



A DESIGN OF RECONFIGURABLE FILTERING-ANTENNA
FOR ULTRA-WIDEBAND APPLICATIONS

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MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

2017



Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering

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Ammar Abdullah Hussein Al-Hegazi

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AMMAR ABDULLAH HUSSEIN AL-HEGAZI

**A thesis submitted
in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of
Science in Electronic Engineering**

Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

2017

DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis entitled “A Design of Reconfigurable Filtering-Antenna for Ultra-Wideband Applications” is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The thesis has not been accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other degree.

Signature :

Name : Ammar Abdullah Hussein Al-Hegazi

Date :

APPROVAL

I hereby declare that I have read this report and in my opinion this report is sufficient in terms of scope and quality for the award of Master of Science in Electronic Engineering.

Signature :

Supervisor Name : Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zahriladha Bin Zakaria

Date :

DEDICATION

To my beloved mother and father

ABSTRACT

Antenna is a main element in the UWB systems to transmit and receive signals. However, there are challenges to meet the requirements for a suitable UWB antenna compare to other narrowband antennas such as high data rate, omnidirectional radiation pattern and wide frequency bandwidth. Since the UWB technology is facing the interference problem with other narrow band signals such as WiMAX, WLAN and HiperLAN, which severely degrade the performance of the receiver in the UWB system, thus the conventional UWB system is integrated with bandstop filter in separated model from the antenna, which leads to increase complexity, cost, weight and loss. Therefore, researchers tend to integrate resonant structure in the antenna design to produce band notch characteristics and filter out unwanted signals using different techniques such as defected ground structure (DGS), defected patch structure (DPS) and resonant structure beside the feedline of the antenna design. However, the disadvantages of these techniques are the excessive band rejection, which rejects needed frequencies, and the fixed band notch whether the interfering signal exists or not, which may reduce the performance of the UWB system, thus producing sufficient and switchable band notch is a challenging issue to improve the performance of the UWB system. Therefore, in this research, a modified monopole antenna is designed to produce UWB bandwidth using microstrip transition in the feedline and block with triangular slot on each side of the circular patch. The modified monopole antenna is integrated with resonant structures to produce band notch characteristics and filter out unwanted signals. Two techniques based on defected microstrip structure (DMS) and two double split ring resonator (DSRR) are integrated with the antenna design individually. The DMS is embedded in the feedline of the antenna design to produce single band notch. The two DSRR are loaded above the ground plane of the antenna design to produce dual band notches. A PIN diode is employed in the resonant structure to achieve frequency reconfiguration. The results show that the modified monopole antenna exhibits wide bandwidth (129.5%) with a return loss better than -15 dB, high frequency skirt selectivity ranging from 3 to 14 GHz, which covers the entire UWB frequency band (3.1-10.6 GHz), peak gain of 5.3 dB and omnidirectional radiation pattern. The new integrations of filtering-antenna using DMS and DSRR provide stable omnidirectional azimuth pattern and sharp band notches, which are sufficient to remove unwanted signals and keep wanted signals. The simulated and measured results show a good agreement, where the proposed filtering-antenna using DMS exhibits wide bandwidth with switchable band notch at 5.5 GHz (WLAN), and the filtering-antenna using two DSRR exhibits wide bandwidth with switchable sharp band notches at 3.5 GHz (WiMAX) and 5.55 GHz (HiperLAN2).

ABSTRAK

Antena ialah satu elemen utama dalam sistem UWB untuk menghantar dan menerima isyarat. Bagaimanapun, terdapat cabaran dalam memenuhi keperluan untuk antena UWB berbanding antena-antena jalur sempit lain seperti kadar data tinggi, pola sinaran semua arah dan lebar jalur frekuensi yang lebar. Disebabkan teknologi UWB menghadapi masalah gangguan dengan isyarat-isyarat jalur sempit lain seperti WiMAX, WLAN and HiperLAN, yang merendahkan prestasi penerima dengan teruk dalam sistem UWB, maka sistem UWB konvensional diintegrasikan dengan turas jalur batas dalam model yang berasingan dari antena, yang membawa ke perningkakan kerumitan, kos, berat dan kehilangan. Oleh itu, penyelidik cenderung untuk mengintegrasikan struktur resonan dalam reka bentuk antena yang menghasilkan ciri-ciri takuk jalur dan menyingkir isyarat-isyarat yang tidak dikehendaki dengan menggunakan kaedah yang berbeza seperti defected ground structure (DGS), defected patch structure (DPS) dan struktur resonan pada bahagian baris laluan masuk reka bentuk antena. Walaubagaimanapun, kelemahan teknik-teknik ini ialah penolakan jalur yang berlebihan, yang menolak frekuensi-frekuensi diperlukan, dan takuk jalur yang tetap sama ada isyarat gangguan wujud ataupun tidak, yang boleh mengurangkan prestasi sistem UWB, maka menghasilkan takuk jalur yang mencukupi dan boleh ditukar ialah satu isu mencabar untuk meningkatkan prestasi sistem UWB. Oleh sebab itu, dalam penyelidikan ini antena ekakutub diubah suai direka bentuk untuk menghasilkan lebar jalur UWB menggunakan peralihan jalur mikro dalam baris laluan masuk dan blok dengan slot segitiga di kedua belah patch bulat. Antena ekakutub diubah suai diintegrasikan dengan struktur-struktur bergema untuk menghasilkan ciri-ciri takuk jalur dan menyingkir keluar isyarat-isyarat tidak dikehendaki. Dua teknik berdasarkan defected microstrip structure (DMS) dan dua resonator gelang belah berganda (DSRR) berintegrasikan dengan antena mereka secara individu. DMS diletakkan dalam baris laluan masuk reka bentuk antena menghasilkan tunggal takuk jalur. Dua DSRR dimuatkan di atas satah bumi reka bentuk antena untuk menghasilkan takuk dua jalur. Diod PIN dimuatkan dalam struktur bergema mencapai frekuensi pentatarajahan semula. Hasil keputusan menunjukkan bahawa antena ekakutub diubah suai mempamerkan lebar jalur seluas (129.5%) dengan pekali pantulan lebih baik daripada -15 dB, pemilihan skirt frekuensi tinggi meliputi 3 hingga 14 GHz, yang menutup seluruh UWB frekuensi (3.1-10.6 GHz), puncak keuntungan sebanyak 5.3 dB dan mendapat pola sinaran semua arah. Integrasi baru antenna-menapis menggunakan DMS and DSRR memberikan corak azimut semua arah yang stabil dan tepat takuk jalur, yang mencukupi untuk membuang isyarat-isyarat tidak dikehendaki dan menyimpan isyarat yang dikehendaki. Keputusan simulasi dan keputusan ukuran menunjukkan perjanjian yang baik di mana cadangan antenna-menapis menggunakan DMS mempamerkan lebar jalur yang luas dengan takuk jalur bolehubah di 5.5 GHz (WLAN), dan antena menapis menggunakan dua DSRR mempamerkan lebar jalur yang luas dengan jalur menakuk bolehubah di 3.5 GHz (WiMAX) dan 5.55 GHz (HiperLAN2).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I would like to take this opportunity to express the deepest appreciation and acknowledgement to my supervisor Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zahriladha Bin Zakaria from Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM), for his essential supervision, support, patient guidance and encouragement towards the completion of this thesis.

I would also like to express my greatest gratitude to Dr. Noor Azwan Bin Shairi from Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering, co-supervisor of this research for his advice, suggestions and willingness to give his time so generously has been very much appreciated.

Special thanks to UTeM short term grant funding for the financial support throughout this project. I would also like to express my deepest gratitude to Mr. Mohd Sufian Bin Abu Talib and Mr. Imran Bin Mohamed Ali, the technicians from fabrication and measurement laboratories Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering.

Another great appreciation to my beloved mother, father and siblings for their support and encouragement in completing this degree.

Particularly, I wish to thank various people; Mr. Rammah Al-Alahnomi, Mr. Sharif Ahmed, Mr. Sam Weng Yik and Mr. Mohamad Ariffin Mutalib for their valuable technical support of this research.

I also place on record, my sense of gratitude to the hall of the department and faculty members for their help and support, I am also grateful to my friends who supported me through this venture.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DECLARATION	
APPROVAL	
DEDICATION	
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	xvi
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xviii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xx
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	xxi
AWARD	xxii
CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	4
1.3 Research Objectives	5
1.4 Scope of Research	6
1.5 Contributions	6
1.6 Thesis Organization	8
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.1 Introduction	10
2.2 UWB Technology	10
2.3 Fundamental Theory of Microwave Filter	12
2.3.1 Filter Classifications	13
2.3.2 Lowpass to Bandpass	15
2.3.3 Lowpass to Bandstop	19
2.4 Fundamental Theory of Microwave Antenna	22
2.4.1 Overview of Microwave Antenna	22
2.4.2 Antenna Classifications	23
2.5 Basic Properties of Antenna	24
2.5.1 Impedance and VSWR	25
2.5.2 Return Loss	25
2.5.3 Bandwidth	26
2.5.4 Radiation Pattern	27
2.5.5 Gain and Directivity	28
2.6 Printed Monopole Antenna	28
2.6.1 Overview of Printed Monopole Antenna	28
2.6.2 Review of Printed Monopole Antenna	29
2.7 Filtering-Antenna	32
2.7.1 Filtering-Antenna Design Concepts	32

2.7.2	Recent Developments in Filtering-Antennas with Single Band Notch	33
2.7.3	Recent Developments in Filtering-Antennas with Dual Band Notches	38
2.7.4	Concluding Remarks	41
2.8	Summary	42
3.	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	43
3.1	Introduction	43
3.2	Flow Chart	43
3.3	Design of Bandstop Filter	47
3.3.1	Bandstop Filter using Defected Microstrip Structure	47
3.3.2	Bandstop Filter using Split Ring Resonator	49
3.4	Design of UWB Antenna	51
3.4.1	Ordinary Monopole Antenna	51
3.4.2	Modified Monopole Antenna	52
3.4.3	Current Distribution	54
3.5	Design of Filtering-Antenna	56
3.5.1	Filtering-Antenna using Defected Microstrip Structure	56
3.5.2	Filtering-Antenna using Double Split Ring Resonators	58
3.6	Design of Reconfigurable Filtering-Antenna using Ideal Switch	62
3.6.1	Filtering-antenna using Defected Microstrip Structure	62
3.6.2	Filtering-Antenna using Double Split Ring Resonators	64
3.7	Design of Reconfigurable Filtering-Antenna using PIN Diode	66
3.7.1	Filtering-antenna using Defected Microstrip Structure	67
3.7.2	Filtering-Antenna using Double Split Ring Resonators	68
3.8	Measurement	70
3.8.1	Passive Filtering-Antenna	71
3.8.2	Active Filtering-Antenna	72
3.9	Summary	73
4.	RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	74
4.1	Introduction	74
4.2	Simulated Results of Bandstop Filter	74
4.2.1	Bandstop filter using Defected Microstrip Structure	74
4.2.2	Bandstop filter using Split Ring Resonator	77
4.3	Simulation Results of Monopole Antenna	79
4.3.1	Ordinary Monopole Antenna	79
4.3.2	Modified Monopole Antenna	81
4.4	Simulation Results of Filtering-Antenna	87
4.4.1	Filtering-Antenna using Defected Microstrip Structure	87
4.4.2	Filtering-Antenna using Double Split Ring Resonators	93
4.5	Simulation and Measurement Results of Filtering-Antenna using Ideal Switch	101
4.5.1	Filtering-Antenna using Defected Microstrip Structure	101
4.5.2	Filtering-Antenna using Double Split Ring Resonators	105
4.6	Simulation and Measurement Results of Filtering-Antenna using PIN Diode	112
4.6.1	Filtering-Antenna using Defected Microstrip Structure	112
4.6.2	Filtering-Antenna using Double Split Ring Resonators	115

4.7	Comparison between Measurement Results using Ideal switch and PIN Diode	121
4.7.1	Filtering-Antenna using Defected Microstrip Structure	121
4.7.2	Filtering-Antenna using Double Split Ring Resonators	123
4.8	Summary	124
5.	CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION FOR FUTURE WORK	125
5.1	Conclusion	125
5.2	Suggestion for Future Works	127
	REFERENCES	129
	APPENDIX A	144
	APPENDIX B	145
	APPENDIX C	147
	APPENDIX D	148
	APPENDIX E	152

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Summary of recent developments in monopole antennas	31
2.2	Summary of recent developments in filtering-antennas with single band notch	37
2.3	Summary of recent developments in filtering-antennas with dual band notches	40
3.1	Specifications of the proposed antenna	51
3.2	Design parameters of the modified monopole antenna	53
3.3	Specifications of the proposed filtering-antenna with single band notch	56
3.4	Specifications of the proposed filtering-antenna with dual band notches	58
3.5	Operating cases of the proposed filtering-antenna with DMS using ideal switch	63
3.6	Operating cases of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR using ideal switches	65
3.7	Operating cases of the proposed filtering-antenna with DMS using PIN diode	68
3.8	Operating cases of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR using PIN diodes	69

4.1	Comparison between antennas in Figure 3.6	84
4.2	Example of the radio frequency bands that communication and military satellites operate within	85
4.3	Some of the recently published topologies in comparison to the proposed UWB antenna	87
4.4	Relationship between the length of the DMS and the resonant frequency of the band notch	89
4.5	Relationship between the width of the DMS and the bandwidth of the band notch	89
4.6	Comparison of the simulated results between the proposed filtering-antenna with DMS and recently published UWB antennas with single band notch	93
4.7	Relationship between the length of the DSRR and the resonant frequency of the band notches	95
4.8	Relationship between the gap and the bandwidth of band notches	97
4.9	Simulated operating cases of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR using ideal switches	106
4.10	Simulated and measured operating cases of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR using ideal switches	108
4.11	Comparison between the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR and recently published UWB antennas with dual band notches	111
4.12	Simulated and measured operating cases of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR using PIN diodes	118

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	UWB system for radar sensor (Zito et al., 2008)	1
1.2	Block diagram of a UWB receiver system (Peddibhotla, 2006)	3
2.1	A brief history of UWB developments	11
2.2	Main applications of UWB technology	11
2.3	Two port network (Hong and Lancaster, 2004)	12
2.4	RF front end radio base station system (Hunter, 2001)	13
2.5	Filter classifications	14
2.6	The impedance circuit for (a) Lowpass prototype at impedance 1 Ω and (b) Lowpass prototype at impedance 50 Ω	15
2.7	Lowpass prototype to bandpass prototype transformation	16
2.8	Inductance transformation from lowpass to bandpass prototype	17
2.9	Capacitance transformation from lowpass to bandpass prototype	18
2.10	Single mode circuit of single mode bandpass filter	19
2.11	Low pass prototype to bandstop prototype transformation	20
2.12	LC connection of bandstop prototype	21
2.13	Single mode circuit of single mode bandstop filter	22
2.14	Example of the antenna function in a wireless communication link (Nugoolcharoenlap, 2015)	23

2.15	Examples of typical antennas. (a) Wire antenna, (b) PCB antenna, (c) Waveguide aperture antenna, (d) Horn antenna, (e) Yagi antenna and (f) Dish antenna (Balanis, 2012)	24
2.16	3D view of the omnidirectional radiation	27
2.17	(a) Azimuth and (b) Elevation planes	28
2.18	Example of basic printed monopole antenna structure	29
2.19	Monopole antenna modification steps (Pourahmadazar et al. 2011)	30
2.20	Monopole antenna modification steps (Geethananda et al., 2015)	30
2.21	Simulated structure of the monopole antenna with feedline modification steps (Srifi et al. 2011)	31
2.22	Simulated structure of the antenna with DGS (Nouri and Dadashzadeh, 2011)	34
2.23	Simulated structure of the antenna with L-slit and PIN diode (Valizade et al., 2013)	35
2.24	Simulated structure of the antenna with resonant stub structure and ideal switch (Miswadi et al., 2015)	35
2.25	Simulated structure of the antenna with CLR and NSR (Chuang et al., 2012)	36
2.26	Simulated structure of the antenna with open stub and a parasitic of inverted L (Lee et al., 2012)	36
2.27	Simulated structure of the antenna with ring slot and S-shaped slits (Emadian and Ahmadi-Shokouh, 2015)	39
2.28	Simulated structure of the antenna with RSS and spiral shaped slot (Lee et al., 2014)	39

3.1	Flow chart of the research	46
3.2	Simulated Structure of the BSF using DMS	49
3.3	Equivalent circuit of the BSF using DMS at 5.45 GHz	49
3.4	Simulated Structure of the BSF using SRR	50
3.5	Equivalent circuit of the BSF using SRR at 5.55 GHz	50
3.6	Simulated structure of (a) Ordinary circular monopole antenna, (b) Antenna with feedline modification and (c) Antenna with feedline and patch modifications	53
3.7	Simulated structure of the proposed UWB monopole antenna	53
3.8	Current distribution at 10 GHz of the (a) Ordinary monopole antenna, (b) Antenna with feedline modification, and (c) Antenna with feedline and patch modifications	55
3.9	Simulated structure of the proposed filtering-antenna using DMS	57
3.10	Simulated current distribution at 5.45 GHz	57
3.11	Simulated structure of proposed antenna with: (a) SRR, (b) DSRR and (c) two DSRR	59
3.12	Simulated surface current distribution at (a) 3.5 GHz and (b) 5.55 GHz	59
3.13	Simulated surface current distribution of the first placement (left) and second placement (right) of the DSRR at (a) 4 GHz and (b) 5.55 GHz	61
3.14	Equivalent circuit model of the proposed filtering-antenna using two DSRR	62
3.15	Simulated structure of the proposed filtering-antenna with DMS using ideal switch	63

3.16	Simulated surface current distribution at 5.5 GHz for (a) Case 1 and (b) Case 2	64
3.17	Simulated structure of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR using ideal switches	64
3.18	Simulated surface current distribution at 5.55 GHz for (a) Case 1 and (b) Case 4	65
3.19	Simulated surface current distribution at 3.5 GHz for (a) Case 1 and (b) Case 4	66
3.20	RLC equivalent circuit of the BAP64-02 PIN diode at (a) ON and (b) OFF states	67
3.21	Simulated structure of the proposed filtering-antenna with DMS using PIN diode	67
3.22	Simulated surface current distribution at 5.5 GHz for (a) Case 1 and (b) Case 2	68
3.23	Simulated structure of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR using PIN diodes	69
3.24	Simulated surface current distribution at 5.55 GHz for (a) Case 1 and (b) Case 4	70
3.25	Simulated surface current distribution at 3.5 GHz for (a) Case 1 and (b) Case 4	70
3.26	Measurement of the passive filtering-antenna using VNA	72
3.27	Measurement of the active filtering-antenna using VNA and power supply	73
4.1	Simulated S ₂₁ of the BSF with length variation of the DMS	75
4.2	Simulated S ₂₁ of the BSF with width variation of the DMS	76

4.3	Simulated S-Parameters of the BSF using DMS	76
4.4	Simulated S21 of the BSF with length variation of the SRR	78
4.5	Simulated S21 of the BSF with width variation of the SRR	78
4.6	Simulated S-Parameters of the BSF using SRR	79
4.7	Parametric study for the length of the ground plane	80
4.8	Parametric study for the width of the ground plane	80
4.9	Parametric study for the length of the microstrip transition	82
4.10	Modified antenna with and without triangular block structure	82
4.11	Simulated return loss of the antennas shown in Figure 3.6	83
4.12	Simulated VSWR of the proposed UWB antenna	84
4.13	Simulated realized gain of the the proposed UWB antenna	86
4.14	Simulated radiation patterns of the proposed UWB antenna	87
4.15	Simulated return loss of the proposed filtering-antenna with length variation of the DMS	88
4.16	Simulated return loss of the proposed filtering-antenna with width variation of the DMS	89
4.17	Simulated return loss of the proposed antenna with DMS	90
4.18	Simulated VSWR of the proposed antenna with DMS	91
4.19	Simulated realized gain of the proposed antenna with DMS	92
4.20	Simulated radiation patterns of the proposed antenna with DMS	92
4.21	Simulated return loss of the antennas shown in Figure 3.10	94
4.22	Simulated return loss of the proposed antenna with length variation of the DSRR	95
4.23	Parametric study of the gap width between the ground plane and DSRR	96

4.24	Simulated return loss of the proposed design with first and second placements of the two DSRR	97
4.25	Simulated return loss of the proposed antenna with two DSRR	98
4.26	Simulated VSWR of the proposed antenna with two DSRR	99
4.27	Realized gain of the proposed antenna with two DSRR	100
4.28	Simulated radiation patterns of the proposed antenna with two DSRR	100
4.29	Fabricated filtering-antenna with DMS in the SC case (left) and in the OC case (right)	101
4.30	Simulated return loss of the proposed filtering-antenna with DMS using ideal switch	102
4.31	Simulated and measured realized gain of the filtering-antenna with DMS at SC case (SW: ON)	103
4.32	Measured radiation patterns of the proposed filtering-antenna with DMS using ideal switch at (a) 4 GHz, (a) 7 GHz and (c) 9 GHz	104
4.33	Simulated return loss of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR using ideal switches.	105
4.34	Fabricated filtering-antenna with two DSSR at (a) Case 1, and (b) Case 4	107
4.35	Simulated and measured results of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR using ideal switches	107
4.36	Simulated and measured realized gain of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR using ideal switches	108

4.37	Measured radiation patterns of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR using ideal switches at (a) 3.2 GHz, (b) 6.8 GHz and (c) 9 GHz	110
4.38	Simulated and measured return loss of the proposed filtering-antenna with DMS using PIN diode	112
4.39	Simulated and measured realized gain of the proposed filtering-antenna with DMS using PIN diode	113
4.40	Measured radiation patterns of the proposed filtering-antenna with DMS using PIN diode at (a) 4 GHz, (b) 7 GHz and (c) 9 GHz	115
4.41	Fabricated filtering-antenna with two DSRR using PIN diodes	117
4.42	Simulated and measured return loss of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR at (a) Case 1 and 4, and (b) Case 2 and 3 using PIN diodes	118
4.43	Simulated and measured realized gain of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR using PIN diodes	119
4.44	Measured radiation patterns of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR using PIN diodes at (a) 3.2 GHz, (b) 6.8 GHz and (c) 9 GHz	120
4.45	Measured return loss of the proposed filtering-antenna with DMS using ideal switch and PIN diode	122
4.46	Measured return loss of the of the proposed filtering-antenna with two DSRR using ideal switches and PIN diodes	123
5.1	Simulated structure of the reconfigurable triple band-notched filtering-antenna using PIN diode switches	128

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AUT	-	Antenna Under Test
BPF	-	Bandpass Filter
BSF	-	Bandstop Filter
BW	-	Bandwidth
CLR	-	Coupled Line Resonator
co-pol	-	Co-polarization
CST	-	Computer Simulation Technology
dB	-	Decibel
DMS	-	Defected Microstrip Structure
DGS	-	Defected Ground Structure
DSRR	-	Double Split Ring Resonator
DPS	-	Defected Patch Structure
E	-	Elevation Plane
EM	-	Electromagnetic
GHz	-	Giga Hertz
H	-	Azimuth Plane
HiperLAN2	-	High Performance Radio LAN
HPF	-	Highpass Filter
LPF	-	Lowpass Filter
mm	-	millimeter
NSR	-	Nonuniform Sub Resonator
OC	-	Open Circuit

PCB	-	Printed Circuit Board
RF	-	Radio Frequency
RSS	-	Resonant Stub Structure
SC	-	Short Circuit
SRR	-	Split Ring Resonator
SW	-	Switch
UWB	-	Ultra-Wide Band
VNA	-	Vector Network Analyze
VSWR	-	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
WLAN	-	Wireless Local Area Network
WiMAX	-	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
x-pol	-	Cross Polarization

LIST OF SYMBOLS

a_n	- Incident Wave
b_n	- Reflected Wave
c	- Speed of Light
C	- Capacitance
d	- Thickness of the Substrate
ϵ_r	- Relative Permittivity of the Substrate
ϵ_e	- Effective Permittivity of the Substrate
f_o	- Center Frequency
f_c	- Cutoff Frequency
λ	- Wavelength
g	- Width of the U-shaped slot
I	- Current
j	- Imaginary
L	- Inductance
L_s	- Length of the Substrate
l_f	- Length of the Feedline
lg	- Length of the Ground Plane
ls	- Length of the Resonant Structure
ls_1	- Length of the First DSRR
ls_2	- Length of the Second DSRR