

# Wideband Frequency Selective Surface with a Sharp Band Edge Based on Mushroom-Like Cavity

Tao Zhong\*, Hou Zhang, Xue-Liang Min, Qiang Chen, and Guo-Cheng Wu

**Abstract**—A wideband frequency selective surface (FSS) with a sharp band edge is proposed. The periodic cell includes a mushroom-like cavity and four L-type slots etched on the top and bottom conductor claddings of the cavity. The measured results show that the proposed FSS operates at X band with a 12.5% bandwidth (7.85–8.90 GHz), in which the insertion loss is less than 3 dB. Comparing with the FSSs based on substrate integrated waveguide cavity, the proposed FSS not only realizes high selectivity, but also realizes a 55.8% reduction in cell size.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

As spatial filters in microwave and optics, frequency selective surfaces (FSSs) are composed of periodic structures in two dimensions [1–3]. The FSS technology has been widely applied to the design of low-RCS radomes, high-performance antennas, radar absorptive structure, reflectors, etc. [4–7]. In reality, design specifications of FSS are similar to filters designs in microwave circuitry. However, due to the restrictions of size and processing technology, high-performance FSS with higher-order selectivity characteristics is also difficult to realize in the applications [8–10].

In recent years, there are an increasing number of FSS designs with high selectivity characteristics following the development of substrate integrated waveguide (SIW) technology [11–14]. For the inherent high quality factor (Q-factor) of the SIW cavity, the FSSs based on SIW (SIW-FSSs) can achieve good frequency selectivity characteristics. However, the resonant frequency of SIW cavity strictly depends on the dimensions. The relative size of SIW-FSS is large, and the big size constrains its applications. In [11], Luo et al. presented lots of SIW-FSS for the first time, and an SIW-FSS with polarization rotation is presented by Simone et al. and Zuo et al. in [12, 13]. To reduce the cell size, quarter-mode substrate integrated waveguide (QMSIW) cavity is used in [14]. All the same, SIW-FSS or QMSIW-FSS is difficult to reduce the size further.

To reduce the size of cavity based FSSs, a novel cavity mushroom-like structure is proposed and applied to FSS design, simulation, fabrication and measurement in this paper. The mushroom-like cavity plays the equivalent role to an SIW cavity. Thus, the selectivity characteristics of the proposed mushroom-like cavity based frequency selective surface (MC-FSS) are similar to SIW-FSS. A transmission zero (TZ) appears near two transmission poles (TPs) to improve the passband characteristics of the MC-FSS. The measured results are in good agreement with the simulated ones.

## 2. FSS DESIGN AND ANALYSES

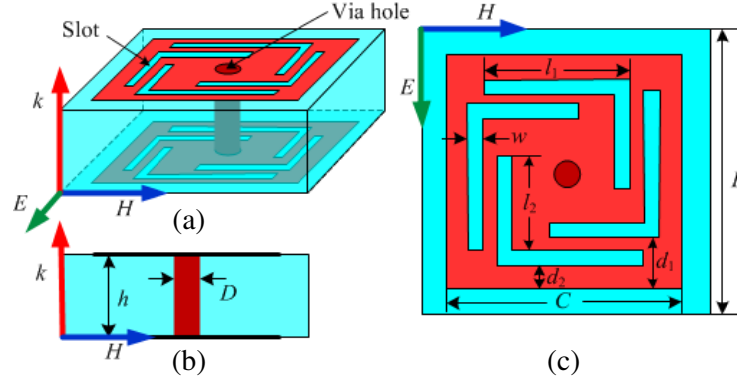
Physical dimensions of a unit cell are presented in Figure 1. A via hole connects the two metallic plates, and four L-type slots are etched on the top and bottom plates. The length of unit cell is  $L = 10$  mm,

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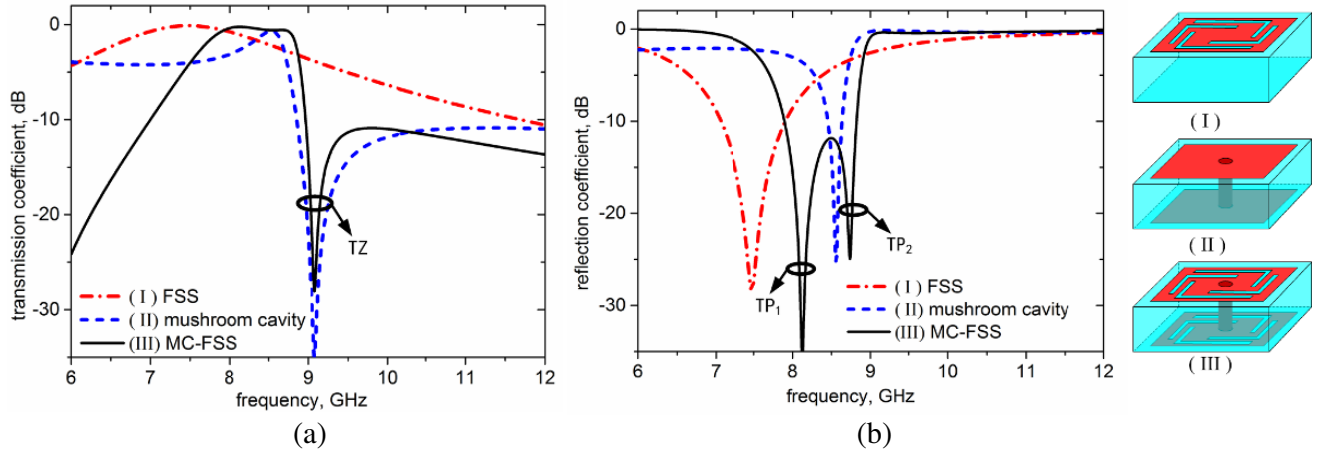
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**Figure 1.** Physical dimensions of a unit cell, (a) perspective view, (b) front view, (c) top view.



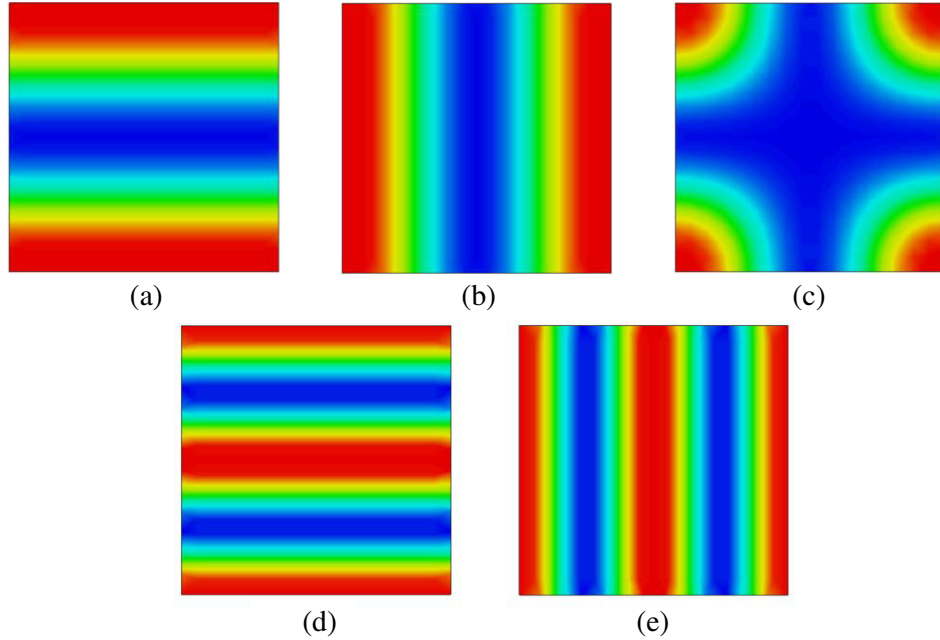
**Figure 2.** Simulated (a) transmission and (b) reflection coefficients of (I) the FSS, (II) the mushroom-like cavity and (III) the MC-FSS.

and the thickness of medium substrate is  $h = 0.5$  mm. The length of metallic plate is  $C = 9.6$  mm. The diameter of metallization via hole is  $D = 0.3$  mm. The position and size of L-type slots depend on parameters  $l_1 = 8.0$  mm,  $l_2 = 4.0$  mm,  $d_1 = 0.8$  mm,  $d_2 = 0.2$  mm, and  $w = 0.3$  mm. The MC-FSS is arranged on an FR4 substrate, with relative permittivity  $\epsilon_r = 4.4$  and loss tangent  $\delta = 0.001$ . All simulated results are from the electromagnetic simulation software CST MICROWAVE STUDIO.

Figure 2 shows the transmission and reflection coefficients of the FSS with four L-type slots in (I), a mushroom-like cavity without slots in (II) and the proposed MC-FSS in (III). In Figure 2(a), TZ at 9.08 GHz is generated by the coupling effect of the mushroom-like cavity resonance. It can be regarded as the result of self-cancelling effect along the L-type slots. In Figure 2(b),  $TP_1$  at 8.12 GHz mainly results from the slot resonance, while  $TP_2$  at 8.74 GHz mainly results from the cavity resonance perturbed by the L-type slots. In this case, the L-type slots not only perform as the equivalent magnetic wall of the mushroom-like cavity, but also provide a transmission zero near the resonant frequency of the mushroom-like cavity that improves the passband characteristics of the MC-FSS.

In order to further expound the mechanism of the mushroom-like cavity, the electric field distributions of  $TM_{100}$ ,  $TM_{010}$ ,  $TM_{110}$ ,  $TM_{200}$  and  $TM_{020}$  modes in foursquare cavity that takes the magnetic wall as boundary are plotted in Figure 3. The  $TM_{100}$  and  $TM_{010}$  are degenerate modes, as well as  $TM_{200}$  and  $TM_{020}$ . For the mushroom-like cavity,  $TM_{200}$  and  $TM_{020}$  modes are restricted because of the metallization via hole.

The same as substrate integrated waveguide cavities, only  $TM_{mn0}$  ( $m, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) modes are supported in rectangular cavity with the magnetic wall as boundary, and the resonant frequencies are



**Figure 3.** Electric field distributions of (a)  $TM_{100}$ , (b)  $TM_{010}$ , (c)  $TM_{110}$ , (d)  $TM_{200}$ , and (e)  $TM_{020}$  modes.

presented in formula (1):

$$f_{r,mn} = \frac{c_0}{2\sqrt{\mu_r \varepsilon_r}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{m}{W}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n}{L}\right)^2} \quad (1)$$

In formula (1),  $\varepsilon_r$ ,  $\mu_r$  and  $c$  are relative dielectric constant, relative magnetic permeability and velocity of electromagnetic wave in free space, respectively.  $W$  and  $L$  are width and length of the rectangular cavity [11].

For the same size, cavity structures with magnetic wall boundary support  $TM_{100}$  and  $TM_{010}$  modes of electromagnetic field distribution, and the corresponding resonant frequencies of these two modes are lower than the lowest resonant frequency of substrate integrated waveguide cavities. Therefore, smaller FSS can be designed based on the cavity structures.

The approximate resonant frequency of the L-type slots is given in formula (2):

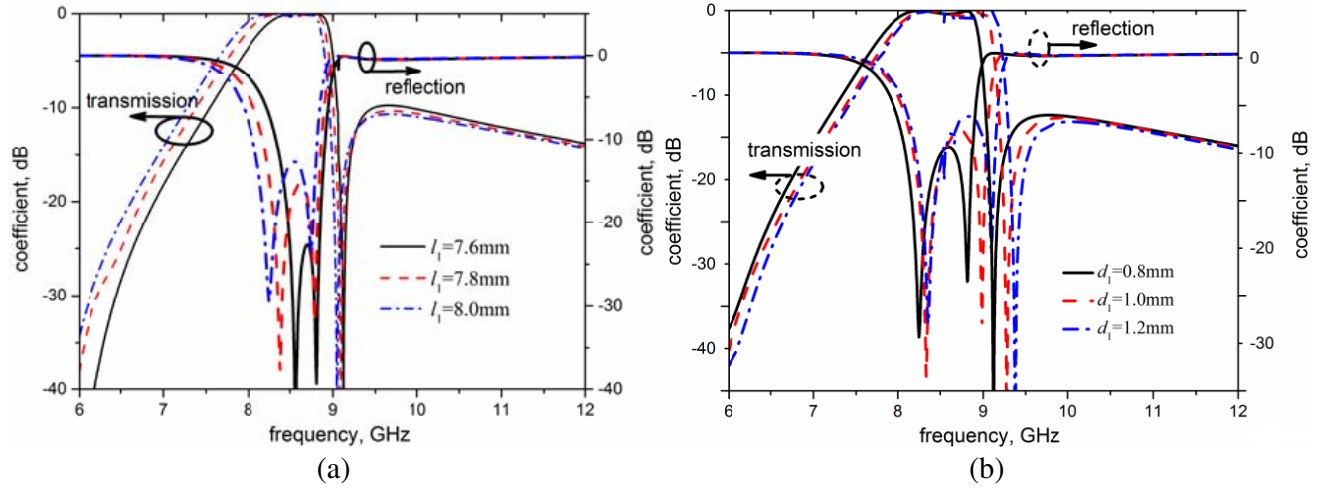
$$f_s = \frac{c_0}{2(l_1 + l_2)\sqrt{\varepsilon_{eff}}} \quad (2)$$

where  $\varepsilon_{eff}$  is the equivalent dielectric constant [6].

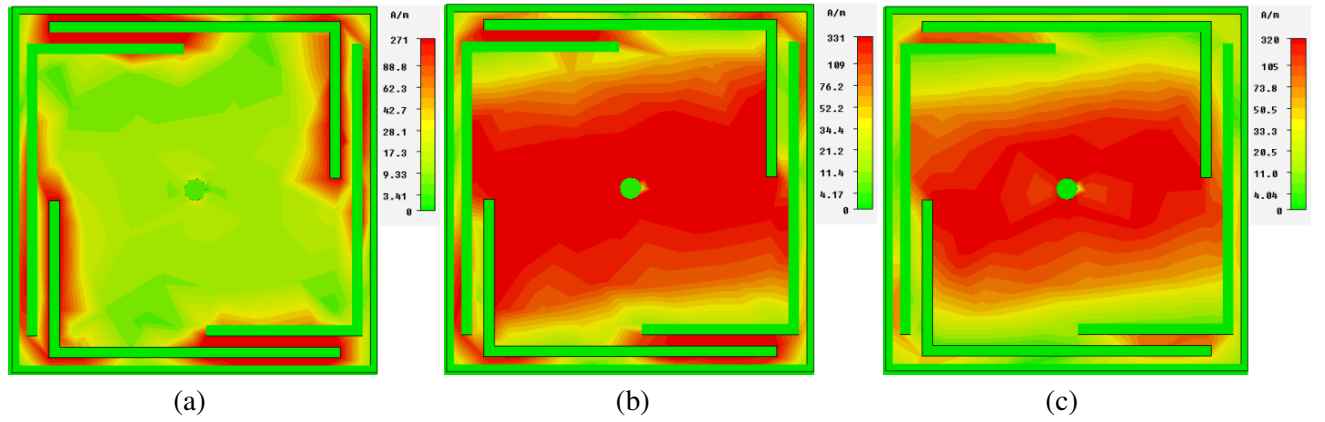
Since the  $TP_1$  mainly results from slot resonance and depends on formula (2), small variation of slot length should have influence on  $TP_1$ . Changing parameter  $l_1$ , transmission and reflection coefficients of MC-FSS are shown in Figure 4(a). As  $l_1$  increases,  $TP_1$  will decrease, while  $TP_2$  and TZ have scarcely any change because the changes of  $l_1$  have no influence on the structure of a mushroom-like cavity. Changing parameter  $d_1$ , transmission and reflection coefficients of MC-FSS are shown in Figure 4(b). As  $d_1$  increases,  $TP_2$  will increase, while  $TP_1$  has scarcely any change because the change of  $d_1$  has little influence on the structure of L-type slots.

To further understand the dependence of the TPs or TZ on different sections of the unit cell, the current distributions on the surface at 8.12 GHz, 8.74 GHz and 9.08 GHz are plotted in Figure 5. The most surface current distributes on the slots at 8.12 GHz, while the surface current distributes on the cavity surface at 8.74 GHz and 9.08 GHz. Therefore,  $TP_1$  depends on the slot structure, and  $TP_2$  and TZ depend on the cavity structure.

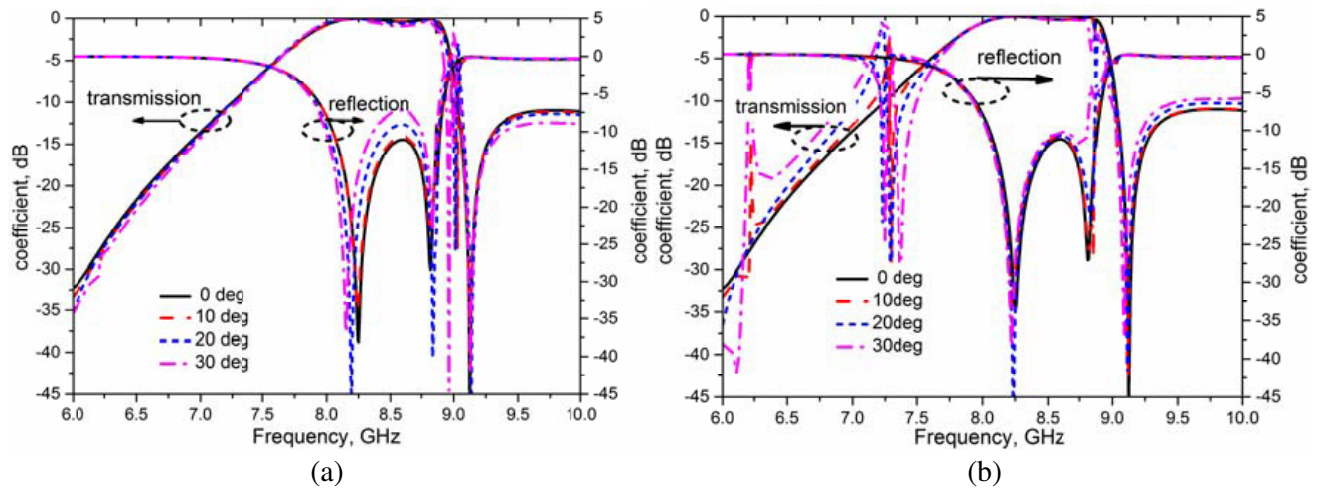
Figure 6 illustrates transmission and reflection coefficients of MC-FSS with different incident angles for (a) TE wave, (b) TM wave. There is scarcely any deviation of center frequencies for different incident



**Figure 4.** Transmission and reflection coefficients of MC-FSS with different structure parameters, (a)  $l_1$ , (b)  $d_1$ .



**Figure 5.** Current distributions on the surface at (a) 8.12 GHz, (b) 8.74 GHz and (c) 9.08 GHz.

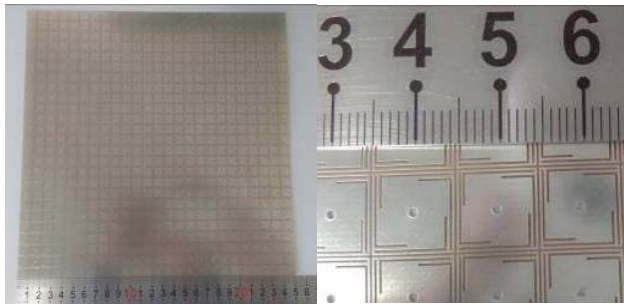


**Figure 6.** Transmission and reflection coefficients of MC-FSS with different incident angles for (a) TE wave, (b) TM wave.

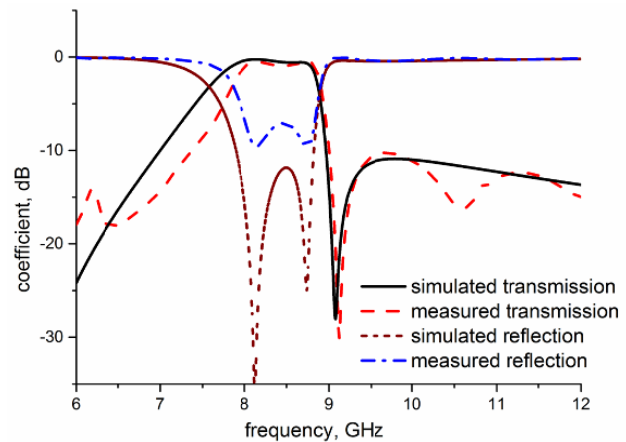
angles. Therefore, Figure 6 confirms that the proposed MC-FSS has a stable performance at oblique TE and TM polarization incidence.

### 3. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A  $25 \times 25 \text{ cm}^2$  FSS is fabricated and measured to validate the design methodology and numerical simulations presented in the preceding section. The final version of the fabricated prototype is shown in Figure 7. Agilent N5230A network analyzer is used in signal processing. In the measurement system, the MC-FSS part is surrounded by commercial polyurethane foam absorber to minimize the influence of diffraction scattering. Time gating is also carried out to reduce the background noise.



**Figure 7.** Fabricated prototypes of MC-FSS.



**Figure 8.** Comparisons between the measured and the simulated.

The measured results in the laboratory and the simulated results from software are both plotted in Figure 8. It is proper because the processing error of fabricated prototypes or the unsteady test condition that the measured reflection is more than  $-10 \text{ dB}$ . In the test curve, the two measured transmission poles centre at  $8.11 \text{ GHz}$  and  $8.74 \text{ GHz}$ , and the measured transmission zero centers at  $9.12 \text{ GHz}$ . The FSS cell is  $10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$  that amounts to  $0.28\lambda_0 \times 0.28\lambda_0$ , where  $\lambda_0$  is free space wavelength at resonant frequency, and it realizes a  $55.8\%$  reduction in cell size compared with FSS based on SIW cavity presented in [11]. Comparing the results from CST MICROWAVE STUDIO, the transmission poles and transmission zero scarcely have error. The  $3 \text{ dB}$  bandwidth of the fabricated prototype is  $12.5\%$  ( $7.85\text{--}8.90 \text{ GHz}$ ), and it is little less than the simulated results of  $15.3\%$  ( $7.60\text{--}8.86 \text{ GHz}$ ).

### 4. CONCLUSION

A novel FSS based on a mushroom-like cavity has been presented and measured. Like the response of SIW-FSS, two transmission poles emerge at X-band, and one transmission zero is located at upper sideband. Compared with the conventional SIW-FSS [11], the MC-FSS realizes not only good selectivity, but also a  $55.8\%$  reduction in cell size. In addition, the MC-FSS is simple to be fabricated for the signal-layer structure and with thin thickness.

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