

Inverted-V Log Periodic Antenna

Evaluation and Expected Performance

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Talk Overview

- Review our objective from last year
- Improved design approach
 Sub-bandwidth concept
- 1/100 scale prototype
 - simulation results
 - experimental results
- Conclusions

Objective

Modification of the Log Periodic Dipole Array (LPDA) antenna to achieve a more compact and robust structure that requires minimal maintenance, and provides good performance.

A Different Approach to LDPA Design

$$\frac{S_{1,2}}{L} = \frac{1 - \tau}{1 - \tau^{N-1}}$$

 $s_{1,2}$ = Largest spacing distance N = Elements L = Boom length τ = Scale Factor

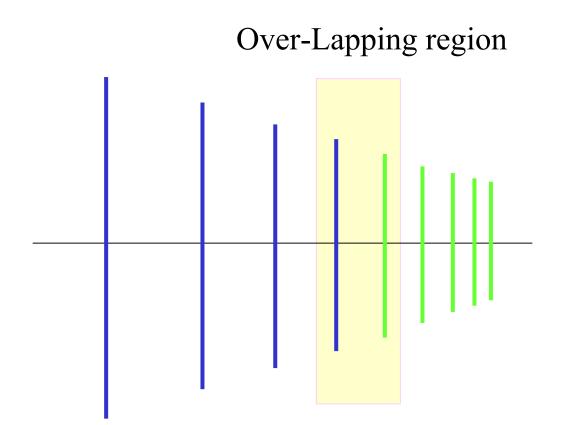
Improved Structure Design

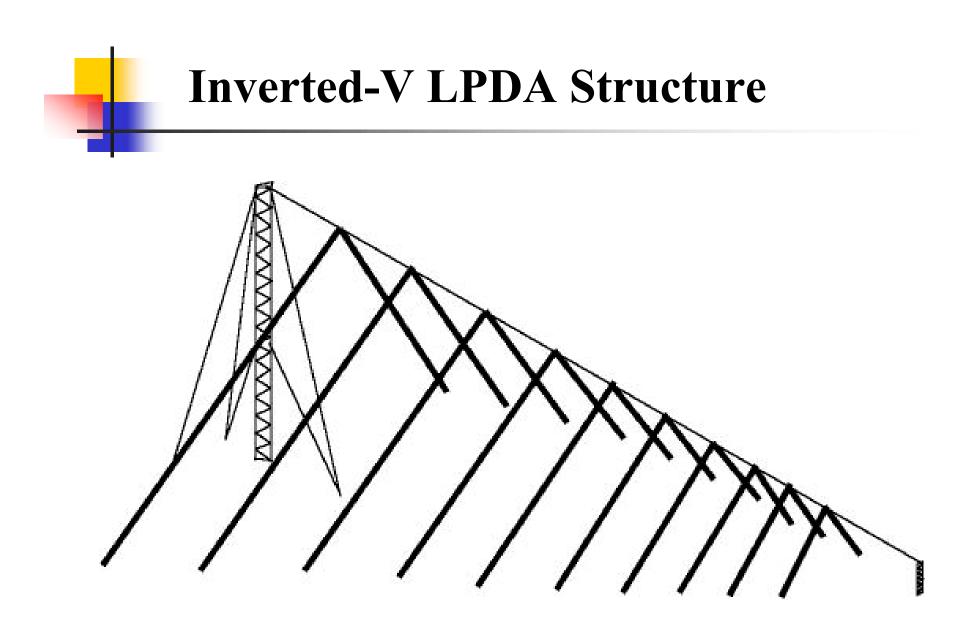
Sub-Bandwidth Concept

"Breaking the design bandwidth into a number of sub-bandwidths" Mathematically,

$$BW = \frac{f_{\max_1}}{f_{\min}} \cdot \frac{f_{\max}}{f_{\max_1}} = \frac{f_{\max}}{f_{\min}}$$



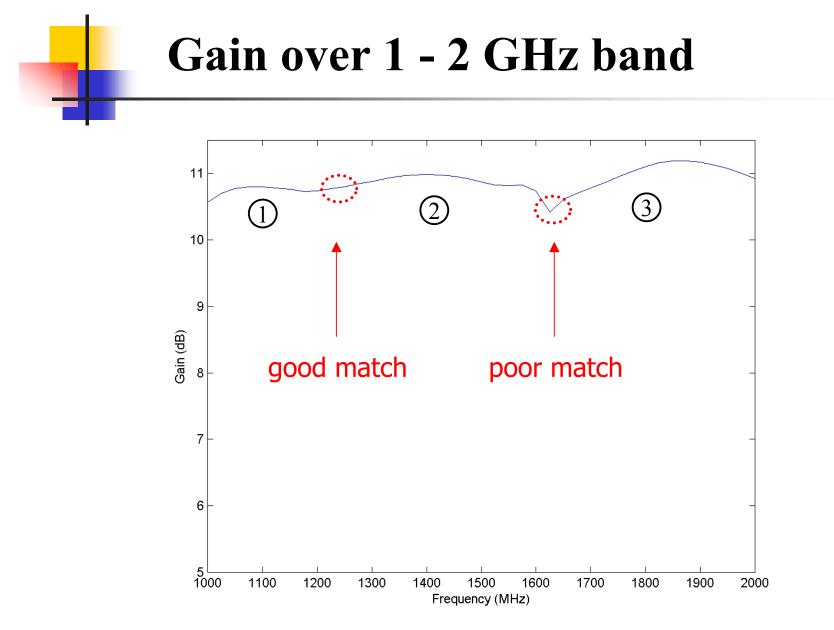




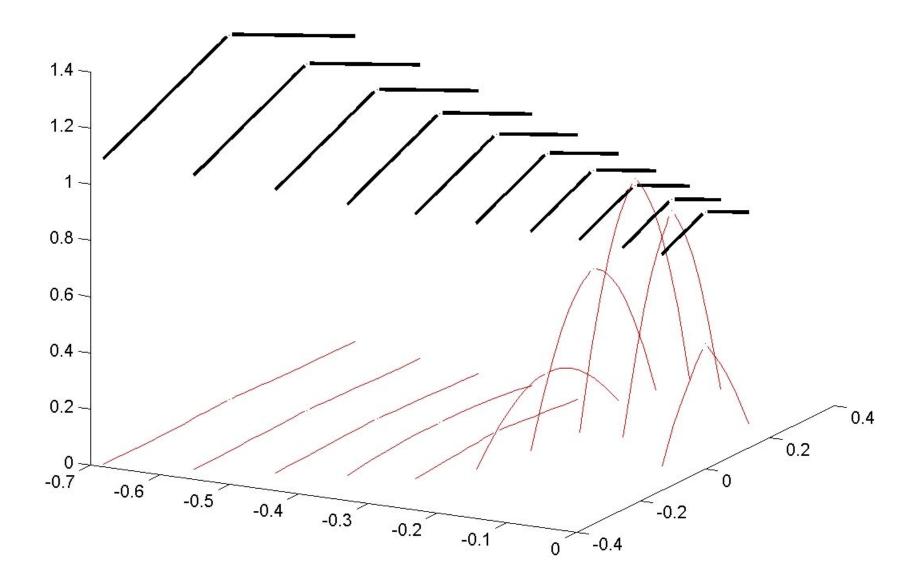
Prototype – 1/100 Scale Model Design

• For frequency band 1.2 – 1.8GHz

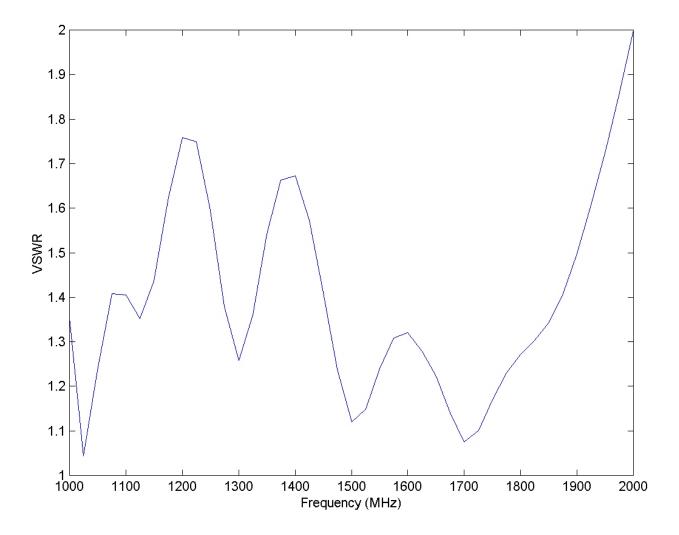
N = 10 L = 13.2cm S_{1,2} = 2.4cm Sub-Bandwidth_1: $\tau = 0.9$ Sub-Bandwidth_2: $\tau = 0.87$ Sub-Bandwidth_3: $\tau = 0.9$

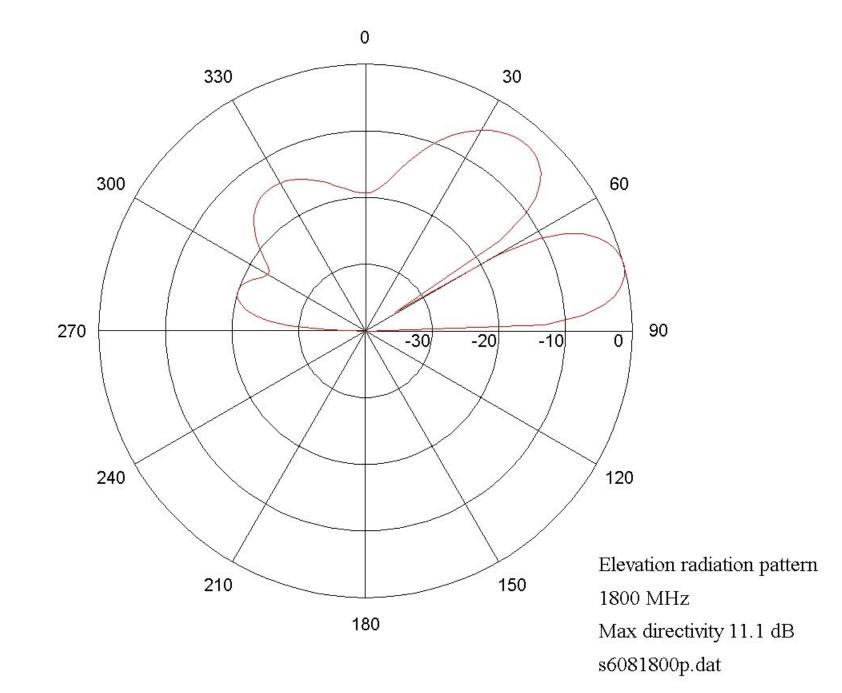


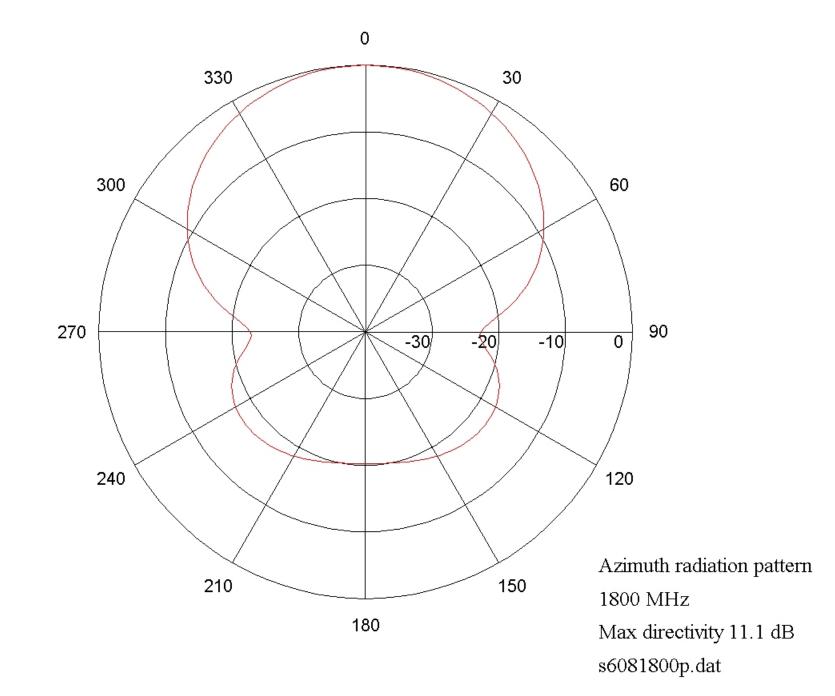
Current distribution of Inverted-V LPDA (s6081800c.dat)

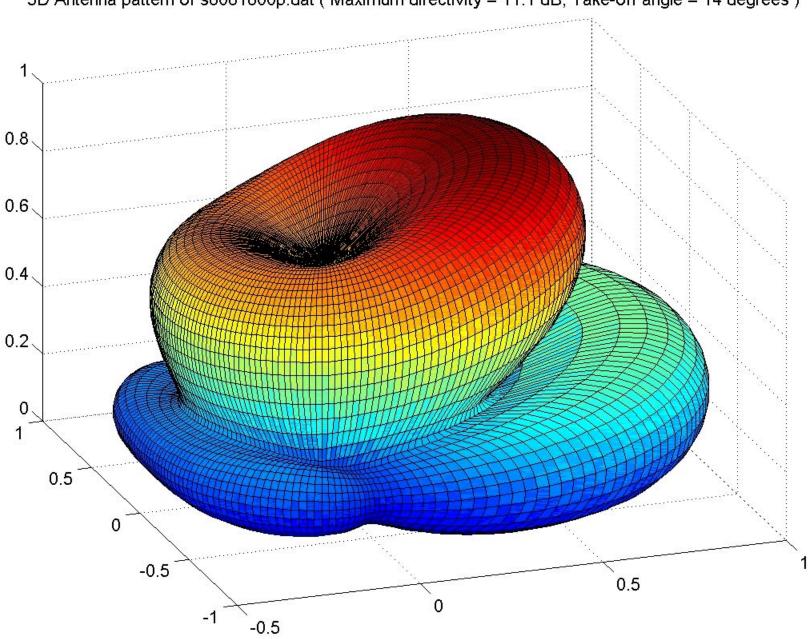


Smith Chart and VSWR



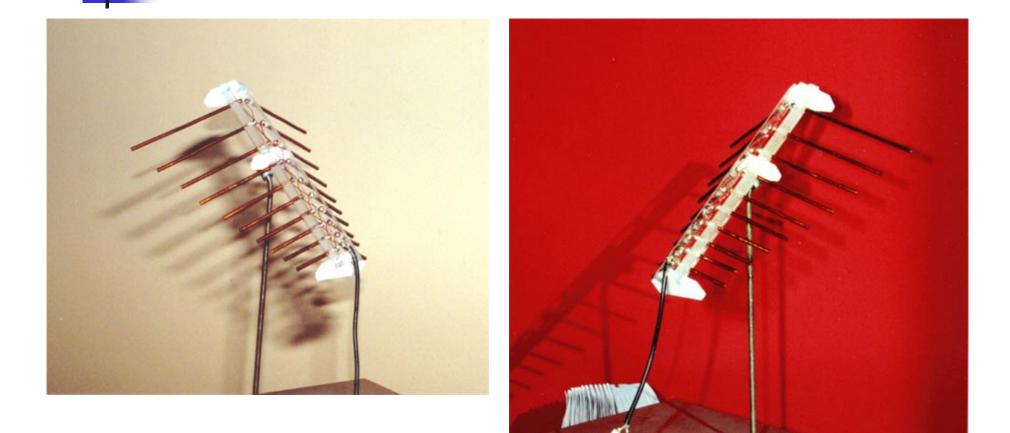






3D Antenna pattern of s6081800p.dat (Maximum directivity = 11.1 dB, Take-off angle = 14 degrees)

1/100 Scale Prototype

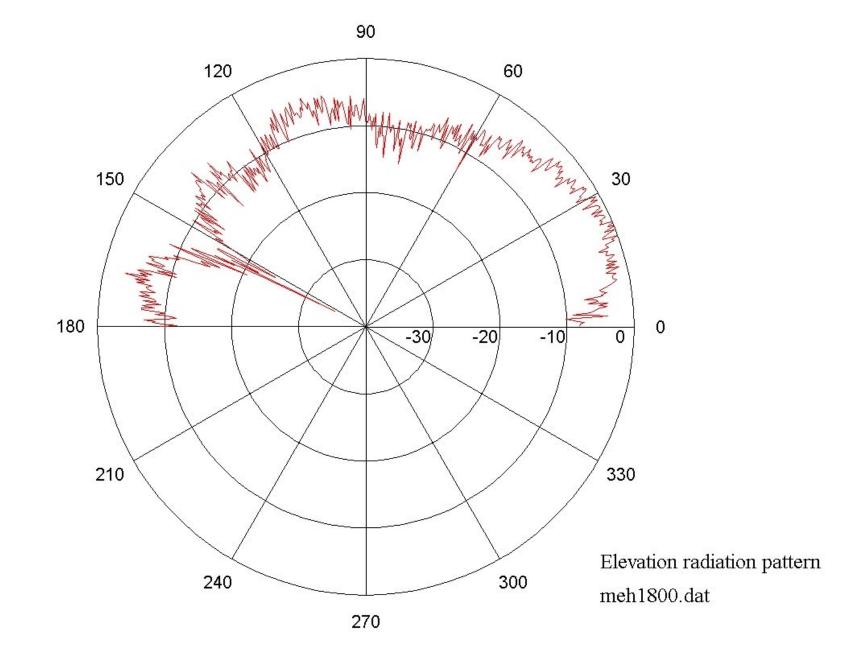


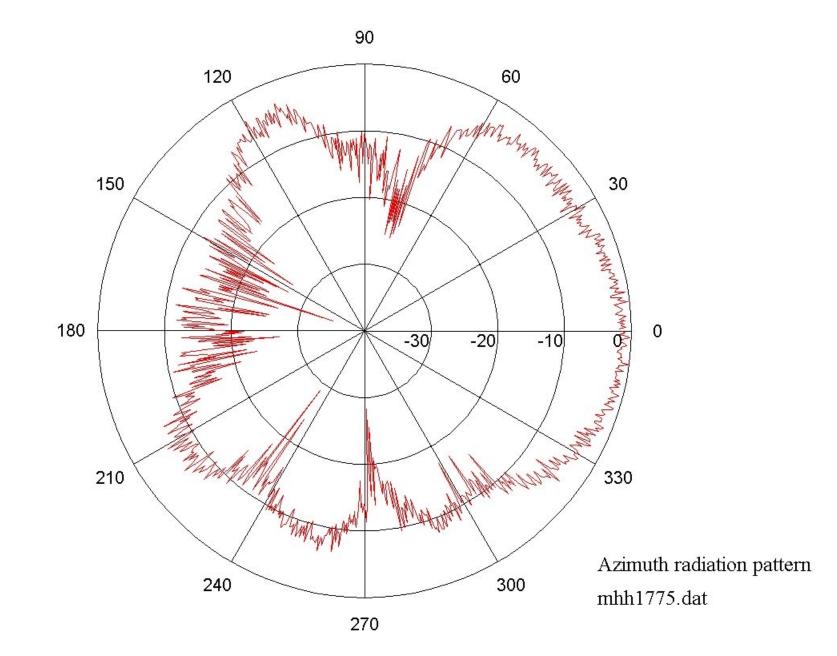
1/100 Scale Prototype Construction

- Practical difficulties
 - Precision of dimensions
 - Conductivity of wire in scale model
 - Feeding technique

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Conclusions

- Designed Inverted-V LPDA Antenna
- 1/100 scale prototype built and tested
- Fairly good results
- Design shows potential
- Future work