Compact Cage Antenna

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Credit Line: www.cqham.ru

Everyone knows "classical" quad antenna. Its perimeter is equal to wavelength. Each side of the quad is 1/4 wavelength.

Amplification of the "classical" quad antenna is 3-dBi, input impedance (in a free space) is close to 120-Ohm (Figure 1). Good antenna but the size!

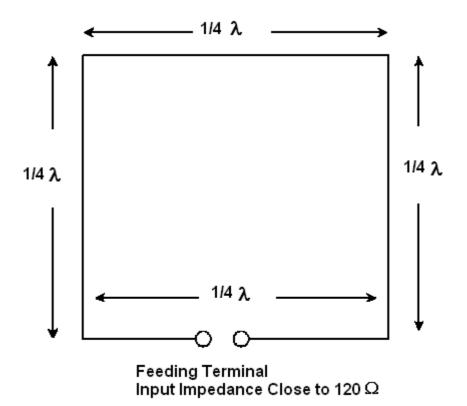


Figure 1. "Classical" quad antenna

It is possible to reduce its size by folding it in a "cage" shape. The simplest cage in which the antenna may be transformed is a cage of 10 sections 0.11 wavelength each. The Compact Cage Antenna (CCA) gain is 1.5-dBi and input impedance is close to 50-Ohm. Figure 2 shows the CCA grabbed from MMANA. There are shown antenna currents and the source. MMANA file for the antenna (named Trihat- quad) may be found at MMANA "Antenna Library" (References 1) or loaded by the link below.

Figure 3 shows free space radiation patterns for Compact Cage Antenna, Figure 4 shows Compact Cage Antenna radiation patterns at 1/3 wavelength height above the ground, Figure 5 shows Compact Cage Antenna radiation patterns at 1.0 wavelength height above the ground.

Compact Cage Antenna may be fed at the low corner with the twin line (see **Figure 6**). The antenna may be fed with coaxial cable through a balun as well.



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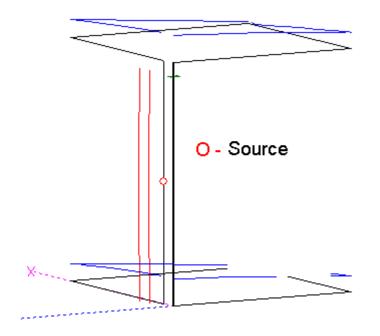


Figure 2 Compact Cage Antenna

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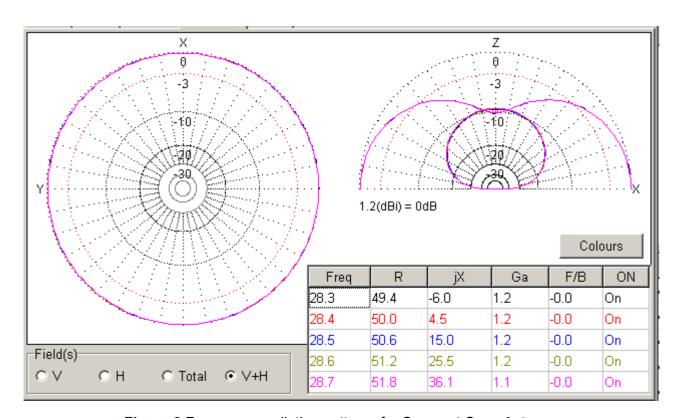


Figure 3 Free space radiation patterns for Compact Cage Antenna



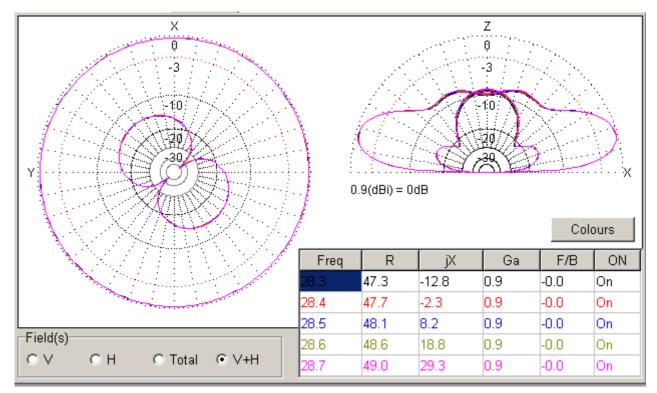


Figure 4 Compact Cage Antenna radiation patterns at 1/3 wavelength height above the ground

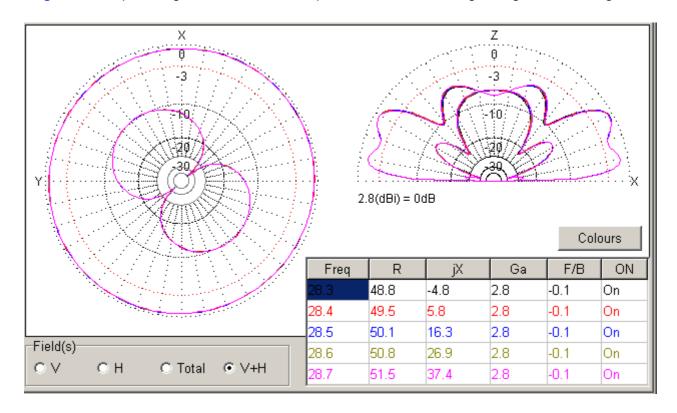


Figure 5 Compact Cage Antenna radiation patterns at 1.0 wavelength height above the ground

All the characteristics of corner fed CCA are almost the same as for usual CCA shown on Figure 2. MMANA file for the antenna (named Trihat- quad-1) may be found at MMANA "Antenna Library" (References 1) or loaded by the link below.

The modeling of both these antennas shows that their geometry may be modified for better match to 50-Om feeding line.

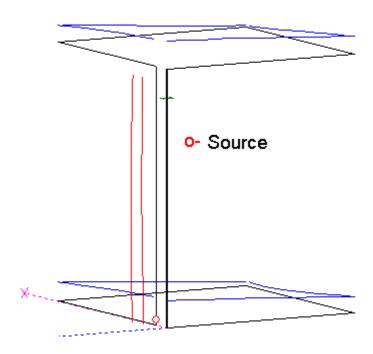


Figure 6 Compact Cage Antenna with corner feeding

It can be reached by "opening" the upper loop a bit (Figure 7) or bend the corner of the upper loop by 45-degrees upward (Figure 8). MMANA file for the antennas (Figure 7-cca_open_corner, Figure 8-cca_bended) may be loaded by link below. You may recalculate the dimensions (using function "Scale" at MMANA) for any frequency you need.

Compact Cage Antenna is a symmetric antenna, so, it is required to feed the antenna using a BalUn. Otherwise coaxial cable feeder would affect antenna input impedance and radiation patterns. As a BalUn we use 5-10 ferrite cores on the coax near the feeding point. You may wind 3-6 turns of the coax on a larger ferrite ring as well (near the feeding point).

Here are some building notes: for example, sides of the CCA for the 10-meters are near 1 meter in length. So, the antenna can be made from a copper or aluminum tube 5-10-millimeters in diameter. For lower bands you may use a copper wire 1-3 mm, stretched by some dielectric frame. For UHF-VHF bands the antenna may be made of any bimetallic conductor.

Some advantages of the CCA:

- 1. Tiny, toy-like size.
- 2. Bandwidth similar to usual full sized loop.
- 3. Gain is close to dipole's gain.
- 4. All-directional radiation pattern in the horizontal plane.
- 5. Low elevation angle.
- 6. Low-noise and no electrostatic.
- Good match to 50-Ohm coaxial.

It could be very interesting to design a phase antenna arrays either with passive or active feeding using several CCA's.

However, I leave this for the readers

http://www.antentop.org/

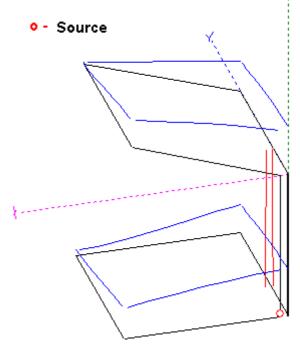


Figure 7 Compact Cage Antenna with "opened" the upper loop

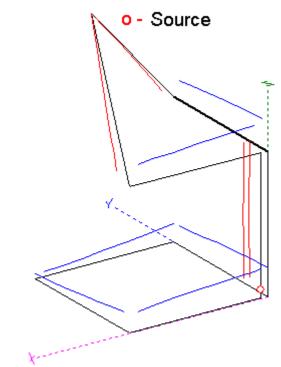


Figure 8 Compact Cage Antenna with a corner bended upward

References: www.dl2kq.de

Files MMANA:

http://www.antentop.org/011/cca 011.htm