

## Part II

# Summary of Modelling Techniques and Available Tools

*Slides from T. Hubing, Clemson University*

*EMC 2010 Workshop*

# Modeling Software

Fastcap EMA3D Fasthenry NEC  
GEMACS SuperNEC  
SUPERFISH VISULA FEKO Quickfield  
MaxSIM-F Accufield EMC Workbench  
Microwave Explorer MagNet EMIT Fastlap  
Maxwell 3D COMPLIANCE EMAP  
XFDTD Flux3D MSC EMAS  
COMORAN ContecRADIA QUIET  
APOGEE EM IE3D MiniNEC HFSS

# The HYPE

Comprehensive EM Solutions  
field computations involving objects of arbitrary shape

You are here: Home → Applications → EMC analysis

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EMC analysis

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www.cfd-online.com

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www.ensight.com

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## CFD News and Announcements - Message Display

POST RESPONSE | RETURN TO INDEX | READ PREV MSG | READ NEXT MSG

### Fluent Releases New [redacted] Software for Rapid Electromagnetic Compatibility and Interference (EMC/EMI) Designs

Posted By: Fluent <Send Email>  
Date: Wed, 19 Oct 2005, 7:47 a.m.

[redacted] enable Thermal-EM Co-simulation

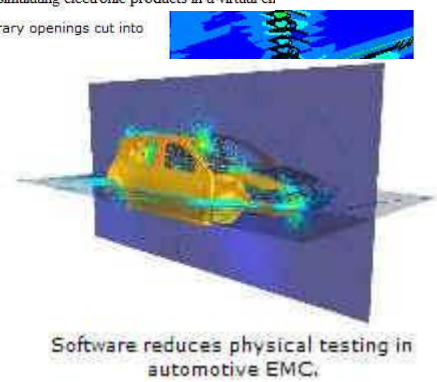
October 18, 2005, Austin, TX, USA

Fluent Inc., the worldwide leader in computational fluid dynamics (CFD), announces the immediate release of [redacted], a three dimensional time-domain full-wave electric package. Along with the industry-leading thermal design software [redacted] wave enables thermal and electromagnetic compatibility and interference (EMC/EMI) co-simulation for designers of high-performance electronics systems to dramatically reduce the time required for EMC/EMI design and verification by simulating electronic products in a virtual environment.

[redacted] FEKO can compute electric and magnetic shielding factors for metallic or dielectric enclosures of arbitrary shape with arbitrary openings cut into them. Shielding effectiveness is typically tested for two scenarios: [redacted] available from the manufacturer.)

### Software reduces physical testing in automotive EMC.

April 6, 2004 - [redacted] is computational electromagnetic simulation software for analyzing compatibility and interference problems. It includes [redacted], for induced phenomena on cable networks, and [redacted], for low-frequency analysis. Features include capabilities for antenna radiation simulation, modeling for on-board antennas and cable networks, and simulation of 3D radiated fields and induced effects on vehicle cable networks.



Software reduces physical testing in automotive EMC.

## Complete Technology for 3D Electromagnetic Simulation

- Choose Complete Technology for your electromagnetic simulation needs. Profit from our broad range of solver technology in an intuitive interface.
- Find the solution best fitted for your problem in your market area:
- Microwave & RF**  
Passive microwave & RF component design...
  - Signal Integrity / EDA**  
Signal Integrity is an ever increasing concern...
  - EMC / EMI**  
Electromagnetic Compatibility and Electromagnetic Interference...
  - Charged Particle Dynamics**  
Dynamics of free moving charged particles in electromagnetic fields...
  - Low Frequency**  
Structures which are very small in comparison to a wavelength...

diagrams.

Examples:  
[Differential Via Pair](#)  
[Multipin Connector](#)  
[SI Design from Allegro](#)

**EMC/EMI**  
 Electromagnetic radiation from electronic components and radiation into housing can be studied with Microwave Studio. Field monitors are used to determine the EMC spectrum at the standard 3 and 10 meters distances. Linear or circularly polarized plane waves can be used to illuminate a housing to study EMI effects.

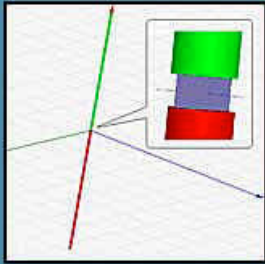
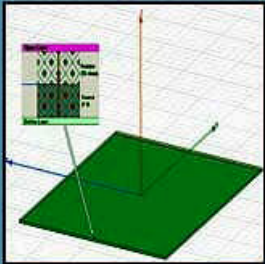
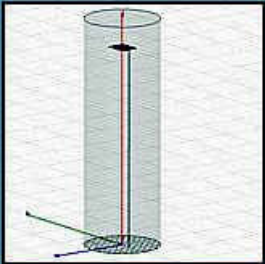


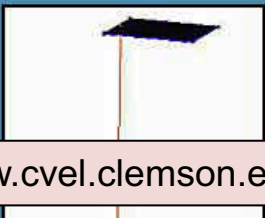
# Hype vs. Reality

## CVEL

THE CLEMSON UNIVERSITY VEHICULAR ELECTRONICS LABORATORY

### Simple Geometries Modeled with Popular Electromagnetic Modeling Codes

#### Full-Wave Modeling Codes

	Center-driven Dipole ▶	Circuit Board Powerbus ▶	Powerbus and Cable ▶
Ansoft HFSS	 <p>Modeling dipole with HFSS</p>	 <p>Modeling circuit board powerbus with HFSS</p>	 <p>Modeling powerbus and cable with HFSS</p>
Flomerics Microstripes			

- ❑ Even simple geometries are difficult to model using most commercial tools.
- ❑ Software attempts to model configurations that it can't model.
- ❑ Geometries analyzed are not always the what the user is led to believe.
- ❑ Users must understand EM theory.
- ❑ Users must be familiar with the limitations of the particular technique.
- ❑ Users must be familiar with the peculiarities of the software and its user interface.

<http://www.cvel.clemson.edu/modeling/software/>

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# EMC Analysis Software

## ❑ Analytical Modeling Software

specific geometries, closed-form equations  
limited scope, maximum convenience

## ❑ Numerical Modeling Software

solves Maxwell's equations, accurate solutions to well-defined problems  
limited scope, requires expert user

## ❑ Design Rule Checkers

review designs for rule violations that may result in problems  
very limited scope, maximum convenience

## ❑ Expert System / Maximum Emissions Calculators

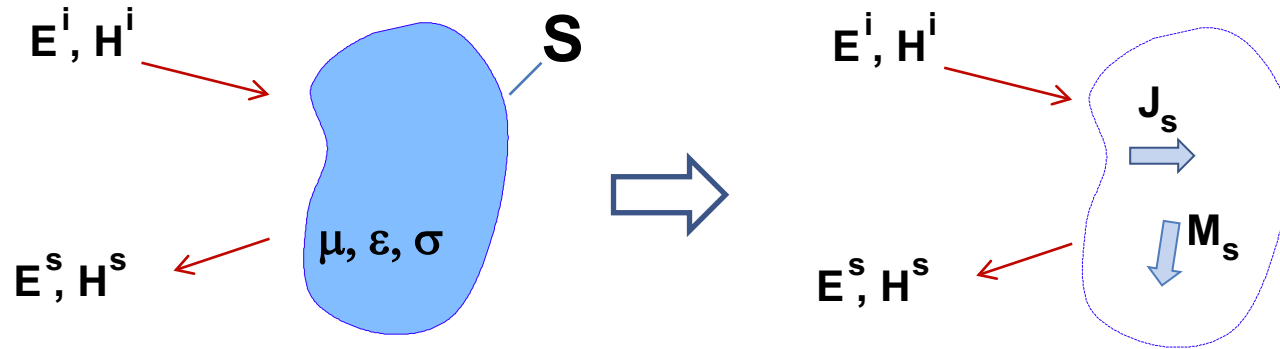
review designs for specific problem sources  
identify areas requiring a more careful evaluation  
estimate maximum possible emissions

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# Numerical Modeling Software

- ❑ Static Field Solvers
- ❑ 2D Field Solvers
- ❑ “2.5 D” Field Solvers
- ❑ Transmission Line Solvers
- ❑ 3D Field Solvers

# Boundary Element Method (BEM)



The Boundary Element Method uses the method of moments to solve a surface integral equation.

- ❑ Surfaces of material are gridded
  - (e.g. two-dimensional grid in three-dimensional space)
  - no absorbing boundaries required
  - easier to grid than volume formulations
- ❑ Full Matrix Fill / Full Matrix Solution
  - Matrix fill time proportional to  $N^2$
  - Matrix solve time proportional to  $N^3$
  - Symmetries / special structures can be solved more efficiently.

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# Boundary Element Method (BEM)

Generally speaking, Boundary Element Methods are very efficient for modeling:

Thin, electrically long or resonant wires  
Unbounded geometries

They are NOT particularly well suited for modeling:

Complex source geometries  
Dielectrics  
Thin metal surfaces  
Tightly coupled, electrically small conductors



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# Boundary Element Method (BEM)

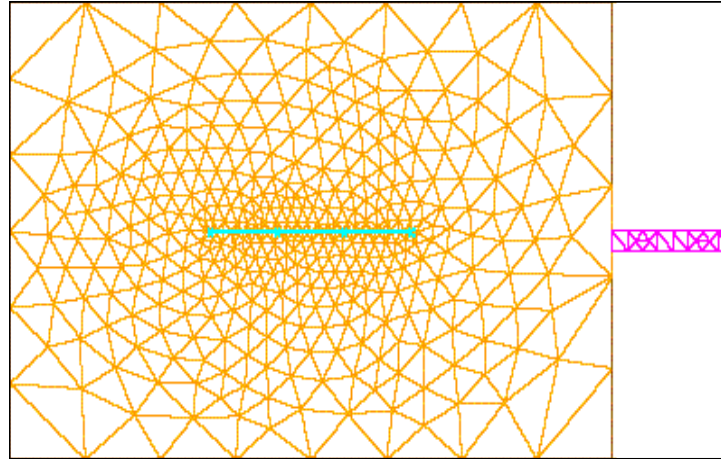
## Commercial BEM/MoM Modeling Software:

- ❑ Agilent Momentum
- ❑ Ansoft Q3D Extractor
- ❑ CONCEPT II
- ❑ EZNEC
- ❑ FEKO
- ❑ GEMACS
- ❑ IES Magneto / Electro / Coulomb
- ❑ IES Singula
- ❑ MiniNEC
- ❑ NEC-Win Pro
- ❑ SAIC EMTOOLS
- ❑ SimLab PCBMod
- ❑ Sonnet Suites
- ❑ SuperNEC
- ❑ WIPL-D
- ❑ Mentor - Zeland IE3D

## Free BEM/MoM Modeling Software:

- ❑ NEC2
- ❑ Expert MiniNEC Classic
- ❑ FEKO Lite
- ❑ IBM EMSIM

# Finite Element Method (FEM)



- ❑ Entire Volume is Meshed
  - absorbing boundaries required for open problems
  - 3D FEM absorbing boundaries must be kept far from objects being modeled
- ❑ Sparse Matrix Fill / Sparse Matrix Solution
  - Grids do not need to be uniform.
  - Fine mesh can be used in areas with large field gradients
  - Symmetries / special structures can be modeled more efficiently.

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Dielectrics  
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Tightly coupled, electrically small conductors

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# Finite Element Method (FEM)

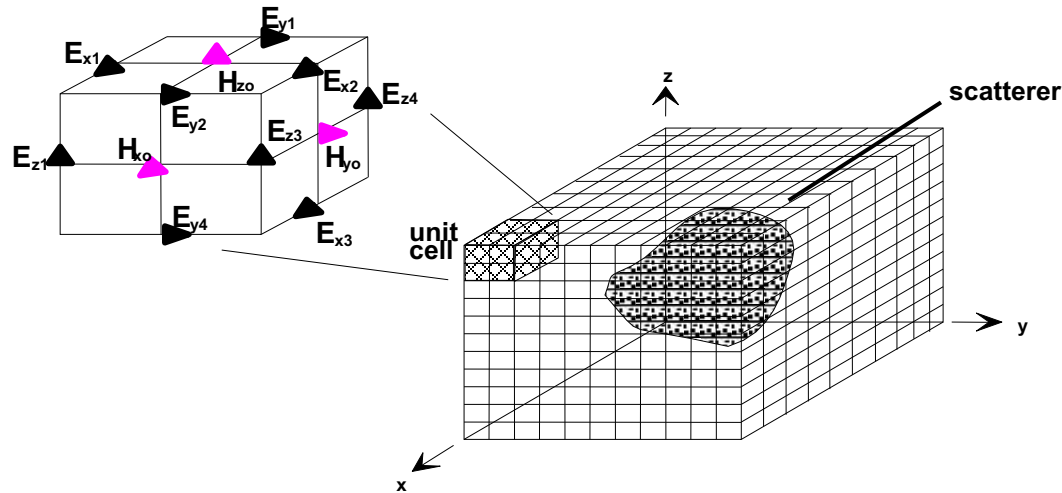
## Commercial FEM Modeling Software:

- ❑ Ansoft HFSS
- ❑ Ansoft Maxwell 2D / Maxwell 3D
- ❑ Comsol Multiphysics
- ❑ MagSoft Flux 2D / Flux3D
- ❑ PAM-CEM
- ❑ Vector Fields Opera-2d

## Free FEM Modeling Software:

- ❑ FEMM
- ❑ Ansoft Maxwell SV
- ❑ EMAP
- ❑ RillFEM
- ❑ Students' QuickField

# Finite Difference Time Domain (FDTD)



- Entire Volume is Meshed
  - absorbing boundaries required for open problems
  - 3D FDTD absorbing boundaries work very well
  - cell size (mesh density) must be uniform
- No Matrix, Time-Stepped Solution
  - Solution time proportional to number of cells.
  - cell size determined by uniformity of field and length of time steps.

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# Finite Difference Time Domain (FDTD)

Generally speaking, FDTD Methods are very efficient for modeling:

Complex source geometries  
Dielectrics  
Thin metal surfaces  
Tightly coupled, electrically small conductors

They are NOT particularly well suited for modeling:

Thin, electrically long or resonant wires  
Unbounded geometries

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# Finite Difference Time Domain (FDTD)

## Commercial FDTD Modeling Software:

- ❑ ApsimFDTD
- ❑ CST – Transient Solver
- ❑ EMA3D
- ❑ EMPLab
- ❑ EMCUBE
- ❑ EZ-FDTD
- ❑ EMPIRE
- ❑ SIM 3D Max
- ❑ Remcom XFDTD
- ❑ SEMCAD X
- ❑ Speed2000
- ❑ Vector Fields CONCERTO
- ❑ Zeland Fidelity
- ❑ 2COMU: GEMS

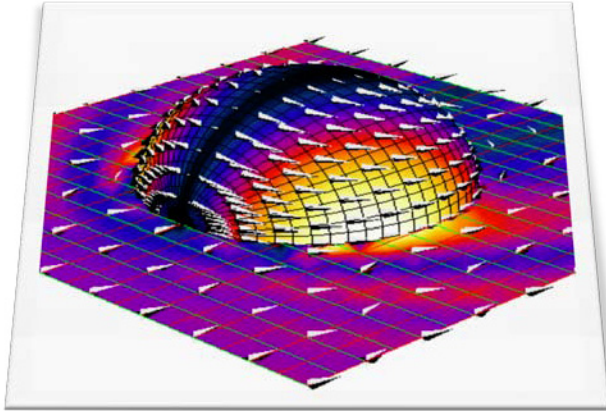
## Free FDTD Modeling Software:

- ❑ Arpeggio
- ❑ Cray LC
- ❑ MEEP
- ❑ ToyPlaneFDTD / ToyFDTD





# Generalized Multipole Technique (GMT)

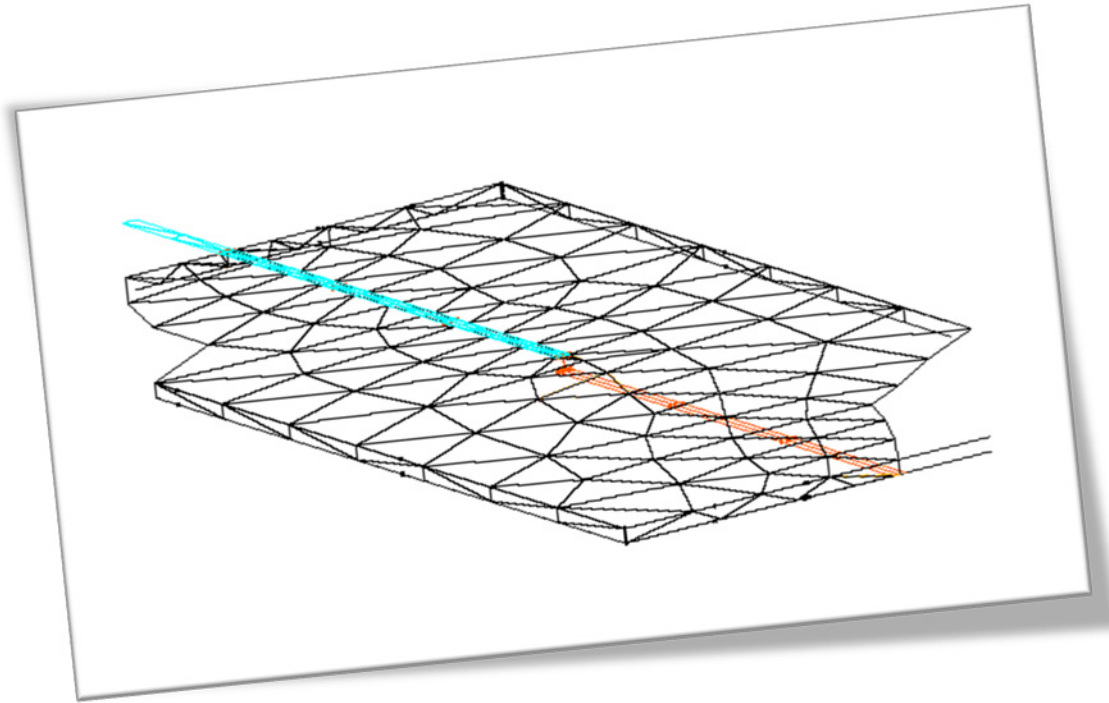


Commercial Tools:

MMP  
Max-1

- ❑ A Moment Method Technique
  - basis and weighting functions are fields from multipole sources
  - placement of multipole sources on object geometry is critical
  - efficient, but can be less intuitive to use.
- ❑ Full Matrix Fill / Full Matrix Solution
  - Matrix fill time proportional to  $N^2$
  - Matrix solve time proportional to  $N^3$
  - Symmetries / special structures can be solved more efficiently.

# Finite Element Time Domain (FETD)



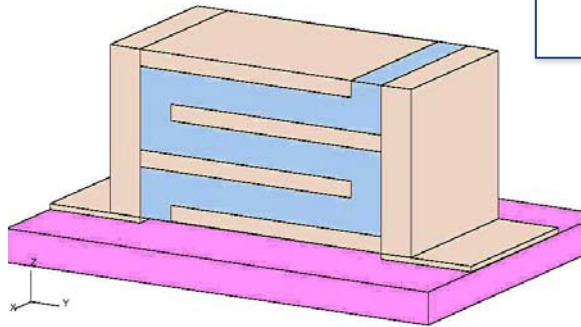
Commercial Tools:

Efield 4.0  
EMFLEX

- A Finite Element Technique Implement in the Time Domain
  - Employs an unstructured grid (like FEM in frequency domain)
  - Unconditionally stable for implicit time integration
  - Sparse matrix must be solved at each time step.

# Partial Element Equivalent Circuit Method (PEEC)

Commercial Tool: Ansoft TPA (parameter extraction)  
Free Tool: IBM LCGEN (static fields)

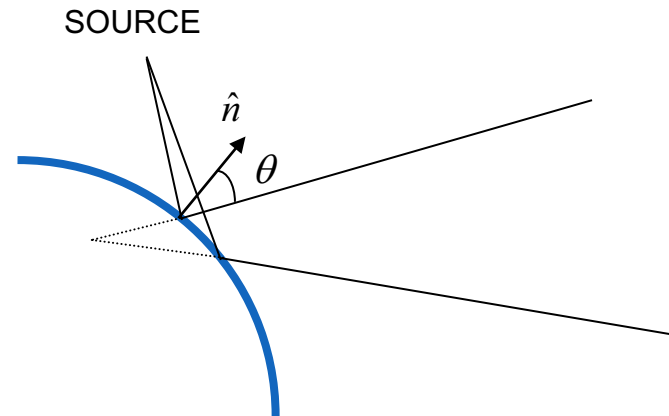


- A circuit approach to EM modeling
  - Grids metal surfaces like a BEM technique
  - Models all EM interactions with mutual inductances and mutual capacitances
  - Creates a large circuit that is solved with a modified SPICE algorithm
  - Can be solved in the time or frequency domain

# Geometric Theory of Diffraction (GTD)

## Uniform Theory of Diffraction (UTD)

### Physical Optics (PO)



#### □ High-Frequency Ray Tracing Techniques

- No matrix to solve
- Rays emanate from source
- Bend around corners based on diffraction calculations
- Wavelengths must be small relative to objects being modeled.

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# Geometric Theory of Diffraction (GTD)

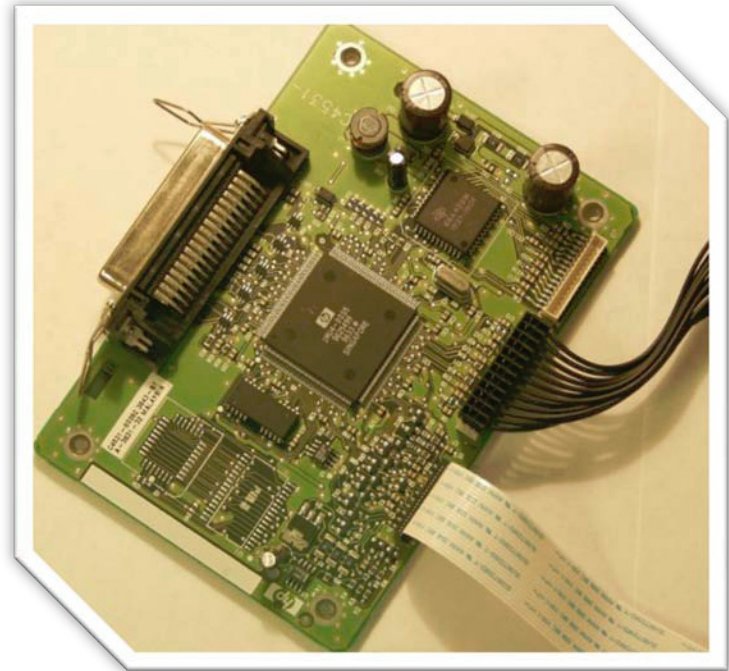
## Uniform Theory of Diffraction (UTD)

### Physical Optics (PO)

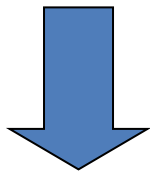
#### Commercial Software:

- ❑ ALDAS
- ❑ CONCEPT II
- ❑ GEMACS
- ❑ FEKO
- ❑ Remcom XGtd
- ❑ SAIC EMTOOLS
- ❑ SuperNEC

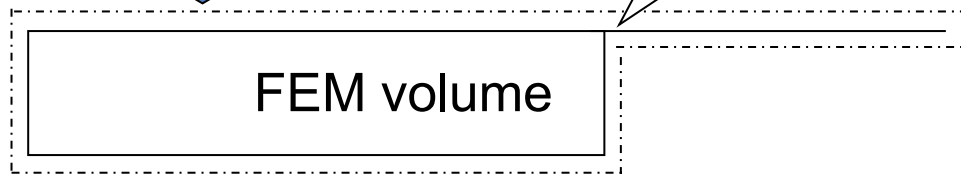
# Hybrid Methods



BEM boundary



Junction



Circuit board is modeled with FEM. The off-board wires are modeled by BEM.

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# Low-Cost CEM Tools

## Free Software:

- FEMM
- Ansoft Maxwell SV
- EMAP
- Students' QuickField
- Antenna Model
- LC
- MEEP
- OpenFMM
- pdnMesh
- Radia
- ToyFDTD
- Scatlab

## \$2k - \$10k:

- EZ-EMC
- EZNEC Pro
- GEMACS
- Tricomp-Estat
- Trace Analyzer

## CEM Tools (more than \$10k)

- AMDS
- All IES codes (Ampere ...)
- Analyst
- ApsimFDTD-SPICE
- AXIEM
- CableMod/PCBMod
- Compliance
- Comsol Multiphysics
- CRIPTE
- CST Microwave Studio
- EMA3D
- EMC Studio
- EMDS
- Maxwell
- MFlex
- emGine Environment
- EMPIRE Xcel
- Fidelity
- FEKO
- GEMS
- HFSS
- HFWorks
- IE3D
- JCMSuite
- OptEM Cable Designer
- OptEM Inspector
- Magnet
- Microwave Office
- Momentum
- PAM-CEM
- Q3D Extractor
- SEMCAD X
- Sonnet
- WIPL-D Pro
- Xenos
- XFDTD
- XGtd



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## Key Point

Computer models often yield incorrect results because:

- ❑ Software was not capable of analyzing the input configuration
- ❑ Software defaults were inappropriate for the problem
- ❑ The input was not exactly what the user thought
- ❑ Results were misinterpreted by the user

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## Summary

- ❑ Numerical EM modeling tools require the user to be familiar with **EM theory**, the limitations of **the techniques** being applied, and the limitations of the particular **software** implementation.
- ❑ Numerical EM modeling tools should only be trusted when the solutions can be confirmed by other methods.
- ❑ Numerical EM modeling tools are **NOT** particularly useful for the design and troubleshooting of digital electronics products.

For More Information:

<http://www.cvel.clemson.edu/modeling>

**CVEL** **ELECTROMAGNETIC MODELING**  
THE CLEMSON UNIVERSITY VEHICULAR ELECTRONICS LABORATORY

**EM Modeling Information**

- [Electromagnetic Modeling Acronyms and Definitions](#)
- [What is the "best" EM Modeling technique?](#)
  - [Method of Moments \(MoM\)](#)
  - [Boundary Element Method \(BEM\)](#)
  - [Finite Element Method \(FEM\)](#)
  - [Finite Difference Frequency Domain \(FDFD\)](#)
  - [Partial Element Equivalent Circuit \(PEEC\)](#)
  - [Finite Integration Technique \(FIT\)](#)
  - [Asymptotic Methods \(GTD/UTD/PO\)](#)
  - [Finite Difference Time Domain \(FDTD\)](#)
  - [Transmission Line Matrix Method \(TLM\)](#)
  - [Finite Element Time Domain \(FETD\)](#)
  - [Finite Volume Time Domain \(FVTD\)](#)
  - [Generalized Multipole Technique \(GMT\)](#)
  - [Time Domain Method of Moments \(TDMoM\)](#)
  - [Hybrid Methods](#)
- [Simple Geometries Modeled with Popular EM Modeling Codes](#)

**Electromagnetic Simulation Tools**

- [Free Electromagnetic Modeling Codes](#)
- [Commercial Electromagnetic Modeling Codes](#)

**Upcoming Events**

- [25th Int. Review of Prog. in Applied Computational Electromagnetics \(ACES 2009\), Monterey, CA, USA, Mar. 8-12, 2009](#)
- [Progress in Electromagnetics Research Symposium \(PIERS 2009\), Beijing, China, March 23 - 27, 2009](#)

**People**  
**Projects**  
**Courses**  
**Facilities**  
**Partners**

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY  
CUICAR

- ❑ List of “free” EM modeling codes.
- ❑ List of commercial EM modeling codes.
- ❑ Info on EM modeling techniques.
- ❑ Info on EM modeling software.