Figure 1: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\mathrm{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\mathrm{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the thin PEC plate of width W = 4 in at frequency f = 10 MHz.
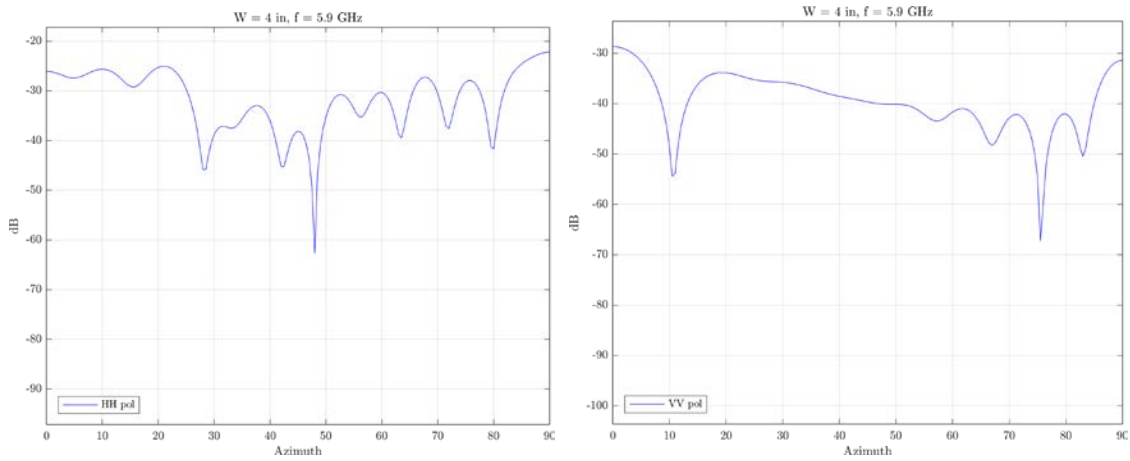

Figure 2: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\mathrm{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\mathrm{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the thin PEC plate of width W = 4 in and frequency f = 5.9 GHz.

Figure 3: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\mathrm{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\mathrm{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the thin PEC plate of width W = 128 in and frequency f = 10 MHz.
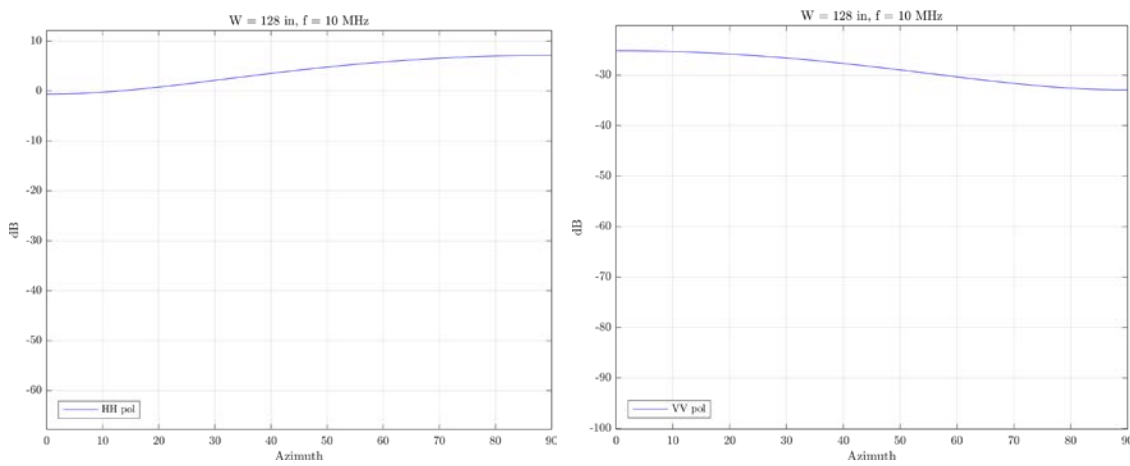
Figure 4: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\mathrm{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\mathrm{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the thin PEC plate of width W = 128 in and frequency f = 320 MHz.
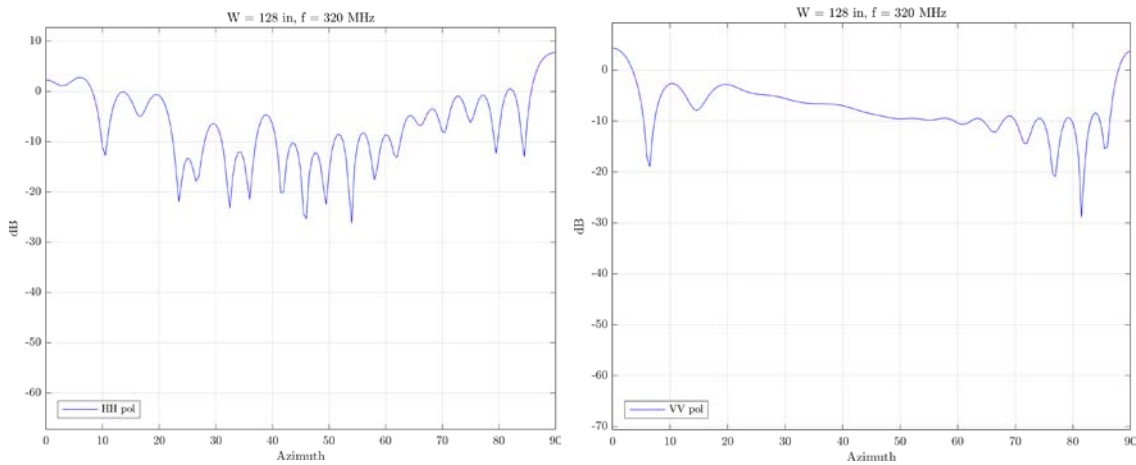
These RCS results were calculated by using the ARCHIE-AIM code, a frequency-domain FFT-accelerated integral-equation solver developed at UT Austin [1]-[3].

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