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# Collocated microstrip antennas for MIMO systems with a low mutual coupling using mode confinement

J. Sarrazin, *Student Member, IEEE*, Y. Mahé, *Member, IEEE*, S. Avrillon, *Member, IEEE*, and S. Toutain

**Abstract**—In this paper, collocated antennas for MIMO systems are presented. The structure is composed of a dual-polarized microstrip square patch combined to a dual-polarized microstrip square ring. Consequently, four different radiation patterns are available simultaneously. With a length of about one guided wavelength, the proposed structure is well suited to reduce the MIMO terminal size. The structure operates in the 5.25 GHz band and exhibits a mutual coupling between the four input ports less than -23.5 dB in simulation and -20 dB in measurement. MIMO channel capacity measurements have been performed and demonstrate that the proposed antenna system can replace a classical system based on space diversity.

**Index Terms**—collocated antennas, radiation pattern diversity, MIMO system, channel capacity measurements

## I. INTRODUCTION

MULTIPLE Input Multiple Output (MIMO) systems can drastically improve wireless communication capacity and robustness by exploiting multipath effects. Performances of these multiple antenna systems largely depend on the correlation between received signals. To maximize the capacity, the correlation must be as low as possible. Spatial diversity is commonly used to decrease this correlation. However, this requires a space between antennas of about less than  $0.5\lambda$  up to several  $\lambda$  (depending on which kind of environment is considered). This is not always compatible with the limited volume available on a wireless terminal. That is why other kinds of diversity are also investigated in order to co-localize antennas still keeping the decorrelation capabilities [1].

Thus, the antenna system presented in this paper is composed of two collocated dual-polarized antennas: a microstrip square patch and a microstrip square ring. This system is able to produce four uncorrelated signals by using

radiation pattern diversity [2]. Furthermore, the structure is planar and contains a ground plane which is well-suited to be integrated in a wireless terminal. Metal filled via holes have been introduced in the design in order to confine patch and ring resonance modes under their respective structures. Consequently, the mutual coupling between the four input ports has been decreased.

The paper has been organized as follows. The study of the proposed antenna system is presented in section II. The fabrication and measurement results are detailed in section III. Finally, MIMO channel measurements have been conducted and capacity results are given in section IV in order to compare performances of the proposed system with classical antennas based on space diversity. Concluding remarks are given in section V.

## II. ANTENNA DESIGN

### A Antenna overview

The antenna system, shown in Fig. 1, is composed of a dual-polarized microstrip square patch and a dual-polarized microstrip square ring. L-slots have been etched on the patch to reduce its dimensions [3]. Consequently, the patch can be located in the ring's center in order to obtain a compact structure. Because of slot locations, linear polarizations of the patch antenna are at  $\pm 45^\circ$ .

Labels  $F_1$  to  $F_4$  indicate the coaxial feeding points.  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  feed respectively the  $TM_{10}$  and  $TM_{01}$  modes of the patch and  $F_3$  and  $F_4$  feed respectively the  $TM_{21}$  and  $TM_{12}$  modes of the ring. Thanks to the dual-polarization behavior of the structures and since the ring radiates differently from the patch, four different radiation patterns are available simultaneously. So pattern diversity is achieved between the four feeding ports. The whole structure acts as four independent antennas. Use these collocated antennas instead of a system based on classical space diversity enables to reduce MIMO terminal size.

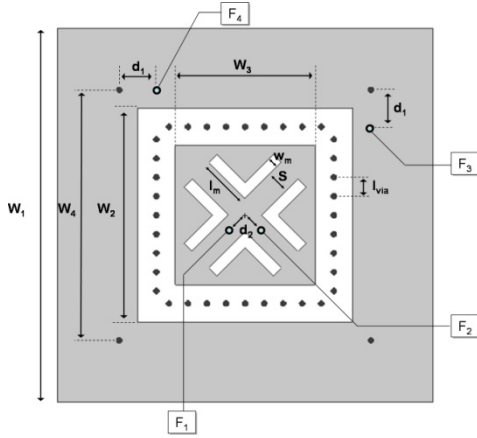
However, a drawback of such a structure is the strong coupling between patch and ring modes, especially between  $F_2$  and  $F_3$  ( $S_{32}$ ) and between  $F_1$  and  $F_4$  ( $S_{41}$ ). On a transmitter, the energy coupled between input ports is not radiated and so the radiation efficiency decreases. That is why metallic vias have been inserted between the ring and the patch. By enclosing resonant modes inside their

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respective structures, it is possible to decrease the coupling between them [4].

Four other metallic vias take place on the square-ring to set short-circuit locations (according to  $TM_{12}$  and  $TM_{21}$  modes) in order to help finding the  $50\Omega$  feeding points.



**Fig. 1 - Microstrip antenna configuration**

### B. Simulation

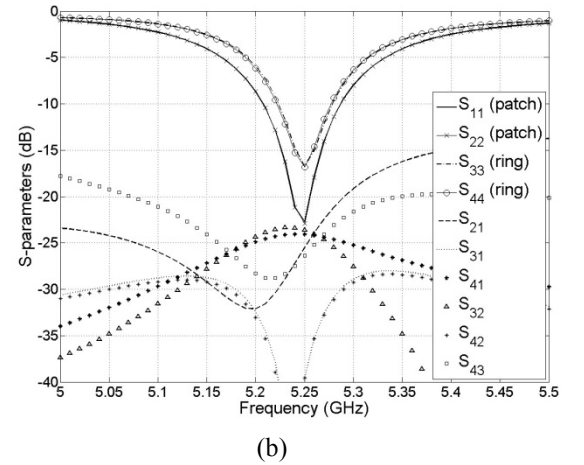
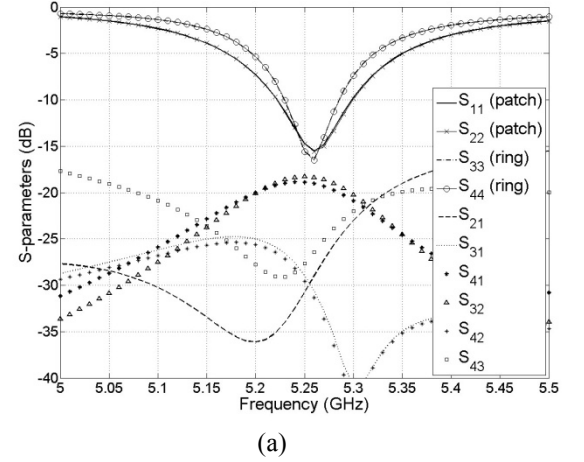
The structure has been simulated with Ansoft HFSS. The dimensions are given in Table I (according to the Fig. 1) for a substrate with a relative permittivity  $\epsilon_r = 2.55$  and a thickness  $h = 1.58$  mm. The distance between each via is  $l_{via} = 2$  mm which corresponds approximately to  $\lambda_g/18$  (with  $\lambda_g$ , the guided wavelength). Their influence is studied by comparing the performances of the structure with and without vias. By enclosing patch and ring modes respectively, vias decrease the coupling between them. Their effects on the ring return loss can be neglected whereas they shift slightly the patch resonance frequency. This effect is compensated by a small variations of the slot length in order to keep the patch resonance frequency identical in both cases ( $l_m = 5.22$  mm for the structure with vias and  $l_m = 5.38$  mm for the structure without via).

TABLE I  
PARAMETER VALUES OF THE ANTENNA STRUCTURE

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
$\epsilon_r$	2.55	$l_{via}$	2 mm
$h$	1.58 mm	$d_1$	4.42 mm
$W_1$	39.5 mm	$d_2$	2.7 mm
$W_2$	22.6 mm	$S$	2.5 mm
$W_3$	14.5 mm	$w_m$	1 mm
$W_4$	26.44 mm	$l_m$	5.22 mm (w. vias)
$\varnothing_{vias}$	0.6 mm		5.38 mm (wo. vias)

Simulated results are represented in Fig. 2. S-parameters are given for the structure without decoupling via (Fig. 2a) and with decoupling vias (Fig. 2b). In both cases, return loss results show that the two patch modes and the two ring modes resonate around 5.25 GHz with a -10 dB bandwidth of respectively  $\Delta_f = 1.6\%$  and  $\Delta_f = 1\%$ . Without via, strongest couplings occur between input ports  $F_2$  and  $F_3$  ( $S_{32}$ ) and  $F_1$  and  $F_4$  ( $S_{41}$ ) with levels about -18 dB. In Fig. 2b, metallic vias have been inserted in order to

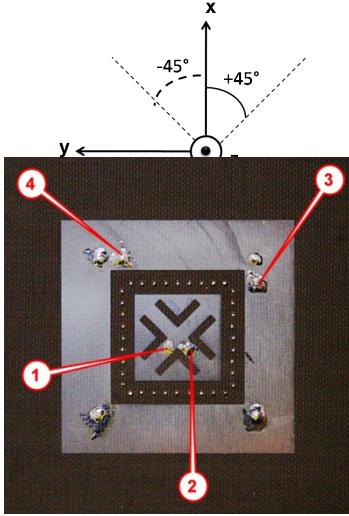
enclose resonant modes under their respective structure. Therefore, the coupling decreases down to -23.5 dB. So a 5.5 dB improvement has been obtained thanks to vias.



**Fig. 2 - Simulated S-parameters (a) without decoupling via and (b) with decoupling vias**

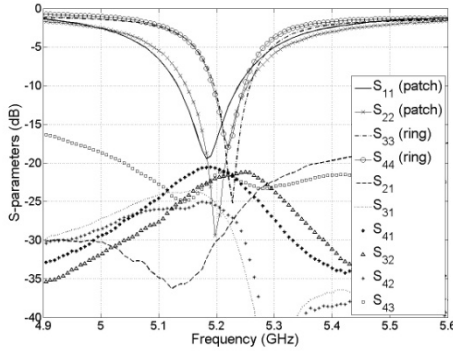
### III. FABRICATION AND MEASUREMENTS

To prove the concept, the collocated antenna system has been built on a Teflon substrate ( $\epsilon_r = 2.55$ ) with the same dimensions as in simulation (see Table I). The prototype includes the decoupling vias and a picture is shown in Fig. 3.



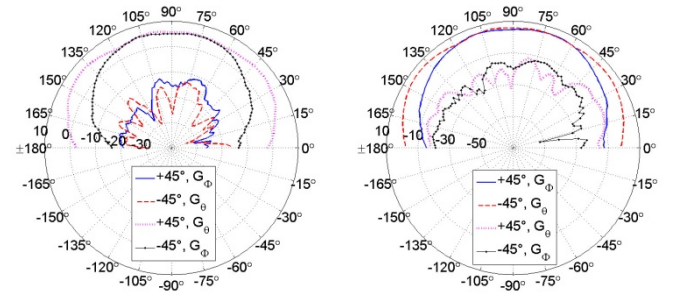
**Fig. 3 - Picture of the prototype with the four input ports**

Measured S-parameters are shown in Fig. 4. Ring modes resonate at 5.22 GHz ( $S_{33}$  and  $S_{44}$ ) and patch modes at 5.2 GHz ( $S_{11}$  and  $S_{22}$ ). The coupling is a little bit higher than the simulation results but still lower than -20 dB.

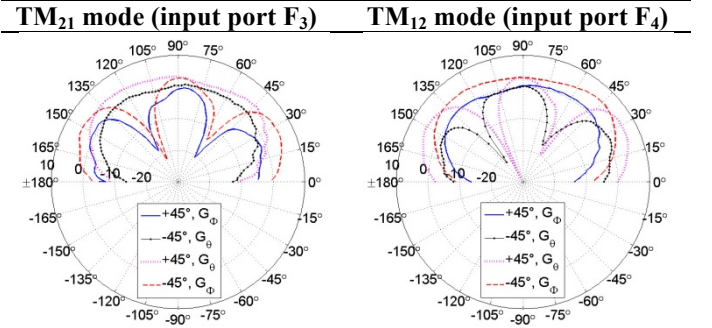


**Fig. 4 - Measured S-parameters of the built antenna with decoupling vias**

Measured radiation patterns for the four modes are given in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6. Co-polarization and cross-polarization planes are given according to the  $\pm 45^\circ$  polarization of the square patch. Patch modes are nearly orthogonal between them as well as ring modes. Furthermore, patch and ring radiation patterns have different shapes which means that pattern diversity is achieved. In order to quantify the pattern diversity capability, channel capacity measurements have been conducted as it is described in the following section.



**Fig. 5 – Measured radiation patterns of patch modes**



**Fig. 6 - Measured radiation patterns of ring modes**

#### IV. MIMO CHANNEL CAPACITY RESULTS

To determine the channel capacity with the proposed collocated antennas, we performed an experimental 4x4 MIMO channel measurement as it is described in [5]. By using a vector network analyzer, channel responses have been measured between the multiple transmission antennas and the multiple reception antennas. Since the analyzer has only two input ports, two switches 4-ways (one for TX and one for RX) have been used to feed successively each antenna. Non fed antennas are terminated by matched loads to not disturb the behavior of the system. Measurements have been performed in our laboratory which is a rich scattering environment. To ensure the channel is stationary, data were obtained while nobody was in the room. The measurement bandwidth represents a typical WiFi channel: 22 MHz around 5.22 GHz (with 101 frequency sample points).

For all the results, the MIMO channel is averaged over 20 snapshots in order to reduce the measurement noise. The channel is then normalized with the Frobenius norm and the capacity is determined with the following expression:

$$C = \log_2 \left( \det \left[ I_{N_r} + \frac{\rho_r}{N_t} H(H)^H \right] \right)$$

with  $\rho_r$  the signal-to-noise ratio at the reception,  $N_t$  the number of transmission antennas,  $H$  the MIMO channel matrix ( $(\cdot)^H$  denotes the Hermitian transposition) and  $I_{N_r}$  the identity matrix. Measurements have been conducted for 10 locations of the receiver and 2 of the transmitter for a LOS and a NLOS environment, as shown in Fig. 7. The distance between TX and RX is about 3.5 meters for the LOS case and 4.5 meters for the NLOS case. Capacity results are determined from an average of these 20 relative TX/RX

**TM<sub>10</sub> mode (input port F<sub>1</sub>)    TM<sub>01</sub> mode (input port F<sub>2</sub>)**

locations and from the 101 frequency sample points (so a total of 2020 different MIMO channel matrices).

Results for LOS and NLOS conditions are given in Fig. 8a and Fig. 8b, respectively. For both environments, the transmitter is constituted of four monopoles spaced by a wavelength. The receiver is successively constituted of four monopoles spaced by a half-wavelength, four monopoles spaced by a wavelength and the proposed collocated antenna system. Capacity results of these three receivers are compared. Furthermore, simulated capacities of independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) SISO, MIMO 3x3 and MIMO 4x4 channels are also given.

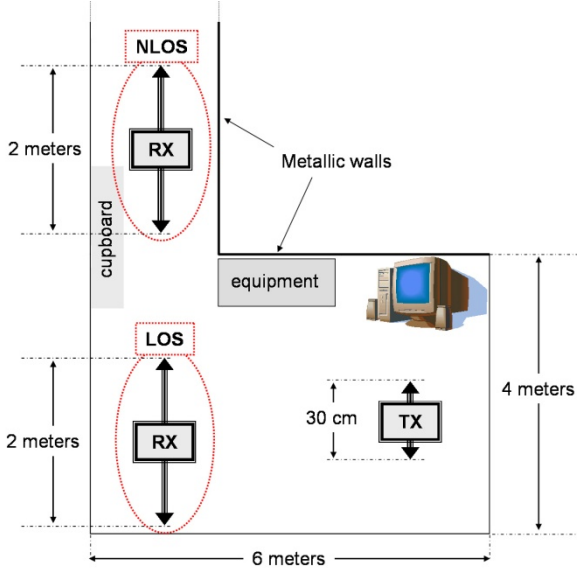


Fig. 7 - Room of measurements

For the LOS environment (Fig. 8a), we note that the capacity of the four monopoles spaced by a wavelength slightly lead to a higher capacity than those spaced by a half-wavelength. Approximately the same difference can be observed between the half-wavelength spaced monopoles and the collocated system. However, capacities provided by the three tested antenna systems are quite equivalent and are between the i.i.d. MIMO 3x3 and 4x4 channel results. In the NLOS environment (Fig. 8b), results are quite similar. Capacities of the three tested antenna systems are also very close together.

For both cases, the collocated antenna system provides performances which are close to those available with monopoles. Furthermore, the proposed system is smaller than four spaced monopoles and is more suitable for integration on a terminal. Consequently, we can conclude that proposed collocated antennas are well-suited in order to reduce MIMO communication system sizes without decreasing their performances.

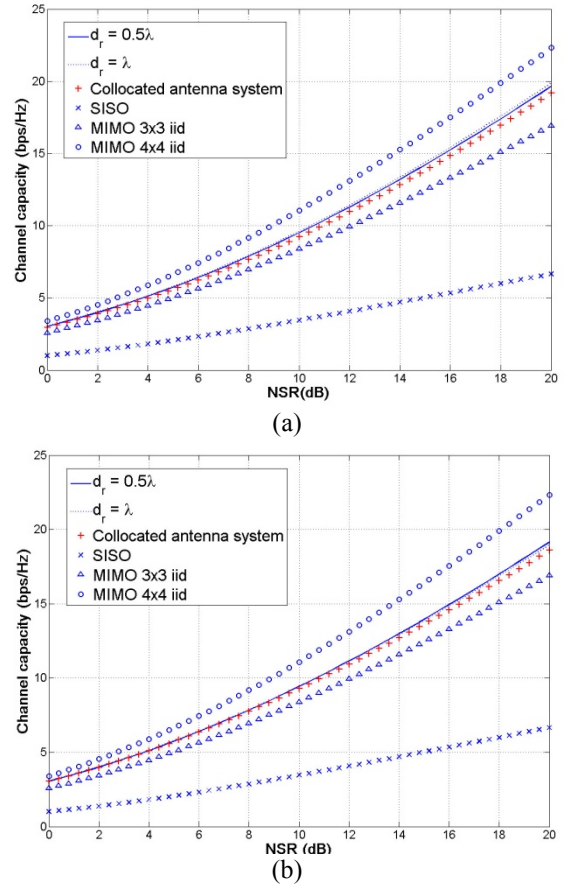


Fig. 8 - Measured capacities at 5.22 GHz for (a) LOS environment and (b) NLOS environment

## V. CONCLUSION

A collocated antenna system has been proposed in order to reduce sizes of MIMO devices. By combining microstrip square-ring and square-patch antennas on their both polarizations, radiation diversity is achieved. This allows obtaining a compact structure which is able to transmit or receive four uncorrelated signals. MIMO channel measurements have demonstrated the potential of such a system to be used instead of classical space diversity antennas.

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