

Experimental Evaluation Scheme of UWB Antenna Performance

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Outline

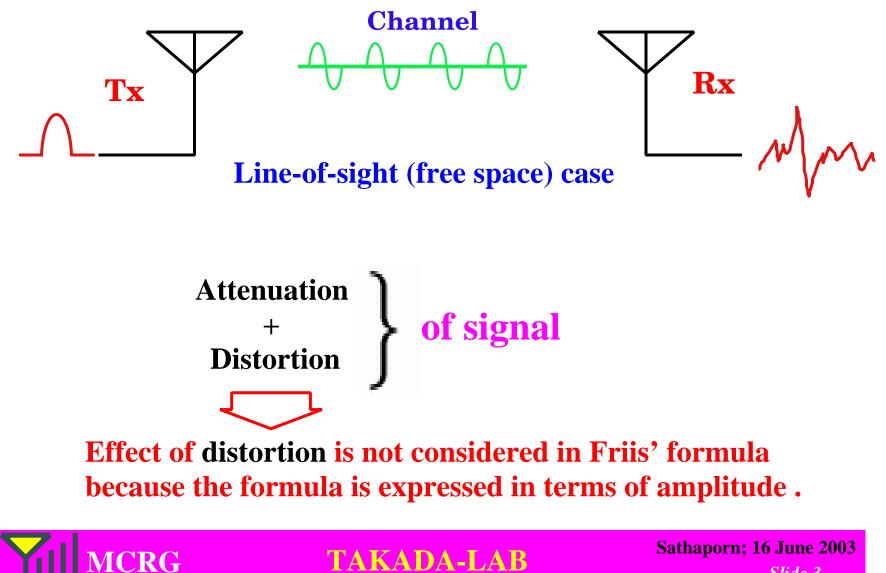
- **+** Background
- Extension of Friis' Transmission Formula for UWB Systems
- **+ Preparation for the Experiments**
- ***** Results of Experiments
- Conclusion and Future Works



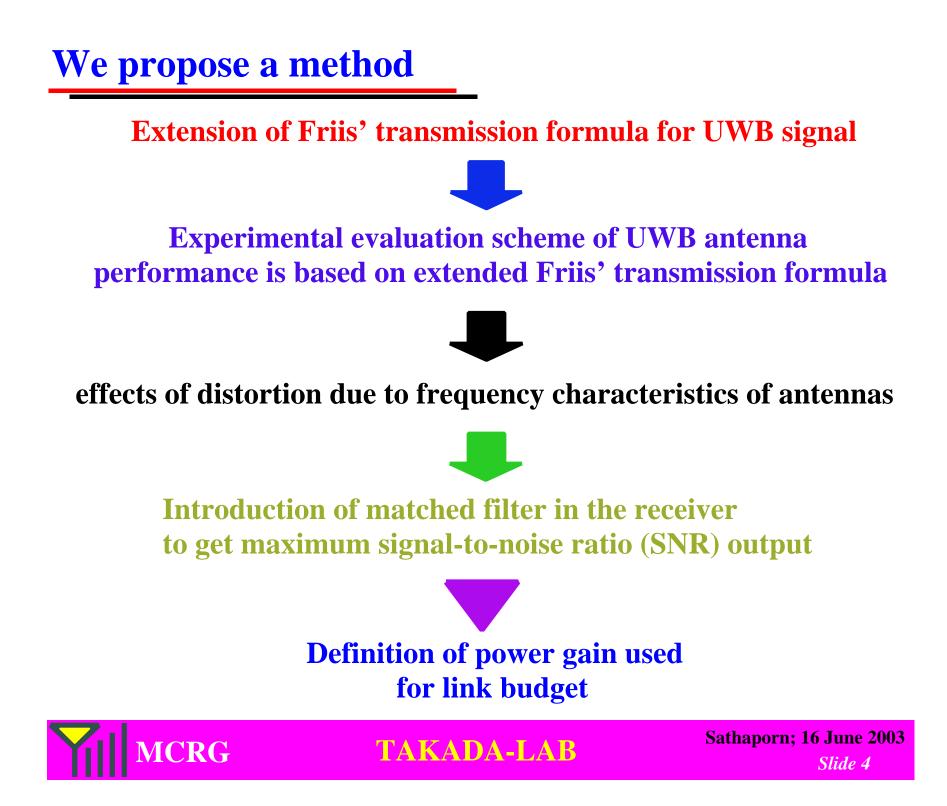
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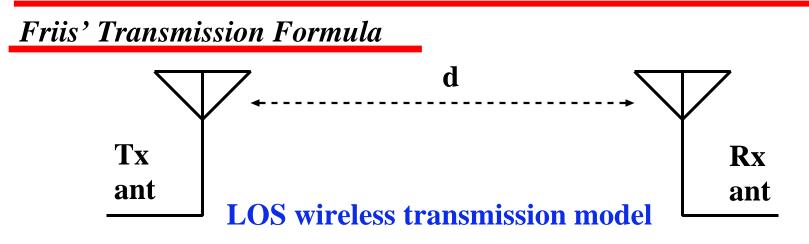
Background

Link budget estimation of ultra-wideband (UWB) transmission



Slide 3





Transmission gain

$$G_{Friis}(f) = \frac{P_r(f)}{P_t(f)} = G_f(f)G_r(f)G_t(f)$$

Free space propagation gain

$$G_f(f) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi d}\right)^2$$

where

f: frequency $G_t(f)$: absolute gain of Tx ant. $G_r(f)$: absolute gain of Rx ant.

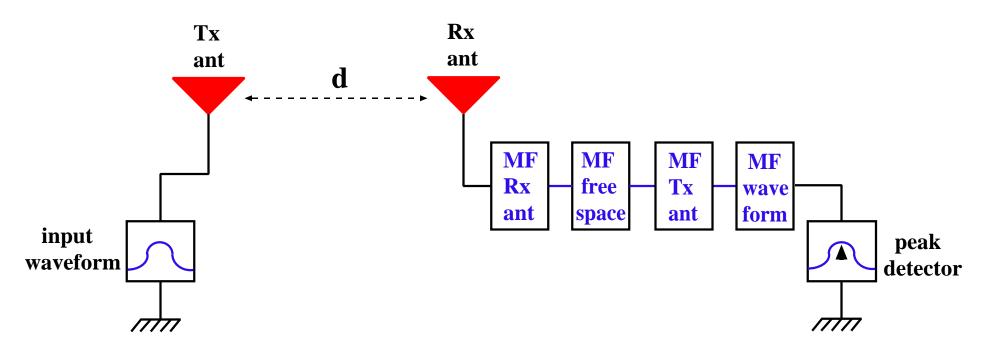
roots of distortion -

$$\lambda$$
 : wavelength



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Extension of Friis' Transmission Formula for Wideband waveform transmission



Block diagram of transmission System for Extension of Friis' Transmission Formula to treat UWB signal.



Input signal

$$v_t(t) = E_t \delta(t) * h_t(t)$$

The corresponding transfer function

$$H_{e-Friis}(f) = \frac{V_r(f)}{E_t} = H_f H_t \vec{H}_r \cdot \vec{H}_t$$

where

 $\vec{H}_a = \vec{H}_a(\theta_a, \varphi_a, f)$: polarization transfer function (V and H pols.)

$$a = r \ or \ t$$



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complex transfer function of free space

$$H_f = rac{\lambda}{4\pi d} \exp(-jkd)$$
 , $k = rac{2\pi}{\lambda}$

the unit vectors of Tx and Rx antennas.

$$\widehat{ heta}_r = \widehat{ heta}_t$$
 , $\widehat{arphi}_r = - \widehat{arphi}_t$

matched filter normalized to satisfy constant noise power output.

$$H_{MF}(f) = \frac{H_{e-Friis}^{*}(f)}{\sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H_{e-Friis}(f)|^2 df}}$$



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The output waveform from matched filter

$$v_{MF}(t) = h_{e-Friis}(t) * h_{MF}(t) = \frac{h_{e-Friis}(t) * h_{e-Friis}(-t)}{\sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h_{e-Friis}^2(t)dt}}$$

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Maximum

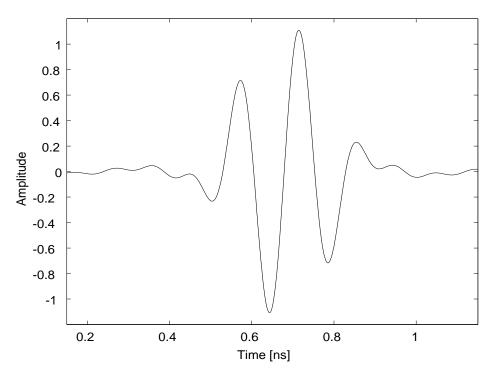
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$$\max_{t} v_{MF}(t) = v_{MF}(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} V_{MF}(f) df$$
$$= \sqrt{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H_{e-Friis}(f)|^2 df}$$

This equation includes the frequency response of the antenna, the propagation loss, and the spectrum of the transmission signal.

UWB Signal Model

Frequency band from 3.1 GHz to 10.6 GHz



The transmission waveform of UWB signal



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Instruments Setup isotropic antenna d isotropic antenna 1 m pair for comparision dcase 1: 0° degree **UWB Tx UWB Rx** 1000 mm d 1 m VNA case 2: 30° degree 1300 mm 1300 mm _____ 1 m case 3: 60° degree

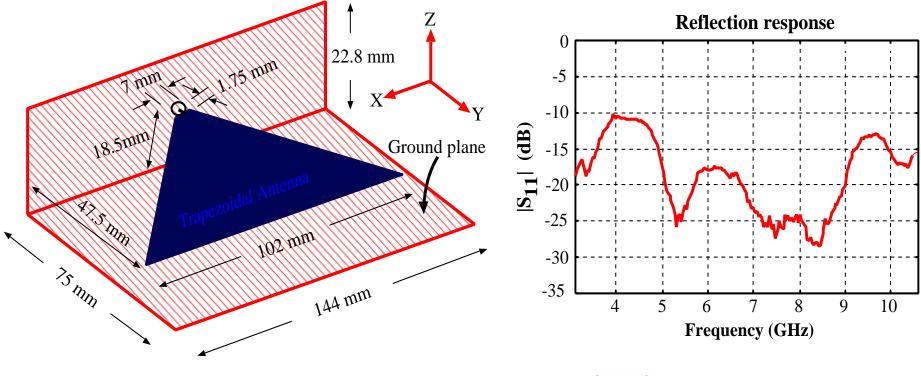
The instruments setup

Orientation of two trapezoidal antenna



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Antenna Under Test



Structure and dimension of trapezoidal antenna

 $|S_{11}|$ Characterstics of trapezoidal antenna



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Parameters of Experiments

Table 1:

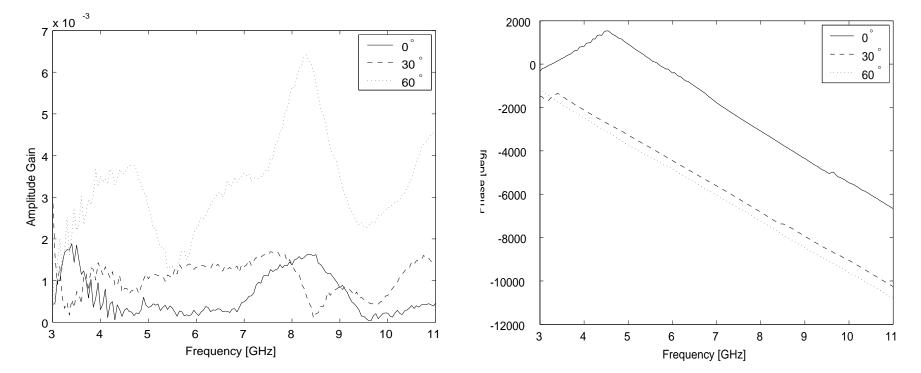
Parameter	Value
Frequency range	2 GHz to 12 GHz
Number of frequency point	1601
Dynamic power range	80 dB
IF bandwidth	300 MHz
Tx antenna height	1.3 m
Rx antenna height	1.3 m
Distance between Tx and Rx	1.0 m
Pointing angle	0 / 30 / 60 degrees



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Measured transfer functions for different antenna pointing condition: *amplitude*

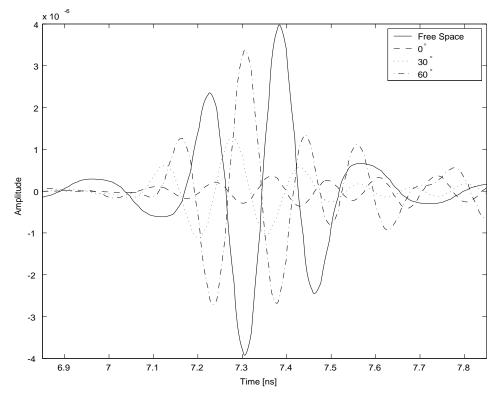
Measured transfer functions for different antenna pointing condition: *phase*





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Received waveform at the antenna output



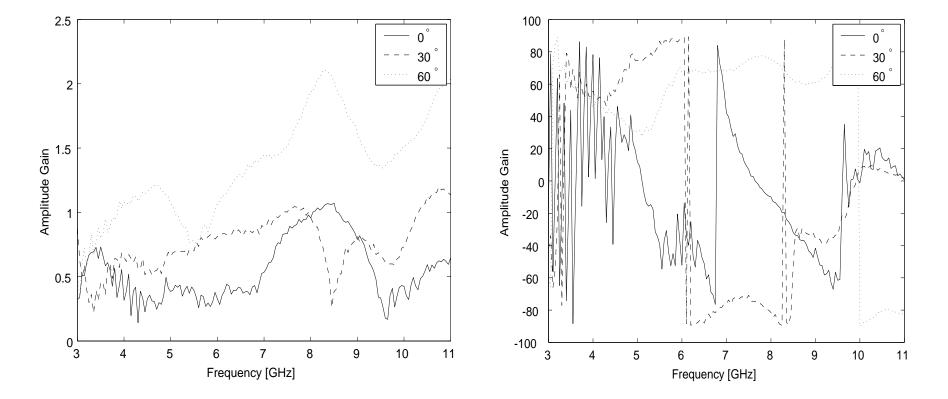
very much distorted and length become longer.



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Antenna transfer function: *amplitude*

Antenna transfer function: phase



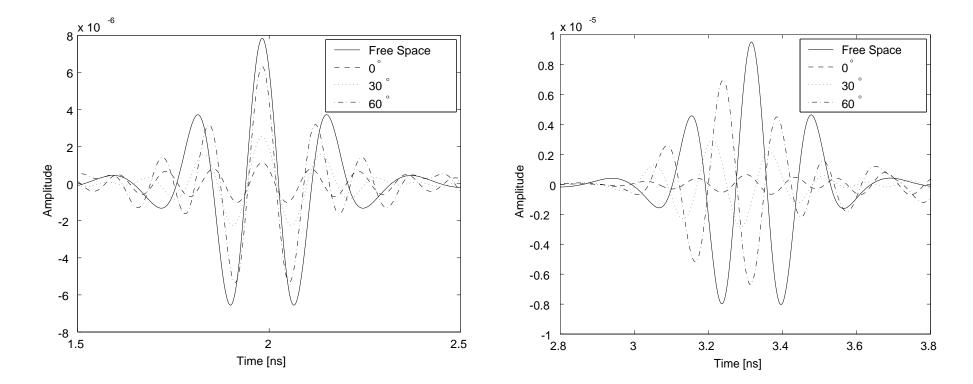


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Output of matched filter: *optimal*

Output of the matched filter:

free space approximation





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Table 2: Compare with relative gain of (antenna + matched filter), with respect to ideal isotropic antenna

Filter	Gain [dBi]			
	0°	30°	60°	
Optimum	-16.8	-9.8	-1.9	
Isotropic approximation	-22.8	-10.6	-3.3	

Table 3: Correlation coefficient between the impulse responses of the received signal and the approximate matched filter by using isotropic antenna.

Orientation	0°	30°	60°	
Correlation	0.46	0.86	0.85	



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Conclusion and Future works

Developed an experimental scheme for UWB antenna performance using the extended Friis' transmission formula and matched filter to get the maximum SNR.

This demonstrated scheme can be used for UWB antenna performance and indoor/outdoor propagation and modeling in UWB systems.

Fading and Shadowing model

Frequency characteristics

- > Antenna
- > Human body effect
- > Indoor multipath effect



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Thank you for attention



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