



Performance Evaluation of Serrated Micro Strip Patch Antenna Using Different Substrates

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ABSTRACT: In present days technology made things smaller and smaller. We have different application in microwave frequency range such as GSM, Bluetooth, and WLAN etc.in order to use this applications we need different antenna, but as technology is being advanced the demand of making an antenna which operates in all the above applications is required. To fulfill the demand of above stated antenna, a design of micro strip antenna which works under multi frequency of operation using serrated structures has been introduced. This antenna maintains a maximum gain of 8dB. The designed antenna has a small overall size of 13×13×0.67 cm, and operates over the frequency ranges, 1.45 GHz,-1.85 GHz, 2.10–2.70 GHz, and 2.82–3.74 GHz suitable for GSM 1.8GHz, Bluetooth 2.4GHz, WLAN 2.4 GHz and WiMAX 3.5 GHz applications. Experimental results show that the antenna gives radiation patterns and good antenna gains over the operating bands.

KEYWORDS- serrated structures, WLAN, Bluetooth, and GSM.

I.INTRODUCTION

Microwaves are used in various fields in our daily life. At micro wave frequencies the physical size of the antenna is very small, enough to produce desired directivity. Various applications like Bluetooth, Wifi, Wlan, etc requires an antenna which consumes very less space and which can be easily mounted in communication system. One such design is micro strip patch antenna.

Recently, the demand for the design of a micro strip patch antenna with triple- or multiband operation has increased since such an antenna is vital for integrating more than one communication system in a single compact system to effectively promote the portability of a modern personal communication system. For this demand, the developed antenna must not only be with a triple/multiband operation but also have a simple structure, compact size, and easy integration with the circuit. Among the known triple/multiband antenna prototypes, serrated structured patch antenna is widely used because of its ease of integration, low cost, and versatile structure for exciting wide impedance bandwidth, dual- or multi resonance mode, and desirable radiation characteristics.

In this paper a design of micro strip patch antenna which works at multiple frequencies is proposed. Micro strip patch antenna uses patches on the top, a dielectric substrate at middle and a conductive layer ground as bottom layer. The required design is obtained by using serrated structure, which means the patch is reformed in to different shapes. The dimensions of the patch, length and breadth and height of substrate are key requirements for a design of micro strip patch antenna.

II DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

A micro strip antenna consists of a two parallel conducting layers separated by a single thin dielectric substrate. The lower conducting substance acts as ground plane and the upper conductor acts as radiator. Larger ground plane gives better performance but of course makes antenna big size. Micro strip antenna has different shapes like rectangle, circular, square, triangle, for better performance we use rectangle micro strip patch antenna. The resonant frequency is determined by resonance frequency. The difference between electrical and physical size is mainly depends on PCB thickness and dielectric constant.

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electric constant. For the performance evaluation different patch that we used here is quartz glass, Taconic, RD 4003, quartz crystal and RT duriod 5880. The size of the substrate determines the performance of the micro strip patch antenna.

In this paper the substrate dimensions taken along x- axis and y- axis is 13 cm. the substrate thickness is 0.67 cm. The coaxial inner and outer radius is 0.104 cm and 0.354 cm. For a good performance, a substrate having low di electric constant is preferred because I provides good efficiency, larger band width and good radiation.

III.SUBSTRATES

Different substances are used in this present simulation work and their properties are mentioned as follows. RT/duroid 5880LZ filled PTFE composites are designed for exacting strip line and micro strip circuit applications. The RT-duroid is a low density, lightweight material for high performance weight sensitive applications. The very low dielectric constant of RT/duroid 5880LZ laminates is uniform from panel to panel and is constant over a wide frequency range. Applications include airborne antenna system, lightweight feed networks, Military radar systems, Missile guidance systems and Point-to-point digital radio antennas. The RT-duroid substrate of dielectric constant 2.2 and loss tangent of 0.0009 is taken in this present work.

Roger RO 4003 series high frequency circuit materials are designed for performance sensitive, high volume application, and ideal for broad band applications. This material is a rigid, thermoset laminate that is capable of being processed by automated handling systems and scrubbing equipment used for copper surface preparation.

Quartz glass applications mainly include poly silicon substrates for LCD and fiber optics, substrates for high frequency RF applications, micro fluidic substrates, Nano imprint templates etc.

IV.SIMULATION RESULTS

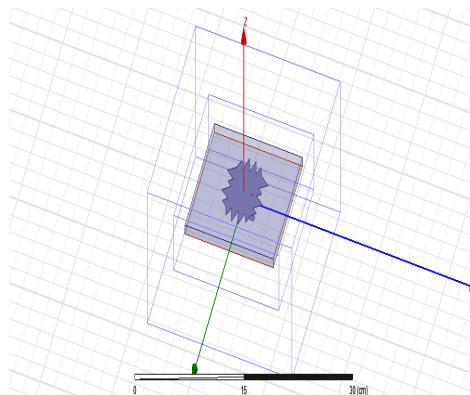


Figure (1) – HFSS simulated design using serrated structures.

Substrate	Di electric constant	Frequencies of operations in GHz
RT Duriod -5880	2.2	1.8513,2.6955,3.5397



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Taconi RF- 35(tm)	3.55	1.5136,2.2010,2.905
Quartz	3.78	1.4533,2.1166,2.8040
Roger rd 4003(tm)	3.55	1.5015,2.1769,2.8764
Rubber hard	3	1.6221,2.3698,3.1055

Table (1) substrate materials with permittivity

Substrate name	Gain inDB
RT duriiod 5880	8
Quartz	3.8
Rubber hard	7.3
Roger RD 4003(tm)	4.9
Taconic RF 35(tm)	5.02

Table (2)- gains when different substrates used

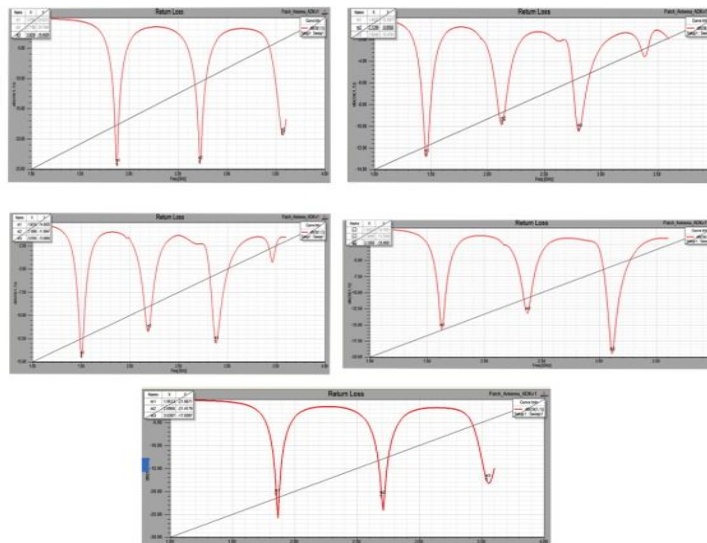


Figure (2) Return loss of different substrates

Frequency of operation in GHz	Return loss(in DB)



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1.8513	-21.0671
2.6955	-21.4179
3.5397	-17.8997

Table (3)-return loss of RT duriod 5880

Frequency of operation (GHz)	Return loss (DB)
1.4533	-12.916
2.1166	-9.9399
2.8040	-10.3.78

Table (5) - return loss for quartz

Frequency operation(GHz)	of	Return loss (in DB)
1.5136		-14.5496
2.2010		-11.5362
2.9005		-13.4510

Table (4)-return loss for taconi RF-35(tm)

Frequency of operation (GHz)	Return loss (DB)
1.5015	-14.5135
2.1769	-11.6566
2.8764	-12.9608

Table (6) – return loss of roger RD4003 (tm)

Frequency of operation in (GHz)	Return loss (DB)
1.6221	-15.8594
2.3698	-12.9783
3.1055	-18.9061

Table (7) – return loss for rubber hard

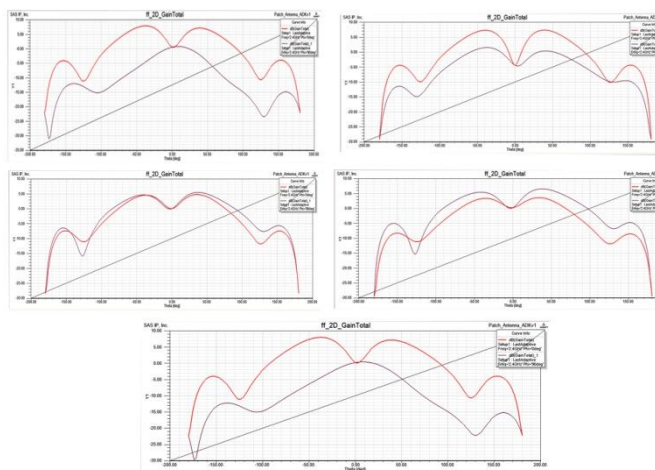


Figure (2) – 2D gains of different substrates.

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The figure (2) gives the gains of different substrates with different dielectric constant values. The gains of different substances are as follows 8 DB, 3.8 DB, 7.3DB, 4.9DB, 3.2 DB, 8DB for different dielectric constants as 2.2, 3.78, 3, 3.65, 3.78, and 2.2 respectively.

Radiation pattern is a mathematical function or graphical representation of the radiation properties of the antenna as a function of space coordinates. Radiation properties include power flux density, radiation intensity, field strength, directivity phase or polarization. In practice, the three dimensional pattern is measured and recorded in a series of two dimensional patterns. For most practical application, a few plots of Θ for some particular values of Φ , plus a few plots as a functions of ϕ for some particular values of Θ , give most of the useful and needed information

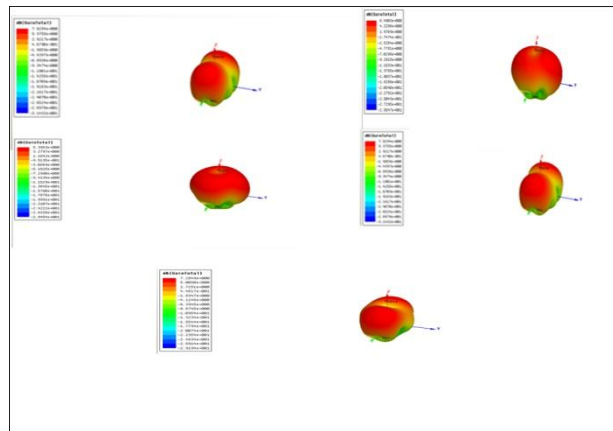


Figure (3) – 3d gain

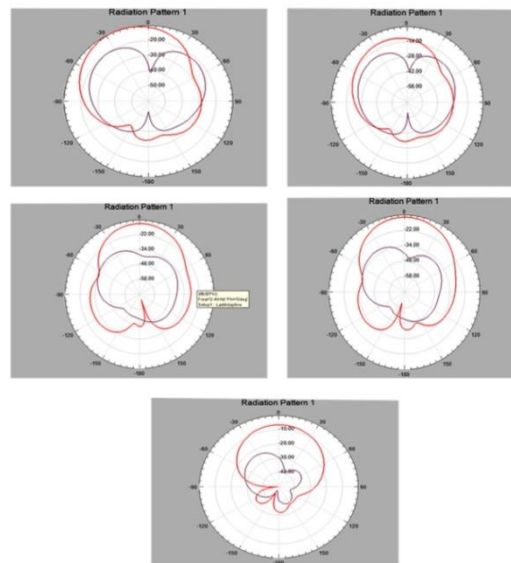


Figure (4)- radiation pattern 1

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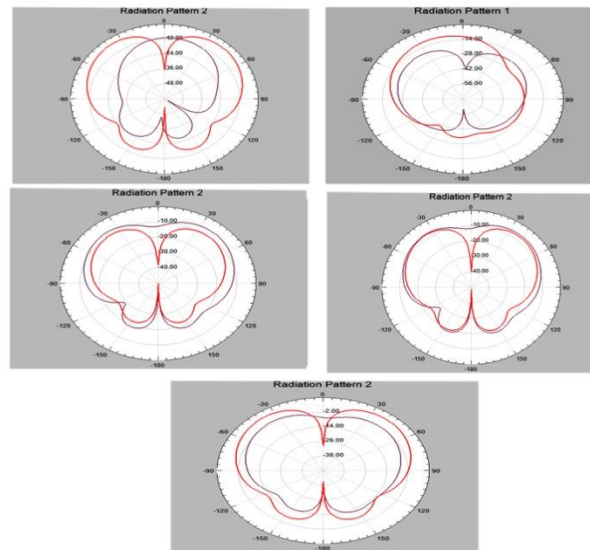


Figure (5) – radiation patter 2

V CONCLUSIONS

Performance of micro strip serrated patch antenna based on different materials is investigated and their performance characteristics are shown and tabulated in this present work. We observed that by increasing the dielectric constant of substrate material the band width is decreasing and the gain values are decreased.

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BIOGRAPHY



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