



Passive 6G MIMO Antenna Design for High Gain Using CST Simulation Software

Narayan Krishan Vyas¹, Dr. R. P. Yadav², Mohhamad Salim³

¹Assistant Professor, Government engineering college jhalawar, E-mail:

krishanvyas@gmail.com, ORCID Id: 0000-0002-4716-6986

²Professor HAG, Department of Electronics Communication Engineering, Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur, Rajasthan, India, E-mail: rpyadav.ece@mnit.ac.in

³Professor, Department of Electronics Communication Engineering, Malaviya National Institute of Technology Jaipur, Rajasthan, India, E-mail: salimerjpr@gmail.com

Abstract:

Background: Mobile communication networks have improved speech and data capabilities from the First Generation (1G) to the Fifth Generation (5G), overcoming the constraints of their predecessors. The development of sixth-generation (6G) technology would improve data throughput, latency, connectivity, dependability, and energy efficiency. Due to its tiny size, flexibility, and cost-effectiveness, microstrip patch antennas are attractive technologies for high-gain passive 6G Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO) antennas.

Methods: The proposed methodology entails integrating Internet of Things (IoT) devices with the 5G channel, optimizing data transmission, and evaluating the potential of the 6G channel for managing a variety of data-intensive applications. This research seeks to contribute to the creation of passive 6G MIMO antennas with high gain for revolutionary wireless communication applications.

Results: The patch antenna model was subjected to extensive analysis, which included S-parameter evaluation (2.06 - 4.68 GHz), balance measurements (2.00 - 9.09 GHz), Y/Z-matrix elements, field energy, Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR), and directivity plots.

Conclusion: Findings showed a passive 6G MIMO antenna with high gain. Analysis of electric and magnetic field distributions, directivity plots, axial ratio, and polarization phase revealed its performance and polarization properties.

Keywords: Network, Communication, MIMO, Antenna, Microstrip Patch Antenna, Frequency

1. Introduction

The initial objective of the mobile communication networks of the First Generation (1G) that launched in the 1980s was to facilitate voice communication through analog mobile technology (Savale, 2020). Second-generation (2G) mobile communication technologies introduced a digital network to overcome the shortcomings of its analog predecessors. The 1990s saw the beginning of widespread support for data applications like SMS, or short



messaging service. Third-generation (3G) mobile broadband services made possible the development of innovative new applications including multimedia messaging services, video calls, and mobile television. The advent of 4G technology allowed for the development of more advanced mobile internet services, the streaming of high-definition videos, and the practice of seamless handover. Quality of Service (QoS) levels were created with the widespread deployment of IP-based communication to accommodate a wide range of customer needs (Goyal et al., 2020). As a consequence of that, there has been a meteoric rise in the quantity of wirelessly linked gadgets as technology progressed (Dala Pegorara Souto et al., 2023). Antennas have become a significant technology and the most discussed subject in the field of wireless communication in recent decades, making the development of broadband and high-gain antennas that span a wide frequency range imperative (Sahu et al., 2022).

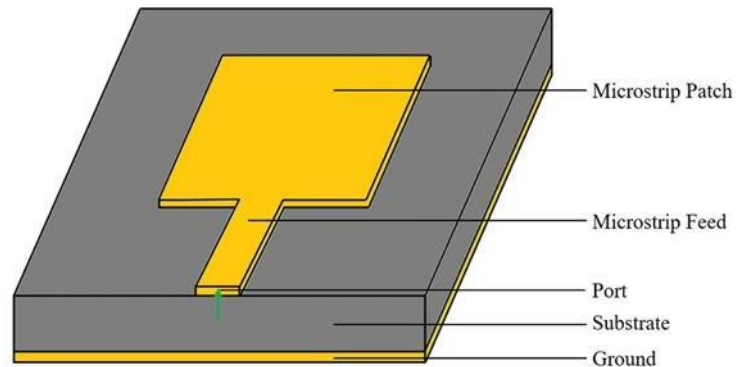
The development of 5G mobile communication networks has been a game-changer. Data rates (10 Gbps), latency (1 millisecond), connectivity (1 million/km²), dependability (105), and energy usage are only some of the standards that the network must meet to enable 5G (Navarro-Ortiz et al., 2020). Expectations for the Sixth Generation (6G) remain unclear due to the lack of detail regarding its predicted architecture and performance components. MIMO technologies, such as massive MIMO (mMIMO) (Björnson et al., 2015), exceptionally large MIMO (XL-MIMO) (Wang et al., 2023), Intelligent Reflecting Surfaces (IRS) (Ding & Poor, 2020; Cheng et al., 2021), and Cell-Free mMIMO (CF-mMIMO) (Chen et al., 2022), are among the most promising developments in the field of 6G Networks. Antennas with MIMO are well suited for high-speed, high-quality mobile communication systems like 5G and 6G (Mukherjee & Kwon, 2007). From an implementation standpoint, it is tricky to accommodate several components on a portable terminal, and it is also difficult to create space between the



terminals (Sanchez-Fernandez et al., 2008; Emami-Forooshani & Noghanian, 2010). As can be seen in Figure 1, a ground plane is located below the dielectric material.

Figure 1.

Microstrip patch antenna (Chowdhury et al., 2019).



The terminals of microstrip patch antennas are typically tiny, lightweight, flexible, and inexpensive, and the antennas themselves are simple to fabricate using a standard microstrip manufacturing method (Babu & Anuradha, 2020; Iqbal et al., 2020). These benefits of microstrip patch antennas have led to their widespread usage in a wide variety of fields, including telemetry and communication, GPS systems, naval communications, and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) (Sree & Nelaturi, 2020; Waldschmidt et al., 2003). The research's goals are to specify the antenna's shape and arrangement, settle on a frequency band suitable for 6G networks, and fine-tune the layout for maximum gain. The suggested antennas' material selection, mutual coupling mitigation, and resilience under varying environmental circumstances could be explored with the use of precise and verified electromagnetic models created using Computer Simulation Technology (CST) simulation software. The study's overarching goal is to aid in the development of high-gain passive 6G MIMO antennas that are efficient and reliable for use in revolutionary 6G wireless communication applications by identifying design trade-offs and optimizing antenna parameters to achieve the best



compromise between conflicting goals. Antenna engineers have a great tool in CST simulation software for modeling, simulating, and optimizing complicated antenna systems in the 6G frequency band. Its capacity to do numerical simulations makes it possible to assess the performance of a variety of antenna designs accurately and reliably, materials, and feeding methods. The study follows the following structure: In Section 2, the authors provide a literature review on passive 6G MIMO antenna design for high gain using CST simulation software. The study methodology and methods are introduced in Section 3, and the recommended method is proven. The latter section is the basis for the anticipated findings presented in Section 4. The report then comes to a conclusive verdict and provides suggestions for areas that need more research in section 5.

Overview of 6G Technologies

Each successive generation, ranging from 1G to 5G, has introduced numerous advancements. Despite being at the current stage of implementation, the 5G mobile communication technology exhibits various difficulties encompassing elevated data traffic, latency, security concerns, energy efficiency, and frequency band allocation (Saad et al., 2019; Chanyour et al., 2020). Given these shortcomings of 5G, development has already begun on 6G systems, which would include several novelties and technology that its predecessors lacked. Machine-type communication would advance when networks are forced to exchange larger volumes of data at fast speeds, linking not just people but also machines, gadgets, and sensors. Without a doubt, the idea of ubiquitous Artificial Intelligence (AI) has made 6G a popular issue in the scientific community. The key driver behind the adoption of 6G would be the growth of AI's tremendous usefulness (Liu et al., 2020). The authors anticipate that 6G would improve upon 5G in several ways.



Figure 2 highlights six key factors, namely frequency, peak data rate, individual data rate, mobility, spectrum efficiency, and delay (Zhao et al., 2020). A better spectrum efficiency, lower latency, higher frequency and data transmission rate, greater mobility, and faster reaction times are all required for 6G, as shown in Figure 2. Table 1 provides information on the 6G KPIs in a tabular format.

Figure 2

The vision of 6G (Tariq et al., 2020).

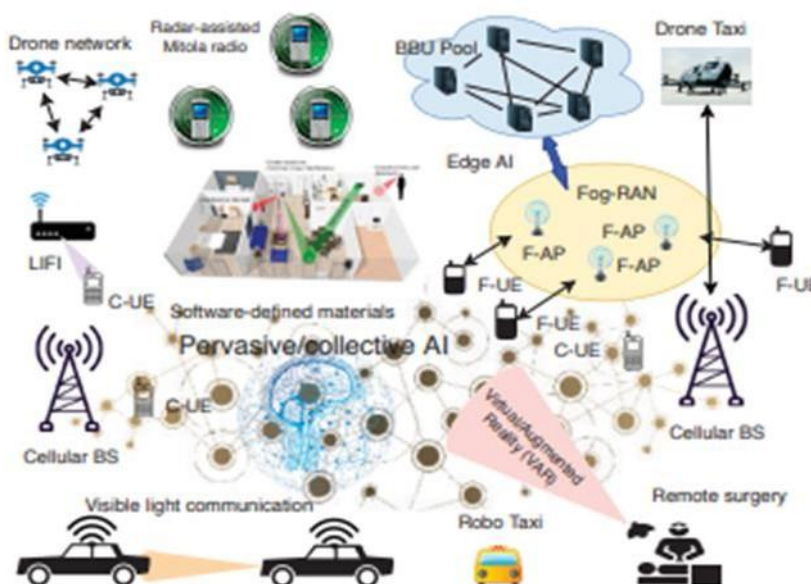


Table 1.

6G Necessities and Capabilities (Ho et al., 2019; Piran & Suh, 2019; Nayak & Patgiri, 2020)

Requirements	6G
Service types	MBRLLC/m URLLC/HCS/MPS
Service level	Tactile
Device types	Smart implants/ CRAS/XR and BCI equipment/ Sensors and DLT devices



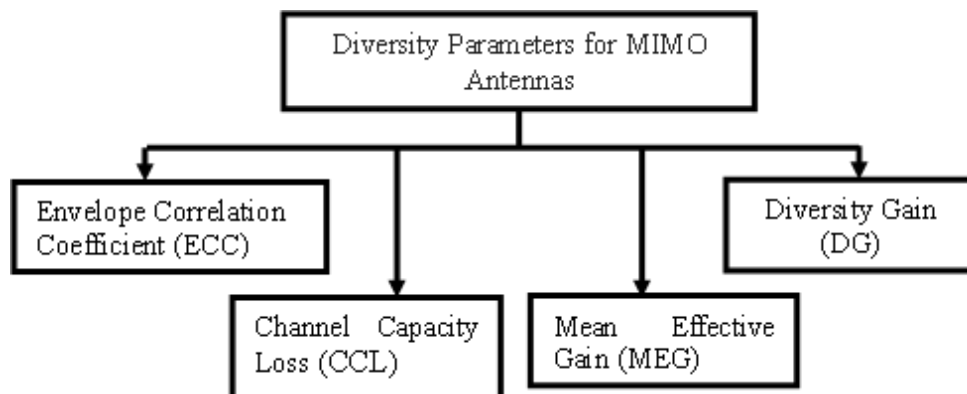
Jitters	1 μ sec
Individual data rate/Peak DL data rate	100 Gbps/ \geq 1 Tbps
Latency/Mobility/Reliability	0.1 msec/ up to 1000km/h/ up to 99.99999%
Frequency bands/Multiplexing	Sub-THz band/Smart OFDMA plus IM

MIMO Antenna Design

MIMO antennas have garnered a lot of attention in current wireless communication systems because they can use multiple pathways to send or receive data, increasing range and output performance (Niu et al., 2019). It is imperative to acknowledge that for distinct components of the MIMO antenna to effectively transmit or receive signals concurrently without compromising the antenna's properties, a significant level of isolation between the various elements within the same MIMO system is essential. It is not only the S-parameters and radiation characteristics of a MIMO antenna that are utilized to guarantee its quality; diversities parameters are also used. For MIMO antennas to be useful, they must conform to a set of predetermined values for diversity parameters. Because of this, this section discusses some of the most fundamental diversity parameters for MIMO antennas (Figure 3).

Figure 3

Parameter of MIMO Antenna





- **Envelope Correlation Coefficient (ECC)**

The ECC is used to determine the level of correlation between the antenna's elements. To increase the variety among the MIMO antenna components, it is necessary to allow for low correlations between the antenna elements (Zhang et al., 2022). Equation 1 provides the arithmetic equation for ECC based on the radiation pattern data from a MIMO architecture (Fritz-Andrade et al., 2022):

$$ECC_{qp} = \frac{|\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (E_{\theta p}^* E_{\theta q} XPR + E_{\phi p}^* E_{\phi q} P) d\Omega|^2}{\alpha \times \beta} \quad (1)$$

here,

$$\alpha = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (E_{\theta p}^* E_{\theta p} P XPR + E_{\phi p}^* E_{\phi p} P) d\Omega \quad (2)$$

$$\beta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (E_{\theta q}^* E_{\theta q} P XPR + E_{\phi q}^* E_{\phi q} P) d\Omega \quad (3)$$

where XPR is the average power ratio between the phi and theta axes, indicating the degree of cross-polarization. The minimum allowable ECC in a real-world setting is 0.5.

- **Diversity Gain (DG)**

The diversity gain of a MIMO antenna is used to evaluate its performance and reliability in wireless networks. Therefore, within the permitted frequency range, the multiplexed antenna must have a high DG of 10 dB. The DG (2) can be determined by plugging in the value of the ECC into Equation 4 (Garg & Jain, 2020; Tiwari et al., 2022):

$$DG = 10 \times \sqrt{1 - |ECC_{qp}|^2} \quad (4)$$

- **Channel Capacity Loss (CCL)**



The CCL is the maximum data rate that may be transmitted over a given communication channel with only a small amount of data being lost. The CCL is always 0.4 bits per second per hertz for every given MIMO system (Saxena et al., 2022).

- **Mean Effective Gain (MEG)**

The MEG, or the ratio of MIMO antenna power to isotropic antenna power, is one of the most crucial diversity metrics for MIMO antennas. The ratio $\frac{MEG_i}{MEG_j}$ of a MIMO antenna with equal power output must be less than 3 dB for optimum performance. Equations 5 and 6 may be used to calculate the MEG (Khalid et al., 2020):

$$MEG_i = 0.5 [1 - |S_{ii}|^2 - |S_{ij}|^2] \quad (5)$$

And

$$MEG_j = 0.5 [1 - |S_{ij}|^2 - |S_{jj}|^2] \quad (6)$$

2. Literature of Review

This portion of the study is where the author defines the Literature review on the passive 6G MIMO antenna design for high gain utilizing CST simulation software.

Omriani et al., (2023) developed an ultra-wideband Microstrip MIMO antenna designed to cover the frequency range of 2.4 to 6.5 GHz, which includes the Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) and Sub-6G frequencies. The applicable MIMO antenna is made up of two microstrip antenna components that are mirror images of one another. Each microstrip is 0.250 of the lower band (2.5 GHz) in frequency and is built using the stepped impedance resonator (SIR) method. ECC values below 0.02 are seen over the whole frequency range. The results of the simulations show that the proposed microstrip MIMO antenna system using the multi-tiered EBG structure is ideal for WLAN and Sub-6G applications.



Musaed et al., (2022) presented the tunability performance, idea, and evaluation of an innovative and Miniaturized Metamaterial (MTM) unit cell encompassing forthcoming 6G applications. Two Split-Ring Resonators (SRR) in the form of a star are the building blocks of the suggested metamaterial. The proposed MTM's comparable circuit is generated using numerical simulation in CST microwave studio and compared with that generated by Advanced Design Software (ADS), with both showing a similar transmission coefficient (S_{21}).

Cui et al., (2022) utilized the low-power capabilities of a 6G network to develop a communication system that incorporates Reconfigurable Intelligent Surface (RIS) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies. It replaces the conventional phased array at the base station with an RIS consisting of 256 individual elements for improved hardware architecture. To further facilitate communication with significantly less transmission power, a 2304-element RIS is designed and deployed as a relay. To reduce the load on the server, they create an AI-based transmission layout for use in the program. Collaboratively developed hardware and software allow for the prototype to transmit 4K video in real-time with low power consumption.

Alsudani et al., (2022) developed a finite-internal-model analysis of a rectangular Microstrip antenna (MPA) using the CST antenna simulation program for use in 28 GHz 5G applications. Frequency-selective surfaces (FSSs) are incorporated to enhance the performance of the proposed MPA. The proposed MPA is situated amid two FSS superstrates; the upper superstratum functions as a passive bandpass filter, while the bottom superstratum reflects leaking radiation from the MPA's ground plane.

Shlezingerr et al., (2021) offered a different use of Meta surfaces in wireless communications; specifically, as active reconfigurable antennas with high-end analog signal processing capabilities for transceivers of the future. It examines the benefits and drawbacks of using metasurfaces for radiation and reception and discusses how they could affect the



reliability of communication in wireless networks. They describe several interesting research and implementation issues that come from the use of meta-surface antennas in wireless transceivers, noting that present studies only reveal a fraction of the potential of meta-surfaces.

Dai et al., (2020) created a 256-element RIS with good gain at a minimal cost. The proposed RIS incorporates 2-bit phase shifting for beamforming using Positive Intrinsic-Negative (PIN) diodes, bringing together the operations of phase shifting and radiation on a single electromagnetic surface. The results show that using RISs in wireless communications is both practical and effective. The authors demonstrate a 21.7dBi antenna gain at 2.3 GHz with the suggested RIS. The antenna achieves a gain of 19.1 dBi at the mm-wave frequency of 28.5 GHz.

3. Technique Used

A mathematical method called the Lagrange Multiplier Method is utilized to resolve restricted optimization issues. When attempting to determine the maximum or lowest value of a function subject to one or more restrictions, it is very helpful. It could be thought of as the pace at which the objective function changes about how the inequality and equality constraint functions change (Dutta et al., 2013). If $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ is a compact set and $f(v, i)$ and $g(v, i)$ have continuous first partial derivatives, then the solution occurs. If $(v_s, i_s) \in \Omega_s \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $f(v, i)$ is locally maximum in $(v_s, i_s) \in \Omega_s$, then the core formula of Lagrange multiplier techniques could be written as follows, where the scalar $\lambda \neq 0$ is the Lagrange multiplier:

$$\nabla f(v, i) - \lambda \nabla g(v, i) = 0^2 \quad (7)$$

Where $\nabla f(v, i) = \left(\frac{\partial f(v, i)}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial f(v, i)}{\partial i} \right)$ and $\nabla g(v, i) = \left(\frac{\partial g(v, i)}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial g(v, i)}{\partial i} \right)$ are the gradient of the cost and constraint function $f(v, i)$ and $g(v, i)$ respectively. The gradient of $f(v, i)$ and $h_j(v, i)$ are given by (Louzazni et al., 2019):



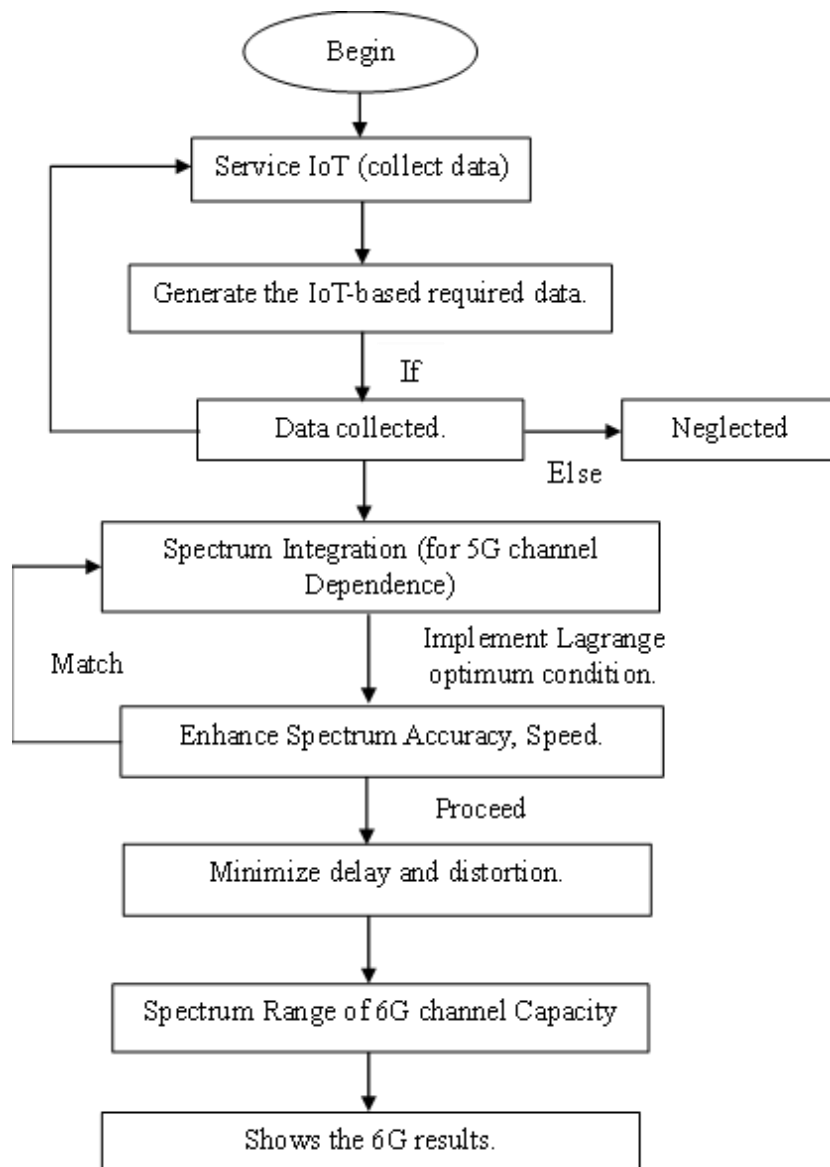
$$\nabla f(v, i) = VocI_{sc}(i), \nabla h_1(v, i) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \nabla h_2(v, i) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \nabla h_3(v, i) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \nabla h_4(v, i) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. Proposed Methodology

In this part, the author explains the suggested methodology, which is based on the passive design of the 6G MIMO antenna for high gain. Figure 4 illustrates the block diagram of the proposed work.

Figure 4

Block diagram of proposed work





It starts the process and progresses to the next step, which is to set up the IoT service, which entails installing devices or sensors to gather data. To obtain meaningful information, such devices can be deployed over many places and linked to the network. When IoT devices are installed and functioning, they begin to generate data. Depending on the application, this data might include sensor readings, bandwidth, environmental data, or any additional relevant data. Following that, there looks to be a conditional statement stating that if data from IoT devices is successfully obtained, it would move to the following stages. If data collection fails for whatever reason, the operation may be stopped or postponed until the problem is rectified.

The data obtained from the IoT devices is then integrated with the 5G channel. Spectrum integration is the technique of transmitting data via 5G networks by leveraging several frequency bands within the electromagnetic spectrum. The next stage is to improve the accuracy and speed of data transmission across the 5G spectrum using the Lagrange optimization condition. The goal is most likely to increase the system's overall efficiency and performance. Following that, it continues the optimization process by concentrating on decreasing data transmission delays and distortion. Low latency and low distortion are critical for real-time applications for delivering high-quality data. Finally, the paragraph ends with the phrase "6G channel capacity." This seems to be analyzing the potential of the 6G channel, most likely based on optimum spectrum usage and data from IoT devices. The findings of this research would aid in determining the 6G network's capability and potential for handling different data-intensive applications.

5. Simulation and Modeling

The microstrip patch antenna is a popular and versatile antenna type that is suitable for a wide variety of applications. Using numerous mathematical parameters, the efficacy of the



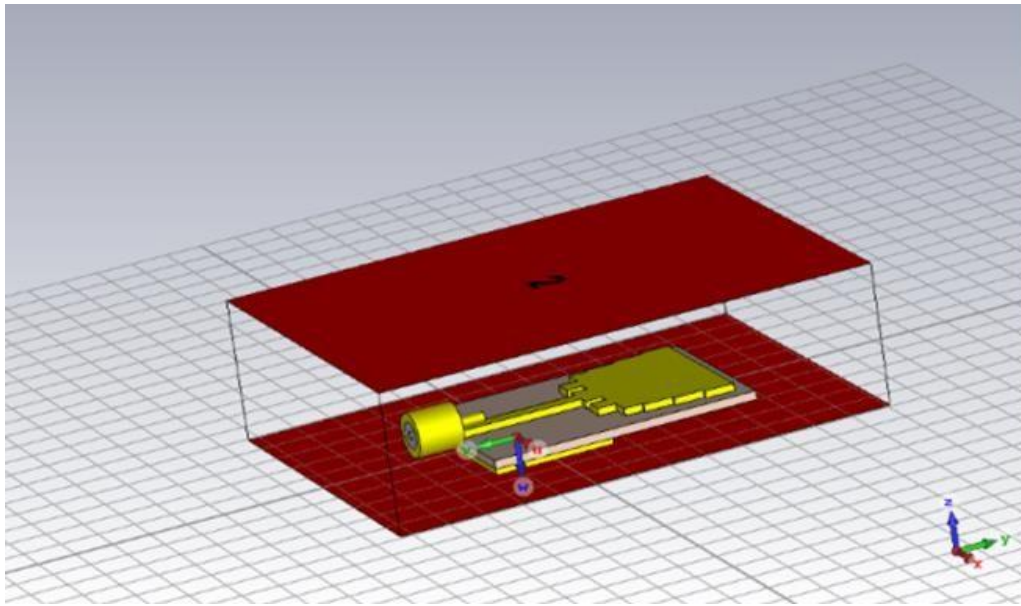
patch antenna's initial model has been evaluated. Figure 5 depicts the initial model of a patch antenna consisting of a ground layer, substrate, patch, port 1, and port 2.

- **Ground layer:** The ground layer is an antenna's lower metal layer. It is employed to reflect electromagnetic radiation to the patch, thereby enhancing the antenna's directivity.
- **Substrate:** In between the ground plane and the patch is a dielectric substance known as the substrate. Both the patch's structural integrity and the antenna's electrical characteristics can be adjusted with its help.
- **Patch:** The patch is a metal layer placed on top of the substrate. It is the radiating element of the antenna and is responsible for producing electromagnetic radiation.
- **Port 1:** The antenna's input port is located at port 1. It serves to link the antenna to the signal source.
- **Port 2:** Port 2 serves as the load port for the antenna. The purpose of this component is to establish a connection between the antenna and the load.

Antenna performance is simulated using the initial patch antenna model.

Figure 5

Initial model.



1-D Results

S-parameters for a two-port network are shown in Figure 6 at a variety of frequencies. The frequencies are between 2.06377 and 4.68257 gigahertz (GHz). $S_{1,1}$, $S_{1,2}$, $S_{2,1}$, and $S_{2,2}$ denote the S-parameters. $S_{1,1}$ and $S_{2,2}$ are parameters of reflection, whereas $S_{2,1}$ and $S_{1,2}$ are transmission parameters. These parameters characterize how a network responds to signals at various frequencies. At 2.06377 GHz, for instance, $S_{1,1}$ is about -5.52, $S_{2,1}$ is about -20.61, $S_{1,2}$ is about -23.33, and $S_{2,2}$ is about -6.93.

Figure 1

S-parameters at various frequencies for a two-port network

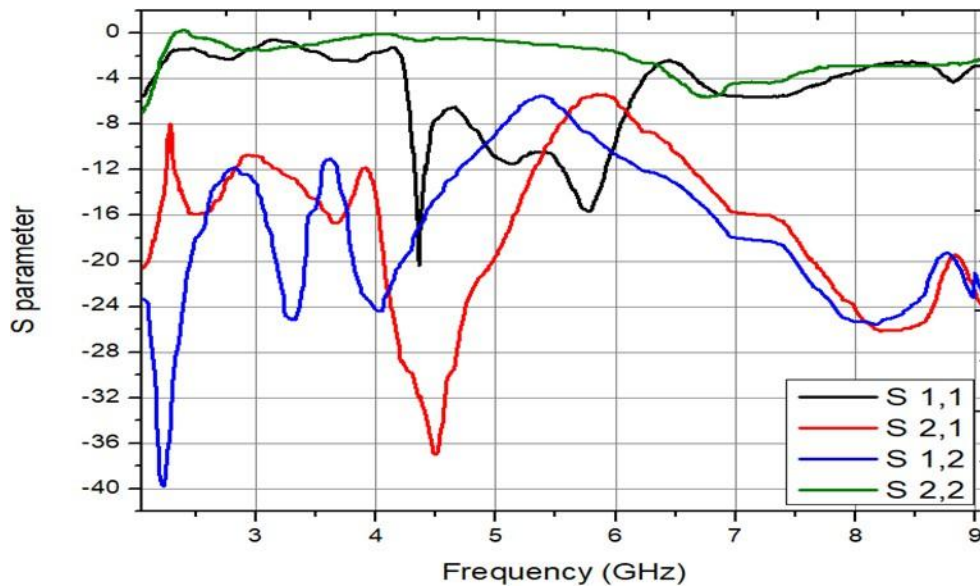
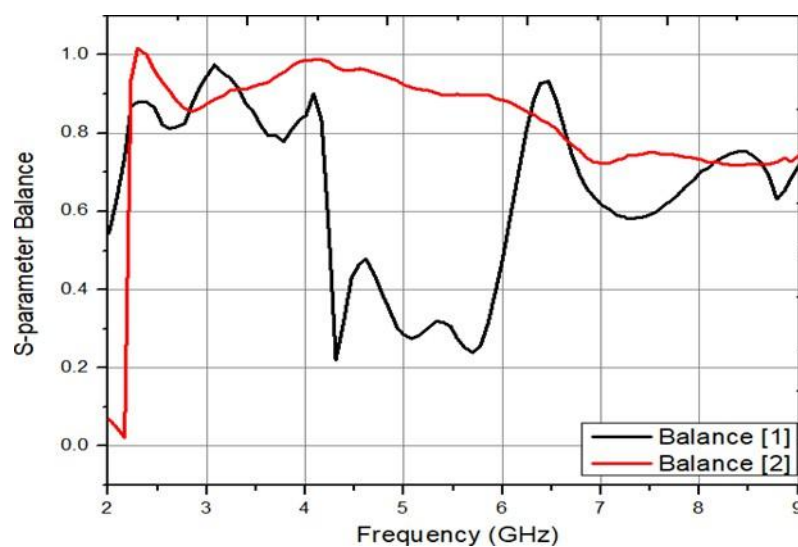


Figure 7 displays the results of a series of frequency-dependent balance measurements of the S-parameters, with two groups of values for the balance shown as "Balance [1]" and "Balance [2]." These readings were taken between 2.00766 GHz and 9.08892 GHz. Balance [1] varies between 0.2220787 and 0.950377, whereas Balance [2] ranges between 0.0220595 and 1.01634.

Figure 2

S-parameter balance





The Y-matrix is shown in Figure 8 at various frequencies (in GHz). In electrical engineering, the Y-matrix is a common mathematical representation used to characterize the performance of linear electrical networks. Each of the four elements in this illustration represents a different set of input values and is labeled accordingly: $Y_{1,1}$, $Y_{2,1}$, $Y_{1,2}$, and $Y_{2,2}$. Figure 8 illustrates the frequency-dependent shifts in these parameters.

Figure 3

Y-matrix at different frequencies

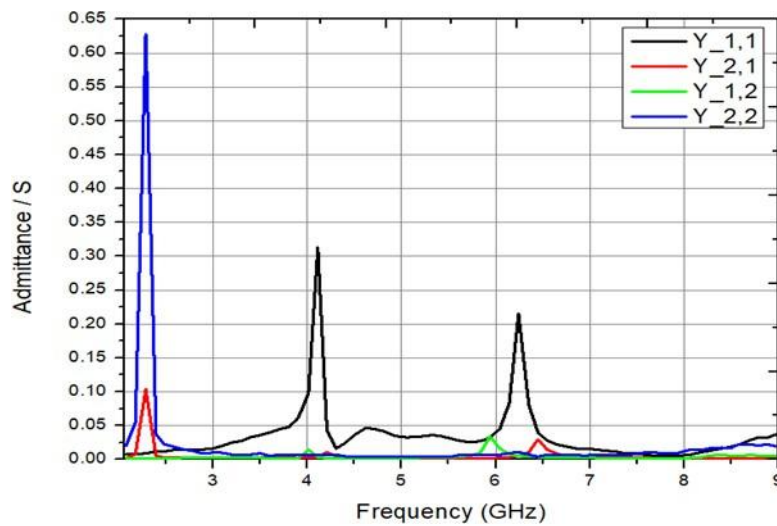


FIGURE 9: Impedance (in ohms) vs frequency (in GHz) for various elements specified by Z-matrix entries. The x-axis frequency ranges from 2 GHz to 9.10532 GHz, and the corresponding impedance values for $Z_{1,1}$, $Z_{2,1}$, $Z_{1,2}$, and $Z_{2,2}$ are provided. Across the frequency spectrum, the impedance values vary, reflecting the electrical behavior of the system. The graph provides an exhaustive view of how impedance varies with frequency, which is necessary for comprehending and analyzing the electrical properties of the Z-matrix elements.

Figure 4

Frequency vs. Impedance Matrix: Exploring Z-values at Different GHz

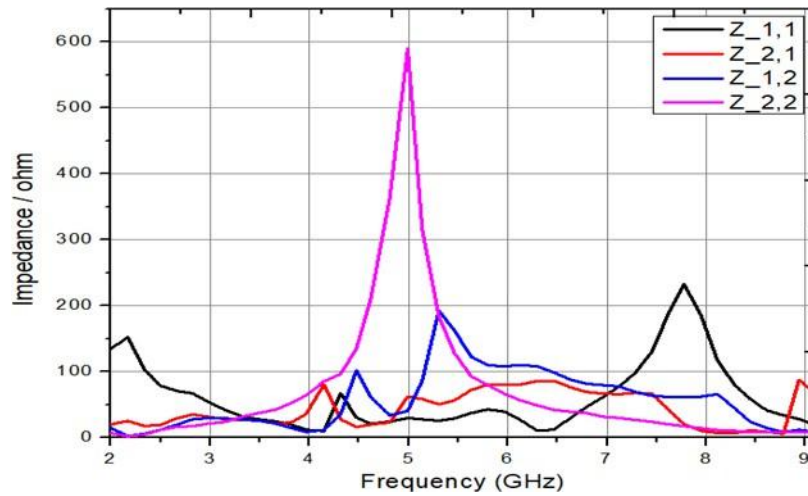
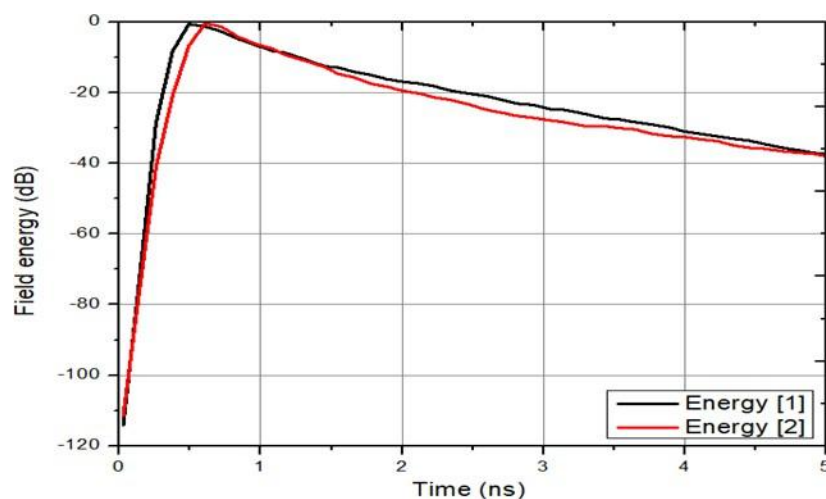


Figure 10 shows the energy in the field at discrete times (in nanoseconds) for two distinct energies (Energy [1] and Energy [2]). Energy quantities are tracked throughout time to demonstrate dynamics within a given system or procedure. The maximum field energy value in "Energy [1]" is -0.620389 at a frequency of 0.492464, while the minimum value is -113.992 at a frequency of 0.0283665. The maximum value for "Energy [2]" is -0.362845 at frequency 0.608488, while the minimum value is -39.1365 at frequencies 5.29165 and 5.39713.

Figure 5

Field Energy

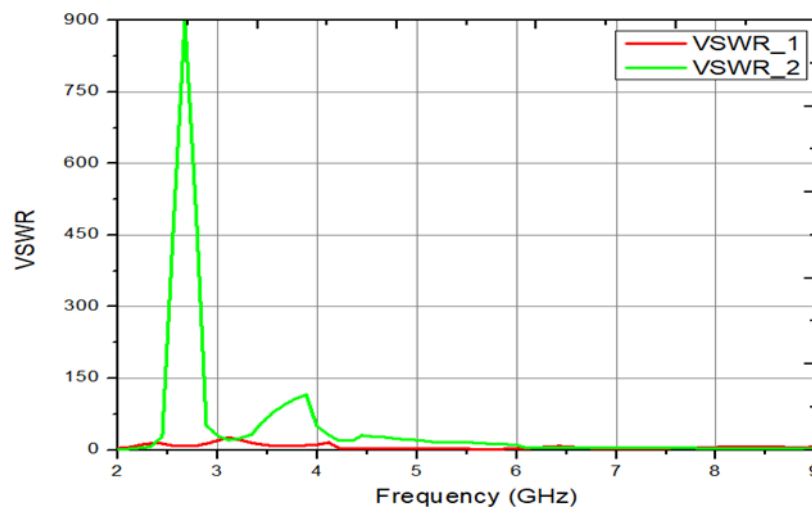




The graph in Figure 11 depicts the Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) versus frequency in gigahertz (GHz). The VSWR values are displayed on the y-axis, while the corresponding frequencies are shown along the x-axis. The VSWR_1 and VSWR_2 are distinct collections of VSWR measurements. Both sets of VSWR values fluctuate as the frequency increases from approximately 2 GHz to nearly 9 GHz. Initially, at lower frequencies, VSWR values are comparatively high, indicating that impedance matching is inadequate. However, as frequency increases, VSWR values tend to decrease, indicating that impedance matching has been improved. This information provides insight into the efficacy of the investigated system or device across a spectrum of frequencies.

Figure 6

Voltage Standing Wave Ratio



3-D Results

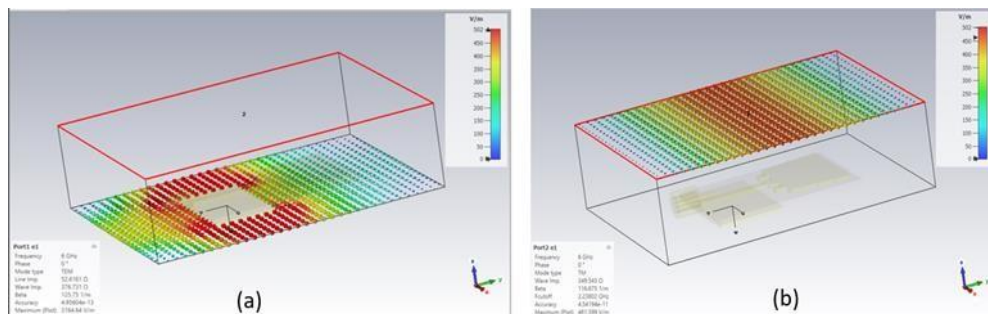
Figure 12 depicts the simulation result of a passive 6G MIMO antenna with a high gain designed using CST software. The antenna is composed of Rogers RO4350B material, operates at 6 GHz, and has two ports on opposite extremities. A maximum electric field strength of 450 V/m is observed at the extremities and a minimum at the center. This design strives for a 10



dBi gain, indicating its ability to efficiently direct electromagnetic energy. The lack of power input and the absence of transistors and amplifiers characterize it as passive. In order to achieve greater data speeds and more reliable communication, 6G MIMO systems, which rely on numerous antennas for simultaneous data transmission and reception, could benefit from this antenna. Shown in Figure 12 (a) and (b) is the electric field at ports 1 and 2.

Figure 7

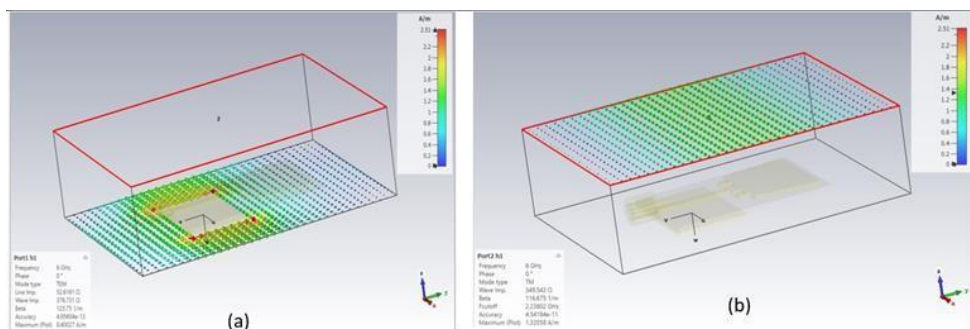
Electric Field at Port 1 and Port 2.



Figures 13 (a) and (b) show the magnetic field distribution at two different ports, namely Port 1 and Port 2, in the context of the passive 6G MIMO antenna design utilizing CST simulation software to achieve high gain. This illustration is helpful because it shows how the electromagnetic fields are spread and interact at various places, which affects the antenna system's overall performance and usefulness.

Figure 8

Magnetic Field at Port 1 and Port 2

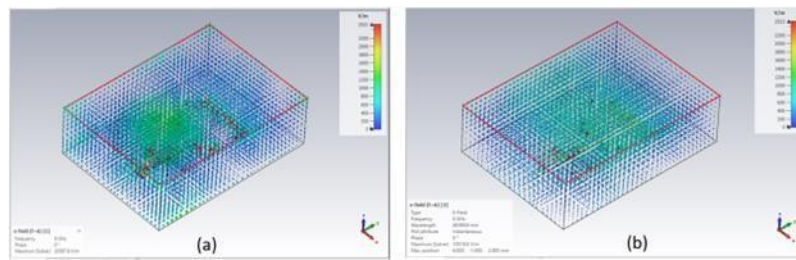




The existence of Ports 1 and 2 generates an electric field inside the antenna substrate, as shown in Figures 14 (a) and (b). These diagrams show, with great clarity, how the electric field is dispersed and modified at the various terminals.

Figure 9

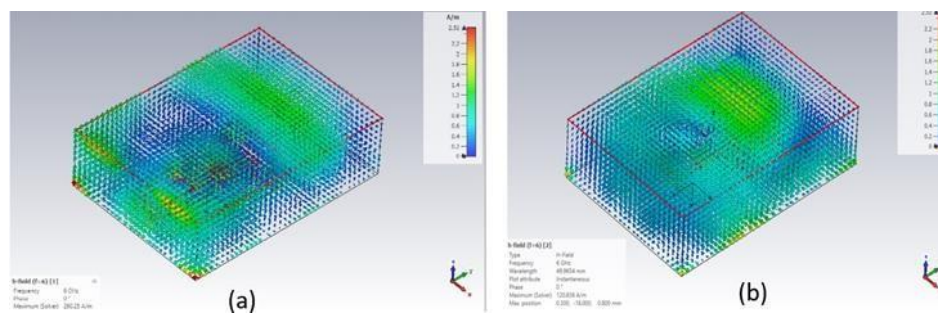
Substrate electric field



Magnetic field distributions within the substrate due to Port 1 and Port 2 are shown in Figure 15 (a) and (b). This illustration shows how the magnetic field within the substrate is affected and interacted with by the presence of these two ports.

Figure 10

Substrate Magnetic field due to ports 1 and 2.



The directivity plots are displayed in Figure 16 (a) and (b) for both Excitation_port1_phi=0 and Excitation_port1_phi=90. The amount of energy that is transmitted in each direction can be shown using the directivity plot. Radiation angle is commonly shown on the x-axis and directivity on the y-axis of a polar plot. The directivity diagram for Excitation_port1_phi=0 indicates that the antenna's primary radiation is occurring



in the forward ($\theta=0$) direction. There is also backward radiation ($\theta = 180$ degrees), but it is significantly less than the forward radiation. The Excitation_port1_phi=90 directivity plot indicates that the antenna radiates most of its power in the perpendicular direction ($\theta=90$ degrees). It's important to note that the perpendicular radiation is significantly stronger than the radiation in the parallel direction ($\theta=0$ degrees).

Figure 11

Excitation_port1_phi=0 and Excitation_port1_phi=90

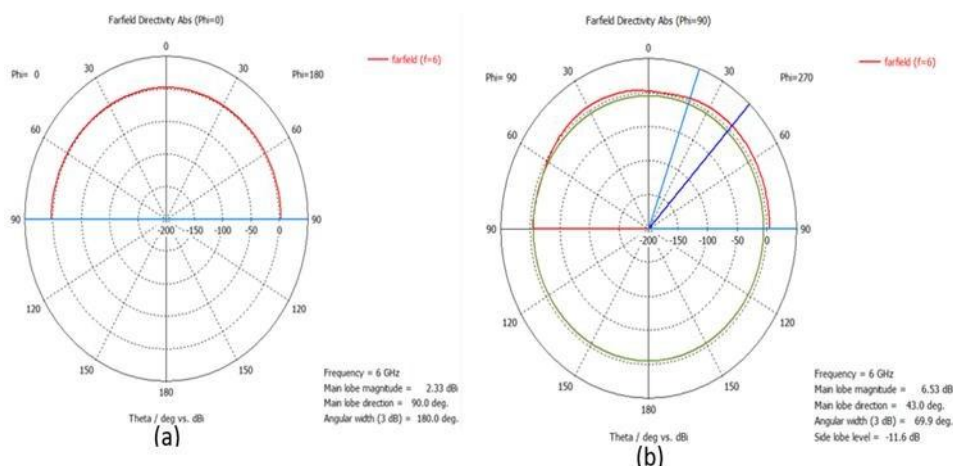


Figure 17 (a) and (b) are polar plots illustrating the antenna's far-field directivity at $\phi=0$ and $\phi=90$ degrees for excitation port 2's two possible excitation phases. For both excitation phases, the diagrams demonstrate that the antenna radiates a primary lobe in the forward direction ($\theta = 0$ degrees). At 6 GHz, the magnitude of the main lobe is roughly 170 dB, and the angular extent of the main lobe is approximately 74.2 degrees.

Figure 17

Excitation_port2_phi=0 and Excitation_port2_phi=90

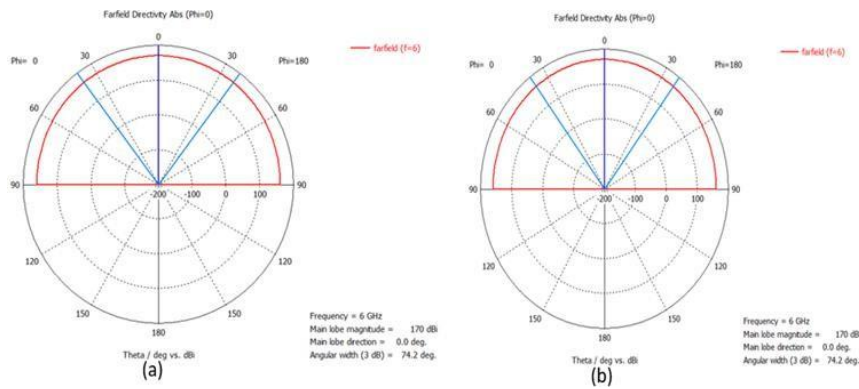


Figure 18 depicts the absolute directivity of an antenna in the far-field region, specifically at a frequency of 6 GHz. The plot illustrates that the antenna exhibits a peak directivity of 65.1 dBi when oriented in the forward direction (theta=0 degrees). As the angle theta increases, the directivity of the system diminishes and eventually reaches a minimum value of -27.4 dBi when the angle theta is equal to 180 degrees, corresponding to the reverse direction.

Figure 12

absolute far-field

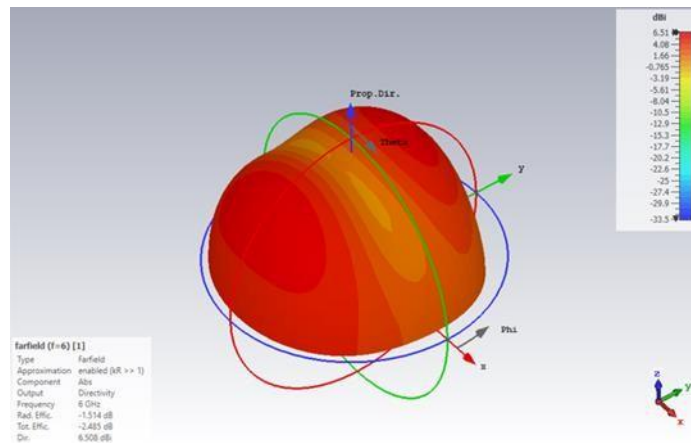
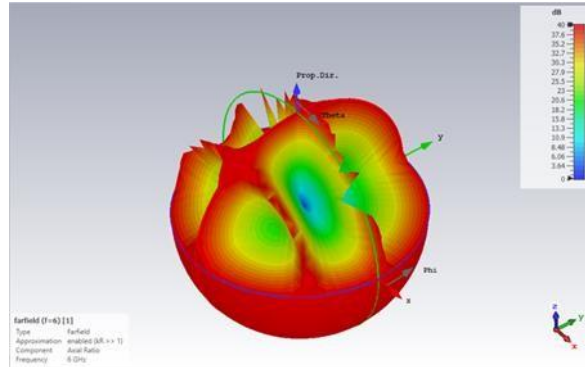


Figure 19, referred to as the Farfield_axial ratio, illustrates the relationship between the main axis and minor axis of the polarization ellipse of an antenna operating at a frequency of 6 GHz. The degree to which an antenna is polarized in a circle is indicated by its axial ratio. The polarization of the wave emitted by a circularly polarized antenna varies with time.



Figure 13

Farfield_axial ratio



The pair of polar plots depicts the polarization phase of an antenna's far field for two distinct polarizations, namely left-handed (L) and right-handed (R). Figure 20 illustrates that the antenna exhibits linear polarization in both the left-hand (L) and right-hand (R) polarizations. The constancy of the polarization phase is observed across the entire range of angles for both polarizations.

Figure 14

far-field polarization phase

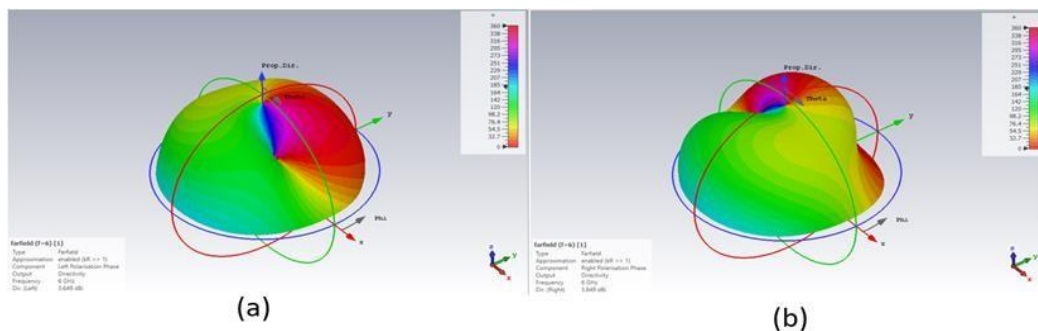


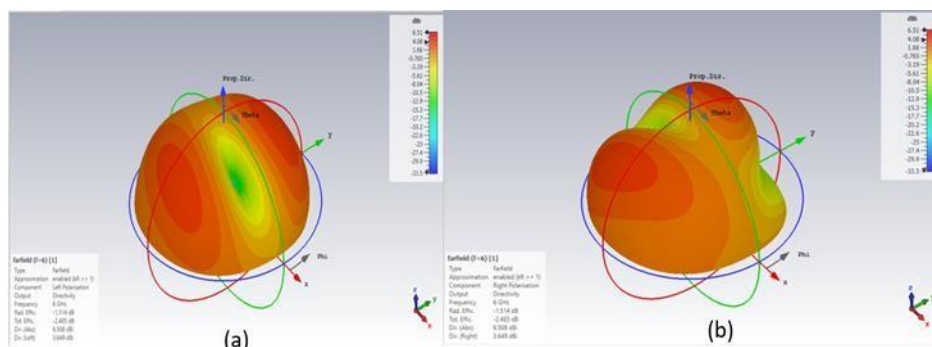
Figure 21 (a) and (b) depict the far-field radiation pattern of an antenna for left-handed (L) and right-handed (R) polarizations, respectively. The graphs indicate that the antenna has favorable directivity in the forward direction ($\theta=0$ degrees) for both polarizations. The



directivity of the left polarization exhibits a little superiority over the directivity of the right polarization.

Figure 21

far-field left and right polarization.



6. Conclusion

1G to 5G mobile communication networks have improved voice and data services. 5G requires high-gain antennas to support more wireless devices. 6G technology is expected to transform wireless communication by improving data throughput, latency, connectivity, dependability, and energy efficiency. Massive MIMO and IRS are two examples of MIMO technologies that are receiving significant attention in 6G research and development. Microstrip patch antennas are one of the most exciting innovations because of their small size, adaptability, and low price. The ground layer, substrate, patch, port 1, and port 2 are the basic building blocks of the initial patch antenna model. The antenna's ability to focus electromagnetic waves is improved by the ground layer's role in reflecting them toward the patch. The substrate provides support for the patch and regulates its electrical properties. The patch is responsible for the generation of electromagnetic radiation. Port 1 serves as the input port, and port 2 serves as the load port. Simulation of antenna efficacy is performed using this model. The proposed methodology entails integrating data from IoT devices with the 5G



channel, optimizing data transmission efficiency, and assessing the capability of the 6G channel to handle data-intensive applications.

This research intends to contribute to the creation of effective and dependable 6G wireless communication applications. A comprehensive analysis of a patch antenna model is presented in the section on results. S-parameters for frequencies between 2.06377 GHz and 4.68255 GHz are provided in the 1-D results. These parameters reveal the network's behavior by revealing how it responds to signals of varying frequencies. Balance measurements and Y-matrix elements are presented to provide insight into system symmetry and linear electrical network behavior. A passive 6G MIMO antenna design that emphasizes high gain is presented in the 3-D results. Electric and magnetic field distributions, in addition to directivity plots, disclose how an antenna interacts with electromagnetic fields. The directivity, radiation patterns, and polarization characteristics of the antenna for various polarizations are also specified. Continued innovation in antenna design, with a focus on microstrip patch antennas, would be crucial to facilitating the capabilities of 6G networks. Future research may investigate novel materials, configurations, and integration techniques for further performance enhancement.

Conflict of interest: The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

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