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Engineering Technology microstrip patch antenna radiation Variation of Quality Factors and Bandwidth of a Conically Depressed

A B S T R A C T

In connection with the development of radio communication systems, microwave, millimeter range, one of the most important is the problem of creating compact solid-state radiation sources. The antenna is the effective interaction between electronic circuits and the outside world is an important component of any wireless connection trend toward line the use of high frequencies in modern communications. Solutions, space technology, about (30 Ghz), Local Multipoint Distribution (LMDS) at 28Ghz) antenna technologies to meet the new requirements of the card actively participated in the elaboration of the various subsystems for such active monolithic Phased Array Antenna. This document is primarily.This paper mainly studies the effect of plasma wave on the radiation properties of a conically depressed microstrip patch antenna .Using linearized hydrodynamic theory and potential function technique, the total directive gain and quality factor are calculated for different values of plasma to source frequency   and different half-cone angles. It is observed that the directive gain and quality factor are changes considerably by changing the half-cone angle   as well as a plasma to source frequency values.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Printed circuit antennas have been applied to a variety of systems such as high-flying airplanes and satellites [1] due to their light weight, low cost and easy fabrication technique. However it is low bandwidth becomes a disadvantages and hence reduce it is application for different purposes. Constant efforts are going on to improve the bandwidth of such radiators. One way to improve the bandwidth is that the patch surface of a circular micro-strip antenna is depressed slightly into the substrate material which gives the structure of a conically depressed micro-strip antenna [2]. Another way is, by increasing the substrate thickness between the ground plane and the conducting patch [3]. Radiation properties of a conically depressed radiator are investigated in a homogeneous warm electron plasma of infinite extent. The presence of the plasma excites an electron plasma (EP) waves in addition to the usual electromagnetic (EM) waves. Radiation properties of a circular patch micro-strip antenna are already studied in plasma medium using cavity model and results are presented elsewhere [4].Due to the conical depression of circular patch surface

into the substrate by an angle ψ , an additional electric field in the radial direction will be introduced which will give rise to extra radiations. Using this additional field in addition to the already existing fields, radiation properties of a conically depressed micro-strip patch antenna are studied in warm ionized plasma medium.

2. Formulation of the Problem and Basic Equations

The geometry and coordinates system of a dimensionally thin conically depressed micro-strip patch antenna is shown in figure (1).
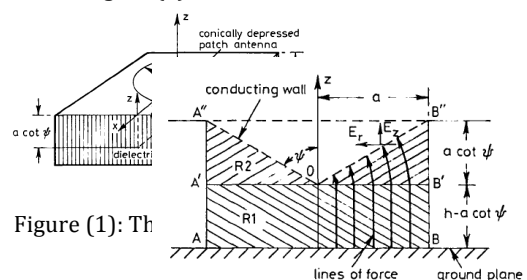

Figure (1): Th...

conically depressed microstrip patch antenna.

A circular patch $\left(\psi = 90^o\right)$ of radius a in $\left(xy\right)$ plane is depressed conically $\left(\psi = \psi^o\right)$ along the $z - axis$. Thickness of the substrate is considered to be h , relative permittivity and permeability are $\varepsilon_r > 1$ and $\mu_r = 1$ respectively. Basic assumptions and initial equations regarding a plasma medium are given in [5]. The internal fields in region R_1 of such a radiator, excited in TM mode are:

$$E_z = E_o J_n (k \rho) \cos(n\varphi) \qquad (1)$$

From Maxwell's equations, we obtain

$$H_\rho = -j \frac{\omega \varepsilon n}{k^2 \rho} E_o J_n (k \rho) \sin(n\varphi) \qquad (2)$$

$$H_\varphi = -j \frac{\omega \varepsilon}{k} E_o J_n' (k \rho) \cos(n\varphi) \qquad (3)$$

Where n is an integer, $k = \omega(\mu_o \varepsilon_o \varepsilon_r)^{1/2}$, ε_o is the free space permittivity, ε_r is the relative permittivity of substrate, $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_o$, J_n is the Bessel function of order n and $J_n'(k \rho)$ is the derivative of $J_n(k \rho)$ with respect to the argument $(k \rho)$. Due to the depression of a conducting circular patch into the dielectric substrate by an angle ψ , the internal fields will be modified. In region R_2 , a radial field E_ρ will be existed. The magnitude of E_ρ is zero at $z = 0$ and equal to $E_z \cot\psi$ at $z = \rho \cot\psi$ (as a boundary condition) with uniform variation along the z direction. Excitation of E_ρ in region R_2 will create H_z and E_φ in addition to the field components already existing in region R_1 In region R_2 the E_z and E_ρ components are related as:

$$E_z = \left(-\rho/z\right) E_\rho \qquad (4)$$

And E_ρ at resonance will be given by:

$$E_\rho = \left(-\frac{\omega \mu_o}{k^2 \rho}\right) \left(\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi}\right) \qquad (5)$$

Where,

$$H_z = \left(\frac{-j \omega \varepsilon \rho}{n}\right) \cot\psi E_o J_n(k \rho) \sin n\varphi \qquad (6)$$

Following the method of [6], the far zone components of electromagnetic mode and plasma mode are computed. These are :

2.1. In Electromagnetic Mode:

$$E_\theta = j^n \frac{V_o \beta_e a_e}{2r} e^{-j\beta_e r} \cos(n\varphi) \frac{\sin(0.5\beta_e h \cos\theta)}{0.5\beta_e h \cos\theta} [J_{n+1}(a_e \ldots$$

here $V_o = h E_o J_n(ka)$ is the edge voltage at $\varphi = 0$,

$$E_\theta = j^n \frac{V_o \beta_e a_e}{2r} e^{-j\beta_e r} \cos\theta \sin(n\varphi) \frac{\sin(0.5\beta_e h \cos\theta)}{} [J_{n-1}(a_e \beta_e \sin\theta) - J_{n+1}(a_e \beta_e \sin\theta)][1 + \frac{a}{h}\cot\psi]$$

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots(8)$$

and $\beta_e = \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda_o}\right) A$ is the propagation constant in electromagnetic mode.

2.2. In Plasma Mode:

$$E_p = (-j)^{n+2} \frac{\beta_p h E_o n \omega_p^2}{r\omega(\omega^2 - \omega_p)} e^{-j\beta_p r} J_n(ka) \sin(n\varphi) J_n(\beta_p a_e \sin\theta) \frac{\sin(0.5\beta_p h \cos\theta)}{0.5\beta_p h \cos\theta}[1 + \frac{a}{h}\cot\psi]$$

$$\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots(9)$$

Where $\beta_p = \left(\frac{c}{\vartheta_o}\right)\beta_o A$ is the propagation constant in plasma mode and β_o is the propagation constant in free space.

3-Radiated Power

The total power radiated by an antenna in the plasma medium is a sum of the power radiated in the electromagnetic mode P_e and in the plasma mode P_p as mentioned in [7]. The radiated power in:

3.1. Electromagnetic Mode

The power radiated in the electromagnetic mode in the upper half space is obtained by integrating the complex Poynting vector [8]. Thus, the power radiated in the electromagnetic mode can be expressed as:

$$P_e = \frac{A}{2Z_0} \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^\pi \left[|E_\theta|^2 + |E_\varphi|^2\right] r^2 \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

Substituting the values of E_θ and E_φ from equations (7) and (8) and performing the integral for the φ variables, the total radiated power can be expressed as:

$$P_e = \frac{A\pi}{4}\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_o}{\mu_o}} V_o^2 \frac{\sin^2(0.5h\beta_e\cos\theta)}{(0.5h\beta_e\cos\theta)^2}$$

$$\left[\beta_e^2 a_e^2 I_1 + I_2\right]\left[1 + \frac{4\varepsilon_{eff}}{A^2}(a\cot\psi^2)(\frac{a^2}{h^2})\right] \qquad (11)$$

where

$$I_1 = \int_0^\pi J_1'^2(\beta_e a_e \sin\theta)\sin\theta d\theta \qquad (12)$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^\pi J_1^2(\beta_e a_e \sin\theta)\frac{\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta}d\theta \qquad (13)$$

The integrals in the above two equations have been evaluated numerically.

3.2. Plasma Mode

The radiated power of an antenna in the plasma mode is given as

$$P_p = \frac{A}{1-A^2}\left(\frac{\upsilon_o}{c}\right)\frac{1}{2Z_o}\int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi}|E_p|^2\, r^2 \sin\theta\, d\theta\, d\varphi$$

Where Z_o is the impedance in the free space.

Substituting equation (9) into equation (14), the radiated power in the plasma mode can be expressed as:

$$P_p = \frac{30\pi^2(1-A^2)}{A}\left(\frac{c}{\upsilon_o}\right)V_o^2\int_0^{\pi}\left[\frac{\sin(0.5h\beta_p\cos\theta)}{(0.5h\beta_p\cos\theta)}J_n(\beta_p a_e \sin\theta)\right]^2\left[1+\left(\frac{a^2}{h^2}\right)^2\cot^2\psi\right]\sin\theta\, d\theta$$

4. Quality Factor

A term specifying the frequency selectivity of the resonant circuit is the quality factor. It is defined as the ratio between the energy stored and the energy lost in the system. At resonance, the energy stored can be calculated either from the maximum magnetic field or from the maximum electric field. In case of a conically depressed microstrip antenna, the total energy stored (U_T) is defined as $U_T = U_1 + U_2 + U_3$, where U_1 is the energy due to E_z in region R_1, U_2 is the energy due to

E_z in region R_2 and U_3 is the energy due to E_ρ in region R_2. In general the energy stored is given by,

$$U = \frac{\varepsilon_o \varepsilon_{eff}}{4}\int_v|E_{max.}|^2\, dv \qquad (16)$$

Therefore,

$$U_1 = \frac{\pi E_o^2(h-a\cot\psi)}{4\omega^2\mu_o}(\beta_o^2 a^2 -1)J_1^2(ka)$$

(15)

$$U_2 = \frac{2\pi\beta_o^2 E_o^2 \cot\psi}{4\omega^2\mu_o}[a^2 J_2^2(ka)] \qquad (18)$$

$$U_2 = \frac{2\pi\beta_o^2 E_o^2 \cot^3\psi}{16\omega^2\mu_o}[a^2 J_2^2(ka)] \qquad (19)$$

Thus, the total radiation loss factor (Q_R) will give by :

$$Q_R = \frac{\omega U_T}{P_r} \qquad (20)$$

A quality factor has been calculated for different values of plasma parameter A and half-cone angle ψ, in both the modes as shown in table (1).

Table (1): Quality factor of a conically patch micro-strip antenna for different values of plasma parameter A and half-cone angle ψ.

A	$\psi = 90^o$		$\psi = 85^o$		$\psi = 75^o$	
	$Q_e \times 10^3$	$Q_p \times 10^3$	Q_e	$Q_p \times 10^3$	Q_e	$Q_p \times 10^3$
1.0	0.163	-	55.330	-	6.870	-
0.9	0.208	394.570	57.280	0.310	7.100	3.848
0.8	0.279	70.897	60.530	0.615	7.52	0.077
0.7	0.394	36.720	65.510	0.030	8.140	0.356
0.6	0.595	6.395	72.700	0.490	9.030	0.062
0.5	0.993	6.673	84.170	0.520	10.400	0.064
0.4	1.867	6.554	101.310	0.510	21.600	0.063
0.3	4.278	3.110	130.470	0.250	16.350	0.032
0.2	14.130	1.817	191.700	0.150	23.820	0.017
0.1	93.150	1.208	315.910	0.094	39.200	0.117

5. Bandwidth

Bandwidth of an antenna mainly depends on its impedance and patterns. From the resonant circuit theory, bandwidth can be defined by the following relation,

$$BW = \omega_2 - \omega_1 = \Delta\omega = \frac{\omega_r}{Q} \qquad (21)$$

Where, ω_r is the resonant frequency? Using the relation (20), the bandwidth of a conically depressed microstrip antenna is calculated, the variation of bandwidth with plasma parameter (A) for different half-cone angle (ψ) are given in table (2).

Table (2): Bandwidth of a conically patch micro strip antenna for different values of plasma parameter A and half-cone angle ψ.

A	$\psi = 90^o$	$\psi = 85^o$	$\psi = 75^o$
	BW%	BW%	BW%
1.0	10.4	31.0	--------
0.9	8.2	24.4	196.2
0.8	6.3	19.9	160.8

0.7	4.4	13.1	105.9
0.6	3.2	9.8	78.6
0.5	2.0	5.9	47.8
0.4	1.2	3.3	26.2
0.3	0.9	1.8	14.6
0.2	1.0	1.9	15.2
0.1	1.4	2.1	17.1

6. Result and Discussion

When an antenna interacts with the plasma medium, in addition to the usual electromagnetic waves, electroacoustic waves also be generated. Presence of these electroacoustic waves perhaps changes the radiation properties of such a radiator in plasma medium. Presence of plasma medium affects the bandwidth of the antenna. For all structures, bandwidth is maximum in free space but decreases on decreasing plasma parameter value (A).

In free space the quality factor (Q) is maximum for the structure having $(\psi = 90^o)$ and it increases on reducing plasma parameter value (A).From the study of various parameters, it can be concluded that the present geometry provides some useful results both in free space as well as in the plasma medium. The magnitude of fields and directivity of such antenna decreases sharply, but radiated power, bandwidth increases considerably as half-cone angles (ψ) decreases. This makes such an antenna a useful structure for communication purpose.

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