

degree of polarization rotation to the polarization angle of the incident wave. In addition, it has been demonstrated that the transmission matrix, T , depends on the propagation direction of the incoming wave. Thus, the transmission through the structure is asymmetric for linearly polarized waves. On the other hand, four angles have been found for which the transmission is symmetric. Finally, surface current distributions at 6.2 GHz are studied in order to explain the underlying mechanism behind the asymmetric transmission. The CMM can be utilized in microwave applications as a configurable polarization rotator. The ideas of the suggested design can be adapted in future research for terahertz and optical applications.

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