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Beam Divergence Reduction of Vortex Waves With a Tailored Lens and a Tailored Reflector

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ABSTRACT Reducing the strong beam divergence inherent to Orbital Angular Momentum waves (also known as OAM waves or vortex waves), a tailored lens and a tailored reflector are presented in this study. The generation of the OAM waves is accomplished by a Uniform Circular Patch Antenna Array (UCA) operating at 10 GHz. Here, the tailored lens and reflector are set up by two correspondingly designed shape functions rotated around the antenna's center axis in broadside direction (i.e. body of revolution approach). Initially, the tailored lens is introduced to be compared to the UCA in the presence and absence of the conventional lens separately. Upon the usage of the tailored lens, a gain improvement of 5.8 dB has been obtained in the simulation compared to a gain of 4.8 dB in the measurement. On the other hand, the tailored reflector is set under the same procedure to be compared also to the UCA with and without a conventional reflector. Both of the reflectors are simulated under idealized conditions with the aid of an OAM impressed field source used as an emitter for a meaningful comparison. The simulated gain has shown a better performance accomplished by the tailored reflector as the height r_0 reaches a level less than 1.5λ as well as the opening angle ϑ is less than 38° (given an UCA with an element separation distance $d = \lambda/2$). Furthermore, three different ground plane shapes with realistic UCA are applied for the simulation procedure where each of them is perturbing the radiation of the reflector. All of the lenses and the reflectors are manufactured and later measured in an anechoic chamber to undergo a comparison with the simulated results. This article demonstrates that the vortex waves need a tailored lens or a tailored reflector to decrease the beam divergence effectively especially when the radius of the UCA becomes increasingly large.

INDEX TERMS Vortex waves, orbital angular momentum OAM, spiral waves, patch antenna array, reflector, lens.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, vortex waves have attracted the interest of many scientists, especially after the successful utilization of vortex waves in the field of optics [1]. Electromagnetic waves can carry Spin Angular Momentum (SAM) (intrinsic

rotation, corresponding to circularly polarized waves) and Orbital Angular Momentum (OAM) (extrinsic rotation having a macroscopic helical phase front) [2]. The vortex waves are characterized firstly by a helical phase distribution that changes linearly around the beam axis, and secondly by a doughnut-shaped radiation pattern, where the phase in the center, namely on the beam axis, is not determinable defining thus a phase singularity. The vortex waves are described with

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the following relation $E(\rho, \varphi) = E_0(\rho)\exp(j\varphi m)e_r$, where $E_0(\rho)$ is the amplitude of the electric field strength, φ is the geometric azimuthal angle and m is the OAM mode order. There are many options to generate OAM waves such as elliptical patch antennas (supporting two simultaneously excited orthogonally oriented resonant modes) [3], [4], uniform circular patch antenna arrays (UCA) [5], spiral phase plates [6], holographic plates [7], metasurfaces [8], and reflectors [9]. Each of these approaches have its advantages and disadvantages, regarding e.g. costs, fabrication simplicity, integration capability, simple design and implementation, simple feeding etc. The vortex waves contain unlimited number of mutually orthogonal mode orders $m \in \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ creating an additional degree of freedom in signal coding not to mention a new spatial division multiplexing (SDM). This yields an independent data stream at the same operating frequency, thus an improvement in the capacity as well as in the spectral efficiency. Moreover, a new physical transmission technique is earned by the OAM mode division multiplexing (OAM-MDM) which can be also combined to other types of multiplexing (time, polarization, frequency, and code). Such combination can lead to a large enhancement in the data transmission [10]. Additionally, the OAM waves are beneficial through increasing the digit value in the RFID technology with the aid of helically arranged dielectric resonator array instead of just one dielectric resonator. Otherwise, the conventional 0 and 1 digits are provided by the dielectric resonator [11]. In addition, it is also capable of rejecting the clutter coming from the broadside direction [12]. Furthermore, the vortex waves are beneficial for the imaging of the fixed objects and can provide extra features for target localization where the Doppler effect is less complicated than the conventional radar application [13]. Nevertheless, the vortex waves are suffering from the strong beam divergence, especially when higher OAM mode orders are needed [14]. This beam divergence can be an issue for many applications, like in the wireless communication and in particular when using OAM beams in material characterization within advanced reflectometry schemes. As noticed, this beam divergence reduction is not performed to be used in the MIMO application. Several publications have documented considerable efforts to reduce the beam divergence by using Fabry-Perot Cavity [15], lenses, [16]–[19], antenna arrays in UCA [20], and reflectors [9], [21]–[24]. Here, our choice fell on the uniform circular patch antenna array (UCA) approach to be designed with a tailored lens and a tailored reflector to reduce the OAM beam divergence. These two approaches can also be compared to the ones of metasurfaces [8] and multi UCAs [25], where both methods support large effective apertures and thus reduced beam divergences. The simulated and measured gain of the two approaches are compared to those of the UCA, and to the conventional lens and conventional reflector. The initial idea has been presented in an earlier paper, where a tailored lens is only simulated and compared to cases including and excluding the conventional one [26]. In the following, the proceeding

Section II discusses the impact of the distance d between the adjacent antenna elements on the radiation pattern. Whereas, the following Sections III and IV present the simulated and the measured phase front, near- and far-field of the conventional and tailored lenses. Then, the same procedure is carried out for the reflector with an OAM impressed source and with realistic UCA in Sections V and VI. After that, Section VII introduces the measured gain and phase front of the reflector. Finally, Section VIII concludes the findings of this article.

II. DESIGN OF UNIFORM CIRCULAR ARRAY (UCA)

In the setup, a single rectangular patch antenna element of 7.4 mm length (about $\lambda_{\text{eff}}/2$) and 10.8 mm width is designed on a 30 mm \times 30 mm printed circuit board (PCB). Two insets in the antenna enable the matching of the antenna to 50 Ω so that the realized gain is maximized to 7 dBi. The antenna is linearly polarized in the y -direction (according to the coordinate system given in Fig. 1 (a)). In the following, this single antenna is extended to form a circular patch antenna array of 8 elements with a distance between the adjacent antennas of $d = \lambda/2$ (cf. Fig. 1 (b)) in order to obtain the desired optimized OAM waves characterized by a doughnut type radiation pattern, increased gain and lower side and back lobes. However, the slight asymmetry of the radiation pattern (cf. Fig. 1 (b)) is due to the single-sided, hence asymmetric feeding of each patch antenna element. As a result, this asymmetry is more noticeable for larger radii. The following equations are representing the analytical expressions for the electric field of the vortex waves in cylindrical coordinate system $E(\rho, \varphi, z)$ propagating along the z -direction

$$E_\rho = j \frac{Z_0 \omega m}{k \rho} E_0 J_l(k_\rho \rho) e^{-jk_z z} e^{-jm\varphi}, \quad (1)$$

$$E_\varphi = -\frac{Z_0 \omega k_\rho}{k} E_0 J_l'(k_\rho \rho) e^{-jk_z z} e^{-jm\varphi}, \quad (2)$$

$$E_z = 0, \quad (3)$$

where Z_0 is the free-space wave impedance, ω is the angular frequency, m is the OAM mode order, E_0 is the wave amplitude, $J_l(k_\rho \rho)$ is the l^{th} order Bessel function, k_0 is the free-space wave number

$$k_0^2 = k_\rho^2 + k_z^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}, \quad (4)$$

where c is the speed of light [27]. As noted, due to the practical focus of the article, there is no need to discuss too much the theoretical part of the electric and magnetic field of the OAM waves. Furthermore, this study aims to reduce the beam divergence in the broadside direction, i.e. the radiated direction, where the gain of the main lobe would be increased. Moving on, the reflection coefficient S_{11} of the antennas is between -17 dB and -20 dB at the operating frequency of 10 GHz, and the gain of the planar circular patch antenna array amounts to about 9.5 dBi for the OAM mode order $m = -1$. Moreover, the footprint of the underlying PCB board is 100 mm \times 100 mm. The UCA is designed with the

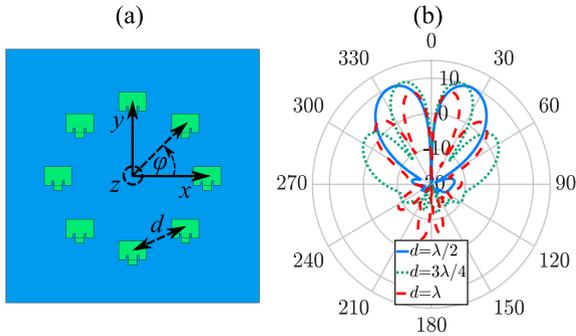


FIGURE 1. Top view of the UCA (a), the simulated radiation pattern (dBi) of the UCA for the OAM mode order -1 at $\varphi = 0^\circ$ (H -plane) for an element separation d of $\lambda/2$, $3\lambda/4$, and λ ($\lambda = 30$ mm at 10 GHz) (b).

full-wave computational electromagnetics simulator FEKO that processes the Method of Moments (MoM) generating a high simulation efficiency for this setup. For a better manageability, the operating frequency is set to 10 GHz. These antennas are patterned on a Rogers RO4003C substrate with a height of 1.524 mm and a relative permittivity of 3.55. The phase shift between each pair of adjacent antennas is defined by the port feeding phase in the full-wave simulator FEKO to obtain the OAM mode with mode order $m = -1$. Thus, it is defined by the following relation

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{2\pi m}{N}, \quad (5)$$

where N denotes the number of single antenna and m is the mode order of the vortex waves.

III. DESIGN OF CONVENTIONAL AND TAILORED LENS

In this section, the conventional lens and the tailored lens are set up for comparison. Both of the two lenses are made of polypropylene with a 2.2 relative permittivity. However, the dielectric loading is causing an alteration in the effective permittivity, thus the antennas need to be redesigned accordingly. The new length and width of the patch antenna element are 7.25 mm and 10.2 mm, respectively. Moreover, the reflection coefficient S_{11} amounts to -37.6 dB for one patch antenna element at 10 GHz. As displayed in Fig. 2 (a), the conventional lens is divided into two parts, namely the cylindrical dielectric part and the ellipsoidal part. The cylindrical dielectric part shifts the focal point into the center of the UCA, while the ellipsoidal part converts the divergent spherical waves into a narrower beam. Therefore, the gain of the UCA is expected to increase, whereas the divergence would correspondingly decrease. The design of the conventional lens uses the following equations [28] according to Fig. 2 (a, c, and e)

$$b = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\Re(\epsilon_r)}}}, \quad (6)$$

$$L = \frac{b}{\sqrt{\Re(\epsilon_r)}}, \quad (7)$$

$$D[\text{dB}] = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{2\pi a}{\lambda} \right), \quad (8)$$

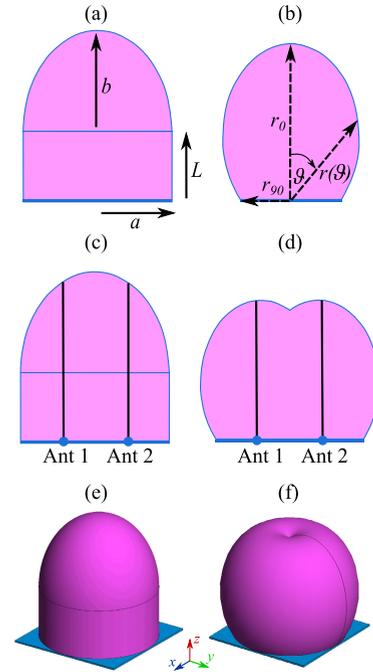


FIGURE 2. Conventional lens (a, c, and e), and tailored lens (b, d, and f).

where a is the semi-minor axis of the ellipsoidal part along the z -axis, which depends on the target directivity in [dB], and b is the semi-major axis. L is signified as the length of the extension part, and λ is the operating wavelength which happens to be 30 mm at 10 GHz. But, the equation (8) seems to assume an aperture efficiency of 100% which is most probably false in the context of the presented OAM antennas. a is chosen to be 50 mm so that the assembly and the centering of the lens on the PCB board are simplified, whereas the radius of the UCA is 19.6 mm. Hence, L is 45.6 mm, and b is 67.7 mm. On the other hand, the principle of Fermat permits to design a lens for a single patch antenna [29]

$$r(\vartheta) = \left(\frac{r_0(n_1 - n_0)}{n_1 - n_0 \cos(\vartheta)} \right), \quad (9)$$

where n_1 is the refractive index of the lens with the value of 1.483, and n_0 is the refractive index of the air with values of 1. The radius of the lens $r(\vartheta)$ relies on the polar angle ϑ , so r_0 is the radius at the polar angle $\vartheta = 0^\circ$. The shape function (9) designs the tailored lens by means of sweeping this function which is shifted to align with the patch antenna's center around the z -axis, as shown in Fig. 2 (b, d, and f). Similar to the conventional lens, the entire PCB board is covered to simplify the assembling of the lens with the UCA. Thus, the radius at the polar angle $\vartheta = 0^\circ$ and $\vartheta = 90^\circ$ are about 93 mm and 30.4 mm, respectively. As r_0 gets larger, the gain of the antenna increases inversely to the divergence which is correspondingly reduced. The gain of the UCA for the OAM mode order -1 with the conventional lens increases from about 9.5 dBi to 11.3 dBi as depicted in Fig. 3 (b). Similarly, the number of the side lobes increases leading automatically

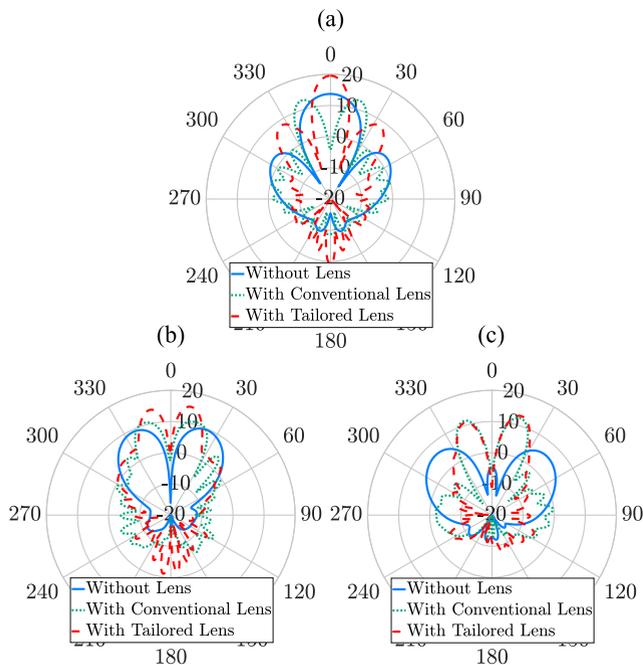


FIGURE 3. The simulated radiation pattern (dBi) of UCA at $\varphi = 0^\circ$ (H -plane) for the cases of without lens, with conventional lens and with tailored lens for the OAM mode order 0 (a), -1 (b), and -2 (c).

to the decline of the gain and the beam divergence. In contrast, the tailored lens (cf. Fig. 3 (b)) presents a significant decrease in the beam divergence with a maximum gain showing a 15.3 dBi value. Moreover, the number of side lobes is lower than the one in case of the conventional lens. The apertures of the two lenses are different, where the effective aperture A_e , and the physical aperture A_{phys} are defined with [30]

$$A_e = \frac{\lambda^2 G}{4\pi}, \quad (10)$$

$$A_{phys} = \pi r_{max}^2, \quad (11)$$

$$e_a = \frac{A_e}{A_{phys}}, \quad (12)$$

where λ is the wavelength in free space, and G signifies the gain of the antenna. r_{max} is represented by a concerning the conventional lens, while it is considered the maximum of $r(\vartheta) \sin(\vartheta)$ for the case of tailored lens (cf. Fig 2 (a, and b)). The ratio between the effective aperture and the physical one determines how effective an antenna can be upon receiving electromagnetic waves. This ratio is called the aperture efficiency e_a covering a range between 0 and 1. Considering the conventional lens, its aperture efficiency is 0.12 unlike the tailored lens which has 0.21 value. Thus, the tailored lens tends to be superior over the conventional. In Fig. 3 (a), the mode order 0 is depicted, but it is deformed by the conventional lens, while the tailored lens enhances the gain from 13.7 dBi to 19.5 dBi. This beam deformation of the zeroth mode with the conventional lens occurs because of the displacement of the antennas from the focal point of the lens

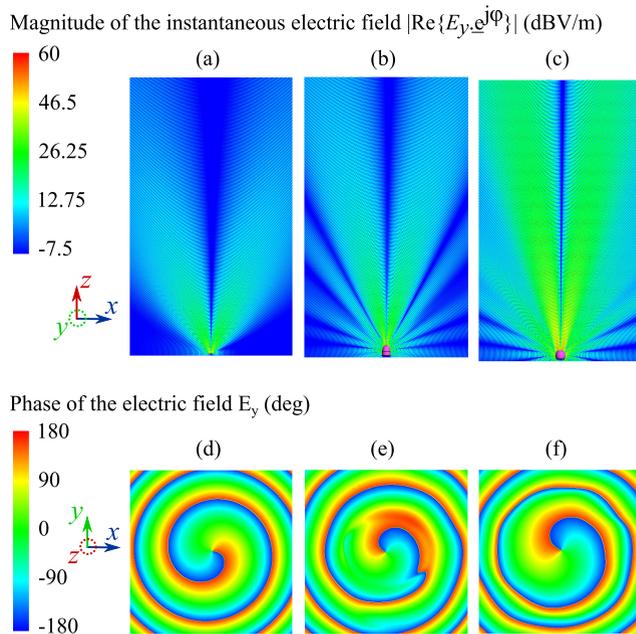


FIGURE 4. The simulated magnitude of the instantaneous electric field and the simulated phase distribution for the OAM mode order -1 of the cases without lens (a, and d), with conventional lens (b, and e), and with tailored lens (c, and f), respectively.

yielding a refraction of the waves in an undesirable direction. By increasing the aperture of the lens, the displacement error decreases, and the issue would be minimized. This abnormal behavior of the conventional lens with the zeroth order mode gives preference to the tailored lens over the conventional one especially when used in the OAM target localization where several OAM mode orders are necessary to localize the target. In Fig. 3 (c), once mode -2 is set, the two lenses yield similar gain enhancements but with higher side lobe suppression levels with the tailored lens. Note that the maximum gain with the second mode order can be achieved with a distance d of about λ between the adjacent antenna element (cf. Fig. 1 (a)). Therefore, the size difference between the conventional and the tailored lens will be very large giving additional benefit for the tailored lens. Fig. 4 introduces the instantaneous electric field and the phase distribution of the OAM mode order -1 of the cases without lens (a, and d), with conventional lens (b, and e) and with tailored lens (c, and f).

IV. LENS FABRICATION AND MEASUREMENTS

The designed conventional and tailored lens in the previous section have been manufactured by an external company with the help of a 3D printing machine. The measurement is performed by a vector network analyzer (VNA) ZVA 40 from Rohde & Schwarz in an anechoic chamber hence avoiding unwanted reflections and distortions. A standard gain horn antenna is utilized as a transmitter, whereas the assembled lens with the UCA and the Butler matrix (BM) are used as a receiver. The BM is the one responsible for generating the different OAM mode orders. The distance separating the transmitter and the receiver is about 5 m where the lens,

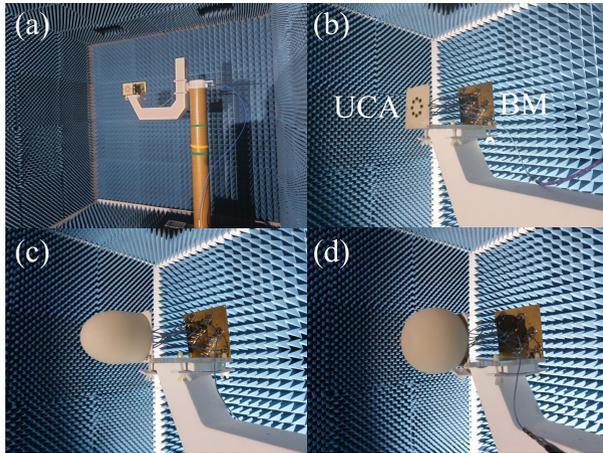


FIGURE 5. The rotary table in the anechoic chamber (a), the manufactured UCA with Butler matrix (BM) (b), the conventional lens on the UCA (c), and the tailored lens on the UCA (d).

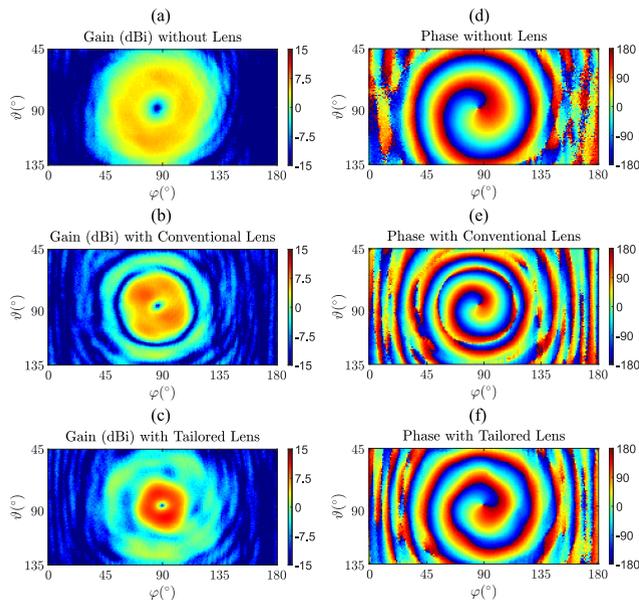


FIGURE 6. The measured gain (dBi) and the measured phase distribution for the OAM mode order 1 of UCA without lens (a, and d), with conventional lens (b, and e), and with tailored lens (c, and f).

accompanied by the UCA and the BM, are mounted on a rotary table rotating in the azimuth angle φ from 0° to 180° and in the elevation angle ϑ from 45° till 135° . The OAM mode order 1 is provided by the 8×8 BM which is connected to the UCA by eight coaxial cables of equal length of 200 mm (cf. Fig. 5). Furthermore, the two lenses are assembled separately on the UCA (cf. Fig. 5 (c, and d)) to be validated. Fig. 6 (a, b, and c) demonstrate the gain without lens, with conventional lens and with tailored lens, respectively. Compared to the others, the tailored lens achieved a further superior performance by reducing the beam divergence more. In addition, the gain is increased by 1.7 dBi to reach 9.7 dBi level regarding the conventional lens and by 4.8 dBi reaching 12.8 dBi in case of the tailored lens.

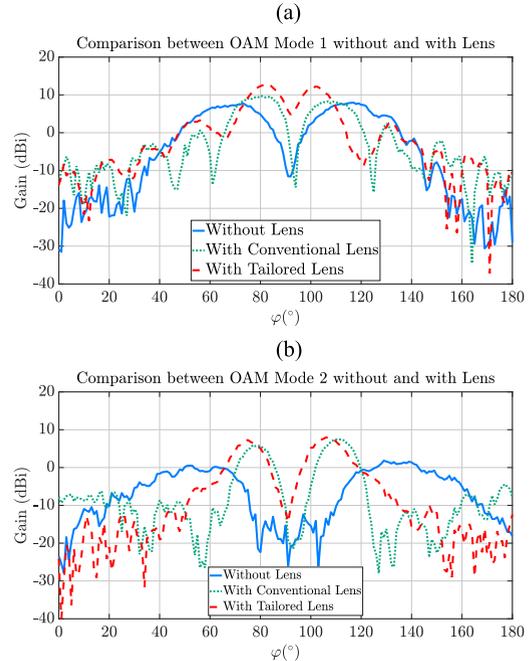


FIGURE 7. Comparison between the measured gain (dBi) of the UCA at $\vartheta = 0^\circ$ (H -plane) without lens, with conventional lens, and with tailored lens for the OAM mode order 1 (a), and 2 (b).

Meanwhile, in Fig. 6 (d, e, and f) the radiation possesses a helical phase distribution of one helix according to the first OAM mode order. An OAM mode of order m is characterized by m number of helices in the phase front with a phase distribution of $\alpha(\varphi) = m\varphi$ noting that φ ranges between 0 and 2π . Determining the positive OAM mode orders is done by the right-handed thread with respect to the propagation direction in which the vortex waves undergo clockwise rotation in contrast to the negative modes rotating in a counter-clockwise direction. Fig. 7 shows the measured gain in 2D (H -plane) of the three cases for the OAM mode order 1 (a) and 2 (b). Unlike the ideal case, it is noticeable that the gain in the center of the radiation pattern is not 0 (linear). This occurs due to several reasons such as the reflections in the BM and the misalignment between the transmitter and the receiver. And with more observation, higher divergence is seen when the OAM mode orders are raised.

V. DESIGN OF CONVENTIONAL AND TAILORED REFLECTOR WITH OAM IMPRESSED FIELD SOURCE

Likewise the lens, Fermat's principle enables a conventional reflector to be designed for a point source [29] characterized by $r(\vartheta)$ as a function of r_0 and n_1 . $r(\vartheta)$ denotes the radius of the reflector hanging on the polar angle ϑ . On the second hand, r_0 is the radius at $\vartheta = 0^\circ$, whereas n_1 is the refractive index of the air with a value of 1.

$$r(\vartheta) = \left(\frac{2r_0}{n_1(1 + \cos(\vartheta))} \right). \quad (13)$$

The tailored reflector is achieved by sweeping the shape function which has been shifted to align the patch antenna's

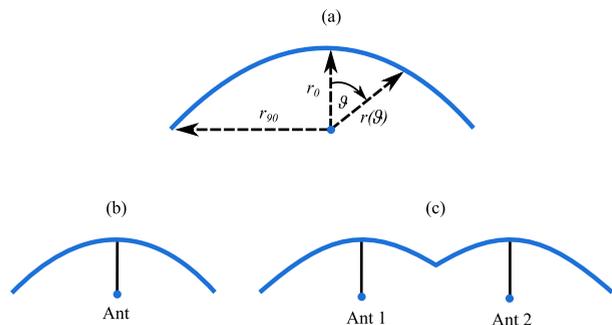


FIGURE 8. Reflector for a point source (a), extension to conventional reflector (b), and extension to tailored reflector (c).

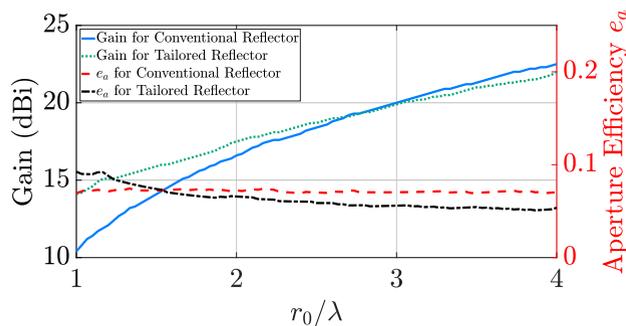


FIGURE 9. The simulated gain (dBi) for the OAM mode order -1 depending on the height r_0 of the reflector.

TABLE 1. The opening angle for the maximum simulated gain of each reflectors ($\lambda = 30$ mm at 10 GHz) for the OAM mode order -1.

r_0 (mm)	Opening angle ($^\circ$) (Conventional reflector)	Opening angle ($^\circ$) (Tailored reflector)
30	155	168
32	156	169
34	157	170
42	161	171
50	164	172
59	166	173
72	169	174
100	172	175
113	173	176

center around the z-axis (13), as shown in Fig. 8 (a, b, and c). The two reflectors depend on two parameters, namely the radius r and the angle ϑ . To be more specific, as the r and ϑ get higher, the gain increases. Consequently, the divergence of the vortex beams decreases due to the increased focusing of the radiation pattern. And, the angle ϑ is adjusted from -90° till 90° . The tailored reflector will be compared to the UCA with conventional reflector and to another one without any reflector. The gain of the two reflectors is presented in Fig. 9 revealing that superior performance is achieved by the tailored reflector compared to the conventional reflector especially with the height of 1.5λ . Despite that there is no big gain difference between the two reflectors beyond 1.5λ , the tailored reflector continues to administrate a higher reduction in the divergence because the maximum gain is even closer to the broadside radiation (cf. table 1). Note that these gain

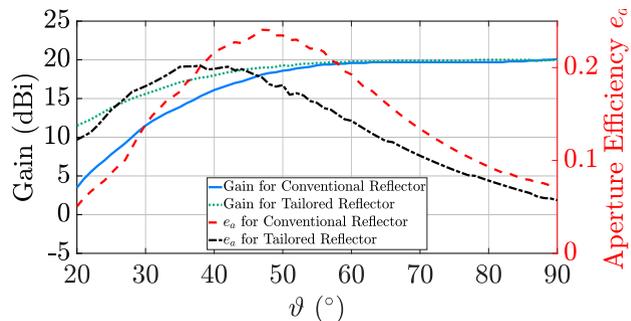


FIGURE 10. The simulated gain (dBi) for the OAM mode order -1 depending on the angle ϑ with a height r_0 of 90 mm using an OAM impressed field source with conventional reflector and with tailored reflector, and the aperture efficiency e_a of the two reflectors.

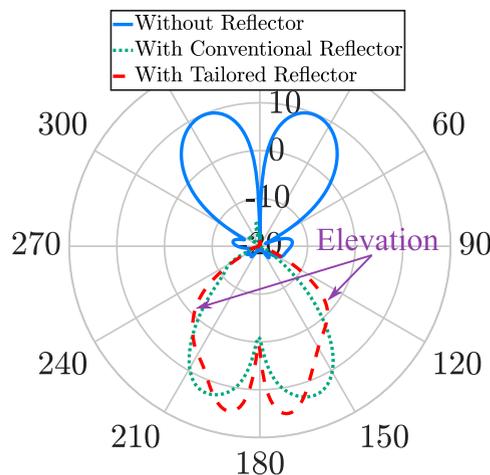


FIGURE 11. The simulated radiation pattern (dBi) using an OAM impressed field source for the OAM mode order -1 with r_0 of 40 mm and with an angle ϑ from -90° till 90° without reflector, with conventional reflector and with tailored reflector.

results are obtained without the impact of the ground plane which may cause some reflections and diffractions of the reflector radiation thus causing slight deviations in the comparison between the two reflectors. In Fig. 10, the comparison between the two reflectors is undergone as a function of angle ϑ in which the tailored reflector shows better accomplishment until the angle reaches $\vartheta = 38^\circ$. In Fig. 11, the simulated radiation pattern using an OAM impressed field source at $\varphi = 0^\circ$ (H -plane) without reflector, with conventional reflector and with tailored reflector are depicted separately under 40 mm height and -90° till 90° ranged angle ϑ . The two reflectors reduce the divergence from about 9.5 dBi at angle 336° to 13.2 dBi at angle 160° (conventional) and to 15.4 dBi at angle 170° (tailored). Unfortunately, the tailored reflector causes a certain elevation of pattern due to the cut of the reflector in the middle allowing some rays to propagate into the second part of the reflector whereby undesired reflections can occur (cf. Fig 11). Whenever the UCA radius is larger or the height r_0 is lower, a decline of the elevation will occur. In Figs. 12 and 13, the instantaneous electric field and the helical phase front of the three cases are depicted. Generally,

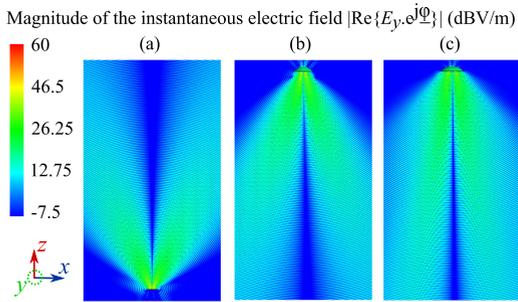


FIGURE 12. The simulated magnitude of the instantaneous electric field using an OAM impressed field source for the OAM mode order -1 with r_0 of 40 mm and with an angle ϑ from -90° till 90° without reflector (a), with conventional reflector (b) and with tailored reflector (c).

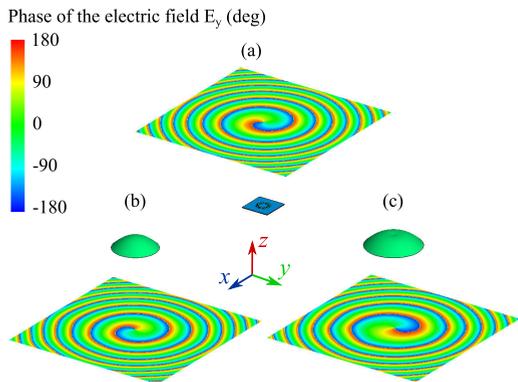


FIGURE 13. The simulated phase distribution of E_y using an OAM impressed field source for the OAM mode order -1 (from $x = -300$ till 300 mm, from $y = -300$ till 300 mm, $z = 300$ mm for (a) and $z = -300$ mm for (b, and c)) indicating the phase distribution of OAM impressed field source with r_0 of 40 mm and with an angle ϑ from -90° till 90° without reflector (a), with conventional reflector (b) and with tailored reflector (c).

the OAM mode order is inverted after the reflection with the reflectors, namely $+1$ instead of -1 .

VI. REFLECTOR EVALUATION INCLUDING REALISTIC FEEDING ANTENNA STRUCTURE

In the prior section, the three cases are presented using an OAM impressed field source to simplify the interpretation of the reflector's behavior. While in this section, the reflectors are simulated with a realistic UCA mounted on three different shaped ground planes. The first shape is a circular PCB with a diameter of 60 mm, whereas the second and the third shapes consists of a rectangular PCB with a footprint of $60 \text{ mm} \times 60 \text{ mm}$ and $100 \text{ mm} \times 100 \text{ mm}$, respectively. Fig. 14 establishes the gain according to the height r_0 in an angle ϑ ranging from -90° till 90° in which the gain oscillation is caused by the ground plane due to the standing waves between the UCA and the reflector. The three different shaped ground planes manipulate the gain of the conventional reflector more than the tailored one. In Fig. 15, the gain based on the angle ϑ with a height r_0 of 90 mm is depicted. The circular ground plane shape has minimal effect on the gain of the reflectors giving it the priority for the reflectors.

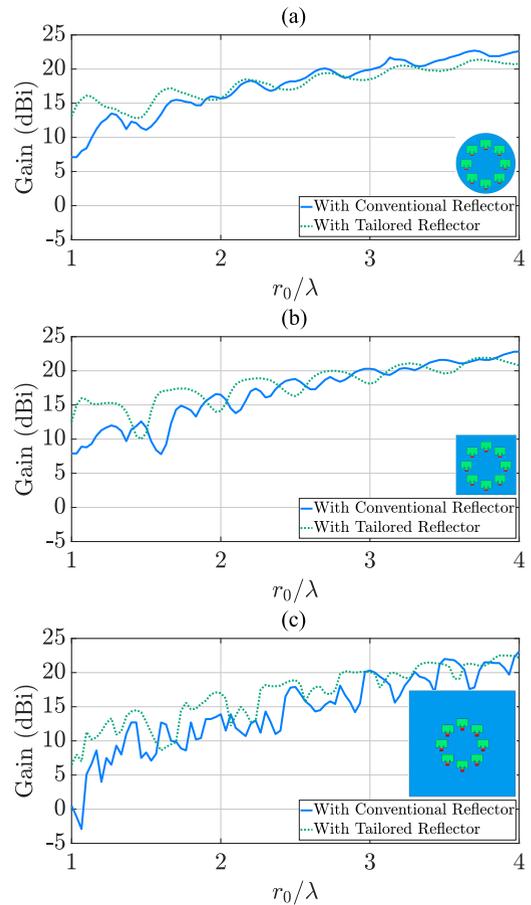


FIGURE 14. The simulated gain (dBi) of the realistic UCA for the OAM mode order -1 depending on the height r_0 of the reflector with a 60 mm diameter circular ground plane (a), for a $60 \text{ mm} \times 60 \text{ mm}$ rectangular ground plane (b) and for a $100 \text{ mm} \times 100 \text{ mm}$ rectangular ground plane (c).

Figs. 16 and 17 display the radiation pattern for the OAM mode order -1 of the two reflectors in 2D at $\varphi = 0^\circ$ (H -plane) for heights r_0 of 30 mm, 51 mm, and 120 mm. As shown, the tailored reflector performs well with the height r_0 of λ unlike the conventional reflector which reveals a distinctly shaped OAM beam with the height r_0 of 1.67λ . In Figs. 18 and 19, the instantaneous electric field and the phase distribution of the $(60 \text{ mm} \times 60 \text{ mm})$ rectangular shaped UCA for the OAM mode order -1 with 40 mm height r_0 and with an angle ϑ from -90° till 90° are introduced. The helicity of the front phase is still maintained but with opposite OAM mode order's sign, namely from the mode -1 to the mode 1, and with higher distortion for the conventional reflector. Fig. 20 shows the radiation pattern of the OAM mode orders 0, -1 and -2 with a height of 90 mm and an angle ϑ of 45° . In the case of the zeroth mode order, the tailored reflector increases the gain from 13.9 dBi to 19.6 dBi in contrast to the conventional reflector that decreases the gain till 10.3 dBi. This is noted as a similar behavior to that of the conventional lens compared to the tailored lens. With respect to the first OAM mode order, the gain of the conventional and tailored reflector is increased from about 9.5 dBi till

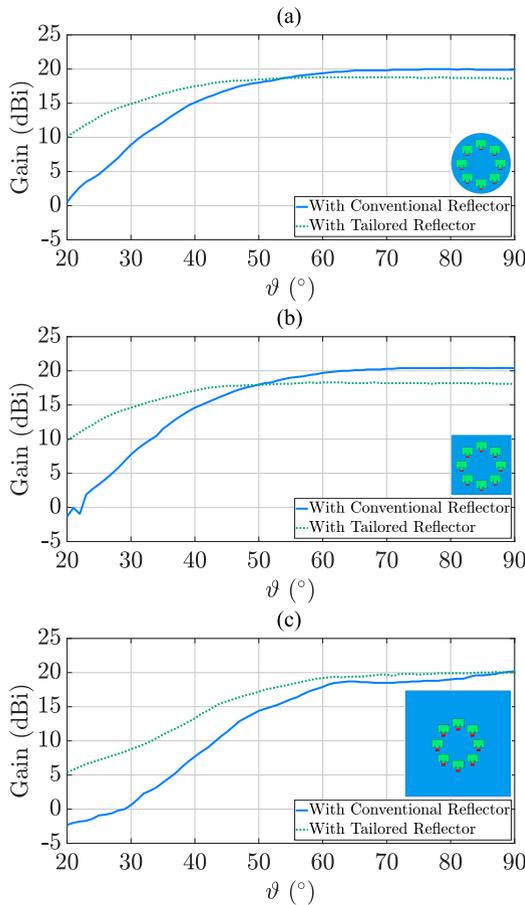


FIGURE 15. The simulated gain (dBi) of the realistic UCA for the OAM mode order -1 depending on the angle ϑ of the reflector for the mode order -1 with a height r_0 of 90 mm with a 60 mm diameter circular ground plane (a), for a 60 mm \times 60 mm rectangular ground plane (b) and for a 100 mm \times 100 mm rectangular ground plane (c).

16.5 dBi and 17.8 dBi, respectively. The tailored reflector yields 1.3 dBi more than the conventional reflector. While for the second OAM mode order, the gain of the conventional and the tailored reflector is increased from 6.3 dBi till 10.4 dBi and 13.9 dBi, respectively. Once the mode orders increase, the gain decreases because of the raised divergence. Similar to the tailored lens, the tailored reflector offers a benefit of saving material consumption especially for larger UCA radii in addition to extra antenna elements. Noting that the production and the equipment are limited, a reflector with a height of 90 mm and an angle of 45° is chosen.

VII. REFLECTOR FABRICATION AND MEASUREMENTS

In the same manner as the lens, a conventional reflector and a tailored reflector with a height of 90 mm and an opening angle ϑ of 45° are manufactured using a 3D printing machine to be measured in the anechoic chamber over a rotating stage. The reflectors consist of polypropylene which should be covered with aluminium foil in order to behave like a reflector. The reflector is assembled with the UCA and with the BM as shown in (cf. Fig 21). In Fig. 22, the beam

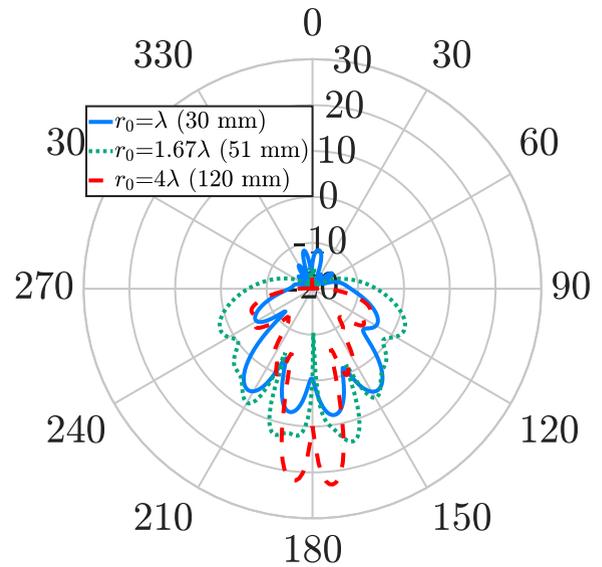


FIGURE 16. The simulated radiation pattern (dBi) with realistic UCA for the OAM mode order -1 of conventional reflector of UCA with a rectangular shaped PCB 60 mm \times 60 mm for several height r_0 of 30 mm, 51 mm, and 120 mm.

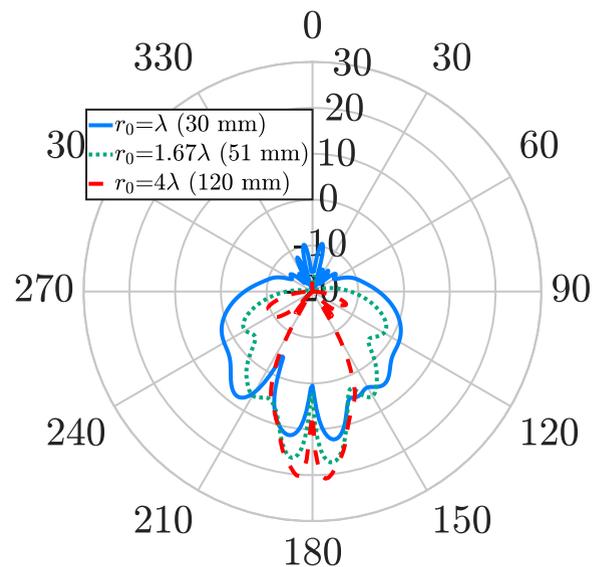


FIGURE 17. The simulated radiation pattern (dBi) with realistic UCA for the OAM mode order -1 of tailored reflector of UCA with a rectangular shaped form 60 mm \times 60 mm for several height r_0 of 30 mm, 51 mm, and 120 mm.

divergence of the OAM mode order 1 is obviously reduced. The tailored reflector submits values of 12 dB as measured and 17.8 dB as simulated. Whereas 10.5 dB measured gain and 16.5 dB simulated one are revealed with the conventional one (cf. Fig. 23 (a)). As noticed, there is a variation between the measured and simulated values. This is due to the proceeding mentioned issues. First of all, the reflectors are not completely smooth due to the 3D printing method. On the second hand, the aluminium layers are not perfectly bonded to the UCA, and the antennas are fixed with a plastic patch that creates a certain absorption and delay of the reflected vortex

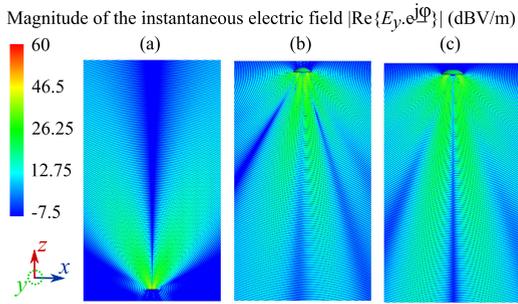


FIGURE 18. The simulated magnitude of the instantaneous electric field with a realistic UCA for the OAM mode order -1 of the circular antenna array with rectangular shaped PCB $60\text{ mm} \times 60\text{ mm}$ without reflector (a), with conventional reflector (b), and with tailored reflector (c).

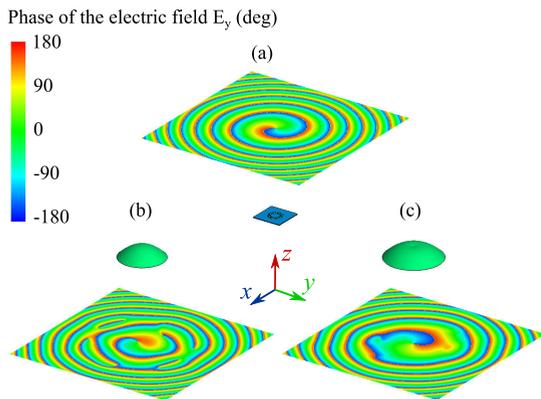


FIGURE 19. The simulated phase distribution of E_y with a realistic UCA for the OAM mode order -1 with rectangular shaped PCB $60\text{ mm} \times 60\text{ mm}$ (from $x = -300$ till 300 mm , from $y = -300$ till 300 mm , $z = 300\text{ mm}$ for (a) and $z = -300\text{ mm}$ for (b, and c)) indicating the helical phase distribution of circular antenna array without and with reflector.

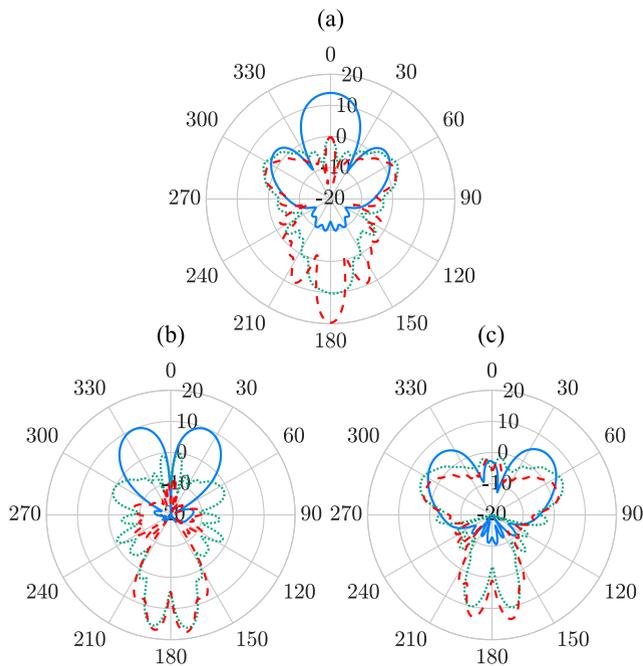


FIGURE 20. The simulated radiation pattern (dBi) with a realistic UCA for the three cases for the OAM mode order 0 (a), -1 (b), and -2 (c) at $\varphi = 0^\circ$ (H -plane) with a height of 90 mm and an angle of 45° .

waves. Therefore, the UCA and the reflector are not perfectly in alignment. Furthermore, the antennas are supplied with

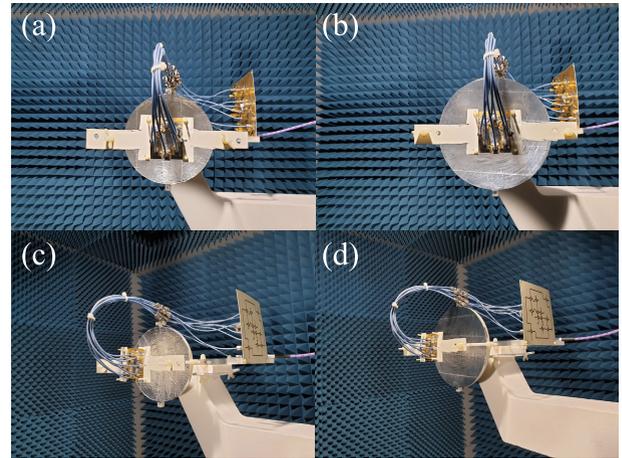


FIGURE 21. The manufactured conventional reflector (a, and c), and tailored reflector (b, and d).

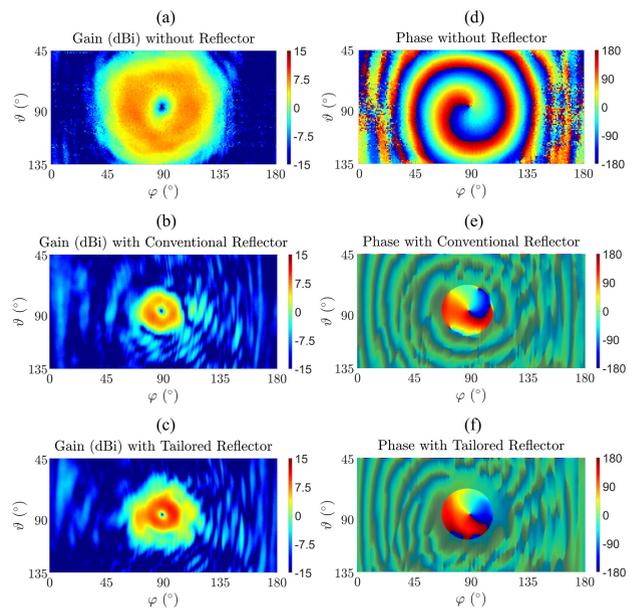


FIGURE 22. The measured gain (dBi) and the measured phase distribution of antennas for the OAM mode order 1 without reflector (a, and d), with conventional reflector (b, and e), and with tailored reflector (c, and f) with rectangular ground plane shape $60\text{ mm} \times 60\text{ mm}$ (height of 90 mm and angle of 45°).

eight coaxial cables which can interfere with the path of the vortex waves. Nonetheless, in order to avoid such issues, the BM or the power divider (PD) [31] can be integrated into the ground plane, otherwise two reflectors (primary and secondary) such as the Cassegrain reflector can be applied. The phase distribution of the three cases which displays a distinct helical phase distribution of the first OAM mode order are also presented in the figure 22. Note that aiming for the helical phase distribution in the doughnut radiation pattern is purposed. Fig. 23 shows the gain for the OAM mode order 1 and 2 at $\varphi = 0^\circ$ (H -plane). The measured gain of OAM mode order 2 (7.7 dBi) administers a gain enhancement of 4.5 dB and 3.1 dB compared to the UCA without reflector and with conventional reflector, respectively (cf. Fig. 23 (b)).

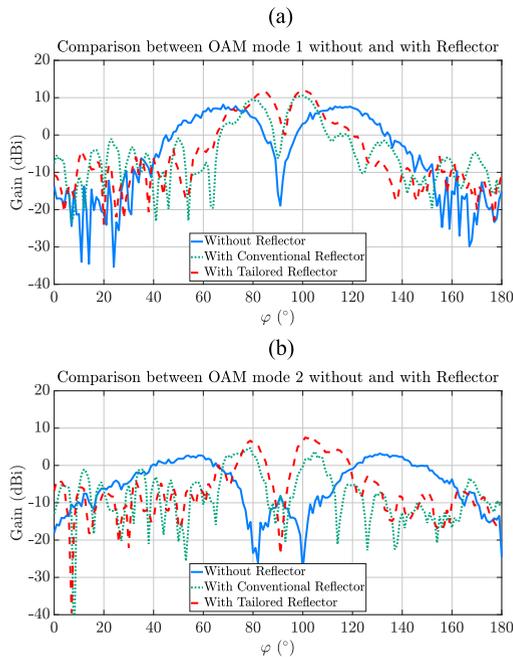


FIGURE 23. The measured gain (dBi) comparison between UCA without reflector, with conventional reflector, and with tailored reflector with rectangular ground plane shape 60 mm \times 60 mm (height of 90 mm and angle of 45°) at $\varphi = 0^\circ$ (*H*-plane) for the OAM mode order 1 (a), and 2 (b).

VIII. CONCLUSION

In this article, a novel lens and reflector are designed for OAM waves in order to overcome the large beam divergence inherent to OAM waves which are generated by uniform circular patch array (UCA) at 10 GHz. Both the tailored lens and the tailored reflector are compared to the conventional ones demonstrating better simulated and measured gain. Particularly, the tailored lens with a height r_0 of 93 mm has a simulated gain enhancement of 5.8 dB and 4.8 dB of measured gain for the first OAM mode order compared to the gain of a UCA without lens. Concerning the conventional lens, it provides a 1.8 dB simulated gain enhancement and 1.7 dB measured one. Furthermore, the improved gain of the tailored reflector reveals that it is more effective than the conventional one until it reaches a height r_0 of 1.5λ and an angle ϑ of 38°, separately. A tailored reflector fed by a UCA on rectangular ground plane (60 mm \times 60 mm) with a height r_0 of 90 mm and an angle ϑ of 45° has a simulated gain improvement of 8.3 dBi and measured one of 3.9 dB for the first OAM mode order compared to the gain of a UCA without reflector. Whereas the conventional reflector has a 7 dB simulated gain enhancement and 2.5 dB measured one. Moreover, the tailored lens and reflector have a further advantage over the conventional ones through saving material consumption. This interest appears more obvious when higher OAM mode orders are applied with the aid of extra widely separated antennas. As a summary, this study demonstrates that the vortex waves need a tailored lens or a tailored reflector to decrease the beam divergence effectively as a function of all OAM mode orders which is necessarily

needed for applications such as the target localization with vortex waves.

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