

Modified Planar Inverted F Antenna for Wimax Application

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Abstract- In this paper the PIFA antenna with strips extended from ground plane is proposed for the WIMAX application. The PIFA antenna works at the frequency of 3.5 GHz with the satisfying antenna parameters like directivity, gain and radiated power. The figure 8 type radiation pattern is obtained as the result. The project simulation is carried out in Agilent Technologies Advanced Design System (ADS).

Keywords- ADS, PIFA, FR4, SAR, WIMAX

I. INTRODUCTION

The planar inverted F antenna is popular for portable wireless devices because of its low profile, size is small and low SAR value. The other major advantages are it is easy to fabricate, it is off low cost, and also its structure is simple. Also, PIFA's inherent bandwidth is higher than the bandwidth of the conventional patch antenna.

The basic PIFA (a "grounded" patch antenna - $\lambda/4$ patch length instead of the conventional $\lambda/2$) consists of a top plate element, a feed wire feeding the resonating top plate, a ground plane and a DC-shorting plate that is connecting the ground and the top plate at one end of the resonating patch.

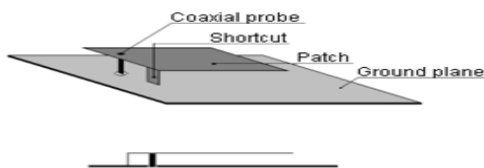


Fig 1: General PIFA antenna

The classical PIFA design techniques are used to make a quarter-wavelength resonant patch for the required resonant frequency while the height of the top plate above the ground plane is fixed ($\approx 0.04\lambda$). The location of the shorting plate and feeding point is optimized in order to achieve the best matching.

Another type of patch antenna is the Planar Inverted-F Antenna (PIFA) common in mobile phones with built-in antennas. (The Planar Inverted-F antenna (PIFA) is increasingly used in the cellular phones.

The resonant of the antenna is a quarter-wavelength and it has good Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) properties. The shape of the antenna resembles an inverted F and so the name PIFA. The Planar Inverted-F Antenna is popular because it has a low profile and an omnidirectional pattern.

Interaction of handset antennas with human body is and length of handset boxes used in are considerably a great consideration in cellular communications.

The greater than those used today. SAR and temperature rise user's body, especially head and hand, influence on the in a human head have been calculated.

Single band helical and side radiation patterns have been studied. Furthermore, thermal effect caused due to PIFA antenna on the tissues exposed to unlimited electromagnetic energy are studied.

The heat produced by the PIFA antenna is less compared to the other antennas and also the SAR value is also less when compared to other antennas.

II. ANTENNA DESIGN

The geometry of the proposed antenna shown in figure 2 is fabricated on an FR4 substrate with thickness of 3.2mm, relative permittivity of 4.6.

The overall dimensions 43.2 mm x 12.7 mm (LI x WI) contain an antenna portion 10mm x 12.7 mm (LIO x WI) and a ground plane 33.2 mm x 10 mm. The parameters and dimensions are shown in Fig. 1(c) and listed in Table 1, respectively.

A PIFA type antenna printed on outer side of antenna portion excites the 3.5 GHz resonant mode with the satisfying antenna parameters.

The antenna is built on the FR4 substrate of the thickness 3.2 mm. The effective dielectric constant of the substrate is 4.6.

The FR4 substrate is used to be very cost effective and easy to fabricate the antenna. Hence the FR4 substrate is widely preferred than any other substrate.

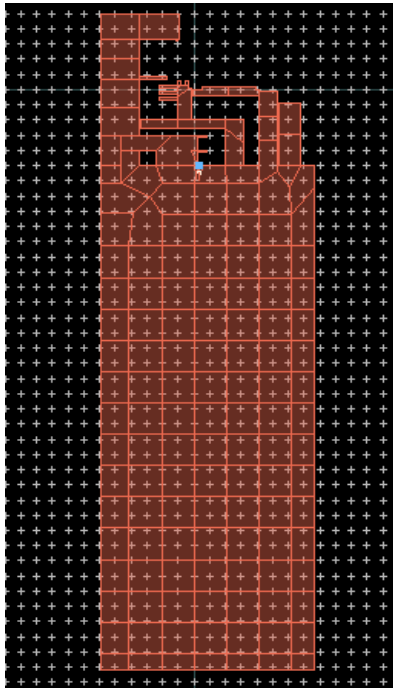


Figure 2: Design of PIFA

The dimensions of the strip is given as

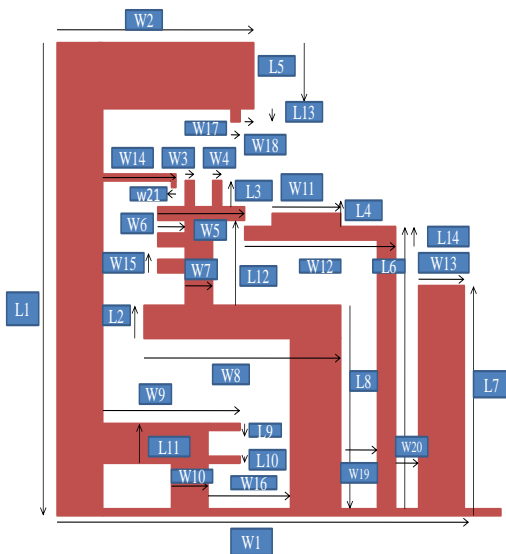


Figure 3: Dimensions of the strips

The dimensions of the entire antenna is shown in the tabulation below

Table 1: Dimensions

L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	L8
10	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.7	4.9	4.1	3
L9	L10	L11	L12	L13	L14	W1	W2
0.1	0.1	2	2.1	0.1	0.1	5	0.2
W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8	W9	W10
0.4	2	1.2	0.8	6.6	4.3	4.3	3.4
W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	W17	W18
5.4	1.4	2	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.1
W19	W20	W21					
0.9	0.1	0.2					

The Planar Inverted F antenna has Low rate of SAR absorption. SAR is defined as the specific absorption rate which means the amount of radiation absorbed by the human tissue whenever it was exposed to the radiation. PIFA has the reduced backward direction radiation and it is a low profile antenna. The PIFA has Omni directional patterns and it can maintain the high to moderate amount of gain whenever it was subjected to both horizontal and vertical polarization.

III. RESULTS

The antenna parameters that affect the resonant modes are discussed in this paragraph. It shows the simulated S₁₁ of the proposed antenna which works at the frequency of 3.5 GHz of WIMAX application.

The simulation is carried out in Advanced Design System (ADS). It produces the 8 pattern shape radiation to its orthogonal side of each lobe.

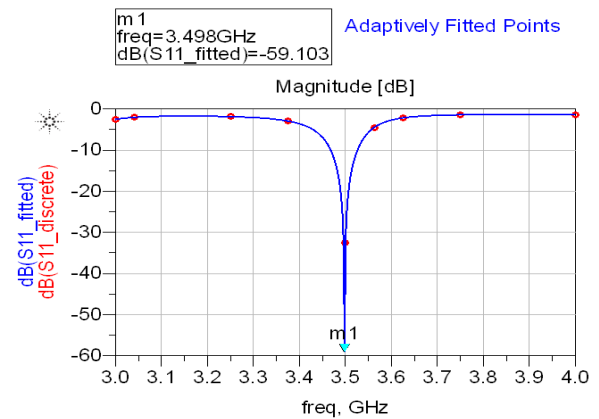


Figure 4: Obtained return loss at S(1,1)

The return loss at the port S(1,1) is obtained at the frequency of 3.5 GHz frequency of WIMAX application.

The radiation patterns that are obtained at this particular frequency is shown below

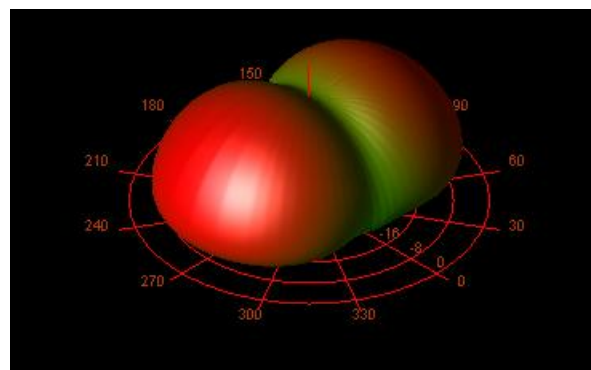


Figure 5: 3D Radiation pattern

The antenna parameters that are obtained during the simulation was at satisfactory level. The parameters are given below

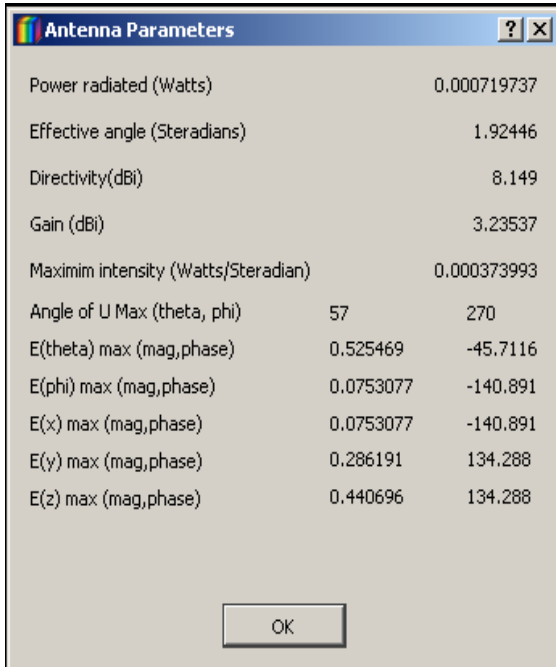


Figure 6: Antenna Parameters

The radiation throughout the antenna is shown here. The red color denoted the maximum radiation across the antenna.

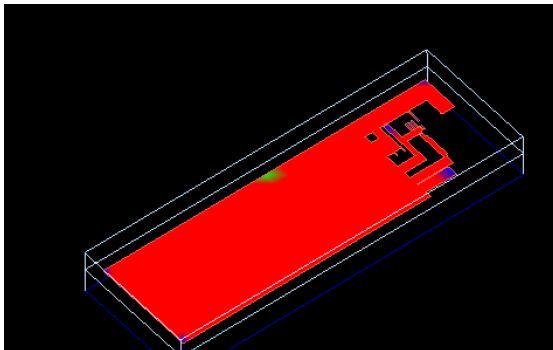


Figure 7: Radiating region

The 2D radiation pattern is also obtained which also denotes the efficiency of the antenna in percent. Hence the radiation pattern is given below

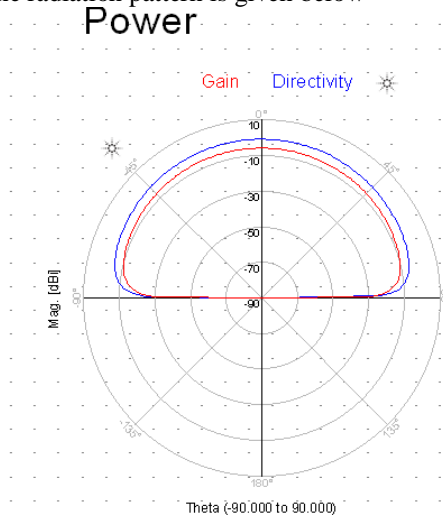


Figure 8: 2D radiation pattern

IV. CONCLUSION

The 2D radiation pattern shows that the antenna has achieved the satisfactory level of radiating properties and antenna parameters. The directivity of the antenna is 8.149 and the gain of the antenna is 3.23537. The proposed method uses FR4 as substrate and hence the cost of the antenna is low.

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