

Hybrid Simulation for Electrically Large Antenna Platforms

Jim Creed

2016-04-12

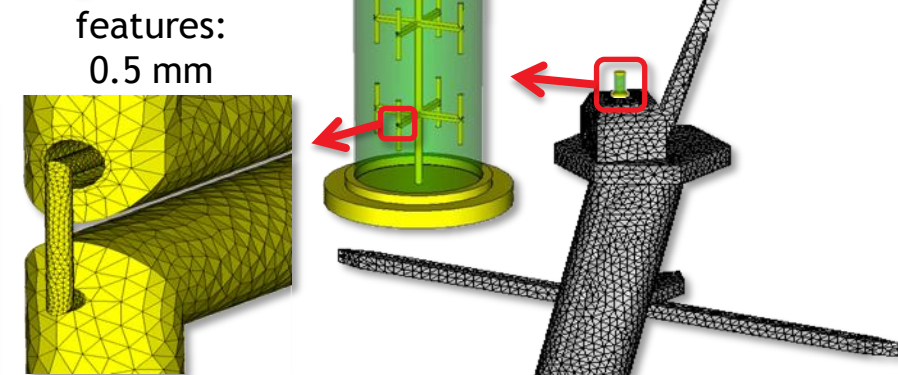
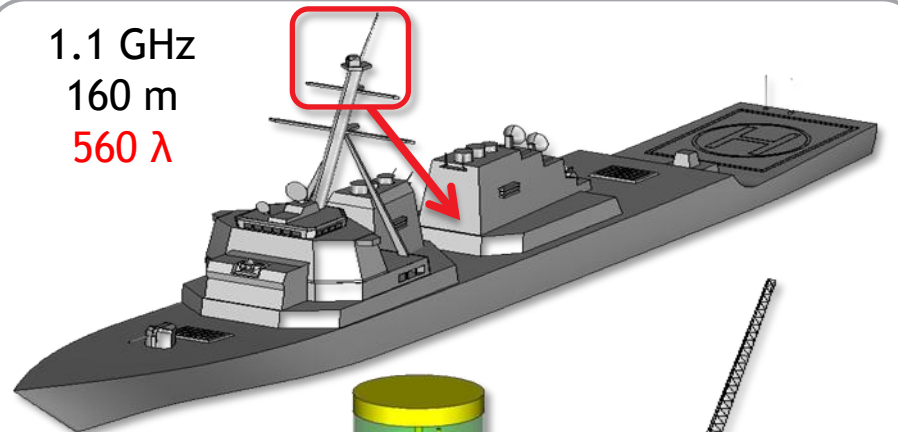
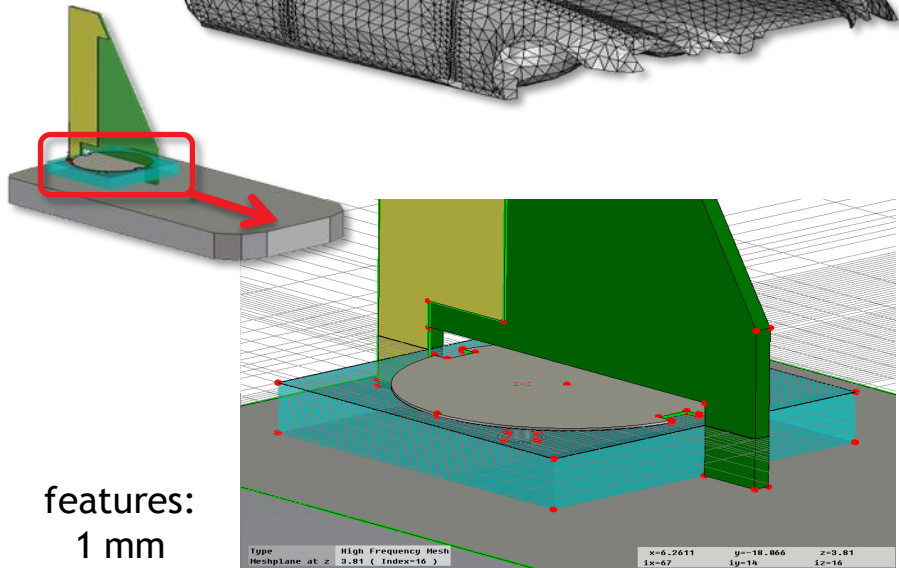
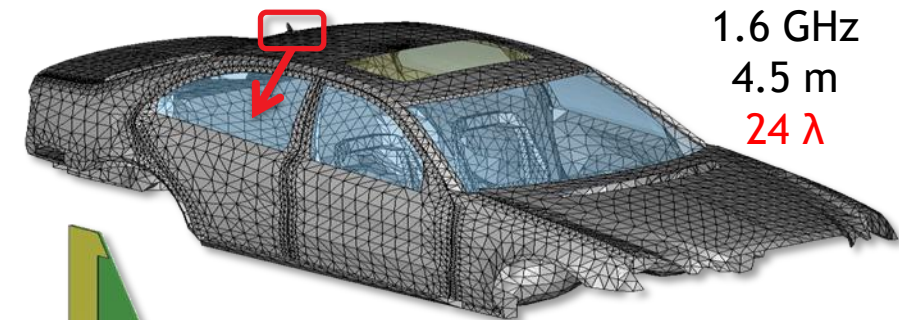
Outline

Introduction to hybrid simulation

Selected antenna platform examples

Conclusions

The problem...



A Range of Solvers...

CST MWS solver choice

Volumetric Mesh

Surface Mesh

Full Wave

Ray Tracing



Time Domain

FIT, TLM
Hexahedral Mesh
Conformal (PBA)



Frequency Domain

FEM
Tetrahedral Mesh
Curved



Integral Equation

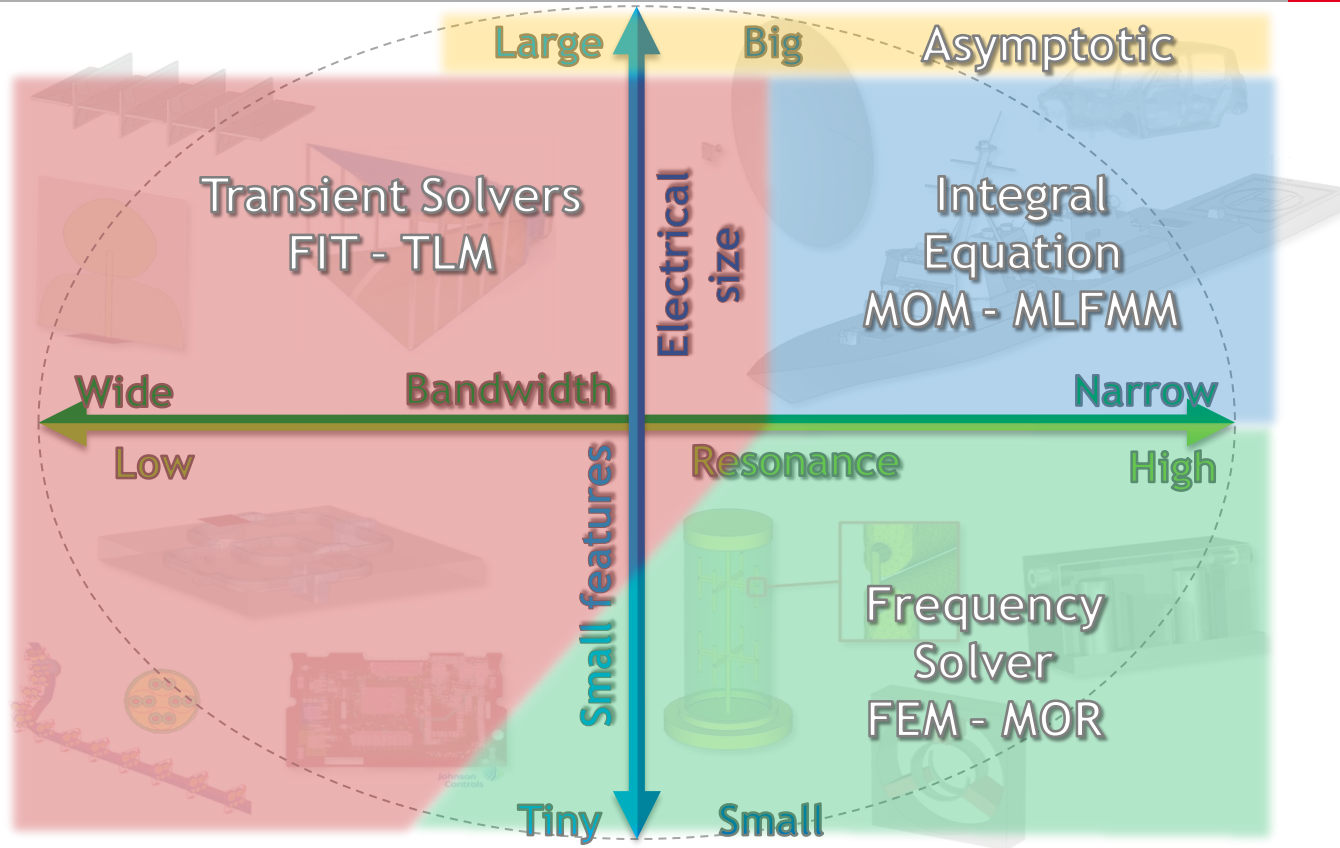
MOM, MLFMM
Surface Mesh
Curved



Asymptotic Solver

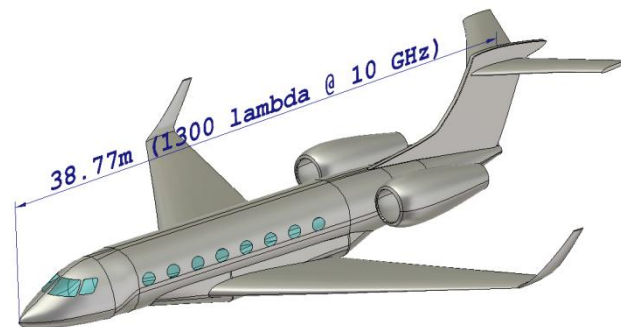
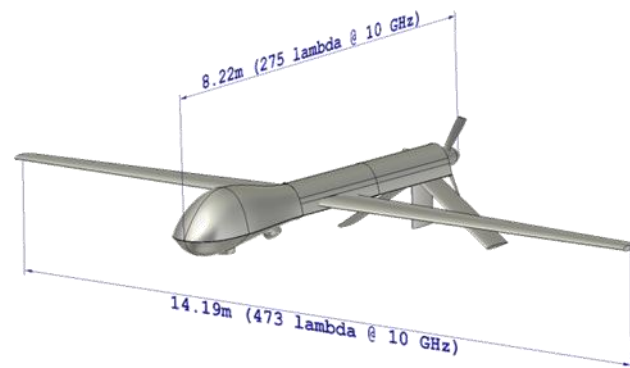
SBR
Surface Mesh
Curved

...for a Range of Applications



Platform Electrical Size

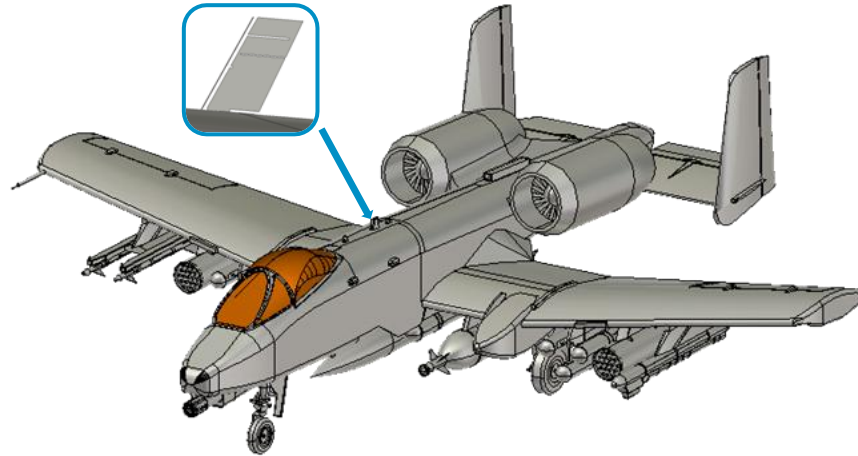
El. Length	MoM		MLFMM		
	F	I	T	I	A
1λ	↓	↓	↓		
10λ				↓	
100λ					↓
1000λ					↓
10000λ					↓



1. Installed Antenna Scenario

2 GHz blade antenna positioned on aircraft

2 GHz
17.4 x 4.5 x 16.2 m
116 x 30 x 108 λ
375,840 λ^3



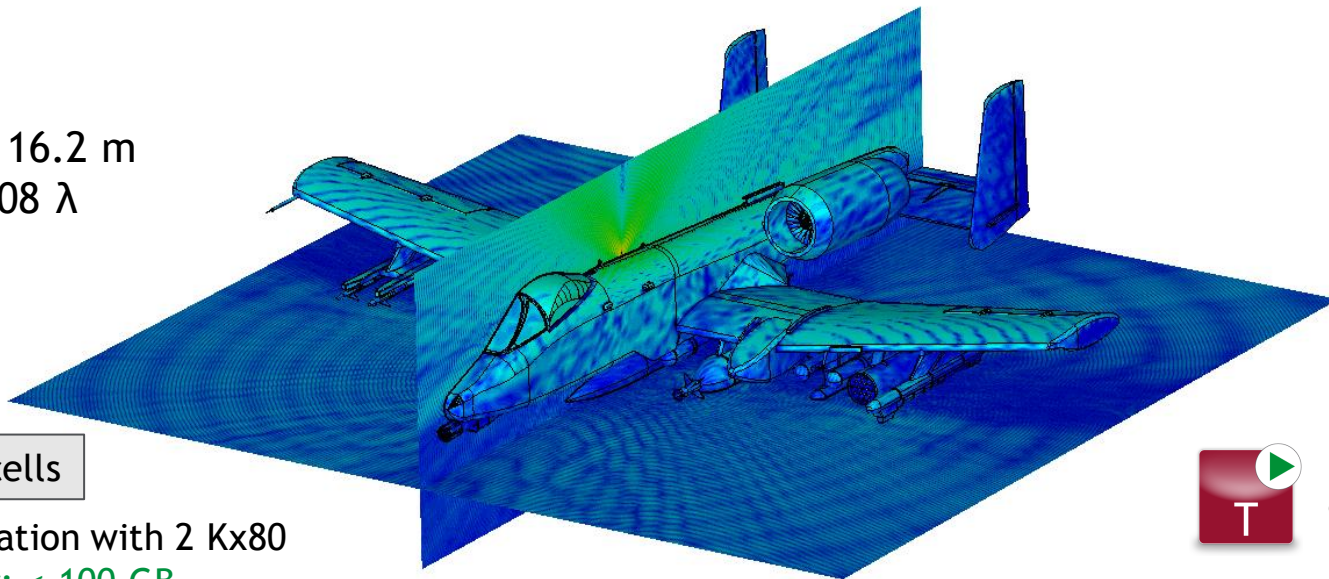
660 million cells



1. "Brute Force" Simulation

2 GHz blade antenna positioned on aircraft

2 GHz
17.4 x 4.5 x 16.2 m
116 x 30 x 108 λ
375,840 λ^3



660 million cells

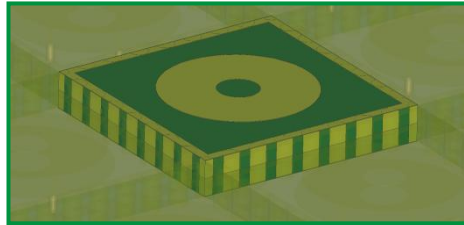
Single workstation with 2 Kx80
Total memory: < 100 GB



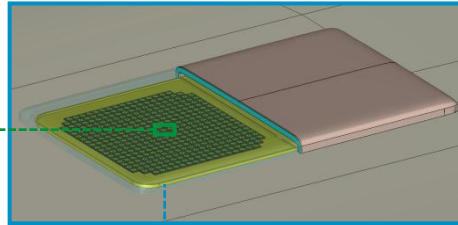
Broadband calculation time ~ few hours

2. What if the challenge increases?

element: fine geometry



array(s): 100s of elements



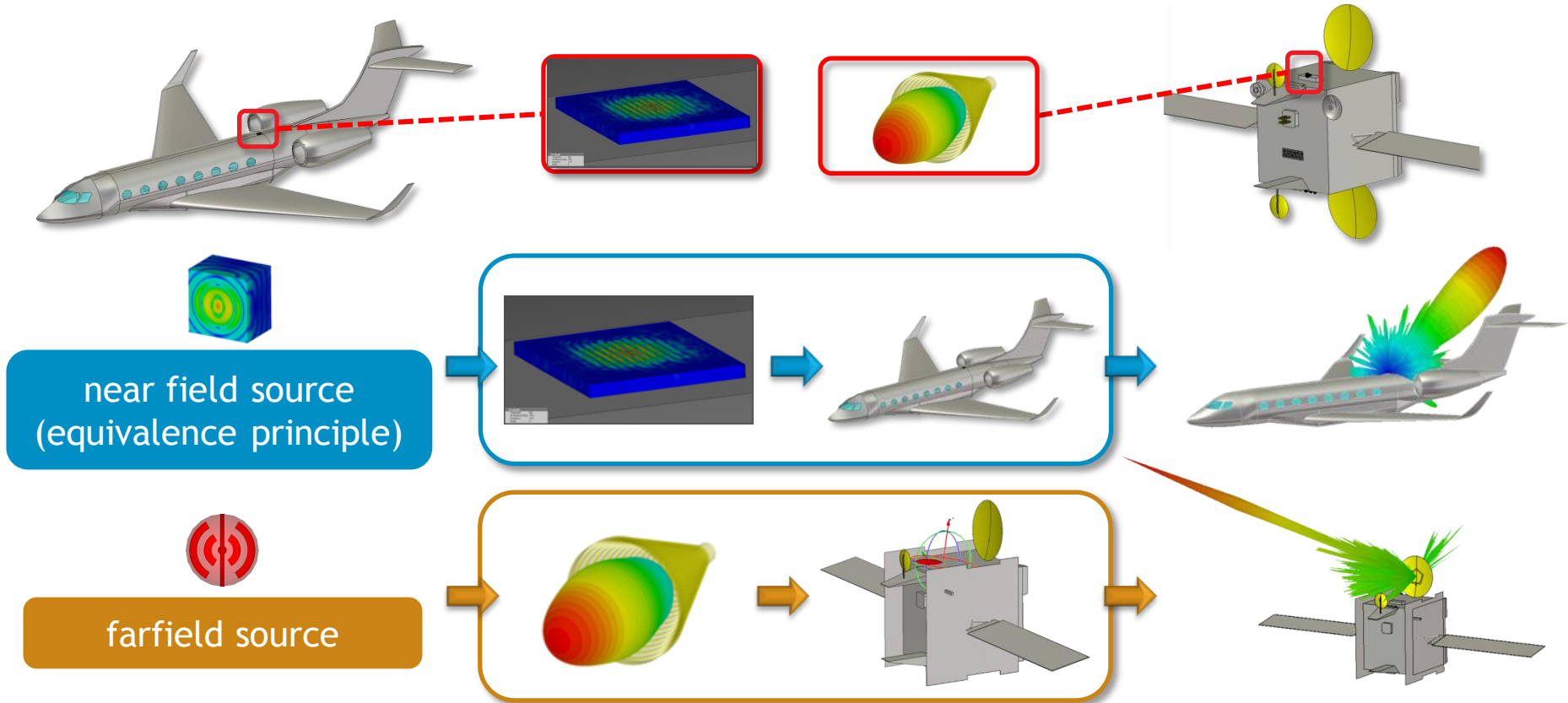
via

Impossible to simulate using only one solver!

aircraft length = 42.6 m
($>2000 \lambda$ @ 14.5 GHz)

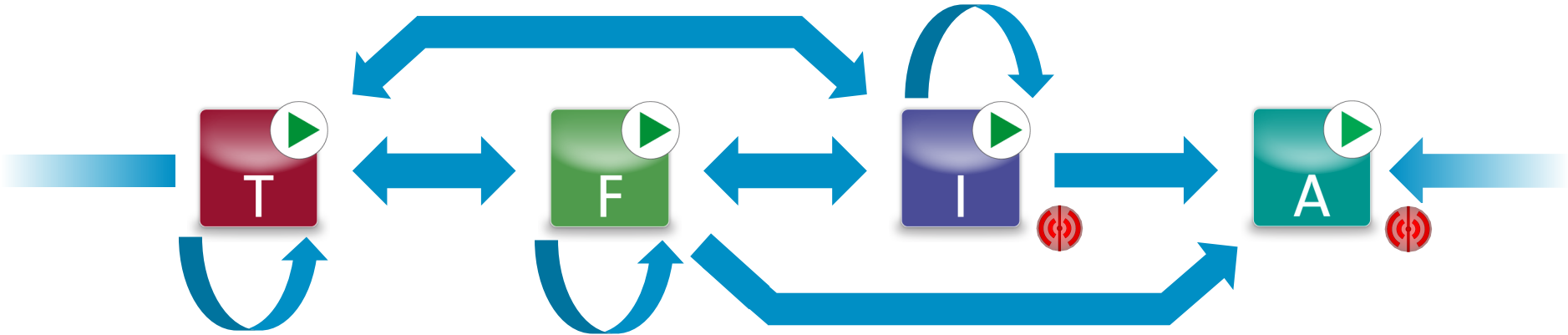
Several hundred billion cells

Hybrid: *s*MALL → BIG



CST MWS Solver "Coupling"

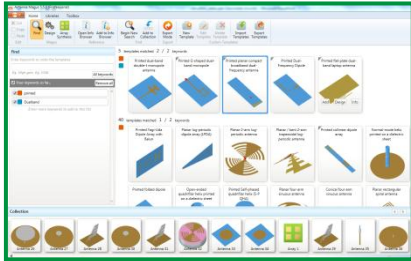
1. Combination of different solvers.



2. Loop over the same solver.

Antenna Placement Workflow

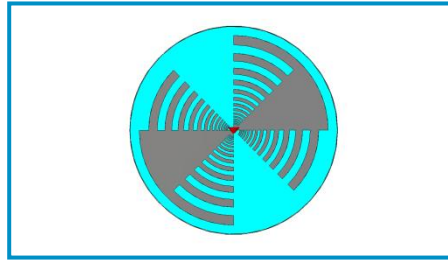
Antenna choice/synthesis



Of interest:

- **Antenna Specifications**
 - Operating frequency
 - Farfield
 - ...
- **Suitable topologies**

Antenna simulation



Of interest:

- **Integration with other antennas**
- **Matching circuit**
- **Radome**

Antenna placement

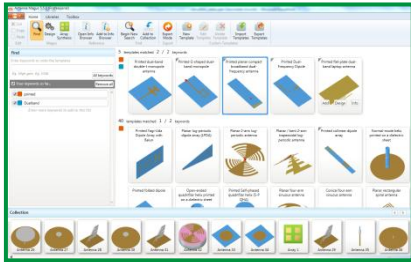


Of interest:

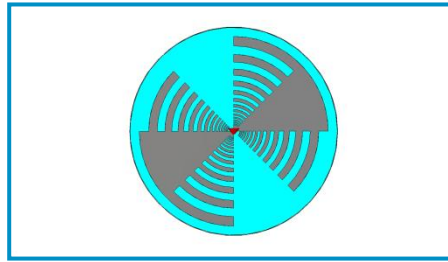
- **Installed farfield**
- **Coupling with other antennas**
- **Nearfield calculation**

Antenna Placement Workflow

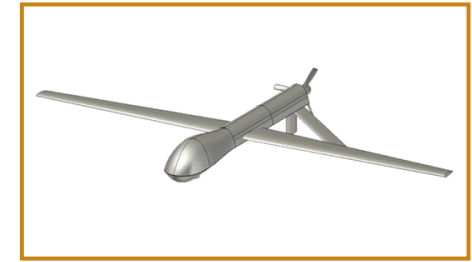
Antenna
choice/synthesis



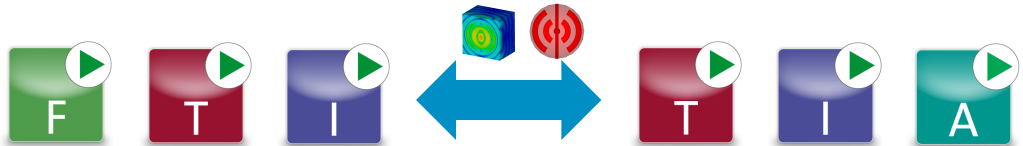
Antenna
simulation



Antenna
placement



Different tool/solvers available at each stage...



Outline

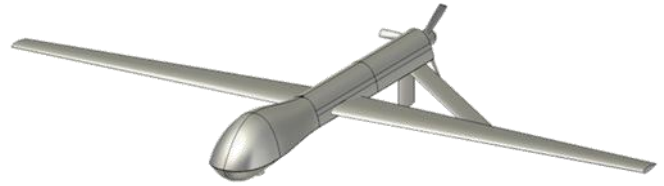
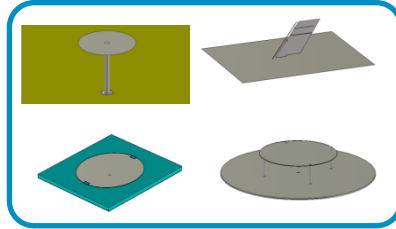
Introduction to hybrid simulation

Selected antenna platform examples

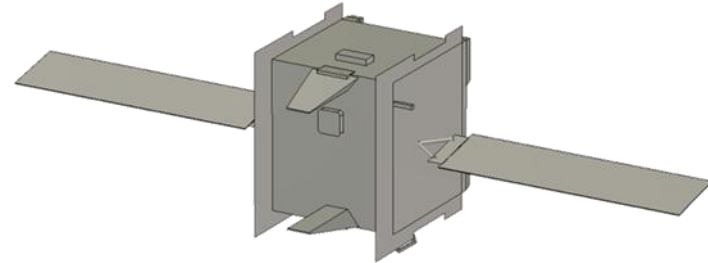
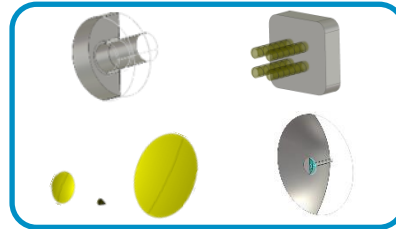
Conclusions

Three Installed Antenna Examples

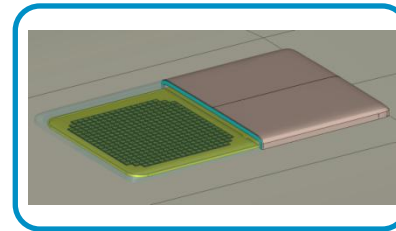
1. UAV



2. Satellite

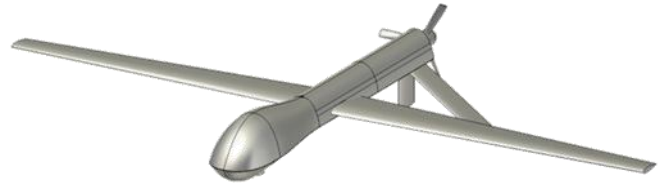
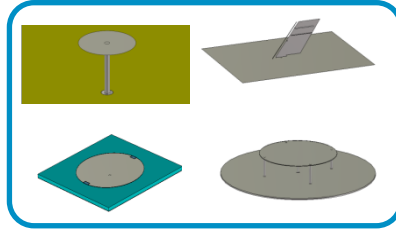


3. Aircraft

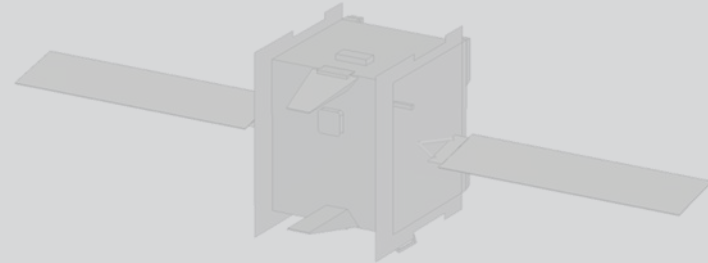
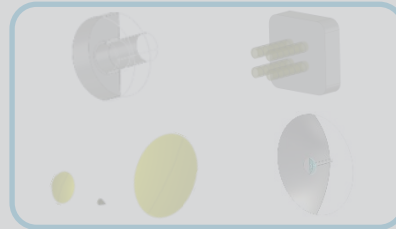


Three Installed Antenna Examples

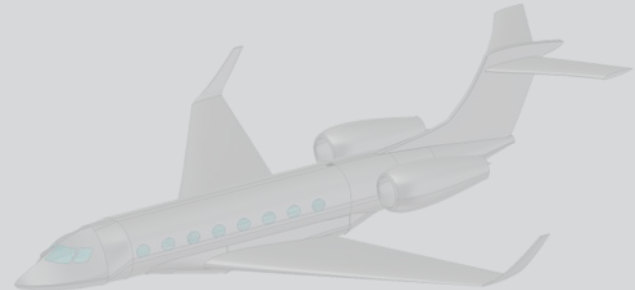
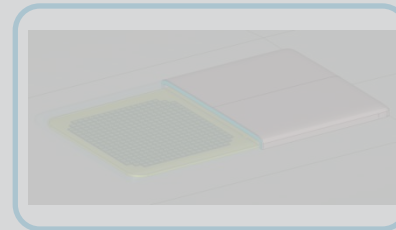
1. UAV



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3. Aircraft

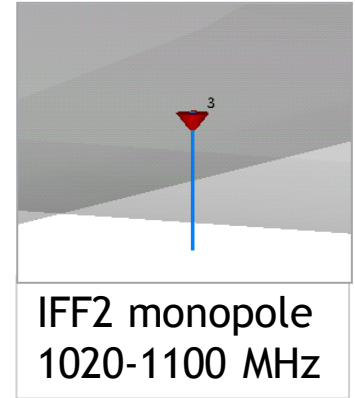
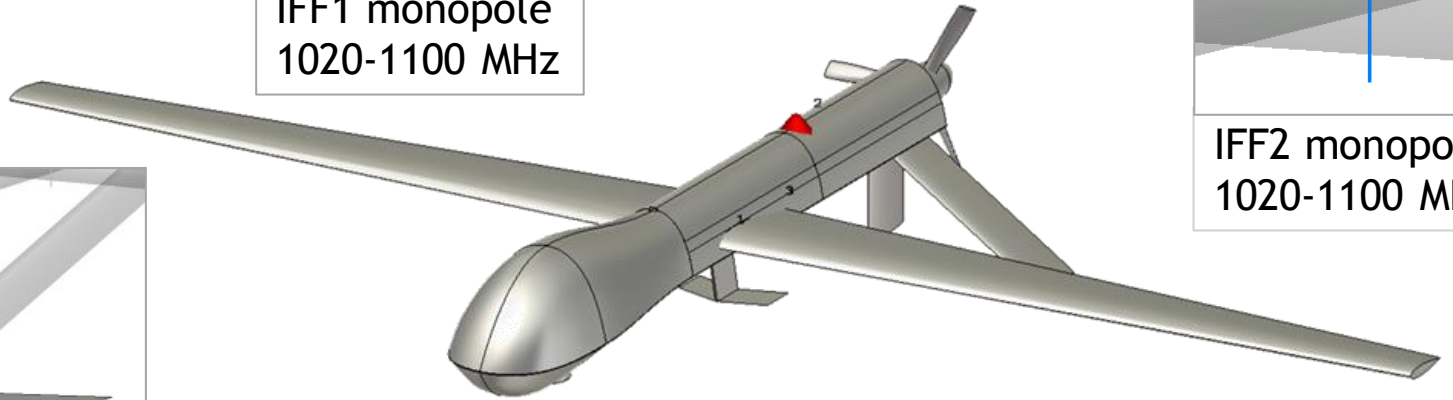
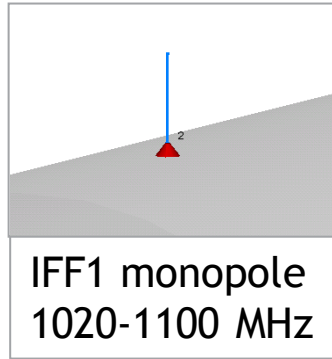


UAV Possible Scenarios

- a) Antenna placement @ lower frequencies
 - + Simple antenna topologies (easy to build from scratch).
 - + EM problem not electrically large.

- b) Antenna placement @ higher frequencies
 - More complex antenna topologies (more difficult to build from scratch).
 - EM problem electrically large.

a) Lower Frequencies

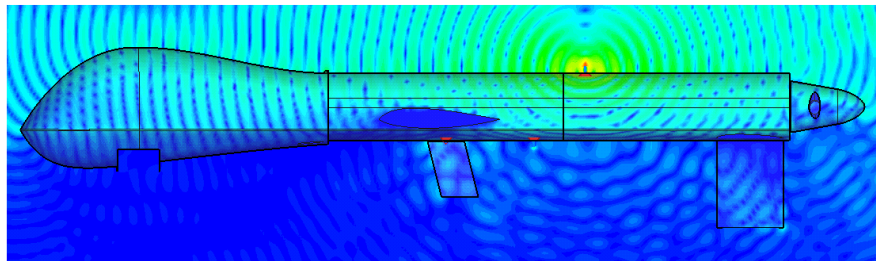


Excitation: Lumped ports @ 50 Ohm

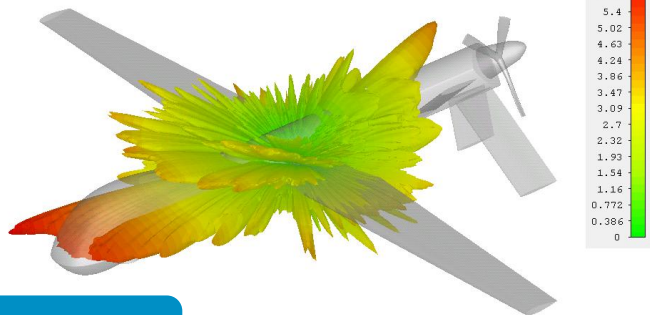
Brodband Analysis using FIT



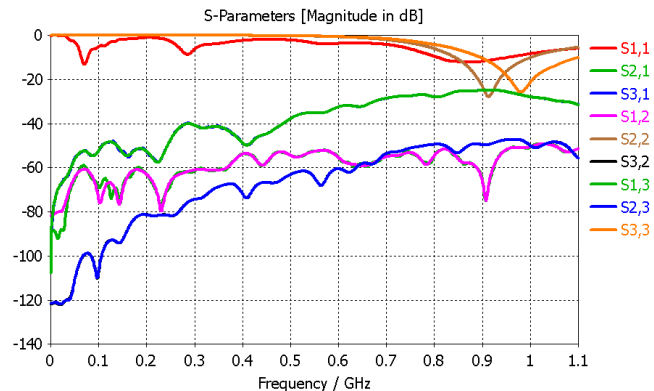
Calculation time ~ 7min



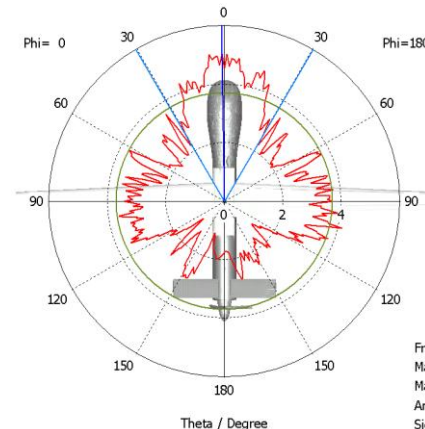
E-Field @ 1.06 GHz (IFF1)



Farfield @ 1.06 GHz (IFF1)

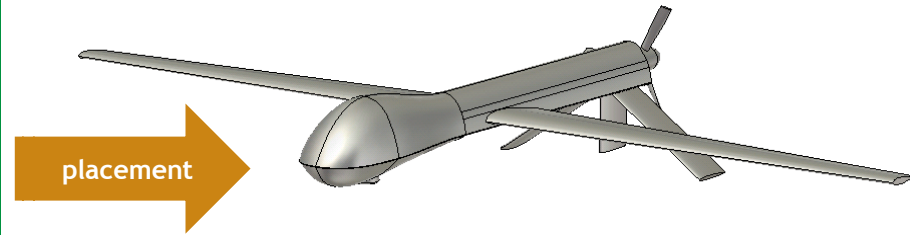


Polar plot with structure overlay




b) Higher Frequencies

	Antenna specification	Frequency [GHz]
1	TACAN	1.08
2	GPS	1.575
3	Communication	1.8
4	SATCOM (UHF)	2.3



Antennas from 3rd party → **CAD of the antennas not available!**

Solution 1 →  (extract representative antennas)

Solution 2 → Use antenna measured data (i.e from MVG).

Specification Library

Filter Properties

Name

Aeronautical

- Aeronautical - VHF Omnidirectional Range/Localizer (Airborne)
- Distance Measuring Equipment (Aeronautical - Airborne)
- Distance Measuring Equipment (Aeronautical - Ground Station)
- Glide Slope (Aeronautical - Airborne)
- Glide slope (Aeronautical - Ground Station)
- GPS L1 (Aeronautical - Airborne)
- Localizer (Aeronautical - Ground Station)
- Marker Beacon (Aeronautical - Airborne)
- Marker Beacon (Aeronautical - Ground Station)
- Tactical Air Navigation System (Aeronautical - Airborne)
- VHF communications (Aeronautical - Airborne)
- VHF communications (Aeronautical - Ground Station)
- Weather Radar (Aeronautical - Airborne)



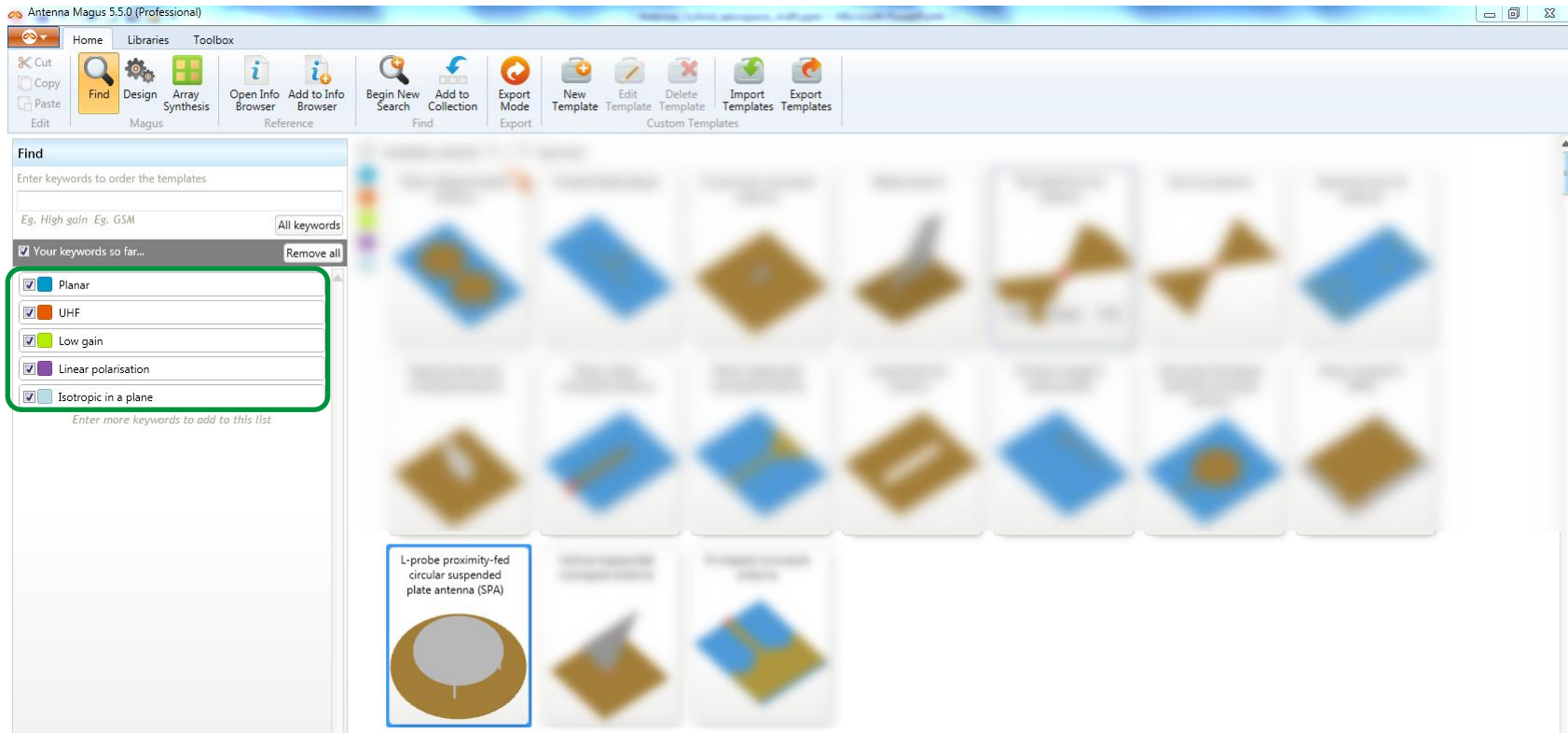
Specification

Browse and capture new Specifications.

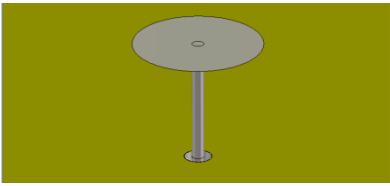
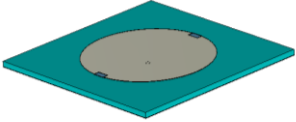
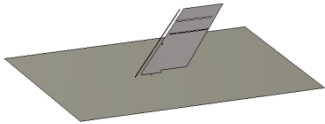
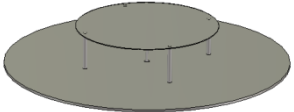
Aeronautical - VHF Omnidire	113 MHz	108 MHz	118 MHz
Glide Slope (Aeronautical - A	332 MHz	329 MHz	335 MHz
GPS L1 (Aeronautical - Airbor	1.575 GHz	1.564 GHz	1.587 GHz
SATCOM (UHF) antenna (Airt	2.3 GHz	2.2 GHz	2.4 GHz
Tactical Air Navigation Syster	1.088 GHz	960 MHz	1.215 GHz
VHF communications (Aeron:	127.5 MHz	118 MHz	137 MHz

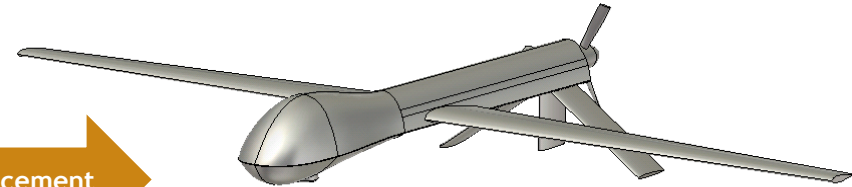
- A lot of predefined "Aeronautical" antenna specifications.
- Specifications can be used to look for suitable antenna topologies inside Antenna Magus database.

SATCOM Antenna Topologies



4 Parametric Antenna Models + UAV

1	TACAN	
2	GPS	
3	Communication (1.8 GHz)	
4	SATCOM (UHF)	



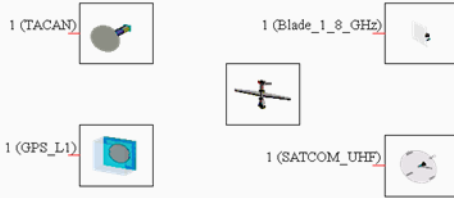
Extra requirements:

- Keep geometrical parameters of each single project.
- Place the antennas on predefined (parametric) positions.

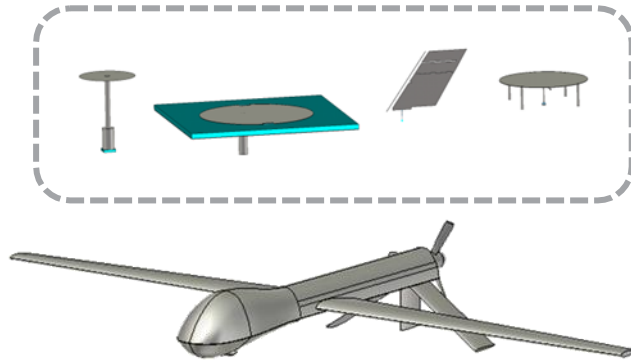
System Assembly and Modelling



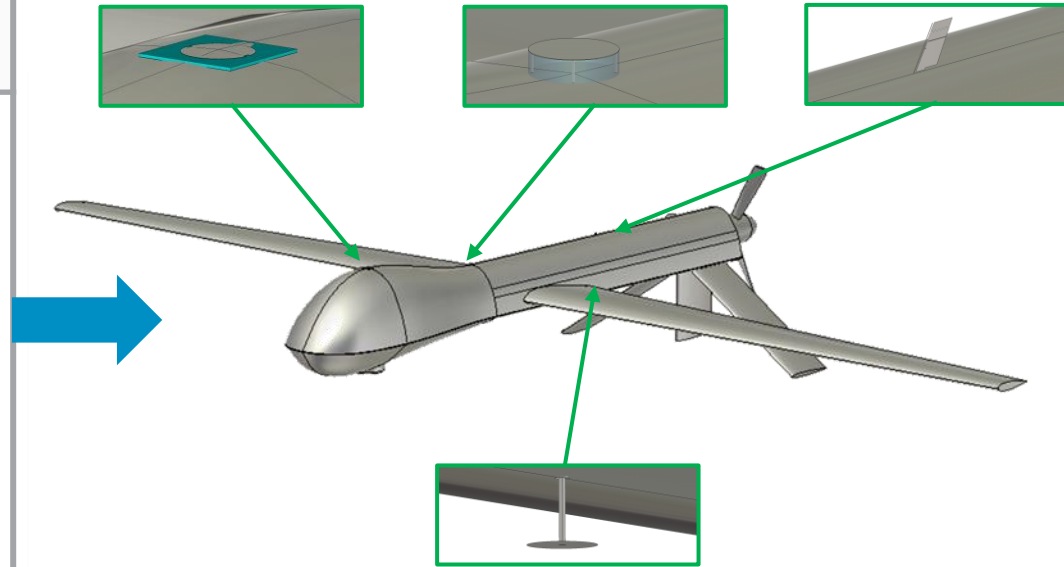
Schematic



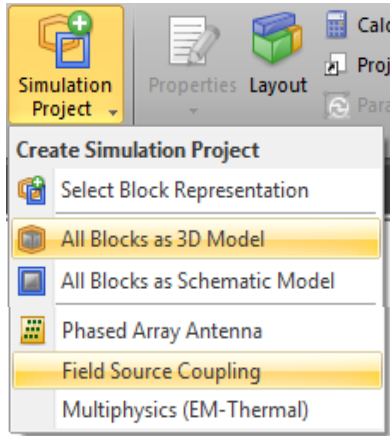
3D Layout



3D Layout (aligned antennas using anchor points)



Setup of Simulation Projects



Brute force approach



MLFMM

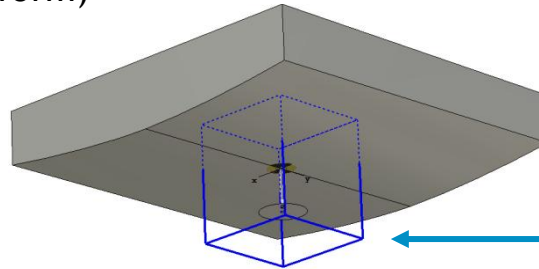
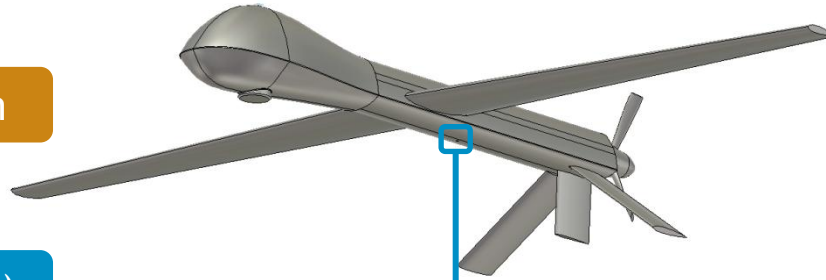
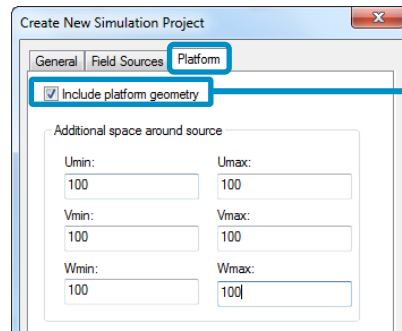
Field decomposition approach

Installed Antennas using SAM FSC

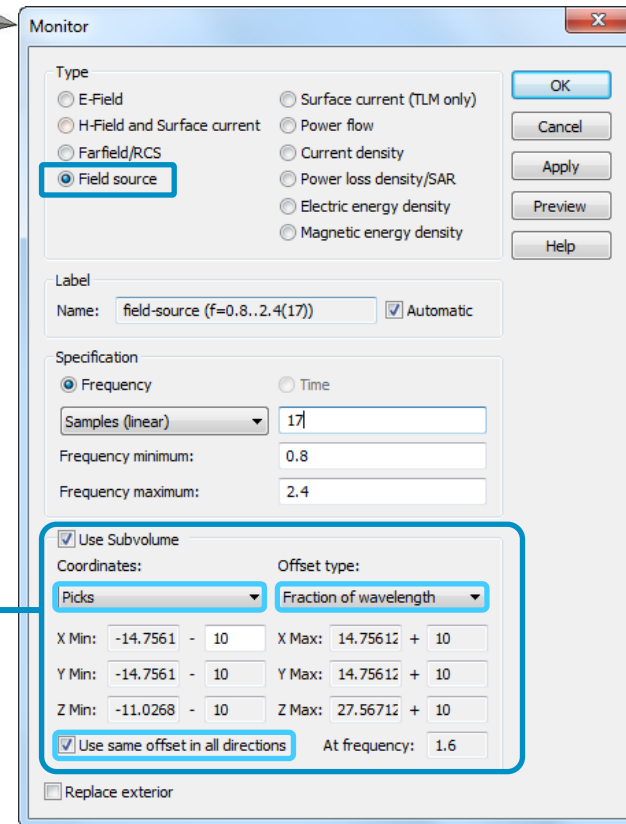
1. Platform

2. Source(s)

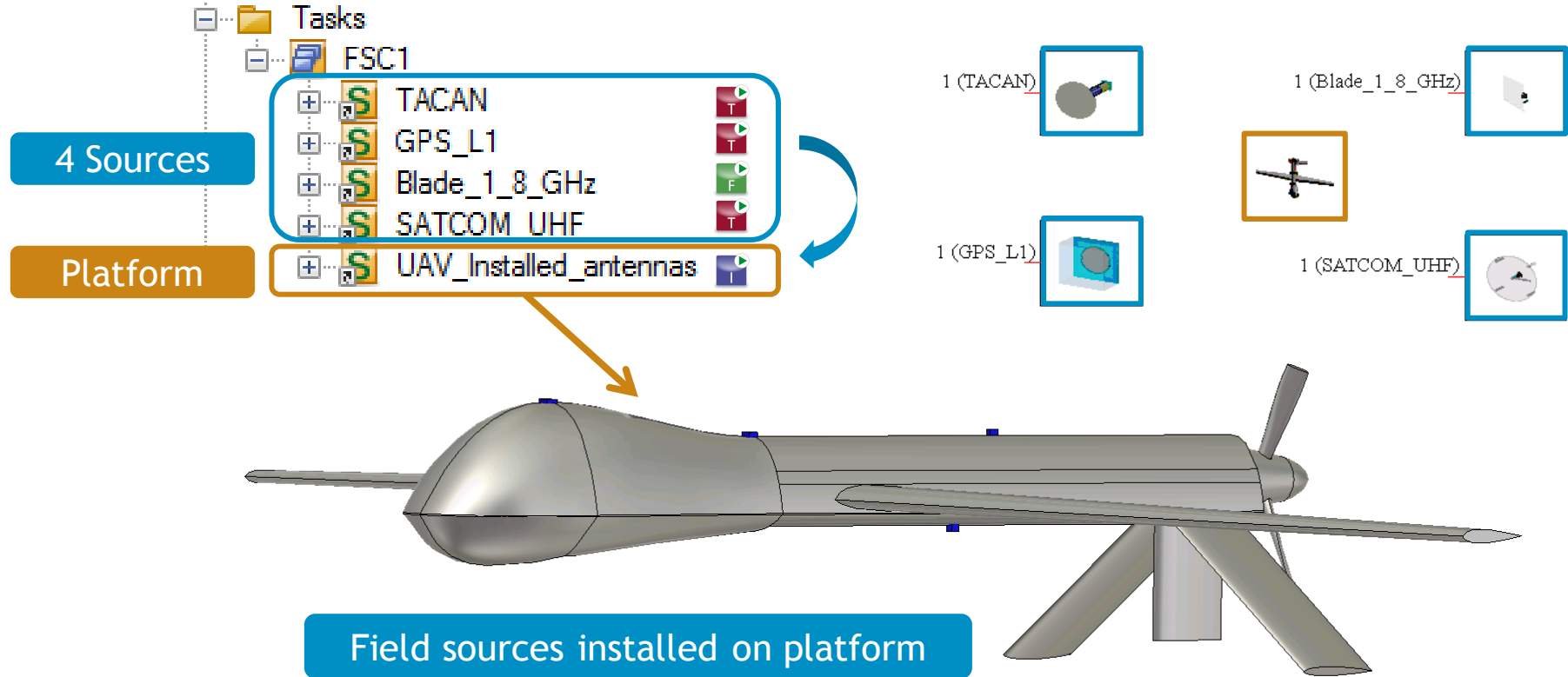
(including part of the platform)



CST STUDIO SUITE®
New Feature 2016



Installed antennas on UAV



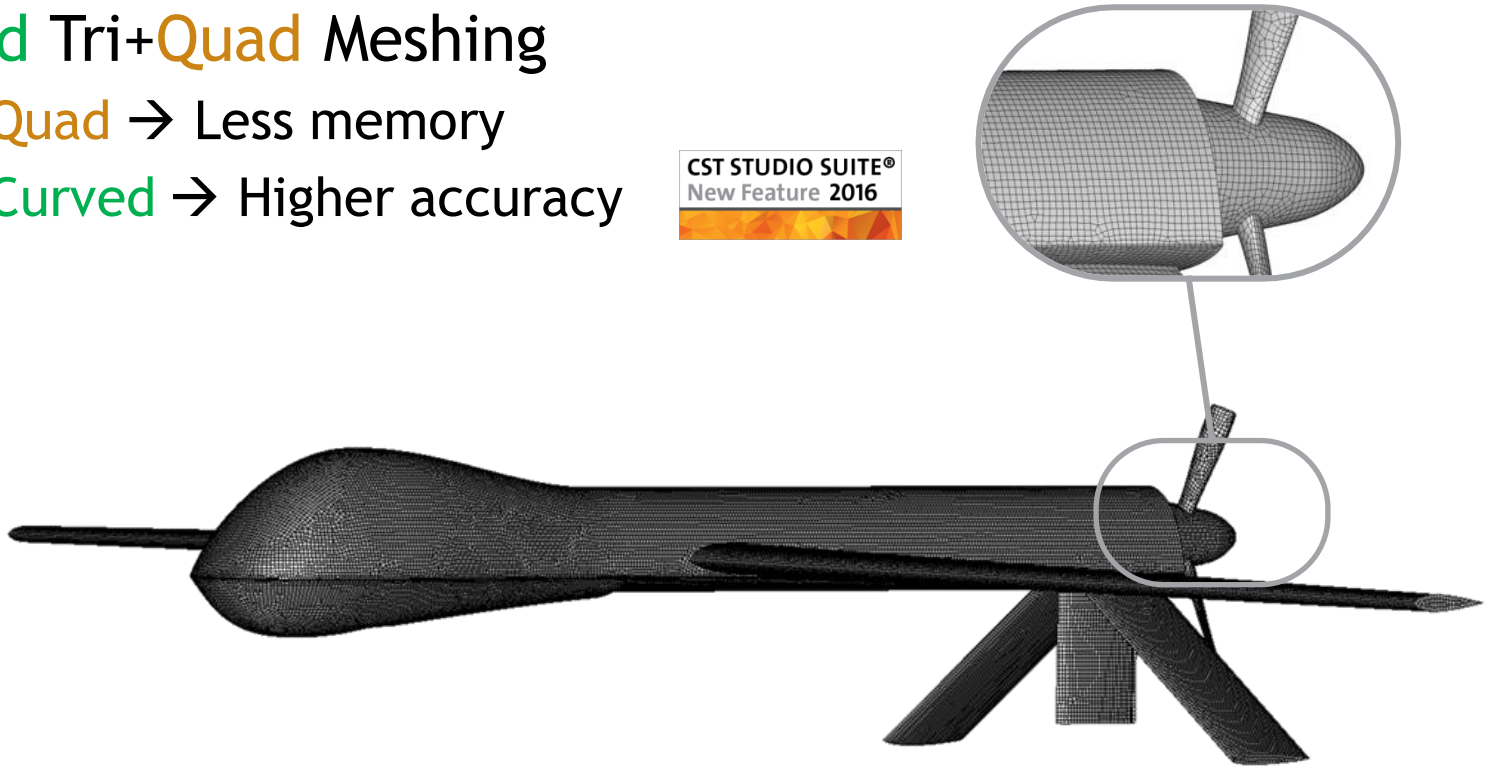
Surface based meshing



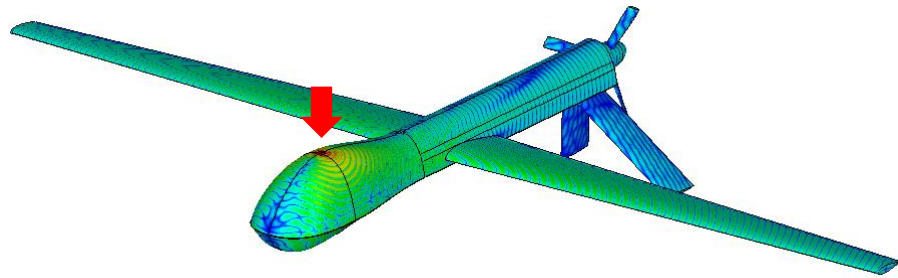
Curved Tri+Quad Meshing

- Quad → Less memory
- Curved → Higher accuracy

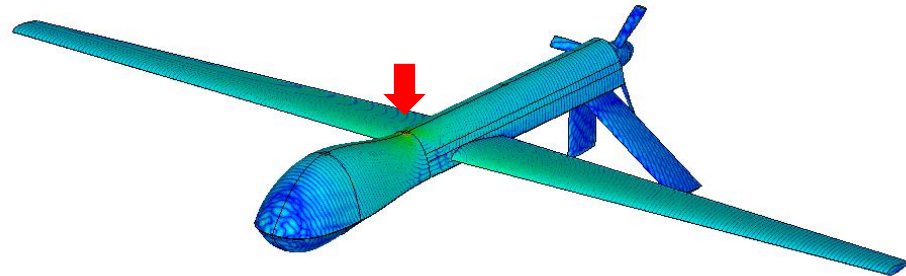
CST STUDIO SUITE®
New Feature 2016



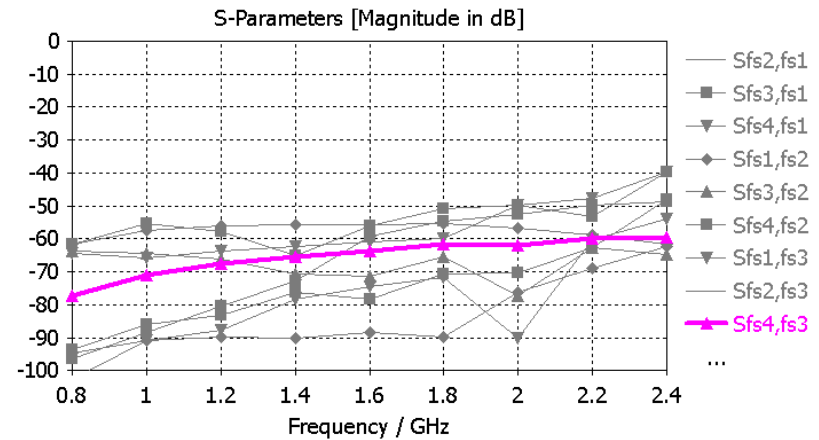
Available outputs



E-Field @ 1.575 GHz (GPS)



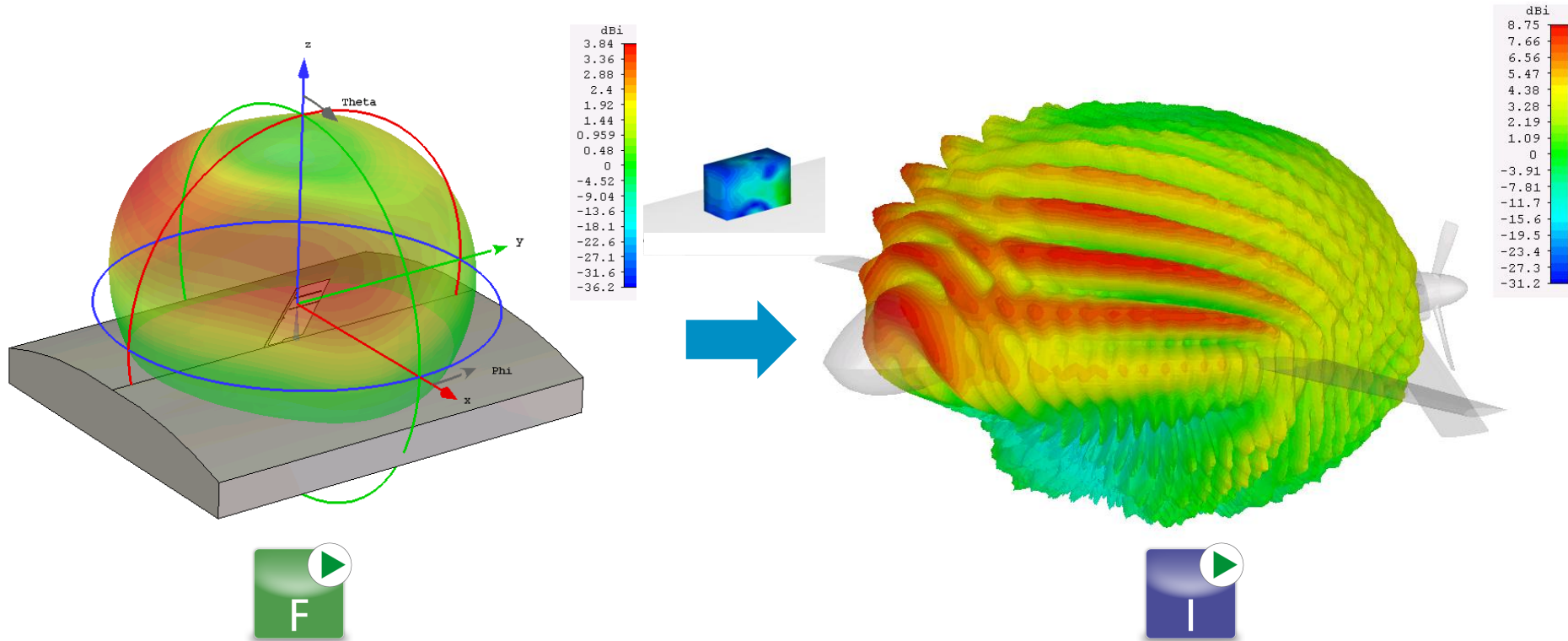
E-Field @ 2.3 GHz (SATCOM)



Broadband antenna to antenna coupling

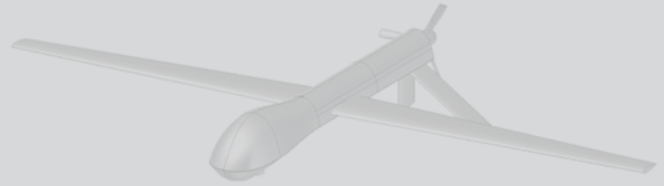
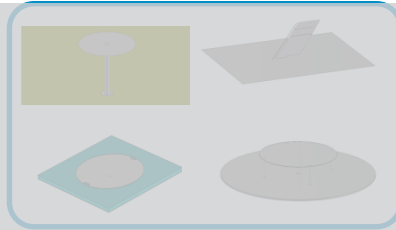
GPS (fs3) → SATCOM (fs4)

Installed farfield @ 1.8 GHz

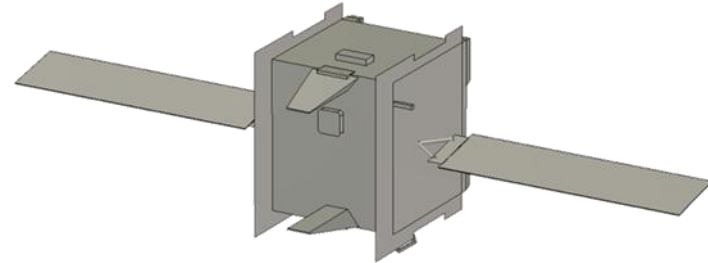
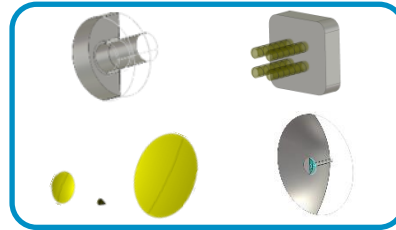


Three Installed Antenna examples

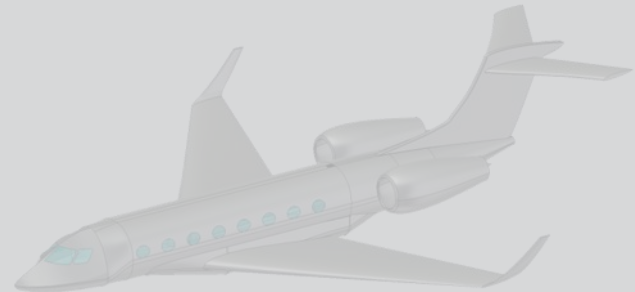
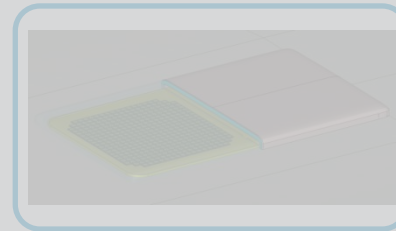
1. UAV



2. Satellite

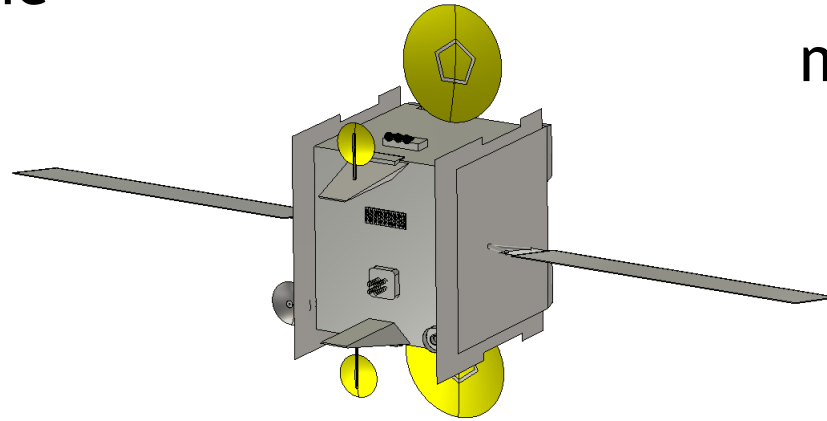


3. Aircraft



Design Issues ⇨ Simulation Issues

Electromagnetic
design



Coexistence of
multiple antennas

Installed
performance

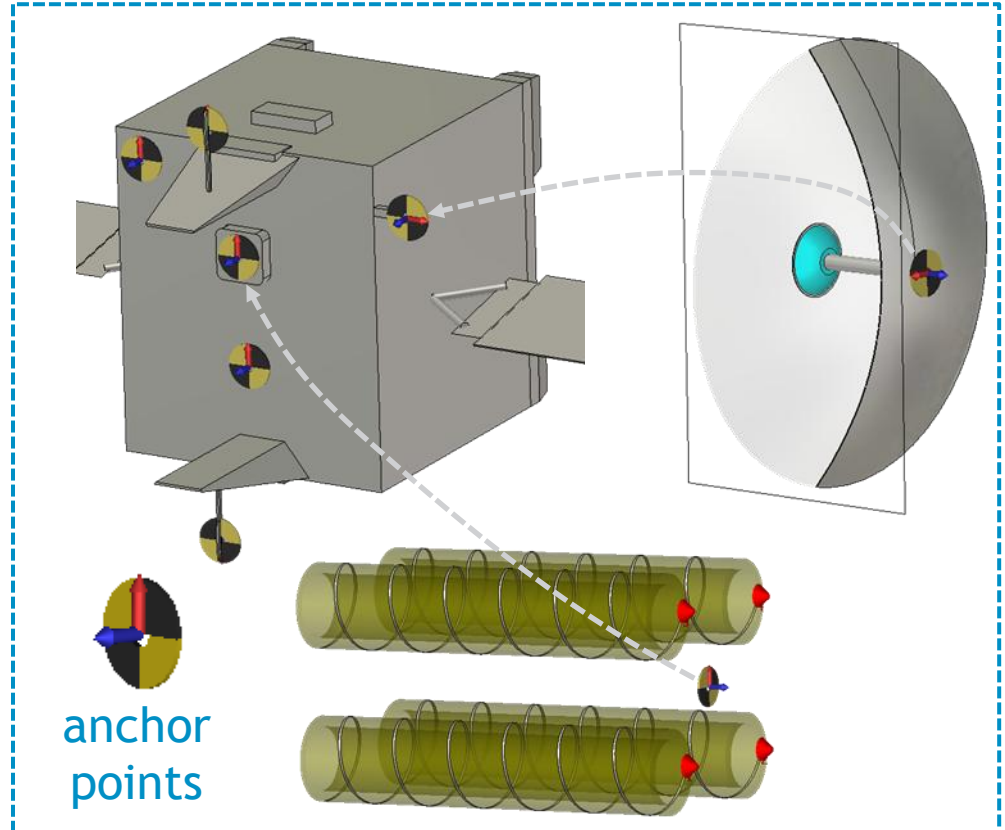
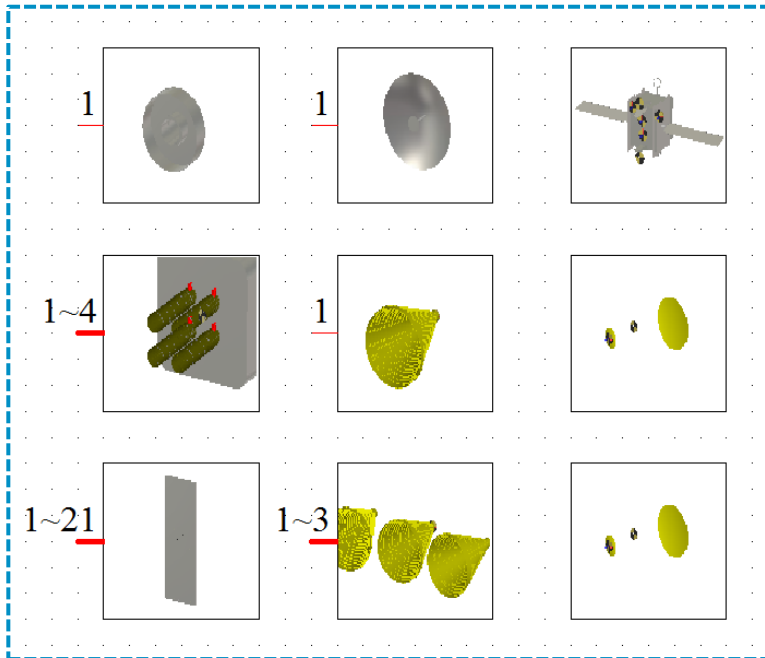
Thermal / Mechanical
issues

Construction of Model

Schematic

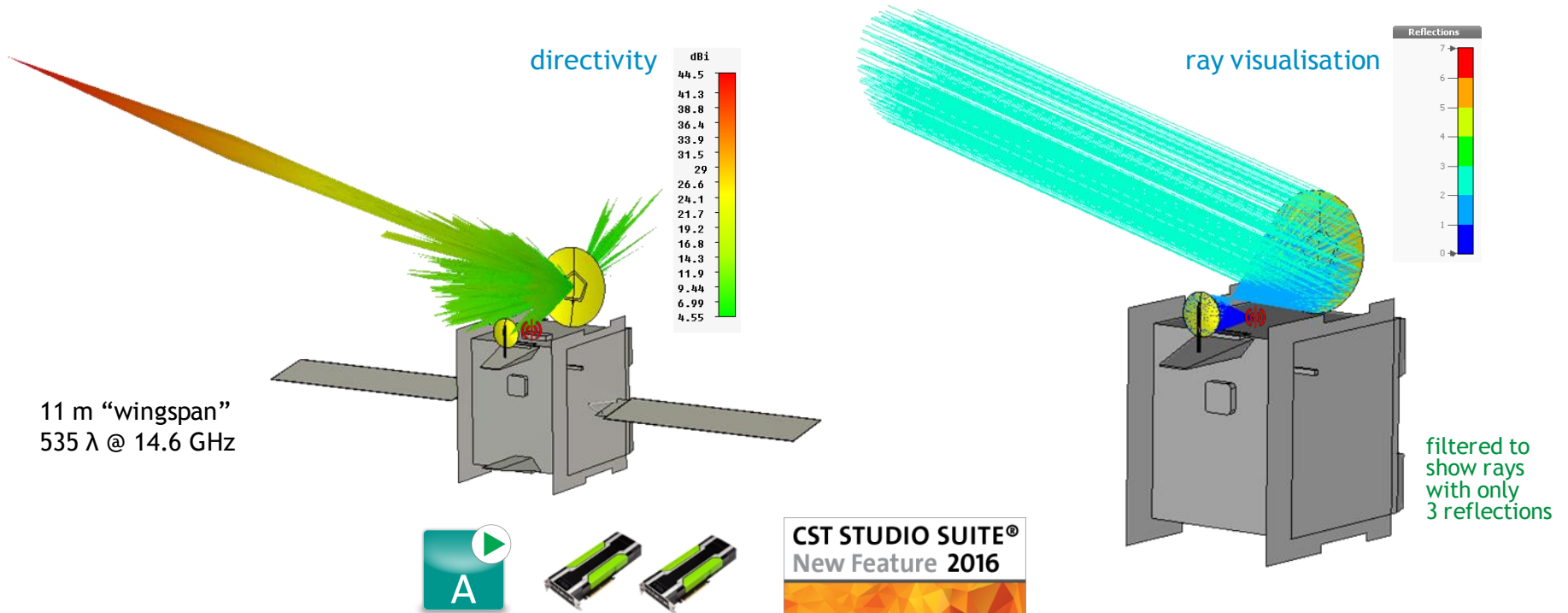


3D Layout



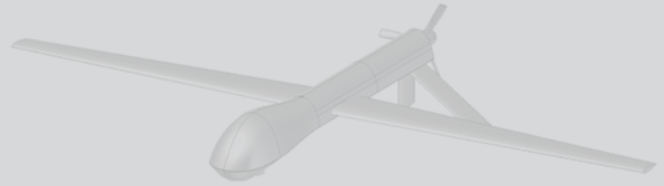
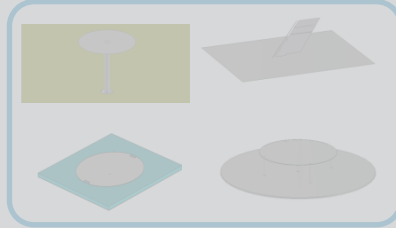
Reflector Installed Performance

Ku band offset Gregorian reflector (14.6 GHz)

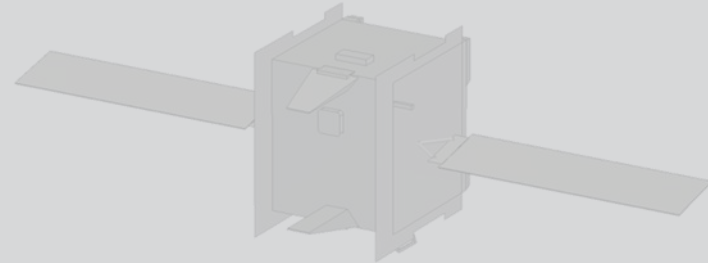
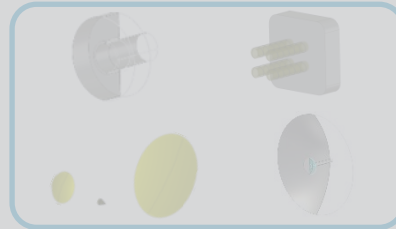


Three Installed Antenna Examples

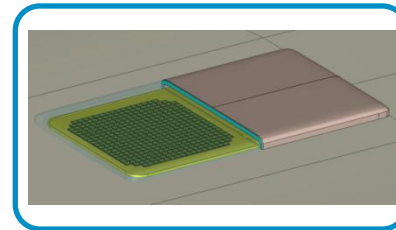
1. UAV



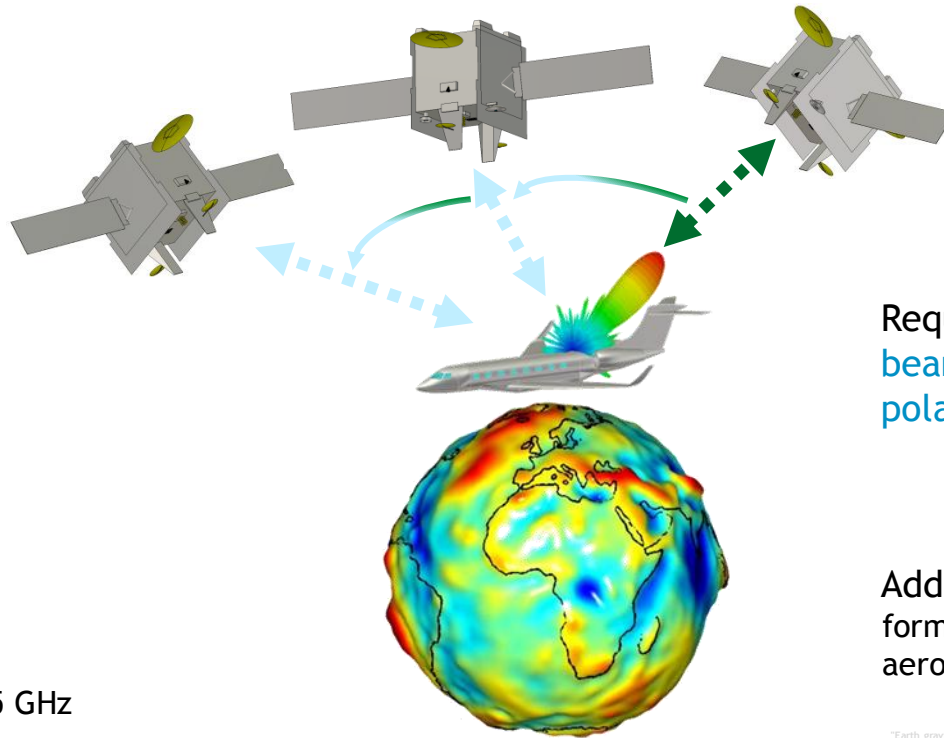
2. Satellite



3. Aircraft



Example: Airborne SATCOM



Required:
beam steering and
polarization tracking

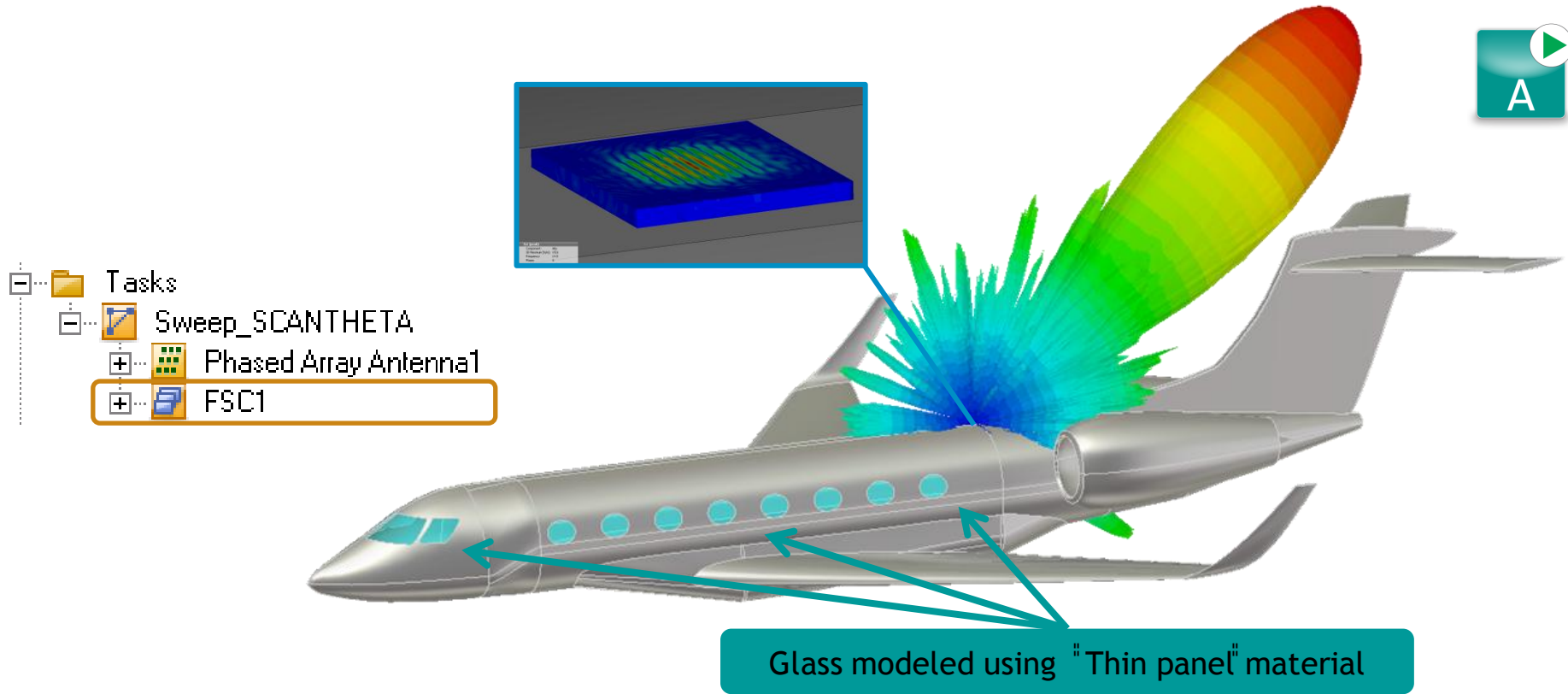
Ku-band SATCOM:

- linear polarization
- Uplink: 14.0 - 14.5 GHz
- Downlink: 12.25 - 12.75 GHz

Additional antenna constraints:
form factor, mechanical stability,
aerodynamics, weight

"Earth gravity" by NASA/JPL/University of Texas Center for Space Research. - <http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/news/news.cfm?release=2007-147>. Licensed under Public Domain via Commons - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Earth_gravity.png#/media/File:Earth_gravity.png

Installed Performance of Phased Array



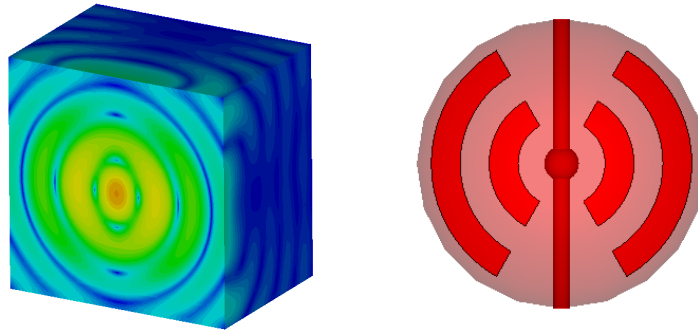
Outline

Introduction to hybrid simulation

Selected aerospace examples

Conclusions

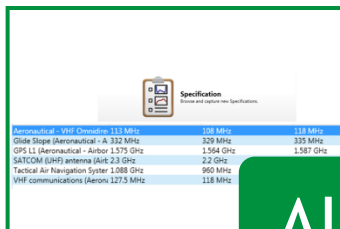
Advantages of Hybrid Approach



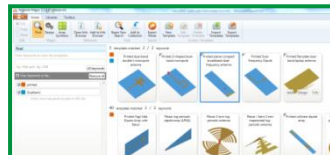
- Decomposition of a big volume into subvolumes :
 - **SMALLER (Source)** → fine features can be accurately simulated (e.g. details of radiating source)
 - **SIMPLIFIED (Platform)** → mesh can be relaxed for the full model containing the imported source (e.g. increase time step, speed-up method convergence).
- Simulate source with appropriate mesh and solver.
- Import external (measured) fields.
- No knowledge of antenna structure necessary (IP).

Summary

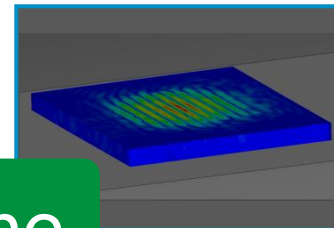
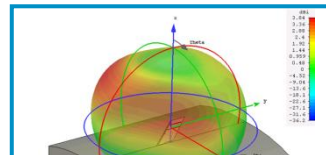
Antenna synthesis



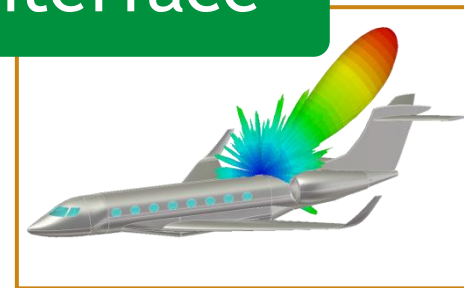
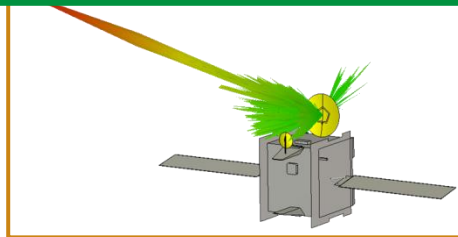
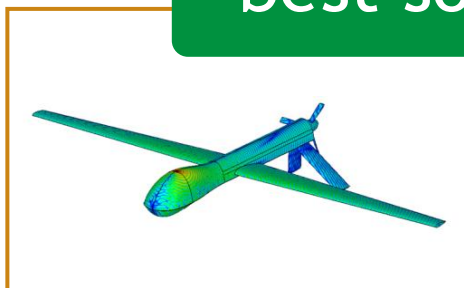
Specification	Source and capture via Specifications
Communicator in VHF Operation 113.4 MHz	113 MHz
Glide Slope (Aeronautical) - A 332 MHz	332 MHz
GPS L1 (Aeronautical) - Airbor 1.575 GHz	1.564 GHz
SATCOM (GPS) antenna 1.6GHz	2.2 GHz
Tactical Air Navigation System 1.088 GHz	960 MHz
VHF communications (Aeron) 127.5 MHz	118 MHz



Antenna / Array design



All antenna design stages with the best solver in one User Interface



Antenna Installed performance

Hybrid Simulation for Electrically Large Antenna Platforms

Jim Creed

2016-04-12

Thank you for your time!
We'd be happy to answer any questions.

