

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

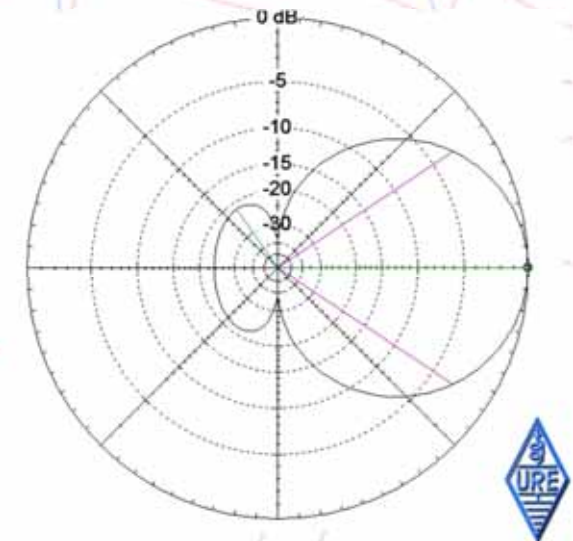
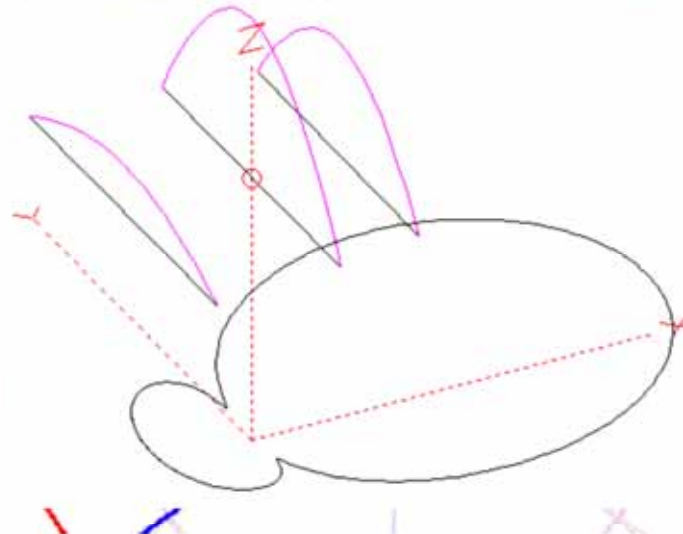
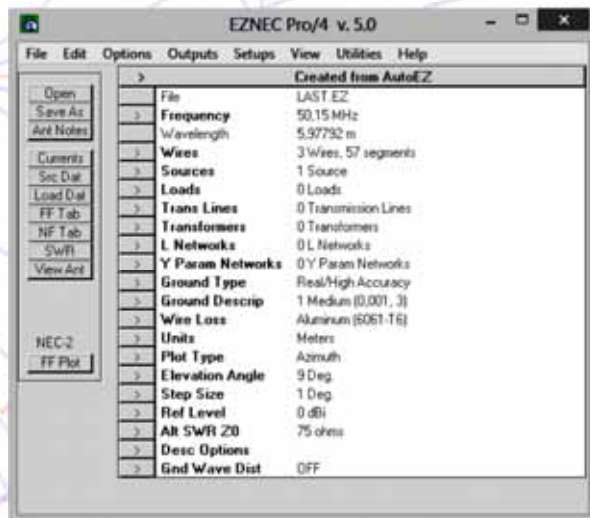
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$$

DISEÑO BÁSICO DE ANTENAS CON EZNEC

Qué es EZNEC; Conceptos básicos de antenas; Prácticas con EZNEC;
Ganancia de los dipolos; Optimización de una Yagi de 3el

Santos, EA4AK



Objetivos de esta presentación

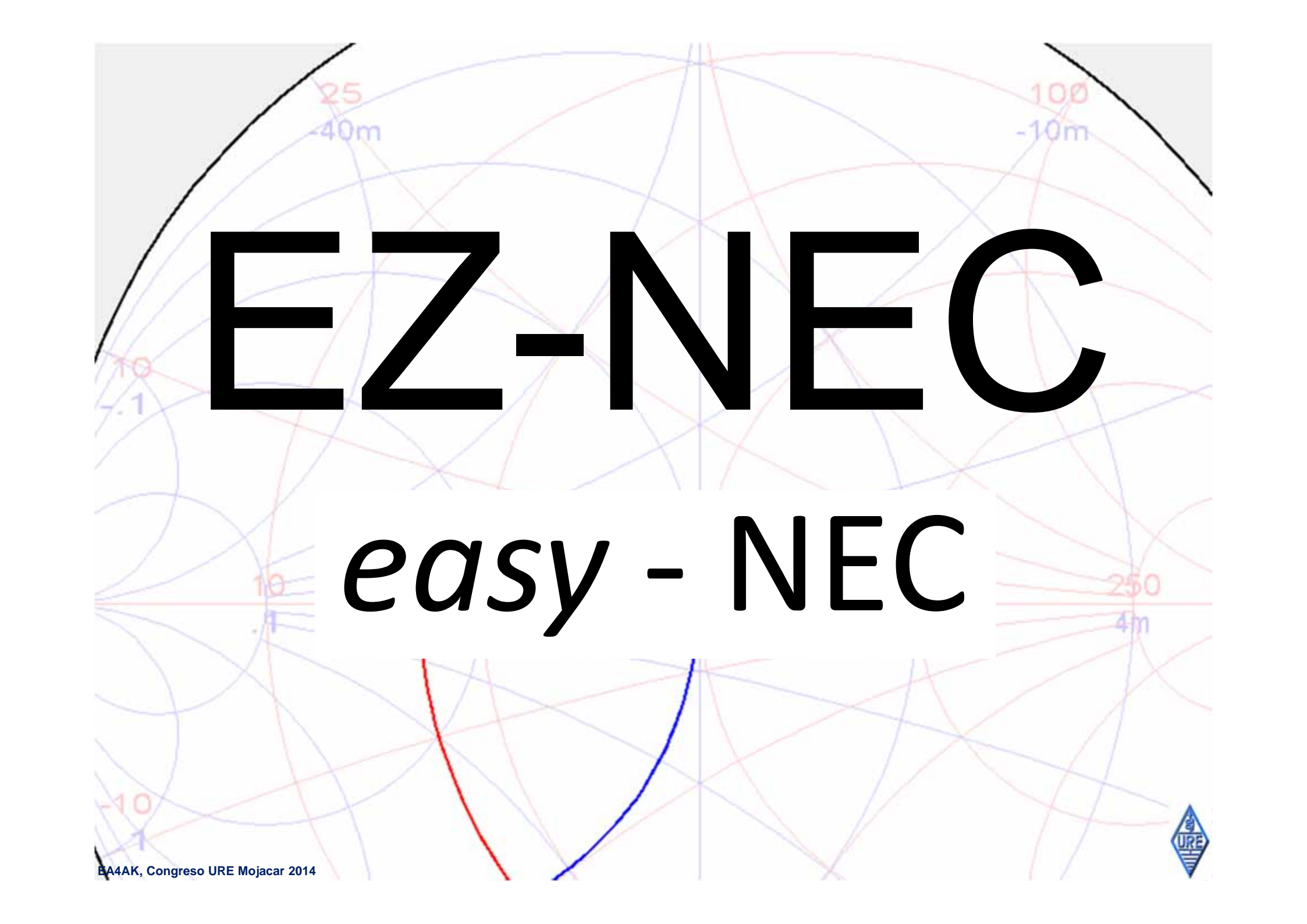
- Explicar varios conceptos básicos sobre antenas.
- Mostrar como se usa EZNEC para hacer con un ejemplo sencillo.
- Animar a que todos probéis a diseñar alguna antena sencilla con EZNEC.
- Tratar algo sobre los dipolos y su ganancia.
- Explicar como se plantea la “optimización” de antenas y mostrar las diversas posibilidades usando como ejemplo una Yagi de 3 elementos.



SUMARIO

- (1) ¿Qué es EZNEC?
- (2) CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS de antenas.
- (3) PRÁCTICAS con EZNEC
- (4) La GANANCIA de los dipolos.
- (5) OPTIMIZACIÓN de Yagis de 3 elementos.

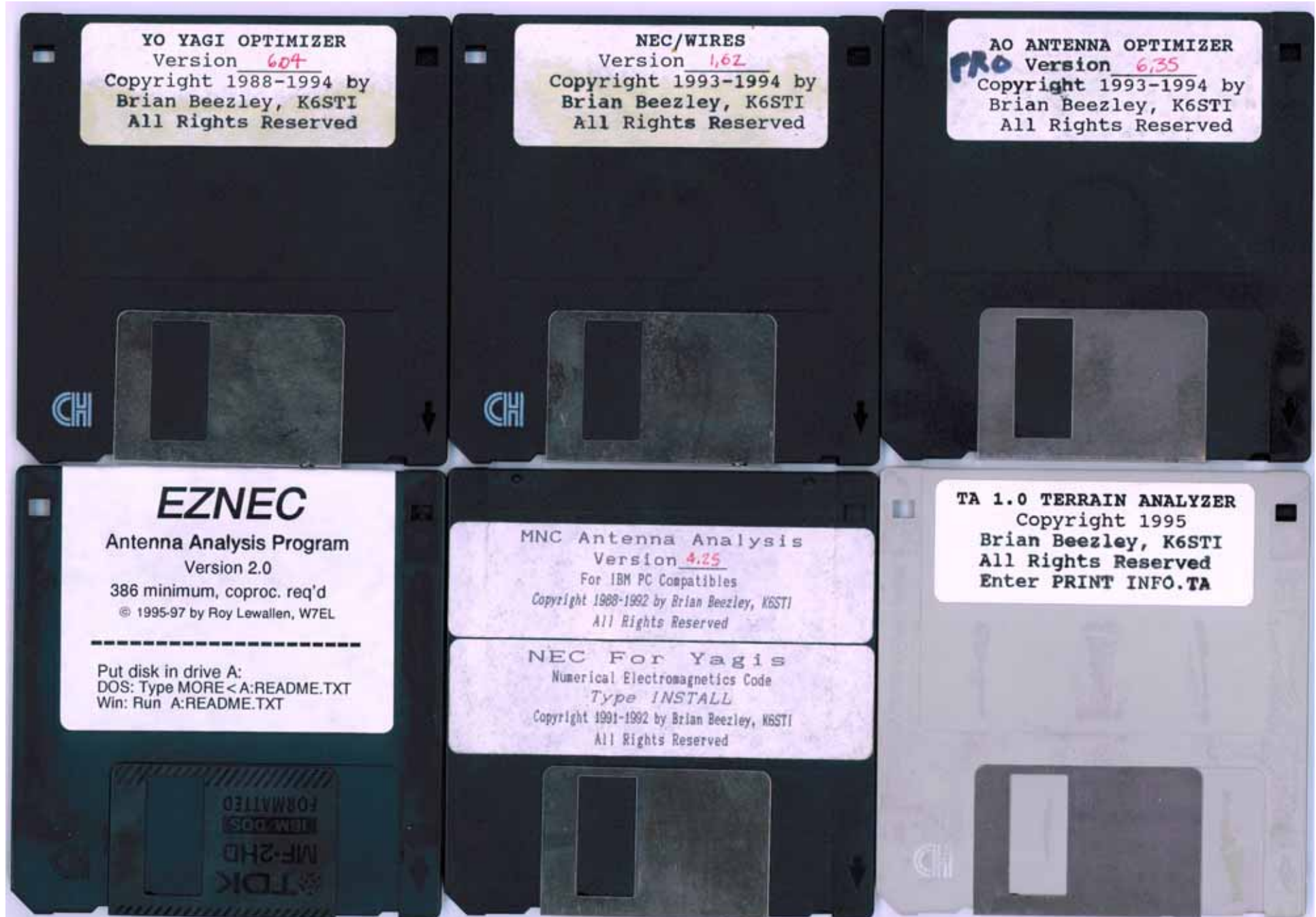


The background is a topographic map showing contour lines in red and blue. Elevation markers are scattered across the map, including '25 -40m', '100 -10m', '10 -1', '10 -1', '250 4m', and '-10 -1'.

EZ-NEC

easy - NEC

Comienza la REVOLUCIÓN: 1988 - 1998



NEC - EZNEC

- NUMERICAL ELECTROMAGNETICS CODE
- Software (motor tecnológico) que utiliza el método de los momentos para analizar la respuesta de las antenas.
- Escrito en FORTRAN por Jerry Burke y A. Poggio del Lawrence Livermore Labs –USA- en 1981.
- EZNEC, de W7EL, usa el “código” de NEC2 y NEC4 dentro de sus varios programas EZNEC.
- EZNEC es realmente un “interfaz” de un NEC que lleva “dentro”.
- NEC 4.2 del Lawrence Livermore Labs es ahora el software más preciso para la simulación de antenas.



EZNEC Antenna Software by W7EL



EZNEC v. 5.0 for Windows 98/2000/ME/XP/Vista/7/8 **Demo Program Information**

Please Note: EZNEC and EZNEC+ v. 5.0 do not function under Windows 95 or NT4.0. All other 32- and 64-bit Windows operating systems are supported: 98, ME, 2000, XP, Vista, 7, and 8.

With the **EZNEC v. 5.0** demo program, you'll be able to see exactly how **EZNEC v. 5.0** works, what it does -- and doesn't -- do, and how it's used. That's because it's a full **EZNEC v. 5.0** program with all features and complete on-line manual. The only difference between the demo and standard programs is that the demo program allows only 20 segments, which limits the complexity of antenna you can analyze. (**EZNEC v. 5.0** allows 500 segments, and **EZNEC+**, 1500.) **EZNEC v. 5.0** maintenance updates, when issued, can't be applied to the demo, but you can update the demo program at any time by downloading and installing the latest revision. **Note:** The demo program doesn't include the several additional features of **EZNEC+**.

Even with the 20 segment limit, the demo program does a very respectable job analyzing a two-element quad, two- and four-element phased vertical arrays, simple Yagi, W8JK, and many other antennas -- including ones you create from scratch. You'll find it interesting and educational, and you'll get many useful tips about antennas and modeling from the extensive on-line manual.

Give it a try. It has no time limit or other restrictions, and it's free!

Note: The **EZNEC v. 5.0** demo won't update or interfere with [EZNEC ARRL](#), which is an **EZNEC v. 3.0** or **4.0** program. If you have **EZNEC ARRL v. 3.0** from the 20th Edition of the *ARRL Antenna Book* you can update your **EZNEC ARRL** program to the latest revision (3.0.59) by clicking [here](#) to download, then installing the **EZNEC v. 4.0** demo. If you have **EZNEC ARRL v. 4.0** from the 21st Edition, you can update it to the latest revision (4.0.40) by clicking [here](#) to download, then installing the **EZNEC v. 4.0** demo.

[System Requirements](#)

Click [here](#) to download the **EZNEC v. 5.0** demo program (~5 MB)

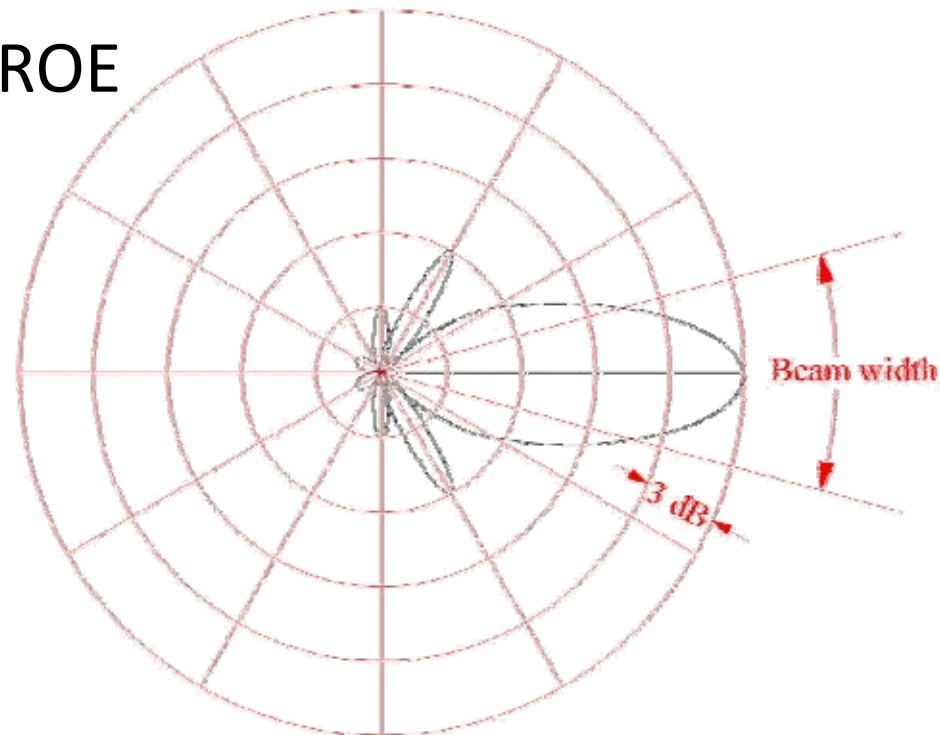
Click [here](#) for more information about **EZNEC v. 5.0**

[Back to the home page...](#)



(2) CONCEPTOS BÁSICOS de ANTENAS

- FRENTE-ESPALDA
- GANANCIA
- ANCHO DEL HAZ
- ANCHO DE BANDA ROE
- IMPEDANCIA





ANTENAS

Antenas, principales parámetros



**Pedro Olmos
EA4EJR**

En este artículo se van a describir de manera muy básica, a nivel de principiante, los principales parámetros de las antenas.

Una antena es cualquier dispositivo o estructura capaz de radiar *con cierto rendimiento* una onda electromagnética. Es decir, la diferencia entre una antena y un palo de escoba es el rendimiento (aunque los radioaficionados sabemos que en determinadas condiciones un palo de escoba puede funcionar muy bien). Una antena es como una interfaz entre circuitos y el espacio libre, o, dicho de otro modo, entre tensiones/corrientes y campos electromagnéticos, o bien entre electrones y fotones.

Las antenas son obviamente tan antiguas como la radio. En los experimentos de Hertz en 1886 se usó un dipolo como transmisor y un cuadro pequeño como receptor, además fue el primero en usar una parábola para concentrar la onda. Sir Oliver Lodge diseñó la primera antena bicónica, mientras que Marconi levantó grandes monopolos. Alrededor de 1900 el físico hindú Jagadis Chandra Bose utilizó la primera antena de bocina para una longitud de onda de 5 mm para sus experimentos (sí, es correcto, son 60 GHz a principios del siglo xx), es decir, que los fundamentos y los tipos principales de antenas ya estaban establecidos hace

bidimensionales (en 2D).

Los diagramas 3D (ejemplo figura 1) son muy monos y dan una visión global del diagrama de la antena pero son poco útiles a la hora de obtener valores numéricos, los más utilizados

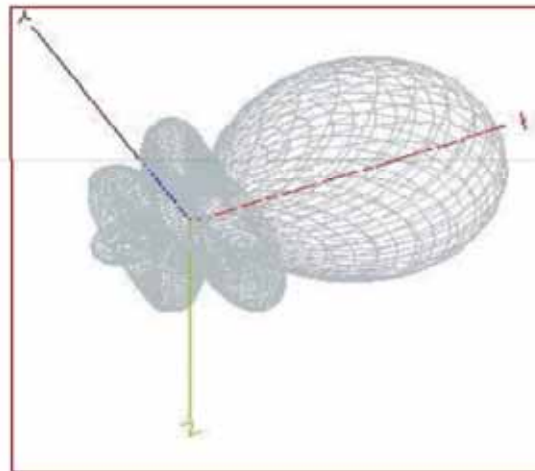
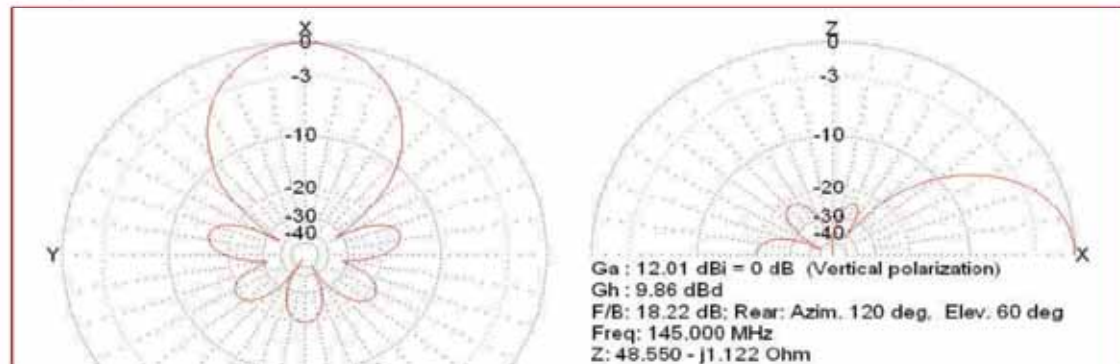


Figura 1



de lóbulos (figura 3).

El lóbulo principal es donde se concentra la mayor parte de la energía radiada por la antena.

Se define el ancho del haz a -3 dB como el ancho en grados del lóbulo principal donde la potencia radiada cae 3 dB, es decir, a la mitad ($10 \cdot \log(1/2) = -3$ dB). Asimismo, el ancho del haz entre nulos es el ángulo en el que aparecen dos nulos del lóbulo principal.

Nivel de lóbulo trasero

Se define como la diferencia de niveles entre lo radiado por el lóbulo principal y el trasero. Normalmente se mide en dB.

Nivel de lóbulo secundario

Es el nivel que tiene el/los lóbulos secundarios en relación con el principal. Como suele haber varios, a veces se suele proporcionar informa-

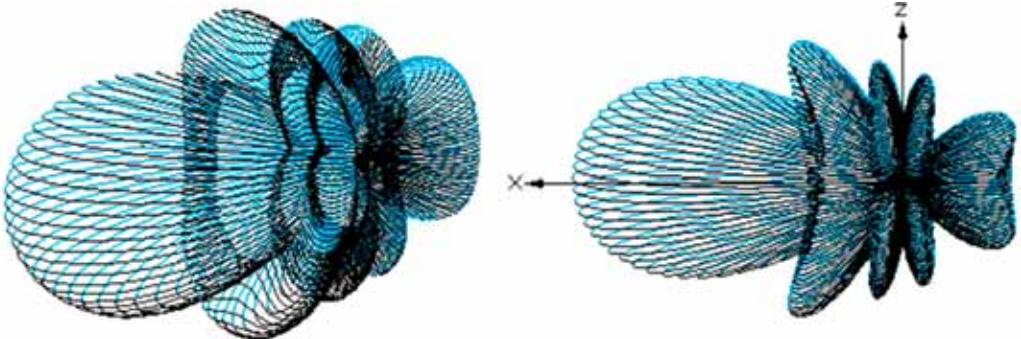
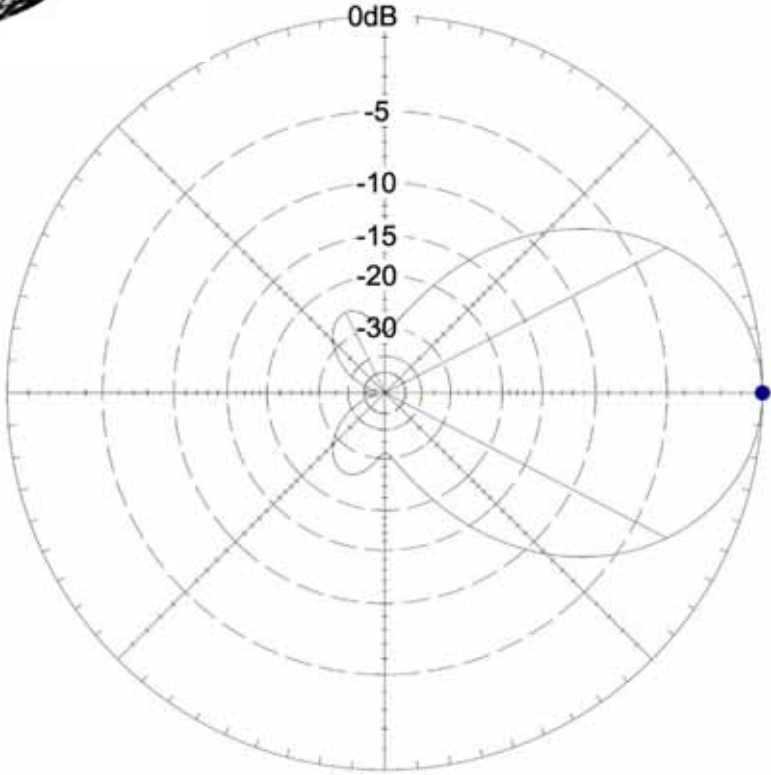
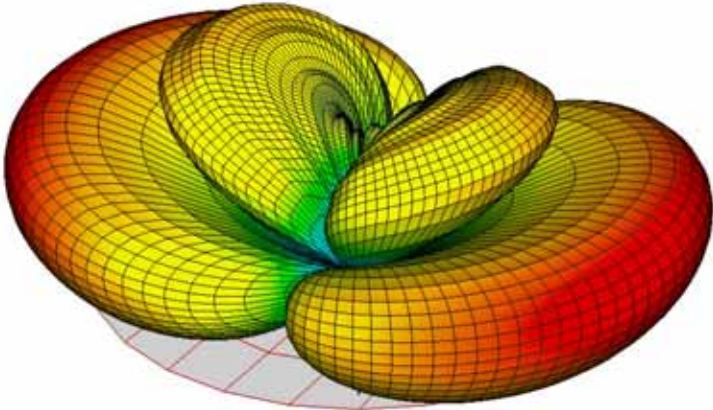
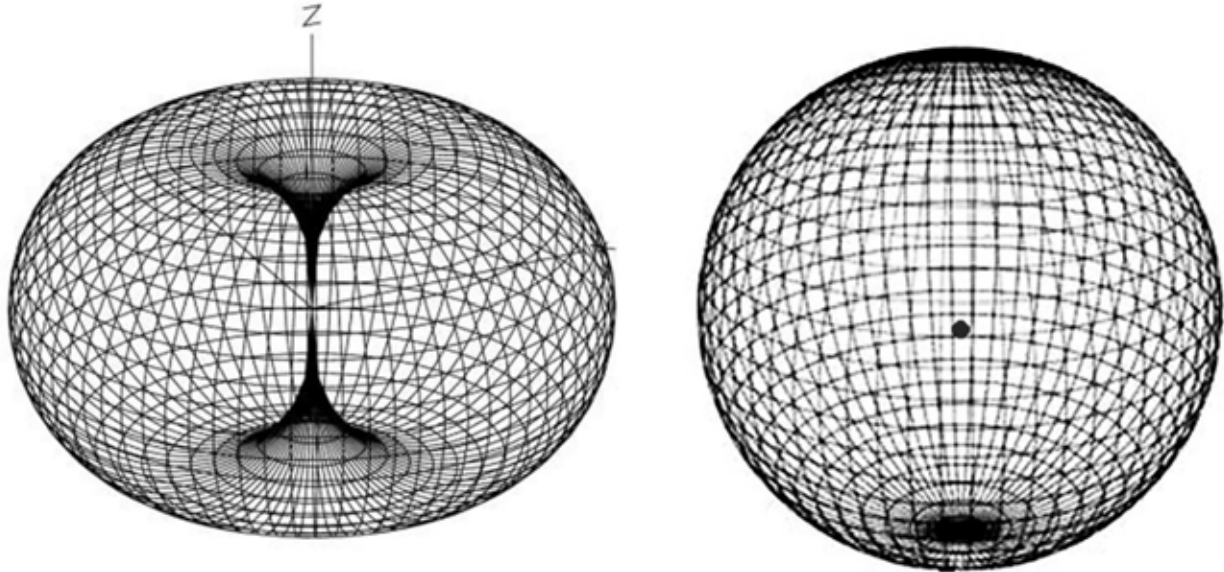
| | | |
|----------------------------|----|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3,0 dB |
| Pasar de "1" a "2" son 3dB | | |
| 1 | 3 | 4,8 dB |
| 1 | 4 | 6,0 dB |
| 1 | 5 | 7,0 dB |
| 1 | 6 | 7,8 dB |
| 1 | 7 | 8,5 dB |
| 1 | 8 | 9,0 dB |
| 1 | 9 | 9,5 dB |
| 1 | 10 | 10,0 dB |
| 1 | 11 | 10,4 dB |
| 1 | 12 | 10,8 dB |
| 1 | 13 | 11,1 dB |
| 1 | 14 | 11,5 dB |
| 1 | 15 | 11,8 dB |
| 1 | 16 | 12,0 dB |
| 1 | 17 | 12,3 dB |
| 1 | 18 | 12,6 dB |
| 1 | 19 | 12,8 dB |
| 1 | 20 | 13,0 dB |

| | | |
|---|----|---------|
| 1 | 21 | 13,2 dB |
| 1 | 22 | 13,4 dB |
| 1 | 23 | 13,6 dB |
| 1 | 24 | 13,8 dB |
| 1 | 25 | 14,0 dB |
| 1 | 26 | 14,1 dB |
| 1 | 27 | 14,3 dB |
| 1 | 28 | 14,5 dB |
| 1 | 29 | 14,6 dB |
| 1 | 30 | 14,8 dB |
| 1 | 35 | 15,4 dB |
| 1 | 40 | 16,0 dB |
| 1 | 45 | 16,5 dB |
| 1 | 50 | 17,0 dB |
| 1 | 55 | 17,4 dB |
| 1 | 60 | 17,8 dB |
| 1 | 65 | 18,1 dB |
| 1 | 70 | 18,5 dB |
| 1 | 75 | 18,8 dB |

| | | |
|---|-----|---------|
| 1 | 80 | 19,0 dB |
| 1 | 85 | 19,3 dB |
| 1 | 90 | 19,5 dB |
| 1 | 95 | 19,8 dB |
| 1 | 100 | 20,0 dB |
| 1 | 110 | 20,4 dB |
| 1 | 120 | 20,8 dB |
| 1 | 130 | 21,1 dB |
| 1 | 140 | 21,5 dB |
| 1 | 150 | 21,8 dB |
| 1 | 160 | 22,0 dB |
| 1 | 170 | 22,3 dB |
| 1 | 180 | 22,6 dB |
| 1 | 190 | 22,8 dB |
| 1 | 200 | 23,0 dB |
| 1 | 300 | 24,8 dB |
| 1 | 400 | 26,0 dB |
| 1 | 500 | 27,0 dB |
| 1 | 600 | 27,8 dB |

Diagramas de radiación

EZNECPro/4

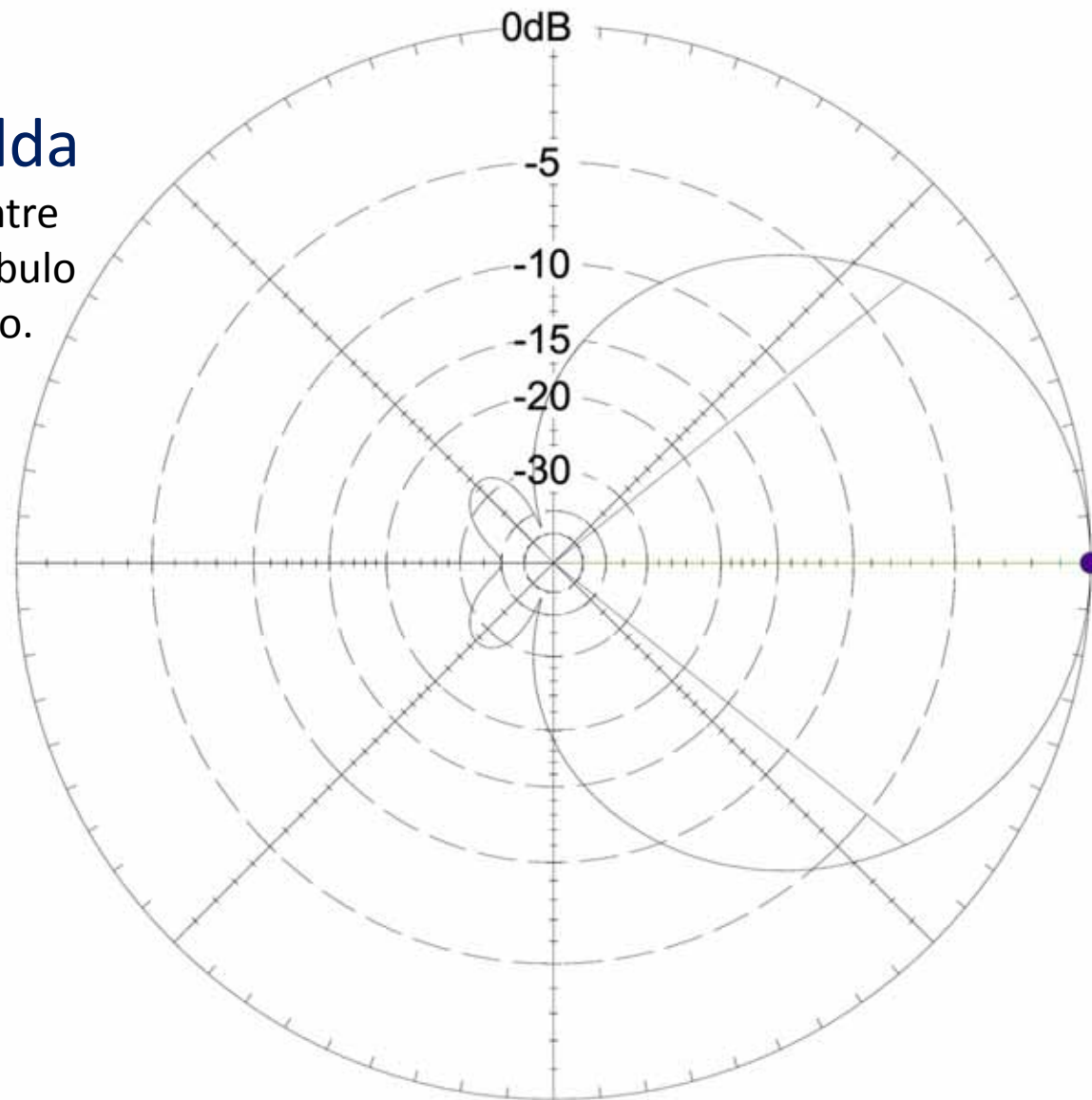


21LFA5-EA4AKOWA

21,2MHz

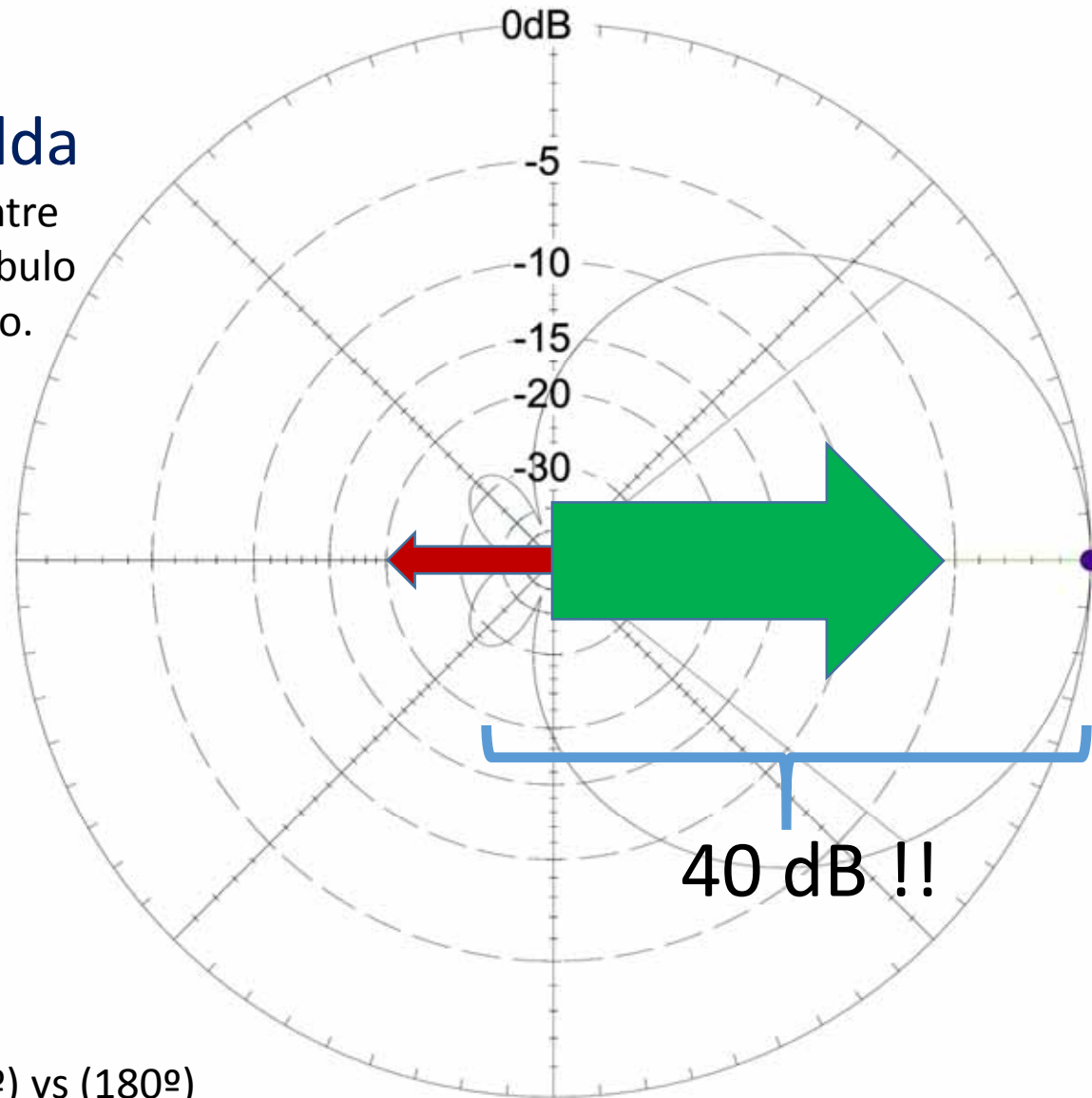
Frente/Espalda

Diferencia en dB entre lo radiado por el lóbulo principal y el trasero.



Frente/Espalda

Diferencia en dB entre lo radiado por el lóbulo principal y el trasero.



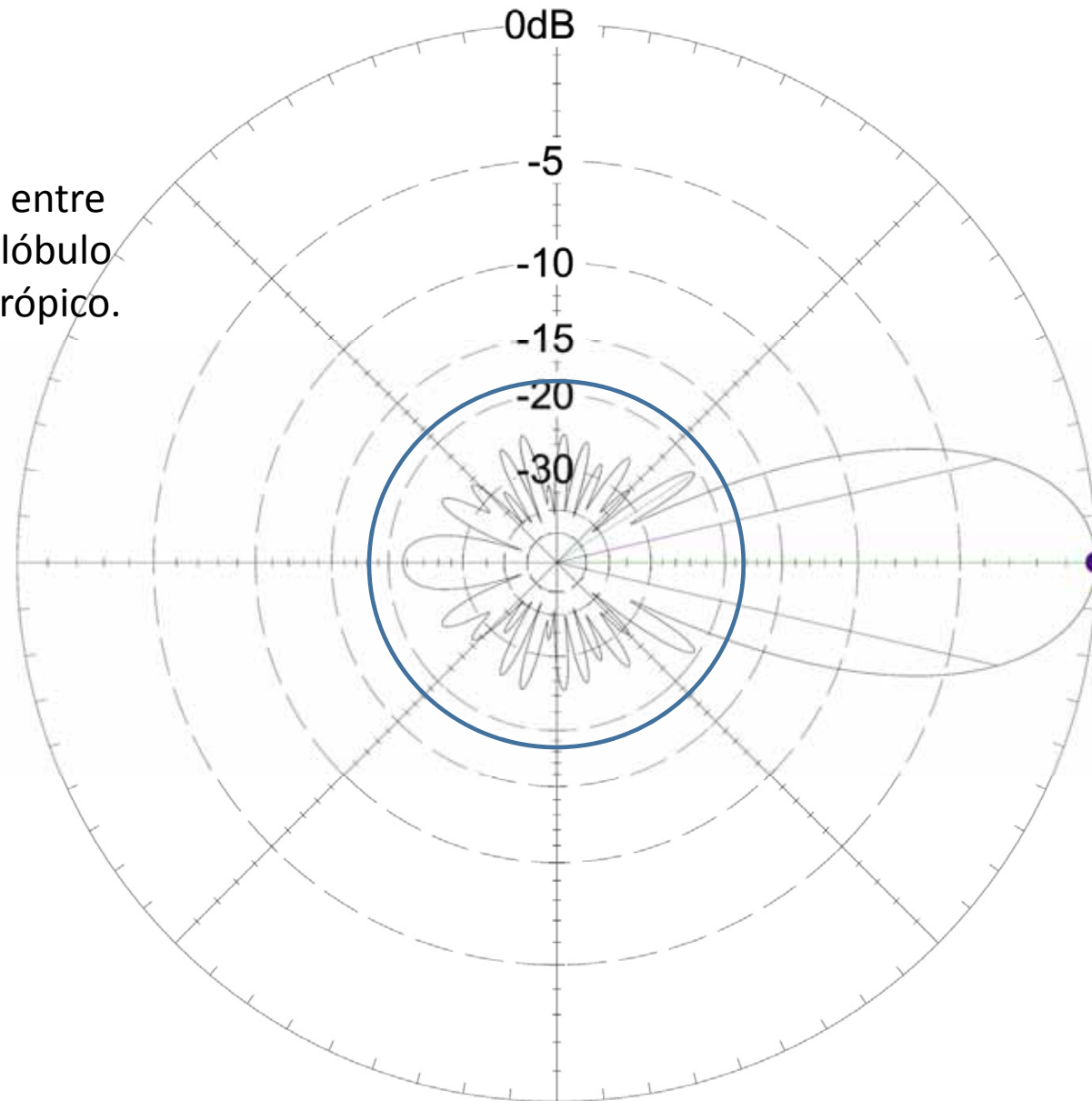
F/B - F/R

Front-to-Back: (0°) vs (180°)

Front-to-Rear: (0°) vs (90° a 270°)

Ganancia:

Diferencia en dBi entre lo radiado por el lóbulo principal y el isotrópico.



EAntenna432XLFA18optEA4AK43

435MHz

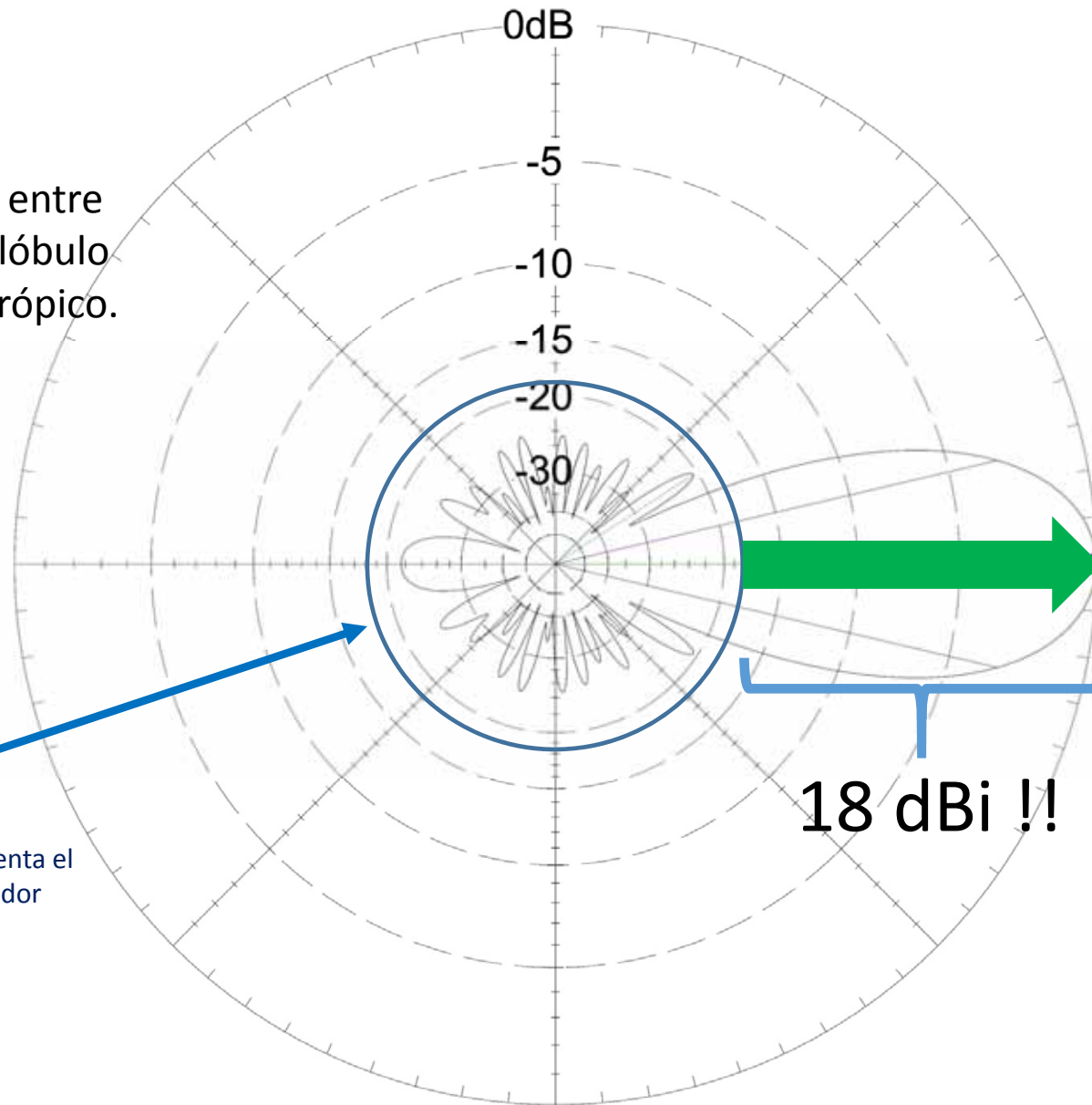


Ganancia:

Diferencia en dBi entre lo radiado por el lóbulo principal y el isotrópico.

Isotrópico

El círculo azul representa el diagrama de un radiador isotrópico.



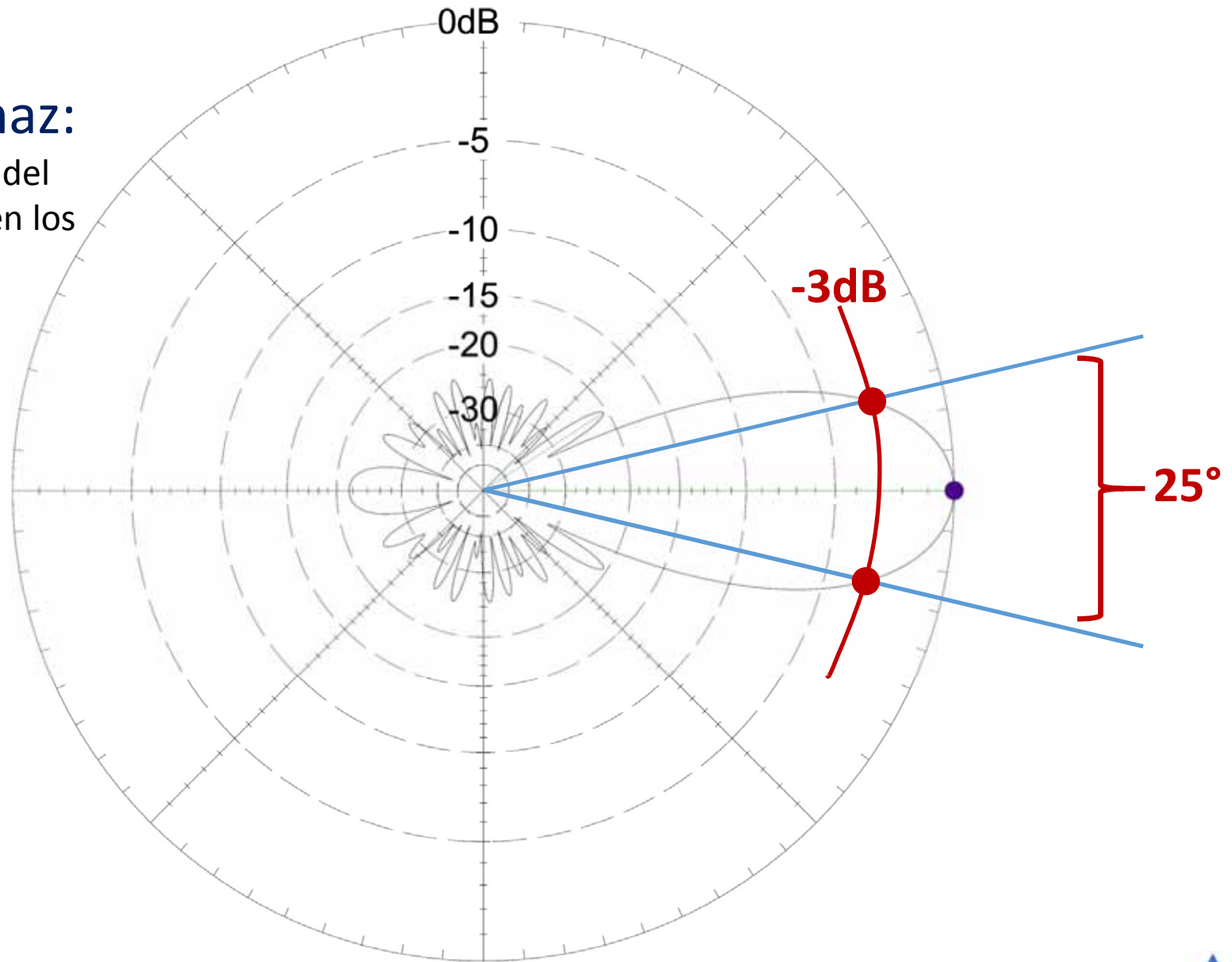
EAntenna432XLFA18optEA4AK43

435MHz



Archo del haz:

Ancho en grados del lóbulo principal en los puntos de -3dB.

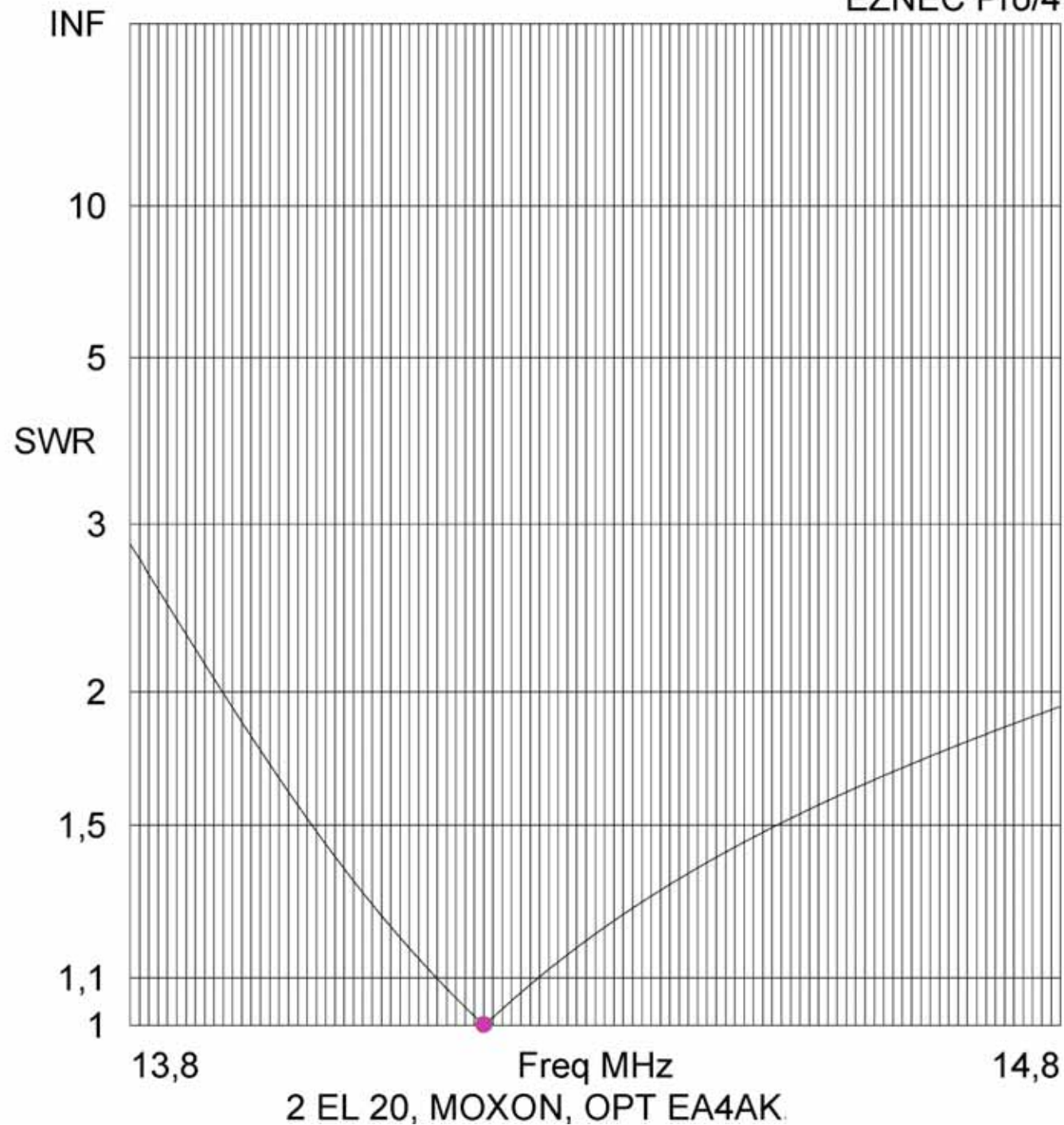


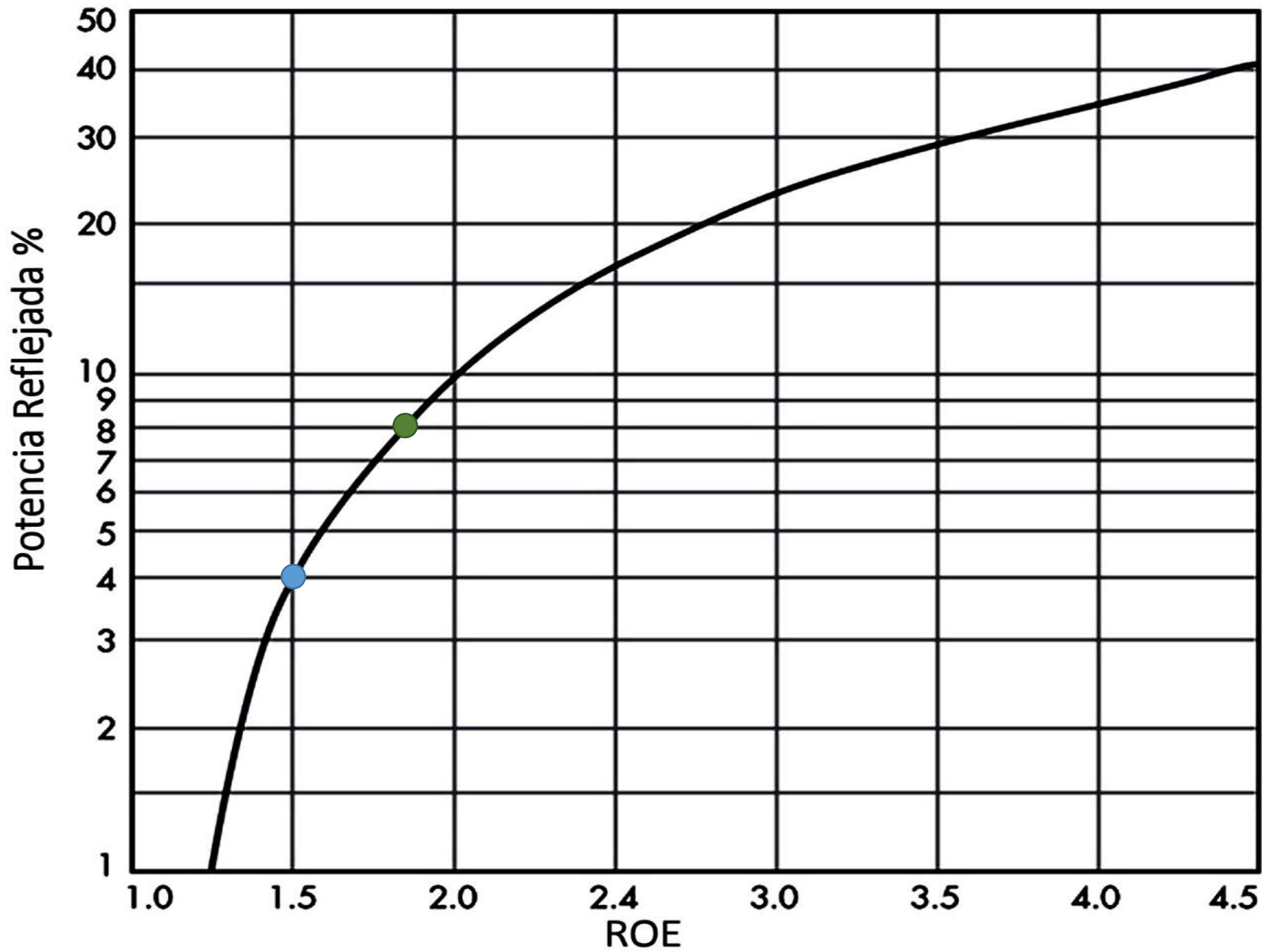
EAntenna432XLFA18optEA4AK43

435MHz

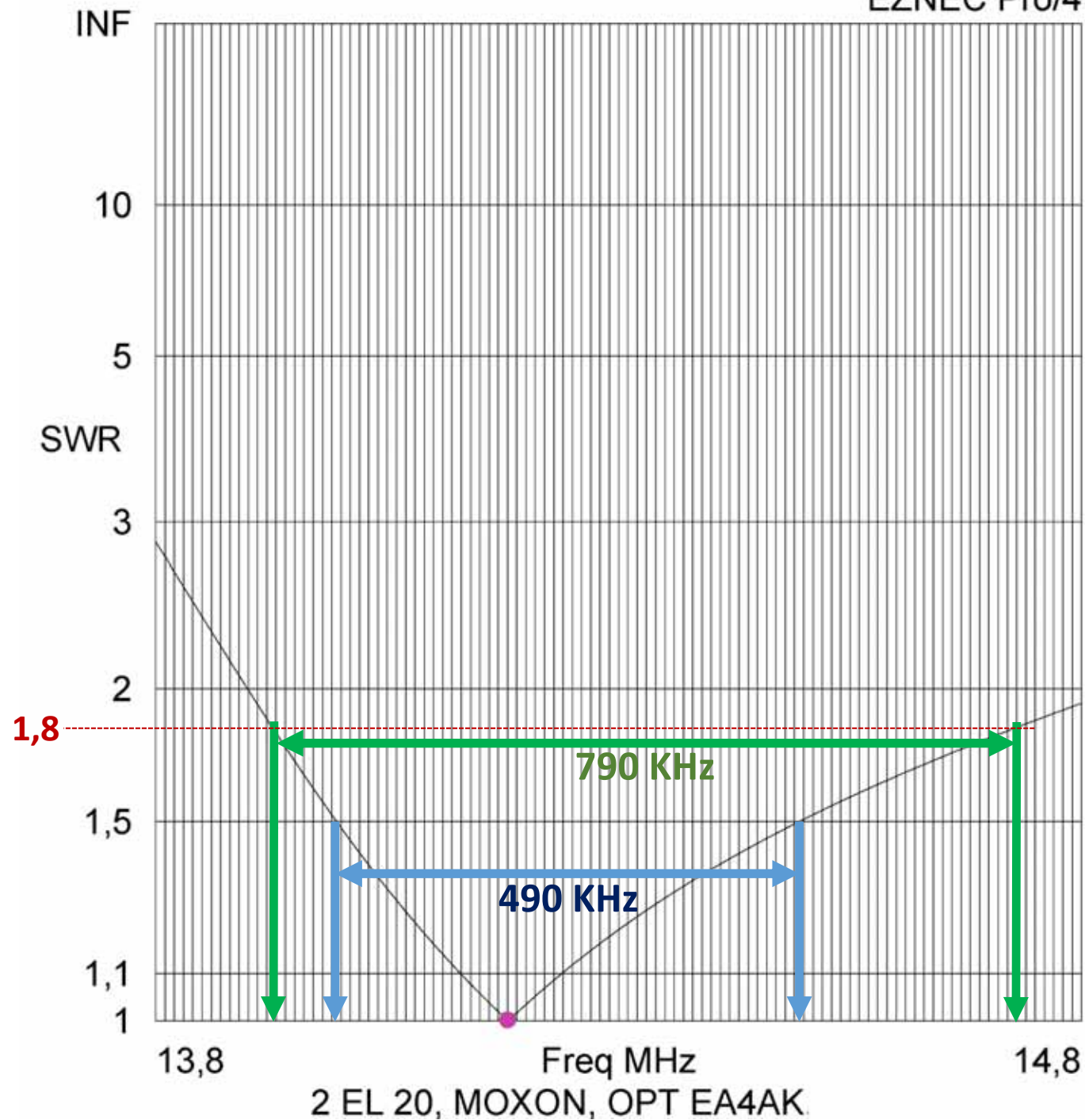


Archo del banda:
Ancho con ROE menor
de **1:1,8** o **1:1,5**.





Archo del banda:
Ancho con ROE menor
de 1:1,8 o 1:1,5.



EZNEC nos calcula las impedancias como expresiones “complejas” = $49,72 - j 5,633$ ohms

¿La impedancia?????

REACTANCIA: resistencia a la corriente alterna de bobinas y condensadores= *Resistencia REACTIVA*. Se mide en Ohmios.

IMPEDANCIA: resistencia de un circuito a la corriente alterna, sumatorio complejo de resistencias y reactancias. Se mide en Ohmios.

La reactancia en un circuito produce el desfase de las ondas de corriente y de tensión



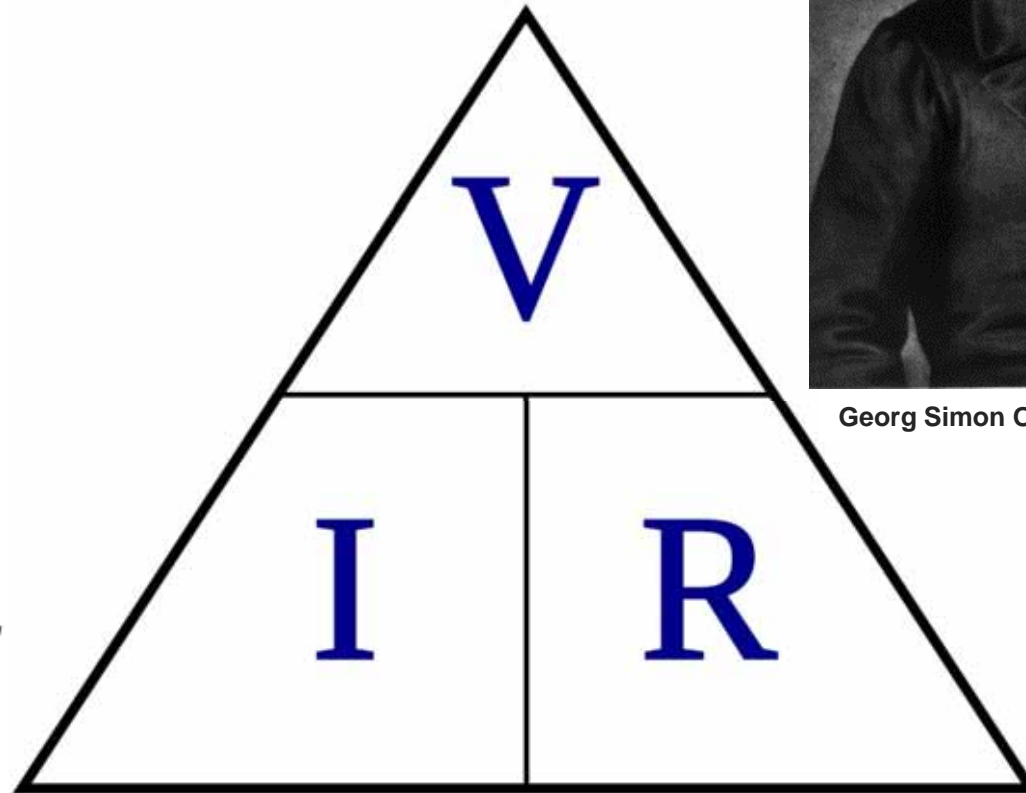
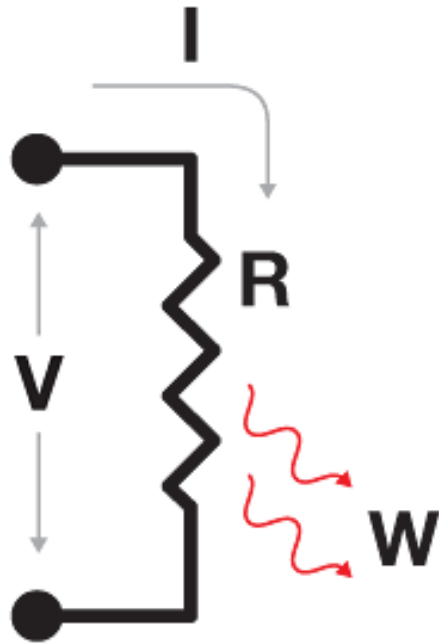
Protestas a: OLIVER HEAVISIDE.

Inventor del “palabro” IMPEDANCIA y ocurrente introductor del incordio del calculo complejo para las impedancias.

Le salva el hecho de que fue el primero en predecir la existencia de la ionosfera.



La ley de Ohm



Georg Simon Ohm (16, 3, 1789 – 6, 7, 1854)



¿R?

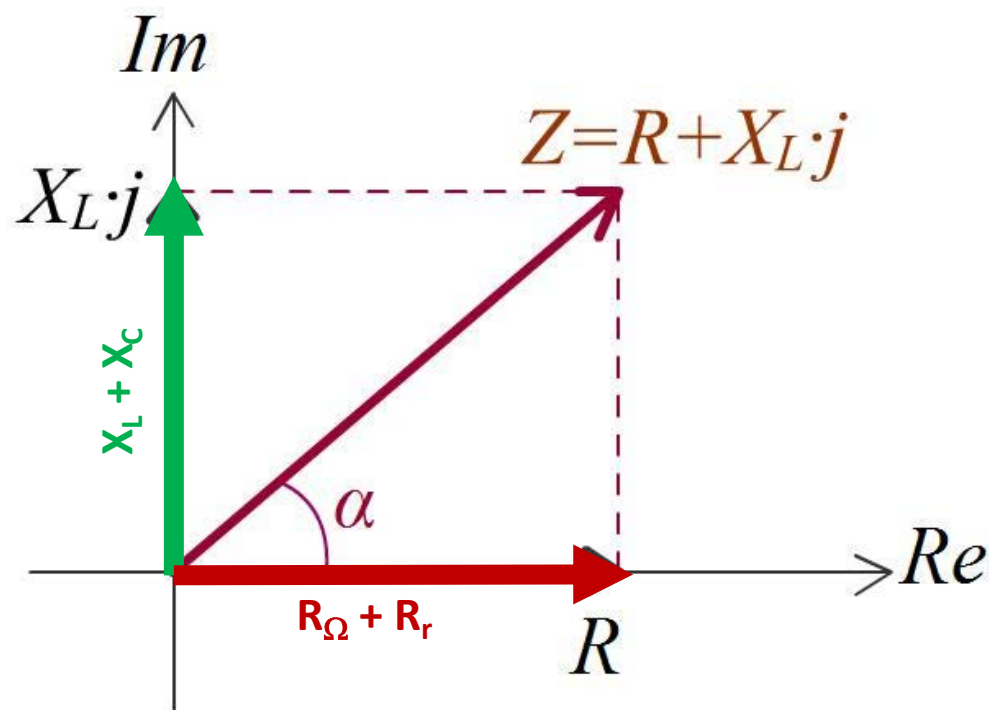
- La “impedancia” de una antena (en Ω) es la suma *compleja* (vectorial) de sus resistencias:

$$\bullet Z = \boxed{R_{\Omega} + R_r} + \boxed{X_L + X_C} = \underline{49,72} - j\underline{5,633} \text{ ohms}$$

-Parte “REAL” de la impedancia.

-Parte “IMAGINARIA” (REACTANCIA) de la impedancia.

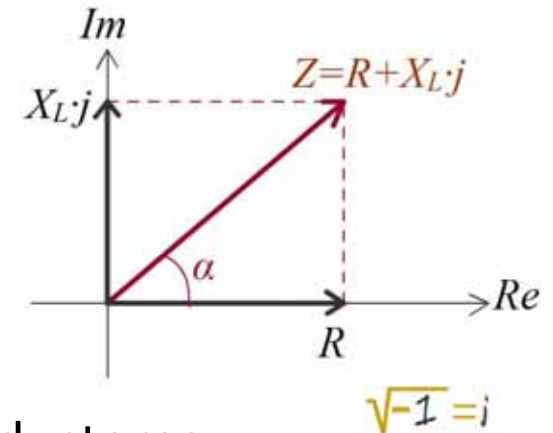
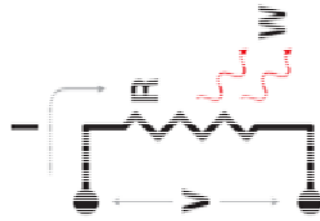
La antena presenta *reactancia* si está larga o corta.



$$\sqrt{-1} = j$$



¿R?



- Una antena tiene:

- Resistencia óhmica pura (Ω) debida a los conductores.
- Resistencia de “pérdidas” (Ω) por acoplamiento. R_p
- Resistencia “reactiva” (reactancia, Ω) si muestra una componente inductiva o capacitiva.
- Resistencia a la radiación (R_r, Ω).

- La R_r es la “R” que nos interesa.

- La “impedancia” de una antena (en Ω) es la suma compleja de sus resistencias:

- $Z = R_{\Omega} + R_r + X_L + X_C$

-Parte “REAL” de la impedancia.

-Parte “IMAGINARIA” de la impedancia.

- En la frecuencia de resonancia: $Z = R_{\Omega} + R_r$

EZNEC nos calcula las impedancias como expresiones “complejas” = $49,72 - j 5,633$ ohms

$$= 49,72 - j 5,633 \text{ ohms}$$

PARTE REAL (OHMICA)
DE LA IMPEDANCIA

PARTE IMAGINARIA (REACTIVA) DE
LA IMPEDANCIA (REACTANCIA).

-Inductiva: signo positivo (antena “larga”).

-Capacitiva: signo negativo (antena “corta”).

Resistencia a la radiación, R_r, Ω

Es la resistencia en Ω que disiparía la misma potencia que radia la antena.

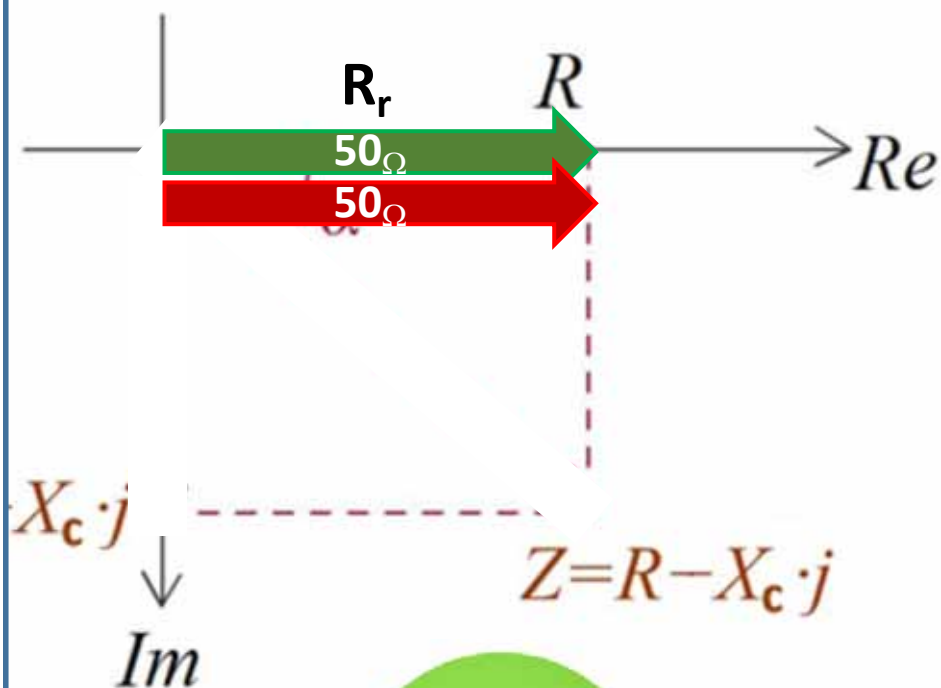
Cuando se suministra potencia a una antena resonante, parte se radia y parte se disipa en pérdidas. La R_r *absorbe* la potencia que se radia.





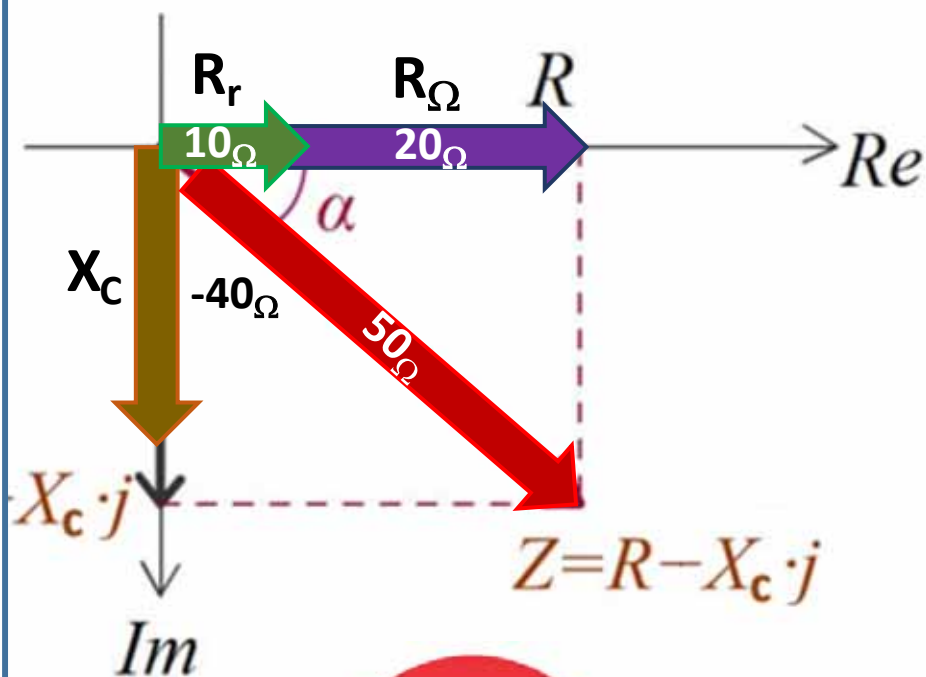
$$R_r = 50 \Omega ; R_\Omega = \ll ; X_L + X_C = 0$$

$$Z = 50 \Omega ; \text{ROE: 1:1 !!!!}$$



$$R_r = 10 \Omega ; R_\Omega = 20 \Omega ; X_L + X_C = -40 \Omega$$

$$Z = 50 \Omega ; \text{ROE: 1:1 !!!!}$$



Salvedad: hay muchas formas de **adaptar la impedancia** de una antena a la línea de transmisión, aunque se comporte de forma "reactiva" y su "R" no sea 50 ohms... pero... ese es otro "cantar".





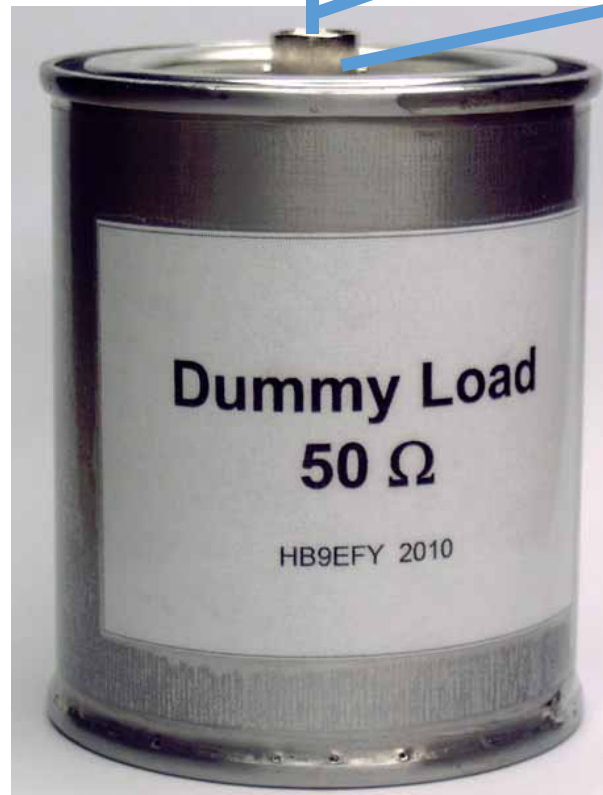
ACME ANTENNAS INC

“QRP a la fuerza”

¡ No busque más !.. tenemos la...

¡¡ La antena perfecta !!

ACME modelo KK de luxe



¡¡ Incomparable ROE !!

¡¡ Multibanda !!

¡¡ Sin radiales !!

¡¡ Fácil de instalar !!



(3) Prácticas con EZNEC.

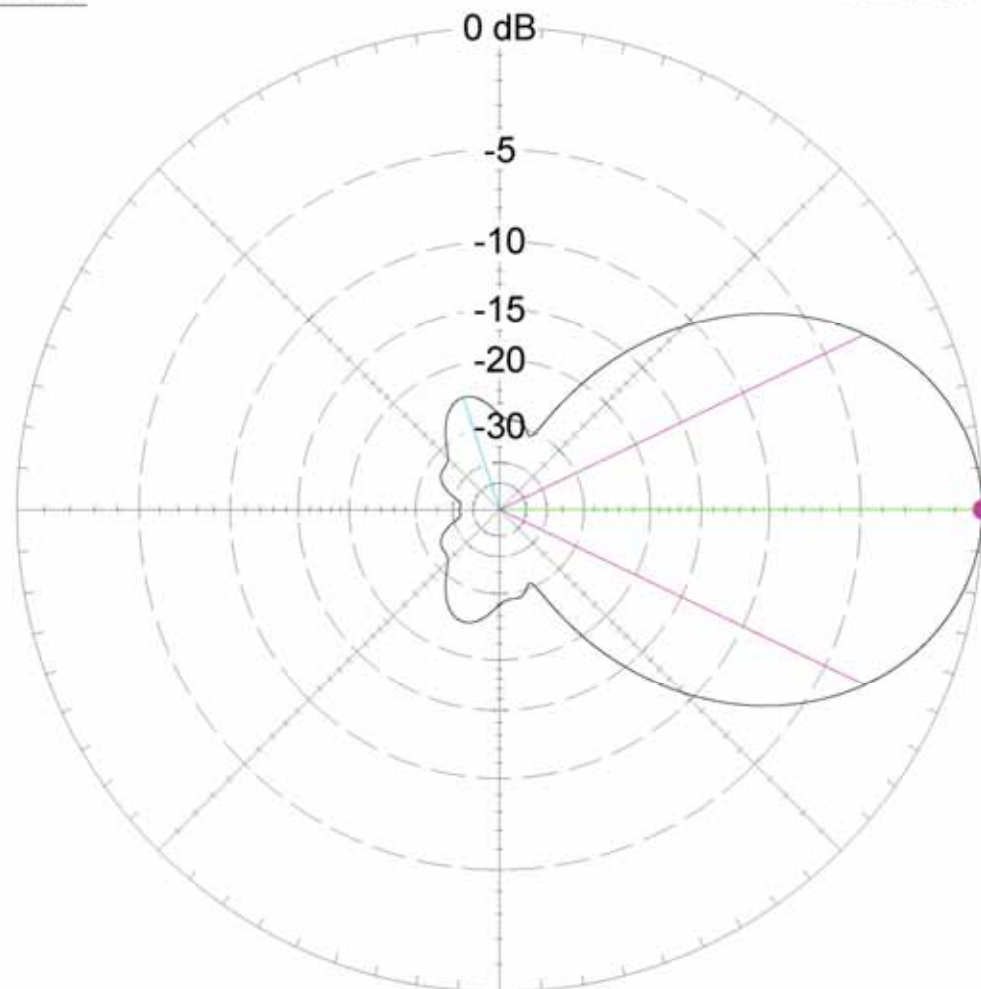
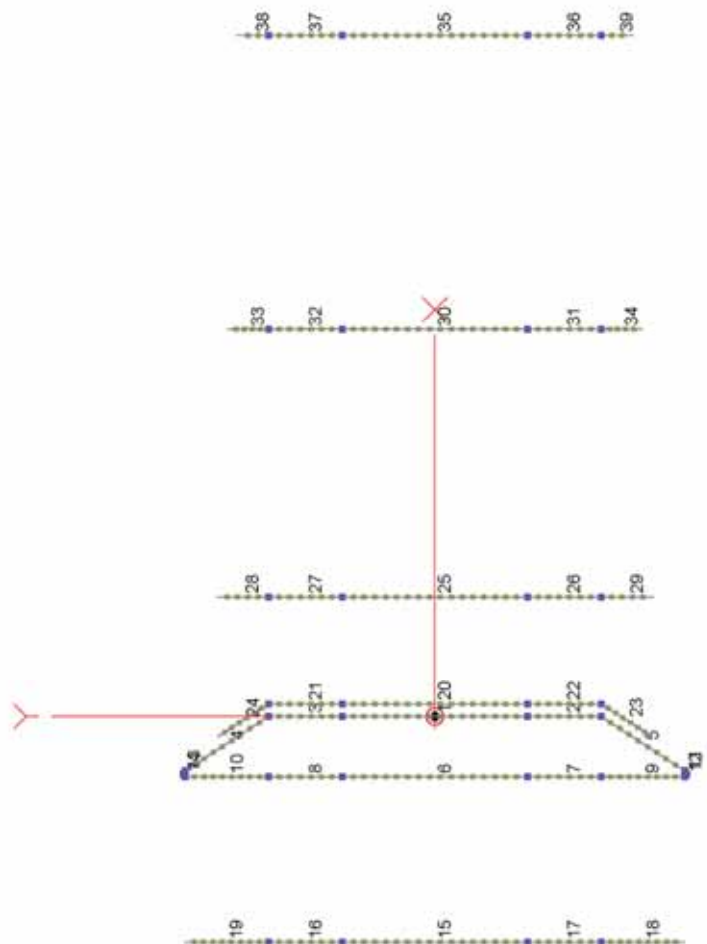
- ¿Qué hace EZNEC?
- Practica #1: DIPOLO
- Práctica #2: V INTERTIDA
- Práctica #3, CUADRO



¿Qué hace EZNEC?

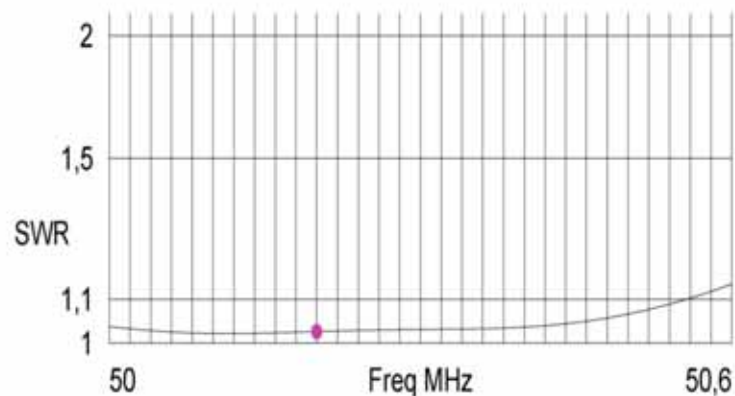
- Nos representa gráficamente los diagramas de radiación y SWR. Nos calcula la “ganancia” y el “frente/espalda” de las antenas.
- Nos permite hacer pruebas con rapidez para optimizar la antena de manera sencilla.
- EZNEC nos calcula la “impedancia” de un sistema de hilos conductores que definamos geoméricamente.
 - Ley de Ohm
 - “Resistencia” de una antena= IMPEDANCIA.
 - Las antenas son cargas que disipan energía, como una resistencia.
- Calcula no optimiza.





50TFA6 0,98L EANTENNA - EA4AK

50,2 MHz



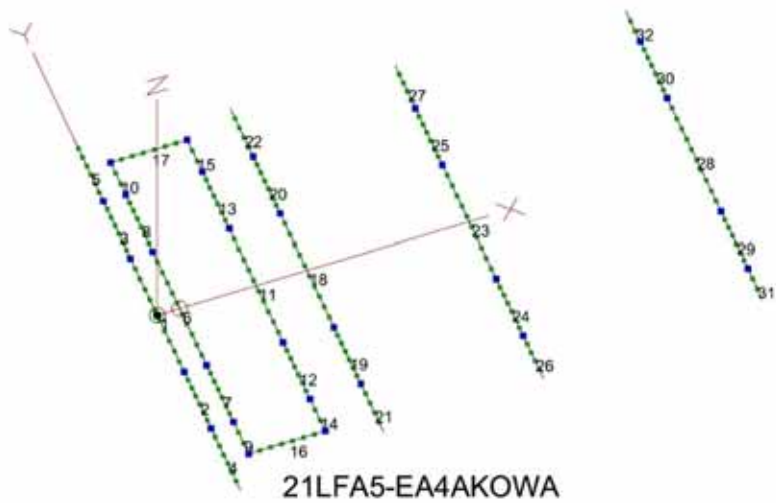
Azimuth Plot
 Elevation Angle 8,0 deg.
 Outer Ring 16,84 dBi

Cursor Az 0,0 deg.
 Gain 16,84 dBi
 0,0 dBmax

Slice Max Gain 16,84 dBi @ Az Angle = 0,0 deg.
 Front/Back 42,56 dB
 Beamwidth 51,4 deg.; -3dB @ 334,3, 25,7 deg.
 Sidelobe Gain -7,31 dBi @ Az Angle = 108,0 deg.
 Front/Sidelobe 24,15 dB



EZNECPro/4



21LFA5-EA4AKOWA





EZNEC Pro/4 v. 5.0



File Edit Options Outputs Setups View Utilities Help

Open

Save As

Ant Notes

Currents

Src Dat

Load Dat

FF Tab

NF Tab

SWR

View Ant

NEC-2

FF Plot

>

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| File | LAST.EZ |
| > Frequency | 50,15 MHz |
| Wavelength | 5,97792 m |
| > Wires | 3 Wires, 57 segments |
| > Sources | 1 Source |
| > Loads | 0 Loads |
| > Trans Lines | 0 Transmission Lines |
| > Transformers | 0 Transformers |
| > L Networks | 0 L Networks |
| > Y Param Networks | 0 Y Param Networks |
| > Ground Type | Real/High Accuracy |
| > Ground Descrip | 1 Medium (0,001, 3) |
| > Wire Loss | Aluminum (6061-T6) |
| > Units | Meters |
| > Plot Type | Azimuth |
| > Elevation Angle | 9 Deg. |
| > Step Size | 1 Deg. |
| > Ref Level | 0 dBi |
| > Alt SWR Z0 | 75 ohms |
| > Desc Options | |
| > Gnd Wave Dist | OFF |



EZNEC Pro/4 v. 5.0



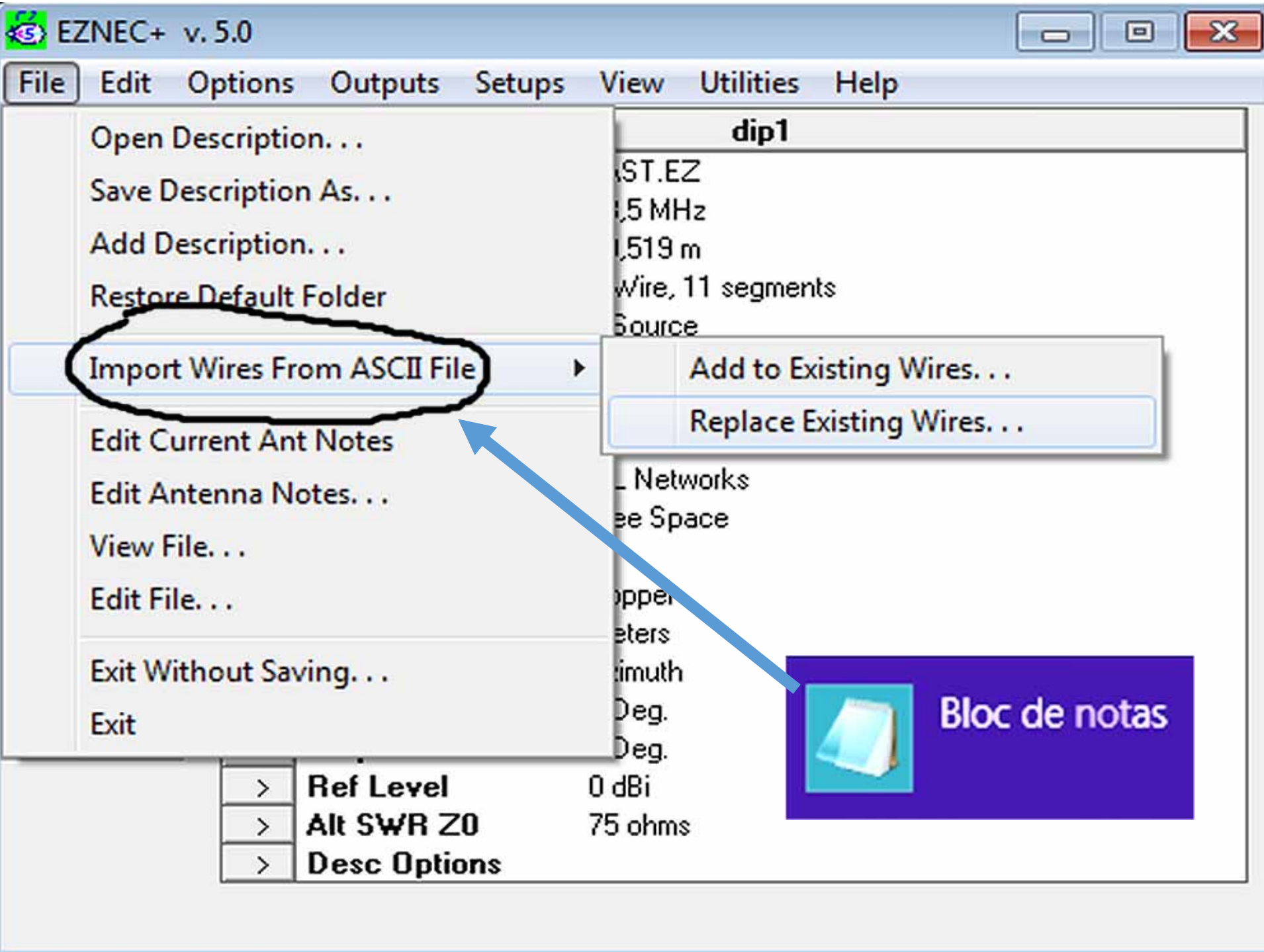
File Edit Options Outputs Setups View Utilities Help

Open
Save As
Ant Notes

Currents
Src Dat
Load Dat
FF Tab
NF Tab
SWR
View Ant

NEC-2
FF Plot

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| > | File | LAST.EZ |
| > | Frequency | 50,15 MHz |
| | Wavelength | 5,97792 m |
| > | Wires | 3 Wires, 57 segments |
| > | Sources | 1 Source |
| > | Loads | 0 Loads |
| > | Trans Lines | 0 Transmission Lines |
| > | Transformers | 0 Transformers |
| > | L Networks | 0 L Networks |
| > | Y Param Networks | 0 Y Param Networks |
| > | Ground Type | Real/High Accuracy |
| > | Ground Descrip | 1 Medium (0,001, 3) |
| > | Wire Loss | Aluminum (6061-T6) |
| > | Units | Meters |
| > | Plot Type | Azimuth |
| > | Elevation Angle | 9 Deg. |
| > | Step Size | 1 Deg. |
| > | Ref Level | 0 dBi |
| > | Alt SWR Z0 | 75 ohms |
| > | Desc Options | |
| > | Gnd Wave Dist | OFF |



Import Wires From ASCII File

Add to Existing Wires...

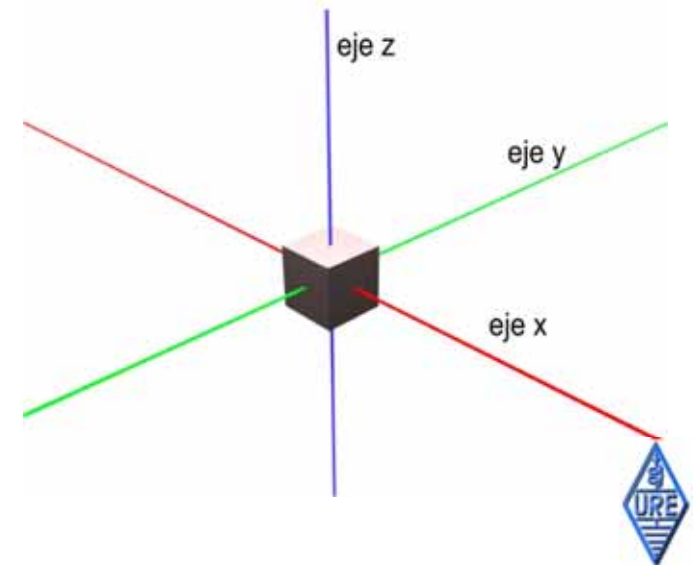
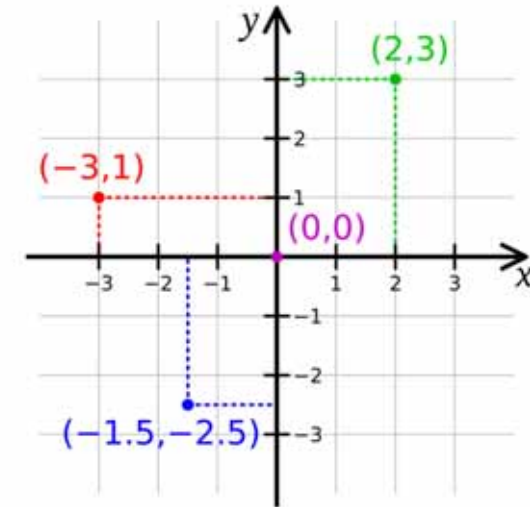
Replace Existing Wires...

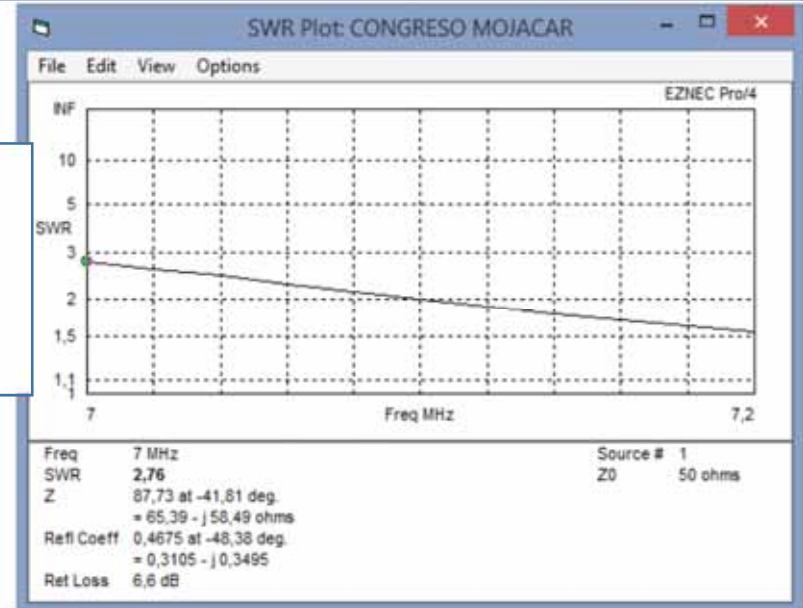
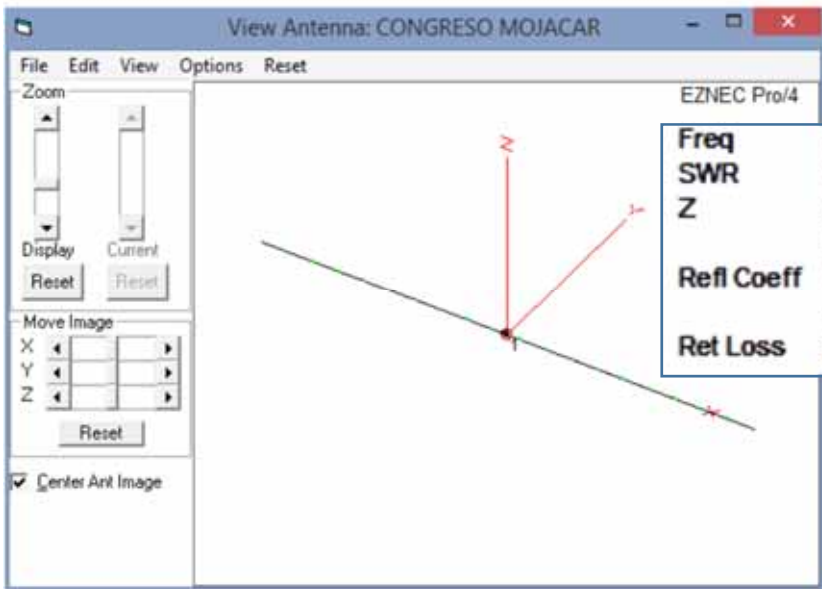
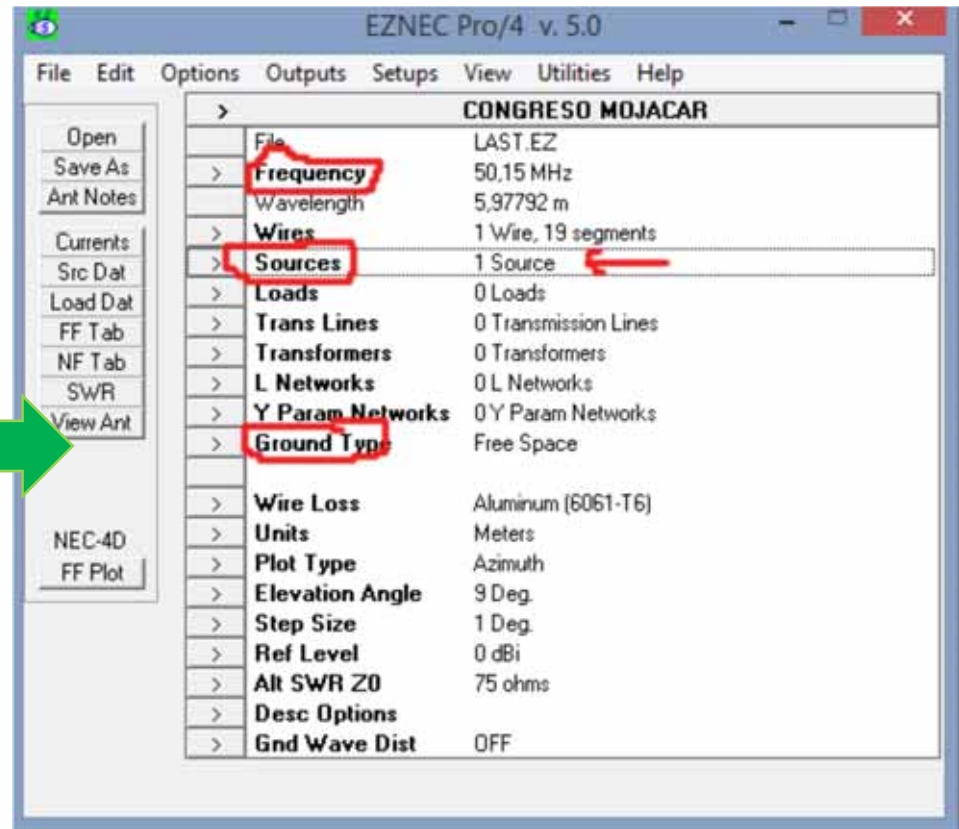
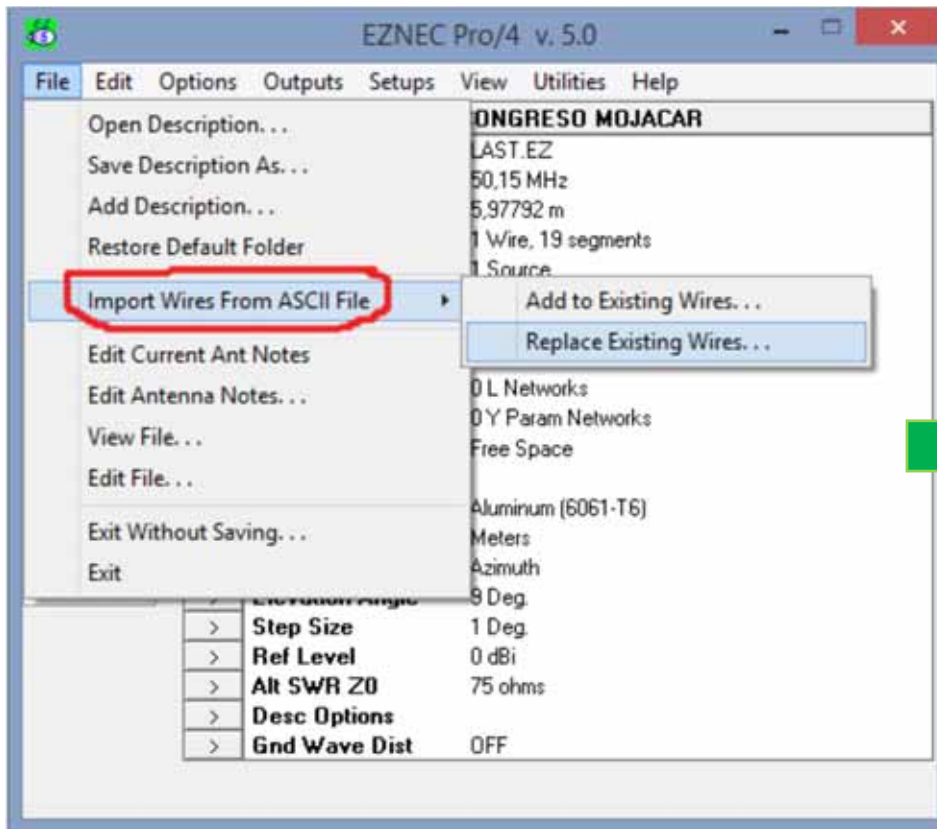
 Bloc de notas

| | | |
|---|--------------|---------|
| > | Ref Level | 0 dBi |
| > | Alt SWR Z0 | 75 ohms |
| > | Desc Options | |

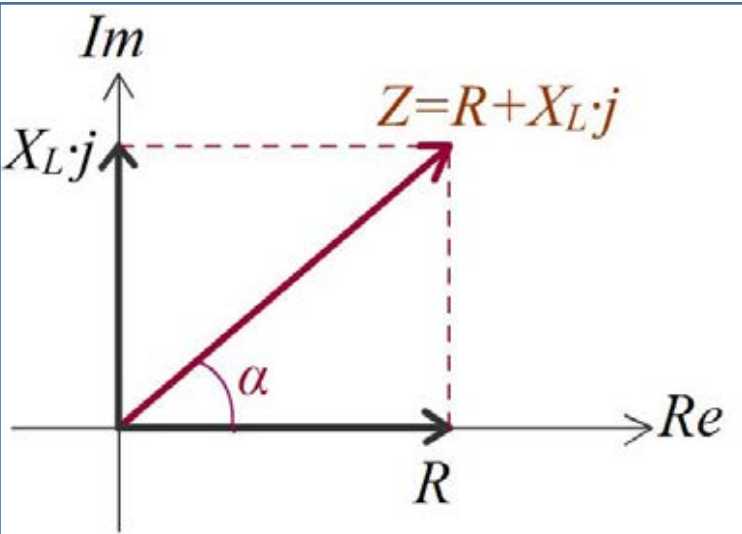
Práctica 1: Diseño de un dipolo

```
dip40: Bloc de notas
Archivo Edición Formato Ver Ayuda
;CONGRESO URE MOJACAR
;X Y Z
m mm
0 10 0 0 -10 0 3
```

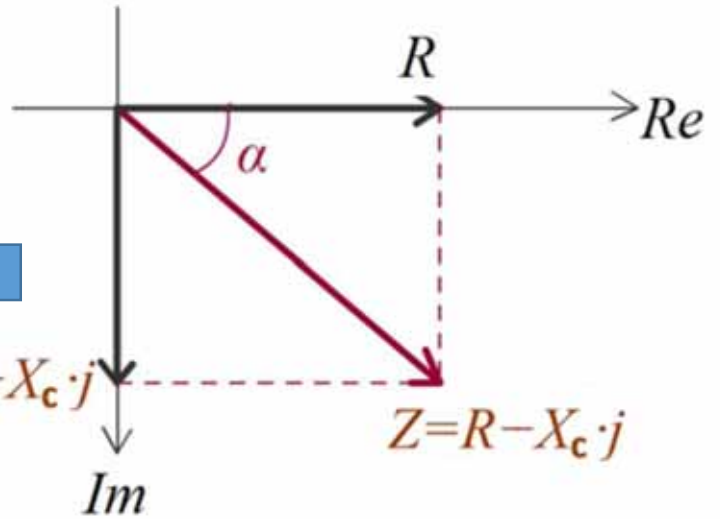




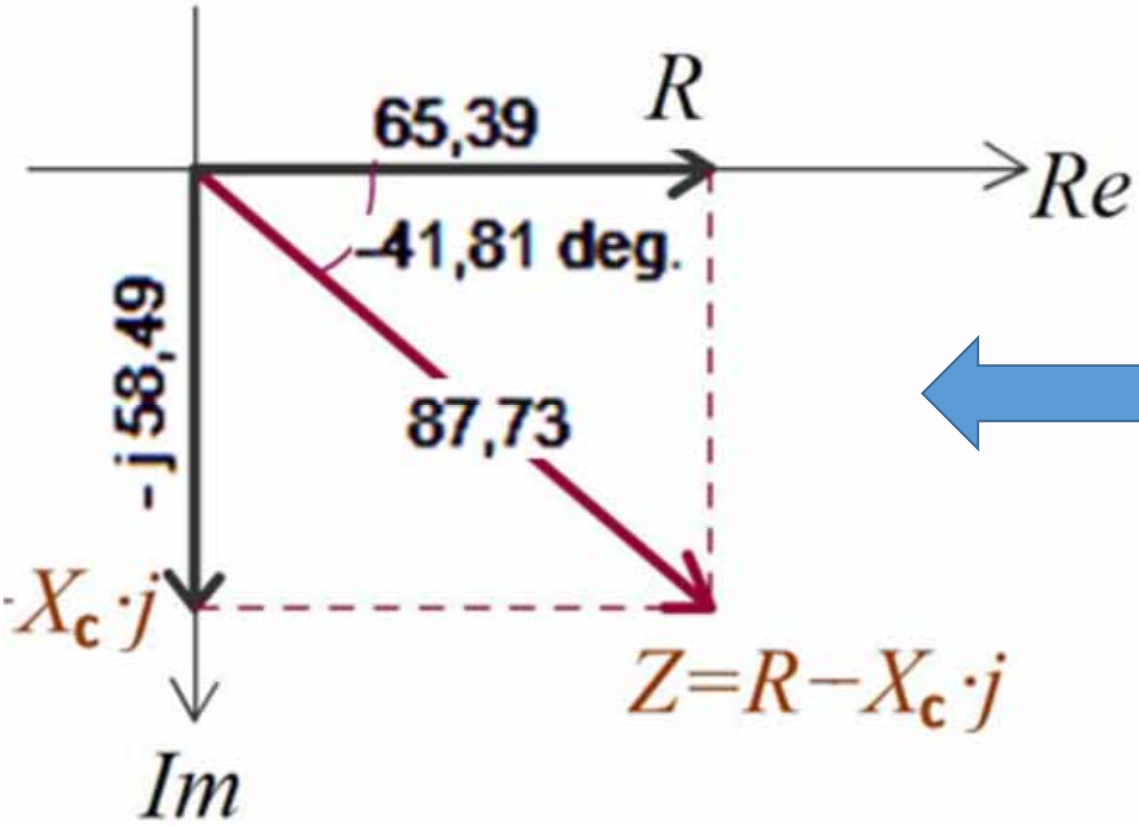
| | |
|------------|--|
| Freq | 7 MHz |
| SWR | 2,76 |
| Z | 87,73 at -41,81 deg. = 65,39 - j 58,49 ohms |
| Refl Coeff | 0,4675 at -48,38 deg. = 0,3105 - j 0,3495 |
| Ret Loss | 6,6 dB |

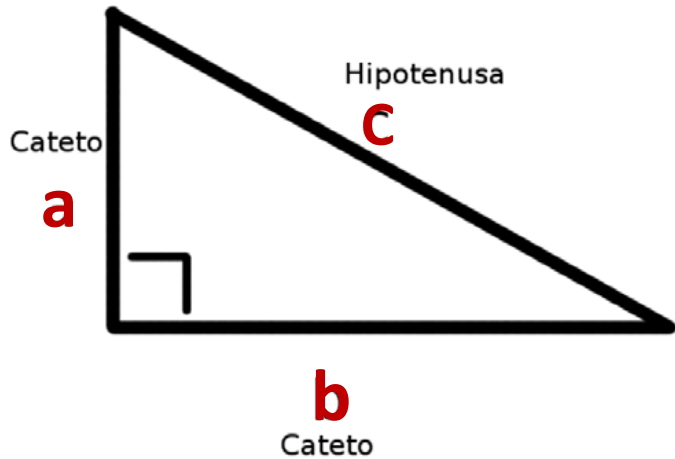


ANTENA LARGA (REACTANCIA INDUCTIVA)



ANTENA CORTA (REACTANCIA CAPACITIVA)





$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

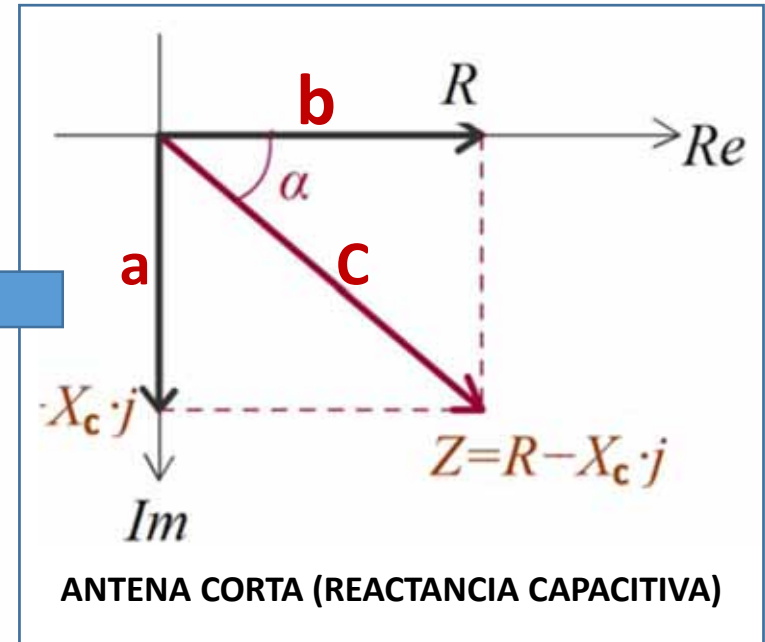
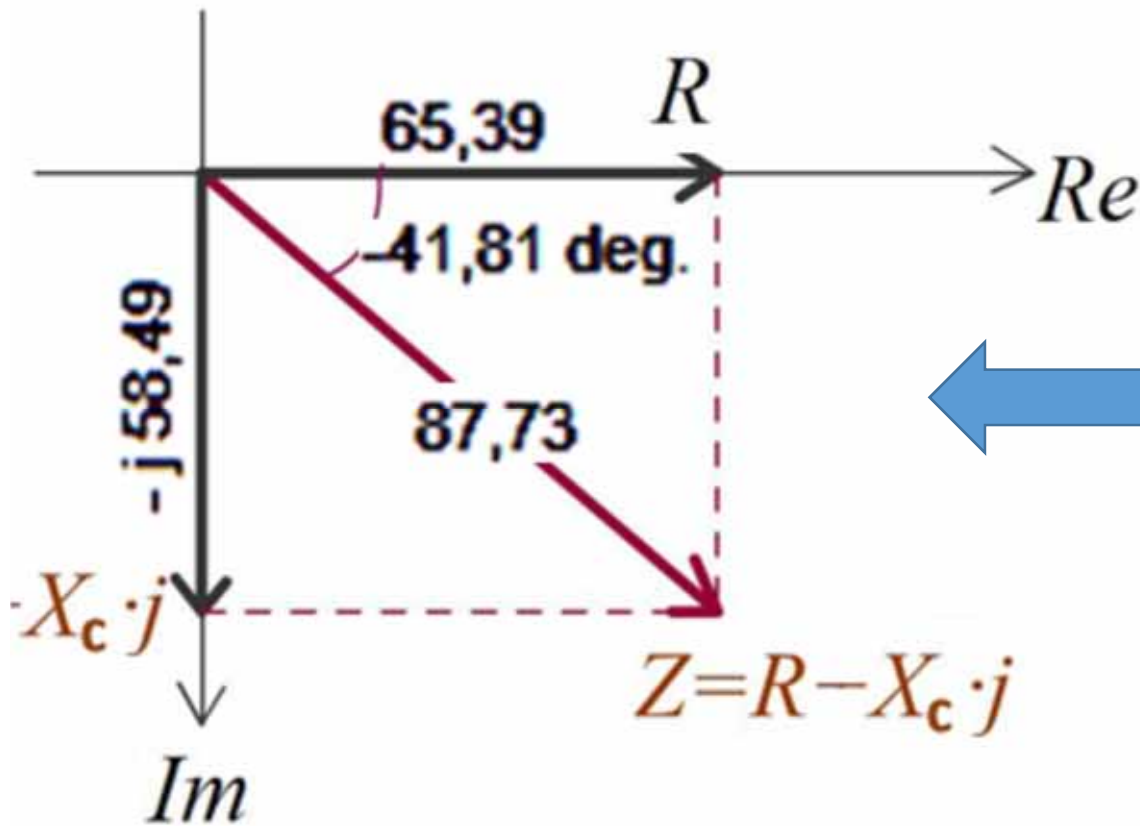
$$a^2 = c^2 - b^2$$

$$b^2 = c^2 - a^2$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$$

$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$$



Wires

Wire Create Edit Other

Coord Entry Mode Preserve Connections Show Wire Insulation

| No. | End 1 | | | | End 2 | | | | Diameter (mm) | Segs | Insulation | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------------|------|------------|----------|----------|
| | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | | | Diel C | Thk (mm) | Loss Tan |
| ▶ 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | | -10 | 0 | 0 | | 3 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| * | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

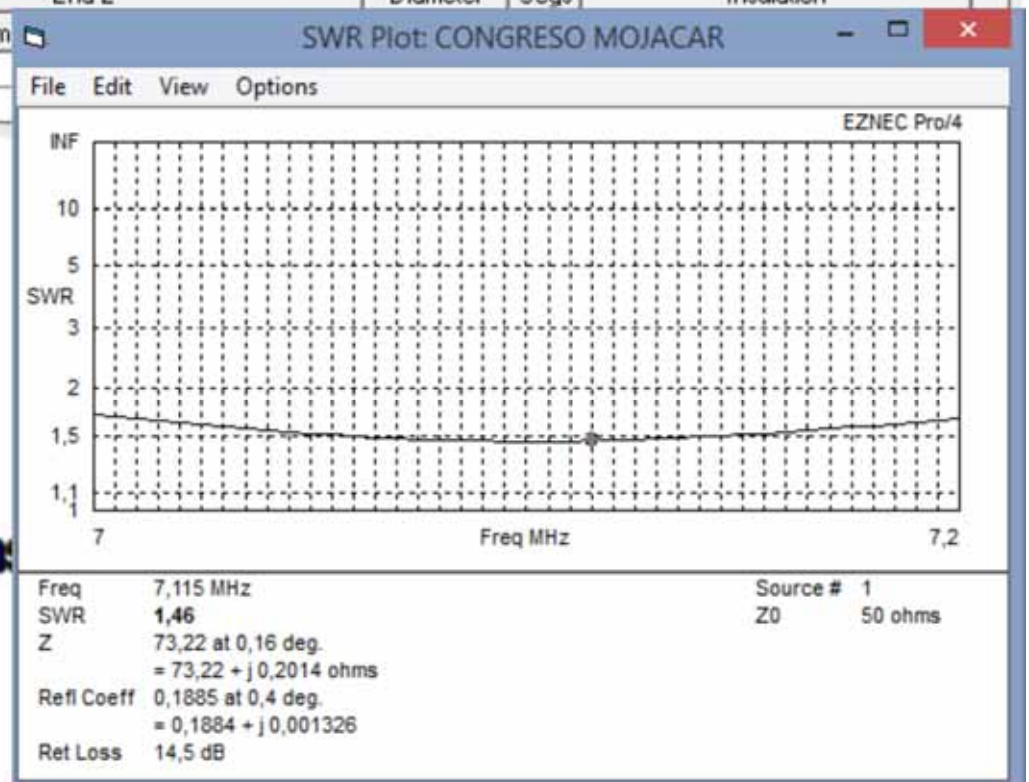
Wires

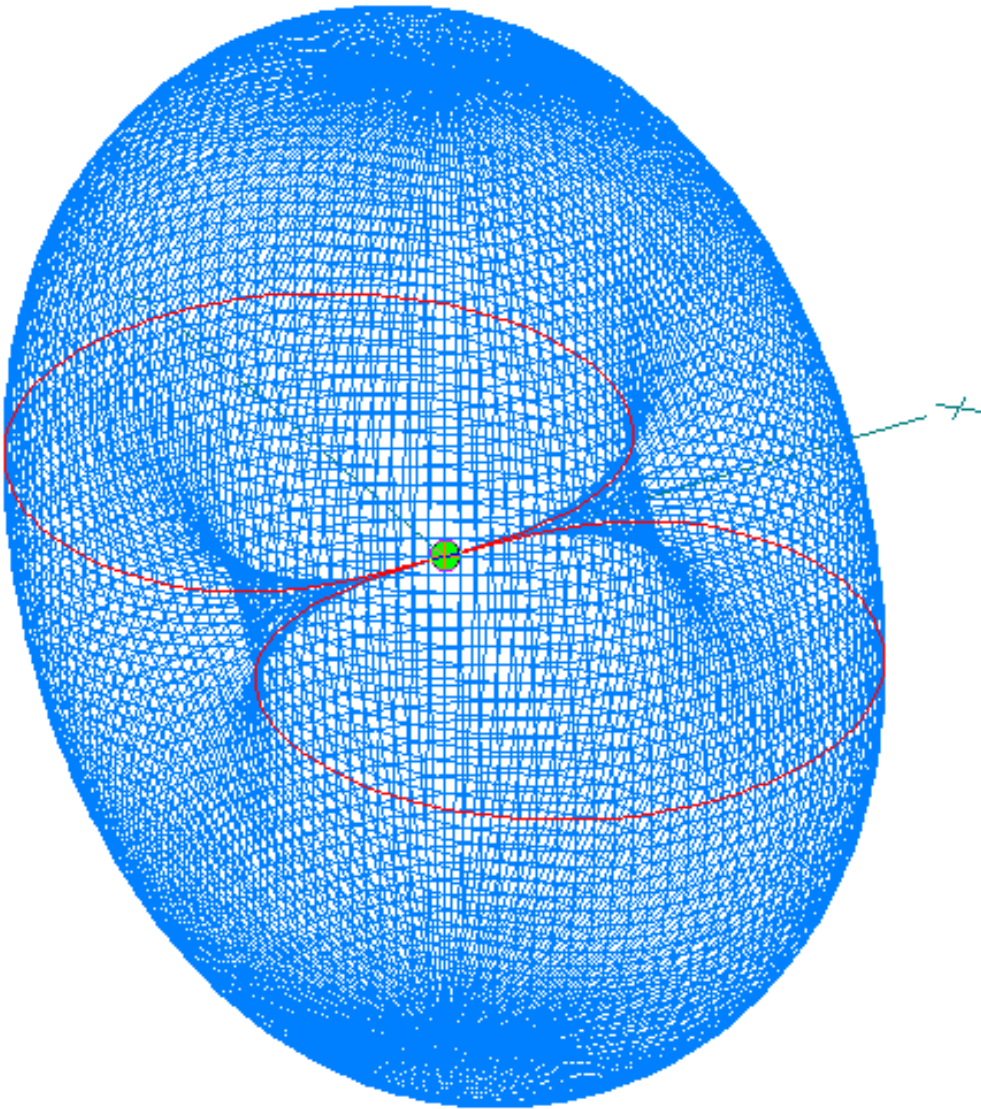
Wire Create Edit Other

Coord Entry Mode Preserve Connections Show Wire Insulation

| No. | End 1 | | | | End 2 | | | | Diameter (mm) | Segs | Insulation | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|------|---------------|------|------------|----------|----------|
| | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | | | Diel C | Thk (mm) | Loss Tan |
| ▶ 1 | 10,23 | 0 | 0 | | -10,23 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| * | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Freq 7,115 MHz
SWR 1,46
Z 73,22 at 0,16 deg.
= 73,22 + j 0,2014 ohms





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File Edit Options Outputs Setups View Utilities Help

CONGRESO MOJACAR

File LAST.EZ
 Frequency 7,1 MHz
 Wavelength 42,2243 m

Wires

Wires

Show Wire Insulation

| | | End 2 | | | | Diameter | Segs | Insulation | | |
|-----|--------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|------|------------|----------|----------|
| No. | Conn | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | (mm) | | Diel C | Thk (mm) | Loss Tan |
| | Gnd Pl | -10,23 | 0 | 0 | On Gnd Pl | 3 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Change Height by ...

Wires

Wire Create Edit Other

Coord Entry Mode Preserve Connections Show Wire Insulation

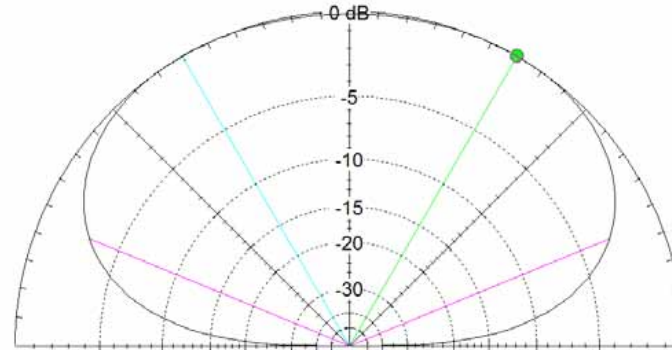
| | | End 1 | | | | End 2 | | | | Diameter | Segs | Insulation | | |
|-----|--|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|------|----------|------|------------|----------|----------|
| No. | | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | (mm) | | Diel C | Thk (mm) | Loss Tan |
| 1 | | 10,23 | 0 | 9 | | -10,23 | 0 | 9 | | 3 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



ALTURA

$$\frac{1}{4} \lambda$$

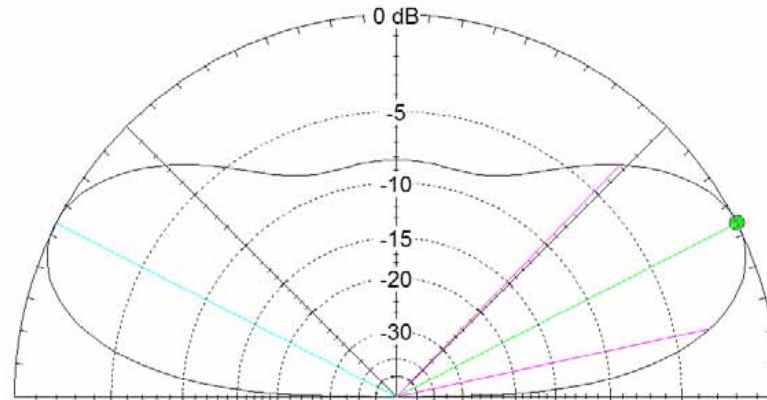
Total Field



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$$\frac{1}{2} \lambda$$

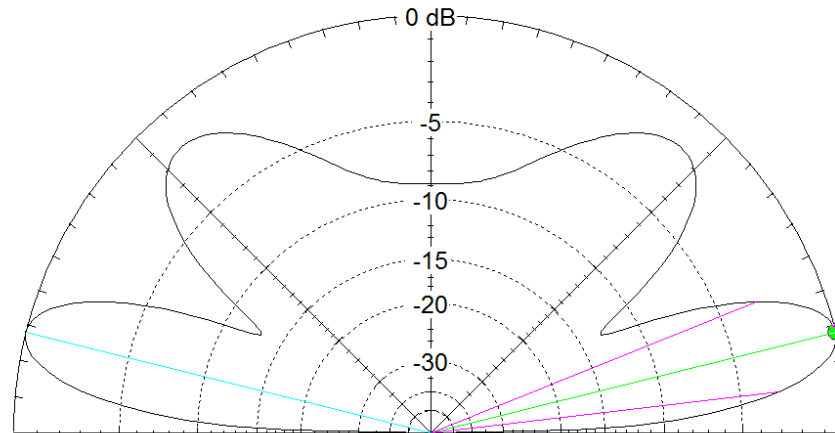
Total Field



7,1 MHz
EZNEC Pro/4

$$1 \lambda$$

Total Field



7,1 MHz
EZNEC Pro/4



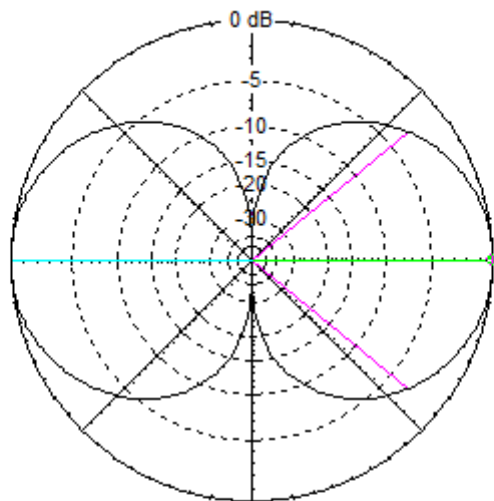
¡Inciso!

Algo sobre la ganancia de los dipolos (horizontales).

- Un dipolo EN EL ESPACIO tiene 2,14 dB de ganancia sobre un radiador isotrópico (2,14 dBi).
- Un dipolo ideal SOBRE TIERRA tiene alrededor de 8 dB de ganancia sobre el isotrópico (8 dBi).
- ¿De donde sale esa ganancia?



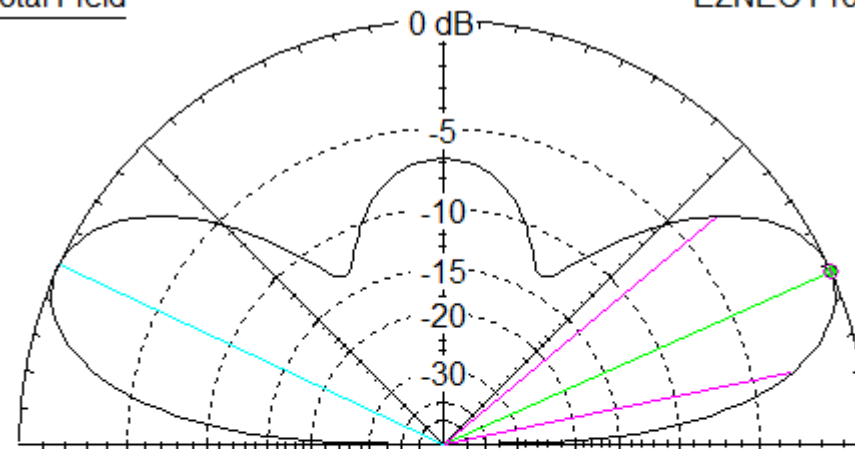
Total Field



| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Azimuth Plot | | Cursor Az | 0,0 deg. |
| Elevation Angle | 0,0 deg. | Gain | 2,1 dBi |
| Outer Ring | 2,1 dBi | | 0,0 dBmax |
| | | | |
| Slice Max Gain | 2,1 dBi @ Az Angle = 0,0 deg. | | |
| Front/Side | 99,99 dB | | |
| Beamwidth | 78,4 deg.; -3dB @ 320,8, 39,2 deg. | | |
| Sidelobe Gain | 2,1 dBi @ Az Angle = 180,0 deg. | | |
| Front/Sidelobe | 0,0 dB | | |

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Total Field

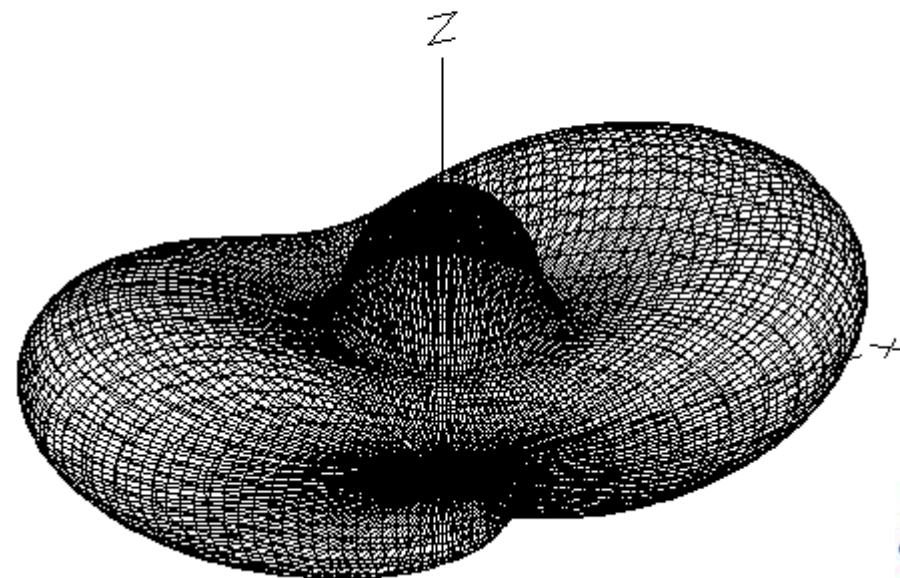
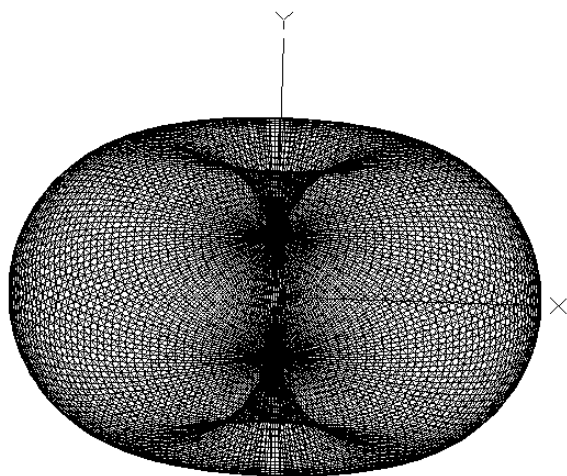


| | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Elevation Plot | | Cursor Elev | 24,0 deg. |
| Azimuth Angle | 0,0 deg. | Gain | 7,69 dBi |
| Outer Ring | 7,69 dBi | | 0,0 dBmax |
| | | | |
| Slice Max Gain | 7,69 dBi @ Elev Angle = 24,0 deg. | | |
| Beamwidth | 28,2 deg.; -3dB @ 11,6, 39,8 deg. | | |
| Sidelobe Gain | 7,69 dBi @ Elev Angle = 155,0 deg. | | |
| Front/Sidelobe | 0,0 dB | | |

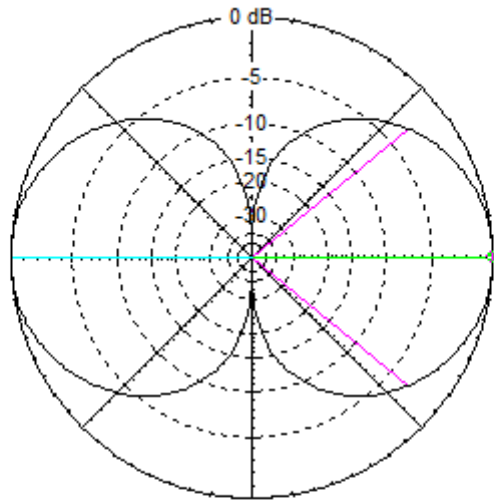
28,5 MHz

28,5 MHz

EZNEC Pro/4



Total Field

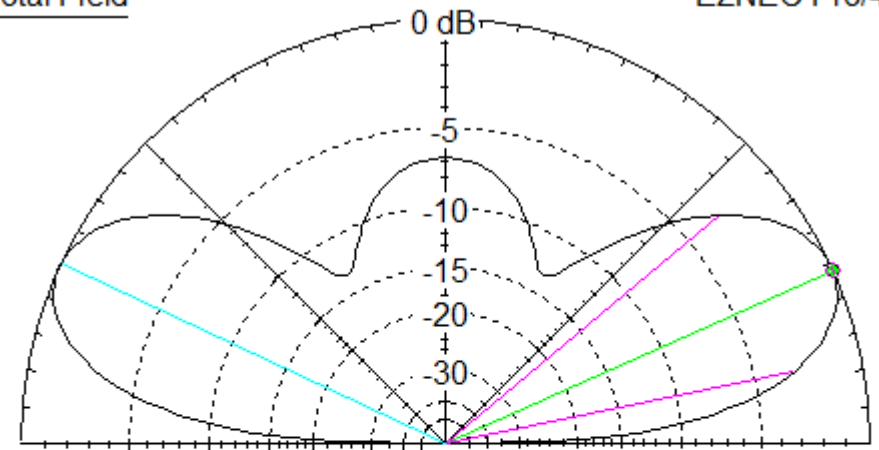


| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Azimuth Plot | | Cursor Az | 0,0 deg. |
| Elevation Angle | 0,0 deg. | Gain | 2,1 dBi |
| Outer Ring | 2,1 dBi | | |
| | | | |
| Slice Max Gain | 2,1 dBi @ Az Angle = 0,0 deg. | | |
| Front/Side | 99,99 dB | | |
| Beamwidth | 78,4 deg.; -3dB @ 320,8, 39,2 deg. | | |
| Sidelobe Gain | 2,1 dBi @ Az Angle = 180,0 deg. | | |
| Front/Sidelobe | 0,0 dB | | |

EZNEC Pro/4

Total Field

EZNEC Pro/4

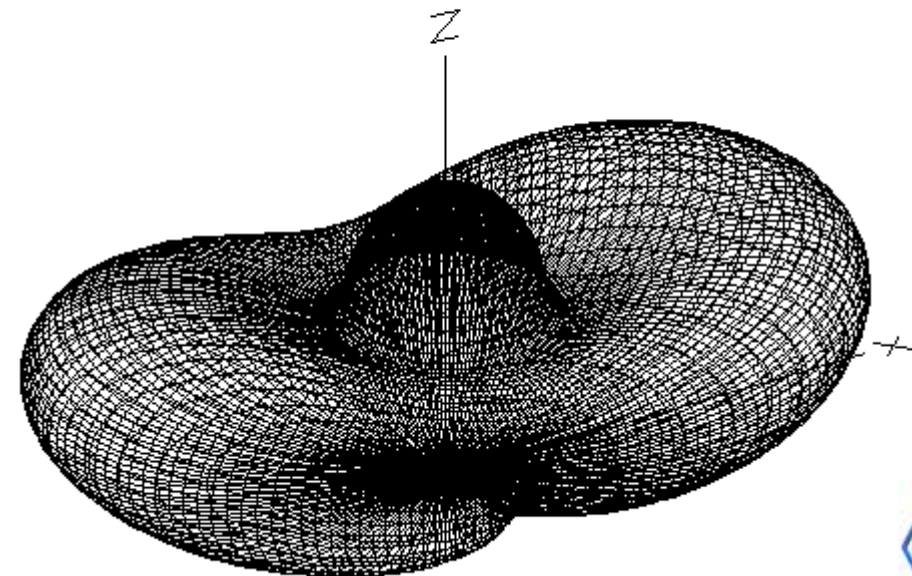
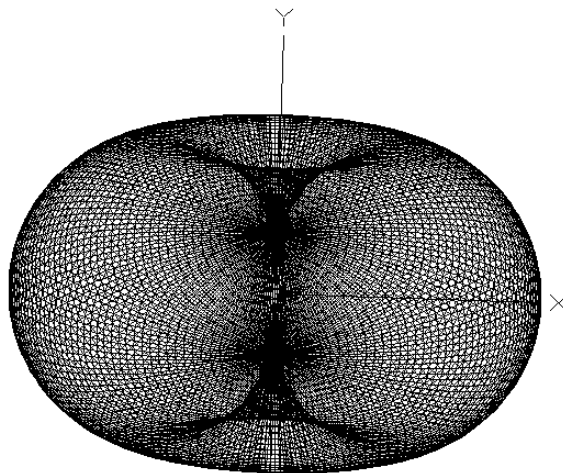


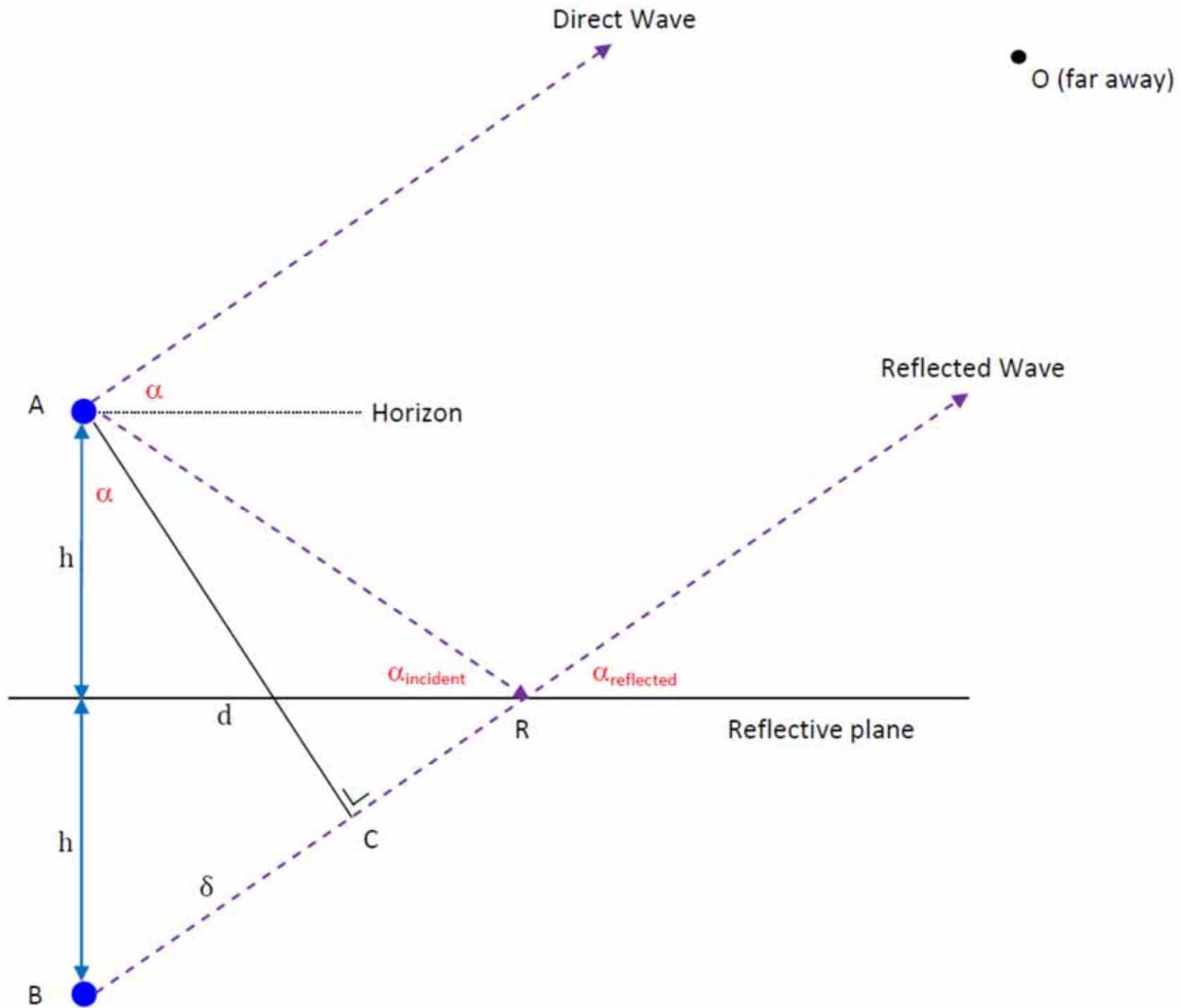
28,5 MHz

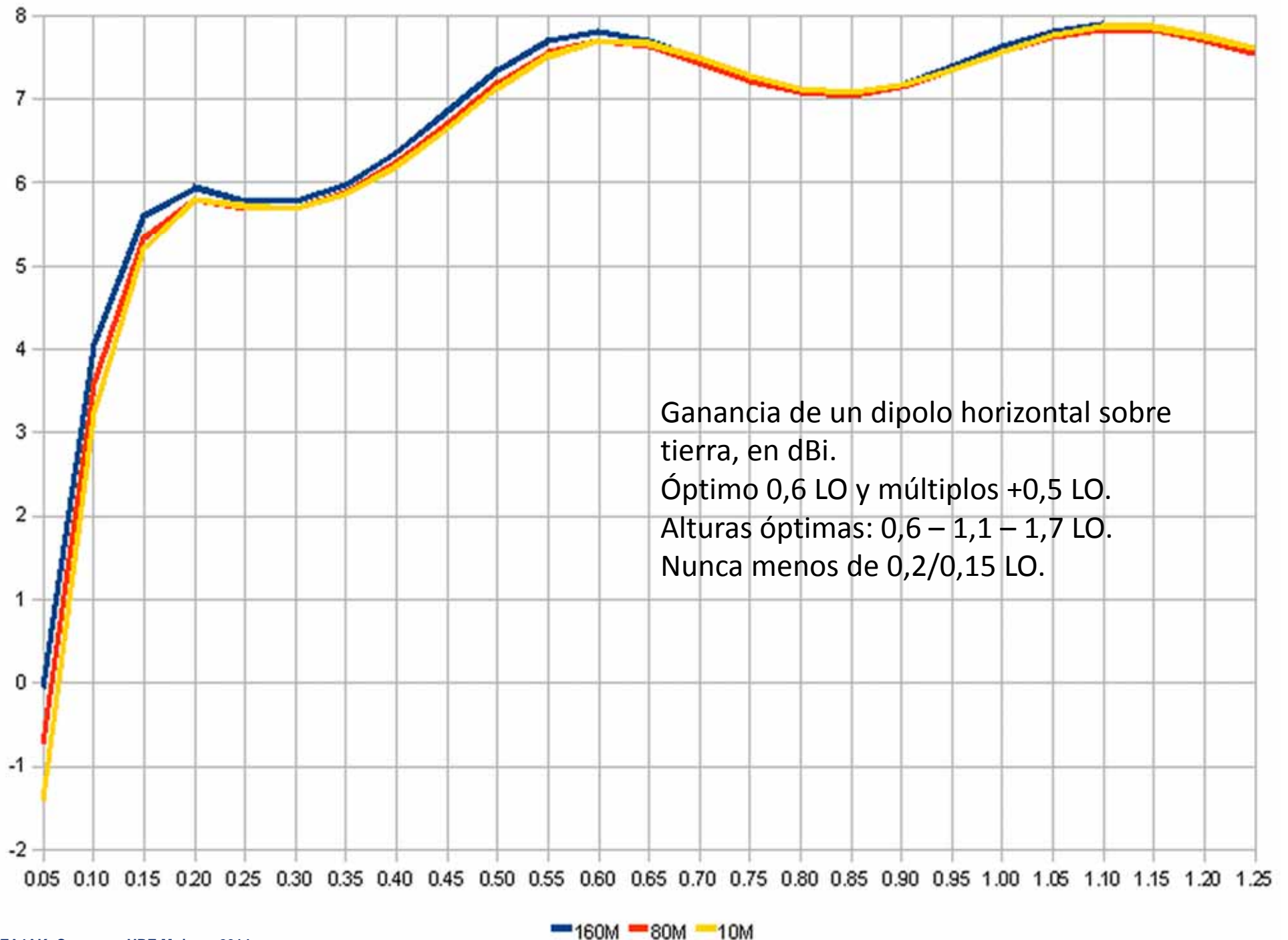
28,5 MHz

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Elevation Plot | | Cursor Elev | 24,0 deg. |
| Gain | 7,69 dBi | Gain | 7,69 dBi |
| Outer Ring | 7,69 dBi | | 0,0 dBmax |
| | | | |
| Slice Max Gain | 7,69 dBi @ Elev Angle = 24,0 deg. | | |
| Beamwidth | 28,2 deg.; -3dB @ 11,6, 39,8 deg. | | |
| Sidelobe Gain | 7,69 dBi @ Elev Angle = 155,0 deg. | | |
| Front/Sidelobe | 0,0 dB | | |

EZNEC Pro/4







Práctica 2: Diseño de *V INVERTIDA*

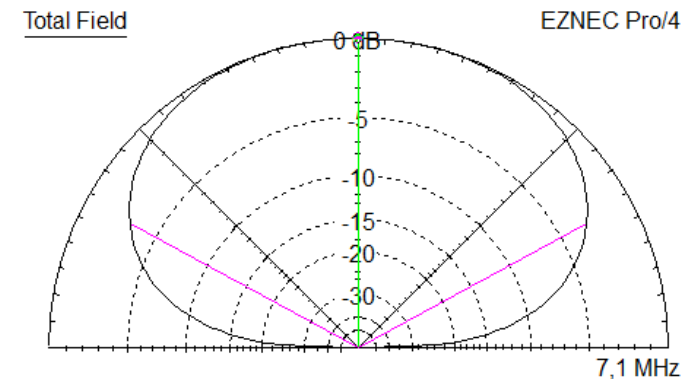
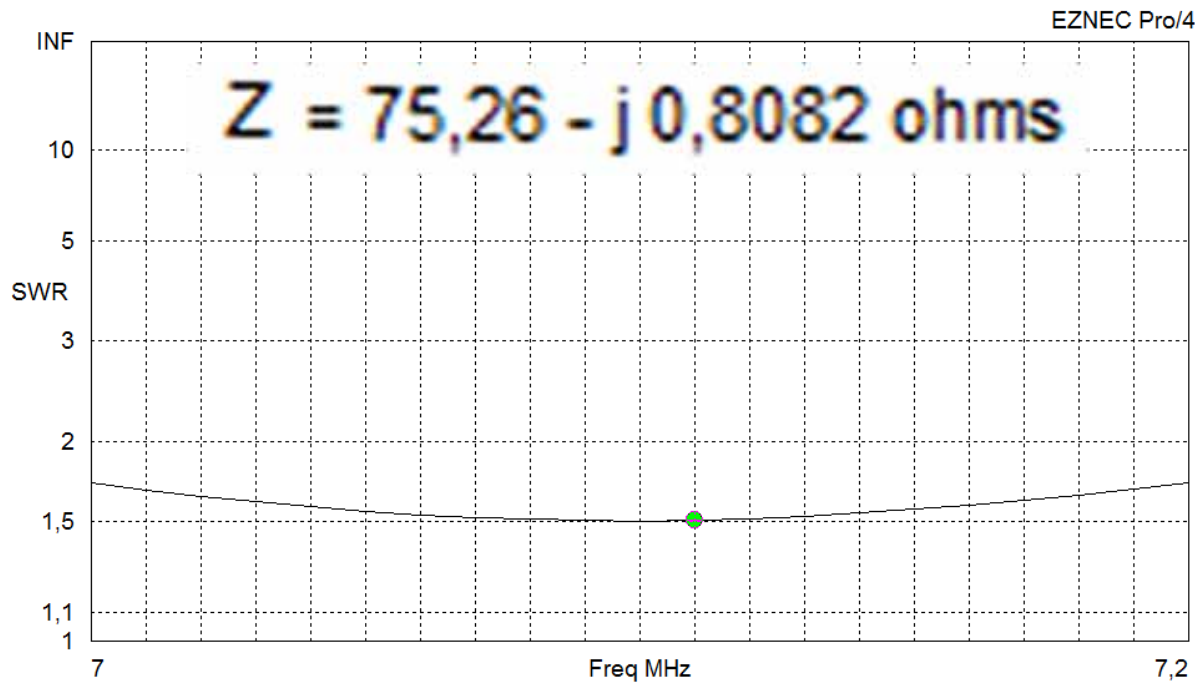
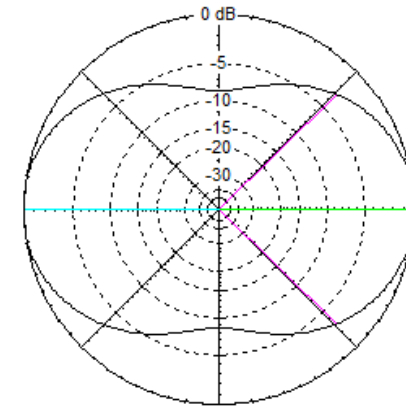
Partimos de un dipolo sobre tierra a 9 m altura. 10,10 por rama.

Wires

Wire Create Edit Other

Coord Entry Mode Preserve Connections Show Wire Insulation

| No. | End 1 | | | | End 2 | | | | Diameter (mm) | Segs | Insulation | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------------|------|------------|----------|----------|
| | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | | | Diel C | Thk (mm) | Loss Tan |
| 1 | 0 | -10,1 | 9 | | 0 | 10,1 | 9 | | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 |



Elevation Plot
Azimuth Angle 0,0 deg.
Outer Ring 6,08 dBi

Cursor Elev 90,0 deg.
Gain 6,08 dBi
0,0 dBmax

Freq 7,11 MHz
SWR 1,51
Z 75,26 at -0,62 deg.
= 75,26 - j 0,8082 ohms
Refl Coeff 0,2017 at -1,46 deg.
= 0,2017 - j 0,005151
Ret Loss 13,9 dB

Source # 1
Z0 50 ohms

Slice Max Gain 6,08 dBi @ Elev Angle = 90,0 deg.
Beamwidth 123,0 deg.; -3dB @ 28,5, 151,5 deg.
Sidelobe Gain < -100 dBi
Front/Sidelobe > 100 dB



Partimos el dipolo en dos ramas para poder diseñar la “V” rotando cada rama 45,5 grados (respecto a la vertical)
Dipolo sobre tierra a 9 m altura. 10,10 por rama.

| No. | End 1 | | | | End 2 | | | | Diameter (mm) | Segs | Insulation | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------------|------|------------|----------|----------|
| | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | | | Diel C | Thk (mm) | Loss Tan |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | W2E1 | 0 | -10,1 | 9 | | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | W1E1 | 0 | 10,1 | 9 | | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Rotate Wires

First wire to rotate: 1
Last wire to rotate: 1

Rotation Amount: 44.5 Deg
 CW
 CCW

Rotation Axis:
 X
 Y
 Z

Rotation Center:
 Axis
 Wire
Number: 1
 End 1
 End 2
 Center

Coordinate
Y: 0
Z: 0

Buttons: Ok, Cancel

Rotate Wires

First wire to rotate

Last wire to rotate

Rotation Amount

Deg

CW

CCW

Rotation Center

Axis

Wire

Number

End 1

End 2

Center

Coordinate

Y

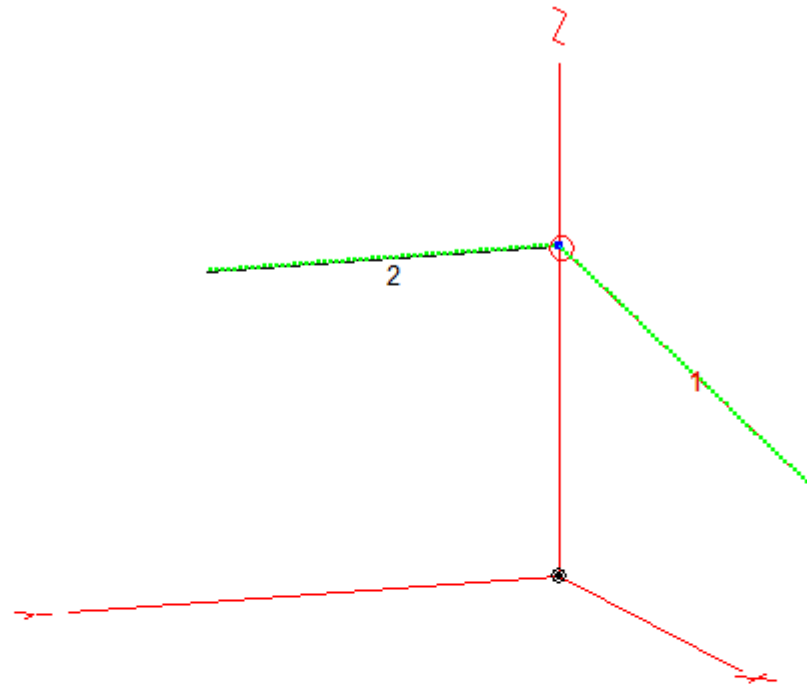
Z

Rotation Axis

X

Y

Z



Rotate Wires

First wire to rotate

Last wire to rotate

Rotation Amount

Deg

CW

CCW

Rotation Center

Axis

Wire

Number

End 1

End 2

Center

Coordinate

Y

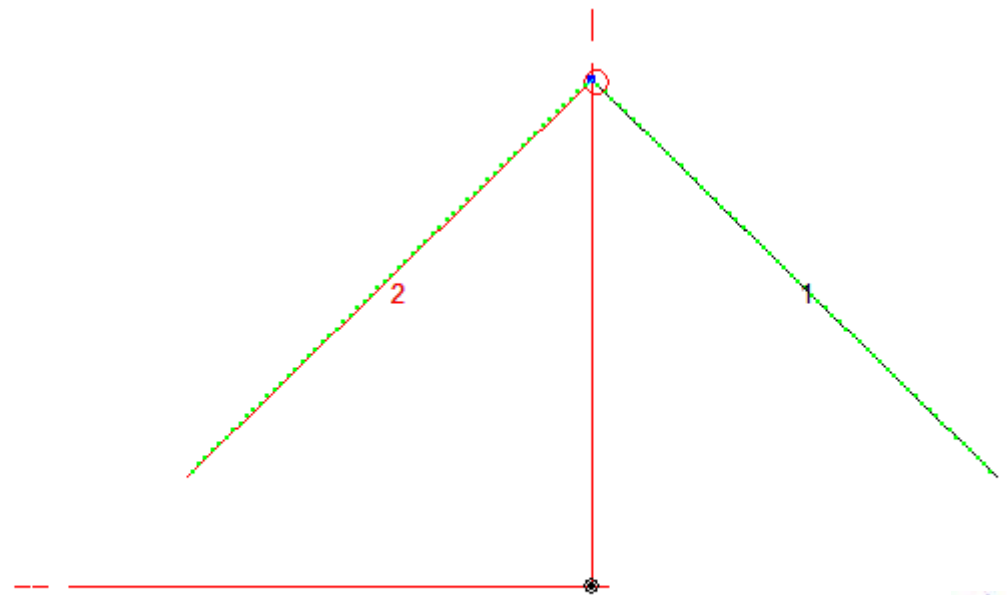
Z

Rotation Axis

X

Y

Z



Wires

Wire Create Edit Other

Coord Entry Mode Preserve Connections Show Wire Insulation

| No. | End 1 | | | | End 2 | | | | Diameter (mm) | Segs | Insulation | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|----------|---------|------|---------------|------|------------|----------|----------|
| | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | | | Diel C | Thk (mm) | Loss Tan |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | W2E1 | 0 | -7,20383 | 1,92082 | | 3 | 59 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ▶ 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | W1E1 | 0 | 7,20383 | 1,92082 | | 3 | 59 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| * | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

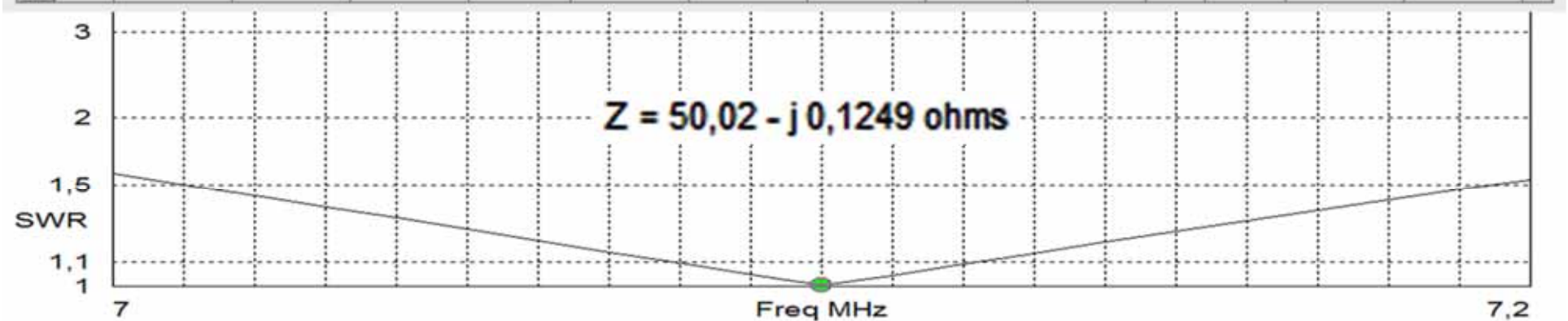
Tras el ejercicio de **OPTIMIZACIÓN** nos resulta **10,25/rama** y **ángulo de 45,5 grados** (vertical).

Wires

Wire Create Edit Other

Coord Entry Mode Preserve Connections Show Wire Insulation

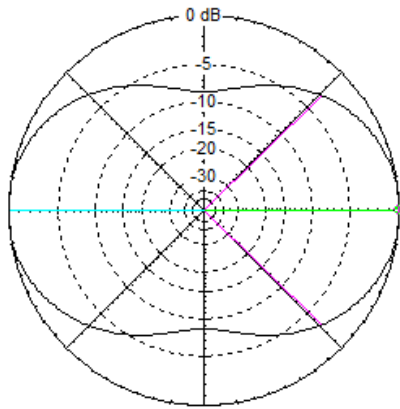
| No. | End 1 | | | | End 2 | | | | Diameter (mm) | Segs | Insulation | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|----------|---------|------|---------------|------|------------|----------|----------|
| | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | | | Diel C | Thk (mm) | Loss Tan |
| ▶ 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | W2E1 | 0 | -7,31367 | 1,81544 | | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | W1E1 | 0 | 7,31367 | 1,81544 | | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| * | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



Freq 7,1 MHz
 SWR 1,003
 Z = 50,02 at -0,14 deg.
 = 50,02 - j 0,1249 ohms
 Refl Coeff 0,001269 at -79,58 deg.
 = 0,0002295 - j 0,001249
 Ret Loss 57,9 dB

Source # 1
 Z0 50 ohms

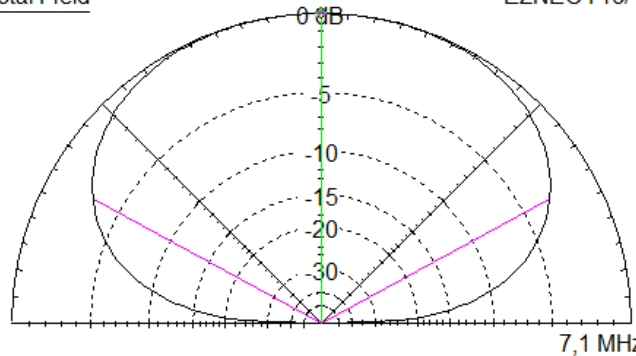
Total Field



EZNEC Pro/4

7,1 MHz

Total Field



EZNEC Pro/4

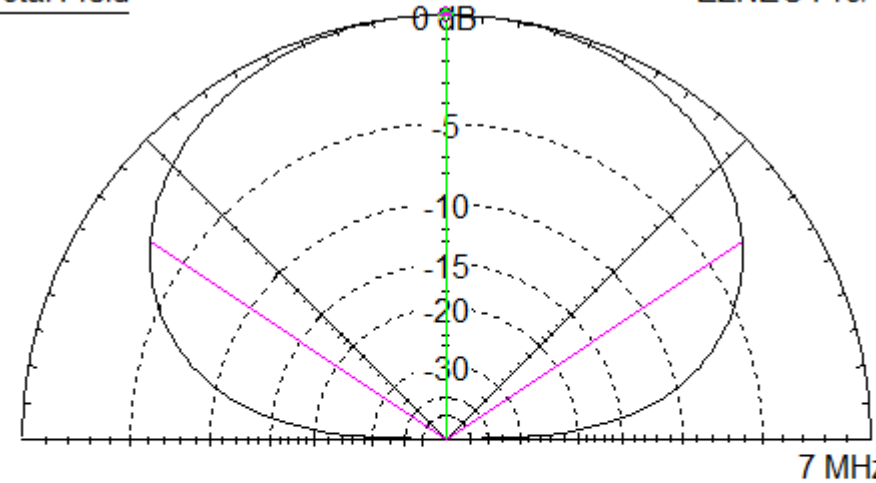
7,1 MHz

Elevation Plot
Azimuth Angle 0,0 deg.
Outer Ring 6,08 dBi

Cursor Elev 90,0 deg.
Gain 6,08 dBi
0,0 dBmax

Slice Max Gain 6,08 dBi @ Elev Angle = 90,0 deg.
Beamwidth 123,0 deg.; -3dB @ 28,5, 151,5 deg.
Sidelobe Gain < -100 dBi
Front/Sidelobe > 100 dB

Total Field



EZNEC Pro/4

7 MHz

Elevation Plot
Azimuth Angle 0,0 deg.
Outer Ring 3,6 dBi

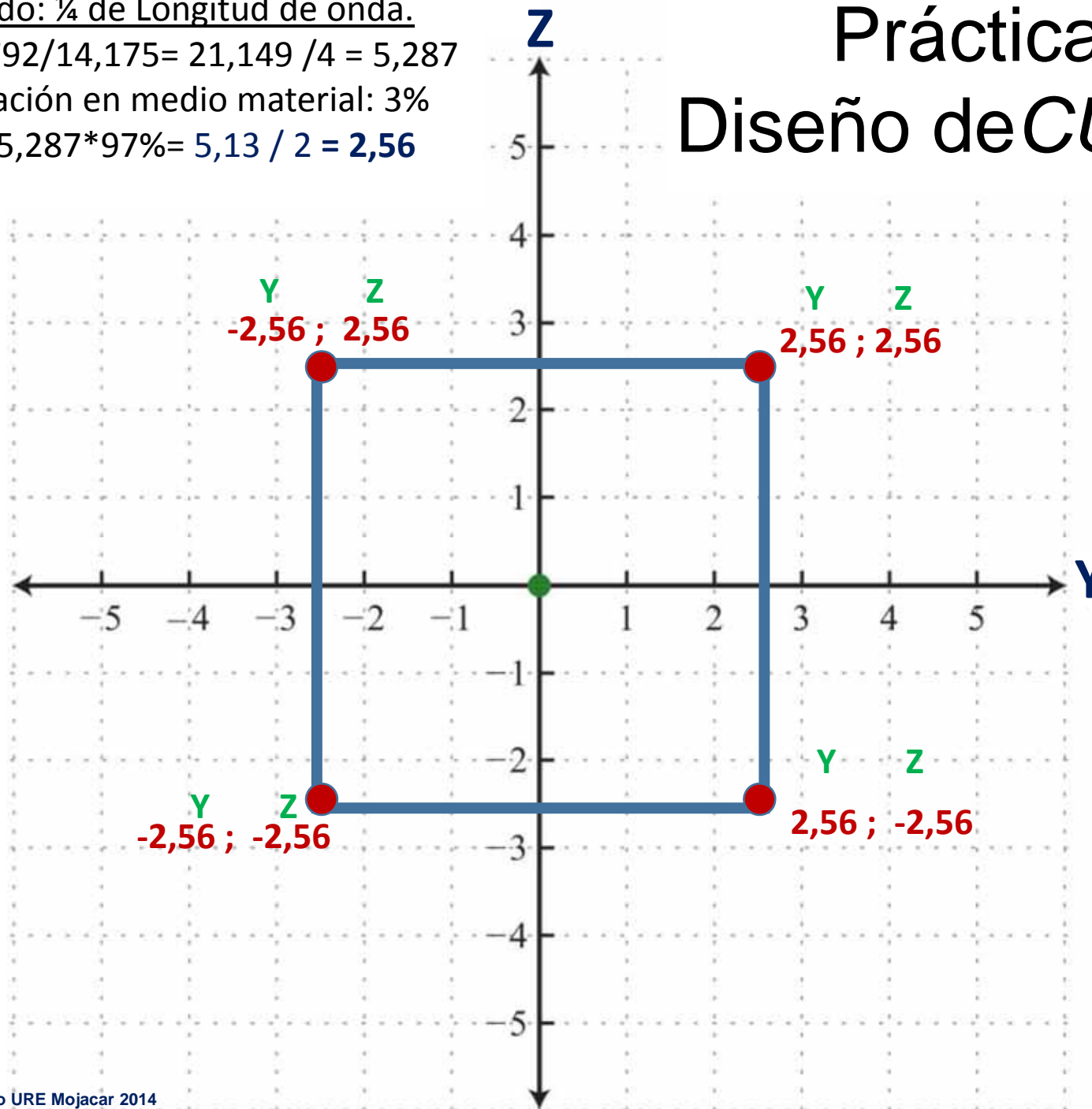
Cursor Elev 90,0 deg.
Gain 3,6 dBi
0,0 dBmax

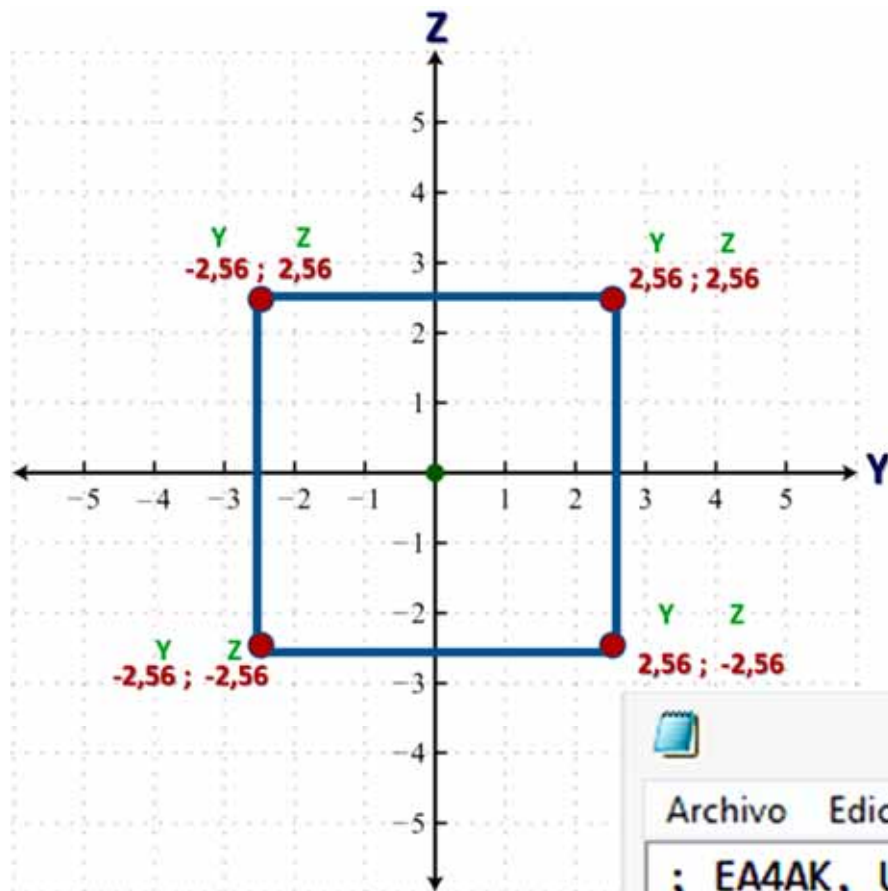
Slice Max Gain 3,6 dBi @ Elev Angle = 90,0 deg.
Beamwidth 112,2 deg.; -3dB @ 33,9, 146,1 deg.
Sidelobe Gain < -100 dBi
Front/Sidelobe > 100 dB



Cada lado: $\frac{1}{4}$ de Longitud de onda.
-- $299,792/14,175 = 21,149 / 4 = 5,287$
Propagación en medio material: 3%
Coord: $5,287 * 97\% = 5,13 / 2 = 2,56$

Práctica 3: Diseño de CUADRO





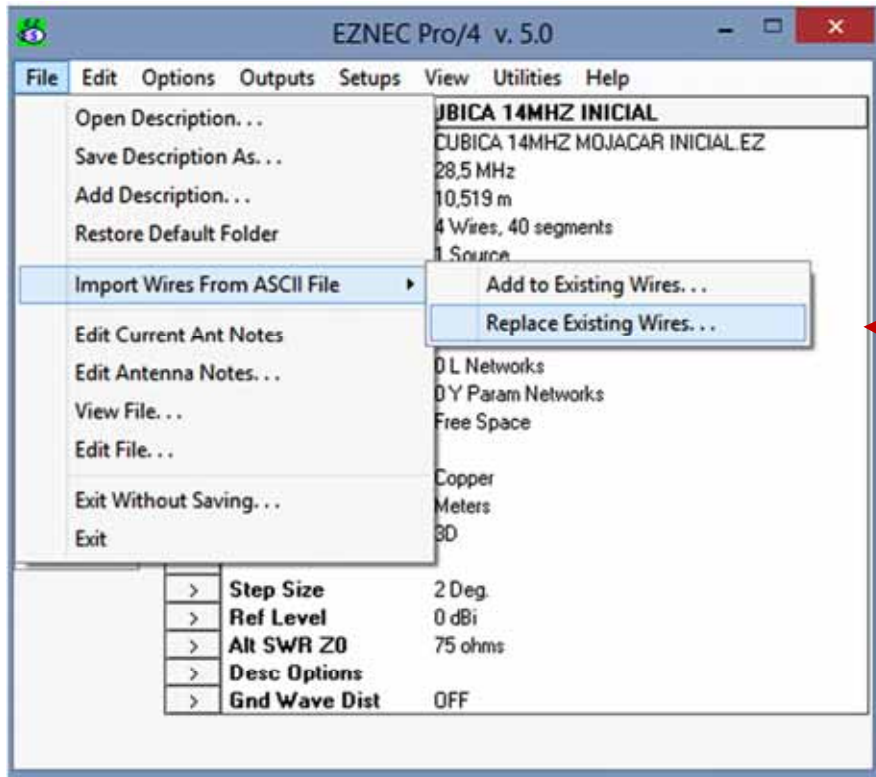
cubica inicial.txt: Bloc de notas

Archivo Edición Formato Ver Ayuda

```

; EA4AK, URE, MOJACAR 2014, CUBICA 14MHZ INICIAL
; X Y Z, metros y milímetros
m mm
0 -2,56 2,56 0 2,56 2,56 3
0 2,56 2,56 0 2,56 -2,56 3
0 2,56 -2,56 0 -2,56 -2,56 3
0 -2,56 -2,56 0 -2,56 2,56 3

```



cubica inicial.txt: Bloc de notas

Edición Formato Ver Ayuda

```
; EA4AK, URE, MOJACAR 2014, CUBICA 14MHZ INICIAL
; X Y Z, metros y milímetros
m mm
0 -2,56 2,56 0 2,56 2,56 3
0 2,56 2,56 0 2,56 -2,56 3
0 2,56 -2,56 0 -2,56 -2,56 3
0 -2,56 -2,56 0 -2,56 2,56 3
```

EZNEC Pro/4 v. 5.0

File Edit Options Outputs Setups View Utilities Help

CUBICA 14MHZ INICIAL

- File: CUBICA 14MHZ MOJACAR INICIAL.EZ
- Frequency: 14,175 MHz
- Wavelength: 21,1494 m
- Wires: 4 Wires, 76 segments
- Sources: 1 Source
- Loads: 0 Loads
- Trans Lines: 0 Transmission Lines
- Transformers: 0 Transformers
- L Networks: 0 L Networks
- Param Networks: 0 Y Param Networks
- Ground Type: Free Space
- Wire Loss: Copper
- Units: Meters
- Plot Type: Azimuth
- Elevation Angle: 0 Deg.
- Step Size: 1 Deg.
- Ref Level: 0 dBi
- Alt SWR Z0: 75 ohms
- Desc Options
- Gnd Wave Dist: OFF

Open Save As Ant Notes
Currents Src Dat Load Dat FF Tab NF Tab SWR View Ant
NEC-4D FF Plot

View Antenna: CUBICA 14MHZ INICIAL

File Edit View Options Reset

Zoom: [Slider] [Slider]
Display [Reset] Current [Reset]

Move Image:
X [Left] [Right] Y [Left] [Right] Z [Left] [Right] [Reset]

Center Ant Image

cubica inicial.txt: Bloc de notas

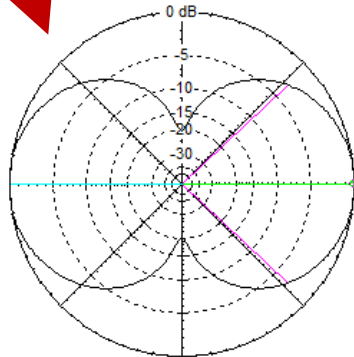
Edición Formato Ver Ayuda

```

; EA4AK, URE, MOJACAR 2014, CUBICA 14MHZ INICIAL
; X Y Z, metros y milímetros
m mm
0 -2,56 2,56 0 2,56 2,56 3
0 2,56 2,56 0 2,56 -2,56 3
0 2,56 -2,56 0 -2,56 -2,56 3
0 -2,56 -2,56 0 -2,56 2,56 3

```

Total Field



EZNEC Pro/4

14,175 MHz

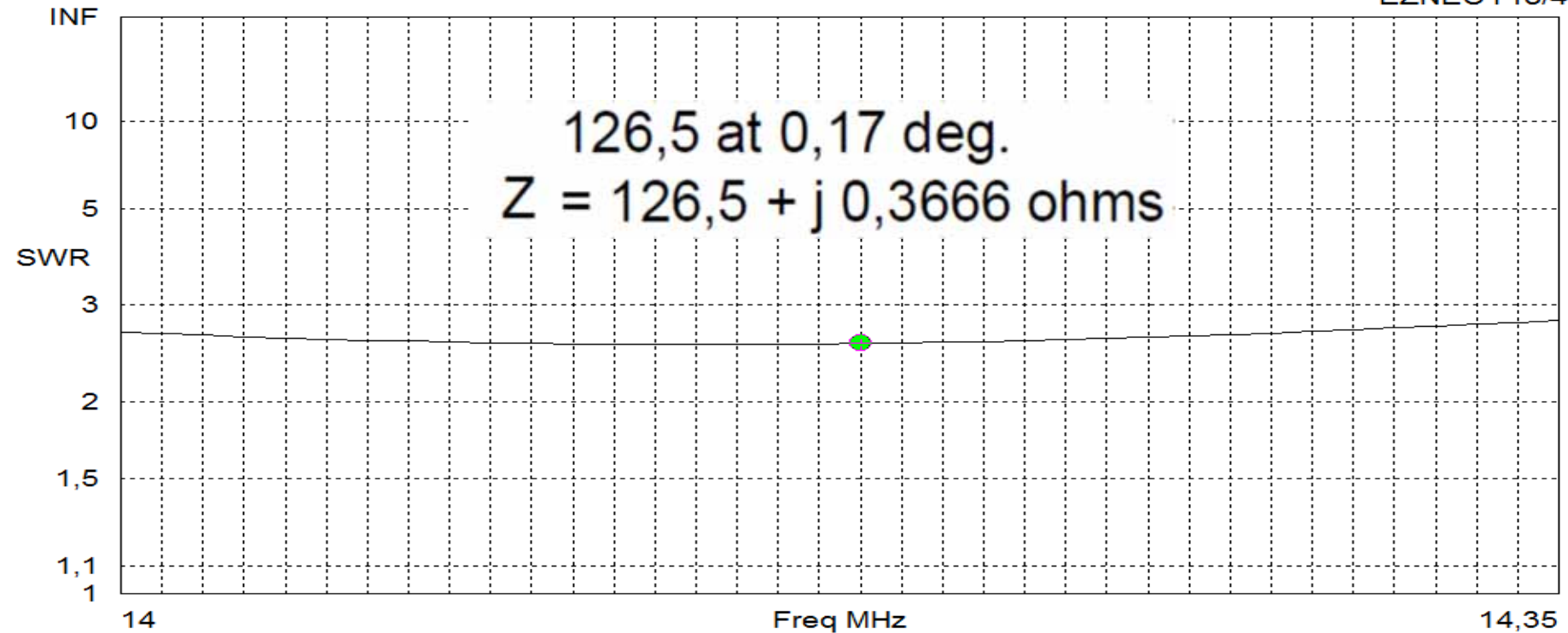
Azimuth Plot
Elevation Angle 0,0 deg.
Outer Ring 2,98 dBi

Cursor Az 0,0 deg.
Gain 2,98 dBi
0,0 dBmax

Slice Max Gain 2,98 dBi @ Az Angle = 0,0 deg.
Front/Side 20,09 dB
Beamwidth 85,6 deg.; -3dB @ 317,2, 42,8 deg.
Sidelobe Gain 2,98 dBi @ Az Angle = 180,0 deg.
Front/Sidelobe 0,0 dB

| Wires | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|---------|---------|------|-------|---------|---------|------|------------------|------|------------|----------|----------|
| Wire Create Edit Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coord Entry Mode <input type="checkbox"/> Preserve Connections <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show Wire Insulation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wires | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. | End 1 | | | | End 2 | | | | Diameter (mm) | Segs | Insulation | | |
| | | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | | | Diel C | Thk (mm) | Loss Tan |
| ▶ | 1 | 0 | -2,7947 | 2,7947 | W4E2 | 0 | 2,7947 | 2,7947 | W2E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2 | 0 | 2,7947 | 2,7947 | W1E2 | 0 | 2,7947 | -2,7947 | W3E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 3 | 0 | 2,7947 | -2,7947 | W2E2 | 0 | -2,7947 | -2,7947 | W4E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 4 | 0 | -2,7947 | -2,7947 | W3E2 | 0 | -2,7947 | 2,7947 | W1E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

EZNEC Pro/4



Freq 14,18 MHz
 SWR 2,53
 Z 126,5 at 0,17 deg.
 = 126,5 + j 0,3666 ohms
 Refl Coeff 0,4335 at 0,16 deg.
 = 0,4335 + j 0,001176
 Ret Loss 7,3 dB

Source # 1
 Z0 50 ohms

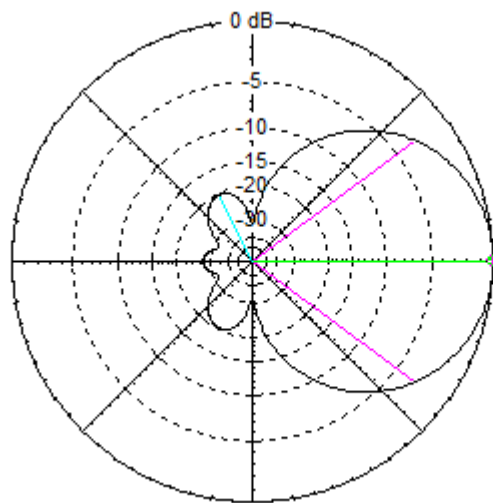
Wires

Wire Create Edit Other

Coord Entry Mode Preserve Connections Show Wire Insulation

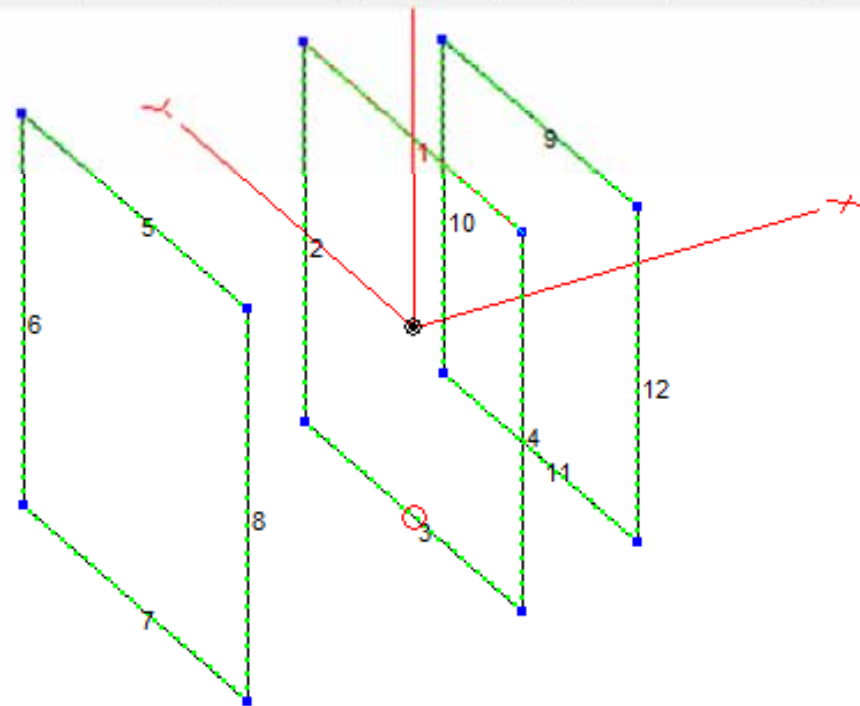
| Wires | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|----------|------|------------|----------|----------|--|
| No. | End 1 | | | | End 2 | | | | Diameter | Segs | Insulation | | | |
| | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | | | Diel C | Thk (mm) | Loss Tan | |
| ▶ 1 | 0 | -2,7363 | 2,7363 | W4E2 | 0 | 2,7363 | 2,7363 | W2E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2 | 0 | 2,7363 | 2,7363 | W1E2 | 0 | 2,7363 | -2,7363 | W3E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3 | 0 | 2,7363 | -2,7363 | W2E2 | 0 | -2,7363 | -2,7363 | W4E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 | 0 | -2,7363 | -2,7363 | W3E2 | 0 | -2,7363 | 2,7363 | W1E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5 | -4,0306 | -2,8317 | 2,8317 | W8E2 | -4,0306 | 2,8317 | 2,8317 | W6E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 6 | -4,0306 | 2,8317 | 2,8317 | W5E2 | -4,0306 | 2,8317 | -2,8317 | W7E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 7 | -4,0306 | 2,8317 | -2,8317 | W6E2 | -4,0306 | -2,8317 | -2,8317 | W8E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 8 | -4,0306 | -2,8317 | -2,8317 | W7E2 | -4,0306 | -2,8317 | 2,8317 | W5E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 9 | 1,8383 | -2,4206 | 2,4206 | W12E2 | 1,8383 | 2,4206 | 2,4206 | W10E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 10 | 1,8383 | 2,4206 | 2,4206 | W9E2 | 1,8383 | 2,4206 | -2,4206 | W11E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 11 | 1,8383 | 2,4206 | -2,4206 | W10E2 | 1,8383 | -2,4206 | -2,4206 | W12E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 12 | 1,8383 | -2,4206 | -2,4206 | W11E2 | 1,8383 | -2,4206 | 2,4206 | W9E1 | 3 | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

118,9 at 0,12 deg.
Z = 118,9 + j 0,2581 ohms

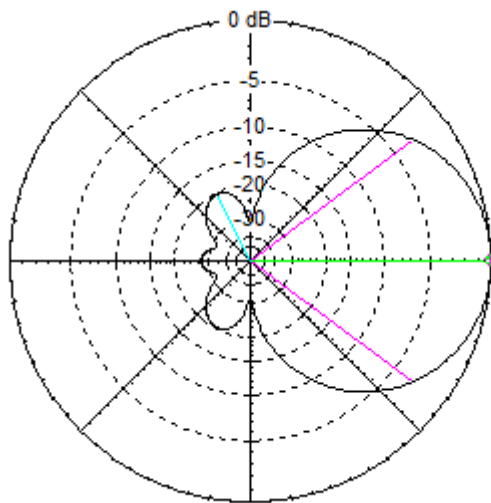
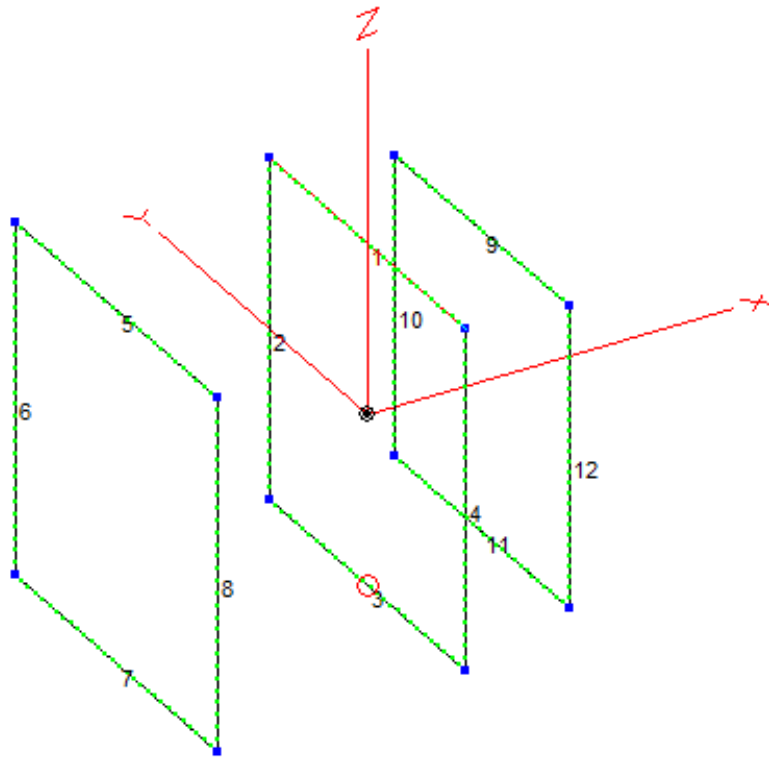


EZNEC Pro/4

14,175 MHz



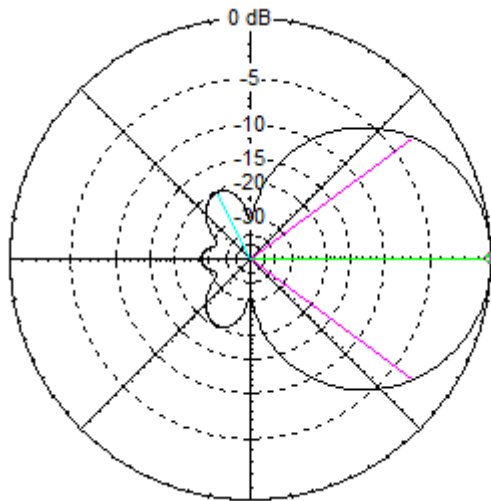
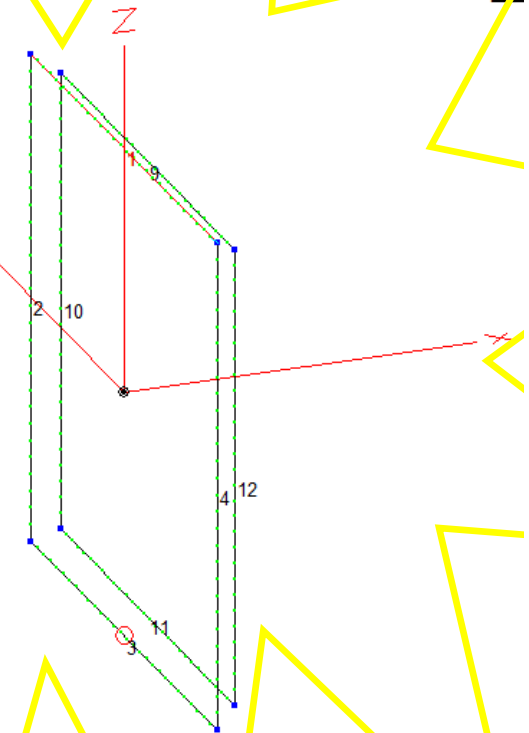
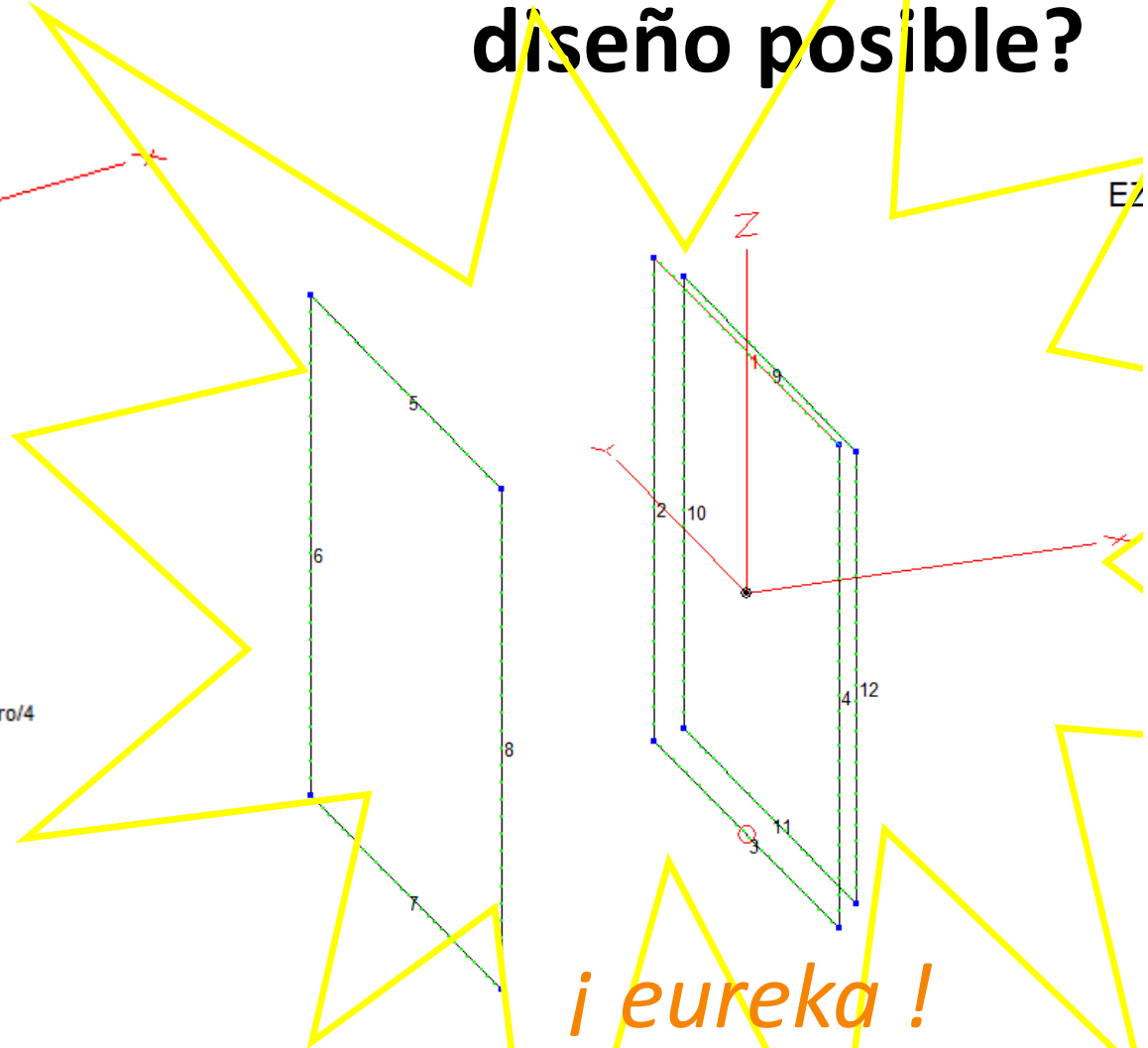
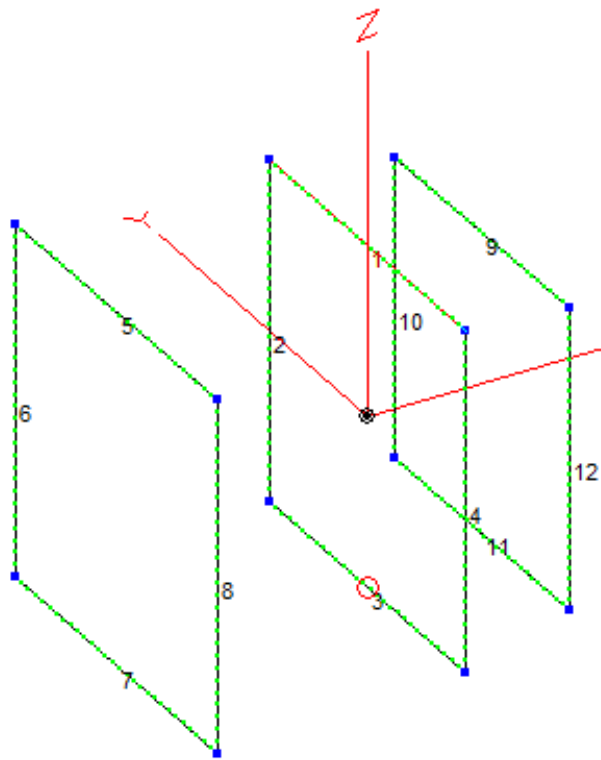
¿ Es ese el único diseño posible?



EZNEC Pro/4

14,175 MHz

¿ Es ese el único diseño posible?



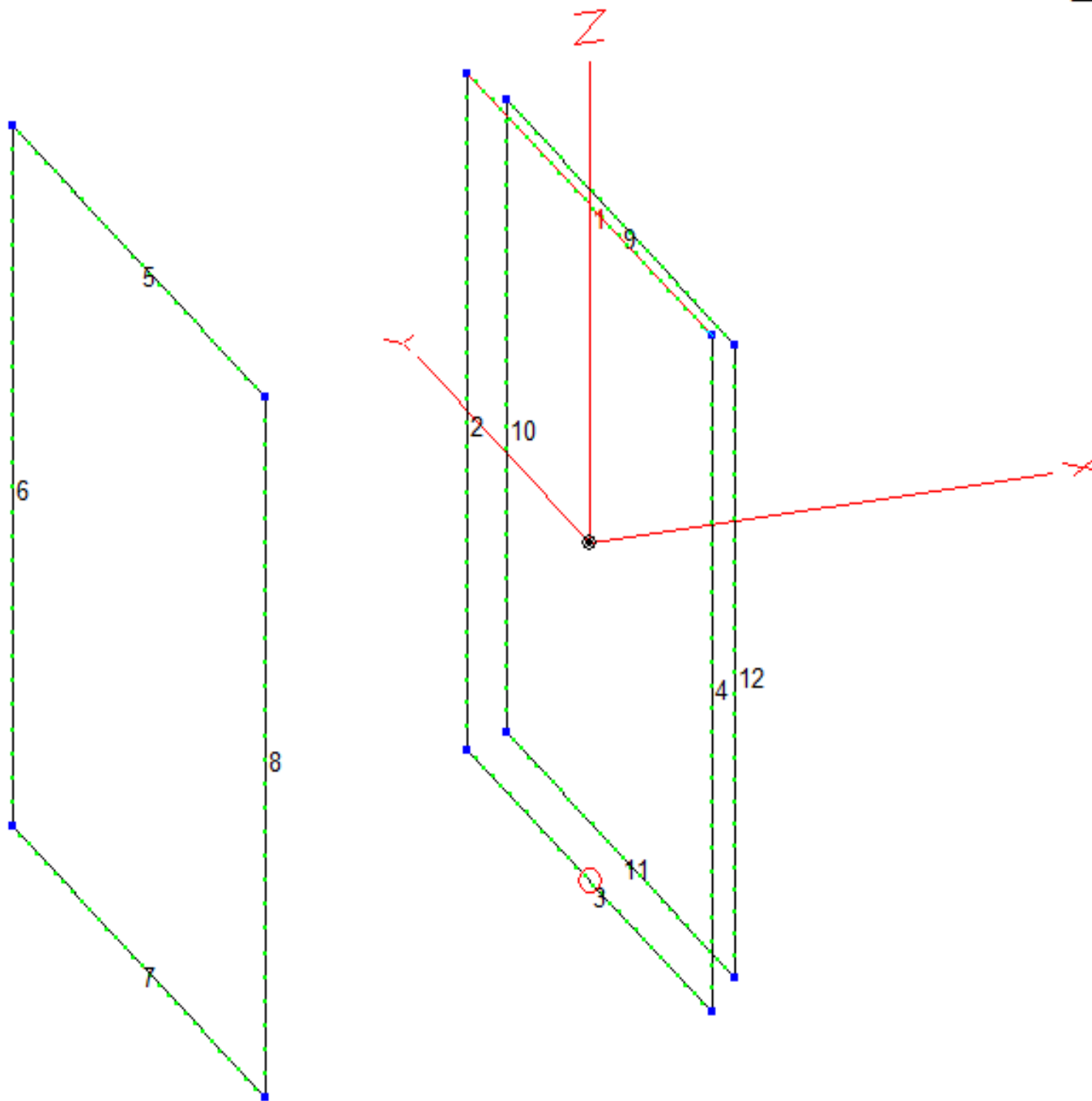
EZNEC Pro/4

14,175 MHz

¡ eureka !

... ¡¡ sí podemos alimentar una cúbica directamente con 50 ohms !!



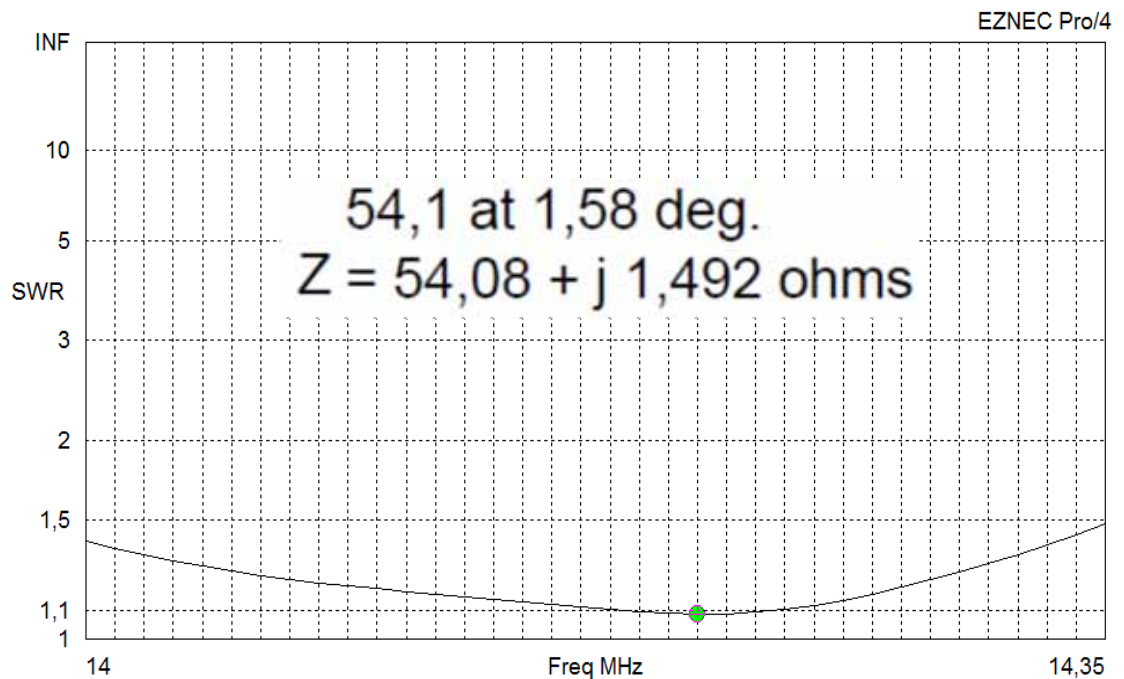


Nueva idea para alimentar cúbicas.

EZNEC nos permite “descubrir” una cubica de “3 elementos” de alimentación directa:

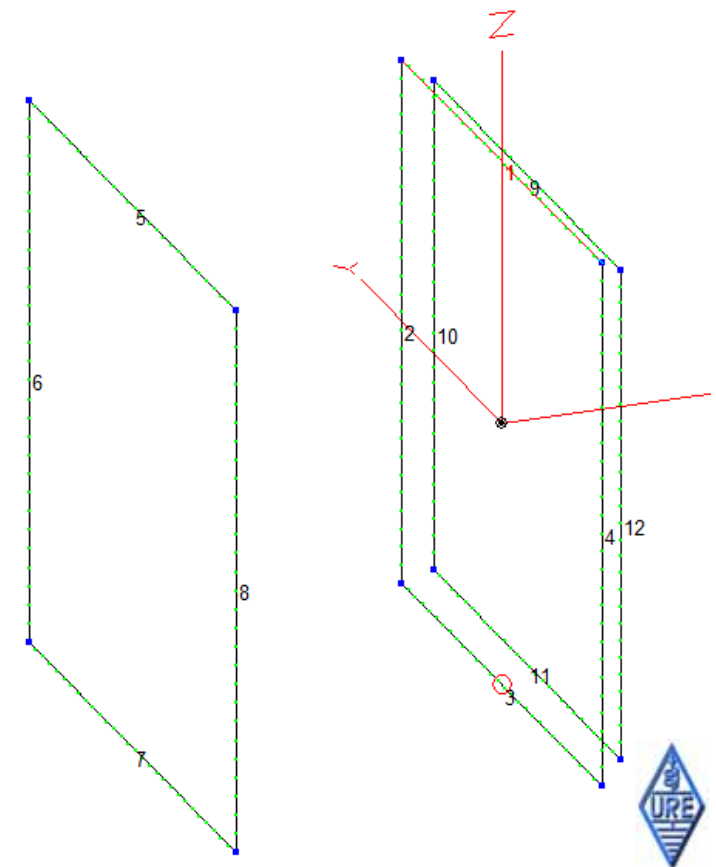
Rendimiento real de 2 elementos, pero **alimentación directa con coaxial 50 ohms**. Buena curva de ROE.

El “director” es realmente parte del “sistema excitado”.

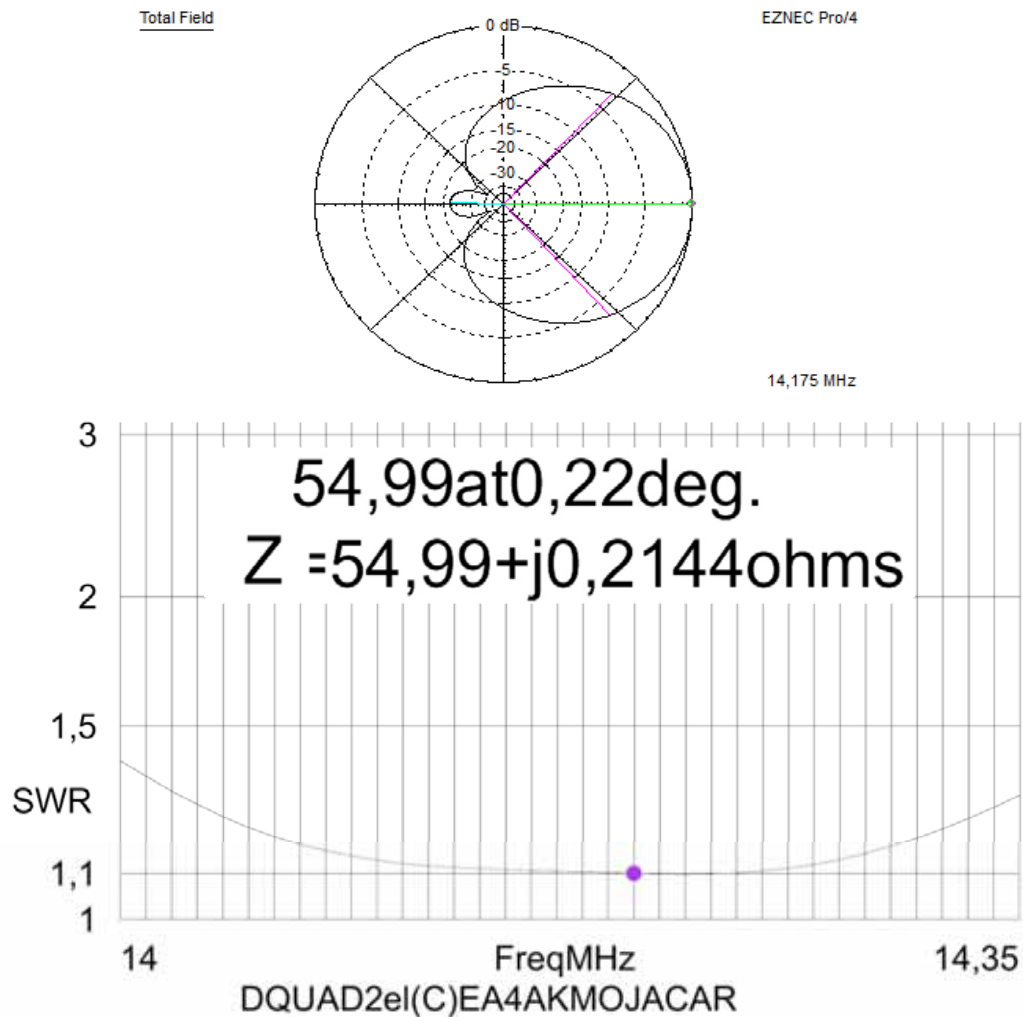


Freq 14,21 MHz
SWR 1,087
Z 54,1 at 1,58 deg.
= 54,08 + j 1,492 ohms
Ref Coeff 0,0417 at 19,28 deg.
= 0,03936 + j 0,01377
Ret Loss 27,6 dB

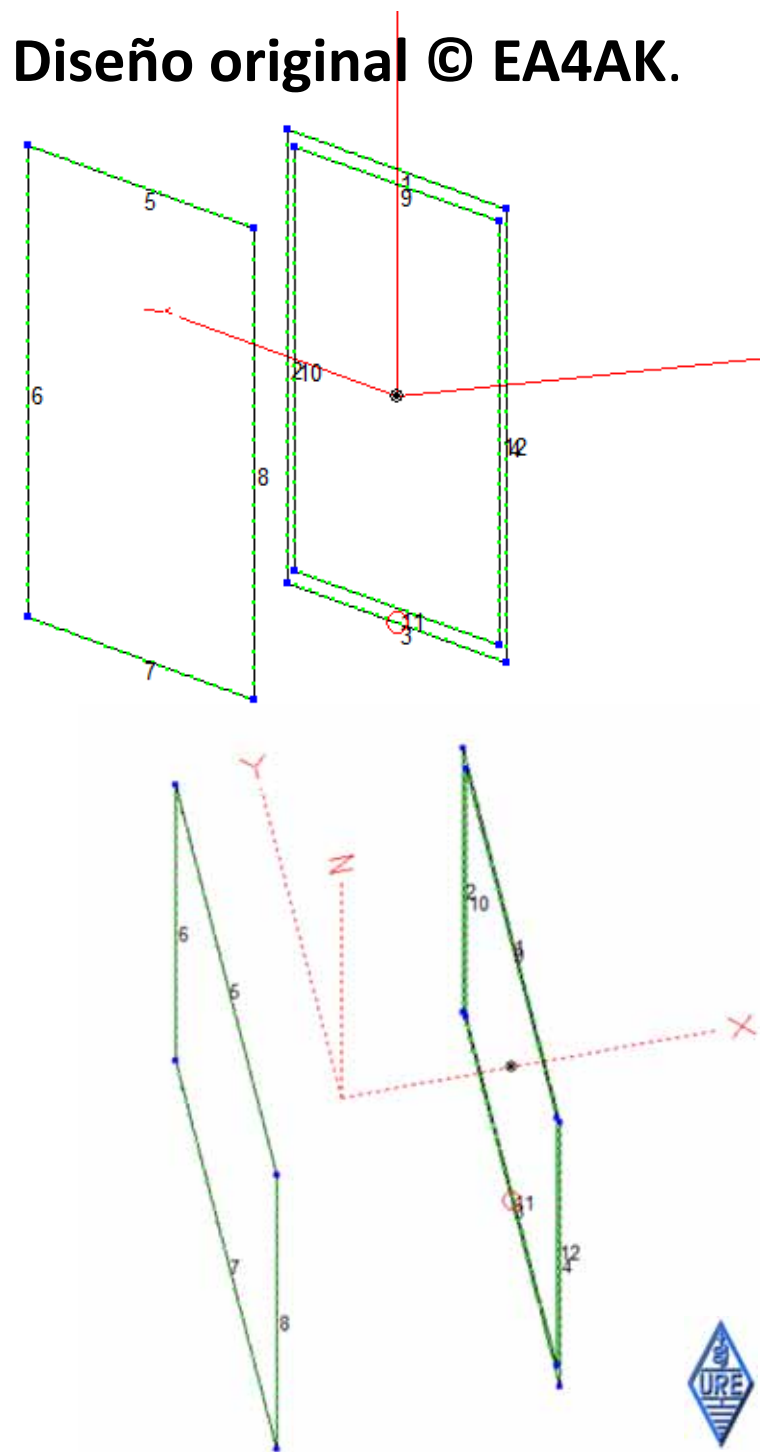
Source # 1
Z0 50 ohms

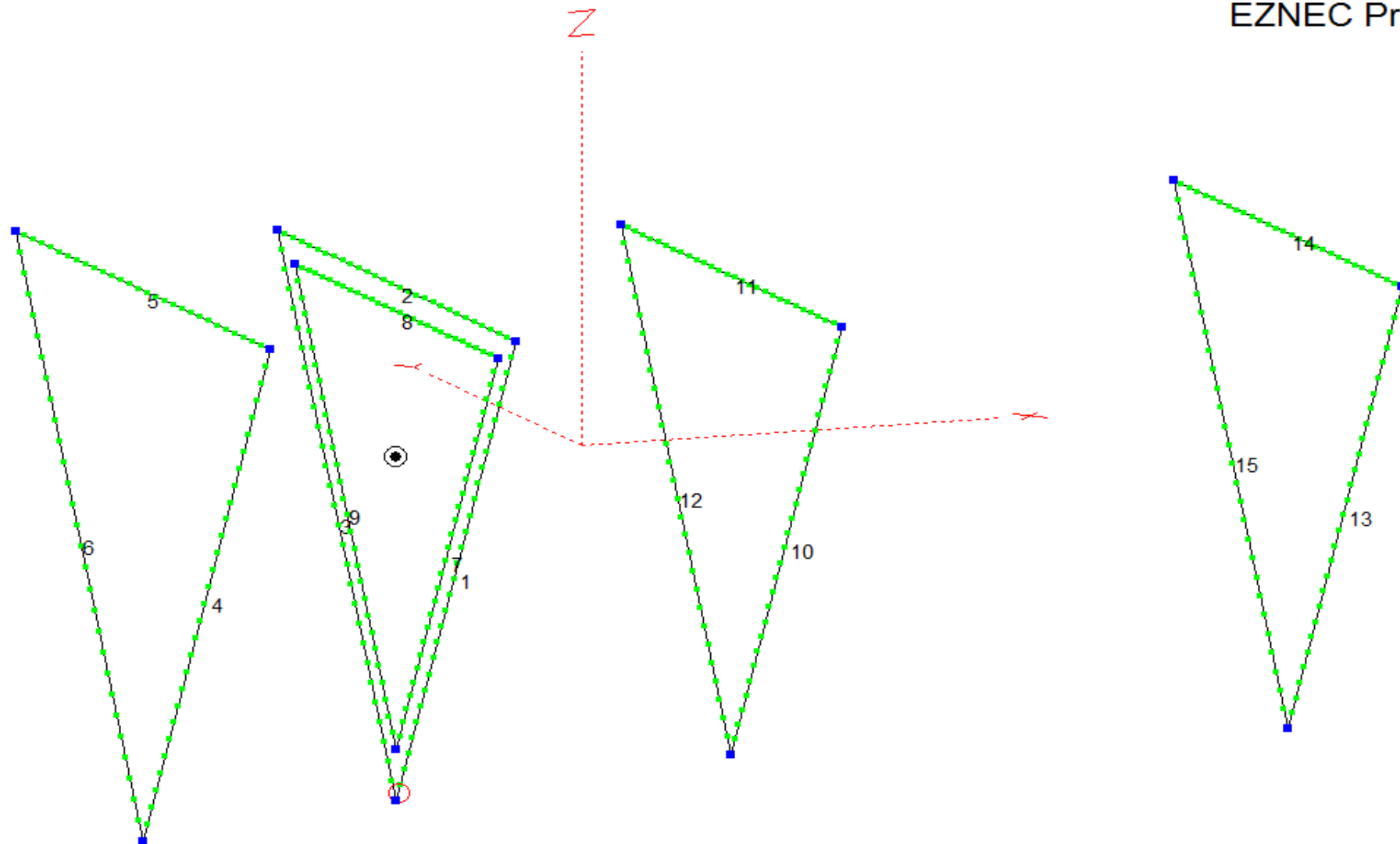


Quad alimentación directa: DQUAD 2+1 . Diseño original © EA4AK.



| | | | |
|-----------|--|---------|--------|
| Freq | 14,2MHz | Source# | 1 |
| SWR | 1,1 | Z0 | 50ohms |
| Z | 54,99at0,22deg. =54,99+j0,2144ohms | | |
| ReflCoeff | 0,04754at2,34deg. =0,0475+j0,001945 | | |





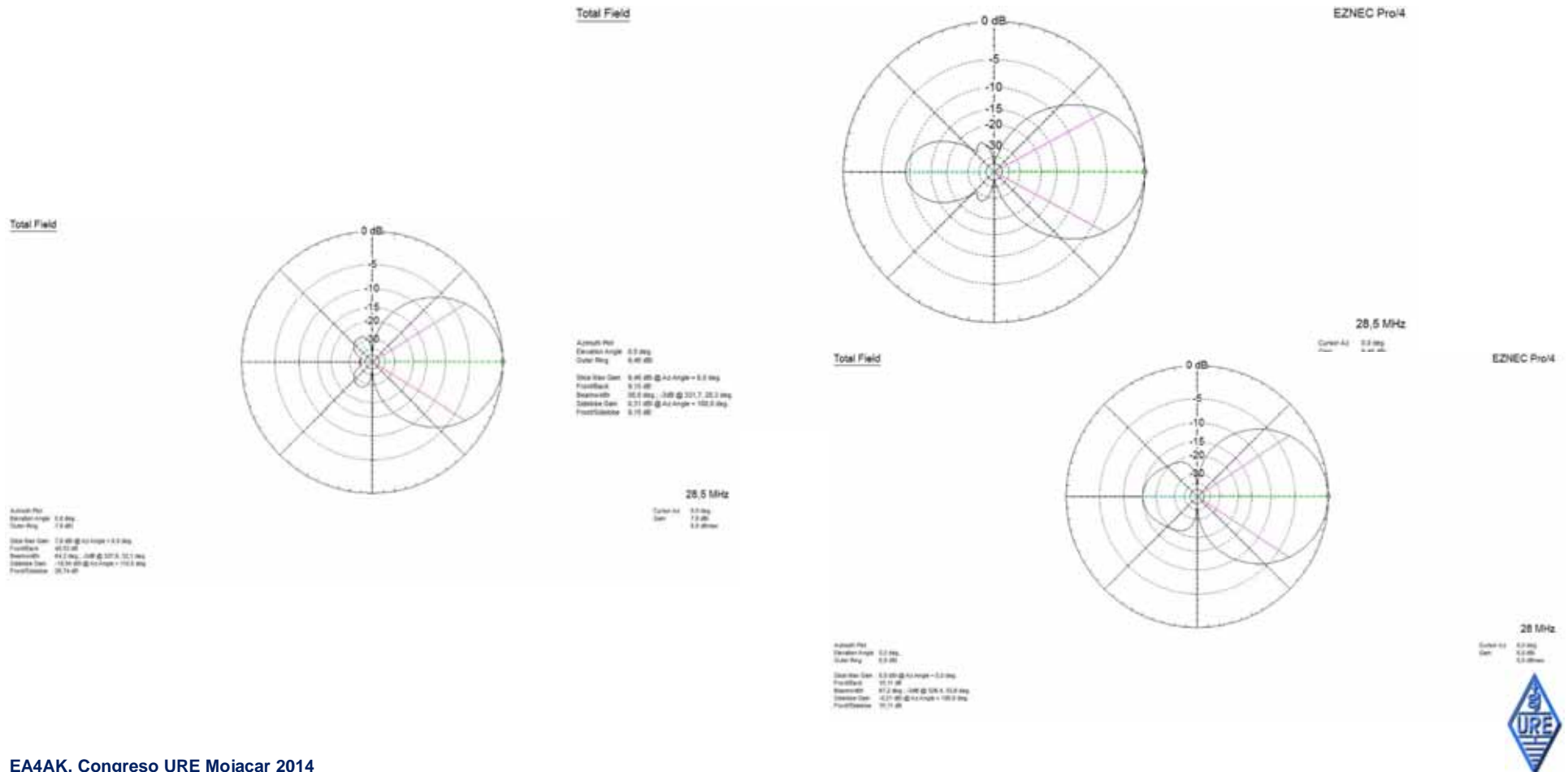
(5) OPTIMIZACIÓN DE YAGIS

- Parámetros de OPTIMIZACIÓN
- *Todo lo que siempre quiso saber sobre las Yagis de 3 elementos y nunca se atrevió a preguntar.*



OPTIMIZACIÓN DE YAGIS

- ¿Qué tienen de especial estos diagramas de radiación?



OPTIMIZACIÓN DE YAGIS

- ¿Qué tienen de especial estos diagramas de radiación?



Parámetros de optimización de antenas:

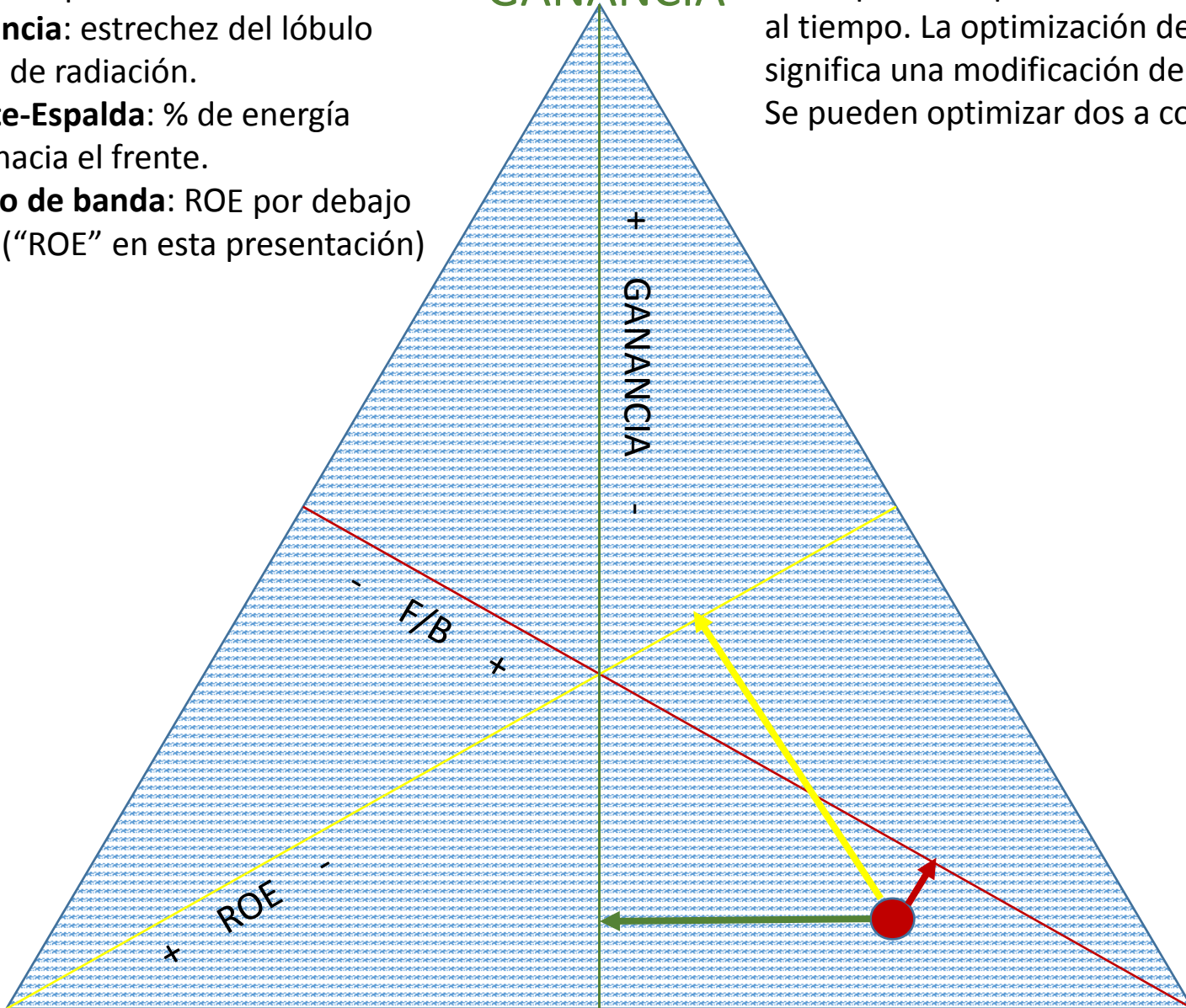
- (1) **Ganancia:** estrechez del lóbulo principal de radiación.
- (2) **Frente-Espalda:** % de energía radiada hacia el frente.
- (3) **Ancho de banda:** ROE por debajo de 1:1,5 (“ROE” en esta presentación)

GANANANCIA

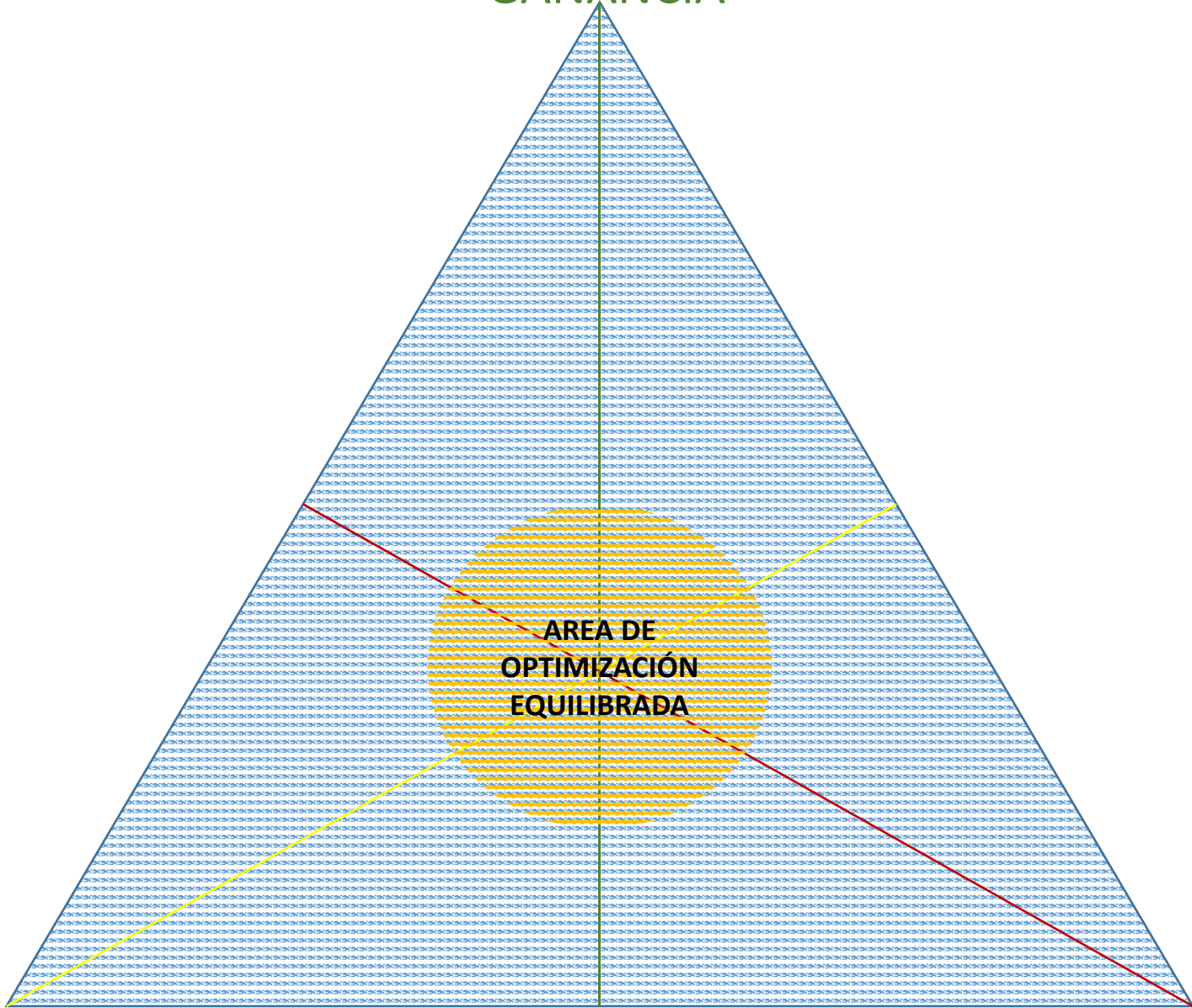
No se pueden optimizar los 3 parámetros al tiempo. La optimización de uno siempre significa una modificación de los otros dos. Se pueden optimizar dos a costa del otro.

ROE

F/B



GANANCIA



ROE

F/B



GANANCIA

OPTIMIZACIÓN HACIA
GANANCIA Y ROE

ROE

F/B

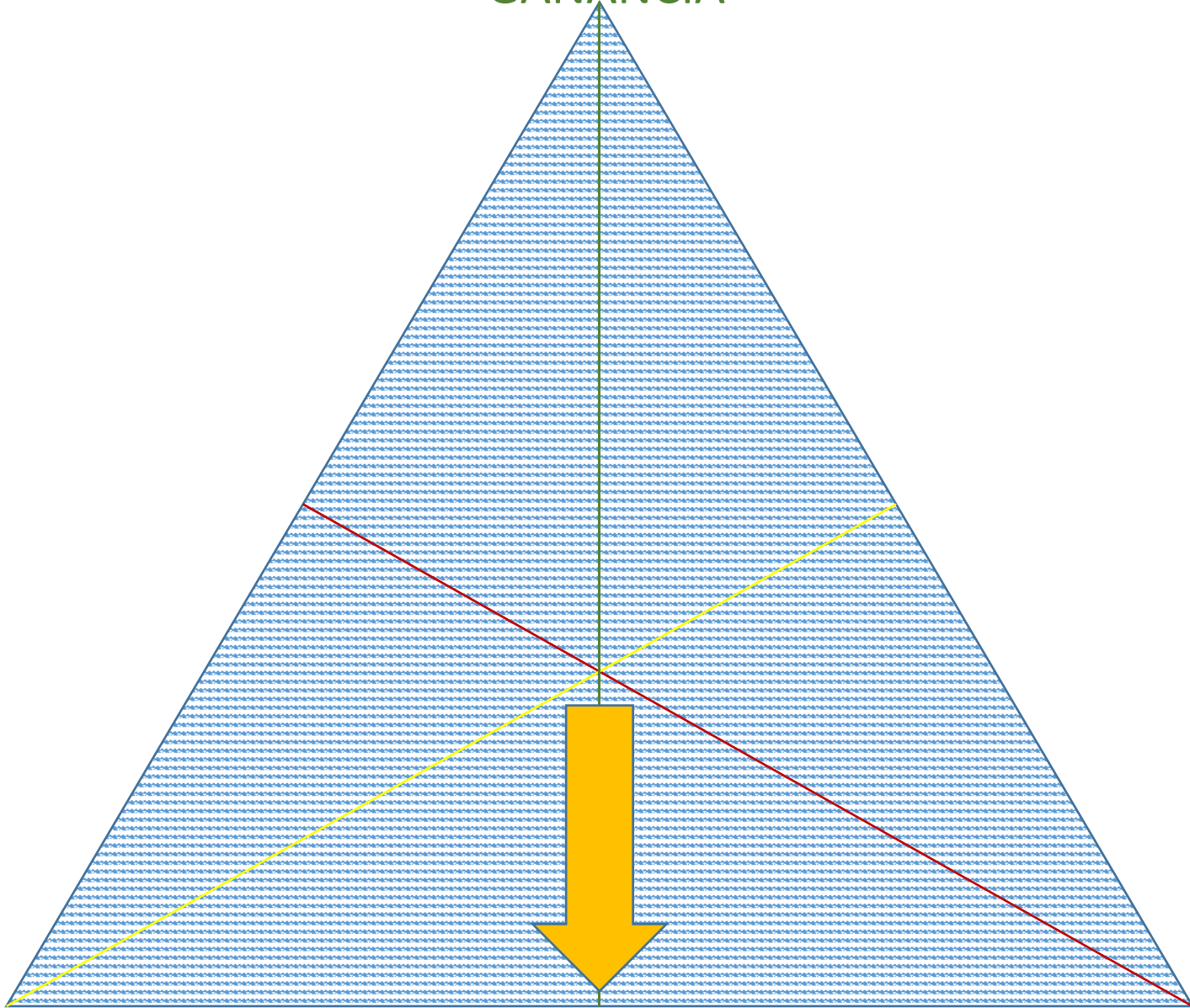


GANANCIA

ROE

OPTIMIZACIÓN HACIA
F/B Y ROE

F/B

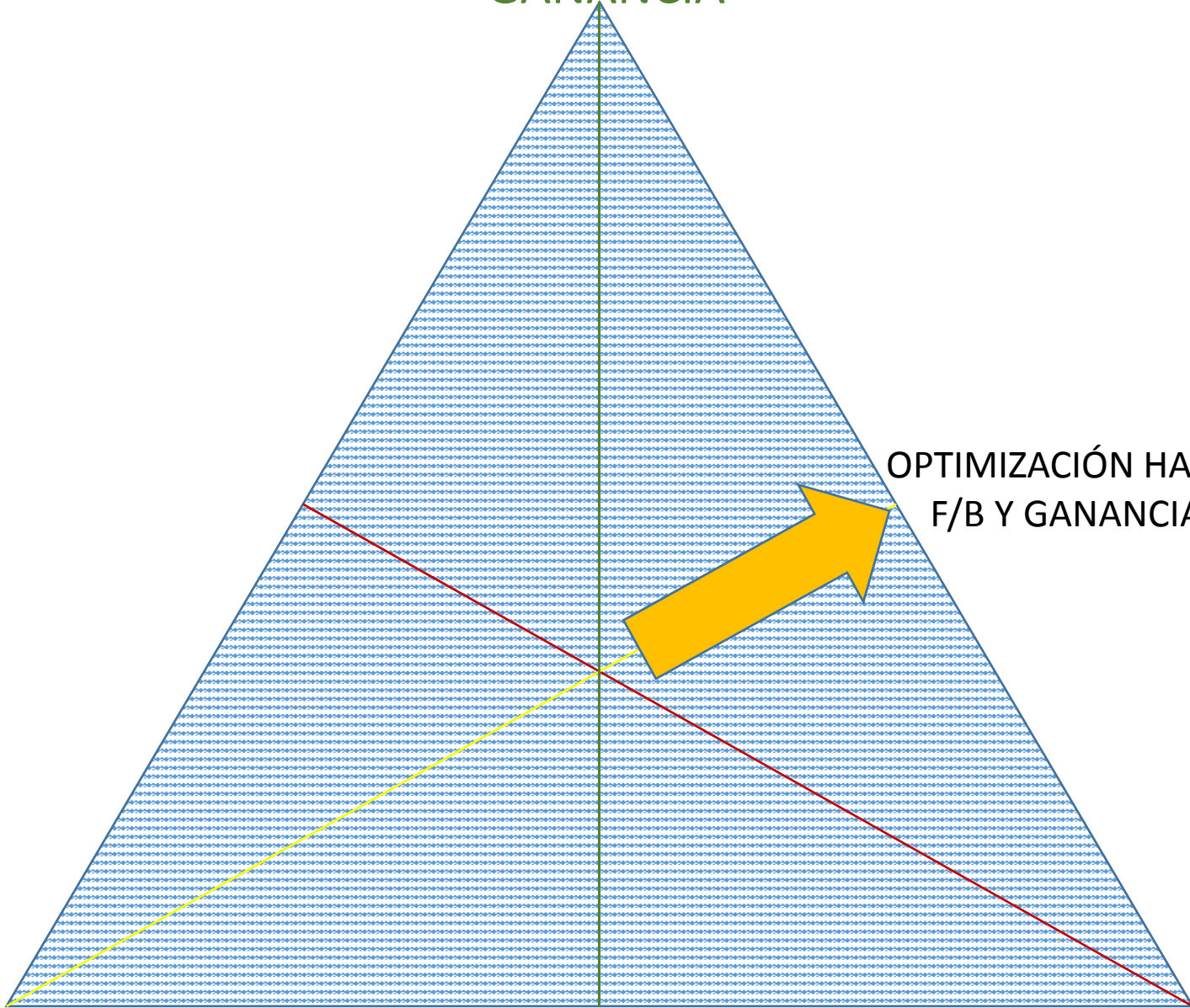
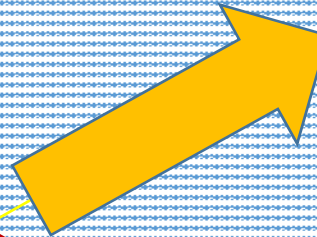


GANANCIA

ROE

F/B

OPTIMIZACIÓN HACIA
F/B Y GANANCIA



OPTIMIZACIÓN DE UNA YAGI DE 3 ELEMENTOS

Cada rama: $\frac{1}{4}$ de Longitud de onda.

-- $299,792/28,5 = 10,51 / 4 = 2,63$

Propagación en medio material: 3%

Rama inicial: $2,63 * 97\% = 2,55$

REFLECTOR

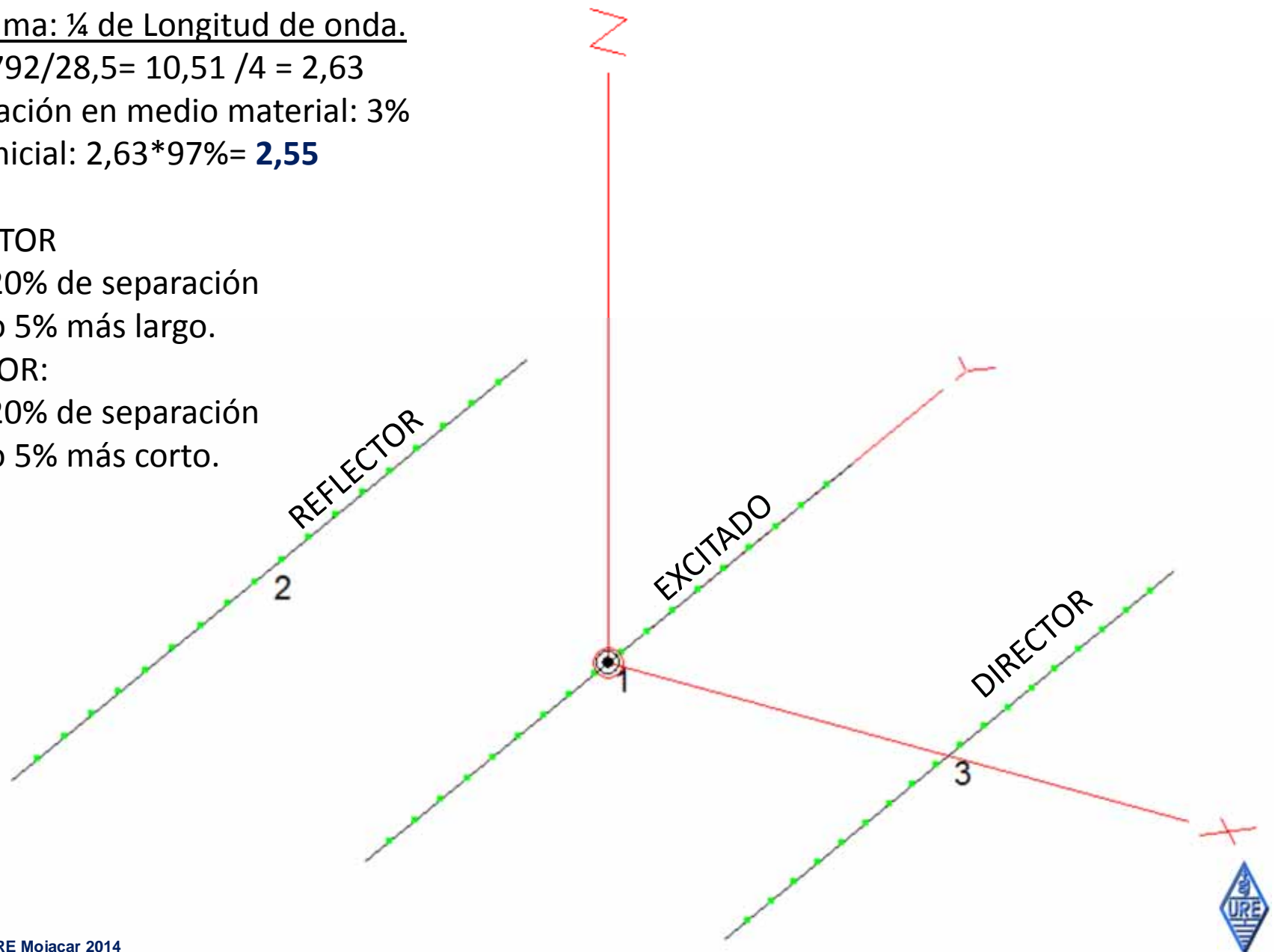
--a un 20% de separación

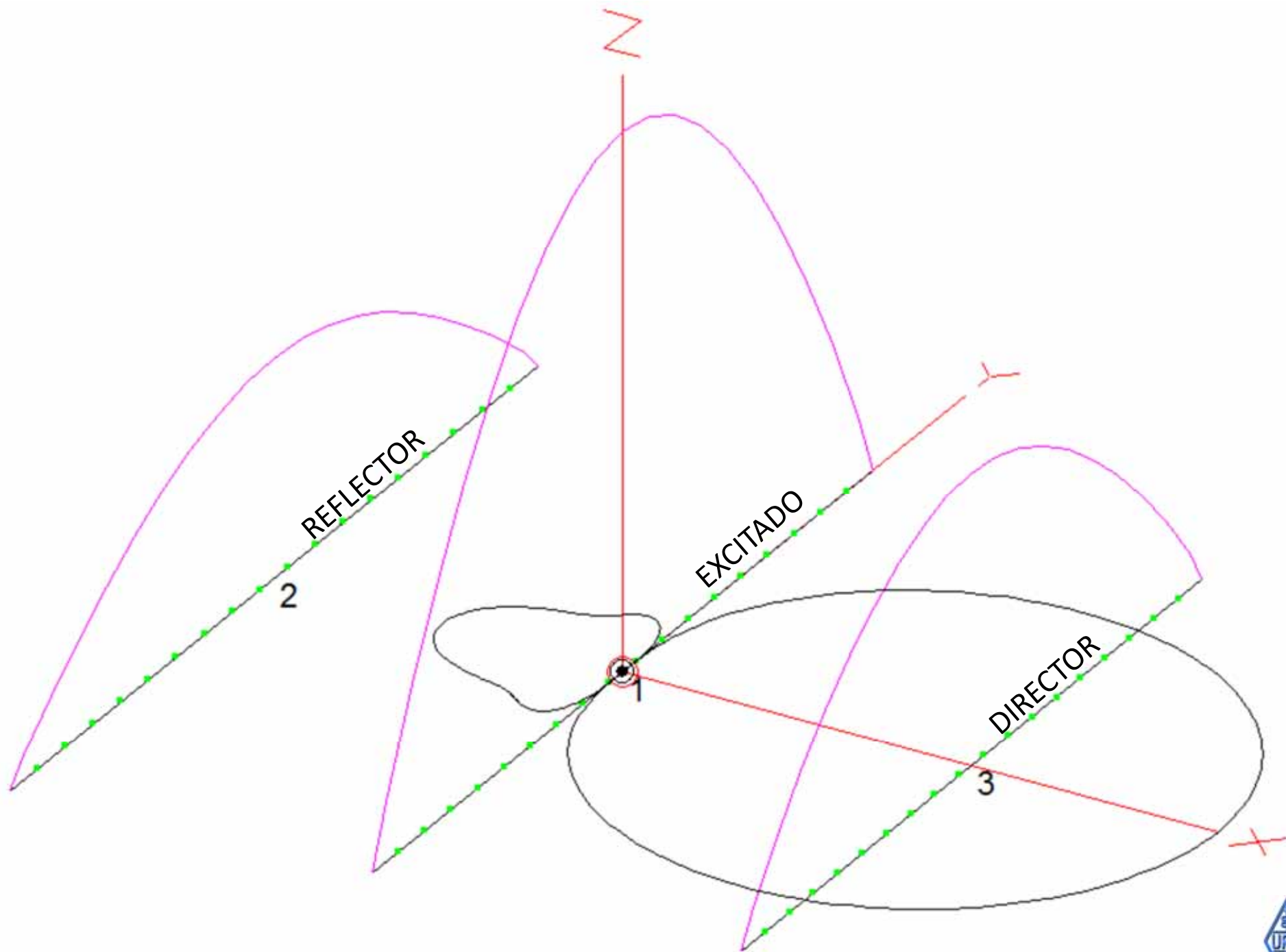
--un 4 o 5% más largo.

DIRECTOR:

--a un 20% de separación

--un 4 o 5% más corto.





```
OPTYAGIS1 DIPOLO 3MM.txt: Bloc de notas
Archivo Edición Formato Ver Ayuda
; EA4AK, URE, MOJACAR 2014, DIPOLO HILO
; medidas en metros, HILO 3mm
; X Y X
m mm
0 2,54 0 0 -2,54 0 3
```

```
OPTYAGIS2 YAGI2 15MM.txt: Bloc de notas
Archivo Edición Formato Ver Ayuda
; EA4AK, URE, MOJACAR 2014, YAGI 2
; medidas en metros, TUBO de 15MM
; X Y X
m mm
0 2,425 0 0 -2,425 0 15
-2 2,628 0 -2 -2,628 0 15
```

```
OPTYAGIS3 YAGI3 15MM.txt: Bloc de notas
Archivo Edición Formato Ver Ayuda
; EA4AK, URE, MOJACAR 2014, YAGI 3
; medidas en metros, TUBO de 15MM
; X Y X
m mm
0 2,485 0 0 -2,485 0 15 -EXCITADO
-2 2,622 0 -2 -2,622 0 15 -REFLECTOR
2 2,291 0 2 -2,291 0 15 -DIRECTOR
X Y Y X Y Z diam
```




EZNEC Pro/4 v. 5.0



File Edit Options Outputs Setups View Utilities Help

Open

Save As

Ant Notes

Currents

Src Dat

Load Dat

FF Tab

NF Tab

SWR

View Ant

NEC-2

FF Plot

>

File

LAST.EZ

>

Frequency

50,15 MHz

Wavelength

5,97792 m

>

Wires

3 Wires, 57 segments

>

Sources

1 Source

>

Loads

0 Loads

>

Trans Lines

0 Transmission Lines

>

Transformers

0 Transformers

>

L Networks

0 L Networks

>

Y Param Networks

0 Y Param Networks

>

Ground Type

Real/High Accuracy

>

Ground Descrip

1 Medium (0,001, 3)

>

Wire Loss

Aluminum (6061-T6)

>

Units

Meters

>

Plot Type

Azimuth

>

Elevation Angle

9 Deg.

>

Step Size

1 Deg.

>

Ref Level

0 dBi

>

Alt SWR Z0

75 ohms

>

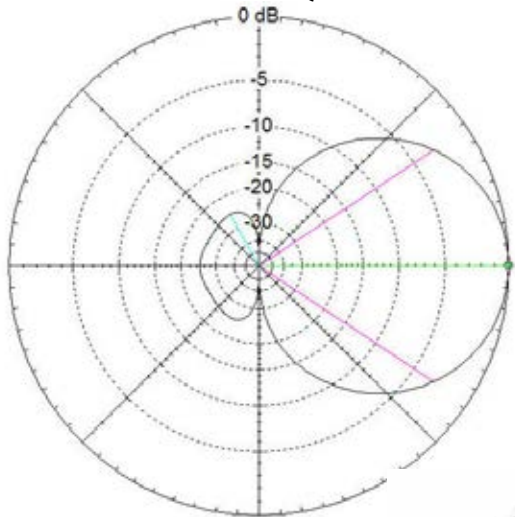
Desc Options

>

Gnd Wave Dist

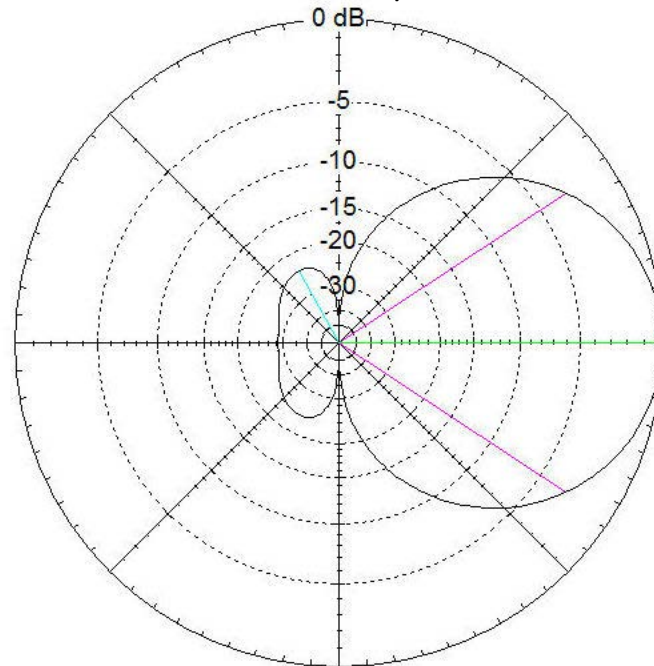
OFF

OPTIMIZACIÓN EQUILIBRADA

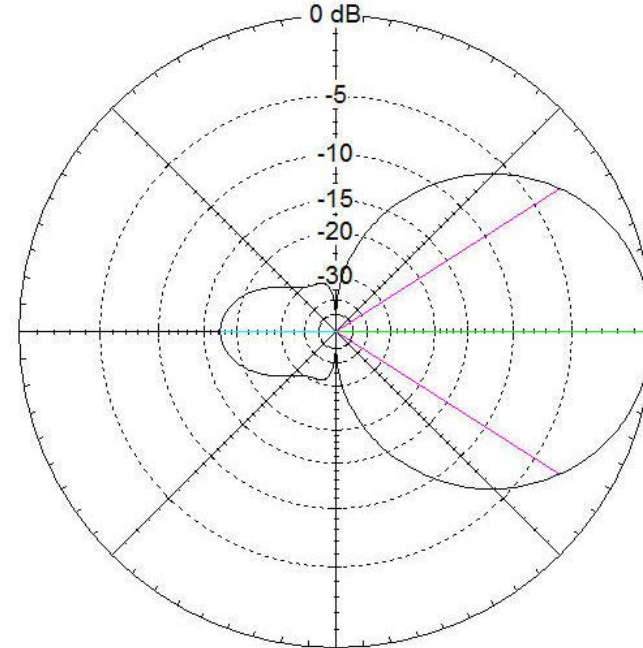


Todos los diagramas son de una antena Yagi de 3 elementos.

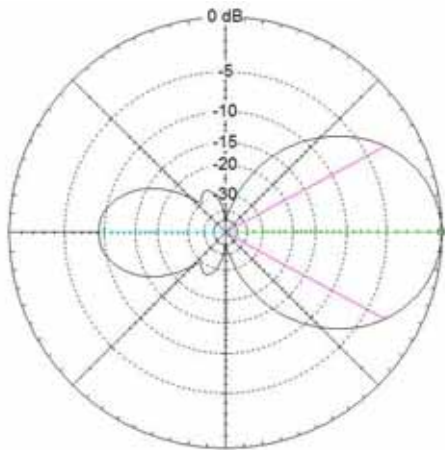
OPTIMIZACIÓN F/B + ROE



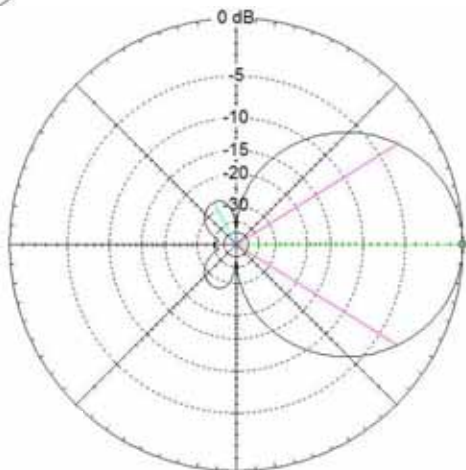
OPTIMIZACIÓN GANANCIA + ROE



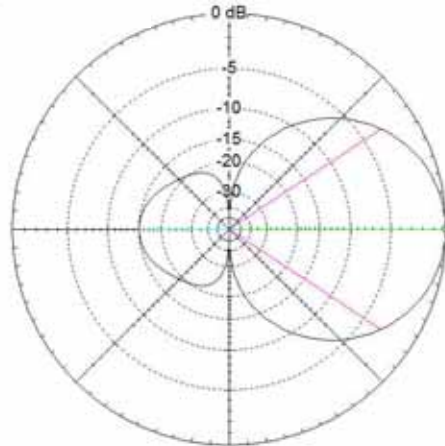
SOLO GANANCIA



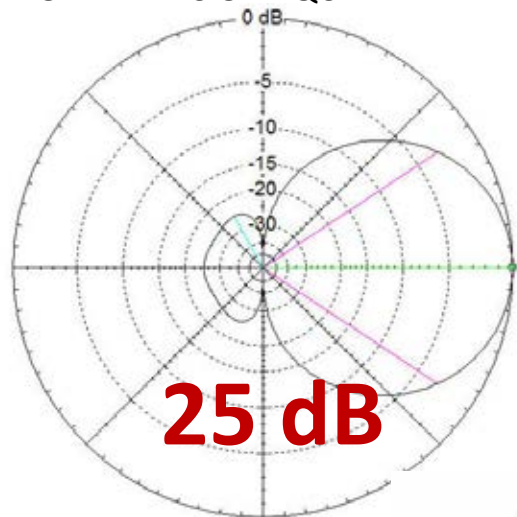
SOLO F/B



SOLO ROE

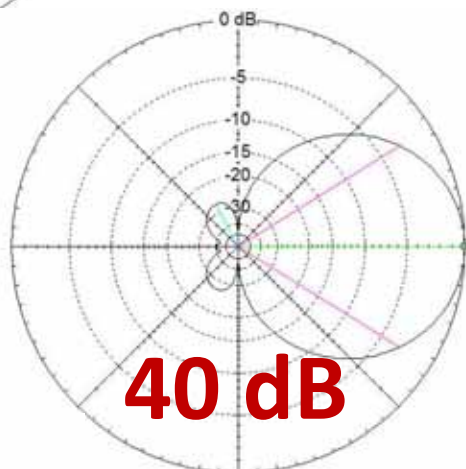
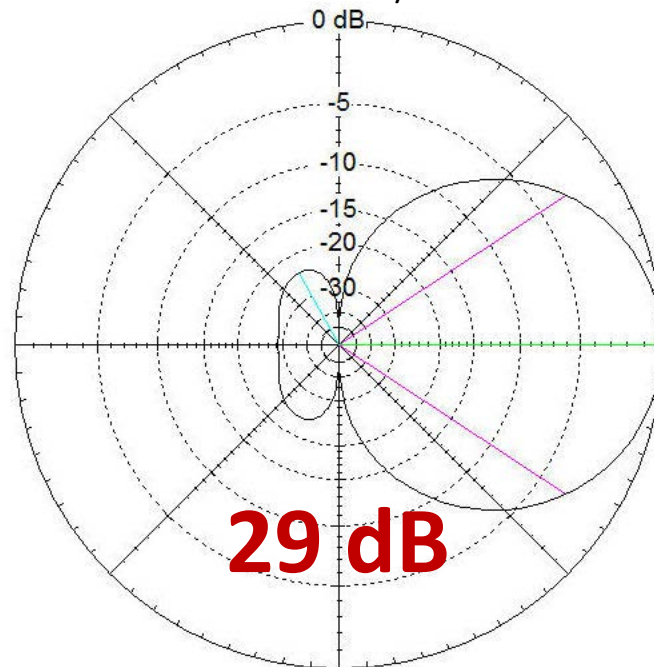


OPTIMIZACIÓN EQUILIBRADA



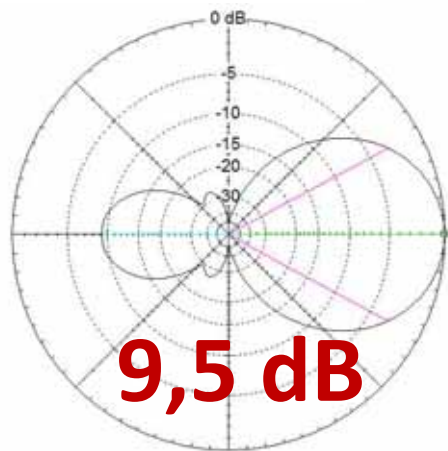
FRENTE/ESPALDA

OPTIMIZACIÓN F/B + ROE

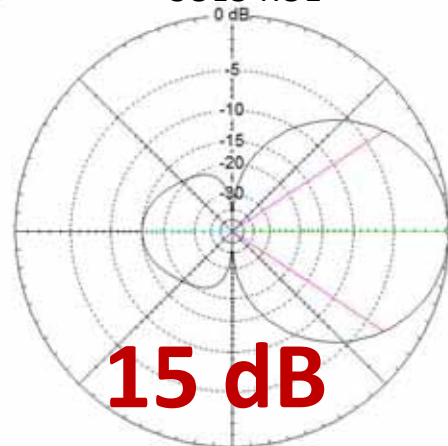


SOLO F/B

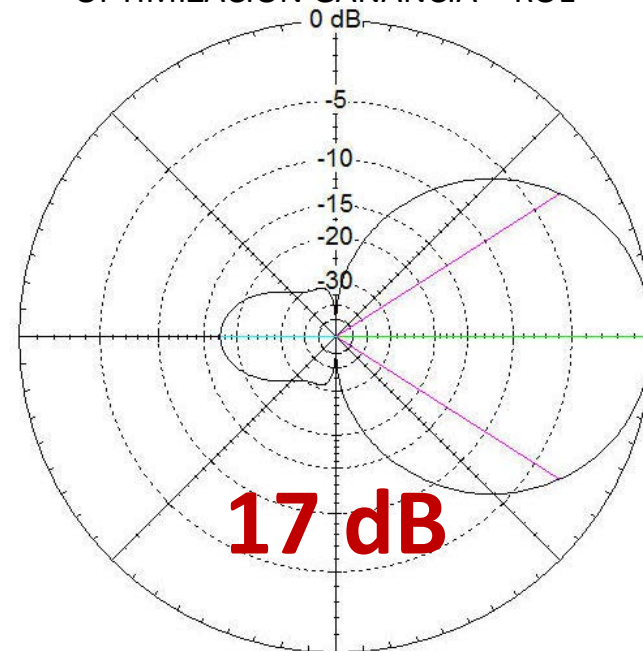
SOLO GANANCIA



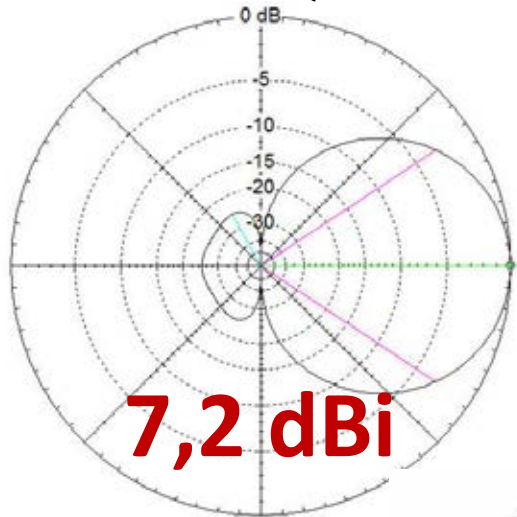
SOLO ROE



OPTIMIZACIÓN GANANCIA + ROE



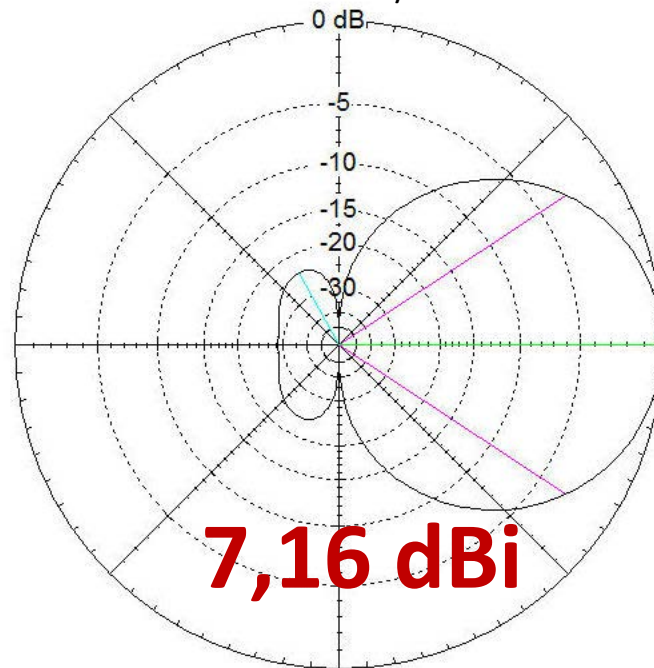
OPTIMIZACIÓN EQUILIBRADA



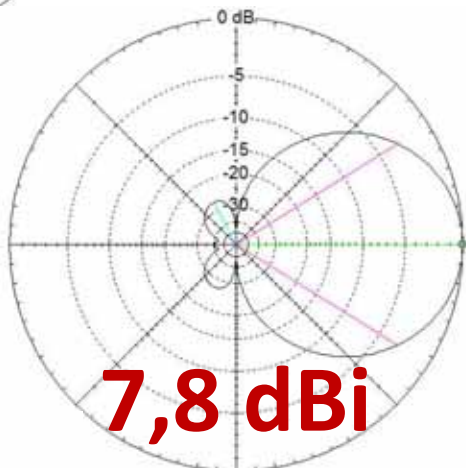
7,2 dBi

GANANCIA

OPTIMIZACIÓN F/B + ROE

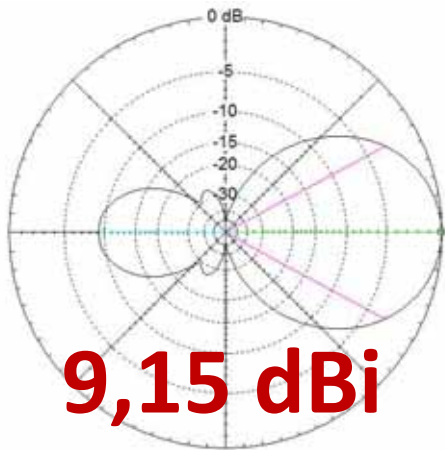


7,16 dBi



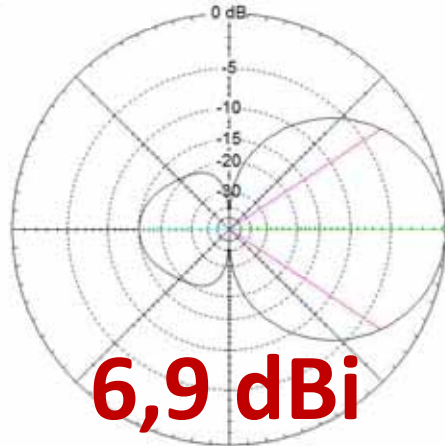
7,8 dBi

SOLO GANANCIA



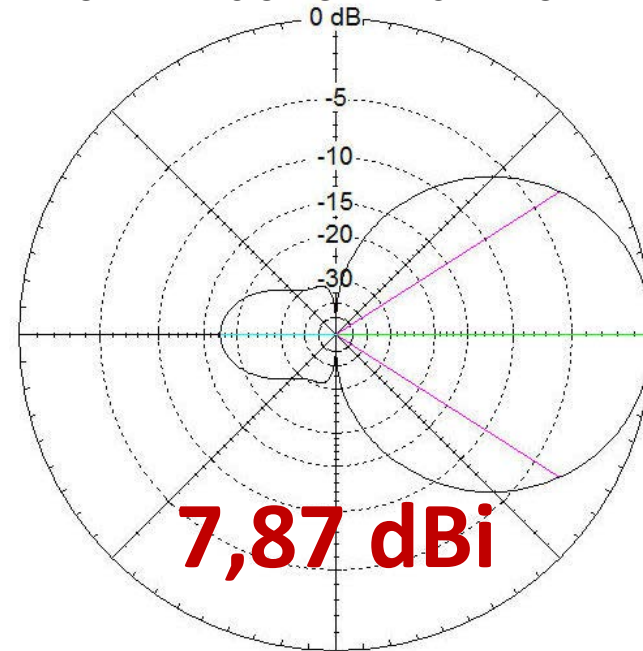
9,15 dBi

SOLO ROE



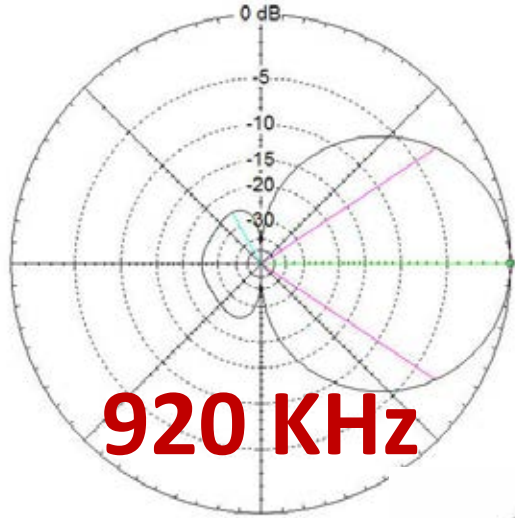
6,9 dBi

OPTIMIZACIÓN GANANCIA + ROE



7,87 dBi

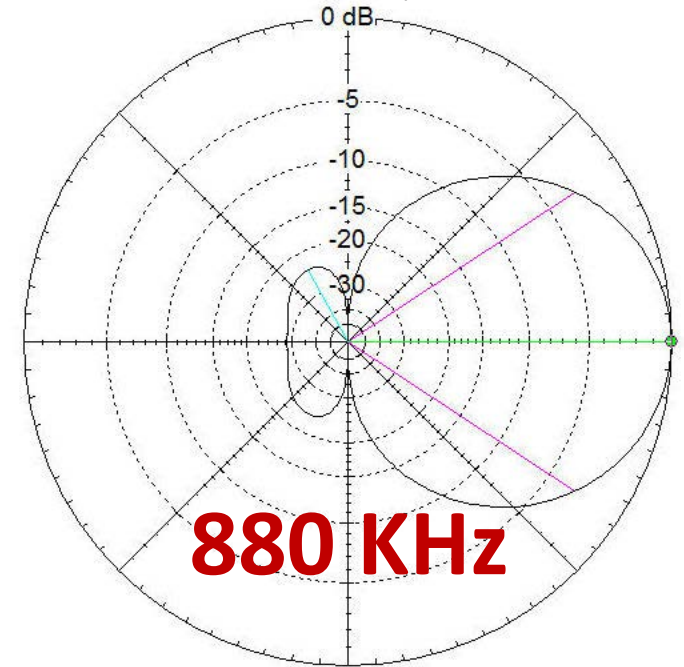
OPTIMIZACIÓN EQUILIBRADA



920 KHz

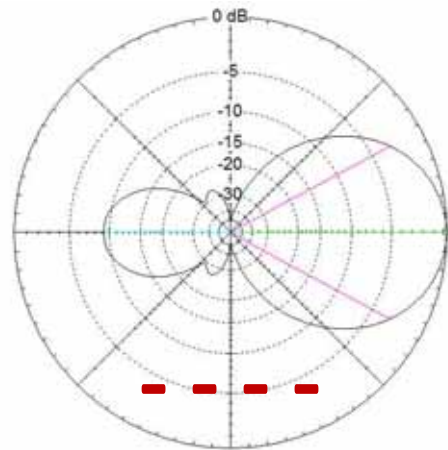
ROE < 1:1.5
Alimentación
directa coaxial.

OPTIMIZACIÓN F/B + ROE

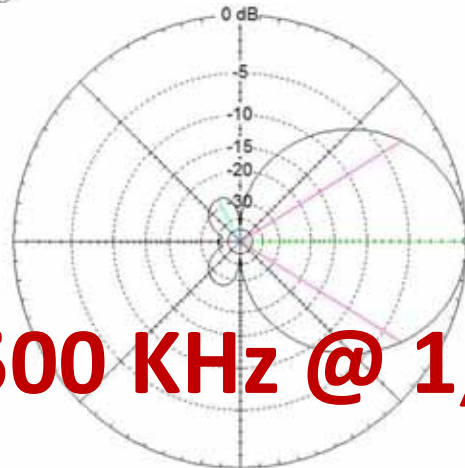


880 KHz

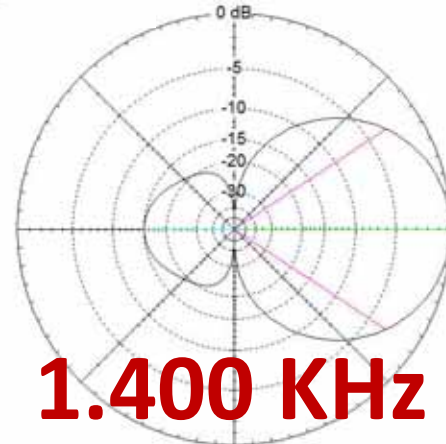
SOLO GANANCIA **500 KHz @ 1,5**



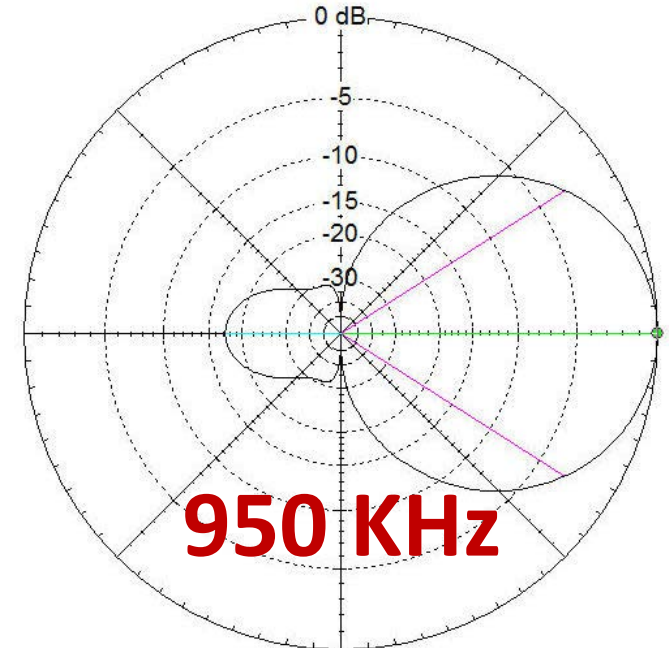
SOLO F/B



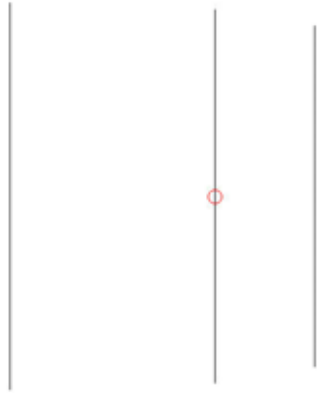
SOLO ROE



OPTIMIZACIÓN GANANCIA + ROE

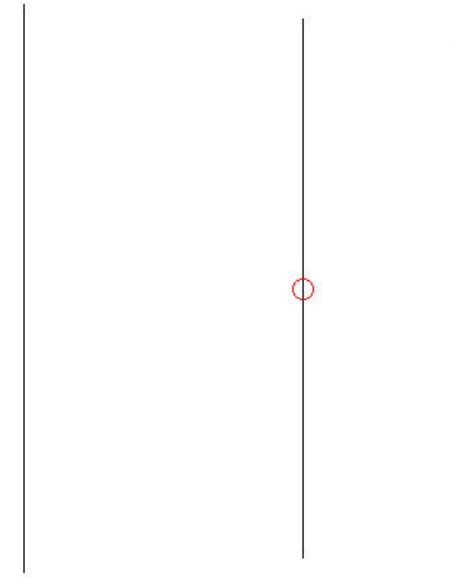


OPTIMIZACIÓN EQUILIBRADA

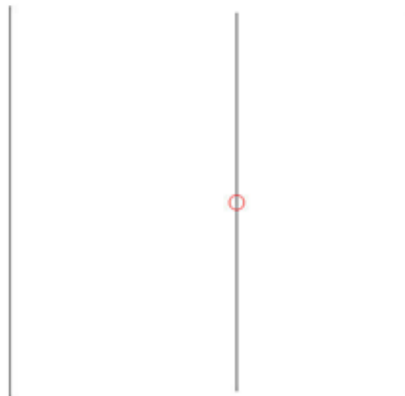


Todos los diagramas son de una antena Yagi de 3 elementos.

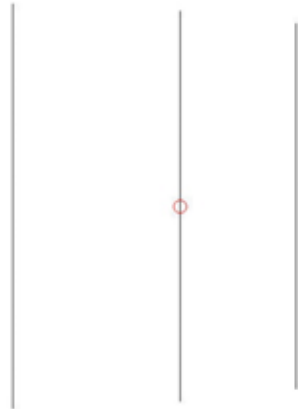
OPTIMIZACIÓN F/B + ROE



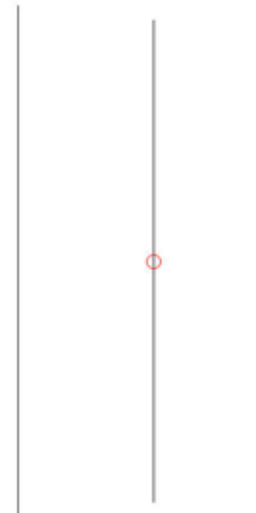
SOLO GANANCIA



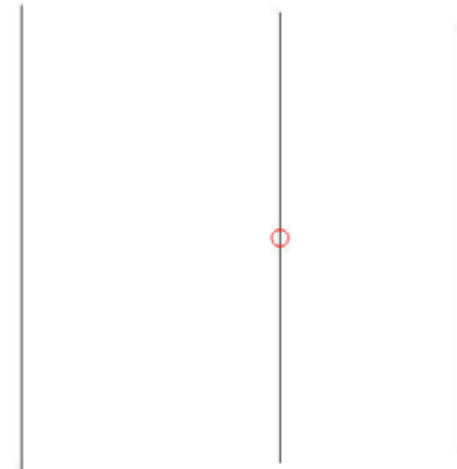
SOLO F/B



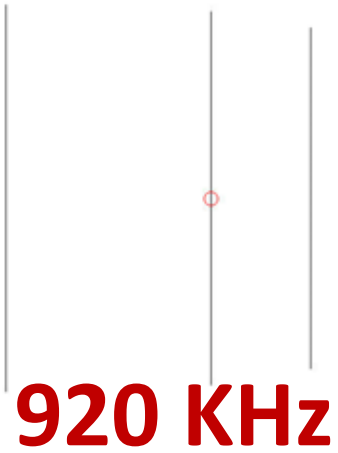
SOLO ROE



OPTIMIZACIÓN GANANCIA + ROE



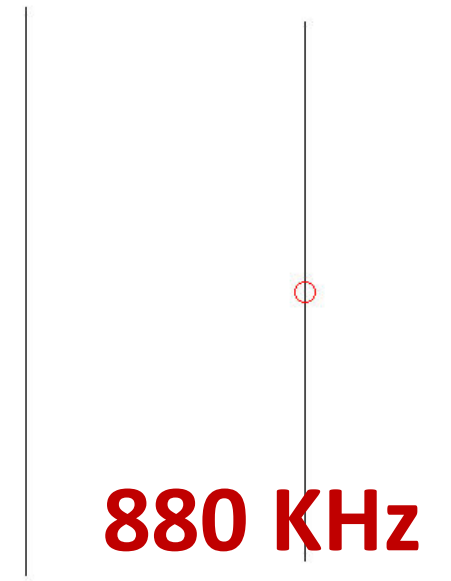
OPTIMIZACIÓN EQUILIBRADA



920 KHz

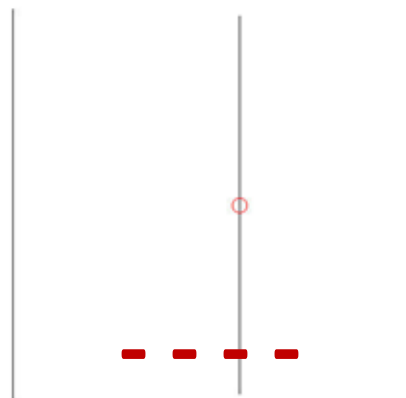
ROE <math>< 1:1.5</math>
Alimentación
directa coaxial.

OPTIMIZACIÓN F/B + ROE



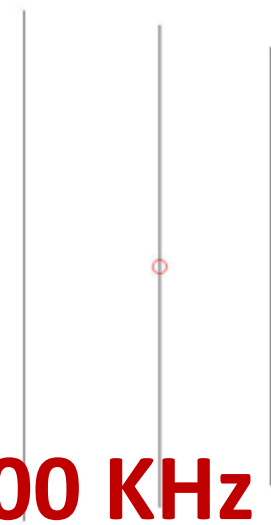
880 KHz

SOLO GANANCIA



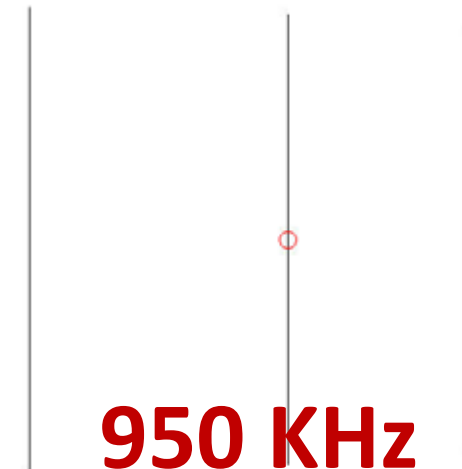
500 KHz
SOLO F/B

SOLO ROE



1.400 KHz

OPTIMIZACIÓN GANANCIA + ROE



950 KHz



OPTIMIZACIÓN EQUILIBRADA

7,2 dBi
25 dB
920 KHz

OPTIMIZACIÓN F/B + ROE

7,16 dBi
29 dB
880 KHz

7,8 dBi
40 dB
500 KHz

SOLO GANANCIA

9,15 dBi
9,5 dB
- - - -

SOLO ROE

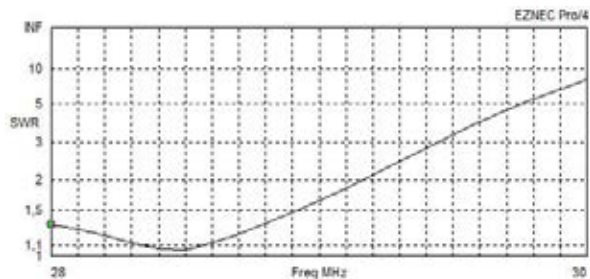
6,9 dBi
15 dB
1.400 KHz

OPTIMIZACIÓN GANANCIA + ROE

7,87 dBi
17 dB
950 KHz



OPTIMIZACIÓN EQUILIBRADA

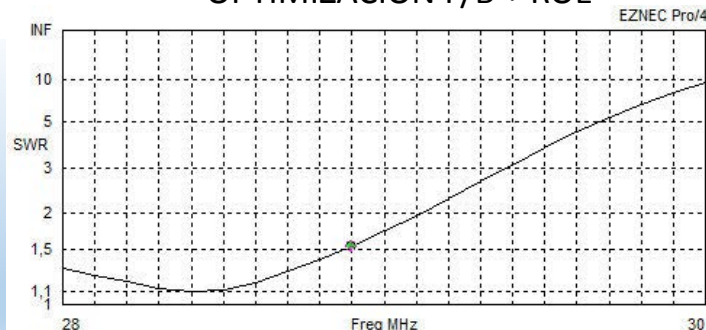


Freq 28.9 MHz
 SWR 1.32
 Z 55.76 at -14.85 deg.
 = 53.95 - j 14.1 ohms
 Refl Coeff 0.1396 at -86.64 deg.
 = 0.05535 - j 0.1282
 Ret Loss 17.1 dB

920 KHz

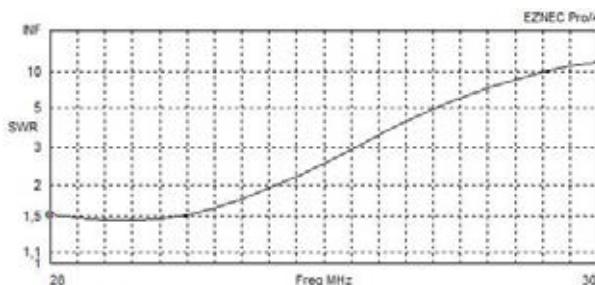
ROE < 1:1.5
Alimentación
directa coaxial.

OPTIMIZACIÓN F/B + ROE



Freq 28.9 MHz
 SWR 1.54
 Z 39.66 at 20.43 deg.
 = 37.16 + j 13.84 ohms
 Refl Coeff 0.2139 at 123.82 deg.
 = -0.119 + j 0.1777
 Ret Loss 13.4 dB

880 KHz

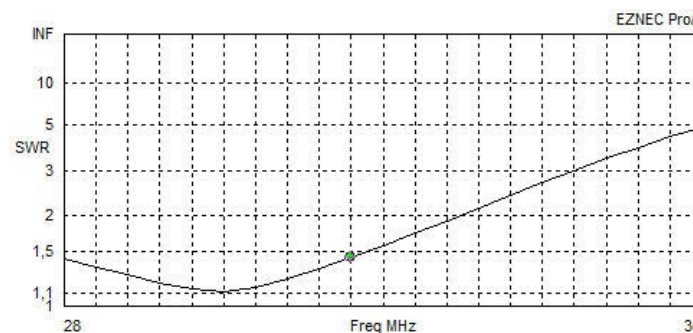


Freq 20 MHz
 SWR 1.52
 Z 42.21 at -11.75 deg.
 = 39.27 - j 4.53 ohms
 Refl Coeff 0.2077 at -114.94 deg.
 = -0.08755 - j 0.1883
 Ret Loss 13.7 dB

500 KHz @ 1.5

SOLO F/B

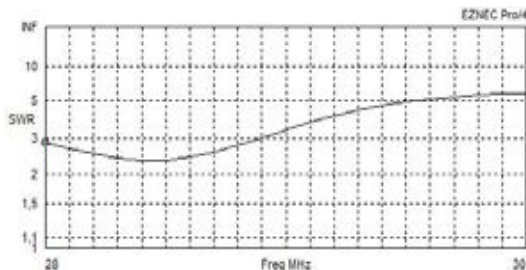
OPTIMIZACIÓN GANANCIA + ROE



Freq 28.9 MHz
 SWR 1.44
 Z 45.04 at 19.48 deg.
 = 42.46 + j 15.02 ohms
 Refl Coeff 0.1794 at 107.43 deg.
 = -0.05375 + j 0.1712
 Ret Loss 14.9 dB

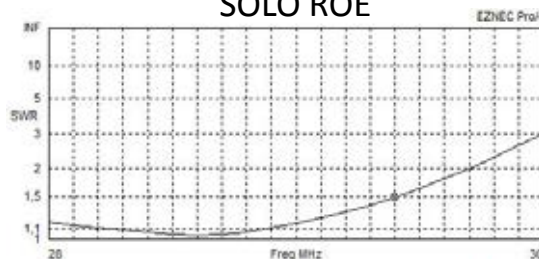
950 KHz

SOLO GANANCIA



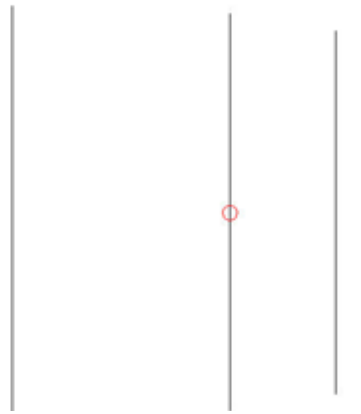
Freq 20 MHz
 SWR 2.62
 Z 36.24 at -45.53 deg.
 = 24 - j 27.16 ohms
 Refl Coeff 0.4769 at -113.6 deg.
 = -0.1909 - j 0.4037
 Ret Loss 6.4 dB

SOLO ROE

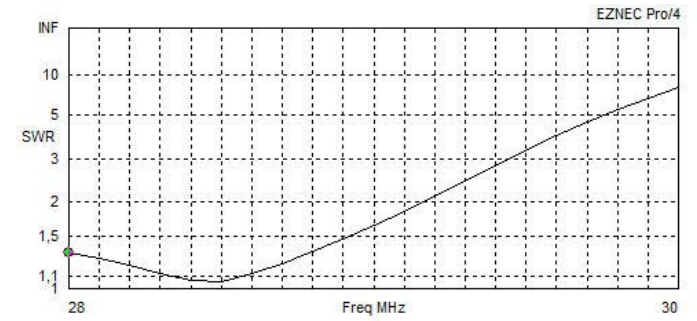


Freq 29.4 MHz
 SWR 1.49
 Z 45.91 at 21.2 deg.
 = 40.94 + j 15.68 ohms
 Refl Coeff 0.198 at -113.9 deg.
 = -0.08711 - j 0.1863
 Ret Loss 14.1 dB

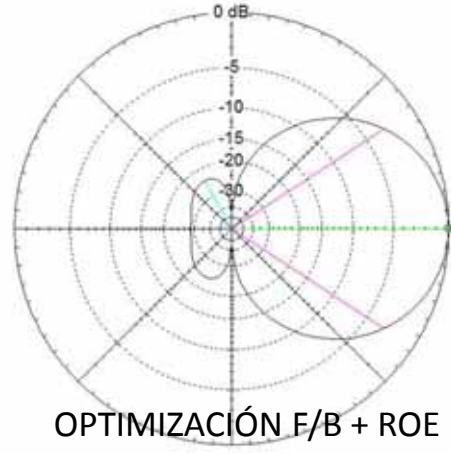
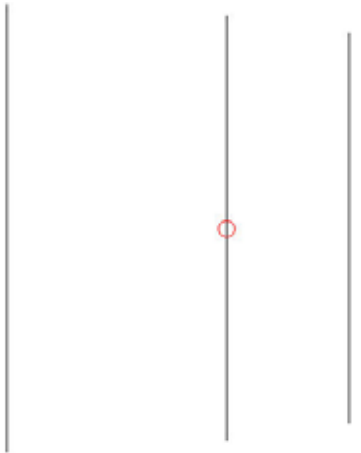
1.400 KHz



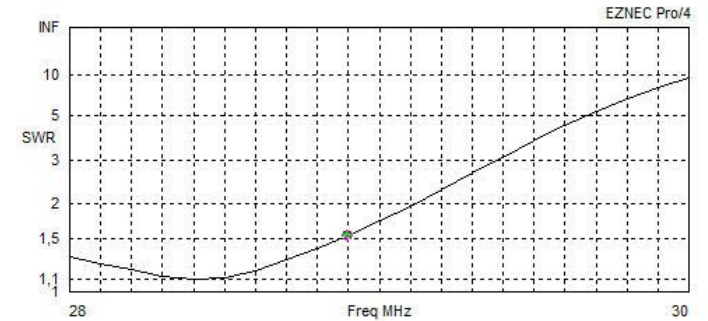
OPTIMIZACIÓN EQUILIBRADA



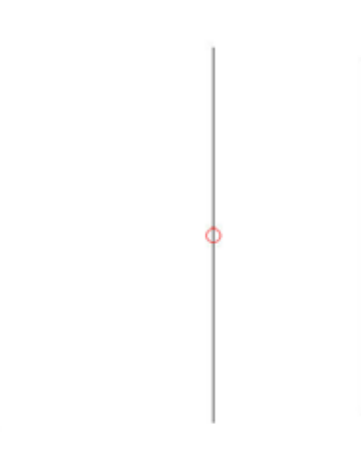
EZNEC Pro/4
 Freq 28 MHz Source # 1
 SWR 1,32 Z0 50 ohms
 Z 55,76 at -14,65 deg.
 = 53,95 - j 14,1 ohms
 Refl Coeff 0,1396 at -66,64 deg.
 = 0,05535 - j 0,1282
 Ret Loss 17,1 dB



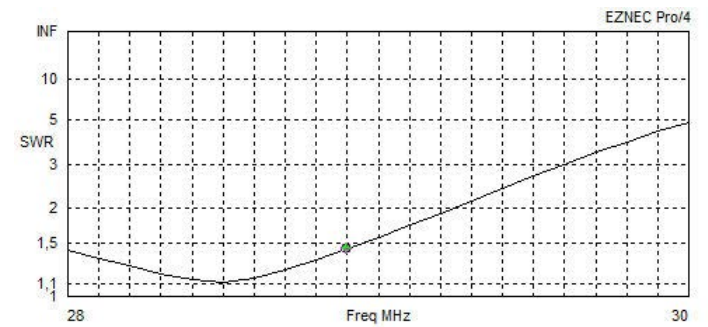
OPTIMIZACIÓN F/B + ROE



EZNEC Pro/4
 Freq 28,9 MHz Source # 1
 SWR 1,54 Z0 50 ohms
 Z 39,66 at 20,43 deg.
 = 37,16 + j 13,84 ohms
 Refl Coeff 0,2139 at 123,82 deg.
 = -0,119 + j 0,1777
 Ret Loss 13,4 dB



OPTIMIZACIÓN GANANCIA + ROE



EZNEC Pro/4
 Freq 28,9 MHz Source # 1
 SWR 1,44 Z0 50 ohms
 Z 45,04 at 19,48 deg.
 = 42,46 + j 15,02 ohms
 Refl Coeff 0,1794 at 107,43 deg.
 = -0,05375 + j 0,1712
 Ret Loss 14,9 dB

| | REF | EXCIT | DIR | ESPAC REF | ESPAC DIR | GANANCIA | F/B | ROE<1.5 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| YAGI EQUILIBRADA | 2,650 | 2,559 | 2,339 | 2,766 | 1,338 | 7,2 dBi | 24,74 dB | 920 KHz |
| YAGI FRENTE-ESPALDA | 2,623 | 2,535 | 2,371 | 2,100 | 1,455 | 7,8 dBi | 40,03 dB | 500 KHz |
| YAGI FRENTE-ESPALDA + ROE | 2,693 | 2,563 | 2,350 | 2,290 | 1,269 | 7,16 dBi | 28,72 dB | 880 KHz |
| YAGI GANANCIA | 2,550 | 2,447 | 2,415 | 2,826 | 2,128 | 9,46 dBi | 9,15 dB | - |
| YAGI GANANCIA + ROE | 2,585 | 2,494 | 2,298 | 2,775 | 1,923 | 7,87 dBi | 17,3 dB | 950 KHz |
| YAGI ROE | 2,678 | 2,532 | 2,296 | 1,410 | 1,149 | 6,9 dBi | 15,11 dB | 1.400 KHz |

| | REF | EXCIT | DIR | ESPAC REF | ESPAC DIR | GANANCIA | F/B | ROE<1.5 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| YAGI EQUILIBRADA | 25,2% | 24,4% | 22,3% | 26,3% | 12,7% | 7,2 dBi | 24,74 dB | 920 KHz |
| YAGI FRENTE-ESPALDA | 25,0% | 24,1% | 22,6% | 20,0% | 13,9% | 7,8 dBi | 40,03 dB | 500 KHz |
| YAGI FRENTE-ESPALDA + ROE | 25,6% | 24,4% | 22,4% | 21,8% | 12,1% | 7,16 dBi | 28,72 dB | 880 KHz |
| YAGI GANANCIA | 24,3% | 23,3% | 23,0% | 26,9% | 20,3% | 9,46 dBi | 9,15 dB | - |
| YAGI GANANCIA + ROE | 24,6% | 23,8% | 21,9% | 26,4% | 18,3% | 7,87 dBi | 17,3 dB | 950 KHz |
| YAGI ROE | 25,5% | 24,1% | 21,9% | 13,4% | 10,9% | 6,9 dBi | 15,11 dB | 1.400 KHz |

Cálculos con EZNEC PRO4, para una Yagi 3 el para 28MHZ, con tubo de aluminio de 15mm.
(requerirá corrección si se construye con tubo telescópico o de otro diámetro)



Antena simple 3 el: Optimización EA4AK

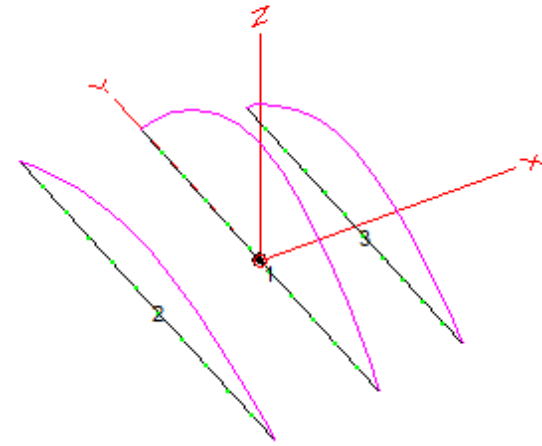
EZNEC Pro/4

Wires

Wire: Create Edit Other

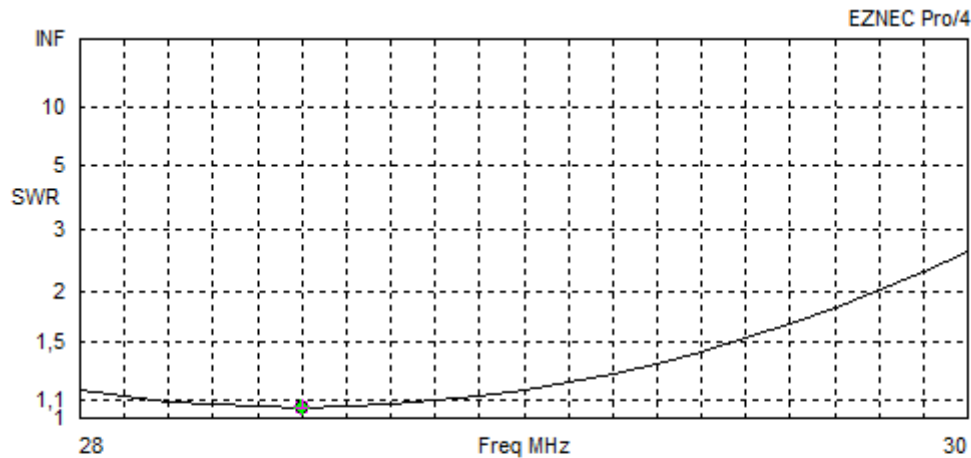
Coord Entry Mode Preserve Connections Show Wire Insulation

| No. | End1 | | | | End2 | | | | Diameter (mm) | Segs | Insulation | | |
|-----|--------|--------|-------|------|--------|---------|-------|------|---------------|------|------------|----------|----------|
| | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | | | Diel C | Thk (mm) | Loss Tan |
| 1 | 0 | 2,5289 | 0 | | 0 | -2,5289 | 0 | | 15 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | -1,369 | 2,6918 | 0 | | -1,369 | -2,6918 | 0 | | 15 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 1,1511 | 2,2831 | 0 | | 1,1511 | -2,2831 | 0 | | 15 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

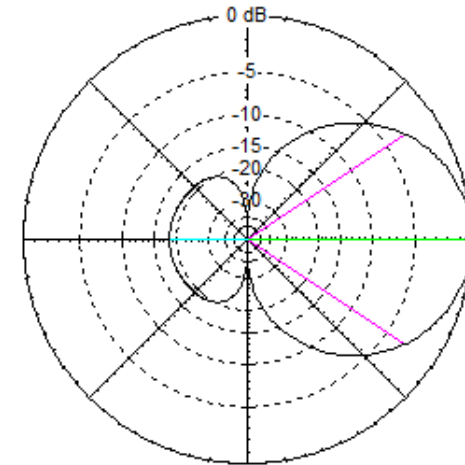


Total Field

EZNEC Pro/4



Freq 28,5 MHz Source # 1
 SWR 1,057 Z0 50 ohms
 Z 52,85 at -0,04 deg.
 = 52,85 - j 0,03379 ohms
 Refl Coeff 0,02775 at -0,66 deg.
 = 0,02775 - j 0,0003194
 Ret Loss 31,1 dB



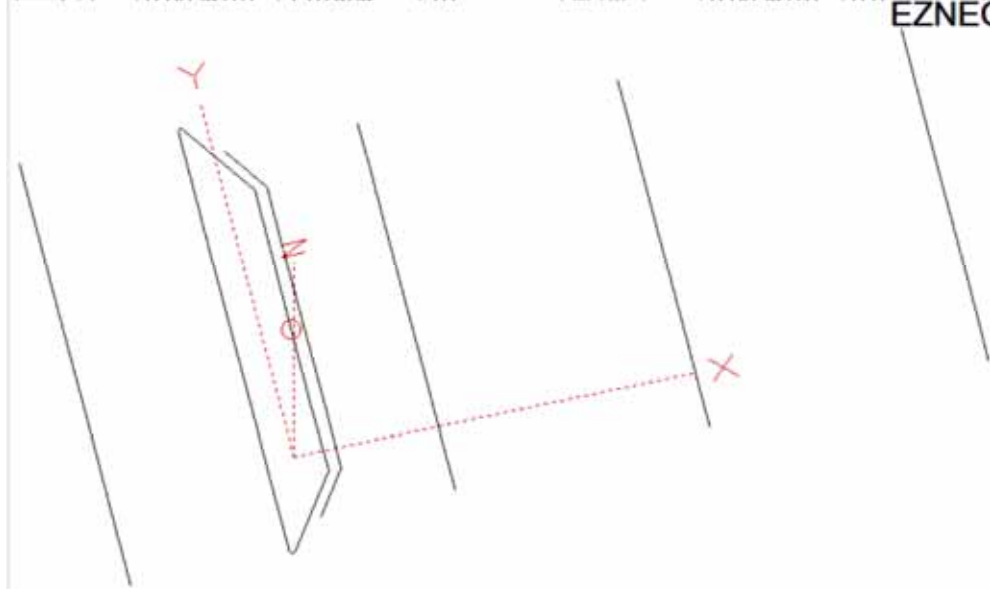
28,5 MHz

Azimuth Plot
 Elevation Angle 0,0 deg.
 Outer Ring 6,72 dBi
 Slice Max Gain 6,72 dBi @ Az Angle = 0,0 deg.
 Front/Back 18,13 dB
 Beamwidth 67,6 deg.; -3dB @ 326,2, 33,8 deg.
 Sidelobe Gain -11,41 dBi @ Az Angle = 180,0 deg.
 Front/Sidelobe 18,13 dB
 Cursor Az 0,0 deg.
 Gain 6,72 dBi
 0,0 dBmax



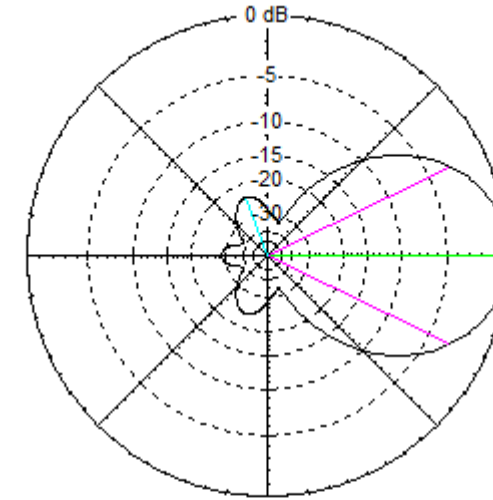
Antena compleja: TFA

| No. | End 1 | | | | End 2 | |
|-----|-----------|----------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| | X (m) | Y (m) | Z (m) | Conn | X (m) | Y (m) |
| 10 | -0,390267 | 1,07484 | 10 | W8E2 | -0,390267 | 1,6158 |
| 11 | -0,351302 | -1,6158 | 10 | W5E2 | -0,370784 | -1,6278 |
| 12 | -0,370784 | -1,6278 | 10 | W11E2 | -0,390267 | -1,6158 |
| 13 | -0,351302 | 1,6158 | 10 | W4E2 | -0,370784 | 1,6278 |
| 14 | -0,370784 | 1,6278 | 10 | W13E2 | -0,390267 | 1,6158 |
| 15 | -1,46207 | -0,6 | 10 | W17E1 | -1,46207 | 0,6 |
| 16 | -1,46207 | 0,6 | 10 | W15E2 | -1,46207 | 1,07484 |
| 17 | -1,46207 | -0,6 | 10 | W15E1 | -1,46207 | -1,07484 |
| 18 | -1,46207 | -1,07484 | 10 | W17E2 | -1,46207 | -1,61901 |
| 19 | -1,46207 | 1,07484 | 10 | W16E2 | -1,46207 | 1,61901 |
| 20 | 0,0834761 | -0,6 | 10 | W22E2 | 0,0834761 | 0,6 |
| 21 | 0,0834761 | 1,07484 | 10 | W24E1 | 0,0834761 | 0,6 |



Total Field

EZNEC Pro/4



50,2 MHz

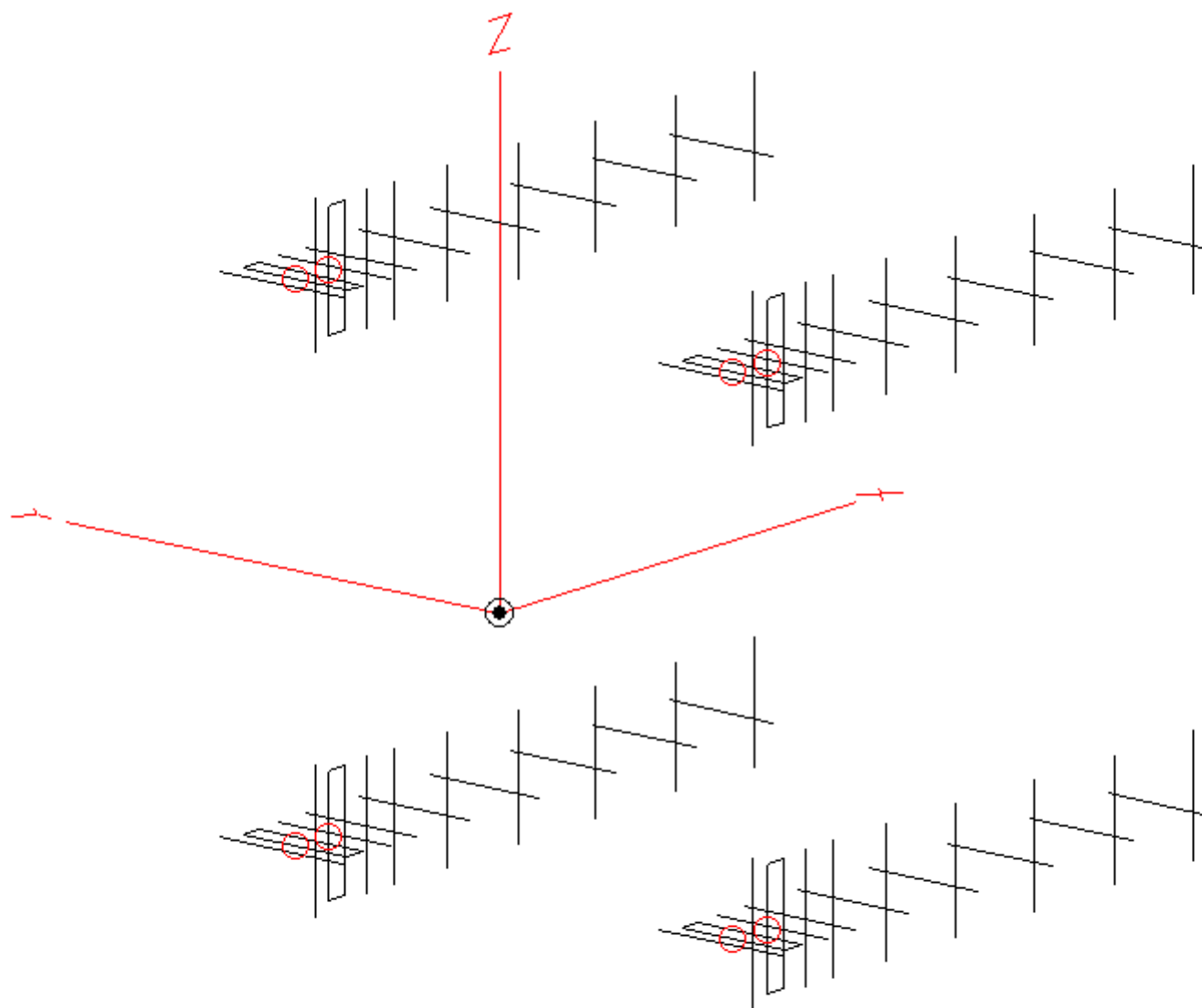
Azimuth Plot
Elevation Angle 8,0 deg.
Outer Ring 17,34 dBi

Cursor Az 0,0 deg.
Gain 17,34 dBi
0,0 dBmax

Slice Max Gain 17,34 dBi @ Az Angle = 0,0 deg.
Front/Back 28,52 dB
Beamwidth 52,2 deg.; -3dB @ 333,9, 26,1 deg.
Sidelobe Gain -6,07 dBi @ Az Angle = 110,0 deg.
Front/Sidelobe 23,41 dB

EZNEC Pro/4

| | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|---|---|---|
| W20E1 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 10 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 10 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W27E1 | 16 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W29E1 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W28E1 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 10 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 10 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W32E1 | 16 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W34E1 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W33E1 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 10 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 10 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W37E1 | 16 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| W39E1 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |



¡Gracias!

EA4AK

ea4ak@ure.es

