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Wideband High-Gain mm-wave MIMO Antenna Design for 5G IoT Applications

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***Abstract*—A compact four-port (2×2) millimeter-wave (mm-wave) microstrip MIMO antenna front-end is presented for 5G New Radio (NR) Internet of Things (IoT) edge and aerial connectivity in the FR2 bands. Rather than serving as a standalone electromagnetic structure, the proposed design targets short- to medium-range IoT gateway and UAV-assisted deployment scenarios where front-end hardware performance directly governs achievable link reliability and coverage. The antenna integrates a flower-shaped radiator with an evolved defected ground structure (DGS) combining a circular complementary split-ring resonator (CSRR), rotated rectangular slots, and cross-elliptical slots to achieve a wide impedance bandwidth, high realized gain, and strong inter-element isolation without multilayer superstrates or external decoupling networks. Fabricated on a 0.508-mm-thick Rogers RT/Duroid®5880 substrate with an overall footprint of 37.7×37.7 mm^2, the antenna covers the 5G NR n258 (24.25-27.50 GHz) and n257 (26.50-29.50 GHz) bands, providing an aggregate impedance bandwidth of approximately 13.5 GHz. Measured results demonstrate a peak realized gain of 9.8 dBi, average gain of approximately 8.7 dBi across the operating band, radiation efficiency between 85%-88%, and inter-port isolation exceeding 26 dB. Excellent MIMO performance is achieved with an envelope correlation coefficient (ECC) below 0.002, diversity gain close to 10 dB, and low channel capacity loss. Beyond antenna characterization, a deployment-oriented link-budget analysis grounded in measured gain and efficiency, together with large-scale path loss modeling, is performed to translate the validated hardware performance into achievable link margins under realistic FR2 propagation conditions. The results confirm that the proposed MIMO front-end provides sufficient link feasibility for compact, high-capacity 5G mm-wave IoT edge devices operating in dense and aerial deployment environments.**

***Index Terms*—5G antenna, Defected ground surface, Internet of Things, mm-wave, MIMO, New radio**

I. INTRODUCTION

Recent progress in fifth-generation (5G) New Radio (NR) systems and wireless communication technologies has attracted significant research attention. High-performance wireless devices with compact RF front ends and antennas are increasingly essential to enable seamless operation across use cases such as device-to-device (D2D) communication, virtual/augmented reality, the Internet of Things (IoT), telemedicine, smart homes, smart farming, and innovative industry [1]–[3].

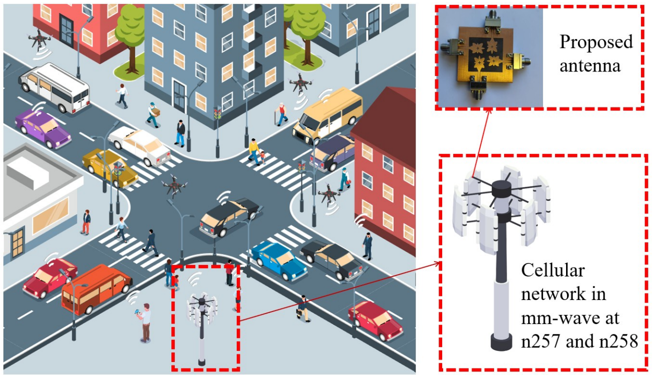

Fig. 1: Conceptual illustration of a 5G-enabled smart-city IoT environment highlighting potential use cases for the proposed antenna (not an experimental deployment).

As more users access the internet through diverse wireless devices, networks must support higher data rates with lower latency, which raises the design complexity of the underlying hardware and propagation solutions [4]–[7]. The fusion of 5G with IoT and artificial intelligence is expected to accelerate this trend and catalyze smart cities, advanced healthcare, precision agriculture, automated manufacturing, intelligent transportation systems (ITS), and immersive XR applications [8], [9]. A standard 5G network is demonstrated in Fig. 1.

Market forecasts further underscore the scale of the opportunity: Intel projects a \$6.2-trillion IoT market by 2025 and an installed base of ∼ 38 billion connected devices by end-2025, rising to ∼ 50 billion by 2030 [1], [10].

These devices span multiple 5G frequency allocations, with 28 GHz and 38 GHz particularly attractive due to their support for high data rates, lower absorption in specific windows, and broad (partly unlicensed) BW availability [11], [12]. However, compared with sub-6 GHz, millimeter-wave (mm-wave) bands suffer higher atmospheric and propagation losses.

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Consequently, narrow-beam, high-gain antennas are required to overcome attenuation and link budget deficits in mm-wave IoT deployments, thereby tightening the constraints on antenna architecture, footprint, and integration [13]–[15].

Multiple techniques have been explored to increase antenna gain, including lens-coupled apertures, dielectric resonator antennas (DRAs), superstrate-loaded patches, and stacked-substrate configurations [16], [17]. While effective, these approaches often involve complex geometries and thicker, non-planar profiles that complicate device-level integration.

Planar antenna arrays are easier to co-design with electronics [18]–[20], but arraying alone increases footprint and does not directly address channel capacity. In contrast, multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) architectures exploit multipath to raise data rates and capacity at constant transmit power, and are therefore central to 5G radio links [21]–[23]. A broad mm-wave literature spans single-port, array, and MIMO solutions for 5G applications [24]–[26]; nonetheless, single-port and simple arrays are insufficient on their own to ensure robust mm-wave connectivity under mobility and blockage. Numerous MIMO antennas have been reported [25], [27]–[29], yet many designs face trade-offs among BW, isolation, gain, and size. For example, a three-port antenna of 55 × 110 × 1.66 mm^3 achieves only 4.6 dBi peak gain with 1.3 GHz BW over 37.3-38.6 GHz [30]. A four-port MIMO with 34 dB isolation offers just 0.35 GHz BW from 38.02 to 38.37 GHz [31]. Another four-port system (158 × 77.8 × 0.381 mm^3) spans 27.5-40 GHz with 7.2 dBi peak gain and >17 dB isolation [28]. A similar four-element MIMO (26.6 × 3.25 × 1.6 mm^3) provides 0.64 GHz BW (36.68-37.32 GHz) and 5.2 dBi gain [32]. A two-element MIMO reports 21 dB isolation and 1.83 dBi peak gain over 36.95-39.05 GHz [33]. A DGS-based four-element MIMO for 25.5-29.6 GHz attains 8.3 dBi peak gain over 4.3 GHz BW, yet underscores the difficulty of jointly optimizing wideband behavior, isolation, gain, and compactness [34]. Overall, prior work indicates that MIMO antennas with full ground planes and linear orientations often struggle to achieve adequate port isolation, and balancing wide BW, low coupling, competitive gain, and small size remains challenging.

Defective ground structures (DGS) and electromagnetic bandgap (EBG) structures have been integrated into hybrid approaches to reduce coupling and enhance performance, as have slots and parasitic elements [35]. Additional techniques include zigzag ground slots [34], half ring slots [36], partially reflecting surfaces [37], partial grounds [38], partial grounds with metasurfaces [39], ground-plane slotting [40], [41], decoupling branches [42], and decoupling networks [43]. Metamaterial-based EBGs and frequency-selective surfaces (FSSs) can further increase gain, but typically at a substantial size penalty. Many of these solutions require multi-stage fabrication and tight tolerances; at mm-wave scales, such complexity becomes increasingly impractical.

Although connected-ground MIMO configurations have been widely investigated [44]–[46], achieving high isolation between closely spaced elements remains challenging, thereby limiting the overall system capacity.

Several representative mm-wave MIMO examples illustrate these trade-offs. A metasurface-based four-port array with a corporate feed on Rogers RT/Duroid®5880 measures 43 × 30 × 0.78 mm^3, but its intricate construction and ∼ 2 GHz BW reduce suitability for compact wireless devices [47]. An FSS-assisted MIMO (18 × 19 × 0.8 mm^3) resonates at 28 GHz with 1.6 GHz total BW (27.25-28.85 GHz); an added FSS (7 × 7 mm^2 unit cells; 45 × 45 mm^2 overall) improves gain and isolation to 8.6 dBi and 23.31 dB, respectively, at the expense of extra volume [48]. A compact monopole wideband antenna (40 × 20 × 1.52 mm^3) augmented by an FSS (10 × 10 mm^2 unit cells; 58 × 38 mm^2 overall) increases gain to 4.5 dBi but again enlarges the design [49]. Two quad-element UWB antennas for IoT demonstrate small size and solid performance, yet they target short-range links with limited data rates [50], [51]. In summary, the state of the art faces persistent issues such as intricate structures, constrained BW, inadequate isolation, and size/gain trade-offs, highlighting the need for mm-wave MIMO solutions that are simultaneously compact, wideband, high-gain, and low-coupling.

To address these gaps, we present a compact, flower-shaped, four-port MIMO antenna for 5G NR IoT implemented on Rogers RT/Duroid®5880 with an overall footprint of 37.7 × 37.7 mm^2. The design covers the mm-wave bands n257 (26.50-29.50 GHz) and n258 (24.25-27.50 GHz) and employs a separate-ground configuration to enhance isolation while maintaining a low profile and small area. An evolved DGS integrates a circular CSRR with three rotated rectangular slots and cross-shaped elliptical slots, placed beneath the feedline-patch junction, to tune and broaden the operating bands by maximizing the BW center frequency. The radiating patches are oriented orthogonally to mitigate mutual coupling and further compress the footprint. Beyond S-parameters and gain, the antenna is evaluated using MIMO-specific and time-domain metrics, including the envelope correlation coefficient (ECC), mean effective gain (MEG), diversity gain (DG), group delay, link budget analysis, and channel capacity loss (CCL) to validate robust link performance under realistic multipath conditions.

In contrast to many recent wideband mm-wave MIMO antennas that rely on external metasurfaces, electromagnetic bandgap structures, partially reflecting superstrates, or multilayer assemblies to enhance gain and isolation, the proposed design achieves its performance solely through planar-radiator shaping and single-layer ground-plane engineering. The combined use of a flower-shaped radiator and a CSRR-loaded evolved DGS enables simultaneous BW enhancement, gain improvement, and mutual-coupling suppression without additional volume, vias, or alignment-sensitive layers. Consequently, the proposed antenna offers a more favorable performance-complexity trade-off, particularly for compact 5G IoT devices where fabrication simplicity, low profile, and ease of integration are critical.

This work presents a hardware-enabling mm-wave MIMO front-end solution targeting high-density IoT edge nodes operating in 5G NR FR2 bands. In emerging mm-wave IoT ecosystems, front-end antenna performance directly constrains achievable link margin, spatial multiplexing capability, and integration feasibility. Accordingly, this study combines fab-

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ricated hardware validation, comprehensive MIMO-domain characterization, and deployment-oriented link feasibility analysis to demonstrate practical IoT relevance grounded in experimentally measured performance. Physical-layer hardware innovations play a foundational role in enabling reliable IoT edge connectivity at FR2 frequencies. Compared to sub-6 GHz systems, mm-wave operation introduces significantly higher free-space attenuation, increased blockage sensitivity, and reduced diffraction capability. These propagation constraints are further compounded in compact IoT devices, where limited footprint, low-profile integration, and electromagnetic compatibility requirements restrict antenna design flexibility. Unlike conventional mobile broadband terminals, IoT edge platforms-such as industrial sensor gateways, UAV-assisted monitoring systems, and dense smart-factory nodes-operate under strict size, power, and integration constraints while requiring stable, short- to medium-range high-capacity connectivity. In such scenarios, wideband, high-isolation MIMO antenna architectures become critical for supporting reliable sensing, monitoring, and control links under multipath and partial blockage conditions. The proposed compact four-port mm-wave MIMO antenna is developed specifically with these IoT-oriented deployment constraints in mind. Its single-layer planar structure facilitates integration into space-limited IoT platforms, while the evolved defected ground structure (DGS) and orthogonal element configuration provide strong inter-port isolation and extremely low envelope correlation. These features enhance diversity performance and link robustness, supporting high-capacity IoT edge connectivity in the 5G NR n257/n258 bands.

The primary contributions of this work are summarized as follows:

1) A compact wideband mm-wave MIMO front-end is developed to operate in the 5G NR n257 and n258 bands, addressing the integration and propagation challenges associated with FR2 IoT edge platforms such as industrial gateways and aerial sensing nodes.
2) A four-port antenna configuration is introduced that achieves strong inter-port isolation and extremely low envelope correlation coefficient (ECC), enabling reliable multi-stream communication in densely deployed IoT environments where antenna elements must operate within a limited footprint.
3) A single-layer antenna architecture incorporating an evolved defected ground structure with complementary split ring resonator loading and slot engineering is proposed to enhance bandwidth, gain, and isolation without the need for multilayer structures or external superstrates, improving practical integration in space-constrained IoT devices.
4) The fabricated prototype is experimentally characterized through measurements of realized gain, radiation efficiency, radiation patterns, and key MIMO performance metrics including ECC, diversity gain (DG), mean effective gain (MEG), and channel capacity loss (CCL), demonstrating stable performance under multipath-sensitive mm-wave propagation conditions.
5) A deployment-oriented link-budget analysis is conducted using experimentally measured antenna parameters combined with large-scale path-loss modelling to quantify achievable link margins and communication feasibility for representative short- to medium-range FR2 IoT edge connectivity scenarios.

In summary, this work develops a compact, integration-friendly mm-wave MIMO antenna front-end that simultaneously achieves a wide impedance bandwidth, high realized gain, and low inter-element coupling for 5G NR IoT platforms. The proposed architecture combines a flower-shaped radiator with an evolved defected-ground structure incorporating CSRR loading and engineered slot configurations to enhance bandwidth and isolation without increasing structural complexity. Orthogonal element placement further improves diversity performance, while equivalent-circuit modeling provides insight into the underlying operating mechanism. Together with measured validation and deployment-oriented feasibility evaluation, the results demonstrate the suitability of the proposed MIMO front-end for reliable, high-capacity mm-wave IoT edge connectivity.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. Section II details the antenna geometry and design evolution. Section III presents parametric analysis. Section IV reports final simulated and measured results. Section V discusses MIMO characteristics. Sections VI and VII present time-domain and link budget analyses, respectively. Section VIII analyzes the path loss of the proposed structure mounted on the drone. Finally, Section X concludes the work.

II. ANTENNA DESIGN METHODOLOGY

A. Geometric configuration

The top and bottom layouts of the single antenna element are depicted in Figs. 2(a) and 2(b), which are then expanded to a four-element MIMO antenna configuration.

The radiating patch is excited by a feedline with width W_f and length L_f. To achieve good impedance matching and reduce the reflection coefficient, a triangular microstrip is used to connect the patches to the feed line [52]. Two cross-rectangular slots are used on top of the single element, which is made up of six elliptical petals. The suggested structure uses a CSRR and three rectangular slots that are rotated $\theta_t = 42^\circ$ degrees at the bottom.

The antenna is fabricated on Rogers RT/Duroid®5880 substrate with relative permittivity ϵ_r =2.2, dielectric loss tangent tanδ=0.0009, and substrate thickness h=0.508 mm. The low loss tangent helps maintain high radiation efficiency and realized gain at millimeter wave frequencies. Additionally, the proposed antenna's overall dimension is 37.7×37.7 mm^2. All simulation results shown below were obtained using the electromagnetic simulator CST Microwave Studio. The low tanδ helps preserve realized gain and efficiency in the 24-30 GHz range, while the low permittivity improves radiation efficiency and BW by reducing dielectric loading. The thin 0.508-mm substrate further mitigates surface-wave excitation and parasitic coupling, thereby improving impedance matching and consistent radiation performance across the operating

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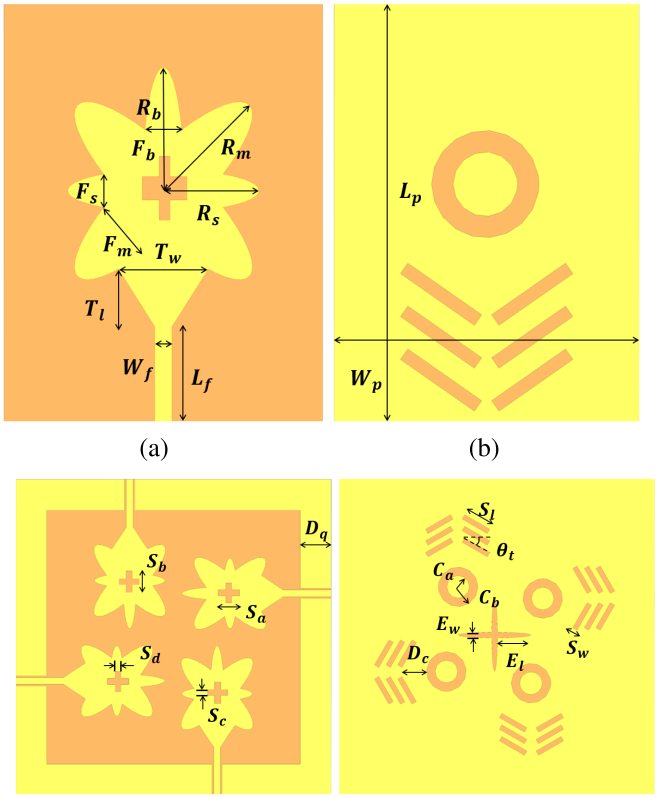
band. These properties make Rogers RT/Duroid®5880 well-suited for compact, planar mm-wave MIMO antennas intended for practical integration into 5G IoT hardware.



(a) (b)

(c) (d)

Fig. 2: Single antenna element: (a) top view, (b) bottom view, and four-port MIMO antenna: (c) top view, (d) bottom view.

Figs. 2(c) and 2(d) present the top and bottom views of the final four-port MIMO design 37.7 × 37.7 mm^2. The ground plane, equal in size to the substrate, incorporates symmetrically etched orthogonal elliptical slots Fig. 2(d) and serves to confine backward radiation and enhance performance. Table I provides a detailed list of the single element's dimensions. Initial values were obtained from the well-known transmission-line model for circular microstrip patches [53].

The geometry of the proposed antenna is derived through a structured and physically guided design process rather than arbitrary shaping. The top metallization of each antenna element consists of a modified circular microstrip patch, transformed into a flower-shaped radiator by attaching six symmetrically arranged elliptical petals around a central circular core. These petals extend the effective surface-current path, thereby lowering the resonant frequency and generating multiple closely spaced resonances that contribute to a wide impedance BW without increasing the overall footprint. Two orthogonally crossed rectangular slots are etched into the radiating patch to tune the input impedance further and stabilize broadband matching. The radiator is excited by a microstrip feed line connected via a triangular taper, ensuring a smooth impedance transition between the feed and the radiating aperture.

The bottom layer comprises a continuous ground plane that incorporates an evolved defected ground structure (DGS). A circular complementary split-ring resonator (CSRR) is etched directly beneath the feedline-patch junction to introduce a controlled LC resonance that enhances BW and supports partial miniaturization. In addition, three rectangular slots rotated by an angle of $\theta = 45^\circ$ are etched around the CSRR to adjust the local ground impedance and flatten the impedance response over the operating band. To suppress surface-wave coupling between adjacent elements, cross-shaped elliptical slots are symmetrically etched in the ground plane, redirecting surface currents away from neighboring feeds and significantly improving inter-element isolation.

The single antenna element is extended to a four-port (2×2) MIMO configuration by placing four identical radiators orthogonally within the same substrate footprint. This orthogonal orientation inherently reduces polarization and pattern correlation, while the shared ground plane with the evolved DGS further suppresses mutual coupling. All geometric parameters are initially estimated using classical transmission-line and cavity-model formulations for circular microstrip antennas and are subsequently optimized through full-wave parametric analysis to achieve the final trade-off among impedance BW, gain, and isolation.

B. Proposed Design Equations

The four-port MIMO antenna comprises four radiators, each excited by a simple microstrip feed line. All radiating elements were dimensioned using analytical formulas. For the circular microstrip patches, the single-element (unit-cell) dimensions, such as patch radius and feed parameters, were obtained from standard closed-form equations [54], [55] derived from the cavity model of a circular microstrip antenna. These analytical formulations provide a starting point for determining the fundamental geometric parameters of the radiator before full wave numerical optimization. The resonant frequency of a circular microstrip patch operating in dominant TM$_{11}$ mode can be approximated as

$$f_r = \frac{c}{2a_e\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \tag{1}$$

where f$_r$ is the desired resonant frequency, c indicates the speed of light, ϵ_r indicates the relative permittivity of the dielectric substrate and a$_e$ is the effective radius of the circular patch due to fringing fields at the patch edge. The physical radius a of the circular patch can be calculated as:

$$a = \frac{F}{\sqrt{1+\frac{2h_t}{\pi F\epsilon_r}[\ln(\frac{\pi F}{2h_t})+1.7726]}} \tag{2}$$

$$F = \frac{8.791\times10^9}{f_r\sqrt{\epsilon_r}} \tag{3}$$

$$a_e = a(\sqrt{1+\frac{2h_t}{\pi\epsilon_r a}[\ln(\frac{\pi a}{2h_t})+1.7726]}) \tag{4}$$

where F is the intermediate parameter and h_t is the substrate height.

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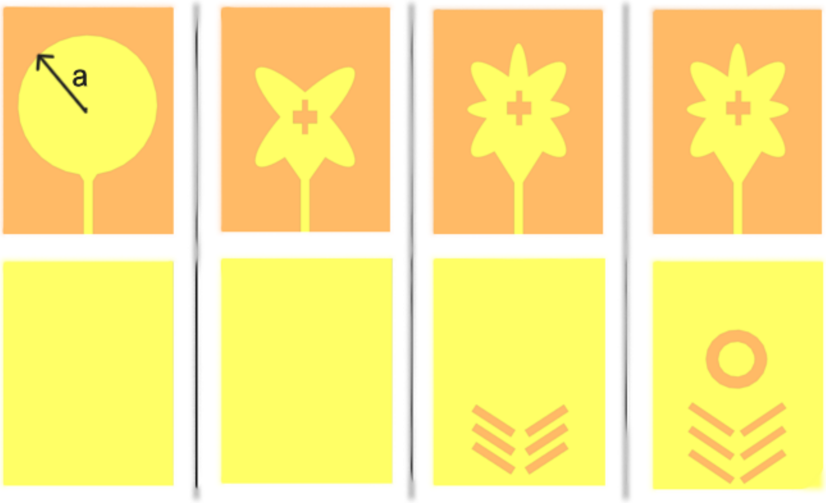
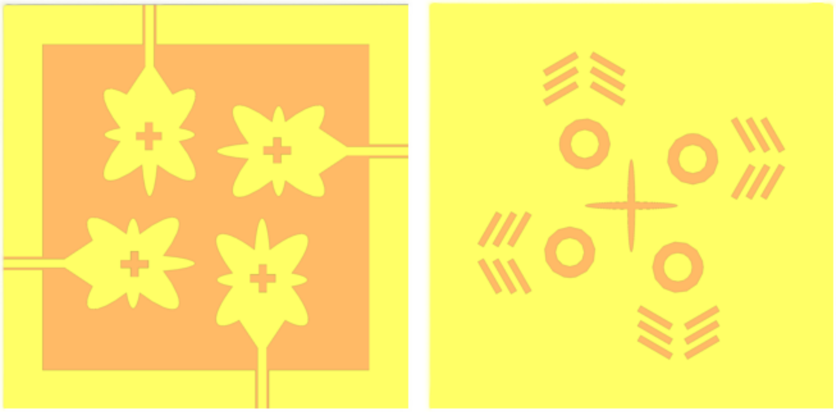


(a) Step-I (b) Step-II (c) Step-III (d) Step-IV



(e) Proposed MIMO

Fig. 3: Design evolution of the single-element antenna and MIMO configuration, where a in Fig. 3(a) is the circular patch radius used in the analytical resonant frequency calculation.

The analytical expressions presented in this section determine the initial values for the fundamental patch parameters, including the effective patch radius, substrate thickness, and feed position, which set the baseline resonant frequency and input impedance. These equations are directly linked to the primary geometric features shown in Fig. 3(a), such as the circular patch radius and feed-line dimensions. In contrast, the flower-shaped petal extensions, crossed rectangular slots, and the CSRR with rotated ground slots cannot be derived analytically due to their higher-order electromagnetic interactions; therefore, their dimensions are established and refined through full-wave parametric optimization in Section III. Together, the analytical starting point and numerical refinement lead to the final optimized geometry.

TABLE I: Parameters of the proposed MIMO structure.

Parameter	Value (mm)	Parameter	Value (mm)
R_b	5.4	L_p	19.6
R_m	5.6	W_p	14.2
R_s	4.1	L_f	4.8
F_b	1.4	W_f	0.8
F_m	2.9	T_w	4.1
F_s	1.2	T_l	2.5
S_a	2.2	S_l	4.2
S_b	2.9	S_w	0.6
S_c	0.8	E_l	4.6
S_d	0.7	E_w	0.4
D_q	3.6	D_c	3.4
C_a	1.5	C_b	2.4
θ_t	42°	H_s	0.508

C. Evolution of the Proposed Structure and Operating Principle

Fig. 3 illustrates the evolution of the antenna from a single modified circular patch to a four-port MIMO array and the associated performance improvements. The dimensions and incremental modifications are chosen to enhance impedance matching and gain.

The antenna design is developed through a progressive geometry evolution process. The initial configuration consists of a circular microstrip patch, as shown in Fig. 3(a), where the patch radius is determined using the analytical resonant

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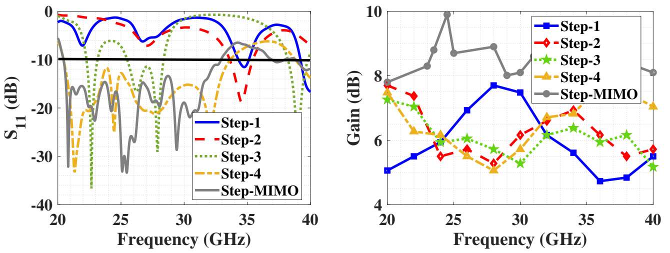
frequency formulation. In this stage, the patch dimension is selected to be comparable to the feedline length. Subsequent modifications, including downward extensions and slot engineering, are introduced to improve impedance matching and enhance the antenna gain.

Two symmetrical, petal-shaped expanded patches that are almost as wide as the radiator are added in Step-II (Fig. 3(b)). As illustrated in Fig. 4(a), this device resonates at 34.740 GHz with a wide-band response and poor impedance matching. Additionally, Fig. 4(b) validates gain augmentation.

At Step III, the final top patch shape is proposed. This structure in the ground layer features three pairs of rotated slots that enhance BW and improve impedance matching.

The final suggested form with an adjustable cross slot at the top of the patch and CSSR is added in Step IV (see Fig. 3(c)). At this point, the design performs satisfactorily. It does not, however, address the data rate problem as outlined in 5G regulations. The design is expanded to a MIMO arrangement, where antenna elements are positioned orthogonally to one another, as illustrated in Fig. 4(d), to increase the data rate.



(a) (b)

Fig. 4: Simulated results of all design steps (a) S-parameter and (b) gain.

This configuration improves impedance matching, as seen in Fig. 4(a). However, at this point, low gain and high mutual coupling are the primary issues, as seen in Figs. 3(b) and 3(c). An elliptical cross-shaped slot containing four CSRRs is etched in the ground plane, as shown in Fig. 3(e). As seen in Figs. 4(a) and 4(b), this step has improved the gain and port isolation. Although there is a minor decrease in impedance matching, this is tolerable for real-time applications.

To justify the selected ground-plane geometry, the CSRR and rotated rectangular slots act as sub-wavelength perturbations, introducing additional LC resonances that widen the impedance BW and slightly lower the effective resonant frequency, thereby contributing to miniaturization. At the same time, the cross-elliptical slots increase the local ground impedance and redirect surface currents away from adjacent feedlines, effectively suppressing mutual coupling and improving port isolation without requiring external superstrates. This combination of ground-plane loading and current steering enables a compact footprint while maintaining high realized gain and strong isolation suitable for closely spaced mm-wave MIMO elements.

D. Circuit model

The proposed slotted microstrip patch is analyzed using a parallel RLC equivalent circuit, providing physical insight into its input behavior. Following standard patch-antenna modelling, the lumped-element values can be estimated in closed form [56], [57]. The equivalent capacitance is approximated by:

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r a_e^2}{2h_t} \sec^2(\frac{\pi L_f}{a_e}) \tag{5}$$

where ϵ_0 is the permittivity of free space, ϵ_r is the substrate relative permittivity, a_e is the effective patch radius accounting for fringing fields, h_t is the substrate thickness, and L_f is the effective feed overlap.

The patch resistance and the inductance are approximated as $R \approx \frac{c\sqrt{\epsilon_f}}{4fh}$, and $L = \frac{1}{\omega^2 C}$, respectively [56], [57]. As a result, the value of the input impedance of the patch is:

$$Z_{patch} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega C} \tag{6}$$

where f as the operating frequency and ω=2πf. The slot loading introduces additional capacitance and inductance, estimated by [58]:

$$L_a = h \times [40.5(\frac{a_e}{W_f} - 1) - 75 \log \frac{a_e}{W_f} + 0.2 \times (\frac{a_e}{W_f} - 1)^2] \tag{7}$$

and

$$C_a = \sqrt{a_e W_f}[(10.1 \log \epsilon_r + 2.33)\frac{a_e}{W_f} - 12.6 \log \epsilon_r - 3.17] \tag{8}$$

where W_f denotes the slot or feed width.

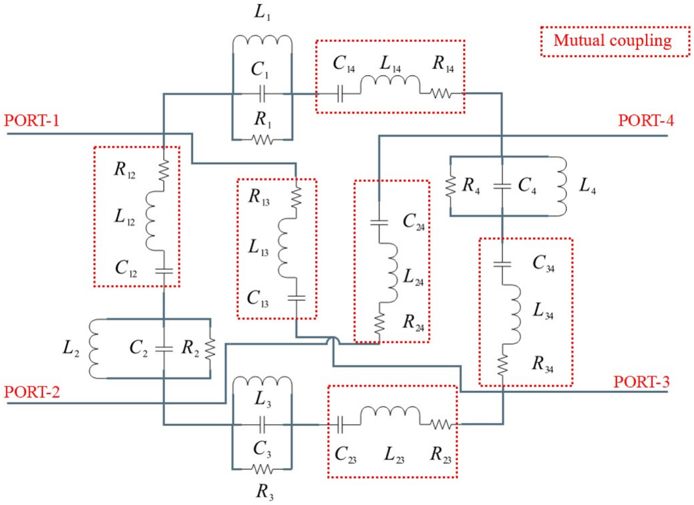


Fig. 5: Equivalent circuit of the final antenna: Lumped circuit model, [R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4] = 8.926 Ω, [C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4]= 1.237 pF, and [L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4] = 7.729 pH.

A circular microstrip patch with a flower-shaped geometry is extended into a four-port (2×2) MIMO antenna by incorporating a CSRR, three parallel slots, and cross-elliptical slots in the ground plane. The CSRR is a key element for BW enhancement because it introduces an additional resonance and improving coupling. As the CSRR unit cell behaves as an LC resonator, its resonance frequency is given by [59]:

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$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_R C_R}} \tag{9}$$

where, L_R describes total inductance whereas C_R describes the total capacitance. Both can be explained as:

$$L_R = (4a_c - l)(2.303\log(\frac{4l-g}{w_d})) \times 2 \times 10^{-4} \tag{10}$$

where a_c is the effective CSRR dimension, l is the side length of the CSRR ring, w_d is the trace width and g is the gap between CSRRs. Also, the capacitance is:

$$C_R = \frac{1}{2}[\frac{\epsilon_0 t}{g} + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_r}}{cZ_0}(4a_c - g)] \tag{11}$$

The terms Z_0 and c denote the characteristic impedance and the speed of light, respectively. These equivalent circuit formulations provide practical guidance for initial sizing and tuning of the antenna and its slots, and allow a physical interpretation of the input impedance and resonance behavior.

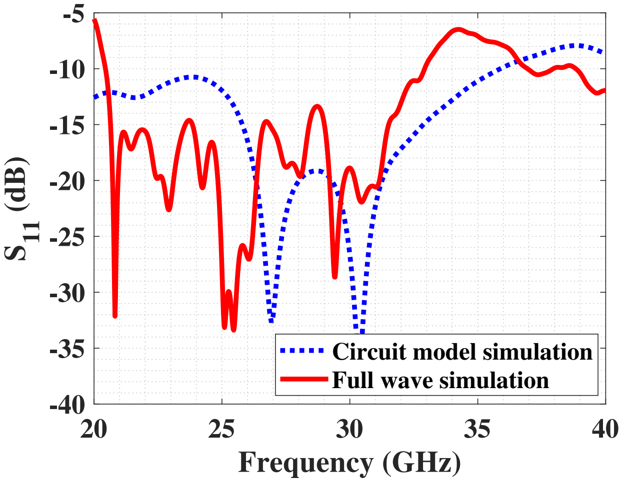


Fig. 6: Simulated reflection coefficient in CST and ADS.

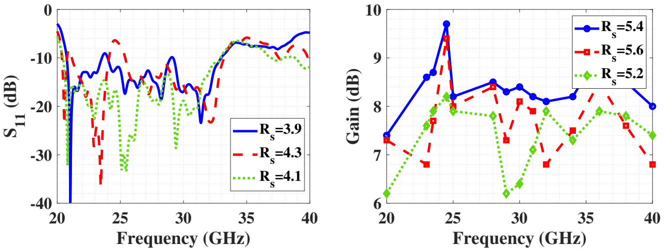
III. PARAMETRIC STUDY

This section evaluates how key geometric parameters affect the antenna's operating frequency, BW, gain, and isolation. Insights from these sweeps are used to optimize the structure while preserving a compact footprint-the primary objective of the design. Only parameters shown to produce significant variations in impedance BW, realized gain, or inter-element isolation during preliminary sweeps are reported here; parameters with negligible influence are omitted for clarity.

A. Effect of the Patch Geometric Ratios

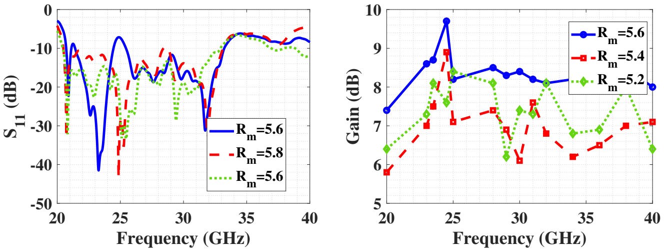
For the flower-shaped radiator, petal length is the primary tuning variable. Increasing it lowers the resonant frequency; decreasing it raises the resonance. The final petal length is selected to target the desired band, accounting for the number of petals and the overall radiator shape. In short, the careful choice of patch dimensions and their ratios determines the operating frequency and BW without losing compactness. In the final design, adjusting the petal-length ratio (relative to the base circular patch) influences both the reflection coefficient $|S_{11}|$ and the achieved gain.

Varying the petal ratio in the final design patch affects both the reflection coefficient and the design gain.



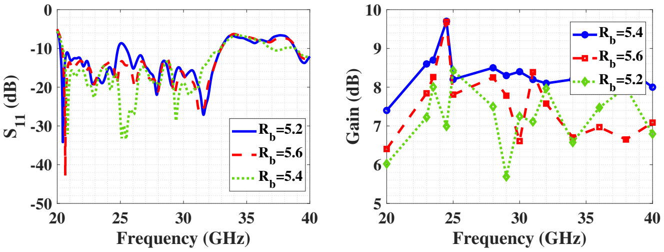
(a) (b)

Fig. 7: Parametric analysis: impact of the R_s on the a) S_{11} and b) gain.



(a) (b)

Fig. 8: Parametric analysis: impact of the R_m on the a) S_{11} and b) gain.



(a) (b)

Fig. 9: Parametric analysis: impact of the R_b on the a) S_{11} and b) gain.

As illustrated in Fig. 7(a), Fig. 8(a), and Fig. 9(a), progressively changing the petal-length ratio in the proposed radiator reduces the operating BW. A similar trend appears in the realized gain (Fig. 7(b), Fig. 8(b), and Fig. 9(b)). Precise tuning is therefore critical. The best trade-off is obtained at R_s = 4.1 mm, R_m = 5.4 mm, and R_b = 5.6 mm, which delivers the maximum BW with strong impedance matching and the highest gain.

The proposed antenna enhances BW through controlled multi-resonant behavior. The petal-shaped radiator introduces additional current paths, generating closely spaced resonances. At the same time, the CSRR in the ground plane contributes

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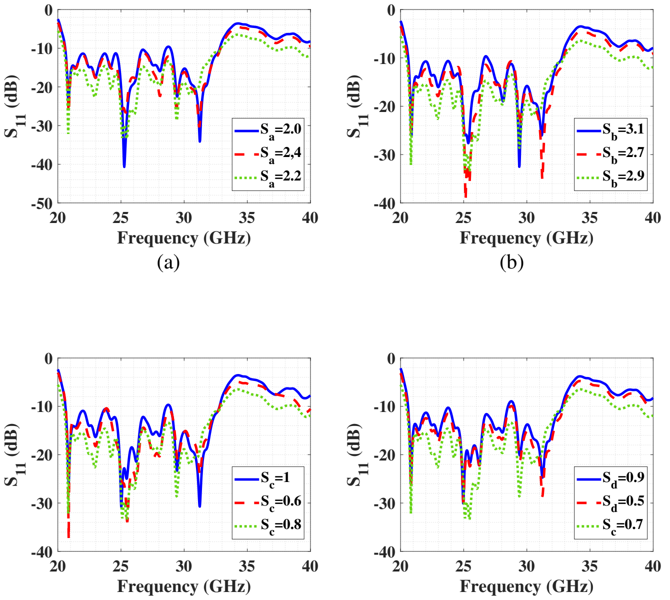
an LC resonance that couples with the fundamental patch mode. The rotated rectangular slots adjust the local ground impedance and flatten the input impedance slope, improving matching over a wider frequency span. By tuning the CSRR dimensions (C_a, C_b) and the slot geometry, the -10 dB BW can be increased or reduced, as confirmed by parametric sweeps.

B. Impact of Patch Slot Dimensions

Slots etched into the radiating patch significantly affect performance, particularly BW and impedance matching. Properly designed slots can broaden BW, tune the input impedance, and even enable miniaturization by lowering the resonant frequency. Fig. 10 illustrates how varying the cross-slot dimensions alters the BW: the slot width and length are the primary controls of the achievable BW. Precise tuning of these parameters is therefore essential to meet the target band while maintaining good matching.



(a) (b)

(c) (d)

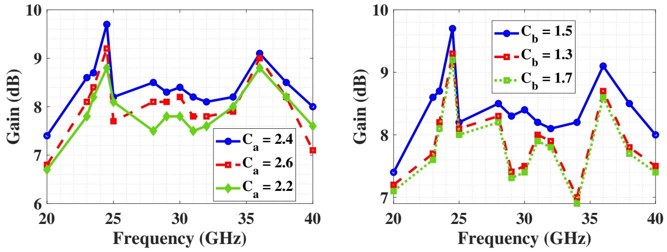
Fig. 10: Parametric analysis: impact of the dimension of the cross slots.

The final value of the dimension of the cross-slots for S_a, S_b, S_c, and S_d is 2.2 mm, 2.9 mm, 0.8 mm, and 0.9 mm, respectively.

C. Impact of CSRR Internal and External Ratios on Gain

Loading the radiator with a CSRR introduces an additional LC resonance that can miniaturize the antenna, shift its resonant frequencies, and modify radiation efficiency, often improving gain when properly tuned.

A parametric sweep of the CSRR geometry (inner and outer dimensions) in the final design confirms this sensitivity (Fig. 11). As the external CSRR ratio increases, the realized gain rises progressively up to ≈ 28 GHz; beyond 28 GHz, the gain gradually rolls off. The maximum gain of 9.8 dBi occurs at 24.5 GHz. To maintain acceptable gain across the full operating band, the final design uses C_a = 1.5 mm (inner dimension) and C_b = 2.4 mm (outer dimension).



(a) (b)

Fig. 11: Parametric analysis: impact of the CSRR ratios on gain, a) external ratio, b) internal ratio.

In the proposed antenna, the maximum realized gain is primarily governed by the electromagnetic loading introduced by the CSRR and the rotated rectangular slots in the ground plane. Adjusting the outer CSRR dimension (C_b) increases the effective magnetic coupling beneath the radiator, thereby enhancing forward radiation and reducing backward leakage, thereby improving peak gain to an optimal point. Similarly, modifying the orientation and length of the rotated slots redistributes surface currents, thereby reinforcing the broadside radiation pattern. On the radiating patch, the petal-length ratio affects the effective electrical aperture, enabling further gain enhancement when properly tuned. These parameters were jointly optimized to achieve the reported peak gain of 8.7-9.8 dBi without compromising BW or port isolation.

IV. SIMULATED AND MEASURED RESULTS

This section presents the simulated and measured performance of the proposed four-port MIMO antenna, including reflection coefficients, radiation patterns, realized gain, efficiency, and surface current distributions.

A. Experimental Setup

Design, optimization, and full-wave simulations were performed using CST Microwave Studio. The prototype was fabricated on Rogers RT/Duroid®5880, and mm-wave connectors were mounted on each feed line for measurement. Using a vector network analyzer (VNA), the S-parameters were measured. During each measurement, Port 1 was connected to the VNA while the remaining three ports were terminated with 50-Ω loads to ensure proper port conditions. Far-field patterns and realized gain were measured in an anechoic chamber: the antenna under test (AUT) was fixed on a rotary positioner placed in front of a standard-gain horn, enabling pattern acquisition over the required angular range. From the measured and simulated data, key MIMO figures, including the Envelope Correlation Coefficient (ECC), Mean Effective Gain (MEG), Channel Capacity Loss (CCL), and Diversity Gain (DG), were derived.

Photographs of the fabricated prototype (top and bottom views) are shown in Figs. 12(a) and 12(b); the S-parameter measurement setup is shown in Fig. 12(c). The far-field

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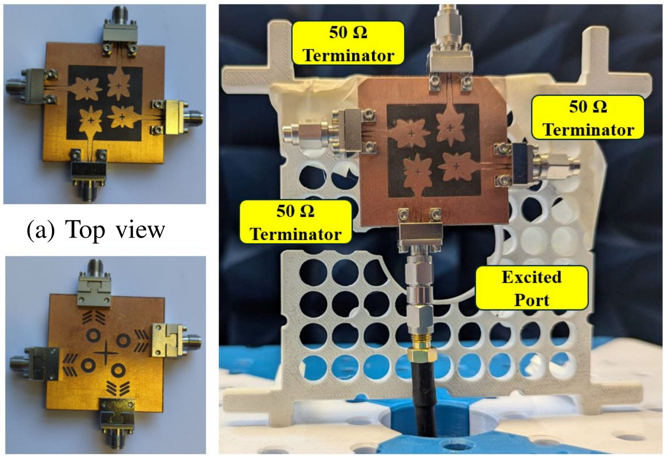

(a) Top view

(b) Bottom view (c) Measurement configuration

Fig. 12: Fabricated prototype: (a) top view, (b) bottom view, and (c) MIMO antenna VNA model for S-Parameter measurements.

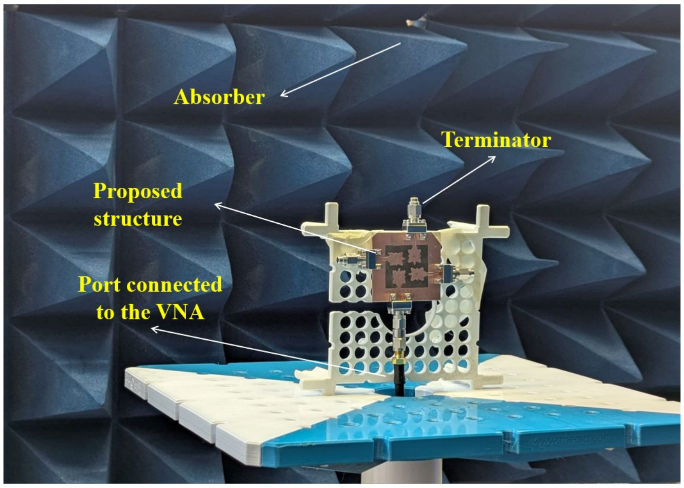

Fig. 13: Measurement of the proposed structure in an anechoic chamber.

measurement arrangement in the anechoic chamber is depicted in Fig. 13.

The measured gain and efficiency values obtained from these experimental characterizations are subsequently used as inputs to the deployment-oriented link-budget feasibility evaluation presented in Section VII.

B. Simulated and measured S-parameters

Figs. 14 and Fig. 15 compare the simulated and measured scattering parameters of the proposed array: Figs. 14 shows the reflection coefficient $|S_{11}|$, and Fig. 15 shows the transmission (coupling) coefficients $|S_{ij}|$ for i≠j. Owing to the array's symmetry, results are reported for a representative port; the remaining ports exhibit the same behavior.

The measured and simulated $|S_{11}|$ confirm continuous coverage of the 5G NR n258 (24.25-27.50 GHz) and n257 (26.50-29.50 GHz) bands. Minor shifts in resonance frequency and matching depth are attributed to cable/connector losses and fabrication tolerances. For coupling, symmetry yields $|S_{12}| \approx |S_{13}| \approx |S_{14}|$ and $|S_{23}| \approx |S_{24}| \approx |S_{34}|$; accordingly, a single simulated trace is plotted for each equivalence set with the corresponding measured curve. The measured and simulated transmission coefficients show good agreement, with minor discrepancies due to ambient noise and manufacturing tolerances.

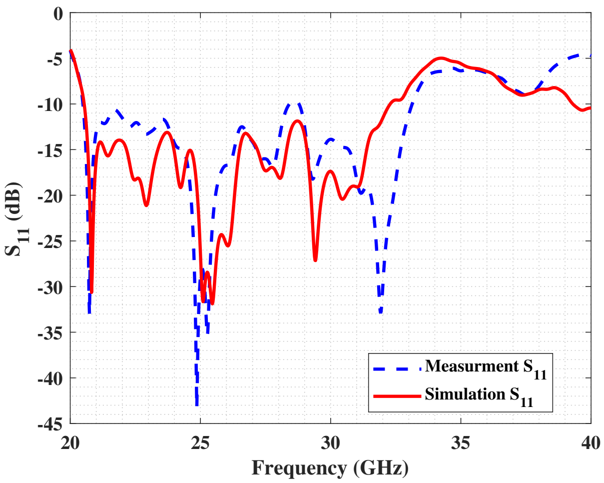

Fig. 14: Simulated and measured scattering parameters of the design: reflection coefficients.

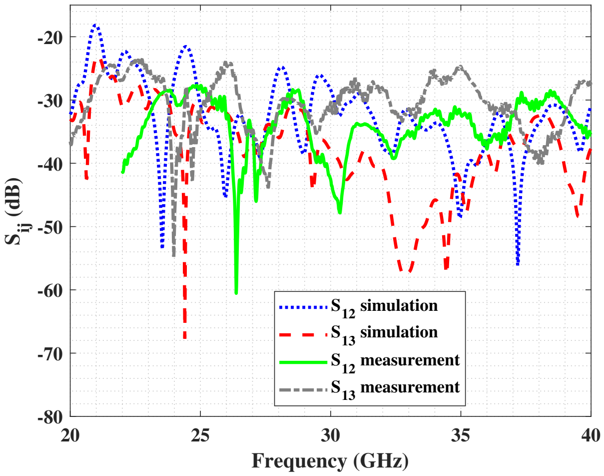

Fig. 15: Simulated and measured scattering parameters of the design: transmission coefficients.

There is acceptable agreement between the measured and simulated transmission coefficients. Ambient noise and fabrication intolerance are the cause of a small deviation.

The strong inter-port isolation in the proposed array results from the combination of orthogonal radiator orientations and evolved DGS, where CSRRs and rotated rectangular slots increase local ground impedance and interrupt surface-wave coupling between adjacent elements. The cross-elliptical slots further confine backward radiation and redirect surface currents, thereby contributing to additional isolation without the need for external superstrates. Increasing the strength or

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density of these perturbations would compromise BW and gain, reflecting the inherent trade-off between isolation and overall radiation performance in compact mm-wave MIMO arrays.

C. Simulated and Measured Gain

Fig. 16 presents the realized gain over the full operating band for both simulation and measurement. The antenna maintains a high average gain of ≈ 8.7 dBi across the band, with peak gains of 9.8 dBi in n258 (24.25-27.50 GHz) and 8.8 dBi in n257 (26.50-29.50 GHz), suitable for a range of mm-wave applications. Overall, measured and simulated results agree well.

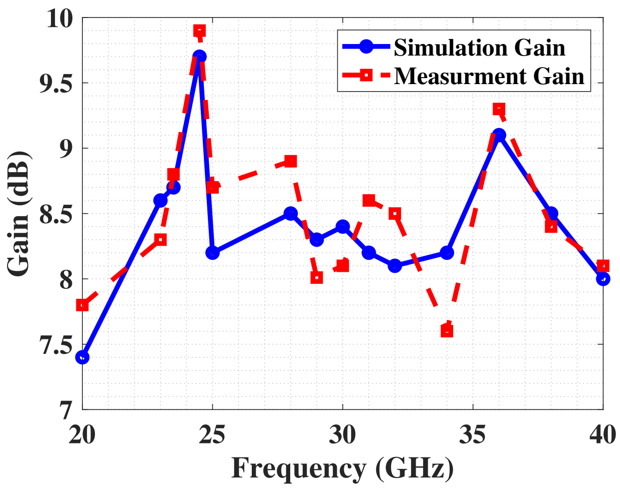


Fig. 16: Simulated and measured gain of the proposed MIMO structure.

Small discrepancies arise from several sources, including measurement noise and fabrication tolerances; frequency-dependent substrate losses and dispersion, which become more pronounced at higher mm-wave frequencies; and connector/cable effects (such as impedance mismatch and incomplete de-embedding). Given the broad BW, these effects are more pronounced near the band edges, where the measured gain can fall slightly below the simulated values.

D. Surface Current Distribution

Fig. 17 shows the surface-current density at 28 GHz for each port. For Port 1 (Fig. 17(a)), the current is concentrated along the feedline and across the radiator; Port 2 exhibits a similar pattern. Only a small current appears between Ports 1 and 2, indicating low mutual coupling. Ports 3 and 4 likewise concentrate current along their respective feeds and patches, with the weakest inter-element current observed between them consistent with very low coupling and high port isolation.

E. Farfield radiation pattern

A far-field pattern of the proposed design at 26, 27, 28, and 29 GHz is described in this section. The E-field (XY plane) and H-field (YZ plane) are used to compute the far-field, respectively. The far-field patterns are measured at each of the four ports because the design features a variety of patterns. While measuring the distant field patterns, port 1 is stimulated, and the other ports are terminated using a 50Ω load (terminator).

The E-field and H-field patterns at mm-wave n258 (24.25-27.50 GHz) and n257 (26.59-29.50 GHz) for port 1 are shown in Figs. 13(a) to (e), respectively. At this frequency, the H-field is directed towards 0°, but the E-field exhibits a broad and focused direction to 30°. It is evident from the port 1 analysis that the primary E-field beam shifts direction, initially focusing at 30° and now at 315°, confirming its pattern-variety feature. Consequently, the design only offers pattern diversity in two dimensions. Similar predicted and measured radiation patterns are observed for each port, suggesting steady performance across the operational BW and near-uniform port alignment.

The measured and simulated patterns differ slightly, most likely due to ambient noise or cable losses that can affect antenna performance. However, the suggested MIMO array technology successfully captures the simulated and measured far-field radiation patterns, despite these minor differences, confirming its dependability.

Minor differences between measured and simulated patterns are attributed to ambient noise, cable/connector losses, and small alignment or fabrication tolerances, which are particularly pronounced at mm-wave frequencies due to the shorter wavelength and higher sensitivity of coaxial-to-PCB transitions. Despite these effects, the measured results closely track simulations, supporting the reliability of the proposed MIMO array.

V. MIMO ANTENNA PERFORMANCE

This section outlines key MIMO metrics, including diversity gain (DG), total active reflection coefficient (TARC), and envelope correlation coefficient (ECC), which are used to evaluate the proposed array.

A. Envelope correlation coefficient

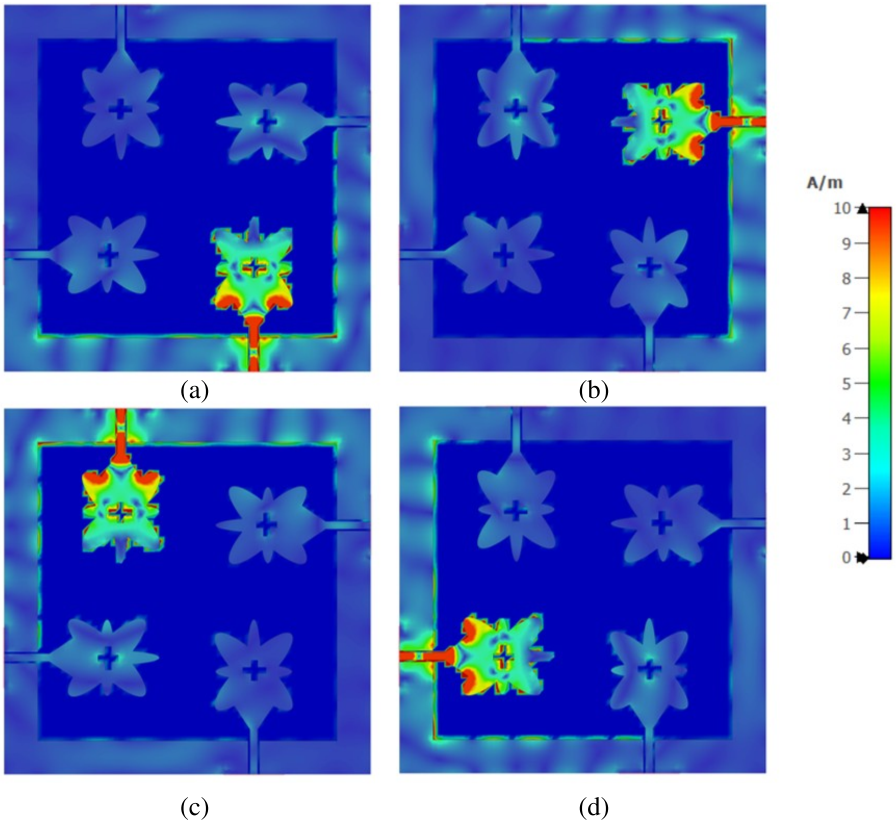
ECC quantifies how similar two ports are in their radiated fields; lower values indicate weaker correlation and thus stronger diversity performance. By combining pattern diversity with reduced inter-element coupling in a single plane, the proposed layout achieves very low ECC and, consequently, high DG. Fig. 19 shows the isotropic ECC across the entire operating band, remaining below 0.002, which is indicative of excellent pattern diversity. The ECC for this broadband MIMO antenna is computed using the standard formulation in [60]:

$$\rho_e = \frac{A}{B+C} \tag{12}$$

where A, B, and C are:

$$A = |\int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi} XRP.E_{\theta_1}.E^*_{\theta_2}.P_\theta + E_{\phi_1}.E^*_{\phi_2}.P_\phi \, d\Omega \ |^2 \tag{13}$$

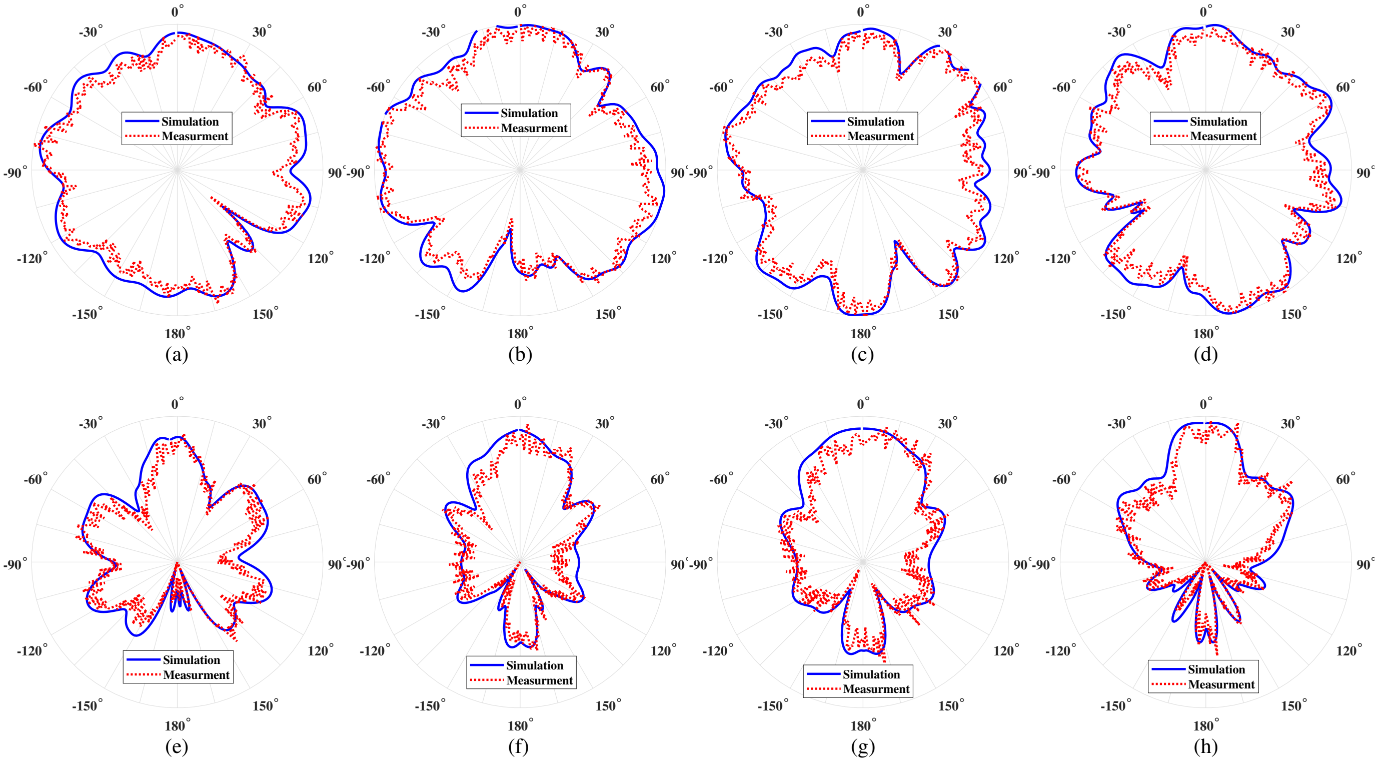
$$B = |\int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^{\pi} XRP.E_{\theta_1}.E^*_{\theta_1}.P_\theta + E_{\phi_1}.E^*_{\phi_1}.P_\phi \, d\Omega \ |^2 \tag{14}$$



(a) (b)

(c) (d)

Fig. 17: Surface current distribution of the proposed design at 28 GHz: (a) Port 1, (b) Port 2, (c) Port 3, (d) Port 4.



(a) (b) (c) (d)

(e) (f) (g) (h)

Fig. 18: Far-field radiation pattern at mm-wave n257 and n258 GHz: (a) 26 GHz, (b) 27 GHz, (c) 28 GHz and (d) 29 GHz shows E-field (XY-plane) patterns and (e) 26 GHz, (f) 27 GHz, (g) 28 GHz and (h) 29 GHz show H-field (XZ-plane) patterns respectively.

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$$C = | \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} XRP.E_{\theta_2}.E^*_{\theta_2}.P_\theta + E_{\phi_2}.E^*_{\phi_2}.P_\phi \, d\Omega \, |^2 \quad (15)$$

where ρ_e is envelope correlation coefficient, E_θ, E_ϕ are the far field radiation components, P_θ, P_ϕ are the angular power distribution, *XRP* is cross-polarization ratio and Ω is the solid angle

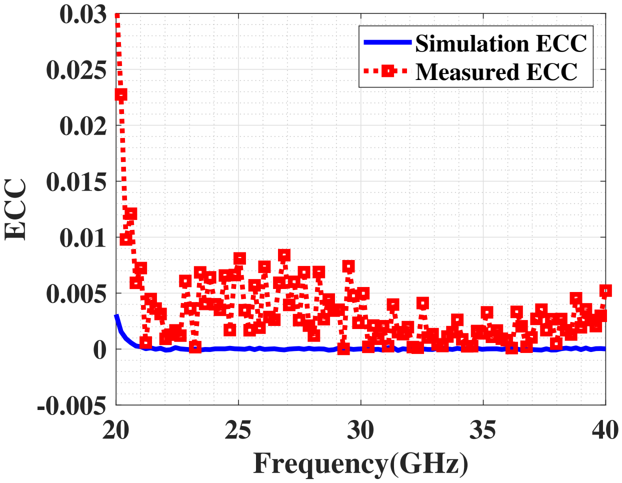

Fig. 19: MIMO simulated and measured ECC results.

B. Diversity gain analysis

Diversity gain (DG) quantifies the improvement in link reliability due to multiple uncorrelated radiation paths and is typically expressed in decibels. Once the ECC is known, DG is computed using the standard relation in Eq. (16), as given in [61], [62], which directly links DG to ECC. For the proposed array, the DG is ≈ 10 dB across the operating band. Measured values are slightly lower, attributable to normal fabrication tolerances.

$$DG = \sqrt{1 - ECC} \quad (16)$$

The measured and simulated diversity gains over the entire operating band are shown in Fig. 20.

C. The total active reflection coefficient (TARC)

The TARC curves evaluate impedance matching performance of a MIMO antenna under multiple ports excitation. Fig. 21 shows that the desired operating frequency band is less than -10 dB. An expression for computing TARC using the obtained S-parameters for a two-port network [62] is given by Eq. (17)

$$\Gamma = \frac{\sqrt{D + E}}{2} \quad (17)$$

where D and E are respectively:

$$D = |S_{11} + S_{12}e^{j\theta}| \quad (18)$$

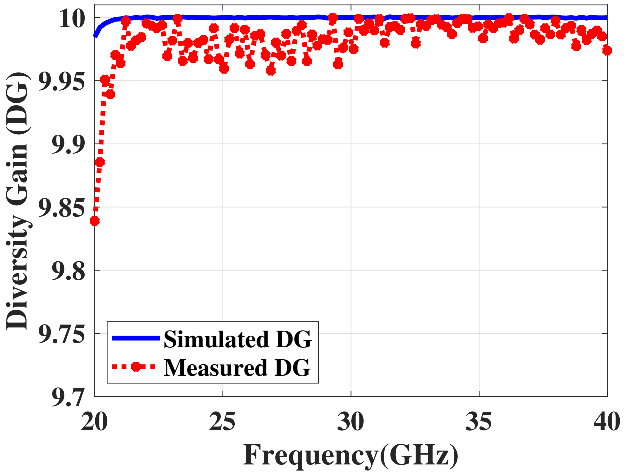

Fig. 20: MIMO simulated and measured DG results.

$$E = |S_{22} + S_{21}e^{j\theta}||S_{33} + S_{31}e^{j\theta}||S_{44} + S_{41}e^{j\theta}| \quad (19)$$

where Γ is the total active reflection coefficient, S_{ij} is the scattering parameters, and θ is the phase difference between input signals.

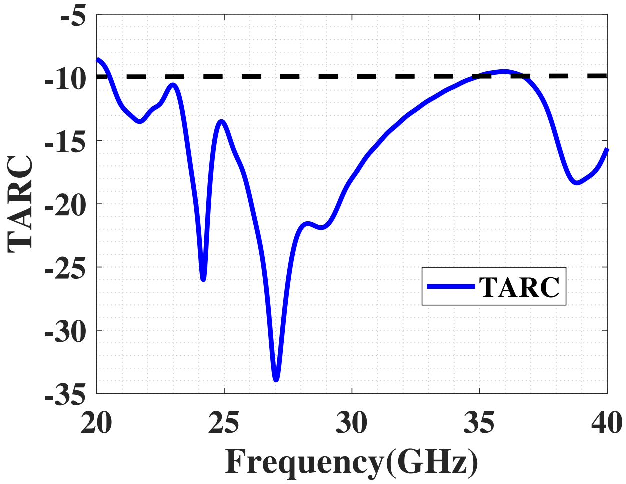

Fig. 21: MIMO simulated and measured TARC results.

VI. MIMO DIVERSITY ANALYSIS

This section provides a detailed discussion of the diversity parameters, including the mean effective gain, group-delay analysis, channel-capacity loss, and multiplexing efficiency.

A. Channel capacity loss (CCL)

The channel capacity loss of the proposed MIMO system demonstrates the quality of information transmission across the operational spectrum. A high data transfer rate is enabled by a low CCL value, which is highly desirable. Excellent data transmission is indicated by a CCL value of 0.5 bits/sec/Hz, while lossy and subpar data transfer is implied by values

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more than 0.5 bits/sec/Hz. CCL is less than 0.4 bits/sec/Hz throughout the whole working band, as shown in Fig. 22. As a result, the recommended design has an excellent CCL across most of the operating range, indicating that it transmits data efficiently and with low loss.

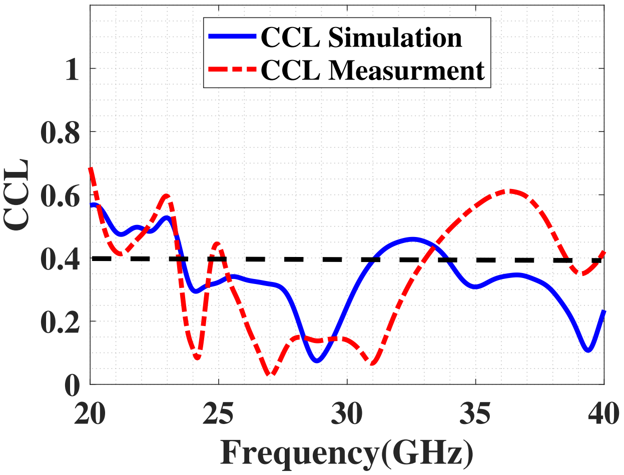

Fig. 22: MIMO simulated and measured CCL results.

The formulas shown below can be used to compute it [63].

$$CCL = -\log_2 \det(M) \tag{20}$$

where the value of the M is:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1-(|S_{ii}|^2+|S_{ij}^2|) & -S_{ii}*S_{ij}-S_{ji}*S_{jj} \\ -S_{jj}*S_{ji}-S_{ij}*S_{ii} & 1-(|S_{jj}|^2+|S_{ji}^2|) \end{bmatrix} \tag{21}$$

B. Group delay analysis

Group delay quantifies the time shift experienced by the signal's envelope as it propagates through the device under test. In other words, it is the delay between the input and output amplitude envelopes, evaluated per frequency component; ideally, the envelope shape is preserved during the delay. Fig. 23 reports the group delay for the proposed MIMO array. We denote group delay (1,1) as the reflective path (Port 1 to Port 1), and group delay (1,2), (1,3), and (1,4) as the transmission paths from Port 1 to Ports 2, 3, and 4, respectively. Owing to the array's symmetry, (1,2) and (1,4) are essentially identical.

Minor envelope delays are observed below 25 GHz. The variation ranges from 31.2 GHz to 38.5 GHz, yet all traces remain within acceptable limits across the operational BW. Overall, the group delay of the proposed MIMO antenna is $<$ 3.1 ns.

C. Mean effective gain (MEG)

The ability of an antenna to receive electromagnetic power in a multipath scenario is known as MEG. For appropriate diversity performance, the MEG under real-time conditions should be between -3 and -12. Thus, as illustrated in Fig. 24, the MEG values of every MIMO antenna in the suggested architecture are verified. The value of the MEG with n number of antenna elements is calculated using Eq. (22) [64]:

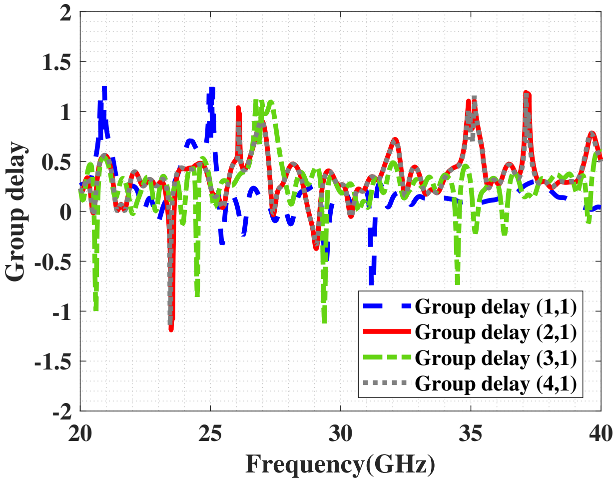

Fig. 23: MIMO simulated and measured group delay results.

$$MEG_i = \frac{1}{n}(1-\sum_{j=1}^{n}|S_{ij}|^2) \tag{22}$$

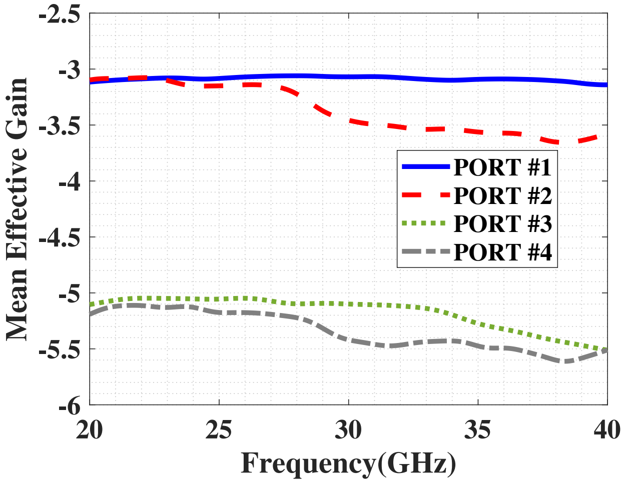

Fig. 24: Mean effective gain measurement of the proposed MIMO antenna.

D. Multiplexing efficiency

Multiplexing efficiency describes the power-efficiency losses or degradation incurred when using the tested MIMO antenna. Beyond the overall antenna efficiency, this crucial MIMO antenna system parameter is evaluated to reflect both port efficiencies and mutual correlation between antenna elements. The MIMO antenna's multiplexing efficiency (η_{mux}) is computed as:

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$$\eta_{\text{mux}} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\eta_i\left(1-\sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq i}}^{n}|\rho_{ij}|^2\right) \tag{23}$$

Its functional form is shown in Fig. 25. In Eq. (23), n denotes the number of MIMO antenna ports, ρ_{ij} is the envelope correlation coefficient between ports i and j, and η_i represents the radiation efficiency of port i, including mismatch losses.

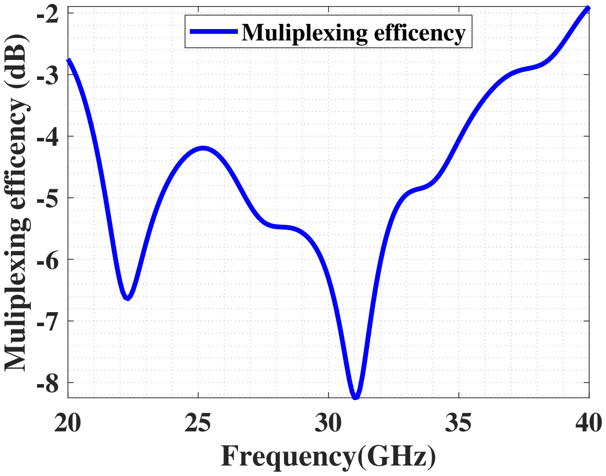

Fig. 25: Multiplexing calculation result of the proposed antenna

VII. Link Budget Analysis

Wideband mm-wave antennas are essential for high-data-rate wireless links because their broad impedance bandwidth enables support for wide communication channels. However, at 5G NR FR2 frequencies, propagation loss, blockage sensitivity, and multipath fading significantly influence achievable connectivity, particularly in compact IoT edge deployments operating under strict size and power constraints.

To translate the experimentally validated antenna performance into practical implications for IoT deployment, this section presents an analytical feasibility assessment of the link. The objective is to quantify achievable link margins using measured antenna parameters under realistic propagation assumptions, thereby connecting validated hardware performance to representative FR2 IoT edge scenarios. The proposed mm-wave MIMO antenna targets short- to medium-range deployments, including industrial sensor gateways, UAV-assisted monitoring platforms, and dense smart-factory connectivity operating in the 5G NR n257/n258 bands. In this analysis, the antenna gain and radiation efficiency are derived directly from measurements of the fabricated prototype, while the propagation component is modeled using a standard free-space/path-loss analytical framework. Consequently, the evaluation serves as a deployment-level feasibility benchmark grounded in experimentally validated front-end performance, providing practical insight into achievable coverage and link margin for mm-wave IoT edge connectivity.

As illustrated in Fig. 26, the transmitter (Tx) is fixed while the receiver (Rx) separation distance is varied. In the experimental setup, over-the-air transmission measurements were conducted from 0.2 m to 10 m due to practical laboratory constraints, including cable loss and the unavailability of longer, low-loss measurement cables at 28 GHz. This measured range enables validation of distance-dependent transmission behavior within near- to intermediate-field separations and provides experimentally grounded received-power data. For distances beyond 10 m, link performance is evaluated analytically using measured antenna gain and radiation efficiency, along with established free-space and PL models, extending the assessment to 80 m to reflect representative short- to medium-range FR2 IoT edge deployment scenarios. As shown in Fig. 27 (a)-(c), the measured link-margin results (up to 10 m) closely follow the corresponding simulated trends across different PL exponents (n = 1.6, 2, and 3), confirming consistency between the fabricated prototype performance and the analytical propagation framework. This combined measured-analytical approach therefore provides both experimental validation at practical distances and deployment-level feasibility estimation at extended ranges.

An efficient and reliable wireless connection is confirmed when the link margin is greater than zero [51], [82]. The link margin indicates the difference between the power received and the power available at the receiver. Therefore, the power that Rx receives is calculated as follows:

$$P_{REC}(W) = kT + B_R + \frac{E_b}{N_0} \tag{24}$$

where k stands for the Boltzmann constant, $\frac{E_b}{N_0}$ is the energy-to-noise ratio for single-bit transmission, and T stands for Kelvin's temperature, which is assumed to be 290. B_R denotes the data transfer rate that the communication link can support while ensuring a minimal link margin, as indicated below:

$$LM(dB) = P_R - P_{REC} \tag{25}$$

The link budget is represented as:

$$P_t - FSPL + G_t + G_r + G_{MIMO} - L_{other} = P_r + Margin \tag{26}$$

where *FSPL* stands for free space path loss (PL) and G_{MIMO} for MIMO antenna system gain. The rest of the losses that are not specifically taken into account are represented by L_{other}. In the considered IoT edge-node context, P_t corresponds to practical mm-wave transmit power levels of compact gateways or UAV-mounted platforms. At the same time, L_{other} captures typical RF-chain losses, connector effects, and system-level margin requirements.Testing becomes even more challenging in an NLOS scenario due to obstacles and reflections (L_{obs}). The budget for the NLOS link is as follows:

$$P_t - FSPL + G_t + G_r + G_{MIMO} - L_{other} - L_{obs} = P_r + Margin \tag{27}$$

At 28 GHz, link budgets are computed for several target bit rates. Here, FSPL represents free-space PL; additional losses

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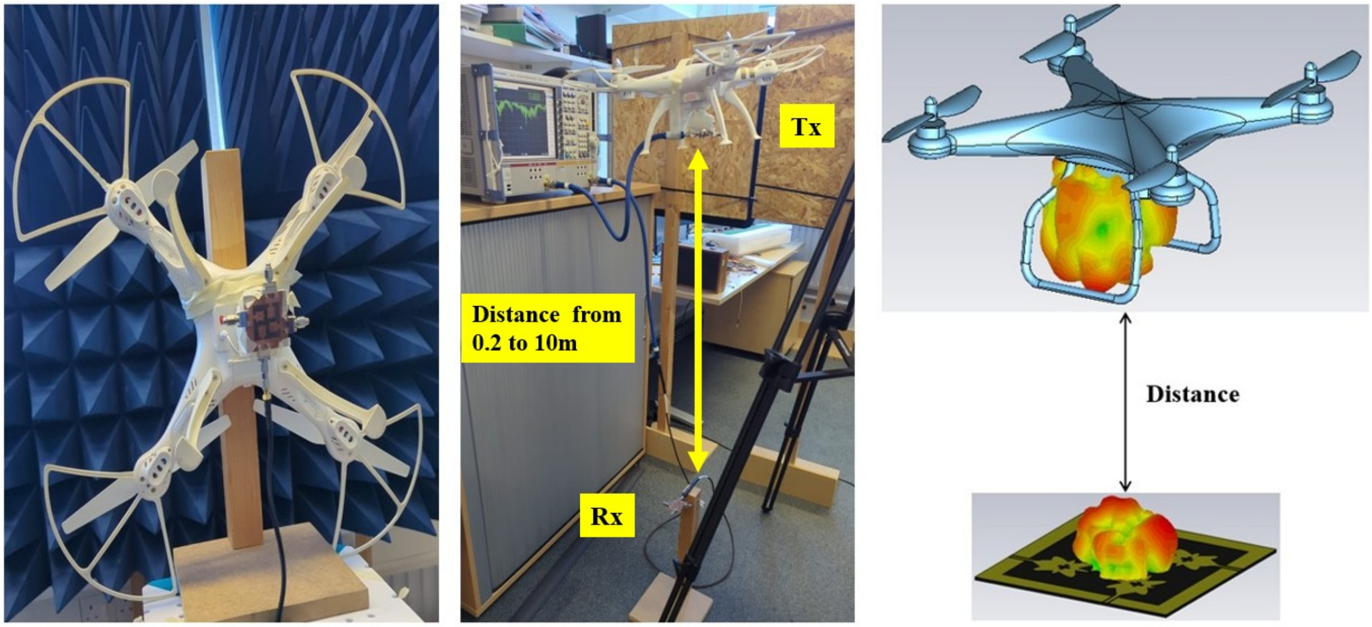
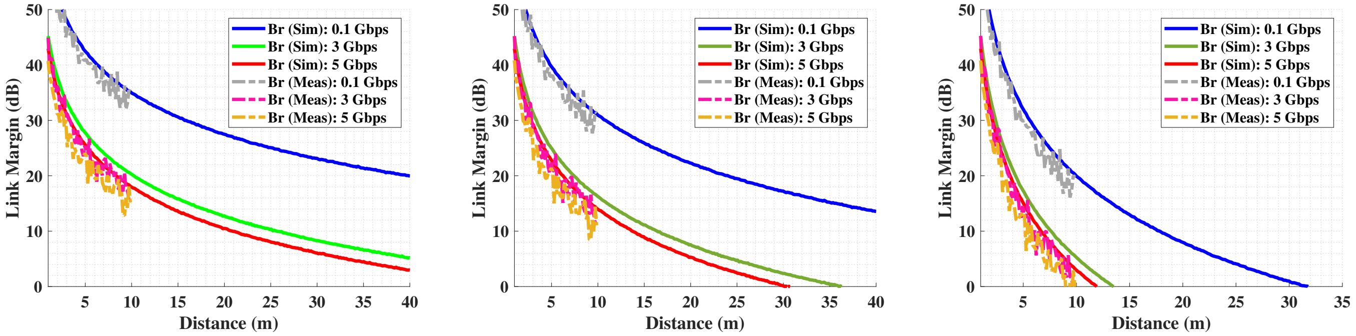


(a) (b) (c)

Fig. 26: MIMO prospective system a) position of the proposed MIMO antenna at the bottom of the drone, b) link budget measurement for VLOS system, c) link budget simulation.



(a) (b) (c)

Fig. 27: Link budget simulation and measurement of proposed MIMO system (a) line of sight n = 1.6, (b) Free space n = 2, (c) NLOS n = 3.

due to obstructions or non-line-of-sight (NLOS) conditions are treated separately. LOS propagation with a PL exponent n = 1.6 is summarized in Fig. 27. Lowering the data rate increases the link margin. With a 20 dB link-margin target under LOS (n = 1.6), the coverage distance is:

- $\approx$ 60 m at 5 Gbps,
- $>$ 80 m at 0.1 Gbps.

Free-space propagation with n = 2 (also in Fig. 27) yields:

- $\approx$ 20 m at 5 Gbps and 20 dB margin,
- $>$ 35 m at 2 Gbps,
- $>$ 80 m at 0.1 Gbps.

For NLOS conditions (higher effective loss), Fig. 27 indicates:

- reliable links up to $\approx$ 10 m at 5 Gbps,
- $\approx$ 15 m at 2 Gbps,
- and $\approx$ 30 m at 0.1 Gbps.

These results quantify the trade-off between data rate, environment, and coverage distance. Even when measured antenna parameters are used, sufficient link margins are maintained for representative IoT edge deployment distances.

Fig. 28 illustrates the simulated and measured transmission coefficient (S_{21}) of the proposed MIMO antenna when it is mounted on a drone platform. The results are compared to the reference behavior of the antenna operating without the drone structure. As observed, the presence of the drone body introduces additional attenuation and frequency-dependent variations in the transmission response due to electromagnetic coupling, scattering, and structural blockage effects.

The measured S_{21} curve closely follows the simulated trend across the operating frequency band, confirming the validity of the numerical model. Slight discrepancies between simulation and measurement are mainly attributed to fabrication tolerances, measurement uncertainty, cable effects, and environmental reflections during the experimental setup. Notably, the reduction in transmission magnitude clearly indicates the drone platform's impact on antenna-to-antenna coupling, un-

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TABLE II: State-of-the-art design comparison between the proposed antenna and other references.

Antenna structure	Number of Ports	Peak Gain (dBi)	Operational BW (GHz)	Isolation (dB)	Size ($\lambda_0 \times \lambda_0$)	Dielectric Substrate	Equivalent Circuit	Coverage Range
Ref. [28]	3	4.6	37.3-38.6	27.6	6.8 × 1.2	RT/Duroid®5880	-	-
Ref. [33]	2	5.2	36.9-37.0	21.0	3.2 × 1.7	RT/Duroid®5880	-	-
Ref. [65]	4	7.1	32	45.0	2.8 × 2.8	RT/Duroid®5880	-	-
Ref. [48]	4	8.6	28	26.0	4.2 × 4.2	RT/Duroid®5880	-	-
Ref. [66]	4	5.7	22-29	18.0	2.3 × 2.7	RT/Duroid®5880	-	-
Ref. [67]	4	6.6	26.0-40.0	18.1	1.5 × 2.1	RT/Duroid®5880	-	-
Ref. [68]	4	5.7	27.2-29.0	23.2	1.8 × 1.8	Rogers RO4003	-	-
Ref. [69]	4	7.7	27.7-28.4 / 37.6-38.1	20.0	1.6 × 0.8	Rogers 3003	Yes	60 m
Ref. [70]	4	8.1	27.5-29.3 / 37.0-38.2	22.0	2.6 × 2.2	Rogers RO4003	-	-
Ref. [71]	4	6.1	27.7-28.1 / 41.3-41.9	20.0	1.5 × 1.1	Rogers 3003	-	-
Ref. [72]	2	7.0	24-44	35.0	6.8 × 1.2	Rogers 4350	-	-
Ref. [73]	2	7.8	25-37	12.0	0.8 × 1.5	RT/Duroid®5880	-	-
Ref. [74]	2	8.4	24	30.0	1.2 × 1.6	Rogers 4350B	-	-
Ref. [75]	2	7.6	26-34	25.0	2.2 × 1.4	RT/Duroid®5880	-	-
Ref. [76]	4	6.5	38	45.0	4.2 × 6.1	RT/Duroid®5880	-	-
Ref. [77]	1	24	76-80	-	2.96 × 2.96	Lens Module	-	-
Ref. [78]	1	9.6	27.4-28.4	-	4.65 × 4.65	Rogers RO4350B	-	-
Ref. [79]	12	6.5	23-31	> 20	1.49 × 1.96	Rogers RO4350B	-	-
Ref. [80]	6	18	27-37	-	6.60 × 6.605	RogersRO4350B	-	-
Ref. [81]	4(array)	11.5	22-37 19-30	-	0.63 × 0.55	SIW horn cube	-	-
Proposed structure	4	9.8	26.5-29.5 / 24.3-27.5	25.0	3.8 × 3.8	RT/Duroid®5880	Yes	80 m

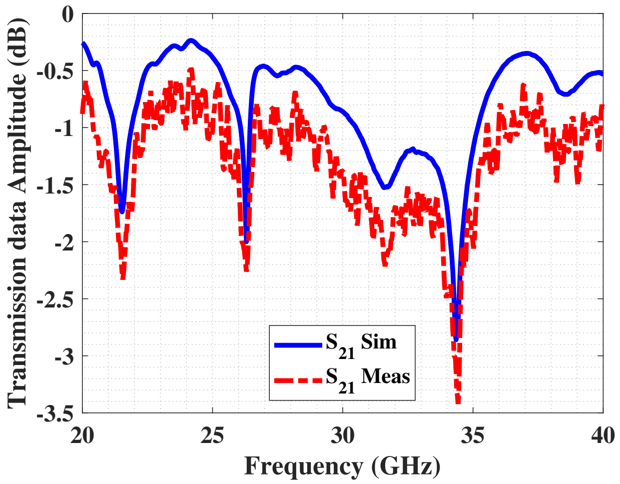

Fig. 28: Simulated and measured transmission data from drone to antenna.

derscoring the importance of accounting for realistic mounting conditions in practical airborne communication systems.

The observed degradation in transmission magnitude highlights the influence of the drone's structure on the electromagnetic propagation path, thereby reducing the effective transmitted power between the antenna elements. Overall, this link-budget analysis complements the measured antenna characterization by explicitly translating validated gain, efficiency, and MIMO performance into achievable IoT deployment ranges. This hardware-grounded feasibility assessment is particularly important for FR2 IoT systems, where front-end performance directly determines link reliability and edge connectivity capability.

VIII. PATH LOSS ANALYSIS

Accurate path loss (PL) characterization is essential for evaluating the feasibility of mm-wave IoT deployments, since FR2 propagation exhibits high free-space attenuation and strong sensitivity to environmental obstructions. To further substantiate the deployment oriented analysis presented in Section VII, this section evaluates large-scale PL behavior using established analytical and measurement-based models. Two commonly adopted modeling approaches are considered [83], [84]:

- The Close-In (CI) free-space reference distance model
- The Floating-Intercept (FI) model

The Close In path loss model is widely used in millimeter-wave channel characterization because it provides a physically meaningful reference based on the free space propagation loss at a close in distance. The CI model is expressed as [85]:

$$PL^{CI}(f,d)[dB] = FSPL(f,d_0) + 10n\log_{10}(\frac{d}{d_0}) + X_\sigma^{CI} \tag{28}$$

and the $FSPL(f,d_0)$ denotes the free space path loss at the reference distance d_0, defined as:

$$FSPL(f,d_0) = 20\log_{10}(\frac{4\pi d_0}{\lambda}) \tag{29}$$

In this formulation, n represents the path loss exponent describing the attenuation rate with distance, X_σ^{CI} is a zero mean Gaussian random variable representing log normal shadow fading with standard deviation σ in decibels (dB), λ is the carrier wavelength determined by the frequency, and d_0 denotes the reference distance, typically chosen as 1 m for millimeter-wave systems. To provide a flexible regression based fit to the measured data, the Floating Intercept model is also considered. The FI model expresses path loss as [86]:

$$PL^{FI}(d)[dB] = \alpha + 10\beta\log_{10}(d) + X_\sigma^{FI} \tag{30}$$

Here, α denotes the floating intercept in dB, β represents the slope of the distance dependent attenuation, and X_σ^{FI} is the shadow fading component.

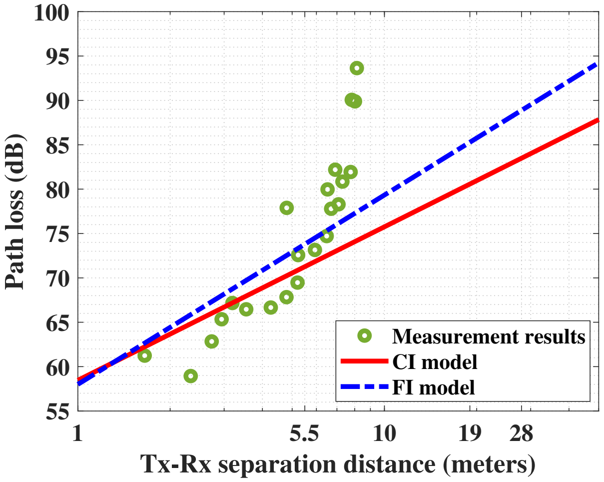

Fig. 29: Measured PL of the antenna mounted on the drone in LOS situation, simulated result by the FI and CI method at 28 GHz.

Measured path loss data for the drone-mounted antenna configuration are compared with both models (Fig. 29). The results demonstrate the expected logarithmic increase in attenuation with distance in LOS conditions at 28 GHz.

Both CI and FI models capture the measured trend. The FI model exhibits slightly closer agreement across the evaluated distance range due to its flexible parameterization, while the CI model retains stronger physical interpretability through its close-in reference anchor. This analysis confirms that the propagation assumptions used in the link budget evaluation are consistent with the measured large-scale attenuation behavior. Consequently, the deployment-oriented feasibility conclusions in Section VII are supported by realistic FR2 path loss characterization rather than idealized propagation assumptions.

IX. APPLICATION ENVIRONMENTS ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed antenna is designed for integration within compact FR2 IoT edge nodes, including industrial gateways and UAV-mounted sensing platforms. Its wide impedance bandwidth, low envelope correlation coefficient (ECC), and high port isolation support robust short-range connectivity in dense deployment environments subject to multipath and partial blockage. Rather than representing a standalone electromagnetic structure, the antenna is positioned as a communication front-end subsystem enabling reliable high-frequency IoT connectivity. In FR2 IoT deployments, achievable coverage, link stability, and spatial multiplexing capability are fundamentally constrained by antenna gain, radiation stability, and mutual coupling performance.

Table II presents a performance comparison with related mm-wave MIMO designs reported in the literature. The comparison focuses on electrical size, bandwidth, gain, port isolation, and system-level evaluation metrics. The objective of this comparison is technical benchmarking rather than venue-based positioning. Compared to several designs employing multilayer superstrates or complex decoupling structures, the proposed architecture achieves wide n257/n258 coverage, high realized gain, and strong isolation using single-layer ground-plane engineering with evolved DGS and CSRR loading. This reduces fabrication complexity and thickness while maintaining performance suitable for compact IoT device integration. The combination of experimentally validated radiation performance, link-margin feasibility assessment, and large-scale path loss characterization collectively demonstrates the suitability of the proposed MIMO front-end for short- to medium-range FR2 IoT edge connectivity.

X. CONCLUSION

This work presents a compact 4×4 mm-wave MIMO antenna covering 5G NR n257 and n258 bands, targeting FR2 IoT edge and aerial connectivity scenarios. The proposed architecture integrates a T-shaped wideband radiator with CSRR-loaded and DGS-based ground-plane engineering to enhance impedance bandwidth, gain, and mutual coupling suppression without requiring multilayer superstrates or external decoupling networks. The fabricated prototype demonstrates strong agreement between simulated and measured results. The antenna achieves wideband FR2 coverage, measured peak gain of 9.8 dBi, low ECC (0.002), high diversity performance, low mutual coupling, and compact physical footprint ($3.86\lambda \times 3.86\lambda$). Beyond electromagnetic performance, the work includes a deployment-oriented link-budget analysis grounded in measured antenna parameters, along with a supporting large-scale path-loss evaluation. These analyses translate validated front-end performance into practical coverage and link-margin implications for short- to medium-range IoT edge deployments. The results demonstrate that the proposed mm-wave MIMO front-end provides a viable hardware solution for emerging 5G NR FR2 IoT connectivity, where the performance of the antenna subsystem directly governs achievable link reliability and integration feasibility.

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