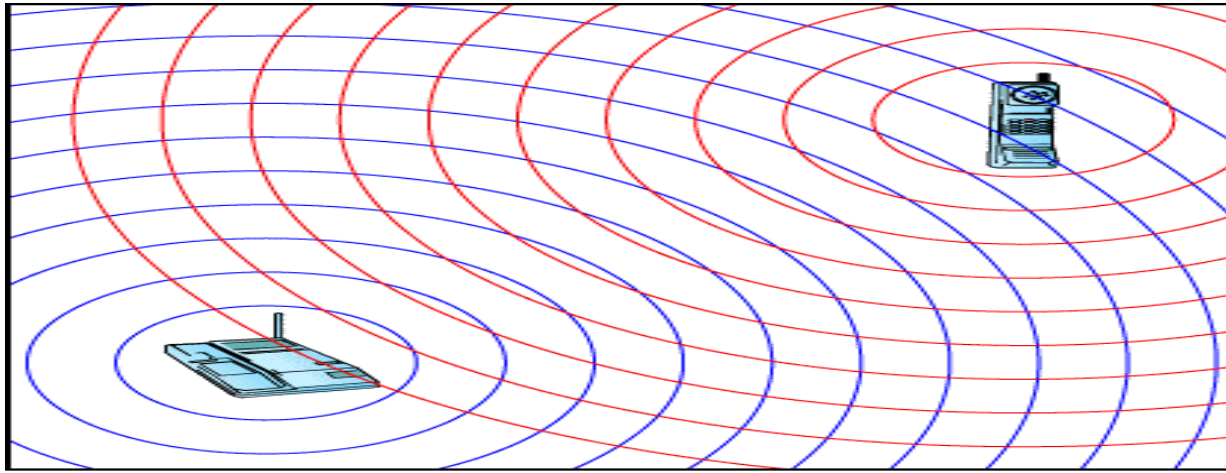


# Circularly Polarized Microstrip Antenna for Cordless Phones

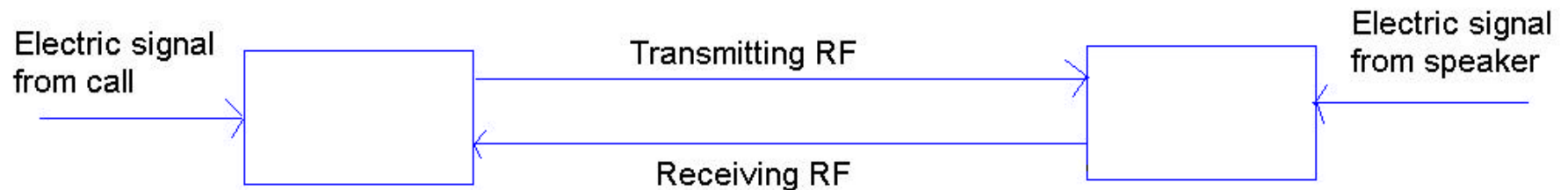


By: Rachael Moore, Maria-Carmen Parejo-Mir, Kelly Stephenson

Advising Professor: Alex Balandin, PhD.

Date: June 06,2002

# HISTORY OF PROBLEM



- Cordless phones require two frequencies to operate
- Bandwidth is becoming increasingly expensive
- Eliminate bandwidth = decrease cost

# PROJECT

Create a microstrip antenna that can be used to minimize bandwidth usage of cordless phones through the use of orthogonal [polarizations](#).

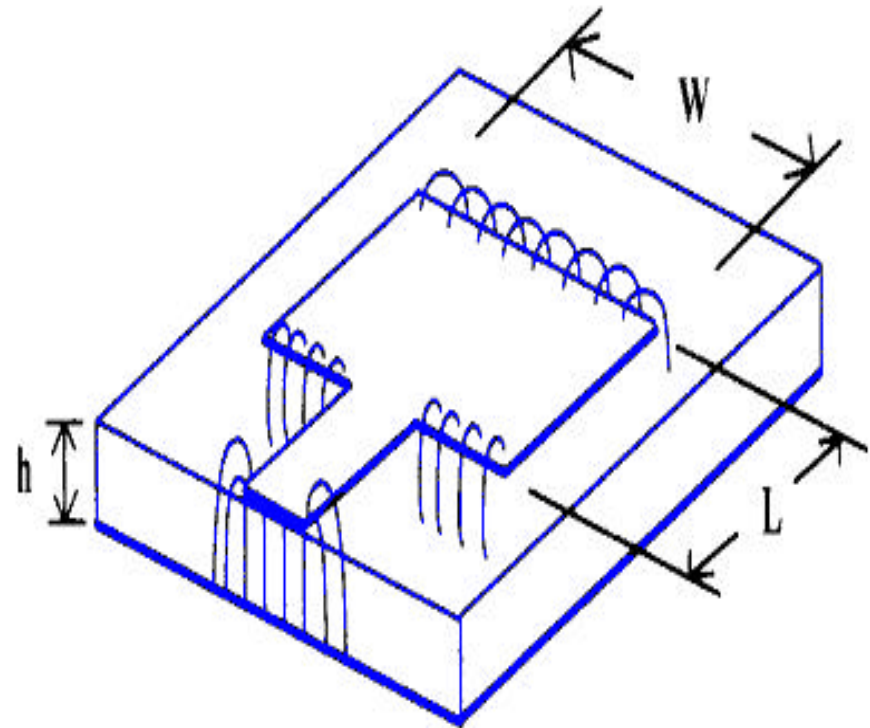


Specifications:

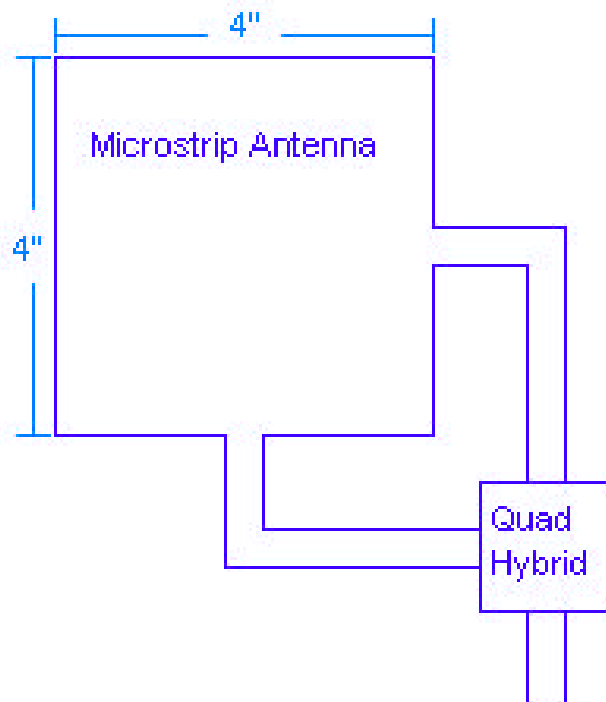
- Frequency made for phones
  - \* 900 MHz
- Bandwidth made for voices
  - \* 30 KHz
- Must fit on phone
  - \* 2" x 6" x .132"
- Must be affordable
- Polarizationally Pure

# POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Antenna Type:
  - \* Cost, ease of fabrication
- Patch shape:
  - \* Analysis ease
- Substrate Choice
  - \* Polarization purity
- Feed Type:
  - \* Size, ease of fabrication

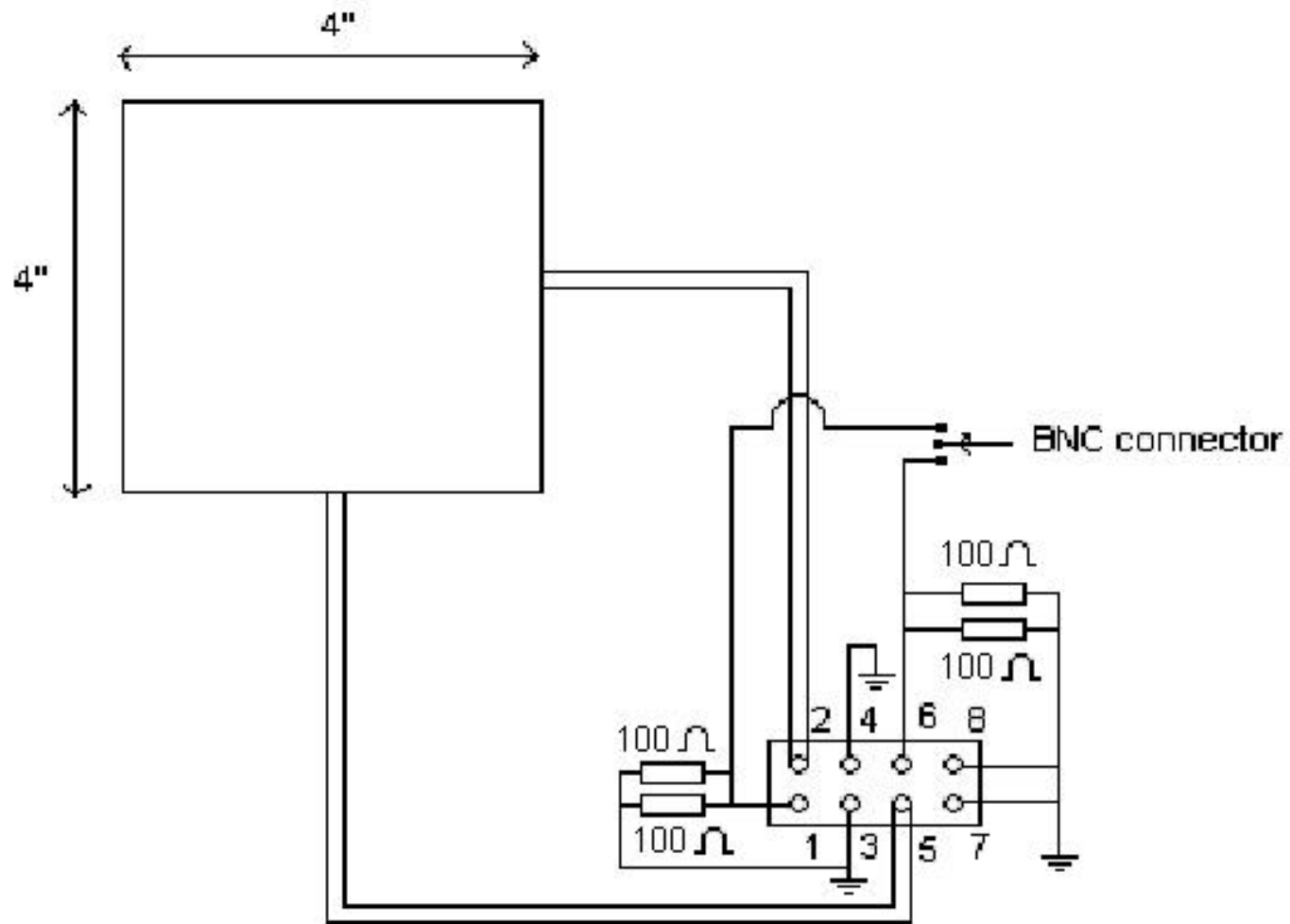


# THE SOLUTION

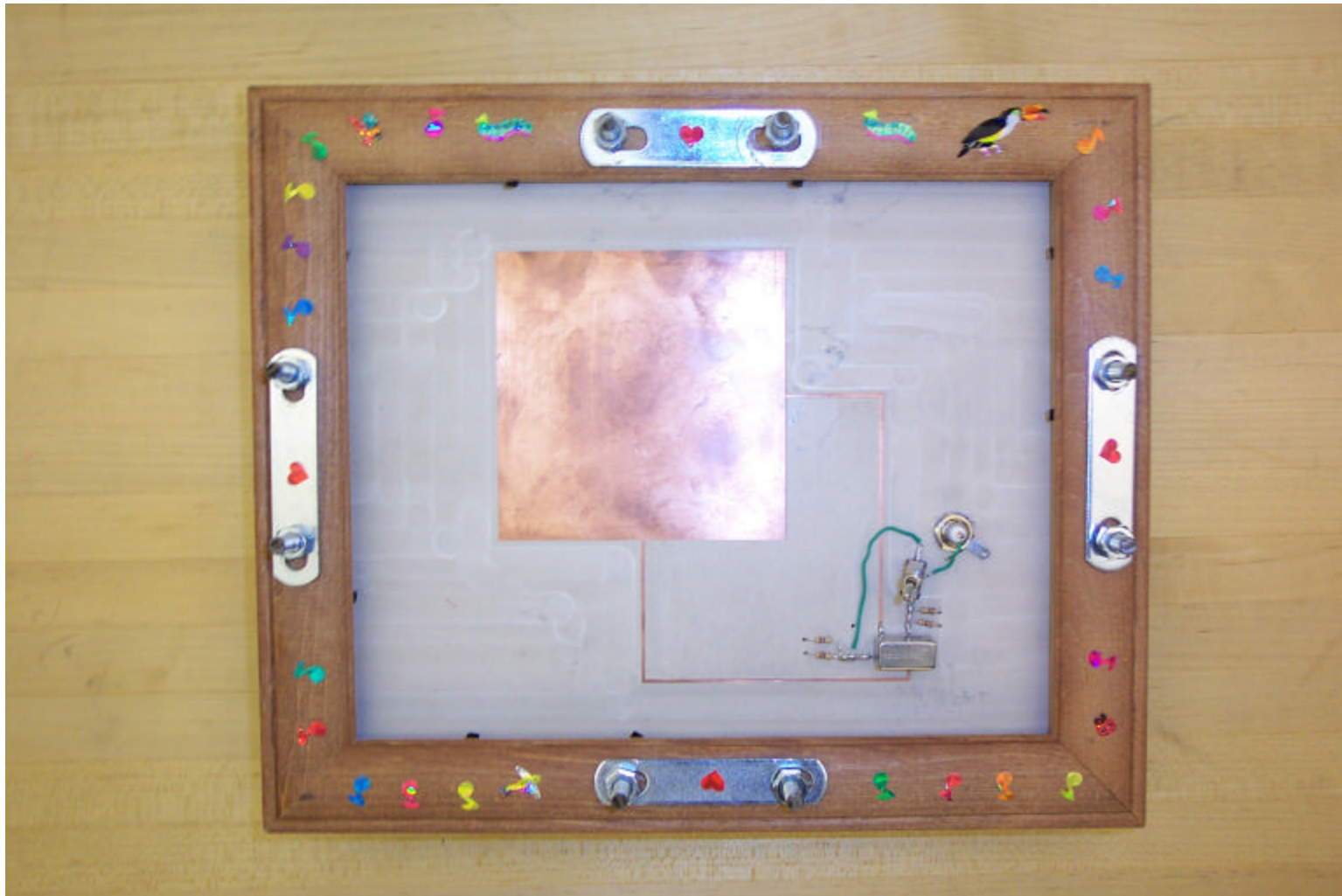


- Antenna Type:
  - \* Microstrip
- Patch Shape:
  - \* Square
- Substrate Choice:
  - \* RO3010
- Feed Type:
  - \* Microstrip Line
  - \* Dual Orthogonal Feed Scheme

# HARDWARE DESIGN



# FINAL DESIGN

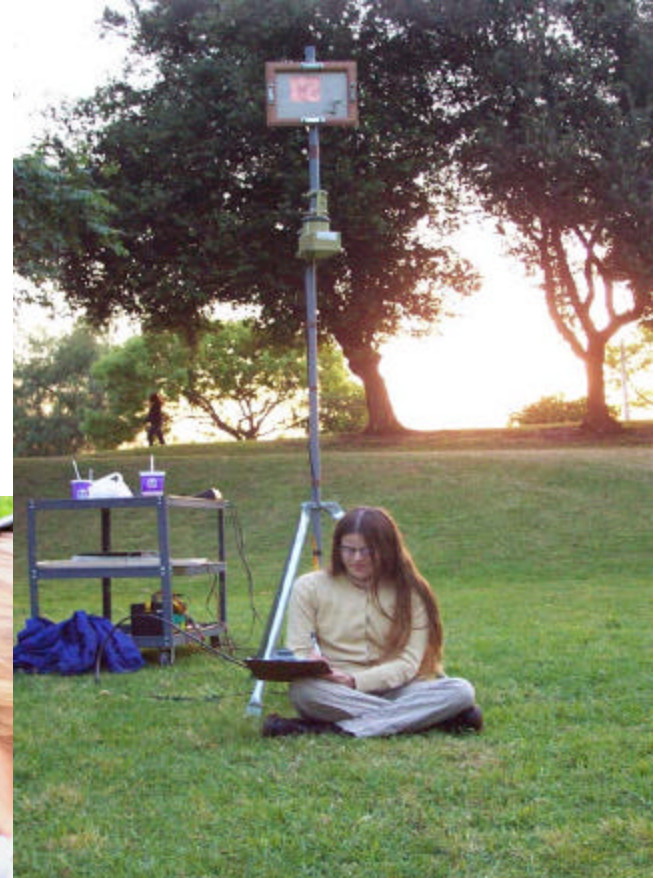


# BUDGETS AND MATERIAL

<b>Materials</b>	<b>Cost of Test</b>
Substrate Boards	\$0
Quadrature Hybrid	\$0
Administrative	\$3.60
Resistors	\$0.02
On-On Switch	\$3.00
BNC Connector	\$3.00
Frame	\$3.99
U-Bolts	\$4.00
<b>Sum</b>	<b>\$17.61</b>



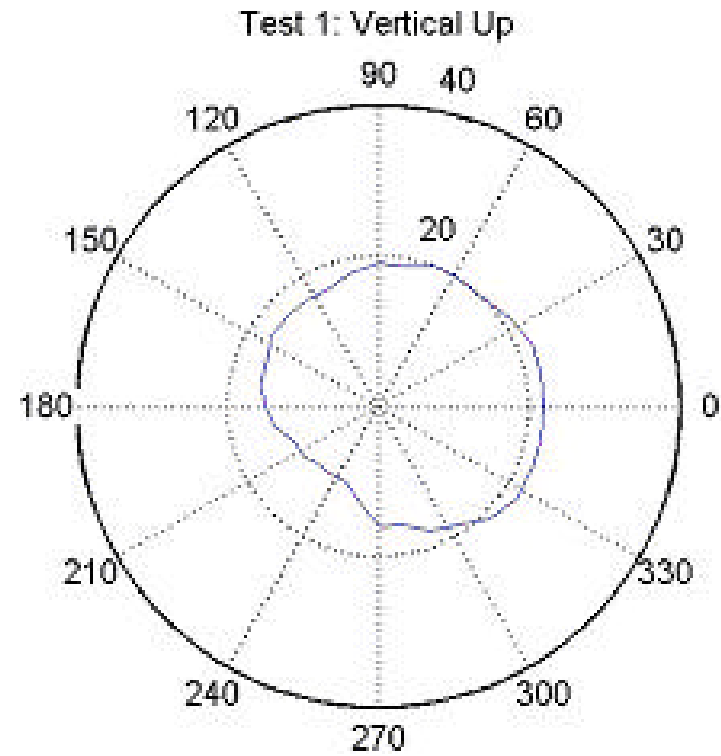
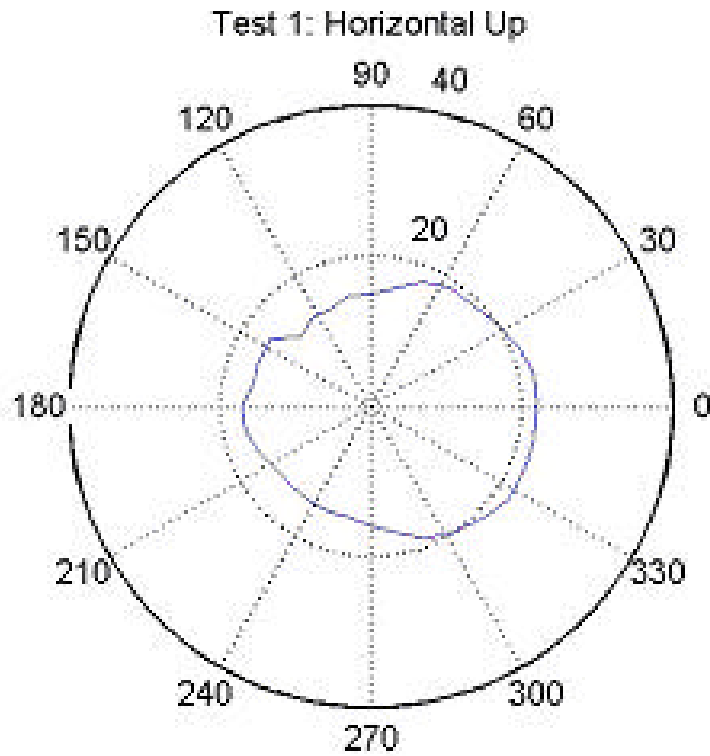
# TESTING



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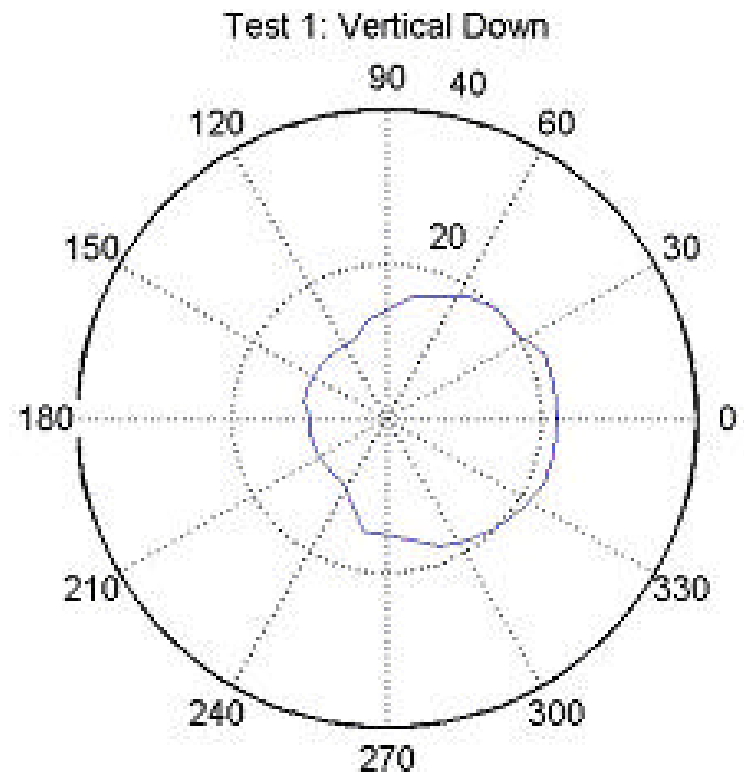
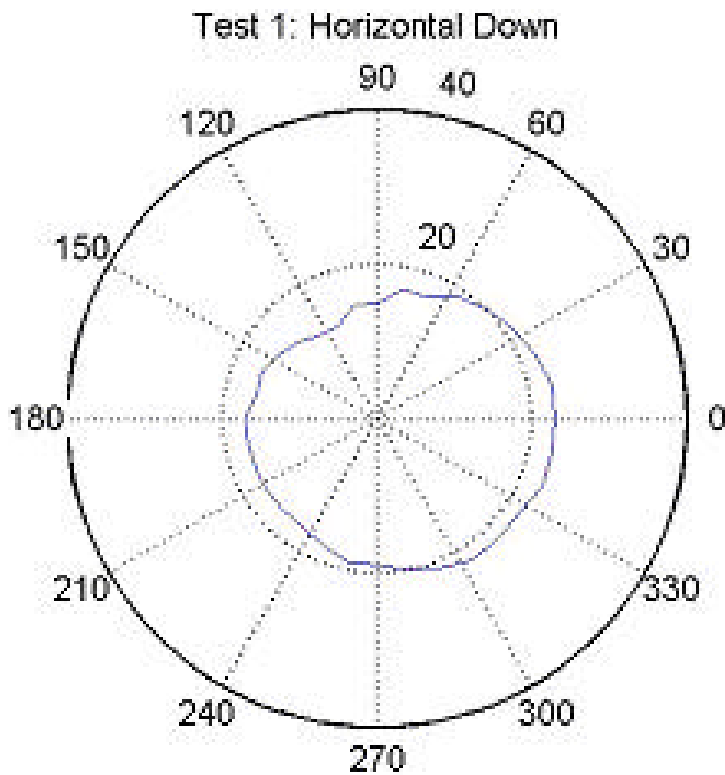
# RESULTS

Radiation Pattern of Right Handed Circularly Polarized Antenna



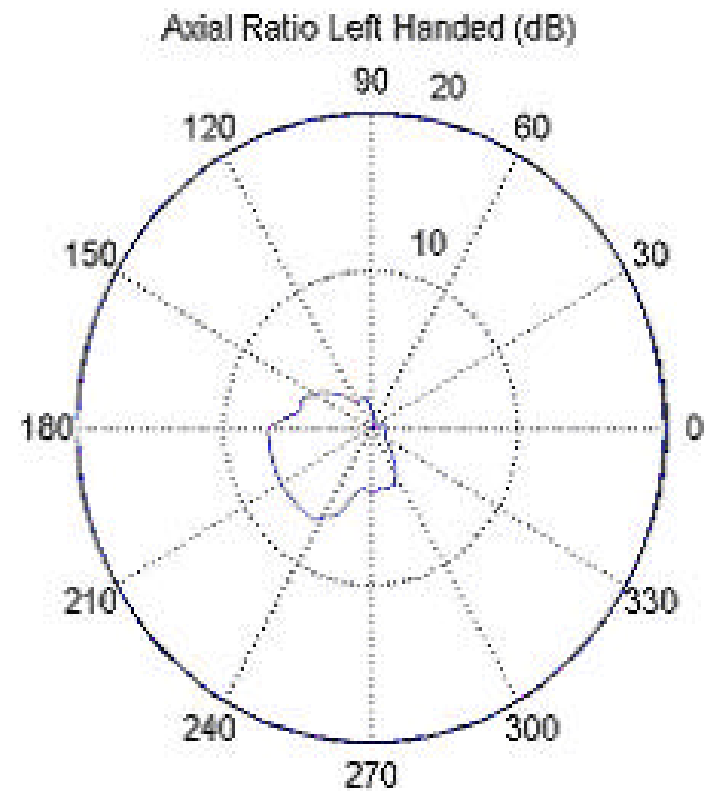
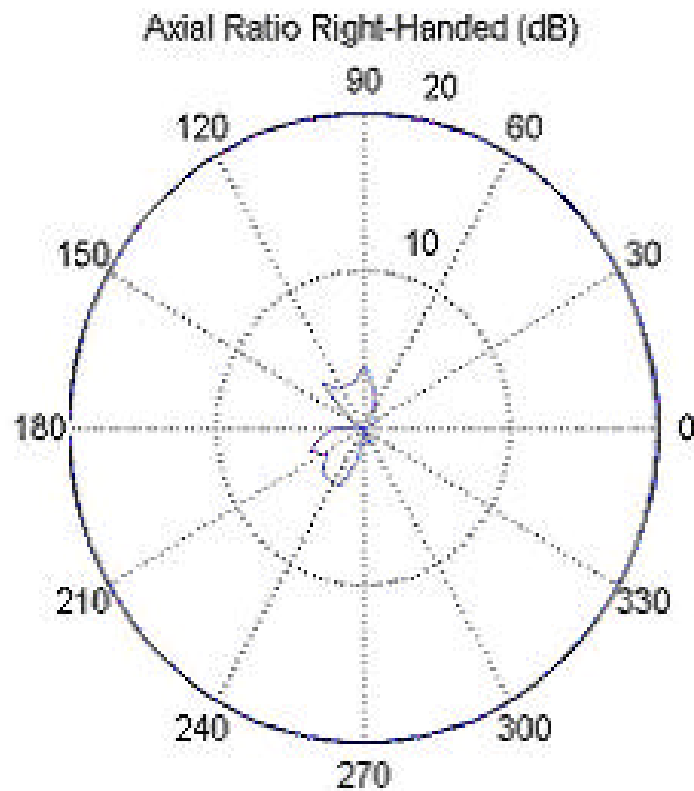
# RESULTS

## Radiation Pattern of Left Handed Circularly Polarized Antenna



# DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Axial ratios of right and left handed circular polarizations



# NUMERICAL RESULTS

			1/2 Power Beamwidth (degrees)	Directivity	Axial Ratio Range (dB)
Test 1	R-Handed	Horizontal	101.25	2.59	0-4
		Vertical	123.75		
	L-Handed	Horizontal	112.5	2.84	0-7
		Vertical	101.25		
Test 2	R-Handed	Horizontal	123.75	2.59	1-19
		Vertical	101.25		
	L-Handed	Horizontal	213.75	1.92	0-11
		Vertical	78.75		
Test 3	R-Handed	Horizontal	78.75	3.66	0-8
		Vertical	112.5		
	L-Handed	Horizontal	123.75	2.12	0-9
		Vertical	123.75		

# AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

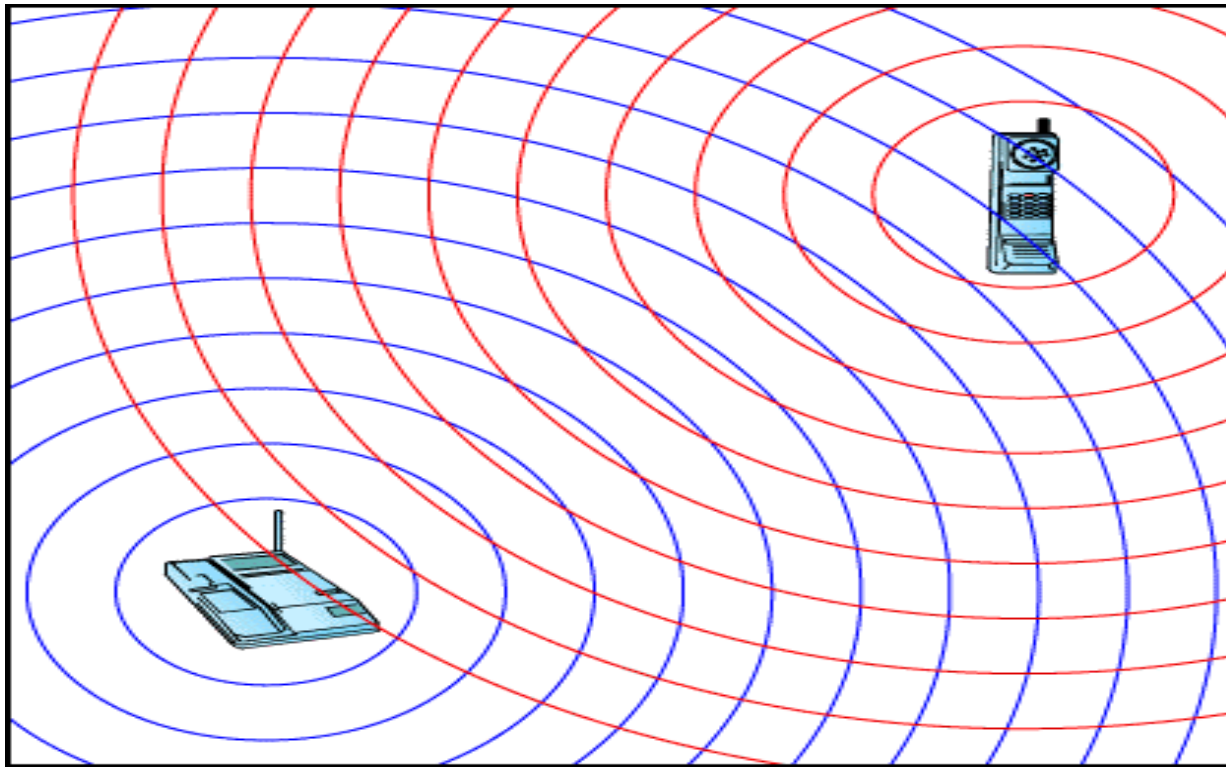
- Addition of insets around feed lines
  - \* Improve impedance matching
- Rotate antenna around axis horizontal to ground
  - \* Get better picture of axial ratio
- Try new test location
  - \* Eliminate error
- Use transmitter with circular polarization
  - \* Test receiving circular polarization
- Bandwidth measurements

# CONCLUSION

In conclusion, most of our specifications were met

- The prototype was tested at 450 MHz
  - \* Could easily be scaled to 900 MHz and up
- Would fit on phone after frequency scaling
- Affordable
- Polarizationally pure
  - \* Changes with angle, but for the most part relatively pure

# QUESTIONS???

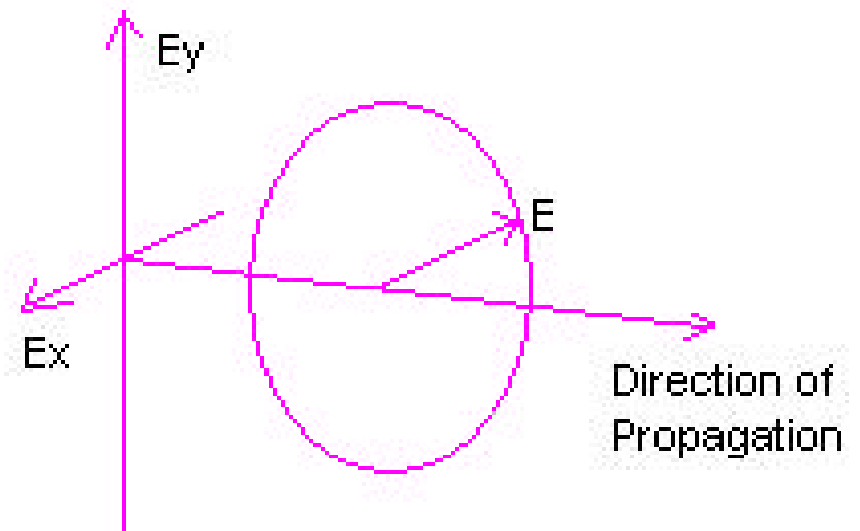


©2000 How Stuff Works



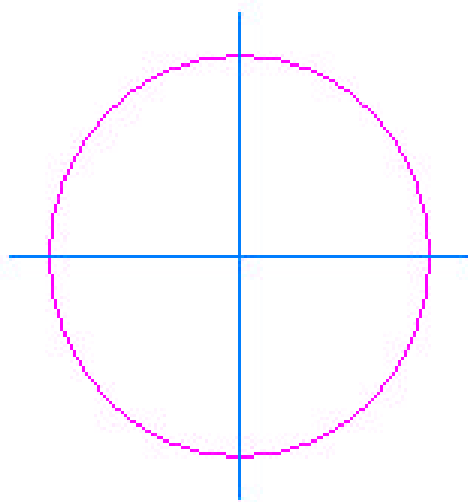
# WHAT IS POLARIZATION?

- The tip of the *electric field* at a given point in time.
  - \*  $E_y$  Versus  $E_x$  at any given point when  $E_z$  is held constant
- $E_x^2 + E_y^2 = E^2$
- If the tip of the electric field traces a circle the wave is said to be *circularly polarized*.
  - \* Happens when  $E_y$  and  $E_x$  have equal magnitude
- [Back](#)

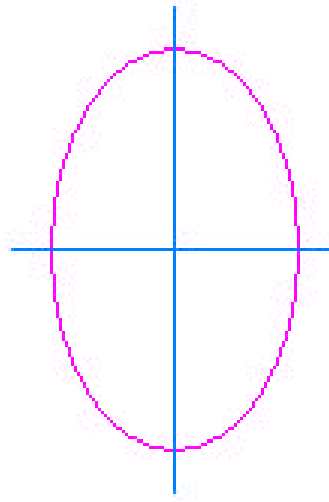


# WHAT IS AXIAL RATIO?

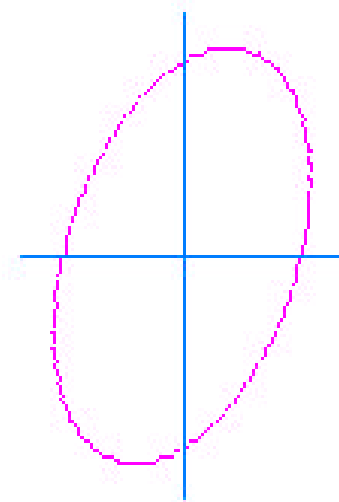
- Axial Ratio describes polarization purity
- $AR = V_{\text{major axis}} / V_{\text{minor axis}}$
- $AR(\text{dB}) = \text{difference in radiation patterns}$
- [Back](#)



a) axial ratio = 0 dB



b) axial ratio > 0 dB



c) axial ratio  $\neq$  measured ratio