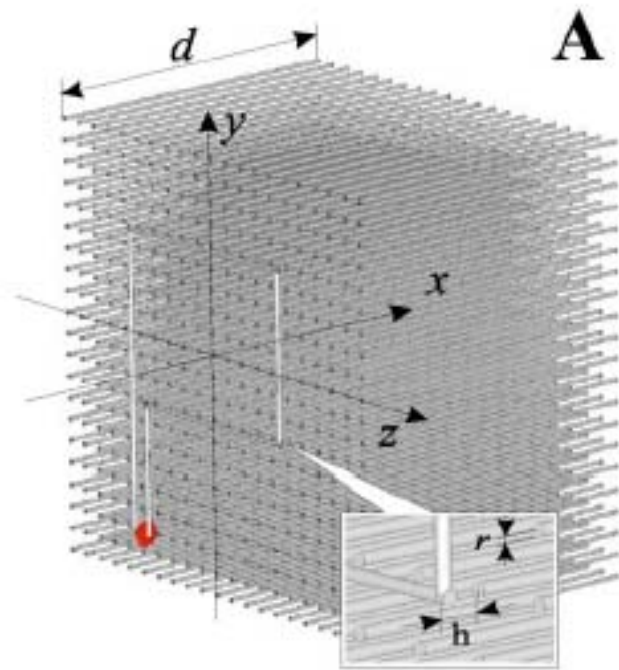


Effective Parameter Definitions & Physical Meanings

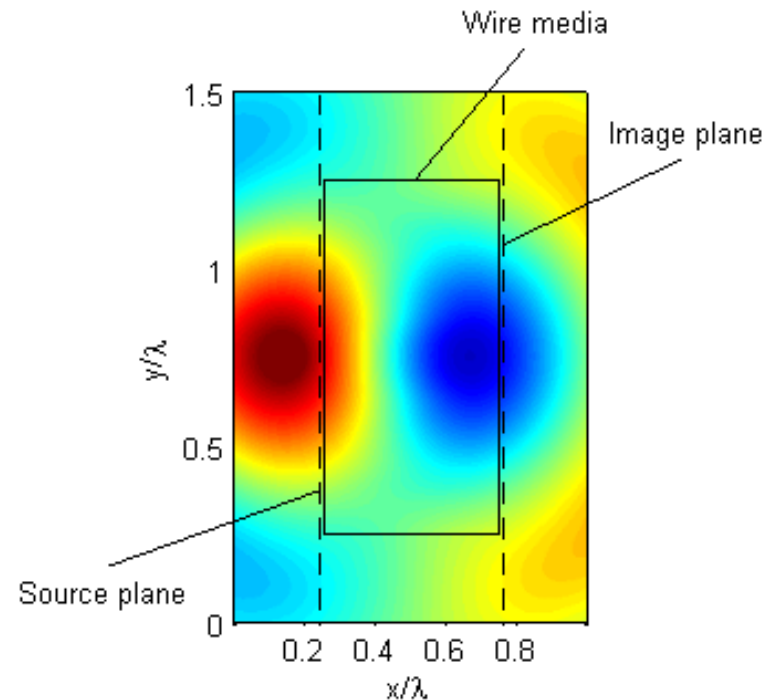
Yang Hao

Finite-Difference Time-Domain Method

◆ Modelling Different Structures in FDTD



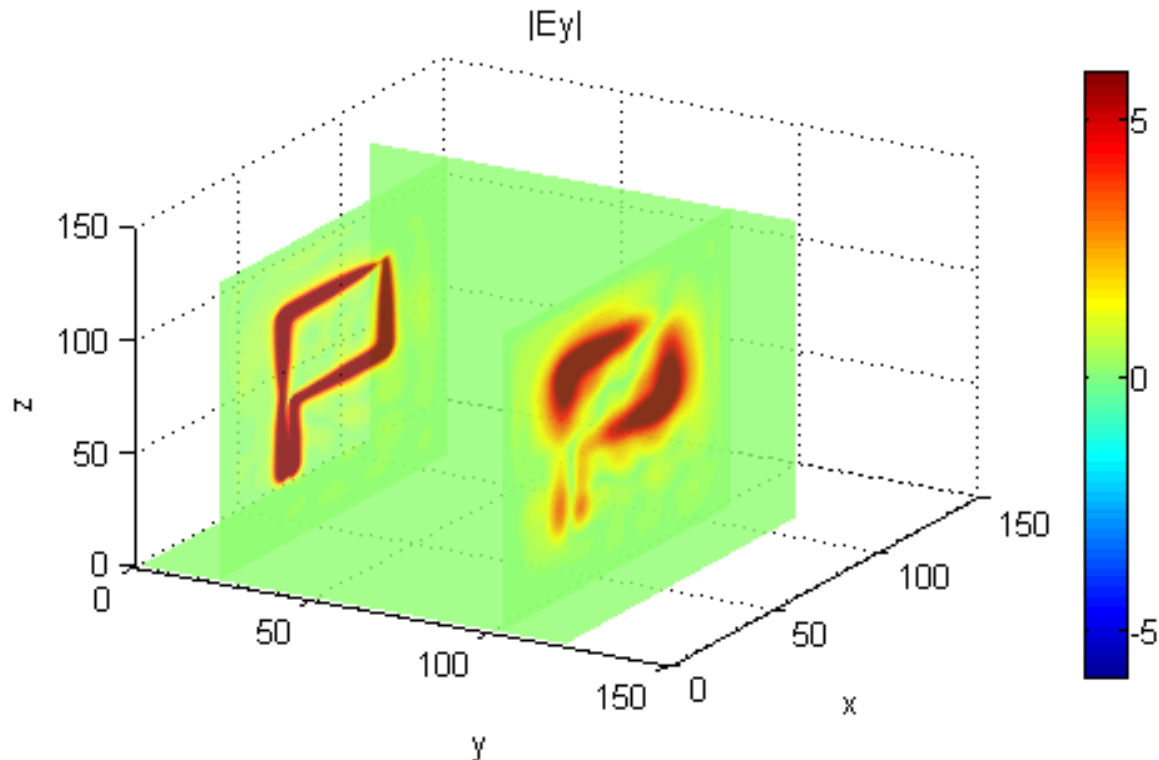
Modelling actual structure



Effect medium approximation (if dimension $\ll \lambda$)

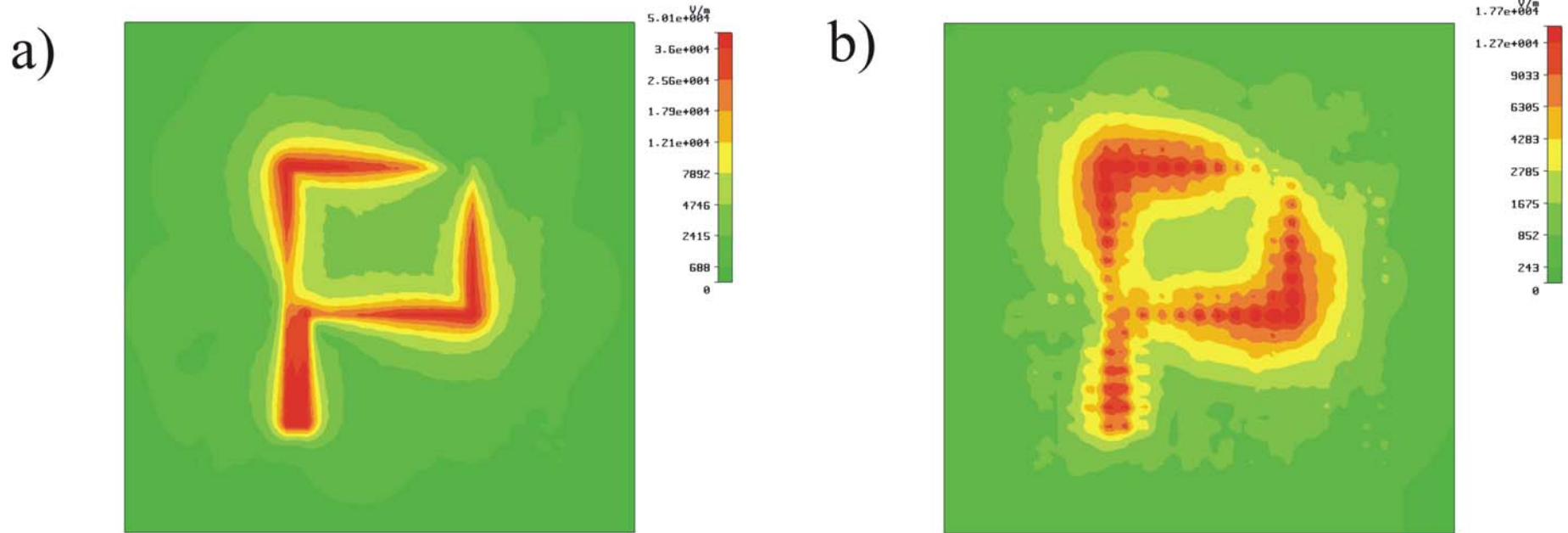
FDTD Modelling of Wire Medium

◆ 3-D Simulation



Frequency = 1.0 GHz, wire media length = λ , thickness = $\lambda/4$, FDTD cell size = $\lambda/150$

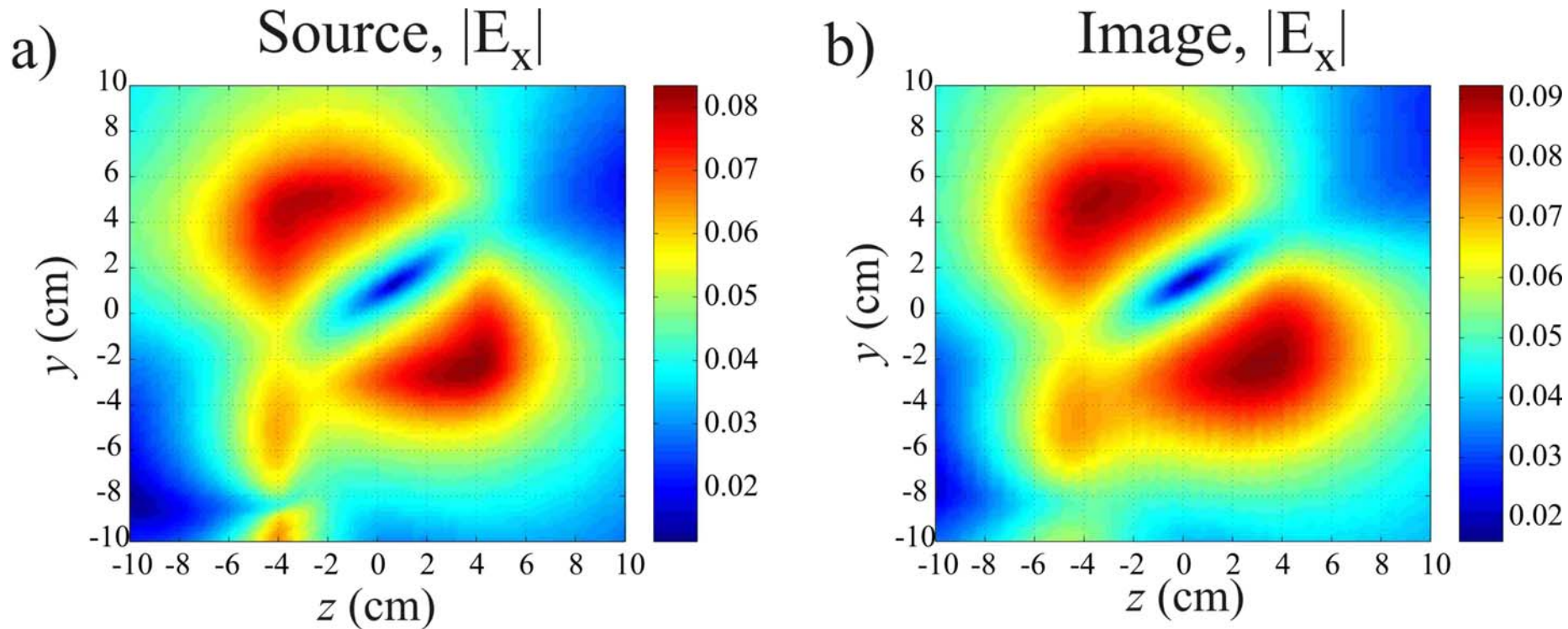
Intensity distribution



a) near the front interface b) near the back interface

Resolution is $\lambda/15!$

Near field scan results



Distribution of electrical field at the source and image planes.
Confirmation of $\lambda/15$ resolution and 18% bandwidth reported!

Spatial Dispersion in Wire Media

◆ Dispersive FDTD Formulations

$$\varepsilon_r = 1 - \frac{k_0^2}{k^2 - q_z^2} \quad (q_z - \text{Spatial dispersion})$$

- With relations between \mathbf{D} and \mathbf{E}

$$D_z = \varepsilon \cdot E_z = \varepsilon_0 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{k_0^2}{k^2 - q_z^2}\right) \cdot E_z \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}\right) (D_z - \varepsilon_0 E_z) = \varepsilon_0 k_0^2 E_z$$

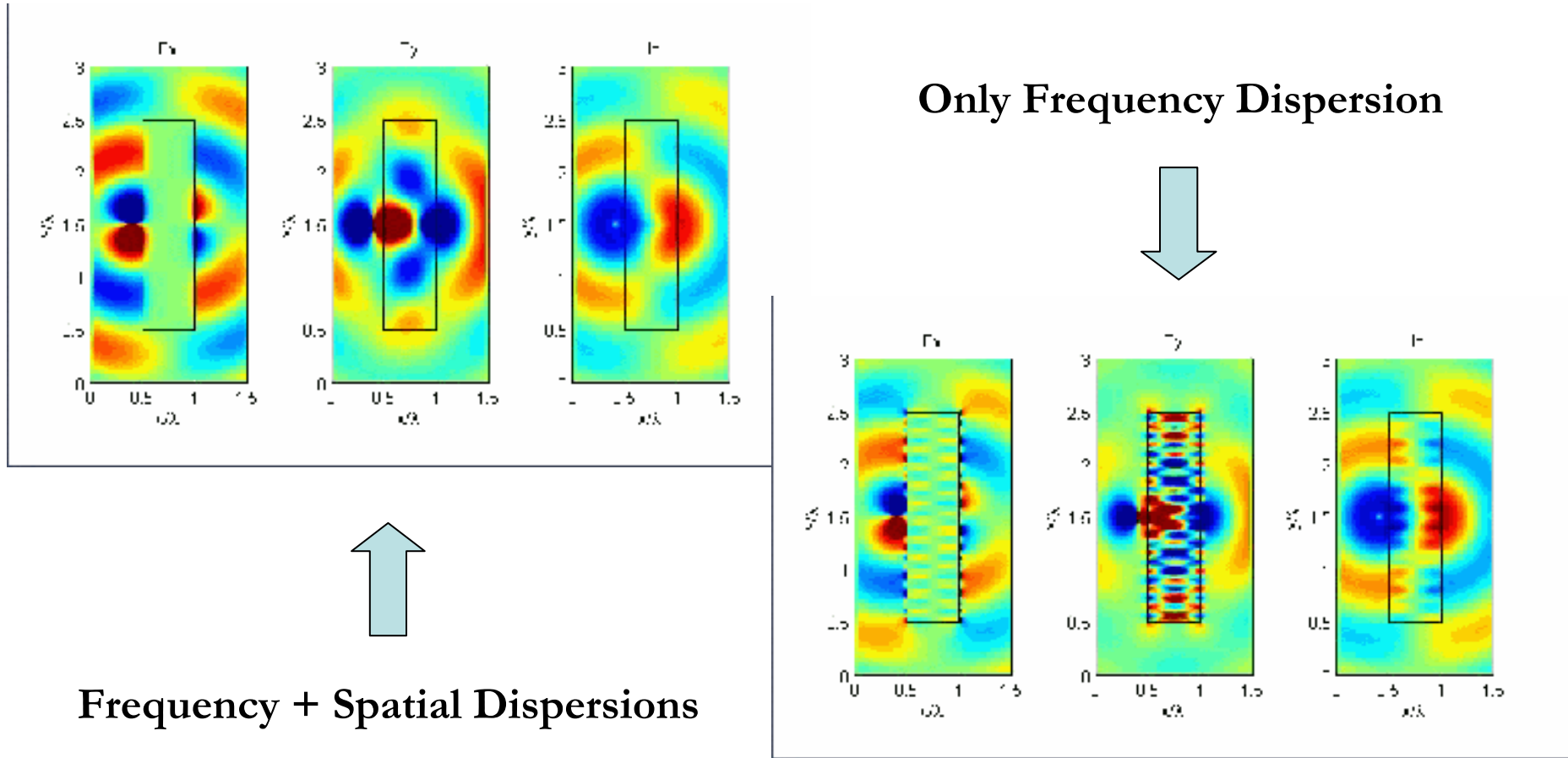
- Using central difference approximations

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 D_z}{\partial t^2} = \frac{D_z^{n+1} - 2D_z^n + D_z^{n-1}}{dt^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 D_z}{\partial z^2} = \frac{D_{z+1}^n - 2D_z^n + D_{z-1}^n}{dz^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial t^2} = \frac{E_z^{n+1} - 2E_z^n + E_z^{n-1}}{dt^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial z^2} = \frac{E_{z+1}^n - 2E_z^n + E_{z-1}^n}{dz^2} \end{array} \right.$$

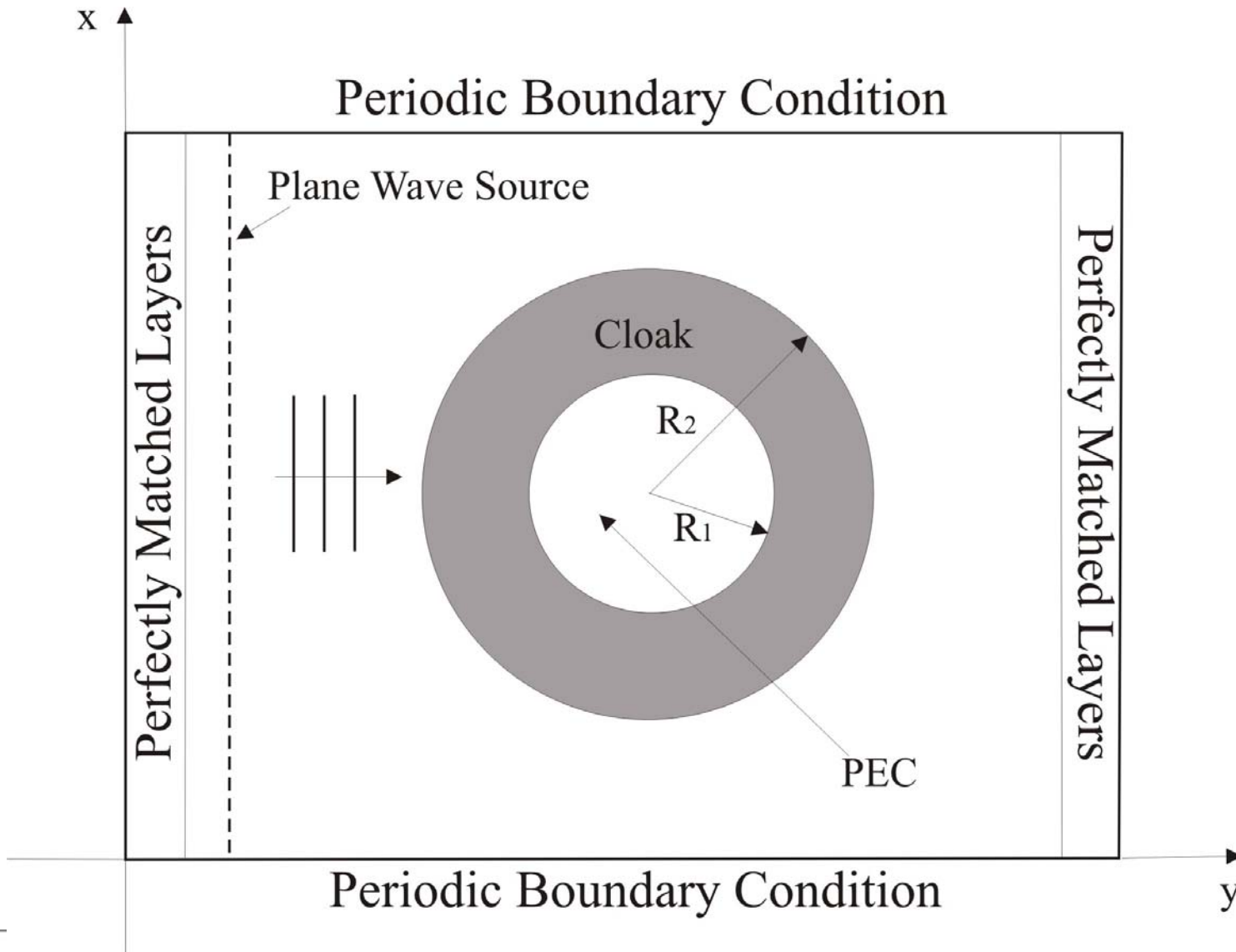
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & -\frac{1}{c^2 dt^2} (D_z^{n+1} - 2D_z^n + D_z^{n-1}) + \frac{1}{dz^2} (D_{z+1}^n - 2D_z^n + D_{z-1}^n) \\ & = -\frac{\varepsilon_0}{c^2 dt^2} (E_z^{n+1} - 2E_z^n + E_z^{n-1}) + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{dz^2} (E_{z+1}^n - 2E_z^n + E_{z-1}^n) - \varepsilon_0 k_0^2 \frac{E_z^{n+1} + E_z^n}{2} \end{aligned} \quad \text{- in FDTD code}$$

FDTD Modelling of Wire Medium

◆ The Effect of Spatial Dispersion

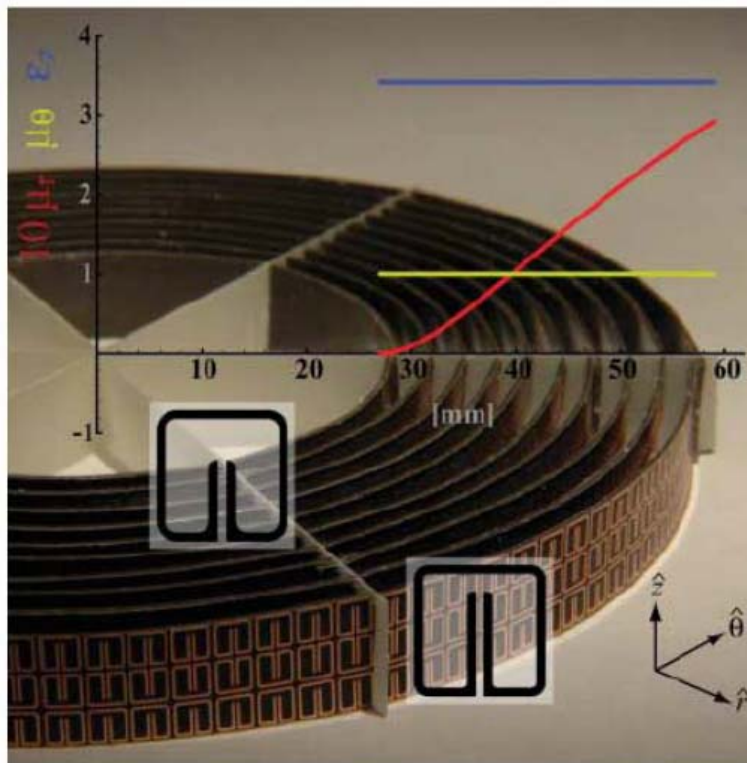


The FDTD computational domain is:

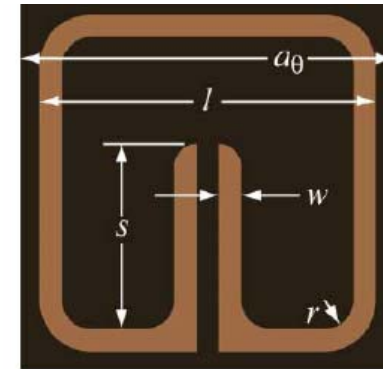


Cloaking device has been constructed for TM polarization (H_x , H_y , E_z) and it is working only in microwave frequencies.

$$\mu_r = \left(\frac{r - R_1}{r} \right)^2, \mu_\phi = 1, \epsilon_z = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_2 - R_1} \right)^2$$

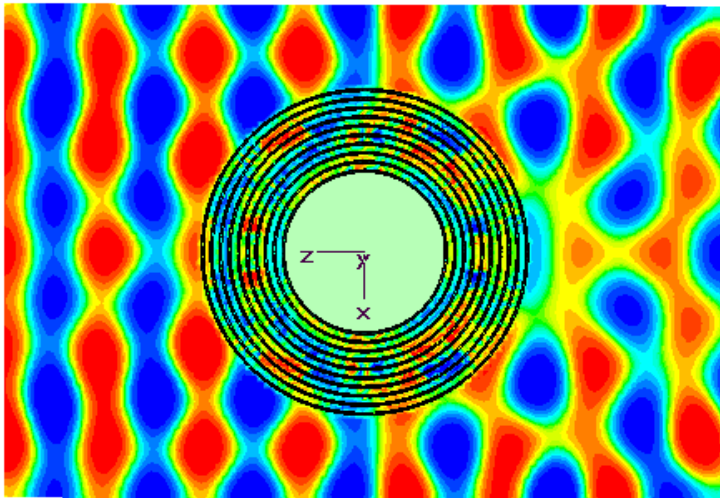


Schurig et al., Science, 2006

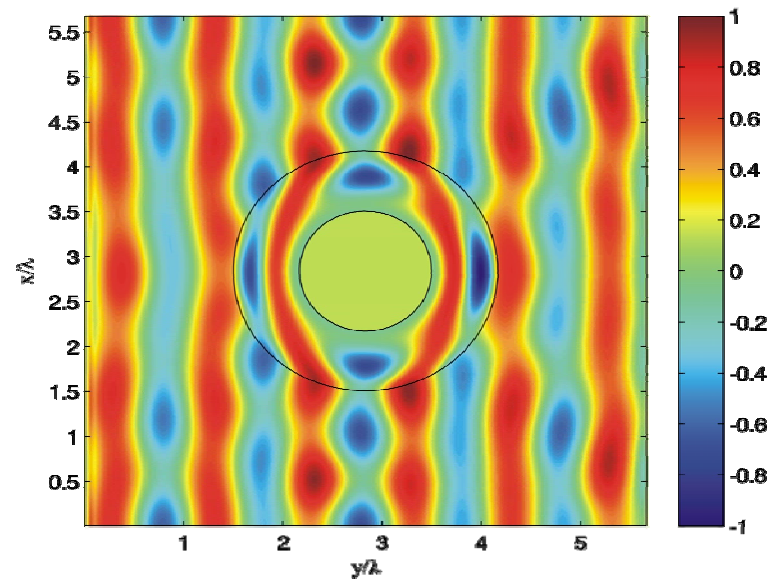


cyl.	r	s	μ_r
1	0.260	1.654	0.003
2	0.254	1.677	0.023
3	0.245	1.718	0.052
4	0.230	1.771	0.085
5	0.208	1.825	0.120
6	0.190	1.886	0.154
7	0.173	1.951	0.188
8	0.148	2.027	0.220
9	0.129	2.110	0.250
10	0.116	2.199	0.279

Effective Medium Models vs Physical Structures



a) Physical Structure



b) Effective Medium

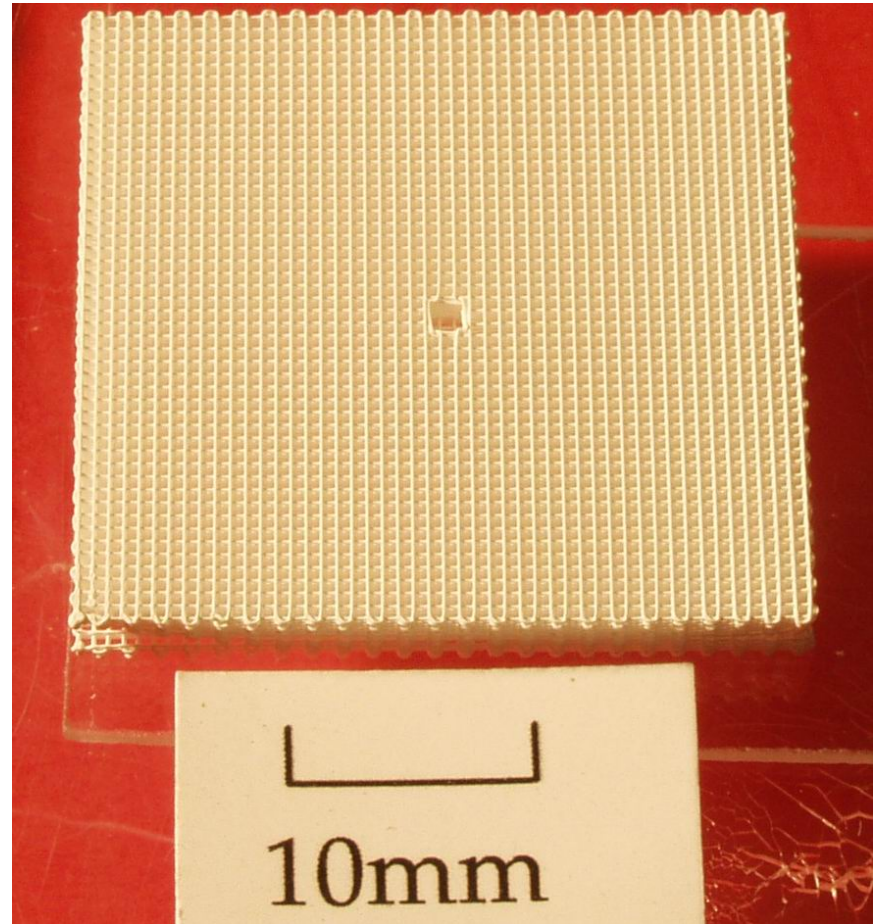
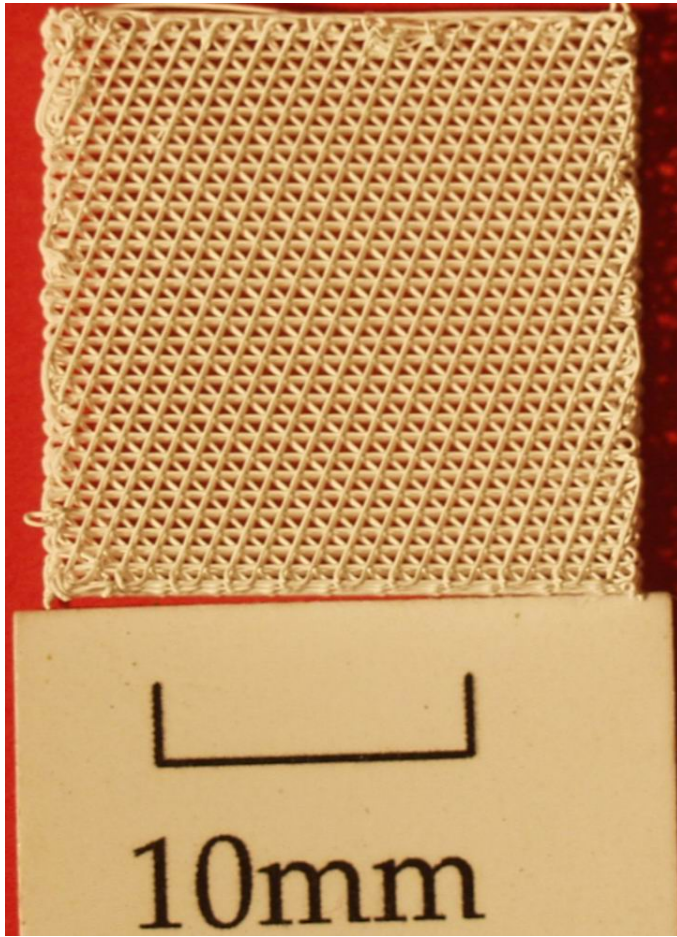
The Department of ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Applications to Antennas, Scattering, Imaging and Cloaking Devices

Yang Hao

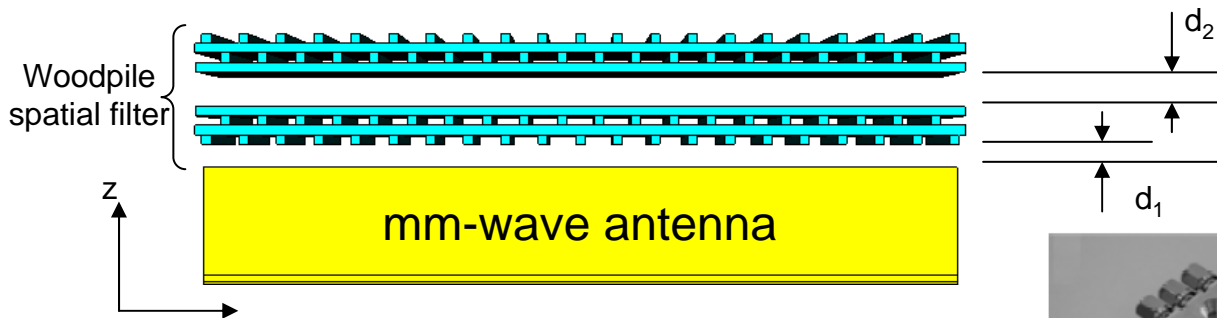


THz Woodpile Metamaterials



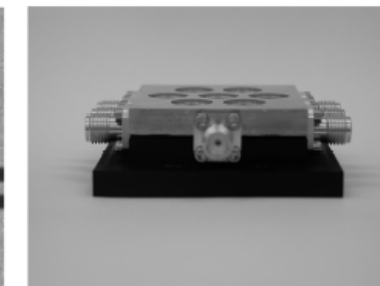
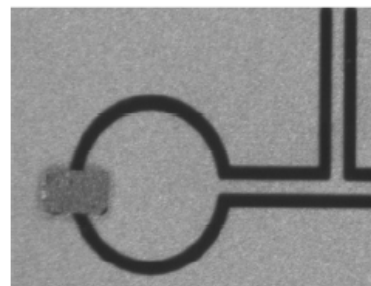
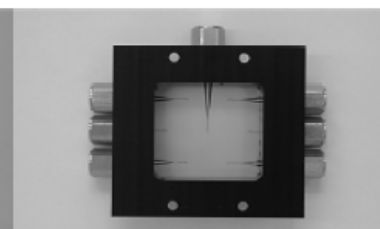
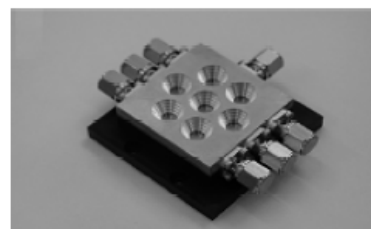
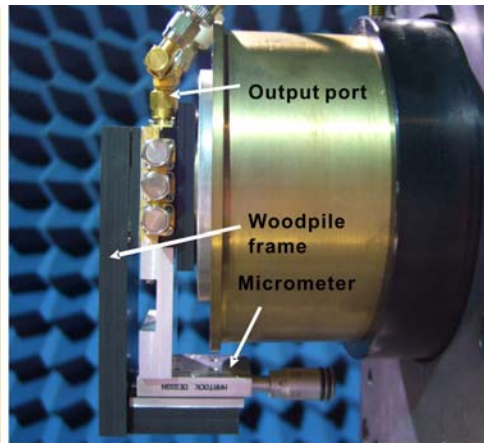
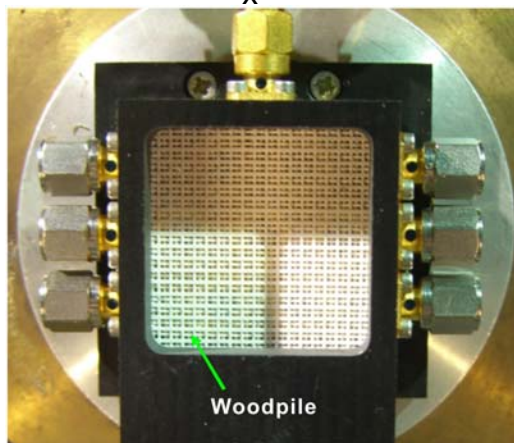
Woodpile spatial angular filter for beam shaping of conical horn array

- Dual-layer woodpile cavity provides very sensitive angular discrimination for off-normal transmission through the structure.



$$d_1 = 1\text{mm}$$

$$d_2 = 1.4 - 1.7\text{mm}$$

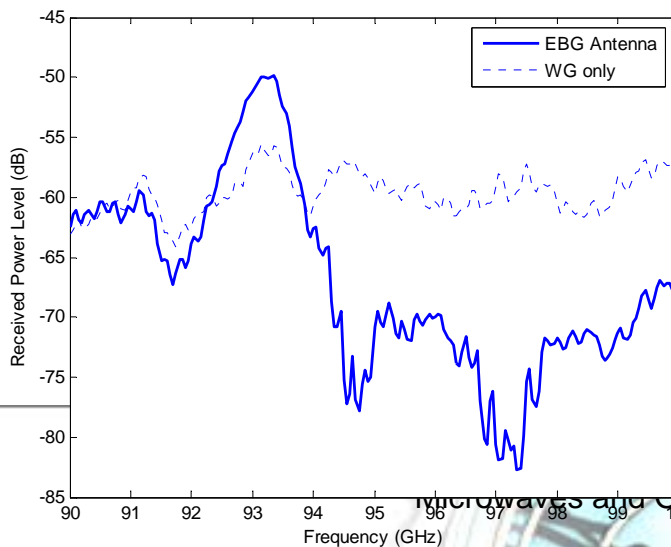
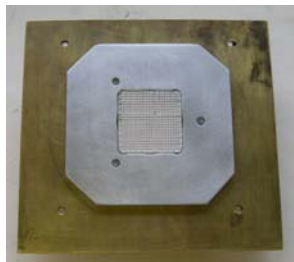
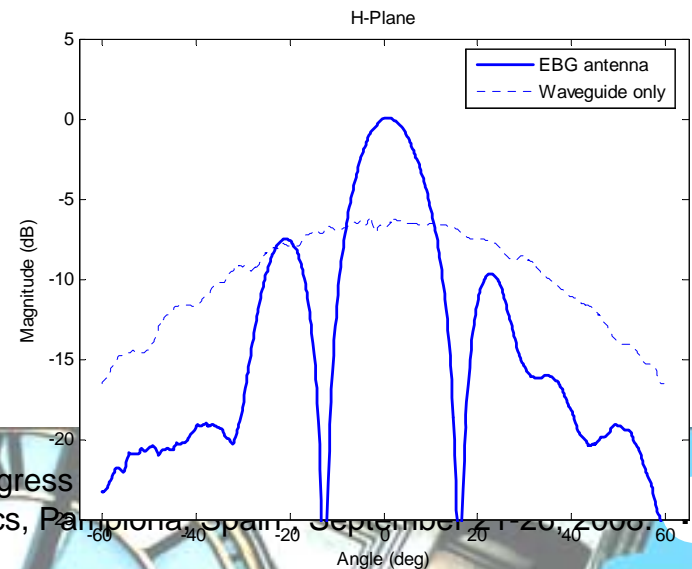
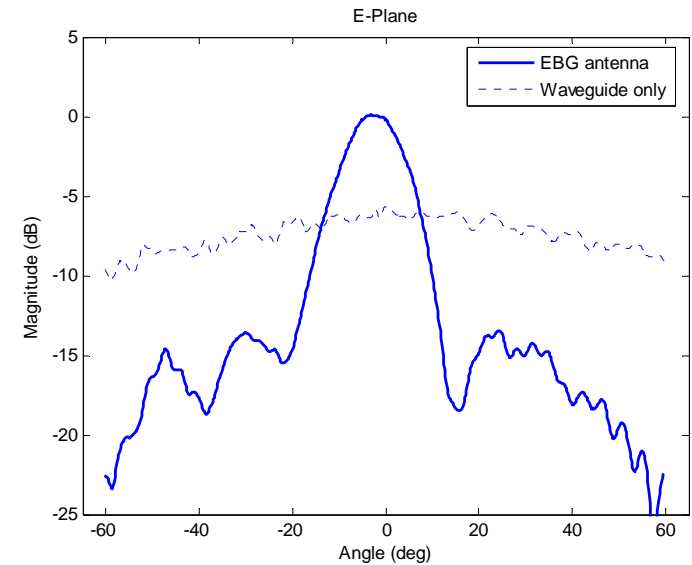
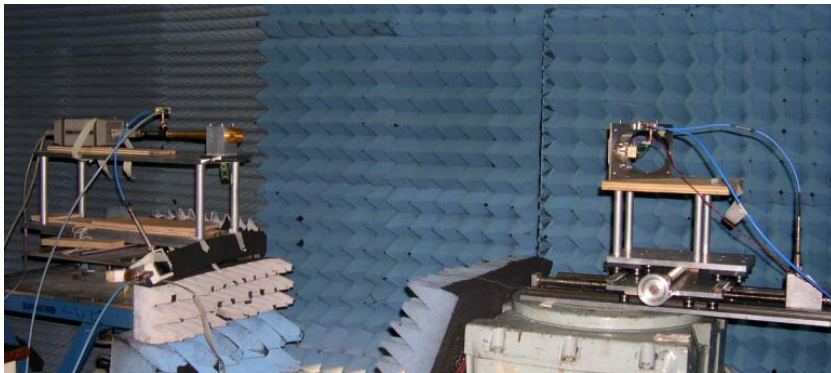


woodpile spatial angular filter

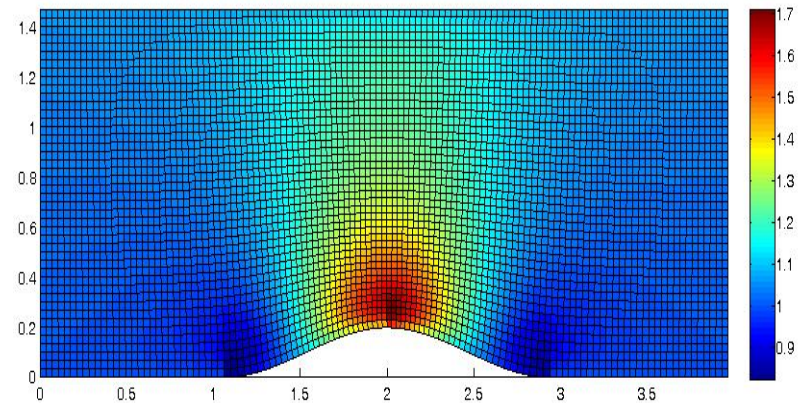
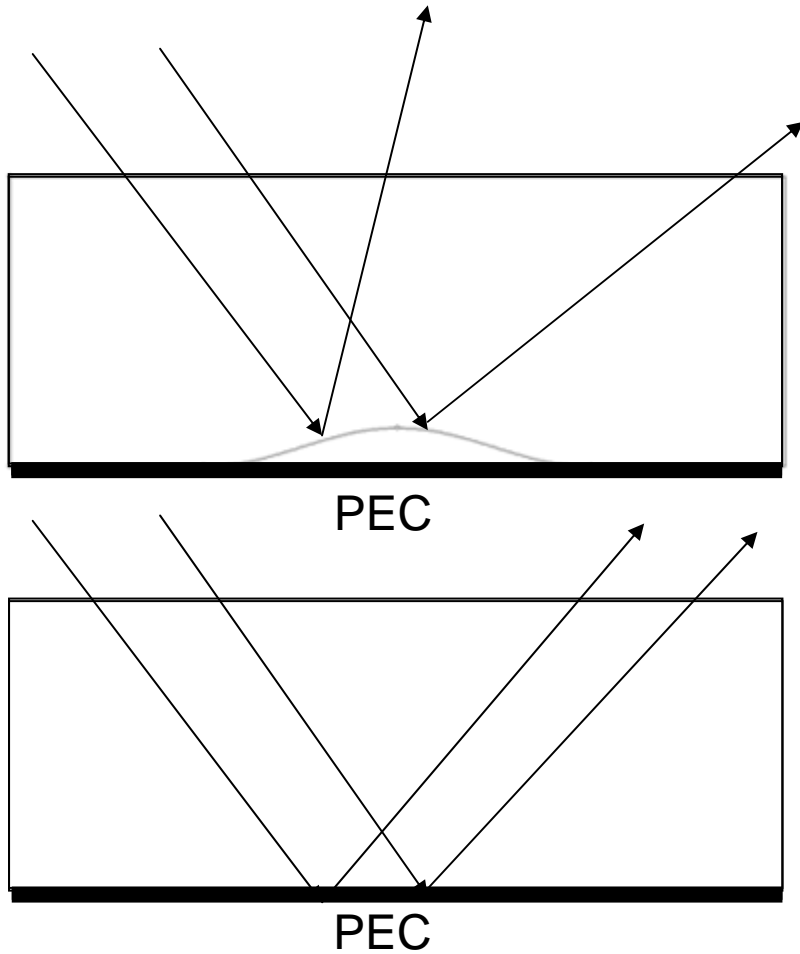
V. Douvalis, et al., IEEE TAP, 54(5), 1393 (2006)

MMW EBG antenna fabrication and measurement

HPBW: Waveguide: 110° (E-pl.), 68° (H-pl.)
EBG antenna: 14° (E-pl.), 10° (H-pl.)
Gain=13dBi (7dB broadside gain improvement)

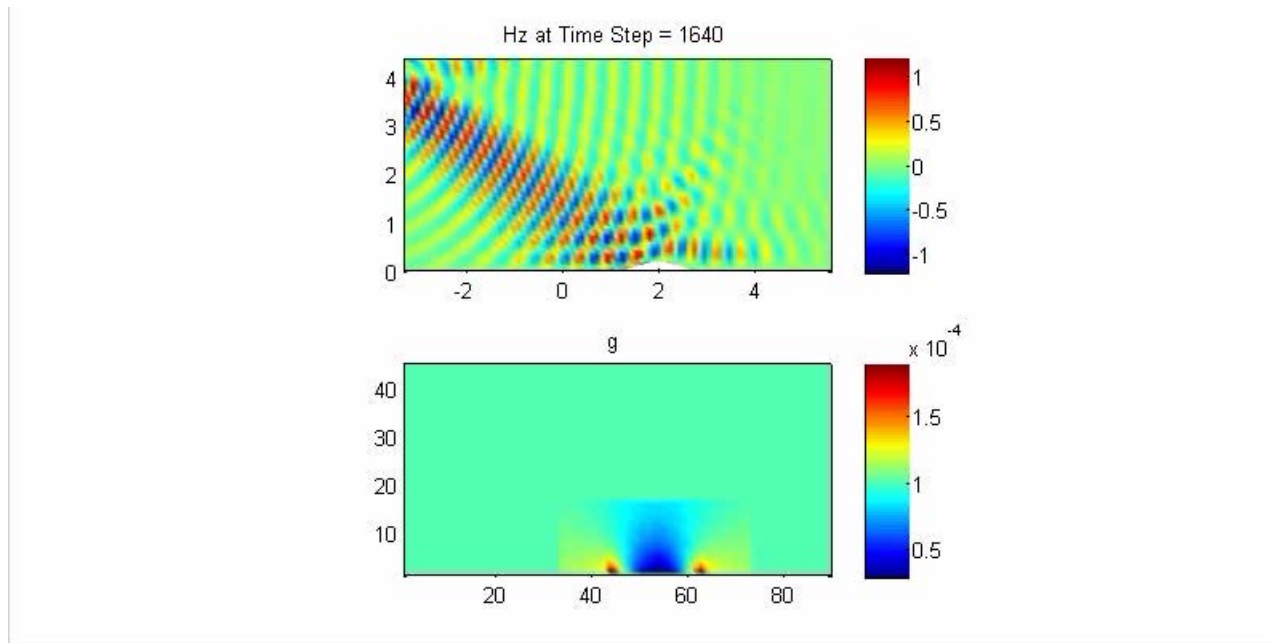


Other Means of Cloaking?



Hiding Under the Carpet: a New Strategy for Cloaking. Authors: Jensen Li, J. B. Pendry. arxiv.org/abs/0806.4396v1

Other Means of Cloaking?



Other Means of Cloaking?

