



(1979-2014)

In the memory of
Julien Perruisseau-Carrier:
*His contributions to reconfigurable
reflectarrays and COST Actions on
Antennas*

Özlem Aydın Civi

Middle East Technical University,
Department of Electrical & Electronics Eng.
Ankara, TURKEY
ozlem@metu.edu.tr

Outline

- Contributions and impact of Julien on Antenna COST actions
- Collaboration with Julien: Dual Frequency Circularly Polarized Beam Steering Reflectarray
- Fast and efficient analysis method for the design of reflectarrays based on element rotation

Prof. Julien Perruisseau-Carrier

EDUCATION & PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT

- 1999 – 2003: M.Sc in Electrical Engineering, EPFL, Switzerland
- 2003 – 2004: Junior scientist following MSc. thesis, University of Birmingham, UK
- 2004 – 2007: PhD in Electrical Engineering, EPFL, Switzerland
- 2007 – 2011: Research Associate, CTTC, Barcelona, Spain
- 2011 – 2014: Professor (Swiss National Science Foundation), EPFL, Switzerland

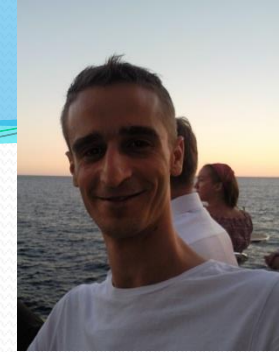
RESEARCH AREAS

Interdisciplinary and frontier topics in EM wave theory and applications (microwaves to THz)

- Dynamic reconfiguration and adaptability:
reconfigurable antennas, reflectarrays
- Micro/Nanotechnology for EM waves
MEMS, NEMS, Graphene
- Joint antenna-coding techniques
MIMOs, disruptive techniques for reduced complexity, mobile terminals
- Electromagnetic metamaterials
control of phase, amplitude, polarization, and radiation in artificial EM structure

According to Google Scholar

- Citations: 1555
- h-index: 21
- i10-index: 39



How we met - AMICOM

Project: AMICOM: European Network of Excellence on RF MEMS and RF Microsystems

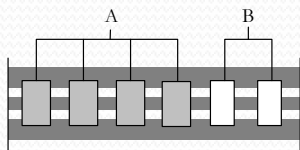
Funding: European Union FP6 network of excellence

Role: Various technical collaborations, including the design and realization of MEMS-variable CRLH-TLs and MEMS-reconfigurable reflectarray cells.

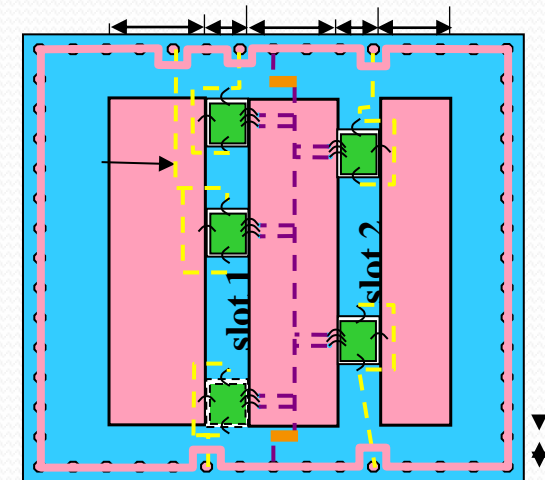
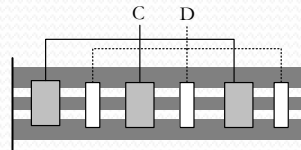
Collaboration with EPFL (Prof. Anja Skrivervik & Julien Perruisseau, PhD candidate):

- fabrication of EPFL's devices by METU
- collaboration on EM modelling tools and reflectarrays
- Julien's visit to METU: Oct 18-November 12, 2004

Cascaded DMTLs

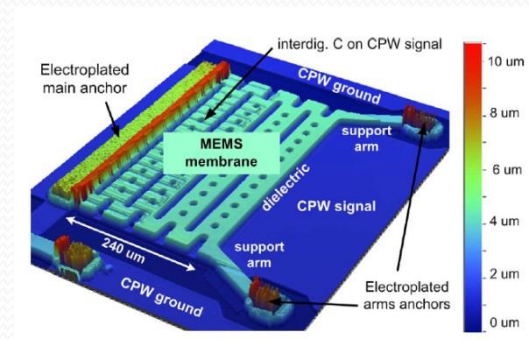
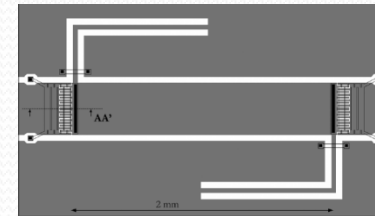


Interlaced Bits





AMICOM MEMSWAVE Workshop, Laussane 2005



J. Perruisseau-Carrier, K. Topalli, and T. Akin, “Low-loss Ku-band Artificial Transmission Line with MEMS Tuning Capability,” *IEEE Microwave and Wireless Components Letters*, vol. 19, no. 6, pp. 377-379, June 2009.

COST ASSIST IC0603

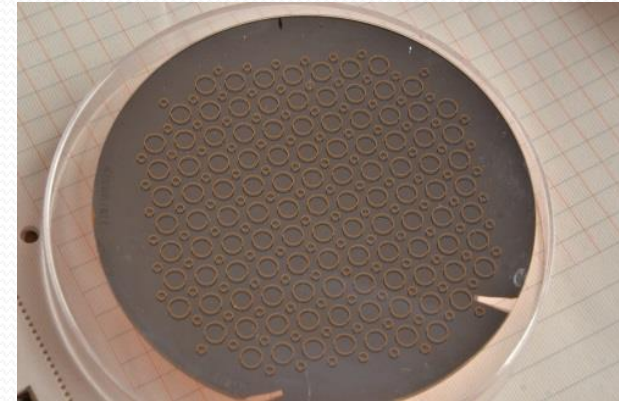
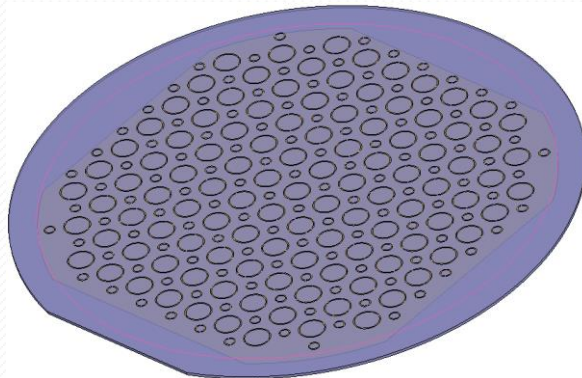
Project: **COST ASSIST IC0603: Antenna Systems and Sensors for Information Society Technologies.**

Funding: European Union, 2007-2011

Role: **Leader of the Focus Area 'Reconfigurable & Multibeam Antennas'.**

Short Term Scientific Mission: Caner Güçlü from METU visited Julien Perruisseau-Carrier from CTTC

26 October to 7 November 2009



C. Guclu, J. Perruisseau-Carrier, O. Aydın Civi, "Proof of Concept of a Dual-band Circularly-polarized RF MEMS Beam-Switching Reflectarray, IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, vol.60, no.11, pp. 5451 - 5455, 2012.



8th ICo603 meeting, Les Diablerets, Switzerland, 16-18 March 2011



Contributions to COST VISTA

Versatile, Integrated, and Signal-aware Technologies for Antennas

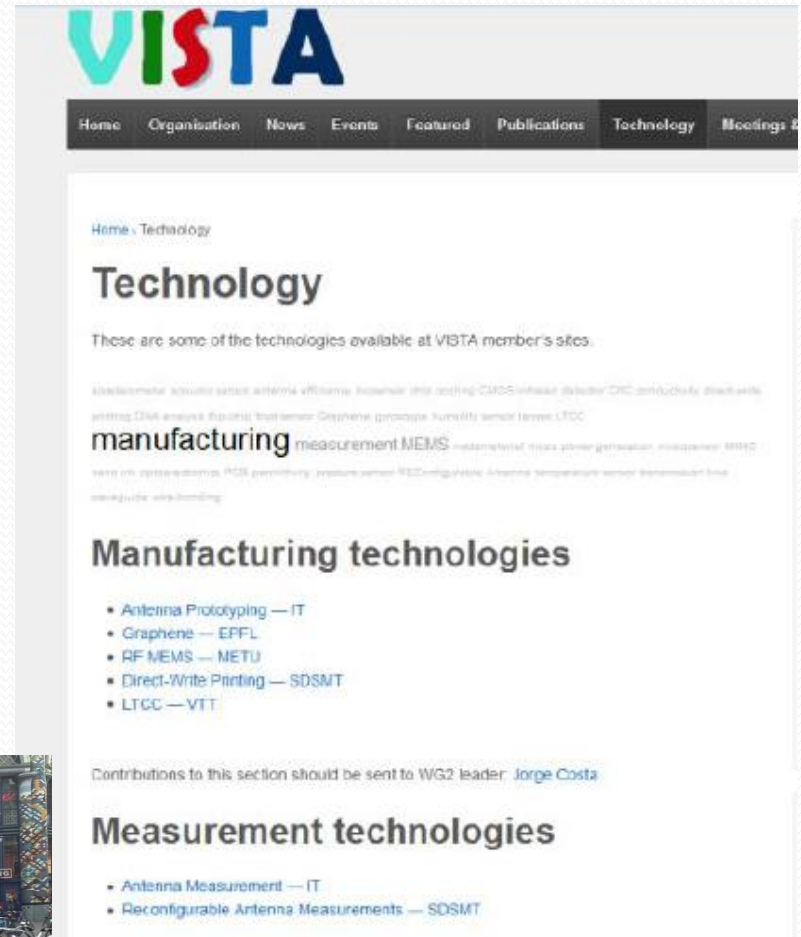
- contributed to the preparation of proposal
- we owe him the "Versatile" "Signal-Aware" part of title

COST VISTA Working Groups

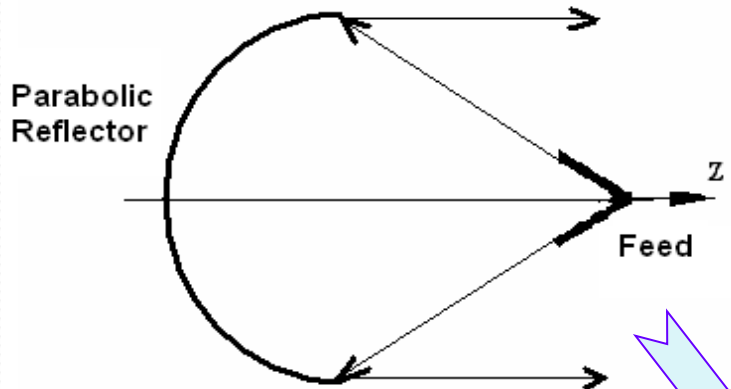
- WG₁ – WHY? System applications & requirements
- **WG₂ – HOW? Enabling technologies**
- WG₃ – WITH WHAT? Supporting technologies: modelling and characterisation
- WG₄ – WHO? Support of ESR & societal aspects

COST VISTA IC1102

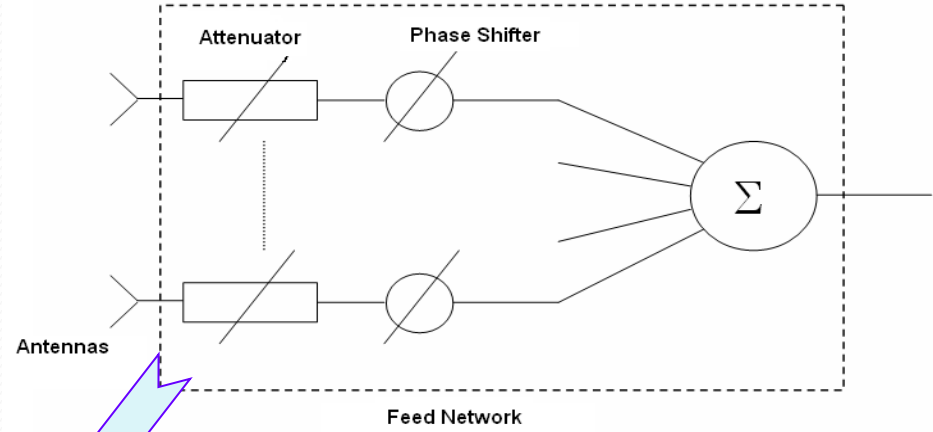
- set up the *Technology Platforms* to enhance the exchanges among the participants
- organized several sessions in COST VISTA workshops and EuCAPs



Reflectarrays

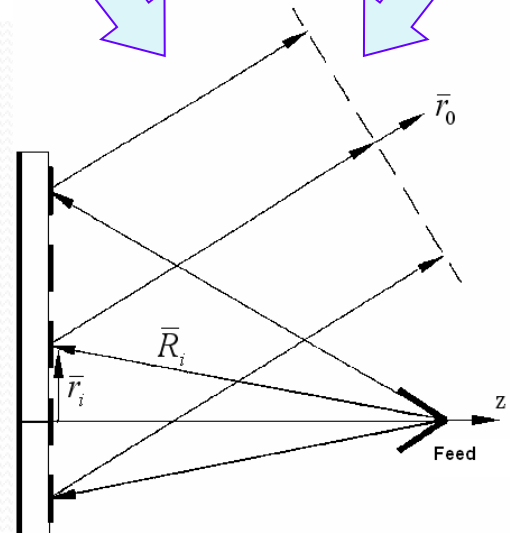


Reflector antenna



Phased array antenna

- Some reflectarray elements:*
- patches of varying size
 - rotated patches
 - patches with variable length stubs
 - rotated split rings



Reflectarray

- Reflectarrays can be flat or slightly curved printed structures
- Reflecting surface consists of many elements with no power division network
- By changing phase of each element, beam can be steered

Reflectarrays – advantages

compared to parabolic reflectors

- Advantages
 - Planar
 - Low mass
 - Low manufacturing cost
 - Easy to fabricate
 - Ease of integration with dynamic components
 - Electronic scanning is possible
- Disadvantages
 - Narrowband

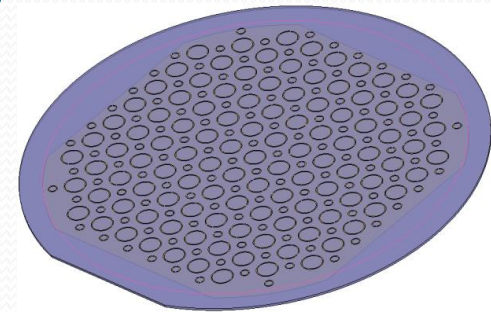
compared to phased arrays

Reflectarrays are space fed arrays

- no need for complex feed network
- eliminates losses and parasitic radiations of the feed network

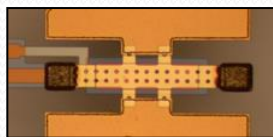
Dual Frequency Circularly Polarized Beam Steering Reflectarray

- Prototype on 4" quartz wafer at 24.4 GHz and 35.5 GHz
- Beam steering capability
- Reflectarray element: split ring
- Phase shift is provided by rotation of the ring
- Position of the split is controlled by RF-MEMS switches
- Production by micromachining based MEMS process developed in METU
- Monolithic integration of switches with the antenna elements

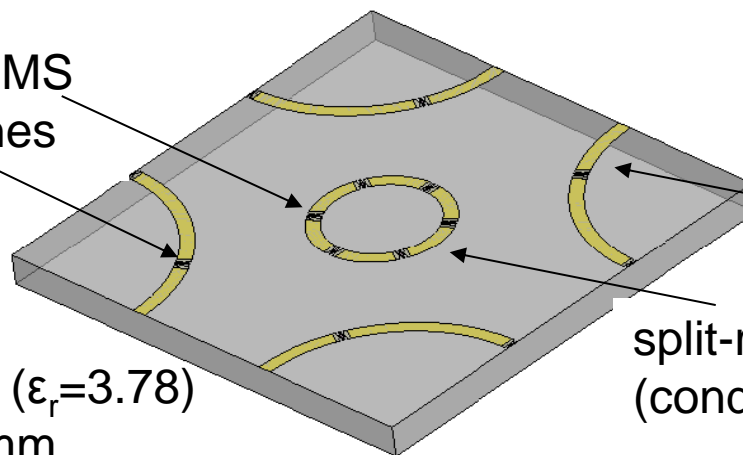


Unit Cell

RFMEMS
Switches



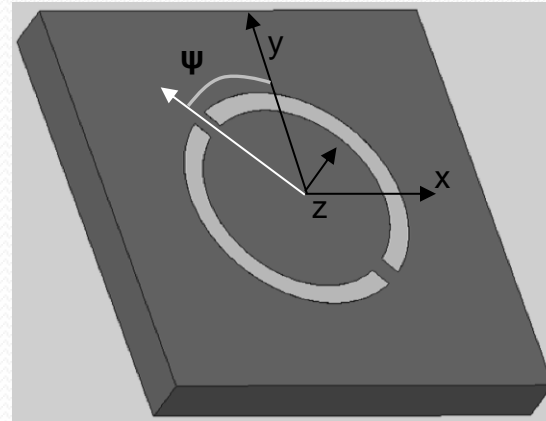
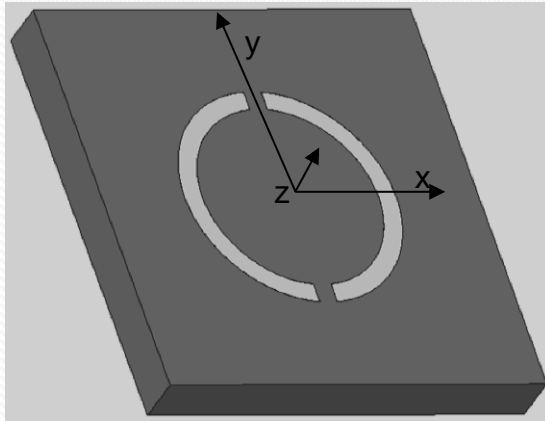
conductor backed quartz ($\epsilon_r=3.78$)
substrate thickness: 0.5mm



split-ring @ 24.4GHz
(conductor)

split-ring @ 35.5GHz
(conductor)

Rotational Phase Shift Principle



CP incident field propagating in the -z direction

$$\vec{E}^i = (\hat{a}_x + j \hat{a}_y) E^i e^{jz}$$

Co-polarized component

Cross-polarized component

Reflected field for the ψ degree-rotated element

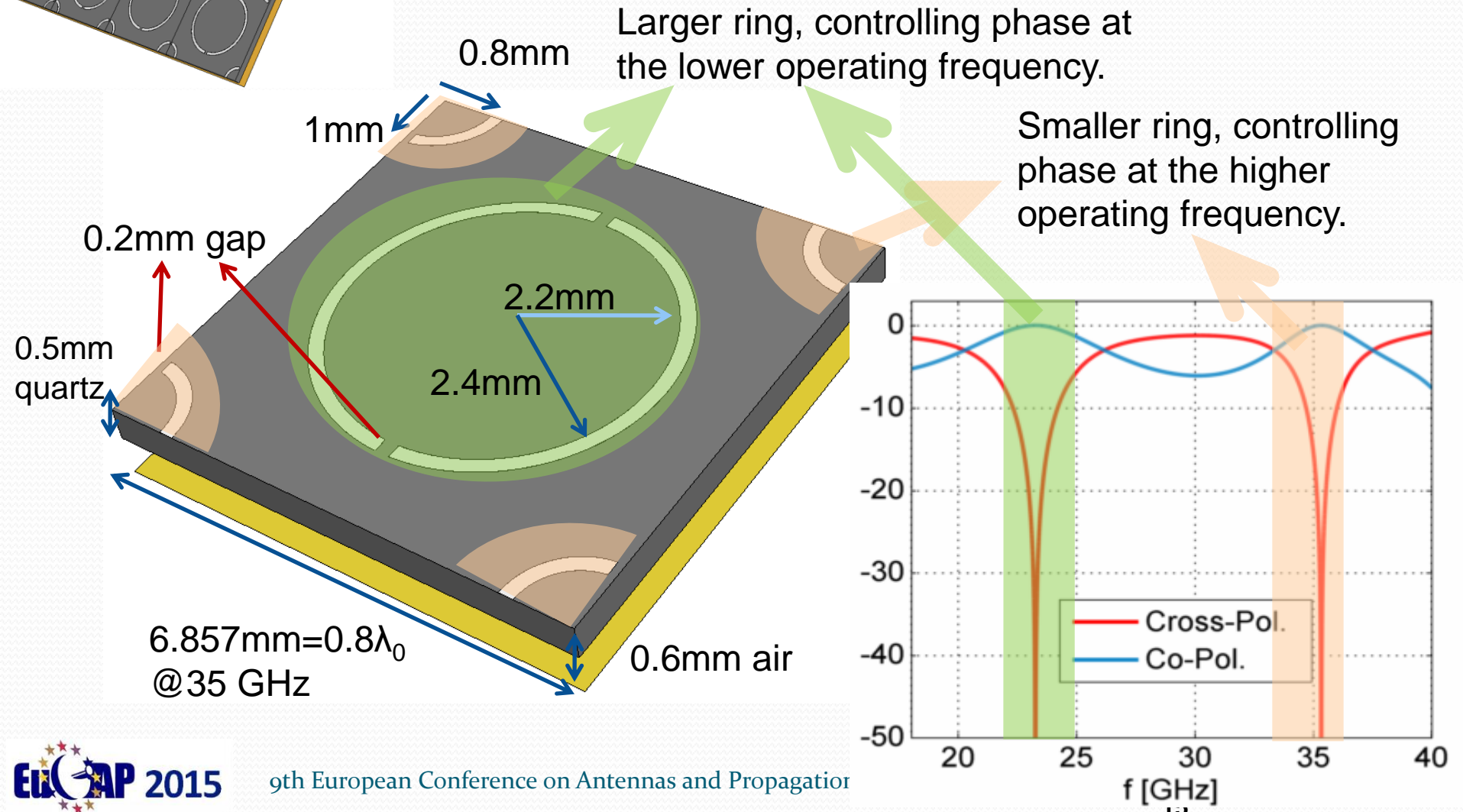
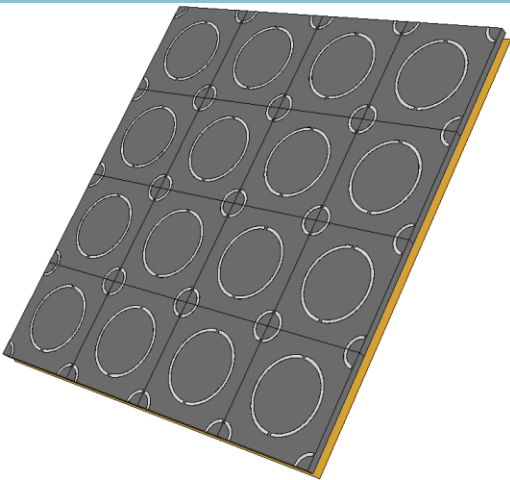
$$\vec{E}^r = 0.5E^i (\Gamma_x - \Gamma_y) (\hat{a}_x - j \hat{a}_y) e^{j2\psi} e^{-jz} + 0.5E^i (\Gamma_x + \Gamma_y) (\hat{a}_x + j \hat{a}_y) e^{-jz}$$

Reflection coefficient of x-pol. component

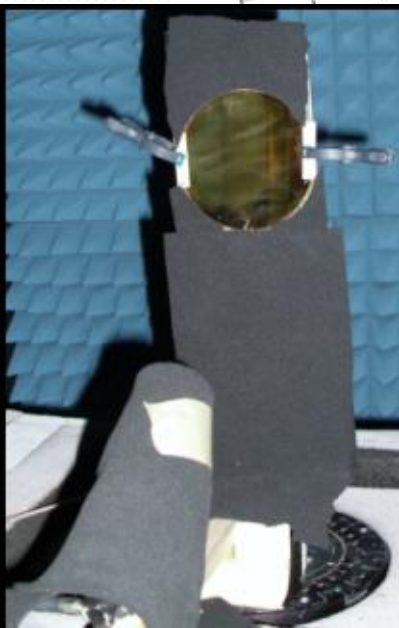
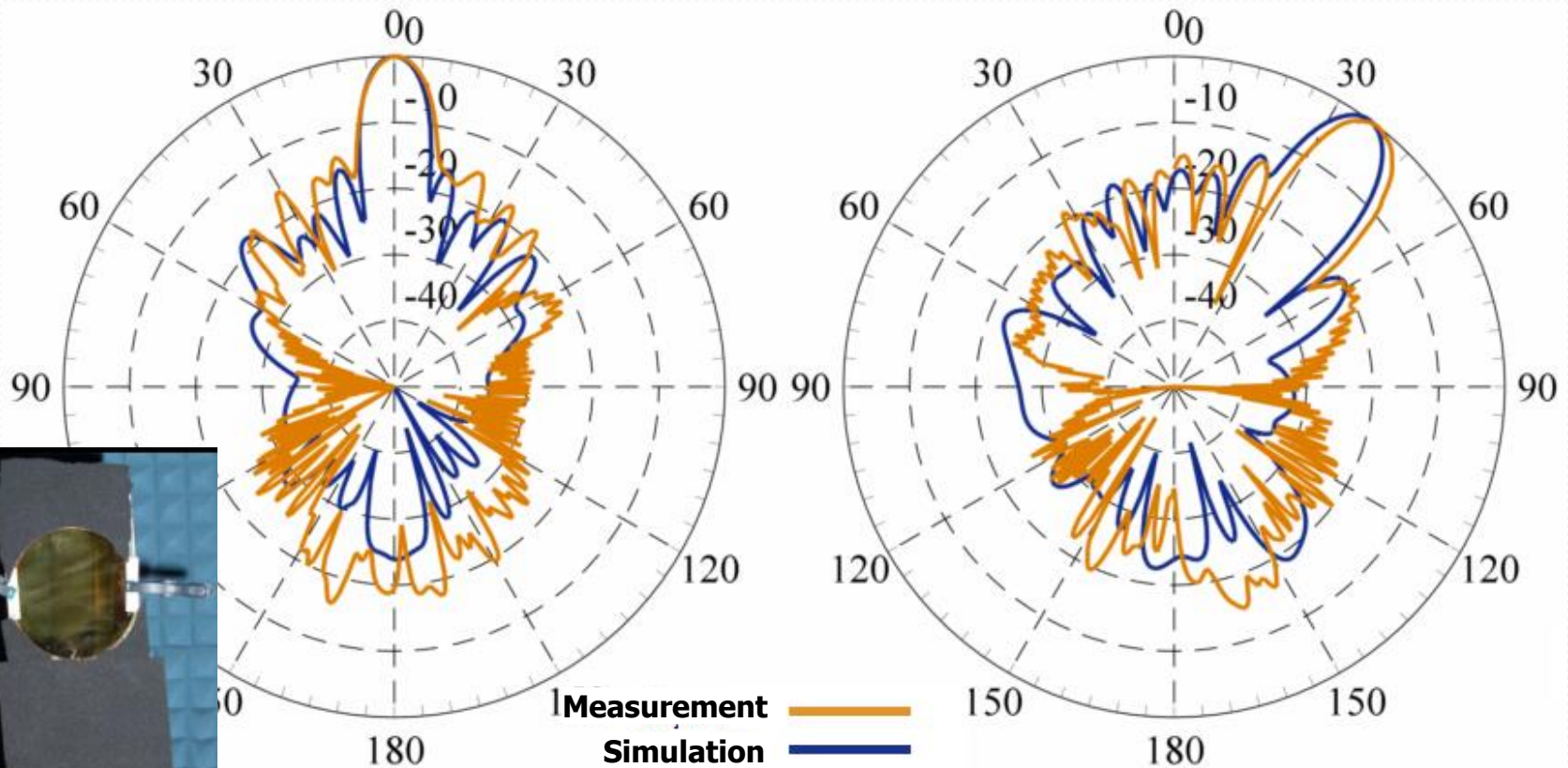
Reflection coefficient of y-pol. component

Reflection phase of the co-pol. component is linearly proportional to the angle of rotation

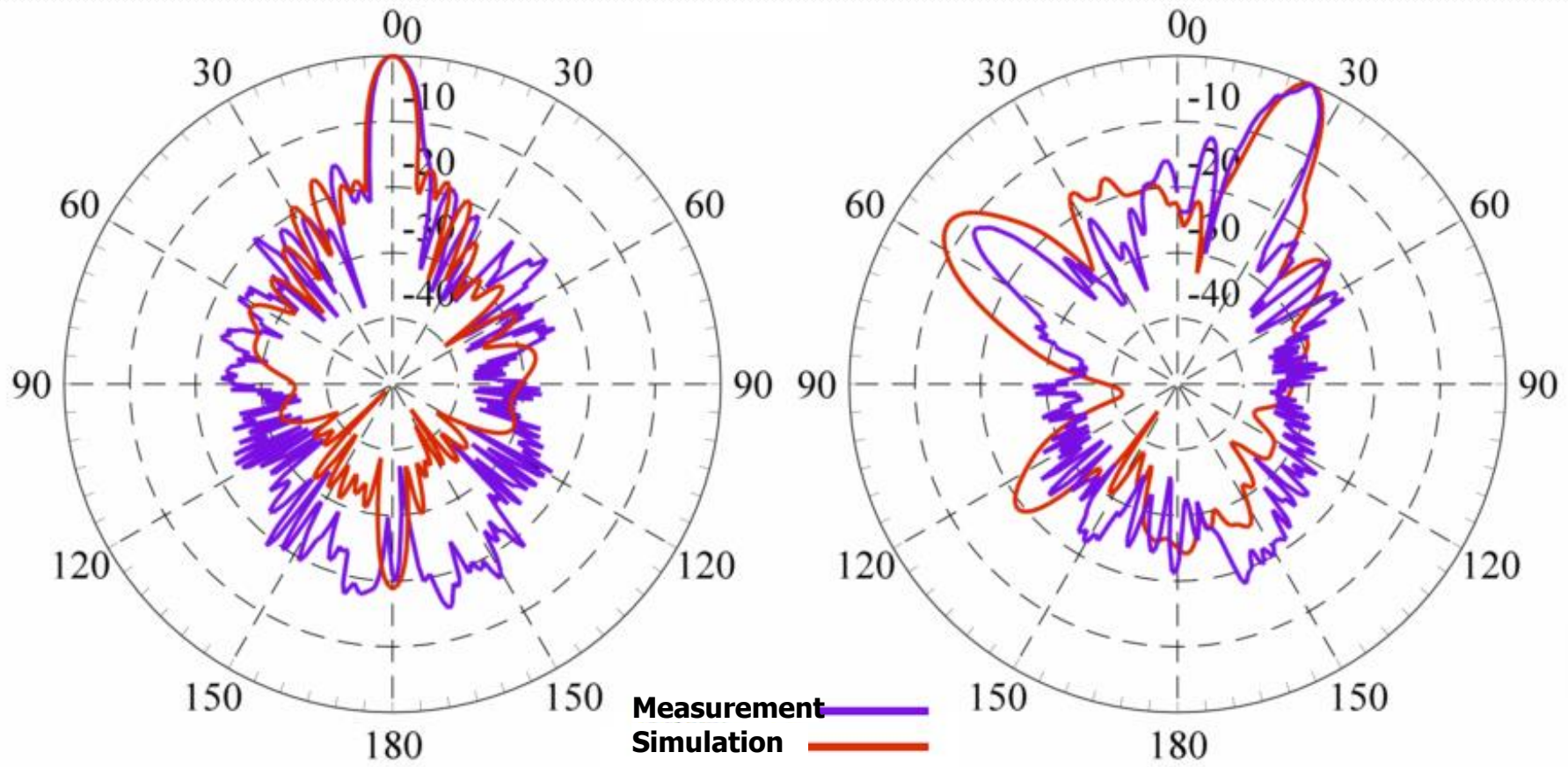
Dual Frequency Operation



Comparison of Simulations and Measurements at 24.4 GHz

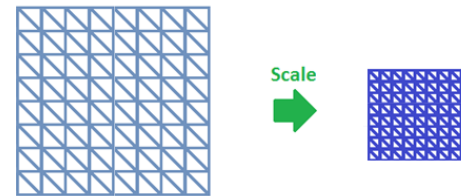


Comparison of Simulations and Measurements at 35.5 GHz



Fast and efficient analysis method

- Reduction of the MoM matrix equation size significantly using characteristic modes as macro basis functions
- Reusability of characteristic modes



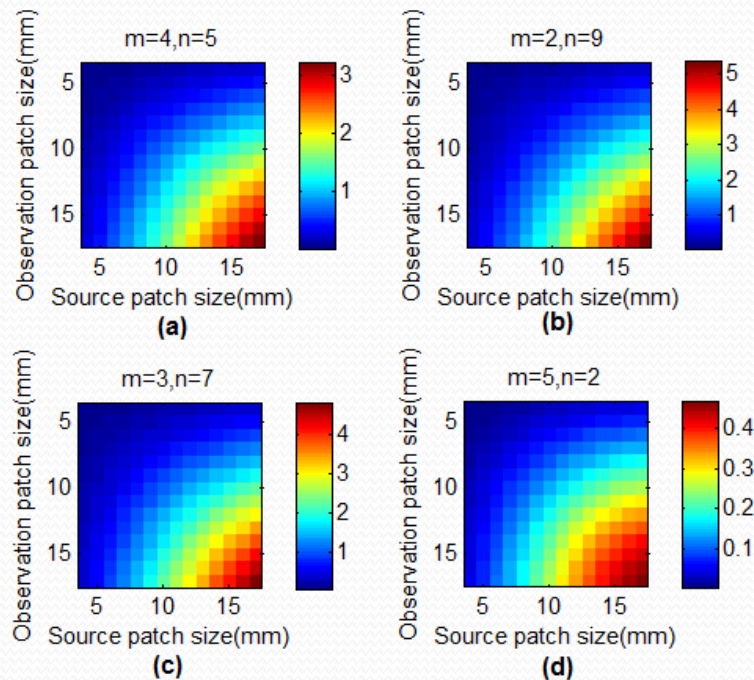
- dominant characteristic mode of the resonant patch can be used for all differently sized patches on the array
- Construction of reduced impedance matrix in a very efficient way

For details: Wednesday **C26 INTELLECT Session:** Diogo Cão (Aud 8)
17.10: Efficient Analysis of Reflectarrays Through the Use of Characteristic Modes, E. Erçil, L. Alatan, Ö. Aydin Civi

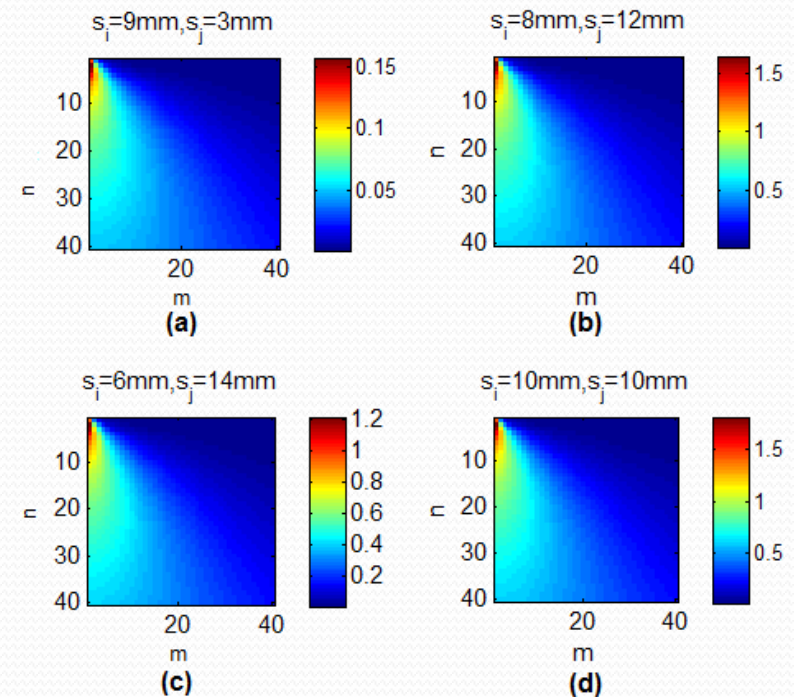
Efficient Calculation of Mutual Couplings

$$\tilde{Z}_{ij} = \bar{J}_1^T \bar{Z}^{ij} \bar{J}_1 = f(d_x, d_y, s_i, s_j) \approx g(d_x, d_y) h(s_i, s_j)$$

1) Observe \tilde{Z}_{ij} for fixed values of s_i, s_j



2) Observe \tilde{Z}_{ij} for fixed values of d_x, d_y



- 1) f 's at different (d_x, d_y) are almost same within a scaling constant
- 2) f 's at different (s_i, s_j) are almost same within a scaling constant

→ f is almost separable

Analysis Example

- cosecant square fan beam pattern
- Frequency: 10 GHz.
- Reflectarray size: 30×30 elements.
- Spacing between elements: 0.6λ in both dimensions
- Substrate: thickness=1.588 mm, $\epsilon_r=4.2$.
- Distance of feed antenna: $12 \lambda_0$.
- Feed antenna: Horn : $1.3\lambda_0 \times 0.58\lambda_0$.

HFSS:

run on super computer with 512 CPUs

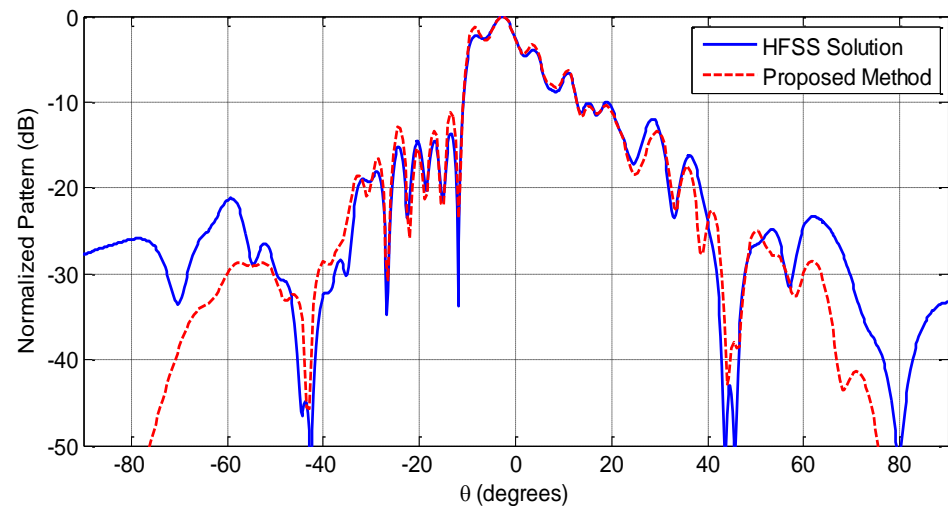
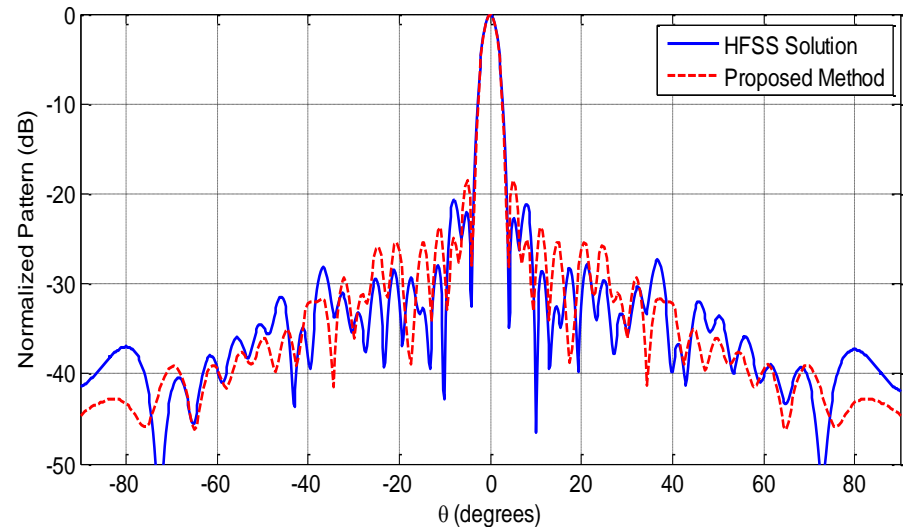
Solution time: 9 hours

Memory : 179 GB

Proposed Method:

Run on Intel Core i5 2500, 3.3 GHz
Clock Speed, 64 Bit OS.

Solution time < 0.33 sec



Contributors

- Julien Perruisseau-Carrier
- Lale Alatan
- Erdinc Ercil
- Caner Güçlü
- Ömer Bayraktar

We miss Julien!

