

Broadband Compact Antenna for S-Band and C-Band Application

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ABSTRACT

In this paper has designed Compact Dual band antenna for S-C Band wireless communication, Meta material and Orthogonal shorting pin techniques are used for the designing of the proposed antenna. Invert U-Slot, Square Slots designed in the patch and Meander slot designed in the ground plan. Slotting has been done using impedance matching and Meta material theory. This work is carried out to design circular polarized antenna, circular polarization of antenna validated by axial-ratio curve. For achieving compactness shorting pins have loaded in to patch in orthogonal pattern, because of shorting pins the minimum point of lower frequency moves to higher frequency and gives broad AR bandwidth. Microstrip Antenna is a strip antenna which is designed in very small size. it is versatile used in recent communication due to low weight, low profile, flexible in fabrication,. It will be use in GSM, Bluetooth, Radar and satellite application. All application requires compact and broadband antenna. Microstrip Antenna is used in various band in wireless communication application like S- band,C -band.

Keywords

Broadband antenna application, S-Band, C-Band, Orthogonal shorting pin techniques, slotting techniques, Meta material

1. INTRODUCTION

HIGH mobility necessity and multiple frequency demands for wireless communication devices increase the interest for compact, low-profile, and multiband antennas in recent years. The frequency ranges of 5.15–5.35 and 5.725–5.825 GHz in the US and 5.15–5.35 and 5.470–5.725 GHz in Europe are used for wireless local area network (WLAN) that offers data rate up to 54 Mb/s. Different techniques for design of dual-band WLAN antenna have been reported in [1]–[4]. In [1], Ali et al. proposed a dual-band/wideband packaged antenna for IEEE 802.11a WLAN band (5.15–5.35 and 5.725–5.825 GHz) application. However, the design compactness was reduced with the dimension of the antenna (28 9 3 mm) and printed circuit board (PCB) size (120 80 2 mm). Different techniques for WLAN dual-band designs are reported in [2]–[4]. However, these microstrip antennas are not specifically designed for WLAN 802.11a dual band in which two operating band centers are separated by only 500–550 MHz. Therefore, one of the design considerations is to satisfy the required impedance bandwidth necessary for the WLAN dual-band application along with maintaining the proper separation frequency gap between them. In [5], Deshmukh et al. presented a bandwidth enhancement technique of microstrip antenna using quarter-wavelength resonant slots. Impedance bandwidths of an S-shaped multiband microstrip antenna [6] and an E-shaped single-band microstrip antenna [7] are enhanced about % and 24%, respectively, using open-ended rectangular slots. Compact and broadband design methods of low-profile microstrip antennas have been discussed in [8].

2. DESIGNING OF PROPOSED PATCH ANTENNA

For designing of any Microstrip patch antenna there are following steps:

- Mathematical Analysis:
 1. Selection of substrate for designing of MSA .
 2. For numerical analysis there are different type of modals, here transmission line model is used.
 3. For providing input to antenna different feeding methods are used. Coaxial feeding technique is used here.
- Antenna design by using simulator software: For simulation of antenna geometry different software are available. IE3D software is used here

Dual band circularly Polarized antenna is discussed. For designing of proposed antenna firstly study and design then loading shorting pin and Meta material for optimization of inductance of design antenna. Shorting pin technique improves the conductivity of ground plan and patch so that reduction in reflection of patches and ground plan. technique enhance surface current of antenna, reduce cross polarization and improve efficiency of proposed antenna, due to improvement in surface current obtain shift in higher edge of frequencies towards lower edge of frequency, Compactness and multiband are achieved by appropriate choosing the dimension of U-Slot. Folded U-Slot has designed using theory of impedance stub matching technique. Proposed antenna design in IE3D Simulator and all results validated in IE3D Simulator. Return losses, VSWR, axial ratio, antenna and radiating efficiency, directivity and radiation pattern discuss in below section.

2.1 Basic Design

In fig1, shown proposed Antenna-1, the dimension of proposed antenna is calculated using transmission line theory Dimensions are

- Length and width of patch are
- $L = 17.77\text{mm}$, $W=22\text{mm}$
- Length and width of ground plan are
- $L_R = 26.77\text{mm}$, $W_R=31\text{mm}$
- $L_R = L+6h$, $W_R=W+6h$
- Feeding points calculated as
- $X_f = -4\text{mm}$, $Y_f = -11\text{mm}$

The dimensions of U-Slot and square Slot has been calculated using impedance matching theory

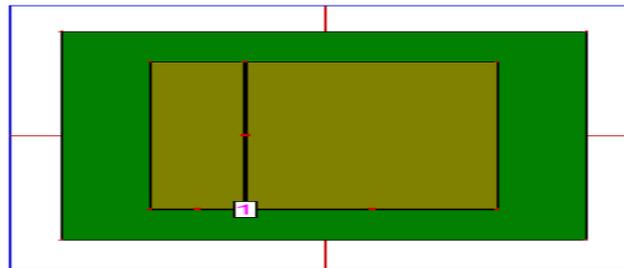


Figure 1 Basic Design

2.2 Proposed design

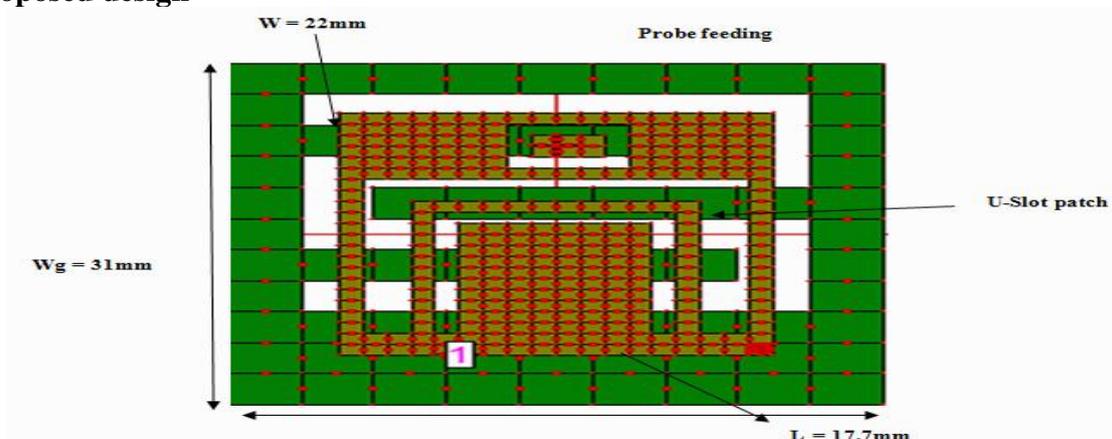


Figure 2 Proposed Design

The ease of inseting and low radiations is advantages of probe feeding as compared to Micro-strip line feeding.

The dimensions of shapes patch shown in above Fig. 2 are designed at operating frequency 5.5 GHz.

3. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

3.1 Return Loss vs. Frequency Graph and Bandwidth

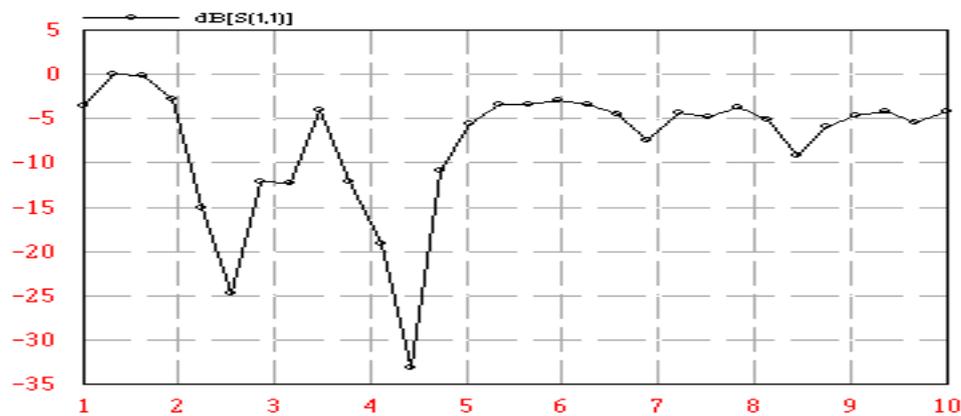


Figure 3 Return loss vs. Frequenc

Return Loss vs. Frequency and Bandwidth is shown in figure 3 Return loss, as stated before, represents the amount of power which is reflected back to the source due to the impedance mismatching. It is calculated in dB. The acceptable value is -10 dB. Return loss vs. Frequency result is shown in

figure 3. Applicable only for three bands. The dimensions of shapes patch shown in Fig 3. These are designed at operating frequency 6 GHz. We achieved Impedance bandwidth $S_{11} \leq -10\text{dB}$ is 25% of S-band, 41% of C-Band. At 2.55GHz return losses is -25dB and at 4.4 GHz return loss is -232dB.

3.2 Axial Ratio vs. Frequency

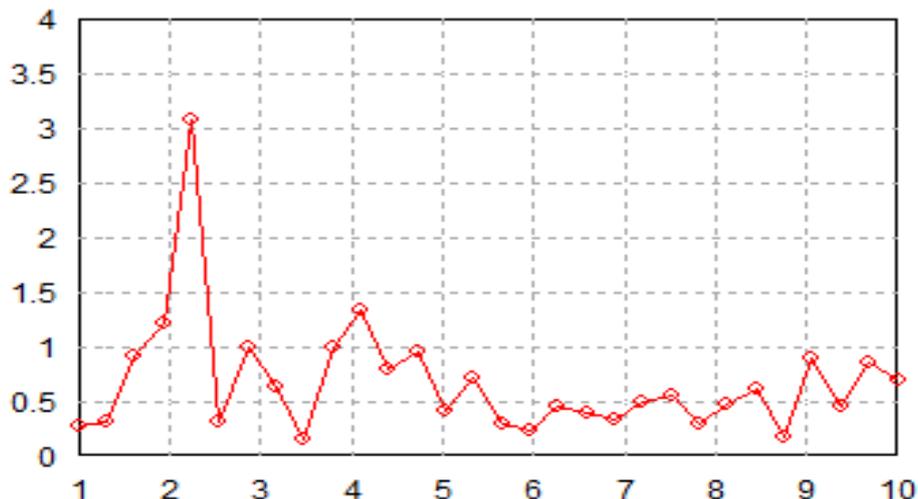


Figure 4. Axial Ratio vs. Frequency

The ease of inseting and low radiations is advantages of probe feeding as compared to Micro-strip line feeding.

The dimensions of shapes patch shown in above Fig. 4.4 are designed at operating frequency 5.5 GH

3.3 Antenna and Radiating Efficiency vs. Frequency

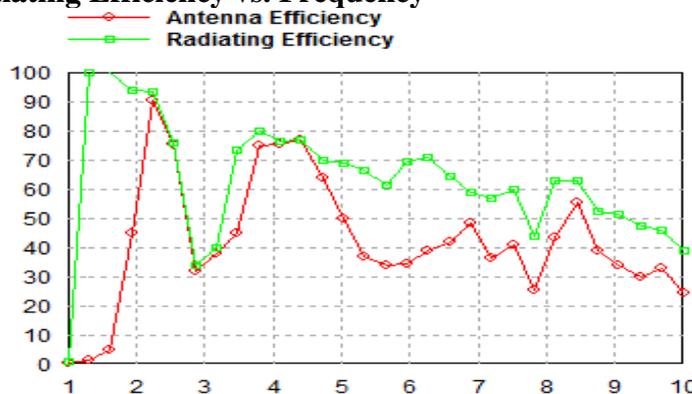


Figure 5. Antenna and Radiating Efficiency vs. Frequency

Antenna and Radiating Efficiency vs. Frequency is shown in figure 5, achieved Antenna efficiency up to 90% and radiating efficiency 92%. 2.55GHz and 4.4GHz frequency for different values of θ and ϕ .

3.4 Radiation Pattern

The elevation and azimuth patterns have analyzed at two frequency 2.55 GHz and 4.4 GHz, the radiation pattern analysis discuss in below section

3.4.1 Elevation Pattern at 2.55GHz

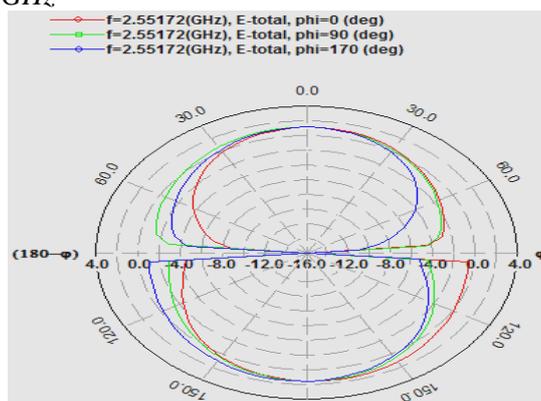


Figure 6 Elevation Pattern at 2.55GHz

The radiation pattern is at 2.55GHz in Maximum gain obtained at 0 and 180 degrees. 3dB Beam Width of the

radiation pattern is 71.92 degrees

3.4.2 Elevation Pattern at 4.4GHz

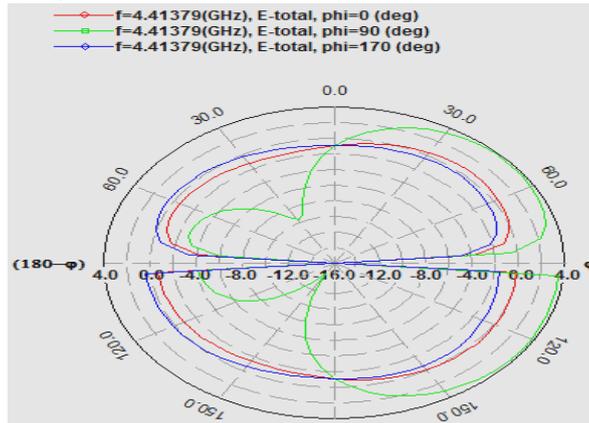


Figure 7. Elevation Pattern at 4.4GHz

3.4.3 Azimuth Pattern at 2.55GHz

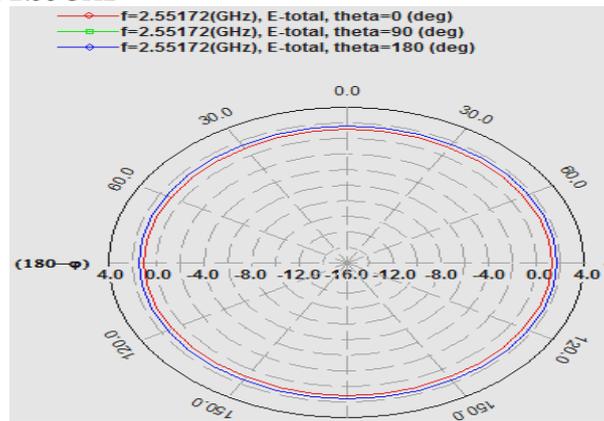


Figure 8 Azimuth Pattern at 2.55GHz

The Azimuth radiation pattern is at 2.55 GHz in radiation pattern only one side lobe occurs. Maximum gain obtained at 90 and 270degrees. 3dB Beam Width of the radiation pattern

is -2.31238 degrees.

4. VALIDATION OF WORK

Table 1 Validation of Work

YEAR	2015	2014	This Work
PUBLICAT ION	IEEE	IEEE	
Technique Used	Circularly Polarized Beam-Scanning Microstrip Antenna Using a Reconfigurable Parasitic Patch of Tunable Electrical Size	Compact Dual-Band Microstrip Antenna for IEEE 802.11a WLAN Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meander type slotting in ground plane, ▪ Invert U-Slot and square slot using meta material ▪ Orthogonal shorting pins
RES. FREQ.	2.4–2.5 GHz , 1.2 GHz and 1.7GHz	5.15–5.35 and 5.725–5.825 GHz	2.5GHz, 4.5GHz

FEEDING METHOD	Coaxial probe feed	Coaxial probe feed	Coaxial probe feed
Impedance bandwidth	2%,	4%,1.7%	41%, 25%
Axial Ratio bandwidth ≤ 3dB	2.38–2.63 GHz		2.1 GHz to 4.8GHz

Table 1 compares the proposed work with existing techniques, after comparison concludes that this research work provides Compactness and Triple band like S-Band, C-Band from single geometry.

5. CONCLUSION

Compact dual band antenna for S-C Band wireless communication is successfully investigated by one U-Slot, one Square slot with two orthogonal shorting pin, achieved -10dB, Impedance bandwidth 41% from 2.1GHz to 3.2GHz for S-Band.-10dB, Impedance bandwidth 25% from 3.7 GHz to 4.8GHz for C-Band. Achieved compactness 48% at 2.55GHz, 20% at 4GHz. At 2.55GHz return losses is -25dB and at 4.4 GHz return loss is -32 dB. IE3DTM Simulator used for validation of proposed antenna. Meta material and orthogonal shorting pin techniques are used. Slotting has been done using impedance matching and meta material Invert U-Slot, Square Slot in the patch and Meander slot designed in the ground plan Circular polarization of antenna validated by axial-ratio (AR) curve. For achieving compactness and By loading a shorting pins to the patch in orthogonal pattern, the minimum point of lower frequency moves to higher frequency, and broad AR band is obtained consequently Compact dual band antenna for S-C Band is presented using The measured parameters satisfy required limits hence making the proposed antenna suitable for S-C Band applications, GSM, Satellite and radar application

6. REFERENCES

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