Dwi Astuti Cahyasiwi - Selectivity Improvement of Interdigital Filtering-Antenna Using Different Orders for 5G Application

by Dwi Astuti Cahyasiwi By Arien B

Selectivity Improvement of Interdigital Filtering-Antenna Using Different Orders for 5G Application

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In this paper, filter and antenna integration is studied to produce a compact device for wireless front-end equipment. Filtering antennas are advanced due to their selectivity performance, represented by a flat gain response. Two filtering antennas are proposed to improve the selectivity using different orders. The first antenna based on second-order filter and the other on third-order filter. Both antennas are designed to operate at 4.65 GHz for at mid-band 5G application with a bandwidth of 6.45%. The first antenna integrates a rectangular radiator and an interdigital resonator based on second-order filter. It obtained a bandwidth impedance of –10 dB for 300 MHz and a maximum gain of 6.48 dBi. Meanwhile, the second design consists of a rectangular radiator and two interdigital resonators based on third-order filter as the feedline. Having the same bandwidth as the first design, the second design achieved a flat gain of 6.37 dBi in the operational bandwidth. The second antenna design showed better selectivity with sharper gain than the first design. The two antennas were fabricated and measured for validation. The simulation and measurement results showed good agreement.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Future wireless telecommunication equipment requires multifunctional, integrated, and compact devices. Antennas and filters are circuits at the wireless front end that were traditionally parted. However, nowadays, the integration of the two circuits what is known as a filtering antenna is widely researched [1]–[5]. A filtering antenna adds a radiator with a selectivity feature, which is represented by a flat gain within the operational bandwidth and two radiation nulls at the upper and lower frequencies. Moreover, this antenna results in the integration of an antenna and a filter without insertion loss and with more compact features.

The most common method of designing a filtering antenna involves replacing the last filter stage with a radiator [6]–[9]. In addition, some resonators have been used to design filtering antennas, e.g., hairpins [10], [11], stub resonators [8], [12], U-resonators [13], [14], ring resonators [15], and interdigital resonators [3], [16]. The co-design of an antenna and a filter able to produce a miniaturized front-end device with selectivity is based on the filter design. In other words, the order of the filter used affects the filter selectivity, which applies to the filtering antenna based on the co-design. Reference [17] compares filtering antennas of different orders using simulation method; a square-ring resonator was used, but the study has no measurement validation results. The F and L inverted filtering antennas, based on the third- and fourth-order filters, respectively, are synthesized in [18]; however, both antennas use different resonators, and no comparison between the two orders has been conducted.

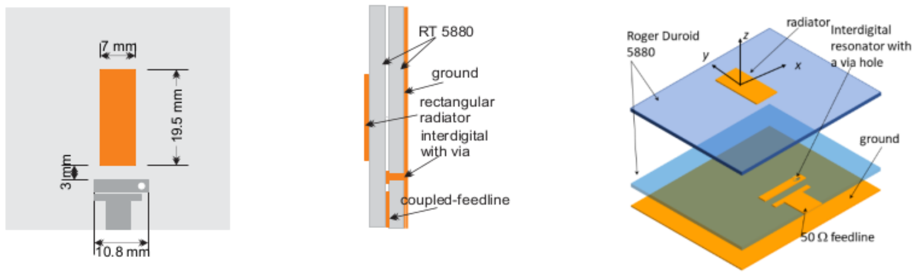
Reference [3] used two interdigital resonators to design two filtering antennas with vertical and 45° polarization features; however, no measurement result was presented for the antenna with vertical polarization based on the third-order filter. Although a measurement for this type of filtering antenna was offered by [16], the design was not based on the second-order filter because the radiator extraction size was sufficiently wide to obtain slant polarization. The antenna based on a second-order filter has less selectivity than that based on a third-order filter, and no extraction is performed.

In the co-design of a filtering antenna, radiator extraction is essential because, with various radiator sizes, we can generate the same frequency operation but with different radiation values. Furthermore, the radiation quality (Q_{rad}) significantly affects the operating bandwidth produced by the filtering antenna, which must have the same value as the external quality of the filter in the co-design.

In this study, we propose two configurations of the filtering antennas using the interdigital resonator based on second- and third-order filters to improve the selectivity. Both designs use a rectangular radiator, and they are integrated to obtain an operational frequency of 4.65 GHz with a bandwidth of 6.45% for 5G application. The antenna is proximity fed, with all structures couple connected. The measurement results validate the designs and are consistent with the simulations. It is proven that using a higher order, the third-order selectivity is better than the second-order.

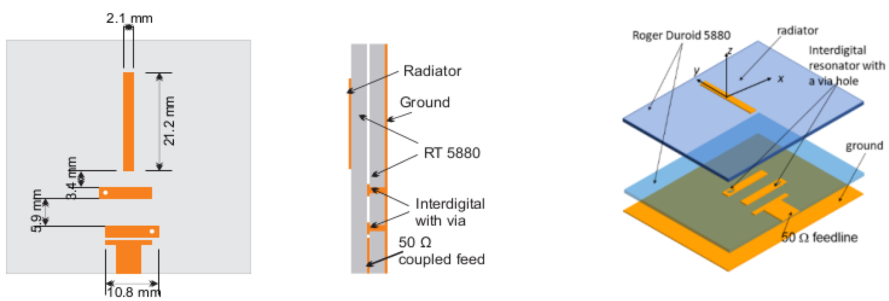
II. DESIGN AND METHOD

In this paper, we discuss filter antennas of different orders. The first design, Ant. I, is a filtering antenna based on second-order filters, while the second design, i.e., Ant. II, is based on third-order filter extraction. The geometric structure of Ant. I can be seen in Fig. 1 (a), where it consists of two layers of substrates, a 7 mm × 19.5-mm rectangular radiator is on the first layer, and there is a feeding circuit comprises an interdigital resonator coupled with a 50-ohm transmission line on the second layer. Figure 1 (b) shows the design from the side view, and Fig. 1 (c) is the exploded view of the two layers. Figure 2(a) shows the geometric structure of Ant. II, which consists of a 2.1 × 19.5-mm radiator on the top substrate that is proximity-coupled with the feeding network on the second substrate. Two interdigital resonators coupled with a 50-ohm transmission line are on the second substrate. A through hole with a diameter of 1.2 mm is set alternately at each end of the resonator's arm. There is 3.4 mm of space between the radiator and resonator and 5.9 mm of space between the two alternate resonators. The 50-



(a) (b) (c)

Fig. 1 (a) Geometric structure, (b) side view and (c) perspective view of Ant. I



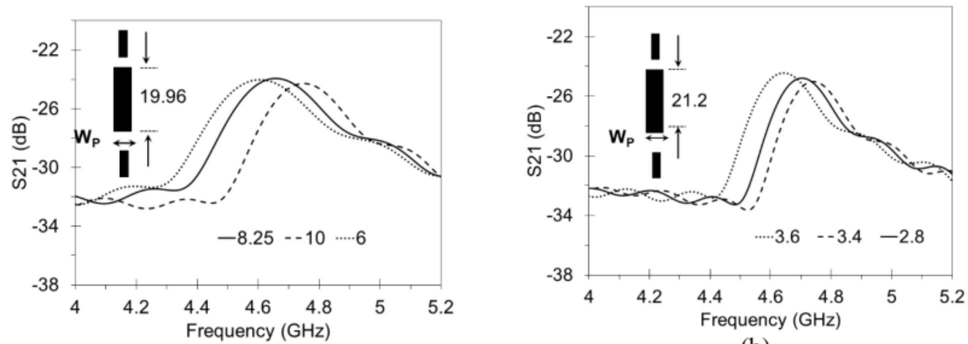
(d) (e) (f)

Fig. 2 (a) Geometric structure, (b) side view, and (c) perspective view of Ant. II

ohm transmission line is coupled with a 0.7-mm gap. All structures are printed on two layers of 50 × 50-mm substrates. Figure 2 (b) shows the antenna from the side view, which consists of a rectangular radiator on the top substrate and a feeding circuit at the bottom, while Fig. 2 (c) shows the exploded view of the design. Both Ant. I and Ant. II use an interdigital resonator sized 2.4 × 10.8 mm and a through hole with a diameter of 1.2 mm.

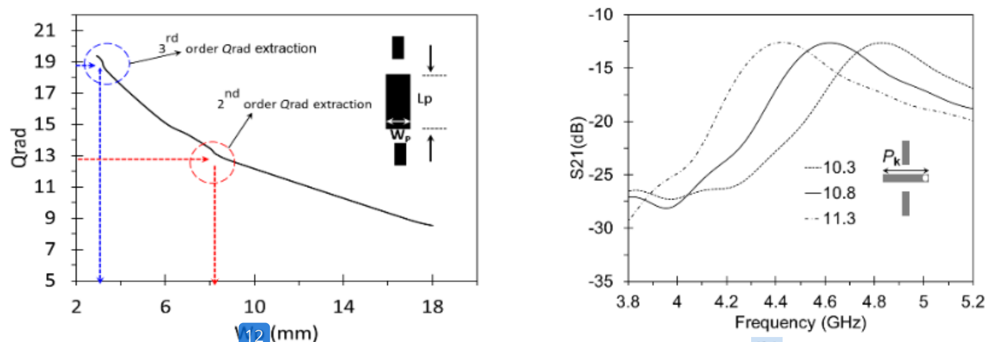
Table 1. Parameter filter extraction for second- and third-order filters

Parameter	**Second-order**	**Third-order**
Ripple (dB)	0.2	0.2
g_o	1	1
g_1	0.843	1.2276
g_2	0.622	1.1525
g_3	1.3554	1.2276
g_4		1
Frequency (GHz)	4.65	4.65
BW (GHz)	0.3	0.3
FBW	0.064516	0.064516129
Q_{ext}	13.0665	19.0278
Q_{rad}		19.0278
$K_{1,2}$	0.070268	0.054239964
$K_{3,4}$	-	0.054239964



(a) (b)

Fig. 3. The Q_{rad} simulation extraction structure under different W_p values of (a) Ant. I and (b) Ant. II (all unit dimensions in mm).



(a) (b)

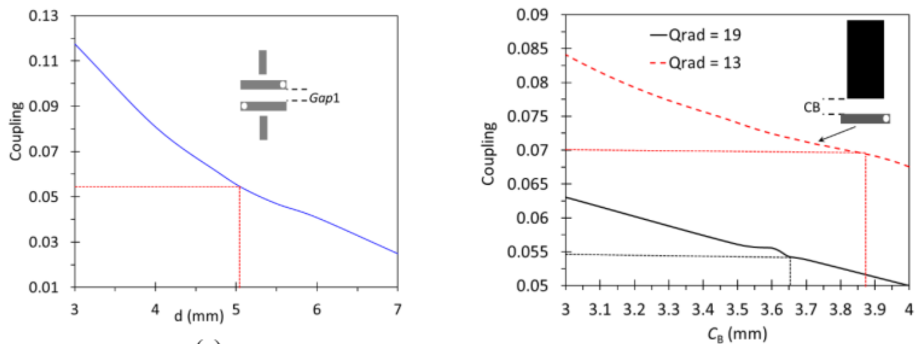
Fig. 4. (a) The Q_{rad} values of Ant. I (red arrow) and Ant. II (blue arrow), (b) the interdigital resonator's resonance at different lengths (P_k) with a thickness of 2.4 mm

The two designs are based on second- and third-order extraction filters, and both antennas are designed to operate at a frequency of 4.65 GHz and an operating bandwidth of 300 MHz or 6.45%. Following [19], all lowpass filter parameters with a ripple of 0.2 dB are presented in Table 1. Furthermore, using (1) and (2) outlined in [20], the coupling parameters, radiation quality (Q_{rad}), and external quality (Q_{ext}) can be calculated, the results of which are shown in Table 1.

$$Q_{\text{ext}} = \frac{g_n g_{n+1}}{FBW} \tag{1}$$

$$M_{\text{i,i+1}} = \frac{FBW}{\sqrt{g_i g_{i+1}}} \tag{2}$$

Next, we extract the radiator and resonator using (3), (4), and CST simulation tools. The structure extraction is conducted to obtain the resonant frequency and Q_{rad} each for Ant. I and Ant. II. The radiator extraction also proves that to obtain a 4.65-GHz resonance, we can use



(a) (b)

Fig. 5(a) Coupling structure between two resonators for Ant. II and (b) the coupling between the radiator and resonator of Ant. I (Q_{rad} = 19) and Ant. II (Q_{rad} = 13) under different C_B values

different-sized rectangular radiators, as in Ant. I and Ant. II. The length (L_p) and width (W_p) of the Ant. I radiator, shown in Fig. 3 (a), are 19.96 mm and 8.25 mm, respectively, to generate a 4.65-GHz operational frequency and Q_{rad} of 13.06. A Q_{rad} of 19.02 and operational frequency of 4.65 GHz can be obtained when the Lp and Wp of the Ant. II radiator are 21.2 mm and 2.8 mm, as shown in Fig. 3 (b). Figure 4 (a) shows the relation between W_p and Q_{rad} at an operating frequency of 4.65 GHz; to obtain higher Q_{rad} values, W_p should be reduced. The resonator's resonant frequency of 4.65 GHz is extracted by simulating the structure, as shown in Fig. 4(b).

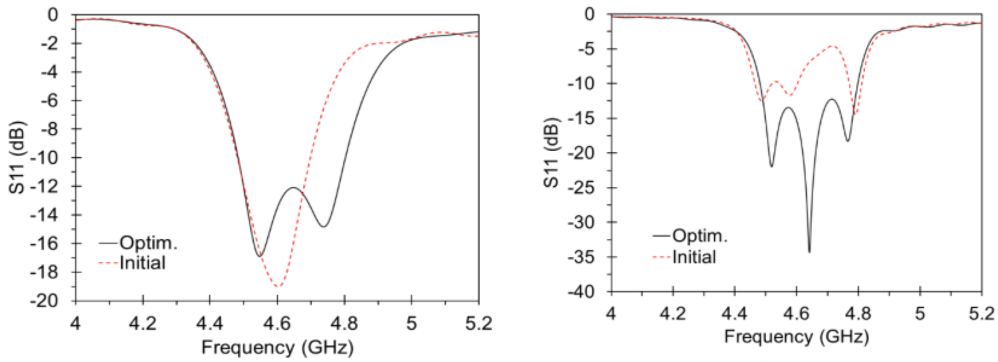
$$Q_{\mathrm{rad}} = \frac{f_c}{\Delta f} \tag{3}$$

$$M_{\mathrm{n,n+1}} = \frac{f_{n+1}{}^2 - f_n{}^2}{f_{n+1}{}^2 + f_n{}^2} \tag{4}$$

The parametric study shows that the interdigital resonates at 4.65 GHz with a length (P_k) of 10.8 mm. The shorter P_k the higher is the frequency resonance. For Ant. II, based on third-order filter extraction, it is necessary to ensure coupling between two resonators. A coupling value of 0.0542 is obtained using the two-ports extraction curve from [3] when the distance between the two resonators (Gap_1) is approximately 5.1 mm, as shown in Fig. 5(a). The coupling between the resonator and radiator is depicted in Fig. 5 (b), with Q_{rad} values of 13 and 19 for Ant. I and Ant. II, respectively. This shows that the distance between the resonator and radiator (C_B) to obtain the associated coupling values (0.0702 and 0.0542) is around 3.87 mm for Ant. I and 3.65 mm for Ant. II. Finally, the initial dimensions of the two designs are achieved from these extractions.

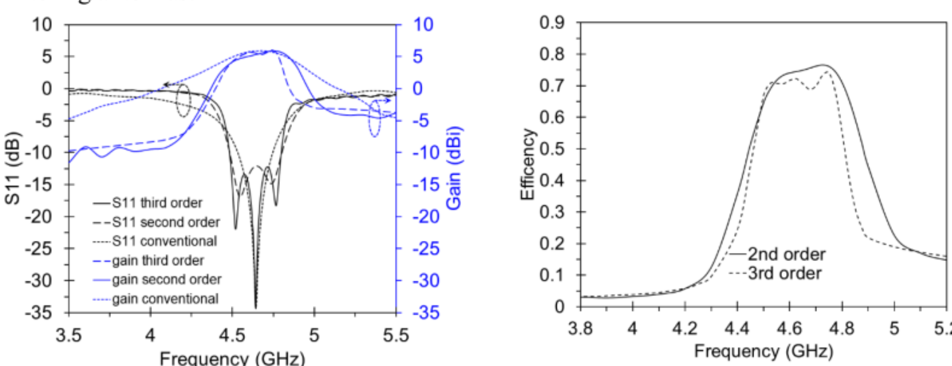
III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the S_{11} response of Ant. I in the initial design of Fig. 6(a), it is evident that the red curve does not convey the character of a second-order filter due to its single minimum value, and neither the bandwidth nor the center frequency parameters meet the desired values. Moreover,



(a) (b)

Fig. 6. (a) The initial and optimized designs of second-order and (b) third-order interdigital filtering antennas.

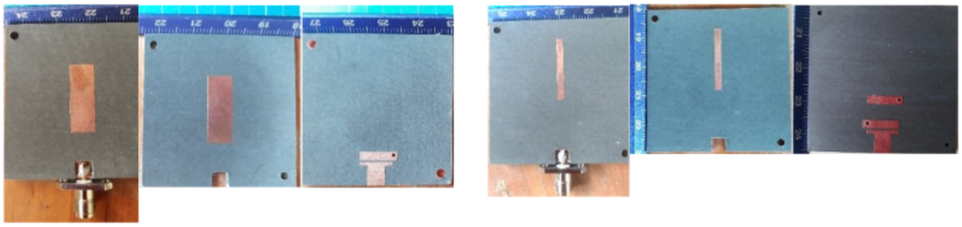


(a) (b)

Fig. 7. (a) The optimized S_{11} and gain simulation comparison of the second- and third-order and (b) the efficiency of the second- and third-order interdigital filtering antennas

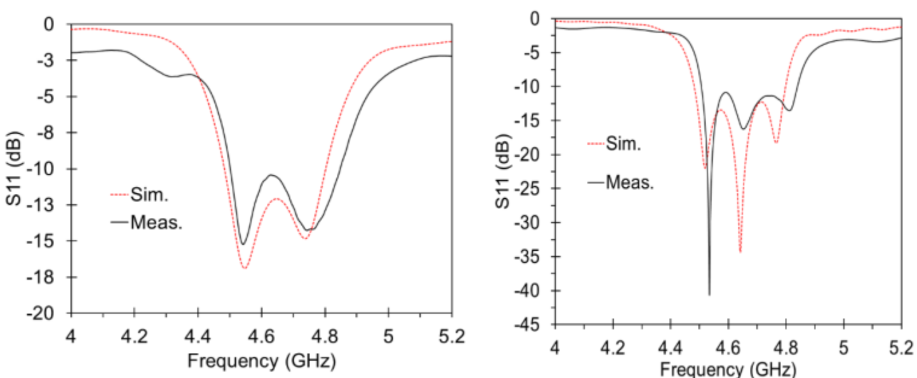
the design optimization result on the black curve shows the S_{11} response, which is identical to a second-order filter response with two minimum values. As required, the center frequency occurs at 4.65 GHz, with an S_{11} of –12.1 dB and –10 dB bandwidth impedance in the 4.48–4.8 GHz range. Figure 6(b) shows the initial design of Ant. II, where the S_{11} response has three minimal values. However, the –10-dB bandwidth impedance is yet to be obtained. After optimization, as shown via the black curve, the –10-dB bandwidth impedance for a frequency range of 4.482–4.798 GHz is achieved with a center frequency of 4.65 GHz and a minimum S_{11} value of –34 dB.

Figure 7(a) compares the S_{11} values and gain responses of the two designs with conventional antennas without an integrated. Ant. I with an S_{11} response as a second-order filter has a maximum gain of 5.89 dBi at 4.75 GHz, and the gain hovers around 5 dBi up to a frequency of 4.825 GHz, still high outside the operating bandwidth. Meanwhile, Ant. II has a maximum gain of 5.92 at 4.75 GHz and drops sharply to 1 dBi at 4.85 GHz. This shows that Ant. II blocks



(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

Fig. 8 Fabrication (a) assembled (b) radiator on the first layer (c) filtering circuit of Ant. I, (d) assembled (b) radiator on the first layer (c) filtering circuit of Ant. II

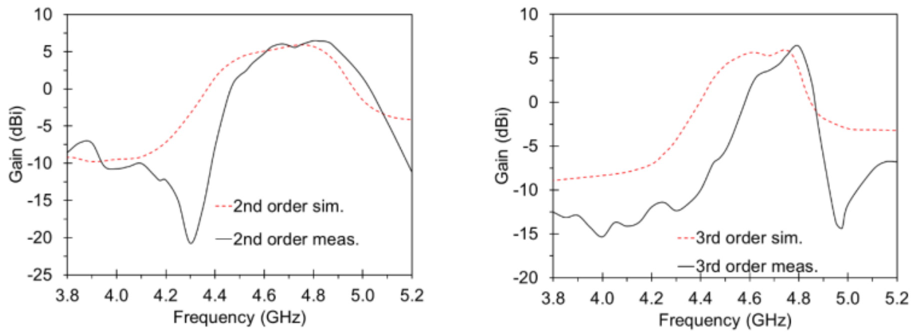


(a) (b)

Fig. 9 The S_{11} measurement and simulation results comparison of (a) the second- and (b) third-order filtering antennas

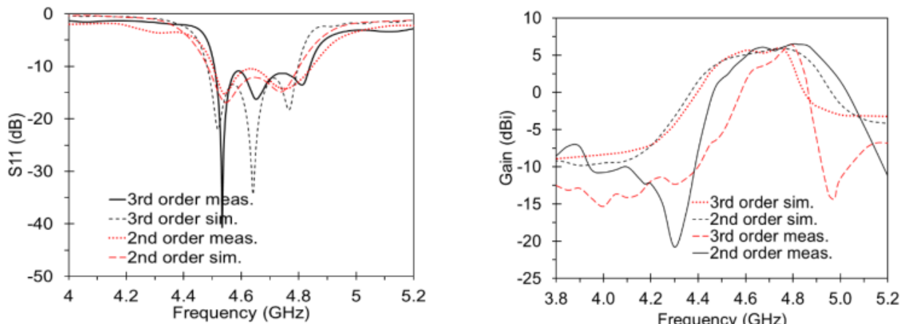
power beyond its operating bandwidth (4.5–4.8 GHz range) better than Ant. I. However, the selectivity of Ant. I is better than the conventional antenna because a traditional antenna's gain response decreases with a slope, so it does not resemble the response of a bandpass filter. In addition, the proposed designs have a wider bandwidth (300 MHz) than a conventional antenna (214 MHz). A comparison of both filtering antennas' efficiencies is shown in Fig. 7(b), where Ant. II has more ripple and a sharper curve than Ant. I. The maximum efficiencies of Ant. I and Ant. II are 0.78 and 0.75, respectively. The decreased efficiency from Ant. I and Ant. II can be attributed to the radiator size of Ant. II that is narrower than Ant. I.

Both designs were fabricated and measured in an anechoic chamber for validation purposes. The fabricated filtering antennas are shown in Fig. 8, which depicts that Ant. I's radiator has a broader size compared to that of Ant. II. Using a ZNB 40 vector network analyzer, S_{11} and the gain response were measured. Figure 9(a) compares the S_{11} values obtained from the simulation and measurement results for Ant. I, from which it is evident that Ant. I has a –10-dB bandwidth impedance for a range of 4.501–4.847 GHz, which is 9% wider (and shifted to a higher frequency) compared to the simulation results. Figure 9(b) compares the S_{11} values obtained from Ant. II's simulation and measurement results, from which it is evident that the



(a) (b)

Fig. 10(a) Ant. I's gain comparison of simulation and measurement results, (b) Ant. II's gain comparison of simulation and measurement results



(a) (b)

Fig. 11(a) S_{11} measurement and simulation results comparison of the second- and third-order filtering antennas and (b) gain measurement and simulation results comparison of the second- and third-order filtering antennas

measurement results shift to a higher frequency and have a 10% wider bandwidth for a range of 4.506–4.839 GHz compared to the simulation results. Figure 10(a) shows the Ant. I's gain measurement results, which slightly shifted to the upper frequency compared to the simulation results. With a maximum value of 6.48 dBi at 4.8 GHz, the measurement result is 0.6 dB higher than the simulation. Figure 10(b) shows that Ant. II's maximum gain is 6.37 dBi at 4.8 GHz, which decreases sharply to −15 dBi at 4.89 GHz, which indicates a gain blocking of 21 dB in both the lower and upper frequencies. Similar to the S_{11} response, the gain response of both antennas also shifts toward higher frequencies. The discrepancy between the simulation and measurement results can be attributed to the two-layers design. In particular, a tiny air gap may exist between the layers, which explains the shift in operational frequency; otherwise, the shift may be due to substrate permittivity tolerance and fabrication errors. The S_{11} simulation and measurement results of Ant. I in Fig. 11(a) show that with two minimal values, the parameter is characterized as a second-order filter, while Ant. II has three minimum values that correspond to the third-order filter response. The Ant. I and Ant. II selectivity comparison in Fig. 11(b)

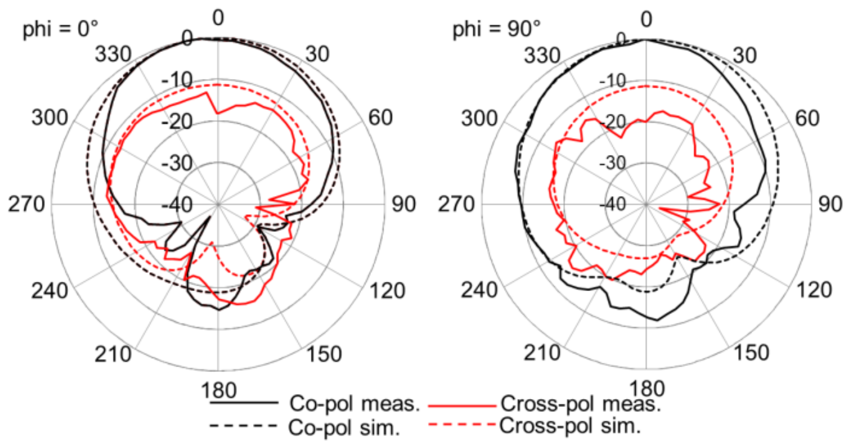


Fig. 12 Ant. I's radiation pattern at 4.65 GHz

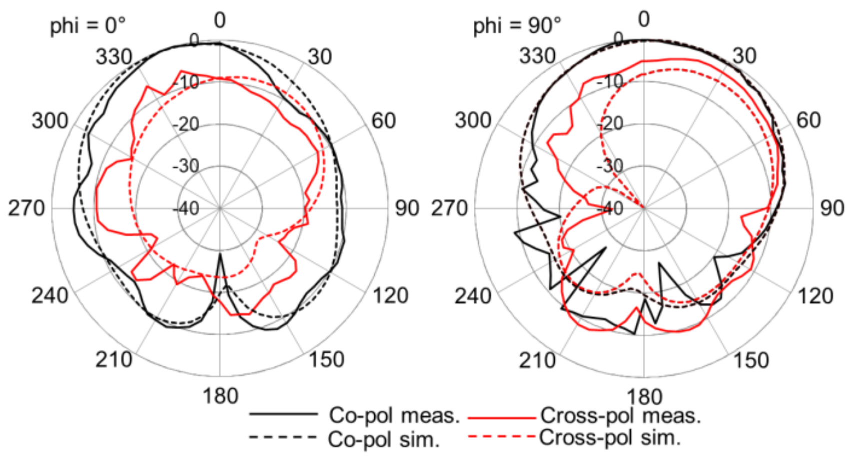


Fig. 13 Ant. II's radiation pattern at 4.65 GHz

shows that Ant. II has a sharper bandpass filter response than Ant. I in the same operational bandwidth.

Figure 12 shows the normalized simulation and measurement radiation pattern of Ant. I at 4.65 GHz. The antenna has a unidirectional pattern at phi = 0° and phi = 90°, with main lobe directions both at theta = 0°, and the cross-polarization discriminant at phi = 0° is around 12 dB in the broadside. The normalized simulation and measurement radiation pattern of Ant. II are shown in Fig. 13, where the filtering antenna shows broadside radiation pattern with a cross-polarization discriminant around 10 dB. The shift between the simulation and measurement results for Ant. I and Ant II is due to the fabrication error.

Table 2 provides a comparison of our designs and the previous filtering antennas, and it shows that even if the reference [17] has the highest slope, it lack the measurement validation.

Reference [18] also has better selectivity than the proposed designs; however, it used a higher order and caused a very low gain value due to the higher loss in the transmission line.

Table 2 Comparison of the proposed filtering antenna structure with previous studies

Ref.	Configuration	*Sharpest slope (dB/GHz)	Gain (dBi)	Order
[1]	Microstrip and λ/2 resonator	66	6.7	Second
[3]	Microstrip and λ/4 resonator	95	6.8	Third
[18]	L and F inverted antenna using hairpin and stub resonator	125 and 80	1.02 and 0.11	Fourth and third
[17]	Microstrip and split ring resonator	183/318/387 (no measurement validation)	5.5, 5.9 and 6.3	Third, fourth, and fifth
This works	Microstrip and λ/4 resonator (Ant. I)	66	6.48	Second
This works	Microstrip and λ/4 resonator (Ant. II)	118	6.37	Third

*The sharpest slope is calculated as G_{max}dB-20dB/f_{max}-f_{20} dB GHz, where G_{max} is the maximum gain within the bandwidth, and f_{max} and f_{20} are, respectively, the frequency points regarding to the decrease from the maximum realized gain by 20 dB [21]

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper, second- and third-order interdigital filtering antennas were designed, both of which have the same bandwidth and ripple, however the former has a wider rectangular radiator and lower Q_{rad} values compared to the latter. The simulation results showed that the third-order interdigital filtering antenna has improve the selectivity of the second–order from 66 to 118 dB/GHz using third–order, with a relatively flat gain over the operational bandwidth. Both antennas were fabricated and measured. The simulation and measurement results are consistent.

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