



Systematic CMA of the U-slot Patch with FEKO



PRESENTED BY

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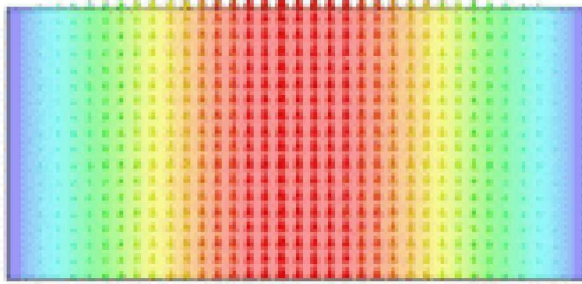
- Characteristic Mode Analysis/dipole example
- Systematic Analysis Steps
- Multimode patches & Coupled Mode Theory
- Apply systematic analysis steps to the U-slot patch

Intro to Characteristic Mode Analysis (CMA)

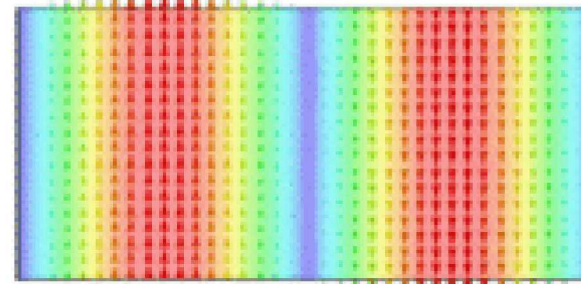
Conceptually similar to waveguide modes, but suited to radiation & scattering problems

$$\nabla_t^2 e = -\beta^2 e$$

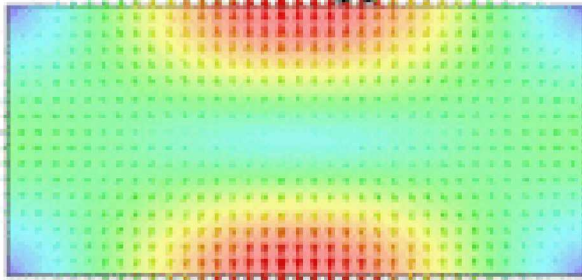
TE₁₀



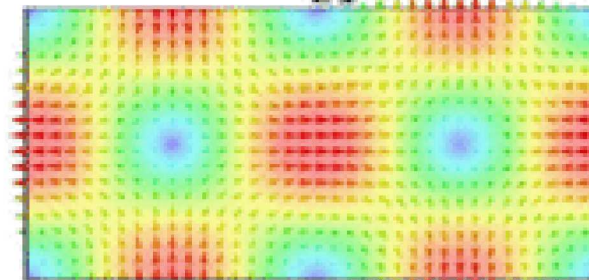
TE₂₀



TM₁₁

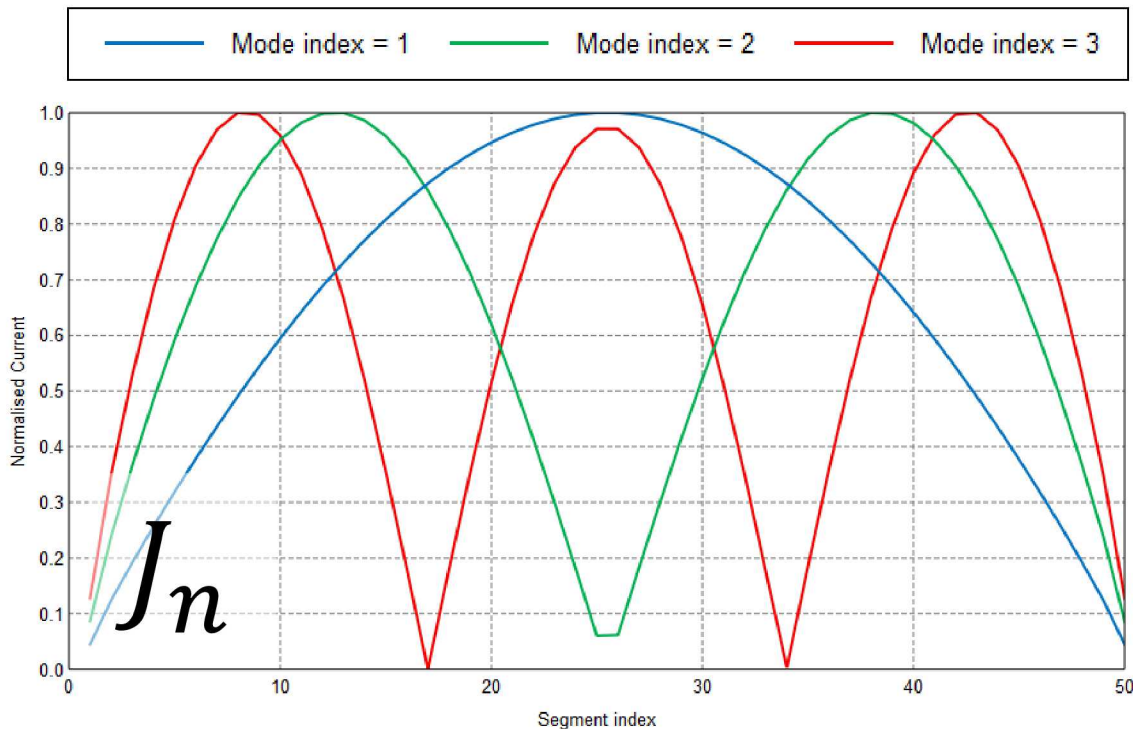


TE₂₁

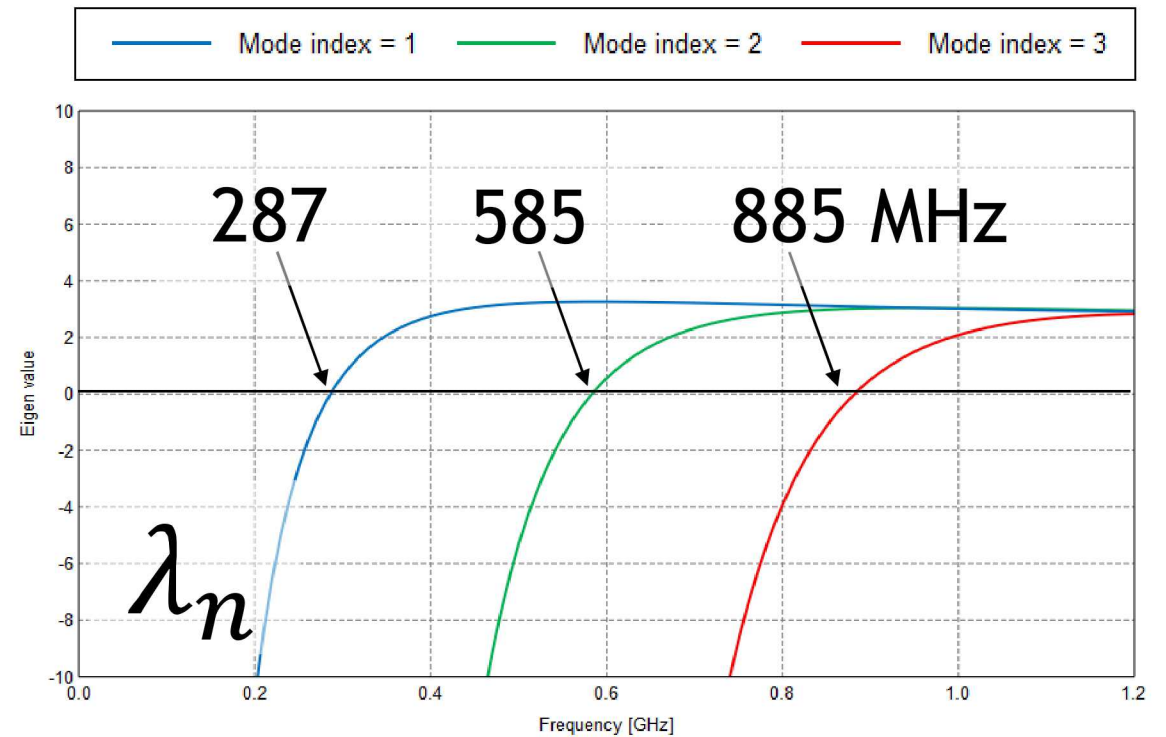
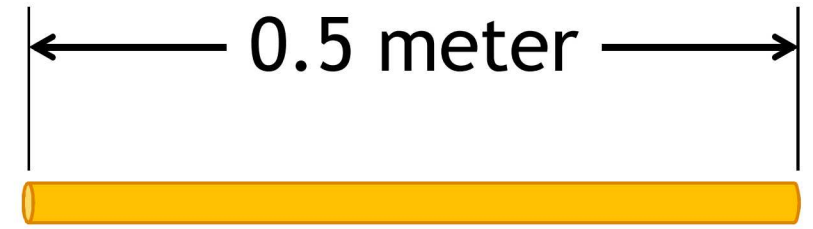


CMA Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

$$[X] J_n = \lambda_n [R] J_n$$

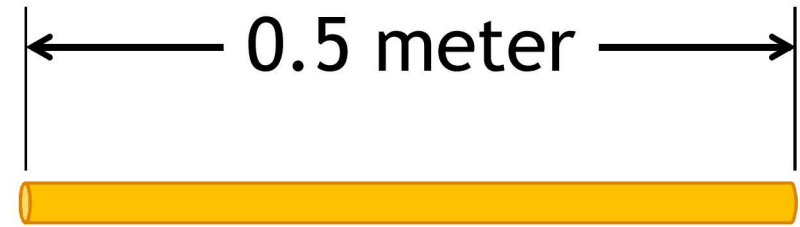


Eigenvectors are currents J_n

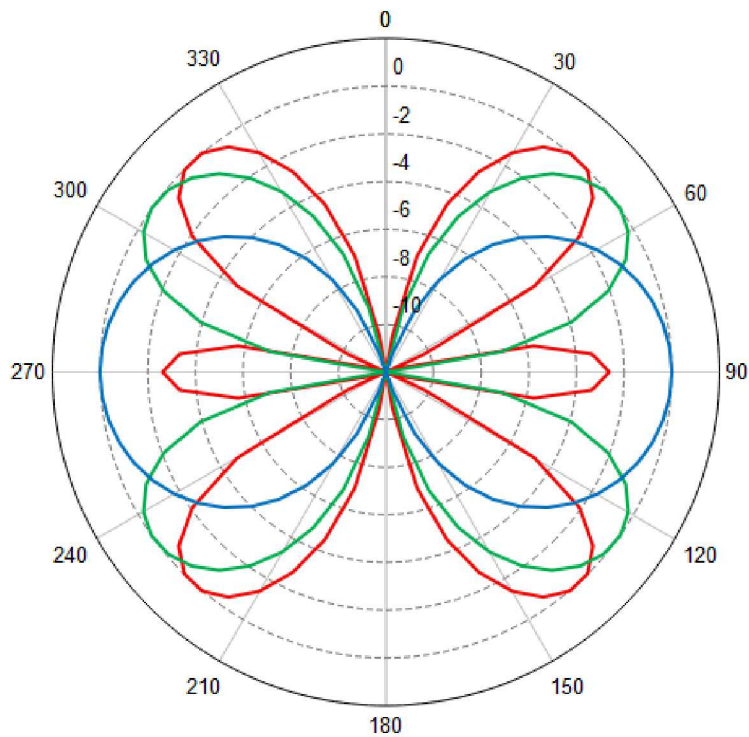


Mode resonant when $\lambda_n = 0$

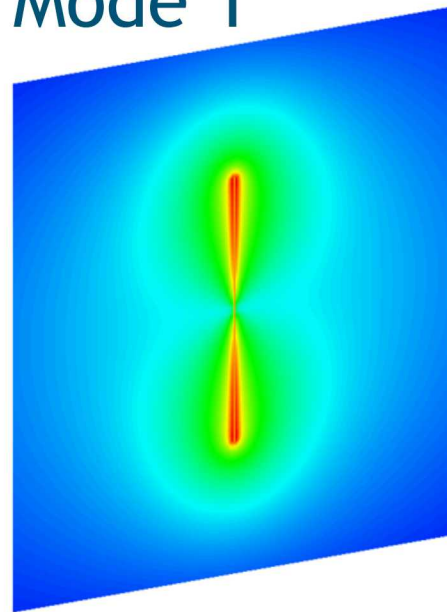
5 Modal Near- and Far-Fields



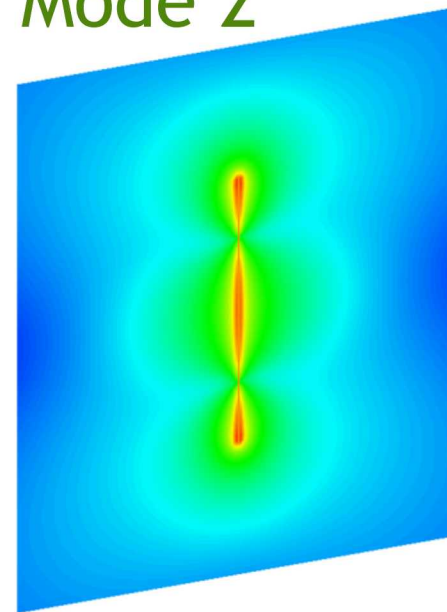
Mode index = 1 Mode index = 2 Mode index = 3



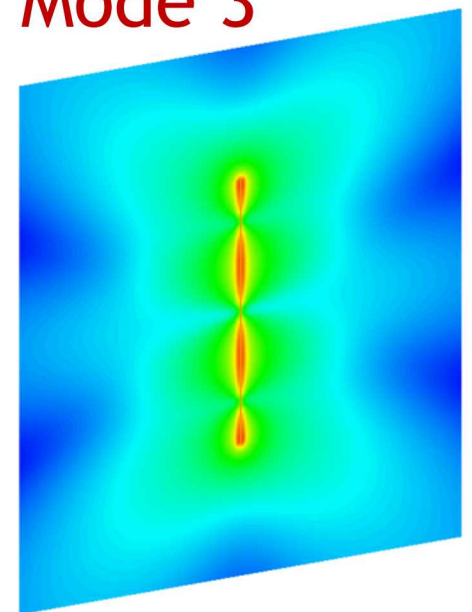
Mode 1



Mode 2



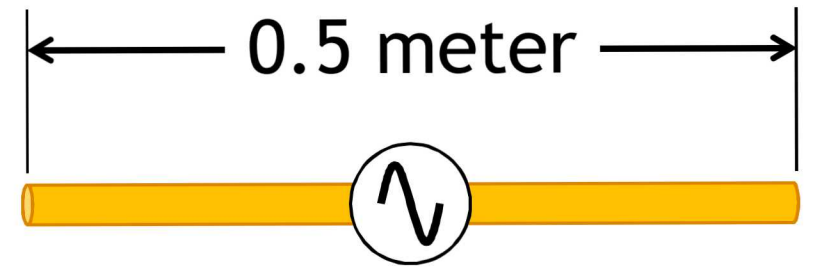
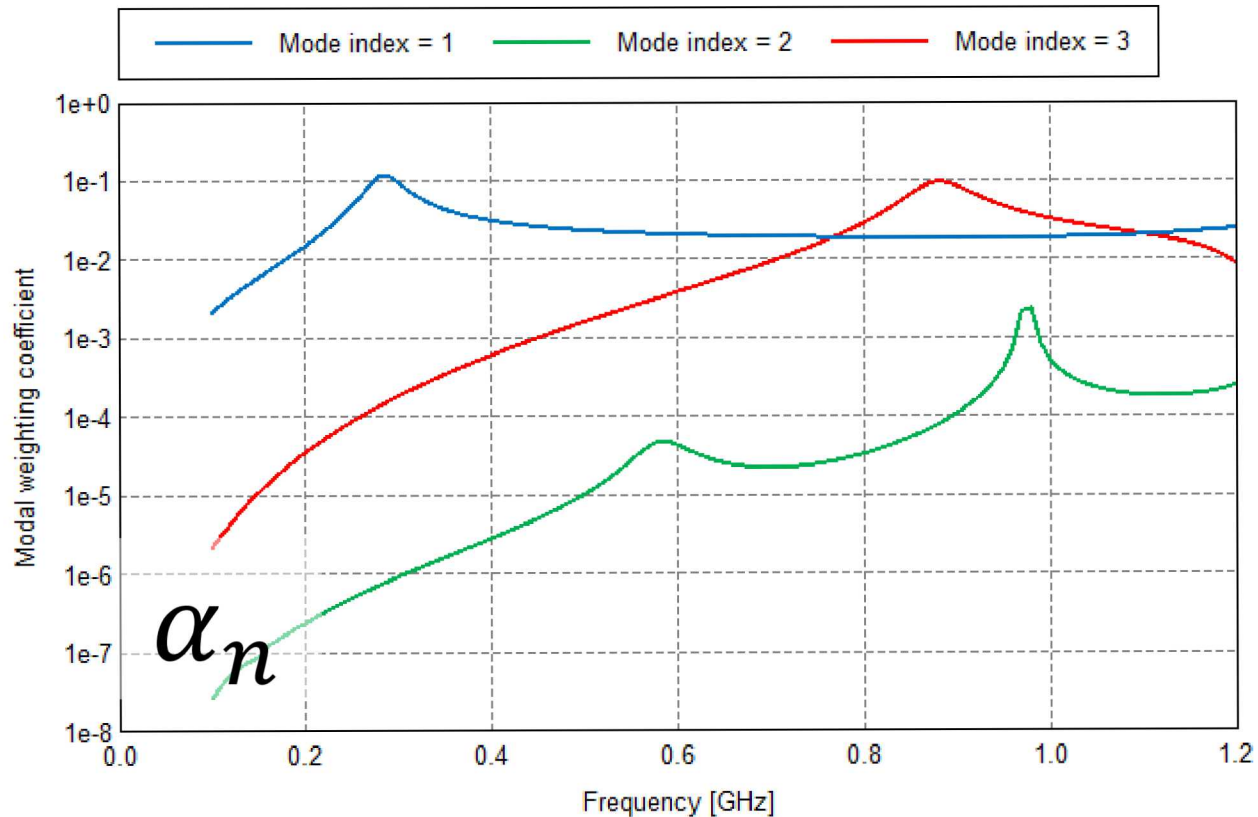
Mode 3



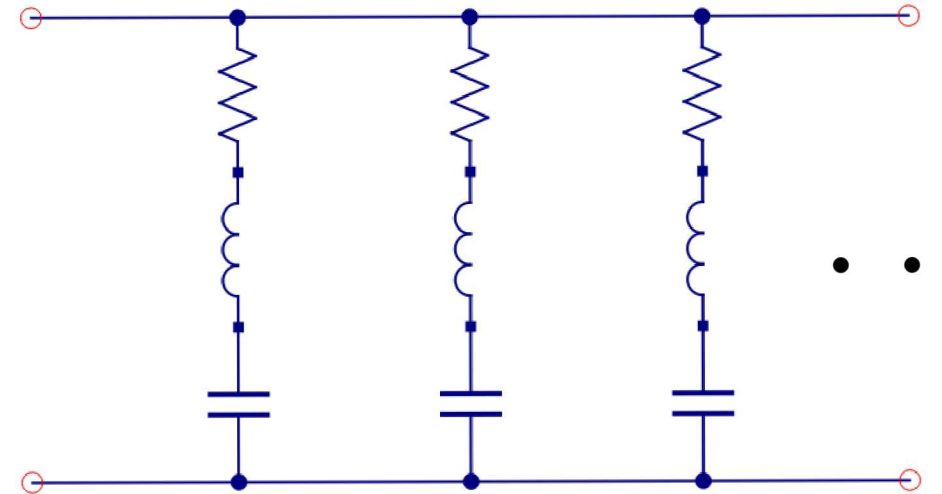
Near- and far-fields are associated with each mode

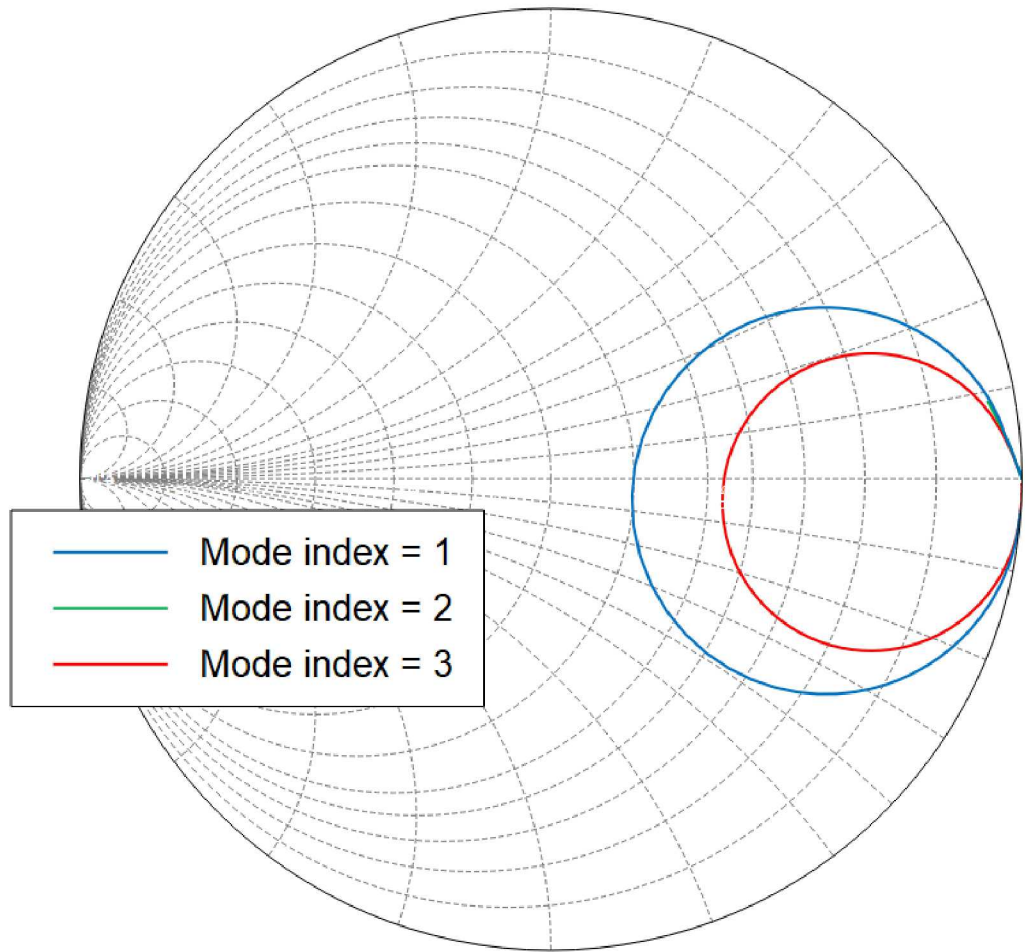
6 CMA with an Excitation

$$J_{tot} = \sum_n \alpha_n J_n \quad \alpha_n = \frac{\langle J_n, E_{tan}^i \rangle}{1 + j\lambda_n}$$



$$Y_{tot}[i] = \sum_n \frac{J_n[i]^2}{1 + j\lambda_n}$$

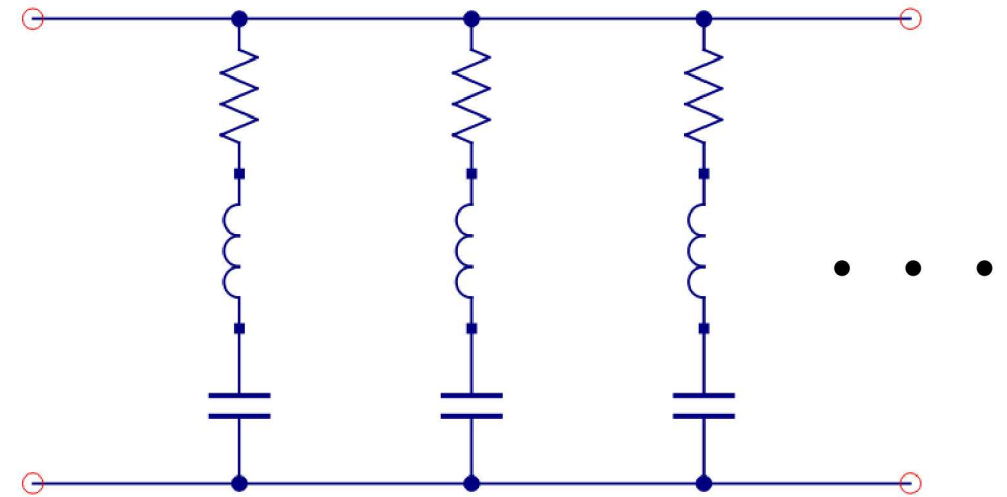


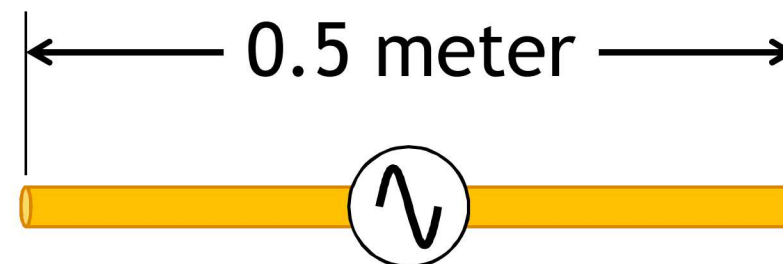
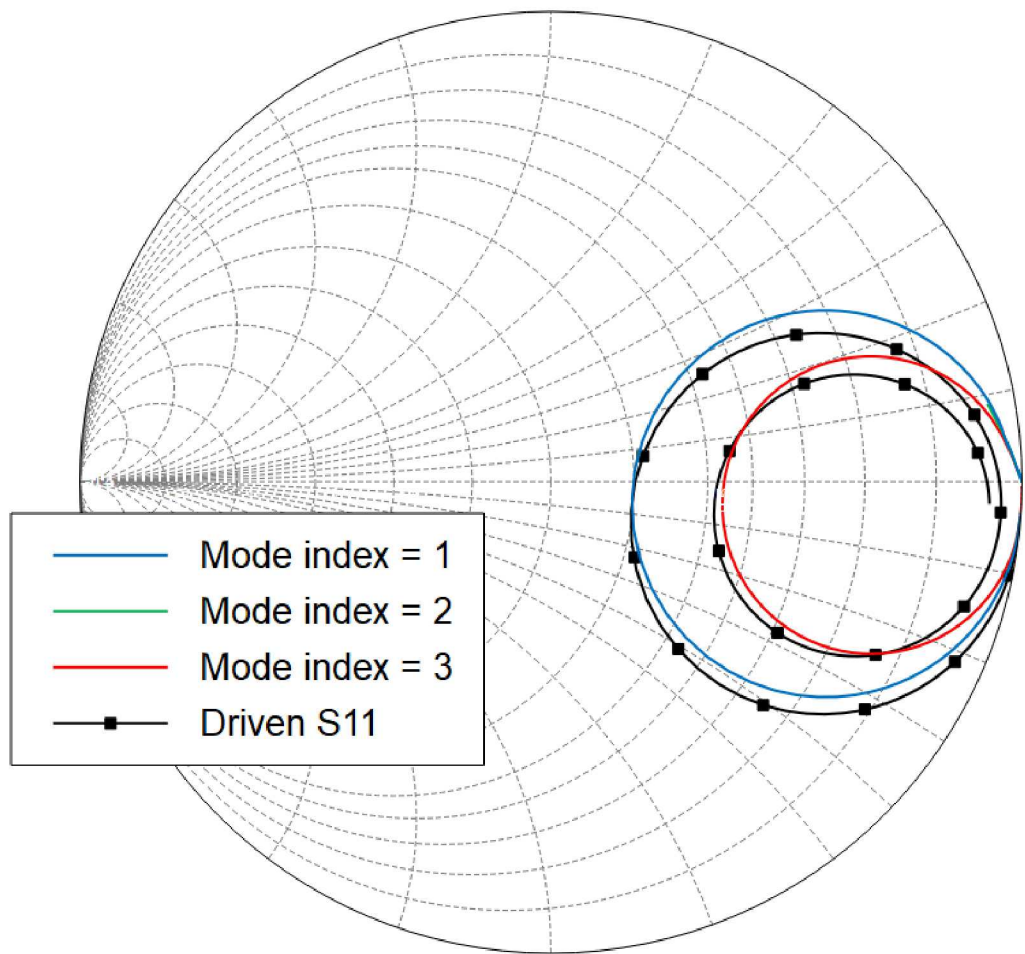


Mode 2

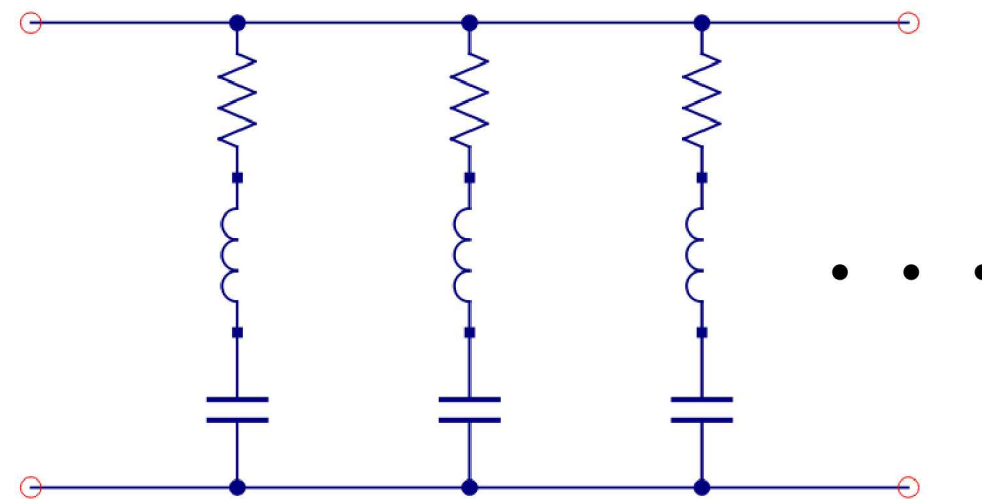


$$Y_{tot}[i] = \sum_n \frac{J_n[i]^2}{1 + j\lambda_n}$$

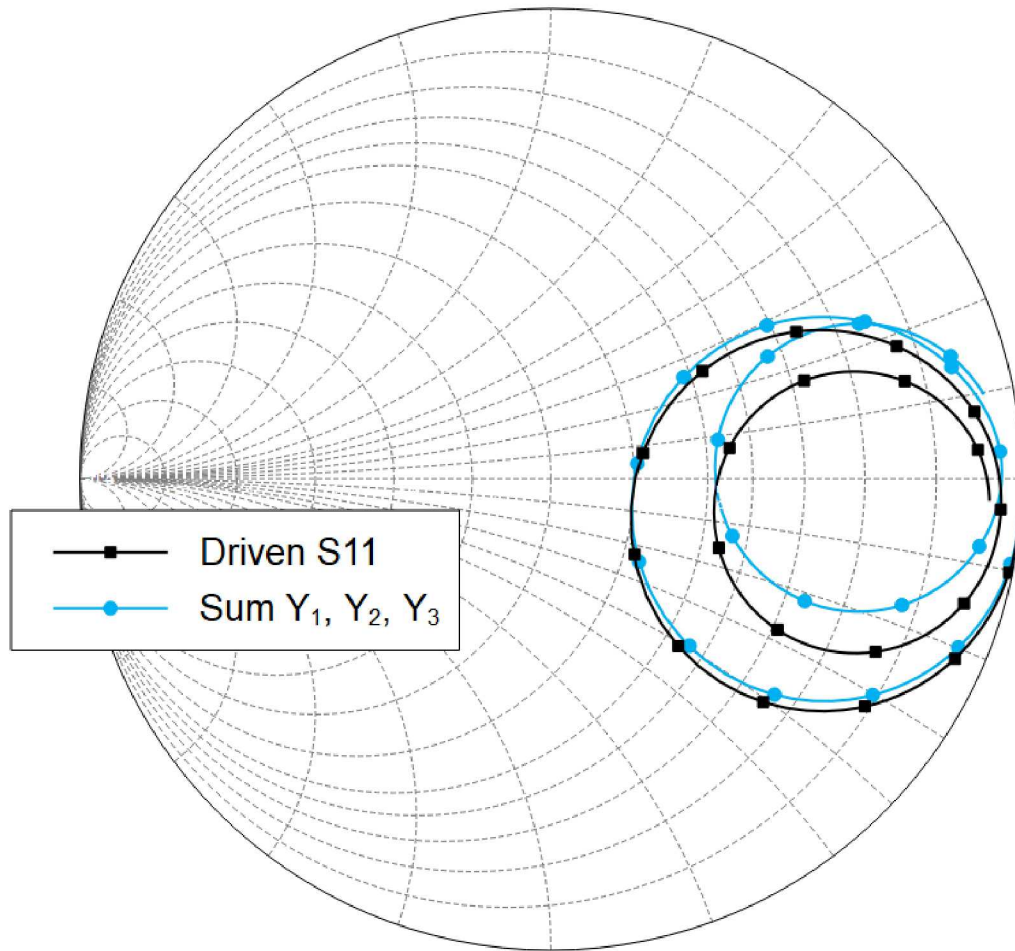




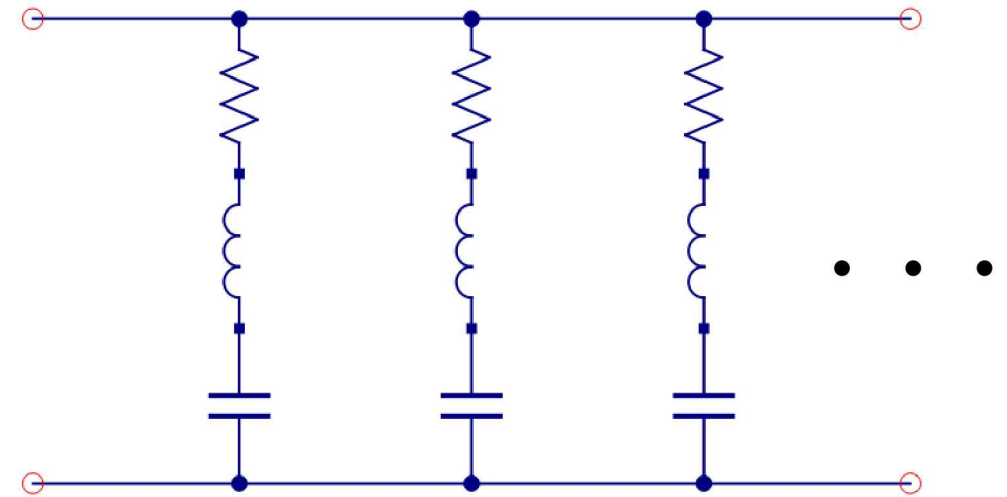
$$Y_{tot}[i] = \sum_n \frac{J_n[i]^2}{1 + j\lambda_n}$$

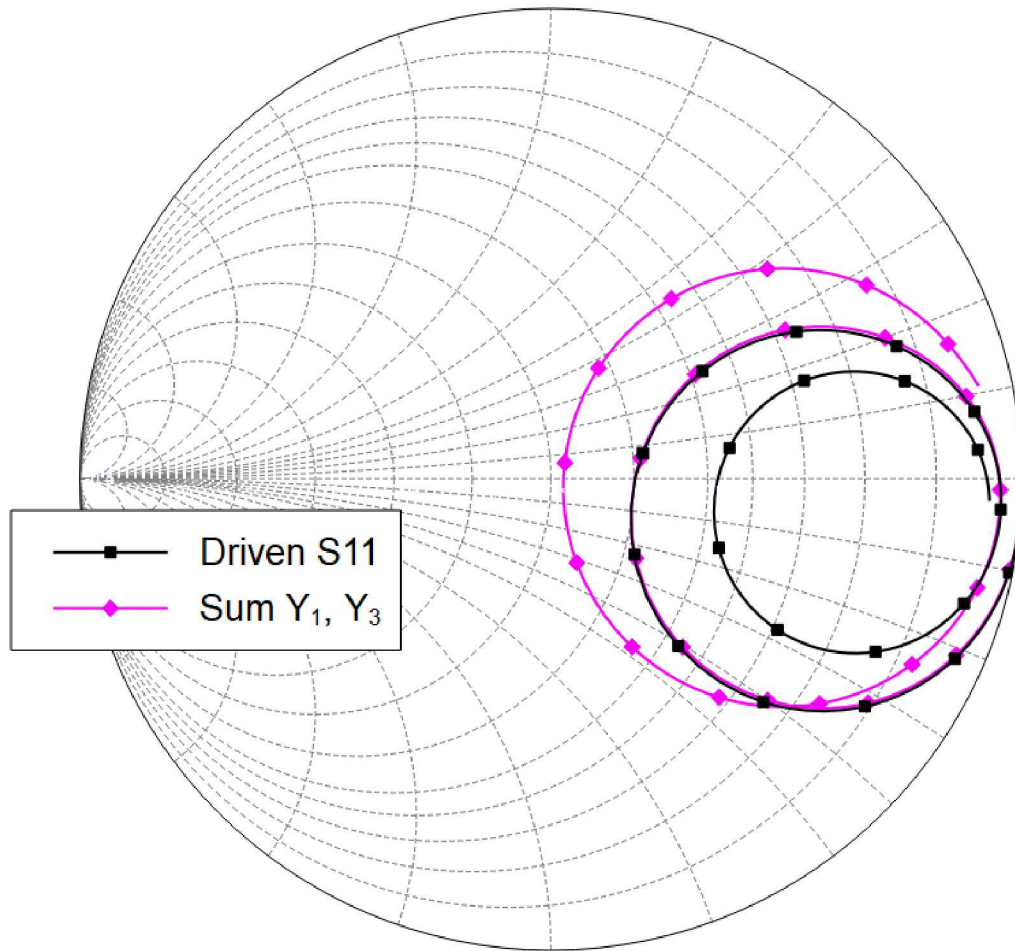


9 Sum of Modal Admittances

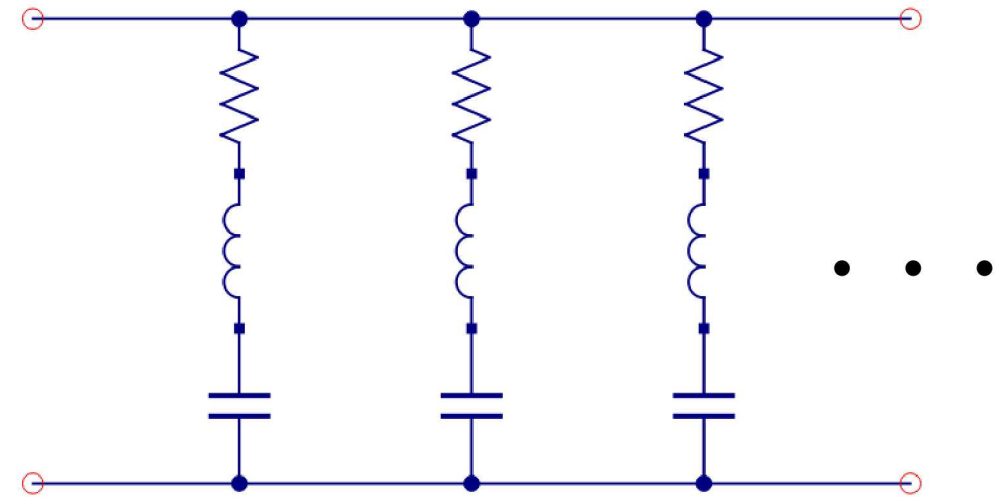


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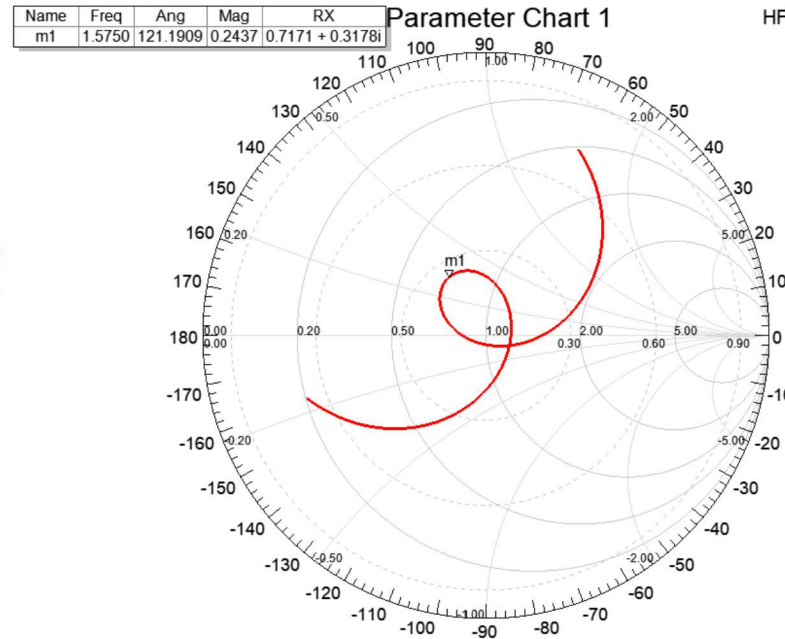


Systematic Analysis of Antennas with CMA

- (1) include the excitation and run driven MoM problem alongside CMA
- (2) select resonant modes/select modes with significant MWCs
- (3) replicate driven admittance with sum of selected modal admittances
- (4) use CMA current and charge distributions to obtain physical insight
- (5) for multi-modal antennas establish uncoupled resonator geometries and calculate coupling using near-fields

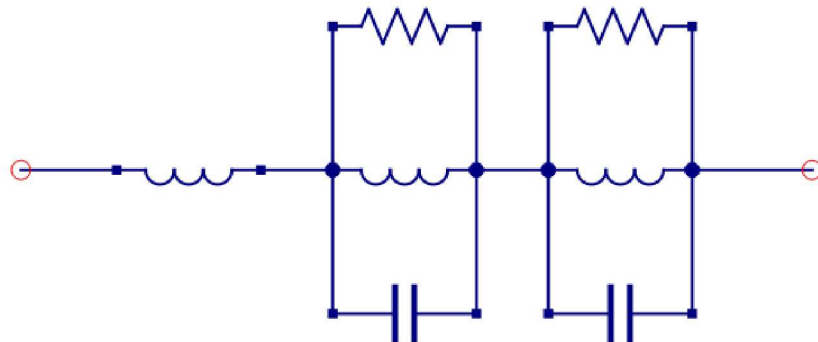
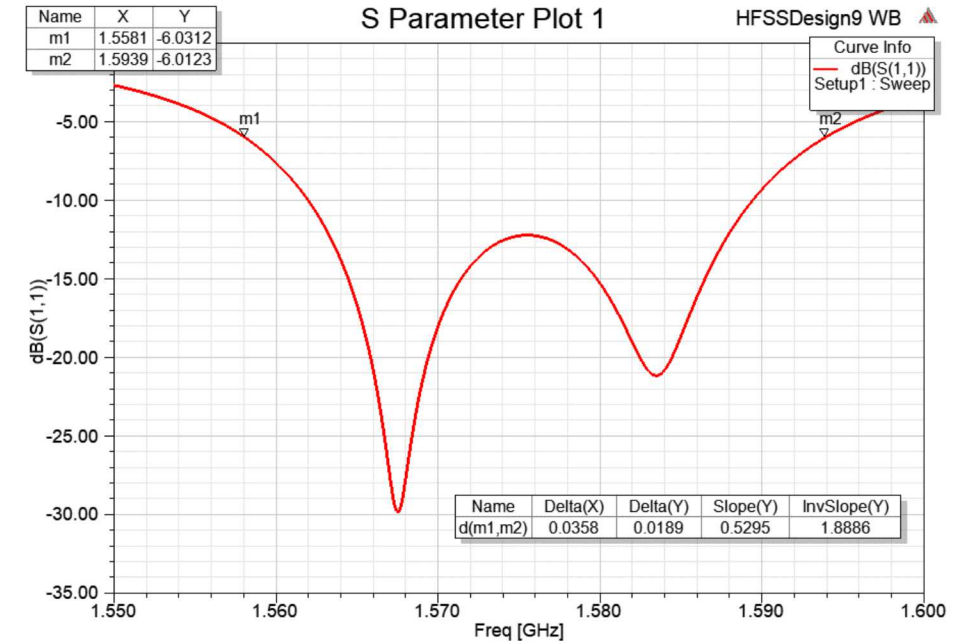
Patch impedance bandwidth and multi-moding

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$



HFSSDesign9 WB

Curve Info
— S(1,1)
Setup1: Sweep



$$Z \sim R(1 + j2Q \Delta\omega/\omega_0)$$

Classic U-slot patch

Huynh and Lee, 1995

BW about 30%

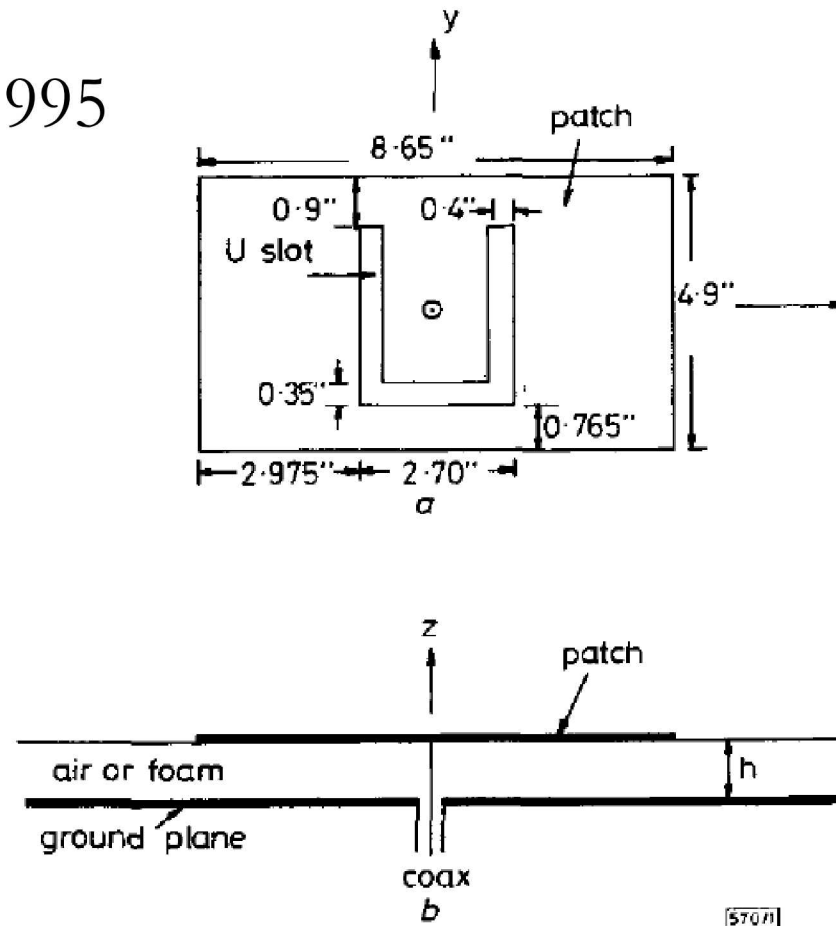


Fig. 1 Geometry of coaxially-fed rectangular patch with U shape

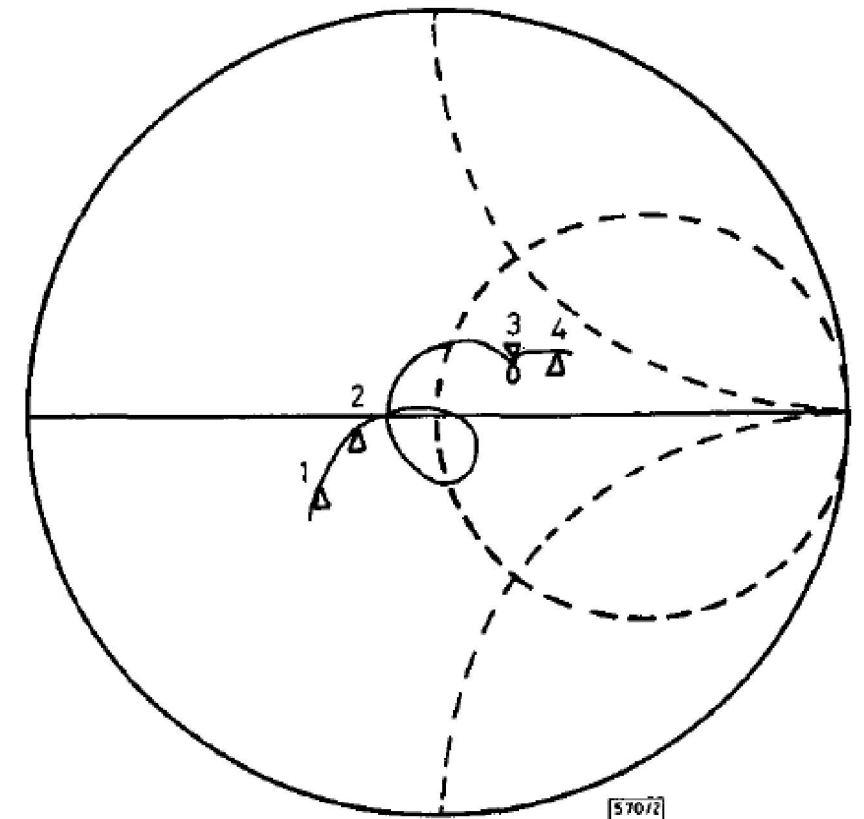
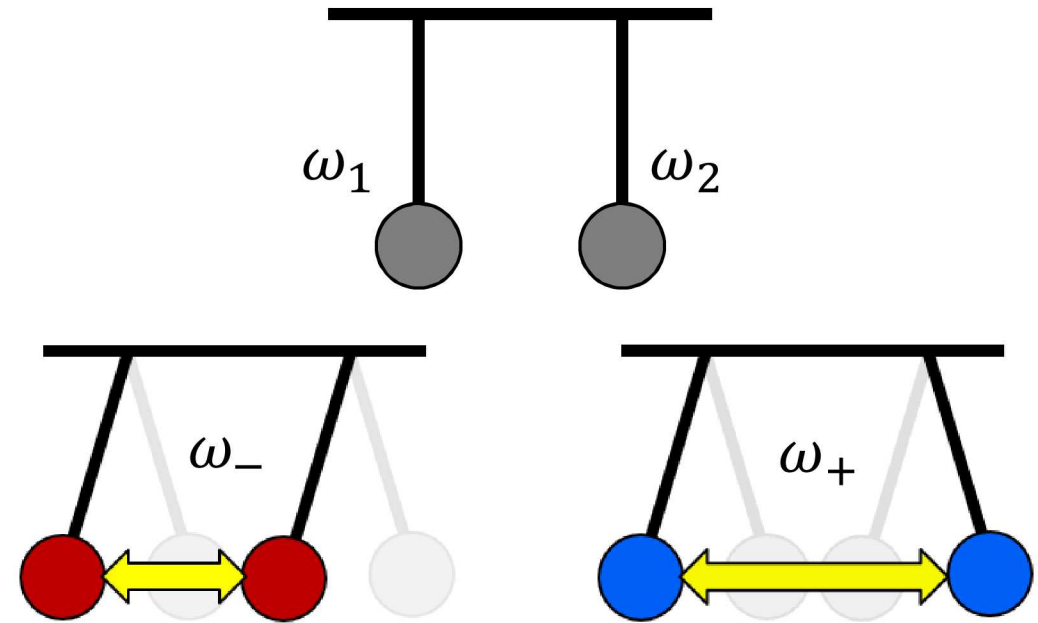
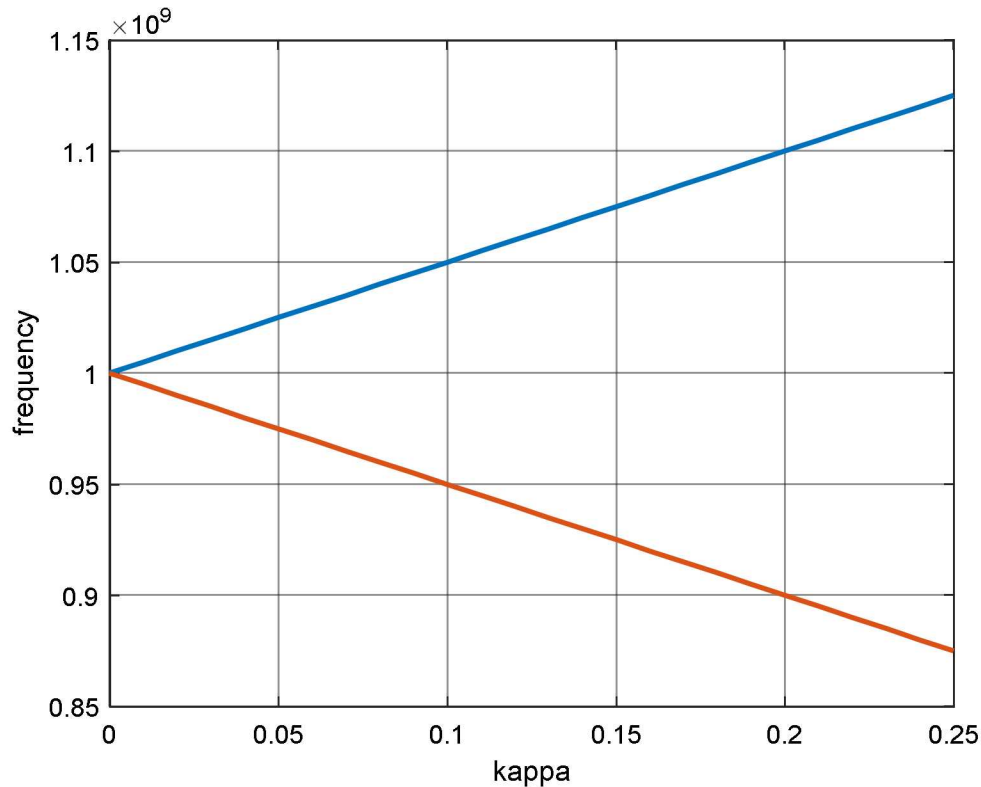


Fig. 2 Measured impedance loci for $h = 1.06$ inches ($\approx 0.08\lambda$ at 900 MHz)

T. Huynh and K. F. Lee, "Single-layer single-patch wideband microstrip antenna," in *Electronics Letters*, vol. 31, no. 16, pp. 1310-1312, 3 Aug. 1995.

Coupled Mode Theory

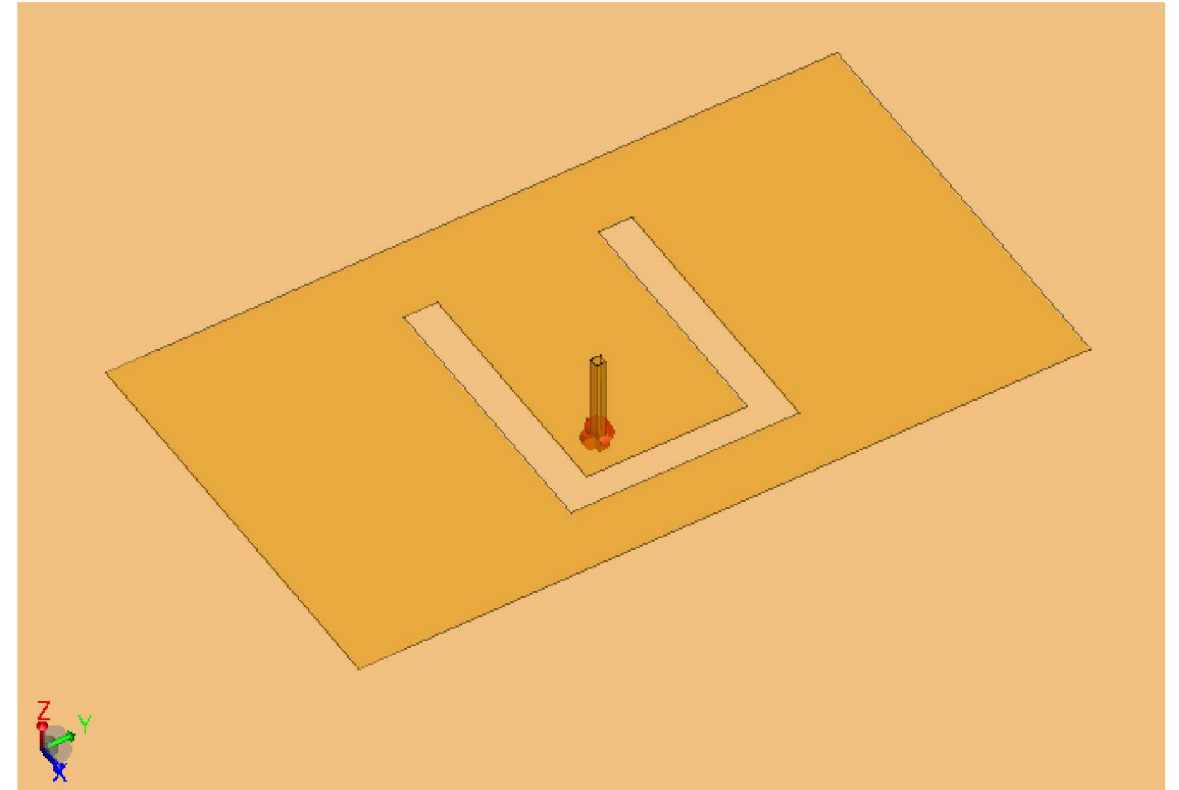
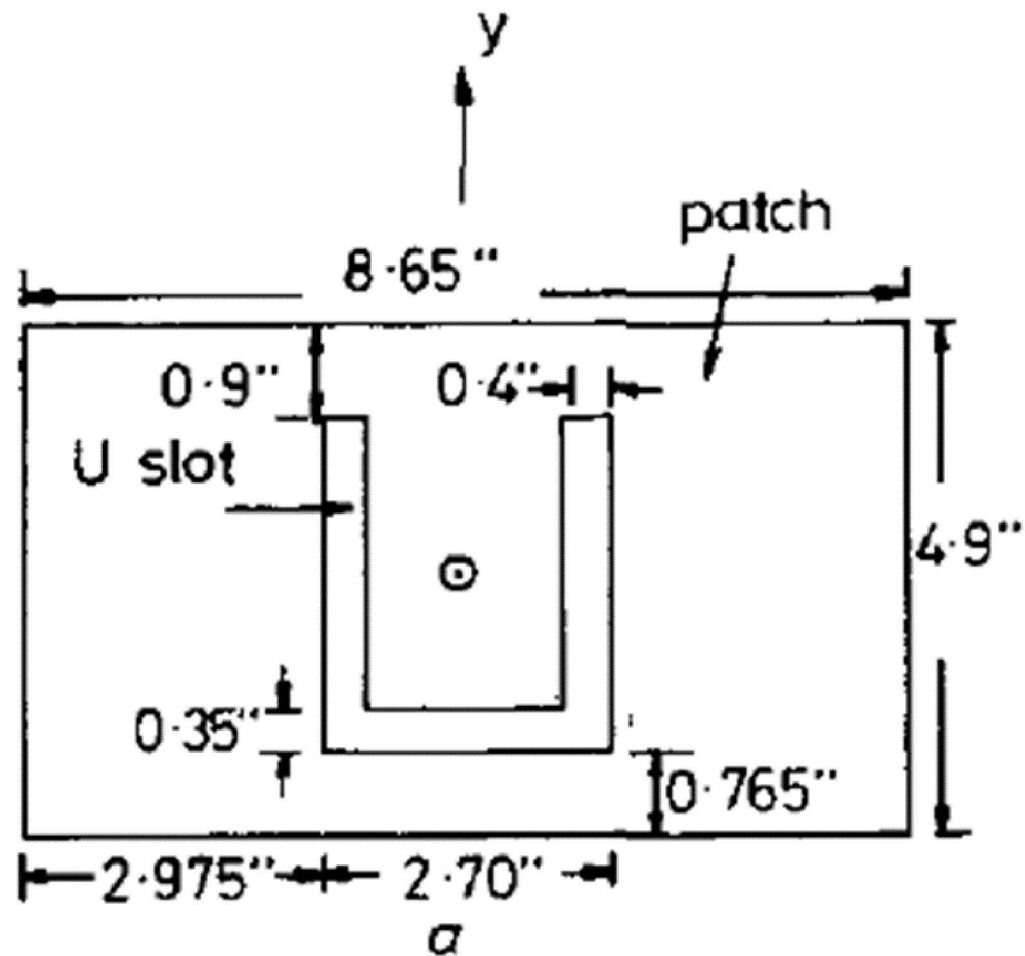
CMT analyses the motion of a system of two coupled resonators as the combination of in-phase and anti-phase modes of motion



$$\omega_{\pm} = \left(\frac{\omega_2 + \omega_1}{2} \right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{2} \right)^2 + |K|^2}$$

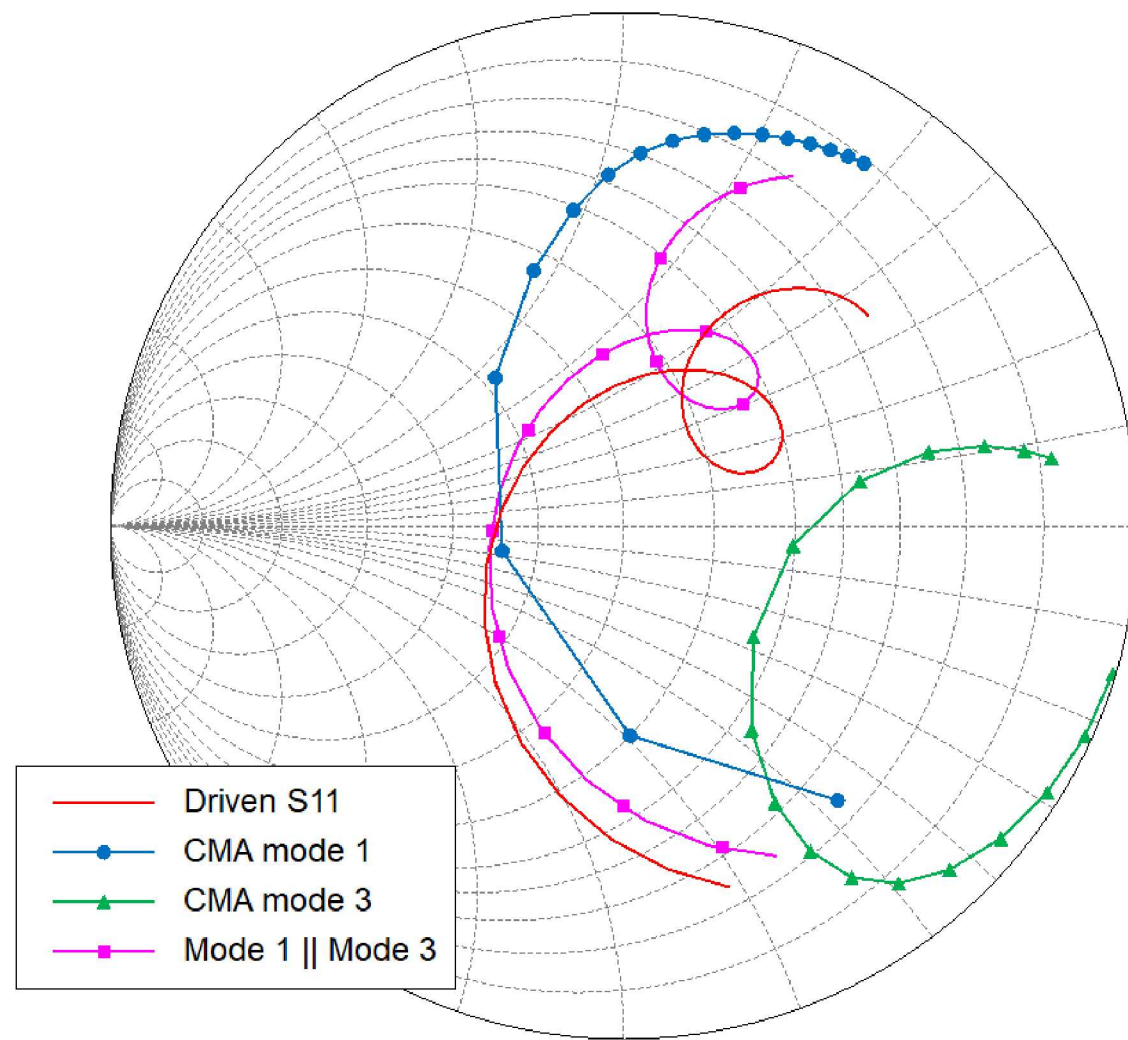
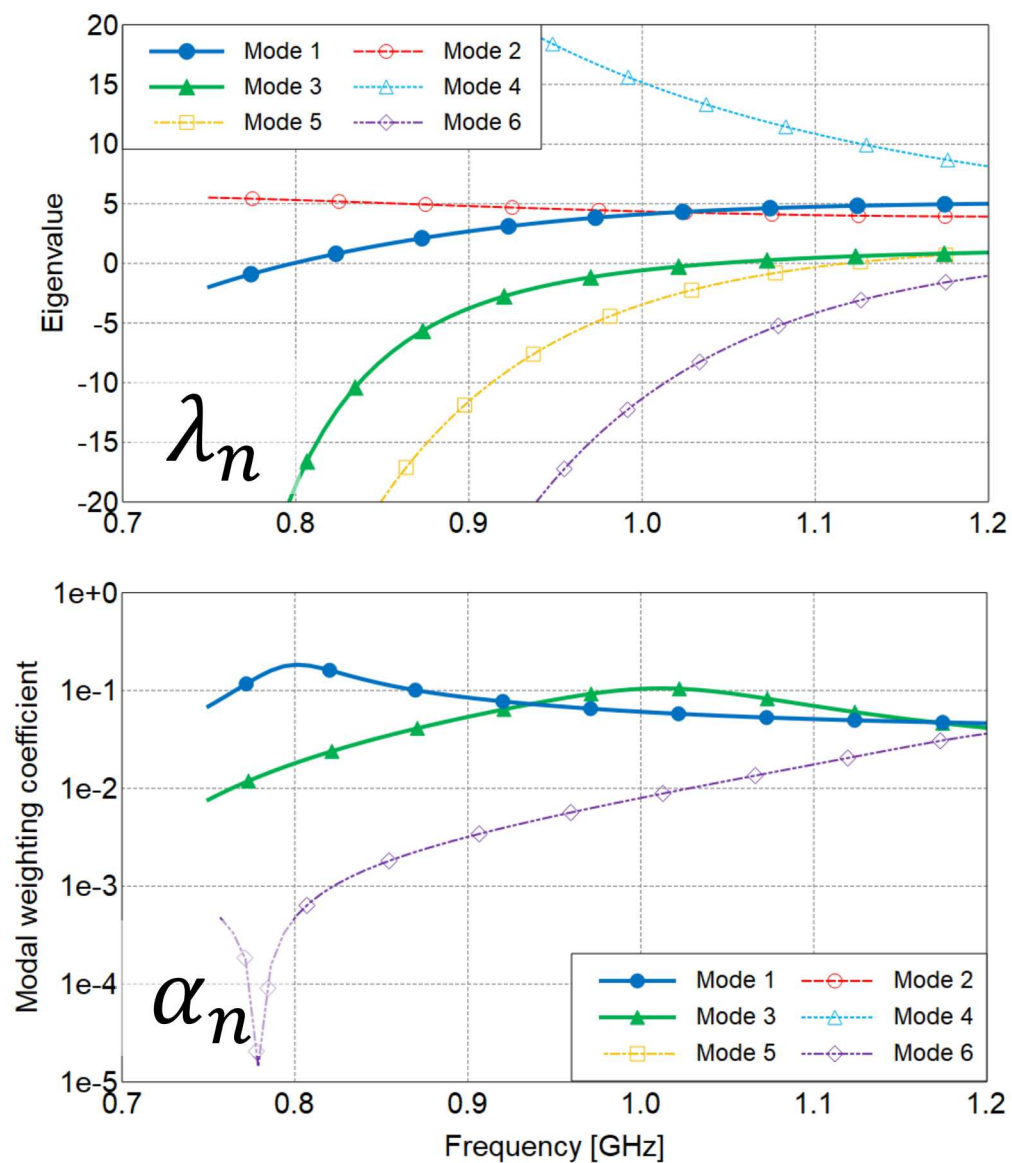
$$\omega_2 = \omega_1 \rightarrow \omega_{\pm} = \omega_0 \pm |K|$$

$$\omega_0 = (\omega_2 + \omega_1)/2$$

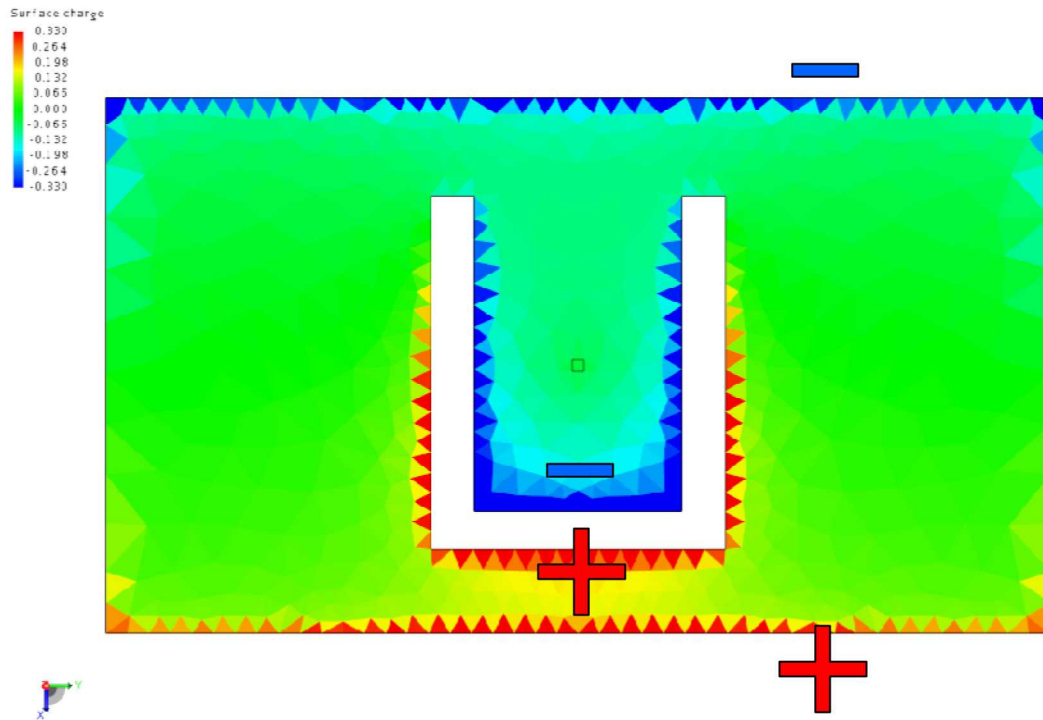


T. Huynh and K. F. Lee, "Single-layer single-patch wideband microstrip antenna," in *Electronics Letters*, vol. 31, no. 16, pp. 1310-1312, 3 Aug. 1995.

Selecting modes

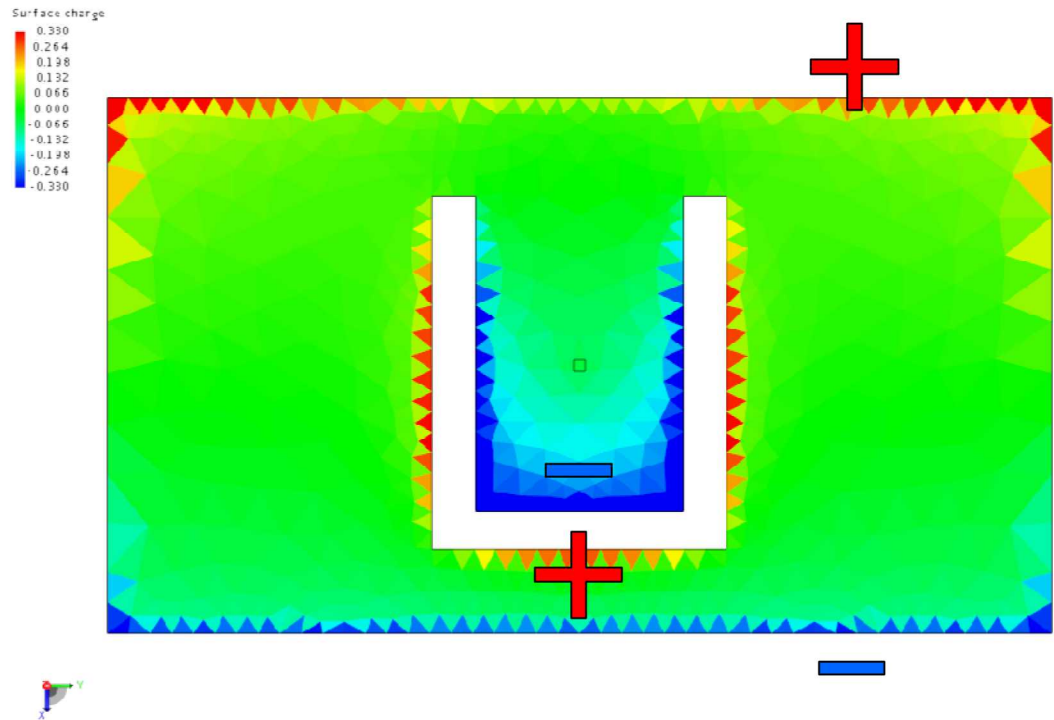


Mode 1



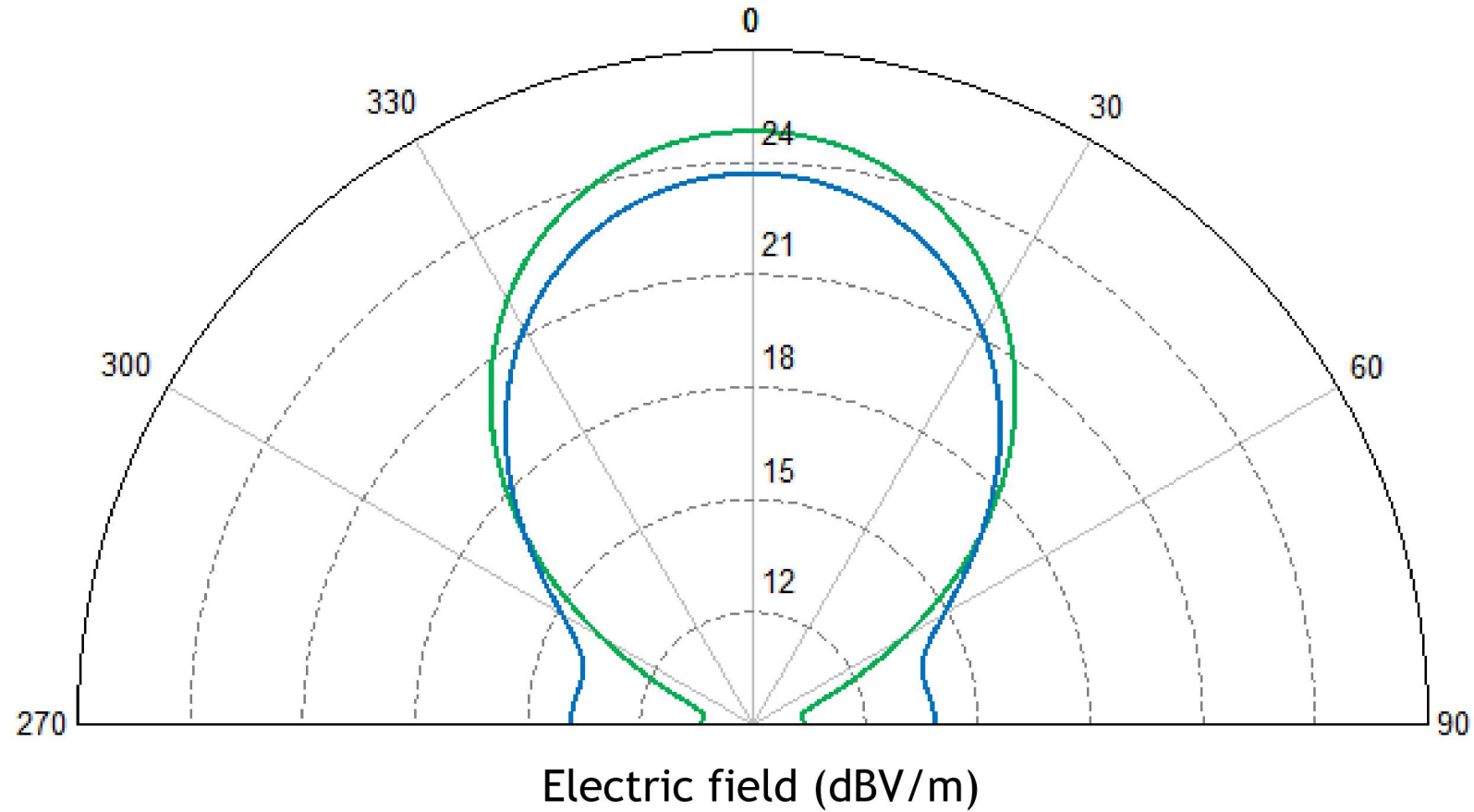
in-phase

Mode 3

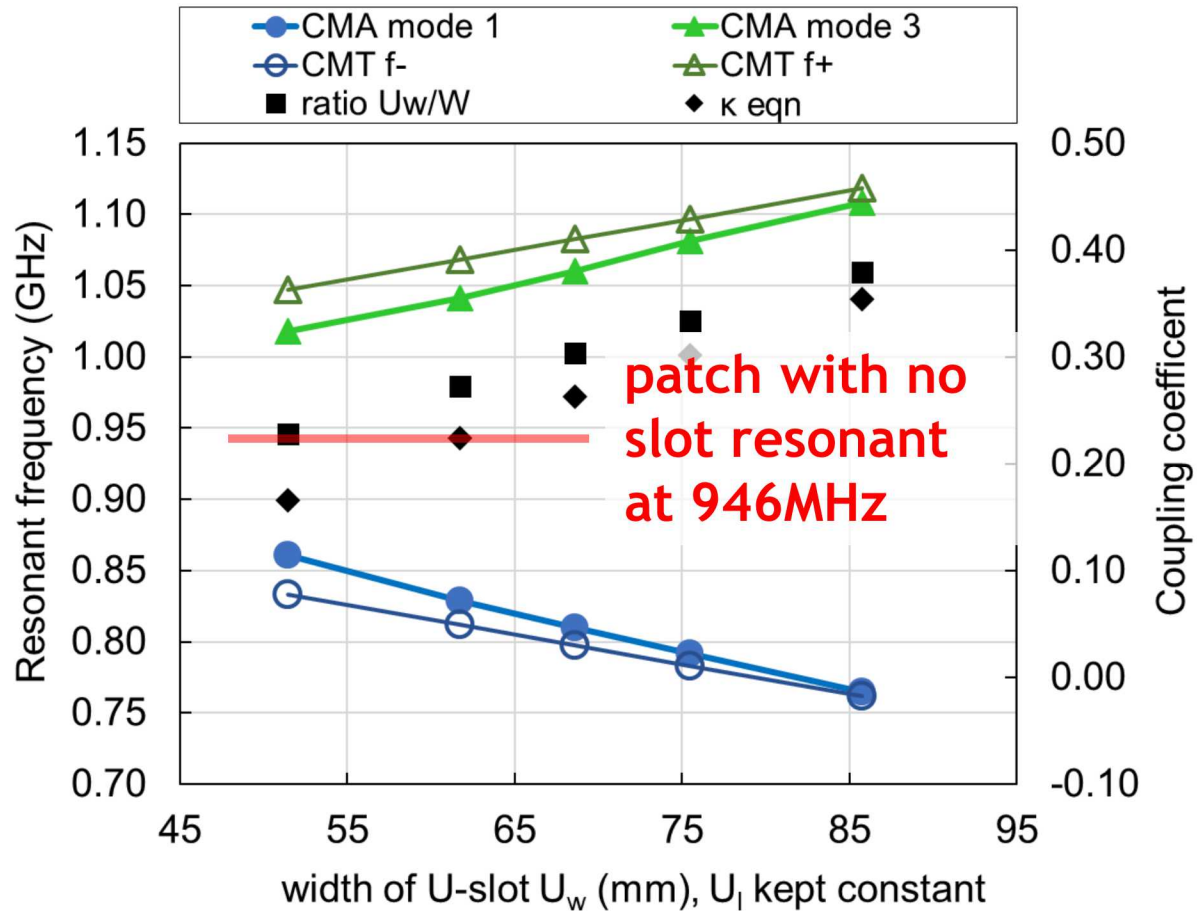


anti-phase

Similar broadside radiation patterns, co-polarized



CMT accurately describes CMA resonances



$$U_l = 2U_h + U_w \\ = \text{constant}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{\omega_+^2 - \omega_-^2}{\omega_+^2 + \omega_-^2}$$

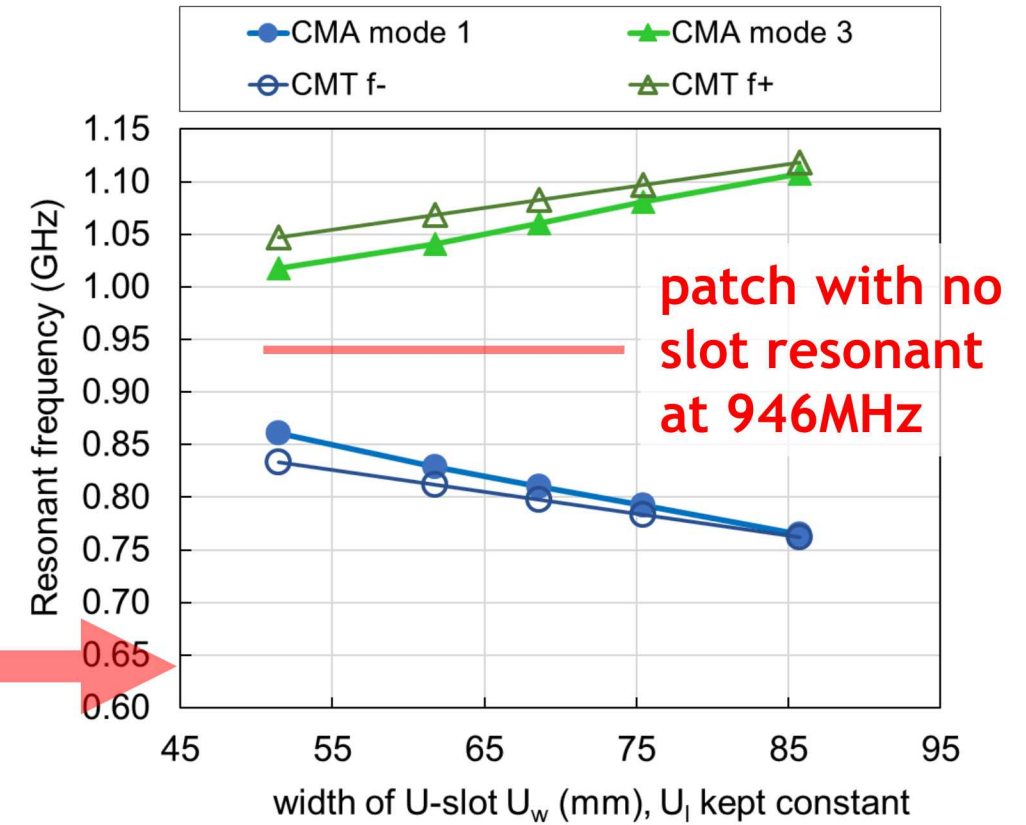
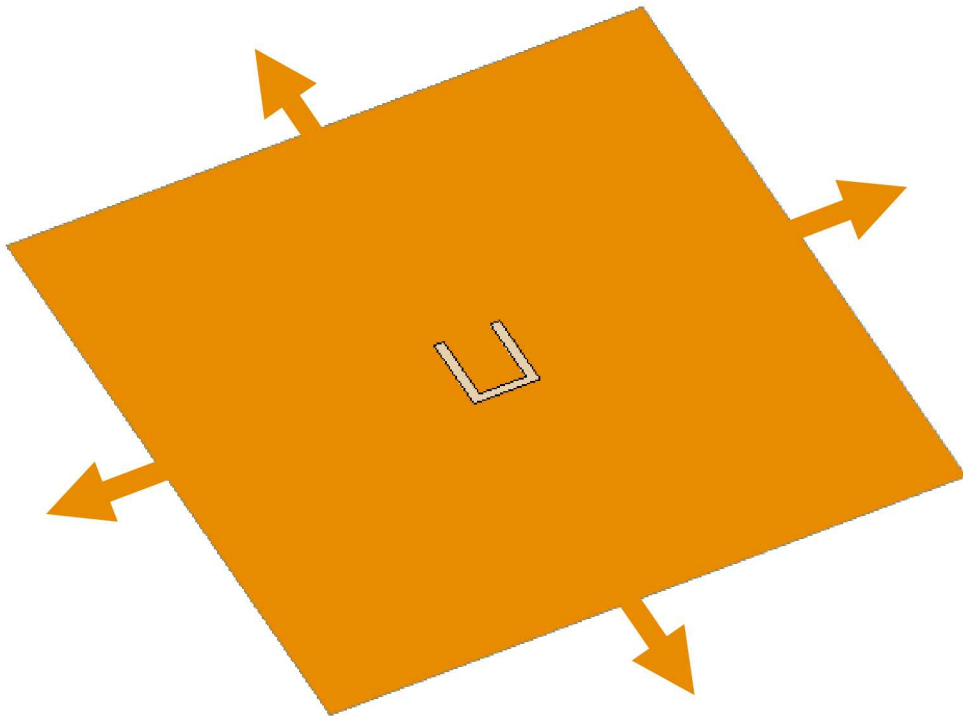
$$\omega_{\pm} = \omega_0 \pm |K| \quad K \sim (\omega_0/2) \kappa$$

$$\kappa \sim U_w/W$$

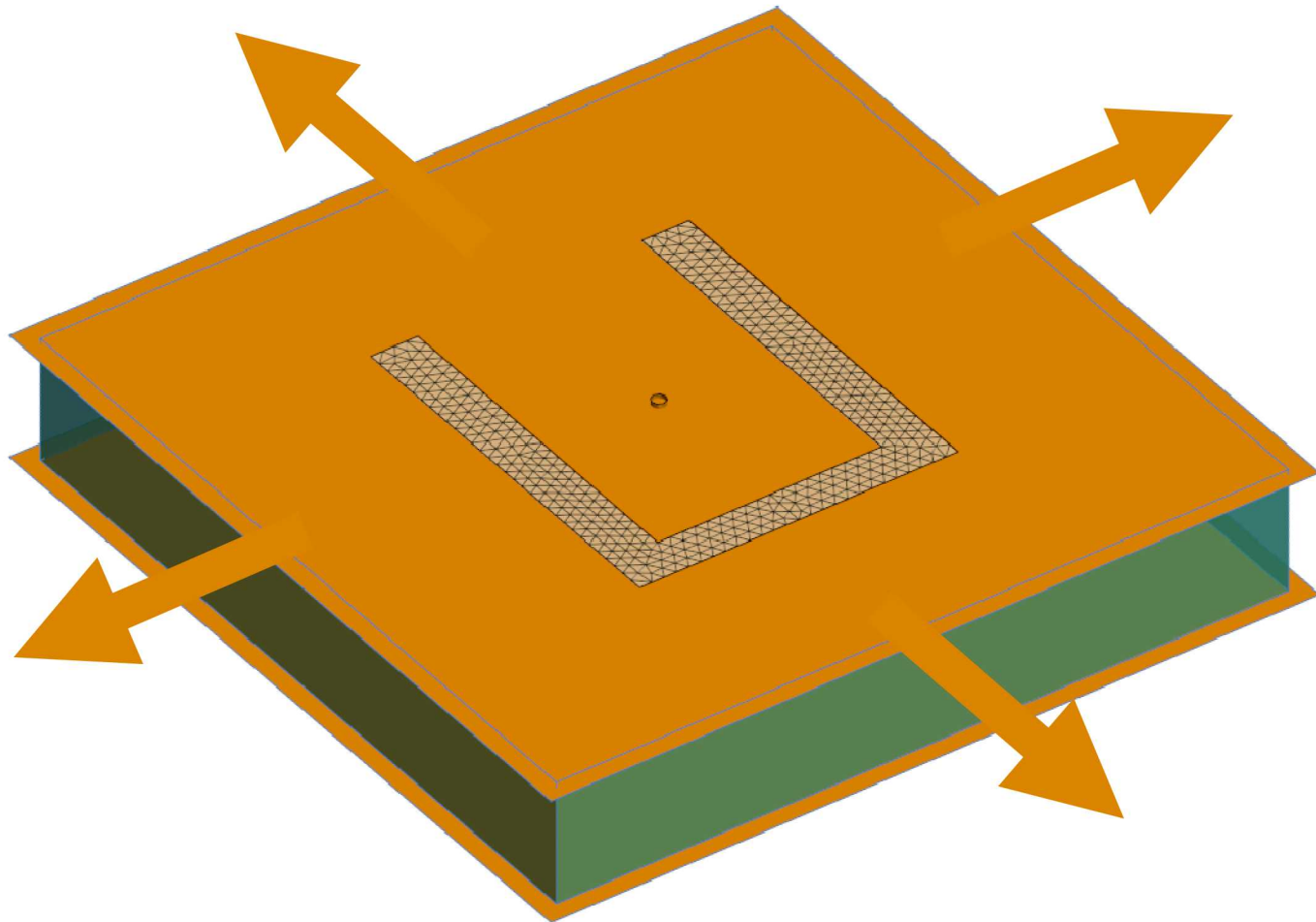
$$\omega_{\pm} = \omega_0 \pm (\omega_0/2) (U_w/W)$$

What is the other resonator?

U-slot in single PEC plane gives CM resonance at $\sim 640\text{MHz}$ ($U_l \sim \lambda/2$)...



Uncoupled slot resonator, resonant at ~912MHz



Plane / ground

Ground medium

☐ No ground (homogeneous free space medium)

☐ Perfect electric (PEC) ground plane at Z=0

☐ Perfect magnetic (PMC) ground plane at Z=0

☐ Homogeneous half space in region Z<0 (reflection coefficient approximation)

☐ Homogeneous half space in region Z<0 (exact Sommerfeld integrals)

☒ Planar multilayer substrate

	Media preview	Ground plane	Thickness	Medium
Layer 0		PEC	+inf	Free space
Layer 1		PEC	patch_z	Dk_1p01
Layer 2		None	-inf	Free space

Add

Remove

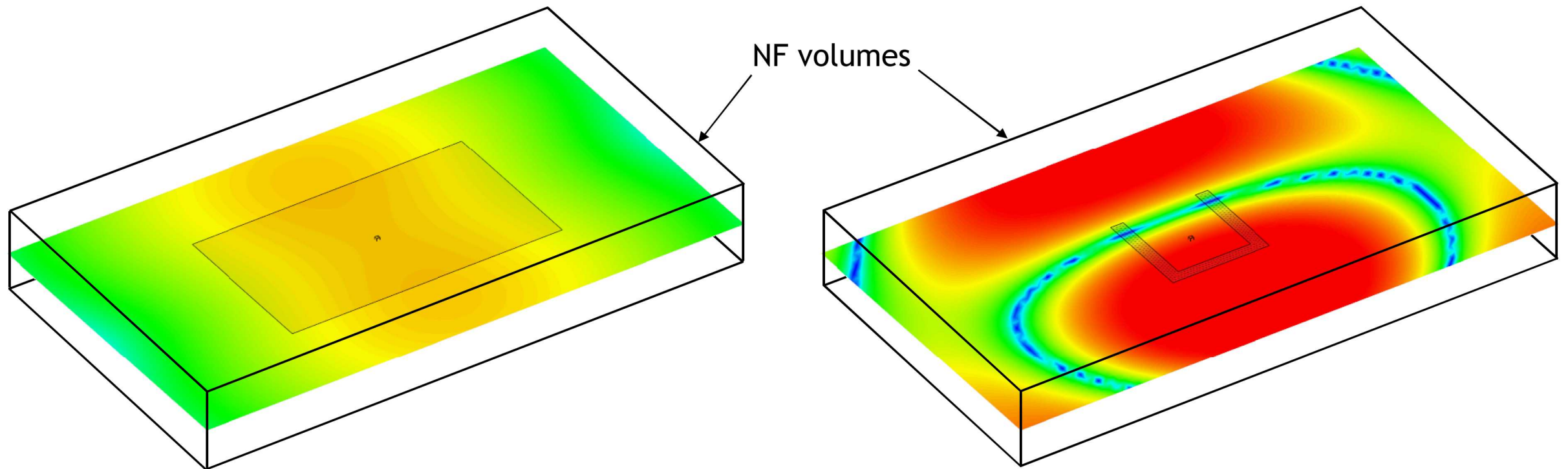
Z value at the top of layer 1patch_z

Note: To confine the planar multilayer substrate to a specific region, the Region medium must be set to Plane / ground (finite).

OK

Apply

Cancel



$$\kappa = \frac{\int \epsilon E_1 \circ E_2 dV}{\sqrt{W_{e1} W_{e2}}} + \frac{\int \mu H_1 \circ H_2 dV}{\sqrt{W_{m1} W_{m2}}}$$

$$|\kappa| = 0.19$$

$$W_{e1,2} = \int \epsilon |E_{1,2}|^2 dV \quad W_{m1,2} = \int \mu |H_{1,2}|^2 dV$$

- The U-slot patch operates with **coupled** modes; the patch and slot modes are equally important over the entire impedance bandwidth.
- Include the excitation and run driven MoM problem alongside CMA.
- Use Modal Weighting Coefficients & replicate driven admittance.
- Modal **charge** distributions can be very useful.
- For multi-modal antennas, establish uncoupled resonator geometries and use modal near-fields to calculate coupling.

tinyURL.com/UslotCMA