Antenna and Radio Propagation

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Experiment: 2

Performance Analysis of a Dipole Antenna

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Design and Performance Analysis of Dipole Antenna

This guide leads you step-by-step through creating, solving, and analysing the results of a microstrip patch antenna.

By following the steps in this guide, you will learn how to perform the following tasks in HFSS:

- Draw a geometric model.
- Modify a model's design parameters.
- Assign variables to a model's design parameters.
- Specify solution settings for a design.
- Validate a design's setup.
- Run an HFSS simulation.
- Create a 2D x-y plot of S-parameter results.
- Create a 2D x-y plot of gain, efficiency results.
- Create a 2D Polar/Rectangular plot of radiation pattern.
- Create a 3D plot of radiation pattern.
- Create a field overlay plot of results.

Set up the Design

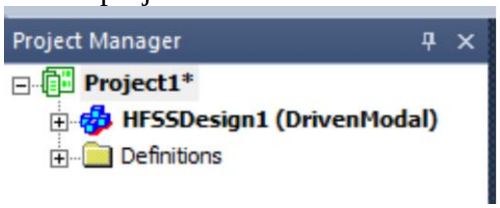
In this section you will complete the following tasks:

- Save a new project.
- Rename the HFSS design in the project.
- Select a solution type for the project.
- Set the drawing units for the design.

Open HFSS and Save a New Project

1. Double-click the **HFSS 14/19** icon on your desktop to launch HFSS.

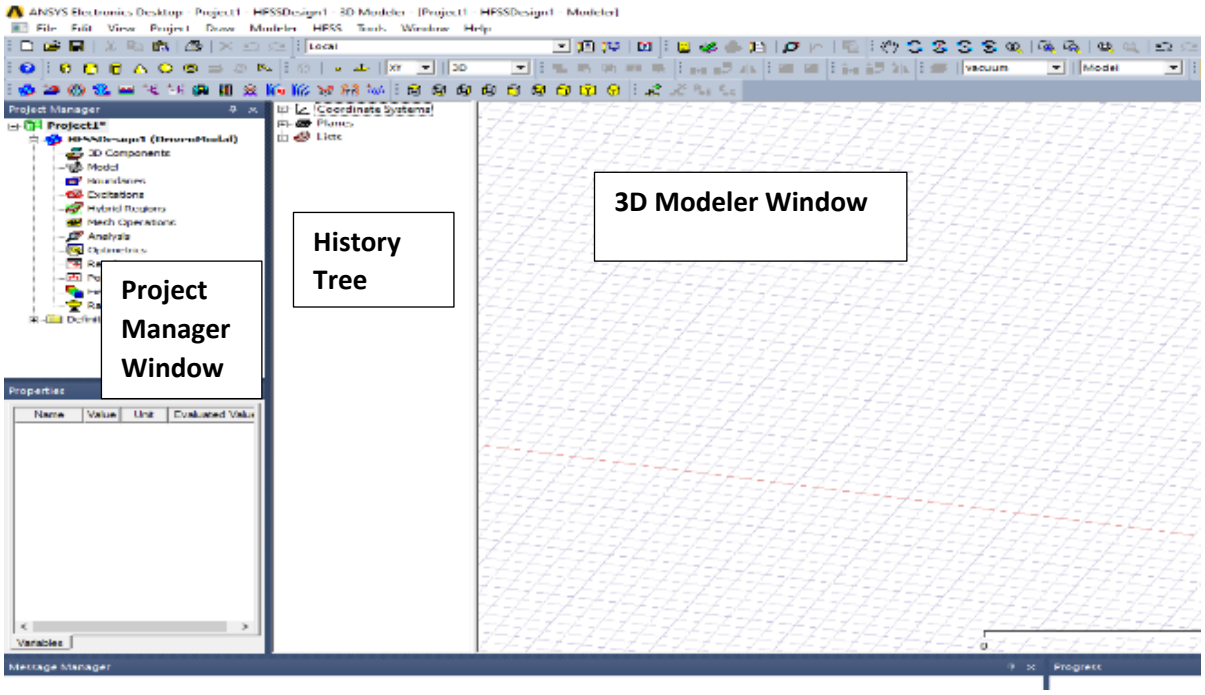
A new project is listed in the project tree in the **Project Manager** window and is named Project by default. Project definitions, such as material assignments, are stored under the project name.



2. Click **File>Save As**. The **Save As** dialog appears.
3. Use the file browser to locate the folder in which you want to save the project, (such as C:\Program Files\Ansoft\HFSS14/19.0\Projects), and then double-click the folder's name. Type DiA in the **File name** text box, and then click **Save**. The project is saved in the folder you selected to the file name **DiA.hfss**.

Rename the Design

You will now rename the default HFSS design in the project. The design is already listed in the project tree when HFSS opens. It is named HFSSDesignn by default. The **3D Modeler** window appears to the right of the Project Manager.



1. To rename the design: Right-click **HFSSDesignn** in the project tree, and then click Rename on the shortcut menu.
2. Type **DiAModel**, and then press **Enter**.

Select a Solution Type

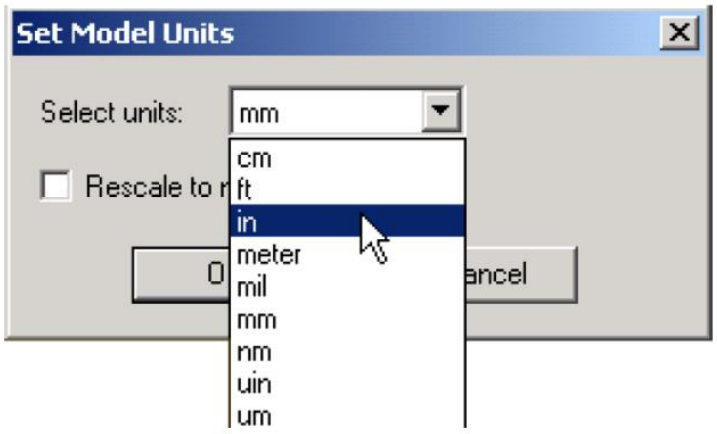
As you set up the design for analysis, available settings depend on the solution type. For this design, you will choose Driven Modal as the solution type, which is appropriate when designing microstrip patch antenna that is being "driven" by a source.

1. To specify the design solution type, click **HFSS>Solution Type**. The Solution Type dialog appears.
2. In the **Solution Type** dialog box, select **Driven Modal**, and then click **OK**.

Set the Drawing Units

To set the units of measurement for drawing the geometric model.

1. Click **Modeler>Units**. The **Set Model Units** dialog appears
2. Select **mm** from the **Select units** pull-down list, and then click **OK**.

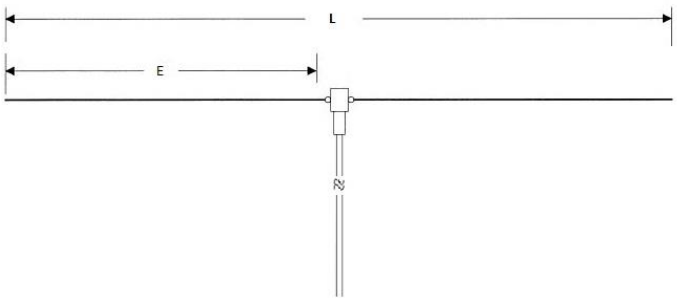


Create the Model

In this section you will complete the following tasks:

a. Draw the one side dipole of the dipole antenna and assign material
b. Draw the other side dipole of the dipole antenna and assign material
c. Draw a rectangle sheet between the dipoles connecting their edges and assign excitation.
d. Draw the radiation box/cylinder and assign material

NOTE:



Requirement: Antenna should operate ~ 0.7 GHz. The length of each dipole width can be calculated as follows.

Length of total dipole (L) = 468 / f_o (Where f_o = Centre frequency)

Length of each dipole (E): L / 2

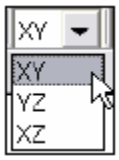
You may check this online at: https://www.everythingrf.com/rf-calculators/dipole-antenna-length-calculator

a. Create Dipole:

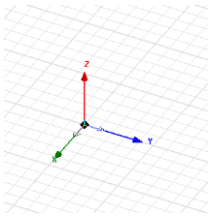
The dipole is made up of conducting material (consider PEC). First you will draw one dipole based on the above formula. You will assign a name, confirm its material assignments. Then duplicate this to design another part of the dipole.

How to draw?

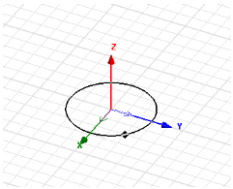
1. Select the menu item 3D Modeler → Grid Plane → XY



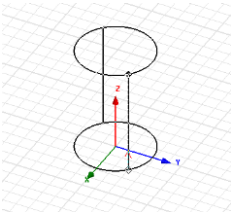
2. Use the mouse to create the base shape (for one part of the Dipole)
    a. Set the start point by positioning the active cursor and click the left mouse button.



b. Position the active cursor and click the left mouse button to set the second point that forms the base circle.



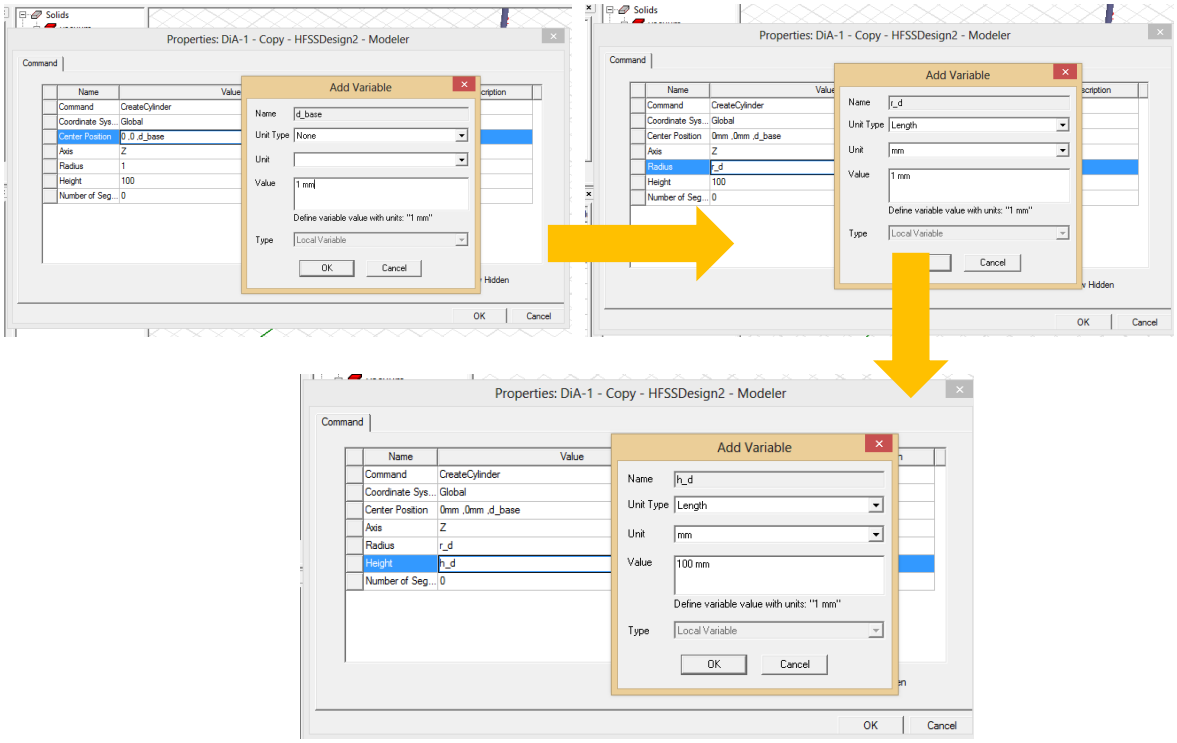
c. Set the Height by positioning the active cursor and clicking left mouse button.

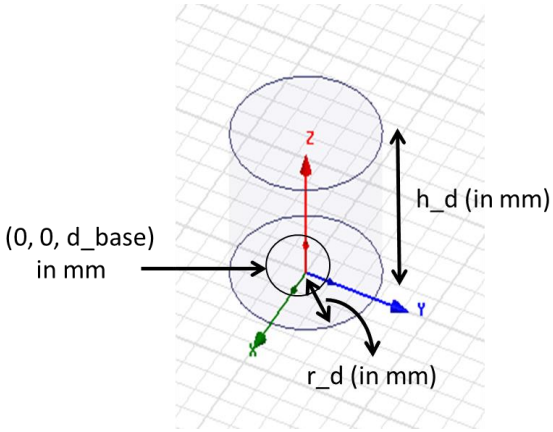


3. Check/Edit the properties of the cylinder:

Select Cylinder1 → click on '+' → CreateCylinder → Poperies window

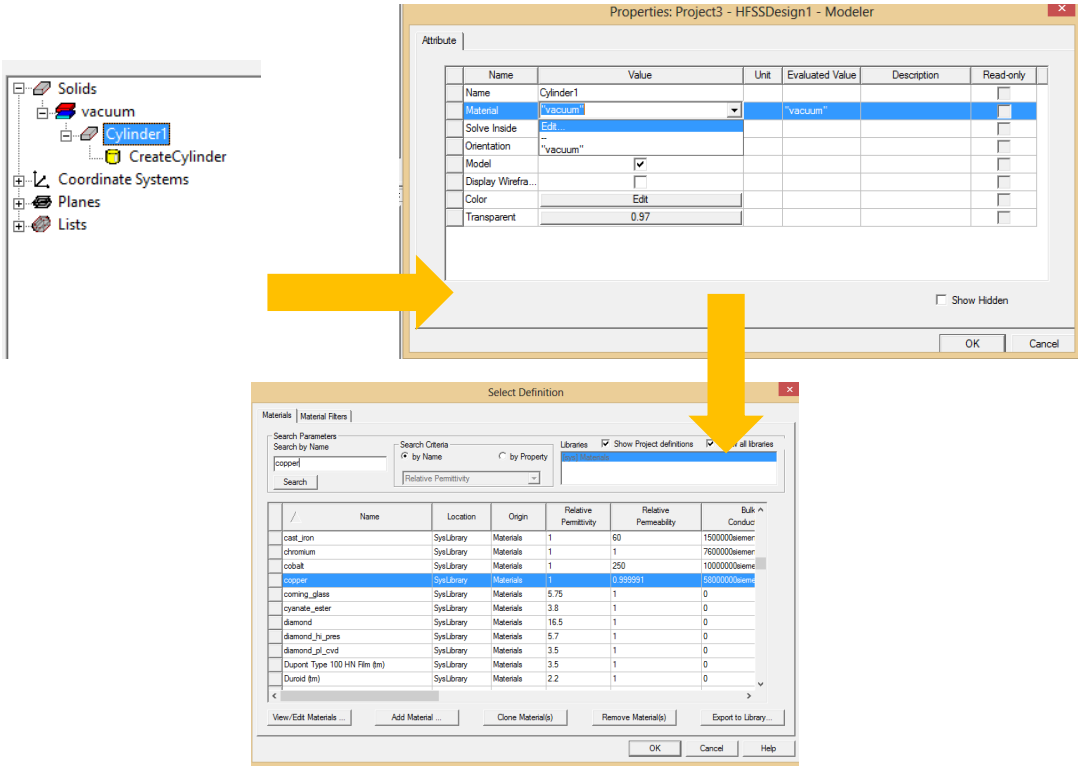
Use parameters for different dimensions of the dipole:
d_base → base of the dipole (use 1 mm) → Ok
r_d → radius of the dipole (use 1 mm) → Ok
h_d → height of the dipole (use 100 mm) → Ok



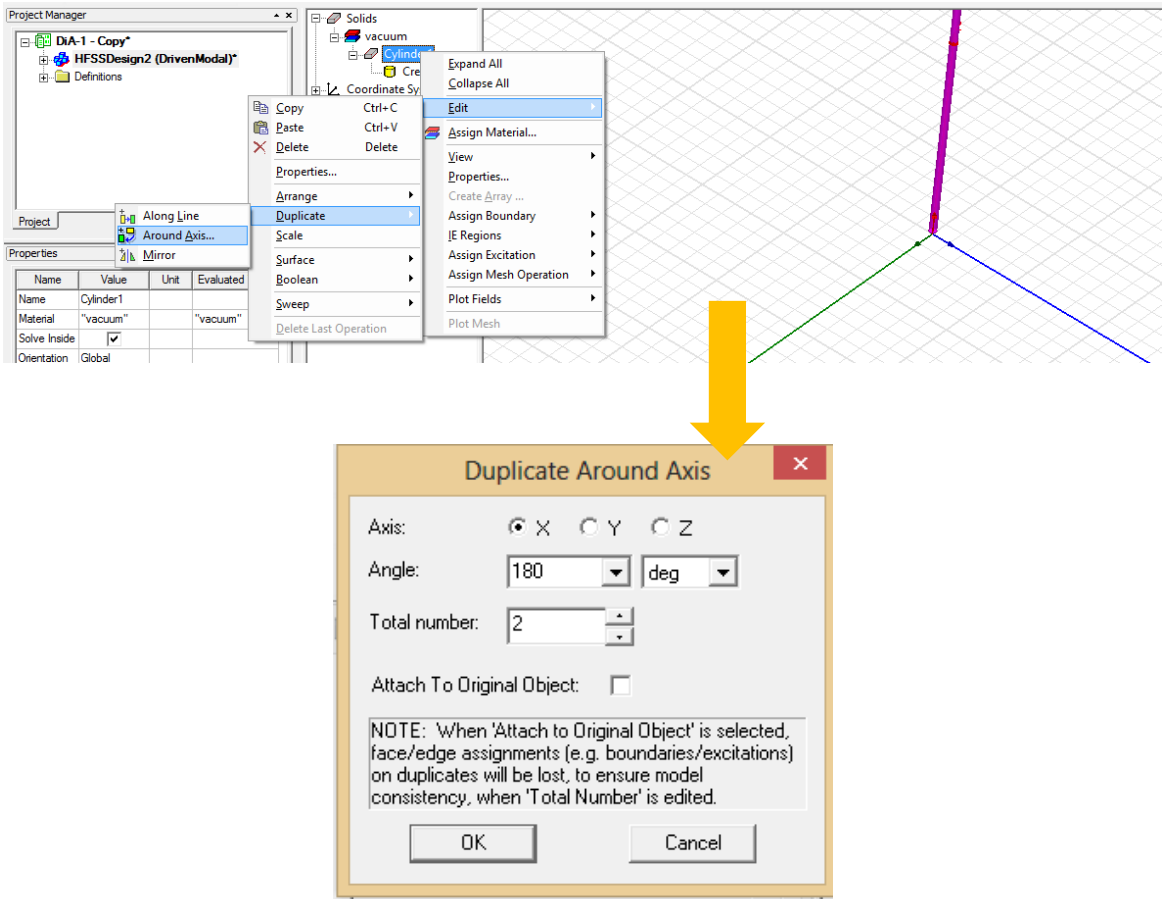


4. Assign/Change material to/of the cylinder:

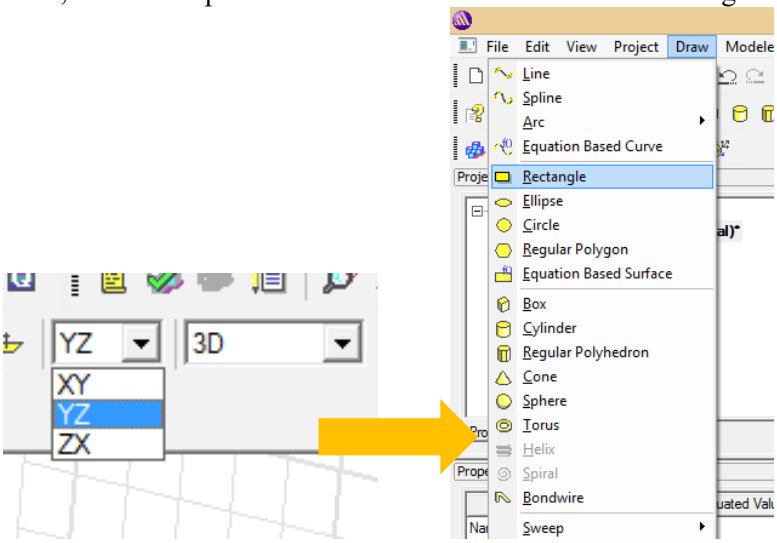
Select Cylinder1 and Double click → Poperies window → Material → Edit (from droop down) → Select material (as per requirement) → Ok



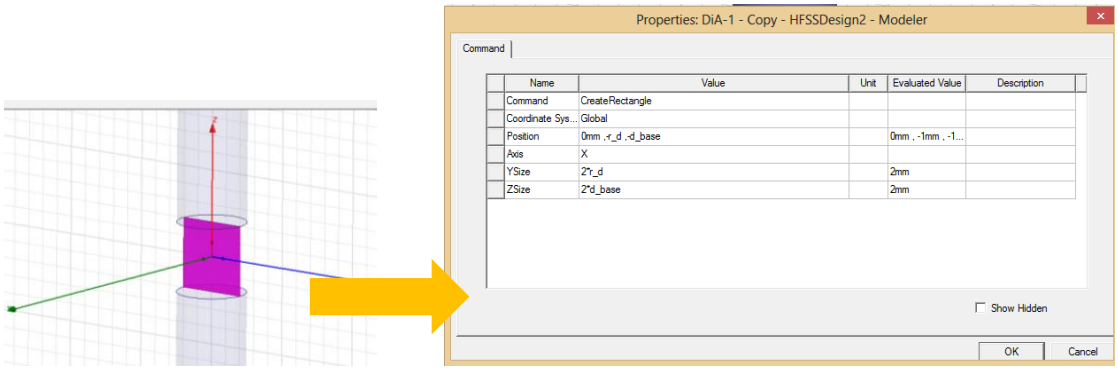
5. Design the other part of the Dipole:
   a. Select Cylinder1 and Right click → Edit → Duplicate → Around axis
   b. Next, one small window will open: Select X axis → Angle 180 Deg →Total Number 2 → Ok
   c. Now the other part of the dipole will be created.



6. Now add rectangular sheet between the dipole that connects the edges of each dipole.
    a. First set the view axis as ‘YZ’
    b. Next, from the top menu bar Click on Draw → Select Rectangle

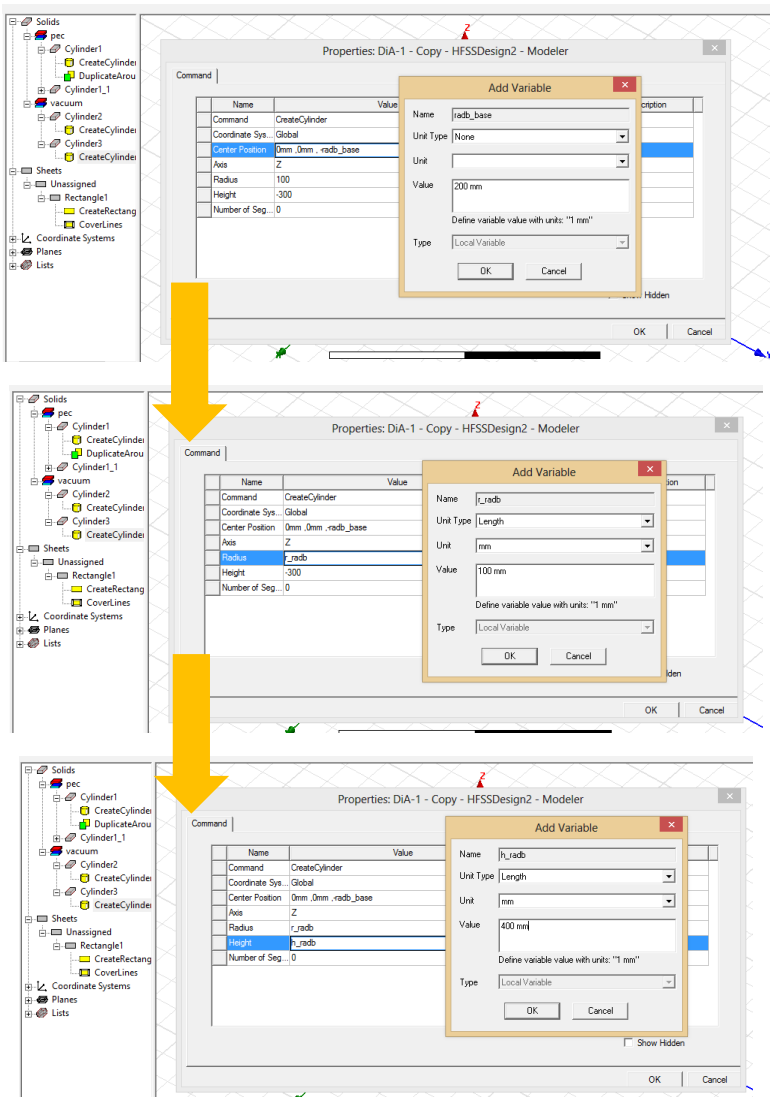


7. Now draw the rectangle between the dipole. Set the dimensions of the rectangle as shown in the figure below. (Double Click on Rectangle → Create rectangle → Edit on the properties window)



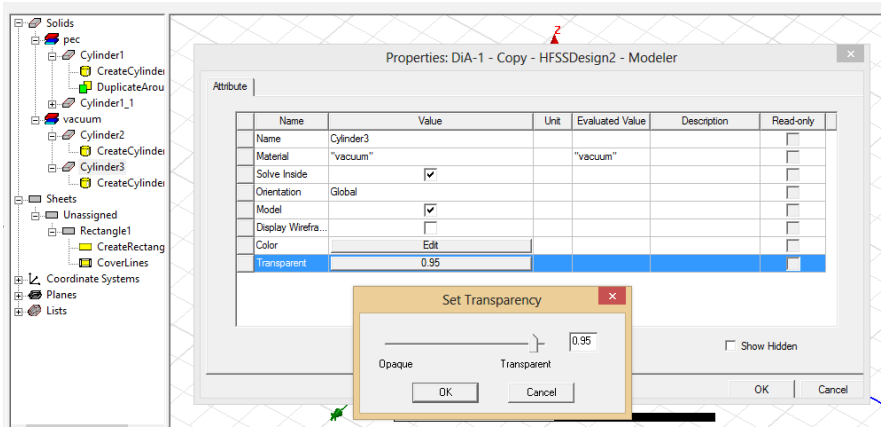
8. Now design the radiation cylinder/box.

Click on create cylinder2 → set the properties (base, radius, and height) one by one as follows.



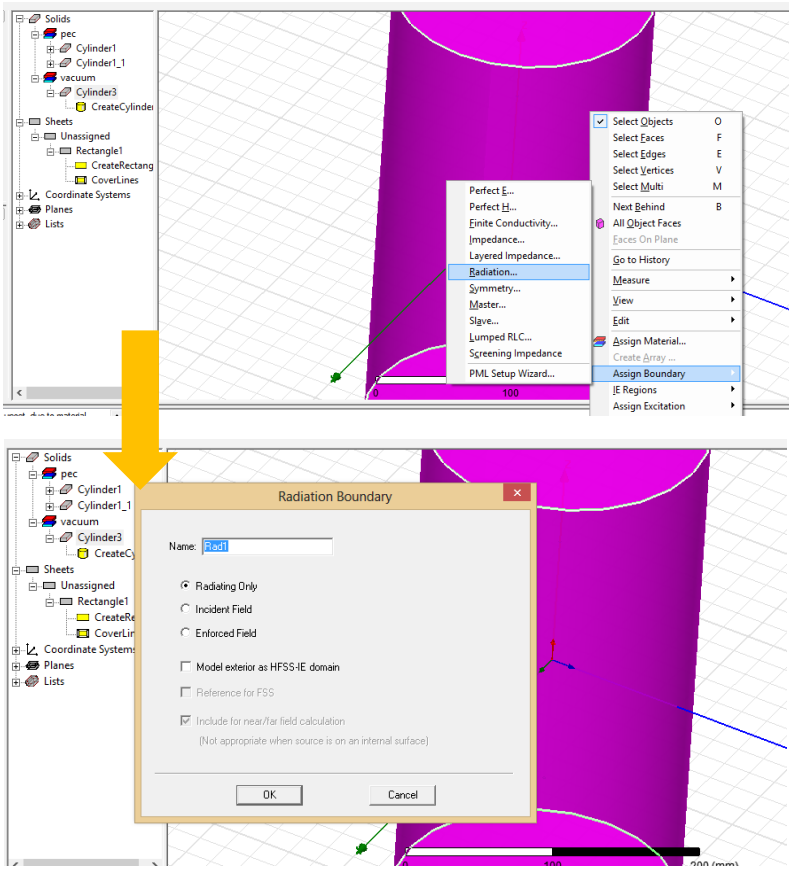
9. Set the transparency of the radiation cylinder. Now design the radiation cylinder/box.

Double click on cylinder2 → Set transparency to 90% → Ok.



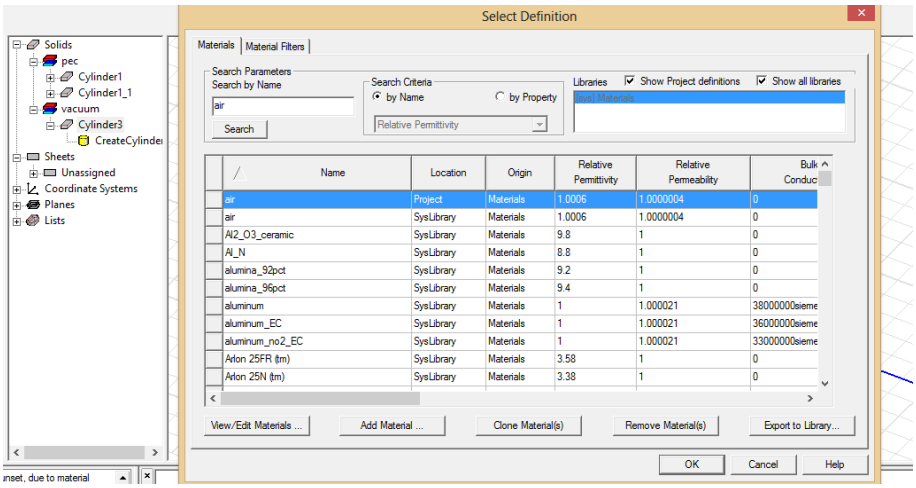
10. Assign radiation boundary to radiation cylinder.

Right click on cylinder 2 → Radiation → Assign bound → Radiation only → Ok.



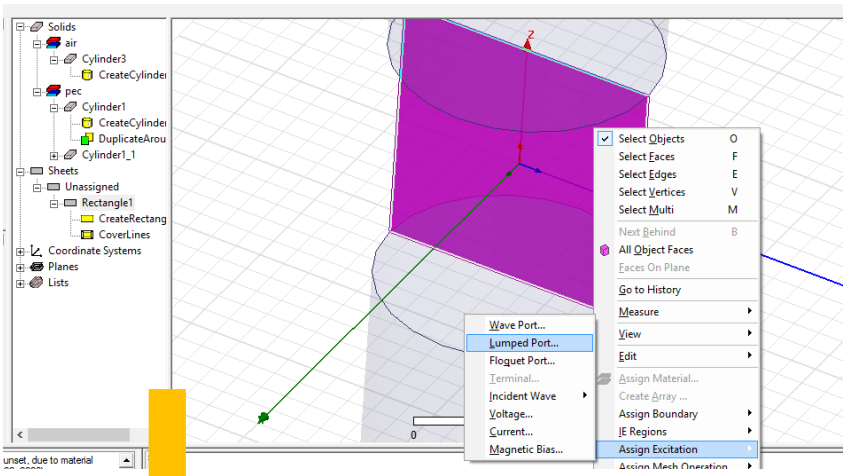
11. Assign material to the radiation cylinder.

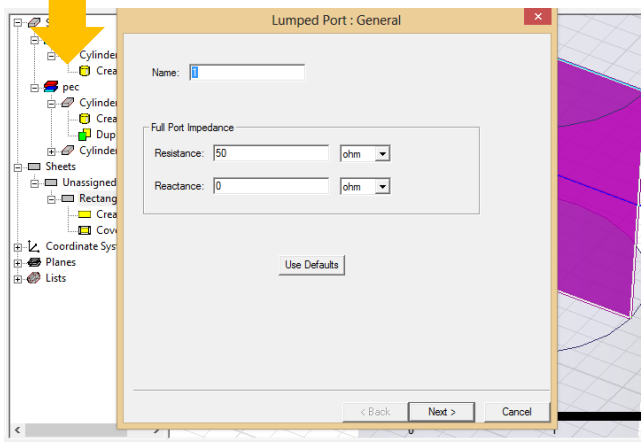
Double click on cylinder2 → click edit on drop down box → select air → Ok

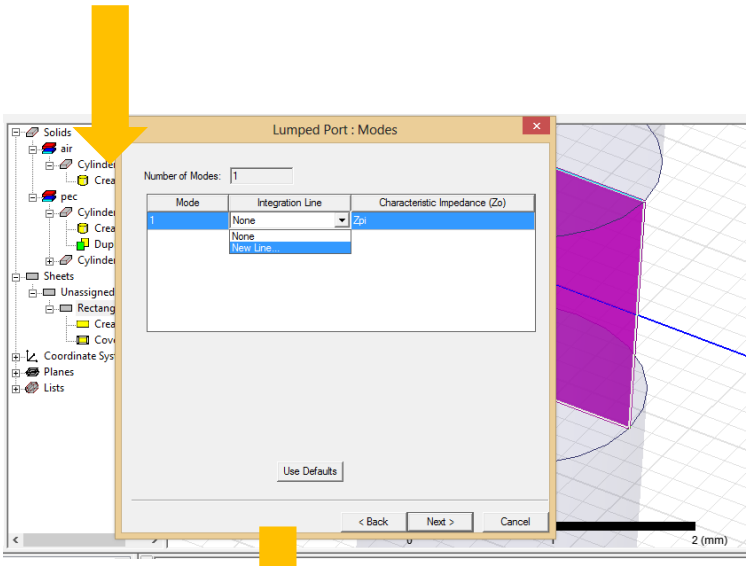


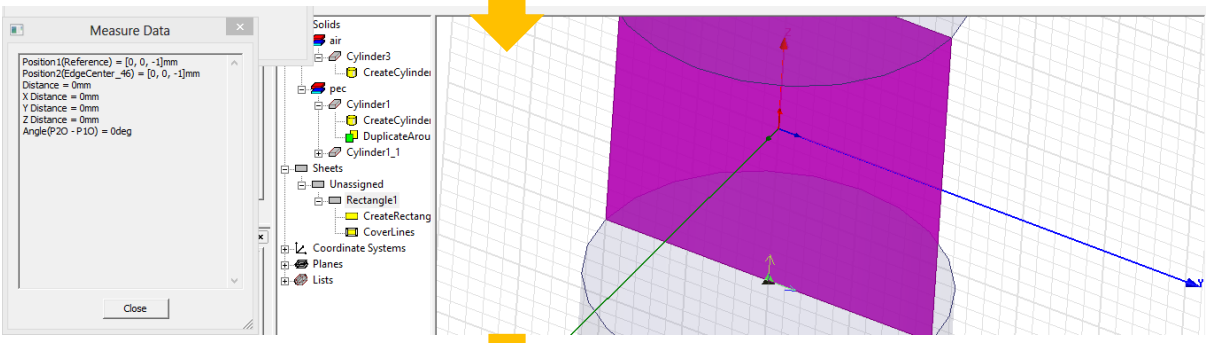
12. Assign excitation.

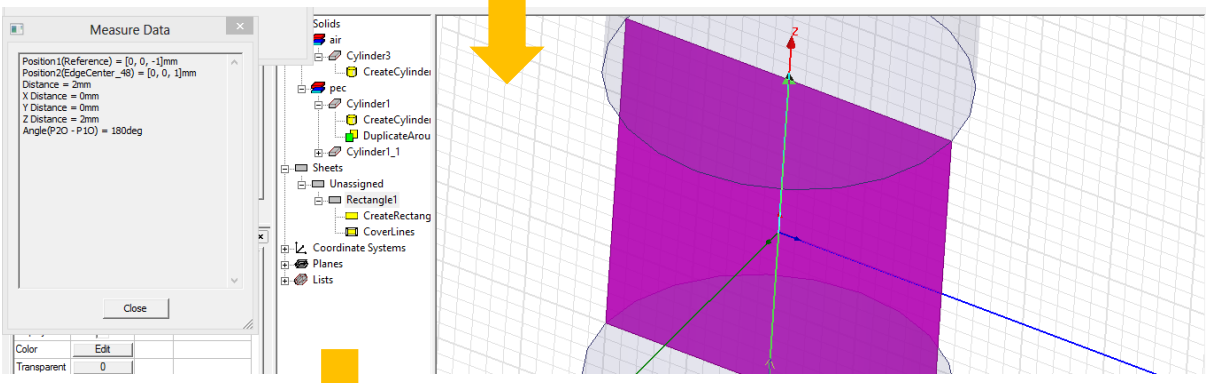
Select the rectangle → Assign excitation → Lumped port → 50 Ohm (Next) → New line → Click at the centre of the rectangle → draw up to top of the rectangle and click → Next → Finish.

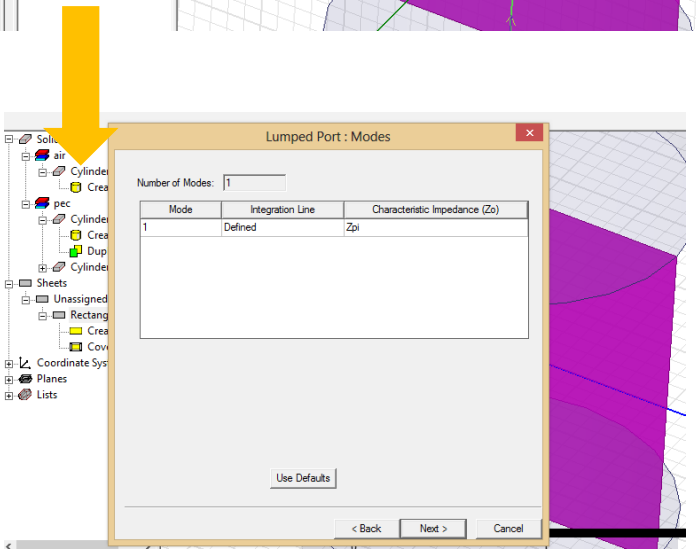


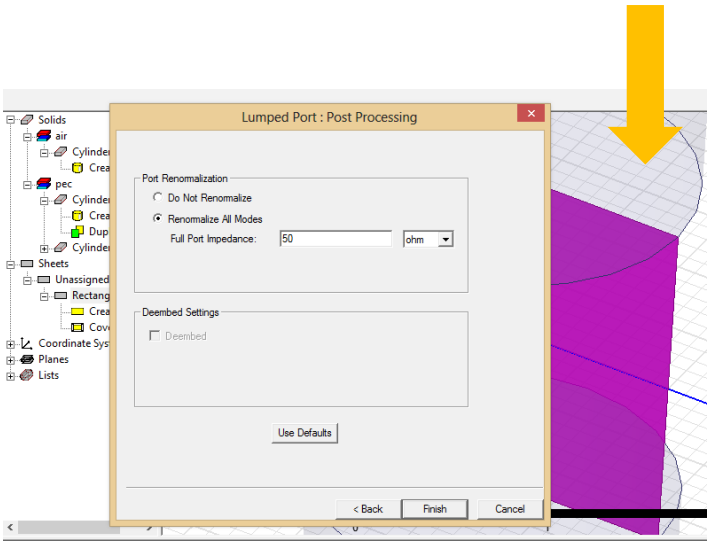



Lumped Port : Modes
Number of Modes: 1
Mode
Integration Line
Characteristic Impedance (Zo)
1
None
Zpi
None
New Line...
Use Defaults
< Back
Next >
Cancel
2 (mm)

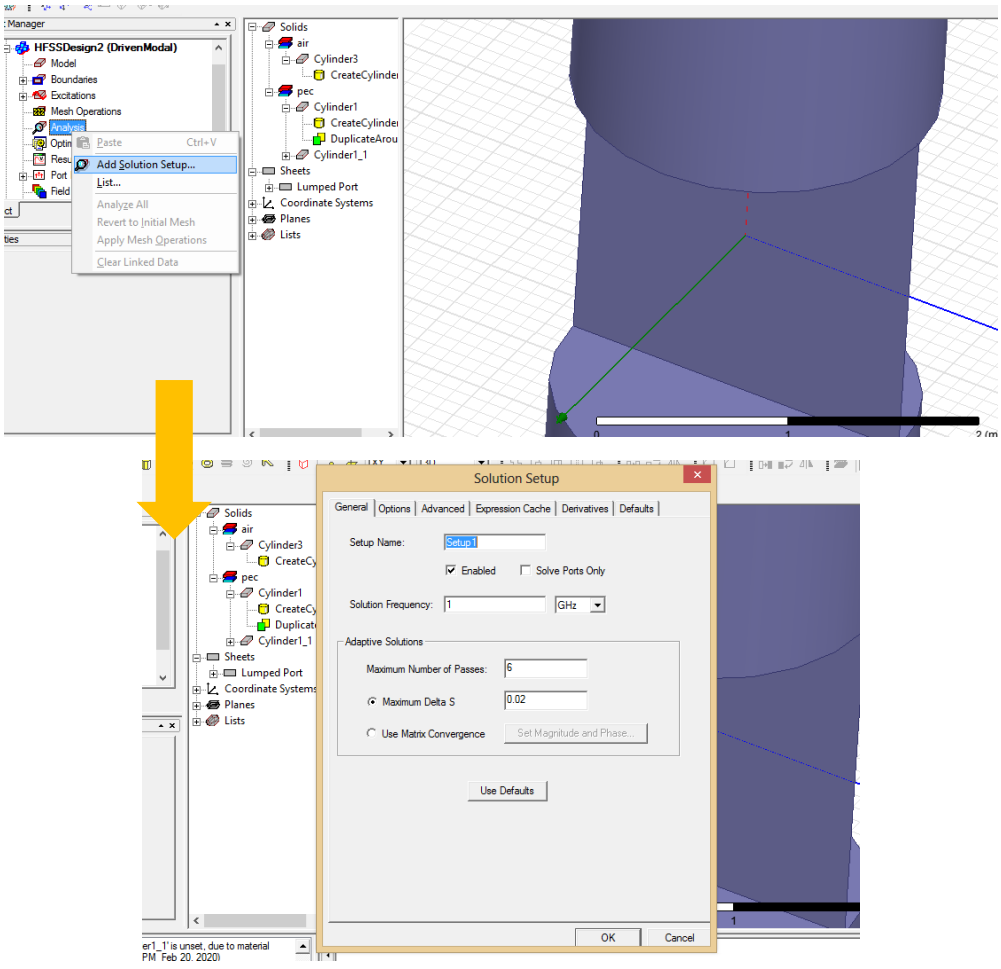

Measure Data
Position1(Reference) = [0, 0, -1]mm
Position2(EdgeCenter_46) = [0, 0, -1]mm
Distance = 0mm
X Distance = 0mm
Y Distance = 0mm
Z Distance = 0mm
Angle(P2O - P1O) = 0deg
Close
Solids
air
Cylinder3
CreateCylinder
pec
Cylinder1
CreateCylinder
DuplicateArou
Cylinder1_1
Sheets
Unassigned
Rectangle1
CreateRectang
CoverLines
Coordinate Systems
Planes
Lists


Measure Data
Position1(Reference) = [0, 0, -1]mm
Position2(EdgeCenter_48) = [0, 0, 1]mm
Distance = 2mm
X Distance = 0mm
Y Distance = 0mm
Z Distance = 2mm
Angle(P2O - P1O) = 180deg
Close
Color
Edit
Transparent
0
Solids
air
Cylinder3
CreateCylinder
pec
Cylinder1
CreateCylinder
DuplicateArou
Cylinder1_1
Sheets
Unassigned
Rectangle1
CreateRectang
CoverLines
Coordinate Systems
Planes
Lists
Z

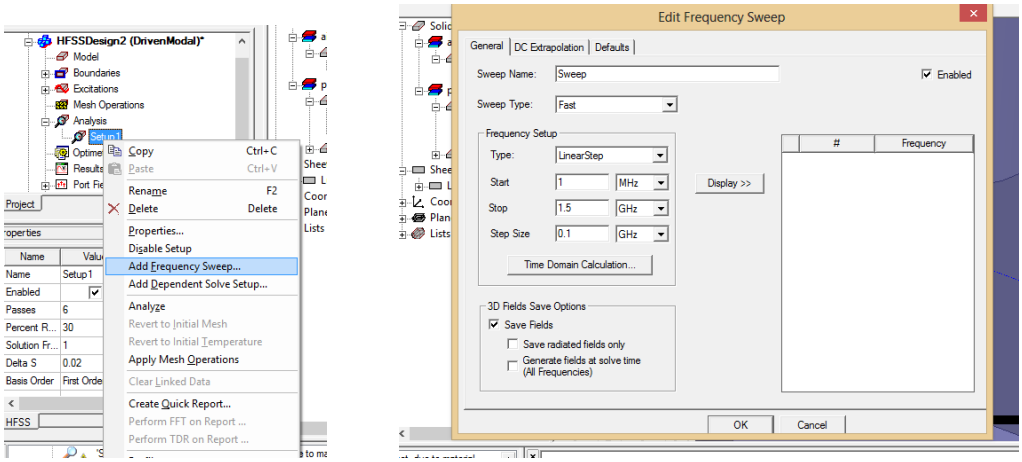

Lumped Port : Modes
Number of Modes: 1
Mode
Integration Line
Characteristic Impedance (Zo)
1
Defined
Zpi
Use Defaults
< Back
Next >
Cancel



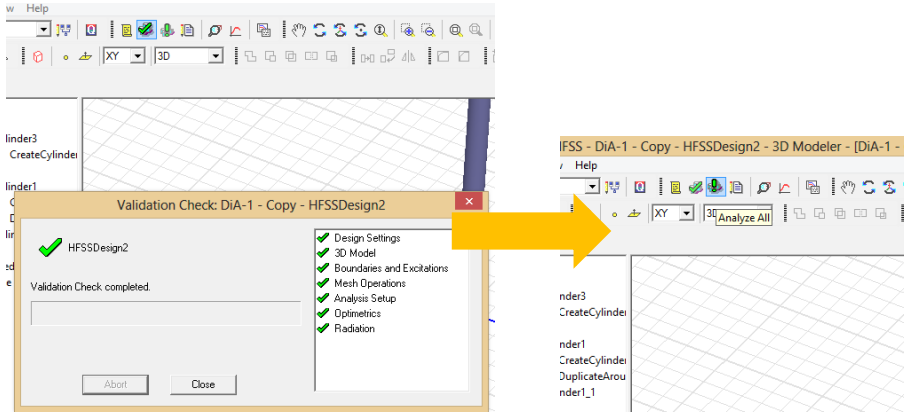
13. Right click on analysis → Add solution setup → Ok



14. Click '+' of the analysis → Click on setup → Add frequency sweep → Edit frequency sweep (Sweep type Fast, Frequency range 1 MHz to 1.5 GHz, Step size 0.1 GHz) → Ok

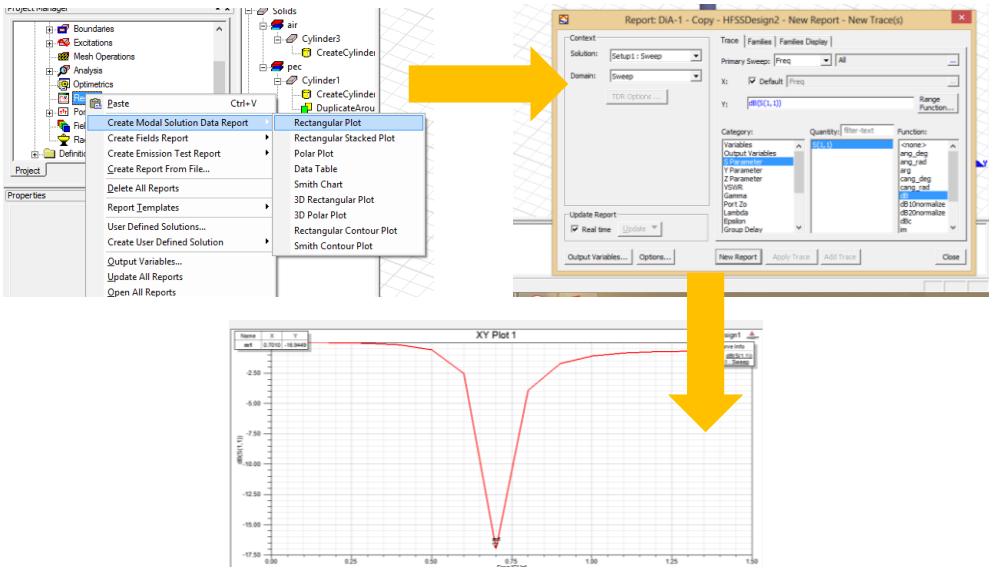


15. Do validation check and go for Analyze all.



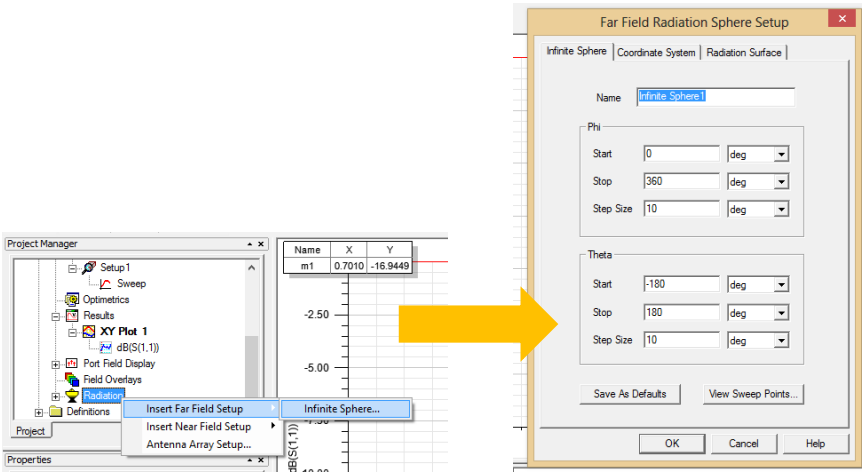
16. Now check results (S-parameter).

Right click on results → Create modal solution data report → Rectangular plot select s parameter, S_{11}, dB → New report.



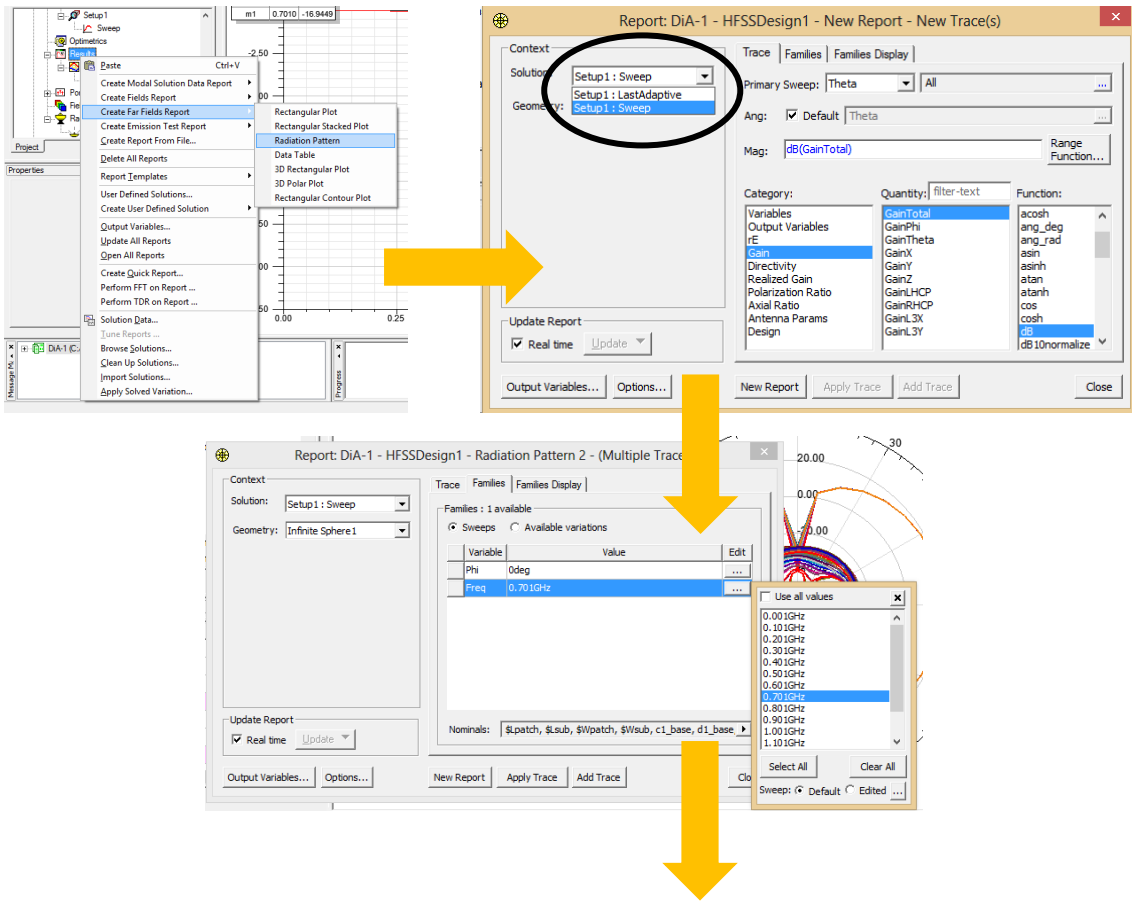
17. Now check results (Radiation pattern).

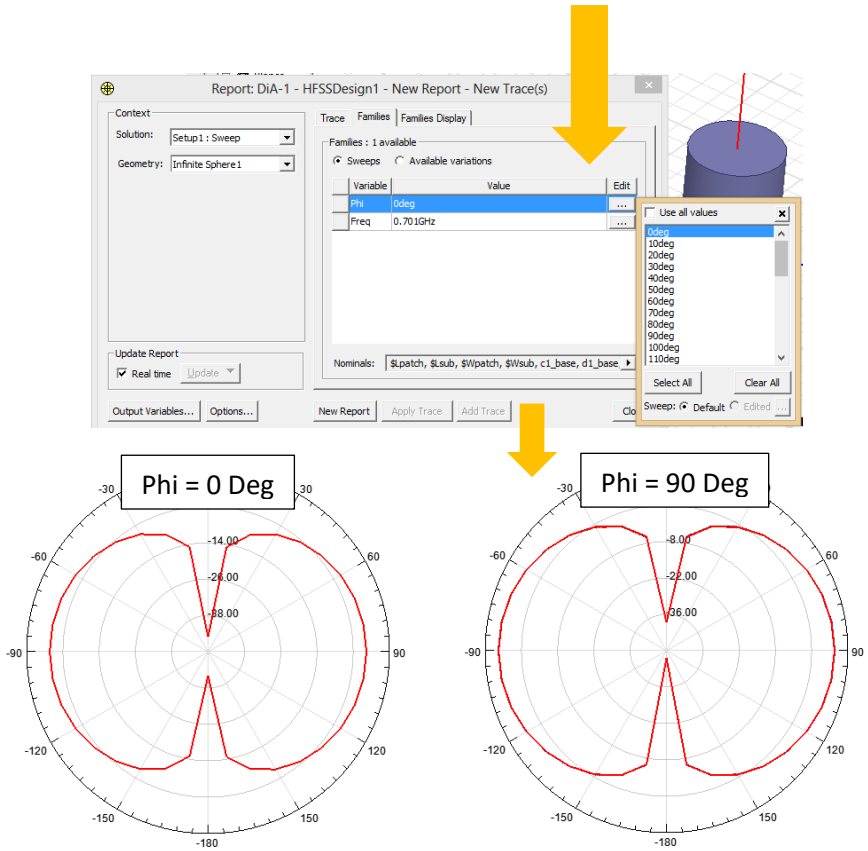
Right click on radiation → Insert far field setup → Infinite Sphere → Do the far field radiation sphere setup as shown below → Ok



18. Next, for *Total Radiation Pattern*, Right click on results → Create far field report → Radiation pattern

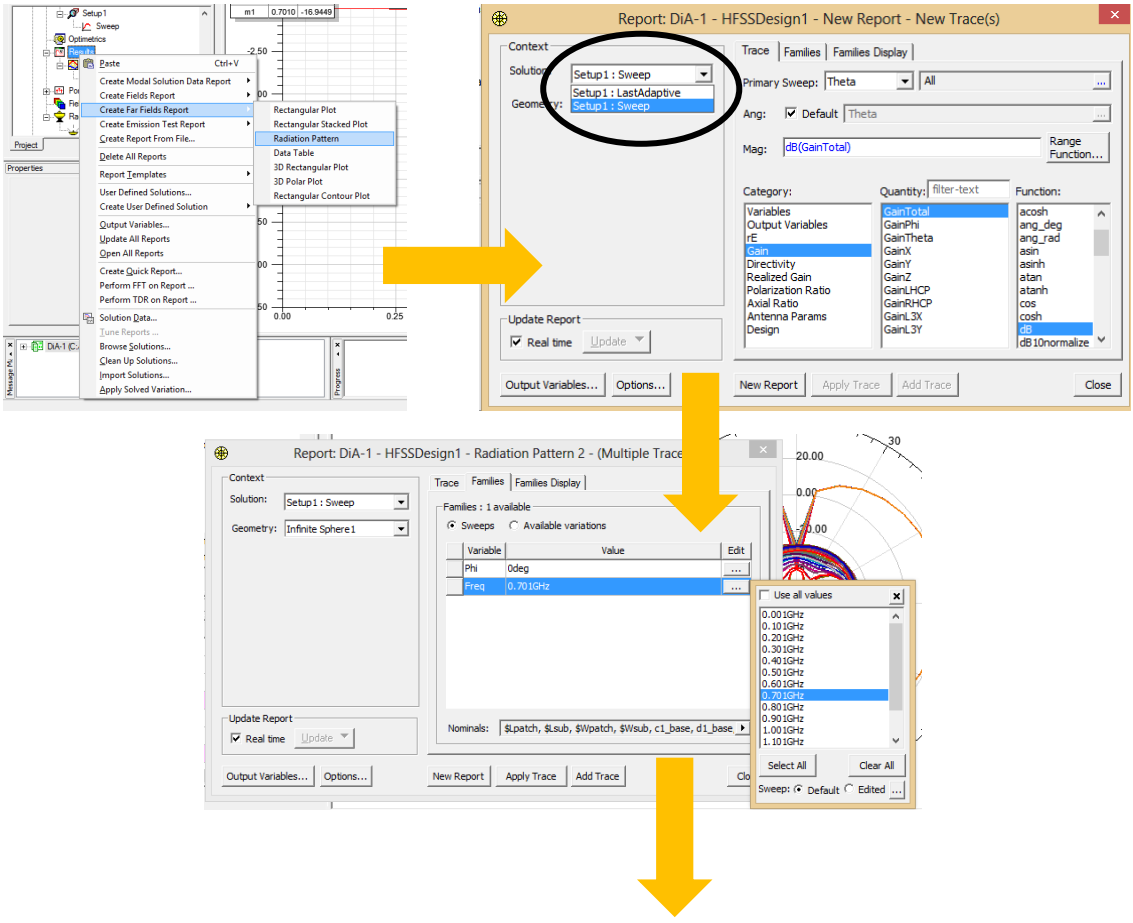
From the new window, select Sweep from the solution drop down, then select: Gain → Gain Phi + Gain Theta → dB, then go to Family Tab: Select Frequency 0.7 GHz + Phi 0 Deg (for E-Plane) or Phi 90 Deg (for H-plane) → New Report.

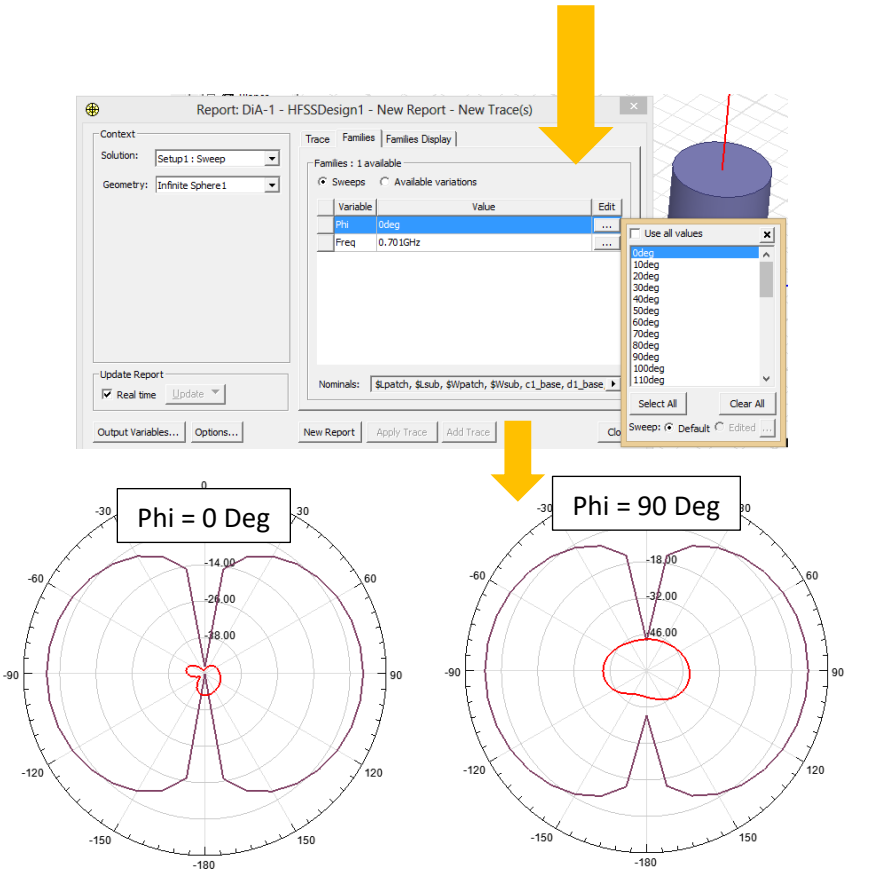




19. Next, for *Co-pol and Cross-pol Radiation Pattern*, Right click on results → Create far field report → Radiation pattern

From the new window, select Sweep from the solution drop down, then select Gain → Gain Phi + Gain Theta → dB, then go to Family Tab: Select Frequency 0.7 GHz + Phi 0 Deg (for E-Plane) or Phi 90 Deg (for H-plane) → New Report.

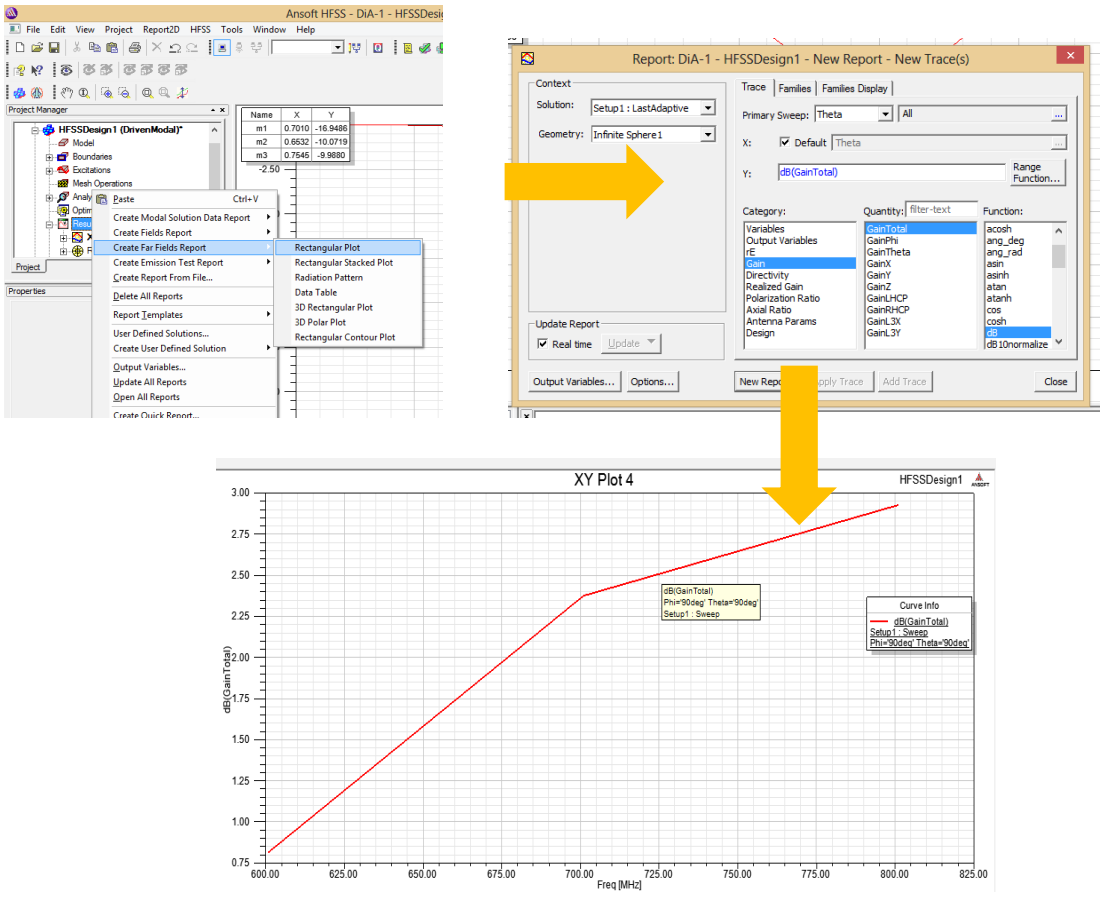




20. Next check results (Gain Vs Frequency).

Right click on results → Create far field report → Rectangular Plot

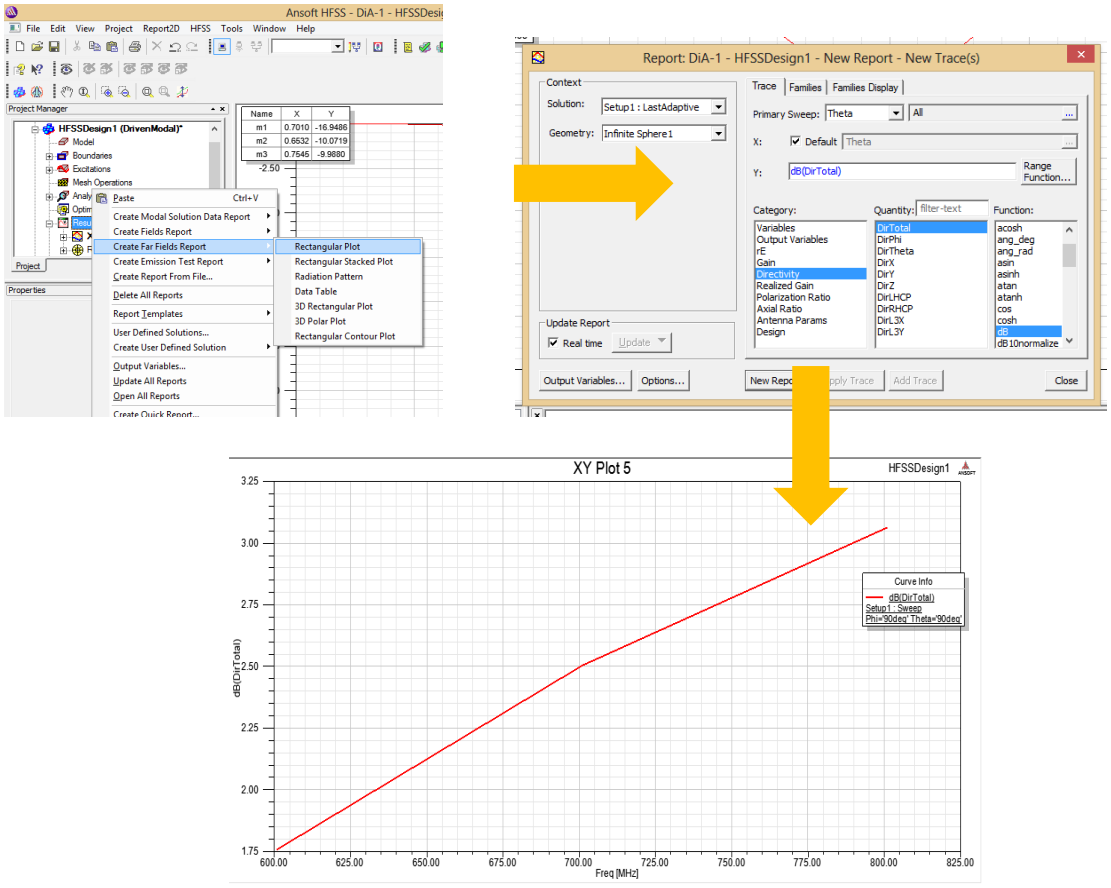
From the new window, select Gain → Gain Total → dB → New Report.



21. Next check results (Directivity Vs Frequency).

Right click on results → Create far field report → Rectangular Plot

From the new window, select Directivity → Directivity Total → dB → New Report.



Question:

Design a dipole antenna using HFSS for operating at ~ 2.1 GHz. Plot its S_{11}, Gain, Directivity, Radiation pattern (Total and Co-pol& Cross-pol).

Note:

The length of each dipole width can be calculated as follows.

Length of total dipole (L) = 468 / f_o (Where f_o = Centre frequency)

Length of each dipole (E): L / 2

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