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FETI DDM methodologies for the simulation of High Gain Ka-Band Transmit arrays(single and dual band)

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The full wave simulation of these Fresnel lenses requires considerable computation effort. Indeed, the dimensions of the lens of 30 dBi gain are approximately $20 \lambda \times 15 \lambda$ at 30 GHz and the electromagnetic problem to be solved is non-periodic.

The single band lens is composed of 4524 phase-shifting cells chosen from 63 different constitutive unit cells. These unit cells are composed by five metallized layers of concentric squared patches on four substrate layers of Rogers Duroid 5880 ($\epsilon_r=2.2$ and $\tan \delta = 0.0009$). The in-plane width of the unit cell is $P= 2.5$ mm. The periodic simulation methods are therefore unusable here, whereas conventional full wave simulators require very important computing times as well as RAM memory.

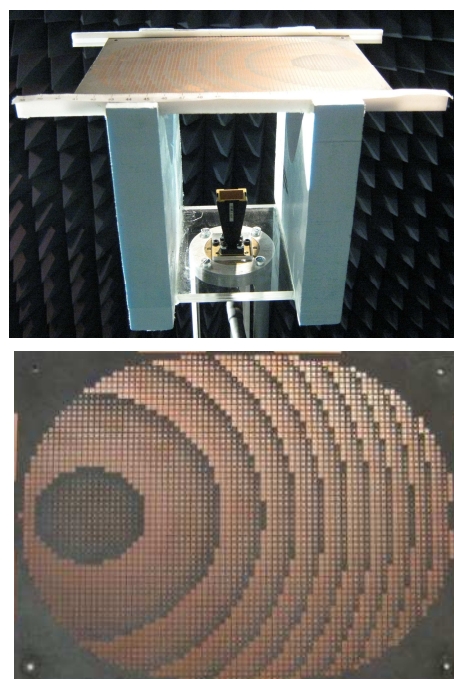


Fig. 1. Single band 30 dBi lens antenna (DOI: 10.1109/TAP.2015.2484419)

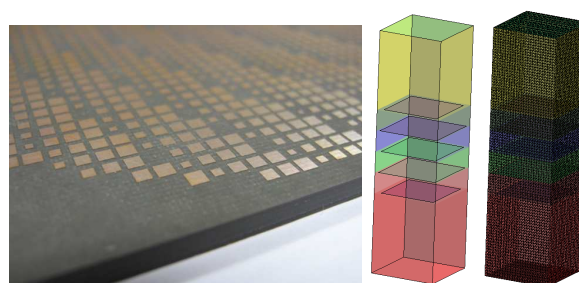


Fig. 2. Zoom of the single band transmit array, geometry and mesh of cell 63

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The objective of this presentation is to evaluate the potentialities of the domain decomposition method FETI-2LM implemented in the FACTOPO tool for the simulation of large transmit arrays on massively parallel clusters using MPI programming. For this purpose, recent results obtained in the context of RCS reduction, using the FETI-2LM technique ([3],[4]) have been completed for antenna gain simulations. They rely on finite element resolutions of the local problems of each of the phase-shifting cells and an iterative connection of the subdomains with the implementation of Robin type transmission conditions on the interfaces ([4]).

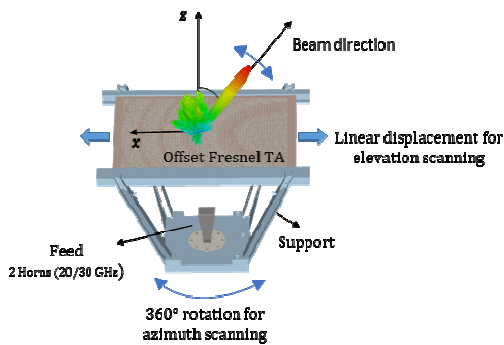


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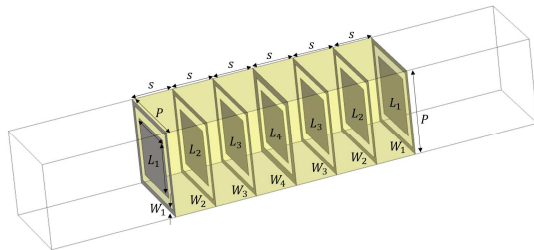


Fig. 4. Dual band unit cell ([2])

II. FETI SIMULATIONS

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The simulations are implemented on the Bull high-performance parallel machine “Occigen” of the “Centre Informatique National de l’Enseignement Supérieur” (CINES). This machine has a total of 2,106 computing nodes with two Intel Xeon processors Haswell E5-2690v3 clocked at 2.6 GHz

and each equipped with 12 cores. Each computing node has 24 cores with 5 GB memory each.

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The single band lens operating at 30 GHz [1] is constituted by 4524 phase shifting cells belonging to a set of 63 elementary cells and the dual band lens is composed of 2352 cells. The problem is then definitively non periodic as illustrated by Fig. 2. In our domain decomposition strategy, only the meshes of the elementary cells are sent to a core processor and the total mesh of the lens is not generated for the simulation.

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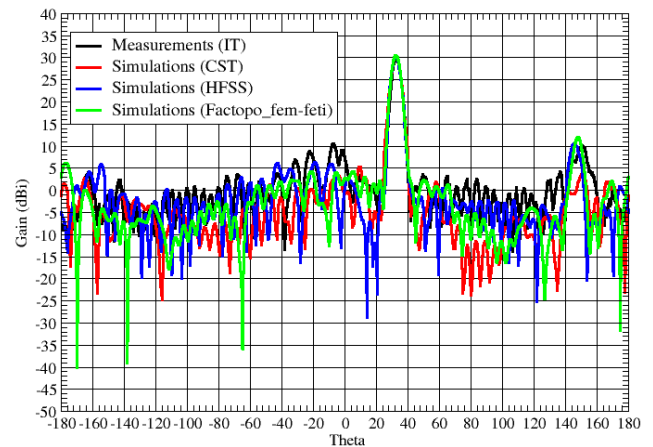


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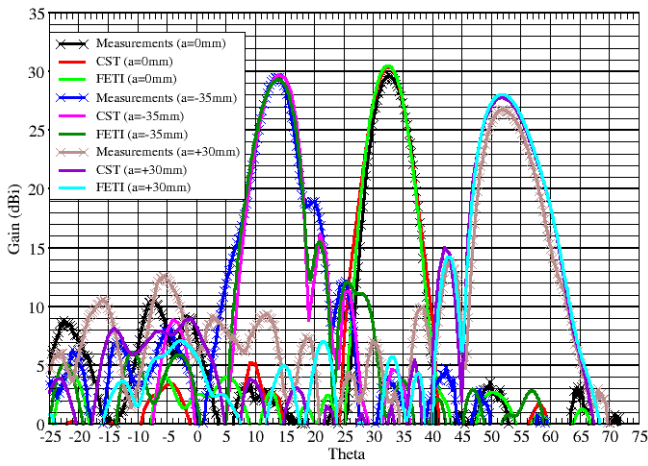


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| | Cores | Ellapse Time | Memory |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| CST | 12 E5-2620 | 6 hours | 64 Gb |
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TABLE I. SINGLE BAND COMPUTATION CHARACTERISTICS (TRANSMITT-ARRAY FED BY HORN)

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Two 15-dBi standard-gain rectangular horn antennas are used to illuminate the transmit array at each band (Fig. 7), with their phase centers positioned at 100 mm distance from the bottom face of the transmit array. For each lens position, one horn orientation should be simulated (y-pol) as shown in Fig. 7.

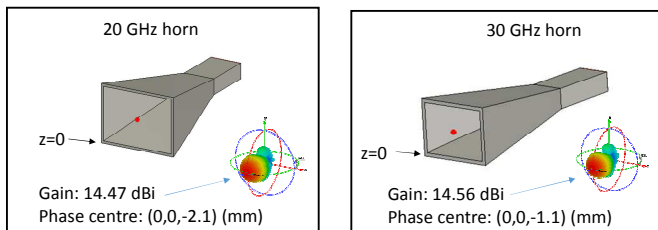


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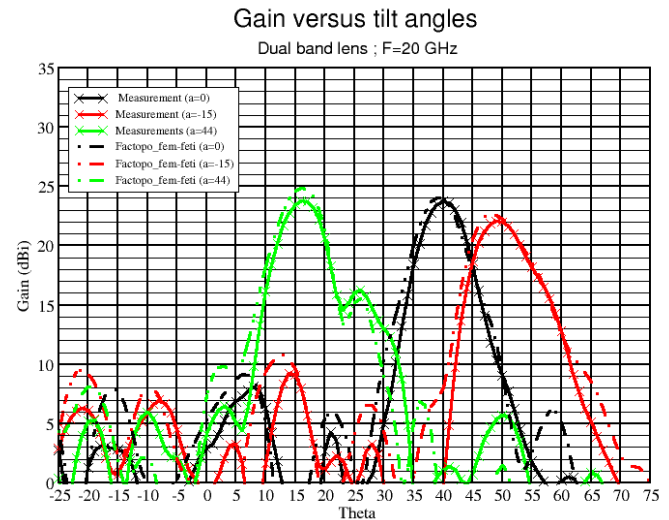


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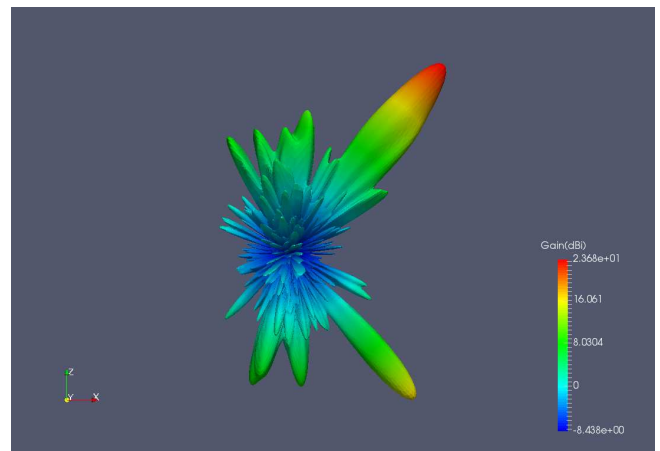


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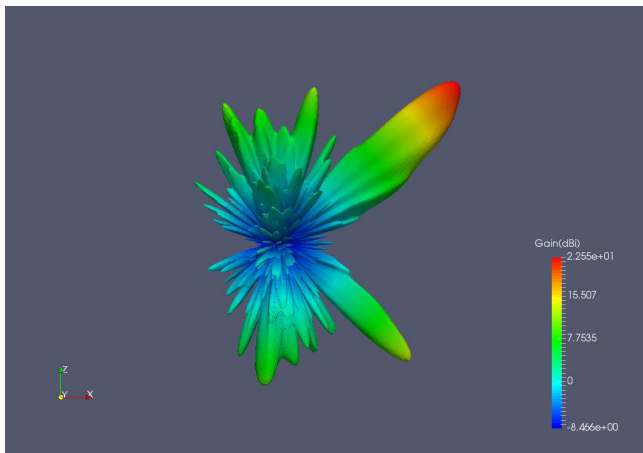


Fig. 10. Dual band lens: simulated gain radiation patterns for $a = -15$ mm (20 GHz)

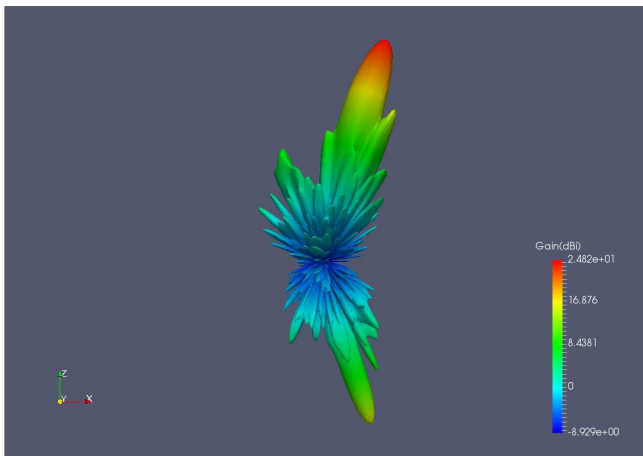


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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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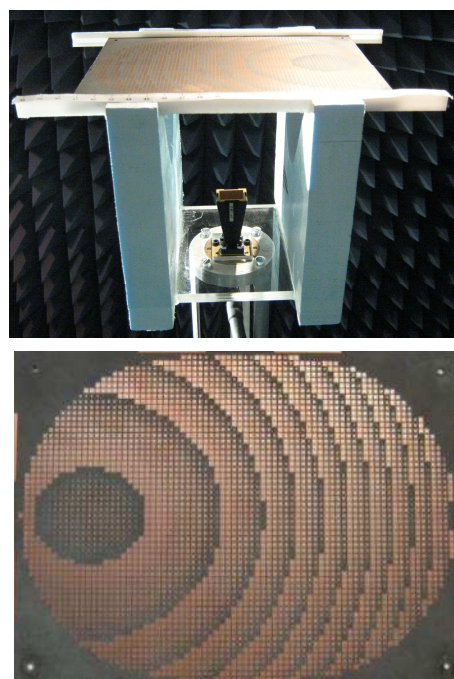


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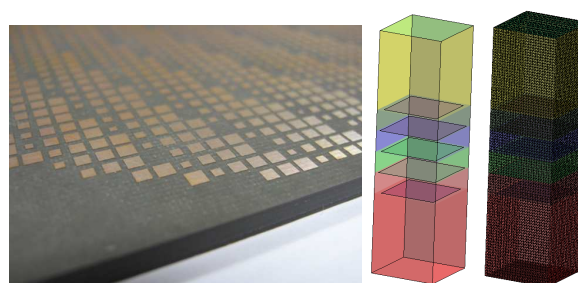


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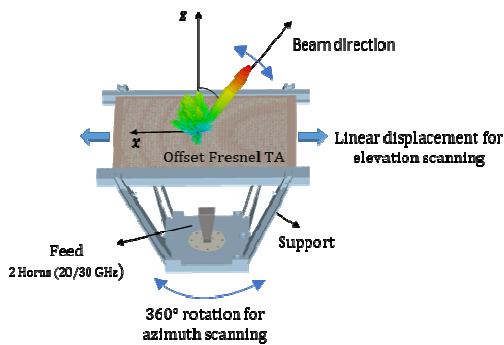


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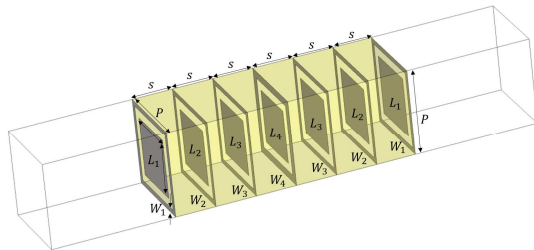


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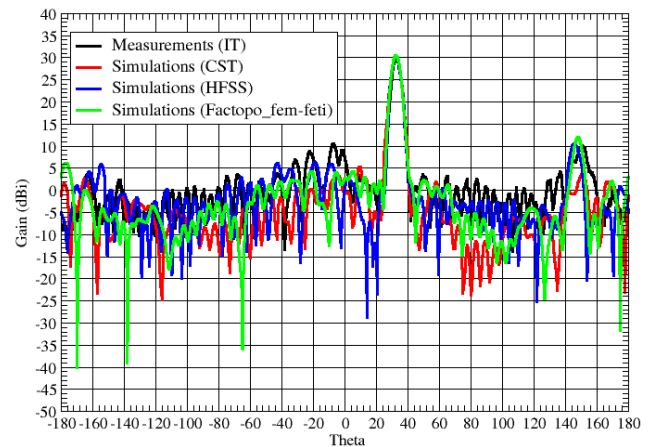


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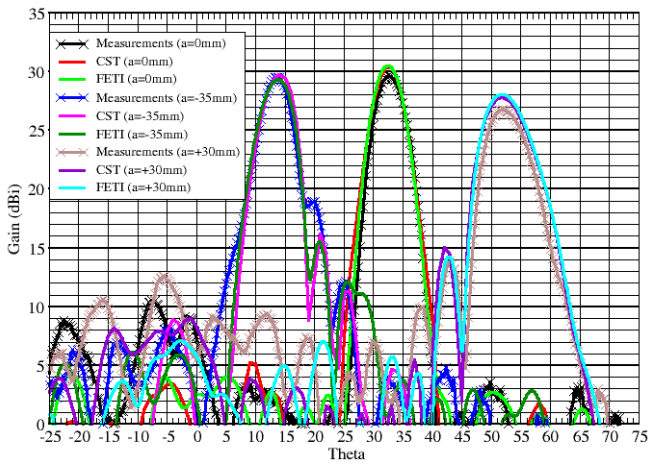


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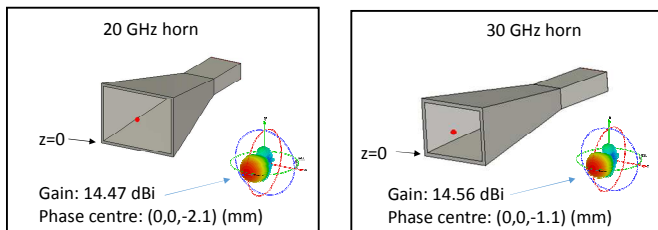


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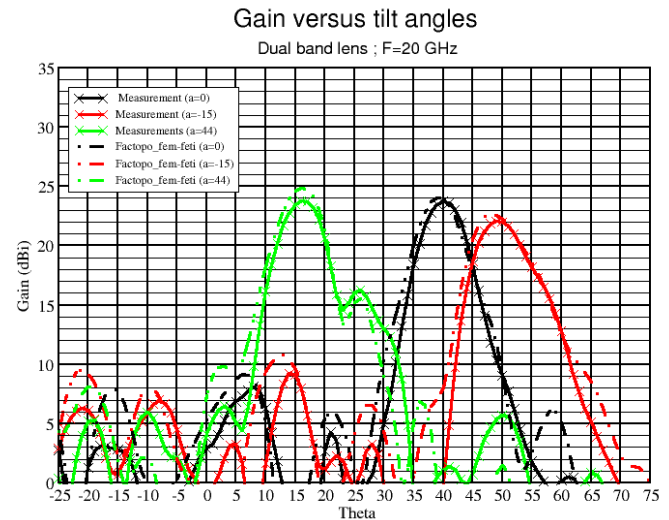


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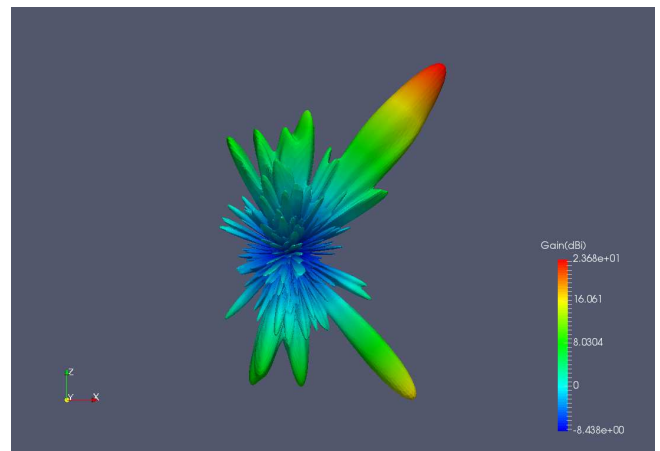


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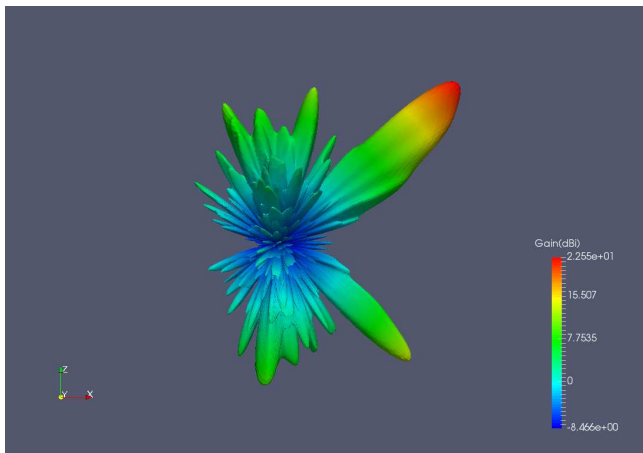


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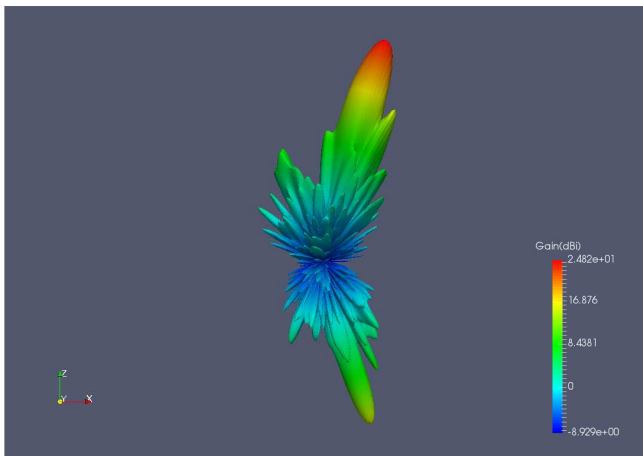


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