Notes on the characteristic impedance of coax with a square outer conductor

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Abstract

These are some notes on calculating the characteristic impedance of a coaxial line with a square cross section outer conductor and a circular inner conductor. They were written in response to comments by Zack Lau, KH6CP, in May 1995 QEX that some handbooks had a "theoretically determined" formula for the characteristic impedance of coaxial cable with a square outer conductor that did not agree with the empirically determined result $138log_{10}(1.08D/a)$ where D is the side of the square, and a is the diameter of the inner conductor. These are some notes that I sent Zack in September 1996 showing that transmission line theory predicts the 1.08 factor. Apparently, some handbooks suffered from a propagation of misprints.

The TEM mode characteristic impedance of coaxial lines is given by

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{L/C},\tag{1}$$

where L and C are the inductance and capacitance per unit length. For an air dielectric and perfect cylindrical conductors, the waves travel at the speed of light so that L and C are related by

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}},\tag{2}$$

which when combined with Eq. 1 shows that only the capacitance per unit length is needed to calculate the characteristic impedance,

$$Z_0 = \frac{1}{cC}.$$
(3)

One way to calculate the capacitance per unit length of a cylindrical structure is to realize that since there is no charge between the inner and outer conductors, the potential must be a solution of Laplace's equation

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = 0. \tag{4}$$

The capacitance can be calculated by solving Laplaces equation with the boundary condition that the potential is one volt on the outer conductor and zero volts on the inner conductor. The charge per unit length on either conductor is the capacitance per unit length.

For the coaxial case, the DC field does not change along the length of the coax. Laplaces equation therefore reduces to the two-dimensional equation,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} = 0, \tag{5}$$

where x and y are cartesian coordinates of the cross sectional area. For a square cross section outer conductor, the potential must have the symmetry of the square. A general solution to Laplaces equation with that symmetry is,

$$\Phi = b_1 \ln(r) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (b_{m+1}r^{4m} + a_{m+1}r^{-4m})\cos(4m\phi), \tag{6}$$

where $\phi = \tan^{-1}(y/x)$, and $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$.

I take the case where the radius of the inner conductor is 1, and half the side length of the outer conductor is D. Enforcing the boundary condition of zero volts on the inner conductor makes $\Phi = 0$ at r = 1, which means $a_i = -b_i$. The solution for Φ is then

$$\Phi = b_1 \ln(r) + \sum_{m=1} b_{m+1} \cos(4m\phi)(r^{4m} - r^{-4m}).$$
(7)

I must now enforce the condition that $\Phi = 1$ on the outer conductor. I do this by point matching. I simply take points evenly spaced in the angle ϕ and require that Φ be one on the outer conductor at these angles. This gives a set of linear equations for the coefficients b_i that can be solved. Specifically for N coefficients, I require that

$$b_1 \ln(r_i) + \sum_{m=1}^{N-1} b_{m+1} \cos(4m\phi_i)(r_i^{4m} - r_i^{-4m}) = 1,$$
(8)

for all i values 1 to N, and

$$\phi_i = \frac{(2i-1)\pi}{8N},$$

$$r_i = \frac{D}{\cos(\phi_i)}.$$
(9)

Once the b_i values are solved, I need to calculate the charge per unit length. The charge density on a conductor is the normal electric field times the dielectric constant. In our case this is ϵ_0 . The normal electric field is most easily calculated for the inner conductor. Integrating around the circular inner conductor immediately gives zero contribution for all but the b_1 term. The b_1 term give a charge per unit length of

$$q = 2\pi\epsilon_0 b_1,\tag{10}$$

and the characteristic impedance is

$$Z_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0 c b_1} = \frac{60}{b_1}.$$
(11)

Before looking at the numerical results for larger N, I can solve analytically for the case of N = 1. In that case I have a purely logarithmic potential and match the potential to 1 at the point given by $\phi = \pi/8$. Eq. 8 becomes,

$$b_1 \ln\left(\frac{D}{\cos(\pi/8)}\right) = 1,\tag{12}$$

and evaluating

$$\frac{1}{\cos(\pi/8)} = 1.08,\tag{13}$$

the characteristic impedance is approximately

$$Z_0 = 60\ln(1.08\ D),\tag{14}$$

in agreement with the empirical value. The results for larger values of N are easily calculated on the computer. One way to write the results is as

$$Z_0 = 60 \ln(\alpha(D) \ D).$$
 (15)

 Z_0 can only depend on the ratio of D/a where D is the outer conductor halfside and a is the inner conductor radius. This ratio is the same as the outer conductor side divided by the inner conductor diameter, so that can be substituted as well. Substituting D/a for D gives the final result.

Table ?? shows the calculated α and Z_0 with N=10, for D/a from 1.1 to 6.0. The value starts at 1.06 at D/a = 1.1 where $Z_0 = 9$ Ohms. α becomes 1.08 for D/a = 1.275 where $Z_0 = 19$ Ohms. It remains at 1.08 thereafter. The asymptotic value of α is actually 1.0787. I have repeated the calculation with N=20, with no change in the results indicating good convergence.

The empirical value of 1.08 should work fine.

A final note for the compulsive nitpickers. The value 60 is really two times the numerical value of the speed of light times the appropriate power of ten. That is it is really 2×29.9792458 or 59.9584916.

function of D/a. The value of α where $Z_0 = 60 \ln(\alpha D/a)$ is also shown. $\frac{D}{a}$ $\frac{D}{a}$ $\frac{D}{a}$ Z_0 α Z_0 Z_0 α α 9.45326 1.07868 1.100001.064222.4000057.072623.700001.0787083.04562 1.125001.0672410.97142 2.425001.0786957.69448 3.725001.0787083.44966 1.078693.750001.078701.150001.0694712.41565 2.4500058.30996 83.85100 1.175001.0711813.80151 2.475001.0786958.919183.775001.0787084.24968 1.20000 1.07250 15.13895 2.500001.0786959.52227 3.80000 1.07870 84.64572 1.073552.525001.0786960.119363.825001.078701.2250016.4347885.03917 1.250001.07439 17.69392 2.550001.0786960.71056 3.85000 1.0787085.43005 1.275001.0750718.92012 2.575001.0786961.295983.875001.0787085.81840 2.600001.078693.900001.300001.0756320.1162961.87575 1.0787086.20425 2.625001.0786962.449961.078701.325001.0760921.284773.9250086.58764 1.350001.0764722.42752 2.650001.0787063.018733.950001.0787086.96860 1.0767963.582151.078701.3750023.546172.675001.078703.9750087.34715 1.400001.0770524.64213 2.700001.0787064.140334.000001.0787087.72333 1.077282.725001.07870 64.693364.025001.078701.4250025.7166188.09716 1.450001.0774726.77070 2.750001.0787065.241344.050001.0787088.46868 1.475001.0776327.80537 2.775001.0787065.78436 4.075001.0787088.83791 1.500001.0777728.82147 2.800001.0787066.32250 4.100001.0787089.20489 1.525001.0778929.81980 2.825001.0787066.85587 4.125001.0787089.56963 1.550001.0779930.80108 2.850001.0787067.384524.150001.0787089.93217 1.575001.0780831.76596 2.875001.07870 67.90857 4.175001.0787090.29253 1.600001.0781532.71506 2.900001.0787068.42807 4.200001.0787090.65074 1.078222.925004.225001.6250033.64894 1.0787068.94311 1.0787091.00683 1.650001.0782734.568152.950001.0787069.45377 4.250001.0787091.36081 1.675001.0783235.47317 2.975001.0787069.960124.275001.0787091.71272 1.700001.0783736.36448 3.000001.0787070.462224.300001.0787192.06258 1.725001.07840 37.24250 3.025001.0787070.96016 4.325001.0787192.41040 1.078441.07870 1.0787192.75623 1.7500038.10766 3.0500071.45401 4.350001.775001.0784738.96036 3.075001.0787071.943824.375001.0787193.10007 1.800001.0784939.80095 3.100001.07870 72.429664.400001.0787193.44195 1.825001.0785140.62980 3.125001.0787072.91160 4.425001.07871 93.78189 1.850001.0785341.447253.150001.0787073.38970 4.450001.0787194.11992 1.875001.0785542.253613.175001.0787073.86402 4.475001.0787194.45606 1.900001.0785743.04919 3.200001.0787074.33462 4.500001.0787194.79032 1.925001.0785843.834283.225001.0787074.80155 4.525001.0787195.122731.950001.0785944.60917 3.250001.07870 75.26488 4.550001.0787195.45331 1.975001.0786045.37412 3.275001.0787075.724664.575001.0787195.78208 2.000001.078613.300001.0787076.18094 4.600001.0787196.10906 46.129391.078623.325001.0787076.633784.625001.078712.0250046.8752396.43426 2.050001.0786347.611873.350001.0787077.083224.650001.0787196.75771 2.075001.0787077.529334.675001.078711.0786448.339543.3750097.07943 2.100001.0786449.05846 3.400001.0787077.97214 4.700001.0787197.39943 2.125001.0786549.76884 3.425001.07870 78.41171 4.725001.0787197.71773 2.150001.0786550.47089 3.450001.0787078.84807 4.750001.0787198.03436 2.175001.0786651.16479 3.475001.07870 79.28129 4.775001.0787198.34932 2.200001.0786651.850743.500001.0787079.71141 4.800001.0787198.66264 80.138462.225001.07867 52.52892 3.525001.078704.825001.0787198.97433 2.250001.0786753.19950 3.550001.0787080.56249 4.850001.0787199.28440 2.275001.07867 53.86266 3.575001.0787080.98355 4.875001.0787199.59289 2.300001.0786854.51856 3.60000 1.0787081.40167 4.900001.0787199.89979 2.325001.0786855.167353.625001.0787081.81690 4.925001.07871100.20514 3.650002.350001.0786882.22927 4.950001.07871100.50894 55.80920 1.0787082.638832.375001.0786856.444243.675001.078704.975001.07871100.81120 5.00000101.111961.07871

The calculated characteristic impedance Z_0 , for a coaxial air line with a square cross section outer conductor of side D and a circular cross section inner conductor of diameter a, as a function of D/a. The value of α where $Z_0 = 60 \ln(\alpha D/a)$ is also shown