



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

# IJRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in  
**SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY**



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 12, Issue 13, April 2023

**ISSN** INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA

# Optimizing 28 GHz MIMO Antenna Design for Enhanced Mobile Connectivity

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**ABSTRACT:** This project aims to design and simulate a 28 GHz MIMO (multiple-input, multiple-output) antenna for mobile applications. The antenna structure is placed at the center of the substrate with dielectric. The material of the patch is Perfect Electric Conductor (PEC) and the substrate is Rogers R043508(lossy). The antenna will be optimized to provide high gain, low correlation, and wide bandwidth for efficient data transmission. The design will be simulated using Computer simulation technology (CST) software, and the performance of the antenna will be analyzed in terms of S-parameters, radiation patterns, and channel capacity. The outcome of this project will be a high-performance MIMO antenna design that can be used in future mobile communication systems.

**KEYWORDS:** MIMO, CST, High gain, low correlation, efficiency

## I. INTRODUCTION

MIMO (Multiple-Input Multiple-Output) antennas are a type of antenna technology that enables the transmission and reception of multiple data streams simultaneously over the same frequency band. These antennas consist of multiple antennas, both at the transmitter and receiver ends, that work together to increase data throughput and improve overall network performance.

MIMO technology has become an essential component of modern wireless communication systems, such as 5G, where it allows for higher data rates, improved coverage, and better spectral efficiency.

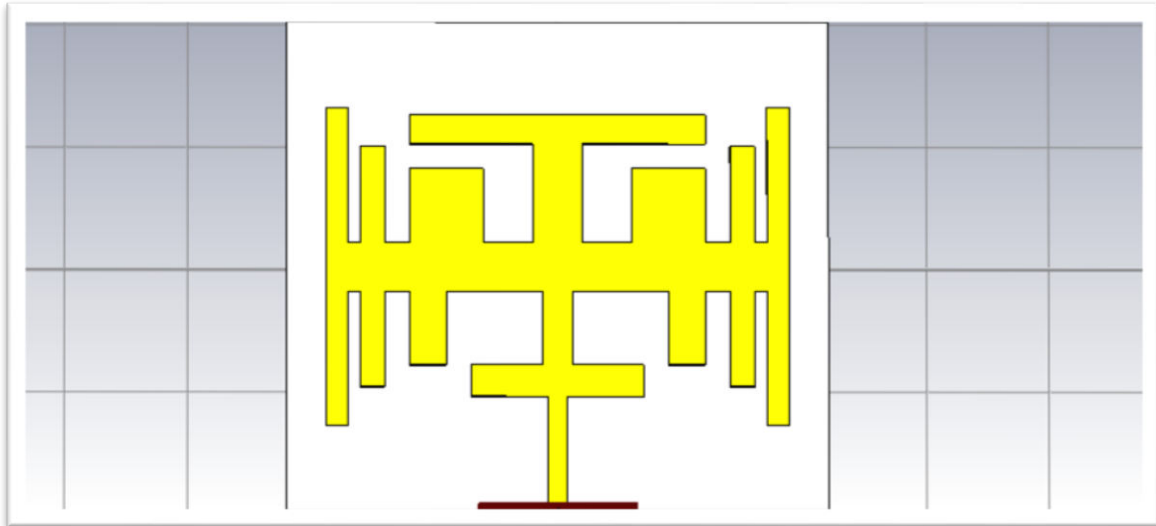
The material of the patch is Perfect Electric Conductor (PEC) and the substrate is Rogers R043508(lossy). The antenna will be optimized to provide high gain, low correlation, and wide bandwidth for efficient data transmission.

## II. METHODOLOGY

1. Determining the system requirements: The first step is to determine the requirements for the MIMO system operating at 28GHz. These requirements may include the number of antennas required, the bandwidth of operation, the desired data rates, and the coverage area.
2. Antenna selection: Based on the system requirements, select the appropriate antenna type that can operate at 28GHz, such as a patch antenna, dipole antenna, or slot antenna. The antenna type selection depends on factors such as frequency range, polarization, and radiation pattern requirements.
3. Antenna configuration: Determine the antenna configuration, such as the number of antennas required at both the transmitter and receiver ends. Typical configurations for 28GHz MIMO systems include 2x2, 4x4, or 8x8.
4. Antenna placement and orientation: The placement and orientation of the antennas are critical factors in achieving optimal MIMO performance. The antennas should be placed such that they have minimal mutual coupling and maximum diversity. For 28GHz MIMO systems, the antennas should be placed in a line-of-sight path with a clear view of each other.
5. Antenna tuning and optimization: Once the antenna configuration and placement are determined, the antennas are tuned and optimized to achieve the desired performance characteristics. This may involve adjusting the antenna dimensions, impedance matching, or adjusting the radiation pattern.
6. System testing and validation: The final step is to test and validate the MIMO system's performance in a real-world environment. This involves measuring parameters such as data rates, signal quality, and coverage area to ensure that the system meets the desired requirements.



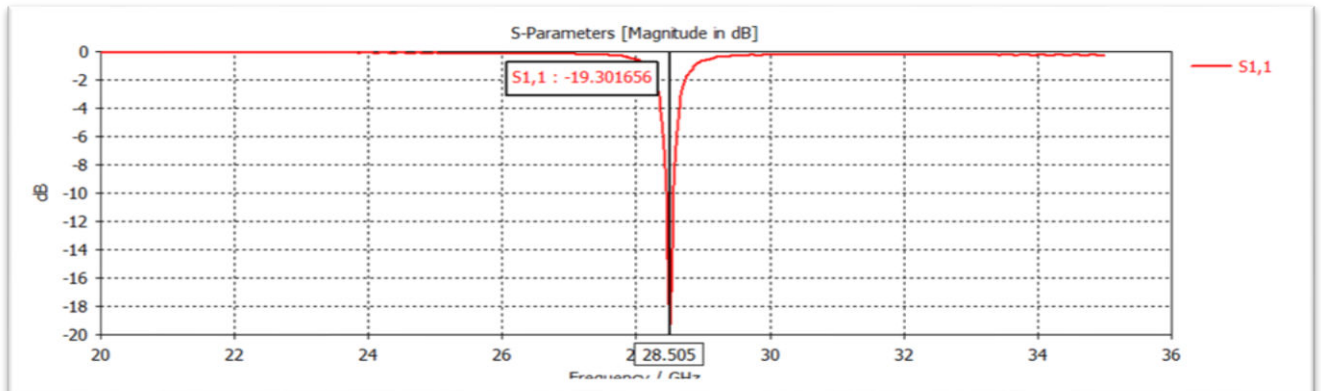
### III. PROPOSED ANTENNA DESIGN



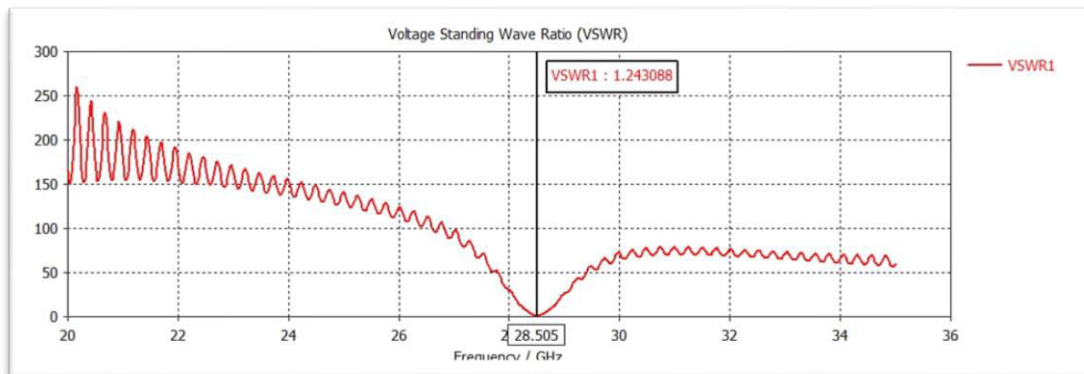
Initial Design of MIMO antenna

The antenna structure consists of 4 F-shaped elements placed at the Centre, fed from the top and bottom edges of the substrate as presented in above figure 1. All the elements are placed symmetric with same dimensions. The antennas are fed using an edge feed technique. The feed, feed line and the patch are designed to have 27-28 GHz frequency.

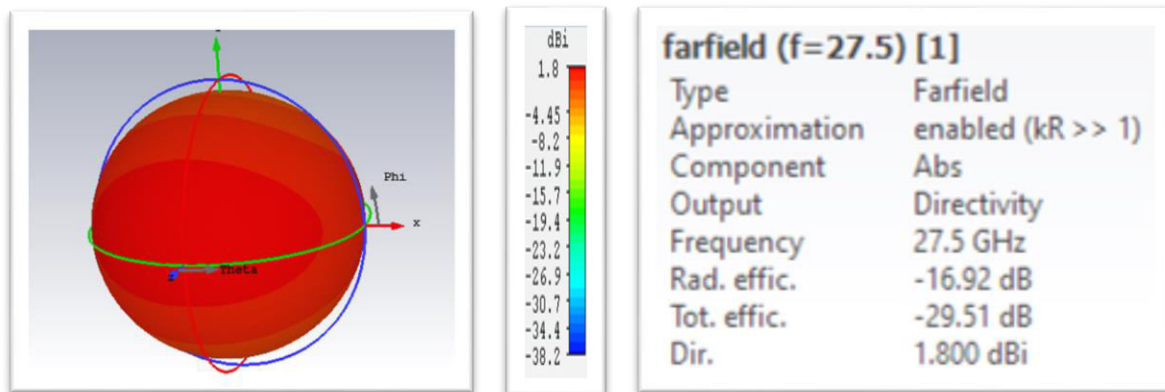
#### Results from the simulation of Antenna:



S-parameter of the antenna



VSWR of the Antenna



Radiation pattern

Radiation and Total efficiency

The MIMO antenna designed with vertical feed has produced gain of 14.45 dB, directivity of 1.800 dBi, S – Parameter (return loss) value of  $-19.30$  dB, VSWR shown respectively, the radiation pattern is depicted in figure 4 and the values of radiation efficiency and total efficiency presented in figure are  $-16.92$  dB and  $-29.51$  dB respectively.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The optimized antenna system demonstrated improved return loss and radiation characteristics, making it suitable for mobile communication applications. The performance of the antenna system was compared to other similar designs, and the optimized antenna system demonstrated superior performance.

Future work includes extending the design to higher-order MIMO systems and fabricating the optimized antenna system to validate the simulation results in a real-world environment.

The outcomes of this project have the potential to contribute to the advancement of MIMO antenna technology for mobile communication applications, leading to improved signal quality, higher data rates, and improved coverage area for future mobile communication systems such as 5G and beyond.

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9. These references provide valuable insights into the design and optimization of 28 GHz MIMO antenna systems for mobile communication applications, including 5G and beyond.



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