

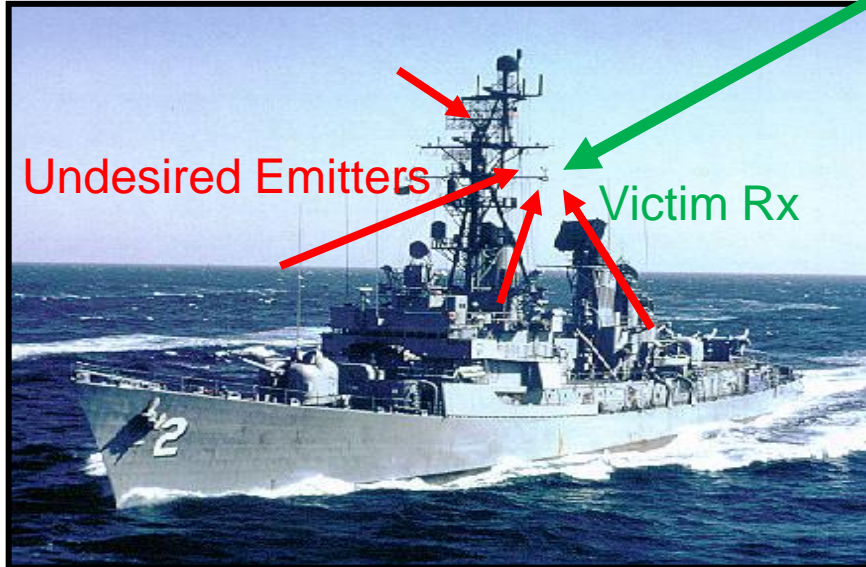


# The Cosite Scenario

- Multiple RF systems co-located in a common environment
- Diverse system characteristics
  - Frequency bands (10 KHz to 40+ GHz)
  - Power levels
  - Modulation types



Desired Signal



- Victim Rx trying to “hear” desired signal from remote Tx
- At the same time, local emitters are transmitting
  - at operating frequency
  - at spurious and higher harmonics
- Local emitters can interfere with desired signal reception

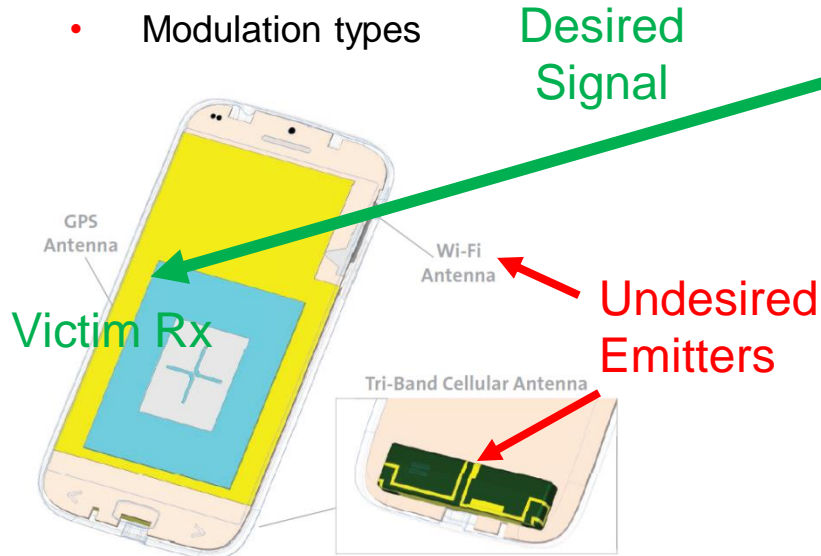
= **Cosite Interference**

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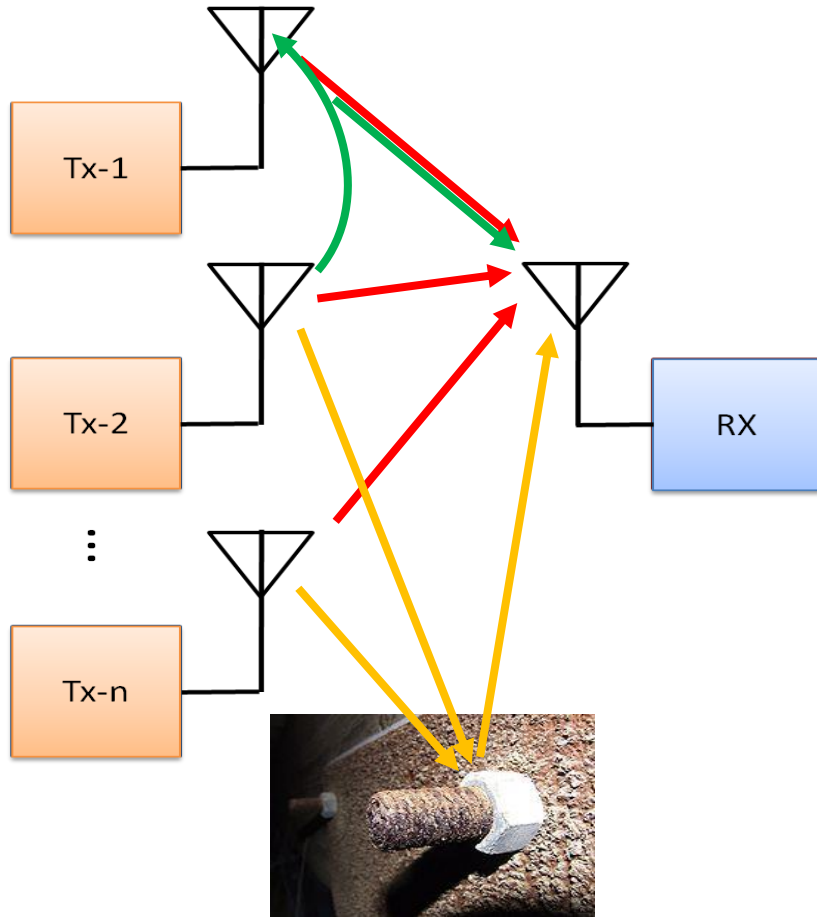
<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Navstar-2.jpg>



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**= Cosite Interference**

# Mechanisms for Cosite Interference



- There are many mechanisms for coupling between the Tx's and the Rx:
  - Antennas
  - Cables
  - Enclosures
- Coupling can be direct between a Tx and Rx...
  - Or it can be more complex...
  - Or even devious! (e.g., rusty bolt effect)

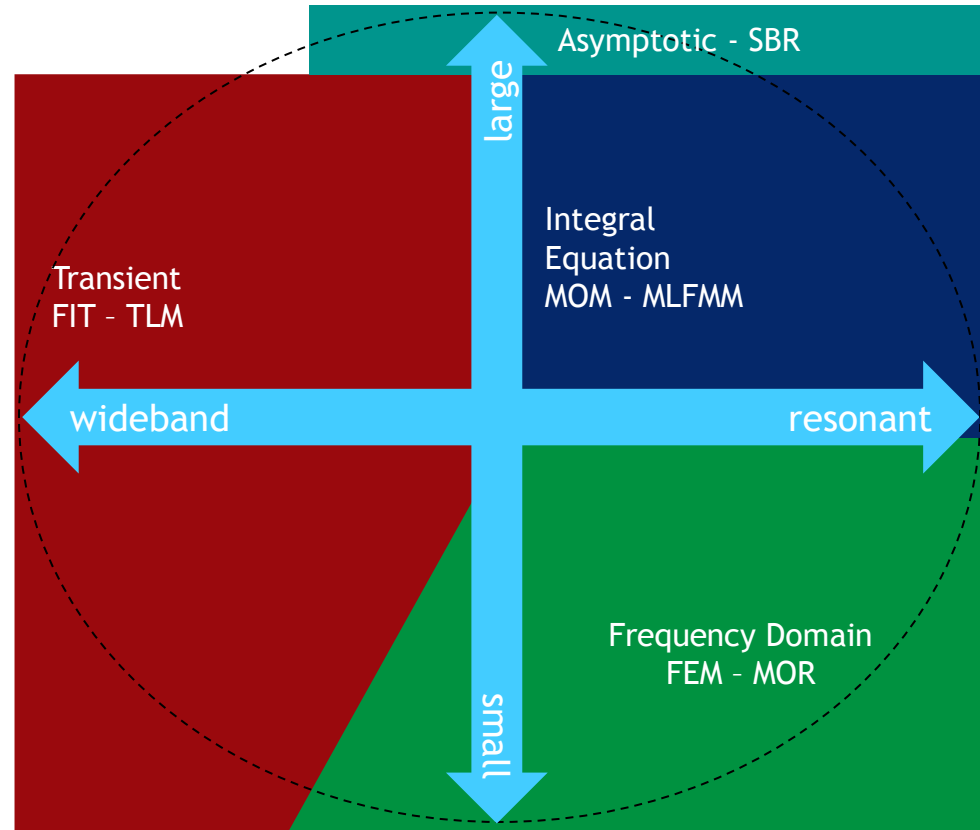
# Predicting Cosite EMI - the workflow

- Calculate Coupling path using 3D EM Solvers
  - Using numerical simulation techniques like FIT/FDTD, FEM, MoM or A-Symtotic Methods
  - CST Microwave Studio
- Calculate System Cosite Interference based on the coupling + Radio System Specification
  - Just basic math required .. But LOTS of it and LOTS of Data -> Data management tool needed
  - Delcross EMIT

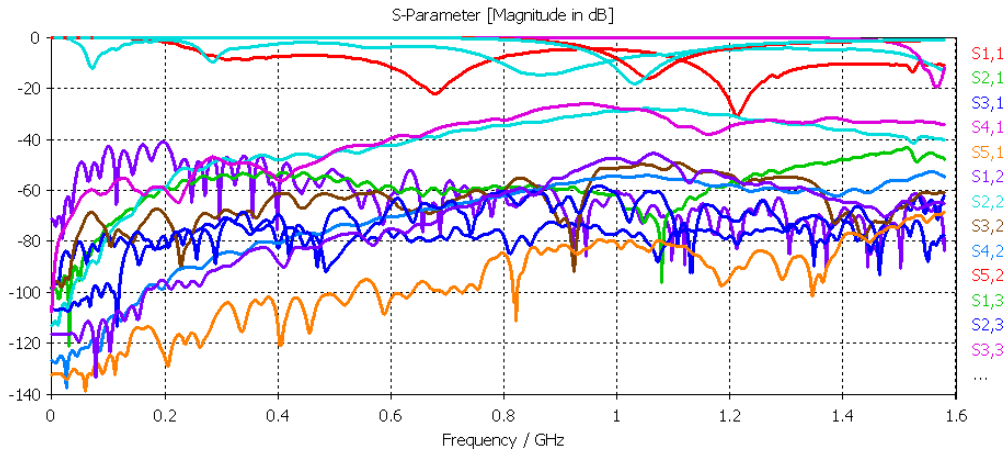
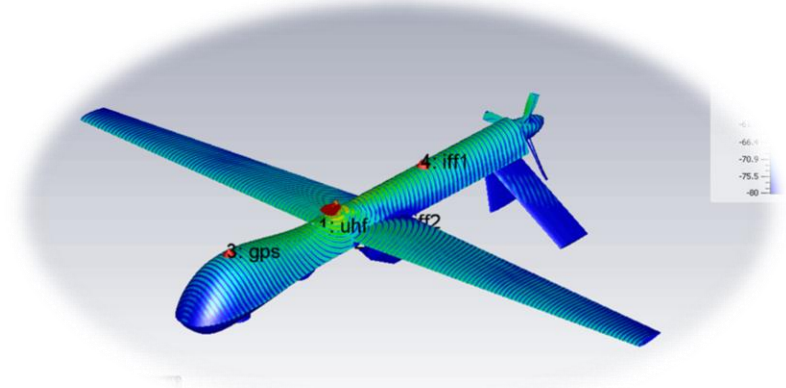
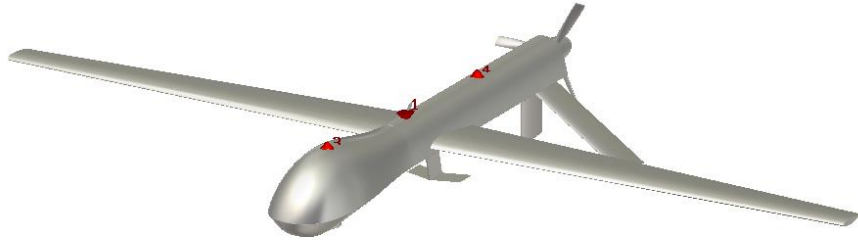
# Simulation Methods for Antenna Coupling

Transient and Integral Equation Methods are best suited for Antenna Coupling simulation

Asymptotic – SBR can be used if system gets electrical to large

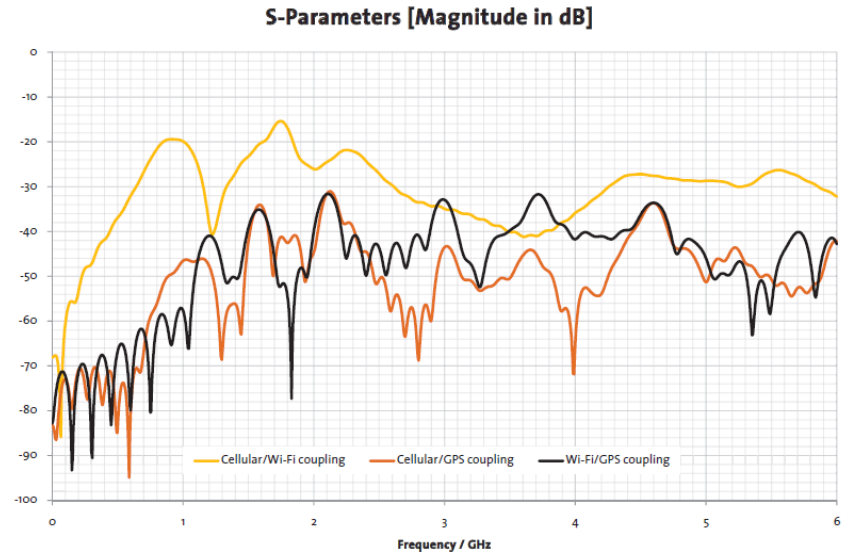
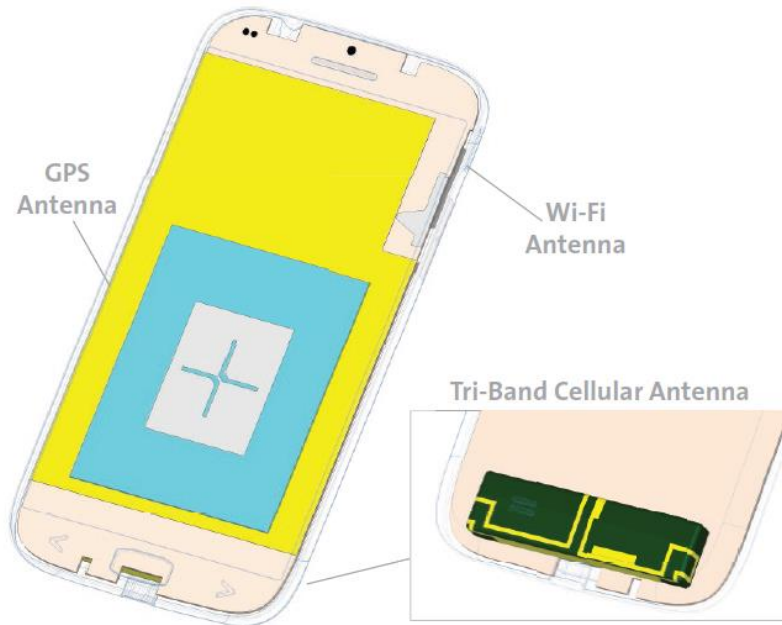


# Antenna Coupling Example - UAV



Coupling Simulation  
TD-Solver  
2h per port

# Coupling Example – Mobile Phone

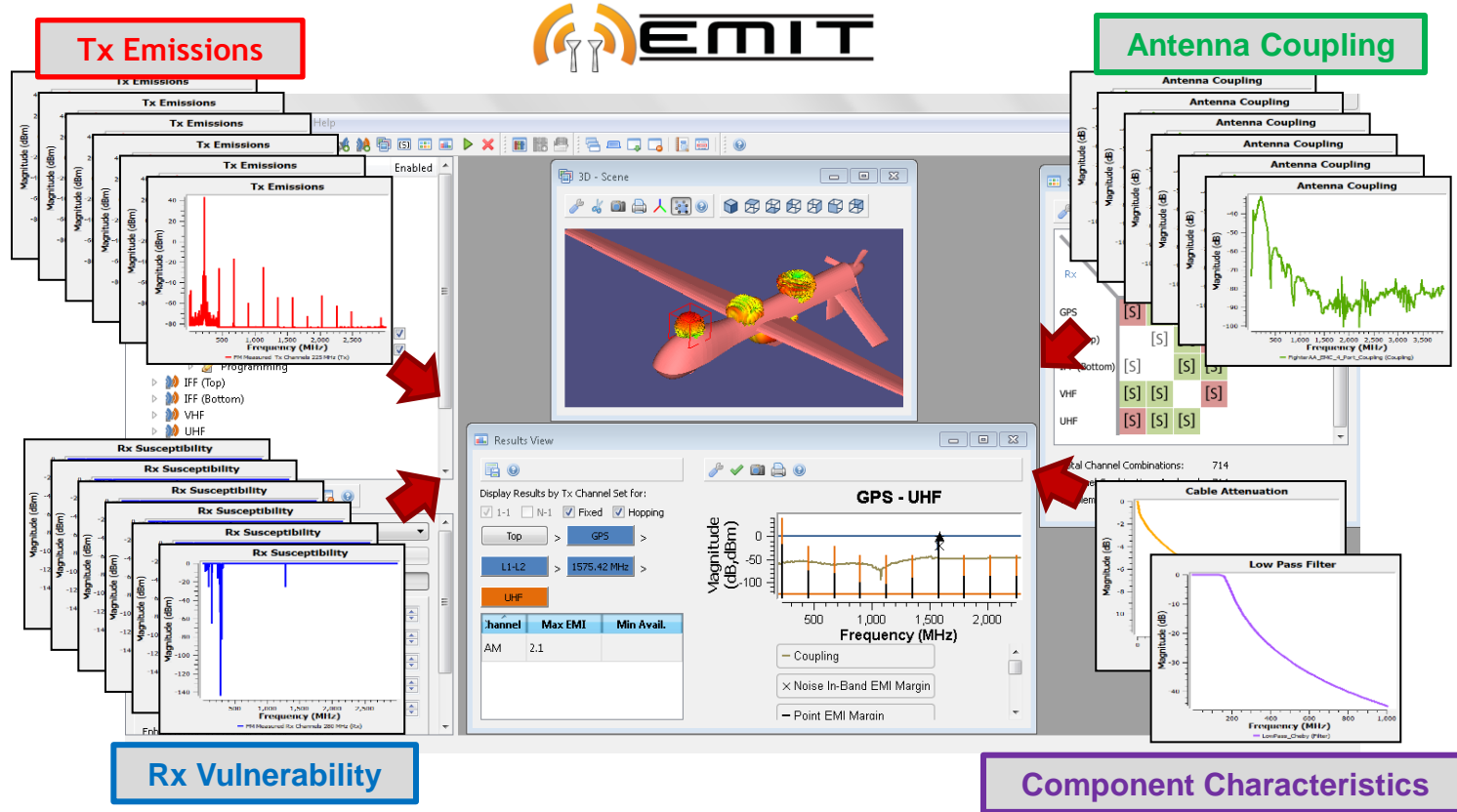




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# Predicting + Solving Cosite EMI

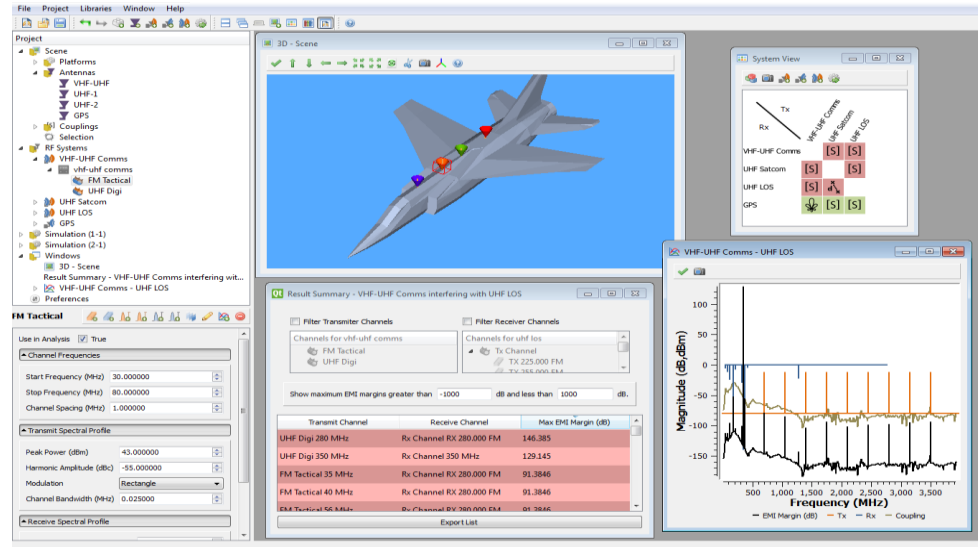


# Predicting + Solving Cosite EMI

Many potential methods to achieve electromagnetic compatibility (EMC):

- Antenna placement
- Use of a different type of antenna
- Decreased transmit power levels
- Adding filters
- Frequency planning

*EMI calculation needs to start in the design phase and will cont. during the full project*

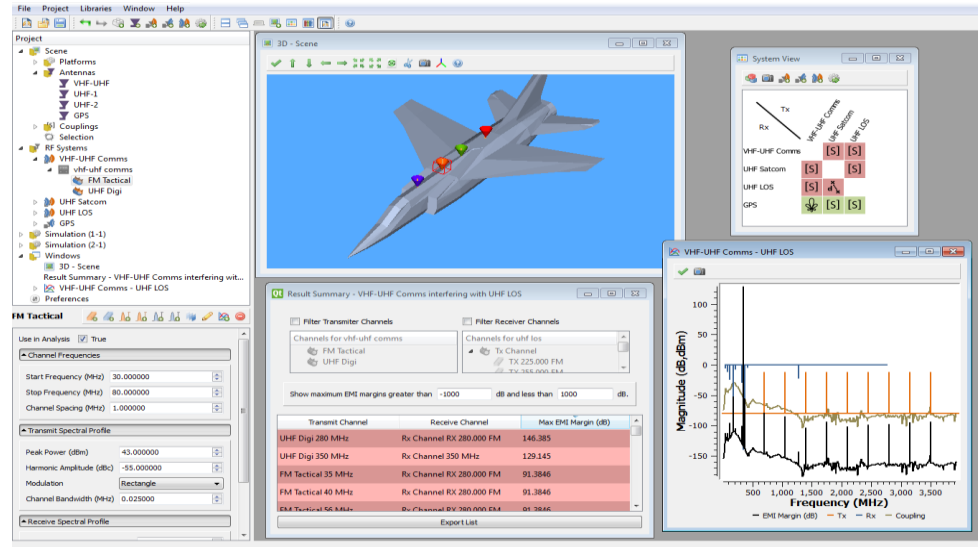


# Predicting + Solving Cosite EMI

*One of the biggest challenge in making useful cosite EMI predictions lies in managing all of the input data, models, output data, and results.*

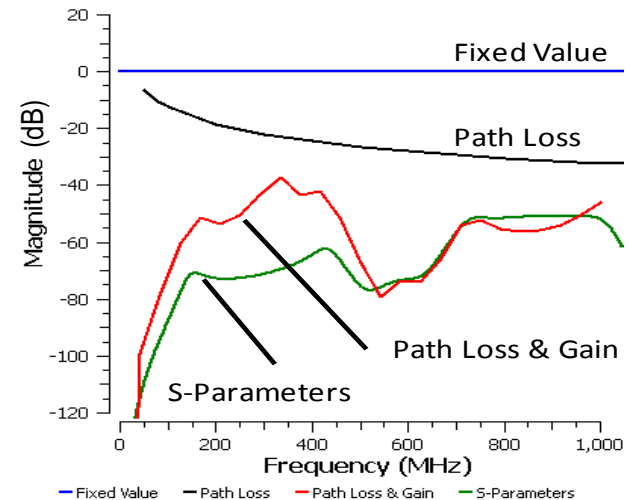
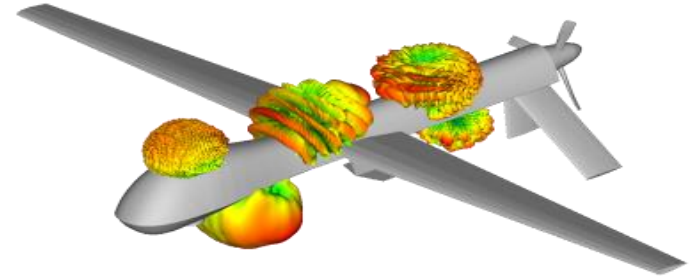
- Different types and fidelities of input data with varying availability
- Cosite evaluation usually cannot wait on high-fidelity system data
- Data management and cosite models must allow incremental refinements
- Result post-processing is critical for identifying and mitigating cosite EMI problems.

*EMIT provides an approach to data management and simulation for cosite EMI predictions.*



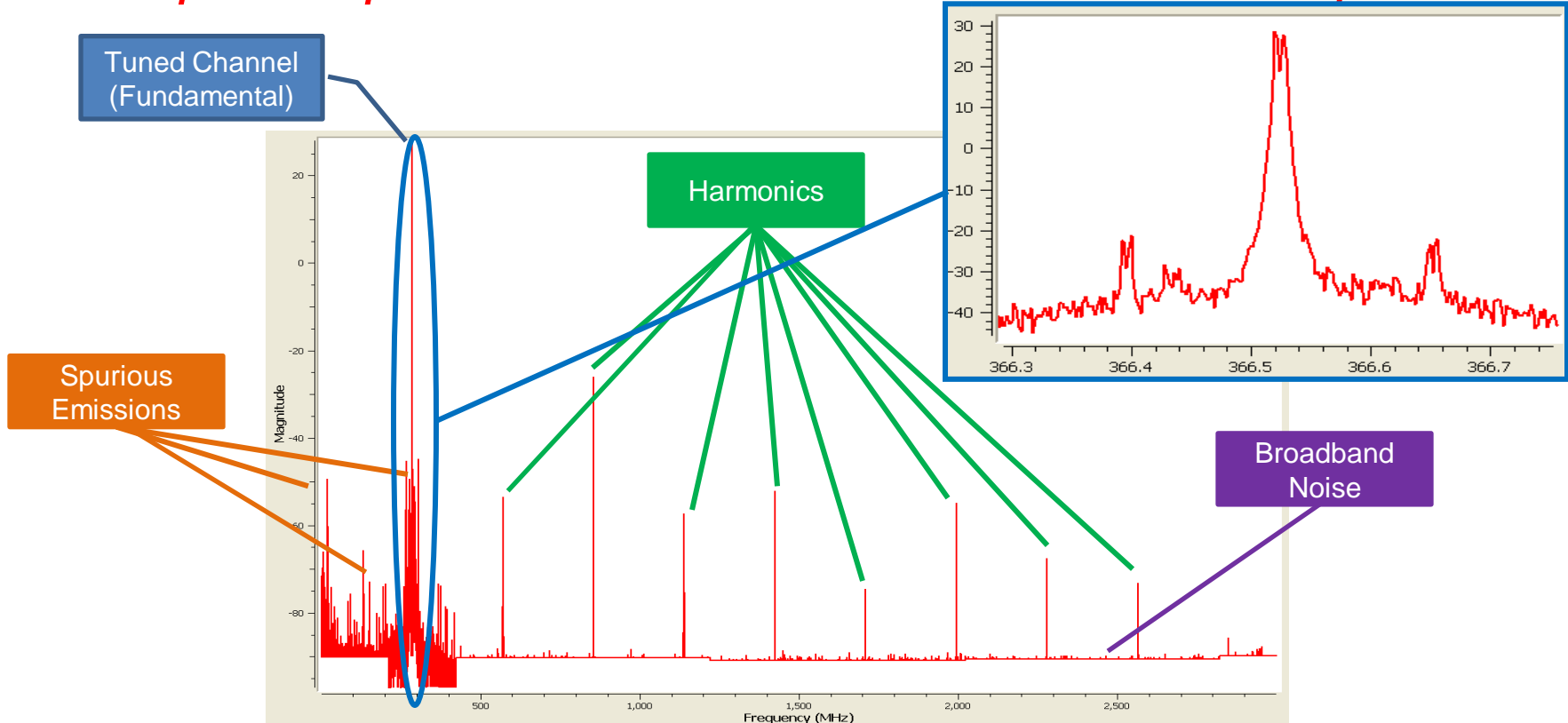
# Multi-Fidelity Antenna Coupling Models

- S-Parameters - wideband coupling from user-supplied S-parameters (from measurements, CEM simulation, etc.)
- Path Loss + Gain - coupling is computed from the path loss and the antenna gain in the direction between antennas
- Path Loss - coupling is based on the free-space path loss between antennas
- Constant Coupling - coupling is assumed constant (at a user-defined value) with frequency



# Source (Tx) Characteristics

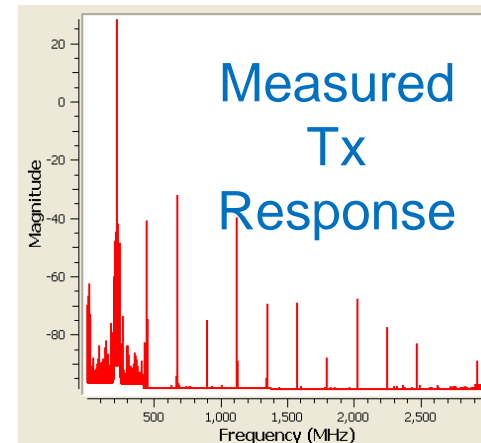
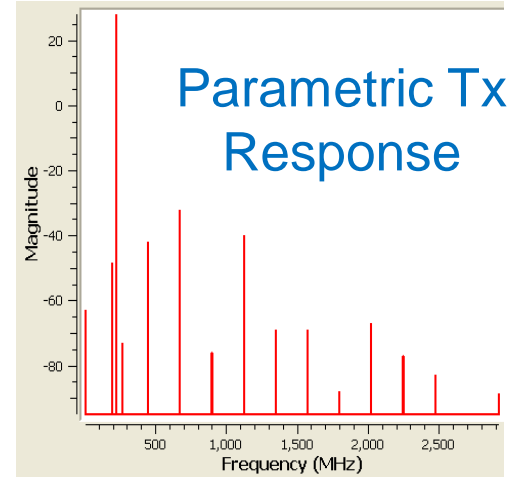
*The spectral profile of the Tx for each channel is required.*



# Source (Tx) Characteristics

## Source of input data

- Parametric Models:
  - Based on a signal taxonomy
  - Computed using available equipment performance parameters
  - Improved as more data becomes available
- Measurement-based Models:
  - Wideband Tx spectrum measurements
  - Libraries can be exported for sharing with other users
- Library Elements



Libraries

- Tranceivers
  - HAVEQUICK Manpack
  - SINGGARS Manpack
  - VHF Manpack
  - Blue Force Tracker Manpack
  - UHF Manpack
  - HAVEQUICK Vehicular
  - SINGGARS Vehicular
  - Blue Force Tracker Vehicular
  - VHF Vehicular
  - UHF Vehicular
  - HAVEQUICK Airborne
  - SINGGARS Airborne
  - VHF Ground
  - UHF Ground
  - CDL Airborne
  - CDL Surface
  - Mini UAS Video RT Airborne
  - Mini UAS Video RT Ground
  - IFF Airborne Transceiver
  - PCS1900 Base Station
  - PCS 1900 Mobile
  - UHF\_VHF FM Comms
- Transmitters
- Receivers
  - GPS Manpack Receiver
  - GPS Airborne Receiver
- Filters
  - LowPass\_Cheby
- Amplifiers
  - LNA
- Cables
  - LMR 400

HAVEQUICK Airborne

Notes

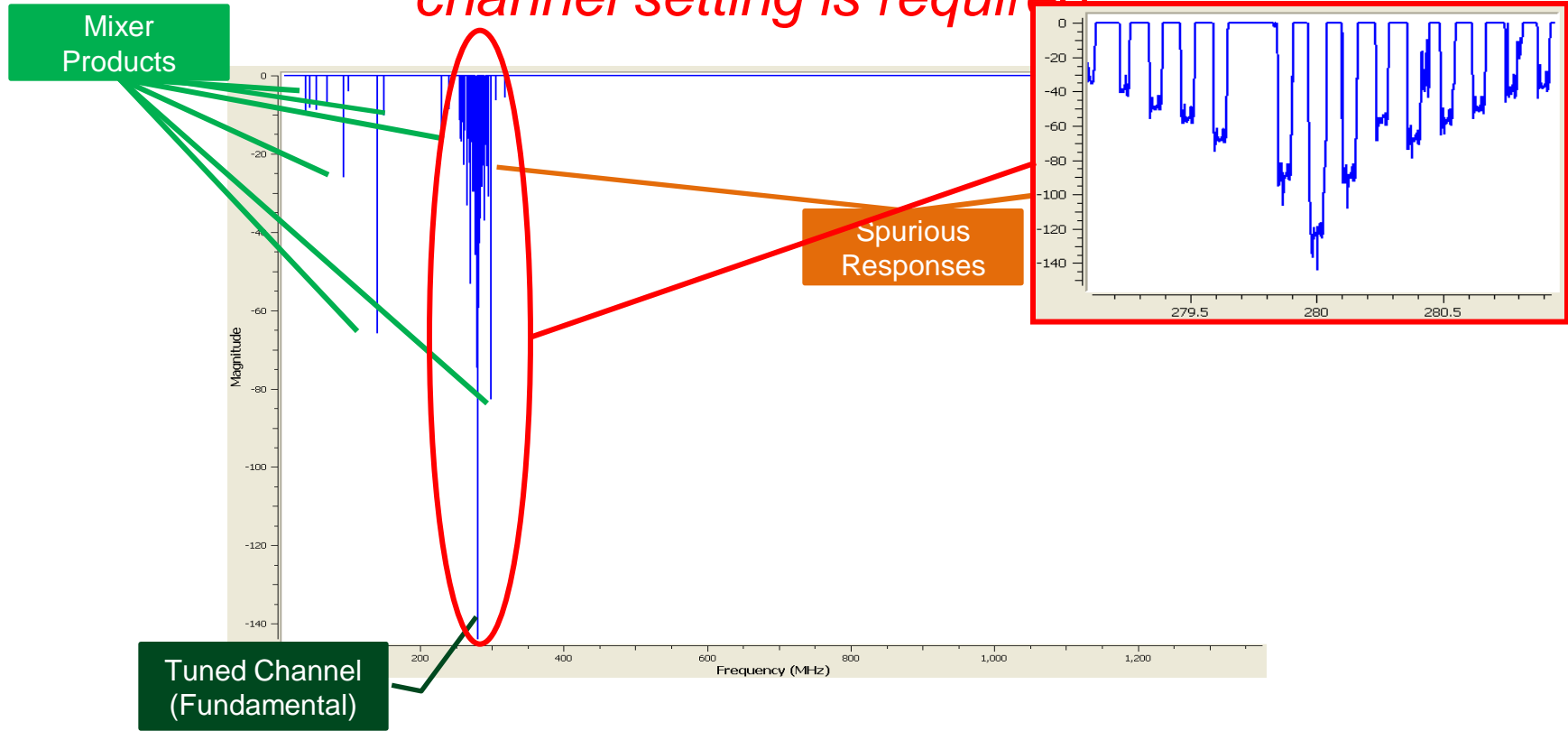
This Airborne transceiver operates over the 225-400 MHz HAVEQUICK radio band.

It uses AM with a peak Tx power of 40 dBm, an in-band sensitivity of -101 dBm and a SNR of 10 dB.

The Tx harmonic taper meets the MIL-STD-461E requirements. However, all Rx mixer products are ignored since the IF frequency is unknown. If the IF frequency is known, mixer products can be added by increasing the RFLLO Harmonic order and selecting No Filter instead of Ideal Filter.

# Victim (Rx) Characteristics

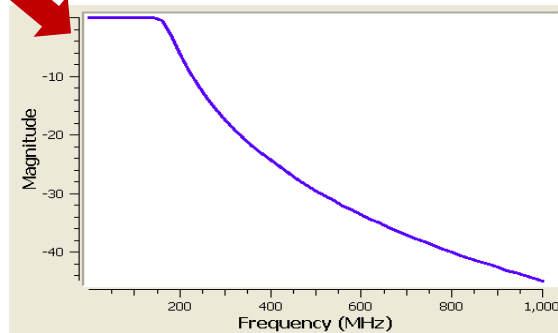
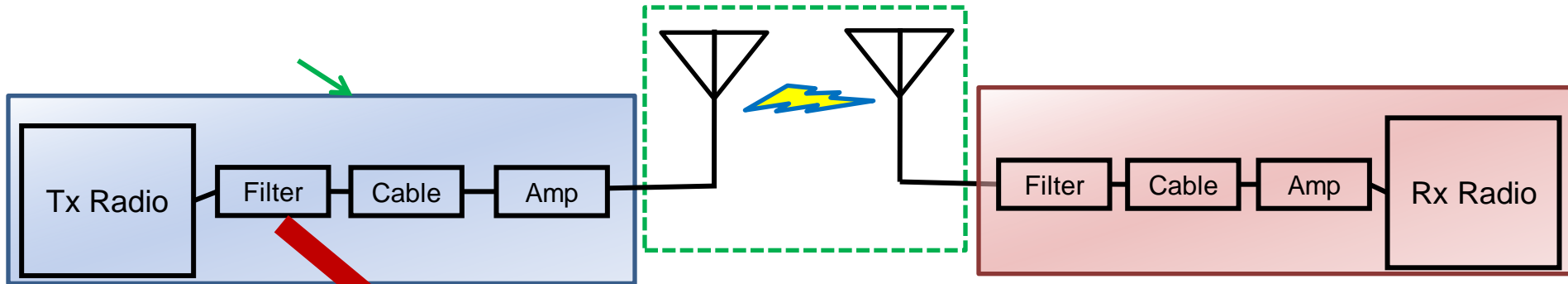
*The spectral profile of the Rx sensitivity/susceptibility for each channel setting is required*





# Other Components

## Accommodation for “Outboard” Components at the Tx & Rx

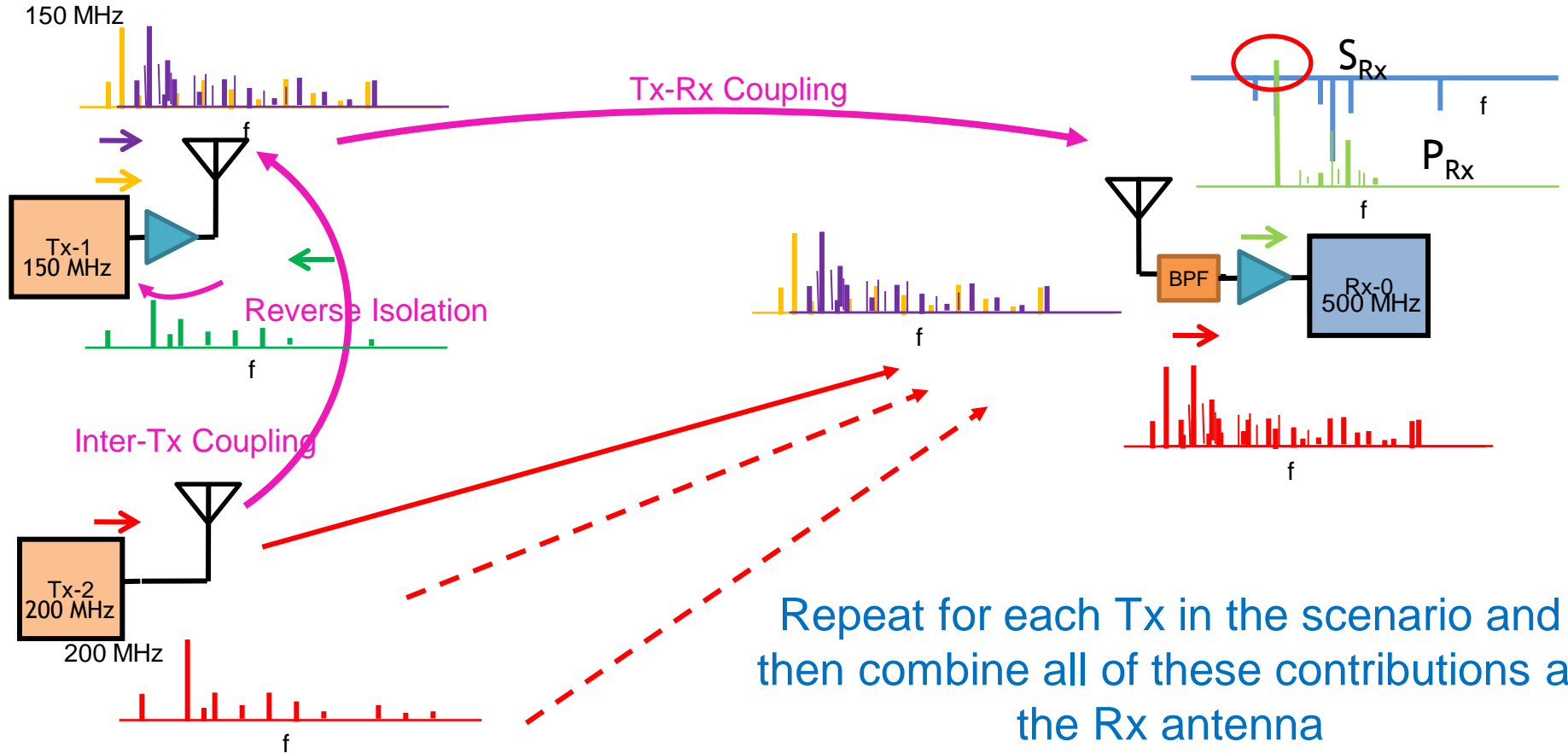


Spectral profile for component's transfer function.

### Outboard Components

- Cables
- Amplifiers
- Filters
- Etc.

# EMI Calculation: Signal Flow



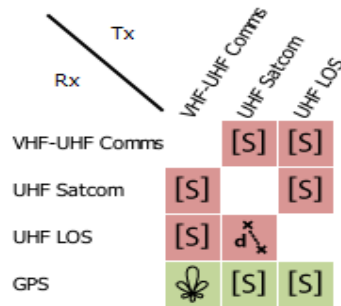
# EMI Calculation: Results Visualization

- Realistic cosite scenarios are complex:
  - Dozens of RF systems must be considered.
  - Potentially millions of Tx/Rx channel pairs to consider.
- The results must be managed in a way that permits rapid identification of the root-cause of problems
- Tops down approach for drilling into the results.
- **Present the results to answer questions in the order they are asked:**

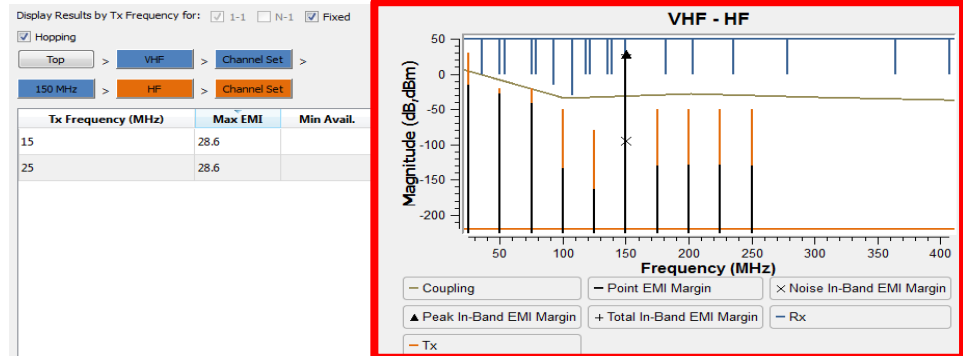
# EMI Calculation: Results Visualization

- What systems are interfering with each other? ▶ System Level “Threat Matrix”
  - What channels are problematic? ▶ Sub-system level channel summaries
  - What is the root-cause? ▶ Detailed results plot

## System Summary – Threat Matrix



## Sub-System Integrated Results View



# Conclusion

- A Software Framework to analyze realistic co-site scenarios as been presented
- State of the art EM Simulators allow broadband coupling simulations even on large platforms
- Main Focus of the main interference analyze is the data management and result visualization

Thank you for your attention

