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NONUNIFORMLY SPACED LINEAR ANTENNA ARRAYS

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บังคับใช้กิจวิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย อนุมัติให้นักวิทยานิพนธ์ฉบับนี้ เป็นส่วนหนึ่ง  
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หัวข้อวิทยานิพนธ์ เส้าอากาศเทคนิคແຜງເສີງເສັ້ນແນບກາຣຈັດວ່າງຮະຫວ່າງຕົວກະຈາຍຄືນໄຟ  
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ชื่อ นายนนทวัฒน์ จันทร์เจริญ ແຜນກວົງວາ ວິທວະການໃຫ້ກໍາ

ປີກາຣສຶກຂາ ๒๕๖๘

ນທກັກບົດ



ວິທານີ່ພົນ້ຽນຮ່າງງານພົດກາຣສຶກຂາເກີຍວັນຄຸມສົມບົດແລະກາຣອອກແນບແຜງສໍາຍອກາກ  
ຮູນນິກ່າວງວ່າງຮະຫວ່າງຕົວກະຈາຍຄືນໄຟສໍາເສນອ ທີ່ມີເອກະພາບຈັດວ່າງຕົວກະຈາຍ  
ຄືນແຕ່ລະຕົວເປັນແພັກເທອຣສຳຄັງໃນກາຣສ້າງແພັກເທອຣນ ສ້າຍອາກາດແນບນີ້ສິ່ງທີ່ນັ້ນວ່າດ້າ  
ກົດຕືອນພຍາຍາມທ່າໄຫ້ ໄຊົດ-ໂໂປ (Sidelobe) ມີກຳນົດຍໍທີ່ສຸດ ແລະ ບິນ ວິກົດ (Beam-  
width) ແລ້ນ ກາຣໃຊ້ຈຳນວນຂອງຕົວກະຈາຍຄືນ ກາຣວ່າງຮະຍະທ່າງກັນ ແລະ ຮະຍະເຊີ່ມ  
ຮະຫວ່າງຕົວກະຈາຍຄືນແຕ່ລະຕົວກອງເຊືອກໃຫ້ເໜັກສົມເພື່ອໃຫ້ໄດ້ແພັກເທອຣນີ້ມີ ໄຊົດ-ໂໂປປົນຍໍ  
ແລະ ບິນ ວິກົດອູ້ມູນໃໝ່ທີ່ກ່ອງກາ

ກາຣອອກແນບຈະໃຊ້ເຄື່ອງອາດອກ ຄອມພົວເຕຼວຮ້າຍໃນກາຣທະກອບແພັກເທອຣນໆຄາມ  
ວິຊີເພົ່ອເທອຣນເບື້ອນ (Perturbation) ອີ່ມີເປົ່າຍືນຕຳແໜ່ງຂອງຕົວກະຈາຍຄືນແຕ່ລະຕົວໄປ  
ແລ້ວສັງເກດວ່າຕຳແໜ່ງໄດ້ທີ່ມາການໃຫ້ແພັກເທອຣນໄດ້ທີ່ອຸດ ເກີນ້ານີ້ມີຕຳແໜ່ງຂອງຕົວກະຈາຍ  
ຄືນຂອງຢາງປະນາຍ ສິ່ງທາໄກຈາກກາເທິງແພັກເທອຣນັກຂອງສ້າຍອາກາດນີ້ກະຈາຍ  
ແສດຕ່ເນື່ອງແນວດຽງ (Continuous line source)

ພົດກາຣສຶກພາມວ່າ ໄຊົດໂໂປມີກຳນົດຍໍທີ່ສຸດເປົ່າຍະເວີ້ຍຮ່າງວ່າງຕົວກະຈາຍຄືນ  
ແຕ່ລະຕົວມີກຳນົດຍໍຮ່າງ ۰.۲۵ ຢື່ງ ۰.۴۵ ຄວາມຍາວຄືນ ( ທີ່ນີ້ມີຍືນກັນຄວາມຍາວຂອງ  
ແຜງສ້າຍອາກາດ ແລະຈຳນວນຕົວກະຈາຍຄືນທີ່ໄຂ ) ແລະກາຣທີ່ຈະໃຫ້ໄດ້ໄຊົດ-ໂໂປຄອດລົງໜັນ  
ທົ່ວມື່ມີຄວາມພານແນ່ນຂອງຕົວກະຈາຍຄືນນີ້ເວັບໃຈລາງຂອງແຜງສ້າຍອາກາດໃຫ້ກ່າວຸງກວ່າ  
ບຣິເວັບປາຍ ນອກຈາກນີ້ກ່ອງອົງນິ້ນ ວິກົດຈະຂື້ນອູ້ມູນຮ້ານຂອງໄຊົດ-ໂໂປ ແລະກວາມຍາວຂອງ

แผนสายอากาศ มีม วิคท์จะมีการลดลงเมื่อไซด์-ไซด์มีค่าสูงขึ้น และการเพิ่มความยาวของ  
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ที่ได้รับจะยิ่งเก็บขึ้นเท่านั้น

Thesis Title Nonuniformly Spaced Linear Antenna Arrays

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#### ABSTRACT

This thesis reports studies on the characteristics and pattern synthesis of nonuniformly spaced arrays which the element spacing is considered as a main parameter to control the directional pattern. In such antennas the minimum sidelobe level and the narrow beamwidth are considered very important. Relation between parameters such as the number of elements, the spacing of nonuniformly spaced elements, and the average element spacing , all to satisfy the condition of minimum sidelobe level are numerically obtained.

In designing procedures, an approximate directional pattern is obtained first by relating a pattern function of a continuous line source to a distribution function of element spacings. These arrays however, do not satisfy the condition for the sidelobe level. Their patterns are examined by programming the array factor equation into an analog computer which coefficient potentiometers are proportional to element locations. Then the directional pattern can be improved to a more satisfied pattern by the perturbation method done with an analog computer .

As a result , it is found that,for the same total length and same number of elements with equally spaced array, unequally spaced array can provide lower sidelobe level. The minimum sidelobe level occurs when the average element spacing is around  $0.85$  to  $0.95\lambda$  ( depending upon the total length and the number of elements ) and that the sidelobes are some what reduced by increasing the density of elements near the center of the antenna array. The beamwidth of the pattern is depended on its sidelobe level and the total length of the antenna array. Increasing in the sidelobe level and the average element spacing cause a decreasing in the beamwidth.

Furthermore,it is shown that if the average element spacing - is kept constant,nonuniformly spaced array designed for larger number of elements (also longer total length) will give the results more satisfied than the smaller one.

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## TABLES



Table Number	Page
1 The initial settings of the coefficient potentiometers of an analog computer for various number of elements in the array... ...	21
2 Element locations of nonuniformly spaced array that provide minimum average side lobe level pattern.(From the perturbation method done with analog computer.) ... ... .	35

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig.No		Page
1	Nonuniformly spaced array	6
2	Symmetrical arrangement of nonuniformly spaced elements	10
3a	The block diagram for generating $\cos\omega t$	14
3b	The complete block diagram of the array factor	15
3c	The block diagram for the example.	17
4a	Analog computer employed for the calculation	18
4b	Connection of the computing units	19
5	The visual curve of a directional pattern as seen from oscilloscope of an analog computer	20
6	Patterns of 5 element nonuniformly spaced arrays designed for various sidelobe levels ( the minimum spacing betw een adjacent elements is $0.5\lambda$ )	25
7	Patterns of 7 element nonuniformly spaced arrays	27
8	Patterns of 9 element nonuniformly spaced arrays desi gned from Taylor line source. ( $d_{min} = 0.5\lambda$ )	29
9	The comparison between the patterns of 7 element nonuni formly spaced arrays which the total lengths are 3.5, 5 and 8 wavelengths.	30
10	The comparison between the patterns of 4,6 and 9 element nonuniformly spaced arrays occupying the same length..	31
11	Sidelobe characteristics of nonuniformly spaced arrays designed from the one parameter Taylor's line source..	32

Fig. No	Page
12 The half-power beamwidth characteristics of nonuniformly spaced arrays designed from the one parameter Taylor's line source . . . . .	33
13 The minimum sidelobe level pattern for various number of elements of nonuniformly spaced array as achieved from the perturbation method comparing with those of equally spaced arrays (dotted line ) . . . . .	38
14 The minimum average sidelobe level and the beamwidth for various number of elements of nonuniformly spaced array achieved from the perturbation method.... . .	39
15 Sidelobe level vs total length of an array . . . .	40
16 Patterns of the designed arrays . . . . .	43
17 The half-wave dipole broadside nonuniformly spaced array as constructed for an example. . . . .	44
18 The directional pattern of the half-wave dipole nonuniformly spaced array obtained from the experiment comparing with that from the theoretical design .....	45

## LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- a Half length of the model continuous line source.
- d Distance between adjacent elements of an equally spaced array.
- D Directivity.
- $D(\psi)$  The difference in the patterns of equally and unequally spaced array.
- E Electric field intensity.
- $f(\theta)$  The directional pattern or the array factor .
- $i_n$  Current at the  $n^{\text{th}}$  element of an array .
- $i(z)$  Current distribution along the array axis of an array .
- $i_o(z)$  Current distribution of the model continuous line source .
- $I_o(z)$  The cumulative current distribution of the continuous line source .
- $I(z)$  The cumulative current distribution of an array .
- $I_m(x)$  Modified Bessel function , first kind order m.
- $J_m(x)$  Bessel function , first kind , order m .
- k the propagation constant
- N Number of elements in the array . (sometimes  $2N + 1$  )
- r Distance from the center of an array to the far field point .
- $r_n$  Distance from the  $n^{\text{th}}$  element of an array to the far field point.
- R Sidelobe ratio with respect to the main beam .
- $S(\theta)$  Power pattern of an array .
- t Computed time of an analog computer .
- u Angular variable in the form of  $\sin\theta$  .
- v Volts
- $v(z)$  The source number function .

W	The total power radiated .
W(u)	Weighting function.
z	The array axis.
$z_n$	Distance of the $n^{\text{th}}$ element from the center of an array .
$\psi$	Angular variable in the form of $kdsin\theta$
$\lambda$	Wavelength
$\phi$	Angular variable in the form of $ksin\theta$
$\Omega$	solid angle
$\phi$	Angle measured from the x axis in the spherical co-Ordinate
$\theta$	Angle measured from the perpendicular of the array axis .
$\alpha$	Angle measured from the array axis.
$\omega$	Natural frequency .
dB	Decibel
$\Delta_n$	The departure of the $n^{\text{th}}$ element from its position in an equally spaced array .

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
ABSTRACT (Thais) ... ... ... ... ...	iv
ABSTRACT (English) ... ... ... ... ...	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ... ... ... ... ...	viii
TABLES ... ... ... ... ...	ix
ILLUSTRATIONS ... ... ... ... ...	x
LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS ... ...	xii
 CHAPTER	
I Introduction ... ... ... ...	1
II Review of Literature ... ... ... ...	3
III Analog Computer Applications in Design Nonuniformly Spaced Arrays ... ... ... ...	12
IV Design Examples of Nonuniformly Spaced Arrays ...	41
V Discussion ... ... ... ...	46
VI Conclusion and Recommendation ... ...	48
REFERENCES ... ... ... ...	50
APPENDIX ... ... ... ...	52
VITA ... ... ... ...	65