

# Compact 5G Vivaldi Tapered Slot Filtering Antenna with Enhanced Bandwidth

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**Abstract:** Compact fifth-generation (5G) low-frequency band filtering antennas (filtennas) with stable directive radiation patterns, improved bandwidth (BW), and gain are designed, fabricated, and tested in this research. The proposed filtennas are achieved by combining the predesigned compact 5G (5.975 – 7.125 GHz) third-order uniform and non-uniform transmission line hairpin bandpass filters (UTL and NTL HPBFs) with the compact ultrawide band Vivaldi tapered slot antenna (UWB VTSA) in one module. The objective of this integration is to enhance the performance of 5.975 – 7.125 GHz filtennas which will be suitable for modern mobile communication applications by exploiting the benefits of UWB VTSA. Based on NTL HPBF, more space is provided to add the direct current (DC) biasing circuits in cognitive radio networks (CRNs) for frequency reconfigurable applications. To overcome the mismatch between HPBFs and VTSA, detailed parametric studies are presented. Computer simulation technology (CST) software is used for the simulation in this study. Good measured  $S_{11}$  appeared to be  $< -13$  and  $< -10.54$  dB at 5.48 – 7.73 and 5.9 – 7.98 GHz with peak realized gains of 6.37 and 6.27 dBi, for VTSA with UTL and NTL HPBFs, respectively which outperforms the predesigned filters. Validation is carried out by comparing the measured and simulated results.

**Keywords:** Filtering antenna (filtenna); hairpin bandpass filters (HPBFs); vivaldi tapered slot filtering antenna (VTSFA); fifth generation (5G) mobile communication

## 1 Introduction

Fifth-generation (5G) technology has a great impact on the recent wireless communication system offering enhanced, ultra-reliable, and low-latency communication. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) proposed to make 5.975 – 7.125 GHz available for unlicensed operations in 5G



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technology for indoor and outdoor communication with a restriction on the power transmission levels [1].

Due to the important role of antennas and filters in most wireless communication systems, there have been significant efforts to design them with improved performance and reduced size. Bandpass filters (BPFs) are integrated with antennas to reduce the size of the communication system and to address the shortcomings of its receiving antennas, such as poor band-edge selectivity and the presence of undesired harmonics [2]. The filtering concept of integrating a filter with an antenna (co-design) or substituting the last resonator of the filter with an antenna (synthesis strategy) was first proposed in [3,4], respectively. Filtering can also be achieved by etching slots or slits and adding parasitic elements to the antenna [5] which helps in reducing its size. However, they may degrade the antenna performance in terms of gain, polarization polarity, and radiation pattern. On the other hand, using filters is more efficient in controlling the required narrow band with high selectivity and out-of-band rejection levels. Patch [6–11], and monopole [2,12–16] antennas are the most commonly used in the literature for filtering antennas (filtennas design. However, loop [17], dipole [18], quasi-Yagi [19], slot line [20], Vivaldi [21] and Metasurface (MS) [22] antennas are not widely employed. In the next paragraphs, different recent filtennas employing various methodologies from 2015 to 2022 are discussed.

A stacked structure of patch antenna on top and hairpin bandpass filter (HPBF) on the bottom are used in [2] to design a simple compact narrow band filtenna with improved selectivity and efficiency. More practically, compact wearable filtennas with circular polarization suitable for off-body wireless communications are designed in [7,8] by integrating a square patch antenna with an open-loop resonator (OLR) BPF using coupled stripline and pins. High selectivity in filtenna can be achieved using a differential feeding structure [9,10]. In [9], three patches and a line resonator are used to enhance the performance and increase the harmonic suppression level, respectively. However in [10], this structure is applied to mitigate the cross-polarization level and improve the selectivity and out-of-band suppressing levels ( $-40.1/-39$  dB) by integrating a quasi-H-shaped patch (QHSP) and a meandering quasi-T-shaped resonator (QTSR). A 30% size reduction with wide-band harmonic rejection is obtained in [11] by integrating a rectangular stub to the feedline of the ultra-thin fractal patch antenna. The high-frequency selectivity is enhanced in [12,13] by integrating a two-stage split ring resonator (SRR) with circularly and linearly polarized monopole antennas. Authors in [14] proposed compact monopole filtenna with flat gain and high out-of-band rejection level by replacing the second resonator of a square capacitively loaded loop (CLL) BPF with a fan-shaped radiator. Moreover, the bandwidth (BW) of the designed filtenna is enhanced by adding parasitic elements and etching slots in its ground strip. Exploiting the high-order harmonics suppression feature of the interdigital bandpass filter (IBF), it is integrated with a modified elliptic-shaped monopole antenna [2]. Multilayer structure and simple design method are used in [15] to reduce the size of the proposed  $\Gamma$ -shaped monopole filtenna while increasing its selectivity and out-of-band rejection levels. Authors in [16], designed a compact 2.4 GHz printed monopole filtenna for Wi-Fi application, by replacing the second resonator of a square open loop resonator (SOLR) filter with an inverted L-shape monopole antenna. In this design, a quarter-wave admittance inverter with a characteristic impedance other than  $50 \Omega$  is used to mitigate the effect of impedance mismatching.

To improve the impedance matching, gain performance and band-edge selectivity, a rectangular loop antenna with high directivity and lower band-edge selectivity is combined with a parasitic strip and loop in [17]. However, a bazooka balun (86 mm) is required to connect the antenna's bent dipole which increases its size in the Z-direction. Filtenna with high-order harmonics suppression is proposed in [18] using stepped-impedance dipole (SID), stepped-impedance resonator (SIR), and lowpass filter (LPF). A quasi-Yagi filtenna with good filter response and low cross-polarization is designed in

[19] using a metallic shielded load-insensitive multimode balun filter. Authors in [20], proposed a filtenna with enhanced BW, selectivity, and flat gain responses by integrating multimode stub-loaded resonators into the slotline antenna. In [21], to enhance and control the Vivaldi antenna performance, a parasitic element with slits and BPF are added, respectively. Also, coplanar parasitic patches are added to the MS antenna to improve the BW, gain, and efficiency of the proposed filtenna in [22]. Recently in [23], spoof surface plasmon polaritons are used to enhance the gain and BW of the proposed leaky wave end fire filtenna using multiple radiating elements, one double-sided parallel strip line, and stubs with via holes for filtering purposes.

Based on frequency or pattern reconfigurable technology, the communication system's filtering process can be easily controlled, and the number of utilized antennas can be reduced. Recent works on frequency reconfigurable antennas for 5G wireless and cubeSat application, pattern reconfigurable patch antennas for mid-band 5G applications, and flexible frequency-reconfigurable antenna for global system for mobile communication (GSM), fourth generation long-term evolution (4G-LTE), industrial, scientific and medical (ISM), and 5G Sub-6 GHz band applications can be found in [24–26], respectively.

In this work, the predesigned 6.55 GHz uniform and non-uniform transmission line (UTL) and (NTL) HPBFs in [27,28], respectively are integrated with the predesigned compact ultrawide band Vivaldi tapered slot antenna (UWB VTSA) in [29] to design compact 5G Vivaldi tapered slot filtering antennas (VTSFAs). This integration aims to suppress the unwanted signals and exploit the good performance of VTSA in terms of BW, gain, and stable directive radiation patterns. As a result of integrating UTL HPBF and NTL HPBF into VTSA, their BW is enhanced by 0.27 and 0.22 GHz, respectively. In addition to this section, Section 2, explains the design and analysis of the proposed filtennas, as well as the parametric studies. The results are discussed in Section 3.

## 2 Design and Analysis

To keep up with the recent development in the wireless communication system, the proposed VTSFAs are chosen to work in the 5G low-frequency band (5.975 – 7.125 GHz). Based on the co-design approach, the designed 6.55 GHz UTL and NTL HPBFs in [27,28], respectively are integrated into the feed line of the recently designed compact UWB VTSA [29] resulting in 6.55 GHz VTSFA using 6.55 GHz UTL HPBF (Antenna 1) and NTL HPBF (Antenna 2).

The main reason for integrating the 6.55 GHz filters with UWB VTSA is to provide a small size filtenna with wide BW where the design frequency for the UWB VTSA (6.85 GHz) is higher than that of the filter (6.55 GHz). In addition, this integration will be suitable for 5G low-frequency band/UWB reconfigurable antenna applications such as cognitive radio networks (CRNs). The idea behind integrating the 6.55 GHz NTL HPBF into the antenna is to provide a larger space due to the 17.76% resonators' length reduction in NTL HPBF using NTLs theory [28]. As compared to Antenna 1, this small additional space will help in adding more components as explained in the proposed 5G low-frequency band/UWB reconfigurable antenna in [30] where switching diodes and the direct current (DC)-biasing circuits (DC-blocking capacitors, biasing inductors, biasing lines, and pads) are added. The Substrate material in this study is chosen to be Rogers RO4003C (with dielectric constant ( $\epsilon_r$ ) = 3.55, height (h) = 0.813 mm, dielectric loss tangent of 0.0027, and copper thickness = 0.035 mm). The VTSA and both filters are designed at 3.1 – 10.6 GHz and 5.975 – 7.125 GHz with center frequencies,  $F_c = 6.85$ , and 6.55 GHz, respectively. Both filters are designed based on the procedure and design equations explained in [31] using Chebyshev lowpass prototype with a passband ripple of 0.1 dB and  $g_0 = g_4 = 1$ ,  $g_1 = g_3 = 1.0316$ ,  $g_2 = 1.1474$ . Sections 2.1 and 2.2 discuss

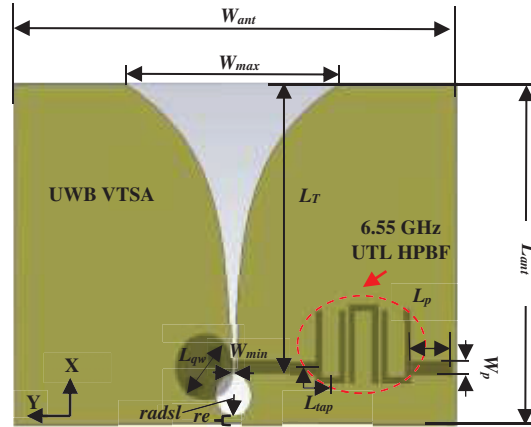
the design and analysis with detailed parametric studies for Antenna 1 and Antenna 2, respectively. The selected optimized parameters for the proposed filtennas are in a red solid line.

## 2.1 Antenna 1

The ability of VTSA to be integrated with circuits without affecting its overall performance is demonstrated here through parametric studies on Antenna 1 as illustrated in Fig. 1. All the parameters of UWB VTSA are similar to that in [29]. Also, most of the HBPB parameters are not changed except the tapping length,  $L_{tap}$ , and the position from the feeding point,  $L_p$ . In Fig. 1,  $r$ ,  $L_T$ ,  $L_{qw}$ ,  $W_{min}$ ,  $W_{max}$ ,  $W_p$ ,  $radsl$ ,  $W_{ant}$ ,  $L_{ant}$ , and  $dis$  are the magnification rate, taper length, quarter wavelength, aperture opening, aperture width, feeding port width, radius of slot, antenna width, antenna length, remaining distance of  $W_{ant}$  without  $L_{qw}$ , respectively. The exponential taper slot of VTSA according to [32] can be defined by

$$y(x) = \pm Ae^{r*x} \quad (1)$$

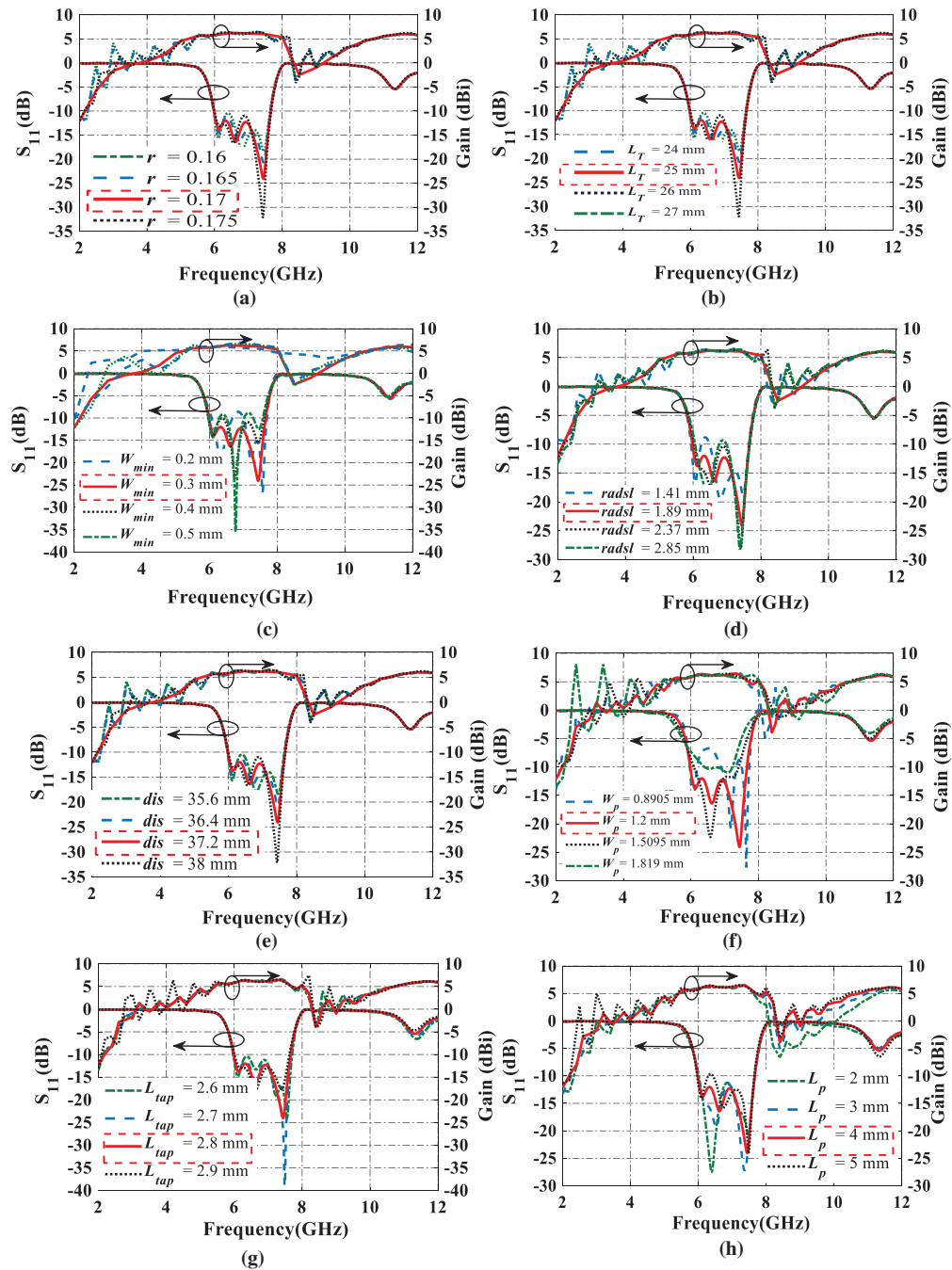
where  $A = 0.5 * W_{min}$  and  $x$  is the position along  $L_T$



**Figure 1:** The configuration of Antenna 1

The main characteristics of Antenna 1 are similar to [29], and the best matching within the required BW and moderate gain ( $S_{11} < -11.82$  dB, BW = 5.976 – 7.656 = 1.68 GHz and maximum realized gain of 6.45 dBi) is obtained at  $r = 0.17$ ,  $L_T = 25$  mm,  $L_{qw} = 5.7$  mm,  $W_{min} = 0.3$  mm,  $radsl = 1.89$  mm,  $dis = 37.2$  mm and  $W_p = 1.2$  mm. The effect of changing  $r$ ,  $L_T$ ,  $W_{min}$ ,  $radsl$ ,  $dis$ , and  $W_p$  on the performance of Antenna 1 in terms of  $S_{11}$  and gain is illustrated in Figs. 2a–2f, respectively. Fig. 2f demonstrates that the  $W_p = 1.2$  mm used for UWB VTSA is better than that at  $W_p = 1.819$  mm ( $S_{11} < -10$  dB, BW = 6.4 – 7.22 = 0.82 GHz and maximum realized gain of 6.17 dBi) utilized for UTL HPBF [27] and  $W_p = 1.5095$  mm ( $S_{11} < -11.67$  dB, BW = 6.1 – 7.41 = 1.31 GHz and maximum realized gain of 6.38 dBi) in terms of matching, BW, and gain. At  $W_p < 1.2$  mm, there is a noticeable mismatch, such as at  $W_p = 0.8905$  mm ( $S_{11} < -6.7$  dB, BW = 5.976 – 7.72 = 1.744 GHz and maximum realized gain of 6.79 dBi). For better matching, two important parameters related to the filter side are changed,  $L_{tap}$  and  $L_p$  as shown in Figs. 2g and 2h, respectively. Fig. 2g shows that although the matching and gain at the optimized value,  $L_{tap} = 2.9$  mm ( $S_{11} < -12.9$  dB, BW = 6.04 – 7.62 = 1.58 GHz and maximum realized gain of 6.53 dBi) for UTL HPBF [27] are 8.37% and 1.23% better than that at  $L_{tap} = 2.8$  mm ( $S_{11} < -11.82$ , BW = 5.976 – 7.656 = 1.68 GHz and maximum realized gain of 6.45 dBi), it is selected due its 5.95% wider BW which covers the lower frequency in required band (5.975 – 7.125 GHz). As indicated

in Fig. 2h for good matching, the best position from the feed line is at  $L_p = 4$  mm ( $S_{11} < -11.82$  dB), which is better than that at  $L_p = 2$  mm ( $S_{11} < -11.24$  dB),  $L_p = 3$  mm ( $S_{11} < -11.49$  dB), and  $L_p = 5$  mm ( $S_{11} < -9.66$  dB).



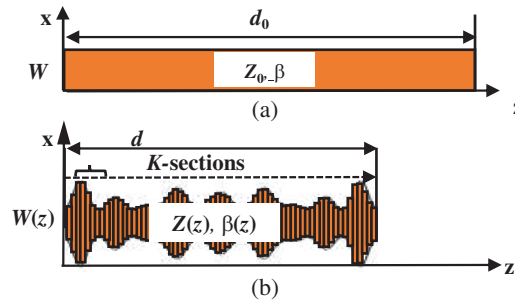
**Figure 2:**  $S_{11}$  and gain parametric study of Antenna 1 on (a)  $r$ , (b)  $L_r$ , (c)  $W_{min}$ , (d)  $radsl$ , (e)  $dis$ , (f)  $W_p$ , (g)  $L_{tap}$  and (h)  $L_p$

## 2.2 Antenna 2

By applying the NTL theory [28] to the designed 6.55 GHz UTL HPBF in [27], the UTL resonators are replaced by their equivalent NTL resonators with a 17.76% size reduction, guaranteeing that their  $ABCD$  parameters are equal. Fig. 3 shows how to get the  $ABCD$  parameters of NTL by dividing it into  $K$  UTLs and then finding their  $ABCD$  parameters, so the total  $ABCD$  matrix will be

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^K \begin{bmatrix} A_K & B_K \\ C_K & D_K \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

where  $A_i = D_i = \cos(\Delta\theta)$ ,  $B_i = jZ(z)((i - 0.5) \Delta z) \sin(\Delta\theta)$ ,  $C_i = \frac{j \sin(\Delta\theta)}{Z(z)((i - 0.5) \Delta z)}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, K$ ,  $\Delta z = d/K$  and  $\Delta\theta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta z = \frac{2\pi f}{c} \sqrt{\epsilon_{eff}} \Delta z$ .



**Figure 3:** UTL with its equivalent NTL

where  $c$  is the speed of light and  $Z(z)$  is the NTL's variable characteristics impedance which can be expanded in a truncated Fourier series as follows

$$\ln(Z(z)/Z_0) = \sum_{n=0}^N C_n \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n z}{d}\right) \quad (3)$$

where  $Z_0$  is the constant characteristics impedance of UTL,  $N$  is chosen to be 10 and the Fourier series coefficients ( $C_n$ s) are optimized using a built-in MATLAB function "fmincon" to minimize the following error function

$$\text{Error} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{1}{4} (|A - A_0|^2 + Z_0^{-2} |B - B_0|^2 + Z_0^2 |C - C_0|^2 + |D - D_0|^2)} \quad (4)$$

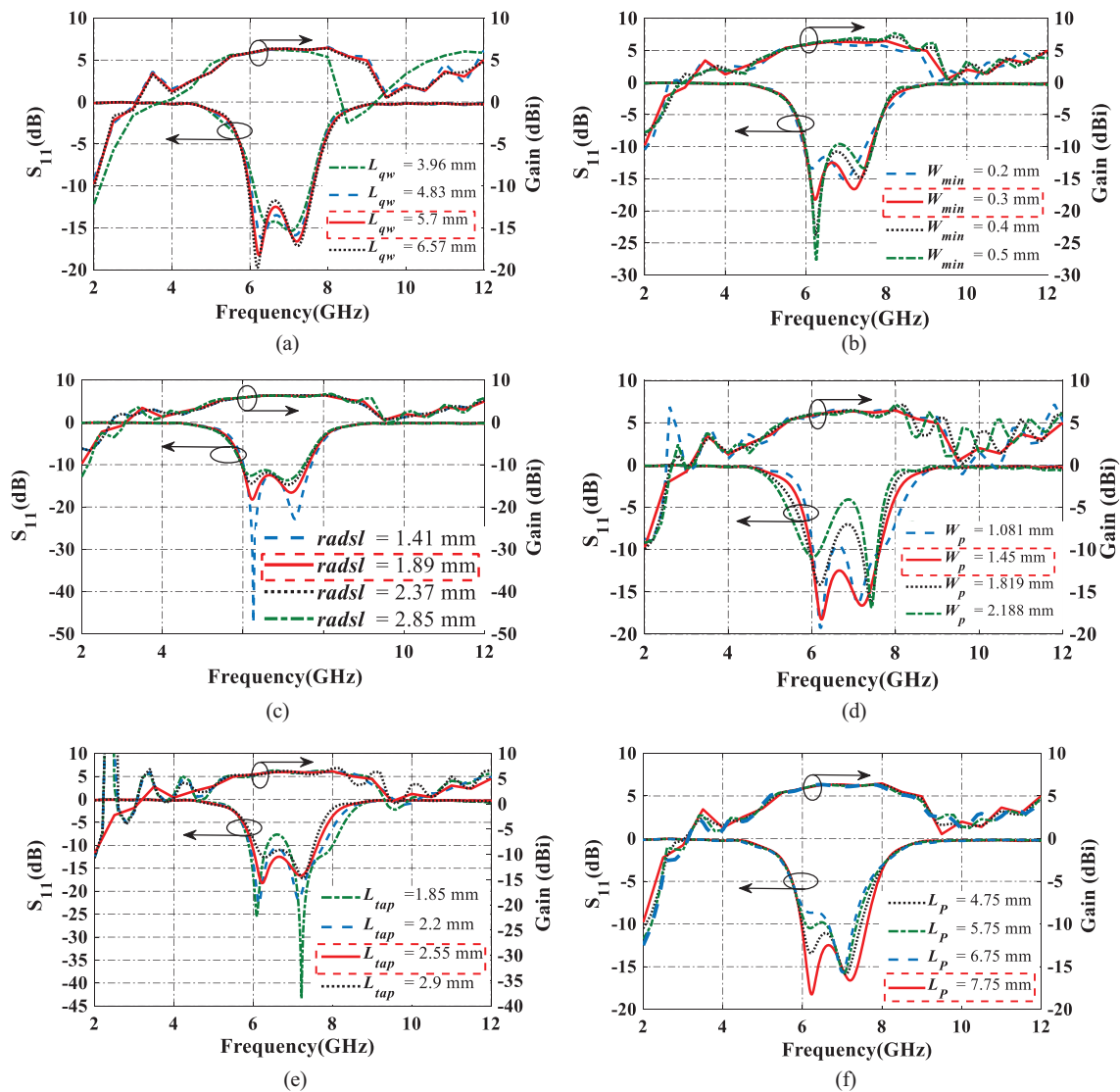
where  $M$  is the number of the frequencies  $f_m$  ( $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$ ) within the desired band with a frequency increment  $\Delta f$  and  $A_0$ ,  $B_0$ ,  $C_0$  and  $D_0$  are the  $ABCD$  matrix parameters of UTL.

The compact NTL HPBF in Antenna 2 depicted in Fig. 4, provides more space for the DC biasing circuits in CRNs applications. And here the optimized  $r = 0.17$  mm,  $L_T = 25$  mm,  $L_{qw} = 5.7$  mm,  $W_{min} = 0.3$  mm,  $radsl = 1.89$  mm,  $dis = 37.2$  mm, and  $W_p = 1.2$  mm are similar to [29] with  $S_{11} < -12.36$  dB through 5.968 – 7.643 GHz (BW = 1.675 GHz) and maximum realized gain of 6.47 dBi. The parametric studies on  $L_{qw}$ ,  $W_{min}$ ,  $radsl$ , and  $W_p$  are shown in Figs. 5a–5d, respectively. Also here, the suitable  $W_p$  to match HPBF with the antenna feed line is at  $W_p = 1.2$  mm ( $S_{11} < -12.36$  dB, BW = 5.968 – 7.643 = 1.675 GHz and maximum realized gain of 6.47 dBi) that is better than  $W_p = 1.819$  mm ( $S_{11} < -7$  dB, BW = 5.93 – 7.57 = 1.64 GHz and maximum realized gain of 6.45 dBi) as illustrated in Fig. 5d. The optimized  $L_{tap} = 2.55$  mm as shown in Fig. 5e is better than that at  $L_{tap} = 2.9$  mm ( $S_{11}$



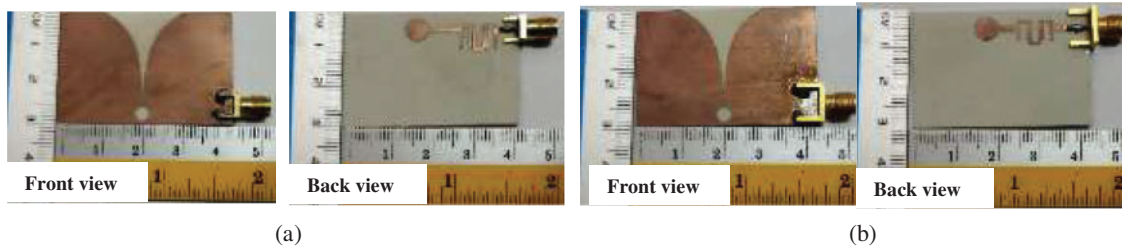


performance. The good measured total radiation efficiencies provided by Antenna 1 and Antenna 2 are between 60.4% and 96.9% (Sim. = 63.95% and 98.43%) and 62.54% and 91.92% (Sim. = 63.19% and 93.16%), respectively as shown in Fig. 9. As indicated in Fig. 10a, the real and imaginary parts of the simulated input impedance reflect good matching between the antenna microstrip feedline and 50  $\Omega$  SMA connector in which they are oscillating around 50 and 0  $\Omega$ , respectively. Due to the longer path that the signal will take passing through the UTL HPBF in Antenna 1, it is leading the NTL HPBF in Antenna 2 as depicted in Fig. 10b. The discrepancy between the simulated and measured results is due to the fabrication tolerance, the imperfect soldering of SMA connectors, and the difference between the simulation and real measurement environments where a numerical technique (Finite Integration Technique (FIT) in Computer simulation technology (CST) software) is used to approximate the fields within certain boundary conditions.



**Figure 5:**  $S_{11}$  and gain parametric study of Antenna 2 on (a)  $L_{qw}$ , (b)  $W_{min}$ , (c)  $radsl$ , (d)  $W_p$ , (e)  $L_{tap}$ , and (f)  $L_p$

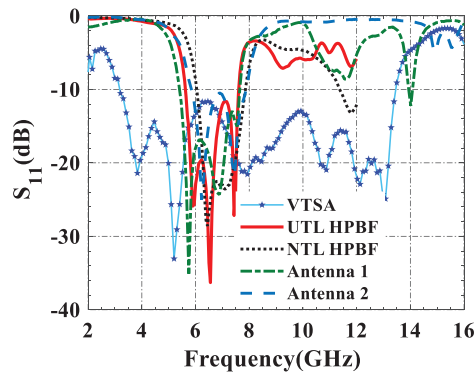




**Figure 6:** Fabricated prototype of (a) Antenna 1 and (b) Antenna 2

**Table 1:** Calculated and optimized parameters of Antenna 1 and Antenna 2

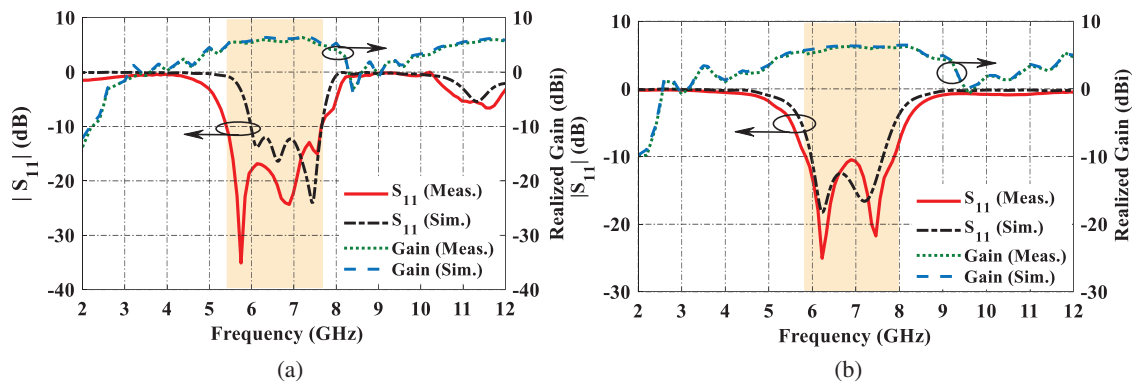
Parameters	Calculated	optimized	
		Antenna 1	Antenna 2
$r$	-	0.17	
$W_{max}$ (mm)	24.45	21.03	
$L_T$ (mm)	27	25	
$L_{qw}$ (mm)	6.57	5.7	
$W_{min}$ (mm)	-	0.3	
$radsl$ (mm)	-	1.89	
$dis$ (mm)	-	37.2	
$re$ (mm)	-	0.5	
$W_{ant}$ (mm)	-	<b>42.9</b>	
$L_{ant}$ (mm)	-	<b>29.28</b>	
$L_{tap}$ (mm)	-	2.8	2.55
$W_p$ (mm)	1.819	1.2	1.45
$L_p$ (mm)	-	4	7.75



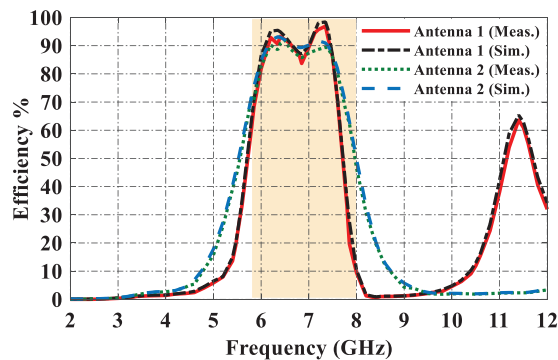
**Figure 7:** Measured  $S_{11}$  of Antenna 1 and Antenna 2 as compared to UWB VTSA [29], 6.55 GHz UTL HPBF [27] and NTL HPBF [28]

**Table 2:** Simulated and measured results of Antenna 1 and Antenna 2

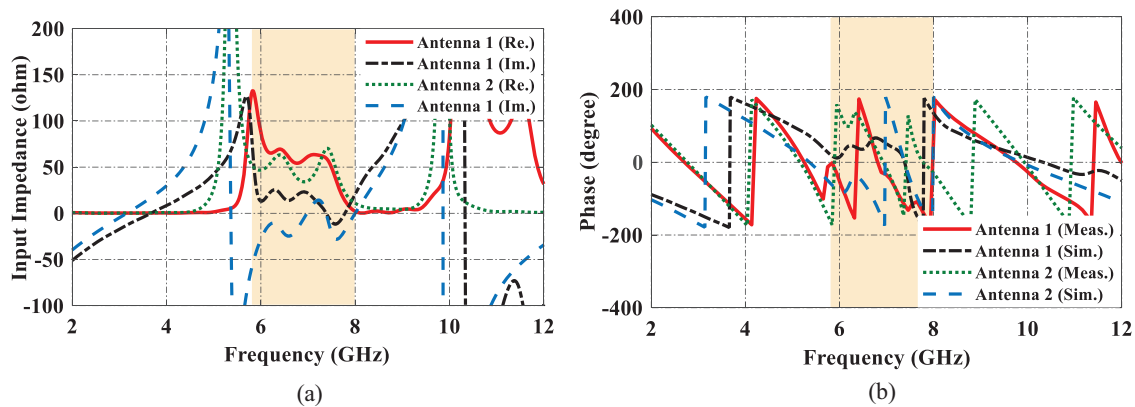
VTSFA	$S_{11}$ (dB), VSWR at Frequency Band (GHz)		Realized gain (dBi)		Total efficiency (%)	
	Meas.	Sim	Meas.	Sim	Meas.	Sim.
Antenna 1	<-13, <1.59 at 5.48–7.73, BW = 2.25	<-11.82, <1.69 at 5.976–7.656, BW = 1.68	4.14–6.37	2.98–6.43	60.84–96.9	63.95–98.43
Antenna 2	<-10.54, <1.88 at 5.9–7.98, BW = 2.08	<-12.36, <1.63 at 5.968–7.643, BW = 1.675	5.12–6.27	5.86–6.47	62.54–91.92	63.19–93.16



**Figure 8:** Measured and simulated  $S_{11}$  and gain of (a) Antenna 1 and (b) Antenna 2



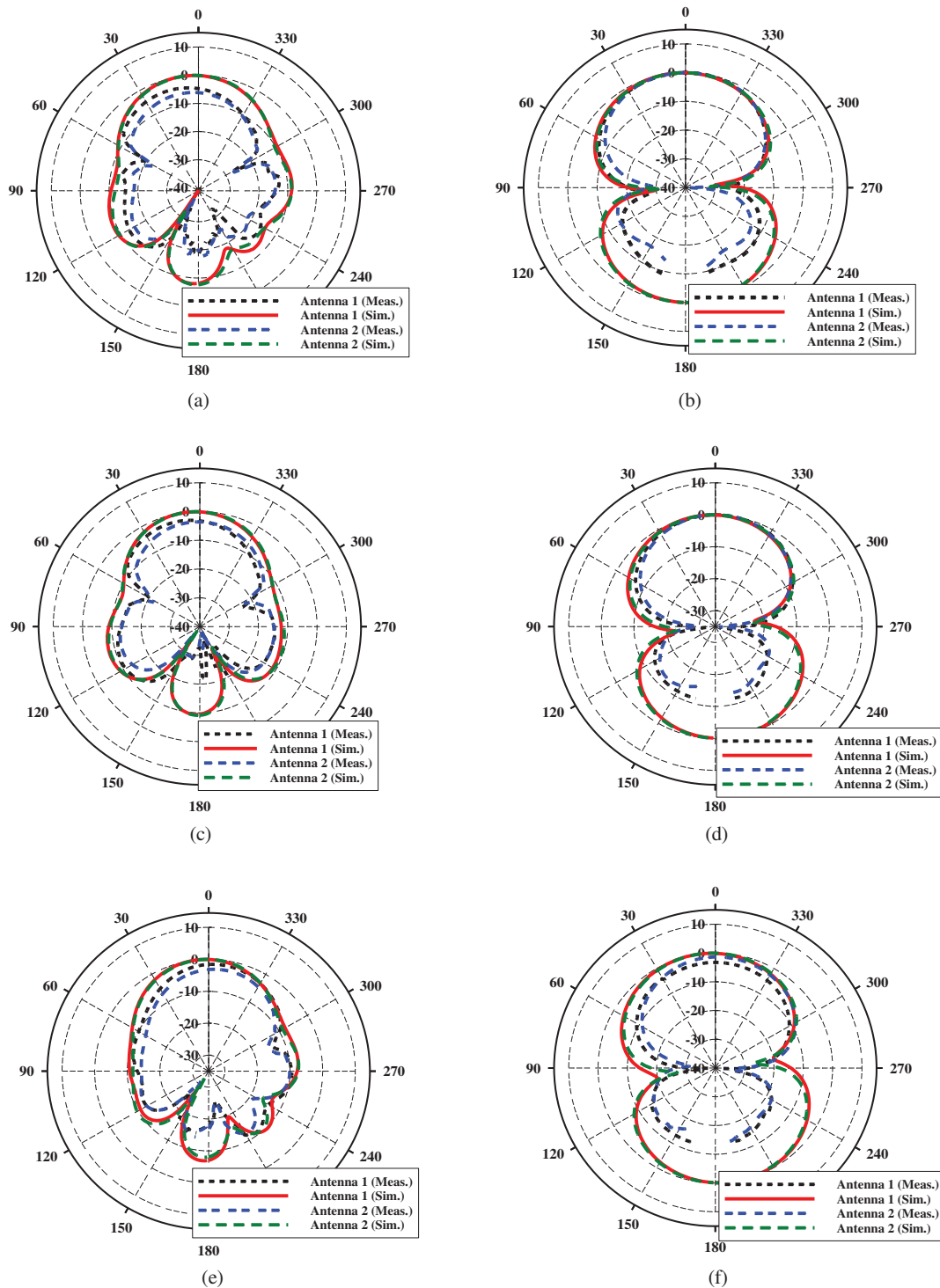
**Figure 9:** Measured and simulated total efficiency of Antenna 1 and Antenna 2



**Figure 10:** (a) Simulated input impedance and (b) measured and simulated phase of Antenna 1 and Antenna 2

Figs. 11a–11f show the normalized 2-D polar plots of the E-plane (XY-plane) and H-plane (XZ-plane) radiation patterns at  $f = 6$ ,  $f = 6.85$  and  $f = 7.35$  GHz, respectively for both filtennas. As it is clear from Fig. 11, both filtennas provide stable directive end-fire E-plane and dipole H-plane radiation patterns similar to the designed compact UWB VTSA in [29]. The discrepancy between the simulated and measured radiation patterns is due to fabrication errors and measurement tolerance.

Finally, Table 3 compares the proposed single-band planar filtennas to the closed ones in the literature for the last seven years. Avoiding the difficulties of using multilayers in [7,8], Antennas 1 and 2 provide 68.69% and 20.51% and 61.04% and 1.07% volume reductions with 64.19% and 59.29% and 87.94% and 82.29% wider fractional BW (FBW), respectively. Moreover, they provide 18.37% and 17.07% and 45.05% and 44.18% higher maximum gain and 17.44% and 12.97% and 12.28% and 7.53% efficiency enhancement, respectively. In addition to the easy integration of the proposed filtennas, 56.44% and 45.82% and 74.03% and 69.7% volume reductions with 70.88% and 66.9% and 51.78% and 45.18% FBW enhancement are obtained for Antenna 1 and Antenna 2 as compared to the proposed ones in [9,22], respectively. As compared to Antenna 1, although the FBW provided in [19] (Antenna B) is enhanced by 26.65%, Antenna 1 provides a 1.47% volume reduction and 69.38% gain enhancement. Despite of larger size of the proposed filtennas, they simply provide enhanced maximum gain with efficiency and enhanced FBW with efficiency than [2,10] avoiding the difficulty of using via holes and multilayers with via holes, respectively. Despite the smaller size of filtennas in [11–16,18,19], their achieved FBW and maximum gain as compared to Antenna 1 are smaller by 16.50% and 62.84%, 68.21% and 62.32%, 73.17% and 50.71%, 81.6% and 81.95%, 77.99% and 83.38%, 19.28% and 60.75%, 50.78% and 13.66%, and 91.25% and 66.09% respectively. It should be noted that, despite the better FBW and gain offered by [17], it still requires a bazooka balun of around 86 mm, increasing its final size in the Z-direction.



**Figure 11:** Measured and simulated radiation patterns of Antenna 1 and Antenna 2 at  $f = 6$  GHz (a) E and (b) H,  $f = 6.85$  GHz (c) E and (d) H,  $f = 7.35$  GHz (e) E and (f)

**Table 3: Other related filtennas at different frequency bands in the literature for the last seven years**

Ref.	$\epsilon_r$	$S_{11}$ (dB)/VSWR at Freq. Band (GHz). FBW %	Gain (dBi)	Total Efficiency %	Enhancement techniques/difficuly level	Antenna/Filtering	Volume $\lambda_0 \times \lambda_0 \times \lambda_0$
Ant.1	3.55	< -13, at 5.48-7.73, 34.07	6.37	60.85-96.9	—	VTSA/TTL HPBF	$0.78 \times 0.53 \times 0.0149$
Ant.2		< -10.54, at 5.9-7.98, 29.97	6.27	62.54-91.92	—	VTSA/NTL HPBF	$0.84 \times 0.57 \times 0.016$
[17]	4.4	< -11, at 2.18-3.9, 56.58	6.4	73.12-86	Bazooka balun (~86 mm)	Rectangular loop/parasitic strip and loop resonator	Without balun: $0.44 \times 0.44 \times 0.003$
[7]	2.2	< -13.5, at 3.77-4.26, 12.2	5.2	80	Multilayers	Square Patch/2 OLR BPFs	$0.53 \times 0.53 \times 0.07$
[8]	2.2	< -14, at 2.385-2.485, 4.11	3.5	58	—	—	$0.44 \times 0.44 \times 0.04$
[18]	2.55	< -10 at 2.5-3.3, 0.8, 27.5	2.5	NA	—	SID & SIR/LPF	$0.59 \times 0.58 \times 0.007$
[12]	3.55	< -10.94 at 2.27-2.53, 10.83	2.4	NA	—	Monopole/twist modified SRRs	$0.38 \times 0.42 \times 0.0061$
[19]	3.38	< -15 at 1.573-1.861, 16.77	5.5	NA	Multilayers & metallic package	Quasi-Yagi/load-insensitive multilayer balun filter	$0.45 \times 0.45 \times 0.006$
[20]	2.55	< -10 at 3.81-5.98, 44.33	1.1	NA	—	A: slotline/open-ended stub B: slotline/open and short-ended stubs	$0.82 \times 0.64 \times 0.01$
[14]	3.48	< -10 at 2.24-2.385, 6.27 < -10 at 2.261-2.447, 7.9	1.15 1.378	80.93-83.87	—	Monopole/CLL BPF Monopole/CLL & slots in the ground strips	$0.216 \times 0.2 \times 0.007$ $0.21 \times 0.2 \times 0.0075$

(Continued)

Table 3 Continued

Ref.	$\epsilon_r$	$S_{11}$ (dB)/VSWR at Freq. Band (GHz). FBW %	Gain (dBi)	Total Efficiency %	Enhancement techniques/difficulty level	Antenna/Filtering	Volume $\lambda_0 \times \lambda_0 \times \lambda_0$
Ant.1	3.55	< -13, at 5.48–7.73, 34.07	6.37	60.85–96.9	—	VTSA/TTL HPBF	$0.78 \times 0.53 \times 0.0149$
Ant.2		< -10.54, at 5.9–7.98, 29.97	6.27	62.54–91.92	—	VTSA/NTL HPBF	$0.84 \times 0.57 \times 0.016$
[13]	3.55	< -12 at 2.32–2.55, 9.45	3.14	NA	—	Monopole/twist-modified SRRs	$0.54 \times 0.58 \times 0.0062$
[2]	10.2	< -11.45 at 1.02–1.96, 61.2	1.99–2.96	85–89	Vias used in IBF	elliptic-shaped monopole/IBPF	$0.36 \times 0.19 \times 0.004$
[9]	3.55	< -10.67 at 3.45–3.81, 9.92	7.5	NA	Multilayers, parasitic patches and via holes	Patch/resonators	$0.61 \times 0.61 \times 0.038$
[22]	3.55	< -14.9 at 6.87–8.1, 16.43	8	90.7	Multilayers	MS/coplanar parasitic patches	$0.77 \times 0.77 \times 0.04$
[15]	2.2	< -15.76 at 2.57–2.64, 2.69	2.16	NA	Multilayers and via holes	$\Gamma$ -shaped monopole/OLR	$0.37 \times 0.19 \times 0.009$
[10]	2.2	< -14.1 at 2.42–2.52, 4.05	6.6	90	—	QHSP/QTSR	$0.361 \times 0.42 \times 0.013$
[16]	4.4	< -11.23 at 2.31–2.49, 7.5	0.74	NA	—	L-shaped monopole/2 SOLRs	$0.28 \times 0.24 \times 0.012$
[11]	3.5	< -11.23 at 2.17–2.89, 28.45	2.39	90	—	Fractal patch/stub	$0.27 \times 0.20 \times 0.002$

Note: \*NA: Not available, Ant.1: Antenna 1 and Ant.2: Antenna 2.



#### 4 Conclusion

This paper explains how to combine a predesigned compact UWB VTSA simply and effectively with 6.55 GHz UTL and NTL HPBFs to create two compact VTSFAs suitable for modern wireless communication applications such as CRNs. The use of UWB VTSA helps in providing stable directive radiation patterns and enhanced BW and gain. Furthermore, its ease of integration with other circuits is exploited in this work to achieve good matching and prevent the requirement for external matching components. The proposed filtennas provide good results in terms of matching, enhanced BW, and moderate maximum gain. Future work may include applying this co-design approach to the compact version of VTSA using NTL theory at different frequency bands with different BPFs.

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