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厦门大学

硕士 学位 论文

基于遗传算法的有源频率选择表面  
可重构天线优化系统

A genetic algorithm based optimization system for active  
frequency selective surface reconfigurable antenna

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## 摘要

二十一世纪通信和信息技术迅猛发展。当前，智能天线在无线通信技术中的应用越来越广泛。智能天线系统极大的提高了无线通信系统的容量和稳定性，并使得空分多址成为可能，同时又可以大大的降低无线信号对空间的污染。因此，智能天线的发展，已成为无线移动通信技术发展很重要的一个方向。相对于自适应阵列系统来说，利用可重构天线实现的智能天线系统具有明显成本优势。然而其性能仍有待提高。目前的性能缺点主要有两种：常见的可重构天线的增益较低并，且难以实现低零深。在通信应用中较低的增益不利于降低系统功耗，无法实现低零深不利于隔离环境中的干扰源。这两点很大程度限制了可重构天线的进一步发展。

本文基于有源频率选择表面（Active Frequency Selective Surface，AFSS），设计了一种方向图可重构天线。有源频率选择表面以类圆形阵列的方式，围绕在一全向天线周围，通过改变有源频率选择表面上偏置电压，改变有源频率选择表面的工作状态，从而控制天线辐射方向。然而目前由于单元间强耦合以及单元辐射特性，没有解析模型可以对本天线进行优化，难以实现精确的相位控制。因此本文针对这种天线没有解析解的情况，设计了一种基于遗传算法的优化平台，利用遗传算法的全局求解能力和在线数据获取训练的方式实现了对天线高增益和低零深模式的优化。试验优化表明，通过优化该天线可以实现单波束高增益、单方向零陷等方向图可重构功能，此外，还具有小角度分辨率的优良电控扫描特性。通过这一系列实验证明了这种天线在实现高增益、低零深以及连续可扫描的可行性，为这种天线的后续研究奠定了实验基础和可行性依据。

**关键词：**遗传算法；AFSS；可重构天线

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## ABSTRACT

Twenty-first Century is a much developed era of communication and information technology. At present, smart antenna is applied more and more widely in the wireless communication technology. They can greatly solve the problem of lack of frequency resources and improve the stability and capacity of the wireless communication system. They realized Space Division Multiple Access, and greatly reduce the space pollution from the wireless signal. Doubtlessly, the development of smart antenna has become an important part for wireless communication industry. Compared with the adaptive array system, reconfigurable antenna based smart antenna system has obvious cost advantages. But its performance still needs to be improved. This includes two parts: First, the gain of common reconfigurable antenna is low and it is difficult to realize low nulling. In communication applications, lower gain is not conducive to reducing system power consumption, and bad nulling is not conducive to the isolation of interference source in the isolation environment.

We design a reconfigurable antenna based on AFSS. AFSSes are placed around the center omni-directional antenna like a circular array. When change the voltage on the AFSSes, the working state of AFSSes change, so the antenna can achieve different working states. Due to AFSS structure's nonlinearity and strong coupling, we currently do not have analytical method to optimize the antenna, and it is difficult to achieve precise phase control. So in this paper, an optimization system is built to train this antenna. We use genetic algorithm (GA) to optimize single-beam high gain and single direction null of the antenna using GA's global solution ability and online data acquisition training.

Tests show that this antenna can achieve reconfigurable characters such as one direction high gain and one direction nulling. Then we've investigated that this antenna has continuously adjustable ability within small angle and good beamwidth character. It also shows that it is right to choose genetic algorithm to optimize this

antenna. This experiment has provided a new way of designing and optimizing electronically scanned antenna, and laid the foundation and basis for the follow-up research of this antenna.

**Key words:** genetic algorithm; AFSS; reconfigurable antenna

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