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Optimized synthesis of a microwave equalizer for matching a high performance small antenna

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Abstract—A dual-band RHCP (right-hand circular polarization) microstrip patch antenna is presented for its implementation on a GNSS receiver covering the bands L2, E6 and L1. To improve the total efficiency at the band edges, a dual-band equalized is designed by implementing a dual-band filter matched to the complex impedance of the antenna. This filter is composed of two single-band filters, each of them designed to maximize the minimum efficiency in the correspondent band, connected together with input and output junctions. Moreover, a microstrip prototype for the dual-band equalizer is designed, and fullwave simulations show the equalized efficiency validating the theoretical results.

I. INTRODUCTION

The deployment of electronic systems devoted to communication, localization, or supervision has to answer an increasing demand in terms of integration density and flexibility, both in frequency and coverage. The flexibility in frequency can be simultaneous with multi-band devices or selective with reconfigurable devices. The flexibility of coverage allows directing the beam through the target in order to optimize the link budget.

The increase of both efficiency and compactness requires co-designing elementary functions (antenna, filter, amplifier...), which allows reducing interconnection stages and taking into account the interactions between individual elements [1], [2], [3], leading to optimized sub-systems. In the frame of this work, the demonstration will be given with the co-design of dual band filters together with a RHCP (right-hand circular polarization) dual-band antenna for improving the total efficiency of a receiver for GNSS (Global Satellite Navigation System) radio navigation systems.

II. DUAL-BAND RHCP ANTENNA

The antenna design is described in details in [4]. The structure, depicted in Fig. 1, consists of a microstrip patch antenna with two orthogonal excitation ports and four slots, providing a dual-band circular polarization behaviour when the ports are combined with 90 offsets. The 2-port antenna is designed considering severe specifications in terms of gain, axial ratio, and surface occupation. In order to fulfill all specifications, it comes difficult to match the antenna over the two passbands. The scattering parameters are given in Fig. 2.

The antenna is connected to a coupler for combining the 2 excitation ports, as shown in Fig. 3. Since the antenna is not perfectly matched in the two passbands (L2 + E6 is the first passband and L1 is the second passband), a non-negligible part of the signal is dissipated in the load connected to the isolated port. Consequently, the total efficiency is degraded in the passband edges as shown in Fig. 4. In order to improve the total efficiency, matching filters have to be designed and optimized with respect to antenna scattering parameters.

III. A COMPLEX EQUALIZATION PROBLEM

The problem of matching is stated from the de-embedding point of view. It consists on designing the global system equalizer + load directly with a set of conditions to ensure...
that the load is included in such a system and can be extracted afterwards \[5, 6\]. To simplify the design, we perform a first order rational approximation of the antenna in each band. For a load of degree 1, these conditions become just a constraint on the integral of the reflection coefficient (in logarithmic form). In Fig. 6 we can see an example of equalization for a load of degree 1, these conditions become just a constraint on the level of return losses for every order rational approximation of the antenna in each band. For a load that converges extremely fast if the equalizing filter for the first polarization is shown here along with the part of the antenna corresponding to the first polarization. Nevertheless the antenna is symmetrical and the cross-polarization can be neglected. Thus another identical equalizer would be required for the second polarization.

IV. GAIN EQUALIZATION

With the aim to compute the effective transmission of the system when losses are considered, we work with a 2-ports model of the antenna where the second port represent the transmitted signal regarding the first polarization (efficiency). The return losses obtained after equalization can be computed as:

\[ |RL|^2 = \frac{\cosh^2(N \arcsinh(x))}{\cosh^2(N \arcsinh(x - H))} \]

(5)

\[ x = H + \sinh \left( \frac{1}{N} \arcsinh(\alpha) \right) \]

(6)

Finally, after the extraction of the load the equalized filter is obtained along with the length of the transmission line at the output port (Fig. 5). It should be noted that only the equalizer for the first polarization is shown here along with the part of the antenna corresponding to the first polarization.

Fig. 5. Equalization chain.

V. DUAL-BAND FILTER

In order to perform a dual-band equalization, a dual-band filter is designed by implementing a duplexed solution and performing a fix point algorithm over both channels. In each iteration of the fix-point algorithm, the equalizer of one of the channels is designed by taking as load the system composed by the junction, the antenna and the equalizer of the other
VI. PHYSICAL STRUCTURE SYNTHESIS

The filter synthesis indicates that, to achieve the dual-band filtering function, it is necessary to implement two duplexed two poles filters. The strongest constraint in this study is the relative bandwidth of the two combined filters which is approximately 27%. In order to build these two filters, it is necessary to choose a technology and a topology adapted to wide band filtering. The strongest constraint in this study is the relative bandwidth of the two combined filters which is approximately 27%. An usual solution is then planar quarter wavelength resonators filter. Indeed, this type of filter presents the advantage to exhibit strong couplings meanwhile it does not resonate until 3 times the initial resonant frequency.

The main drawback of this type of structure is that it requires electric wall at one of its ends, that is generally ensured by one or more via(s) connected to ground.

However, this point does not require any additional manufacturing step to be addressed since vias are already necessary to build the coplanar feeding-lines of the antenna.

Each filter is firstly designed according to the parameters provided by the synthesis defined above. To meet the requirements of the coupling matrix, there are some design rules to follow.

To begin with, the diagonal matrix terms are set up by the gap between each resonator. Finally, owing to the strong input/output couplings, it is not possible to perform them by proximity. The solution is then to couple them directly with the feeding lines. Their positions determine the values of the couplings but they also create frequency shifts. To counter-balance these effects, a capacitive effect has to be added to each resonator. This is achieved by adding a short length line at the end of each one.

Because of parasitic couplings, filters are firstly tuned by fitting EM responses with the objective curves extracted from coupling matrix consigned in (9) and (10). To take into account the capacitive and inductive effect of the meanders and corners in the junctions, as well as the variation on the line impedance due to the electric walls, each filter was tuned separately but inside the duplexed structure with the initial
guess for the length of the transmission lines. The output ports of both filters are then connected together to obtain a diplexer as shown in Fig. 7. Slight adjustments were necessary to adjust the response of the physical structure to fit the ideal one (whether it be with radiated losses or with return losses) but also to correct the phase with some line lengths corrections (Tr. line 1 and Tr. line 2). The last step is to compute the line lengths at the input of each filter (Tr. line 3 and Tr. line 4). These lengths are deduced from the EM response of the diplexer by looking at the phase of the reflection provided by each channel in the other band.

VII. RESULTS

The results obtained by the simulation are shown in Fig. 9 compared with the theoretical ones. The full-wave simulation response fits well with the one calculated by the mathematical synthesis, both in magnitude and phase in spite of a small variation on the phase of the transmission coefficient that has no influence on the result. After connecting the antenna, we obtain the result shown in Fig. 10. It can be seen that, although the efficiency level in the passbands (L2, E6 and L1) is flatter, the level is lower. This is due to the losses in the equalizer filters and should not be seen as a drawback since the received signal must be filter in any case and here the filtering is done by the equalizer.

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VIII. CONCLUSION

A dual-band equalizer was build to improve the total efficiency of a dual-band RHCP antenna. The minimum efficiency of the antenna (at the upper cut-off frequency of the E6 band) was improved from 36% to (–) %. Moreover, since the equalizer is composed of two channel filters matched to the antenna, a filtering chain is no longer required with the advantage in size that this entails.

Finally, a prototype has been designed in microstrip technology to prove the feasibility of this approach, obtaining a response that agrees perfectly with the circuitual model and provides the expected result in terms of efficiency.

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