A Monofilar Spiral Antenna and Its Array Above a Ground Plane—Formation of a Circularly Polarized Tilted Fan Beam

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Abstract—A monofilar spiral antenna is analyzed in the presence of a conducting plane reflector, using the method of moments. The circumference of the spiral antenna is chosen to be 2.3 wavelengths. A tilted beam of circular polarization is realized by superposing the fields from two active regions. The gain of the tilted beam is approximately 8 dB. The frequency bandwidths for 1-dB gain drop and 3-dB axial ratio criterions are 12% and 23%, respectively. An array consisting of the four monofilar spiral antennas is also analyzed, where the element spacing is chosen to be 0.8 wavelength at a design frequency \( f_0 \). The input impedances of the four spirals are almost the same as the impedance of the single monofilar spiral antenna at \( f_0 \). The array radiates a tilted fan beam with a gain increase of approximately 6 dB from the gain of the single spiral antenna at \( f_0 \). The frequency bandwidth for a 3-dB axial ratio criterion is almost the same as that of the single spiral antenna.

Index Terms—Array antenna, moment method solutions, spiral antenna.

I. INTRODUCTION

PATCH [1]–[3], loop [4], and helical antennas [5]–[8] have been used for satellite communication systems such as a global positioning system. The radiation from these antennas is circularly polarized (CP), forming an axial beam pattern or a conical beam pattern.

A planar array antenna forming a tilted CP fan beam in the elevation plane has also been receiving attention as a land mobile communication antenna. If the beam from the planar antenna is not tilted in the elevation plane (i.e., the antenna radiates a beam in the direction normal to the antenna plane), the antenna plane must be tilted to direct the beam toward a satellite [9]. It follows that the antenna needs a bulky space, losing advantages of the planar antenna structure.

This paper presents a CP radiation element with a tilted beam and its array radiating a tilted fan beam. The radiation element is made of a single wire composed of a curved section and a vertical section. The curved section is defined by the Archimedean spiral function, where the periphery of the outermost curved section is chosen to be more than two wavelengths at an operation frequency. Therefore, this radiation element is regarded as an extended version of the curl antenna [10] or a simplified version of the two-wire Archimedean spiral antenna [11].

There have been many investigations of the radiation characteristics of spiral antennas [12]–[19]. Consideration of tilted beam formation is found in [17]–[19]. In [17], an unbalanced mode current is superposed on a balanced mode current to obtain a tilted beam, while in [18], the round shape of a spiral antenna is transformed to the eccentric shape. These investigations in [17] and [18] have been made under the condition that the spiral antennas have two arms (in free-space without a conducting plane reflector). In contrast to these investigations, in [19] the tilted beam is investigated for the case of a multi-arm spiral antenna. Note that the feed systems for two- and multi-arm spiral antennas are complicated because a balun circuit or an excitation circuit consisting of power dividers and phase shifters is required for practical use.

The radiation element analyzed here (called the monofilar spiral antenna) has a simpler arm configuration and a simpler feed system than two- and multi-arm spirals. The monofilar spiral has a round shape. It does not require a balun circuit. Analysis of the monofilar spiral antenna is made in the presence of a conducting plane reflector (a ground plane) for practical use, using the method of moments [20], [21].

The monofilar structure without a balun circuit is useful, in particular, for fabrication of an array antenna composed of spirals. After investigating the radiation characteristics of the single monofilar spiral antenna [22], [23], this paper refers to the performance of an array antenna composed of the four monofilar spiral antennas [24]. It is found that the array antenna can radiate a tilted CP fan beam without losing the inherent radiation characteristics of the single monofilar spiral antenna.

II. CONFIGURATION

Fig. 1 shows the configuration and coordinate system of a monofilar spiral antenna. The antenna arm, made of a wire of radius \( \rho \), is composed of a vertical section of length \( h \) and a curved section defined by the Archimedean spiral function. The distance \( r \) from the center \( \rho' \) to the point on the arm is given by \( \rho' = \rho \phi_w \), where \( \phi \) is the spiral constant and \( \phi_w \) is the winding angle starting at \( \phi_{\text{start}} \) and ending at \( \phi_{\text{end}} \). The antenna is backed by a conducting plane reflector (a ground plane of infinite extent) and fed from a coaxial line.

To obtain a tilted beam, the outermost periphery (circumference) of the curved section must be more than two wavelengths. The tilted beam is obtained by superposing

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Fig. 1. Configuration and coordinate system of a monofilar spiral antenna.

Fig. 2. Current distribution at frequency $f_0$.

Fig. 3. Radiation pattern as a function of azimuth angle $\phi$.

Fig. 4. Radiation pattern in the $\phi=\phi_{\text{max}}$ plane at $f_0$.

The maximum radiation at frequency $f_0$ occurs in a direction of $(\theta, \phi) = (28^\circ \equiv \theta_{\text{max}}, 232^\circ \equiv \phi_{\text{max}})$. The radiation pattern as a function of the azimuth angle $\phi$ is shown in Fig. 3, where $\theta = \theta_{\text{max}}$. Note that the radiation field is decomposed into two components: a right-hand circularly polarized wave component ($E_R$) and a left-hand circularly polarized wave component ($E_L$).

The radiation pattern in the $\phi = \phi_{\text{max}}$ plane at $f_0$ is shown in Fig. 4(a), where the half-power beamwidth (HPBW) of the copolar component $E_R$ is wide (approximately $68^\circ$). Over this angle region, the radiation field is circularly polarized with an axial ratio of less than $3.2 \, \text{dB}$, as shown in the axial ratio pattern Fig. 4(b).

Fig. 4(c) shows the beam cut in the $x_1$-$z_1$ plane, where the $x_1$ and $z_1$ axes coincide with lines of $\phi = \phi_{\text{max}} = 90^\circ$ and $\theta = \theta_{\text{max}}$, respectively, as shown in the inset. The HPBW in the $x_1$-$z_1$ plane (approximately $76^\circ$) is wider than that in the $y_1$-$z_1$ plane. The axial ratio of less than $3 \, \text{dB}$ is obtained over a wide-angle region of approximately $60^\circ$ around the $z_1$ axis. This is shown in the axial ratio pattern [Fig. 4(d)].
Fig. 4. Radiation and axial ratio patterns. (a) Radiation pattern in the $\phi = \phi_{\text{max}} = 23.2^\circ$ plane. (b) Axial ratio pattern in the $\phi = \phi_{\text{max}} = 23.2^\circ$ plane. (c) Radiation pattern in the $\phi = \phi_{\text{max}} - 90^\circ = 142^\circ$ plane. (d) Axial ratio pattern in the $\phi = \phi_{\text{max}} - 90^\circ = 142^\circ$ plane.

The gain in a beam direction of $(\theta, \phi) = (\theta_{\text{max}}, \phi_{\text{max}})$ is 8.2 dB at $f_0$, which is comparable to the gain of a two-wire spiral antenna backed by a conducting plane reflector [25]. Frequency response of the gain in this direction is shown in Fig. 5. The frequency bandwidth for a 1-dB gain drop from the maximum value is calculated to be approximately 12%. The reduction in the gain is mainly due to the deviation of the beam from a direction of $(\theta_{\text{max}}, \phi_{\text{max}})$ with the change in frequency, as shown in Fig. 6.

The axial ratio in a beam direction of $(\theta, \phi) = (\theta_{\text{max}}, \phi_{\text{max}})$ is shown in Fig. 7. The frequency bandwidth for a 3-dB axial ratio criterion is calculated to be approximately 23% (0.93$f_0$–1.16$f_0$). This bandwidth is slightly wider than that for the two-wire spiral backed by a conducting plane reflector (16% for a $1.4\lambda_0$ circumference [25]).

By virtue of a traveling wave current with decay along the arm, the variation in the input impedance is small over a wide
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Fig. 7. Frequency response of the axial ratio in a direction of $(\theta, \phi) = (\theta_{\text{max}} = 28^\circ, \phi_{\text{max}} = 23^2)$. 

Fig. 8. Input impedance as a function of frequency.

IV. ARRAY ANTENNA

The radiation characteristics of a monofilar spiral antenna have been revealed in Section III. In this section, an array antenna using the monofilar spirals is investigated. A tilted fan beam is realized.

Fig. 9 shows an array composed of the four monofilar spiral elements, where the distance between the elements is $d = 0.8\lambda_0$. To form a fan beam in the $y$-$z$ plane ($\phi = 90^\circ$), each element is rotated around its center $o$ by $218^\circ (= 360^\circ - \phi_{\text{max}} + 90^\circ)$ in the azimuth plane. After this rotation, the four elements are excited with the same amplitude and the same phase.

Fig. 10 shows the frequency response of the input impedance for each array element. The variation in the input impedance is small. The resistance values of the four elements at $f_0$ range from 159 to 165 (only 6-variation), with the reactance values ranging from -100 to -104 (only 4-variation). These values are close to the input impedance of the single monofilar spiral antenna.

Fig. 11 shows the radiation pattern of the array at $f_0$, where a tilted fan beam is realized. The radiation pattern in the $y$-$z$ plane, Fig. 11 (a), is almost the same as Fig. 4(a). The beam tilt angle from the $z$ axis, $\theta_{\text{max}}$, is $24^\circ$, and the HPBW in the $y$-$z$ plane is $70^\circ$. The radiation pattern in the $x$-$z$ plane has a narrow HPBW due to array effects, where the $z_4$ axis coincides with a line of $\theta = \theta_{\text{max}}$. As shown in the inset of Fig. 11, the HPBW in the $x$-$z_4$ plane is $16^\circ$. The frequency dependency of the beam direction $(\theta, \phi)$ is shown in Fig. 12.

Frequency responses for the gain and axial ratio are shown in Figs. 13 and 14, respectively. These values are observed at $(\theta, \phi) = (\theta_{\text{max}} = 24^\circ, 90^\circ)$. As expected, array effects increase the gain by approximately 6 dB at $f_0$ from the gain of the single spiral element. The frequency bandwidth for a 1-dB gain drop criterion is calculated to be approximately 13%. The axial ratio of the array shows the same behavior as that of the single spiral antenna shown in Fig. 7. The 3-dB axial ratio criterion bandwidth for the array is calculated to be approximately 23%.

V. CONCLUSION

The radiation characteristics of a monofilar spiral antenna are investigated as a radiation element for land mobile communication systems where a tilted beam is required. The antenna circumference is chosen to be more than two wavelengths. The tilted beam is formed by superposing two radiation fields, making use of the phase difference between them.

The monofilar spiral has a traveling wave current with decay along the antenna arm. The spiral radiates a beam tilted by $28^\circ$ from the antenna axis, whose HPBW in the elevation plane is $68^\circ$ with a gain of 8.2 dB. The frequency bandwidth for a 3-dB axial ratio criterion is 23%.

To form a tilted fan beam with an increased gain, an array antenna composed of the four monofilar spiral elements is investigated. The array element spacing is chosen to be $0.8 \lambda_0$ at a design frequency $f_0$. The input impedances of the four spirals are almost the same as the impedance of
the single monofilar spiral antenna at \( f_0 \). The array forms a fan beam of a HPBW of \( 70^\circ \) in the elevation plane with a tilt angle of \( 24^\circ \) from the antenna axis. The HPBW, tilt angle, and frequency bandwidth for a 3-dB axial ratio criterion are close to those for the single spiral antenna.

**REFERENCES**

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