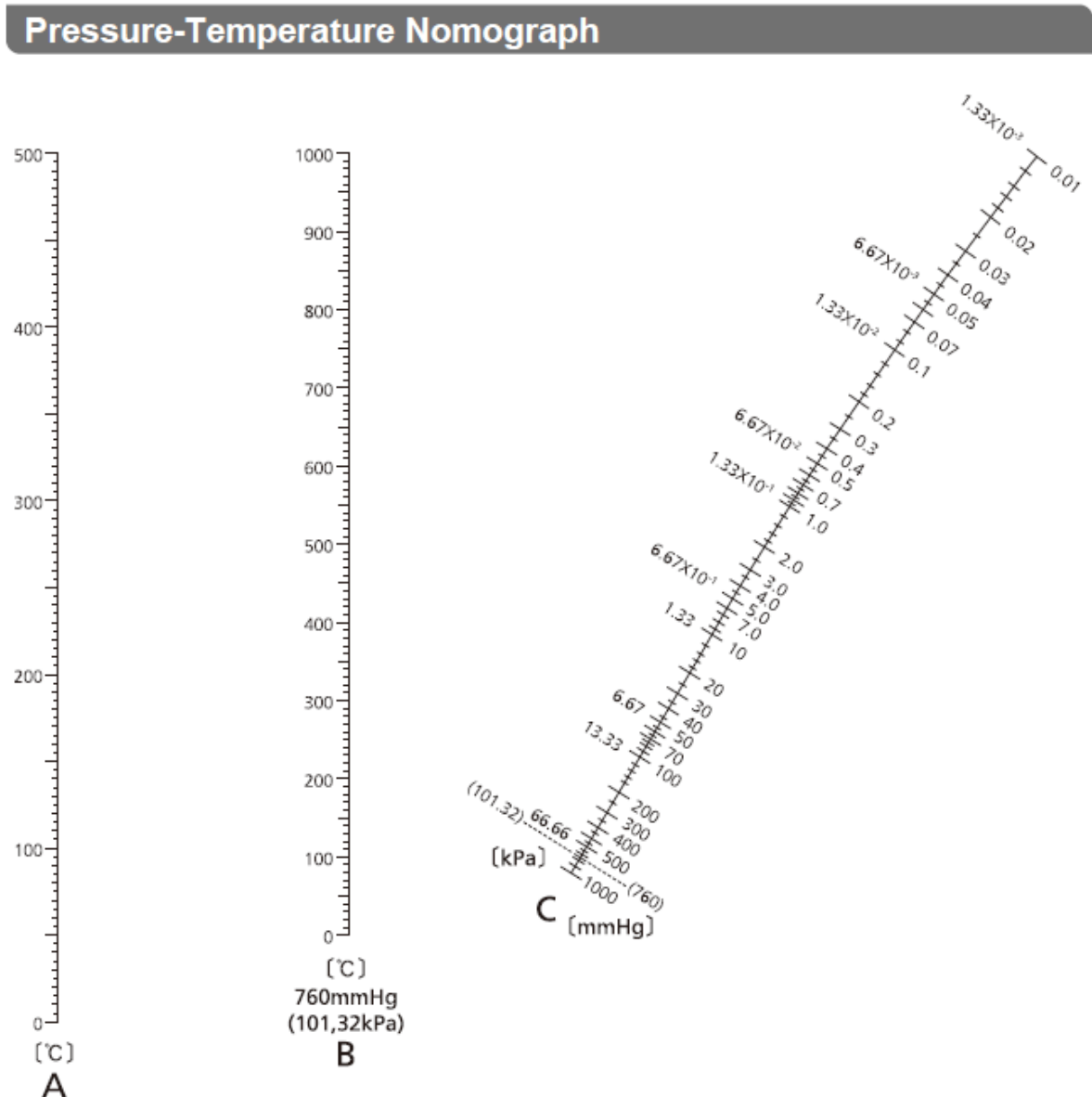


Figure 3: A loading chart for hot-air balloonists, showing the lift generated at ground level for a balloon envelope temperature of 100°C at various altitudes from sea level to 7 000m ASL (Above Sea Level), for various values of the International Standard Atmosphere (ISA) of 15 °C and 1013.2 millibars (mb, or hPa). In use, select the ambient temperature (abscissa), follow vertically to the current altitude, then follow parallel to the ISA temperature line to the desired maximum altitude and, finally, look horizontally to the available lift (lines added by authors). Published with the permission of Ultramagic Balloons, <http://ultramagic.com/openfiles/Manuals04/LoadChart.Pdf>.

An Updated Vapour Pressure Nomograph

A vapour pressure nomograph is in common use in chemical laboratories, based on two parallel temperature axes and a third curved pressure axis.[17, 18] The basic nomograph is calculated using the thermodynamic Clausius-Clapeyron equation **although this is seldom mentioned in the resources**. Of course this equation has limitations, including assumptions of temperature-independent enthalpy of vaporisation, negligible liquid volume, ideal behaviour of the vapour and inapplicability to associating materials, and so the nomograph **is** further modified for greater accuracy[19] (see Fig. 4). Assessment is rapidly made without the necessity of any computing device.



●How to calculate the bp under atmospheric pressure from bp under reduced pressure

- ① Connect a degree on the line C and its corresponding bp on the line A under reduced pressure using a straight line.
- ② An intersection found by step ① on the line B serves as an approximate bp in atmospheric pressure.

* This nomograph applies to nonassociated solvent.

Since the bp obtained from this nomograph is an approximate value, it is not an exact bp.

Reference : Science of Petroleum, Vol.II. p.1281 (1938).

Figure 4: Pressure-Temperature nomograph[18] adapted from

<http://www.tcichemicals.com/pdf/pressure-temperature-nomograph.pdf>. Published with the

kind permission of TCI (Tokyo Chemical Industry) www.TCIchemicals.com

Geometry and Types of Nomographs[3, 20, 21]

Figure 5 shows the most basic parallel-scale nomograph, for addition.

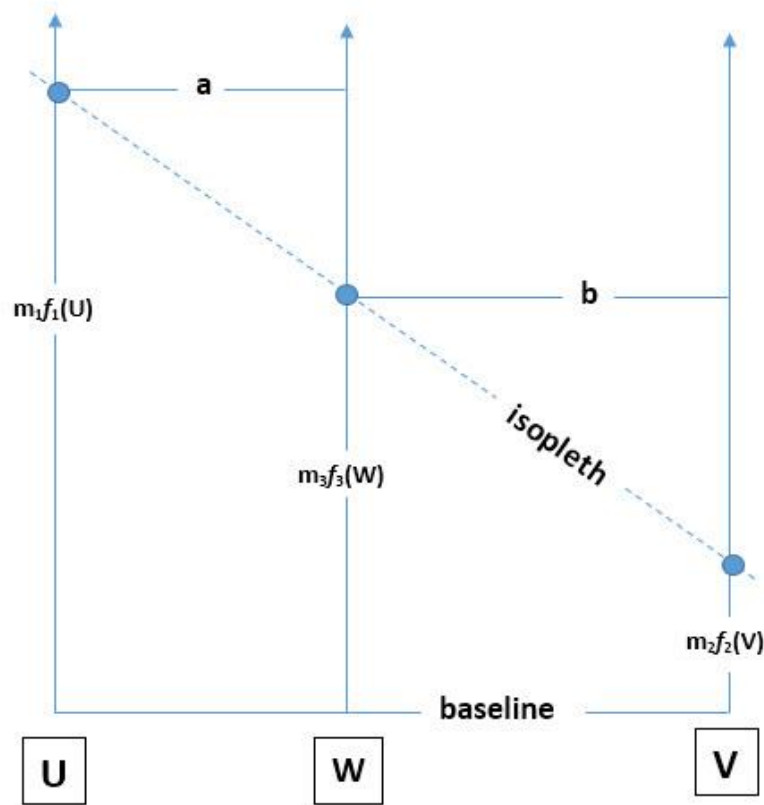


Figure 5: The basic parallel-scale nomograph[20] for the calculation of a sum: $m_3f_3(W) = m_1f_1(U) + m_2f_2(V)$, with scale factors m_1 , m_2 , and m_3 .

By similar triangles, we have the relations among the scale factors which satisfy the sum

$$m_3f_3(W) = m_1f_1(U) + m_2f_2(V):$$

$$\frac{m_1f_1(U) - m_3f_3(W)}{a} = \frac{m_3f_3(W) - m_2f_2(V)}{b}$$

$$\text{Thus } \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{a}{b} \text{ and } m_3 = \frac{m_1m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

Using this information, a parallel-scale nomograph may be set up. If the range of W is very small, its scale may be expanded by moving it outside the outer scales.

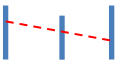

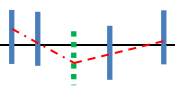
In general, nomographs may be prepared using determinants, provided that the determinant can be set up in the generic Massau form:[22, 23]









$$\begin{vmatrix} f_1(x_1) & g_1(y_1) & 1 \\ f_2(x_2) & g_2(y_2) & 1 \\ f_3(x_3) & g_3(y_3) & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

This determinant yields the area of a triangle in the xy -plane. When the area is zero, the triangle corresponds to the straight-line isopleth with coordinates (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) and (x_3, y_3) , independent of the actual values of x and y , and so can be arbitrarily placed across the nomograph to yield the desired result.

These principles may be used to establish nomographs of various kinds. The generic PyNomo software[10] is programmed to be able to prepare 10 different kinds of nomograph, as listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Nomograph types available for construction by PyNomo:[10] equation form, nomograph form, rough sketch.^a

| Type | Form of Equation | Form of Nomograph | Sketch |
|------|--|-----------------------|---|
| 1 | $f_1(u_1) + f_2(u_2) + f_3(u_3) = 0$ | Three Parallel Scales |  |
| 2 | $f_1(u_1) = f_2(u_2) \times f_3(u_3)$ or $f_1(u_1) = f_2(u_2) / f_3(u_3)$ | Z or N Chart |  |
| 3 | $f_1(u_1) + f_2(u_2) + \dots + f_n(u_n) = 0$ | Compound |  |

| | | | |
|----|---|--|---|
| | $f_1(u_1) + f_2(u_2) + f_3(u_3) = 0$ and $f_3(u_3) + f_4(u_4) + f_5(u_5) = 0$ | Parallel Scales 3 Parallel Scales Compounded |  |
| 4 | $f_1(u_1) / f_2(u_2) = f_3(u_3) / f_4(u_4)$ | Proportion |  |
| 5 | $f_1(v) = f_2(x, u)$ | Contour |  |
| 6 | $u = u$ | Ladder |  |
| 7 | $1/f_3(u_3) = 1/f_1(u_1) + 1/f_2(u_2)$ | Reciprocal / Angle |  |
| 8 | $y=f(u)$ | Single Scale |  |
| 9 | $\begin{vmatrix} f_1(u_1, v_1) & g_1(u_1, v_1) & h_1(u_1, v_1) \\ f_2(u_2, v_2) & g_2(u_2, v_2) & h_2(u_2, v_2) \\ f_3(u_3, v_3) & g_3(u_3, v_3) & h_3(u_3, v_3) \end{vmatrix}$ | General Nomogram based on Determinant |  |
| 10 | $f_1(u_1) + f_2(u_2) \times f_3(u_3) + f_4(u_3) = 0$ | One Curved Line |  |

^a Adapted from “Creating Nomograms with the PyNomo Software” by Ron Doerfler, 2009.

<http://www.myreckonings.com/pynomo/CreatingNomogramsWithPynomo.pdf>

The standard nomograph relates three variables and has three corresponding scales. However, these are by no means the only nomograph types which can be created. Allowance for more than three variables may be made by linking nomographs together in a series. In addition to the above mathematically-based variations, many of the published early nomographs were developed by empirical means, as follows. Set up an arbitrary pair of parallel scales and triangulate points on the third scale; that is, draw an isopleth across the two scales which points towards the third value (which has been calculated by some relevant equation, or from

an experimental datum), then draw a second isopleth pointing to the same third value (for example: $6 = 2 + 4$ and $6 = 3 + 3$ may be the values on the two original scales for an addition). Where the two isopleths cross is the coordinate for the desired third point; this procedure is repeated to generate a range of third-value coordinates through which a smooth curve may be drawn to complete the nomograph. Since the crossing may occur at slightly different points for various choices of isopleth pairs, one may choose a centre of a set of crossing points and adjust the position of one of the original scales. This is done iteratively to establish an optimum nomograph.

Comparison of Surface Plots, Contour Plots and Nomographs

Graphic representations of data provide insight into the relative influences of the variables in a functional relationship which are obscured in tables of data. Surface and contour plots provide such information for three-variable systems in a readily assimilable form (supplementary Fig. S1 and S2 are surface and contour plots of the Body Mass Index, BMI).

However, attempting to obtain numeric values from such plots is awkward, and nomographs[24] provide a convenient alternative view (Fig. 6).

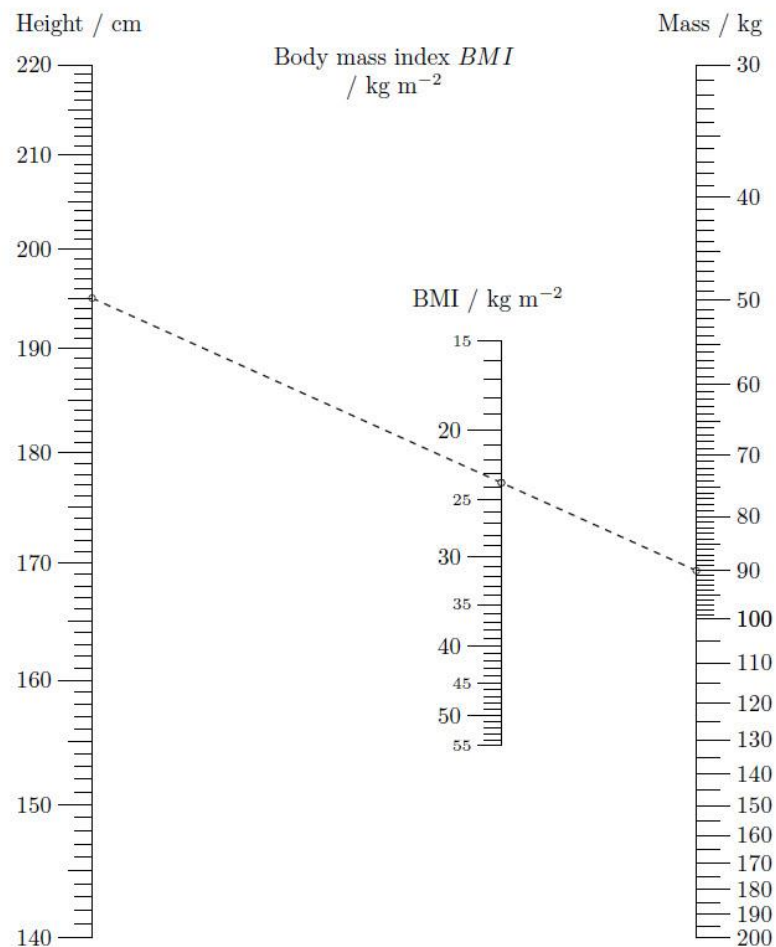


Figure 6: A Body Mass Index Nomograph, $BMI / \text{kg m}^{-2} = 10\,000 (M/H^2)$, created using PyNomo. [10, 11]

Examination of the nomograph, by considering isopleths radiating from, say, a given weight shows how height enters into the relation, and vice versa, while also providing numeric data. While it might be considered that the BMI is a relatively trivial nomographic application, a recent extended BMI nomograph provides corrections to the possibility of drug overdose for obese children.[25] Indeed, the problems of incorrect dosage in hospitals are matters of great concern,[26, 27] with nomographs providing a reliable means for dosage calculation in a clinical situation.

Other Application Areas

One significant nomographic application is the elaborate (and, indeed, beautiful) Smith chart,[28, 29, 30] which continues to be used by electrical engineers for calculations relating to transmission lines and impedance matching. An ancient application of nomography (even if not generally recognised as such) is on sundials,[31] where the upright *gnomon* (note the presence of ‘nomo’) casts a moving shadow, which thus acts as the isopleth, on the face of the sundial. A set of nomographs for predicting fire behaviour in vegetation[32] demonstrates an application which would likely prove helpful in emergency situations.

A recent phenomenon has been the appearance in medical practice of *nomograms* (the favoured term in this area) for prognosis, on a statistical basis using Bayes’s Theorem, of disease outcomes following a series of clinical tests. Many of these graphical tools do not use true nomographs,[33] but true nomographs for these purposes have recently been developed.[3, 34]

Nomography Generation Programs and Sources

Simple nomographs may be prepared by hand,[35, 36] as was necessarily done by the pioneers of nomography, by plotting on coordinate graph paper and with a calculator to hand; however, this can be a somewhat difficult and time-consuming task. PyNomo[10] has been mentioned here as the most sophisticated program available for the preparation of nomographs, but requires some expertise for a successful outcome. Project RHO[37] has elaborate instructions for preparing nomographs (generic, but directed towards use in war gaming!). While many of the early texts on nomography are now out of print, one collection for chemical processing[38] is available, while many hundreds for a variety of purposes can be found by online search.

Summary and Conclusions

We have here introduced nomographs as convenient and rapid graphical means of performing calculations, even of some complexity. Although nomographs are generally regarded as obsolete, they can be of considerable service in situations requiring reliable results with urgency, as in clinical situations, or for repeated survey **over** a range. They are not subject to misplacement of decimal points in a calculator, mistaken application of formulae, software obsolescence, poor or absent electronic communication access, temporary loss of power, or absence of power in remote locations. For these and similar reasons, nomographs should be carefully considered as practical tools in appropriate circumstances.

Online Resource Files

Online Resource 1 is an Excel file which demonstrates interactive nomograph use in the calculation of arithmetic means, geometric means, harmonic means, and Z charts for graphical division. Online Resource 2 is a Python file (in standard text format) which is used with PyNomo to generate Figure 6. Online Resource 3 contains surface and contour plots of a BMI chart, complementing the BMI nomograph of Fig. 6.

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