



Modeling Antennas with CREATE-RF's SENTRI Application



CREATE-RF Requirement Summary

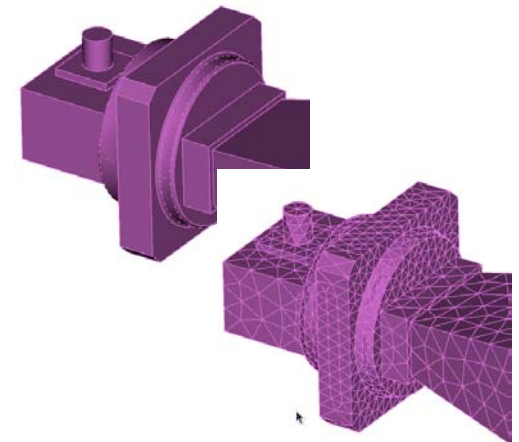
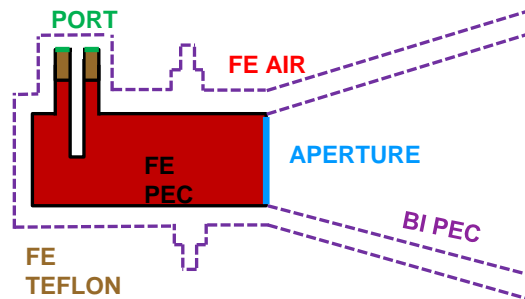
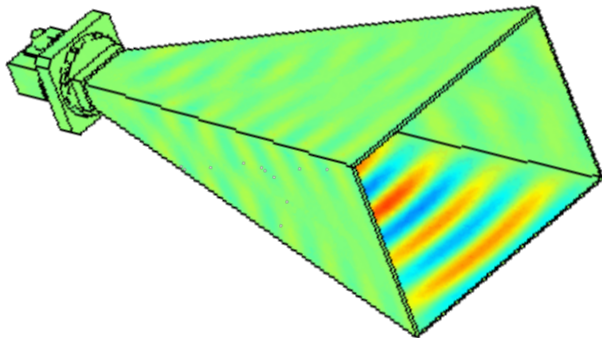
- Antennas on Air, Sea, Ground, and Space Platforms
- Communication, Navigation, Surveillance, Target Recognition, Electronic Attack, Countermeasure, Observables, etc.



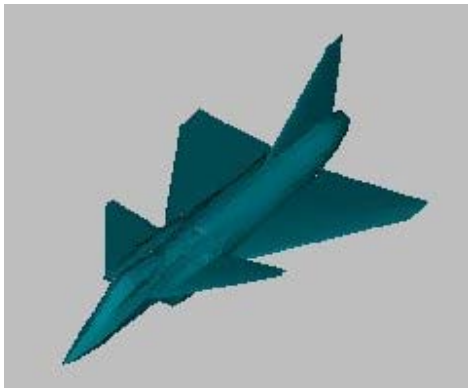
Computational Electromagnetics Applies to Almost All DoD Systems

Scalable Engineering Tool for RF Integration

- Full-wave analysis code for high-fidelity solutions
- Targeted for use by design engineers: user-intensive CAD and mesh generation requirements kept to a minimum
- Models complex material configurations, complex shapes, multi-scale geometries
- Combines the finite element and boundary integral numerical methods for a robust analysis system



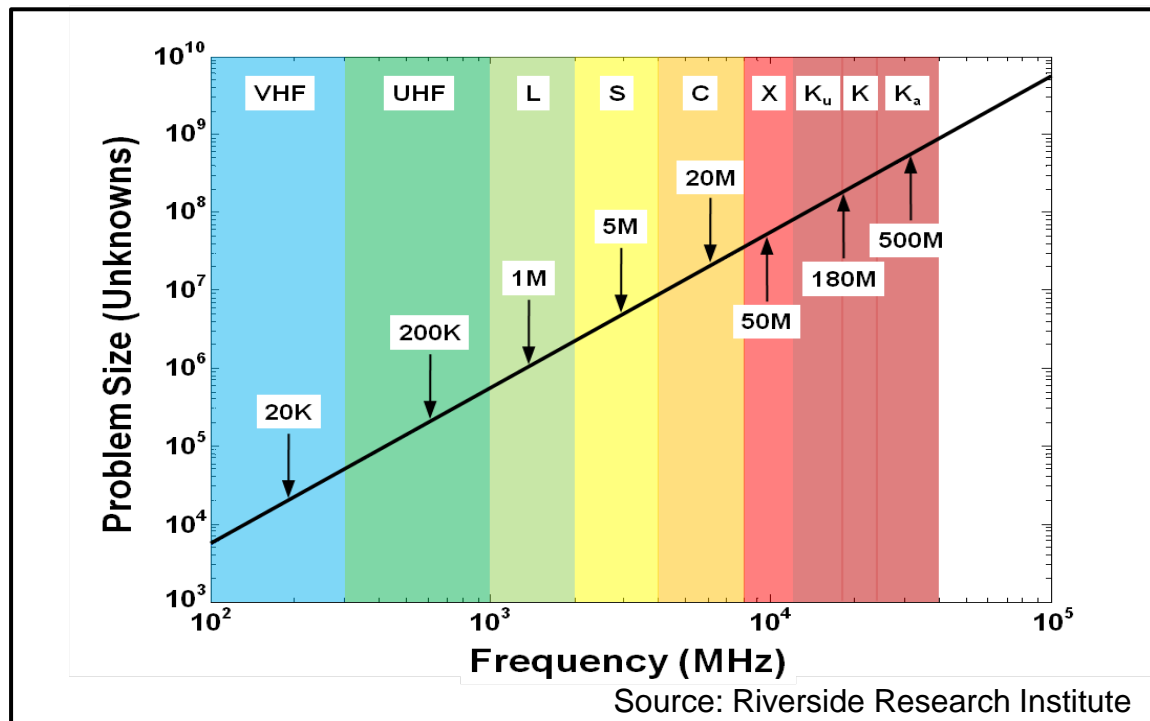
Unique CREATE-RF Requirements



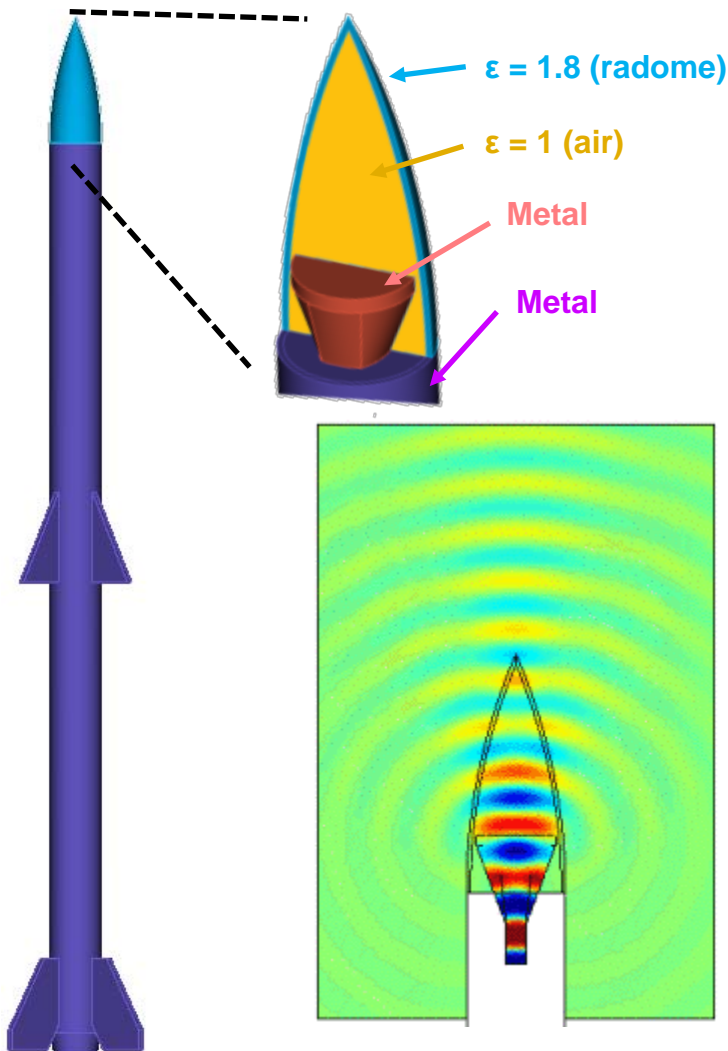
- Length = 15.5 m
- Width = 8.9 m
- Height = 4.1 m

- 100 MHz to 40 GHz
- 100 unknowns per λ^2

	VHF	X-Band
Frequency	200 MHz	10 GHz
Wavelength [λ]	1.5 meters	0.03 meters
Aircraft Surface Area	200 λ^2	500,000 λ^2



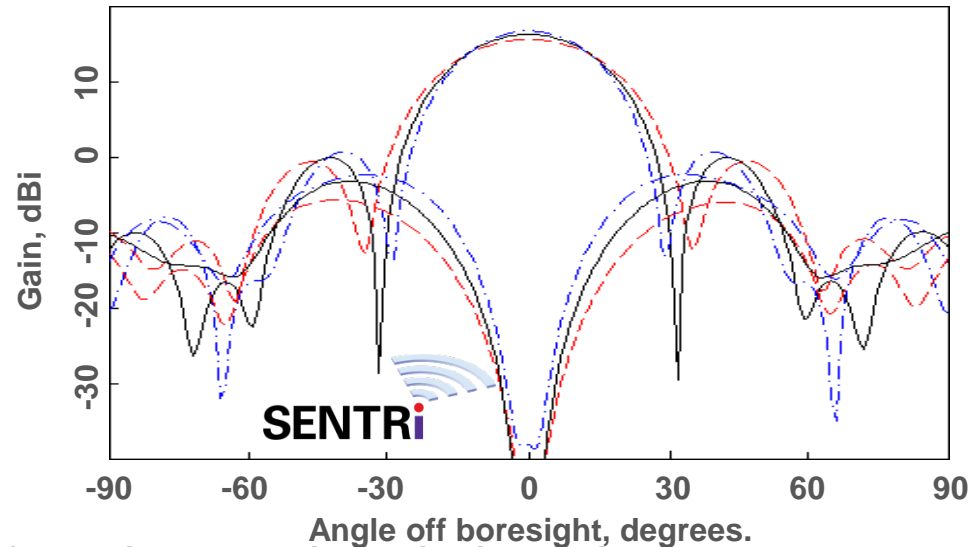
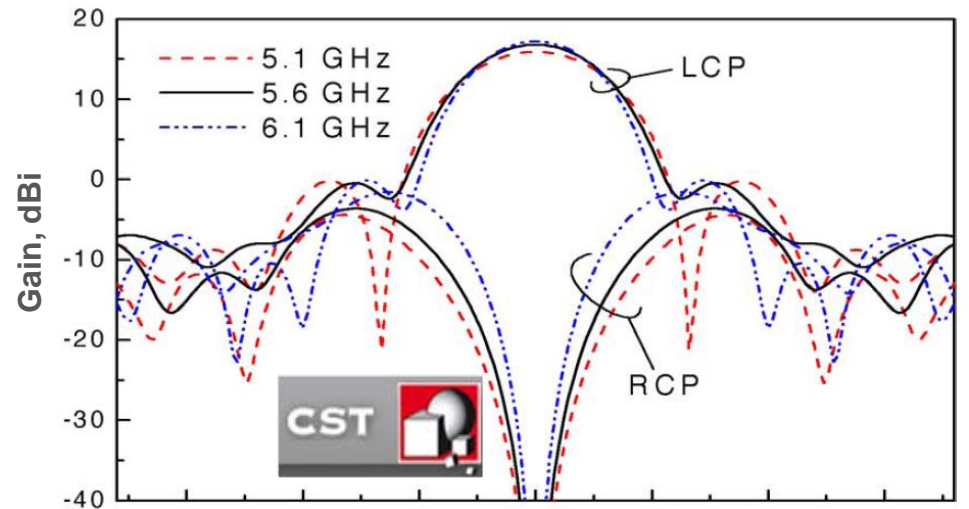
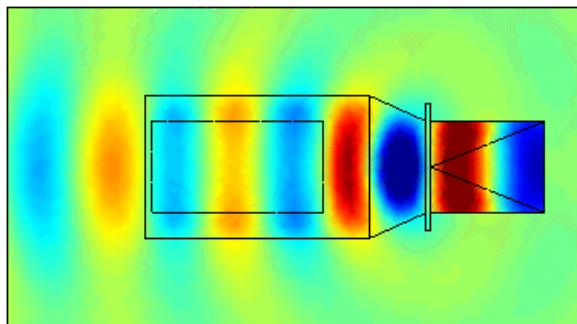
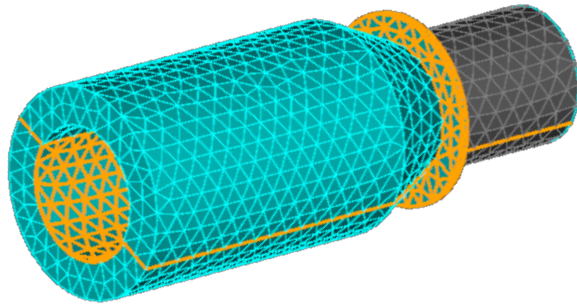
Finite Element – Boundary Integral (FE-BI) Method



- Antennas, radome, and air inside radome is volume meshed for FE region
- Non-penetrable metal surfaces of fuselage are surfaced meshed for BI region
- Exterior BI surface can also be an Impedance Boundary Condition - approximation of a thin material treatment

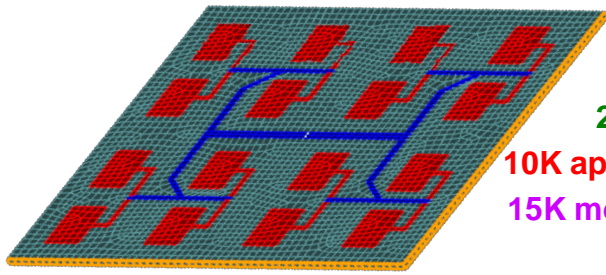
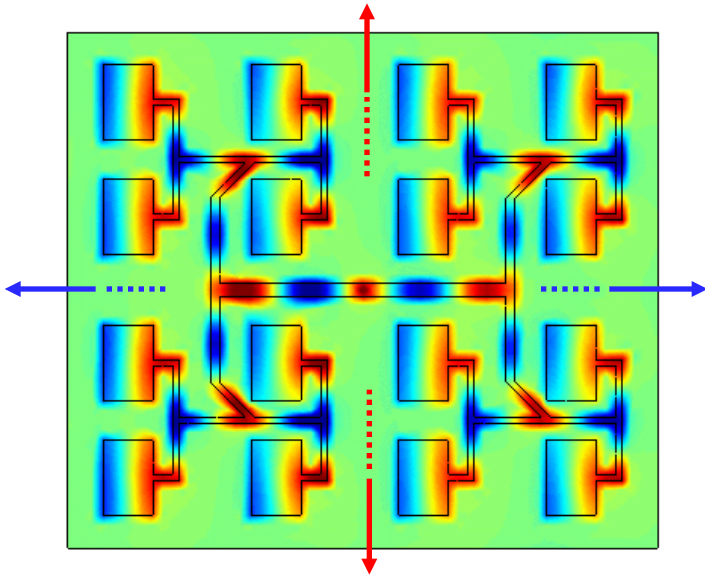
Compact dielectric rod antenna.

All exposed dielectric (aperture BC). Yields 100K/20K FE/BI unknowns.



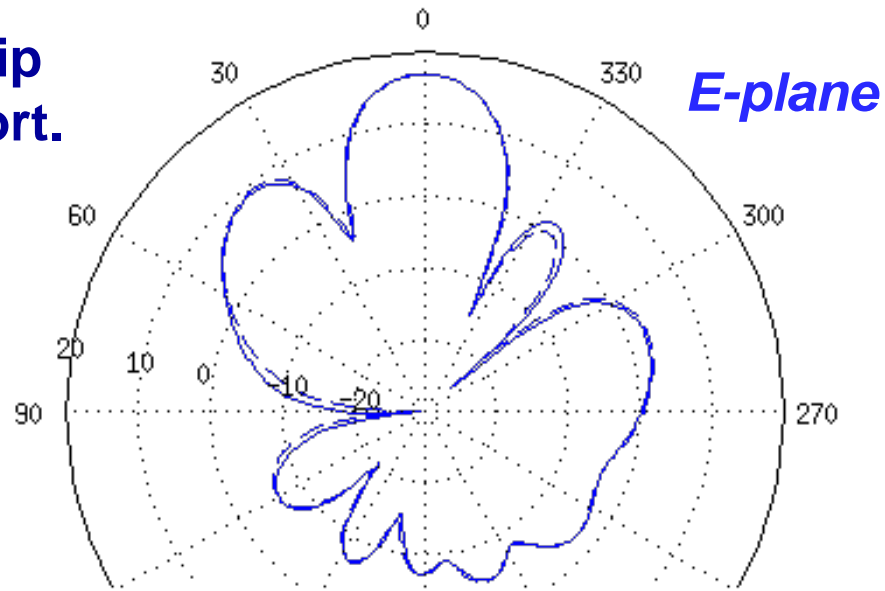
Validate ACA-enabled outward solver.

Patch array with corporate microstrip feed. Driven at center by one wireport.

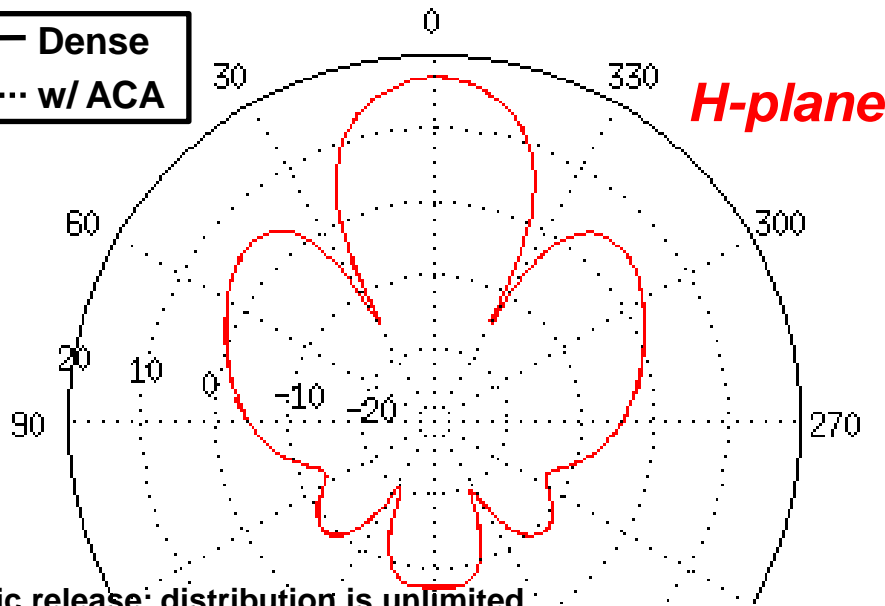


24K FE unknowns
 10K aperture M-currents
 15K moldline J-currents

ACA-enabled solution essentially overlaid with non-ACA solution.



— Dense
 w/ ACA



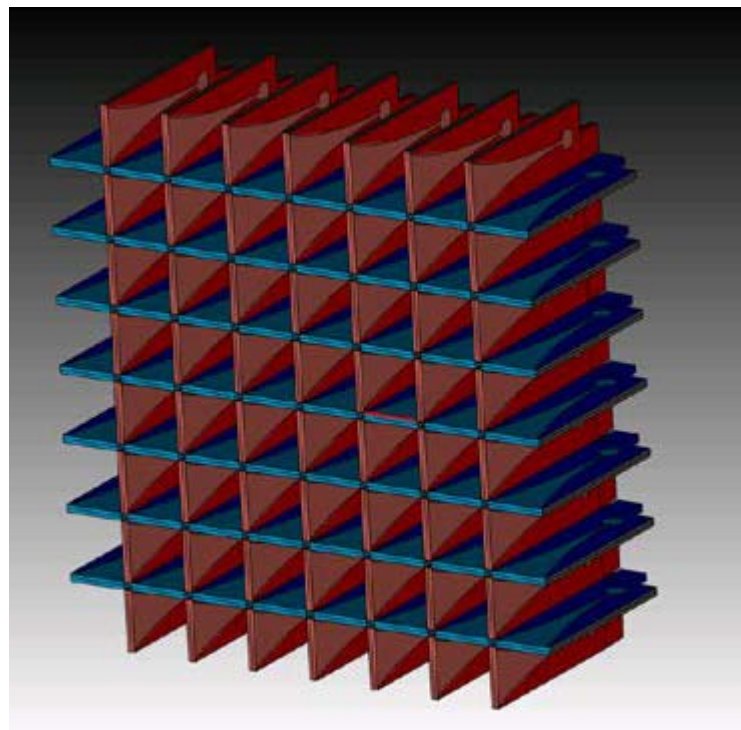
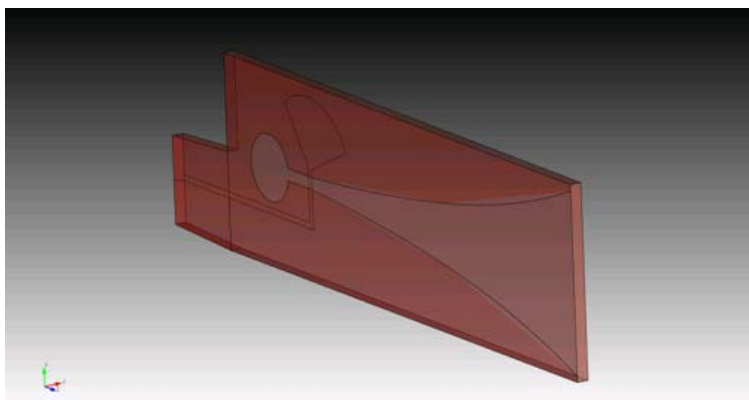
Finite Element – Boundary Integral (FE-BI) Method

- High-order, curvilinear elements; all shapes (except pyramid) → brick and prism shaped elements are very efficient at modeling thin material layers; tetrahedral elements for automatic mesh generators
- Calculates all antenna parameters (gain, input impedance, power loss, ...)
- Lumped L,R,C elements
- Matched waveguide ports for antenna excitation → standard ports (e.g. coax, TE, TEM) plus arbitrary shaped ports calculated by eigenvalue solver
- Extensive documentation, tutorials, example problems
- GUI application for pre- and post-processing; runs on 64-bit Linux and Windows
- Version 3.0 released

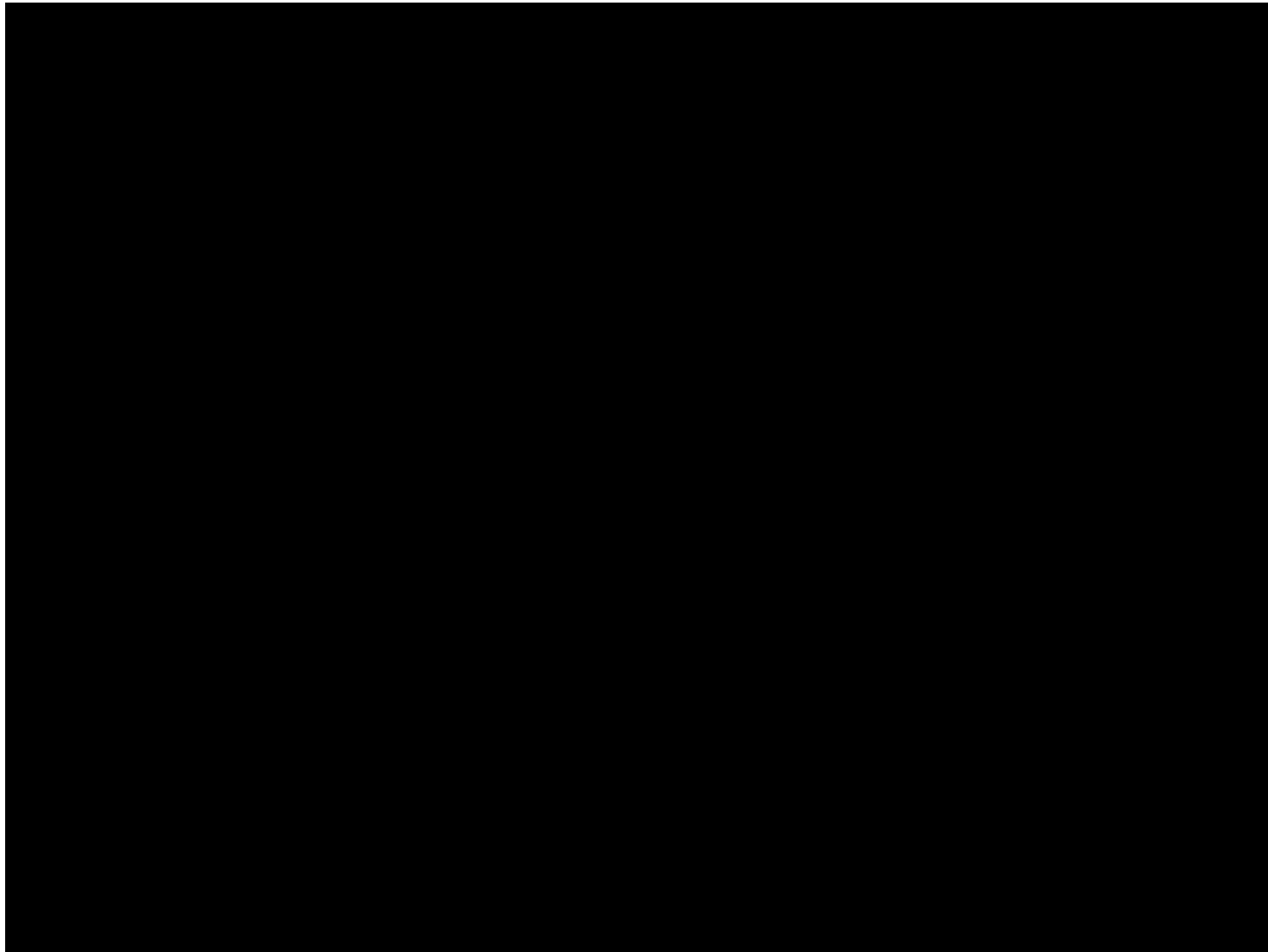
Example Problem:

**8x8 dual polarized
phased array antenna**

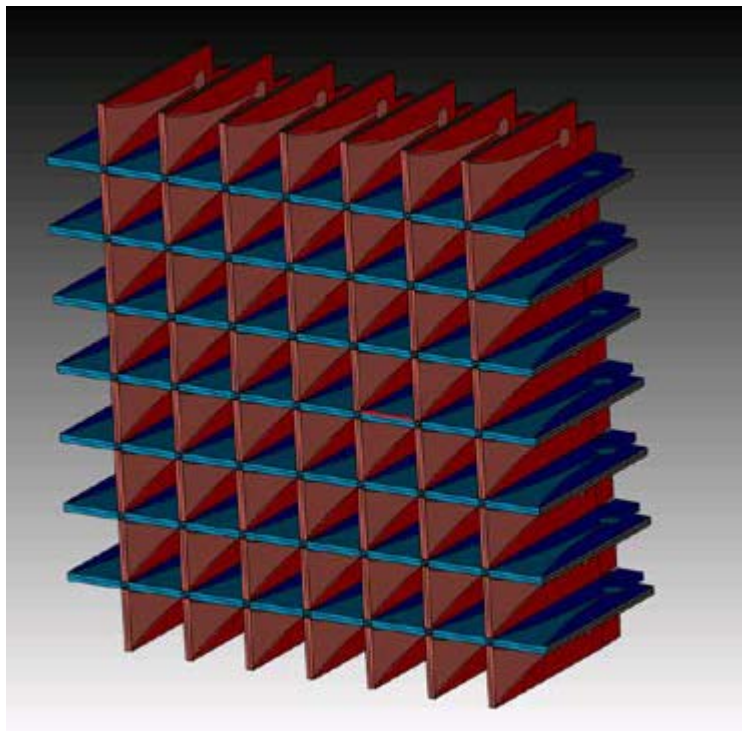
**Antennas: strip-line
Vivaldi notch printed
circuit**



8x8 Dual Polarized Phased Array Antenna



Reducing User Burden



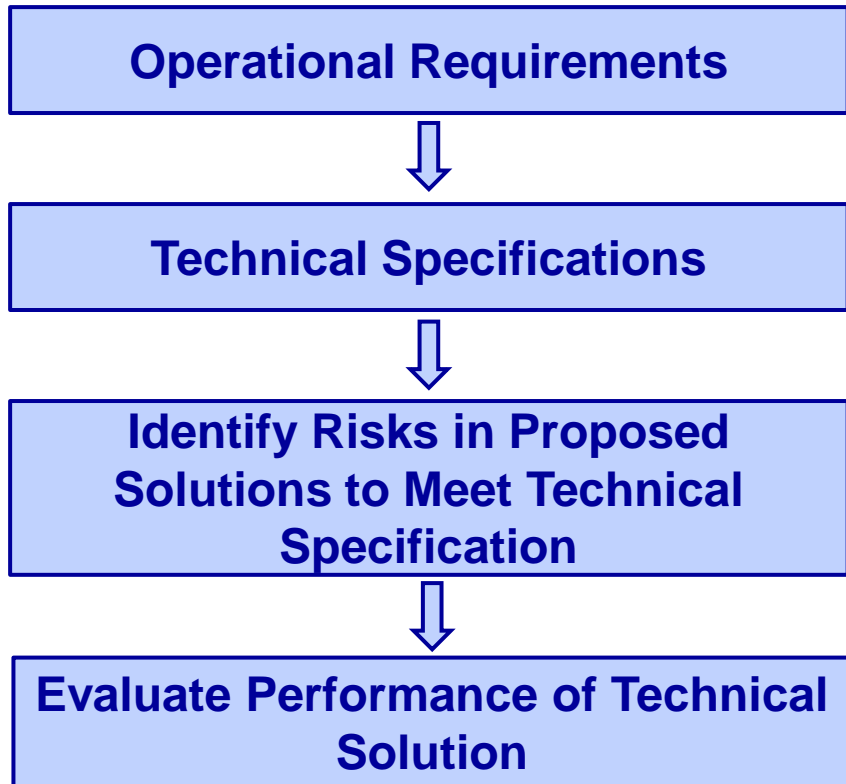
Geometry was straightforward to build: make one antenna, copy and paste 127 times

Challenging: amplitude and phase variation across 128 elements → python scripts

Where we are going

- **Higher frequencies → currently at 2M unknowns, need to get to 100+M**
 - **Incorporating advanced numerical methods on HPC resources**
- **Continuously tailoring the code for design work**
 - **Reducing user-burden while increasing high-fidelity modeling**
 - **Use of optimization, automatic design-space exploration**
 - **Multi-discipline design**
- **Distribution to government agencies and defense contractors**
 - **Training and support infrastructure**
- **Build-up of CREATE-RF & AFRL Computational Electromagnetic Group and Resources**
 - **Consulting contracts with Professors in CEM**

Weapon Systems Analysis



Computer Aided Engineering provides:

- **Faster evaluation than 'build and test'**
- **Ability to explore larger design space**
- **Insight to unknown, unrealized effects**
- **Communication & design validation between gov't and contractors**
- **Closer multi-discipline design**