



Illawarra Amateur Radio Society

Propagator MAY 2023

Upcoming Meeting on the 9th MAY 2023

The next meeting **will be at the** Blue Scope Steel visitors centre **7.30pm**

Blue Scope Northgate entrance off Springhill Road (See website for detailed map)

THE  FOLLOWS A COVID19 SAFE PLAN



VK2RUW (Knights Hill)
34.6231° S, 150.6942° E
QF55IJ



AMATEUR RADIO IN THE ILLAWARRA SINCE 1948



VK2RMP (Maddens Plains)
34°15'30.6"S 150°56'47.4"E
QF55LR

VK2AMW

This year is our 75th anniversary

Our last meeting 11th April 2023



Presented by Ned VK2AGV

What a great presentation by our esteemed member, Ned VK2AGV, who educated us with the achievements of the not so well know electronics inventor Alan Blumlein.



Involvement in the discovery and development of the the following industries

- **Telecommunications**
- **Sound recording**
- **Ultra-linear amplifier**
- **Long-tailed pair**
- **Stereophonic sound**
- **Television**
- **H2S radar**

Ned 's presentation gave us great insight of the man who invented some of the things we take for granted every day. Not an Edison, Marconi or Tesla, but a very smart individual who duly deserves some form of recognition.



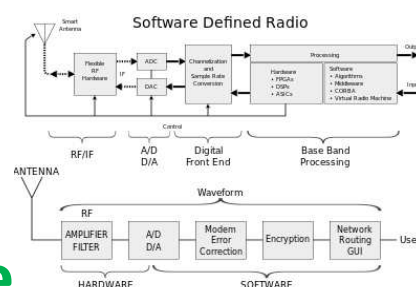


Thank you Ned for a great presentation (of course Ned brought along his very own studio mixer and equipment as part of the show, ours wasn't good enough 😊)

Afterwards there was the usual chinwag with oodles of nice goodies to munch on while having a cuppa.

If you missed out and want to learn more about Alan Blumlein, Ned will be more than happy to share the information, please send an email to iars.keithb@gamil.com and I will send your request to Ned.

NEXT MEETING



Software

Defined

I am sure we have all heard of or even used SDR communication, but perhaps you may have missed a few tweaks or hacks to get the best out of the system. Unless you like some of us that may have not realised the full potential of such systems, IARS committee member Mal VK2DXM will be sharing his journey through the SDR world with the meetings special focus on the software implementation. There will be an actual setup of the software and Mal will be ready answer most of your questions I'm sure.

Even if you are not really into SDR, pop in anyways because there is always a nice cuppa with some cookies and cake to satisfy, including a good old chinwag with your mates afterwards. Who knows you may even be converted to SDR technology.

Disposables Donation Table

Please keep the support for this going and bring oddities in and take some home for a small donation to the IARS. With the next meeting please bring along and donate those old items that you no longer use and may even have thought about throwing it in the bin, someone else may be looking for that very part. Wire, pieces of coax, old parts, plug packs, power supplies, capacitors, resistors, coils, tubes, knobs, anything that someone can use. **Thanks to those that support this every month, awesome!**



For \$5 you can earn some good cash and all monies go to your society, win-win.

As usual see Simon VK2KU, the fella with the coloured balls and big smile



There were no winners at the last meeting, the snowball is at a minimum \$150 win for next round

SILENT KEY

Sadly, the IARS lost another member.

We pay tribute to Bob Bunting, VK2NRB, member of the IARS who recently passed away on the 9th April 2023 after battling a long illness. Bob attended the meeting last year October noting that unfortunately his cancer had returned.

Bob had been serving the IARS for many years as the clubs QSL manager always collecting and sending cards on behalf of the club. Bob was also a very active member of the well-known Triple H DX net.

Three years ago when Bob was first diagnosed, he donated plenty of his shack items to the IARS which was auctioned off with the proceeds going to the IARS.

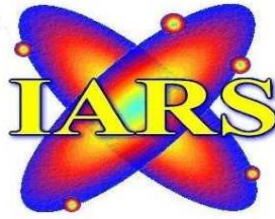
Bob remained very positive throughout his treatment and even made his usual witty comments at the meetings, it won't be the same without them.

A great friend to many and will sorely be missed, our thoughts are with his friends and family.

Vale, Bob Bunting, VK2NRB

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Upgrading or new licence? It is as easy as One, Two, Three 😊



**Looking to Upgrade to Standard or advanced and even obtaining your Foundation license
we have remote assessing available**

The IARS **can help** with obtaining your Foundation, upgrading to Standard or Advanced from *the comfort of your own home*. , and its FREE!!! *

We have approved AMC accessors that can offer remote assessments for the AMC.

Please contact Keith VK2KQB at iars.keithb@gmail.com for further information.

Your society supports further learning, please find out more on how we can help you. AMC website is [Australian Maritime College - Australian Maritime College | University of Tasmania \(amc.edu.au\)](http://amc.edu.au)

(* Training, assistance, and assessment is free, however there are costs associated with the ACMA call sign and AMC examinations)

Don't forget the two weekly IARS nets as below



to the IARS NETS



IARS Tuesday evening weekly 80m NET on 3.666MHz at 8.30pm hosted by Mal VK2DXM and Rob VK2MT

Don't forget to join us every Tuesday evening, expect the second Tuesday of the month for a great get together on 80m. Signal reports, news and general discussions are the agenda.

There have been some really good conversations so if you are bored on Tuesday evenings, pop in for a chat.

Saturday Morning EAST COAST NET hosted by Steve VK2BGL

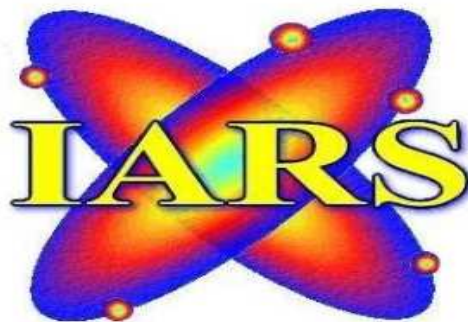
You are invited to join Steve every **Saturday at 9.30am** on our **146.850MHz** repeater (linked to 146.675MHz) or **VK2BGL-R** on Echo-link for a very enjoyable morning of general discussions from amateurs who log in from all over the world.

This NET is linked to multiple repeater systems including VK2RFS south coast. Join Steve and everyone for a very enjoyable 2 hours on Saturday morning.

The IARS would also like to thank Doug VK2XLJ, who is always willing to assist whilst Steve is away.

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IARS REPEATERS



VK2RUW (Knights Hill)

VK2RMP (Maddens Plains)

146.675 MHZ >>>> *linked* <<<< 146.850 MHZ

Current STATUS

- 438.225 with a - 5MHz offset. **OK**
- 146.975 with a -600kHz offset NO CTCSS, C4FM enabled **OK**
- 146.850 with a – 600kHz offset (linked to 146.675) NO CTCSS **OK**
- 146.675 with a – 600kHz offset (linked to 146.850) NO CTCSS **OK**
- 53.650Mhz with a – 1Mhz offset 123Hz CTCSS tone **OK**
- 438.725Mhz with a -5mHZ offset DMR only, **OK**
- 1296.850Mhz Beacon with simplex repeater function – **OK**

The IARS welcomes any feedback on our repeater systems.

Please send all your feedback to iars.keithb@gmail.com and it will be passed on to our repeater team.

Any donations to help us maintain our great repeater system will be greatly appreciated. Please check our banking details on our website at www.iars.org.au under the Contact details page.

As reference of the donation please add your Call sign and the words "Repeater Donation"

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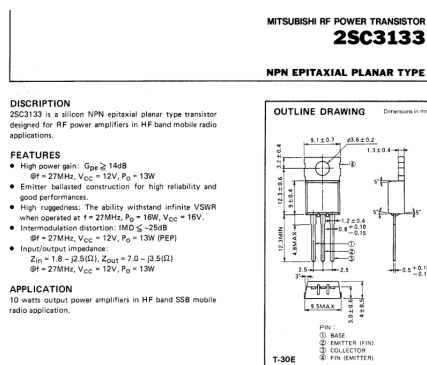


LOOKING FOR SOMETHING to SWAP, BUY, SELL, an OLD PART

Parts you may need for repairs or some radio gear you no longer need that could go to a new home.....?

Email iars.keithb@gmail.com

- Looking for a 12m Spider-beam or similar squid pole email keith at vk2kqb@gmail.com
- Cash paid for old test equipment laying around in your shack, **working or NOT!** Email Keith at vk2kqb@gmail.com
- Urgently looking for 2 x 2SC3133 Pictured below, contact Vinnie VK2VIN vrinaldi@hotmail.com or Keith VK2KQB vk2kqb@gmail.com



Share it with us, this could be suggestions, technical ideas, circuit diagrams, IARS community projects, pictures of your latest shack project, in fact **ANYTHING of interest**

Let us know by return email iars.keithb@gmail.com

Also, if you have some IARS related pictures or information that we can put on the **IARS website**, please let us know and we can get that happening.

This Month we look at a great article by Ron Bertrand, VK2DQ

Understanding and building the OCF dipole

By Ron. Bertrand VK2DQ - © 2005

Want to build a simple, efficient, multiband antenna?

One of the best and inexpensive multiband antennas is the off-centre-fed (OCF) dipole. These are wonderfully simple antennas that permit multiband operation with little or no tuning. The OCF dipole does require a **balun**.

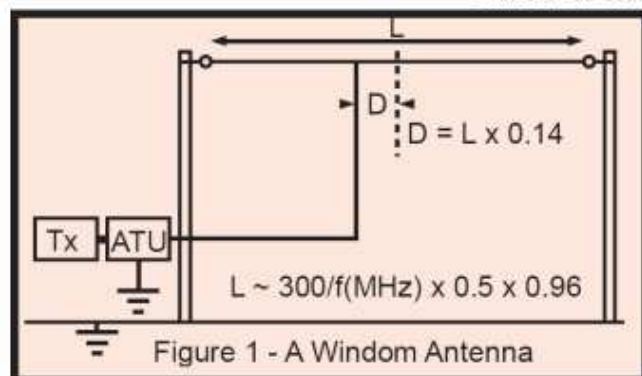
In fact the only difficult part of an OCF dipole is the balun and I will be explaining how the balun works and also how you can make your own.

We shall see how many choose to either use a 4:1 or 6:1 balun for an OCF dipole. I use an OCF dipole with a 4:1 balun and find it works very well and the 4:1 balun is a bit smaller, lighter and cheaper to construct than a 6:1. However for those want to construct a 6:1 balun I will explain how that can be done as well.

Before we get going let's try and understand what the OCF dipole is all about. It all started with the Windom antenna...

Windom Antenna

The Windom was once a very popular multiband antenna. The antenna is named after its inventor Loren. G. Windom W8GZ who first published details of his antenna design in 1929. The Windom is just a horizontal halfwave of wire on the lowest frequency of operation. The Windom uses a single wire as the alleged feedline. Instead of being fed in the centre the single wire 'feeder' is attached to the dipole 14% off centre. See figure 1.



There is no transmission line used on the original Windom. A single wire is attached 14% off the centre of the dipole. This wire feeder is then connected to an antenna tuning unit (ATU). The idea of feeding the half wave off centre was to find a point where the

impedance "is easier for the tuner to cope with" across multiple bands which are related to even harmonic lengths of the dipole.

The Windom was an 80 metre antenna. The single wire was thought to have an impedance of 600 Ohms against ground.

The logic goes like this: since the centre of a dipole is about 70 Ohms and the ends 2-3000 Ohms the theory goes that we should be able to find any impedance between these two extremes along the antenna.

The theory is good but we need to translate it into practice. So a point could be found, presumed to be 14% off centre, where the feedpoint impedance was 600 Ohms. While the theory might sound good I have some difficulty with this hypothesis. First the feedpoint is not at the antenna. The feedpoint is at the station end of the vertical wire. The so called *feeder* of the Windom is a *radiator* as much as the half wave top section is.

The *feeder* on the original Windom was supposed to come away from the dipole at right angles for at least one half the length of the antenna. In other words a quarter wave. I am bit lost regarding the reason for this distance, but I can easily see the Windom as a vertical wire antenna with a large capacitive hat.

Still the antenna enjoyed a lot of popularity for many years because it did work with an ATU. It could be tuned on multiple bands. However so could almost any bit of wire if

high voltage points were avoided. A high voltage point occurs when the wire length is a half wave long or multiple thereof. In other words a high impedance point.

Since the *feeder* wire radiates there will be RF radiation in the shack. With today's concerns about the potential dangers of electromagnetic radiation

this should be avoided. The old style Windom would not meet our present day EMR safety requirements if you are using 100 Watts or more. Indeed my first introduction to the Windom was at a Jamboree of the Air around 1976.

That was the year I received my first RF burn as direct consequence of placing my forearm close to the "feeder" wire of the Windom while the station was transmitting. While it hurt I did think it was *cool* at the time. I felt like I had been initiated to the RF burn club. Such a risk is not acceptable today. RF energy can cause cumulative and permanent damage to tissues of the body.

It is often said about antennas like the Windom that they are "worked against their image in the ground". I think statements like that are most confusing. It conjures up a picture of something actually being in the ground.

A Windom is just horizontal half wave without a real transmission line. Its not really a halfwave antenna because its so called *feeder* radiates and is therefore part of the antenna.

Like most antennas, reflection of radiation from the ground modifies the radiation pattern. That is what is meant by; it works against its image.

So why talk about the Windom if we are not going to rate it well?

The principle of finding a point on an antenna where an acceptable or workable impedance match can be obtained across multiple bands is sound.

This was the objective with the Windom. Find a point on a dipole that will permit the best multiple band operation. Did the Windom achieve this?

Well I suppose it did but *without* an antenna tuner and the more robust transmitter output tuning found in older transmitters you would have trouble with a Windom today.

An improvement on the Windom is the Off Centre Fed Dipole or just OCF.

Off-centre-fed-dipole

OCF's are a descendant of the Windom. A standard horizontal dipole is fed at a position other than the centre.

The objective being to find an impedance on the antenna that can provide a reasonably good match to the transmitter across multiple bands which are even harmonically related, such as, 80, 40, 20, 10 and 6 metres.

The idea of feeding an antenna off centre is not new but for some, at least at first, it appears odd. A half wave antenna is a resonant antenna irrespective of where it is fed.

The end of a dipole is 2-3000 Ohms and resistive. The centre about 70 Ohms and resistive. Between the centre and the end you could find any resistive impedance between these two extremes (70-3000 Ohms).

So if we wanted to find a point that was 300 Ohms and resistive theoretically we could do it. Indeed the idea is not new. For example delta and gamma matches use this principle. A Quad loop can be fed at the centre of one side (125 Ohms) or at a corner (144 Ohms) to find an appropriate feedpoint impedance. When we change the feedpoint position on a Quad we are changing the feedpoint impedance.

The resonance and other characteristics of the Quad loop are not substantially changed by the feedpoint we choose. This is how it is with a dipole as well.

How far off centre?

The exact position off centre seems to vary somewhat and would seem to be a matter of debate. The length of the dipole is based on the standard length equation **Length (in metres) = $300 \div F(\text{MHz}) \times 0.5 \times 0.96$** . Windom gave his offset (from centre) as $L \times 0.14$ or (14%). The true OCF dipole must use coaxial or parallel transmission line to eliminate feeder radiation.

Two popular amateur handbooks gives the offset as $L \times 0.167$ or 16.7%. I have also seen designs with an offset of $L \times 0.174$ or (17.4%). There seems to be a bit of variation doesn't there?

The objective of these offsets is to strike a spot on the antenna off-centre that has an impedance of around 300 Ohms resistive. If this *sweet spot* can be found then a 4:1 or 6:1 balun can be used to provide a match close to 50 Ohms.

Even if the impedance varies around 300 Ohms a balun will bring the impedance close to 50 Ohms. Some designers use a 6:1 balun. I find a 4:1 is all that is necessary if the right spot can be found.

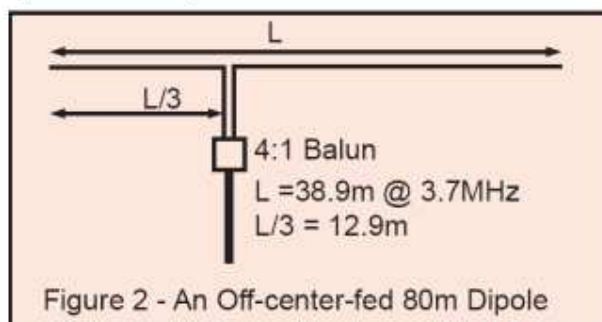
The problem with finding the exact spot off centre is complicated in my view by unpredictable variables. The best that can be achieved is *close* and then practical adjustments have to be made to the antenna. Wire antenna characteristics are always a bit rubbery. You can't take designs out of a book and expect the exact same results in any two locations. This does not matter in practice.

Where exactly we will find 300 Ohms off-centre is dependent on the height above

ground, type of ground, other nearby antennas or objects, wire diameter etc.

So what is the correct distance off centre? Well it is not possible to give an exact distance. For a dipole about 10-15 metres above ground the distance from the centre to the 300 Ohm feedpoint is between 30-35% of the length of the antenna. Or 15-17.5% off-centre. Middle ground is very close to 33.3% from one end. In other words the best place to start is to place the feedpoint 1/3rd of the antenna length from one end. I stick to these dimensions as its easy and very close to ideal and we have a 1/3 – 2/3 antenna.

Figure 2 shows the dimensions of an OCF dipole for 80 metres. The impedance one third of the way from the end should be between 200 and 400 Ohms and of course resistive.



Note: When on 80 metres I operate usually much lower down than 3.7 MHz and in fact the SWR is very flat even if you vary these dimensions by 2-400 mm. I have found that a good, neat, and easy to remember size for an 80 metre OCF is 27 metres one side and 13.5 metres the other. I use 1.25mm galvanised iron wire because it cheap, strong, hard to see and is stretch resistant. However you can use any wire that you like.

Once up you can test measure the SWR on 80 metres and adjust the length by adding or subtracting to both sides. You are adjusting for minimum SWR *not* 1:1 SWR.

A ordinary centre-fed-dipole has a low impedance at the resonant frequency and at *odd multiples* of that frequency. A centre fed dipole resonant on 7 MHz will also have a current loop (a current maximum) or low impedance at the *third* harmonic on 21 MHz.

If you are going to use a centre fed dipole on multiple bands you really need to cope with high SWR and use an parallel wire feeder to minimise transmission line loss.

On the other hand an off-center-fed-dipole fed 1/3rd the length from one end will have *about* 300 Ohms impedance at the resonant frequency and at all *even* harmonics. The antenna in figure 2 is resonant on 80 metres and has a feedpoint impedance of *about* 200-300 Ohms which is transformed to be close to 50 Ohms by the 4:1 balun. This dipole also has roughly the same input impedance on 80, 40, 20, 10 and 6 metres. Pretty good eh!

Now that's a far more useful antenna. If adjusted correctly you can easily get five bands of operation from the one antenna with little or no tuning. A tuning unit will allow operation on other bands as well but the SWR will be quite high on some resulting in increased feedline loss.

Looking at current distribution

Figure 3 shows a very useful and simple technique for visualising the impedance at different places on any antenna. The

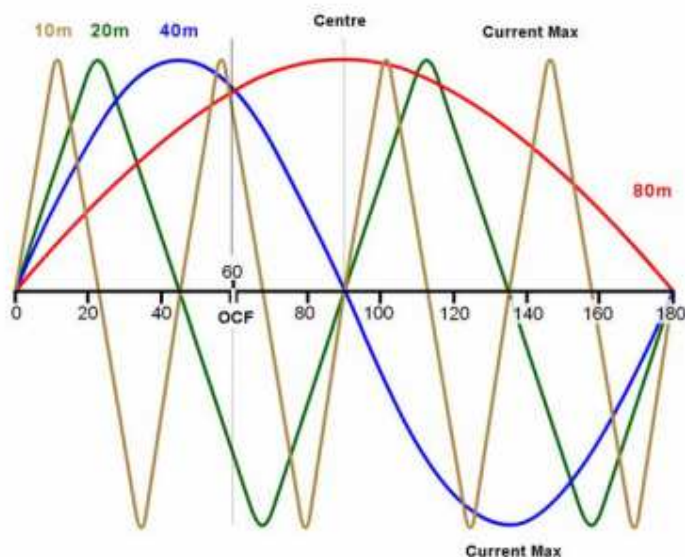


Figure 3. - A Half wavelength antenna fed at 60 degrees

horizontal line in figure 3 represents a half wave antenna. I have marked off the length of the antenna in degrees from 0-180.

The antenna is resonant on the 80 metre band. Most of us are very familiar with the current distribution of a halfwave dipole shown in **red**. Have a look at figure 3 and ignore all except the red curve and you will see the current distribution of any half wave antenna.

As you would expect the current is maximum in the centre (90 degrees) and minimum at each end (0 and 180 degrees).

There is no need to show the voltage distribution. If we did we would draw another set of curves 90 degrees out of phase with those shown.

The current and voltage distribution of this half wave antenna is the same no matter where we attach the feedline. Whether we fed the antenna at the centre, the end or somewhere else in between the current and voltage distribution will be the same as that shown in **figure 3**.

Where the current is maximum the impedance is minimum. The more current the lower the impedance. If we connected to this dipole in the centre (90 degrees) we are connecting at a high current point and therefore a low impedance (from $Z=E/I$). The typical impedance at the centre of a resonant half wave dipole is low – about 70 Ohms.

If we were to connect a typical low impedance feeder to either end (at the low current points) where the impedance is high we would need to use some sort of impedance matching device. For example the matching section of a J-pole allows us to connect a coaxial line to the high impedance end of a halfwave antenna.

Suppose we were to use this 80 metre dipole in figure 3 on 40 metres. The current distribution for 40 metres is shown in **blue**. We get a full cycle of current distribution because the antenna is now a full wavelength.

Notice how the current at the centre (90 degrees) of the antenna on 40 metres is now at minimum. The impedance will be high, indeed very high, this dipole would not work on 40 metres unless we had a special matching system or tuned feeders. This antenna will *not* have a low impedance at its centre again until we tune it to its third harmonic – that is the 15 metre band (21 MHz).

The principle behind the OCF dipole is to find a compromise point on the antenna where the impedance is low enough to connect our feeder – which is usually coaxial line **and** operate on multiple bands.

With the OCF we place the feedpoint as shown in figure 3 at **60 degrees** from one end. Have a look at the amount of antenna current

at 60 degrees for the 80, 40, 20 and 10 metre bands.

The current is not maximum for any of the above bands but the current is **high** and about the **same** value for all bands. This means the impedance on 80, 40, 20 and 10 is about the same. The impedance is *theoretically* about 300 Ohms. It is not bad on 6 metres either though this is not shown. In practice the actual impedance range will vary between 200 and 400 Ohms across the mentioned bands. Now that's a manageable impedance.

With a balun (either 4:1 or 6:1) connected at the feedpoint we will get multiband operation with little and often no tuning at the transmitter.

A balun at the feedpoint prevents feeder radiation and transforms the impedance to a lower value close to our coaxial transmission line. Even if the impedance is not 300 Ohms the use of a balun to transform by a factor of 6:1 reduces the impedance error by a factor of 6. Suppose we have exactly 300 Ohms on any band, this will be transformed by a 6:1 balun to 50 Ohms and the SWR is 1:1. What if for some reason the impedance is high, say 400 Ohms. The balun will transform the 400 Ohm-too-high impedance to $400 \div 6 = 66.7$ Ohms. Wow!

Who cares. It's going to work and work well at 66.7 Ohms as the SWR with 50 Ohm line will only be $66.7 \div 50 = 1.3:1$. If the off-centre impedance was out in the opposite direction – say 200 Ohms -then this is transformed by the balun to 33.3 Ohms which is an SWR of 1.5:1 on a 50 Ohm line. Transmission line baluns can tolerate impedance aberrations of this scale.

As mentioned I prefer to use a 4:1 balun as it is a simpler and more light weight balun.

Performance of an OCF

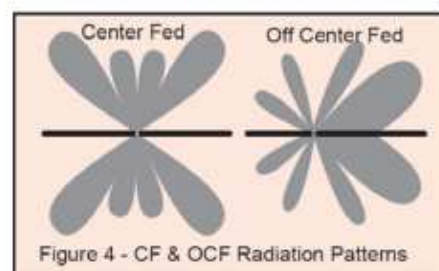
The OCF dipole is a good non compromise antenna on its even harmonics. I have heard arguments about how it compares to a conventional dipole. Is it better in terms of antenna gain or radiation pattern compared to a conventional dipole?

Well the OCF is a halfwave dipole on the lowest band of operation. Our OCF dipole on 80 metres will work as well and have *exactly* the same characteristic as any dipole on 80 metres

On the higher harmonics the OCF will become a progressively longer antenna. On 40 metres our OCF will be a full wavelength. On 20 metres two wavelengths and on 10 metres it will be a full four wavelengths. The longer an antenna becomes the more lobes it will have.

The left side of **figure 4** shows a centre fed two wavelength dipole and its radiation pattern. There are more pronounced lobes on

this antenna but it is still essentially bidirectional. There are four main lobes. The



same antenna at double the frequency would be four wavelengths.

More minor lobes will appear in the centre and the four major lobes will drop down closer to the line of the antenna. In other words the antenna becomes increasingly directional towards the ends. Though this is somewhat exaggerated in the diagram.

When we feed such an antenna off centre there is a tendency for the radiation pattern to become stronger towards the *long* side of the antenna. The longer the antenna the more pronounced is the towards-one-end directivity.

So theoretically our OCF antenna will become slightly directional towards the longer end. However due to other reflections this may not be at all obvious to the user.

Essentially an OCF is no better than a centre fed dipole. The advantage of the OCF is easier lower loss multiband operation on the even harmonics.

The losses are lower because the lower overall SWR means less feedline loss. This antenna is resonant on its harmonics. An SWR is acceptable up to 2.5:1 on typical coaxial runs. Typically though this antenna will achieve an SWR of between 1.5:1 and 2:1 on most bands and this is great – even 2.5:1 is good but you will need an ATU depending on the type of rig you use. Older radio's with output tuning will handle this SWR.

There are some bands – for example 30 metres (10.5MHz) where a low current (and high voltage) will appear at the 60 degree feedpoint. Could you use this antenna on 30 metres with matching? Well yes you could but you can expect the balun not to work well or at all under high SWR. You can expect balun and feedline losses to be high(er). You can expect feedline radiation. If you are okay with all of that then try it out.

The Carolina Windom!

There is a variation of the Windom and OCF called a Carolina Windom. This antenna is much the same as that shown in figure 2. However with the Carolina Windom there is deliberate feeder radiation! I believe this is achieved by the balun at the feedpoint not doing what baluns are meant to do! That is prevent feeder radiation. With the Carolina

Windom it appears that some feeder radiation is desired. That is some radiation from the feeder permitted or deliberate! Consequently the radiation pattern is modified from that of a dipole and allegedly this is an advantage on some communication circuits. I am sceptical. The Carolina Windom has a additional current choke balun on the coax prior to entry into the shack to keep RF out of the station. This is evidence that the balun is not effective.

A Balun for the OCF

Because the OCF is not fed at the centre the RF impedance path for each side of the antenna is different – that is – the currents on each side will be unequal. Knowing the impedance is around 300 Ohms one could be tempted to feed the antenna with 300 Ohm ribbon.

Indeed this would work and may work well but it is no longer an OCF dipole. Because the OCF has unequal impedance each side of the feedpoint then a balanced feeder would become unbalanced and become a radiator! With coaxial cable this also means that antenna current can flow on the outside of the feeder and produce radiation. Feeder radiation is undesirable for many reasons and in particular the increased potential for overload to neighbouring equipment (including your neighbours). In order to prevent it we need to use a balun at the feedpoint of the OCF.

Which balun to use?

Well depending on which author you read you often get a different answer. First the impedance ratio seems to vary a lot. A 4:1 balun on the OCF is common. Some commercial OCF's use a 6:1 and there are reports of 9:1 baluns being used.

As mentioned the impedance of an OCF can be expected to vary between 200 to 400 Ohms. I think the optimum balun is a 6:1. However I have used a 4:1 balun and favour it due to its lighter weight. A 4:1 can be strung in mid-air with the dipole tied off at each end. The 6:1 balun that I have used comprised of two 4:1 Guanella baluns configured to give a 6:1 impedance transformation. In my view Guanella Baluns withstand higher deviations in impedance and SWR than Ruthroff baluns.

A 6:1 Balun

Whilst not the only method, it is easy to make a 6:1 Balun from two 4:1 Baluns. The same method can be used in other applications and other impedance transformations so it is worth having a close look at the technique.

Figure 5 shows the block diagram of the method. Here we see two 4:1 Guanella type transmission line baluns (I will show you how to build these devices shortly). In our case they would be transmission line baluns but for other applications they could be other types of

devices. We want an impedance transformation of 6:1 (or 1:6). To connect a 50 Ohm coaxial line to a feedpoint on the OCF of about 300 Ohms.

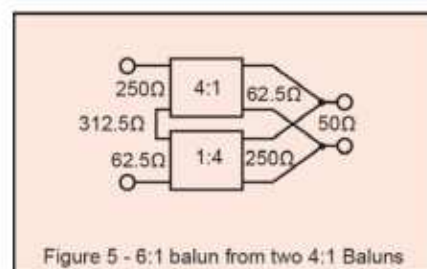


Figure 5 - 6:1 balun from two 4:1 Baluns

A transmission line balun designed for the impedance ratio 100:25 would not work as well (if at all) in a network with 200 and 50 Ohm impedances even though the ratio is the same.

The exact ratio of the design in figure 5 is 312.5 to 50 or 6.25:1. For practical purposes this is 6:1. Each of the 4:1 baluns is a Guanella balun. Each balun should be made from two transmission lines with a characteristic impedance which is the geometric mean of the input and output impedance for that balun.

The optimum impedance for the lines making up each balun is then $Z_{opt} = \sqrt{250 \times 62.5} = 125$ Ohms. Each balun should be made from 125 Ohm bifilar windings on a toroid former with a permeability of around 125-250.

So how do these two baluns as shown in figure 5 produce a 6:1 balun? Each balun is identical and has an impedance transformation of 250:62.5. Notice on the left hand side how the two baluns are connected in series. The 250 Ohms of the top balun is in series with the 62.5 Ohms of the bottom balun. This gives an impedance on the left side of $250 + 62.5 = 312.5$ Ohms.

On the right hand side the two baluns are connected in parallel. Now 250 Ohms in parallel with 62.5 Ohms is 50 Ohms.

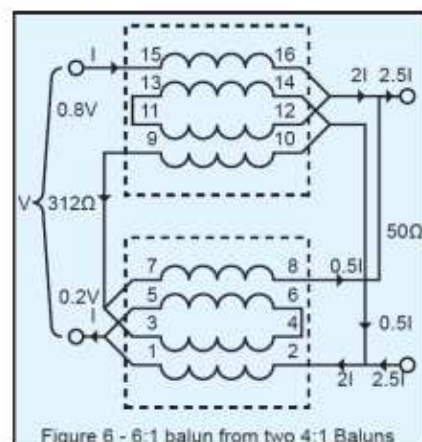


Figure 6 - 6:1 balun from two 4:1 Baluns

The block diagram of figure 5 I hope helps make this easier to visualise. **Figure 6** is the

full schematic diagram showing the transmission lines that make up the two 4:1 baluns and how they are connected to produce a 6:1

The relative currents and voltages are shown on figure 6 for those that want to look at the operation a bit deeper. The top balun is a 4:1 from left to right. An impedance step down of 4 will produce a current increase (step up) at the output by a factor of 2.

The current (and voltage) ratio is equal to the square root of the impedance ratio. So if the input to the top balun is taken as 'I' as shown then the output current that this balun contributes to the load will be '2I'.

The bottom balun is connected as a 1:4. The output current that this balun contributes to the load is 0.5I. The total current is then '2.5I' for an input current of 'I'. The impedance ratio is then $2.5^2 = 6.25$ which for practical purposes is close enough to 6:1.

As you can see a 6:1 Guanella balun is a rather complicated balun. Its also heavy. For this reason I make a small compromise and settle for a single 4:1 Guanella balun for the OCF dipole. I have no problems with my OCF and a 4:1 balun. My highest SWR is 2:1 on any band. On 80 and 20 it is closer to 1.5:1. Please remember that these are very good Standing Wave ratios for a resonant antenna.

Figure 7 is a photo of a commercially available 4:1 Guanella Balun.

The Australian made XRF-4 (4:1) is a high quality, low loss, Guanella Balun. This balun is also fully encapsulated for superior weather proofing. For more information on this Balun visit - <http://xrf.redirectme.net>



Figure 7. – A commercial 4:1 Balun

Building your own 4:1 Guanella Balun

To make the 4:1 balun you will need some enamelled wire. The impedance of the parallel line used to make this balun is 100 Ohms.

1.0 mm enamelled wire with no spacing provides a characteristic impedance close to 100 Ohms. A wire diameter from 0.8 to 1.2 mm will be adequate for the job. You will need about 3 metres of the wire.

The toroidal core needs to be the correct permeability and the right size to get the required transmission line turns. I suggest an FT-140-61 material. FT (Ferrite Toroid) 140 is about 40mm outside diameter. 61 material has a permeability of 125. Cores with

permeability's between 125 to 250 are the best choice for this balun.



Figure 8 – FT140-61 core plus enamelled wire

The start of a 4:1 Balun is in fact a 1:1 balun. Take about 1.8 metres of wire and fold it in half. You have made a short length of 100 Ohm transmission line. Now mostly using your thumb wind this line around the core. You need 7-8 turns.

You are not winding a transformer. What you are doing is winding a short length of parallel transmission line around a ferrite core. Do not let the wires twist or overlap. Keep the pair of wires close together. These wires are a transmission line. They are not the windings of a transformer. The line should be kept flat and close together otherwise the characteristic impedance will alter.



Figure 9 – A 1:1 Guanella Balun



Figure 10 – Side view of 1:1 Balun

You do not want the parallel line to drift apart with handling. To prevent this you could use cable ties to hold the line together. My preferred method is to tack the line in position on the toroid with spots of Araldite. A hot glue gun would work just as well.

You have now made a 1:1 balun on one side of the toroid. The next step is to make another 1:1 balun on the other side of the toroid as shown in **figure 11**.



Figure 11 – two 1:1 Guanella Baluns

You end up with four wires in each end of the toroid as shown. What you have is two one hundred Ohm transmission lines on the core.

These lines are parallel connected on one side to give an impedance of 50 Ohms. On the other side the two lines are connected in series to give an impedance of 200 Ohms. Thus we have a 50 to 200 Ohm Guanella balun.

On one side of this balun you will be connecting your 50 Ohm line and the other side will go to your OCF dipole. If you were using a standard dipole you would not use this balun, instead you would use a 1:1 Balun made with 50 Ohm coaxial or parallel line. The toroid and the lines of the 4:1 balun cannot take much mechanical stress plus it's a good idea to waterproof the whole lot so we need to house the balun somehow.

The XRF balun shown in figure 7 is fully waterproofed in epoxy resin.

Almost any plastic instrument case mounted on a plastic backing board will do. Plastic sheets can be obtained easily and cheaply by purchasing plastic cutting board. I purchased a set of five boards for \$12 which provides enough plastic sheet to make 12 Baluns.

The photo in **Figure 12** shows how the plastic sheet is cut to fit the size of the box you have. The sheet is very easy to cut using a hack saw and a jig saw is even easier. The sheet is extended away from the box at the top and has holes drilled for the dipole wire connection.

The box shown is a little expensive (about \$7). A box which is designed to be mounted on to a flat surface can be purchased from a parts suppliers for about \$5-6 An SO-239 Socket has been mounted on one side of the box for the 50 Ohm cable connection. An alternative is to have the coaxial cable go straight to the low impedance side of the balun and fix it to the cutting board with at least 3 cable ties.



Figure 12 – Box with backing board.

An alternative to the backing board shown in figures 11 & 12 is to use eye bolts as shown on the XRF 4:1 balun.

If you are going to make a mistake in the construction of the balun it will be in the connection of the two transmission lines at each end. On one side the two 100Ω lines are connect in series (the high impedance antenna side of 200Ω) and on the other side the two 100Ω lines are connected in parallel (the low impedance 50Ω line side)



Figure 13 – The mounted 4:1 Balun – consider using eye bolts instead of the backing board.

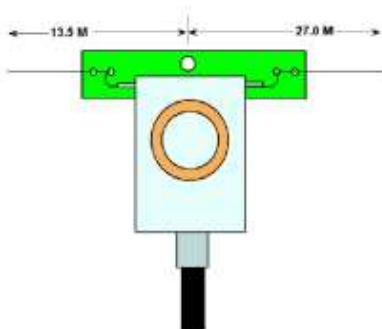
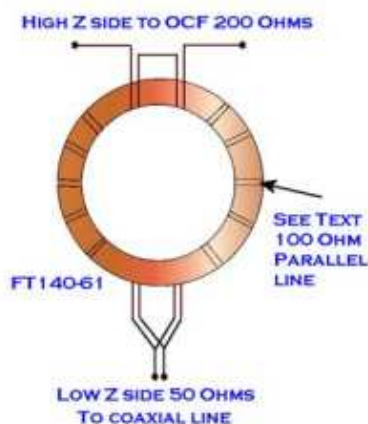


Figure 14 – Antenna dimensions

To make this a little clearer refer to **Figure 15** below. Here you can clearly see the series connection on the high impedance side (that goes to the antenna) and the parallel connection on the low impedance side.



Running the antenna wire

Many of us are limited by the height we can have our antenna and often, on 80 metres, we are pressed for space. The overall length of my OCF for 80M is 40.5 metres (27 + 13.5). I have a straight run at about 10 metres height.

However you can treat the OCF like any halfwave horizontal dipole and bend the legs in various configurations as shown in **Figure 16**. If it is difficult for you to get height consider the inverted "V" configuration. It is the centre of the antenna (where most of the radiation occurs) that should be as high possible. The ends can be brought lower down and terminated through insulators to a building, pole or fence line.

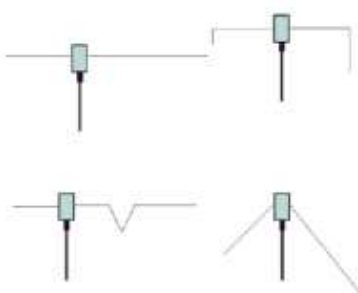


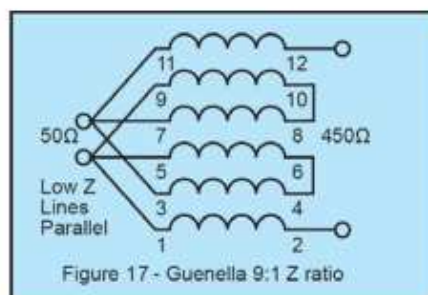
Figure 16 – Running the antenna wire

A bit more about Balun's

Just to round off I would like to talk a little more about baluns. I don't recommend a 9:1 balun for the OCF antenna however I thought I might include the circuit diagram of a 9:1 Guanella balun since we have already covered the 1:1, 4:1 and 6:1. May as well finish off with the 9:1 just for completeness.

This may also help consolidate how these and other transmission lines baluns really work as well.

Figure 17 is the schematic diagram of a 9:1 Guanella balun.



Now figure 17 does look a bit complicated but please take the time to have a good look at it. Recall how the 4:1 balun was simply two 100 ohm transmission lines on a toroid. Series connected on one side to give 50 Ohms and parallel connected on the other to give 200 Ohms.

In figure 17 we have three transmission lines. 1-3 on the left goes to 2-4 on the right – that's one transmission line. This 9:1 balun transforms 450 to 50 Ohms. The geometric mean of these two impedances is $\text{SQRT}(450 \times 50) = 150 \text{ Ohms}$. So you would have to use the appropriate wire size and perhaps adjust the spacing to make three parallel lines each have a characteristic impedance (Z_0) of 150 Ohms. You can use the standard equation for calculating the Z_0 of a parallel line. The two wires could be held the correct distance apart by hot glue or sleeving before you wind them on the toroid.

On the right hand side the three lines are in series to give 450 Ohms. On the left hand side the three 150 Ohms lines are paralleled to give 50 Ohms. If your three lines were not 150 Ohms you would still have a 9:1 balun it would just not be 450:50 – the 9:1 ratio would be the same but the input and output impedances would vary accordingly to the characteristic impedance of the lines you use. By the way you can use coaxial cable to make these baluns. However its difficult to get a broad range of impedances with coaxial cable. The most common impedances for cables are 50, 75 and 90 Ohms.

I hope that's put to bed once and for all that transmission line baluns, Guanella (current) and Ruthroff (voltage), are **not** transformers.

Properly wound baluns such as those discussed are very efficient devices. Guanella (and Ruthroff) baluns are **not** conventional (mutually coupled) transformers. There is **no** primary or secondary. There is **no** turns ratio. There is **no** magnetic coupling between the windings. The Guanella balun described should have an efficiency of around 97% or more. So almost no power is dissipated in the balun. The wire size matters. There is a right size and bigger is not better. Remember you are making two transmission lines on the toroid not a transformer. Because of the high efficiency (low loss) this balun should handle up to 1000 watts of power.

As far as the forward power to the antenna is concerned there is **no** ferrite core. This is because we have transmission "through two transmission lines". There is no external flux around transmission lines. However if the antenna is unbalanced there will be leakage or common mode current flow through the balun. These currents are not transmission line mode currents. These currents will see a choking reactance presented by the balun and be stopped or significantly reduced. These leakage currents if extremely excessive can cause heating of the balun (but you have probably got a serious problem that you need to fix). Very high SWR can cause voltage dielectric loss and even flashover between the windings. Again this would indicate a more serious problem with the antenna.

Have fun with your OCF-dipole.

73 Ron

ron@radioelectronicschool.com
<http://www.radioelectronicschool.com>
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BLAST FROM THE PAST

OLD PROPAGATOR MEMORIES

POST BOX "THE ILLAWARRA AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY Inc"
PO Box 1838, Wollongong, 2500.

REPEATERS	VK2RUW	29.620	Voice	Mt Murray/Knights Hill (off air)
	VK2RUW	144.775	Packet (ROSE)	Knights Hill
	VK2RAW	146.850	Voice	Mt Murray
	VK2RIL	147.275	Voice/RTTY	Sublime Pt
	VK2RAW	147.575	Packet (NetRom)	Mt Murray (Off air)
	VK2RUW	438.225	Voice	Knights Hill
	VK2RIL	438.725	Voice/RTTY	Sublime Pt

BROADCASTS - The Wireless Institute of Australia, N.S.W Division broadcast is relayed to 29.620 MHz and 146.850 MHz at 10.45am and 7.15pm each Sunday. Callbacks after the broadcast. RTTY broadcast in the week before the Club meeting, Sunday evening, 6:45pm on 147.275 MHz, relayed onto 3.618 MHz +/- QRM and 29.620 MHz, with callbacks immediately after.

CLUB NET - There is a club net on 147.275 (VK2RIL) at 19:30, 7.30 pm and 09:30 UTC on Monday evenings. All amateurs are invited to join in and waffle.

NEWS LETTER - The "PROPAGATOR" is published each month to reach all financial members in the week preceding the Club meeting. Articles and letters are always welcome. Commercial advertising is \$60 per ad per year, member's classifieds are free. See Peter VK2FPN for details.

★ **MEMBERSHIP** - \$20.00 P.A, concessions \$15.00 P.A, expiring immediately after the Annual General Meeting in July.

LAWRENCE HARGREAVE AWARD - VK stations require 10 contacts with IARS members. Overseas stations require 5 contacts. One contact with the Club station VK2AMW is suitable. Details of contacts are to be sent to the Club secretary.

***** COMMITTEE *****

PRESIDENT	VK2KWG	Ken Grimm
VICE PRES	VK2XQX	Simon Ferrie
SECRETARY	VK2UR	Ron Hanks 84-2691
ASSIST SEC	VK2SRB	Robert Bonella
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ASSIST TREAS	VK2GTJ	T. Jepson
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	VK2OB	Keith Curle
		VK2CAG - Graeme Dowse

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Licensed
Electrical Contractor
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- Hot water heaters (new heaters installed, elements, thermostats and relief valves replaced, off-peak conversions)
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Note : The IARS membership fees have not changed much in 30 years, only \$25 now, bargain of a lifetime

If you are not a financial IARS member, now is the time  See website link for more info

https://www.iars.org.au/?page_id=47

MORSE CODE

The battle has been raging for quite a while now. The pros and cons each offer valid points for the removal or retention of Morse as a requirement for a Full Call License.

I am not going say here whether it should go or stay, but I do hope that when those that are delegated to speak on our behalves to the relevant bodies, have a balanced and fair representation of the amateur fraternity to take with them.

Before the next WARC comes up I hope that the club will be asked what kind of for and against we have. To give the committee an idea would you please read the following carefully:-

a) If you think that Morse should be retained as a requirement, please contact Brian VK2UBF on Telephone (042)672296 or 146.850 or 438.225.

b) If you think that Morse should be dropped as a requirement, please contact Simon VK2XQX on Telephone (042)836107 or 146.850 or 438.225.

The number of responses in total versus the number of club members will be assessed to see if it is a representative number.

CAVIONS IS IT GOING ?

You have probably heard the talk that Cavions was being sold. Well as I write this the keys have already changed hands. The new owners, Alex and Rosanne Bortignon said that they would continue the fine tradition set up by Fred. They are thinking of moving the Electronic Shack from the back to the front and having it open 6 days instead of only 1. I was also told that they are keen to get more preloved goodies that we all like to poke thru. They will be having a bit of a clean out in the next month, so it might be time to drop in and say hello. Never know what you'll find when they start moving stuff around. For the phone number and address, see the add in this newsletter.

I am sure next time you speak to Simon VK2XQX, we will have to thank him for making it easy for us newbies to the hobby, no morse LOL ☺

~~~~~  
Will share more oldies next month

# AR NEWS



## AGM 2023

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of The Wireless Institute of Australia will be held on Saturday 13th May 2023 at 10.30am Australian Eastern Standard Time. The Annual General Meeting will be a Hybrid event which can be attended either in person or by video conference. The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Ann Harding Conference Centre, University of Canberra, Bruce in the ACT. The event can also be viewed on an internet streaming platform.

For more information, please use this link ..... <https://www.wia.org.au/newsevents/news/2023/20230421-1/index.php>



### Special Event Callsigns Issued



#### **VI2023HRH**

In celebration of the coronation of His Majesty King Charles III on the 6th of May 2023  
Event duration May 1st until May 31st 2023

#### **VK90AR** for Amateur Radio Magazine

In October 2023, this year, the WIA will be celebrating 90 years of continuous publishing of Amateur Radio Magazine, the official journal of the Wireless Institute of Australia.

The WIA will be running a commemoration activity celebrating this milestone from 1st March until Dec 31st 2023

#### **VK100ZL**

On April 26th this year, it will be 100 years since the first amateur radio contact between New Zealand and Australia was made, between Frank Bell of Shag Valley Station, Waihemo in Otago and Charles Maclurcan, 2CM in Sydney.

This is a significant event in Amateur radio in which NZART (New Zealand) and WIA will be jointly celebrating. WIA will be running a commemoration activity contest from April 26th until July 25th 2023 to coincide with the ZL100 callsign activities from NZART.

To book an operational timeslot for either of the Special Event Callsigns, please use the WIA website online booking portal, nominating your WIA affiliated club to register.

For more information, please use this link ..... <https://www.wia.org.au/newsevents/news/2023/20230413-1/index.php>

Report from Second Conference Preparatory Meeting, Geneva. (CPM23-2)



The Second Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM23-2) for WRC-23 is underway in Geneva, Switzerland. CPM23-2 is an important step on work towards WRC-23 which will be held in Dubai later this year.

The purpose of CPM23-2 is to refine the texts and regulatory proposals that will be the basis of discussion and decisions at WRC-23.

There are several WRC-23 Agenda Items of concern to amateurs and the IARU and various national amateur radio societies have delegates present at CPM23-2 to express the view of the amateurs at the meeting. Arguably, the main issue for amateurs is agenda item 9.1b which concerns our 23 cm band.

The operative part of WRC-19 Resolution 774 states:

“... to perform a detailed review of the different systems and applications used in the amateur service and amateur-satellite service allocations in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz;  
...taking into account the results of the above review, to study possible technical and operational measures to ensure the protection of RNSS (space-to-Earth) receivers from the amateur and amateur-satellite services in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz, without considering the removal of these amateur and amateur-satellite service allocations ...”

For more information, please use this link ..... <https://www.wia.org.au/newsevents/news/2023/20230404-1/index.php>

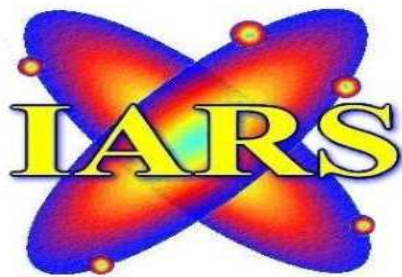


The Electron Devices Society has decided to celebrate the year 2022-2023 as the 75th Anniversary of the Transistor. As the history of this invention and of its consequences is much more involved and interesting, it is imperative that the leading EDS Luminaries share the scientific & technological developments which took place in the last 75 years, with the current generation of researchers. Popularizing talks at Conferences and Mini-Colloquia, Technical Articles in the EDS Newsletter, Webinar Series shall be a part of the various activities undertaken by “75th Anniversary of the Transistor Adhoc Committee” with an aim to provide technical information and education to enlighten EDS members. This shall be a mark of tribute to the men and women who have contributed to the Transistor Story – Discovery, Development, and Applications which has had a lasting impact on people's lives and has benefited mankind where it serves good in social relations, caring for the Earth, science, technology, engineering, and economy.

Link here ..... <https://eds.ieee.org/about-eds/75th-anniversary-of-the-transistor>

**AND** Surprisingly enough, we have another 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary ☺ >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>





The Illawarra Amateur Radio Society is turning 75 years young this year, and to celebrate this, we are having a field weekend on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> July 2023 at our Penrose site.

We are planning to have a fantastic weekend with a BBQ, Fox hunt and, it will coincide with the WIA Trans-Tasman Low Band contest on the 15<sup>th</sup> July 2023, perfect timing 😊

#### Some interesting IARS history .....

Howard Booth, VK2AMD, was the Inaugural President of the first radio club in Wollongong, In those days known as “The Wollongong Amateur Radio Club”. Howard Booth was brought up in the city of Sheffield, South Yorkshire, England, where he and his family lived up until the time that he, his wife and two sons emigrated to Australia – arriving in Wollongong in May 1948.



Howard had been interested in radio as a hobby since his tender years. He sat for and passed an examination in Morse Code at 20 WPM, (which was required before he could qualify for an Amateur Licence at that time) on 26th January 1923 – ie: at the age of 14 years! Shortly after Howard and his family settled in the city he was approached by some of the (very few) local Radio Amateurs (of which one, Greville Dennys – an army officer- who was known to have held the callsign VK2UK), and was asked if he would form a club covering Amateur Radio activities in the area.

Meetings of the Wollongong Amateur Radio Club subsequently commenced at the Technical College in Gladstone Avenue in June 1948 – with Howard as Founding President. As was usual in those days, the construction of a Club Station was made an early priority.

In 1962 the club was reformed and then the name was change to the Illawarra Amateur Radio Society. It was incorporated in 1984.

More info can be found here [https://www.iars.org.au/?page\\_id=43](https://www.iars.org.au/?page_id=43)

# Upcoming Contests

Next upcoming contest is the Harry Angel Sprint



Date for the next Harry Angel:- Saturday May 6th 2023

For more information use this link :- <http://www.wia.org.au/members/contests/harryangel/>

## Upcoming meeting presentations .....

- May 2023 : Mal VK2DXM, SDR using the software on your PC.
- June 2023 : **Hands on use** of signal generators, oscilloscopes and spectrum analysers to test and setup filters and cavities ..... and have fun
- July 2023 : Show and Tell with a prize for the most interesting.  
(not necessarily the best presented)
- August 2023 : IARS AGM, with a chinwag and Christmas in July August, possibly plum pudding.

This Propagator is **your** newsletter, it lets **you** know what's happening with your society, including some info thrown in for your enjoyment of course 😊.

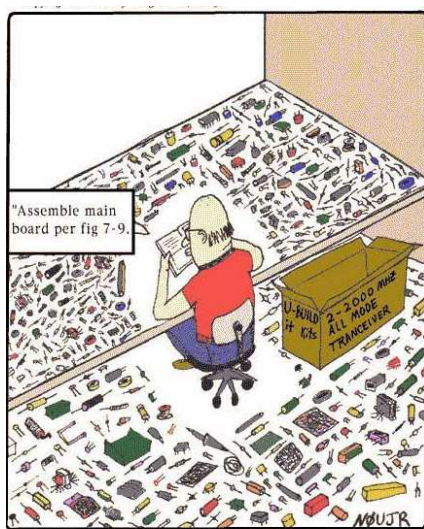
**The published content is only as good as the information sent to us.**

The **IARS needs YOUR input and support**, any technical items, amateur radio news, any projects you would like to share, in fact any AR related goings on is welcomed.

Feedback is also very important for us as it helps maintain a good read, if you would like to see more of something, or would like to see a subject added. Please let us know , [secretary@iars.org.au](mailto:secretary@iars.org.au)

# Fun Corner

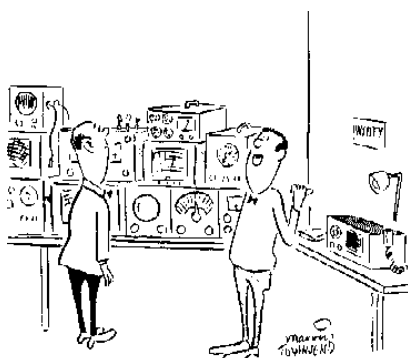
Please send in your funnies to [iars.keithb@gmail.com](mailto:iars.keithb@gmail.com)



Kit fun.



"Hang on a minute Larry...my SWR is jumping...I'm going outside and see what the problem is..."



"My transceiver is over here.  
That's just my testing equipment."



That's all for now, hopefully catch you all at the **Blue Scope visitors centre on the 9th of May 2023**

Stay Safe

**73's**

**Keith VK2KQB**

**IARS Secretary**

**IARS, Amateur Radio in the Illawarra since 1948**