

UWB MIMO Antenna With Dual Band Notch Characteristics

¹Dr. P. Srinivasa Rao, ²SINGAMSETTY GOWTHAM, ³SHAIK YASIN, ⁴SHAIK GOWSANI SHUKUR,
⁵SHAIK JILLANI, ⁶PATTABHI ARAVIND

¹ Associate Professor, Dept Electronics and Communication Engineering, St. Ann's College of Engineering and Technology, Nayunipalli (V), Vetapalem (M), Chirala, Bapatla Dist., Andhra Pradesh – 523187, India

^{2,3,4,5,6}U. G Student, Dept Electronics and Communication Engineering, St. Ann's College of Engineering and Technology, Nayunipalli (V), Vetapalem (M), Chirala, Bapatla Dist., Andhra Pradesh – 523187, India

ABSTRACT

Ultra-Wideband (UWB) technology is widely used in high-speed wireless communication systems due to its large bandwidth and low power consumption. However, UWB systems suffer from interference caused by existing narrowband communication systems operating within the same frequency range. To overcome this problem, band notch characteristics are incorporated into UWB antennas to suppress unwanted frequencies. Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) technology is used to improve data rate, channel capacity, and communication reliability. In this work, a UWB MIMO antenna with dual band notch characteristics is proposed. The antenna is designed to reject two interfering frequency bands, such as WLAN and X-band. Compact antenna size makes it suitable for portable wireless devices. High

isolation between antenna elements reduces mutual coupling. Stable radiation patterns are maintained across the operating band. Good impedance matching is achieved. The proposed antenna improves signal quality and spectral efficiency. Simulation results confirm the effectiveness of the design. The antenna is suitable for modern UWB communication applications.

INTRODUCTION

Ultra-Wideband communication systems operate over a very wide frequency spectrum and are widely used in wireless personal area networks, radar, and imaging applications. UWB offers advantages such as high data rates, low power consumption, and strong multipath resistance. However, the UWB frequency band overlaps with several existing narrowband systems, causing interference. To reduce this interference, band notch techniques are

introduced in UWB antenna designs. MIMO technology enhances system capacity and link reliability by using multiple antennas. Designing compact UWB MIMO antennas is challenging due to mutual coupling between elements. High isolation is required for efficient MIMO performance. Dual band notch characteristics help suppress interference from more than one narrowband system. Techniques such as slots, stubs, and defected ground structures are used to create notch bands. The antenna design must maintain good radiation characteristics. Efficient impedance matching and stable gain are essential. UWB MIMO antennas with notch features are an active area of research.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Several researchers have proposed different UWB antenna designs to improve wireless communication performance. Initial studies focused on single-element UWB antennas without interference suppression. Later, band notch characteristics were introduced to avoid interference from WLAN and other narrowband systems. Slots etched on the radiating patch were commonly used to create notch bands. Stub-loaded structures were also explored for band rejection. With the advancement of MIMO technology, multi-antenna UWB systems were developed. Researchers investigated

various methods to reduce mutual coupling in MIMO antennas. Defected ground structures and neutralization lines were widely used. Dual band notch antennas were proposed to suppress multiple interference bands. Compact printed antennas gained popularity due to low cost and ease of fabrication. However, achieving high isolation and stable radiation patterns remained challenging. Many designs suffered from gain reduction at notch frequencies. Limited flexibility in tuning notch bands was reported. Therefore, improved UWB MIMO antenna designs are still required.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing UWB antenna systems mainly support single band notch characteristics. Many designs use single radiating elements and do not support MIMO operation. In compact MIMO antennas, mutual coupling between elements is high, which degrades system performance. Isolation between antenna ports is often insufficient. Single notch bands fail to suppress multiple interfering frequency bands. Some existing antennas are large in size, limiting their use in portable devices. Complex antenna geometries increase fabrication difficulty and cost. Radiation pattern distortion occurs near notch frequencies. Antenna efficiency reduces significantly in some designs. Bandwidth reduction is also

observed in certain systems. Limited control over notch tuning is a major drawback. Existing systems often rely on simple slot techniques. Performance degrades in real-time operating environments. Overall, existing UWB antenna systems do not fully satisfy modern wireless communication requirements, indicating the need for improved designs.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system presents a compact UWB MIMO antenna with dual band notch characteristics. The antenna operates over the entire UWB frequency range while rejecting two specific interference bands. Dual notch bands are designed to suppress WLAN and X-band signals. Multiple antenna elements are arranged to enable MIMO operation. Slots and stubs are introduced in the radiating elements to create notch characteristics. A defected ground structure is used to reduce mutual coupling between antenna elements. High isolation is achieved, improving MIMO performance. The antenna provides good impedance matching across the operating band. Stable radiation patterns are maintained except at the notch frequencies. The design uses a low-cost substrate and simple geometry. Simulation results show effective notch depth and wide bandwidth. The proposed antenna is compact, efficient, and suitable for portable UWB devices.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

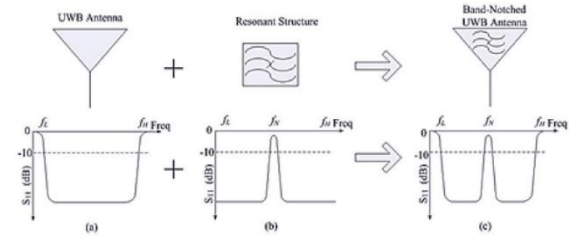


Figure: System Architecture

The system architecture of a UWB MIMO antenna with dual band notch characteristics consists of multiple radiating elements designed to operate over the ultra-wideband frequency range. Each element incorporates slots and stubs to create dual notch bands, which effectively suppress interference from WLAN and X-band signals. A defected ground structure is used to minimize mutual coupling between MIMO elements, ensuring high isolation and improved system performance. Feed lines provide proper impedance matching across the wideband spectrum. The antenna elements are fabricated on a compact substrate suitable for portable applications. Simulation and measurement modules are used to evaluate reflection coefficients, gain, radiation patterns, and notch performance. Notch frequencies and bandwidths can be tuned by adjusting the dimensions of slots and stubs. The architecture maintains stable radiation characteristics across the operating band. High isolation between elements enhances

MIMO efficiency. Overall, this design provides reliable, interference-free, and efficient operation for modern UWB communication systems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Figure: Home page

CONCLUSION

A UWB MIMO antenna with dual band notch characteristics has been successfully presented. The proposed design effectively suppresses interference from unwanted frequency bands. Dual notch characteristics improve spectral efficiency and signal quality. MIMO configuration enhances data rate and communication reliability. Mutual coupling between antenna elements is significantly reduced. The antenna maintains good impedance matching and stable radiation patterns. Compact size makes it suitable for modern wireless devices. Simulation results confirm the antenna's performance. The design is cost-effective and easy to fabricate. The antenna meets UWB communication standards. Future work may include experimental

validation and reconfigurable notch designs. Integration with advanced wireless systems can be explored. Overall, the proposed antenna is a promising solution for UWB MIMO communication applications.

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