

A 2x1 Coplanar Monopole Antenna Structure for Wireless RF Energy Harvesting

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Abstract. The objective of this paper is to design an efficient wireless energy harvesting (WEH) system to eliminate the problem of continuous charging of a battery-operated electronics device. Most of the devices are battery-operated, so charging a battery from time to time is a serious issue. This WEH system receives the Radio Frequency (RF) and Microwave frequency signals present in the atmosphere and converts them into a DC signal so that they can be stored in a capacitor or used to charge a battery for power utilization. For these RF energy harvesting purposes, a 2x1 antenna array structure of the coplanar monopole antenna is presented. This structure shows a gain of 10.2 dBi and 83% efficiency. This structure is designed to resonate on multiple bands (Radio, GSM, ISM, and UWB). It is useful for this application because it covers almost all useful bands in the maximum capturing area. The antenna can be connected directly to an RF-DC converter module and it uses about 60% of the total PCB area. An RF to DC converter circuit can be implemented in the remaining 40% area on the same substrate, so it eliminates the need for port connectors and impedance matching circuits between them. This design works in receiving mode only when used for energy harvesting purposes. This may be useful for biomedical and satellite applications.

Keywords- Energy Harvesting System, Monopole Antenna, RF-DC Converter, Coplanar Antenna, Wilkinson Power Divider

1. INTRODUCTION

In the field of energy harvesting, the RF energy harvesting is the new and interesting era of the researchers because the RF spectrum is free to use and easily available everywhere. The basic building blocks for the harvester for RF ranges are composed of three segments: 1) RF receiving antenna, 2) Rectifying & amplifier/Booster circuits, 3) Impedance matching circuits. Antenna design is the important part of the harvesting circuit. The antenna may be designed for any band of RF. For UWB band design, a coplanar antenna is a suitable option. M. Yazdi et al. presented an UWB planar antenna with band rejection characteristics [2]. For particular band rejection, different variations in patch dimensions were investigated [3]-[5]. A parasitic patch is also one solution for band rejection [5]-[7].

The authors have already designed a compact coplanar monopole antenna [8] which is capable to resonate on multiple bands, e.g. Radio, GSM, ISM, and UWB band (900MHz-3.1GHz and 5.6GHz-9.6GHz) with band rejection for WLAN (3.1GHz-5.6GHz) bands.

This paper presents the extension of that work by array arrangement of that coplanar monopole



antenna structure to improve the gain.

2. ANTENNA DESIGN

Figure 1 illustrates the structural geometry of the proposed 2x1 array of coplanar monopole antenna. The power of these array structures has been combined by using Wilkinson power combiner. The benefit of implementing this combiner compared to others is that impedance matching with the antennas is easy. The matching of impedances at the antenna ports and the power combiner has been optimized.

The impedances at the antenna ports have been measured and the two output ports impedances of the combiner have been calculated from the formulas.

Antenna and combiner ports matching by parametric analysis has been implemented at the end of the line feed. The substrate is FR4 epoxy with a relative permittivity of 4.4 and a thickness of 1.6mm. The antenna is designed to cover some usable bands e.g. radio, GSM, ISM and UWB bands (900MHz - 3.1GHz & 5.6GHz - 9.9GHz).

In between these bands 3.1GHz - 5.6GHz has been rejected because it provides only interference for energy harvesting application. The optimized values of the design parameters are as follows: $L_S = 126\text{mm}$, $W_S = 40\text{mm}$, patch length $L_P = 20\text{mm}$ and width $W_P = 20\text{mm}$. The designed frequency is 9GHz.

The array arrangement of the structure by using Wilkinson power combiner is as shown in figure 1.

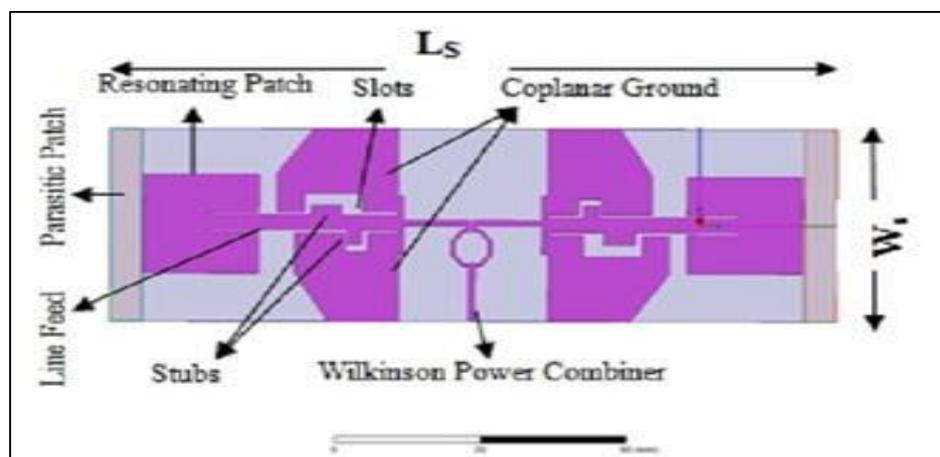


Figure 1. Array arrangement of Monopole antenna.

In the next section by using licensed software HFSS™ 16, the antenna performance has been simulated and analyzed.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Parametric Study

Two patches of $20 \times 20 \text{ mm}^2$ dimensions have been simulated on the substrate $126 \times 40 \times 1.6 \text{ mm}^3$ for the designed frequency 9 GHz. The application of this antenna is basically for RF energy harvesting. So for designing multiband (Radio, GSM, ISM, and UWB) antenna optimization of

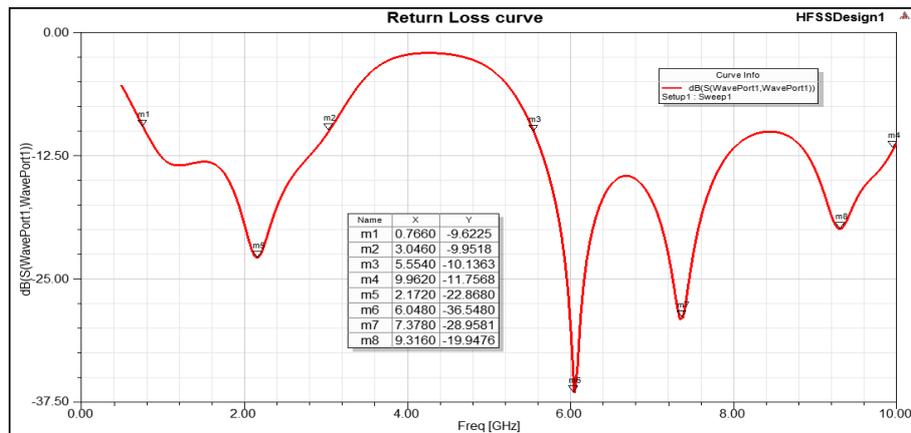


Figure 2. Return Loss vs. Frequency curve of UWB Antenna.

different parameters by parametric has been applied. In this structure parametric analysis has been applied on the following structures:

(a) The gap between the coplanar ground and resonating patch has been optimized for resonant the antenna on multi band e.g. Radio, GSM and ISM (900MHz - 2.4GHz).

(b) The coplanar structure has optimized for UWB range. The Corner edges cutting dimensions of the coplanar ground have been optimized for bandwidth enhancement of this UWB range.

(c) The location and dimensions of the slots in coplanar grounds and the stub of feed line have been optimized for impedance matching.

(d) The dimensions of the parasite patch above the resonating patch has been optimized for WLAN band (3.1-5.6 GHz) rejection for avoiding the interference of this band particularly for energy harvesting applications.

In Figure 2 the structure has shown resonance from 900 MHz - 3GHz and From 5.5GHz - 10GHz and also the band rejection from 3GHz - 5.5GHz.

3.2. Current Distribution

The current distribution in figure 3 shows that the current is maximum at the corner edges.

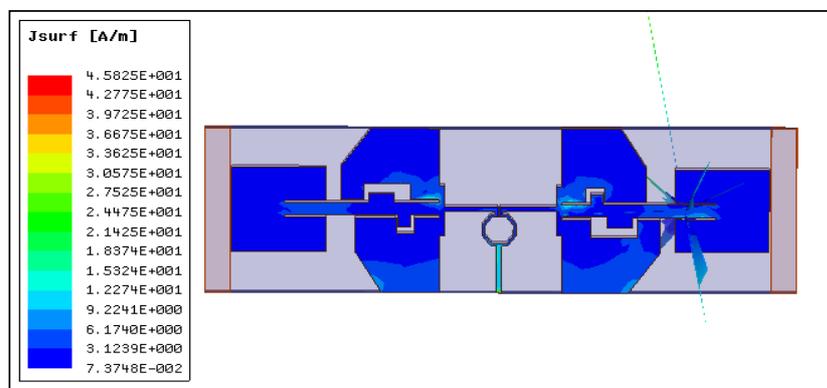


Figure 3. Current Distribution of Array of Monopole antenna

3.3. Radiation Pattern

The H- field patterns for the frequency 2.4 GHz and the values of $\theta = 90^\circ, 60^\circ$ and 180° has shown in figure 3. The E-field pattern for the same frequency 2.4 GHz and $\theta = 0^\circ, 90^\circ$ and 30° has been shown in figure 4. The H- field and E- field patterns shows the omni directional behavior of the structure.

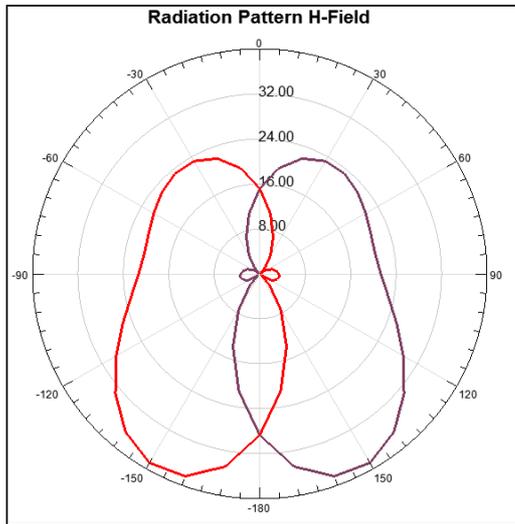


Figure 4. H- Field Pattern.

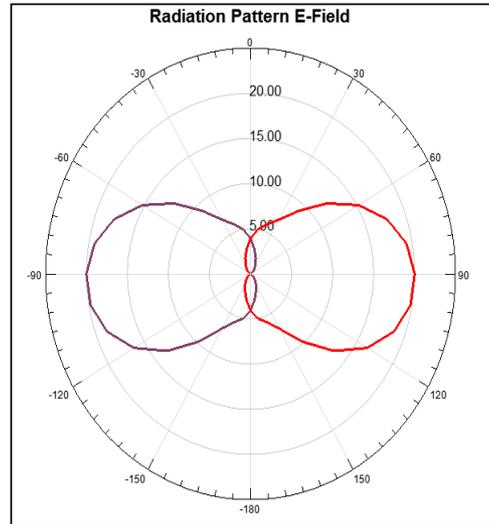


Figure 5. E- Field Pattern.

Gain and Efficiency

The main motive of this array arrangement is to increase the gain. The authors noticed the 7 dBi peak gain of single structure of the coplanar monopole antenna. This 2x1 array arrangement shows the peak gain of 9.2 dBi gain by Figure 6. The efficiency of presented array arrangement is 83% as shown in Figure 7.

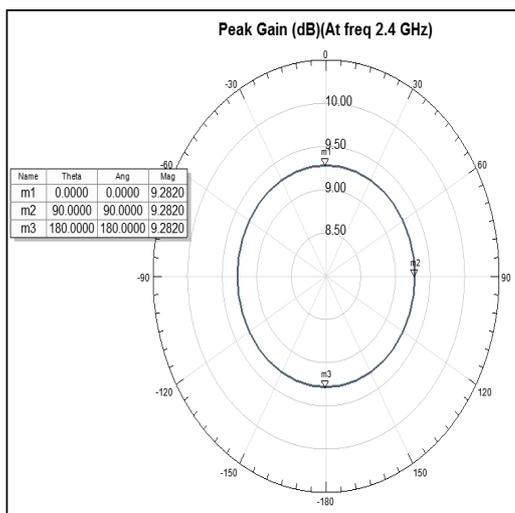


Figure 6. Peak Gain of Designed Structure.

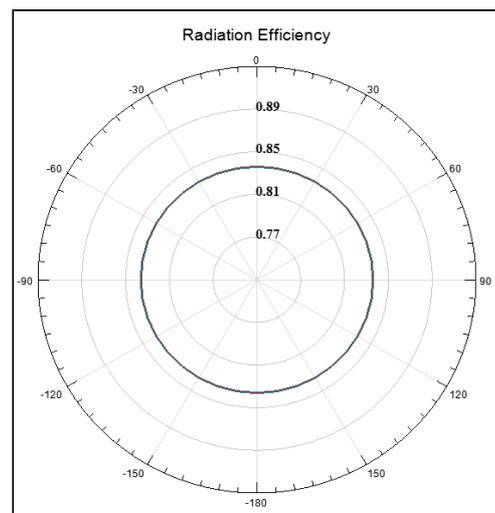


Figure 7. Radiation Efficiency Curve.

4. CONCLUSION

The paper presents an arrangement of array of coplanar monopole antenna for the RF energy harvesting applications. The uniqueness of this arrangement is that a Wilkinson power combiner is added to combine the power of two antennas. So it eliminates the need of impedance matching circuit between the antenna and rectifiers circuits. The rectifier circuit part of any RF harvester circuit may be directly connected to this antenna. The proposed design of array provides the gain of 9.2 dBi and the efficiency is 83%. The design is ready to fabricate and the measurement may be done and results will be soon compared and presented.

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