

Wide-Band Antenna for UAVs

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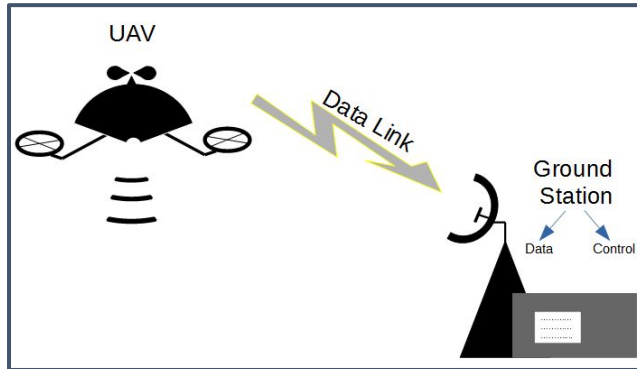


- Motivation
- Design Objectives
- Spiral Antenna Design
- Simulation Results
- Analysis
- Future Work
- Acknowledgement & References



Motivation: UAVs

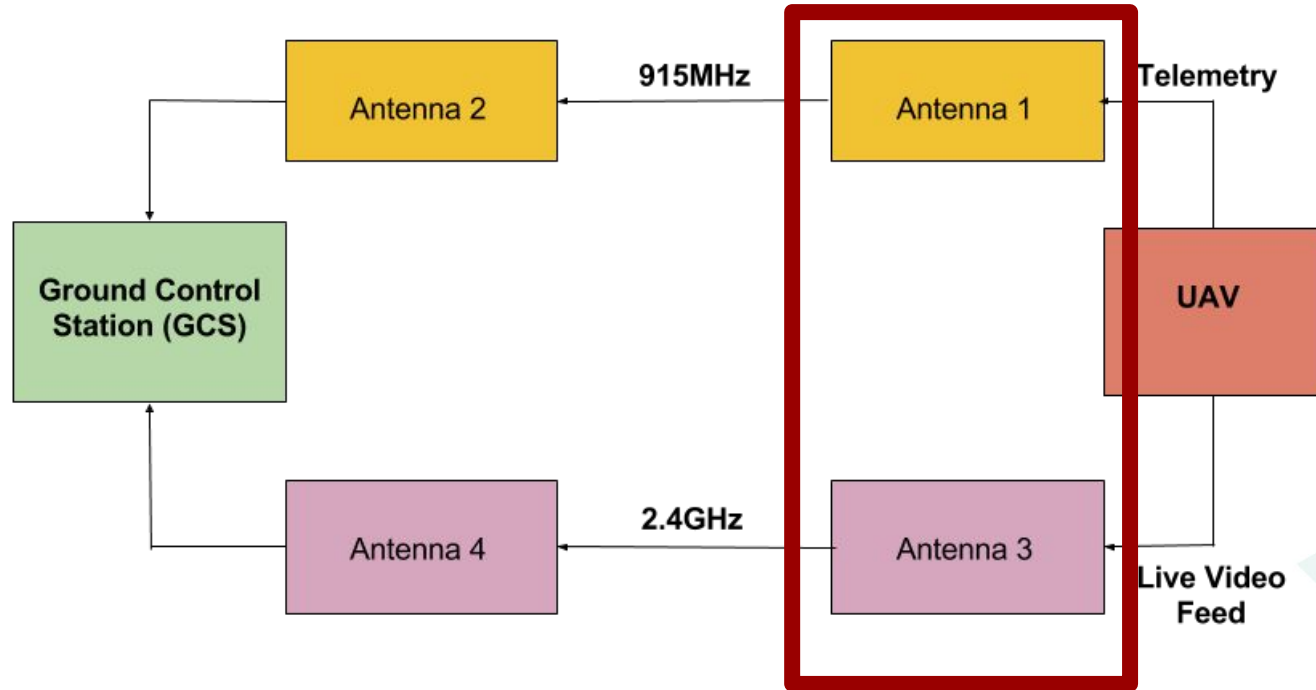
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), more commonly known as *Drones*
- Applications range from reconnaissance, payload drop, transportation of goods, mapping, search and rescue etc
- Usually (in most cases), they are controlled/monitored via Ground Control Station (GCS)



<http://mobnet-h2020.eu/index.php/news/item/what-is-a-ground-station-and-basics-of-a-data-link>



Motivation: Communication in UAVs



Benefits of a single dual-band antenna:

- Reduces complexity of two antenna systems
- Reduces payload weight!



Design Objectives



Thus we require an antenna with the below characteristics:

- Wideband
- Omnidirectional
- Lightweight
- Compact

Antennas considered:

- Traditional antennas like patch, dipole, horn (*not wideband*)
- Dipole Array (*bulky*)
- Fractal (*complex*)

Design Objectives - Spiral Antenna



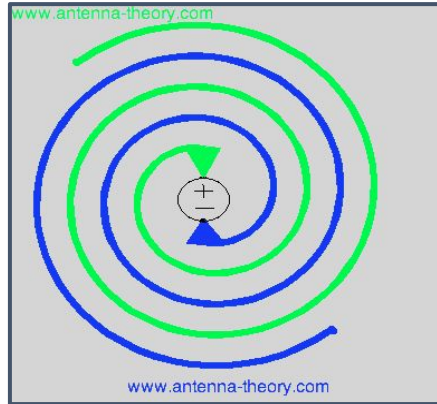
The below reasons make Spiral Antenna an ideal choice:

- Ultrawide-wideband (*frequency independent*)
- Easy to build
- Compact & Lightweight
- Add more systems in future (like 5.8GHz)



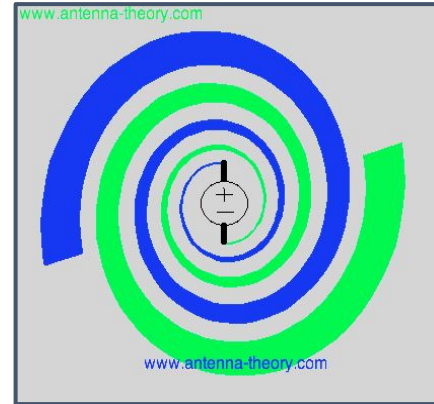
<http://enggate.net/general-engineering/t2454.html>

Spiral Antenna Design - Types



Archimedean

$$r = a\phi$$



Equiangular

$$r = R_o \cdot e^{a\phi}$$

Spiral Antenna Design - Archimedean



$$F_{\text{Low}} = 900\text{MHz}$$

$$F_{\text{High}} = 2.5\text{GHz}$$

- Outer radius: $r_2 = c/(2\pi f_{\text{low}})$ **[5.3 cm]**
- Inner radius: $r_1 = c/(2\pi f_{\text{high}})$ **[0.75 cm]**
- No. of turns: $N = 3.5$
- Strip width: $w = (r_2 - r_1)/(4N)$ **[0.325 cm]**
- Spacing: $s = w$ **[0.325 cm]**

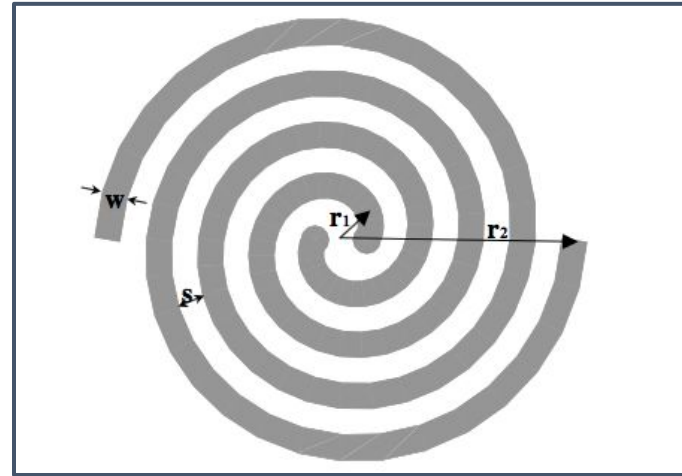
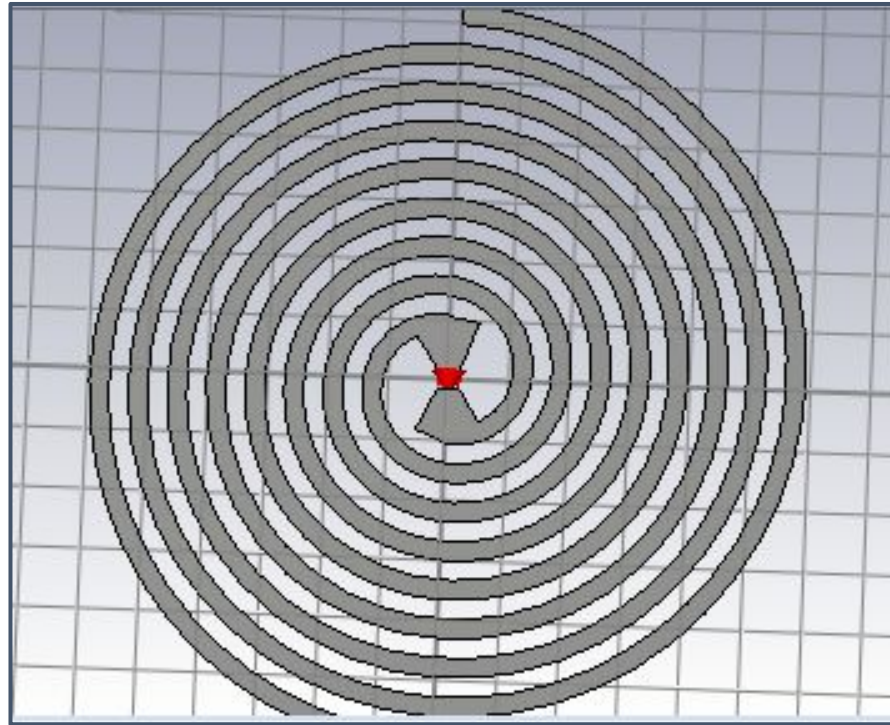
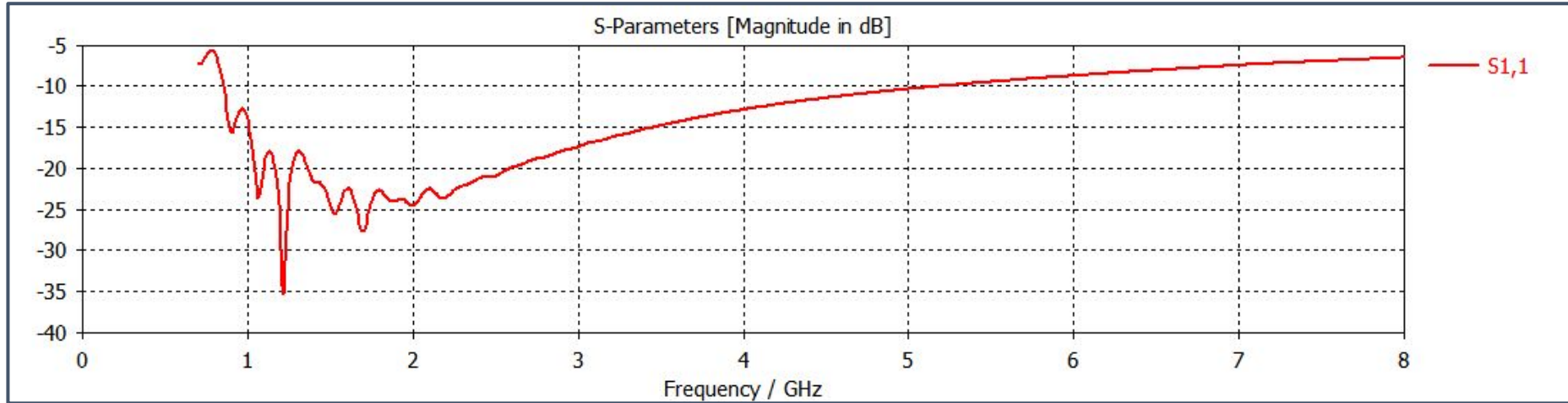


Image Source: Modern Antenna Design by Thomas A Milligan, 2005, p.541



Simulation Results - S11



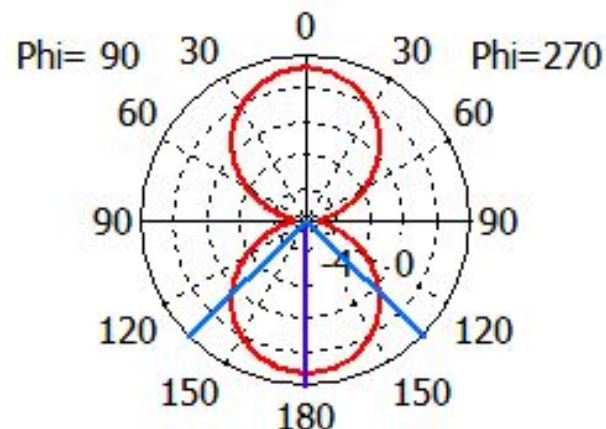
Min and Max frequencies for $S_{11} < -10\text{dB}$:

- Min = 0.85 GHz
- Max = 5.2 GHz

Simulation Results - 2D Radiation Pattern



Farfield Directivity Abs (Phi=90)



Theta / Degree vs. dBi

— farfield (f=0.9) [1]

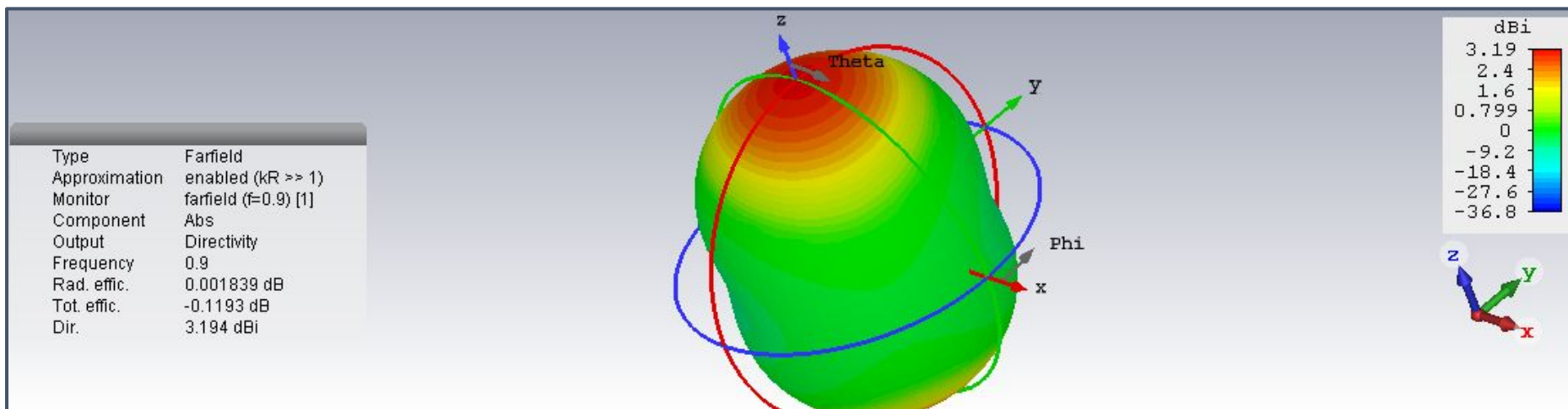
Frequency = 0.9

Main lobe magnitude = 3.19 dBi

Main lobe direction = 180.0 deg.

Angular width (3 dB) = 91.6 deg.

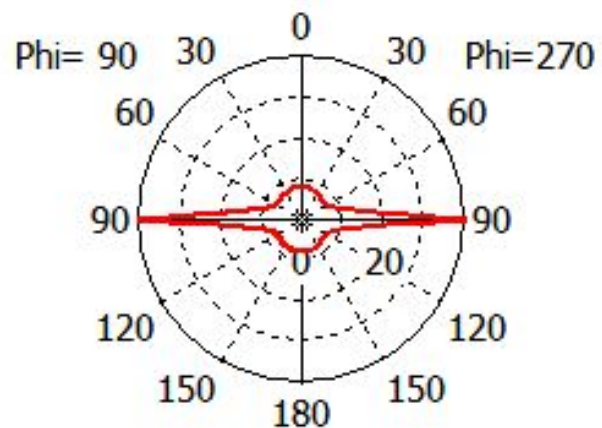
Simulation Results - 3D Radiation Pattern



Simulation Results - Axial Ratio



Farfield Axial Ratio (Phi=90)



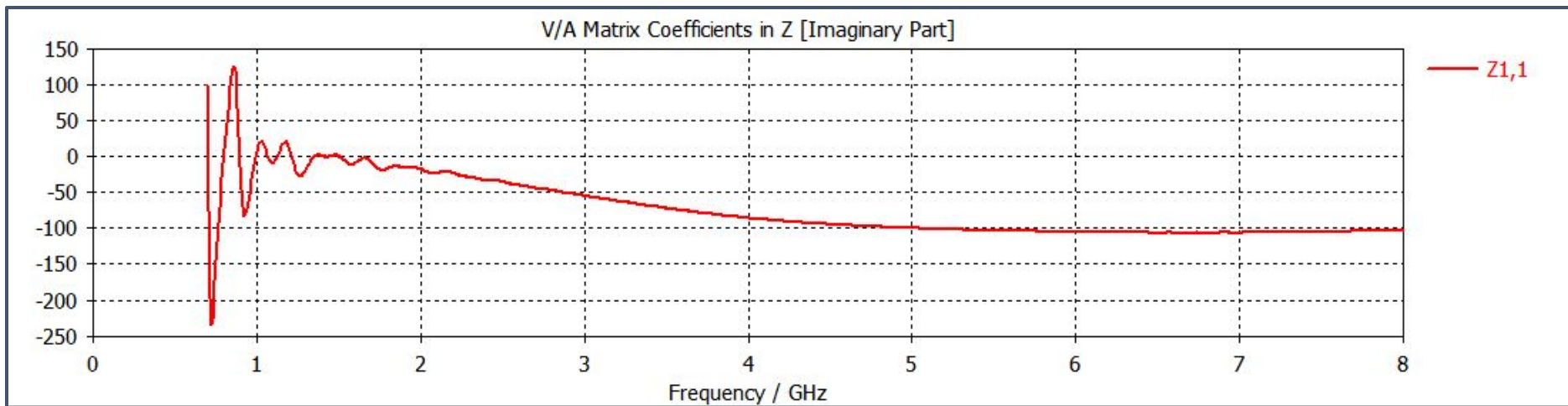
— farfield (f=0.9) [1]

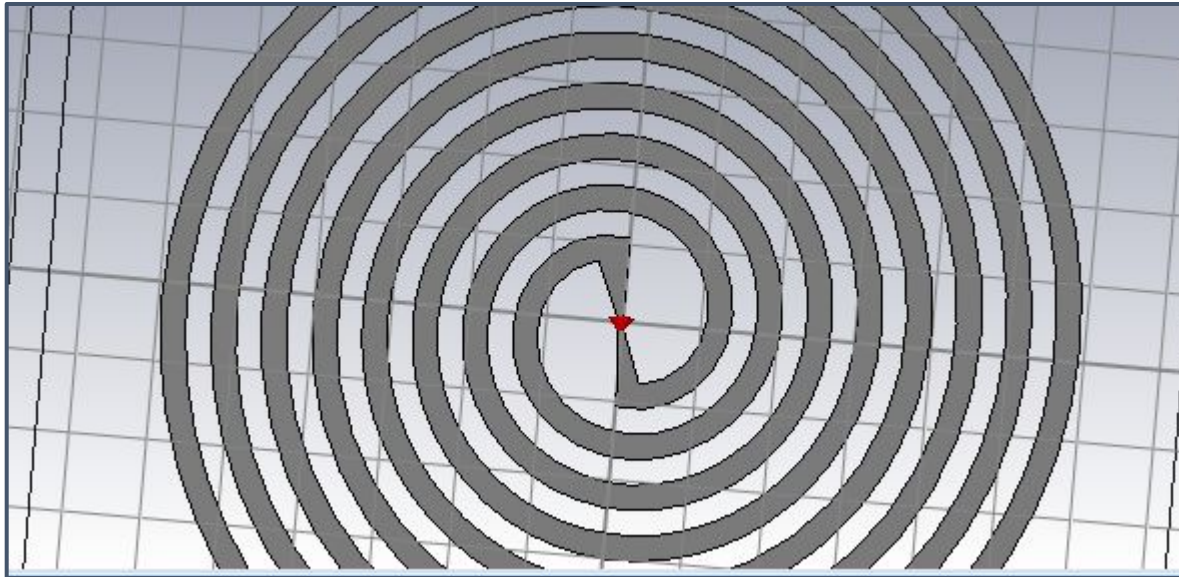
Theta / Degree vs. dB

Frequency = 0.9

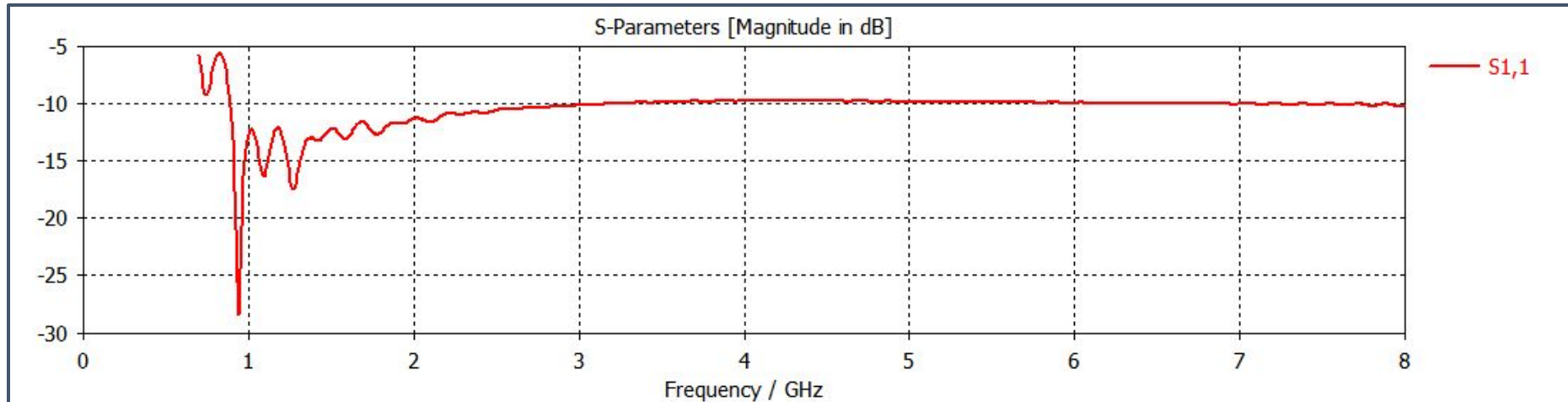
Main lobe magnitude = 40 dB

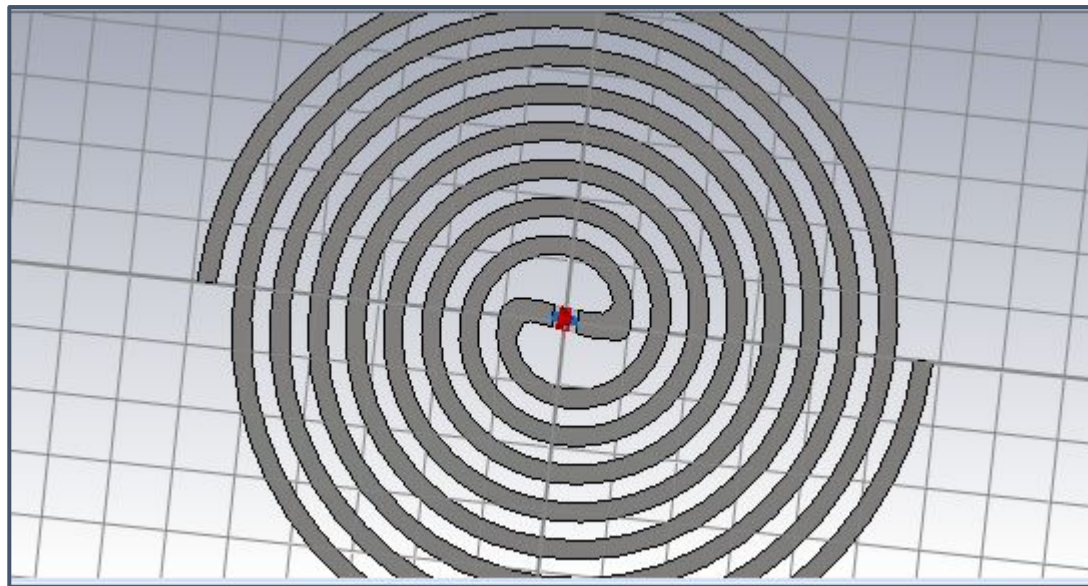
Simulation Results - Z [Imaginary]



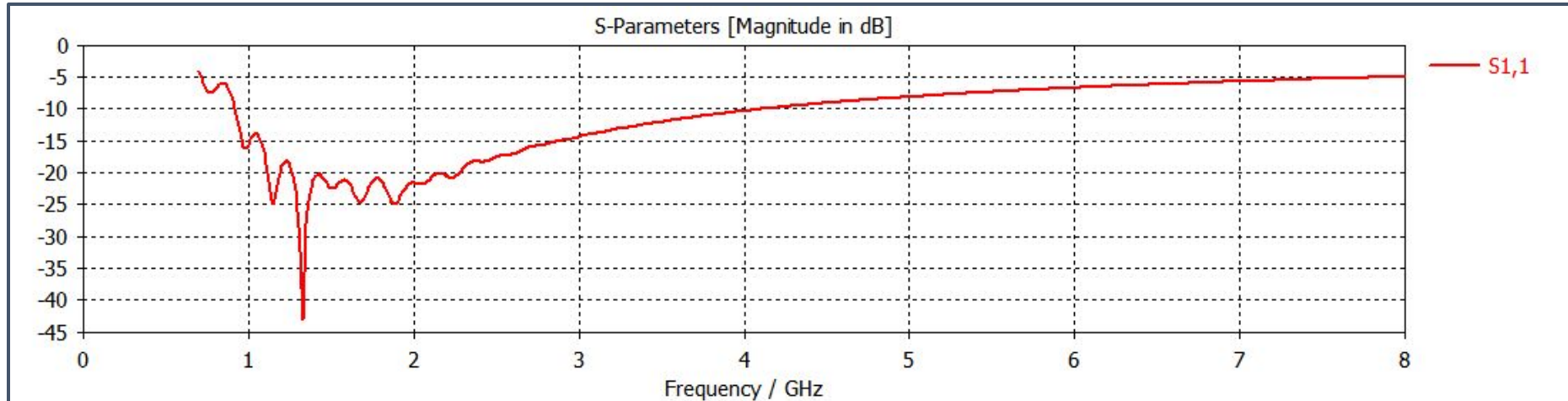


Analysis - S11 of Design 2





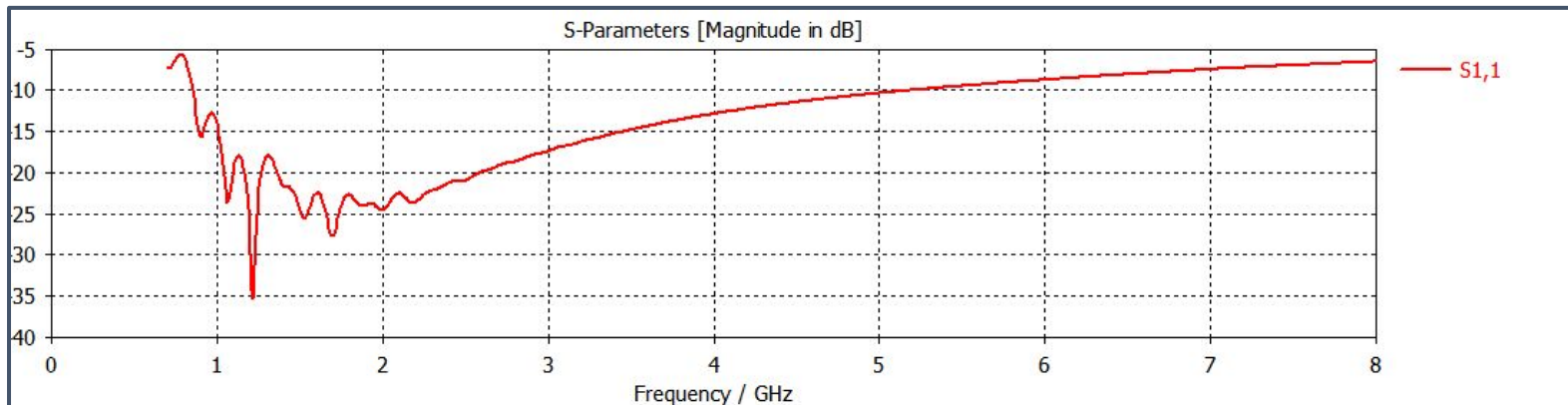
Analysis - S11 of Design 3



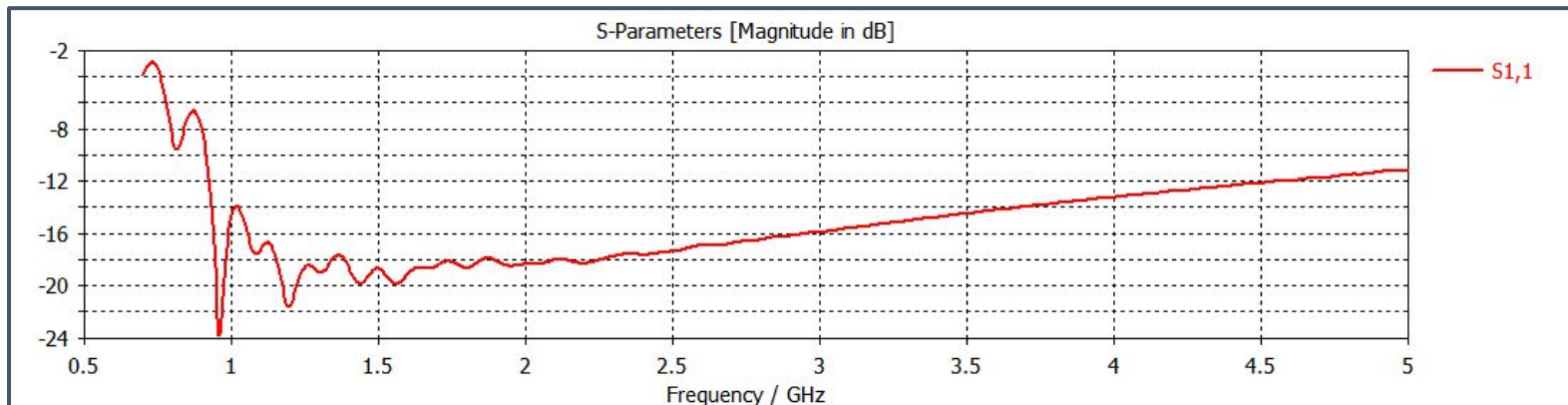
Analysis - S11 v/s No. of Turns



N = 3.5



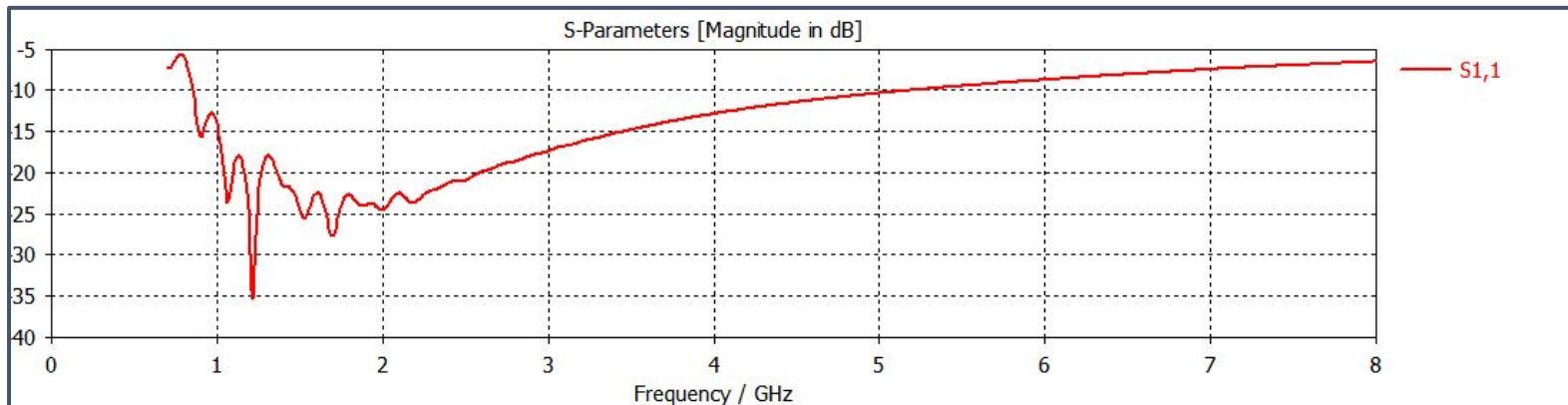
N = 5



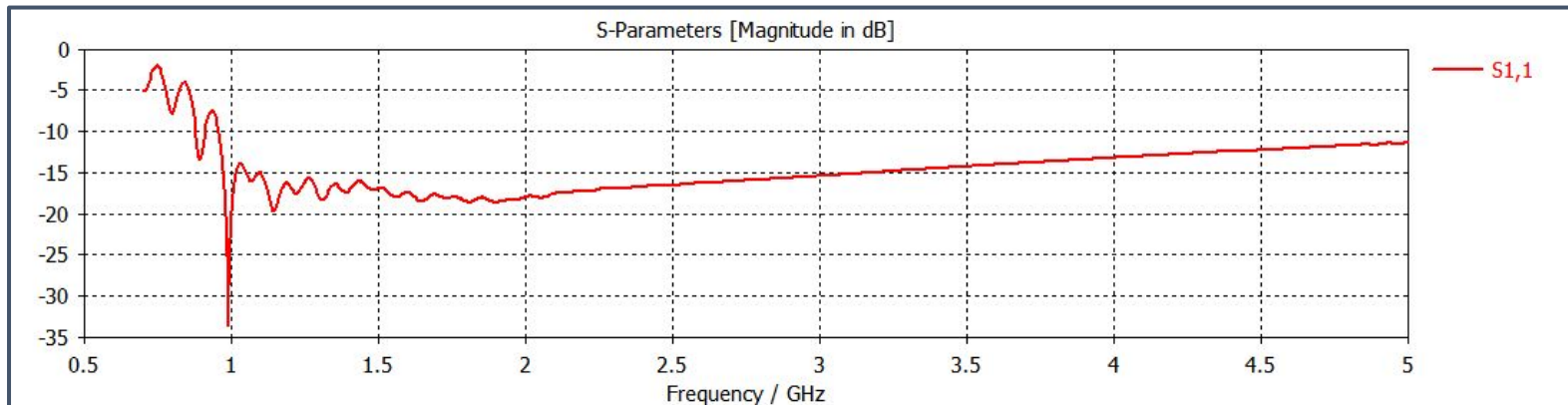
Analysis - S11 v/s No. of Turns



N = 3.5



N = 8



Future Work



- Fabrication
- Comparing simulation results with that of the actual antenna



Acknowledgement & References



Acknowledgement

- Instructor **Dr. Shobha Sundar Ram** for her continuous involvement in the project, right from conceptualisation to execution
- TA **Ms. Guntaas Kaur** for her assistance in CST simulation

References

- Antenna Theory, Analysis and Design by *Constantine A. Balanis*
- <http://www.antenna-theory.com/>
- Modern Antenna Design by Thomas A Milligan, 2005, p.541

Thank you!

Questions?

