

PRINTED MONOPOLE ANTENNA FOR WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK

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*To
My dearest husband and family*

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In the name of ALLAH, the Most Gracious and Most Merciful.

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ABSTRACT

Wireless sensor network (WSN) are networks that consist of spatially distribute device using sensors to monitor physiological conditions, agricultural environment and disaster rescue. One of the important components in WSN communication is antenna. However, WSN as an individual node faced a lot of constraints in terms of limited processing space, storage capacity and communication bandwidth. This is because; it has to be low in energy source. Thus compactness and small design are crucial for WSN antenna. The focus of this research is to design WSN antenna with reduced size. Based on modification from several research papers, three monopole antenna configurations are proposed C-shaped monopole antenna, loop monopole antenna and S-shaped monopole antenna. Parametric investigation is then carried out to achieve size reduction as well as desired frequency of operation of 2.45 GHz. This proposed design is then simulated and fabricated to obtain the properties of the antenna. C-shaped monopole and loop monopole antenna successfully achieved the desired frequency and size miniaturization and can be used for WSN application.

ABSTRAK

Rangkaian penerima tanpa wayar (WSN) adalah rangkaian yang merangkumi sekumpulan penerima yang diletakkan berasingan dalam jarak tertentu untuk mengawasi dan mengumpul data. Teknologi ini boleh diaplikasikan untuk pelbagai bidang contohnya dalam bidang pertanian untuk mengawasi keadaan tanah dengan mengumpul data mengenai suhu, kelembapan, dan komposisi kimia. Dalam bidang komunikasi, antenna memainkan peranan yang penting. Objektif penyelidikan ini ialah untuk mereka bentuk antenna dengan pengurangan saiz bagi aplikasi WSN. Tiga rekabentuk dicadangkan iaitu gelung ekakutub, bentuk C-ekakutub dan bentuk S-ekakutub. Kesemua antenna ini disimulasi dan perubahan panjang antenna diubah untuk mencapai frekuensi 2.45 GHz dan pengurangan saiz. Prestasi antenna dibandingkan. Didapati antenna ekakutub dan C-ekakutub adalah mencapai prestasi yang memnuhi kehendak spesifikasi.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| WSN | – | Wireless Sensor Network |
| HPBW | – | Half Power Beamwidth |
| VSWR | – | Voltage Standing Wave Ratio |
| CPU | – | Central Processing Unit |
| UPS | – | Uninterruptible Power Supply |
| RF | – | Radio Frequency |
| QoS | – | Quality of Service |
| LAN | – | Local Area Network |
| WAN | – | Wide Area Network |
| TV | – | Television |
| RL | – | Return Loss |
| BW | – | Band Width |
| MMICs | – | Microwave Monolithic Integrated Circuits |
| OEICs | – | Optoelectronic Integrated Circuits |
| PC | – | Personal Computer |
| IEEE | – | Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers |
| ISM | – | Industrial Scientific and Medical |
| WiFi | – | Wireless Fidelity |
| SHR | – | Self Healing Ring |
| CM | – | C-shaped Monopole Antenna |
| LM | – | Loop Monopole Antenna |
| SM | – | S-shaped Monopole Antenna |

LIST OF SYMBOLS

| | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| GHz | – | Giga Hertz |
| MHz | – | Mega Hertz |
| Hz | – | Hertz |
| Γ | – | reflection coefficient |
| Z_{in} | – | input impedance |
| Z_o | – | characteristic impedance |
| Z_l | – | load impedance |
| dB | – | decibel |
| Ω | – | ohm |
| V_{max} | – | maximum voltage |
| V_{min} | – | minimum voltage |
| S_{11} | – | input reflection coefficient |
| f_h | – | high frequency |
| f_l | – | low frequency |
| f_c | – | center frequency |
| ϵ_r | – | dielectric constant of the substrate |
| ϵ_{eff} | – | effective dielectric constant |
| H | – | height of substrate |
| f_r | – | resonance frequency |
| c | – | speed of light 3×10^8 m/s |

| | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| f_0 | – | operating frequency |
| C | – | Capacitance |
| R | – | Resistance |
| L | – | Inductance |
| $\tan \delta$ | – | loss tangent |
| t | – | copper thickness |
| W_g | – | width of gap |
| L_a | – | length of center arm |
| L_g | – | Length of gap |
| mm | – | millimeter |
| d | – | diameter |
| λ_0 | – | free-space wavelength |

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are networks that consist of spatially distributed devices using sensors to monitor physiological conditions, agricultural environment and disaster rescue [1]. This new emerging technology can be applied to improve the quality of life such as in agricultural industries including monitoring of soil properties like temperature, humidity, and chemical composition. These can be measured in a collective way, thus providing essential data for the entire farm to start a new batch of crop.

Lots of other applications that can be benefitted from this technology are in environmental and habitat studies, military surveillance, and infrastructure for health monitoring. Hence, all WSN components need to be addressed. One important factor for consideration is communication. To monitor a collective network, each node has to communicate with central servers wirelessly under the constraint of low power consumption, low cost and added design flexibility. The necessary on-chip integrated transceivers are widely available.

However, WSN as an individual node faced a lot of constraints in terms of limited processing space, storage capacity and communication bandwidth. This is because; it has to be low in energy source. Thus compactness and small design are

crucial for WSN antenna. The focus of this research is to design WSN antenna with reduced size. Based on modification from several research papers, three monopole antenna configurations are proposed C-shaped monopole antenna, loop monopole antenna and S-shaped monopole antenna. Parametric investigation is then carried out to achieve size reduction as well as desired frequency of operation of 2.45 GHz. This proposed design is then simulated and fabricated to obtain the properties of the antenna. C-shaped monopole and loop monopole antenna successfully achieved the desired frequency and size miniaturization and can be use for WSN application.

1.2 Problem Statement

WSN can be applied to various industries. Many applications are yet to be discovered that can be benefitted by WSN technologies. Antenna design for WSN faced the constraint in terms of small size and compact antennas as well as the need for better performance. This research addresses this problem by proposing suitable antenna configuration that operates in 2.45 GHz ISM band with focused on size miniaturization.

1.3 Objective

The objective of this project is to design reduced size antenna for WSN application. The chosen frequency of application is 2.45 GHz. The proposed design sets are then studied and analyzed to obtain the desired specification. The performances of these antennas are then compared. The optimum antenna is then fabricated and measured.

1.4 Scope of Work

The scope of work consists of several stages. Firstly, the WSN architecture is studied and the importance of WSN antenna is investigated through reported designs in the literature. Next, the antenna theory is studied whereby suitable WSN antennas can be proposed. Thirdly, three antenna configurations are proposed based on modifications done to the basic monopole antenna that is normally used in WSN application.

- Printed C-shaped monopole antenna
- Printed S-shaped monopole antenna
- Printed loop monopole antenna

These three configurations are then simulated and analyzed. Performance measures obtained are in terms of return loss, efficiency and radiation pattern. These are then analyzed and compared. Further fine tuning is done for optimization purposes. The optimum antenna is then fabricated and measured for verification with the simulated results.

1.5 Thesis Outline

This thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter outlines the undertaken research briefly by presenting its background, and problem statement, followed by the objective, scope of study and thesis outline. Chapter two discusses relevant literature review on WSN, constraints in designing WSN antennas and several related WSN antenna designs that have been reported. In chapter three, brief theory on the antenna is presented, followed by the design methodology. Explanation on the fabrication and measurements are also given. The simulation and measurement results are presented next in chapter four. These are analyzed in depth and the findings highlighted. The final chapter concludes the thesis. Recommendation for future work is then given.

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