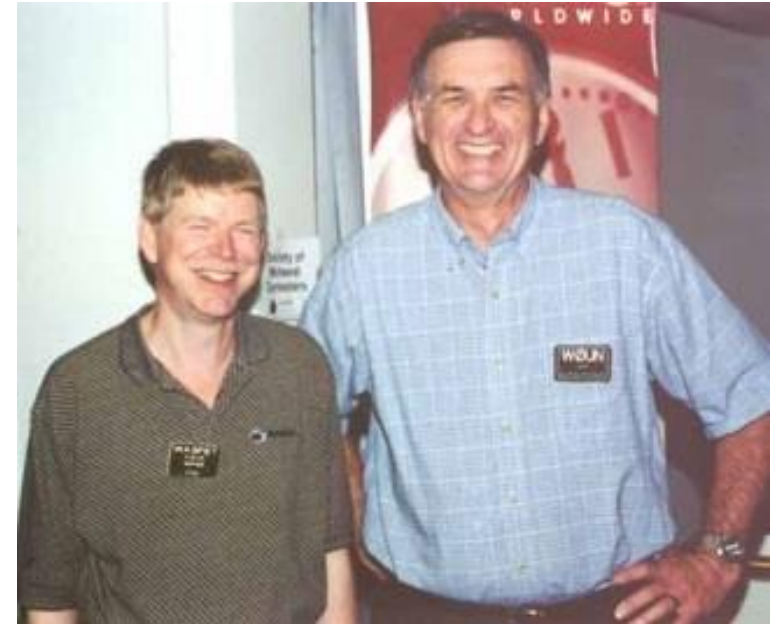


Innovative Wideband Techniques in Antennas – A New OWA Concept

**Prof. Jim Breakall, WA3FET
Penn State University**

**Antenna Forum, Dayton Hamvention
May, 2016**

In Memoriam: Two Good Friends and Antenna People – Rich Strand, KL7RA, and John Brosnahan, W0UN, both SK – R.I.P.



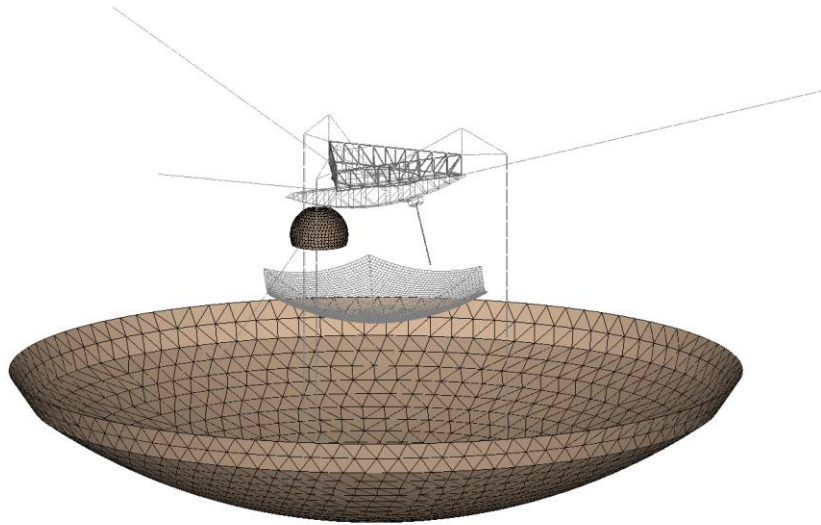
Getting Advice for This Talk !!!



1000 Foot Arecibo Dish “HF” Antenna



New Ionospheric Heating Facility at Arecibo Observatory, Puerto Rico



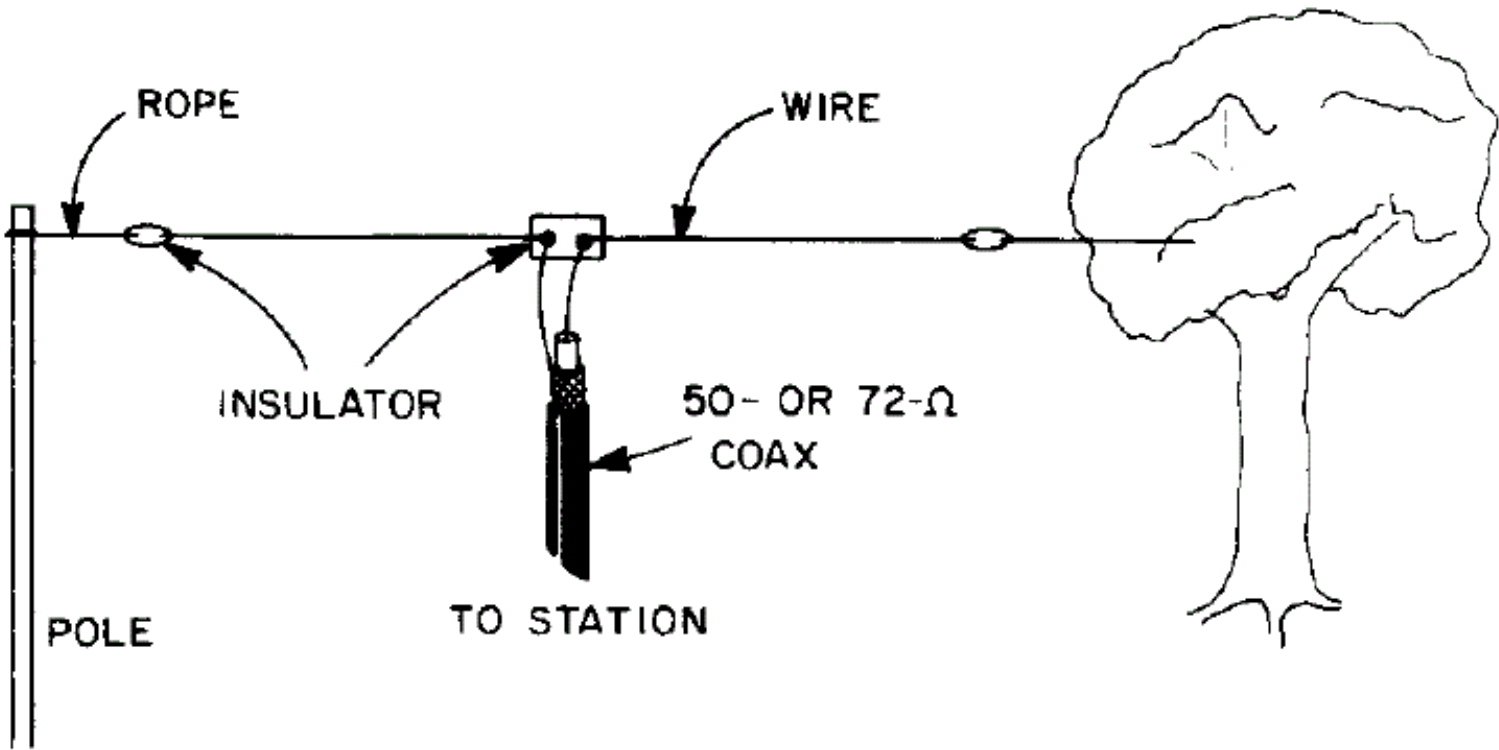
Six Arecibo 100 kW HF Transmitters

Future Contest Setup for WP3R for 160 to 10 meters??!

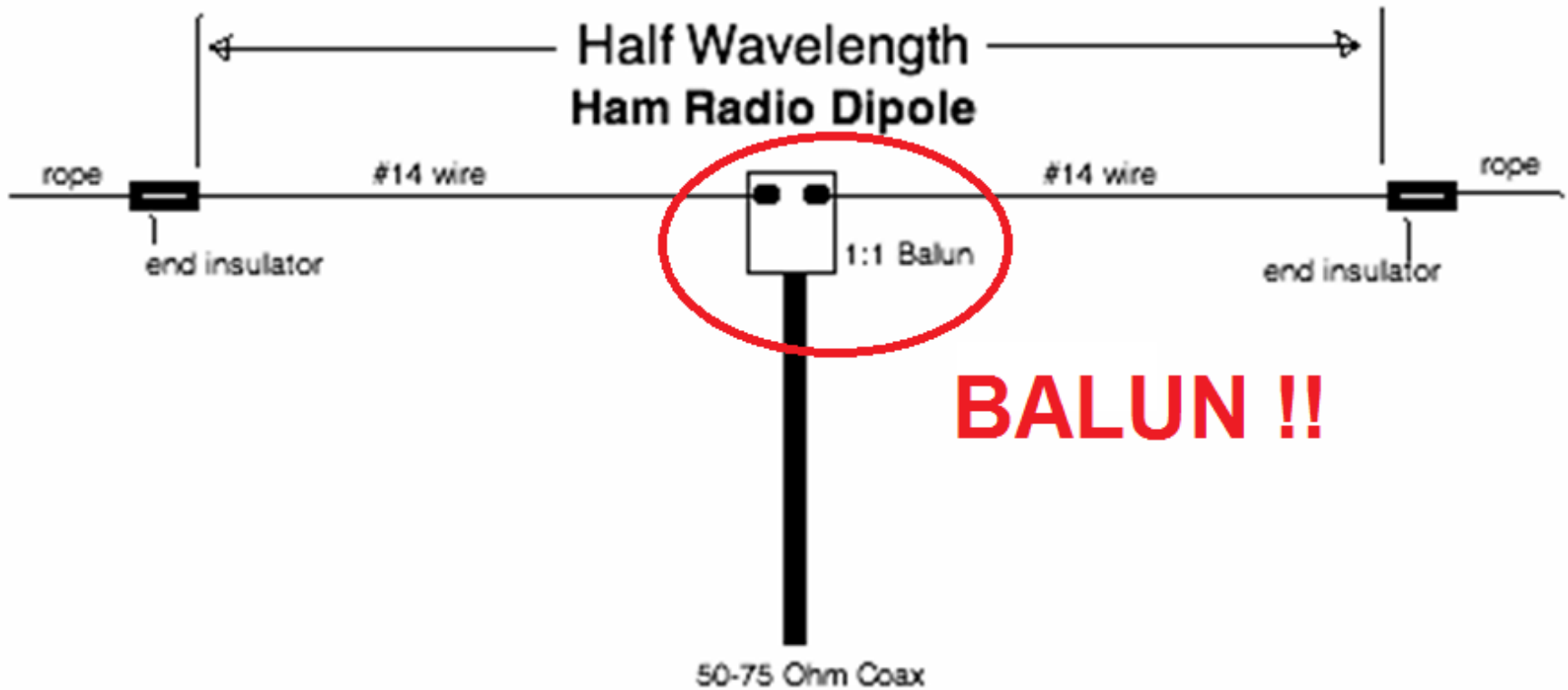


Typical Dipole Antenna

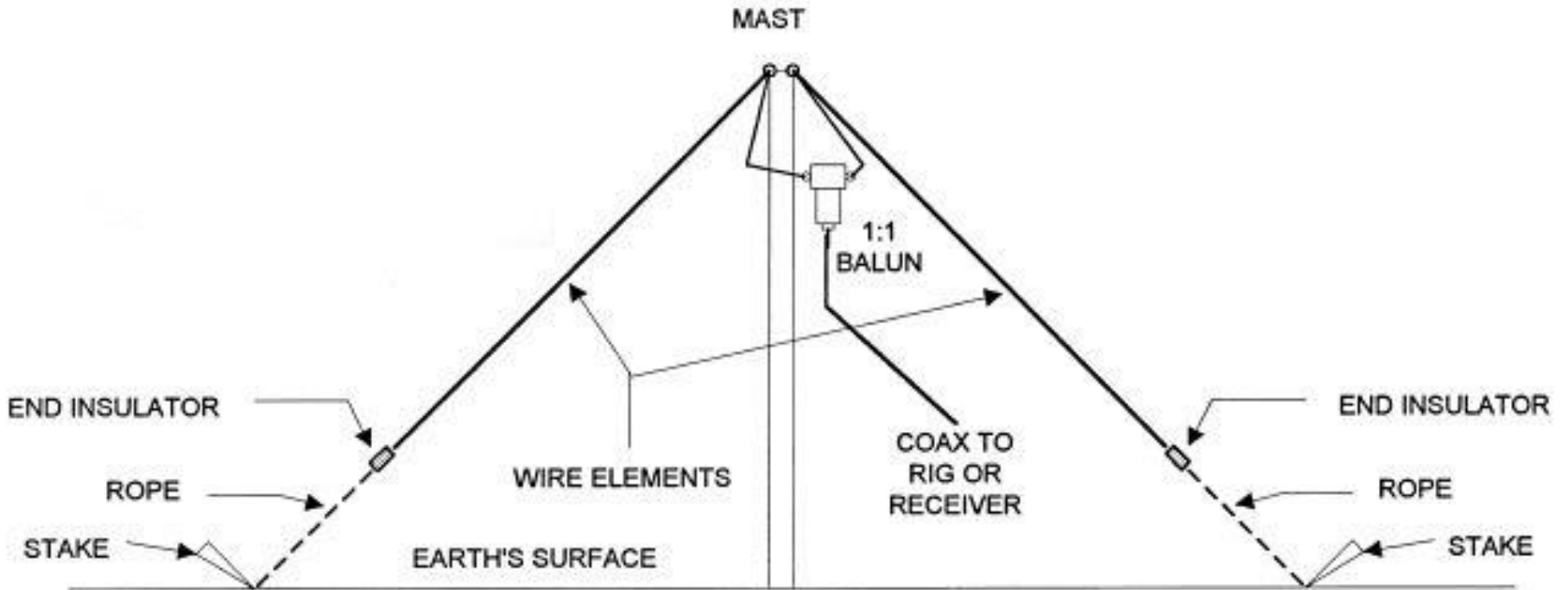
What's wrong here??!



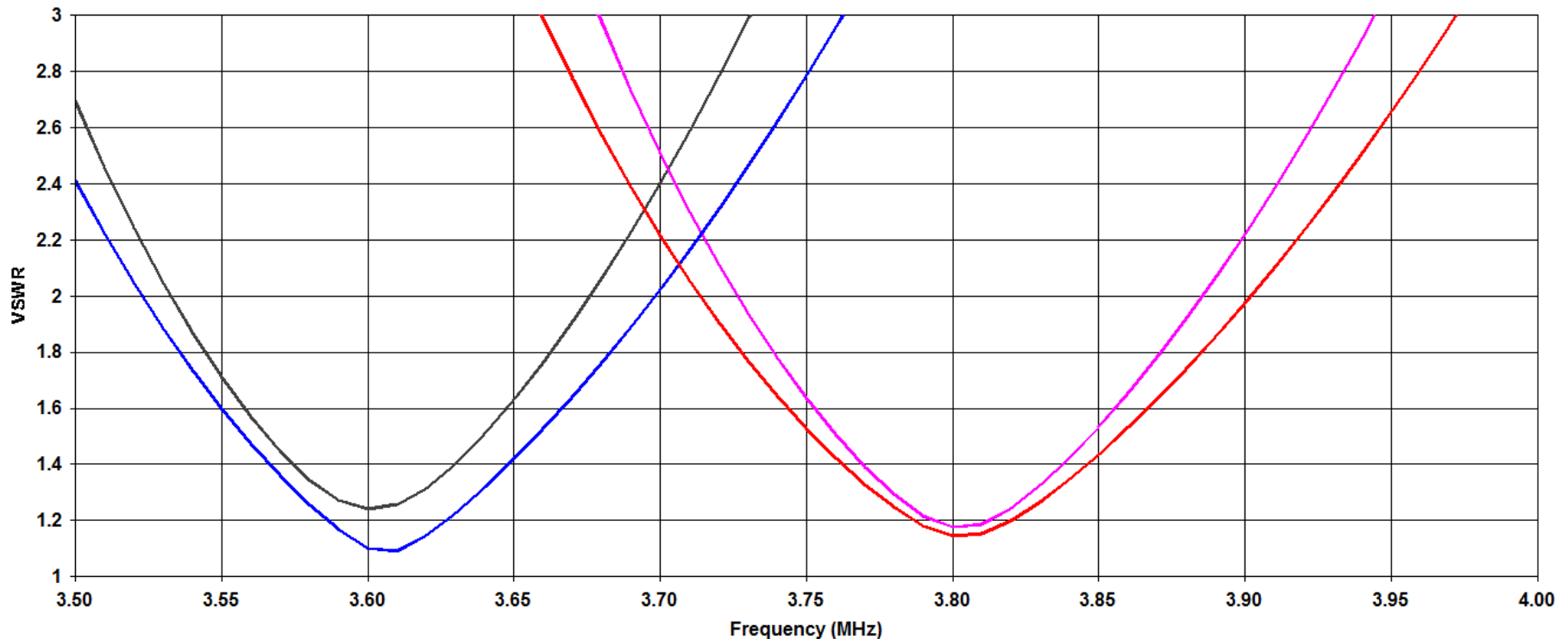
Correct Implementation Should Have a Good Current Balun



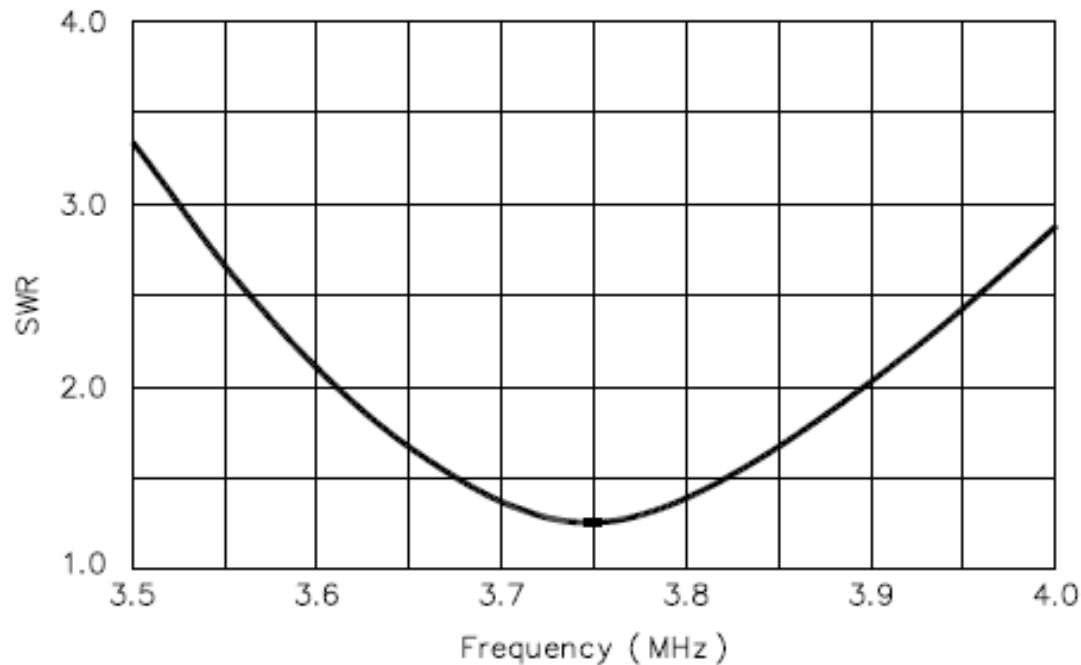
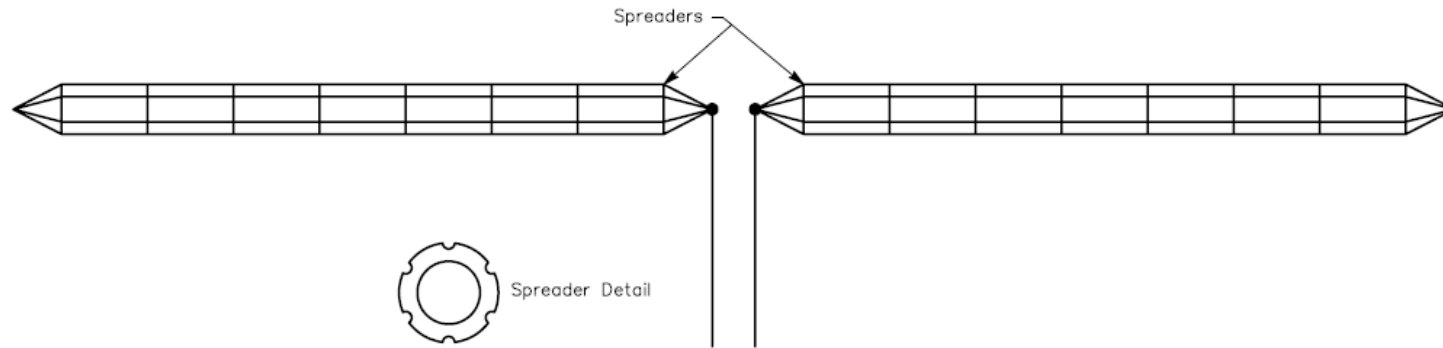
Inverted-V Dipole



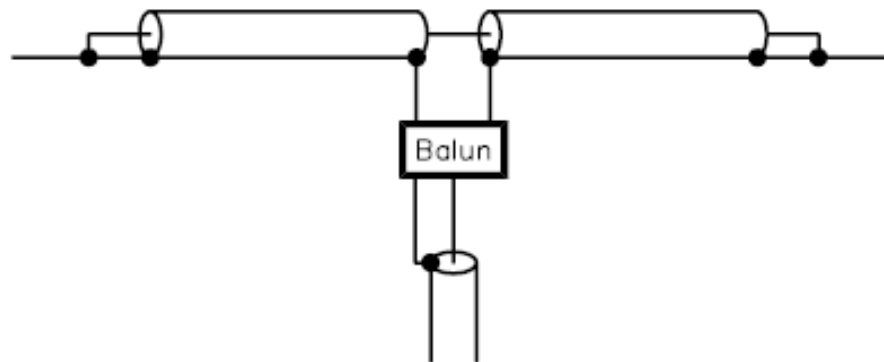
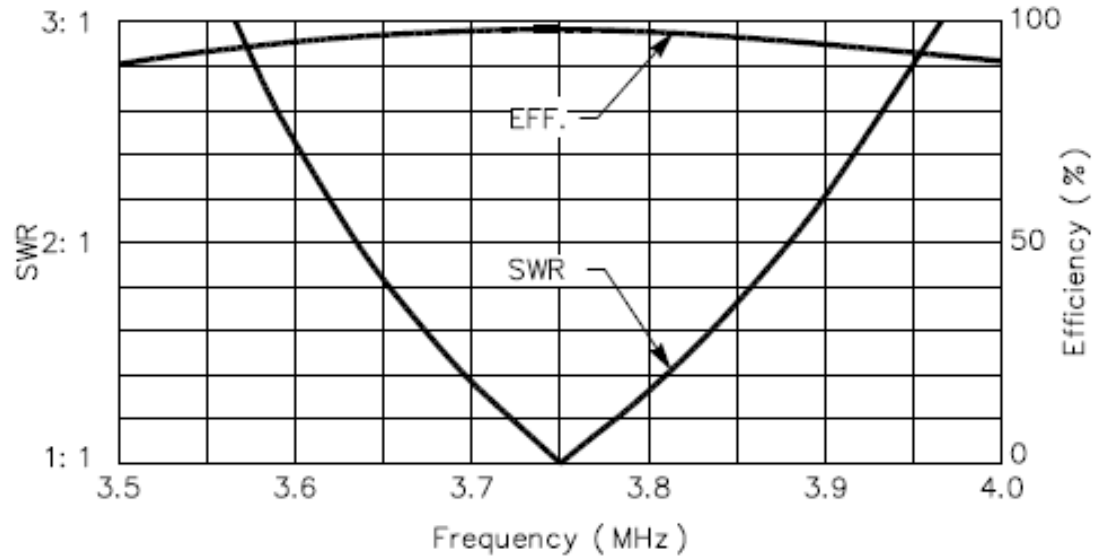
**SWR for 80m Dipole – 123.8 ft (RED), 130.6 ft (Blue) and
Inverted-V – 124.58 ft (PURPLE), 131.5 ft (BLACK) Both up 50 ft
Using #14 Bare Wire from NEC4 Modeling over Average Ground
($\epsilon_{psr}=15$, $\text{sig}=.005$ S/m)**



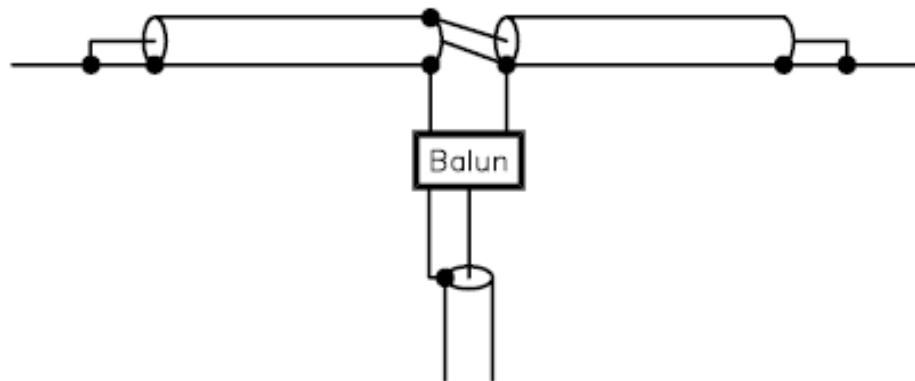
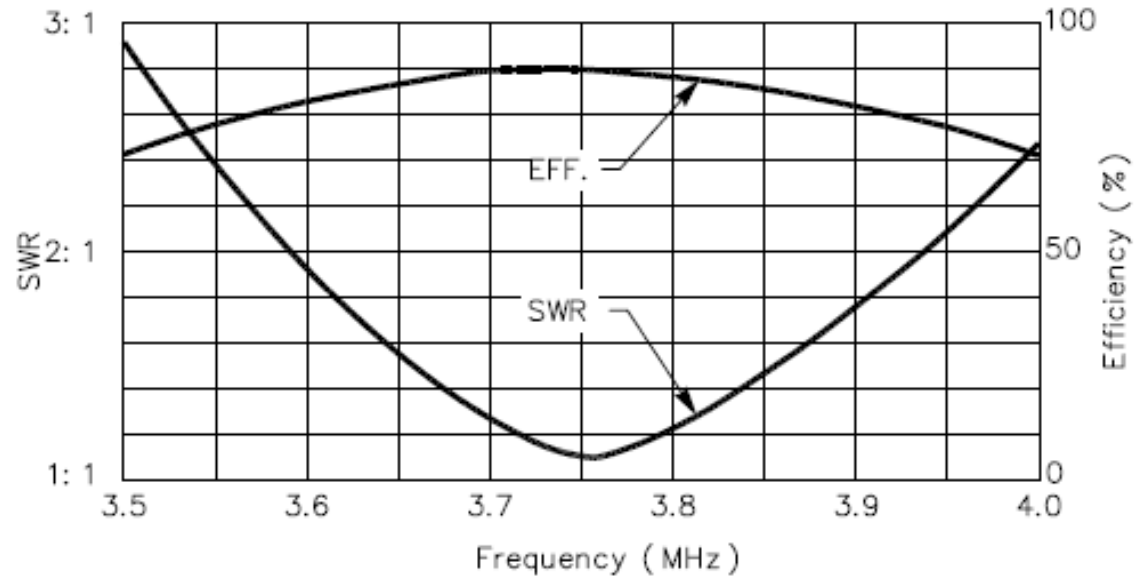
History of Broadband Antennas – ARRL Antenna Manual, Chapter 9, Frank Witt, AI1H Cage Dipole - 122 ft 6 in, spreader diameter of 6 in



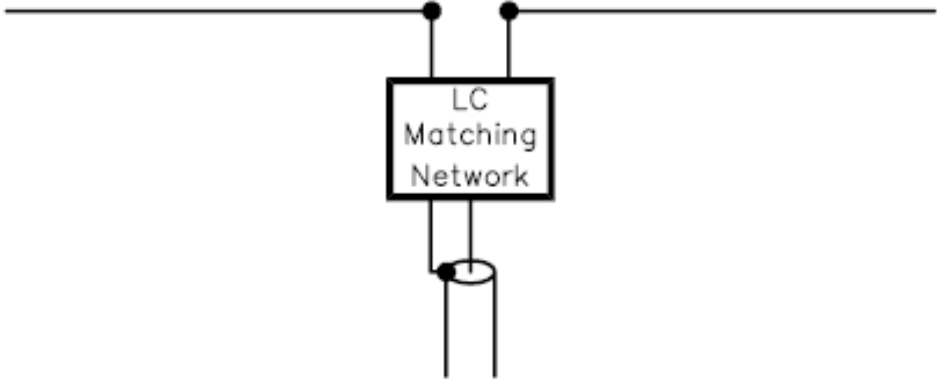
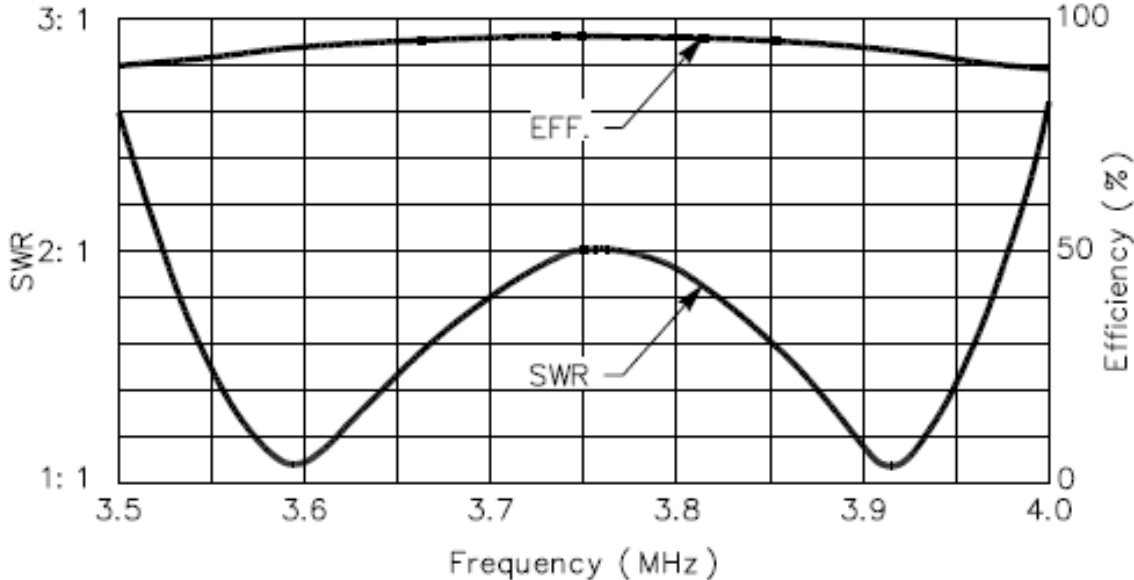
The Double Bazooka, sometimes called the Coaxial Dipole (RG-58A)



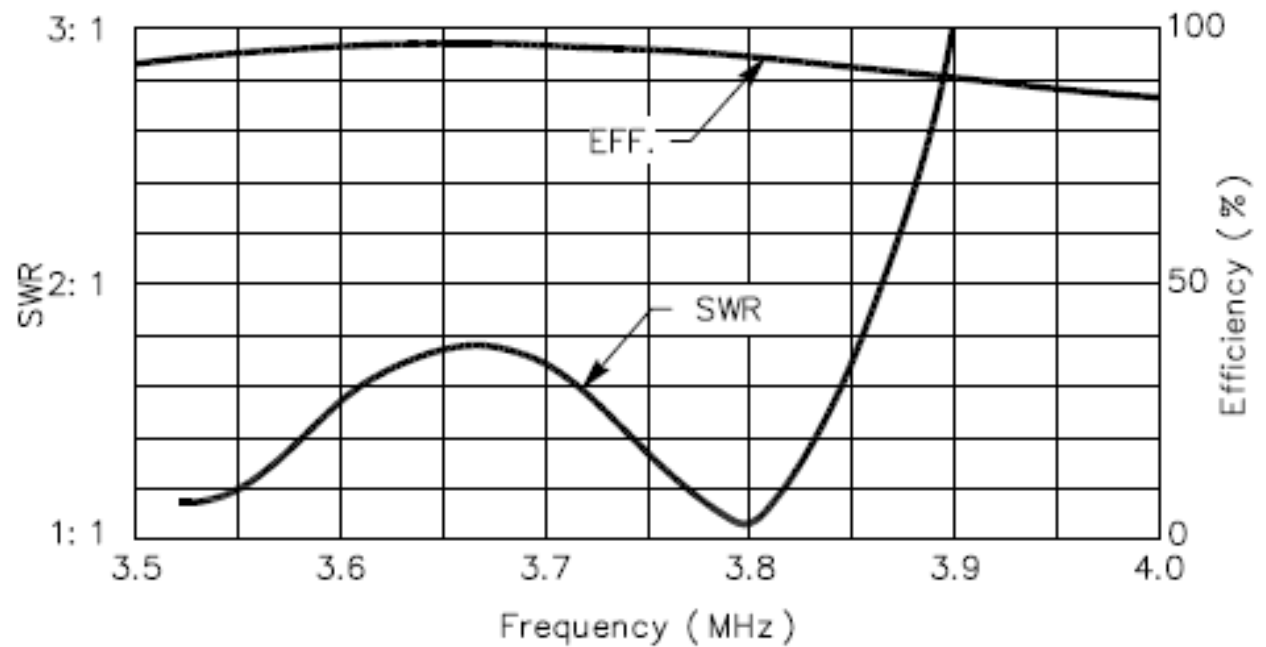
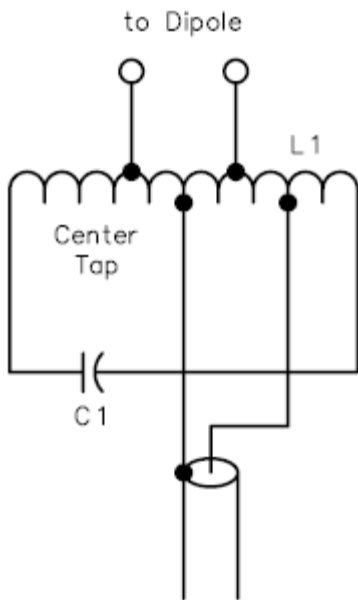
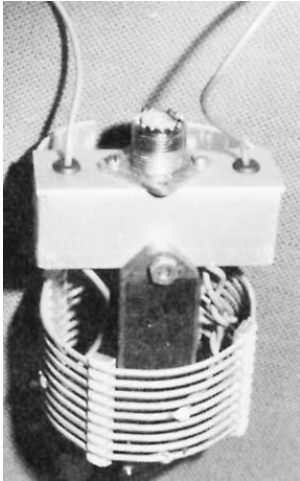
The Crossed Double Bazooka (RG-58A)



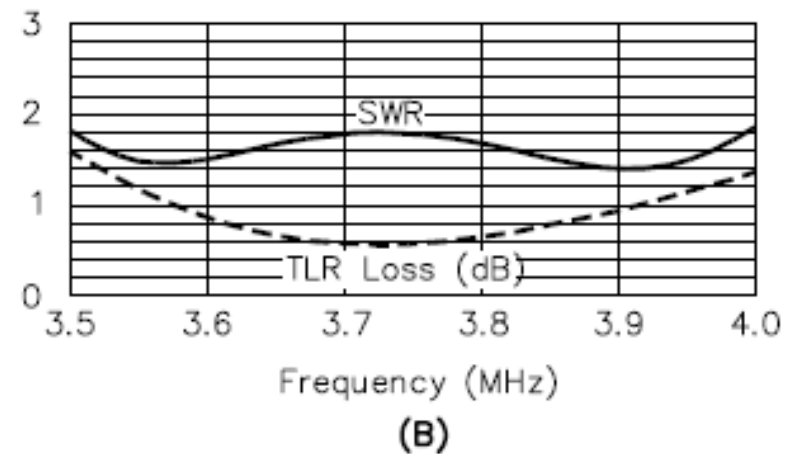
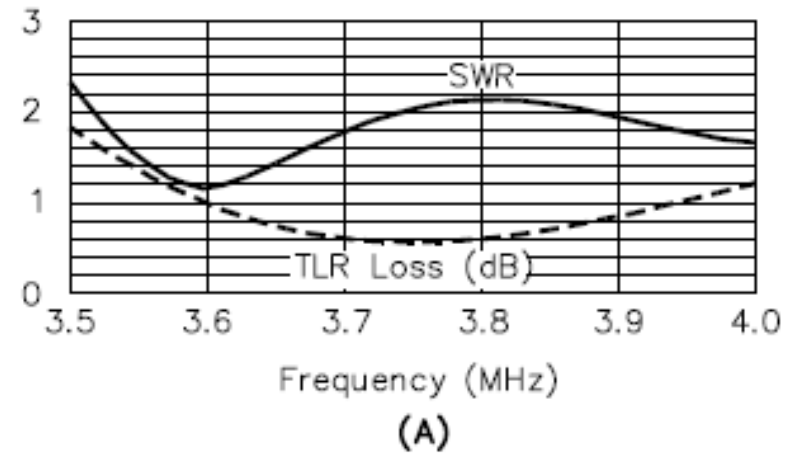
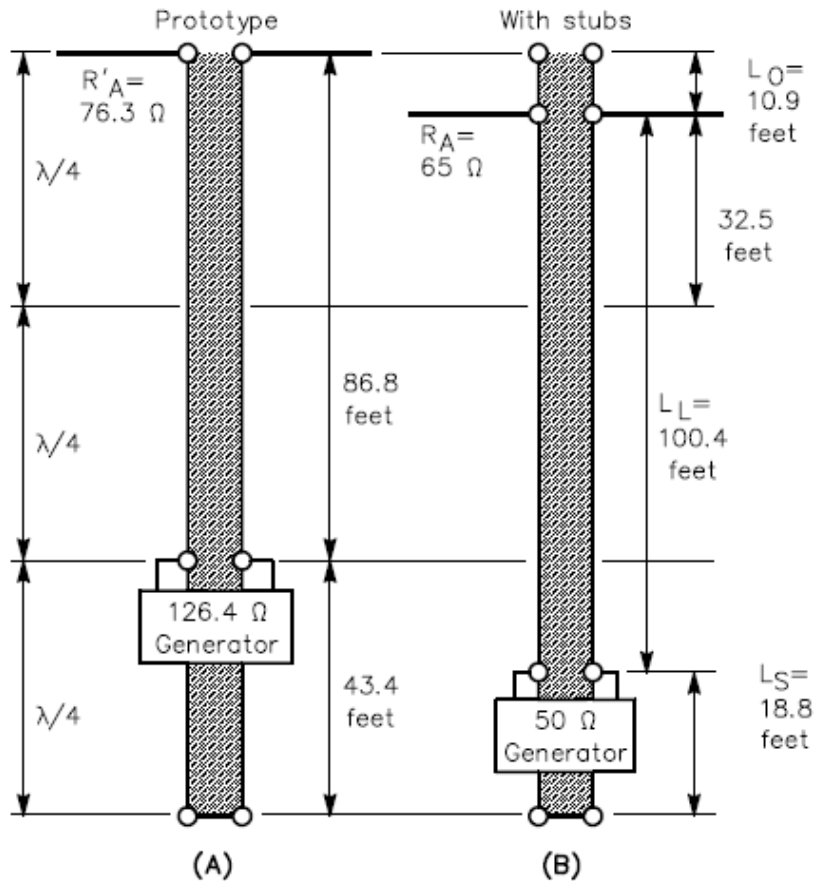
Efficient broadband matching with a lumped element LC network



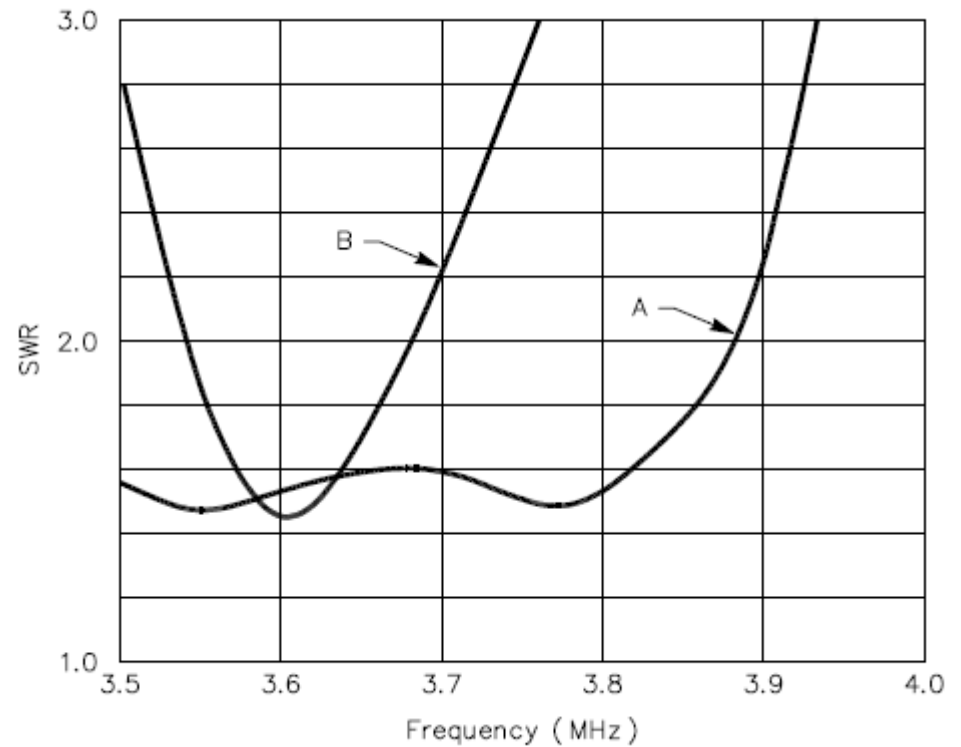
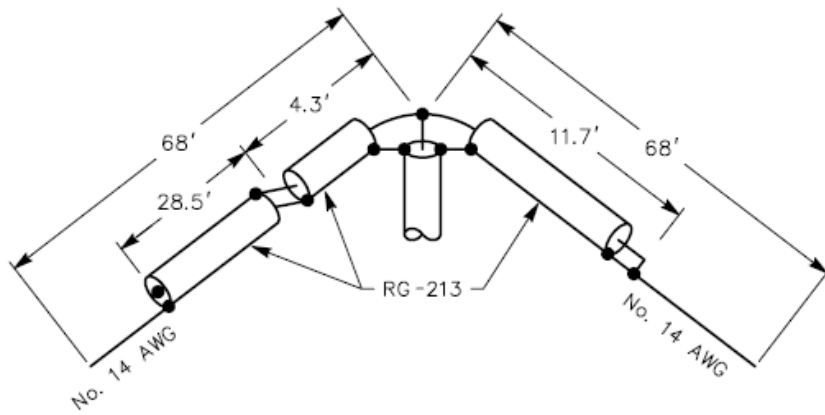
The 80-meter DXer's Delight



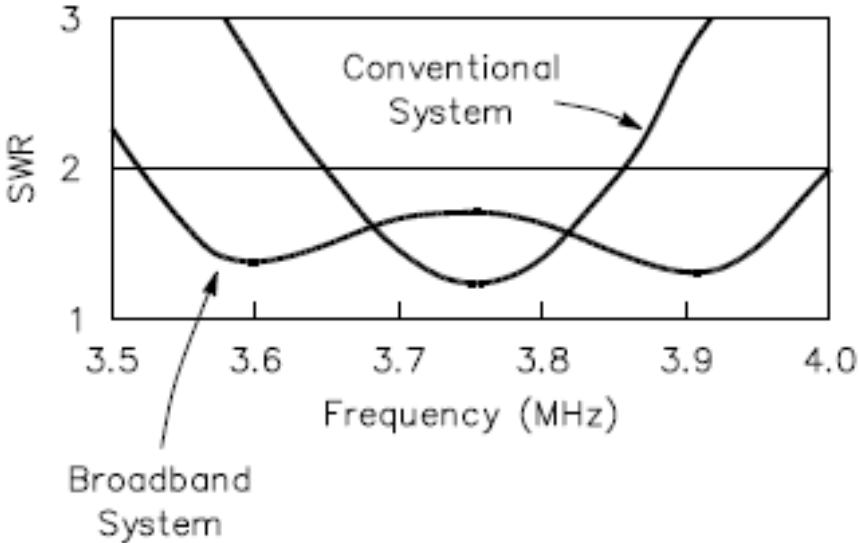
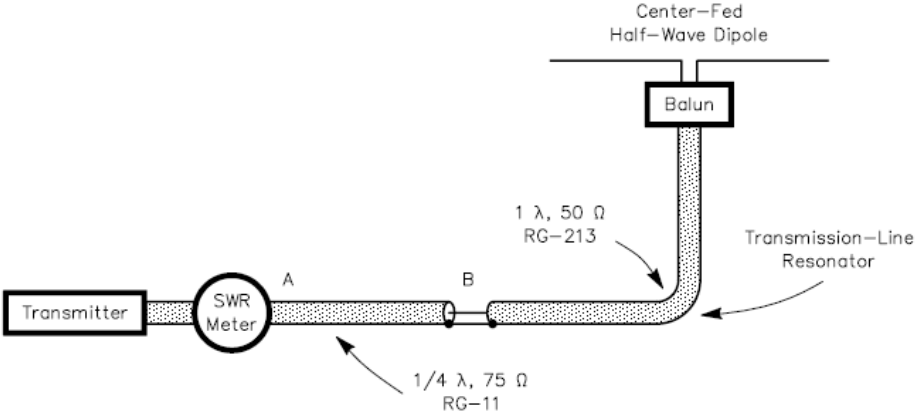
An optimized antenna system with a $3/4 \lambda$ Transmission Line Resonator TLR (RG-213)



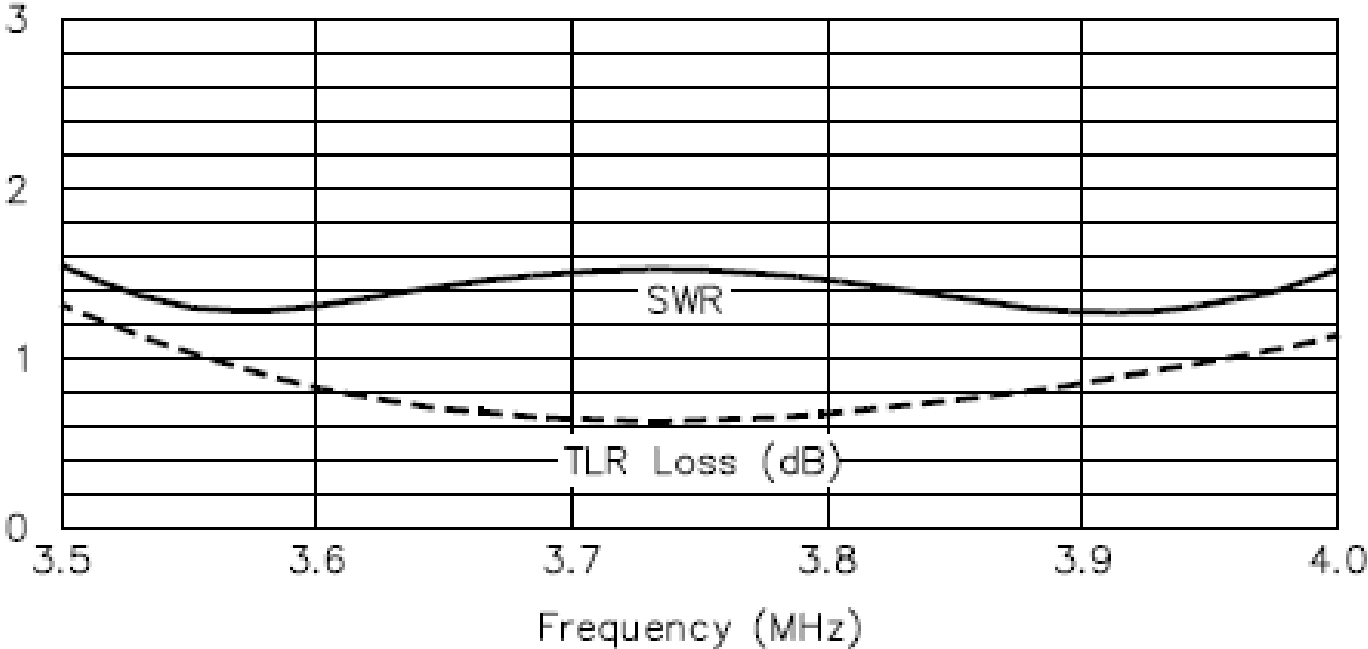
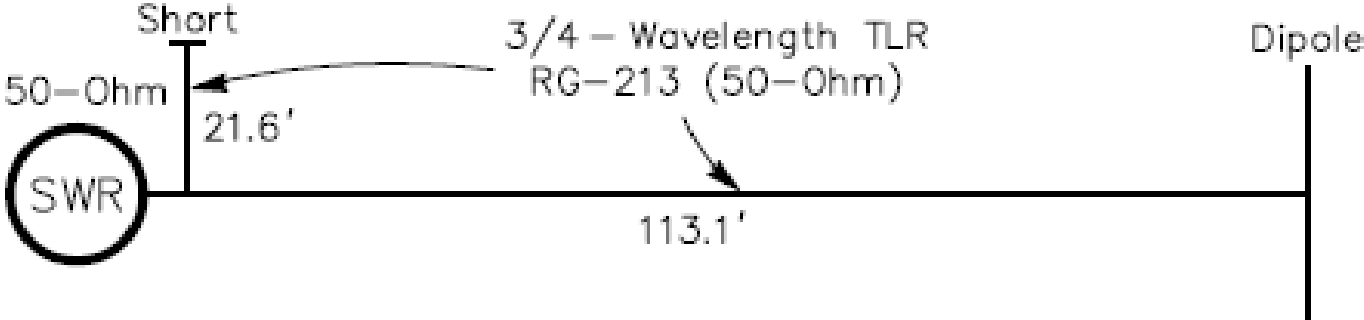
80-Meter MHz DX Special



Series Transmission-Line Resonator Matching Sections



Broadbanding with the TLR transformer



James Clerk Maxwell, 1831 – 1879

A TREATISE
OF
ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

BY
JAMES CLERK MAXWELL, M.A.

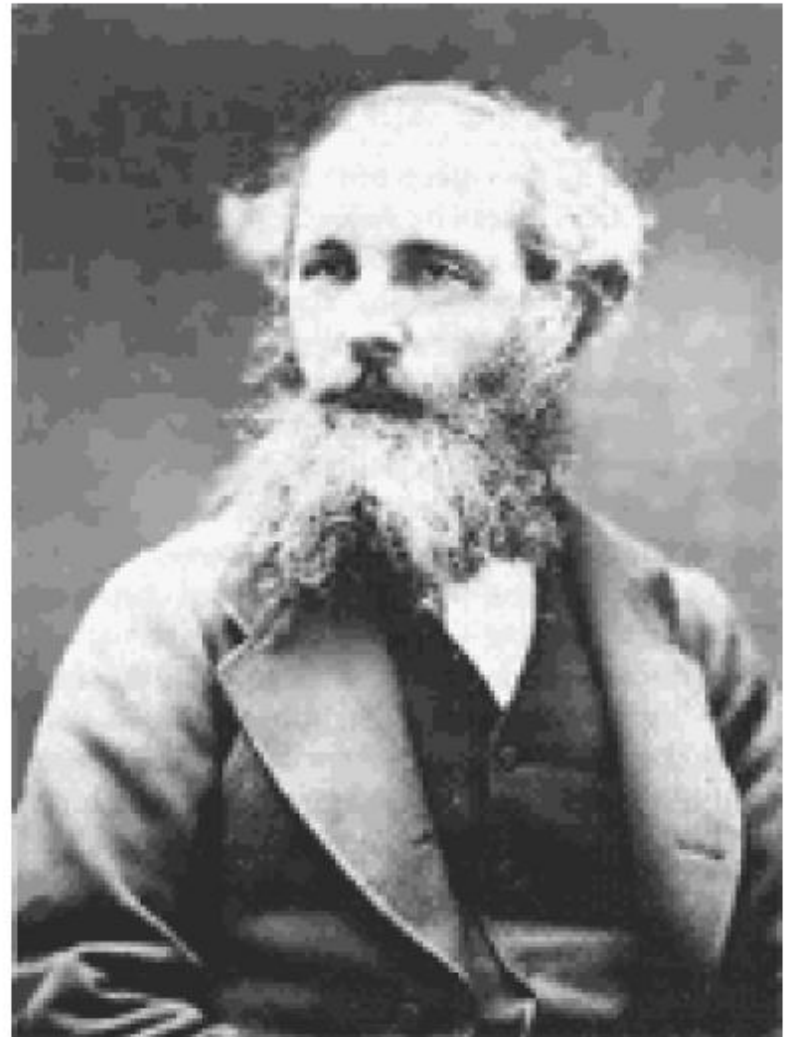
SCOT. M.B., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.

RETIRED FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE

AND LATE PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

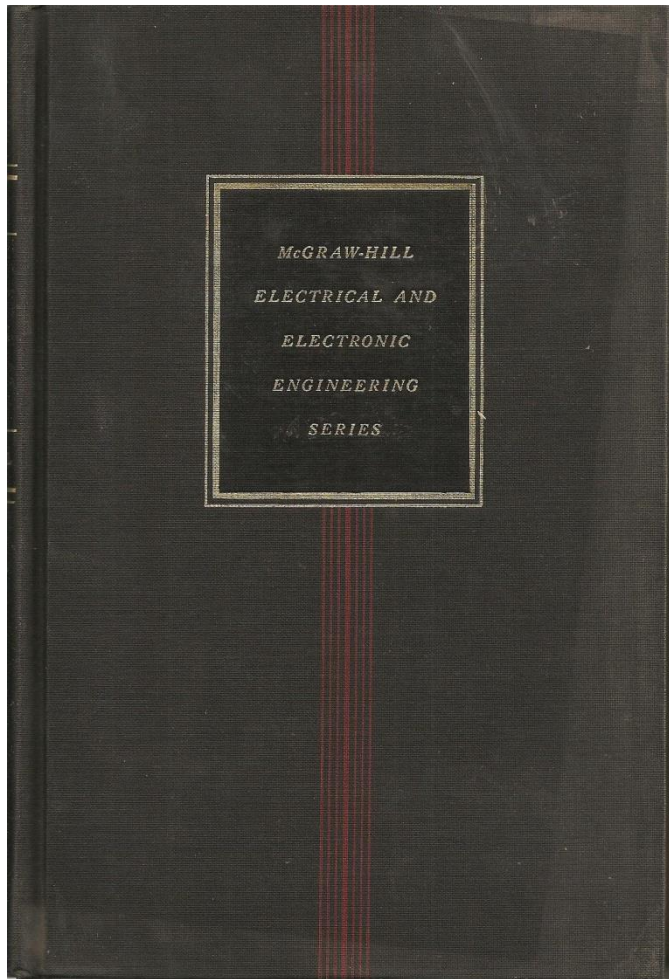
VOL. II
THIRD EDITION

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1891



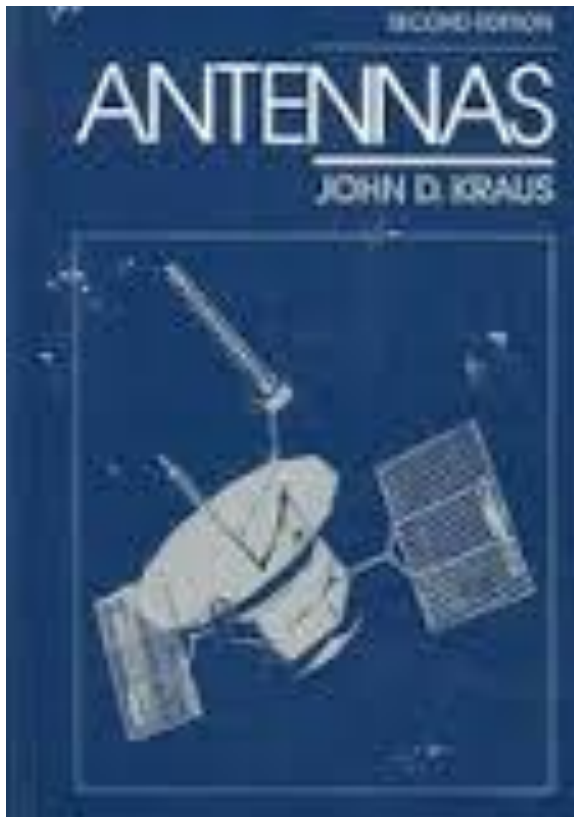
W8JK – Antennas Book -1950

John Daniel Kraus, 1910 – 2004



Prof. Kraus Sent Me His 2nd Edition

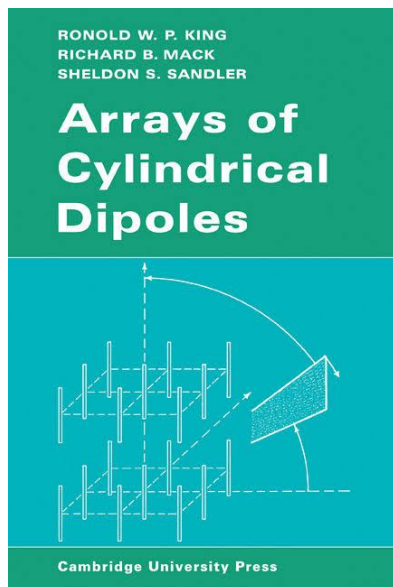
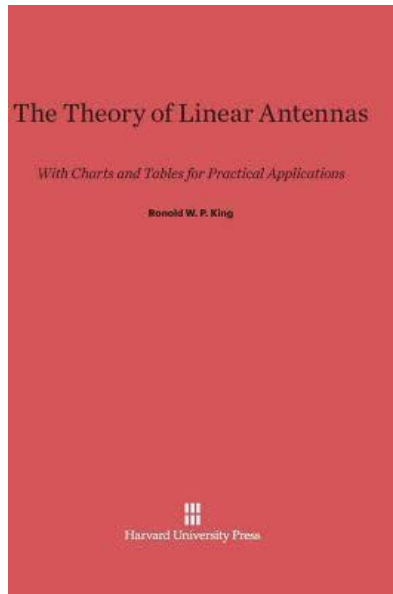
ANTENNAS



To Dr. James Breakall
with all best wishes

John Kraus, W8JK

Ronald Wyeth Percival King, 1905-2006



R.W.P. King speaking at his 100th birthday party, Oct. 2005.

Ham Radio Contesting !!!



K3CR Contest Station at Penn State



K3CR Contest Station at Penn State



Antenna Optimization

- **Adding an optimizer to an antenna modeling program allows the computer to design the antenna with the designer's goals in mind.**
- **NECOPT – Developed at Penn State and very general to optimize just about anything on an antenna and the kitchen sink too.**

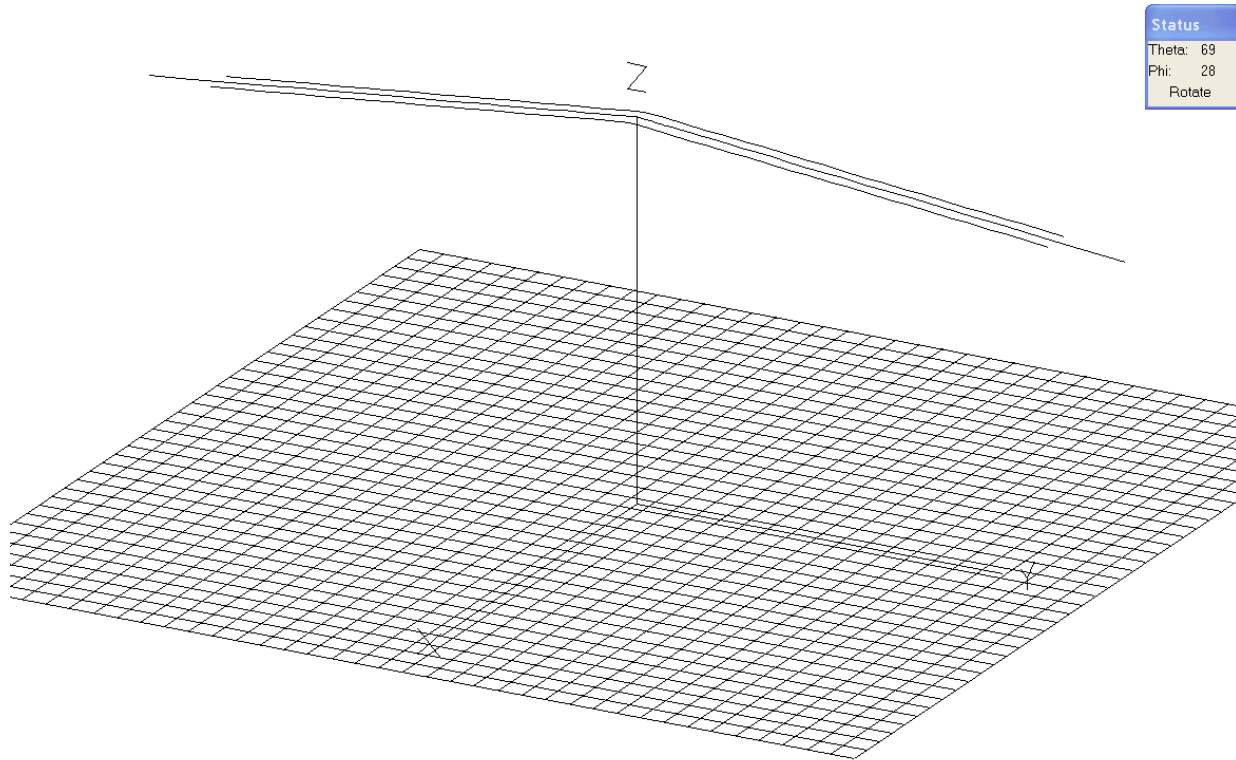
ANTENNA OPTIMIZERS

- **YO – Yagi Optimizer from Brian Beezley, K6STI.**
- **AO – Antenna Optimizer also from K6STI.**
- **Both of these based on MiniNec which isn't as accurate and flexible as NECOPT.**
- **Other optimizers out there too but none seem to be as powerful as NECOPT.**

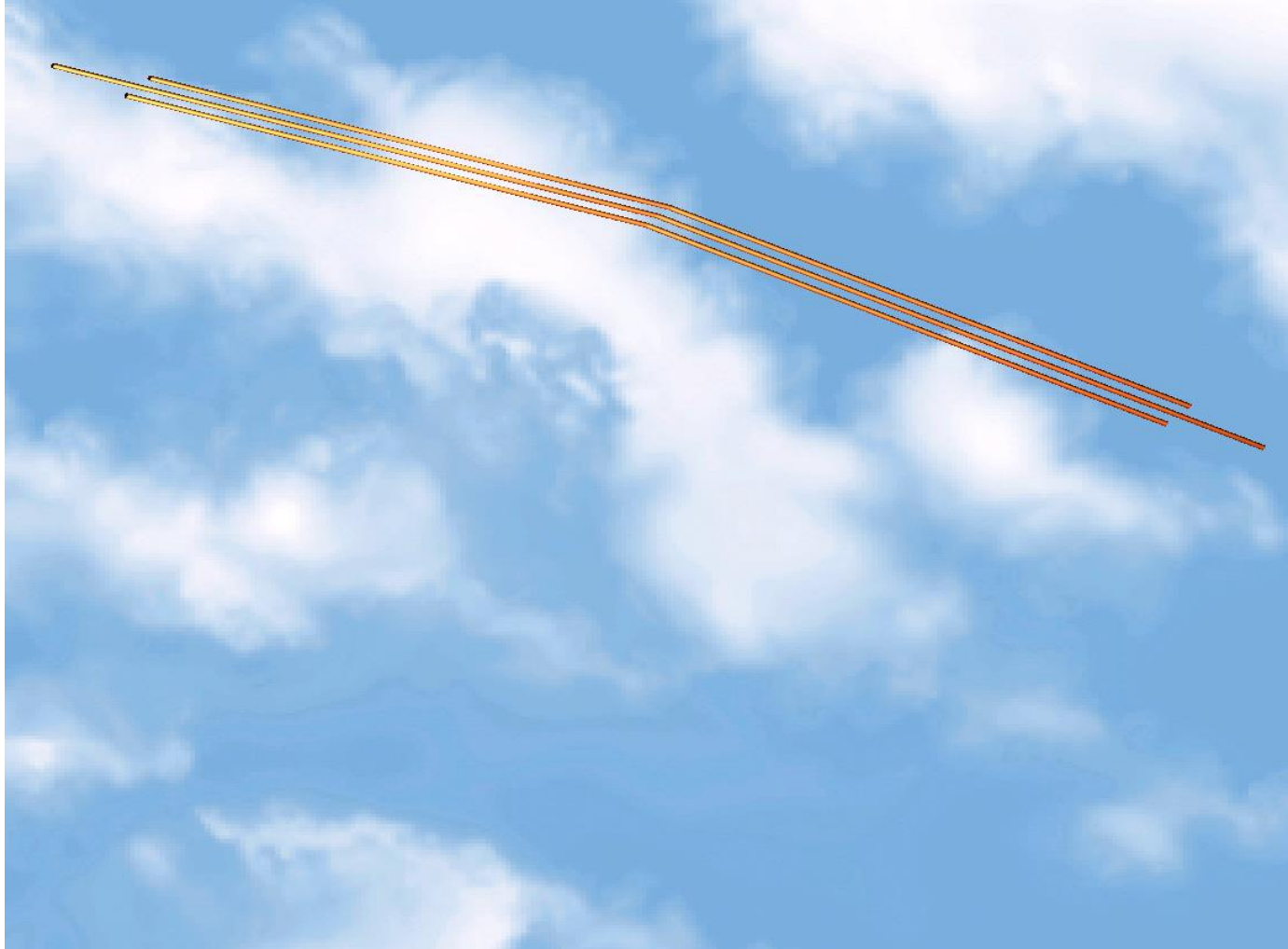
OPTIMIZED WIDEBAND ANTENNA (OWA)

- **Antennas (Dipoles, Yagi's, etc.) that are optimized to give much wider bandwidth for SWR, Gain, and F/B compared to conventional designs.**
- **80M and 40M Dipoles up 35 and 50 ft. to cover whole band with very low SWR.**
- **Have been used to design 4 element 40M Yagi's at top contest stations (K3LR, W3LPL, KC1XX, K4JA, K9NS, NO8D, etc.).**
- **OWA's for 20, 15, and 10M also designed and used at many top testers around world and came about from designs at K3CR Rock Springs Antenna Farm.**

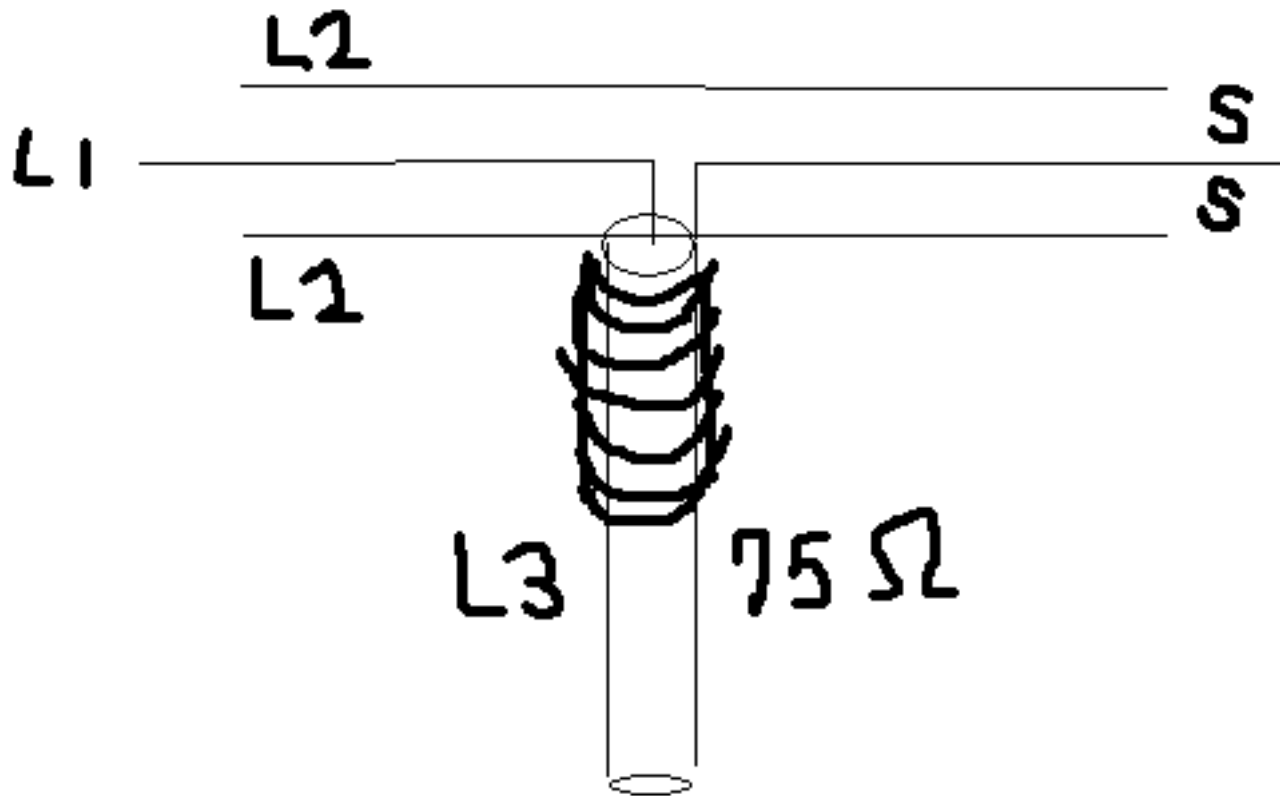
80M OWA DIPOLE AT 50 FT.



80M OWA DIPOLE AT 50 FT.



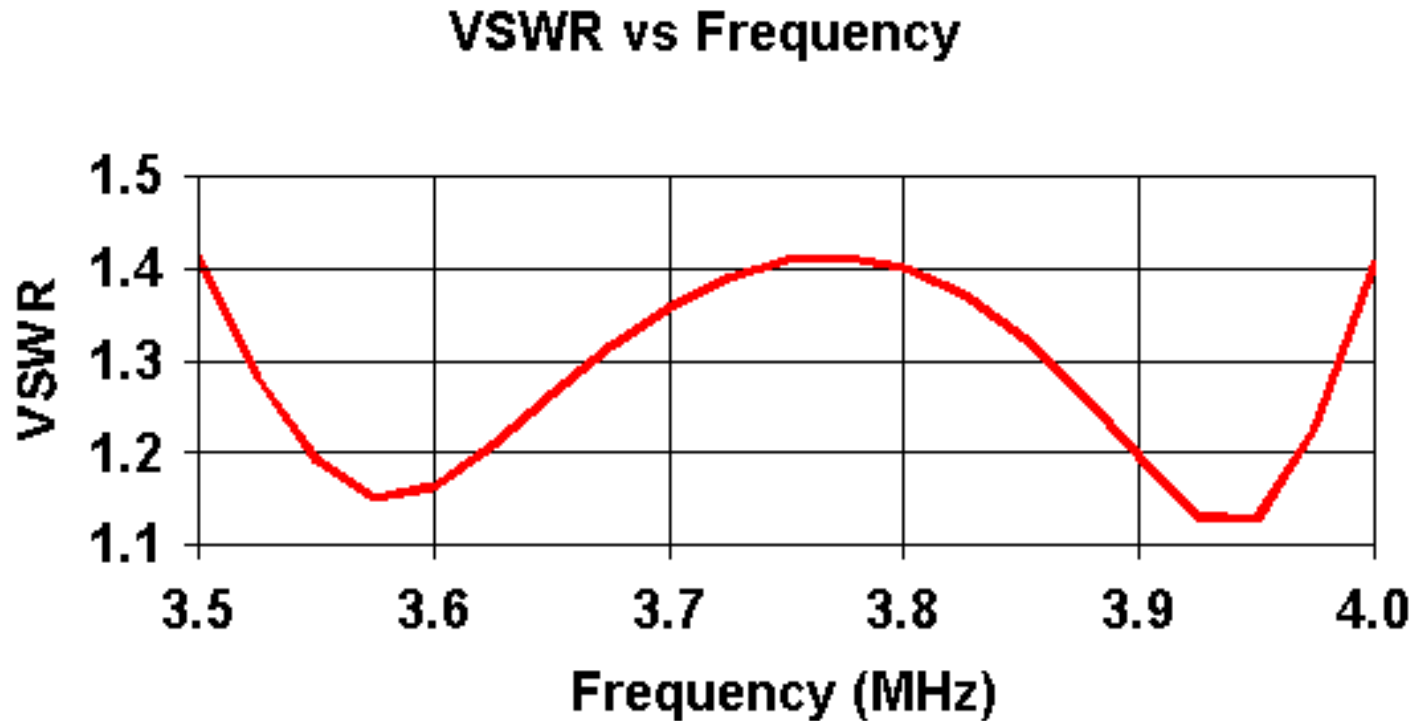
80M OWA DIPOLE



80M OWA Dipole Dimensions

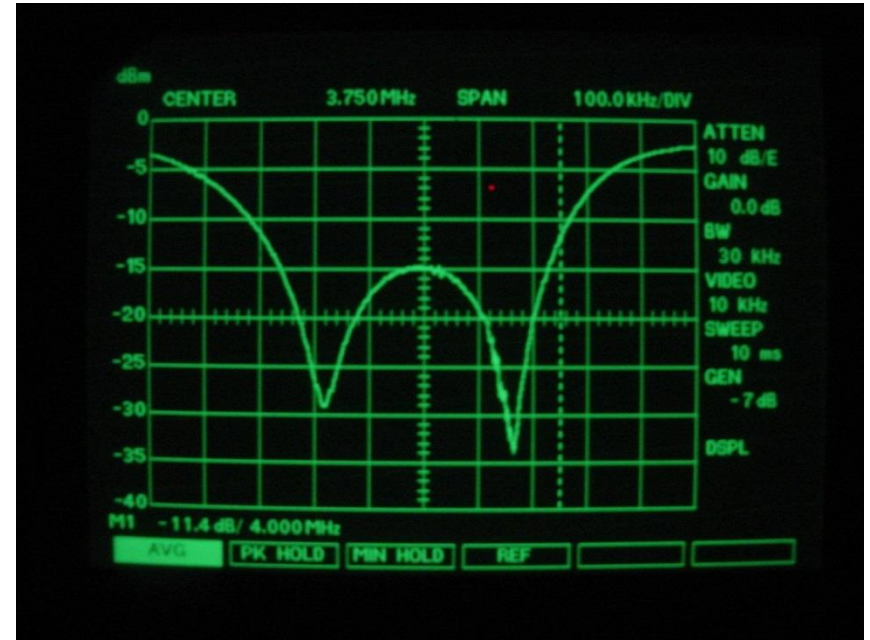
- **L1 = 66.89 ft**
- **L2 = 57.68 ft**
- **L3 = 40.84 ft (Velocity Factor = .66)**
- **S = 2 ft**
- **Wire Gauge = #10 Alumoweld**
- **Height = 50 ft**

80M OWA at 50 FT. SWR

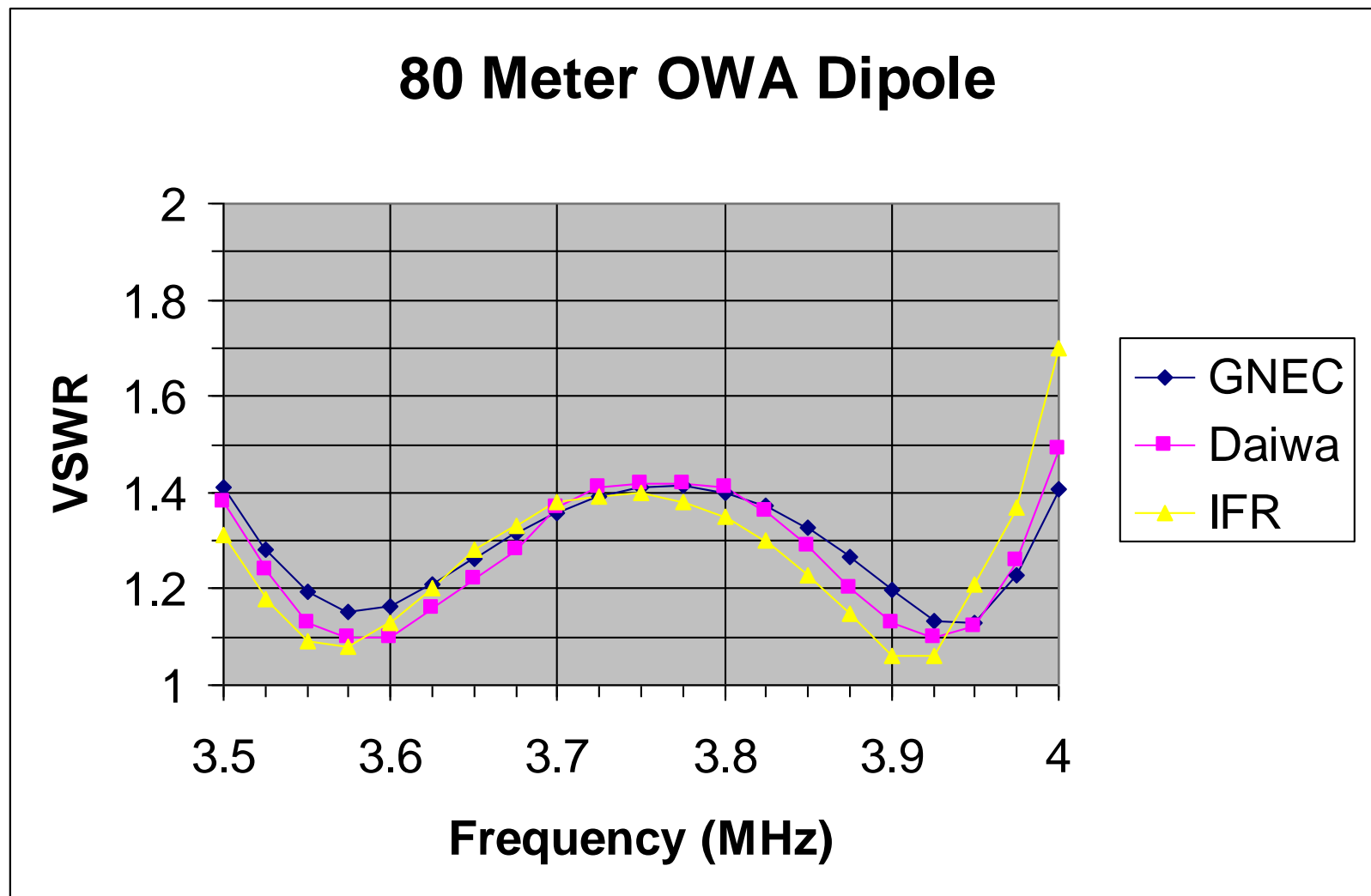


— Source: Tag 901, Segment 146; Char. Imped: 50; File: ERIC4F.NEC

MEASURING 80M OWA DIPOLE



80M OWA DIPOLE BUILT AND TESTED AT N3EB



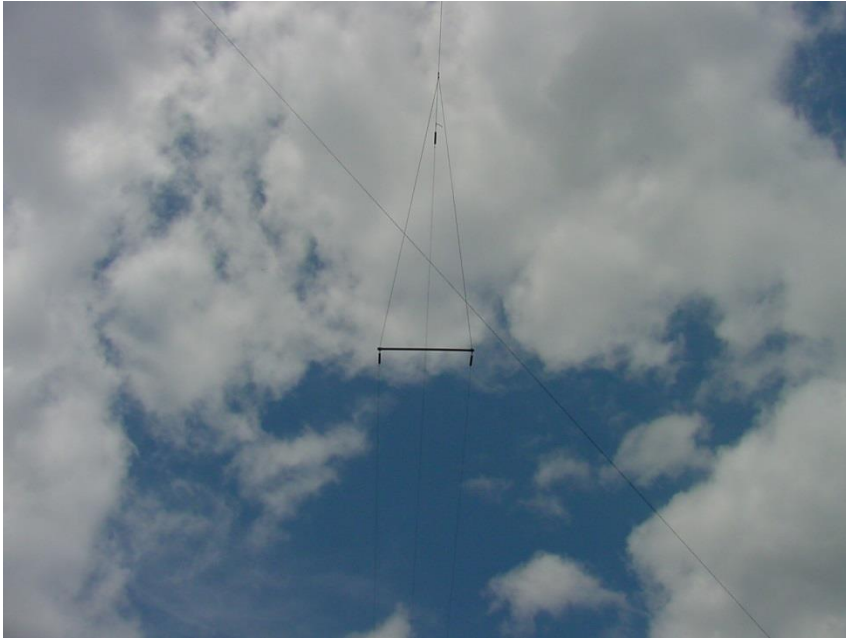
80M OWA DIPOLE AT N3EB



80M OWA DIPOLE AT N3EB



80M OWA DIPOLE AT N3EB



80M OWA DIPOLE AT N3EB



80M OWA DIPOLE AT N3EB



80M OWA DIPOLE AT N3EB



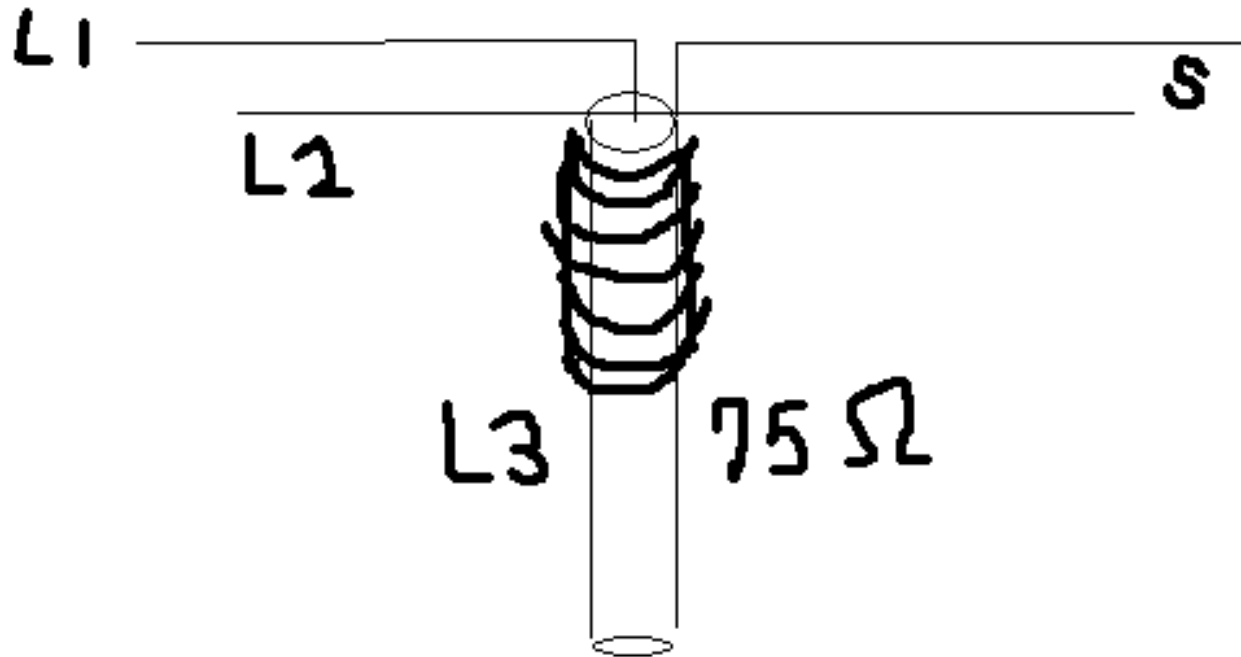
80M OWA DIPOLE AT N3EB



160M DIPOLE AT N3EB



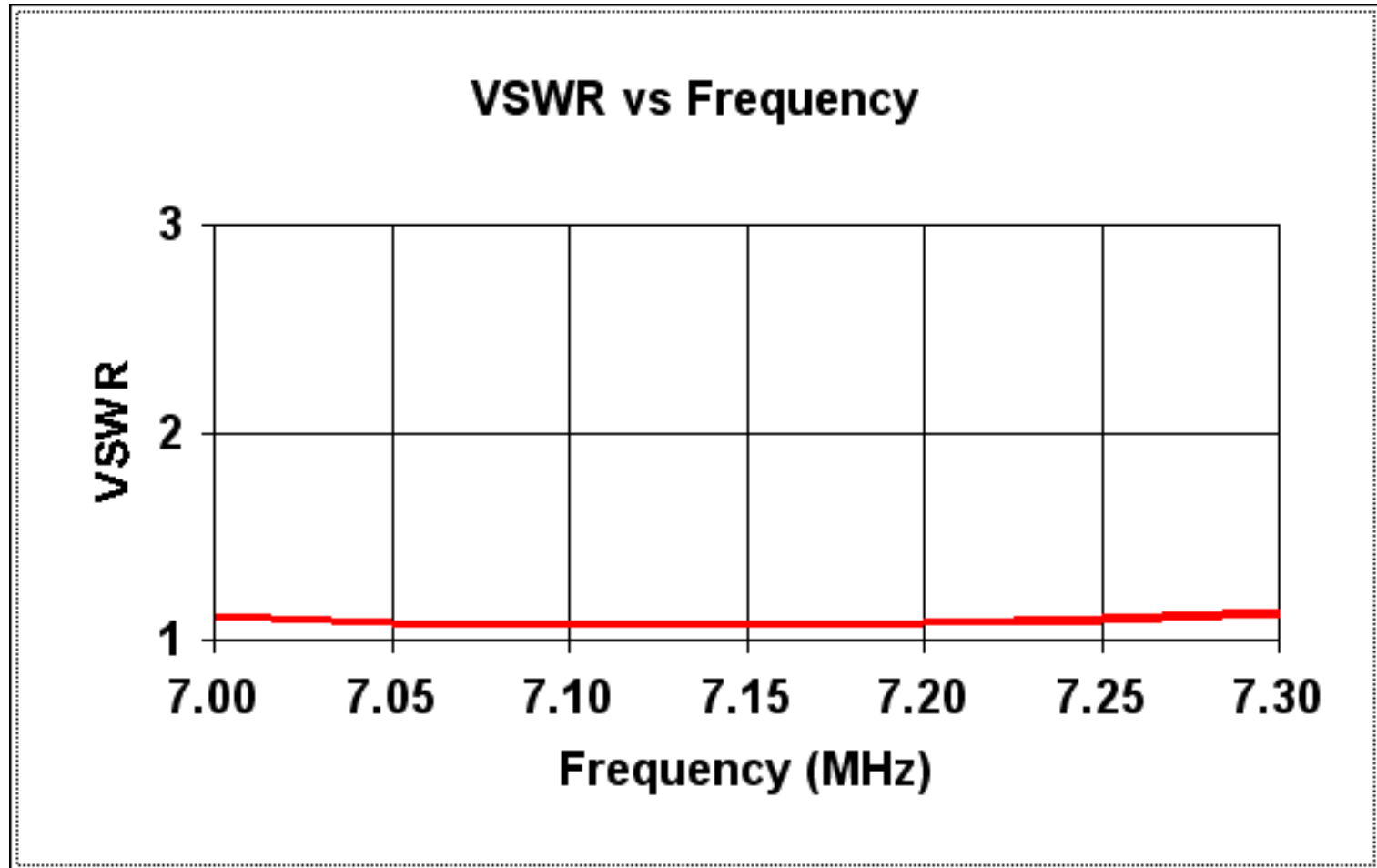
40M OWA DIPOLE



40M OWA Dipole Dimensions

- **L1 = 35.36 ft**
- **L2 = 31.43 ft**
- **L3 = 22.70 ft (Velocity Factor = .66)**
- **S = 3 inches**
- **Wire Gauge = #14 Bare**
- **Height = 35 ft**

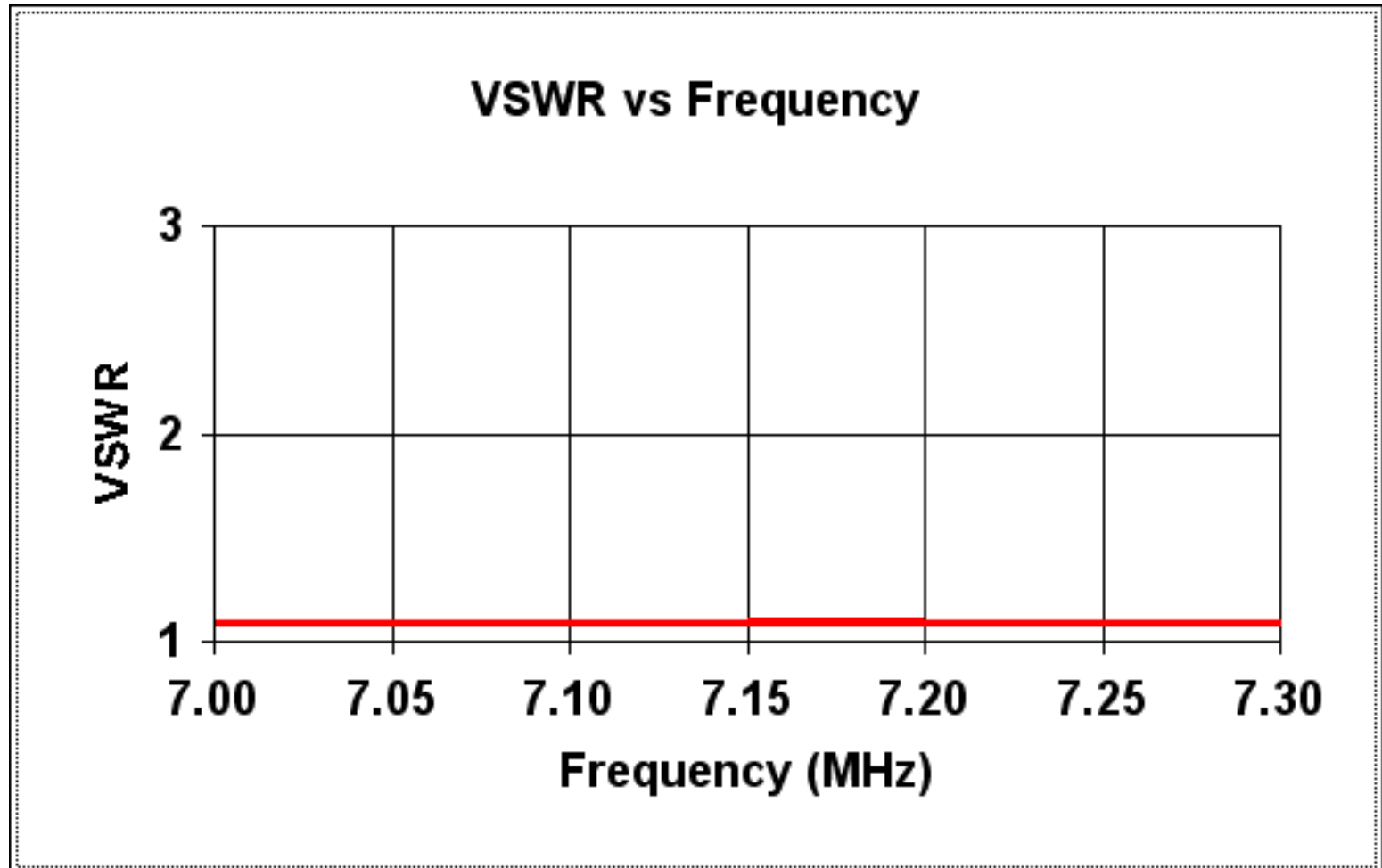
40M OWA at 35 FT. SWR



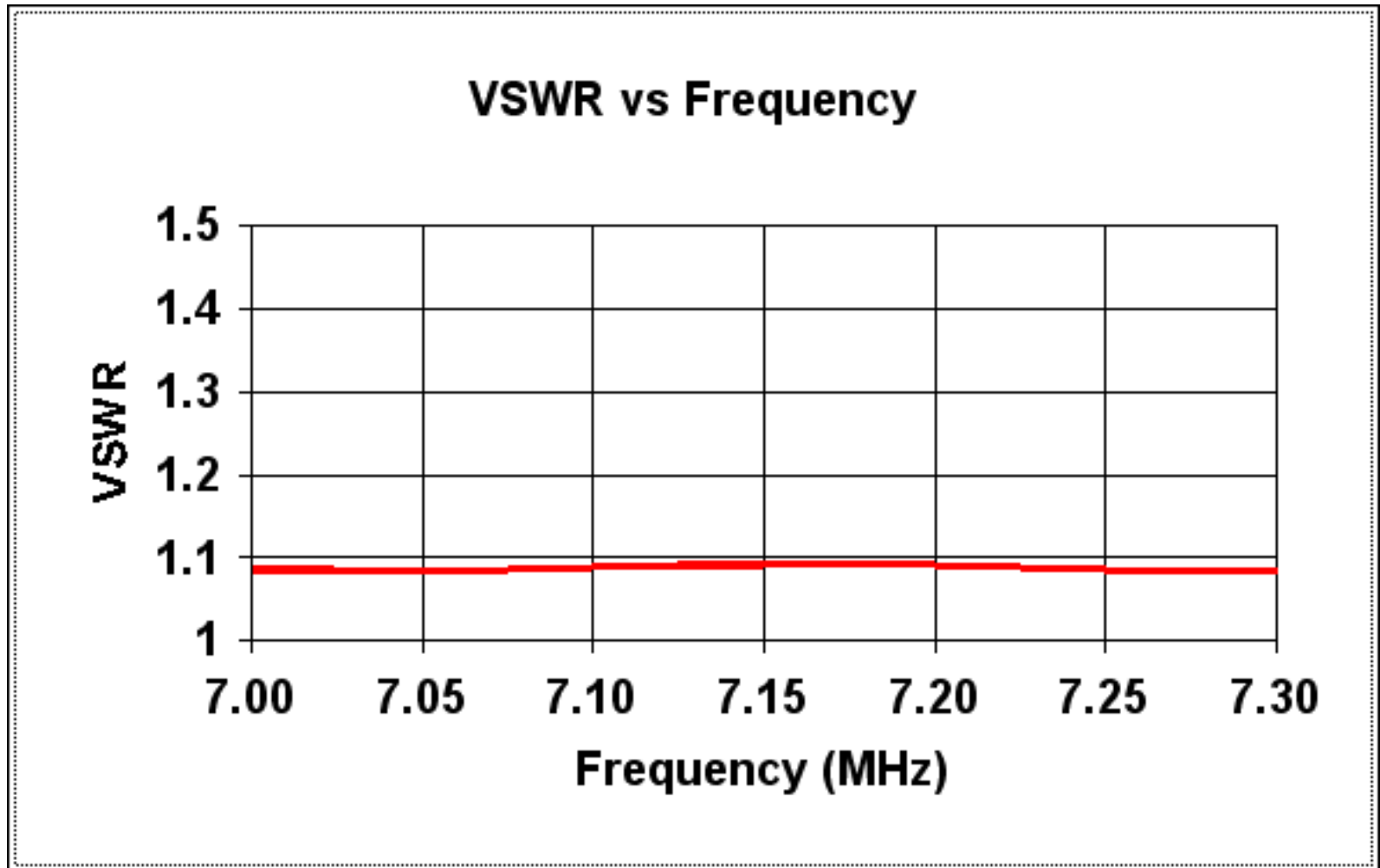
40M OWA Dipole Dimensions

- **L1 = 35.92 ft**
- **L2 = 31.55 ft**
- **L3 = 22.70 ft (Velocity Factor = .66)**
- **S = 3 inches**
- **Wire Gauge = #14 Bare**
- **Height = 50 ft**

40M OWA at 50 FT. SWR

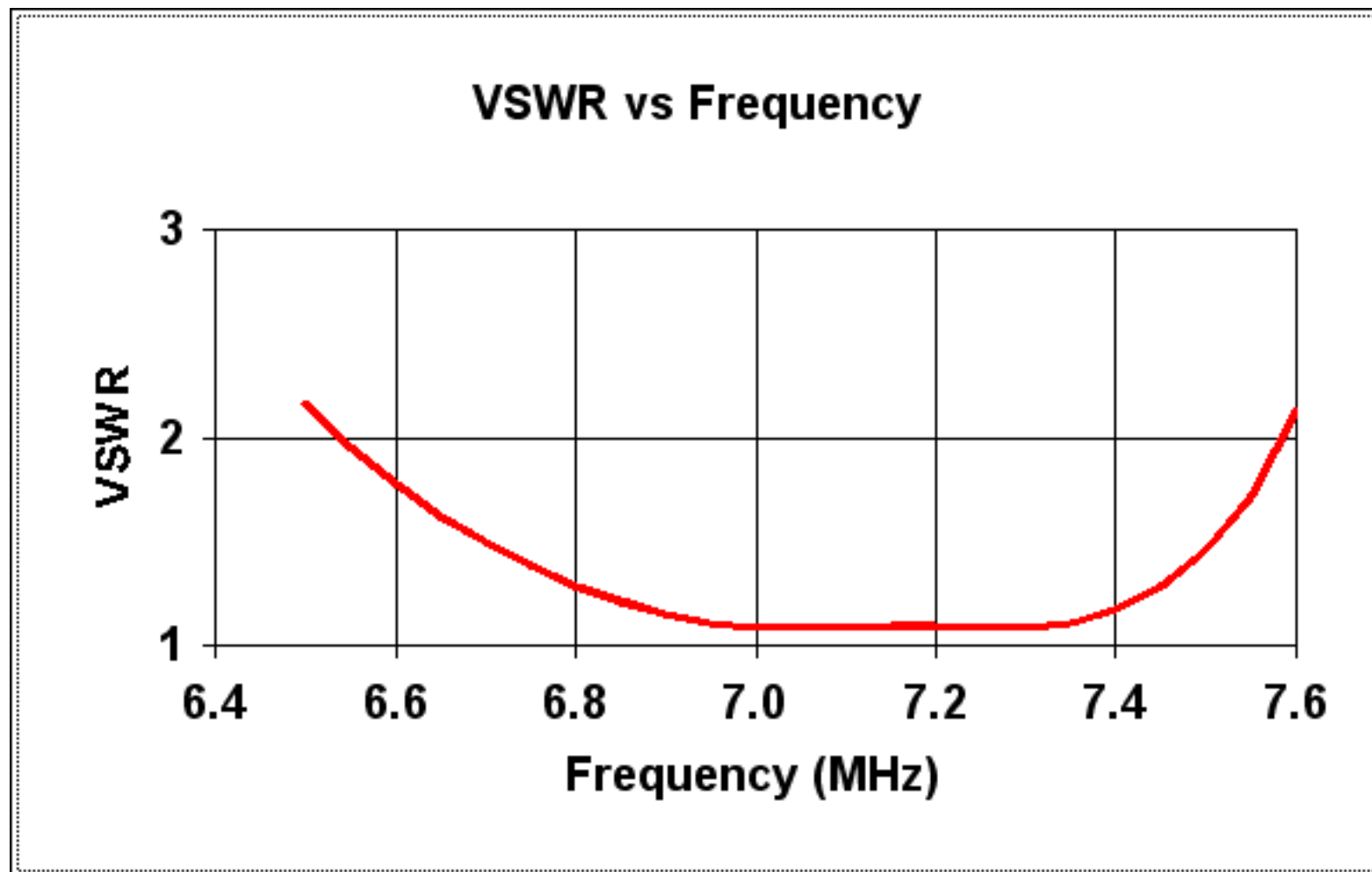


40M OWA at 50 FT. SWR

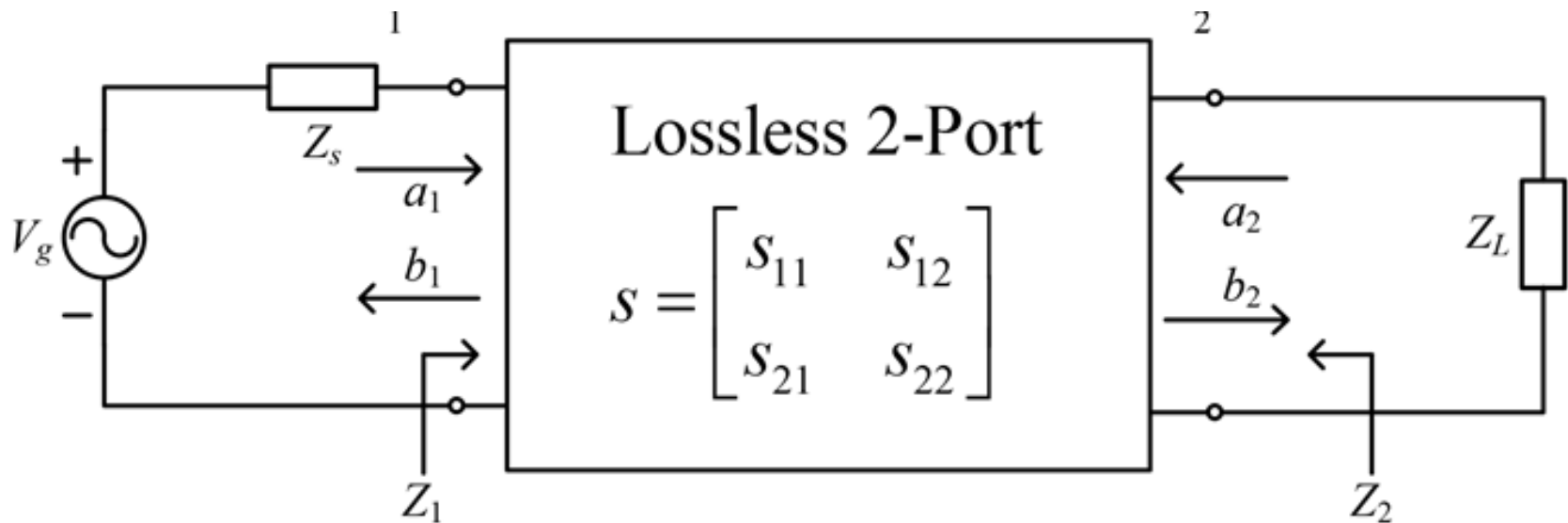


40M OWA at 50 FT. SWR

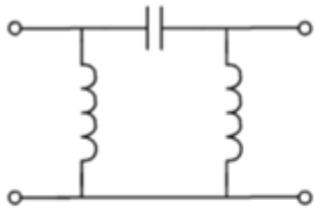
Over 1 MHz of Bandwidth – 15%



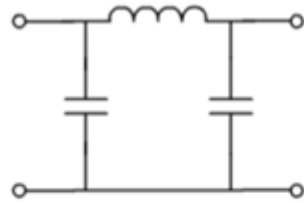
Global Optimization of Wideband Impedance Matching Network using only Inductors and Capacitors – M.S. Thesis, K. Li, Penn State, 2013



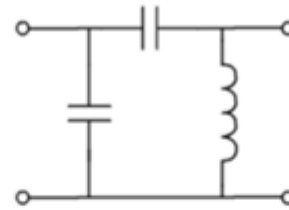
Possible Matching Networks



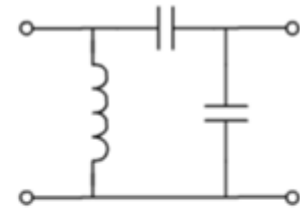
Pi1



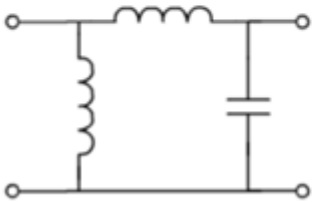
Pi2



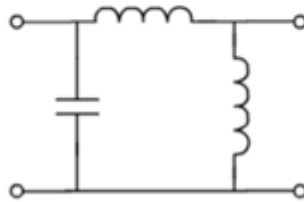
Pi3



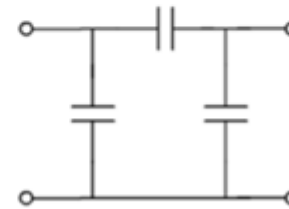
Pi4



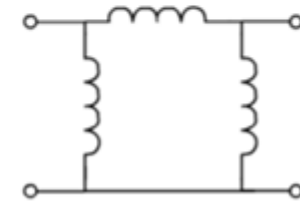
Di1



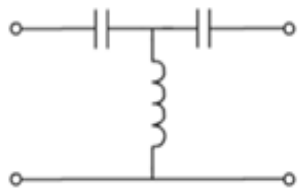
Di2



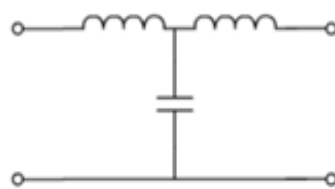
Di3



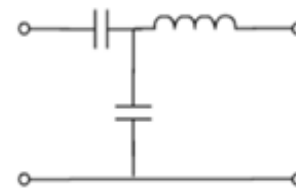
Di4



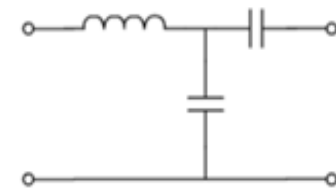
T1



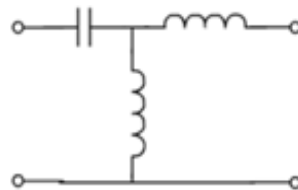
T2



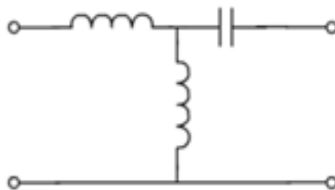
T3



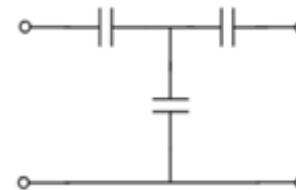
T4



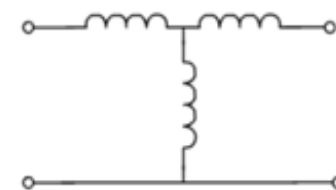
T5



T6

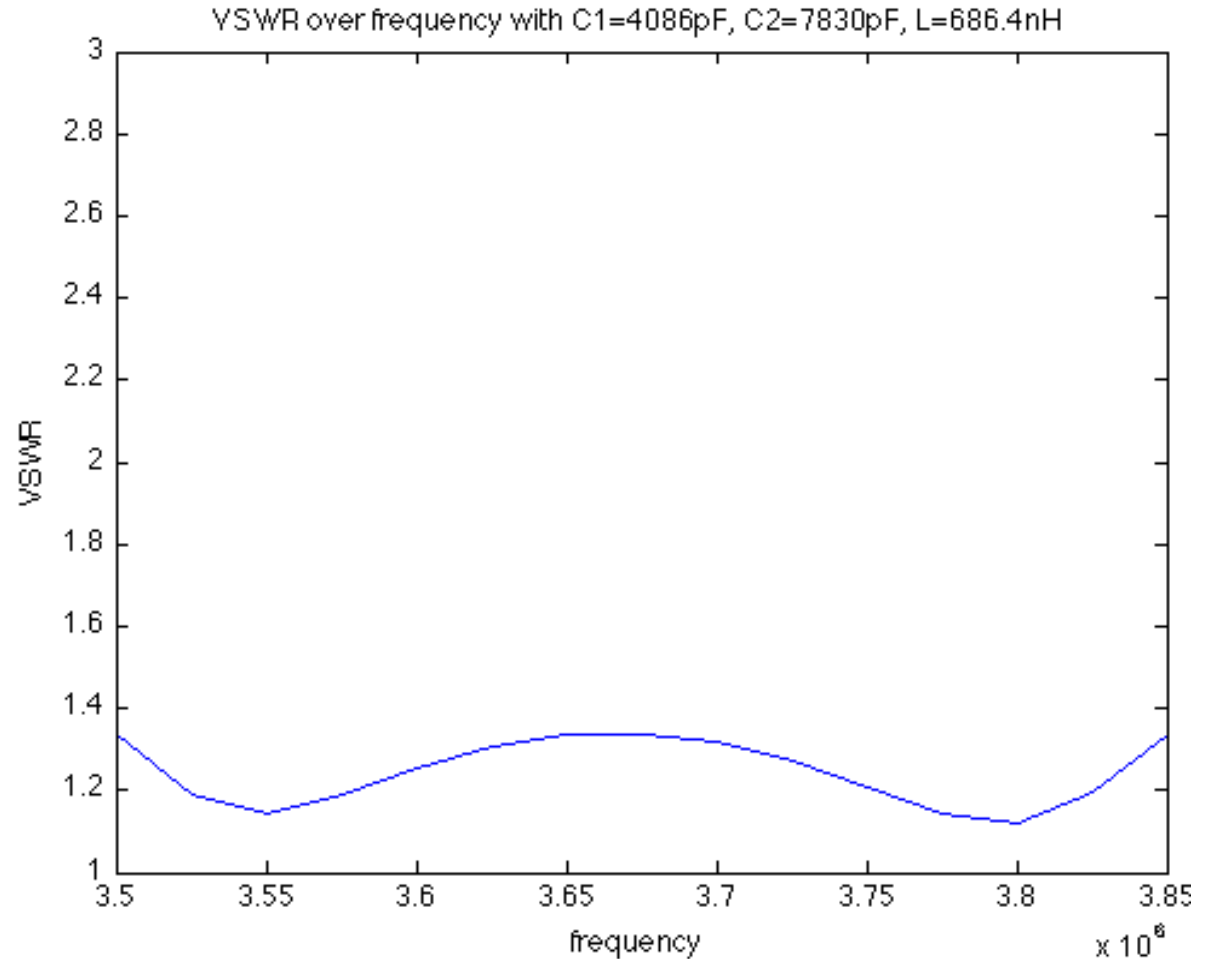
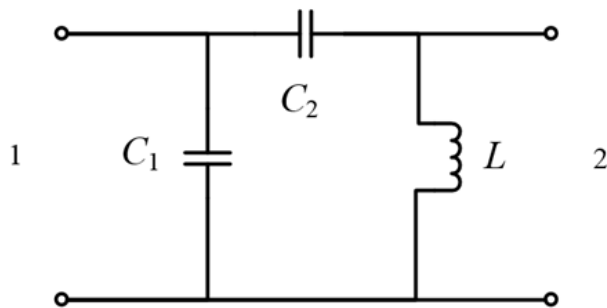


T7

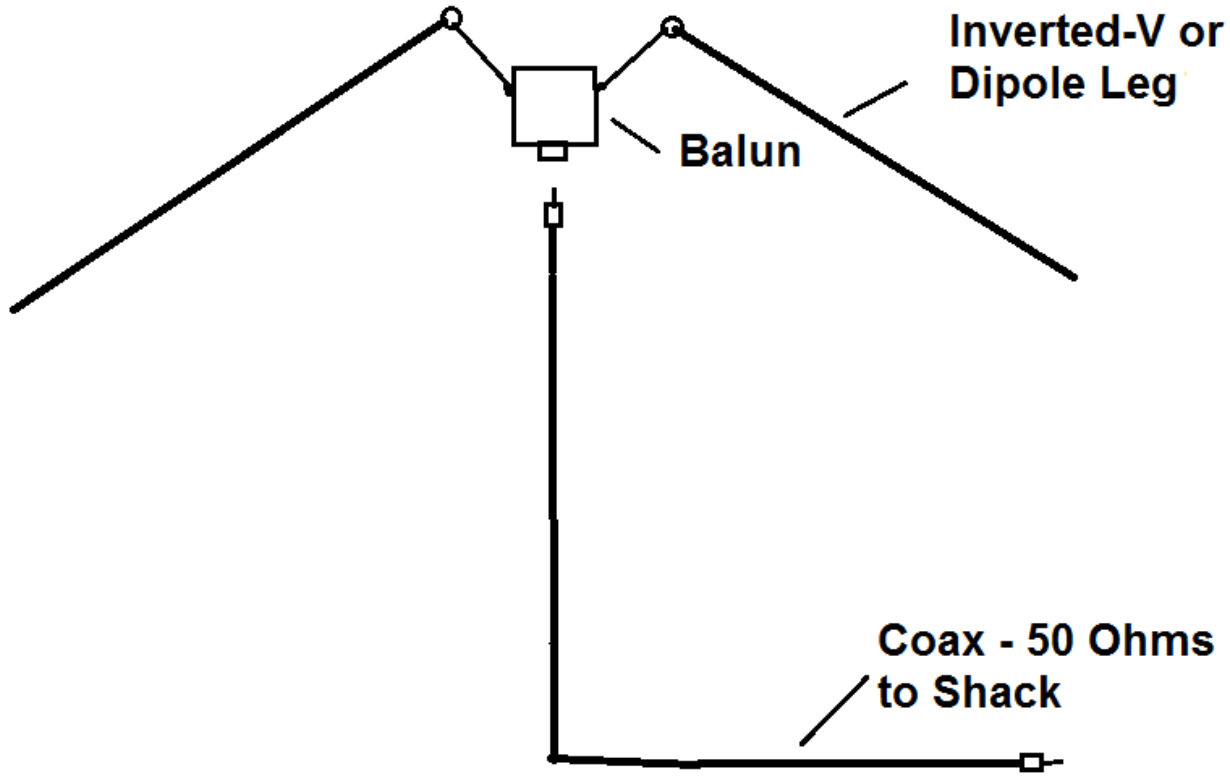


T8

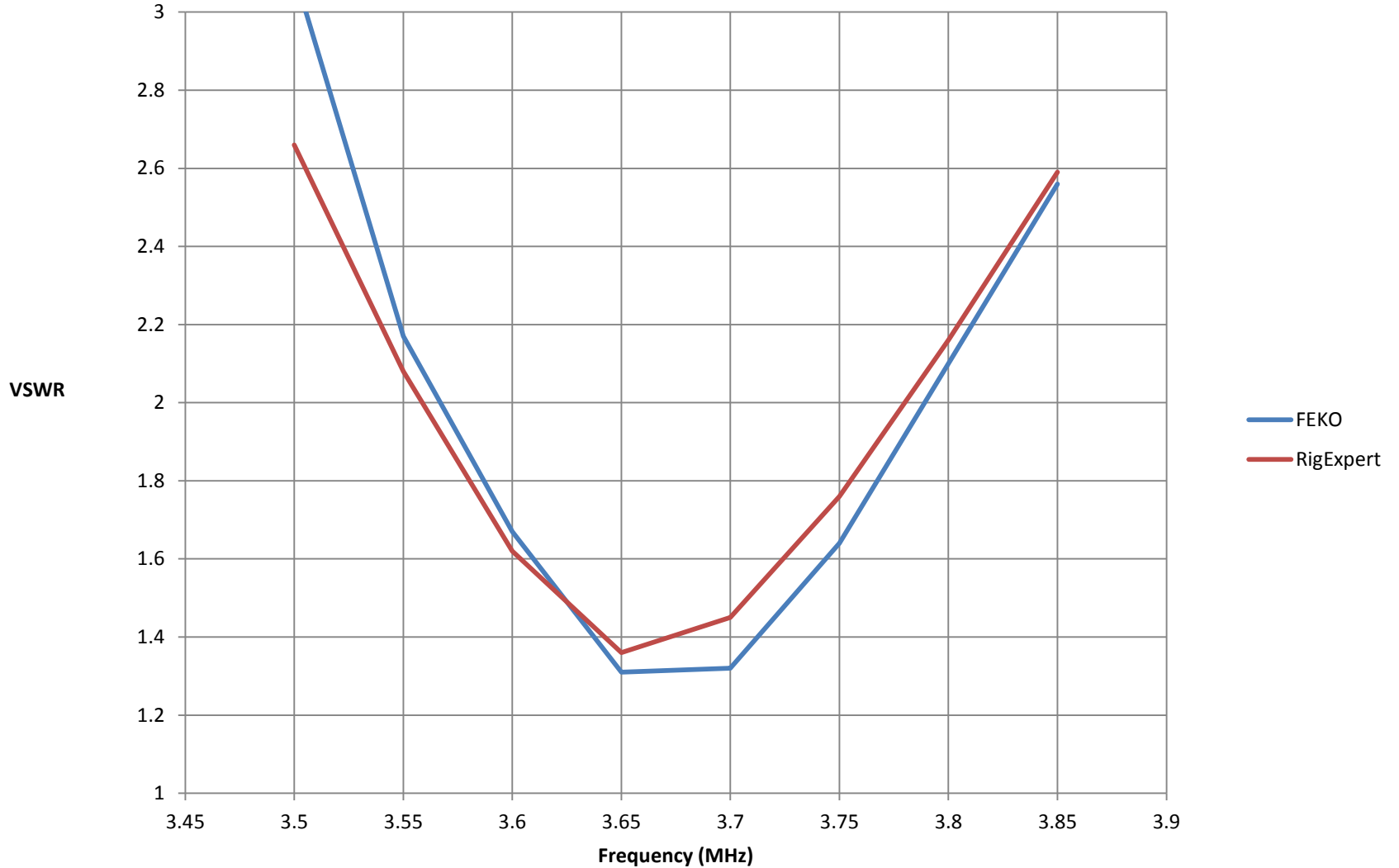
Global Optimization of Best Circuit Configuration for Minimizing Peak SWR for 80m Dipole 100 ft Above Ground



K3CR Contest Station Inverted-V Dipole at 100 ft



K3CR 80m Inverted-V 100 ft (No Matching)



Agilent Advanced Design System (ADS) Optimization of Measured K3CR Inverted-V Dipole

ADS_Matching_80m_Rohn45_site [MyLibrary1_lib:ADS_Matching_80m_Rohn45_site:schematic]* (Schematic):2

File Edit Select View Insert Options Tools Layout Simulate Window DynamicLink DesignGuide Help

Type Component Name

Palette

Lumped-Component

Term1
Num=1
Z=50 Ohm

C1
C=C1X pF

C2
C=C2X pF

L1
L=LX nH
R=

S1P
SNP1
File="C:\ADS Files from Office Desktop\rohn4580.s1p"

VSWR
VSWR1
VSWR1=vswr(S11)

VAR
VAR1
C1X=3723.97 {o}

VAR
VAR2
C2X=7666.69 {o}

VAR
VAR3
LX=719.041 {o}

S-PARAMETERS

S_Param
SP1
Start=3.5 MHz
Stop=3.85 MHz
Step=

GOAL

Goal
OptimGoal1
Expr="VSWR1"
SimInstanceName="SP1"
Weight=1

OPTIM

Optim
Optim1
Optim Type=Minimax
MaxIters=300
DesiredError=0.0
StatusLevel=4
FinalAnalysis="None"
NormalizeGoals=yes
SetBestValues=yes
SaveSols=yes
SaveGoals=yes
SaveOptimVars=no
UpdateDataset=yes
SaveNominal=no
SaveAllIterations=no
UseAllOptVars=yes
UseAllGoals=yes

SaveCurrentEF=no
EnableCockpit=yes
SaveAllTrials=no

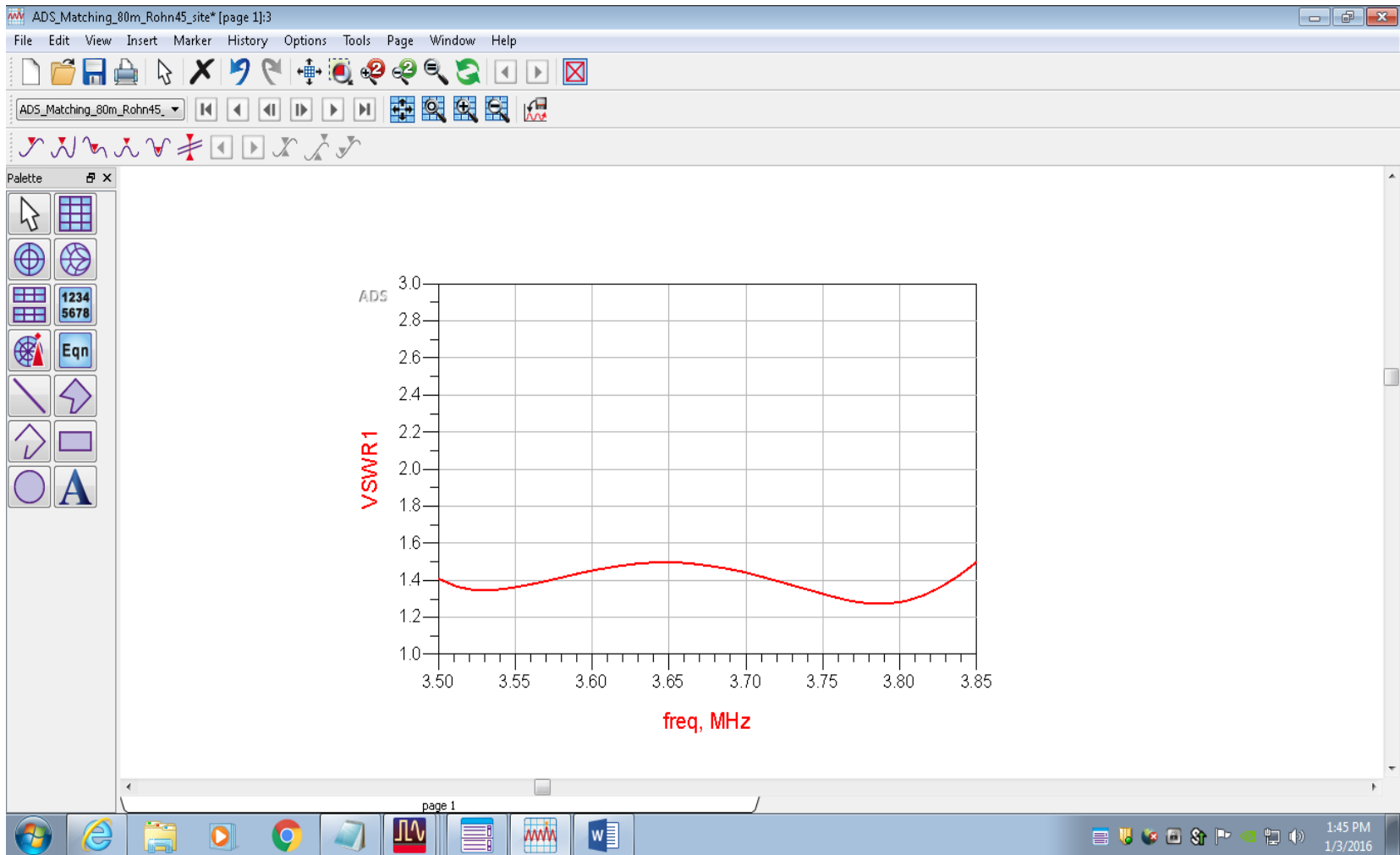
C1 = 3724 pf
C2 = 7667 pf
L1 = .719 uH

Select: Enter the starting point

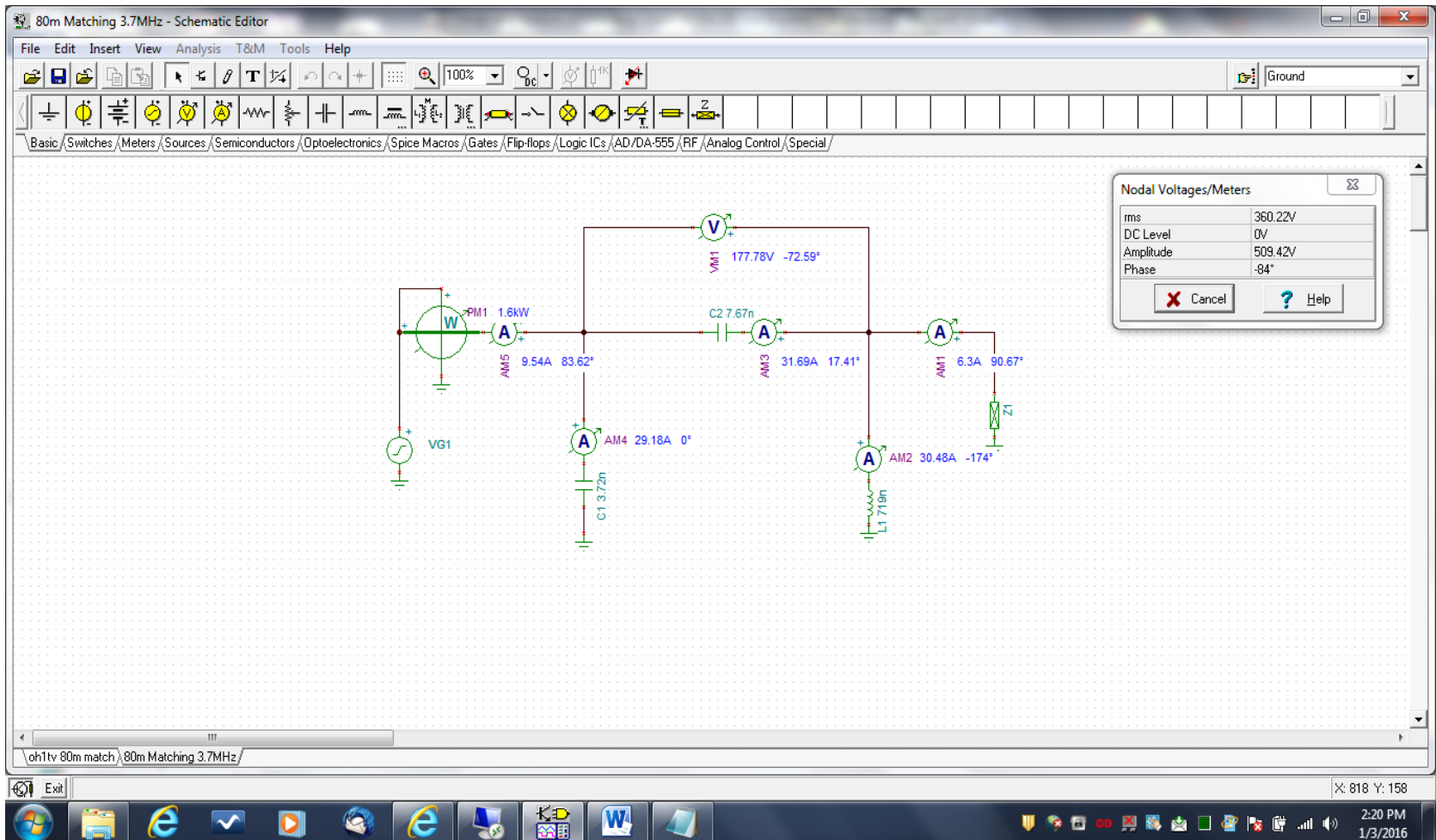
0 items ads_device:drawing 8.250, -2.750 in

1:47 PM
1/3/2016

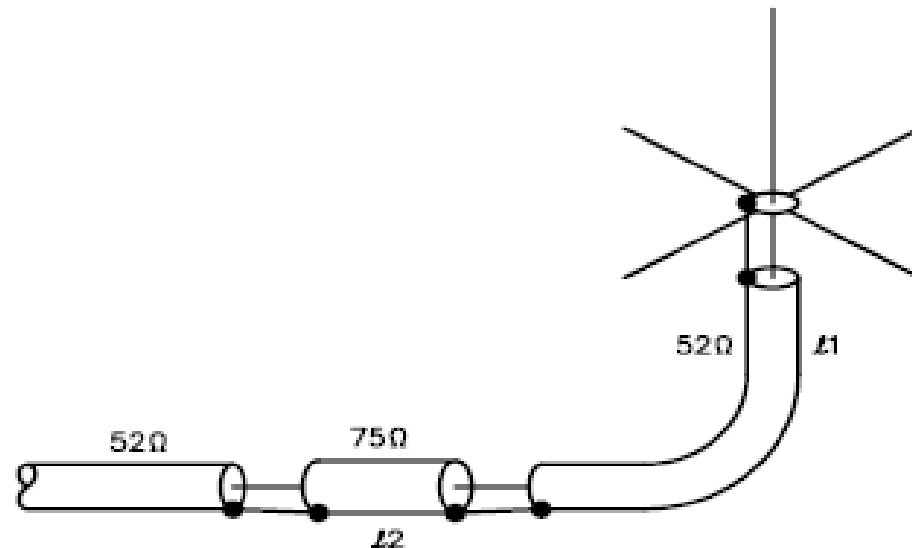
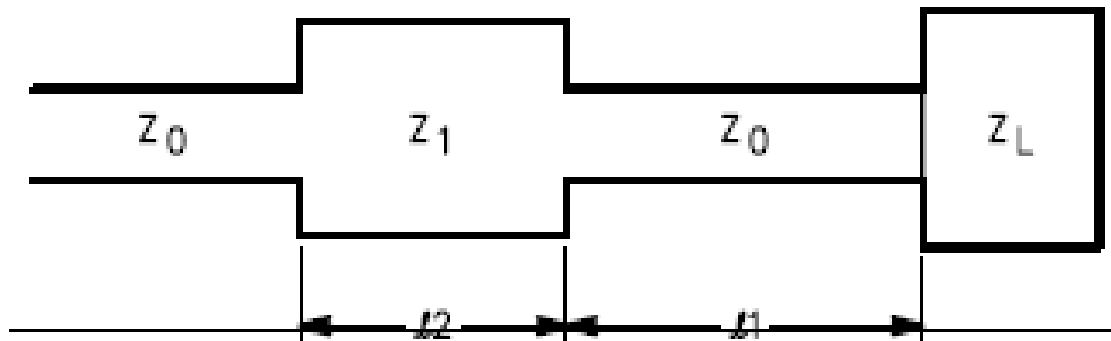
SWR After Matching Circuit Optimization from 3.5 to 3.85 MHz



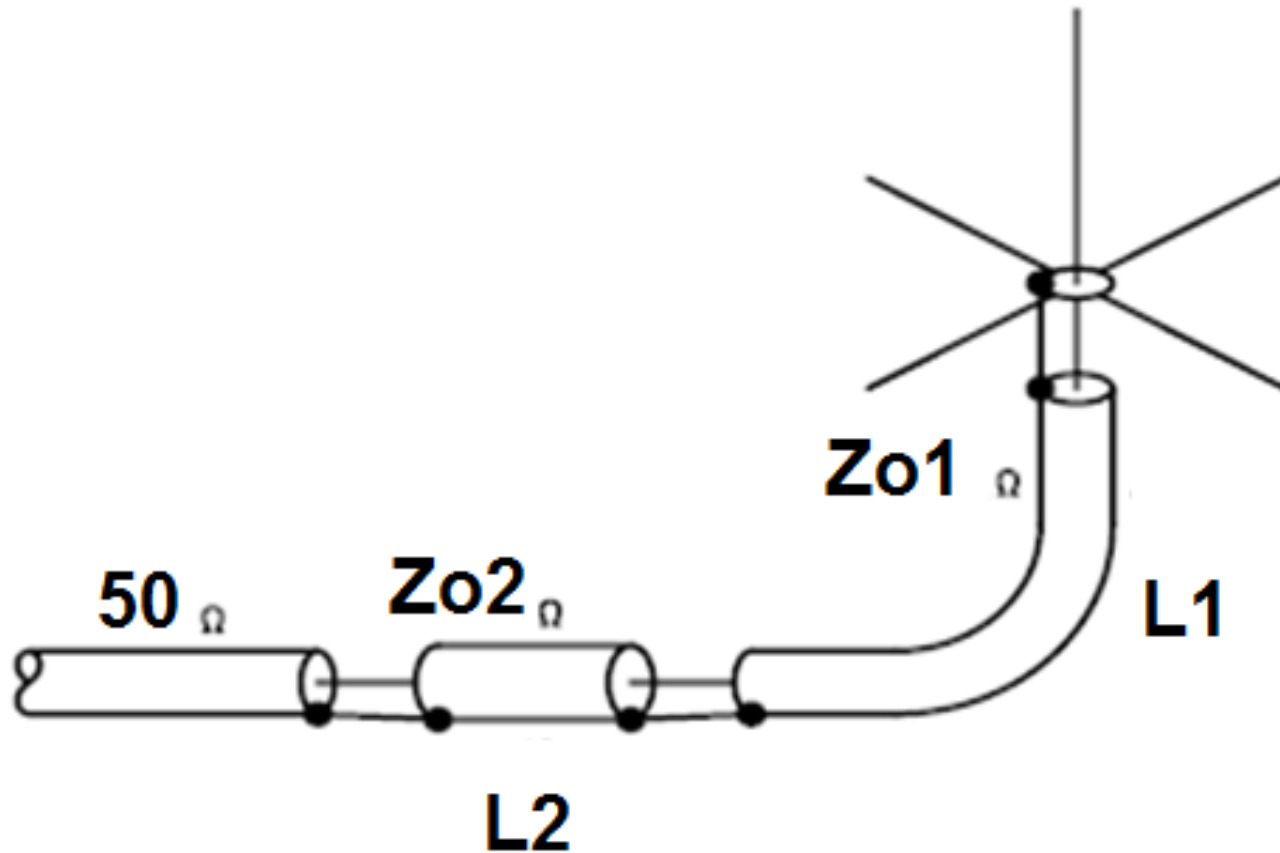
Circuit Analysis at 3.7 MHz for 1600 watts of power. Currents are around 30 amps peak.

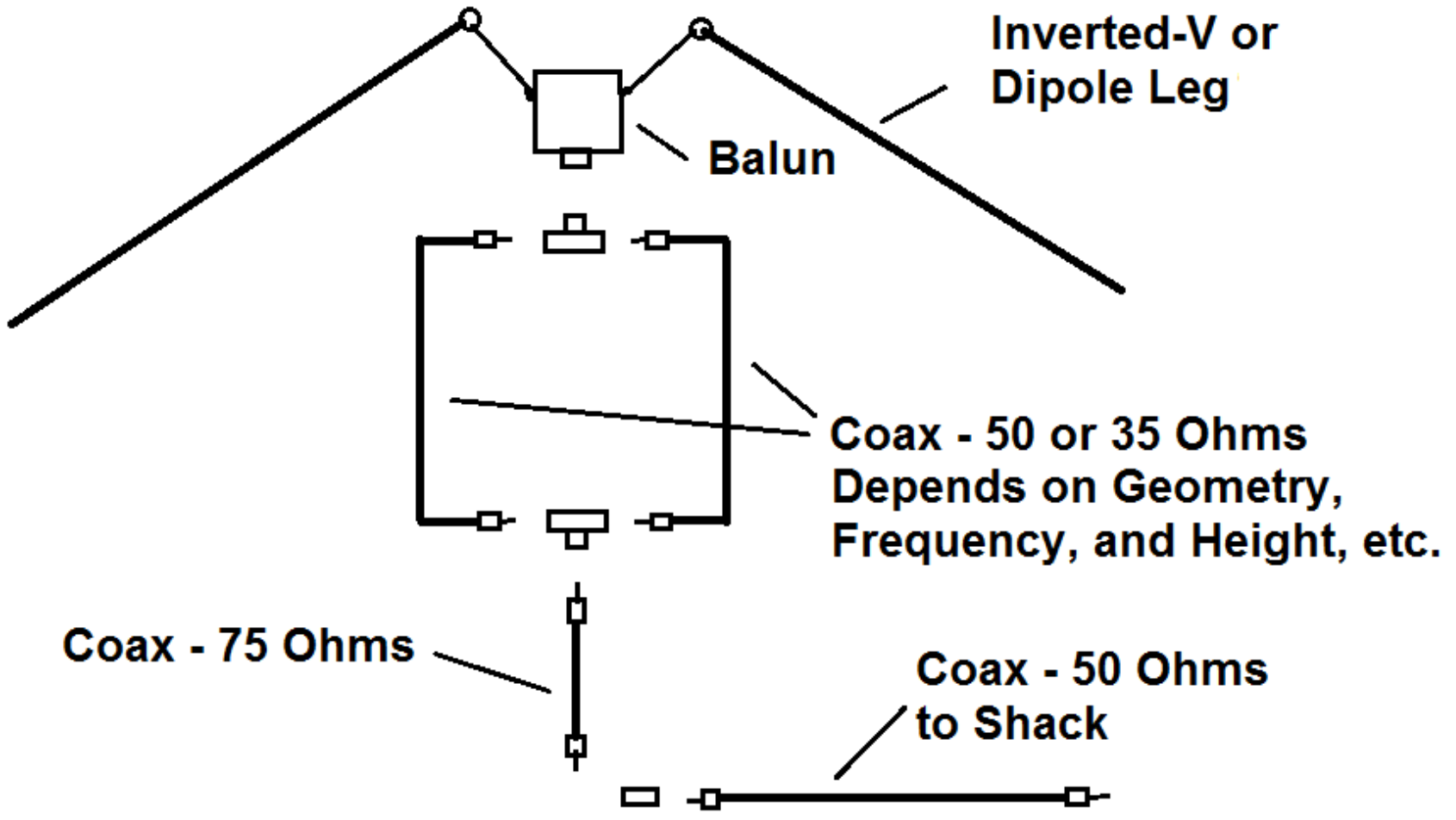


Another Method of Impedance Matching Using Series-Section Transmission Line Transformers



Series Transmission Line Optimization over Frequency – Minimize Peak SWR



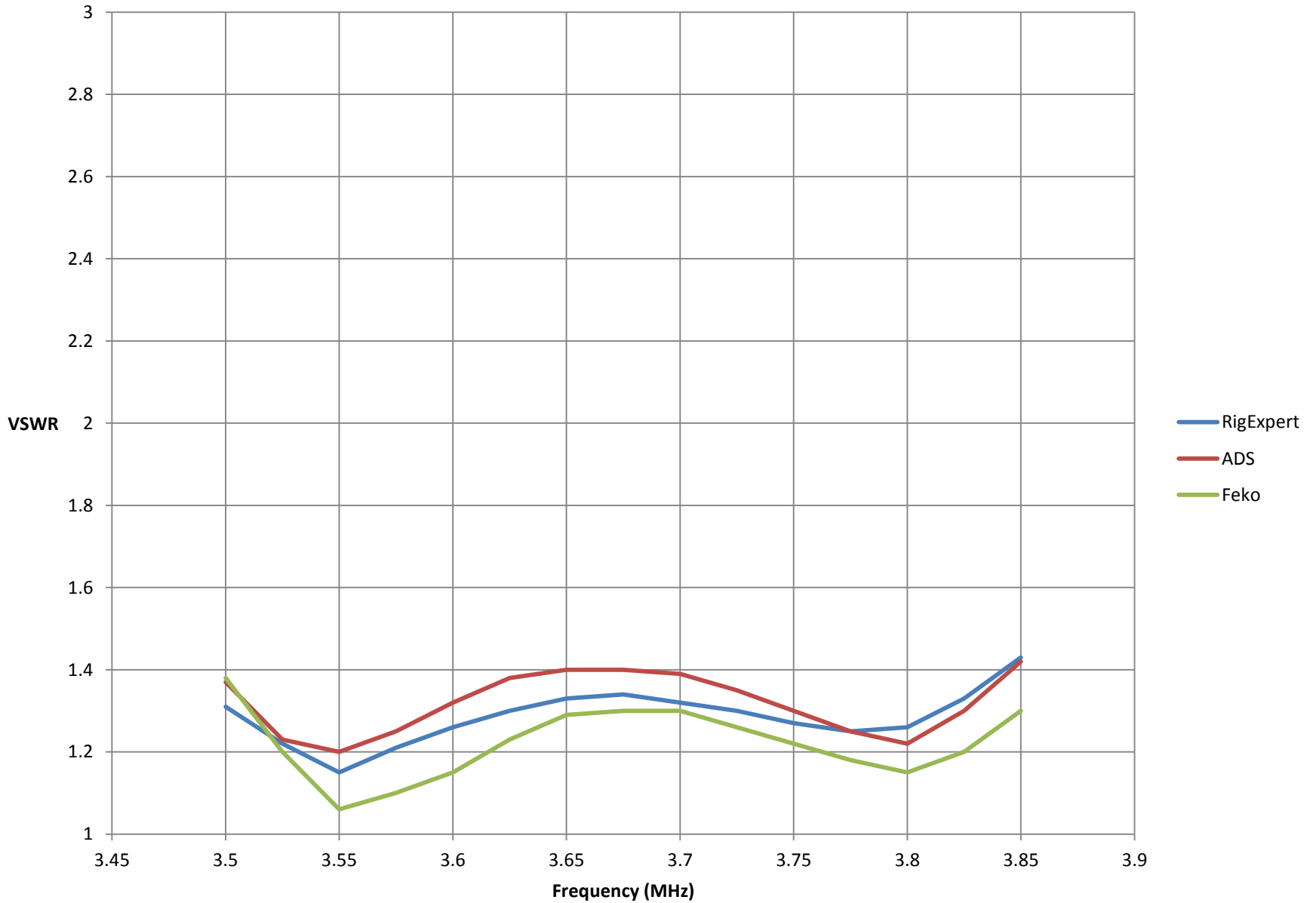


K3CR 80M Inverted-V 100 ft Optimized Series Transmission Line Matching Dimensions

- **Two 50 Ohm RG-213 lines ($VF = .66$) in Parallel each 89 ft long**
- **One 75 Ohm RG-11 line ($VF = .66$) = 29.5 ft long**
- **Balun Designs Model 1116d**



K3CR 80m Inverted-V 100 ft (Series Transmission Line Matching)

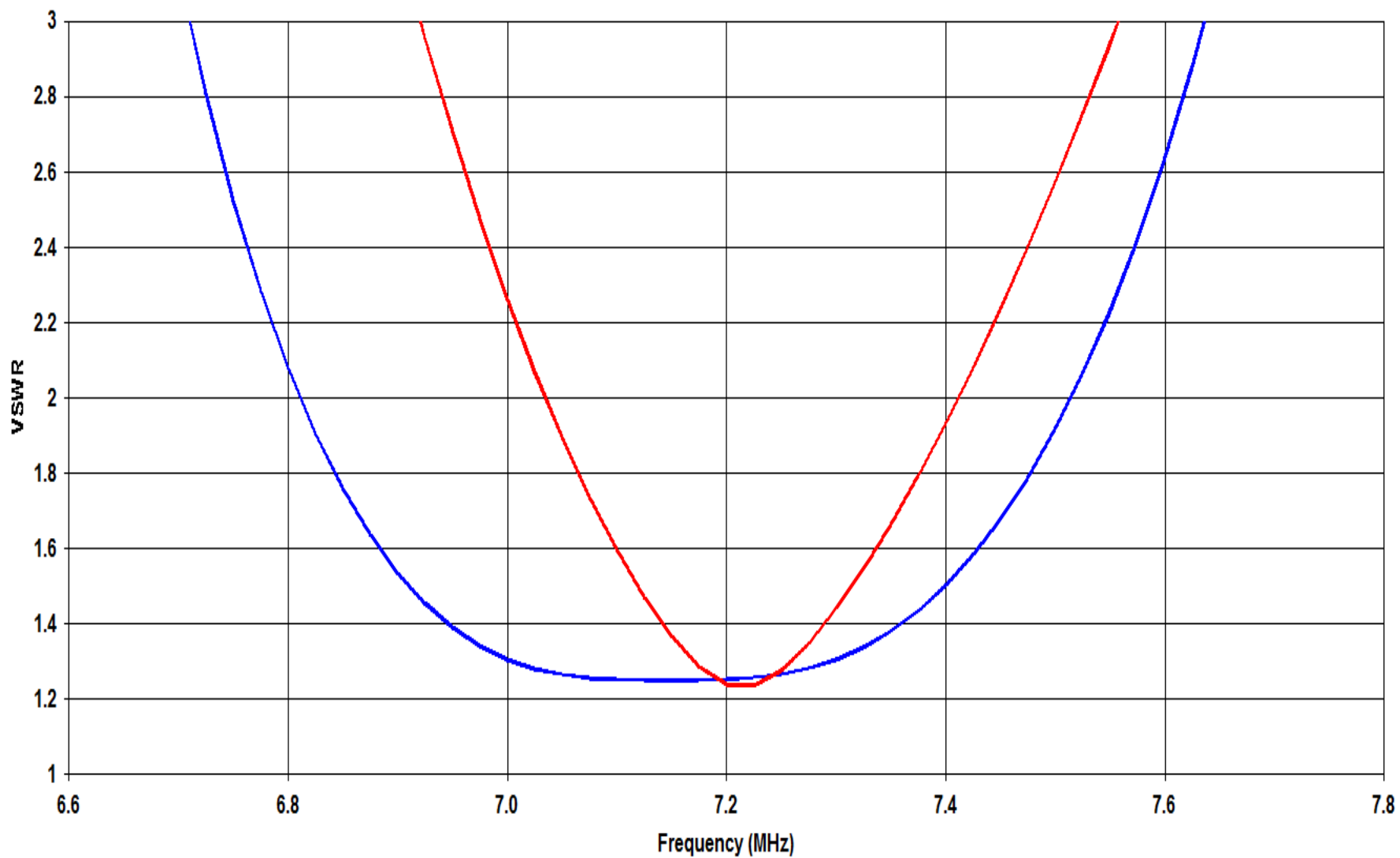


40m Inverted-V at 40 ft Optimized Series Transmission Line Matching Dimensions

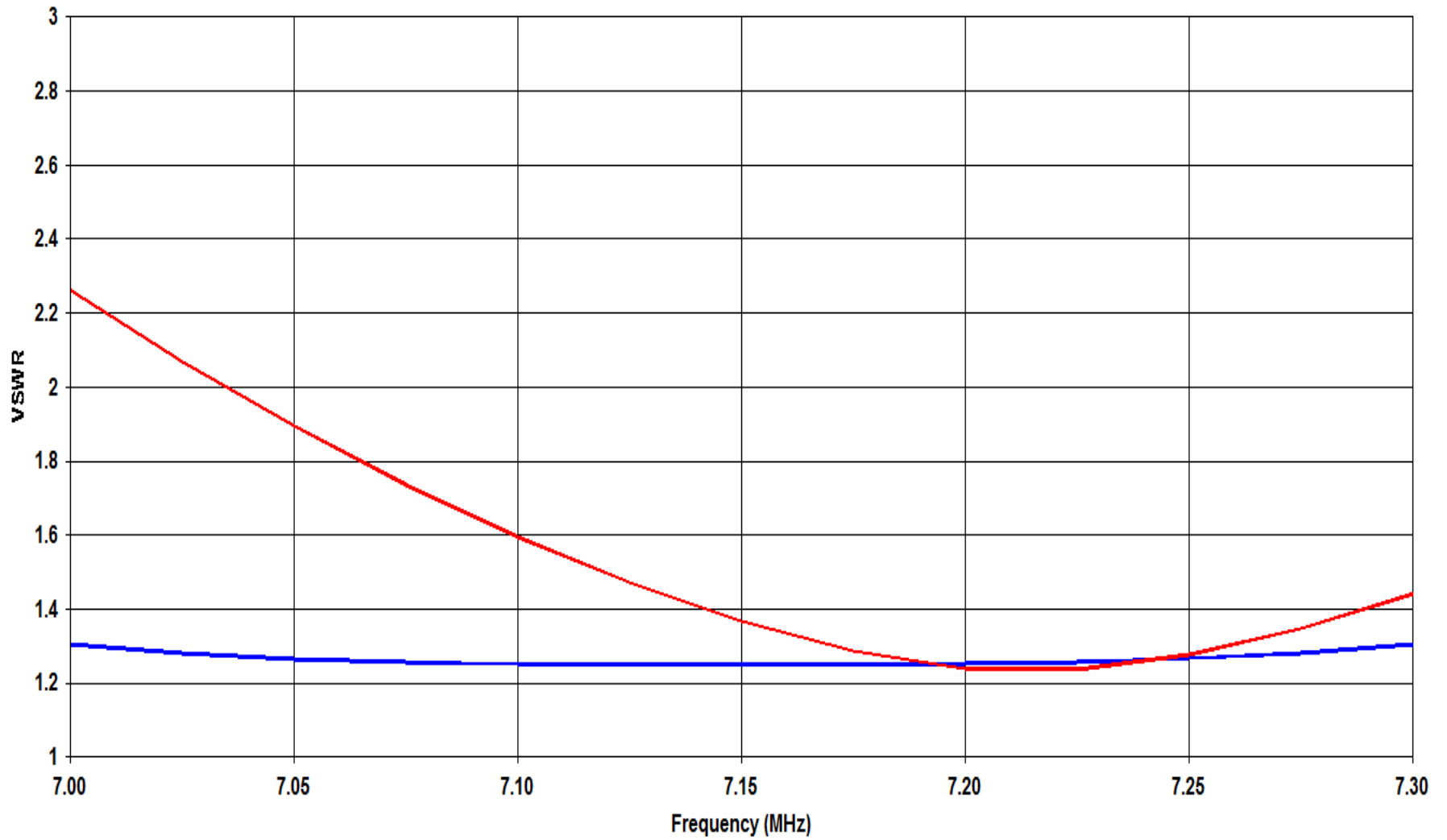
- Each half-length leg is 32' 11" long
- Two 35 Ohm RG-83 lines ($VF = .66$) in Parallel each 44' 10.5" long
- One 75 Ohm RG-11 line ($VF = .66$) = 7' 5.25" long



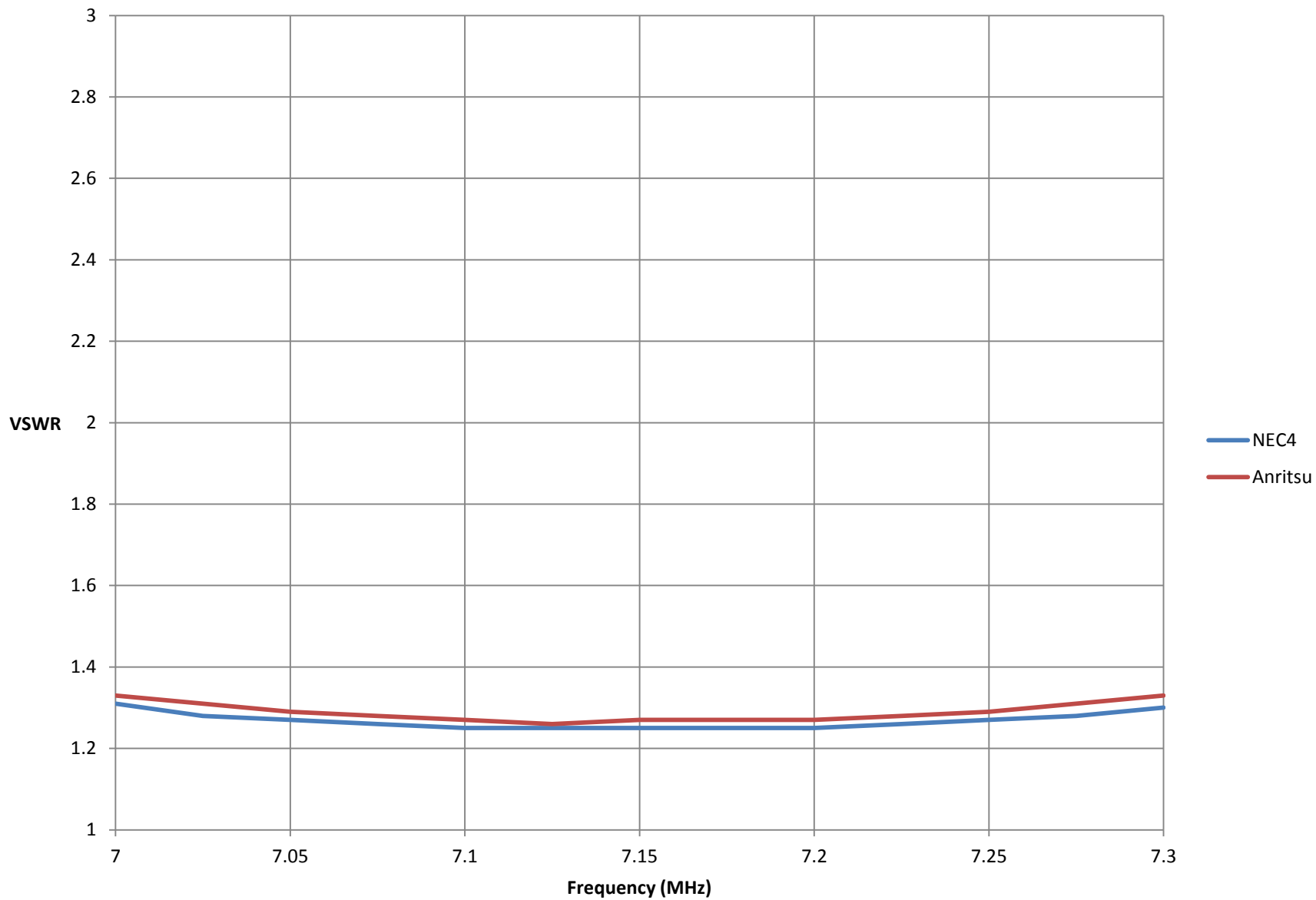
VSWR vs Frequency - 40m Inverted-V at 40 ft (No Matching - RED), (After Series Tline Matching - BLUE)



VSWR vs Frequency - 40m Inverted-V at 40 ft (No Matching - RED), (After Series Tline Matching - BLUE)



Optimized 40m Inverted-V at 40 ft at N3EB



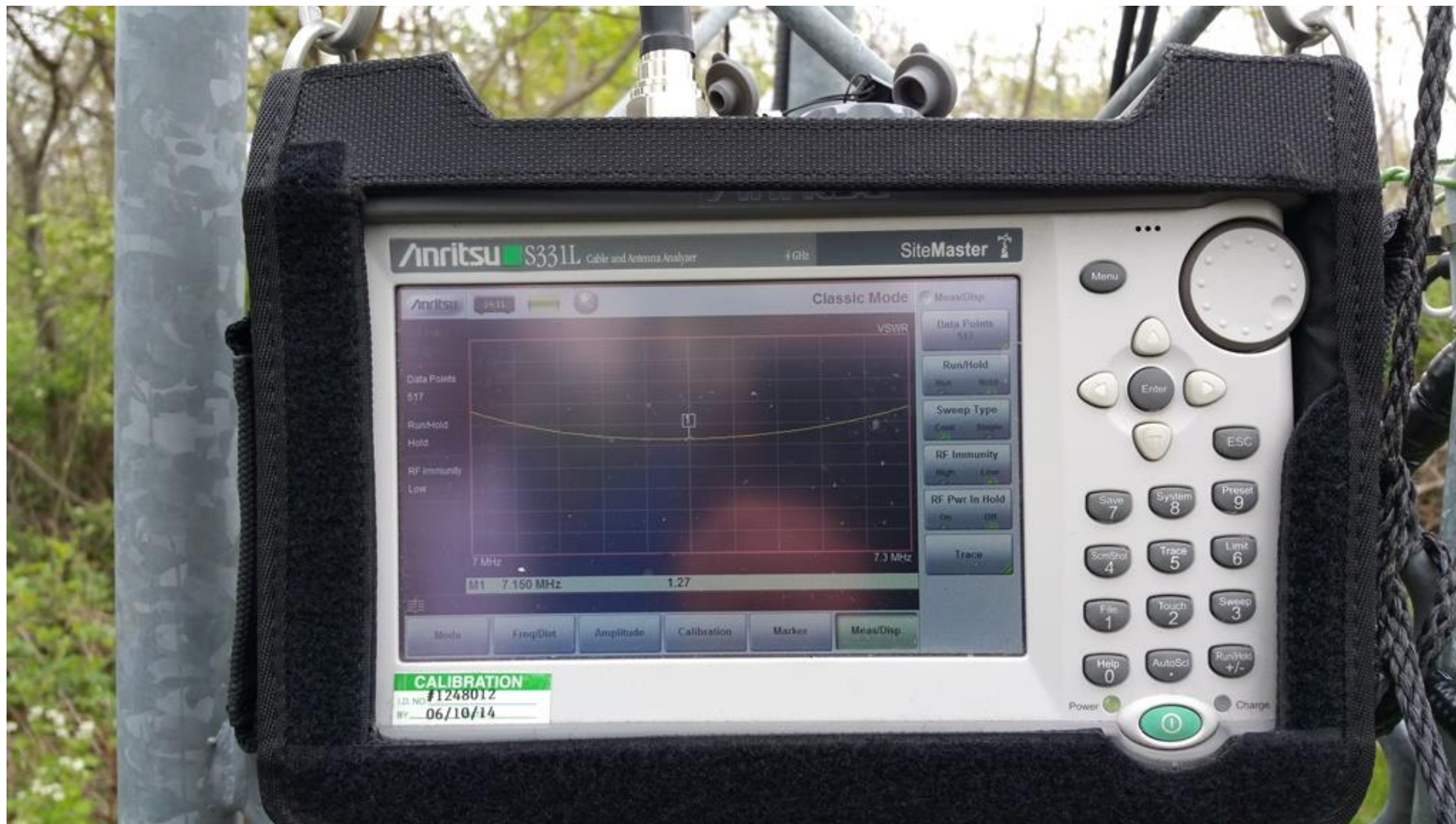
Optimized 40m Inverted-V at 40 ft at N3EB



Optimized 40m Inverted-V at 40 ft at N3EB

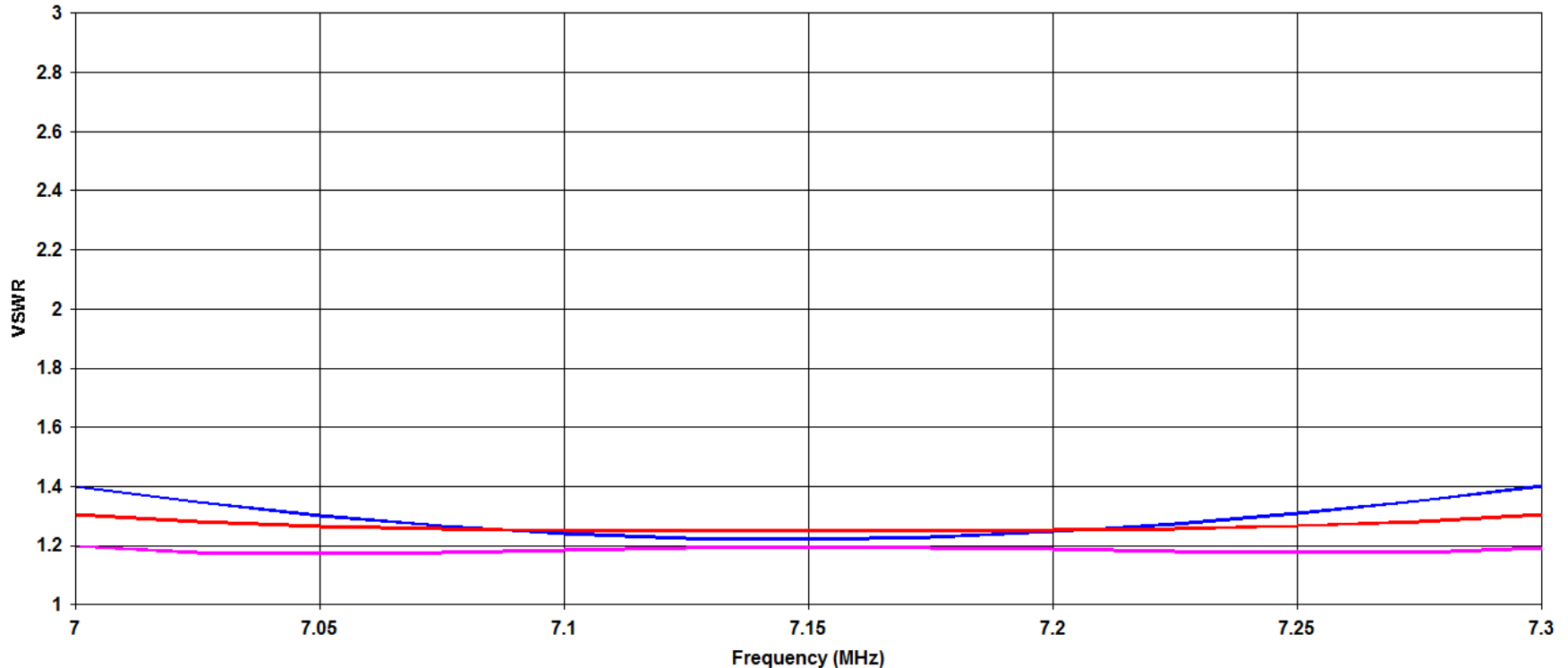


Measuring the SWR with the Anritsu S331L Analyzer at N3EB



40m Inverted-V Different Line Matching Impedance

VSWR vs Frequency

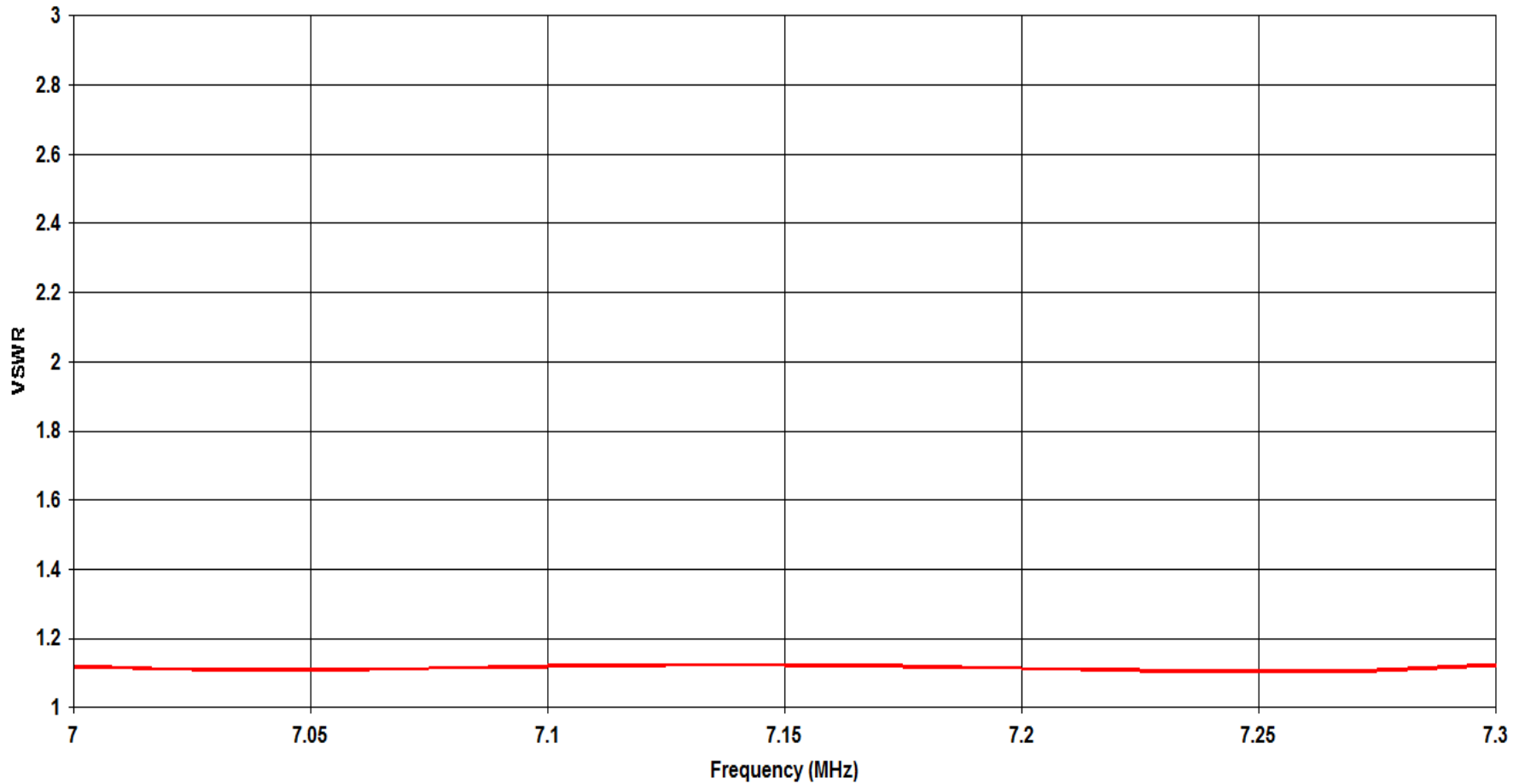


**Two 35 ohm lines (17.5 ohms) (RED), Two 50 ohm lines (25 ohms) (BLUE),
Four 50 ohm lines (12.5 ohms) (Purple)**

**Parallel 35 ohm lines – 44.89 ft, 75 ohm line – 7.43 ft, dipole half-length = 32.90 ft
Parallel 50 ohm lines – 45.13 ft, 75 ohm line – 7.36 ft, dipole half-length = 33.03 ft
Four 50 ohm lines – 44.87 ft, 75 ohm line – 6.51 ft, dipole half-length = 32.80 ft**

Optimized 40m Flat Dipole at 40 ft using Two Parallel 35 Ohm Lines and One 75 Ohm Line

VSWR vs Frequency



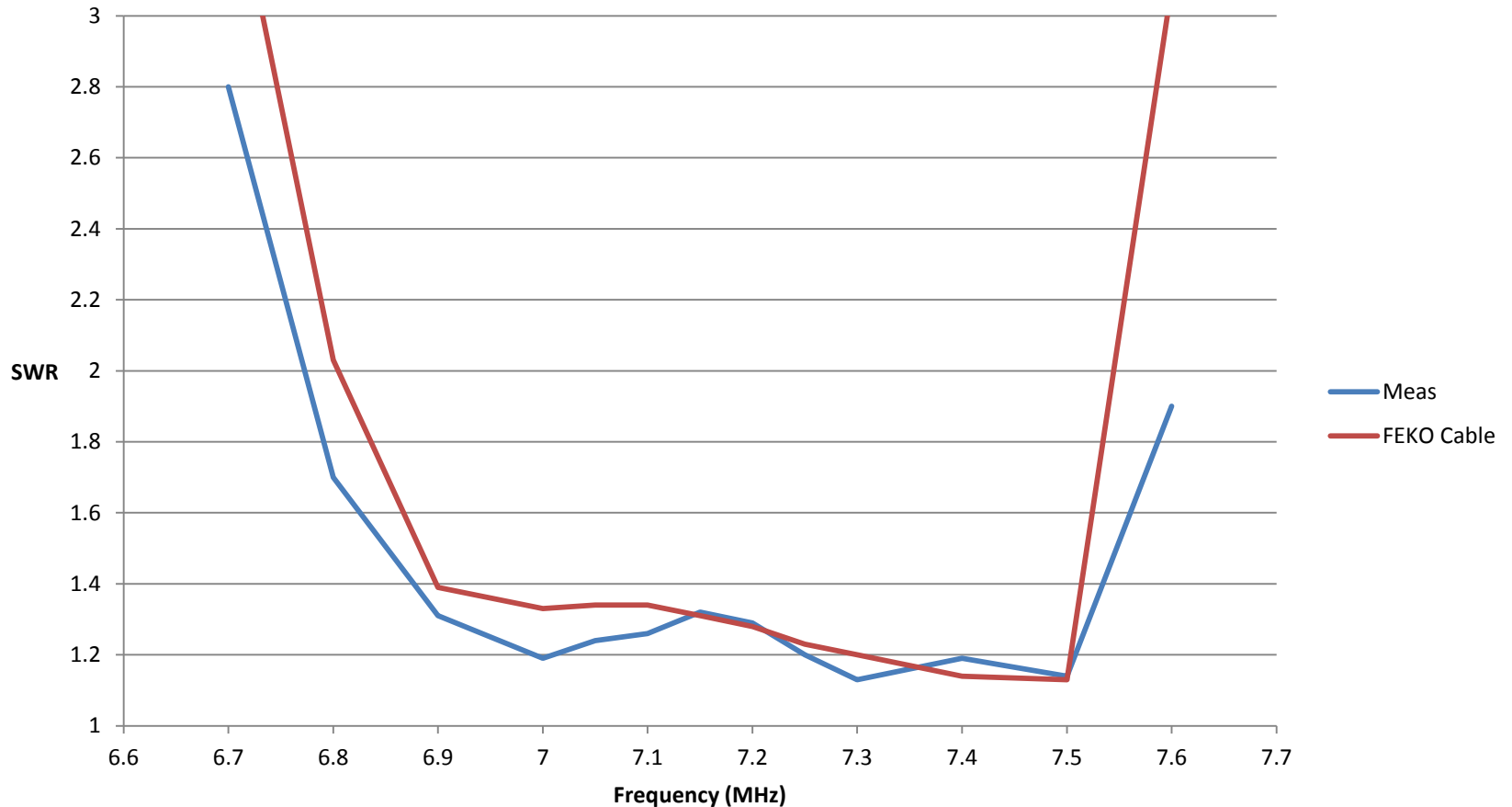
Can This Technique Work with Yagis?

4 Element OWA Yagi 48 ft Boom at 165 ft



Measured and FEKO Simulated SWR for 4 Element 40m OWA Yagi at 165 ft

4 Element OWA 40m Yagi



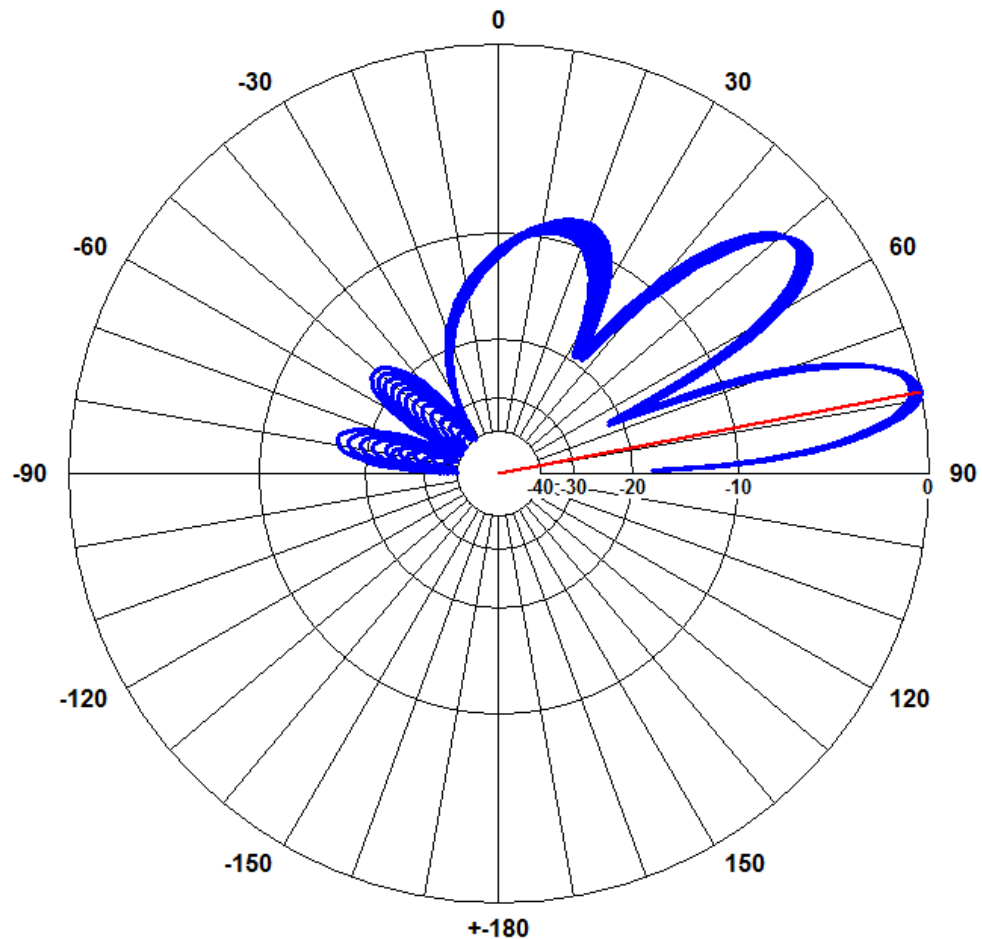
4 Element 40m OWA Yagi on 48 ft Boom at 165 ft – Frequencies from 7.0 to 7.3 MHz

4 Element 40m OWA Yagi 48 ft Boom at 165 ft
Frequencies from 7.0 to 7.3 MHz

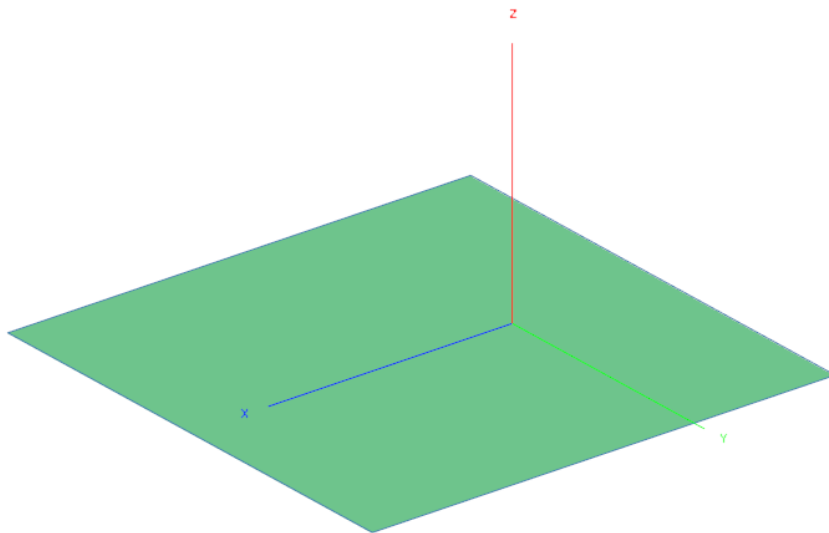
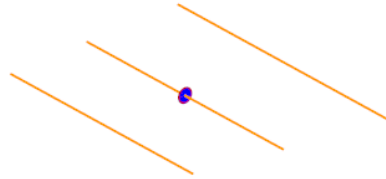
Gain Probe

Use the Left Mouse Button to
Select Data Point

Theta = 79 Deg
Total Gain = 13.617 (0) dB



Optimize a 3 Element 40m Yagi on the Same 48 ft Boom at 165 ft



3 Element 40m Yagi on 48 ft Boom up 165 ft 165 ft – Frequencies from 7.0 to 7.3 MHz

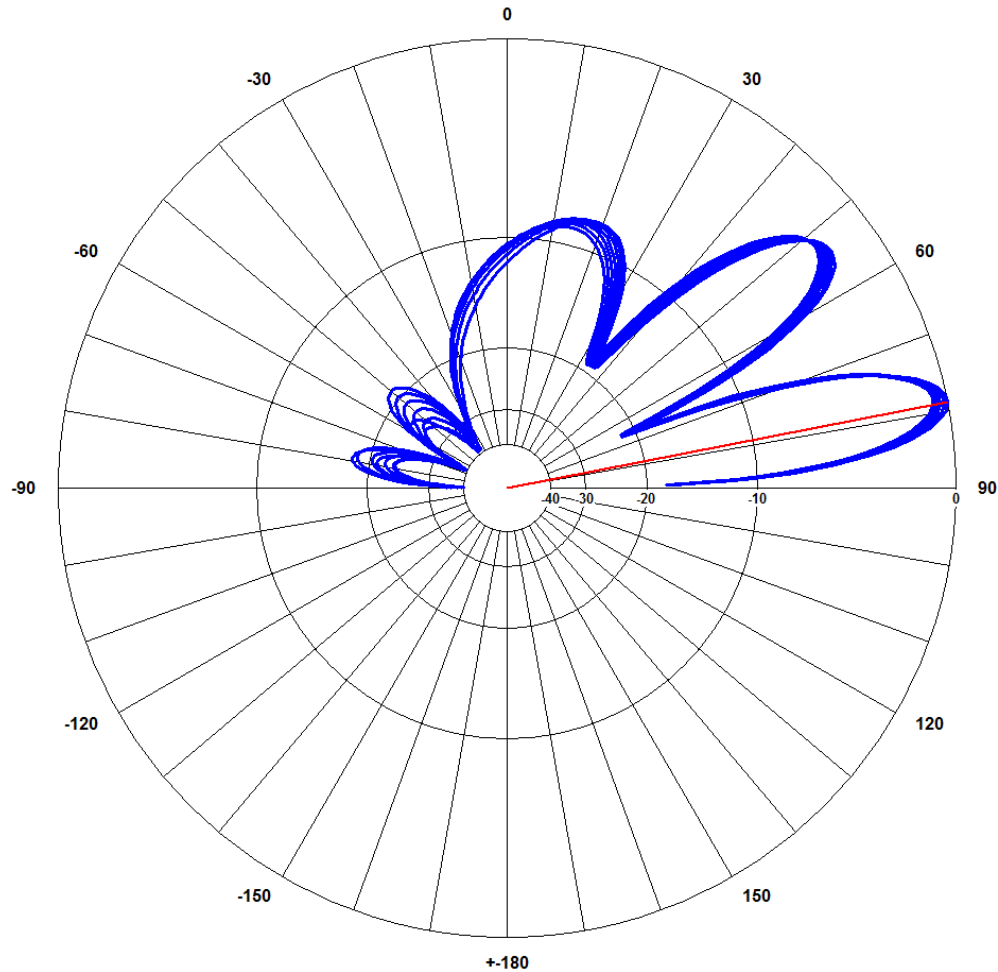
3 Element 40m Yagi 48 ft Boom up 165 ft
Frequencies from 7.0 to 7.3 MHz

Gain Probe

Use the Left Mouse Button to
Select Data Point

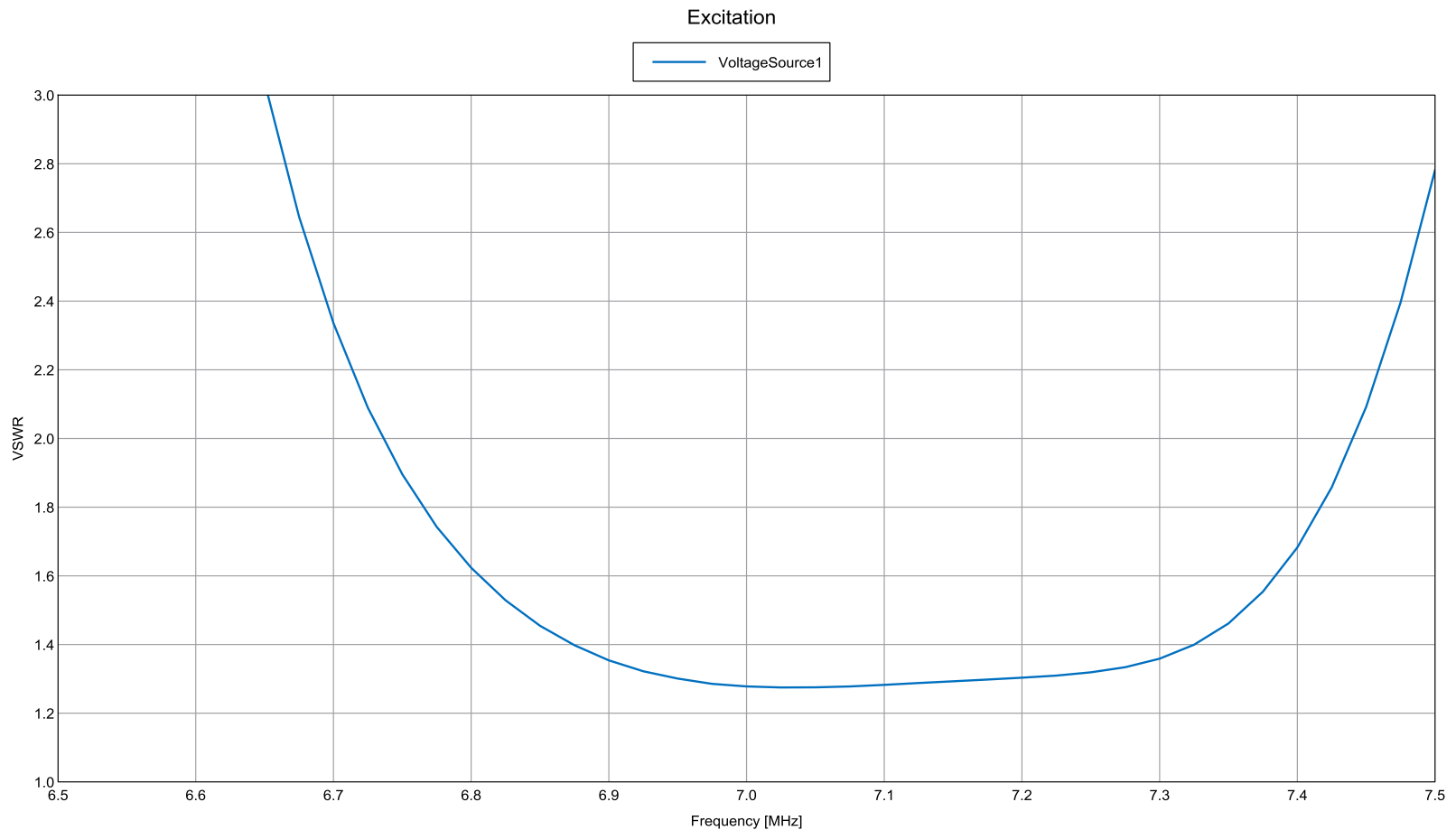
Theta = 79 Deg

Total Gain = 13.424 (0) dB



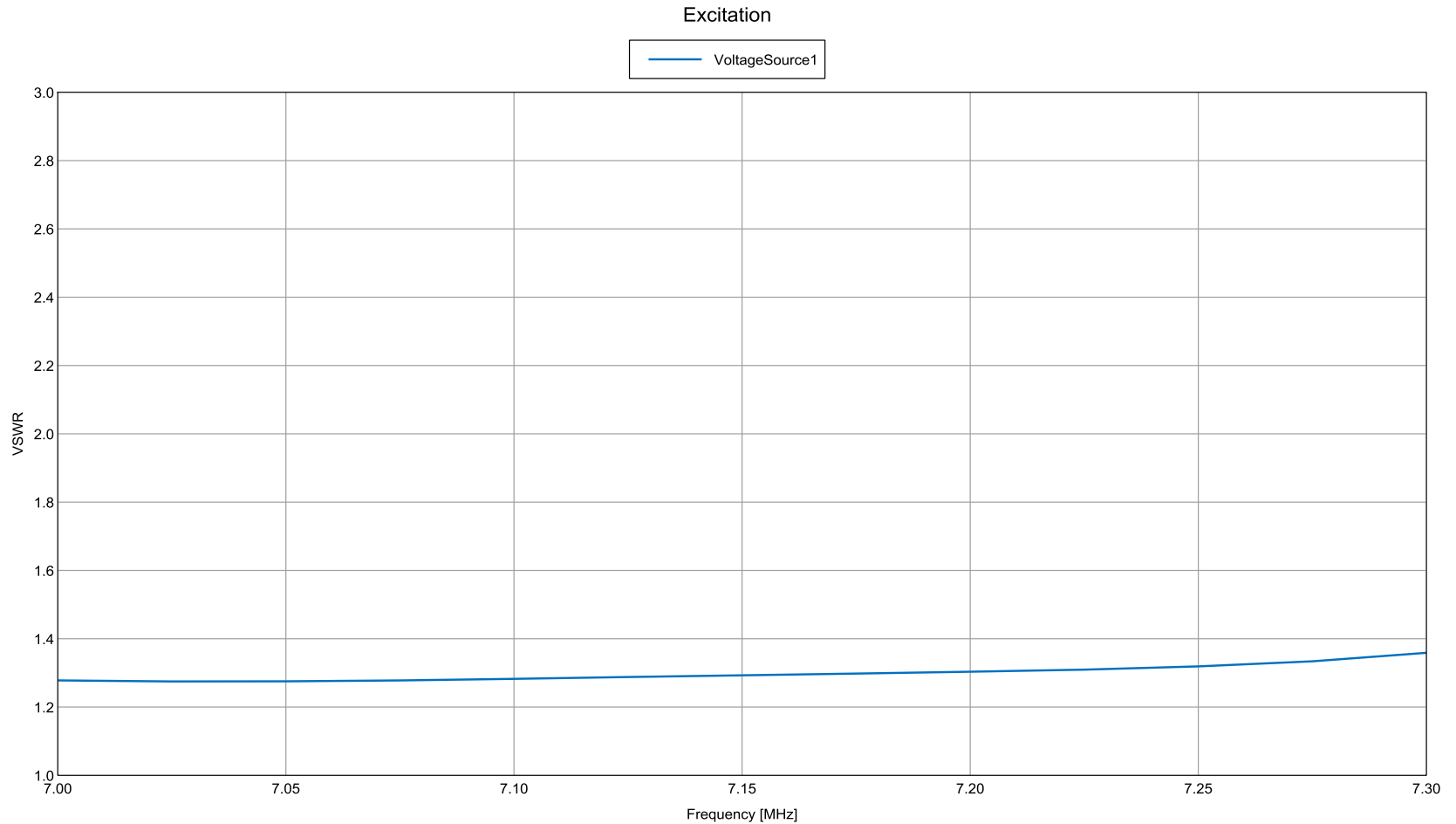
SWR After Matching with Just Parallel LC Network Across Feedpoint

$L = .19\mu\text{H}$, $C = 2600\text{ pF}$



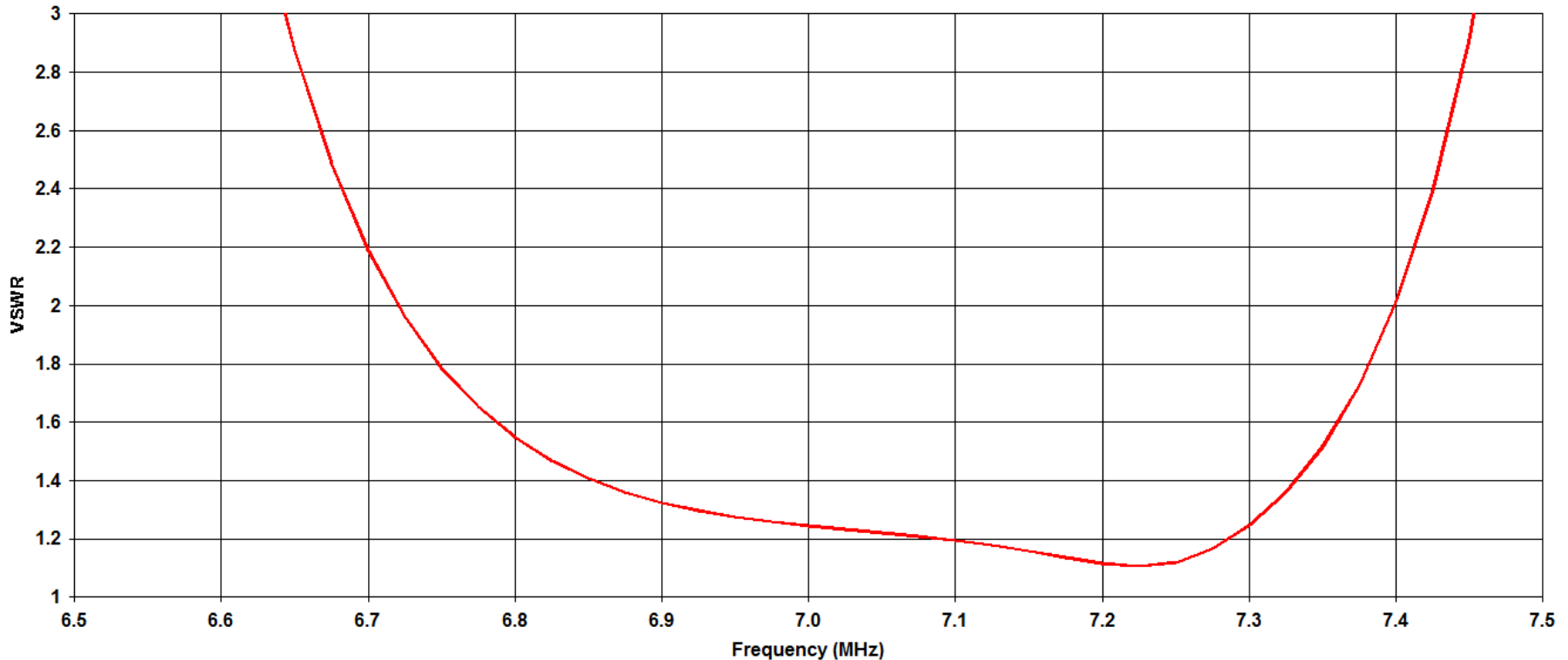
SWR After Matching with Just Parallel LC Network Across Feedpoint

$L = .19\mu\text{H}$, $C = 2600\text{ pF}$



3 Element 40m Yagi on 48 ft Boom up 165 ft – Series Transmission Line Matching – Three 35 Ohm RG-83 Lines 45.1 ft, Two 50 Ohm RG-213 Lines 2.7 ft

VSWR vs Frequency



3 Element 40m Yagi on 48 ft Boom up 165 ft – Series Transmission Line Matching – Three 35 Ohm RG-83 Lines 45.1 ft, Two 50 Ohm RG-213 Lines 2.7 ft

