

F E M L A B - multiphysics in Matlab®

FEMLAB

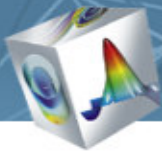
Multiphysics Microwave Modeling

in

FEMLAB 2.2
January 7, 2001

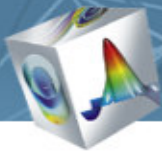
Dr. David Kan,
COMSOL, Inc.





Contents

- Introduction
- Microwave engineering using FEMLAB
- Modeling in FEMLAB
 - Short demo on building models in FEMLAB
- Results of benchmark problem
- Examples from the FEMLAB Model Library
- Support and courses



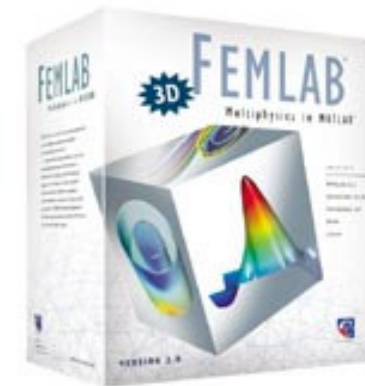
Why modeling ?

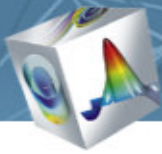
- Education
 - Modeling accelerates understanding by allowing interaction between equations and visualization of physical quantities
- Saves time and money
 - Modeling speeds up the prototyping process by focusing efforts on feasible designs
- Safety
 - Modeling spares equipment by predicting potentially risky experiments
- Fun!



FEMLAB Overview

- FEMLAB's Core Capabilities
 - Numerical solutions to physics models
 - Multiphysics—Couple related models
- FEMLAB Modules
 - Electromagnetics, Structural Mechanics, Chemical Engineering (including fluid dynamics)
- FEMLAB Compatibilities
 - Matlab, Simulink, Control Systems Toolbox

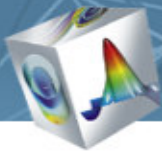




The COMSOL Group

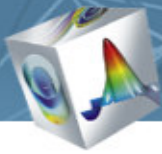
- Founded in 1986 by two Ph.D. students at the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm
- Developed several products within the Matlab family
- 95 employees in offices in Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, USA, Germany, UK and France
- We want to provide user-friendly and powerful software for modeling in education, research, design, and development





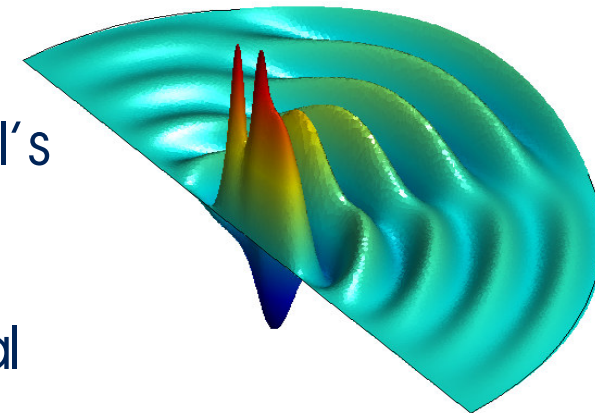
FEMLAB Awards and Milestones: 2001

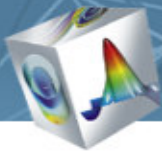
- *NASA Tech Briefs* “Product of the Year” Silver Medalist (best software finish)
- Positive press in over 30 magazines worldwide including *IEEE Spectrum*
- Used in over 10 academic journal articles
- Leading edge technological developments
 - Generalized Element Library
 - Multidimensional Multiphysics (an industry first)
- Corporate infrastructure established in US, Germany, and UK



Microwave Power Engineering using FEMLAB

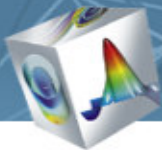
- FEMLAB solves the rudimentary mathematical problems associated with the laws of physics
- In particular, FEMLAB can solve for electromagnetic waves using Maxwell's equations
- FEMLAB is flexible enough to handle nonstandard phenomena and material properties as well as multiphysics coupling
- Up to three spatial dimensions plus time
- Extensive postprocessing capabilities and programming language enable the computation of related physical quantities



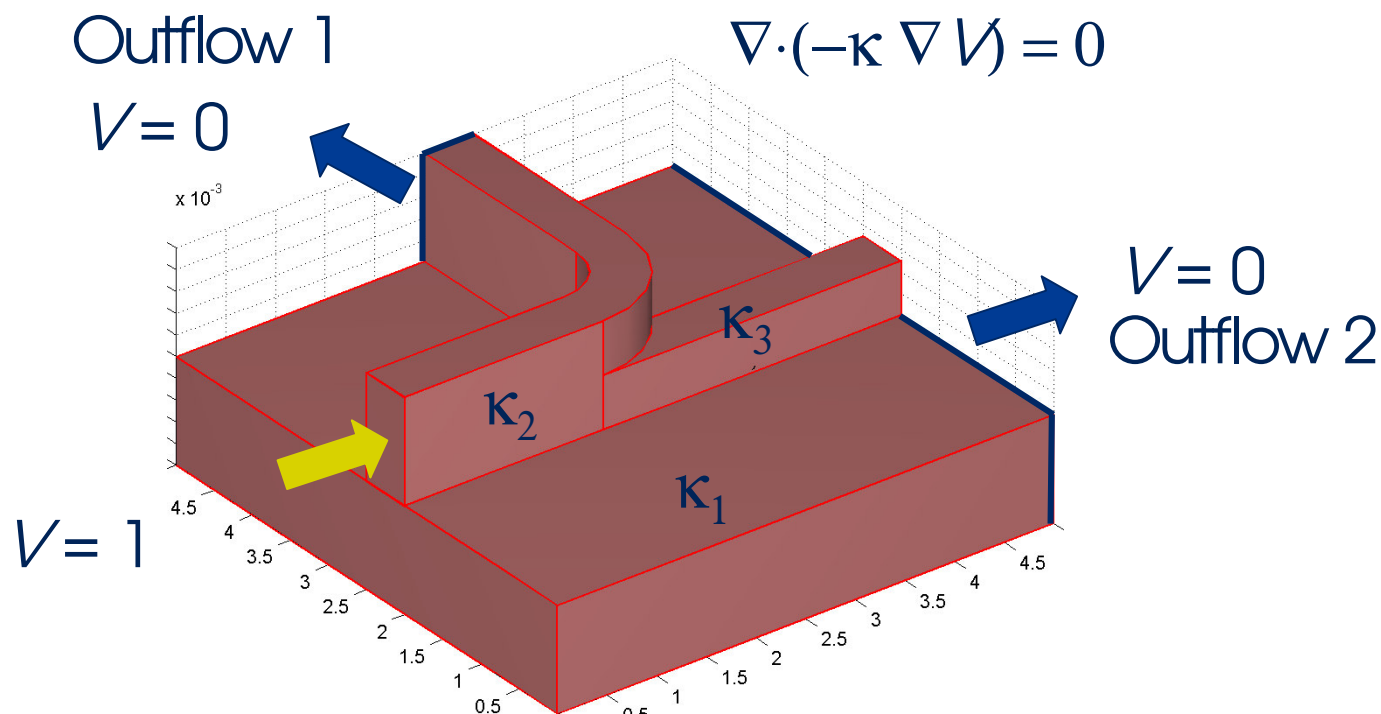


Our first FEMLAB model

- Shows the main steps of the modeling process in FEMLAB
- Highlights
 - Models direct current conduction
 - 2D and 3D drawing tools
 - Several subdomains with different properties
 - Post processing including boundary integration
 - M-file features

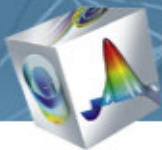


Problem definition

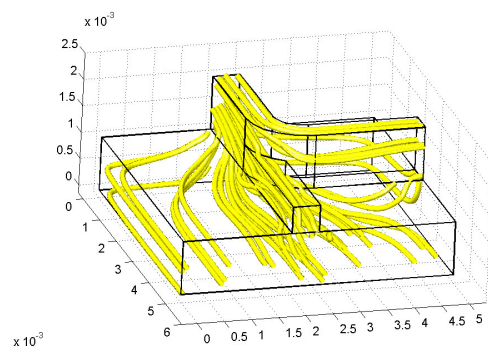


- How is the current distributed between outflows 1 and 2?



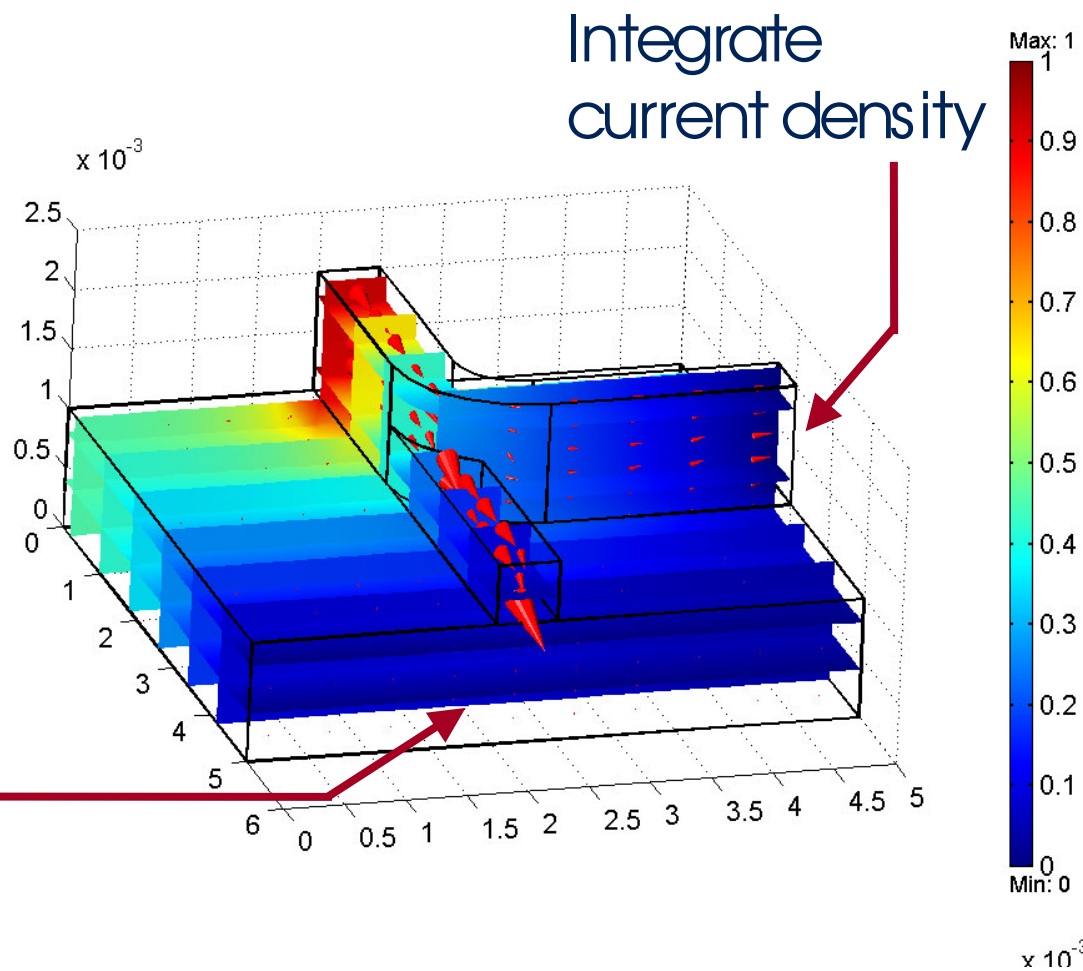


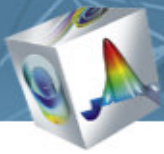
Results



Integrate
current density

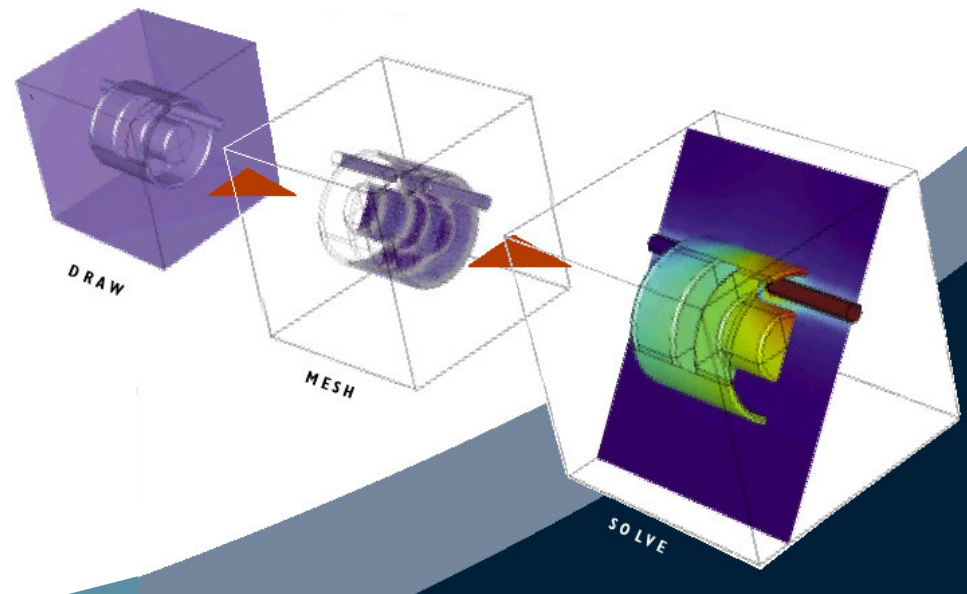
$\times 10^{-3}$





Summary of the modeling process

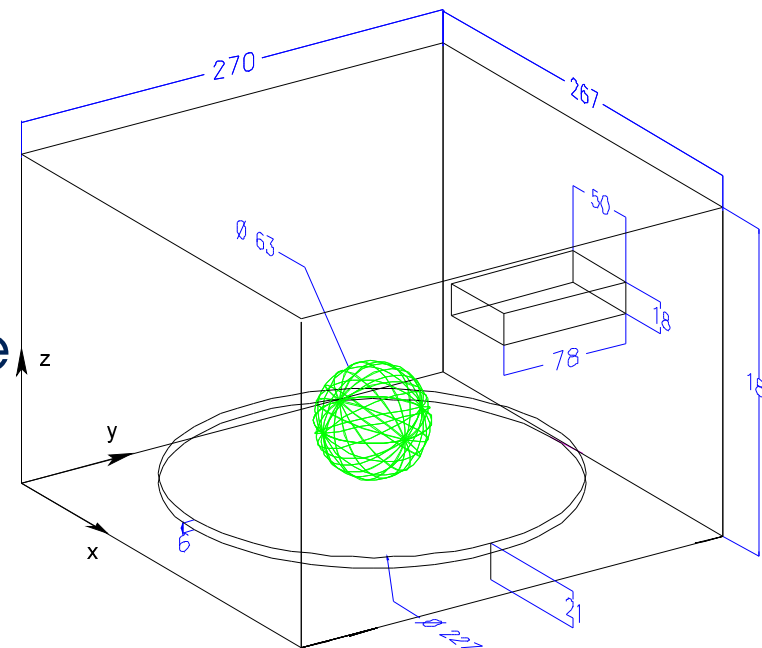
- Draw Mode
- Boundary Mode
- Subdomain Mode
- Mesh Mode
- Post Mode

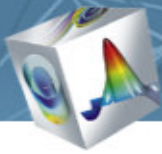




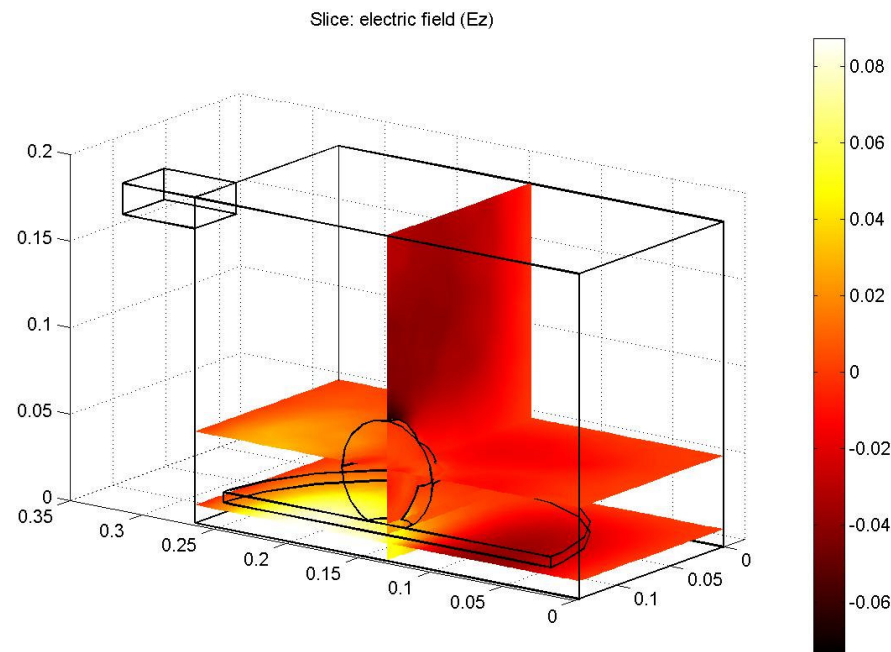
Benchmark Problem

- Problem definition:
Microwave a potato!
- Excitation:
 - Sinusoidal signal
(perfectly matching the waveguide)
 - Frequency 1.59 GHz
 - Average power 1 kW
- Relative permittivity of potato $\varepsilon = 65 - j20$

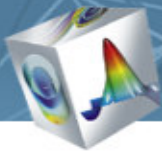




Results using FEMLAB and the Electromagnetics Module

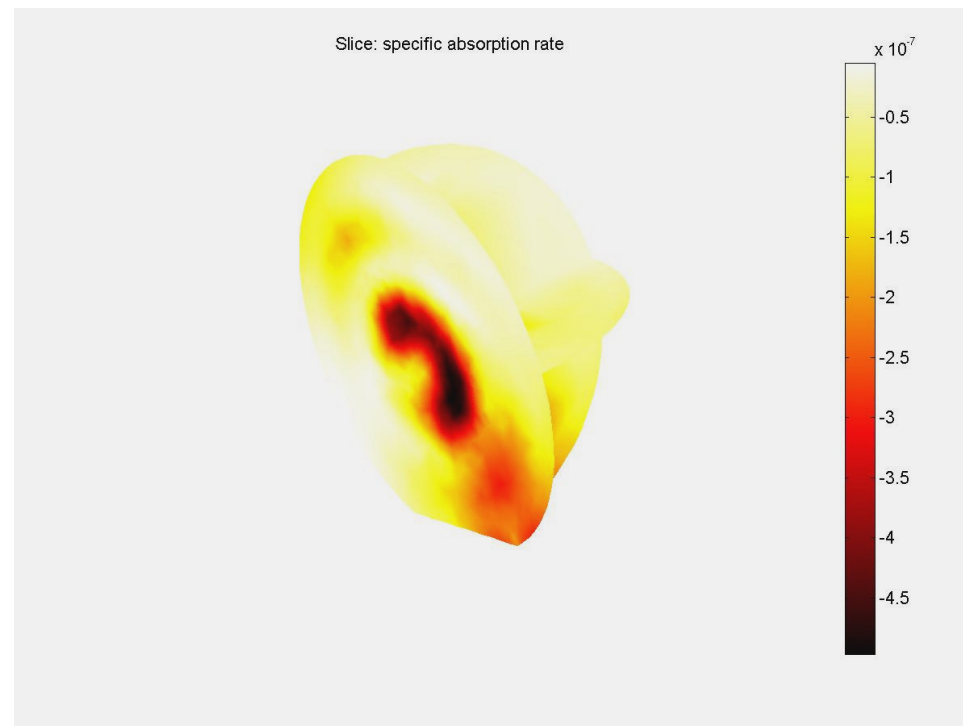


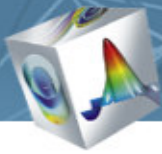
- Computation includes all components of the electric field
- Visualization of the vertical component of the electric field
- Used symmetry to conserve computational resources



Results, continued

- Specific absorption rate as calculated from the electric field
- Post processed and visualized within FEMLAB environment
- Many other plot types are available

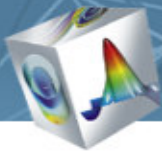




Results, continued

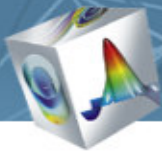
- FEMLAB's postprocessing includes subdomain and boundary integration
- As a result scattering parameters can be easily computed using the GUI
- Here, S_{11} parameter (reflection factor) has been calculated for the range 2.35-2.55 GHz

$$|S_{11}| = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Power reflected to input}}{\text{Power incident to input}}}$$

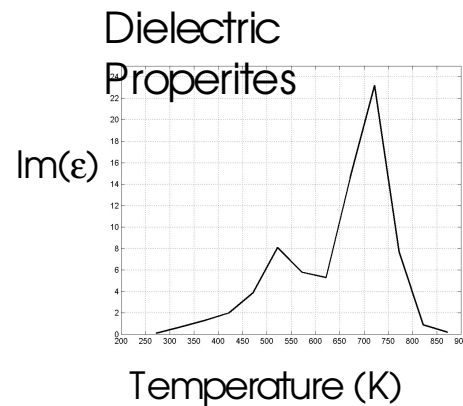
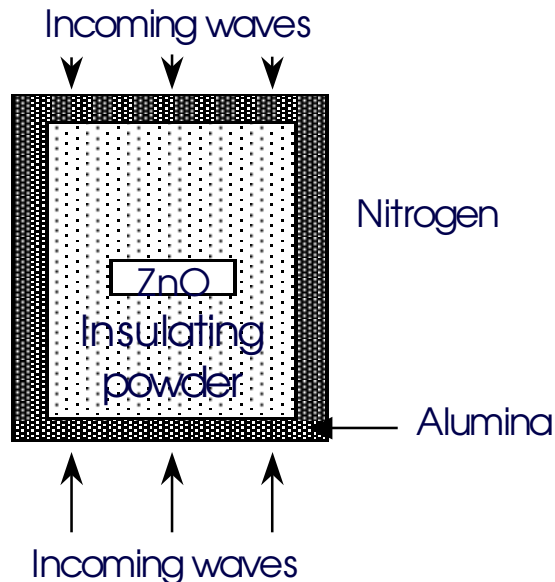


Microwave sintering of ceramic materials

- “Hot” area of research
- Advantages of Microwave Sintering
 - Uniform temperature distribution
 - Higher energy efficiency
 - Controllable heat rate
- Large variations in dielectric properties



Problem definition

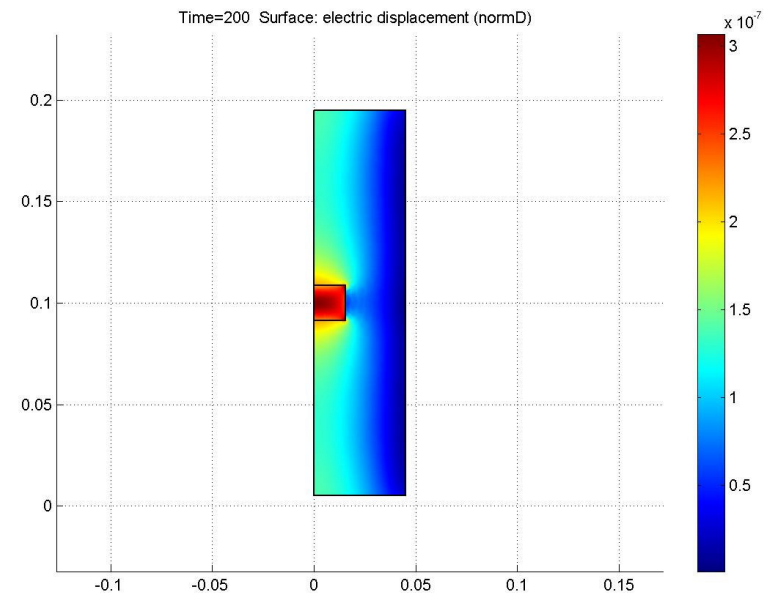


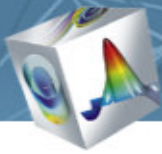
- Zinc oxide is sintered within insulating powder
- Multiphysics application:
 - Transverse magnetic waves
 - Heat transfer
 - 2D Axisymmetric
- Two-way coupling:
 - Temperature depends directly on microwaves
 - Dielectric properties of material depend nonlinearly on temperature



Results

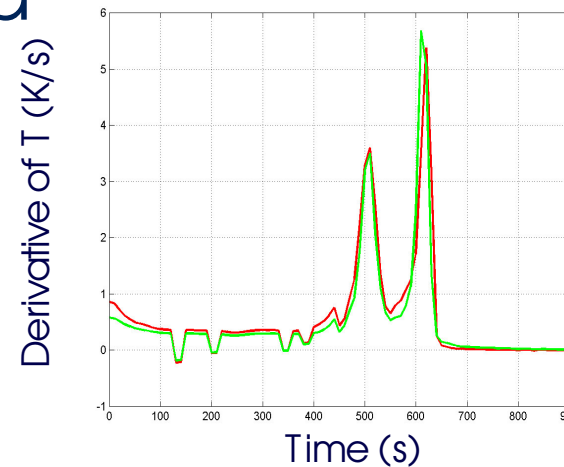
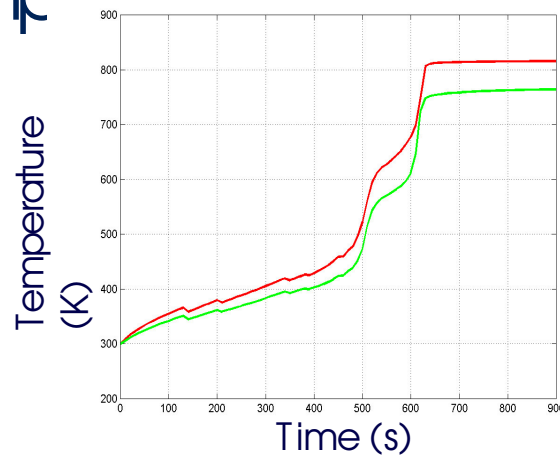
- FEMLAB couples the time-dependent heating and the microwave simulation
- Interpolation (using Matlab functions) incorporates experimental data to define the permittivity of the material
- Post processing allows visualization of electric displacement, dielectric heating, and more

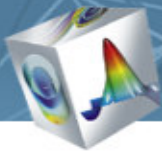




Results: Surface and core temperature and temperature change

- FEMLAB's post processing also features animation, cross-section, and time history plots
- Here temperature and the derivative of the temp





Study of waveguide geometry

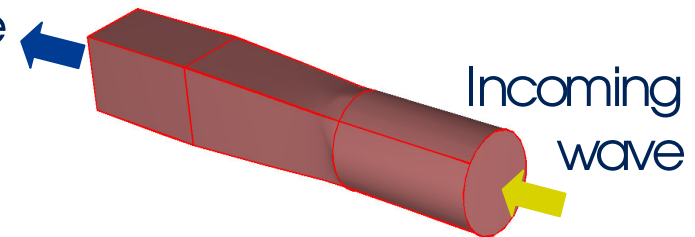
- Waveguide geometry smoothly transitions from elliptical to rectangular
- Phenomena studied
 - Dependence of reflection coefficient on frequency
 - Mode of the traveling wave

Problem

Definition

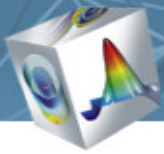
$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) - k^2 \mathbf{E} = 0$$

Transmitted
wave

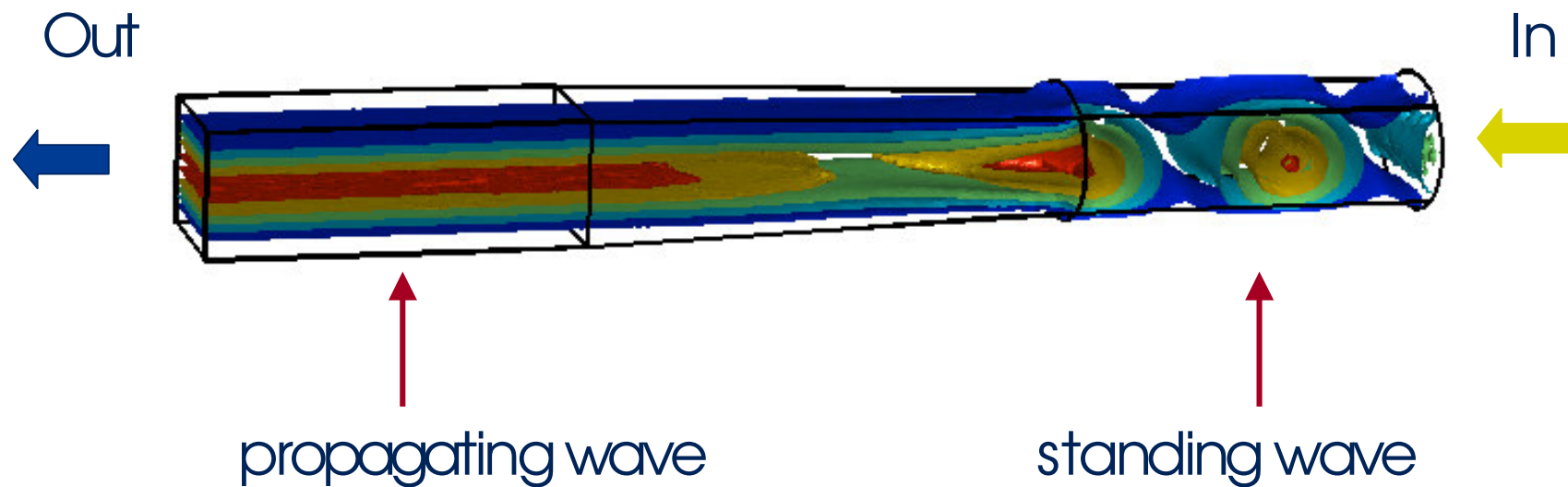


Excitation satisfies

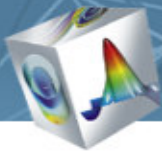
$$\mathbf{n} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) + ik \mathbf{E}_t = 2ik \mathbf{E}_{inc}$$



Results: Traveling wave mode



- The incoming TE₁₁-mode is transformed to a TE₁₀-wave

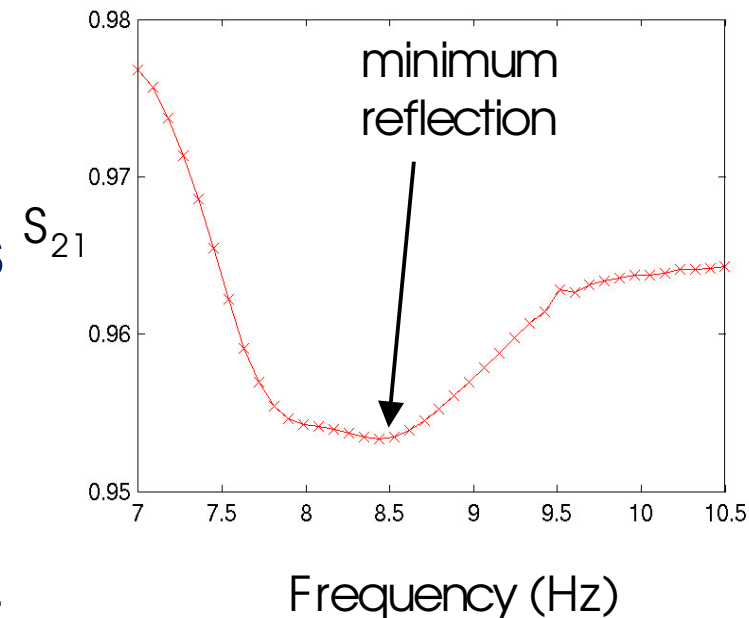


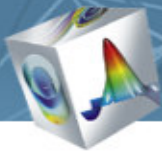
Results: S-parameters

- The S-parameter S_{21} (for open ends) is

$$|S_{21}| = \sqrt{\frac{\int \text{Powerflowthroughoutput}}{\int \text{Powerflowthroughinput}}}$$

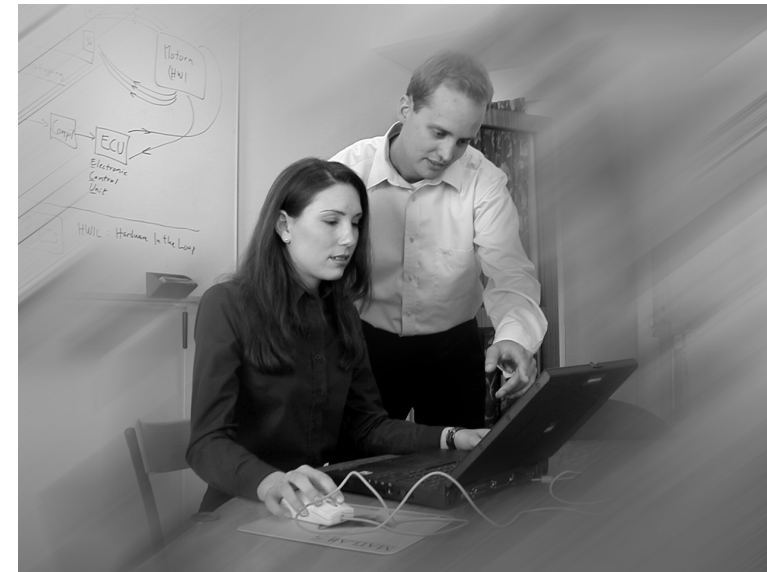
- This can be computed as boundary integrals in the FEMLAB GUI
- Small reflections in the single mode range $S_{21} > 0.95$





Support & courses

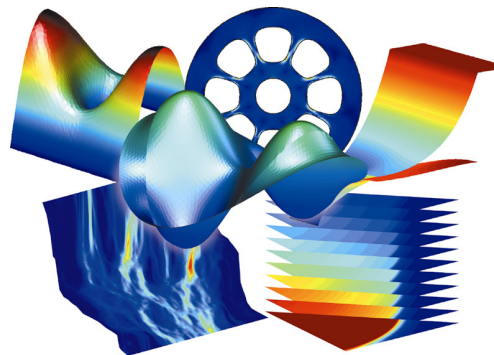
- Experienced engineering staff
- Searchable FAQ database
- Extensive technical support:
support@femlab.com
- Download minicourses, apply for on-site minicourses or attend to our courses
- Developer Zone

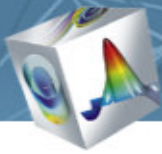




Next step

- Download white papers, articles product sheets etc.
- Apply for on-site seminars and hands-on seminars
- Run tutorials and models at www.femlab.com
- Purchase FEMLAB!





Prices

- Modestly priced to increase user base
- Single user license for PC Windows platform for FEMLAB : \$3995
- Single user license for PC Windows platform for the Electromagnetics Module: \$1595
- Substantial academic discount available