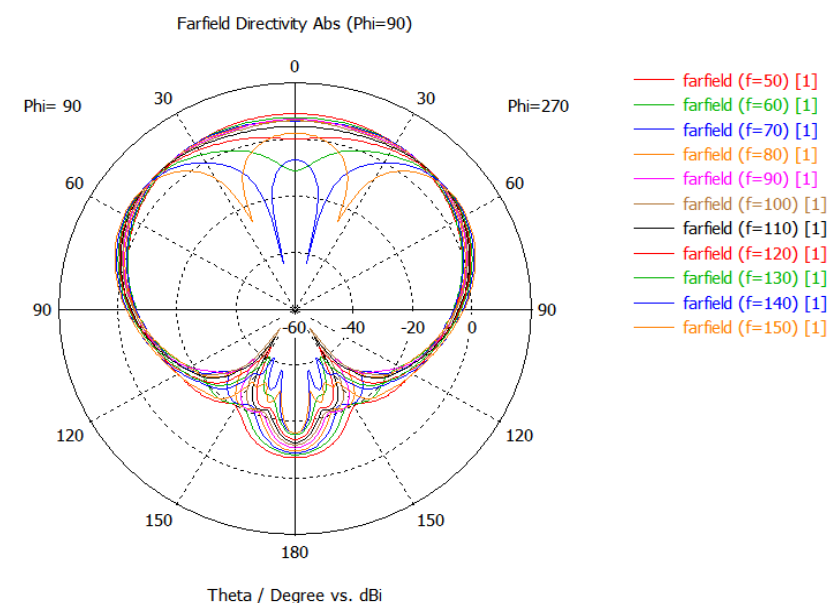
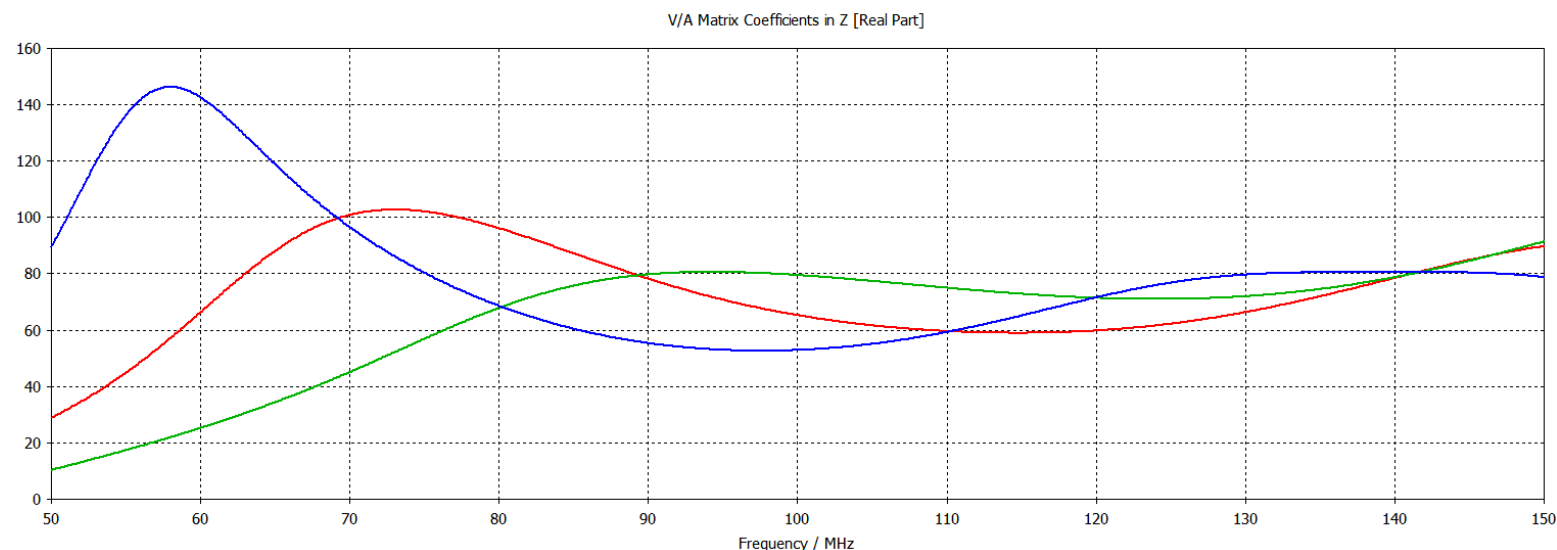
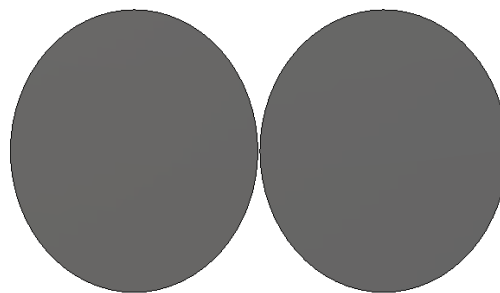


Antenna design update, April 15

John Cumner, Quentin Gueuning

Elliptical dipole



Impedances for a range of diameters:

1600/1400mm

1050/1330mm (Farfields shown)

1000/800mm

Farfields broadly similar, some increased smoothness for smaller dipoles

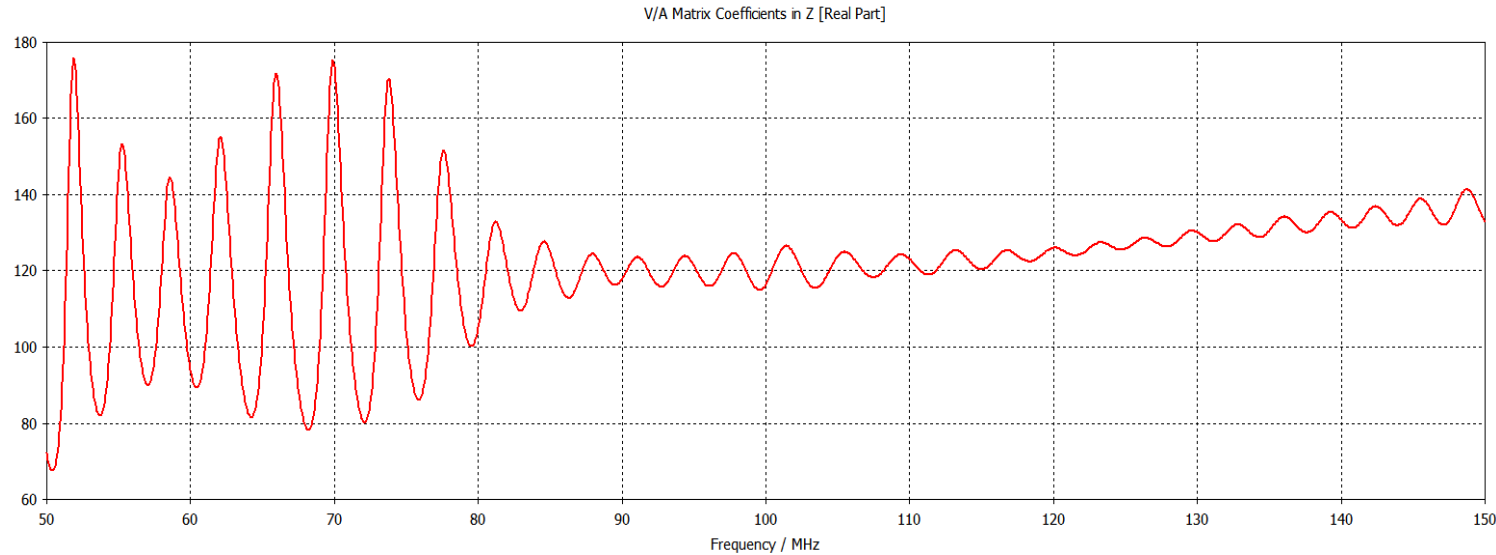
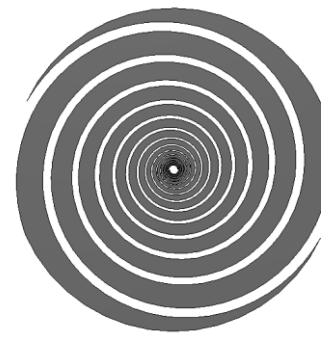
10m ground plane

~10dB backwards, beams uniformity
deteriorates at ~100MHz

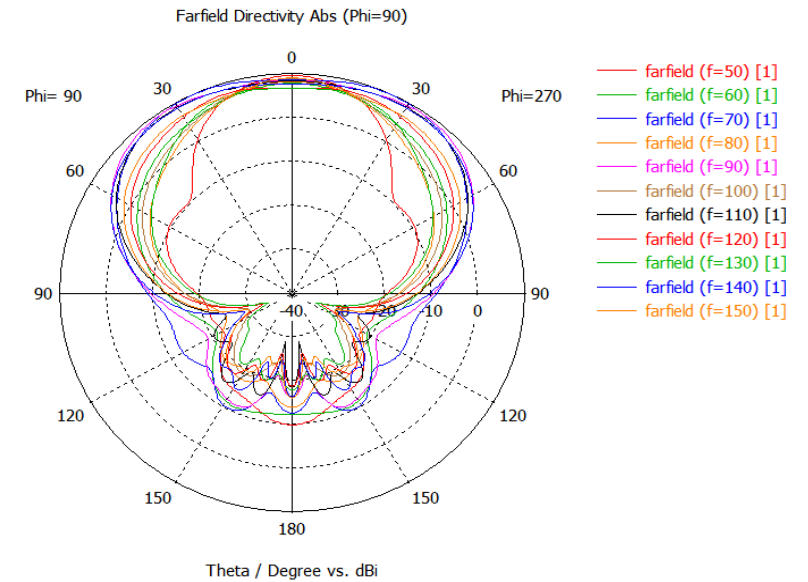
Elliptical dipole

PROs	CONS
Simple design	Requires ground plane
Flat input impedance	Requires balun
Low input impedance	Beam separates at top end of frequency band
Possible to expand to second polarization	

Flat log spiral



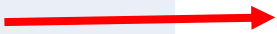
Quite a resonant impedance, this is from the size of the antenna.
Impedance about $\sim 120\Omega$



10-20dB backwards. Closer beam uniformity, although rotational features can be seen.

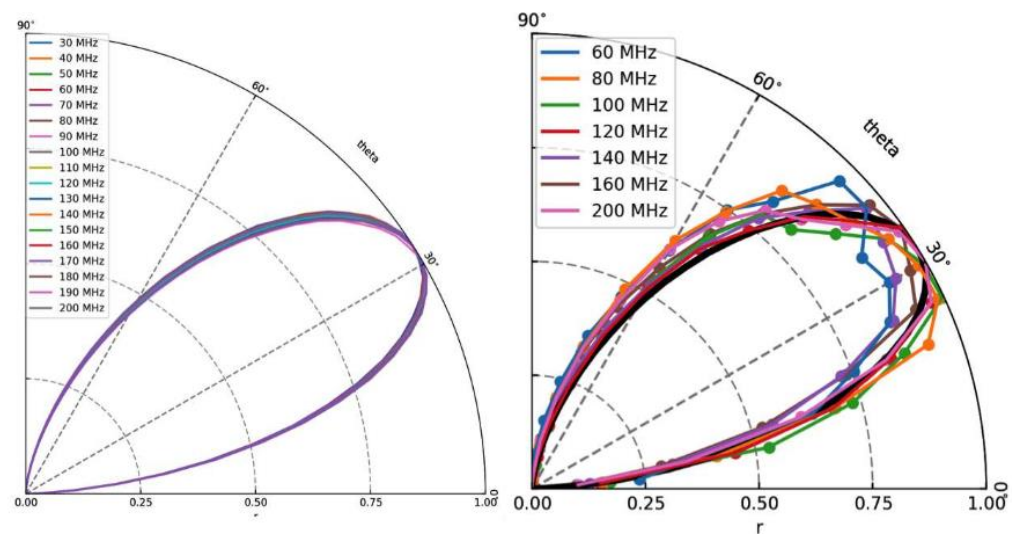
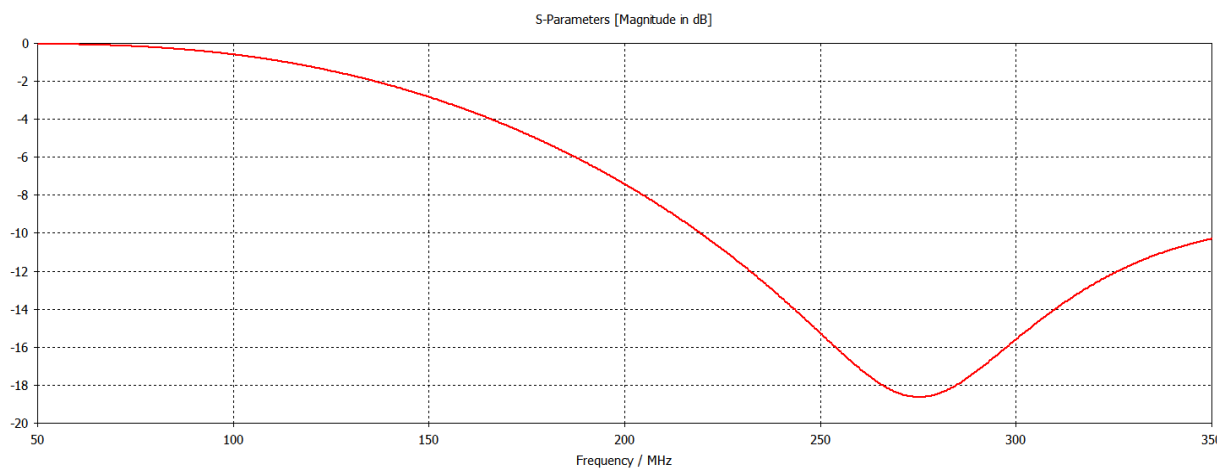
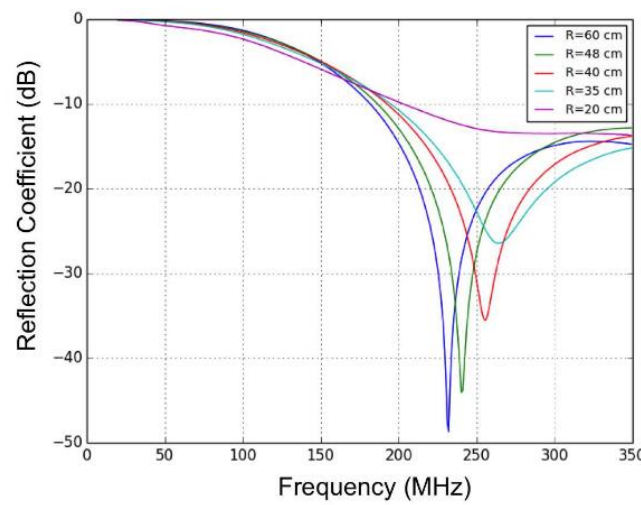
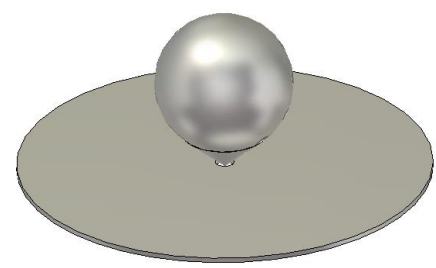
Flat log spiral

PROs	CONs
Wide sky beam	Requires ground plane
Covers full band	Requires balun
Relatively low input impedance	Beam rotates with frequency
	Spiky input impedance



Could be designed without, have not yet looked into it

SARAS2 monopole

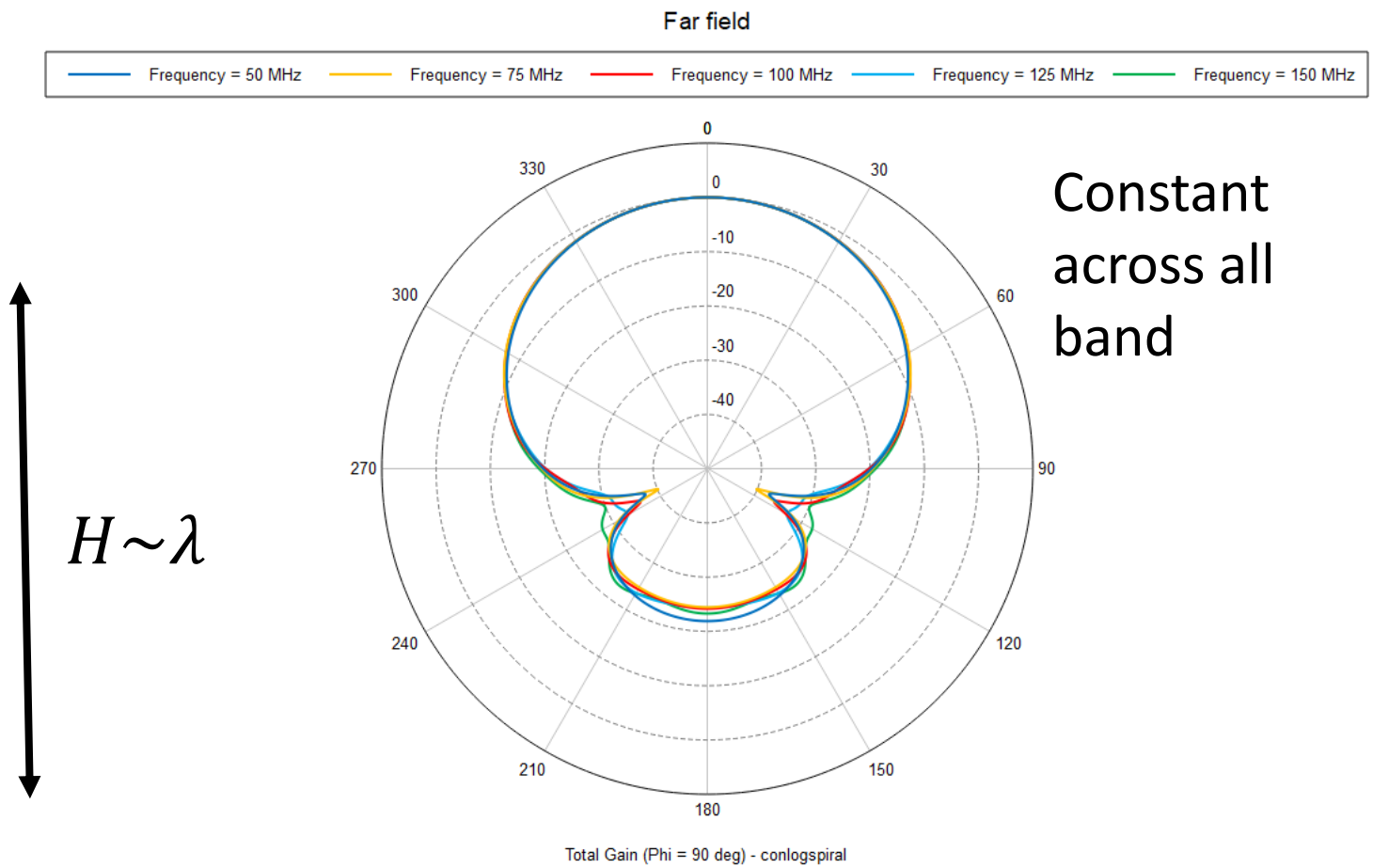
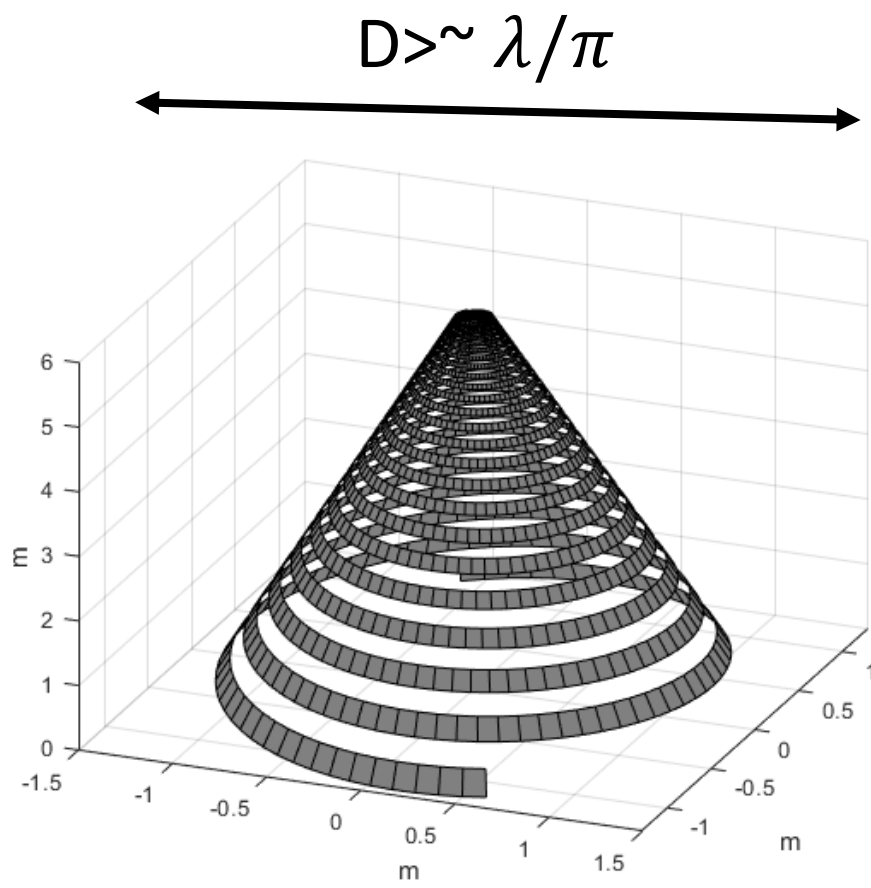


Is designed to function higher than our frequency band, would need to be scaled up.
Possible -30dB S11m, and uniform farfields

SARAS2 monopole, style

PROs	CONs
Monopole, so no balun	Needs scaling to our band
Uniform farfields	Unpolarized
Match-able input impedance (at higher frequencies)	
Low feedpoint	

Conical log spiral



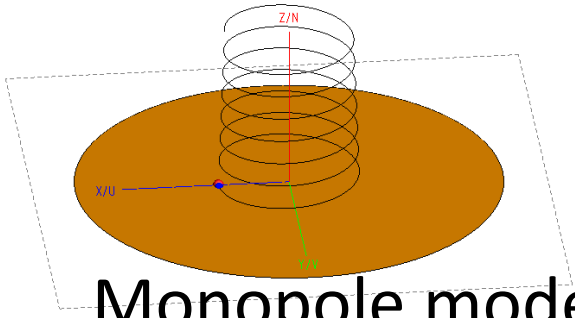
-20/30 dB backward -> better than a ground plane

Conical log spiral

PROs	CONs
Very low beam chromaticity	Matching circuit
No ground plane	1 pol
Flat input impedance	Few meters high
Wire version (simple)	
Cover all band	

lossless broadband **tapered matching circuit** along the apex of the cone (e.g. coax to parallel wire transformer)

RF system on the ground inside the spiral ?



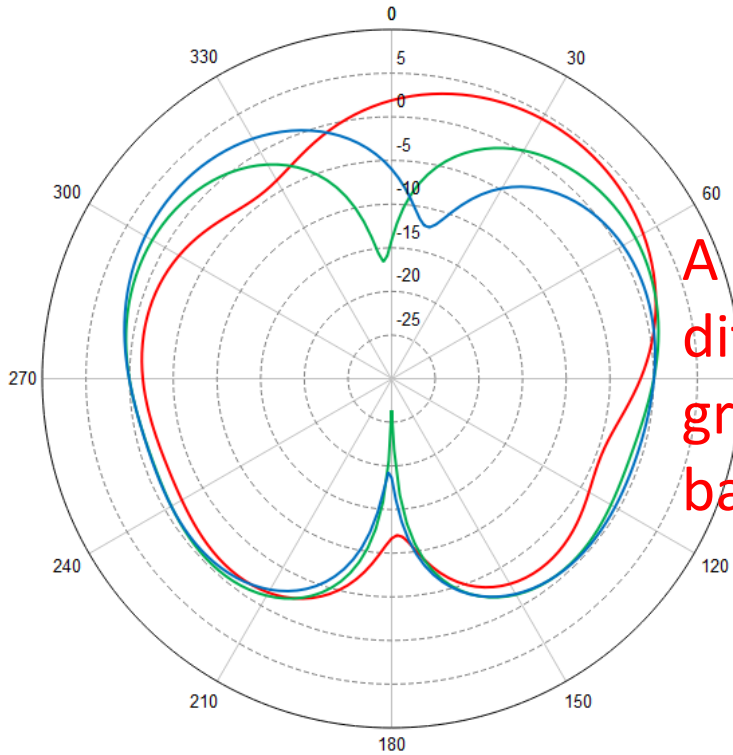
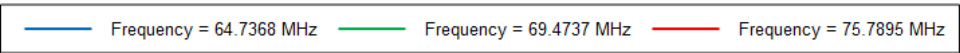
Monopole mode

$(D \ll \lambda)$
Far field

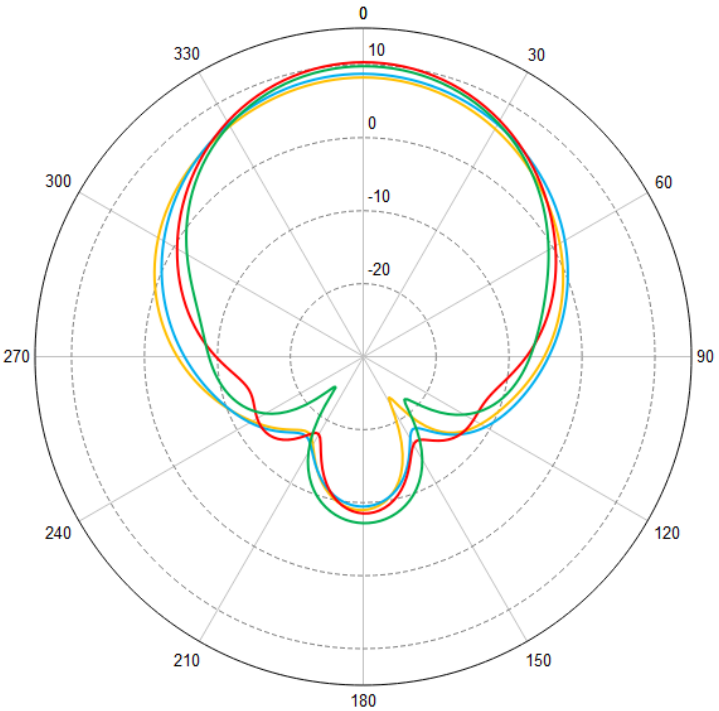
Helical antenna

Travelling wave mode

$(D \sim \lambda/\pi)$
Far field



A lot of power is diffracted toward ground ! + small bandwidth



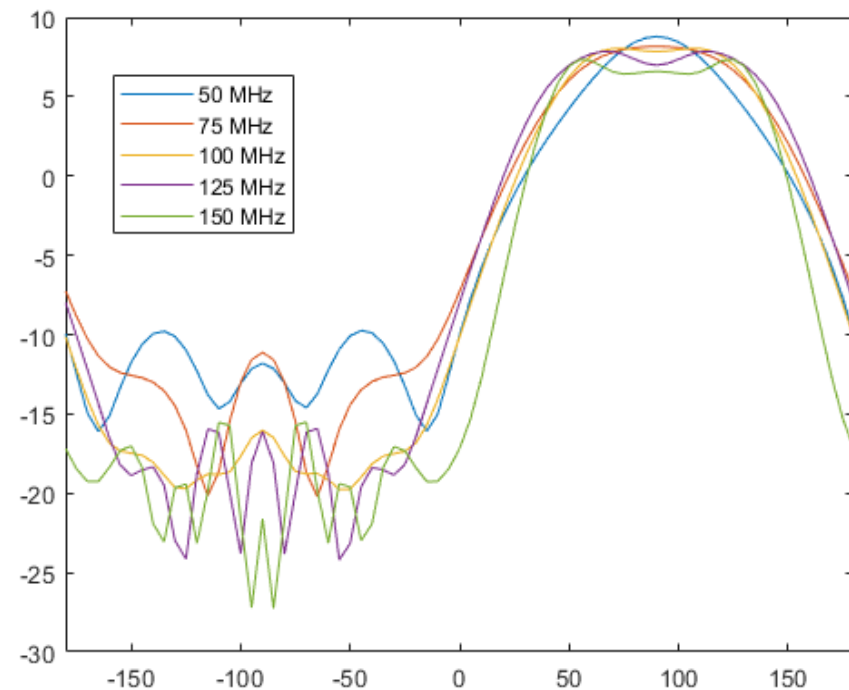
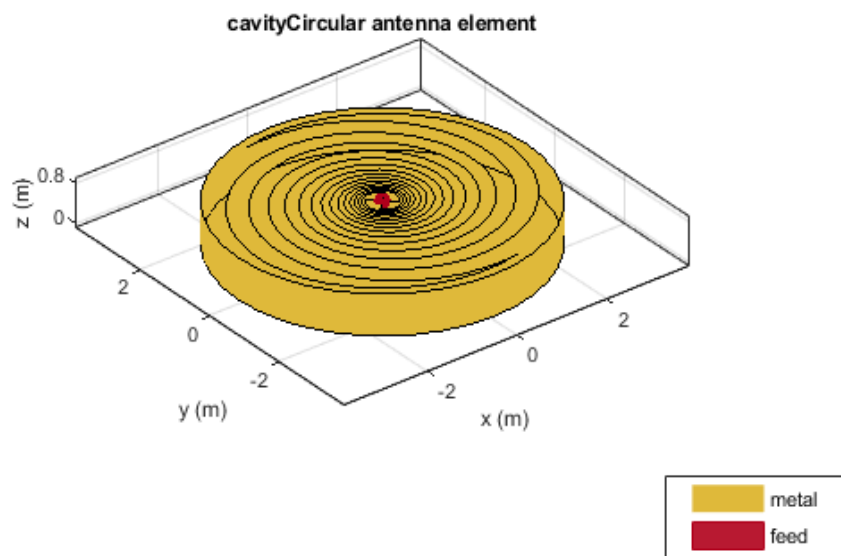
-20 dB backward
20-30% bandwidth

Helical antenna (traveling wave mode)

PROs	CONs
Smaller ground plane (directive antenna)	Bandwidth ($S_{11} = -15$ dB) max 25-30 %
Input impedance potentially tunable down to 50 Ohm	1 pol
Pencil beam	

Cavity-backed flat spiral

The cavity destroy the frequency independent property of the spiral



Additional designs

- Sinuous antenna
- Inverted Vivaldi feed, possibly with shielding
- Horn antenna
- HIBiscus antenna
(<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?arnumber=8072391>)