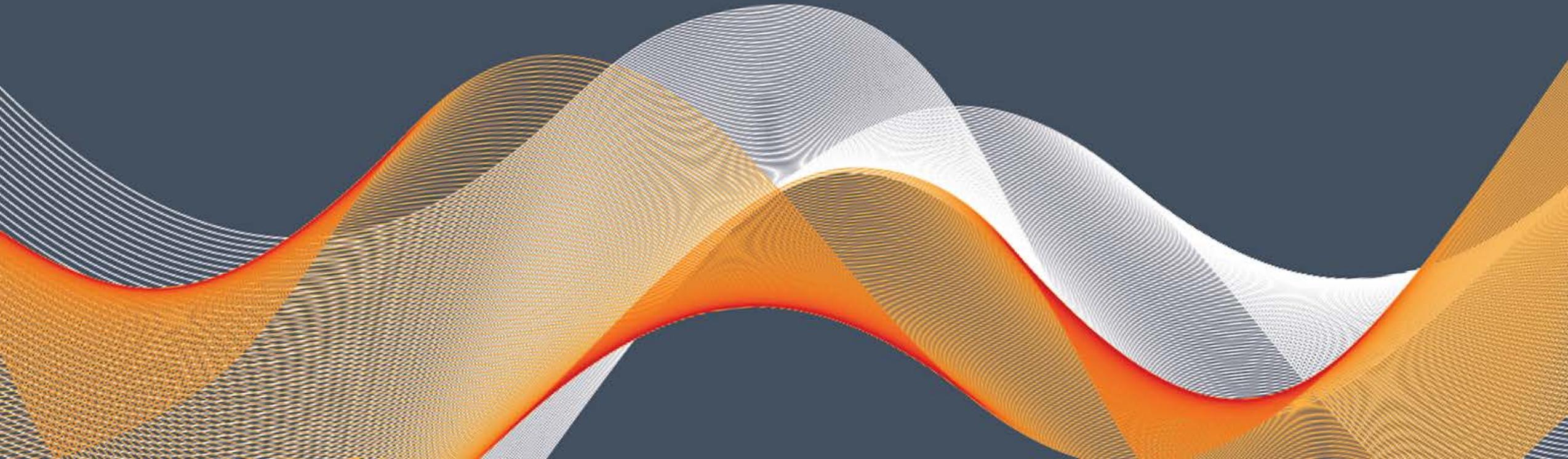


Dielectric[®]

UHF Broadband Pylon Antenna Technology

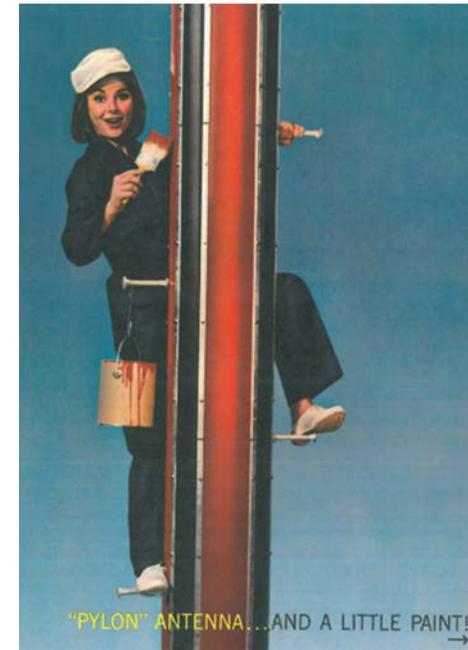
PRESENTED BY Nicole Starrett



Pylon Antennas

- Term coined by RCA
- Top mounted slotted coaxial antenna
- Long, thin, round structures
- Smaller in size and less wind load than other broadcast antennas
- Fewer parts/connections
 - Simplicity = Reliability!

Just a "little bit of paint"
is enough to maintain ...



Pylon Antennas

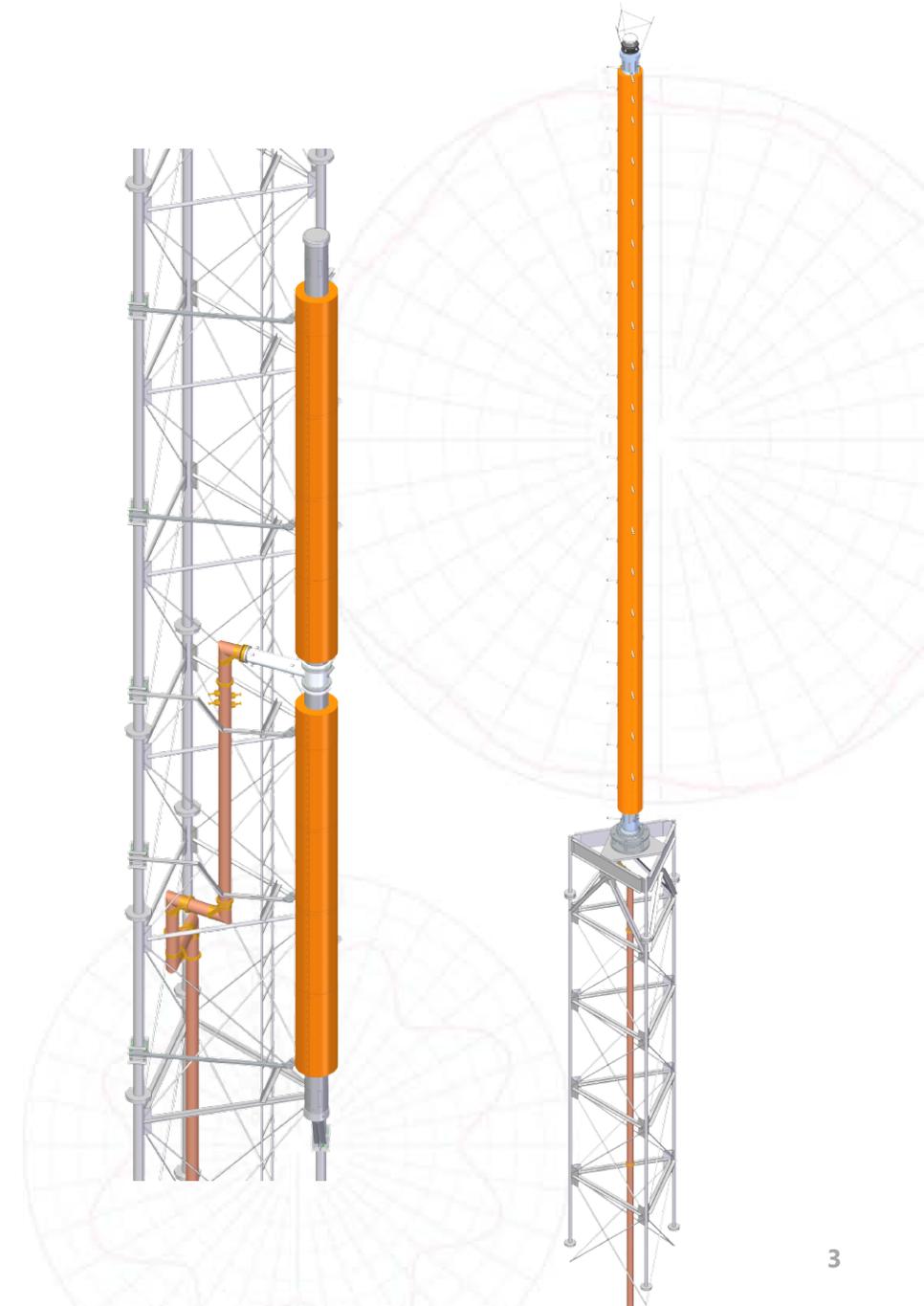
- One disadvantage: inherently narrow bandwidth

$$\%bw = \frac{f_h - f_l}{f_0} \times 100$$

- Natural bandwidth: 1-2% at UHF
- For most applications usage is only considered for single channel operation

For Today's Presentation:

- Method to increase the bandwidth of a slotted coaxial antenna – requiring external feedlines
- Method to reduce the impact of external feedlines on the azimuth pattern

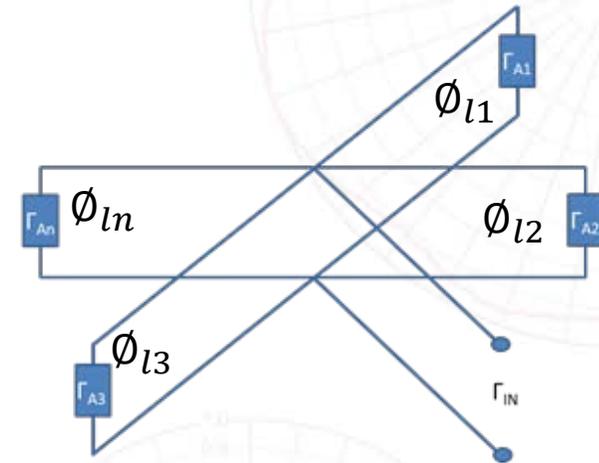


Corporate Feed Networks – Phase Cancellation

- The total reflection coefficient of multiple loads fed in parallel is the summation of the individual loads each with a phase offset

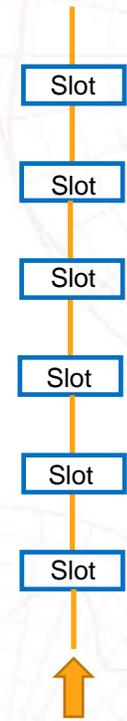
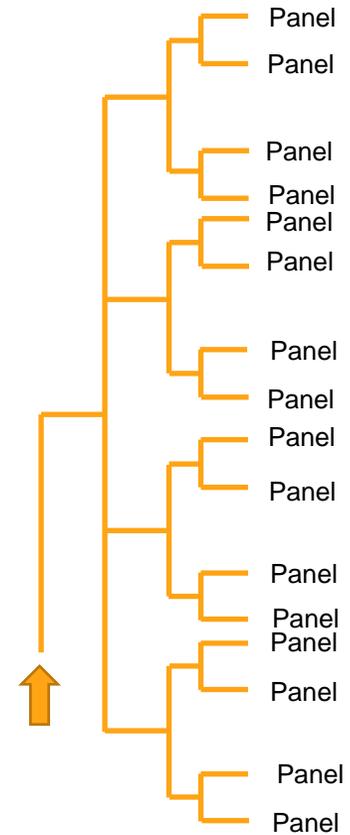
$$\Gamma_{IN} = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^n \Gamma_{A_n} e^{-j2\pi\phi_{l_n}}}{n}$$

- Changing the phase between loads can provide impedance cancellation



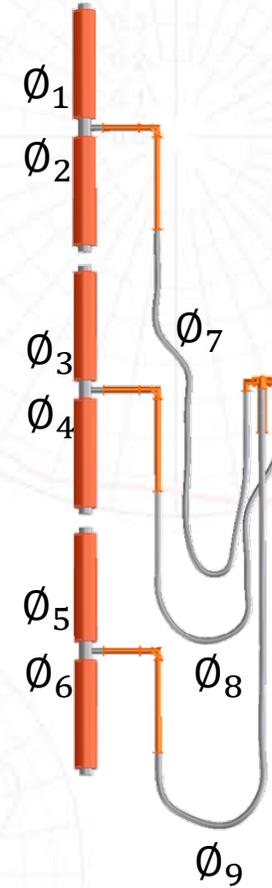
Corporate Feed Networks – Phase Cancellation

- Phase cancellation is done through a corporate feed network
- Common practice in broadband panel antenna
 - Many loads fed in parallel
 - Many power dividers and feedlines
- How can this be applied to slotted coaxial antennas?
 - All loads fed in series



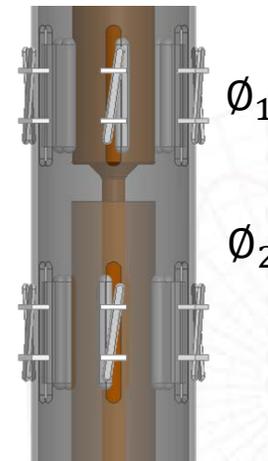
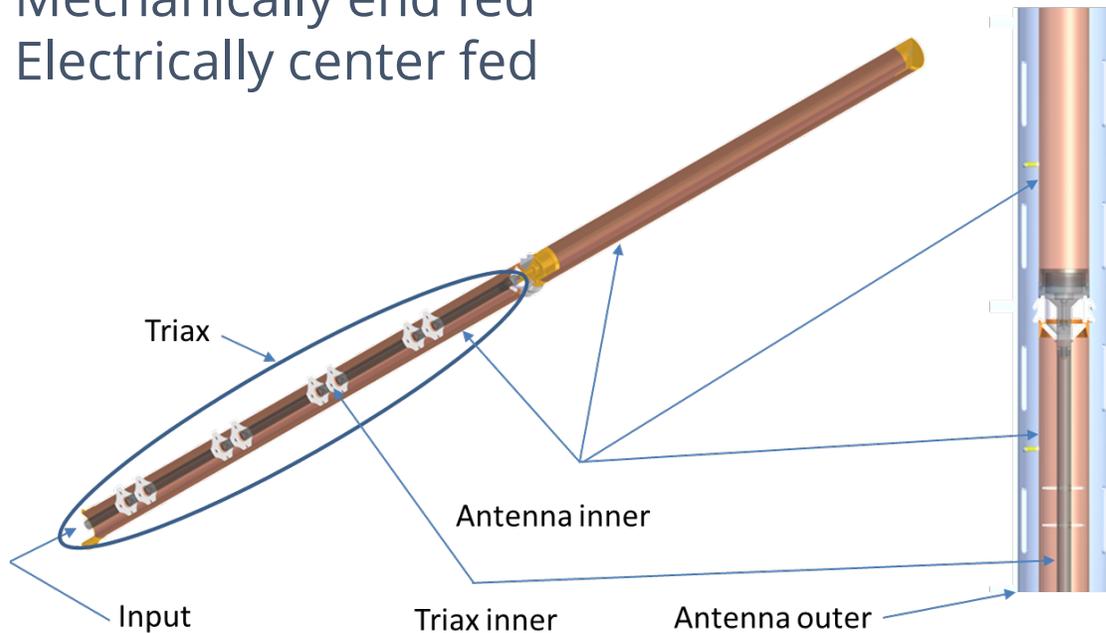
Multi-Sectional Slotted Coaxial Antennas

- How can we fix the bandwidth limitation of pylon antennas?
- Apply phase cancelation similar to panel antennas
- Split antenna into multiple sections
- Feed each section with separate feedline from common power divider – single input
- Example:
 - 24-layer antenna split into 3 center fed sections
 - Each section is center fed with an external feedline
 - 9 locations to apply phase offset
 - **Limited to side mounted antennas** :1



Multi-Channel Top Mounted Antennas - Stacks

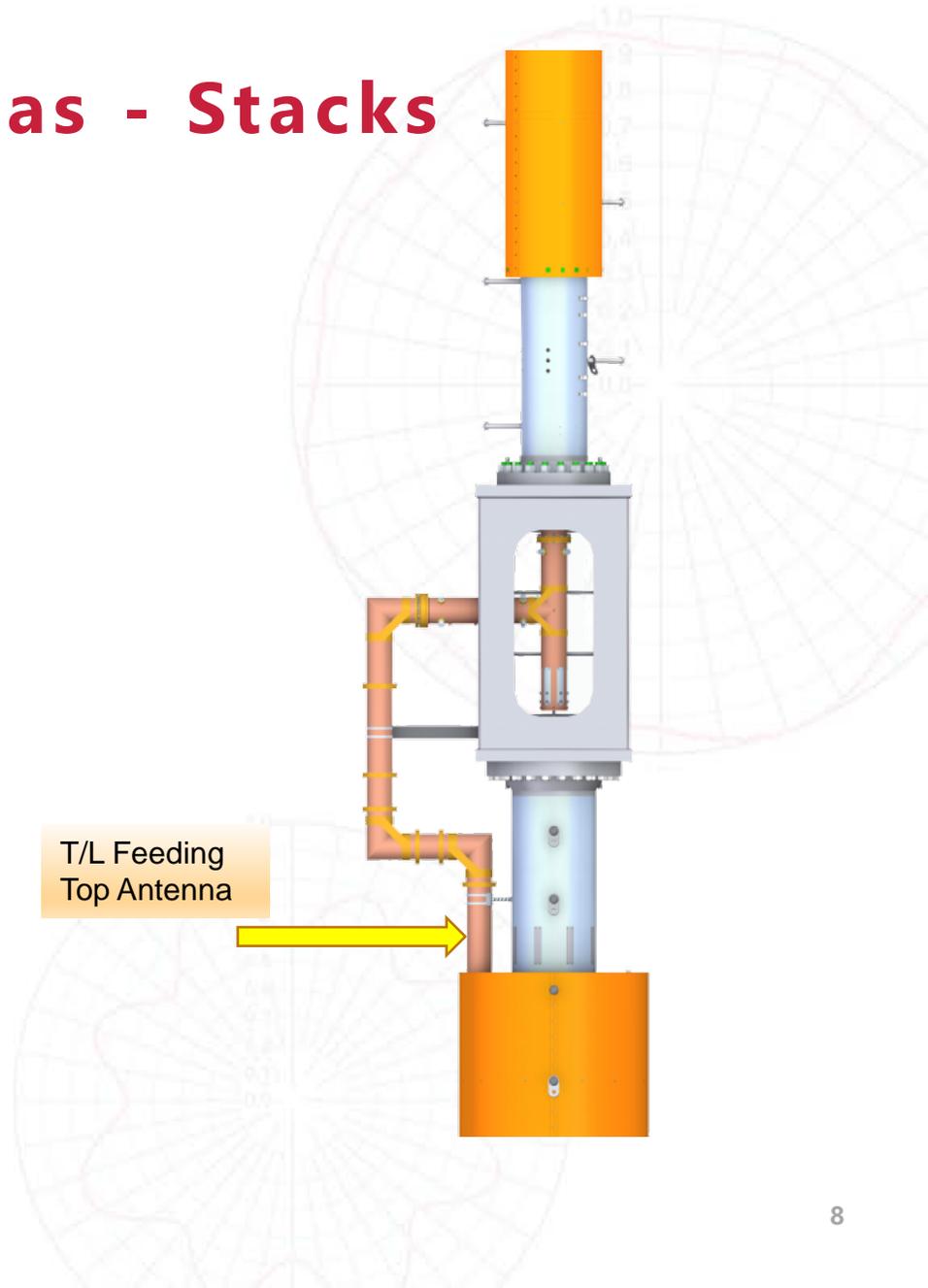
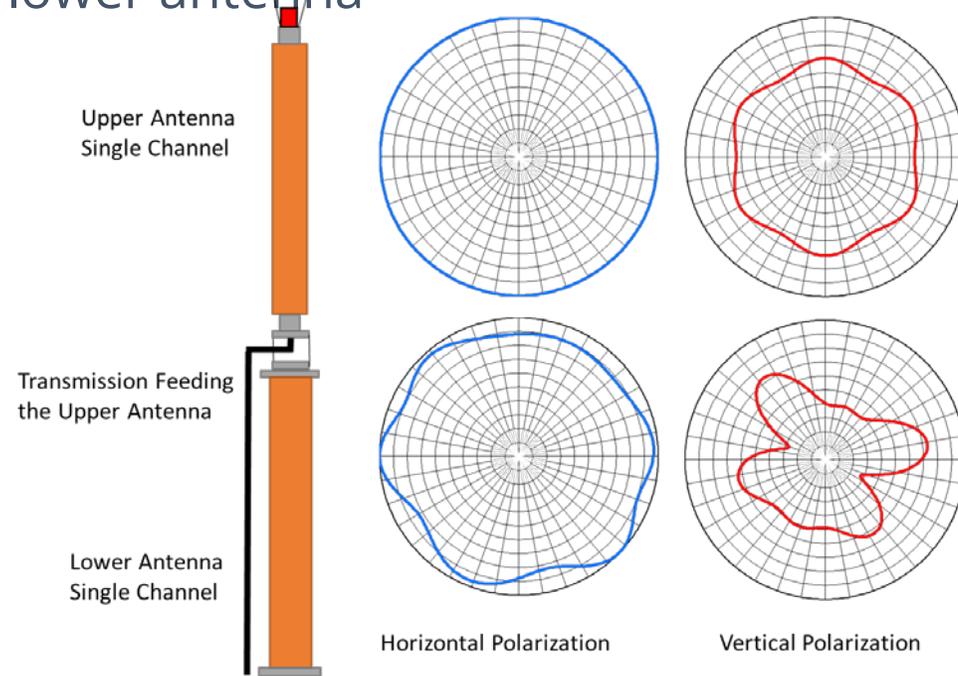
- Historically top mounted multi-channel pylons are single channel antennas structurally stacked
- Each are center fed by a harness
 - Mechanically end fed
 - Electrically center fed



Phase offset between top and bottom half by shifting the harness feed

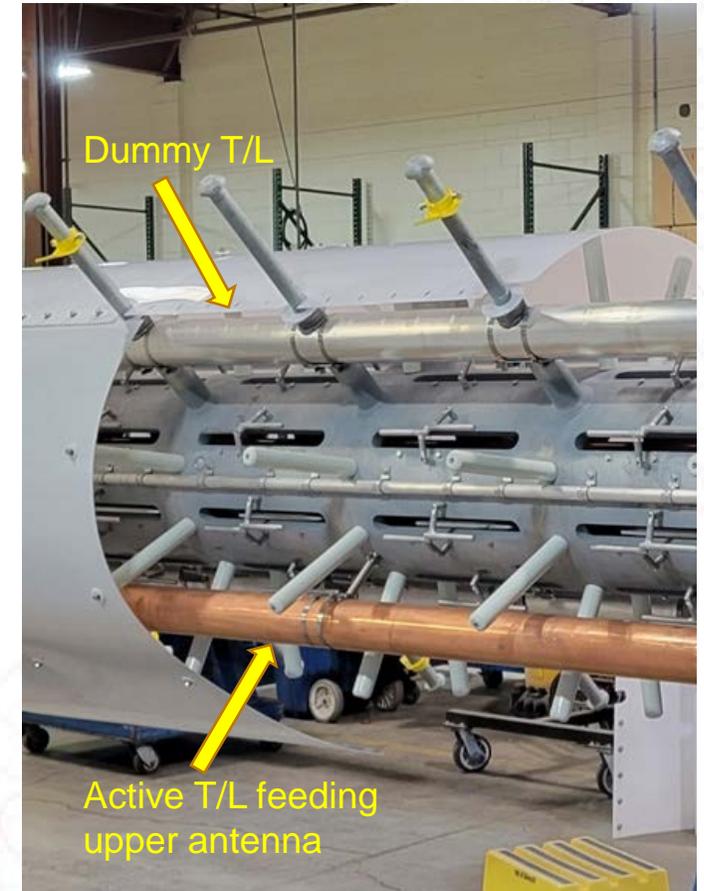
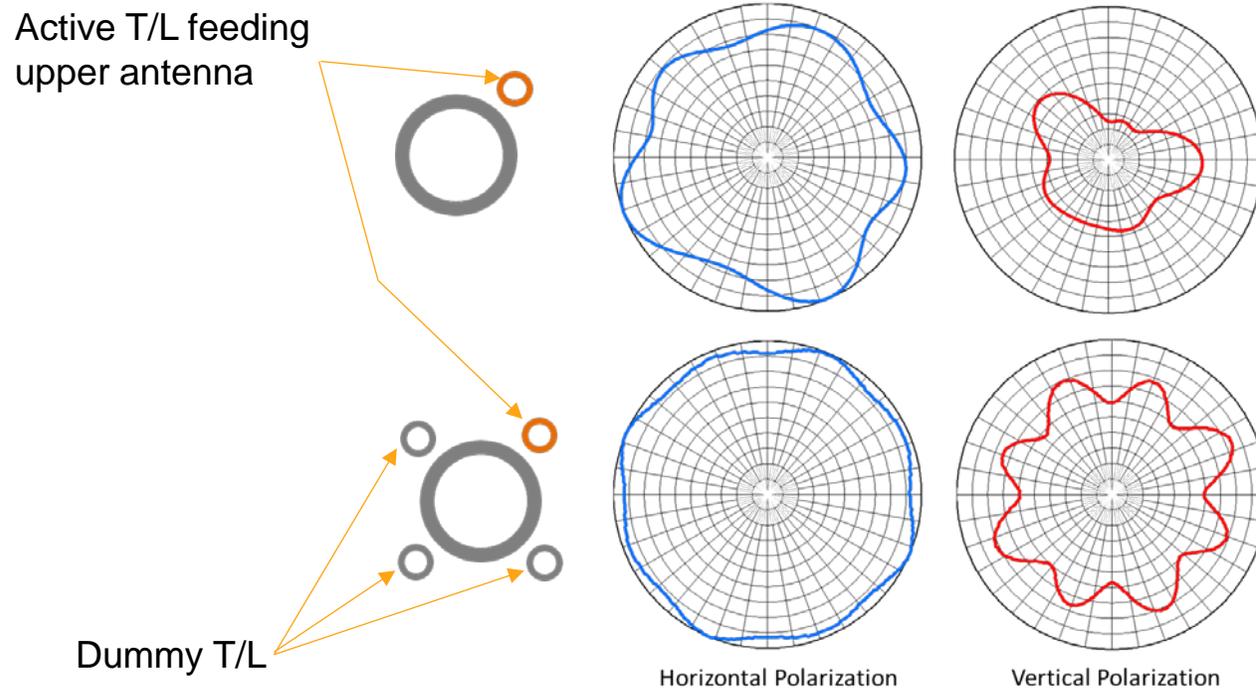
Multi-Channel Top Mounted Antennas - Stacks

- Disadvantages:
 - Twice the height of single antenna
 - TL feeding top antenna affects the pattern of the lower antenna



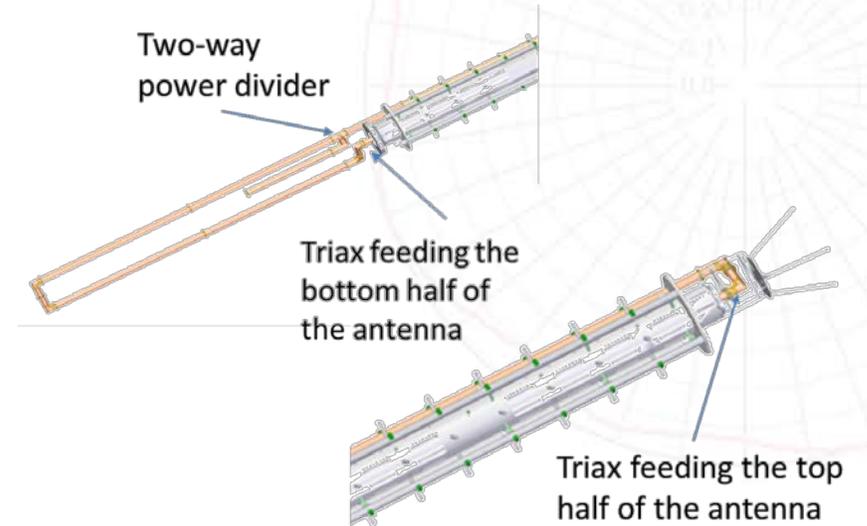
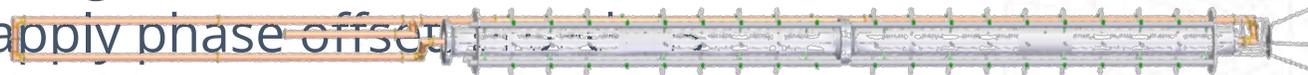
Circularity Improvement

- Accomplished by adding dummy cylindrical lines around the antenna instead of a single line



Sectionalizing a Top Mount Pylon Antenna

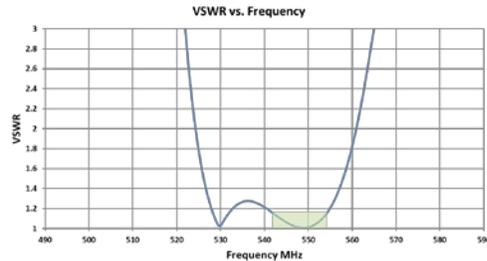
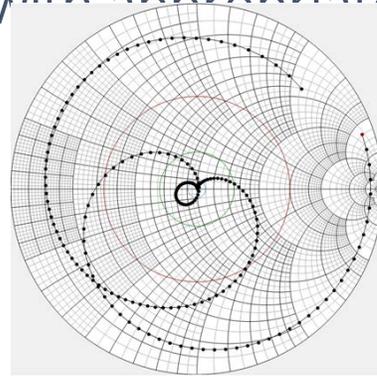
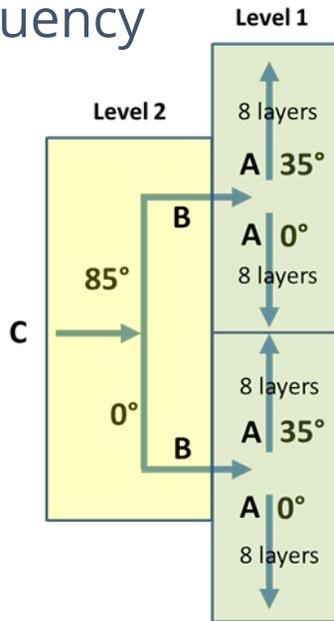
- Create a dual harness design to take advantage of phase cancelation
- Add dummy TL to improve circularity
- Example:
 - 32-layer split into two center fed 16-layer sections
 - Harnesses fed by power divider below tower top
 - One harness feeds bottom antenna section from bottom
 - Other harness feeds top antenna section from top
 - Top and bottom antenna sections structurally attached by a flange
 - 6 locations to apply phase offset



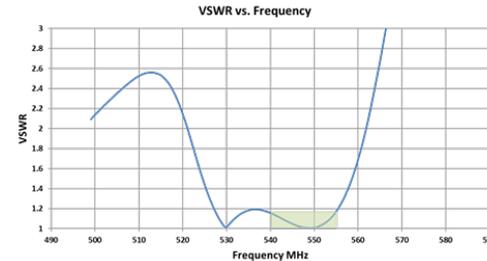
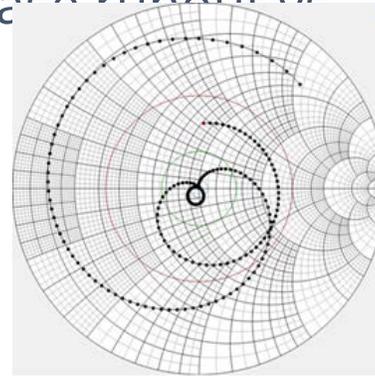
BB Pylon – Determining Theoretical Bandwidth

- Dual harness 32-layer example, 2-level/6-point phase offset
- Using equation along with appropriate phase runout vs frequency

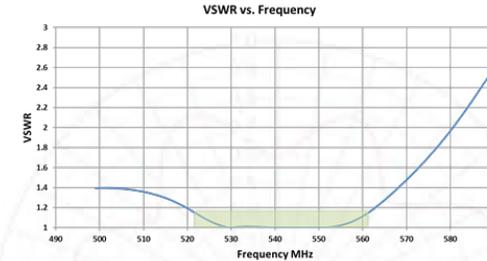
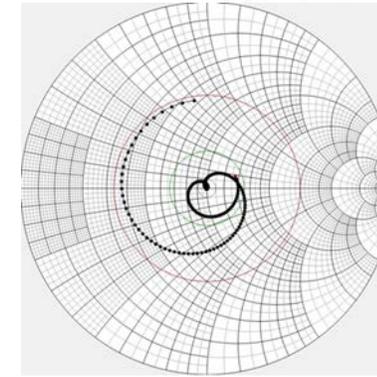
$$\Gamma_{IN} = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^n \Gamma_{A_n} e^{-j2\pi\phi_{ln}}}{n}$$



Point A
Typical series fed response
2% bw at max 1.15 VSWR



Point B
Typical series fed response
2.6% bw at max 1.15 VSWR



Point C
Typical series fed response
7.2% bw at max 1.15 VSWR

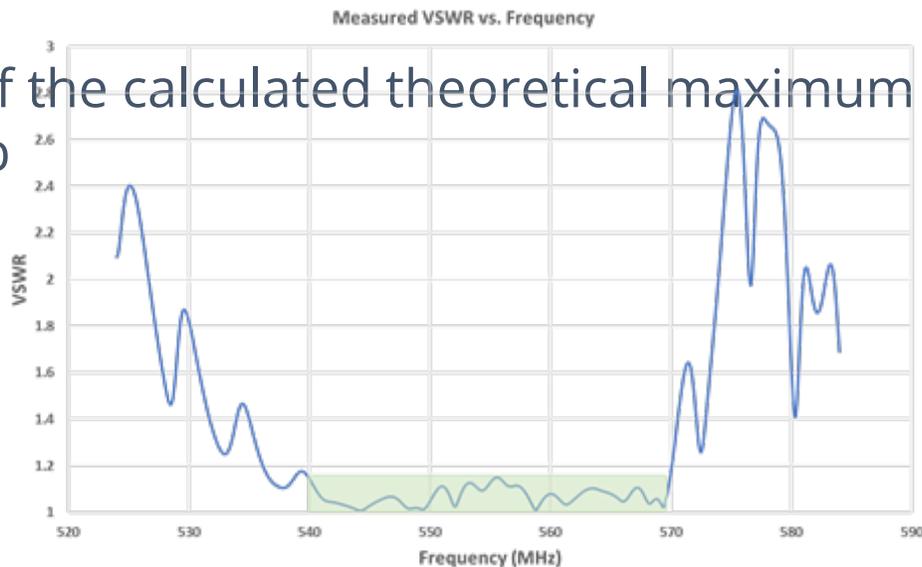
BB Pylon – Theoretical Bandwidth

- This example provides a theoretical maximum bandwidth for the design
- Assumptions:
 - All impedances at point A are identical
 - All materials are perfect, doesn't account for material/manufacturing tolerances
 - Typical steel pipe – 12% tolerance on wall thickness
 - Compounding 1.05 to 1.2:1 VSWR offset at each layer
 - No impedance contribution at power splitting points
- Actual product bandwidth will be reduced from theoretical maximum



BB Pylon – Dual Harness Practical Application

- Theoretical design implementation
 - First BB pylon designed and manufactured for channels 26 – 29
 - Service Omaha Nebraska
 - 32-layer, dual harness design
 - Measured usable bandwidth of 5.4% for max VSWR of 1.15:1
- 75% of the calculated theoretical maximum – rule of thumb

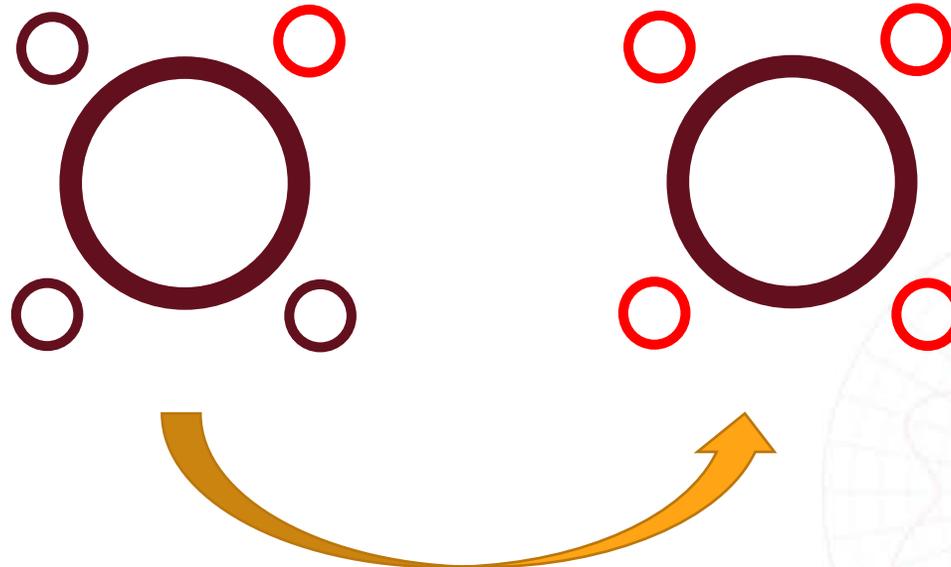


Expanding Application for Broader Bandwidth

- Previous dual harness design utilized 1 of the 4 external T/Ls
- Using the other 3 allows for more feed points
- More feed points = more opportunities for phase cancellation
- More phase cancellation – broader operating bandwidth

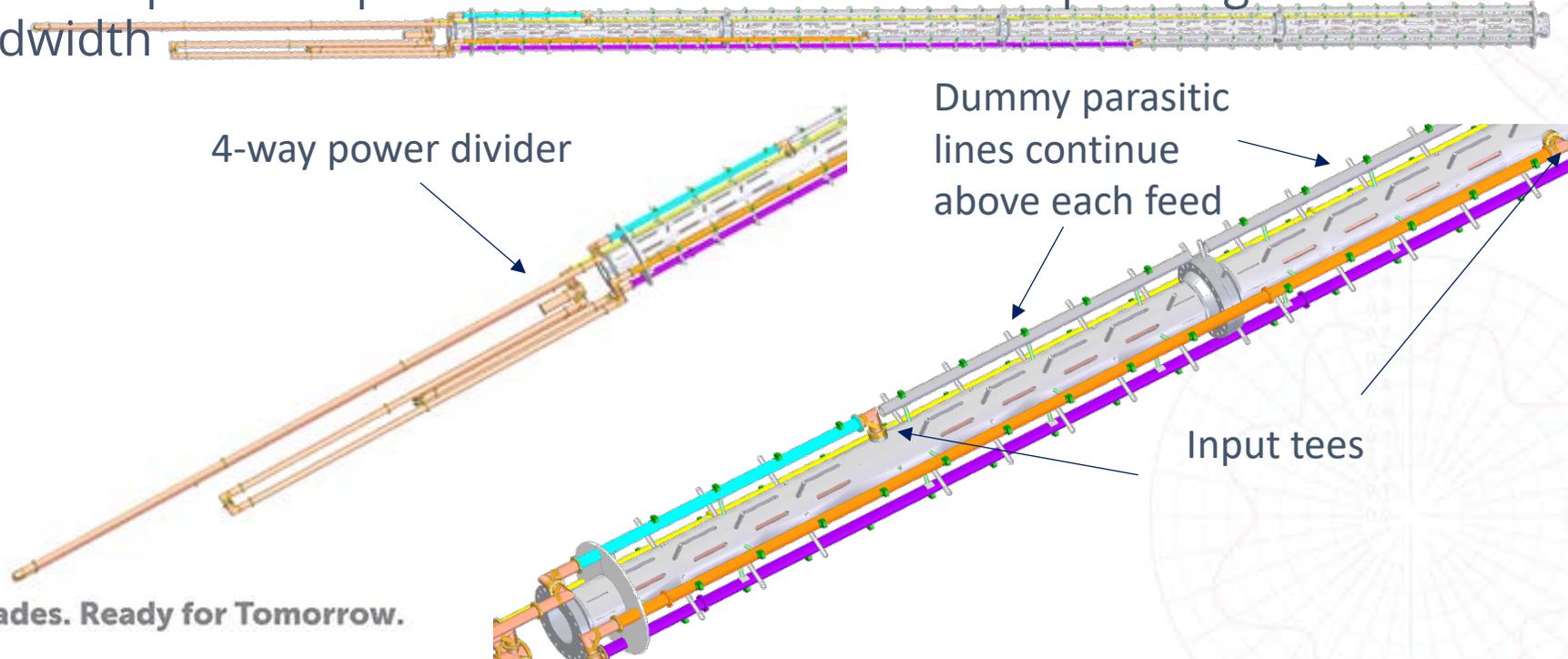
One Active T/L

All Active T/Ls



BB Pylon – Quad Tee Theoretical Application

- Quad tee design
 - 32-layers split into 4 center fed sections – each fed with an input tee
 - Sections are structurally attached by flanges
 - 2-level/12-points of phase offset used to broaden operating bandwidth

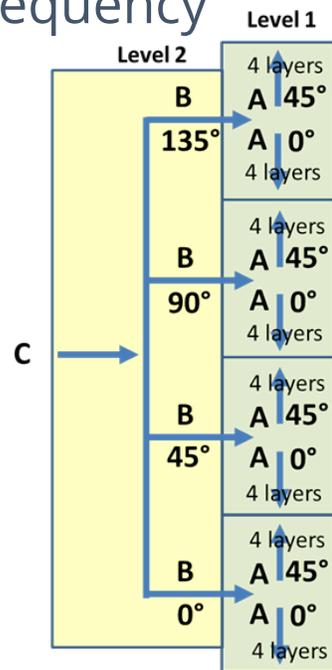


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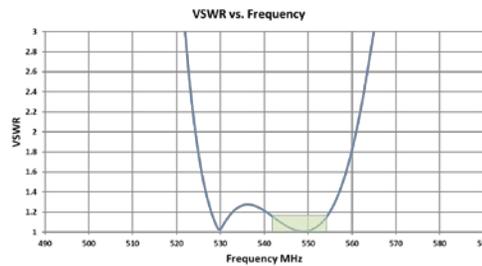
Quad BB – Determining the Theoretical Bandwidth

- Quad tee design/example
 - 2-level/12 points of phase cancellation – theoretical analysis
 - Using equation along with appropriate phase run out vs frequency

$$\Gamma_{IN} = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^n \Gamma_{A_n} e^{-j2\pi\phi_{l_n}}}{n}$$

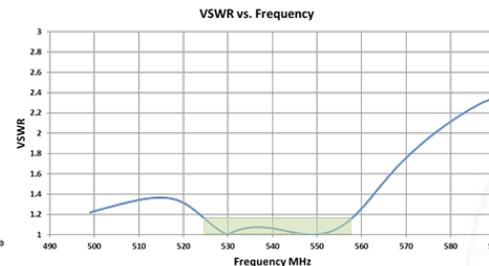


**75% rule – Expected bw = 8.9%
Equivalent to 8 UHF channels**



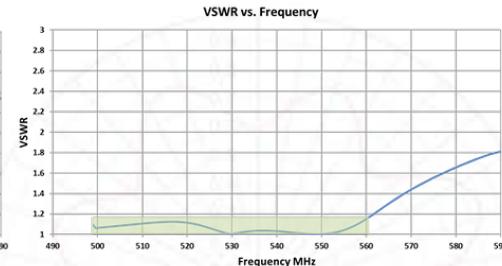
Point A

Typical series fed response
2% bw at max 1.15 VSWR



Point B

Typical series fed response
5.8% bw at max 1.15 VSWR



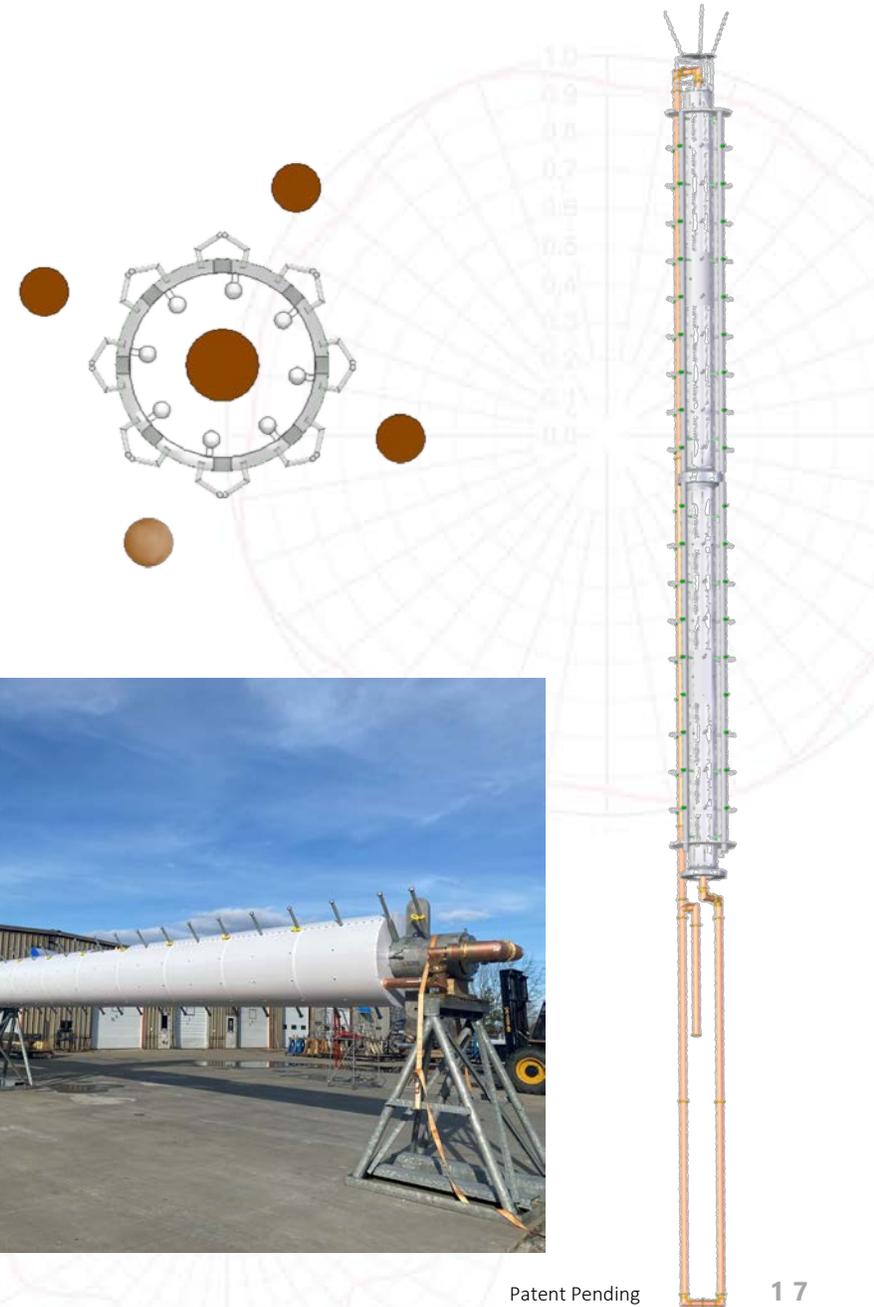
Point C

Typical series fed response
11.8% bw at max 1.15 VSWR

Conclusion

- High power top mounted pylon broadcast antennas can be used for broadband multi-channel applications
- Accomplished by applying multi-point phase cancellation
- External transmission lines used to improve the azimuth pattern circularity are also used to feed each section of the antenna
- New technology provides an alternative to
 - Simple broadband panel solutions
 - Reliable
 - Low wind load
 - Cost effective

Dual Harness design: proven, 2 systems shipped so far
Quad Tee design: in process, more to come!



THANKS FOR YOUR TIME!
ANY QUESTIONS?

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