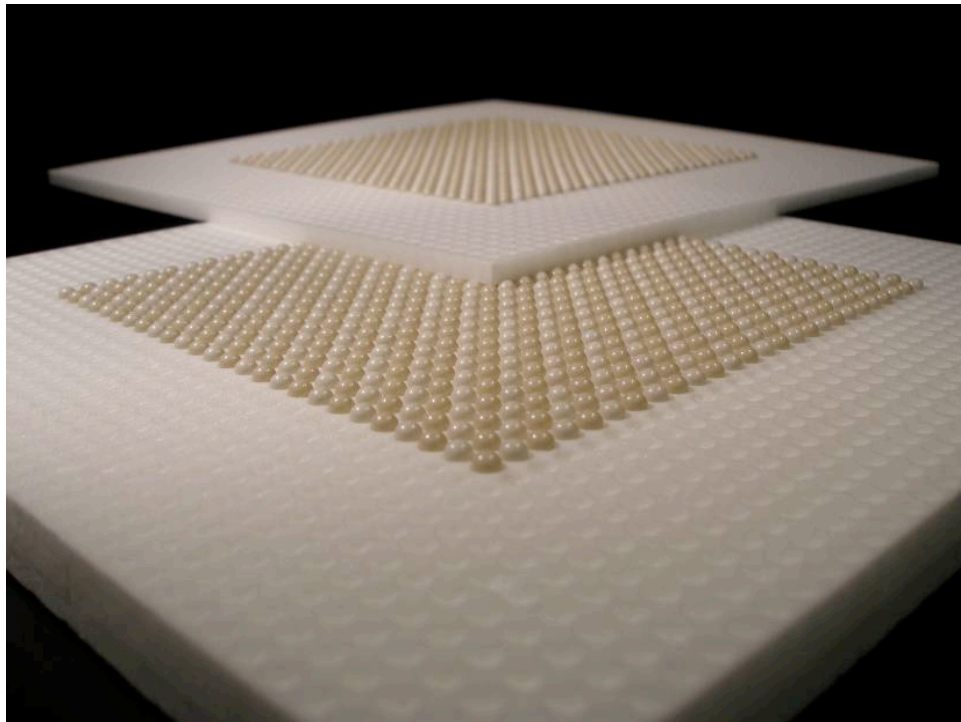


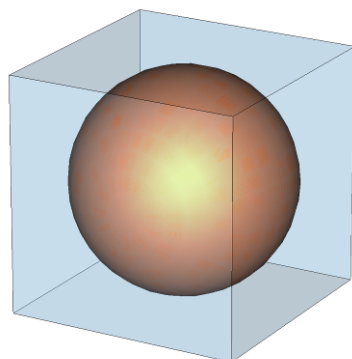
EXPERIMENTAL REALIZATION OF LOW LOSS, ISOTROPIC DNG MATERIALS

J.F. Carroll III, J.H. Loui, P.G. Clem, and M.B. Sinclair



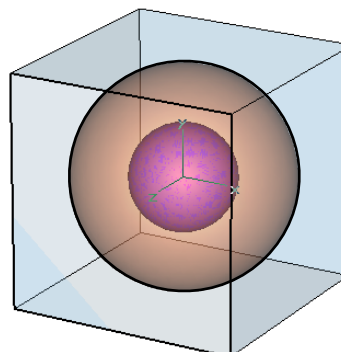
Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.

ISOTROPIC DNG UNIT-CELL TOPOLOGIES



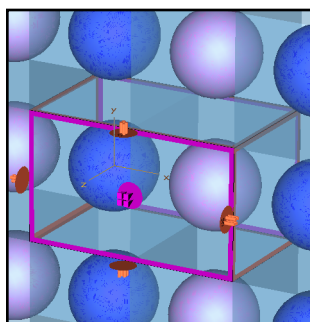
Lewin, 1947, Holloway *et al.* 2003

- $\epsilon_r = \mu_r$
- Effective Medium
- Isotropic
- Simulation



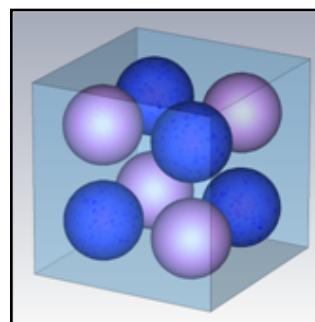
Kuester *et al.* 2008

- $\mu_r = 1$
- $\epsilon_{r \text{ core}} > \epsilon_{r \text{ clad}}$
- Isotropic
- Simulation



Ahmadi *et al.* 2008

- $\mu_r = 1$
- $\epsilon_{r1} \neq \epsilon_{r2}$
- Anisotropic
- Simulation

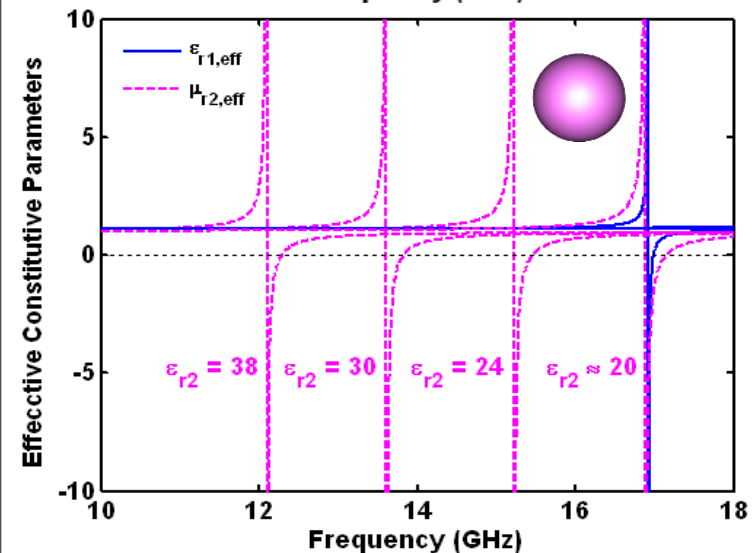
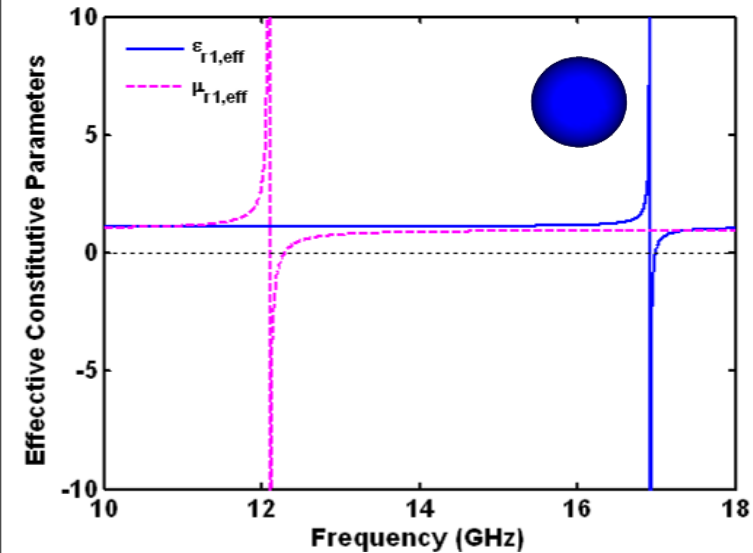


Vendik *et al.* 2006 & this work

- $\mu_r = 1$
- $\epsilon_{r1} \neq \epsilon_{r2}$
- Isotropic
- Simulation & Experiment

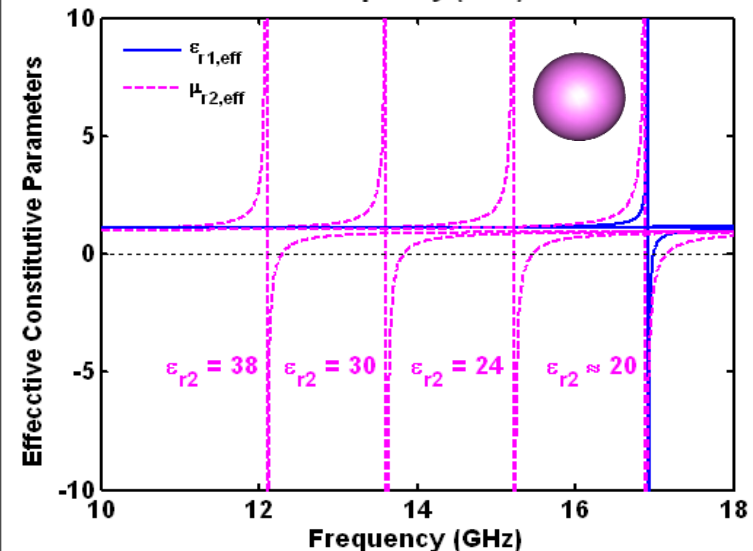
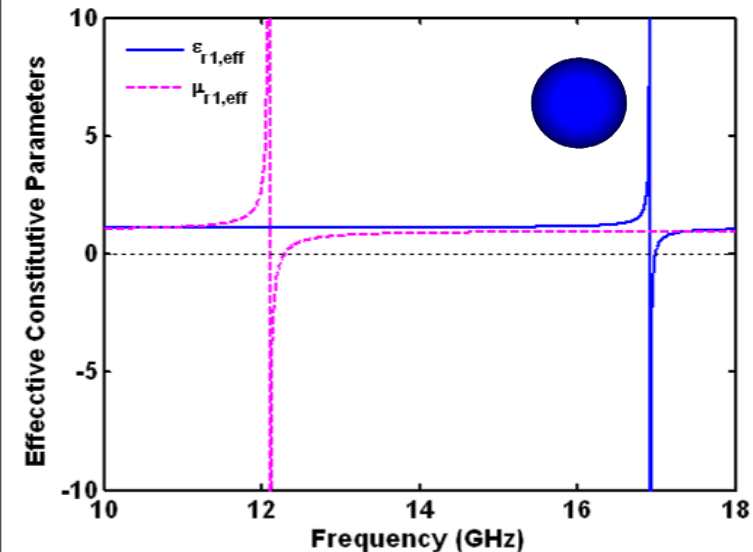
NaCl STRUCTURE DESIGN & MATERIAL SELECTION

- Designed DNG response by overlapping electric and magnetic resonances ~17GHz



NaCl STRUCTURE DESIGN & MATERIAL SELECTION

- Designed DNG response by overlapping electric and magnetic resonances ~17GHz



Material composition	ϵ_r	$\tan \delta (\cdot 10^{-4})$
Al_2O_3	10	3
$\text{Mg}_x\text{Ca}_{1-x}\text{TiO}_3$	20	9
$\text{Ba}[\text{Sn}_x(\text{Mg}_{0.33}\text{Ta}_{0.67})_{1-x}\text{O}_3]$	25	2
$\text{Ba}(\text{Zn}_{0.33}\text{Ta}_{0.67})\text{O}_3$	30	9
$(\text{Zr}_x\text{Sn}_{1-x})\text{TiO}_4$	38	5
$\text{Ba}_2\text{Ti}_9\text{O}_{20}$	39	5
$\text{CaTiO}_3\text{-NdAlO}_3$	45	5
$\text{BaNd}_2\text{Ti}_4\text{O}_{12}$	77	5
$(\text{Ba,Pb})\text{Nd}_2\text{Ti}_4\text{O}_{12}$	90	5
TiO_2	100	3
CaTiO_3	170	30
SrTiO_3	270	50

PHYSICAL SPHERE PROPERTIES



Sphere A – $(\text{Zr},\text{Sn})\text{TiO}_4$

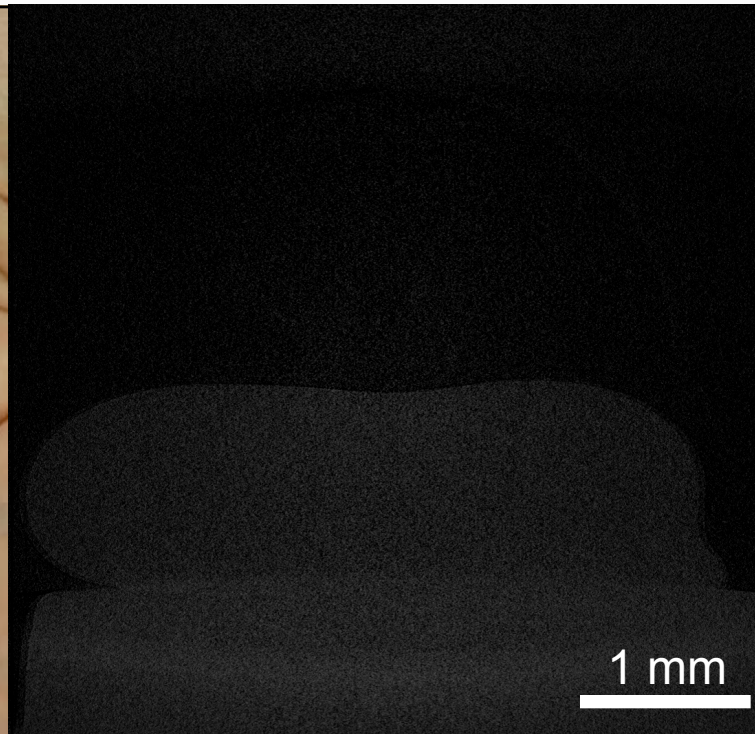
- Weight: 0.168 g +/- 0.001 g
- Diameter: 0.400 cm +/- 0.000 cm
- % Relative density: >97%

Sphere B – $(\text{Mg},\text{Ca})\text{TiO}_3$

- Weight: 0.127 g +/- 0.002 g
- Diameter: 0.398 cm +/- 0.000 cm
- % Relative density: >99%

All spheres as polished to < 10 micron sphericity

PHYSICAL SPHERE PROPERTIES



Sphere A – $(\text{Zr},\text{Sn})\text{TiO}_4$

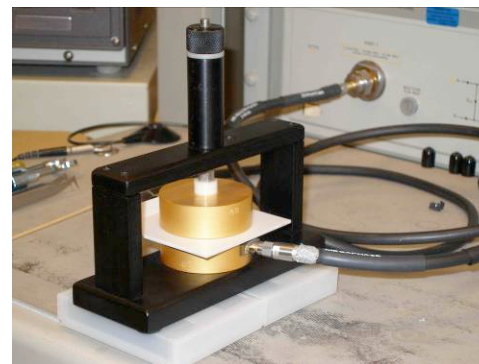
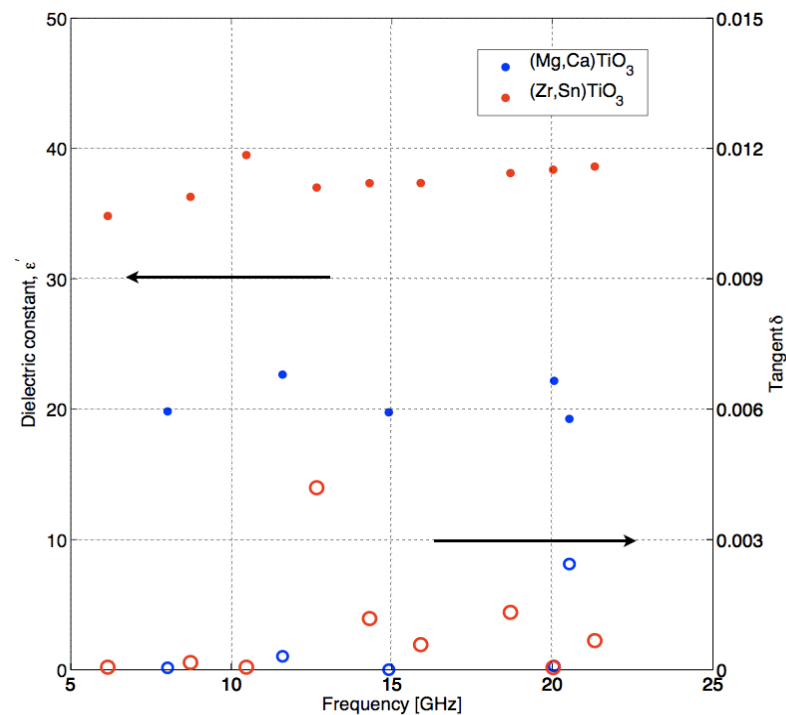
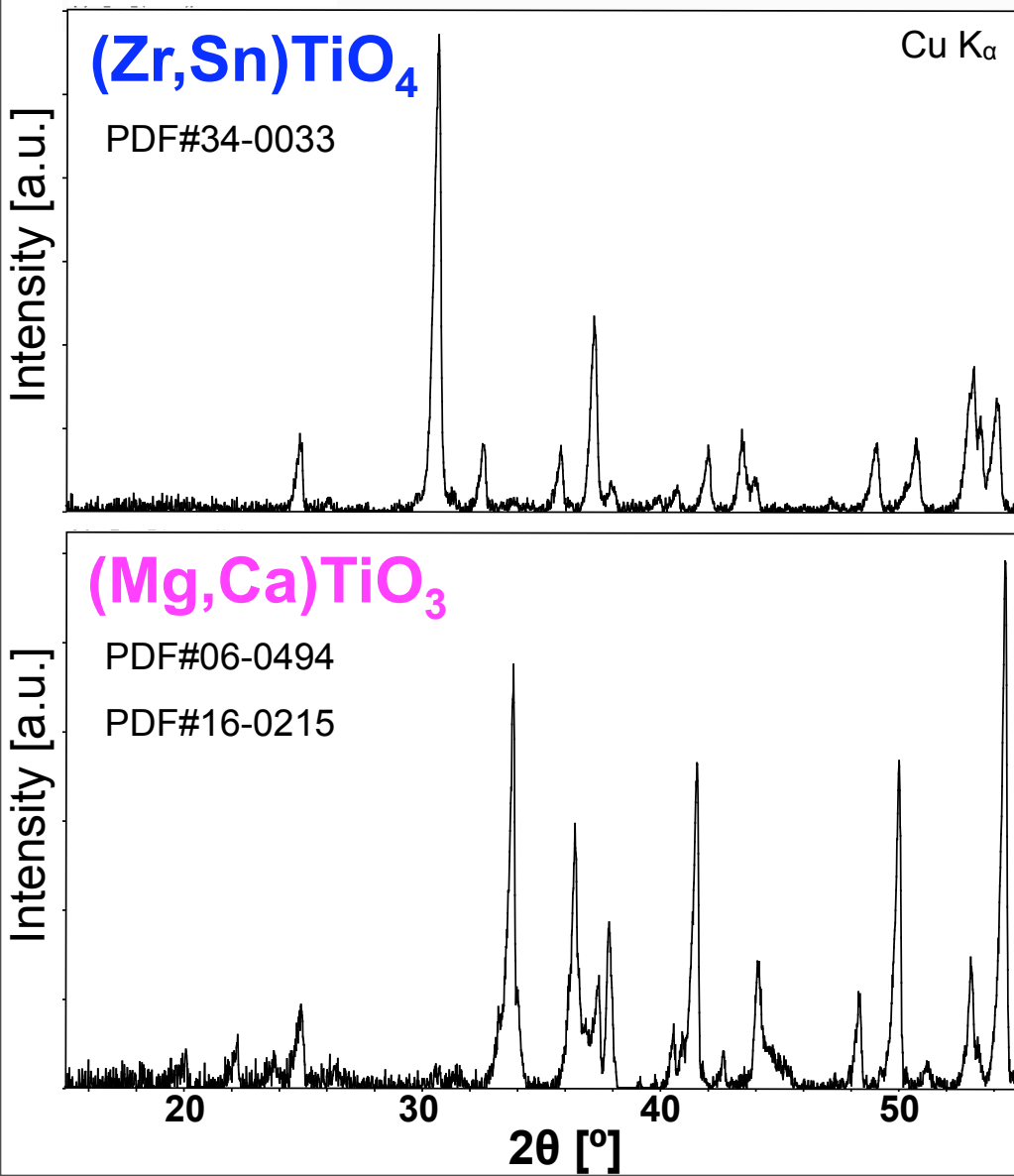
- Weight: 0.168 g +/- 0.001 g
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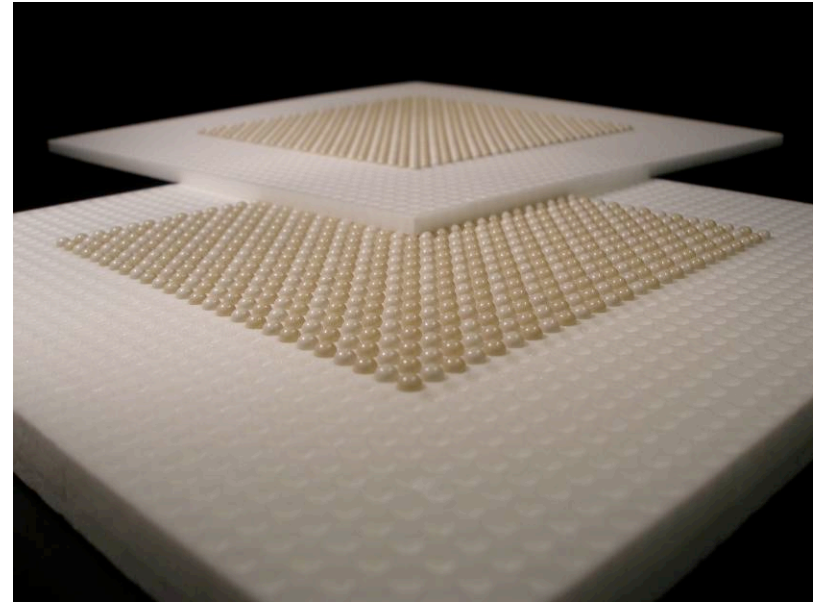
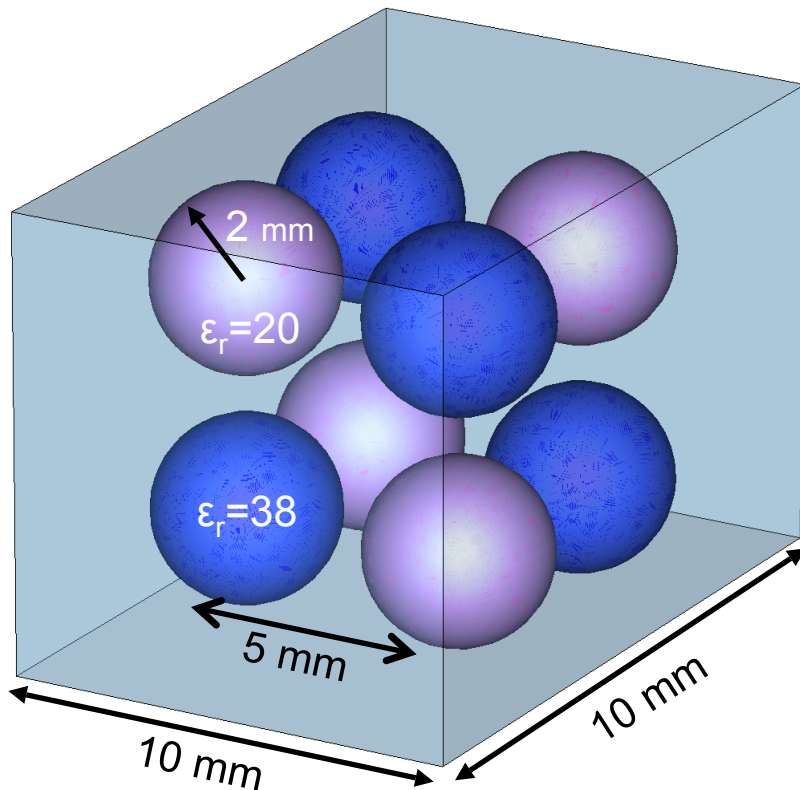
All spheres as polished to < 10 micron sphericity

STRUCTURE - PROPERTY RELATIONSHIPS



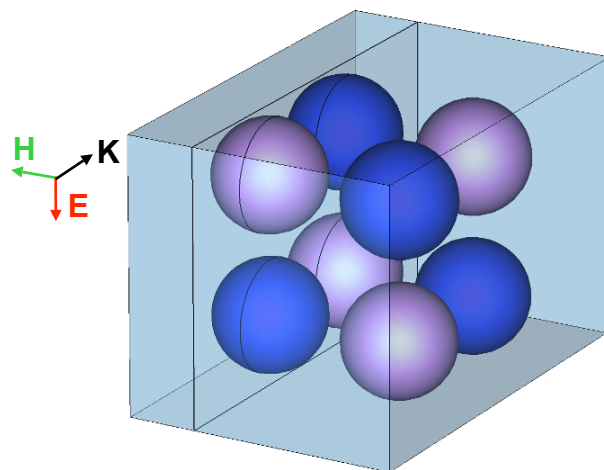
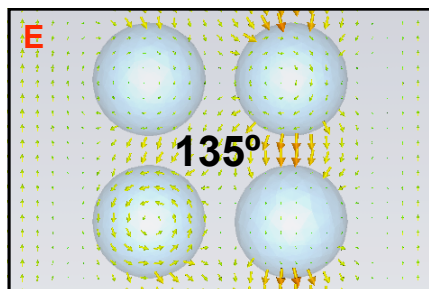
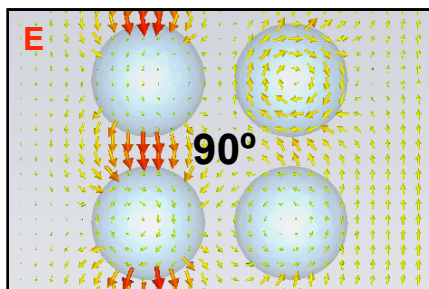
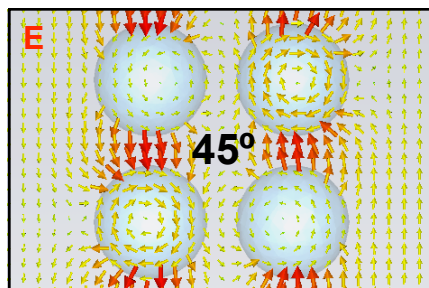
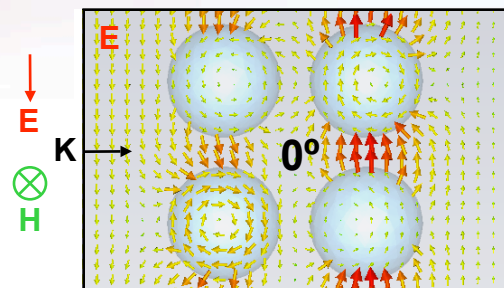
UNIT-CELL PARAMETERS & CONSTRUCTION

Unit Cell Parameters

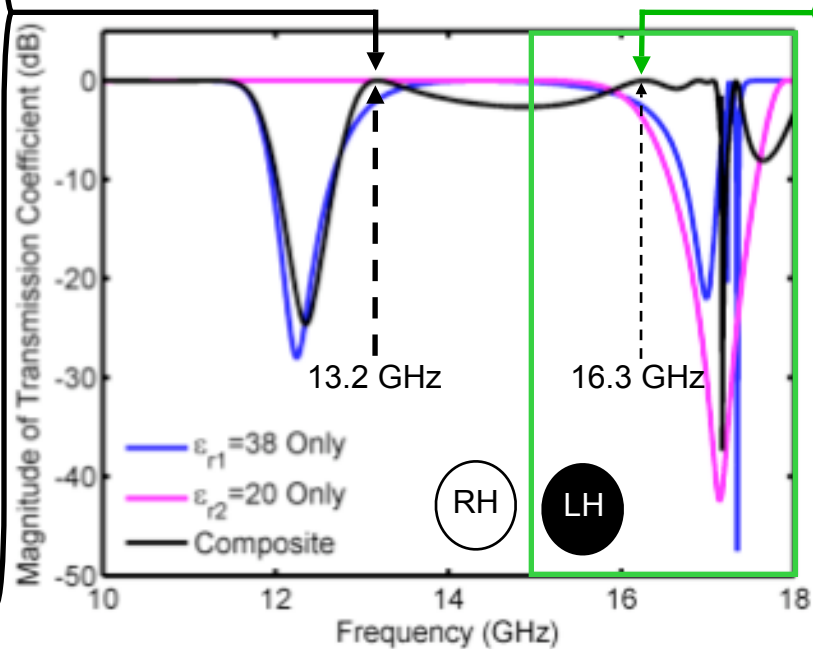
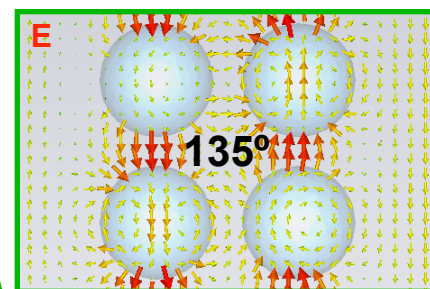
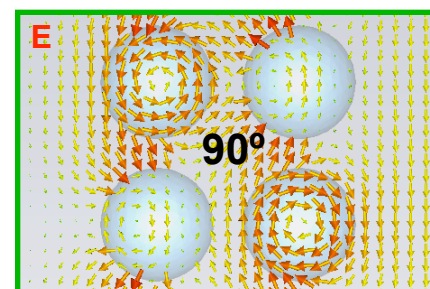
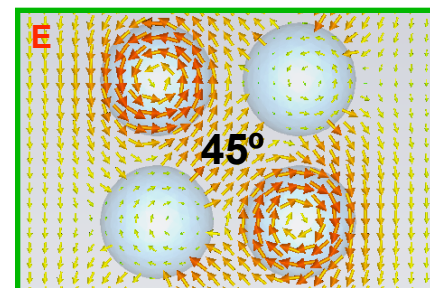
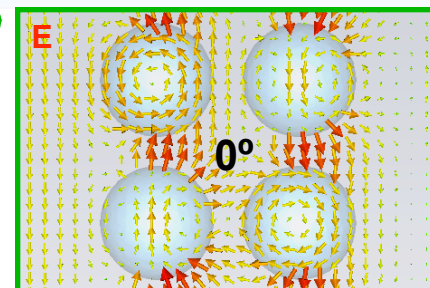


Sphere A: $(\text{Zr}, \text{Sn})\text{TiO}_4$ - darker tint
Sphere B: $(\text{Mg}, \text{Ca})\text{TiO}_3$ - lighter tint
Array size: 26 x 26
Foam support structure, 3 layers

GEOMETRY & PHASE FIELD ANALYSIS

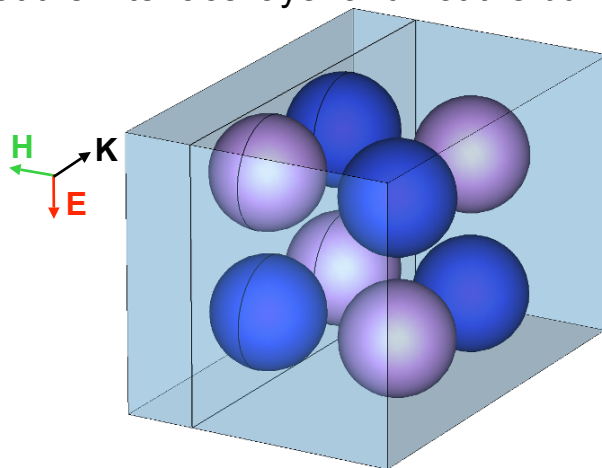


E-field Polarized Opposite of Excitation for
LH Propagation @ 16.3 GHz

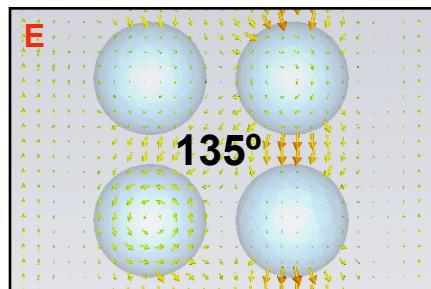
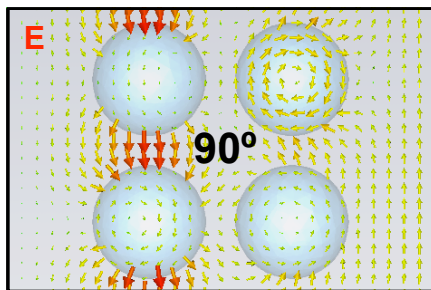
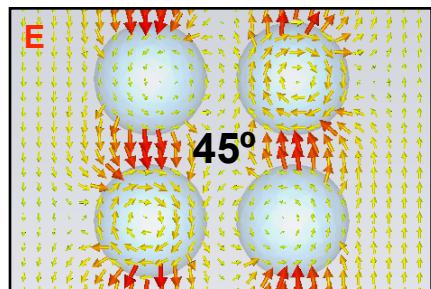
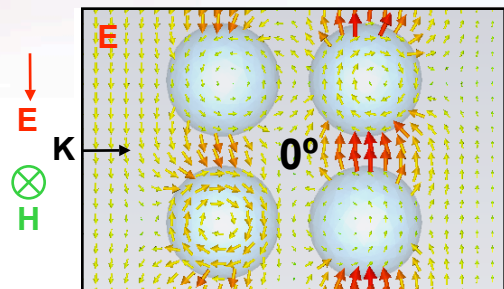


RH FEATURES

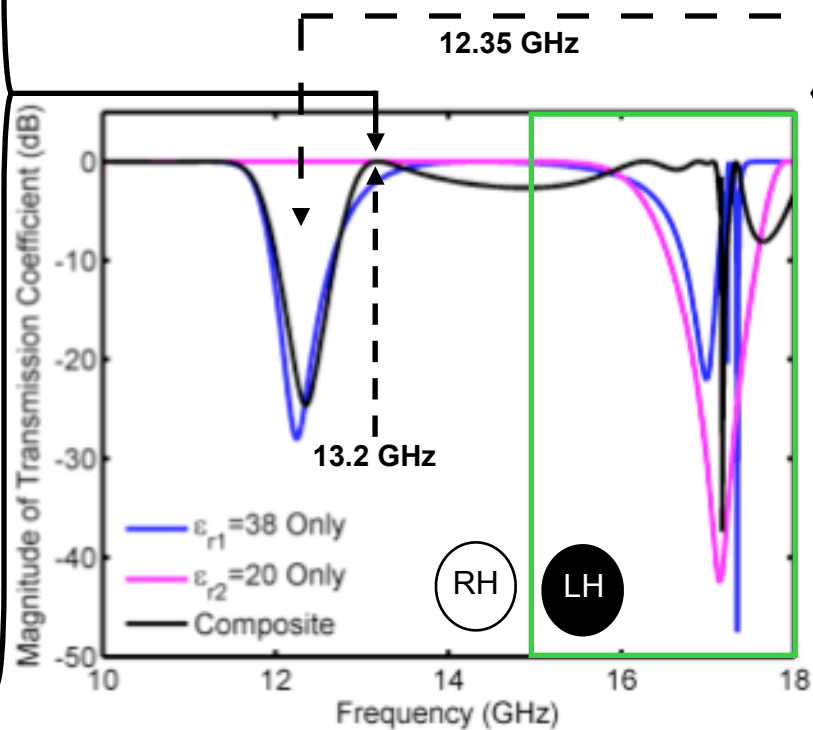
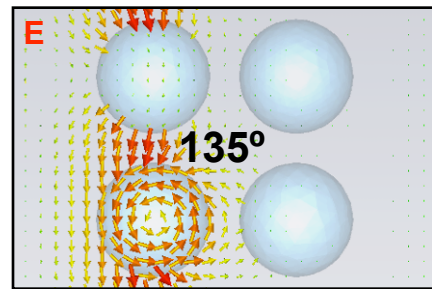
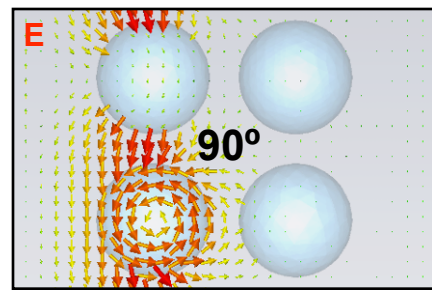
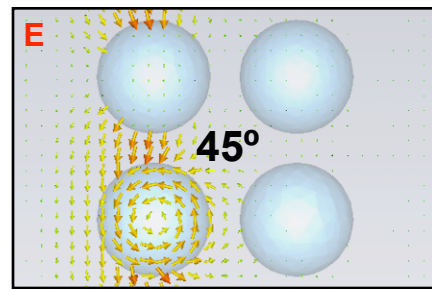
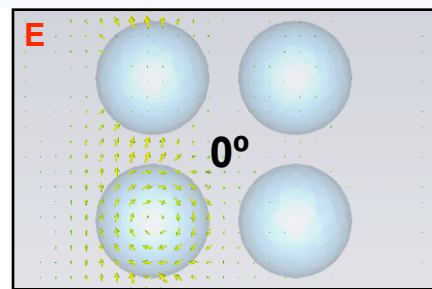
@ 12.35 GHz wave reflection mainly occurs at the interface layer and not the bulk



13.2 GHz

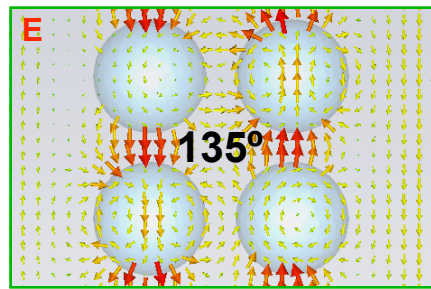
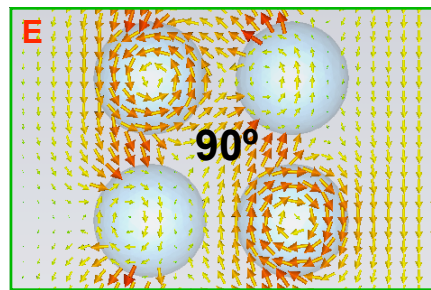
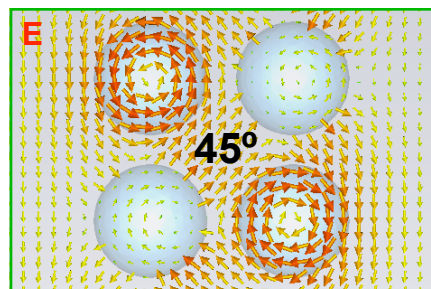
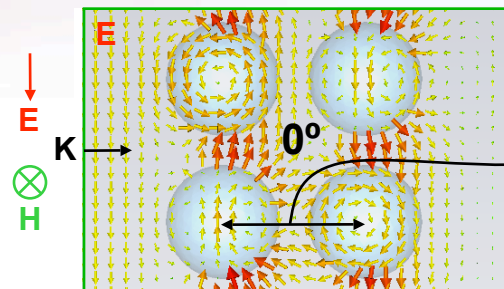


12.35 GHz



LH FEATURES & INDEX

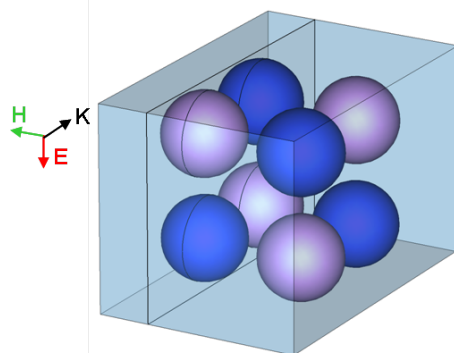
16.3 GHz



$$\lambda_0/2 @ 16.3 \text{ GHz} = 9.2 \text{ mm}$$

$$\lambda_g/2 = 5 \text{ mm}$$

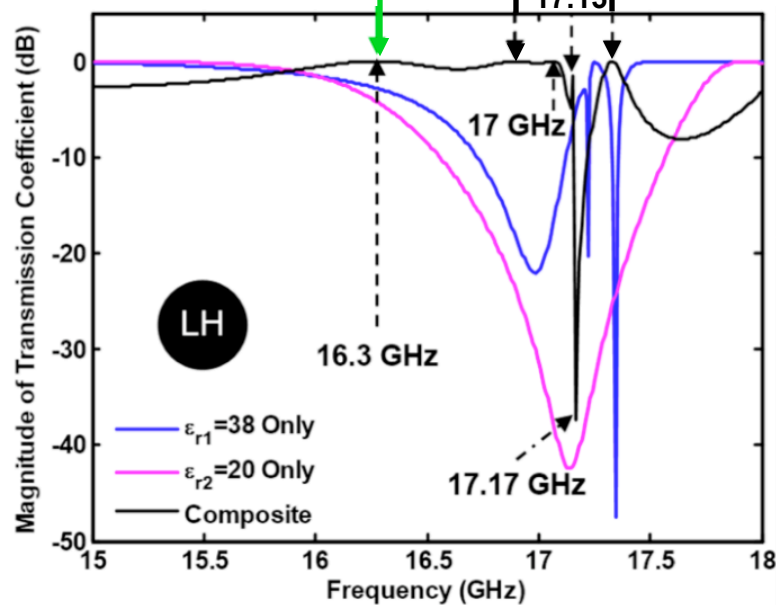
$$n = \lambda_0/\lambda_g = -1.84$$



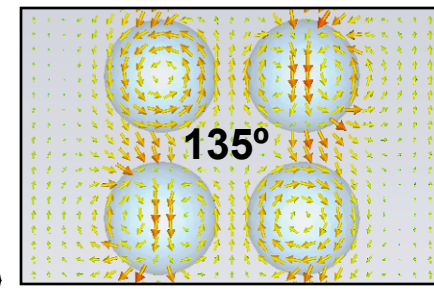
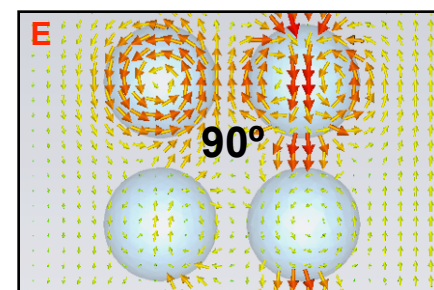
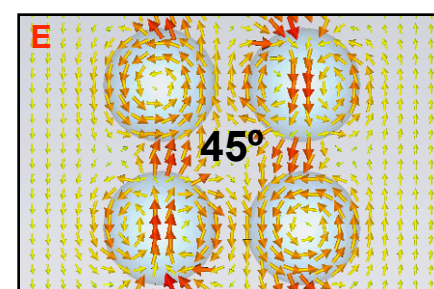
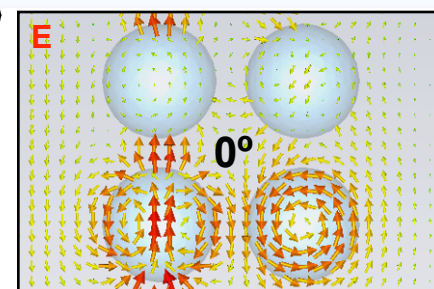
Different
Modal
Profile

16.9 GHz

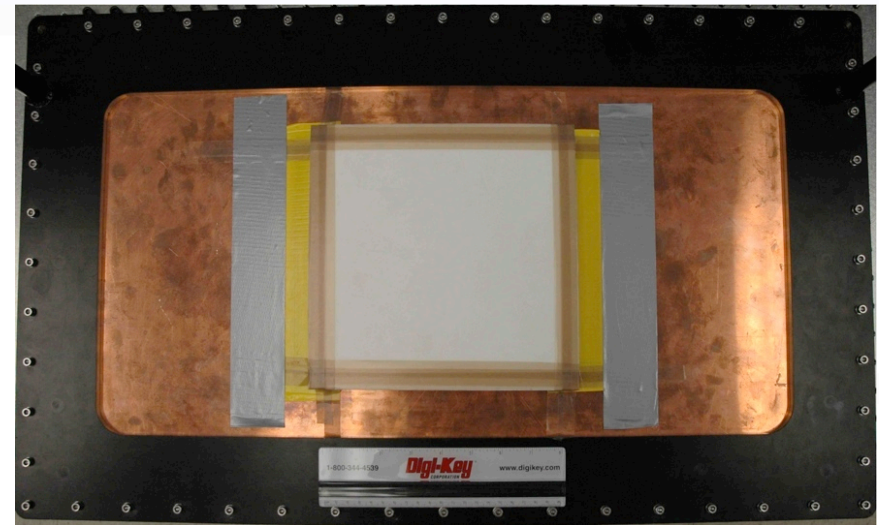
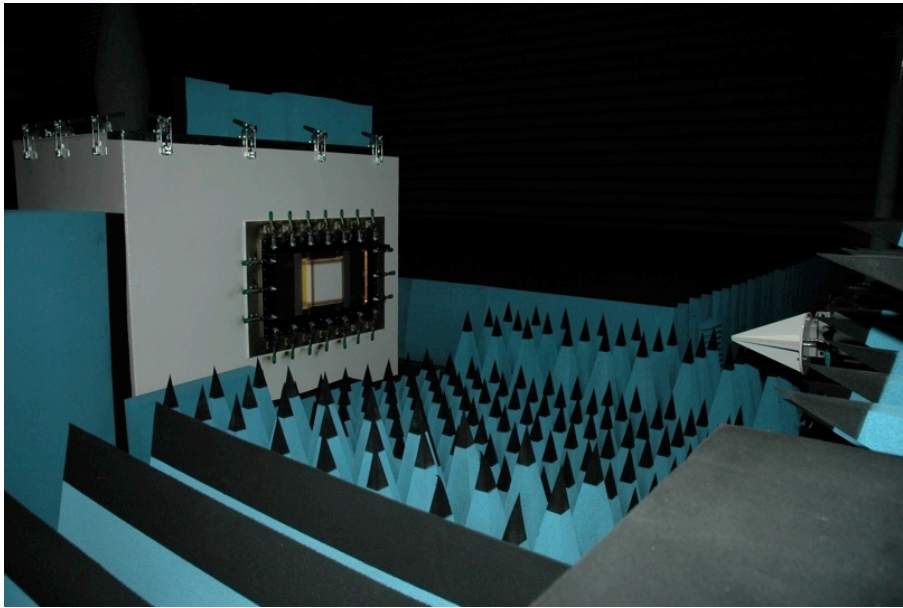
17.3 GHz



16.9 GHz

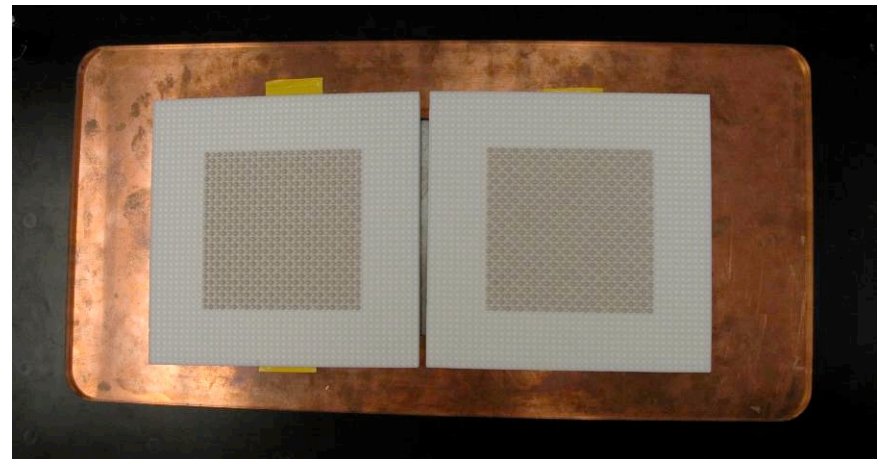


FACILITY FOR ADVANCED RADAR MEASUREMENTS (FARM)



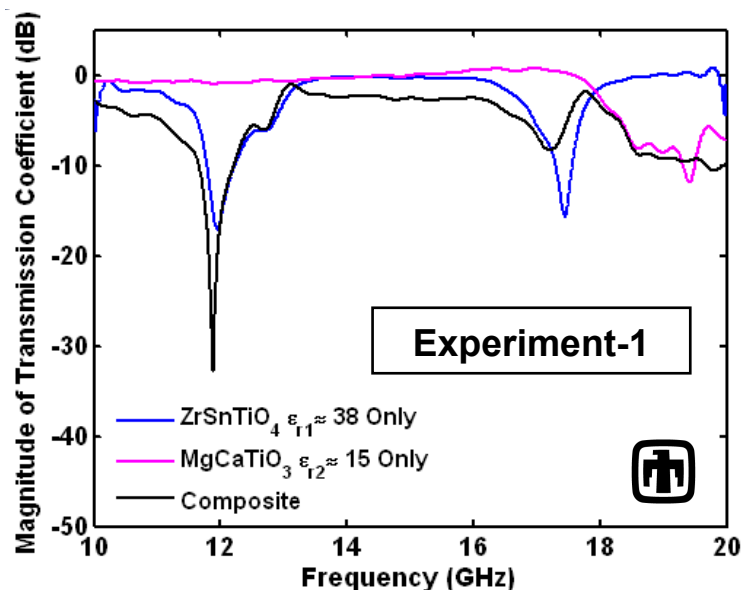
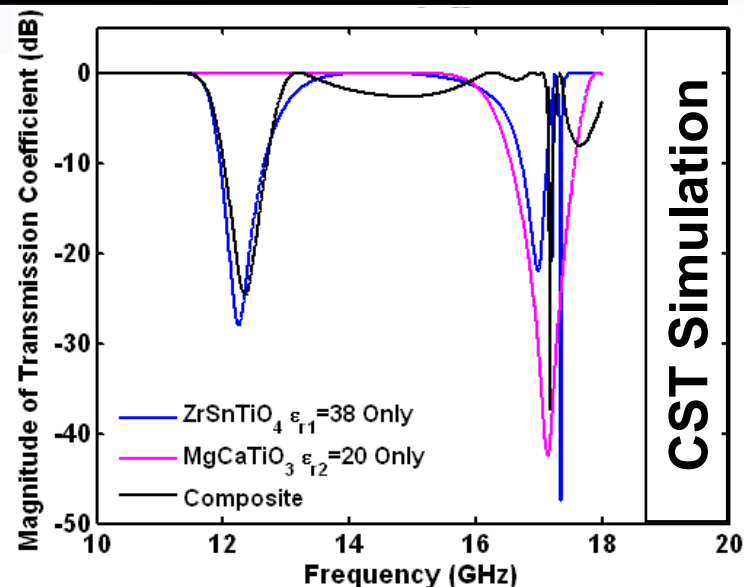
7 Inch x 7 Inch Aperture

- Agilent PNA E8362B 10MHz - 20GHz
- TEMCO Dual Polarized Log Periodic
- BW: 2-20 GHz
- Transmitter inside the box
- Thru and isolation calibration with time-gating at normal incidence



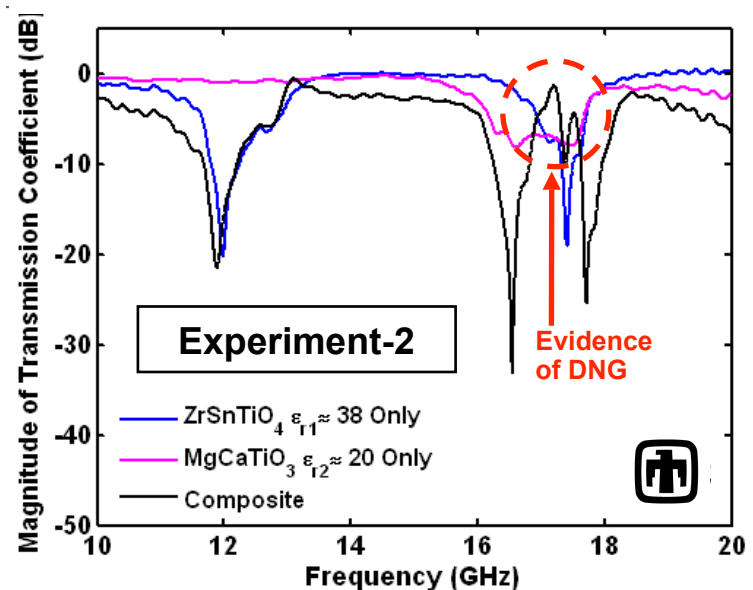
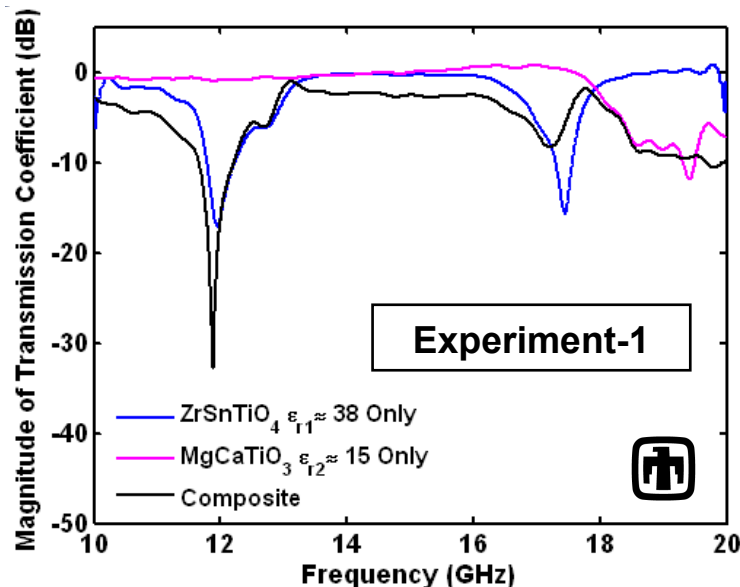
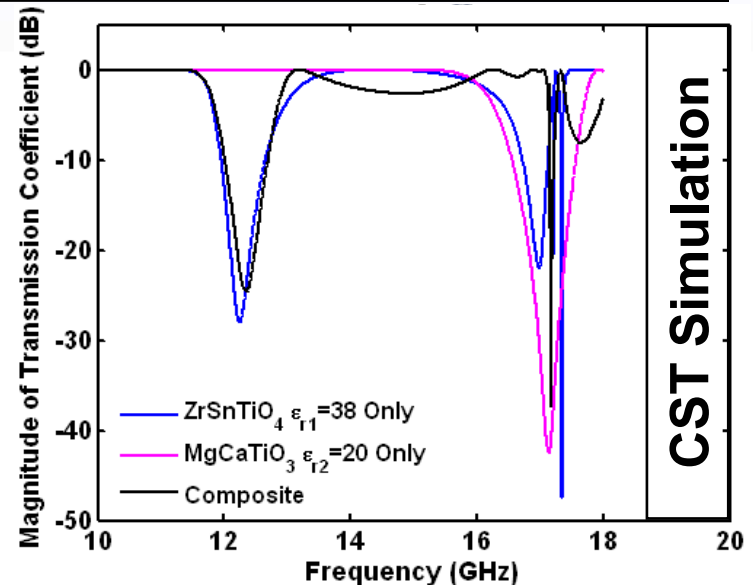
EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

- Experiment-1 offered unconvincing evidence of DNG propagation due to $\epsilon_{r2} \ll 20$

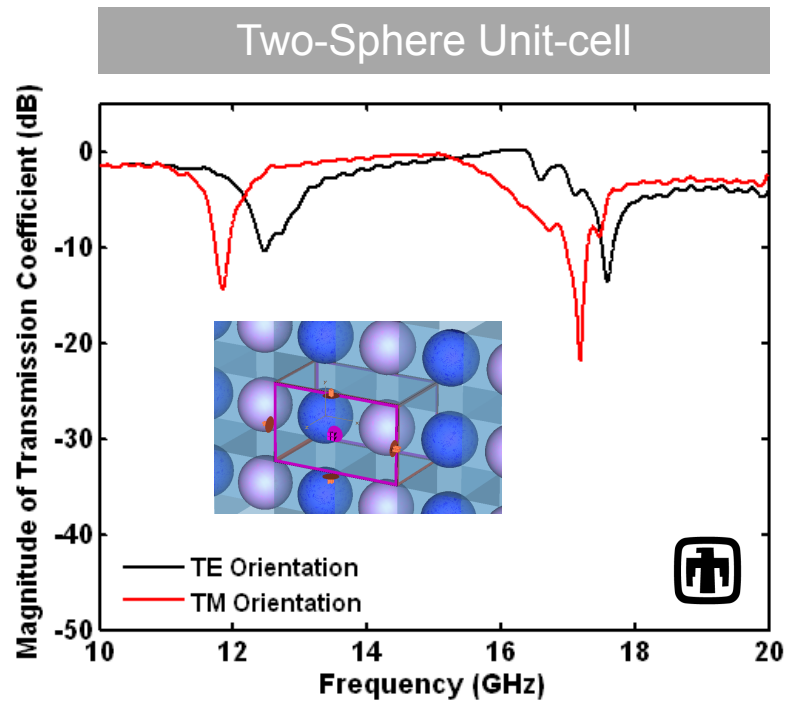


EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

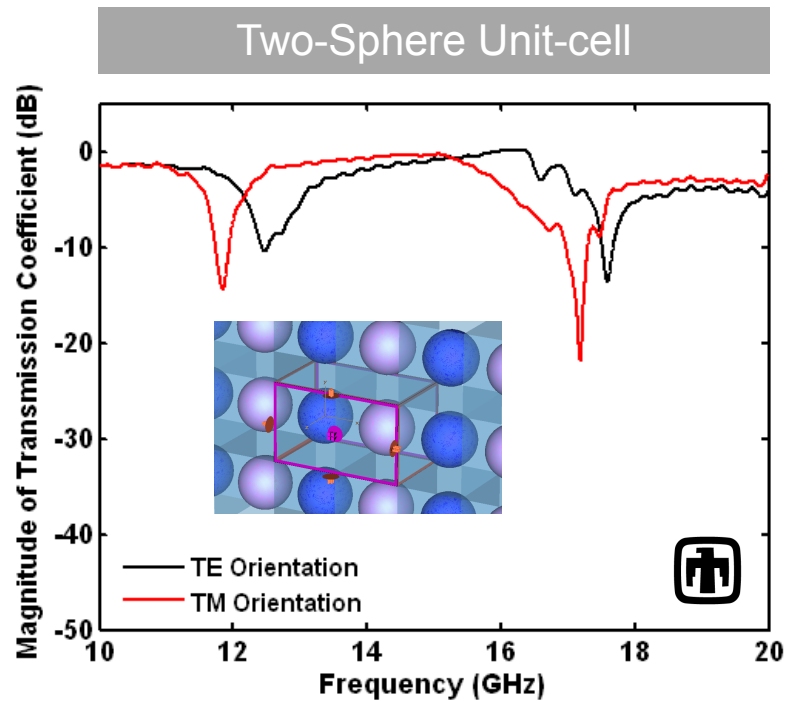
- Experiment-1 offered unconvincing evidence of DNG propagation due to $\epsilon_{r2} \ll 20$
- Experiment-2 contained (Mg,Ca)TiO₃ spheres with the desired $\epsilon_{r2} \sim 20$
- DNG transmission peaks occurred where band-stops of the two spheres overlapped with similar magnitude



ISOTROPIC DNG VALIDATION

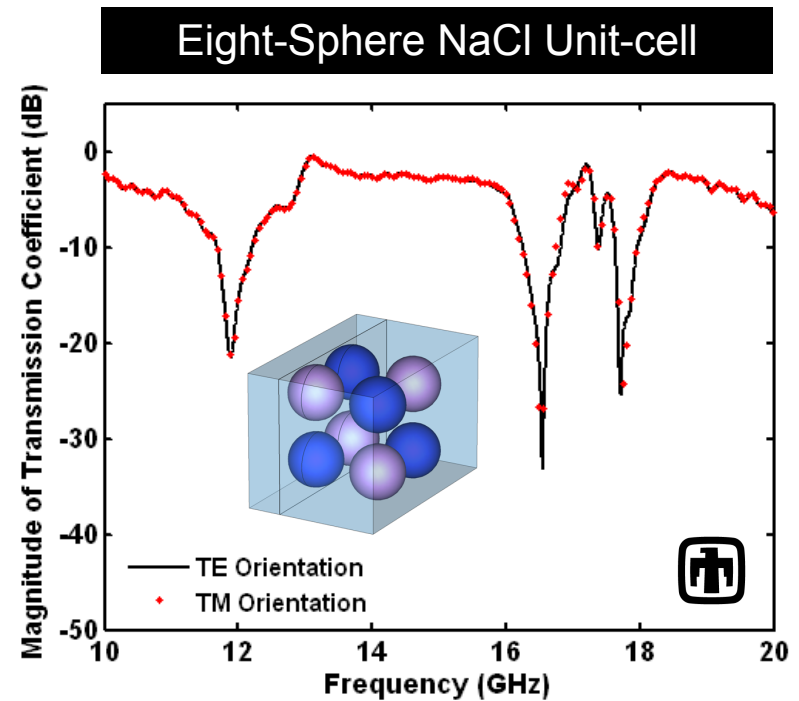
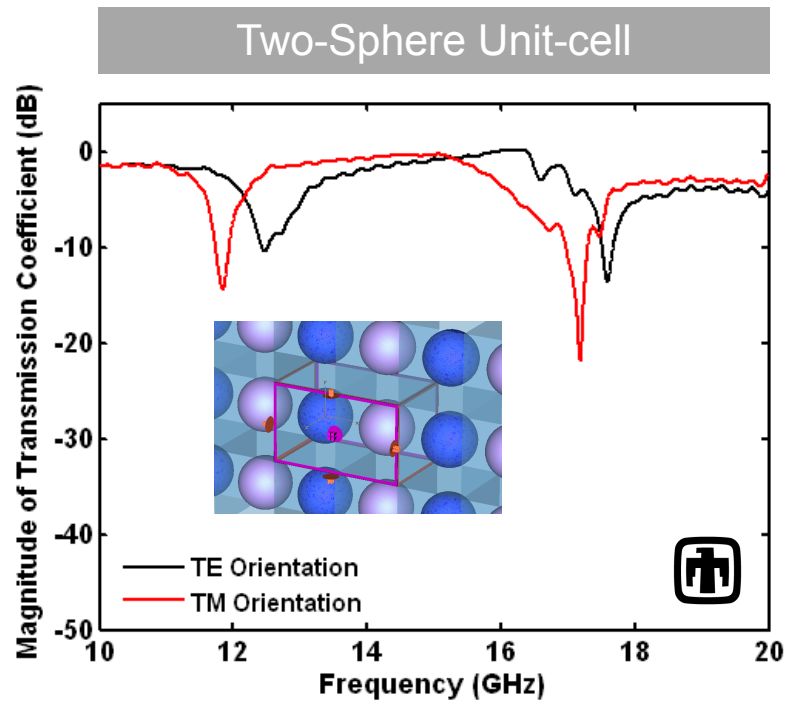


ISOTROPIC DNG VALIDATION

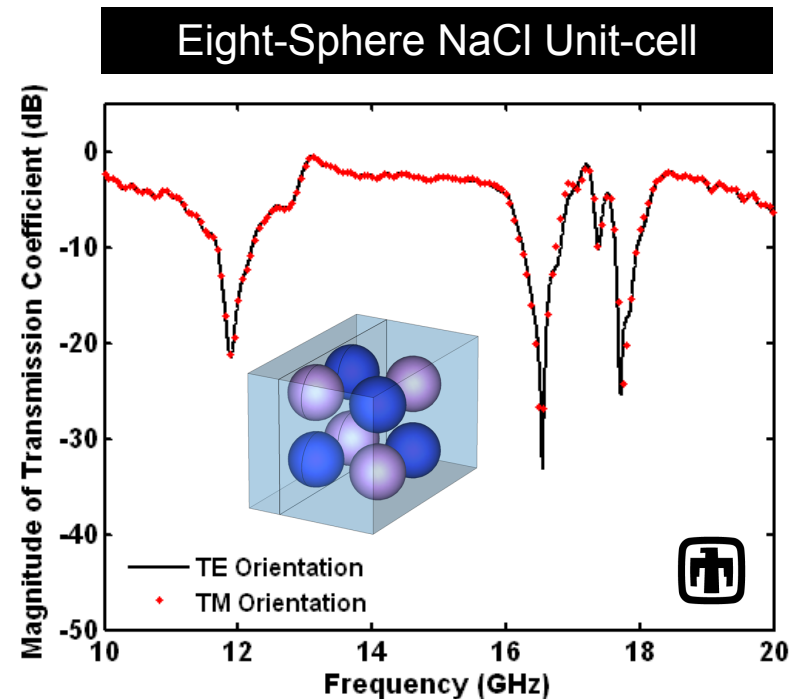
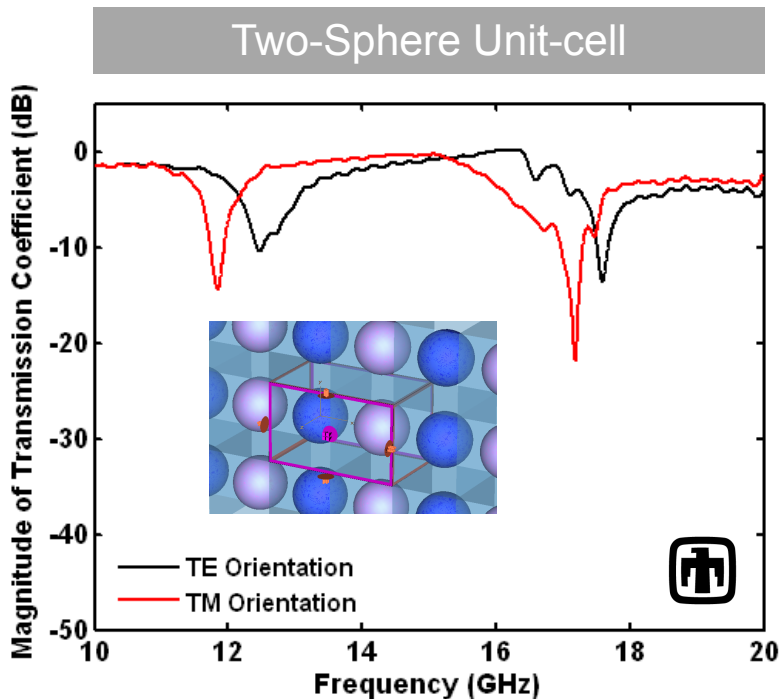


- Two-sphere unit-cell (left) only exhibit DNG for TE and not TM polarized waves

ISOTROPIC DNG VALIDATION



ISOTROPIC DNG VALIDATION



- Two-sphere unit-cell (left) only exhibit DNG for TE and not TM polarized waves
- Eight-sphere unit-cell (top) exhibit DNG for both TE and TM polarized waves



CONCLUSION, FUTURE WORK, & ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



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Conclusions:

- Numerically and experimentally demonstrated isotropic DNG propagation for NaCl cubic lattice of bi-spheres
- Multi-mode DNG propagation would likely affect determination of effective refractive index

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Future Work:

- Variable angle, off-normal incidence
- Role of packing density on DNG properties

Acknowledgments:

- Thank Dr. Billy Brock for helpful discussions and usage of time-domain gating code
- Thank E.D. Branson, A.W. Cook, K.F. Fenton, and Edward Powell for assisting in sample preparation and DNG measurement.

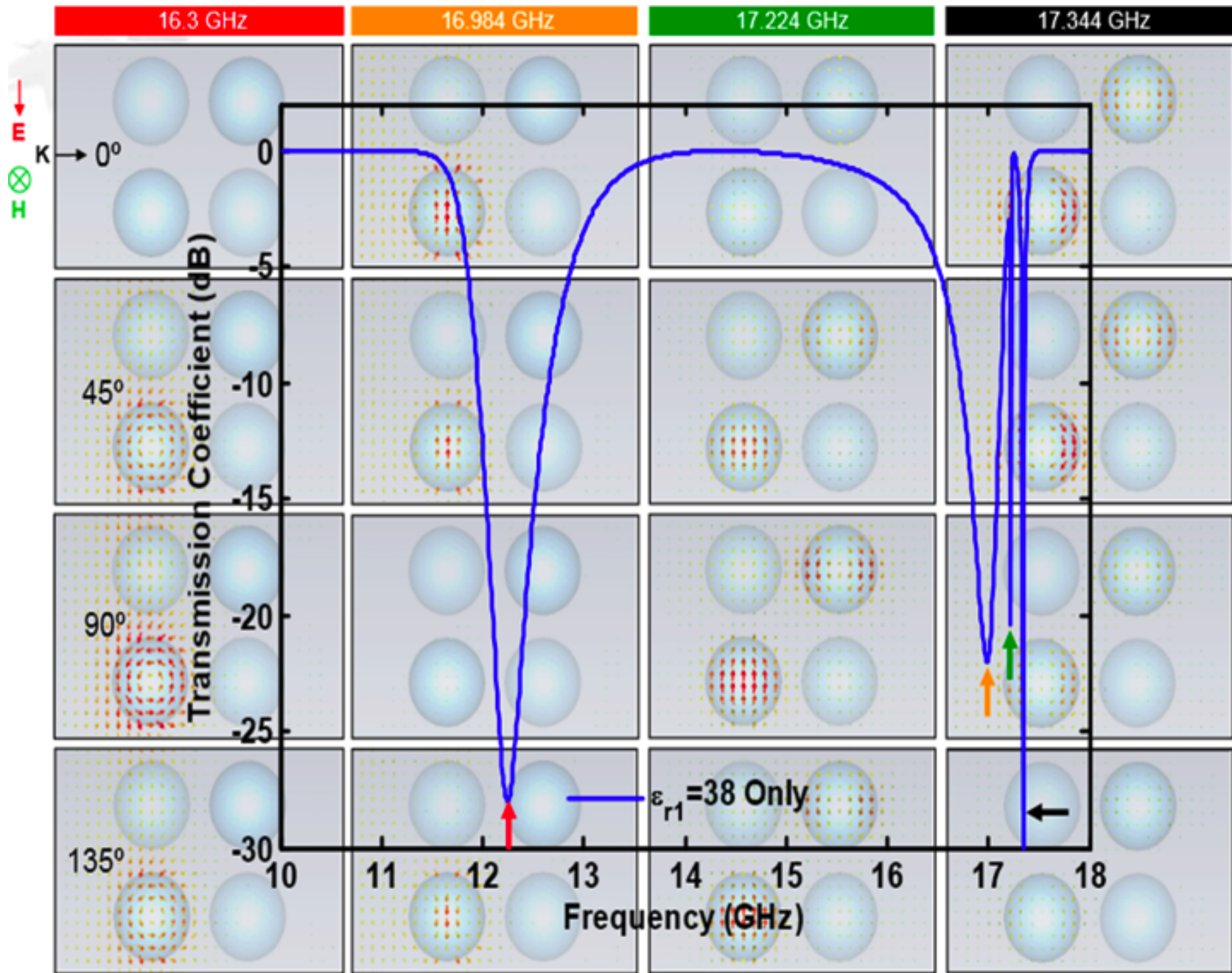


Gaussian-Beam Variable Angle Measurement System Online



Backup Slides





ELECTRICAL RESONANCE AT 17 GHz, $\epsilon_r = 38$ SPHERES

