DESIGN OF CIRCULAR PATCH ANTENNA FOR WIRELESS APPLICATIONS

1st Sathiyapriya. , 2nd Nandha Kishore., 3rd Shafeek Nishath and 4th Balasoorya

dept. Electronics and Communication EngineeringDr.Mahalingam college of Engineering and Technology

Pollachi,Tamilnadu,India

Abstract— *The circular patch antenna's design features a CPW feed with wide band characteristics. The most efficient and potential antenna for wideband wireless applications is the CPW feed patch antenna. The design strategy known as "meta surface reflector integrated into a patch antenna" entails using a metasurface as a reflecting element in order to improve the patch antenna's performance. CPW feed offers several benefits, including less radiation leakage and dispersion. Meta surfaces possess special properties that allow them to steer, absorb, concentrate, block, or scatter waves on the surface.*

Keywords— CPW feed, circular patch, low dispersion, low radiation.

1.INTRODUCTION

In most of the Wireless devices, Circular patch antenna is widely used. In those circular patch antenna more commonly insert feed technique is used for giving input. In this design, the insert feed is replaced with a circle patch antenna (CPW feed), which is the most promising and effective antenna in wideband wireless applications. Additionally, the ground plane is present in the majority of circular patch antennas used in wireless devices. In our CPW patch antenna Ground plane was replaced into Metasurface which is used as a reflector and also used to change the major lobe direction without moving the position of the patch antenna.

For wireless applications, the design of circular patch antennas is essential to enable dependable and effective communication in a range of systems and devices. Because of its small size, low profile, and simplicity of integration into contemporary electronics, circular patch antennas were widely used. They find use in satellite communication, RFID tags, Wi-Fi routers, and Internet of Things devices, among other wireless communication systems. Designing a circular patch antenna involves intricate considerations to ensure optimal performance in terms of gain, bandwidth, radiation pattern, and impedance matching. Key factors in the design process include selecting the operating frequency, choosing the substrate material, calculating patch dimensions, designing the feed mechanism, optimizing the matching network, simulating antenna performance, prototyping, and fine-tuning parameters for optimal performance.

By following a systematic design approach and considering the specific requirements of the wireless application, engineers can create circular patch antennas that meet performance goals, regulatory standards, and integration needs. The design process involves a combination of theoretical analysis, simulation tools, prototyping, testing, and optimization to achieve high-performance antennas tailored to the demands of modern wireless communication systems.

2.EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system involves the “Inset feed method” for giving the input and also uses “Ground plane” for reflection. Inset feed is a technique used in antenna design where the feed point (the point where the signal is applied to the antenna) is located within the radiating element, rather than at the edge or a corner. Inset feeding is commonly employed in microstrip patch antennas. A ground plane is a horizontally conducting surface that is either completely flat or nearly flat and is used as part of an antenna to reflect radio waves from other antenna elements. The electromagnetic fields produced by the circular patch are reflected off of the ground plane. This increases the antenna's efficiency and aids in forming the radiation pattern.

A circular patch antenna is a compact and popular type of microstrip antenna used in wireless communication systems. Its design typically includes components such as a dielectric substrate, a circular conductive patch, a feed mechanism, a ground plane, a matching network, tuning elements, and a radiation pattern control. The substrate provides support and insulation, while the patch radiates signals. The feed mechanism excites the antenna, and the ground plane enhances radiation efficiency. A matching network ensures impedance matching, and tuning elements optimize performance. Designing a circular patch antenna involves balancing parameters like size, bandwidth, gain, and radiation pattern using simulation tools before fabrication and testing.

3.ANTENNA DESIGN

Antenna design is a crucial aspect of modern communication systems, as antennas are the key components that transmit and receive electromagnetic signals. The design process involves a combination of theoretical knowledge, practical experience, and advanced tools to create an antenna that meets specific performance requirements. Engineers consider factors such as frequency range, radiation pattern, gain, impedance matching, and efficiency when designing an antenna. Different types of antennas, such as dipole, patch, Yagi-Uda, and parabolic antennas, are used for various applications based on their characteristics. Simulation software tools are often employed to analyze and optimize the antenna design before fabrication and testing. Through iterative simulations and optimizations, engineers can fine-tune the antenna parameters to achieve the desired performance outcomes. Overall, antenna design plays a critical role in ensuring reliable and efficient communication systems in various industries, including telecommunications, aerospace, and defense.

3.1Circular Patch Antenna

The gain of a circular patch antenna, which refers to its ability to focus and direct radiation in a specific direction, is typically moderate compared to other types of antennas like parabolic or horn antennas. The length of the patch, substrate type, feed mechanism, and general design are some of the factors that affect a circular patch antenna's gain. Increasing the size of the patch can generally boost the antenna's gain,but this can also impact other characteristics such as bandwidth and impedance matching. Employing more advanced feeding techniques or incorporating parasitic elements can also help enhance the gain of a circular patch antenna. Design considerations for optimizing gain must be carefully balanced with other performance parameters to achieve an efficient and effective antenna design tailored to a specific application.

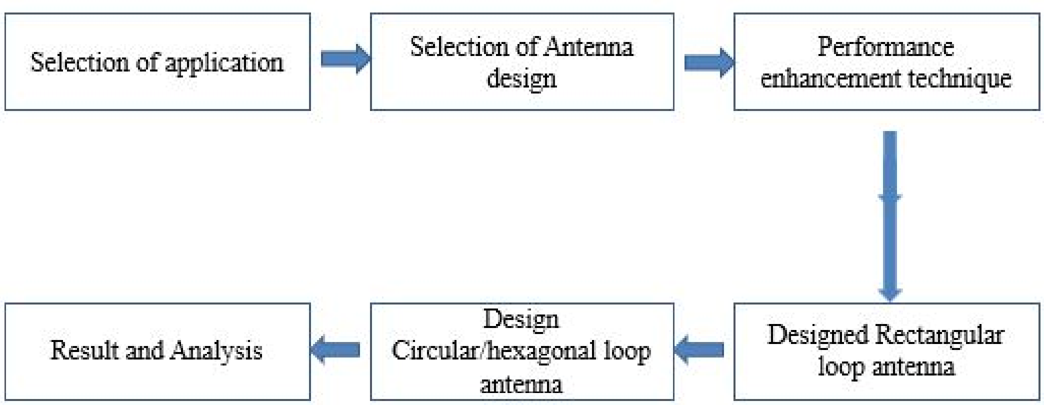

Fig. 1. Block Diagram of Cirular Patch Antenna

3.2 Coplaner Waveguide(CPW)

An example of a transmission line utilized in microwaves and radiofrequency circuits is a coplanar waveguide (CPW). It is made up of an internal conductor, two grounding planes on each side of it, and a dielectric substance on the same plane that separates the two ground planes. The key feature of CPW is that the signal conductor and ground planes are on the same surface, making it easier to design and fabricate compared to other transmission line configurations.

Wider bandwidth, reduced dispersion, reduced radiation losses, as well as easier coordination with other parts on the very same substrate are just a few benefits of CPW. It is commonly used in applications such as microwave filters, power dividers, couplers, and antennas.

Designing a CPW involves determining parameters such as line width, gap width, substrate material properties, and impedance matching requirements. Simulation tools like electromagnetic field solvers can help optimize the CPW design for specific performance goals. Fabrication techniques such as photolithography and etching are typically used to create the CPW structure on a substrate material like silicon or printed circuit board. Testing and characterization are essential steps to validate the performance of the CPW before integrating it into a larger RF system.

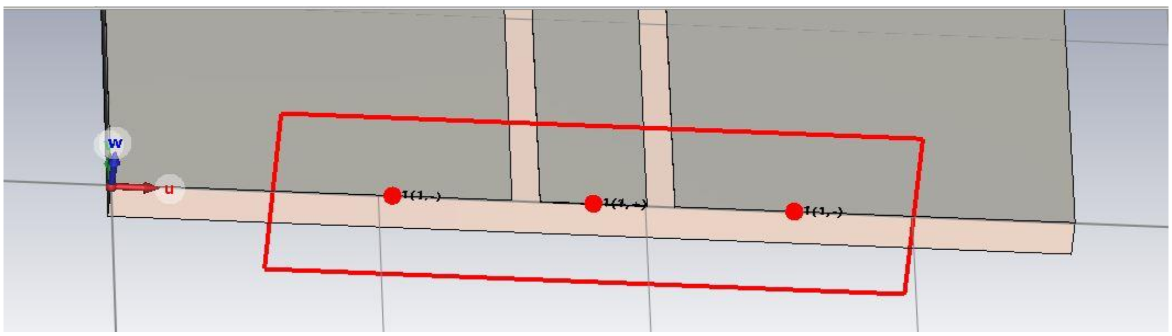

Fig. 2. CPW Feed

4.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Simulated Design of Circular Patch Antenna

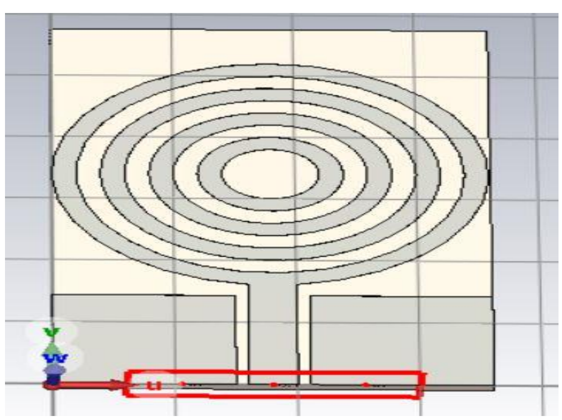

Fig. 3. Proposed Simulation Result

The circular patch antenna is a popular choice for various wireless communication applications due to its compact size, ease of fabrication, and relatively simple design. The performance of a circular patch antenna can be evaluated based on parameters such as gain, bandwidth, radiation pattern, efficiency, and impedance matching. The gain of a circular patch antenna is typically moderate, ranging from 4 dB to 9 dB, depending on the design and operating frequency. The radiation pattern is usually omnidirectional in the azimuth plane with a broad beamwidth in the elevation plane. Efficiency is influenced by factors like substrate material and feed network design. Impedance matching is crucial for maximizing power transfer, and techniques like matching networks or adjusting patch dimensions can help achieve good impedance matching. Overall, optimizing the design and tuning of a circular patch antenna can enhance its performance in terms of frequency range, gain, and radiation characteristics for effective wireless communication.

4.1 S-Parameters Graphical Result

The graphical result shows that we achieved a maximum amount of return loss below -10 dB in the frequency range of 4GHz to 8GHz (c band). The graphical results for a circular patch antenna typically include visual representations of key performance metrics such as return loss, radiation pattern, axial ratio, Smith chart, and VSWR. These graphs provide valuable insights into the antenna's impedance matching, radiation characteristics, polarization purity, and overall performance. The return loss graph helps in determining the operating frequency range and optimizing impedance matching. The radiation pattern graph illustrates the antenna's coverage and directivity. The axial ratio graph assesses the circular polarization performance. The Smith chart aids in impedance matching optimization. The VSWR graph shows the antenna's transmission line matching. By analyzing these graphical results, designers can fine-tune the circular patch antenna design for optimal performance in various communication systems.

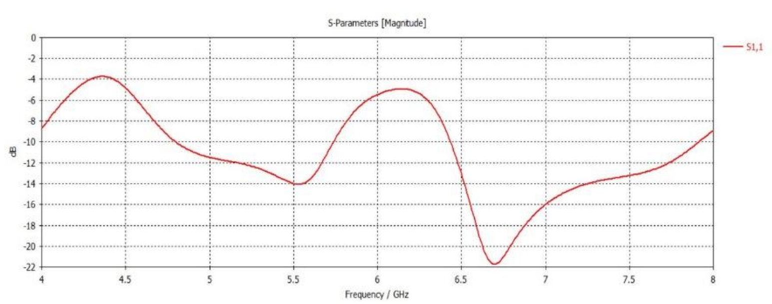

Fig. 4. Proposed Graph

5.CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the design of circular patch antennas for wireless applications is a critical aspect of modern communication systems. Through the literature survey, it is evident that circular patch antennas offer several advantages, including compact size, ease of fabrication, and good radiation characteristics. Researchers and engineers have explored various design techniques, materials, and configurations to optimize the performance of circular patch antennas for different wireless communication applications. Key findings from the literature survey include the importance of impedance matching, bandwidth enhancement techniques, circular polarization considerations, and integration with other components for improved system performance. Antenna properties like gain, radiation pattern, and efficiency are largely dependent on design elements including substrate material, patch dimensions, feed methods, and ground plane structure.

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