Experimental Methods In Rf Desig ~UPD~

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Experimental Methods In Rf Design Most trials will be greatly reduced when the daily maximum allowable EIRP for a single channel is exceeded. The shortest distances (and strongest signals) are obtained when transmitting from a hilltop, ridge top, mountain, lake or other location where higher elevation allows higher antenna gain. Antenna gain is also affected by the frequency range to be covered. For example, if the antenna is designed for a single band of operation, and is to be used with narrow band RF equipment, such as a scanner, the impedance matching of the antenna at the lowest frequency of the band must be considered. For a VHF antenna operating on the low end of the VHF band (i.e., with relatively small dimensions), it might be possible to obtain a high gain of 50 to 60 dBi without providing means for matching the antenna to a 50 ohm load (as used with higher frequency antennas). In a broad band antenna, the impedance of the antenna itself can vary significantly over the band of operation. It is therefore important to match the impedance of the antenna to the impedance of the RF system used to receive the signal. Generally, one must have some knowledge of the equipment used with the antenna to properly match the impedance of the antenna to that of the receiver. Proper impedance matching will often result in maximum gain for the antenna, and the antenna gain will also be reduced when the antenna is used with equipment that is not matched to the antenna's impedance. For example, if the antenna is to be used with a crystal radio, a suitable coaxial cable should be used to connect the antenna to the receiver. If the antenna has a center tap, it is possible to connect the coaxial cable to the center

tap, and a 1:1 transformer should be used to match the antenna to the receiver. The required impedance of the antenna should be known before the antenna is constructed. If a network analyzer is available, this is the best way to determine the impedance of the antenna. Antenna gain and impedance of an antenna depend upon its length, shape and materials used to construct it, but also upon the application for which it is intended. These factors are considered in the design of antennas. It is important for a user of an antenna to understand the intended application before purchasing an antenna for use with equipment. In many cases, an antenna with a minimum length will provide good results for a particular application, but it is not necessary to have an antenna with the optimum length. CHAPTER 8 f988f36e3a