Abstract: A novel design of Ultra-Wideband (UWB) antenna with irregularly shaped hexagonal patch built on the elliptical-shaped FR-4 laminate with \( \varepsilon_r = 4.3 \) and \( \tan\delta = 0.025 \) is presented. The feed mechanism utilized in the structure proposed is modified co-planar waveguide (CPW), the feeding microstrip is tapered near the connecting edge of the patch for better impedance matching. The proposed antenna is compared with the traditional rectangular substrate and found that the elliptical substrate enhances the radiation characteristics of the antenna and is capable of functioning effectively in the range of 3.1 GHz-11.7 GHz, accompanied by the total efficiency > 86% across the whole FCC allocated UWB operating band. The antenna can be used for wide range of UWB applications as it exhibits good omnidirectional characteristics with a realized peak gain of 4.178dB and an average realized gain of 3.063dB. The simulation work of the antenna is accomplished using CST Studio (v. 2014).

Keywords : Ultra-Wideband (UWB), Co-planar waveguide (CPW), Elliptical substrate, Tapered microstrip.

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the commercial release of UWB band (3.1GHz - 10.6 GHz) by the FCC in the year 2002 [1], the developments in UWB technology are going at a remarkable pace as the UWB technology has several advantages like faster data rate, lower power requirements, data security, minimization of multipath fading. There are several applications for UWB technology, such as Ultra-wideband Pulse-Doppler radar, Automotive Radar, Ground Penetrating Radar, Precision geo-location, UAV data links, and many more. In the literature, several ways to expand the bandwidth were explored, such as the inclusion of slots on the radiating patch, on ground plane, on microstrip line, substrate truncation, printed and planar monopole antennas [2-6]. The cost and complexity of the antenna are greatly minimized with the use of CPW feeding method, as both the patch and ground are on the same side, a single layer copper clad is required instead of multi-layered copper clad [5-9]. In [5], Sharma et al., presents an innovative approach to reduce the footprint of the antenna by truncating the substrate in crown shape.

In this paper, an antenna with an irregular hexagonal patch on an elliptical substrate for UWB operation is designed. The area of the ellipse is comparatively less than a rectangle; the proposed structure is built on an ellipse-shaped substrate to reduce the size of the antenna. The subsequent section describes the antenna’s geometrical structure. The simulated results of the proposed structure are studied in section III. The summary of the proposed design work is stated in section IV.

II. ANTENNA GEOMETRY

The antenna is built on the single-sided FR-4 laminate with \( \varepsilon_r = 4.3 \) and loss tangent tan\( \delta = 0.025 \). The antenna is modeled in two variants, as illustrated in Fig. 1, one is with a common rectangular substrate, and the other is the proposed structure with an elliptical substrate. A height of \( h = 0.8 \text{mm} \) is selected for the substrate, and the standard height of the copper film is \( t = 0.035 \text{mm} \) or 35\( \mu \text{m} \).

![Fig. 1. Geometry of the antenna, (a) Rectangular Substrate, (b) Elliptical Substrate](image)

The purpose of two variants is to show that the shape of the substrate has the effects on the bandwidth and operating frequency, the proposed antenna has improvements in gain, total efficiency, and reduction in the antenna dimensions. The results of the simulation with a higher order of accuracy can be obtained with a standard 50\( \Omega \) SMA connector included in the simulation model, as the SMA connector influences the antenna’s performance characteristics. The CST models of the antennas shown in the Fig. 1 are depicted in Fig. 2.

The irregular hexagon is derived from the rectangular microstrip antenna which has been studied extensively in the literature, the length of the patch has a substantial effect on the bandwidth and resonances.

Revised Manuscript Received on December 05, 2019.

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The length $L_p = 11\text{mm}$ is computed with the help of design equations given in [10]:

$$a = \frac{c}{2f_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon_r + \frac{1}{2}}}$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

Here, $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$, $\varepsilon_r =$ relative permittivity of the dielectric/substrate material, $f_0 = 6.8\text{GHz}$.

$$\varepsilon_{reff} = \frac{\varepsilon_r + 1}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon_r - 1}{2} \sqrt{1 + 12 \frac{h}{a}}$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

Here, $h =$ height or thickness of the substrate.

$$\Delta L = 0.412 \left( \frac{a}{b} + 0.264 \right) \left( \varepsilon_{reff} + 0.3 \right)$$

$$\left( \varepsilon_{reff} - 0.258 \right) \left( \frac{a}{b} + 0.8 \right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

$$L_{eff} = \frac{c}{2f_0 \sqrt{\varepsilon_{reff}}}$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

$$L_p = L_{eff} - 2\Delta L$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

The width of the microstrip is $W_f = 1.5\text{mm}$ kept constant for $Z_0 = 50\Omega$, the air gap $g_p$ needs to be tuned to adjust the characteristics impedance of the feed. The parameter values for the antenna geometries shown in Fig. 1 are presented in Table-I.

For the antenna presented in Fig. 1(a), the substrate dimensions are $W_x \times L_s$ and similarly for the elliptical substrate shown in Fig. 1(b), the diameter in X and Y-axes are also $W_x \times L_g$, these dimensions are selected such that the effects of changing the shape of the substrate can be studied. The area occupied by the rectangular variant is $392\text{mm}^2$ and elliptical variant occupies $307.7\text{mm}^2$, it can be observed that just changing the shape, the antenna dimensions are minimized by $\approx 84\text{mm}^2$.

### Table I. Parameter Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value (in mm)</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value (in mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$a$</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$g_p$</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b$</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>$L_s$</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c$</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>$W_x$</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d$</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>$L_g$</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$e$</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_p$</td>
<td>10.8</td>
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</table>

### III. SIMULATION RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The S11 or return loss plot for the antennas shown in Fig. 1 are depicted in Fig. 3, for the values $L_s = 28\text{mm}$ and $W_x = 14\text{mm}$. The rectangular substrate has a return loss of $8.5\text{dB}$ lower than the elliptical version at $5.65\text{GHz}$, but at the lower frequencies $< 4.57\text{GHz}$, the elliptical variant has a lower return loss, and also for frequencies $> 6.45\text{GHz}$, the elliptical version is more compatible than the rectangular version for operation in the UWB band. The overall response of the antenna with the elliptical substrate is more balanced than the rectangular substrate across the band.

![Fig. 3. Return loss comparison for ellipse and rectangular-shaped substrates](image)

The gain plays a critical role in mobile and handheld applications as higher gain improves the range of wireless communication devices. The proposed antenna has higher gain at frequencies $> 6.5\text{GHz}$, and the comparison plot is depicted in Fig. 4.
The surface currents of the proposed antenna at 3.5GHz, 5.75GHz, and 8.08GHz are depicted in Fig. 5, it is observed that the stronger currents are present near the air gap and at the edges of the ground, and because of such distribution, there is a significant impact on the antenna’s bandwidth.

For \( L_g = 8.5\,mm \), antenna has the widest bandwidth, and it is also observed that raising the length shifts the resonances towards the higher frequency, Fig. 6 also depicts that the proper optimization is needed as the response of the antenna appears to be improving until 8.5mm and quickly degrades after crossing that value.

The proposed antenna achieves a peak gain of 4.62dB at 11.7GHz, minimum gain being 1.86dB at 3.1GHz, and an average gain of 3.27dB, as shown in Fig. 4. The total efficiency is more than 86% across the UWB band as presented in Fig.8.
the 3-D radiation patterns are presented in Fig. 9.

![3D radiation patterns](image)

**Fig. 9. 3D radiation patterns**

The simulated results of the proposed antenna are listed in the Table II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$f_L$, at $S_{11} = -10,\text{dB}$</td>
<td>3.1 GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_H$, at $S_{11} = -10,\text{dB}$</td>
<td>11.7 GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.W</td>
<td>8.6 GHz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fractional B.W</td>
<td>1.162</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peak Gain</td>
<td>4.62dB @ 11.7 GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak Realized Gain</td>
<td>4.178dB @ 11.7 GHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. Gain</td>
<td>3.27dB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avg. Realized Gain</td>
<td>3.063dB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radiation Pattern</td>
<td>Omnidirectional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IV. CONCLUSION**

In this paper, a novel elliptical substrate ultra-wideband antenna is designed and simulated with a 50Ω SMA connector for UWB applications. The designed antenna delivers a respectable return loss with decent gain and consistent omnidirectional radiation field pattern across the whole operating spectrum (3.1GHz – 11.7GHz) which is 115% of FCC’s UWB spectrum and with a peak efficiency of 95.6%, the footprint of the antenna is only 246.16mm³.

**REFERENCES**


**AUTHORS PROFILE**

**P. Kartikeya** received his B.Tech Degree in Electronics and Communication Engineering from Gothenbarg College of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad in 2017. Presently he is pursuing M.Tech in Embedded Systems from Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad. His areas of interest include microstrip antennas, Antennas for UWB systems and Embedded Systems.

**Dr. Ayyem Pillai** joined the Indian Air Force (IAF) on 11 July 1988. After having a three years long guided-missile system training (electronics stream), he worked in Surface-to-Air VIII missile system’s Radar guidance and simulator systems up to the end of year 2000. He obtained AMIE(I) in 1998. He qualified in GATE-99 conducted by IIT Bombay. He obtained his ME in industrial electronics from Maharaja Sayajirao university of Baroda in 2001. In 2001, he had a training in DRDO’s 250 km range Prithvi missile system and worked in this system up to 2003 October. In 2003 October, he voluntarily took discharge from the IAF. He joined Karpagam College of Engineering on 10 November 2003 in ECE department, where he worked up to 06 April 2013. He obtained his Ph D from Anna University, Chennai, India in 2014. Presently, he is working as Professor of ECE department of Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, India. He has concentrated mostly in electromagnetics, communication and signal processing courses for both UG and PG programmes. His research interests are MIMO communications , Smart Antennas and Electromagnetics. He has presented a few papers in IEEE conferences and submitted a few papers to reputed journals. He was a member of IEEE from 2005 to 2015.