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Design, fabricate and testing of feed network for 2X2 array
antenna / Mohd Syaiful Redzwan Mohd Shah.

**DESIGN, FABRICATE AND TESTING OF FEED NETWORK FOR 2X2 ARRAY
ANTENNA**

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UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA
FAKULTI KEJURUTERAAN ELEKTRONIK DAN KEJURUTERAAN KOMPUTER

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2X2
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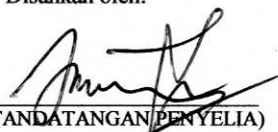
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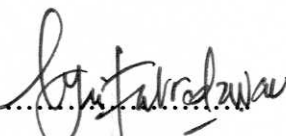
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Special dedication to my beloved mama and ayah, my entire sibling and my kind hearted supervisor Mrs. Maisarah Binti Abu, my lecturer En. Mohamad Zoinol Abidin Bin Abdul Aziz and my dearest friends.

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ABSTRACT

This reports describe the design, fabricate and testing of feed network for 2x2 array antenna. This feed network was designed using Microwave Office 2004. The project that had developed can support at IMT (International Mobile Telecommunication) 2000 band which is operating at frequency of 1.8 GHz to 2.2 GHz with mobile station transmitting and it applied to many microwave and millimeter-wave systems and devices such as antenna feeders, power amplifiers, etc. We investigate a design method of multi-stage, multi-way microstrip power dividers to construct a compact low-loss power divider with numbers of outputs. First, we describe an integration design technique of multi-way power dividers founded on the planar circuit approach in combination with the segmentation method, and design Wilkinson 2-way power dividers. Next, we successfully design a 4-way power divider consisting of 2 way dividers of three-stage structure using a similar technique. The main characteristic of this project is for uniform power distribution, isolation and return loss.

ABSTRAK

Laporan ini menerangkan proses merekabentuk, fabrikasi dan pengujian rangkaian suapan bagi tatasusunan 2x2 antena. Rangkaian suapan ini telah direka bentuk dengan perisian Microwave Office 2004. Projek yang telah dibangunkan ini akan menyokong jalur lebar IMT 2000 di mana ia beroperasi pada frekuensi 1.8 GHz hingga 2.2 GHz dan ia digunakan dalam pelbagai sistem gelombang isyarat mikro dan milimeter serta peralatan seperti amplifler, penyambung antena dan banyak lagi. Reka bentuk penyalur hubung ini diselidik melalui kaedah berperingkat iaitu peringkat pembahagi kuasa menggunakan teknik Wilkinson untuk membina pembahagi yang padat yang mempunyai kehilangan kuasa yang rendah pada keluaran. Pertama, menerangkan mengenai reka bentuk pencantuman bermula di peringkat pembahagi dua kuasa Wilkinson. Seterusnya, reka bentuk pembahagi 4 kuasa Wilkinson berjaya disiapkan yang mengandungi struktur pembahagi dua kuasa Wilkinson melalui kaedah yang sama. Objektif utama projek ini dibangunkan adalah untuk memperoleh pembahagi kuasa yang seragam, sisihan dan kehilangan balikan.

CONTENT

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	TITLE	i
	VERIFYING FORM	ii
	SUPERVISOR APPROVAL	iii
	DECLARATION	iv
	DEDICATION	v
	ACKNOWLEDGMENT	vi
	ABSTRACT	vii
	ABSTRAK	viii
	CONTENT	xi
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiv
	LIST OF APPENDICES	xv
	LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
	LIST OF TABLES	xviii
	LIST OF SYMBOLS	xix
I	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
	1.2 SCOPES OF WORK	2
	1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENTS	3
	1.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES	3
	1.5 PROJECT METHODOLOGY	4
	1.6 EXPECTED RESULTS	6

II	LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1	POWER DIVIDER CONCEPT	7
2.2	WILKINSON POWER DIVIDER	8
2.2.1	Wilkinson Equal Power Divider	9
2.3	PARAMETER DEFINITION	11
2.3.1	Insertion Loss	11
2.3.2	Isolation	12
2.3.3	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio	13
2.3.4	Directivity	14
2.3.5	Internal Power Dissipation	15
2.4	N-WAYS DIVIDER	15
2.4.1	2-Ways Power Divider	16
2.4.2	4-ways Wilkinson Power Divider	19
III	DESIGN METHODOLOGY AND SOFTWARES	21
3.1	CHAPTER OVERVIEW	21
3.2	DESIGN METHODOLOGY	21
3.3	MICROWAVE OFFICE 2004	23
3.4	DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS AND GENERAL PARAMETERS	34
3.4.1	General 2-way Wilkinson Power Divider	37
3.4.2	General 4-way Wilkinson Power Divider	38

3.5	DESIGN PROCEDURE	40
3.5.1	2-way Wilkinson Power Divider	40
3.5.2	4-way Wilkinson Power Divider	43
3.6	SIMULATION RESULTS ANALYSIS	48
3.7	CHAPTER SUMMARY	49
IV	FABRICATION AND MEASUREMENT RESULTS	50
4.1	CHAPTER OVERVIEW	50
4.2	FABRICATION METHOD	50
4.3	MEASUREMENT METHODS	53
4.4	DESIGN 1 FABRICATION RESULTS	55
4.5	DESIGN 2 FABRICATION RESULTS	58
4.6	FABRICATION RESULTS ANALYSIS	61
4.7	CHAPTER SUMMARY	63
V	CONCLUSION	64
5.1	CHAPTER OVERVIEW	64
5.2	CONCLUSION	64
5.3	RECOMMENDATION	65
	REFERENCE	66

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

IMT	International Mobile Telecommunication
FTD	Frequency Time Domain
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
SMT	Surface Mount Thickness
RF	Radio Frequency
EM	Electromagnetic
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
UV	Ultra Violet
SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
A	Design 1 4-way Wilkinson power divider Simulation Results	69
B	Design 2 4-way Wilkinson power divider Simulation Results	72
C	Data Sheet of SMT chip resistor	75

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	Project Methodology in A Flowchart	5
2.1	Power Divider	9
2.2	Wilkinson Equal Power Divider	9
2.3	2-Ways Power Divider	16
2.4	Reflected Power of Wilkinson Divider	17
2.5	S-Parameter of Wilkinson Power Divider.	18
2.6	4-Ways Wilkinson Power Divider	19
3.1	Project implementation	22
3.2	The MWO design environment	23
3.3	Creating a new Schematic	24
3.4	Selecting microstrip components from Elements	25
3.5	Common components used for design the project	26
3.6	Schematic design of 2-ways Wilkinson power divider	27
3.7	Schematic design of 4-ways Wilkinson power divider	27
3.8	EM Structure layout of 2-way power divider	28
3.9	EM Structure layout of 4-way power divider for model 1	28
3.10	EM Structure layout of 4-way power divider for model 2	29
3.11	Creating a new graph	30
3.12	Adding measurements in graph	30
3.13	Setting project options	31
3.14	Analyzing Schematic	32
3.15	Summary of steps in using Microwave Office	33

3.16	General layout of 2-way Wilkinson power divider	37
3.17	General layout of 4-way Wilkinson power divider	39
3.18	Layout of 2-way Wilkinson power divider	41
3.19	Return Loss and Isolations for 2-way Wilkinson power divider	42
3.20	Coupling for 2-way Wilkinson power divider	43
3.21	Layout of 4-way Wilkinson power divider	44
3.22	Return Loss and Isolations of 4-way power divider for design1	45
3.23	Coupling for 4-way Wilkinson power divider for design 1	46
3.24	Return Loss and Isolations of 4-way power divider for design2	47
3.25	Coupling for 4-way Wilkinson power divider for design 2	47
4.1	The UV equipment	51
4.2	Fabrication of Design 1	52
4.3	Fabrication of Design 2	53
4.4	Advantest R3767 CG Network Analyzer	54
4.5	Return Loss measurement	54
4.6	Return loss at Port 1 for fabrication results (Design 1)	55
4.7	Coupling from Port 1 to 2 for fabrication results (Design 1)	56
4.8	Isolation from Port 2 to 3 for fabrication results (Design 1)	57
4.9	Return loss at Port 1 for fabrication results (Design 2)	58
4.10	Coupling from Port 1 to 2 for fabrication results (Design 2)	59
4.11	Isolation from Port 2 to 3 for fabrication results (Design 2)	60
4.12	Comparison in size between Design 1 and Design 2	61

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	N-Ways Divider with Coupling Loss (dB)	15
3.1	Material parameter for the 2-way Wilkinson power divider	35
3.2	Design specifications for the 2-way Wilkinson power divider	36
3.3	Design specifications for the 4-way Wilkinson power divider	37
3.4	2-way Wilkinson power divider simulation results.	38
3.5	4-way Wilkinson power divider simulation results for design 1	41
3.6	4-way Wilkinson power divider simulation results for design 2	43
4.1	Summary of fabrication results for Design 1	57
4.2	Summary of fabrication results for Design 2	60

LIST OF SYMBOLS

α_{mn}	Phase difference between the input signals at port m and port n
λ	Wavelength
λ_g	Guided wavelength
b	Coupling coefficient
Z_o	Characteristic impedance
C	Coupling
D	Directivity
I	Isolation
L	Transmission line length
θ	Phase shift
w	Transmission line width
h	Substrate height
ϵ_r	Dielectric constant
ϵ_{eff}	Effective dielectric constant
c	Velocity of light in free space
f	Operating frequency
$\tan \delta$	Dissipation factor
ϵ_o	Permittivity of free space
μ_o	Permeability of free space
M	Mitre variable

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This reports documents the design, fabricate and testing of feed network for 2x2 array antenna at IMT 2000 (International Mobile Telecommunication) band using Microwave Office 2004. The feed network builds from many techniques such as Wilkinson power divider, split-tee, directional coupler, and T-junction power divider. The aim of this project is to design feed network using Wilkinson technique. IMT 2000 consist two types that is Core Frequency Band and Extension Band. Additional, for IMT 2000-Core Frequency Band is operating at FTD mode in the bands 1920-1980 MHz paired with 2110-2170 MHz with mobile station transmitting. The main characteristic for this project is for uniform power distribution, isolation and return loss.

The general performance characteristics of a power divider are isolation, amplitude balance, phase balance, VSWR, power handling capability and insertion loss. As an indication of high performance, a power divider has a typical isolation of 20 dB and the higher the isolation, the less chance of leakage between the output ports. Generally, the isolation will degrade at higher frequencies.

Amplitude and phase balances, sometimes referred to as amplitude and phase tracking, are also important indications. These are simply the amplitude and phase differences between the powers at the output ports. Amplitude balance typically increases with the number of output ports. The VSWR indicates how well the input and output ports are matched to each other and to external connections. In addition, the power handling capability is of high importance to the designer. The rating is usually given for matched conditions or matched power rating

1.2 SCOPES OF WORK

This project is divided into three parts:

- a) The first phase is about the types of feed network. There are 4 types included corporate, series, space and hybrid feed. For corporate feed, the patch length to each element from feed point is equal, thereby produce equal phase of excitations. For series feed, construction is little more complex and tough because it uses up less space. As the wave travels through the microstrip line, it is attenuated because of the power radiated from each element. In space feed, this type can reduce losses, weight and size of feed network. For hybrid feed, it is build from a combination of series and corporate design.

b) The second phase of my project is about feeding techniques. This project include the Wilkinson power divider, split-tee, directional coupler, hybrid and T-junction power divider. For Wilkinson technique, it can be made with arbitrary power division. This divider is often made in microstrip or stripline form. The directional coupler also can be design for arbitrary power division, while hybrid junction usually has equal power division. Hybrid junction have either a 90° (quadrature) or a 180° (magic-T) phase shift between output port.

c) The third phase of this project is performance requirement of feed network. In feed network, the characteristic included impedance, VSWR, gain, return loss, reflection coefficient, isolation, coupling and directivity.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENTS

The feed network is typically a constrained feed consisting of power dividers cascading to obtain certain power distribution for the radiator. In principle, either resistive or reactive loaded power dividers may use in the feed network. The problem that exists in this project is the isolation and return losses in each output port.

1.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

For propose, the Wilkinson type power divider is the best technique to design the feed network for 2x2 array antenna. The Wilkinson power divider is such a network, with the useful property of being lossless, when the output ports are matched, that is only reflected power is dissipated.

Otherwise, this project is to analyze the characteristic impedance, VSWR, gain, return loss, reflection coefficient, tangent loss, isolation, coupling and directivity of feed network.

1.5 PROJECT METHODOLOGY

- a) The information of power divider and feed network for array antenna is research. All the relevant information that can be use in this project must be record. At the same time, the characteristic of feed network such as gain, return loss, reflection coefficient, tangent loss, isolation and directivity have to study.
- b) The software Microwave Office (MWO 2004) has to learn. They will use in this project for design and simulate the circuit of power divider.
- c) Meet the specification such as the dielectric substrate and impedance matching. Appropriate components will choose including the connector, FR4 board and SMT chip resistor.
- d) Design and redesign the circuit.
- e) All planning of the project are monitor to the supervisor.
- f) Fabricate the circuit and apply onto the microstrip board.
- g) Testing and analyze the circuit using vector network analyzer.
- h) Verify the result.

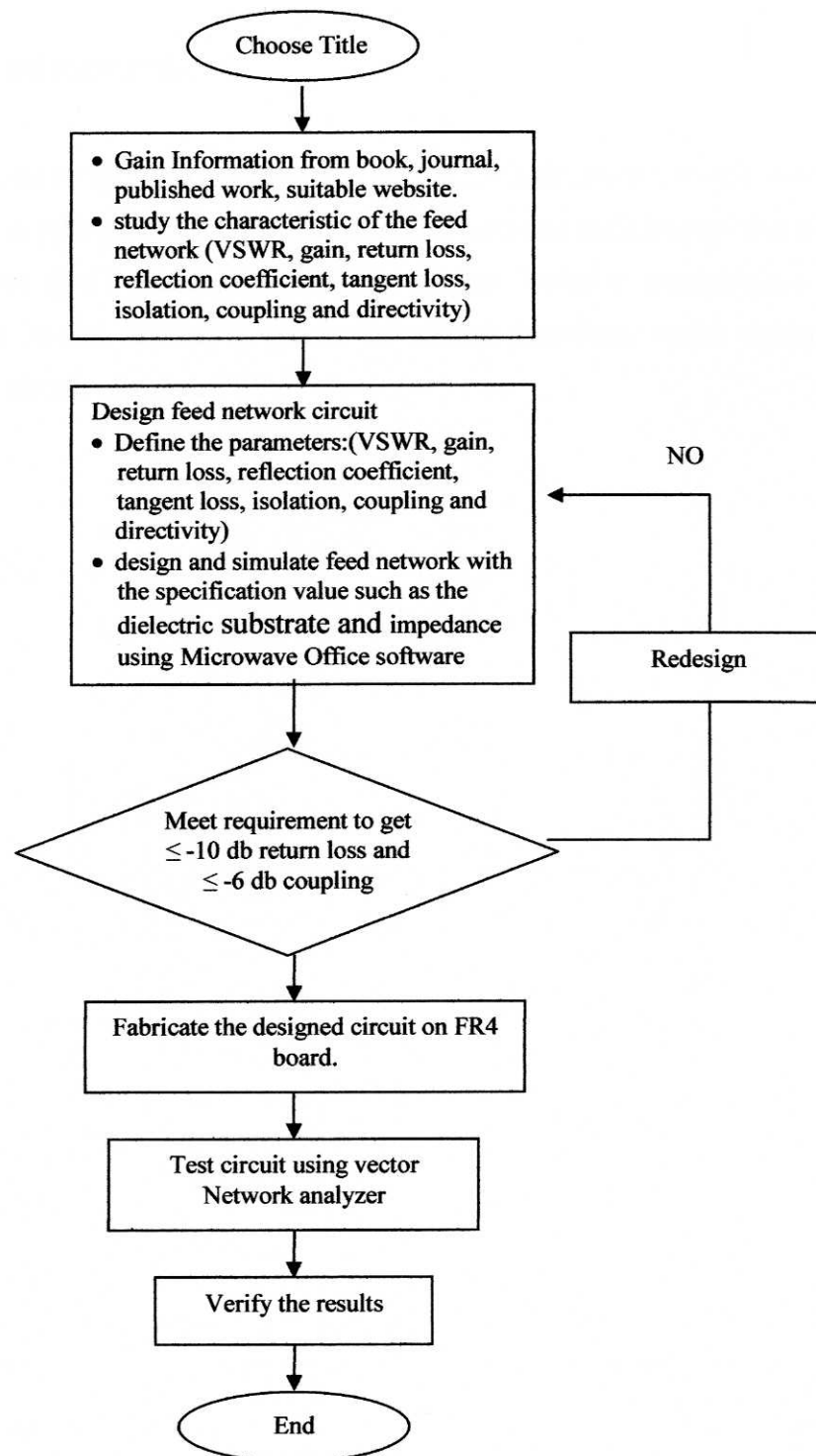


Figure 1.1: Project Methodology in a flowchart

1.6 EXPECTED RESULTS

The expected result in this project is to get the ≤ -10 dB return loss and isolation. Wilkinson power divider provides good matching and isolation performance at arbitrary design frequencies (IMT Band). To achieve perfect isolation performance, this Wilkinson power divider requires a quarter-wavelength matching, which occupies a large space in the circuit substrate.