

Soft Computing in Electromagnetics

Better communication systems demand high performance electromagnetic structures along with accurate, reliable and fast techniques to solve electromagnetic (EM) problems. A novel computing technique, called soft computing, is gaining popularity in a multitude of EM applications in order to tackle computationally intensive problems. It differs from conventional computing techniques by not relying on strict mathematical formulations. Soft computing techniques often seek to emulate biological systems like neural networks, swarm behaviour, etc. Fast-converging algorithms that mimic animal and human behaviour are currently emerging as the choice for replacing computationally intensive, time consuming, three-dimensional EM simulations; this development has simplified the process of EM design immensely.

Characterized by their ability to provide quick, robust and economically viable solutions despite imprecision, uncertainties and approximations in the formulation, soft computing methods such as genetic algorithm (GA), artificial neural network (ANN) and fuzzy logic have been widely used for microwave design. Similarly, they also play an important role in design and optimization applications in electromagnetics, such as EM design and performance enhancement of antennas, frequency selective surfaces (FSS), radar absorbing material (RAM) and metamaterials. This book emphasizes the suitability of soft computing techniques such as particle swarm optimization (PSO), bacterial foraging optimization (BFO) along with GA and ANN, for various EM design and optimization applications.

The application of soft computing concepts in the field of metamaterial antennas, radar absorbers, transmission line characterization and optimized radar absorbing material (RAM) is discussed in detail along with their usage for optimizing fault detection, EM propagation and path loss prediction. This book also introduces systematic implementation of soft computing tools in a relatively new area of metamaterials. Soft computing is presented here as an effective tool to minimize computations in a CAD package for quick and accurate solutions. The development of two such CAD packages for design of metamaterial split ring resonators (SRR) and path-loss prediction is presented. Numerical examples and MATLAB codes are provided to facilitate understanding of the principles of soft computing techniques by a wider readership.

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Methods and Applications

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and
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To

Professor Satya N. Atluri

Contents

<i>List of Figures</i>	<i>xiii</i>
<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>xvii</i>
<i>Preface</i>	<i>xix</i>
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	<i>xxi</i>
<i>Abbreviations</i>	<i>xxiii</i>
<i>Symbols</i>	<i>xxv</i>
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Design and Optimization Scenarios	1
1.1.1 Engineering applications	2
1.1.2 Medical applications	2
1.1.3 Finance	3
1.1.4 Humanities and social sciences	3
1.2 Electromagnetic Design Challenges	3
1.2.1 Fabrication sensitivity	4
1.2.2 Material sensitivity	4
1.3 Objectives and Scope	4
1.4 Organization of the Book	5
1.5 Summary	7
<i>References</i>	<i>7</i>
2. Soft Computing Techniques	9
2.1 Artificial Neural Networks	10
2.1.1 Concept of ANN	10
2.1.2 Back-propagation algorithm	14
2.1.3 Matlab code for ANN	17
2.2 Genetic Algorithm (GA)	18
2.2.1 Overview	18
2.2.2 Terminologies of GA	18
2.2.2.1 Reproduction or selection	19
2.2.2.2 Crossover	20
2.2.2.3 Mutation	20

viii CONTENTS

2.2.3	Matlab code for GA	21
2.3	Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)	26
2.3.1	Basic concept of PSO	26
2.3.1.1	Binary PSO and real valued PSO (RPSO)	27
2.3.1.2	Single objective PSO and multi-objective PSO	29
2.3.2	Matlab code of PSO	31
2.4	Bacterial Foraging Optimization	34
2.4.1	Basic concept	34
2.4.2	Terminologies in BFO	34
2.4.2.1	Chemotaxis	35
2.4.2.2	Swarming	36
2.4.2.3	Reproduction	36
2.4.2.4	Elimination and dispersal	36
2.4.3	Algorithm of BFO	36
2.4.4	Matlab code for BFO	40
2.5	Summary	42
<i>References</i>		43
3.	Soft Computing in Electromagnetics: A Review	45
3.1	Overview	45
3.2	Radar Absorbers	46
3.3	Frequency Selective Surfaces	48
3.4	Antenna Design and Optimization	49
3.4.1	Antenna miniaturization	49
3.4.2	Antenna pattern synthesis	50
3.4.3	Performance enhancement	52
3.5	Metamaterial Structures	53
3.6	Invisibility Cloaks	57
3.7	Microwave Devices	58
3.8	Summary	58
<i>References</i>		59
4.	Bacterial Foraging Optimization For Metamaterial Antennas	65
4.1	Overview	65
4.2	Challenges in Metamaterial Antenna design	67
4.3	BFO for Metamaterial Antenna Design	67
4.3.1	Multiband metamaterial fractal antenna	68
4.3.1.1	Fractal antenna design	69
4.3.1.2	Performance enhancement using BFO	70
4.3.2	Mutual coupling reduction	76
4.3.2.1	Design of microstrip antenna array	77
4.3.2.2	Mutual coupling reduction using metamaterial	78
4.4	Summary	81
<i>Reference</i>		81

5. PSO for Radar Absorbers	84
5.1 Introduction	84
5.2 Types of Radar Absorbers	85
5.2.1 Salisbury screen	85
5.2.2 Magnetic absorbers	86
5.2.3 Dallenbach layer	86
5.2.4 Circuit analog RAM	86
5.2.5 Jaumann absorber	86
5.3 Radar Absorber Design Procedure	86
5.4 PSO for Design Optimization	87
5.4.1 Jaumann absorber optimization	88
5.4.2 Multilayer RAM optimization	90
5.5 Challenges and Issues in Conventional Absorber	95
5.6 Microwave Metamaterial Absorber	96
5.6.1 Overview	96
5.6.2 Design of microwave metamaterial absorber	97
5.6.3 PSO implementation	99
5.6.4 Simulation results and discussion	99
5.7 Terahertz Absorber Design for Biomedical Application	100
5.7.1 Overview	100
5.7.2 Biomedical spectroscopy system	101
5.7.3 Design of metamaterial based terahertz absorber	103
5.7.4 Performance enhancement using PSO	104
5.7.5 Simulation results and discussion	106
5.8 Summary	107
<i>References</i>	108
6. Characterization of Planar Transmission Lines Using ANN	111
6.1 Planar Transmission Line	112
6.1.1 Microstrip lines	112
6.1.2 Slot line transmission line	113
6.2 ANN Implementation	113
6.2.1 Generation of data	114
6.2.2 Training of the neural network	114
6.2.3 Testing	114
6.3 Analysis and Design of Microstrip Transmission Line	115
6.3.1 Analysis of microstrip line	115
6.3.2 Design of microstrip line	117
6.4 Analysis and Design of Slotline	119
6.4.1 Analysis of slotline	119
6.4.2 Design of slotline	121
6.5 Summary	123
<i>References</i>	123

x CONTENTS

7. Fault Detection in Antenna Arrays	124
7.1 Preliminaries and Overview	124
7.2 Artificial Neural Network for Array Fault Detection	125
7.2.1 Antenna array design	127
7.2.2 ANN implementation	129
7.2.3 Results	131
7.3 PSO for Array Fault Detection	133
7.3.1 PSO implementation	133
7.3.2 Results and discussion	137
7.4 BFO for Array Fault Finding	142
7.4.1 BFO implementation	142
7.4.2 Results and discussion	144
7.5 Hybrid Technique	147
7.6 Summary	150
<i>References</i>	151
8. Multi-Objective Particle Swarm Optimization for Active Terahertz Devices	155
8.1 Introduction to Terahertz Technology	155
8.1.1 Properties of terahertz spectrum	156
8.1.2 Applications	156
8.1.2.1 Space platform	156
8.1.2.2 Security	157
8.1.2.3 Biomedical field	157
8.1.3 Challenges of terahertz technology	157
8.1.3.1 Material issues	157
8.1.3.2 Design issues	158
8.1.3.3 Fabrication issues	158
8.1.3.4 Characterization issues	158
8.2 Trends in Active Terahertz Devices	158
8.2.1 MEMS based tuning	159
8.2.2 Photo excitation	160
8.2.3 Electrical actuation	161
8.2.4 Thermal actuation	161
8.3 Design of Terahertz Device	161
8.3.1 Design of terahertz absorber	163
8.3.2 Performance enhancement analysis	166
8.4 Soft Computing for Performance Enhancement	168
8.4.1 MOPSO based computational engine	168
8.4.2 High performance ultra-thin absorber	169
8.5 Soft Computing for Active Terahertz Absorber	171
8.5.1 Selection of tuning mechanism	171
8.5.2 Implementation of tuning mechanism	173
8.5.3 PSO for design of active absorber array	175
8.5.3.1 Design procedure	176
8.5.3.2 Concept of adaptive tuning	177

8.6	Fabrication Sensitivity Analysis	177
8.7	Summary	178
<i>References</i>		179
9.	Soft Computing based CAD Packages for EM Applications	182
9.1	CAD Package for Metamaterial Structures	182
9.1.1	Equivalent circuit analysis of square SRR	183
9.1.2	Equivalent circuit analysis of circular SRR	187
9.1.3	Development of CAD package using PSO	189
9.1.4	Optimization of metamaterial structures	190
9.1.4.1	Square SRR	191
9.1.4.2	Circular SRR	192
9.1.4.3	Comparison of PSO and GA	193
9.1.5	Applications of the CAD package	193
9.2	Path Loss Prediction in Urban and Rural Environment	195
9.2.1	Overview	195
9.2.2	Propagation model and path loss prediction	196
9.2.3	CAD Package using ANN	196
9.2.3.1	Generation of data	197
9.2.3.2	Training of the ANN	197
9.2.3.3	Testing	197
9.2.4	CAD model	198
9.2.5	Results and discussion	199
9.3	Summary	201
<i>References</i>		201
<i>Author Index</i>		205
<i>Subject Index</i>		213

List of Figures

2.1	Basic concept of neural network	11
2.2	Structure of a neuron	11
2.3	Step function: for $x < 0$, $y = 0$ and for $x > 0$, $y = 1$	12
2.4	Linear function: $x = y$	12
2.5	Sigmoidal function: for any value of x , the output, y , is restricted to values between 0 and 1	13
2.6	Error back-propagation training algorithm flowchart	15
2.7	Flowchart for genetic algorithm	21
2.8	Variation of average fitness with respect to generations	26
2.9	Flowchart of particle swarm optimization	28
2.10	Common pareto-front geometries	30
2.11	Variation of fitness function	35
2.12	Position of particles for all PSO iterations	35
2.13	Flowchart for BFO	40
3.1	Schematic of a typical absorber, (a) multi-band metamaterial absorber unit cell, (b) absorption characteristics	46
3.2	Typical frequency selective surface	48
3.3	Schematic of a metamaterial loaded planar inverted F antenna (PIFA)	50
3.4	Variation of fitness function versus number of iterations for reduction in sidelobe level of antenna array	51
3.5	Radiation pattern after optimization with desired side-lobe level for the desired angles	51
3.6	A typical 3D structure of a metamaterial unit cell used as meta-foil	53
4.1	Schematic diagram of a metamaterial loaded antenna	66
4.2	Schematic diagram of the fractal antenna	69
4.3	(a) Return loss of designed fractal antenna (b) 2-D radiation pattern of designed fractal antenna	70
4.4	Structure of square split ring resonator (structure 1) along with its geometrical parameters where a is the SSRR side length, w is the width of conductor, g is the gap between the rings and d is the distance between the rings	71
4.5	Equivalent circuit of square split ring resonator	71

xiv LIST OF FIGURES

4.6	Schematic diagram of fractal antenna with metamaterial structure 1	73
4.7	SSRR with micro-splits (considered as Structure 2)	73
4.8	(a) Permittivity and (b) Permeability of SSRR with micro splits	74
4.9	Fractal antenna with two types of metamaterial SSRR (Structure 1 and Structure 2)	75
4.10	(a) S_{11} of fractal antenna with metamaterial structures as superstrate (b) 2-D radiation pattern of the fractal antenna with metamaterials as superstrate (Fig. 4.9)	76
4.11	Schematic diagram showing design of antenna array	76
4.12	(a) Return loss in antenna element (b) Mutual coupling between the two patch antennas	77
4.13	(a) Return loss of metamaterial unit cell, SSRR (b) Permeability and permittivity of SSRR	79
4.14	Postions of metamaterial array with respect to antenna array	80
4.15	Mutual coupling between the two elements of the antenna array for different positions	80
5.1	Variation of gbest value with respect to iterations for Jaumann RAM optimization	89
5.2	Reflection obtained in optimized Jaumann RAM design	89
5.3	Variation of fitness function for simulation for 0.2–2 GHz	93
5.4	Reflection obtained for 0.2–2 GHz RAM design	94
5.5	Variation of fitness function for simulation for 0.1–10 GHz	94
5.6	Reflection obtained for 0.1–10 GHz RAM design	95
5.7	(a) Schematic diagram of circular SRR (b) Equivalent circuit of circular SRR	97
5.8	(a) Metamaterial absorber with circular SRR unit cell, (b) Absorption characteristic of designed metamaterial absorber	99 100
5.9	Block diagram of a typical terahertz spectroscopy system	102
5.10	(a) Structure of square SRR, (b) LC Equivalent of Square SRR	104
5.11	(a) Extracted permittivity of the designed square SRR, (b) Extracted permeability of the designed square SRR	105 106
5.12	The four-layer Metamaterial RAM design. (a) The top layer consists of four optimized square SRR structures, (b) Absorption characteristics of PSO optimized RAM for different angles of incidence	106 107
6.1	Schematic diagram of microstrip transmission line	112
6.2	Schematic diagram of slotline transmission line	113
6.3	Flowchart of the neural network model for design and analysis of transmission lines	114
6.4	Training curve for analysis of microstrip transmission line	116
6.5	Effective dielectric constant vs width/height ratio of microstrip transmission line for a substrate of dielectric constant 6.7 (Theoretical model: Data generated by spectral domain method and neural network data)	116
6.6	Schematic diagram of the neural network model for design of microstrip line	117
6.7	Training curve for design of microstrip transmission line	118
6.8	Comparison of theoretical data and neural network data for design of 50 Ω microstrip transmission line	118
6.9	Training curve of analysis of slotline	120
6.10	Characteristic impedance vs width of the slotline	120

6.11	Training curve of the design of slotline	121
6.12	Design of slotline: Physical length vs height of the substrate	122
6.13	Design of slotline: Width of the slotline vs height of the substrate	122
7.1	Schematic diagram of the single element of the array	126
7.2	Schematic diagram of the 16-element linear microstrip patch array	127
7.3	3D radiation pattern of the 16-element linear microstrip array without any faults	127
7.4	3D radiation patterns of the 16-element linear array with (a) single (5 th) element faults and (b) double (7 th and 9 th) element fault	128
7.5	Input and output parameters of the neural network	129
7.6	Radiation pattern of a 16-element linear microstrip array in the absence of faulty elements	129
7.7	Pattern for single (7 th) element fault in the linear array with the corresponding NN output in the inset	132
7.8	Pattern for double (1 st and 8 th) element fault in the linear array with the corresponding NN output in the inset	132
7.9	Pattern for triple (1 st , 2 nd , and 4 th) element fault in the linear array with the corresponding NN output in the inset	133
7.10	Array factor for 26-element linear array with –25dB sidelobe level	134
7.11	Normalized amplitude excitations of array	135
7.12	Defected array pattern with faults in 9 th (50%), 12 th (50%) and 20 th (50%), and 6 th (100%) elements. The sample points taken for framing the cost function is marked with (*) symbols	136
7.13	Error performance of PSO	136
7.14	Performance of PSO with 35 sample points	137
7.15	18 sample points on the array factor plot of the same defected array	138
7.16	PSO performance (18 sample points)	138
7.17	Sample points taken at random locations on the array factor plot of the same defected array	139
7.18	Performance of PSO with random sample points	140
7.19	BFO performance plot (35 sample points)	143
7.20	Error performances of the bacteria foraging algorithm	143
7.21	BFO performance of 26 element array (18 sample points)	144
7.22	BFO performance with random sample points	145
7.23	Schematic diagram of the 8 × 8 planar microstrip array	148
7.24	3D radiation pattern of the 8 × 8 planar microstrip patch array without any faults	148
7.25	Pattern for double (9 th and 35 th with coordinates (1,2), (3,5)) element fault in the planar array with the corresponding NN output in the inset	149
7.26	Pattern for triple (17 th , 36 th , 23 rd with coordinates (1,3), (4,5), and (7,3)) element fault in the planar array with the corresponding NN output in the inset	150
8.1	Circular split ring resonator for 2 GHz	163
8.2	Permittivity of designed circular SRR for 2 GHz. The curve follows a Drude–Lorentz characteristic	164
8.3	(a) S ₂₁ of circular SRR designed for 2 THz (b) Relative permeability of circular SRR designed for 2 THz	164
8.4	Optimized absorber design resonating at 2 THz	165

xvi LIST OF FIGURES

8.5	Absorption shown by absorber using designed unit cell (Fig. 8.4)	165
8.6	Schematic diagram of absorber for 1 THz	166
8.7	Absorption characteristics of 2 THz absorber	166
8.8	Absorption characteristic of 1 THz absorber	167
8.9	Schematic representation of MOPSO based computational engine developed in this project	169
8.10	<i>Pareto front</i> obtained for 2 THz absorber design	171
8.11	Rotation of inner ring by angle θ	172
8.12	Absorption characteristics for different rotation angles: (a) 90°	173
	(b) 120°	174
	(c) 135°	174
	(d) 150°	175
8.13	Schematic representation of three element absorber array	175
8.14	Variation of fitness function with iterations for determination of angular rotation of inner rings in 3 element absorber array	176
8.15	Implementation of adaptive tuning	177
8.16	Variation of absorption considering tolerance during actual fabrication	178
9.1	Schematic of various configurations of SRRs	183
9.2	Equivalent circuit of a typical square SRR	184
9.3	The values of side length of single ring square SRR at various frequencies	186
9.4	The values of side length of double ring square SRR at various frequencies	186
9.5	The values of side length of triple ring square SRR at various frequencies	187
9.6	(a) Schematic of circular SRR (b) Equivalent circuit of circular SRR	187
9.7	The values of external radius of circular SRR obtained at various frequencies	189
9.8	Graphical user interface for CAD package (a) Main interface (b) Input interface for square SRR (c) Input interface for circular SRR	190
9.9	Output graphical user interface for (a) Single ring SRR, (b) Double ring SRR (c) Triple ring SRR	191
9.10	Output graphical user interface for circular SRR	192
9.11	(a) PSO optimized double ring square SRR designed using FEM solver, (b) Scattering parameters of the modeled double ring square SRR	193
9.12	Extracted permittivity of the modeled double ring square SRR	194
9.13	Extracted permeability of the modeled double ring square SRR	195
9.14	Home screen of CAD package	198
9.15	Screen for path loss prediction in metropolitan environment	199
9.16	Screen for path loss prediction in suburban environment	199
9.17	Comparative study of ANN output and empirical output for outdoor microcells in a metropolitan area	200
9.18	Comparative study of ANN output and empirical output for outdoor microcells in a suburban area	200

List of Tables

3.1	Optimized structural parameter for desired frequency	56
4.1	Characteristic of the fractal patch antenna	69
4.2	List of parameters used in BFO for design of double ring SSRR	72
4.3	Characteristics of the fractal patch antenna after the addition of metamaterial structure	75
4.4	List of parameters used in BFO for design of single ring SSRR	78
5.1	Parameters considered for PSO algorithm for RAM design	88
5.2	Lossless dielectric materials (DM)	90
5.3	List of lossy dielectric materials (LDM)	90
5.4	List of lossy magnetic materials (LMM)	91
5.5	List of relaxation-type magnetic materials (RLM)	92
5.6	Optimized material selection and thickness for 0.2–2 GHz	93
5.7	Optimized material selection and thickness for 0.1–10 GHz	95
5.8	Extracted geometry of square SRR	104
6.1	Neural network structure for the analysis of microstrip transmission line	115
6.2	Training parameters considered for the neural network model for analysis of microstrip transmission line	115
6.3	Neural network for the design of microstrip transmission line	117
6.4	Neural network training for design of microstrip transmission line	118
6.5	Neural network structure for the analysis of slotline	119
6.6	Training parameters of the neural network model for the analysis of slotline	119
6.7	Neural network structure for the design of slotline	121
6.8	Training parameters of the neural network model for the design of slotline	121
7.1	Network/Training parameters of the NN developed for fault finding in linear array	131
7.2	PSO parameters	135
7.3	Element excitations with different number of sample points for the array with faults at 9 th (partial), 12 th (partial), 20 th (partial) and 6 th (complete) positions	140
7.4	Time analysis for computation of one defective element (5 random configurations)	141
7.5	Time analysis for computation of two defective elements (5 random configurations)	141
7.6	Time analysis for computation of three defective elements (5 random configurations)	142

xviii LIST OF TABLES

7.7	Time analysis for computation of combination of complete and partial defective elements	142
7.8	BFO parameters	144
7.9	Element excitations with different number of sample points for the array with faults at 9 th (partial), 12 th (partial), 20 th (partial) and 6 th (complete) positions	145
7.10	Time analysis for computation of one defective element (5 random configurations)	146
7.11	Time analysis for computation of two defective elements	147
7.12	Time analysis for computation of three defective elements	147
7.13	Time analysis for computation of combination of complete and partial defective elements	147
7.14	Network / Training parameters of the NN developed for fault finding in linear array	149
8.1	PSO parameters used for design optimization of CSRR	163
8.2	MOPSO parameters used for design optimization of ultra-thin THz absorber	170
8.3	<i>Pareto front</i> solutions for the 2 THz absorber (dimensions in μm)	170
8.4	Implementation of tuning mechanism for SRR	175
9.1	The effective inductance and gap capacitance for different configurations of square SRR	184
9.2	PSO extracted design parameters for the three configurations of square SRR	191
9.3	PSO extracted design parameters for the three configurations of square SRR	193
9.4	Training parameters for artificial neural network	197

Preface

At this point, we are at the throes of two revolutions — one is the information revolution and the other less visible one.... is the intelligent systems revolution.

—Lofti Zadeh

Ever since the days of Aristotle, classical scientific thinking has been based on strict logic, well-constructed definitions and mathematical expressions. This approach to science changed drastically when Dr Lofti Zadeh published his famous paper ‘*Fuzzy sets. Information and Control*’ in 1965. By introducing imprecision in science, Dr Zadeh created in-roads into developing greater understanding in the field of artificial intelligence and even certain areas of philosophy and psychology! This imprecision, he claims, had led to a revolution in intelligent systems that has affected the way we live.

Today, the idea conceived by Dr Zadeh has grown into a whole new field of science—the field of soft-computing. Algorithms that attempt to mimic animal and human behaviour, evolution, etc., have been developed and implemented in problems ranging from scientific ones to even problems in economics and humanities! Certain researchers have also noted that soft computing techniques offer an alternate methodology to solve mathematically intensive problems.

The extension of this wondrous computation technique into one of sciences most mathematically challenging field, that of electromagnetics, is not surprising. This book address the implementation of soft computing in numerous, common electromagnetic problems. In doing so, computationally intensive, time consuming, three-dimensional electromagnetic simulations may be replaced by these fast-converging algorithms, thereby simplifying the process of electromagnetic design. This realization has led to a concerted effort by the Center for Electromagnetics, CEM (to which the authors are affiliated) towards improving existing research in soft computing. This book is a culmination of these efforts.

Accurate, reliable and fast optimization techniques are *a priori* requirements to cater to the demand for high performance, real time electromagnetic design objectives. Soft computing techniques are emerging as important tools in design and optimization of various complex electromagnetic problems. In view of this, an attempt has been made in this book to cover soft-computing based solutions to such EM problems. A brief overview of the topics covered in the book is given below.

xx PREFACE

Resolving problems such as fault detection and compensation in active antenna arrays are important for the aerospace community; finding out real time, cost effective solutions to these problems will help in handling critical situations. In addition, (i) need for miniaturized antennas, (ii) reduction of mutual coupling, and (iii) overall improvement in EM performance, are issues that concern antenna engineers worldwide. This book yields solutions to these issues through the soft-computing route, and gives a new perspective to solving such nonlinear problems.

This book also introduces the implementation of soft computing techniques in a relatively new area in science and technology—that of metamaterial and its applications. A user friendly CAD package for metamaterial *split ring resonator* (SRR) design using soft computing is also included in this book. Some of the important applications in electromagnetics such as antenna design and performance enhancement through *particle swarm optimization* (PSO) and bacterial foraging (BFO) have been included.

This book also covers the design and optimization of radar absorbing material (RAM) using PSO. The PSO algorithm is used to determine the optimum thickness of each layer of a Jaumann absorber followed by a more complicated problem statement, which necessitates the need for selection of materials from a database and optimizes the thickness of each layer of material for improved RAM performance. Later, the same algorithm is used to design metamaterial based RAM in both microwave and terahertz regimes.

Other topics covered in this book include the characterization of planar transmission line using artificial neural network (ANN) and a CAD package for ray-tracing in rural and urban environments.

To summarize, this book covers approaches to solving various complex electromagnetic problems through the novel route of soft computing. The theory behind these techniques is presented along with algorithms and the corresponding software codes. None of the books available so far covers such widespread topics and novel approaches towards real time and cost effective solutions.

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Abbreviations

AMC	Artificial magnetic conductors
ANN	Artificial neural network
BFO	Bacterial foraging
BGA	Binary genetic algorithm
BPSO	Binary particle swarm optimisation
BST	Barium strontium titanate
CD	Circular dichroism
CG	Conjugate gradient
CLPSO	Comprehensive learning particle swarm optimisation
CPGA	Continuous parameter genetic algorithm
CSRR	Circular split ring resonator
DLSR	Dual log-spiral resonator
DM	Dielectric materials
EBG	Electronic band gap
ECA	Equivalent circuit analysis
EM	Electromagnetic
ESS	Electromagnetic smart screen
FDTD	Finite difference time domain
FEL	Free electron laser
FEM	Finite element method
FSS	Frequency selective surface
GA	Genetic Algorithm
GNP	Gold nano-particles
HMM	Hyperbolic metamaterial
HZ-FSS	High impedance frequency selective surface
IPS	In-plane switching mode
IR	Infrared
LC	Liquid crystal
LDM	Lossy dielectric materials
LHM	Left-handed material
LIM	Low refractive index metamaterial

xxiv ABBREVIATIONS

LMM	Lossy magnetic materials
MFDM	Multilayer finite-difference method
MIC	Microwave integrated circuits
MIMO	Multiple input, multiple output
MLP	Multi-layer perceptron
MLS	Method of least square
MOPSO	Multi-objective particle swarm optimisation
MOPSO	Multi-objective particle swarm optimisation
MTL-PSO	Multi-conductor transmission line particle swarm optimisation
NEP	Noise equivalent power
NN	Neural networks
NSGA	Non-dominated sorting genetic algorithm
PCS	Personal communication systems
PEC	Perfect electric conductor
PIFA	Planar inverted F antenna
PMM	Periodic method of moments
PRS	Partially reflecting surface
PSO	Particle swarm optimisation
RAM	Radar absorbing material
RCS	Radar cross section
RLM	Relaxation-type magnetic materials
RPSO	Real valued particle swarm optimisation
SLL	Sidelobe level
SRR	Split ring resonator
SSRR	Square split ring resonator
THz-TDS	Terahertz time domain spectroscopy
UWB	Ultra wideband
ZIM	Zero index metamaterial

Symbols

Lower case

a	Length of SRR
a_n	Amplitude distribution
c	Speed of light
c_1	Cognitive constant
c_2	Social constant
d	Spacing between array elements
d_z	Thickness of the metamaterial in the direction of wave propagation.
f	Transfer function
f_o	Centre frequency
f_{err}	Cost function for resonant frequency
f_m	Damping frequency
f_{mo}	Magnetic resonant frequency
f_r	Resonant frequency
g	gap between SRR ring
h	height of substrate
\hat{i}_θ	Unit vector in the elevation direction
\hat{i}_ϕ	Unit vector in the azimuth direction
i	number of input layer neurons
j	number of hidden layer neurons
k	number of output layer neurons
n	Refractive index
o	Output of the neural network
p	Solution search space
r_{ext}	External radius of SRR
s	Number of bacteria in search space
t	thickness
w	Width of SRR
w_{ik}	Weights of hidden layer
w_{eff}	Effective width of the strip
z	Impedance

Upper case

A	Amplitude
A_d	Amplitude of desired signal
AF_o	Instantaneous array factor
AF_d	Measured array factor
A_{tar}	Total absorption
A_{iTM}	Absorption coefficient for TM polarization
A_{iTE}	Absorption coefficient for TE polarization
C	Gap capacitance
C_{pul}	per unit length capacitance
C_s	Effective capacitance
$C(i)$	Tumble step size in the random direction
E	Averaged squared error energy
E	Electric field
E_t	Tangential component of electric field
E_i	Incident field
E_T	Transmitted field
G	Antenna gain
H	Magnetic field
H_t	Tangential component of magnetic field
$J_{cc}(\theta, P(j, k, l))$	Cost function in BFO
$K(k)$	Complete elliptical integral
L	Total Inductance
M	Number of neurons
N	Number of antenna elements
N_p	Number of particles
N_d	Number of dimensions
N_t	Number of time steps
N_c	Number of chemotaxis steps
N_s	Number of swimming steps
N_{re}	Number of reproduction steps
N_{ed}	Number of elimination and dispersal steps
P_{ed}	Elimination-dispersal with probability
R	Reflectance
S_{11}	Scattering parameter from Port 1
S_{21}	Scattering parameter from Port 2
T	Transmittance
W	Weight matrix connecting the hidden to the output neurons
V	Weight matrix connecting the inputs to the hidden neurons
V_{min}	Minimum particle velocity
V_{max}	Maximum particle velocity
X_{min}	Minimum particle position
X_{max}	Maximum particle position
Y	Output from hidden layer neurons
Z_o	Impedance of free space

Greek

α	Attenuation constant
β	Progressive phase shift
δ	Intermediate error functions
ϵ	Permittivity of the medium
ϵ_o	Free space permittivity
ϵ_{eff}	Effective dielectric constant
ϵ_r	Relative permittivity
ϵ'_r	Real part of complex relative permittivity
ϵ''_r	Imaginary part of complex relative permittivity
η	Learning rate
η_o	Impedance of free space
θ	Elevation angle
λ	Wavelength
μ_o	Free space permeability
μ_r	Relative permeability
μ	Permeability of the medium
μ_i	Permeability of i^{th} layer
μ'_{eff}	Real part of magnetic permeability
μ''_{eff}	Imaginary part of magnetic permeability
ρ	Filling factor of inductance
ϕ	Azimuth angle
ϕ_d	Azimuth angle of desired signal
ω	Angular frequency
Γ_o	Reflection coefficient