A Low-Profile Quadruple Band Rejected UWB Circular Monopole Antenna using EBG Structures

V.Saritha, C. Chandra Sekhar, B. Teertha Priyanka

Abstract: This work presents analysis and design of a low-profile quadruple band rejection UWB circular monopole. The band reject features can be obtained by using EBG structures as well as etching an inverted C shape slot in the radiating patch. The band rejection characteristics of an antenna operating in UWB are necessary to avoid interference with narrow bands having frequencies such as (2.43 – 2.65) GHz – Bluetooth, (3.2 – 4.1) GHz – WiMAX, (5.1 – 5.9) GHz – WLAN, (6.6 – 7.4, 7.4 – 8.2) GHz – WPAN and X-Band satellite communication (both Uplink & Downlink). The proposed antenna comprises to have compact dimensions of about 46 x 26 x 1.6 mm³ with a volume of 1913.6 mm³. The simulations are carried out by using HFSS. The designed antenna is fabricated and the corresponding results are Measured and validated. It is found that both the results are significantly matched.

Keywords: quadruple band, EBG structures, slots.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ultrawide band spectrum which has a frequency ranging from 3.1 GHz to 10.6 GHz acts as an unlicensed spectrum. As such this UWB region has been extensively used for a wide number of applications. Due to various advantages like low cost, higher bandwidth, high data rates and lower power consumption, UWB antennas are being widely in use. In the recent years, many antennas have been designed and analyzed with different band rejection techniques to eliminate the interference caused by the widely used narrow band wireless technologies such as S-Band, INSAT frequencies, WPAN, C-Band, WLAN, WiMAX and X-Band uplink and X-Band downlink that are within the same bandwidth range of UWB technology. Mahendra M. Sharma, etal. Proposed a planar UWB antenna in which the quad band notch characteristics are achieved by using a nested C-shaped slot and a U-shape slot in the radiating surface. At the center of microstrip feed line respectively. The corresponding band notch center frequencies obtained are at 2.5, 3.7, 5.8 and 8.2 GHz [1]. D.O. Kim, et.al. employed the Complementary Split Ring Resonance (CSRR) method has been to attain band reject characteristics. Here to achieve the WLAN/WiMAX 5GHz band rejection, CSRRs have been embedded in the antenna feeding location and to obtain band rejection performance of the ITU 8 GHz, a CSRR having a split gap at the base part of the radiation patch is considered. The center frequency of the outer and inner ring corresponds totally to the rejection bands of 3.5 GHz WiMAX and 2.4-2.6 GHz WiMAX /WLAN /SDMB correspondingly. An optimized quadruple band reject co-planar waveguide (CPW) ultrawide band (UWB) antenna has been presented [3]. The band rejection features of downlink C-band (3.70 - 4.20) GHz and S-band (2.70 - 3.10) GHz are obtained by including an extended stub and L-shape slot on the back plane of the antenna and cutting horizontal slot and meander-line in the radiating surface. Here rejection in WLAN (4.90 - 5.75) GHz, and WPAN (6.60 - 7.40) GHz is also obtained. Xiaoyin Li etal., proposed a miniaturized printed quadruple band rejection UWB antenna where a C-shaped strip of parasitic element has been used to obtain a notched band at (8- 8.5) GHz which is the ITU band, an inverted U-shaped slot and two C-shaped slots etched in the radiating surface are designed to obtain triple notched bands at (5.7 - 5.8) GHz, (5.1 - 5.3) GHz, and (7.2 - 7.7) GHz for filtering the X-band satellite and WLAN signals [4]. In [5], by etching 4 U-shape slots in the radiating surface, quadruple band rejected characteristics in the WiMAX, INSAT lower WLAN and higher WLAN are achieved. Raed Abdulkaareem A, etal., have proposed a quadruple band rejection ultra-wideband antenna to function on the scientific, medical and industry bands where a band is notched at 3 GHz for WiMAX and a band that is resonant at 2.45 GHz for ISM are obtained by employing a meander line strip. An inverted diamond-shaped slot and a 2 F-shape slots on the patch were used to notch the WLAN and a couple of J-shape slots are etched on the bottom plane to reject downlink X-Band [6]. In [7], a CPW fed printed planar circular patch antenna has been proposed where by inserting 2 C-shaped slots, band notch is obtained at 3.9 GHz & 5.4 GHz for WiMAX and WLAN respectively and to attain a third notch band at 8.2 GHz a U-shaped slot is engraved in the feed line and the fourth notch at 7.27 GHz is obtained by placing a CSRR in the ground. G Shrikanth Reddy, etal. proposed a Compact Bluetooth and UWB Dual-Band Antenna where the proposed antenna design is implemented by using a rectangular spiral structure for quadruple notched bands i.e., WiMAX, WLAN, and ITU [8]. In [9], by implementing complementary split ring resonators on the semi-circular surface, the notching of various bands within the UWB band such as the INSAT, WiMAX and upper and lower WLAN have been obtained. The above papers provided quad band notch characteristics and used different techniques to obtain these band notch frequencies.

This paper proposes a very low-profile circular monopole antenna with notches at (2.43 – 2.65) GHz – Bluetooth, (3.2 – 4.1) GHz – WiMAX, (5.1 – 5.9) –
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WLAN, (6.6 – 7.4, 7.4 – 8.2) GHz – WPAN and X-Band satellite communication frequencies correspondingly.

II. ANTENNA CONFIGURATION

The designed Quadruple - notched strip fed circular monopole antenna’s dimensional details and structural configuration are shown in Figure 1. This antenna is printed on FR-4 substrate with \( \varepsilon_r \) of 4.4 and \( \delta = 0.024 \).

![Fig 1: Dimensions of antenna along with structural configuration](image)

The antenna comprises a circular radiating surface which is fed by a microstrip line which is shown in Fig 1. Since the designed patch is considerably a circular loop, the actual radius of the patch is given by the following formula:

\[
\alpha = \frac{F}{1 + \frac{2h}{n\varepsilon_r F} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{\pi F}{2h} \right) + 1.7726 \right]}^{1/2}
\]

where \( F \) is the effective radius of circular patch.

The resonant frequency is given by the formula:

\[
f_r = \frac{8.791 \times 10^9}{f_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon_r}}
\]

Three Mushroom shaped EBG structures which are frequency selective surfaces, of different sizes corresponding to their notched frequencies are placed nearer to the feed line for providing notched bands at different frequencies as mentioned above. The equivalent circuit of EBG structures is an \( LC \) filter where \( C \) is due to a gap between the EBG structure and feed or gap between the adjacent EBG structures and \( L \) accounts for current flow through the via that is connecting EBG structure and ground plane. The relation of electrical parameters to the physical parameters for mushroom EBG structure is formulated in equations. The optimized dimensions of the antenna structure are calculated and are provided in the table 1 shown below.

![Fig 2: Mushroom EBG structure](image)

![Fig 3: Mushroom EBG equivalent circuit](image)

![Fig 4: A compact spiral slotted EBG structure](image)

![Fig 5: Equivalent circuit of CSS-EBG](image)

In the mushroom EBG structures and CSS-EBG structure inductor \( L_1 \) results current flow from thin connecting plates of the EBG cell to the ground plane through the via and capacitance \( C_0 \) results from the gap between the EBG structure and feed, capacitance \( C_1 \) results from the gap between EBG structure and ground plane. In CSS-EBG structure, \( L_2 \) represents the inductance in series with \( L_1 \) due to the spiral slotted structure placed in the top plane of CSS-EBG cell as depicted in figure 5.

### Table 1: Dimensions of the antenna.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antenna Parameters Value (mm)</th>
<th>Value(mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circular disc radius (R1)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radius of inner circular disc (R2)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of ground plane (L1)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width of substrate (W)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. EVOLUTION AND RESULTS OF ANTENNA

Design of the antenna includes different stages. This evolution of antenna for obtaining notches at desired frequencies is shown in fig 6.

![Fig 6: Evolution of the proposed antenna](image)

**Stage 1** consists of only a circular patch antenna fed by a microstrip line and a defected ground in order to improve stop band and pass band characteristics. Stage 1 is designed so that the antenna operates in entire UWB.

In addition to Stage 1, Stage 2 is etched with an inverted C shape slot in the circular patch to get a band notch at 2.5 GHz with a bandwidth of 0.25 GHz.

In addition to Stage 2, Stage 3 is designed with mushroom EBG 1. This EBG structure is designed to provide a band notch at 3.4 GHz with a bandwidth of 0.8 GHz other than the obtained Bluetooth band.

In addition to Stage 3, Stage 4 is designed with mushroom EBG 2. This EBG 2 is intended to provide a band notch at 5.4 GHz with a bandwidth of 0.9 GHz other than the obtained Bluetooth and WiMAX bands.

In addition to Stage 4, Stage 5 consists of DG compact spiral slotted EBG 3. EBG cell 3 is designed to develop a band notch at 7.4 GHz. Finally Stage 5 provides quadruple band notches at 2.5, 3.4, 5.4 and 7.4 GHz with a bandwidth of 1.6 GHz.

The simulated results at different stages of the antenna are shown in fig 7.

![Fig 7: Evolution of the proposed antenna structure.](image)

The VSWR and return loss (S11) plots are shown in fig 9 and fig 10 respectively.

![Fig 8: Optimetrics for the parameter d1](image)

![Fig 9: VSWR plot](image)

![Fig 10: S11 plot](image)

There is an interference with various narrow bands i.e. due to Bluetooth, C – Band, INSAT frequencies, WLAN, WiMAX, X-band satellite communications etc. in the UWB operating range. Hence in order for the antenna to operate in the entire UWB range it need to overcome interference with these specific bands. In order to achieve notched bands at these different frequencies, an inverted C shaped slot is etched and three EBG cells of different sizes corresponding to their notched frequencies are placed nearer to the feed line.

EBG 1 and EBG 2 are mushroom type EBG structures which are conducting patches with shorting vias that connects this conducting patch to the ground plane. EBG 3 is a compact spiral slotted EBG structure. The spiral shaped slots present in the CEBG structure increases the total series inductance between the EBG and ground.
plane making the structure more compact. The band notch at WiMAX and WLAN are obtained due to EBG 1 and EBG 2 respectively. At these bands, the EBG 1 and EBG 2 having equivalent circuit as LC network as shown in fig 3 acts as a high impedance surface, making an electric filter that eliminates the surface waves propagation. The current distribution is shown in the figures 12 and 13. The band notch at X-Band is obtained due to EBG cell 3. At this band, the EBG cell 3 having equivalent circuit as LC network that is shown in fig 5 acts as a high impedance surface, forms an electric filter that eliminates the propagation of surface waves. It can be observed from fig 11 that at 2.5 GHz the etched slot resonates relative to EBG structures with a maximum current density of 4.52 x 10^2 A/m.

![Fig 11: Current distribution in the radiating plane and ground plane at 2.5 GHz](image1)

At 3.4 GHz it can be detected from fig 12 that EBG cell 1 resonates with a maximum current density of 5.13 x 10^2 A/m.

![Fig 12: Current distribution in the radiating plane and ground plane at 3.4 GHz](image2)

At 5.4 GHz it can be detected from fig 13 that EBG cell 2 resonates with a maximum current density of 1.07 x 10^3 A/m.

![Fig 13: Current distribution in the radiating plane and ground plane at 5.4 GHz](image3)

At 7.4 GHz it can be detected from fig 14 that EBG cell 3 resonates with a maximum current density of 9.224 x 10^3 A/m. The gain plot of the proposed antenna is shown in fig 15.

![Fig 14: Current distribution in the radiating plane and ground plane at 7.4 GHz](image4)

It can be noticed from the gain plot that at notched frequencies the antenna has a negative gain and at operating frequencies the antenna has a positive average gain of 3.

![Fig 15: Gain plot of the proposed antenna](image5)

The E – plane patterns i.e. elevation plane patterns and H – plane patterns i.e. azimuthal plane patterns at notched frequencies are shown in the figures 16,17,18 and 19.

![Fig 16,17: E-plane & H-plane radiation pattern at 2.5 GHz and at 3.5 GHz](image6)

![Fig 18,19: E-plane and H-plane radiation pattern at 5.5 GHz and at 7.4 GHz](image7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference number</th>
<th>Bands Rejected</th>
<th>Size of Antenna</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(2.44 - 2.77) GHz, (3.42 - 3.97) GHz, (5.45 - 5.98) GHz, (8 - 8.68) GHz</td>
<td>40 x 34 x 1.6 = 2176 mm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(2.37 - 2.9) GHz, (3.27 - 3.76) GHz, (5.2 - 5.89) GHz, (8.06 - 8.8) GHz</td>
<td>40 x 40 x 0.812 = 1299.2 mm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(2.7-3.1) GHz, (3.7-4.2) GHz, (4.9-5.75) GHz, (6.6-7.4) GHz</td>
<td>28 x 30 x 1.524 = 1330.56 mm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(5.15 - 5.35) GHz, (5.75 - 5.85) GHz, (7.25 - 7.75) GHz, (8.01 - 8.55) GHz</td>
<td>26 x 28 x 0.4 = 291.2 mm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>(3.3 - 3.6) GHz, (4.5 - 4.8) GHz, (5.15 - 5.35) GHz, (5.725-5.825) GHz</td>
<td>30 x 31 x 1 = 930 mm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(2.7 - 3.4) GHz, (3.4 - 4.5 GHz, (5.4 - 6.1) GHz, (6.8 - 9.9) GHz</td>
<td>43x 28x 1.6 = 1926.4 mm³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table II: Comparison of size of antenna cited in the references

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The designed antenna is found to more be compact in size when compared to the reference antennas that are cited above. The three-dimensional polar plots at the notched frequencies are shown in figures 20,21,22 and 23.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(3.7 - 4.2) GHz, (5.15 - 5.35) GHz, (5.72 - 5.85) GHz, (7.25 - 7.75) GHz</th>
<th>30 x 30 x 1.6 = 1440 mm³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>(3.3 - 3.6) GHz, (5.15 - 5.35) GHz, (5.725 - 5.825) GHz, (8.025 - 8.4) GHz</td>
<td>24 x 17 x 0.787 = 321.096 mm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>(3.3 - 3.6) GHz, (4.50 - 4.70) GHz, (5.15 - 5.35) GHz, (5.70 - 5.825) GHz</td>
<td>28 x 30 x 1 = 840 mm³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>(2.43 – 2.65) GHz, (3.2 – 4.1) GHz, (5.1 - 5.9) GHz, (6.6 – 8.2) GHz</td>
<td>42 x 26 x 1.6 = 1913.6 mm³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 26 shows the comparison of measured and simulated VSWR values and it can be observed that measured VSWR values agree with the simulated VSWR values.

The blue colour curve indicates the simulated graph of VSWR using HFSS and the red colour curve indicates the measured graph of VSWR using vector network analyzer.

IV. CONCLUSION

A circular monopole ultrawide band antenna with quadruple notched bands at Bluetooth, WiMAX, WLAN, WPAN and X-band satellite communication bands is analyzed and presented. Benefits of using EBG structures are explored. It is shown that each EBG unit cell and an inverted C-shape slot that is cut in the patch are accountable for a notch in its band gap. The fabricated antenna shows close agreement with the simulated results which is exclusively suitable for UWB applications. The procedure presented for obtaining notches for the designed antenna using the mentioned equations is independent of the antenna structure which can be easily applied to any other antenna structures without negotiating the performance of the antenna.

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