



Investigation of High-Performance Millimetre-Wave and Terahertz Beam- Shaping Devices for Next Generation Communication Systems

by Jianfeng Zhu

Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for
the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

under the supervision of
Principal Supervisor: Dr Yang Yang
Co-Supervisor: Prof. David McGloin

University of Technology Sydney
Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology

November 2020

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINAL AUTHORSHIP

I, Jianfeng Zhu declare that this thesis, is submitted in fulfilment of the requirements award of the Doctoral Degree, in the School of Electrical and Data Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology at the University of Technology Sydney.

This thesis is wholly my own work unless otherwise referenced or acknowledged. In addition, I certify that all information sources and literature used are indicated in the thesis.

I certify that the work in this thesis has not previously been submitted for a degree nor has it been submitted as part of the requirements for a degree at any other academic institution except as fully acknowledged within the text. This thesis is the result of a Collaborative Doctoral Research Degree program with Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications.

This research is supported by the Australian Government Research Training Program.

Signature: Production Note:
Signature removed prior to publication.

Date: 2021/1/12

Acknowledgement

Throughout my Ph.D. studies in Sydney, Australia, I have enjoyed learning new knowledge, exploring interesting things, and experiencing exciting moments with wonderful persons. I'm so glad that I can show my gratitude to everyone here.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my Ph.D. supervisor and mentor Dr. Yang Yang. I am grateful that Dr. Yang Yang brought me the opportunity and guided me throughout my Ph.D. career by providing a comfortable research environment for us. I am also thankful for his support at all stages of my research at UTS both at the academic and personal levels.

I would also like to express my warmest gratitude to my co-supervisor Prof. McGloin for his support in my academic research. Prof. McGloin's views on optics and photonics inspired me a lot in my research area of mm-wave and THz beam shaping. I am also grateful to Prof. McGloin for his mentorship and guidance on the development of novel ideas and research impact. Dr. Alex McKnight also assisted by proofreading the final draft for grammatical and stylistic errors.

I would like to thank Prof. Shufang Li from Beijing University of Posts and Communications (BUPT) and Prof. Quan Xue and Prof. Shaowei Liao from South China University of Technology (SCUT) for their full support for my research career pathway.

Finally, I would like to thank my parents and family members for their everlasting love, patience, and support.

Published and Under Review Papers Related to This Thesis

- [1] **J. Zhu**, Y. Yang, D. McGloin, R. Unnithan, S. Li, S. Liao, and Q. Xue, “3-D Printed Planar Dielectric Linear-to-Circular Polarization Conversion and Beam Shaping Lenses Using Coding Polarizer,” *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, vol. 68, no. 6, pp. 4332-4343, June 2020, doi: 10.1109/TAP.2020.2972625. **[Chapter 2, Section 2.2]**
- [2] **J. Zhu**, Y. Yang, D. McGloin, S. Liao and Q. Xue, “Sub-Terahertz 3-D Printed All-Dielectric Low-Cost Low-Profile Lens-Integrated Polarization Beam Splitter,” *IEEE Transactions on Terahertz Science and Technology*. vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 433-442, July 2021, doi: 10.1109/TTHZ.2021.3064209. **[Chapter 2, Section 2.3]**
- [3] **J. Zhu**, Y. Yang, D. McGloin, S. Liao and Q. Xue, “3-D Printed All-Dielectric Dual-Band Broadband Reflectarray with a Large Frequency-Ratio,” *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, early access doi: 10.1109/TAP.2021.3076528. **[Chapter 2, Section 2.4]**
- [4] **J. Zhu**, Y. Yang, S. Li, S. Liao, and Q. Xue, “Single-Ended-Fed High-Gain LTCC Planar Aperture Antenna for 60 GHz Antenna-in-Package Applications,” *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, vol. 67, no. 8, pp. 5154-5162, Aug. 2019 **[Chapter 3, Section 3.2]**
- [5] **J. Zhu**, Y. Yang, C. Chu, S. Li, S. Liao, and Q. Xue, “Low-Profile Wideband and High-Gain LTCC Patch Antenna Array for 60 GHz Applications,” *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, vol. 68, no. 4, pp. 3237-3242, April 2020. **[Chapter 3, Section 3.2]**
- [6] **J. Zhu**, Y. Yang, D. McGloin, S. Liao and Q. Xue, “Dual-Band Dual-Sense Circularly Polarized High Gain Antenna with a Single Linearly-Polarized Feed,”

submitted to *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, [Chapter 4, Section 4.2]

[7] **J. Zhu**, Y. Yang, S. Liao, and Q. Xue, “Large Frequency-Ratio, High Aperture Reuse efficiency, Dual-Band Antenna for Millimeter-Wave and Sub-6 GHz Applications,” submitted to *IEEE Antennas and Wireless Propagation Letters* (*Major revision*) [Chapter 4, Section 4.3]

Abstract

The shortage of global bandwidth has motivated the exploration of the underutilized millimetrewave (mm-wave) and terahertz (THz) spectrum for future broadband communication networks. Nevertheless, one of the fundamental challenges is the huge propagation loss. To tackle this problem, antennas at the front-end of transceivers should be capable of shaping the mm-wave/THz wavefront to achieve high-directivity radiation and large spatial coverage. Meanwhile, the print circuit board (PCB) cannot fully satisfy the demand due to the deterioration of electrical performance at high frequencies. Therefore, new fabrication technologies need to be exploited to build highly-efficient and highly-integrated mm-wave/THz beam shaping devices. In this thesis, taking advantage of PCB, 3-D printing, and low-temperature co-fire ceramics (LTCC), beam shaping devices including lenses, reflectarrays, antennas operating in the mm-wave and low THz region are proposed for next-generation communication systems applications. The main contents are as follows:

1. 3-D printed polarization manipulation and beam-shaping devices. First, we present a new 3-D printed lens, which achieves linear to circular polarization conversion and beam collimation in transmission mode simultaneously with a planar configuration. Next, we demonstrate a 3-D printed THz Fresnel-Rochon prism, which has the potential to replace conventional expensive prism. Finally, a new all-dielectric broadband dual-band reflectarray operating in K-band and V-band is demonstrated using low-cost 3-D printing. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first type of all dielectric reflectarray that has ever been reported.

2. Highly-integrated and high gain LTCC antenna array for 60-GHz antenna-in-package applications. Firstly, single-ended-fed planar aperture antennas fabricated using LTCC technology are demonstrated, which not only inherits the merits of the aperture antennas but also exhibits advantages of low-profile and compact size. Then, we demonstrate a low-profile wideband and high gain patch antenna array. The antenna achieves good radiation performances, which are comparable to those of the differential-driven patch antenna without a differential feeding network.

3. Dual-band beam-shaping antennas. First, a new kind of dual-band high gain antenna is proposed by folding a reflectarray into a Fabry-Perot cavity. The high gains of the two bands are achieved by exploiting the collimating reflectarray and Fabry-Perot resonant principles, respectively. Next, an aperture-shared dual-band antenna is proposed by integrating a high-band Fabry-Perot cavity antenna into a low-band patch antenna. Because of the FP resonance, the antenna can achieve a peak gain of 16 dBi at 28 GHz band without a feeding network.

Keywords: Millimetre-wave, THz, beam shaping, polarization, 3-D printing, LTCC

CONTENTS

Abstract	VI
Chapter I Introduction.	1
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Literature Review	3
1.2.1 Mm-wave and THz High Gain Antennas	3
1.2.1.1 Aperture antennas and Yagi-Uda antennas	3
1.2.1.2 Reflectarray	6
1.2.1.3 Fabry-Pérot cavity (FPC) antennas	10
1.2.1.4 High gain surface wave antenna	12
1.2.2 Mm-wave and THz Multi-beam Devices (MBDs)	18
1.2.2.1 MBDs based on reflectors/reflectarrays	18
1.2.2.2 MBDs based on lenses	21
1.2.2.3 MBDs based on beamforming circuits	22
1.2.3 Fabrication Technology for Mm-wave and THz Beam-Shaping Devices	24
1.2.3.1 Low-temperature co-fired ceramic (LTCC) fabrication technique	24
1.2.3.2 3-D printing technique	25
1.3 Conclusion	27
References	28
Chapter II 3-D Printed Mm-wave and Sub-THz Polarization Manipulation and Beam-shaping Lenses, Prisms and Reflectarrays	38
2.1 Introduction	38
2.2 3-D Printed Planar Dielectric Linear-to-Circular Polarization Conversion and Beam-Shaping Lenses	39
2.2.1 Unit cells of the lens	40
2.2.2 LP-to-CP conversion lens	48
2.2.3 Wollaston-prism-like and Rochon-prism-like planar circularly polarized beam-shaping lenses	52
2.3 0.14 THz 3-D Printed All-Dielectric Low-Cost Low-Profile Lens-Integrated Fresnel Rochon Prism	57
2.3.1 3-D printed Rochon prism design	59
2.3.2 3-D Printed Fresnel Rochon Prism design	63
2.4 Low-Cost 3-D Printed All-Dielectric Dual-Band Broadband Reflectarray with a Large Frequency-Ratio	72
2.4.1 Dielectric mirror	73
2.4.2 Reflectarray design	77
2.5 Conclusion	81
2.6 References	81
Chapter III High Gain LTCC Antenna-in-Package for 60-GHz Applications	91
3.1 Introduction	91
3.2 Single-Ended-Fed High-Gain LTCC Planar Aperture Antenna for 60 GHz Antenna-in-Package Applications	92
3.3 Low-Profile Wideband and High-Gain LTCC Patch Antenna Array for 60 GHz	

Applications	103
3.4 Conclusion	113
3.5 References.....	114
Chapter IV Dual-Band Mm-Wave Polarization Manipulation and Beam-shaping Devices	117
4.1 Introduction.....	117
4.2 Folding Reflectarray Into Fabry-Perot Cavity Makes Dual-Band Dual Polarized High Gain Antenna	118
4.2.1 Antenna design.....	119
4.2.2 Design guidelines	124
4.2.3 Fabrication, measurement, and discussion.....	125
4.3 Large Frequency-Ratio, High Aperture Reuse Efficiency, Dual-Band Antenna for Millimetre-Wave and Sub-6 GHz Applications	129
4.3.1 Antenna design.....	132
4.3.2 Measurement and discussion.....	136
4.4. Conclusion	139
4.5 References.....	139
Chapter V Conclusion and Future Work	145
5.1 Conclusion	145
5.2 Future work.....	147
Publications.	149

