

A Broadband Metasurface for Effective Control of Transmission Phase by Applied Voltage

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Abstract – This paper presents a reconfigurable transmissive metasurface operating at 8.5 GHz. The metasurface consists of a four-layer stacked structure of circular radiating patches, with varactor diodes integrated into the patches to achieve 360° continuous transmission phase control. The structure exhibits a transmission loss of less than 2 dB and a relative bandwidth of approximately 12%. By tuning the capacitance of the varactor diodes, the transmission phase can be precisely and continuously adjusted. Compared to switch-diode-based metasurfaces, this approach offers a simpler design and enables dynamic continuous phase modulation. Both simulation and measurement results, including the relationship between transmission magnitude and phase shift versus bias voltage, show strong agreement. The metasurface demonstrates excellent bandwidth characteristics. This work provides a valuable strategy for designing dynamically tunable broadband metasurfaces and holds significant potential for applications in high-gain phased array antennas and efficient beamforming systems.

Index Terms – Active metasurface, transmission phase, varactor tuning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Metamaterials are novel synthetic materials engineered to achieve specific properties not normally found in nature [1]. However, large volume and inflexibility of normal metamaterials make them impractical in many applications. Based on the generalized Snell's law, metasurface, a kind of metamaterial with a planar structure, was proposed [2]. Since then, the study of phase gradient metasurfaces (PGMS) has attracted the interest of many researchers. PGMS is capable of providing predefined in-plane wave vectors to manipulate the directions of the refracting/reflecting waves [3]. The wave beam can be

controlled by introducing sudden phase changes at different positions on the plane and making its distribution meet certain rules.

In [4], a multilayer square-ring metallic structure was employed to design a phase metasurface, where transmission phase variation was achieved by adjusting the perimeter of the square rings. In addition, the design procedure of some metasurfaces is to change the size of unit cell firstly, then combine them properly to achieve electromagnetic wave control [5–10].

Another way to adjust the phase of the unit is to rotate the metasurface unit. A new type of metasurface design is used to generate vortex beams [11], the proposed metasurface units are rotated at different angles and then distributed regularly. In [12], a transmission-reflection-integrated metasurface is proposed, which enables full-space amplitude and phase control of circularly polarized (CP) waves. By rotating the receiving and transmitting patches of each meta-atom around their respective feed points, the transmission and reflection phases can be independently tailored. Also, a similar principle is used to adjust the phase of the unit in [13–16].

The above two methods to change the phase of the unit are realized by changing the shape of the unit structure under the passive condition. Changing the shape of the unit structure compromises the dynamic control of the phase. In order to dynamically control the transmission phase, a multilayer metasurface unit is proposed, and the PIN diodes are attached to each unit [17]. However, since the PIN diode only has two states, on and off, it is complicated for this kind of metasurface to realize continuous controlling of phase. Another type of active metasurface for vortex beam generation is designed in [18]. The method is to divide the entire metasurface into several regions and then control capacitance in different regions. But this active metasurface only allows full phase adjustment within the

limited bandwidth. Reference [19] presents a metasurface capable of both transmission and reflection functionalities, where the switching between transmission and reflection modes is achieved using only a single PIN diode. However, the phase control of the unit cells in this design relies solely on geometric dimension variations, making dynamic phase tuning unattainable. Moreover, the integration of varactor diodes into metasurfaces enables dynamic phase tuning. In [20], a varactor-based metasurface was developed to achieve continuous phase modulation. Under different bias voltages, the unit cell demonstrated a transmission phase shift of 245° and a reflection phase shift of 300° . However, the design exhibited an insertion loss of approximately 3 dB. In [21], a novel metasurface incorporating varactor diodes was proposed, capable of simultaneously controlling both amplitude and phase, and achieving 360° phase tuning. Nevertheless, the operational bandwidth was relatively narrow, limited to only 6%.

In this paper, an active metasurface which can dynamically adjust the transmission phase over a broad bandwidth is proposed and its prototype has been simulated in [22]. Each unit of the metasurface consists of a circular patch and two strip patches, with two varactor diodes placed in the gap between the two types of patches. By changing the capacitance of the varactor diodes, the transmission phase can be changed efficiently. The two ends of the varactor diode are fed by the strip patch and the circular patch respectively to avoid the influence of the re-designed feed structure on the metasurface performance. The simulation and measurement results show that the metasurface can reach a bandwidth of 12% and a tunability of transmission phase over $0^\circ - 360^\circ$ with a transmission magnitude more than 0.8.

II. TUNABLE METASURFACE DESIGN AND ANALYSIS

A. Metasurface unit cell design

The perspective structure of the proposed active transmissive metasurface is shown in Fig. 1 (a). Its metasurface structure can produce different electromagnetic responses with continuously adjustable phases to incident waves. Figure 1 (b) presents the geometrical model of the unit cell of the active metasurface. The structure primarily consists of three dielectric substrate layers and four metallic patch layers. The substrates are square-shaped and made of Rogers AD260A material, with a thickness of 1.4 mm, a relative permittivity of 2.65, and a loss tangent of 0.0017. The first and fourth metallic layers employ circular patches with a radius of r_1 , while the second and third metallic layers use circular patches with a radius of r_2 . The significant difference in patch radii between the two groups results in distinct

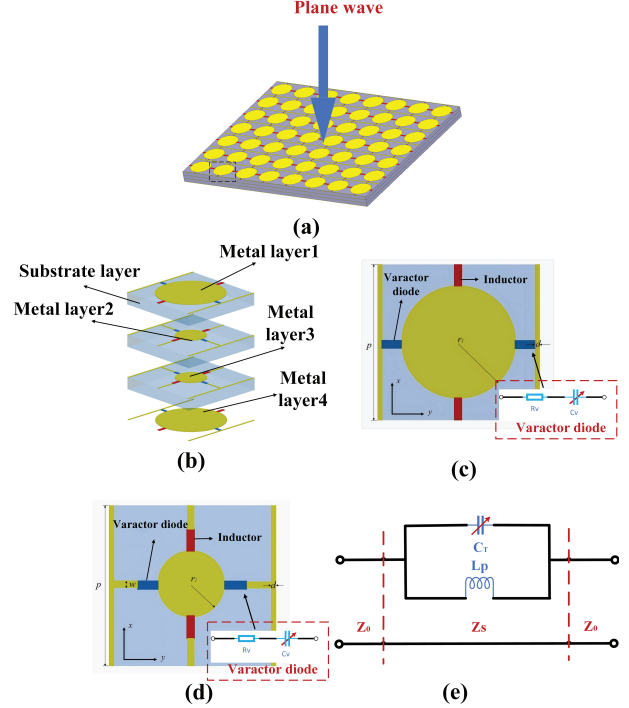


Fig. 1. Structure of the proposed metasurface. (a) Schematic diagram of the overall metasurface structure. (b) Cross-section view. (c) Circular patch layer structure with radius r_1 . (d) Circular patch layer structure with radius r_2 . (e) Single-layer radiating patch resonant circuit model structure.

frequency responses. For a circular patch with radius R , the approximate value of the resonant frequency is given by the following equation [23]

$$f_r = \frac{1.841 \cdot c}{2\pi R \sqrt{\epsilon_{\text{eff}}}}, \quad (1)$$

where f_r is the resonant frequency of the metasurface unit, c is the speed of light, R is the radius of the circular patch, and ϵ_{eff} is the effective dielectric constant.

Two varactor diodes are placed symmetrically on both sides of the circular patch. Each diode has one terminal connected to the circular patch and the other terminal connected to a bias line etched on the bottom layer of the substrate. The equivalent resonant circuit of a single layer is illustrated in Fig. 1 (e). The incident electromagnetic wave can be modeled as a parallel LC resonant circuit comprising an inductance L_p and a capacitance C_T [24], where, C_T represents the equivalent capacitance between the metallic bias line and the circular patch, while L_p corresponds to the equivalent inductance of the metallic patch. Consequently, the circular patch no longer behaves as a pure resonant cavity but forms an LC -tunable resonator, with its resonant

frequency determined by

$$f_r = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_T \cdot C_T}}, \quad (2)$$

$$C_T = C_{patch} + C_v, \quad (3)$$

where C_{patch} denotes the capacitance between the metallic patches, and C_v represents the variable capacitance of the varactor diode. The values of L_T and C_{patch} are determined by the geometry of the patches and the corresponding current paths. Therefore, its equivalent resonant structure is not only determined by the geometric dimensions, but also affected by the variable capacitance C_v . The configurations of the two types of circular patches are shown in Figs. 1 (b) and (c). The components marked in blue represent varactor diodes, specifically the MAVR-000120-14110, with a capacitance range of 0.14 – 1.1 pF, which ensures adequate tunability to meet the capacitance requirements of the metasurface. The components marked in red are inductors with an inductance value of 3.3 nH, used to isolate AC signals. The geometric parameters are defined as follows: $p = 10$ mm, $w = 0.2$ mm, $r_1 = 4$ mm, $r_2 = 1.8$ mm. The unit cell is simulated using the finite element method (FEM), with periodic boundary conditions applied to all four sidewalls. The simulated transmission characteristics of a single-layer metallic patch on a single dielectric substrate are presented in Figs. 2 and 3. The simulation results show that when the patch area of the unit cell is larger, the transmission magnitude is easier to be stabilized in a certain range. When the patch area of the unit cell is smaller, the adjustment range of transmission phase can be larger. At the same time, it is found that for a transmission metasurface, it is difficult to achieve a phase adjustment of 360° by using the structure of single patch and substrate, but such a phase adjustment can be easily achieved by simply adding a phase offset in a multi-layer structure.

B. Transmission phase principle analysis

As shown in Fig. 1 (e), the impedance of the parallel resonant circuit of a single-layer metal patch is $Z_s = \frac{1}{j(\frac{1}{\omega L_p} - \omega C_T)}$, which is put into the transmission model, and the electromagnetic transmission matrix [24] can be expressed as

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Z_0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1/Z_s & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Z_0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 + Z_0/Z_s & 2Z_0 + Z_0^2/Z_s \\ 1/Z_s & Z_0/Z_s + 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

where $Z_0 = 377\Omega$ is the wave impedance in free space. The transmission coefficient of a single-layer metal

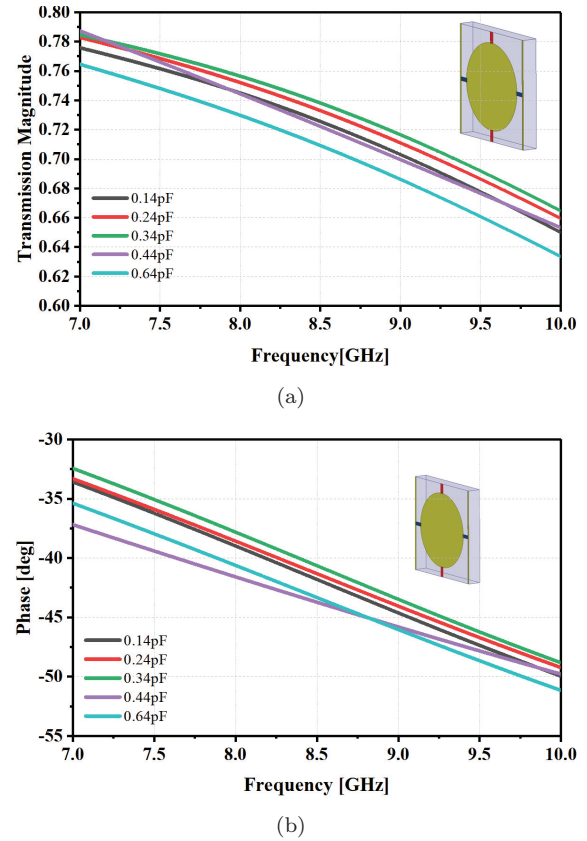


Fig. 2. Simulation of transmission characteristics for a single-layer circular radiating patch with a radius of r_1 . (a) Transmission magnitude. (b) Transmission phase.

patch can be expressed as

$$S_{21} = \frac{2}{A + B/Z_0 + CZ_0 + D}. \quad (5)$$

According to the above analysis, the transmission amplitude and phase of the artificial electromagnetic structure are related to the equivalent electrical parameters. By changing the electromagnetic structure to affect the corresponding electrical parameters, the amplitude and phase of the incident electromagnetic wave can be controlled. The overall matrix transmission parameters can be described as [25].

$$S_{21}^{To} = \frac{S_{21}^1 \cdot S_{21}^2 \cdot S_{21}^3}{(1 - S_{11}^2 \cdot S_{22}^1) \left[1 - S_{11}^3 \cdot \left(\frac{S_{22}^1 \cdot S_{22}^2 \cdot S_{12}^2}{1 - S_{11}^2 \cdot S_{22}^2} + S_{22}^2 \right) \right]} \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{S_{21}^1 \cdot S_{21}^2 \cdot S_{21}^3}{1 - S_{11}^1 \cdot S_{11}^2 - S_{11}^2 \cdot S_{11}^3 - S_{11}^1 \cdot S_{11}^3 \cdot T},$$

where S^1 , S^2 , S^3 , and S^{To} represent the first matrix, second matrix, third matrix, and overall cascaded matrix, respectively, and $T = (S_{21}^2)^2 - (S_{11}^2)^2$. When the characteristics of the selected substrate remain constant, the

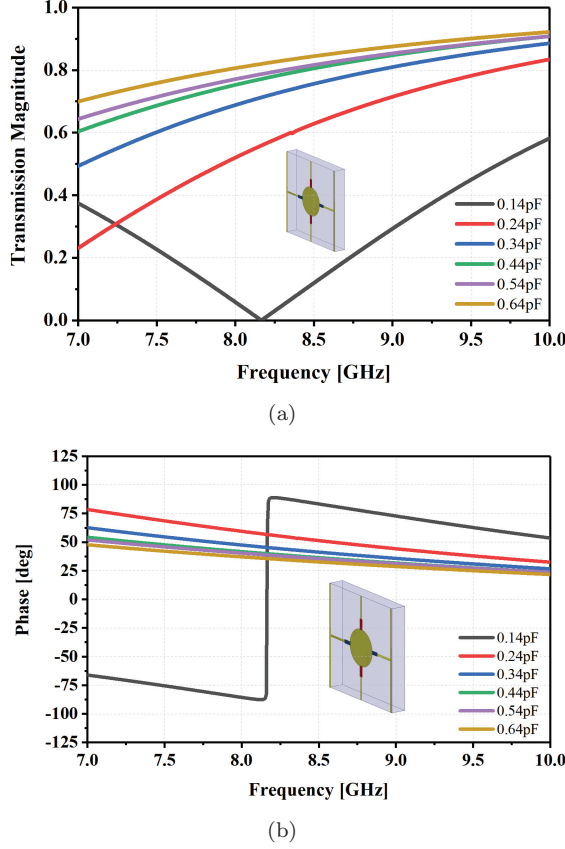


Fig. 3. Simulation of transmission characteristics for a single-layer circular radiating patch with a radius of r_2 . (a) Transmission magnitude. (b) Transmission phase.

main factors affecting the transmission characteristics are the matrices of the two conductive layers, so equation (6) can be simply written as

$$S_{21}^{To} = A_m \cdot e^{j \text{Phase}} = f(\angle S_{21}^1, \angle S_{21}^3). \quad (7)$$

As the number of layers increases, the transmission phase can be equivalent to the phase superposition of each conductive layer unit. Therefore, using multilayer conductive patches can enhance the transmission phase of the metasurface unit.

C. Metasurface design

As shown in Fig. 1 (a), the overall structure of the proposed metasurface consists of 8×7 unit cells. The dimension of the whole structure is $100.0 \text{ mm} \times 90.0 \text{ mm}$. Since each unit cell of the metasurface has no need to be fed independently, experimental measurements are facilitated. In order to avoid the tedious design of additional feeding structure, the strip patch of every unit cell can directly function as the feeding structure to feed one end of the varactor diode [26] while the circular patch can be used to feed

the other end of the varactor diode. Also, the inductors are added for blocking alternating current to reduce the influence of the feeding structure on the performance of the metasurface [27]. When the direct current (DC) power supply is used to feed the metasurface, the positive pole of the power supply is connected with the circular patch while the negative pole is connected with the strip patch. The width of all the bias lines is 0.2 mm .

III. SIMULATION AND MEASUREMENT RESULTS

In order to ensure that the transmission metasurface can achieve a phase shift of 360° , the varactor diode values in the range of $0.14 - 0.7 \text{ pF}$ are determined. From the simulation results as shown in Fig. 4, the phase and magnitude of the transmission metasurface at different capacitance values can be intuitively obtained respectively. The simulation results show that within the range of 1.01 GHz from 8.05 GHz to 9.06 GHz , the transmission phase can be adjusted 360° by adjusting the capacitance value of the varactor diode. Meanwhile,

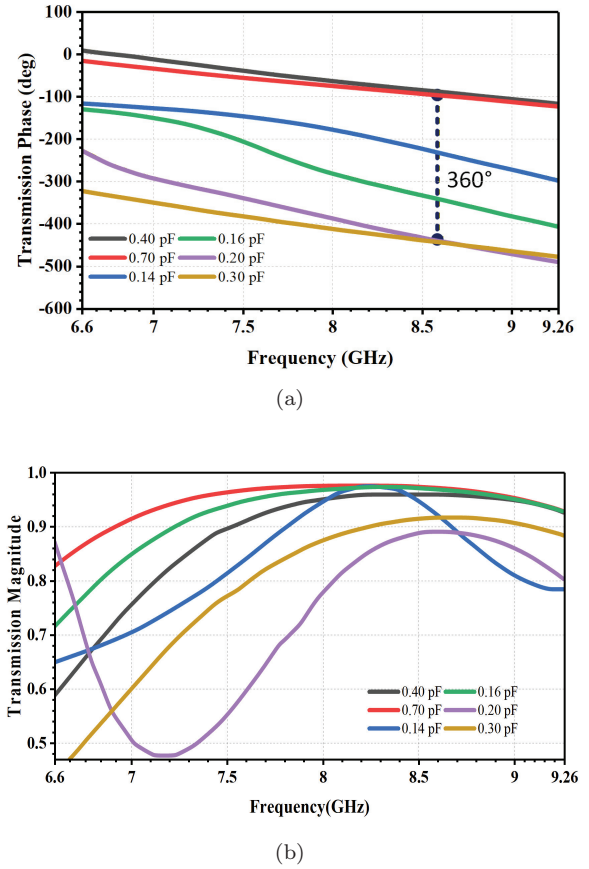


Fig. 4. Simulated results of the proposed transmission metasurface consisting of the unit cell with different capacitance values. (a) Transmission phase. (b) Transmission magnitude.

the transmission magnitude can be stabilized above 0.8, indicating the transmission loss remains within -2 dB across the operating frequency band. This means that the transmission phase can be continuously and dynamically adjusted by 360° at each frequency point in the frequency band, while the transmission amplitude is also well controlled. It is noted that, due to the resonance in the metasurface with the capacitance of 0.2 pF, the transmission magnitude is decreased significantly near 7.32 GHz, resulting in the maximum bandwidth limitation of the proposed metasurface.

An 8×7 metasurface as shown in Fig. 5 was fabricated by using a printed circuit board to verify the performance of the metasurface proposed in this paper. The metasurface was measured in a microwave anechoic chamber as shown in Fig. 6, and the different layers of the metasurface are fixed with plastic screws. The wires connect the metasurface and the DC power supply ZF-303D to feed the two ends of the varactor diode. A PNA network analyzer of KEYSIGHT N5227A and two horn antennas were selected to measure the fabricated metasurface. The end face dimensions of the two horn antennas ($7.05 - 10.0$ GHz) are 57.0 mm \times 42.0 mm,

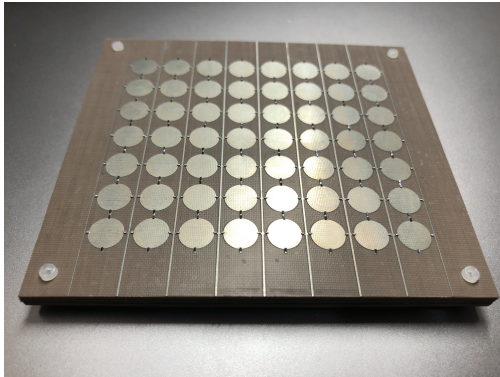


Fig. 5. Photograph of the fabricated metasurface sample.

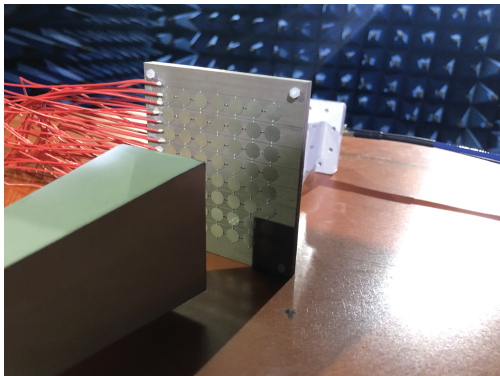


Fig. 6. Measurement setup.

which is smaller than that of the metasurface. To accurately characterize the transmission amplitude and phase response of the metasurface under various bias conditions, a near-field measurement setup was employed, with a fixed test distance of 47 mm between the horn antennas and the metasurface.

The transmission magnitude and phase of the metasurface controlled by different uniform bias voltages at 8.05 GHz, 8.5 GHz and 9.06 GHz are shown in Figs. 7–9, respectively. By adjusting the voltage at both ends of varactor diode from 1.0 V to 10.0 V,

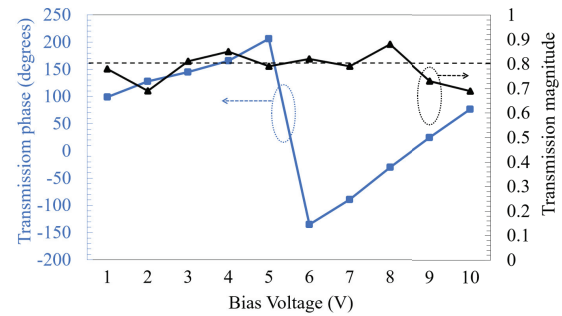


Fig. 7. Measurement results of transmission phase and transmission magnitude at different bias voltages at 8.05 GHz.

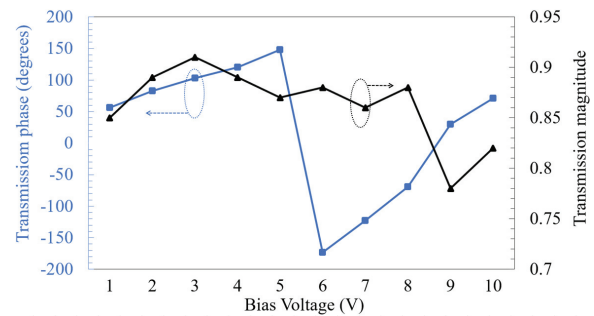


Fig. 8. Measurement results of transmission phase and transmission magnitude at different bias voltages at 8.5 GHz.

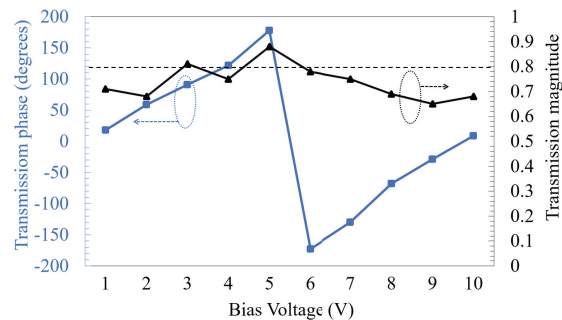


Fig. 9. Measurement results of transmission phase and transmission magnitude at different bias voltages at 9.06 GHz.

the fabricated metasurface realizes full phase adjustment of transmission phase. However, at 8.05 GHz and 9.06 GHz, the transmission amplitude is measured below 0.8 at some bias voltages. One reason for the differences between the measurement results and the simulation results is that the size of the varactor diode is very small and there is a size error in production, that is, the length and width of all varactors are not exactly the same. Another reason is the limited measurement conditions. In addition, the phase shows a good linearity with the biased voltage.

Table 1: Comparison between proposed design and others

Source	Transmission Phase	Tunability	Bandwidth
[18]	360°	Yes	3.7%
[20]	245°	Yes	7%
[21]	360°	Yes	6%
[28]	2bit	Yes	5.89%
[29]	360°	Yes	4.1%
This Work	360°	Yes	12%

For a comparison, Table 1 lists the transmission phase tunability, and relative bandwidth of other designs and this work. It should be noted that the operating bandwidth is determined on the basis that 360° transmission phase control can be achieved at all frequencies and the transmission amplitude is above 0.8. Reference [18] uses a single-layer dielectric substrate design. While it uses a varactor diode to achieve 360° phase tuning, its operating bandwidth is only 3.7%. Compared with [20, 21], and [29], all of which use a three-layer dielectric substrate and add a varactor diode, this design has a wider operating bandwidth while achieving a dynamic phase tuning of 360°. Reference [28] uses a double-layer substrate design, but it only achieves a 2-bit tuning phase. This shows that this design is superior to other designs in terms of relative bandwidth and, more importantly, the transmission phase can be dynamically and continuously controlled.

IV. CONCLUSION

A broadband transmission metasurface with a dynamic phase adjustment is proposed. Through the analysis of the equivalent circuit of the transmission model, a new optimization method to stabilize the transmission amplitude of the metasurface is adopted. Simulation results show that the proposed transmission metasurface can achieve an adjustment of 360° for the transmission phase in the working frequency band of about 1.01 GHz, while maintaining the transmission

magnitude above 0.8. In order to verify the performance of the proposed metasurface, a sample including 8×7 unit cells is fabricated, and the measurement results are consistent with the simulation results. This work will benefit significantly the development of wave manipulation technology used for beamforming in high-gain phased antennas.

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resonators and sensors for present and future communication and electronic systems. His innovations have enabled advancements in industrial, medical, and aerospace applications, integrating AI-inspired electronic architectures to enhance system performance, efficiency, and reliability. Earlier in his career, Dr. Poddar served as a Senior Scientist and Program Director at India's Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) under the Ministry of Defense (1991–2001). During that tenure, he also held the position of Visiting Professor at the University of Pune, contributing to advanced research and technology development in defense electronics. Beyond industry, Dr. Poddar is deeply involved in academia. He serves as a Visiting Professor at the University of Oradea (UO), Romania, and the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Jammu, India, as well as a Guest Lecturer at the Technical University of Munich (TUM), Germany. Through his teaching and mentorship, he continues to inspire students and researchers worldwide to pursue innovation in the service of humanity. Dr. Poddar's exceptional career has been recognized with numerous prestigious awards, including the 2025 IEEE Antennas and Propagation Society Outstanding Service Award, the 2023 RCA Armstrong Medal Award, the 2018 IEEE MGA Innovation Award, the 2015 IEEE IFCS W.G. Cady Award, the 2015 IEEE Region 1 Scientific Innovation Award, and the 2009 IEEE Region 1 Scientific Contributions Award. He is the author or co-author of over 400 research publications in international journals, magazines, and conference proceedings, and has contributed to six technical books and book chapters. He holds more than 50 patents for his scientific and technological innovations and has supervised numerous graduate and Ph.D. students across the globe. Additionally, he has served as editor and reviewer for several leading technical journals. Dr. Poddar is actively engaged in professional societies and global initiatives addressing key technological challenges in green and renewable energy, decarbonization, metamaterial-based environmental sensors, and solid-state high-current density batteries. His portrait was featured on the cover of *Microwave Journal* (November 2011), where he was profiled as one of the "Divine Innovators" in the article "Divine Innovation: 10 Technologies Changing the Future of Passive and Control Components."



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Dr. Rohde is serving as a full Professor of Radio and Microwave Theory and Techniques at the University of Oradea and several other universities worldwide, to name a few: Honorary Professor IIT-Delhi, Honorary Chair Professor IIT-Jammu, Professor at the University of Oradea for microwave technology, an honorary professor at the BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg University of Technology, and professor at the German Armed Forces University Munich (Technical Informatics).

Rohde has published 400+ scientific papers, co-authored over dozen books, with John Wiley and Springer, and holds 50 plus patents; received several awards, to name a few recent awards: recipient of 2023 IEEE Communications Society Distinguished Industry Leader Award, 2023 IEEE Antennas and Propagation Society Distinguished Industry Leader Award, 2022 IEEE Photonics Society Engineering Achievement Award, 2021 Cross of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany, 2020 IEEE Region 1 Technological Innovation Award, 2019 IETE Fellow Award, 2019 IEEE CAS Industrial Pioneer Award; 2017 RCA Lifetime achievement award, 2017 IEEE-Cady Award, 2017 IEEE AP-S Distinguish achievement award, 2017 Wireless Innovation Forum Leadership Award, 2016 IEEE MTT-S Applications Award, 2015 IEEE-Rabi Award, 2015 IEEE Region-1 Award, and 2014 IEEE-Sawyer Award.

Dr. Ulrich Rohde is the recipient of the 2021 Cross of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany, also known as the Federal Cross of Merit, the highest tribute the Federal Republic of Germany can pay to individuals for services to the nation. In December 2022, The Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE) inducted Dr. Ulrich Rohde as a fellow during ceremonies for

“outstanding contributions to engineering and also your dynamic leadership in the engineering domain, which has immensely contributed to the faster development of the country.” Dr. Rohde is only the third foreign fellow elected by the INAE, preceded by Dr. Jeffrey Wineland, who won a Nobel Prize in Physics.



Mei Song Tong received the B.S. and M.S. degrees from Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China, respectively, and Ph.D. degree from Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, USA, all in electrical engineering. He is currently a Humboldt Awardee Pro-

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