





Research Article

A Low-Profile Antenna Based on Single-Layer Metasurface for Ku-Band Applications

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Improvement in the antenna gain is usually achieved at the expense of bandwidth and vice versa. This is where the realization of this enhancement can be made through compromising the antenna profile. In this work, we propose a new design of incorporating periodic metasurface array to enhance the bandwidth and gain while keeping the antenna to a low-profile scheme. The proposed antenna was simulated and fabricated in order to validate the results in the operating frequency range from 10 MHz to 43.5 GHz. Computer simulation technology (CST) microwave studio software was used to design and simulate the proposed antenna, while LPKF prototyping PCB machine was utilized to fabricate the antenna. Results showed that the antenna generated a gain and bandwidth of 14.2 dB and 2.13 GHz, respectively. Following the good agreement between the numerical and measurement results, it is believed that the proposed antenna can be potentially attractive for the application of satellite communications in Ku-band electromagnetic wave.

1. Introduction

The contribution of patch antennas in different applications has been well acknowledged, thanks to their low cost, low profile, and simple fabrication process despite their relatively narrow bandwidth and low gain [1]. For instance, AlSabbagh et al. reported a compact triple-band metamaterial-inspired antenna for wearable applications [2], Coburn and McCormick developed an ultra-wideband antenna for radar applications [3], Al-Janabi and Kayhan proposed a flexible Vivaldi antenna based on fractal design for harvesting the radio frequency (RF) energy in low-powered portable devices [4], and Naiemy et al. designed, fabricated, and tested a

monopole antenna based on electromagnetic band gap structure for GSM and WiMAX applications [5].

Motivated by the bandwidth and gain limitation of patch antennas, different approaches were reported by researchers with the aim of tackling this issue [6–9]. In this way, metasurface-based microstrip antennas were introduced as an alternative approach to improve the conventional microstrip antennas. The role of metasurface structures in the design aspects of microstrip antennas has been intensively studied [10–14]. For instance, a periodic metasurface structure was integrated into the microstrip antenna, thereby converting the linear polarization to circular polarization without modifying the antenna feeding line

[15, 16]. To achieve a wide bandwidth antenna, an array of corner-truncated metasurface cell was incorporated into a microstrip feeding structure [17]. Moreover, a metamaterial was placed around a periodic cell array of printed patch antenna aiming at enhancing the power gain [18]. Notably, there are different metamaterial structures, known as resonators, that are utilized to control the antenna resonant frequencies and bandwidth. Examples of these structures are spiral resonator [19] and modified rectangular resonator. They are usually placed on metamaterial frames in order to realize negative refraction index at desired operating frequencies [20]. This can be an effective approach whenever designing a multiband antenna is targeted. A low-profile dual-band antenna was proposed, which is based on embedding the main antenna structure between two layers of metasurface [21]. The antenna yielded two gain peaks at 7.6 dB and 6.8 dB due to bidirectional radiation from both sides. Also, a coplanar waveguide (CPW) was coupled to a broadband metasurface array in order to feed all the in-phase cells [22]. This approach has made the antenna array to get a significant impedance bandwidth of 67.31% with a low profile and 9.18 dB gain. Another wide bandwidth metasurface antenna was proposed, which is based on stepped impedance resonator (SIR) [23]. As a result of SIR inclusion, the antenna produced 31% impedance bandwidth and 7.9 dB gain with a miniaturized size. Furthermore, researchers attended to enhance the performance of a square microstrip patch antenna by placing a 4×4 metasurface layer above the patch [24]. A metasurface superstrate was also used to design a circularly polarized antenna for satellite applications [25].

The intensive and extensive review of literature revealed that most of the attempts to improve the antenna gain have been made at the expense of bandwidth and vice versa. Therefore, it is crucial to maximize both high gain and bandwidth of the antennas when an improvement approach is considered. Along this line, using multilayer substrates to include a metasurface layer can be one of the possible techniques to improve the gain without compromising the bandwidth performance. For example, a multilayer metasurface antenna was reported to provide a wide bandwidth at the gain of 24.2 dB [26]. Furthermore, a significant improvement in the antenna gain and bandwidth was achieved by placing the metasurface layer below the antenna array [27]. Complex feeding networks and cavity period-based metasurface were also used to enhance the gain and bandwidth of antennas [28–30]. However, it is evidenced from the results of literature that antennas' profile (size) is usually sacrificed when extra layers or complex feeding networks are utilized to improve the gain and bandwidth [31]. Therefore, in the current work, we propose a new design of incorporating periodic metasurface array to enhance the bandwidth and gain while keeping the antenna to a low-profile scheme. The proposed antenna was simulated and fabricated in order to validate the results in the operating frequency range from 10 MHz to 43.5 GHz. Following the excellent agreement between the numerical and measurement results, it is believed that the proposed antenna can

be potentially attractive for the application of satellite communications.

2. Materials and Methods

The proposed antenna is made of two flame-retardant (FR4) substrates, on which the feeding and metasurface layers are deposited. The substrates are separated by an air gap of 11.3 mm, as shown in Figure 1(a). The selection of FR4-type substrate is because of its low dielectric loss, high mechanical strength, and low cost. The FR4 thickness is 1.6 mm having a dielectric constant of 4.3 and loss tangent of 0.025. The single-layer metasurface (Figure 1(c)) was deposited on the upper FR4. The ground plane is copper film with a thickness of 0.035 mm and conductivity of 5.96×10^7 S/m. Two unequal slots, namely, S_1 and S_2 , were generated within the ground plane of the lower FR4 substrate with dimensions of 9.4×1.5 mm² and 17.5×1 mm², respectively. They were coupled to the feeding port (microstrip line) via a point from the antenna centre, known as step load, by means of a 50 Ω SMA connector, as shown in Figure 2(c). The outer part of the SMA was connected to the ground plane, and the inner part was extended through the substrate to be connected with the microstrip strip. For the designed structure and simulation analysis, finite integration technique (FIT) and CST microwave studio were used. The required dimensions of the proposed structure were determined by using parametric studies and genetic algorithm approach in order to operate the antenna in the Ku-band, making it useful for the application of satellite communication. The dimension of the metasurface was considered to be 80×80 mm². The other physical dimensions of the designed antenna are given in Table 1.

The proposed antenna was fabricated using the E33 model of LPKF prototyping PCB machine. After the fabrication of each layer, a 50 Ω SMA connector was soldered to the feeding/microstrip line and ground plane of the structure, as shown in Figure 2. The measurement was carried out by using PNA-L Agilent vector network analyzer (VNA) in the frequency range from 10 MHz to 43.5 GHz. Initially, the VNA was calibrated using a proper calibration kit, utilizing the short circuit, open circuit, and load apparatus. The calibration of VNA was realized in the frequency range of the antenna operation from 5 to 18 GHz. Finally, the antenna was connected to the VNA, and the return loss parameter was measured.

3. Results and Discussion

The simulation results of the proposed antenna were first validated using the tools of CST microwave studio and high-frequency simulator structure (HFSS). Figure 3 shows the return loss spectra that were recorded by the tools, implying a good agreement and validation of the proposed design. One can notice the presence of three main resonant frequencies of the antenna at 12.5 GHz, 14.2 GHz, and 16 GHz.

Figure 4 shows the simulation result of the gain spectrum for the metasurface-based antenna in the frequency range

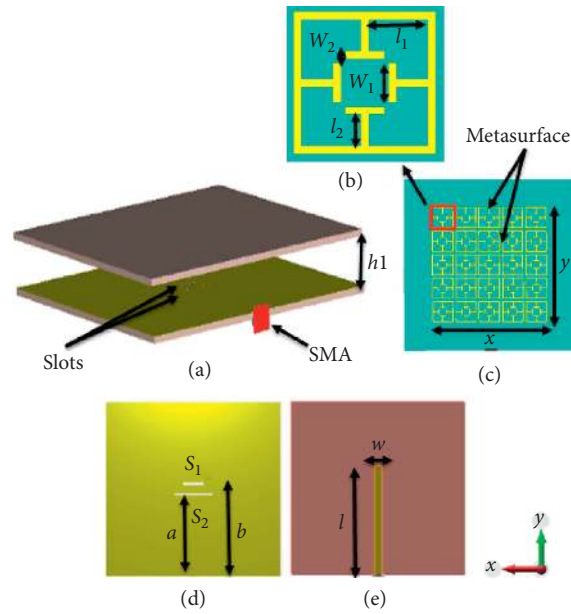


FIGURE 1: Schematic diagram of the proposed antenna (a), front view of a unit cell of the metasurface (b), metasurface layer (c), back view of the ground plane with slots (d), and front view with the microstrip line (e).

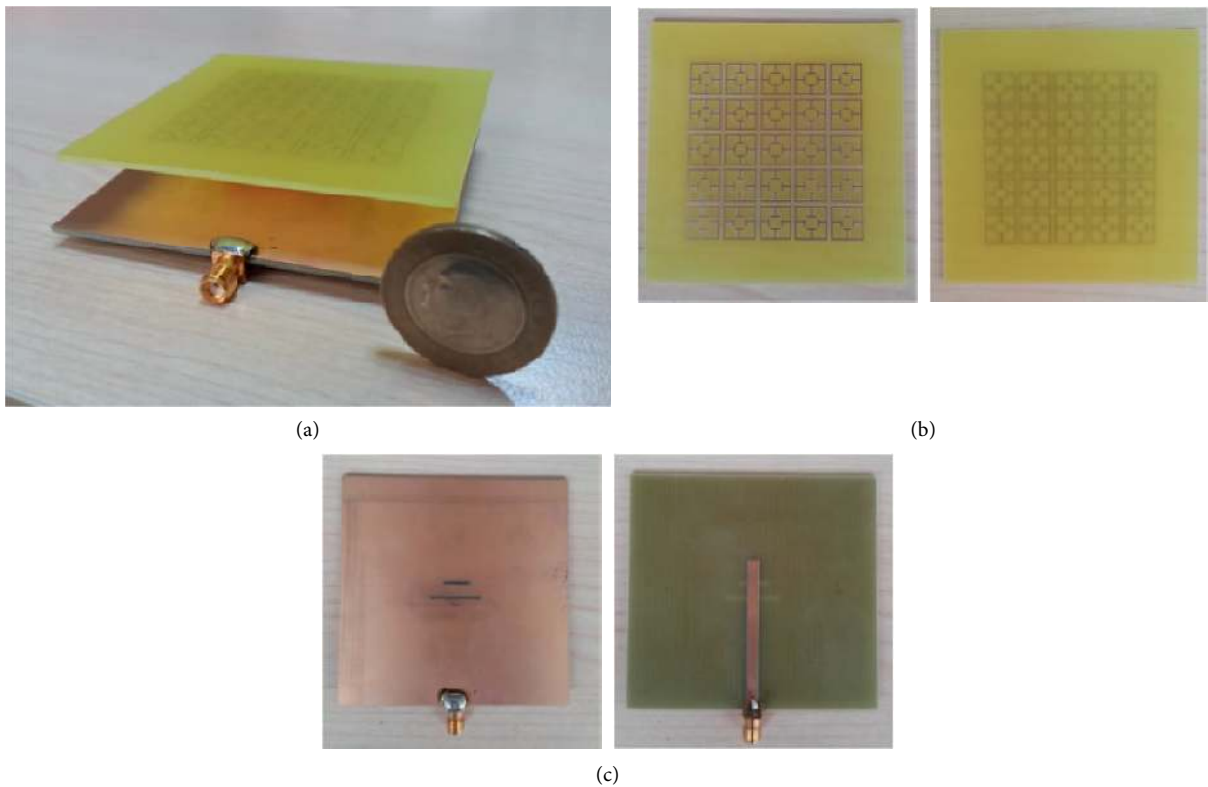


FIGURE 2: Photograph of the fabricated antenna with single-metasurface layer (a), both sides of the metasurface (b), and the front and back sides of the feeding structure (c).

from 12 to 18 GHz. The bandwidth and gain of the antenna were found to be 1.65 GHz and 14.2 GHz, respectively. Results showed that the bandwidth and gain of the proposed antenna outperformed those reported in literature for the other antennas, as shown in Table 2.

The directivity of the proposed antenna was calculated to be 17.3 dB at the frequency of 14.2 GHz, as shown in Figure 5. The gain response is usually correlated with the response of antenna reflection coefficient (S_{11}). This means that if the antenna resonates at a certain operating frequency

TABLE 1: Dimensions of the proposed antenna used in the simulation design.

Parameters	Value (mm)
l_1	4.175
l_2	6.66
w_1	0.55
w_2	3.88
L	50.5
W	3.6
a	36.6
b	41.25
x	54
y	54
h	11.3

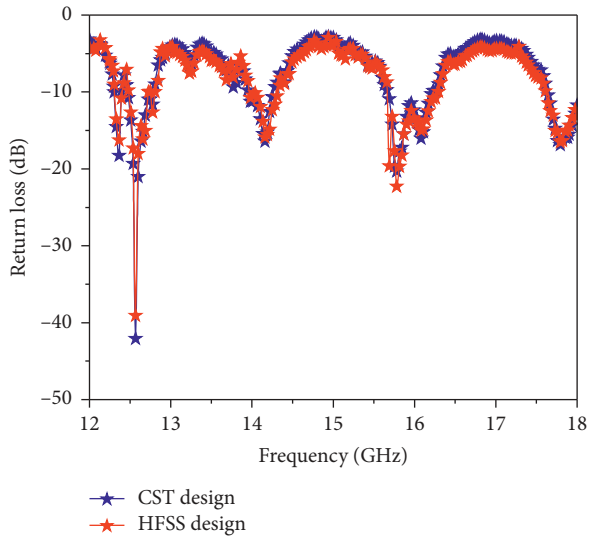


FIGURE 3: Return loss of the proposed antenna recorded from two different tools.

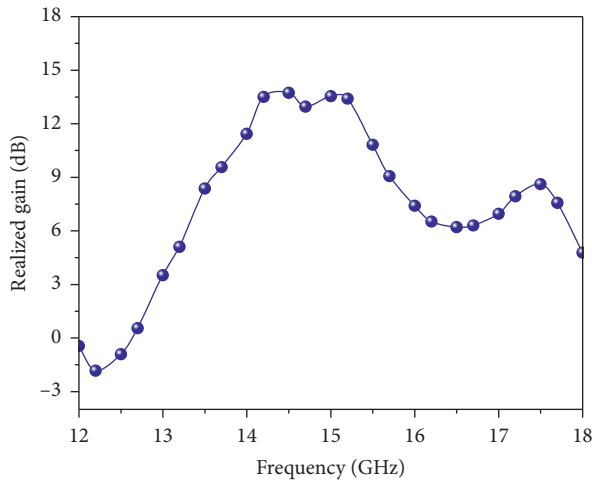


FIGURE 4: Realized gain spectrum for the single-layer metasurface-based antenna.

point, a good gain response is expected at that point. However, this is true only if the radiating dimensions (areas) of the antenna support the electromagnetics to launch to free space (supporting EM modes to propagate).

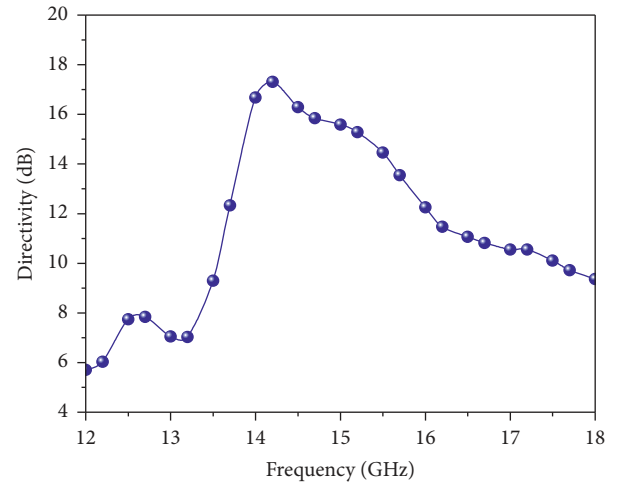


FIGURE 5: Simulated result of directivity for the proposed antenna based on single-layer metasurface.

TABLE 2: Comparison of the proposed antenna with those reported in literature.

Ref.	Size (mm)	Frequency (GHz)	Bandwidth (GHz)	Peak gain (dB)
[13]	$42 \times 42 \times 10$	4.42–6.22	1.8	11
[19]	$63 \times 108 \times 1$	1.85–5.65	3.8	7.32
[20]	60×0.787 Circular	5.89–6.6	0.71	9.8
[32]	$59 \times 59 \times 3.25$	4.77–6.52	1.75	9
[33]	$69 \times 69 \times 67$	5.1–6	0.9	9.85
[34]	$69 \times 69 \times 68$	4–6.5	2.5	11.6
This work	$80 \times 80 \times 14.5$	12–14.13	2.13	14.2

The variation in directivity, gain, and total efficiency versus operating frequency of the proposed antenna with single-layer metasurface is shown in Figure 6. One can observe that the antenna has yielded a peak gain of 14.2 dB at 14.2 GHz. The average of total efficiency was found to be more than 55% over the operating frequency of interest. It is worth to mention that further investigations on the enhancement of the antenna bandwidth can be considered through the inclusion of various architectural designs of the metasurface layer.

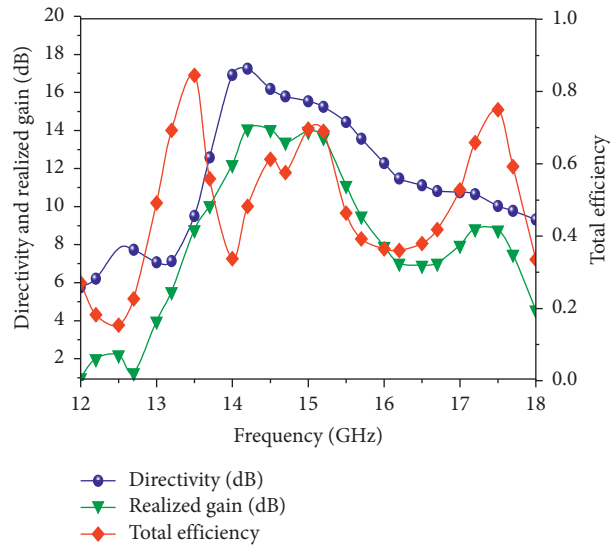


FIGURE 6: Variation in directivity, gain, and efficiency of the proposed antenna versus frequency.

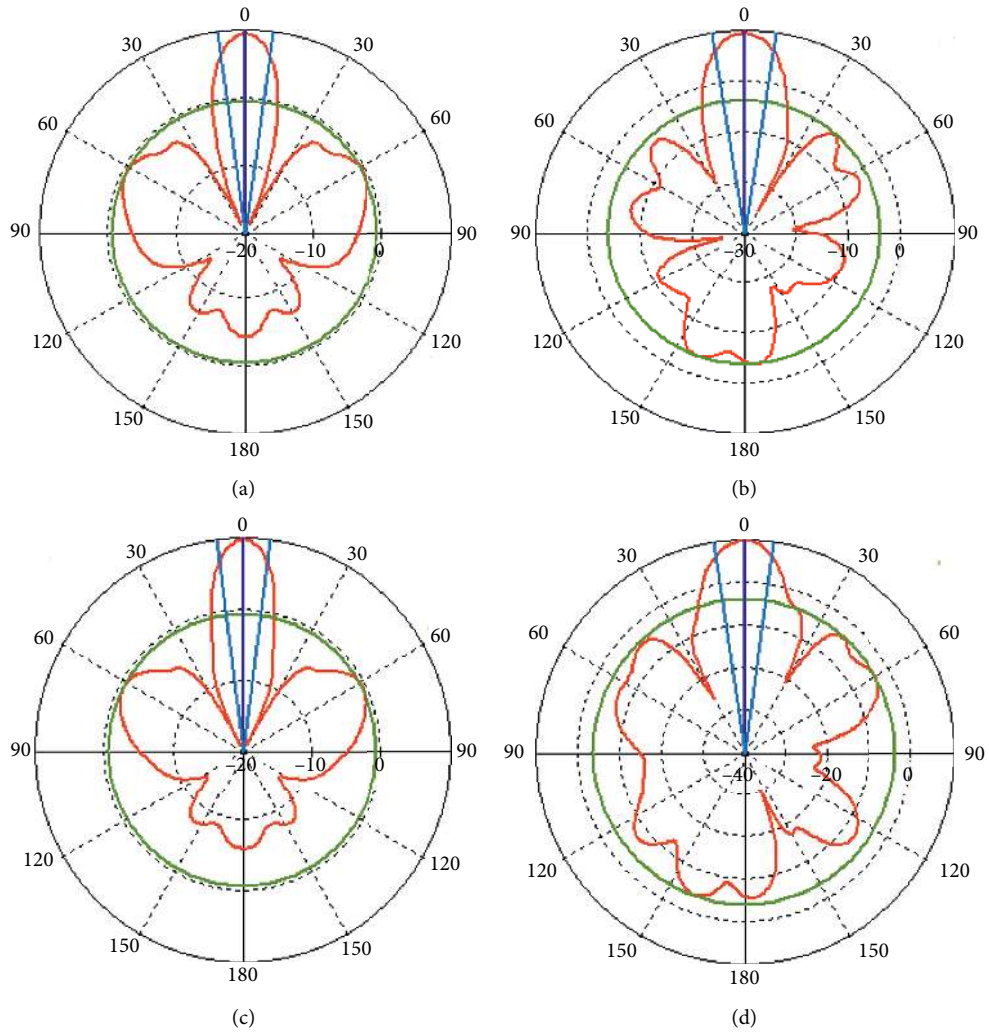


FIGURE 7: Simulated radiation patterns at the frequency of 14 GHz for (a) E-plane and (b) H-plane and at 14.2 GHz for (c) E-plane and (d) H-plane.

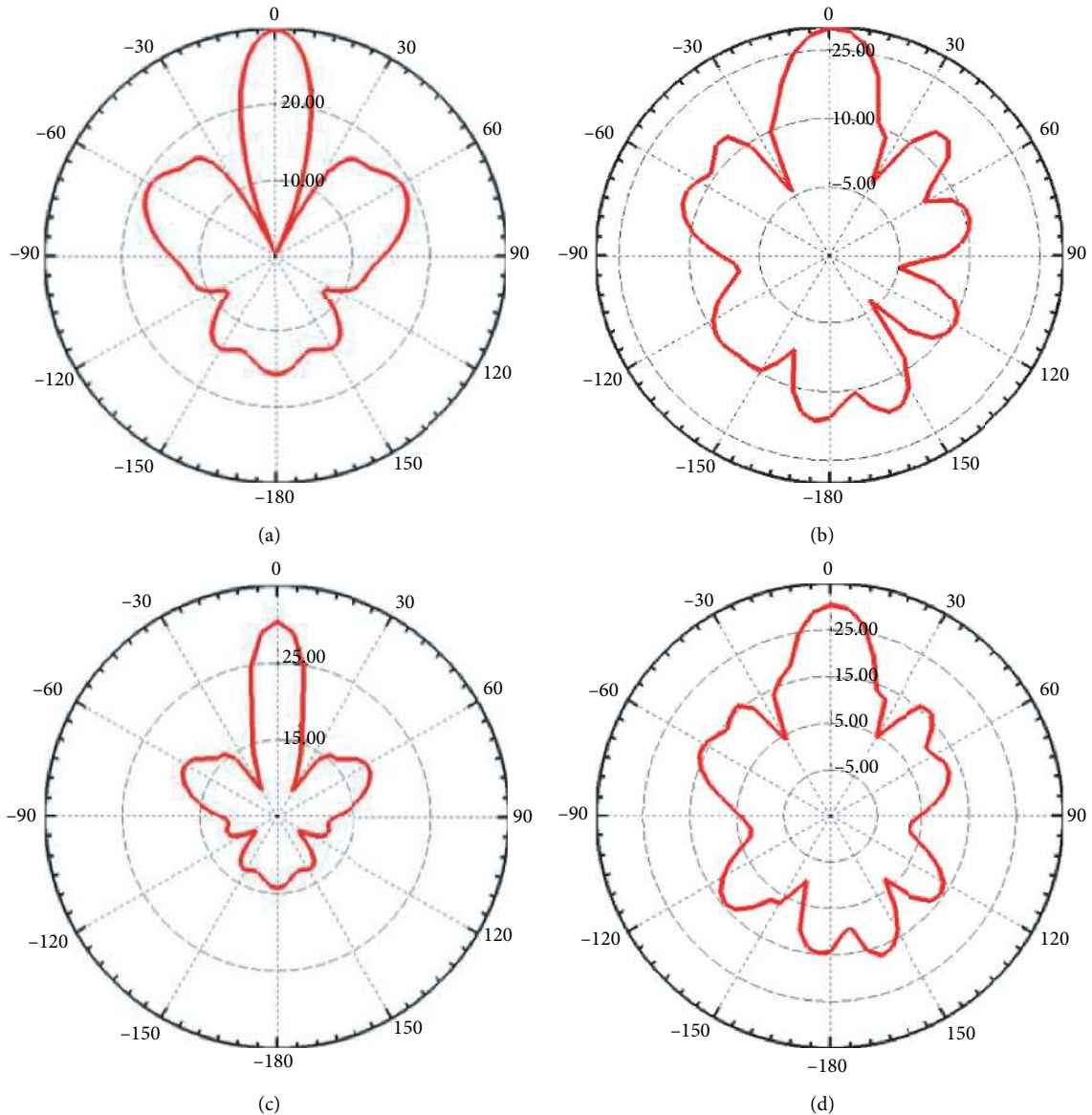


FIGURE 8: Simulated radiation patterns in HFSS software at 14 GHz for (a) E-plane and (b) H-plane and at 14.2 GHz for (c) E-plane and (d) H-plane.

A comparison of the proposed antenna with those reported in literature was performed in terms of profile (overall size), bandwidth, and gain, as shown in Table 2. Notably, the proposed antenna has provided a relatively better gain and bandwidth compared to those reported in literature, while the profile of the proposed antenna is reasonably comparable to those of the reported antennas. It is concluded that the proposed single-layer metasurface can be a potential candidate for the application of satellite communications in Ku-band electromagnetic spectrum.

The radiation patterns in the E- and H-planes were simulated at the characteristic frequencies of 14 GHz and 14.2 GHz, as shown in Figure 7. It can be seen that the patterns attained low side lobe levels, especially in the H-plane, which is below -15 dB at 14 GHz. Notably, the side lobe levels were found to increase with the increase in the operating frequency.

The antenna was also simulated in the high-frequency structure simulator (HFSS) in order to validate the radiation patterns. Notably, a good agreement between the two simulation results was obtained, as shown in Figure 7. The antenna provided a single main lobe with a small beam width towards 0 degrees at both frequencies. However, lower side lobes can be seen at the H-plane, while the back-lobe level was increased compared to that of the E-plane (Figure 8).

Figure 9 shows the measured and simulated return loss of the proposed antenna. A small deviation of the measured return loss from that of the simulated one was observed at high frequencies. This can be due to the following reasons: first, it is not guaranteed that soldering the SMA connector with the feeding line provides the same theoretical value of 50Ω , so some losses and unexpected reflection may occur due to this mismatching. Second, the fabrication technology

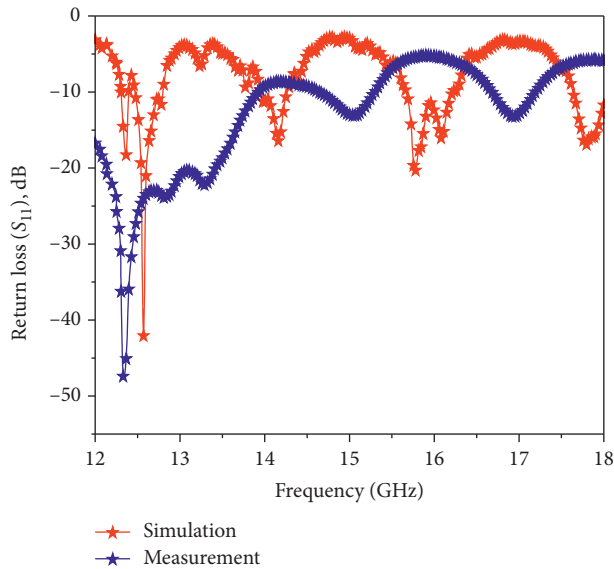


FIGURE 9: Measured and simulated return loss of the antenna.

is limited by some tolerances. The technology used to fabricate the antenna here has a tolerance of around ± 1 mm. Further improvements can be obtained by considering an enhanced fabrication tolerance to below ± 0.4 mm. It was seen that the measured -10 dB impedance bandwidth is 2.13 GHz from 12 to 14.13 GHz.

4. Conclusion

The utilization of a single-layer metasurface was successfully proposed to simulate and fabricate a high gain and bandwidth antenna of a reasonably low-profile scheme. The simulation results from CST microwave studio and HFSS tools were found to be in good agreement with the experimental one. Results showed the presence of three characteristic resonant frequencies of the antenna. Consequently, the bandwidth and gain of the proposed antenna outperformed those reported in literature for the other antennas. It is concluded that the proposed single-layer metasurface can be a potential candidate for the application of satellite communications in the Ku-band electromagnetic spectrum.

Data Availability

No data were used to support this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

Authors' Contributions

H.N.A. and Y.I.A. conceptualized the study. H.N.A., Y.I.A., and R.H.M. prepared methodology. H.N.A. analyzed using software. M.K., L.D., and Y.I.A. validated the study. H.N.A., R.H.M., and F.F.M. performed formal analysis. H.N.A.

investigated the study. F.F.M. was responsible for managing resources. H.N.A. curated the data. H.N.A. and Y.I.A. wrote the original data. R.H.M., F.F.M., S.O.H., O. I., SH.H., and H.L. reviewed and edited the study. H.N.A. visualized the study. M.K. and L.D. supervised the study. M.K. administrated the project.

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