Antenna Construction Basics

Conductors Wire: Copper, Copper-clad steel, Aluminum, Galvanized steel Tubing: Copper, Aluminum, Galvanized steel (EMT) Other conductors; Aluminum Foil, Rain Gutters Insulators Ceramic, glass, plastic, rubber, fiberglass, epoxy, wood Connections Tight, Solid, Mechanically Sound, No movement Nut & Bolt, Crimp, Kearney, Twist, Solder (pros & cons) Beware of Dissimilar Metal Corrosion, Strain Relief feedlines Waterproof: Water Permanently Ruins Coax Electrical tape is not enough! Andrew Professional Kit, Scotch 130C, "Butyl" or putty and tape Support (Safety: Beware of Power Lines) Structure: Tower, Pole, Tree, Building, A-Frame Pylon (2x2's), "Man-helper" Suspension: Slingshot, Bow & Arrow, Climb Wire vs. Rope, Dacron vs. Nylon Rope, Tensioning Pulleys: Correct Size; If screwing into a tree, leave room for growth Dimensions All antenna dimensions are relative to wavelength Lower frequency = longer elements Larger diameter = broader tuning (lower "Q") Horizontal antennas 468/F(MHz) = L(feet): Half-wave Dipole {for half-wave with no "ends" use 492/F(MHz) = L(feet)} Coax feed; Balun, Lead feedline away perpendicular Multi-band strategies; Multiple dipoles on a single feed, Harmonics, Traps Antenna Tuner may be applicable Vertical antennas 234/F(MHz) = L(feet): Quarter-wave {for quarter-wave with no "ends" use 246/F(MHz) = L(feet)} J-Pole; "End-fed Zepp", Vertically-oriented Half-wave Dipole with Matching Stub Ground System: Resonant: 5% longer than Quarter-wave, at least three wires (Above Ground Surface) Capacitive; at least 1/8-wave, several wires (On or Below Ground - see included chart) **Tuning Basic Antennas**

SWR Meter: 1:1 is perfect: anything less than 2:1 is acceptable

Write down and graph readings at several frequencies

Locate "Dip" in readings

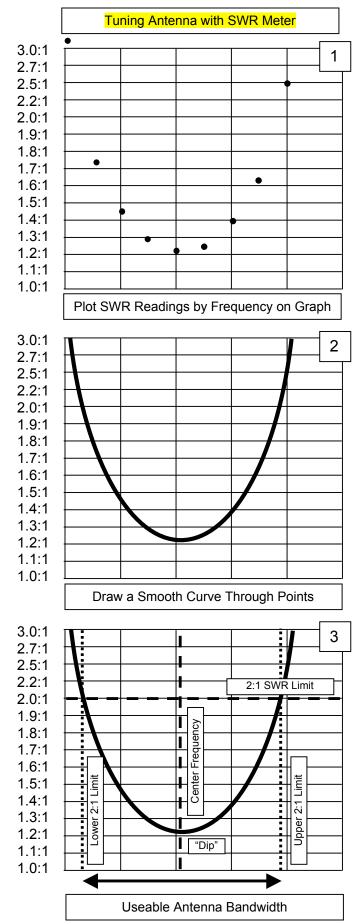
Trimming Antenna

Lengthen antenna to move "Dip" to Lower frequency

Shorten antenna to move "Dip" to Higher frequency

Antenna Tuner

Should be located at the Antenna if possible; Everything beyond the Tuner is the Antenna Doesn't like tuning into Coax; Outside of Coax becomes part of the Antenna Open-wire feed; Requires Balun; May Require Good Ground End-fed wire; Some lengths won't work; Requires Good Ground May allow Multi-Band operation on a single antenna; All Tuners have Limits



Relative Metallic Conductance								
Metal	(Ag)	(Cu)	(Res)					
Silver	100%	108%	0.92					
Copper	92%	100%	1.00					
Gold	65%	70%	1.42					
Aluminium	56%	61%	<mark>1.64</mark>					
Calcium	47%	51%	1.95					
Tungsten	28%	31%	3.26					
Zinc	27%	29%	<mark>3.43</mark>					
Nickel	23%	25%	4.06					
Iron	16%	17%	5.81					
Platinum	15%	16%	6.16					
Tin	15%	16%	6.34					
Lead	7%	8%	12.79					
Mercury	2%	2%	56.98					
Nichrome	1%	2%	63.95					

Fwd	Ref	
Pwr	Pwr	SWR
100	0.00	1:1
100	0.25	1.1:1
100	0.90	1.2:1
100	1.90	1.3:1
100	3.00	1.4:1
100	4.50	1.5:1
100	6.00	1.6:1
100	8.50	1.8:1
100	10.5	2 : 1
100	20.0	2.5:1
100	25.0	3:1

Length F	ormulas:
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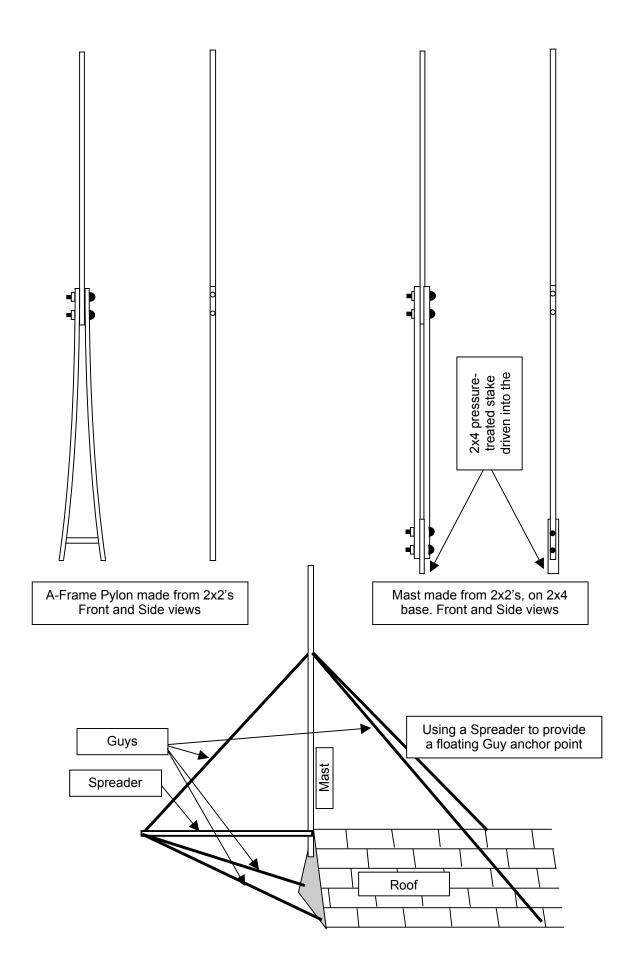
Half Wavelength "no end" $492/F_{(MHz)} = L_{(feet)}$

Half Wavelength "with end" 468/F(MHz) = L(feet)

Quarter Wavelength "no end" 246/F(MHz) = L(feet)

Quarter Wavelength "with end" $234/F_{(MHz)} = L_{(feet)}$

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Radial Antenna Grounding System

Source: Hy-gain Antennas, div of MFJ Reference AV-18HT Manual Ground System for Vertical Antenna	A	В	С	D	E	F
Number of Radials	16	24	36	60	90	120
Length of each radial in wavelengths	.1	.125	.15	.2	.25	.4
Spacing of radials in degrees	22.5	15	10	6	4	3
TOTAL length of radial wire installed, in wavelengths	1.6	3	5.4	12	22.5	48
Power gain (dB) due to increased efficiency	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.7	5.2	6.0
Radiation take-off angle in degrees	30	30	30	30	28	24
Feed-point impedance in ohms with 1/4-wave radiating element	52	46	43	40	37	35
Radial end buried?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

