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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Low-Cost Multiband Four-Port Phased Array Antenna for Sub-6 GHz 5G Applications With Enhanced Gain Methodology in Radio-Over-Fiber Systems Using Modulation Instability

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ABSTRACT Phased array antenna (PAA) technology is essential for applications requiring high gain and wide bandwidth, such as sensors, medical, and 5G. Achieving such a design, however, is a challenging and intricate process that calls for precise calculations and a combination of findings to alter the phase and amplitude of each unit. Furthermore, coupling effects between these PAA structure elements can only be completed with the use of full-wave electromagnetic simulation tools. Due to recent advances, radio-over-fiber (RoF) technology has been positioned as a possible alternative for high-capacity wireless communications. This paper presents a low-cost, multiband Sub-6 GHz 5G PAA with enhanced gain achieved through integration with a new specialized RoF system design to improve PAA performance by using the phenomenon of modulation instability (MI). Optimizing the antenna's Defected Ground Structure (DGS) leads to even more improvement. To enable operation across three distinct frequency bands (Sub-6 GHz n78 band (3-3.8 GHz), n79 band (3.8-5 GHz), and n46 band (5-5.5 GHz)), the proposed antenna design features four elliptical patches strategically positioned at the four sides of the ground plane, providing comprehensive 360° coverage in the azimuth plane. Additionally, integrating elliptical slots and upper gaps contributes to improvement. The proposed PAA's experimentally validated gain values are 5.2 dB, 7.4 dB, and 7.8 dB in the n78, n79, and n46 bands, respectively. For improving the performance of the proposed PAA

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in RoF systems, anomalous fibers ($n_2 \neq 0$ and $\beta_2 < 0$) are employed to consider the modulation instability (MI) phenomenon, which can lead to the generation of the MI gain on the carrier sideband. The true time delay (TTD) technique controls the beam pattern by adjusting the time delay between adjacent radiation elements. Furthermore, the TTD technique utilizes frequency combs for the proposed 4-element array antenna to apply MI gain to all antenna elements.

• **INDEX TERMS** Phased array antenna, modulation instability, radio-over-fiber, sub-6 GHz band.

I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless communications, such as LTE and Wi-Fi, typically rely on Sub-6 GHz frequency ranges due to their mobility and effectiveness in indoor environments. However, the proliferation of high-tech devices such as mobile phones, tablets, and smartphones has led to a significant surge in data traffic across wireless networks [1], [2], [3]. To provide incomparable spectrum and broadband services, communication technology is advancing toward its fifth-generation (5G), which will utilize millimeter wave (mm-wave) frequency bands [4], [5], [6], [7]. Multiple-port antennas have recently been suggested for Sub-6 GHz to enhance data rates. However, they require additional support to attain satisfactory gain or sufficient bandwidth (BW) [8], [9], [10], [11].

One of the fundamental challenges in 5G transmission is that phased array antenna (PAA) configurations can considerably increase data rate and capacity over single-port antennas. The upcoming 5G radio access networks are planned to support multiple connections simultaneously while operating over a wide range of frequencies by keeping low latency and acceptable BW [12], [13], [14], [15].

The PAA project aims to design an antenna with high efficiency and broadband performance for various uses, including 5G applications. Only full-wave electromagnetic simulation tools may be used to provide accurate computation and a combination of results acquired for modifying the phase and amplitude of each unit and coupling effects between these elements of the PAA structure. This comes with a well-known downside of forward EM modeling of microwave stages: a notable increase in the computational cost of the design process [16], [17].

In order to achieve both wide coverage and high gain, the PAA system with multi-beam antennas is the best option for 5G wireless systems and mobile terminals [18], [19]. Multiple beams and respectable coverage performance can be achieved with the PAA system; however, some important considerations include the cost of the transmitter/receiver (T/R) modules and the intricacy of the PAA hardware design. Low profile and low fabrication cost feed networks are essential for large-scale PAA system deployment and practical use [20], [21]. Numerous techniques have been employed to generate improved phased array antennas with large-angle scanning capability [22], [23], [24], [25], [26], [27], [28]. Initially, extending the radiation element pattern of the array is a useful technique to enhance the scanning coverage of phased arrays [25]. Techniques like the metal-cavity [29], unique structures and metal via [30], using metal walls [27],

designing the tapered slot [25], and proposing a resonant microstrip meander line [31] are applied to extend the radiation element pattern. Secondly, pattern reconfigurable modern technology efficiently measures phased arrays with large scanning coverage improvement [26], [27]. Thirdly, the mutual coupling among the array elements is crucial to achieving large-angle scanning capability in linear or planar arrays [31]. Antenna performance has been enhanced through various efforts for 5G applications. Researchers aim to design small, highly effective, and low-cost PAAs to operate within the Sub-6 GHz frequency range [32], [33], [34]. In 5G applications, the BW of the antenna plays a crucial role in boosting channel capacity. In [32], a 136 mm × 68 mm antenna is presented. The design uses a monopole configuration and operates within the 5.15–5.925 GHz frequency range.

The antenna system has been developed in [35] for integrated cognitive radios. However, in this research, the orthogonal positioning of antenna elements inherently improves the isolation between the ports, but the reflectors improve the isolation between the ports by drastically increasing the antenna system's size.

According to [36], a C-shaped antenna with a dimension 20 × 15 mm² is designed for WLAN and 5G applications. Even though this antenna is small in size which is one of the important characteristics for 5G application, the scattering characteristics are simulated at -6dB. As per industry requirements and upcoming standards like IEEE 802.11ax, it is not a regular practice to accept scattering characteristics at -6dB. Also, the gain of the antenna is not acceptable for a 5G wireless application.

Therefore, designing an antenna with an acceptable gain and a low profile is crucial for the generation of new wireless communication. As in [37], the size of the proposed design noted is 130 mm × 100 mm with an operating band of 5.1–6 GHz. The gain obtained ranges from 2.5–4.2 dB within the operating frequency band.

A center-fed circular patch antenna is proposed in [38] with shorting posts that can switch between four linear polarizations at a 45° rotation and a broadside beam. Four shorting posts are positioned at a 45° angle to enable rotatability of the linear polarization and the connection between the shorting posts, and four PIN diodes regulate the ground. Turning the PIN diodes ON and OFF allows the patch antenna to alternate between four linear polarizations at a 45° rotation. The 2.4 GHz band can be covered by the measured

overlapping impedance bandwidth of 2.33 GHz to 2.50 GHz for all four polarization states.

A circular disc microstrip-fed monopole antenna with a reconfigured wideband to narrowband frequency is presented in [39]. A reversible band-pass filter was integrated with the antenna in the feed line. An active element could change the impedance bandwidth from wideband to narrowband. Two varactor diodes have been used for the narrowband state to continuously isolate and tune the antenna response between 3.9 and 4.7 GHz.

A monopole antenna with enhanced impedance is proposed in [40]. This antenna covers an acceptable 5G frequency band. However, the size of the antenna is large which limits functionality for 5G applications.

The gain of a PAA is a crucial parameter that significantly influences its performance. A 150 mm × 75 mm antenna with an operational bandwidth of 5.15–5.85 GHz and peak gain of 4.62 dB is proposed in [41]. Researchers in [42] used the defected ground structure (DGS) to raise the gain of the PAA. In the [43], the Photonic Band Gap (PBG) was utilized to improve antenna radiation characteristics.

RoF has recently become one of the most well-known schemes in the communication industry. The RoF systems operating in the Sub-6 GHz range can be employed in wireless access networks, helping to provide high-capacity and low-latency connectivity to support many users, especially in densely populated areas for 5G applications [44], [45], [46]. In that case, the signals can be transported over long distances without suffering significant degradation or loss of quality by utilizing the low-loss properties of fiber optic cables [47], [48].

characteristics, the generated sidebands can be used for different purposes. MI can be created by employing non-linear and anomalous fibers, which can amplify the carrier's sideband. Through pulse modulation and manipulation of the fiber's properties, the input pulse can be positioned within the amplified sideband, exploiting its benefits. Consequently, this approach enhances the system's overall gain [49], [50].

TTD is a crucial technique used in PAAs to control the phase shift among the elements of the array antenna. It refers to the precise and independent adjustment of the time delay applied to each element's signal to steer the antenna's beam in a specific direction. This enables the PAA to form and direct the radiation pattern to a desired target or point of interest. One of the best methods of implementation of TTD is utilizing frequency combs. Upon passing through the fiber, the combs' free spectral range (FSR) is one of the parameters that determines the time delay required to reach the desired beam.

This proposed work presents a low-design complexity, low-cost, and multiband PAA aimed at achieving wideband gain enhancement. Firstly, four printed elliptical patch antennas with tapered feeding are designed and investigated. The design uses a tapered feed, a DGS structure, and a four-slotted elliptical patch to improve wideband performance. The design employs a standard elliptical radiator. To enhance the bandwidth and matching, the above traditional elliptical antenna is modified by adjoining the rotated patch copy to employ the PAA better. Incorporating the elliptical slot helps extend the current path length without modifying the actual dimensions of the antenna. The proposed structure's main highlights are its acceptable gain and multi-bandwidth, which are achieved by enhancing the radiator's electrical length. The elliptical array patch antenna, designed to offer appropriate gain, emerges as a promising candidate for 5G wireless communication applications.

Furthermore, we introduce a novel RoF system that leverages the MI phenomenon to control and amplify the beam of the proposed PAA. Through the utilization of MI, we can modulate the input Sub-6 GHz signals onto the amplified sideband of the carrier, effectively operating within the desired frequency band for signal amplification. This method has been extended to frequency combs. Therefore, all antenna elements can experience an advantage from MI gain. As a result, the performance of PAAs, such as the gain, will be enhanced. Furthermore, we introduce a bit-controlled system that can control the beam angle of the array antenna.

The rest of this paper is composed as follows: Section II discusses the theory and design of the proposed PAA. Section III shows the proposed antenna results. To verify the simulation results, the antenna is experimentally fabricated and measured using the antenna measurement system. In Section IV, a new RoF system is introduced, leveraging fibers under the MI phenomenon that are capable of integrating with the proposed antenna to enhance its performance. Finally, Section V provides a summary of the main results presented in this paper.

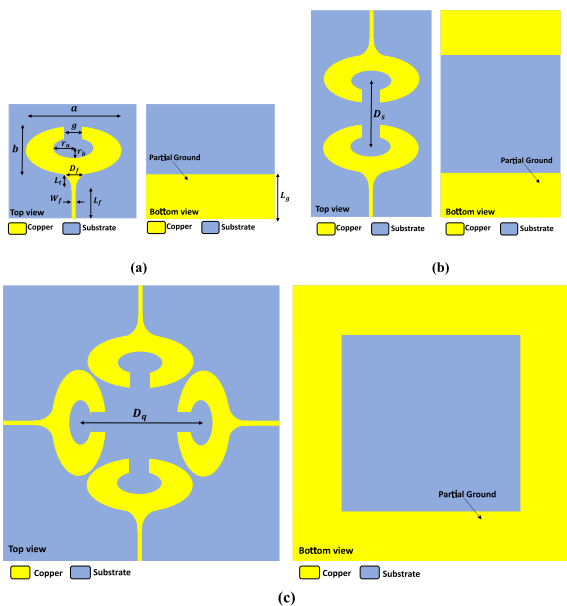


FIGURE 1. The progression of the proposed PAA design for 5G wireless application.

RoF systems benefit from MI in specific applications. By controlling system parameters and utilizing MI's

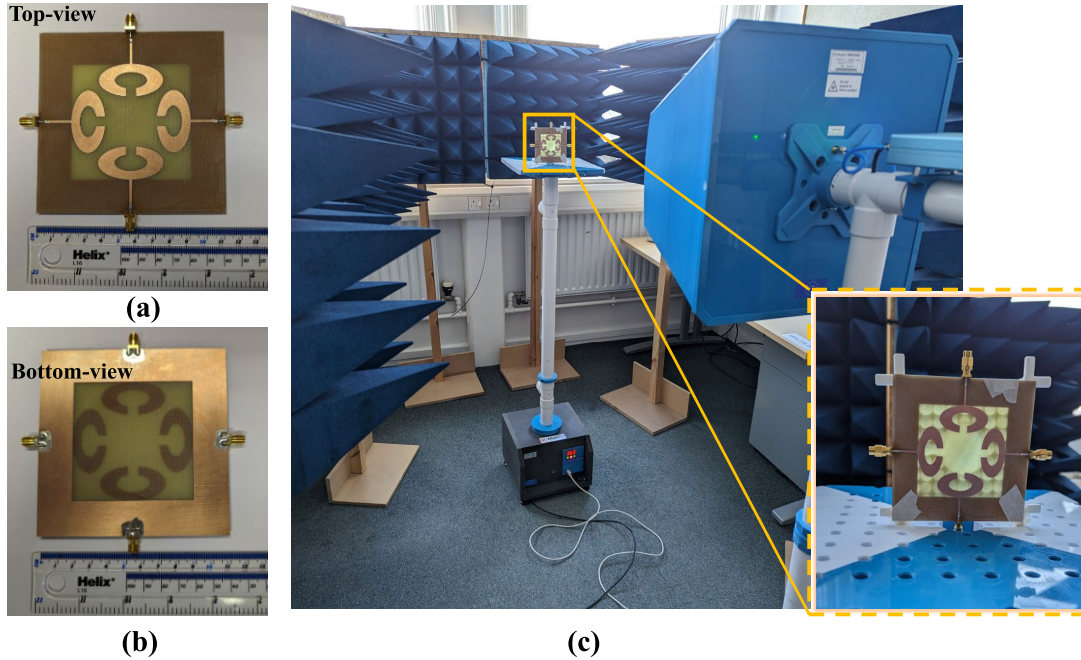


FIGURE 2. Fabricated prototype of the proposed PAA structure for 5G wireless application a) top view b) bottom view c) measurement setup.

TABLE 1. Dimensions of the proposed elliptical patch antenna.

Parameters	a	b	r_a	r_b	g	D_f	L_t	W_f	L_f	D_s	D_q	L_g
Value (mm)	49.3	19.5	12.5	5	4.4	3.4	2.6	1.6	18.3	32.7	51.5	20.9

II. PAA-ANTENNA THEORY AND DESIGN

The elliptical patch is considered one of the best candidates and the simplest shape of microstrip patch antenna applied in wireless technology to achieve high BW. The elliptical shape has several advantages, like having more degrees of freedom than the circular geometry and providing larger flexibility in the design [51], [52].

For an elliptical patch shape of a major axis and a minor axis, the perimeter is given by:

$$p = 2aE(em) \tag{1}$$

where $E(em)$ is the elliptic integral of the second kind with elliptic modulus em , the eccentricity.

The size and axial ratio of the elliptical patch are determined by using approximate formulas given by [53], [54], [55]

$$em = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2} \tag{2}$$

and

$$f_r = \frac{c}{p\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \tag{3}$$

Here, c and ϵ_r are the light's speed and the dielectric substrate's relative permittivity, respectively.

The elliptical slot and the adjusted gap are employed for better BW and increase the peak gains, and the truncation is used between the microstrip line and elliptical patch for

having a good impedance [56], [57], which helps to be good candidates for Sub-6 GHz in 5G wireless technology.

Fig. 1 demonstrates the progression of the design of the PAA. Initially, single radiating patch elements are designed followed by 2×1 and 2×2 PAAs to achieve better gain.

The design evolved from the basics of a mono-patch antenna. The antenna consists of the patch section, tapered feed region, and DGS section. The tapered feedline and the elliptical patch improve the antenna performance and matching. The tapered feedline concatenated with the main patch aids in smoothening the current path, resulting in a broader impedance bandwidth. Hence, this mono patch antenna is fed by a tapered curve feed line, optimized to 50Ω impedance matching to reduce incident wave reflection. As result, tapered feed line's width at the bottom end corresponds to a characteristic impedance of 50Ω , and the width at the top end has a characteristic impedance of 75Ω . The tapered feed line, together with the mono-patch antennas, tends to have enhanced bandwidth performance and can transmit UWB pulses with minimal distortion

Using a PAA configuration helps reduce coupling effects and improve spatial and pattern diversity. Copper was used to create the radiating element, which has a highly stable conductivity of $5.8 \times 10^7 S/m$. This stability resulted in minimal impact on the impedance matching. The parameters are optimized by using CST microwave studio as commercial software.

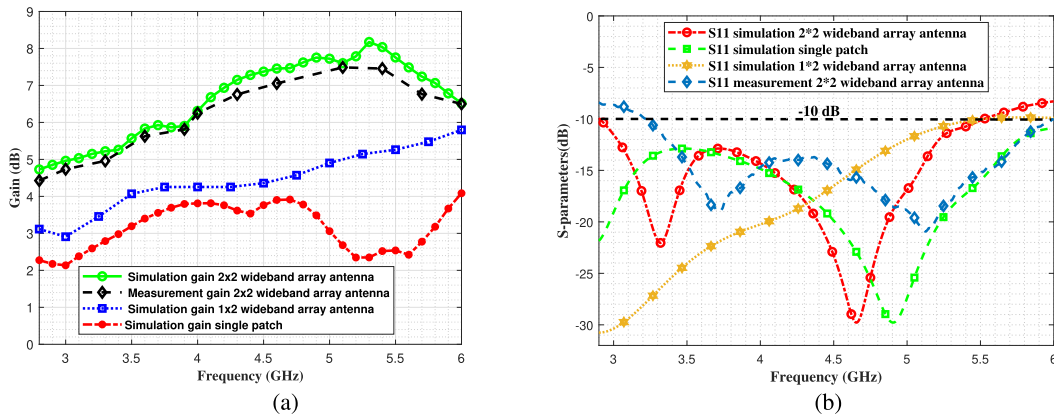


FIGURE 3. Development of simulated and measured results of the wideband microstrip PAA: (a) gain (b) reflection coefficient (S11).

The characteristics of the substrate, such as the tangent loss ($\tan(\delta)$), the dielectric constant, and height, have a significant impact on the impedance matching and BW of an antenna. A very thin substrate may result in high copper losses, but a thicker substrate may reduce the antenna's performance due to surface waves. To achieve a suitable impedance matching, the proposed antenna is mounted on the low-cost FR-4 substrate with a dielectric constant of $\epsilon_r = 4.3$, a loss tangent of $\tan(\delta) = 0.025$ and a thickness of 0.787 mm. Table 1 demonstrates the parameters of the suggested antenna. The parameters are optimized for the proposed PAA to achieve resonance frequency ranges from 2.9 GHz to 5.3 GHz and to guarantee reduced mutual coupling between antenna parts.

The design evolution begins with a conventional elliptical patch, as Figure 1 depicts. The design first provided a simple elliptical patch with bandwidth for a 5G application and three stop bands. As the evolution proceeds towards the second stage, a central elliptical slot with a smaller upper gap is created to increase the bandwidth and gain. These values are improved for mono-patch by optimizing initially the r_a and r_b for bandwidth and then g for gain, respectively. A small curved transition microstrip line connects the patches to the feed line is added to have good impedance matching and decrease the reflection coefficient [1]. The 1×2 antenna is designed for the next stage. The distance between the patches directly affects the proposed structure's directivity. Finally, the final structure is designed for the 5G wireless application. In this stage, the value of the L_g is optimized to reduce the side lobe levels.

III. SIMULATION AND MEASURED RESULTS

This section presents and discusses the simulation and measured results of the proposed PAA. The simulation is conducted using CST Microwave Studio, which is an electromagnetic simulation software available commercially. Fig. 2 demonstrates the prototype of the proposed structure. Measurement of all the radiation performance was carried out in an anechoic far-field chamber.

The reflection coefficient S_{11} and realized gain for each stage of the antenna's development are shown in Fig. 3.

Accurately designing and increasing the radiating elements clarifies how it impacts the antenna's performance. Good agreement between the simulated and measured results can be observed. The realized gain of the first and second stages varies between 1.9 and 4.5 dB across the frequency operating range from 3 GHz to 5.5 GHz, as shown in Fig. 3(a). Meanwhile, the suggested 2×2 PAA achieved a realized gain of 5 to 8.1 dB throughout the operational spectrum. The measured gain variation is less than 2 dB within this operational band. However, due to minor fabrication and measurement inaccuracy issues, the measured gain is slightly higher than the simulated result at certain frequencies. Additionally, as illustrated in Fig. 3(b), these antennas have low reflection coefficients (S11), less than -10 dB in both simulation and measured results. Furthermore, for the suggested PAA to function effectively, all other S-parameters must remain below -10 dB. Fig. 7 demonstrates the measurement and simulation of the transmission and reflection coefficients of the proposed PAA.

Optimizing the distances and dimensions of the radiation elements improves the PAA's performance, helping to achieve resonance frequencies of 3.3 GHz, 4.6 GHz and 5.2 GHz.

Fig. 4 demonstrates the radiation patterns in the magnetic field (H) plane and electrical field (E) plane at three frequencies 3.3 GHz, 4.6 GHz, and 5.2 GHz.

A 3D radiation pattern is a graphical representation of the radiated power from an antenna in free space, achieved in the far-field region. It provides a three-dimensional view of how the antenna's power is distributed in different directions.

The 3D radiation patterns of the antenna proposal are displayed in Fig. 5. The maximum directivity at 3.3 GHz, 4.6 GHz, and 5.2 GHz are 5.2 dB, 7.4 dB, and 7.8 dB, respectively. These results demonstrate that the proposed PAA exhibits favorable radiation patterns at three different frequencies, making it well-suited for Sub-6 GHz 5G wireless applications.

To reveal the working mechanism, Fig. 6 displays the distribution of the surface current on the YoX cutting plane above the surface of the PAA at these frequencies. The current has a high strength near the patch and feed intersection. Fur-

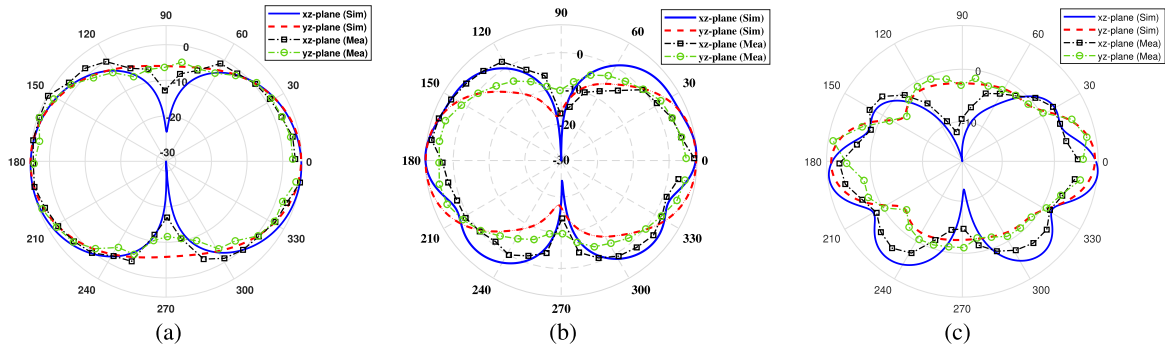


FIGURE 4. The simulated and measured E-field and H-field radiation patterns of the wideband PAA at (a) 3.3 GHz, (b) 4.6 GHz, and (c) 5.2 GHz.

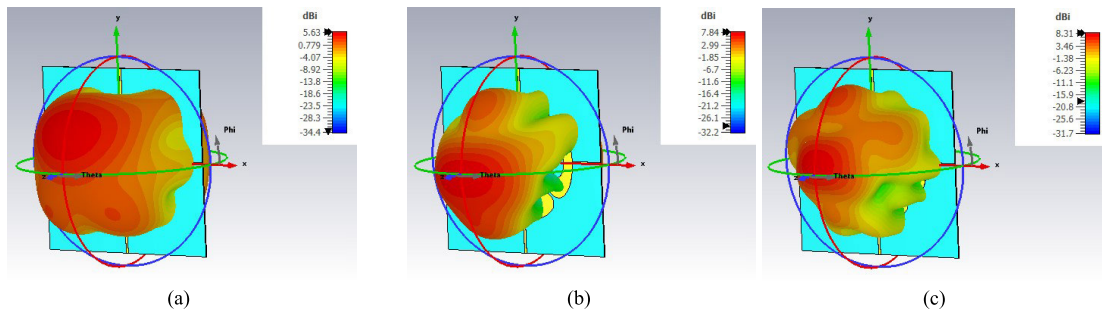


FIGURE 5. The 3D simulated pattern of the proposed PAA at (a) 3.3, (b) 4.6, and (c) 5.2 GHz.

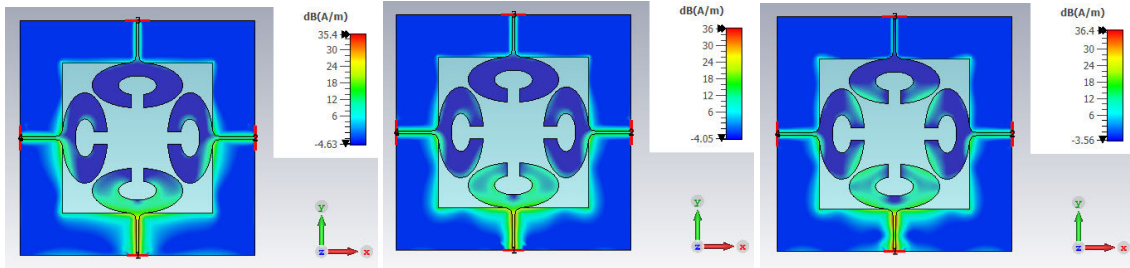


FIGURE 6. Surface current distribution of the proposed PAA at (a) 3.3, (b) 4.6, and (c) 5.2 GHz.

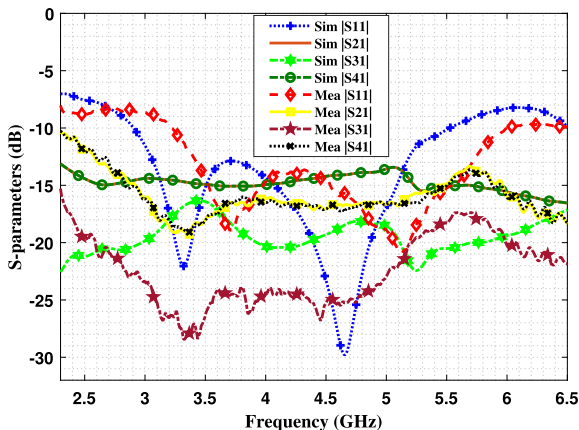


FIGURE 7. Simulation and measured transmission and reflection coefficients of the proposed PAA.

thermore, the level of coupling among the elements is quite negligible, as indicated by the current distribution pattern.

Table 2 demonstrates the comparison of the proposed antenna with other Sub-6 GHz candidate array antennas for 5G wireless communication applications.

IV. PROPOSED RADIO-OVER-FIBER STRUCTURE

The application of RoF systems in Sub-6 GHz antennas offers several advantages, including enhanced performance, increased coverage, and improved signal quality. RoF technology utilizes optical fibers to transport radio signals, enabling flexible and efficient transmission of data over long distances. When integrated with Sub-6 GHz antennas, RoF systems can extend the reach of wireless communication networks, particularly in urban and indoor environments where signal propagation may be limited. Additionally, RoF systems can facilitate centralized processing and coordination of multiple antennas, leading to optimized network performance and resource allocation [58], [59]. Overall, the application of RoF systems in Sub-6 GHz antennas holds

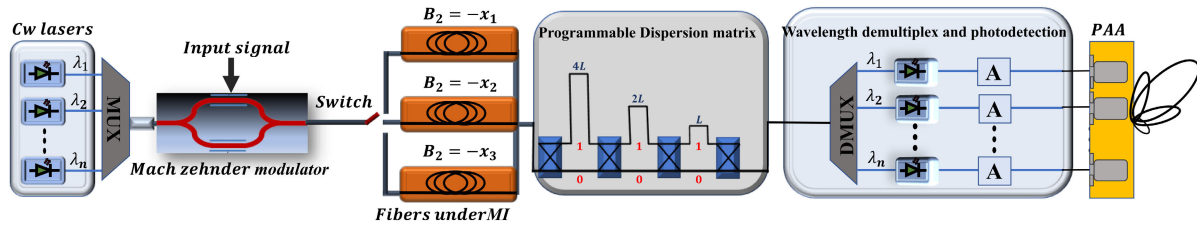


FIGURE 8. RoF diagram with the utilization of optical fiber under MI phenomenon with dispersion coefficients of $x_1 = 60 \text{ ps}^2/\text{km}$, $x_2 = 90 \text{ ps}^2/\text{km}$, and $x_3 = 120 \text{ ps}^2/\text{km}$.

TABLE 2. Comparison features of the suggested PAA with other array antennas.

Ref.	Operational freq. (GHz)	Profile	Bands (GHz)	Peak gain (dB)	Substrate	Cost	Efficiency (%)
[32]	3.1, 5.93	$1.62\lambda \times 0.82\lambda$	0.34, 0.66	2.5, 6.22	FR-4	low	41%-69%
[37]	3.6, 5.7	$1.82\lambda \times 0.9\lambda$	0.4, 0.8	3.5, 5.65	FR-4	low	70%-86%
[41]	3.4, 4.7, 5.4	$1.5\lambda \times 1.1\lambda$	0.4, 0.5, 0.2	3.61, 4.39, 4.62	FR-4	moderate	60%-78%
[62]	0.8, 2	$1.8\lambda \times 0.4\lambda$	0.2, 0.8	4.3, 8.1	FR-4	low	51%-75%
[63]	2.45, 5.2	$1.67\lambda \times 0.833\lambda$	0.4, 0.5	4, 7.1	Rogers 5880	high	85%-92%
[64]	2.6, 4.3	$1.81\lambda \times 1.81\lambda$	0.45, 0.58	4.2, 6.3	Rogers 4350	medium	68%-80%
[65]	2.3, 5.5	$1.69\lambda \times 1.231\lambda$	0.35, 0.75	2.3, 4.2	Rogers 4003	medium	82%-90%
This work	3.3, 4.6, 5.2	$1.07\lambda \times 1.07\lambda$	0.8, 1.2, 0.5	5.2, 7.4, 7.8	FR-4	low	78%-91%

promise for enhancing the capabilities and reliability of wireless communication systems, particularly in the context of emerging 5G networks and IoT applications [60], [61].

The schematic of the proposed RoF system is displayed in Fig. 8. Continuous Wave (CW) lasers excite as the sources of frequency combs, and the input signals undergo modulation through a Mach-Zehnder modulator (MZM). The resulting optical signal is then amplified by passing through non-linear and anomalous fibers ($n_2 \neq 0$ and $\beta_2 < 0$), utilizing the MI phenomenon.

The switch allows the proposed RoF system to operate on the antenna’s desired frequency band. The control section also enables precise manipulation of the antenna beam. Finally, the demultiplexer (DMUX) and photodetectors separate the excitation signals, ensuring each antenna element receives the correct signals.

A. MODULATION INSTABILITY METHOD

MI is a nonlinear phenomenon in the presence of an intense optical carrier wave that travels through a nonlinear medium. It is induced by the interaction between dispersion, nonlinearity, and diffraction. The spectral sidebands are expected to exponentially expand at the output along with the carrier wave’s central band. While the carrier tends to be a CW laser optical beam, rapid fluctuations usually appear as modulated pulse trains [66], [67].

In optical communication, the dispersion of fiber plays an essential role in the transmission of short optical pulses. This is because the numerous spectral components of the pulse travel at different speeds, as indicated by $\frac{c}{n(w)}$.

In order to consider the impact of fiber dispersion, the mode-propagation constant is expanded in a Taylor series around the frequency w_0 where the pulse spectrum is centered. Below is the equation that represents this concept:

$$B(w) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_m}{m!} (w - w_0)^m \tag{4}$$

where $\beta(w)$ can be expanded in a Taylor series around w_0 , and β_m represents the dispersion parameter of order m .

Here is the non-linear Schrödinger equation that serves as a model for optical pulse propagation:

$$i \frac{\partial A}{\partial z} + i \frac{\alpha}{2} A - \frac{\beta_2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial T^2} + \gamma |A|^2 A = 0 \tag{5}$$

where γ , A , α , and β_2 represent the non-linear parameter, the slowly varying envelope of the optical pulse, the loss factor of the fiber, and the dispersion of the group velocity, respectively.

When the time-dependent derivation is ignored, eq. 5 is simply solved to yield the steady-state continuous radiation solution. The CW for the eq. 5 is a soliton with the form $\sqrt{P_0} e^{i\gamma P_0 z}$, in the case of the lossless response of the laser, that P_0 is the incident power and $\phi_{NL} = \gamma P_0 z$ is the non-linear phase shift induced by self-phase modulation.

If the steady-state is stable against small perturbations in the power of the laser, the form of is:

$$A = (\sqrt{P_0} + a_1 e^{i(Kz - \Omega t)} + a_2 e^{-i(Kz - \Omega t)}) e^{i\gamma P_0 z} \tag{6}$$

where K and Ω are the wave-number and frequency perturbation at sideband frequency of laser spectrum [67], [68].

By substituting eq. 6 in eq. 5, the following equation can be achieved:

$$K = \pm \frac{1}{2} |\beta_2 \Omega| \left[\Omega^2 + \text{sgn}(\beta_2) \Omega_c^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{7}$$

which Ω_c has an inverse relation with the non-linear length L_{NL} and the β_2 ($\Omega_c = 2/\sqrt{|\beta_2| L_{NL}}$). When the group velocity dispersion is positive ($\beta_2 > 0$), in all situations, the wave-number (K) is real. Also, the steady-state is stable in all small perturbations. On the other hand, when the group velocity dispersion becomes negative ($\beta_2 < 0$), the wave-number is imaginary, and the perturbation increases.

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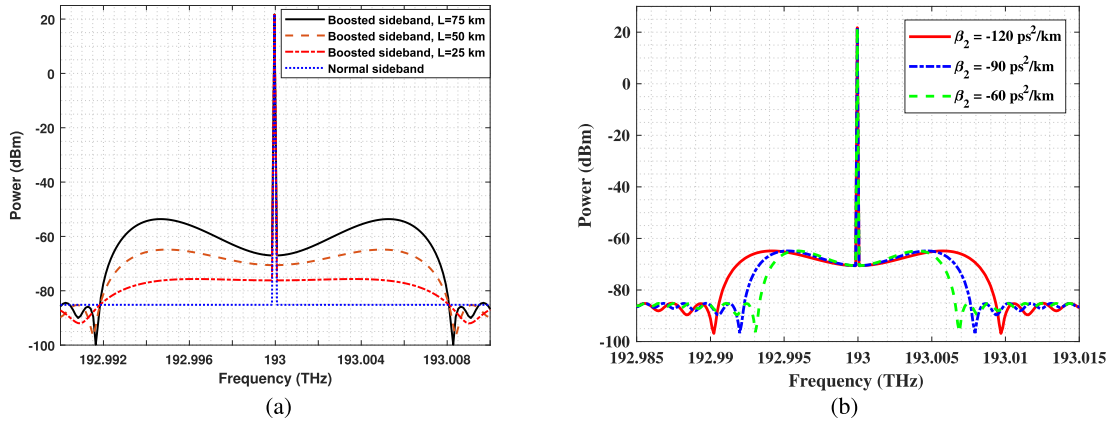


FIGURE 9. a) Unboosted and boosted sideband by different fiber lengths of 25 km, 50 km, and 75 km. b) Boosted sideband by the different values of group velocity dispersion of the fiber.

Therefore, in the negative dispersion, the gain is:

$$G_{MI}(\Omega) = |\beta_2 \Omega| \sqrt{\Omega_c^2 - \Omega^2} \quad (8)$$

The maximum gain also occurs at frequency $\Omega_{max} = \pm \frac{\Omega_c}{\sqrt{2}}$.

Fig. 9 illustrates a comparison between the conventional carrier sideband power and the carrier sideband power under MI. The MI technique can be adapted to operate at different frequency bands by adjusting the fiber parameters. In Fig. 9(a), the amplification is presented for different fiber lengths with the carrier frequency of 193 THz. The maximum MI gain is observed at a frequency shift of $f_{max} = 5$ GHz, which supports Sub-6 GHz 5G communications. Notably, the -85 dBm unboosted sideband experiences significant amplification. As the length of the fiber increases, the MI gain at the sideband carrier also rises. Specifically, for fiber lengths of 25 km, 50 km, and 75 km, the MI gain is 10 dB, 20 dB, and 31 dB, respectively.

In addition, Fig. 9(b) illustrates the sideband amplification under varying fiber group velocities, considering it particularly well-suited for amplifying input signals in Sub-6 GHz applications. Three fibers are utilized in the RoF system to select the appropriate frequency for the proposed array antenna's operating frequency. Hence, with group velocity dispersion of $\beta_2 = -60 ps^2/km$, $\beta_2 = -90 ps^2/km$, and $\beta_2 = -120 ps^2/km$, amplification can be achieved at the range of 3 GHz to 6 GHz. Based on the relations outlined in subsection IV-A, it is evident that the central frequency of the amplification band exhibits an inverse relationship with the group dispersion of the fiber ($f_{max} \propto 1/\sqrt{|\beta_2|}$). Notably, the non-linear refraction index of the fiber and laser power are $n_2 = 0.8 \times 10^{-20} m^2.W^{-1}$ and 300 mW, respectively.

B. TRUE TIME DELAY METHOD

In wideband phased-array antenna (PAA), TTD utilization emerges as a fundamental technique to effectively address beam-steering and beamforming challenges. By employing TTD, several advantages from the optical domain become

feasible, such as wide bandwidth, immunity to electromagnetic radiation, and minimal signal loss.

One of the convenient approaches to implementing TTD in Microwave Photonics (MWP) is using parallel and separate fibers with low dispersion. The time delay variation is determined by the difference in length between the fibers corresponding to each adjacent radiation element in the PAA. However, this method can lead to increased costs and bulkiness due to the requirement of individual fibers to excite each radiation element (multi-fiber structure).

Instead of utilizing multiple fibers with a single source, a more practical approach [69] involves employing a single fiber with a frequency-comb source. These configurations introduce a time delay and dispersion in the fiber due to the differential frequency of the modulated pulses on the adjacent frequency combs.

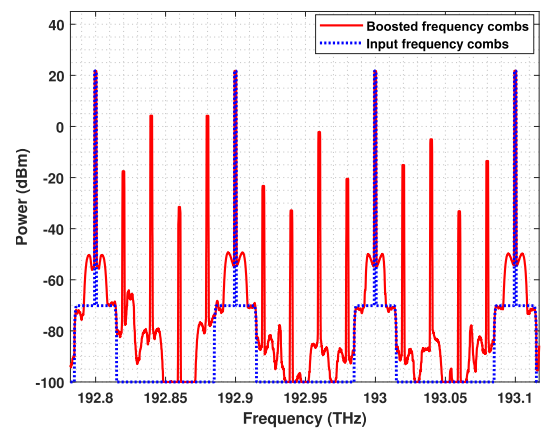


FIGURE 10. Normal and boosted system response frequency combs with FSR of 100 GHz.

Fig. 10 shows the system response when MI is extended to a frequency comb source with the FSR of 100 GHz. The amplified frequency comb serves as the basis for PAA utilizing TTD techniques.

$$\Delta\tau = (|D_{mi}L_{mi}| - |D_cL_c|)\Delta\lambda \quad (9)$$

The relation between the TTD and the length of the fibers is demonstrated in eq. 9, where D_{mi} and L_{mi} are the dispersion and the length of the fibers under MI, respectively. Also, D_c is the dispersion, and L_c is the length of the normal fibers ($\beta_2 > 0$) used in the control system.

The value of the TTD with the FSR of 100 GHz ($\Delta\lambda = 0.8$ nm), assuming the length of fiber equivalent to $L_{mi}=50$ km, is greater than the required time delay of the antenna. To address this, the bit-control system uses the fiber with positive dispersion ($\beta > 0$) to decrease the time delay.

The binary delay line with optical switch components and dispersive fibers provides a basis for the dispersion matrix, as shown in Fig. 8.

Avoiding time delay is also possible by considering $|D_{mi}L_{mi}| = |D_cL_c|$. Therefore, we have developed a configurable dispersion matrix to achieve precise control over the time delay introduced by the fiber under MI.

Using a fiber with positive dispersion ($\beta > 0$) helps to reduce the excessive time delays in PAA and also enables us to control the time delay for PAA by adjusting the minimum time delays.

To optimize the control system's time delay, we consider the minimum and maximum fiber lengths denoted as L and $15L$, respectively. Decreasing either D_c or L_c allows us to increase the time delay as desired.

It is evident from eq. 9 that there are two manners to modify the steering angle. In. Also, it enables changing the FSR, which uses the frequency combs. It is possible to select the appropriate frequency. After that, using eq. 8 as a guide, modifying the fiber length while maintaining the same type. It is notable to note that the second strategy is more accessible with respect to the first one. Following this, the comb line undergoes photo-detection and de-multiplexing processes. Subsequently, the array antenna receives the amplified microwave signals that have been generated.

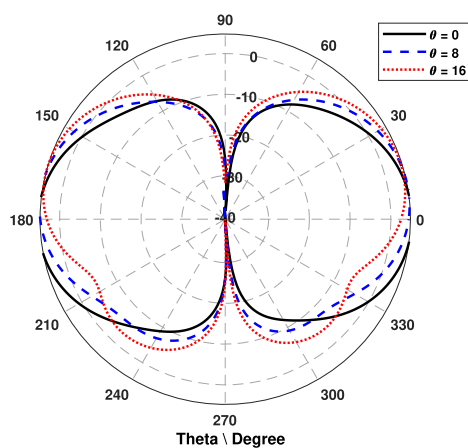


FIGURE 11. Beam steering diagram of the proposed PAA at 3 GHz in three different angle at $\theta = 0$, $\theta = 8$, $\theta = 16$.

The beam angle of an array antenna is determined by its design parameters, including the wavelength of the operating

frequency and the spacing between the antenna elements (d_{PAA}). The formula for calculating the beam angle of an array antenna is as follows:

$$\Theta_0 = \sin^{-1} \frac{c \cdot \Delta\tau}{d_{PAA}} \quad (10)$$

where θ_0 is the radiating steering angle, c is the speed of light in the vacuum space, and $\Delta\tau$ is the time delay.

Beamforming based on TTD in a PAA is essential for communication systems because it demonstrates excellent operating frequency and BW performance. The advantages of low loss and immunity to electromagnetic interference raise wireless communication quality.

Fig. 11 clearly shows the benefits of TTD beam steering by choosing the angle of 0° , 8° , and 16° for the main lobe of the proposed array antenna at 3 GHz. The main lobe's peak can be precisely directed to a specific angle by fine-tuning the antenna's phase offset.

V. CONCLUSION

This work presented a novel design of PAA for 5G wireless applications. The antenna comprises four elliptical patches, each with a central slot and upper gap for simultaneously increasing the BW and gain.

The prototype wideband *twice2* PAA with a low-cost FR-4 substrate is fabricated and measured. The simulation and measured results demonstrate that this antenna has a -10 dB bandwidth of more than 2.5 GHz and covers three essential 5G bands: the n78 band (3)-3.8 GHz, the n79 band (3.8-5 GHz), and the n46 band (5)-5.5 GHz. The realized gains are above 5 dB in the Sub-6 GHz 5G band, while the achieved gains at 4.6 GHz and 5.2 GHz are 7.4 and 7.8 dB, respectively.

We also proposed a new way to improve the antenna performance in Sub-6 GHz 5G applications by using a novel RoF system that employs the MI phenomenon. This proposed model allows the antenna to achieve MI gain, work in a switchable band, and have a tuned beam.

To achieve this goal, non-linear and anomalous fibers ($n_2 \neq 0$ and $\beta_2 < 0$) are employed. The non-linear refraction index of the fiber is $n_2 = 0.8 \times 10^{-20} m^2 \cdot W^{-1}$ and laser power is 300 mW. Three fibers under MI with group velocity dispersion of $\beta_2 = -60 ps^2/km$, $\beta_2 = -90 ps^2/km$, and $\beta_2 = -120 ps^2/km$, are used for maximum amplification in frequency ranges of 2.5-5 GHz, 4-5.5 GHz and 5-7.5 GHz respectively. By employing these fibers, the entire operating frequency range of the PAA can be covered. The MI gain is displayed for fiber lengths of 25 km, 50 km, and 75 km, with values of 10 dB, 20 dB, and 31 dB, respectively.

The TTD technique is used to controls better the beam pattern, by adjusting the time delay between adjacent of the radiation elements.

In conclusion, the proposed system is an acceptable candidate to increase the effectiveness and functionality of

the 5G wireless communication system, with high gain, low complexity, and low-cost structure.

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