

A U-Shaped UWB Antenna with Band-Notched Performance

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ABSTRACT

An ultra-wideband antenna with controllable band-notched is presented. Two semi-ellipses with different radiuses are subtracted to result in the main patch. By varying inner and outer radiuses, much more enhancement in bandwidth occurred. A U-shaped slot is used to make band-stop performance. Measured S11 is ≤ -10 dB over 2.3 - 5 GHz and 6.1 - 15.1 GHz.

Keywords: Ultra-Wideband Antenna (UWB); Slot; Slit; Band-Notched

1. Introduction

As stated in Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the ultra-wideband (UWB) radio systems use the designated 3.1 - 10.6 GHz frequency band. Due to this large frequency range, there would be interference with WLAN technologies such as IEEE 802.11 a (5.15 - 5.35 GHz, 5.725 - 5.825 GHz) [1]. Therefore, it is desirable to attenuate this interference by inserting some frequency selective filters. Various UWB antennas with band-notched characteristic have been reported to avoid interferences, such as Two-L-shaped quarter-waveguide resonators coupled to the ground plane with two shorting tracks at the sides of the antenna [2], split ring resonator [3], U-shaped slots and E-shaped slot [4], rectangular slots and 4-shaped slots [5], inverted U-shaped slots and H-shaped slot [6], C-shaped slots [7], and multi-U-shaped slots [8].

In this structure, Coplanar Waveguide Grounded (CPWG) transmission line is used due to its characteristics, such as low radiation loss, low dispersion and ability to integration with active solid-state devices.

In this paper, a U-shaped patch with inner radius of R_1 and outer radius of R_2 is presented. By adjusting different values of R_1 and R_2 , bandwidth enhancement is achieved. A U-shaped slot is used to obtain band-stop performance. By properly adjusting the parameters, it is possible to find desirable bandwidth and to center frequency of notched band.

This paper includes following sections. In the next section, the geometry of the proposed antenna is described. Discussions and antenna performance are indicated in Section 3 and the measured results are provided in Section 4.

2. Antenna Configuration

Geometry of the proposed antenna is illustrated in **Figure 1**. A smaller semi-ellipse with radius of R_1 is subtracted from a larger one with radius of R_2 that results in a U-shaped patch. The inner radius (R_1) and the outer one (R_2) are equal to 8 mm and 18 mm, respectively. CPWG structure is used for antenna feedline that makes it suitable for integrating with the other components. The parameters of this feedline are chosen so that the impedance of feedline is equal to 50 Ω and is matched with SMA connector.

This structure is symmetrical to the longitudinal axis that exhibits appropriate radiation patterns.

The antenna is printed on an inexpensive FR4 with dielectric constant of 4.4 and thickness of 1 mm. A U-shaped slot is inserted in the patch that provides band-notch performance. The width of slot has been optimized and is equal to 0.5 mm. The overall size of the antenna is 40×40 mm². A conducting ground plane with size of 20×40 mm² is also printed on the other side of the substrate.

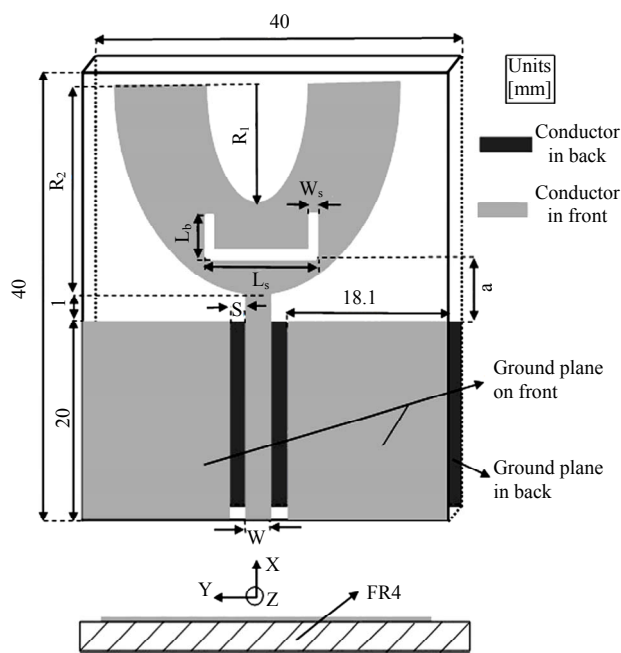


Figure 1. Geometry of the proposed CPWG-fed antenna with U-shaped slot.

3. Antenna Discussion

The parameters of the proposed antenna are simulated and optimized using HFSS v13. By applying U-shaped patch, two important parameters (R_1 , R_2) are obtained. Different values of these parameters result in different lengths of current paths that can affect upper and lower frequencies of bandwidth. It is clear that variation of outer radius (R_2) can alter the area of patch more than the inner one. In other case R_2 variations alter the gap between lower edge of radiating patch and top edge of ground plane and affect impedance matching. **Figure 2** shows R_2 effect on antenna bandwidth. It can be observed; by increasing R_2 larger bandwidth can be obtained. In this study the outer radius is set equal to 18 mm.

In order to achieve notched frequency at 5.5 GHz, a U-shaped slot is inserted in the patch. The width has been optimized, and then is set equal to 0.5 mm. Its length is about half of the wavelength of the notched frequency [9]. As an important parameter to control the center frequency of the notched band, the length of the U-shaped slot is investigated in **Figure 3**. It can be seen that by increasing the total length of slot, the notch frequency decreases monotonically. Position of slot plays an important role on the antenna performance. **Figure 4** illustrates the effect of slot position on the bandwidth of notch. This figure shows that if slot position moves downward, it causes wider notch bandwidth. **Figure 5** shows current distribution on the feedline, side grounds and main patch at 5.9 GHz and 8.4 GHz frequency. In comparison with

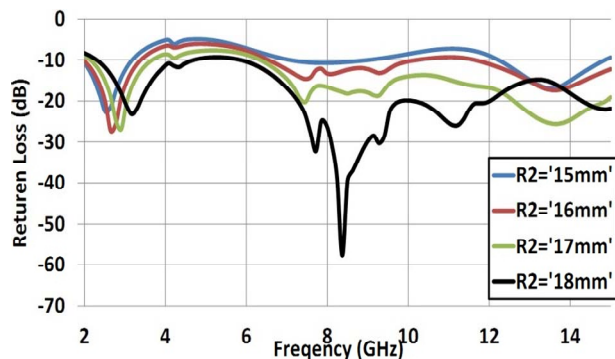


Figure 2. Simulated return loss versus frequency characteristics for various sizes of R_2 .

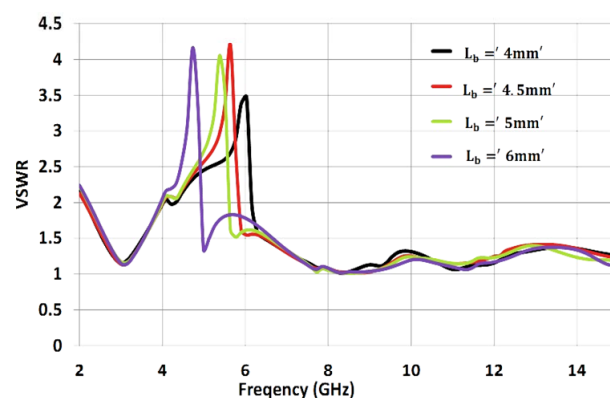


Figure 3. Simulated VSWR vs. frequency for different L_h .

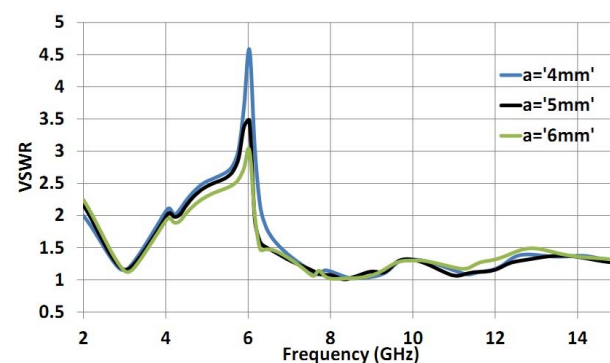


Figure 4. Simulated VSWR vs. frequency for differenta.

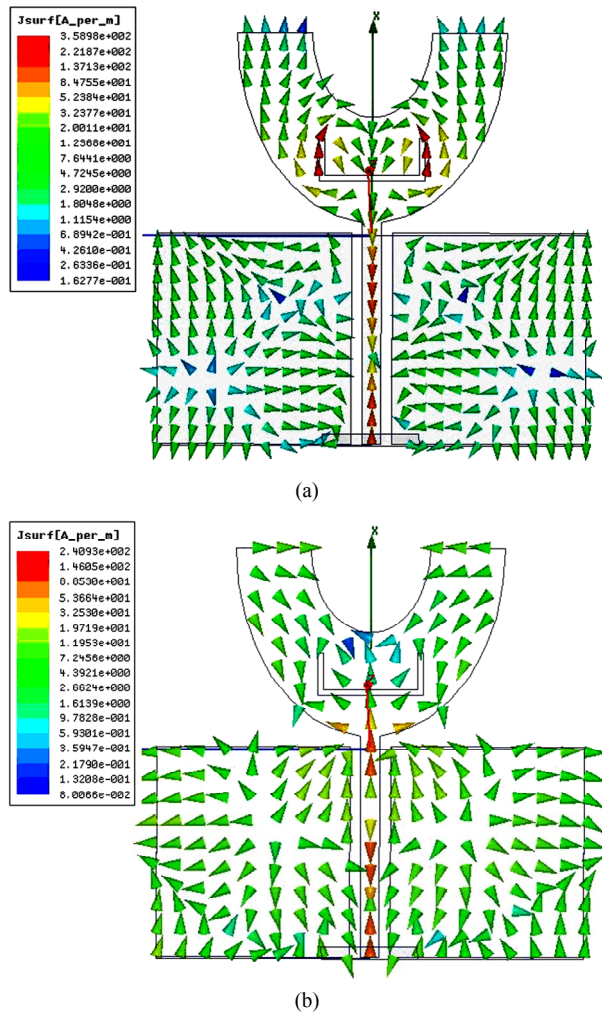
8.4 GHz, it is obvious that at 5.9 GHz (notch frequency) the current paths around the U-shaped slot are in opposite directions that results in a notch performance at this frequency.

The antenna has been fabricated according to its final optimized parameters. These parameters are provided in **Table 1**. The proposed antenna structure was fabricated, as shown in **Figure 6**. The fabricated prototype is measured by Agilent Technologies, E8361C network analyzer.

The measured and simulated return loss results are indicated in **Figure 7**. It is evident from this figure that antenna can cover 2.3 - 15.1 GHz with stop band from 5

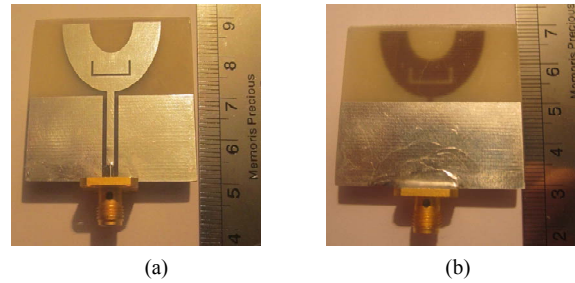
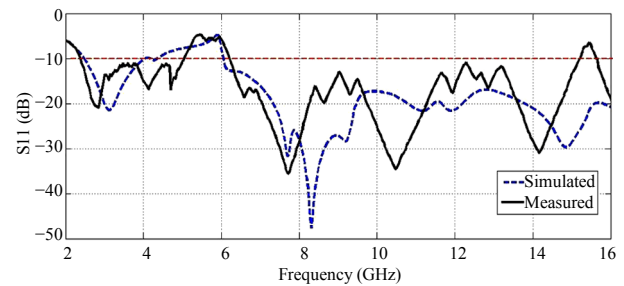
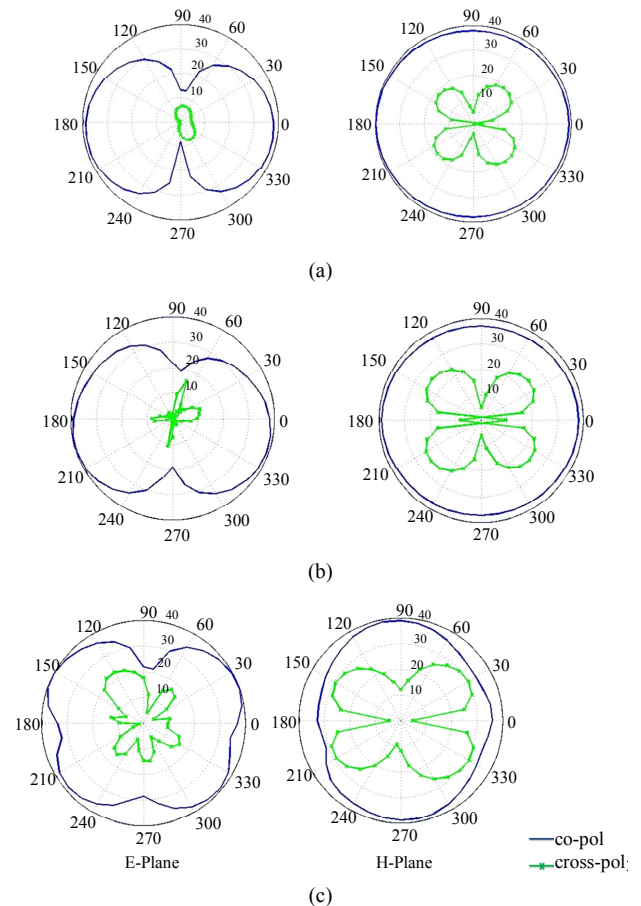
Table 1. Geometrical parameters of the proposed antenna.

Parameter	value (mm)	Parameter	value (mm)
R1	18 mm	Lb	4 mm
R2	4 mm	S	1 mm
Ws	0.5 mm	W	1.8 mm
Ls	9.8 mm	a	5 mm

**Figure 5. Simulated current surface distribution at a) 5.9 GHz, b) 8.4 GHz.**

GHz to 6.1 GHz.

Radiation patterns of the proposed antenna in H-plane and E-plane at sampling frequencies of 3, 5, and 8 GHz are plotted in **Figure 8**. These patterns are measured in the anechoic chamber of Prof. Morshed Antenna laboratory. At lower frequencies, it is seen that our proposed design exhibits an omni-directional profile for the H-plane and a bi-directional one for the E-plane. With the increase of frequency, the proposed antenna becomes more directive.

**Figure 6. Photograph of proposed U-shaped antenna (Fabricated prototype). (a) Front View (b) Back View.****Figure 7. Simulated and measured S_{11} of the proposed U-shaped antenna.****Figure 8. Radiation pattern of the proposed antenna (a) $f = 3$ GHz, (b) $f = 5$ GHz, (c) $f = 8$ GHz.**

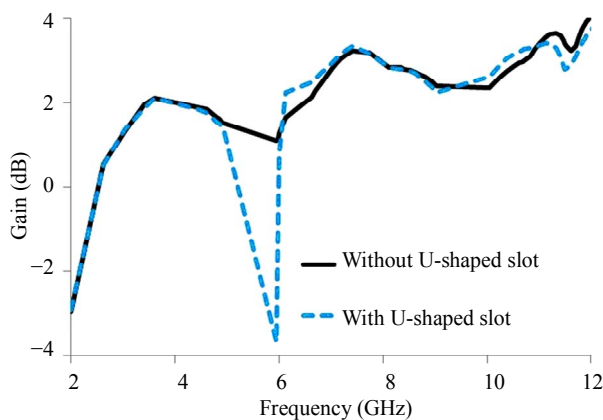


Figure 9. Gain of proposed antenna.

The gains of the proposed antenna with and without U-shaped slot are plotted in **Figure 9**, showing an acceptable flat gain over 3 - 10 GHz while low radiation level in the notched band.

4. Conclusion

An UWB U-shaped antenna with band notch characteristic has been presented and discussed. U-shaped patch has been used to improve antenna bandwidth. By embedding a U-shaped slot, band notch performance is achieved. The stop band is over 5 - 6.1 GHz. The center frequency of stop-band and its bandwidth can be controlled by length and width of slot, respectively. The antenna was fabricated and its performance has been tested. Good agreement is achieved between the simulated and measured results.

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