CALCULATION OF A NON-REFLECTIVE CONNECTION IN A COAXIAL LINE

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The calculation of the non-reflective connection in the coaxial line is performed by the integral equation method. The connection of coaxial lines with a significant difference in geometric dimensions is considered. A system of equations is obtained that allows calculating the reflection coefficient of the T-wave from such an inhomogeneity. This technique makes it possible to calculate a multistage coaxial waveguide in order to minimize the reflection coefficient from inhomogeneities.

Keywords: multistage coaxial transition, coaxial waveguide, integral equation, non-reflective waveguide coupling.

Received 04.06.2021; Received in revised form 12.07.2021; Accepted 15.08.2021

1. Introduction

Discontinuous changes in the cross section of the coaxial line are considered in [1, 2]. The transitions between the coaxial line and the waveguide are also considered [3, 4]. A change in the transverse dimensions of the lines to be connected is accompanied by a change in the structure of the electromagnetic field and the wave impedance of such lines. If the transverse dimensions of the lines to be connected differ by more than five times, then it is necessary to build a multistage transition. An example of the construction of such a transition can be as shown in Fig. 1. In addition to the multistage transition, a cone-shaped transition can be used (Fig. 2) [2]. A cone-shaped transition has constant characteristic impedance along its entire length only if both cones have a common vertex. In a cone-shaped transition, the field is distorted at the junction of the cylindrical segments with the conical segments. The disadvantages of a tapered transition include a long transition length.

When calculating a multi-step transition, it is impossible to apply the standard equivalent diagrams that are used to calculate transitions with a slight difference in the transverse dimensions of the connected lines. Here the method of computer electrodynamics [3] or the exact classical electrodynamics calculation [5] can be applied.

Fig. 1. Multistage coaxial transition

Fig. 2. Cone-shaped transition

2. Formulation of the problem

In Fig. 3 shows a cross-section of a single stepped junction in a coaxial waveguide. Let us conditionally divide the region of determining the field in the coaxial waveguide into three regions. Region A: $0 \leq z \leq l$, $r_0 < \rho < r_3$. Region B: $\infty \leq z < 0$, $r_0 < \rho < r_3$. 
Region C: \( l \leq z < +\infty \), \( r_0 < \rho < r_2 \) (fig. 3).

In region B, the main T-wave is excited at a point \( z = -\infty \). The walls of a stepped coaxial transition are assumed to be ideally conducting, and the medium in the line is homogeneous and isotropic. We assume that in region C the line is loaded with a matched load.

Let us write the equation for the field components for each area. In region A:

\[
E_{rA} = \frac{1}{r} \left( A_0 e^{-jkz} - A_0 e^{jkz} \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( A_m e^{-\gamma Am z} + A_m e^{\gamma Am z} \right) Z_1(\chi_{Am} r),
\]

\[
H_{\varphi A} = \frac{1}{\eta r} \left( A_0 e^{-jkz} - A_0 e^{jkz} \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( A_m e^{-\gamma Am z} + A_m e^{\gamma Am z} \right) Z_1(\chi_{Am} r),
\]

here \( \eta = \sqrt{\mu/\epsilon} \). In region B:

\[
E_{rB} = \frac{1}{r} \left( B_0 e^{-jkz} + B_0 e^{jkz} \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m e^{\gamma Bm z} Z_1(\chi_{Bm} r),
\]

\[
H_{\varphi B} = \frac{1}{\eta r} \left( B_0 e^{-jkz} - B_0 e^{jkz} \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m e^{\gamma Bm z} Z_1(\chi_{Bm} r).
\]

In region C:

\[
E_{rC} = \frac{1}{r} \left( C_0 e^{-jkz} + C_0 e^{jkz} \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} C_m e^{-\gamma Cm z} Z_1(\chi_{Cm} r),
\]

\[
H_{\varphi C} = \frac{1}{\eta r} \left( C_0 e^{-jkz} - C_0 e^{jkz} \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} C_m e^{\gamma Cm z} Z_1(\chi_{Cm} r).
\]
All quantities that enter into the equation for region A are determined from the following relations:

\[ Z_n(\chi_{Am} r) = J_n(\chi_{Am} r) + G_{Am}(\chi_{Am} r); \]

\[ G_{Am}(\chi_{Am} r) = \frac{-J_0(\chi_{Am} r_0)}{N_0(\chi_{Am} r_0)} = \frac{J_0(\chi_{Am} r_3)}{N_0(\chi_{Am} r_3)}; \]

\[ Y_{Am}^+ = \frac{J_{\omega E}}{\gamma_{Am}}, \quad \gamma_{Am} = \sqrt{\chi_{Am} - k^2}. \]

Here \( \chi_{Am} \) is determined from the equation:

\[ J_0(\chi_{Am} r_0) N_0(\chi_{Am} r_3) - J_0(\chi_{Am} r_3) N_0(\chi_{Am} r_0) = 0. \]

3. Non-reflective connection calculation

Let us write down the equations for the regions A and B at the point \( z = 0 \); for regions A and C at the point \( z = 1 \). The conditions for "stitching" the fields at the boundaries of the division of the regions are as follows: in point \( z = 0 \)

\[ E_{rB} = E_{rA}, \quad \eta_1 < r < r_3; \quad E_{rA} = 0, \quad \eta_1 < r < r_1; \quad H_{\varphi B} = H_{\varphi A}, \quad \eta_1 < r < r_3; \text{ in point } z = 1 \]

\[ E_{rB} = E_{rA}, \quad \eta_1 < r < r_3; \quad E_{rA} = 0, \quad r_2 < r < r_3; \quad H_{\varphi B} = H_{\varphi A}, \quad \eta_1 < r < r_3. \]

Using the conditions for "stitching" electromagnetic fields, we obtain six equations.

\[ \frac{1}{r} \left( A_0^' + A_0^\prime \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( A_m^+ + A_m^\prime \right) Z_1(\chi_{Am} r) = \frac{1}{r} \left( B_0^' + B_0^\prime \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m^e e^{\gamma B_m} Z_1(\chi_{Bm} r), \quad \eta_0 < r < r_1 \]

\[ \frac{1}{r} \left( A_0^\prime + A_0^\prime \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( A_m^+ + A_m^\prime \right) Z_1(\chi_{Am} r) = 0, \quad \eta_0 < r < r_1 \]

\[ \frac{1}{r} \left( A_0^e - jkl + A_0^e jkl \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( A_m^e - \gamma A_m^l + A_m^e \gamma A_m^l \right) Z_1(\chi_{Am} r) = \]

\[ = \frac{1}{r} \left( C_0^e - jkl + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Y_m^e C_m^e - \gamma C_m^l \right) Z_1(\chi_{Cm} r), \quad \eta_0 < r < r_2 \]

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\[
\frac{1}{r} (A_0^\prime e^{-jkl} + A_0^\prime e^{jkl}) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( A_m^+ e^{-\gamma Am l} + A_m^- e^{\gamma Am l} \right) Z_1(\chi Am r) = 0, \quad r_2 < r^< r_3
\]

\[
\frac{1}{\eta r} \left( A_0^\prime e^{-jkl} - A_0^\prime e^{jkl} \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Y_m^+ (A_m^+ e^{-\gamma Am l} + A_m^- e^{\gamma Am l}) Z_1(\chi Am r) =
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{\eta} C_0^\prime e^{-jkl} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Y_m^+ C_m^+ e^{-\gamma Cl l} Z_1(\chi Cm r), \quad n_0 < r < r_2
\]

We will integrate over \( r \) in the range from \( n_1 \) to \( r_3 \) in area B and from \( r_0 \) to \( r_3 \) in area A. From equations (1) and (2) we obtain

\[
(A_0^\prime + A_0^\prime) \ln \left( \frac{r_3}{n_0} \right) - (B_0^\prime + B_0^\prime) \ln \left( \frac{r_3}{n_1} \right) = 0;
\]

from equations (4) and (5) we obtain

\[
(A_0^\prime e^{-jkl} + A_0^\prime e^{jkl}) \ln \left( \frac{r_3}{n_0} \right) - C_0^\prime e^{-jkl} \ln \left( \frac{r_3}{n_0} \right) = 0;
\]

from equation (3) we obtain

\[
\frac{1}{\eta} (A_0^\prime - A_0^\prime) \ln \left( \frac{r_3}{n_1} \right) - (B_0^\prime + B_0^\prime) \ln \left( \frac{r_3}{n_1} \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Y_m^+ (A_m^+ - A_m^-) \frac{Z_1(\chi Am n_1)}{\chi Am} = 0
\]

from equation (6) we obtain

\[
\frac{1}{\eta} (A_0^\prime e^{-jkl} - A_0^\prime e^{jkl}) \ln \left( \frac{r_3}{n_0} \right) - C_0^\prime e^{-jkl} \ln \left( \frac{r_3}{n_0} \right) - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Y_m^+ (A_m^+ e^{-\gamma Am l} + A_m^- e^{\gamma Am l}) \frac{Z_0(\chi Am n_2)}{\chi Am} = 0
\]

We use the property of orthogonality of eigenfunctions. We multiply expressions (1) and (2) by \( r Z_1(\chi Am r) \), then add the left and right sides of the obtained equalities, and then integrate from \( n_1 \) to \( r_3 \) in the section \( z = -0 \). In the section \( z = +0 \), integration can be extended from \( r_0 \) to \( r_3 \), then we get

\[
(A_0^\prime + A_0^\prime) \int_{r_0}^{r_3} Z_1(\chi Am r) dr + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (A_m^+ + A_m^-) \int_{r_0}^{r_3} Z_1(\chi Am r) Z_1(\chi Am r) r dr =
\]

\[
= \int_{n_1}^{r_3} (B_0^\prime + B_0^\prime) Z_1(\chi Am r) dr + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} B_m^- \int_{n_1}^{r_3} Z_1(\chi Bm r) Z_1(\chi Am r) r dr.
\]
We perform similar actions for expressions (4) and (5). We multiply both sides of expression (3) by \( r Z_1(\chi_{Bn} r) \) and integrate from \( \eta_1 \) to \( r_3 \). We multiply both sides of expression (6) by \( r Z_1(\chi_{Cn} r) \) and integrate from \( r_0 \) to \( r_2 \). Next, we use the known transformations from [6]:

\[
\int_{r_0}^{r_3} \frac{Z_1(\chi_{An} r)}{\chi_{An}} d(r \chi_{An}) = 0;
\]

\[
\int_{r_0}^{r_3} Z_1(\chi_{Am} r) Z_1(\chi_{An} r) r dr = 0;
\]

\[
\int_{r_1}^{r_3} Z_1(\chi_{Bm} r) Z_1(\chi_{An} r) r dr = \frac{\chi_{An} \eta Z_1(\chi_{Bm} \eta) Z_0(\chi_{An} \eta)}{\chi_{An}^2 - \chi_{Bm}^2};
\]

\[
\int_{r_0}^{r_3} Z_1^2(\chi_{An} r) dr = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_{r_0}^{r_3} Z_1^2(\chi_{An} r_3) \eta_0^2 Z_1^2(\chi_{An} \eta_0) \right] = \frac{\varphi(\chi_{An}, r_3, \eta_0)}{2 \chi_{An}^2}.
\]

Then from the last expression we get that

\[
\varphi(\chi_{An}, r_3, \eta_0) = \left[ \chi_{An} r_3 Z_1(\chi_{An} r_3) \right]^2 - \left[ \chi_{An} r_0 Z_1(\chi_{An} \eta_0) \right]^2.
\]

Using the transformations discussed above, the following expressions can be obtained:

\[
(A_0 + \tilde{A}_0) \varphi(\chi_{An}, r_3, \eta_0) - (B_0 + \tilde{B}_0) \frac{Z_1(\chi_{An} \eta)}{\chi_{An}} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_m \chi_{An} \eta Z_1(\chi_{Bm} \eta) Z_0(\chi_{An} \eta)}{\chi_{An}^2 - \chi_{Bm}^2} = 0 \quad (12)
\]

\[
(A_m e^{-\gamma_{Am} z} + A_m e^{\gamma_{Am} z}) \frac{\varphi(\chi_{An}, r_3, \eta_0)}{2 \chi_{An}} - C_0 e^{-jkl} \frac{Z_0(\chi_{An} r_2)}{\chi_{An}} + \\
+ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} C_m e^{-\gamma_{Cm} z} \frac{Z_1(\chi_{Cm} r_2) Z_1(\chi_{An} r_2)}{\chi_{An}^2 - \chi_{Cm}^2} = 0 \quad (13)
\]

\[
Y_{Bn} \varphi(\chi_{Bn}, r_3, \eta_1) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Y_{Am} (A_m - A_m) \frac{\chi_{An} \eta Z_1(\chi_{Bm} \eta) Z_1(\chi_{Am} \eta)}{\chi_{Bn} - \chi_{Am}} = 0; \quad (14)
\]

\[
Y_{Bn} \varphi(\chi_{Cn}, r_2, \eta_0) - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Y_{Am} (A_m e^{-\gamma_{Am} l} - A_m e^{\gamma_{Am} l}) I_{mn} = 0, \quad (15)
\]

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here

\[ I_{mn} = \int_{r_0}^{r_2} Z_1(\chi Am r) Z_1(\chi Cn r) r dr = -\frac{\chi Am r_2 Z_0(\chi Am r_2) Z_1(\chi Cn r_2)}{\chi Am - \chi Cn}; \]

\[ \varphi(\chi Cn, r_2, r_0) = \left[ \chi Cn r_2 Z_1(\chi Cn r_2) \right]^2 - \left[ \chi Cn r_0 Z_1(\chi Cn r_0) \right]^2. \]

Expressions (7) - (10) and (12) - (15) represent an infinite homogeneous system of algebraic equations. For a system to have a nonzero solution, the determinant of this system must be equal to zero. When calculating, it is necessary to restrict oneself to a finite number of higher types of wave’s m. The number m is chosen based on the required calculation accuracy. The reflection coefficient from inhomogeneity the T-wave inhomogeneity is determined by the relation \( \Gamma = B_0'' / B_0' \).

4. Conclusions

The paper proposes an accurate electrodynamics calculation of a non-reflective connection of coaxial waveguides. The proposed technique makes it possible to calculate a multistage coaxial transition for the case of a significant difference in the transverse dimensions of the connected coaxial waveguides. Taking into account the fact that the inhomogeneities caused by the change in the cross-section of the line are not interacting, you can choose the minimum value of the geometric dimension I. This makes it possible to significantly reduce the longitudinal length of the multistage transition in comparison with the tapered transition and to reduce the mass and size characteristics of the transition.

References