

## U-Shaped Monopole Antenna for UWB Applications



ISSN: 2455-1910

Mr.B.Praveen Kitt<sup>1</sup>, Ms.J.Kalyani<sup>2</sup>, Ms.A.Vishnu Sri Divya<sup>3</sup>, Mr.P.Jagadeesh Sreekar Kumar<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor of ECE, <sup>2,3,4</sup>Project Team of ECE, Department of ECE,  
PSCMR College of Engineering & Technology, Vijayawada-1.AP.INDIA.

**Email:** [praveenkitty17@gmail.com](mailto:praveenkitty17@gmail.com), [kalyanisiri.4kas@gmail.com](mailto:kalyanisiri.4kas@gmail.com),  
[sridivya5.akula@gmail.com](mailto:sridivya5.akula@gmail.com), [sreekarhumi143@gmail.com](mailto:sreekarhumi143@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** A simple low cost and compact printed dual-band U-Shaped monopole antenna for ultra wide band applications is proposed. Dual-band operation covers two frequency bands in between 3.1-10.6GHz (UWB) are obtained by using U-Shaped monopole radiating patch and a rectangular ground patch. The proposed antenna is fed by 50-Ω microstrip line and fabricated on a low-cost FR4 substrate having dimensions  $42(L_{sub}) \times 24(W_{sub}) \times 1.6(H)$  mm<sup>3</sup>. The antenna structure is designed and simulated. Measured  $S_{11}$  is  $\leq 10$  dB over 3.1–12 GHz. Simulation results show that the design has better reflection coefficient.

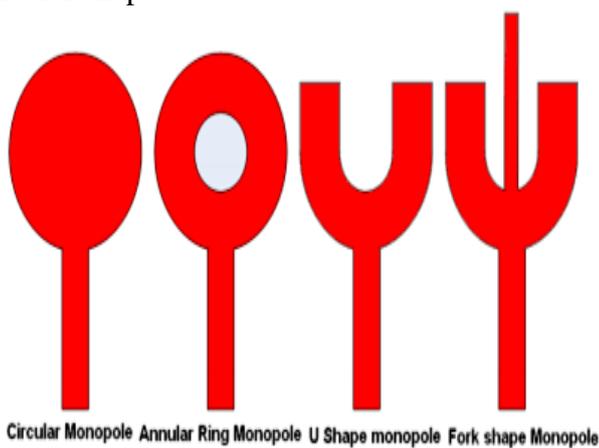
**Key Terms**—Dual band, Monopole Antenna, Printed Antenna, Ultra wideband (UWB).

**INTRODUCTION:** Ultra wideband (also known as UWB or as digital pulse wireless) is a wireless technology for transmitting large amounts of digital data over a wide spectrum of frequency bands with very low power for a short distance. The frequency range of Ultra wideband technology is spectrum (3.1GHz-10.6GHz). It also offer many advantages like high data rate at short ranges (500 mbps at 10 feet), low power (baseband modulation), multipath immunity (path delay >>

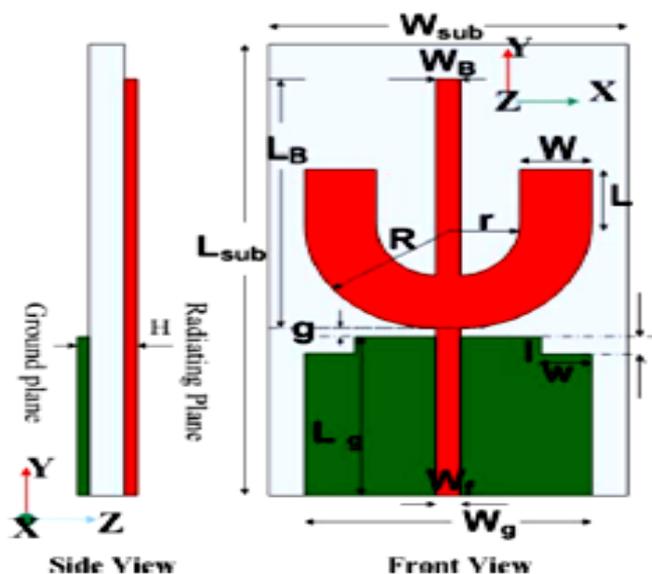
Pulse width), relatively simple receiver architecture. This has led to huge research in Ultra wideband (UWB). Now FCC (Federal communications commission) approved UWB for commercialization. The applications of WIMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) are these can be used in Broadband Wireless Access and also as Wi-Fi hotspots. Wireless local-area network (WLAN) applications operating in 5.15– 5.825 GHz interfere with UWB systems.

Communications satellites use a wide range of radio and microwave frequencies. Military applications combine the need for high performance and reliability with some of the hardest environmental conditions. Here, a simple, easy to fabricate, compact, micro strip fed printed dual band antenna for UWB applications is designed. This antenna is composed of a u-shaped radiating element fed by a 50  $\Omega$  micro strip line and a rectangular shaped ground plane. And a pair of rectangular strips placed on both sides of the u-shaped monopole. A rectangular monopole placed at the centre of the u-shaped monopole.

**II. ANTENNA DESIGN:** Figure 1 shows the evolution of the proposed printed dual band monopole antenna. The structure is evolved from the circular shape.



**Figure 1:** Evolution of the proposed dual band antenna.

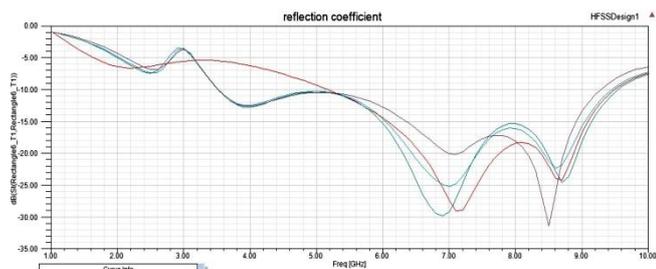


**Figure 2:** Geometry of proposed dual-band U-shaped monopole antenna.

Parameters	R	r	L <sub>g</sub>	W <sub>g</sub>	G	W <sub>r</sub>	L= W	W	L	W <sub>B</sub>	L <sub>B</sub>
Values	10.2	4	12.7	20.4	0.5	2.4	6.2	3.5	1	2	27

The geometry of the proposed antenna is shown in Fig. 1. It is fed by a 50-microstrip line and made-up on a 1.6-mm-thick FR4 substrate with 42×24mm facade area. The relative permittivity and loss tangent of the substrate is 4.4 and 0.02, respectively. The antenna structure is a discrepancy of a circular monopole antenna. The radius (R) of the circular monopole is R=10.2[10]. Where g is the gap between the radiating patch and f<sub>L</sub> ground plane, and is the lowest resonant frequency corresponding to VSWR =2. Then antenna is designed by taking a circular ring of 10.2mm radius and a circular ring of 4mm radius is removed from the circular ring of 10.2mm radius. Here only a single band is partially observed in the simulation result. To get dual band, a curved ring is designed by removing a hemispherical ring from the circular ring and simulation results are observed. Here the reflection coefficient obtained is not up to the mark. So to obtain good results two rectangular strips are placed on both sides at the top of curved ring, resulting in a U-shaped monopole antenna. Here the reflection coefficient is better when compared to the previous stage. To achieve the desired dual-band characteristics UWB operations, a rectangular monopole is placed in the innermost portion of U-shaped monopole antenna. The antenna provides a dual-band operation due to two different resonating elements. The central rectangular monopole resonates over Bluetooth band while the U-shape element resonates over UWB band [9].

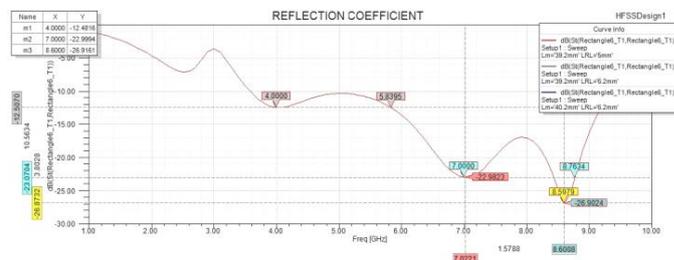
### III. PARAMETRIC STUDY OF PROPOSED ANTENNA:



**Figure 3:** Waveforms for different lengths of monopole

Various parameters are considered to define the performance of a u-shaped dual band antenna such as length of the monopole ( $L_m$ ), length of the rectangular strip placed on the left side of the U-shaped patch (LRL), length of the rectangular strip placed on the right side of the U-shaped patch (RRL), the width of the left rectangular strip (LWR). Along the above mentioned, antenna performance also depends on ground plane size and shape.

The waveforms for different lengths of rectangular monopole are shown in the figure 3. The reflection coefficient which is obtained by taking the values of rectangular monopole as  $L_m=6.2$  and the values of the rectangular strips on both sides are  $LRL=6.2$  and  $RLR=6.2$  are not effective. So, to get effective reflection coefficient the measurements are changed frequently and a perfect waveform which represents the effective reflection coefficient is obtained at the values of rectangular monopole as  $L_m=39.2$  and rectangular strips as  $LRL=5\text{mm}$  and  $RLR=6.2\text{mm}$  and also the width  $LRW=6.2\text{mm}$ . For this, the first band at 3.9 GHz operates for WIMAX applications, the second band at 7GHz operates for satellite applications and finally the third band obtained at 8.5GHz used for military requirement for land, airborne and naval radars. The below figure 4 shows the effective reflection coefficient waveform.



**Figure 4:** Reflection coefficient of desired waveform

### IV. CONCLUSION:

A simple, low cost and compact printed u-shaped dual band antenna for UWB applications with WLAN band notched characteristic is proposed. This micro stripline fed antenna can be easily integrated. Dimensions of U-shaped monopole govern the UWB band. The proposed antenna provides more than 80% antenna efficiency and gain varies from 2.18–3.098–5.15 GHz (low band) and 5.948–11.434 GHz (high band) for UWB applications with effective control over operating bands. Accordingly, the proposed antenna is a good candidate for integrated UWB systems.

### REFERENCES:

1. First Report and Order, “Revision of Part 15 of the Commission’s rule regarding ultra-wideband transmission systems FCC 02-48,” Federal Communication Commission, 2002.
2. Chen, Z. N., Antennas for Portable Devices, John Wiley and Sons, West Sussex, 2007.
3. Wiesbeck, W., G. Adamiuk, and C. Sturm, “Basic properties and design principles of UWB antennas,” Proceedings of the IEEE, Vol. 97, No. 2, 372–385, 2009.
4. Huang, C.-Y. and W.-C. Hsia, “Planar elliptical antenna for ultrawideband communications,” Electronics Letters, Vol. 41, No. 6, 296–297, 2005.
5. Liang, J., C. C. Chiau, X. Chen, and C. G. Parini, “Printed circular disc monopole antenna for ultra-

wideband applications,” Electronics Letters, Vol. 40, No. 20, 1246–1247, 2004.

6. Mishra, S. K., R. K. Gupta, A. Vaidya, and J. Mukherjee, “A compact dual-band fork-shaped monopole antenna for bluetooth and UWB applications,” IEEE Antennas and Wireless Propagation Letters, Vol. 10, 627–630, 2011.

7. Yildirim, B. S., B. A. Cetiner, G. Roqueta, and L. Jofre, “Integrated bluetooth and UWB antenna,” IEEE Antennas and Wireless Propagation Letters, Vol. 8, 149–152, 2009.

8. Li, Z. Q., C. L. Ruan, and L. Peng, “Design and analysis of planar antenna with dual WLAN band-notched for integrated bluetooth and UWB applications,” Journal of Electromagnetic Waves and Applications, Vol. 24, No. 13, 1817–1828, 2010.

9. Zhang, M., Y.-Z. Yin, J. Ma, Y. Wang, W.-C. Xiao, and X.- J. Liu, “A racket-shaped slot UWB antenna coupled with parasitic strips for band-notched application,” Progress In Electromagnetic Research Letters, Vol. 16, 35–44, 2010.

10. Kim, J., C. S. Cho, and J. W. Lee, “5.2 GHz notched ultra wideband antenna using slot-type SRR,” Electronics Letters, Vol. 42, No. 6, 315–316, 2006.

#### ABOUT AUTHORS:



**Ms.J.Kalyani**, Project Student of ECE, Here interests are Antennas & Wave Propagation, Signals and Systems, Electronic Theory.



**Mr.P.Jagadeesh Sreekar Kumar**, Project Student of ECE, Here interests are Antennas & Wave Propagation, Signals and Systems, Electronic Theory.



**Ms.A.Vishnu Sri Divya**, Project Student of ECE, Here interests are Antennas & Wave Propagation, Signals and Systems, Electronic Theory.



**Mr.B.Praveen Kitti**, Working as Assistant Professor of ECE, His research interests are Antennas and Wave Propagation, Control Systems, Signals and Systems.