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Reduction of Surface Waves in Arrays using Uni-Planar EBG

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***Abstract**: Electromagnetic band gap (EBG) structures can be treated as sporadic arrangement of dielectrics. These structures will aid in the coupling reduction in arrays. In this paper, for reducing coupling between array antennas, a new arrangement of EBG structures is presented. The antenna resonates at 5.8GHz, used for wireless requirement. Here 5 × 2 EBG structures are used to reduce mutual coupling more than 20 dB. The antenna substrate dimensions are 36 mm × 68 mm × 1.6 mm. Also, the dispersion diagram was used to design EBG unit cell. In this, a uniplanar EBG configuration which is easy to fabricate without the use of vias is designed for antennas. Their use in coupling reduction of planar antennas and low-profile antenna applications is explored through an effective technique, because the information required is the dispersion diagram and reflection phase of the unit cell. Different Uniplanar-EBGs are used for optimizing current distribution on the antennas, decreasing the coupling between elements and harmonic suppression. As a result, the antenna array performance is improved and minimum coupling is less than -20 dB by using this EBG structure.*

***Index Terms*—, EBG, patch antennas, mutual coupling reduction, low profile antennas, optimization, Dispersion diagram.**

I. INTRODUCTION

EBG have gained attention in microwave and antenna areas in terms of antenna performance. Mutual coupling mainly arises due to surface waves excited on patch whenever the permittivity Ɛr > 1. With the use of EBG materials, the surface waves excited can be minimized. Compactness and patch area reduction can be achieved through suitable unitcells of EBG structures. The EBG is a High Impedance Surface. The EBG can minimize the surface waves of the antenna operating frequency. They interpret the sporadic arrangement of metallic conductors and di-electric materials. EBG involves applications like waveguides, GPS, Electronically Scanned Phased Arrays, controllable PBG materials, Bluetooth. The EBG unit cell design is done with the reflection phase, dispersion diagram.

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The bandgap, from the dispersion diagram, is attained with the use of Eigen mode solver. Dispersion diagram is a graph obtained between phase constant versus frequency. The term EBG in microwave field, is derived from PBG (optic domain), wherein photon elements with bandgap are utilized for light emissions.
The EBG, will act as HIS for suppressing the excited waves on the patch substrate. EBGs are artificial periodic structures in which the EM wave transmission in a specified frequency range is blocked. By placing an electric conductive type material on the top of the substrate, the RF properties may be modified. The implementation of the EBG structure is done using reflection phase, unit cell-based dispersion plot. The bandgap characteristics can be determined with reflection phase and transmission responses for a desired application.
Notation: MC represents Mutual Coupling throughout the paper

II. RELATED WORK

In general, patch operation in the TM_{10} mode, excites surface waves in E-Plane. In [1] to reduce the surface waves in E-plane, a dual layer EBG with lower resonant frequency is proposed and this makes the series capacitance more among adjacent EBG cells. To make the EBG more compact, the capacitance and inductance needs to be enhanced. Nevertheless, in the antenna scenario, if the dielectric material is selected, there is no possibility of increase in inductance. The only way to make the EBG compact is to increase the capacitance. This was done in [1]. To block MC, an array is fed with co-planar waveguide (CPW) operating at 2.4GHz. These CPW lines have the advantages like low radiation leakage, less dispersion, uniplanar configuration. A stub is arranged, to minimize the surface waves between the elements [2]. In [3], the surface waves will play a significant role, when EM energy is trapped between the patches. To reduce surface waves between array elements, band gap of the EBGs available at the lower frequency (GHz). The features of the EBG structures are described by three methods. Such as periodic transmission line, full wave numerical method, and lumped elements. As the surface waves gets suppressed in these bands, efficiency of the elements may be improved. While increasing substrate thickness, and decreasing permittivity, increases surface waves between two antennas. In [4], HIS (High Impedance Surfaces) can block the surface waves, between antenna array elements. In [4], the antenna resonates at 5.2 GHz WLAN. The patch dimensions are: Length=8.2 mm, Width=12.18 mm, ground plane area =50 X 50 mm. Material used is FR4, ξr = 4.4, tanδ = 0.002, h = 1.6 mm. Feed point is located at 1.6 mm from the patch end side. In [5], a patch antenna with four arc-shaped edge slots and two probe feeds is instigated to improve the antenna gain, and gain achieved [5] is 5.45dBi. The isolation achieved is less than −20dB. This antenna in conjunction with EBG is designed on a Flame Reluctant (FR-4) with h= 1.6mm and tanδ= 0.022 and has dimensions of 44.5 × 77.5 × 1.6 mm^3 for WLAN 5.8GHz. In [6] a 2 x 5 EBG is used to reduce MC, and resonates at 5.8 GHz WALN application. The antenna dimensions with substrate are 36mm × 68mm × 1.6mm. The EBG principle of operation is analyzed by LC model when the EBG periodic length is small compared to the wavelength. The patch elements size is given by 14.4×12.6 mm and the gap between them is 34mm. This antenna resonates at 5.8GHz and it is uses FR-4 epoxy whose εr = 4.4, and tanδ = 0.02. The unit cell size is 6.4mm × 6.4mm, and vias radius is 0.5 mm. In [7], EBG unit cell capacitance can be enhanced by considering the thick substrate and therefore reduce the EBG band-gap. To avoid grating lobes, the inter-element spacing is λo/2. When the spacing is λo/2, there is a limitation on the unit cell number placed in the center of the 2-element array. How many unit-cells can be placed is decided by the refractive index of the substrate. The bandstop characteristic have been achieved at 5.8 GHz frequency. In [8] a mushroom like EBG design is proposed and the EBG can be analyzed with L and C. The inductance, L, is identified from the via where the current flows, and C indicates gap between patches. L and C can be calculated from the patch width, gap between unit-cells, substrate thickness and dielectric constant. The L and C will define band gap frequency at which there is suppression of surface waves. The mutual coupling investigation is done on different parameters based on E-plane and H-plane, various dielectric constants substrate thickness. A high and thick permittivity substrate used for the array will generate a strong MC due to excited currents on the substrate. In this proposed array, MC obtained is <−20dB. In this, substrate with εr= 4.4 and tanδ=0.002 and h=1.6mm are used. In the following sections, section III will explain about the proposed model, section IV provides the result analysis, section V gives the conclusion.

III. PROPOSED METHOD

In this paper, an array with and without EBG is analyzed. The measurements of return loss and isolation loss is analyzed with and without EBG. The objective of this design is to analyze an 2-element array which can be used for WLAN application by mitigating the effects of surface wave suppression.

3.1 ANTENNA ARRAY WITHOUT EBG STRUCTURES

The proposed array shown in Fig-1 resonates at 5.8GHz. The array is fed with a co-axial feed. The antenna array reflection co-efficient and insertion loss is analyzed with and without EBG. The traditional patch array is indicated in Fig-1. The array with EBG design is indicated in Fig-2. The EBG is obtained from dispersion plot, used to identify the bandgap. The design, proposed uses two similar square patches with the uniplanar EBG placed between them and fed by coaxial probes. This was simulated on FR-4 with εr=4.4, substrate height 1.6mm, and tanδ=0.02. The substrate is simulated with Ls x Ws by 52mm x 35mm. The port separation d=30mm. The patch dimensions based on design equations are 11.4 mm x 14 mm. The array design simulation is done using Ansoft HFSS 13.0 and operates at a 5.8 GHz frequency. The main objective of this uniplanar EBG provides enhancing the isolation between the elements by reducing the MC. The antenna can be resonated at 5.8 GHz when the patch dimensions are set at 11.4mm x 14mm. The location of the feed points of the coaxial probes is indicated in Fig-1. The MC between two elements before using EBG displays a strong mutual coupling of -19.38dB and is plotted in Fig-6.

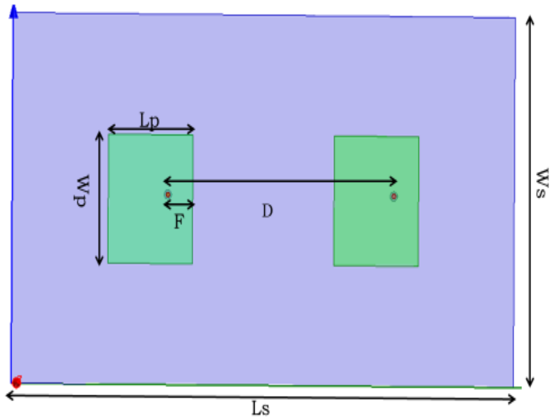

Fig 1: A simple Traditional Patch array Antenna

EBG operation is represented by an equivalent LC circuit provided, if the structure periodicity is less compared with the wavelength. The via introduces inductance and it represents the current flow across via and the gap between the slots represents capacitance between the adjacent slots. The band gap feature depends on the parameters such as substrate dimensions, periodicity, and εr. The values of L and C must enhance to obtain lower cut-off frequency and a miniaturized shape. As indicated in Fig. 7, the dispersion plot is between phase vs frequency. The phase will vary from 0^o to 180^o from Γ to X, again from 0^o to 180^o for X to M and 180^o to 0^o for M to Γ. The variation from Γ to X, X to M and M to Γ for a unit cell is designated as Brillouin zone. The above unit cell process is to be done for the n number of modes defined by the user. If the user requires only 2 modes then the unit cell Brillouin zone analysis is done for mode 1 and mode 2. The band gap which suppresses the unwanted surface waves is about 1.5 GHz. The unit cell is designed such that the frequency at which antenna resonates is accessible in the stop band region of the bandgap. The uniplanar EBG proposed utilizes a ground plane, substrate, and a conducting patch. The proposed structure with dimensions 52mm x 35 mm with dielectric substrate FR-4 is indicated in Fig-2. The antenna elements with a 5 x 2 matrix EBG is used to reduce the surface currents and is placed between array.

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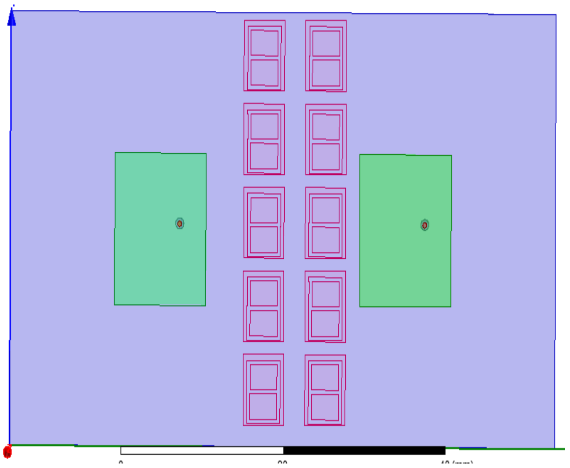

Fig 2: Patch Array with Uni-planar EBG

3.2 PERFORMANCE OF MPA WITH EBG STRUTURES

The proposed cell utilizes a number of slots merged together to form a uniplanar EBG and the introduction of slots with specific dimensions will increase the overall C. As the slots indicate perfect conductors, the overall EBG can be visualized as periodic division of conducting elements printed on substrate. The unit cell dimensions are indicated in Fig. 3. These unit-cell dimensions (5.3 × 5.3 mm^2) are analyzed with dispersion diagram utilized for unit-cell. The dispersion plot, obtained from unit cell with application of periodic boundary condition on the sides. The airbox provided above unit-cell is ten times the substrate height. The patch elements and the ground must be finite conductivity materials and the airbox sides must be master and slave.

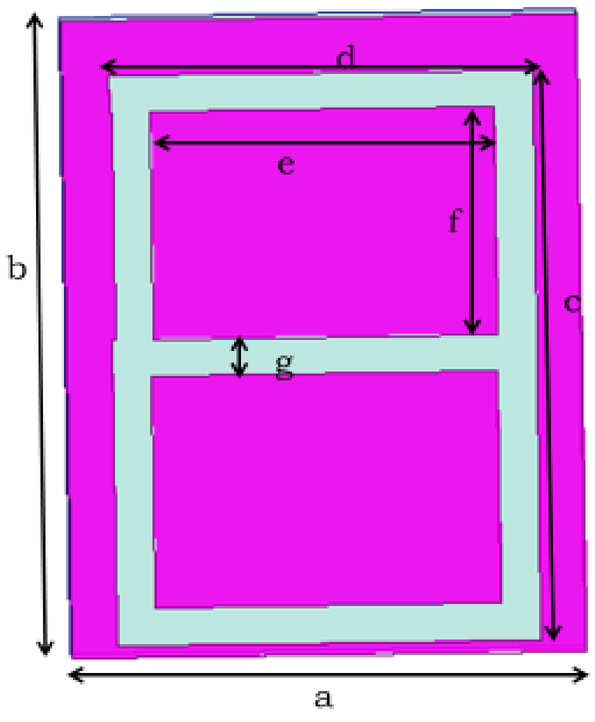

Fig 3: Unit Cell of the proposed EBG

Table- 1: Design parameter values for the proposed EBG

Design Parameters	Value (mm)
Lp	11.4
Wp	14
Ls	68
Ws	40
F	3.3
D	30
a	5
b	6.5
c	5.8
d	4.1
e	3.3
f	2.3
g	0.38

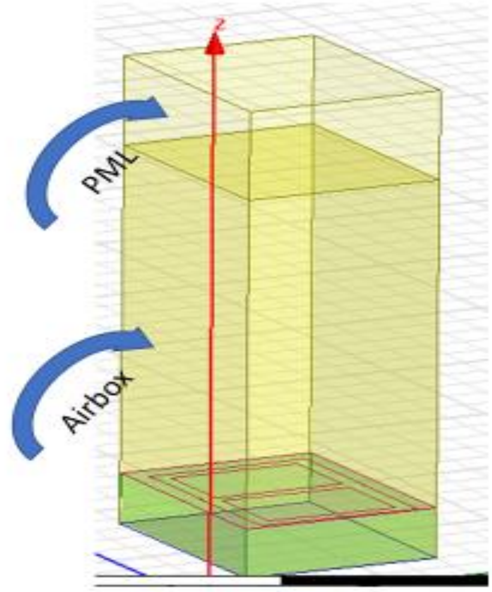

Fig 4: Demonstration of Unit Cell simulation.

IV. RESULT ANALYSIS

The return loss S_{11} without and with EBG is plotted in Fig-5. S_{11} obtained without and with are -40.12dB and -22.46dB. The insertion loss S_{12} obtained without the usage of Uniplanar EBG is -19.38dB. By implementing uniplanar EBG the coupling reduces by 30dB and is shown in Fig-6.

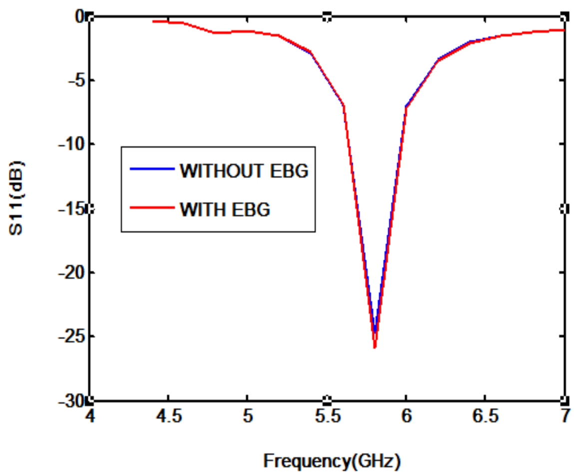

Fig 5: S11 without and with EBG Structures

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The insertion loss S12 without and with EBG is plotted in Fig-6. S12 obtained without and with are -19.38dB and -48.26dB. Fig- 6 shows a deep curve at the antenna resonating frequency 5.8 GHz. The uniplanar EBG can minimize the surface waves between the antennas used in E-plane coupling. As the relative permittivity is greater than one (€r >1) there is a chance of surface waves propagating along the ground surface. Since the substrate is FR4, whose relative permittivity is 4.4, there are surface waves which propagates along the ground beneath the substrate. Hence, a uniplanar EBG is proposed to minimize the mutual coupling scenario.

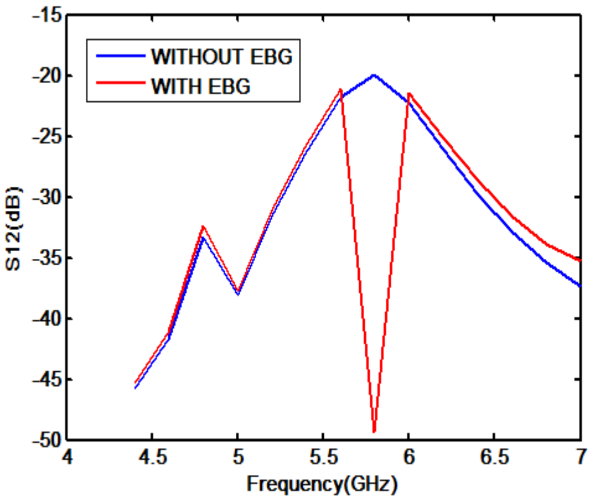

Fig 6: S_{12} without and with EBG Structures

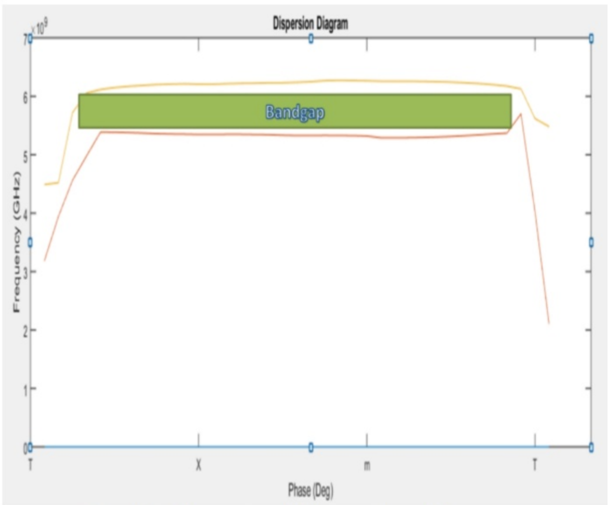

Fig 7 Dispersion diagram representing bandgap.

Fig- 7 shows bandgap representation using Dispersion diagram. A dispersion diagram at a given frequency, indicates, how much phase a material has. To plot dispersion diagram, a unit-cell is to be designed properly and necessary boundary conditions need to be used.

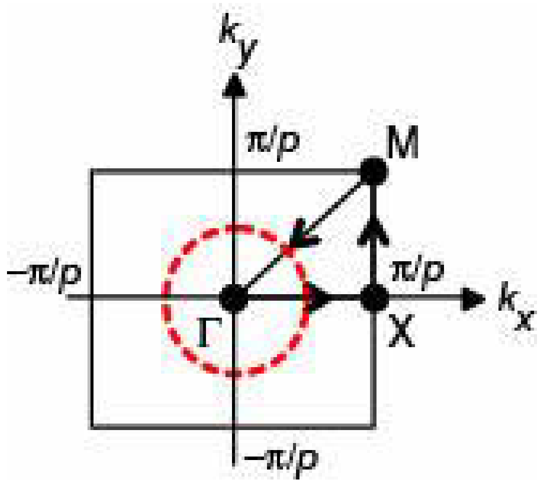

Fig 8: Brillouin zone

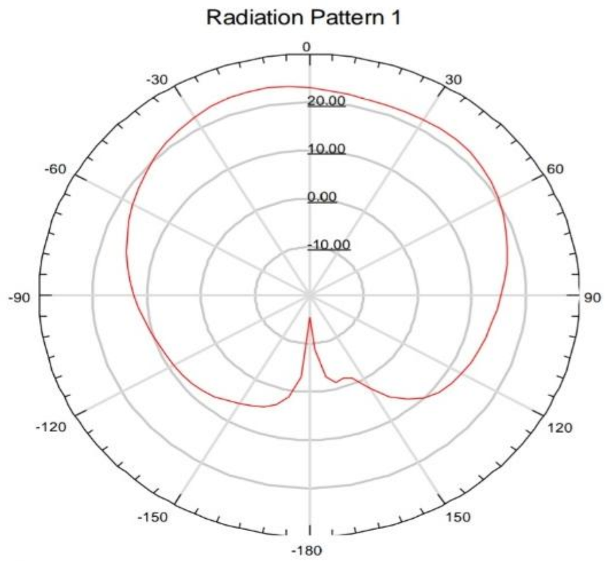

Fig 9Radiation pattern of Proposed array with EBG.

The Brillouin zone is the region for a unit-cell, defining the propagation vector. The characterization of the periodic structure can be obtained, if the propagation vectors are defined. The representation of a Brillouin zone is indicated in Fig- 8.

Radiation pattern is indicated in Fig-8. The figure shows radiation pattern in E-plane. As in Fig-8, EBG provides negligible effect on radiation pattern.

V. CONCLUSION

In this proposed work, uniplanar EBG is proposed in HFSS software. Simulated antenna design consists of conventional two element array with and without EBG structure. Return loss S_{11}, transmission loss S_{12}, radiation pattern, surface current distributions are plotted for uniplanar EBG structure. In this simulated design, S_{12}, MC is reduced by 30dB. S_{11} is measured with and without EBG structure. In future work, different EBG structure shapes like Star, Fork, F-Shape, 2-shape etc. can be implemented for the enhancement of isolation.

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