

光学学报

广义 Brewster 效应的实现及其应用进展

岳舒啸^{1,2}, 张喆^{1,2}, 关放^{1,2,3*}, 资剑^{1,2}

¹复旦大学微纳电子器件与量子计算机研究院, 上海 200438;

²复旦大学应用表面物理国家重点实验室, 上海 200438;

³张江复旦国际创新中心, 上海 201210

摘要 Brewster 效应作为一种经典物理现象描述了平面偏振电磁波在电介质表面上的零反射行为。随着超材料和超表面的迅速发展,Brewster 效应得到了许多扩展研究。人们借助超材料和超表面实现了任意频率、偏振和入射角的平面电磁波的零反射现象,这被称为广义 Brewster 效应。本文综述了广义 Brewster 效应的物理实现及其应用研究,首先回顾了实现广义 Brewster 效应的各种物理体系和物理机制,指出了一些传统分析方法的局限性。为此,创新性地讨论了广义 Kerker 效应的一种简单而普适的设计原则,即通过人工结构构建多极矩的干涉相消。随后,回顾了在该原则指导下设计的各种超表面,进一步讨论了其在 5G 毫米波通信电磁窗口和相控阵天线宽角扫描的应用。最后指出了这一领域目前存在的问题并展望了未来的发展方向。

关键词 广义 Brewster 效应; 广义 Kerker 效应; 频率选择表面; 宽角高透射; 宽角扫描相控阵

中图分类号 O436

文献标志码 A

DOI: 10.3788/AOS230892

1 引言

当一束光斜入射至均匀、线性、各向同性的纯电介质表面时,若入射角的正切等于该介质折射率与空气折射率之比,反射光将会变得完全偏振,其偏振方向垂直于入射面(s 偏振),而平行于入射面的偏振光(p 偏振)则完全透射到介质中。该现象最早由英国物理学家 Brewster^[1]于 1810 年发现并描述,被称为经典 Brewster 效应(CBE)。从 Fresnel 原理出发的理论分析表明,Brewster 效应不止对于 p 偏振波成立,当 s 偏振波入射到磁性材料($\mu_r \neq 1$)界面时也会有类似的零反射现象。然而,人们对于双偏振 Brewster 效应的研究在很长一段时间内仅仅停留在理论兴趣上,因为自然界中几乎不存在理想的磁响应材料。近年来,超材料概念的提出^[2-10]使得人们可以任意调节材料的电磁响应特性,实现了许多新奇的物理现象,如负磁导率^[2-3]、负折射率^[4-6]、左手介质^[7-10]等。利用体相超材料,人们已经在多种实验平台上实现了 s 偏振波的 Brewster 效应^[11-15]。为了进一步拓展 Brewster 效应的应用范围,人们探索了双偏振入射波同时实现完美透射的可能性^[16-22],这种现象被称为广义 Brewster 效应(GBE)。除了一般的体相超材料,超表面作为一种超薄的超材料近年来受到了大量的关注^[23-27]且被证明有

广泛的应用场景,如波束赋形^[25]、相位调制^[26]、完美吸收^[27]等,GBE 的实现^[28-30]亦是其中之一。GBE 的出现使得人们在微波、太赫兹乃至光波频段都获得了对电磁波偏振和入射范围更大的调控自由度,其在无线通信^[20]、相控阵天线、纳米光子学^[18]、化学传感^[19]等领域均有潜在的广泛用途。

本文结合近年来广义 Brewster 效的研究进展,介绍本课题组在广义 Brewster 效应方面的工作,讨论了 GBE 的理论和实验研究及其在微波天线领域的应用研究进展。首先介绍各种 GBE 的物理机制和实现方法,指出以往理论和实验工作的局限性。而后基于文献[18]和[31]的工作,创新性地讨论了广义 Kerker 效应对 GBE 的物理解释,从多极矩相干的角度提出一种实现 GBE 的简单而普适的设计原则。在该原则指导下,本课题组提出一种金属结构超表面,在实验上实现了微波段可调的双偏振 GBE。文献[32]探讨了 GBE 在 5G 毫米波无线通信应用场景的应用,即宽角透射式频率选择表面以及近各向同性 5G 毫米波通信电磁窗口的设计。除了对于任意电介质界面,本课题组注意到平面相控阵理想模型与 Fresnel 透反射模型在物理图像上的一致性,指出了 GBE 对相控阵天线宽角阻抗匹配的启示。在这种启发式设计思路下,讨论了平面缝隙天线阵的超宽角扫描特性。

收稿日期: 2023-04-27; 修回日期: 2023-06-06; 录用日期: 2023-06-20; 网络首发日期: 2023-06-30

基金项目: 国家重点基础研究计划(2021YFA1400603)

通信作者: *fguan@fudan.edu.cn

2 广义 Brewster 效应的实现

2.1 GBE 的物理机制及实现方法

人们已经在多种物理体系中探索了 GBE 物理机制以及实验方法^[16-22,28-30]。在二十世纪七八十年代,人们初步探索了 GBE 的理论可能性,例如文献[16]研究了介质上叠放周期性多层膜的体系,其中,每个周期包含两种有效光学厚度相等的介质层。从光学滤波理论推导了双偏振入射的 GBE 条件,并使用硫化锌和氟化镁介质层完成了实验验证。文献[17]对一种允许双偏振 GBE 存在的特殊非均匀介质进行了纯理论研究,建立了基于超几何函数的数学模型用以解释 GBE。超材料、超表面等概念的提出不仅使人们获得了实验上实现 GBE 的有力手段,也激励人们对 GBE 的物理机制进行更深入的理论探索。文献[18]利用硅小球超表面在实验上观察到二维亚波长排列的高折射率介质纳米粒子的光波段 GBE,在理论上证明了任意电磁多极响应能够被有效激励的系统都具备实现 GBE 的潜力,并首次提出利用 Kerker 效应中多极矩相干相消的概念解释 GBE 的物理机制。文献[19]创新性地通过引入光学损耗完成了双偏振 GBE 设计,即使用有耗介质并在其上负载无损介质层,利用传输矩阵理论直接推导双偏振 GBE 条件,使用硅衬底和薄层介质 MMA(甲基丙烯酸甲酯)完成了实验验证。文章还讨论了这种薄膜器件在 GBE 角度附近反射光的奇异相位行为,并利用这一特性在硅衬底-MMA-石墨烯平台上探索了 GBE 在氢传感器乃至任意石墨烯基化学传感器的应用。文献[20]推导了各向异性介质的 GBE 条件,发现适当选择本构参数即可使得 s 和 p 偏振都存在 GBE 角度,在实验上利用改进的开口环谐振器完成了各向异性介质的实际设计,实现了 X 波段 GBE。文献[21]对各向异性介质 GBE 给出了更为深入的分子光学层面的理解,分子光学将宏观体相介质视为嵌在真空中的分子集合,每个分子在入射波作用下被极化为电/磁偶极子而辐射,利用消光定理推导出了和文献[20]相同的 GBE 条件并指出,该条件实际上等价于材料电偶极子和磁偶极子对反射场的相互抵消,这与文献[18]从 Kerker 效应切入的视角有类似之处。除体相各向异性介质外,文献[22]还利用开口环谐振器设计了单层各向异性膜并进行了理论和仿真分析,从特定元胞辐射极化的角度分析了 GBE 成因。文献[28]利用导体圆盘和方形环设计的太赫兹超表面实现了全角度 GBE,其物理机制被认为是超表面两侧纵向波阻抗的严格匹配。该工作主要致力于实现材料本构参数的角向色散调控以实现全向阻抗匹配。文献[29]基于广义薄层转变条件在理论上严格推导了介于两介质层之间各向异性超表面实现 GBE 的物理机制,并给出了微波段双十字型超表面作为概念性验证。文献[30]基于前人对各向异性材料 GBE 的探索完成了铝掺杂氧化锌

纳米柱实现双偏振 GBE 的实验验证。

综合以上,研究者们对 GBE 的物理机制均作了一定理论分析,但文献[16][17][19][20][29]的结果只是严格的数学推导,缺乏直观的物理理解。文献[21][22][28]虽有一定的物理内涵,但仅适用于特定的物理场景,普适性欠佳。文献[18]所提思想方法是其中最有代表性也最具物理洞察力的。本综述将详细探讨其所提出的广义 Kerker 效应和 GBE 的关系。

2.2 基于广义 Kerker 效应的多极矩干涉模型

Kerker 等^[33]在 1983 年对磁性介质球的 Mie 散射问题进行了理论研究,指出对于 $\epsilon = \mu$ 的特殊介质球的背向散射,在散射场的多极矩展开(常以 ED、MD、EQ、MQ 分别指代电偶、磁偶、电四、磁四极矩)中,每一对同阶电磁多极矩的 Mie 散射系数都刚好相同,总的背散射强度为 0。在随后对 Kerker 效应的扩展研究^[34-37]中,Kerker 条件或经典 Kerker 效应(CKE)常被用于指代散射体被激励的 ED 和 MD 在入射波前向或背向的相干相消行为。2018 年,Liu 等^[34]综述了广义 Kerker 效应(GKE)在纳米光子学和超构光学领域的研究进展,并指出 GKE 对 CKE 的扩展主要有以下几个方面:激励源从平面波扩展为复杂电磁波;散射体从单个球形粒子扩展为任意形状、粒子簇以及周期性粒子晶格;参与干涉的多极矩成分从 ED、MD 扩展为高阶矩;干涉调控方向从散射前向和背向扩展为任意方向。为了直观理解 GKE,图 1 给出了各阶矩的辐射图和前后向辐射电场的相位关系。可以看到,不仅可以选择 CKE 中 ED 和 MD 的组合,一般而言任意两个具有相反字称的多极矩组合都可以消除背散射。

为说明 GBE 物理机制,先考虑 CBE 的传统微观解释,这在文献中已有广泛描述^[18,38-40]。其基本思想是将入射波在界面上的透反射等效为离散 ED 和 MD 组成的无限相控阵辐射。如图 2(a)所示,当 p 偏振波入射到纯电介质时,表面各处激励起的 ED 组成了无限相控阵,其辐射图等于 ED 辐射图和阵因子的乘积。由于无限阵列的阵因子只能指向衍射方向(即反射和折射方向)而在其他方向为零,若偶极子在反射方向辐射强度为零,则有零反射 CBE 的发生。同样地,对于 s 偏振波[图 2(b)],ED 辐射场在入射面内没有零点,故 s 偏振不能实现 CBE;对于磁性介质[图 2(c)],ED 和 MD 互相干涉形成的总辐射图存在零点,故有 s 偏振 GBE 存在。

以上定性讨论已经包含了 GKE 的思想,它给出了重要的物理启示:如果能构造适当的表面结构使得其被激励的电磁多极矩在一定的衍射方向相干相消,即可构建任意偏振、任意入射角的 GBE。文献[18]首次对这一思想方法进行了理论分析和物理实现,研究了硅纳米小球阵列超表面的 GBE。理论分析表明,平面波入射到孤立介质球会激励起一对正交的电磁偶极

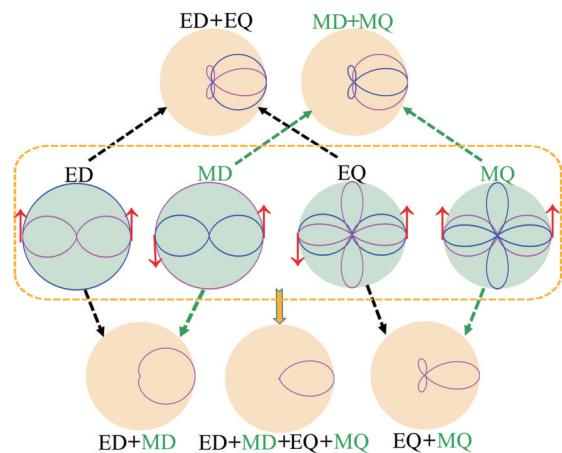


图1 平面波激励下各阶多极矩(直到四极矩)的辐射图及其组合^[34]。图中平面波从左向右入射,电场方向在平面内,蓝色线和紫色线分别表示垂直和平行于纸面的辐射图,红色箭头表示前向和背向散射的电场极化方向

Fig. 1 The radiation pattern of induced electromagnetic multipoles (up to quadrupoles) under planewave excitation^[34]. The incident planewave propagates from the left with in-plane electric field. The blue and purple curves indicate the out-of-plane and in-plane scattering pattern, respectively. The electric field polarizations in the forward and backward scattering directions are shown by red arrows

子,其总散射场的零辐射方向为

$$\frac{m}{p} = \begin{cases} \cos(\theta - \theta_i), & p\text{-polarized} \\ \sec(\theta - \theta_i), & s\text{-polarized} \end{cases}, \quad (1)$$

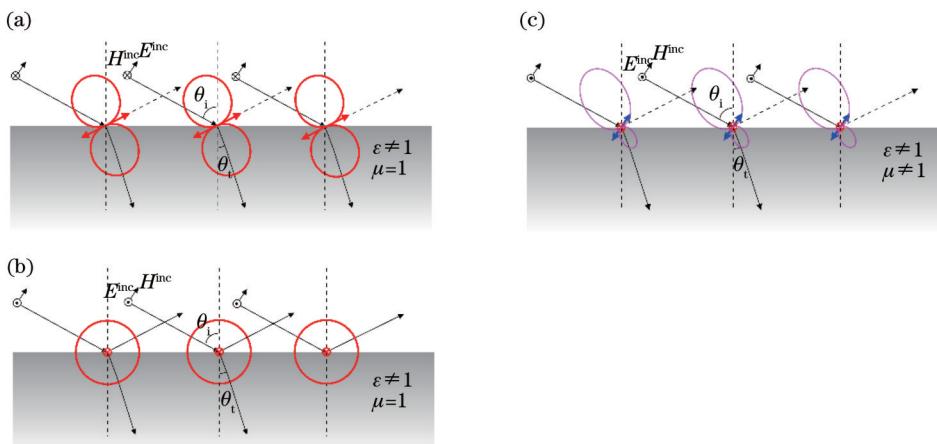


图2 Brewster效应的微观解释。(a)(b)p偏振和s偏振波入射到纯电介质;(c)s偏振波入射到磁响应介质。红色双箭头和圆圈叉代表等效ED,蓝色双箭头代表等效MD,红色曲线代表ED辐射方向图,粉色曲线代表ED和MD辐射图的相干叠加

Fig. 2 The microscopic interpretation of the Brewster effect. (a)(b) p- and s-polarized wave impinges onto a pure dielectric medium; (c) s-polarized wave impinges onto a medium with both electric and magnetic response. The red cross-circles and double-sided arrows represent equivalent EDs, and the blue symbols represent equivalent MDs. The red curves show the radiation pattern of each ED, and the purple curves show the radiation pattern of interfering EDs and MDs

与之前均匀空间中的孤立小球不同,图3中介质上方和表面偶极是处于非均匀空间的,因此单元辐射零点公式(1)应作修正。以图3(c)的情形为例,反射方向的零辐射条件为

式中: θ_i 为入射角; θ 为观测角度; p, m 分别为ED和MD的复振幅。式(1)定量描述了介质球在任意角度干涉相消的GKE条件(注意到 $m=p$ 时 $\theta=\theta_i$ 描述背散射为零的CKE),为GBE的构造提供了启发:要实现p(s)偏振在界面上的零反射,散射模式应是ED(MD)主导的,即 $|p|>|m|(|p|<|m|)$ 。

基于此,文献[18]结合实际情形中工作频率和结构参数对电磁偶极振幅 p, m 进行调控实现了GBE。仿真结果显示,p偏振和s偏振均存在近零反射区,其角度范围分别为 $0^\circ\sim 90^\circ$ 和 $0^\circ\sim 80^\circ$,表明了GBE的存在,明显区别于CBE只能发生于p偏振波 45° 以上入射角的经典行为。

2.3 S型结构对GBE的实现与调控

文献[18]利用ED和MD的干涉GKE实现了GBE,但单层硅基小球超表面所能提供的工程设计自由度太少,对GBE的自由调控是受限的,且未能实现同频率同角度的双偏振GBE。为此,文献[31]提出了在介质表面上方人工构建多极矩的思路,在一定程度上实现了GBE的任意调控。根据第2.2节的讨论,只需关心一个结构单元在衍射方向上的辐射远场。图3展示了平面波入射到纯电介质时,在介质上方 h_{gap} 高度悬浮偶极阵列的各种情况,插图表明了阵列单元在介质上方的辐射方向图。可以看到,在s(p)偏振入射时,介质上方悬浮的y(x)方向ED和z(y)方向MD分别与介质表面ED干涉的远场图均出现了辐射零点,标志着s(p)偏振GBE的存在。

$$\frac{m_z^{\text{add}}}{p_{y1}^{\text{equ}}} = -\frac{(1+r_s)\exp(ik_0 h_{\text{gap}} \cos \theta_i)}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} [1+r_s \exp(ik_0 2h_{\text{gap}} \cos \theta_i)] \sin \theta_i}, \quad (2)$$

式中: m_z^{add} 为人工MD复振幅; p_{y1}^{equ} 为介质表面的等效

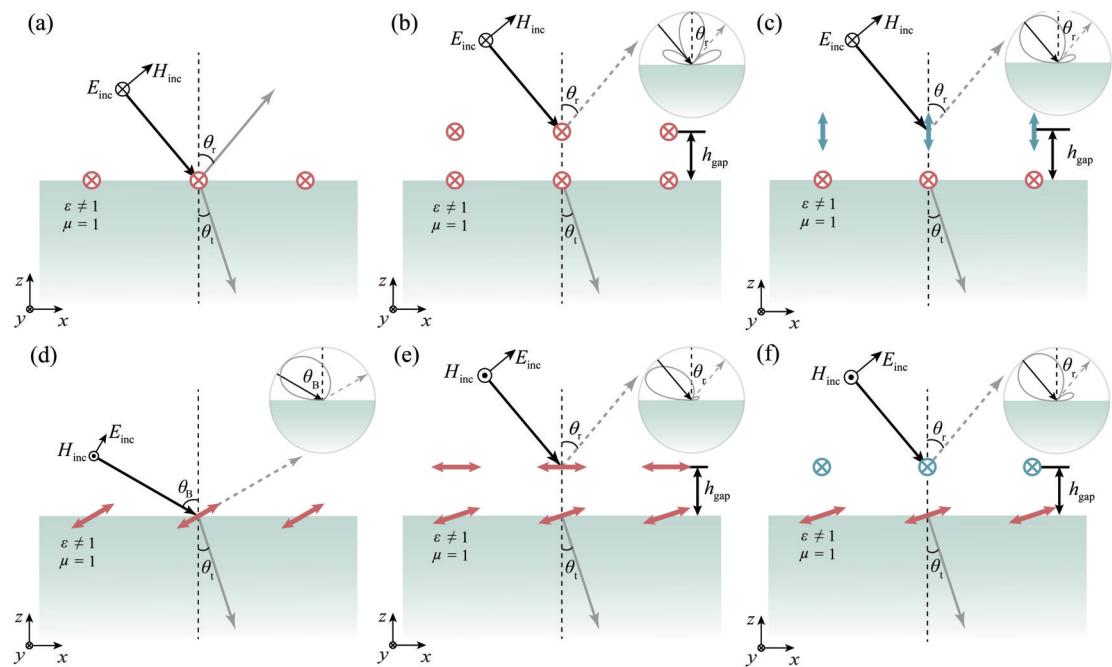


图3 界面上方悬浮周期性人工结构时的GKE多极矩干涉模型^[31]。(a)~(c) s偏振波入射;(d)~(f) p偏振波入射。介质1为空气,介质2为纯电介质,红色箭头和圆圈叉代表等效电偶极子,蓝色代表等效磁偶极子。插图表示一个单元在介质上方的远场辐射图
Fig. 3 The multipole interference model of GKE when an artificial periodic structure is suspended beyond the interface. (a)–(c) The s-polarized wave incidence; (d)–(f) The p-polarized wave incidence. The medium 1 is air and the medium 2 is a pure dielectric. The red double-sided arrows and cross-circles represent equivalent EDs, and the blue ones represent MDs. The insets represent the far-field radiation pattern of a unit cell above the interface

ED复振幅; θ_i 为入射角; r_s 为s偏振的Fresnel反射系数。由式(2)可知, θ_i 的零反射GKE条件受到 h_{gap} 的调控,这为调控GBE在不同角度的实现提供了新的自由度。

基于这一新颖的GKE多极矩干涉模型,文献[31]利用一种S型结构所组成的频率选择表面(FSS)在介质上方构建了人工MD阵列,实现了如图3(c)、(f)所示的多极干涉相消。在s和p偏振波入射下,所设计的FSS可以分别被激励起z方向和y方向MD,二者分别与介质表面ED干涉相消即可实现GKE以及GBE。

图4给出了本课题组提出的S型FSS的基本结构和一部分仿真结果。FSS的基本单元为一种铜制微结构,其形状类似字母“S”故称S环,如图4(a)所示。FSS由两层S环阵列组成,第1层为悬浮高度 h_{gap} 的平面S环(B环),第2层为悬浮高度 h_{gap2} 的竖直S环(A环)。两层S环的工作原理可从图4(b)的电流分布仿真结果中看出:当s偏振波入射时,B环被激励起两个同向旋转的电流环,两个同向MD互相叠加,而A环虽具有类似的两个同向电流环,其电流密度幅值显著弱于B环,因此可以认为只有B环工作,总电磁响应为z方向MD,对应图3(c);当p偏振波入射时,A环被激励起两个同向电流环,B环电流为两个反向旋转的电流环,两个反向MD互相抵消,故可以认为只有A环工作,总响应为y方向MD,对应图3(f)。由于A环和B环分别只对一种偏振波有明显的MD响应,双层FSS

使得双偏振平面波的共同调控成为可能,此时Brewster效应不再局限于特定入射角的p偏振波,而是可以对任意偏振和入射角实现零反射GBE。注意到式(2)所预期的 h_{gap} 对GBE零反射角 θ_i 的调控能力,通过 h_{gap} 和 h_{gap2} 的调节,可以分别控制s偏振和p偏振波的GBE零反射角度。特别地,当两层悬浮高度具有合适的比例时,双偏振GBE可以在相同频率和相同角度实现,这时的反射系数仿真结果如图4(c)所示。为验证GBE设计原理,图4(d)对图4(c)的GBE零反射点作了多极矩远场辐射图分析。可以看到,3种情形下s和p偏振入射时结构单元的总方向图在反射方向均存在辐射零点,验证了GBE背后GKE设计原理的实现。

3 超宽角高透射频率选择表面的实现

在许多物理体系中,对电磁波传输特性的调控引起了人们广泛的研究兴趣,界面上宽角高透射(WAHT)的实现是其中一个重要方向,在诸多领域有重要应用^[41–44]。人们在微波^[45–47]、太赫兹^[48]和光波段^[49–50]均作了相关的理论和实验探索,实现了多种具有WAHT特性的FSS设计。实际上,前述S环FSS结构对任意偏振、频率和入射角的零反射GBE特性刚好符合WAHT设计要求。文献[32]基于这一思想在毫米波频段实现了双偏振波的超宽角高透射(UWAHT)。在毫米波通信领域,WAHT可以降低电

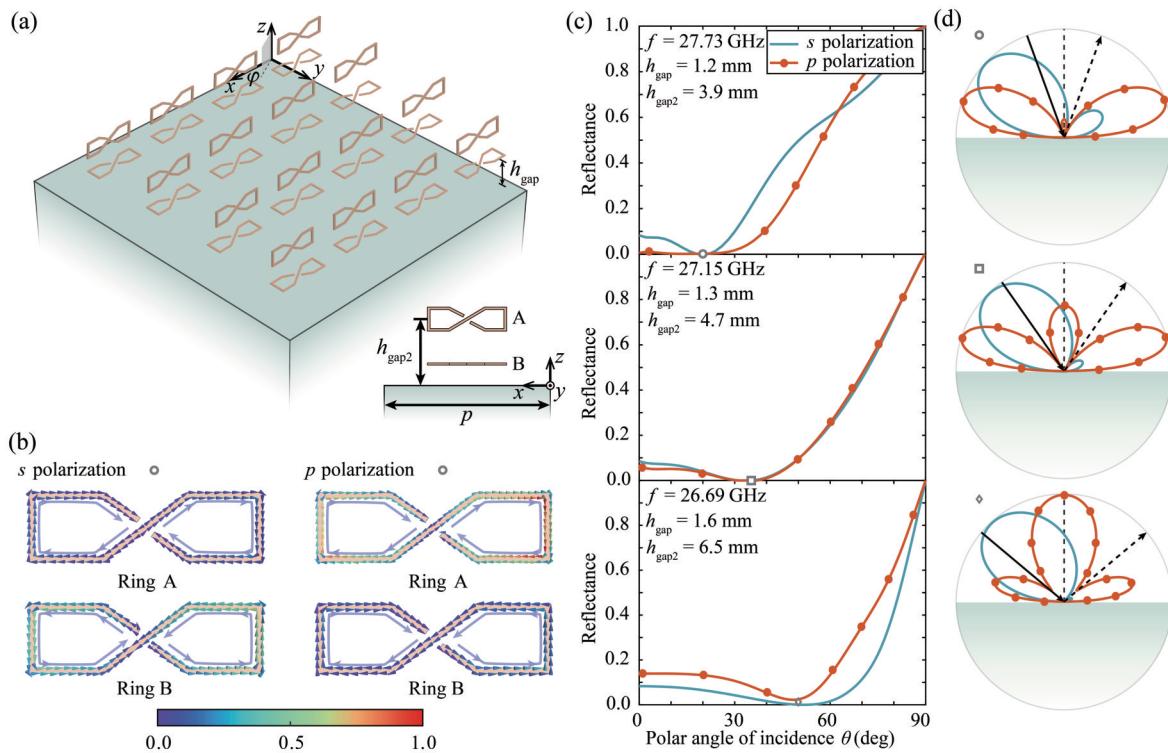


图4 双层S环FSS对双偏振波的共同调控^[31]。(a) FSS的立体结构示意图;(b) s和p偏振平面波在xOz面20°角入射时A环和B环的电流密度分布;(c) 悬浮高度在xOz面对GBE的调制;(d)对应于图4(c)中零反射点的单元的远场辐射图

Fig. 4 Co-modulation of both s- and p-polarized waves by the double-layer S-ring FSS^[31]. (a) The 3D schematic diagram of the FSS; (b) the current density distribution of rings A and B under the incidence of both s- and p-polarized planewaves with the incident angle 20° and the incident plane xOz plane; (c) the modulation of GBE by the suspension height; (d) the far-field radiation pattern of a unit cell corresponding to the zero-reflectance points of Fig. 4 (c)

磁波在无线信道中的传播损耗,这对提升通信速率有重要意义。

3.1 FSS结构设计与模拟结果

为了设计宽角高透射FSS,文献[32]首先注意到单层电介质的薄膜干涉可以在一定的角度范围内提供高透射率 T : s 偏振波在 $0^\circ \sim 40^\circ$, p 偏振波在 $0^\circ \sim 70^\circ$ 时 $T_{s,p} \approx 1$ 。于是FSS工程设计只需关注其余角度范围的调控。考虑到文献[31]提出的S环可以对不同偏振的入射波实现独立调控(2.2节),在介质两侧分别加载了水平和竖直摆放的S环阵列,分别用以调控s和p偏振的大角度反射,其整体结构图如图5(a)所示。 $\varphi = 0^\circ$ 入射时双偏振波的透射率仿真结果如图5(b)所示。可以看到,两种偏振均在特定频率下实现了 $0^\circ \sim 90^\circ$ 超宽入射范围的高透射率($>98\%$),即实现了UWAHT。

UWAHT背后的物理机制同样可以用第2.1节的GKE思想进行分析,其区别仅在于此时考虑的是所有入射角的近零反射,可称为All-angle GKE。以 20° 和 60° 为例,图5(c)绘出了双偏振波入射时一个元胞内的总辐射远场以及S环和介质基板的贡献。可以看出,在4种情况下,S环和介质基板的辐射在反射方向相干相消,总辐射场均表现出了零点,即有All-angle GKE(其他入射角也有类似的特征)。All-angle GKE的另

一个特征是,相较于 60° 大角度入射, 20° 入射时S环对总体辐射的贡献很小。因此UWAHT在小角度时主要依靠介质板的薄膜干涉实现高透射,而大角度入射时S环的多极矩辐射模式被有效激励,用以抵消介质板在反射方向的辐射。图5(d)分析了 60° 入射时两层S环的多极矩成分,可以看出,对垂直(平面)S环,只有p(s)偏振波才能激励出强烈的MD模式,这些结果再次验证了两层S环对两种偏振波调控的独立性。

3.2 近各向同性宽角透射的实现

在WAHT的实际应用中,结构的成本和鲁棒性等现实因素都应被综合考察。注意到电介质本身已对p偏振波在 $0^\circ \sim 70^\circ$ 宽角范围实现了高透射,放弃其垂直S环的超宽角调控可以降低工程难度和成本。另一方面,以上研究均是针对 $\varphi = 0^\circ$ 入射的情况,由于S环只有 C_2 对称性,当入射波沿其他方位角入射时情况会有所变化,致使WAHT的工程鲁棒性较差。为此,采取了将垂直S环替代为旋转 90° 的平面S环,如图6(a)所示。这种双层FSS结构将原始 C_2 对称性提升为 S_4 对称,削弱了FSS功能对 φ 的依赖性。透射率仿真结果如图6(b)~(e)所示,黑色虚线标明了WAHT的实现频率。可以看到, $\varphi = 0^\circ$ 和 45° 的透射谱几乎完全一致,且实现了s偏振 $0^\circ \sim 90^\circ$ 和p偏振 $0^\circ \sim 70^\circ$ 的高透射,

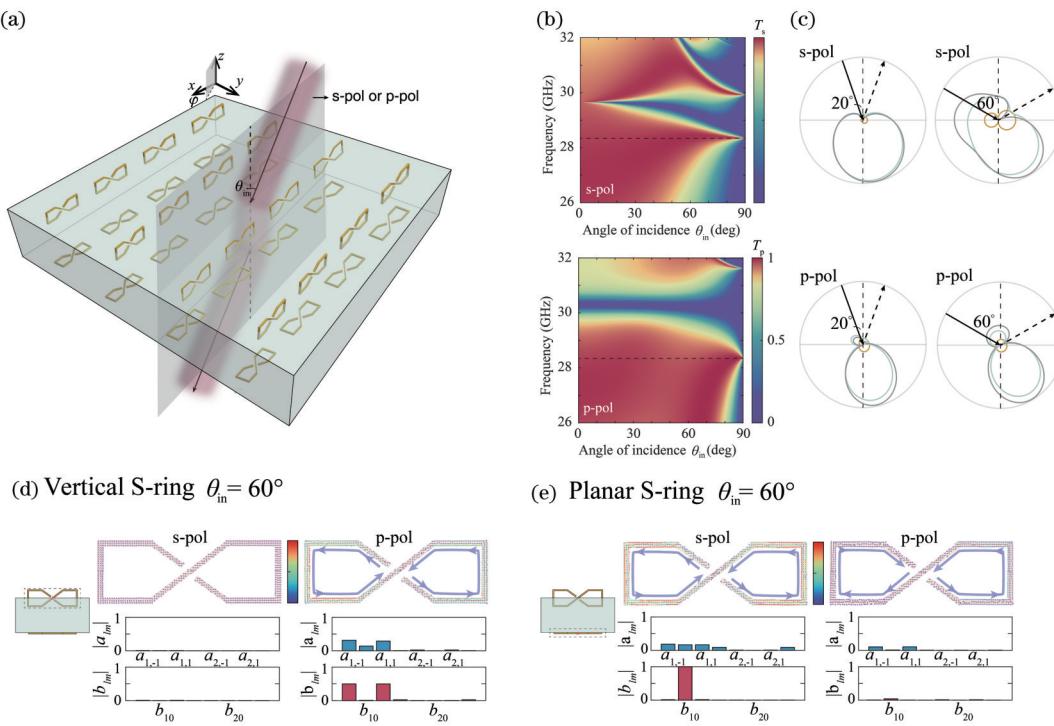


图5 超宽角高透射FSS的设计与仿真结果^[32]。(a) FSS的立体结构示意图;(b) s和p偏振透射率随频率和入射角的变化关系,黑色虚线标明UWAHT的实现;(c)s和p偏振波在20°和60°入射时一个结构单元内的辐射远场图,浅棕色、浅绿色和灰色分别代表S环、介质基板和总的辐射远场;(d)(e)垂直和平行S环在60°双偏振入射下的电流分布和多极矩展开系数柱状图

Fig. 5 The design of ultra-wide angle high transmission FSS and simulated results. (a) The 3D schematic diagram of the FSS; (b) the variation of s- and p-polarized transmittance versus frequency and incident angle, where the realization of UWAHT is marked by the black dashed lines; (c) the radiation patterns of a unit cell when s- and p-polarized waves impinge at 20° and 60° incidence, the light brown, light green and grey curves represent the radiation of the S ring structure, the dielectric slab and their superposition, respectively; (d)(e) the current distribution and the bar graph of multipole expansion coefficients of the vertical and horizontal S ring when s- and p-polarized waves impinge at 60° incidence

说明FSS具有良好的近各向同性WAHT性能。同样地,可以对一个元胞作多极矩展开分析验证All-angle GKE,限于篇幅不再赘述。

4 对相控阵的调控研究

本课题组提出的S环结构不止适用于任意电介质界面,对于相控阵天线界面体系同样适用,可以实现相控阵天线H面普遍难于实现的宽角减反效果。相控阵天线是将单个天线组阵以产生定向辐射的技术,自Braun^[51]在1909年首次提出后便获得了快速而长足的发展,近年来在大型雷达^[52]、卫星通信^[53]、移动通信^[54]和自动驾驶^[55]等领域得以广泛应用。相控阵天线的主要设计难点在于端口电压驻波(VSWR)和远场增益。为了满足应用需求,人们总是希望相控阵天线具有尽量宽的频带和扫描范围。然而当相控阵在大角度扫描时,其VSWR将不可避免地发生恶化^[40,56]。为此,宽角阻抗匹配(WAIM)技术得到了广泛关注^[57-61]。事实上,细致观察前面GBE和WAHT实现的各种体系可以发现,其与WAIM在物理图像上有一定相似之处,GBE对于相控阵宽角扫描提供了一定的启发。

根据 Wheeler^[40,62]的工作,当不考虑单元结构细节时,理想相控阵可以近似等效为无限电偶极子阵列或者理想电流面,如图7(a)所示。该模型在E面和H面扫描[图7(b)]时,单元辐射电阻可以表示为 $R_E = \eta_0 \cos \theta$ 、 $R_H = \eta_0 / \cos \theta$,其中, η_0 为真空波阻抗。于是端口反射系数可理解为 $R_{E,H}$ 和表面电阻 R_S 的阻抗失配, $R_S < \eta_0$ 时可以计算其反射系数随角度的变化,如图7(c)所示。从公式和图像均可以看到,此处的物理图像与Fresnel定律所描述的平面波于介质交界面的透反射是一致的。相控阵在E面扫描时会出现反射零点,对应于p偏振的CBE;而H面扫描时反射系数单调增加,则对应于不能实现s偏振的CBE。这表明将GBE的调控思路应用于相控阵天线的可能性。由于E面扫描在相对宽的扫描范围内已天然具备良好匹配,只需加载特殊结构单独调控H面在大角度的阻抗匹配特性。之前的GBE工作已多次验证S环结构具有一定的极化选择性,符合单独调控相控阵H面扫描的设计要求。本课题组对相控阵天线口径面上加载S环阵列的调控方案作了初步研究,下面给出一个双极化平面缝隙天线阵的超宽角扫描的实例。

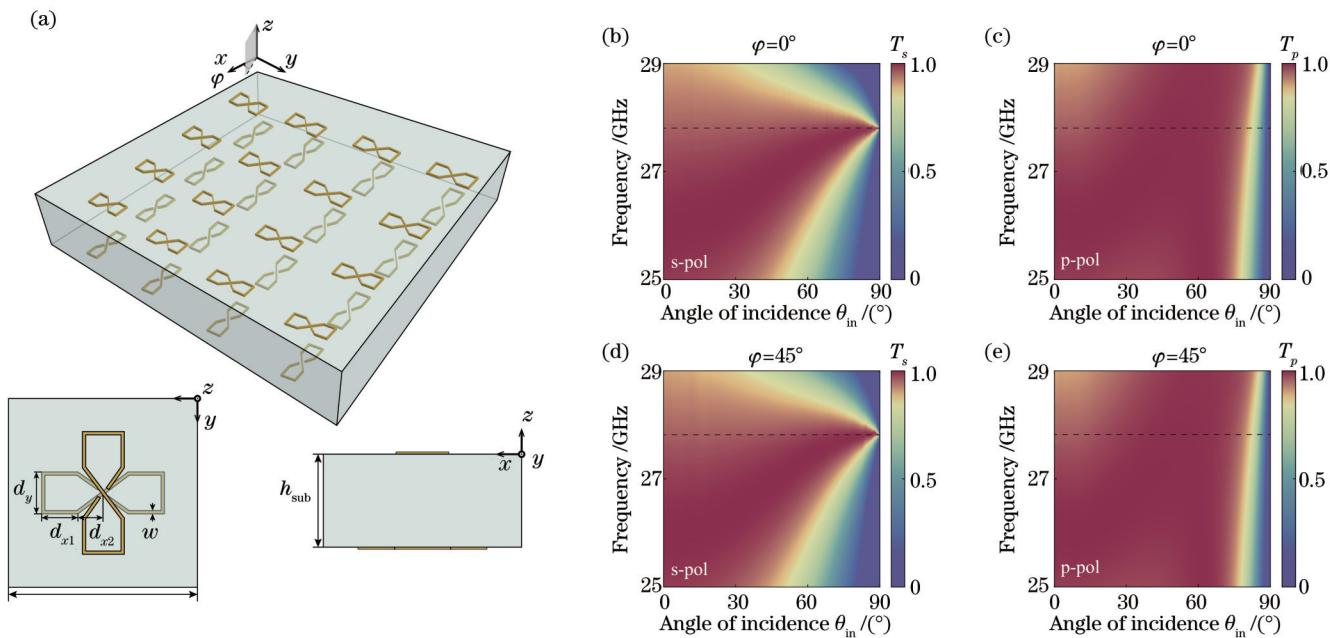


图6 近各向同性宽角高透射FSS。(a)结构示意图;(b)~(e)s和p偏振波分别在 $\varphi=0^\circ$ 和 $\varphi=45^\circ$ 入射时透射率随频率和角度的变化
Fig. 6 The near isotropic wide-angle high-transmission FSS. (a) The schematic diagram of the FSS. (b)–(e) the variation of transmittance versus frequency and incident angle when s- and p-polarized waves impinge at $\varphi=0^\circ$ and $\varphi=45^\circ$

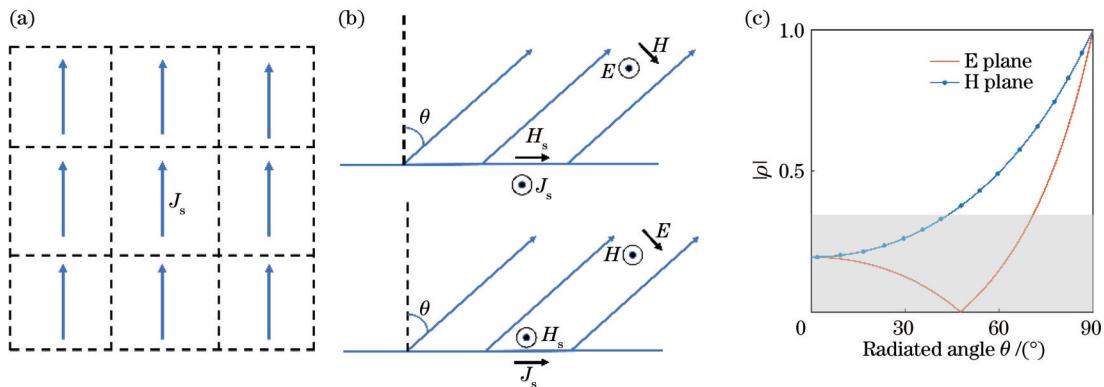


图7 理想相控阵的等效模型示意图。(a)等效电偶极子阵列;(b)E面扫描;(c)H面扫描;(d)E面和H面反射系数随角度的变化,
灰色阴影标出了 $|\rho|<1/3$ 的区域
Fig. 7 The schematic diagrams of the equivalent model of an ideal phased array. (a) The equivalent ED array; (b) E-plane scanning;

(c) H-plane scanning; (d) the variation of the E-plane and H-plane reflection coefficients versus radiated angle, the region of
 $|\rho|<1/3$ is marked by the grey shadow

如图8(a)所示,设计的毫米波段双极化缝隙天线将铜箔镀于电介质基板上,开了十字型缝隙作为天线的双极化辐射部分,采用了对称放置的微带线馈电方式,并在单元下方加了金属腔以避免天线的背向辐射。然后直接将S环阵列悬浮在天线口径面之上,其悬浮高度类似于2.2节的\$h_{gap}\$成为重要的调节参数。加载S环前后的端口反射系数的仿真结果如图8(b)、(c)所示。可以看到:S环的加载明显改善了H面大角度扫描的端口阻抗匹配,实现了\$0^\circ\$~\$80^\circ\$的WAIM;但对E面扫描性能的调节不大(除\$0^\circ\$的一个不希望的谐振模式外),但整体而言E面\$0^\circ\$~\$60^\circ\$的阻抗匹配仍是很好的。

5 总结与展望

广义 Brewster 效应 GBE 的实现为人们任意操控各种频率、偏振和入射角的电磁波提供了可能性,有望为微波毫米波电磁窗口、相控阵宽角扫描、角度滤波器、亚波长偏振器等等现实场景提供解决方案。本文综述了 GBE 的物理机制及其应用研究,回顾了 GBE 的各种设计方案,然后从基于广义 Kerker 效应的多极矩相干模型出发,主要讨论了一种简单而普适的 GBE 设计原则,即人工构建多极矩与系统自身多极矩干涉相消。随后,回顾了本课题组在该原则指导下设计的各种 S 环超表面,进一步讨论了其在 5G 毫米波通信电

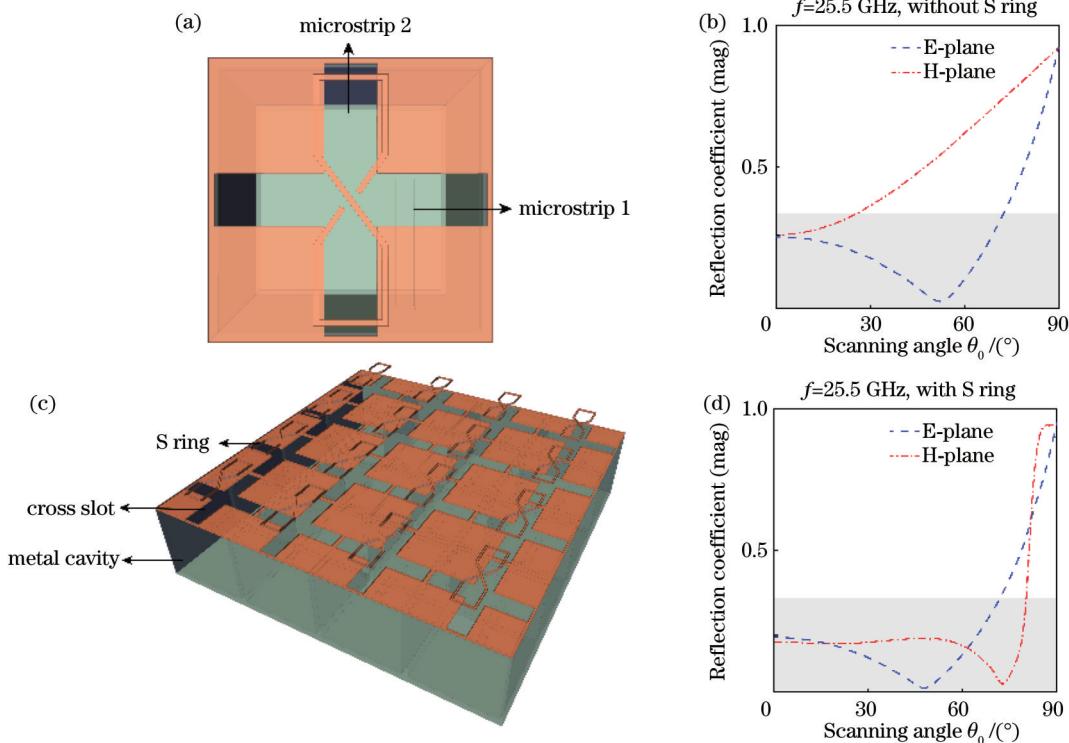


图8 加载S环阵列的双极化缝隙天线阵。(a)结构示意图;(b)(c)加载S环阵列前后E面和H面反射系数仿真结果

Fig. 8 The dual-polarized slot antenna array loaded by an S-ring array. (a) The schematic diagram of the antenna array; (b)(c) the simulated results of E- and H-plane reflection coefficients after and before loading the S-ring array

磁窗口和相控阵天线宽角扫描的应用。

Brewster效应作为一个经典的物理现象近年来由于超材料和超表面的兴起重新引起了人们的研究兴趣,本文探讨的GKE理论基础及各种新颖的应用场景为GBE研究注入了新的活力。目前为止,人们已经构建了相对完备的GBE理论基础,但是大多研究工作只是针对GBE的物理实现,其背后的一些物理问题以及应用研究仍不够充分。基于GBE的研究空白,未来可能聚焦于以下几个方向:1)宽带宽角GBE的实现。已有的研究大多只针对单频单入射角的零反射GBE实现。在实际应用中,一定频率和角度范围的低反射也是很重要的,然而影响频率和角度范围的因素及其背后的物理机制尚未得到探索。2)在角度滤波器上的应用。除宽角高透射电磁窗口外,若能实现一定角度范围的低反射,而在其余范围维持高反射的GBE,则有可能将其应用于具有角度滤波器特性的电磁窗口,或可提升定向无线通信的信噪比。3)在宽带宽角相控阵天线的应用。对于GBE在相控阵中的应用,本文只给出了一个简单的示例,其对各种天线形式及天线各种指标的影响需要更进一步研究。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Brewster D. On the laws which regulate the polarization of light by reflection from transparent bodies[J]. Proceedings of the Royal Society, 1815, 2: 14-15.
- [2] Smith D R, Padilla W J, Vier D C, et al. Composite medium with simultaneously negative permeability and permittivity[J]. Physical Review Letters, 2000, 84(18): 4184-4187.
- [3] Pendry J B, Holden A J, Robbins D J, et al. Magnetism from conductors and enhanced nonlinear phenomena[J]. IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques, 1999, 47(11): 2075-2084.
- [4] Shelby R A, Smith D R, Schultz S. Experimental verification of a negative index of refraction[J]. Science, 2001, 292(5514): 77-79.
- [5] Pendry J B. Negative refraction makes a perfect lens[J]. Physical Review Letters, 2000, 85(18): 3966-3969.
- [6] Parazzoli C G, Gregor R B, Li K, et al. Experimental verification and simulation of negative index of refraction using Snell's law[J]. Physical Review Letters, 2003, 90(10): 107401.
- [7] Veselago V G. Electrodynamics of substances with simultaneously negative and[J]. Uspekhi Fizicheskikh Nauk, 1967, 92(7): 517.
- [8] Marqués R, Medina F, Rafii-El-Idrissi R. Role of bianisotropy in negative permeability and left-handed metamaterials[J]. Physical Review B, 2002, 65(14): 144440.
- [9] Marqués R, Martel J, Mesa F, et al. Left-handed-media simulation and transmission of EM waves in subwavelength splitting-resonator-loaded metallic waveguides[J]. Physical Review Letters, 2002, 89(18): 183901.
- [10] Shalaev V M. Optical negative-index metamaterials[J]. Nature Photonics, 2007, 1(1): 41-48.
- [11] Fu C J, Zhang Z M, First P N. Brewster angle with a negative-index material[J]. Applied Optics, 2005, 44(18): 3716-3724.
- [12] Tanaka T, Ishikawa A, Kawata S. Unattenuated light transmission through the interface between two materials with different indices of refraction using magnetic metamaterials[J]. Physical Review B, 2006, 73(12): 125423.
- [13] Tamayama Y, Nakanishi T, Sugiyama K, et al. Observation of Brewster's effect for transverse-electric electromagnetic waves

- in metamaterials: experiment and theory[J]. *Physical Review B*, 2006, 73(19): 193104.
- [14] Watanabe R, Iwanaga M, Ishihara T. S-polarization Brewster's angle of stratified metal-dielectric metamaterial in optical regime [J]. *Physica Status Solidi (b)*, 2008, 245(12): 2696-2701.
- [15] Lin X A, Shen Y C, Kaminer I, et al. Transverse-electric Brewster effect enabled by nonmagnetic two-dimensional materials[J]. *Physical Review A*, 2016, 94(2): 023836.
- [16] Mahlein H F. Generalized Brewster-angle conditions for quarter-wave multilayers at non-normal incidence[J]. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 1974, 64(5): 647-653.
- [17] Heading J. Generalized investigations into the Brewster angle[J]. *Optica Acta: International Journal of Optics*, 1986, 33(6): 755-770.
- [18] Paniagua-Domínguez R, Yu Y F, Miroshnichenko A E, et al. Generalized Brewster effect in dielectric metasurfaces[J]. *Nature Communications*, 2016, 7: 10362.
- [19] Sreekanth K V, ElKabbash M, Medwal R, et al. Generalized Brewster angle effect in thin-film optical absorbers and its application for graphene hydrogen sensing[J]. *ACS Photonics*, 2019, 6(7): 1610-1617.
- [20] Yin S X, Qi J R. Metagrating-enabled Brewster's angle for arbitrary polarized electromagnetic waves and its manipulation [J]. *Optics Express*, 2019, 27(13): 18113-18122.
- [21] Shu W, Ren Z, Luo H, et al. Brewster angle for anisotropic materials from the extinction theorem[J]. *Applied Physics A*, 2007, 87(2): 297-303.
- [22] Tamayama Y. Brewster effect in metafilms composed of bi-anisotropic split-ring resonators[J]. *Optics Letters*, 2015, 40(7): 1382-1385.
- [23] Glybovski S B, Tretyakov S A, Belov P A, et al. Metasurfaces: from microwaves to visible[J]. *Physics Reports*, 2016, 634: 1-72.
- [24] Kuprianov A S, Xu Y, Sayanskiy A, et al. Metasurface engineering through bound states in the continuum[J]. *Physical Review Applied*, 2019, 12(1): 014024.
- [25] Li H, Ye D X, Shen F Z, et al. Reconfigurable diffractive antenna based on switchable electrically induced transparency[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques*, 2015, 63(3): 925-936.
- [26] Kang M, Feng T H, Wang H T, et al. Wave front engineering from an array of thin aperture antennas[J]. *Optics Express*, 2012, 20(14): 15882-15890.
- [27] Ye D X, Wang Z Y, Xu K W, et al. Ultrawideband dispersion control of a metamaterial surface for perfectly-matched-layer-like absorption[J]. *Physical Review Letters*, 2013, 111(18): 187402.
- [28] Wang C, Zhu Z B, Cui W Z, et al. All-angle Brewster effect observed on a terahertz metasurface[J]. *Applied Physics Letters*, 2019, 114(19): 191902.
- [29] Lavigne G, Caloz C. Generalized Brewster effect using bianisotropic metasurfaces[J]. *Optics Express*, 2021, 29(7): 11361-11370.
- [30] Chatterjee S, Shkondin E, Takayama O, et al. Generalized Brewster effect in aluminum-doped ZnO nanopillars[J]. *Proceedings of SPIE*, 2020, 11345: 1134524.
- [31] Zhang Z, Che Z Y, Liang X Y, et al. Realizing generalized Brewster effect by generalized Kerker effect[J]. *Physical Review Applied*, 2021, 16(5): 054017.
- [32] Zhang Z, Che Z Y, Chen J G, et al. Realization of ultrawide-angle high transmission and its applications in 5G millimeter-wave communications[J]. *Optics Express*, 2022, 30(9): 14002-14018.
- [33] Kerker M, Wang D S, Giles C L. Electromagnetic scattering by magnetic spheres[J]. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 1983, 73(6): 765-767.
- [34] Liu W, Kivshar Y S. Generalized Kerker effects in nanophotonics and meta-optics[J]. *Optics Express*, 2018, 26(10): 13085-13105.
- [35] Alaee R, Filter R, Lehr D, et al. A generalized Kerker condition for highly directive nanoantennas[J]. *Optics Letters*, 2015, 40(11): 2645-2648.
- [36] Shamkhi H K, Baryshnikova K V, Sayanskiy A, et al. Transverse scattering and generalized kerker effects in all-dielectric Mie-resonant metaoptics[J]. *Physical Review Letters*, 2019, 122(19): 193905.
- [37] Pors A, Andersen S K H, Bozhevolnyi S I. Unidirectional scattering by nanoparticles near substrates: generalized Kerker conditions[J]. *Optics Express*, 2015, 23(22): 28808-28828.
- [38] Pozar D M. *Microwave engineering*[M]. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, 2011.
- [39] Kong J A. *Electromagnetic wave theory*[M]. 2nd ed. New York: Wiley, 1990.
- [40] Wheeler H. Simple relations derived from a phased-array antenna made of an infinite current sheet[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, 1965, 13(4): 506-514.
- [41] He Y C, Eleftheriades G V. A thin double-mesh metamaterial radome for wide-angle and broadband applications at millimeter-wave frequencies[J]. *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, 2020, 68(3): 2176-2185.
- [42] Chen H, Chen H D, Xiu X, et al. Transparent FSS on glass window for signal selection of 5G millimeter-wave communication[J]. *IEEE Antennas and Wireless Propagation Letters*, 2021, 20(12): 2319-2323.
- [43] Pendry J B, Schurig D, Smith D R. Controlling electromagnetic fields[J]. *Science*, 2006, 312(5781): 1780-1782.
- [44] Kamali S M, Arbabi E, Arbabi A, et al. Angle-multiplexed metasurfaces: encoding independent wavefronts in a single metasurface under different illumination angles[J]. *Physical Review X*, 2017, 7(4): 041056.
- [45] Li D, Li T W, Li E P, et al. A 2.5-D angularly stable frequency selective surface using via-based structure for 5G EMI shielding [J]. *IEEE Transactions on Electromagnetic Compatibility*, 2018, 60(3): 768-775.
- [46] Yao Z Q, Luo J E, Lai Y. Photonic crystals with broadband, wide-angle, and polarization-insensitive transparency[J]. *Optics Letters*, 2016, 41(21): 5106-5109.
- [47] Luo J, Yang Y T, Yao Z Q, et al. Ultratransparent media and transformation optics with shifted spatial dispersions[J]. *Physical Review Letters*, 2016, 117(22): 223901.
- [48] Rodríguez-Ulbarri P, Kuznetsov S A, Beruete M. Wide angle terahertz sensing with a cross-dipole frequency selective surface [J]. *Applied Physics Letters*, 2016, 108(11): 111104.
- [49] Van Labek D, Gérard D, Guizal B, et al. An angle-independent frequency selective surface in the optical range[J]. *Optics Express*, 2006, 14(25): 11945-11951.
- [50] Im K, Kang J H, Park Q H. Universal impedance matching and the perfect transmission of white light[J]. *Nature Photonics*, 2018, 12(3): 143-149.
- [51] Braun K F. Electrical oscillations and wireless telegraphy[J]. *Nobel Lecture*, 1909, 11(1909): 226-245.
- [52] Brookner E. Phased array radars-past, present and future[C]// *RADAR*, October 15-17, 2002, Edinburgh, UK. London: IET, 2003: 104-113.
- [53] Akaishi A, Iguchi M, Hariu K, et al. Ka-band active phased array antenna for WINDS satellite[C]// *21st International Communications Satellite Systems Conference and Exhibit*, April 15-19, 2003, Yokohama, Japan. Virginia: AIAA, 2003: 2397.
- [54] Naqvi A H, Lim S. Review of recent phased arrays for millimeter-wave wireless communication[J]. *Sensors*, 2018, 18(10): 3194.
- [55] Rabinovich V, Alexandrov N. *Antenna arrays and automotive applications*[M]. New York: Springer Science & Business Media, 2012.

- [56] Balanis C A. Antenna theory: analysis and design[M]. Hoboken: John Wiley & sons, 2015.
- [57] Magill E, Wheeler H. Wide-angle impedance matching of a planar array antenna by a dielectric sheet[J]. IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, 1966, 14(1): 49-53.
- [58] Sajuyigbe S, Ross M, Geren P, et al. Wide angle impedance matching metamaterials for waveguide-fed phased-array antennas [J]. IET Microwaves, Antennas & Propagation, 2010, 4(8): 1063-1072.
- [59] Cameron T R, Eleftheriades G V. Analysis and characterization of a wide-angle impedance matching metasurface for dipole phased arrays[J]. IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, 2015, 63(9): 3928-3938.
- [60] Bianchi D, Genovesi S, Borgese M, et al. Element-independent design of wide-angle impedance matching radomes by using the generalized scattering matrix approach[J]. IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, 2018, 66(9): 4708-4718.
- [61] Jin F L, Ding X, Cheng Y F, et al. Impedance matching design of a low-profile wide-angle scanning phased array[J]. IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, 2019, 67(10): 6401-6409.
- [62] Wheeler H A. The radiation resistance of an antenna in an infinite array or waveguide[J]. Proceedings of the IRE, 1948, 36(4): 478-487.

The Implementation and Application Progress of the Generalized Brewster Effect

Yue Shuxiao^{1,2}, Zhang Zhe^{1,2}, Guan Fang^{1,2,3*}, Zi Jian^{1,2}

¹Institute for Nanoelectric Devices and Quantum Computing, Fudan University, Shanghai 200438, China;

²State Key Laboratory of Surface Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai 200438, China;

³Zhangjiang Fudan International Innovation Center, Fudan University, Shanghai 201210, China

Abstract

Significance As a classical physical phenomenon, the Brewster effect describes the zero-reflection behavior of a polarized planar electromagnetic wave impinging on the surface of a linear homogeneous isotropic non-magnetic media. Traditionally, this classical effect is usually restricted to particular incident angle and polarization due to the scarcity of natural material with ideal magnetic response, and the research on generalizing the classical Brewster effect was only of theoretical interest. Nevertheless, the advent of metamaterials and metasurfaces brings new vitality to the research field of the so-called generalized Brewster effect (GBE), where many efforts have been done for seeking zero-reflection of planar wave at any frequency, any polarization and any incident angle. The physical implementation of GBE has enabled people to gain a greater degree of freedom for modulating electromagnetic waves in a wide range of frequency, polarization and angle of incidence. Therefore, the GBE has been demonstrated to have important applications in many fields such as wireless communications, phased array antennas, nanophotonics and even chemical sensing.

So far, both physical mechanisms and experimental methods of GBE have been explored in a variety of physical systems. Many theoretical methods for explaining the GBE mechanism have been proposed, such as optical filter theory, transfer matrix method, molecular optics method and so on. However, most of these methods are either lack of intuitive physical understanding or only applicable to specific physical scenes, and thus cannot provide useful guidelines for GBE design. Moreover, in the past research, the realized GBEs are often fixed at some frequencies or incident angles and untunable, limiting their application in varied situations. Hence, a universal and intuitive GBE design principle is highly demanded, and it is important to summarize the existing research on both the general design method and arbitrarily tunable GBE realization. Furthermore, the application aspect of GBE is rarely discussed in literature, and it is worth discussing some novel applications to fill this gap.

Progress In this article, the recent work of our group for realizing tunable dual-polarized GBE is introduced, and two novel applications in the field of millimeter-wave communication and phased array antenna are presented. First, the mechanism and implementation of various published GBE systems are summarized, among which a physical interpretation based on the generalized Kerker effect (GKE) is discussed in detail due to its profound physical insight (Fig. 1, Fig. 2). From the perspective of GKE or multipole destructive interference, a simple and universal design principle for implementing GBE is proposed (Fig. 3), that is, we can construct artificial multipoles to coherently eliminate the radiation of the multipoles intrinsic in the original system at some particular angles. Under the guidance of this principle, we proposed a metasurface composed of artificial metallic structure, and realized an arbitrarily tunable GBE in the microwave band (Fig. 4), where the zero reflection can be realized at the same frequency and same incident angle for the two different polarized incident waves. After that, an application in the scenario of 5G millimeter-wave communication is presented,

that is, we designed a single-layer metasurface for realizing dual-polarized ultra-wide-angle high transmission (Fig. 5) and a near-isotropic electromagnetic window suitable for engineering application in 5G communication (Fig. 6). Besides, we noted the consistency between the ideal planar phased array model and the Fresnel reflectance model in the sense of physical image, and pointed out the implications of GBE for wide-angle impedance matching of phased array antennas (Fig. 7). Under this heuristic design idea, a planar slot antenna array with ultra-wide angle scanning performance is presented and discussed (Fig. 8).

Conclusions and Prospects The realization of generalized Brewster effect provides the possibility for people to arbitrarily modulate electromagnetic waves of various frequencies, polarization and incident angles, and is expected to provide solutions for challenges in both academic and engineering aspects, such as electromagnetic window, wide-angle scanning phased array, angle filter and so on. So far, the GBE has been well studied both theoretically and experimentally, but some research gaps still exist. To sum up, in-depth study is still needed in this field and the future directions may include: the realization of wide-band wide-angle GBE; the application in designing electromagnetic window with angle filter characteristics; the application in designing wide-band wide-angle phased array antennas and the influence of GBE metasurface on antenna performance, and others.

Key words generalized Brewster effect; generalized Kerker effect; frequency selective surface; wide-angle high transmission; wide-angle scanning phased array