

Inkjet Printing of Ultra-Wideband (UWB) Antennas on Paper-Based substrates

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Abstract— For the first time, we demonstrate the feasibility of realizing ultra-wideband antennas through ink-jetting of conductive inks on commercially available paper sheets. The characterization of the conductive ink as well as of the electrical properties of the paper substrate is reported for frequencies up to 10GHz. This work is one step further towards the development of low-cost environment-friendly conformal printed antennas/electronics for ad-hoc wireless sensor networks operating in rugged environments.

Index Terms—Ink-jet printing, Low-cost “green” electronics, ultra-wideband antennas, wireless sensor networks.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ultra-wideband (UWB) RF technologies are increasingly used as a means of short-range high-bandwidth communications utilizing very low power levels spreading the transmitted signal over a significantly large portion of the radio spectrum, commonly between 3.1-10.5 GHz. Interestingly, numerous recent applications of UWB radios target sensor data collection, precision localization, and tracking applications [1]. Such applications necessitate the deployment of a large number of UWB antennas to meet system requirements. To this end, it is important to keep the cost per antenna as low as possible; to maintain an adequate operational cost for such UWB systems. A quick look at the most common techniques for the fabrication of printed UWB antennas reveals that photolithography has been the most dominant technology. However, this method involves multiple steps including etching, masking, and electroplating, thus being a time consuming, labor intensive and expensive process. In addition, since the solvent used in the etching process is corrosive, the choice of substrates is limited. Moreover, the photolithography process generates high volumes of hazardous waste which are environmentally detrimental. An alternative technique is thus needed.

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II. MATERIAL CHARACTERIZATION

A. Printing Setup

In this letter, we propose the utilization of inkjet printing of conductive inks on paper sheets to realize low-cost environment-friendly UWB antennas up to frequencies above 10 GHz. Paper possesses a number of intriguing attributes that makes it amenable for low-cost “green” electronics. It is cellulose in nature, thus considered as a renewable resource. Additionally, it can be easily processed in a reel-to-reel fashion enabling low-cost manufacturing solutions. Driven by the fact that it is challenging/cost-inefficient to apply photolithography techniques to paper, inkjet printing of conductive particles provides a promising solution [2, 3]. It is widely known that one of the most common methods of digital printing is through inkjet printers, almost ubiquitous in home or office applications. Notably, inkjet printing has been recently enhanced with the capability of printing new functional materials, such as conductive and carbon nano-tube CNT-based inks, leading to an increased deployment in printed electronics, such as flexible displays, RFIDs, sensors, solar panels, fuel cells, batteries, and most recently in antennas [4-8]. Inkjet printing for RF applications is a challenging endeavour, where precise control of the achieved conductivity and surface roughness are required. In general, there are two critical factors that affect the print quality: the ink properties, and the settings of the printing system itself. The most notable ink properties to observe are viscosity, surface tension, and dispersion stability (printing with high contact angle, high viscosity, and high tension ink produces smaller sized dot patterns). The most crucial settings of the printing parameters include the volume of the jetted ink, the travelling velocity of the ejected droplet, the gap distance between each droplet, the printing frequency, the temperature of the jetted ink, the temperature of the substrate, and the sintering/curing mechanism performed on the printed structures. In this work, we have utilized the DMP2800 ink-jet printer which is a table-top printer available from Dimatix Inc (www.dimatix.com). To ensure good RF properties, an in-house recipe was developed considering all of the aforementioned parameters. In all prints, the utilized Dimatix 1pL cartridges (DMC-11601) were kept at a distance of 0.5mm from the surface of paper on a DMP-2800 printer. The printer head was adjusted to achieve a print resolution of 2540 dpi, which ensures good RF conductivity up to several GHz. Cabot conductive ink CCI-300 (www.cabot-corp.com) was then jetted at a temperature of 40 °C, while the

paper substrate was maintained at 60 °C. Each printed structure was then cured in a thermal oven for two hours at 120 °C.

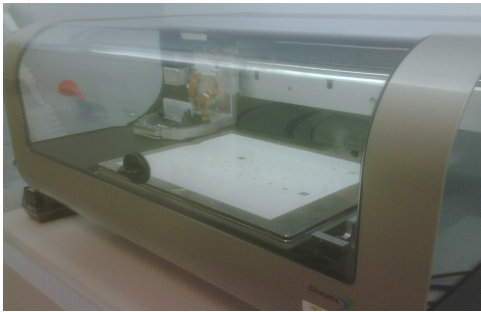


Fig. 1. Table-top Ink-jet printer used in this work.

B. Paper Characterization

The properties of the benchmarking paper substrates were studied in the UWB frequency range through the use of the split-post dielectric resonator technique [9, 10]. Several cavities covering the band from 1GHz to 10GHz were utilized. Each blank paper sample was cured first in a thermal oven for 2 hours at 120 degrees to mimic the curing process of the printed ink. The results for the extracted relative permittivity of the 10mil thick cured paper are shown in Fig. 2. The measured dielectric loss tangent values were bounded between 0.06 and 0.07 for the whole frequency range.

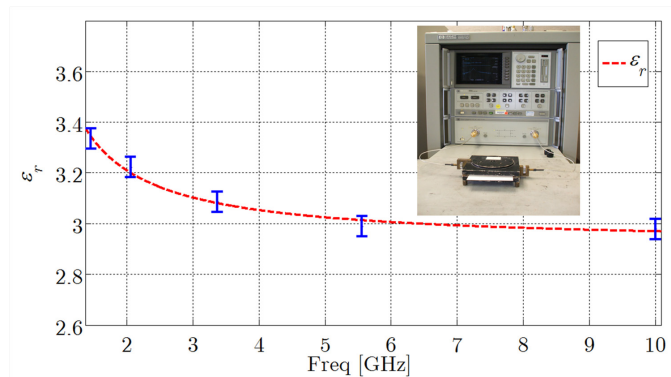


Fig. 2. Characterization of the paper material through the split ring resonator method.

C. Ink Characterization

The conductivity of the printed conductive ink was studied through the use of the Signatone Four Point Probe (www.signatone.com). To ensure good RF conductivity, three layers of ink were printed, and then treated in a thermal oven as described earlier. The resulting ink thickness was measured using the Wyko profilometer (www.veeco.com). The resulting thickness was around 3 μm with a consistent measured DC conductivity in the range 9×10^6 [S/m] – 1.1×10^7 [S/m].

III. ANTENNA DESIGN

To investigate the applicability of inkjet-printed paper-based technology for the realization of UWB structures, a planar UWB monopole was adopted in this work for its simplicity [11, 12] as a proof-of-concept geometry. The design

was optimized through full-wave FDTD simulations using a commercially available solver from SPEAG (www.semcad.com). The simulations incorporated the actual ink thickness along with the frequency-dependent permittivity of the paper substrate. The antenna was printed on a paper sheet following the outlined guidelines. The paper sample was cut to a square slice of 58mmX58mm to form the overall antenna (CAD model shown in Fig. 3). A model for a long piece of coaxial cable was used in simulations to mimic the actual piece used in measurements. This usually helps in modeling the common-mode currents flowing on the feeding cable, and typically results in better correlation between the measured and simulated pattern/gain values. It is noteworthy to observe that such antenna is fully conformal.

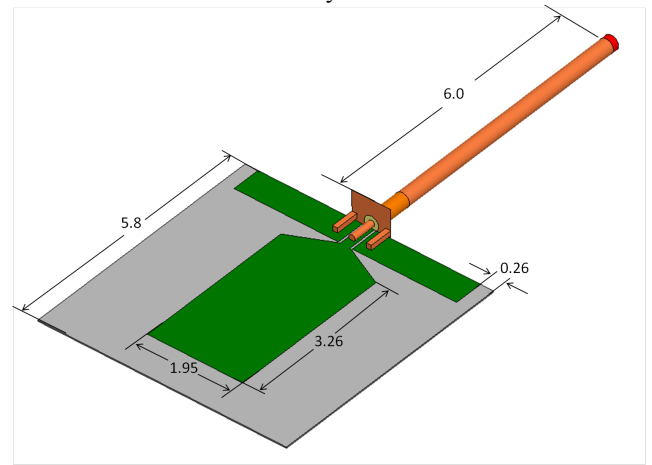


Fig. 3. Numerical Model for the printed antenna.

The Agilent PNA-X network analyzer (N5245A) was used for the scattering parameters measurements. Fig. 4 shows good agreement between the simulated versus the measured responses at the input port of the antenna up to 16 GHz. The resulting group delay is plotted in Fig. 5. For proper UWB operation, it is important to keep the variation in the group delay value as low as possible so that not to distort the transmitted/received signals. This proof-of-concept prototype shows an acceptable variation in the group delay up to a maximum of 0.6ns.

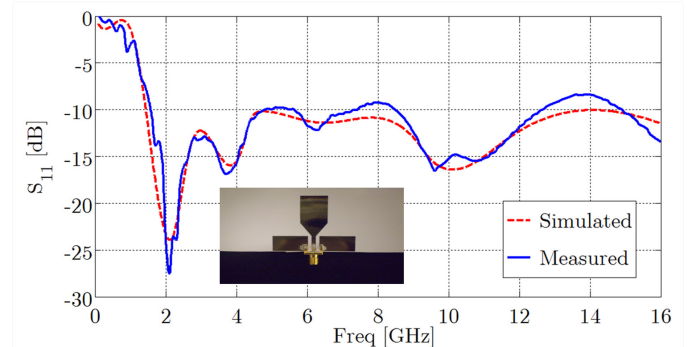


Fig. 4. Simulated and Measured performance of the antenna.

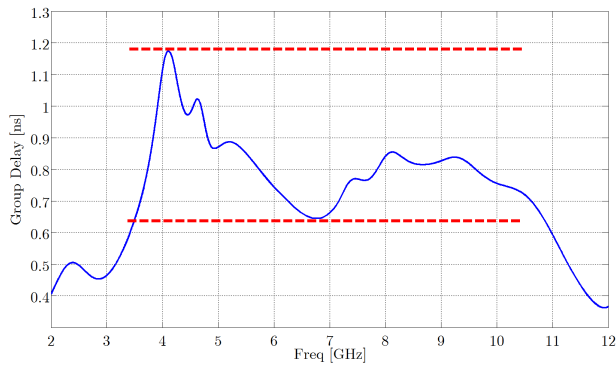


Fig. 5. The resulting group delay of the antenna.

IV. FAR-FIELD MEASUREMENTS

The radiation pattern was measured using Satimo's Stargate 64 Antenna Chamber measurement system. The NIST Calibrated SH8000 Horn Antenna was used for the calibration of the measured radiation pattern at the selected in-band frequencies (3, 4.5, 6, 7.5, 9, and 10.5 GHz). The prototype antenna was placed in the yz-plane as outlined in Fig. 6, with the x-axis normal to the plane of the antenna. The measured radiation pattern at different elevation angles is shown in Table I. The resulting pattern is almost uniform (omni-directional) for the selected in-band frequencies which is ideal for many

UWB applications. The antenna efficiency was better than 80% throughout the whole band. Fig. 6 shows good correlation between the measured and simulated directivity values. Better correlation can be achieved through accurate modeling of the feeding cable length, and its actual mounting configuration, in addition to proper choking of the common mode currents flowing on the cable.

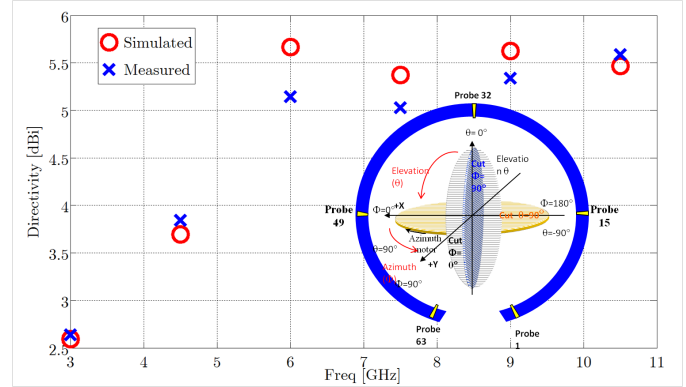
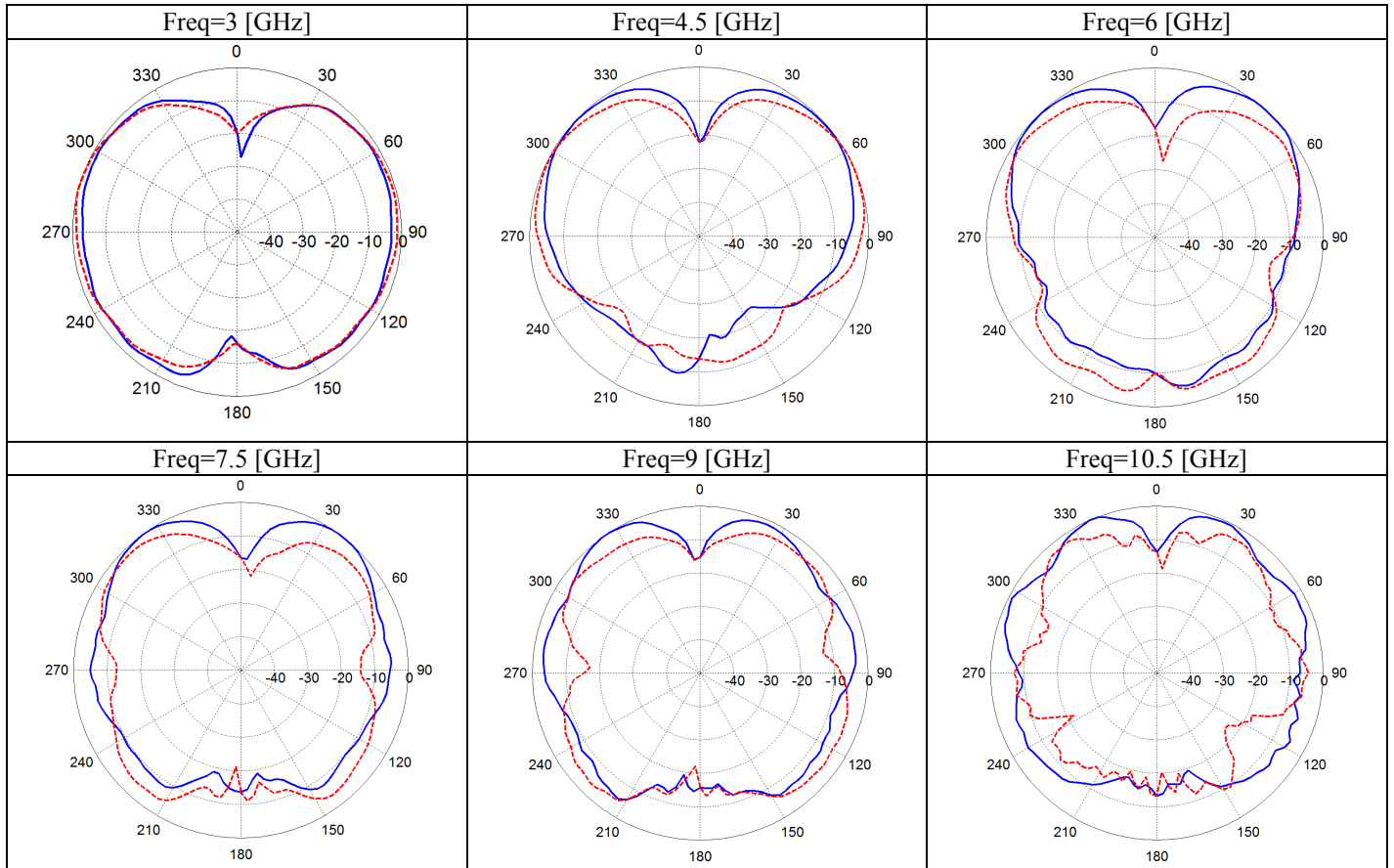


Fig. 6. Measured and simulated Directivity of the antenna.

TABLE I. MEASURED RADIATION PATTERNS AT SELECT IN-BAND FREQUENCIES (— FOR XZ-PLANE AND - - - FOR YZ-PLANE)



V. CONCLUSIONS

This work illustrates the feasibility of realizing efficient ultra-wideband antennas through ink-jetting of conductive inks on commercially available paper sheets up to frequencies above 10 GHz. This work could potentially pave the way towards the next-generation of low-cost environment-friendly ubiquitous UWB sensor networks.

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