

Bredbåndstilpasning og antenne Q

OZ9AU

Anvendte programmer

MMANA-GAL: hamsoft.ca

Smith 4.1: www.fritz.dellsperger.net

Smith Chart 3.0: www.iowahills.com/

Autodesk Eagle: www.autodesk.com/products/eagle/free-download

Bredbåndstilpasning og antenne Q

Hvad betyder noget?

Antennens Q

$$Z_L = r + jX \Omega$$

$$Q = \frac{X}{r}$$

$$50 + j100$$

$$Q=2$$

$$200 - j300$$

$$Q=1,5$$

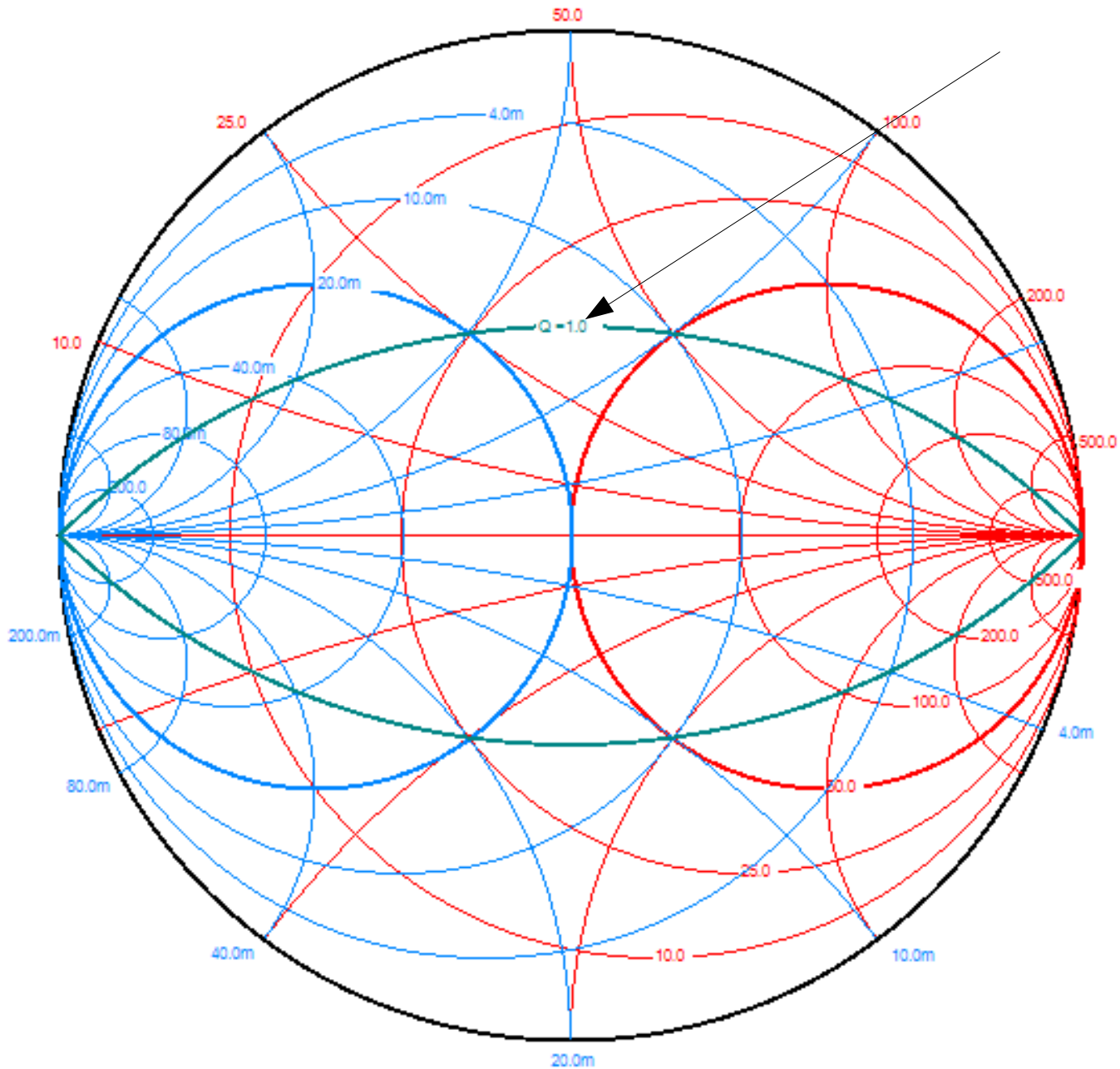
$$10 - j100$$

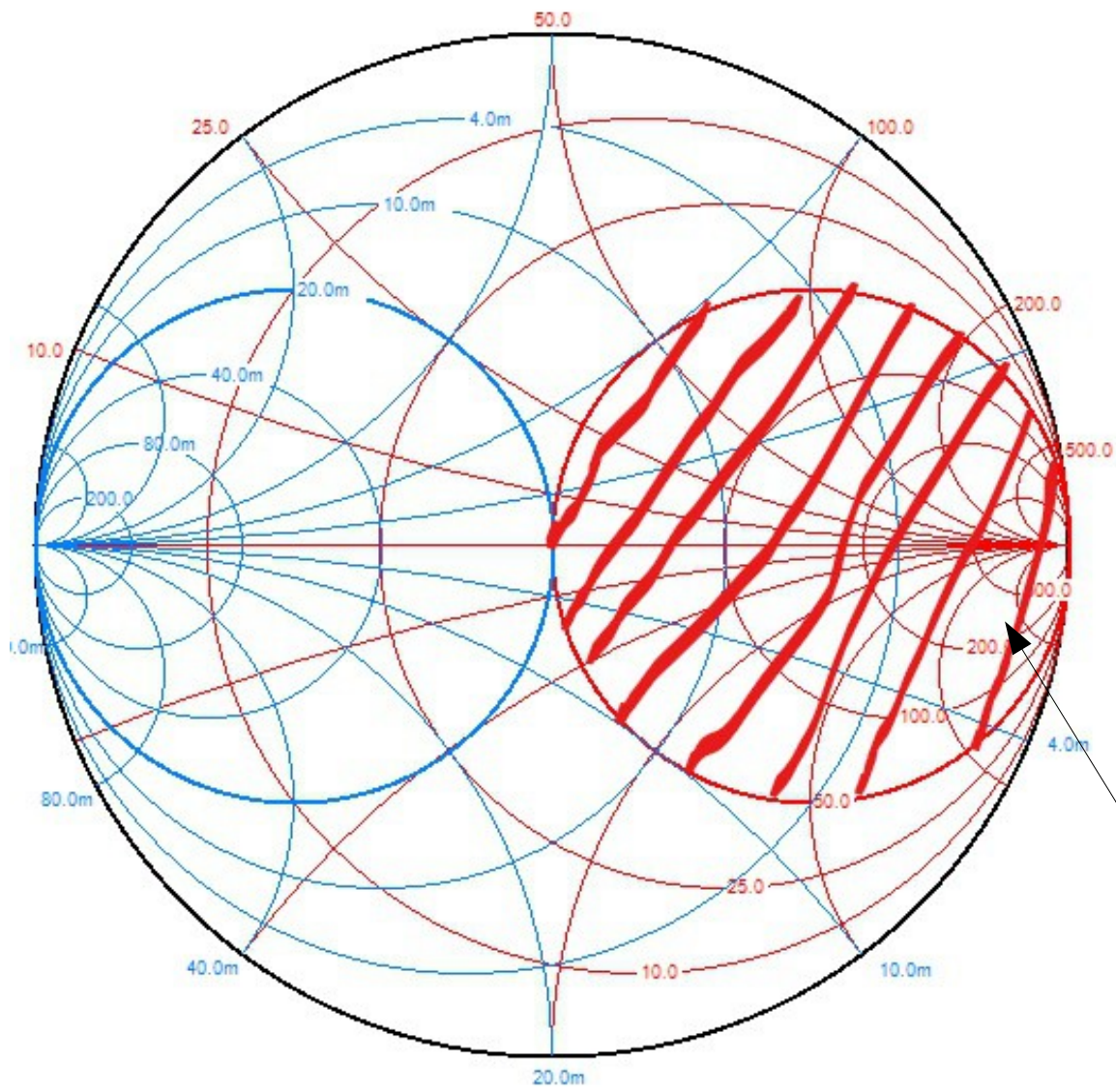
$$Q=10$$

Q under 1 er bedst

Antenne Q

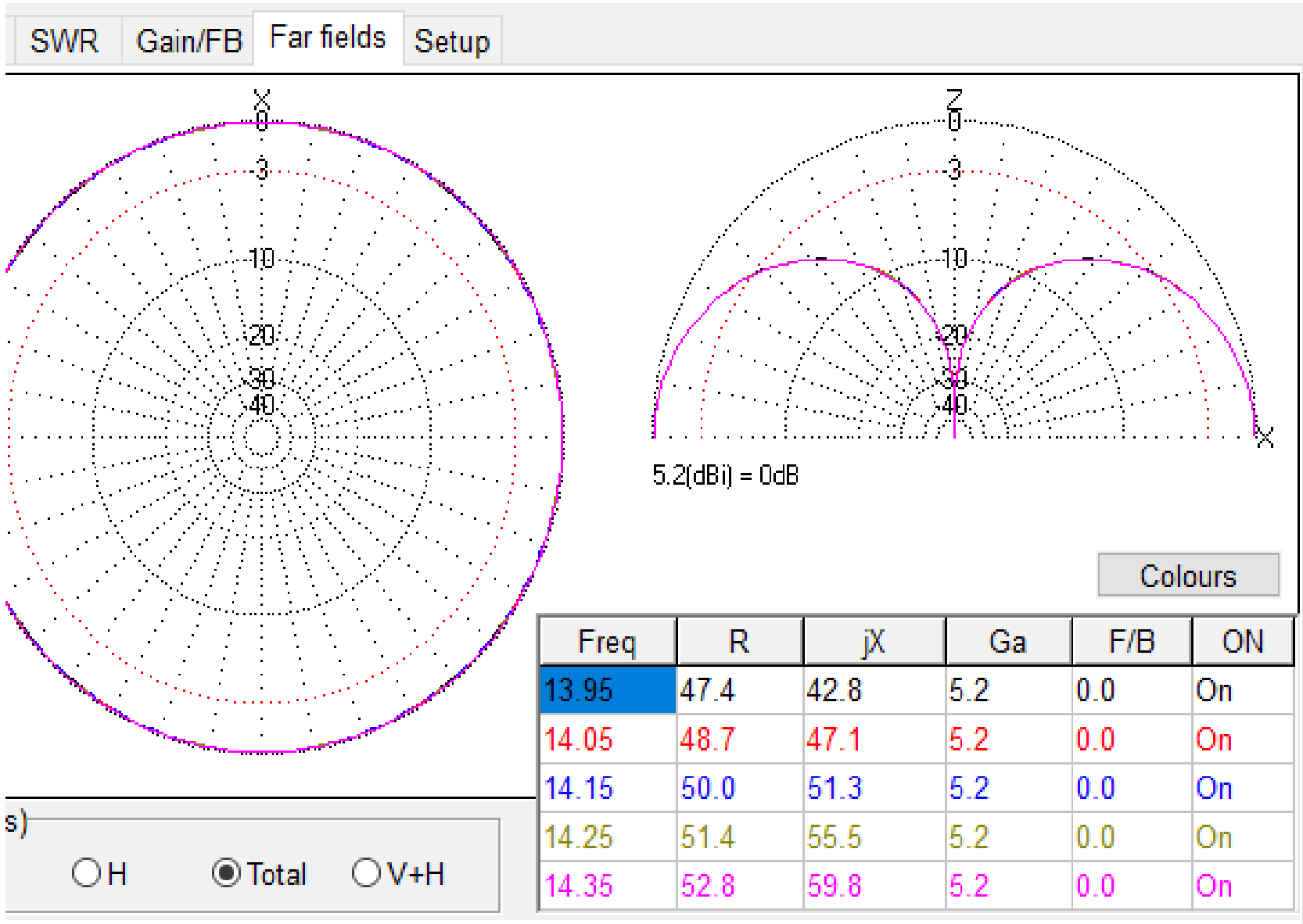
Q cirkel på 1





Hvis RL er større end Z0

14 Mhz. Forlænget 1/4 λ 5.56m
 $Z_L = 50 + j51.3 \Omega$. $Q = 1.03$

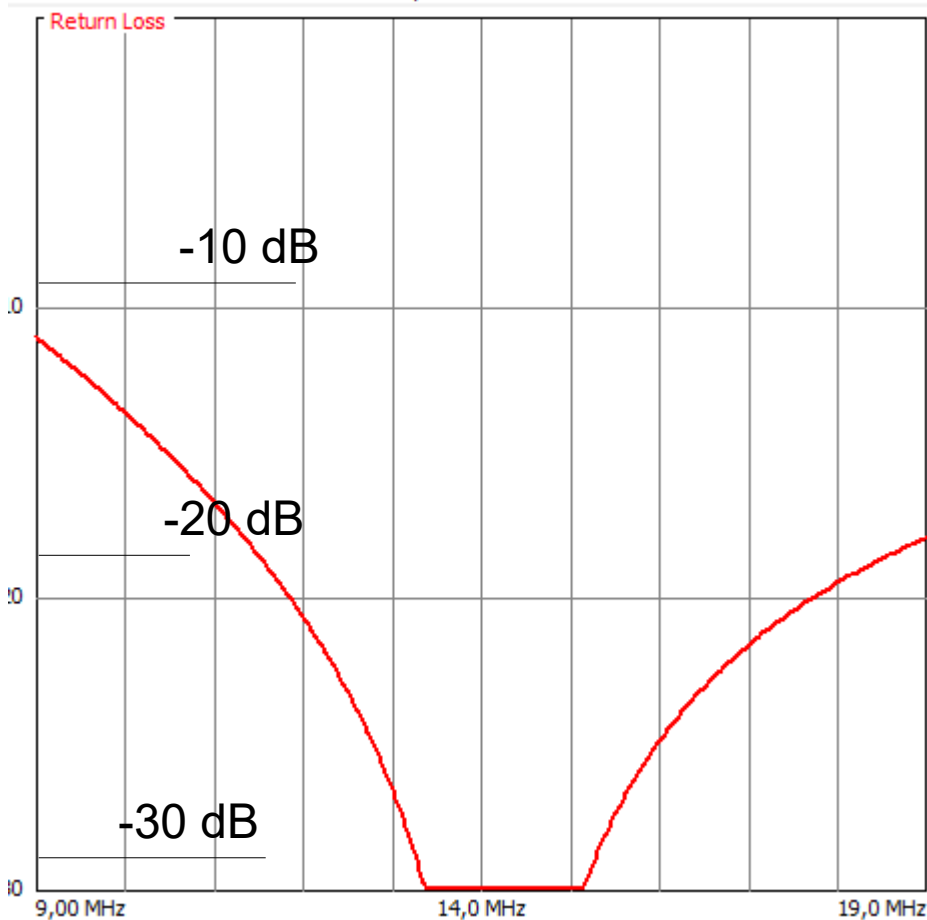


14 Mhz. Forlænget 1/4 λ 5.56m

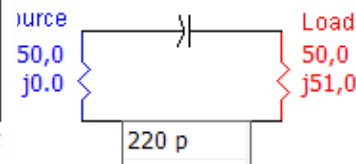
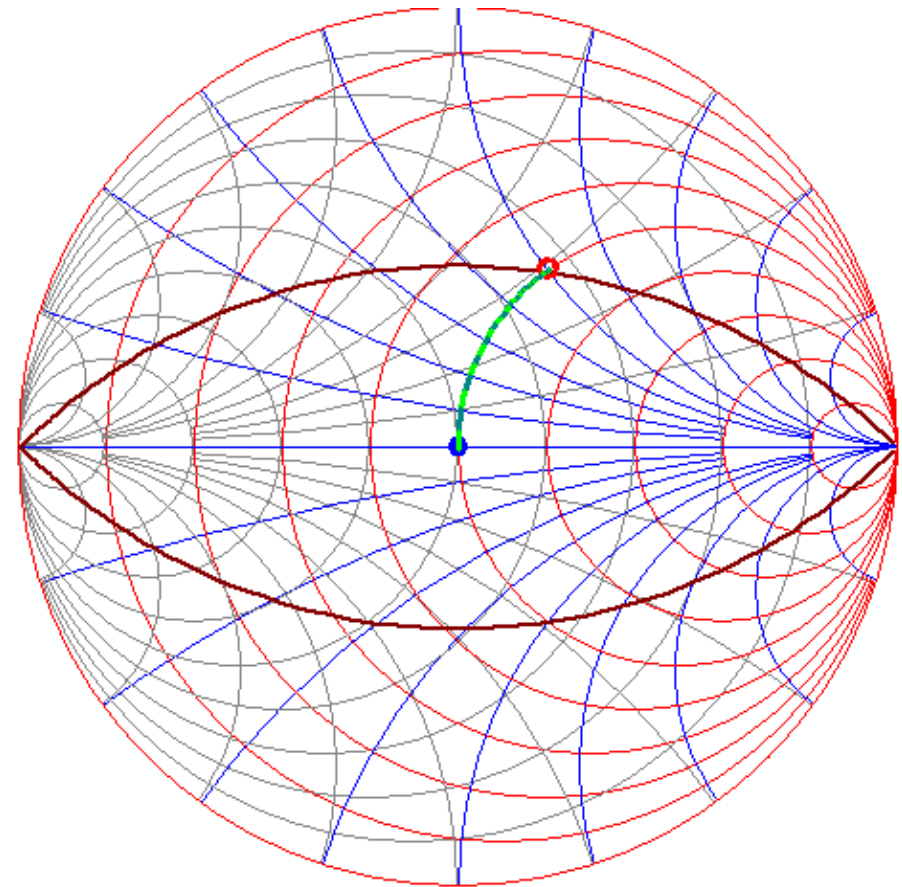
$Z_L = 50 + j51.3 \Omega$. $Q = 1.03$

Return Loss

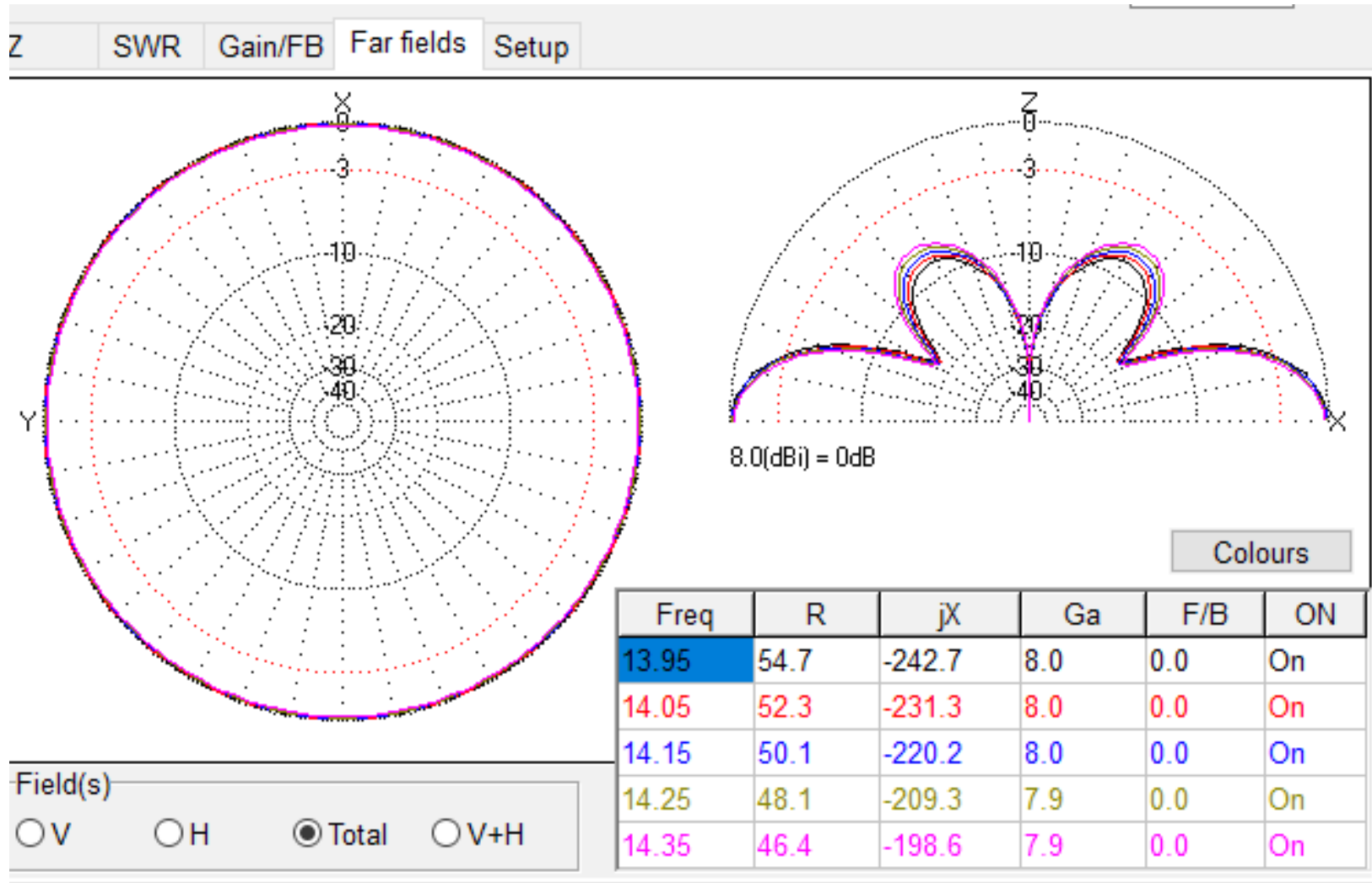
- 10 dB, SWR=1.9
- 20 dB, SWR=1.22
- 30 dB, SWR= 1.06



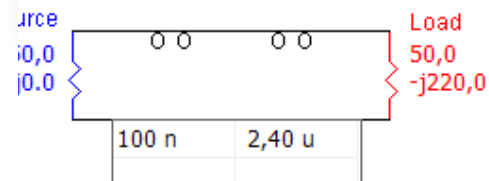
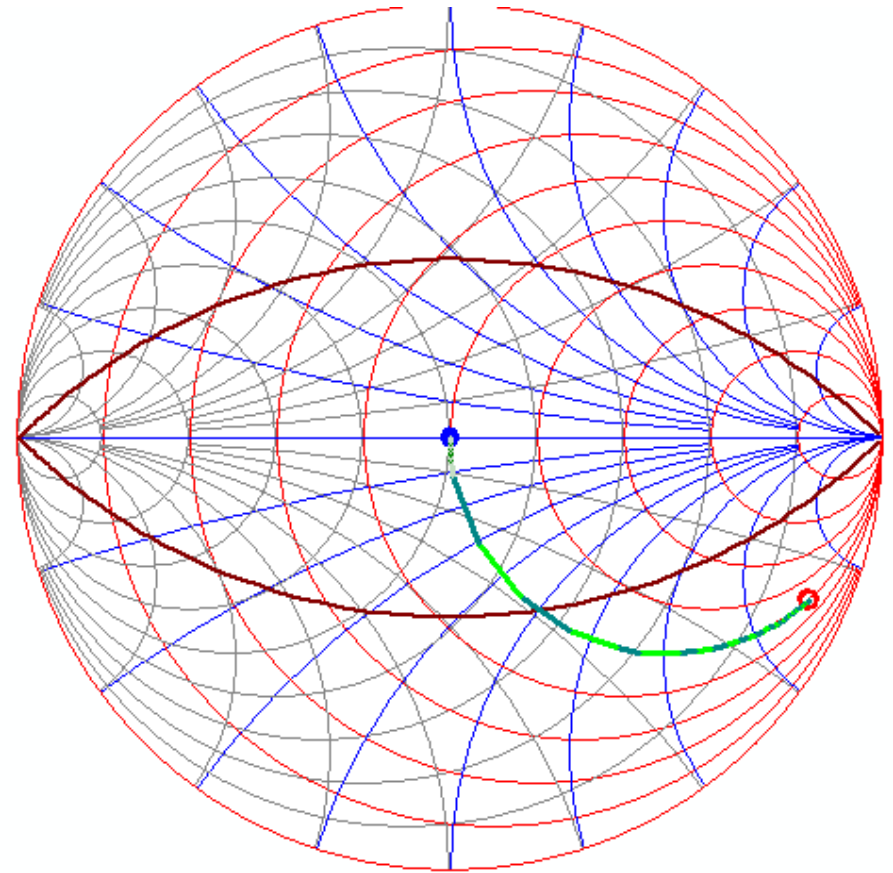
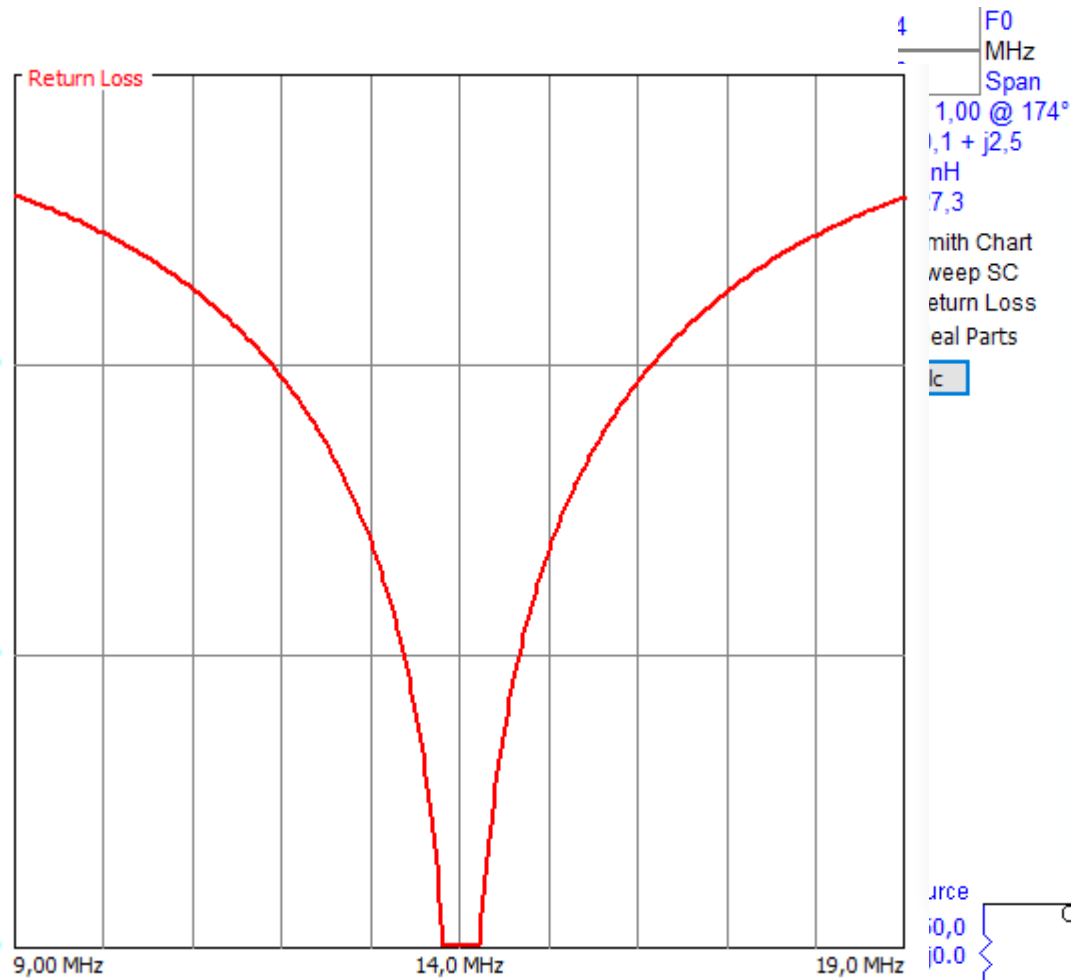
14 F0
MHz
10 Span
Phase 0.91 @ 129°
2.7 + j23.7
nH
8.7
Smith Chart
Sweep SC
Return Loss
Real Parts
calc



14 Mhz. $5/8 \lambda$, 13.51m
 $Z_L = 50.1 - j220 \Omega$. $Q = 4.4$



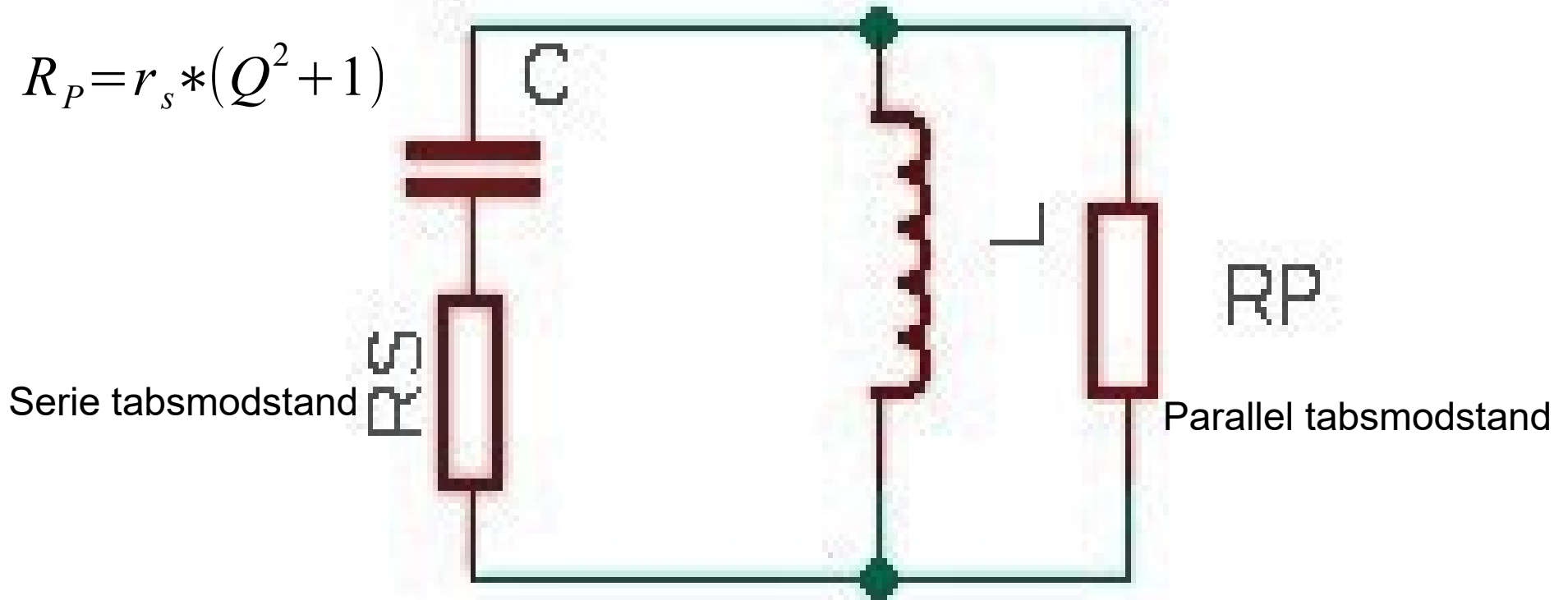
14 Mhz. $5/8 \lambda$, 13.51m
 $Z_L = 50.1 - j220 \Omega$. $Q = 4.4$



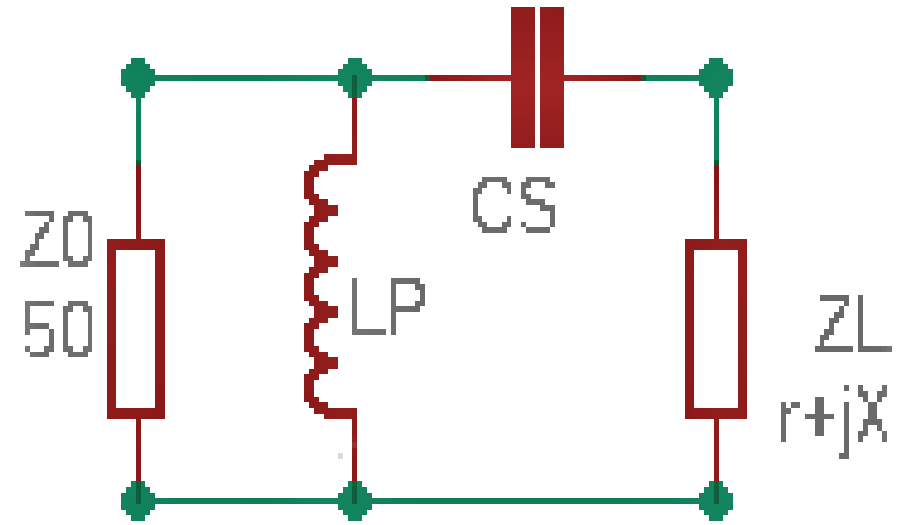
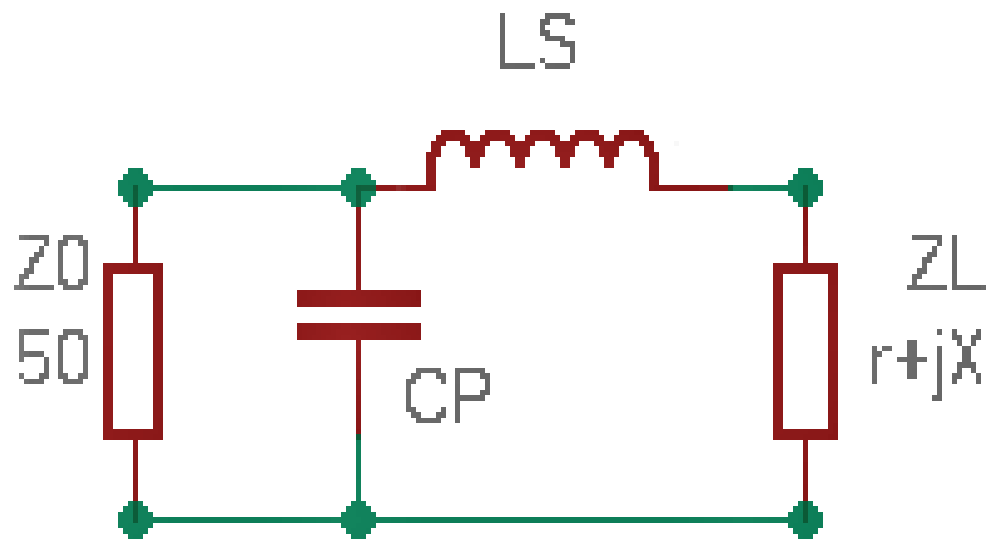
LC tilpasning

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{R_P}{r_s} - 1}$$

$$R_P = r_s * (Q^2 + 1)$$



Omregn fra serie til parallel eller omvendt



Høj til lav

Høj til lav

Lav til Høj

Lav til Høj

- Beregn L_p , L_s , C_p og C_s vha Q

$$\dot{Q} = \sqrt{\frac{R_p}{r_s} - 1}$$

$$L_s = \frac{\dot{Q} \cdot R_s}{\omega}$$

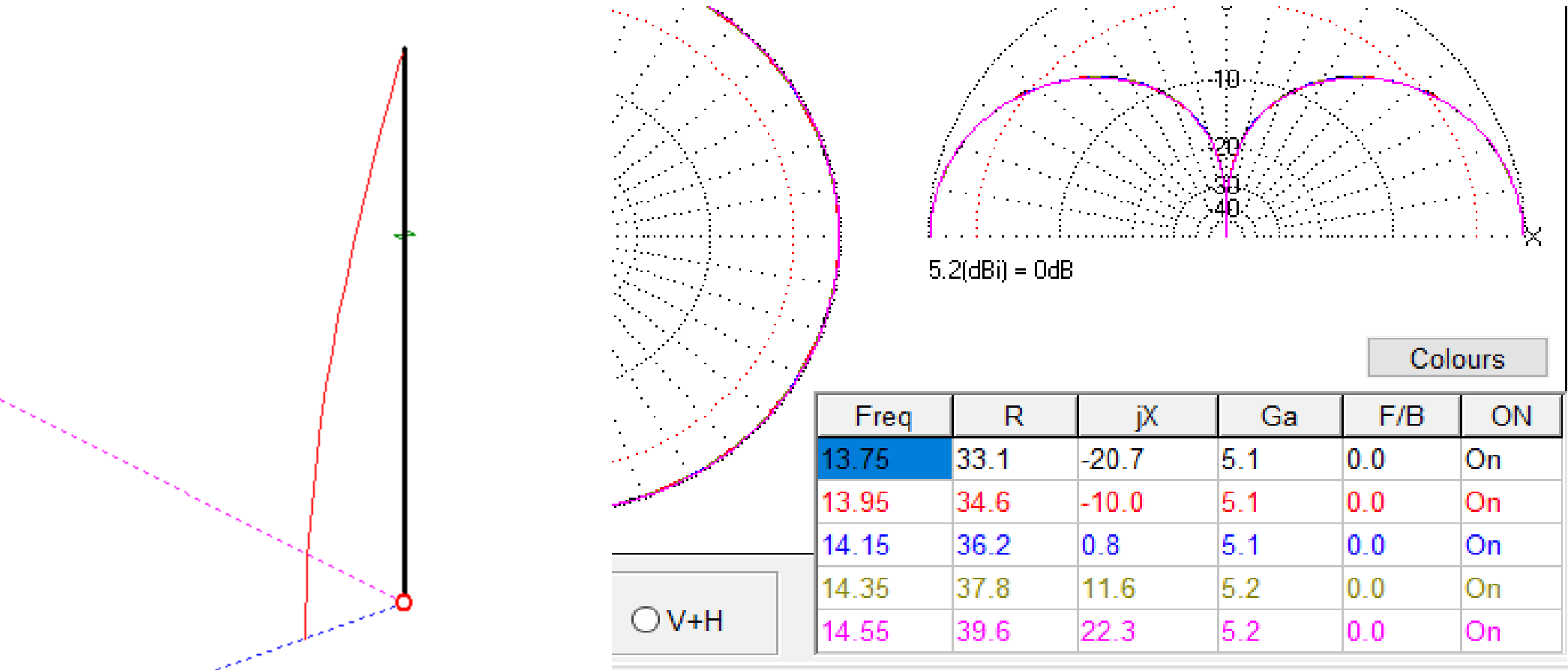
$$C_s = \frac{1}{\omega \cdot \dot{Q} \cdot R_s}$$

$$L_p = \frac{R_p}{\omega \cdot \dot{Q}}$$

$$C_p = \frac{\dot{Q}}{\omega \cdot R_p}$$

$$\omega = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f$$

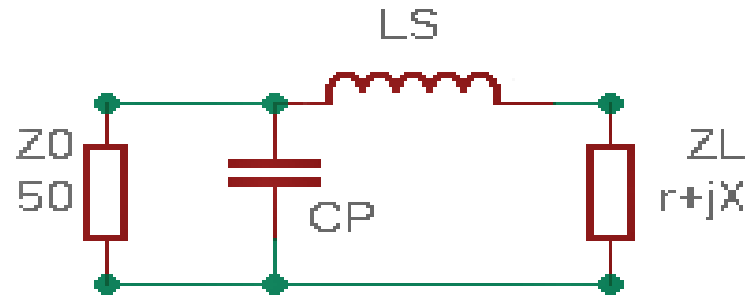
Eksempel med 1/4 λ , $f=14.15$ Mhz.



$$R + jX = 36.2 + j0.8 \quad \Omega$$

$$SWR = \frac{Z_0}{RL} = 1.39$$

Beregn L og C vha Q

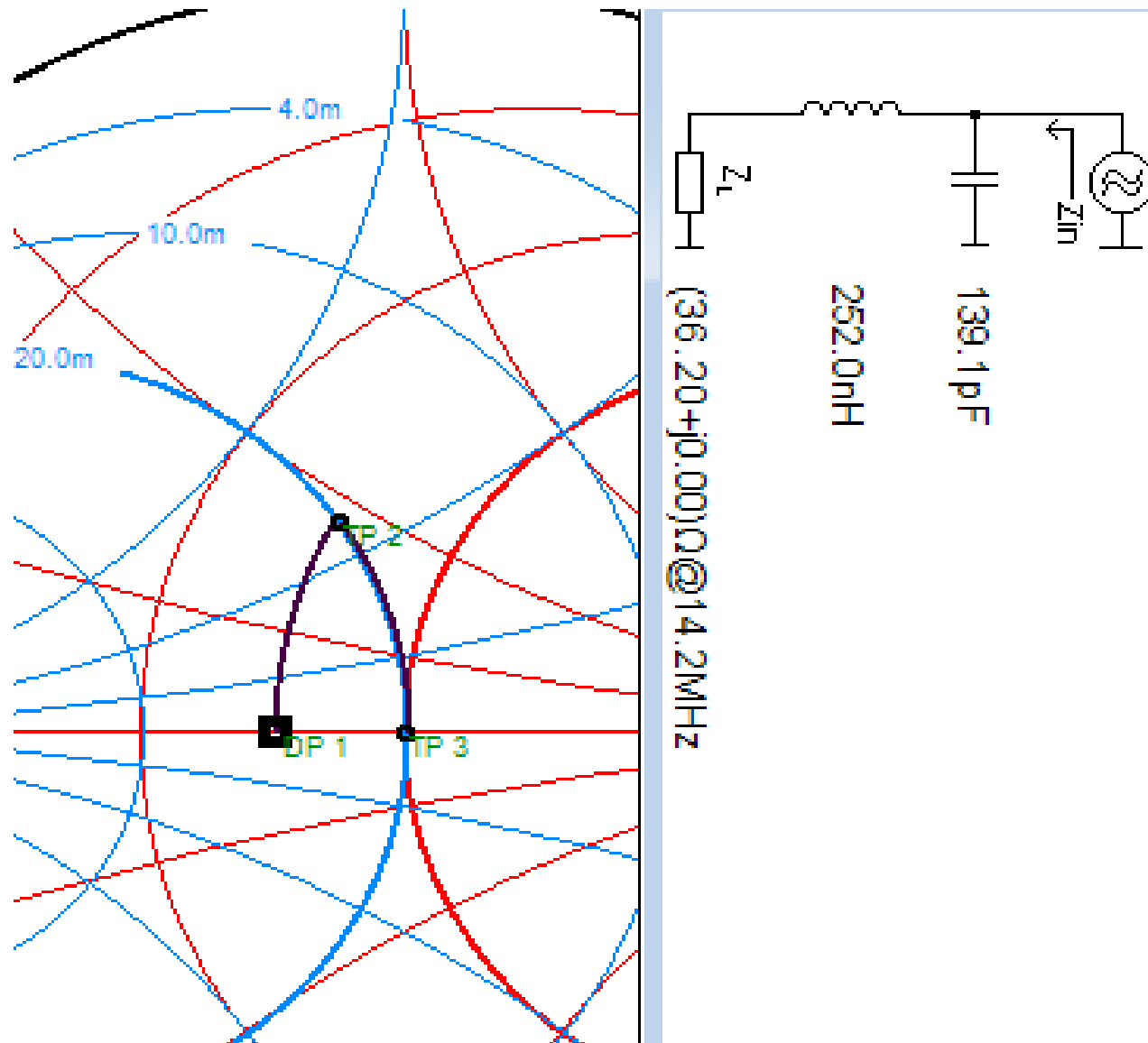


$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{R_p}{r_s} - 1} = \sqrt{\frac{50}{36,2} - 1} = 0,617$$

$$L_s = \frac{Q \cdot r_s}{\omega} = \frac{0,617 \cdot 36,2}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot 14,15 \text{E}6} = 251 \text{ nH}$$

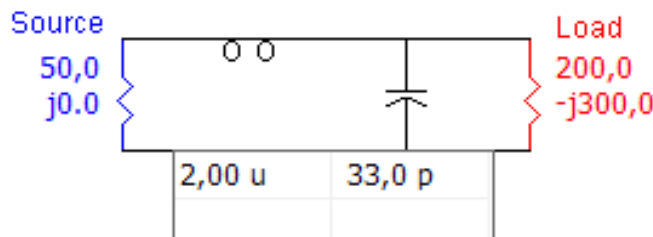
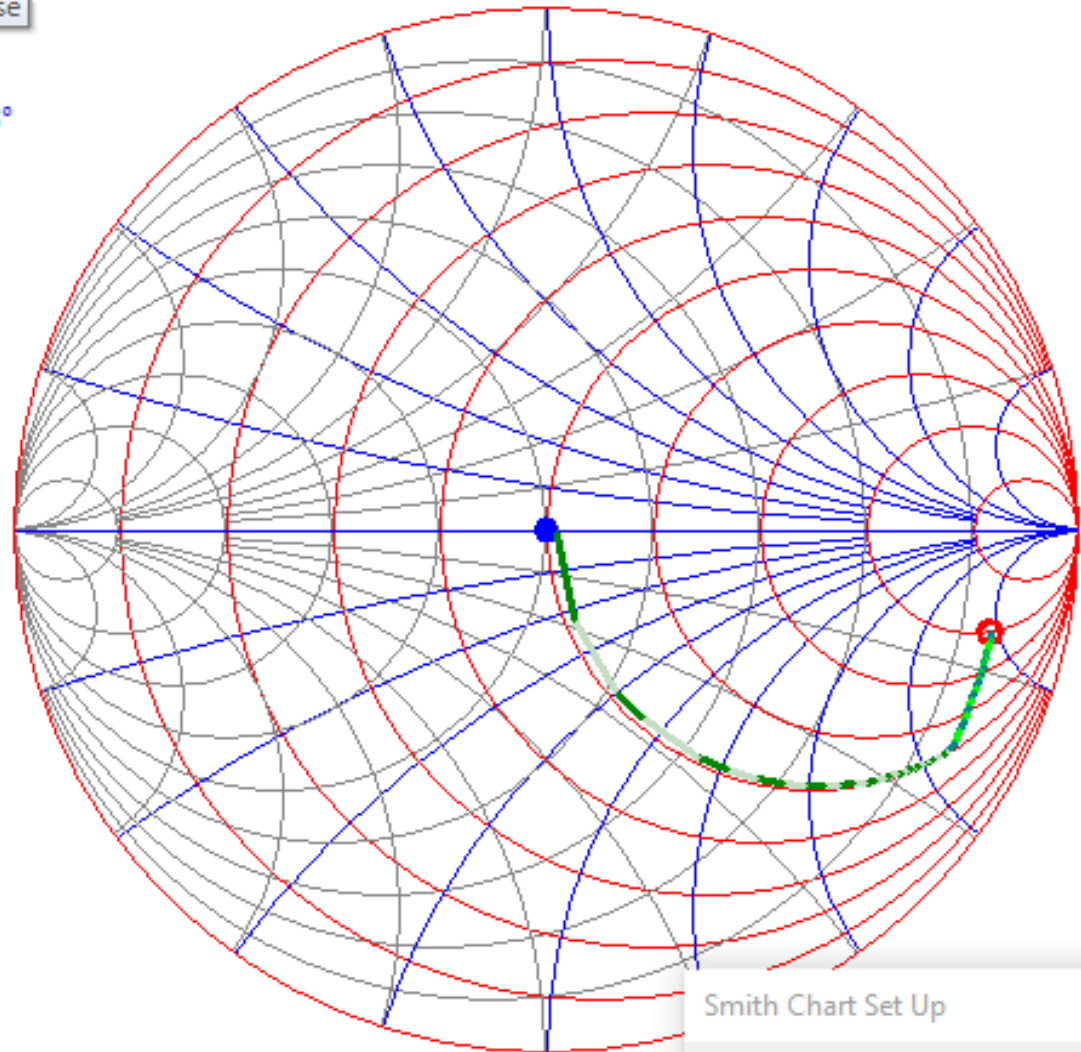
$$C_p = \frac{Q}{\omega \cdot R_p} = \frac{0,617}{2 \times \pi \times 14,15 \text{E}6 \times 50} = 139 \text{ pF}$$

Kontrol i Smith kortet



Antenne $200 -j300 \Omega$ $Q=1,5$; @ 14 MHz

point with mouse
MHz
Span
no 1,00 @ 163°
= 0,1 + j7,3
},4 nH
= 83,7
) Smith Chart
) Sweep SC
) Return Loss
) Ideal Parts
Calc



Smith Chart Set Up

Load Impedance

200

-300

Real

Imag

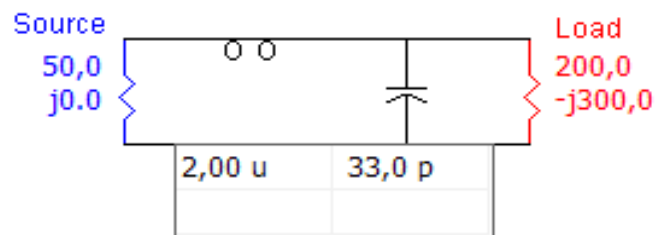
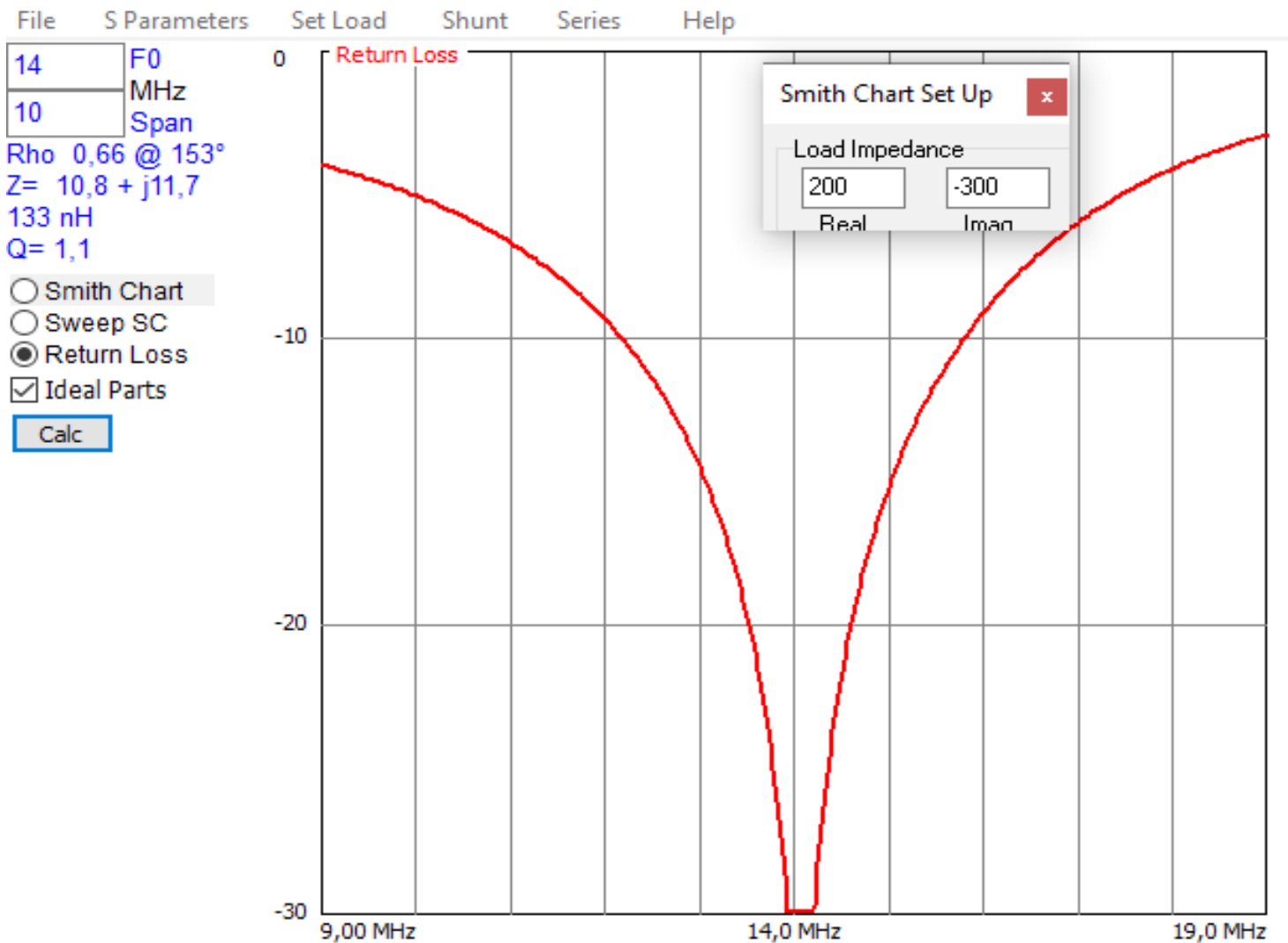
Red Dot = Load

Convert S11 To Z

nn

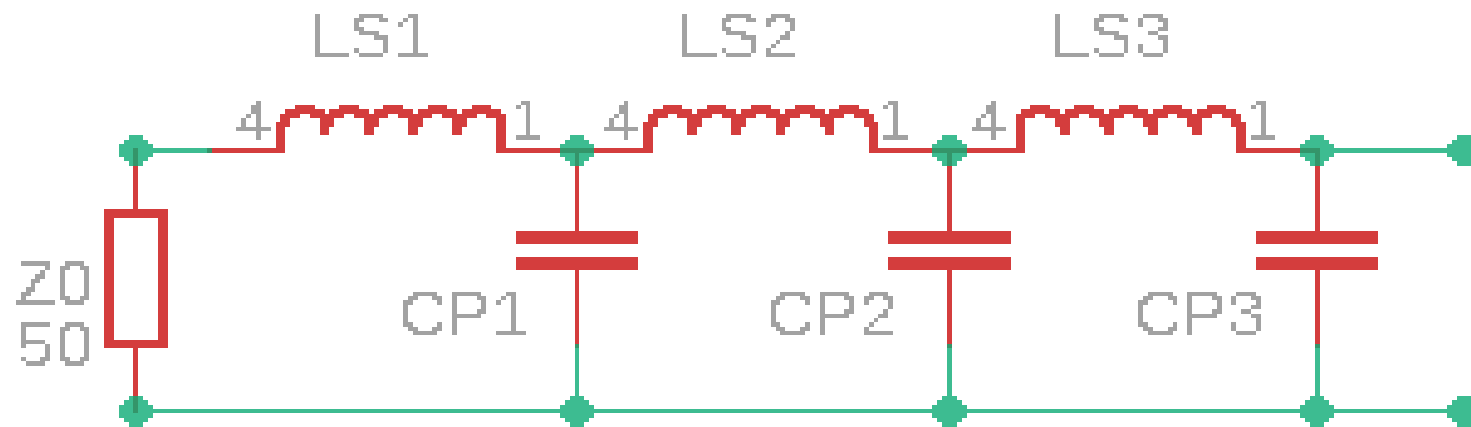
nn

Antenne $200 -j300 \Omega$ $Q=1,5$; @ 14 MHz



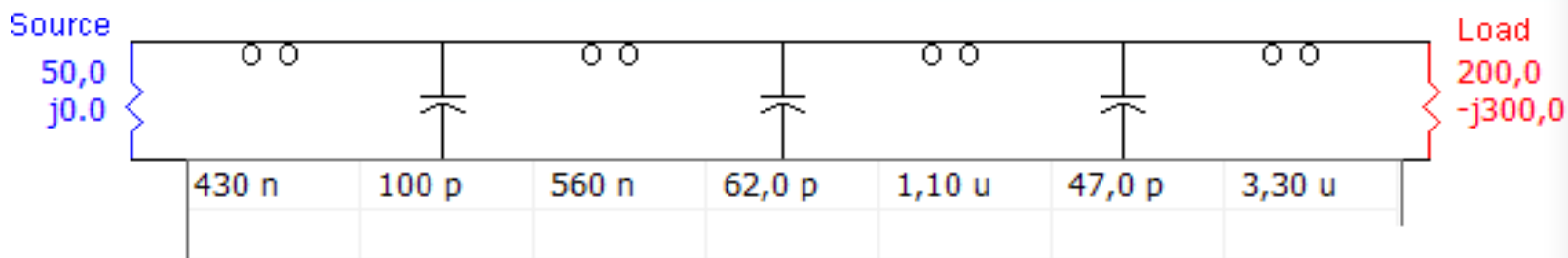
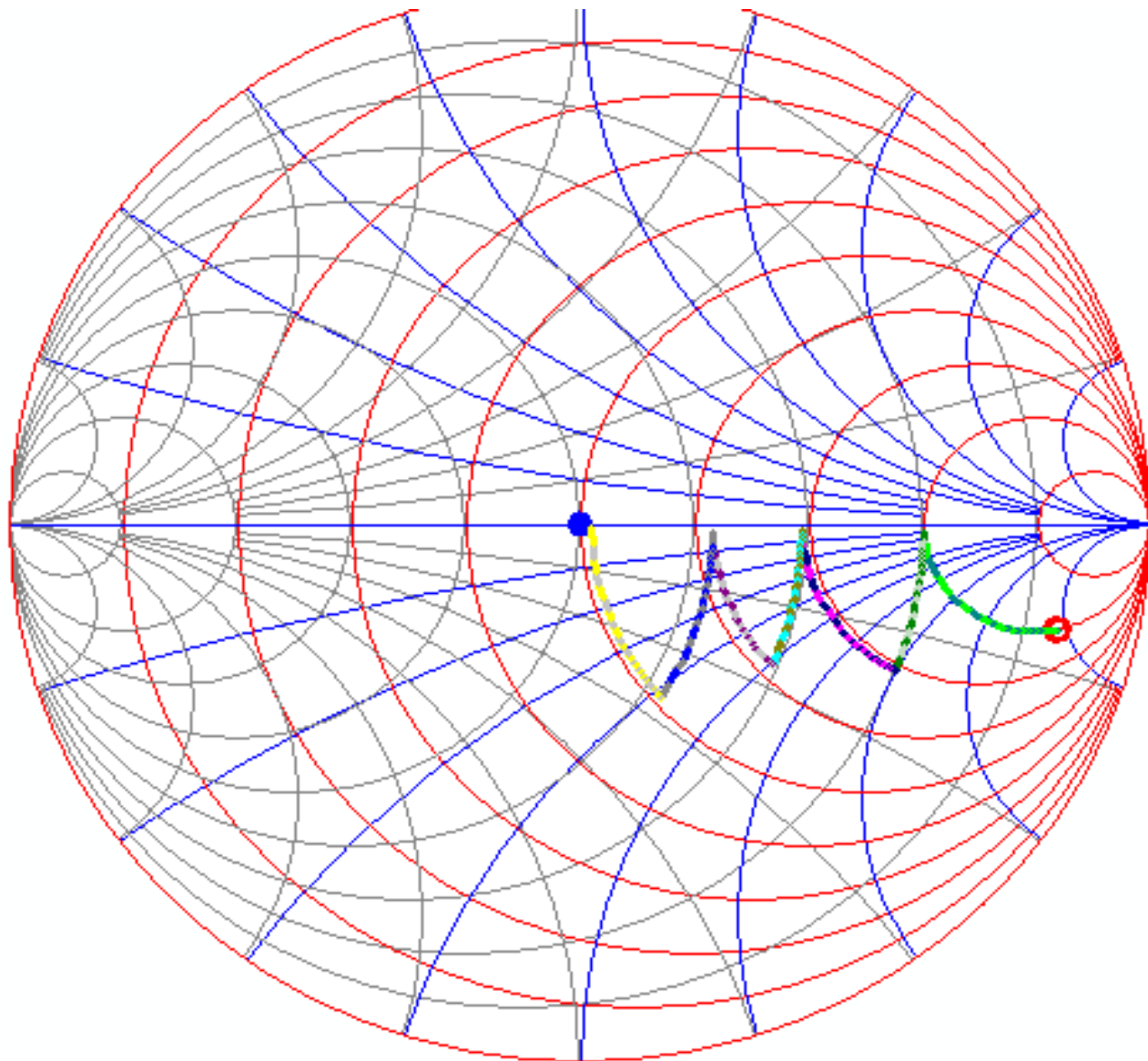
Bredbåndstilpasning med flere LC led

- Vælg en "mellempedans" mellem de enkelte led.

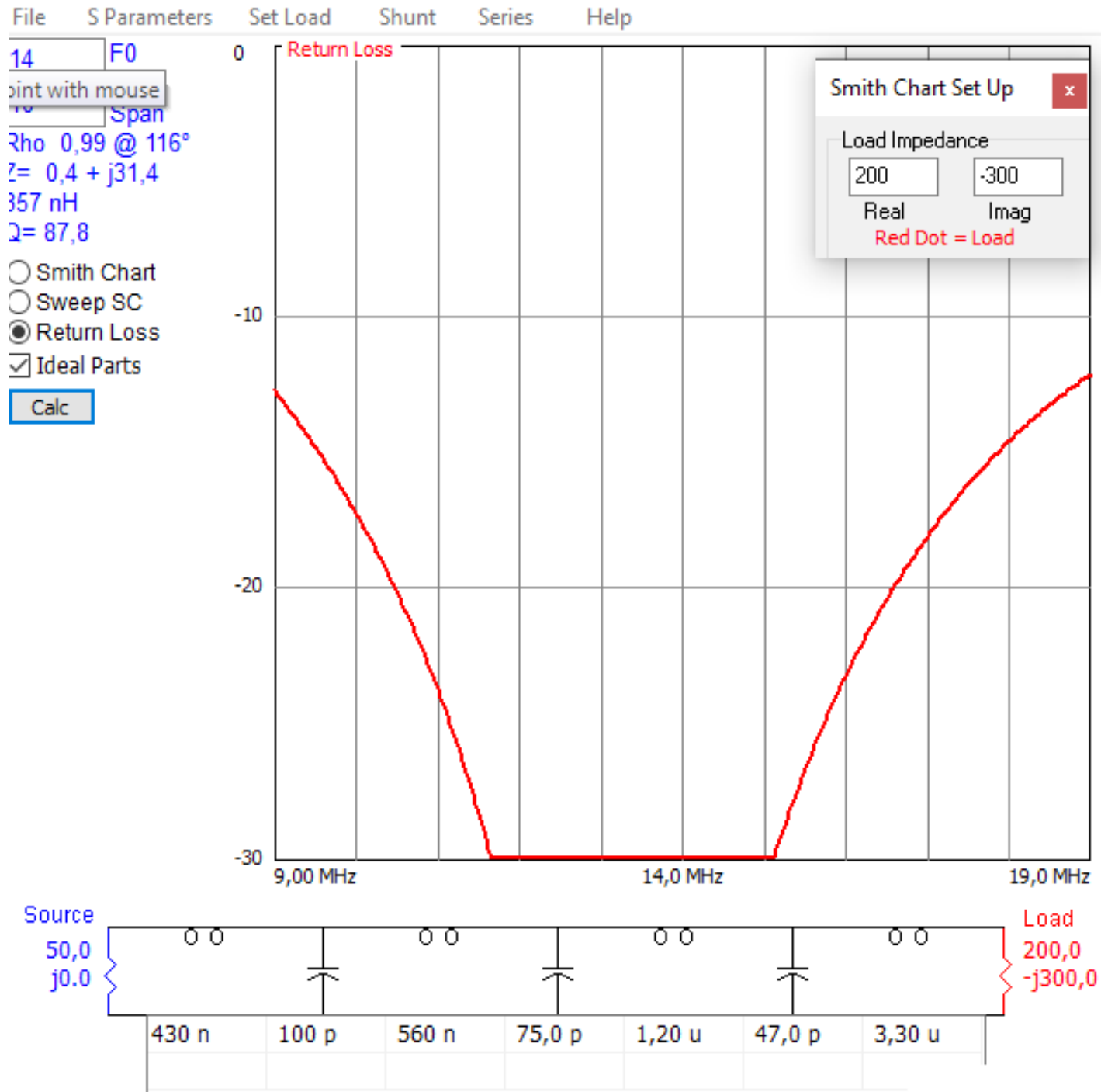


Nu med flere LC led

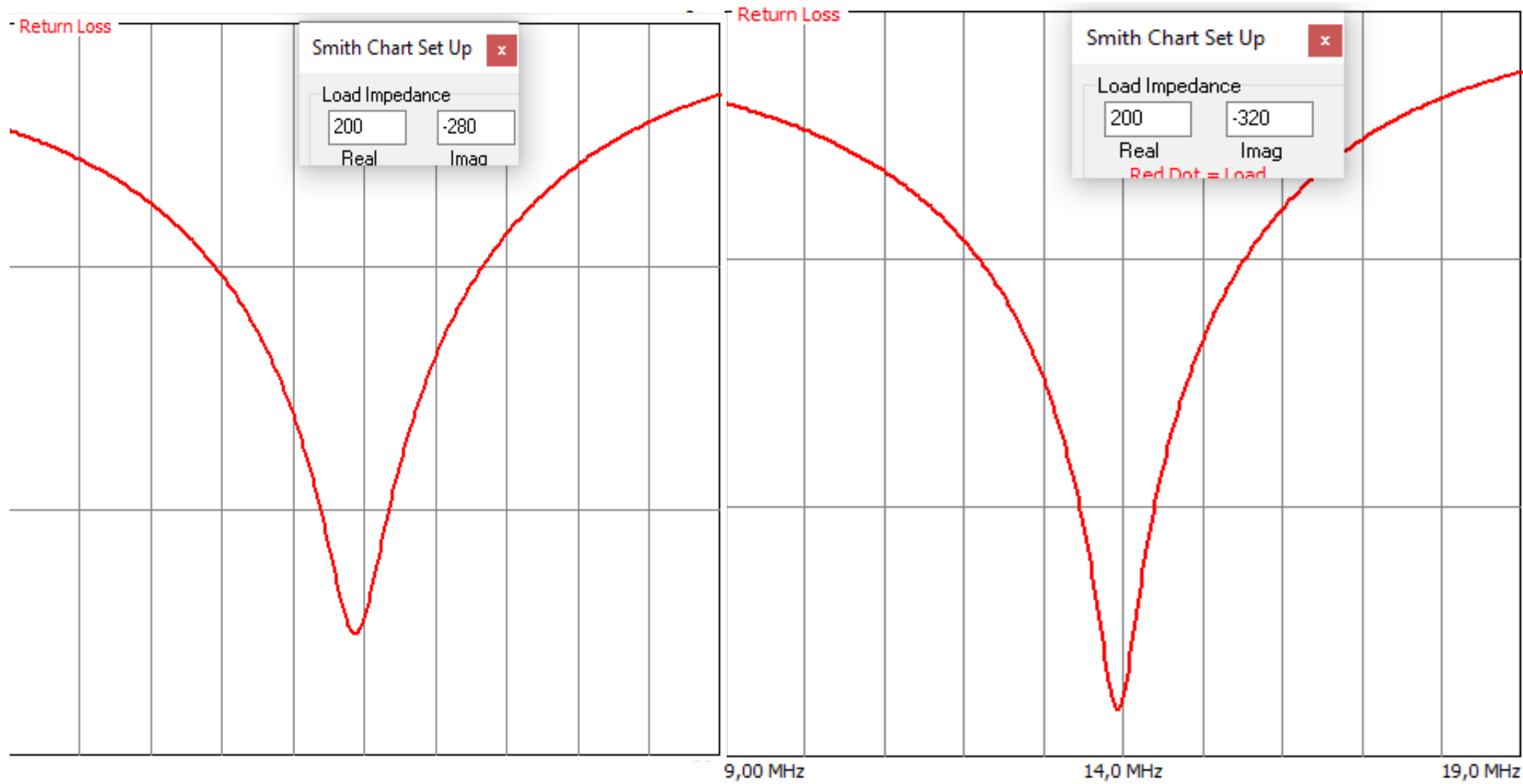
MHz
 Span
 to 1,00 @ 173°
 = 0,0 + j3,2
 i,0 nH
 = 177,9
 Smith Chart
 Sweep SC
 Return Loss
 Ideal Parts



Nu med med flere LC led



Men antennen ændrer jo impedans med frekvensen ?



Men antennen ændrer jo impedans med frekvensen ?

