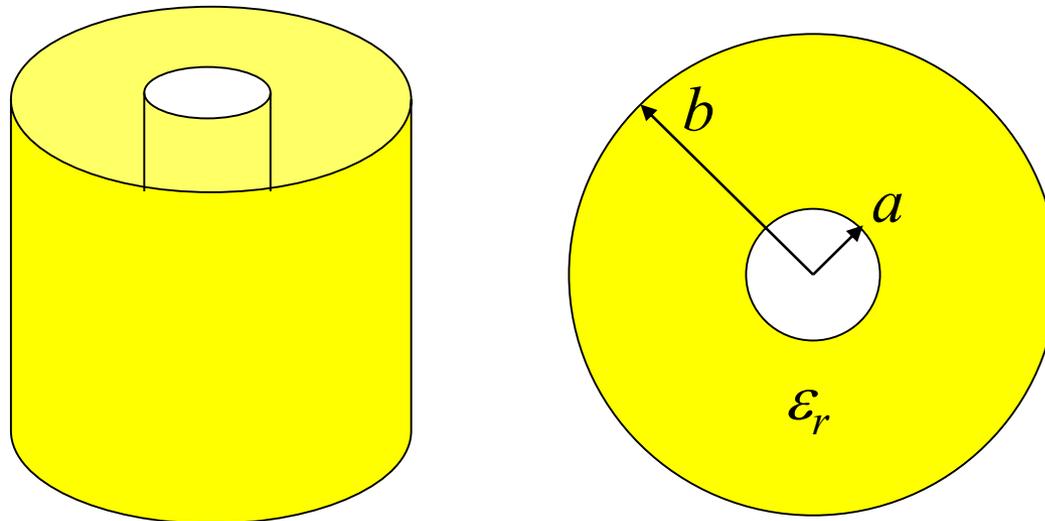


COMSOLによる同軸線路の解析 ～ 数値ポート ～



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Cの計算

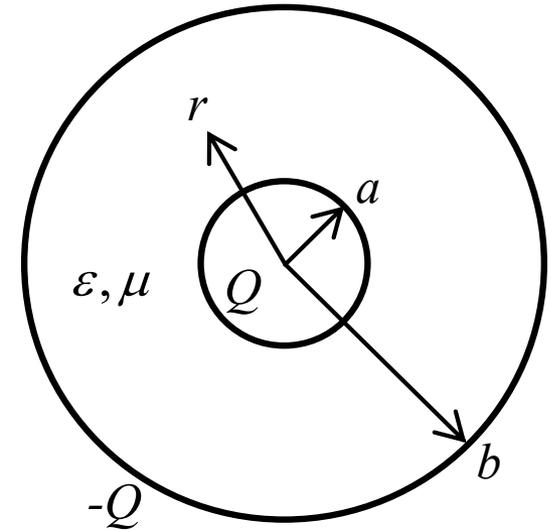
$$\oiint_S \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_V \rho dV \quad \text{ガウスの法則}$$

$$\varepsilon E_r \cdot 2\pi r = Q$$

$$E_r = \frac{Q}{2\pi\varepsilon r}$$

$$V = \int_a^b E_r dr = \frac{Q}{2\pi\varepsilon} [\log r]_a^b = \frac{Q}{2\pi\varepsilon} \log \frac{b}{a}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon}{\log \frac{b}{a}}$$



Lの計算

$$\oint_C \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \iint_S \mathbf{i} \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \iint_S \frac{d\mathbf{D}}{dt} \cdot d\mathbf{S} \quad \text{アンペアの法則}$$

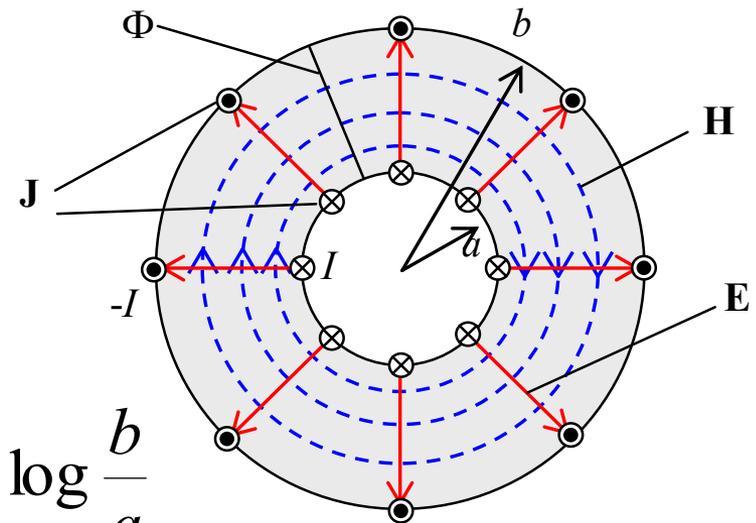
$$H_\varphi \cdot 2\pi r = I \quad H_\varphi = \frac{I}{2\pi r}$$

$$\frac{\Phi}{\mu} = \int_a^b H_\varphi dr = \frac{I}{2\pi} \log \frac{b}{a}$$

$$L = \frac{\Phi}{I} = \frac{\mu}{2\pi} \log \frac{b}{a}$$

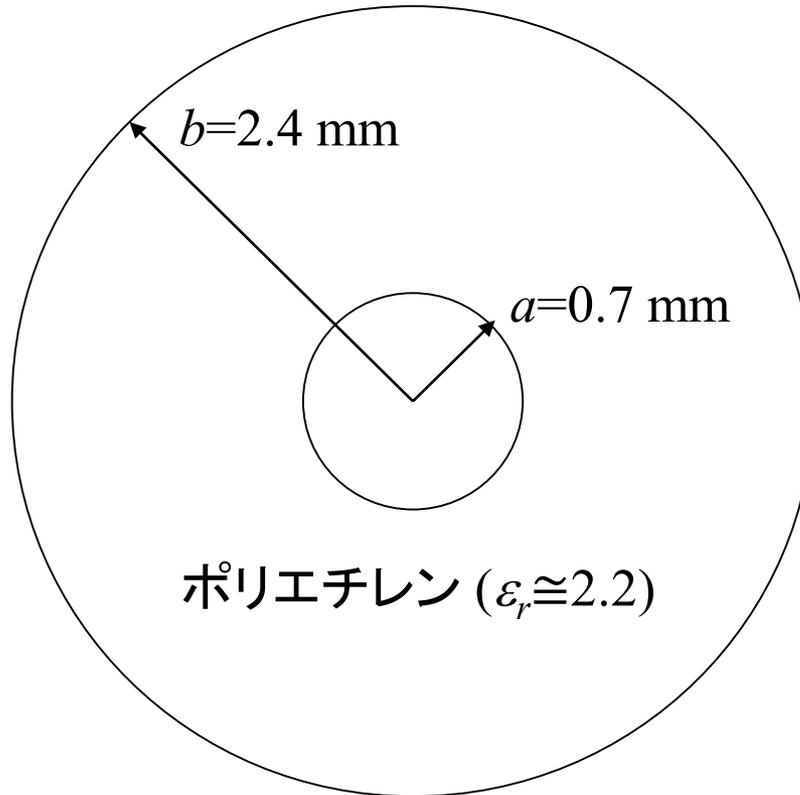
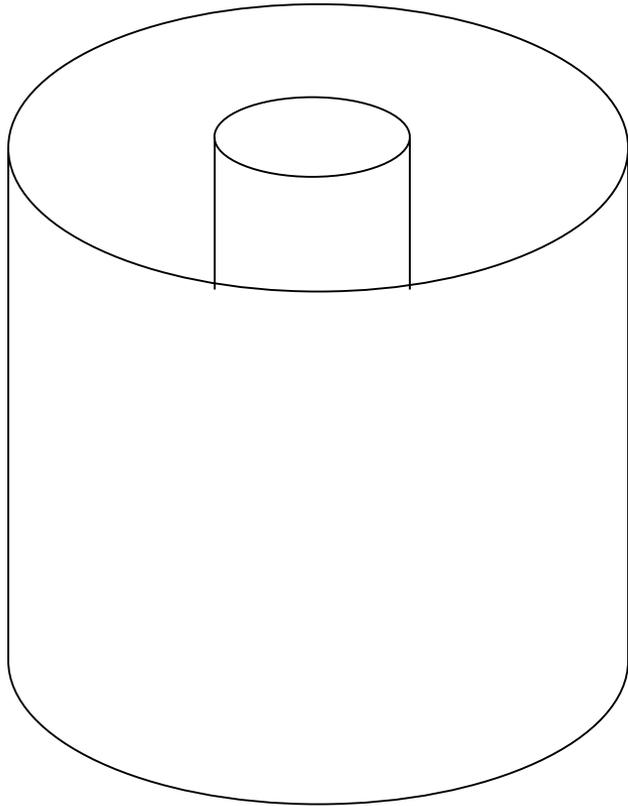
特性インピーダンス

$$Z = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}} \frac{\log \frac{b}{a}}{2\pi}$$



同軸線路

JIS規格: 5D-2V同軸ケーブル



特性インピーダンス 50 Ω

```

In[1]:= a = (1.4 / 2) * 10-3;
        b = a + 1.7 * 10-3;
        εr = 2.2;
        μr = 1.;

In[5]:= ε0 = 8.85418782 * 10-12;
        μ0 = 1.25663706 * 10-6;
        ε = εr * ε0;
        μ = μr * μ0;

        cap =  $\frac{2 * \pi * \epsilon}{\text{Log}\left[\frac{b}{a}\right]}$ 

        ind =  $\frac{\mu}{2 * \pi} \text{Log}\left[\frac{b}{a}\right]$ 
              対数

        z0 =  $\sqrt{\frac{\text{ind}}{\text{cap}}}$ 

Out[9]= 9.93322 * 10-11

Out[10]= 2.46429 * 10-7

Out[11]= 49.8082
  
```

coax_highter_order.mph - COMSOL Multiphysics

File Home Definitions Geometry Materials Physics Mesh Study Results Developer

Model Builder

- coax_highter_order.mph (root)
 - Global Definitions
 - Parameters
 - Materials
 - Component 1 (comp1)
 - Definitions
 - Geometry 1
 - Cylinder 1 (cyl1)
 - Cylinder 2 (cyl2)
 - Difference 1 (dif1)
 - Form Union (fin)
 - Materials
 - Electromagnetic Waves, Frequency
 - Wave Equation, Electric 1
 - Perfect Electric Conductor 1
 - Initial Values 1
 - Port 1
 - Port 2
 - Mesh 1
 - Study 1
 - Step 1: Boundary Mode Analysis 1
 - Step 2: Boundary Mode Analysis 2
 - Step 3: Frequency Domain
 - Solver Configurations
 - Results
 - Data Sets
 - Views
 - Derived Values
 - Tables
 - Electric Field (emw)
 - Surface 1
 - Arrow Surface 1
 - Arrow Surface 2
 - Export
 - Reports

Settings Properties

Parameters

Name	Expression	Value	Description
a	0.7[mm]	7E-4 m	
b	2.4 [mm]	0.0024 m	
len	10 [mm]	0.01 m	

Graphics Convergence Plot 1 Convergence Plot 2

Messages Progress Log Table 1

1.24 GB | 1.45 GB



材料(誘電体)の定義

The screenshot shows the COMSOL Multiphysics interface for a model named 'coax_higher_order.mph'. The Model Builder on the left shows the hierarchy: **coax_higher_order.mph (root)** > **Component 1 (comp1)** > **Geometry 1** > **Materials** > **Dielectric (mat2)** > **Basic**. The Properties window in the center shows the 'Basic' property group for the dielectric material. Under 'Output Properties', a table lists the following properties:

Property	Variable	Expression	Unit
Electrical conductivity	sigma ;...	0	S
Relative permeability	mur ; m...	1	1
Relative permittivity	epsilon_r...	2.2	1

The 3D model on the right shows a coaxial cable structure with dimensions in mm. The outer cylinder has a diameter of 10 mm, and the inner cylinder has a diameter of 5 mm. The length of the model is 10 mm. The coordinate system (x, y, z) is shown at the bottom left of the 3D view.

At the bottom of the interface, the memory usage is displayed as 1.26 GB | 1.45 GB.

Basic, Output Propertiesのこの3つが指定されていればよい。 T. Hirano



境界条件の設定

The screenshot displays the COMSOL Multiphysics interface for a model named 'coax_higher_order.mph'. The 'Model Builder' on the left shows the hierarchy: Component 1 (comp1) > Definitions > Geometry 1 > Cylinder 1 (cy1) and Cylinder 2 (cy2). The 'Properties' window in the center is set to 'Perfect Electric Conductor' and shows 'Boundary Selection' as 'All boundaries'. The '3D Graphics' window on the right shows a 3D model of a coaxial cable with dimensions in mm. The outer conductor has a radius of 2 mm and the inner conductor has a radius of 1 mm. The length of the cable is 10 mm. The 'Messages' window at the bottom shows the progress of the simulation.

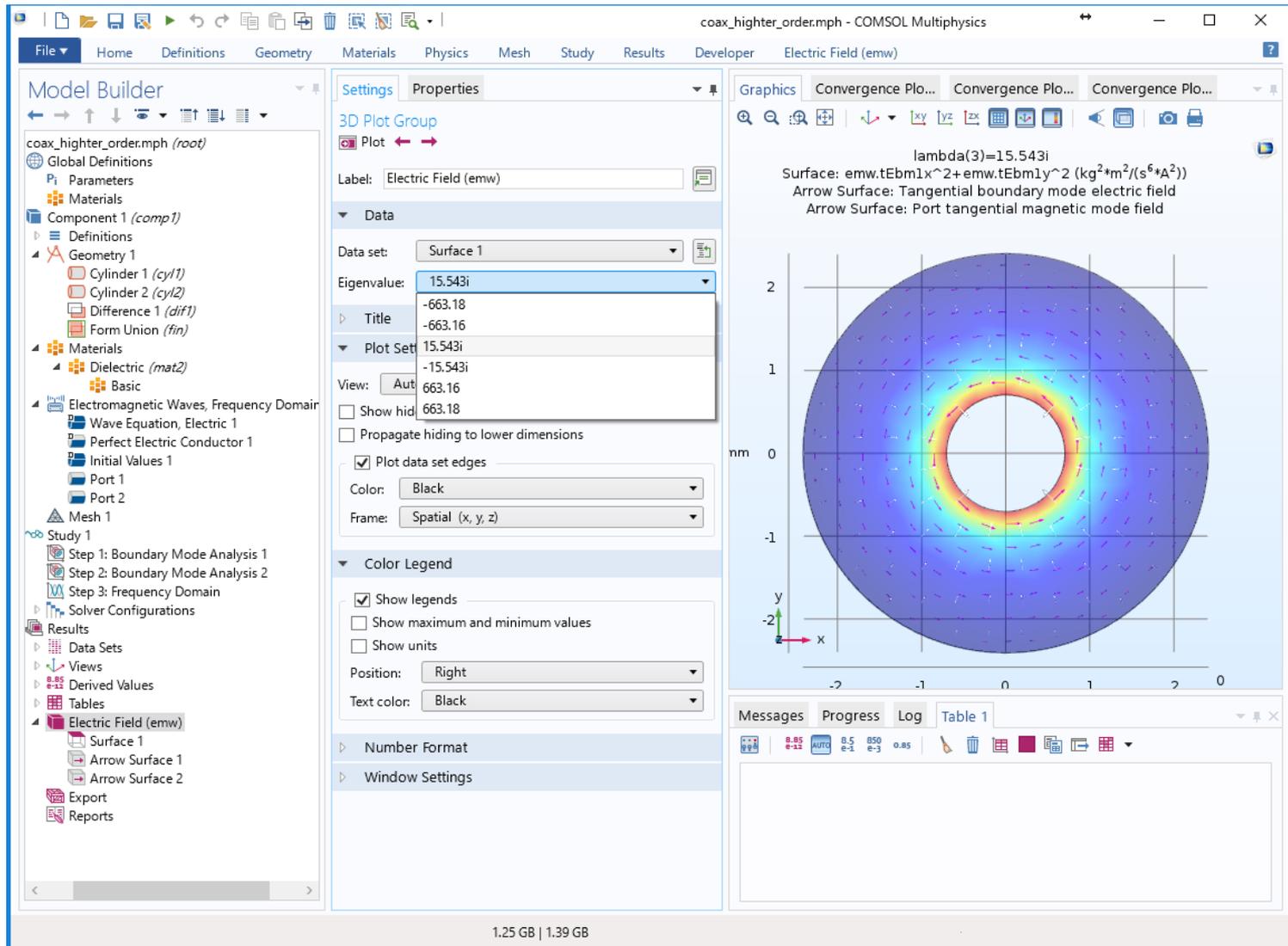
外導体・内導体をPECに設定

ポートの定義

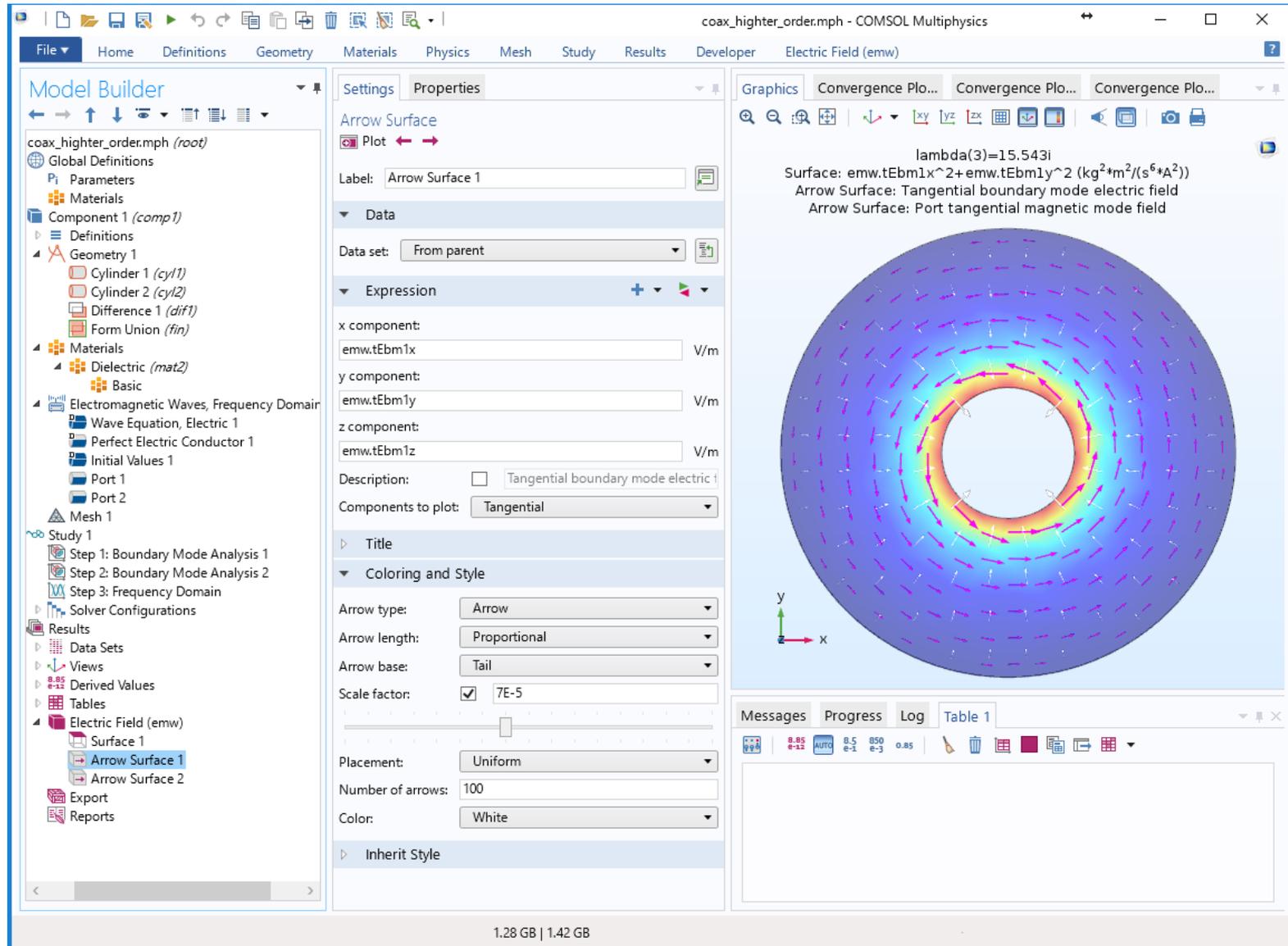
The screenshot displays the COMSOL Multiphysics interface for a model named 'coax_higher_order.mph'. The 'Model Builder' tree on the left shows the hierarchy: Global Definitions (Parameters, Materials), Component 1 (Definitions, Geometry 1, Materials, Electromagnetic Waves, Frequency), Mesh 1, Study 1, and Results. Under 'Geometry 1', 'Port 1' is selected. The 'Properties' window for 'Port 1' is open, showing 'Boundary Selection' set to 'Manual' with '3' selected and 'Active' checked. Under 'Port Properties', 'Port name' is '1', 'Type of port' is 'Numeric', and 'Wave excitation at this port' is 'On'. The 'Port Mode Settings' section shows 'Mode phase' θ_{in} set to 0 rad. The 'Graphics' window shows a 3D model of a coaxial cable with a green cylindrical port at the bottom. Dimensions are shown in mm: 10 mm for the outer radius, 5 mm for the inner radius, and 1 mm for the port length. A coordinate system (x, y, z) is visible at the bottom left of the graphics window. The 'Messages' window at the bottom shows a table with columns for time, status, and value.

1.26 GB | 1.45 GB

境界モード解析結果

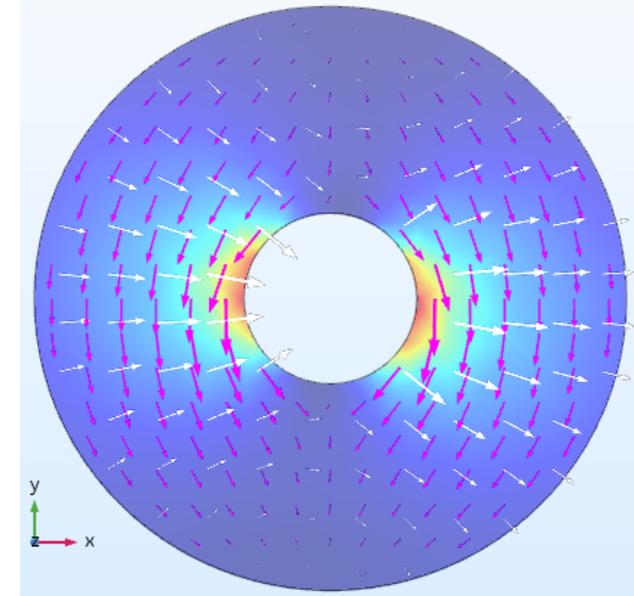
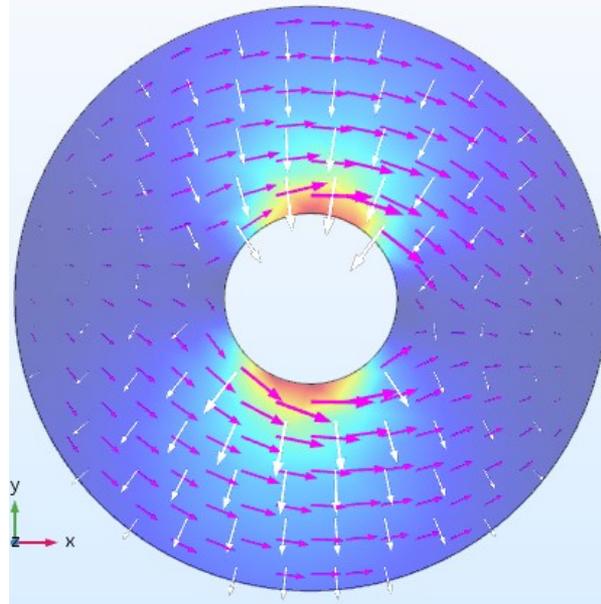
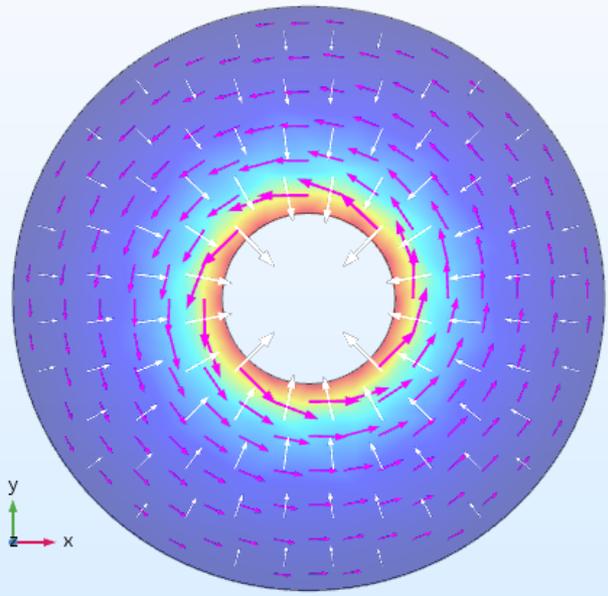


境界モード解析結果



境界モード解析結果

周波数 500 MHz



663.16

663.18

$$k_c \cong \frac{2}{a+b} j 15.5413$$

```
In[12]:= kc =  $\frac{2}{a+b}$ ;
          fc =  $\frac{kc}{2 * \pi * \sqrt{\mu * \epsilon}}$ ;
          fcGHz = fc * 10-9
```

Out[14]= 20.7538

```
In[1]:= f = 500. * 106;
        \omega = 2 * \pi * f;
        \epsilon r = 2.2;
        \epsilon 0 = 8.85418782 * 10-12;
        \mu 0 = 1.25663706 * 10-6;
        \beta = \omega * \sqrt{\mu 0 * (\epsilon r * \epsilon 0)}
```

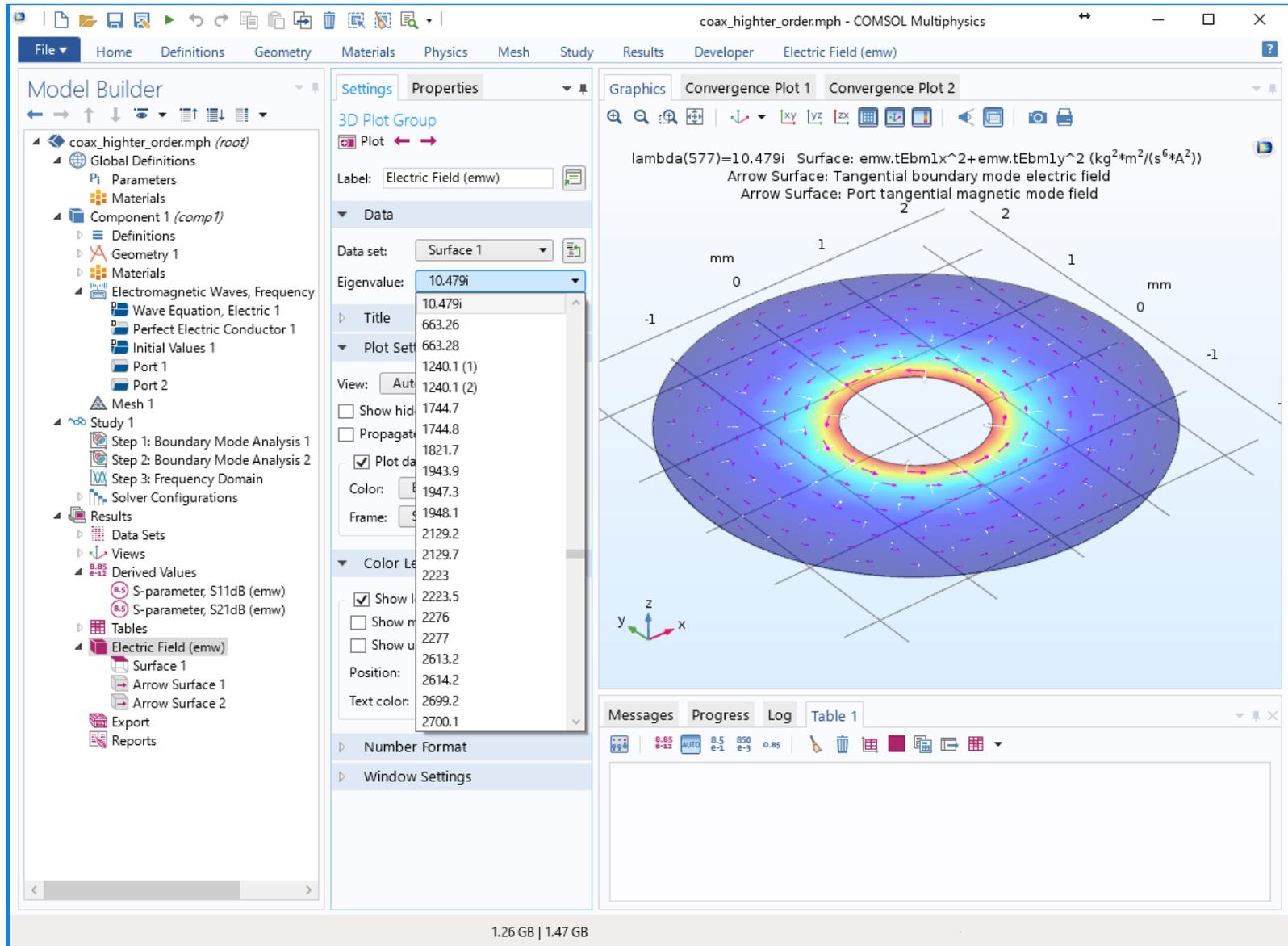
Out[6]= 15.5432

つまり、「境界モード解析」のTransformで”None”とすると、伝搬定数 γ が出力されている。高次モードのカットオフ周波数を調べるには、解析周波数を変えて、伝搬定数が虚数になる周波数を探せばよい。

21-22 GHzの間に高次モードカットオフ周波数があることがわかる。



参考) 全モードの計算と表示(2)



特性インピーダンスの解析

電圧計算用の経路を作成

The screenshot displays the COMSOL Multiphysics interface for a model named 'coax_tem.mph'. The left-hand 'Model Builder' tree shows the hierarchy: Component 1 (comp1) > Geometry 1 > Line Segment 1 (ls1). The 'Properties' window for 'Line Segment 1' is open, showing 'Start Point' and 'Endpoint' both set to 'Vertex'. The start vertex is 'dif1 15' and the end vertex is 'dif1 13'. The 'Selections of Resulting Entities' section shows 'Contribute to' set to 'None' and 'Show in physics' set to 'Edge selection'. The 'Graphics' window on the right shows a 3D view of a coaxial cable with a grid. The 'Messages' window at the bottom right contains a table with the following data:

freq (GHz)	TEM mode port characteristic impedance (Ω)
0.50000	50.325

電圧用積分経路設定

The screenshot displays the COMSOL Multiphysics interface for a model named 'coax_tem.mph'. The 'Model Builder' tree on the left shows the hierarchy: Component 1 (comp1) > Geometry 1 > Cylinder 1 (cyl1) > Integration Line for Voltage 1. The 'Properties' window for 'Integration Line for Voltage 1' is active, showing 'Edge Selection' with 'Manual' selection and 'Active' checked. The 'Graphics' window shows a 3D view of a coaxial cable with a blue line segment representing the integration path along the inner conductor. The coordinate system (x, y, z) is shown at the bottom left of the graphics window, with dimensions in mm. The 'Messages' window at the bottom right shows a table with the following data:

freq (GHz)	TEM mode port characteristic impedance (Ω)
0.50000	50.325

759 MB | 992 MB

電流用積分経路設定

The screenshot displays the COMSOL Multiphysics interface for a model named 'coax_tem.mph'. The 'Model Builder' tree on the left shows the hierarchy: Global Definitions, Parameters, Materials, Component 1 (comp1) with sub-items for Definitions, Geometry 1 (Cylinder 1, Cylinder 2, Difference 1, Line Segment 1, Form Union), Materials, Electromagnetic Waves, Frequency Domain (Wave Equation, Perfect Electric Conductor, Initial Values, Port 1 with Integration Line for Voltage 1 and Integration Line for Current 1, Port 2), Mesh 1, Study 1, Results, Data Sets, Views, and Derived Values (S-parameters and Characteristics).

The 'Settings' pane for 'Integration Line for Current' is active, showing 'Label: Integration Line for Current 1' and 'Edge Selection' set to 'Manual'. A list of edges is shown with checkboxes: 7 (checked), 8 (checked), 15 (checked), and 18 (checked). The 'Override and Contribution' section is currently empty.

The 'Graphics' window shows a 3D view of a coaxial cable with a blue circular integration line on the inner conductor. The coordinate system (x, y, z) is visible, with dimensions in mm. The x-axis ranges from -2 to 10, and the y-axis from -2 to 2.

The 'Messages' pane at the bottom right shows a table with the following data:

freq (GHz)	TEM mode port characteristic impedance (Ω)
0.50000	50.325

763 MB | 991 MB

特性インピーダンスの計算

The screenshot displays the COMSOL Multiphysics interface for a coaxial cable model. The Model Builder on the left shows the hierarchy: **coax_tem.mph (root)** > **Global Definitions** > **Parameters** > **Materials** > **Component 1 (comp1)** > **Definitions** > **Geometry 1** > **Cylinder 1 (cyl1)**, **Cylinder 2 (cyl2)**, **Difference 1 (dif1)**, **Line Segment 1 (ls1)**, **Form Union (fin)** > **Materials** > **Electromagnetic Waves, Frequency Domain** > **Wave Equation, Electric 1** > **Perfect Electric Conductor 1** > **Initial Values 1** > **Port 1** > **Integration Line for Voltage 1**, **Integration Line for Current 1** > **Port 2** > **Mesh 1** > **Study 1** > **Results** > **Derived Values** > **Characteristics**.

The **Settings** pane for **Characteristics** shows the following configuration:

- Global Evaluation**: Evaluate
- Data**: Data set: Study 1/Solution 1 (sol1); Parameter selection (freq): All
- Expressions**:

Expression	Unit	Description
emw.Zmode_1	Ω	TEM mode port character...
- Data Series Operation**: Operation: None

The **Graphics** pane shows a 3D model of a coaxial cable with a length of 5 mm and a diameter of 2 mm. The coordinate system (x, y, z) is shown at the bottom left.

The **Table 2** in the **Messages** pane displays the calculated characteristic impedance:

freq (GHz)	TEM mode port characteristic impedance (Ω)
0.50000	50.325