A Wideband Low-Profile Efficiency-Improved Transmitarray Antenna With Over-1-bit Phase-Shifting Elements

WU, Fan; WANG, Jingxue; LUK, Kwai-Man; HONG, Wei

Published in:
IEEE Access

Published: 01/01/2020

Document Version:
Final Published version, also known as Publisher’s PDF, Publisher’s Final version or Version of Record

License:
CC BY

Publication record in CityU Scholars:
Go to record

Published version (DOI):
10.1109/ACCESS.2020.2971564

Publication details:
WU, F., WANG, J., LUK, K.-M., & HONG, W. (2020). A Wideband Low-Profile Efficiency-Improved Transmitarray Antenna With Over-1-bit Phase-Shifting Elements. IEEE Access, 8, 32163-32169. Article 8981889. https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2020.2971564

Citing this paper
Please note that where the full-text provided on CityU Scholars is the Post-print version (also known as Accepted Author Manuscript, Peer-reviewed or Author Final version), it may differ from the Final Published version. When citing, ensure that you check and use the publisher's definitive version for pagination and other details.

General rights
Copyright for the publications made accessible via the CityU Scholars portal is retained by the author(s) and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights. Users may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain.

Publisher permission
Permission for previously published items are in accordance with publisher's copyright policies sourced from the SHERPA RoMEO database. Links to full text versions (either Published or Post-print) are only available if corresponding publishers allow open access.

Take down policy
Contact lbscholars@cityu.edu.hk if you believe that this document breaches copyright and provide us with details. We will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.
A Wideband Low-Profile Efficiency-Improved Transmitarray Antenna With Over-1-bit Phase-Shifting Elements

FAN WU\textsuperscript{1}, (Member, IEEE), JINGXUE WANG\textsuperscript{2}, KWAI-MAN LUK\textsuperscript{3}, (Fellow, IEEE), AND WEI HONG\textsuperscript{1}, (Fellow, IEEE)

\textsuperscript{1}State Key Laboratory of Millimeter Waves, School of Information Science and Engineering, Southeast University, Nanjing 210096, China
\textsuperscript{2}College of Computer and Information, Hohai University, Nanjing 210098, China
\textsuperscript{3}State Key Laboratory of Terahertz and Millimeter Waves, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Corresponding author: Fan Wu (fan.wu@seu.edu.cn)

This work was supported in part by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) under Grant 61901106, and in part by the Natural Science Foundation of Jiangsu Province under Grant BK20190347.

ABSTRACT This paper describes a wideband, low-profile and efficiency-improved transmitarray antenna achieved by employing over-1-bit phase-shifting elements and incorporating optimized phase compensation scheme. Firstly, a wideband ultrathin 1-bit phase-shifting unit cell is presented based on the polarization twisting feature of the twisted stacking aperture structure. A minor variation in unit-cell geometry is then introduced to add more degrees of freedom in phase adjustment while maintaining nearly same low insertion loss within a wide frequency range. Moreover, the resultant performances of transmitarrays using different phase compensation schemes are compared. An optimized scheme that has a minimized average phase error and effectively enhances the aperture efficiency is adopted. Results of a 21.5\% 1-dB gain bandwidth, 0.127-\lambda_0 aperture thickness and 40\% aperture efficiency are observed from the fabricated 14 \times 14 transmitarray antenna.

INDEX TERMS Flat lens antenna, low profile, thin aperture, transmitarray antenna, wide gain bandwidth.

I. INTRODUCTION

Transmitarray antenna, also known as flat lens, uses a planar phase shifting surface to transform the spherical incident wave from the feed into a predescribed outgoing wave \cite{1}--\cite{11}. It shows a number of advantages, such as light weight, low cost and simple feeding mechanism over conventional high-gain antennas. In addition, transmitarray avoids the feed blockage issue and could attain better conformality as compared to its reflectarray counterpart \cite{12}--\cite{16}. Such feasible characteristics have made transmitarray an emerging candidate for modern high-gain antenna design.

Despite its attractive features, one critical issue associated with transmitarray is the inherent narrow bandwidth. A number of different designs based on the two most popular approaches, i.e., the multilayer-frequency selective surface (M-FSS) approach \cite{4}, \cite{5}, \cite{17}--\cite{20} and the receive/transmit approach \cite{6}, \cite{7}, \cite{9}, have been carried out to extend the bandwidth of transmitarray. In the M-FSS type method, wideband performance is realized by stacking multiple (usually larger than three) FSS layers. The transmitarray profile could be relatively high as the thickness of each layer is usually more than 0.1 \lambda_0 \cite{17}, \cite{18}. As for the receive/transmit approach, unit-cell thickness could be potentially smaller since only the receive and transmit layers are mandatory. Bandwidth enhancement is achieved mainly through designing a wideband receive/transmit structure. One of the latest wideband design in this category reports a 3-dB gain bandwidth of 24\% with a thickness of 0.28 \lambda_0 \cite{6}. There are also other techniques developed to address the bandwidth limitation of transmitarray. In \cite{4}, 16\% 1-dB gain bandwidth and 0.25-\lambda_0 aperture thickness is achieved using wideband band-pass filter. More recently, a 0.42-\lambda_0 thick transmitarray featuring a wide bandwidth has been proposed based on the tightly coupled dipole elements \cite{21}.

In this paper, we present a wideband low-profile transmitarray design based on the stacking aperture structure \cite{22} and the polarization twisting capability of twisted...
stacking apertures [23]. Here, the twisted stacking apertures are exploited to achieve 1-bit phase adjustment.

The wideband performance of the stacking aperture structure guarantees a stable gain of the transmitarray over a wide band. In addition, geometrical variation that extends the transmission phase variation range and optimization of the phase compensation scheme that minimizes the average phase error across the aperture are introduced to increase the efficiency. Finally, a wideband ultrathin transmitarray with enhanced aperture efficiency is presented.

II. PROPOSED OVER-1-bit PHASE-SHIFTING ELEMENT
A. BASIC ELEMENT WITH 1-bit PHASE RESOLUTION

The configuration of the basic transmitarray element is depicted in Fig. 1. The presented unit cell, as shown, is a twisted stacking aperture structure containing three stacked and twisted slotted-ring apertures. Three metal layers separated by two identical substrates (with a thickness of 1.575 mm and a relative permittivity of 2.2) are adopted to accommodate the apertures. On each metal layer, a slotted-ring aperture is etched. The slotted-ring apertures on the top and bottom layers are arranged to be orthogonal and the one on the middle layer is oriented towards the diagonal direction. Stated in another way, the slotted-ring apertures on the middle and bottom layers are rotated by 45° and 90°, respectively, with respect to the one on top. A 0.038-mm-thick bonding film (relative permittivity of 2.28) is placed beneath the middle metal layer to facilitate fabrication. Periodicity of the unit cell is set as 10 mm, corresponding to 0.4 \( \lambda_0 \) at the central frequency of 12 GHz. Inner and outer radii of the ring as well as other geometric specifications of the unit cell are listed in Table 1.

The transmission coefficients of the proposed basic unit cell when illuminated by \( x \)- and \( y \)-polarized incident waves are plotted in Fig. 2(a) and Fig. 2(b), respectively. As can be seen from Fig. 2(a), an \( x \)-polarized wave can pass through the structure efficiently with a majority of its energy transferred into a \( y \)-polarized outgoing wave. The 1-dB insertion loss bandwidth of the unit cell reaches 25%, covering 10.5 GHz to 13.5 GHz. The transmission coefficient almost remains identical for different wave incident angles. The cross-polarization (the \( x \)-polarization) level in the transmitted wave is below −15 dB at most frequencies of interest. It is also learnt, from Fig. 2(b), that the proposed structure does not allow the \( y \)-polarized incident wave to be transmitted. Therefore, the structure is suitable to be used as a low-insertion-loss transmitarray element with polarization twisting feature.

The wideband operation mechanism of the twisted stacking apertures has been explained in previous studies [22], [23]. Owning to the strong inter-layer coupling [22] and the excitation of guided resonance modes [23], broadband transmission and polarization rotating functionalities are achieved in such a low-profile form. It has also been revealed that the twist angle of polarization of the transmitted wave with respect to that of the incident wave is controlled by the relative rotation (90° in this design) between the two slotted-ring apertures at the top and bottom layers.

By further investigating the polarization twisting feature, it is found in this paper that by fixing the rotation angle between top and bottom slotted-ring apertures as 90° and symmetrically altering the orientation of the middle aperture (from 45° to −45° direction), the transmitted wave will stay in the same polarization that is orthogonal to the incident wave but exhibit an inversed phase, as shown by the electric-field distributions in Fig. 3. It can be identified that the electromagnetic fields gradually change their phase when coupling through the three layers and the middle slotted-ring aperture acts as a director to guide the wave during polarization rotation. Altering the orientation of the middle aperture (from 45° to −45° direction) will change the direction of rotation of the electromagnetic fields when they pass through. Thus, same polarization, same transmission magnitude and exactly 180° difference in transmission phase are to be expected in the two resultant outgoing waves. As plotted in Fig. 4, a stable transmission phase difference of 180° is observed over the 1-dB operating band for the two middle aperture orientations. Thus, one is able to adjust the transmission phase with 1-bit resolution by manipulating only the orientation of middle slotted-ring aperture.
B. OVER-1-bit DESIGN BY COMBINING GEOMETRICAL VARIATION

Discrete phase adjustment leads to a compromised directivity for the designed transmitarray since not all the required phase compensations can be readily provided [7], [8]. The effect of the number of phase shifting bits on the directivity degradation of such space-fed arrays has been studied in [24]: 1-bit phase adjustment leads to an averaged directivity drop of 3.8 dB, resulting in a comparatively low aperture efficiency.

In this design, a technique that increases the transmission phase variation by combining polarization twisting and geometrical variation is proposed to address the inherent aperture efficiency issue of the 1-bit element. The antenna directivity can be enhanced by almost 2 dB with nearly no degradation in gain bandwidth of the transmitarray (shown by the array simulation results in the next Section). The idea is to broaden the phase shifting range and, at the same time, try to preserve the low insertion loss and wideband transmission properties. As mentioned above, the low-loss and wideband transmission is mainly an aftereffect of the strong inter-layer coupling. Thus, a minor geometrical variation in the middle split-ring aperture aiming at not breaking much of the original symmetry or changing the aperture size is introduced. The geometrical variation in the middle aperture is achieved by splitting the single gap into two, and gradually enlarging the angle ($\beta$) between them, as sketched in Fig. 5(a). Coupling coefficients between neighboring layers can be slightly altered by tuning the angle ($\beta$). Two typical middle split-ring aperture configurations corresponding to $\alpha = 45^\circ$, $\beta = 15^\circ$ and $\alpha = -45^\circ$, $\beta = 30^\circ$ are depicted in Figs. 5(b) and 5(c), respectively. Benefited from the proposed two-gap modification, more degrees of freedom in
transmission phase manipulation are obtained. As can be found in Fig. 6, phase variation is now capable of covering the ranges of $[0^\circ, 26^\circ]$ and $[-180^\circ, -154^\circ]$. It is worthy mentioning that the upper limit of the variable $\beta$ is manually set to $30^\circ$ to guarantee the 1-dB insertion loss bandwidth for the element (see Fig. 7) and hence, a nearly undegraded gain bandwidth for the transmitarray.

### III. OPTIMIZATION OF PHASE COMPENSATION SCHEME

Different selection of reference phase in the compensation scheme could result in different performance for a transmitarray designed using elements with limited phase variation range. A properly selected reference phase can reduce the phase errors across the radiating aperture and therefore achieve better aperture efficiency. Optimization in phase compensation scheme is conducted for this purpose. A cost function that describes the average weighted phase error is defined.

\[
\text{CF} = \sum \sum \frac{\cos^q \theta_e(i,j)}{\max(\cos^q \theta_e(i,j))} \cdot \Delta \Phi_{\text{qnt}}(i,j)
\]

where $\Delta \Phi_{\text{qnt}}(i,j)$ is the absolute phase error at each transmitarray element due to the limited phase adjustment. Amplitude pattern of the feed is represented using the $\cos^q$ function. $\theta_e(i,j)$ stands for the angle of each element in feed coordinates and $d(i,j)$ is the distance between the element and the phase center of the feed. As can be seen, the defined weight of the phase errors is related to the magnitude of electromagnetic field received on each element from the feed, making the precise phase compensation for elements in the center of the array of more importance. To intuitively illustrate the difference between different phase compensation schemes, the distributions of phase compensations and the resultant weighted phase errors across the aperture are plotted in Fig. 8. As is evident from Fig. 8, different phase compensation scheme will certainly give rise to different phase errors as long as the element phase shifting range is less than $360^\circ$.

Phase errors can be considerably reduced by picking up an optimized scheme. What is also observed is that the proposed over-1-bit element that provides more phase adjustments effectively reduces the phase error level compared to the basic element.

The simulated gains of transmitarrays designed with different phase compensation schemes and different elements are shown in Fig. 9. It is noted that both the use of over-1-bit...
element and optimized phase compensation contribute to aperture efficiency enhancement. The gain difference observed between the two extreme cases (represented by the solid blue line and the dashed red line) reaches approximately 3 dB at 12 GHz, as depicted in Table 2. Moreover, the gain bandwidth of transmitarrays designed using the proposed over-1-bit element shows nearly no degradation compared to that achieved with the basic 1-bit element.

### IV. TRANSMITARRAY PERFORMANCES

A $14 \times 14$ transmitarray antenna using the proposed over-1-bit element and adopting the optimized phase compensation scheme is designed, fabricated and tested. A stub-loaded horn antenna [10] is utilized as the feed. The gain of the feed horn at the frequencies of interest is around 12 dBi and a matching factor of $q = 3.5$ is assigned for feed power pattern approximation using the $\cos^2(\theta)$ model. The horn is positioned normally facing the transmitarray center. The focal-to-diameter ratio ($f/D$) is set as 0.5, providing $-10$ dB edge illumination.

The fabricated prototype, as shown in Fig. 10, is tested in the SATIMO Starlab near-field measurement system. Stable gain over a wide frequency range is observed. The measured realized gain, depicted in Fig. 10, matches reasonably well with the simulation results. A peak gain of 21.9 dBi, corresponding to an aperture efficiency of 40% is observed. The measured 1-dB gain bandwidth is about 21.5%, covering from 10.8 GHz to 13.4 GHz.

Radiation patterns at the two principle planes are measured and they are plotted and compared with the simulated patterns in Fig. 11. The main lobe and the occurrence of the first sidelobe are well predicted. The measured cross-polarization level is a little bit higher than that from simulation, but is still lower than $-17$ dB. The measured sidelobe levels are $-17$ dB and $-21$ dB in the H- and E-planes, respectively.

### V. CONCLUSION

A wideband ultrathin transmitarray design based on the over-1-bit element has been proposed. Wideband over-1-bit phase adjustment is achieved based on the geometrical variation in twisted stacking apertures. The geometrical variation as well as the optimization in phase compensation scheme effectively improves the aperture efficiency of this design to a level that is comparable with other mainstream designs.
The proposed transmitarray features a 21.5% 1-dB gain bandwidth, 0.127-λ aperture thickness and 40% aperture efficiency, making it promising for application in wideband high-gain communication systems.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

F. Wu would like to thank Dr. Q.-W. Lin and Prof. H. Wong from City University of Hong Kong for kindly providing the feed horn.

REFERENCES

[1] D. Pozar, “Flat lens antenna concept using aperture coupled microstrip patches,” Electron. Lett., vol. 32, no. 23, p. 2109, 1996.

[2] P.-Y. Feng, S.-W. Qu, and S. Yang, “Octave bandwidth transmitarrays with a flat gain,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 66, no. 10, pp. 5231–5238, Oct. 2018.

[3] Q. Luo, S. Gao, M. Sobhy, X. Yang, Z.-Q. Cheng, Y.-L. Geng, and J. T. S. Sumantyo, “A hybrid design method for thin-panel transmitarray antennas,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 67, no. 10, pp. 6473–6483, Oct. 2019.

[4] Q. Luo, S. Gao, M. Sobhy, and X. Yang, “Wideband transmitarray with reduced profile,” IEEE Antennas Wireless Propag. Lett., vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 450–453, Mar. 2018.

[5] W. An, S. Xu, F. Yang, and M. Li, “A double-layer transmitarray antenna using metal cross with vias,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 64, no. 3, pp. 1120–1125, Mar. 2016.

[6] Z.-W. Miao, Z.-C. Hao, G. Q. Luo, L. Gao, J. Wang, X. Wang, and W. Hong, “140 GHz high-gain LTCC-integrated transmit-array antenna using a wideband SIW aperture-coupling phase delay structure,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 66, no. 1, pp. 182–190, Jan. 2018.

[7] K. T. Pham, R. Sauleau, E. Fourn, F. Diaby, A. Clemente, and L. Dussopt, “Dual-band transmitarrays with dual-linear polarization at Ka-band,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 65, no. 12, pp. 7009–7018, Dec. 2017.

[8] L. Di Palma, A. Clemente, L. Dussopt, R. Sauleau, P. Potier, and P. Pouliguen, “Circularly polarized transmitarray with sequential rotation in Ka-band,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 63, no. 11, pp. 5118–5124, Nov. 2015.

[9] H. Kaouach, L. Dussopt, J. Lanteri, T. Koleck, and R. Sauleau, “A low-cost metal-only transmitarray at Ka-band,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 59, no. 7, pp. 2513–2523, Jul. 2011.

[10] Q.-W. Lin and H. Wong, “A low-profile and wideband lens antenna based on high-refractive-index metasurface,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 66, no. 11, pp. 5764–5772, Nov. 2018.

[11] K. T. Pham, A. Clemente, E. Fourn, F. Diaby, L. Dussopt, and R. Sauleau, “Low-cost metal-only transmitarray antennas at Ka-band,” IEEE Antennas Wireless Propag. Lett., vol. 18, no. 6, pp. 1243–1247, Jun. 2019.

[12] Q. Luo, S. Gao, C. Zhang, D. Zhou, T. Chaloun, W. Menzel, V. Ziegler, and M. Sobhy, “Design and analysis of a reflectarray using slot antenna elements for Ka-band SatCom,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 63, no. 4, pp. 1365–1374, Apr. 2015.

[13] G.-B. Wu, S.-W. Qu, S. Yang, and C. H. Chan, “Broadband, single-layer dual circularly polarized reflectarrays with linearly polarized feed,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 64, no. 10, pp. 4235–4241, Oct. 2016.

[14] S.-W. Qu, Q.-Y. Chen, M.-Y. Xia, and X. Y. Zhang, “Single-layer dual-band reflectarray with single linear polarization,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 62, no. 1, pp. 199–205, Jan. 2014.

[15] H. Yang, F. Yang, S. Xu, Y. Mao, M. Li, X. Cao, and J. Gao, “A 1-bit 10 × 10 reconfigurable reflectarray antenna: Design, optimization, and experiment,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 66, no. 6, pp. 2246–2254, Jun. 2016.

[16] P.-Y. Qin, Y. J. Guo, and A. R. Weily, “Broadband reflectarray antenna using subwavelength elements based on double square meander-line rings,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 64, no. 1, pp. 378–383, Jan. 2016.

[17] H. Abdelrahman, A. Z. Elsherbeni, and F. Yang, “Transmission phase limit of multilayer frequency-selective surfaces for transmitarray designs,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 62, no. 2, pp. 690–697, Feb. 2014.

[18] H. Nematollahi, J.-J. Laurin, J. E. Page, and J. A. Encinar, “Design of broadband transmitarray unit cells with comparative study of different numbers of layers,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 63, no. 4, pp. 1473–1481, Apr. 2015.

[19] K. Pham, N. T. Nguyen, A. Clemente, L. Di Palma, L. Le Coq, L. Dussopt, and R. Sauleau, “Design of wideband dual linearly polarized transmitarray antennas,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 64, no. 5, pp. 2022–2026, May 2016.

[20] C. Tian, Y.-C. Jiao, G. Zhao, and H. Wang, “A wideband transmitarray using triple-layer elements combined with cross slots and double square rings,” IEEE Antennas Wireless Propag. Lett., vol. 16, pp. 1561–1564, 2017.

[21] Y.-M. Cai, W. Li, K. Li, S. Gao, Y. Yin, L. Zhao, and W. Hu, “A novel ultra-wideband transmitarray design using tightly coupled dipole elements,” IEEE Trans. Antennas Propag., vol. 67, no. 1, pp. 242–250, Jan. 2019.

[22] Z. Wei, Y. Cao, Y. Fan, X. Yu, and H. Li, “Broadband transparency achieved with the stacked metallic multi-layers perforated with coaxial annular apertures,” Opt. Express, vol. 19, no. 22, p. 21425, Oct. 2011.

[23] Z. Wei, Y. Cao, Y. Fan, X. Yu, and H. Li, “Broadband polarization transformation via enhanced asymmetric transmission through arrays of twisted complementary split-ring resonators,” Appl. Phys. Lett., vol. 99, no. 22, Nov. 2011, Art. no. 221907.

[24] B. Wu, A. Sutinjo, M. Potter, and M. Okoniewski, “On the selection of the number of bits to control a dynamic digital MEMS reflectarray,” IEEE Antennas Wireless Propag. Lett., vol. 7, pp. 183–186, 2008.

FAN WU (Member, IEEE) was born in Jiangxi, China. He received the B.Eng. and M.Eng. degrees in electronic engineering from Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing, China, in 2012 and 2015, respectively, and the Ph.D. degree in electronic engineering from the City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, in 2018. He is currently an Assistant Professor with the State Key Laboratory of Millimeter Waves, School of Information Science and Engineering, Southeast University, Nanjing, China. His current research is in the areas of medium-to-high gain antennas and arrays, circularly polarized antennas and antenna wideband techniques. Dr. Wu was a recipient of the Honorable Mention at the student contest of the 2018 IEEE APS-URSI Conference and Exhibition held in Boston, USA.

JINGXUE WANG was born in Jilin, China. She received the B.Eng. and Ph.D. degrees in electronic engineering from Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing, China, in 2015 and 2019, respectively. She is currently an Assistant Professor with the College of Computer and Information, Hohai University, Nanjing, China. Her research interests focus on millimeter wave antennas and arrays. Dr. Wang was a recipient of several conference Best Student Paper Awards, including UCMMT 2016 and ACES 2017.
KWAI-MAN LUK (Fellow, IEEE) was born in Hong Kong. He received the B.Sc.(Eng.) and Ph.D. degrees in electrical engineering from The University of Hong Kong, in 1981 and 1985, respectively.

He joined the Department of Electronic Engineering with the City University of Hong Kong, in 1985, as a Lecturer. Two years later, he was with the Department of Electronic Engineering, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, where he spent four years. In 1992, he returned to the City University of Hong Kong, where he was the Head of the Department of Electronic Engineering, from 2004 to 2010, and the Director of the State Key Laboratory of Millimeter Waves, from 2008 to 2013. He is currently the Chair Professor of electronic engineering with the City University of Hong Kong. He has authored four books, ten research book chapters, and over 350 journal articles and 250 conference papers. He holds nine U.S. and more than ten PRC patents. His recent research interests include design of patch antennas, magneto-electric dipole antennas, dense dielectric patch antennas, and open resonator antennas for various wireless applications.

Dr. Luk is a Fellow of the Chinese Institute of Electronics, PRC, the Institution of Engineering and Technology, U.K., the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, USA, the Electromagnetics Academy, USA, and the Royal Academy of Engineering, U.K. He received the Japan Microwave Prize at the 1994 Asia Pacific Microwave Conference held in Chiba, in December 1994. He received the Best Paper Award at the 2008 International Symposium on Antennas and Propagation held in Taipei, in October 2008, and the Best Paper Award at the 2015 Asia-Pacific Conference on Antennas and Propagation held in Bali, in July 2015. He has authored four books, ten research book chapters, and over 350 journal articles and 250 conference papers. He holds nine U.S. and more than ten PRC patents. His recent research interests include design of patch antennas, magneto-electric dipole antennas, dense dielectric patch antennas, and open resonator antennas for various wireless applications.

Dr. Luk is a Fellow of the Chinese Institute of Electronics, PRC, the Institution of Engineering and Technology, U.K., the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, USA, the Electromagnetics Academy, USA, and the Royal Academy of Engineering, U.K. He received the Japan Microwave Prize at the 1994 Asia Pacific Microwave Conference held in Chiba, in December 1994. He received the Best Paper Award at the 2008 International Symposium on Antennas and Propagation held in Taipei, in October 2008, and the Best Paper Award at the 2015 Asia-Pacific Conference on Antennas and Propagation held in Bali, in July 2015. He was awarded the very competitive 2000 Croucher Foundation Senior Research Fellow Award in Hong Kong. He received the 2011 State Technological Invention Award (Second Honor) of China and the 2017 IEEE APS John Kraus Antenna Award. He was a Chief Guest Editor of a special issue on Antennas in Wireless Communications published in the Proceedings of the IEEE, in July 2012. He is the Deputy Editor-in-Chief of IET Microwaves, Antennas & Propagation. He was the Technical Program Chairperson of the 1997 Progress in Electromagnetics Research Symposium (PIERS), the General Vice-Chairperson of the 1997 and 2008 Asia-Pacific Microwave Conference (APMC), the General Chairman of the 2006 IEEE Region Ten Conference (TENCON), the Technical Program Co-Chairperson of the 2008 International Symposium on Antennas and Propagation (ISAP), the General Co-Chairperson of the 2011 IEEE International Workshop on Antenna Technology (IWAT), the General Co-Chair of the 2014 IEEE International Conference on Antenna Measurements and Applications (CAM), and the General Co-Chair of the 2015 International Conference on Infrared, millimeter, and Terahertz Waves (IRMMW-THz 2015).

WEI HONG (Fellow, IEEE) received the B.S. degree in radio engineering from the University of Information Engineering, Zhengzhou, China, in 1982, and the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in radio engineering from Southeast University, Nanjing, China, in 1985 and 1988, respectively.

He joined the University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, USA, as a Short-Term Visiting Scholar, in 1993. From 1995 to 1998, he was a Short-Term Visiting Scholar with the University of California at Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA, USA. Since 1988, he has been with the State Key Laboratory of Millimeter Waves, Southeast University, where he is the Director, since 2003. He is currently a Professor with the School of Information Science and Engineering, Southeast University. He has authored or coauthored over 300 technical publications and authored two books. His current research interests include numerical methods for electromagnetic problems, millimeter-wave theory and technology, antennas, electromagnetic scattering, and RF technology for mobile communications.

Dr. Hong was an Elected IEEE MTT-S AdCom Member, from 2014 to 2016. He is a Fellow of CIE. He was a recipient of the National Natural Prizes twice, the First-Class Science and Technology Progress Prizes thrice, issued by the Ministry of Education of China and Jiangsu Province Government, and the Foundations for China Distinguished Young Investigators and Innovation Group issued by the NSF of China. He is currently the President of the CIE Microwave Society and Antenna Society and the Chair of the IEEE MTT/APS/EMCS Joint Nanjing Chapter. He served as the Associate Editor for the IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON MICROWAVE THEORY AND TECHNIQUES, from 2007 to 2010, and one of the guest editors for the 5G Special Issue of the IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ANTENNAS AND PROPAGATION, in 2017.