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Design of a Compact MIMO Antenna with Polarization Diversity for WiMAX Application

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ABSTRACT: In this paper, we present a compact multiple-input multiple-output antenna using polarization diversity is presented for WiMAX application. The proposed design combines horizontally and vertically S-shaped polarized radiating elements. The effect of mutual coupling between radiating element is reduced by orthogonal placement of antenna elements. The whole configuration is designed over a FR4 substrate of size $50 \times 50 \text{ mm}^2$. The proposed MIMO antenna has an isolation greater than 24 dB at 3.5 GHz and the envelope correlation of the antenna is always less than 0.087. Detail of the whole design consideration and the experimental results of the MIMO antenna using polarization diversity are presented and discussed.

KEYWORDS: Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO), isolation, Flame Retardant 4 (FR4), polarization diversity, Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX)

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, wireless communication technologies have been rapidly developing. The huge demand for high speed data transmission and high quality data transmission in wireless communications has increased greatly, which makes multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) technology attractive for its excellent performance in terms of channel capacity without occupying extra spectrum and radiating power [1]. The multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) technology made a better quality mobile communication services by mitigating the multipath fading which is required in various wireless applications like WiFi, WiMAX, LTE and WLAN to provide multimedia services [2,3]. In MIMO systems, the uncorrelated signals between the channels must be improved to increase the channel capacities. To achieve this improvement, space, pattern and polarization diversities are being used [1-10]. Due to the compact size of handheld devices, using all diversity techniques together is not possible. To reduce the mutual coupling between the elements, a crossbar or connecting a line on the proper place between them have been reported [4-7]. Two orthogonally polarized antenna elements are used to utilize the polarization diversity between them and achieve high isolation [8-16]. Square ring patch and a planar inverted F antenna (PIFA) was designed for impedance matching and coverage of signals in both the vertical and horizontal directions [10]. A compact MIMO antenna with two monopoles and connecting lines was designed using pattern and polarization diversities to improve isolation between ports [11].

In this paper, we propose a MIMO antenna using polarization diversity for WiMAX applications. The proposed MIMO antenna consists of two S-shaped meander with modified ground plane. Input port 1 of the first antenna element is orthogonally disposed with respect to Input port 2 of the second antenna element. The orthogonal placement of the two feeds of the antenna element ensure the dominant polarization of each of the patch is opposite to each other, resulting in a good isolation performance. The proposed design covers frequency range at 3.5 GHz for WiMAX applications. This section II describes the proposed design. The section III describes simulated results, and the section IV shows the conclusion.

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II. MIMO ANTENNA DESIGN

The proposed polarization diversity dual element MIMO antenna has overall dimension of $50 \times 50 \text{ mm}^2$ on FR4 dielectric substrate. The thickness of copper layer on the dual side of FR4 dielectric substrate is 0.0354. The FR4 dielectric substrate has permittivity of 4.3, thickness of 1mm, and loss tangent of 0.025. The optimized MIMO antenna elements are S shaped and the modified ground structure. Each single antenna is fed by a 50Ω microstrip feed line, where the signal strip is 1.875, and the gap between the radiating patch and grounded conductor is $g=0.5 \text{ mm}$. The radiating patch consists an S-shape meander line with overall width of 18 mm and overall length of 21.2 mm, connected to the microstrip feed line with length of $L_G=5 \text{ mm}$.

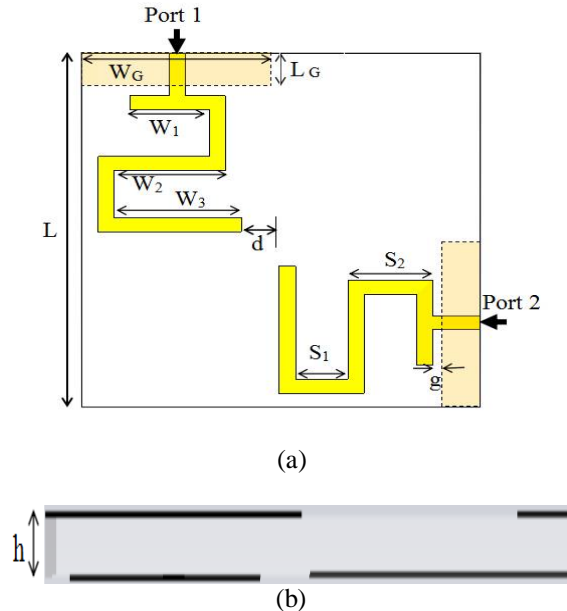


Fig. 1: Schematic view of proposed polarization diversity antenna a) rear view, b) bottom view.

TABLE 1: Parameters of the proposed antenna (unit: mm)

parameter	L	W_G	L_G	W_1	W_2	W_3
value	50	24	5	16	14	10
parameter	S_1	S_2	d	g	h	
value	6	6	4.7	0.5	1	

III. SIMULATION AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A. Returnloss and Isolation

The design of the proposed MIMO antenna is performed using computer simulation tool (CST). The return loss and isolation of the proposed design are maintained using the orthogonal placement of modified ground structure and antenna elements. Due to the $S_{12}=S_{21}$ condition obtained in results from CST, we considered only S_{11} , S_{22} , and S_{12} parameters. A plot of simulated S parameters has been shown in Fig. 2. The simulated return loss of port 1 is 46 dB at 3.49 GHz and port 2 is 43 dB at 3.51 GHz. The high isolation in frequency bands comes due to the modified ground structure and orthogonal placement of ground and antenna elements. The simulated isolation in 3.5 GHz frequency band is less than 24 dB.

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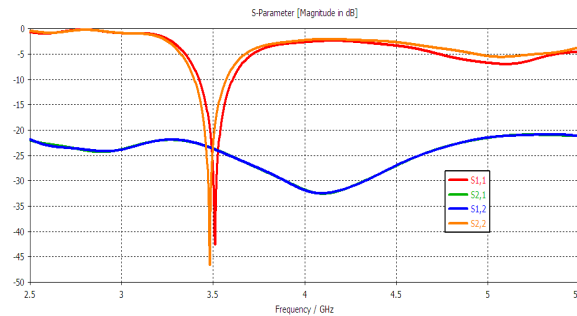


Fig.2 S parameters of proposed MIMO antenna.

B. Antenna gain, 2D gain patterns, Radiation efficiency

The diversity performance of the MIMO antenna can be derived in terms of antenna gain patterns, peak gain, radiation efficiency. The obtained antenna gain is shown in Fig. 3. The simulated peak gains of antenna element 1 connected to port 1 are 3.2 dB for 3.49 GHz. Similarly, the simulated peak gains of antenna element 2 connected to port 2 are 3.25 dB at 3.51 GHz resonant frequency. Similarly, the simulated radiation efficiency for both the radiators of the proposed MIMO is more than 85% and the high efficiency is the effect of low losses.

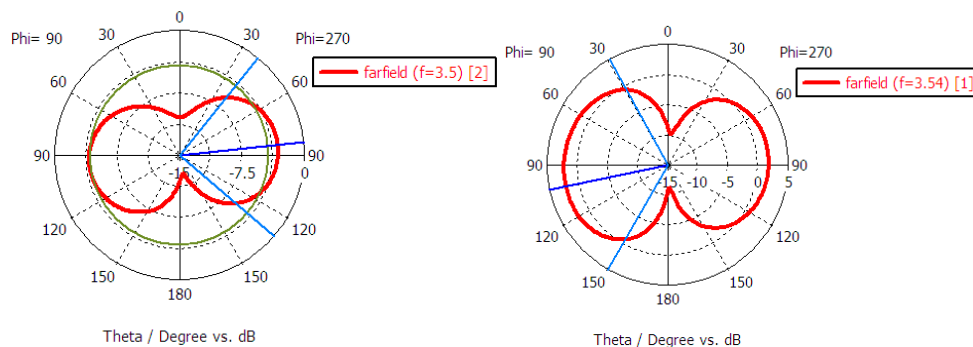


Fig.3 2D gain patterns of proposed MIMO antenna for port1 & port2.

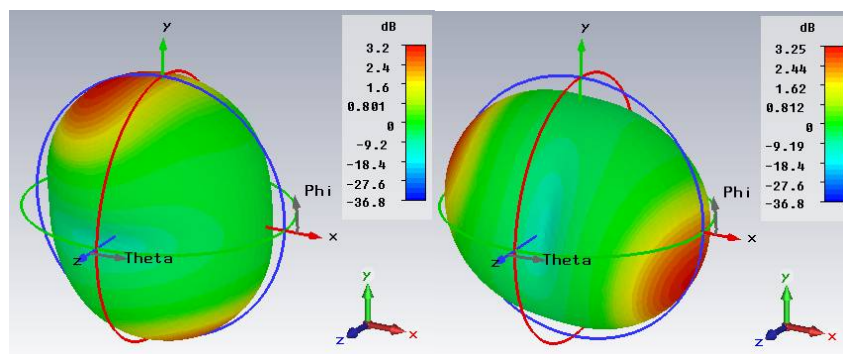


Fig.4 3D gain patterns of proposed MIMO antenna for port1 & port2.

C. Envelope correlation coefficient (ECC), Diversity Gain (D_G)

The whole effect in the all measured S parameters of the mutual coupling isolation is obtained in terms of ECC for the proposed polarization diversity MIMO antenna using equation no.(1). The simulated values of ECC are 0.027 at 3.5 GHz resonant frequency. Therefore, obtained diversity gain is 9.96 dBi at 3.5 GHz using equation no.(2). Such a more variation in ECC value is due to the polarization mismatches and fabrication errors of the MIMO antenna.



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$$|\rho_e| = \frac{|S_{11}^* S_{21} + S_{12}^* S_{22}|}{\sqrt{(1 - |S_{11}|^2 - |S_{21}|^2)(1 - |S_{22}|^2 - |S_{12}|^2)}} \quad \text{eq.(1)}$$

$$|\rho_e| = 0.087$$
$$D_G = 10 * \sqrt{1 - |\rho|^2} \quad \text{eq.(2)}$$

$$D_G = 9.96 \text{ dBi}$$

IV. CONCLUSION

A S-shaped polarization diversity MIMO antenna has been designed with perfect ground modification with orthogonal placement. The results are obtained and verified using S parameters and far field parameters. The proposed polarization diversity MIMO antenna covers frequency range at 3.5GHz. The effect of the polarization diversity has been observed in terms of 2D gain patterns, isolation values and by ECC. The proposed design showed less than -24dB of simulated mutual coupling, peak gains of more than 3.2dB for each antenna element, and radiation efficiency of more than 85%, and common percentage bandwidth of 32.16% respectively.

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