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Modelling of bow-tie microstrip antennas using modified locally conformal FDTD method

J. George

An analysis of bow-tie microstrip antennas is presented based on the use of the modified locally conformal finite-difference time-domain (FDTD) method. This approach enables the number of cells along the antenna length and width to be chosen independently of the antenna central width, which helps to keep the number of cells required in those directions to a minimum. The analysis results are compared with experimental results and good agreement is observed.

Introduction: Bow-tie microstrip antennas have recently attracted a large amount of interest [1-4]. In present day communication scenarios, bow-tie microstrip antennas are attractive candidates owing to their compact nature [1] compared to rectangular microstrip antennas. However, only very few attempts have been made to analyse these antennas [5, 6]. One method, also based on the finite-difference time-domain (FDTD) method, can be used to perform such an analysis, but it requires a variation in the cell size with the central width of the antenna to ensure that the slanting metallic edges of the patch pass exactly through the diagonals of the cell faces. This requirement in turn requires an increased number of cells, both along the antenna length (L) and width (W), than the corresponding rectangular patch antenna of the same length and width. The other method, proposed by the author and colleagues, based on a segmentation technique is capable of performing the analysis only for bow-tie configurations that can be divided into segments, the Green functions of which are known.

In this Letter, the mentioned inconveniences/limitations in the analysis of bow-tie microstrip antennas are overcome by using the modified locally conformal FDTD algorithm [7]. The algorithm takes into account the slanted metallic edges of the patch by using slightly modified field update equations, alone or in conjunction with a backward weighted averaging scheme depending on the degree of distortion of the cell face. This method provides the user with the flexibility to determine the number of cells required in different directions independently of "w". Simulation results have been compared with the corresponding experimental results to demonstrate the effectiveness of this approach.

Antenna design details and summary of algorithm: The general geometry of the bow-tie antenna and the relevant dimensions are shown in Fig. 1. The figure also includes a hypothetical version of the FDTD grid at the antenna plane. The antenna is fabricated on a substrate of dielectric constant \( e_r = 4.4 \) and thickness \( h = 0.16cm \). The feed point (probe feed) was specified in terms of the distance \( f_y \) from the radiating edge along the central line as shown in the figure.

The algorithm given in [7] is re-arranged and slightly modified as follows. To begin with, the computational volume is divided into a collection of Yee cubes and then the metal free face areas \((A_x)\) and segment lengths \((f_x, f_y)\) at the antenna plane are computed for those cells through which the slanting edges pass. Now, for all the fields associated with them, flag matrices are set up for direct use in the field update equations [7, 8]. For instance, the re-arranged H-field update equation along the z-direction with the corresponding flag matrix \((F_x)\) is given by

\[
F_x^{i+1/2}(i, j, k) = F_x^i(i, j, k) + \Delta t \left( \sum_{\text{flag}} E_x^i(i, j, k) - \sum_{\text{no-flag}} E_x^i(i, j, k) \right)
\]

where

\[
F_x^{i+1/2}(i, j, k) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } A_x < 0.075 \text{ or } \frac{f_x}{A_x(i, j, k)} > 12 \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\]

The first category considered \((L/b = 1)\) was with \(L = 3.5\) and \(b = 3.5cm\). The cell dimensions along the \(x\)- and \(y\)-directions were chosen in such a way that an even number of them exactly matched with \(L\) and \(b\) as shown in Fig. 1. The cell dimension along the \(z\)-direction was selected so as to make an integral number of cells fill the substrate thickness. The number of time steps used in all the cases was 16384 and the size of time step chosen in each case was 75% of the respective Courant limit.

Fig. 2 shows the simulated and experimental variations of return
loss with frequency of the antenna with $L/b = 1$ for the three central widths ($w = 0.36$, $0.5b$ and $0.7b$) when the experimental feed points were at $f_0 = 1.3$, $1.2$, and $1.2cm$, respectively. The theoretical and experimental $TM_{00}$ mode resonant frequencies of the three antennas were found to be 1602, 1779, and 1931MHz and 1628, 1784, and 1922MHz, respectively, and the corresponding prediction errors 1.6, 0.28, and 0.47%. From the Figure and the observations it is clear that the algorithm performs excellently in predicting the resonant frequencies of the antennas.

**Fig. 2** Simulated and measured return loss variations for antenna configurations with three central widths

(a) $L = 3.5$ and $b = 3.5cm$
(b) $L = 4$ and $b = 2cm$
(c) $L = 3.5$ and $b = 7cm$
(i) $w = 0.36$
(ii) $w = 0.5b$
(iii) $w = 0.7b$
--- simulated
--- --- --- experimental

**Table 1**: Different parameters and characteristics of some of antennas used in investigation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$L/b$</th>
<th>$w$</th>
<th>$f_0$</th>
<th>$\Delta w$, $\Delta z_1$, $\Delta z_2$, $n_1$, $n_2$, $n_3$</th>
<th>TM$_{00}$ mode resonant frequency [MHz]</th>
<th>Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cm</td>
<td>cm</td>
<td>cm</td>
<td>experimental</td>
<td>simulated</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.1, 0.1, 0.04</td>
<td>60,40,25</td>
<td>1528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.1, 0.1, 0.04</td>
<td>60,40,25</td>
<td>1665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.1, 0.1, 0.04</td>
<td>60,40,25</td>
<td>1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.0875, 0.175, 0.04</td>
<td>60,40,25</td>
<td>1478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.0875, 0.175, 0.04</td>
<td>60,40,25</td>
<td>1631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.0875, 0.175, 0.04</td>
<td>60,40,25</td>
<td>1837</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investigations were then carried out for the other two categories ($L/b > 1$ and $L/b < 1$) of bow-tie antenna. Fig. 2b and c show the simulated and experimental variations of return loss with frequency for $L/b = 2$ and $L/b = 0.5$, respectively. Table 1 gives the different parameters and characteristics of these antennas. Table 1 reaffirms the capability of the algorithm for analysing bow-tie microstrip antennas. Also from Table 1 it is clear that the approach does not require a variation in cell dimensions with antenna central width. This, in turn, indicates the potential flexibility and convenience of the method for using the same number of cells as that of the corresponding rectangular microstrip antenna ($w = 1.0b$) for all possible central widths.

**Conclusions**: The suitability of the modified locally conformal FDTD method for the analysis of bow-tie microstrip antennas has been investigated. All three categories of bow-tie microstrip antennas were considered for investigation and good agreement was observed between the experimental and theoretical results. The present approach enables us to use the same cell dimensions for all derived bow-tie antenna configurations from a given length ($L$) and width ($b$).

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References


**New class of multibit sigma-delta modulators using multirate architecture**

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A new multibit sigma-delta modulator is presented where the analogue-to-digital converter in the forward path is replaced by an increase in the clock rate of the integrators in the final stages. Theoretical and simulation results are presented for second- and third-order modulators.

**Introduction**: For high performance converters there is a tradeoff between oversampling ratio ($L$) and modulator order ($L$) [1]. High values of $M$ require high speed integrators, while high values of $L$ produce instability. In both cases, the power consumption increases. Multibit architectures have been recently used to solve this tradeoff. Multibit modulators offer a direct improvement over one bit topologies of $6n$ dB, where $n$ is the number of bits. The most important drawback is the high accuracy requirement for the multibit digital-to-analogue converter (DAC) in the feedback path. Several attempts to ameliorate this problem have been made in the past by modifying the classical topology [2], using digital correction [3] or dynamic element matching [4]. Nevertheless, the internal multibit analogue-to-digital converter (ADC) (a flash architecture) is usually ignored, although it makes a non-negligible contribution to the total area and power consumption.

In this letter a new multibit sigma-delta ADC architecture, based on a multirate-multibit sigma-delta (MM-SD) modulator is presented. In the proposed architecture the oversampling ratio in the final integrators is increased in order to eliminate the internal multibit ADC in the forward path. Note that sampling noise and non-ideal effects in the final modulator stages have no critical