

การทำนายหาความถี่เรโซแนนซ์ของสายอากาศแบบไมโครสตริปวงกลม

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บทคัดย่อ

ในบทความนี้ได้นำค่าพารามิเตอร์โดยประมาณของสายส่งแบบไมโครสตริปมาใช้สำหรับทำนายหาความถี่เรโซแนนซ์ของสายอากาศแบบไมโครสตริปวงกลม ซึ่งวิธีที่นำเสนอนี้สามารถที่จะคำนวณได้อย่างรวดเร็วด้วยเครื่องคำนวณทั่วไป ผลลัพธ์ที่คำนวณได้จากวิธีดังกล่าวยังมีความถูกต้องใกล้เคียงกับผลทางการวัดด้วย

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Predicting the Resonant Frequency of Circular Microstrip Disk Antennas

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Abstract

Approximate parameters of microstrip line are used to predict the resonant frequency of circular microstrip disk antennas. The present technique is computationally fast and efficient even on a desk calculator. The theoretical results are in good agreement with measured results.

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Introduction

Several methods have been presented in the literature to calculate the resonant frequency of circular microstrip disk antenna by using the cavity model [1-7]. However, these methods have been complicated by the existence of fringing fields at edge of the disk, which the accuracy of the resonant frequency depends on the fringing capacitance. In this paper, an attempt has been made to resolve the issues noted by carrying out a technique of calculating the resonant frequency of circular microstrip disk antenna using the approximate parameters of a microstrip line. In the theoretical section, the theoretical formulas of resonant frequency, effective permittivity, and effective radius are presented. Comparison with measurements is given in the calculated and measured results section.

Theory

The structure of a circular microstrip disk antenna is shown in Fig. 1.

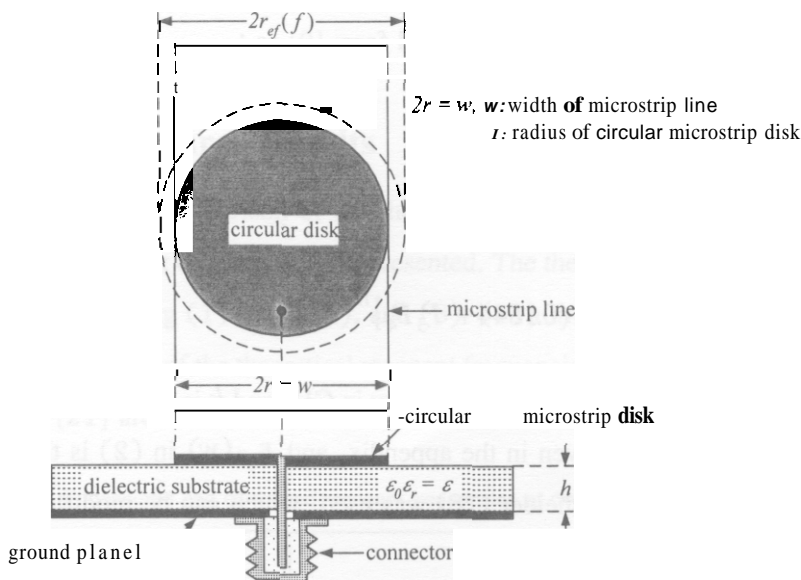


Fig. 1 Structure of a circular microstrip disk antenna

The theory of the structure is obtained in three sections. Simple formula for the resonant frequency is obtained in the section A, and then the effective permittivity and the effective radius are obtained in the section B and C, respectively.

A. Resonant Frequency

An analytic formula for the resonant frequency of a circular microstrip disk antenna can be obtained from Wolff [2], which is given the lowest resonant frequency in the simple formula as follows :

$$f_{11} = \frac{8.78745}{r_{ef}(f)\sqrt{\epsilon_{ef}(f)}} \quad (1)$$

where f_{11} is the resonant frequency of the dominant (fundamental) mode of a circular microstrip disk antenna in GHz

$r_{ef}(f)$ is the effective radius of circular disk with physical radius r in cm.

$\epsilon_{ef}(f)$ is the effective permittivity of dielectric substrate with relative permittivity &

B. Effective Permittivity

Several dispersion models for effective permittivity had been reported [8–16]. However, the results over a broad range tabulated in [17] were found that Kirschning and Jansen [9] and Kobayashi [10] models are the most consistently accurate results. In this paper, accuracy of the resonant frequency of the circular microstrip disk antenna can be fitted with experimental data by using the effective permittivity $\epsilon_{ef}(f)$ in general form [9] as :

$$\epsilon_{ef}(f) = \epsilon_r - \frac{\epsilon_r - \epsilon_{ef}(w)}{1 + P(f)} \quad (2)$$

where

$$P(f) = P_1 P_2 [f_0 h (0.1844 + P_3 P_4)]^{1.5763} \quad (3)$$

with $f_0 = 7.5/r\sqrt{\epsilon_r}$, denoting the frequency in GHz and h is the substrate thickness in cm. P_1 , P_2 , P_3 , and P_4 in (3) are given in the appendix, and $\epsilon_{ef}(w)$ in (2) is the zero frequency effective permittivity given by Schneider [18] was used, which can be modified for the circular microstrip disk as :

$$\epsilon_{ef}(w) = \left(\frac{\epsilon_r + 1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{2} \right) \left(1 + \frac{6h}{r} \right)^{-0.555} \quad (4)$$

C. Effective Radius

The characteristic impedance $Z_0 (F)$ of microstrip line can be determined from the parallel-plate model [19]:

$$Z_0(f) = \frac{120\pi h}{2r_{ef}(f)\sqrt{\epsilon_{ef}(f)}} \quad (5)$$

where $2r_{ef}(f) = w_{ef}(f)$ is the effective width of microstrip line.

In (5), we can determine the effective radius of the circular microstrip disk antenna as :

$$r_{ef}(f) = \frac{60\pi h}{Z_0(f)\sqrt{\epsilon_{ef}(f)}} \tag{6}$$

To get more accurate calculated f_{11} , the characteristic impedance $Z_0(f)$ in (6) have adopted from James et al's formula [20]. Substituting $Z_0(f)$ [20] in to (6), one obtains the simple and accurate expression for the effective radius $r_{ef}(f)$ as follows :

$$r_{ef}(f) = r + 0.441h + 0.082h \left[\frac{\epsilon_{ef}(f) - 1}{\epsilon_{ef}^2(f)} \right] + h \left[\frac{\epsilon_{ef}(f) + 1}{2\pi\epsilon_{ef}(f)} \right] \left[1.452 + \ln \left(\frac{r}{h} + 0.94 \right) \right] \tag{7}$$

where $r_{ef}(f)$ is the effective radius in cm with the physical radius r in cm. This expression can readily be handled by using a pocket calculator. It can also be incorporate in fairly extensive CAD routines which involve frequency - dependent expression for effective microstrip permittivity $\epsilon_{ef}(f)$ (section B).

Calculated and Measured Results

In this section, a comparison of the theoretical resonant frequencies of the fundamental mode with the measurement of Howell [3] is presented. The theoretical resonant frequencies which have been obtained by using (1)-(4), (7), and (8)-(11) in the appendix are shown in Table I. In Table I, the comparisons of the theoretical resonant frequencies among previous calculated results [2], [3], [6] and [21] are shown.

Table I Comparisons of measured and calculated resonant frequencies of circular microstrip disk antennas

Dimensions & Parameters				Resonant Frequencies (GHz)					
r (cm)	h (cm)	ϵ_r	h/λ_d	Measured [3]	Howell [3]	Wolff & Knoppik [2]	Demeryd [6]	umprasert & Kiranon [21]	Present Method
3.493	0.1588	2.50	0.013	1.570	1.580	1.569	1.537	1.555	1.575
1.270	0.0794	2.59	0.018	4.070	4.290	4.267	4.159	4.175	4.074
3.493	0.3175	2.50	0.025	1.510	1.580	1.526	1.478	1.522	1.509
13.894	1.2700	2.70	0.026	0.378	0.387	0.362	0.350	0.370	0.374
4.950	0.2350	4.55	0.014	0.825	0.833	0.836	0.814	0.827	0.823
3.975	0.2350	4.55	0.017	1.030	1.037	1.042	1.009	1.027	1.028
2.990	0.2350	4.55	0.023	1.360	1.379	1.384	1.332	1.358	1.359
2.000	0.2350	4.55	0.034	2.003	2.061	2.067	1.965	2.009	2.004
1.040	0.2350	4.55	0.063	3.750	3.963	3.950	3.661	3.744	3.756
0.770	0.2350	4.55	0.083	4.945	5.353	5.308	4.848	4.938	4.948

Conclusion

In conclusion, the results of the theoretical resonant frequency of the circular microstrip disk antenna based on the approximate parameters of the microstrip line have been presented. The technique has been successfully applied to the circular microstrip disk antenna. We have also applied this technique to the triangular and elliptical patches. Results on these and other patches will be reported soon. Thus, this technique is a useful tool and well suited for the microwave computer aided design (MCAD) on patch antennas and resonators.

Appendix

Effective Permittivity for Resonant Frequency

The following expressions for the effective permittivity of Kirschning and Jansen [9], originally derived for microstrip lines, are necessary to accommodate resonant frequency of circular microstrip disk antenna.

$$P_1 = 0.27488 + \frac{20r}{h} \left[0.6315 + 0.525 / (1 + 0.0157 f_0 h)^{20} \right] - 0.065683 e^{-\frac{175.03r}{h}} \quad (8)$$

$$P_2 = 0.33622 (1 - e^{-0.03442 \epsilon_r}) \quad (9)$$

$$P_3 = 0.0363 e^{-\left(\frac{92r}{h}\right)} \left[1 - e^{-\left(\frac{f_0 h}{38.7}\right)^{4.97}} \right] \quad (10)$$

$$P_4 = 1 + 2.751 \left[1 - e^{-\left(\frac{\epsilon_r}{15.916}\right)^8} \right] \quad (11)$$

Here h and r are in centimeters, and f_0 is in gigahertz.

Acknowledgment

The author wishes to thank Prof. Dr. Wiwat Kiranon for the helpful discussions. The author also would like to thank Mr. Nimit Tummprasert for providing the facilities necessary to complete this work.

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