Compact Multiband Antenna with Asymmetric CPW Feed with Improved Performance

Radhika Shandilya
Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology
Patiala, India

Rajesh Khanna
Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology
Patiala, India

ABSTRACT
A 50Ω asymmetric coplanar strip fed monopole antenna is being presented for multiband applications. The proposed antenna resonates around 2.4GHz, 4.78GHz, and 5.5GHz and offers a very wide bandwidth of 1.77GHz (4.53GHz - 6.3GHz) defined by 10dB return loss covering four bands i.e. 4GHz C, IEEE802.11b/g, IEEE802.11a and HIPERLAN2. The multiband characteristic of the antenna is a result of various meandered strips' width excited in the radiating structure. The uniplanar design, simple feeding technique and compactness makes it easy for the integration of the antenna into the circuit boards. Details of the antenna design and simulation results are presented and discussed.

General Terms
Monopole antenna, Antenna theory.

Keywords
Asymmetric coplanar strip (ACS), multiband antennas, uniplanar monopole antenna.

1. INTRODUCTION
Wireless communication has evolved at astonishing rates during the last decade. Many techniques have been developed to meet the needs of multiband and multimedia handset antennas for third generation mobile systems. Some of these techniques involve planar patch inverted F (PIFA) antenna, printed dipole antenna and planar monopole antenna. Among these, the planar monopole antennas have received much more interest than others owing to their potential in providing desired features like multiband, wide bandwidth, and low profile [8]. However, such types of antennas mostly need a large size of ground plane, which is often printed on the different side of the substrate from the radiating plane, and thus a via-hole connection is always necessary for feeding the signal. This increases the manufacturing difficulty and cost. Coplanar waveguide feed is widely used as a uniplanar feeding technique and several antennas are made using this feeding mechanism. CPW fed antennas have various advantages like wide bandwidth, low profile, and light weight [6]. In this paper a compact multiband monopole antenna is presented. Emphasis is given to both design of the antenna feed and the radiating structure. Asymmetric coplanar strip (ACS) feeding is used in this design so that a simplified single layer feed structure is obtained. A meandered inverted C patch is chosen as the radiating structure to excite lower frequencies within a smaller area [9].

2. PROPOSED ACS FED TOP LOADED MONOPOLE ANTENNA
In this paper, inverted-C patch top loaded monopole antenna with the ACS feed is discussed and simulation studies have been carried out by varying the geometrical parameters of the antenna and their effect is studied on the performance of the antenna.

2.1 Antenna Design
Antenna design in Fig.1 shows the geometry and dimensions of the proposed antenna for multiband application. The antenna is excited by a CPW line of 50Ω and is printed on the FR4 substrate with a thickness of 1.5 mm and relative permittivity of 4.3. The antenna comprises an inverted C patch top loaded monopole which is excited by an ACS feed. The C patch is used to bring down the resonant frequency, keeping the antenna dimensions within the desired specifications. The feeding arrangement comprises of a signal strip of width S and length W₀ separated from the ground plane of length L₀ and width W₀ by a gap g. (Fig.1). The radiating structure comprises of two vertical strips, two horizontal strips and a substrate L×W. The lengths of the individual strips are selected to obtain resonances at the desired frequencies. The width of the strips are adjusted to obtain the required bandwidth. The optimum dimensions of the strip and the ground plane are obtained after an exhaustive simulation studies. The uniplanar antenna can be easily printed on the single side of a substrate. The Radiating slots form an array. As the dielectric constant increases, the resonant length of the patch decreases, which decreases the spacing between the two radiating slots.

The electric field from a single slot with a voltage V₀ across the slot is given as [1]:

\[ E_{\theta} = j2V_0 k_0 e^{jkr} F(\theta, \phi) \]  

(1)

Figure 1 Geometry of the proposed multiband antenna

\[ L_0 = 26.8\text{mm}, W_0 = 8\text{mm}, S = 3\text{mm}, g = 0.5\text{mm}, L_1 = 33.1\text{mm}, W_1 = 33.4\text{mm}, L_2 = 26.5\text{mm}, L_3 = 26.8\text{mm}, L_4 = 18.1\text{mm}, L_5 = 19\text{mm}, L_6 = 17.8\text{mm}, W_2 = 6.75\text{mm}, W_3 = 5.8\text{mm}, L_0 = 2.7\text{mm}, L_1 = 27.3\text{mm}. \]
The E-plane radiation pattern for the slot is given by [1]:
\[ F_E(\theta) = \frac{\sin(k_d L \cos \theta)}{k_d L \cos \theta} \cdot \cos k_d b/2 \cos \theta \]  
(3)

The H-plane pattern is independent of the slot spacing and is given by:
\[ F(\theta) = \frac{\sin(k_d L \cos \theta)}{k_d L \cos \theta} \sin \theta \]  
(5)

The angle \( \theta \) is measured from the z axis and \( \phi \) is measured from the x axis.

The directivity of a single slot is calculated as:
\[ D = \frac{4 \pi^2}{l_0} \]  
(6)

The directivity \( D_x \) for a pair of radiating slots is given by:
\[ D_x = \frac{2D}{1 + \beta_{12}} \]  
(8)

Where,
\[ \beta_{12} = \frac{1}{12 \pi^2} \int_0^\infty \sin^2 \left( \frac{nb \cos \theta}{\lambda_0} \right) \tan \theta^2 \sin \theta \right|_{\theta_0}^{2\pi} \]  
(9)

\( f_0(x) \) is the zeroth order Bessel function x [2].

\[ G = \frac{1}{R_e} \]  
(10)

The radiation resistance \( R_e \) is given by:
\[ R_e = \frac{120 \pi^2}{l_0} \]  
(11)

2.2 Results and Discussions

The measured return loss characteristics of the prototype antenna printed on FR4 substrate with a dielectric constant 4.3 and thickness 1.5mm using CST STUDIO SUITE is shown in Fig.2. The simulated curve obtained shows that antenna has three resonances at 2.39, 4.78 and 5.54 GHz. The first resonance forms a narrowband operating at 2.39 GHz. The second and third bands coalesce to give a very wide bandwidth of 1.77 GHz (4.53 to 6.3). The performance of the antenna is studied by varying the geometrical parameters of the antenna. The return loss measured at 2.39GHz is around -20dB. The second resonant frequency is at 4.78 GHz and the third resonant frequency is at 5.54 GHz. The second and third resonant frequencies exhibits a good return loss of -35dB. Hence the proposed antenna has a good return loss characteristics.

The effect of different parameters on the performance of the antenna is discussed below.

2.2.1 Effect of Varying Patch Width

The width of the patch affects mainly the third resonant frequency and optimum performance is obtained when patch width is 18.1mm.

2.2.2 Effect of varying slot length

The length of the slot affects mainly the second and third resonant frequencies. The second resonant frequency is at 4.78GHz and the third resonant frequency is at 5.54GHz.

2.2.3 The Electric field pattern

The Electric field pattern of the antenna for the three resonant frequencies is shown in Fig.5. As the operating band gets higher, the efficiency increases and gain decreases which are desirable radiation characteristics of an antenna.

2.2.4 Surface current distribution

Surface current distribution of the antenna for the three resonant frequencies is shown in Fig.6. The surface current is distributed along the inverted C patch.
Figure 3 Effect of varying patch width

Figure 4 Effect of varying slot length

Figure 5 Electric field pattern of the antenna at (a) 2.39GHz (b) 4.78GHz (c) 5.54GHz
The practical and the simulated results show that a dual band is formed in the desired frequency range of 4.53GHz to 6.3GHz. The two resonant peaks are at around -20dB and -35dB.

3. CONCLUSION
A compact multiband antenna covering four bands 4GHz C band IEEE802.11b/g, IEEE802.11a, HIPERLAN2 is discussed. In this paper compactness is achieved by using an ACS feed and a meandered radiating structure. The antenna presents a very wide bandwidth of 1.77GHz. The design can be used for constructing compact antennas for wireless gadgets.

4. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS
CPW: Co-planar waveguide
ACS: Asymmetric coplanar strip
PIFA: Planar Inverted-F (type) Antenna
5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
The authors thank Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala for allowing us to carry out the measurements for the study of the proposed antenna.

6. REFERENCES


[10] Wen-Chung Liu, Senior Member, IEEE, Chao-Ming Wu, and Yang Dai “Design of Triple-Frequency Microstrip-