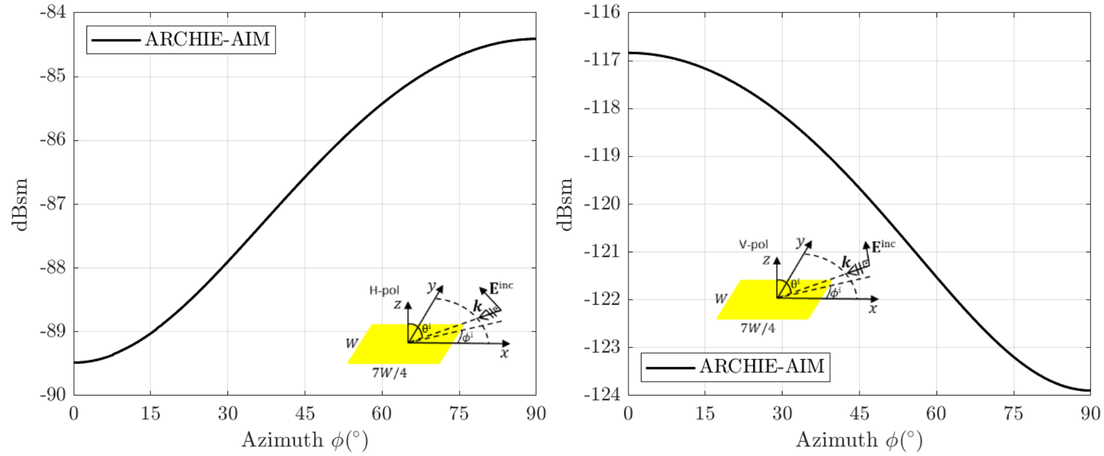

Figure 1: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\text{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\text{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the zero-thickness PEC plate of width W = 4 in at frequency f = 10 MHz.

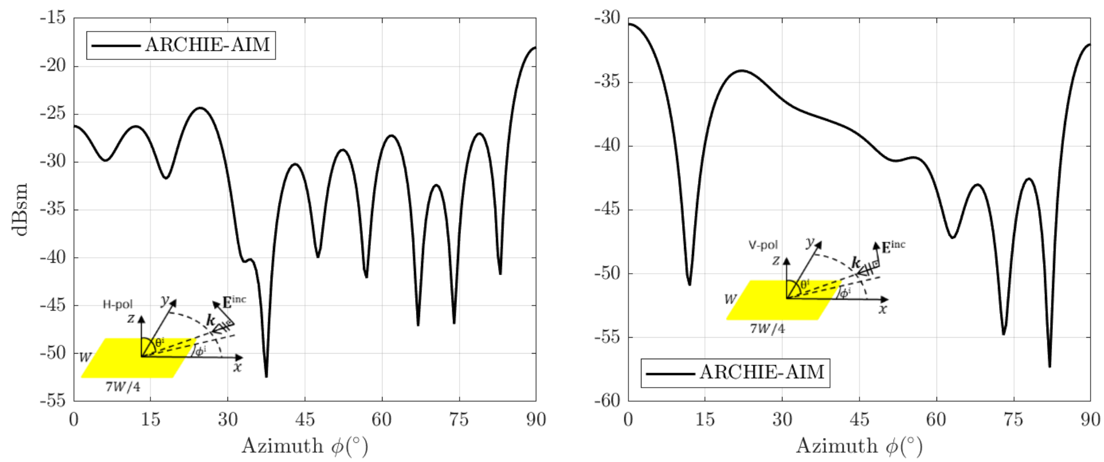

Figure 2: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\text{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\text{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the zero-thickness PEC plate of width W = 4 in at frequency f = 5.12 GHz.

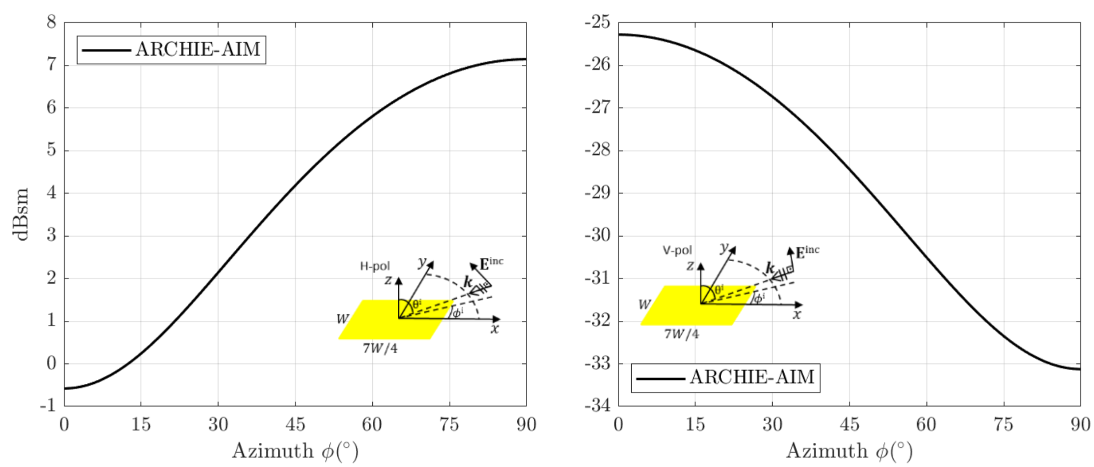

Figure 3: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\text{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\text{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the zero-thickness PEC plate of width W = 128 in at frequency f = 10 MHz.

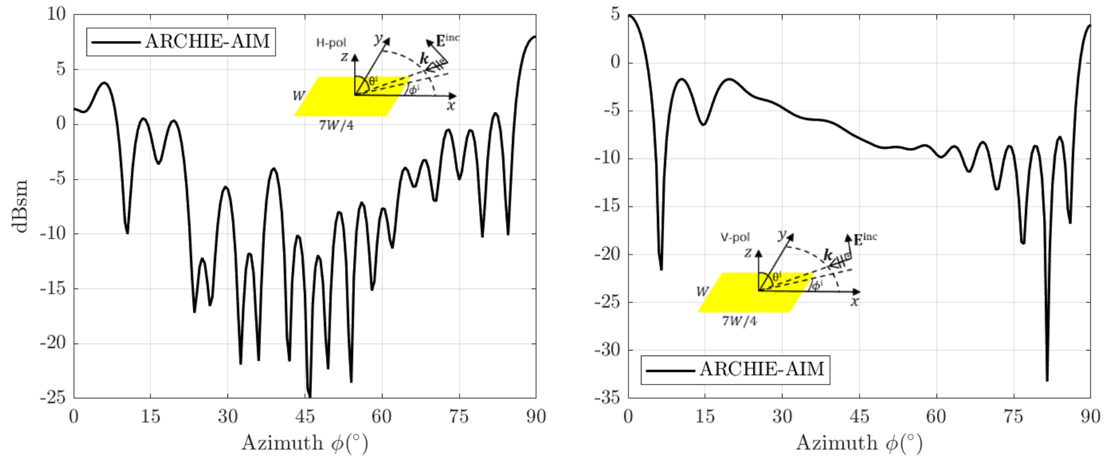

Figure 4: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\mathrm{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\mathrm{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the zero-thickness PEC plate of width W = 128 in at frequency f = 320 MHz.

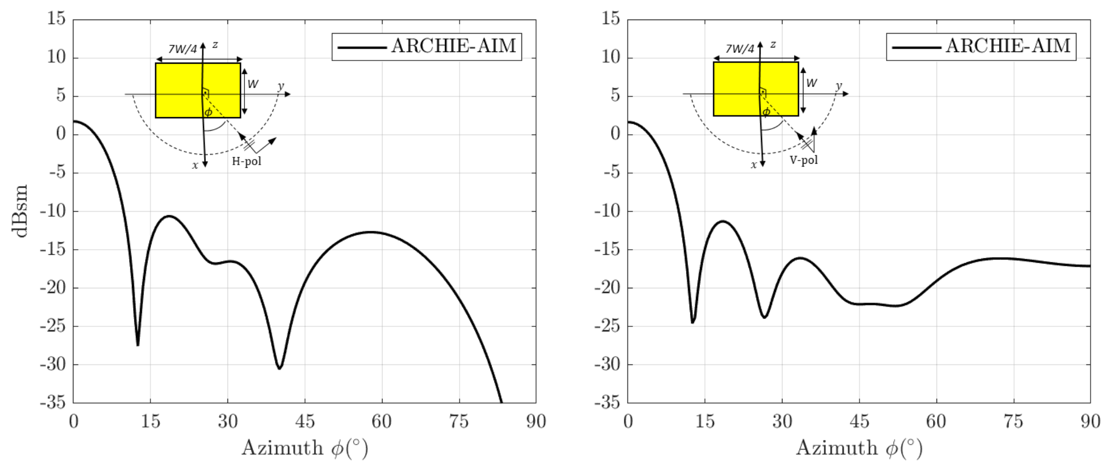

Figure 5: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\mathrm{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\mathrm{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the zero-thickness PEC plate of width W = 6 in at frequency f = 2.56 GHz.

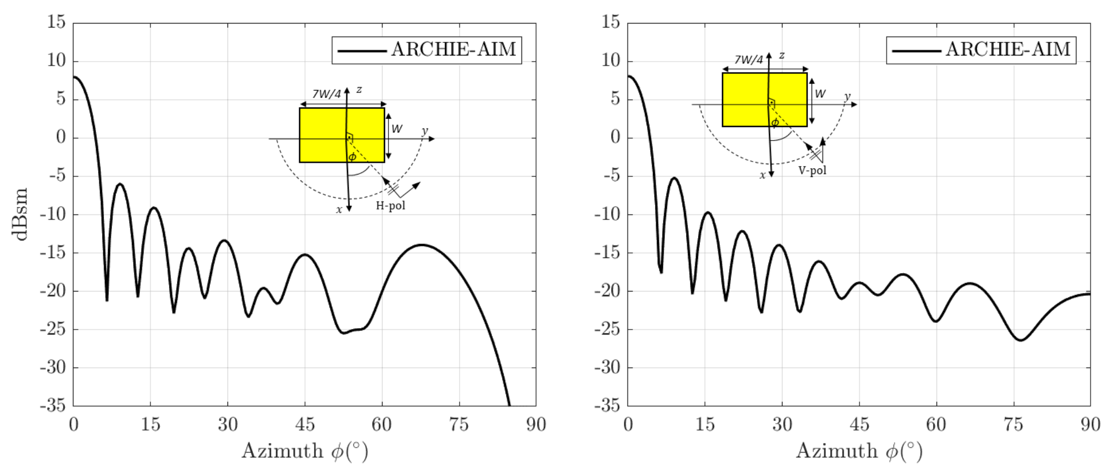

Figure 6: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\mathrm{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\mathrm{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the zero-thickness PEC plate of width W = 6 in at frequency f = 5.12 GHz.

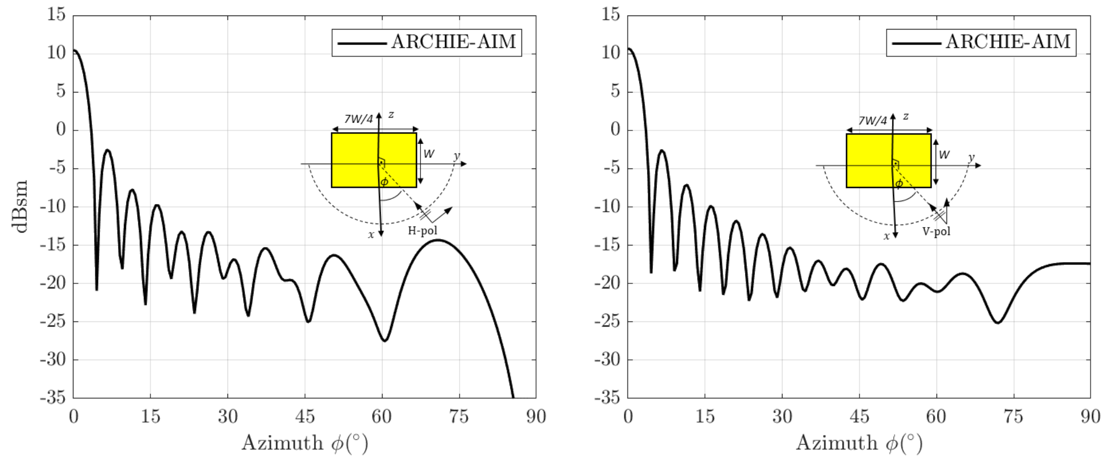

Figure 7: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\mathrm{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\mathrm{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the zero-thickness PEC plate of width W = 6 in at frequency f = 7 GHz.

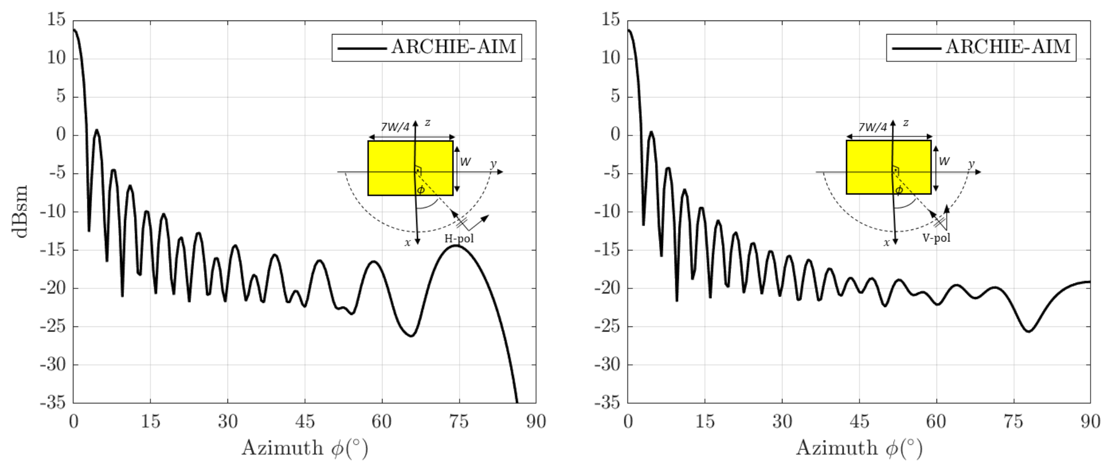

Figure 8: The HH ($\sigma_{\phi\phi,\mathrm{dB}}$, left) and VV ($\sigma_{\theta\theta,\mathrm{dB}}$, right) polarized RCS for the zero-thickness PEC plate of width W = 6 in at frequency f = 10.24 GHz.

Note that the zero-thickness plate is oriented differently in Figs. 1-4 vs. Figs. 5-8 as the insets show. 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].

References

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