Design and Simulation of Micro Strip Patch Antennas

D.Anil kumar Prof G. Uma Maheswar Reddy,Dept of ECE, S.V University college of Engineering, Tirupati.*
D.Anil kumar muthyalapalem nellore (Dist)Andhra Pradesh, Email-Id: anil.kmrdev@gmail.com

Abstract:- Remote innovation is one of the fundamental territories of research in the realm of correspondence frameworks today and an investigation of correspondence frameworks is deficient without a comprehension of the operation and manufacture of radio wires. This was the principle purpose behind our selecting a venture concentrating on this field.
The principal assemble concentrated on the manufacture and testing of an opened waveguide omnidirectional recieving wire and a biquad directional radio wire.
The second gathering concentrated on the plan and reenactment of fix reception apparatuses (which are generally utilized as a part of cellphones today) with an accentuation on enhancement of a 1.9GHz rectangular probefed fix radio wire. A double band recieving wire and a microstrip encouraged patchantenna, utilized as a part of the correspondence lab were likewise reproduced.

Keywords: *Feed Techniques, Simulation of a 1.9 GHz 5 GHz and dual band Patch Antenna Simulation Software–IE3D, Design of a Simple Rectangular Patch Antenna.*

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1. 0 INTRODUCTION

The venture concentrates on the equipment manufacture and programming reenactment of a few recieving wires. Inorder to totally comprehend the above it is important to begin off by comprehension different terms connected with radio wires and the different sorts of recieving wires. The product reenactments of our venture concentrated on planning and testing of fix reception apparatus utilizing programming called IE3D (depicted later on in this part). Prior to the product results are introduced the hypothesis behind fix radio wires is clarified.

Microstrip reception apparatuses are planar resounding pits that hole from their edges and emanate. Printed circuit strategies can be utilized to carve the reception apparatuses on delicate substrates to create minimal effort and rehash a bleant ennasin a position of safety. The recieving wires created on consistent substrates with stand huge stun and vibration situations. Producers for portable correspondence base stations regularly create these radio wires specifically in sheet metal and mount them on dielectric posts or foamina assortment of approaches to kill the cost of substrates and drawing. This likewise disposes of the issue of radiation from surface waves energized in a thick dielectric substrate used to expand data transfer capacity.

2.0 Feed Techniques

Microstrip fix recieving wires can be sustained by an assortment of techniques. These strategies can be characterized into two classifications –contacting and non-reaching. In the reaching technique, the RF power is sustained straightforwardly to the transmitting patch utilizing an interfacing component, for example, a microstripline. In the non-reaching plan, electromagnetic field coupling is done to exchange control between the microstrip line and the emanating patch. The four most well known nourish procedures utilized are the microstripline, coaxial test (both reaching plans), gap coupling and vicinity coupling (both non-reaching plans).

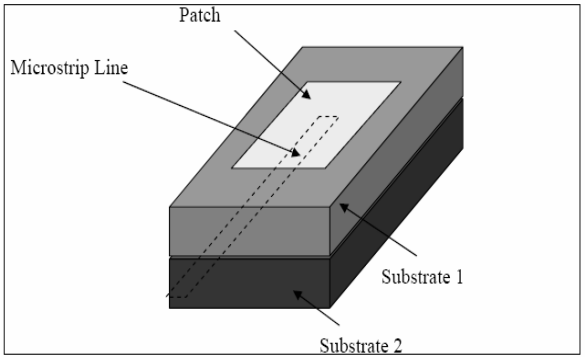

Fig.2.1 ProximityCoupledFeed

Characteristics	Microstrip Line Feed	Coaxial Feed	Aperture coupled Feed	Proximity coupled Feed
Spurious feed radiation	More	More	Less	Minimum
Reliability	Better	Poor due to soldering	Good	Good
Ease of fabrication	Easy	Soldering and drilling needed	Alignment required	Alignment required
Impedance Matching	Easy	Easy	Easy	Easy
Bandwidth (achieved with impedance matching)	2-5%	2-5%	2-5%	13%

Comparison of different Feed Methods

SimulationSoftware–IE3D

The product used to play out all recreations is Zeal and Inc's IE3D. IE3D is a full-wave electromagnetic test system in view of the technique for minutes. It investigates 3D and multi layer structures of general shapes. It has been broadly utilized as a part of the outline of MICs ,RFICs, fix radio wires, wire reception apparatuses, and other RF/remote recieving wires. It can be utilized to figure and plot the S parameters, VSWR, current appropriations and in addition the radiation designs.
For our motivations it is a capable device as it takes into account simplicity of outline and precise recreation comes about. The outcomes acquired for every fix were 2D perspective of patch,3D perspective of fix, RL bend, Directivity, pick up, shaft width and other such parameters,

genuine 3D radiation design, mapped3D radiation example and 2D polar radiation design.

3.0 Design of a Simple Rectangular Patch Antenna

The product piece of our venture spun around assurance of the radiation example and return misfortune bend (s11 versus recurrence) of a few basic rectangular fix radio wires. From the transmission line model of rectangular fix recieving wires plainly the three vital parameters for the plan of a rectangular Microstrip Patch Antenna are:

1) Frequency of operation
2) Dielectric constant of the substrate
3) Height of dielectric substrate

The impact of all the above 3factors and the position of encourage point on reception apparatus execution was considered by recreating a few rectangular fix radio wires. The essential fix decided for this reason for existing is appeared in figure3.1.

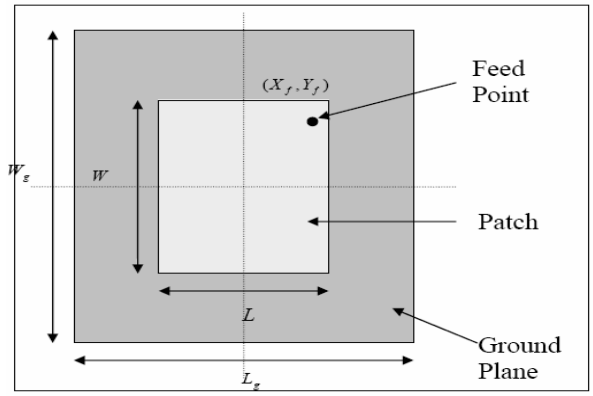

Fig.3.1. TopViewoftherectangularpatch

The primary arrangement of reproduction results demonstrate the impact of encourage point on the arrival misfortune bend and radiation design. At the point when the microstrip fix radio wire outlined would be set into a phone, its introduction would be to such an extent that the z-hub would be parallel to the surface of the earth.Figure3.2 demonstrates the 3D radiation design plots for this situation.

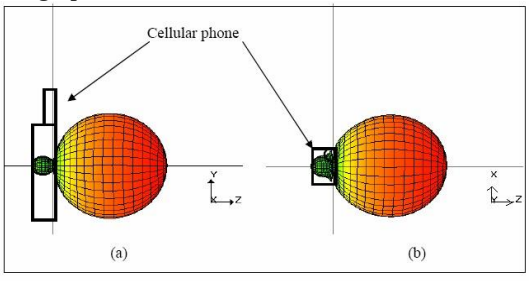

Fig 3.2 (a) 3D view of radiation pattern for cellular phone orientation in the YZ plane (b) 3D view of radiation pattern for cellular phone orientation in the XZ plane

Simulation of a 1.9 GHz Patch Antenna

Our goal was to outline a test sustained fix radio wire that reverberates at 1.9GHz and after that shift the parameters of the reception apparatus with the end goal that the working of the fix is enhanced.

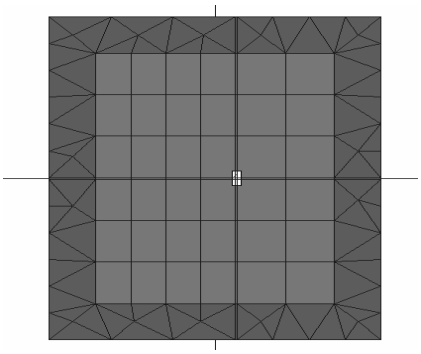

Fig.3.3 The meshed patch designed in IE3D to resonate at 1.9 GHz In this case the probe is located at (2,0)

The above figure shows one of the patches simulated. A new patch was created for as the probe feed point was varied. A comparison of the result so obtained in each case follows.

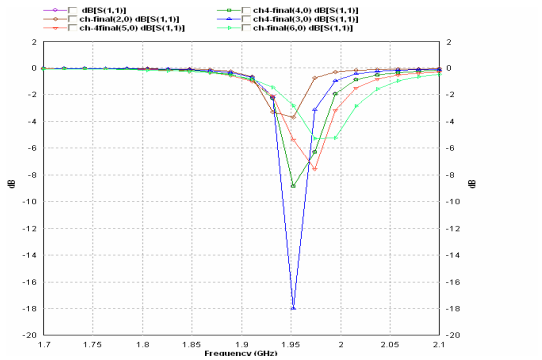

Fig.3.4. Return Loss curve for different feed points

True 3D patterns

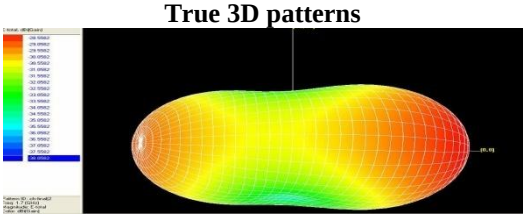

Fig.3.5. Probe feed at (2,0)

Mapped 3D Patterns

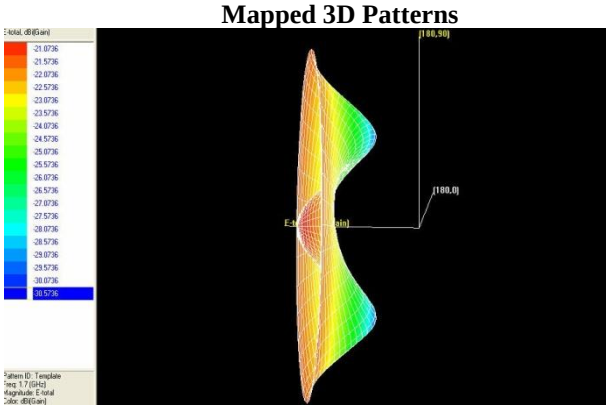

Fig.3.6. Probe feed at (2,0)

As observed from above figures, the state of the genuine 3D design and the mapped 3D design remain practically invariant as the encourage point is shifted.

The 2D polar plot got for test nourish at (2,0) is appeared in figure 3.7. Like the 3D design stayed invariant, the 2D design

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for test bolster at different focuses additionally remained practically invariant.

2D Polar Plot (Radiation Pattern)

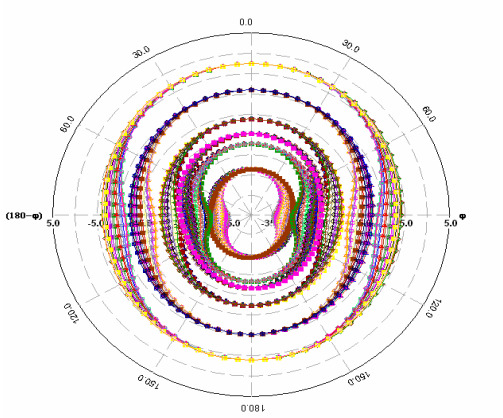
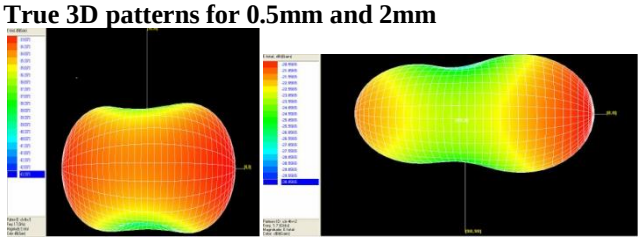


Fig.3.7. 2D Polar Plot for different frequencies and angle (φ) for feed point at (2,0)

Effect of variation of height of the patch on the patch characteristics

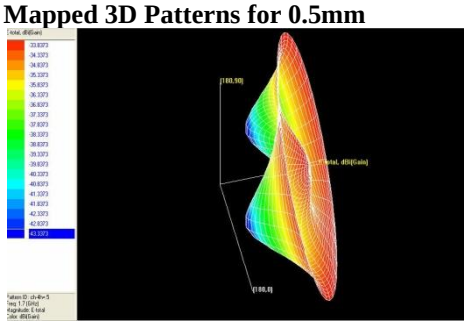
The stature of the fix ,or as it were the thickness of the substrate was changed, and its impact on the different parameters of the fix radio wire was watched. The essential target of these reproductions was to guarantee, greater part of the flag spreads in a solitary heading. It was normal, that as the substrate is made thicker, the flag spreading through the substrate would diminish. Three arrangement of recreations were performed. For substrate tallness = 0.5 mm, 2mm, 10mm.

True 3D patterns for 0.5mm and 2mm



Not surprisingly, as the stature is expanded, the flag spread through the substrate lessens. This reality gets to be clearer from the mapped 3D designs.

Mapped 3D Patterns for 0.5mm



It can be seen that as the tallness of the substrate is expanded, the pick up in dB in back ward heading diminishes. Subsequently, the normal target was accomplished.

Return Loss Curves

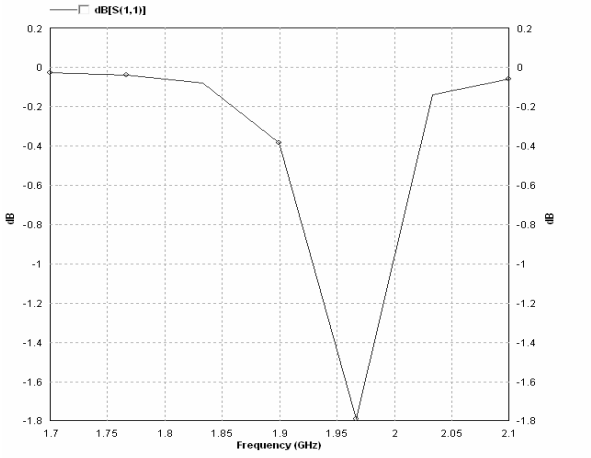
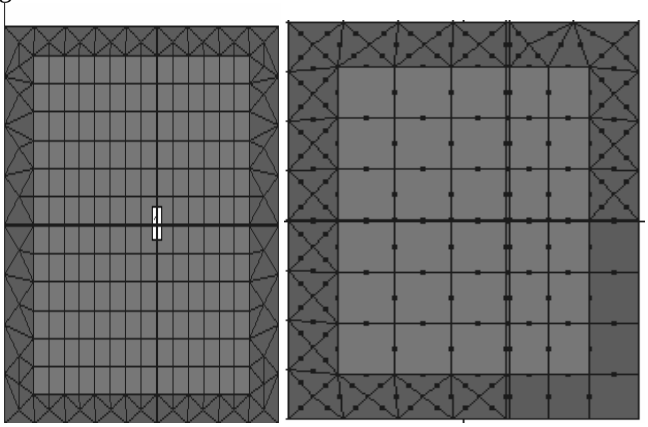


Fig.3.8.return loss curve for substrate height =0.5mm

Effect of variation of permittivity of the substrate on the patch

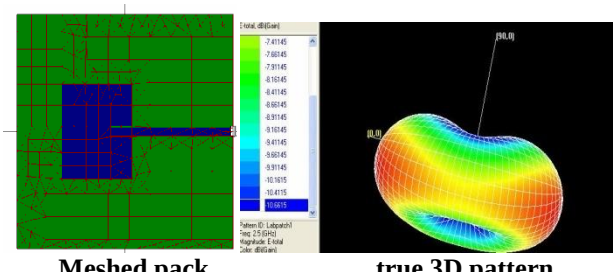
We watched the impact of variety of permittivity of the substrate on the attributes of the fix. We performed two arrangements of reenactments. The figures of the fit patches are given underneath.



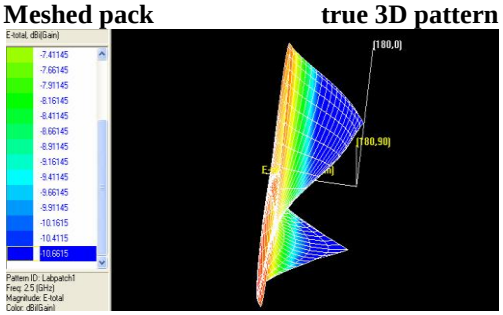
a)Permittivity=2.2 **b)Permittivity=11.9**

Simulation of a 5GHz Patch Antenna

The simulation results follow



Meshed pack **true 3D pattern**



Mapped 3D Pattern

2D Polar Plot

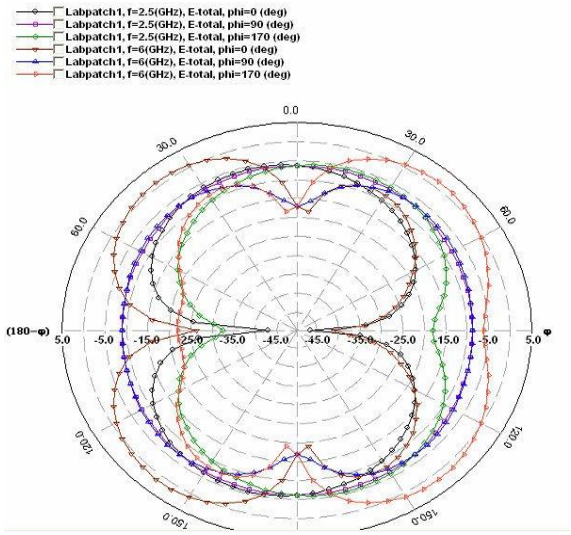


Fig.3.9.Polar plot for the antenna for three values of φ at f=2.5GHz and f=6GHz

Simulation of Dual Band Patch antennas

The double band reception apparatus utilizes two rectangular patches with scaffolds interfacing them. It demonstrates two minima in its arrival misfortune bend dissimilar to all basic fixes that lone show one such point. The main double band we reenacted was made out of two rectangular patches, which arrange 2.4 and 5.5GHz associated with each other utilizing 4-briges. Spans preference on transformation of recurrence band by just changing the scaffold width (BW). The setup of the fix is appeared in figure 3.8 (an and b).

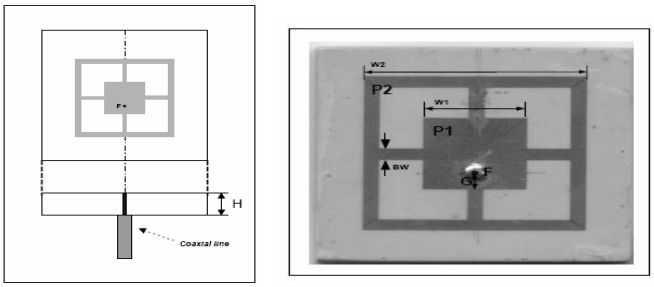


Fig.3.10 Configuration of the dual band patch

Variety of Bridge Width (BW) influences the recurrence of operation along these lines changing the arrival misfortune bend of the reception apparatus, however the reenactment of such radio wires took about four hours to finish so this variety in RL bend because of changes in BW couldn't be examined by us and just the impact of BW = 2 mm was considered. Area of encouraging point (F) is dictated by info impedance. It is situated at 2.5mm with crevice (G) between the closest edge of inward fix and bolstering point. The reproduction comes about take after.

2D Polar plot

The 2D polar plot acquired after the reproduction is appeared in figure 3.11. It has been plotted for just three frequencies (2 GHz, 3.67 GHz and 5.9 GHz) for three estimations of φ (0, 90 and 170 degrees).

Up on the finish of the venture we made the accompanying evaluation of our work:

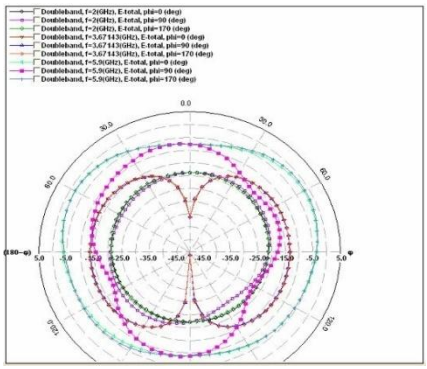


Fig.3.11 2D Polar Plot for dual band antenna 1

The 2D polar plot acquired after the reproduction is appeared in figure 3.12. It has been plotted for just three frequencies (0.3 GHz, 5.014 GHz and 5.407 GHz) for three estimations of φ (0, 90 and 170 degrees).

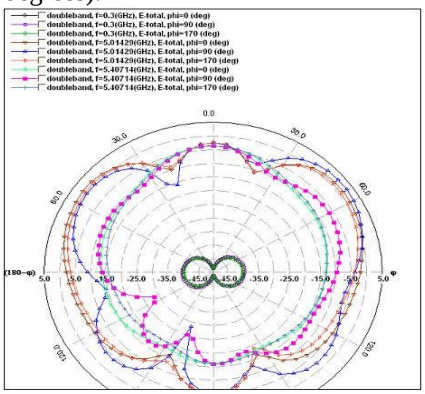


Fig.3.12. 2D Polar Plot for Dual Band Antenna 2

4.0 Conclusions

The general working of reception apparatuses was caught on. The real parameters, (for example, Return Loss bends, Radiation Patterns, Directivity and Beam width) that influence outline and applications were contemplated and their suggestions caught on. The built opened waveguide and biquad reception apparatuses worked at the fancied recurrence and power levels. A few fix recieving wires were recreated (utilizing IE3D) and the craved level of advancement was acquired. It was reasoned that the equipment and programming comes about we acquired coordinated the hypothetically anticipated results.

4.0 REFERENCES

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