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Modelling of carbon nanotubes with different structures at millimeters wavelength antennas

By

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Yaseen Naser Journ

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DECLARATION OF THESIS	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvi
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xviii
ABSTRAK	xxiii
ABSTRACT	xxiv
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 The Background of Carbon Nanotubes	1
1.1.1 The Structure of CNTs	1
1.1.2 Applications of CNTs	6
1.2 An Overview of CNTs Structures as Dipole Antenna	8
1.3 CNTs-Composite Materials	11
1.4 The Advantages and Disadvantages of CNTs Material	12
1.5 Problem Statements	13
1.6 Research Objectives	14
1.7 Scope of the Study	15
1.8 Research Flow	17
1.9 Thesis Organization	18

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	Introduction	21
2.2	An Overview of CNTs Material	21
2.3	Basic Parameters of CNTs material	22
2.4	Properties of Carbon Nanotubes in Antenna	24
	2.4.1 Basic Parameters of CNTs Antenna	29
	2.4.2 Compute the Key parameters of SWNTs Antenna Models	34
	2.4.3 Bundle of Single-walled Carbon Nanotubes (B-SWNTs)	35
	2.4.3.1 The Configuration of Circular B-SWNTs	36
	2.4.3.2 The Specific Surface Area of B-SWNTs and the Number of SWNTs	38
2.5	Application of Circular Bundle of SWNTs in Dipole Antenna	39
2.6	The Modelling Approaches of CNTs	40
	2.6.1 The Modelling Techniques of SWNTs	41
	2.6.2 The Modelling Technique of B-SWNTs	42
2.7	General Definitions of Different Frequencies	43
2.8	The Coated of SWNTs	45
	2.8.1 The Coating Methods of SWNTs	45
2.9	CNTs Composite Materials for Antenna Applications	48
2.10	Summary	52

CHAPTER 3 MODELLING THECHNIQUES OF SWNTs AND BUNDLE OF SWNTs FOR NANO-ANTENNA APPLICATIONS

3.1	Introduction	53
3.2	An Overview of Modelling the SWNTs and B-SWNTs	53

3.3	Modelling Approach of Individual SWNTs	54
3.4	Modelling Approach of Bundle of Single-walled Carbon Nanotubes (B-SWNTs)	58
3.4.1	Configuration of B-SWNTs	59
3.4.2	Mathematical and Simulation Modelling of B-SWNTs	60
3.4.2.1	Mathematical Analysis of Complex Conductivity of B-SWNTs	60
3.4.2.2	Mathematical Analysis of Complex Permittivity of B-SWNTs	62
3.4.2.3	Simulation and Modelling Approach of B-SWNTs	63
3.5	Application of Individual SWNT and B-SWNTs in Dipole Antennas	65
3.5.1	Individual SWNTs Dipole Antenna Design	66
3.5.2	B-SWNTs dipole Antenna Design	67
3.5.3	Matching Input impedance of Individual SWNTs and B-SWNTs Dipole Antenna	68
3.6	Summary	72

CHAPTER 4: NEW STRUCTURES MATERIALS OF SWNTs COMPOSITE FOR NANO-DIPOLE ANTENNAS

4.1	Introduction	73
4.2	An Overview of the New Structure Material (PSM) Approach	74
4.3	Structure of the PSM	74
4.4	Analysis of the PSM	76
4.4.1	Physical Analysis of the PSM (SWNT-GR)	77
4.4.2	Advantages of Graphite as Coating Material for SWNT	77

4.5	Modelling Technique of the PSM (SWNT-GR)	80
4.5.1	Mathematical Modelling Approach of the PSM (SWN-GR)	80
4.5.2	Simulation Modelling Approach of the PSM	83
4.6	Proposed Dipole Antenna Design	85
4.7	Input Matching Impedance of the PSM	85
4.8	Bundle of PSM (SWNT-GR) in Antenna Application	87
4.8.1	The Configuration of the Bundle-PSM (SWNT-GR)	88
4.8.2	Electrical Connections of Bundle-PSM	89
4.8.3	The Design and Simulation of CB-PSM dipole Antenna	90
4.8.4	Matching Input Impedance of Bundle-PSM	91
4.9	Summary	92
CHAPTER 5: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION		
5.1	Introduction	94
5.2	Performance Evaluation and Simulation Results of SWNT using NSTM Modelling Approach	94
5.3	Performance Evaluation and Simulation Results of B-SWNTs using SCM Modelling Approach	103
5.4	Simulation Results of the Matching Approach for the SWNT and B-SWNTs Dipole Antennas	109
5.5	Simulation Results of the New Structure Material (PSM) dipole antenna	111
5.5.1	Simulation Results of the PSM Dipole Antenna Using The Equivalent Bulk Material (E-BM) Approach	112
5.5.2	Simulation Results of the Circular Bundle of PSM (CB-PSM) Dipole Antennas	121
5.6	Comparisons Results and Contributions of PSM (SWNT-GR) Dipole Antennas	122
5.6.1	Comparison of the EM properties of PSM (SWNT-GR)	123

and NSTM (SWNTs) Dipole Antennas

5.7	Comparison of the Circular Bundle of PSM (CB-PSM) and Bundle of SWNTs (B-SWNTs) Dipole Antennas	134
5.8	Comparison of the PSM (SWNT-GR) with Copper Dipole Antennas	136
5.9	Simulation Result of PSM (SWNT-copper) and PSM (SWNT-silver) Dipole Antennas at THz Frequency	139
5.10	Comparisons of PSM Dipole Antenna with Different Antennas	141
5.11	Summary	142

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1	Conclusions	146
6.1.1	Modelling approaches	146
6.1.2	New Material	147
6.1.3	Simple Matching Approach	149
6.2	Contributions	149
6.3	Potential Applications	151
6.4	Future Works	153

REFERENCES	157
-------------------	-----

Appendix A	168
-------------------	-----

Appendix B	171
-------------------	-----

Appendix C	172
-------------------	-----

Appendix D	173
-------------------	-----

Appendix E	174
-------------------	-----

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	176
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LIST OF TABLES

NO.		PAGE
2.1	Efficiency of SWNT dipole antenna for several frequencies	28
2.2	Literature review of CNTs antennas	51
5.1	The Summary Results of previous works	99
5.2	Details of Design B-SWNTs and corresponding SCM structures	106
5.3	Details of cross-sectional areas of B-SWNTs and corresponding SCM model	107
5.4	Simulation results of the PSM (SWNT-GR) dipole antenna	118
5.5	Summary results of the CB-PSM dipole antenna at $L = 30 \mu\text{m}$	122
5.6	Summary results of NSTM and PSM (SWNT-GR) dipole antennas	123
5.7	Summary results of BW and FBW for NSTM (model of SWNT) and PSM (SWNT-GR) dipole antennas	125
5.8	Summary results of directivity, gain, and efficiency for NSTM (model of SWNT) and PSM (SWNT-GR) dipole antennas	127
5.9	Comparison results of efficiency for Hanson model of SWNT and PSM (SWNT-GR) dipole antennas	130
5.10	Summary of comparison results for B-SWNTs and CB-PSM	135
5.11	Summary of comparison results for NSTM and PSM (SWNT-copper) dipole antennas	140
5.12	Summary of comparison results for NSTM and PSM (SWNT-silver) dipole antennas	140
5.13	General comparisons of PSM structures and other dipole antennas	142

LIST OF FIGURES

NO.		PAGE
1.1	Coordinate system of graphene sheet	3
1.2	Structures of CNTs are SWNTs, DWNTs and MWNTs	3
1.3	Normal structures of SWNT and MWNTs via (AFM) and (TEM).	4
1.4	The TEM image of B-SWNT	6
1.5	General form of B-SWNTs	6
1.6	Carbon nanotube dipole antenna	10
1.7	Different cross section area of B-SWNTs	10
1.8	Research Scope	15
1.9	Research flow	17
1.10	Workflow of this thesis	18
2.1	Geometrical structure of SWNT	26
2.2	General structure of MWNT	26
2.3	Geometrical structure of circular bundle SWNT dipole antenna	27
2.4	Dipole antenna efficiency of bundle of SWNTs presented in previous research	28
2.5	Challenge of connection the CNTs to the feeding source	29
2.6	The nanotube over the ground plane	32
2.7	Effective RF-cct diagram of SWNT	33
2.8	RF-cct diagram of SWNT with dc electrical contacts at both ends	33
2.9	Input impedance versus frequency for SWNT dipole antenna with different lengths.	35
2.10	Equivalent circuit diagram of B-SWNT	36

2.11	Cross section of CB-SWNTs with equivalent radius and identical SWNTs	37
2.12	CB-SWNT dipole antenna	40
2.13	Impedance of an RF antenna	44
2.14	Fabrication process of SWNT,SiO ₂ /Ag, based on the immobilization and plasma-treated of SWNTs	47
2.15	S-band 4GHz microstrip patch antenna	49
2.16	Process of the growth of SWNT/ α C composite	50
3.1	Form of B-SWNTs with circular geometrical structure	59
3.2	Configuration of a B-SWNT and an equivalent SCM model	65
3.3	SWNT- dipole antenna	66
3.4	Dipole antenna structure for both B-SWNTs and SCM model	68
3.5	workflow of design procedure with the SMA-OPL for SWNT and B-SWNTs dipole antennas	71
4.1	Workflow of the presented work	75
4.2	Structure of PSM	76
4.3	SWNT covered by layers of carbon	77
4.4	Complex permittivity for graphite material extracted from CST (MWS) software package	78
4.5	Schematic of the equivalent bulk material model	84
4.6	PSM-dipole antenna with centre feed gap	85
4.7	Workflow of design procedure with the SMA-OPL for PSM dipole antenna	87
4.8	Configuration of a CB-PSM	89
4.9	Dipole antenna of the CB-PSM	90

5.1	Simulation results of NSTM model of SWNT dipole antenna at THz frequency band	96
5.2	Comparison between an equivalent NSTM model of SWNT and Hanson model based on resonant frequencies and antenna length	97
5.3	Comparison between an equivalent NSTM model of SWNT and Hanson model based on velocity reduction factor at resonant frequencies	98
5.4	Simulation results of equivalent NSTM model of SWNT dipole antenna at GHz frequency band	98
5.5	The radiation pattern of the NSTM	100
5.6	Relative complex permittivity of SWNT extracted from CST (MWS) and equations (3.15 and 3.6)	102
5.7	The equivalent conductivity of the B-SWNTs versus the frequency with various number of SWNTs	104
5.8	The Plasma frequency of the B-SWNTs versus the radius of SWNT with various number of SWNTs	104
5.9	Simulation results of B-SWNT dipole antenna at different numbers of SWNTs	106
5.10	Comparison simulation results of B-SWNT and an equivalent SCM dipole antennas	107
5.11	Simulation results of predicted EM properties of B-SWNTs dipole antennas with large cross-section areas	108
5.12	Results of NSTM model of SWNT dipole antenna, at matching and nonmatching situation	110
5.13	Equivalent NSTM model of SWNT dipole antenna, VSWR results at matching and nonmatching situation	111
5.14	The electrical conductivity of the PSM (SWNT-GR) for different radii of SWNT	113

5.15	The electrical conductivity of the PSM (SWNTs-GR) affected by several values of the average thickness layer of coating material	114
5.16	The conductivity of the PSM affected by the conductivity of different coating materials (graphite, copper and silver material)	114
5.17	The phenomenological relaxation frequency of the PSM (SWNT-GR)	115
5.18	The plasma frequency of the PSM versus the average radius of the SWNTs with different type of coating material	116
5.19	The simulation results of the (SWNTs-copper and SWNTs-silver) dipole antennas.	117
5.20	Simulation results of PSM (SWNTs-GR) dipole antenna at different antenna lengths	118
5.21	Radiation parameter results of the PSM (SWNTs-GR) dipole antenna.	119
5.22	Effect of different average thickness coating layer on the resonant frequency of PSM (SWNT-GR) dipole antenna	120
5.23	Simulation results of CB-PSM dipole antenna at $N = 1, 7, 19, 37$ and 61	121
5.24	Resonant frequency response of NSTM model of SWNT and PSM (SWNT-GR) composite dipole antennas	124
5.25	Gain and efficiency of NSTM model of SWNT and PSM (SWNT-GR) composite dipole antenna	128
5.26	Efficiency of PSM dipole antenna and CB-PSM dipole antenna,	129
5.27	Efficiency of CB-PSM dipole antenna presented in this work , B-SWNTs dipole antenna presented in this work and B-SWNTs dipole antenna of the previous work	132
5.28	Input impedance of discreet port of NSTM model of SWNT and PSM (SWNT-GR) dipole antennas	133

5.29	Comparison results of B-SWNTs and CB-PSM at same design features	134
5.30	Efficiency of CB-PSM dipole antenna and B-SWNTs dipole antenna	135
5.31	Copper dipole antenna results and PSM dipole antenna.	138
5.32	Simulation result of PSM (SWNT-copper) and PSM (SWNT-silver) dipole antennas	139
6.1	Wireless On-chip application	151
6.2	Wireless interconnection to integrated nano-systems	152
6.3	Wireless on-chip and intra-chip communication	153

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Ag	Silver
B-SWNTs	Bundle of Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes
CB-PSM	Circular bundle of the proposed structure material
CB-SWNTs	Circular bundle of single-walled carbon nanotubes
CB-SWNT	Circular bundle of the single-walled carbon nanotube
CNTs	Carbon Nanotubes
CST (MWS)	Computer Software Toll (Microwave Studio)
D	Diameter
DWNT	Double-Walled Carbon Nanotubes
E-BM	Equivalent bulk material
EDS	Energy dispersive spectroscopy
EMETS	Electromagnetic Engineering Tools Solver
EMG	Electromagnetic
GHz	Gigahertz
HFSS	High frequency structural simulator
HTEM	High-resolution transmission electron microscopy
IR	Infrared
MD	Molecular Dynamic
MWNT	Multi-Walled Carbon Nanotubes
NFI	Normalized Fixed Impedance
Ni	Nickel
NSTM	Nano solid tube material

NWR	Nano-wire
PEC	Perfect metal
PMS	Proposed material structure
PSM-rod	Rod of the proposed structure material
RF	Radio frequency
SCM	Single conductor model
SiO ₂	Silicon dioxide
SMA-OPL	Simple matching approach based on optimization loop
SnO ₂	Tin Oxide
SWNTs	Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes
SWNTs-DA	Single-Walled Carbon Nanotubes Dipole Antenna
SWNT-GR	SWNT coated by thin layer of graphite material
TEM	Transmission electron microscopy
TEOS	Tetraethoxysilane
THz	Terahertz
TL	Transmission line
TRF	Transformation factor
XRD	X-ray diffraction
C	Carbon atom

LIST OF SYMBOLS

m, n	Integers
K	Relative position vector
a_1, a_2	Lattice basis vectors
r	Radius of SWNT
b	Interatomic distance in graphene sheet
σ_{SWNT}	Surface conductivity of the armchair-SWNT
e	Electron charge
\hbar	Reduced Plank's constant
V_f	Fermi velocity of CNT
ν	Phenomenological relaxation frequency
T	Temperature in kelvin
ω	Angular frequency
$\sigma_{\text{SWNT}, r}$	Real part of SWNT surface conductivity
$\sigma_{\text{SWNT}, i}$	Imaginary part of SWNT surface conductivity
ϵ_c	Relative complex permittivity of SWNT
ϵ'	Real part of the relative complex permittivity of SWNT
ϵ''	Imaginary part of the relative complex permittivity of SWNT
$\tan \delta$	Loss tangent of CNTs
L	Length of SWNT dipole antenna
$Z_{in, \text{SWNT}}$	Impedance of SWNT
R_s	Quantum resistance of SWNT
ζ_s	Kinetic inductance of SWNT

R_{sB}	Quantum resistance of B-SWNT
ζ_{sB}	Kinetic inductance of B-SWNT
BW_{CNT}	Bandwidth of CNTs-dipole antenna
f_l	Lower frequency limit
f_u	Upper frequency limit
f_c	Central frequency
FB_{CNT}	Fractional bandwidth of CNT
RF-cct	Radio frequency circuit
C_{ES}	Electrostatic capacitance
CQ	Quantum capacitance value
F_r	Resonant frequency
λ	Wavelength
V_P	Phase velocity
λ	Wavelength
λ_P	Plasmon wave length
λ_o	Free-space wave length
c	Speed light in a vacuum
S_r	Velocity factor
K^o	Free space wave vector
K_P	Plasmon wave vector
$\varepsilon_{r,med}$	Relative permittivity of dielectric medium
μ_{med}	Magnetic permeability of dielectric medium

σ_{med}	Conductivity of dielectric medium
L_B	Length of the bundle
L_S	Length of the SWNT
Δ	Lattice constant
R_B	Radius of B-SWNT
N	Number of SWNTs in the bundle
N_x	Number of SWNTs that formed the outer side of the bundle
Z_{bundle}	B-SWNTs impedance per length
$Z(z, w)$	General distribution impedance
$I(z, w)$	Electric current that pass through SWNT
$E_z(z, w)$	Electric field that applied along z-axis
$Z_{SW}(z, w)$	Surface impedance of the SWNT
Z_{equivl}	Linear distributed impedance of equivalent NSTM
σ_{equivl}	Equivalent conductivity of NSTM
K	Uniform surface current density
J	Current density of an equivalent NSTM
I	Line current density of NSTM
σ_{Bulk}	Bulk conductivity
N^D	Number of electrons per (m^3)
m_e	Mass of electron
N_{eq}	Number of electrons per (m^3) of SWNT
w_p	Plasma frequency
w_{PSW}	SWNTs plasma frequency

σ_{bundle}	Equivalent conductivity of B-SWNTs
σ_{scalar}	Scalar matrix function
I_d	Identity matrix
C_{SWNT}	Cross-section area of individual SWNT (circumference of SWNT)
A_B	Cross-section area of the bundle
σ_{SCM}	Equivalent conductivity of SCM
ε_B	Complex permittivity of B-SWNT
ω_{PB}	Plasma frequency of B-SWNT
ν_B	Phenomenological relaxation frequency of B-SWNT
$N_{eq,B}$	Number of electrons per unit volume for the bundle
ε_B'	Real part of the complex permittivity of the bundle
ε_B''	Imaginary part of the complex permittivity of the bundle
d	Feed gap of dipole antenna
t	Average thickness layer
ε_G'	Real part of complex permittivity for graphite material
ε_G''	Imaginary part of complex permittivity for graphite material
$\sigma_{\text{Structure}}$	effective conductivity of the proposed structure (SWNT coated by other different materials)
σ_{coat}	Conductivity of a selected coating material
A	Average radial cross-section area of coating material

$W_{P,struct}$	Plasma frequency of PSM
ν_{struct}	Phenomenological relaxation frequency of PSM
$\mathcal{E}'_{Structure}$	Real part of complex permittivity of the PSM
$\mathcal{E}''_{Structure}$	Imaginary part of the complex permittivity of the PSM
N_{coat}^D	Number of electrons per (m ³) of the coating material
ν_{coat}	Relaxation frequency of the coating material
σ_{E-BM}	Effective conductivity of the equivalent bulk material
L_{psm}	Length of PSM dipole antenna
R_{psm}	Radius of PSM dipole antenna
Rq_{psm}	Quantum resistance of the PSM
ζq_{psm}	Quantum inductance of the PSM
$Z_{in,PSM-rod}$	Input impedance of the PSM-rod dipole antenna
$Z_{in,CB-PSM}$	Input impedance of the CB-PSM
R_{ZBPSM}	Quantum resistance of PSM
ζ_{CBPSM}	Quantum inductance of PSM
DL	Length of copper dipole antenna
R_{cu}	Radius of copper dipole antenna
S_{11}	S ₁₁ parameters (reflection coefficient)

Pemodelan Tiub Nano Berdinding-Tunggal dengan Struktur Berbeza pada Antena Panjang Gelombang Milimeter

ABSTRAK

Perkembangan teknologi yang pesat dalam pelbagai bidang dan aplikasi telah membawa kepada kemunculan keperluan segera untuk menentukan bahan-bahan terbaru bagi merekabentuk dan pelaksanaan antenna moden yang berciri saiz yang kecil, tenaga yang rendah, yang mana memerlukan kadar pemindahan data yang tinggi, julat frekuensi yang tinggi, fleksibiliti yang tinggi untuk menukarkan frekuensi operasi disebabkan proses yang mudah, jangka hayat yang panjang, dan kecekapan yang boleh diterima. Berdasarkan ciri-ciri ini, bahan-bahan yang sesuai untuk merekabentuk antenna dengan ciri-ciri yang luar biasa dan unik serta tahan lama seiring dengan perubahan masa atau alam sekitar adalah diperlukan. Oleh itu, matlamat utama kajian ini ialah untuk mengemukakan bahan-bahan yang mempunyai ciri-ciri yang baik serta berupaya untuk memenuhi permintaan pembangunan teknologi yang berkembang pesat dalam aplikasi antenna. Bahan-bahan asas yang dicadangkan di dalam kerja-kerja ini adalah berdasarkan sifat-sifat dan strukturnya bagi tiub nano karbon – *Carbon Nanotubes* (CNTs) dan bahan komposit tiub nano karbon. Kajian ini juga bertujuan untuk menganggarkan tingkah laku elektromagnet (EM) pada bahan-bahan ini melalui alat penyelesaian kejuruteraan CST (MWS) untuk tujuan reka bentuk antenna dan aplikasi. Oleh itu, untuk mencapai matlamat ini, analisis matematik untuk bahan-bahan ini dilakukan dalam usaha untuk mengira parameter-parameter penting. Tambahan lagi, di dalam kerja-kerja ini, dua pendekatan pemodelan dibentangkan untuk kedua-dua CNTs berdinding-tunggal – *Single-Walled* (SWNTs) dan seberkas – *Bundle of* SWNTs (B-SWNTs). Di mana, model yang sama dengan bahan tiub nano-pepejal – *Nano-Solid Tube Material* (NSTM) digunakan untuk personifikasi SWNTs dan model yang sama dengan model konduktor pepejal – *Solid Conductor Model* (SCM) digunakan untuk personifikasi B-SWNTs. Oleh itu, pendekatan pemodelan yang dibentangkan dalam kajian ini memberi manfaat kepada penganggaran parameter EM antenna dwikutub yang direka berdasarkan bahan-bahan ini. Menariknya, model antenna dwikutub digunakan untuk mengkaji sifat-sifat EM pada bahan-bahan ini dan model-model sepadan. Proses pengesahan pendekatan pemodelan yang dibentangkan dicapai berdasarkan perbandingan yang menyeluruh bagi model-model ini dengan kerja-kerja asal yang berkaitan. Selepas itu, struktur bahan yang dicadangkan – *Proposed Structured Material* (PSM) berdasarkan bahan SWNTs itu dikemukakan untuk memperbaiki tingkah laku EM pada antenna SWNTs dwikutub pada frekuensi rendah di bawah 100 GHz, terutama di dalam julat frekuensi (40-100) GHz. PSM telah dibina dari SWNT dan disalut dengan bahan lain. Penambahbaikan kepada antenna ini termasuk meningkatkan jalur frekuensi, kecekapan dan meningkatkan faktor pecahan jalur lebar, kecekapan radiasi, keupayaan untuk memancarkan gelombang EM pada frekuensi rendah di bawah 100 GHz serta meningkatkan pemindahan kadar data, dan sifat-sifat mekanikal. Antenna dwikutub yang menggunakan bahan struktur yang dicadangkan direka bentuk dan dilaksanakan melalui CST (MWS), berdasarkan pendekatan model bahan pukal bersamaan – *Equivalent-Bulk Model* (E-BM). Sifat-sifat EM pada seberkas rod PSM (CB-PSM) akan dibentangkan dan dibandingkan dengan B-SWNTs yang sepadan berdasarkan konfigurasi antenna dwikutub. Dalam tesis ini, semua antenna dwikutub yang dibentangkan beroperasi dalam julat panjang gelombang milimeter untuk aplikasi yang berbeza. Isu galangan masukan yang sepadan untuk antenna dwikutub SWNTs dan B-SWNTs juga dibincangkan bagi menangani isu ini. Sebagai tambahan, isu ini juga dibincangkan bagi antenna dwikutub komposit SWNTs. Hasilnya, ia dipercayai bahawa kerja ini akan memberi inspirasi kepada jalan baru dalam penyiasatan dan penyampaian bahan-bahan baru untuk reka bentuk dan pelaksanaan antenna pada masa hadapan. Begitu juga, penemuan daripada kajian ini dijangka boleh dijadikan asas awal bagi penyelidik lain untuk menawarkan dan menganalisa pelbagai bahan antenna yang memberi sumbangan ketara kepada system komunikasi generasi seterusnya.

Modelling of Carbon Nanotubes with Different Structures at Millimetres Wavelength Antennas

ABSTRACT

The accelerated technological development in different fields and applications led to the emergence of an urgent need to present new materials for the design and implementation of modern antennas which are characterized by upgrade characteristics. These characteristics need to have the required materials for designing these antennas with remarkable properties that have durable despite the time or environment changes. Therefore, the main aim of this research is to present the materials which have good properties as well as have the ability to meet the required demands of the rapidly growing technological development in antenna applications. The basic materials proposed in this work are based on the carbon nanotubes (CNTs) properties and their structures as well as the carbon nanotubes composite materials. The problem statement of this research is present for the first time adequate modelling approaches for different CNTs structures and proposed a new material structure for antenna applications. This research also aims to estimate the electromagnetic (EM) behaviour of these materials through CST (MWS) for the purpose of antenna design and applications. Therefore, to achieve this aim, the mathematical analysis for these materials are done in order to compute their important parameters. Moreover, in this work, two modelling approaches are presented for both single-walled CNTs (SWNTs) and bundle of SWNTs (B-SWNTs). Where, the equivalent nano-solid tube material (NSTM) model is utilized for the personification of the SWNTs and the equivalent solid conductor model (SCM) for the personification of the B-SWNTs. Hence, these modelling approaches presented in this study are indicate to benefit the estimation of the EM parameters of the dipole antennas that are designed based on these materials. Interestingly, the dipole antenna model is employed for studying the EM properties of these materials and their corresponding models. The validation process of the presented modelling approaches is achieved based on a comprehensive comparison for these models with the corresponding original related work. Thereafter, the proposed structure material (PSM) based on the SWNTs material is presented to improve the EM behaviour of the SWNTs dipole antennas at frequencies lower than 100 GHz, especially in a frequency range (40-100) GHz. The PSM was constructed from SWNT coated by other materials. The improvement of these antennas included increasing the frequency band, efficiency and enhancing the fractional bandwidth factor, radiation efficiency, ability to radiate the EM wave at frequencies lower than 100 GHz as well as increasing the transfer of data rate, and mechanical properties. The dipole antenna of the proposed structure material will be designed and implemented through CST (MWS), based on an equivalent bulk material (E-BM) modelling approach. The EM properties of bundle of the PSM rod (CB-PSM) will be presented and compared with the corresponding B-SWNTs based on dipole antenna configuration. In this thesis, all presented dipole antennas are operated within millimetre wavelength range for different applications. The matching input impedance issue for the SWNTs and B-SWNTs dipole antenna are also discussed in order to mitigate this issue. Additionally, this issue is discussed for the SWNTs composite dipole antenna. As a result, it is believed that this work will be inspired to new avenues of inquiry and presentation of new materials for the design and implementation of the antennas in the future. Likewise, the findings from this research are expected to provide an initial basis for other researchers to offer and analyze various materials for antennas which significantly contributes to the next generations of communication systems.