



Faculty of Electronics and Computer Engineering

**PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT WITH TRIANGULAR LOOP
FREQUENCY SELECTIVE SURFACE ON MICROSTRIP ARRAY
ANTENNA FOR 5G APPLICATION**

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Master of Science in Electronic Engineering

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**PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT WITH TRIANGULAR LOOP FREQUENCY
SELECTIVE SURFACE ON MICROSTRIP ARRAY ANTENNA FOR 5G
APPLICATION**

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**A thesis submitted
in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Electronic
Engineering**

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2018

DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis entitled “Performance Enhancement With Triangular Loop Frequency Selective Surface on Microstrip Array Antenna For 5G Application” is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The thesis has not been accepted for any masters or degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

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APPROVAL

I hereby declare that I have read this thesis and in my opinion the thesis is sufficient in terms of scope and quality for the award of Master of Science in Electronic Engineering.

Signature :

Supervisor Name: : DR IMRAN BIN MOHD IBRAHIM

Date :

DEDICATION

To my beloved late Mother,

To my Father for unconditional love,

To my Siblings and Friends for the big supportive.

And yeah to my beloved RanjauRunners and GengCaruts!!

ABSTRACT

The Fifth generation communication offers many benefits such as massive system capacity, very high data rate and low latency. Microstrip array antenna were popular due to the easiness of design and fabrication process. Besides, the microstrip array antenna is also popular for backhaul application. To enhance the performance of microstrip array antenna, the FSS has been integrated to the antenna structure. The Frequency Selective Surface (FSS) is based on metamaterial are the substitute to the fixed frequency metamaterials with static geometry and spacing in the unit cells used to find out the frequency response of a given metamaterial. FSS with specific geometrical shapes can be made-up as periodic arrays with elements of two dimensional. Antenna specification for return loss is below than -10 dB, but in practical field, the reflection coefficient of the signal always fluctuates, so it is giving unstable value for return loss. The directivity of the antenna depends on the antenna design. Since this antenna element is microstrip array antenna, the antenna performance will change by the additional patch. The integration with the FSS will be affected towards the return loss of the antenna. The design of antenna and Frequency Selective Surface is at 28 GHz on the Rogers Duroid RT5880 board with the thickness of substrate is 0.254 mm and copper thickness is 0.017 mm with dielectric constant of 2.2 and the tangent loss is 0.0009. The antennas was design from single patch antenna until 32-element patch array antenna by using the quarter wave theory to feed at 50 Ω , 70 Ω and 100 Ω . The FSS design on this research was held on three designs which are triangular loop, hexagonal loop and rectangular loop. From the simulation the triangular loop had the best result on return loss is -30.832 dB at 28 GHz. The rectangular antenna has been choosen due to the best result on single design which is -49.48 dB, next the single design has evolved to 32-element patch array antenna and the result is decreased to -37.62 dB. The 32 -element patch array antenna are integrated with triangular loop FSS, the return loss is better which is -64.67 dB. The simulation is done using microwave CST software. The fabrication process involves the photo etching technique. The return loss measurement on integrated antenna with FSS gives a minimum resonant -43.55 dB at 28.45 GHz, slightly shifted from the simulation result. The antenna directivity was recorded of 21.7 dBi.

ABSTRAK

Komunikasi generasi kelima menawarkan banyak kelebihan seperti kapasiti sistem yang besar, kadar data yang sangat tinggi dan latensi yang rendah. Antena jalur mikro tatasusunan popular kerana mudah untuk direka bentuk dan fabrikasi. Selain itu, antena jalur mikro tatasusunan juga popular digunakan pada aplikasi “backhaul”. Permukaan Selektif Frekuensi (FSS) berasaskan bahan “metamaterial” adalah pengganti kepada metamaterial berfrekuensi tetap dengan geometri statik pada jarak dalam sel unit yang digunakan untuk mengetahui tindak balas frekuensi dari metamaterial yang diberikan. FSS dengan bentuk geometri yang tertentu boleh dibuat sebagai tatasusunan berkala dengan elemen dua dimensi. Spesifikasi antena untuk kehilangan balikan adalah kurang dari -10 dB, tetapi pada praktik lapangan, isyarat dari koefisien refleksi sentiasa berubah-ubah sehingga memberikan nilai tidak stabil untuk kehilangan balikan. Pengarahan antena bergantung pada reka bentuk antenna. Oleh kerana elemen antena adalah antena jalur mikro tatasusunan prestasi antena berubah dengan tambahan elemen tampalan. Integrasi dengan FSS akan memberikan kesan kepada kehilangan balikan antena. Reka bentuk antena dan (FSS) pada 28 GHz direka bentuk diatas papan Rogers Duroid RT5880 dengan ketebalan substratum 0.254 mm dan ketebalan tembaga 0.017 mm dengan pemalar dielektrik 2.2 dan kehilangan tangen 0.0009. Antena direkabentuk dari penampalan tunggal hingga tatasusunan tampal 32 elemen menggunakan teori gelombang suku untuk menyuap pada 50 Ω , 70 Ω dan 100 Ω . Reka bentuk FSS dalam kajian ini telah dibahagikan kepada tiga reka bentuk iaitu gelang segitiga, gelung heksagon dan gelung segi empat tepat. Dari simulasi gelung segi tiga memberi hasil terbaik untuk kehilangan kembali adalah -30.832 dB pada 28 GHz. Antena segiempat tepat telah dipilih kerana hasil terbaik pada reka bentuk tunggal iaitu -49.48 dB, seterusnya reka bentuk tunggal berevolusi kepada tampalan 32 elemen jajaran antena dan hasilnya berkurangan kepada -37.62 dB. Antena jalur mikro tatasusunan tampalan 32 elemen disepadukan dengan gelung segitiga FSS, kehilangan balikan didapati lebih baik iaitu -64.67 dB. Simulasi ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan perisian gelombang mikro CST. Proses fabrikasi melibatkan teknik etsa punaran. Pengukuran kehilangan balikan pada antena bersepadu dengan FSS memberikan titik resonan minimum -43.55 dB pada 28.45 GHz, sedikit berganjak dari hasil simulasi. Kearahan antena yang telah dicatatkan adalah 21.7 dBi.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DECLARATION	
APPROVAL	
DEDICATION	
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiv
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	xvi
 CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Objectives	3
1.4 Scope of Research	4
1.5 Thesis Organization	5
 2. LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Antenna	6
2.3 Antenna design at millimeter wave	7
2.4 Microstrip Antenna	22
2.4.1 Shapes of Microstrip Antenna	24
2.4.2 Microstrip Array Antenna Design	25
2.5 Metamaterial	27
2.5.1 Artificial Magnetic Conductor (AMC)	30
2.5.2 Defected Ground Structure (DGS)	34
2.5.3 Electromagnetic Bandgap (EBG)	37
2.5.4 Frequency Selective Surface (FSS)	40
2.5.4.1 Shapes of FSS	41
2.5.4.2 Parameter of FSS	45
2.5.4.3 Single band FSS	46
2.5.4.4 Dual band FSS	49
2.5.4.5 Applications of FSS	51
2.6 Air gap Structure	52
2.7 Summary	53

3.	METHODOLOGY	55
3.1	Introduction	55
3.2	Flow chart of project methodology	55
3.2.1	Literature review stage	57
3.2.2	Layout and simulation stage	57
3.2.3	Prototyping and optimization stage	58
3.3	Conventional microstrip antenna design	58
3.3.1	Design specification	59
3.3.2	Single theoretical design	59
3.3.3	An array theoretical design	62
3.4	Frequency Selective Surface (FSS) design	67
3.4.1	The Frequency Selective Surface design and specification	67
3.4.1.1	Bandstop Triangular loop FSS design	68
3.4.1.2	Bandstop Hexagonal loop FSS	70
3.4.1.3	Bandstop Rectangular Loop FSS	71
3.4.2	Microstrip antenna array with triangular loop FSS structure	72
3.5	Design and simulation	73
3.6	Fabrication process	73
3.7	Measurement process	76
3.8	Summary	77
4.	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	78
4.1	Introduction	78
4.2	Simulation result of single patch antenna and 32- Element patch array antenna	78
4.3	Frequency Selective Surface (FSS) Structure	82
4.3.1	Triangular loop FSS	82
4.3.2	Hexagon loop FSS	83
4.3.3	Rectangular loop FSS	84
4.4	32-Element patch array antenna with Frequency Selective Surface (FSS) Structure	85
4.4.1	32-Element patch array antenna with single layer and double layer of triangular loop FSS structure	85
4.4.2	32-Element patch array antenna with single layer and double layer of hexagonal loop FSS structure	89
4.4.3	32-Element patch array antenna with single layer and double layer of rectangular loop FSS structure	93
4.4.4	Comparison of all double layer of Frequency Selective Surface integrated with 32-element patch array antenna design	97
4.5	Measurement Discussion	100
4.5.1	Measurement of return loss result for microstrip array Antenna	100
4.5.2	Measurement of return loss for microstrip array antenna with a single layer of triangular FSS	102
4.5.3	Measurement of return loss for microstrip array antenna with a double layer triangular FSS	103
4.5.4	Comparison of microstrip array antenna without FSS and with single layer FSS and double layer FSS	105
4.5.5	Comparisons of microstrip array antenna between simulation and measurement	108

4.5.6	Comparisons of 2-layers of FSS with microstrip array antenna between simulation and measurement	110
4.6	Summary	111
5.	CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK	114
5.1	Conclusion	114
5.2	Suggestion of Future Work	115
	REFERENCES	116

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Comparison between the performances of common FSS element	44
2.2	Literature review that had been done for single band FSS	49
2.3	Literature reviews of dual band FSS	51
3.1	Design parameters of microstrip antenna	59
3.2	Rectangular patch dimensions	61
3.3	The design of feed antenna	63
3.4	Dimension of triangular loop FSS	68
3.5	Dimension of hexagonal loop FSS	70
3.6	Dimension of rectangular loop FSS	71
4.1	Comparison of single patch and 32-element patch array antenna	80
4.2	Result of radiation pattern for 32-element patch array antenna	82
4.3	Comparison of antenna with single layer of FSS and double layers of FSS	87
4.4	Summary for all radiation pattern for 32-Element patch array antenna with triangular loop FSS	89
4.5	Summary for all radiation pattern for 32-Element patch array antenna with hexagonal loop FSS	93
4.6	Summary for all radiation pattern for 32-Element patch array antenna with rectangular loop FSS	97
4.7	The summary result of return loss and bandwidth of all design of	

	double layers FSS	98
4.8	Summary of all the result of radiation pattern of all double layers FSS integrated with antenna	100
4.9	Measurement of return loss for microstrip array antenna	102
4.10	Measurement of return loss for microstrip array antenna with a single layer of FSS	103
4.11	Measurement of return loss for microstrip array antenna with a double layer of FSS	105
4.12	Comparison of microstrip array antenna without FSS and with single layer FSS and double layer FSS	108
4.13	Comparison of simulation and measurement of microstrip array antenna with double layer FSS	109
4.14	Comparisons of double-layers FSS with microstrip array antenna between simulation and measurement	111
4.15	Comparison for the proposed design with the previous study design	113

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Radiating element	9
2.2	Eight element series patch array antenna	9
2.3	Return loss for eight element patch antenna	10
2.4	8x8 Series fed patch array	10
2.5	The 16-element antenna array	11
2.6	The S_{11} for width of the feed line	12
2.7	The coupling slot from SIW to microstrip	12
2.8	The structure of the proposed element	13
2.9	The simulated and measured result for S_{11}	13
2.10	Fabricated antenna	14
2.11	The 2D LTCC 2 x 2 stacked patch antenna array	15
2.12	Three different configurations of patch array antennas designed	16
2.13	Fabricated array antenna prototypes	17
2.14	Geometry of the proposed dual band CPW antenna	18
2.15	Geometry and dimensions of the proposed dual-band 5G antenna	19
2.16	Quasi Yagi antenna design	19
2.17	Quasi Yagi antenna return loss	20
2.18	Proposed inkjet-printed antenna	21
2.19	Proposed antenna	21
2.20	Dual Band antenna	26

2.21	Ultra-Band antenna	26
2.22	The classification of metamaterial	28
2.23	The open ring resonator / LC circuit	29
2.24	The structure of split ring resonator (SRR)	30
2.25	The prototype of SRR	30
2.26	Schematic diagram of circular and rectangular MSSR	32
2.27	The structure of the proposed Triple-Band printed Dipole antennas	32
2.28	Spiral AMC design	33
2.29	Defected ground Structure for microstrip line	34
2.30	Types of configurations for DGS resonant structures	35
2.31	Types of shape DGS	35
2.32	Photo of the fabricated 1:6 Wilkinson divider with DGS	36
2.33	The fabricated filter	36
2.34	The first crystal by Yablonovitch	38
2.35	EBG loaded with line	38
2.36	EBG pattern on the feedline	39
2.37	1D and 2D mushroom EBG filter	40
2.38	The patch for array of capacitive and mesh of inductive	41
2.39	Periodic structure	42
2.40	A variety of FSS element developed over the past decade	42
2.41	Typical FSS elements classified in four major group based on their shapes	43
2.42	Impedance of RF antenna with frequency	45
2.43	Geometry of proposed dual layer FSS absorber	47

2.44	FSS structure composed of two meander-line arrays and a dielectric layer	47
2.45	FSS structure loaded with varactors	48
2.46	FSS unit cell	50
2.47	Geometrical configuration of unit cell	50
2.48	The configuration of DFW	52
2.49	Structure of the IDMA bandwidth enhancement technique	53
3.1	Flowchart of project methodology	56
3.2	Rectangular patch	61
3.3	Calculator port extensions for microstrip feed	63
3.4	The front view of 2-element patch antenna	64
3.5	The front view of 4-element patch antenna	64
3.6	The front view of 8-element patch antenna	65
3.7	The front view of 16-element patch antenna	66
3.8	The front view of 32 – element patch array antenna design	66
3.9	Design of triangular FSS unit cell	69
3.10	Design of hexagonal loop FSS	70
3.11	Design of rectangular loop FSS	71
3.12	Microstrip integrated with FSS	72
3.13	Microstrip array antenna	75
3.14	Frequency selective surface (FSS)	75
3.15	Microstrip array antenna separated with FSS by air gap	75
3.16	Network Analyzer (PNA 5255A)	76
4.1	Return loss for single patch antenna and 32- element patch antenna	79

4.2	The radiation pattern for 32-element of patch array antenna	80
4.3	The radiation pattern for 32-element of patch array antenna on 3D graph	81
4.4	Reflection and transmission coefficient of triangular loop FSS structure	83
4.5	Reflection and transmission coefficient of hexagonal loop FSS structure	84
4.6	Reflection and transmission coefficient of rectangular loop FSS structure	84
4.7	Comparisons of return loss 32-element antenna with single layer of FSS and double layers of FSS	86
4.8	Simulation of radiation pattern for single layers and double layers of FSS	87
4.9	Simulation of radiation pattern for 32-element patch array antenna with a double layer of FSS	88
4.10	Comparison return loss of 32-element patch array antenna with a single layer and double layer of hexagonal FSS	90
4.11	Simulation radiation pattern for 32-element patch array with single layers and double layers of hexagonal loop FSS	91
4.12	Simulation of all radiation pattern of each hexagonal loop FSS design	92
4.13	Return loss for single layer and double layers of rectangular FSS with 32-element patch array antenna	94
4.14	Simulation of radiation pattern for single layer and double layers of	

	rectangular FSS with 32-element patch array antenna	95
4.15	Simulation of all radiation pattern for rectangular FSS with 32-element patch array antenna	96
4.16	Comparison of return loss for all double layers of frequency selective surface with 32-element patch array antenna	97
4.17	Comparison of radiation pattern for all double layers of frequency selective surface with 32-element patch array antenna	99
4.18	Measurement of return loss for microstrip array antenna	101
4.19	Measurement of return loss for microstrip array antenna with a single layer of FSS	102
4.20	Measurement of return loss for microstrip array antenna with a double layer of FSS	104
4.21	Comparison of microstrip array antenna without FSS and with single layer FSS and double layer FSS	106
4.22	Comparisons of microstrip array antenna between simulation and measurement	109
4.23	Comparisons of 2-layers FSS with microstrip array antenna between simulation and measurement	110

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1G	-	First Generation
2G	-	Second Generation
3G	-	Third Generation
4G	-	Fourth Generation
5G	-	Fifth Generation
3D	-	Three Dimensional
2D	-	Two Dimensional
1D	-	One Dimensional
IOT	-	Internet of Things
WCDMA	-	Wideband Code Division Multiple Access
UMTS	-	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
WiMAX	-	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
LTE	-	Long Term Evolution
VoIP	-	Voice over Internet Protocol
IP	-	Internet Protocol
ETSI	-	European Telecommunication Standardize
CST	-	Computer Simulation Tool software
HPBW	-	Half Power Beam Width
VSWR	-	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
DNG	-	Double Negative Material
NRI	-	Negative Refractive Index
AMC	-	Artificial magnetic conductor

EBG	-	Electromagnetic Bandgap
FSS	-	Frequency Selective Surface
SRR	-	Structure of split ring resonator
RL	-	Return loss
RP	-	Radiation pattern
PCB	-	Printed Circuit Board
LTCC	-	Low Temperature Cofired Ceramic
SIW	-	Substrate Integrated Waveguide

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Rahim, M.A.A., Ibrahim, I.M., Kamaruddin, R.A.A., Zakaria, Z., and Hassim, N., 2017. Characterization of microstrip patch array antenna at 28 GHz. Journal of Telecommunication, Electronic and Computer Engineering, 9 (2-8), pp.137–141.

Rahim, M.A.A., Ibrahim, I.M., Zakaria, Z., Aziz, S. A. C., Hassim, N and Saadon, A.S., The Study on the Effect of Electromagnetic Band Gap on Microstrip Array Antenna At 28 GHz. Journal of Telecommunication, Electronic and Computer Engineering, 10 (2-6), pp. 125-128.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

The wireless technologies had advance and led to the evolution of radio, television, mobile telephone, and communication satellites. Nowadays, the information can be shared to almost every corner of the world. The first generation 1G of the network appeared in the 1980s and started with the advanced mobile phone services (AMPS) which are provided features like analogue communications, support only voice transmissions, using frequency division multiple access (FDMA) with 30 KHz for each channel and the frequency is ranging from 824 MHz to 894 MHz. Second generation of the network appeared in 1990s, from here the digital communication are started to be explored and the voice calls are becoming clearer and the communications are encrypted. Other than that, it is supported better voice and text transmissions. The frequency band are 900 MHz and 1800 MHz (Aravamudhan et al., 2015)

Next the third generation (3G) has greatly helped in the development of wireless services, which included voice telephony, mobile internet access, fixed wireless internet access, video calls and mobile TV. 3G uses services and networks that comply with the International Mobile Telecommunications-2000 (IMT-2000) specifications. The first 3G network was launched in May 2001 in a test release as Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA) technology in Japan. The first Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) (based WCDMA) network was launched in Europe in December 2001. 3G network has the features example as wider coverage area, improve spectral efficiency,

greater network capacity, more services include video calls and broadband wireless data and data rate reached 14.4 Mbps on downlink and 5.8 Mbps on uplink.

The fourth generation (4G) communication (Zacharopoulou, 2015) were pre-release appeared in 2006 using worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) technology, and the first release appeared in 2009 with Long Term Evolution (LTE) technology with the features of data rate up to 100 Mbps for mobile users and up to 1Gbps for fixed stations. Support Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) and data, maximum 2G/3G spectrum reusability, high quality audio/video streaming over Internet Protocol (IP). The newest generation which is fifth generation (5G) will also provide wireless connectivity for a wide range of new applications and use cases, including wearables, smart homes, traffic safety/control, and critical infrastructure and industry applications, as well as for very- high-speed media delivery (Dahariya et al., 2015; Andrews et al., 2014).

According to (Vendik, 2013), the electromagnetic wave can be controlled by using metamaterial. Usually the metamaterial increase their properties from design structure instead of from their composition. Metamaterial is a composite that depend more on the periodic structure, which mean the periodic structure can modify the permittivity and permeability. Thus, the designer of metamaterial can control the parameters, such as sizes, shape and orientation of the structure. In addition, (Tie and Hui, 2013) studied that metamaterial can be design as passband and stopband characteristic in various bands of wave number which is determined by the nature of the structure.

1.2 Problem Statement

The fourth generation (4G) communication becoming the medium to communicate the devices and it has becoming more congested by day because of there are so many of devices including the new technology nowadays (Ahmad, 2012; Bergren, 2017). The fifth generation (5G) are working only on millimetre-wave frequency which is a very high frequency (28 GHz). Therefore it is important to have a good return loss (< -10 dB) because the return loss are needed to be very low, because of the sensitivity signal of reflection coefficient always fluctuate so its giving unstable value for return loss and a good directivity which is more than 21 dBi. The microstrip array antenna is good characteristic such as reducing the cost of production, low profile and ease of installation.

According to Masnade the array were evolve until four element with a return loss of -21.44 dB with a gain is 11.21 dBi (Masnade et. al 2018). The directivity of the antenna was based on the antenna design, since the antenna design is microstrip array antenna, therefore it will evolve by the additional of the patch, from 9 dBi to 24.4 dBi, but the evolve of antenna effected toward the return loss (Ishfaq et. al., 2017). The antenna with FSS are integrated together and improvement on gain and return loss (Wang and Piao 2017).

In this research, The FSS are introduced as filter to the antenna. It will be attached in front of the antenna with a separation of air. The main objective is to overcome the other signal interrupt the return loss from fluctuate and increase the directivity of the antenna.

1.3 Objectives

1. Design and development microstrip antenna array with FSS structure at 28 GHz to improve the return loss and the directivity.
2. To study the performance of various Frequency Selective Surface design based on shapes and layers.