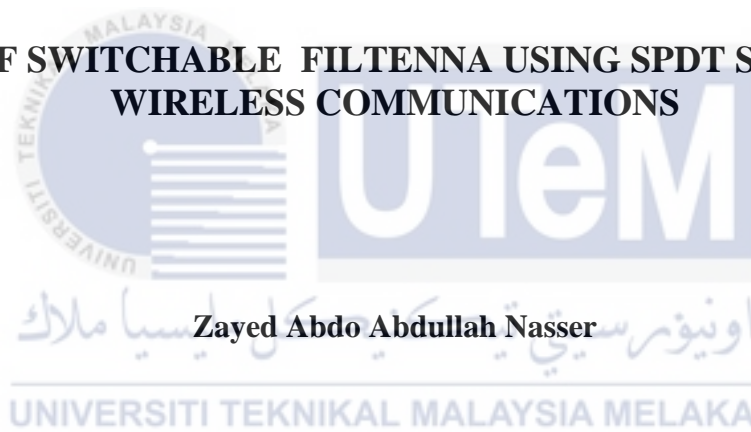




Faculty of Electronics and Computer Engineering

**DESIGN OF SWITCHABLE FILTENNA USING SPDT SWITCH FOR
WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS**



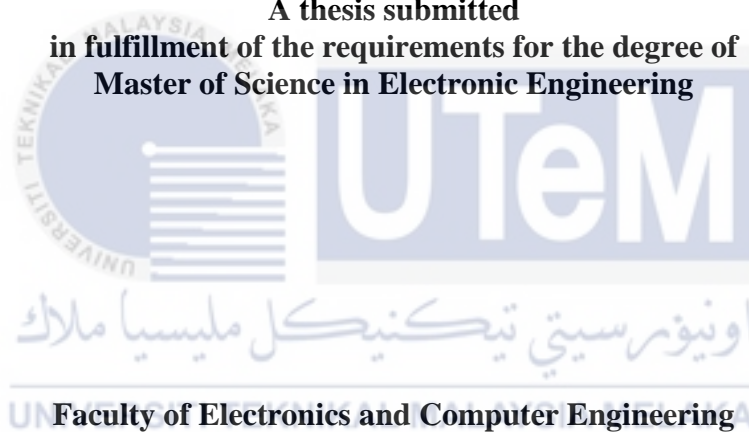
Master of Science in Electronic Engineering

2022

DESIGN OF SWITCHABLE FILTENNA USING SPDT SWITCH FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS

ZAYED ABDO ABDULLAH NASSER

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



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

2022

DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis entitled “Design of Switchable Filtenna Using SPDT Switch for Wireless Communications” 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.

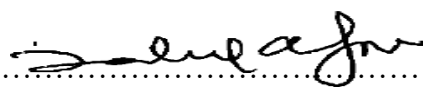
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APPROVAL

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

Signature

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Supervisor Name

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Date

: 01/08/2022



اونيورسيتي تيكنيكل مليسيا ملاك

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DEDICATION

To my beloved mother and father



ABSTRACT

The radio frequency front ends system consists of many functional blocks, such as antenna filters, power amplifiers (PAs), switches, and many more. Conventionally, they are cascaded in wireless systems, which suffer from large size, high loss, or efficiency degradation due to impedance mismatching. One of the measures taken to improve the RF front end is by integrating the filter and antenna in a single structure that possesses both radiation and filtering functions. As a result, the losses, and interference between the antenna and the bandpass filter is tackled. However, the proposed filtennas were of a fixed band of operation and lacked the flexibility to accommodate new services. Reconfigurable filtennas which are able to switch their characteristics according to the requirements are widely adopted in modern RF system applications. Nevertheless, these reconfigurable filtering antennas are not capable of efficiently switching between transmit (Tx) and receive (Rx) channels which restricts their use in Time Division Duplex (TDD) RF front-end systems. Therefore, in this research project, a two-port antenna with the integrated filtering and transmit (Tx) – receive (Rx) switching functions for Time Division Duplex (TDD) transmission is proposed. RF signals are fed to a square radiating patch through two orthogonal ports to excite Tx and Rx modes. The filtering function is implemented by incorporating two symmetric square ring resonators working as bandpass filter into both feeding line paths to increase the selectivity of each channel and improve the isolation between the two ports. Frequency reconfiguration between the two ports is realised by etching a rectangular slot in the feeding point for each path and placing a PIN diode in suitable places. The measurement results agree well with the simulated values, with a return loss better than -15 dB showing the maximum broadside realised gain of 2.4 dB at a centre frequency of 2.4 GHz, with an omnidirectional radiation pattern and port-to-port isolation of over 40 dB, which is sufficient to reduce channel interference. The benefits of the proposed switchable filter integrated antenna include satisfactory performance in terms of filtering, radiation, flat in-band gain response, out-of-band frequency suppression, and high port to port isolation when it is connected with either Tx or Rx port. Hence, the proposed filtering antennas with Tx/Rx mode reconfiguration are a good candidate for use in modern TDD RF front-end circuits that requires multifunctional operation devices.

REKA BENTUK FILTENNA BOLEHALIH MENGGUNAKAN SUIS SPDT UNTUK KOMUNIKASI WAYARLES

ABSTRAK

Sistem hujung depan frekuensi radio (RF) terdiri daripada banyak blok berfungsi, seperti penapis antena, penguat kuasa (PA), suis, dan sebagainya. Secara konvensional, ianya disusun secara berjajukan dalam sistem wayarles, yang mengalami masalah dari segi saiz yang besar, kehilangan tinggi, atau penurunan kecekapan kerana galangan yang tidak sepadan. Salah satu langkah yang diambil untuk penambahbaikan hujung depan RF adalah dengan menggabungkan penapis dan antena dalam struktur tunggal yang memiliki fungsi penyinaran dan penyaringan. Akibatnya, kerugian, dan gangguan antara antena dan penapis jalur lebar dapat ditangani. Walau bagaimanapun, filtena yang dicadangkan beroperasi secara tetap dan tidak mempunyai fleksibiliti untuk menampung perkhidmatan baru. Filtena yang boleh dikonfigurasi semula yang dapat menukar ciri-cirinya mengikut keperluan sedang diguna pakai secara meluas dalam aplikasi sistem RF moden. Walaupun begitu, antena penapisan yang dapat dikonfigurasi ini tidak dapat beralih antara pemancar (Tx) dan penerima (Rx) dengan cekap yang tidak dapat digunakan dalam sistem hujung depan RF Pembahagian Masa Dupleks (TDD). Oleh itu, projek penyelidikan ini mencadangkan antena dua port dengan fungsi penapisan dan pemancar (Tx) - penerima (Rx) bersepadu untuk penghantaran TDD. Isyarat RF disalurkan ke tampalan penyinaran bersegi empat melalui dua port yang berserenjang untuk menghasilkan mod Tx dan Rx. Fungsi penapisan dilaksanakan dengan memasukkan dua resonator cincin bersegi empat bersimetri yang berfungsi sebagai dua penapis jalur lepas dalam kedua-dua saluran masukan untuk meningkatkan pemilihan setiap saluran dan meningkatkan pengasingan antara kedua-dua port. Konfigurasi frekuensi antara kedua-dua port dicapai dengan menghasilkan satu slot segi empat tepat di satu titik saluran masukan dan meletakkan diod PIN di tempat yang sesuai. Hasil pengukuran menunjukkan persamaan dengan hasil yang telah disimulasi, dengan kehilangan balikan yang lebih baik daripada -15 dB yang menunjukkan maksimum lebar gandaan terhasil sebanyak 2.4 dBi pada frekuensi tengah 2.4 GHz, dengan corak radiasi serata tumpuan dan pengasingan antara port yang lebih daripada 40 dB bagi mengurangkan gangguan saluran. Manfaat yang terhasil daripada reka bentuk yang dicadangkan ini termasuk prestasi yang memuaskan dari segi penapisan, penyinaran, tindak balas gandaan yang sekata, penindasan frekuensi di luar jalur, dan pengasingan antara port yang tinggi ketika disambungkan dengan port Tx atau Rx. Oleh itu, antena penapisan yang dicadangkan dengan konfigurasi mod Tx/Rx adalah struktur yang baik untuk digunakan pada hujung depan TDD RF moden yang memerlukan peranti beroperasi dalam pelbagai fungsi.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
1 PAGE	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	xvi
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xix
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	xxi
CHAPTER	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Problem Statement	5
1.3 The Objectives of This Thesis	7
1.4 Scope of Work	8
1.5 Contribution of the Thesis	9
1.6 Review of Thesis Organization	10
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	12
2.1 Introduction	12
2.2 RF Front-End	12
2.3 Fundamental Theory of Microwave Filter	14
2.3.1 Filters Classifications	16
2.4 RF Switch	17
2.4.1 RF Switch Element and Performance	17
2.4.2 Configurations and Operation of RF Switch	18
2.4.3 Relevant Parameters for RF Switch	19
2.4.3.1 Isolation	19
2.4.3.2 Return Loss	20
2.4.3.3 Insertion Loss	21
2.4.4 SPST Switch	21
2.4.5 SPDT Switch	22
2.5 Fundamental Theory of Microwave Antenna	23
2.5.1 Overview of Microwave Antennas	23
2.5.2 Basic Properties of Antenna	24
2.5.2.1 Impedance and VSWR	24
2.5.2.2 Return Loss	25
2.5.2.3 Radiation Pattern	26
2.5.2.4 Gain and Directivity	27

2.6	Filtering-Antenna	28
2.6.1	Filtering-Antenna Design Concepts	28
2.6.2	Recent Developments in Filtering-Antennas	29
2.7	Filter Integrated Switch (FIS)	32
2.7.1	Filter Integrated Switch Design Concepts	32
2.7.2	Recent Developments in Filter Integrated Switch (FIS)	33
2.8	Overview of Reconfigurable Filtenna	37
2.8.1	Reconfigurable Filtenna Design Concepts	37
2.8.2	Recent Developments in Reconfigurable Filtennas	38
2.9	Summary	43
3.	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	44
3.1	Introduction	44
3.2	Flow Chart of the Project	44
3.3	Design of Bandpass Filter	48
3.4	Design of Microstrip Antenna	53
3.5	Design of Filtering-Antenna	55
3.6	Design of Filter Integrated SPDT Switch	56
3.7	Design of Filtenna Integrated SPDT Switch (FAIS)	61
3.7.1	Filtenna Integrated Switch (FAIS) using Ideal Switch	62
3.7.2	Filtenna Integrated Switch (FAIS) using PIN Diode	65
3.7.2.1	Filtenna Integrated Switch (FAIS) using PIN diode Switch	66
3.8	Measurement	70
3.8.1	Passive Filtering-Antenna	70
3.8.2	Active Filtering-Antenna	71
3.8.3	Power Receiver for Antenna	72
3.8.4	Radiation pattern	73
3.9	Summary	74
4.	RESULT AND DISCUSSION	75
4.1	Introduction	75
4.2	Results of Bandpass Filter	75
4.3	Results of Microstrip Antenna	80
4.4	Results of Filtering-Antenna	81
4.5	Simulation and Measurement Results of Filter Integrated Switch (FIS)	87
4.6	Simulation and Measurement Results of Filtenna Integrated SPDT Switch (FAIS)	97
4.6.1	Filtenna Integrated Switch (FAIS) using Ideal Switch	97
4.6.2	Filtenna Integrated Switch (FAIS) using PIN Diode	105
4.7	Comparison between Measurement Results	112
4.8	Comparison between the Most Related Research Works and Our Proposed Research Work	113
4.9	Summary	115
5.	CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION FOR FUTURE WORK	117
5.1	Conclusion	117
5.2	Suggestion for Future Work	118
	REFERENCES	120



LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Comparisons of results of previously recorded filtennas	32
2.2	Summary of the filter-integrated switch research works	37
2.3	Summary of the recent development in the integration of multi-function microwave front end circuit designs	42
3.1	Bandpass filter design specifications	49
3.2	Antenna design specifications	53
3.3	Filter-integrated SPDT switch design specifications	57
3.4	Summary of the proposed filtering switch operations at two modes	60
3.5	The process summarization of the proposed filter antenna integrated SPDT switch using Ideal switch	63
3.6	The process summarization of the proposed filter antenna integrated SPDT switch using PIN diode	68
4.1	Capacitively loads Square Ring Resonator characteristics	77
4.2	Comparisons of results with previously recorded filtennas	86
4.3	Performance summary of filtering switch at Transmit mode	91
4.4	The process summarisation of operating cases of the filtering SPDT switch	92
4.5	Comparison of recently published filtering switches with the proposed design	93

4.6	Performance summary of results of filtering-antenna integrated SPDT switch at Transmit mode	100
4.7	The process summarisation of operating cases of the filtering antenna integrated using Ideal switch	102
4.8	Performance summary of results of filtering-antenna integrated SPDT switch at Transmit mode	108
4.9	The process summarisation of operating cases of the filtering antenna integrated SPDT using PIN diode switches	109
4.10	Comparison of recently published filtering antenna with the proposed design	114



LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	RF generic front-end block diagram (Zhang and Chen 2007)	1
1.2	RF Front end transceivers (Ahmed et al., 2021)	2
1.3	Block diagram for RF Front end RF transceivers	3
1.4	Bandpass filter and switch (a) Traditional RF system, (b) Integrated filtering switch (Jin et al., 2018)	4
1.5	Advantages of multiple unit's integrations in RF front end circuits	4
1.6	RF front-end for TDD (a) traditional separated Tx/Rx system (b) proposed integrated Tx/Rx system	6
2.1	RF front-end for (a) TDD system (b) FDD system (Goswami et al., 2014)	13
2.2	Two-port network (Hong and Lancaster, 2004)	14
2.3	RF front end radio base station system	15
2.4	Filter classifications	16
2.5	Basic RF switch configuration, (a) series RF switch (b) shunt RF switch (c) Series-shunt RF switch (Berezniak and Korotkov, 2013)	19
2.6	The SPST switch configuration (Nguyens and Um, 2020)	22
2.7	The SPDT series switch configuration	23
2.8	Example of the antenna function in a wireless communication link	24
2.9	Omnidirectional radiation	26

2.10	(a) Azimuth and (b) Elevation planes	27
2.11	(a) Microstrip filter without antenna (b) Microstrip filter integrated with the Γ -shaped antenna (W. J. Wu et al., 2011)	30
2.12	Slotline antenna design evolution (Hu et al., 2017)	30
2.13	Simulated filtering antenna. structure (a) Top view (b) Side View (Yang et al., 2020)	31
2.14	(a) Bandpass filter and SPDT switch in a traditional TDD system, (b) Integrated filtering switch (Jin et al., 2018)	33
2.15	DR filtering SPDT switch (a) 3-D configuration (b) Topology (Xu et al., 2018)	34
2.16	Layout of the SB-BPF-integrated SPDT switch (Xu, J., Liu, 2020)	35
2.17	SPDT bandpass FIS (Rave and Jacob, 2014)	35
2.18	3D diagram of the proposed SISL switchable BPF (Kaixuei et al., 2018)	36
2.19	Reconfigurable filtering antenna structure. (a) Side and top views of reconfigurable filtering antenna. (b) TLCR bandpass filter (Qin, Wei and Guo, 2015)	39
2.20	Reconfigurable antenna structure (a) Reconfigurable antenna with hairpin filters. (b)Edge-coupled filter to 20 and 29 GHz (Rodrigues, L and Matos, 2020)	39
2.21	Reconfigurable filtering antenna structure(Ramadan et al., 2014)	40
2.22	Reconfigurable filtering antenna structure(a) 2D Structure (a)Top layer (b) Bottom layer (Malakooti et al., 2019)	41
2.23	Reconfigurable filtering antenna structure(Deng Jingya, et al, 2018)	41
3.1	Flow chart of the project	47

3.2	The proposed bandpass filter	50
3.3	The current distribution for the square resonator filter at 2.4 GHz	50
3.4	The proposed filter loading with two capacitors	51
3.5	3D model of the ring resonator structure in CST MWS	51
3.6	Equivalent circuit of the proposed BPS at 2.4 GHz	52
3.7	The geometries of (a) Patch elements and (b) Ground Plane for the conventional antenna	54
3.8	The structure of the proposed filtenna (a) top view, (b) bottom view	56
3.9	Current distributions of the proposed design at frequency of 2.4 GHz (a) with bandpass filter, and (b) without bandpass filter	56
3.10	Proposed filtering SPDT switch simulated structure	58
3.11	Circuit diagram of the proposed filtering switch (Transmit mode)	59
3.12	Circuit diagram of the proposed filtering switch (Receiver mode)	61
3.13	Simulated structure of the proposed reconfigurable filtenna using ideal switch	63
3.14	Simulated surface current distribution at 2.4 GHz	65
3.15	RLC equivalent circuit of BAP64-02 diode at ON and OFF-state	66
3.16	Simulated design of the proposed reconfigurable filtenna using PIN diodes switch	67
3.17	Simulated surface current distribution at 2.4 GHz	69
3.18	Measurement of the switchable filtering-antenna using VNA	71
3.19	Measurement of the filtering-antenna integrated SPDT switch using VNA	72
3.20	Gain Measurement of the filtering-antenna integrated SPDT switch using VNA	73

3.21	Radiation Pattern Measurement setup of the filtering-antenna integrated SPDT switch using anechoic chamber	74
4.1	The prototype of the proposed filter	75
4.2	S11 simulation and measurement results for the filter	76
4.3	The return loss at various capacitor values for the suggested filter	77
4.4	The simulated return loss of different values of (Lm) microstrip line width	79
4.5	The simulated return loss of different values of (S) microstrip line length	79
4.6	The prototype of the conventional wideband antenna	80
4.7	Simulated and measured results of return loss for the conventional antenna	81
4.8	Simulated E-and H-planes patterns at 2.4 GHz	81
4.9	The photograph of the filtenna prototype (a) Top view and (b) Bottom view	82
4.10	The return loss (S11) simulation and measurement results for the antenna with and without filter	83
4.11	The Simulated S11 and gain of the proposed filtenna	83
4.12	Simulated radiation peak gains for both two antennas filter-antenna	84
4.13	Simulated VSWR of the proposed filtenna design	85
4.14	Simulated E-and H-planes patterns at 2.4 GHz for the proposed filtenna	85
4.15	Current distributions of the proposed design at frequency of 2.4 GHz (a) with bandpass filter, and (b) without bandpass filter	87
4.16	Prototype of the proposed filtering SPDT Switch	88

4.17	Simulation and measurement return loss of the filtering SPDT switch at Tx mode	89
4.18	Simulated and measured isolation of the proposed filtering SPDT switch at Tx mode	90
4.19	Simulated and measured insertion loss of the proposed filtering SPDT switch at Tx mode	91
4.20	Current distributions of the proposed design at (a) Transmitter Mode and (b) Receiver Mode	94
4.21	Simulated isolation of the filtering SPDT switch with variable length of d	95
4.22	Simulated return loss of the filtering SPDT switch with variable length of d	95
4.23	Simulated isolation of the filtering SPDT switch with different values of (L_m) microstrip line width	96
4.24	Simulated return loss of the filtering SPDT switch with different values of (L_m) microstrip line width	97
4.25	Fabricated filtering-antenna integrated Ideal switch	98
4.26	Simulated and measured return loss of the proposed filter antenna integrated SPDT switch at Tx mode	99
4.27	Simulation and measurement isolation of the proposed antenna filtering antenna integrated SPDT using the ideal switch at Transmit mode	100
4.28	Simulated realised gain of the filtering-antenna integrated SPDT switch at Transmit mode	101

4.29	Filter antenna integrated SPDT switch performance with variable length of d (a) Return loss (b) Isolation	102
4.30	Simulated and measured radiation patterns in E-Plane and H- Plane of the proposed filtering antenna using the ideal switch at 2.4 GHz	104
4.31	3D Radiation Pattern of proposed filtering antenna at Centre Frequency (2.4 GHz)	104
4.32	Fabricated filtering-antenna integrated SPDT switch using PIN diode	105
4.33	Simulated and measured return loss of the proposed filtenna integrated SPDT switch using PIN diode switch at Transmit mode	106
4.34	Simulated and measured isolation of the proposed filtenna integrated SPDT-switch using PIN diode switch at Transmit mode	107
4.35	Simulated and measured realised gain of the filtenna integrated SPDT switch using PIN diode at Transmit mode	108
4.36	Filtenna integrated SPDT switch performance with variable length of d (a) Isolation (b) Return loss	110
4.37	Simulated and measured radiation patterns in E-Plane and H- Plane of the proposed filtering antenna using PIN diode switch at 2.4 GHz	111
4.38	3D Radiation Pattern of proposed filtering antenna at centre frequency of 2.4 GHz	112
4.39	Measured return loss and isolation of the proposed filtenna using ideal and PIN diode switches	113

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
A	FR4	132
B	BAP64-02 Silicon PIN diode from NXP Semiconductors	133
C	Fabrication and Measurement Processes	137



LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ADS	-	Advanced Design System
AUT	-	Antenna Under Test
BPF	-	Bandpass Filter
BSF	-	Bandstop Filter
BW	-	Bandwidth
CLR	-	Coupled Line Resonator
CMOS	-	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
Co-pol	-	Co-polarization
CST	-	Computer Simulation Technology
dB	-	Decibel
DC	-	Direct Current
DGS	-	Defected Ground Structure
DPS	-	Defected Patch Structure
DSRR	-	Double Split Ring Resonator
E	-	Elevation Plane
EM	-	Electromagnetic
FET	-	Field-Effect Transistors
FR4	-	Flame Retardant 4
GaAs	-	Gallium Arsenide

GHz	-	Giga Hertz
H	-	Azimuth Plane
HPF	-	Highpass Filter
LNA	-	low noise amplifier
LPF	-	Lowpass Filter
LTE	-	Long Term Evolution
MEMs	-	Micro Electro Mechanicals
MIMO	-	Multi-input Multi-output
mm	-	Millimeter
MMIC	-	Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit
NSR	-	No uniform Sub Resonator
OC	-	Open Circuit
PCB	-	Printed Circuit Board
pHEMT	-	Pseudomorphic High Electron Mobility Transistor
RF	-	Radio Frequency
RSS	-	Resonant Stub Structure
SC	-	Short Circuit
SiGe	-	Silicon Germanium
SPDT	-	Single Pole Double Throw
SPST	-	Single Pole Single Throw
SRR	-	Split Ring Resonator
SW	-	Ideal Switch
Tx/Rx	-	Transmit and Receive
TDD	-	Time Division Duplex

UWB	-	Ultra-Wide Band
VNA	-	Vector Network Analyser
VSWR	-	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio
WiFi	-	Wireless Fidelity
WLAN	-	Wireless Local Area Network
x-pol	-	Cross Polarization



LIST OF SYMBOLS

a_n	- Incident Wave
b_n	- Reflected Wave
c	- Speed of Light
C	- Capacitance
d	- Height of the substrate
ϵ_r	- Relative Permittivity of the Substrate
ϵ	- Insertion Loss Ripple
f_0	- Center Frequency
f_c	- Cutoff Frequency
g	- Width of the U-shaped slot
I	- Current
j	- Imaginary
L	- Inductance
R	- Resistance
RL	- Return Loss
\sin	- Trigonometry Function
S_{11}	- Reflection Coefficient at port 1
S_{22}	- Reflection Coefficient at port 2
S_{12}	- Transmission Coefficient at port 1
S_{21}	- Transmission Coefficient at port 2