THEORETICAL STUDY OF LEFT HANDED BEHAVIOR OF COMPOSITE METAMATERIALS

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Abstract: We investigate numerically the transmission properties of 1D and 2D composite metamaterials (CMM) consisting of periodically arrangements of circular split-ring resonators (SRR) and wires. The theoretical methods we used are: the commercially available code Microwave Studio for transmission calculations and a retrieval procedure which gives the effective electric permittivity, ε, and magnetic permeability, μ, of the system. Our theoretical results are in good agreement with experimental data.

Keywords: left-handed materials, negative refraction, electromagnetic waves

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1. Introduction

In the last few years there have been many studies concerning metamaterials with negative refractive index. The discovery of these metamaterials emerged out of the pioneering conceptual idea of Veselago [1] and the proposal for the structure of Pendry [2,3].

By employing several theoretical methods, we studied the behavior of structures made of wires and split-ring resonators of various geometries at a wide range of operating frequencies.

The Transfer Matrix Method (TMM) is a suitable method for pure theoretical studies. Thus, using this method, we can assess: the SRR electric response [4,5], the electric field coupling to the magnetic resonance of SRR [6], the dependence of transmission on parameters of the system, material properties and orientation [7], more symmetric, multigap SRR designs proposed for 3D left-handed metamaterials [8], the effect of periodicity on the effective medium approximation [9], the limit of the SRR magnetic response at optical frequencies [10], etc. This method is not suitable though for the description of a real system, because a large number of mesh-cells may be required for certain SRR and wire geometries which makes the calculation intractable, mostly in the time scale. In this case, like in this paper, we use the finite integration technique employed through Microwave Studio commercial software for transmission calculations together with a retrieval procedure [11] which extracts the effective electric permittivity, ε, and magnetic permeability, μ, by inverting the reflection-transmission results, considering our metamaterial as a homogeneous effective medium.

2. 1D metamaterial with left-handed behavior at ~ 4 GHz

In this section we theoretically study the CMM structure experimentally measured by Aydin et. al. [12]. This is a 1D periodic structure made of one circular SRR and one continuous wire per unit cell. The geometric parameters of the system are: the width of the SRR and wire: 0.9mm, the SRR gap and the distance between the two SRR rings: 0.2mm, the inner radius of the inner ring: 1.6mm, and the SRR and wire thickness: 30μm. The dielectric board has a 1.6mm thickness and, in order the theoretical transmission LH peak to be centered at the same frequency as the experimental one, we choose the dielectric constant of the board ε=2.6. The unit cell dimensions are $a_k = a_E = 8.8$mm and $a_H = 6.5$mm, where the polarization and the propagation directions are shown in the left panel of Fig. 1. The right panel of Fig. 1 presents the transmission through one unit cell in the propagation direction and periodic conditions in the other two directions.

Aydin et. al. [12] compared the simulations with the experimental transmission spectra through 5 unit cells in the propagation direction, and they obtained a very good agreement.

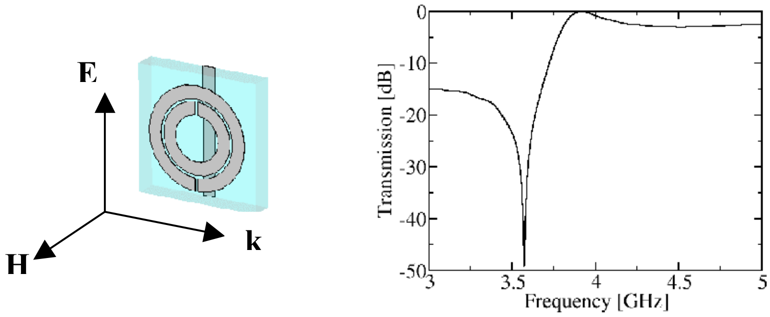

Fig.1 Right panel: transmission through one unit cell in the propagation, for the polarization and propagation direction shown in the left panel: propagation direction parallel to the SRR plane and electric field, **E**, parallel to the wire.

Then they checked that the transmission peak is LH comparing with similar results for closed SRR and wires samples. Here we will demonstrate the LH character by calculating the impedance, z, the refractive index, n, the electric permittivity, ε, and the magnetic permeability, μ with the well developed retrieval method.

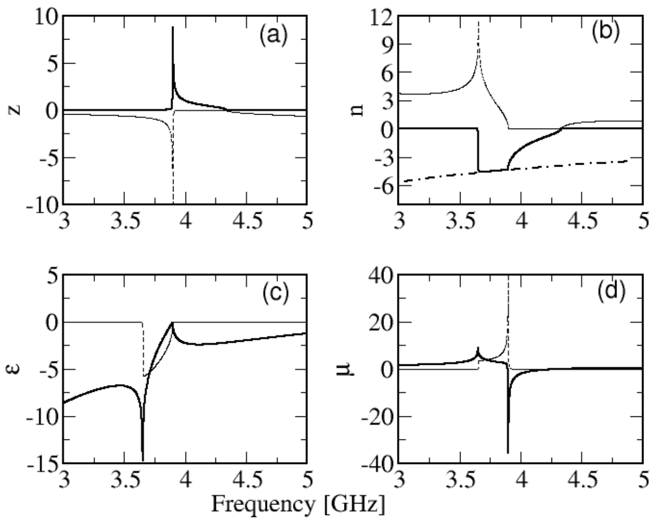

Fig.2 The retrieved real (thick) and imaginary (thin) parts of the effective impedance, z (a), the refractive index, n (b), the electric permittivity, ε (c), and the magnetic permeability, μ (d), for the system presented in Fig.1. The dot-dashed line shows the minimum value of the refractive index in the first Brillouin zone.

Fig.2 shows the negative values of the real parts of n, ε, and μ. The real part of n is cut by the minimum value in the first Brillouin zone. The periodicity influences also the magnetic resonance in μ. The real part of ε is negative for all frequencies, which confirms again that we are below ω_p' of the CMM.

3. 2D metamaterial with left-handed behavior at ~ 4 GHz

We consider the case of a 2D CMM with LH behavior. The experimental results for this structure are presented in ref. 13. The materials and the SRR and wire geometries are the same as in the previous 1D case, while the unit cell is $a_k = a_E = a_H = 9.3$mm.

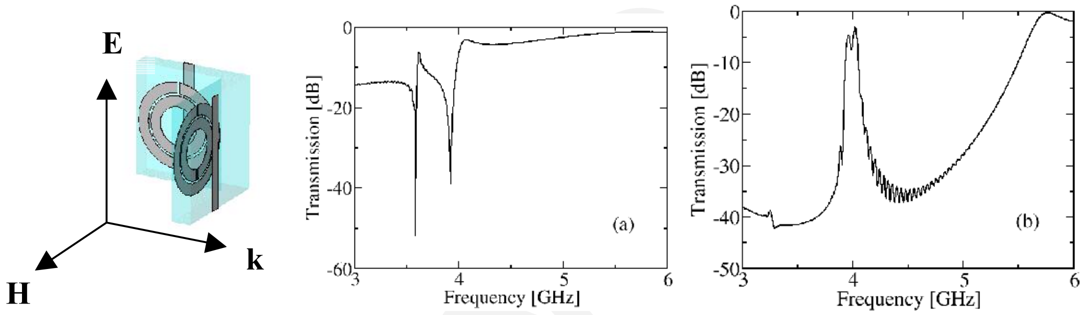

Fig.3 Transmission spectra for one (a) and five (b) unit cells in the propagation direction, for the polarization and propagation direction shown in the left panel.

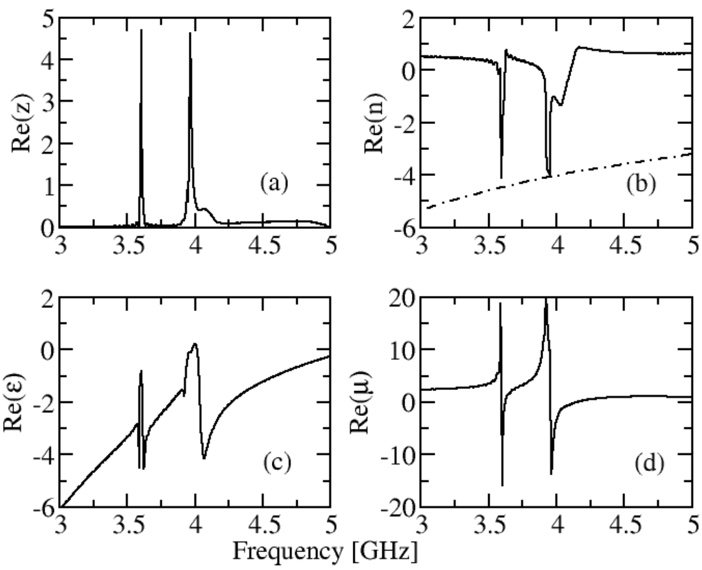

Fig.4 The retrieved real part of the effective impedance, z (a), the refractive index, n (b), the electric permittivity, ε (c), and the magnetic permeability, μ (d), for the system presented in Fig.3. The dot-dashed line shows the minimum value of the refractive index in the first Brillouin zone.

As Figs.3(a) shows, the magnetic resonance of the single SRR splits in the presence of the second SRR in the unit cell. When more unit cells are added in the propagation direction, only the width of the LH transmission at higher frequencies increases (see Fig.3(b)), the lower frequency peak being to weak to be experimentally detected. In this case, the board dielectric constant which gives results closed to the experimental data is ε=3.6. This is a little different that the values stated in the experiments [12]. This might due to the fact that the dielectric boards might not be uniform.

4. 1D metamaterial with left-handed behavior at ~100 GHz

The last structure that will examine is a 1D CMM which exhibits LH transmission peak at 100GHz. In this case, two layers of three continuous wire are needed per unit cell (see the left panel of Fig.5) in order to obtain the plasma frequency of the CMM consisting of SRRs and wires, ω_p', higher that the magnetic frequency of the SRR-only system. The dimensions of the components are: inner ring inner radius: 43μm, inner ring outer radius: 67.2μm, outer ring inner radius: 80.7μm, outer ring outer radius: 107.5μm, split ring gap: 7.2μm, wire width: 26.9μm, wire separation: 53.7μm, SRR and wire thickness: 0.5μm dielectric board thickness: 150μm. The periodicity in the SRR plane is: $a_k = a_E = 262.7$μm. The dielectric constant for the substrate is $\varepsilon = 6.2$.

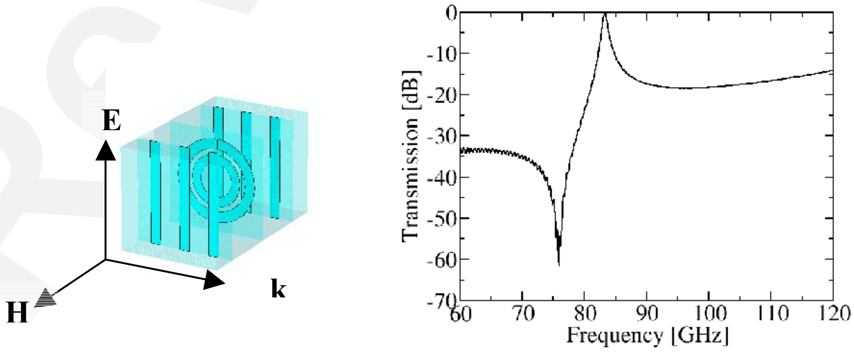

Fig.5 Right panel: transmission through one unit cells in the propagation direction, for the structure, polarization and propagation direction shown in the left panel.

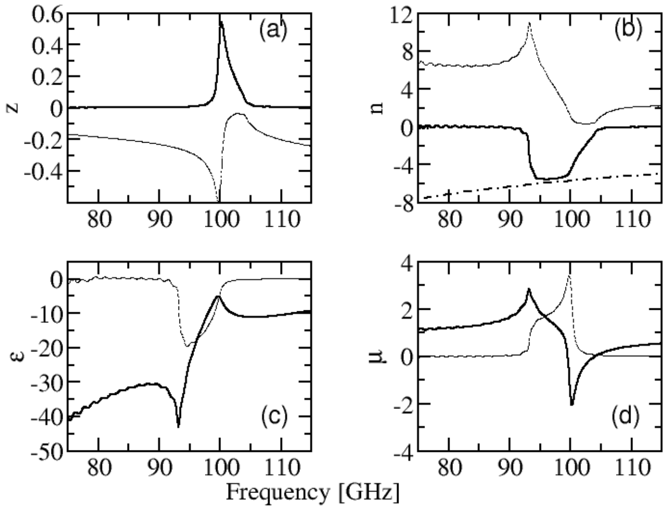

Fig.6 The retrieved real (thick) and imaginary (thin) parts of the effective impedance, z (a), the refractive index, n (b), the electric permittivity, ε (c), and the magnetic permeability, μ (d), for the system presented in Fig.5. The dot-dashed line shows the minimum value of the refractive index in the first Brillouin zone.

Similarly to Figs.2 and 4, in Fig. 6 one can observe the negative n, ε and μ and the influence of the periodicity. The frequency domain for which Re(n)<0 extends from 93GHz to 104GHz, while the experimental CMM structure [14] exhibits a transmission band from 98 to 104 GHz. The transmission at the lower frequencies of the Re(n)<0 domain is suppressed due to the high Im(n).

5. Conclusion

By employing the Microwave Studio code and the retrieval procedure we obtained results which are in good agreement with experimental data. This shows that we can successfully use these theoretical methods to predict designs for CMM with LH behavior fabrication. However, there are discrepancies between theory and experiment, such as differences in the transmission and width of the LH peak, due to the fact that the finite thickness of the metallic components, experimental disorder and misalignment and fabrication-based nonuniformity of SRRs and wires are not considered in our theoretical methods.

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Figures:

Fig.1 Right panel: transmission through one unit cell in the propagation, for the polarization and propagation direction shown in the left panel: propagation direction parallel to the SRR plane and electric field, **E**, parallel to the wire.

Fig.2 The retrieved real (thick) and imaginary (thin) parts of the effective impedance, z (a), the refractive index, n (b), the electric permittivity, ε (c), and the magnetic permeability, μ (d), for the system presented in Fig.1. The dot-dashed line shows the minimum value of the refractive index in the first Brillouin zone.

Fig.3 Transmission spectra for one (a) and five (b) unit cells in the propagation direction, for the polarization and propagation direction shown in the left panel.

Fig.4 The retrieved real (thick) and imaginary (thin) parts of the effective impedance, z (a), the refractive index, n (b), the electric permittivity, ε (c), and the magnetic permeability, μ (d), for the system presented in Fig.3. The dot-dashed line shows the minimum value of the refractive index in the first Brillouin zone.

Fig.5 Right panel: transmission through one unit cell in the propagation direction, for the structure, polarization and propagation direction shown in the left panel.

Fig.6 The retrieved real (thick) and imaginary (thin) parts of the effective impedance, z (a), the refractive index, n (b), the electric permittivity, ε (c), and the magnetic permeability, μ (d), for the system presented in Fig.5. The dot-dashed line shows the minimum value of the refractive index in the first Brillouin zone.