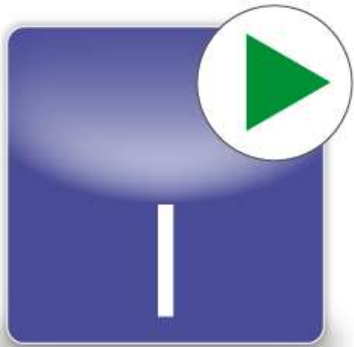


# Getting Ahead with

## Compact Models

- ▶ Speaker: Yushi Tan
- ▶ Start time: 17:00 CET(11:00 ET)
- ▶ Audio will be broadcast through your computer speakers or headphones (no need to teleconference)
- ▶ In case of audio broadcast failure please use dial-in numbers from your registration email
- ▶ There will be no audio until the scheduled start time.
- ▶ A recording will be made available, you will be notified by email
- ▶ More information: [www.cst.com/webinars](http://www.cst.com/webinars)

# Why time domain?



# TLM solver in CST Studio Suite

Motivation

Types of compact models available

Demo: How to create the compact models

Validation: measured result vs simulation result

Summary

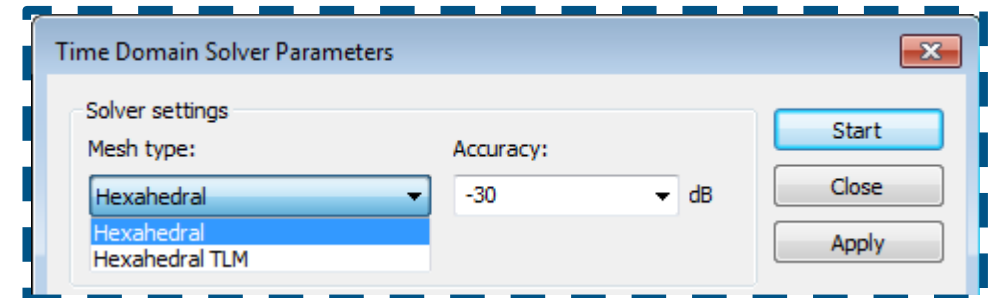
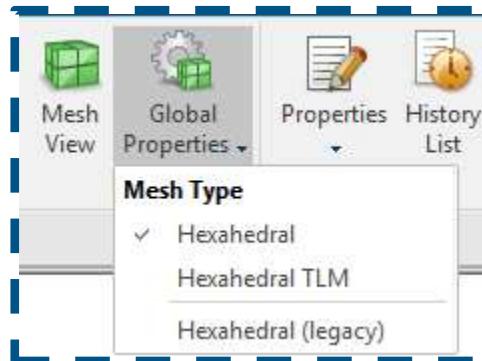
# TLM solver in CST Studio Suite

- ▶ CST Studio Suite offers two time domain solvers:
  - ▷ FIT solver (based on the Finite Integration Technique)
    - ▶ PCBs, connectors, antennas
  - ▷ TLM solver (based on the Transmission-Line Matrix Method)
    - ▶ EMC applications (i.e. enclosures, large structure with tiny details)

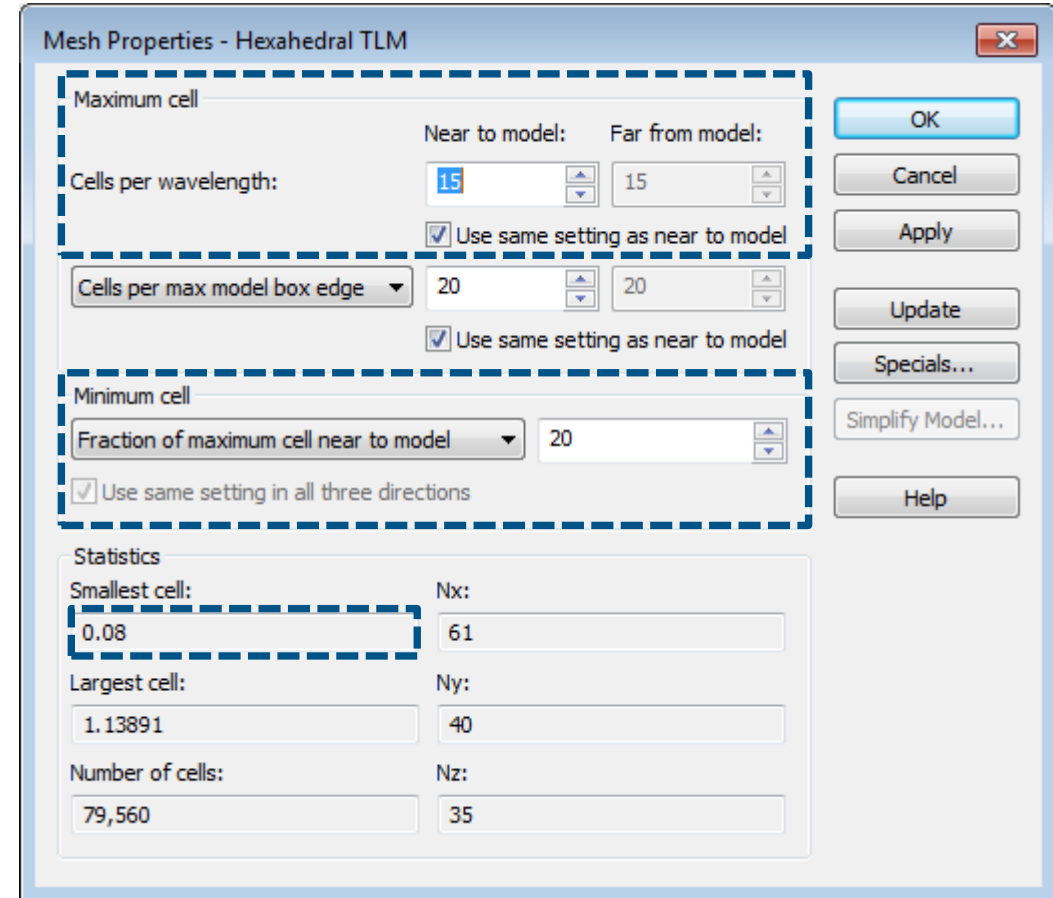
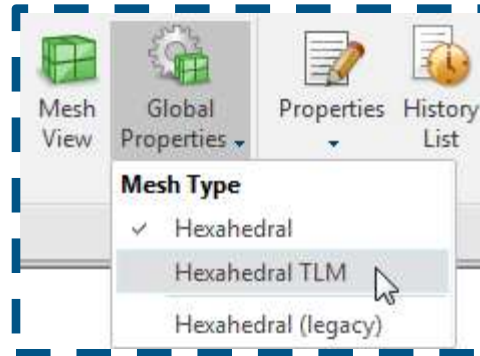
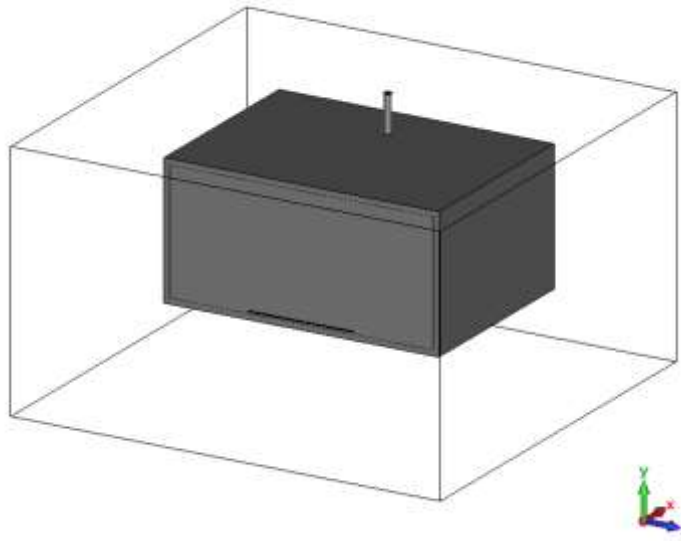


## ▶ Time domain discretization

- ▷ Hexahedral
- ▷ Hexahedral TLM



# Time domain discretization



Smallest feature of the model



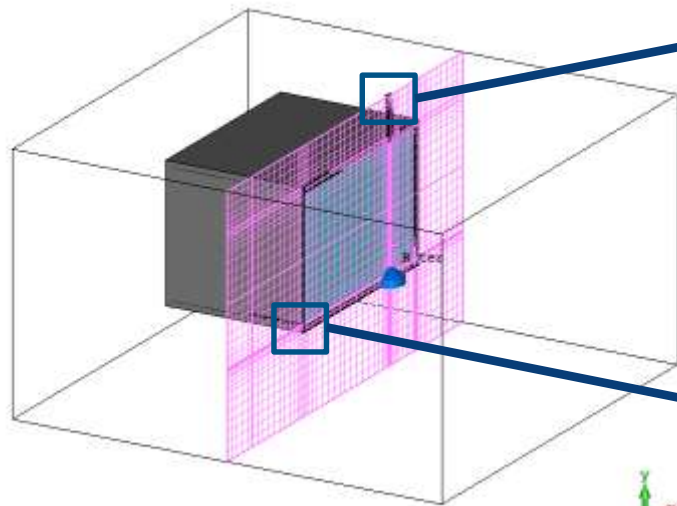
Smallest mesh cell



Smallest time step

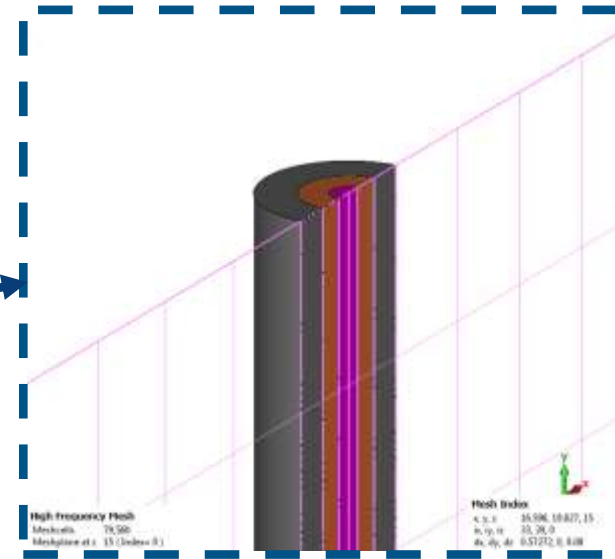
# Time domain discretization

Smallest feature determines the smallest mesh cell

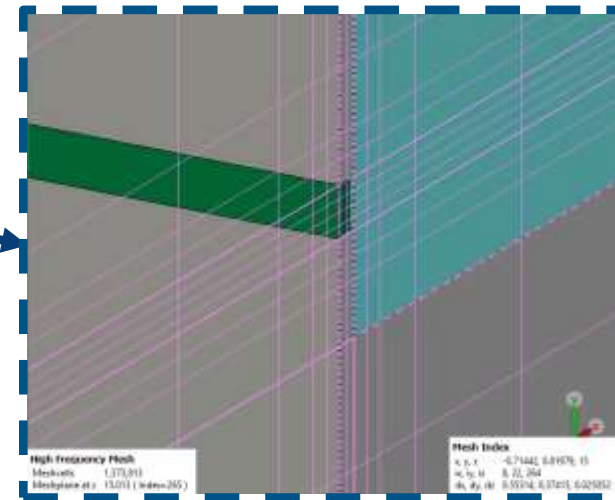


High Frequency Mesh  
Meshcells: 70,560  
Meshplane at z: 15 (Index=0)

Mesh Index  
x, y, z: -20.225, 47.275, 15  
dx, dy, dz: 0.30, 0  
dx, dy, dz: 1, 0, 0.08



Detailed coaxial feed



Detailed slot

# TLM solver in CST Studio Suite

## Motivation

Types of compact models available

Demo: How to create the compact models

Detailed 3D models vs compact models

Summary



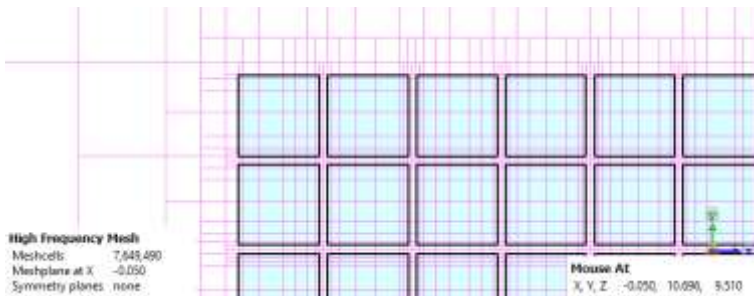
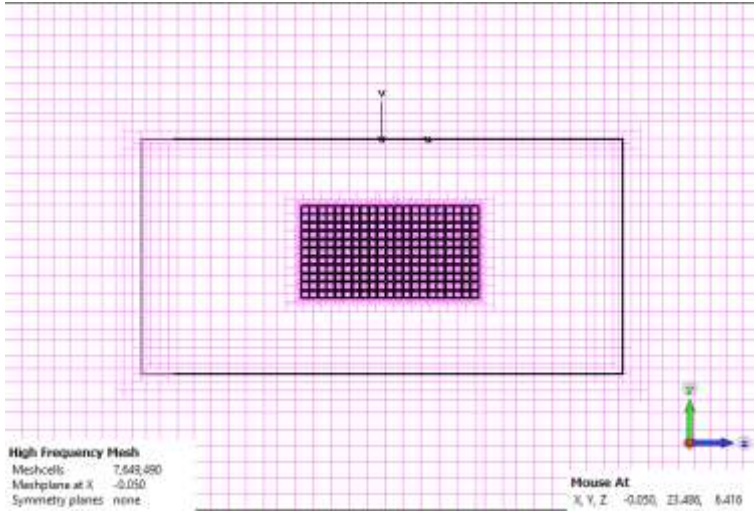
# Motivation

- ▶ We want
  - ▷ Fast simulation, meaning -> big time step -> big mesh step -> equivalent model
- ▶ To make simulation run faster, we need to maximize the time step
- ▶ We need to capture the details while at the same time maximizing the time step

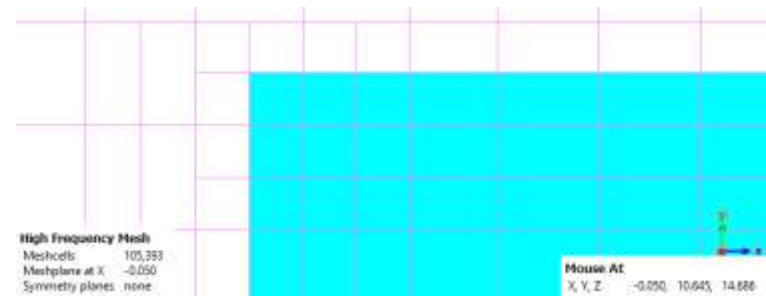
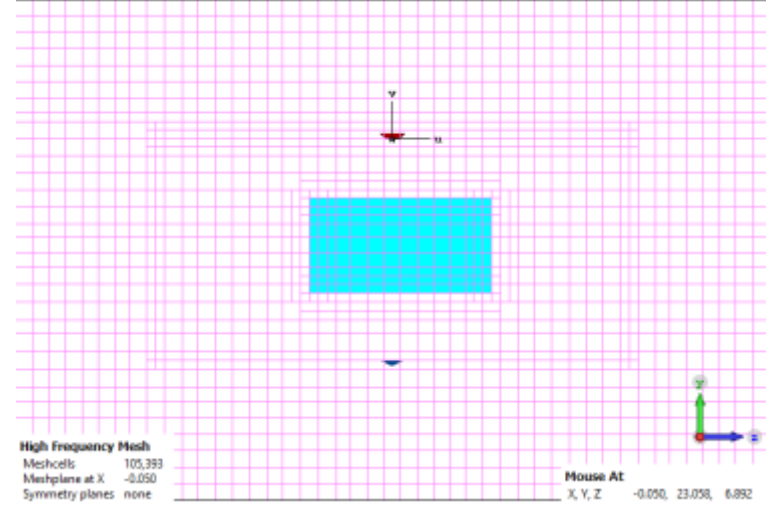




# Any way to simplify the model?



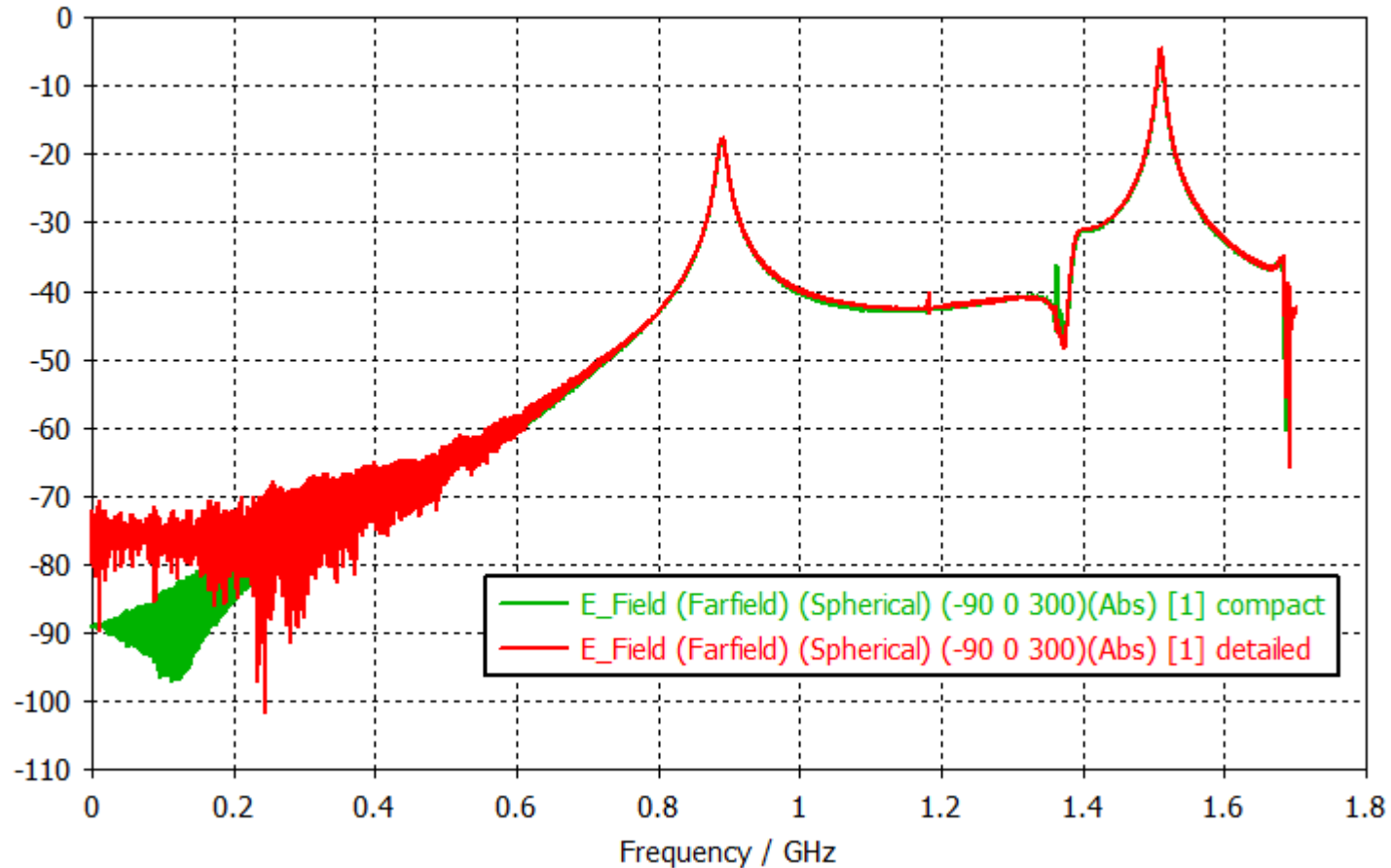
7.5 million -> 157k after lumping



105k -> 55k after lumping

# Detailed model vs compact model

Probe Value in V/m [Magnitude in dB]



**Detailed model: 34 minutes**  
**Compact model: 1.5 minutes**

# TLM solver in CST Studio Suite

## Motivation

## Types of compact models available

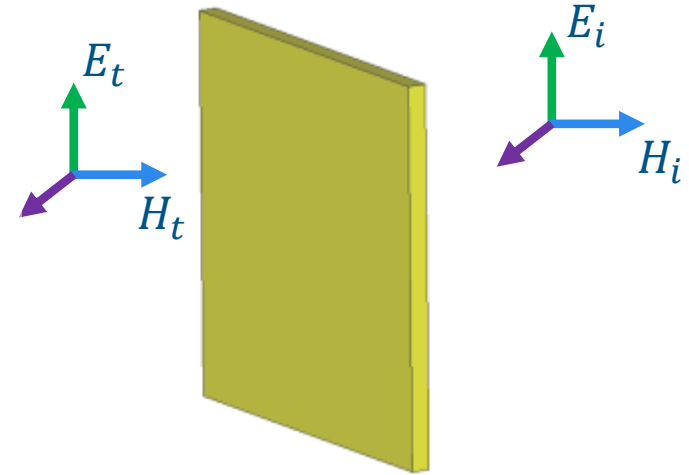
## Demo: How to create the compact models

## Detailed 3D models vs compact models

## Summary

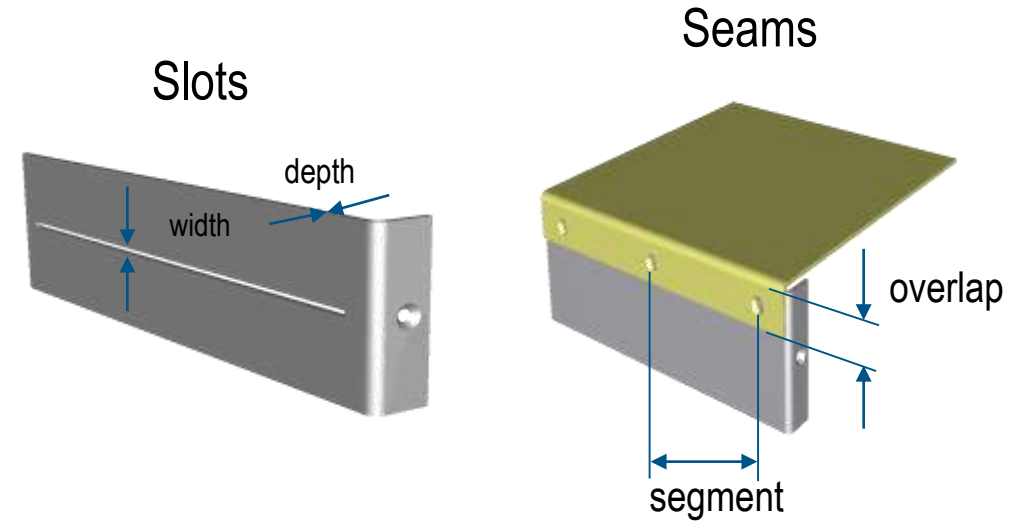
# Types of compact models available

- ▶ Thin panel material (electrically thin conductive materials)
  - ▷ Can have multiple layers with different thickness and rotation angle
- ▶ Slot and seam
  - ▷ can be attached to infinitely thin conductive panel
- ▶ Wire model
  - ▷ wire detail do not have to be meshed
  - ▷ Shielded cable (extension of the wire model), a coax cable based on the transfer impedance
- ▶ Perforations
  - ▷ Vent
    - ▶ Hole shape: square, round staggered, hexagonal staggered
  - ▷ Wire mesh
    - ▶ Hole shape: diamond, circular, rectangular aligned, rectangular staggered



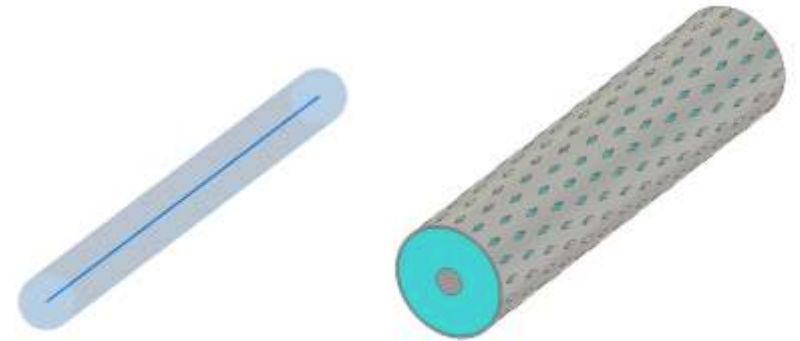
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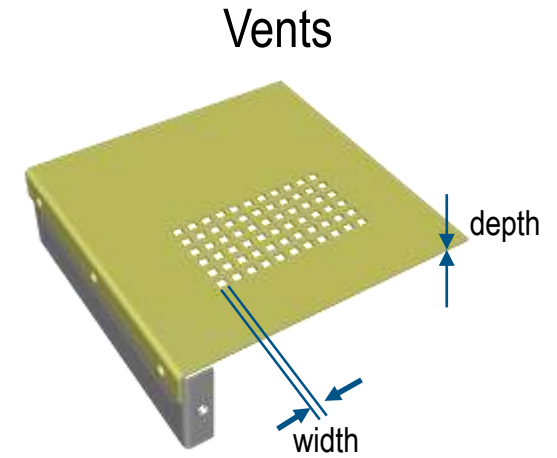


Wire model

Shielded cable

# Types of compact models available

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TLM solver in CST Studio Suite

Motivation

Types of compact models available

Demo: How to create the compact models

Detailed 3D models vs compact models

Summary

TLM solver in CST Studio Suite

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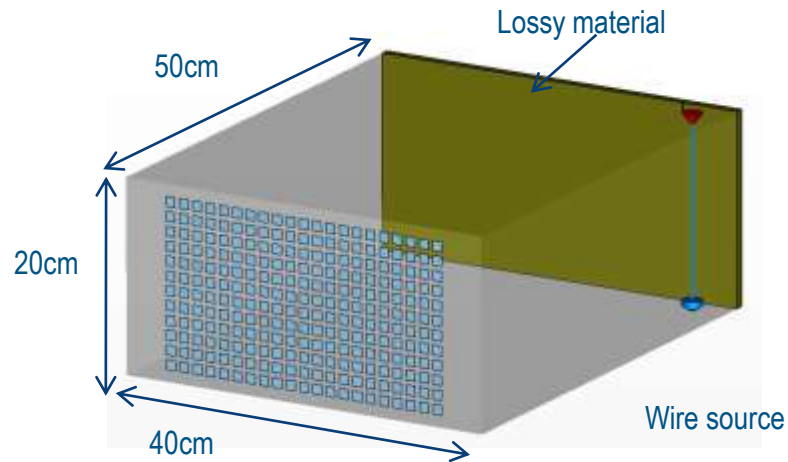
# Detailed vs compact models

	Detailed model		Compact model	
	Mesh cells	Time	Mesh cells	Solver Time
Panel	4.8 million → 260k	7 minutes	105k → 55k	0.5 minute
Slot	1.3 million → 67k	14 minutes	75k → 50k	1.5 minutes
Square vent	7.6 million → 186k	34 minutes	105k → 55k	1.5 minutes
Round staggered vent	2.1 million → 205k	98 minutes	105k → 55k	2 minutes

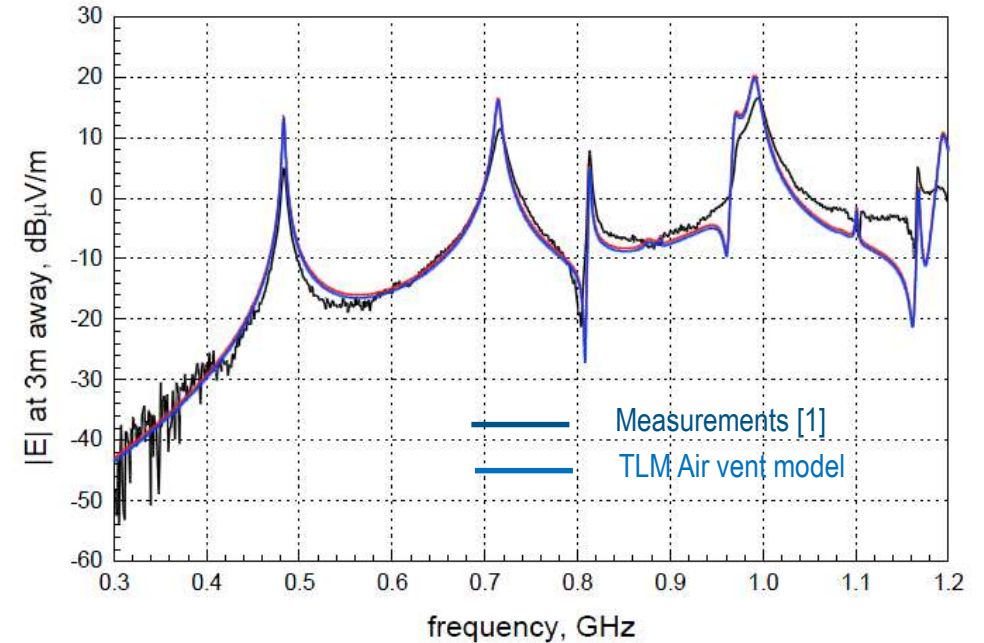
Note: all models ran on the same machine with 2 x K40c GPUs.

# Validations

Ref: M. Li, J. Nuebel et. al, "EMI from Airflow Aperture Arrays in Shielding Enclosures", *IEEE Trans. EMC*, Vol. 42, No. 3, pp. 265-275, 2000



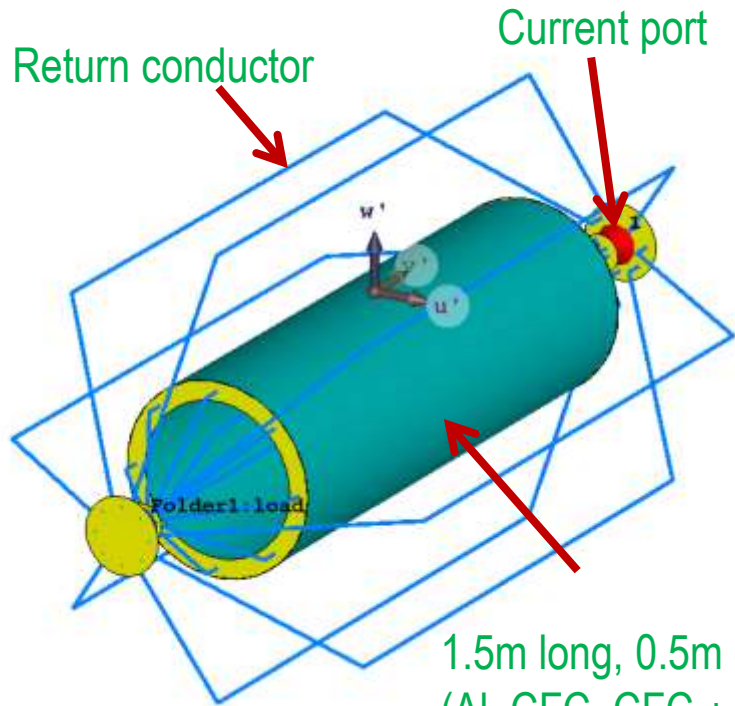
- 1.65mm thick Al plate
- Aperture size 10mm
- Edge-to-edge space 5mm
- 252 apertures



Radiated E field at 3m

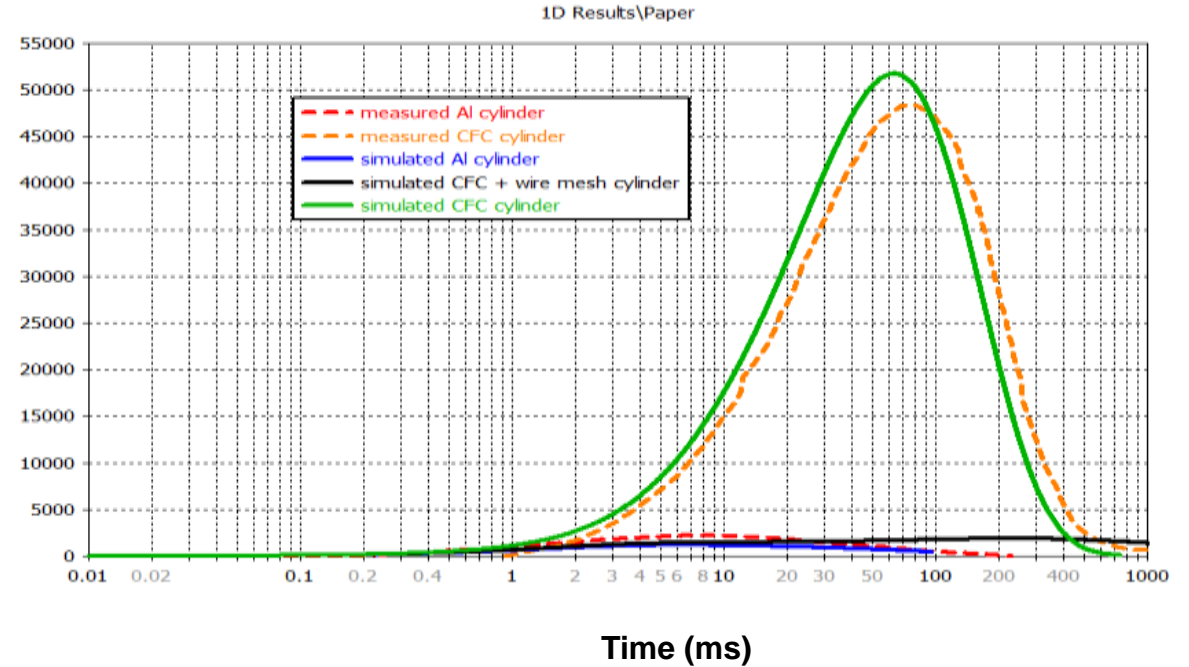
# Validations

Ref: "Lightning induced currents in aircraft wiring using low level injection techniques", E Stevens (ERA) & D Jordan (RAE), NASA Technical report 19910023380.



1.5m long, 0.5m diameter test cylinders  
(Al, CFC, CFC + wire mesh)

## Current (A)



# Compact model rule of thumb

Skin depth( $\delta$ ) of conductive material

$$\triangleright \delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi f_{max} \mu \sigma}}$$

- ▶ Panel thickness( $d$ ), its conductivity, highest frequency( $f_{max}$ ) of interest determine what material should be used,
  - ▷  $d < \delta$ : EM fields can penetrate the panel, use thin panel material
- ▶ Compact models can only be applied to zero-thickness objects
- ▶ Compact model dimension  $< 40\%$  of cell size
- ▶ If accurate field result near the feature is required, use detailed model



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