

**HIGH PERFORMANCE 3-DIMENSIONAL WAVEGUIDE CAVITY
BANDPASS FILTER OPERATES AT 5.1 GHZ FOR SPECTRUM
ANALYZER**

NUR AMIRAH BINTI LATIP

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

HIGH PERFORMANCE 3-DIMENSIONAL WAVEGUIDE CAVITY BANDPASS
FILTER OPERATES AT 5.1 GHZ FOR SPECTRUM ANALYZER

NUR AMIRAH BINTI LATIP

This Report Is Submitted In Partial Fulfilment of Requirements for the Bachelor
Degree of Electronic Engineering (Wireless Communication) with Honours

Fakulti Kejuruteraan Elektronik dan Kejuruteraan Komputer
Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

June 2016



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA
FAKULTI KEJURUTERAAN ELEKTRONIK DAN KEJURUTERAAN
KOMPUTER

BORANG PENGESAHAN STATUS LAPORAN
PROJEK SARJANA MUDA II

Tajuk Projek : High Performance 3-Dimensional Waveguide Cavity Bandpass
 Filter Operates at 5.1 GHz for Spectrum Analyzer

Sesi Pengajian :

--	--	--	--	--

Saya
 (HURUF BESAR)

mengaku membenarkan Laporan Projek Sarjana Muda ini disimpan di Perpustakaan dengan syarat-syarat kegunaan seperti berikut:

1. Laporan adalah hakmilik Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka.
2. Perpustakaan dibenarkan membuat salinan untuk tujuan pengajian sahaja.
3. Perpustakaan dibenarkan membuat salinan laporan ini sebagai bahan pertukaran antara institusi pengajian tinggi.
4. Sila tandakan (\checkmark) :

SULIT*

*(Mengandungi maklumat yang berdarjah keselamatan atau kepentingan Malaysia seperti yang termaktub di dalam AKTA RAHSIA RASMI 1972)

TERHAD**

** (Mengandungi maklumat terhad yang telah ditentukan oleh organisasi/badan di mana penyelidikan dijalankan)

TIDAK TERHAD

Disahkan oleh:

 (TANDATANGAN PENULIS)

 (COP DAN TANDATANGAN
 PENYELIA)

Tarikh: 13th June 2016

Tarikh: 13th June 2016

“I hereby declare that the work in this project is my own except for summaries and quotations which have been duly acknowledge.”

Signature :

Author : Nur Amirah binti Latip

Date : 13th June 2016

“I acknowledge that I have read this report and in my opinion this report is sufficient in term of scope and quality for the award of Bachelor of Electronic Engineering (Wireless Communication) with Honours.”

Signature :

Supervisor's Name : PM Dr. Badrul Hisham bin Ahmad

Date : 13th June 2016

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Deepest appreciation I express to PM. Dr. Badrul Hisham bin Ahmad, an Associate Professor in Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka and also my Final Year Project's supervisor, who has sacrificed most of his valuable time in giving the best guidance to me during the two semesters session 2015/2016 to ensure that I can complete this Final Year Project within the duration given by the university. Thank you for all advices, suggestions, help and support for me in completing the Final Year Project as well as writing the Final Year Project's thesis.

I also want to thanks the lecturers and staffs of Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering (FKEKK) especially our Final Year Project's coordinator, Dr. Kok Swee Leong, for their cooperation, information, suggestions and guidance in the preparation and compilation of the project and the thesis. Special thanks to En Mohd Khairy bin Zahari, a PhD student who is under supervision of PM. Dr. Badrul Hisham bin Ahmad, who willingly to spend his time in helping me throughout the design process and giving advises in improving the results.

I also want to use this opportunity to express my deepest thanks to my beloved parents, Dr. Latip bin Muhammad and Pn Mahinur binti Jalal, and my siblings for their love, supports, help and guidance that always encourage me in completing my Final Year Project. Last but not least, thank you to all my 4-BENW friends and the postgraduate students of Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka who are willingly to help in giving details explanation, good information and advises in order to make this Final Year Project a success.

ABSTRACT

Microwave systems have a vast impact towards the modern society due to the development and advanced of microwave applications. Filters are one of the important parts in microwave applications that are used to discriminate between wanted and unwanted frequencies in a device. In any devices, filters play as the main key to distinguish the devices in term of the device's performance and cost especially in the congested spectrum. Thus, this thesis presents the design of High Performance 3-D Waveguide Cavity Bandpass Filter for Spectrum Analyzer Application. The filter will provide high frequency selectivity and low insertion loss that will be the main keys criteria for high Q filter design which will result in high performance of the filter. The design process will be used the lossless Chebyshev lowpass prototypes as the starting point and followed by the transformation of the lowpass prototype to waveguide cavity bandpass filter. The simulation of the design with the aid of HFSS software will be tuned and optimized in order to obtain the desired specification for the waveguide filter. The 3-D waveguide cavity bandpass filter would be very useful in the microwave systems especially in spectrum analyzer since the low insertion loss and high frequency selectivity that is provided by the filter are essential factors in obtaining high performance filter. Besides, the filter is designed in a simpler design with a smaller size since the minimum number of resonator will be used in the design thus it will decrease the manufacturing cost of this filter. By comparing between the research done and this project, it can be said that the smaller the size of the waveguide cavity bandpass filter, the higher the value of Q factor obtained. Since the project provides a smaller size filter, it is successfully provide a high performance 3-D waveguide cavity bandpass filter for spectrum analyzer application.

ABSTRAK

Sistem gelombang mikro telah memberi kesan yang besar terhadap masyarakat moden disebabkan oleh perkembangan dan kemajuan aplikasi gelombang mikro. Penapis adalah salah satu bahagian yang penting dalam aplikasi gelombang mikro dan digunakan untuk membezakan antara frekuensi yang dikehendaki dan frekuensi yang tidak diingini dalam peranti. Di dalam mana-mana peranti, penapis berfungsi sebagai alat utama untuk membezakan satu peranti dengan peranti yang lain iaitu dari segi prestasi peranti dan kos terutamanya dalam spektrum yang sesak. Oleh itu, kertas kerja ini akan membentangkan reka bentuk penapis pas band 3-D pemandu gelombang berongga untuk aplikasi penganalisis spektrum. Penapis ini akan menyediakan pemilihan frekuensi tinggi dan kehilangan pemasukan rendah yang akan menjadi kunci kriteria utama dalam merekabentuk penapis dengan Q tinggi dimana akan menghasilkan penapis yang berprestasi tinggi. Proses rekabentuk akan menggunakan prototaip Chebyshev berturas rendah sebagai titik permulaan dan diikuti oleh transformasi prototaip berturas rendah ke penapis pas band pemandu gelombang berongga. Simulasi rekabentuk dengan bantuan perisian HFSS akan ditala dan dioptimumkan untuk mendapatkan spesifikasi yang dikehendaki untuk penapis pemandu gelombang. Penapis pas band 3-D pemandu gelombang berongga akan menjadi sangat berguna dalam sistem gelombang mikro terutamanya dalam penganalisis spektrum memandangkan kehilangan pemasukan rendah dan pemilihan frekuensi tinggi yang disediakan oleh penapis adalah faktor penting untuk mendapatkan peranti berprestasi tinggi. Selain daripada itu, penapis ini juga akan direka dalam rekabentuk yang lebih mudah dengan saiz yang lebih kecil kerana hanya bilangan resonator yang minimum akan digunakan dalam reka bentuk dan seterusnya ia akan mengurangkan kos pembuatan penapis ini. Dengan

membandingkan antara penyelidikan yang dilakukan dan projek ini, ia boleh dikatakan bahawa, lebih kecil saiz pandu gelombang rongga penapis laluan jalur, semakin tinggi nilai faktor Q yang diperolehi. Disebabkan projek ini menyediakan penapis yang bersaiz lebih kecil, 3-D pandu gelombang rongga penapis laluan jalur untuk aplikasi spektrum yang berprestasi tinggi telah berjaya dihasilkan.

TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE	PAGE
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
ABSTRAK	viii
TABLE OF CONTENT	x
LIST OF TABLE	xiv
LIST OF FIGURE	xv
LIST OF SYMBOL	xviii

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1	BACKGROUND OF PROJECT	1
1.2	PROBLEM STATEMENT	3
1.3	OBJECTIVES	3
1.4	SCOPE OF PROJECT	4
1.5	PROJECT METHODOLOGY	5

1.5.1	Literature Review	5
1.5.2	Determining Design Specification and Parameters	6
1.5.3	Calculation	6
1.5.4	Designing and Simulation of 3-D Waveguide Cavity Bandpass Filter	6
1.6	THESIS PLAN	7

CHAPTER 2 – LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	SPECTRUM ANALYZER	8
2.2	MICROWAVE SYSTEM CONCEPT	10
2.3	FILTER RESPONSE	11
2.3.1	Butterworth Response	11
2.3.2	Chebyshev Response	13
2.4	LOWPASS FILTER	14
2.5	HIGHPASS FILTER	15
2.6	BANDPASS FILTER	16
2.7	LOWPASS TO ARBITRARY CUT-OFF FREQUENCY LOWPASS TRANSFORMATION	17
2.8	LOWPASS TO BANDPASS TRANSFORMATION	18
2.9	IMPEDANCE TRANSFORMATION	19
2.10	BASIC CONCEPT OF S-PARAMETERS	19
2.11	FUNDAMENTAL OF WAVEGUIDE	21

2.12	PROPAGATION MODES IN WAVEGUIDE	23
2.12.1	TE Modes	24
2.13	DISCONTINUITIES IN WAVEGUIDE FILTER	25
2.14	DESIGN METHOD OF WAVEGUIDE BANDPASS CHEBYSHEV FILTER	29

CHAPTER 3 – METHODOLOGY

3.1	WAVEGUIDE CAVITY BANDPASS FILTER SPECIFICATION	31
3.2	DESIGN PROCEDURES FOR WAVEGUIDE CAVITY BANDPASS FILTER	32
3.2.1	Chebyshev Lowpass Prototype Network	34
3.2.2	Transformation of Lowpass Prototype into Waveguide Bandpass Filter	36
3.3	SIMULATION DESIGN OF RECTANGULAR WAVEGUIDE CAVITY BANDPASS FILTER	41
3.3.1	Rectangular Waveguide without Post	41
3.3.2	Rectangular Waveguide Cavity Filter with Single Post	43
3.3.3	Rectangular Waveguide Cavity Filter with Four Posts	45

CHAPTER 4 – RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1	RECTANGULAR WAVEGUIDE CAVITY BANDPASS FILTER	48
4.2	ANALYSIS OF RECTANGULAR WAVEGUIDE CAVITY BANDPASS FILTER	49
 CHAPTER 5 – CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK		
5.1	CONCLUSION	53
5.2	FUTURE WORKS	54
 REFERENCES		 56

LIST OF TABLE

NO	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	Design Specification	4
2.1	Standard Rectangular Waveguide Data[2]	23
3.1	Standard Rectangular Waveguide Data[2]	32
3.2	Design Specification	33
3.3	Element value of Lowpass Prototype	35
3.4	Scaled Element Values of Lowpass Prototype	36
3.5	Element values of waveguide cavity bandpass filter	38
3.6	Comparison between design specification and the simulated result before optimization	47
4.1	Comparison between design specification and the simulated result after optimization	52

LIST OF FIGURE

NO	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	Rectangular waveguide cavity	2
1.2	Project Methodology Flow Chart	5
2.1	Spectrum Analyzer	9
2.2	The Block Diagram of the Spectrum Analyzer	10
2.3	Maximally flat inverter-coupled lowpass prototype	13
2.4	General Nth degree of Chebyshev lowpass prototype network	14
2.5	Frequency response of 1 st order lowpass filter	15
2.6	Frequency response of 1 st order highpass filter	16
2.7	Frequency response of bandpass filter	17
2.8	Scattering Parameter	20
2.9	Waveguide geometries	21
2.10	Rectangular Waveguide	22
2.11	End view of TE ₁₀	24
2.12	Side View of TE ₁₀	24
2.13	Top View of TE ₁₀	24

2.14	Rectangular waveguide Bandpass Filter	26
2.15	Shunt inductive posts as impedance inverter	26
2.16	Shunt Inductive embedded into a section of waveguide	27
3.1	Position of cylinder posts before optimization	38
3.2	Position of cylinder posts after optimization	40
3.3	Hollow Waveguide	42
3.4	Wave propagation inside the waveguide	42
3.5	Top view of waveguide with wave propagation	42
3.6	Rectangular waveguide embedded with single post (reference point)	43
3.7	Upper view of rectangular waveguide with single post	43
3.8	S-Parameter graph of the rectangular waveguide with single post	44
3.9	Rectangular waveguide with two posts	44
3.10	Upper view of rectangular waveguide with two posts	45
3.11	S-Parameter graph of rectangular waveguide with two posts	45
3.12	Rectangular waveguide cavity bandpass filter before optimization	46
3.13	Upper view of rectangular waveguide cavity bandpass filter before optimization	46
3.14	S-Parameter graph of rectangular waveguide cavity bandpass filter before optimization	46
4.1	Rectangular waveguide cavity bandpass filter after optimization	49

4.2	Upper view of Rectangular waveguide cavity bandpass filter after optimization	49
4.3	S_{21} bandpass curve	50
4.4	S_{11} ripple curve	50
4.5	S-Parameter graph of rectangular waveguide cavity bandpass filter after optimization	51

LIST OF SYMBOL

ω	Angular frequency of passband frequency
ω_c	Angular frequency of cut-off frequency
λ_{g1}	Guide wavelength at lower frequency
λ_{g2}	Guide wavelength at upper frequency
λ_{g0}	Center guide wavelength
f_0	Center frequency
f_c	Cut-off frequency
c	Speed of light
a	Waveguide width
l	Waveguide length
b	Height of waveguide
L_A	Stopband insertion loss
L_R	Passband return loss
N	Degree of Chebyshev / Number of stages
S	Ratio of stopband to passband frequencies
ϵ	Ripple level

α	Attenuation constant
K	Characteristic impedance of impedance inverter
Z	Impedance
B	Susceptance
ψ	Electrical length
C	Capacitor
L	Inductor
r	Element number
Q	Quality factor

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will explain about the overview project of High Performance 3-D Waveguide Cavity Bandpass Filter. This chapter will cover the summary of the project, objectives, problem statement, project scope and project methodology that will be implemented throughout the project until it successfully done.

1.1 Background of Project

Microwave technology is the current important technologies that have significant impact to the modern society. Since the microwave technology is widely being used, the market demand for an improved and high performance technology of microwave. In microwave technology, microwave filter is used to discriminate between the wanted and unwanted frequencies. Waveguide cavity filter is one of the most common microwave filters and it is a suitable candidate in designing a high

performance microwave filter since waveguide has a very high Q factor, high power capability and low loss compared to other TEM resonator.

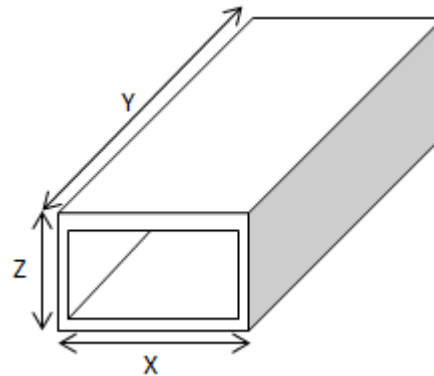


Figure 1.1: Rectangular waveguide cavity

This project will propose a 3D waveguide cavity bandpass filter to be applied in the Spectrum Analyzer that will help in optimizing the performance of the device. The proposed filter will operate at 5.1 GHz frequency with 250 MHz bandwidth. In order to design a high performance filter for the application of Spectrum Analyzer, a very selective bandpass response and a very low insertion loss at the passband must be achieved. Based on the literature study, the waveguide cavity filter will provide both high frequency selectivity and low insertion loss while the bandpass filter will only select the wanted frequencies and reject undesired frequencies. This is the main reason why waveguide cavity bandpass filter is being proposed in this project. Besides, both properties of selective bandpass response and low insertion loss are the key criteria for high Q filter design.

However, by using conventional lumped element or planar technologies, high performance specification of bandpass filter is difficult to achieve. Due to this reason, a 3D waveguide filter is proposed. The 3D design of the waveguide cavity bandpass filter will use the High Frequency Structure Simulator (HFSS) software and the simulation results will be analyzed in order to get the most suitable and optimize performance of the filter.

1.2 Problem Statement

In this modern and development years, the microwave technologies such as waveguide filters, strip-line filters and microstrip filters are widely being used. Due to the massive usage of the filters, the market demand for a high performance narrow bandpass filters that having low insertion loss and high selectivity.

In the recent trend toward miniaturization, planar technologies such as microstrip and strip-line filters are more preferred than waveguide filters. However, the planar technologies are difficult to meet the high performance specification of bandpass filter application. Among all the filters, the cavity filters are the one that can meet the market demand. Cavity filter is a part of spectrum analyzer, thus, cavity filter requires operation with high performance to result in high accuracy and fine reading and provide high sensitivity. However, the main disadvantage of cavity filter is that it has a large size.

A development and miniaturization of the cavity filter need to be done in order to ensure a longer sustainability of cavity filters in the market. Since it is very difficult to achieve high performance specification in planar technologies, a high performance of 3D waveguide cavity bandpass filter is proposed in order to achieve high selectivity of bandpass and low insertion loss thus will result in high Q factor.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives for the High Performance 3-D Waveguide Cavity Bandpass Filter are:

- 1) To design and validate the 3D waveguide cavity bandpass filter at 5.1 GHz through simulation using the Ansoft HFSS Software.
- 2) To propose the new 3D design of high performance waveguide cavity bandpass filter.

1.4 Scope of Project

In this project, we will include the study background, techniques, calculation, parametric study and the designing procedure of the 3D waveguide cavity bandpass filter. The design and simulation of the 3D waveguide cavity bandpass filter will use the HFSS software. The filter's design must meet the specification performance of Spectrum Analyzer:

Table 1.1: Design Specification

Center Frequency	5.1 GHz
Bandwidth	250 MHz
Steep Roll	More than 92.5 dB
Insertion Loss	Less than 2 dB
VSWR	Maximum 15 dB across 80% of the passband region
Filter's Dimension	Length: Less than 7 cm Width: Less than 2.5 cm Height: Less than 1.5 cm

However, waveguide has its own specification in order to determine its dimension since waveguide cannot propagate below the specified cut-off frequency. Due to the waveguide standard, the filter dimension will be different than the given specification. The final product of this project is in term of software simulation which the results need to meet the design specification. Since this project only include the simulation, thus this thesis will not cover on how to produce the filter's prototype, the study about the bigger system of the Spectrum Analyzer and the process of fabrication and validation of the 3D waveguide cavity bandpass filter.

1.5 Project Methodology

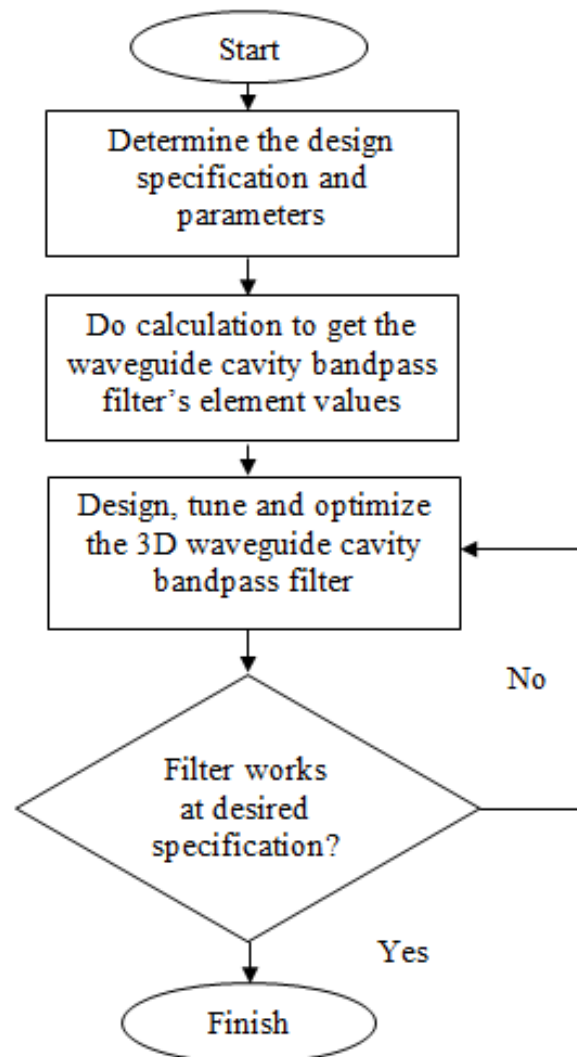


Figure 1.2: Project methodology flow chart

1.5.1 Literature Review

This project will be started by doing some literature review in getting background knowledge, concept and all related calculation about the waveguide cavity bandpass filter and the guide in constructing 3-D waveguide cavity bandpass filter in Ansoft High Frequency Structure Simulator (HFSS). HFSS will provide high-performance full-wave electromagnetic (EM) field simulation for arbitrary 3D volumetric passive device modeling. The main advantages using the HFSS for simulation is the different variable dimension can be parameterized to obtain