

Artificial Neural Network based Design of Modified Shaped Patch Antenna

Rajvinder Kaur

Electronics and Communication Engineering Section, Yadavindra College of Engineering, Punjabi University Guru Kashi Campus, Talwandi Sabo-151302, Punjab, India
E-mail: rajvinderk67@gmail.com

Ashwani Kumar Narula

Electronics and Communication Engineering Section, Yadavindra College of Engineering, Punjabi University Guru Kashi Campus, Talwandi Sabo-151302, Punjab, India
E-mail: ashwaninarula@yahoo.co.in

Abstract—Artificial neural network based model is estimated for modified shaped circular patch antenna. The Levenberg Marquardt (LM) algorithm is used to train the network, different antenna parameters in the X and Ku band are taken as input and delivers antenna dimensions as output. The dimensions obtained from estimated neural network model closely agrees the simulated results over the X and Ku band for FR4 epoxy substrate with 1.5 mm thickness. The simulation of microstrip patch antenna is carried out using Ansoft HFSS simulation software and the analysis of neural network model results are carried out using MATLAB. Thus, the estimated model can be used to obtain the antenna dimensions for circular patch antenna.

Index Terms—Microstrip Patch Antenna, Artificial Neural Network, Levenberg Marquardt Algorithm, X/Ku band, Estimation.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the present age wireless communication is developing abruptly and including advancements in antenna technology. Wireless technology includes lots of applications such as WIFI, WLAN, GPS, military, biomedical, aerospace, and many more, in which microstrip patch antenna structure plays an important role [12]. With the advancement of wireless communication systems are moving rapidly towards the miniaturization. Therefore the prior requirement of wireless communication systems is microstrip patch antenna with small size. Microstrip patch antennas (MSA) are very famous for their low profile nature, size, light weight, less cost, easy fabrication process and are compatible with monolithic microwave integrated circuits. The patch of MSAs can be of any shape, it may be square, circular, triangular, hexagonal etc., out of which square and circular patch are very common. [1], [5], [9]. Microstrip patch antenna meets the demand for large distance communication [6]. The smaller MSA can be designed with the use of high dielectric constant but this leads to smaller bandwidth and efficiency. Thus to overcome such

demerits of microstrip patch antennas, compact antennas are designed with some alterations such as slot-loading and shorting pipewall. Microstrip antennas consist of a patch which can be given any shape with the help of slot loading technique. To investigate some parameters such as resonant frequency, bandwidth and input impedance, transmission line model and cavity model are used. Different types of compact MSA shapes such as leaf shape, tulip shape, microstrip patch antenna with defected ground plane, etc. has been presented in the literature as an alternative.

In this paper, modified circular shaped microstrip patch is preferred over well-known geometry [12] which operates in X and Ku band. X band (8 to 12 GHz) is applicable for secure satellite communication system whereas Ku band (12 to 18 GHz) is useful for VSAT system on the ships for the detection of speed or displacement of the ships [7]. An antenna operates at multiband frequencies if different slots are etched [9]. For analyzing and synthesizing of microstrip antennas, artificial neural network plays vital role because of their adaptable features [3] [4]. Neural network is the model for processing information whose concept has been taken from biological nervous system i.e. Brain. It contains large number of highly interconnected neurons which work collectively in order to solve some particular problem. The output is decided by the arrangement and weights associated. Neural network is immense parallel processor which has natural capability to store experimental knowledge. If the neural network is trained with some data, then it estimates very fast results, which are very close to its measured results or simulated results. Hence it completely neglects the repetition of conventional models as they require discernment for every inferior change in the geometry, which is time consuming.

In this paper, an artificial neural network model is designed for estimating the dimensions of modified shaped circular patch antenna. At first, the radius of circular patch is calculated using equation (1), (2) and (3) for 1.5 mm thick substrate, discussed in section II. Also, the geometry of proposed antenna is discussed in the

same section. The ground plane should be designed with suitable dimensions along with dimensions in order to optimize the antenna parameters [5]. Further simulating the same using HFSS software, gain for respective resonating frequencies is calculated. The dimensions of the proposed antenna are estimated for different resonant frequencies and their corresponding gains using developed artificial neural network discussed in section III. A very close agreement is observed from the neural network results and simulated results of HFSS as mentioned in section IV. Thus ANN model can be used for calculating the patch dimensions of the circular patch antenna.

II. STRUCTURE OF MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA

Microstrip Patch antenna has very thin conducting sheet placed over the grounded dielectric material having dielectric constant in the range of $2.2 \leq \epsilon_r \leq 12$. The thickness of conducting sheet is $t \ll \lambda_0$, which is minor and the height of substrate is $0.003\lambda_0 \leq h \leq 0.05\lambda_0$ [1]. The parameters of microstrip patch antenna depend upon the dimensions of patch and the properties of material. The bandwidth of microstrip patch antenna can be increased by increasing the height of substrate [10]. In microstrip patch antennas, the surface waves are introduced when the thickness of substrate is increased, which led to fringing effect. With fringing effect the dimensions of patch are extended outwards. Hence for circular patch an effective radius a_e including fringing effect is given by equation given below:

$$a_e = a \left\{ 1 + \frac{2h}{\pi a \epsilon_r} \left[\ln \left(\frac{\pi a}{2h} \right) + 1.7726 \right] \right\}^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

And the resonant frequency including fringing effect for equation (1) is expressed as:

$$f_r = \frac{1.8412 v_0}{2\pi a_e \sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \quad (2)$$

a_e = effective radius of circular patch.

a = radius of circular patch.

v_0 = velocity of light in free space.

h = height of the substrate.

f_r = resonant frequency.

ϵ_r = dielectric constant of the substrate.

Actual radius of the circular patch without fringing effect is given by:

$$a = \frac{F}{\left\{ 1 + \frac{2h}{\pi \epsilon_r F} \left[\ln \left(\frac{\pi F}{2h} \right) + 1.7726 \right] \right\}^{1/2}} \quad (3)$$

Where

$$F = \frac{8.791 \times 10^9}{f_r \sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \quad (4)$$

The modified shaped antenna has circular patch with

radius of 4 mm as shown in figure 1. The circular patch is given as shape by etching different slots from its sides. The slots introduced in the patch led to the disturbance in the current path hence results in dual band operation [13], [16]. The patch is given a unique shape in order to obtain best results. The operating frequency obtained from these values is 10 GHz.

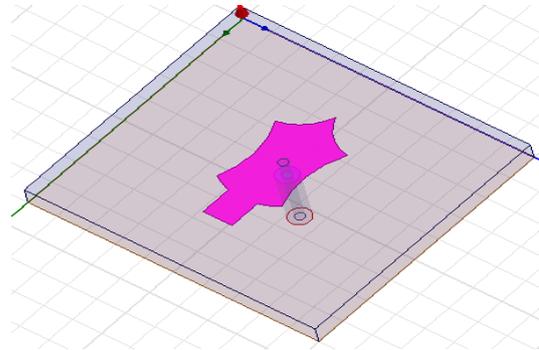


Fig.1. Modified Circular Shaped Patch Antenna.

The modified shaped patch antenna is fed with coaxial probe feed and is fabricated on FR4 epoxy substrate having dielectric constant (ϵ_r) 4.4. The thickness of substrate is 1.5 mm and loss tangent of 0.02. The length of the substrate (L) and width (W) as mentioned in figure 2 is 18 mm and 20 mm respectively.

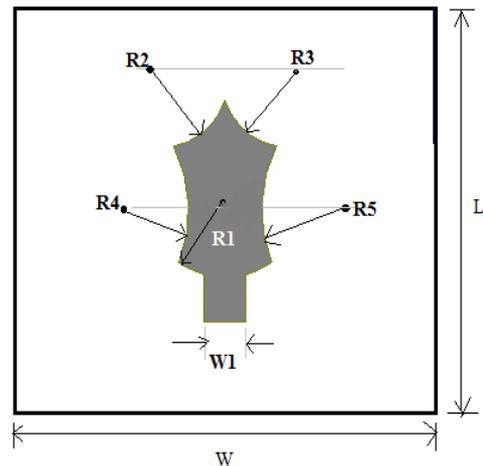


Fig.2. Geometrical Configuration of Modified Circular Shaped Patch Antenna.

III. ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK IMPLEMENTATION

Artificial neural network is a mathematical model based on biological neuron system. The concept of artificial neural network has been used in many applications since 1990's. The network for most of the applications acts as black box which maps the output responses with respect to the input parameters. A feed forward back propagation ANN (FFBP-ANN) is a simple and effective three layer model which consists of one input layer, one hidden layer and one output layer as shown in figure 3, where x_n are inputs, y_n are outputs and

b is bias which always adjusted to 1. The interconnection between neurons of different layers has weights associated with them. The input data given to input layer passes through neural network layer by layer. The training database is set of data samples which consist of different input values and desired output response

corresponding to the input. The input data is trained and the output is produced, hence compared with the desired output. To locate the dimensions of the modified shaped patch antenna using ANN for specific antenna parameters such as resonant frequency and gain has been discussed here.

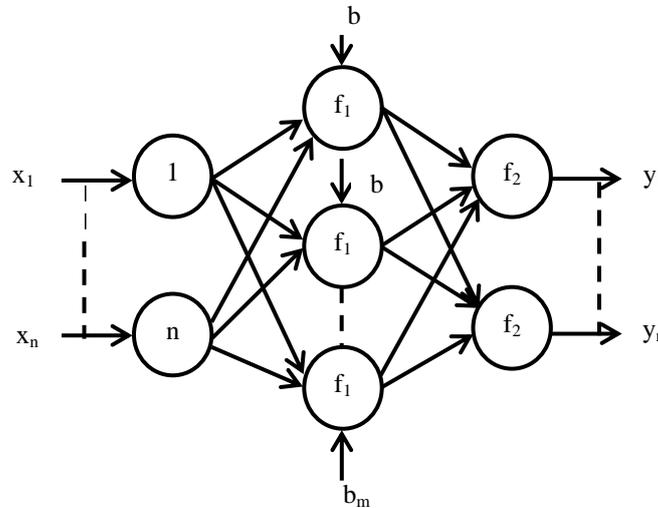


Fig.3. FFBP-ANN.

The output of multilayer FFBP-ANN is given by equation (5) for the figure 3.

$$f(x_i) = f_n(w_n * (f_{n-1}(\dots f_2(w_2 * f_1(w_1 * x_1 + b_1) + b_2) \dots) + b_{n-1}) + b_n) \quad (5)$$

Where **b** is bias vector,
w is weight vector,
f is activation function of each layer,
x is input vector.

The MSE is given by

$$MSE = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m [y_i - F_{ANN}(x_i)]^2 \quad (6)$$

Where **m** represents the number of training samples, **y_i** is target output and **F_{ANN}(x_i)** is the output of ANN.

A. Data Generation

The most important part for creating the network is to collect large amount of data. Training data for neural network model is collected by varying the dimensions of proposed antenna around the initial values. For each value, simulations are performed with the help of Ansoft HFSS simulator software. The resonant frequency and their respective gain values are noted down. For best results, the radius **R₂** and **R₃** shown in figure 2 are kept above the initial values. Similarly a large set of data is prepared but those values which do not fall under X and Ku band are eliminated, hence data set of 103 samples is prepared. The artificial neural network is prepared for estimating the dimensions of microstrip antenna for given

antenna parameters as input.

The feed forward backpropagation artificial neural network has three layers that are input layer, hidden layer and output layer. The input layer is given the data set of antenna parameters which are shown in figure 4. Further the artificial neural network is trained with the collected data samples. Out of which 70% data is used for training, 15% for validation and 15% for testing which are default in nature. The ratio can be divided as per requirement. The number of hidden neurons taken is 10 which help in getting more accurate results.

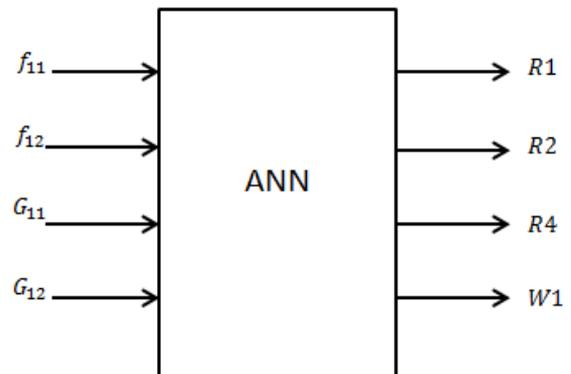


Fig.4. Basic Structure of Artificial Neural Network for Proposed Antenna Structure.

B. Artificial Neural Network Model

The ANN model for microstrip patch antenna is revolution mechanism between the dimensions of antenna and its resonant frequency and their gain. The Levenberg Marquardt (LM) algorithm is used to train the artificial

neural network model for microstrip patch antenna. The neural network is learned using input data and target data as shown in figure 4. With the help of target data, a learned neural network transforms input data into desired response. The inputs to the network are parameters of the antenna that is upper and lower frequencies and their corresponding gains. The estimated output of the neural network model is dimensions of the patch that is R1, R2, R4 & W1 as shown in figure 4. The parameters of neural network are mentioned in table 1 for the proposed model shown in figure 4. The hidden neurons used for the network model is 10. Larger the number of hidden neurons means more flexible and accurate is the network.

The artificial neural network model can be designed by using different algorithms but Levenberg Marquardt algorithm is more accurate as compared to other algorithms.

Table 1. Neural network parameters

S.No.	Parameter	Value
1.	Number of Inputs	4
2.	Number of Outputs	4
3.	Number of Hidden Neurons	10
4.	Number of Epochs	1000
5.	Training Algorithm	Levenberg Marquardt

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The validation of the neural network model was tested with test data that is 15% of the actual data. The simulation results obtained from HFSS were compared with the response obtained from neural network. The results obtained from ANN are shown in graph of figure 5, 6 and 7.

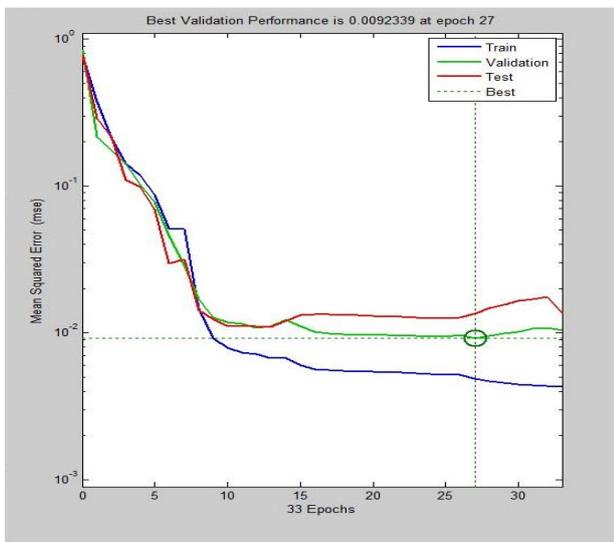


Fig.5. Performance Plot.

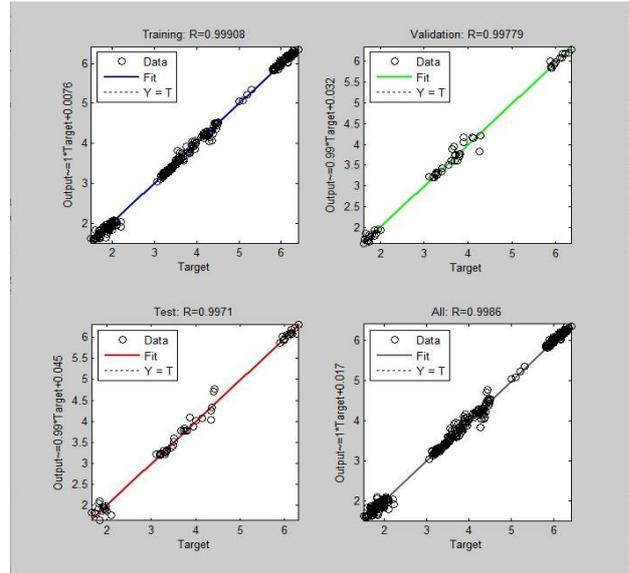


Fig.6. Regression for Validation, Training, and Testing approaching to value 1.

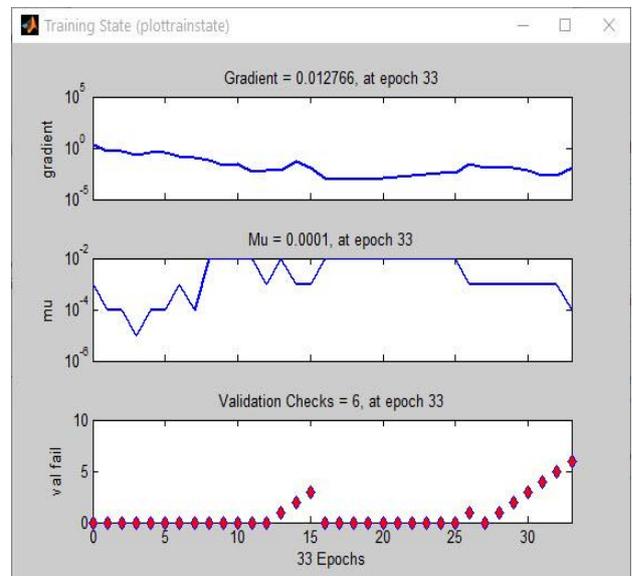


Fig.7. Training State Plot.

A. Performance Plot

The performance plot is between the mean square error and number of iterations. It plots the best result for validation, testing and training. Mean square error means the average squared difference between the targets and outputs. Lower the value of MSE more effective the network. The performance plot for modified shaped patch antenna using ANN is shown in figure 5. The best validation performance is 0.0092339 at epoch 27 out of 33 epochs. Epoch is defined as measure of number of times the training vectors are used to update the weights. From performance plot it is also observed that the mean square error for training is 4.87711e-3.

B. Regression

The regression is defined as the correlation between the outputs and targets. If regression is 1, it means more close relationship between input and output. The regression obtained for training is 0.99908, for validation is 0.99779 and for testing is 0.9971, which is almost approaching 1. The dashed line in the plots represents the best relationship between output and target value. The solid line represents the best fit for outputs and targets.

C. Training State Plot

Training state plot is the plot for gradient, mu and validation check. The value of gradient is 0.012766 at epoch 33. Gradient is the minimum value for which training occurs. Mu is 0.0001 at epoch 33 which is the control parameter for the algorithm used to train the neural network. The choice of mu directly affects the convergence error. The validation checks are 6 at epoch 33, it means the validation stops at this epoch. The validation vectors are used to check the network further without affecting the training. The training state plot is shown in figure 7.

Table 2. Results obtained from Performance and Regression Plot

Mean Square Error		
Training	Validation	Testing
4.87711e-3	9.23387e-3	1.36190e-2
Regression		
Training	Validation	Testing
9.73031e-1	7.14680e-1	8.80023e-1

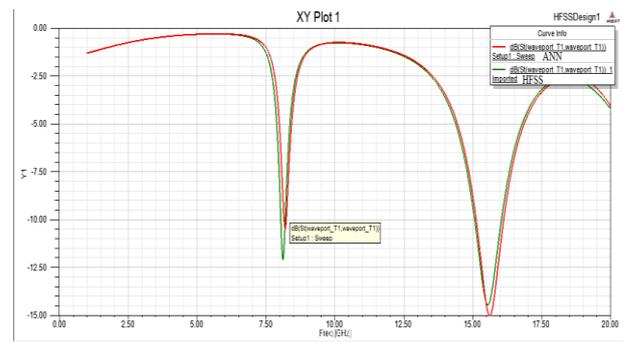
The results obtained from the performance plot and the regression plot as shown in figure 5 & 6 are mentioned in table 2. The mean square error for training is 4.87711e-3 and regression for training data samples is 9.73031e-1. It means the results obtained meet the conditions of artificial neural network which in term indicates that the results of network are very close to HFSS results. Hence neural network can be designed for estimating the antenna structure.

Table 3. Comparison of HFSS and Artificial Neural Network Results

HFSS				Neural Network			
R1 (mm)	R2 (mm)	R3 (mm)	W1 (mm)	R1 (mm)	R2 (mm)	R3 (mm)	W1 (mm)
4	3.2	6	2	4.0136	3.1971	5.968	1.8724
3.7	3.55	6.1	1.86	3.6152	3.4947	6.1122	1.8357
4.44	3.21	6.15	2.1	4.4916	3.3150	6.1349	1.9712
3.51	3.6	5.8	1.5	3.58	3.5387	5.8841	1.6316
5	3.3	6.25	2.1	5.038	3.2839	6.1753	2.0600

The comparison of results obtained from HFSS and neural network is mentioned in the table 3. The highlighted values show that the estimated results are better than simulated results. The results obtained from neural network falls under X and Ku band. The simulation results of HFSS are almost equivalent to the estimated results of ANN when proposed antenna is designed with the dimensions as mentioned in table 3. The following results shown are the S parameter results corresponding to the values of table 3. The networks responses are also tested with same experimental results and are shown in figures 8(a) - 8(e). In each of figures 8(a) - 8(e) the resonant frequencies and their gains are mentioned below.

For HFSS: R1= 4mm, R2= 3.2mm, R3= 6mm, W1= 2mm

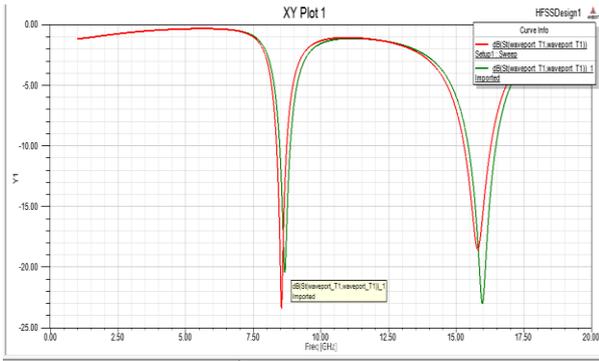


HFSS: $f_{11} = 8.12$ GHz, $f_{12} = 15.57$ GHz, $G_{11} = 5.0932$ GHz, $G_{12} = 7.7004$ GHz.

ANN: $f_{11} = 8.21$ GHz, $f_{12} = 15.65$ GHz, $G_{11} = 5.1947$ GHz, $G_{12} = 7.5144$ GHz.

Fig.8(a)

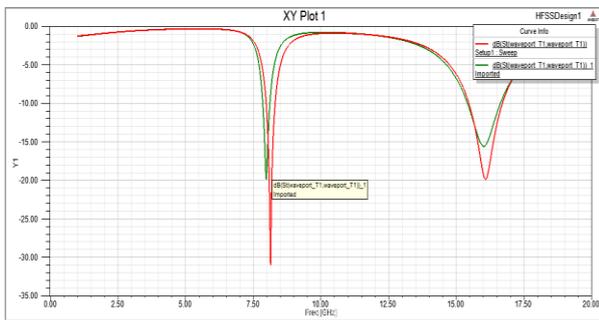
For HFSS: R1= 3.7mm, R2= 3.55mm, R3= 6.1mm, W1= 1.86mm



HFSS: $f_{11} = 8.66$ GHz, $f_{12} = 15.96$ GHz, $G_{11} = 5.1908$ GHz,
 $G_{12} = 8.8758$ GHz.
 ANN: $f_{11} = 8.55$ GHz, $f_{12} = 15.83$ GHz, $G_{11} = 5.1713$ GHz,
 $G_{12} = 8.5734$ GHz.

Fig.8(b)

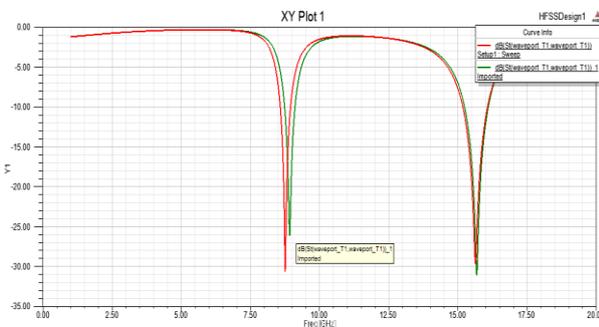
For HFSS: $R_1 = 4.44$ mm, $R_2 = 3.21$ mm, $R_3 = 6.15$ mm,
 $W_1 = 2.1$ mm



HFSS: $f_{11} = 7.99$ GHz, $f_{12} = 16.04$ GHz, $G_{11} = 5.8525$ GHz,
 $G_{12} = 8.8993$ GHz.
 ANN: $f_{11} = 8.14$ GHz, $f_{12} = 16.08$ GHz, $G_{11} = 4.9639$ GHz,
 $G_{12} = 9.8064$ GHz.

Fig.8 (c)

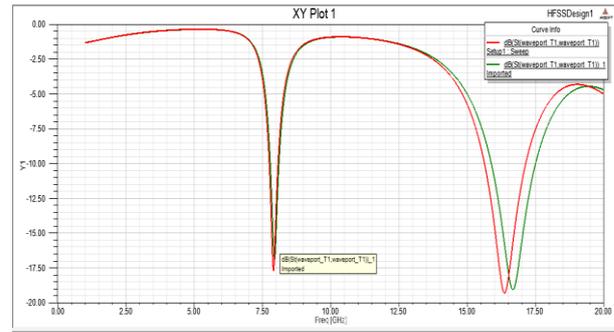
For HFSS: $R_1 = 3.51$ mm, $R_2 = 3.6$ mm, $R_3 = 5.8$ mm,
 $W_1 = 1.5$ mm



HFSS: $f_{11} = 8.91$ GHz, $f_{12} = 15.68$ GHz, $G_{11} = 5.5209$ GHz,
 $G_{12} = 8.5365$ GHz.
 ANN: $f_{11} = 8.75$ GHz, $f_{12} = 15.62$ GHz, $G_{11} = 5.4321$ GHz,
 $G_{12} = 8.1950$ GHz.

Fig.8(d)

For HFSS: $R_1 = 5$ mm, $R_2 = 3.3$ mm, $R_3 = 6.25$ mm,
 $W_1 = 2.1$ mm



HFSS: $f_{11} = 7.94$ GHz, $f_{12} = 16.69$ GHz, $G_{11} = 4.5678$ GHz,
 $G_{12} = 7.5438$ GHz.
 ANN: $f_{11} = 7.9$ GHz, $f_{12} = 16.4$ GHz, $G_{11} = 4.4597$ GHz,
 $G_{12} = 8.3574$ GHz.

Fig.8 (e)

V. CONCLUSION

The artificial neural network for modified shaped circular patch antenna for X and Ku band is proposed. The resonant frequencies (upper & lower) and their gains are obtained from the neural network which when simulated using HFSS simulator gives close results. The percentage error is below 2% for all results. Thus the proposed artificial neural network model can be used to design effective shaped microstrip patch antenna for dual band applications. Also, artificial neural network model can be designed to calculate the dimensions of circular shaped microstrip patch antenna. The advantage of the neural network model is that it completely eliminates the repeating of data in calculating the resonant frequencies. Different radio frequency devices can also be estimated using artificial neural network.

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deemed University (now Thapar University), Patiala, Punjab, India in 2001. He also got the Ph.D. degree from Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal, Sangrur, Punjab, India in 2016.

He is working as an Associate Professor in Electronics and Communication Engineering Section at Yadavindra College of Engineering, Punjabi University, Guru Kashi Campus, Talwandi Sabo, Punjab, India. His areas of interests are in artificial neural Networks, fuzzy logic and virtual instrument. He is life member of Indian Society of Technical Education (ISTE) and International Association of Engineers (IAENG).

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Authors' Profiles



Rajvinder Kaur was born in 1992 at Dhuri, Punjab, India. She received the bachelor of technology degree in Electronics and Communication Engineering from Yadavindra College of Engineering, Talwandi Sabo, Punjab, India in 2014. She is pursuing Masters of technology in Electronics and Communication Engineering from Yadavindra College of Engineering, Talwandi Sabo, Punjab, India.



Ashwani Kumar Narula was born in 1970 at Faridkot, Punjab, India. He received the Bachelor of Engineering degree in Electronics from Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India in 1992 and Master of Engineering in Electronics and Communication Engineering from Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology a