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Yang, J., Fan, F., Taghikhani, P. et al (2018). Half-height-pin GapWaveguide Technology and its Applications in High Gain Planar Array Antennas at MillimeterWave Frequency. IEICE Transactions on Communications, E101-B(2): 285-292. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1587/transcom.2017ISI0002>

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# Half-height-pin Gap Waveguide Technology and its Applications in High Gain Planar Array Antennas at Millimeter Wave Frequency\*

Jian YANG<sup>†</sup>, Member, Fangfang FAN<sup>††</sup>, Parastoo TAGHIKHANI<sup>†</sup>, and Abbas VOSOOGH<sup>†</sup>, Nonmembers

**SUMMARY** This paper presents a new form of gap waveguide technology – the half-height-pin gap waveguide. The gap waveguide technology is a new transmission line technology introduced recently, which makes use of the stopband of wave propagation created by a pair of parallel plates, one PEC (perfect electric conductor) and one PMC (perfect magnetic conductor), with an air gap in between less than a quarter of the wavelength at operation frequency. Applying this PEC/PMC gap plate structure to ridged waveguides, rectangular hollow waveguides and microstrip lines, we can have the ridged gap waveguides, groove gap waveguides and inverted gap waveguide microstrip lines, respectively, without requiring a conductive or galvanic contact between the upper PEC and the lower PMC plates. This contactless property of the gap waveguide technology relaxes significantly the manufacturing requirements for devices and antennas at millimeter wave frequencies. PMC material does not exist in nature, and an artificial PMC boundary can be made by such as periodic pin array with the pin length about a quarter wavelength. However, the quarter-wavelength pins, referred to as the full-height pins, are often too long for manufacturing. In order to overcome this difficulty, a new half-height-pin gap waveguide is introduced. The working principles and Q factors for the half-height-pin gap waveguides are described, analyzed and verified with measurements in this paper. It is concluded that half-height-pin gap waveguides have similar Q factors and operation bandwidth to the full-height-pin gap waveguides. As an example of the applications, a high gain planar array antenna at V band by using the half-height-pin gap waveguide has been designed and is presented in the paper with a good reflection coefficient and high aperture efficiency.

**key words:** gap waveguide, half-height pins, Q factor, planar slot array, 60GHz band

## 1. Introduction

Communication systems and other systems, such as sensors, radars and imaging, at millimeter wave (mmW) are necessary and important in nowadays societies in many perspectives. MMW antenna systems including components and circuitry challenge us in twofold: the loss becomes unacceptable by using conventional transmission line technologies for large systems and the manufacture becomes difficult and costly due to the reduced size and the high tolerance requirements. Facing these challenges, a new transmission line technology, the so-called gap waveguide, was proposed for mmW and THz applications by Prof. Kildal [1] a few years ago. High-gain mmW planar array antennas and com-

ponents, such as power dividers, filters, couplers, have been developed by using this technology with high performances [2]-[7].

The gap waveguide technology makes use of the wave-stop phenomena between a PEC (perfect electric conductor) plate (realized by a metal plate) and a PMC (perfect magnetic conductor) plate (realized by a pin structured metal plate) with an air gap in between less than quarter wavelength, and wave guidance along a waveguide form, such as ridges in ridged gap waveguides [8], microstrip lines in inverted microstrip line gap waveguides [9] and grooves in groove gap waveguides [10]. In gap waveguide technology electromagnetic waves are always prorogating in an air-filled guide structure. Therefore, the dielectric losses are avoided in the gap waveguide technology, which provides a solution to reducing the losses in mmW systems.

The fact that the two plates in gap waveguides are separate with an air gap in between avoids the use of any method of soldering, welding, bonding or gluing. Then, many cost effective manufacture technologies can be used in mmW devices and systems with gap waveguide technology. Molding, milling, die forming, electrical discharge machining (EDM), microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) and 3D printing are some examples. However, pins in the previously developed gap waveguide devices are always about quarter-wavelength long, a bit too long and thin at mmWs for manufacturing, and poses a difficulty for low-cost manufacture. In order to overcome this difficulty in manufacture, a new pin form gap waveguide, the half-height-pin gap waveguide, has been proposed recently [11], [12] with the same electrical performance.

The purpose of this paper is to briefly describe the working principle of the half-height-pin gap waveguide, then analyze its Q factor and present a design example of 60GHz high-gain planar antenna with this technology. The paper is organized as follows. In Sect. II we describe the basic working principle. In Sect. III the Q factor of ridged and groove gap waveguides with half-high pins are analyzed and verified with measurements. In Sect. IV an example of 60GHz planar array antenna is presented with the overall geometry and performance by simulations and measurements. Then, the paper is ended with conclusions.

## 2. Working Principle

A general structure of a periodic half-height unit pin is shown in Fig. 1(a). The working principle for the wave stop

Manuscript received February 15, 2017.

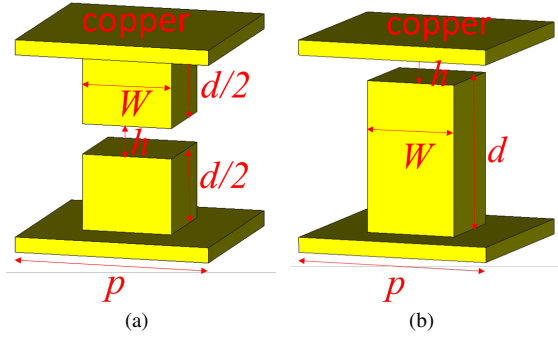
Manuscript revised June 15, 2017.

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\*This paper (manuscript) is a significant extension to one part of a paper presented at ISAP 2016

DOI: 10.1587/transcom.E101.B.1



**Fig. 1** periodic unit pin structures for gap waveguide technology: (a) a half-height pin; (b) a full-height pin.

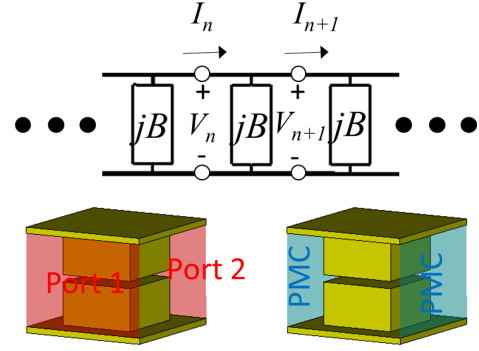
between a PEC plate and a PMC plate, realized by a periodic full-height (quarter wavelength) pin structure as shown in Fig. 1(b), does not hold for the half-height-pin structure. We need to use the analysis model for periodic structures presented in [13] to define the working principle. The equivalent circuit to describe this structure is shown in Fig. 2, where the admittance of  $jB$  is determined by the periodic unit pin cell in the lower part of Fig. 2. The periodicity of the unit cell is defined by the two PMC planes in blue at the side faces of the CST modelled unit pin structure in the lower right part of Fig. 2. In an infinite cascaded two-port network the voltages  $V_n, V_{n+1}$  and currents  $I_n, I_{n+1}$  on the  $n$ th unit cell as shown in the figure are related with a  $ABCD$  matrix as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_n \\ I_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{n+1} \\ I_{n+1} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

From [13], all wave propagations are stopped in the pin structure when

$$|A + D| > 2. \quad (2)$$

As an example, a half-height pin unit structure with  $p = 1.71$  mm,  $d = 1.31$  mm,  $w = 0.79$  mm and  $h = 0.26$  mm has been modeled in CST with PMC planes on the side faces and ports 1 and 2 on the front and back faces, as shown in Fig. 2. The simulated  $ABCD$  matrix of the unit structure can be obtained from CST. Table 1 shows the simulated data of  $|A + D|$ . From the table, we can see that a stop band covers 43-110 GHz. As a verification, the same structure has been also full-wave simulated by using the Eigenmode solver in CST, and the stopband is from 43.3 to 106.5 GHz. The physical explanation for the stop band is that the periodic structure is built up in such a way that the reflection from each cascaded unit cell has a constructive accumulation (make the reflection larger and larger after each cell) and propagation a destructive accumulation (make the propagation attenuated) over a certain frequency band. By using this model, we can also have an indication on the wave propagation attenuation: the higher value of  $|A + D|$ , the higher attenuation of the wave propagation, which can help us to determine how many rows of pins are needed in practice.



**Fig. 2** Equivalent circuit (upper figure) of a single pin (lower figure) in an infinite periodical pin array modelled in CST. The front and back faces in blue in the lower left figure are defined as ports 1 and 2, and the two side faces in blue in the lower right figure are defined as PMC walls in order to model the infinite periodic pin array. Note that the port faces and PMC faces are represented by half transparent faces.

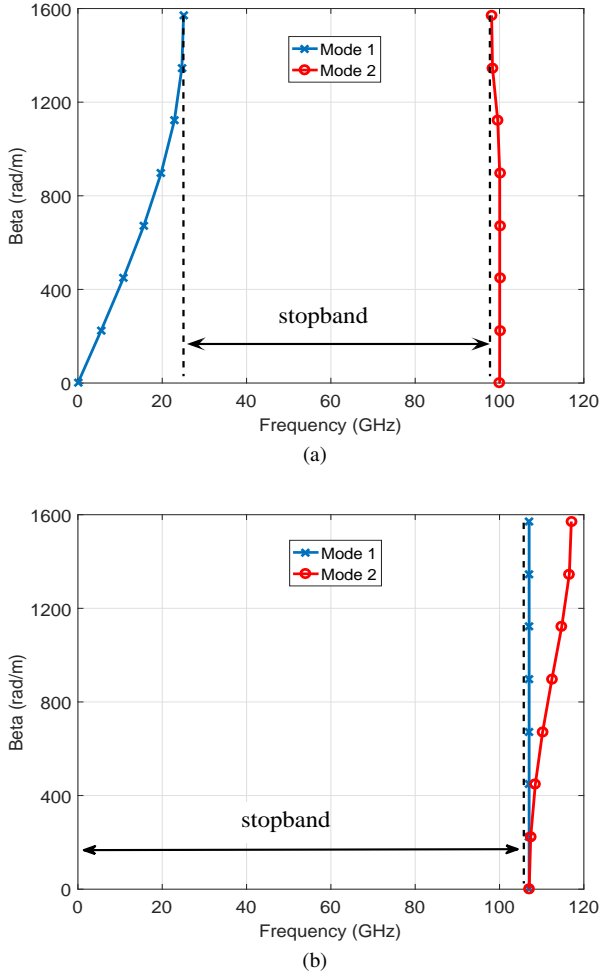
**Table 1** Amplitude of  $|A+D|$ .

| frequency (GHz) | $ A+D $ |
|-----------------|---------|
| 40              | 1.52    |
| 43              | 2.00    |
| 60              | 4.23    |
| 80              | 4.98    |
| 100             | 3.52    |
| 110             | 2       |
| 120             | 0.2     |

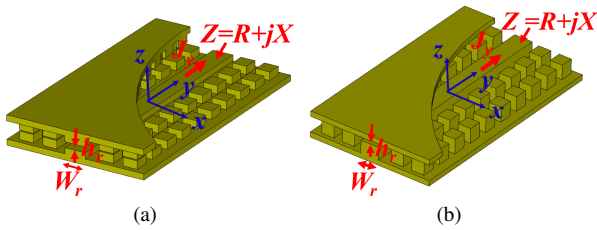
The gap  $h$  between the pins has strong influence on the stop bandwidth. Fig. 3 shows the dispersion diagrams for two cases: the gap  $h = 0.1$  mm and zero gap  $h = 0$  mm with other dimensions defined in Table 2. It can be concluded with many simulation cases that the smaller gap, the wider the stop bandwidth, and zero gap is the best theoretically. However, due to the imperfect flatness of the manufactured plates, it is very difficult to have zero gap for all pins with good contact in practice. The avoidance of the good contact requirement credits the gap waveguide technology over other conventional technologies. Therefore, a small gap such as 0.1 mm is preferred in practice.

### 3. Q Factor

Losses, including ohmic loss and radiation loss, are a critical factor for antenna and other systems at mmW. A good measure of the losses for a certain transmission-line technology is the Q factor of a resonant cavity made by the technology. A high Q factor of a resonator is critical for designing a high-performance filter. In this Section, half-height-pin double-ridged/groove gap waveguide resonators have been numerically analyzed and compared with the full-height-pin counterparts at 60 GHz. It is known that it is not easy to have Q factor measured accurately for a resonator at mmW since all transitions and probes for measurements will introduce significant ohmic loss. Therefore, the analysis of Q factors in this work was carried out by only numerical simulations. For measurement verification of the losses of half-height-



**Fig. 3** Effect of the gap height  $h$  on stop bandwidth with (a)  $h = 0.1$  mm and (b) zero gap  $h = 0$  mm. The other pin's dimensions are defined in Table 2



**Fig. 4** Surface current on the ridges and surface impedance in gap waveguides: (a) a half-height-pin gap waveguide; (b) a full-height-pin gap waveguide.

pin gap waveguides, we choose to analyze the insertion loss of a piece of a half-height-pin double-ridged gap waveguide by both simulations and measurements.

### 3.1 Estimation of Ohmic Loss in Gap Waveguide

In order to analyze the simulated Q-factor in the work, we need to estimate the ohmic loss in a gap waveguide. As

**Table 2** Resonator's Dimensions with varied  $h_r$  for relation between  $Q$  and  $h_r$

| Parameter | Value (mm) | Parameter | Value(mm) |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| $p$       | 2.1        | $d$       | 1.4       |
| $h$       | 0.1        | $W$       | 1.25      |
| $W_r$     | 1.8        | $L$       | 21        |
| $W_{tot}$ | 11.9       | $W_{WG}$  | 3.76      |

**Table 3** Resonator's Dimensions with varied  $W_r$  for relation between  $Q$  and  $W_r$

| Parameter | Value (mm) | Parameter | Value(mm) |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| $p$       | 2.1        | $d$       | 1.4       |
| $h$       | 0.1        | $W$       | 1.25      |
| $h_r$     | 0.1        | $L$       | 21        |
| $W_{tot}$ | 11.9       | $W_{WG}$  | 3.76      |

shown in Fig. 4, we assume that the ohmic loss in a gap waveguide comes mainly from the loss on ridges because no waves can propagate in the periodic pin part and the guided wave can propagate only along the ridge part. This assumption is accurate enough even for groove gap waveguide when the ridge gap height  $h_r$ , not the pin's gap  $h$ , is the same as the height of waveguide. Assuming that the surface impedance of the ridge in a unit length of gap waveguide is  $Z = R + jX$ , and the surface current density on the ridge is  $\mathbf{J} = J_x \hat{x} + J_y \hat{y}$ , as defined in Fig. 4, we have the ohmic loss  $P_{ohmic}$  per unit length of the gap waveguide due to the finite conductivity  $\sigma$  of the metal material used as

$$P_{ohmic} \approx 2R \int_{-W_r/2}^{W_r/2} |J_y|^2 dx = 2RW_r |J_y|^2. \quad (3)$$

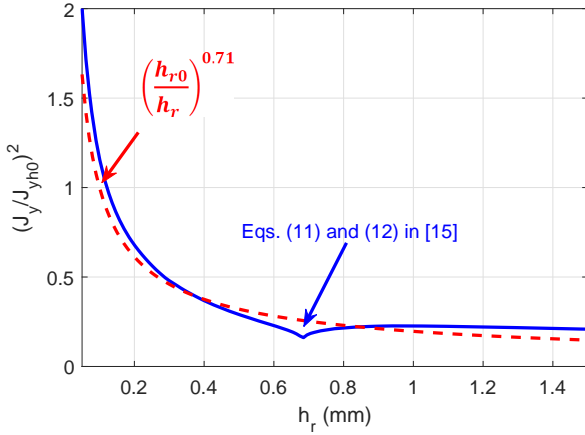
The factor of 2 is from the fact that the loss is from the top and the bottom ridges. Here we assume that the longitudinal current is much larger than the transverse current  $J_y \gg J_x$ , and  $\mathbf{J}$  is constant over  $x$  on the ridge. There is a resemblance between ridge/groove Gap waveguides and ridge/rectangular hollow waveguides [14]. Therefore, we can use Eqs. (11) and (12) in [15] to plot out the relationship between  $J_y$  and  $h_r$  and  $W_r$  at 60 GHz by the blue lines in Figs. 5 and 6. The gap waveguide dimensions are listed in Table 2 and Table 3, modelled by copper with conductivity of  $\sigma = 5.8 \times 10^7$  S/m.  $J_{yh0}$  is the  $J_y$  when  $h_r = 0.1$  mm with other dimensions defined in Table 2 and  $J_{yW0}$  is the  $J_y$  when  $W_r = 0.2$  mm with other dimensions defined in Table 3. The function of  $(h_{r0}/h_r)^{0.71}$  and  $(W_{r0}/W_r)^{0.82}$  are fitting curves with  $h_{r0} = 0.1$  mm and  $W_{r0} = 0.2$  mm.

Because  $Q \propto 1/P_{ohmic}$ , from (3) and Figs. 5 and 6 we have an approximate relationship between  $Q$  and  $h_r$  and  $W_r$  as

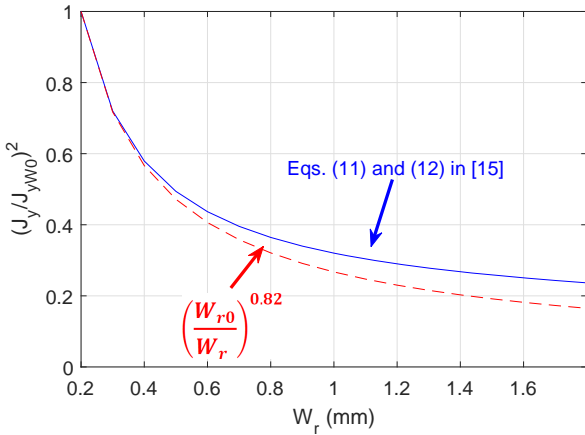
$$Q \propto h_r^{0.71}, \quad Q \propto \frac{1}{W_r^{0.18}}. \quad (4)$$

### 3.2 Resonator Model for Q Factor Analysis

A double-ridged gap waveguide resonator with half-height pins is modeled by copper with conductivity of  $\sigma = 5.8 \times 10^7$

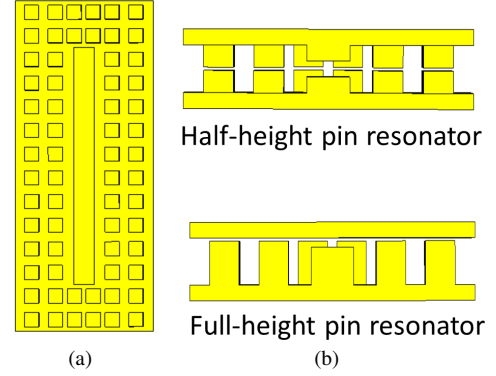


**Fig. 5** Relationship between the longitudinal current density  $J_y$  on the ridge and the gap height  $h_r$  between the double ridges at 60 GHz with the structure in Fig. 3a modelled by copper of conductivity of  $\sigma = 5.8 \times 10^7$  S/m.

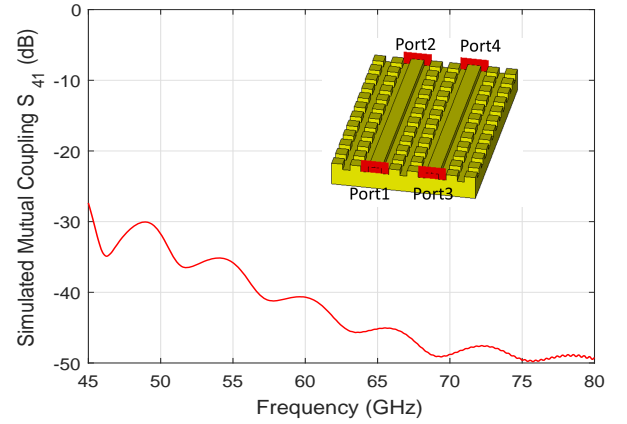


**Fig. 6** Relation between the longitudinal current density  $J_y$  on the ridge and the gap width  $W_r$  between the double ridges at 60 GHz with the structure in Fig. 3a modelled by copper of conductivity of  $\sigma = 5.8 \times 10^7$  S/m.

S/m in Ansys HFSS Eigenmode solver for Q-factor analysis, shown in Fig. 7. As a reference for comparison, a full-height-pin ridged waveguide resonator is modeled as well, shown also in Fig. 7, with the same material and dimensions except for the pin height of  $d$  and a single ridged waveguide. All dimensions are defined in Figs. 1, 4 and 7 with the values listed in Tables 2 and 3. The stopband of the pin structure with the dimension values as in Table 2 is shown in Fig. 3(a), from 26 GHz to 100 GHz. We use this pin dimensions in the resonator with two rows on each side of the ridged gap waveguide, which is sufficient to stop the wave leakage through the air gap. This statement has been verified with a simulation of the mutual coupling below -40 dB at 60 GHz between two half-height-pin ridge gap waveguides separated by only two rows of pins shown in Fig. 8. The length of whole resonator is  $L = 22.25$  mm (10 pins along the short-circuit ridge), which corresponds to 4 wavelength



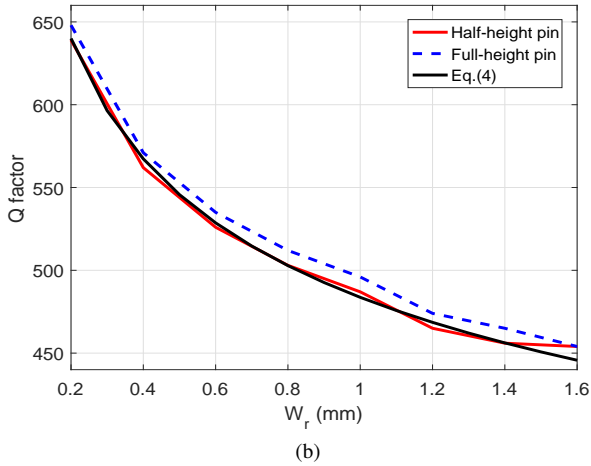
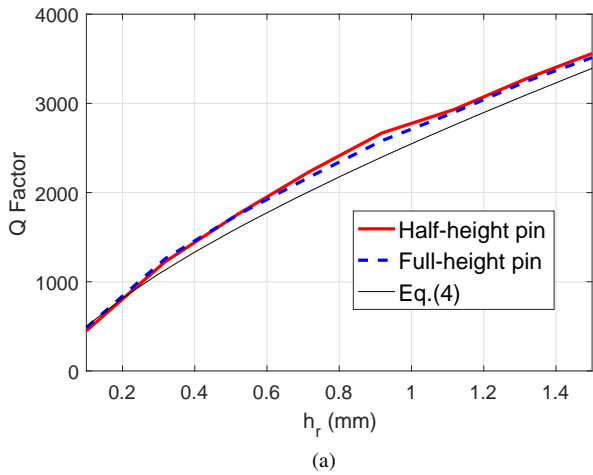
**Fig. 7** Resonator model: (a) the top view for both half-height pins and full-height pins; (b) the cross section of the resonators.



**Fig. 8** Attenuation with two rows of pins verified by the simulated mutual coupling between two ridged half-height-pin gap waveguides separated with two rows of pins. The upper plate is not shown here for clarifying the structure.

(8-order resonator) at 53.93 GHz. In the end of the ridge two extra columns of pins are added to stop the wave leakage and therefore make a resonator. The air gap  $h_r$  between the double ridges will vary for analysis. When the air gap  $h_r = d + h = 1.5$  mm in our case the ridge height is zero (the air gap is the same as waveguide height), the double-ridged gap waveguide becomes a groove gap waveguide.

Fig. 9(a) shows the simulated Q factors for both the half-height-pin and full-height-pin ridge gap waveguide resonators with the air gap  $h_r$  varying from 0.1 to 1.5 mm (a groove gap waveguide when  $h_r = 1.5$  mm), and the fitting curve by eq. (4). The first observation is that the half-height-pin resonator has the almost identical Q factor as the full-height-pin resonator. Therefore, all previously developed gap waveguide filters can be easily implemented by the half-height-pin double-ridged gap waveguide with the same performance. Secondly, the Q factor increases with the increase of the gap height  $h_r$ . This is because the higher gap height leads to the lower current density on the ridges, as shown in Fig. 5, and therefore, the lower ohmic loss on the ridges and the higher Q factor. Thirdly, the Q factor values

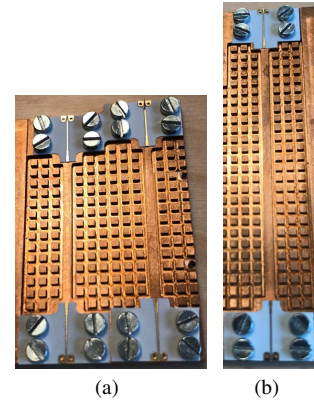


**Fig. 9** Calculated and simulated Q factors of the resonators in Fig. 7 with (a) varied ridge gap height  $h_r$  and (b) varied ridge width  $W_r$ .

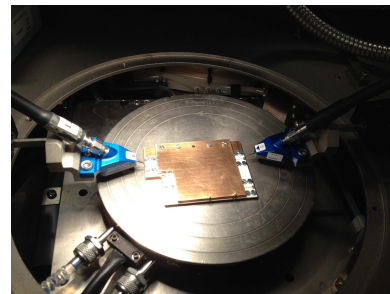
can be predicted by (4) quite well.

Fig. 9(b) shows the simulated Q factors of both the half-height and the full-height pin resonators when the ridge width is changed from 0.2 mm to 1.6 mm with other dimensions defined in Table 3. In the same figure, the calculated Q factor by (4) is also presented. It can be observed that the Q factor values decreases with the increase of the width of the ridges. This is because that although the current density on ridges is reduced when the ridge width is increased, as shown in Fig. 6, the ohmic loss is still increased considering that the whole effect of the width is  $W_r \cdot W_r^{-0.82} = W_r^{0.18}$ . The half-height-pin gap waveguide resonator has the similar Q factors as the full-height-pin one, and can be predicted by (4) quite well.

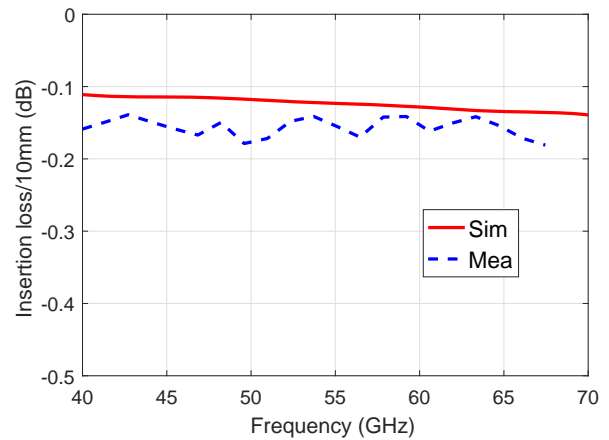
We have manufactured a prototype set of half-height-pin gap waveguides including a TRL calibration kit and a long waveguide, as shown in Fig. 10. The dimensions of the gap waveguides are defined as in Table 2 with  $h_r = 0.118$  mm because we used a gap-waveguide-to-coplanar-waveguide transition in order to use GSG probe for the wideband measurement, where the substrate of the copla-



**Fig. 10** Prototype set for measuring the insertion loss of a half-height-pin gap waveguide: (a) calibration kit and (b) a piece of long ridged gap waveguide. Note that the top plates are not shown here.

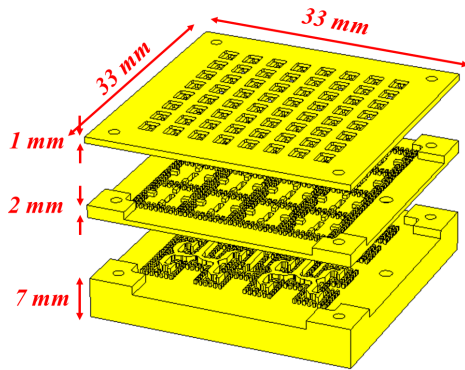


**Fig. 11** Measurement setup.

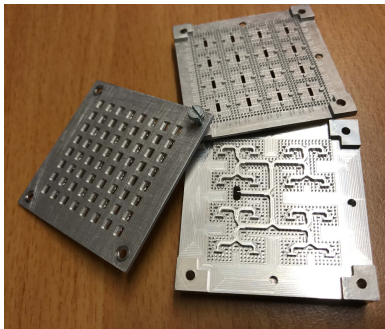


**Fig. 12** Simulated and measured insertion loss of the half-height-pine ridge gap waveguide.

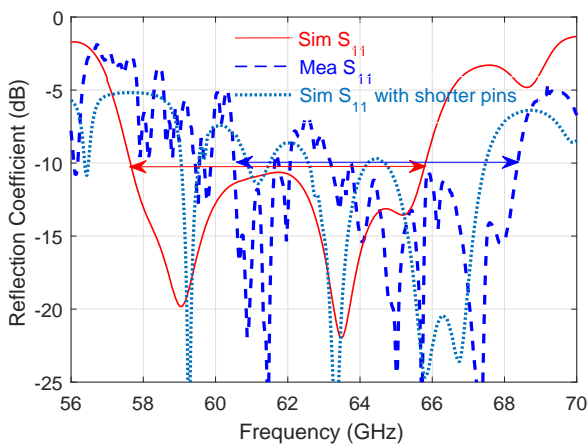
nar waveguide has 0.118 mm thickness. The measurement setup is shown in Fig. 11, with GSG probes. For details of design of the gap-waveguide-to-coplanar-waveguide transition, please refer to [16]. Fig. 12 shows the simulated and measured (up to 67 GHz due to facility limitation) results, which agree with each other.



**Fig. 13** Geometry of the  $8 \times 8$  planar array antenna using the half-height-pin gap waveguide technology. Note that the bottom layer is made with such thickness only for connecting with standard flange where the positioning pins are 4 mm long.



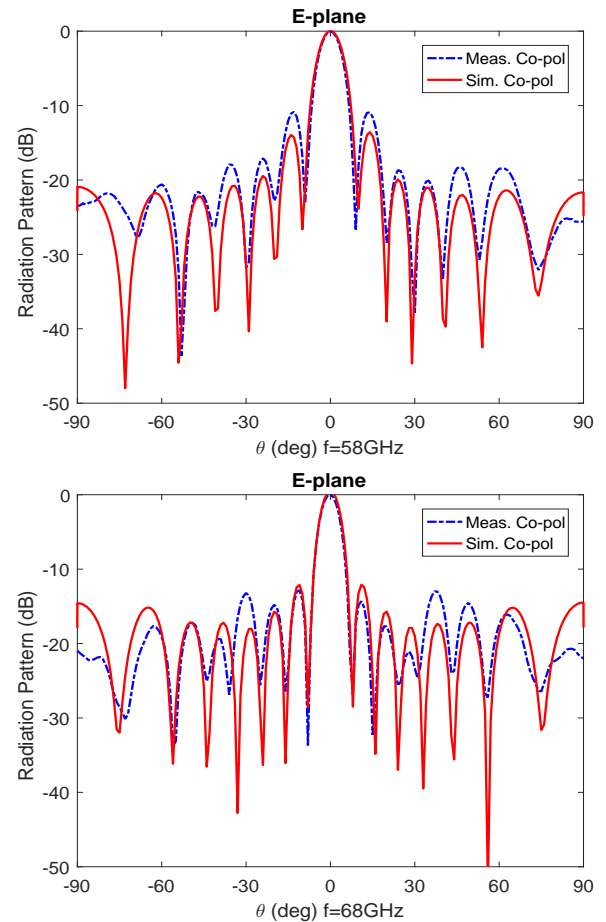
**Fig. 14** Photo of the prototype of the  $8 \times 8$  V-band planar array antenna.



**Fig. 15** Simulated and measured reflection coefficient of the  $8 \times 8$  array antenna.

#### 4. Example of High Gain V-Band Planar Array Antenna

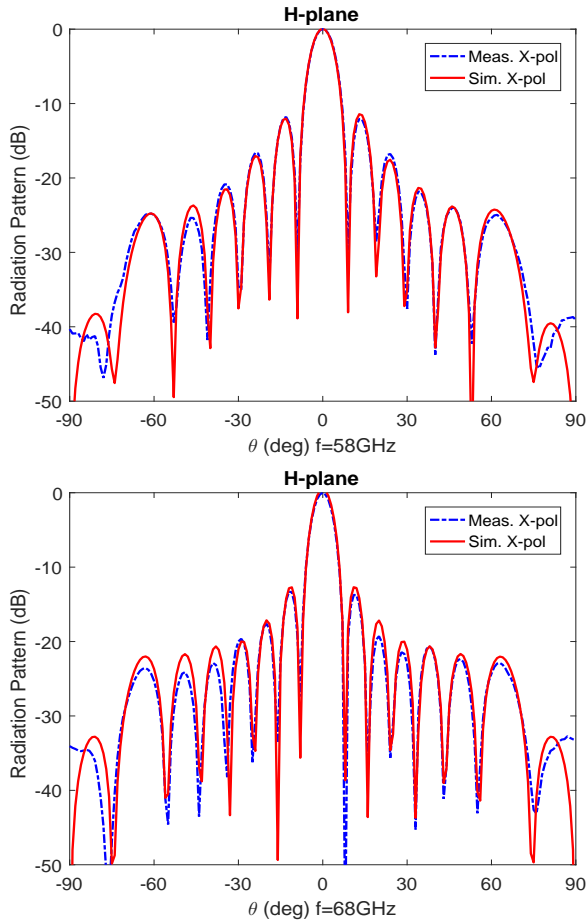
An  $8 \times 8$  planar slot array antenna based on the half-height-pin gap waveguide technology for 60 GHz [17] is presented here as an example of the applications of the technology. The corporate feeding network is designed by using ridge



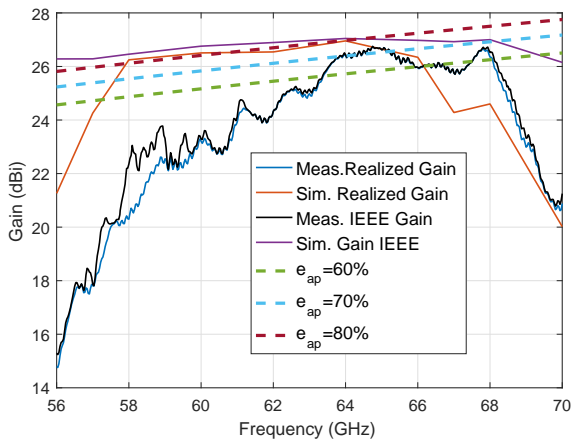
**Fig. 16** Simulated and measured radiation patterns in E-plane over 58–68 GHz.

gap-waveguide with half-height pins. The distribution network is built up with the bottom plate and the middle plate, and half-height pins are located on both the middle plate and the bottom plate but the ridge locates only in the bottom plate. The cavity layer is built up on the top plate and the middle plate, and the half-height pins are located on both plates, as shown in Fig. 13.

Fig. 14 shows the prototype of the  $8 \times 8$  V-band planar array antenna. Fig. 15 shows the simulated and measured reflection coefficient of the prototype. It can be seen that there is a frequency shift about 2 GHz for this performance. After measuring the dimensions of the prototype, we found that the main manufacture errors are the length of the pins. Many pins are shorter than the designed values with about 0.05 mm. Simulation with all pins 0.05 mm shorter indicates this shift, as shown in Fig. 15. High tolerance on pins' length will be emphasized in future. Figs. 16 and 17 shows the simulated and measured radiation patterns in E- and H-planes, respectively. The agreement between the simulation and the measurement is good. Fig. 18 shows the simulated and the measured antenna gains, where the IEEE gain is the gain where the reflection loss is not included (but the ohmic loss is included) and the realized gain include all losses (re-



**Fig. 17** Simulated and measured radiation patterns in H-plane over 58–68 GHz.



**Fig. 18** Simulated and measured antenna gain of the  $8 \times 8$  array antenna, where dashed lines present different aperture efficiency levels of  $e_{ap} = 60\%$ ,  $70\%$  and  $80\%$ .

flexion loss and ohmic loss). We see that the high reflection coefficient between 58 and 61 GHz affect the realized gain a lot, which we need to improve by better design and better manufacture.

## 5. Conclusions

This paper presents a new gap waveguide form - the half-height-pin gap waveguide for relaxing the manufacture requirements. The half-height-pin waveguide has the similar stop bandwidth and Q factor as the full-height-pin gap waveguide. One preliminary application of this new technology - a V-band  $8 \times 8$  slot array antenna has been presented to show the potential of the technology.

## Acknowledgments

During this work, the authors had a lot of discussions with Prof. Per-Simon Kildal and got advices from him. His sudden decease is a big loss for us and we would like to contribute this work as a memory of his invention of the gap waveguide technology.

This project was funded by ERC Advanced Grant ERC-2012-ADG-20120216 (PI: Prof. Kildal) and Fan’s visit to Chalmers University of Technology was supported by the Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) under Grant 61301068, the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (JB150207).

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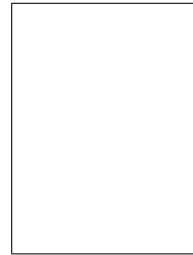
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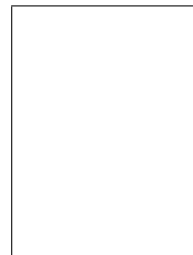
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