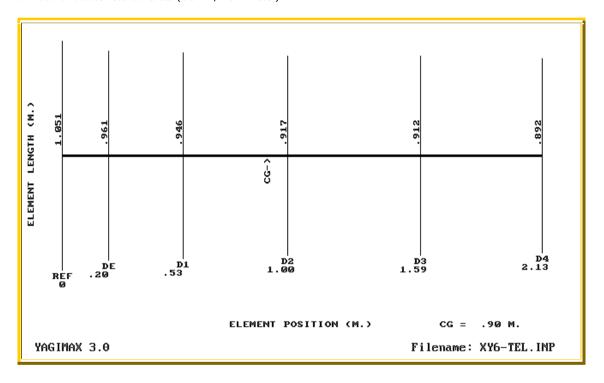


By SV1XY

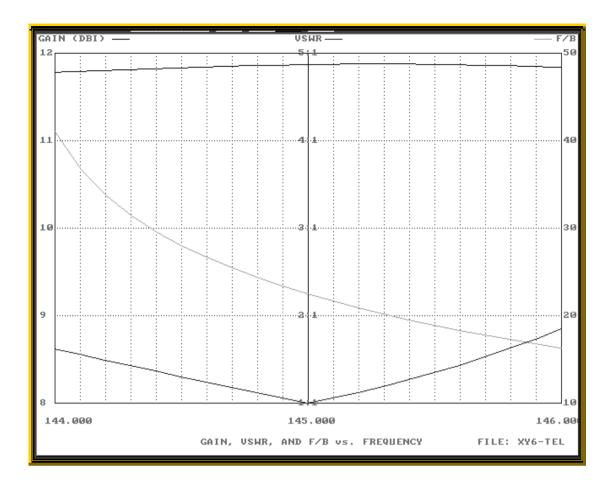


**FIG.1** shows a 6 elements VHF Yagi "homebrew" antenna designed with YAGIMAX 3 and made by SV1XY and me with excellent results on local and satellites contacts.(UO-14, AO-27 etc.)



## FIG.1

FIG.2 shows a graph for the SWR, GAIN and F/B ratio.



## FIG. 2

The maximum forward GAIN is almost 11.9 DBi (abt 9.8 DBd) into 2 m. Band.

With almost 10 DBd gain, we have an **Effective Radiation Power** (**ERP**) 10 times greater of the tranceiver maximum output (without Coaxial-Loss).

For example, if your VHF-Rig has an output Power of 50 Watts, your ERP will be multiplied 10 times = 500 Watts! (in the forward GAIN direction)

I think not bad for a 6 Elements small-antenna (2.13 m. Boom)!

FIG.3 below shows a table about Gain, F/B, impedance & SWR between 144 - 146 MHZ ( 2 m. Band)

| Files   | Options Graphics | Maximize | Display Units Help File: | XY6-TEL.INP |
|---|------------------|----------|--------------------------|-------------|
| FREQ (mi  |                  | F/B (dB) | IMPEDANCE (ohms)         | VSWR        |
| 144.000   | 11.78            | 40.99    | 14.45-j13.77             | 1.62        |
| 144.100   | 11.79            | 36.82    | 14.24-j13.20             | 1.56        |
| 144.200   | 11.80            | 33.81    | 14.04-j12.62             | 1.49        |
| 144.300   | 11.81            | 31.48    | 13.83-j12.02             | 1.43        |
| 144.400   | 11.82            | 29.60    | 13.62-j11.41             | 1.37        |
| 144.500   | 11.83            | 28.02    | 13.42-j10.79             | 1.30        |
| 144.600   | 11.84            | 26.65    | 13.22-j10.16             | 1.24        |
| 144.700   | 11.85            | 25.45    | 13.02-j9.51              | 1.18        |
| 144.800   | 11.86            | 24.37    | 12.83-j8.85              | 1.12        |
| 144.900   | 11.86            | 23.40    | 12.65-j8.19              | 1.06        |
| 145.000   | 11.87            | 22.50    | 12.47-j7.50              | 1.00        |
| 145.100   | 11.87            | 21.68    | 12.29-j6.81              | 1.06        |
| 145.200   | 11.88            | 20.92    | 12.13-j6.11              | 1.12        |
| 145.300   | 11.88            | 20.21    | 11.98-j5.40              | 1.19        |
| 145.400   | 11.88            | 19.55    | 11.83-j4.68              | 1.27        |
| 145.500   | 11.87            | 18.92    | 11.69-j3.96              | 1.35        |
| 145.600   | 11.87            | 18.33    | 11.57-j3.22              | 1.43        |
| 145.700   | 11.86            | 17.78    | 11.46-j2.48              | 1.53        |
| 145.800   | 11.86            | 17.25    | 11.35-j1.74              | 1.63        |
| 145.900   | 11.85            | 16.75    | 11.27-j.99               | 1.73        |
| 146.000   | 11.84            | 16.28    | 11.19-j.23               | 1.85        |
| The Normalized Radiation Resistance at 145.000 mHz is = 17.0 Ohms |                  |          |                          |             |

## FIG. 3

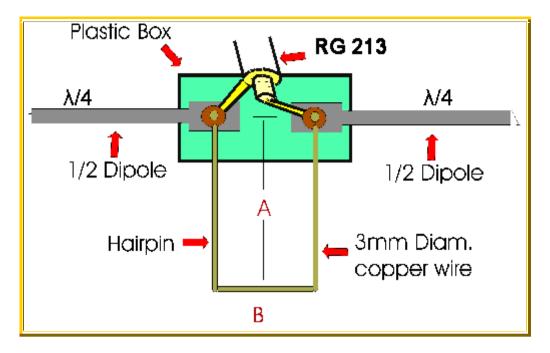
The Radiation Resistance on center frequency (145,000 MHZ) its 17 Ohms. In practice the antenna needs a "matching system" for a 50 Ohms coaxial cable feeder ( H-100, RG-213 or similar).

I have used a "Hairpin" system (FIG. 4), because that is very simple and effective. **YAGIMAX antenna design program** including a calculation-tool for the Hairpin's dimension, depending upon "data" of the table above (FIG.3)

The **Drive Element** is an <u>"Open - Dipole"</u> (two pieces of about "Lamda/4") with overall length **0.961 m.** (see FIG.1)

FIG.4 shows the Drive-element (Dipole) and the Hairpin construction on the dipole's plastic box. The gap (spacing) between the two screws is **2.2 cm** (dimension B) and the dimension **"A"** is **4.5 cm** for 1:1 SWR (on my antenna).

If you have not the optimum SWR (1:1), you can increase or decrease the "A" dimension a few millimeters, looking for the minimum SWR.



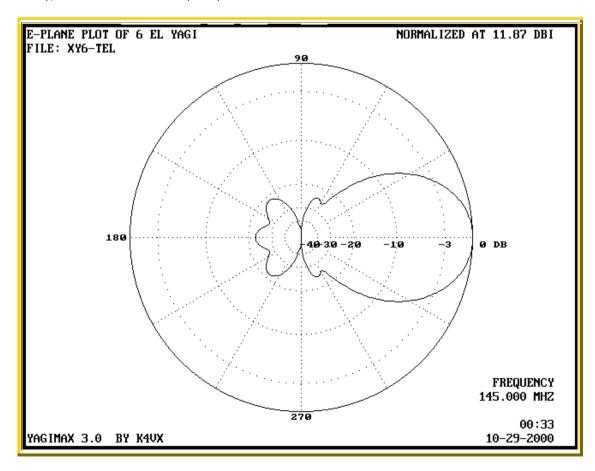
## FIG. 4

The antenna has been constructed on a  $15 \times 15 \text{ mm}$  aluminium boom and I have used for the elements aluminium tubular rods of 8 mm diameter. The plastic box that I have used for the dipole it was from an old TV-antenna.

Keep in mind: this antenna has a sharp  $\underline{\mathsf{SWR}}$  curve in order to be achieve the highest gain. You must be careful with elements dimensions!

The maximum acceptable variation is  $\pm 2\%$ !

Finally, the FIG. 5 & 6 shows the polar-plots of antenna



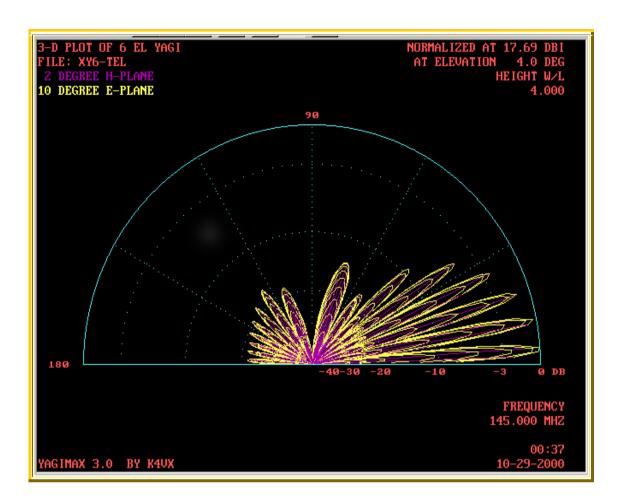


FIG.6

Good luck!

Costas SV1XY - Makis SV1BSX