

Design of a Planar MIMO Antenna for LTE-Advanced

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the design of a wideband microstrip patch antenna for LTE-A. The bandwidth of the conventional patch is enlarged by using etched slots at the antenna patch. The designed antenna has been fabricated by using thin film and photolithographic technique and has been measured by using the Vector Network Analyzer. The simulated and measured results were found to have good match with each other. Then, by using the designed single element antenna, a four-element MIMO antenna system has been built employing orthogonal polarization diversity. Isolation between the microstrip elements is increased by placing metal structure between antenna elements. For more isolation between antenna elements, Slotted Ground Plane SGP is utilized. It is found, by using commercial software CST Microwave Studio and measurement, that the designed planar MIMO antenna system has sufficiently high return loss and low mutual coupling at the required bandwidth of 70 MHz. It is found also that the developed antenna system meets the requirements for LTE-Advanced (2500 – 2570 MHz) band "CA-B7" as of today's standard based on 36.101 Table 5.5-1 (March 2012) .

General Terms

MIMO antennas, Frequency characteristics, Mutual coupling, Correlation coefficient.

Keywords

MIMO systems, SISO systems, Polarization diversity, LTE-A, Mutual coupling, Slotted ground plane "SGP", Isolating metal structure.

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent wireless communication systems, MIMO technology plays a key role for improving the data rate, transmission speed and channel capacity. To take full advantage of the MIMO antenna technology; it is desirable to implement as many antennas as possible both at the base station and at the terminals. From the antenna design perspective, utilizing multiple antennas at the base station is not difficult since enough space is available, whereas the number of antenna elements is limited in terminal devices due to their limited size. Thus, antennas implementation at the terminals becomes the primary factor limiting the theoretical MIMO performance in the wireless communication systems. In comparison to a single antenna for a SISO system, multiple antennas which are employed for MIMO system must have compact size, low profile and meet some additional requirements such as good isolation and lower correlation.

In this project, Microstrip array antennas are used, Because of its attractive features of low profile, light weight, easy fabrication, and conformability to mounting hosts which makes it suited for customer applications [3-6]. Unfortunately,

a classical Microstrip patch antenna has a very narrow bandwidth which limits its use in commercial applications such as 3G and 4G wireless systems. However, if the antenna bandwidth could be widened, a wide-band Microstrip antenna would prove very useful in such that applications. For these reason studies to achieve compact and wide-band applications of microstrip antennas have greatly increased [7]. Researchers have devised several methods to increase the bandwidth of Microstrip antenna in addition to the common techniques of increasing the patch height, decreasing substrate permittivity. This includes using a multilayer structure consisting of several parasitic elements with slightly different sizes above the driven element (a stacked patch antenna) [8], a planar patch antenna surrounding by closely spaced parasitic patches (a coplanar parasitic sub array) [9] or by implementing internal structures such as slots [10], [13]. The stacked patch antenna increases the thickness of the antenna while the coplanar increases the lateral size of the antenna. In this design we used the embedded slots as the major method for improving the antenna bandwidth because it has its advantages such as it does not increase the lateral size of the microstrip antenna on the other hand it is easy in fabrication.

MIMO channel capacity theoretically increases linearly with the minimum number of antennas at transmit and receive sides, but Mutual coupling between antennas (i.e. the electromagnetic interactions between the elements) can cause loss of spectral efficiency and degrade performance of a MIMO system. Then the basic aim of MIMO antennas design in a compact wireless terminal is to minimize the Mutual coupling between closely placed antenna array elements. The mutual coupling mainly depends on the distance between the elements of an antenna array. By increasing the distance between the elements, the mutual coupling can be reduced. The distance between antenna elements in practice cannot be extended beyond a certain level which limits the use of spatial diversity to achieve the desired spectral efficiencies and transmission qualities. As an alternative solution to achieve compactness in MIMO systems, the use of pattern diversity [18, 19], multimode diversity [14], and polarization diversity [[20], [21] techniques in conjunction with space diversity. In this MIMO design, polarization diversity is mainly considered as the results from [20], and [21] which indicate that this technique improves the channel capacity with lesser spacing between the elements. For more isolation between antenna elements, two techniques have been employed. The first technique is to place a rectangular metal structure between the two microstrip antenna elements, and the second technique is to modify the ground plane by introducing a rectangular slot on the space between the elements.

2. ANTENNA DESIGN

The proposed antenna is printed on an FR4 substrate having dielectric constant of $\epsilon_r=4.4$, a tangent loss of 0.02 and a

thickness of 1.6 mm, and simulated in the frequency range from 2.4 to 2.7 GHz. In this design we considered the modified rectangular patch which is presented in reference [11], because of its compact size which is much smaller compared to the conventional rectangular microstrip antenna [2] and recent published modified rectangular shapes [15], [16], [17], [24]. By doing some dimensional modification and scaling on the initial antenna shape, the antenna is made to resonate at the intended frequency but its bandwidth is still too small for LTE-A. Such antenna geometry is depicted in Fig. 1 and its simulated reflection coefficient S11 is shown in Fig. 2. It is observed that the antenna has a resonance frequency at 2.522GHz with a bandwidth of 35 MHz, which is smaller than that required for LTE-Advanced, the dimensions of the patch are included in Table 1.

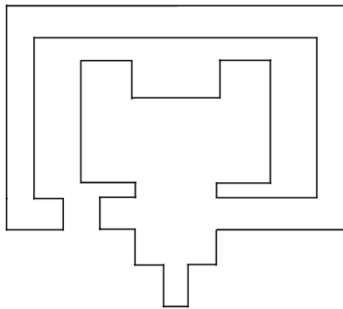


Fig. 1: Geometry of the initial proposed patch antenna

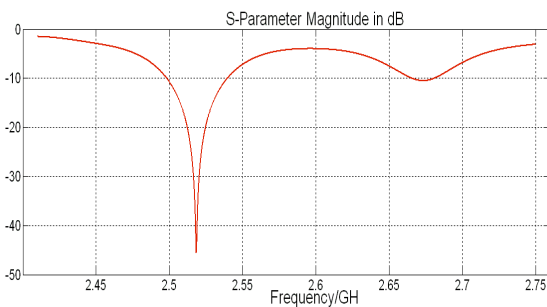


Fig. 2: Simulated result of return loss, S11 of the initial patch

In order to enlarge the bandwidth of the patch, slots are made in it. Fig. 3 shows the modified patch with two embedded horizontal slots while Fig. 4 depicts the simulated reflection coefficient indicating the bandwidth increase, but it is still smaller than targeted one. More over one observes that a new resonance mode has been introduced near to the fundamental mode but there is a band gap in between at which the return loss is higher than -10 dB. So, one has to introduce vertical slots to reach the required bandwidth. A total of four vertical slots are added to realize the required bandwidth. The final antenna design is shown in Fig. 5 and its dimensions are illustrated in Table 1.

From the simulation results of the final patch shown in Fig.7, it is noted that the antenna effective electrical length is increased and hence the two resonances are shifted to the lower frequency, also it is noted that there is an improvement for return loss such as the magnitude of S11 decreases.

It is clear also from Fig. 7 that the designed antenna resonates at 2.53 GHz with bandwidth of 100MHz from 2.48 GHz up to 2.58 GHz.

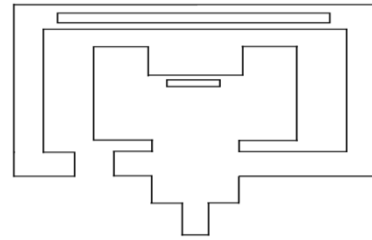


Fig. 3: Geometry of proposed patch antenna with horizontal slots

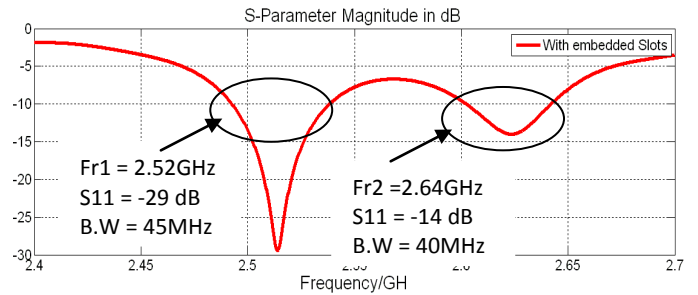


Fig.4: Simulated results of return loss, S11 for the patch with horizontal slots

By comparing the simulation results shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 7, it is observed that after introducing embedded slots on the patch, the bandwidth is enlarged such that the bandwidth of Rectangular Microstrip antenna with embedded slots equals 285% of Rectangular Microstrip antenna without embedded slots. These slots support bandwidth enhancement by introducing new resonance modes excited near the fundamental mode having the same polarization planes and similar radiation characteristics. When the resonance frequency ratio is obtained to be so small then two or more adjacent modes are well excited simultaneously and consequently the bandwidth will be twice or more than that for the single resonance to cover the desired band of 2.5 to 2.57GHz frequency [10].

After designing the antenna, it is fabricated by photolithographic techniques on Fr4 PCB board and its photograph is shown in Fig. 6. Its return loss is measured using vector network analyzer and plotted in Fig. 7 together with the simulated return loss for sake of comparison. It is noted from Fig.7, that there is satisfactory agreement between simulation and measurement results of the single element antenna but there is about 30 MHz shift between the measured and simulated data due to the effect of substrate parameter (dielectric constant and thickness),improper soldering of SMA connector or fabrication tolerance.

In Fig 8, the simulated results show that the VSWR is less than 2 within the required bandwidth. It is an acceptable value to ensure less power being reflected back to the source.

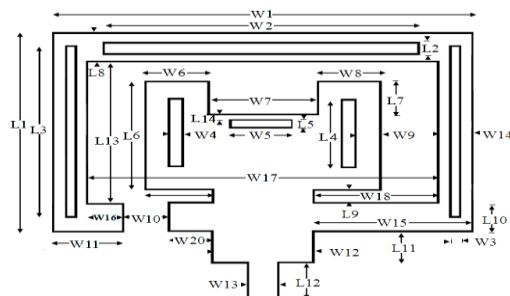


Fig. 5: Geometry of the final patch antenna.

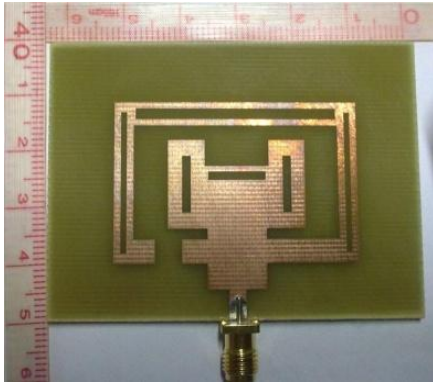


Fig.6: Fabricated Patch Antenna

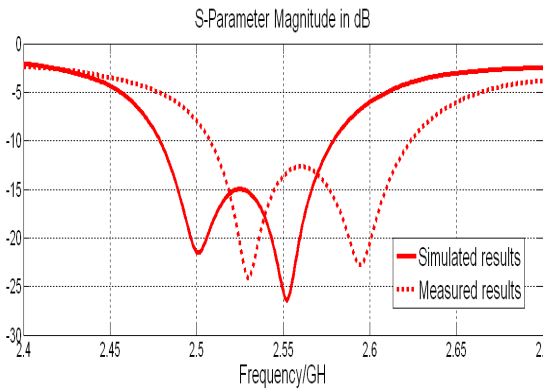


Fig.7: The return loss plot of measurement and simulation for the proposed antenna

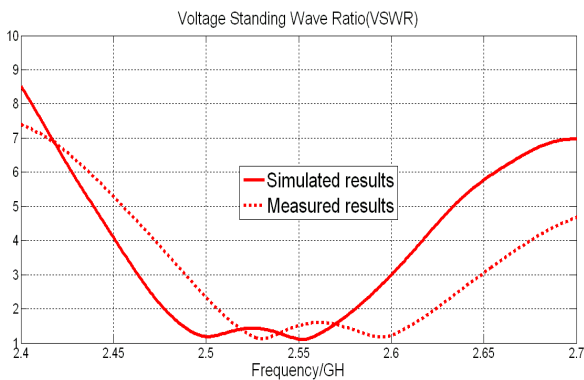
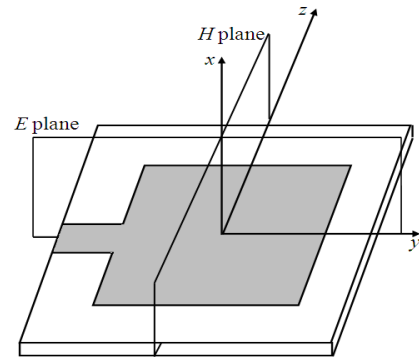


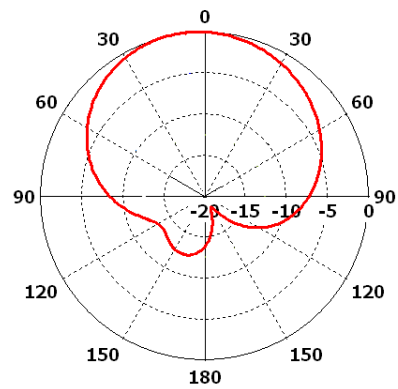
Fig.8: VSWR plot of measurement and simulation for the proposed antenna

An illustration is shown in Fig. 9 (a), where the principal planes of a microstrip antenna are plotted. The XY plane is the principal E plane, and the XZ plane is the principal H plane.

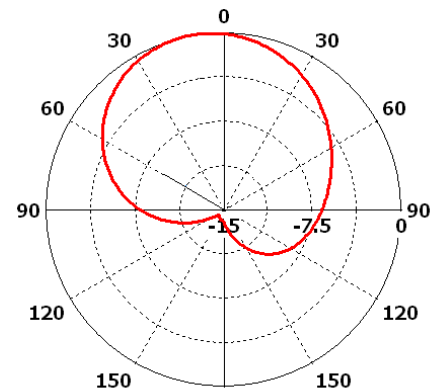
Fig. 9 (b), and (c) respectively, shows the simulated radiation pattern at $\Phi=0^\circ$ (E-Plane) and $\Phi=90^\circ$ (H-Plane) for the proposed antenna at the resonant frequency $F_r=2.53$ GHz. From the polar figure, the designed antenna produces directional pattern. It is noted that the main beam angle is about broadside angle with half-power beam width (HPBW) of 106.8° . Also it is noted that the back lobe radiation is sufficiently small. This low back lobe radiation is an added advantage for using this antenna in a cellular phone, since it reduces the amount of electromagnetic radiation which travels towards the users head.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 9: Simulated Far-field Radiation Pattern at 2.53 GHz.

- (a) The principal-plane patterns of a microstrip antenna
- (b) Radiation pattern For (XY) E-plane $\Phi= 0$.
- (c) Radiation pattern For (XZ) H-plane $\Phi= 90$.

Table1: Dimensions and basic parameters of proposed patch antenna

Length in mm		Width in mm	
L1	28.2668	W1	42.4534
L2	2	W2	35
L3	25	W3	1

L4	10	W4	1.5
L5	1.5	W5	10
L6	15.5	W6	6.34
L7	4.64	W7	11.2
L8	4	W8	6.34
L9	1.95	W9	2.42
L10	4	W10	4.69
L11	4.52	W11	7
L12	5	W12	10.22
L13	20.13	W13	2.89
L14	0.9	W14	4
Center Frequency Fr	2.53 GHz	W15	16.12
		W16	3.67
		W17	35.76
Bandwidth (f2-f1)	100 MHz	W18	12.77
		W19	6.83
		W20	4.41

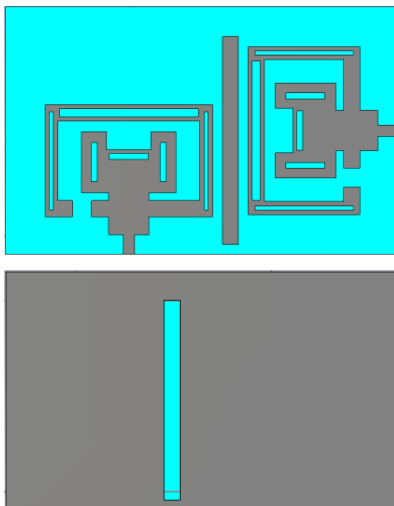


Fig.10: Geometry of two orthogonally polarized MIMO antennas, front view and back view.

3. MIMO ANTENNA SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1 Two Element MIMO Array with Polarization Diversity

Two antenna elements are orthogonally polarized, when one element is rotated 90° with respect to the other. Isolation between the two elements is increased by placing rectangular

metal structure between antenna elements. For more isolation Slotted Ground Plane “SGP” is utilized as shown in Fig.10. By increasing the metal structure width “h” and ground slot width “g”, the mutual coupling between antenna elements is improved while the return loss is affected. Certain value of “h” and “g” are chosen in which the transmission coefficient and reflection coefficient are the best. The metal structure width is 4 mm, ground slot width 4 mm and the separation between the elements is 9 mm ($\approx 0.075 \lambda_0$) which is the minimum separation between elements to be decoupled. Here polarization diversity is mainly considered as the results from [20], and [21] which indicate that this technique improves the channel capacity with lesser spacing between the elements.

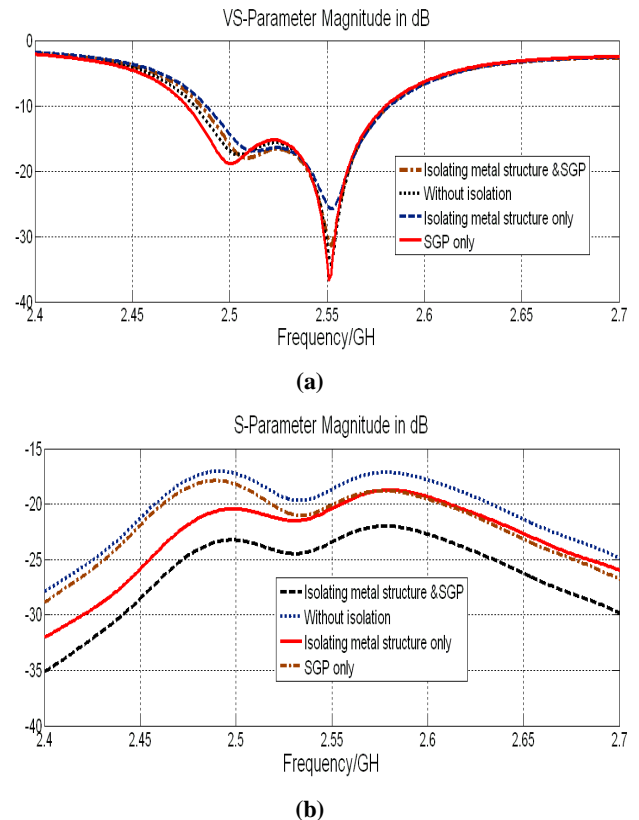
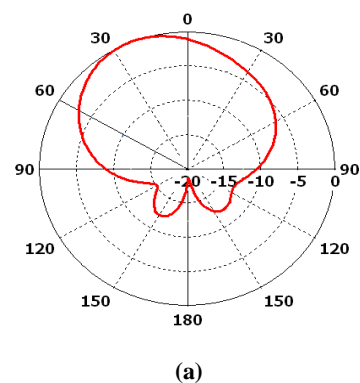


Fig.11: The simulation results of two space polarized antennas with 9 mm separation
(a) Reflection coefficient. (b) Transmission coefficient.

From the results presented in the Fig .11 (b), it is evident that after introducing 4mm metal-strip between the two elements as well as slotted ground plane ‘SGP’ underlying the strip as shown in Fig.10, the mutual coupling is reduced from -17 dB to -22 dB.



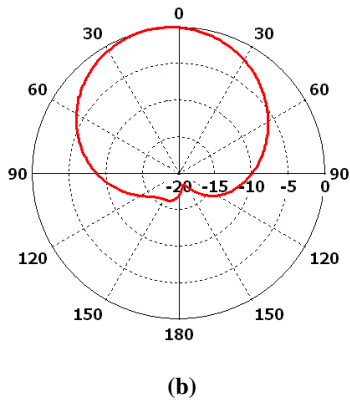


Fig. 12: Simulated Far-field Radiation Pattern at 2.53 GHz. (a) For $\Phi=0^\circ$. (b) For $\Phi=90^\circ$.

Fig. 12(a) and (b) respectively shows the simulated radiation pattern at $\Phi=0^\circ$ and $\Phi=90^\circ$ for the proposed two element MIMO system at the resonant frequency $f_r=2.53$ GHz. From the polar figure, the designed antenna system produce directional pattern. It is noted that the main beam angle is about broadside angle.

3.2 Four Element MIMO Array with Polarization Diversity

In this section 4x4 MIMO antenna system shown in Fig. 13 is designed. It is supported by LTE-Advanced uplink frequency band employing polarization diversity. Using the same techniques as for the two elements MIMO array, metal structures are placed between antenna elements as well as modifying the ground plane “SGP” for providing greater amount of isolation between microstrip elements. The metal structure width is 4 mm, ground slot width is 4 mm and the separation between the elements is 9 mm.

In case of MIMO configuration without isolation between antenna elements, the simulated reflection coefficient at all ports of the antennas are below -10 as shown in Fig.15 (a), and the values of the mutual coupling between elements are below -17dB for the required bandwidth as shown in Fig.16 (a).

The simulation results depicted in Fig. 15 (b) show that the addition of the isolation metal structure and the SGP have very little effect on the bandwidth of the antennas in the array. While the results of the mutual coupling presented in Fig.16 (b) indicate that after introducing the metal-structure between the microstrip antenna elements as well as modifying the ground plane “SGP” as shown in Fig.13 the transmission coefficient is improved from -17 dB to -25 dB.

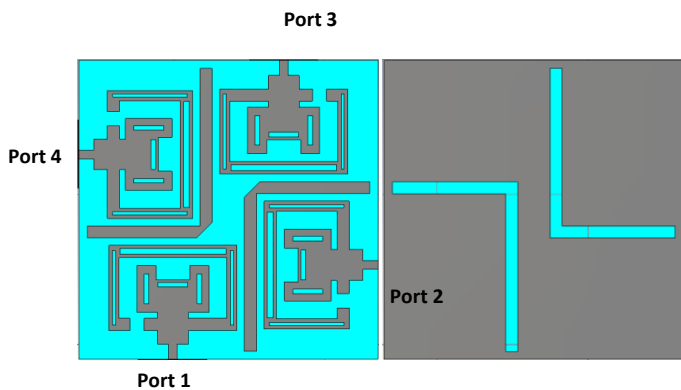


Fig.13: Geometry of four orthogonally polarized MIMO antennas, front view and back view.

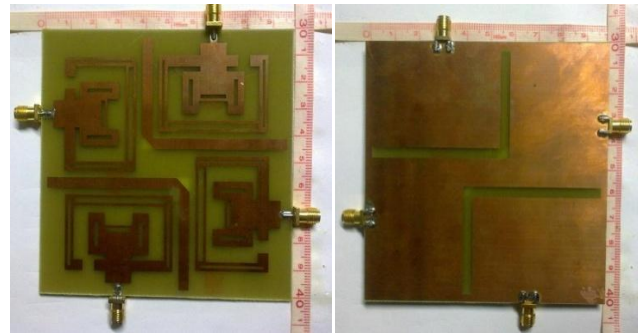
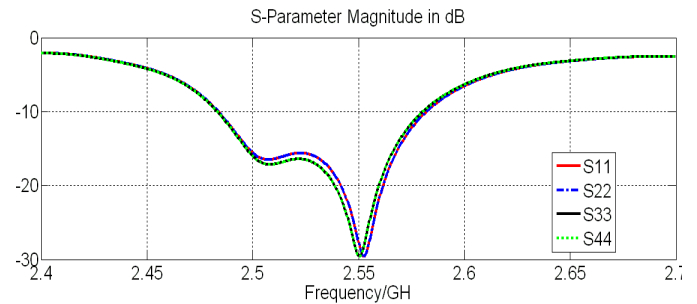
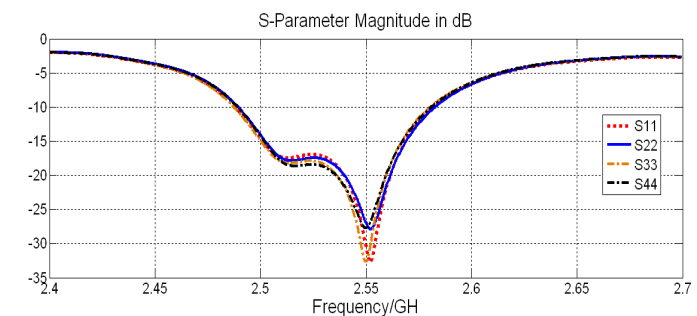


Fig.14: Fabricated Planner MIMO, front view and back view

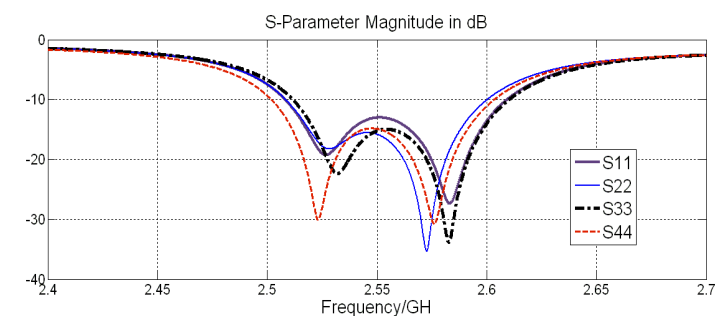
After designing the four element MIMO array, it is fabricated by photolithographic techniques on Fr4 PCB board and its photograph is shown in Fig. 14. Fig. 15 (c) and Fig. 16(c), respectively, show the Measured Return loss and Mutual coupling for the fabricated array.



(a)

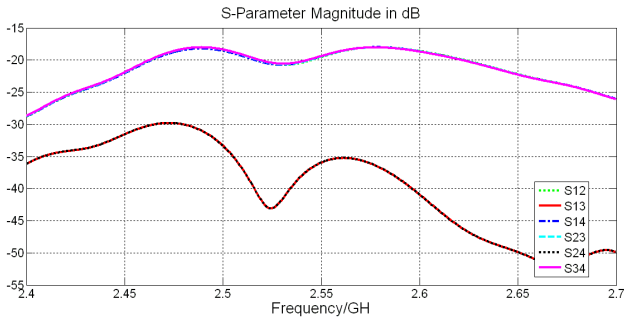


(b)

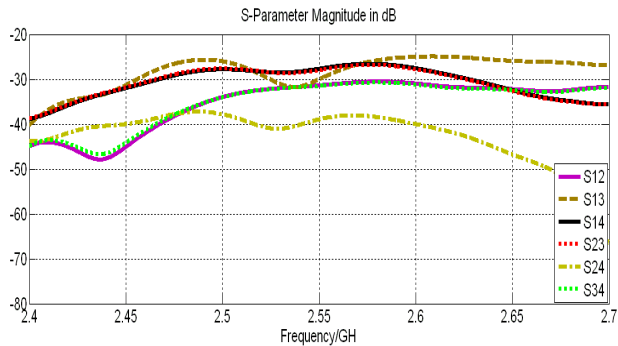


(c)

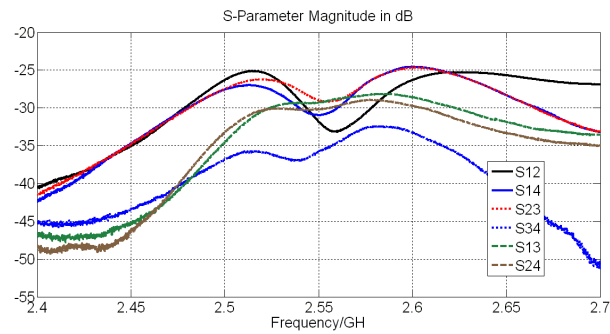
Fig. 15: Reflection coefficient results of four space polarized antennas with 9 mm separation
(a) Without isolation between the antenna elements.
(b) With 4 “mm” metal structure between the antenna elements and SGP.
(c) Measured results for the fabricated Planner MIMO



(a)



(b)



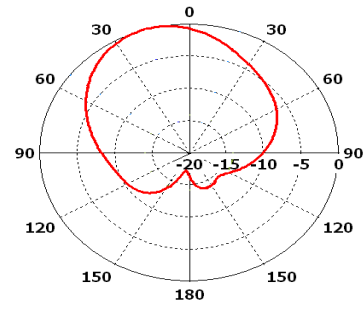
(c)

Fig. 16: Transmission coefficient results of four space polarized antennas with 9 mm separation

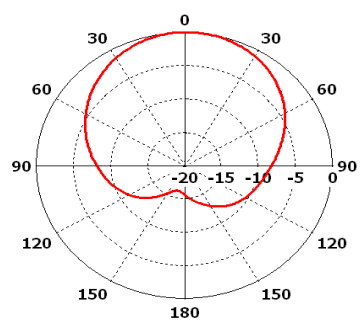
- (a) Without isolation between the antenna elements.
- (b) With 4 “mm” metal structure between the antenna elements and SGP.
- (c) Measured results for the fabricated Planner MIMO.

By comparing Fig. 15 (b) with Fig. 15 (c) and Fig. 16 (b) with Fig. 16 (c), it is noticed that there are satisfactory agreement between simulation and measurement results for the proposed MIMO antenna system. But there is about 30 MHz shift between the measured and simulated data due to the effect of substrate parameter (dielectric constant and thickness), improper soldering of SMA connector or fabrication tolerance.

Fig. 17 (a), and (b) respectively shows the simulated radiation pattern at $\Phi=0^\circ$ and $\Phi=90^\circ$ for the proposed four element MIMO system at the resonant frequency $F_r=2.53$ GHz. From the polar plot, the designed antenna system produces directional pattern. It is noticed that the main beam angle is about broadside angle.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 17: Simulated Far-field Radiation Pattern at 2.53 GHz. (a) For $\Phi=0$. (b) For $\Phi=90$.

The correlation coefficient (ρ):

The correlation between antenna signals (i.e. a measure of relationship between antenna signals) is an essential factor to quantify the efficiency of MIMO systems and it is required to be minimized to achieve the goal of increasing performance.

The correlation coefficient (ρ) between two ports can be calculated from S-parameters as given by the formula [20]:

$$\rho = \frac{|S_{11}^* S_{12} + S_{21}^* S_{22}|^2}{(1 - |S_{11}|^2 - |S_{21}|^2)(1 - |S_{22}|^2 - |S_{12}|^2)}$$

For good and acceptable isolation, the correlation coefficient should be less than 0.1, [22].

CST simulation for the proposed four element planar MIMO system provides a very low correlation coefficient less than 0.02 in the overall the frequency bandwidth from 2.5 GHz up to 2.57 GHz as shown in Fig.18. This is because of the good isolation and low mutual coupling between antennas. The correlation coefficient was calculated for ports (1 and 2), ports (1 and 3), ports (1 and 4), Ports (2 and 3), Ports (2 and 4) and Ports (3 and 4).

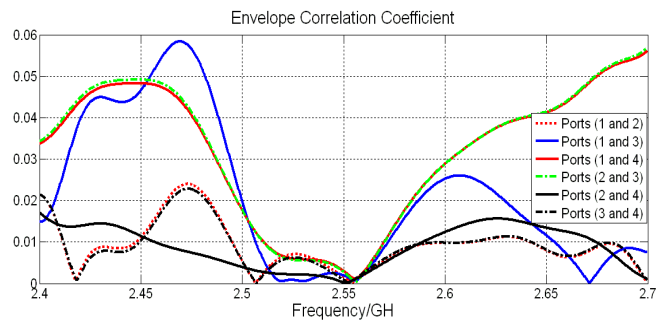


Fig.18: Envelope Correlation Coefficient versus Frequency Plot.

4. CONCLUSION

This paper aimed at the design of a wideband microstrip patch antenna for LTE-A using etched slots at the antenna patch for bandwidth enhancement to overcome the problem occurred in classical microstrip patch antenna that suffers from very narrow bandwidth. The designed antenna has been fabricated by using thin film and photolithographic techniques and measured using the Vector Network Analyzer. The simulated and measured results were found to have good match with each other. Then using the designed single element antenna, a four-element MIMO antenna system has been built by employing orthogonal polarization diversity. Isolation between the microstrip elements is increased by placing metal structure between antenna elements. For more isolation between antenna elements, Slotted Ground Plane SGP is utilized. It is found, by using commercial software CST Microwave Studio and measurement that the designed planar MIMO antenna system has sufficiently high return loss and mutual coupling at the required bandwidth of 70 MHz. It is found also that the developed antenna system meets the requirements for LTE-Advanced (2500 – 2570 MHz) band “CA-B7” as of today’s standard based on 36.101 Table 5.5-1 (March 2012) [1]. The good return loss < -10dB, Mutual Coupling < -20 dB and required bandwidth >70 MHz are achieved. The antenna has been matched nearly to 50Ω impedance in the frequency range covering LTE-Advanced band. This work can be extended to build larger arrays.

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