

Millimeter-wave antenna arrays

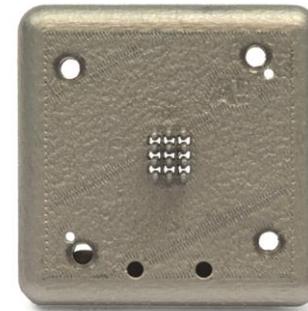
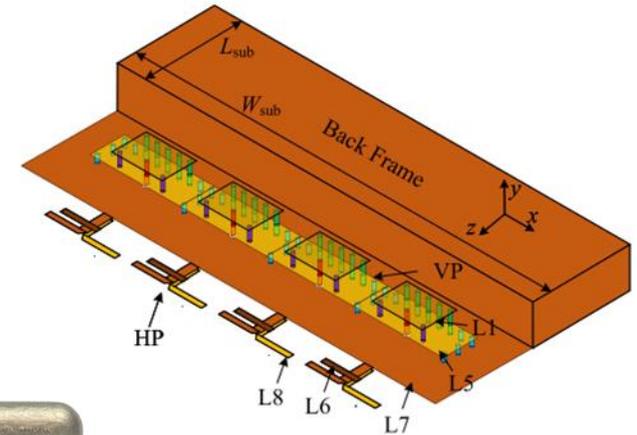
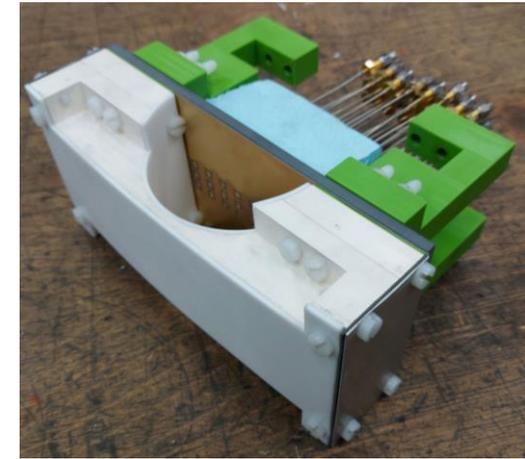
Juha Ala-Laurinaho, Ville Viikari, Henri Kähkönen, Jaakko Haarla, Quangang Chen, Jan Bergman, Yipeng Wang, Bing Xue, Katsuyuki Haneda, Clemens Icheln, Juha Tuomela, and Lauri Vähä-Savo

Aalto University, Department of Electronics and Nanoengineering

RF Summit Finland, Oulu, March 19, 2025

Outline

- Surface mountable array
- 5G mm-wave arrays
 - Modular array
 - Liquid-cooled array
 - Sparse array and a dielectric dome lens (DDL)
- Mm-wave arrays for mobile devices
 - Broad-side frequency-reconfigurable array
 - Low-profile dual-polarized end-fire array
 - 140-GHz reference array for propagation studies
- Metal 3D-printed array for 100 GHz

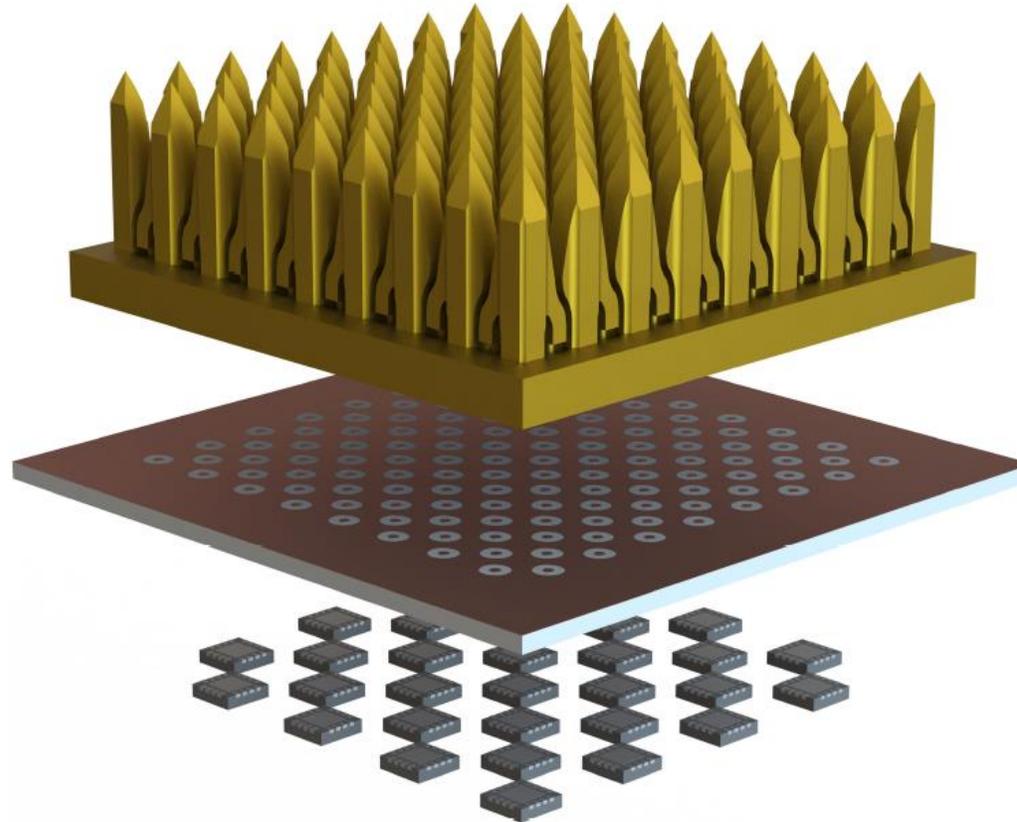


Surface-mountable 3D antenna arrays

Surface-mount
antenna array

Single multi-layer
PCB

Active
components on a
PCB



High efficiency (>90%)

Two polarizations

Broadband (26-40 GHz)

Wide beam steering
($\pm 60^\circ$)

Low active reflection
(< -10 dB)

H. Kähkönen et. al, "Dual-polarized Ka-band Vivaldi antenna array," *IEEE TAP*, 2020.

H. Kähkönen et. al, "Comparison of additively manufactured and machined antenna array performance at Ka-band," *IEEE AWPL* 2022.

H. Kähkönen et. al, "Surface-mounted Ka-band Vivaldi antenna array," *IEEE OJAP*, 2021.

Modular dual-pol 18-30 GHz array

Array module - side



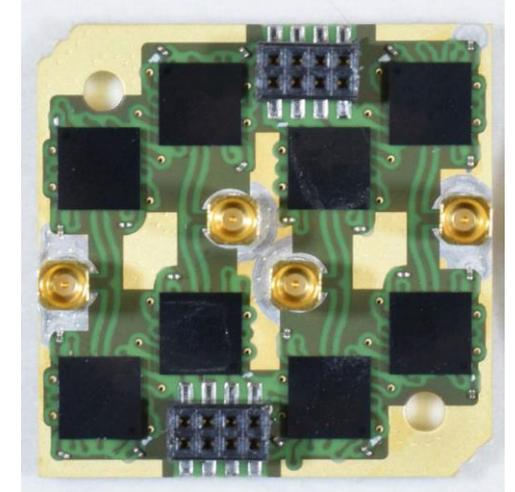
Array module - bottom



PCB module - top



PCB module - bottom



- 4x4 dual-polarized array in one module
- Eight four-channel RFICs connected to 32 antenna elements
- Separate power-divider network

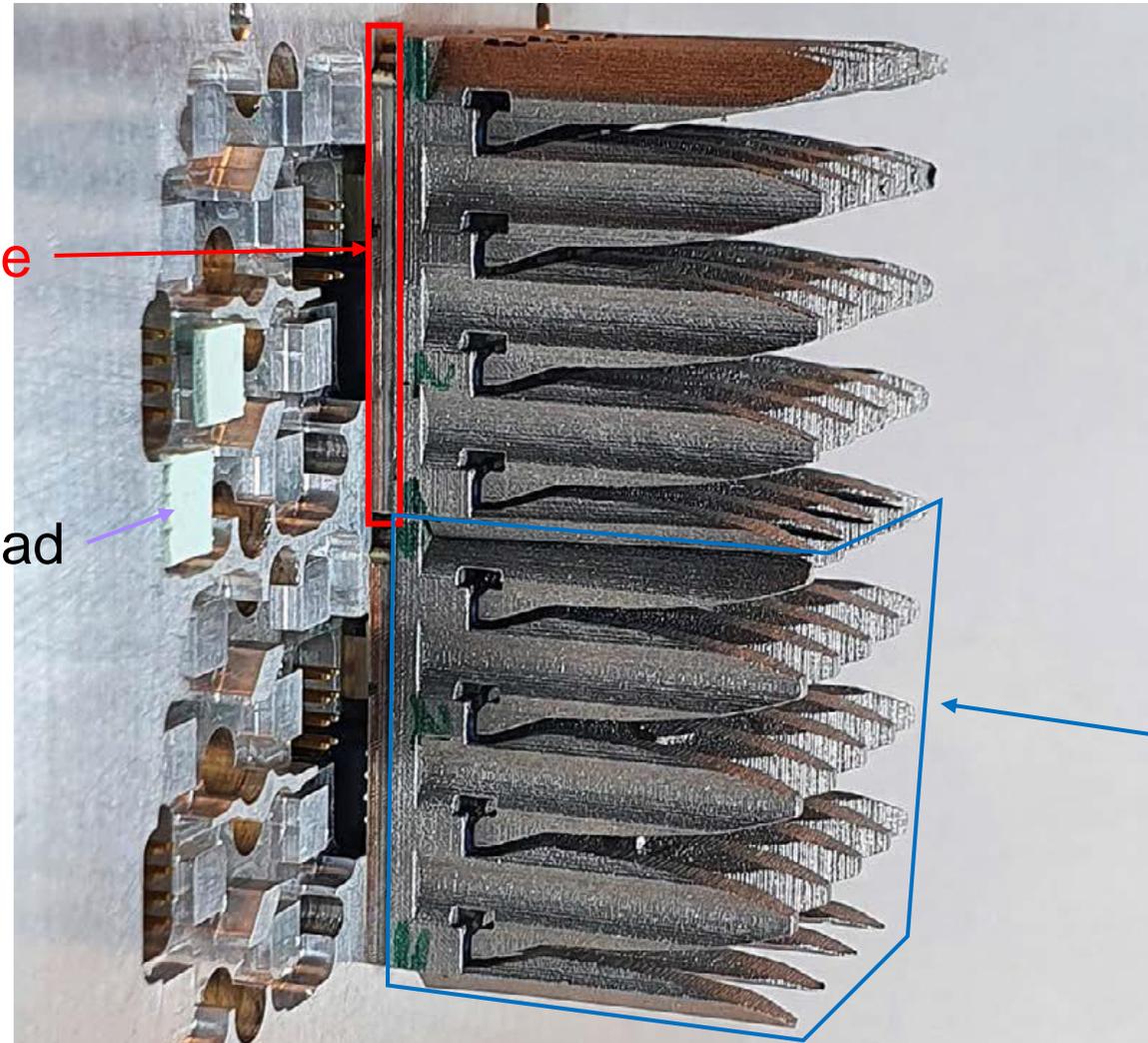
Modular dual-pol 18-30 GHz array

Platform for combining four 4x4 array modules

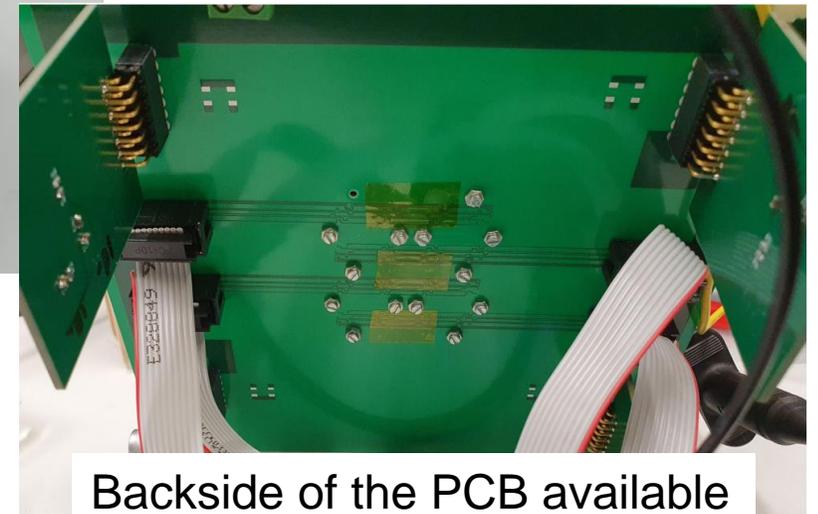
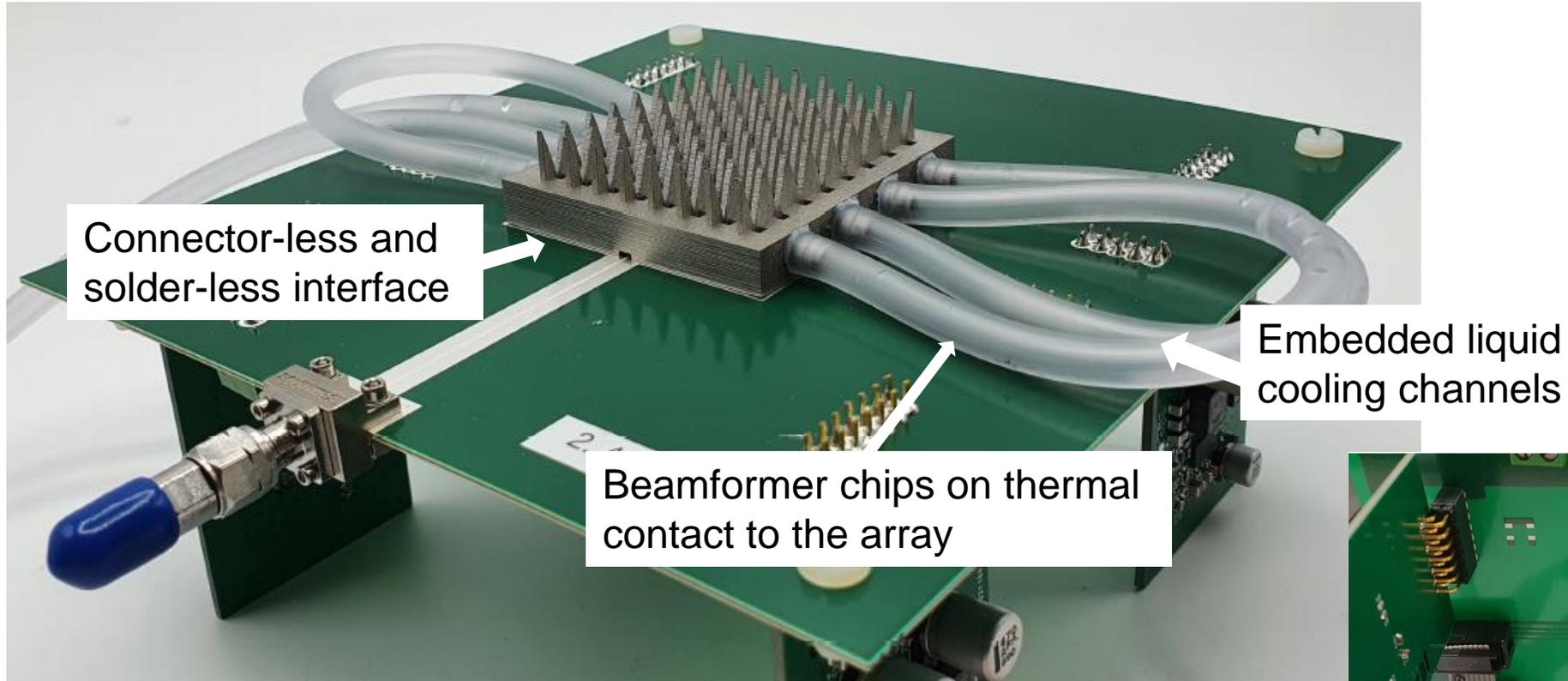
PCB module

Thermal pad

Array mod



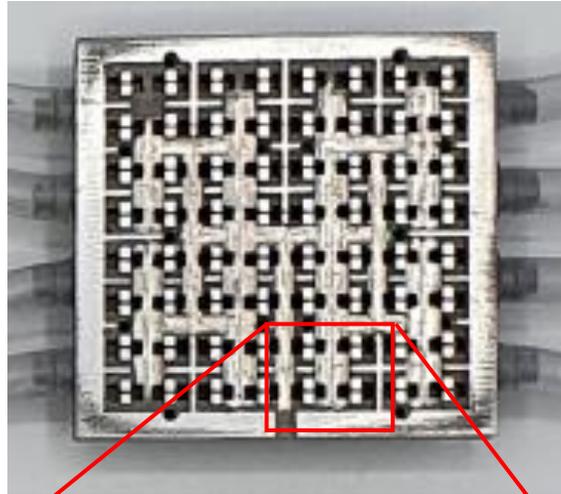
Scalable 8x8 liquid-cooled 24-29.5 GHz array



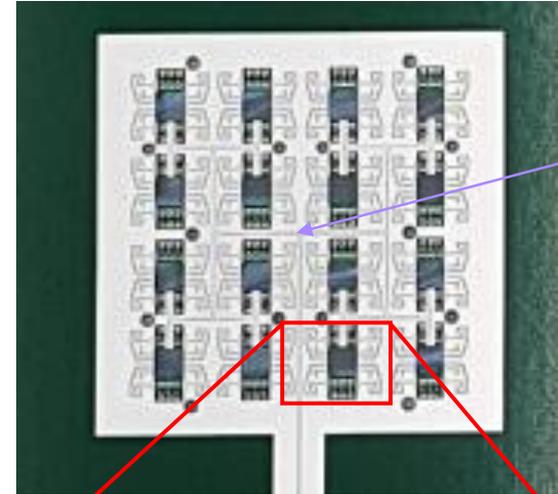
J. Haarla et. al., "Scalable 3D-printable antenna array for 28 GHz with liquid cooling," *IEEE TAP*, 2023.

Antenna-PCB interface

Antenna array (bottom view)



PCB (top view)



Corporate feed network

RF in/out

Contact pads

Ridged waveguide

Liquid channel

Thermal pad

Baluns on PCB

RFIC



A!

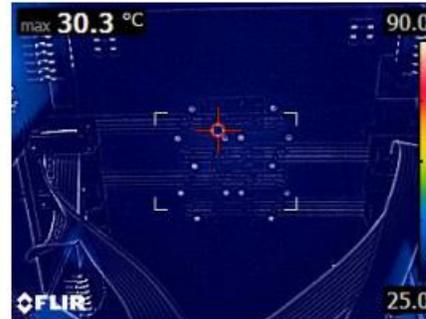
Different cooling approaches

No fan

No liquid cooling

- No continuous use of receiver or transmitter

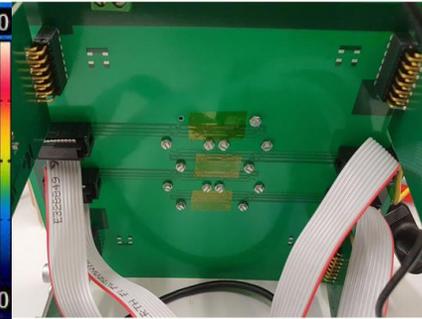
Standby



Receiver on

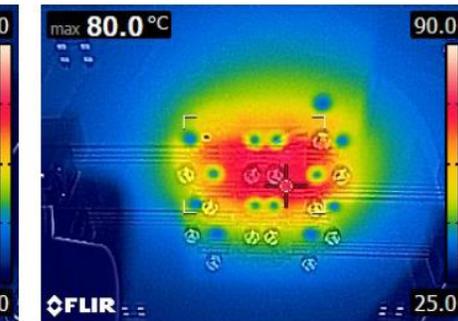
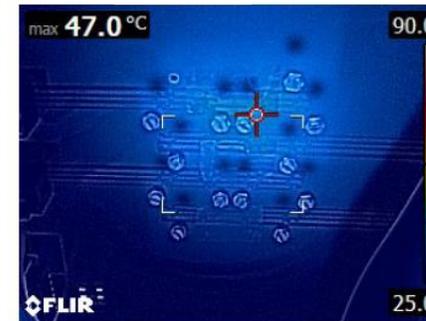


Transmitter on



Fan – air cooling
(forced convection)

- No continuous use of transmitter



Liquid cooling

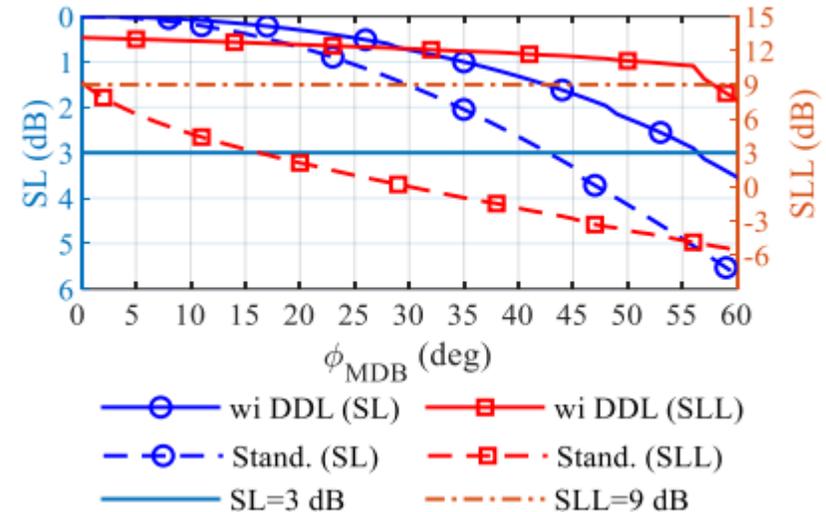
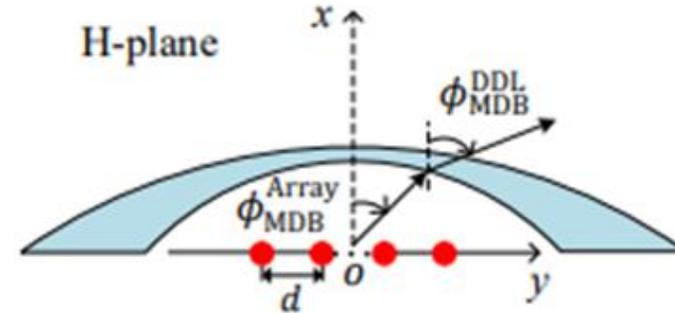
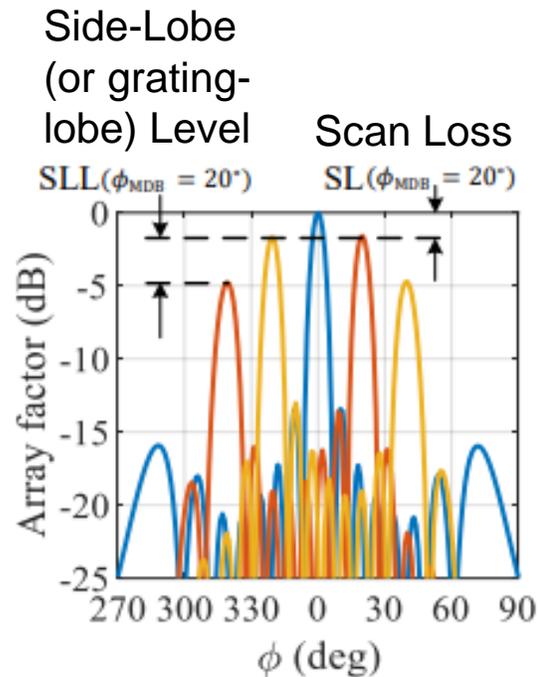
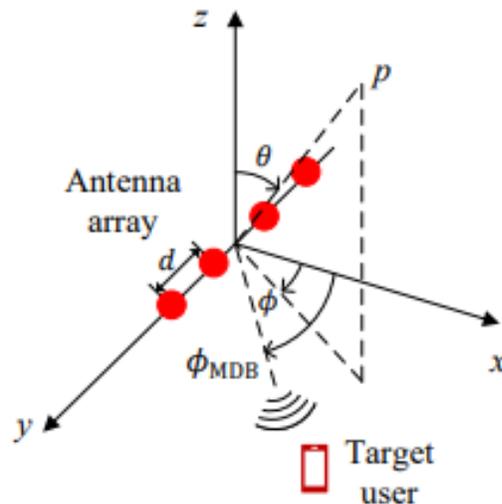
- Continuous use of receiver and transmitter



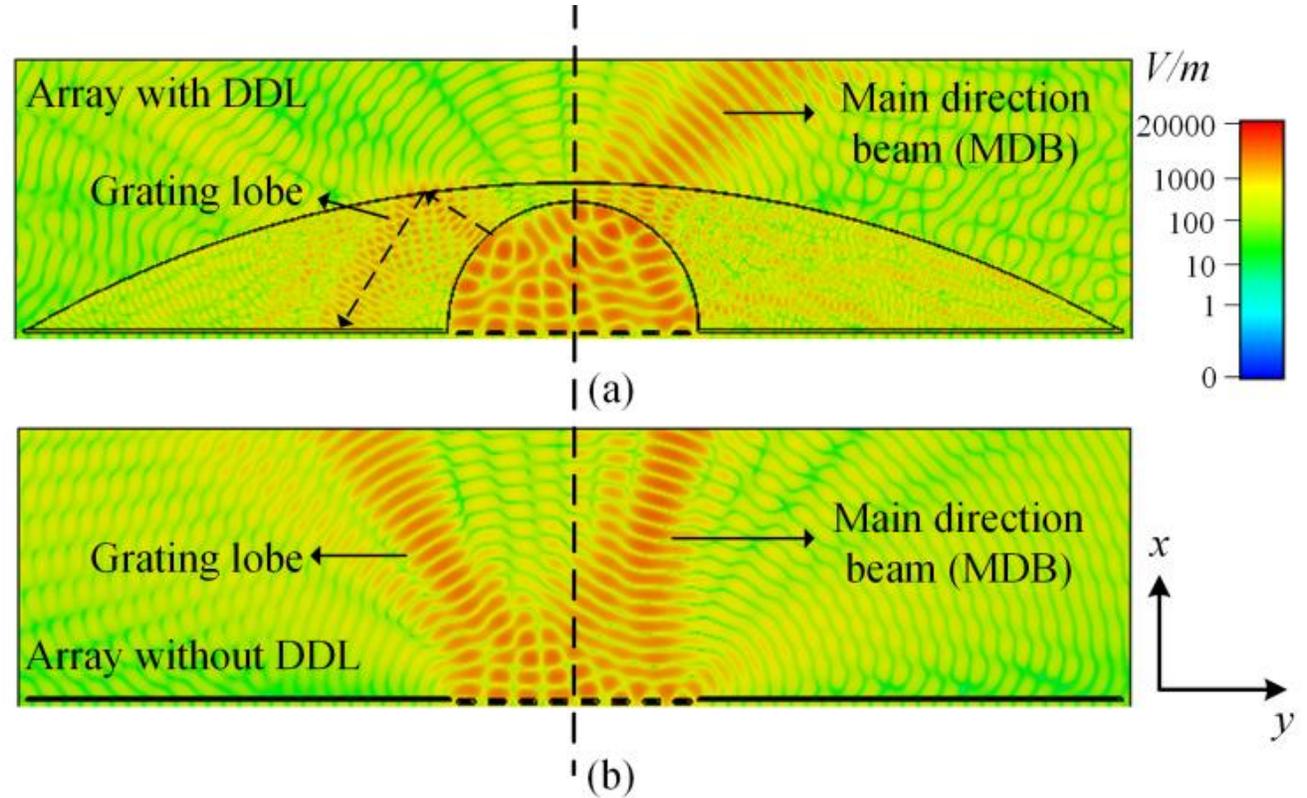
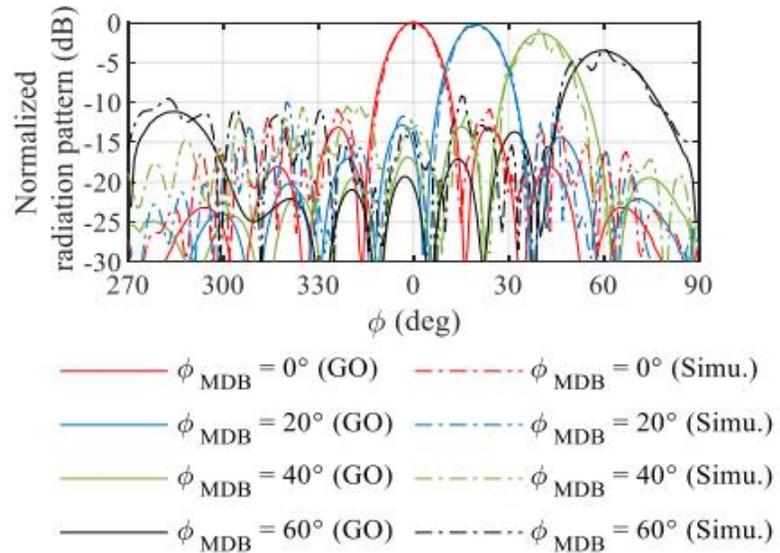
A!

Sparse arrays

- Active components can be placed further away from each other – reduced heating per area
- Grating lobes



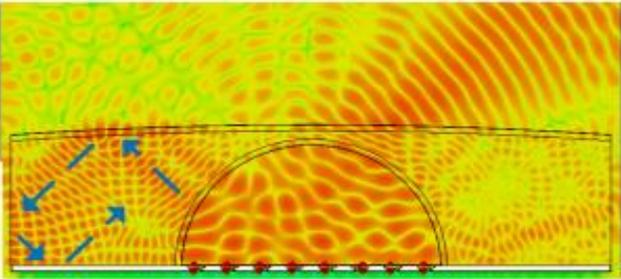
Dielectric dome lens with a sparse array



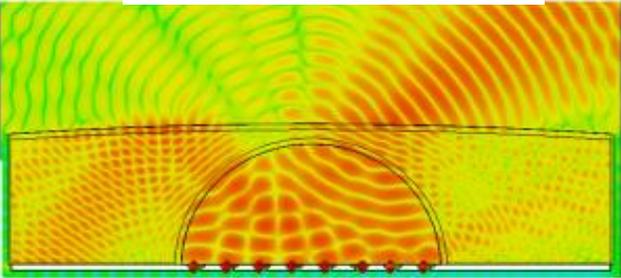
Y. Wang *et al.*, "Grating-Lobe Reduction for Uniform Under-Sampled Phased Array Using Dielectric Dome Lens," in *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, 2024.

Dielectric dome lens at 28 GHz

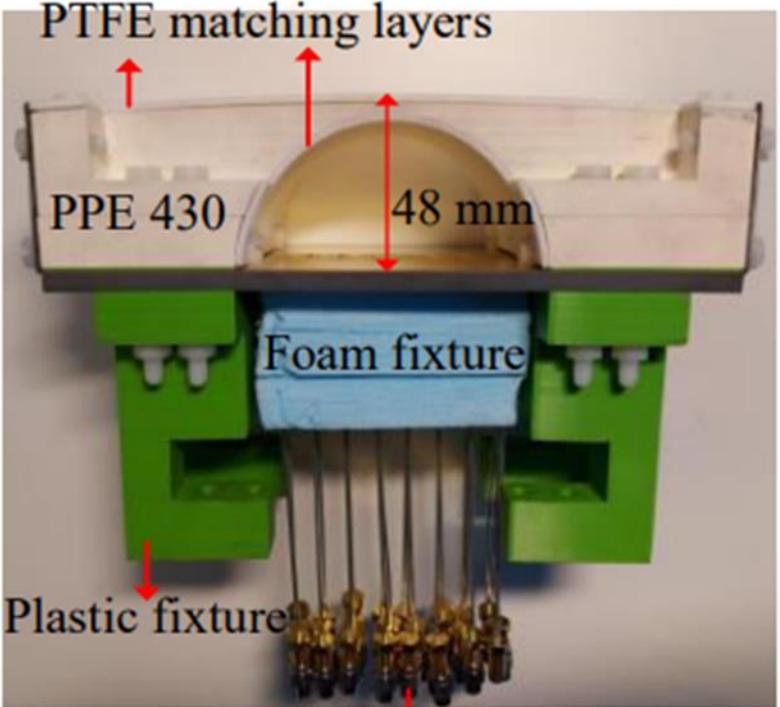
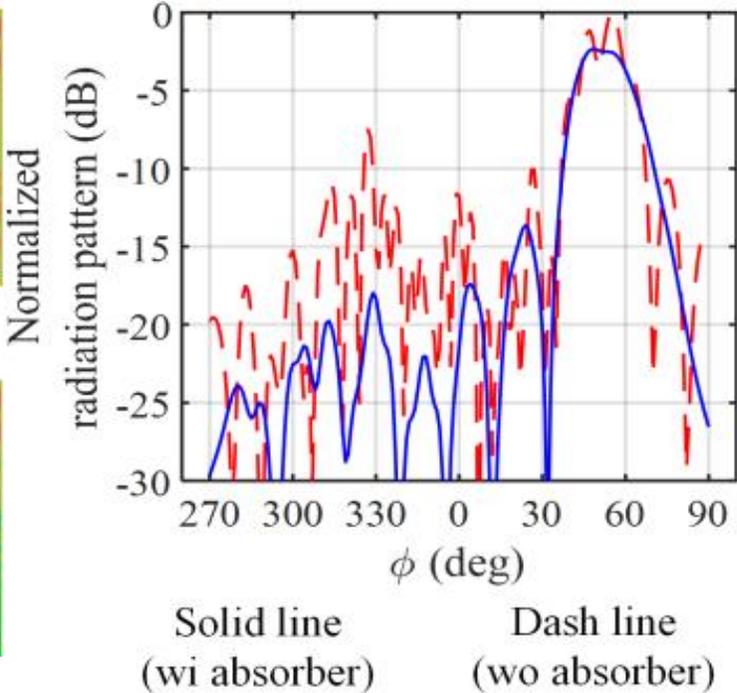
No absorbers



With absorbers



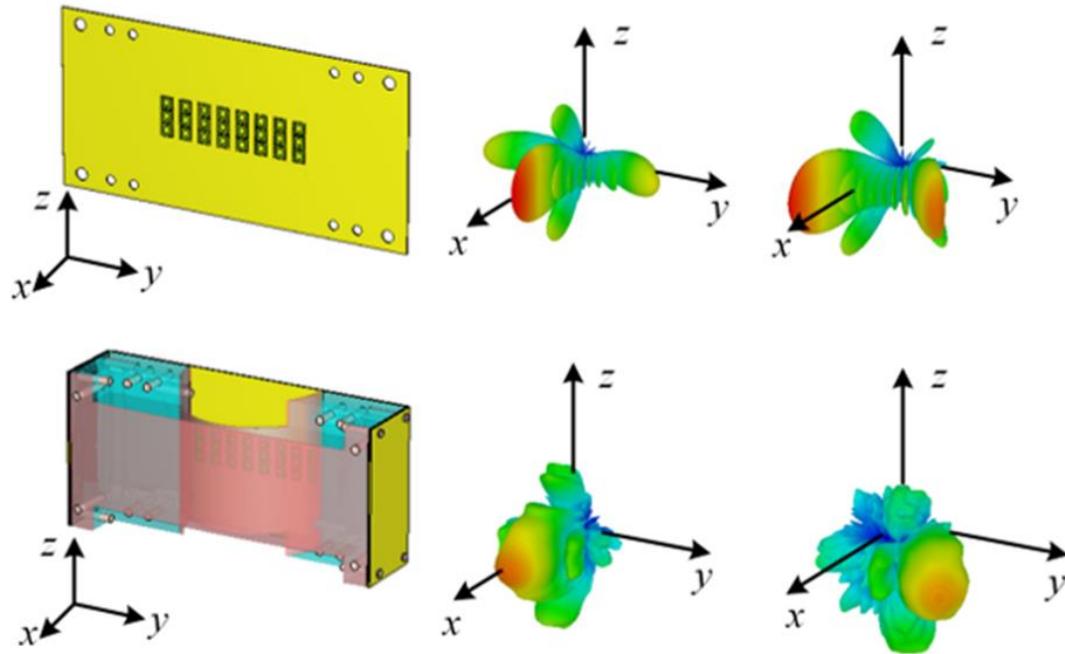
Reduction of internal reflections



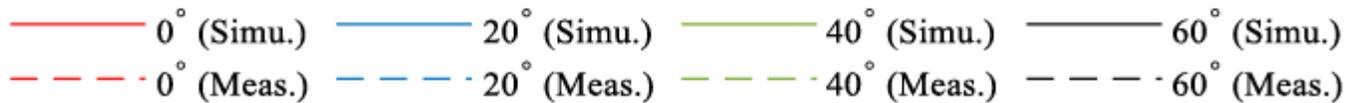
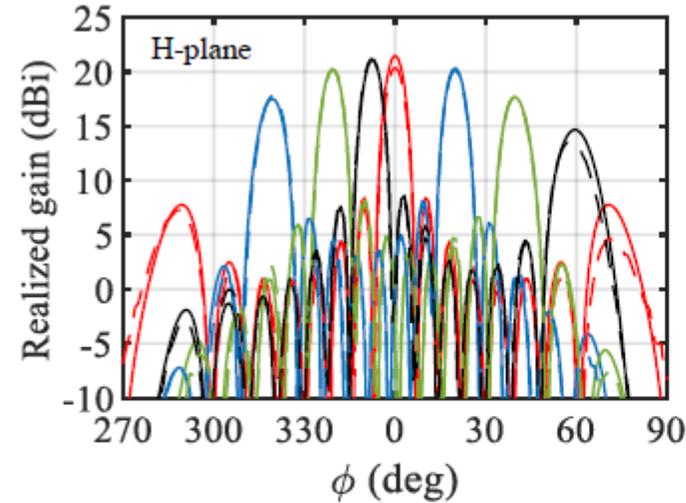
Coaxial cables & loads

Y. Wang *et al.*, "Grating-Lobe Reduction for Uniform Under-Sampled Phased Array Using Dielectric Dome Lens," in *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, 2024.

Dielectric dome lens at 28 GHz

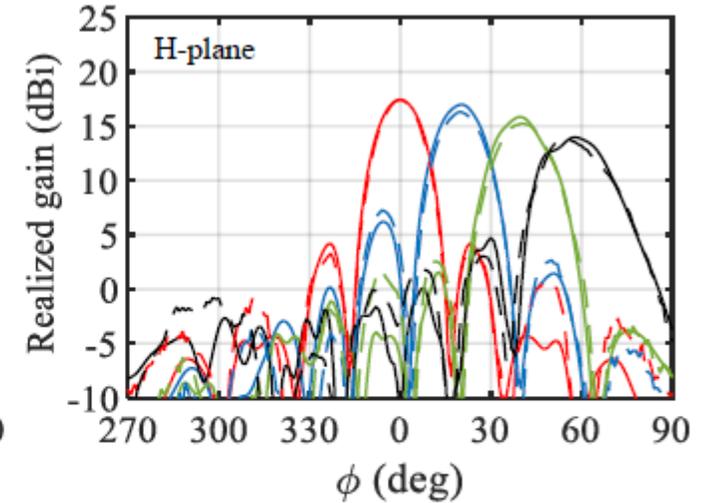


3x8-array alone



(a)

3x8-array with DDL

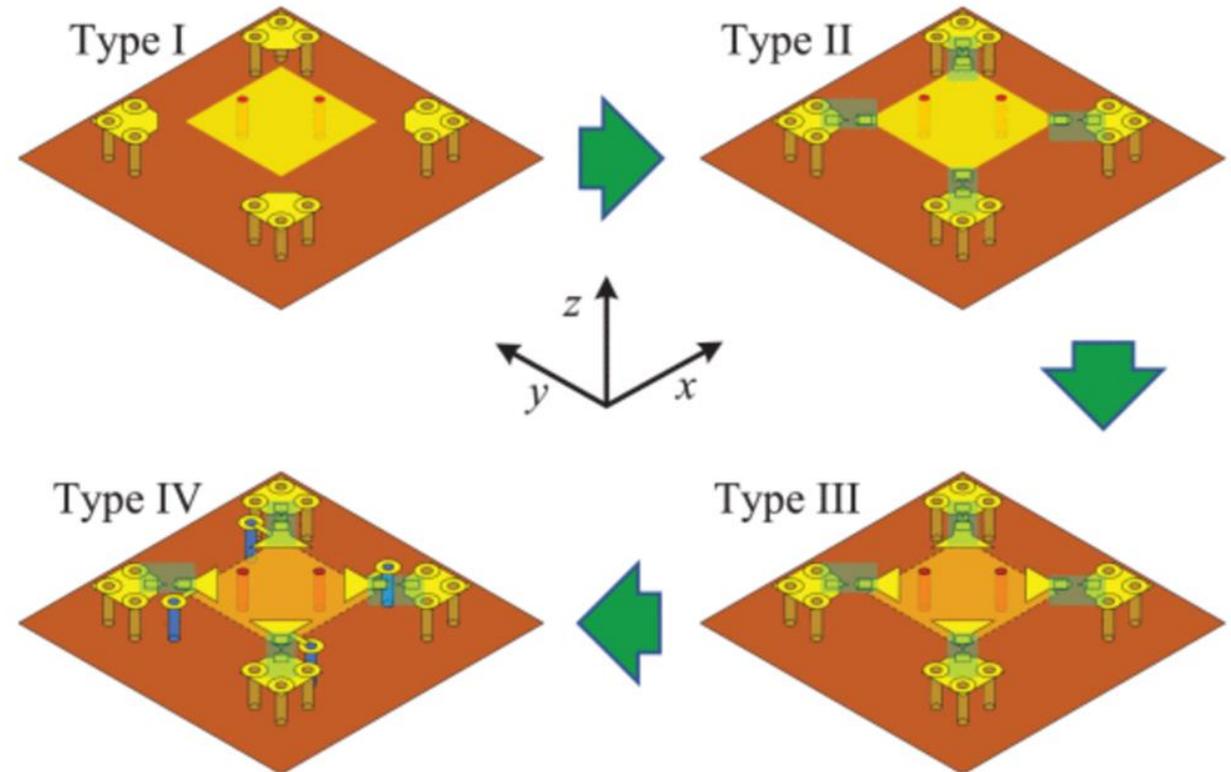


(b)

Y. Wang *et al.*, "Grating-Lobe Reduction for Uniform Under-Sampled Phased Array Using Dielectric Dome Lens," in *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, 2024.

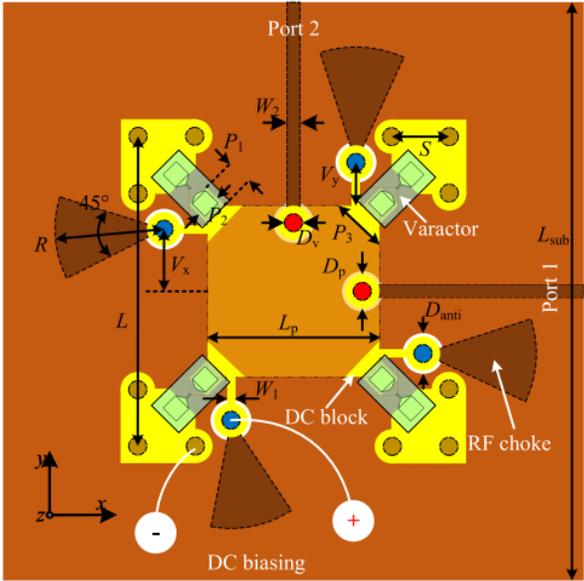
Mm-wave antenna arrays for mobile devices

- Large bandwidths available
- High-capacity short-range communication
- Low-latency
- Beam forming capabilities



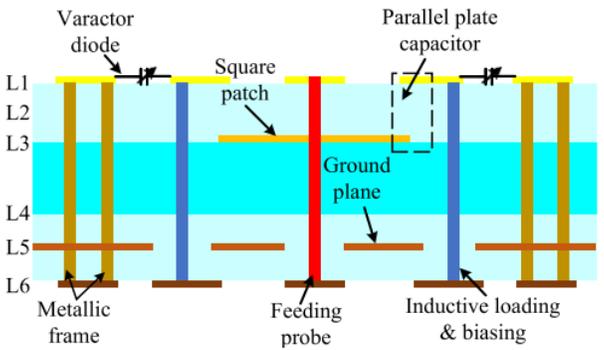
Q. Chen et al., "Varactor-Based Frequency-Reconfigurable Dual-Polarized mm-Wave Antenna Array for Mobile Devices," in *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, Aug. 2023.

Varactor-loaded reconfigurable array

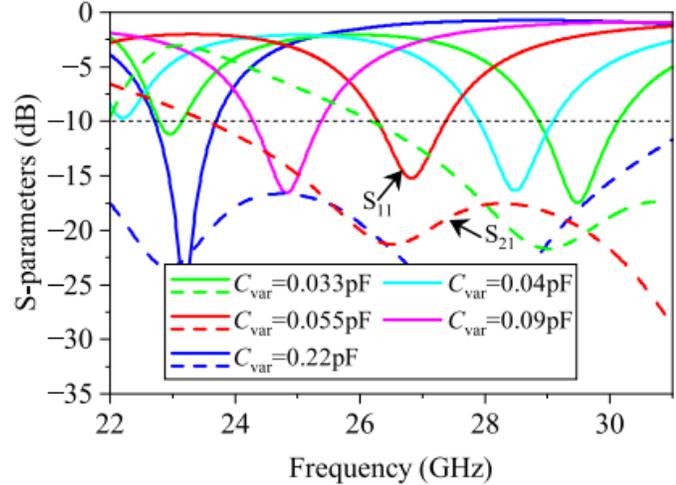


Layer 1 Layer 3 Layer 5 Layer 6

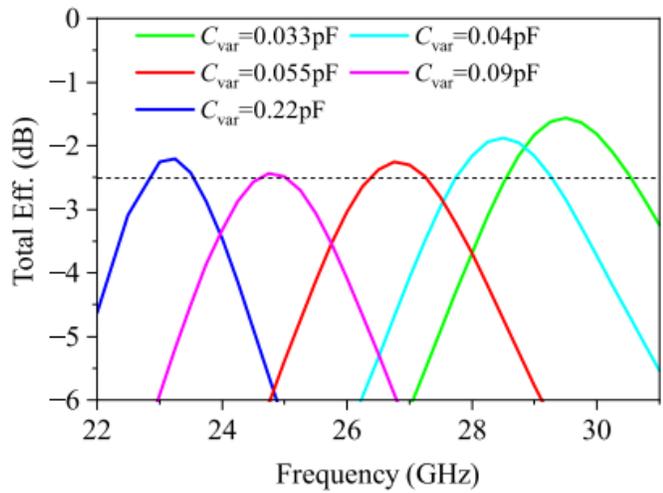
(a)



Matching and coupling



Total efficiency

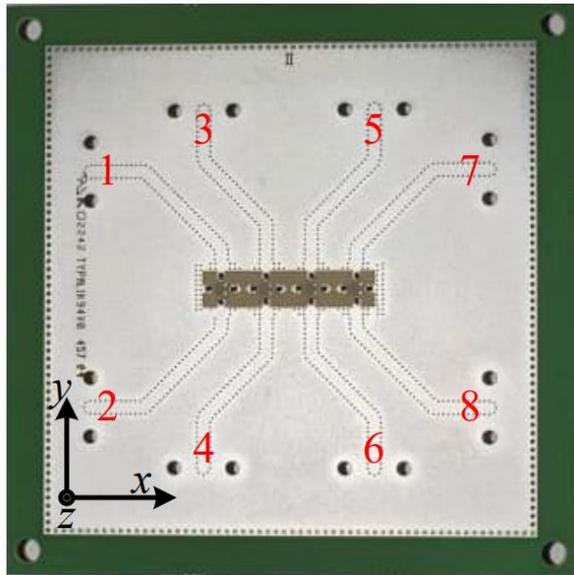


A!

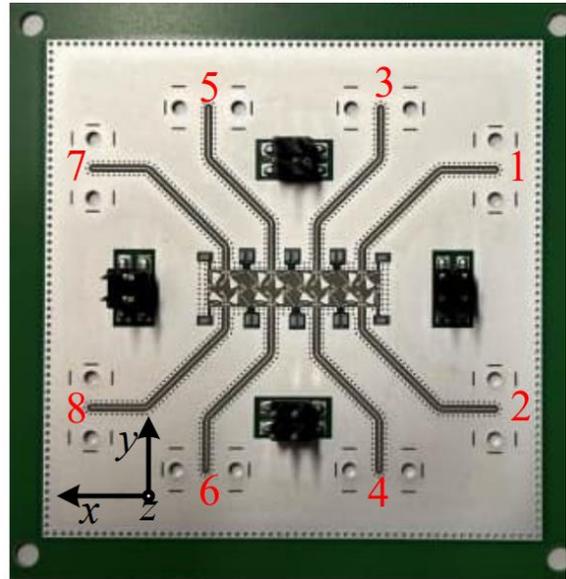
Q. Chen et al., "Varactor-Based Frequency-Reconfigurable Dual-Polarized mm-Wave Antenna Array for Mobile Devices," in *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, Aug. 2023.

Varactor-loaded reconfigurable array

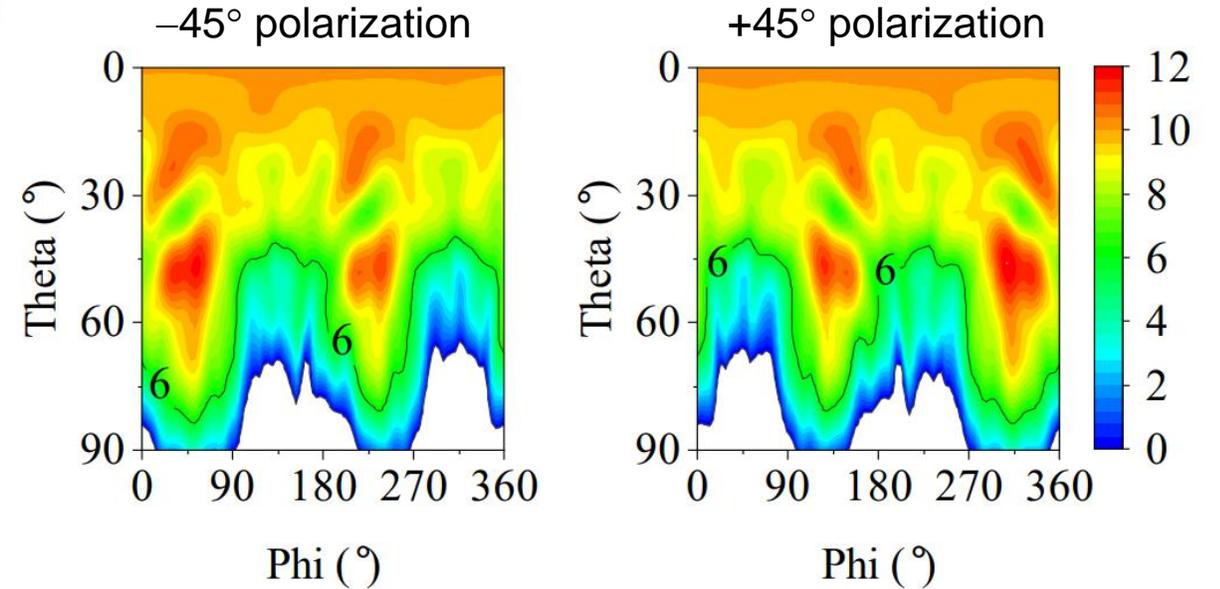
Antenna side



Back side



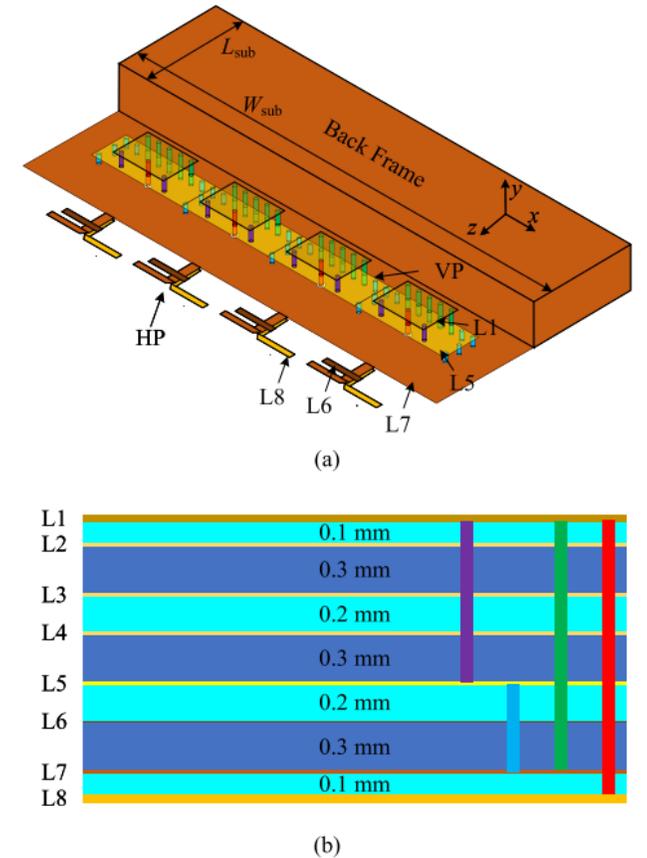
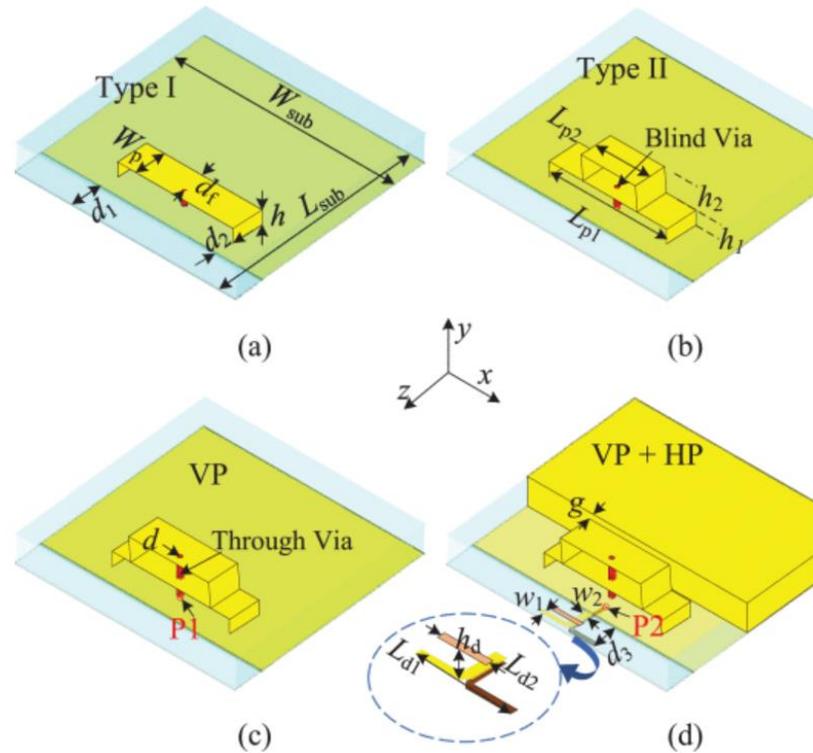
Total scan patterns at 29.5 GHz (dBi)



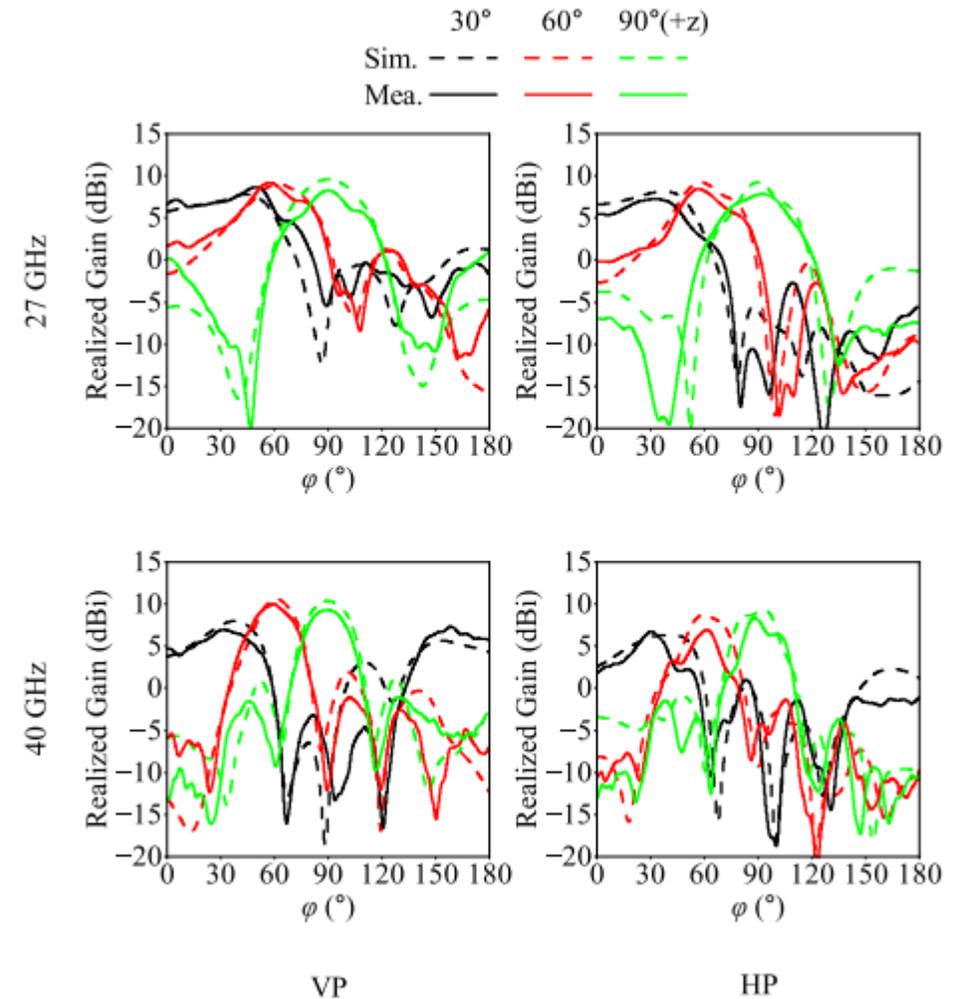
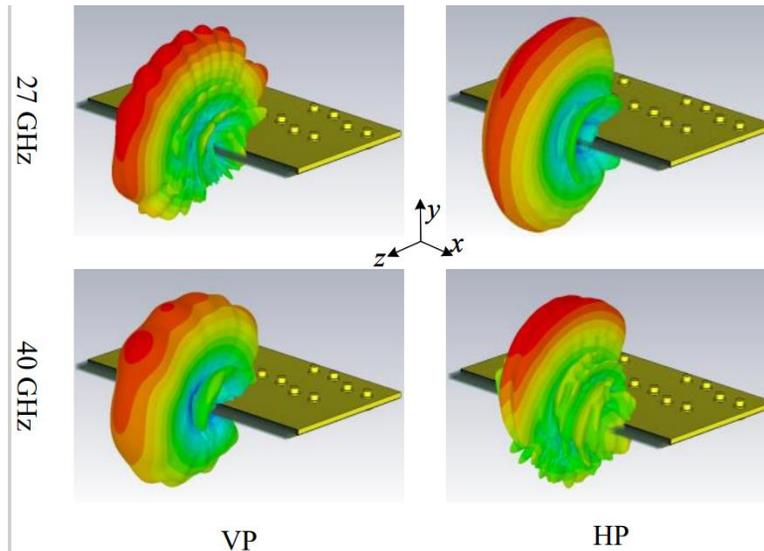
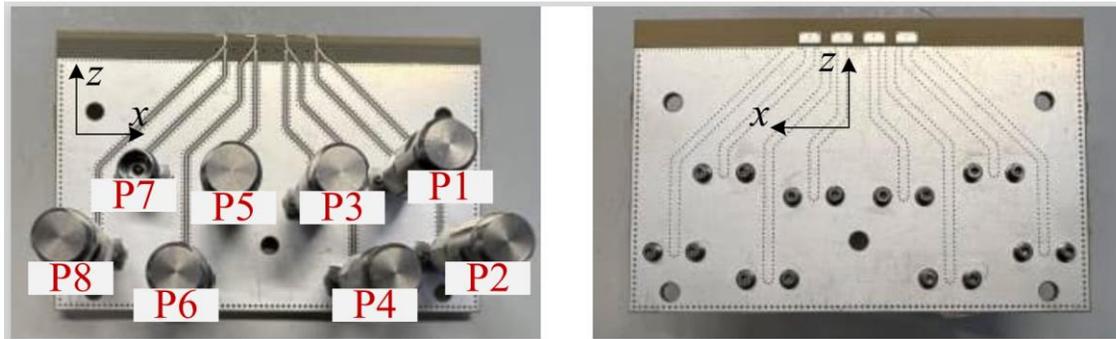
Q. Chen et al., "Varactor-Based Frequency-Reconfigurable Dual-Polarized mm-Wave Antenna Array for Mobile Devices," in *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, Aug. 2023.

Dual-polarized end-fire array

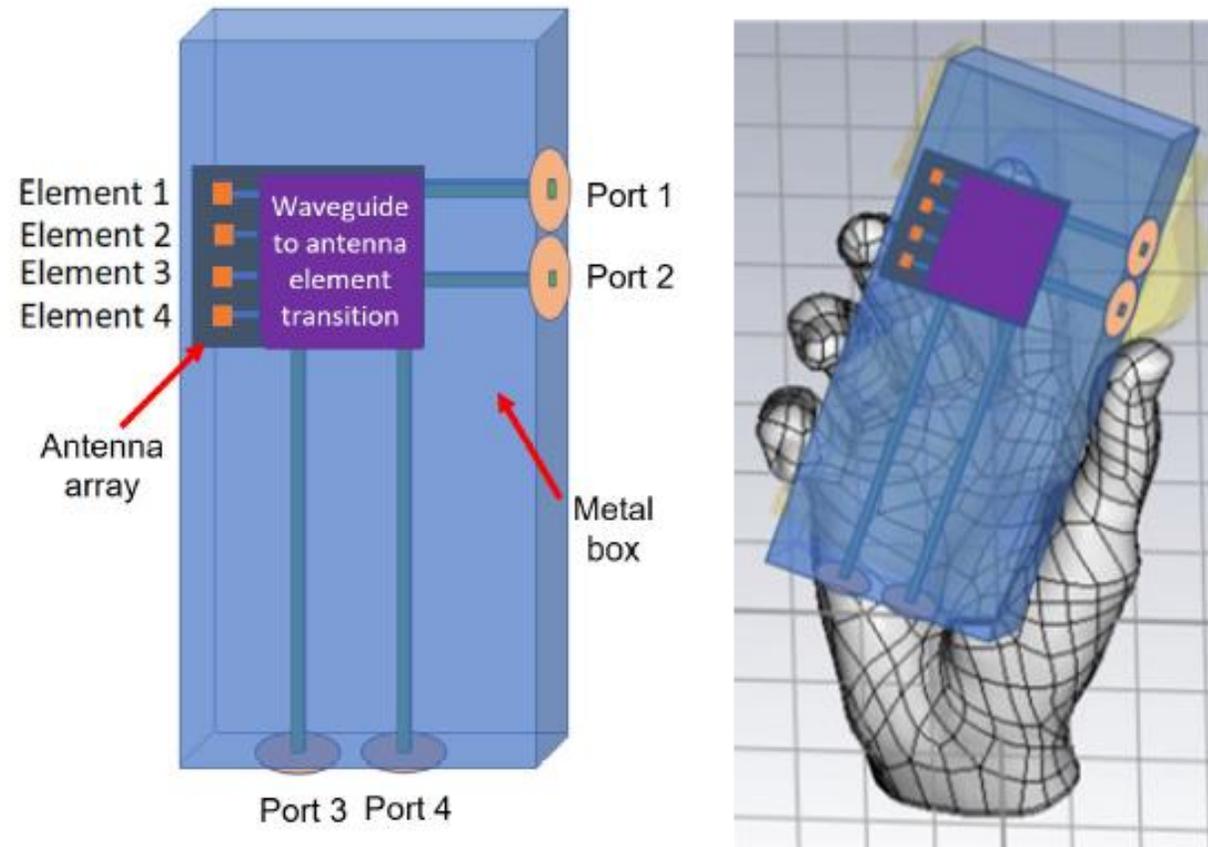
- Vertical polarization difficult to achieve for end-fire direction in low profile
- Magnetic dipole (MD) used for vertical polarization
- Stacked-MD to improve bandwidth
- Parasitic dipole antenna for horizontal polarization
- Operation at 24.25-29.5 GHz and 37-43 GHz bands
- Total thickness about 1.6 mm



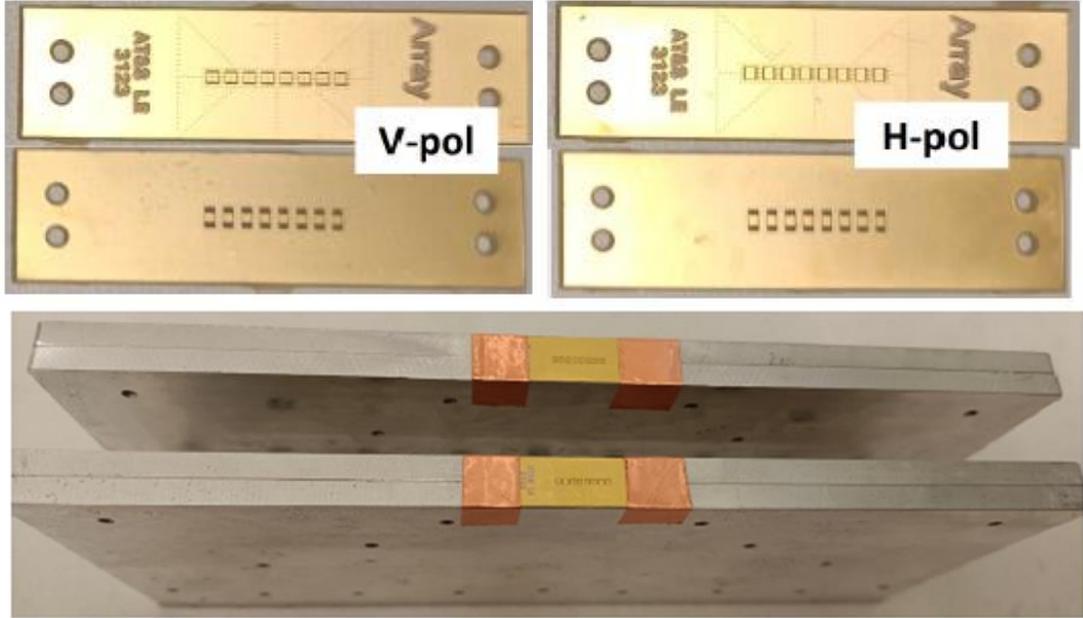
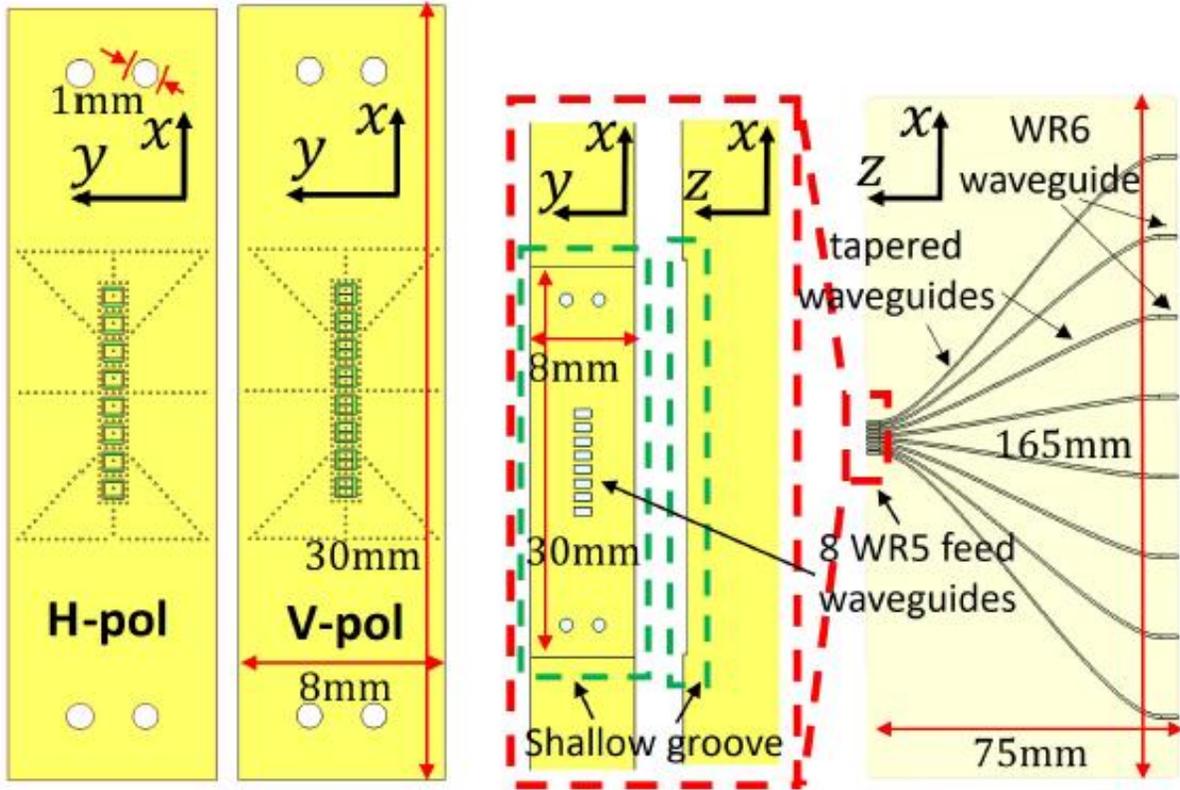
Dual-polarized end-fire array



Mobile reference antenna for 140-GHz propagation measurements



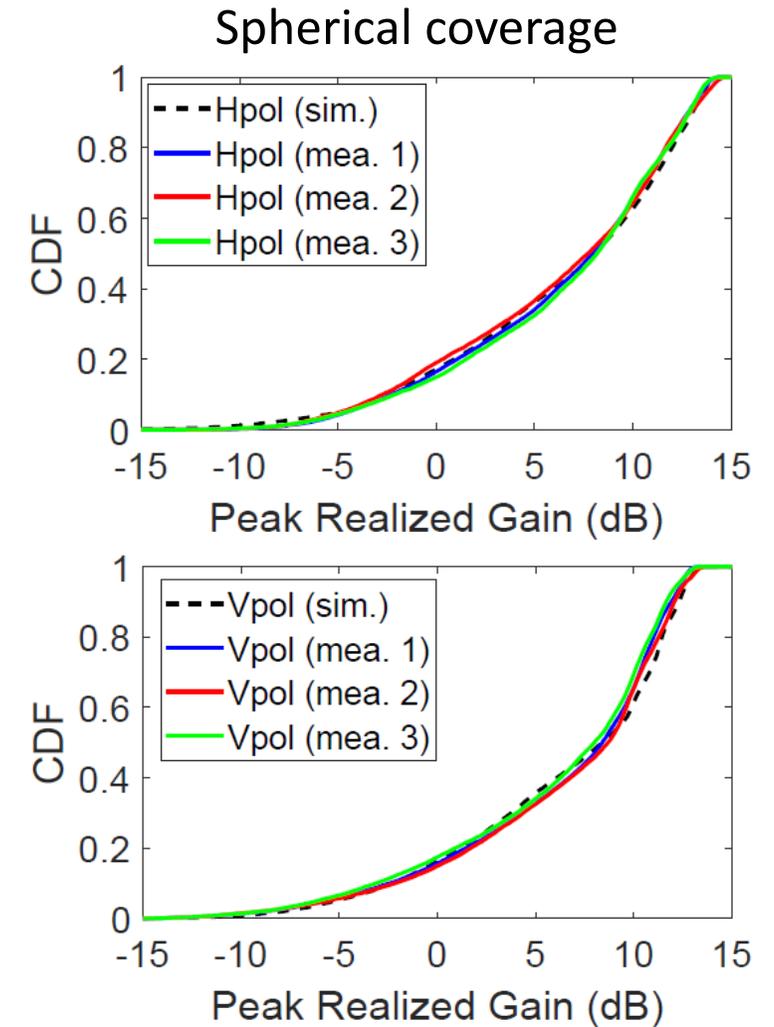
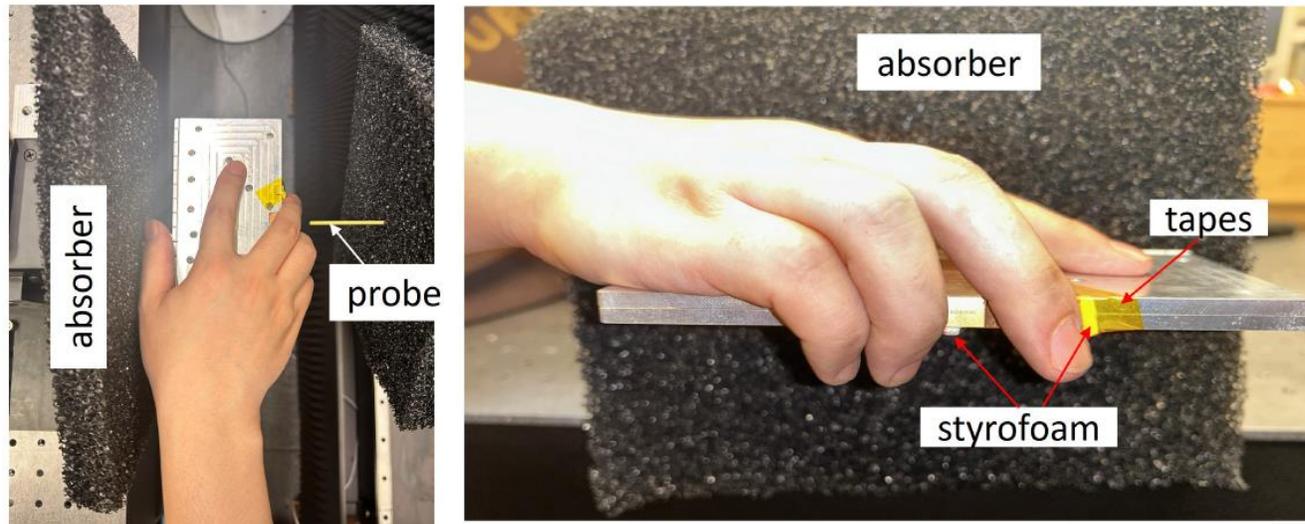
Mobile reference antenna for 140-GHz propagation measurements



A!

B. Xue et al. "Handset Reference Antenna Array Design, Fabrication, and Application to Hand Effect Study at Sub-THz," in *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, 2025.

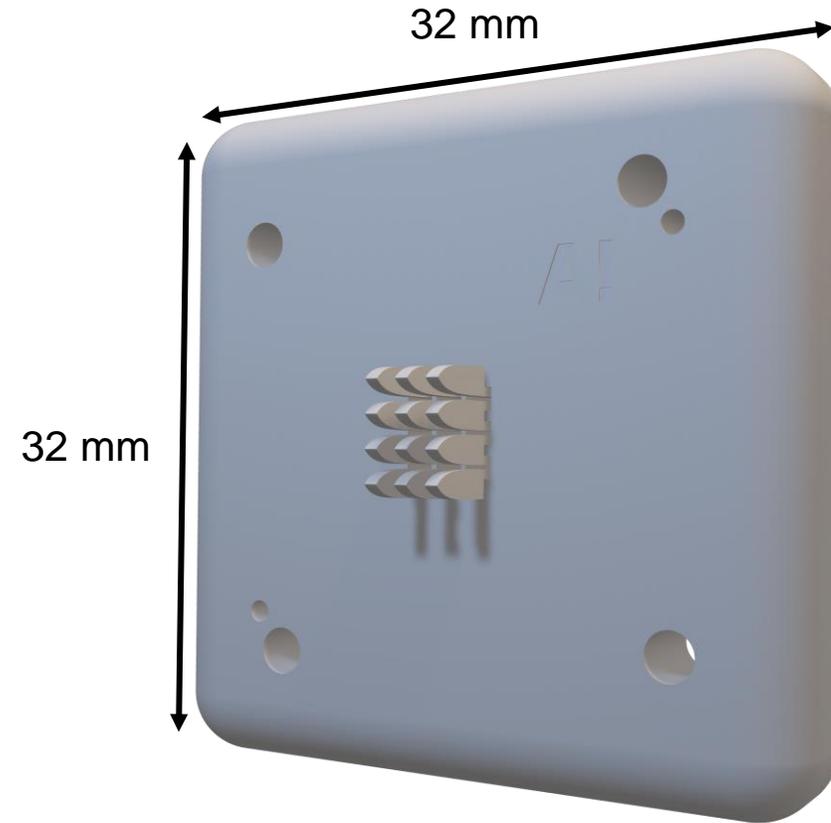
Mobile reference antenna for 140-GHz propagation measurements



Metal 3D-printed array for 100 GHz

3-by-3 Vivaldi array

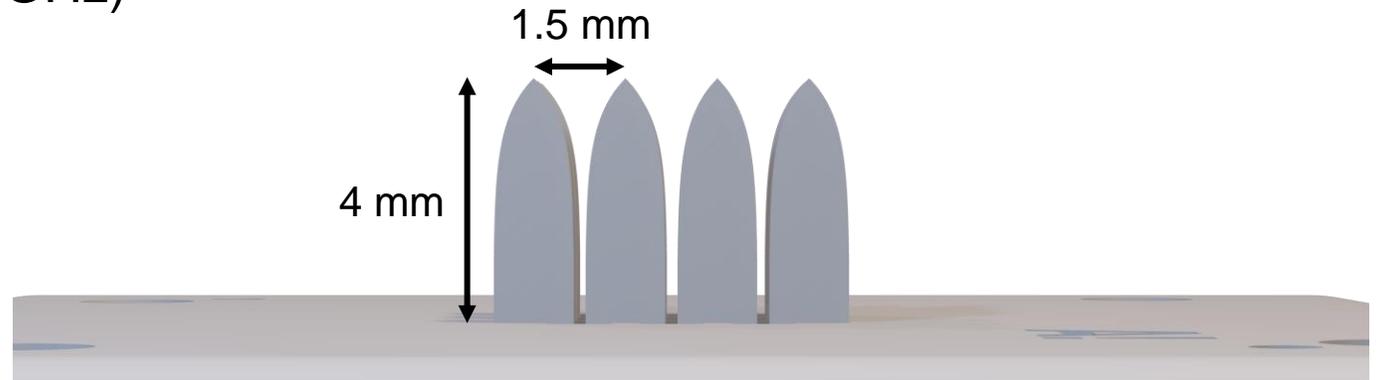
- Frequency range: W-band (75–110 GHz)
- Ground-plane size: 32 × 32 [mm]
- Element size: 1.5 × 1.5 × 4 [mm]



Metal 3D-printed array for 100 GHz

3-by-3 Vivaldi array

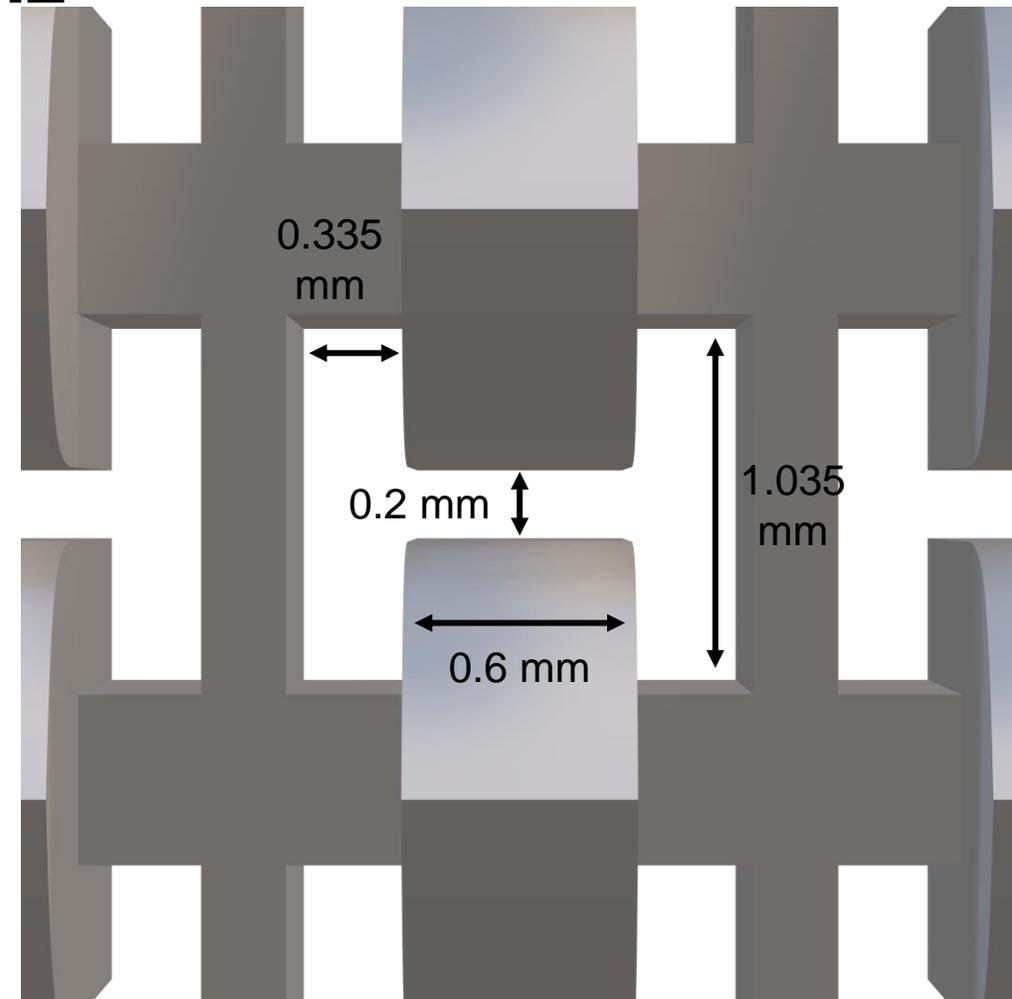
- Frequency range: W-band (75–110 GHz)
- Ground-plane size: 32 × 32 [mm]
- Element size: 1.5 × 1.5 × 4 [mm]



Metal 3D-printed array for 100 GHz

3-by-3 Vivaldi array

- Frequency range: W-band (75–110 GHz)
- Ground-plane size: 32×32 [mm]
- Element size: $1.5 \times 1.5 \times 4$ [mm]
- Elements have ridged waveguides (RWG) terminated to Vivaldi antennas
- Smallest dimension: 0.2 mm



Metal 3D-printed array for 100 GHz

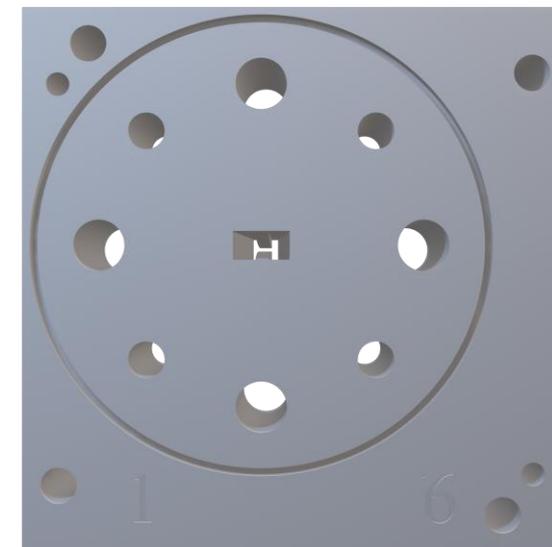
WR10-to-RWG transition

- One element excited at a time
 - Others terminated to a short circuit
- One transition used for one or two elements
 - Elements 1&9, 2&8, 3&7, 4&6, 5

Front of the array.

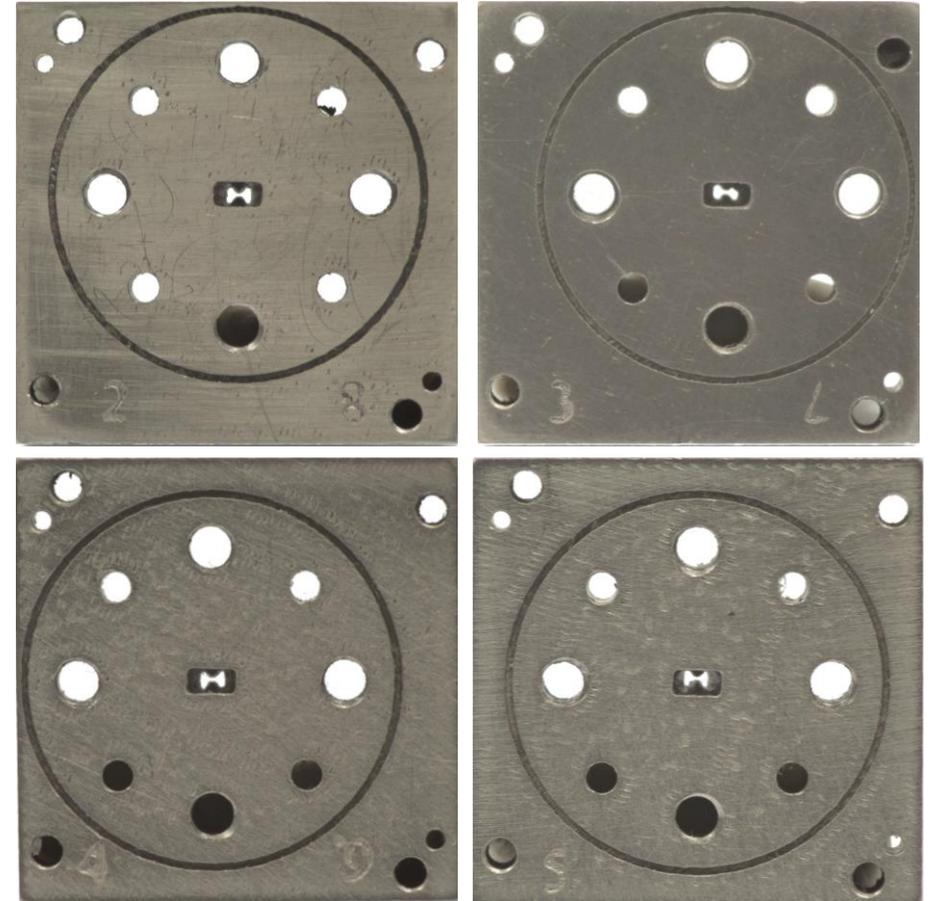
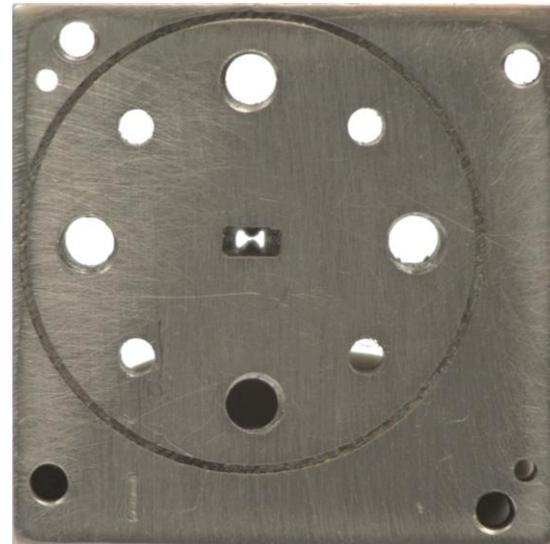
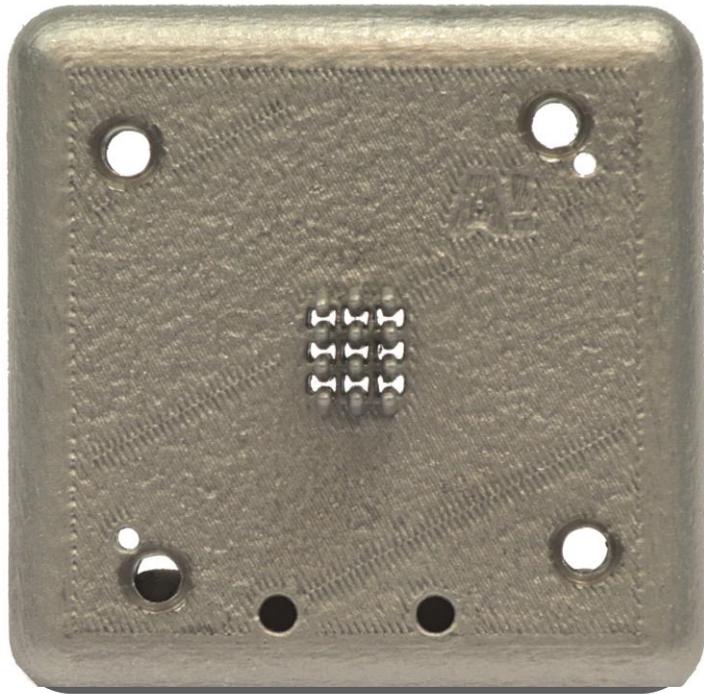


Transition for Elements 1&9



Metal 3D-printed array for 100 GHz

Manufactured prototype



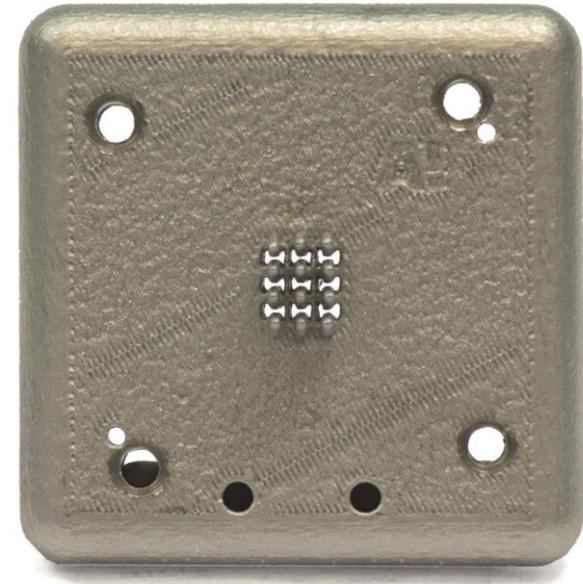
Metal 3D-printed array for 100 GHz

Aluminum (AlSi10Mg alloy)

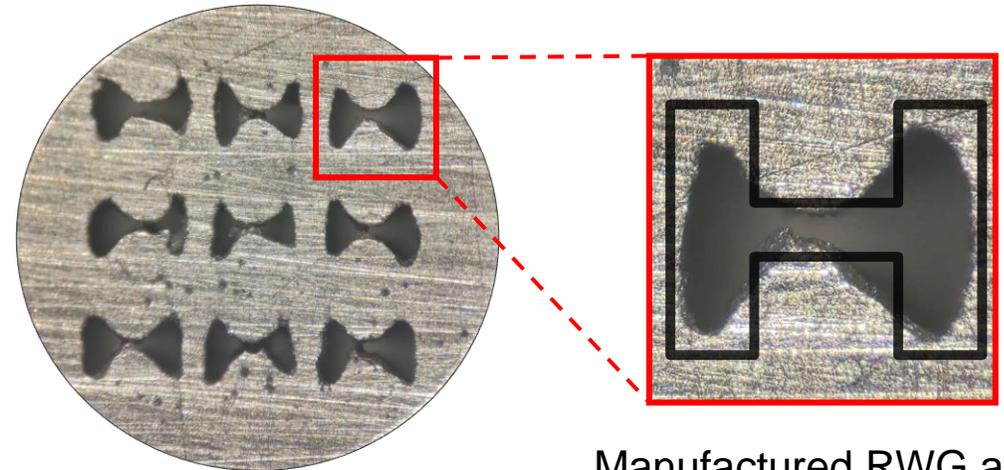
- $\sigma \approx 3.5 \times 10^7 \frac{\text{S}}{\text{m}}$
- Weight of the array: **13 g**

Quality of the print

- Shapes are distorted
- Some elements were shorted
- Uniform along the RWG axis
- Postprocessing was required



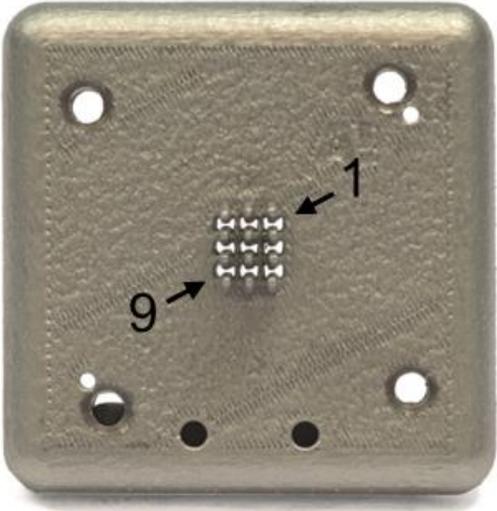
Front of the array.



Closeup of the back.

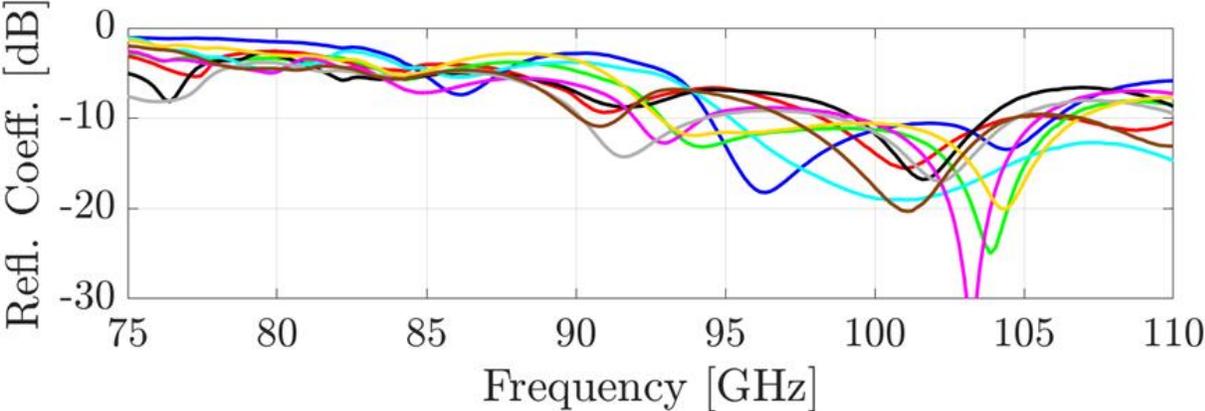
Manufactured RWG and outline of the intended shape.

Metal 3D-printed array for 100 GHz

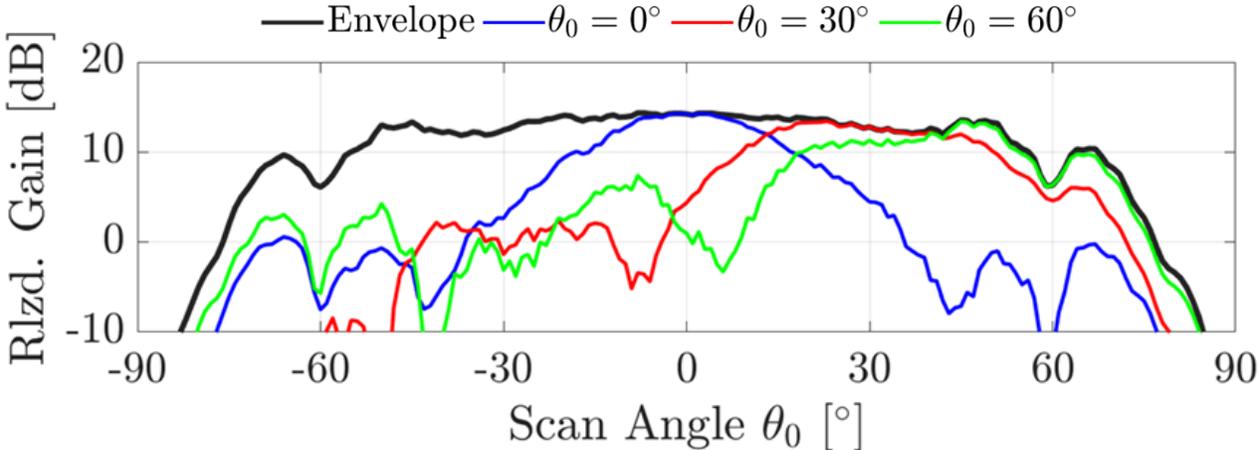


E-plane

Measured results



Scan gain E-plane cuts at 100 GHz



Summary

- Recent research on mm-wave antenna arrays at Aalto University was presented
- Surface mountable antenna arrays
 - Modularity, Cooling
- Dielectric dome lens for sparse arrays
- Arrays for mobile devices
- Metal 3D printing for W-band antennas

- Thanks for the collaborators, industrial partners, Business Finland, Research Council of Finland, etc.

A!

—

Kiitos
aalto.fi