

Complex Effective Dielectric Permittivity and Characteristic Impedance of Tunable Coplanar Line¹

A. S. Chernov^{1*}, I. P. Golubeva^{1**}, V. A. Kazmirenko^{1***}, and Yu. V. Prokopenko^{1****}

¹National Technical University of Ukraine “Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”, Kyiv, Ukraine

*ORCID: [0000-0002-5669-9223](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5669-9223), e-mail: hernov.artem.s@gmail.com

**ORCID: [0000-0002-4801-006X](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4801-006X), e-mail: golubeva@ee.kpi.ua

***ORCID: [0000-0002-0494-5365](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0494-5365), e-mail: v.kazmirenko@ieee.org

****ORCID: [0000-0001-6366-9279](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6366-9279), e-mail: prok@ee.kpi.ua

Received April 29, 2020

Revised June 15, 2020

Accepted June 17, 2020

Abstract—An analysis of complex dielectric permittivity and characteristic impedance of micromechanically tunable coplanar line is presented. The coplanar line parameters tuning is achieved by signal line electrode movement above the substrate or the dielectric plate above the surface of line electrodes. A reconfiguration of electromagnetic field with complex nature occurs as a result of such movement in the line. It is described in terms of effective permittivity and characteristic impedance. We studied an influence of physical and geometrical parameters of the line on characteristics of effective permittivity tuning and change in characteristic impedance and line loss. It is found that proposed method for line tuning parameters allows us to obtain a high sensitivity to movement for effective parameters, wherein the level of losses in the line is not deteriorated, and under certain conditions are reduced. These results make it possible to design high-quality tunable resonant elements and phase shifters based on micromechanically controlled coplanar line.

DOI: 10.3103/S0735272720060011

1. INTRODUCTION

Modern telecommunication and radio engineering devices provide the possibility of operating frequency tuning [1], also to ensure the electromagnetic compatibility with other systems, and for operational change in use of radio frequency resource [2]. Electromagnetic interference reducing between operating radio systems is also achieved using antennas with selective radiation pattern [3].

In many practical cases for such systems use, it is implied the operational tuning of radiation pattern, which in turn requires the use of tunable phase shifters. These problems can be solved using solid state electronic components, such as pin diodes [4], varactors [5, 6], optical switches [7], and ferroelectrics [8].

Along with indisputable advantage of electronic control, these devices characterize by common drawback, namely, an increasing the electromagnetic energy losses [9, 10], changed with tuning. Mechanical tuning, for example, by geometric dimensions change of resonant elements, is devoid of this drawback, but it cannot be used for operational system tuning.

The advantage of high quality mechanically tunable components can be combined with the advantage of electronically controlled components with micromechanically tunable devices design. Magnitude of required mechanical displacements can be several tens of micrometers with proper design [11]. It allows us to use high-speed drives, such as piezoelectric actuators [12] and microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) [13].

¹ Preliminary materials of this article were reported at the conference ELNANO-2020 (Kyiv, 2020): A. Chernov, I. Golubeva, V. Kazmirenko, Y. Prokopenko, “Losses in the micromechanically tunable coplanar waveguide based line,” Proc. of 2020 IEEE 40th Int. Conf. on Electronics and Nanotechnology, ELNANO, 22-24 April 2020, Kyiv, Ukraine. IEEE, 2020. DOI: [10.1109/ELNANO50318.2020.9088764](https://doi.org/10.1109/ELNANO50318.2020.9088764).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The initial version of this paper in Russian is published in the journal “Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedenii. Radioelektronika,” ISSN 2307-6011 (Online), ISSN 0021-3470 (Print) on the link <http://radio.kpi.ua/article/view/S0021347020060011> with DOI: [10.20535/S0021347020060011](https://doi.org/10.20535/S0021347020060011).

REFERENCES

1. Y. Yamao and N. Akutsu, “SHF-band 3-bit reconfigurable BPF employing pHEMT switch arrays for 5G multiband operation,” *Proc. of European Microwave Conf. in Central Europe, EuMCE 2019* (2019), pp. 298–301. URI: <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/8874847>.
2. J. Zhu, C. Jia, C. Wang, and K. Li, “An adaptive spectrum allocation algorithm in ultra-dense network,” *Proc. of 2018 10th Int. Conf. on Communication Software and Networks, ICCSN 2018* (2018), pp. 433–437. DOI: [10.1109/ICCSN.2018.8488267](https://doi.org/10.1109/ICCSN.2018.8488267).
3. M. Kamran Khattak, S. Kahng, M. Salman Khattak, A. Rehman, C. Lee, and D. Han, “Low profile, wideband and high gain beamsteering antenna for 5G mobile communication,” *Proc. of 2017 IEEE Antennas and Propagation Society Int. Symp.* (2017), vol. 2017-Janua, pp. 2575–2576. DOI: [10.1109/APUSNCURSINRSM.2017.8073330](https://doi.org/10.1109/APUSNCURSINRSM.2017.8073330).
4. F. C. Chen, R. S. Li, and J. P. Chen, “A tunable dual-band bandpass-to-bandstop filter using p-i-n diodes and varactors,” *IEEE Access* **6**, 46058 (2018). DOI: [10.1109/ACCESS.2018.2862887](https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2018.2862887).
5. A. M. E. Safwat, F. Podevin, P. Ferrari, and A. Vilcot, “Tunable bandstop defected ground structure resonator using reconfigurable dumbbell-shaped coplanar waveguide,” *IEEE Trans. Microw. Theory Tech.* **54**, No. 9, 3559 (2006). DOI: [10.1109/TMTT.2006.880654](https://doi.org/10.1109/TMTT.2006.880654).
6. A. K. Horestani, Z. Shaterian, J. Naqui, F. Martin, and C. Fumeaux, “Reconfigurable and tunable S-shaped split-ring resonators and application in band-notched UWB antennas,” *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag.* **64**, No. 9, 3766 (2016). DOI: [10.1109/TAP.2016.2585183](https://doi.org/10.1109/TAP.2016.2585183).
7. P. Jinde, S. M. Rathod, A. D. Chaudhari, and A. Jeyakumar, “Optically controlled circular microstrip antenna using photoconductive switch,” *Proc. of 2017 4th IEEE Uttar Pradesh Section Int. Conf. on Electrical, Computer and Electronics, UPCON 2017* (2017), vol. 2018-Janua, pp. 340–344. DOI: [10.1109/UPCON.2017.8251071](https://doi.org/10.1109/UPCON.2017.8251071).
8. H. V. Nguyen and A. Sharaiha, “Design of miniaturized and tunable antenna by integrating BST thin film varactor,” *Proc. of Int. Conf. on Advanced Technologies for Communications* (2018), vol. 2018-October, pp. 65–68. DOI: [10.1109/ATC.2018.8587467](https://doi.org/10.1109/ATC.2018.8587467).
9. A. F. Azarnaminy and R. Mansour, “A combline tunable filter with loss compensation circuit,” *IEEE MTT-S Int. Microwave Symp. Digest* (2018), vol. 2018-June, pp. 1367–1369. DOI: [10.1109/MWSYM.2018.8439360](https://doi.org/10.1109/MWSYM.2018.8439360).
10. D. Mercier, A. Niembro-Martin, H. Sibuet, C. Baret, J. Chautagnat, C. Dieppedale, C. Bonnard, J. Guillaume, G. Le Rhun, C. Billard, P. Gardes, P. Poveda, “X band distributed phase shifter based on sol-gel BCTZ varactors,” *Proc. of 47th European Microwave Conf., EuMC 2017*, 10-12 Oct. 2017, Nuremberg, Germany (IEEE, 2017), vol. 2017-Janua, pp. 1230–1233. DOI: [10.23919/EuMC.2017.8231072](https://doi.org/10.23919/EuMC.2017.8231072).
11. A. S. Abdellatif, M. S. Faraji-Dana, N. Ranjkesh, A. Taeb, M. Fahimnia, S. Gigoyan, S. Safavi-Naeini, “Low loss, wideband, and compact cpw-based phase shifter for millimeter-wave applications,” *IEEE Trans. Microw. Theory Tech.* **62**, No. 12, 3403 (2014). DOI: [10.1109/TMTT.2014.2365539](https://doi.org/10.1109/TMTT.2014.2365539).
12. Y. Poplavko, Y. Prokopenko, V. Pashkov, V. Molchanov, I. Golubeva, V. Kazmirenko, D. Smigin, “Low loss microwave piezo-tunable devices,” *Proc. of 36th European Microwave Conf., EuMC*, 10-15 Sept. 2006, Manchester, UK (IEEE, 2006), pp. 657–660. DOI: [10.1109/EUMC.2006.281496](https://doi.org/10.1109/EUMC.2006.281496).
13. T. W. Lin, K. K. Wei Low, R. Gaddi, and G. M. Rebeiz, “High-linearity 5.3-7.0 GHz 3-pole tunable bandpass filter using commercial RF MEMS capacitors,” *Proc. of 2018 48th European Microwave Conf., EuMC 2018*, 23-27 Sept. 2018, Madrid, Spain (IEEE, 2018), pp. 555–558. DOI: [10.23919/EuMC.2018.8541669](https://doi.org/10.23919/EuMC.2018.8541669).
14. R. Garg, I. Bahl, and M. Bozzi, *Microstrip Lines and Slotlines*, 3rd ed. (Artech House, Inc., Norwood, MA, 2013). DOI: [10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004](https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004).
15. E. A. Tsyba, I. P. Golubeva, V. A. Kazmirenko, Y. V. Prokopenko, “Complex effective dielectric permittivity of micromechanically tunable microstrip lines,” *Radioelectron. Commun. Syst.* **61**, No. 2, 72 (2018). DOI: [10.3103/S0735272718020048](https://doi.org/10.3103/S0735272718020048).
16. A. S. Chernov, I. P. Golubeva, V. A. Kazmirenko, and Y. V. Prokopenko, “Tunable coplanar waveguide,” *Microsystems, Electron. Acoust.* **23**, No. 6, 13 (2018). DOI: [10.20535/2523-4455.2018.23.6.154565](https://doi.org/10.20535/2523-4455.2018.23.6.154565).
17. A. Chernov, I. Golubeva, V. Kazmirenko, and Y. Prokopenko, “Losses in the micromechanically tunable coplanar waveguide based line,” *Proc. of 2020 IEEE 40th Int. Conf. on Electronics and Nanotechnology*, 22–24 Apr. 2020, Kyiv, Ukraine (IEEE, 2020), pp. 355–360. DOI: [10.1109/elnano50318.2020.9088764](https://doi.org/10.1109/elnano50318.2020.9088764).
18. Yu. M. Poplavko, *Physics of Dielectrics* [in Russian] (Vyssh. Shkola, Kiev, 1980).
19. A. I. Akhiezer, I. A. Akhiezer, *Electromagnetism and Electromagnetic Waves* [in Russian] (Vyssh. Shkola, Moscow, 1985).
20. A. D. Grygoryev, *Electrodynamics and Microwave Technology* [in Russian] (Vyssh. Shkola, Moscow, 1990).