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Overview



Electromagnetic Field Solver Based on UTD

- * XGTD is a general purpose ray-based electromagnetic analysis tool for antenna radiation, antenna coupling, scattering and EMC applications
- * A ray-based EM solver based on the UTD (Uniform Theory of Diffraction)
- * Uses computer graphics techniques for fast ray tracing
- * Evaluate E-fields using UTD with material dependent reflection, transmission and diffraction coefficients
- * Combine E-fields with antenna patterns to find received power, time and frequency domain E-field, far-zone radiation patterns, path loss, etc

$$B = \mu H$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot D = \rho$$

$$D = \epsilon E$$



Electromagnetic Field Solver (2)

- * Executes a full 3-D ray tracing
- * Full implementation of the UTD formulation of GTD
- * Includes reflections, transmissions, and edge and surface diffractions, creeping wave
- * Calculate far-zone gain patterns for antennas on the surface of, or in the vicinity of, electrically large platforms (aircraft, vehicles, etc.)
- * Predict fields on the surface of objects or in the space surrounding them
- * Interference and coupling of antennas on large platforms

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Graphical User Interface

Overview of Features

- * Import, edit and view geometrical features (3D objects, thin plates, and anechoic chambers)
- * Specify electromagnetic properties of materials
- * Specify antennas types and parameters
- * Specify location of transmitters and receivers
- * Set waveform frequency and spectral characteristics
- * Set UTD parameters (number of reflections, etc.)
- * Select desired output
- * Plot and view output

$$B = \mu H$$

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Graphical User Interface (2)

- * CAD import including geometry simplification
- * Databases (antenna, absorber, waveforms)
- * Display of antenna patterns and antenna boresight and polarization
- * Control vectors for setting and displaying orientation of any object in the chamber
- * Importation of antenna patterns
- * Computing far zone antenna patterns

$$B = \mu H$$

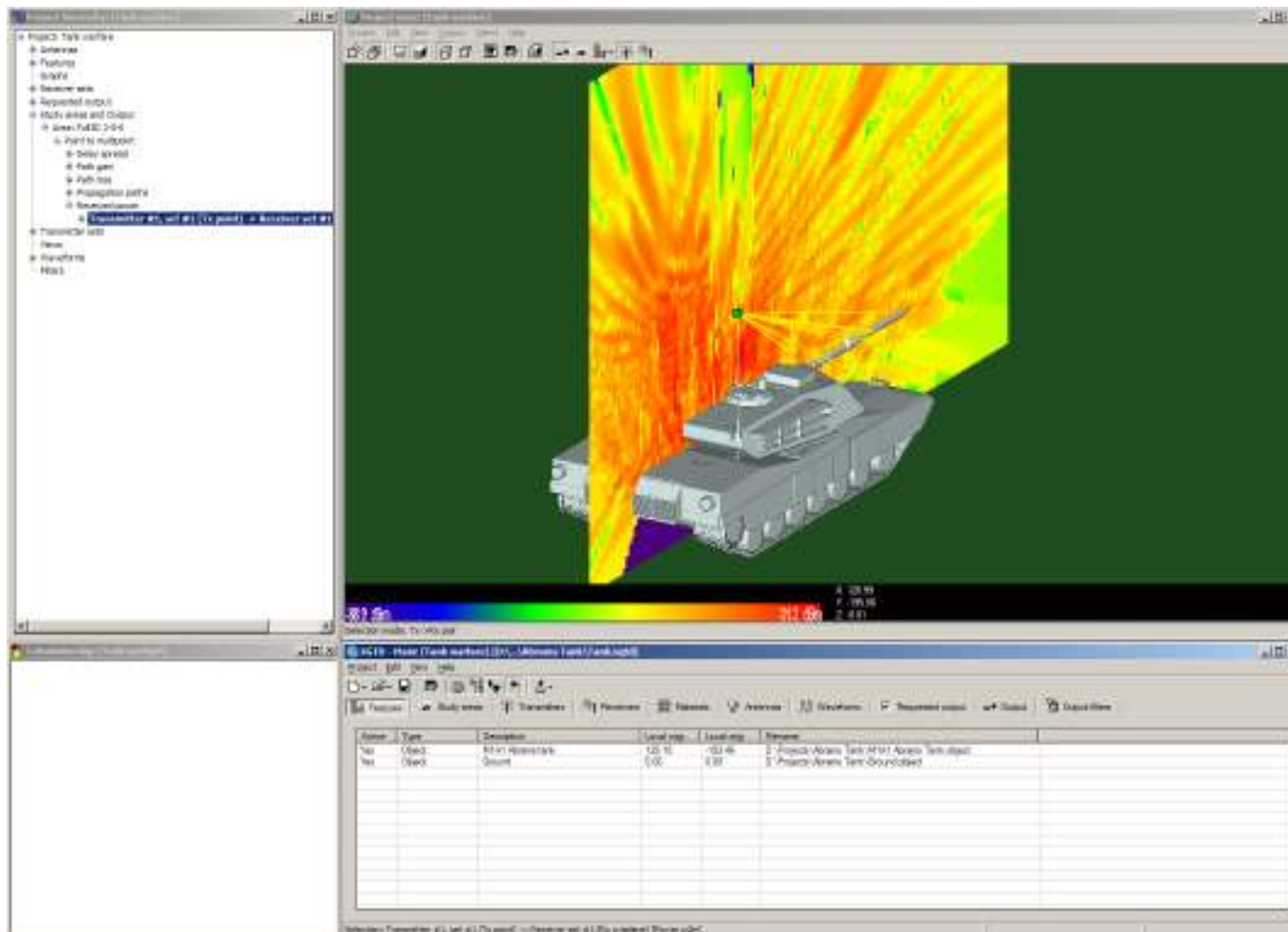
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$$D = \epsilon E$$



Graphical User Interface Utilizes a Modular Design



$$B = \mu H$$

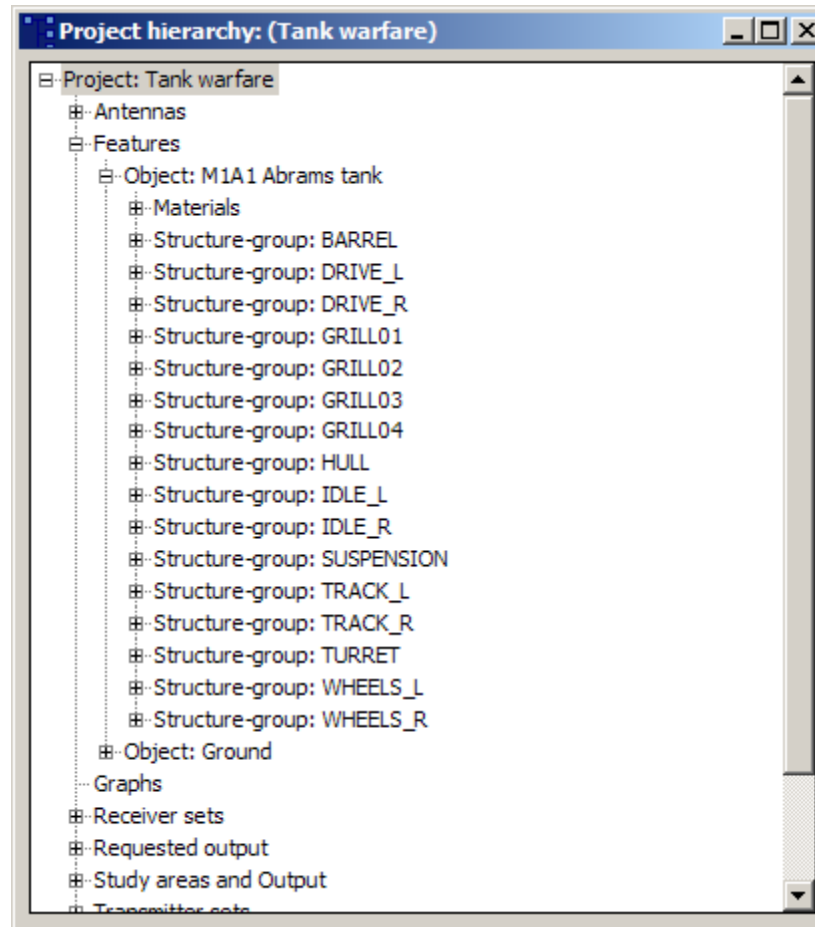
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Project Hierarchy Window



$$B = \mu H$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot D = \rho$$

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Project Hierarchy is Keyed to Graphical Display



$$B = \mu H$$

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Right-Click to View Context Sensitive Menus



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XGTD Feature Data Geometry and Material Properties

- * Feature Types: Objects and Anechoic chambers
- * XGTD's hierarchical organization: Feature, Structure group, Structure, Sub-structure, Face
- * Vector geometrical data
- * Electromagnetic material properties
- * Display properties (color)

$$B = \mu H$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

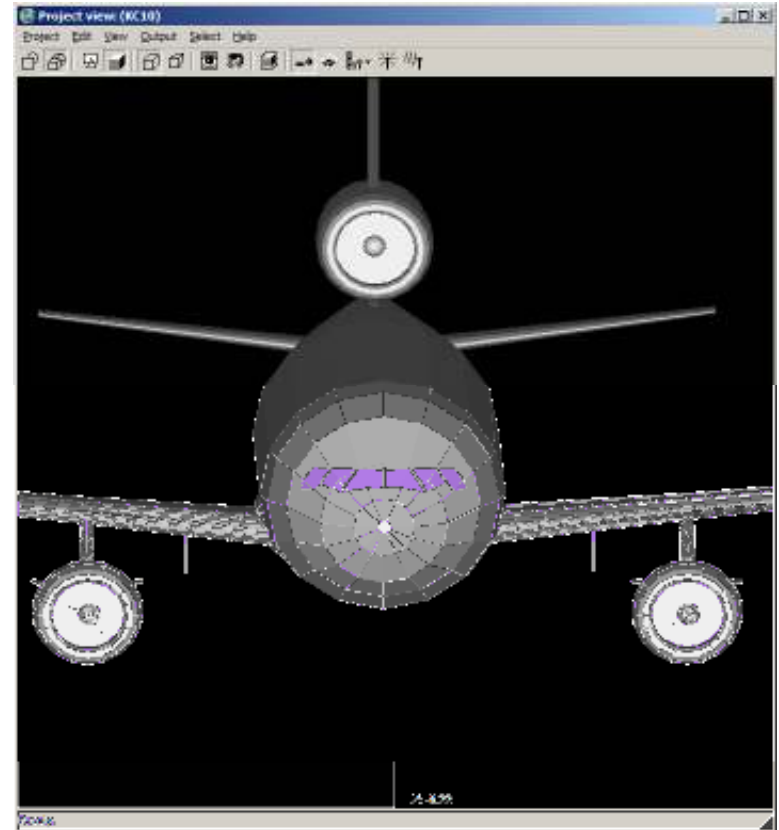
$$\nabla \cdot D = \rho$$

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Material Properties

- * Material properties are used to determine reflection, transmission and diffraction coefficients
- * Predefined types such as concrete, perfect absorber, metal, glass, etc, are always accessible
- * Each face is assigned a material type
- * New material types can be stored in a library
- * User defined files with angle, frequency and polarization dependent coefficients can also be used



$$B = \mu H$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

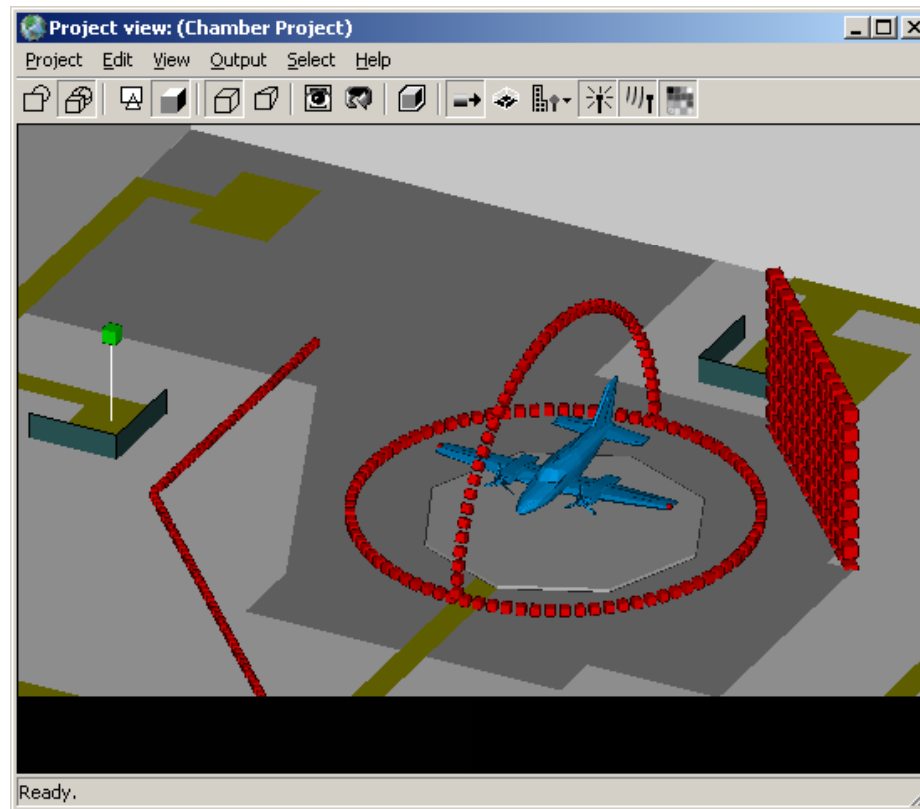
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Transmitter and Receiver Sets

- * Various ways of placing transmitter and receiver points



$$B = \mu H$$

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Specifying Antenna Characteristics

- * Antennas are assigned to transmitter and receiver points
- * XGTD has many generic antenna types with variable parameters
 - Linear dipole, pyramidal horn, patches, apertures, helix, parabolic reflector, directional antennas, and others
- * Import far-zone antenna patterns from XFDTD, XGTD, NSMA, Odyssey, and MSI Planet formats
- * User defined files for importing full 3-D patterns
- * Set the main beam direction and polarization by specifying the orientation of the antenna
- * Plot 2-D pattern cuts using the GUI, or view 3-D pattern

$$B = \mu H$$

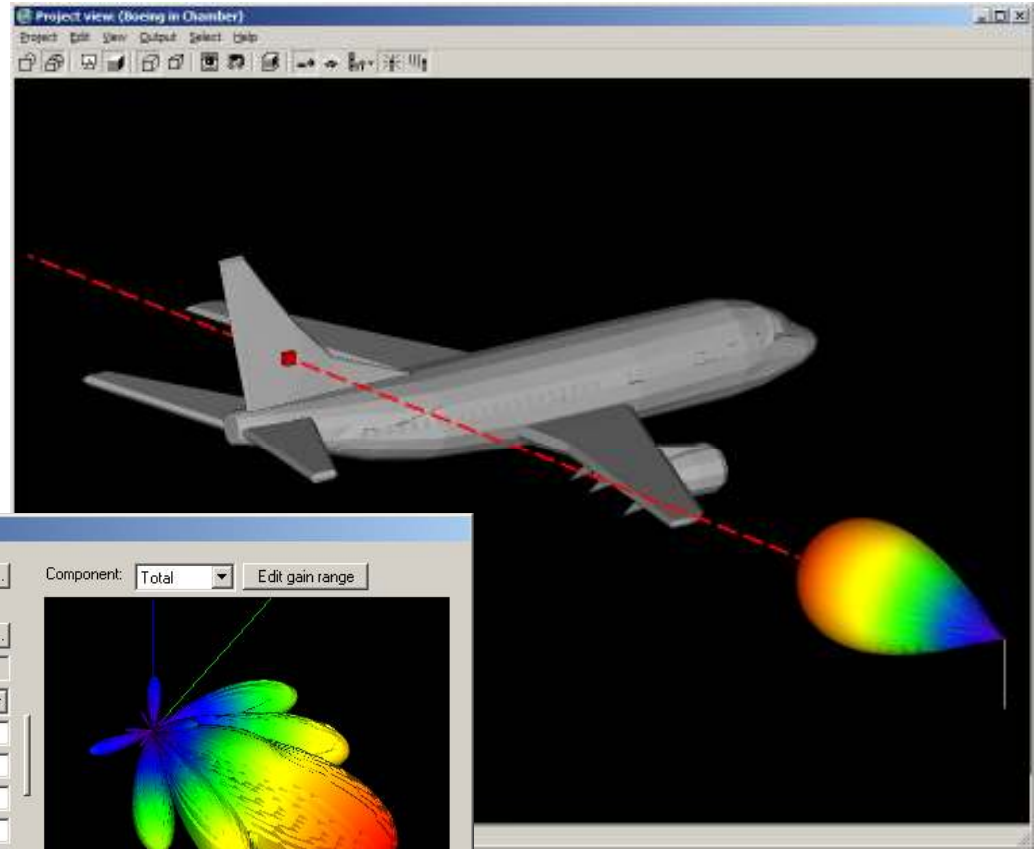
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Antenna 3-D Pattern and Boresight Display



Pyramidal horn antenna properties

Short description: X-Band Standard Gain Antenna ... Component: Total Edit gain range

Automatic

Waveform: 10GHz/5MHzBW Waveform ...

Gain (dBi): 0.0000

Polarization: Vertical

Horn width (m): 0.1237

Horn height (m): 0.0919

E-plane angle (°): 9.0811

H-plane angle (°): 11.1666

Receiver threshold (dBm): -250.0000

Transmission line loss (dB): 0.0000

OK Cancel Apply

$$B = \mu H$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

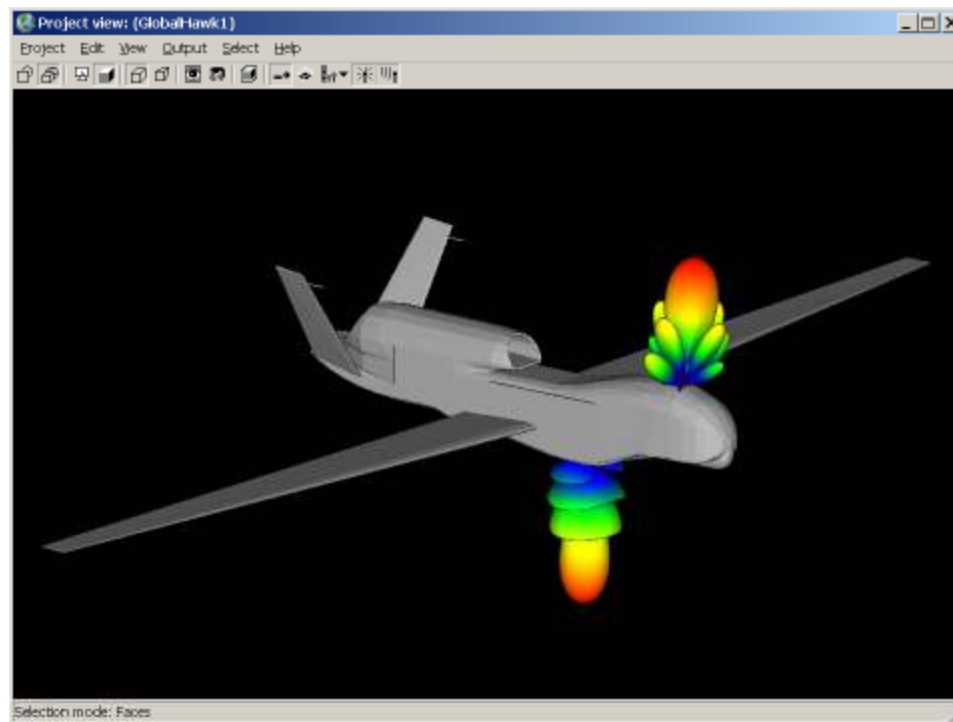
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Surface Mounted Antennas

- * Automatically acquire orientation from underlying surface
- * Optional rotation of antenna about surface normal



$$B = \mu H$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

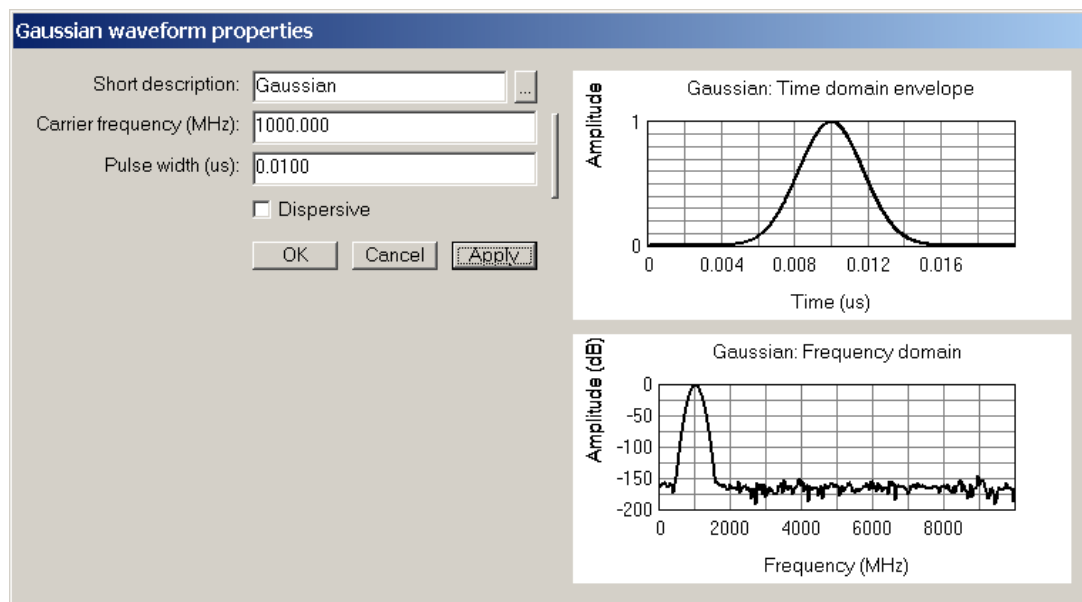
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Specifying Waveform Characteristics

- * Sinusoid and broadband waveforms
- * Various modulations of carrier frequency are available
- * Frequency and time domain user-defined files
- * Time and frequency domain output



$$B = \mu H$$

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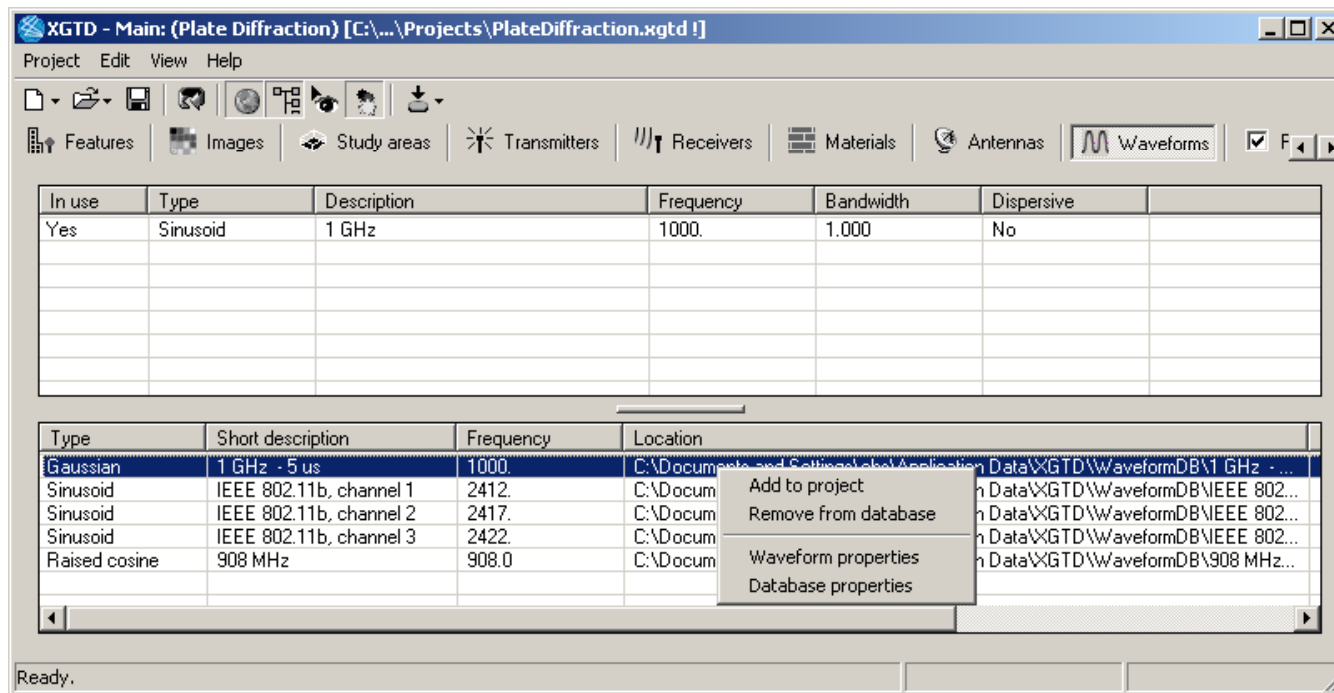
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XGTD Databases

- * Databases for antennas, materials and waveforms
- * Modify existing entries, and add new ones
- * Available to all projects



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CAD File Importation

- * The UTD EM solver requires full three-dimensional models of objects
- * All current UTD calculation capabilities require on a faceted geometry
- * Data is often available in AutoCAD's DXF, ACIS's SAT, IGES, and STL formats
- * During or after import, material properties can be quickly assigned to different parts of an object

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Object Simplification Tools

- * Semi-automatic geometry simplification to remove unnecessary detail
- * Simplification can significantly improve calculation speed
- * Removal of very small facets will usually improve accuracy of solutions

$$B = \mu H$$

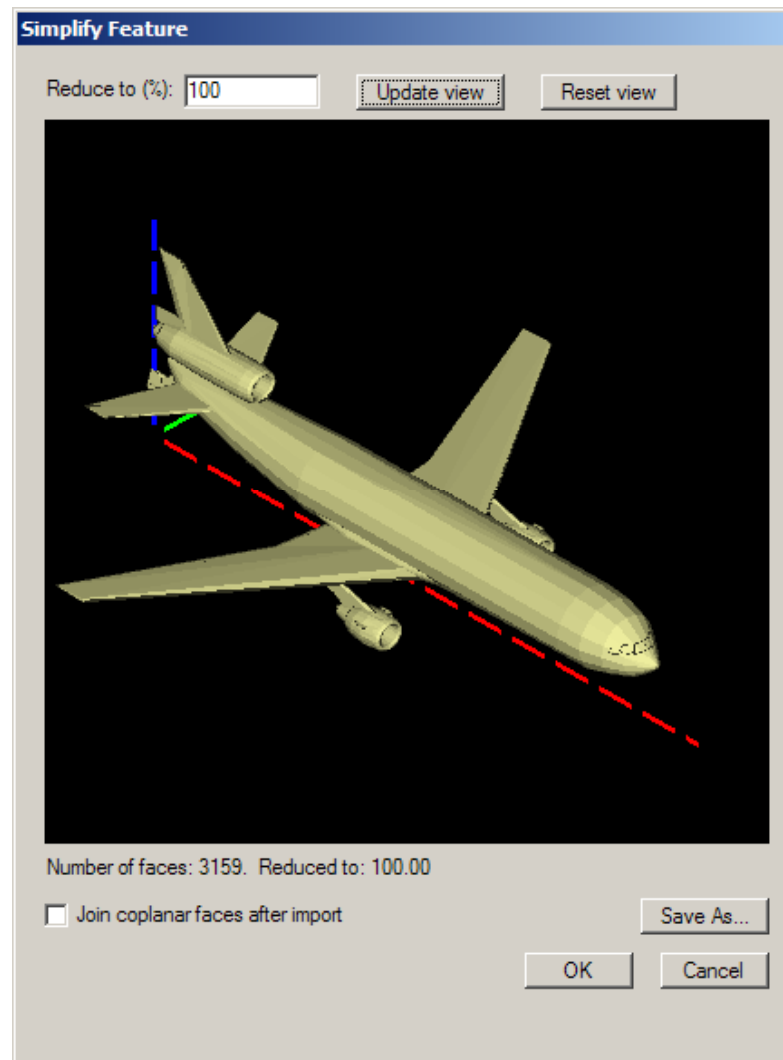
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$$D = \epsilon E$$



Object Simplification Tools (2)



$$B = \mu H$$

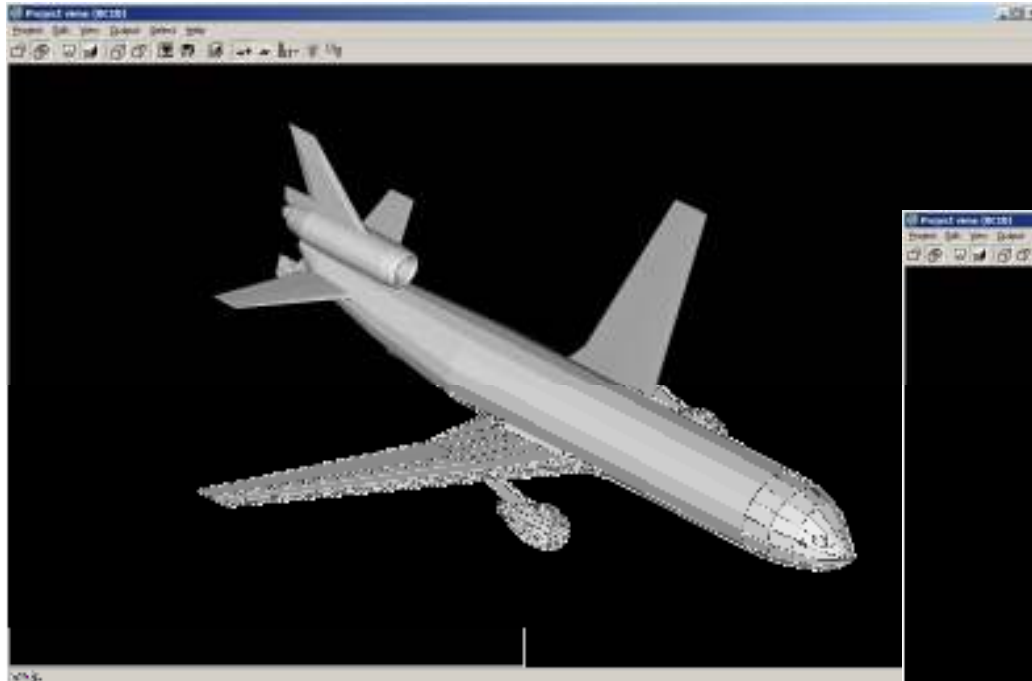
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$$\nabla \cdot D = \rho$$

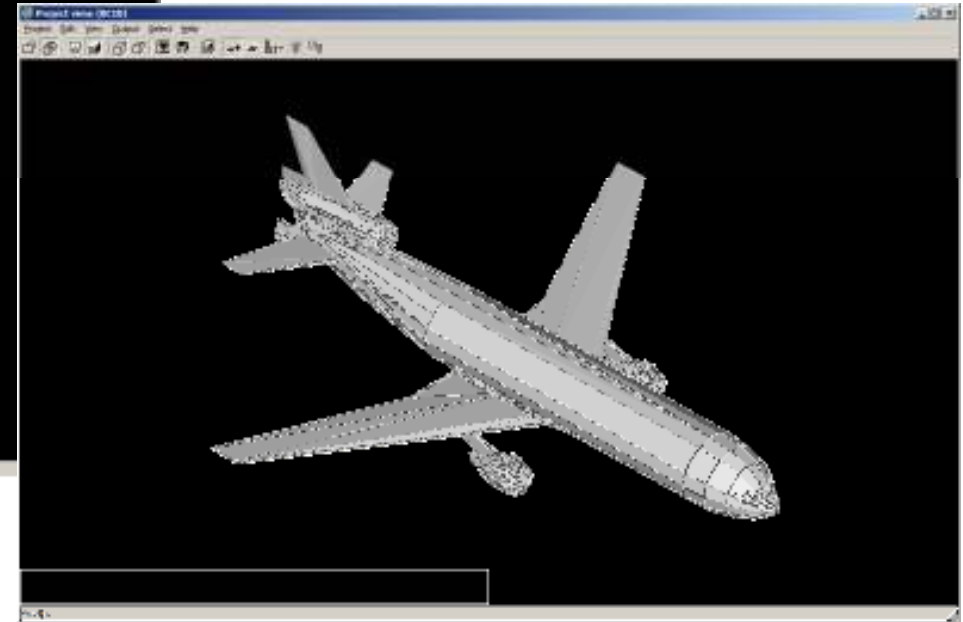
$$D = \epsilon E$$



Result of Object Simplification



5900 faces



2500 faces

$$B = \mu H$$

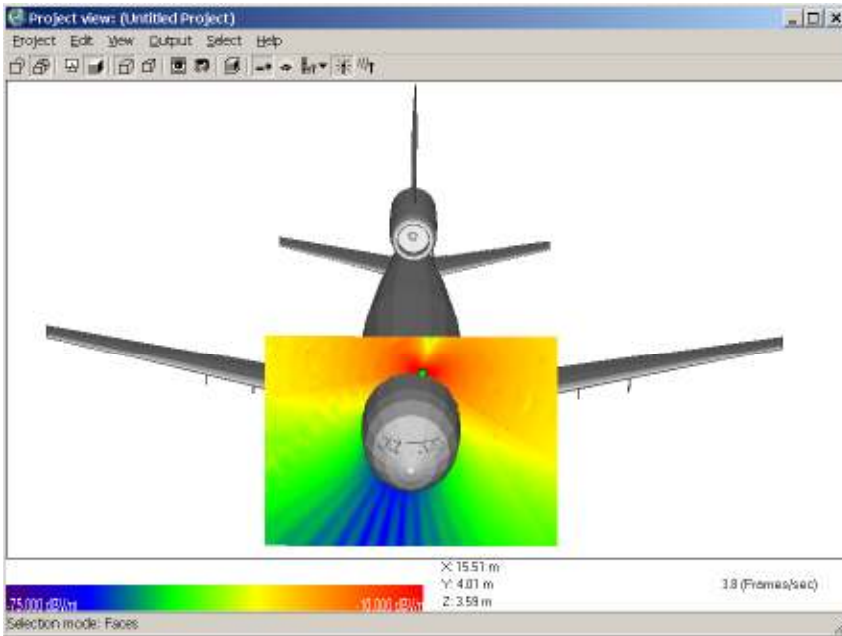
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$$\nabla \cdot D = \rho$$

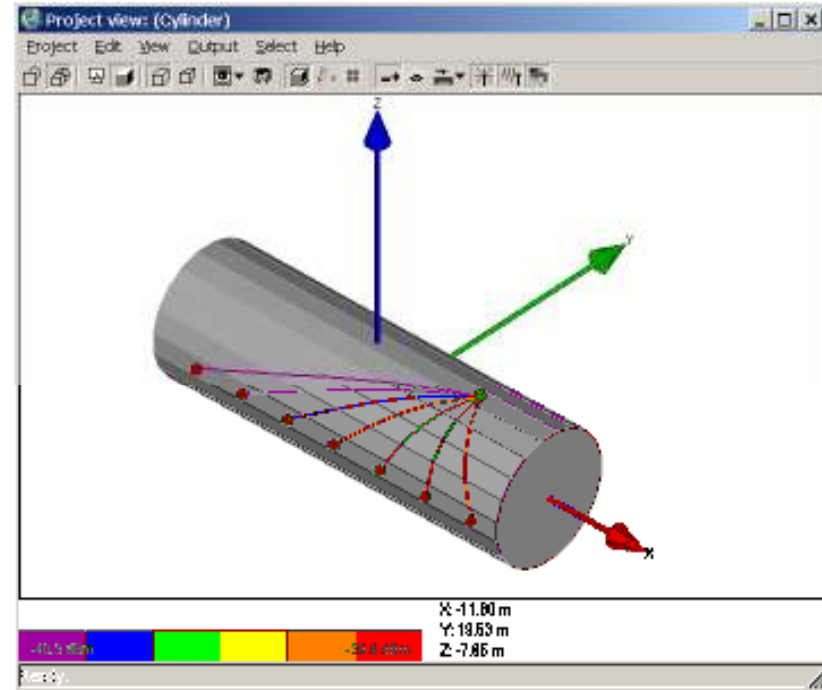
$$D = \epsilon E$$



Many Capabilities in XGTD for Displaying Output



Field Strength



Ray Paths

$$B = \mu H$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

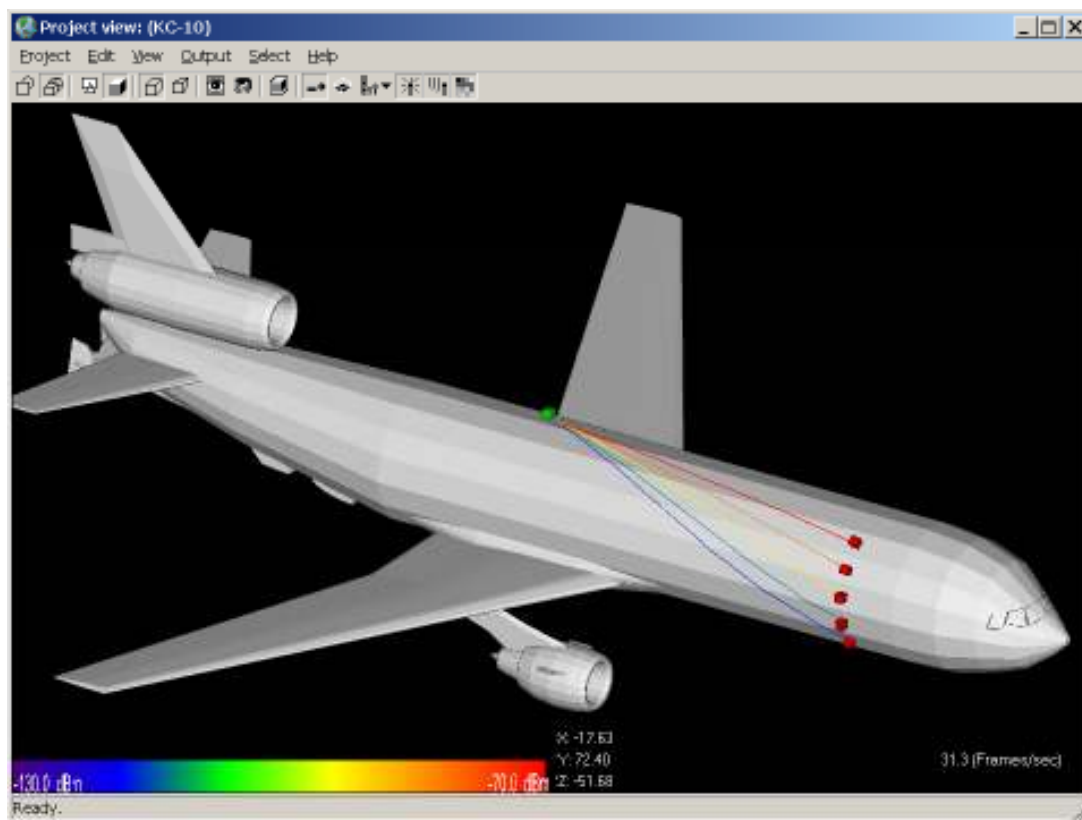
$$\nabla \cdot D = \rho$$

$$D = \epsilon E$$



Surface Diffracted Rays “Creeping Waves”

- * Construct geodesic rays paths on surfaces and evaluate field strength and polarization



$$B = \mu H$$

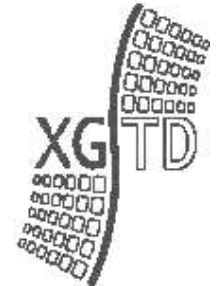
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Creeping Waves on a Airplane Fuselage



$$B = \mu H$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

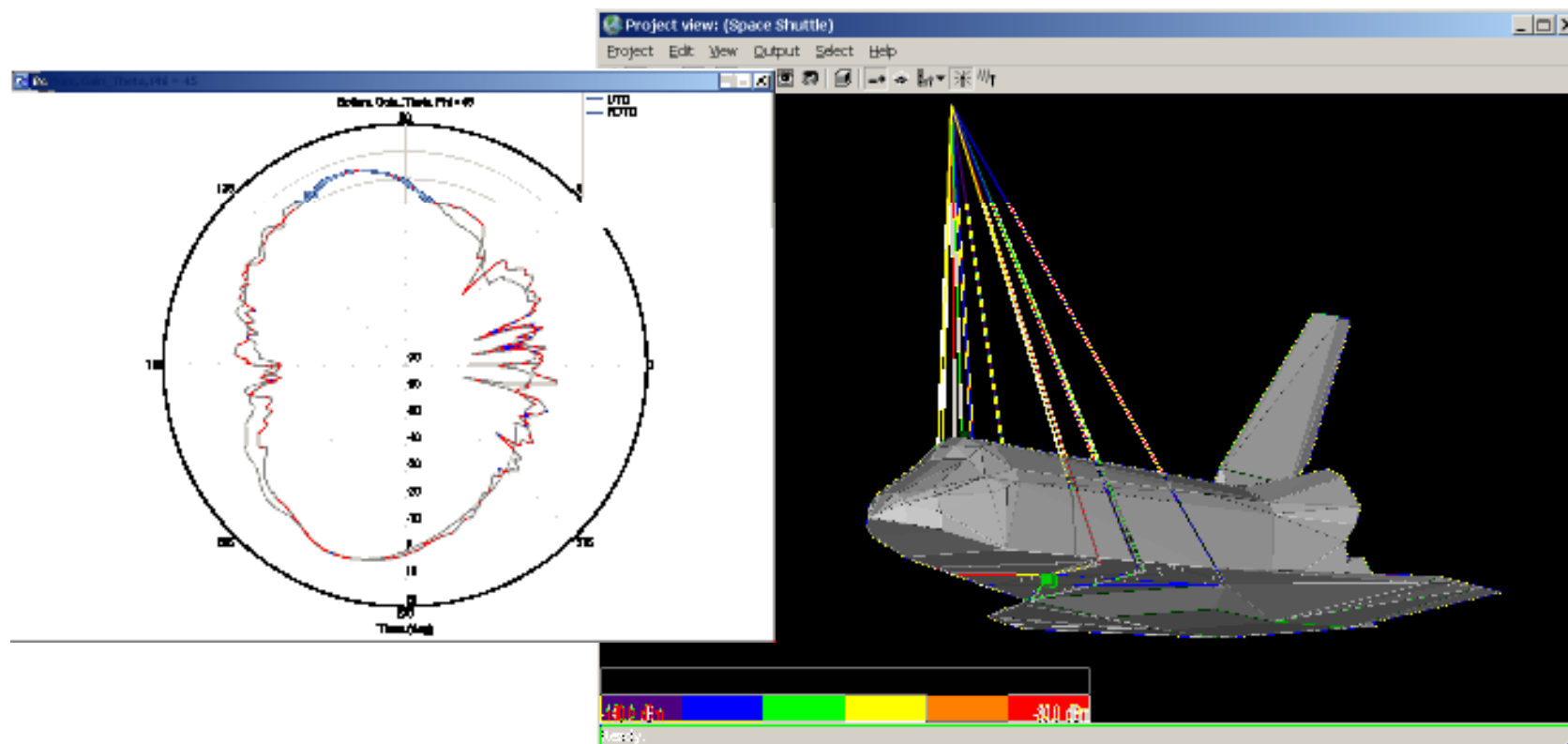
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Computing Far Zone Antenna Patterns with XGTD

- * XGTD is also capable of computing far zone gain patterns for antennas mounted on or near an aircraft, vehicle or other platform



$$B = \mu H$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

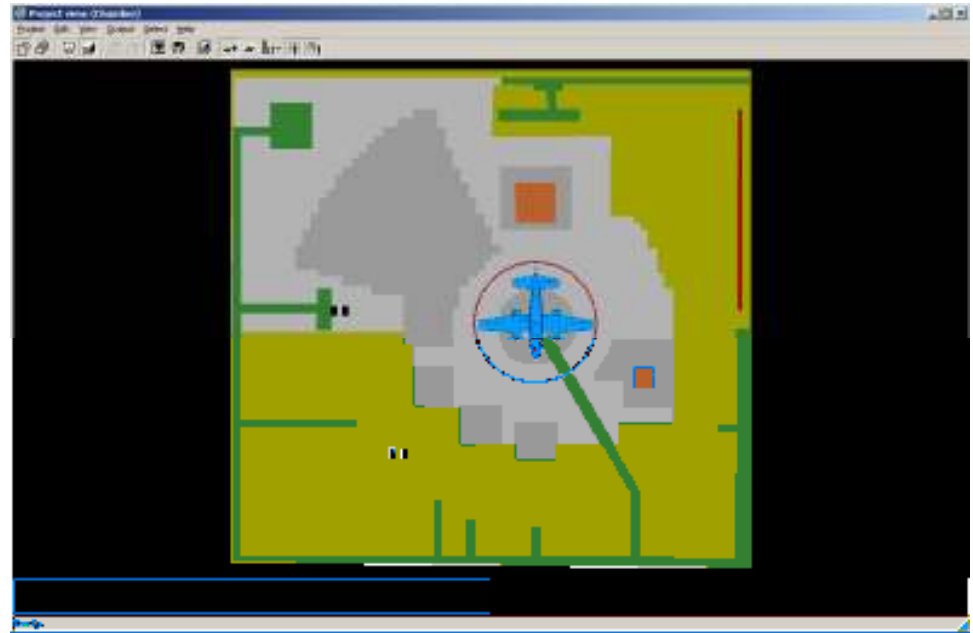
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XGTD for Anechoic Chamber Analysis (2)

- * Specify type of RAM for walls, floor, and objects within the chamber
- * Absorber layout editor for placement of regions of different RAM material on desired surfaces
- * Simulate propagation inside chamber, including illumination of SUT and effectiveness of absorber to reduce wall reflections



$$B = \mu H$$

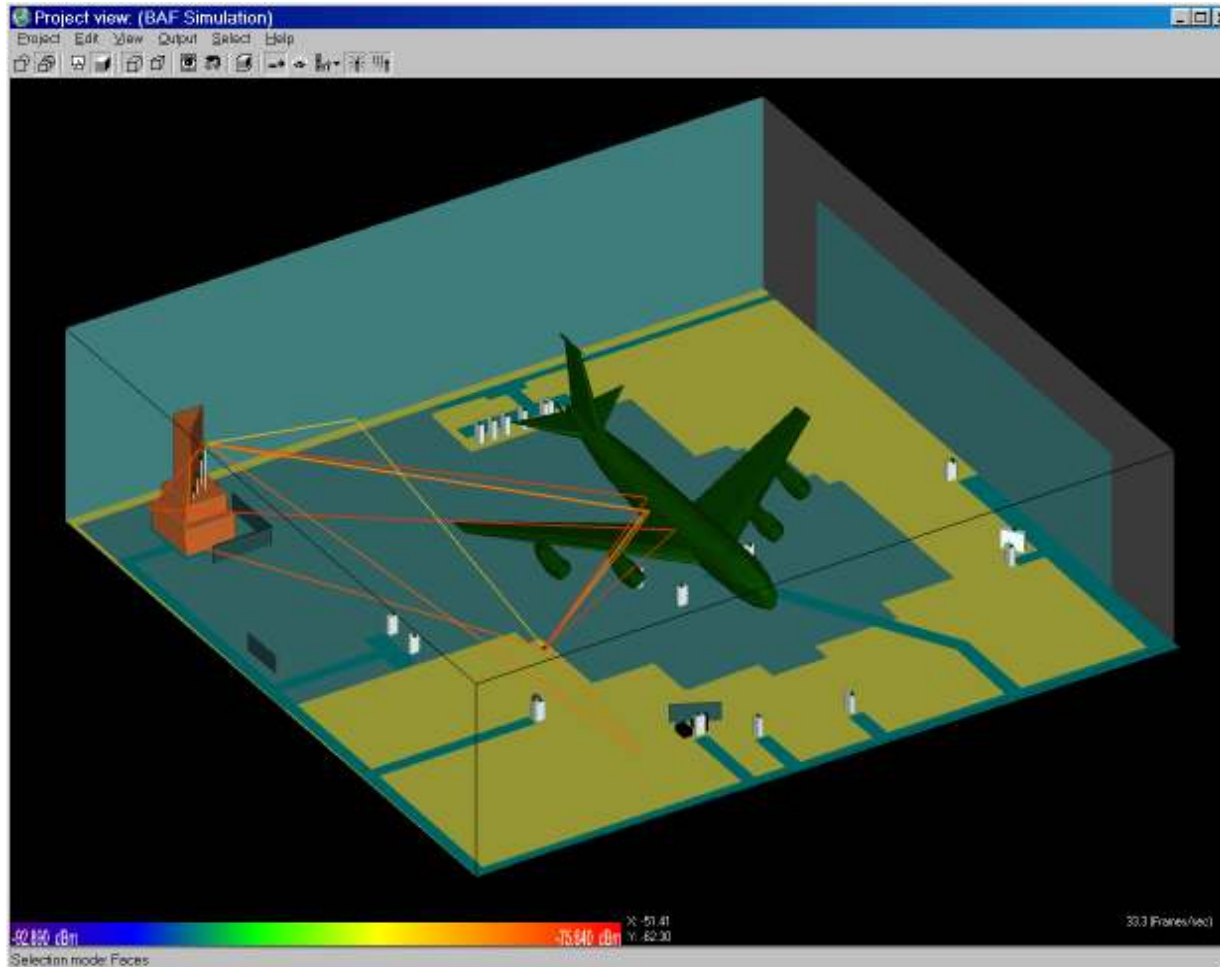
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Viewing Ray Paths



$$B = \mu H$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

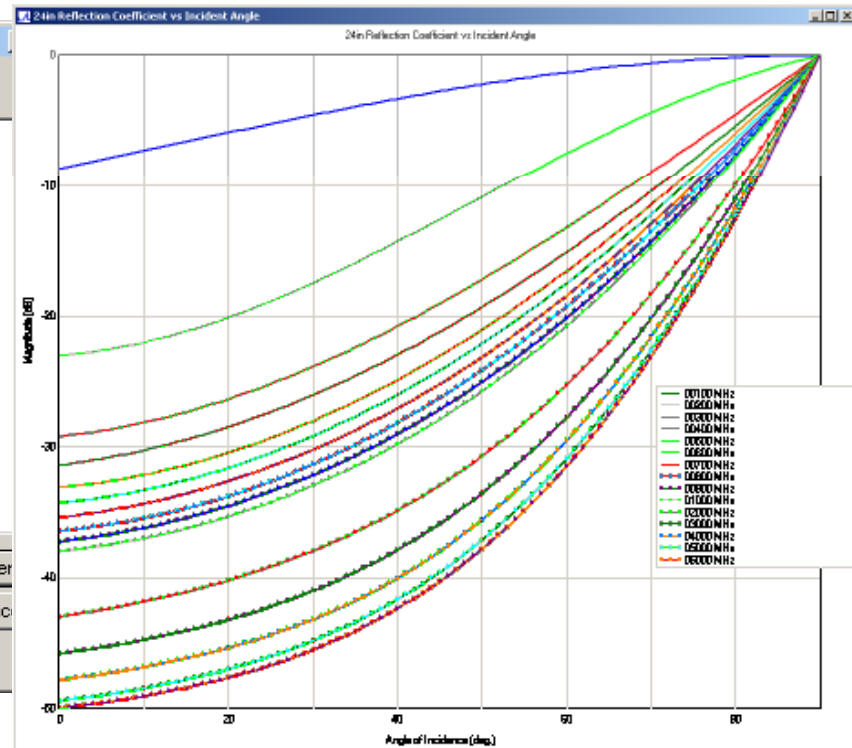
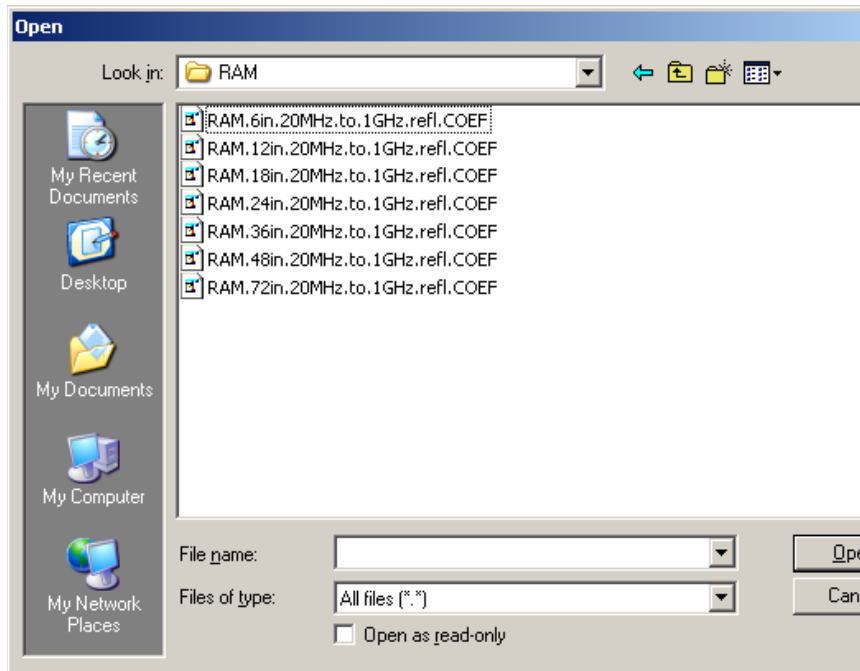
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XGTD Absorber Library

- * Read complex-valued coefficients files
- * Coefficients can depend on polarization, plane of incidence and angle of incidence, and frequency



$$B = \mu H$$

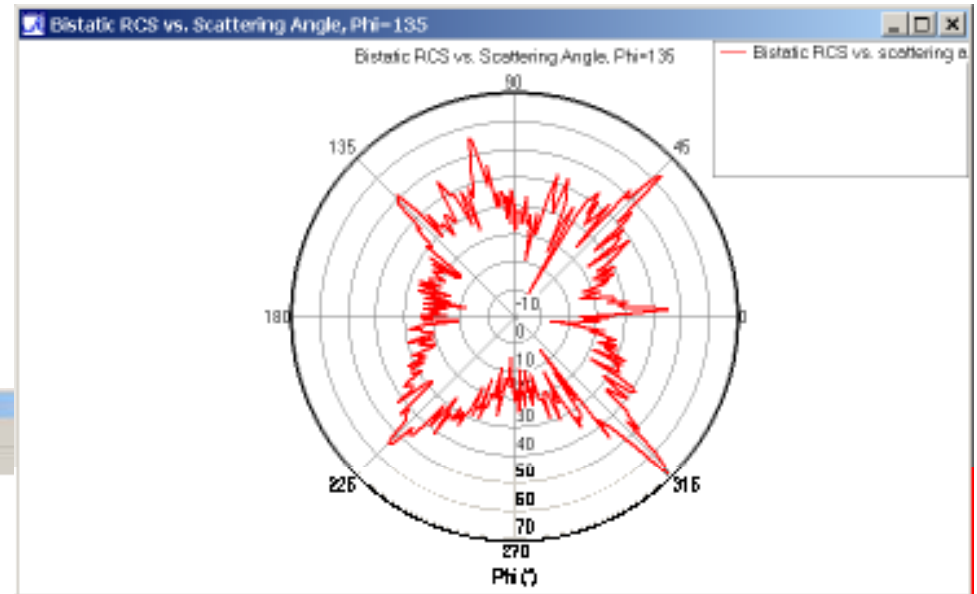
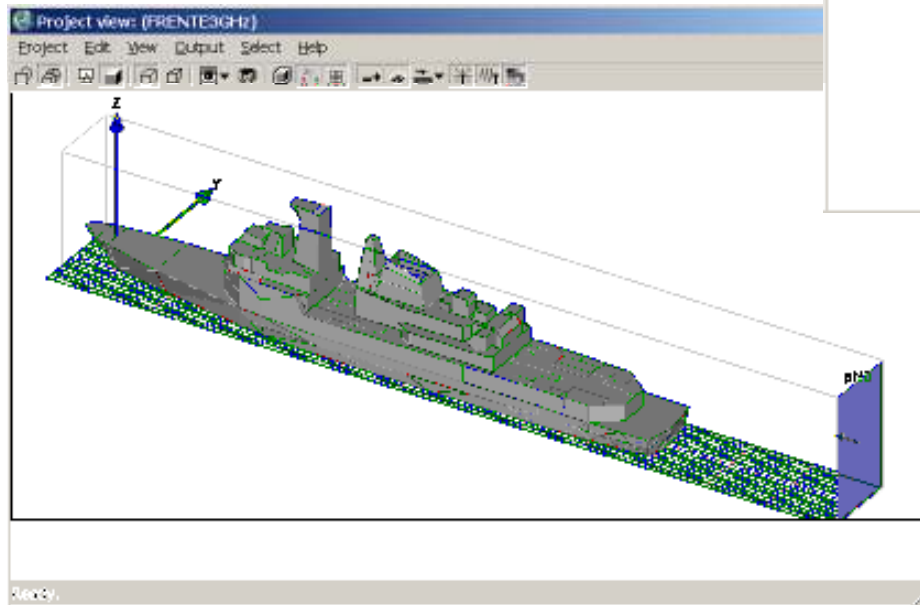
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RCS Computations



$$B = \mu H$$

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Summary of XGTD Capabilities

- * XGTD is a general purpose ray-based electromagnetic analysis tool for antenna radiation, antenna coupling, scattering, and EMC applications
- * Single and multiple wedge and slope diffraction with modified coefficients for lossy dielectric materials
- * Creeping waves on convex PEC surfaces
- * Predict far-zone antenna gain patterns and RCS
- * Predict interference between antennas
- * Geometries may be entered using graphical editors or by importing CAD files
- * Runs on Windows 2000/XP operating system

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