

# Simulating Antenna Crosstalk on an Airplane's Fuselage

## Introduction

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Antenna crosstalk, or co-site interference, is problematic when multiple antennas are used on a single large platform. In this example, the interference between two identical antennas at VHF frequency is studied with an S-parameter analysis of different configurations of a receiving antenna installed on an airplane fuselage. The 2D and 3D far-field radiation patterns of a transmitting antenna are computed and the lit and shadow areas on the airplane surface are also visualized.

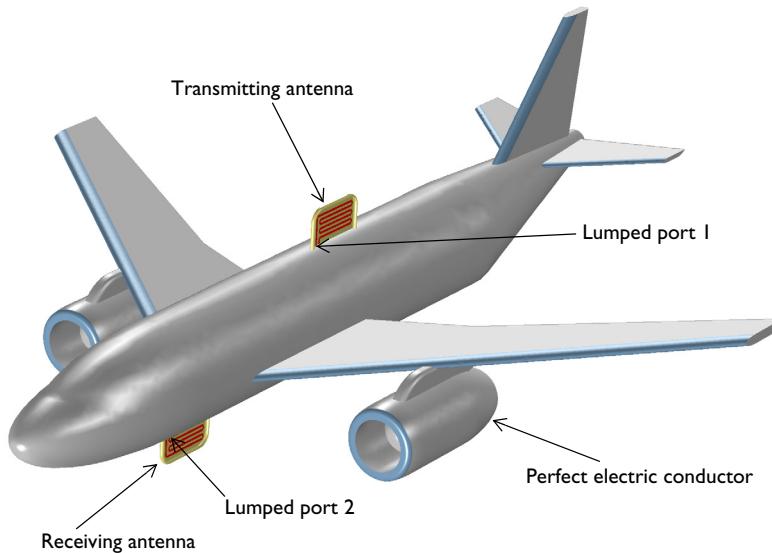


Figure 1: An airplane with ~20 m length of fuselage is simply depicted as an all-metallic structure except for the antenna enclosure. The surrounding air domain and perfectly matched layers are not shown.

## Model Definition

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The airplane is composed of two parts: a simplified metallic body and two antennas on its fuselage. All metal surfaces are modeled as perfect electric conductor (PEC). The PEC condition is automatically applied to all exterior boundaries. Removing the airplane body causes its surfaces to become effectively exterior and the PEC condition is applied by default. The antenna is made out of very thin metal strips inserted inside a dielectric ( $\epsilon_r = 4.3$ ) block. The antenna is miniaturized with a meander line design, which decreases the antenna input impedance. To match the initial low input impedance with regard to

conventional  $50\ \Omega$ , a folded monopole antenna (effectively a folded dipole) on a large ground plane method is used.

The entire airplane is enclosed by a spherical air domain which is finished with perfectly matched layers on the outermost parts. This mimics the antenna testing in infinite free space without causing unwanted reflection from the outer walls.

On each antenna, a lumped port is assigned on the gap between the metallic meander line and the airplane's fuselage. S-parameters are calculated from two lumped ports that show the antenna matching properties as well as the amount of interference in the given configuration.

The receiving antenna is located at three difference places on the bottom side of the fuselage, and this location variation is modeled using a parametric sweep.

### *Results and Discussion*

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[Figure 2](#) shows the E-field norm distribution in dB scale on a vertical cut plane at each location of the receiving antenna. Regardless of the location, the antenna on the bottom side of the fuselage is reacting to the field from the transmitting antenna on the top of the fuselage, so there is no complete shadow region with any of these three locations.

To identify lit and shadow areas, the E-field norm is visualized on the airplane surface in [Figure 3](#). By adjusting the display color range, the difference between the two categories is emphasized. The areas around turbines, rear wings, and some regions of the bottom side of the main wings and fuselage are relatively less affected by the transmitting antenna.

See [Figure 4](#) where the E-field norm is plotted in dB scale while the receiving antenna on the fuselage bottom is moved from the rear to the front side. From the XY view, the shadow area is visible, located at the rear end of the fuselage bottom.

The amount of interference can be also quantitatively described in terms of S-parameters ([Table 1](#)) and the computed  $S_{21}$  gives a more clear clue about where to install the second antenna to minimize the crosstalk to the first antenna.

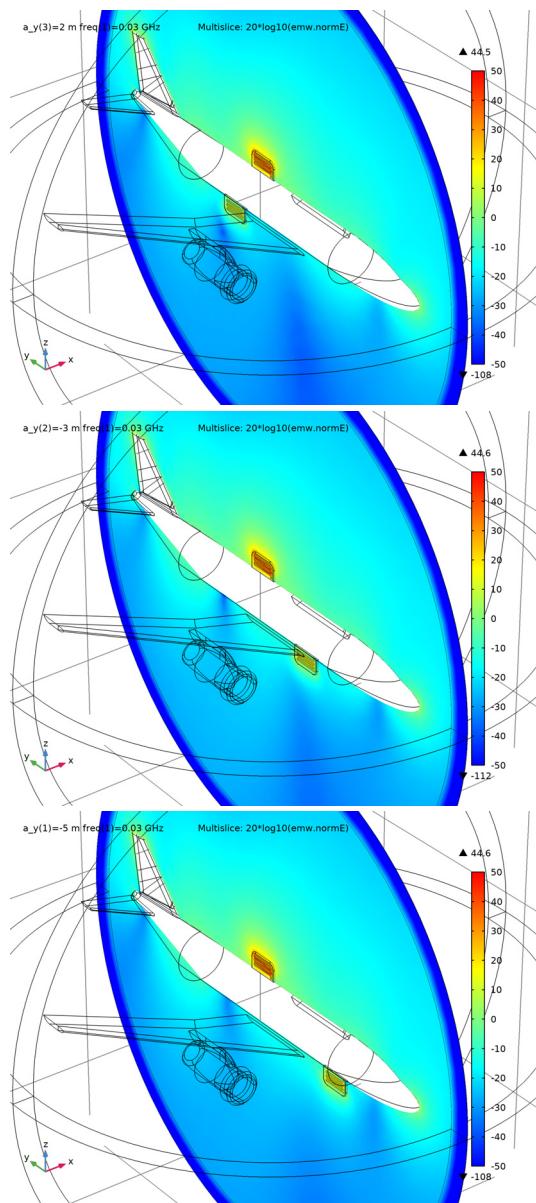


Figure 2: E-field norm plot in dB scale on the yz-plane with the receiving antenna at locations on the fuselage bottom from the rear to front side.

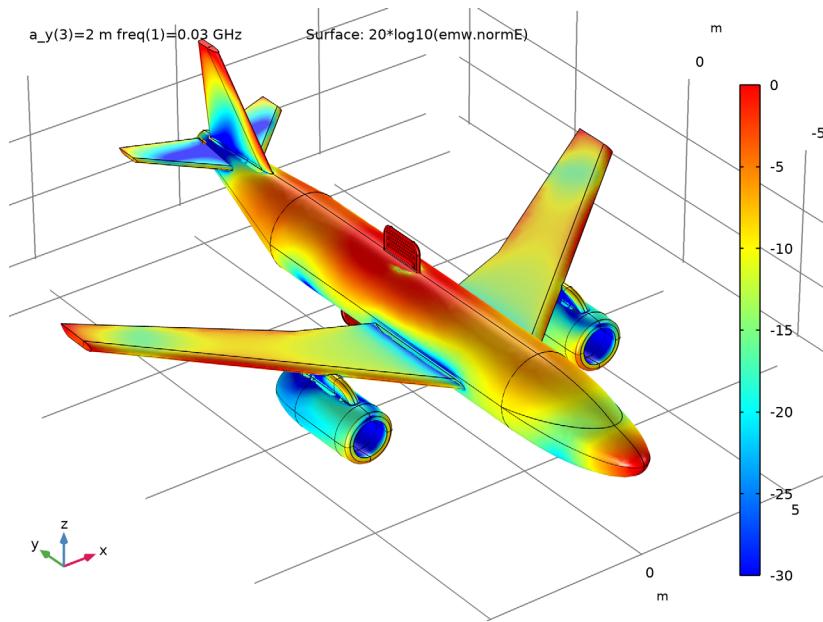


Figure 3: E-field norm on the airplane surface. The visualization color range is adjusted to emphasize the lit and shadow regions due to the transmitting antenna.

TABLE I: S-PARAMETERS.

POSITION	FRONT	MIDDLE	REAR
$S_{11}$	< -10 dB	< -10 dB	< -10 dB
$S_{21}$	-17.7 dB	-19.4 dB	-21.9 dB

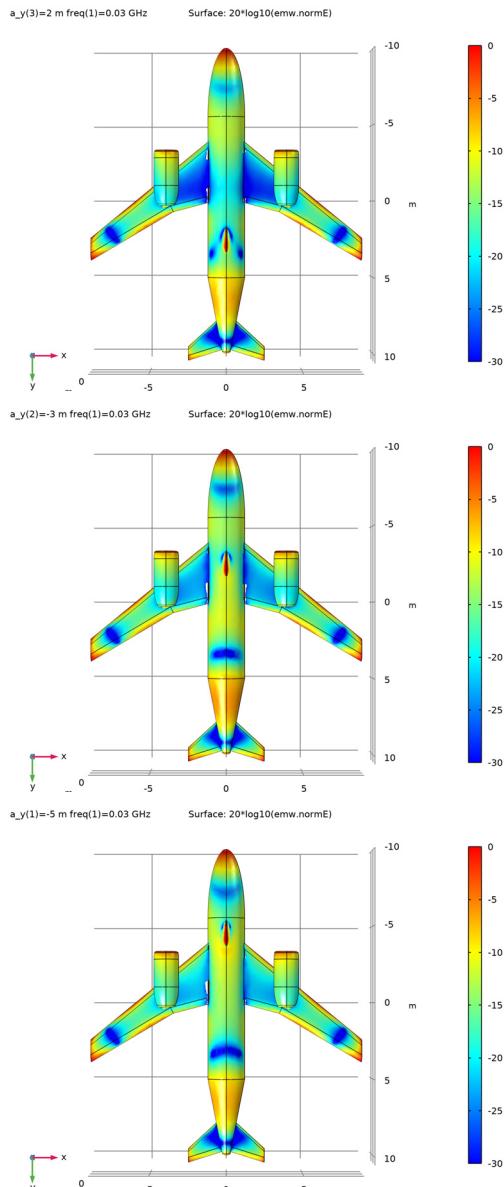


Figure 4: E-field norm plot in dB scale from the XY view with the receiving antenna on the fuselage bottom from the rear to front side. The shadow area is located on the rear side.

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**Application Library path:** RF\_Module/EMI\_ESC\_Applications/  
airplane\_antenna\_crosstalk

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## *Modeling Instructions*

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From the **File** menu, choose **New**.

### **NEW**

In the **New** window, click  **Model Wizard**.

### **MODEL WIZARD**

- 1 In the **Model Wizard** window, click  **3D**.
- 2 In the **Select Physics** tree, select **Radio Frequency>Electromagnetic Waves, Frequency Domain (emw)**.
- 3 Click **Add**.
- 4 Click  **Study**.
- 5 In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies>Frequency Domain**.
- 6 Click  **Done**.

### **STUDY 1**

#### *Step 1: Frequency Domain*

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Study 1** click **Step 1: Frequency Domain**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Frequency Domain**, locate the **Study Settings** section.
- 3 In the **Frequencies** text field, type **30[MHz]**.

### **GLOBAL DEFINITIONS**

#### *Parameters 1*

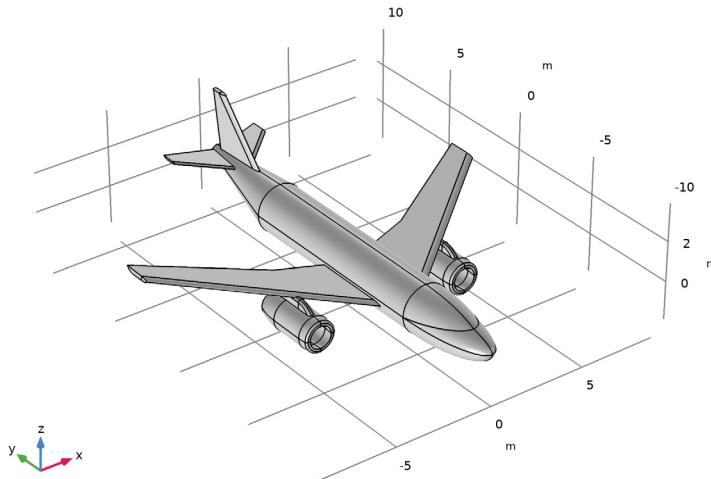
- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Global Definitions** click **Parameters 1**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Parameters**, locate the **Parameters** section.
- 3 In the table, enter the following settings:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Expression</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
a_y	-5[m]	-5 m	Second antenna location

## GEOMETRY I

### Import 1 (imp1)

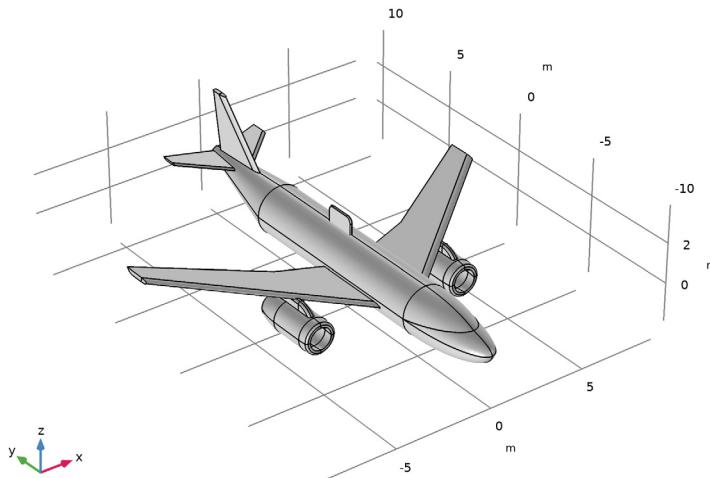
- 1 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Import**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Import**, locate the **Import** section.
- 3 Click **Browse**.
- 4 Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file `airplane_antenna_crosstalk_body.mphbin`.
- 5 Click **Import**.



### Import 2 (imp2)

- 1 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Import**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Import**, locate the **Import** section.
- 3 Click **Browse**.
- 4 Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file `airplane_antenna_crosstalk_radiator.mphbin`.

5 Click **Import**.



6 Click the  **Wireframe Rendering** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

*Mirror 1 (mir1)*

- 1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click  **Transforms** and choose **Mirror**.
- 2 Select the object **imp2** only.
- 3 In the **Settings** window for **Mirror**, locate the **Input** section.
- 4 Select the **Keep input objects** check box.

*Move 1 (mov1)*

- 1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click  **Transforms** and choose **Move**.
- 2 Select the object **mir1** only.
- 3 In the **Settings** window for **Move**, locate the **Displacement** section.
- 4 In the **y** text field, type **a\_y**.

*Sphere 1 (sph1)*

- 1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click  **Sphere**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Sphere**, locate the **Size** section.
- 3 In the **Radius** text field, type **13**.

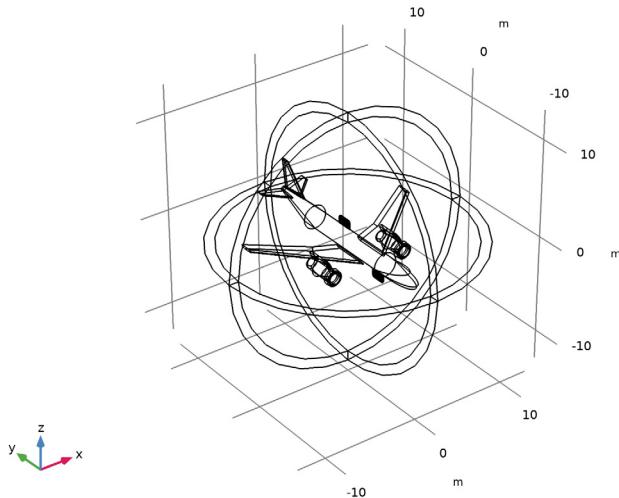
4 Click to expand the **Layers** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Layer name	Thickness (m)
Layer 1	c_const/30[MHz]/10

A perfectly matched layer (PML) will be configured in this layer. A PML with a thickness of approximately 0.1 wavelengths works well for an incident wave that is normal to the surface.

#### *Difference 1 (dif1)*

- 1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click  **Booleans and Partitions** and choose **Difference**.
- 2 Select the objects **imp2**, **mov1**, and **sph1** only.
- 3 In the **Settings** window for **Difference**, locate the **Difference** section.
- 4 Find the **Objects to subtract** subsection. Select the  **Activate Selection** toggle button.
- 5 Select the object **imp1** only.
- 6 Click  **Build All Objects**.



By removing the airplane body from the model domain, the perfect electric conductor (PEC) boundary condition is applied automatically on all surfaces of the airplane.

## DEFINITIONS

#### *Perfectly Matched Layer 1 (pml1)*

- 1 In the **Definitions** toolbar, click  **Perfectly Matched Layer**.

- 2 Select Domains 1–4 and 8–11 only.
- 3 In the **Settings** window for **Perfectly Matched Layer**, locate the **Geometry** section.
- 4 From the **Type** list, choose **Spherical**.

## ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES, FREQUENCY DOMAIN (EMW)

### *Perfect Electric Conductor 2*

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** right-click **Electromagnetic Waves, Frequency Domain (emw)** and choose **Perfect Electric Conductor**.
- 2 Click the  **Zoom In** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.
- 3 In the **Settings** window for **Perfect Electric Conductor**, locate the **Boundary Selection** section.
- 4 Click  **Paste Selection**.
- 5 In the **Paste Selection** dialog box, type 123, 131 in the **Selection** text field.
- 6 Click **OK**.

### *Lumped Port 1*

- 1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click  **Boundaries** and choose **Lumped Port**.
- 2 Select Boundary 132 only.

For the first port, wave excitation is **on** by default.

### *Lumped Port 2*

- 1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click  **Boundaries** and choose **Lumped Port**.
- 2 Select Boundary 124 only.

### *Far-Field Domain 1*

In the **Physics** toolbar, click  **Domains** and choose **Far-Field Domain**.

## ADD MATERIAL

- 1 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Add Material** to open the **Add Material** window.
- 2 Go to the **Add Material** window.
- 3 In the tree, select **Built-in>Air**.
- 4 Click **Add to Component** in the window toolbar.
- 5 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Add Material** to close the **Add Material** window.

## MATERIALS

### Material 2 (mat2)

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** right-click **Materials** and choose **Blank Material**.
- 2 Select Domains 6 and 7 only.
- 3 In the **Settings** window for **Material**, locate the **Material Contents** section.
- 4 In the table, enter the following settings:

Property	Variable	Value	Unit	Property group
Relative permittivity	epsilon_r_isotropic ; epsilon_r_ii = epsilon_r_isotropic, epsilon_r_ij = 0	4.3	1	Basic
Relative permeability	mu_r_isotropic ; mu_ii = mu_r_isotropic, mu_r_ij = 0	1	1	Basic
Electrical conductivity	sigma_isotropic ; sigma_ii = sigma_isotropic, sigma_ij = 0	0	S/m	Basic

## MESH 1

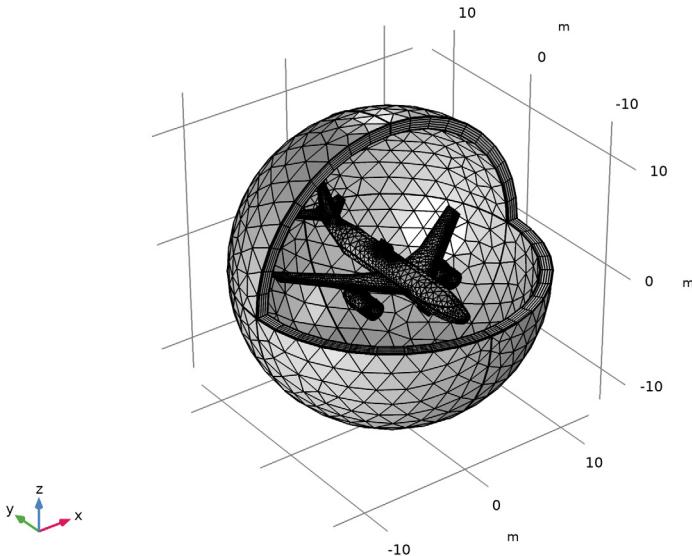
- 1 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Build Mesh**.
- 2 Click the  **Zoom Out** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

## DEFINITIONS

### Hide for Physics 1

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **View 1** and choose **Hide for Physics**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Hide for Physics**, locate the **Geometric Entity Selection** section.
- 3 From the **Geometric entity level** list, choose **Boundary**.
- 4 Click  **Paste Selection**.
- 5 In the **Paste Selection** dialog box, type 6, 10, 109, 112, 114 in the **Selection** text field.
- 6 Click **OK**.

## MESH 1



## STUDY 1

### Parametric Sweep

- 1 In the **Study** toolbar, click  **Parametric Sweep**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Parametric Sweep**, locate the **Study Settings** section.
- 3 Click  **Add**.
- 4 In the table, enter the following settings:

Parameter name	Parameter value list	Parameter unit
a_y (Second antenna location)	-5 -3 2	m

With this parameter, the receiving antenna on the fuselage bottom is relocated in this order: front, middle, and rear position.

### Step 1: Frequency Domain

In the **Study** toolbar, click  **Compute**.

## RESULTS

### *Multislice*

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Electric Field (emw)** node, then click **Multislice**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Multislice**, locate the **Multiplane Data** section.
- 3 Find the **Y-planes** subsection. In the **Planes** text field, type 0.
- 4 Find the **Z-planes** subsection. In the **Planes** text field, type 0.
- 5 Locate the **Expression** section. In the **Expression** text field, type  $20 * \log10(\text{emw.normE})$ .
- 6 Click to expand the **Range** section. Select the **Manual color range** check box.
- 7 In the **Minimum** text field, type -50.
- 8 In the **Maximum** text field, type 50.
- 9 In the **Electric Field (emw)** toolbar, click  **Plot**.
- 10 Click the  **Zoom In** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

### *Electric Field (emw)*

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Electric Field (emw)**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **3D Plot Group**, locate the **Data** section.
- 3 From the **Parameter value (a\_y (m))** list, choose **-3**.
- 4 In the **Electric Field (emw)** toolbar, click  **Plot**.
- 5 From the **Parameter value (a\_y (m))** list, choose **-5**.
- 6 In the **Electric Field (emw)** toolbar, click  **Plot**.

Compare the plot for each different location of the receiving antenna with [Figure 2](#).

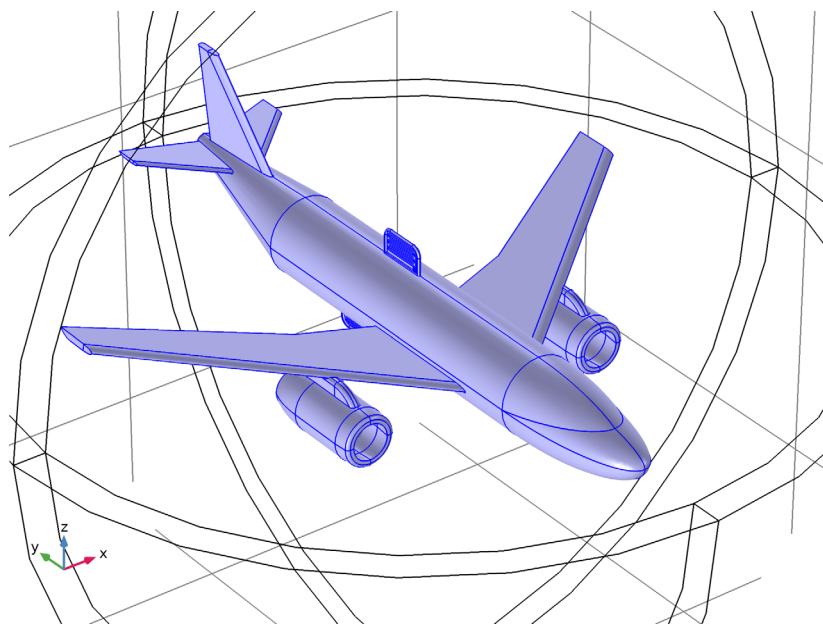
### *Study 1/Parametric Solutions 1 (sol2)*

In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results>Datasets** node, then click **Study 1/Parametric Solutions 1 (sol2)**.

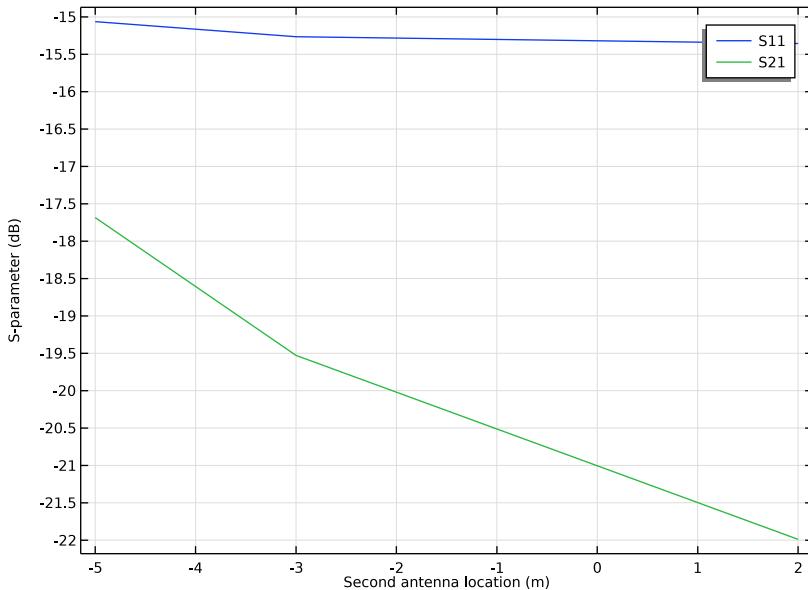
### *Selection*

- 1 In the **Results** toolbar, click  **Attributes** and choose **Selection**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Selection**, locate the **Geometric Entity Selection** section.
- 3 From the **Geometric entity level** list, choose **Boundary**.
- 4 Click  **Paste Selection**.
- 5 In the **Paste Selection** dialog box, type 13-93, 95-100, 102-107, 115-124, 129, 134-149, 151-219 in the **Selection** text field.

6 Click **OK**.



### S-parameter (emw)



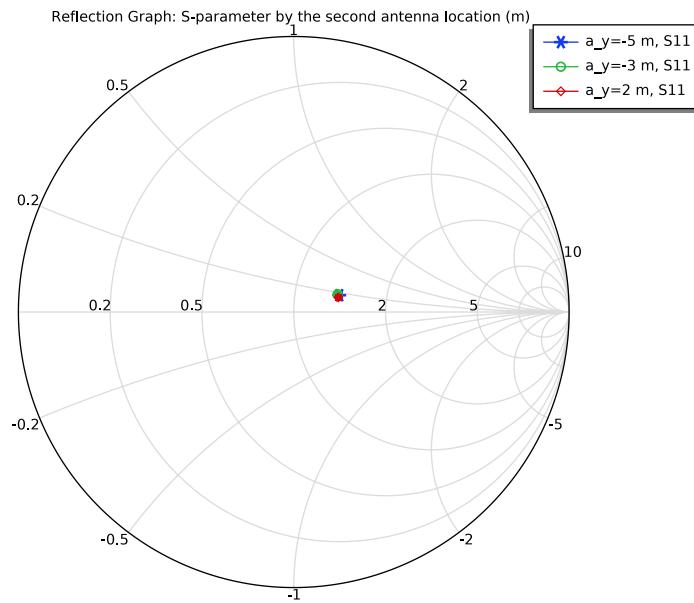
#### Reflection Graph 1

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results>Smith Plot (emw)** node, then click **Reflection Graph 1**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Reflection Graph**, click to expand the **Title** section.
- 3 In the **Title** text area, type **Reflection Graph: S-parameter by the second antenna location (m)**.
- 4 Click to expand the **Coloring and Style** section. Find the **Line markers** subsection. From the **Marker** list, choose **Cycle**.

#### Color Expression 1

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Reflection Graph 1** node.
- 2 Right-click **Color Expression 1** and choose **Delete**.

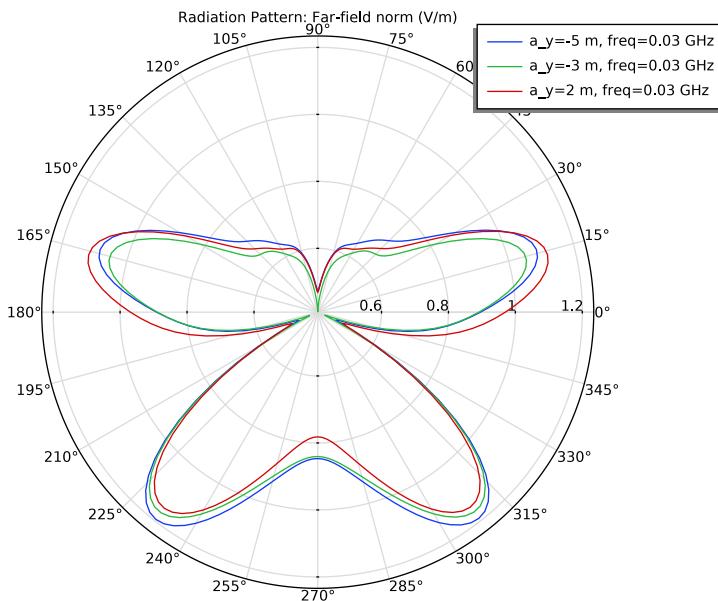
### Reflection Graph 1



### Radiation Pattern 1

- In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **2D Far Field (emw)** node, then click **Radiation Pattern 1**.

2 In the **2D Far Field (emw)** toolbar, click  **Plot**.



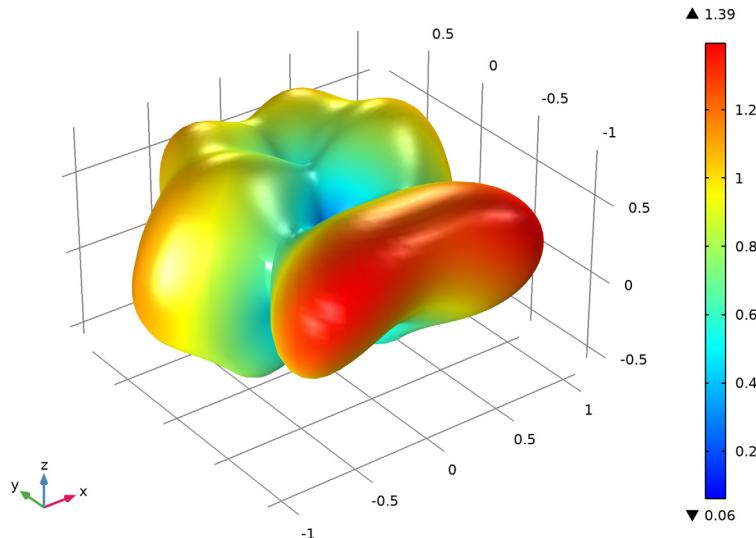
#### *Radiation Pattern 1*

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results>3D Far Field (emw)** node, then click **Radiation Pattern 1**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Radiation Pattern**, locate the **Evaluation** section.
- 3 Find the **Angles** subsection. In the **Number of elevation angles** text field, type 90.
- 4 In the **Number of azimuth angles** text field, type 90.
- 5 In the **3D Far Field (emw)** toolbar, click  **Plot**.

## TABLE

Go to the **Table** window.

$a_y(3)=2$  m freq(1)=0.03 GHz      Radiation Pattern: Far-field norm (V/m)



## RESULTS

### 3D Plot Group 6

- 1 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Add Plot Group** and choose **3D Plot Group**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **3D Plot Group**, locate the **Data** section.
- 3 From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study 1/Parametric Solutions 1 (sol2)**.

### Surface 1

- 1 Right-click **3D Plot Group 6** and choose **Surface**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface**, locate the **Expression** section.
- 3 In the **Expression** text field, type `20*log10(emw.normE)`.
- 4 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. From the **Color table** list, choose **RainbowLight**.
- 5 Click to expand the **Range** section. Select the **Manual color range** check box.
- 6 In the **Minimum** text field, type `-30`.
- 7 In the **3D Plot Group 6** toolbar, click  **Plot**.

See [Figure 3](#) to compare the reproduced plot.

### S-parameter (emw)

The  $S_{11}$  value should be below -10 dB for all three antenna locations.

Based on the  $S_{21}$  values, the best location for the least interference can be identified.

### Surface 1

Click the  **Zoom In** button in the **Graphics** toolbar, a couple of times to get a view of the fuselage bottom.

### 3D Plot Group 6

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **3D Plot Group 6**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **3D Plot Group**, locate the **Data** section.
- 3 From the **Parameter value (a\_y (m))** list, choose **-3**.
- 4 In the **3D Plot Group 6** toolbar, click  **Plot**.
- 5 From the **Parameter value (a\_y (m))** list, choose **-5**.
- 6 In the **3D Plot Group 6** toolbar, click  **Plot**.

The cold spot for the least interference can be identified from the plot shown in [Figure 4](#).

### 3D Plot Group 7

- 1 In the **Home** toolbar, click  **Add Plot Group** and choose **3D Plot Group**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **3D Plot Group**, locate the **Data** section.
- 3 From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study 1/Parametric Solutions 1 (sol2)**.

### Isosurface 1

- 1 Right-click **3D Plot Group 7** and choose **Isosurface**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Isosurface**, locate the **Expression** section.
- 3 In the **Expression** text field, type `20*log10(emw.normE+1e-2)`.
- 4 Locate the **Levels** section. In the **Total levels** text field, type **25**.
- 5 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. From the **Color table** list, choose **Cividis**.

The color table **Cividis** is optimized for viewing scalar data. The color table benefits people both with and without color vision deficiency.

### Filter 1

- 1 Right-click **Isosurface 1** and choose **Filter**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Filter**, locate the **Element Selection** section.
- 3 In the **Logical expression for inclusion** text field, type `x>0`.

### Selection 1

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Isosurface 1** and choose **Selection**.
- 2 Select Domain 5 only.
- 3 Click the  **Go to Default View** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.
- 4 Click the  **Zoom In** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

### Surface 1

- 1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **3D Plot Group 7** and choose **Surface**.
- 2 In the **Settings** window for **Surface**, locate the **Expression** section.
- 3 In the **Expression** text field, type 1.
- 4 Locate the **Coloring and Style** section. From the **Coloring** list, choose **Uniform**.
- 5 From the **Color** list, choose **White**.
- 6 In the **3D Plot Group 7** toolbar, click  **Plot**.

