

Analysis of Spiral Resonator Filters

S. Yushanov, J.S. Crompton

and K.C. Koppenhoefer

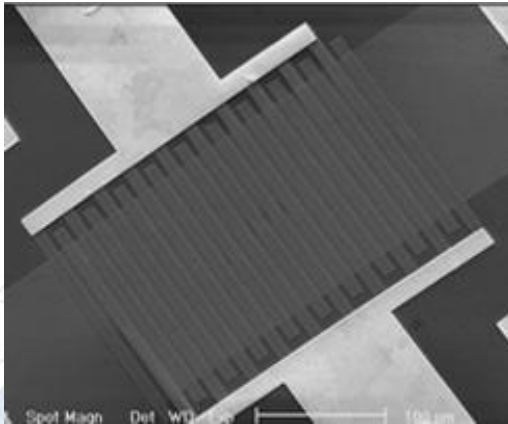
AltaSim Technologies, Columbus, OH



Motivation



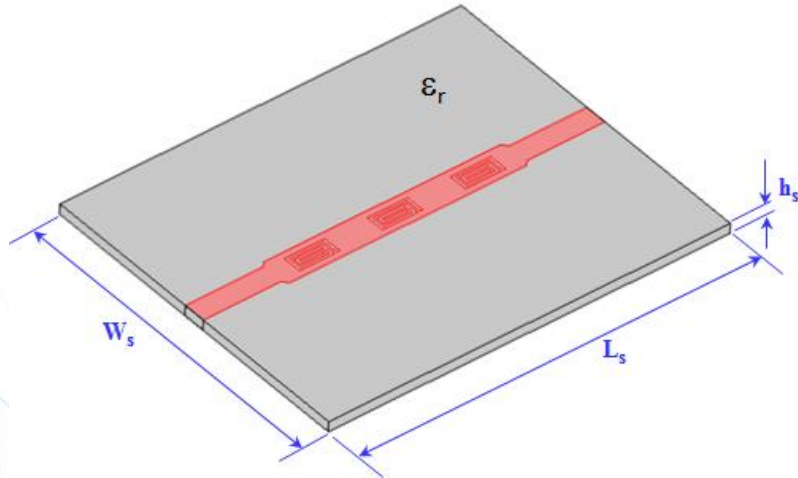
- Compact wireless systems
- Smaller form factor
- Multiple functionality
- High rate data transmission
- Filter arrays with high quality factors and minimal volume



Problem description

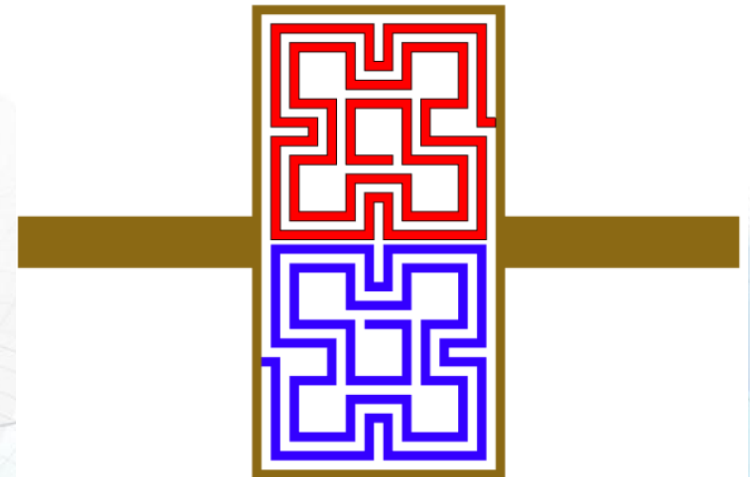
- **Microstrip spiral resonator**

- Etched microstrip
- Dielectric substrate



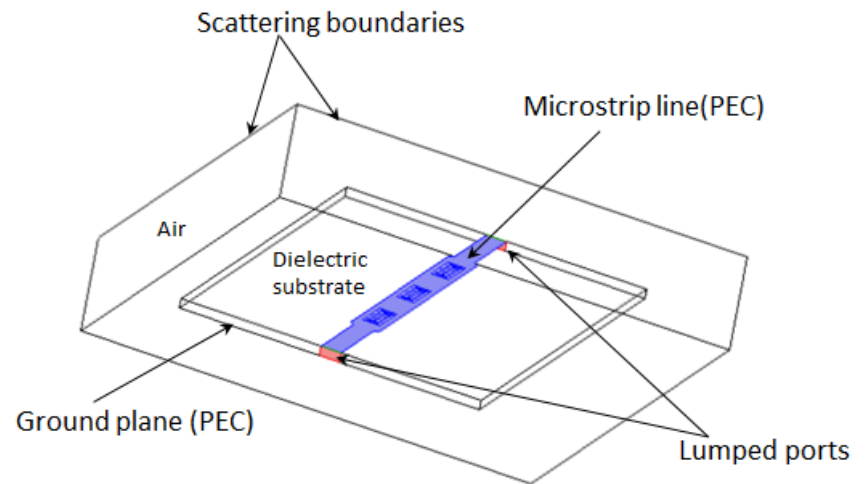
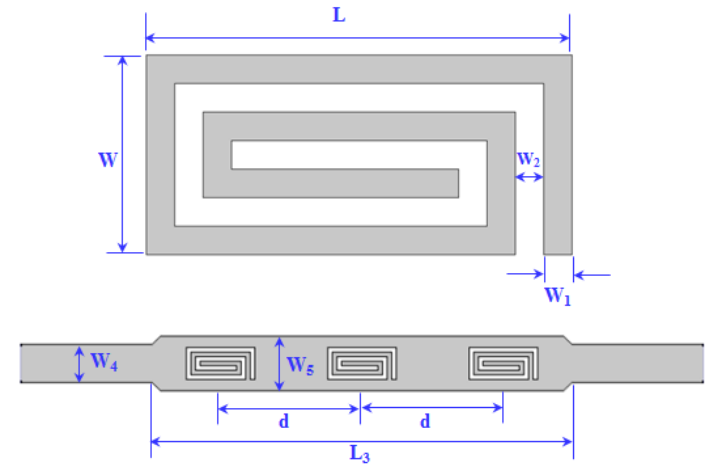
- **Fractal spiral resonator**

- Two concentric Hilbert fractal curves
- Magnetic metamaterials



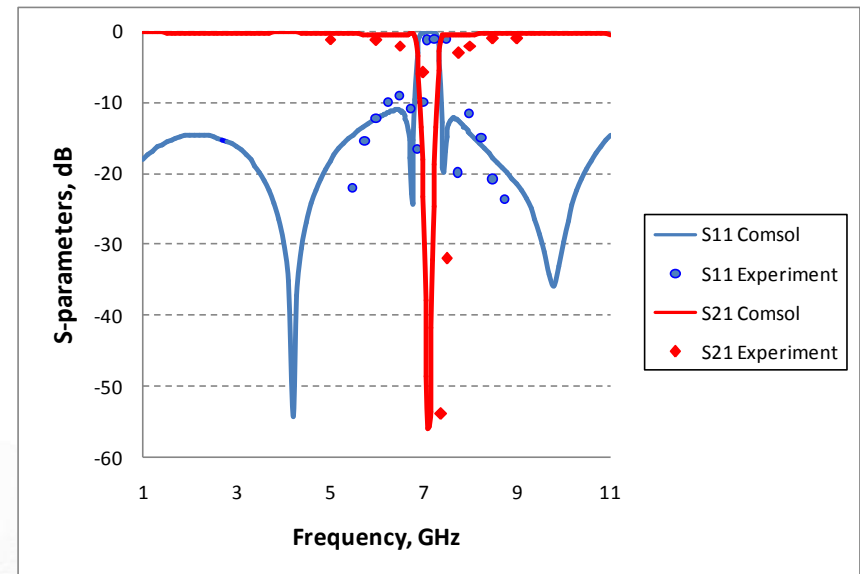
Model definition

- Microstrip treated as PEC
- Dielectric substrate of known permittivity
- PEC ground plane
- Lumped ports
- Air domain with scattering BC



Microstrip Spiral Resonator

- S_{11} reflected signal and S_{21} transmitted signal agree with experimental data
- Resonant frequency of 7.2GHz
- Low insertion losses with narrow stopband ~ 0.5 GHz

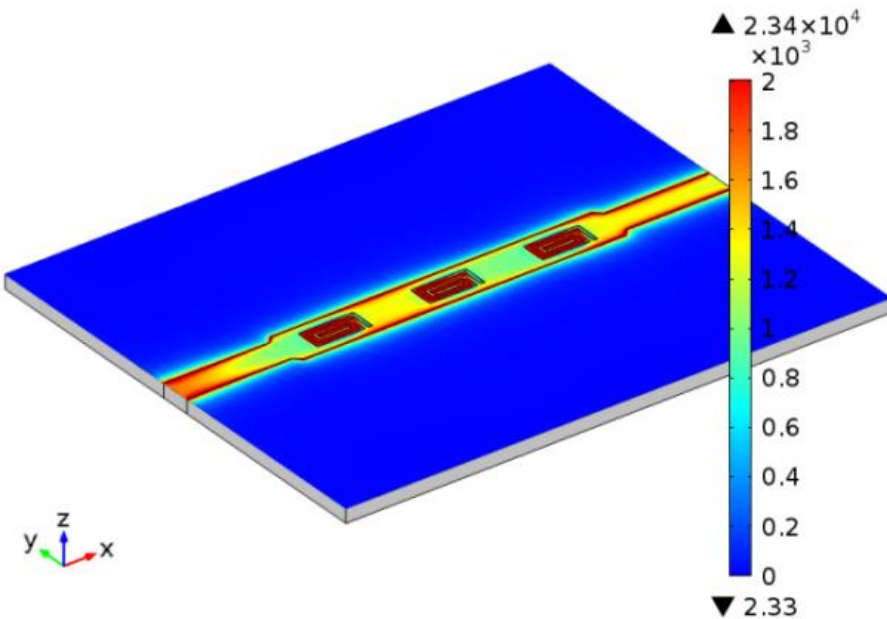


Microstrip Spiral Resonator

Electric field distribution

Below resonance

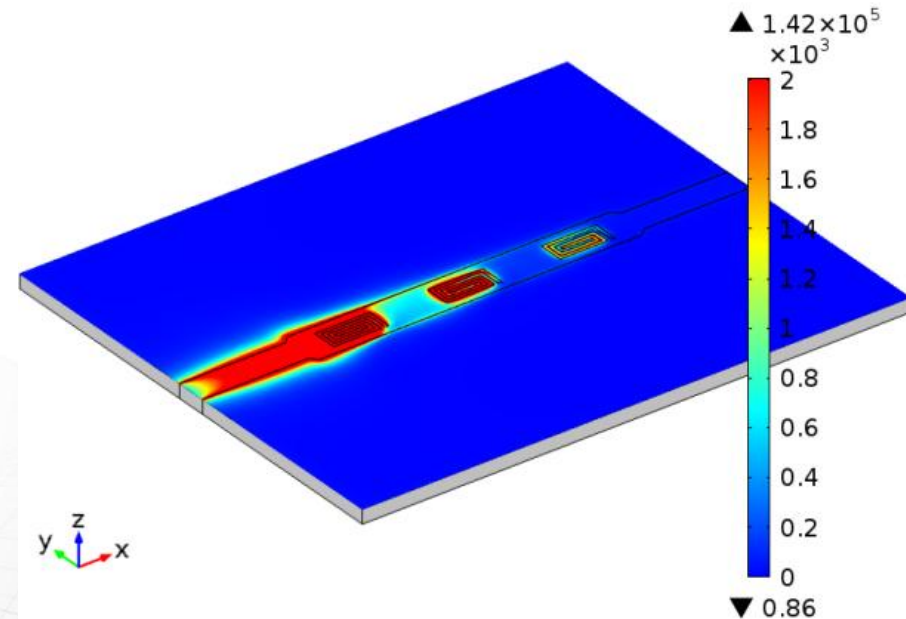
Bandstop Spiral Resonator Filter. $f=6$ GHz: Electric field norm (V/m)



High transmission

At resonance

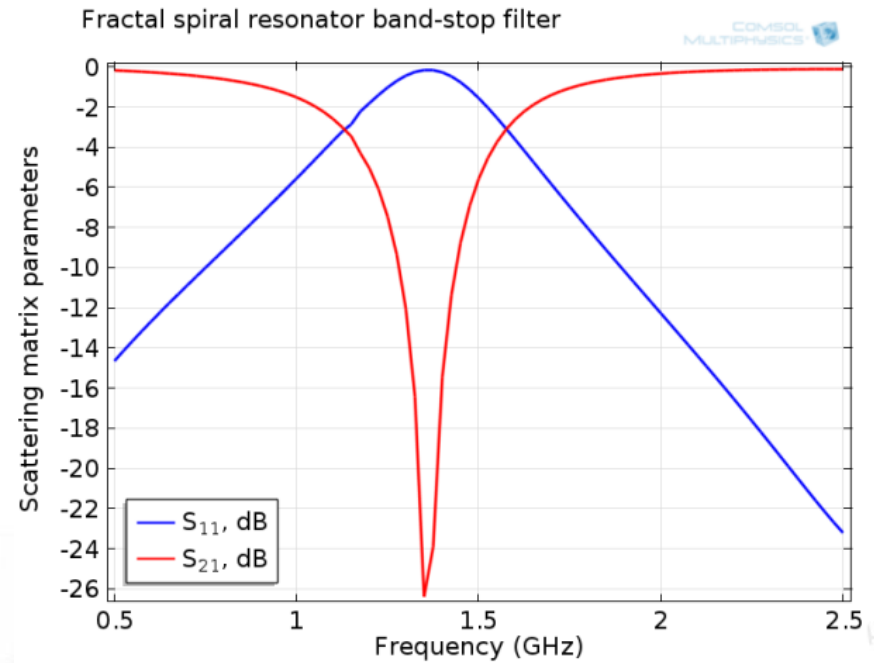
Bandstop Spiral Resonator Filter. $f=7.2$ GHz: Electric field norm (V/m)



High attenuation

Fractal Spiral Resonator

- **Highly attenuated signal**
- **Selectivity of the filter is 100 dB/GHz with a 3 dB reference insertion loss**

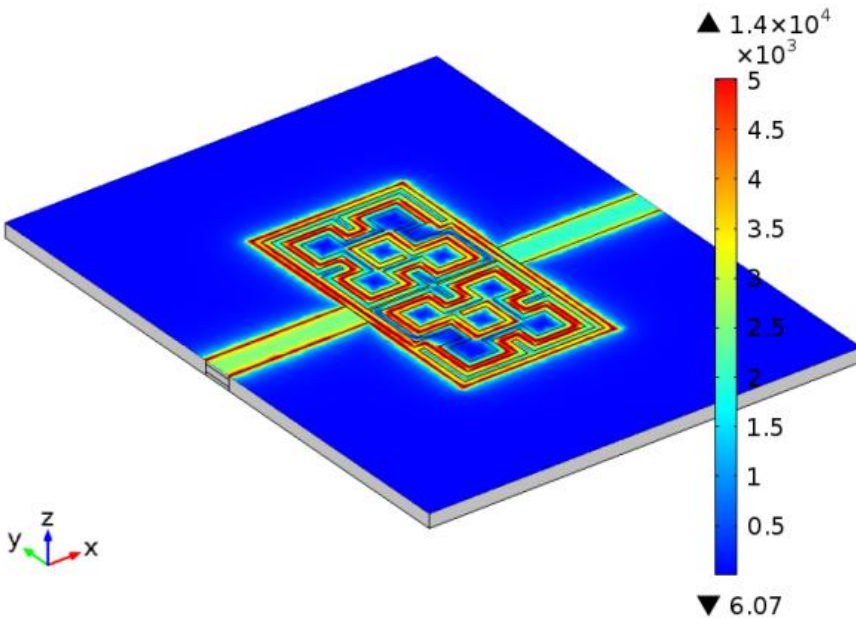


Fractal Spiral Resonator

Electric field distribution

Below resonance

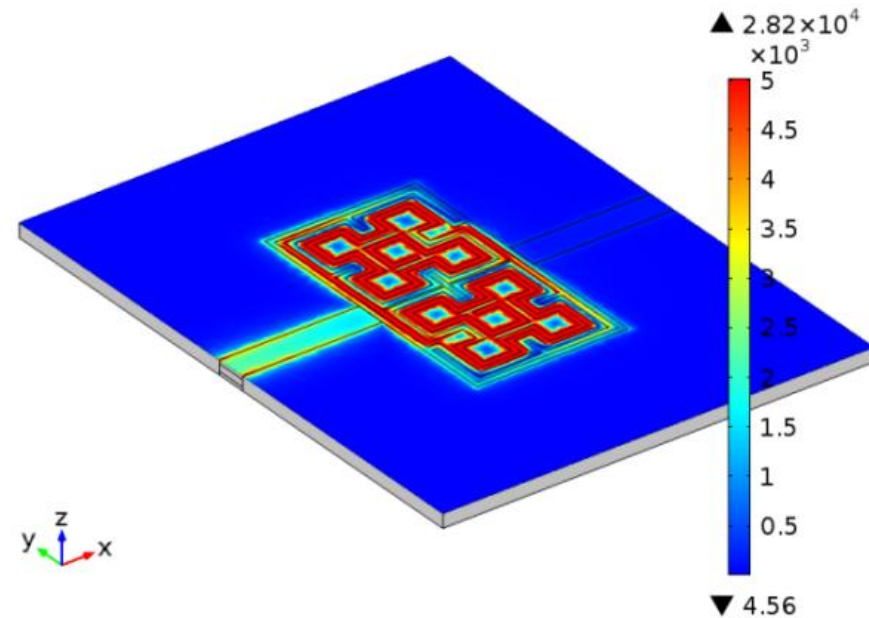
Fractal Spiral Resonator. $f=2.9\text{GHz}$ Slice: emw.normE (V/m)



High transmission

At resonance

Fractal Spiral Resonator. $f=1.37\text{GHz}$ Slice: emw.normE (V/m)



High attenuation

Summary

- **Analyses of two spiral resonator designs:**
 - Microstrip
 - Fractal
- **Analysis of microstrip spiral resonator agrees with experimental measurements**