

A Compact Dual Bandnotch Filter for ISM Applications.

Sneha T¹, L. Punitha²

¹*Department of Electronics and Communication Government Engineering college Wayanad Mananthavady-670644, Kerala, India*

²*Scientist-D, SAMEER- CIT Campus, 2nd cross Road, Tharamani-600 113, Chennai, India*

Abstract: A novel circuit structure of dual-band notch Filters is proposed in this paper. This structure comprises two shunt-connected stepped impedance resonators with J Inverter, a transmission line in between. Theoretical analysis and design procedures are described. Insertion loss method is used to find the discrete filter design. The derived synthesis equations have two degrees of freedom which provide more design flexibility in filter synthesis. In this paper, A wide bandwidth micro-strip band-stop filter (BSF) is presented. For efficiently reduce the size of the filter. the filter operate in two ISM Bands.

Index Terms: Bandstop filter(BSF), dual-band(DB) filter, filter synthesis, stepped-impedance resonator (SIR).

I. Introduction

Microwave bandstop filters are highly desired for their effective suppression of spurious signals in wireless communication applications. The dual-band or multi-band RF/Microwave system has become quite popular in recent years because of the need for wireless mobile communications. Dual-band bandstop filters (DBBSFs) are attractive due to their ability to treat the unwanted double-sideband spectrum of high power amplifiers and mixers using one single filter to decrease the size and cost of the circuit. In a microwave communication system, the band stop Filter is an important component typically adopted in both receivers and transmitters.

The industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio bands are radio bands (portions of the radio spectrum) reserved internationally for the use of radio frequency (RF) energy for industrial, scientific and medical purposes other than telecommunications. Examples of applications in these bands include radio-frequency process heating, microwave ovens, and medical diathermy machines. The powerful emissions of these devices can create electromagnetic interference and disrupt radio communication using the same frequency, so these devices were limited to certain bands of frequencies. In general, communications equipment operating in these bands must tolerate any interference generated by ISM applications, and users have no regulatory protection from ISM device operation. Rejection of such band is necessary for amplifiers and mixers out of band rejections and harmonics.

Dual band stop filters (DBBSFs) are commonly employed in high-power amplifiers and mixers to suppress the double-sideband spectrum to reduce circuit size and cost. Numerous structures and methods have been proposed for realizing dual-band Filters. The dual-stop band response can be determined by applying a two-step frequency-variable transformation to the low-pass prototype Other benefits of DBBSFs are their low passband insertion loss and group delay, since their resonators resonate in the stopband rather than in the passband.

II. Related Work

The robust receiver solution is proposed for unlicensed bands and Interfering signals of increased power level expected in these bands get acceptable as they are reduced by a tunable band reject filter controlled by the digital receiver unit with tunability achieved by using varactor diodes[1]. A Filter-Antenna with reconfigurability is achieved by using a PIN diode attached within the U slot of the ground plane is presented for both the cases of cognitive radio[2].

A Tunable BRF with high interference elimination and low pass band insertion loss is designed by Zhengzheng Wu, Yonghyun Shim and et.a in which rejection band switching is done by using ohmic switches with MEMS capacitors and is Fabricated using silicon based Integrated passive device(IPD) technology provide miniaturized structures[3]. The filter designed by using MEMS technology on Coplanar Wave Guide (CPW) transmission line with Complimentary Split Ring Resonator(CSRR).The CSRR etched on both the patch line and ground plane of coplanar wave guide. Tunability in the rejection band is achieved through RF-MEMS switched capacitor[4].

Kuo-Sheng Chin and et. al designed a filter using Stepped Impedance Resonators (SIRs) with two stop band at desired frequencies. DBBSF have low insertion loss since the stop band resonance is more than that of the pass band. It eliminates the unwanted double side band spectrum of RF components[5].

A compact wide bandwidth filter using dendritic structure is designed by Yun-hong He and et.al with low cost are widely used in communication systems such as oscillators, equalizers etc. The cascading dendritic structures are used to form First Order and 2nd order cell structures.[6]. The ultra wide band (UWB) with ISM band interference is removed by using a notch filter with high Q. Due to the power handling capacity and high rejection performance cavity band reject filters are used in the base station of RF front end [7].

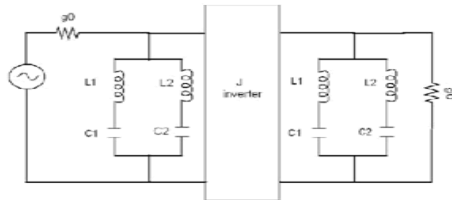


Fig. 1. Equivalent Circuit

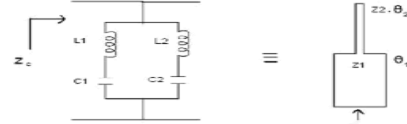


Fig. 2. Transformation circuit

Somdotta Roy Choudary designed a stop band filter consisting of a rectangular split ring resonator (SRR) with double tuned rejection frequencies at 2.45GHz and 5.8GHz (ISM bands). The intentional Defected ground structure (DGS) is implemented with rejection property with back radiation problems. Stop bands are at 2.4GHz and 5.6 GHz[8]. Chao-Hsiung Tseng and et.al proposes a microwave voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) with stepped-impedance resonator (SIR) filter for elimination of out of band signals and used in radar and other wireless communication systems. The output wave signal's phase noise is measured using the VCO and is designed at 2.4GHz which is implemented by parallel transmission line SIRs hence reduces the sizes of the circuit[9].

M J. Chappel and et.al proposed a new filter bank system for the operation of multiple nodes in the software defined radio (SDR). The traditional system is upgraded with a reconfigurable front end filter. By LNA filtering the unlicensed band is protected from harmonics generated by the nonlinearities or noise interference in the system[10].

III. Design And Implementation

All kind of filter can be designed with capacitor and inductance, the Schematic of Band-stop Filter is given below. DBBSF's have two parallel connected different length open stubs which are quarter wavelength long at the respective mid band frequencies. A topology that replaces these parallel connected stubs with SIR's is shown here in Fig 1. Fig 2 shows the equivalent circuit of Fig 1 in which the composite shunt resonator structure is used to get the two anti resonance frequencies. At the first resonant frequency when series resonator formed by L1 and C1 resonate, series resonator formed by L2 and C2 behaves as an open circuit as their impedance is much larger than that offered by the former. At the second stop band frequency series resonator formed by L2 and C2 will resonate, and the series resonator formed by L1 and C1 will behave as open circuit. Thus this represents a DBBSF. The transformation of LC circuit to microstrip equivalent is given by

IV. Simulation And Result

A second order DBBSF was simulated, fabricated and tested on an FR-4 substrate with $r=4.4$ and $\tan=0.02$. The thickness of the substrate was 1.58mm and conductor thickness is 16um. The simulate result S parameter is shown in Fig . from the picture, we can see the first stop band is at 2.4 GHz, the second

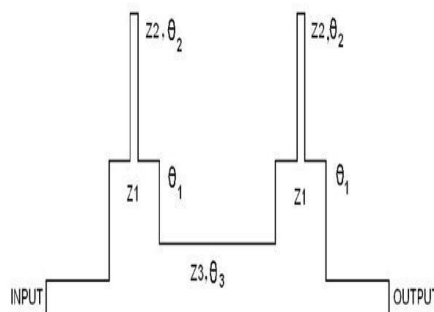


Fig. 3. Microstrip equivalent Circuit

stop band is at about 5.75 GHz, the stop-band rejection is more than 45 dB, the S_{11} in both stop band is less than -10 dB, the result meet the required index. The hfss simulation result are given below. A miniaturized matched band-stop lter has been proposed, based on a stepped impedance resonator. In contrast to a dual-mode ring resonator that has an electrical length of 360, this filter yields a circuit size reduction of 50 achieve a dual-band matched band-stop filter. The proposed dual-band shows high stop-band attenuation. Note that such results cannot be obtained using a conventional band-stop filter. The new prototypes were designed to suppress the interference among communication systems due to coexisting narrowband applications, especially in an aircraft system.

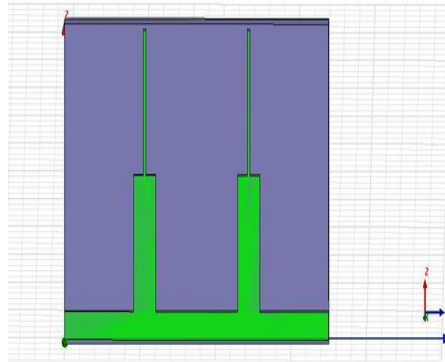


Fig. 4. Microstrip equivalent Circuit

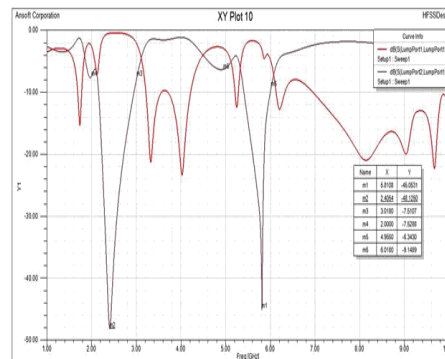


Fig. 5. return loss and insertion loss

References

- [1]. Dieter Ferling, Xin Yu, Rupert Rheinschmitt, and Andreas Pascht, ‘Band-Reject Filter and Suppression of In-Band Interfering Signals in Mobile Communication,’EuMA,2015.
- [2]. Youssef Tawk, Joseph Costantine, and Christos G. Christodoulou “Perfor-mance of given suspected blood indicator,”IEEE Transactions on antennas and pro, VOL. 62, NO. 3, MARCH 2014.
- [3]. Zhengzheng Wu, Yonghyun Shim, and Mina Rais-Zadeh , “Switchable Wide Tuning Range Bandstop Filters for Frequency-Agile Radios,”IEEE Microw. Mag.,vol. 10, no. 6, pp. 55-72, Oct. 2012.
- [4]. Buddhadev Pradhan , Bhaskar Gupta “GuptaRF MEMS Tunable Band Reject Filter using Metamaterials,”National Programme on Micro and Smart Systems (NPMASS)-2012)
- [5]. Kuo-Sheng Chin, Member,IEEE, Jun-Hong Yeh, and Shuh-Han Chao “GuptaCompact Dual-Band Bandstop Filters Using Stepped-Impedance Resonators-,”IEEE2007
- [6]. Yun-hong He, Jiu-sheng Li “A novel wideband microstrip bandstop filter based on dendritic structure,”IEEE 2011
- [7]. Sharan Bonde, Rudolf DSilvay, Vikram Gupte, Melwin Johnx, Freda Fernandes and Ashwini Kotrashettik “2.4 GHz Cavity Notch Filter for UWB Radio,” Proceedings of the 36th European Microwave Conference. pp.595-598, Manchester, UK, Aug. 2006
- [8]. Somdotta Roy Choudhury, Tapan Mondal, Susanta Kumar Parui, Santanu Das .“Compact Stop Band Filter Based on Double Tuned Rectangular Split Ring Defected Microstrip Structure for ISM Band Applications”5th international conference on computers and devices for communica-tion(CODEC),2012
- [9]. B. 9]Chao-Hsiung Tseng, Senior Member, IEEE, and Tien-Sheng Huang ‘Voltage-Controlled Oscillatorwith Harmonic-Suppressed Stepped-Impedance Resonator Filter,”2016 IEEE,
- [10]. Willia m J. Chappell, Senior Member IEEE, Eric J. Naglich, Mem-ber IEEE,Christopher Maxey, Senior Member IEEE, and Andrew C. Guyette, Member IEEE— Proceedings of the IEEE. ,“Putting the Radio inSoftware-Defined Radio:Hardware Developments for Adaptable RF Systems,”Proceedings of the IEEE., -Vol. 102, No. 3, March 2014.