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## Number of Iteration Analysis for Complex FSS Shape Using GA for Efficient ESG

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### ABSTRACT

ESG stand for Energy-Saving Glass is a special shielded glass with a metallic oxide layer to abuse undesirable of infrared and ultraviolet radiation into construction assemblies like our home. Firstly, different number of the iteration is the main thing to study a performance of the frequency selective surface shape using genetic algorithm (GA) for efficient energy saving glass (ESG). Three different values for the number of iterations were taken that is 1500, 2000 and 5000. Before that, the response of this complex FSS shape on incident electromagnetic wave with different symmetry shape are investigating. Three of them are no symmetrical shape, ¼ symmetrical shape, and 1/8 symmetrical shape. The 1500 number simulation considered about 89.000 per second, compared with 2000 iteration and 5000 iterations had consumed 105.09 per second and 196.00 per second, respectively. For 1/8 symmetry complex FSS shape, it demonstrates the improved performance of transmission loss at 1.2 GHz with -40 dB. A 2 dB of transmission loss is achieved at WLAN application of 2.45 GHz with 0°, 30°, and 45° incidence angle shows.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Energy-saving glass (ESG) using transparent metallic oxide covering on one sideways of the glass is the best choices to get the most out to obstructive of ultraviolet or infrared radiation from the outdoors into the home or buildings [1]. In Malaysia, this ESG is very important to investigate because its weather and high temperature condition. There are several examples on ESG had been designed previously.

For example, in Habib [2-3] paper, he had been designed indoor environment glazed soft-covered ESG using a band-pass FSS that achieved improvement of 20 dB in the range between 0.1 GHz to 2.3 GHz while achieve 10 dB and 25 dB attenuation at 2.45 GHz and 5.25 GHz, respectively. In another work of Ma [4], the performance of its triband ESG-FSS design shown the result of -3dB bandwidth in between 833 MHz -1009 MHz, 1842 MHz -2200 MHz and 3420 MHz -4 300 MHz, respectively.

Also, another example can be found in Sohail [5] work that apply bandpass FSS for soft-coated glass ESG application. He stated that, the results, performance shows the coverage between 0.5 GHz to 2.0

GHz. This range basically covered two important applications of GSM signal at 1.8 GHz and WLAN signal at 2.45 GHz with FSS aperture of 9%. Ragulis [6] in his paper had been investigating ESG performance in between of 1 GHz to 20 GHz with the maximum best signal passing through the window as high as 60 dB.

Basic shape coatings are presented as the explanation to overwhelm the signal sufferers of RF signal with ESG. In addition, the basic shape is meant because the same dimension size and the equalization in the all angle values. The existing methods and investigates on the numerous projects of basic shapes. For example, there several shaped used like double square loop, triangular, dipole, and others and this shape have function to improve the transmission signal (S21) of beneficial signal. Other than that, it also effect to decrease signal attenuation. Figure 1 shows the designs of basic shape that are usually chosen as ESG structure. Other by that, the combination or complex had been done by some researchers such as cross dipole [7], Swastika [8], Jerusalem [9], double square loop [10], and others [11-14].

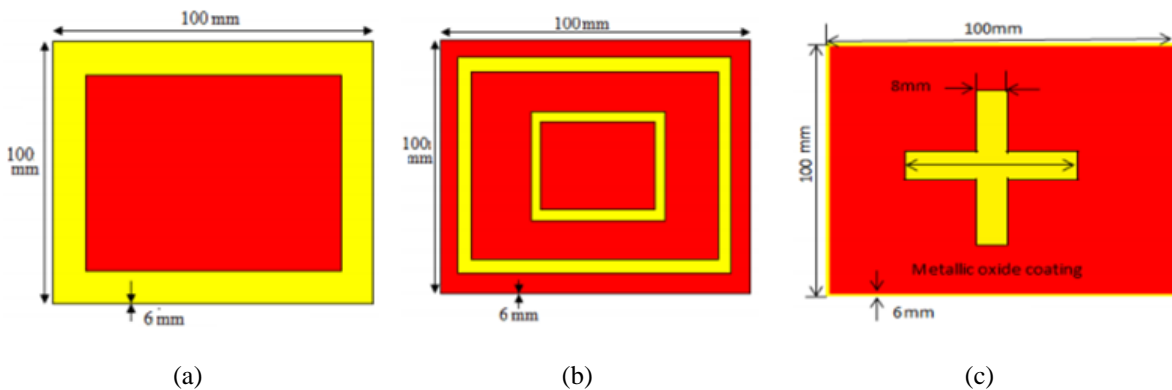


Figure 1. Basic shape for structure of ESG, (a)rectangular, (b) rectangular with ring, (c)cross

Before this, the modelling investigation of a transmission signal in RF/microwave signal was typically practical done by experimental technique of measurement work. Extra numerical calculations for analytical process are obligatory where further time is occupied to research the essential equation. Thus, the numerical modelling is desired to improve the construction work in defining the performance result, such as a transmission signal for dissimilar structures or shapes. Besides that, it is actual differential to physically achieve the calculations and to progress a model via measurement work. Figure 2 shows the flow chart of the project.

In this work, firstly, the theories, literature review and the concepts of ESG, FDTD, GA, FSS and others must be researched. Then, the Finite-difference time-domain (FDTD) program was written in the FORTRAN software model the ESG. The simulation has taken place to evaluate the performance of the corrected code until there no error was found in the coding. Several the iterations are the main thing to study a performance of the frequency selective surface shape using genetic algorithm (GA) for efficient energy saving glass (ESG). In this work, three values for the number of iterations were taken that is 1500, 2000 and 5000. Before that, the response of this complex FSS shape on incident electromagnetic wave with different symmetry shape are investigating. Three of them are no symmetrical shape,  $\frac{1}{4}$  symmetrical shape, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  symmetrical shape. In this work, several parameters were considered, that is the patches of FSS, the rate of bit chromosome, and transmission coefficient. This part examined the kind of symmetrical castoff for FSS complicated shape.

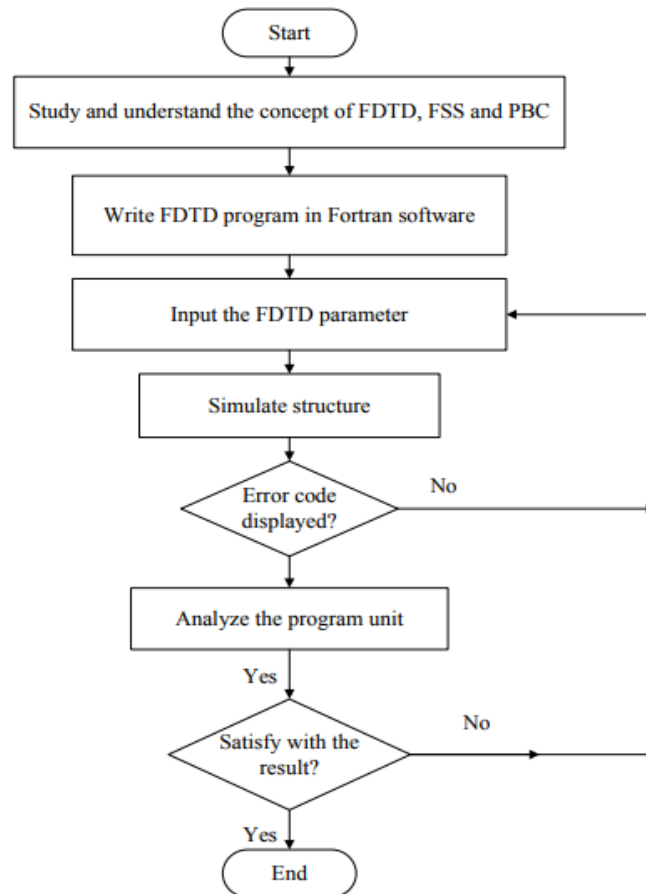


Figure 2. Flow chart of the project

## 2. GENETIC ALGORITHM (GA)

There are two different types that used in in technique of synthesis namely analysis tool and optimizer tool. There are two different parts that can be divide, firstly called global optimization and the second part is the local optimization.

Genetic algorithm (GA) that announced in the 1970s by John Holland from University of Michigan, United States included in the global optimization method [15]. GA is the best-known technique and extensively used by investigator to generate the unique pattern of FSS. GA enhancers are stochastic pursuit procedures, intense, exhibited on the standards and view of regular determination and advancement. This streamlining agent is a powerful heuristic of the GA with the best settling unpredictable, combinations and related issues [16].

Compare with other optimization technique, the attractive reason to choose the GA is its performance improvements of computational systems [17-18]. This GA has likewise given the best execution on the blended mode on the nonstop and discrete combinatorial issues with less defenceless to getting 'stuck' at nearby optima than slope look strategies [19].

In Bossard [20] work, he had designed the low-loss negative index metamaterials (NIM) of cascaded FSS using the GA optimizer to realize a concurrently negative permeability and permittivity value at the wavelength around 3  $\mu\text{m}$ . After done, its shows the low absorption and mismatch losses index of refraction of  $-1$ .

In other work, Luo [21] had been introduced a freestanding FSS structure to dipole element design using real-coded GA technique or RGA with the association of electromagnetic solver of Method of Moments (MOM). Shim [22] also had been using the GA simulator to create the numerous shaped of FSS. It shows that the successfully better performance on the acceptable running time, and the value outcome is provided by manufactured FSS.

Figure 3 shows the doubly-periodic multilayer screens of FSS with unique pattern cells that generate by GA simulator using the method of moments (MoM) on Manara [23] design. The dimension of  $dx=3.837$  cm while  $dy=3.35$  cm. This structure creates a dual-band, consist of L-band at 1.0 GHz to 2.0 GHz while

another S-band frequency range between 3.0 GHz and 4.0 GHz at an incident angle of 45°. In another project example, Jun [24] in his paper stated in his FSS design using GA. Figure 4 shows the 32 x 32 unique pattern of FSS. This optimized FSS creates a centre frequency of 6.0 GHz. It mentions that also the Q value of this FSS rises as the incident angle of electromagnetic wave growth.

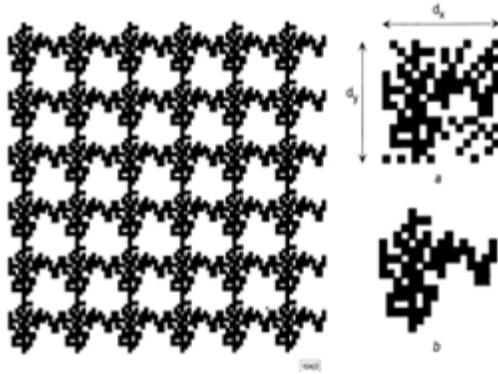


Figure 3. Multilayer screens of FSS with unique pattern cell by Manara [23]

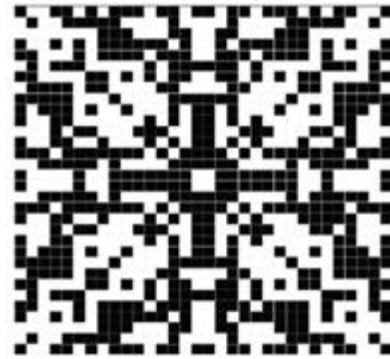


Figure 4. Unique element of FSS by Jun

Before the application of a GA, a solution to the problem as a chromosome must be defined. After that, this GA generates a population of solutions and uses genetic operators like crossover and mutation to develop the solutions in the right direction to discover the finest performance [25]. This GA capability produces the chromosome that is composed of numerous variable genes. Moreover, GAs comprise procedures termed encoding, selection, initial population set, crossover, fitness evaluation, mutation, and reproduction [26]. Figure 5 displays the block diagram of a chromosome with the genes that are created from the optimization of GA.

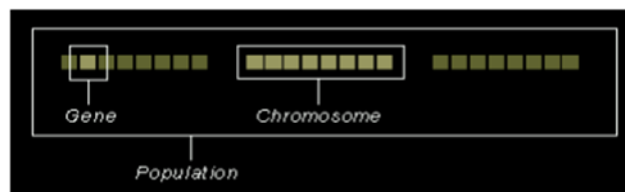


Figure 5. Block diagram of chromosome with the genes that are created from the optimization of GA

Then, optimization tool input had been controlled in several works such as the amount of Yee cells, the symmetry type, chromosome number, the type of complex, the metal chromosome types, and the type of cell used in the design. The coding has been represented in the Matlab code:

```

Cell=42      % length of unit cell input
sym=8       % symmetrical type that is 4-quart, 8-octal or 0-no symmetry
numchro=1   % the amount of chromosome
random=1    % can choose: 1-random, or 0=no random
allone=0    % can choose: 1-for all chromosomes is metal, 0-no chromosome is metal
HalfCell=Cell/2;

```

After that, to plan the complex (random) shape, the type of symmetry is considered using calculation created in the input that selected by the user for the number of bits chromosome. Below shows the

Matlab code that is applied by the user for the calculation process. In this case, the 1/8 symmetry had been used.

```

if sym==4
    Nbits=HalfCell*HalfCell    %if quarter part symmetrical chromosome
elseif sym==8
    Nbits=(HalfCell*HalfCell-HalfCell)/2+HalfCell; %if eight-part symmetrical chromosome
elseif sym==0
    Nbits=Cell*Cell; |          %if not symmetrical chromosome
End

```

### 3. FREQUENCY SELECTIVE SURFACE DESIGN

Frequency Selective Surface (FSS) in random shapes that intensively research since the early 1960s. Before that in the year of 1919, Marconi patented has periodic structures that used FSS in his parabolic dish antenna application. This frequency selective surface is a planar occasional construction of the indistinguishable exhibit of a fix or gap compose components organised in one- (1D) or two-dimensional (2D) planes. FSS is working in FSS examination initiates with a mode coordinating method to be starting utilized as a part of the waveguide where the mode coordinating system mains to the comparable circuit.

Currently, there are several random terrestrial and electromagnetic shielding applications had been done. For example, in the paper of Azemi, [27-28] stated the research on effective incident angle independence at the modification square cross section cylinder unit elements of 3D Frequency Selective Surfaces. The showing model proficiencies are confined by the ineptitude of DSP modes concurrently to any geometric model of FSS. Besides, with the start of PC numerical, strategies need to set up for exact FSS examination as the procedure of minutes (with the fundamental elements of the entire or sub-area) limited change system and limited component method [29]. As a result, FSS is the best choice resolutions to increase the transmission signal to permit through the ESG. By referring the periodic structure in single or double occupancy in the FSS by [30].

In this effort, the complex shape stated with three different of types of symmetrical which 1/8 symmetry, 1/4 symmetry with comparable elements of no symmetry. If compare all this three symmetrical, there are no differences in design and has the approximately performance results, but with variance in the number of bits chromosome and time simulation progress. The purpose of this work is to show out the time simulation cut down as the result of bits chromosome decrease. The permittivity was fixed at 1.07, with 10 mm of dielectric thickness while it is using 1/8 symmetry shape of FSS, but in various patterns and plans.

The FSS patch created a design with shape is shown in Figure 6. This three dimensional, no symmetrical shape, 1/4 symmetrical shape and 1/8 symmetrical shape of FSS patch had been made constructed on the bit chromosome. Different symmetrical shape effect the time to simulate the design, example 162.056 second, 98.056 seconds and 81.509 seconds in one loop of iteration for no symmetrical shape, 1/4 symmetrical shape, and 1/8 symmetrical shape, respectively. The Yee cells size of FSS patch is 21 mm length, L and 21 mm width, W with a value of 42 Yee cells with 0.5 mm length x 0.5 mm width in axes y and z. Figure 7 shows 1/8 symmetrical shape FSS in two dimensions with 231 of number bits.

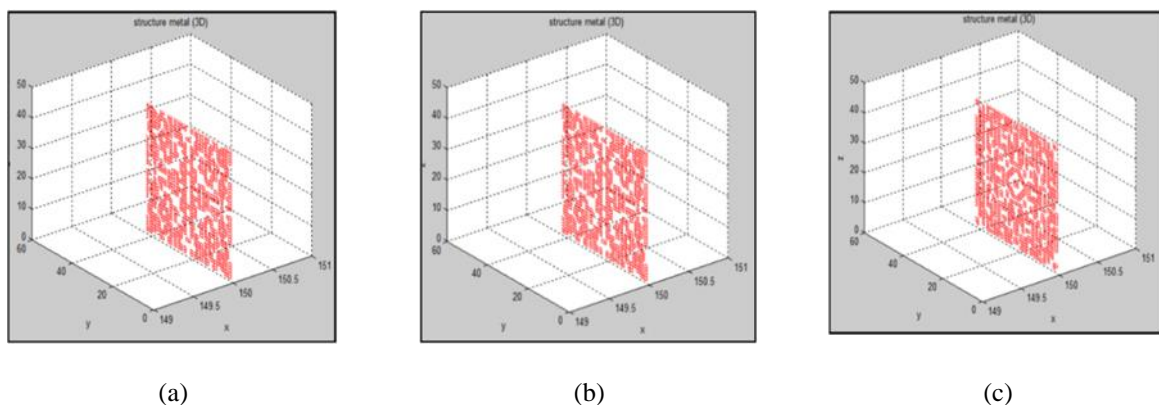


Figure 6. FSS in three dimensional, (a)no symmetrical shape, (b)1/4 symmetrical shape, (c)1/8 symmetrical shape



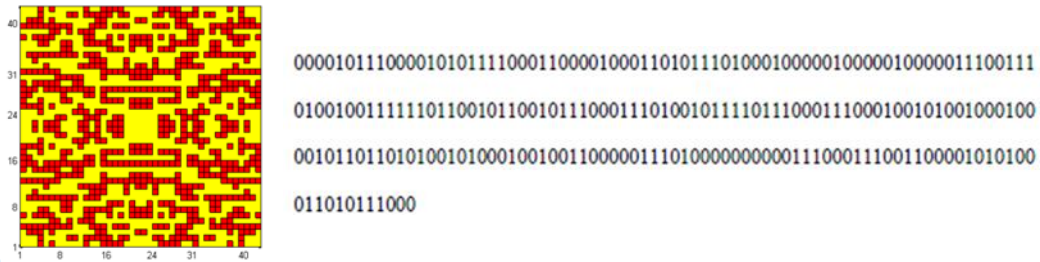


Figure 7. FSS in three dimensional with its number bits

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After the reproduction was done, the reaction of this shape on the occurrence electromagnetic wave that exactly hit the substrate at the centre part is shown in Figure 8. It demonstrates that at 1.2 GHz individually, for no symmetry FSS shape had been moved to -43 dB as the TE reduced. At  $0^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$ , and  $45^\circ$  incidence angles that reached from 0 GHz till 6 GHz, the simulation displayed by 0 dB, 0 dB, and 3 dB attenuation, respectively. At 2.45 GHz and 5.25 GHz it created -5 dB and -8 dB transmission loss of attenuated signal. For FSS shape with 1/4 symmetry, the lower bandstop shows at 1.2 GHz and the upper bandstop at 4.3 GHz. It shows the attenuation results at 2.45 GHz with  $0^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$ , and  $45^\circ$  incidence angles shows the 1 dB, 1 dB, and 2 dB, respectively. For 5.25 GHz, all three incidences angles show transmission loss of preserving WLAN detection at the transmission in the wanted band.

For 1/8 symmetry complex FSS shape, it demonstrates the improved performance of transmission loss at 1.2 GHz with -40 dB. At 2.45 GHz of WLAN frequency at  $0^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$ , and  $45^\circ$  incidence angle shows the transmission loss of 2 dB. At 5.25 GHz had been shows 8 dB of  $0^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$ , and  $45^\circ$  incidence angles. The diagram also displays that the lower frequency moved to -40 dB as the signals passed via to WLAN bands.

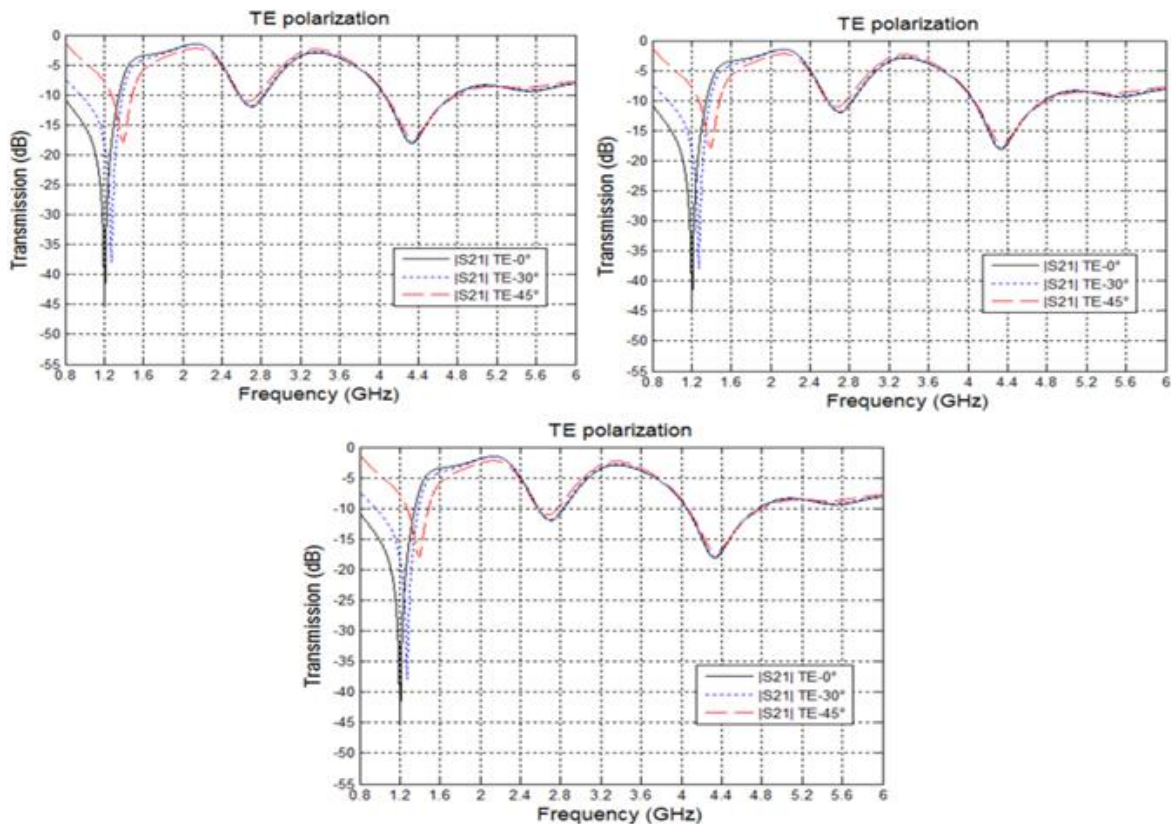


Figure 8. Diagram of transmission coefficient of complex FSS shape, (a)no symmetrical shape, (b)1/4 symmetrical shape, (c)1/8 symmetrical shape



From the graph in Figure 9, three values for the number of iterations were considered. Figure 9 demonstrates results performance attained in FORTRAN in evaluation to the results among the three values of number iteration. It shows that, if the number of iterations achieved at 1500 number of iterations, the graph had been inaccurate in the result. It presented unsure results since the graph plotted not same when compared to 2000 and 5000 number of iterations.

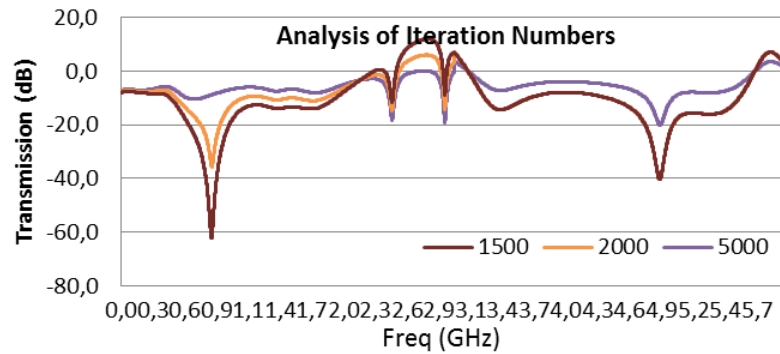


Figure 9. Graph for number of iteration analysis

Conversely, the graph enhanced by the number of iterations of 2000. It additionally demonstrated relatively comparable example to that of 1500 result at 3.1 GHz to 6.0 GHz of frequency. Hence, 2000 emphasis had been satisfactory for the Fortran recreation, yet so as to accomplish a more precise outcome, 5000 cycles had been applied. 5000 iterations displayed almost no reflected signal. In terms of time taken for simulation work, the 1500 number simulation considered about 89.000 per second, compared with 2000 iteration and 5000 iterations had consumed 105.09 per second and 196.00 per second, respectively. So, in this case, it can be reflected that the 5000 iteration shows more accurate and delivered efficient result compared to 1500 iterations and 2000 iteration.

The outcome of the transmission coefficient results not only caused by the shape of FSS structure. The other factor is the number of iterations and another parameter. The quantity of cycle in the FORTRAN programming program had been different to the fitting amount of emphasis required for the simulation.

## 5. CONCLUSION

This paper finished to designing a complex frequency selective surface (FSS) shape using genetic algorithm (GA) for efficient energy saving glass (ESG). This complex FSS test system device and transmission coefficient (S21) were trial made on the parameters and the materials of the FSS. It likewise demonstrates the test system simulator in view of the info content record embedded by the input and the output from the information and the yield in the summons window; either with comparative information or to fizzle the instrument. The test system charges window introduced that the instrument can be approve with different apparatuses to affirm that the device can be attractive for reenacting transmission coefficient in a few applications. The difference between no symmetry, 1/4 symmetry, and 1/8 symmetry are thought about considering time iteration in this investigation. It demonstrates that the 1/8 symmetry expend less time in iteration due to a smaller number of bits chromosome. The quantity of emphasis for the mimicked FSS complex shape impact to make the aftereffect of the transmission coefficient (S21). From the quantity of iteration performance, it distinguished that when the quantity of cycle for reenactment improved. Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in "Results and Discussion" chapter, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

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