

Faculty of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technology



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

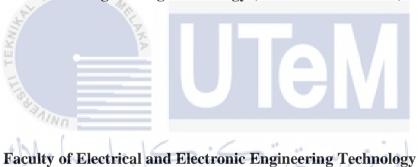
JONATHAN KHO ZHENG HAO

Bachelor of Electronics Engineering Technology with Honours

DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC CONTROL AND INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR 5G BASE STATION ANTENNAS

JONATHAN KHO ZHENG HAO

A project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Electronics Engineering Technology (Telecommunications) with Honours



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

FAKULTI TEKNOLOGI KEJUTERAAN ELEKTRIK DAN ELEKTRONIK

BORANG PENGESAHAN STATUS LAPORAN PROJEK SARJANA MUDA II

Tajuk Projek : DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC CONTROL AND INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR 5G BASE STATION ANTENNAS

Sesi Pengajian: 2020/2021

Saya JONATHAN KHO ZHENG HAO 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 (✓):

SULIT*

(Mengandungi maklumat yang berdarjah keselamatan atau kepentingan Malaysia seperti yang termaktub di dalam AKTA RAHSIA RASMI 1972)
(Mengandungi maklumat terhad yang telah ditentukan oleh organisasi/badan di mana penyelidikan dijalankan)

TIDAK TERHAD

Disahkan oleh:

Jonathan. K

Oliversity Textilinal malaysia metana

DR. MUHAMMAD INAM ABBASI

(TANDATANGAN PENULIS) Alamat Tetap:

(COP DAN TANDATANGAN PENYELIA)

NO.20 JALAN BJ 2A, TAMAN BEDENA JAYA, 45300 SUNGAI BESAR, SELANGOR.

Tarikh: 11-01-2022 Tarikh: 11-01-2022

DECLARATION

I declare that this project report entitled "Development Of Electronic Control And Information System For 5g Base Station Antennas" is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The project report has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

Signature

· Jonathan. K

Student Name

JONATHAN KHO ZHENG HAO

Date

11-01-2022

APPROVAL

I hereby declare that I have checked this project report and in my opinion, this project report is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Electronics Engineering Technology (Telecommunications) with Honours.

Signature : warr
Supervisor Name : Dr. MUHAMMAD INAM ABBASI
Date : 11-01-2022
Santan
اونيورسيتي تيكنيكل مليسياً ملاك
Co-Supervisor, IVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA
Name (if any)
Date :

DEDICATION

To my beloved mother, Tee Yock Chu, my sister Keryn Kho Khai Lin to their support and encouragement when this project is on going. Besides that, I would like also send my appericate to my friends, Tan Kim Loong and Tan Chin Kwang and also my supervisor, Dr. Muhammad Inam Abbasi. Without their help and idea, the progression of this project will not go smoothly.



ABSTRACT

Base station antennas are important for us on this era because without them our network system cannot function which mean that we cannot call to our loves one by using smartphone and we also cannot surf the internet if there are no base station antennas. Therefore, networking becomes a necessity for us but without the help of the antenna, we cannot send or receive the information. Thus, this project will have research on the base station antennas with 5G. First of all, there has an introduction on the base station antenna, the problem statement, objective, and scope of this project will be mention. On the designing part, first of all, design the model of the reflectarray patch on simulation software and also build the hardware model. Then, observe and record the gain, parameter of the reflectarray patch at a different angle of the hardware model. Lastly, the results of the hardware will compare with the simulation results.

اونيونرسيتي تيكنيكل مليسياً ملاك UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

ABSTRAK

Antena stesen pangkalan adalah penting bagi kita pada era ini kerana tanpanya sistem rangkaian kita tidak dapat berfungsi dan ini bermaksud bahawa kita tidak dapat menghubungi orang yang kita sayangi dengan menggunakan telefon pintar dan kita juga tidak dapat melayari internet jika tidak ada antena stesen pangkalan. Oleh itu, rangkaian menjadi keperluan bagi kita tetapi tanpa bantuan antena, kita tidak dapat menghantar atau menerima maklumat. Oleh itu, projek ini akan membuat penyelidikan mengenai antena stesen pangkalan dengan 5G. Pertama, ada pengenalan mengenai antena stesen pangkalan, penyataan masalah, objektif, dan ruang lingkup projek ini akan disebutkan. Pada bahagian reka bentuk, mula-mula adalah merancang model patch reflectarray pada perisian simulasi dan juga membina model perkakasan. Kemudian, perhatikan dan catat keuntungan, parameter dari patch reflectarray pada sudut yang berbeza dari model perkakasan. Terakhir, hasil perkakasan akan dibandingkan dengan hasil simulasi.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Muhammad Inam Abbasi for his precious guidance, words of wisdom and patient when this project is in progress.

I am also thanked to Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) with my whole hearty for the financial support that enables me to done this project without worry about the financial problems. Not forgetting are my fellow friends, Tan Kim Loong, Tan Chin Kwang for their unselfishness sharing their thoughts and ideas regarding the project.

I would like to send my highest appreciation goes to my parents and family members for their love and prayer during the period of my study.

Finally, I would like to thank all the staffs at UTeM, colleagues and my classmates, and also the Faculty members which is from the FTKEE. Lastly, I would like to thanks to who are not listed here for being co-operative and their helpful hand.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DECLARATION	
APPROVAL	
DEDICATIONS	
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF SYMBOLS	
	X .
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xi
LIST OF APPENDICES	xii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION 1.1 Background	1 1
1.2 Problem Statement TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA	3
1.3 Project Objective1.4 Scope of Project	3 4
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1 Introduction	5
2.2 Review and Analyze Previous Researcher's Paper	5
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY 3.1 Introduction	51 51
3.2 Methodology	51
3.2.1 Experimental setup	53
3.2.2 Equipment Needed	60
3.2.2.1 Hardware Component	60
3.2.2.2 Software Used 3.2. Mothed and Bayamatan of the Baffacta way. Antonna	63
3.3 Method and Parameter of the Reflectarray Antenna3.4 Limitation of proposed methodology	64 67
3.5 Summary	67
CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	68
4.1 Introduction	68

4.2	Resu	lts and Analysis	68
	4.2.1	Rectangular Shape	68
	4.2.2	Circular Ring Patch	78
4.3	Discu	ission	85
4.4	Sumi	mary	89
СНА	PTER 5	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	90
5.1	Conc	lusion	90
5.2	Futu	re Works	90
REF	ERENC	E S	91
APP	ENDICE	S.	93



LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	AGE
Table 2-1	Computational concern: Single port over the frequency band of FDTD simulation times are recorded; All ports of MFLMM times are recorded for single frequency	6
Table 2-2	Elite performance reflectarray antenna work with picked components	9
Table 2-3	Synopsis of the primary gain improvement ways (Symbols represent as H=high, N=neutral, L=low)	10
Table 2-4	Measure figure of merit for various reflectarray design setups	11
Table 2-5	Outline of the major bandwidth improvement techniques (Symbols repr H = high, N = neutral, L = low).	esen 14
Table 2-6	Synopsis of adaptive beamsteering skill (Symbols represent as Continuous, A = Analog, D = Discrete/ Digital, H = High, N = Neutra L = Low)	
Table 2-7	Correlation between simulated and measured acquire values.	22
Table 2-8	UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA Reflectarray unit cell patch components for profoundly proficient activity	25
Table 2-9	Measurement of the loss performance for the chose reflectarray aperture at 26 GHz	25
Table 2-10	Comparison Table between the 2 deigns	27
Table 2-11	Execution correlation for various resonant components of reflectarray	31
Table 2-12	Execution of the proposed antenna and some leaving little-size antenna	41
Table 2-13	Attributes of RSS estimation arrangement	46
Table 2-14	Execution examination of unbalanced patch reflectarray antenna with other related works	46

1 able 2-15	SU-MIMO with 4 antennas for each base station. MU-MIMO with 16 and 64 antennas separately	49
Table 4-1	Table of Reflection Loss and Different Thickness to the Rectangular Patch and Circular Patch	72



LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
Figure 2-1	Optimized gain of the 8 elements antenna array	6
Figure 2-2	Comparison various setups of array gain	6
Figure 2-3	Estimated and simulated scattering parameters of reflectarray unit cells	7
Figure 2-4	Setup of the radiation pattern in anechoic box	8
Figure 2-5	Phase of the surface current distribution of different tilt angles	8
Figure 2-6	Consolidation of three types elements in a reflectarray	9
Figure 2-7	Patch design configuration that used to investigate at 26G Hz. (A) Rect (B) Rectangular with rectangular slot, (C) Rectangular with circular slot (D) Rectangular Ring, (E) Circular Ring, (F) Unit cell with Infinite	t,
	Boundaries.	11
Figure 2-8	Radiation patterns of 3D measurement for copular and crocomponents. (A) Circular ring elements reflectarray, (B) Rectangul elements reflectarray.	-
Figure 2-9	Double layer reflectarray with Ka/X-band of operation	13
Figure 2-10	Types of Reflectarrays UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA	13
Figure 2-1	1 Proposed reconfigurable part with a micromotor.	15
Figure 2-12	2 Simulated (a) phase and (b) amplitude response	15
Figure 2-13	Imitated (a) designs, (b) gains and aperture efficiencies of the reflectar various sweep points	ray with 16
Figure 2-14	4 Dual linear polarization consisting of different designs of unit cell elen	nents 17
Figure 2-15	5 (a) Graphene based reflectarray patch component (b) dynamic reflection scope of Graphene based patch component.	on stage
Figure 2-16	5 Beams and Nulls Steering	20
Figure 2-17	7 RF Path and radiation illustration of a four port Butter matrix antenna	20

Figure 2-18	Spectral capability improvements with facilitated MC-BF and diverged v 2x2 MIMO	vith 20
Figure 2-19	(a) Proposed plan arrangement. (b) Fabricated unit cell, biasing circuit complete arrangement.	
Figure 2-20	Manufactured 6x6 component active array, biasing circuit and complete field plan for a useful reflectarray antenna	e far- 23
Figure 2-21	Sub-wavelength dividing in reflectarrays:- (a) expansion in number of component of elements in view of sub-wavelength dispersing, (b) sub-wavelength components with rakish pivot for circular polarization.	25
Figure 2-22	CST Studio single patch microstrip antenna geometry	26
Figure 2-23	CST Studio 1x2 patch microstrip antenna geometry	26
Figure 2-24	Created RRA model with 15x15 physically pivoted elements	28
Figure 2-25	Created micromotor-controlled RRA model with 756 elements. Left: R model; Upper right: control circuit board; Lower right: micromotor-controlled RRA components.	RA 29
Figure 2-26	Measured (a) co- and (b) cross-polar parts of the communicated field in plane for the beam focused in the specular reflection bearing.	UV 29
Figure 2-27	Surface current circulation on (a) rectangular patch of reflectarray and (b)reflectarray rectangular patch component with open circular in the middle.	30
Figure 2-28	Manufactured unit cells rectangular patch elements implanted with varie circular slots	ous 31
Figure 2-29	Calculation and measurements of the proposed dual-band 5G antenna, (3D view, (b) top and base perspectives	(a) 32
Figure 2-30	CST Simulated Radiation examples of proposed double-band 5G antenna (a) 28 GHz, (b) 38 GHz	na at 32
Figure 2-31	Maximum acknowledged addition and total productivity of proposed duband 5G antenna.	ial- 32
Figure 2-32	Situation design of the 28 GHz antenna array inside the edge districts o 5G cellular handset and its ideal inclusion.	f the 34
Figure 2-33	28 GHz network framework patch antenna geography. (a) Top view, (b Side view, (c) Phased-exhibit configuration	34

Figure 2-34	Simulated indoor RSSI levels for 4G LTE and 28 GHz 5G utilizing the proposed antenna geography. (a) 4G LTE, (b) 28 GHz 5G framework. Transmit Power indistinguishable	
Figure 2-35	5 disruptive heading for 5G considered in this article, characterized dependent on Henderson-Clark Mode	
Figure 2-36	Illustration of the device-centric design.	
Figure 2-37	Working areas as far as information rate vs. size of the population.	38
Figure 2-38	Model of the proposed antenna. (a) Top View (b) Base View	40
Figure 2-39	Various patch shape (a) circular patch (b) collapsed patch (c) collapsed patch with 4 spaces (d) collapsed patch with 8 spaces.	40
Figure 2-40	(a) Reflectarray dependent on pivoting loaded split rings (b) calculation of split ring.	of the 42
Figure 2-41	Identical circuit models for the dissipating of (a) v-polarized wave and (b) u-polarized wave.	43
Figure 2-42	(a) Minimotor-driven component, (b) transient portrayal arrangement.	43
Figure 2-43	(a) Development of unbalanced patch component from a square patch component; (b) Opened Ground ring; (c) Alignment of the unbalanced pa with opened ground ring.	tch 45
Figure 2-44	Simplified client relationship in a multi-RAT network LAKA	49
Figure 2-45	mmWave enable network with phantom cells.	49
Figure 3-1	Flow Chart of the Base Station Modelling	52
Figure 3-2	FR4 borad in the UV Machine	54
Figure 3-3	FR4 Board soak in the Sodium Carbonate	54
Figure 3-4	FR4 Board wash by Ferric Chloride	55
Figure 3-5	Front View of FR4 Board	55
Figure 3-6	Rear View of FR4 Board	56
Figure 3-7	Prototype of Base Station Hardware Model	56
Figure 3-8	Simulation Model for Rectangular Patch of RT5880	57

Figure 3-9 Simulation Model for Rectangular Patch of RO300	57
Figure 3-10 Simulation Model for Rectangular Patch of RT6002	58
Figure 3-11 Simulation Model for Circular Ring RT5880	58
Figure 3-12 Simulation Model for Circular Ring RT6002	59
Figure 3-13 Simulation Model for Circular Ring RO3003	59
Figure 3-14 Micromotor- MG90S	60
Figure 3-15 Microcontroller- Arduino Uno	60
Figure 3-16 Jumper Wire	61
Figure 3-17 Reflectarray antenna	61
Figure 3-18 16x2 LCD Display with IC2 Module	62
Figure 3-19 Battery	62
Figure 3-20 Press Button	62
Figure 3-21 Mounting Bracket	63
Figure 3-22 Computer Simulation Technologies (CST) Microwave Studio	63
Figure 3-23 Arduino IDE Software MALAYSIA MELAKA	63
Figure 3-24 Boundary Condition for the Antenna Design	66
Figure 4-1 Reflection Loss VS Frequency Graph of Rogers RT5880	68
Figure 4-2 Reflection Loss VS Frequency Graph of Rogers RO3003	69
Figure 4-3 Reflection Loss VS Frequency Graph of Rogers RT6002	70
Figure 4-4 Reflection Loss VS Frequency Graph of 3 Types of Materials	71
Figure 4-5 Reflection Loss VS Thickness Graph of 3 Types of Materials	72
Figure 4-6 Phase VS Frequency Graph of Rogers RT5880	73
Figure 4-7 Phase VS Frequency Graph of Rogers RT3003	74
Figure 4-8 Phase VS Frequency Graph of Rogers RT6002	75

Figure 4-9	Phase VS Frequency Graph of Different Types of Materials	76
Figure 4-10	Parameter Sweep Graph of Rogers RT5880	77
Figure 4-11	Parameter Sweep Graph of Rogers RT6002	77
Figure 4-12	Parameter Sweep Graph of Rogers RO3003	77
Figure 4-13	Reflection Loss VS Frequency Graph of Rogers RT5880	78
Figure 4-14	Reflection Loss VS Frequency Graph of Rogers RO3003	79
Figure 4-15	Reflection Loss VS Frequency Graph of Rogers RT6002	80
Figure 4-16	Phase VS Frequency Graph of Rogers RT5880	81
Figure 4-17	Phase VS Frequency Graph of Rogers RO3003	82
Figure 4-18	Phase VS Frequency Graph of Rogers RT6002	83
Figure 4-19	Parameter Sweep Graph of Rogers RT5880	84
Figure 4-20	Parameter Sweep Graph of Rogers RT6002	84
Figure 4-21	Parameter Sweep Graph of Rogers RO3003	84
	اونيوسيتي تيكنيكل مليسيا ملاك	

LIST OF SYMBOLS

 $\begin{array}{cccc} \circ & & - & Degree \\ \theta & & - & Theta \\ \phi & & - & Phi \end{array}$

± - Plus, and minus
 GHz - Giga Hertz
 dB - decibel
 mm - millimetre



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

5G - Fifth GenerationLTE - Long-term Evolution

MIMO - Multiple-Input Multiple-Output RAT - Radio Access Technology

OFDM - Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing

OFDMA - Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing Access

FFT - Fast Fourier Transform

IFFT - Inverse Fast Fourier Transform
 FDTD - Finite-Difference Time - Domain
 MLFMM - Multilevel Fast Multipole Method



LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
Appendix A	PSM 1 Gantt Chart	91
	PSM 2 Gantt Chart_	93
Appendix B	Data Sheet for All Materials	993



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nowadays, mobile telecommunication is important for everyone in the world. It helps us to connect easily and shorten the distance between peoples. Now, mobile telco not only can let us use to call to someone and also can let us see to someone that we love or we miss face to face through a mobile phone or a camera. This can be done because of the discovery of the wave. The wave can carry energy and become a signal. The wave can bring the signal to any place that we want. Therefore, the scientist invented the antennas that is a tool that can transmit the wave from a place to a place which is far apart. When the signal was discovered by the scientist, it only can transmit the sound wave which is 1G and now we reached 5G successfully. 5G not only can transmit sound. It also can transmit pictures, video, files and this is the basic function of 5G. 5G also can help us in the research of the self-driving car or control a mechanical arm that is used in an operation in another place. All of this can be done because 5G has low latency so what we see from the monitor is almost simultaneously on-site.

In this project, we will focus on how to use electronic control to control the angle of the antenna and see whether the angle will give an effect on the transmission rate from the antenna. Besides that, we also will talk about the 5G, base station, and the reflectarray in this project. We will talk about the 3 things because we will use three things to complete the project model and make it into a useable model.

As we know, we are getting into a 5G era worldwide and our country, Malaysia also will take part in this action to improve our country's internet speed until can compare with the developed country. But 5G still did not know very much by the public in our country, maybe they know 5G and used it every day but many of us do not know what is it. So, some explanations and an introduction about the 5G will be given in this project.

This project will focus on the electronic control and information system of the base station antennas. There has a review of other articles and research papers to understand more about the antennas and base station and also 5G that will become the main trend of the world in future. Next, we design the hardware of the base station and also have simulation on the CST Studio software. Then, we will compare the results that get on the hardware and the simulation and further discussion on both of them. Lastly, we conclude the project that we did and give some solutions to overcome the problems that we facing and will be face in the future.

1.2 Problem Statement

Base station antenna is a common thing and can see it everywhere nowadays. The antenna also one of the important things in the base station but the antenna have a lot of types of the patch. With the advancement of communication systems towards 5G and 6G, the antenna design requirements are also getting complex. Apart from high gain and efficiency, beam steering is one of the cruicial requirements of such antennas. Reflectarray antenna is one of the types that is suitable for these advanced applications where beam sttering can be done either electronically or mechanically. Mechanical beam steering is easier and more accurate for base stations. However, the angle of the reflectarray patch should not adjust manually and should adjust automatically for more accuracy. There has a lot of frequency can be chosen but there sure have a most suitable frequency range for this project. Therefore, we need to troubleshoot the frequency range. In this project, it will use the Arduino Uno as a microcontroller to control the angle of the reflectarray antenna automatically and the frequency range used is from 24 GHz to 28 GHz and the resonant frequency fix on 26 GHz. The performance parameters of the antenna will be displayed on a screen attached to the system. The project will also cover some aspects of reflectarray antenna design and optimization based on simulations carried out using CST Microwave Studio.

1.3 Project Objective

The objectives of this project are:

- To design the basic mechanically beam steerable reflectarray antenna using
 CST Microwave Studio
- b) To develop an electronic control for smart 5G base station antennas.