

# Midterm Presentation

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# Folded Dipole with Corner Reflector

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Introduction

Theory

Simulations

Challenges

Design

Conclusion

## Requirements:

- 433 MHz transmitting antenna
- Transmitter impedance matching with antenna impedance

## Objectives:

- High gain
- Design an antenna that works and can be understood



[1]

# Hertzian Dipole

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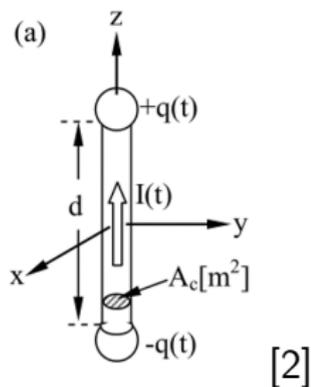
Design

Conclusion

- Simplest infinitesimal radiating element
- Basis for further analysis of more complex antenna
- Two equal and opposite charge reservoirs separated by a distance  $d$
- Far field:

$$B_{\phi} = -\frac{I \delta l}{4\pi j} \left( \frac{e^{-jkr_2}}{r_2} \right) k \sin(\theta)$$

$$E_{\theta} = -\frac{I \delta l}{4\pi j} \left( \frac{e^{-jkr_2}}{r_2} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} k \sin(\theta)$$



# Folded Dipole

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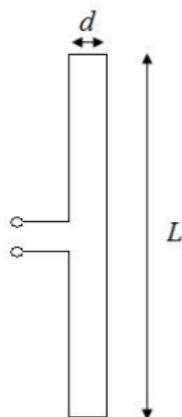
Design

Conclusion

## Folded Dipole

A basic dipole with the two ends folded to make a complete loop

- Length of rod are a half wavelength
- Direction propagating waves



[4]

[3]

# Corner Reflector

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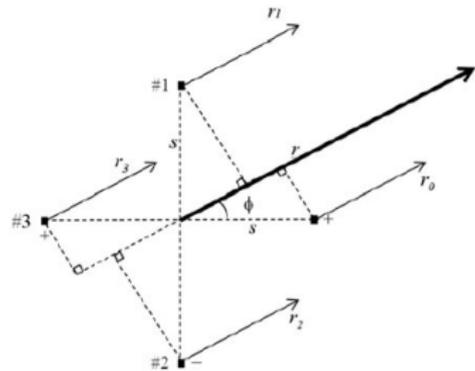
Simulations

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- Increases gain and directivity
- Assuming perfectly conducting intersecting planes
- Mirrors the dipole, 3 times the signal



[5]

# Simulations vs Calculations

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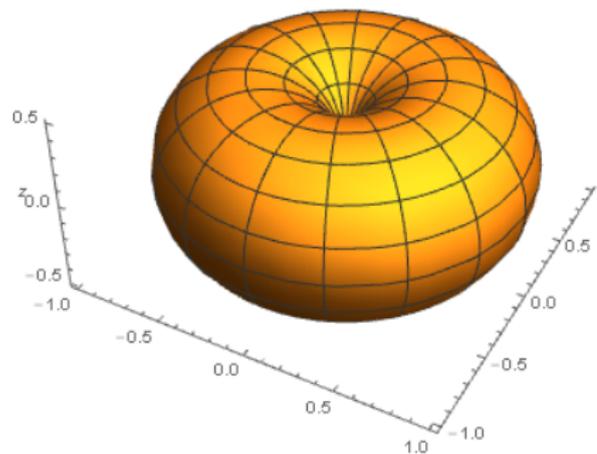
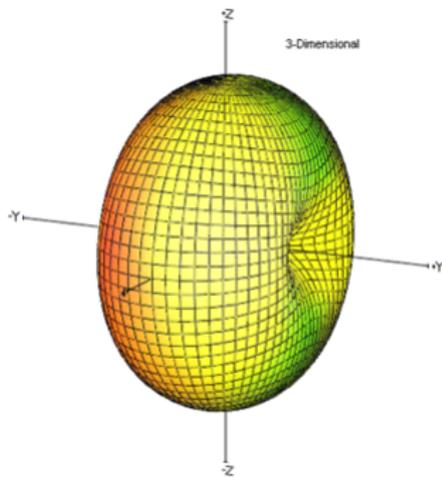
Theory

**Simulations**

Challenges

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# Issues to Tackle...

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In theory everything works, but in practice...

Challenges:

- Phase
- Impedance Matching
- Building

# Phase

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- Desired phase difference of  $\pi$
- We may consider the full-wavelength antenna as composed of two half-wavelength antennas having identical radiating properties, one excited positively and the other negatively, or  $\pi$  out of phase.
- Phase difference can be regulated by shifting the gap in the dipole

# Impedance Matching

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- Aim:  $Z_{in} = Z_{out}$
  - Minimize the transfer coefficient  $\Gamma$
  - ensures that the signal is not reflected back into the transmission line [6]
  - Maximize the power delivered to the antenna
- 
- Dependent on the separation between the two dipoles.
  - Optimum separation smaller than 3 cm.

# Technical Representation

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Introduction

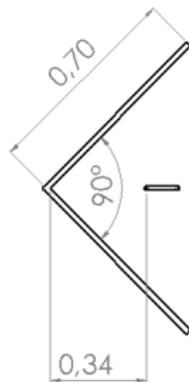
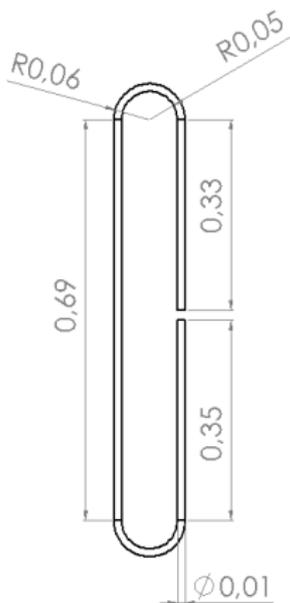
Theory

Simulations

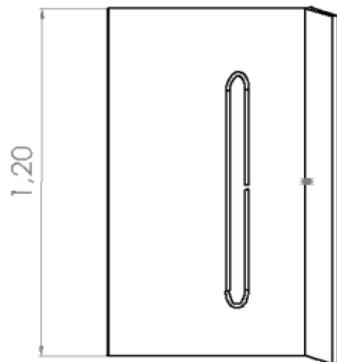
Challenges

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Dimensions in meters



- Building Steps
  - Bending a hollow metal pipe to the folded dipole dimensions
  - Constructing the corner reflector out of wire mesh
  - Attaching the wires & balun to the folded dipole
- Materials
  - Copper
  - Wire mesh
  - Coax cable
  - Balun
- Budget - 25 euro

# Conclusion

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- Final calculations
- Minor adjustments to size of dipole
- Use simulations to verify theory
- Take into account that theory is not reality

# Next Steps

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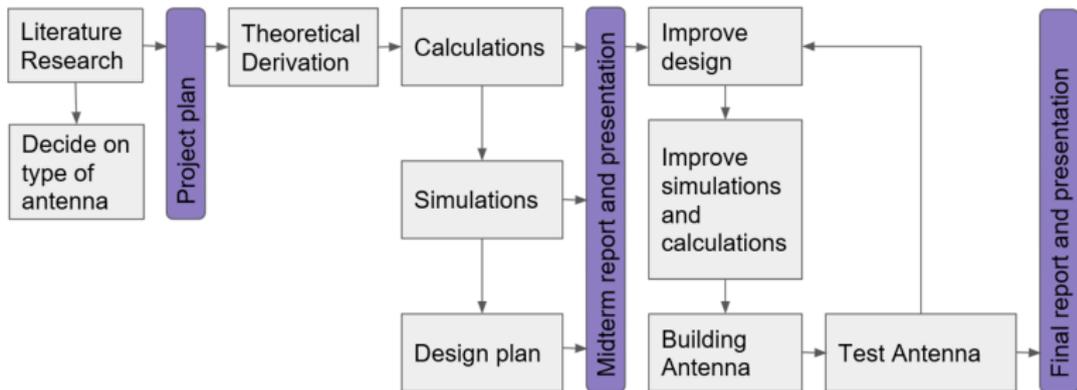
Theory

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Start

Finish

# References I

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## [MIT OpenCourseWare.](#)

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## [Antenna-Theory.](#)

The folded dipole antenna, 2009-2016.

# References II

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