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Design and Performance Analysis of High Pass Filter with Modified Ground Structure for L Band

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ABSTRACT- The performance of a high pass filter (HPF) with and without modified ground structure for L Band telecommunication user for 1800-1900 MHz is analysed in this paper. The modified ground structure includes T etched shape in ground plane. Calculation and comparison of the response of both shaped filters was done separately. Parameters of the proposed configuration were calculated at the centre frequency of 1.48GHz and also proposed designs with dielectric constant of 4.4,loss tangent of 0.02 and substrate height of 1.6mm.Results were simulated using computer simulation technology software(CST).The undesired sidebands and fluctuations of response are reduced by using modified ground structure. Also the cut-off point of the high passes filer is shifted to a higher frequency and an improvement in selectivity.

KEYWORDS*:* High pass filter (HPF), Modified Ground Structure, Short circuited stub, L Band, DGS.

I.INTRODUCTION

For designing high performance and compact filters, a modified ground structure has been widely used .A modification on ground can change the propagation properties of transmission line by changing current distribution and applied field between the ground plane and upper surface. There are various different structures f or implementing DGS[1].By using these different DGS structures filters ,power divider, power amplifier etc. was implemented [2]-[4]. PBG (photonic band-gap) and EBG (electromagnetic band-gap) structure are also a type of DGS, which is created by etching different periodic shapes in the ground plane. However, it is so difficult to use PBG structure for the design of the microwave or millimetre wave components due to the difficulties of the modulating and radiation from the periodic etched defects [5]-[9]. So many etched shapes for the microstrip could be used as a unit DGS. An LC unit circuit can represent the unit DGS circuit. They provide inductive and capacitive elements connected in series [10], which remove undesired output response fluctuations; move the high pass filter frequency limit to a higher value and the selectivity of a particular band. DGS has property of rejecting electromagnetic wave in certain frequency and direction, and most important function of these structures is the filtering of frequency bands, and harmonics of the filter in microwave.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF 5TH ORDER HIGH PASS FILTER

The proposed high pass filter (HPF) consists of short circuited stubs of electrical length Θc at some specified frequency fc (usually the cut-off frequency of HPF). These elements were separated by unit elements (UE) of length $2\Theta c$ shown in the fig-1 [12]. In theory this type of filter has very wide band response for small Θc but this requires a high value of impedance in the short circuited stub (SC-Stub).

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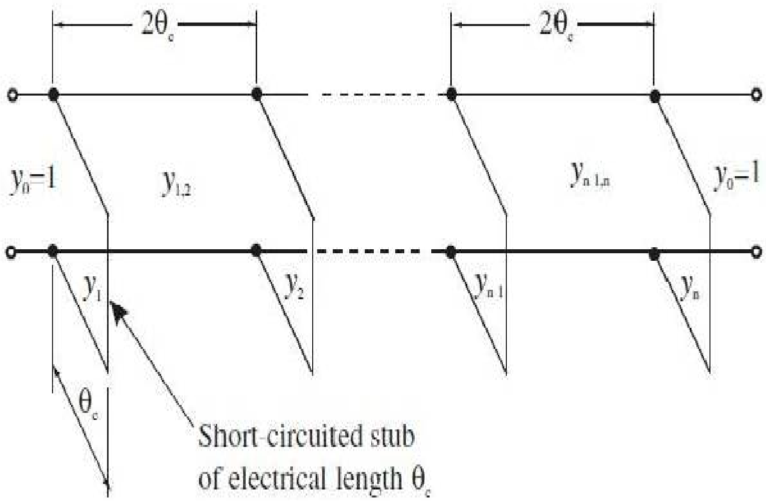

Fig-1: Optimum distributed high pass filter

To design high pass filter let us consider the cut off frequency fc=1.48GHz and 0.1dB Ripple in pass-band up to 3GHz. As in figure the electrical length Θc can be determined by equation (1) [12]:

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{\theta_c}-1\right) f_c = 5 \quad (1)$$

By this, Θc =300 and for proposed 5th order filter shown in figure 2 which have element values given further. For given terminating impedance z_o the associated impedance values can be determined by equation (2) and (3) [12]

$$z_i = {}^{z_o}/_{y_i} \quad (2)$$

$$z_{i,i+1} = {}^{z_0}/_{y_{i,i+1}} \quad (3)$$

For i=1, 2......6

Synthesis of *W/h* [12]

$$\frac{W}{h} = \frac{8e^A}{e^{2A}-2} \quad (4)$$

With

$$A = \frac{z_0}{60}\left[\frac{\varepsilon_r+1}{2}\right]^{0.5} + \frac{\varepsilon_r+1}{\varepsilon_r-1}\left[0.23 + \frac{0.11}{\varepsilon_r}\right]^{0.5} \quad (5)$$

Where

Zc= Zo= 50Ωandε_r (dielectric constant) = 4.4, W=width, h= heightofdielectricwhichistakenas1.6mm.

Effective dielectric constant of dielectric material is given by equation (6)and(7)[12].

For w/*h*≤1

$$\varepsilon_{re} = \frac{\varepsilon_r+1}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon_r-1}{2}\left(1 + 12\frac{w}{h}\right)^{-0.5} \quad (6)$$

For W/h>1

$$\varepsilon_{re} = \frac{\varepsilon_r+1}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon_r-1}{2}\left[\left(1 + 12\frac{w}{h}\right)^{-0.5} + 0.04\left(1-\frac{w}{h}\right)^2\right] \quad (7)$$

Whereas guided wavelength is given by equation (8).

$$\lambda_g = \frac{300}{f(GHz)\sqrt{\varepsilon_{re}}} \quad (8)$$

ε_e= Effective dielectric constant, f= 1.48 GHz Lengths of the elements (l) were determined by equation (9) [12].

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$$\Theta_C = \beta * l \quad (9)$$

Where β is the phase constant. For designing HPF T rectangular shape DGS were proposed. Length and width of rectangle is taken as 28, 11 and 7, 2mm respectively.

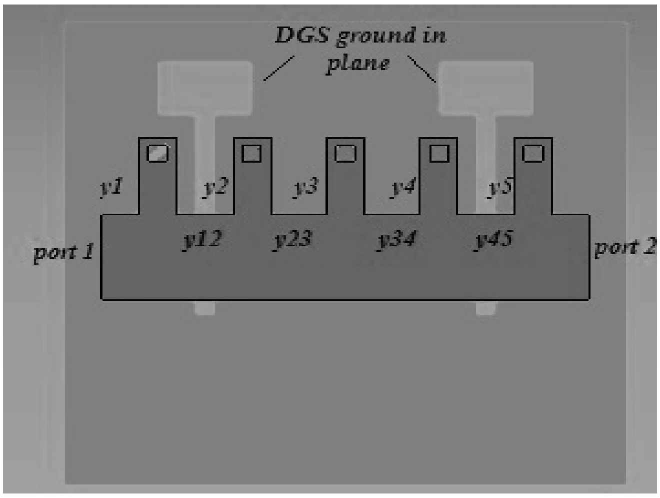

Fig-2: Proposed 5th order high pass filter with DGS

The element values of the proposed configuration are y1 =y2 =10mm y3 =y4=y5=10mm and y12=y23=y34=y45=6mm. And also the length between y12 and y23 is taken as 4 mm. And the rectangular hole of 2×2mm to connect PEC to the ground structure.
Fig 3(a) & 3(b) are the front view & bottom view of proposed T- shaped 5th order high pass filter.

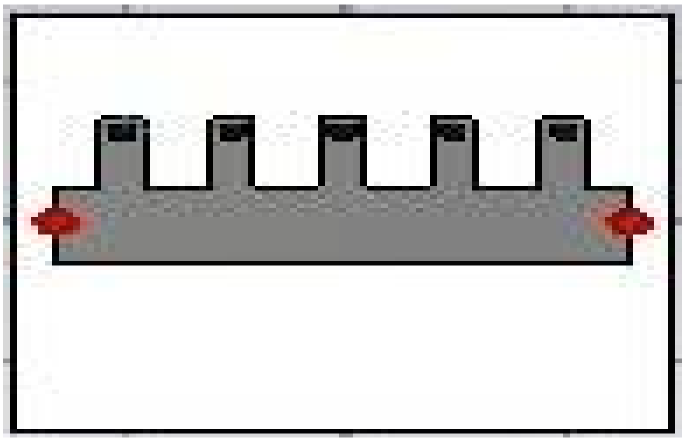

Fig-3: (a) front view of the high pass filter.

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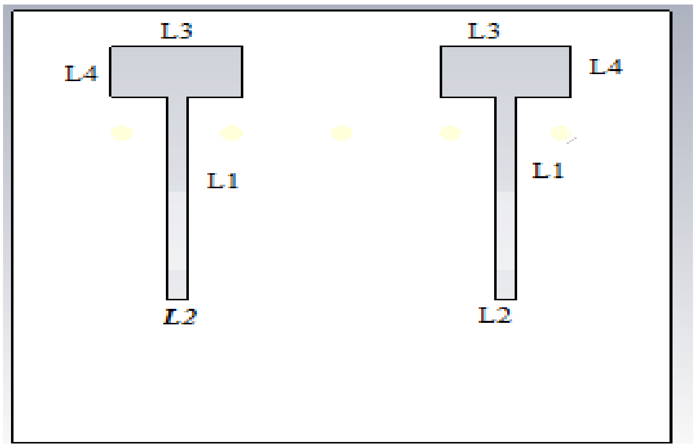

Fig-3: (b) bottom view of the high pass filter.

The proposed DGS unit has the dimensions of L1=28mm, L2=2mm, L3=11mm and L4=7mm.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The simulation of 5th order high pass filter is shown in fig 4. FR4 (lossy) material with dielectric constant 4.4, loss tangent .02 and height of substrate 1.6mm are used in design. The graphs obtain after the simulation (CST software) of high pass filter without defected ground structure are shown in fig5.In this proposed work the result is calculated in 0-3GHz frequency range only for calculating the response of high pass filter without DGS structure of L band telecommunication user for 1800-1900 MHz

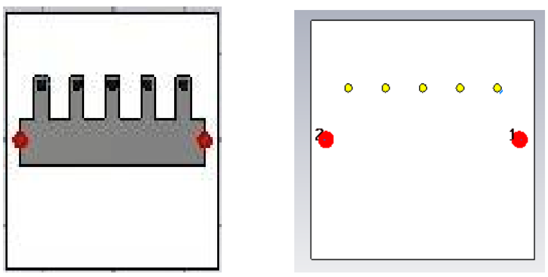

Fig-4: (a) Top view of HPF (b) bottom view of HPF

The graph show in figure 5 shows the cut off frequency at 1.48GHz means that the signals were passing after this frequency. Also before 1.48GHz the signal shows attenuation of 30 to -70 db means perfect stop band. Return loss after the 1.48GHz signal shows perfect impedance matching after this frequency.

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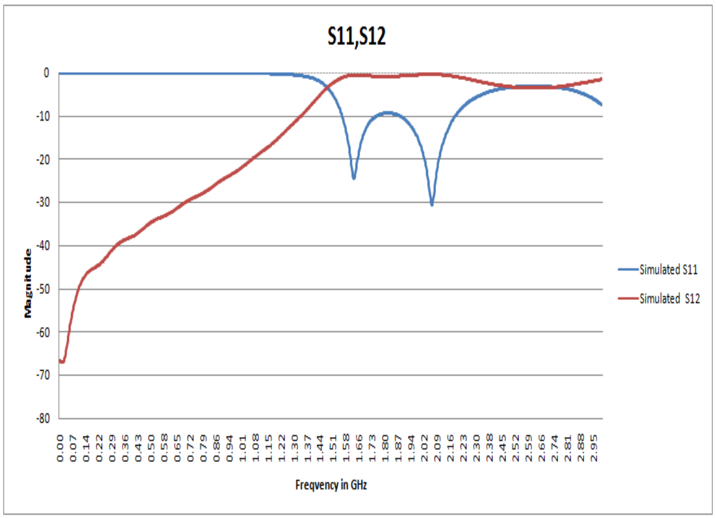

Fig-5: Graph of HPF without DGS

Another simulated result of using DGS (etched T shape on ground plane) is shown in figure 6. The graph shown in figure 6 after applying the DGS the cut off frequency is shifted to the 1.68GHz, which shows that the above 1.68GHz has were passes with negligible attenuation and signals below 1.68GHz is attenuation by up to 40 dB. By comparing both the results (figure 5 and figure 6), it has been found that the cut-off point changes after applying DGS and also reduced sidebands and fluctuation of the output is achieved. So for the application of L band telecommunication user for 1800-1900 MHz where we require increasing in pass-band using same size filter the use of DGS is advantageous. It shows that further improvement in the cut-off point will be achieved by using DGS in this design of high pass filter.

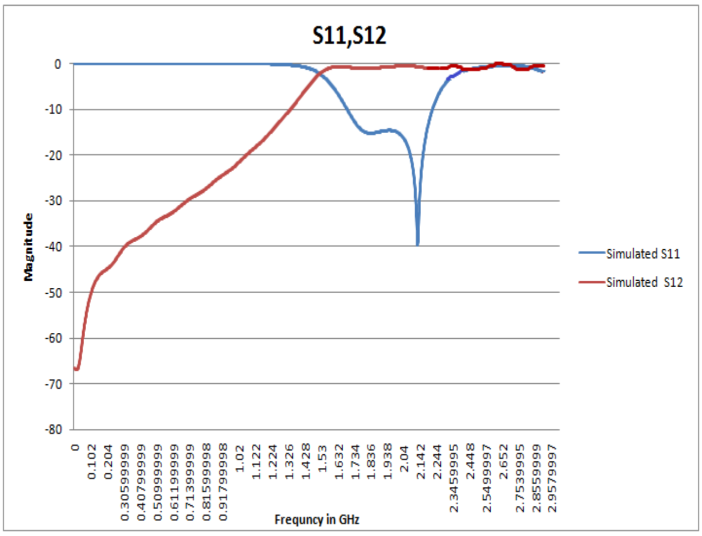

Fig-6: Graph of HPF with DGS

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IV.CONCLUSION

The proposed design was implemented and analysed at the centre frequency fc=1.48GHz for HPF. It has been found that measured results are in good agreement with the simulated value. In the case of the HPF the cut-off point has been shifted to a higher frequency and sideband fluctuation was removed and also the return loss is minimized -35 to -40db. So for the application for the L band telecommunication user for 1800-1900 MHz where shifting of cut off, reduced level of fluctuation of response of HPF then use of DGS for designing filter should be proposed.

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