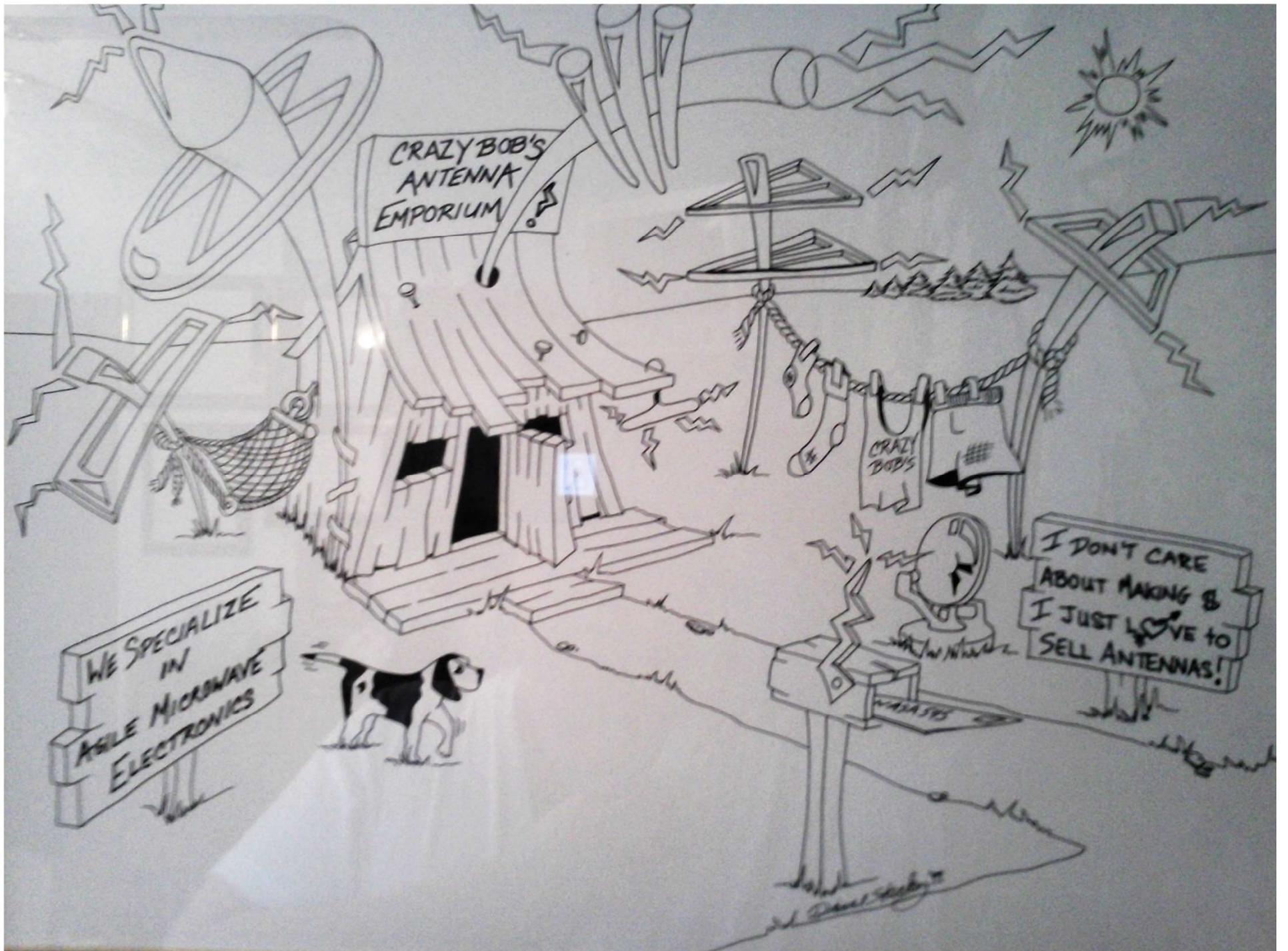


**HamSCI Workshop 2019
Case Western Reserve University
March 22-23, 2019**

Crazy Antennas

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**COMMUNICATIONS &
INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS DIVISION**



CRAZY BOB'S
ANTENNA
EMPORIUM

WE SPECIALIZE
IN
ASILE MICROWAVE
ELECTRONICS

I DON'T CARE
ABOUT MAKING \$
I JUST LOVE TO
SELL ANTENNAS!

CRAZY
BOB'S

David
David



Abstract

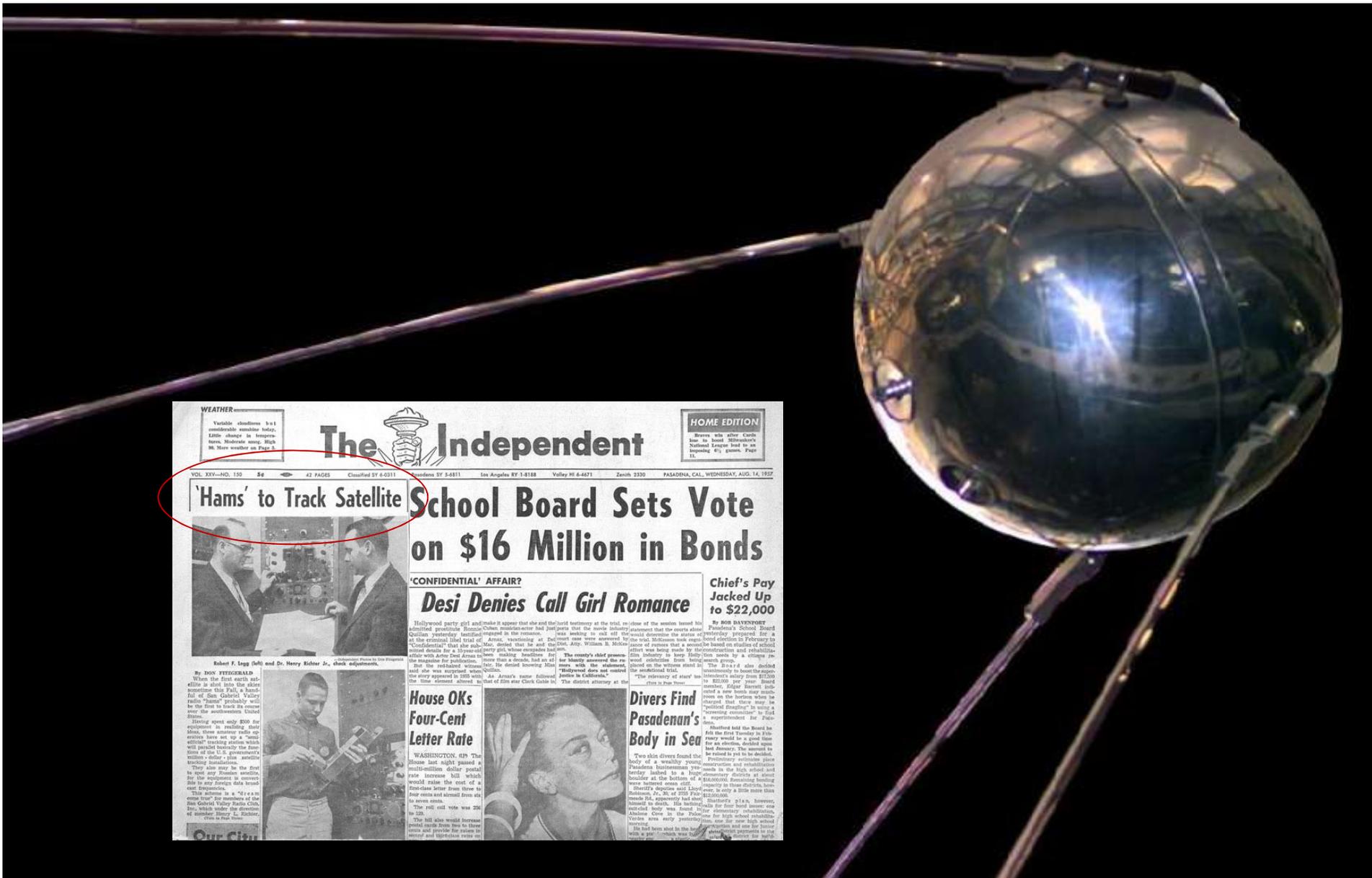
Everyone here is familiar with traditional antennas, time-honored favorites like dipoles and solid parabolic reflectors. But occasionally, circumstances call for something peculiar. This paper will describe a number of unusual antennas for particular communications scenarios that have been developed by the author and his colleagues at the NASA Glenn Research over the past decade or so. The list includes:

- K-band scanning ferroelectric reflectarray;
- UHF “Vivaldi” for cellular connectivity to unmanned aerial vehicles;
- Ku-band array that develops a top-hat pattern to feed a zone plate antenna;
- Active antenna that toggles between Iridium and GPS bands;
- VHF hybrid spiral/dipole for orientation determination on Venus;
- Ku-band deployable reflector that strongly resembles a giant beach ball,
- Combination Ka-band parabolic reflector and 1550 nm telescope called the “teletenna.”

Design strategy and performance results will be included, and trends towards cognitive antennas will be discussed.



Let's Put Things in Perspective: Over five decades would pass between the first wireless telegraph clicks and the world's first artificial Earth satellite - Sputnik 1. Sputnik 1 was a 58.0 cm-diameter aluminum sphere that carried four whip antennas that were about 2.5 m long.



WEATHER
Variable conditions but considerable sunshine today. Little change in temperature. Moderate wind. High 66. See weather on Page 5.

The Independent

HOME EDITION
Readers with other copies may be interested in the National League's bid to an impending 4 1/2 game. Page 15.

VOL. XXV—NO. 150 8¢ 42 PAGES Classified BY 4-0311 Edition 2Y 4-6811 Los Angeles BY 1-8188 Valley HI 4-6471 Zenith 2330 PASADENA, CAL. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, 1952

'Hams' to Track Satellite

When the first earth satellite is shot into the skies sometime this Fall, a handful of San Gabriel Valley radio "hams" probably will be the first to track its course. Over the southwestern United States, they own only four sets of equipment. In reality, they have three amateur radio operators have set up a "semi-official" tracking system which will parallel broadly the functions of the U.S. government's military "hams" plus amateur tracking facilities. They will use any Houston antenna, for the equipment is convertible to any foreign data broadcast frequency.

The scheme is a "4" as a response from the members of the San Gabriel Valley Radio Club, Inc. which under the direction of amateur Henry J. Gulliver, 4140 S. Four Home.

School Board Sets Vote on \$16 Million in Bonds

'CONFIDENTIAL' AFFAIR? Desi Denies Call Girl Romance

Hollywood party girl and make-up artist who she and the artist testified at the trial, revealed that the movie industry was seeking to call off the dog on the actress, according to a confidential source who was quoted in the Los Angeles Times.

Chief's Pay Jacked Up to \$22,000

Divers Find Pasadenan's Body in Sea

Two divers found the body of a wealthy young Pasadena businessman yesterday in a large body of water at the bottom of a canyon in the San Gabriel Valley.

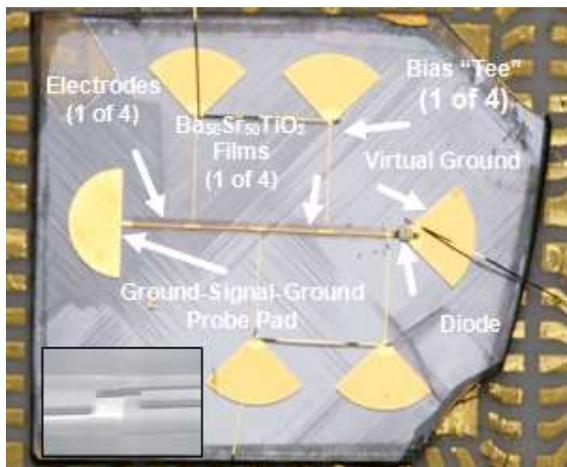
House OKs Four-Cent Letter Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House last night passed a multi-million dollar postal rate increase bill which would raise the cost of a four-cent letter from three to four cents and almost from six to seven cents.

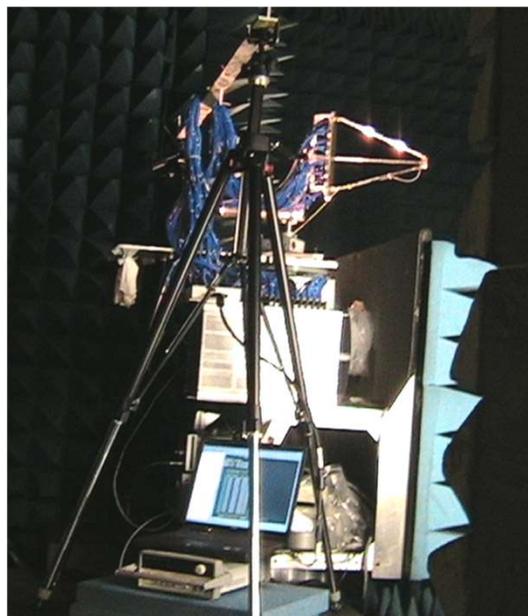
The roll call vote was 296 to 120.

The bill also would increase postal rates from five to three cents and provide for rates to second and third-class rates on...

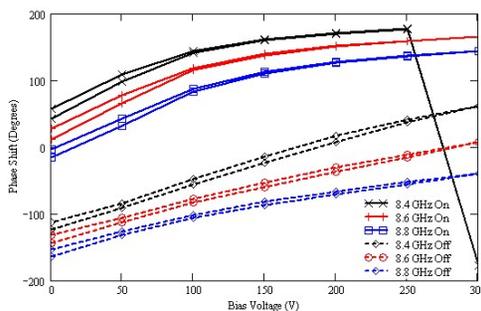
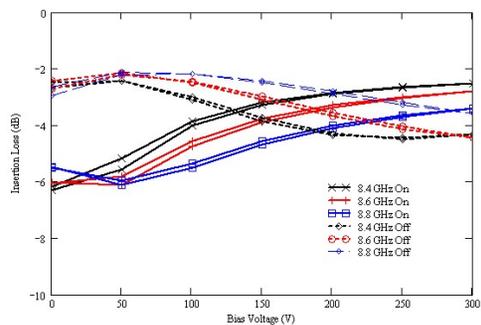
Scanning Ferroelectric Reflectarray ¹



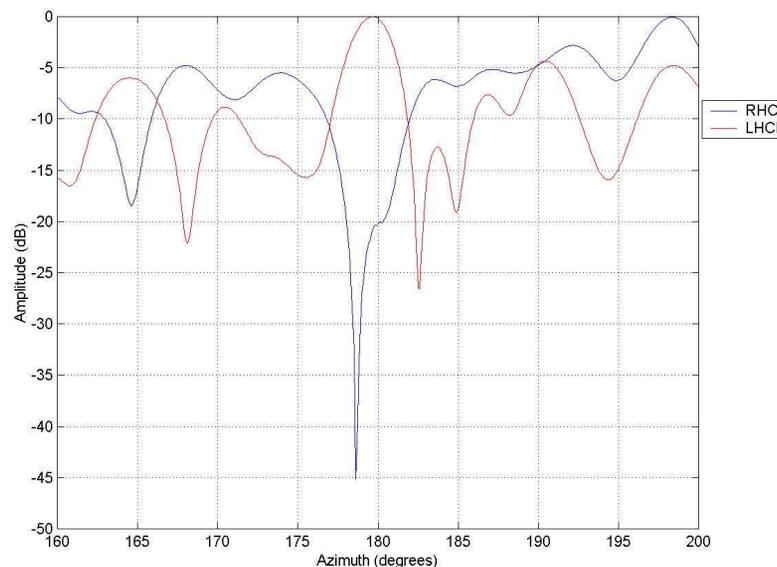
Hybrid X-band ferroelectric/semiconductor phase shifter on 0.5 mm thick lanthanum aluminate. The device is 10 mm X 9 mm. The 1.2 mm long G-S-G pad is sacrificed (sawed) after characterization, so final size is about 9 X 9 mm². Each $\lambda/4$ electrode produces $\approx 40^\circ$ of phase shift. Inset shows SEM of partial electrode.



Testing the 615 Element K-band Reflectarray and Low Power Controller in NASA Glenn's Far Field Chamber

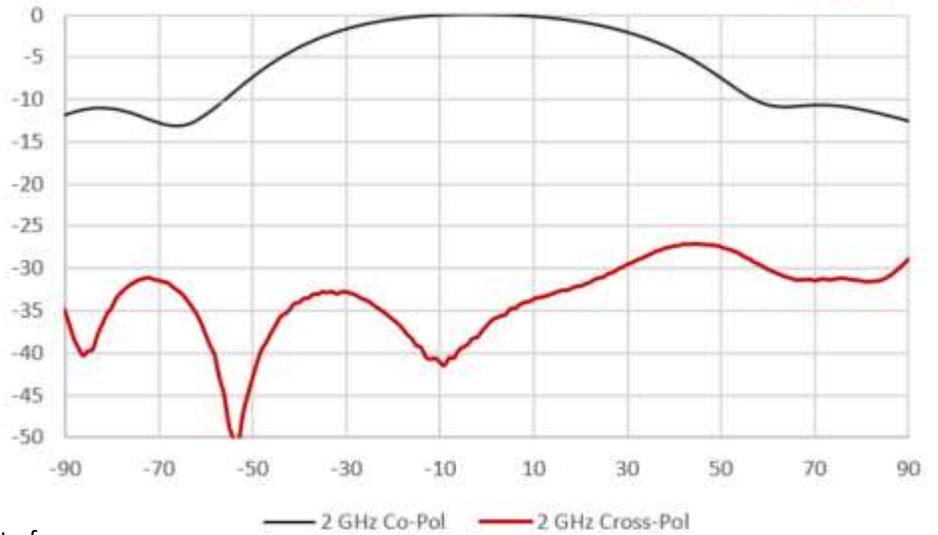
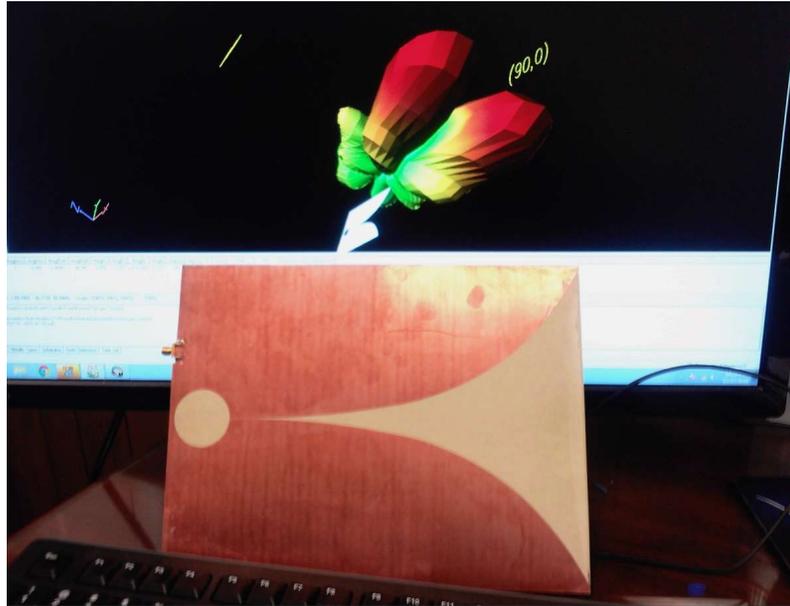


Measured insertion loss and phase of hybrid ferroelectric/semiconductor phase shifter as a function of bias voltage on the ferroelectric section and switch state.



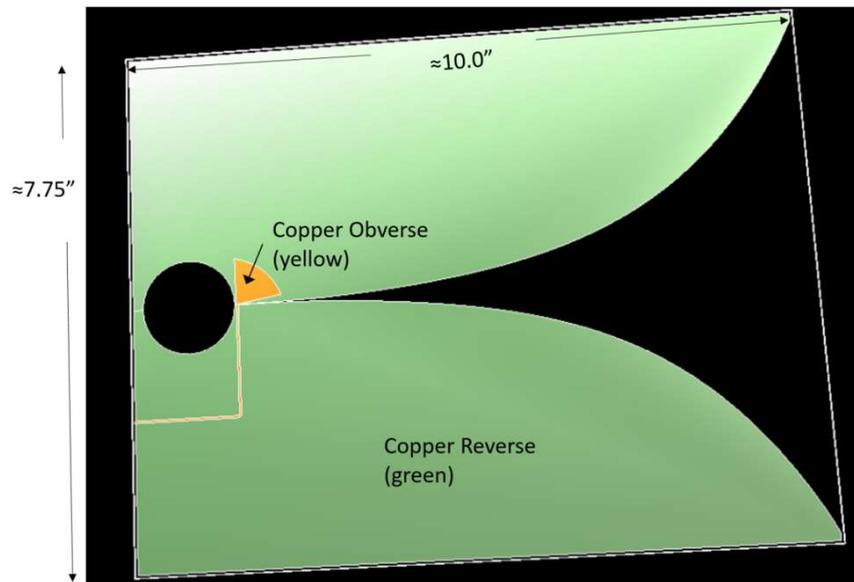
Measured Ferroelectric Reflectarray Antenna Pattern at 19 GHz

700 MHz to 2 GHz Vivaldi Proposed for Cellular Control of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles ²

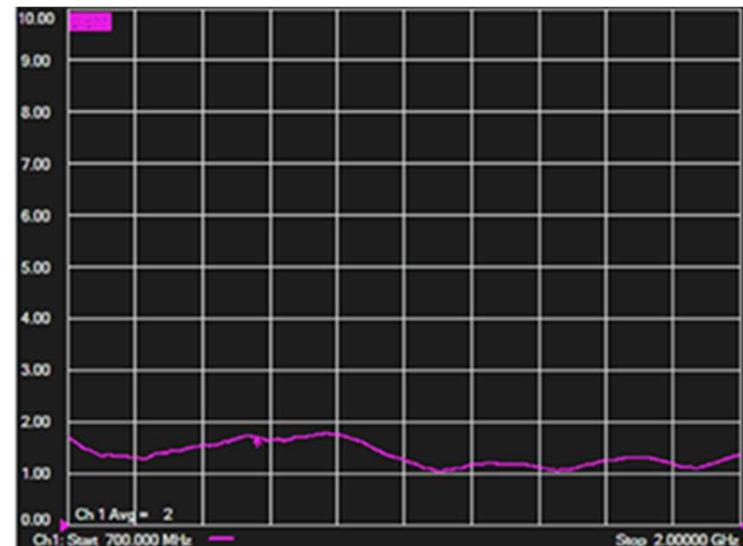


Simulated pattern at 2 GHz (background). The discontinuity at $\theta=90^\circ, \Phi=0^\circ$ is an artifact of the finite ground plane but infinite substrate that was used in the model. Fabricated copper antenna on low-loss Teflon substrate (foreground) ³

Measured far-field pattern at 2.0 GHz. The pattern at 1.7 GHz is indistinguishable.

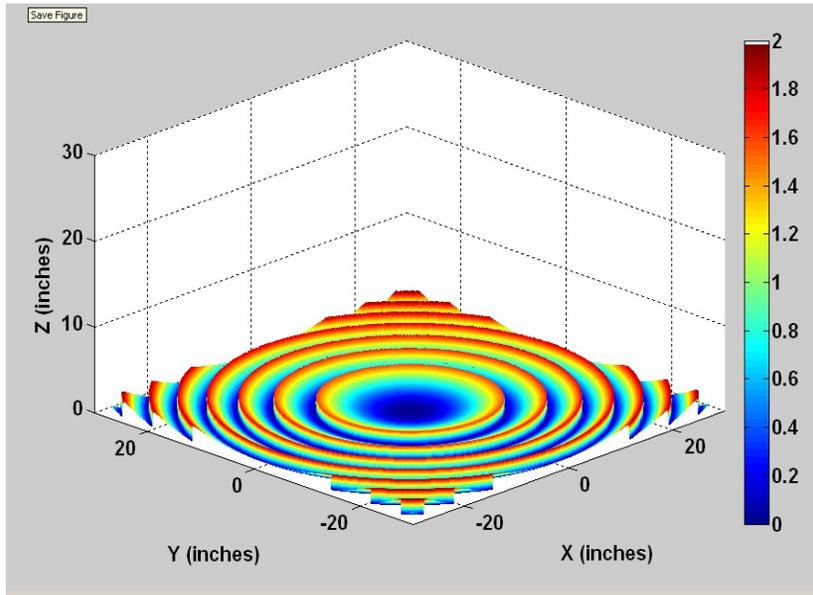


Design, with dimensions, showing both sides – the feed and radiator



Measured VSWR – better than 2:1 from 700 MHz to 2000 MHz

Synthesized Antenna for "Top-Hat" Radiation Pattern for Zone Plate Antenna ⁴

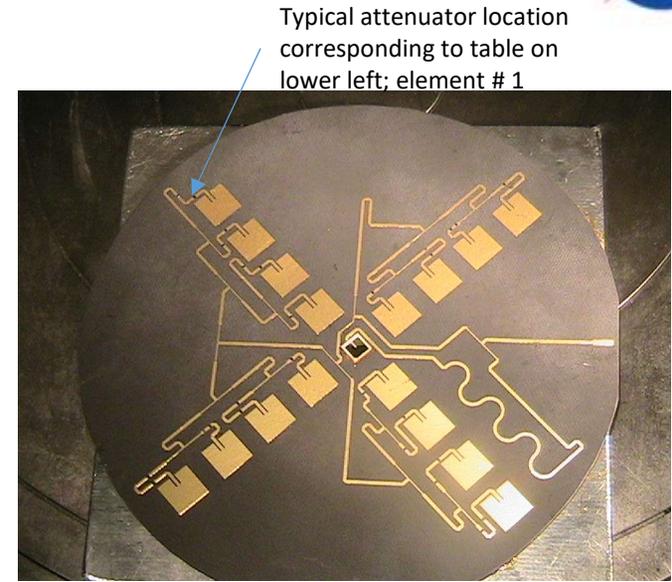


Model of 5 foot diameter "Zone Plate Antenna." The concentric rings are $\frac{1}{2}$ wavelength steps at ≈ 12 GHz and the aperture forms a thin replacement for a parabolic reflector

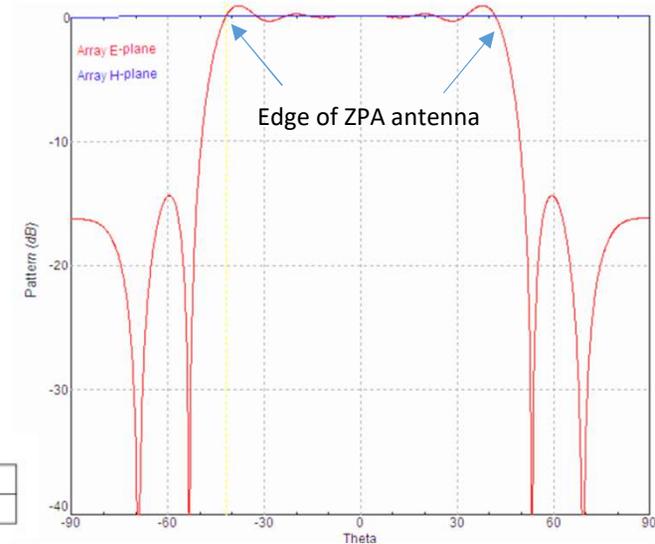
Autocorrelation of white noise at the output of the antenna is a sinc function. Thus for a band-limited system of 400 MHz, for example, the correlation time is approx. 2.5 ns. Since the ZPA induces a delay of 0.27 ns per ring by design, partial correlation of white noise may be present, resulting in some destructive interference of the noise signal

Synthesized element values using Woodward-Lawson method ⁵ corresponding to the pattern at right

Element #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amplitude	0.026	0.086	0.156	0.219	0.756	0.219	0.156	0.086	0.026
Phase (degrees)	180	0	180	0	0	0	180	0	180

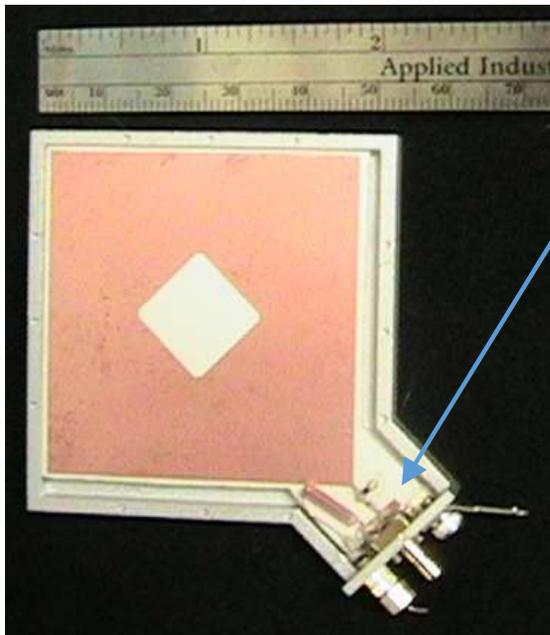


12 cm Uniform Amplitude Taper Array Feed for 1.5 m diameter Zone Plate Antenna

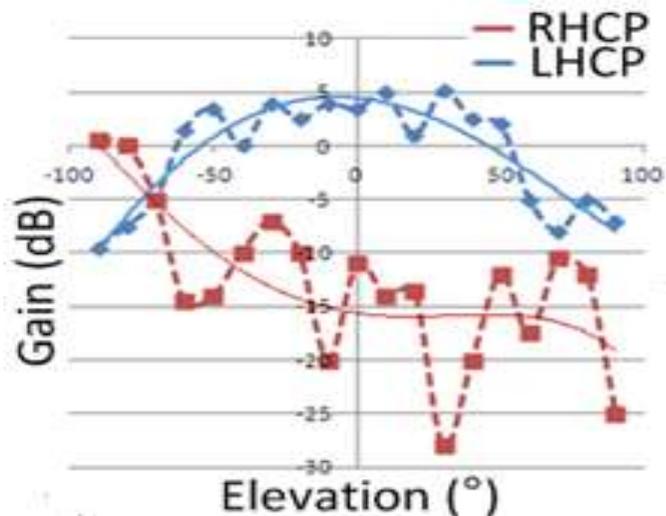
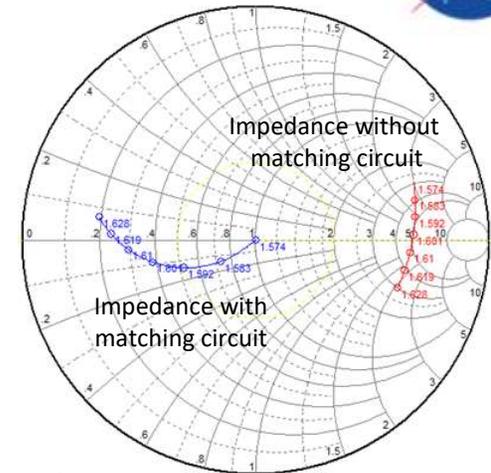
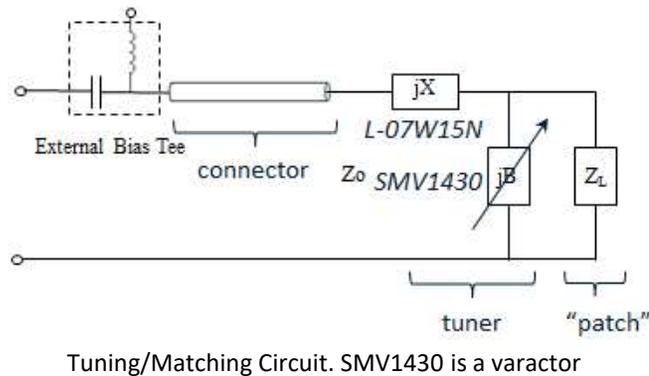


Modeled pattern at 11.7 GHz to uniformly illuminate 1.5 m ZPA

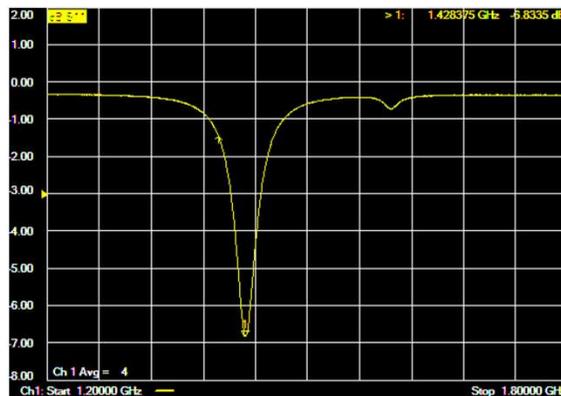
Voltage Tunable Low-Signature L-Band Antenna



Resonant patch. Note that the antenna is only about 1/4 wavelength long



Measured far-field pattern at \approx mid-band



Measured return loss with 0 Volts Bias



Measured return loss with 8 Volts Bias

The antenna's center frequency tunes between \approx 1.4 and \approx 1.6 GHz and covers GPS L1 and the high end of the Iridium band.

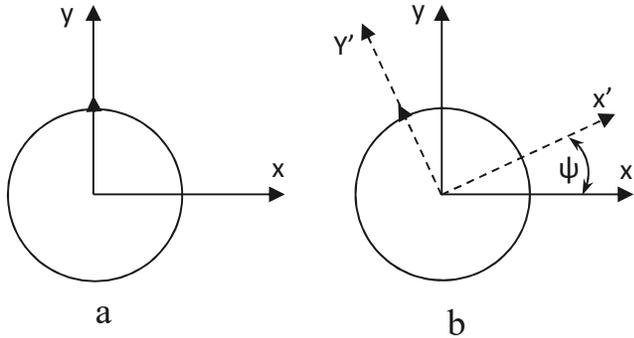
VHF Hybrid Spiral/Dipole Orientation Determining Antenna ⁷



A normalized RHCP wave propagating along the z axis.

$$E = (\mathbf{x} - j\mathbf{y}) e^{-j\beta z} e^{-j\omega t}$$

It is a property of a circularly polarized antenna that a physical rotation of Ψ degrees results in a far-field phase shift of Ψ degrees



Long-Lived In-situ Solar System Explorer ⁶

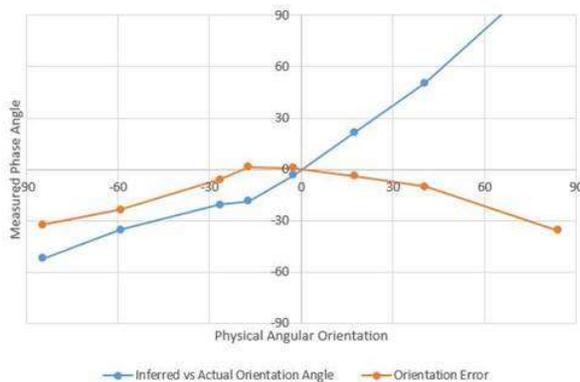
When the antenna is rotated by angle ψ , the orthogonal field components can be determined by projecting the rotated axes onto the parent coordinate system at $z=0$. The resulting field is

$$\begin{aligned} E_{rot} &= [\mathbf{x} \cos(\psi) - \mathbf{y} \sin(\psi) - j(\mathbf{x} \sin(\psi) + \mathbf{y} \cos(\psi))] e^{-j\beta z} e^{-j\omega t} \\ &= (\mathbf{x} e^{-j\psi} - j\mathbf{y} e^{j\psi}) e^{-j\beta z} e^{-j\omega t} \\ &= (\mathbf{x} - j\mathbf{y}) e^{-j(\beta z + \psi)} e^{-j\omega t} \end{aligned}$$

thereby preserving the RHCP wave and illustrating an additional phase (delay) of ψ radians.



Logarithmic Spiral Low Axial Ratio Design. 24 cm spiral on high contrast substrate represents a factor of 11.4 reduction in physical size. The photograph shows the proof-of-concept integrated spiral and dipole (tuned to 640 MHz) at about a 90 degree rotation angle. Rotating the dipole causes essentially no phase shift variation. The standard deviation of the dipole phase shift as the dipole was rotated was only 0.9 degrees.



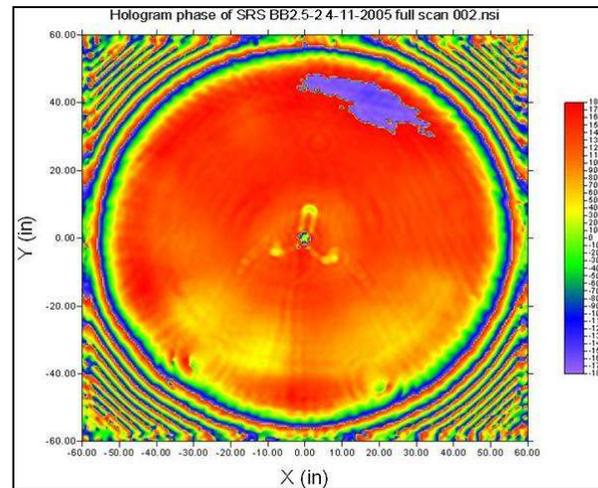
Inflatable Radome Antenna System ⁸



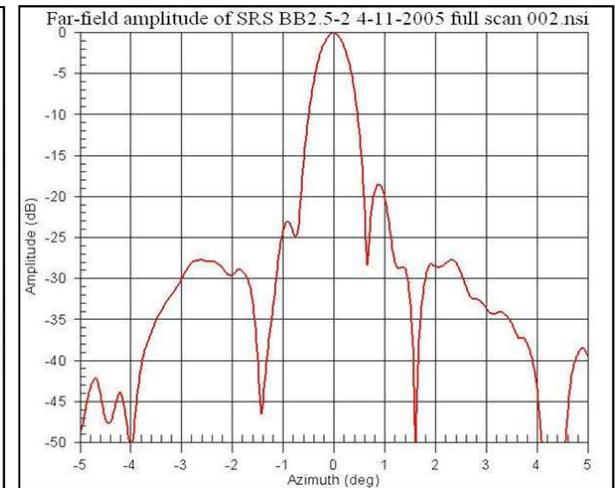
The 2.5 m terrestrial radome antenna was manufactured by GATR (Huntsville, AL) and initially exhibited a 6 dB gain anomaly. GRC performed pattern measurements, surface scans using a laser radar system, and materials measurements and diagnosed several causes of the anomaly. Characterization was at Ku-band. Ultimately, measured directivity corresponded to 75 % of the theoretical gain from a perfect 2.5 meter aperture with uniform illumination.



BB2.5 Radome Antenna on Pedestal Mount in the NASA GRC Near Field Range



BB2.5 Radome Antenna Phase Hologram



Measured far-field azimuth pattern

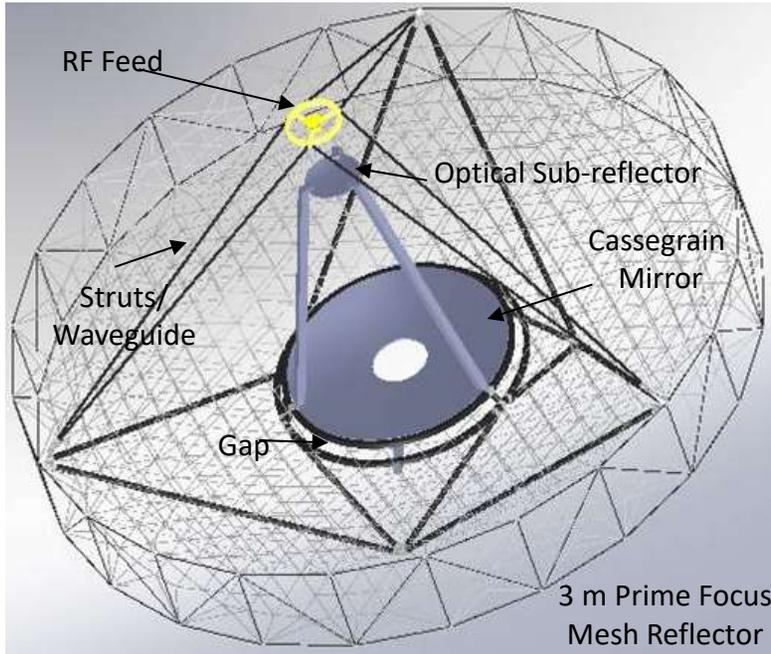


To date, GATR antennas have been deployed in six of the seven continents for humanitarian and disaster relief purposes. Here, The antenna provides communications in the search for a missing girl in San Diego, CA

Integrated Radio and Optical Communications “Teletenna 9”

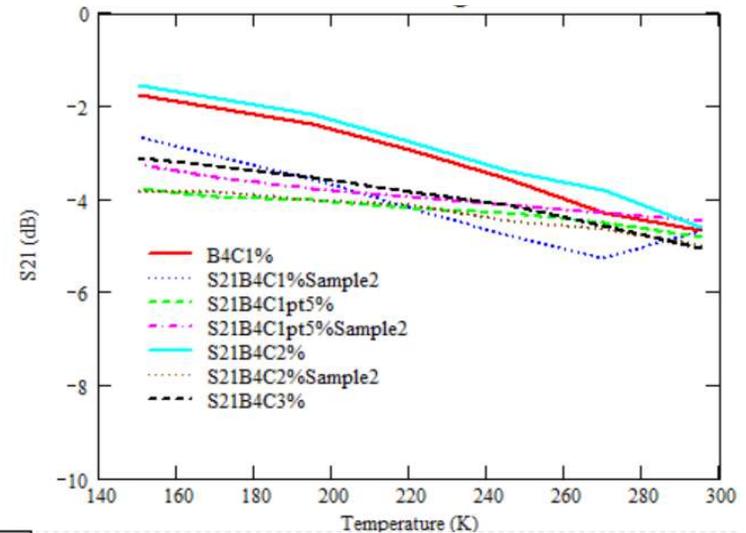
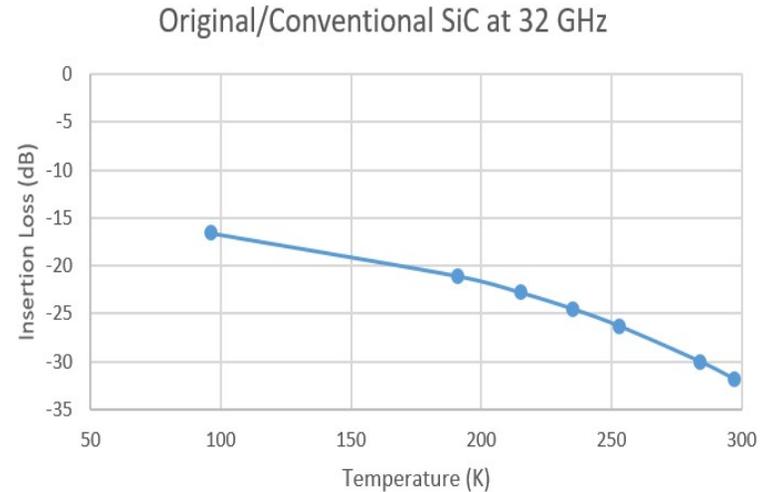


The goal of the iROC project is to integrate a 1550 nm optical terminal with a ≈ 3 m Ka-band antenna to form a resilient hybrid communications system for deep-space applications with the same mass as a conventional RF system.



iROC Teletenna system:

- 3 m Ka-Band mesh reflector,
- A nominal 25 cm 1550nm optical aperture and associated vibration isolation platform.
- 0.3 μ radian star tracker accuracy (beacon-less pointing)
- 4 μ radian optical pointing requirement.
- Instantaneous data rates ≈ 350 MBPS from Mars perigee



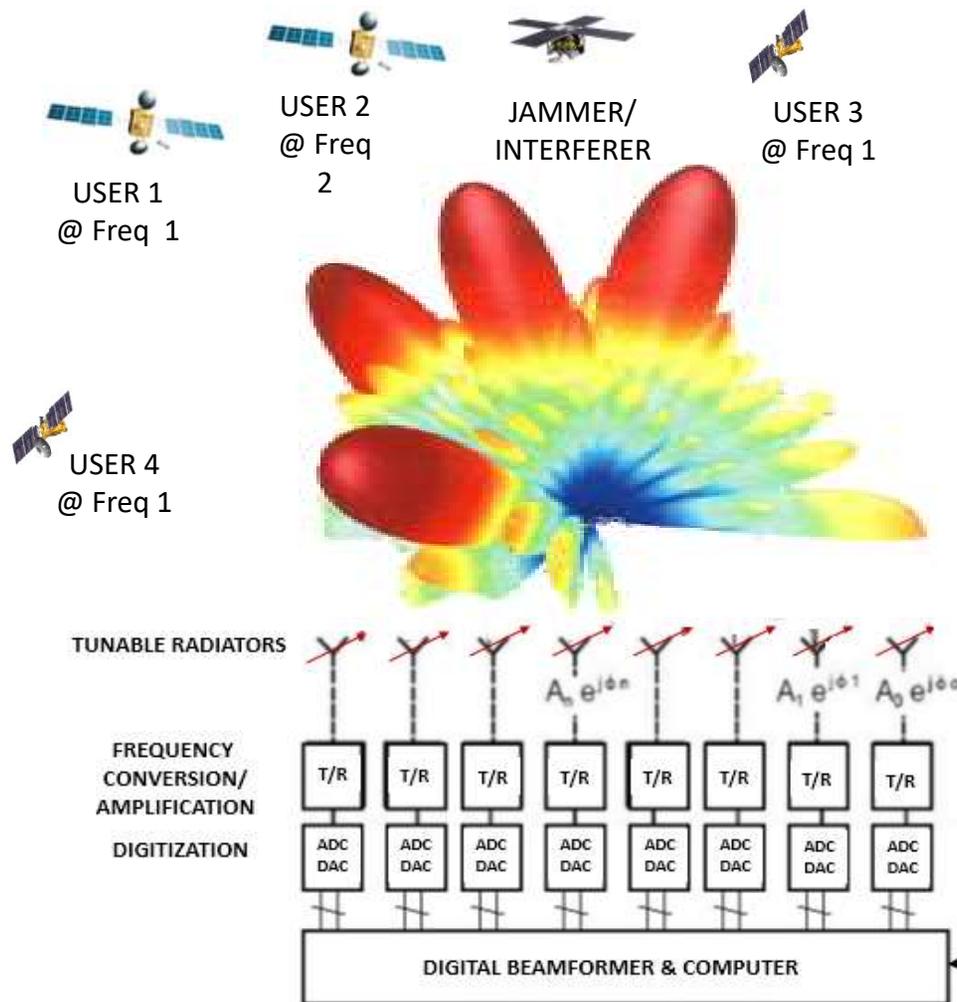
New type of SiC developed that retains all structural advantages but becomes translucent at Ka-band to enable novel hybrid teletenna systems, etc.

3 m Radio Antenna Material	25 cm Optical Mirror Material	Total Mass (kg)
Composite (16.7 kg)	Beryllium (0.8 kg)	17.5
Composite (16.7 kg)	Composite (0.2 kg)	16.9
Mesh (8.0 kg)	Composite (0.2 kg)	8.2

Cognitive Antennas



According to the FCC, a cognitive radio “can change its transmitter parameters based on interaction with the environment in which it operates.” Hence we define a cognitive antenna as an environmentally perceptive antenna that can dynamically allocate bandwidth and/or adjust beam direction and directivity (beamwidth), EIRP, provide beam nulling, etc. to optimize spectral, spatial and temporal resources to complement cognitive radio technology. Intelligence is shared between the beam-forming controller and the radio cognitive engine.



A Ka-Band Antenna with the Following Knobs and Intellect Does Not Exist:

- Tunable anywhere from ≈ 20 GHz to 33 GHz
- Adjustable bandwidth 10 MHz to 200 MHz
- Arbitrary beamwidth
- \approx Hemispherical coverage
- Multiple (>4) independent beams
- Variable EIRP
- Directional nulling
- Low power per channel (< 500 mW)
- Interactive with cognitive radio
- Wideband spectral and hemispherical spatial sensing and narrowband directional transmit



References

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3. "Broadband Directive Antenna for Cellular Control of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles", R. Romanofsky, To Be Published.
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