

柔性超薄吸透一体化电磁窗结构设计

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摘要 提出一种柔性超薄吸透一体化电磁窗结构的设计方法,其能够在宽入射角范围内吸收任意极化的电磁波,并且在特定频段内具有几乎透明的透射窗口。测试结果表明,该结构在 4.46 GHz 时吸收率为 93%,在 2.86 GHz 时透射率为 98%,对应的插入损耗为 0.09 dB。样品的整体厚度为 0.288 mm,超薄的厚度使得该结构柔性可弯曲,易与曲面目标共形。在此基础上,提出宽带吸透一体化电磁窗结构的设计方法,仿真结果表明,在 7.7~12.2 GHz 吸收率都能达到 90%,在 4.35 GHz 时透射率为 90%,且具有宽入射角特性。

关键词 光学器件; 电磁窗结构; 吸透一体化; 低插入损耗; 柔性可弯曲; 极化无关

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Design of Transmission-Absorption-Integrated Electromagnetic Window with Flexibility and Ultrathin Thickness

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Abstract This study proposes a novel method for designing an integrated absorption-transmission flexible ultrathin electromagnetic window, which can absorb the unpolarized incident waves over a wide range of angles and is almost transparent at a given frequency band. The experimental results demonstrate 93% absorption at 4.46 GHz and 98% transmittance at 2.86 GHz, indicating an insertion loss of 0.09 dB. The total sample thickness is 0.288 mm, which makes the structure flexible and easy to conform to the curved target. Furthermore, a method for designing a broadband-integrated absorption-transmission electromagnetic window is proposed. The simulation results denote that the absorption can reach 90% at 7.7-12.2 GHz and that the transmittance is 90% at 4.35 GHz. The proposed broadband structure performs appropriately over a wide range of incident angles.

Key words optical devices; electromagnetic window; transmission-absorption-integration; low insertion loss; flexibility; polarization insensitivity

OCIS codes 230.4170; 120.7000; 350.2450; 310.5448

1 引 言

近年来,电磁超构材料由于具有传统材料所不具备的诸多新颖特点而受到广泛关注,被用于设计超透镜^[1]、波导^[2]、滤波器^[3]、隐身衣^[4]、吸收器^[5]等新型功能器件。2008年,Landy等^[6]设计并加工了一款超构材料吸收器(MA),MA是典型的“三明治”结构,表面金属层是周期排列的开口谐振环,中间是介质层,底层是光栅型金属线,能够实现几乎完

美的窄带吸收。同年,Tao等^[7]设计并加工了一款太赫兹波段的MA,其结构与Landy等^[6]设计的吸收器类似。随后,MA不仅向双频带^[8-10]、多频带^[11-12]、宽频带^[13-15]发展,吸波频段也从微波段^[16-18]拓展到太赫兹^[19-20]、红外^[21-22]及可见光^[23]波段。另外,一些具有超薄^[24-25]、广角^[26]、极化角不敏感^[27-28]等特性的吸收器也被相继报道。

上述MA都是反射型吸波结构,底层通常是一层金属反射板,其功能是对吸波频带内的电磁波进

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行吸收,而频带外的电磁波均被反射,这就限制了吸收器在有通信场合中的运用,例如隐形飞行器的天线罩等。为弥补这个不足,人们提出含有传输窗口的透射型吸收器,并已取得了一定进展^[29-35]。透射型吸收器的表层一般是加载集总元件^[29-31](如电阻、电感和电容)的金属单元、电阻薄膜^[32-33]、电磁带隙(EBG)^[34-35]结构,底层一般是透射型频率选择表面(FSS),能够实现带内透射、带外吸收。加载集总元件往往会使加工过程较为复杂,而使用电阻薄膜会使透射率下降,插损较大。

本文提出一种柔性超薄吸透一体化电磁窗结构的设计方法,通过用带通型 FSS 代替传统 MA 的金属底板,避免加载集总元件和电阻薄膜,降低了加工复杂度,使得插损仅为 0.09 dB。由于具有低插损、超薄和易于弯曲的特性,该吸收器能很好地与各种曲面目标共形。另外,该吸收器还具有宽入射角和极化不敏感特性。实验结果与仿真结果相吻合,验证了设计的正确性,该方法可被推广到宽带吸透一体化电磁窗结构的设计中。

2 设计、仿真与实验

吸透一体化电磁窗结构的功能示意图如图 1 所示。当隐形飞行器的天线被吸透一体化电磁窗包裹时,敌方雷达发射的电磁波会被吸收,从而使敌方雷达不能探测到目标。与此同时,隐形飞行器能够与友军保持通信,从而实现带内通信、带外吸收。

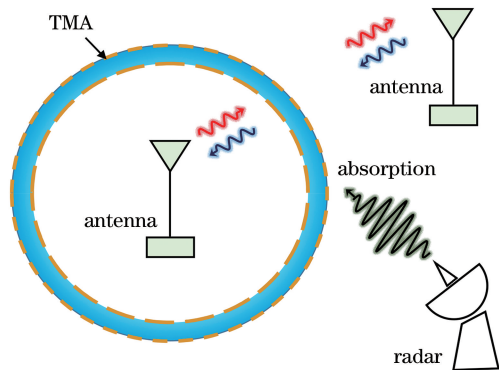


图 1 吸透一体化电磁窗结构的功能示意图

Fig. 1 Function diagram of integrated absorption-transmission electromagnetic window

图 2(a)为吸透一体化电磁窗结构,由金属-介质-金属 3 层结构组成。表层 FSS 由周期排列的金属圆片组成;底层带通型 FSS 是通过在金属底板上挖圆环槽进行透射;中间介质层是聚四氟乙烯。上下层金属都是厚度为 0.017 mm 的铜,电导率为 5.8×10^7 S/m。中间介质层的厚度为 0.254 mm,相

对介电常数为 2.65,损耗角正切值为 0.002。基于时域有限差分法对提出的吸透一体化电磁窗结构进行仿真和优化。仿真中将 x 和 y 方向的边界条件均设置为 unit cell 边界, z 方向上设置为 open (add space)边界。采用平面电磁波作为入射激励源,电磁波沿 z 轴的负方向入射,电场方向沿 x 轴正方向,磁场方向沿 y 轴负方向。通过优化得到结构参数,表层金属圆片的半径为 $r_3 = 11.8$ mm,底层金属圆环槽的内外半径分别为 $r_1 = 14.7$ mm 和 $r_2 = 15.2$ mm,周期 $p_1 = 34$ mm。

为验证设计的正确性,对该结构进行加工和测试。加工的样品由 10×10 阵列单元组成,总尺寸大小为 340 mm \times 340 mm,总厚度为 0.288 mm,加工实物如图 2(b)所示。实验测得的反射系数 S_{11} 和透射系数 S_{21} 分别如图 2(c)和 2(d)所示。根据 S 参数可计算出,透射率 $T(\omega) = |S_{21}|^2$,吸收率 $A(\omega) = 1 - |S_{21}|^2 - |S_{11}|^2$, ω 是入射电磁波的角频率。由结果可知,该结构在 2.86 GHz 处实现了高效透射,透射率达到 98%,对应的插入损耗为 0.09 dB;在 4.46 GHz 处实现了较高的吸收性,吸收率达到 93%。

为深入理解单频带吸透一体化电磁窗结构的高效透射和吸收机理,对两个频点(2.86 GHz 和 4.46 GHz)处的表面电流分布和磁场分布进行模拟,如图 3 所示,其中 p 表示切面。可以看出,透射峰和吸收峰所对应的表面电流分布及磁场分布是完全不同的。在 $f = 2.86$ GHz 处,表面电流主要集中在下层金属板的圆环孔隙中,上下两层金属表面之间几乎无磁场,从而形成高效透射。而在 $f = 4.46$ GHz 处,表面电流集中在上下两层金属板且电流方向反向平行,从而形成磁矩。该磁矩与入射波的磁场相互作用产生磁谐振^[36],这就解释了在 $f = 4.46$ GHz 的谐振点观察到的高吸收率现象。

考虑到在实际应用中,空间传输的电磁波来自于不同的方向,因此就要求吸透一体化电磁窗结构应具有宽入射角的特性。图 4 为该结构在不同入射角和不同极化角情况下的性能表现。图 4(a)和 4(b)描述了吸收和透射随入射角的变化情况,当入射角增大到 60° ,吸收和透射仍然都保持在 90% 以上,证明该结构具有宽入射角特性。并且该结构的总体厚度只有 0.288 mm,具有良好的柔韧性,可与曲面目标共形。图 4(c)和 4(d)描述了吸收和透射随极化角的变化情况,可以看出无论极化角如何变化,吸收和透射都没有发生改变,表明该结构对任意极化的入射波都有效。

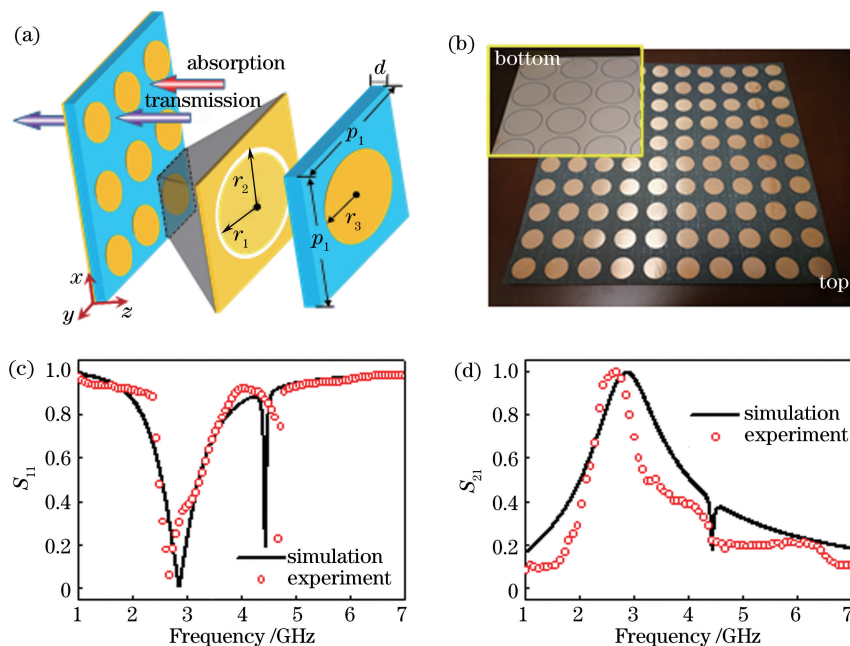


图 2 单频带吸透一体化电磁窗结构与参数。(a)单频带吸透一体化电磁窗结构示意图;(b)加工实物图;
(c)反射系数;(d)透射系数

Fig. 2 Structural and parameters of single-band integrated absorption-transmission electromagnetic window. (a) Schematic of single-band integrated absorption-transmission electromagnetic window; (b) fabricated sample; (c) reflection coefficient; (d) transmission coefficient

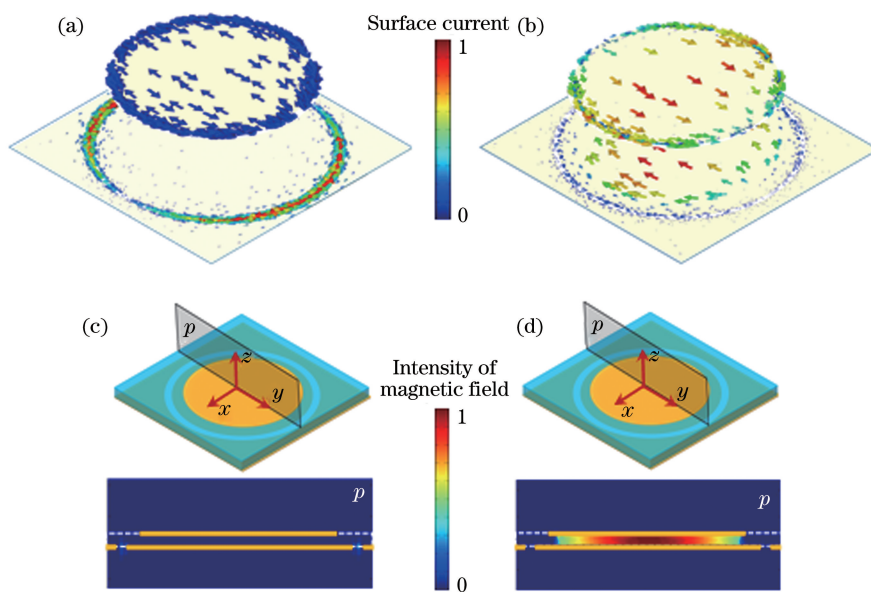


图 3 吸收器的表面电流和磁场分布。(a)表面电流分布, $f = 2.86$ GHz;(b)表面电流分布, $f = 4.46$ GHz;
(c)空间磁场分布, $f = 2.86$ GHz;(d)空间磁场分布, $f = 4.46$ GHz

Fig. 3 Distributions of surface current and spatial magnetic field of absorber. (a) Distribution of surface current at $f = 2.86$ GHz; (b) distribution of surface current at $f = 4.46$ GHz; (c) distribution of spatial magnetic field at $f = 2.86$ GHz; (d) distribution of spatial magnetic field at $f = 4.46$ GHz

接下来考虑如何通过改变结构参数实现对吸收峰和透射峰位置的调节。在其他参数保持不变的情况下, r_3 从 9.8 mm 增大到 13.8 mm 时, 吸收谱和透

射谱如图 5(a) 所示。可以看出, 吸收峰的位置可由 r_3 独立控制, 此时透射峰几乎不受影响, 但随着吸收峰向透射峰靠近, 吸收效率会有所下降, 因为透射能

力在增强。当其他参数保持不变, r_1 从 13.2 mm 增大到 16.2 mm 时(保证圆环槽的宽度即 r_2-r_1 不变), 吸收谱和透射谱如图 5(b) 所示。可以看出, 透

射峰的位置可由 r_1 独立控制且透射率始终较高, r_1 的改变对吸收峰几乎没有影响。因此, 该结构可实现吸收峰和透射峰的独立控制。

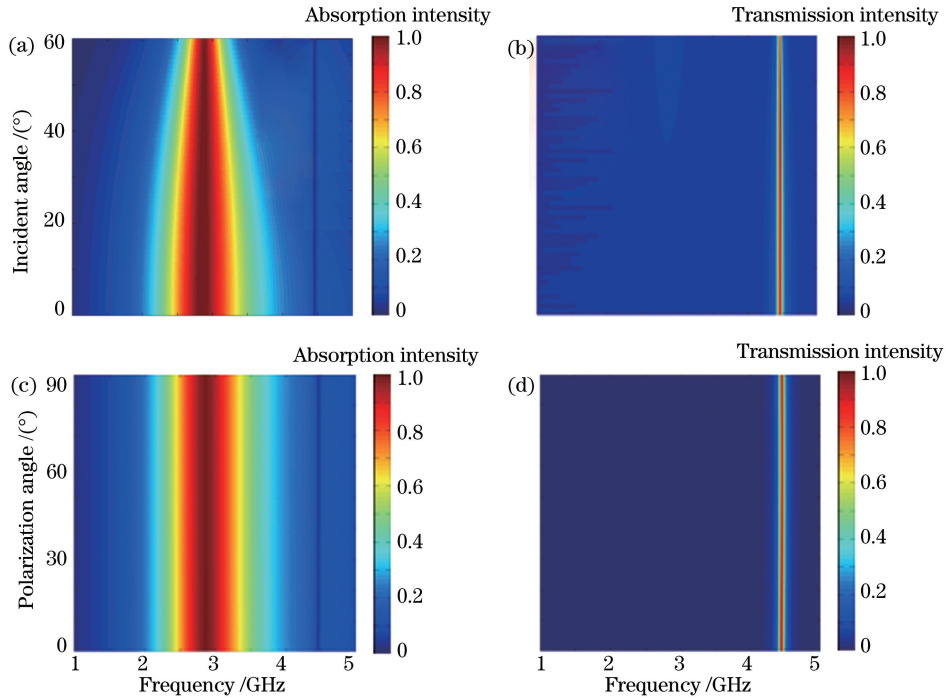


图 4 结构在不同入射角和不同极化角情况下的性能表现。(a)吸收随入射角的变化;(b)透射随入射角的变化;(c)吸收随极化角的变化;(d)透射随极化角的变化

Fig. 4 Performance of structure at different incident angles and polarization angles. (a) Absorption as a function of incident angle; (b) transmission as a function of incident angle; (c) absorption as a function of polarization angle; (d) transmission as a function of polarization angle

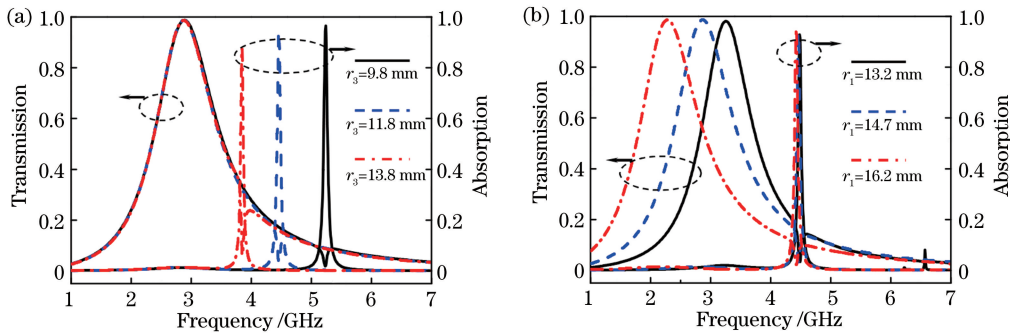


图 5 改变结构参数实现对吸收峰和透射峰位置的调节。(a)吸收谱和透射谱随 r_3 的变化;(b)吸收谱和透射谱随 r_1 的变化
Fig. 5 Positions of absorption peak and transmission peak are adjusted by changing structural parameter. (a) Absorption and transmission spectra as functions of r_3 ; (b) absorption and transmission spectra as functions of r_1

3 宽带吸透一体化电磁窗结构

拓宽吸波带宽的一个有效方法是利用金字塔型多层结构^[37-38], 金字塔结构由多个尺寸渐变的单元组成, 不同尺寸单元对应不同的谐振频点, 通过把这些谐振频点有效连接起来, 就形成了宽带吸收。为使用尽可能少的层数(以减少整体厚度)实现宽带吸

收, 在 1 个单元中集成 4 个不同尺寸的金字塔子单元, 如图 6 所示。图 6(a)是结构示意图, 底板是带通型金属 FSS, 每个单元由 4 个不同尺寸的金字塔子单元组成, 金字塔单元的金属层和介质层都是 8 层。几何参数为: $p_2 = 24.8$ mm, $w_1 = 8.58$ mm, $w_2 = 8.64$ mm, $w_3 = 8.75$ mm, $w_4 = 8.9$ mm, $b_1 = 6$ mm, $b_2 = 6.06$ mm, $b_3 = 6.17$ mm, $b_4 = 6.32$ mm,

$t_m=0.016\text{ mm}$, $t_d=0.4\text{ mm}$, $r_1=11.3\text{ mm}$, $r_2=11\text{ mm}$, $h=3.344\text{ mm}$ 。金属层是 Cu, 电导率为 $5.8\times 10^7\text{ S/m}$, 介质层是环氧树脂板 FR4, 介电常数是 4.4, 损耗正切是 0.02。仿真结果如图 6(b) 所示, 透射峰位于 4.35 GHz 处, 此时透射率达到 90%, 在 7.7~12.2 GHz 处吸收率都能达到 90%。在斜入射

情况下, 横电 (TE) 波和横磁 (TM) 波的仿真结果分别如图 6(c) 和 6(d) 所示, 当入射角增大到 40° 时, 透射率几乎不变, 吸收效率有轻微下降, 但仍能够保持在 80% 以上。另外, 对金字塔宽频吸波结构的极化特性也进行检验, 发现该结构的性能几乎不随极化角的变化而变化, 呈现极化无关特性。

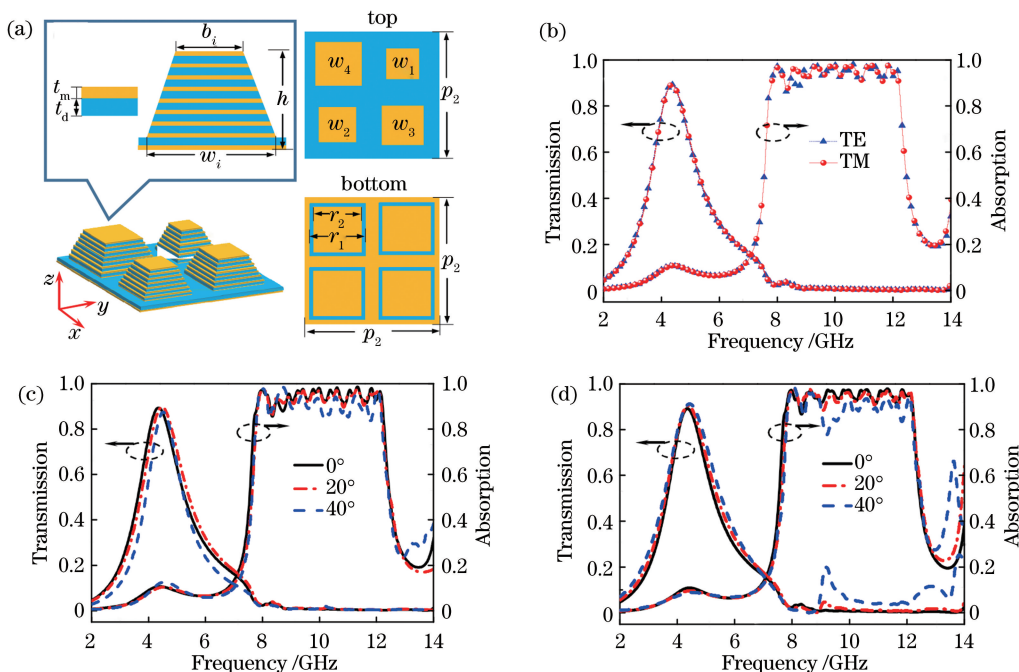


图 6 金字塔子单元构成一个单元的结构与仿真。(a) 宽带吸透一体化电磁窗结构示意图; (b) 正入射情况下吸收和透射的仿真结果; (c) TE 波随入射角变化的仿真结果; (d) TM 波随入射角变化的仿真结果

Fig. 6 Pyramid subunits constitute the structure and simulation of a unit. (a) Schematic of broadband-integrated absorption-transmission electromagnetic window; (b) simulation results of absorption and transmission under normal incidence; (c) simulation results of TE wave as functions of incident angle; (d) simulation results of TM wave as functions of incident angle

4 结 论

提出一种吸透一体化电磁窗结构的设计方法, 其能够在宽入射角范围内吸收任意极化的电磁波, 并在特定频段内含有几乎透明的透射窗口。加工的单频带吸透一体化电磁窗结构, 总体厚度为 0.288 mm, 具有良好的柔韧性, 易与曲面目标共形, 测试结果与仿真结果相吻合, 表现出了低插损的优势。最后, 给出了宽带吸透一体化电磁窗结构的设计方法, 仿真结果验证了本方案的可行性。

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