

Project Summary

Spectrum Era 4:

Third-Party Coordination and Enforcement (SSMS):

In congested environments, SSMSs coordinate users, adaptively coordinate/modify rights for coexistence, and enforce penalties on violations to encourage judicious spectrum use.



User Systems and Circuits:

Users share directly under rules in simple cases. In complex scenarios, third-party coordination is required. Systems optimize performance within prescribed limits to maximize their application needs.

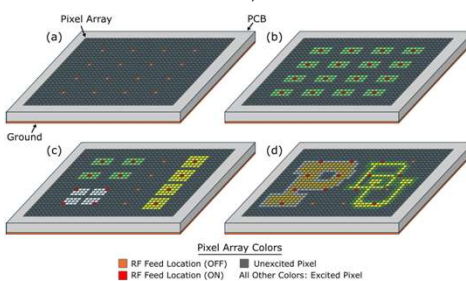


Spectrum Sharing Rights/Obligations:

Adaptive sharing is autonomous in simple cases and third-party coordinated in complex ones, but rules must be followed.

PPA Algorithm demonstrates a 2-tiered optimization with interval halving and 2-D directional modulation to realize a custom radiation pattern well-match at the TX frequency.

Plasma Pixel Array (PPA) 'paints' unique conductive patch configurations, enabling reconfigurable pattern transmission and a stealth, non-conductive state.



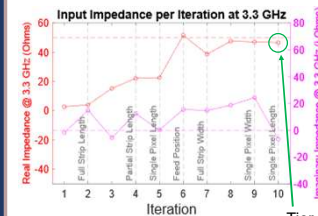
Project Progress

A two-tiered algorithm and a plasma pixel cell is being developed to realize/control the PPA's layout for a unique customizable transmit (TX) pattern.

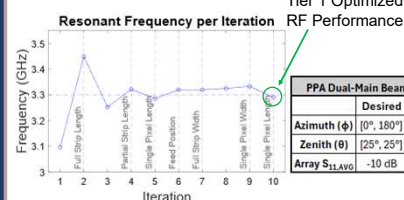
PPA Algorithm has a two-tier approach: **Tier 1.) Layout** ↔ **Tier 2.) Excitation**

Tier 1: Optimizes PPA pixel configuration: in future will incorporate the active element pattern (AEP) to capture inter-patch coupling for a high-performance array.

Tier 2: Computes 2-D directional modulation to realize custom TX patterns by setting unique patch feed excitations.



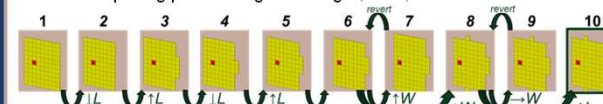
Good RF performance is achieved in only 10 iterations.



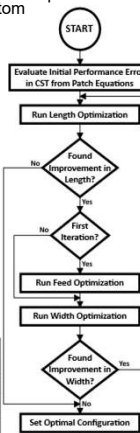
PPA Dual-Main Beam Metrics

	Desired	Simulated
Azimuth (ϕ)	[0°, 180°]	[0°, 180°]
Zenith (θ)	[25°, 25°]	[25°, 25°]
Array S _{11,avg}	-10 dB	-8.3 dB

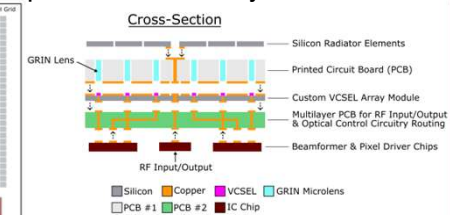
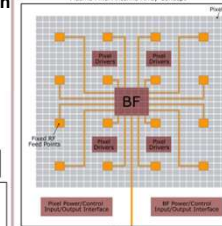
Step-by-step evolution of patch shape across algorithm iterations depicting pixel changes in length, feed, and width.



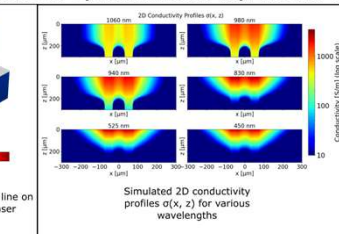
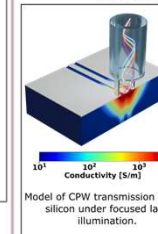
PPA Tier 1 Optimization



Proposed Pixel Antenna Array

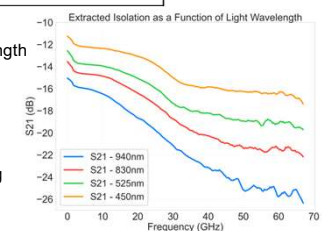


Semiconductor Optimization for Improved RF Performance



A coplanar waveguide (CPW) microwave transmission line structure is used to optimize the silicon radiator element performance for the plasma pixel array integration.

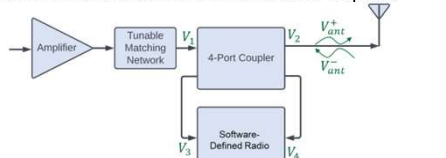
- Investigated the impact of light wavelength on carrier and conductivity profiles.
- Measured photoconductive response across the light spectrum.
- Extracted depth-dependent carrier generation and diffusion profiles.
- Identified optimal conditions for forming high-conductivity regions in Si.



Future Directions and Broader Impacts

PPA Algorithm Future Improvements

In-situ measurement replaces CST for real-time hardware pattern reconfiguration. In-situ uses coupling to calculate antenna currents and thus verifies realized TX pattern.



AI / ML advancements can improve Tier 1 optimizations by achieving an improved PPA layout configuration in fewer iterations.



PPA Structure and Design Future Directions

- Analyze Optical Crosstalk Between Pixels
- Model lateral carrier diffusion in Si with varying lifetime properties
- Quantify crosstalk impact on adjacent pixel performance
- Assess trade-offs between conductivity and spatial resolution in array design

PPA Project Design Objectives

- Build up to a 4x4 plasma patch array hardware demonstration of the PPA in measurement.
- Incorporate an algorithm to control the PPA utilizing in-situ measurements and AI/ML intelligence for fast and accurate optimizations of the pixel layout and feed excitations enabling custom TX pattern generation.
- We plan to visit local Texas and Indiana area high schools to discuss research results.
- 2023-2028 SMART Hub/NSF Undergraduate "Spectrum Sizzle" Workshops
- Discuss this technology in academic courses and technical conferences.



References

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