A Critical Study Of Mcrostrip Antenna

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Most of our knowledge concerning the biological effects of radio-frequency (RF) radiation from wireless communication vices came out of investigations conducted using experimental animals, such as rats, mice, etc. When it comes to the impact of RF radiation on human health and safety, epidemiology can play a pivotal role, because it is a study of the distribution of disease and its determinants in human populations.

In aircraft and spacecraft and spacecraft applications, where size, weight, cost, performance of installation, and aerodynamic profile are constraints low profile antenna may be required. To meet these specifications microstrip antennas can be used. These antennas can be flush-mounted to mental or other existing surfaces, and they only reason only require space for the feed line which is usually placed behind the ground plane. Major operational disadvantages of microstrip antennas are their inefficiency and their very narrow frequency bandwidth which is typically only a fraction of a percent or at most a few percent.