**UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**

**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**

**MSC. THESIS TOPIC PROPOSAL**

**Modeling and Simulation of Magnetic Transmission Lines**

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**Problem Statement**

Although Magnetic Transmission Line is the dual counterpart of Electric Transmission Line, it has received very little attention. A lot of research work is needed regarding its construction and modeling because the behavior of a Magnetic Transmission line is very complex. Magnetic Transmission Line is made from a magnetic material, with a very high relative permeability, that conducts hypothetical magnetic charges called magnetic monopoles. Each magnetic monopole has a net charge given in Webers. The operation of a Magnetic Transmission Line does not involve electric charges. However, moving magnetic charges produce Electric Fields, just like moving electric charges produce Magnetic Fields. Electric Energy is stored in the Electric Field of the dielectric medium. The Time varying magnetic flux results in a fictitious, unmeasurable Magnetic current inside the Transmission Line, which has the units of Volts. Interestingly, the magnetic voltage between Magnetic Transmission Lines has the units of Amperes. These relations must be modeled using Maxwell’s Equations and magnetic circuits to study the time and frequency domain behavior of Magnetic Transmission Lines.

**Objectives and Aims**

* Research about the Duality of Magnetic Transmission Lines and Electric Transmission Lines.
* Study the Time Domain evolution of Electromagnetic Fields of practical Magnetic Transmission Lines.
* Study the Frequency Domain behavior of Magnetic Transmission Lines.
* Study Cross Talk between Magnetic Transmission Lines.
* Develop Power Flow Equations for Magnetic Transmission Lines in terms of Lumped parameters.

**Literature Survey**

Faria [1-4] has presented a Time and Frequency domain theory of multi-wire magnetic transmission lines based on the matrix theory of electric multi-conductor transmission lines. For multi-wire magnetic transmission lines, the key matrices are the transverse impedance and the longitudinal admittance. They determine the modal propagation constants and modal characteristic wave admittances that characterize the various travelling wave modes of multi-wire magnetic transmission lines. Simulations showed that they exhibit super-luminal phase and group velocity. He also developed mathematical models for studying the Frequency Domain Behavior of Magnetic Transmission Lines. He analyzed non-uniform multi-conductor transmission lines by formulating frequency-domain equations. Solutions to multi-conductor transmission lines equations were presented in the form of a superposition of natural modes of propagation. He also established a relationship between voltages and currents at the multi-conductor transmission line ports by employing the transmission matrix techniques. The Magnetic Transmission Line exhibited the behavior of a high pass filter, blocking all DC signals. He developed a model for ideal transformers using frequency-domain transmission line theory. The new approach, based on Maxwell’s equations and Poynting vector, modeled the ideal transformer by means of an ideal magnetic transmission line. It was shown that the well-known voltage, current, and impedance ratios of the ideal transformer can be reproduced by the new Magnetic Transmission Line Model.

Antonini [10] presented an analysis of right/ left handed meta-material transmission lines. The ladder network structure of the transmission line was used to obtain a rational form of the two port network representation. The rational form of the transfer functions lead to an efficient time-domain macro model; which accurately captured the physics of composite right/ left handed meta-material transmission lines. The proposed methodology can be applied to Magnetic Transmission Lines so that the dispersive behavior of lumped elements can be directly incorporated into the time-domain model.

Caloz and Itoh [11] presented non-linear electromagnetic right/ left handed meta-material dispersive Transmission Lines focusing on their complex permittivity and permeability. They used the transmission matrix method to formulate equations for the distributed non-linear system. They also discussed radiated-wave applications including reflecto-directive systems. These results are very useful in understanding the complex dispersive and radiative nature of Magnetic Transmission Lines.

Faria [7] presented an analysis of skin-effect in radially inhomogeneous tubular geometries for Euler-Cauchy structures. He addressed the evaluation of the per unit length complex magnetic reluctance of tubular ferrites, taking into account that their complex permeability strongly depended on the frequency. For frequencies up to 1 MHz the real part of the complex reluctance remained practically independent of the frequency, whereas the imaginary part increased linearly. Ferrite behavior was strongly dependent on its chemical composition, which may vary a lot among specimens. The performance of Magnetic Transmission Lines was critically dependent on the complex magnetic reluctance.

Paul [13] has presented Time domain and frequency domain Lumped Inductive-Capacitive Coupling Circuits for cross talk between different Electric Transmission Line Conductors. The generator-receptor model is well suited for studying Radiated/ Conducted Emissions and Susceptibility of Transmission Lines. Such models must be developed for Magnetic Transmission Lines as well, to study their Electromagnetic Interference and Compatibility.

Paul, Whites and Nasar [8] have presented a step-by-step method to solve the Maxwell’s equations in sinusoidal steady state, due to a given current distribution in a homogeneous, linear, isotropic medium. First, magnetic potential field is calculated at all desired points in space, due to the current distribution. The curl of the magnetic potential field is used to obtain the magnetic field. The Divergence of the magnetic potential field is used to obtain the scalar Electric Potential. In turn, the magnetic potential field and the gradient of the electric potential are used to derive the Electric field. The procedure is much more complicated for waveguides in inhomogeneous, anisotropic, and non-liner media, hence numerical methods are suggested.

Er-Ping [14] has discussed a wide range of time and frequency domain Computational Electromagnetics Methodologies. Time Domain Methods include Analytical Methods, Finite Difference Methods (FDTD), Finite Integral Methods (FIT), Finite Volume Methods (FVTD), Fast Multipole Method (FMM), Partial Element Equivalent Circuit Method (PEEC), Transmission Line Method (TLM) etc. Frequency Domain Methods include Method of Moments (MoM), Finite Element Method (FEM), Geometric Theory of Diffraction (GTD), Physical Theory of Diffraction (PTD) etc. He compared Finite Difference Methods, Method of Moments and Finite Element Method, in respect of Principle, geometry materials, Meshing, Matrix Equation and Boundary Treatment. He gave a list of commercially available simulators along with some common applications like high-speed electronics, photonics, microwave circuits and Antennas. The Finite Difference Method can obtain response over a broad band of frequencies for many non-linear and inhomogeneous media without using matrix equations. This method is well suited for simulation of dispersive Magnetic Transmission Lines.

Taflove and Hagness [5] have described finite-difference methods as numerical methods for solving differential equations by approximating them with difference equations. Finite Difference Methods are discretization methods which convert Differential Equations into a system of algebraic equations, which can then be solved by matrix algebra techniques in modern computers. Yee Lattice Discretization technique is very well suited for solving Maxwell’s Equations with second order accuracy.

Dedkova1 and Brancık [9] compared two different approaches to the simulation of multi-conductor transmission lines: Laplace transform Method and the leapfrog Finite Difference Time Domain Method. The numerical results of MATLAB simulations based on both methods were presented and compared. The accuracy of both methods was comparable, but the FDTD was more time-consuming.

Oskooi et al. [6] have developed a free and open-source software package for [electromagnetic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electromagnetism) simulation via the [finite-difference time-domain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finite-difference_time-domain_method) method. It is ideal for modeling the time domain and frequency domain behavior of a variety of arbitrary [material](https://meep.readthedocs.io/en/latest/Materials)s including anisotropic, dispersive/ non-linear dielectrics, electric/ magnetic conductors, saturable gain/ absorption, and gyrotropic media. This simulator is well suited for Finite Difference Electromagnetic simulation of Magnetic Transmission Lines.

**Methodology**

* Carry out Finite Difference Time Domain Electromagnetic Field Simulations in MEEP of dispersive Magnetic Transmission Lines in anisotropic, inhomogeneous, non-liner media.
* Carry out Finite Difference Frequency Domain Electromagnetic Field Simulations in MEEP for Decomposition of Fields into various travelling wave modes. Study Frequency Domain Behavior using linearized Transmission Line circuit.
* Carry out MATLAB Lumped Magnetic Circuit Simulations for cross talk between Multi-Conductor Transmission Lines.
* Develop Power Flow Equations for Magnetic Transmission Lines in terms of Lumped parameters.

**Experimentation**

The Electromagnetic simulations will be carried out in MEEP Simulator which is a script based Finite Difference Time Domain Electromagnetic Fields Simulator for solving Maxwell’s Equations. The C++ interface has the features of variable resolution and normalized units. Each spatial unit is modeled as a Yee’s Cell. This is ideal for modeling nonlinear, anisotropic, inhomogeneous media. Also, sample data for several materials is provided in libraries for building accurate test structures. The space is divided into different chunks so that the program can be run on parallel processors. The boundaries can be modeled as perfectly matched layers to prevent reflection of fields. Hence, a wide variety of electric or magnetic current sources can be simulated. The program is solved for all Electric and Magnetic field components. Many derived components can be evaluated like Curl, Divergence, Energy Density, Potential, Flux, Poynting vector etc. Several Mathematical operations like averaging, symmetry and integration over a line, surface or volume are allowed in cylindrical and rectangular coordinates. The fields can be printed as image or video files as well. A frequency domain solver is also provided for multidimensional Laplace transformation and the decomposition of fields into travelling modes. MATLAB is best suited for modeling the time and frequency domain behavior of Magnetic Transmission Lines in terms of simplified Lumped Circuits.

**Experimental Setup**

Finite Difference Time Domain Electromagnetic Field MEEP Simulations will be carried out for dispersive Magnetic Transmission Lines in anisotropic, inhomogeneous, non-liner media. The Magnetic Transmission Lines will be constructed using Drude-Lorentz susceptibility models for magnetic conductors like Nickel Iron (NiFe) and Cobalt (Co). The Transmission Lines will be excited using continuous point sources. The terminations can be modeled by Perfectly matched layers for Surge Impedance Loading; or as perfect reflectors for no load. Different Transmission Line structures can be simulated like the sagging transmission line and the bent transmission line.

In order to study their frequency response to continuous sources, Finite Difference Frequency Domain Electromagnetic Field MEEP Simulations will be carried out. The multi-dimensional Fourier transform and mode decomposition will be used for this study. In order to simplify analysis, the Distributed System will be linearized to obtain a lumped model. The frequency Domain Behavior will also be studied using Transfer Function of Equivalent T-model Transmission Line circuit.

Multi-conductor Transmission Lines introduce many complexities like capacitive/ inductive coupling. MEEP Simulations and MATLAB Lumped Magnetic Circuit Simulations will be carried out for studying cross talk between Multi-Conductor Magnetic Transmission Lines.

As in the case of Electric Transmission Lines, Power Flow Equations can be developed for Magnetic Transmission Lines in terms of Lumped parameters; like per unit length transverse impedance and the per unit length longitudinal admittance.

**Results Expected and Method of Analysis**

The Electromagnetic MEEP Simulations will help to probe the stored Electric/ Magnetic Energy Density, geometric parameters, per unit length losses and Transmission Efficiency. The Fourier Transform will decompose the Fields into the various travelling wave modes to study the effects of hysteresis on power quality. The T-model Equivalent Magnetic circuits and coupled equations will be used to simplify analysis of the transient and steady state behavior.

**References**

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