

New metamaterials and geometries for next generation antennas

Alastair Hibbins

...but representing the work of a host of others

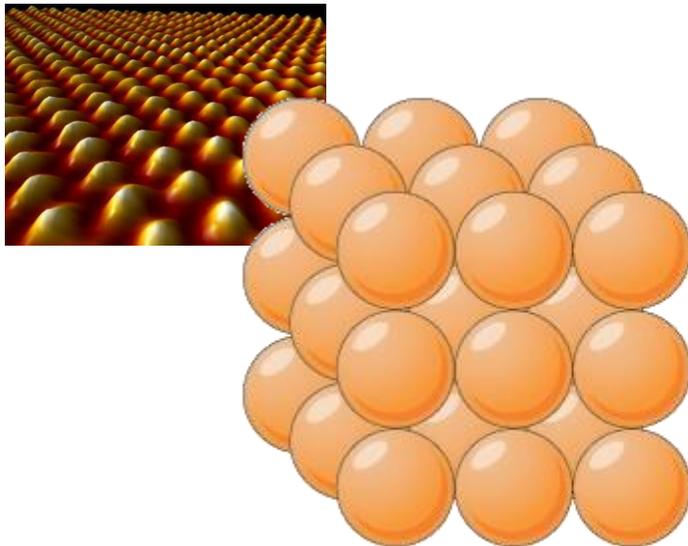
DCMS / SPF workshop on 6G: Technology Enablers for Spectrum & Energy Efficient Wireless Access



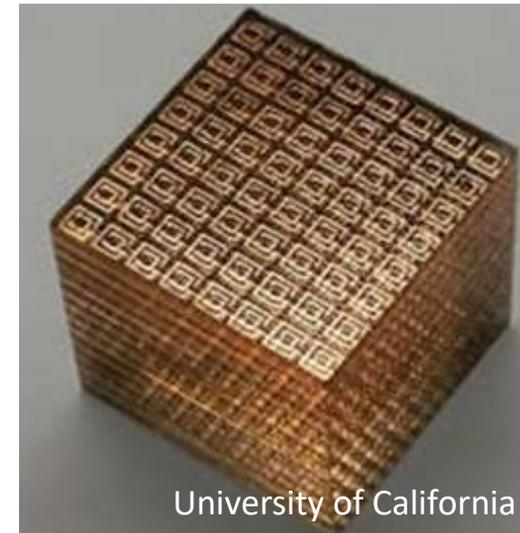
Metamaterials - definition

As defined by the recent National Security and Investment Bill:

“a composite materials in which **the constituents are designed and spatially arranged through a rational design-led approach** to change the manner in which electromagnetic, acoustic or vibrational energy interacts with the material, in order to **achieve a property or performance that is not possible naturally.**”



Atoms make a **Material**



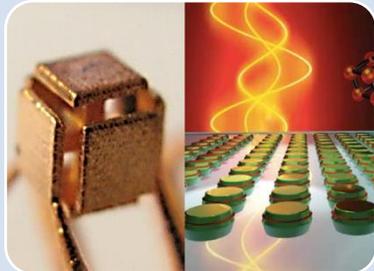
University of California

Meta-atoms make a **Metamaterial**

Metamaterials - definition

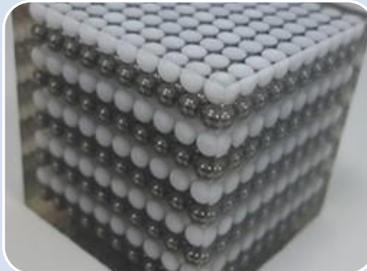
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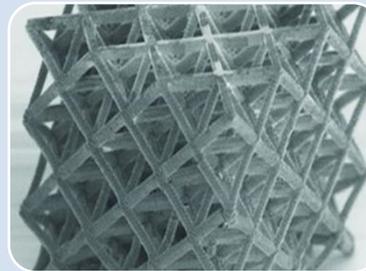
Electromagnetic

- THz, Microwave, RF, Optics
- Permittivity, Permeability, Refractive index, Chirality
- Wave speed, loss



Acoustic

- Airborne and Underwater
- Mass density, bulk modulus, refractive index
- Wave speed, loss



Mechanical

- Young's and Shear Modulus, Deformation Resistance, Poisson's Ratio
- Strength, Rigidity, Stiffness, Deformability

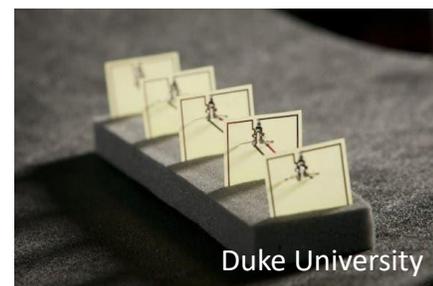


Thermal

- Diffusion
- Thermal conductivity, specific heat, melting point, thermal expansion

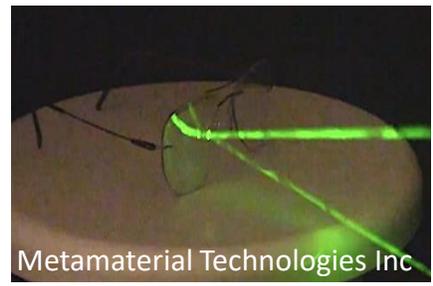
Technology Enabler

Metamaterials can be used to deliver:



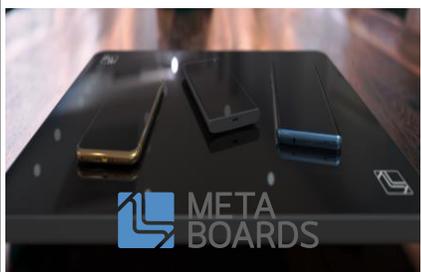
Duke University

Energy harvesting



Metamaterial Technologies Inc.

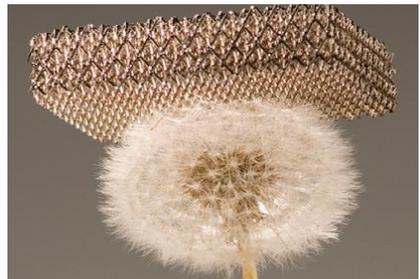
Optical / Light control



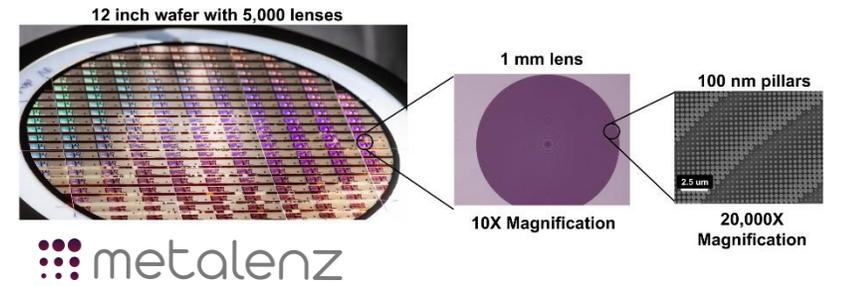
Wireless energy transfer



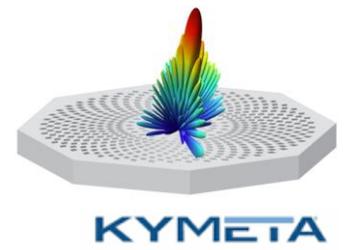
Noise control



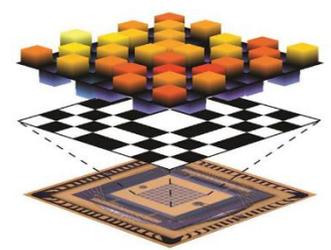
Strength without weight



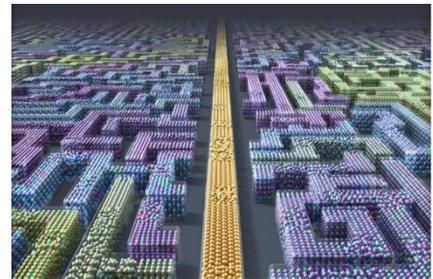
Better (thinner) and cheaper camera lenses



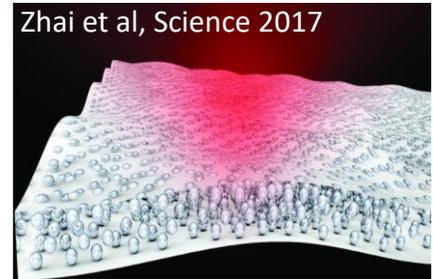
Thinner, smaller,
lighter, efficient
antennas



Improved imaging /
sensing using light &
sound



Fast, efficient computing



Heat control



Vibration reduction

Technology Enabler



How 5G will affect augmented reality and virtual reality

The low-latency properties of 5G offer promise for AR and VR applications, but converting promise to results will take time.

Snap buys WaveOptics, a company that makes parts for augmented reality glasses, in \$500 million deal

PUBLISHED FRI, MAY 21 2021-9:26 AM EDT | UPDATED 21 MIN AGO

Todd Haselton
@ROBOTODD

SHARE f t in ✉

KEY POINTS

- Snap is acquiring WaveOptics, a company that creates lenses and other parts that are used in augmented reality glasses.
- The acquisition will give Snap many of the components to create glasses that people can wear and then see computer-generated imagery overlaid on top of the real world.
- Snap unveiled its first augmented reality Spectacles glasses on Thursday.

In this article

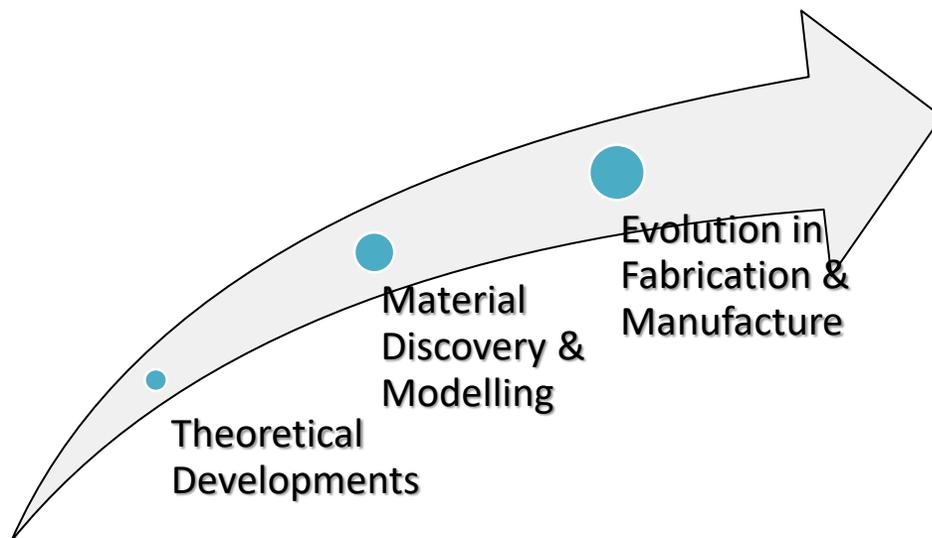
SNAP +0.50 (+0.88%)



Evan Spiegel, CEO of Snap, announces new Spectacles AR glasses that let you overlay digital objects on the real world.
Source: SNAP Inc.

EPSRC Big Idea

EPSRC Advanced Materials Theme (Danny Smith)



££££

Global Metamaterial
Device Market

Zero ⇒ \$11bn in 10 years

Alastair Hibbins, University of Exeter

Ian Youngs, Dstl

Owen Lozman, M.Ventures

Anja Roeding, UK Metamaterials Network

Metamaterials Revolution:
*Next generation control of
energy & information*

A national programme of intervention, to provide investment and coordination to turn physics into devices; to build the technology demonstrators; to train future leaders, and drive the virtuous circle of science-led innovation.

Key challenges identified by the community

Visibility of metamaterials research
Visibility of industry challenges
Bridging the valley of death
Manufacturing

- **Network investigators:** Prof Alastair Hibbins (PI); Dr Anja Roeding (CoI) (KTN - Steve Morris)
- **Award lifetime:** 1 March 2021 – 28 February 2024 (3 years)
- **Key objectives:**
 - Community building (incl 'shop-window')
 - Awareness raising (incl road map, industry & government engagement)
 - Talent development (from outreach to ECR career support)
- **Current membership:** >250 UK experts from academia, industry, and Governmental agencies



Join the Network and Expert Database: www.metamaterials.network

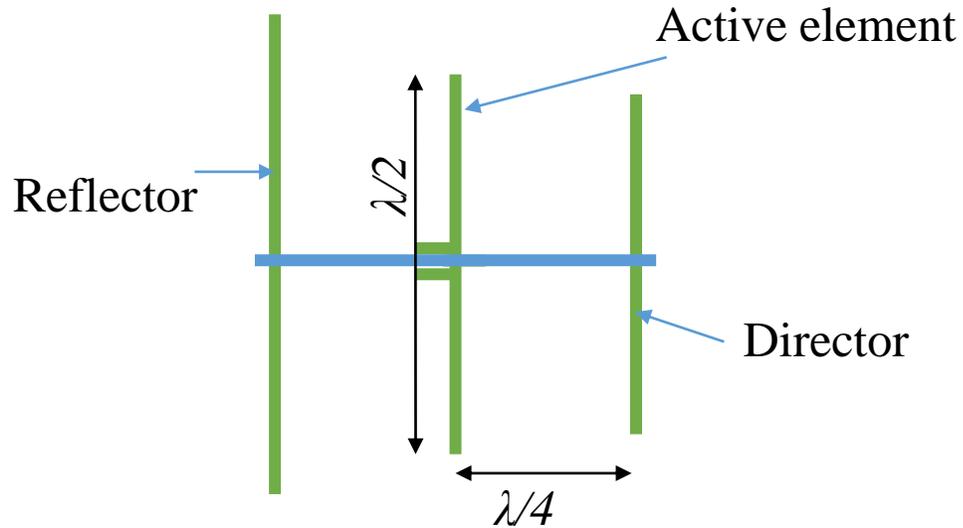
Can Metamaterials help with...

- Making antennas more compact
- Reducing the weight of systems
- Making systems conformal
- Improving efficiency
- Broad-band or Multi frequency response
- Bespoke directivity, and radiation patterns (scattering)



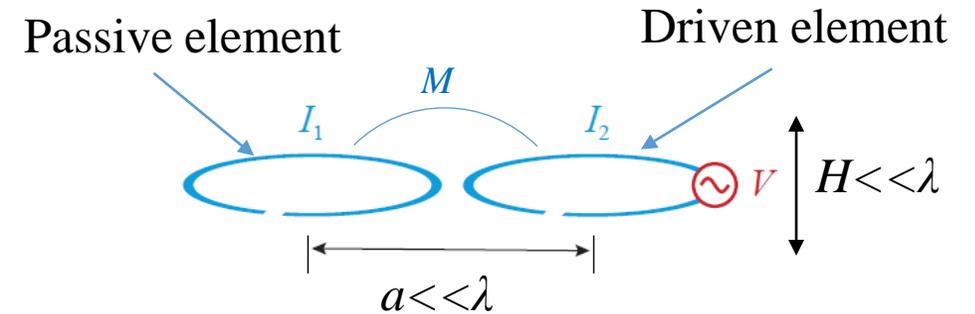
Superdirective antennas

Conventional superdirective antennas: Yagi-type

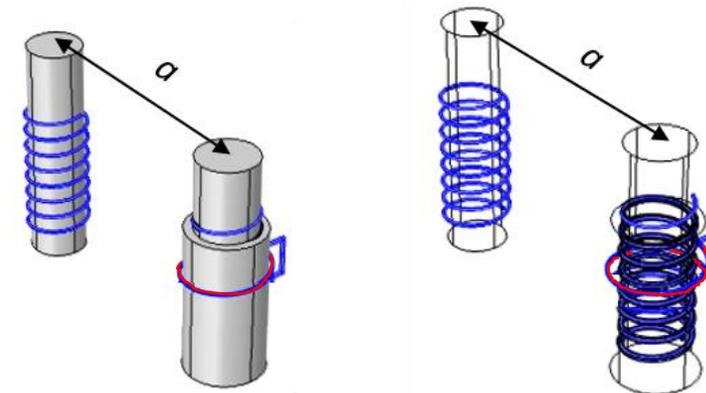
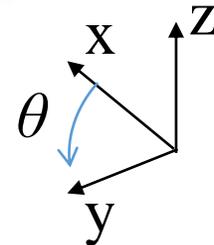


- Phase difference is governed by retardation effect
- Size = $\lambda/2$
- Directivity = 5.75 = 7.6 dBi

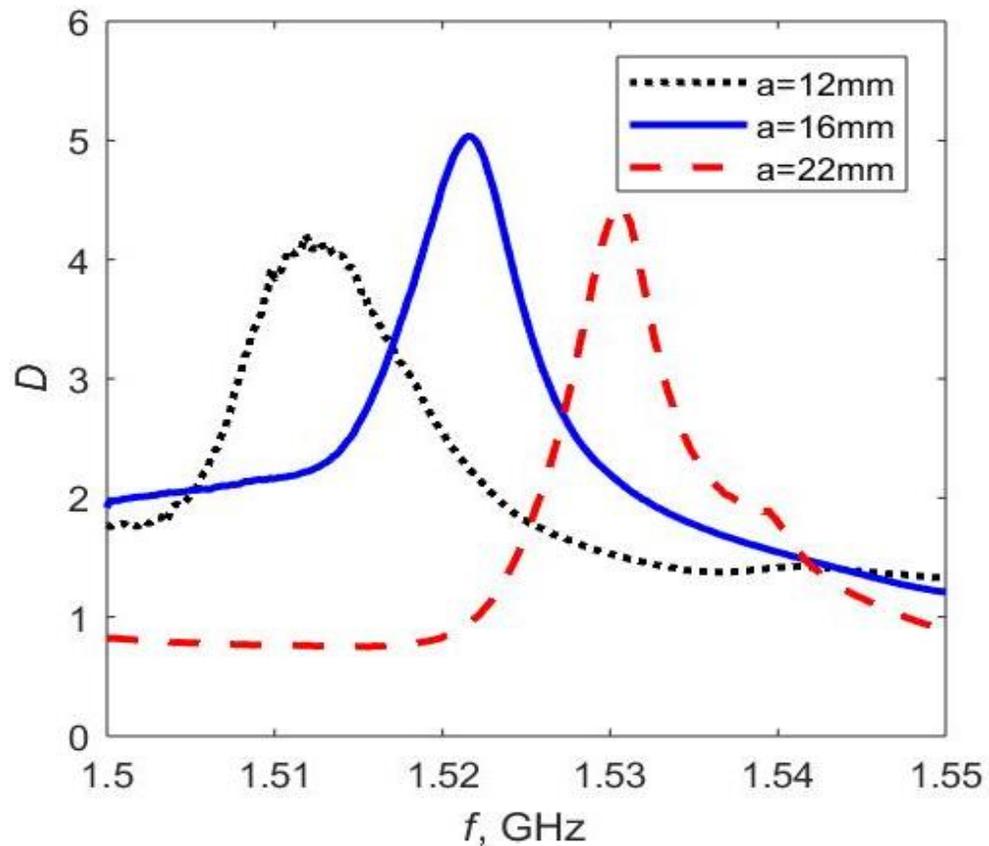
Meta-atom inspired superdirective antennas



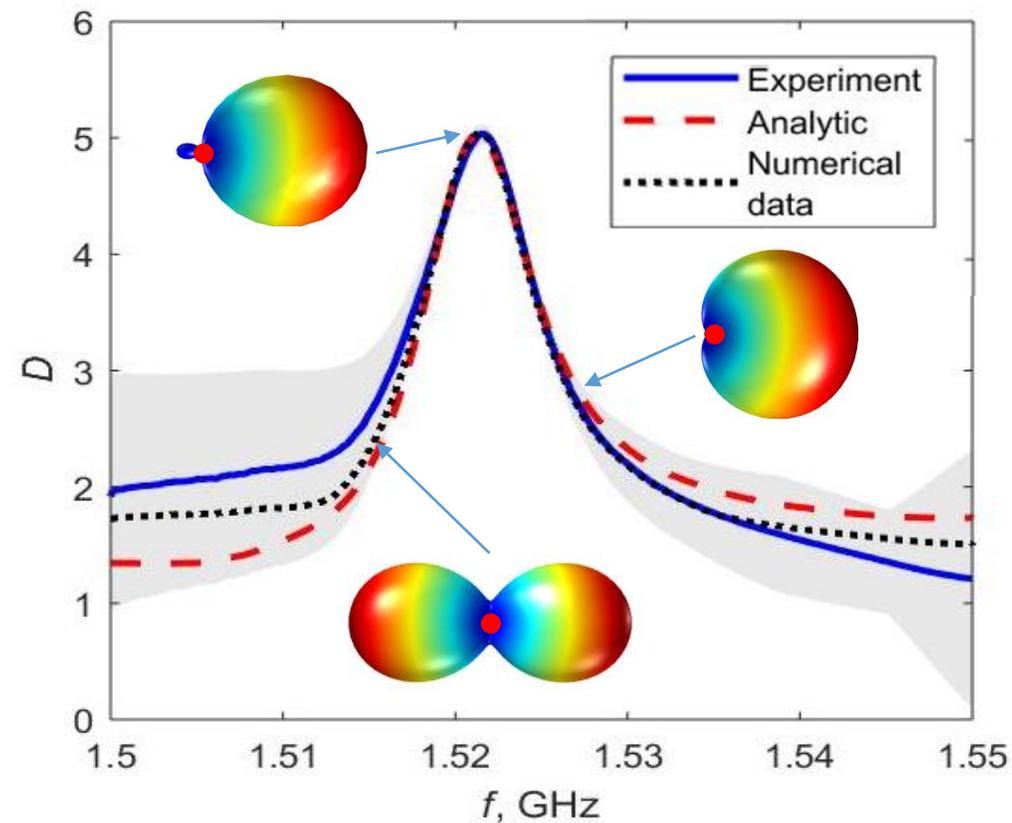
- Phase difference is governed by coupling between elements
- Size $\ll \lambda$, the smaller the better
- Directivity = 5.25 = 7.2 dBi



Experimental frequency dependence of D

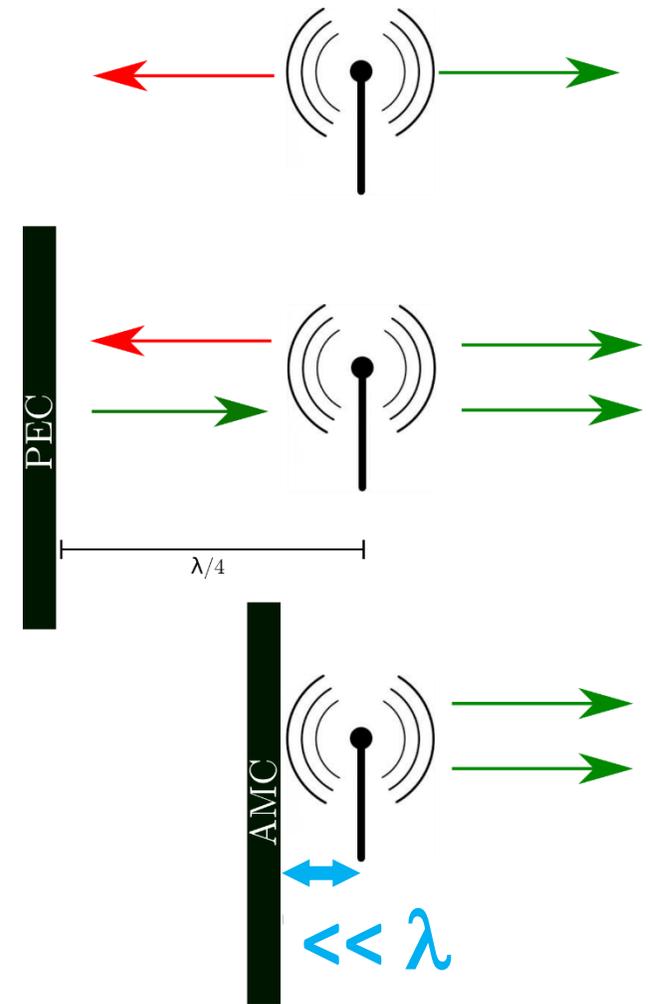


Frequency dependence of D , $a = 16\text{ mm}$

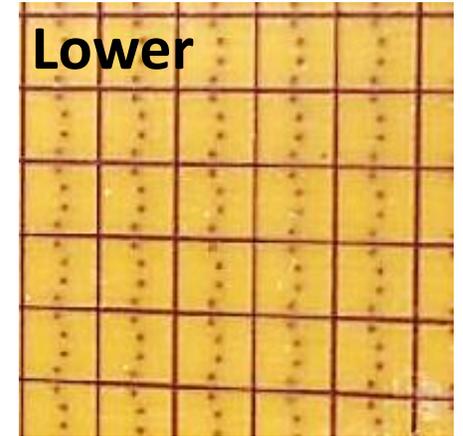
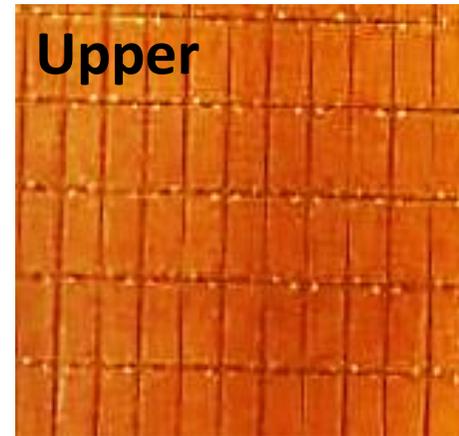
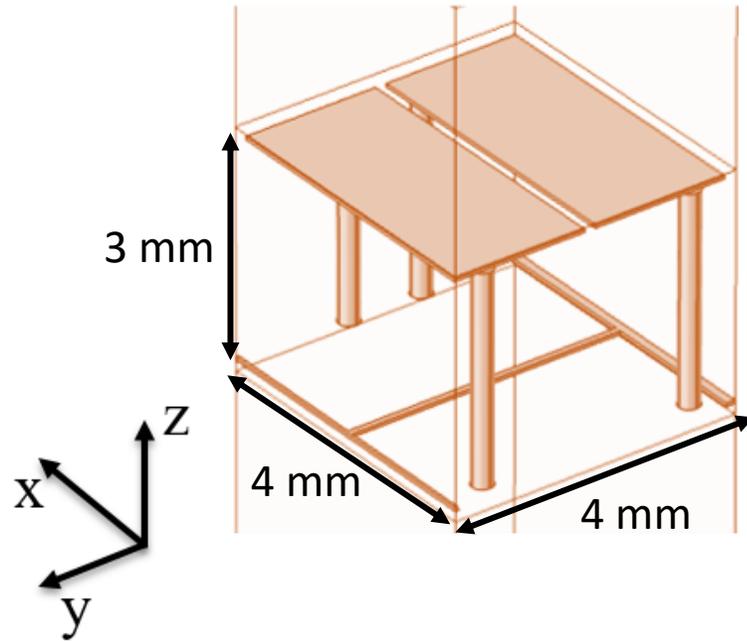


Artificial Magnetic Conductors

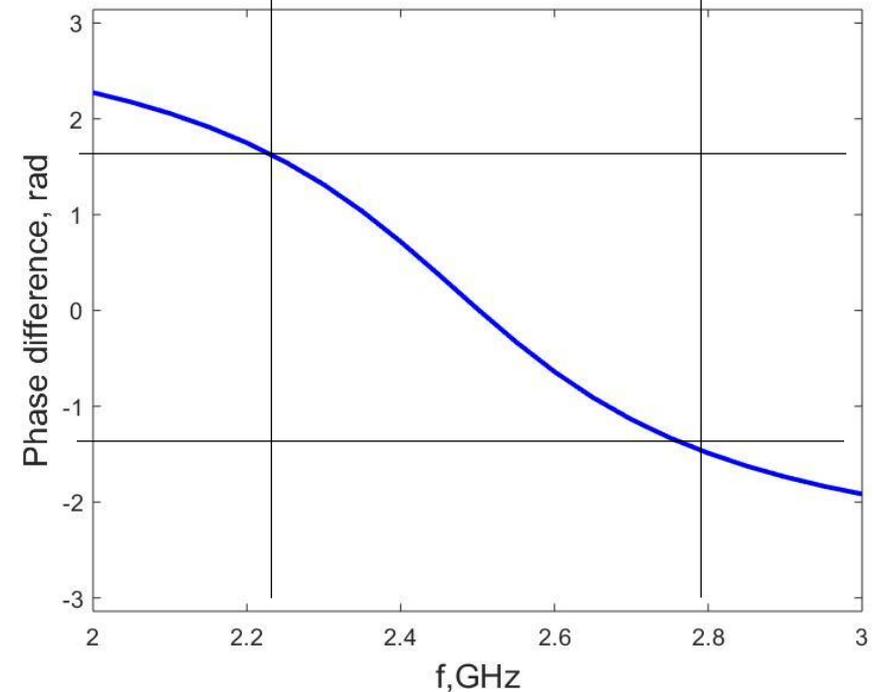
- A metasurface structure that may be used as a ground plane for conformal antennas to reduce the total height
- On vehicles - low-profile conformal antennas will reduce drag, fuel burn and likelihood of damage
- Requirements –
 - Always a trade off between thickness and bandwidth



Artificial Magnetic Conductors - 1



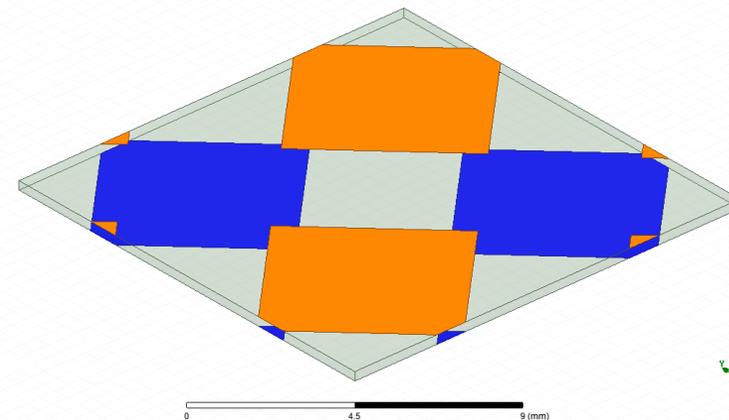
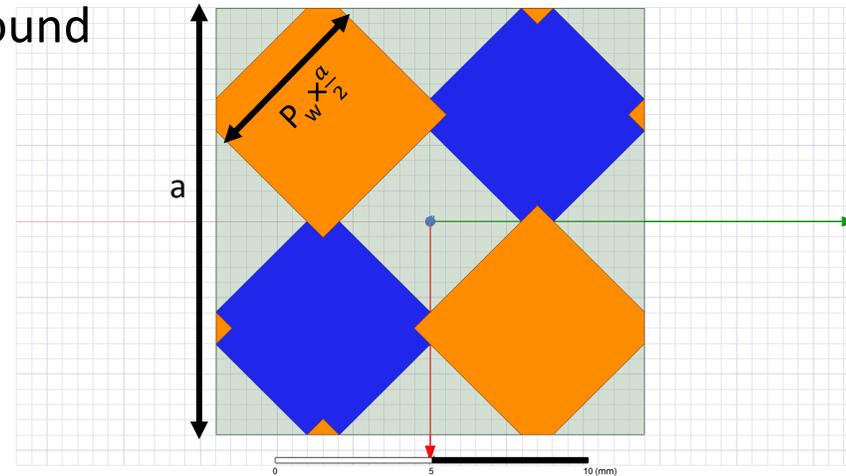
Phase difference between incident and reflected signals



Bandwidth: 24% (0.6 GHz)
Thickness (z): 2.55% of λ
95% of theoretical maximum

Artificial Magnetic Conductors - 2

- A patterned copper frequency selective surface placed above a copper ground plane forms a resonant reflecting boundary [1]

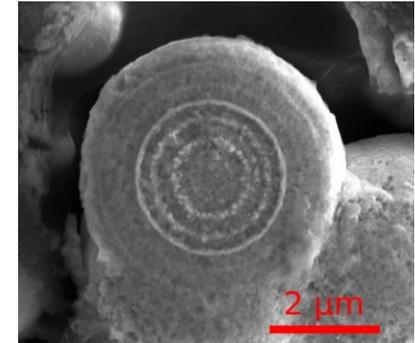
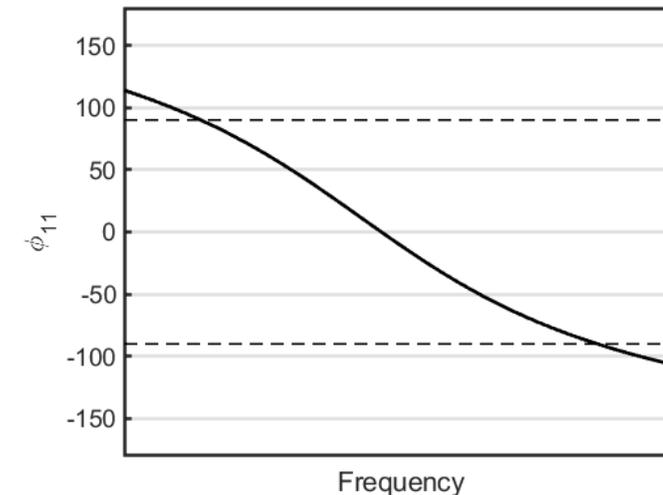
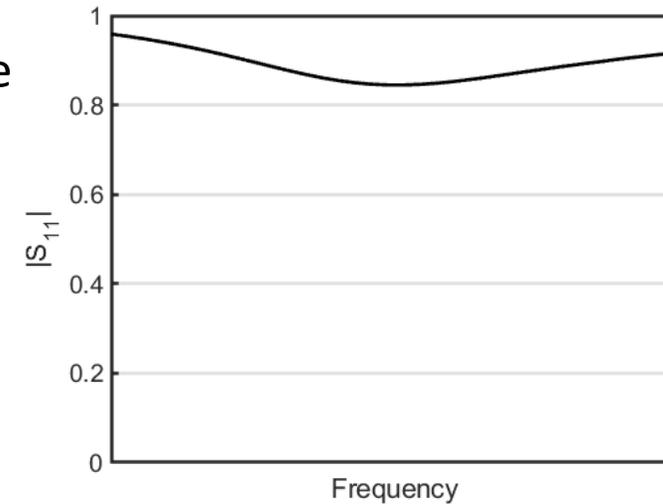


[1] Enhanced bandwidth artificial magnetic ground plane for low-profile antennas

L. Yousefi, B. Mohajer-Iravani, and O. M. Ramahi,

Artificial Magnetic Conductors - 2

- A patterned copper frequency selective surface placed above a copper ground plane forms a resonant reflecting boundary [1]
- By filling the space between FSS and ground plane with a magneto-dielectric, it is possible to improve the bandwidth of resonance [2]
- Carbonyl iron powder – Polyurethane composites used here for magneto-dielectric filler



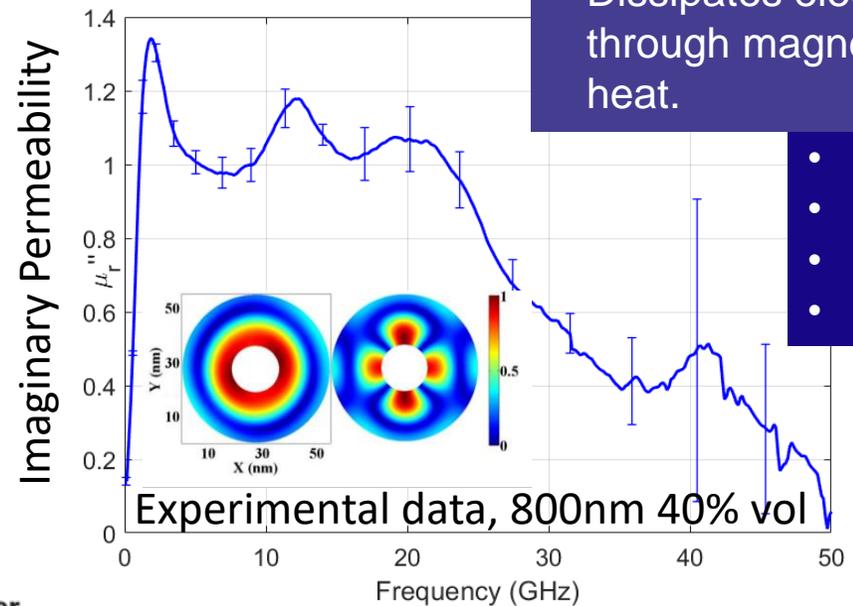
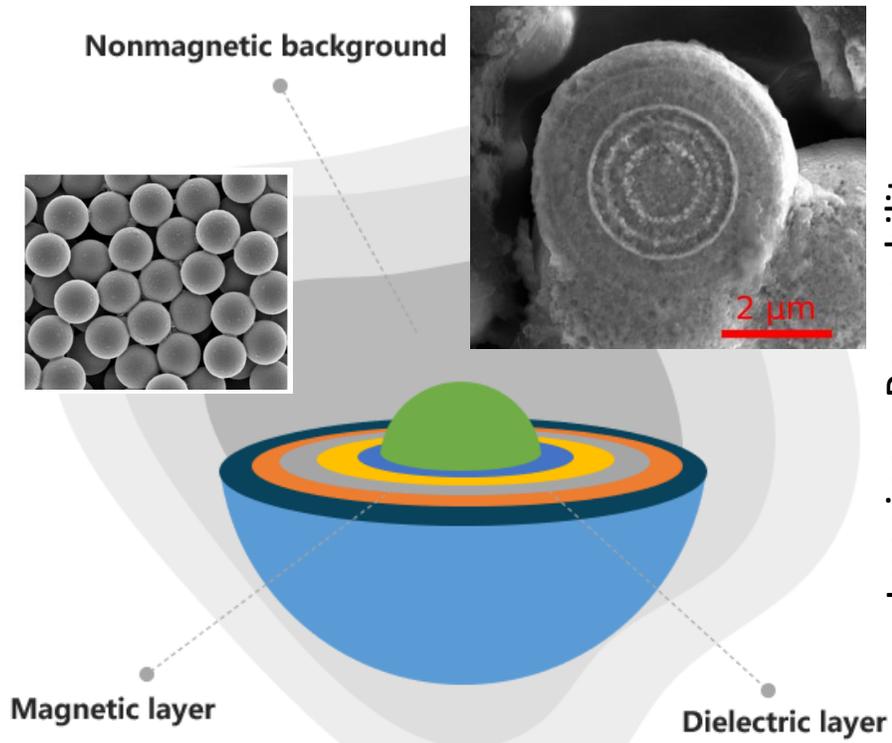
[1] Enhanced bandwidth artificial magnetic ground plane for low-profile antennas

L. Yousefi, B. Mohajer-Iravani, and O. M. Ramahi,

[2] A Broadband Stripline Technique for Characterizing Relative Permittivity and Permeability

C. P. Gallagher, N. Cole, P. P. Savage, C. Mckeever, J. R. Sambles and A. P. Hibbins, (2019)

Magnetic Metamaterials



- Enables antenna miniaturization and impedance matching.
- Greater tunability than all-dielectric solutions.
- Dissipates electromagnetic energy through magnetic loss, instead of heat.
- High power electronics
- 5G materials
- EMW absorbers
- RF components

Maxwell's equations:
Solved using the FDTD method

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E}$$

$$\epsilon \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times \mathbf{H} - \sigma \mathbf{E}$$

Micromagnetics of material:
Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert (LLG) equation

$$\frac{d\mathbf{M}}{dt} = -\gamma |\mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{H}_{eff}(\mathbf{M}) + \frac{\alpha}{|\mathbf{M}|} \left(\mathbf{M} \times \frac{d\mathbf{M}}{dt} \right)$$

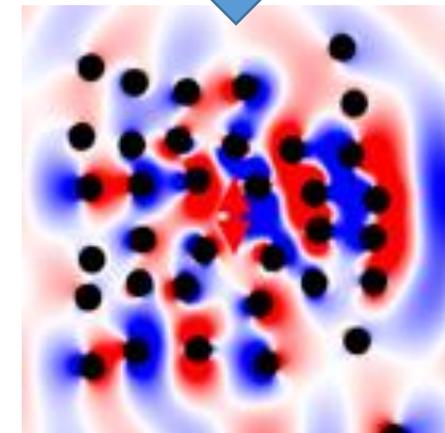
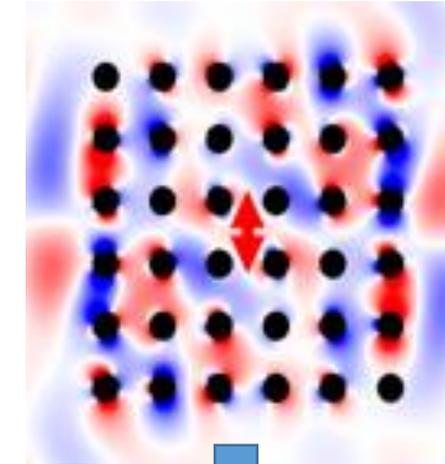
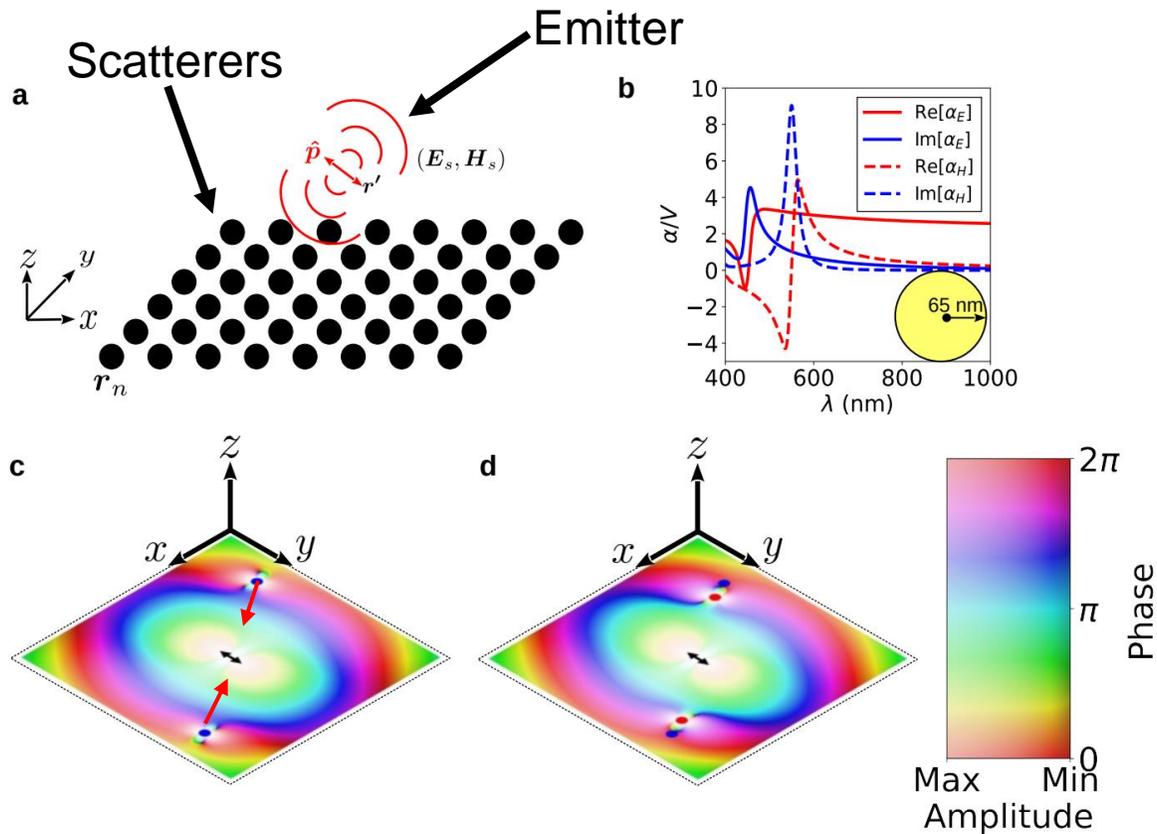
$$\mathbf{B} = \mu_0(\mathbf{M} + \mathbf{H})$$



FDTD software to design and optimise magnetic components and devices for radio-frequency, microwave and millimeter wave applications.

Metamaterials for Shaping Radiation

- Analytic coupled-dipole model to describe the effect of several scatterers upon the emitter
- Efficient optimisation algorithm to adjust scatterer locations to enhance power emission and design directivity.

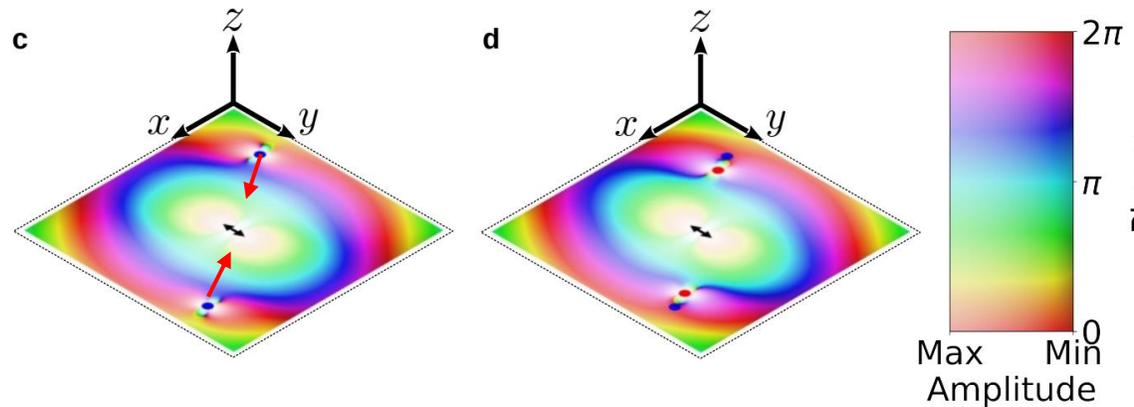
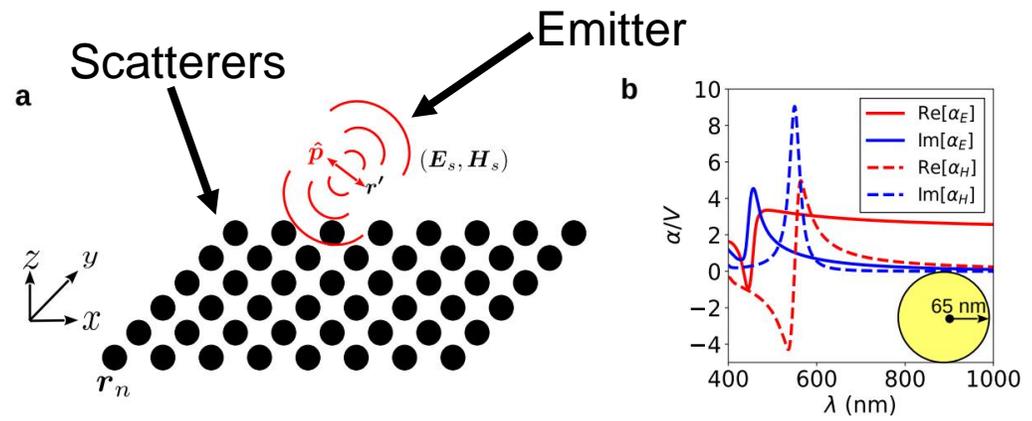


Iterative design method based on perturbation theory:

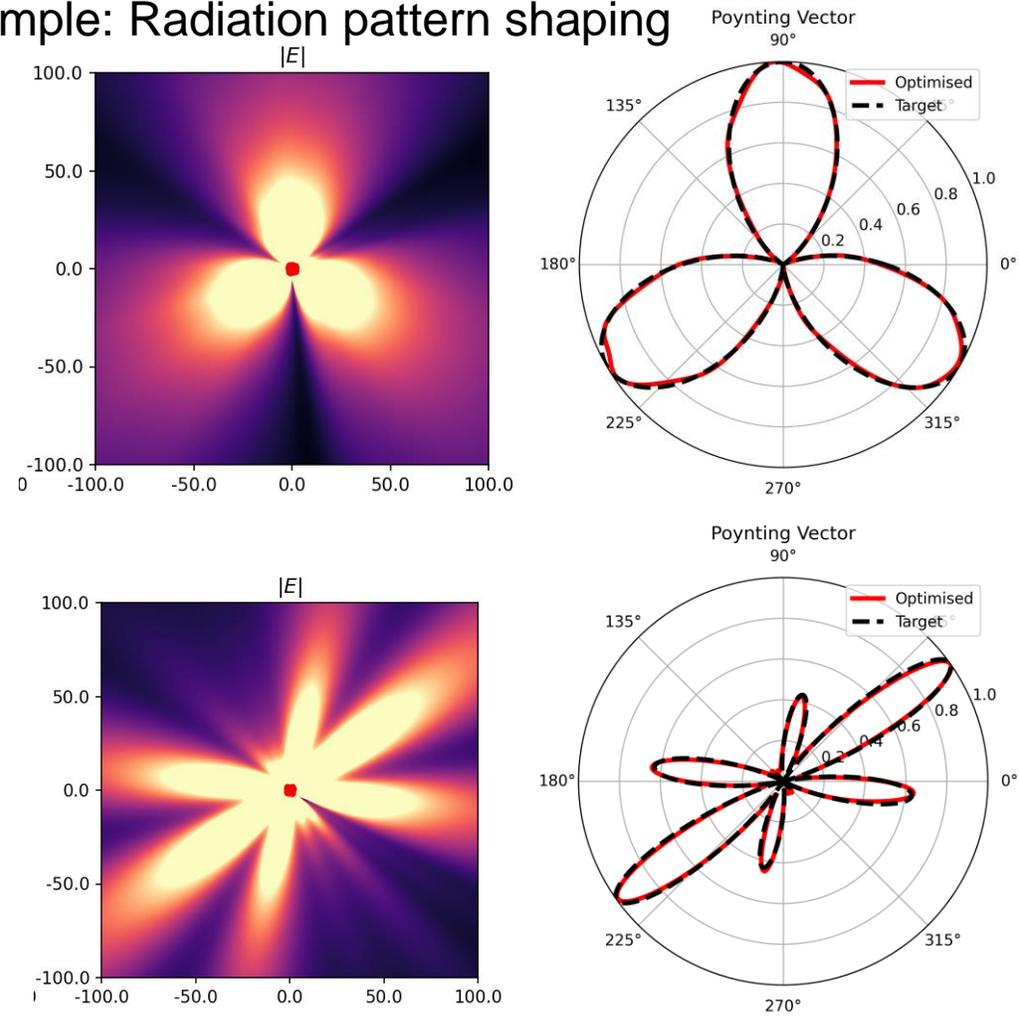
$$\delta \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = k_0^2 \int \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}') \delta \epsilon(\mathbf{r}') d^3 \mathbf{r}'$$

Metamaterials for Shaping Radiation

- Analytic coupled-dipole model to describe the effect of several scatterers upon the emitter
- Efficient optimisation algorithm to adjust scatterer locations to enhance power emission and design directivity.



Example: Radiation pattern shaping

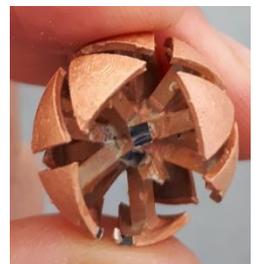
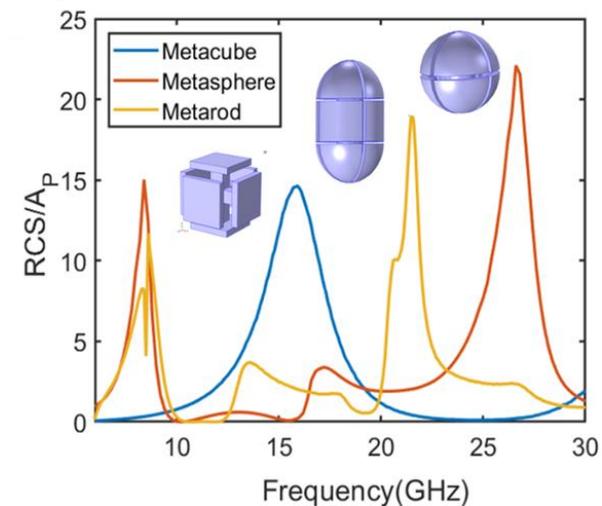
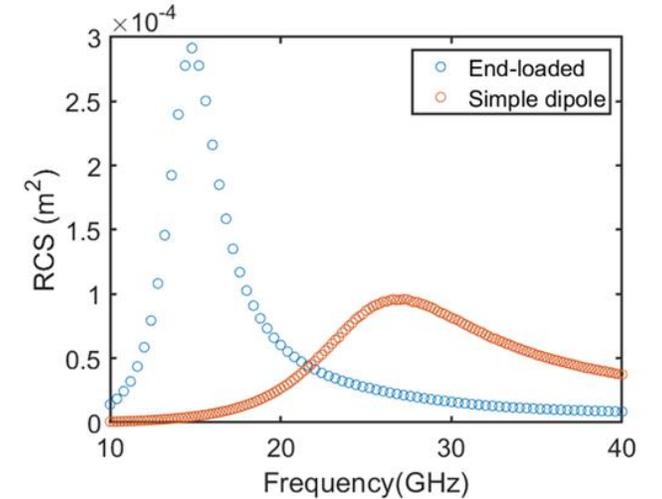
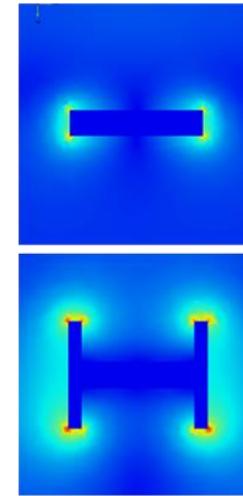


Iterative design method based on perturbation theory:

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Metallic superscatterers

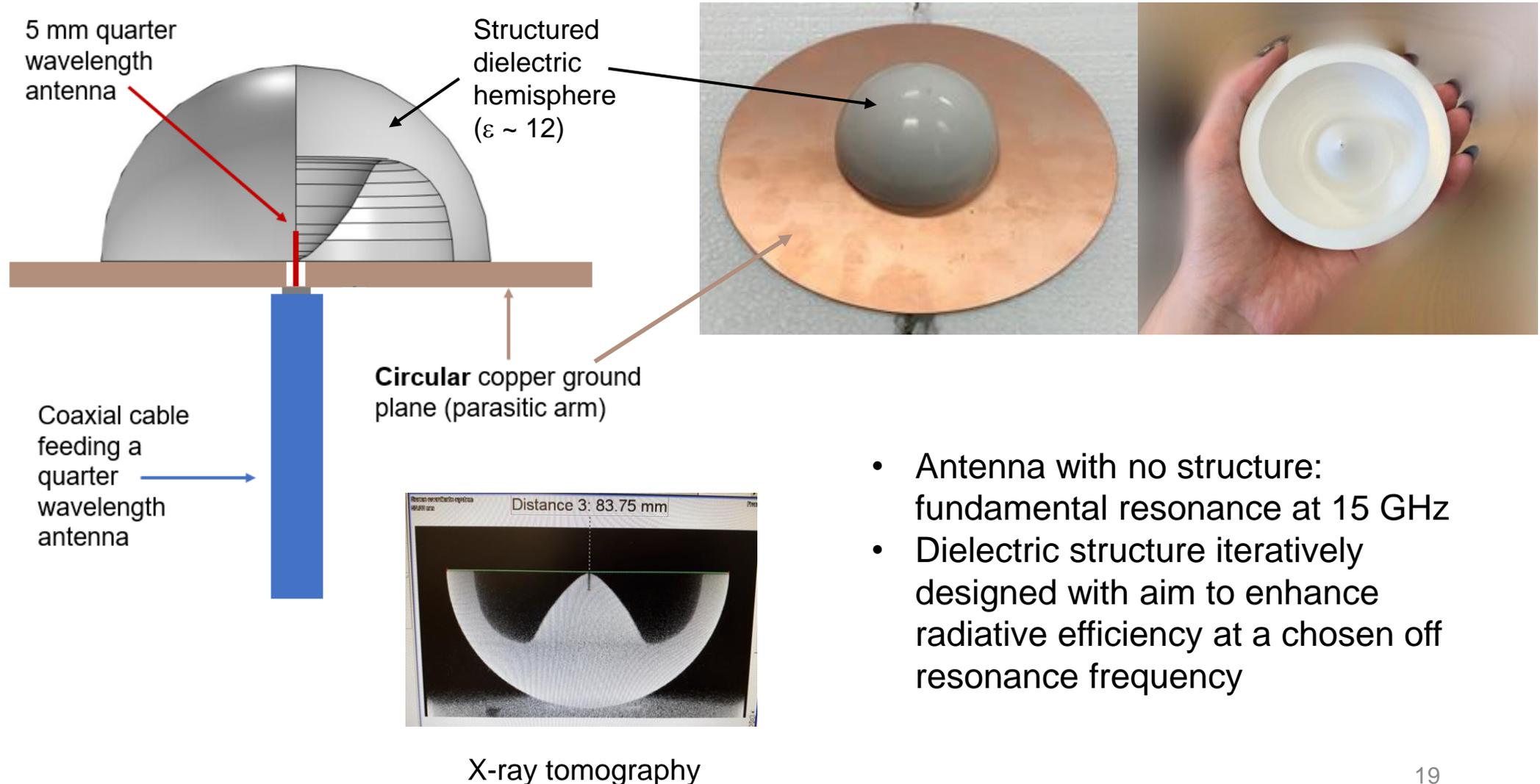
- Adding plates to the end of the dipole can make a small antenna have the power and frequency of a much larger one.
- Using 3D printing, various shapes with unique mode structures can be produced.



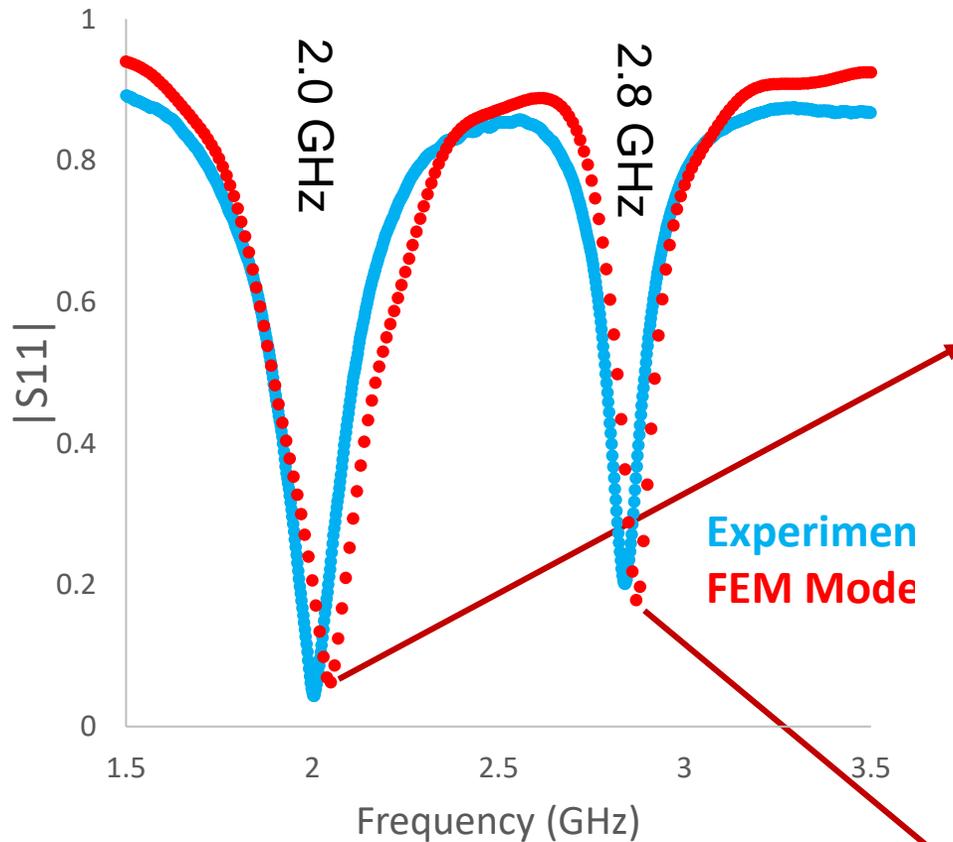
Strong, omnidirectional radar backscatter from subwavelength, 3D printed metacubes, IET Microw. Antennas Propag., 14: 1862-1868 (2020)

Enhancing efficiency of small antennas

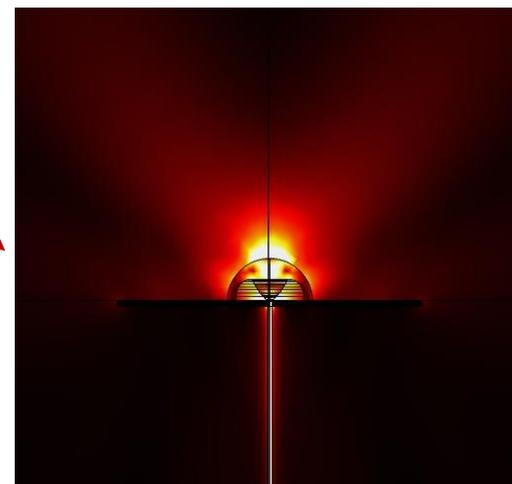
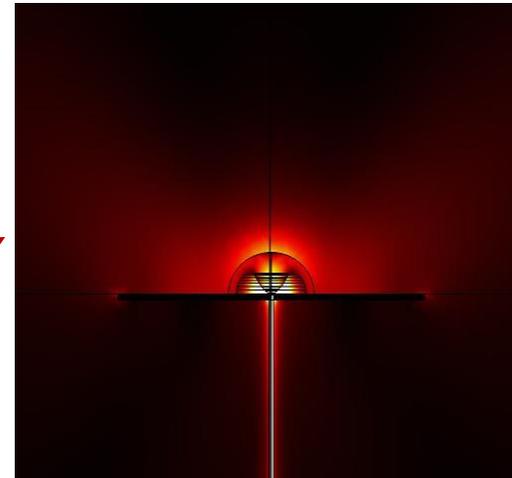
Purcell effect: manipulation of EM environment to enhancing local density of states



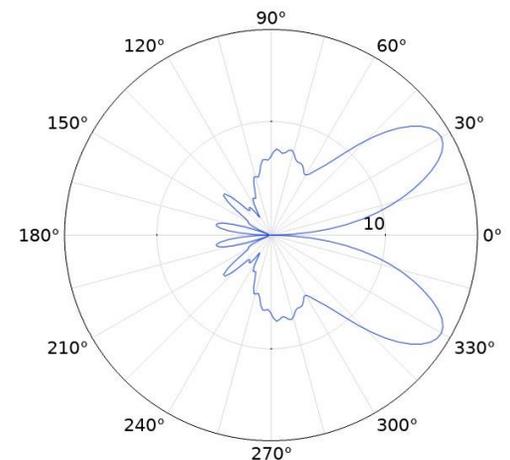
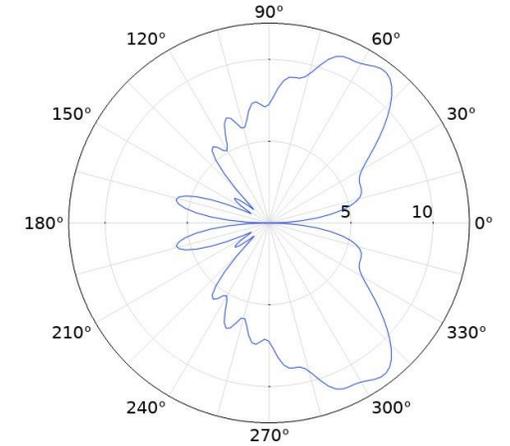
Enhancing efficiency of small antennas



Normalised electric
field (Vm^{-1})

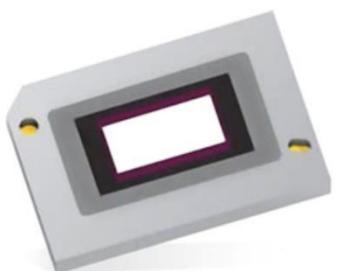
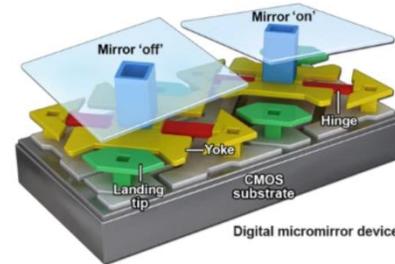
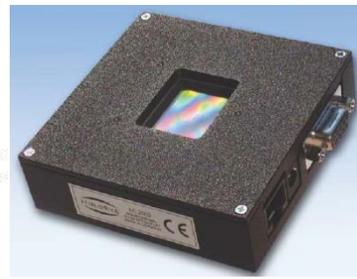
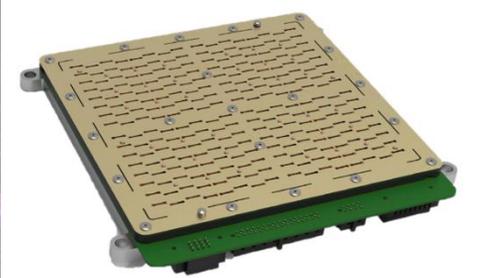
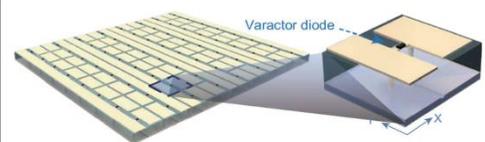
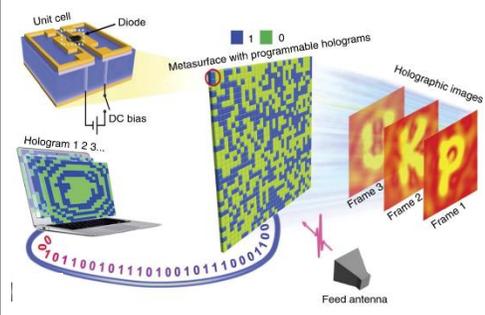
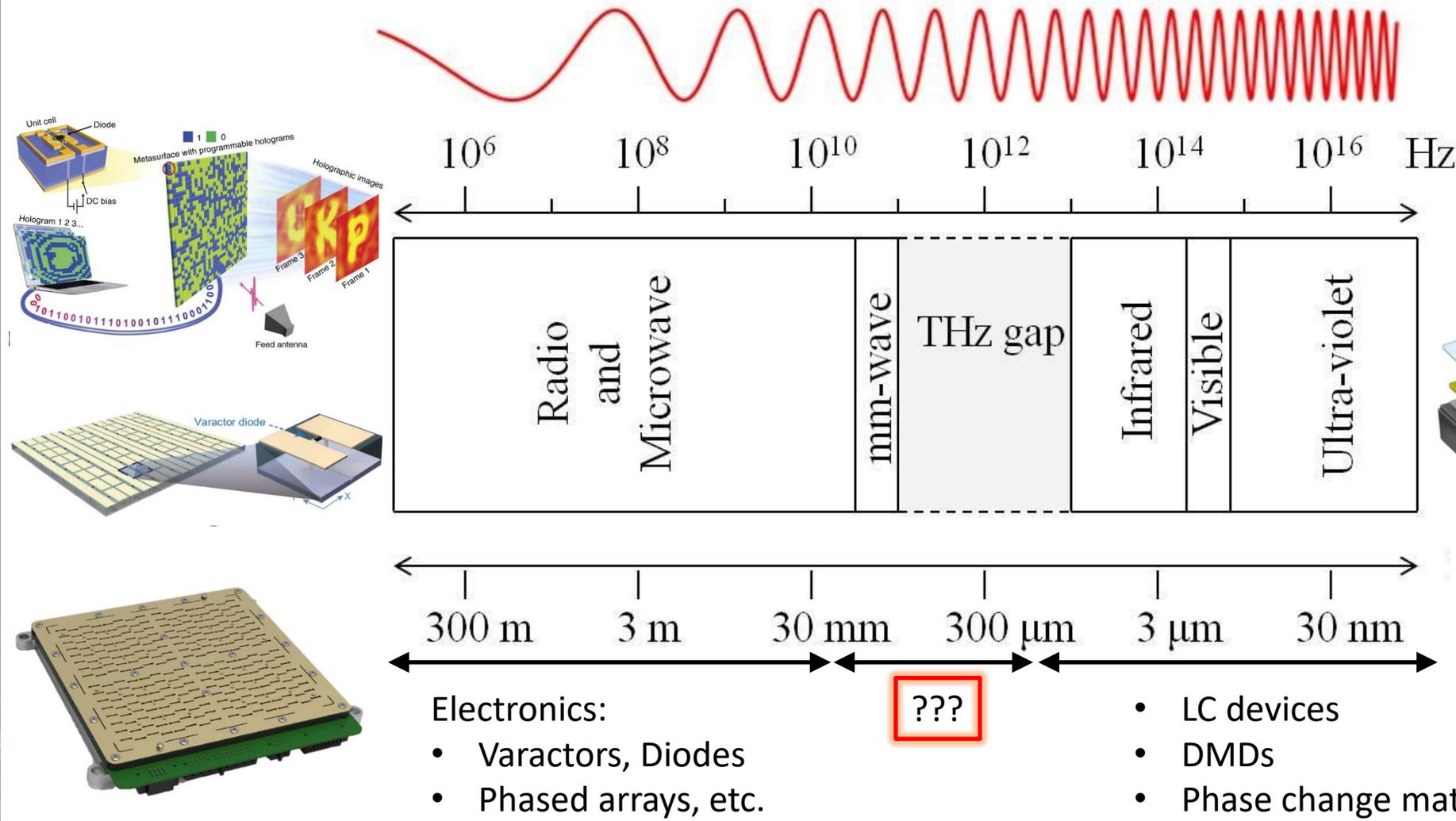


Farfield radiation
pattern



- Near-complete radiation efficiency on both resonance conditions
- Unstructured dielectric: 2.5 GHz, but only 40% efficiency

Dynamically reconfigurable spatial modulators



One approach - Si-based photomodulators

Photoexcite charge carriers in Si



Charge carrier concentration builds up – steady state concentration depends on generation and recombination rates



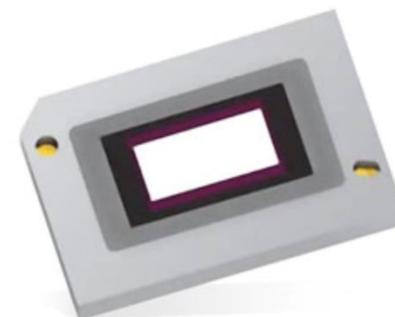
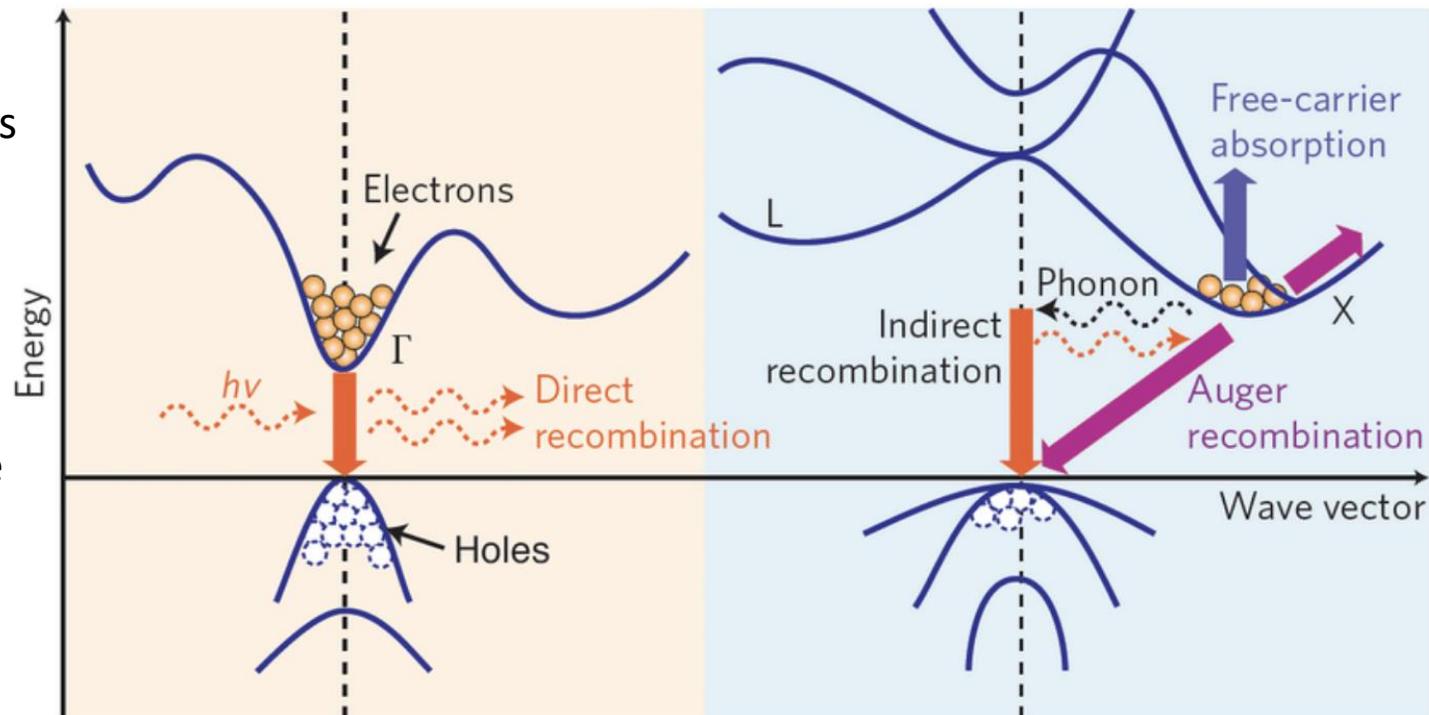
Change the conductivity – change the transmission of radiation through the wafer



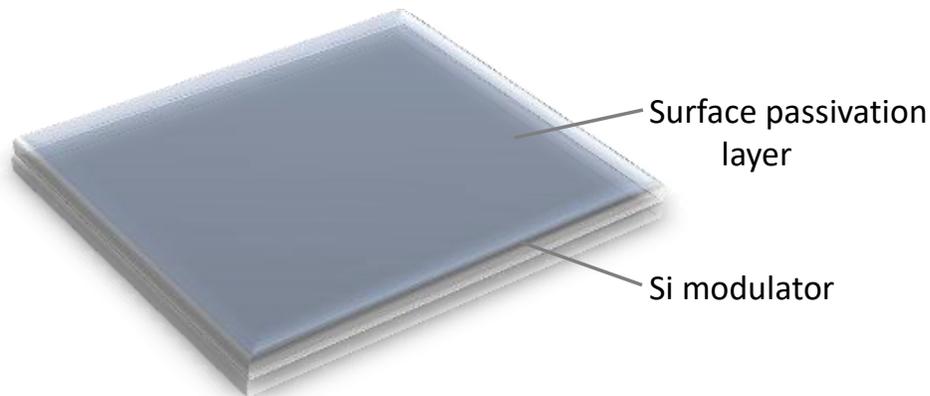
Can easily spatially pattern the photoexcitation to produce a conductivity profile



A spatial AND temporal modulator



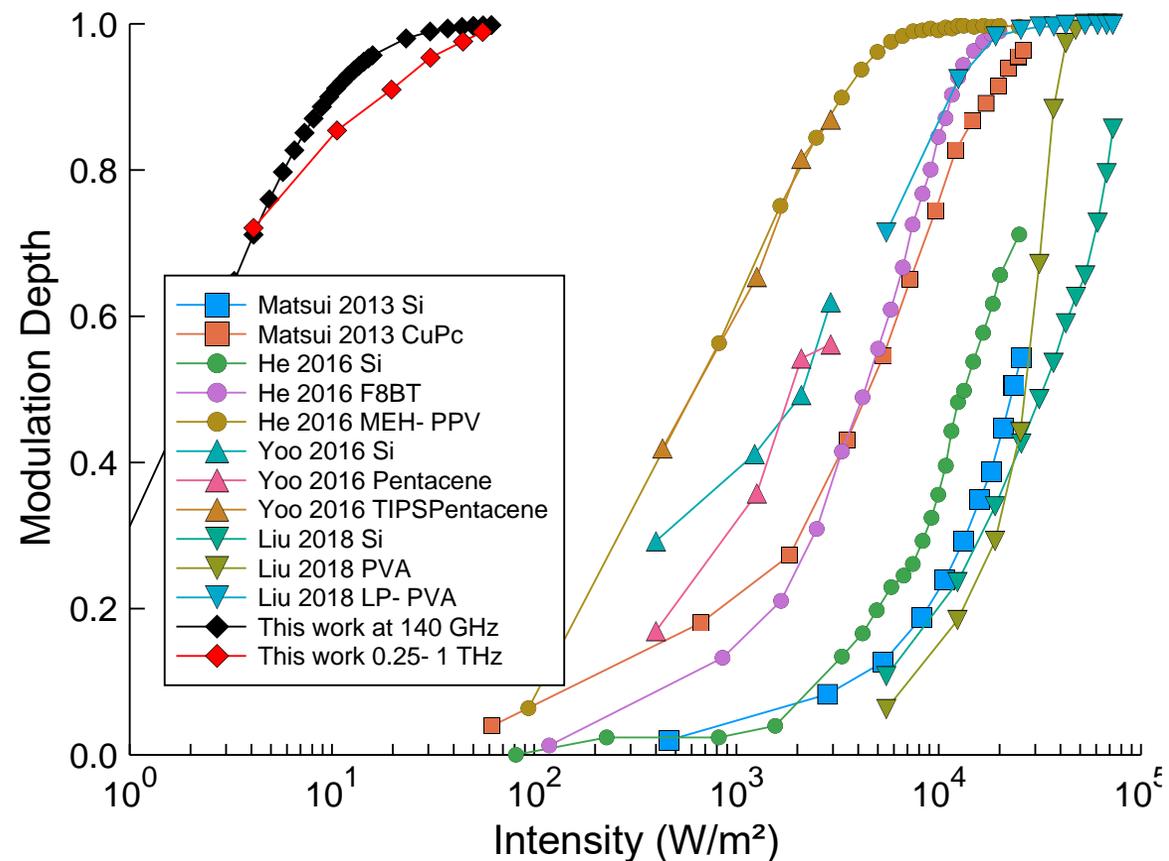
Enhancing efficiency...



Reduce charge recombination at the surfaces by coating the Si with “passivating” layers

Slower recombination = higher conductivity for a given photoexcitation intensity = larger change in transmission (modulation depth)

I. R. Hooper, N. E. Grant, L. E. Barr, S. M. Hornett, J. D. Murphy, and E. Hendry, High efficiency photomodulators for mm-wave and THz radiation, Sci Rep, 9:18304 (2019).



3-4 orders of magnitude increase in efficiency

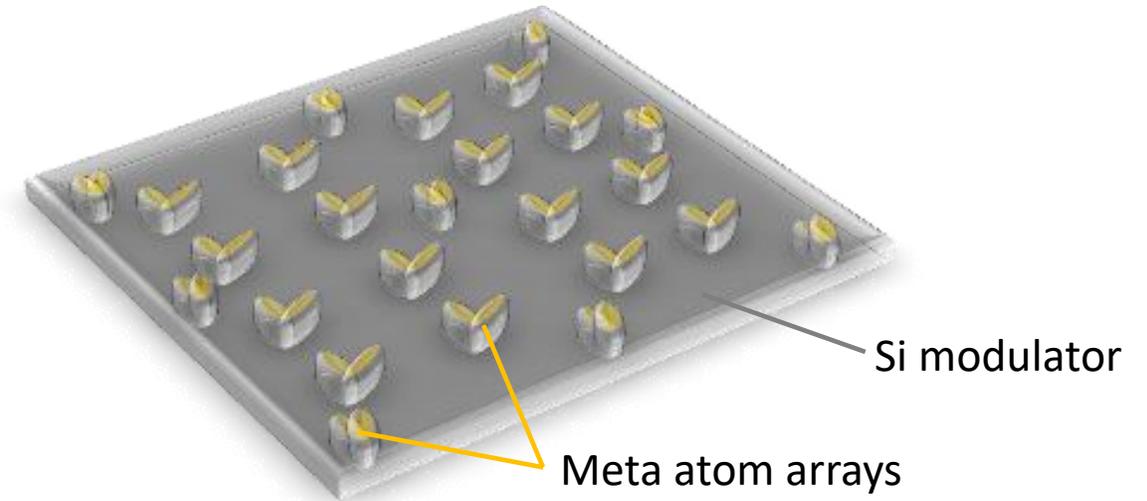
Total blocking of mm-waves using light with $1/10^{\text{th}}$ the intensity of strong daylight

... But at a cost

With long carrier lifetimes, switching becomes proportionally slower, and the lateral diffusion of charge carriers becomes longer - blurring out any spatial patterning.

Incident mm-wave

Output mm-wave



Solution: Metasurfaces can enhance the interaction of the mm-waves with the modulator, overcoming some of these trade offs



The Leadership Team



Join the Network and Expert Database: www.metamaterials.network