Plan and Analysis of a Wideband Microstrip Antenna for High Speed WLAN

A Project and Thesis submitted in fractional satisfaction of the necessities for the Award of Degree of
Bachelor of Science in Electrical and Electronic Engineering

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Certification

This is to certify that this project and thesis entitled **" Plan and Analysis of a Wideband Microstrip Antenna for High Speed WLAN"** is done by the following students under my direct supervision and this work has been carried out by them in the laboratories of the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering under the Faculty of Engineering of Daffodil International University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical and Electronic Engineering. The presentation of the work was held on 27 June 2021.

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The project and thesis entitled **"Plan and Analysis of a Wideband Microstrip Antenna for High Speed WLAN"** submitted by **Rahi Ahmed**, ID No: 172-33-461**,** Session: Spring 2021 has been accepted as satisfactory in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Bachelor of Science in Electrical and Electronic Engineering** on 19 April 2021.

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Our Parents

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that this thesis is based on the result found by ourselves. The materials of work found by other researchers are mentioned by reference. This thesis is submitted to Daffodil International University for partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of B.Sc. in Electrical and Electronics Engineering. This thesis neither in whole nor in part has been previously submitted for any degree.

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CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ε_r	Dielectric Constant
LAN	Local Area Network
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
Wi-Fi	A popular synonym for "WLAN"
GHz	Giga Hertz
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
Mbits/s	Mega Bits per Second
MMIC	Millimeter-wave Integrated Circuits
IE3D	Moment of Method Based EM Simulator
HTS	High Temperature Superconductor
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
3D	Three Dimensional
2D	Two Dimensional
BW	Bandwidth
RL	Return Loss
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
MIC	Microwave Integrated Circuits
Q	Quality Factor
RF	Radio Frequency

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PLAN AND ANALYSIS OF A WIDEBAND MICRO-STRIP ANTENNA FOR HIGH SPEED WLAN

Abstract

The wired area is ending up being distant bit by bit. The task of repeat range for this Wireless LAN is different in different countries. This shows a crowd of stimulating possibilities and challenges for plan in the exchanges field, including accepting wire structure. The quick WLAN has various standards and most accepting wires available don't cover all of the rules. The objective in proposition is to structure a fitting gathering contraption that can be used for quick WLAN application. The fundamental target is to design getting wire with humblest possible size and better polarization that covers all the quick WLAN benchmarks stretching out from 4.90 GHz to 5.82 GHz.

Various works are going on all through the world in field of gathering device arranging. Continuous arrangements with this field is thought about in this proposition to find most sensible gathering mechanical assembly shape for the specific application. Zeland's IE3D reenactment programming has been used to design and copy accepting wire for WLAN repeat band. A parametric report has been acquainted in strategy with the arranged accepting wire for an effective information move limit of 4.9-5.825 GHz. Return disaster - 10 dB or lower is taken as commendable mark of imprisonment.

Finally single E shape microstrip fix getting wire having a segment of 24×19 mm2 is appeared with a repeat band of 4.89 GHz to 5.83 GHz. The radio wire displays a good present dispersal and radiation plan for all of the four standards of WLAN that falls inside this repeat run.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)

Far off area (WLAN) is a development that associations at any rate two contraptions using distant transport procedure and when in doubt giving a relationship with the more broad web. This gives customers the adaptability to move around inside a local incorporation region and still be related with the framework. WLANs have gotten pervasive in the home as a result of straightforwardness of foundation and in business structures offering distant admittance to their customers; oftentimes in vain. Tremendous distant framework adventures are being set up in numerous huge metropolitan regions all throughout the planet. Most present day WLANs rely upon IEEE 802.11 benchmarks, exhibited under the Wi-Fi brand name.

WLANs are used worldwide and at different region of world particular repeat bunches are used. The first WLANs IEEE 802.11b and IEEE 802.11g standards utilize the 2.4 GHz band [1]. It supports commonly uninformed rates, basically up to 10 Mbits/s differentiated and wired accomplices. When in doubt this repeat band is sans grant, hence the WLAN stuff of this band encounters block various contraptions that use this comparable band. The current speediest and incredible WLAN standard IEEE 802.11a work in the 5–6 GHz band, which can surrender strong fast organization to 54 Mbits/s. The 802.11a standard is a ton of cleaner and made to help quick WLAN. Nevertheless, USA, Europe and some various countries use different repeat bunches for this quick 802.11a norm. Among the two pervasive gatherings used for IEEE 802.11a norm; USA uses 5.15–5.35 GHz band and Europe uses 5.725–5.825 GHz band. A couple of countries license the movement in the 5.47–5.825GHz band. Another new band of 4.9–5.1 GHz has been proposed for WLAN system as IEEE 802.11j in Japan [1]. A huge segment of the present accepting wires available at the point supports only one or at max two of those models. So people need to use unmistakable handsets for different territory taking into account this grouping of repeat band aside from in the event that we can design a gathering contraption that can cover the whole quick WLAN extent of 4.9 – 5.825 GHz. Our rule objective in this hypothesis is to find a proper radio wire that can do thusly.

Particular kind radio wires and their propriety in the WLAN applications have been analyzed all through the composing review. Finally a coaxial test supported, single stacked, E – shaped microstrip fix accepting wire has been chosen for the specific case. By then a careful parametric assessment has been performed on the radio wire in order to improve the gathering contraption for the referred to wide exchange speed. An accepting wire with a bandwidth of 925 MHz starting from 4.890 GHz to 5.825 GHz and size of 26×19 mm2 is found which is significantly more diminutive than other available radio wires. As the guideline objective is satisfied, reenactments for current dispersal and radiation plans have been dissected at different frequencies inside that information move ability to watch the accepting wires lead in everyday repeat. By then a short assessment with other open accepting wire with the proposed gathering contraption is depicted close by a blueprint of the parametric examination. Finally degrees for future works are referred to in end.

1.2 Microstrip Patch Antenna

As of late, the latest thing in business and government correspondence frameworks has been to grow ease, insignificant weight, low profile antennas that are equipped for keeping up elite over an enormous range of frequencies. This innovative pattern has zeroed in much exertion into the plan of microstrip patch antennas. With a basic math, patch antennas offer numerous benefits not ordinarily displayed in other antenna designs. For instance, they are incredibly low profile, lightweight, straightforward and economical to create utilizing cutting edge printed circuit board innovation, viable with microwave and millimeter-wave incorporated circuits (MMIC) and can adjust to planar and non-planar surfaces. Moreover, when the shape and working method of the patch are chosen, plans become adaptable as far as working recurrence, polarization, example, and impedance. The assortment in plan that is conceivable with microstrip antennas likely surpasses that of some other kind of antenna component. In any case, standard rectangular microstrip patch antenna likewise has the disadvantages of limited data transmission. Analysts have put forth numerous attempts to beat this issue and numerous arrangements have been introduced to broaden the transmission capacity.

Our essential target is to discover the most appropriate radio wire shape pertinent to be utilized in the multi-standard WLAN applications all throughout the planet. Various shapes and their utilization in different fields of remote interchanges [1-12] have been concentrated in the writing audit divide. The most reasonable shape for WLAN application dependent on various benefits and detriments referenced in the written works is found through the examination.

When the most reasonable shape is discovered, a recieving wire is picked dependent on the most ideal alternative accessible for the WLAN band. At that point the radio wire is planned in IE3D reproduction programming. IE3D is a broadly useful electromagnetic reenactment and improvement bundle that has been created for the plan and investigation of planar and 3D designs experienced in microwave and MMIC, high temperature superconductor (HTS) circuits, microstrip recieving wires, Radio recurrence (RF) printed circuit board (PCB) and fast computerized circuit bundling. In light of a fundamental condition, strategy for second (MoM) calculation, the test system can precisely and proficiently reproduce self-assertively formed and arranged 3D metallic constructions in multi-facet dielectric substrates. It is mainstream and perceived programming for radio wire recreation. This product can be utilized to analyze various boundaries, 2D, 3D radiation examples and current dispersions inside the recieving wire. We can likewise effectively look at the yield of various radio wires in a similar diagram/window permitting us to take choices with respect to the best recieving wire.

At that point IE3D is utilized to do a far reaching parametric investigation to comprehend the impacts of different dimensional boundaries and to upgrade the exhibition of the recieving wire. An understanding on what distinctive plan boundary means for working recurrence, transmission capacity and other yield boundaries is likewise found. At long last dependent on the correlation we can choose an ideal radio wire for WLAN application with

more extensive transmission capacity and multi-band ability.

1.3 Contribution of the Thesis

A radio wire for fast WLAN benchmarks covering a trade speed from 4.90 GHz to 5.82 GHz has been orchestrated and copied in this hypothesis. A parametric assessment of E shape radio wire has correspondingly been shown which can be particularly helpful to comprehend the impacts of different limits on the transmission capacity.

1.4 Organization of the Thesis

The exposition is essentially isolated into five sections. Prologue to WLAN, microsrtip radio wire and primary targets of the proposal have effectively been communicated in Chapter 1.

Part 2 gives some data about essential properties of radio wire and the writing audit done all the while. In view of the writing survey a radio wire is taken for streamlining. Streamlining is finished by mimicking the recieving wire with variable boundaries. The impacts of this parametric examination and the last streamlined plan are talked about in Chapter 3.

The normal and vector current disseminations, 2D and 3D radiation examples of the last upgraded recieving wire for all essential 802.11 guidelines in 5-6GHz territory are appeared and examined in Chapter 4. Additionally the impacts of parametric investigation have been summed up to comprehend the impact of various boundaries on data transmission, reverberation and bring misfortune back. An examination with existing recieving wires and proposed radio wire is additionally momentarily talked about in this section.

At long last indisputable conversation and degree for future works are depicted in the fifth and the last part.

CHAPTER 2
BACKGROUND

2.1 Antenna Characteristics

A getting wire is an electrical contraption which changes over electric streams into radio waves, and the opposite way around. It is ordinarily used with a radio transmitter or radio beneficiary. In transmission, a radio transmitter applies a faltering radio repeat electric stream to the gathering mechanical assembly's terminals, and the accepting wire exudes the imperativeness from the stream as electromagnetic waves (radio waves). In get-together, a radio wire catches a bit of the power of an electromagnetic wave to make a little voltage at its terminals, which is applied to a beneficiary to be upgraded. A getting wire can be used for both communicating and tolerating. So to lay it out simply, accepting wire is a contraption that is made to gainfully communicate and get sent electromagnetic waves. There are a couple of huge radio wire credits that should be seen as while picking a getting wire for a particular application, for instance,

- Bandwidth (BW)
- Return Loss (RL)
- Gain
- VSWR
- Radiation Pattern
- Polarization

As an electro-alluring wave goes through the different bits of the gathering contraption structure it may encounter contrasts in impedance. At each interface, dependent upon the impedance organize, some bit of the wave's imperativeness will reflect back to the source, forming a standing wave in the feed line.

The extent of most limit ability to least power in the wave can be assessed and is known as the standing wave extent (SWR). The SWR is normally described as a voltage extent called the VSWR. The VSWR is continually a certifiable and positive number for radio wires. The humbler the VSWR is, the better the gathering device is composed to the transmission line and the more force is passed on to the radio wire. The base VSWR is 1.0. For the present circumstance, no force is reflected from the radio wire, which is great. As the VSWR extends, there are 2 key drawbacks. The first is undeniable: more force is reflected from the accepting wire and likewise not sent. Regardless, another issue arises. As VSWR constructs, more force is reflected to the radio, which is communicating. A great deal of reflected force can hurt the radio. By and large a VSWR of ≤ 2 is commendable for radio wires. The appearance setback (RL) is another strategy for conveying bewilder. It is a logarithmic extent assessed in dB that takes a gander at the force reflected by the radio wire to the force that is supported into the accepting wire from the transmission line. The RL is honestly related with the VSWR.

$$RL = -20\log\left(\frac{VSWR-1}{VSWR+1}\right) dB$$

In practice, the most commonly quoted parameter in regards to antennas is S_{11}. S_{11} is actually nothing but the return loss (RL). If S_{11} = 0 dB, then all the power is reflected from the antenna and nothing is radiated. If S_{11} = -10 dB, this implies that if 3 dB of power is delivered to the antenna, -7 dB is the reflected power. The acceptable VSWR of ≤ 2 corresponds to a RL or S_{11} of -9.5 dB or lower. In this thesis RL of -10 dB or lower is taken as acceptable.

2.2 Characteristics of Basic Microstrip Patch Antenna

In its essential structure, a Microstrip Patch radio wire comprises of a transmitting patch on one side of a dielectric substrate which has a ground plane on the opposite side as Appeared in Figure 2.1.

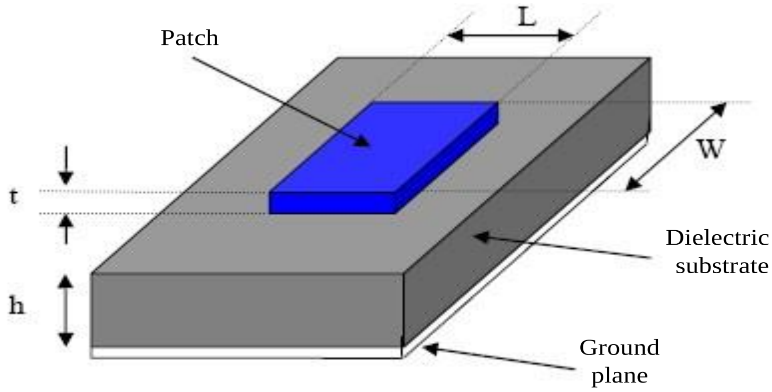


Figure 2.1: Basic Microstrip Patch Antenna

The fix is ordinarily made of coordinating material, for instance, copper or gold and can take any possible shape. The radiating patch and the feed lines are commonly photo scratched on the dielectric substrate. In order to improve examination and execution assessment, all things considered square, rectangular, indirect, three-sided, and roundabout or some other essential shape patches are used for arranging a microstrip getting wire. For our circumstance we will structure E shape fix gathering device considering its twofold resonating credits which achieves more broad information move limit. The microstrip fix accepting wires radiate chiefly by virtue of the lining fields between the fix edge and the ground plane. For great execution of gathering contraption, a thick dielectric substrate having a low dielectric consistent is imperative since it gives greater bandwidth, better radiation and better profitability. Regardless, a particularly common plan prompts a greater radio wire size. In order to decrease the size of the Microstrip fix gathering device, substrates with higher dielectric constants should be used which are less successful and achieve slight exchange speed. From now on a trade off should be recognized between the radio wire execution and gathering contraption estimations.

Microstrip fix radio wires are generally used in far off applications due to their situation of security structure. Thusly they are ideal for introduced gathering devices in handheld far off contraptions, for instance, cell phones, pagers, etc.

A bit of the central focal points are given under:

- Light weight and less volume;
- Low creation cost, consequently can be fabricated in huge amounts;
- Supports both, straight just as round polarization;
- Low profile planar design;
- Can be effectively coordinated with microwave intrigated circuits (MICs);
- Capable of double and triple recurrence activities;
- Mechanically hearty when mounted on unpleasant surfaces;

A portion of their significant hindrances are given underneath:

- Narrow bandwidth;
- Low efficiency;
- Low gain;
- Low force taking care of limit etc.

Microstrip fix accepting wires likewise have a high assembling gadget quality factor (Q). It tends to the difficulties related with the get-together contraption where a gigantic Q prompts tight transmission cutoff and low sufficiency. Q can be diminished by developing the thickness of the dielectric substrate. In any case, as the thickness expands, a developing piece of the rigid force passed on by the source goes into a surface wave. This surface wave duty can be seen as an undesirable impact mishap since it is over the long haul scattered at the dielectric turns and causes debasement of the accepting wire qualities.

2.3 Feeding Techniques

Microstrip fix getting wires can be enabled by a plan of procedures. These strategies can be portrayed into two classes coming to and non-coming to. In the showing up at procedure, the RF control is built up truly to the communicating patch utilizing an interfacing fragment, for example, a microstrip line. In the non-showing up at plan, electromagnetic field coupling is never really control between the microstrip line and the emanating patch. The four most comprehended feed procedure utilized are the microstrip line, coaxial test (both showing up at plans), entire coupling and closeness coupling (both non-showing up at plans).

In microstrip line feed technique, a main strip is related authentically to the edge of the microstrip fix. The main strip is more diminutive in width when stood out from the fix and such a feed game-plan has the piece of room that the feed can be scratched on a comparative substrate to give a planar design. Notwithstanding, this supporting strategy prompts undesired cross enchanted radiation and deluding feed

Radiation which in this manner hampers the information move limit.

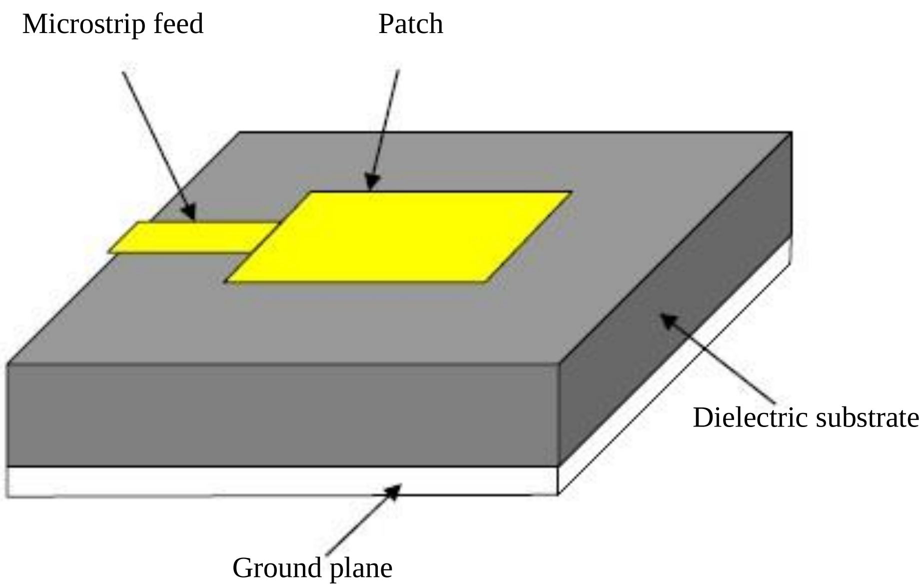


Figure 2.2: Microstrip Line Feed

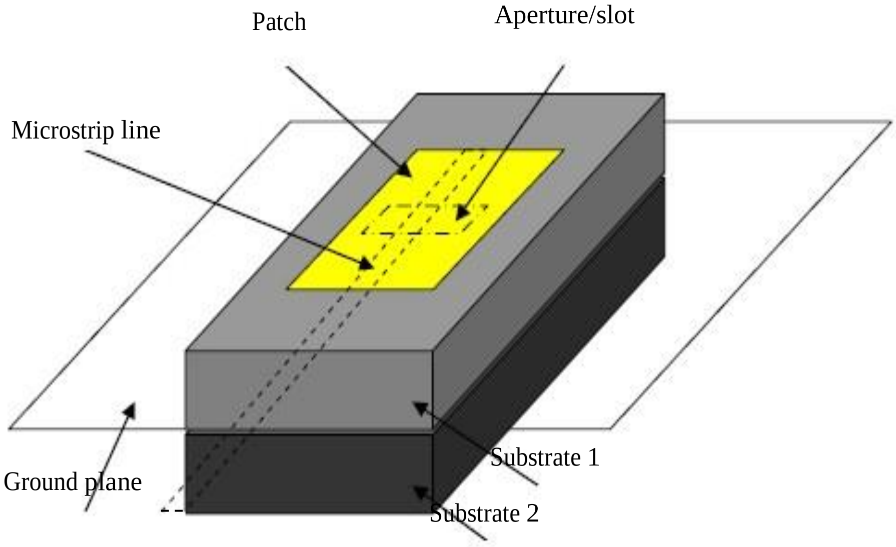


Figure 2.3: Aperture-coupled Feed

In opening coupled feed framework coupling between the fix and the feed line is made through a space or a hole in the ground plane. Both cross-polarization and misdirecting radiation are restricted in this feeding strategy. The critical hindrance of this feed system is that it is difficult to make in light of various layers, which moreover grows the accepting wire thickness. This supporting arrangement furthermore gives slim information move limit.

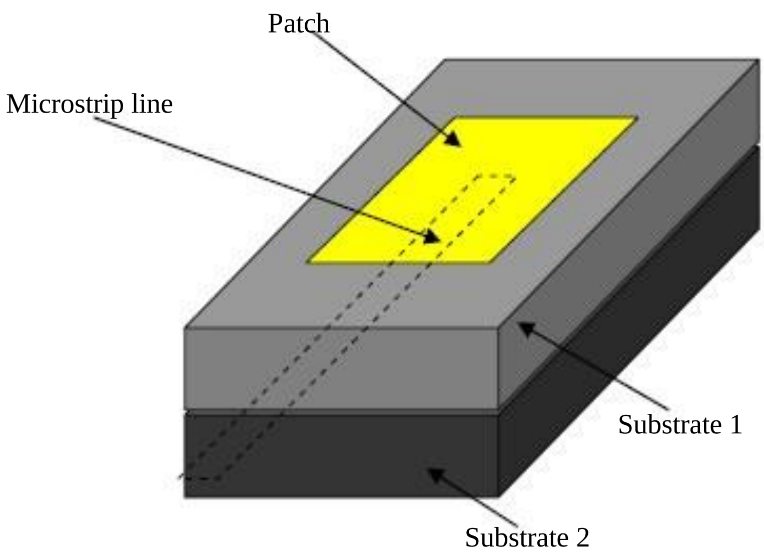


Figure 2.4: Proximity-coupled Fee

In Proximity coupled feed, two dielectric substrates are utilized with a definitive target that the feed line is between the two substrates and the transmitting patch is ludicrous substrate. The fundamental supported circumstance of this feed structure is that it gets out fake feed radiation and gives incredibly high data move limit. Regardless, it is hard to make as a result of the two dielectric layers which need fitting game-plan. Likewise, there is an augmentation in the overall thickness of the accepting wire.

The Coaxial feed or test feed is an outstandingly essential methodology used for supporting microstrip fix gathering contraptions. As seen from Figure 2.9, the internal course of the coaxial connector loosens up through the dielectric and is welded to the radiating patch, while the outer transport is related with the ground plane. The essential favored situation of this sort of supporting arrangement is that the feed can be set at any ideal territory inside the fix to organize with its information impedance. This feed method is definitely not hard to make and has low misleading radiation. Among all these empowering systems coaxial test feed has been chosen for the proposed getting wire for its

Focal points.

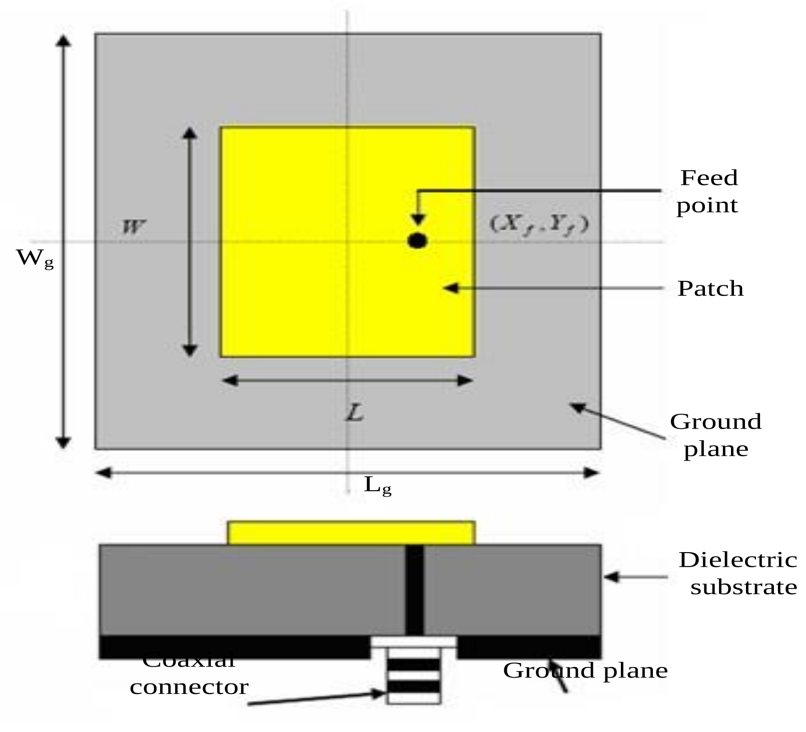


Figure 2.5: Coaxial Probe Feed

For the most part for a rectangular fix recieving wire resounding length decides the thunderous recurrence. In any case, for exceptionally altered patches like U shape, V shape and E shape fixes the connection between the resounding recurrence and length or width turns out to be a lot of complex in light of the fact that their various reverberation qualities and complex math.

CHAPTER 3
PROPOSED ANTENNA

3.1 Specifications

Our essential target is to plan a radio wire that can serve all the greetings speed WLAN principles accessible all through the world in the 5-6 GHz ranges. All the more explicitly our recieving wire should uphold:

- 802.11a (USA) or 5.15-5.35 GHz band;
- European 802.11a or 5.725-5.825 GHz band;
- Middle-eastern WLAN or 5.47–5.825 GHz band;
- Newly approved IEEE 802.11j or 4.9-5.1 GHz band;

So all around my proposed plan should give at any rate - 10 dB return incident for the total band of 4.90-5.825 GHz. Truly the information transmission of the gathering device can be supposed to be those extent of frequencies over which the RL isn't by and large - 9.5 dB (- 9.5 dB identifies with a VSWR of 2 which is an agreeable figure). Nevertheless, to avoid any and all risks here - 10 dB return hardship is taken as commendable. Late works on the E framed fix gathering mechanical assembly gives us that getting wire estimations for 5-6 GHz band was confined by 33.2x22.2 mm2. The smoothed out radio wire should have humbler estimations.

Explanation for resonation repeat of an E-shaped microstrip accepting wire has been found in [23]. Here the resonation frequencies are dictated by comparing its region to an equivalent locale of a rectangular microstrip fix radio wire. An enunciation for reasonable dielectric predictable is given for the E-formed microstrip fix gathering device. The new explanation of resonation frequencies demonstrated a respectable simultaneousness with assessed result. Here in this hypothesis those verbalizations are used to find different components of the E shape fix accepting wire for lower resonation repeat of 4.95 GHz and higher resonation repeat of 5.77 GHz. Substrate dielectric steady is picked as 2.2 and height as 5 mm. Boundaries found from the check are: W = 33.89 mm, L = 18.69 mm, W1 = 10.45 mm, W2 = 8.87 mm, L1 = 12.66 mm and Ls = 13.81 mm. As a starting reference we will use these

boundaries to design a most direct kind of the E shape radio wire. By then improvement is done by changing a couple of boundaries to find the
most suitable radio wire for our particular movement. To watch the resonation condition, return setback S11 boundary is thought of. In the wake of finding the boundaries which can convey a sufficient return adversity response for 4.9-5.82 GHz go, we keep on watching radiation model and current movement of the found gathering mechanical assembly at different working repeat.

3.2 Optimization

As communicated before radio wire estimations have been found using precise explanations from [23]. To keep the design essential the boundaries are assembled to the nearest entire numbers. So the radio wire estimations are W = 34 mm, L = 19 mm, W1 = 10 mm, W2 = 9 mm, L1 = 13 mm and Ls = 13.8 mm. Substrate Dielectric Constant, εr = 2.2 and H = 5 mm. as of now a lone gathering device with these estimations is arranged and reenacted using IE3D.

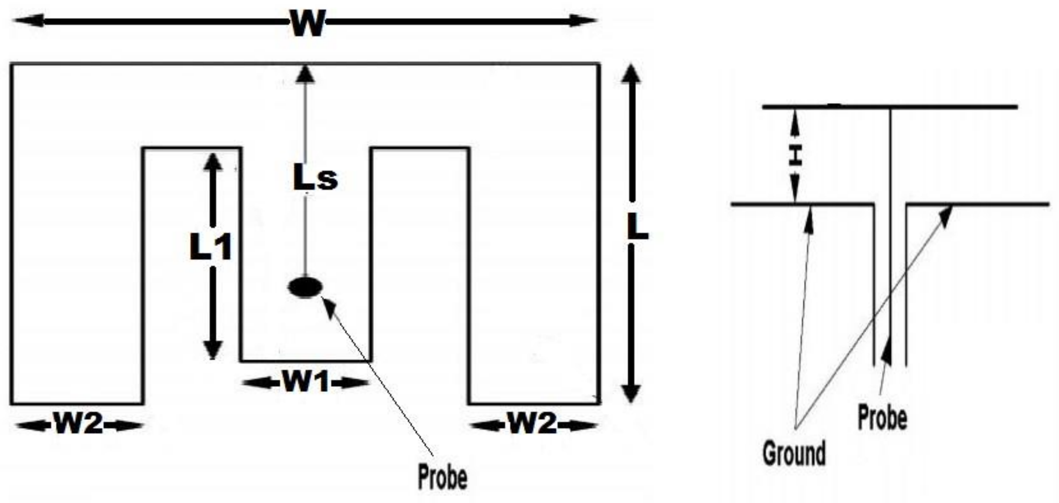


Figure 3.1: Primary Antenna

Return loss of the organized gathering contraption shows us a loud condition at 4.9 GHz. This is a result of the inconsistency in the explanations used in the assessment. Those verbalizations were smoothed out for E shape fix getting wire for lower repeat band of 2-3 GHz band. Despite the way that resonation repeat of this gathering contraption isn't what we need, yet as a starting reference point this radio wire is adequate for parametric examination in order to improve the accepting wire into our optimal repeat band of 4.9 GHz to 5.82 GHz.

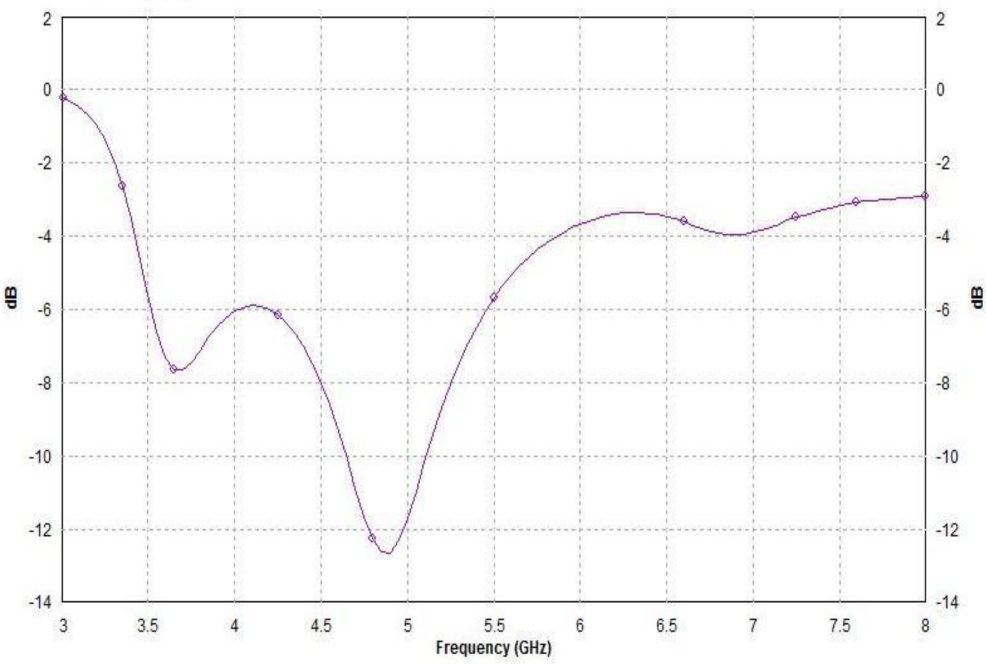


Figure 3.2: Return loss of the primary antenna

Presently we will notice and remark on the return misfortune found for the difference in the recieving wire boundaries W, L, L1, W1 and Ls. First W is changed to higher worth.

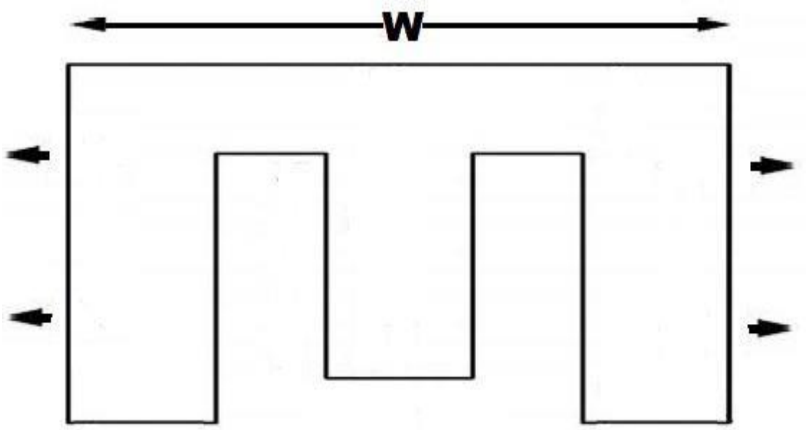


Figure 3.3: Increasing W

The width W is expanded from 34 mm to 36 mm and 38 mm to see the impact on the recurrence reaction.

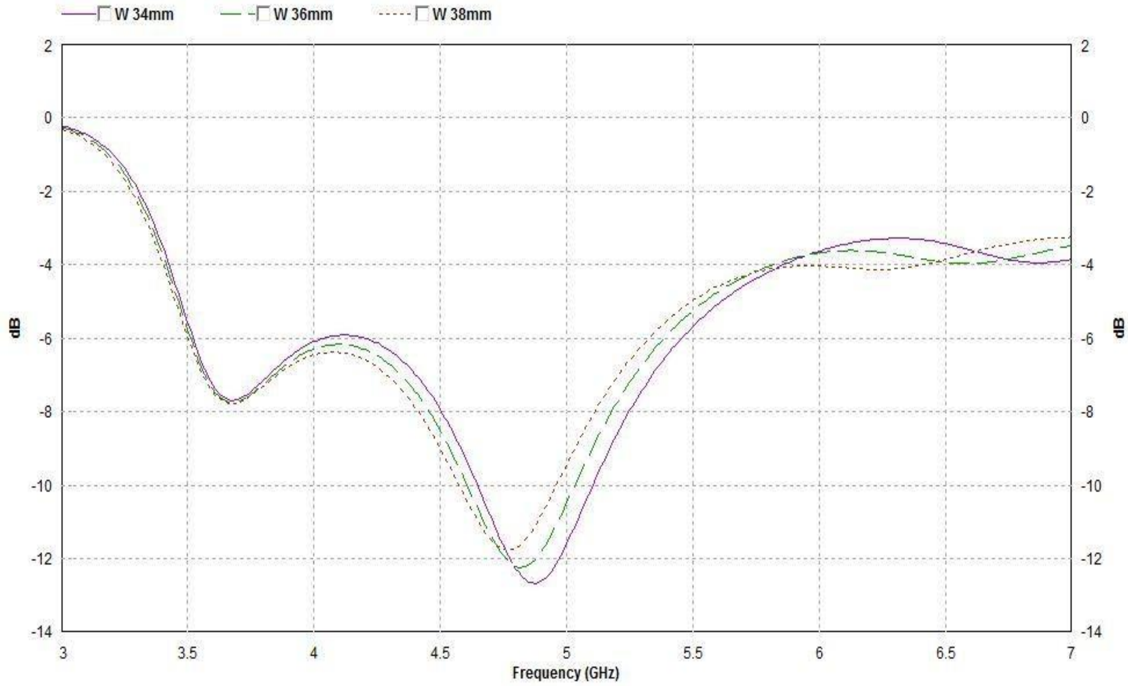


Figure 3.4: Frequency Response for W = 34, 36, 38 (mm)

As the W is extended from 34 mm, the resonating repeat moving aside and the appearance adversity is in like manner tainting. Both them are unfortunate circumstances. So now we ought to lessen W from 34 with the objective that reverberating repeat developments on its correct side until return mishap shows up at its most decreased possible worth.

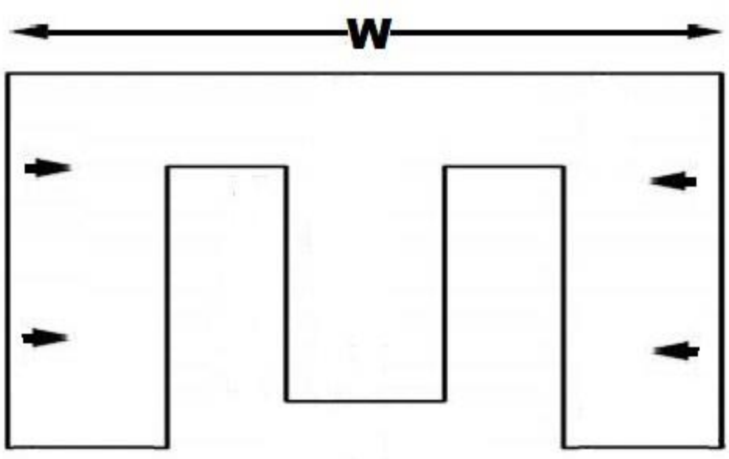


Figure 3.5: Decreasing W

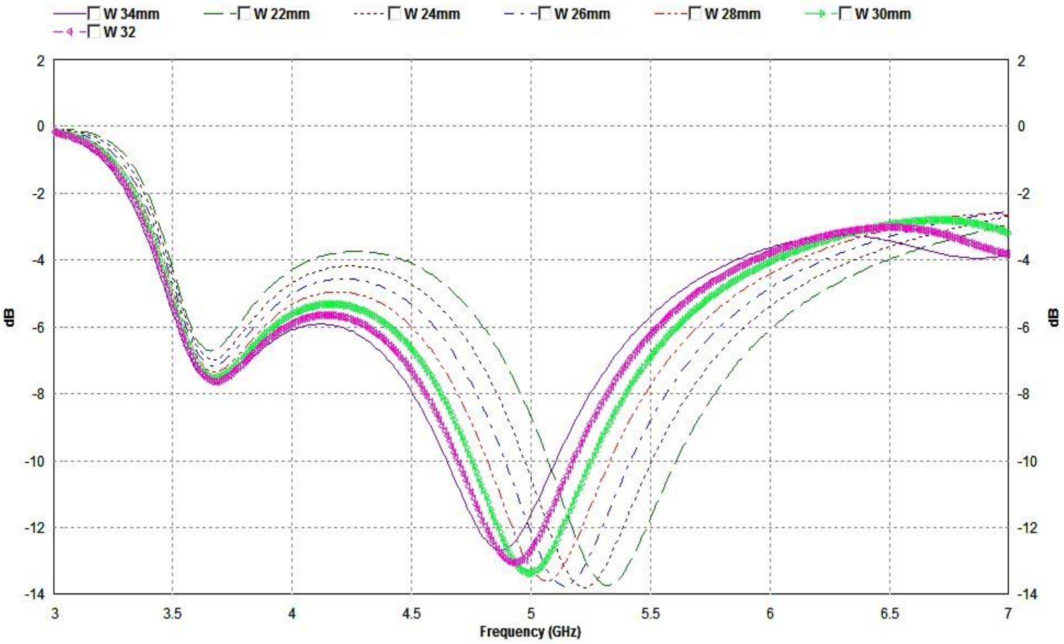


Figure 3.6: Frequency Response for W = 34, 32, 30, 28, 26, 24, 22 (mm)

So from Figure 3.6 we can see as we were reducing the assessment of W, the RL improves until W = 26 mm. For W = 26 mm, 24 mm RL are basically same, while at W = 22 mm it starts growing which is undesirable. Again at W = 26 mm, - 10 dB return adversity covers 4.89-5.416 GHz where for W = 24 mm, - 10 dB RL crosses our lower point of repression of 4.9 GHz. So now W is fixed at 26 mm.

Next set of reproductions are finished with the width of the center arm W1. In unique radio wire W1 = 10 mm. Presently we should notice the recurrence reaction for W1 = 12 mm.

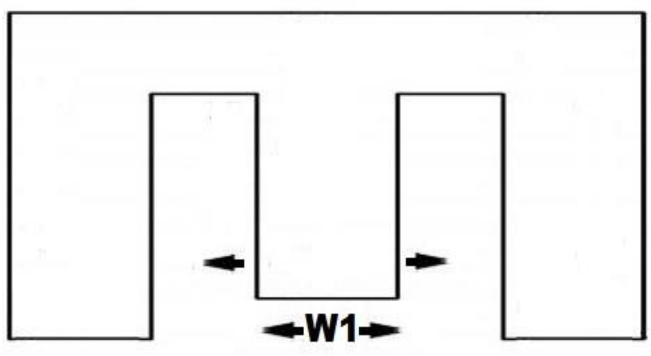


Figure 3.7: Increasing W1

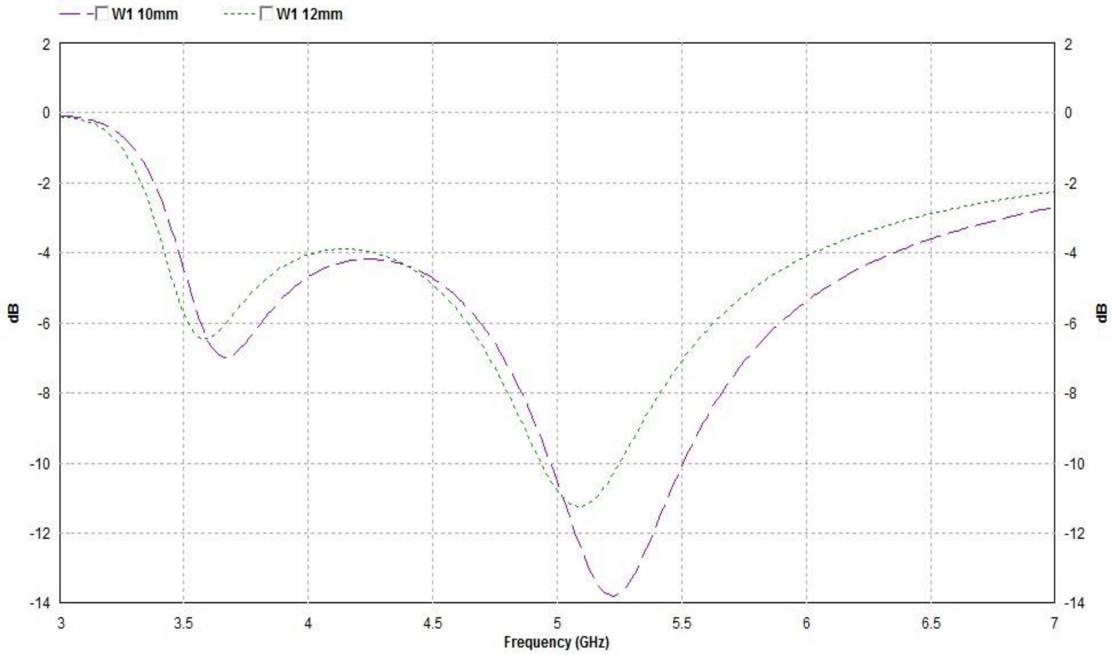


Figure 3.8: Frequency Response for W1 = 10, 12 (mm)

So extended W1 is spoiling our repeat response. As of now we ought to lessen W1 to improve response. Figure 3.10 shows the repeat response of the getting wire for W1 = 10 mm, 8 mm, 6 mm, 5 mm and 4 mm. Reducing W1 from 10 mm to 4 mm expands the information move ability to a consistently expanding degree, yet at W1 = 4 mm the response twists moves extreme right than our optimal band. So W1 = 5 mm gives the best return loss of - 44 dB at 5.54 GHz with higher than - 10 dB return adversity for repeat extent of 5.12-6.01 GHz.

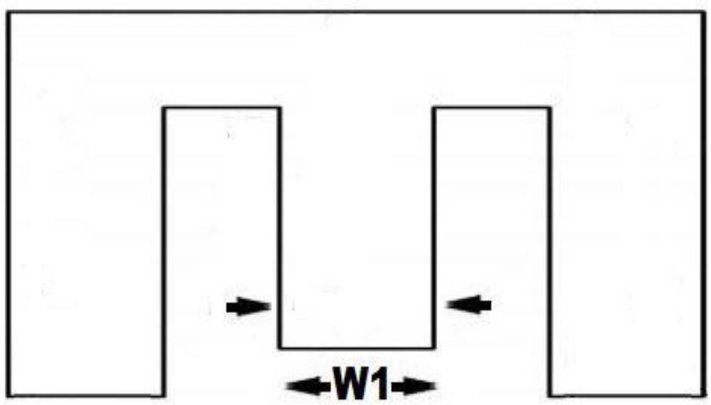


Figure 3.9: Decreasing W1

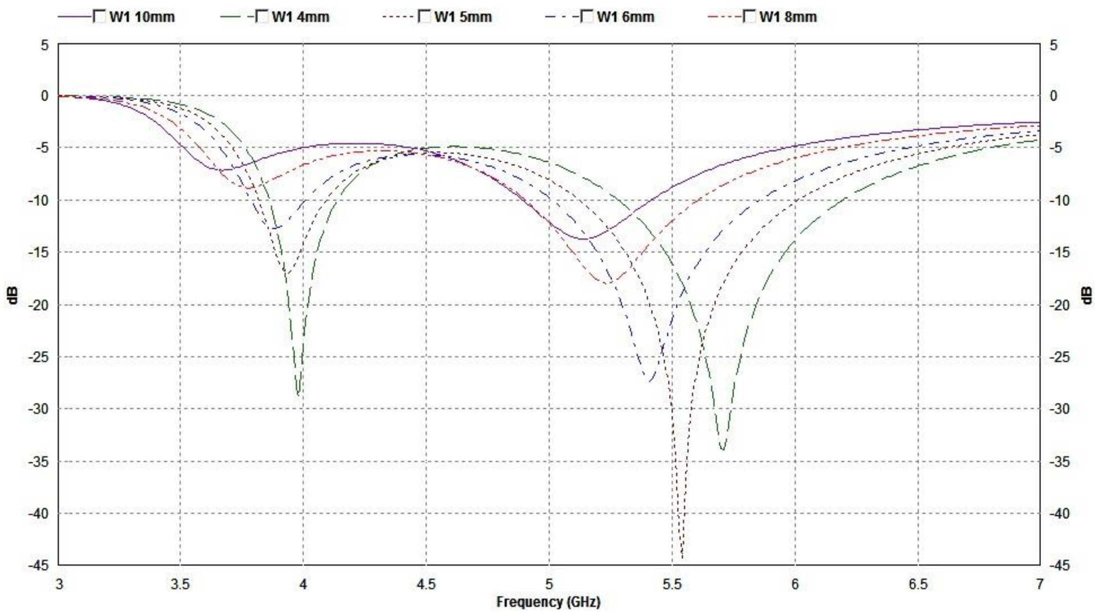


Figure 3.10: Frequency Response for W1 = 10, 8, 6, 5, 4 (mm)

So for the following stage we continue with W1 = 5 mm. Presently we will change length L to see its impact on recurrence reaction. From the outset L is changed by moving the top limit here and there by 1 mm.

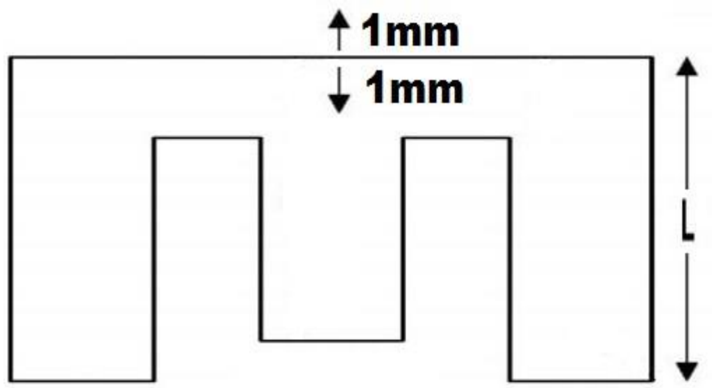


Figure 3.11: Changing L from the top

From Figure 3.12 we see that both expanding and diminishing of L from the top side outcomes in more return misfortune and lower data transmission. So we can return to L

= 19 mm. Presently L can be transformed from the drawback to notice its impact on data transmission and bring misfortune back. It ought to likewise be noticed that expanding L from top moves the bends leftwards and diminishing L moves the bends inverse way.

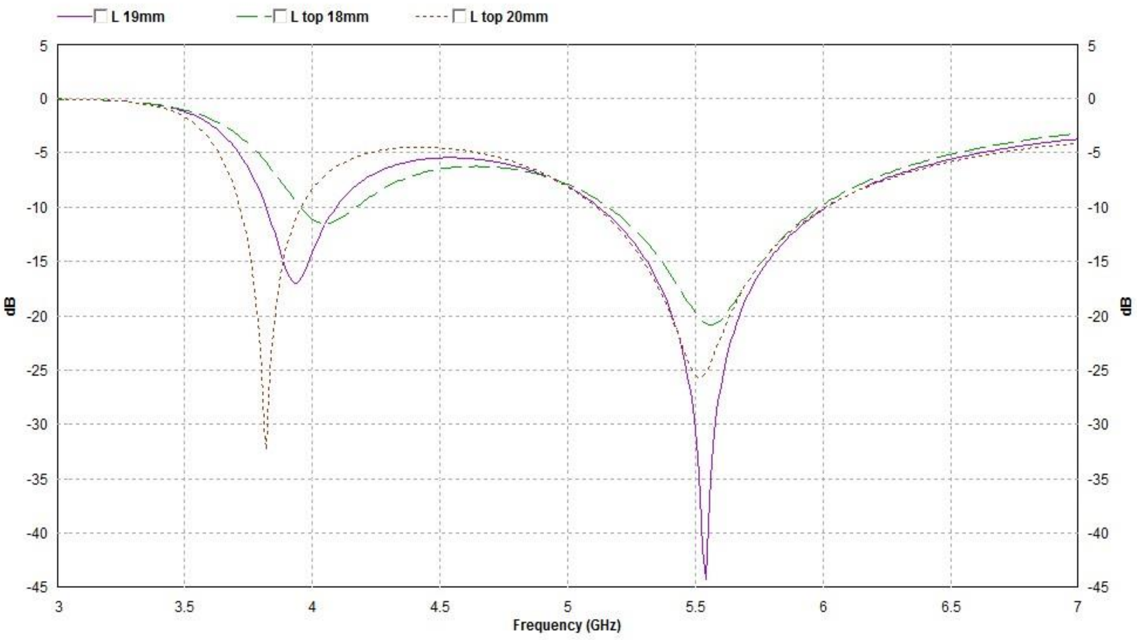


Figure 3.12: Frequency Response for L = 19, 18, 20 (mm)

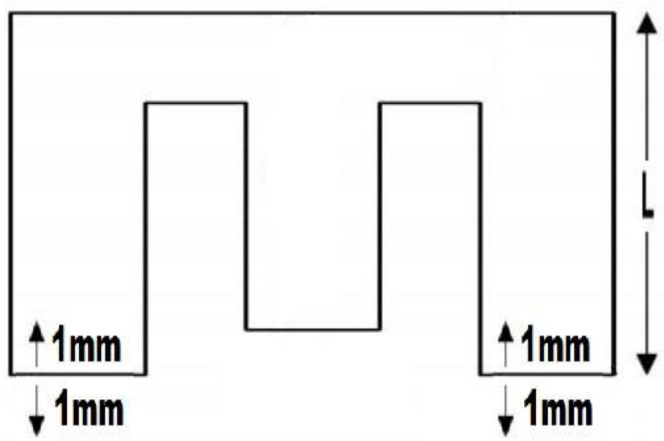


Figure 3.13: Changing L from the bottom

Figure 3.14 shows us that changing L from the base additionally corrupts our recurrence reaction by expanding bring misfortune back. Furthermore, again misfortune very much like the past case diminishing L from top moves the bends rightwards and diminishing L moves the bends inverse way.

So our length L is currently streamlined for best yield as L = 19 mm. Any difference in length from 19 mm hampers the RL fundamentally.

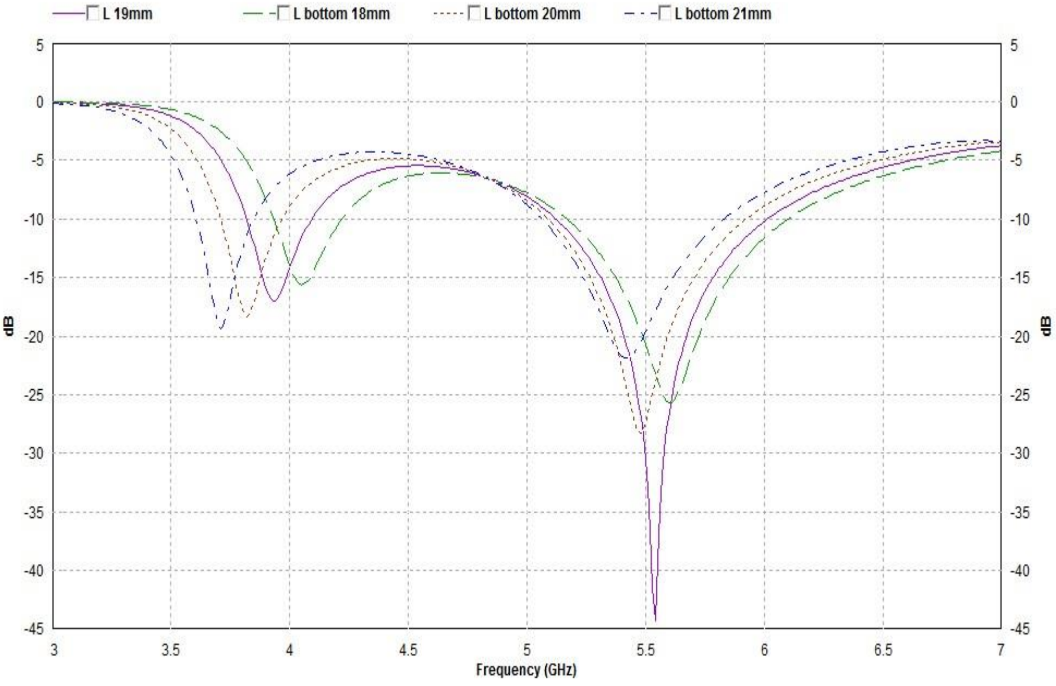


Figure 3.14: Frequency Response for L = 19, 21, 18, 20 (mm)

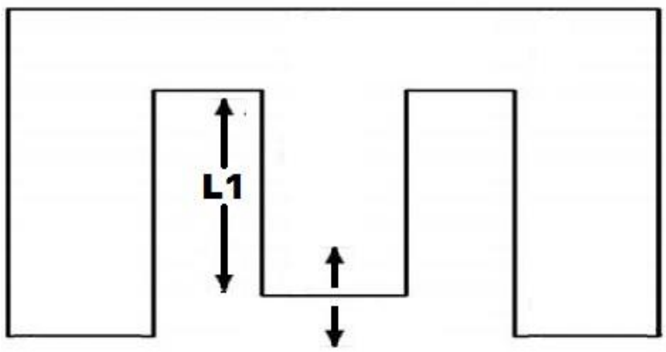


Figure 3.15: Changing L1

So far three boundaries L, W, W1 have been upgraded for a recurrence scope of 5.12 GHz to 6.01 GHz. The essential goal is to get recurrence scope of 4.9

GHz to 5.825 GHz. Next period of improvement is finished with the non-advanced boundary L1.

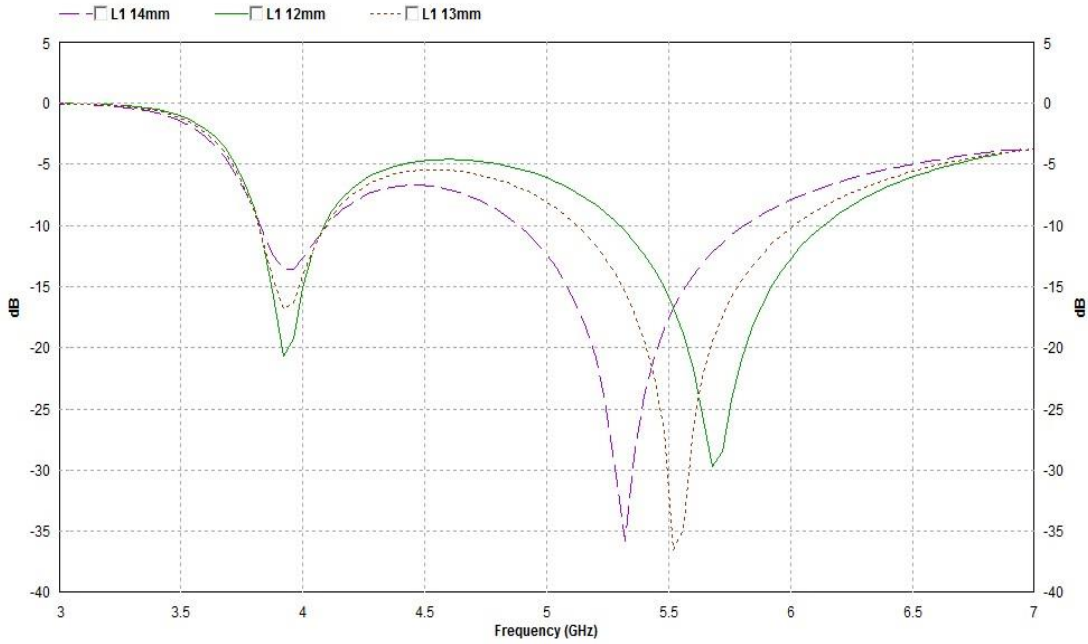


Figure 3.16: Frequency Response for changing L1

So in the Figure 3.16 we can see changing L1 from 13 to 12 builds the return misfortune and moves the resounding recurrence to one side. While expanding L1 from

13 to 14 keeps the RL practically same yet moves the resounding recurrence to left. At L1= 14 the recurrence range having more prominent than - 10dB return misfortune becomes 4.88-5.811 GHz which nearly covers the ideal band.

Next W2 is changed from 9 mm to 8 mm and 10 mm to notice the impact on return misfortune and transmission capacity.

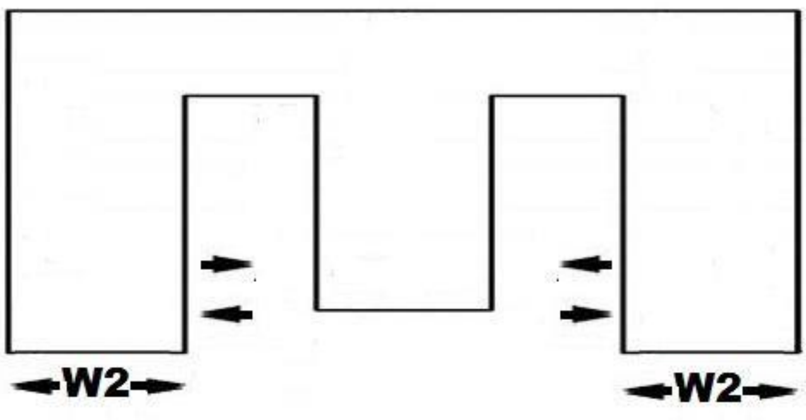


Figure 3.17: Changing W2

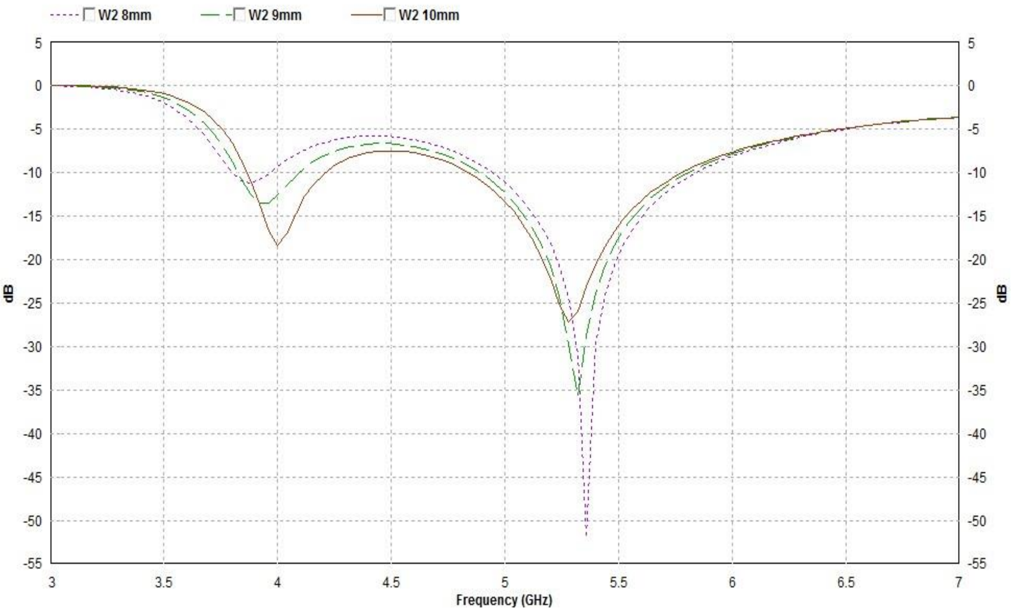


Figure 3.18: Frequency Response for changing W2

So we can see extending W2 moves the response leftwards and undermines the appearance mishap while reducing W2 moves the response rightward and improves the appearance setback. Regardless, despite the way that appearance incident is lower we can't take it because the lower - 10dB repeat crossing our constraint of 4.9 GHz. So W2 = 9 mm is best other option. Ls is last boundary to consider. Ls is change from 13.8 mm to 12.8 mm and 14.8 mm. Relationship between's their appearances adversities versus repeat twist is exhibited as follows.

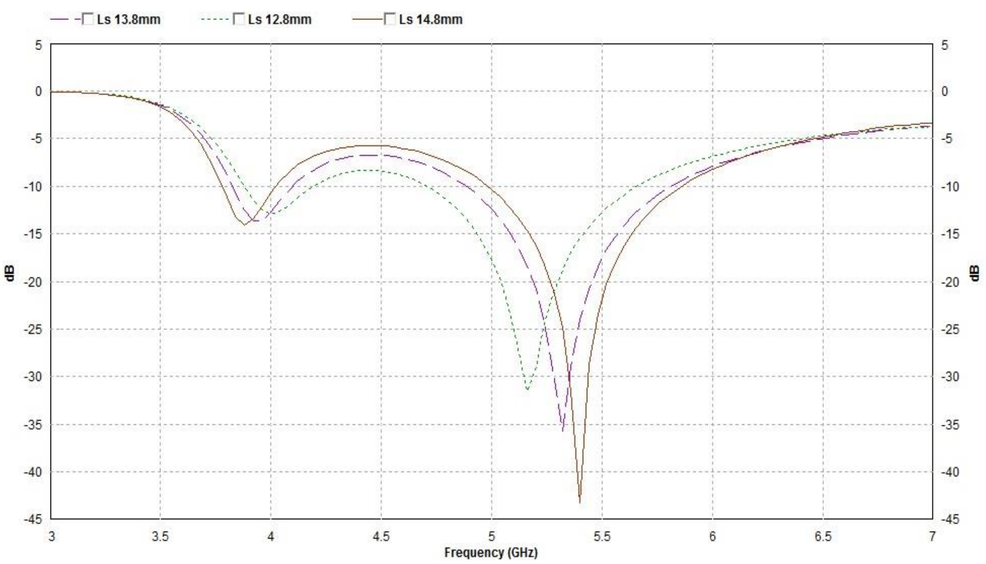
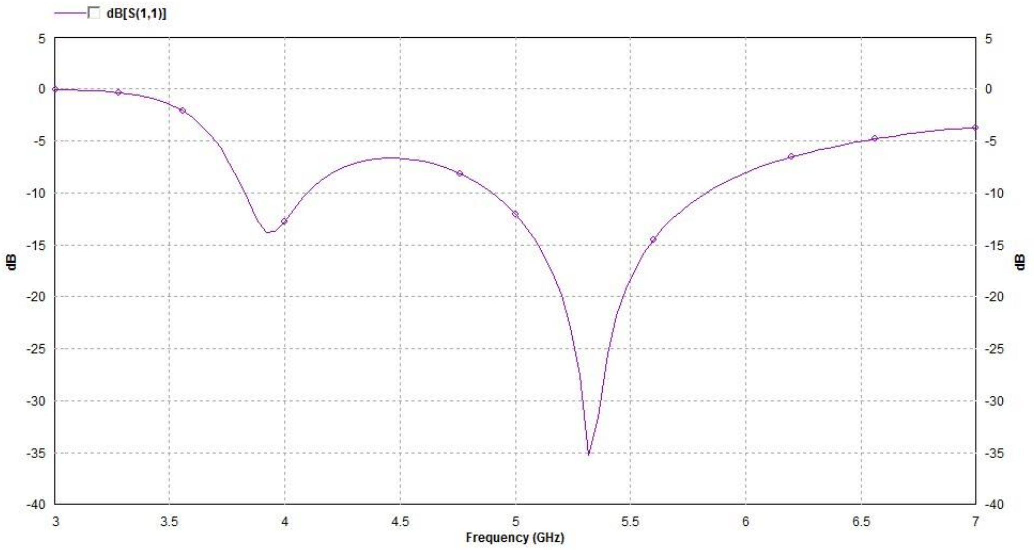


Figure 3.19: Return loss for changing Ls

Changing Ls changing the full recurrence which is more regrettable than the circumstance L1 = 14 mm of Figure 3.16. Any adjustment of full recurrence moves the entire inclusion data transfer capacity with it. So Ls isn't changed from 13.8.

Presently to fulfill the essential target numerous focuses between L1 = 14 mm and L1 = 13.8 mm were reproduced. Lastly for L1 = 13.94 mm a recurrence reaction was discovered where the entire reach from 4.8966 GHz to 5.8258 GHz accomplished more than - 10 dB intensification. So our ideal rule is accomplished. Furthermore, last recieving wire measurement is W = 26 mm, L = 19 mm, W1 = 5 mm, W2 = 9 mm, L1 = 13.94 mm and Ls = 13.8 mm.



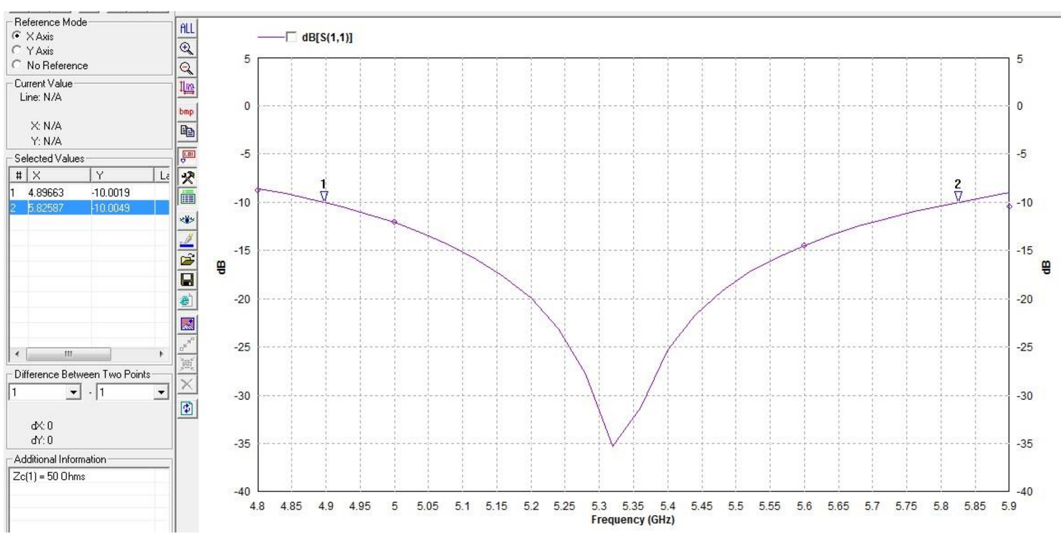


Figure 3.20: Final outcome with desired bandwidth

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND SIMULATIONS

In the past segment a concentrated reenactment has been done to propel the accepting wire for the repeat extent of 4.9-5.825 GHz. Accordingly we have found a radio wire having a zone of 26x19mm2 with lower than - 10 dB return disaster for a repeat band of 4.8966 GHz to 5.8258 GHz. Another additional band going from 3.8 GHz to 4.1 GHz has furthermore been found under - 10 dB return hardship which can be significant for shrewd devices that usage GPS signals from C band satellites. The accepting wire size is smaller than any of the gathering device found in the composing review for the IEEE 802.11a USA and European WLAN benchmarks. Beside various complex stacked designs for E shape fix getting wire a lone segment single substrate layer radio wire has been arranged with wide exchange speed. An enormous segment of the radio wire found recorded as a hard copy study used stacked game plan for substrate layer to improve the bandwidth and to decrease getting wire size. In any case, stacked arrangement makes the gathering contraption absolutely vulnerable in some application. The straightforwardness of arranged accepting wire makes it solid and supportive for those undertakings.

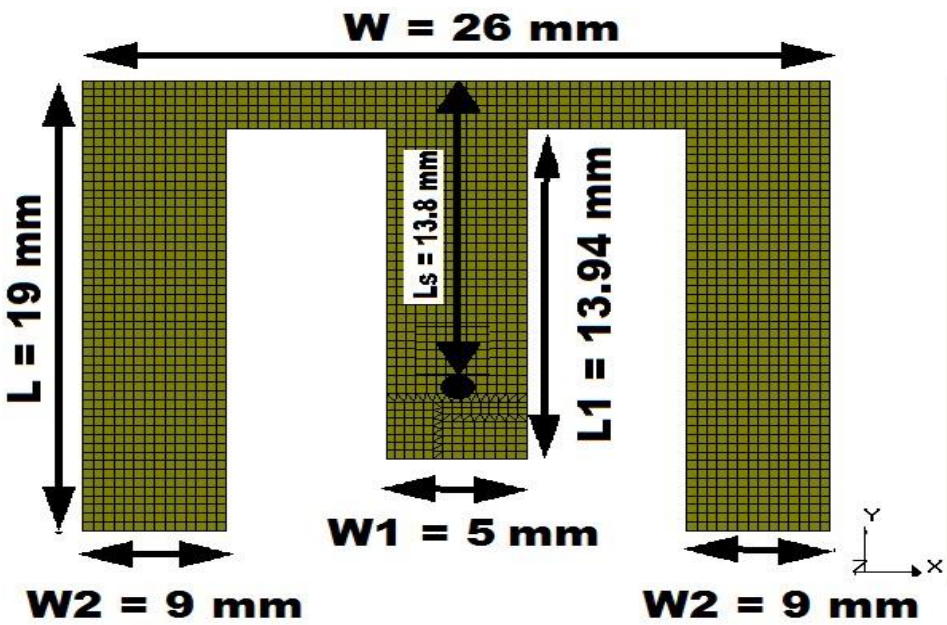


Figure 4.1: Structure view of the final antenna with dimension

By and by as our mirrored and progressed gathering device covers North American WLAN standard running from 5.15 to 5.35 GHz, European WLAN standard stretching out from 5.725–5.825 GHz, Asian and Middle-eastern WLAN 5.47–5.63 GHz and the as of late certified Japanese WLAN standard running from 4.9 to 5 GHz repeat gatherings; we should assess our getting wire movement in all of the standards by our gathering mechanical assemblies typical current spread, vector current allocation, 2D, 3D radiation models for a repeat in each band. The current scattering gives us a comprehension into the gathering mechanical assembly structure by exhibiting the thickness and the heading of current improvement inside the fix at different frequencies. It also gives us how exceptional piece of the accepting wire represents different working frequencies. 2D and 3D radiation model gives us how getting wire sends its yield signal. 2D radiation profile gives information about the expansion and polarization of E-H fields where as 3D radiation models can show the directivity and spread style. If all the dissemination and model at all functioning frequencies are found pleasing at precisely that point we can proceed to future works with this reproduced model.

For 4.9-5 GHz band, we have decided the ordinary current movement, vector current appointment, 2D, 3D radiation models for f = 5 GHz. For 5.15-5.35 GHz band the typical current spread, vector current apportionment, 2D, 3D radiation models has been resolved for f = 5.25 GHz; f = 5.5 GHz has been chosen for 5.47–5.63 GHz. Finally for 5.725-5.825 GHz band 5.775 GHz is picked for plan assessments.

4.1 Average Current Distribution

So now we will recreate our radio wire four distinct frequencies f = 5 GHz,

5.25 GHz, 5.5 GHz and 5.775 GHz with 70 cells for each frequency for better exactness. At that point we will notice the normal current dissemination over the radio wire surface.

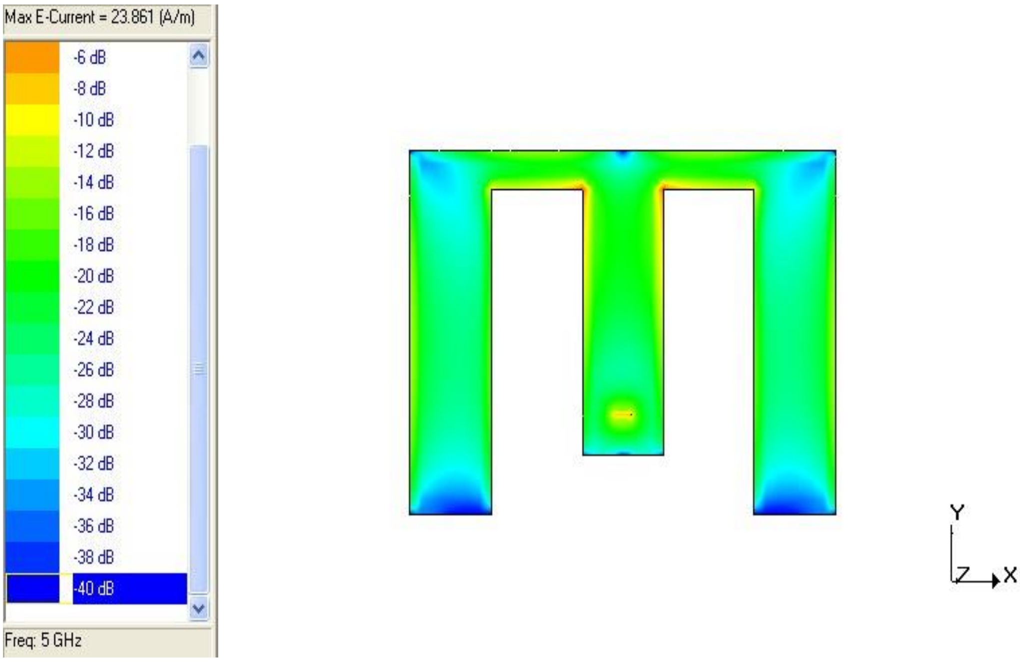


Figure 4.2: Average Distribution of Current 5 GHz

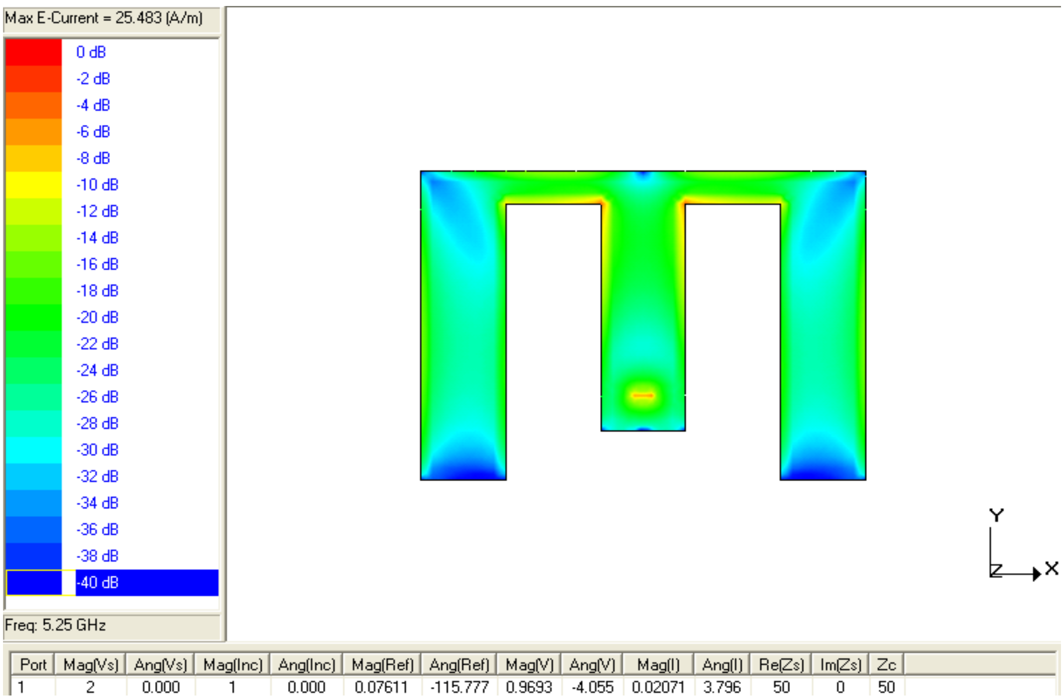


Figure 4.3: Average Distribution of Current 5.25 GHz

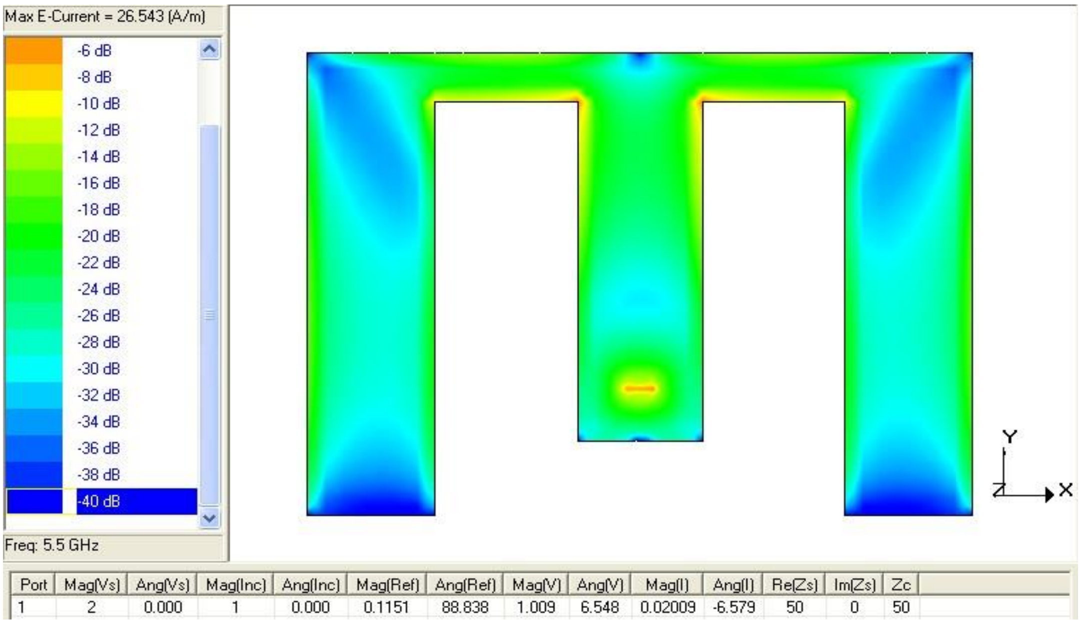


Figure 4.4: Average Distribution of Current 5.5 GHz

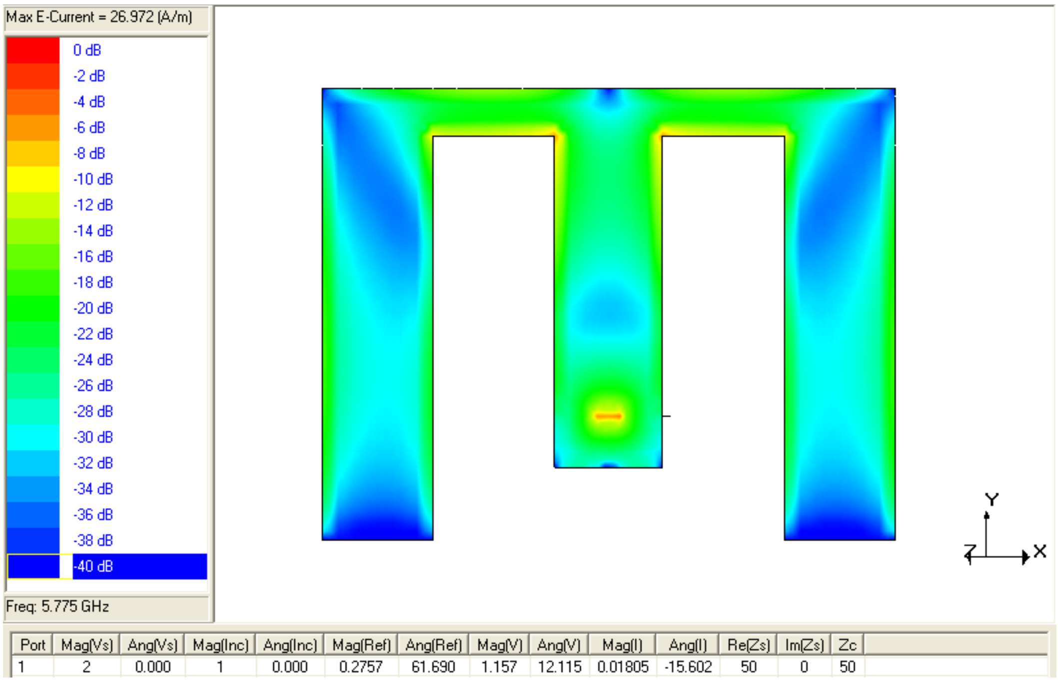


Figure 4.5: Average Distribution of Current 5.775 GHz

Above figures show us the normal current appropriation over the outside of our improved fix at various frequencies. For all frequencies current appropriation are for the most part in green or in blue shading comparing to an intensification of from - 20dB to - 40dB. Which implies for all frequencies in the scope of 4.9-5.825 GHz our recieving wire can work easily as a transmitter or a collector.

4.2 Current Vector Distribution

For same frequencies we will presently analyze the current vector dispersion on the outside of fix to comprehend the recurrence reaction better. Vector dispersion of current can give us knowledge to the pathway and the development of current at the resounding recurrence over the fix surface. It can likewise show us the thickness of current at various frequencies.

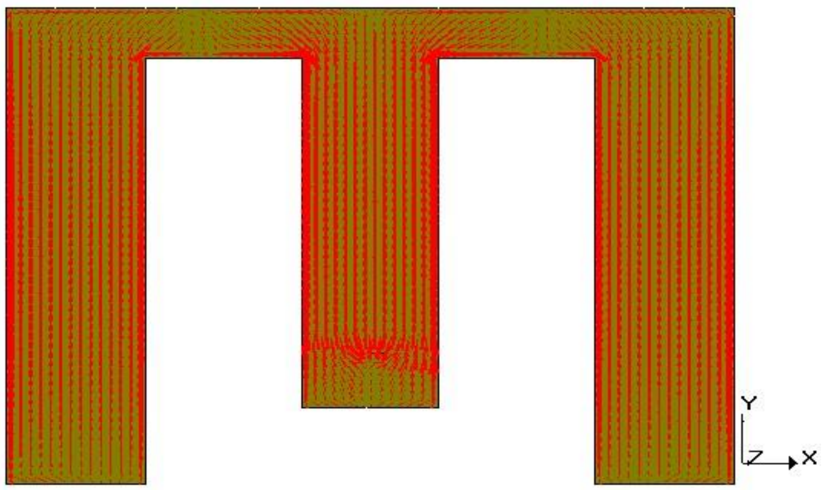


Figure 4.6: Distribution of Current Vectors at 5 GHz

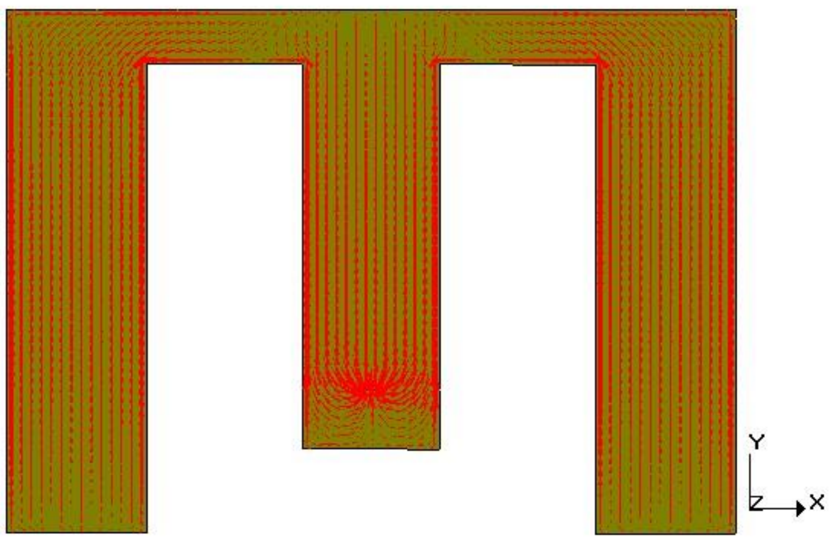


Figure 4.7: Distribution of Current Vectors at 5.25 GHz

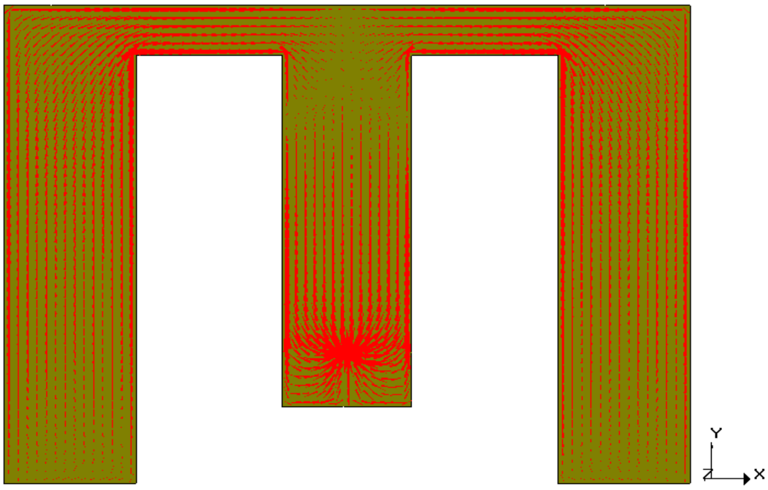


Figure 4.8: Distribution of Current Vectors at 5.5 GHz

Figure 4.9: Distribution of Current Vectors at 5.775 GHz

The vector circulations of the current over the outside of fix are appeared in the above figures. For each of the four unique frequencies current vectors bearings are practically comparative however in the lower frequencies we can notice the thickness is higher as an afterthought wings where as in the higher frequencies thickness is high in the focal arm and in the body. In any case, for all frequencies the conveyance addresses thunderous condition which means even regarding vector dissemination our radio wire turns out great in the WLAN range.

4.3 2D Radiation Pattern

A decent radio wire ought to keep up its radiation example and polarization all through the recurrence range that it covers. So for our radio wire every one of the four frequencies the 2D radiation example should like one another.

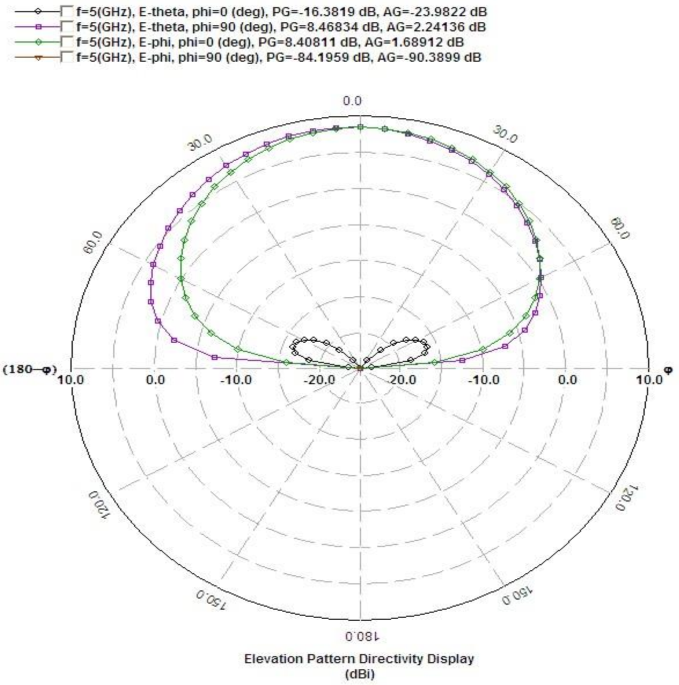


Figure 4.10: 2D Radiation Pattern at 5 GHz

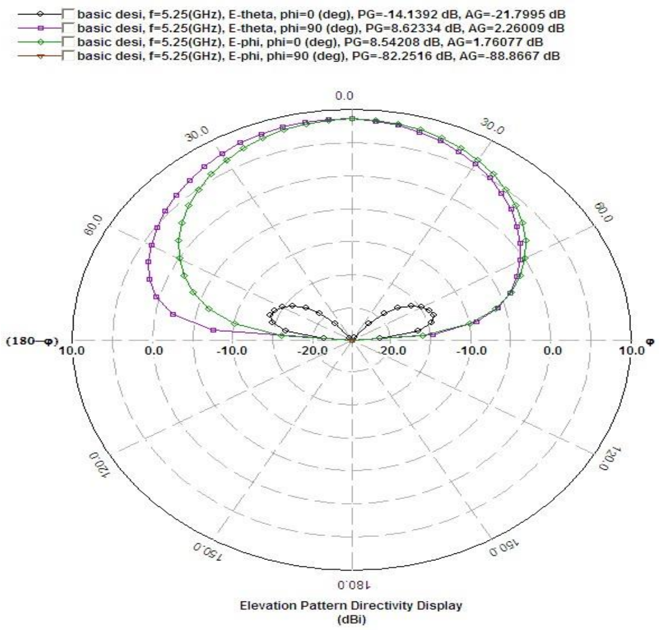


Figure 4.11: 2D Radiation Pattern at 5.25 GHz

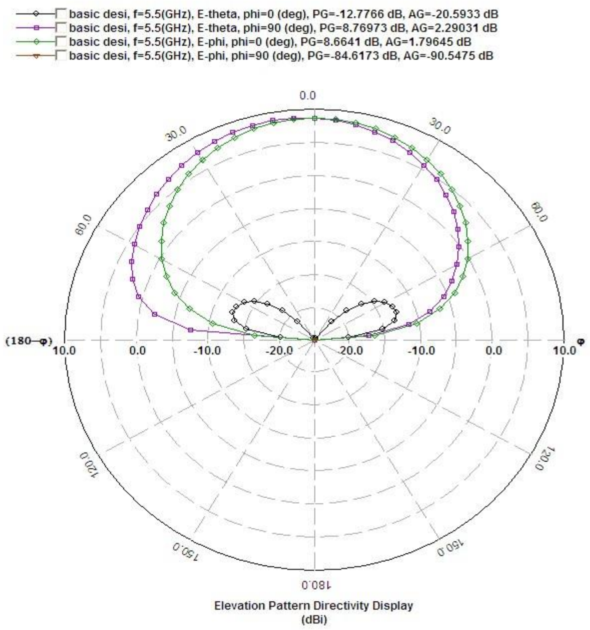


Figure 4.12: 2D Radiation Pattern at 5.5 GHz

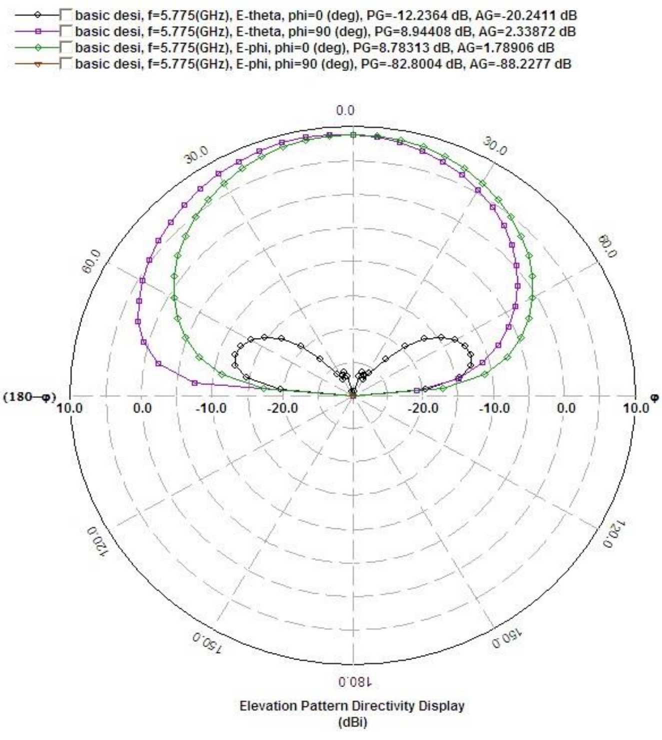


Figure 4.13: 2D Radiation Pattern at 5.775 GHz

2D radiation example of each of the four unique frequencies are practically the equivalent demonstrating that our radio wire gives a decent radiation design and comparable polarization for the whole band of 4.9 to 5.825 GHz.

4.4 3D Radiation Pattern

Very much like the 2D radiation design a decent radio wire ought to likewise keep up its 3D radiation design all through the recurrence range that it covers. So for our radio wire every one of the four frequencies the 3D radiation example should like one another.

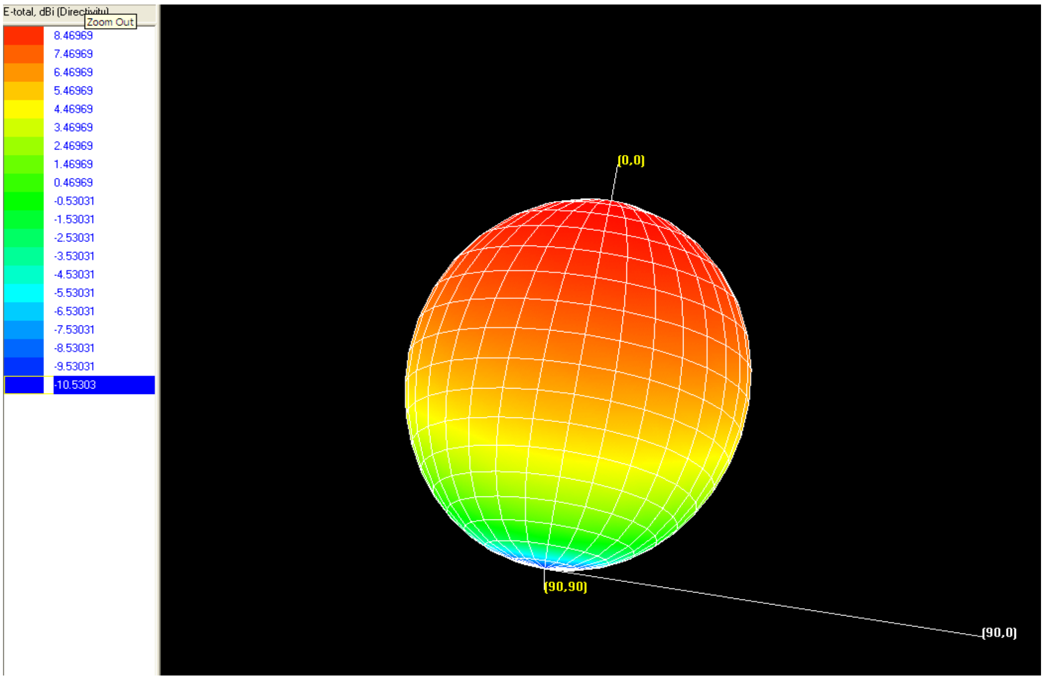


Figure 4.14: 3D radiation pattern at 5 GHz

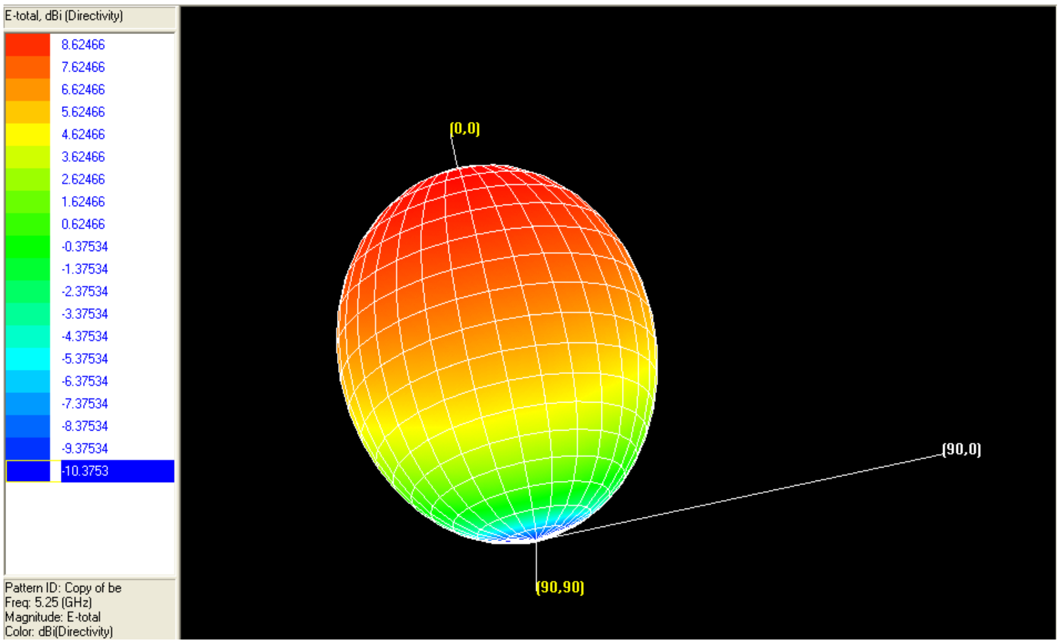


Figure 4.15: 3D radiation pattern at 5.25 GHz

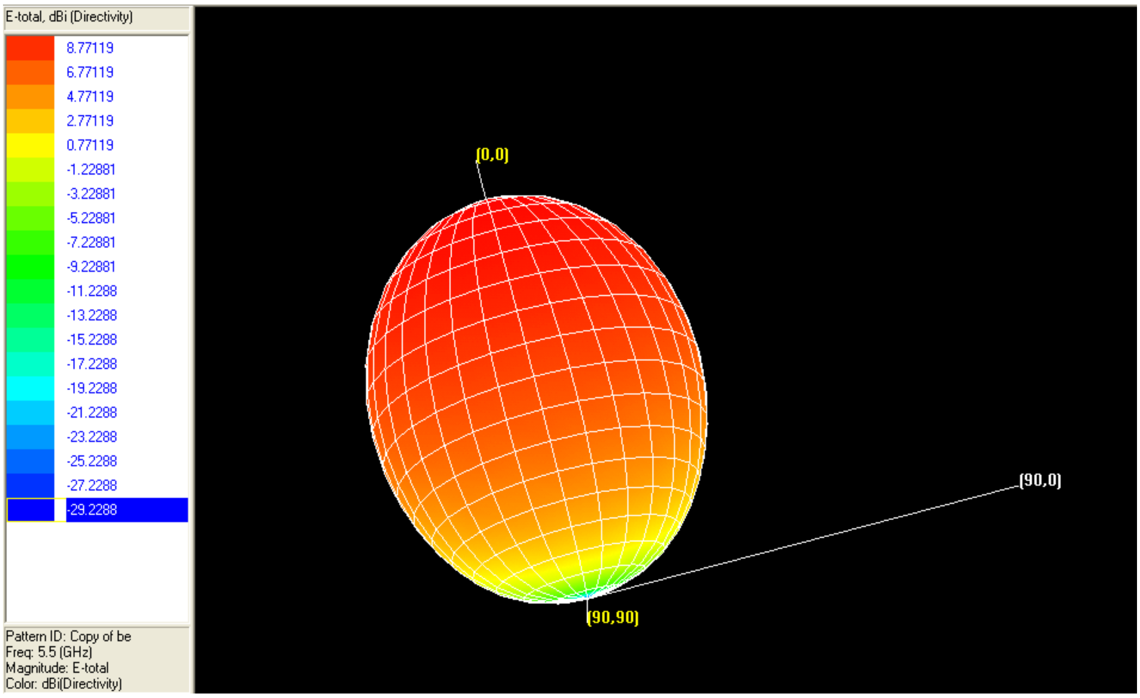


Figure 4.16: 3D radiation pattern at 5.5 GHz

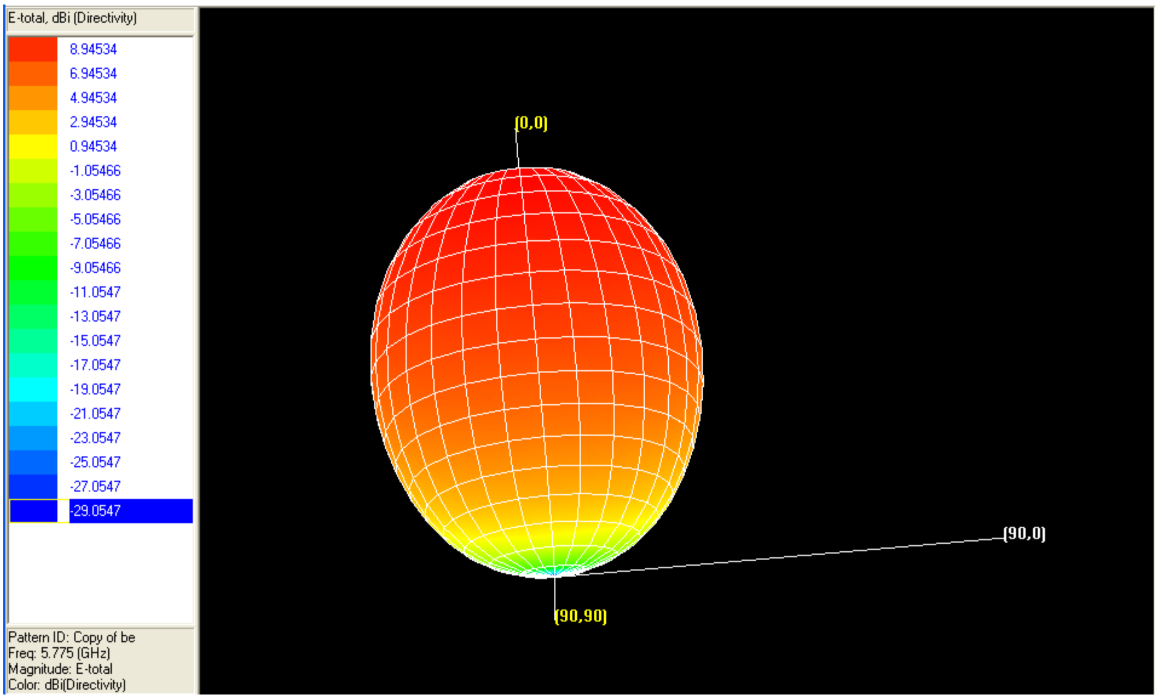


Figure 4.17: 3D radiation pattern at 5.775 GHz

Very much like the 2D radiation designs, 3D radiation profile of our recieving wire for each of the four distinct frequencies are practically the equivalent showing that our radio wire gives a decent radiation design and comparative polarization for the whole band of 4.9 to 5.825 GHz.

4.5 Comparison of the designed antenna with other existing antennas

Next to no work has been never really radio wire that can work acceptably over all the quick WLAN checks. In [21], a radio wire is proposed for 3.1 – 4.9 GHz expand covering simply a singular American specific explanation WLAN standard 802.11y where our gathering device supports 802.11a, 802.11n, 802.11ac and 802.11j standards. Similarly our gathering contraption gives a broad decline in radio wire size and reach from [21]. Another E shaped gathering device is displayed with an exchange speed of 380 MHz with a central repeat of 5.58 GHz [8] where as our radio wire gives a titanic information move limit of 925 MHz with repeat band stretching out from 4.90 – 5.825 GHz. An accepting wire to cover two 802.11a rules is organized in [7] with a size of 33.2×22.2 mm2, where our proposed gathering device covers all models including these two and have a size of simply 26×19 mm2. So close to assessment shows that proposed gathering mechanical assembly gives better yields the extent that information move limits, incorporation and estimations than the available radio wires.

4.6 Insight into Parametric Study

In this proposal we have worked with the E shape fix radio wire. In rectangular fix recieving wire the connection between length, L and width, W with the recurrence reaction, transfer speed and return misfortune can be effortlessly perceived and figured it out. Be that as it may, on account of E shape fix radio wire, we have a great deal of boundaries including L and W. For example we have effectively enhanced the radio wire by shifting L, W, W1, L1 and W2 of the fix recieving wire. As the quantity of boundaries expands the relations turns out to be unpredictable.

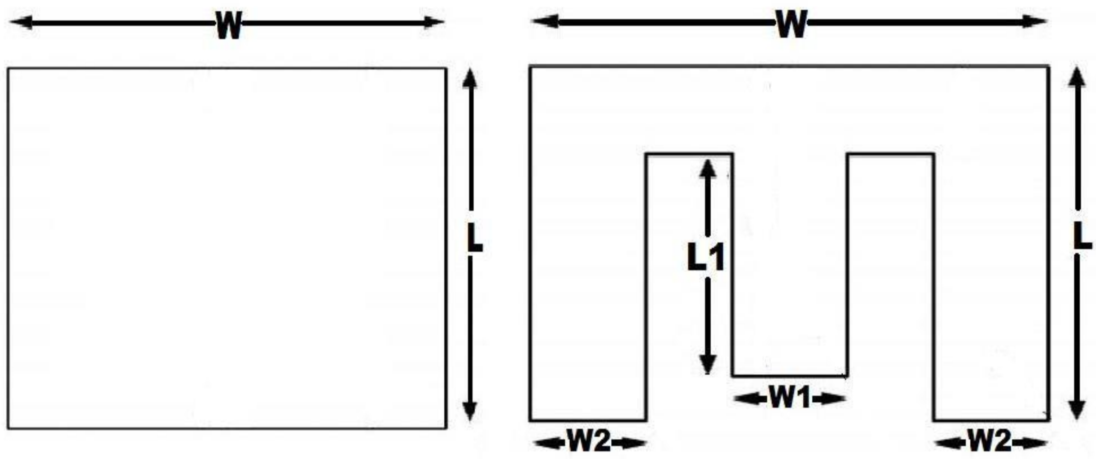


Figure 4.18: Parameters of rectangular antenna and E shaped patch antenna

We have effectively attempted to apply exact definition to plan our E shape recieving wire, however those recipes are not extremely precise in light of the fact that our enhanced plan is abundantly transformed from the determined plan. So our parametric examination can show impact of various boundaries on the return misfortune, transmission capacity and full recurrence which can be extremely helpful to upgrade any E shape recieving wire in future.

Presently the impact of different boundary changes on the return misfortune, recurrence reach and transfer speed found in this proposal are summed up in the following table

Table 4.1. Outline of Parametric Study

	Decreasing	**Parameters**	**Increasing**
Return loss	Increasing until W= 24mm		Decreasing
Primary Resonant Frequency	Increasing	**W** (Original=34mm) **(Final=24mm)**	Decreasing
Bandwidth	Slightly Increasing		Almost Similar
Return loss	Increasing until W1= 5mm		Decreasing
Primary Resonant Frequency	Increasing	**W1** (Original=10mm) **(Final=5mm)**	Decreasing
Bandwidth	Increasing until W1= 5mm		Decreasing
Return loss	Decreasing		Decreasing
Primary Resonant Frequency	Increasing	**L** (L=19mm)	Decreasing
Bandwidth	Almost Similar		Almost Similar
Return loss	Decreasing		Almost Similar upto L1=14mm then decreasing
Primary Resonant Frequency	Increasing	**L1** (Original=13mm) **(Final=13.94mm)**	Decreasing
Bandwidth	Almost Similar		Almost Similar
Return loss	Increasing abruptly		Decreasing Abruptly
Primary Frequency	Decreasing	**W2 (W2=9mm)**	Increasing
Bandwidth	Almost Similar		Almost Similar
Return loss	Increasing		Decreasing
Primary Resonant Frequency	Decreasing	**Ls (Ls=13.8mm)**	Increasing
Bandwidth	Decreasing		Decreasing

CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSION

In this recommendation a singular segment, coaxial test empowered, single stacked, E formed microstrip fix gathering device has been plan and improved for a repeat band of 4.9-5.825 GHz. The radio wire exhibited great proliferation results for all the quick WLAN estimates available all through the world. The proposed radio wire demonstrated improvement to the extent move speed, return incident and size from any of the current gathering contraption in this repeat band. A parametric report has been done to fathom the effect of various boundaries on the reverberating repeat, return disaster, speed up. A development in information move limit has been cultivated by which now this single accepting wire can be used a handset all through world for some WLAN measures including IEEE 802.11a, IEEE 802.11n and IEEE 802.11j. A lessening of accepting wire zone has been cultivated as our proposed gathering mechanical assembly needs 26x19mm2 area which is much tinier than the radio wires found recorded as a hard copy review. The delayed consequences of the parametric examination is laid out in table which can be used as a wellspring of viewpoint in any future works in the field of E-formed microstrip patches.

All these smoothing out have performed using Zeland's IE3D electromagnetic reenactment programming. For future works the additional band may be emptied for progressively precise movement simply in WLAN broaden. Making of this accepting wire can be performed to watch persistent execution of the radio wire. Further improvement can be cultivated by using groups. Using various layer of substrate in stacked arrangement can in like manner improve return hardship and information move limit basically. If productive this can be conveyed mechanically to be used in all WLAN applications all through the globe.

APPENDIX A

Reverberation FREQUENCY OF E-SHAPED ANTENNA

Twofold resonation repeat accepts a huge occupation in the improvement of the information move limit of microstrip radio wires. In an E-Shaped microstrip fix gathering device, two resonation frequencies are coupled to give a wide information transmission. In this way, confirmation of the two resonation frequencies is a huge assessment for the E-formed radio wire. For the affirmation of the resonation repeat of such a getting wire, the overall examination incorporates using the fundamental electro-alluring cutoff regard issue. Another course is to enlighten the fundamental conditions using Green's ability either in space or the absurd territory. Course of action of these conditions by and large uses the strategy for quite a long time (MoM). During the final mathematical course of action, the choice of the test work and the method of compromise are for the most part fundamental. Thusly, it incorporates intensive logical definition and wide mathematical strategy. Here an indistinguishable - region strategy is used to choose the deafening repeat, in which the E-Shaped getting wire is changed over to an equivalent rectangular microstrip gathering mechanical assembly (RMSA) by comparing its district to that of the RMSA. The results are differentiated and the disseminated preliminary and multiplications results, which are in commonly magnificent simultaneousness with speculative model.

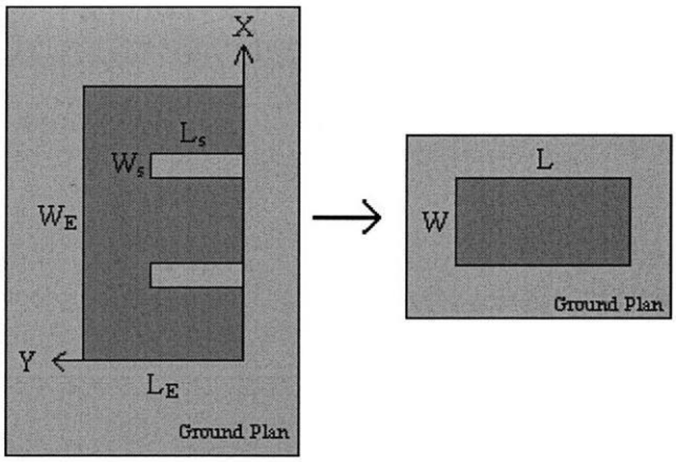


Figure A-1: Diagram for equating the area of the E-Shaped antenna with RMSA

To decide the reverberation recurrence at the predominant mode and higher-request modes, the space of the E-Shaped microstrip fix radio wire is likened to that of a RMSA. Figure A-1 shows the E-formed microstrip fix radio wire and its comparable RMSA.

The length L of the RMSA is taken as equivalent to the length of the E-formed recieving wire. The width W of the RMSA is determined as follows:

$$W = \frac{(L_E W_E - 2L_s W_s)}{L},$$

Where LE and WE are the length and width of the E-Shaped fix recieving wire, individually.

Thinking about width W and length L of the same RMSA, the powerful dielectric constants ε eff (W) and ε eff (L) are determined in the wake of representing the scattering impact. Presently, for the same RMSA with boundary h as the thickness of the substrate, εr is the dielectric consistent and t is the thickness of the strip transmitter, the recurrence subordinate recipe utilized for the calculation of successful dielectric steady ε eff (W) is determined as

Where ε eff (0) is the static successful dielectric steady, given by

$$\varepsilon_{eff}(0) = \frac{1}{2}\{(\varepsilon_r + 1 + (\varepsilon_r - 1)G\},$$

$$G = (1 + 10h/W)^{-AB} - [(\ln 4/\pi)(t(Wh)^{-1/2})],$$

$$A = 1 + \left\{\frac{(Wh)^4 + W^2/(52h)^2}{(Wh)^4 + 0.432}\right\} + \frac{1}{18.7}\ln\{1 + [W/(18.1h)]^3\},$$

$$B = 0.564\exp[-0.2/(\varepsilon_r + 0.3)].$$

$$P = P_1 P_2[(0.1844 + P_3 P_4) f_n]^{1.5763},$$

$$P_1 = 0.27488 + [0.6315 + \{0.525/(1 + 0.0157 f_n)^{20}\}]u - 0.065683\exp(-8.7513u),$$

$$P_2 = 0.33622[1 - \exp(-0.03442\varepsilon_r)],$$

$$P_3 = 0.0363\exp(-4.6u)\{1 - \exp[-(f_n/38.7)^{4.97}]\},$$

$$P_4 = 1 + 2.751\{1 - \exp[-(\varepsilon_r/15.916)^8]\},$$

$$f_n = 47.713kh, \quad \text{where } k = 2\pi/\lambda_o,$$

$$u = [W + (dW - W)/\varepsilon_r]/h,$$

$$dW = W + (t/\pi)[1 + \ln\{4/(t/h)^{1/2} + (1/\pi)^2/(W/t + 1.1)^2\}].$$

The successful dielectric steady ε eff (L) relating to width equivalent to L, is processed by supplanting W with L in every above condition. The powerful dielectric

Constant is calculated using

$$\varepsilon_{eff}(f) = [\varepsilon_{eff}(W)\varepsilon_{eff}(L)]^{1/2}.$$

The compelling width Weft and viable length Left of the same RMSA

is determined as follows

$$W_{eff} = W + 2\Delta l_1,$$
$$L_{eff} = L + 2\Delta l_2,$$

Where l1 and l2 are edge augmentations of side L and W of the same RMSA individually, and are determined utilizing ε eff (L) and ε eff (W). The edge augmentation l2 for the width W of the same RMSA is resolved likewise as [16]:

where

$$\xi_1 = 0.434907 \frac{\varepsilon_{eff}(W)^{0.81} + 0.26(W/h)^{0.8544} + 0.236}{\varepsilon_{eff}(W)^{0.81} - 0.189(W/h)^{0.8544} + 0.87},$$

$$\xi_2 = 1 + \frac{(W/h)^{0.371}}{2.358\varepsilon_r + 1},$$

$$\xi_1 = 0.434907 \frac{\varepsilon_{eff}(W)^{0.81} + 0.26(W/h)^{0.8544} + 0.236}{W^{0.81} - 0.189(W/h)^{0.8544} + 20.1167},$$

$$\xi_4 = 1 + 0.0377 \arctan[0.067(W/h)^{1.456}] \times [6 - 5\exp\{0.036(1 - \varepsilon_r)\}],$$

$$\xi_5 = 1 - 0.218 \exp(-7.5W/h).$$

Essentially, l1 is determined by supplanting W by L and ε eff (W) by ε eff(L) in above conditions. Utilizing the every one of the conditions, the reverberation recurrence for E-molded microstrip radio wire is determined as, the lower reverberation recurrence: [17]:

also, the higher recurrence of E-molded microstrip recieving wire, equation is adjusted fittingly as

$$f_{higher} = \left(\frac{0.36 v_0}{W_{eff}\sqrt{\varepsilon_{eff}}}\right),$$

Where v_0 is the velocity of light in free space.

APPENDIX B

ANTENNA SIMULATION IN IE3D

Bit by bit technique to plan an E shape fix recieving wire with measurements

= 34 mm, L = 19 mm, W1 = 10 mm, W2 = 9 mm, L1 = 13 mm and Ls = 13.8 mm is talked about here with comparing screen captures.

1. Run Zeland Program Manager. Click on MGRID.

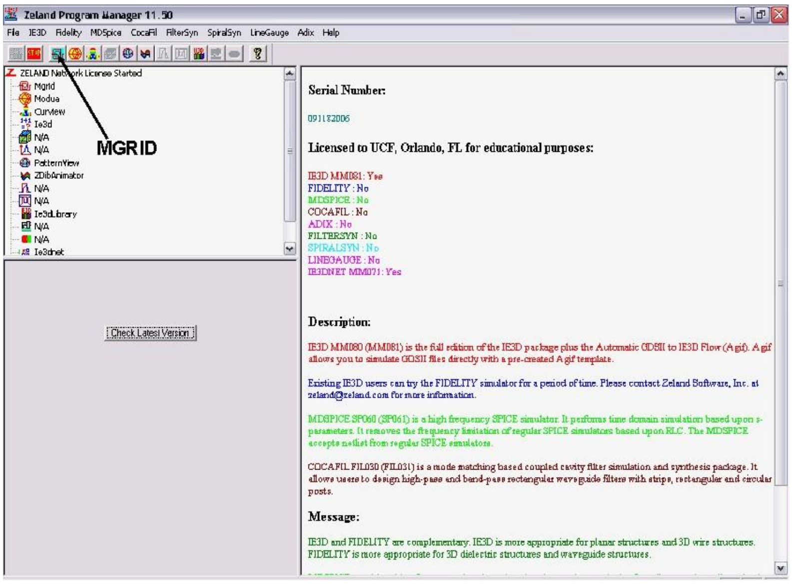


Figure B-1: Zeland Program Manager

2. MGRID window opens. Click the new button as shown below ( ).

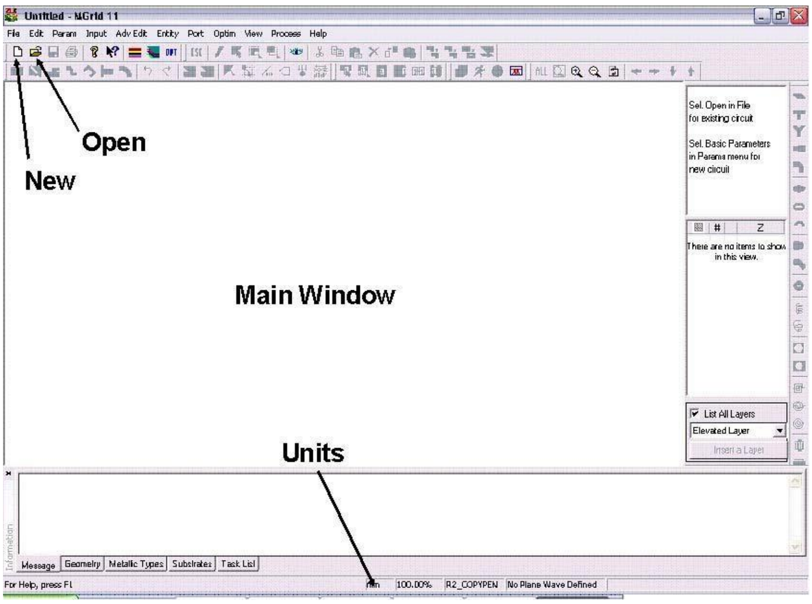


Figure B-2: MGRID window

3. The fundamental boundary definition window springs up. In this window essential boundaries of the recreation, for example, the dielectric consistent of various layers, the units and format measurements, and metal sorts among different boundaries can be characterized by clients. In "Substrate Layer" segment two layers are naturally characterized. At z=0, the program consequently puts a boundless ground plane (note the material conductivity at z = 0) and a subsequent layer is characterized at endlessness with the dielectric consistent of 1.

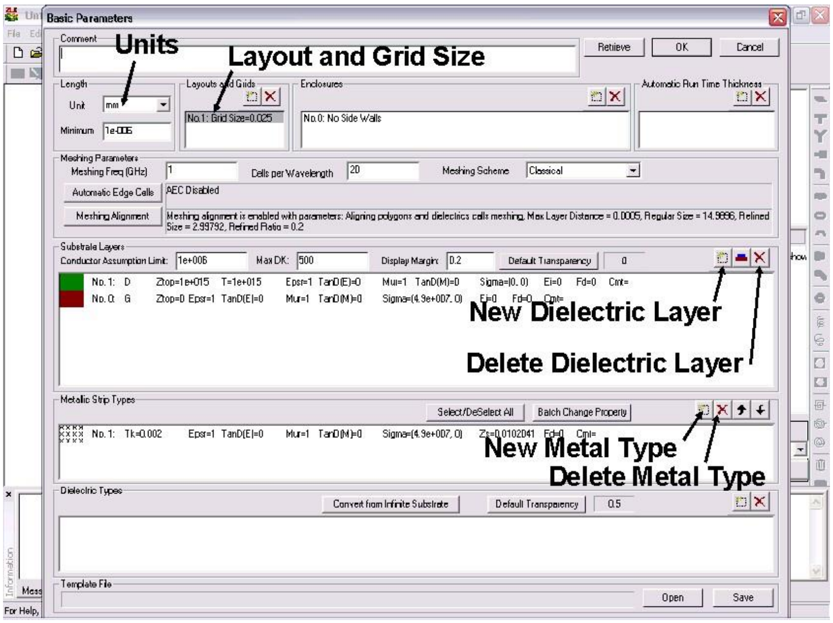


Figure B-3: Basic Parameter

4. Click on "New Dielectric Layer" button (). Enter the basic dielectric parameters in this window: Ztop: 5; Dielectric Constant: 2.2, Loss tangent: 0.002. Click OK.

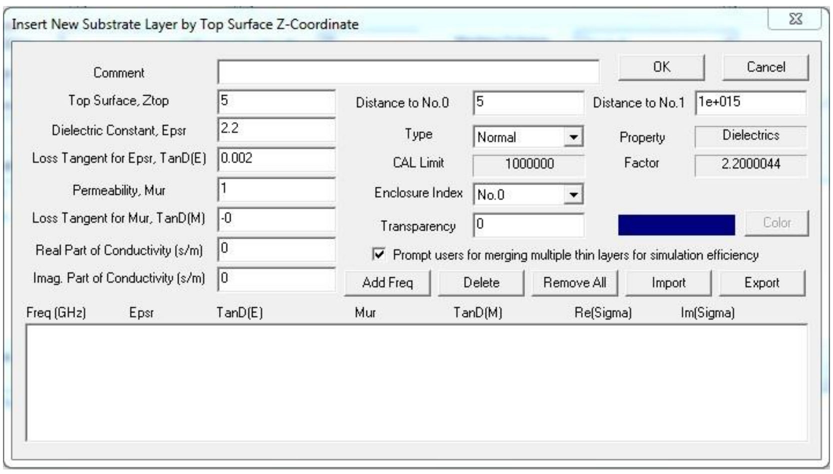


Figure B-4: New Substrate Layer Dialog box

5. Click OK again to go back to MGRID window. In Menu bar click Entity>Rectangle. Rectangle window pops up, enter Length 34, width 3 and click OK,

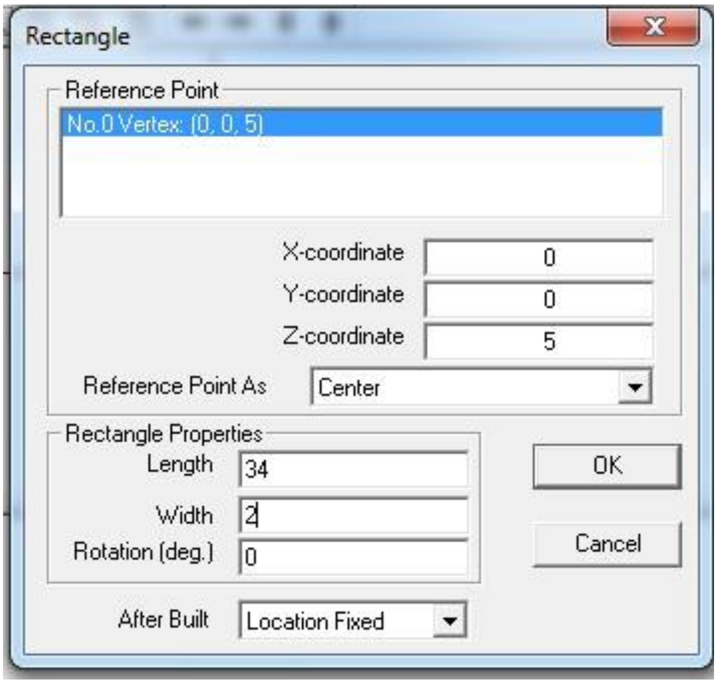


Figure B-5: Rectangle Dialog box

6. Click ALL button to see the whole structure. Select two lower vertices. Click Adv. Edit>Continue Straight Path. Continue Path on Edge window pops up. Enter Path Length 13, Path Start Width 10, Click OK.

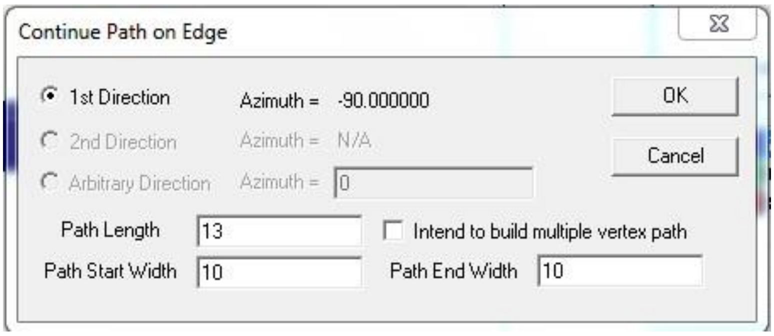


Figure B-6: Continue Straight Path Dialog box

7. Click ALL to see the whole structure. The main body with the middle arm has been created.

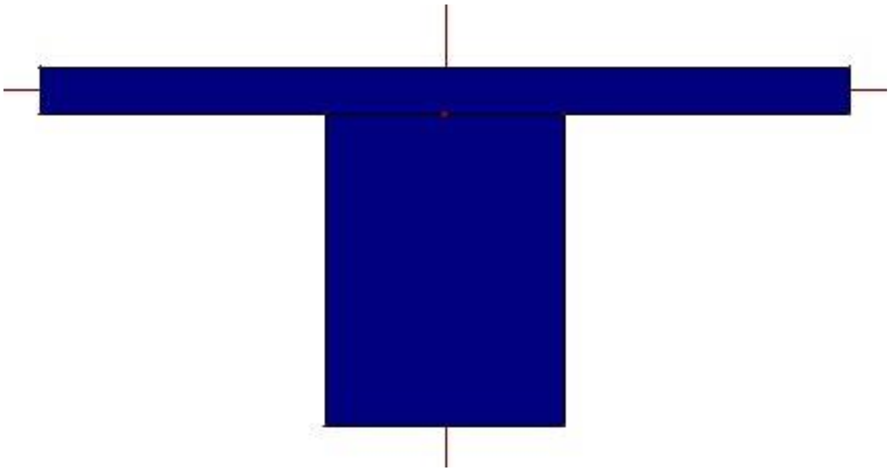


Figure B-7: Main body of antenna with middle arm

8. Click Input>Key in Absolute Location. New window pops up, enter X coordinate -17, Y coordinate -1.5. Click OK. Program would ask to connect, always click YES. Then click Input>Key in Relative Location. Another window pops up, enter X coordinate 9, Y coordinate 0. Click OK. Then again click Input>Key in Relative Location and enter X coordinate 0, Y coordinate -17. Click OK. Press Shift +F or Input>Form Rectangle. Left side arm of the E has now been created.

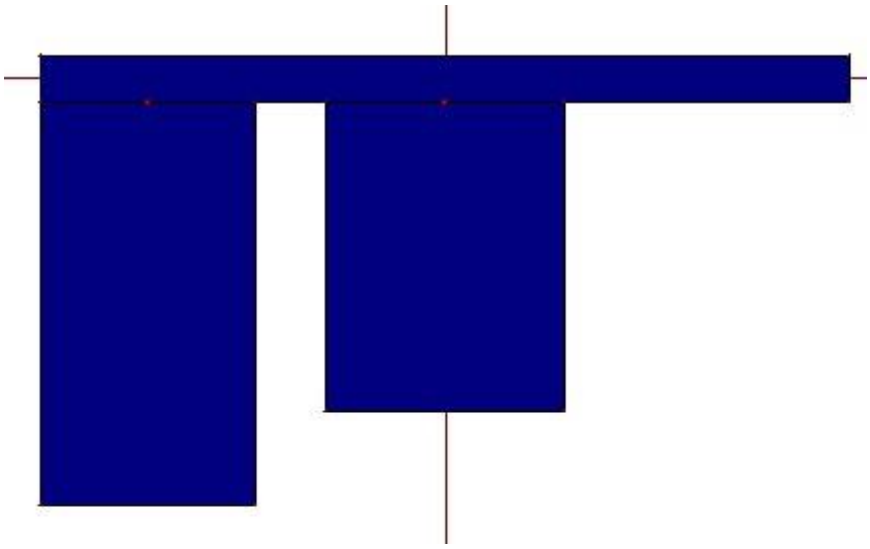


Figure B-8: Antenna Structure with two arms

9. Now click Edit>Select Polygon, click on the left arm. Right click on it, from the menu click Copy. Click right mouse button it anywhere in the MGRID panel and

Click Paste. Click again in the panel. A window pops up. Enter X offset 25, Y offset 0, Click Ok. Antenna structure is now complete. Next we need to connect the feed line to the antenna.

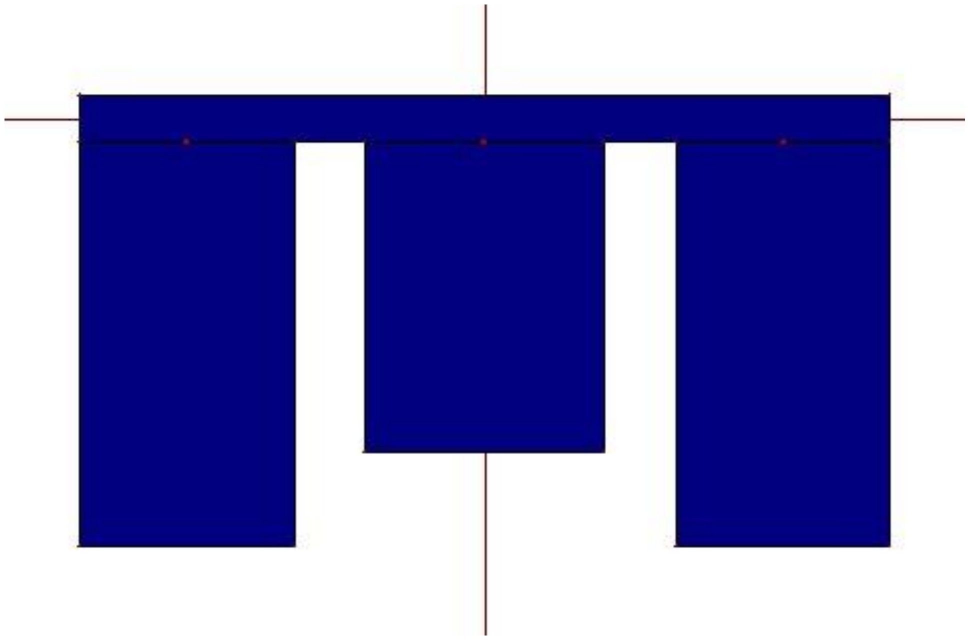


Figure B-9: Complete antenna structure

10. Click Entity>Probe Feed to Patch. Enter (0, -12.8) as feed coordinate and click OK. The antenna is now ready for simulation.

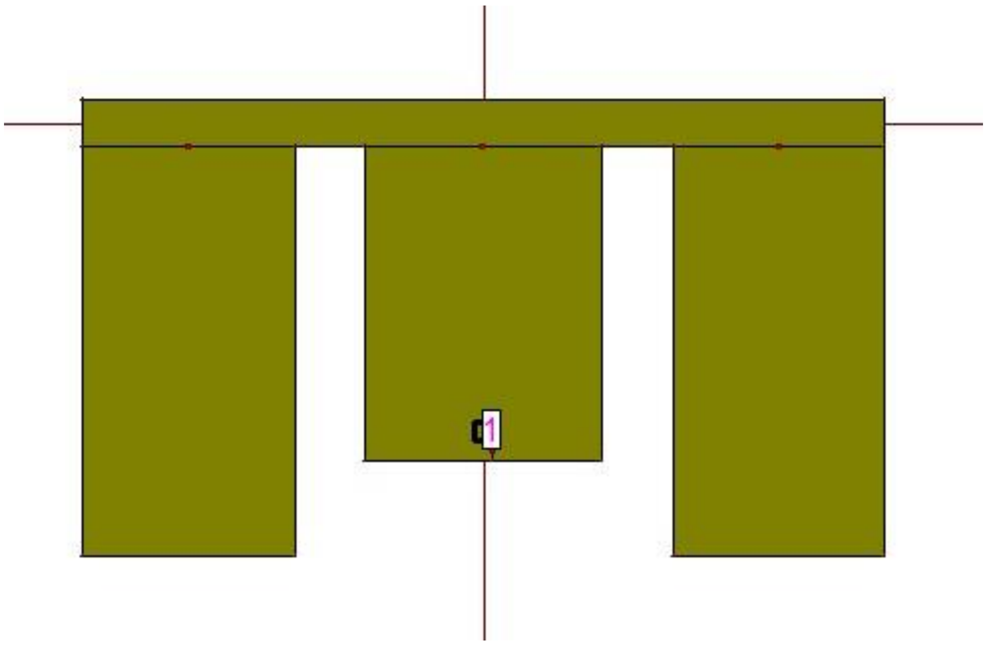


Figure B-10: Antenna Structure with feeding Probe

APPENDIX C

MESHING PARAMETERS AND SIMULATION

For reenactment of the radio wire, first lattice ought to be performed. In IE3D this lattice is utilized in the Method of Moment (MoM) calculation. Click on Process>Display Meshing. The “Automatic Meshing Parameters” menu pops up.

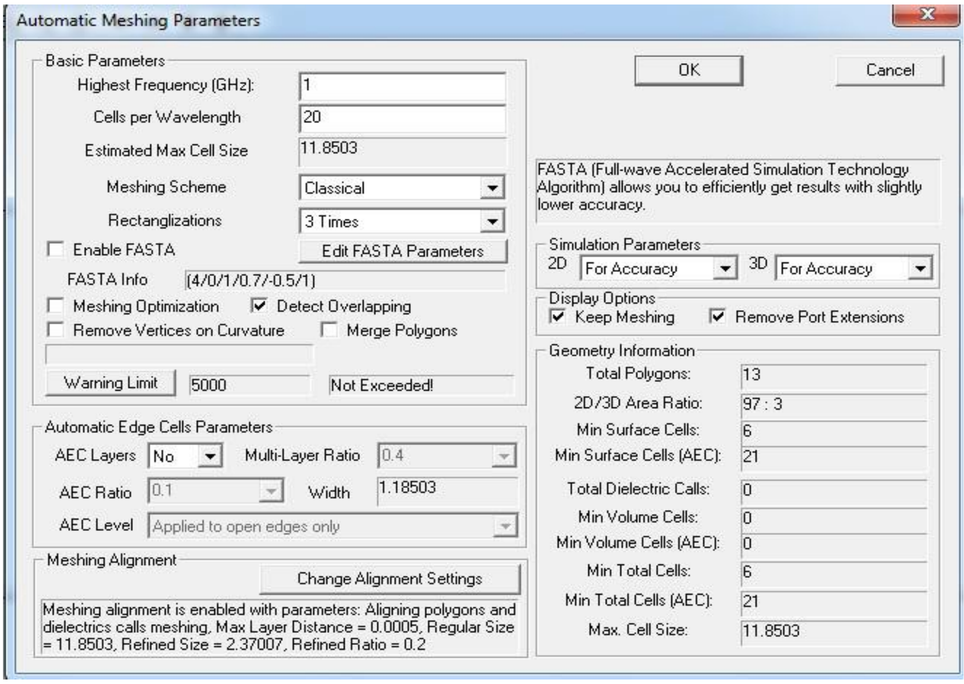


Figure C-1: Automatic Meshing Parameter dialog box

Here the most raised repeat is should be portrayed as the best working repeat. In this hypothesis amusements are done with 9 GHz in the "Most raised Frequency" field and 30 in the "Cells per Wavelength" field. The amount of cells/frequency chooses the thickness of the work. In methodology for minute proliferations, under 10 cells for each frequency should not to be used. The higher the amount of cells per frequency, the higher the precision of the reenactment. In any case, growing the amount of cells assembles the outright multiplication time and the memory needed for reenacting the construction. In by far most of the multiplications using 20 to 30 cells for each frequency should give sufficient accuracy. Regardless, this can't generally be summarized and is assorted in each issue; press OK, another window jumps up that shows the estimations of the work; press OK again and the design will be matched.

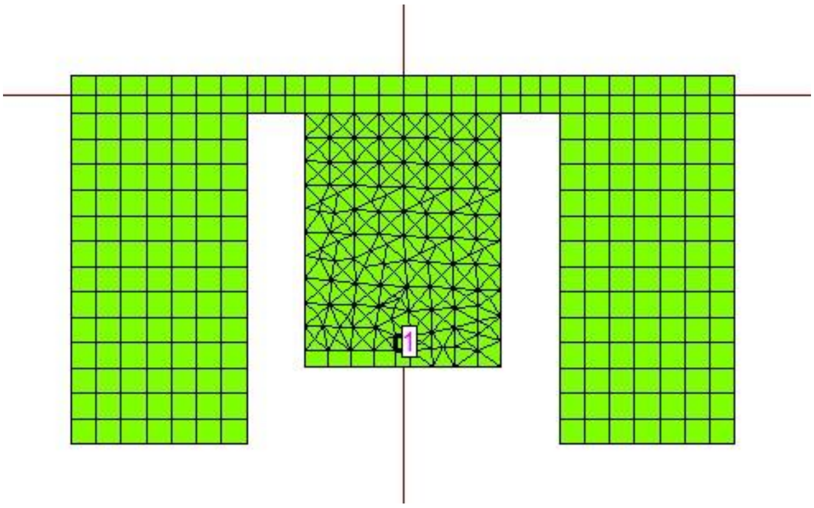


Figure C-2: Meshed Antenna for MoM calculation

Now to get S11 parameters of the antenna, Click on Process>Simulate. Simulation Setup window pops up. Here scope of recurrence ought to be entered as 3 GHz to 7 GHz with 0.01 in the Step Hertz field.

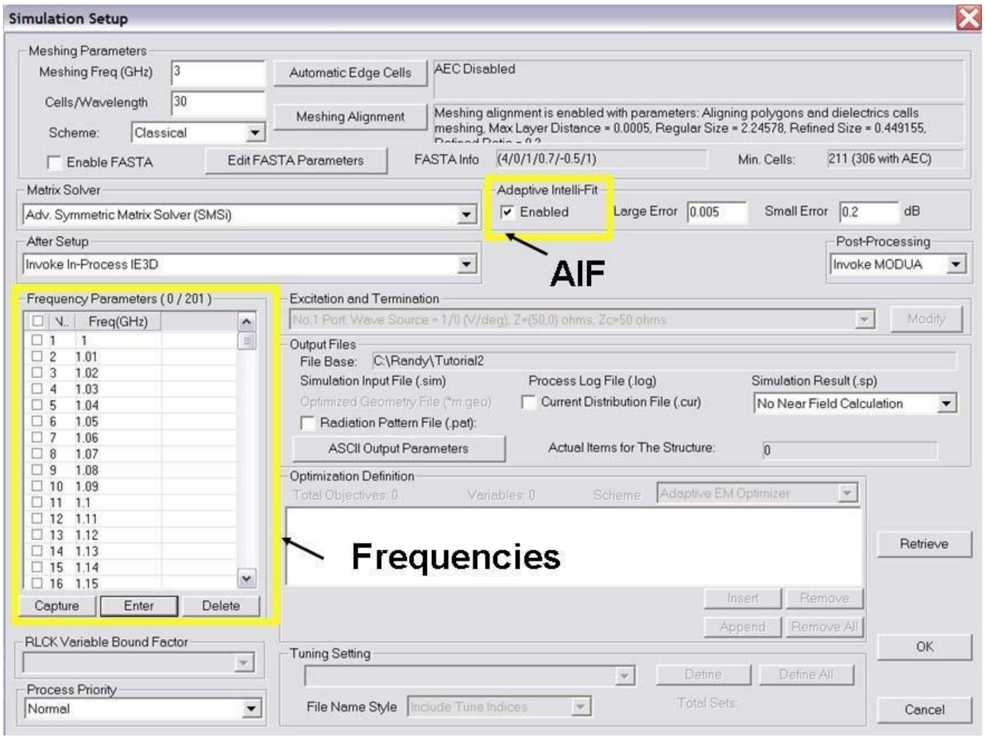


Figure C-3: Simulation Setup dialog box

The "Adaptive Intelli-Fit" check box ought to be checked with the goal that the program doesn't perform reenactments at all of the predefined recurrence focuses.

It naturally chooses various recurrence focuses and recreates the design at these specific focuses and interjects the reaction dependent on the mimicked focuses. Press OK and the design will be mimicked. The reenactment progress window shows the advancement of the reproduction. It will just a few seconds for the reenactment to wrap up. After the reproduction is finished, IE3D naturally conjured MODUA and shows the S boundaries of the recreated structure. MODUA is a different program that accompanies the IE3D bundle. This program is utilized to post cycle the S-boundaries of the reproduced structure.

From the Control Menu of MODUA the presentation chart can be characterized. Snap Control>Define Display Graph. Show Parameter window springs up with numerous choice. Any required information can be picked for show.

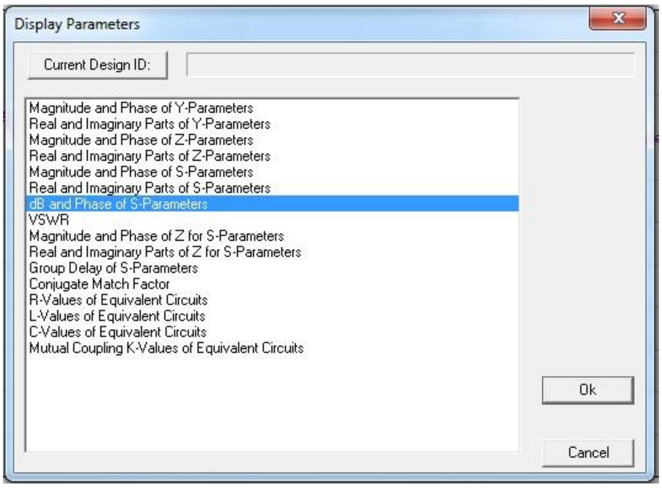


Figure C-4: Display Parameter

For reenactment of the current dispersion and radiation design, Simulation Setup exchange ought to be altered. Cell per frequency ought to be higher for better precision; an estimation of 50 to 70 is sufficient. A solitary recurrence ought to be given for which current circulation or radiation example would be noticed and current dissemination document check box should be checked.

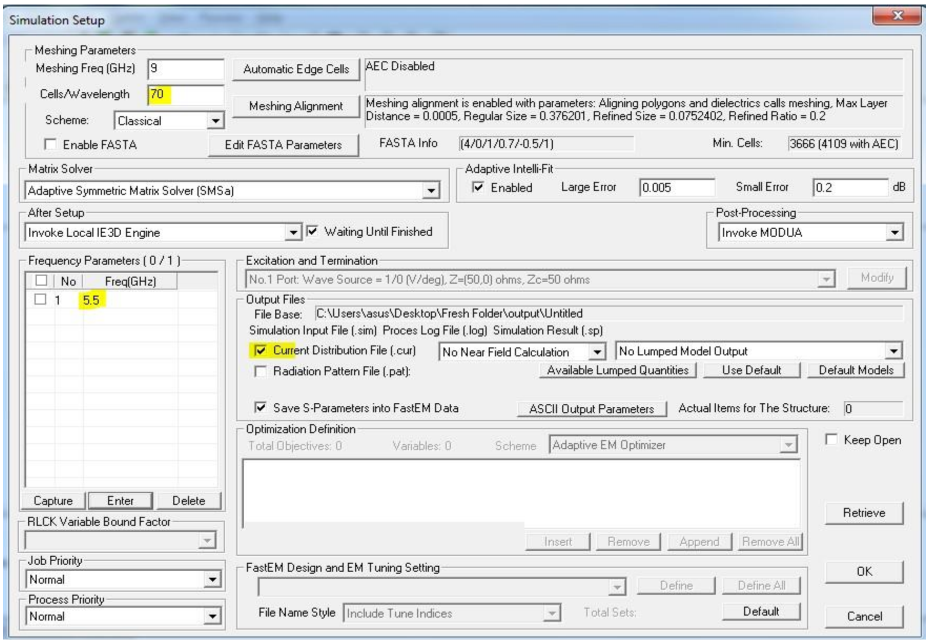


Figure C-5: Simulation Setup parameters for Current Distribution and Radiation Pattern

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