

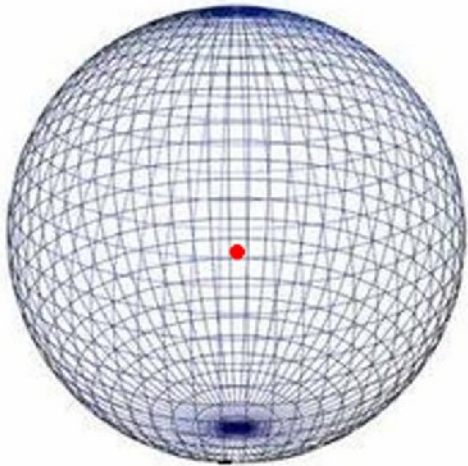
# Using EZNEC To Compare Antennas Part 3

Bill Leonard N0CU

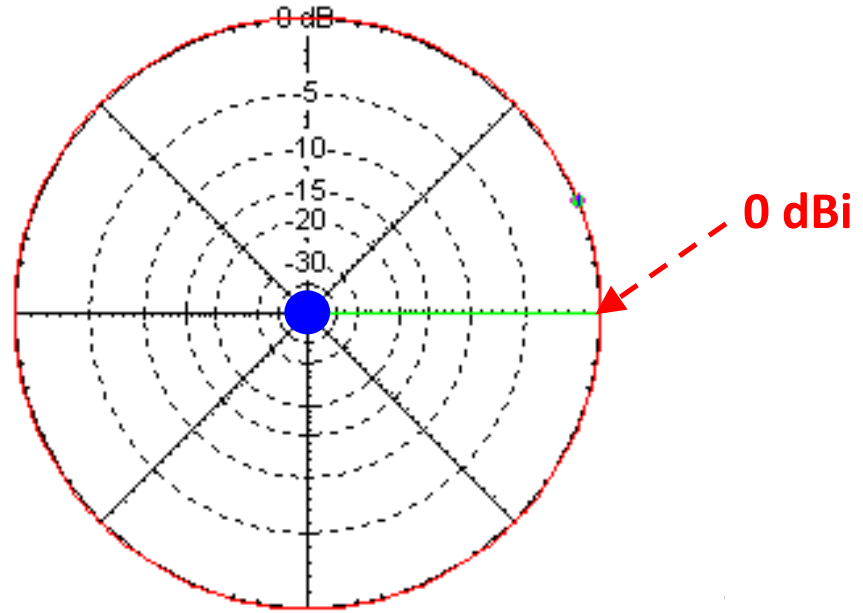
# Topics

- **Isotropic radiator and dBi**
- **Reciprocity**
- **Antenna Directivity vs. Gain vs. Capture Area**
- **$1/4\lambda$  Vertical (Monopole)**
- **Using EZNEC to calculate Antenna to Antenna Transmission Loss**
  - **Using this method to calculate receive antenna gain**

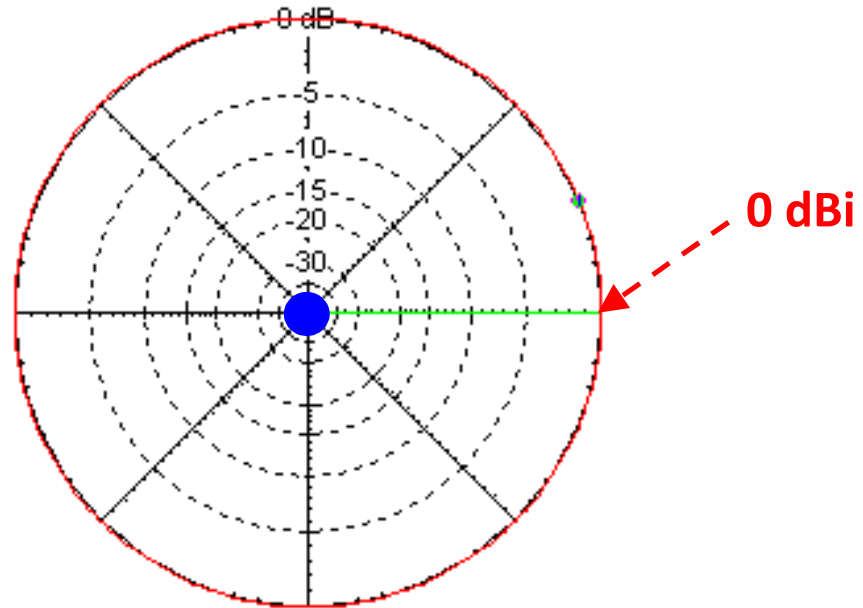
# Isotropic Radiator in Free Space



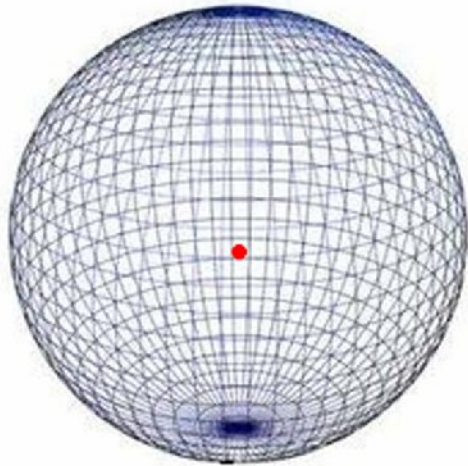
ELEVATION



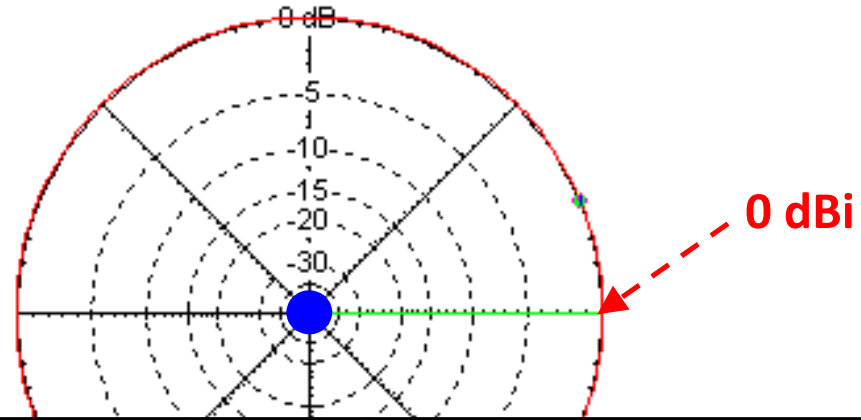
AZIMUTH



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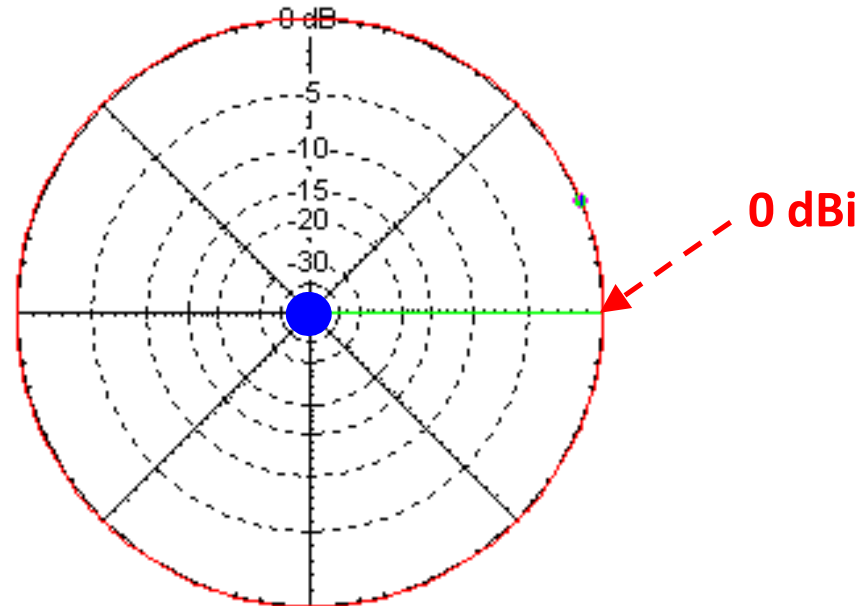


ELEVATION

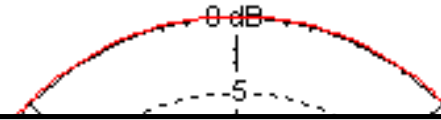
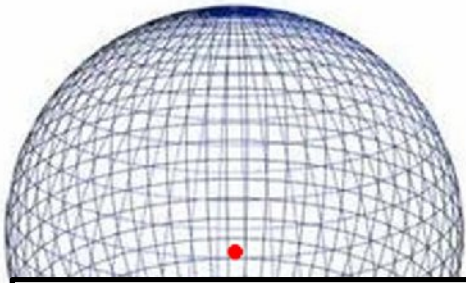


**Elevation and Azimuth only having meaning when the x,y,z coordinates are defined!**

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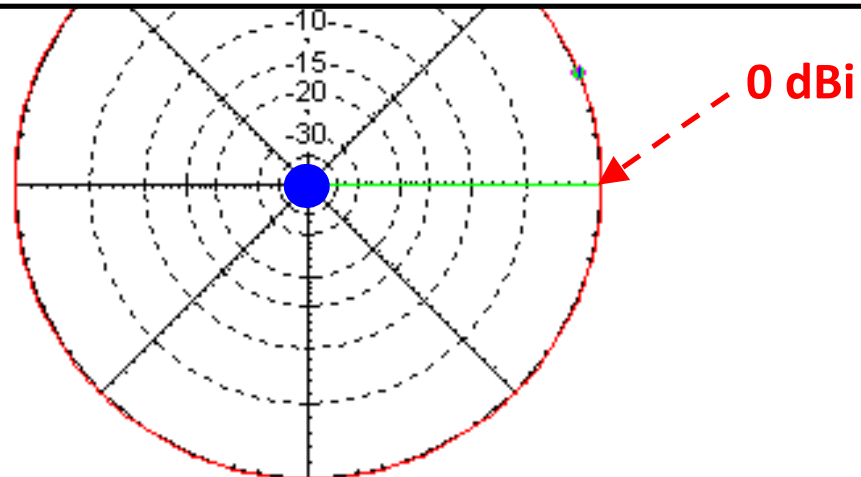
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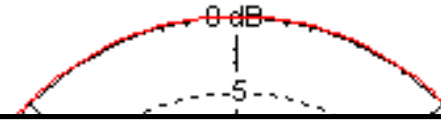
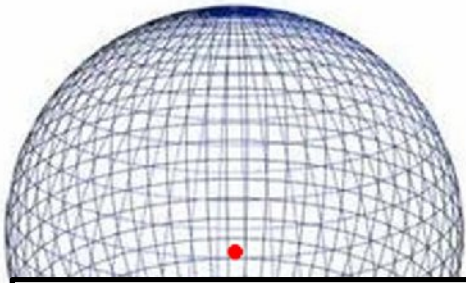
## Isotropic Radiators:

- Radiate **0 dBi** in all directions
  - dBi is independent of source power or distance from source
- Assumes matched linear polarization
- Are always in free space
  - No ground reflection gain (**GRG**)
    - This is a necessary condition for a reference antenna
- Only exist in theory

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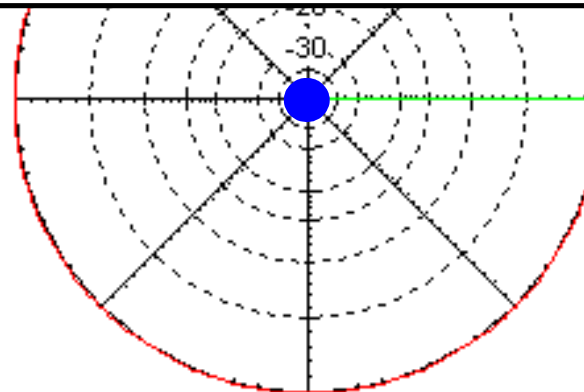
# Isotropic Radiator in Free Space



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  - No ground reflection gain (**GRG**)
    - This is a necessary condition for a reference antenna
- Only exist in theory
  - “Hertzian Dipole” => 1.76 dBi

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14.15 MHz

# Reciprocity

- “Reciprocity is a fundamental property of all antennas.”

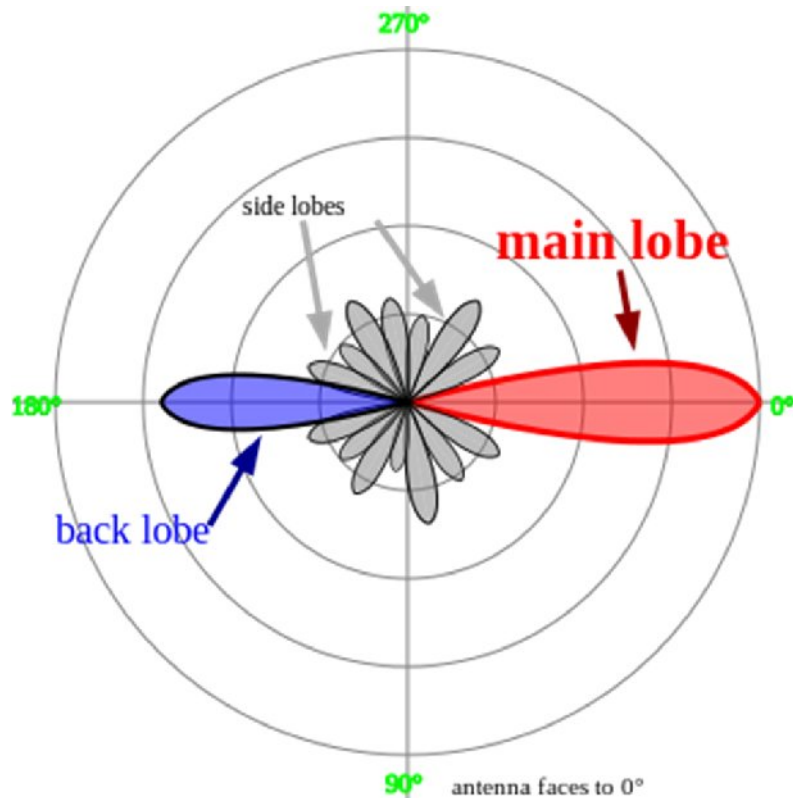
# Reciprocity

- “Reciprocity is a fundamental property of all antennas.”
- Reciprocity: “the electrical characteristics of an antenna are the same whether the antenna is transmitting or receiving”:
  - Gain
  - Radiation Pattern
  - Impedance
  - Bandwidth
  - Resonant Frequency
  - Polarization



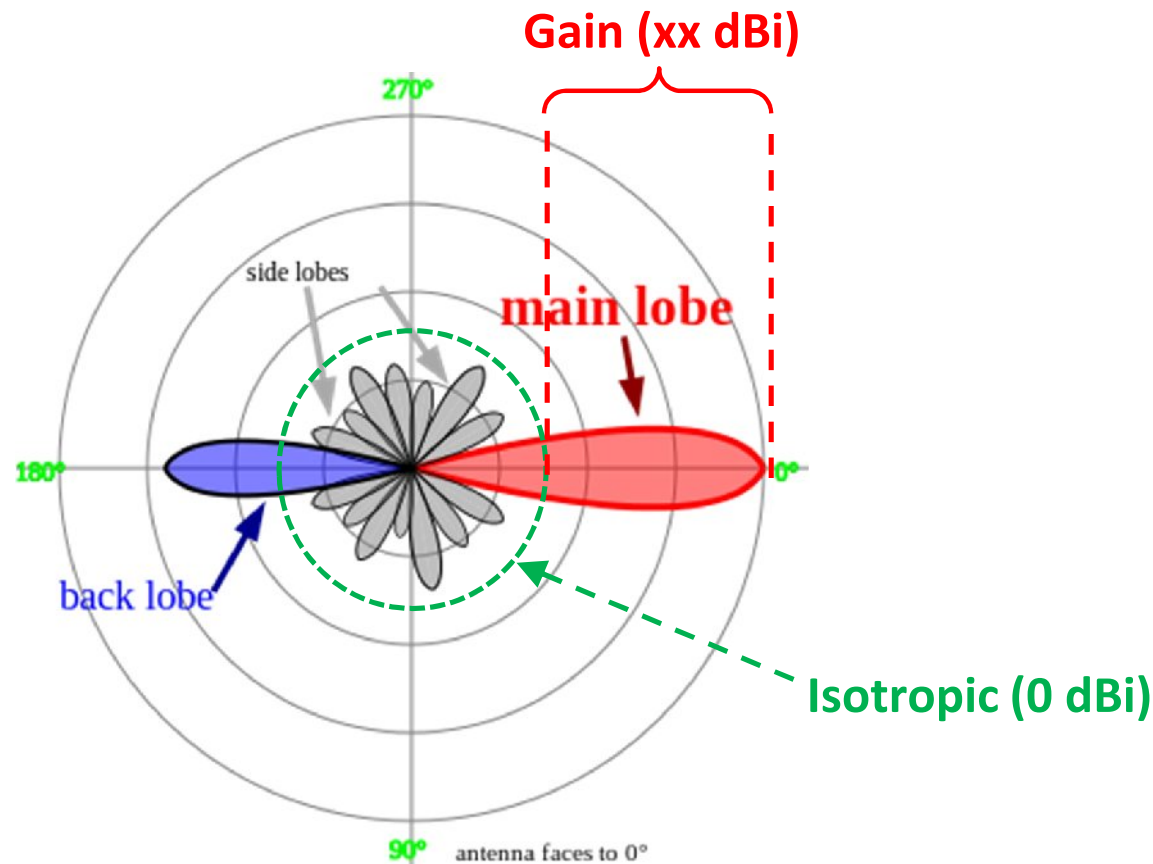
# Antenna Directivity vs. Gain vs. Capture Area

- **Directivity (D)**: how much more power an antenna radiates compared to an **isotropic radiator** (*ignoring any losses*)
- **Gain (G)**: how much more power an antenna **radiates** compared to an **isotropic radiator** (*including any losses*)



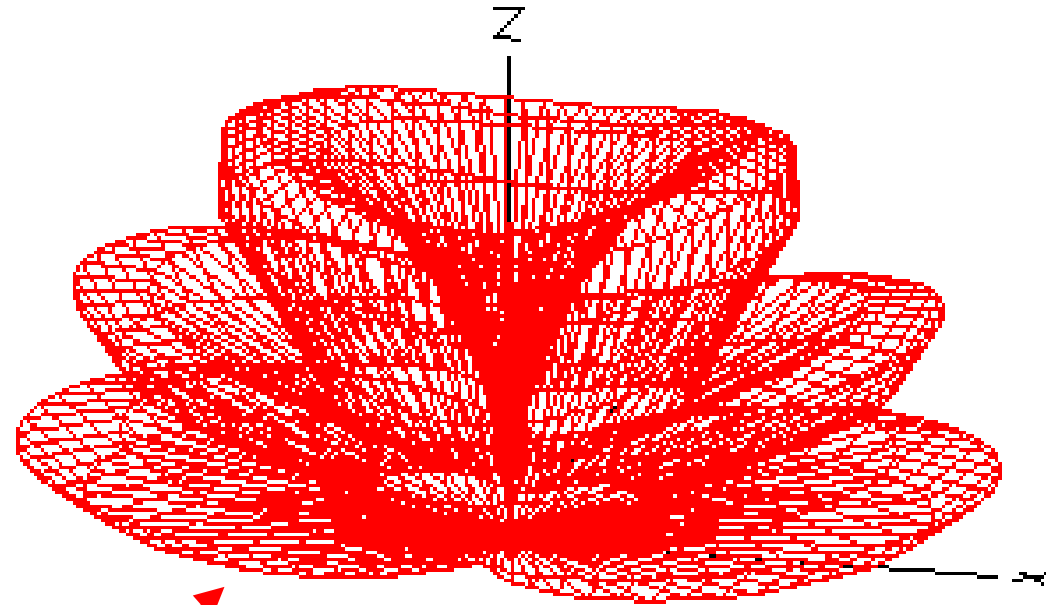
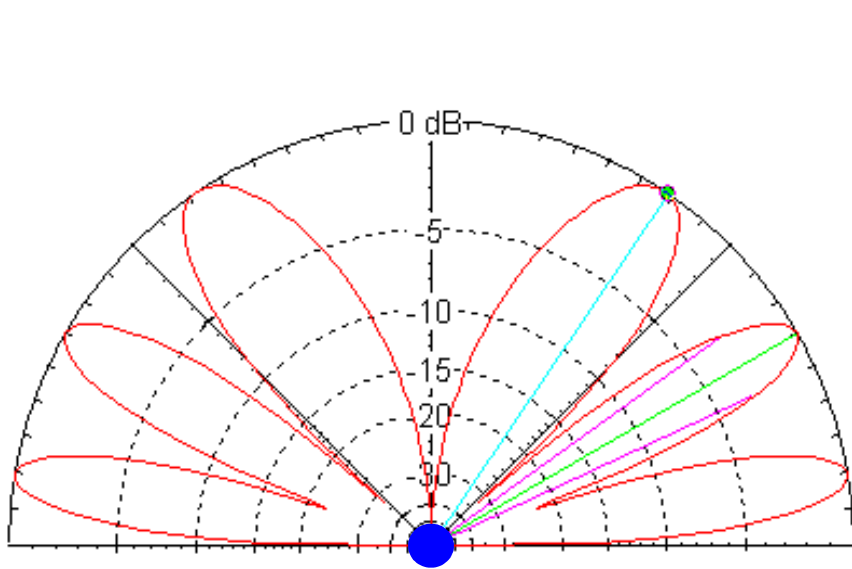
# Antenna Directivity vs. Gain vs. Capture Area

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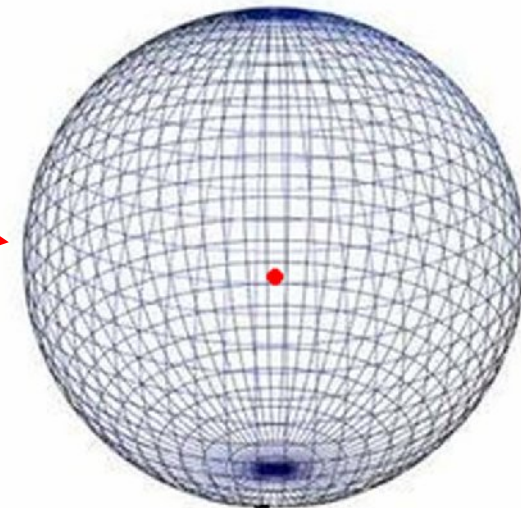


# Antenna Patterns Are Three Dimensional

## Horizontal Dipole $1.5\lambda$ Above Perfect Ground



**Equal Volumes**



## Antenna Directivity vs. Gain vs. Capture Area

- **Capture Area ( $A_e$ )**: the area of an **isotropic** antenna that would **receive** the same power as the real antenna

$$A_e = \frac{G_r \times \lambda^2}{4\pi}$$

$\lambda$  = Wavelength

$G_r$  = Receive antenna gain

- **Gain** is defined using a **TRANSMIT** antenna
- **Capture Area** is defined using a **RECEIVE** antenna

## 1/4 $\lambda$ Vertical (Monopole)

- **Transmit Antenna Pattern:**

- Identical to the top half of a dipole pattern. This means that all of the input power is radiated into half the space of a dipole antenna. Therefore, the monopole antenna will have a gain of twice (3 dB over) the gain of a similar dipole antenna.

**Peak gain = 5.16 dBi** (2.15 dBi + 3.01 dB)

- **Shape of pattern is unchanged => no ground reflections**

- **Radiation resistance:**

- Since the current flows in only half of the antenna, the net radiation resistance the current sees is half that of a dipole.

**Radiation resistance = 36.8 ohms** (73.6/2)

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**Not a very convincing explanation!**

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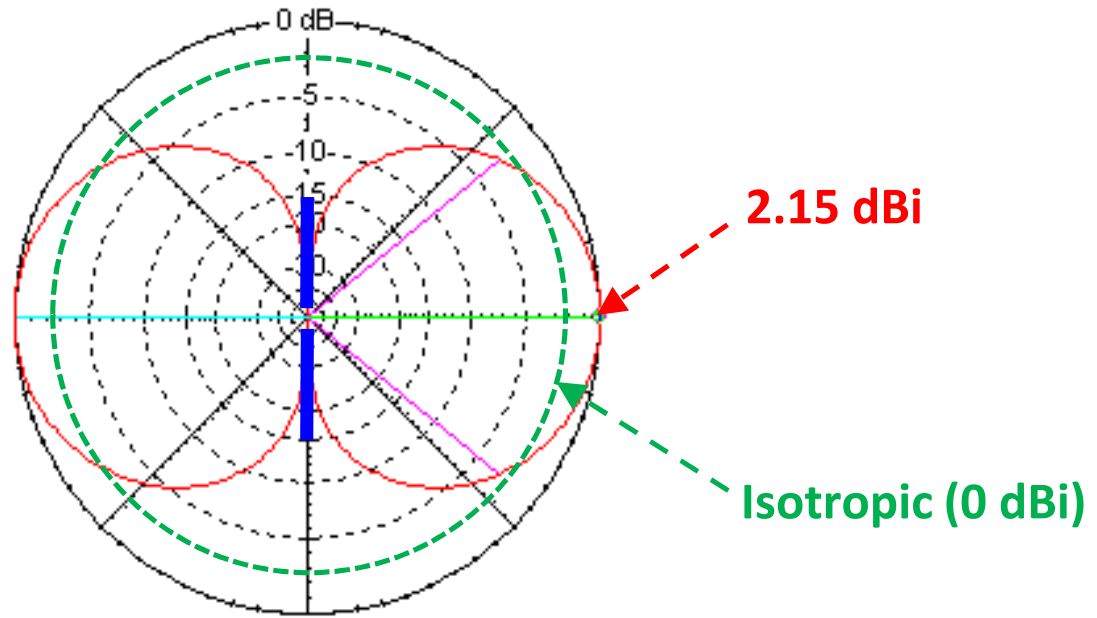
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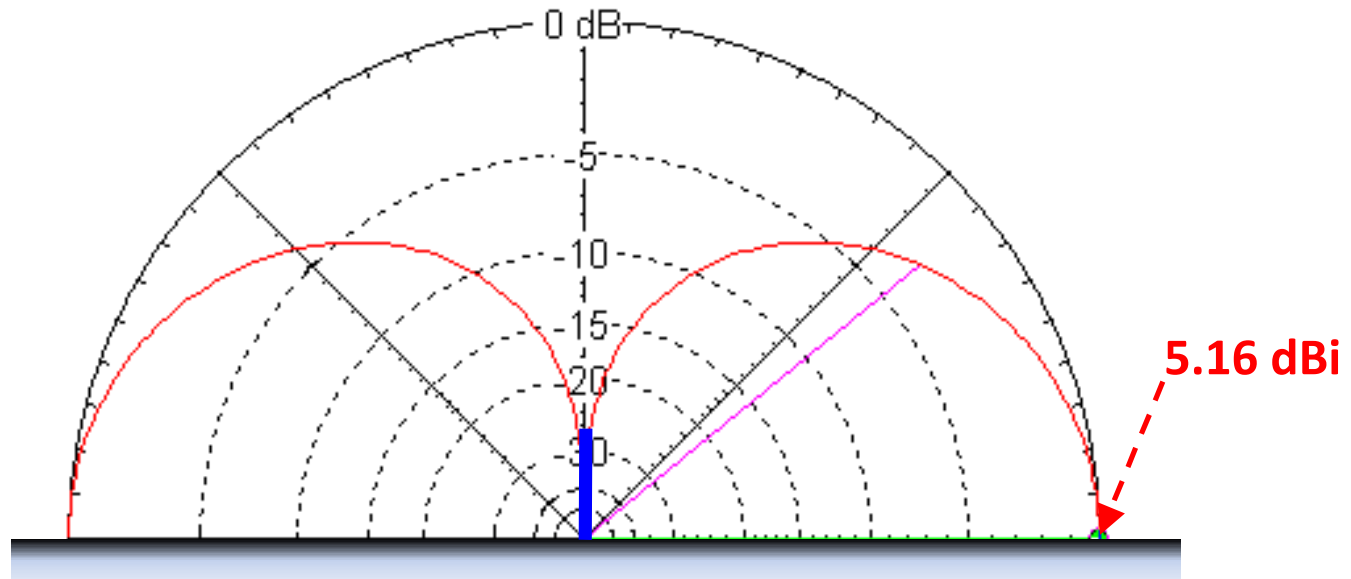
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# 1/4λ Monopole vs. Dipole

Dipole in Free Space



Monopole over Perfect Ground

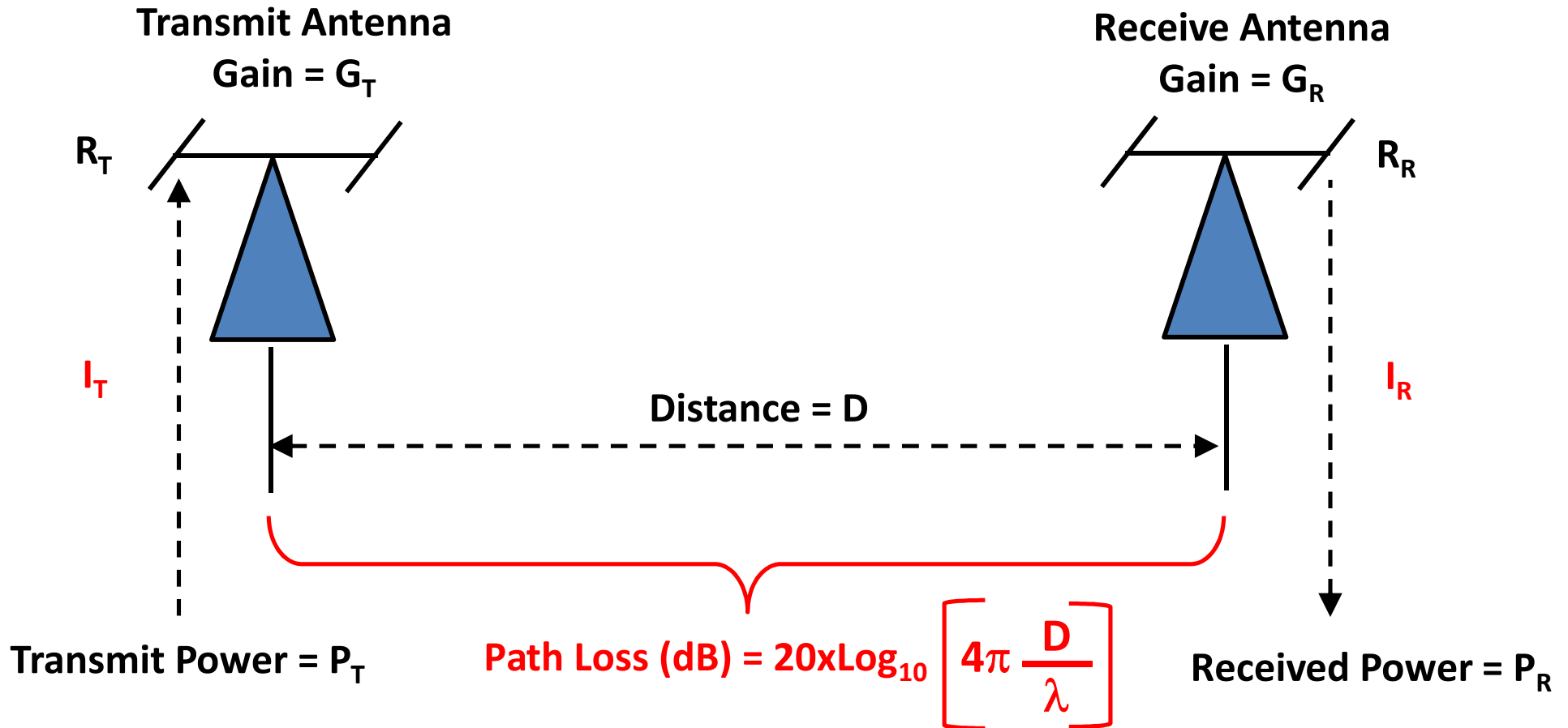


## Antenna Directivities & Capture Areas

Antenna Type	Medium	Directivity		Capture Area (Ae)
			dBi	
Isotropic	Free Space	1	0	$0.0796\lambda^2$
Dipole	Free Space	1.64	2.15	$0.1305\lambda^2$
Full $\lambda$ Loop	Free Space	2.14	3.30	$0.1703\lambda^2$
$1/4\lambda$ Monopole	Perfect Gnd	3.28	5.16	$0.2610\lambda^2$

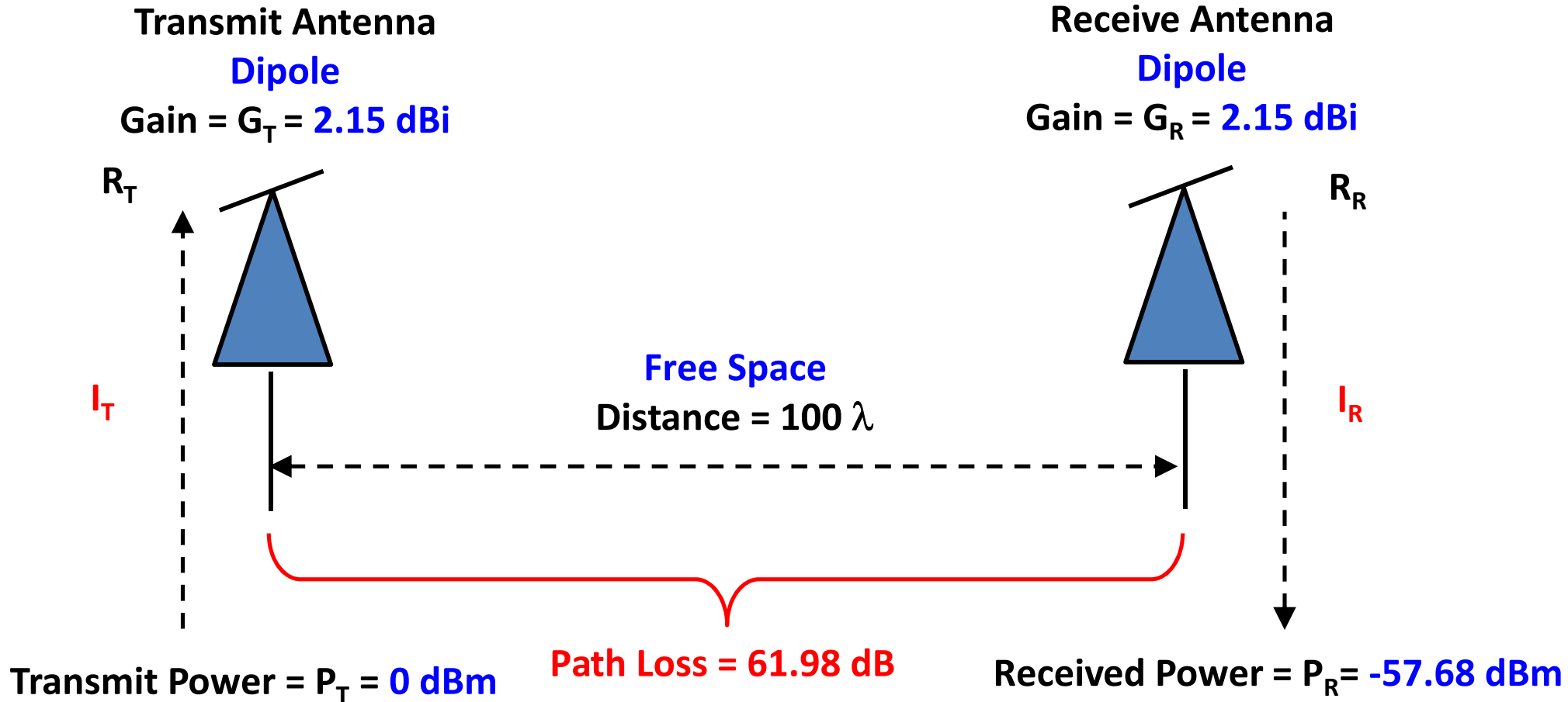


# Antenna to Antenna Transmission Comparison



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Transmission Loss (dB)} &= P_T(\text{dBm}) - P_R(\text{dBm}) \\ &= \text{Path Loss (dB)} - G_T(\text{dBi}) - G_R(\text{dBi}) \end{aligned}$$

# Dipole to Dipole Transmission Comparison



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Transmission Loss (dB)} &= P_T(\text{dBm}) - P_R(\text{dBm}) \\ &= \text{Path Loss (dB)} - G_T(\text{dBi}) - G_R(\text{dBi}) \\ &= 62 \text{ dB} - 2.15 \text{ dBi} - 2.15 \text{ dBi} \\ &= \mathbf{57.68 \text{ dB}} \end{aligned}$$

# Antenna to Antenna Transmission Comparison

## Free Space

Transmit Antenna		Receive Antenna Type	Height Above Ground	Path Loss	Transmission Loss		Net Antenna Gain	Receive Antenna Gain	Tx-Rx Ant Gain Differential
Type	Gain (dBi)				Predicted	EZNEC			
				dB	dB	dB	dBi	dBi	dB
Dipole	2.15	Dipole	N/A	-61.98	-57.68		4.30	2.15	0.00

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Full $\lambda$ Loop	<b>3.29</b>	Full $\lambda$ Loop	N/A	-61.98	-55.40		6.57	<b>3.28</b>	<b>0.01</b>

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Type	Gain (dBi)			dB	dB	dB	dBi	dBi	dB
1/4 $\lambda$ Monopole	5.16	1/4 $\lambda$ Monopole	0.0 $\lambda$	-61.98	-51.66		10.32	5.16	0.00

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## Antenna to Antenna Transmission Comparison

- The **gain** of a transmitting monopole is twice the gain (**+3 dB**) of an equivalent transmitting dipole
- The effective **capture area** of a monopole is one-half (**-3 dB**) the effective capture area of an equivalent receiving dipole
  - If a monopole and an equivalent dipole are immersed in identical fields, the monopole will deliver **half** as much power to the receiver as the dipole

# Antenna to Antenna Transmission Comparison

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Dipole (Vert)	<b>8.41</b>	Dipole (Vert)	1/2 $\lambda$	-61.98	-45.16	-51.18	10.80	<b>2.39</b>	<b>6.02</b>
Dipole (Vert)	<b>8.20</b>	Dipole (Vert)	1 $\lambda$	-61.98	-45.58	-51.60	10.38	<b>2.18</b>	<b>6.02</b>
Full $\lambda$ Loop	<b>9.62</b>	Full $\lambda$ Loop	1/2 $\lambda$	-61.98	-42.74	-48.74	13.24	<b>3.62</b>	<b>6.00</b>

# Articles That Address The 6 dB Discrepancy

## Reference 1:

**“Dipole and Monopole Antenna Gain and Effective Area for Communication Formulas”**

by J. C. Logan & J. W. Rockway

NAVAL COMMAND, CONTROL AND OCEAN SURVEILLANCE CENTER RDT&E DIVISION

Technical Report 1756, September 1997

<http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA332891>

## Reference 2:

**“Vertically Polarized Dipoles and Monopoles, Directivity, Effective Height and Antenna Factor”** by Trainotti & Figueroa

**IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting Sept 2010**

([http://svn2.assembla.com/svn/tesis\\_gfigueroa/paper\\_BTS-09-143/paper/paper.pdf](http://svn2.assembla.com/svn/tesis_gfigueroa/paper_BTS-09-143/paper/paper.pdf))

## Reference 2 Conclusions

“...the Received Power in a link between two dipole antennas in free space or between two monopole antennas over a perfect ground is of the same value in the far field region.

For *two monopoles over perfect ground*, the “Transmitting and receiving directivity relationship corresponds to  $D_{TM} - D_{RM} = 5.15 - (-0.89) = 6.04 = 6\text{dB}$  or *the transmitting antenna directivity is 6dB higher than the receiving antenna directivity.*”

“...only in free space are the transmitting and receiving antenna directivities the same value for physically identical antennas.”

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“...the F  
two mo  
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**Reciprocity only holds for identical  
antennas in Free Space!**

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d

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