

A SWITCHED-BEAM ANTENNA FOR CELLULAR COMMUNICATION

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This report is submitted as one of the requirement to be awarded  
Master's Degree in Electrical Engineering  
(Telecommunication)

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OCTOBER, 2003



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*Special to my beloved mum and late daddy,*

*Dad,*

*You always have a special place in my heart forever and ever after.*

*(Al-Fatihah)*

*Mum,*

*Thanks for praying and wish for my success. Your love makes me strong  
and confident where ever I go, in what ever I do.*

*To my fiancé,*

*You meant everything to me,*



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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*Praise be to Allah the lord of the worlds and universe, with His consent I was able to complete this study.*

*Special thanks to my supervisor, PM Dr Zainal Alam Bin Haron and my co-supervisor, Professor Dr Tharek Bin Abdul Rahman for giving me invaluable guidance, advice and support throughout the study. I would also like to thank Mr Mazlan, Mr Rosman, Mr Azwan, Mr Adni and all Post Graduate Center's staff (PPS) who have lent their helping hands to make this study success. Thanks also to all my friends who have shared my happiness and constraint.*

*I would like to dedicate this work to my late daddy, Tuan Hj Ahmad Bin Dahaman (who passed away fifty six months ago – May Allah bestow Rahmah upon him) and my mum, Puan Hajjah Romlah Binti Md Akib, who has strived hard to ensure every child of hers goes to school. I would also like to dedicate this work to my family especially Kak Ton, Kak Nie, Chik, Kak Na, Abg Non, Abg Chik and Adik Fuziah for their sacrifices and patience. To my fiancé, Mr. Anizan Bin Mahat, thanks for being my backbone all the time.*

THANK YOU

## ABSTRACT

Wireless communication has created a continuing demand for increased bandwidth and better quality of services. Smart antenna arrays are one of the ways to accommodate this demand which can provide numerous benefits to service provider and the customer. Switched-beam antenna was chosen for this project due to its easier implementation and lower cost compared to adaptive array. Switched-beam antenna is one of smart antenna technique which comprises a number of predefined beams. The control system switches among the beams that provide the maximum signal response. Through the investigation and study on this system, found that, the 120° sectorization with three monopole antenna elements suited for prototype construction. The initial stage to design this system is by using MATLAB simulation to identify the antenna characteristic and the parameters involved. The second stage is about the construction of the prototype switched-beam antenna used to measure the antenna gain and relative power level which displayed using CASSY program.



## ABSTRAK

Komunikasi tanpa wayar telah mencetuskan permintaan yang berterusan bagi meningkatkan lebar jalur serta perkhidmatan yang lebih berkualiti. Tatasusunan antena terbaik merupakan cara paling tepat untuk memenuhi permintaan ini kerana ianya menyediakan pelbagai faedah kepada pengeluar dan pengguna. Antena pensuisan alur telah dipilih untuk projek sarjana kerana senang dibina dan memerlukan kos yang rendah berbanding antena tatasusunan penyesuai. Antena pensuisan alur merupakan salah satu teknik antenna terbaik yang menggandingkan beberapa alur yang telah dikenalpasti. Suis sistem kawalan bertindak untuk memilih isyarat yang memberikan sambutan paling maksima. Berdasarkan kajian mengenai system ini, didapati bahawa, pensektoran  $120^\circ$  menggunakan tiga antena monopol adalah memenuhi kehendak binaan prototaip. Peringkat permulaan rekabentuk bagi sistem ini adalah menggunakan simulasi MATLAB untuk mengenalpasti ciri-ciri antena dan parameter-parameter yang terlibat. Peringkat kedua adalah mengenai binaan prototaip antena pensuisan alur untuk digunakan bagi mengukur gandaan dan aras kuasa yang boleh dipaparkan menerusi layar komputer menerusi aturcara CASSY.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>Content</b>	<b>Page</b>
FRONT PAGE	i
ADMISSION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	v
ABSTRAK	vi
TABLE OF CONTENT	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF TABLE	xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xv
LIST OF APPENDICES	xvii



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**PART I: INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT**

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<b>CHAPTER I</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
	1.1 Introduction	1
	1.2 Aim of project	3
	1.3 Scope of the study	3

---

**PART II: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

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<b>CHAPTER II</b>	<b>THEORETICAL BACKGROUND</b>	<b>4</b>
	2.1 Antenna definitions	4
	2.2 Antenna terminology	5
	2.3 Basic concept	7
	2.4 Concept in radio wave propagation	8
	2.5 Types of antenna	10
	2.6 How antenna works	13
	2.6.1 Receive antenna	14
	2.6.2 Transmit antenna	15
	2.7 Monopole antenna	16
	2.8 Cellular Communication	17
	2.8.1 Definition	17
	2.8.2 Characteristic of cellular radio system	18
	2.8.3 Aims of cellular system	18

2.8.4	Cellular concept	19
2.8.5	Interference in cellular system	20
2.9	Smart antenna	22
2.9.1	Switched-beam antenna system	23
2.9.1.1	Technology	24
2.9.1.1	Advantages	24
2.9.1.3	Disadvantages	25

---

### **PART III: PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

---

<b>CHAPTER III</b>	<b>SWITCHED-BEAM ANTENNA FUNDAMENTALS</b>	<b>26</b>
3.1	Switched-beam antenna	26
3.2	Monopole antenna	30

---

### **PART IV: METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES**

---

<b>CHAPTER IV</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES</b>	<b>33</b>
4.1	Methodology	33
4.2	Procedures	34
4.2.1	MATLAB	34
4.2.2	Laboratory works	36



4.2.2.1 Prototype switched-beam antenna	36
4.2.2.2 Procedures for connection	38
4.2.2.3 Safety instruction	40

---

## PART V: RESULT AND ANALYSIS

---

<b>CHAPTER V</b>	<b>RESULT AND ANALYSIS</b>	<b>41</b>
5.1	MATLAB simulation	41
5.1.1	Monopole antenna	41
5.1.2	Monopole antenna directivity	41
5.1.3	Antenna height and slenderness	44
5.2	Prototype switched-beam antennas	46
5.2.1	CASSY program	46
5.2.2	Data summarization	50
5.3	Data analysis	52
5.3.1	Transmitter-Receiver distance 1m	53
5.3.2	Analysis on the distance 1 meter and 1.5m	54

---

## PART VI: SUGGESTION

---

<b>CHAPTER VI</b>	<b>SUGGESTION</b>	<b>56</b>
6.1	Suggestion	56

---

**PART VII: CONCLUSION**

---

<b>CHAPTER VII</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<b>60</b>
	7.1 Conclusion	60

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**REFERENCES**

---

**BIBLIOGRAPHY****62**

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PERPUSTAKAAN TUNKU TUN AMINAH

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
Figure 1.1	Types of antenna system	2
Figure 2.1	Basic model for a wireless transmitter-receiver pair	9
Figure 2.2	Three dimensional radiation pattern for a linear antenna array	11
Figure 2.3	Types of antenna	11
Figure 2.4	Receive antenna equivalent circuit	14
Figure 2.5	Transmit antenna equivalent circuit	15
Figure 2.6	Radio base station and mobile unit	17
Figure 2.7	Co-channel Interference	21
Figure 2.8	Adjacent channel interference	22
Figure 2.9	Top view of the beam pattern switched-beam antenna	24
Figure 4.1	The top-down design process using MATLAB	35
Figure 4.2a	Transmitter side	36
Figure 4.2b	Receiver side	37
Figure 4.3	The position of horizontal monopole antennas	38
Figure 5.1	The radiation pattern of quarter-wavelength monopole antenna	42
Figure 5.2	Directivity of monopole antenna	43
Figure 5.3	The radiation pattern of switched-beam antenna	44
Figure 5.4	The antenna slenderness versus monopole length	45
Figure 5.5	SNR versus number of antennas	45

Figure 5.6a	Quadratic presentation of voltage generated, U in volts	47
Figure 5.6b	Quadratic presentation on antenna gain, A	47
Figure 5.6c	Quadratic presentation of relative power level, a in dB	48
Figure 5.7a	Linear presentation voltage generated, U in volts	48
Figure 5.7b	Linear presentation on antenna gain, A	49
Figure 5.7c	Linear presentation of relative power level, a in dB	49
Figure 5.8	Graphical representation for antenna 1	51
Figure 5.9	Graphical representation for antenna 2	51
Figure 5.10	Graphical representation for antenna 3	52
Figure 5.11a	Generated voltage, U	53
Figure 5.11b	Antenna gain, A	53
Figure 5.11c	Relative power level, a	53
Figure 5.12a	Distance effect on voltage generated, U	54
Figure 5.12b	Distance effect on gain, A	55
Figure 5.12c	Distance effect on relative power level, a	55
Figure 6.1a	The pin diode basic circuit	58
Figure 6.1b	Simulation result using P-spice	58
Figure 6.2a	The shunt pin diode circuit	59
Figure 6.2b	Simulation result using P-spice	59



## LIST OF TABLE

## Table

## Page

Table 5.1: Sample of data in table form

50



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### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

$A_e$	Effective aperture
$C_s$	Shunt capacitor
$C/I$	Channel to interference ratio
$D$	Directivity
$D/R$	Co-channel re-use ratio
$G$	Antenna gain
$I$	Interference
$IF$	Intermediate frequency
$L$	Length
$L_p$	Path loss
$MU$	Mobile unit
$R$	Cell radius
$R_s$	Source resistance
$R_r$	Loss resistance
$RBS$	Radio base station
$RF$	Radio frequency
$SNR$	- Signal to noise ratio
$X_A$	Antenna reactance

$\epsilon$	Relative permittivity
$f$	Frequency
$J$	Current density
$\lambda$	Wavelength
$\rho$	Charge density
$\mu$	Relative permeability
$\sigma$	Conductivity
$\eta$	Radiation efficiency



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**LIST OF APPENDICES**

<b>Appendix</b>		<b>Page</b>
Appendix A	MATLAB program	64
Appendix B	Prototype switched beam antenna	73
Appendix C	Antennas at a different location	75
Appendix D	Tables	78



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Introduction

Initially, the ability to communicate with people on move has evolved remarkably since 1897. Started from that, the new wireless communications methods and services have been enthusiastically adopted by people throughout the world.

The wireless communications industry is growing at explosive rate and is projected to reach 100 billion dollars of annual activity by the end of the year 2000. Consumers are continuously pressing system providers to expand their suite of services and provide these services at ever-decreasing costs. This ever-growing demand for mobile communications is constantly increasing the need for better coverage, improved capacity and higher quality service.

Smart antenna is the solution for the demands, which can give the service to the higher number of users with the minimum of spectrum requirements. The basic principle behind smart antenna is to control or reduce interference.

Smart antenna is dividing into two types. The first one is switched-beam antenna systems and another one is adaptive antenna systems. Figure 1.1 shows both of the mentioned antenna systems.

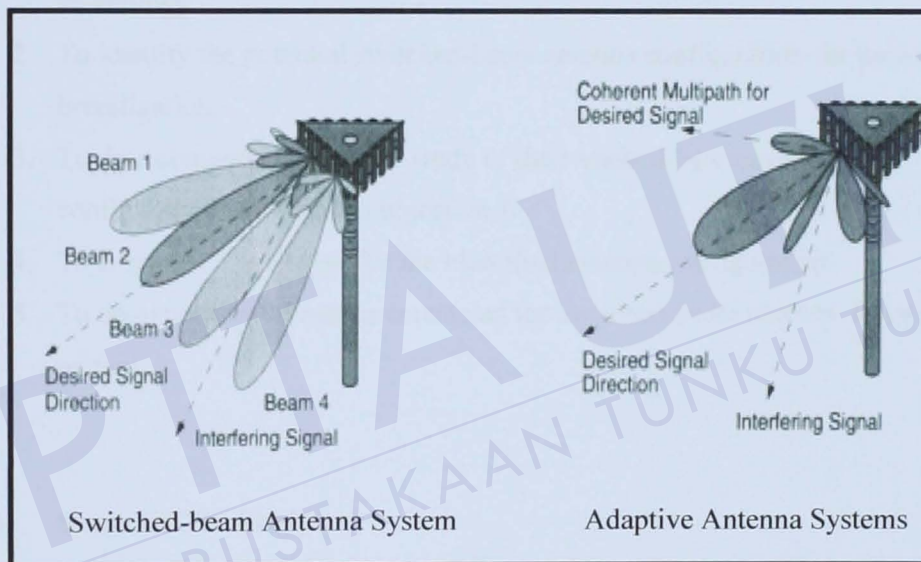


Figure 1.1: Types of antenna systems

Switched-beam system can select one of several beams to enhance receive signal. Adaptive antenna can adjust its antenna pattern to enhance the desired signal, null or reduce interference and collect correlated multipath power.

## 1.2 Aim Of Project

The aim of this project is to investigate a potential switched-beam antenna configuration for use in mobile communications.

The project objectives are as follows: -

1. To be familiar with the current state of the art in switched-beam antenna technology.
2. To identify the potential switched-beam antenna configuration for further investigation.
3. To do a computer simulation study of the switched-beam antenna configuration identified in objective 2.
4. To construct a prototype for the identified antenna configuration.
5. To do experimental measurements on the switched-beam antenna radiation pattern.

## 1.3 Scope Of The Study

This project will only be concerned with the design, construction and testing of the identified switched-beam antenna configuration. It will not be concerned with other potential structures. A three beams smart antenna system is proposed for this project with the  $120^\circ$  sectorization.

This project used three monopole antennas in the experiment based on its characteristics. The most important things are to be familiar with the switching techniques by using the simple switches.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Antenna Definitions

Antennas are basic components of any electronic system which depends on free space as a propagation medium. It is a device which provides a means for radiating or receiving radio waves. It is a transducer between a guided electromagnetic wave and electromagnetic wave propagating in free space (Martin S. Smith, 1988)

Antenna is an RF component used to transform an RF signal, traveling on a conductor, into an air-borne wave and vice versa. Antennas can be active or passive components (Carl J. Weisman, 1999).

An antenna is a way of converting the guided waves present in a waveguide, micro strip or transmission line into radiating waves traveling in free space or vice versa (Simon R. sounders, 1999)

An antenna is defined as means of coupling radio frequencies from transmissions line into free space. It also acts as a receiver to capture incident electromagnetic power which can then be processed to retrieve the information contained in the captured electromagnetic waves (Saleh Al-Jazzar and R.Rajesh, 2000).

## 2.2 Antenna Terminology

### a. Bandwidth

An antenna's bandwidth refers to the usable frequency range over which the gain is within 3dB of a nominal value.

### b. Radiation impedance

A lumped circuit element description of an antenna, relates the power through an antenna to some reactance seen by equivalent current and voltage.

### c. Beam width

The angular separation between the two half power points (-3dB) on the major lobe of an antenna's plane radiation pattern, usually taken in one of the principle planes. An antenna's main lobe radiation pattern can be thought as the energy traveling in the primary direction of propagation.

d. Radiation pattern

A polar diagram representing field strengths at various angular positions relative to an antenna. The front to back ratio is the front lobe power to the back lobe power. The line bisecting the major lobe or pointing from the center of the antenna in the direction of maximum radiation is called the line of shoot.

e. Directive gain

Directive gain is the ratio of the power density radiated in a particular direction to the power density radiated to the same point by a reference antenna assuming both antennas are radiating the same power

f. Power gain

Power gain is the same as directive gain except that the total power fed to the antenna is used (take into account antenna efficiency). The power radiated from an antenna can never exceed the input power. An antenna simply concentrates its radiated power in a particular direction.

g. Antenna polarization

The polarization of an antenna is the orientation of the electric field radiated from it. Polarization is the sense of the antenna's E field motion relative to the earth. Vertical polarization is when the E field is perpendicular to the earth. Horizontal polarization is when the E field is parallel to the surface of the earth.

### 2.3 Basic Concept

Antennas radiate and/or receive electromagnetic waves. Maxwell's equations allow us to derive the relations for plane electromagnetic waves. Maxwell's equations are

$$\text{div } \mathbf{D} = \rho \quad (2.1)$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{E} = -\partial \mathbf{B} / \partial t \quad (2.3)$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \partial \mathbf{D} / \partial t \quad (2.4)$$

where  $\rho$  is charge density and  $\mathbf{J}$  is current density.

Consider a particular value of frequency and assume a time factor  $\exp(j\omega t)$ , where  $f = \omega/2\pi$  is the frequency in Hertz.

Equations (2.3) and (2.4) then become

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{E} = -j\omega \mathbf{B} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + j\omega \mathbf{D} \quad (2.6)$$

The constitutive relations for linear, isotropic media are

$$\mathbf{B} = \mu_r \mu_0 \mathbf{H}, \quad \mathbf{D} = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}, \quad \mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E} \quad (2.7)$$

where  $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$  H/m,  $\epsilon_0 = (1/36\pi) \times 10^{-9}$  F/m,

$\mu_r$  is relative permeability,  $\epsilon_r$  is relative permittivity,  $\sigma$  is conductivity.

In free space

$$\mu_r = \epsilon_r = 1, \quad \sigma = 0 \quad (2.8)$$

Two important quantities are

$$C = 1 / \sqrt{(\mu_0 \epsilon_0)} = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}, \text{ the velocity of light in vacuum}$$

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{(\mu_0 / \epsilon_0)} = 377 \Omega, \text{ impedance of free space} \quad (2.9)$$

$$\text{Total power } P = G \cdot P_t \cdot A / 4\pi r^2$$

$$\text{Gain } G = \eta \cdot D \quad (2.10)$$

where  $P_t$  is transmitted power,  $G(\theta, \Phi)$ ,  $A$  is area,  $r$  is the distance and  $D$  is directivity.

$$\text{The average power density } U_{\text{avg}} = U(\theta, \Phi)$$

$$\text{The maximum power density } U_{\text{max}} = \max_{(\theta, \Phi)} \{U(\theta, \Phi)\} \quad (2.11)$$

## 2.4 Concepts In Radio Wave Propagation

Figure 2.1 illustrated the basic concept in radio wave propagation. A transmitter produces an RF signal with time average-power  $P_t$ , using an antenna with gain  $G_t$ . At the receiver, which is a distance  $d$  from the transmitter, an antenna with gain  $G_r$  is used.



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