

多路并联直线型变压器驱动源装置的二维电路模型

范思源¹, 魏 浩², 李鹏超², 邱爱慈¹

(1. 西安交通大学电工材料电气绝缘全国重点实验室, 710049, 西安; 2. 西北核技术研究所强脉冲辐射环境模拟与效应全国重点实验室, 710024, 西安)

摘要: 为了准确理解多路并联高功率脉冲装置的功率流传输特性并对脉冲源不同步馈电或故障状态时的电参数进行诊断, 基于传输线电路编码方法, 建立了六路并联直线型变压器驱动源(linear transformer drivers, LTD)脉冲功率装置的二维电路模型, 采用LTD脉冲源同步馈电和波形调控两种工作模式下的实验结果对模型进行验证。结果表明, 与一维电路模型相比, 二维电路模型能够更精确地预测装置输出特性, 模拟和实验测量的电压或电流峰值相对偏差小于5%, 并可对实验中难以直接测量的电场强度和线电流密度的空间分布特性进行分析。沿绝缘堆-磁绝缘传输线(magnetically insulated transmission line, MITL)系统径向向内, 电场强度的角向不均匀系数从29%下降到3%, 线电流密度的角向不均匀系数从120%下降到3%。在多路LTD脉冲源输出波形调控时, 二维电路模型不仅给出了典型触发时序下负载电流波形, 并且获得了绝缘堆-MITL系统不同角向位置的电压和电流空间分布。绝缘堆-MITL的电场强度和线电流密度空间分布极不均匀, 沿绝缘堆向内, 电场角向不均匀系数从319%下降到26%, 线电流密度的角向不均匀系数从1330%下降到265%。建立的二维电路模型可用于多路并联LTD装置的波形调控和功率传输特性分析。

关键词: 直线型变压器驱动源; 二维电路模型; 传输线电路编码; 波形调控; 空间分布

中图分类号: TM89

文献标志码: A

文章编号: xxxx-xxxx(XXXX)XX-0001-13

A Two-Dimensional Transmission Line Circuit Model for Multi-Module LTD-Based Pulsed Power Accelerators

FAN Siyuan¹, WEI Hao², LI Pengchao², QIU Aici¹

(1. State Key Laboratory of Electrical Insulation and Power Equipment, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, China; 2. State Key Laboratory of Intense Pulsed Radiation Simulation and Effect, Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology, Xi'an 710024, China)

Abstract: To accurately characterize the power-flow in multi-module pulsed power accelerators and diagnose electrical parameters under asynchronous feeding or fault conditions, a two-dimensional circuit model of a six-module LTD-based pulsed power accelerator was developed using the transmission line circuit code (TL-code). The model was validated against experimental data obtained from two operational modes: synchronous feeding of multiple LTD pulse sources and pulse waveform shaping. Comparative analysis demonstrates that the 2-D circuit model provides significantly improved accuracy in predicting system output characteristics over conventional 1-D models, the relative deviation between the simulated and experimentally measured peak voltages and currents is less than 5%, and the 2-D model is capable of analyzing the spatial distribution characteristics of the electric field strength and the lineal current density that are challenging to measure directly in experiments. Radially inward along the insulator stack-Magnetically Insulated Transmission Line (MITL) system, the angular non-uniformity coefficient of electric field strength decreases from 29% to 3%, and the angular non-uniformity coefficient of lineal current density decreases from 120% to 3%. When the accelerator is working in the pulse shaping mode, the 2-D model successfully simulated both the load current waveform under precisely configured trigger sequences and the spatial distributions of voltage and current at different azimuthal positions in the insulator stack-MITL system. The spatial distribution of electric field strength and lineal current density in the stack-MITL is extremely non-uniform. Moving inward along the insulator stack, the angular non-uniformity coefficient of the electric field decreases from 319% to 26%, while the angular non-uniformity coefficient of the lineal current density decreases from 1330% to 265%. The established 2-D circuit model serves as an effective tool to analyze power transmission characteristics and optimize pulse waveform control for multi-module LTD-based pulsed power accelerators.

Key words: linear transformer drivers; two-dimensional circuit model; transmission line circuit code; pulse shaping; spatial distribution

在过去几十年里, 一些超大电流脉冲功率装置建成并投入使用, 比如美国圣地亚实验室ZR装置^[1-3]和Saturn装置^[4], 中国工程物理研究院8~10 MA装置^[5-7]等, 在Z箍缩惯性约束聚变、极端条件下材料科学、实验室天体物理及其他高能量密度物理^[8-13]等领域发挥了重要作用。近年来, 快脉冲直线型变压器驱动源(linear transformer drivers, LTD)技术快速发展^[14, 15], 被认为是构建下一代电流数十兆安、功率数百太瓦超高功率脉冲装置的优选技术路线。

传输线编码(transmission line code, TL-code)^[16-19]是一种重要的电路仿真方法, 能够高效率地进行包含大规模、非线性器件的脉冲功率装置电路分析, 在超高功率脉冲装置设计和参数优化中发挥重要作用。通

常的 TL-code 电路模型都是一维的,仅考虑到功率传输方向上电磁波传输过程。然而对于一些大尺寸或者复杂异形结构,或者特殊实验条件下(例如多路并联 LTD 输出脉冲调制)电磁场空间非均匀分布时,传统的一维电路模型的计算精度降低,需要采用二维传输线网络来进行建模分析。

美国圣地亚国家实验室 ZR 装置的水介质输出线和板-绝缘堆过渡段为异形非对称结构,无法采用一维电路精确模拟,Struve 等人采用传输线矩阵法(transmission line matrix, TLM)^[20, 21]建立其二维电路模型,包含 100 000 多个传输线单元^[22],模拟计算结果与实验结果符合较好。Allen 和 Struve 等人^[23, 24]考虑电脉冲在 Saturn 装置杆-绝缘堆过渡段的角向传输效应,建立了过渡段水线的二维模型,模拟得到的磁绝缘传输线(magnetically insulated transmission line, MITL)电流与实验结果符合较好,并计算得到了实验中没有测量的绝缘堆电压。英国 First Light Fusion 公司的 Gängen 等人^[25]考虑到整体径向传输线尺寸巨大,对于其可能存在的短路故障或者不同步馈电的工况,建立了下一代用于聚变点火的脉冲功率装置 Machine 4 的二维电路模型,计算了整体径向传输线闪络时的输出特性,仿真结果与三维电磁模型符合较好,然而,对于绝缘堆-MITL,仍然采用一维传输线来模拟,对于其可能存在的角向传输效应以及电脉冲的空间分布缺乏深入研究。国内脉冲功率装置的电路模拟大多采用一维模型,对二维电路建模研究较少^[5-7, 18, 19]。

西北核技术研究所最近研制了六路并联 LTD 装置^[26, 27],由于脉冲源并联路数较少,在输出脉冲调控实验时绝缘堆-MITL 的角向传输效应无法忽略,为了准确理解其功率流传输特性,并对脉冲源不同步馈电或故障状态时的电参数进行诊断,本文基于传输线编码方法,建立了六路并联 LTD 装置的二维电路模型,对装置在 LTD 脉冲源同步馈电和波形调控两种模式下的输出特性进行仿真,分析了两种工作模式下绝缘堆和 MITL 的电脉冲空间分布特性。

1 二维传输线电路模型

1.1 二维传输线编码的基本原理

二维传输线电路模型可看作由 $m \times n$ 个基本单元组成的网络,每个基本单元由四段传输线组成。对于本文所研究的圆盘形绝缘堆-MITL,电磁波的传播方向为径向或角向, m 和 n 分别为传输线网络径向和角向分段数目。图 1(a)表示二维传输线网络中 (i, j) 节点基本单元, $i \leq m, j \leq n$, 径向和角向传输线单元的特征阻抗分别为 $Z_{r,i}$ 和 $Z_{a,i}$ ($i=1, 2, 3, \dots, m$), 其中角标 r 表示径向传输方向, a 表示角向传输方向。图 1(b)等效电路中 E 和 T 分别代表径向和角向传输线单元输入输出端口的等效戴维南电压源。根据基尔霍夫定律,对于传输线网络中任一节点 (i, j) , 界面电压 V 可以表示为:

$$V_{j,2i+1}(t) = V_{j,2i}(t) = \frac{\frac{E_{j,2i}}{Z_{r,i}} + \frac{E_{j,2i+1}}{Z_{r,i+1}} + \frac{T_{i,2j}}{Z_{a,i}} + \frac{E_{i,2j+1}}{Z_{a,i}}}{\frac{1}{Z_{r,i}} + \frac{1}{Z_{r,i+1}} + \frac{2}{Z_{a,i}}} \quad (1)$$

在初始时刻 t_0 通过上式可以确定每个节点处的传输线连接方程,从而确定每个节点的初始电压和电流。假设每段传输线的时延为 τ , 每段传输线单元两端电压源电压和界面电压的关系为:

$$E_{j,2i-1}(t+\tau) = 2V_{j,2i}(t) - E_{j,2i}(t) \quad (2)$$

$$E_{j,2i}(t+\tau) = 2V_{j,2i-1}(t) - E_{j,2i-1}(t) \quad (3)$$

$$E_{j,2i+1}(t+\tau) = 2V_{j,2i+2}(t) - E_{j,2i+2}(t) \quad (4)$$

$$E_{j,2i+2}(t+\tau) = 2V_{j,2i+1}(t) - E_{j,2i+1}(t) \quad (5)$$

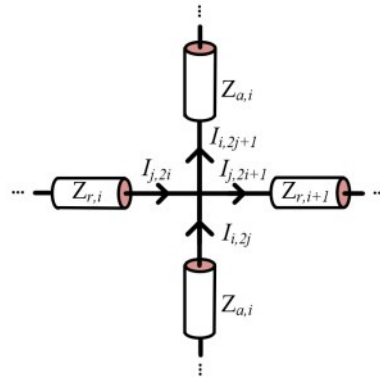
$$T_{i,2j-1}(t+\tau) = 2V_{j,2i}(t) - T_{i,2j}(t) \quad (6)$$

$$T_{i,2j}(t+\tau) = 2V_{j-1,2i+1}(t) - T_{i,2j-1}(t) \quad (7)$$

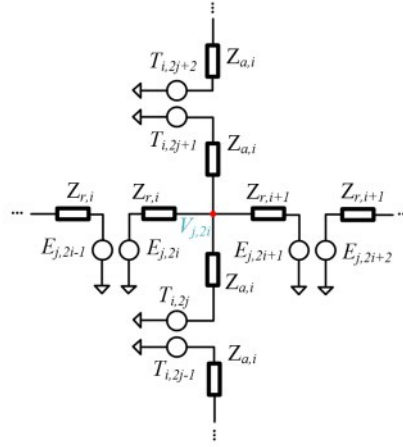
$$T_{i,2j+1}(t+\tau) = 2V_{j+1,2i}(t) - T_{i,2j+2}(t) \quad (8)$$

$$T_{i,2j+2}(t+\tau) = 2V_{j,2i+1}(t) - T_{i,2j+1}(t) \quad (9)$$

(2)-(9)式是更新方程,当传输线 t_0 时刻的界面电压和电压源电压已知,可以求出下一时刻的电压源电压,再代回式(1)重新计算界面电压和电流,之后所有时刻重复上述计算步骤可得到全时间过程所有节点的电压和电流。



(a) 二维传输线电路的基本单元



(b) 二维传输线基本单元的等效电路图

图1 二维传输线电路的基本单元及其等效电路图

Fig. 1 Basic element for two-dimensional transmission line circuit and its equivalent circuit

1.2 多路并联LTD装置二维电路模型

图2为六路并联LTD脉冲功率装置的二维电路模型。装置由六路LTD脉冲源并联,每路LTD脉冲源由10级模块串联组成,相邻两路脉冲源之间间隔 60° ,在充电电压 $\pm 80\text{ kV}$ 时,装置储能 265 kJ 。LTD脉冲源输出端连接一段恒定阻抗的同轴水介质传输线,其阻抗为 Z_{coax} 。同轴水线经过渡隔板连接到中央水池内六套三平板传输线。六套三板传输线将电脉冲汇聚到双层绝缘堆-真空MITL,最后汇聚到负载。

在电路模型中,同轴水线、同轴-三板过渡段、三板传输线均采用一维传输线建模,具体参数如附录表A1所示。水喇叭、绝缘堆栈、真空喇叭、外MITL采用二维传输线网络建模,径向剖分为十八段($m=18$),角向剖分为十二段($n=12$)。图2(b)为装置A层绝缘堆-MITL二维电路模型,B层与之类似。参考平行板传输线的阻抗计算方法,忽略边缘效应,角向传输线的阻抗计算公式为:

$$Z_{a,i} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}} \frac{h(r)}{w} = \frac{377h(r)}{w \sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \quad (10)$$

其中, μ_0 为真空磁导率, ϵ_0 为真空介电常数, ϵ_r 为相对介电常数, $h(r)$ 为每段传输线阴阳极间隙距离, w 为每段角向传输线的宽度。在半径相同的位置,十二段角向传输线的阻抗相等。

径向传输过程由 $Z_{r,1}$ - $Z_{r,18}$ 十八段变阻抗传输线来模拟,和平行板传输线特征阻抗类似,其阻抗计算公式为:

$$Z_{r,i} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}} \frac{h(r)}{\theta r} = \frac{377h(r)}{\theta r \sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \quad (11)$$

其中, θ 为径向传输线的角度, $\theta=2\pi/n$ 。

绝缘堆-真空 MITL 二维电路模型中传输线网络的特征阻抗和传输时延如附录表 A2 所示。

当二维传输线电路模型中角向分段数 $n=0$ 时, 即为通用的一维传输线电路模型。

当 $n=0$ 且 $m=1$ 时, 整个建模区域简化为一个集总参数元件, 即为零维模型。

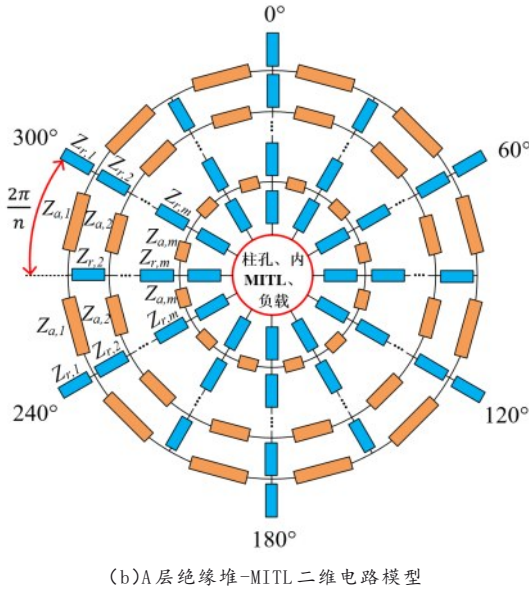
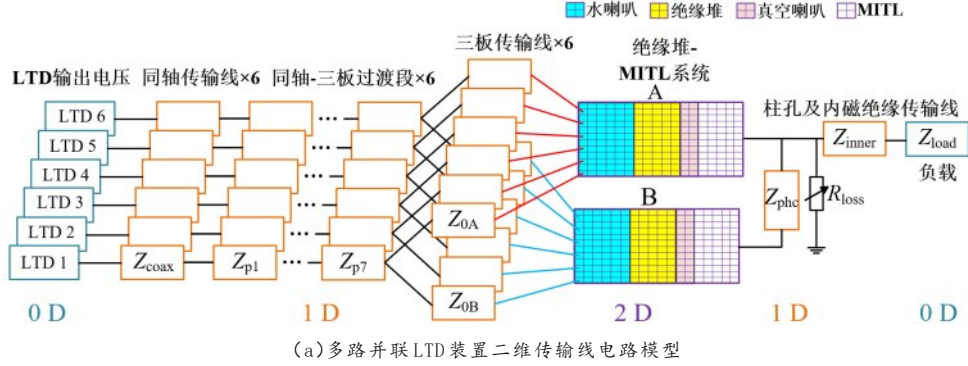


图 2 多路并联 LTD 装置的二维传输线电路模型以及装置 A 层绝缘堆-MITL 二维电路模型

Fig. 2 2-D transmission line model of the multi-module LTD-based accelerator and the two-dimensional model of the A-level stack-MITL system

2 电路模拟验证

采用 6 008 发次实验数据(脉冲源同步馈电), LTD 脉冲源充电 ± 80 kV, 负载为 1.81 nH 恒定电感。图 3 为实验和二维电路、一维电路模型得到的负载电流波形。结果显示, 二维电路计算波形与实验波形符合更好, 实验中负载电流峰值约为 3.9 MA, 脉冲前沿(10%~90%)约为 64 ns。

图 4-5 为实验和仿真的绝缘堆电压电流与 MITL 电流波形, 实验绝缘堆电压峰值约 770 kV, 电流幅值约 1.9 MA, A 层 MITL 电流峰值约 1.9 MA, 前沿约为 63 ns, B 层 MITL 电流幅值 1.8 MA, 前沿约 72 ns。由于电磁波在二维模型中存在角向传输分量, 从电路拓扑分析, 在同一位置的等效阻抗总体略大于一维模型, 导致二维电路模拟结果中电压峰值大于一维模型, 电流峰值低于一维模型。由于二维模型中功率流的传输过程更符合实际, 所以二维电路模型计算结果总体与实验更加接近, 实验和电路计算的电压或电流峰值的相对偏差均在 5% 以内。

图 6 为电路模拟在 MITL 电压峰值时刻(约 210 ns 时)绝缘堆-MITL 典型位置的电场和线电流密度分布。

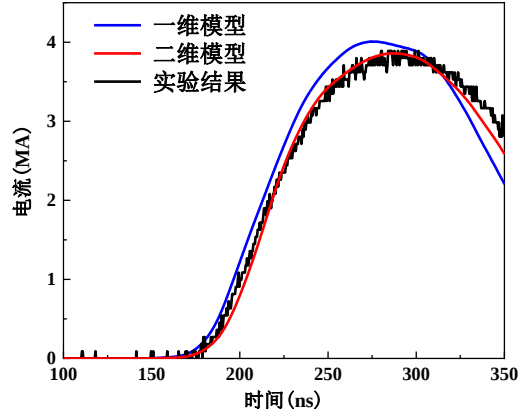


图3 实验和电路模拟的负载电流波形

Fig. 3 Load current from experiment and simulations

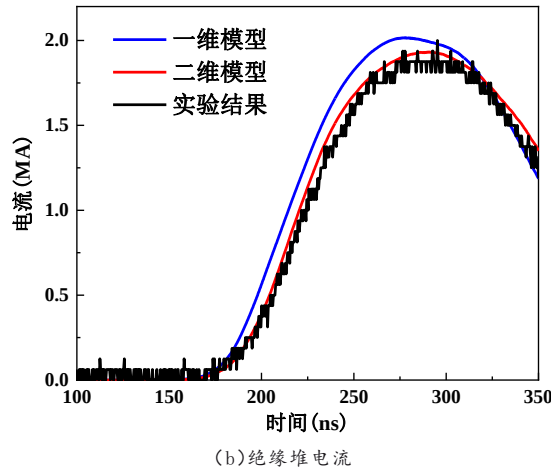
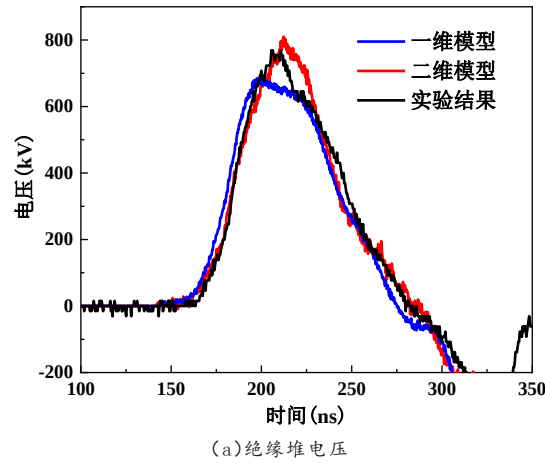


图4 实验和电路模拟的A层绝缘堆电压和电流波形

Fig. 4 A-level stack voltage and current from experiments and simulations

随着半径 r 减小, 绝缘堆-MITL 的传输线电极间距减小, 导致电场强度逐渐增大, 同时由于电流的过流宽度 (绝缘堆-MITL 圆盘的周长) 随着半径减小而减小, 线电流密度逐渐增大, 空间分布均匀性逐渐提升。电场的角向不均匀系数 ((最大值-最小值)/平均值) 从 29% 下降到 3%, 线电流密度的角向不均匀系数从 120% 下降到 3%。

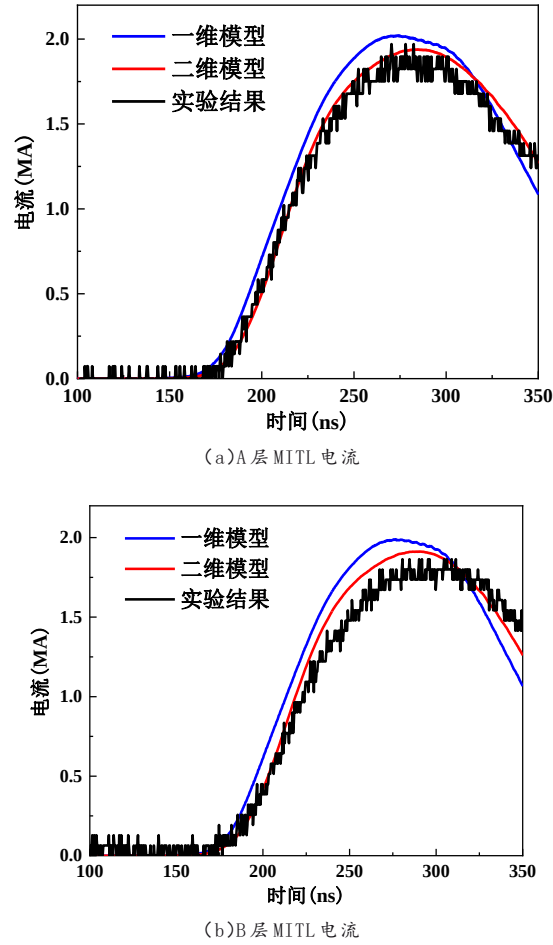


图5 实验和电路模拟的MITL电流波形

Fig. 5 MITL current from experiments and simulations

3 二维电路模型用于多路LTD输出波形调控

多路并联LTD具有灵活的输出波形调节能力,通过调控各路LTD脉冲源充电电压和触发放电时刻,能够在一定范围内改变输出电流波形(幅值和上升时间),以满足多种物理实验的需求^[12, 28-30]。在多路LTD脉冲源输出波形调控中,由于各路LTD馈入到绝缘堆-MITL的电流幅值和时刻存在差异,绝缘堆栈和MITL上电磁场空间非均匀分布,因此,需要采用二维电路模型进行分析。

波形调控实验典型触发时序配置如表1所示。实验和一维、二维电路模拟的负载电流波形如图7所示,负载电流上升时间(0~100%)约363 ns,电流峰值约1.4 MA。模拟结果和实验符合较好。

图8~10为实验和二维电路模型获得的绝缘堆与MITL不同角向位置的电压电流波形对比,其中对电流波形幅值作归一化处理。二维电路模型和实验波形总体符合较好。图9(b)中实验电流波形前沿和电路模拟结果差异较大,这可能是实验中B层绝缘堆电流探头处于磁感应强度不均匀程度较大的位置(距离相邻两个脉冲馈入点30°)而造成的测量误差。由于多路脉冲源的不同步馈入和充电电压的不同,不同角度的绝缘堆电压、绝缘堆电流、MITL电流波形存在较大差异,绝缘堆电压峰值在150 kV~250 kV之间。由于功率流在传统一维模型的绝缘堆-MITL中不存在角向传输过程,因此一维模型无法给出不同角向位置的电压电流差异。

图11为MITL电压峰值时刻(约238 ns时)绝缘堆-MITL典型位置的电场和线电流密度分布。相比于六路脉冲源同步馈电的工作模式,波形调控模式时电场强度和线电流密度的空间分布极不均匀。由绝缘堆向内,电场强度总体上逐渐增大,但远小于LTD脉冲源同步馈电时的电场强度,电场强度和线电流密度的空间

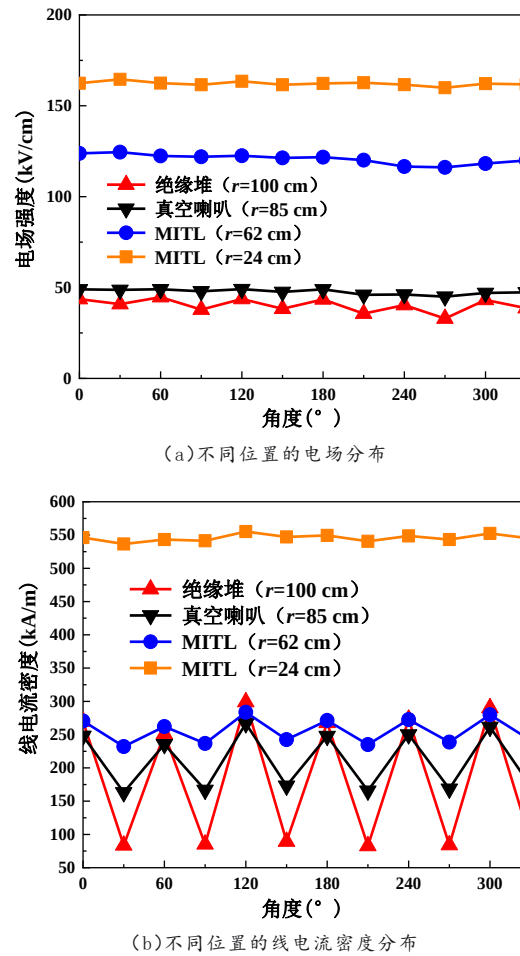


图6 在MITL电压峰值时刻中心汇流区不同位置的电场分布和线电流密度分布

Fig. 6 Electric field and the lineal current density distributions at different positions of the stack-MITL system at the moment of peak MITL voltage

表1 六路LTD脉冲源的触发时序以及充电电压

Table 1 Triggering time sequences and charging voltages for six LTD pulse sources

LTD 脉冲源编号	1	2	3	4	5	6
脉冲源所在角度	60°	0°	300°	240°	180°	120°
触发时序/ns	0	210	90	260	160	310
充电电压/kV	±50	±55	±50	±60	±55	±60

分布均匀性逐渐提高。电场角向不均匀系数从319%下降到26%，线电流密度的角向不均匀系数从1 330%下降到265%。注意到在60°位置，电场强度和线电流密度并不随着半径减小而增大，这是因为在238 ns时刻，只有在60°位置的LTD脉冲源产生的电脉冲到达了绝缘堆-MITL，在60°位置沿径向向内由于电流在角向的分流，电流幅值急剧降低，电压幅值因为多段径向传输线的分压也急剧下跌，而在其他角度，由于电脉冲刚刚沿角向扩散，同一角度沿径向电压(电流)差别相对较小，因此仍然符合半径越小，电场强度和线电流密度越大的规律。

4 结论

基于传输线编码原理建立了六路并联LTD装置的二维电路模型，并与一维电路模拟结果和实验结果进行了对比。利用二维电路模型分析了六路LTD装置典型触发时序配置下的电脉冲空间分布。主要结论如下：

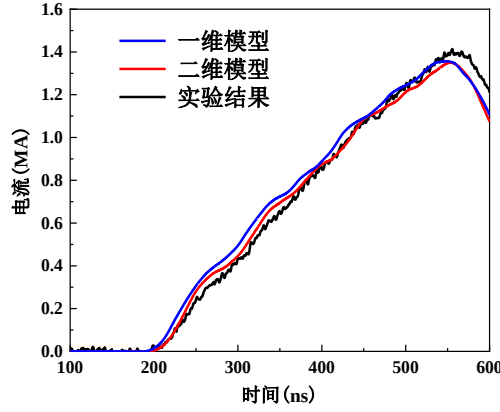
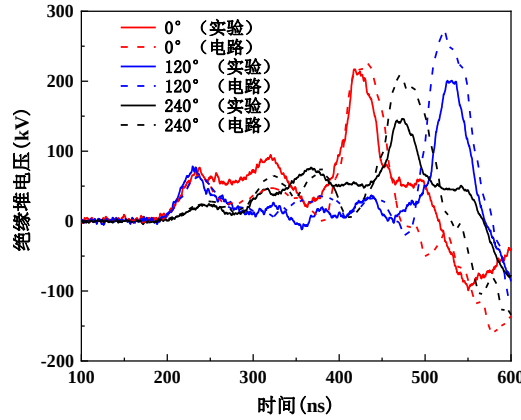
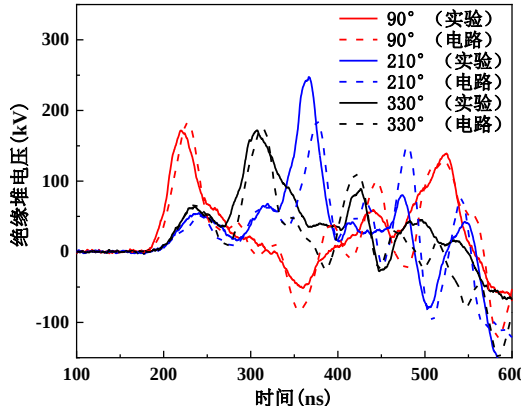


图7 实验和电路模拟的负载电流波形

Fig. 7 The load current from experiment and simulations



(a) A层绝缘堆电压



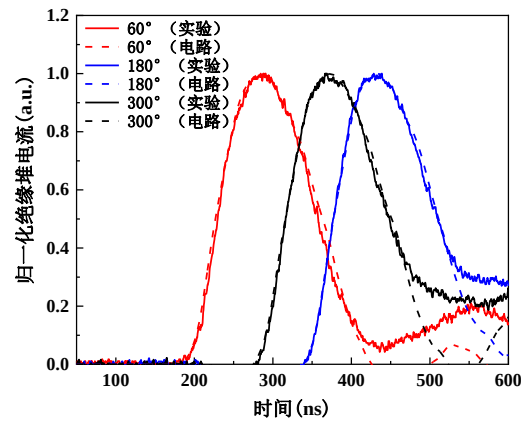
(b) B层绝缘堆电压

图8 不同角向位置的绝缘堆电压波形

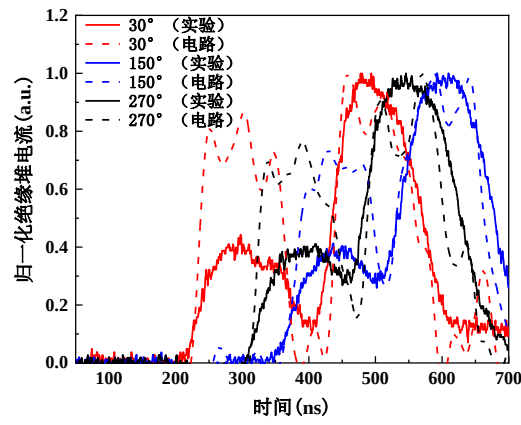
Fig. 8 Stack voltage waveforms at different azimuthal positions

(1) 二维模型同时考虑了电磁波在径向和角向的传输,与多路并联 LTD 装置中功率流的实际传输过程更加接近。在 LTD 脉冲源同步馈电模式下,建立的二维模型相比一维电路模型具有更高的准确性,仿真结果和实验结果符合较好。

(2) 在波形调控模式下,电磁波的角向传输效应明显,绝缘堆-MITL 系统的电场强度和线电流密度的空间分布极不均匀。二维电路模型预测了典型触发时序配置下的负载电流波形,并计算了传统一维模型无法给出的绝缘堆和 MITL 不同角向位置的电压和电流波形,模拟结果和实验结果总体符合较好。



(a) A层绝缘堆电流



(b) B层绝缘堆电流

图9 不同角向位置的归一化绝缘堆电流波形

Fig. 9 Normalized stack current waveforms at different azimuthal positions

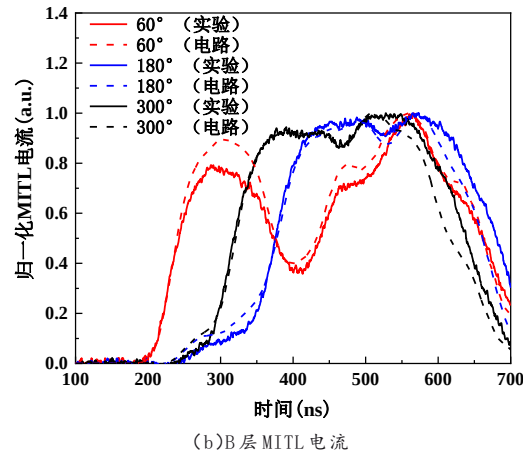
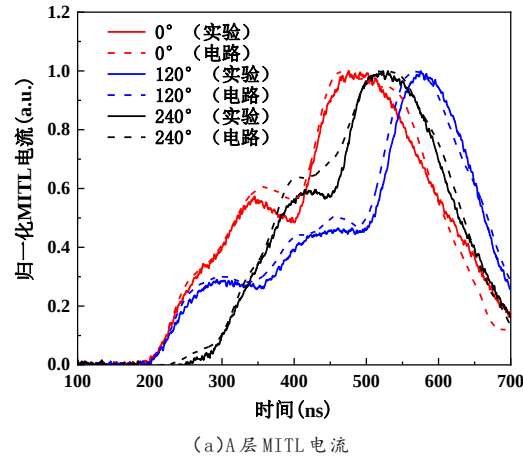
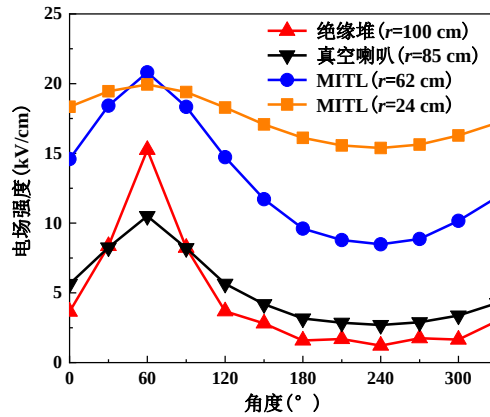
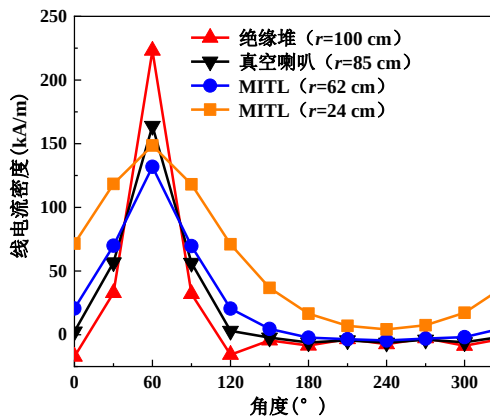


图10 不同角向位置的归一化MITL电流波形

Fig. 10 Normalized MITL current waveforms at different azimuthal positions



(a)不同位置的电场分布



(b)不同位置的线电流密度分布

图 11 在 MITL 电压峰值时刻中心汇流区不同位置的电场分布和线电流密度分布

Fig. 11 The electric field and the lineal current density distributions at different positions of the stack-MITL system at the moment of peak MITL voltage

参考文献:

- [1] Sinars D B, Sweeney M A, Alexander C S, et al. Review of pulsed power driven high energy density physics research on Z at Sandia [J]. Physics of Plasmas, 2020, 27(7).
- [2] Myers C E, Bliss D E, Celliers P M, et al. Spatially resolved measurements of load current delivery on a 14 MA, 100 ns pulsed power experiment using a line-imaging velocity interferometer [J]. Physical Review Accelerators and Beams, 2023, 26(7), 070401.
- [3] Bennett N, Welch D R, Laity G, et al. Magnetized particle transport in multi-MA accelerators [J]. Physical Review Accelerators and Beams, 2021, 24(6), 060401.
- [4] Bloomquist D D, Stinnett R W, McDaniel D H, et al. Saturn, a large area X-ray simulation accelerator [C]. 1987, June. In Proc. 6th IEEE Pulsed Power Conf. (pp. 310-317)
- [5] DENG Jianjun, XIE Weiping, FENG Shuping, et al. Initial Performance of the Primary Test Stand [J]. IEEE Transactions on Plasma Science, 2013, 41(10): 2580-2583
- [6] DENG Jianjun, XIE Weiping, FENG Shuping, et al. From concept to reality — A review to the primary test stand and its preliminary application in high energy density physics [J]. Matter Radiat. Extremes, 2016, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 48-58
- [7] 薛创, 丁宁, 张扬, 等. 聚龙一号电磁脉冲形成与传输过程的全电路模拟 [J]. 强激光与粒子束, 2016, 28(1), pp. 104-107.
- XUE Chuang, DING Ning, ZHANG Yang, et al. Full circuit simulation for electromagnetic pulse forming and transmission in PTS facility [J]. High power laser and particle beams, 2016, 28(1), pp. 104-107.
- [8] Shipley G A, Awe T J, Jennings C A, et al. Three-dimensional magnetohydrodynamic modeling of auto-magnetizing liner

- implosions on the Z accelerator [J]. *Physics of Plasmas*, 2023, 30(10).
- [9] 陈林, 邹文康, 谢卫平, 等. 1 MV/100 kA 快脉冲直线型变压器驱动源装置设计 [J]. *高电压技术*, 2012, 38(4): 935-940.
- CHEN Lin, ZOU Wenkang, XIE Weiping, et al. Design of the 1 MV/100 kA fast linear transformer driver generator [J]. *High Voltage Engineering*, 2012, 38(4): 935-940.
- [10] Lebedev S V, Frank A, Ryutov D D. Exploring astrophysics-relevant magnetohydrodynamics with pulsed-power laboratory facilities [J]. *Reviews of Modern Physics*, 2019, 91(2): 025002.
- [11] Jones B, Apruzese J P, Harvey-Thompson A J, et al. The effect of gradients at stagnation on K-shell x-ray line emission in high-current Ar gas-puff implosions [J]. *Physics of Plasmas*, 2015, 22(2).
- [12] Martin M R, Lemke R W, McBride R D, et al. Solid liner implosions on Z for producing multi-megabar, shockless compressions [J]. *Physics of Plasmas*, 2012, 19(5).
- [13] 邱孟通, 呼义翔, 吴伟, 等. 西北核技术研究所强脉冲辐射模拟装置近年发展综述[J]. *现代应用物理* 2024, 15(03): 30101-30101.
- QIU Mengtong, HU Yixiang, WU Wei, et al. Review of the Development of Intense Pulsed Radiation Simulator and Its Technology in Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology in the Past Decade [J]. *Modern Applied Physics*, 2024, 15(03):30101-30101.
- [14] Koval'Chuk B M, Vizir' V C, Kim A A, et al. Fast primary storage device utilizing a linear pulse transformer [J]. *Russian physics journal*, 1997, 40(12), pp. 1142-1153.
- [15] Mazarakis M G, Spielman R B. A compact, high-voltage e-beam pulser [C]. in *Proc. 12th IEEE Int. Pulsed Power Conf.*, Monterey, CA, USA, Jun.1999, pp. 412 - 415.
- [16] Weseloh W N. TlCODE—a transmission line code for pulsed power design [C]. In *Proceedings of the 7th IEEE Pulsed Power Conference*, Piscataway, NJ, USA, 1989 (pp. 989-992).
- [17] Rose D V, Welch D R, Madrid E A, et al. Three-dimensional electromagnetic model of the pulsed-power Z-pinch accelerator [J]. *Physical Review Special Topics-Accelerators and Beams*, 2010, 13(1), p. 010402.
- [18] Zou Wenkang, Guo Fan, Chen Lin, et al. Full circuit calculation for electromagnetic pulse transmission in a high current facility [J]. *Physical Review Special Topics-Accelerators and Beams*, 2014, 17(11), p. 110401.
- [19] 龚振洲, 魏浩, 范思源, 等. 大型 Z 箍缩装置中心汇流区电感计算 [J]. *西安交通大学学报*, 2022, 56(06): 1-8.
- Gong Zhenzhou, Wei Hao, Fan Siyuan, et al. Inductance calculation of the central converging region of the high current Z-pinch driver [J]. *Journal of Xi'an Jiaotong University*, 2022, 56(06):1-8.
- [20] Johns P B. A new mathematical model to describe the physics of propagation [J]. *Radio and Electronic Engineer*, 1974, 44(12), pp. 657-666.
- [21] Hoefer W J R. The Transmission Line Matrix (TLM) Method, in *Numerical Techniques for Microwave and Millimeter-Wave Passive Structures*. ed. by. Tatsuo Itoh, John Wiley and Sons, 1989, pp. 496-591.
- [22] Struve K W, Bennett L F, Davis J P, et al. Comparison of the performance of the upgraded Z with circuit predictions [C]. In *2009 IEEE Pulsed Power Conference* (pp. 1147-1152). IEEE.
- [23] Allen R J, Weber B V, Comisso R J, et al. Circuit Simulation of Saturn with a Reflex Triode Load [C]. In *2011 IEEE Pulsed Power Conference* (pp. 839-843). IEEE.
- [24] Struve K, Ulmen B. Three-Dimensional Model of the Saturn Accelerator Water Tri-Plate Transmission Line Connection to the Vacuum Insulator Stack [C]. In *2019 IEEE Pulsed Power & Plasma Science (PPPS)* (pp. 1-4). IEEE.
- [25] Güngen I, Jones G, Niasse N, et al. Monolithic Radial Transmission Line Circuit Modelling Using a 2D Mesh [C]. *10th Euro-Asian Pulsed Power Conference, 25th International Conference on High-Power Particle Beams and 20th International Symposium on Electromagnetic Launch Technology (EAPPC/BEAMS/EML)*. IEEE, 2024.
- [26] Fan Siyuan, Wei Hao, Gong Zhenzhou, et al. Model of a 5-MA Linear-Transformer-Driver Accelerator: Transmission-Line-Circuit Method and Three-Dimensional Field-Circuit Coupling Method [J]. *IEEE Transactions on Plasma Science*, 2022, 50(12), pp. 4912-4918.
- [27] Gong Zhenzhou, Wei Hao, Fan Siyuan, et al. Model of a 5-MA Linear-Transformer-Driver Accelerator: Comparison of

- MITL Performance for Bremsstrahlung Electron Beam Diodes and Z-Pinch Loads [J]. Laser and Particle Beams, 2023, Article ID 2021696.
- [28] Reisman D B, Stoltzfus B S, Stygar W A, et al. Pulsed power accelerator for material physics experiments [J]. Physical Review Special Topics-Accelerators and Beams, 2015, 18(9), p. 090401
- [29] Waisman E M, Reisman D B, Stoltzfus B S, et al. Optimization of current waveform tailoring for magnetically driven isentropic compression experiments [J]. Review of Scientific Instruments, 2016, 87(6).
- [30] 卢元博, 王振宇, 王志国, 等. LTD 型多路并联 15 MA Z 箍缩装置的电流波形调控方法[J]. 现代应用物理, 2022, 13(04):40409-40409
- LU Yuanbo, WANG Zhenyu, WANG Zhiguo, et al. A Current Waveform Shaping Method in 15 MA Z-Pinch Driver With LTD Type Multichannel Parallel [J]. Modern Applied Physics, 2022, 13(04):40409-40409