



Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering (FKEKK)



**MULTI-BAND AND WIDE-BAND METAMATERIAL ABSORBER
FOR RADAR CROSS SECTION REDUCTION OF AN ANTENNA**

Siti Adlina Binti Md Ali

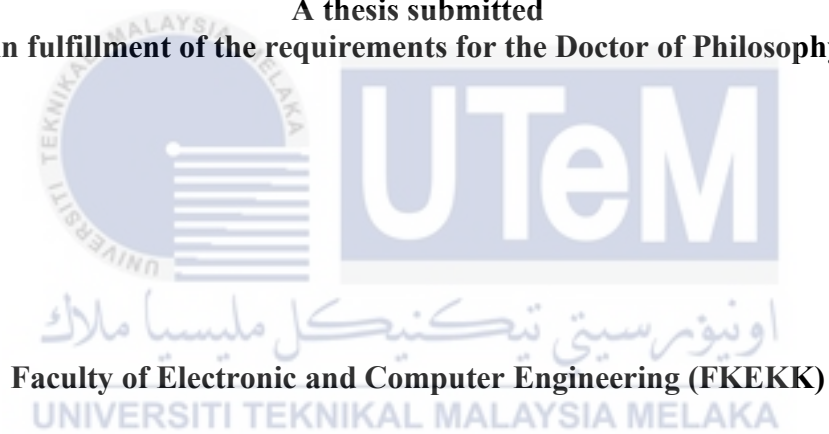
Doctor of Philosophy

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**MULTI-BAND AND WIDE-BAND METAMATERIAL ABSORBER FOR RADAR
CROSS SECTION REDUCTION OF AN ANTENNA**

SITI ADLINA BINTI MD ALI

**A thesis submitted
in fulfillment of the requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy**



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

2022

DEDICATION

Specially dedicated to my beloved husband, Zazale Bin Hassan and my dearest children; Muhammad Faiz, Muhammad Sallahuddin and also to my beloved special daughter Nur Quratul Ain Hanan for their love and support.



DECLARATION


I declare that this thesis entitled “Multi-band and Wide-band Metamaterial Absorber for Radar Cross Section Reduction of an Antenna” is the result of my own research except as cited in the references. The thesis has not been accepted for any PhD and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other PhD.

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ABSTRACT

Metamaterial is a periodically arranged of unit cells with adjustable electric permittivity and magnetic permeability, which is enabled the production of electromagnetic (EM) materials with properties not observed in nature. A few types of metamaterials are used for different applications; High Impedance Surface (HIS), Artificial Magnetic Conductor (AMC), Frequency Selective Surface (FSS) and Metamaterial Absorber (MA). The aim of the MA is to decrease EM wave reflect to source by minimizing the reflection and eliminating the transmission. The transmission is blocked by the ground plane while the reflection is minimized depend on the impedance matching between the surface impedance and free space impedance. The MA is applied in Radar Cross Section (RCS) reduction to be invisibly tracked by the radar. Unfortunately, the recent studies are successfully achieved RCS reduction with either maintained or decreased the gain of the antenna. Therefore, this research is focused on the designed of multi-band MA and wide-band MA with high absorption for RCS reduction at the same time to enhance the gain of the antenna. The multi-band MA is designed based on bar patch, which is printed on Taconic TLY-5 with the thickness of 1.52 mm. The bar patch is rotated anticlockwise from 0° to 90° in 15° increment to understand the structure's absorption spectrum. At rotation of 45° , the bar patch MA is slotted to develop a multi-band MA. The multi-band MA is successfully maintained high absorption at each resonances; 3.98 GHz, 4.81 GHz, and 5.80 GHz with absorption of 99.94%, 99.88%, and 99.66% respectively. Then, the wide-band MA is designed based on double arrow connected with a lump resistor, which is printed on Taconic TLY-3 with the thickness of 0.25 mm. Due to the inherent limitation during fabrication and utilization in real applications, the resistor is replaced by the thin line to connect both arrows to represent the lump element resistance. A wide-band MA is resonated from 3.87 GHz to 11.25 GHz with triple absorption peaks at 4.17 GHz, 6.09 GHz, and 10.30 GHz with absorption capability of more than 99%. Then, the Meandered Dipole Antenna (MDA) is designed at 5.80 GHz to integrate with multi-band MA or wide-band MA to study the RCS reduction and gain enhancement. Both integration are successfully achieved more than -25 dBsm of low RCS apart of enhanced more than 3 dB gain of the antenna. Therefore, the multi-band MA and wide-band MA with high absorption turns out to be suitable for a wide variety of potential applications for Low Observable Technology (LOT) in stealth communication technology.

PENYERAP METAMATERIAL PELBAGAI JALUR DAN PENYERAP METAMATERIAL JALUR LEBAR UNTUK PENGURANGAN SEKSYEN SILANG RADAR ANTENA

ABSTRAK

Metamaterial adalah sel tunggal yang disusun secara berkala dengan pembolehubah keizinan elektrik dan kebolehtelapan magnetik, di mana boleh menghasilkan bahan elektromagnetik (EM) dengan ciri-ciri yang tidak terdapat secara semula jadi. Beberapa jenis metamaterial yang digunakan untuk aplikasi yang berbeza; Permukaan Rintangan Tinggi (HIS), Konduktor Magnet Tiruan (AMC) dan Permukaan Frekuensi Terpilih (FSS) dan Penyerap Metamaterial (MA). Tujuan MA adalah untuk mengurangkan gelombang EM yang dipantul semula kearah sumber dengan minimumkan pantulan dan hapuskan penghantaran. Penghantaran dihapus oleh satah bumi manakala pantulan diminimumkan bergantung kepada padanan antara rintangan permukaan dan rintangan ruang bebas. MA telah digunakan di dalam pengurangan Keratan Rentas Radar (RCS) agar tidak dapat dikesan oleh radar. Malangnya, kajian sebelum ini hanya berjaya mengurangkan RCS tetapi gandaan antena hanya dapat dikekalkan atau menurun daripada yang asal. Oleh itu, kajian ini memberi tumpuan kepada reka bentuk MA berbilang jalur dan MA jalur lebar dengan penyerapan yang tinggi untuk pengurangan RCS dan pada masa yang sama dapat meningkatkan gandaan antena. MA berbilang jalur direka berdasarkan bentuk tampalan segi empat tepat dengan menggunakan Taconic TLY-5 pada ketebalan 1.52 mm. Tampalan segi empat tepat diputar dari 0° hingga 90° dengan kenaikan 15° secara arah lawan jam untuk memahami spektrum penyerapan. Pada putaran 45°, lengkungan diselitkan pada tampalan segi empat untuk mencipta MA berbilang jalur. MA berbilang jalur berjaya mengekalkan penyerapan tinggi pada setiap resonans; 3.98 GHz, 4.81 GHz, dan 5.80 GHz dengan penyerapan masing-masing sebanyak 99.94%, 99.88%, dan 99.66%. Kemudian, MA jalur lebar direka berdasarkan dua bentuk tampalan anak panah dengan perintang yang menyambungkan kedua-dua anak panah tersebut. Tampalan anak panah tersebut dicetak menggunakan Taconic TLY-3 dengan ketebalan 0.25 mm. Oleh kerana kekangan semasa proses fabrikasi dan penggunaan dalam aplikasi sebenar, perintang digantikan dengan garis nipis bagi mewakili unsur rintangan. MA jalur lebar yang terhasil bermula daripada 3.87 GHz hingga 11.25 GHz dengan mencapai tiga resonans penyerapan iaitu pada 4.17 GHz, 6.09 GHz dan 10.30 GHz dengan penyerapan yang menghampiri 99%. Kemudian, Antena Dwikutub Berliku (MDA) direka pada 5.80 GHz untuk diintegrasikan bersama MA berbilang jalur atau MA jalur lebar untuk mengkaji pengurangan RCS dan penambahan gandaan. Kedua-dua integrasi telah berjaya mencapai lebih daripada -25 dBsm nilai pengurangan RCS dan peningkatan gandaan antena melebihi daripada 3 dB. Oleh itu, MA berbilang jalur dan MA jalur lebar dengan penyerapan yang tinggi ternyata sesuai untuk pelbagai aplikasi Teknologi Kebolehpemahaman Rendah (LOT) di dalam teknologi tersembunyi.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
DECLARATION	
APPROVAL	
DEDICATION	
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF SYMBOL	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	xvii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xix
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	xx
LIST OF AWARDS	xxii
CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Research Objectives	5
1.4 Research Scope	5
1.5 Contributions	7
1.6 Thesis Organization	8
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.1 Introduction	10
2.2 Metamaterials	10
2.3 Metamaterial Absorber	15
2.3.1 Characteristics of Metamaterial Absorber	16
2.3.2 Principle of Metamaterial Absorber	17
2.3.3 Losses of Metamaterial Absorber	19
2.3.4 Design of Metamaterial Absorber	29
2.3.5 Applications of Metamaterial Absorber	34
2.4 Type of Metamaterial Absorber	40
2.4.1 Rigid, Thin and Flexible Type of Dielectric Metamaterial Absorber	41
2.4.2 Narrow-band, Multi-band and Wide-band Metamaterial Absorber	44

2.5	Radar Cross Section Reduction and Gain Enhancement of an Antenna	47
2.6	Chapter Summary	53
3.	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	54
3.1	Introduction	54
3.2	Metamaterials: AMC, FSS and Metamaterial Absorber	54
3.3	Multi-Band and Wide-Band Metamaterial Absorbers	57
3.3.1	Design Specifications	57
3.3.2	The Development Process	58
3.3.3	Multi-Band Metamaterial Absorber	61
3.3.4	Wide-Band Metamaterial Absorber	64
3.4	Radar Cross Section Reduction of Antenna	68
3.4.1	Low Profile Antenna	68
3.4.2	Antenna Backed by Multi-Band or Wide-Band Metamaterial Absorbers	70
3.5	Simulation Setup in CST Microwave Studio software	72
3.5.1	Simulation for AMC, and FSS	74
3.5.2	Simulation for Multi-Band and Wide-Band Metamaterial Absorbers	75
3.5.3	Simulation for Antenna Backed by Multi-Band and Wide-Band Metamaterial Absorbers	78
3.6	Fabrication Process of Multi-Band and Wide-Band Metamaterial Absorbers	82
3.7	Measurement Process of and Wide-Band Metamaterial Absorbers	85
3.8	Absorbency Calculation	87
3.9	Sigma Plot Software	87
3.10	Chapter Summary	88
4.	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	89
4.1	Introduction	89
4.2	Artificial Magnetic Conductor and Frequency Selective Surface	89
4.2.1	Square Patch Artificial Magnetic Conductor	90
4.2.2	Bar Patch Frequency Selective Surface	93
4.2.3	FSS Resistive Loading Method	94
4.3	Bar Patch Metamaterial Absorber	97
4.4	Multi-Band Metamaterial Absorber	104
4.4.1	Single-Band Bar Patch Metamaterial Absorber	104
4.4.2	Absorbency Spectrum of Bar Patch Metamaterial Absorber	106
4.4.3	Slotted Bar Patch Metamaterial Absorber	111
4.5	Wide-Band Metamaterial Absorber	114
4.5.1	Double Arrow with Lump Connected Metamaterial Absorber	114
4.5.2	Wide-Band Double Arrow Metamaterial Absorber	117
4.6	Radar Cross Section Reduction and Gain Enhancement of an Antenna	122
4.7	Chapter Summary	132
5.	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE RESEARCH	133
5.1	Conclusion	133
5.2	Suggestion for Future Works	134

REFERENCES
APPENDIXES

136
148



LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Review on multi-band MA and wide-band MA	52
2.2	Review on RCS reduction and gain enhancement as the antenna is integrated with MA structure	52
3.1	Design specifications of multi-band and wide-band metamaterial absorbers	58
3.2	Technical descriptions and dimensions of the slotted rectangular bar MA	64
3.3	Technical descriptions and dimensions of the wide-band MA	65
3.4	Design specifications of low profile dipole antenna	68
3.5	Technical description and dimensions of straight dipole antenna (SDA) and meandered dipole antenna (MDA)	70
4.1	Four cases that being analyzed for the unit cell of double arrow MMP Absorber	115
4.2	The performances of double arrow MA for 3 cases	116
4.3	Relationship between the resistance and the bandwidth of wide-band MA	117
4.4	Performances of double arrow MA for case 4	127
4.5	The radiation performances of MDA, MDA with multi-band MA and the MDA with wide-band MA	130

4.6	The comparison of multi band MA and wide-band MA with past research	130
4.7	The comparison of RCS reduction and gain enhancement with past research	131



LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Typical HIS: (a) cross sectional view (b) front view and (c) lump element equivalent circuit	11
2.2	Simple wire antenna positioned on top of: (a) PEC and (b) AMC	12
2.3	The reflection phase of AMC	13
2.4	Geometries of FSS (a) patch elements and (b) aperture elements	14
2.5	Possible types of FSS structures: (a) Group 1, (b) Group 2, (c) Group 3 and (d) Group 4	15
2.6	Electromagnetic wave absorber (a) TEM wave incident on the Salisbury Screen and (b) reflectivity for three different sheet resistance values	17
2.7	HIS structure: (a) FSS resistive sheet backed by ground and (b) equivalent circuit	20
2.8	A polarization-insensitive broadband multi-layer CA absorber reprinted by Gaurav, Aditi and Saptarshi (2021)	21
2.9	A single layer ultra wide-band radar absorber reprinted by Priyanka, Pathak and Anitha (2020)	22
2.10	Resistive based MA designed by (a) Feifei <i>et al.</i> (2018), (b) Olszewska <i>et al.</i> (2015) and (c) Chen <i>et al.</i> (2015)	24

2.11	Lump based MA designed by; (a) Chen <i>et al.</i> (2019), (b) Khuyen <i>et al.</i> (2017) and (c) Al-Badri (2020)	26
2.12	Lossy dielectric based MA printed on FR-4 dielectric; (a) (Gajibo <i>et al.</i> , 2017), (b) (Jain <i>et al.</i> , 2019) and (c) (Bui <i>et al.</i> , 2015)	28
2.13	Single peak MA reprinted from Bui <i>et al.</i> , (2015)	30
2.14	T-shaped, split-I (SI)-shaped and split-Jerusalem cross (SJC)-shaped reprinted from Jain <i>et al.</i> , (2019)	31
2.15	The single cut-wire bar; the rectangular shaped was then being rotated from 0° to 90° anti-clockwise reprinted from Yin <i>et al.</i> , (2015)	32
2.16	Polarization insensitive MA: (a) triple-band MA reprinted from Kaur and Singh, (2019) and (b) forth-band MA reprinted from Singh, (2019)	33
2.17	Radar cross section (backscatter); (a) conventional aircraft and (b) stealth aircraft	35
2.18	The applications of radomes; (a) ships, (b) antenna, (c) airbus and (d) tower	36
2.19	Multiple electronic communication and sensor systems operating in the surrounding of wind farms reprinted from Yulin <i>et al.</i> (2021)	37
2.20	Optical windows of detectors or sensors based on EMI shielding materials reprinted from Ma <i>et al.</i> (2017)	38

2.21	Proposed MA antenna: (a) side view, (b) prototype and (c) RCS reduction reprinted from Yu-Long <i>et al.</i> (2019)	40
2.22	Ultra-thin and rigid dielectric MA with the thickness of: (a) 0.0027λ (Kim <i>et al.</i> , 2017), (b) 0.05λ (Zhou <i>et al.</i> , 2019) and (c) 0.08λ (Aroujo <i>et al.</i> , 2019)	42
2.23	Flexible MA using dielectric: (a) polyethelene terephtalate (PET) (Wu <i>et al.</i> , 2019), (b) Polyimide (Bui <i>et al.</i> , 2019) and (c) textile (Isa <i>et al.</i> , 2020)	43
2.24	Technique to enhance MA bandwidth: (a) double sided patches (Stephen, Yogesh and Subramanian, 2019), (b) lump-resistor element (Al-Badri , 2020), (c) spiral ring (Wang <i>et al.</i> , 2020) and (d) asymmetric sectional (Cheng <i>et al.</i> , 2020)	46
2.25	The patch antenna with low RCS: (a) (Han <i>et al.</i> , 2019), (b) (Dhawan and Viranjay, 2018), (c) (Jeong <i>et al.</i> , 2020) and (d) (Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 2019)	51
3.1	The design process of AMC, FSS and MASIA MELAKA	56
3.2	The flowchart for the development of the multi-band MA and wide-band MA	60
3.3	Multi-band MA: (a) design topology and (b) patch design	63
3.4	Wide-band MA: (a) design topology and (b) patch design	67
3.5	Low profile antenna: (a) straight dipole antenna (SDA) and (b) meandered dipole antenna (MDA)	69
3.6	Design topology of MDA backed by multi-band MA and wide-band MA	71
3.7	Setting for new template in CST software	73

3.8	Simulation set-up of reflection phase and magnitude for AMC square patch	74
3.9	The simulation set-up of FSS square patch for transmission magnitude	75
3.10	The simulation set-up of MA for both reflection magnitude	76
3.11	Multi-band MA: (a) perspective view, (b) front view and (c) side view	77
3.12	Wide-band MA: (a) perspective view bar, (b) front view and (c) side view	78
3.13	Meandered Dipole Antenna (MDA) : (a) perspective view bar, (b) front view and (c) side view	78
3.14	The MDA with MA (a) perspective view of MDA backed by multi-band MA, (b) perspective view of MDA backed by wide-band MA and (c) side view of MDA backed by either multi-band MA or wide-band MA	81
3.15	The flowchart of developing multi-band MA, wide-band MA and meandered dipole antenna	83
3.16	The fabrication process of developing multi-band MA, wide-band MA and meandered dipole antenna	84
3.17	Prototype of: (a) multi-band MA, (b) wide-band MA and (c) meandered dipole antenna	85
3.18	Diagram for measurement setup for: (a) multi-band MA and wide-band MA and (b) meandered dipole antenna	86
3.19	Sigma plot software environment	88

4.1	AMC square patch: (a) front view, (b) side view and (c) array of AMC set up in CST simulation	91
4.2	Reflection phase and reflection magnitude for AMC square patch	92
4.3	Surface impedance of AMC square patch	92
4.4	FSS bar patch: (a) front view, (b) side view and (c) array of FSS set up in CST simulation	93
4.5	Transmission and reflection of FSS bar patch	94
4.6	Three different approaches for resistive loading method: (a) the arrangement and (b) transmission response at normal incidence	96
4.7	The characteristics of MA bar patch: (a) reflection and absorbcency and (b) normalized impedance	98
4.8	The absorbcency of MA bar patch at different dielectric thickness	99
4.9	The absorbcency of MA bar patch: (a) with variate scaled and (b) with different dielectric material	101
4.10	The absorbcency of MA bar patch at different: (a) polarization angle and (b) incidence angle	103
4.11	The diagram of single-band MA bar patch	104
4.12	Single-band MA bar patch: (a) reflection and absorption and (b) normalized impedance	105
4.13	The absorption spectra of MA bar patch	107
4.14	Simulated absorption spectra of MA bar patch: (a) for rotation angles from 40° to 45° and (b) for rotation angles from 40° to 45° at each band	108

4.15	Rectangular bar rotated at 45°: (a) simulated absorption spectra according to the dielectric thickness (b) resonance frequencies for each band and (c) Q-factor according to the dielectric thickness	110
4.16	Simulated and measured reflection of multi-band MA bar patch	112
4.17	Simulated and measured absorbance of multi-band MA bar patch	112
4.18	Current surface, power loss distribution of multi-band MA bar patch	113
4.19	Simulated reflection of unit cell wide-band MA for three cases	116
4.20	Simulated absorbency of double arrow with thin line	119
4.21	Simulated and measured reflection and absorbency for case 4	120
4.22	Simulated input impedance of unit cell wide-band MA; a) and b) surface current distribution	121
4.23	Simulated surface current distribution of unit cell wide-band MA	122
4.24	Return loss of: (a) SDA and (b) MDA	124
4.25	The configuration layers of MDA with (a) multi-band MA and (b) wide-band MA	125
4.26	Simulated return loss of MDA with and without multi-band MA and wide-band MA	126
4.27	The reduction of RCS for MDA alone, the MDA with multi-band MA and the MDA with wide-band MA: (a) mono-static RCS and (b) bi-static RCS	129

LIST OF SYMBOLS

E	- Electric field
H	- Magnetic field
L	- Inductance
C	- Capacitance
R	- Resistance
n	- Refractive index
c	- Velocity of light in vacuum
λ	- Wavelength
ω	- Angular frequency
ε	- Permittivity
μ	- Permeability
η	- Impedance
h	- Thickness of the substrate
W	- Width of the patch
g	- Gap between adjacent patches
BW	- Bandwidth
f_U	- Upper frequency
f_l	- Lower frequency
f_r	- Response frequency
λ_0	- Free space wavelength



- λ_g - Guided wavelength
 Z_o - Characteristic impedance
 Z_s - Surface impedance
 Z_{TE} - TE slab impedance
 Z_{TM} - TM slab impedance
 B - Propagation constant
 k_t - Transverse wave number
 Γ - Reflection coefficient
 δ - Tangent loss
 P_R - Power receive
 P_T - Power transmit
 G_T - Gain transmit
 G_R - Gain receive
 P_{Loss} - Path loss
 P_{LC1} - Power loss cable 1
 P_{LC2} - Power loss cable 2
 f - Resonant frequency
 d - Distance between transmitting and receiving antenna
 σ - Radar cross section
 σ_{sm} - Structural mode radar cross section
 σ_{am} - Antenna mode radar cross section
 E_r - Reflected fields
 E_i - Incident fields
 A - Absorption
 R_d - Detecting distance

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

LOW - Low Observability Technology

EM - Electromagnetic

TEM - Transverse electromagnetic

TE - Transverse electric

TM - Transverse magnetic

RHM - Right-handed materials

DPS - Double positive

ENG - Epsilon negative

DNG - Double negative

MNG - Mu negative

PEC - Perfect Electromagnetic Conductor

AMC - Artificial Magnetic Conductor

EBG - Electromagnetic Band Gap

FSS - Frequency Selective Surface

UWB - Ultra Wide Band



TEM	- Transverse Electromagnetic
CST	- Circuit Simulation Technology
FBR	- Front Back Ratio
RCS	- Radar cross section
HIS	- High Impedance Surface
JC	- Jerusalem Cross
PMC	- Perfect Magnetic Conductor
MA	- Metamaterial Absorber
CA	- Circuit analog
2D	- 2 Dimensional
FR-4	- Flame resistance 4
SI	- Split-I
SJC	- Split jerusalem cross
RAM	- Radar absorbing material
RF	- Radio frequency
EMI	- Electromagnetic interference
PET	- Polyethelene terephthalate
ISM	- Industrial, Science and Medical



LIST OF APPENDIXES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
I	Technical Data Sheet FR-4	148
II	TLY Family of Low Loss Laminates	149

