

# Compact Wideband Frequency Reconfigurable Metamaterial Antenna Design

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**Abstract:** This paper presents the design of compact wideband frequency reconfigurable metamaterial (MTM) antenna. The design is based on the idea of obtaining single and multi-bands in wideband metamaterial antenna within the range of bandwidth. This is achieved by introducing capacitive slots which neutralize inductive properties and generate left handed capacitive parameter. The three series slots in the patch contribute for bandwidth enhancement while two PIN Diode Switches provide multi-bands operation. Computer Simulation Technology (CST) software is used to determine the operation and effectiveness of the proposed antenna. The approach has several notable merits which include improvement of spectrum utilization, minimize spectrum congestion, interference and provide bands selectivity. From the simulation results, it was found that, bandwidth was improved to 2.8 GHz which is equivalent to 82% fractional bandwidth. Also, it can switch to seven different frequency bands of operation with only two number of switches. The realized peak gain is 2.44 dBi and 3.15 dBi at 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz respectively with average efficiency of 95%. The antenna can be utilized for wireless communication and cognitive radio application.

**Keywords:** Bandwidth (BW), Computer Simulation Technology (CST), Frequency Reconfigurable, Metamaterial (MTM), Multiband (MB).

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Rapid development and demand of wireless communication necessitated to have miniaturized, wideband and high efficient antenna for multi functions operation in different applications. However, single and multiband antennas are highly needed within the certain wideband range to minimize spectrum congestion. Metamaterials are unnatural structures with properties not available in nature depending on the negative value of microscopic parameters permittivity and permeability for operation improvement [1]. MTM can be classified based on the sign of  $\epsilon$  and  $\mu$  as double positive ( $\epsilon > 0, \mu > 0$ , dielectric), epsilon negative ( $\epsilon < 0, \mu > 0$ , plasma), double negative ( $\epsilon < 0, \mu < 0$  not exist in nature), and mu negative ( $\epsilon > 0, \mu < 0$ , gyrotropic) [2]. Composite Right/Left Handed unit cell are modeled based on it four lump element circuit parameters like series capacitance  $C_L$ , shunt inductance  $L_L$  which account for left handed propagation and series inductance  $L_R$ , shunt capacitance  $C_R$  for right handed propagation. Equation (1), (2), (3) and (4) represent the series resonant frequency, shunt resonant frequency and two frequencies for right and left hand respectively [3].

$$\omega_{se} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_R C_L}} \quad (1)$$

$$\omega_{sh} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C_R L_L}} \quad (2)$$

$$\omega_{R.H} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_R C_R}} \quad (3)$$

$$\omega_{L.H} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_L C_L}} \quad (4)$$

Based on the lump element circuit parameters, low value of right handed capacitance and high value of left handed inductance result to low quality factor which lead to bandwidth enhancement as shown in equation (5) and (6) respectively [4].

$$Q = \frac{1}{G} \sqrt{\frac{C_R}{L_L}} \quad (5)$$

$$BW = G \sqrt{\frac{L_L}{C_R}} \quad (6)$$

Reconfigurable antennas are class of antennas that have the capacity to select it operating parameters such as polarization, frequency, or radiation pattern to redistribute it current for frequency selectivity and reuse, they can be classified based on frequency, pattern or polarization [5].

There are several attempts for BW enhancement and reconfiguration by using MTM for high efficient and multi operation antennas. It was reported in [6], BW enhancement was achieved by originating and merge mode near the fundamental mode by utilizing CRLH-TL parameters. Similarly, author in [7] also enhance the BW by inserting closed ring resonator. Author in [8] found certain differences with almost the same approach,

suggesting that, multi frequency operation can be obtain from MTM antennas. Similar methodology was used by [9]. but results to wideband and multi-band by using ring resonators. Moreover, several antennas with multiband application were presented by [10], [11] and [12] utilizing metamaterial behavior. Frequency reconfigurable was applied on resonant antennas and achieved multiband by [13], [14] and [15]. In this paper, a compact frequency reconfigurable metamaterial antenna with multi function capability is designed and analyzed. The proposed antenna operates from the basic of [6] with the same overall dimension but with some differences in physical parameters. The fundamental objective of this design is bandwidth enhancement and reconfiguration to improve spectrum utilization and band selectivity due to multi-bands obtained with less number of switches in ON state. The simulation work was done by using computer simulation technology (CST MWS) software.

**2.1 ANTENNA DESIGN**

Figure 1 shows the physical geometry of the proposed antenna. As mentioned earlier, this antenna was designed based on the basic foundation of [6]. First, the ohm's shape slot was replaced with horizontal slot, and extend inductive strip *C* and *D* from 1 mm to 5.3 mm and 2.38 mm respectively for high value of left-handed inductance. Position of the horizontal slots for bandwidth were determined by taking the parametric studies along x-axis.

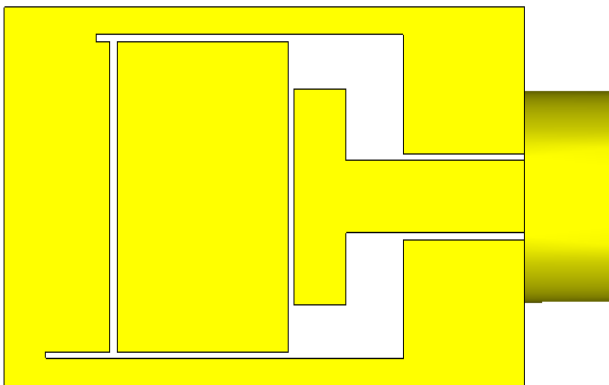


Figure 1. Proposed Antenna

Figure 2 shows the final version of proposed structure with three horizontal slots in the top patch and two PIN diode switches at two different positions. Two switches were positioned based on the behavior of the current distribution of antenna at 2.4 GHz. This is to achieve frequency reconfiguration process. The structure has overall dimension of 16.80 by 30.0 mm<sup>2</sup> with the following dimensions in mm, **A = 30.0, B = 16.8, C =5.3, D = 2.38, E = 0.4, F = 0.5, G = 0.5, H = 0.3, I = 1.4, and J = 6.5.**

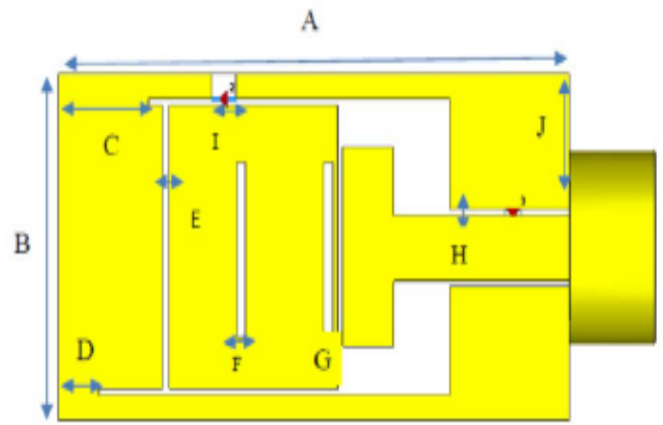


Figure 2. Geometrical Configuration of Proposed Antenna

Figure 3 shows the schematic diagram of the proposed antenna indicating the actual arrangement of switches for frequency reconfiguration.

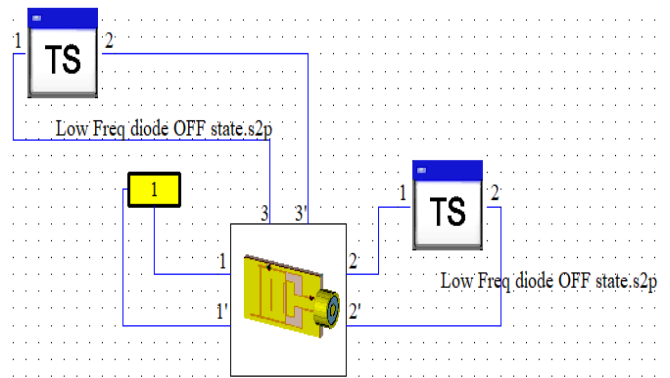


Figure 3. Schematic Diagram of Proposed Antenna

**2.2 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Figure 4 shows the parametric results of the proposed antenna for the major horizontal slot at the top patch with thickness *E* along x-axis in four different position of *L<sub>n</sub>*. This is to locate the appropriate position for the bandwidth enhancement. Bandwidth with the range of 2.2 to 4.3 GHz was obtained at *L<sub>n</sub>* = 5.8 mm.

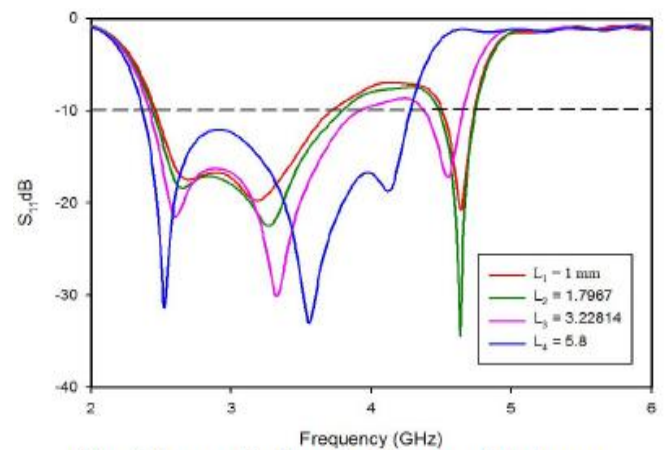


Figure 4. Parametric Results of Proposed Antenna

Figure 5 shows the improved bandwidth with bandwidth range of 2.3 to 5.1 GHz by introducing two more capacitive slots in the top patch with improve matching at 2.3 GHz and 5.0 GHz operating bands. This improvement is as a result of low quality factor which lead to bandwidth enhancement as shows in equation (5) and (6).

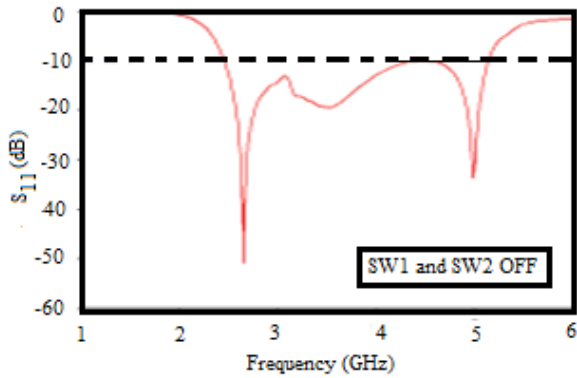


Figure 5. Enhanced Bandwidth of Proposed Antenna

Table 1.1 presents the summary of the switch configurations, operating bands and their status.

Table 1. Table caption, centre

SW 1	SW 2	Status	Bands (GHz)
OFF	OFF	Wideband	2.4 and 5.1
ON	OFF	Dual-band	1.3 and 3.0
OFF	ON	Multi-band	2.1, 3.0 and 5.0
ON	ON	Dual-band	1.2 and 3.0

From the switch configuration in table 1.1 above, the following results were obtained. When both SW1 and SW2 are OFF, wide-band with range of (2.3-5.1) GHz was obtained. For SW1 ON, SW2 OFF a single-band within the range of wide- band at 3.0 GHz and extra band at 1.3 GHz, also for SW1 OFF and SW2 ON, dual-bands at 3.0 GHz and 5.0 GHz within the range of wide-band are obtained with extra 2.1 GHz band outside the wide-band, Finally, the 3.0 GHz operating band was obtained within the wide-band and 1.2 GHz outside wideband for both SW1 and SW2 in ON state. Figures 6 (a), (b), (c) and (d) presents the results for all switch configuration.

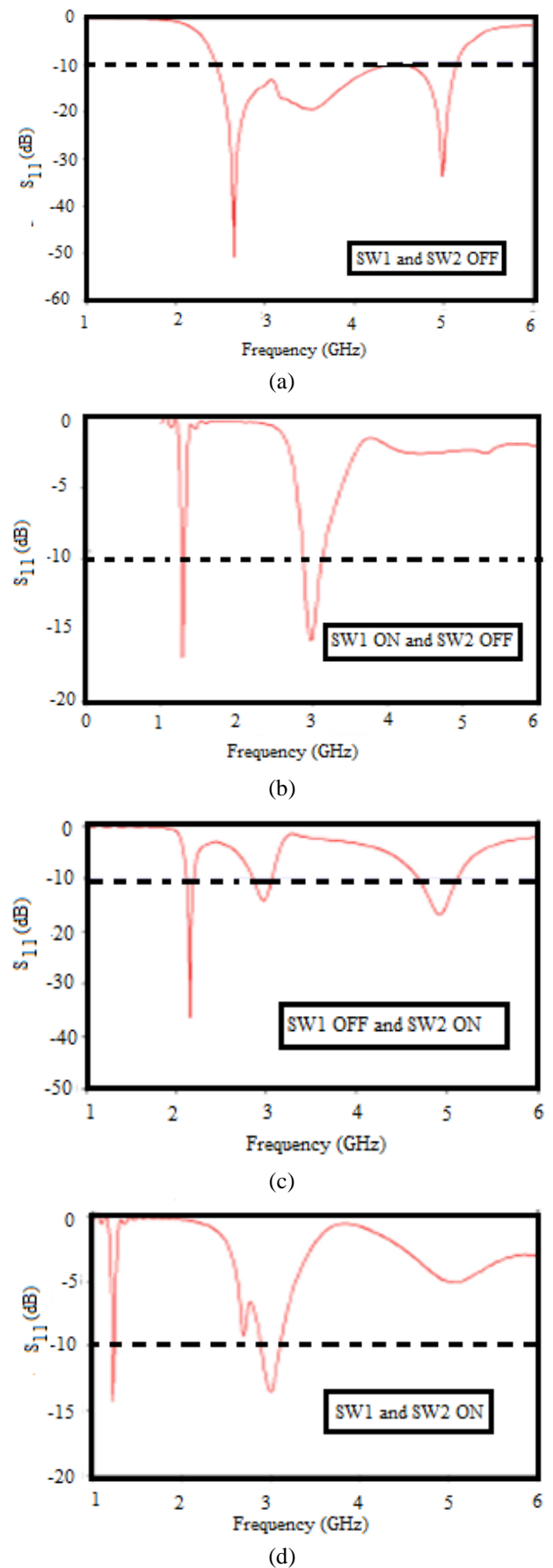


Figure 6. Switch Configuration Results (a) SW1 and SW2 OFF (b) SW1 ON SW2 OFF (c) SW1 OFF SW2 ON (d) SW1 and SW2 ON

Figure. 7 shows the radiation pattern of the proposed antenna at 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz with realized peak gain of 2.44 dBi and 3.15 dBi respectively which show good omnidirectional at 5.0 GHz.

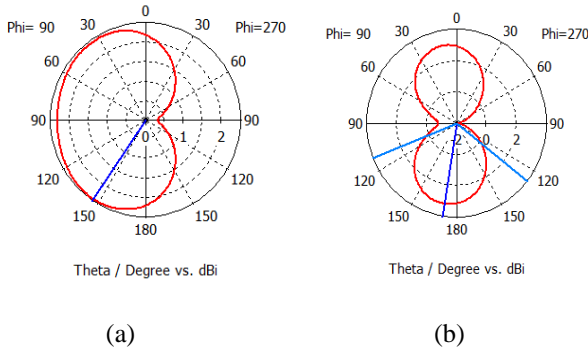


Figure 7. Radiation Pattern at (a) 2.4 GHz (b) 5.0 GHz

Table 2 presents the summary of the comparison between results obtain from this work and previous work. The summary showed that, there is significant improvement in terms of bandwidth, gain, efficiency and available operating bands.

Table 2. Table caption, centre

Parameter	This Work	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
FBW	76	54.3	48.5	-	-
Efficiency	95	92.8	97	90	93
Peak Gain	2.0	2.36	2.97	1.95	Low
Bands	WB, SB and MB	WB only	WB Only	MB and SB	WB and SB

### 3. CONCLUSION

The main objective was to design metamaterial antenna with bandwidth enhancement and obtain single and multi bands within the range of bandwidth by frequency reconfiguration technique. The investigation proved that, it is possible to enhance the bandwidth of antenna by increasing the value of left-handed capacitance and achieved frequency reconfiguration by introducing inductive strip or capacitive slot to obtain multi-bands. The simulation work shown that, bandwidth was improved from 54.3% to 76% by introducing three capacitive horizontal slots in top patch. It also provides single band and multiband at seven different operating bands as shown in table 1.2 by reconfiguration technique. Further work can

be done to improve the matching of the results obtained, and fabrication need to be done for measurement and comparison of the simulation and experimental result.

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