



SOUTHEASTERN DX CLUB

W4NT

HEADQUARTERED IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DX ALERT FREQUENCIES:
 147.500 SIMPLEX
 147.195/R K4SMX (ACCESS TONE: 7)
 147.795/T

FEBRUARY 1988

RAGCHEW FREQUENCIES:
 147.470; 147.520' 147.540

NEXT MEETING TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1988 AT THE DAY'S INN
 ON COPLAND ROAD (JUST INSIDE I-285 AT ROSWELL ROAD)

PRESIDENT:	KEN BYERS, K4TEA	955-5800
VICE PRESIDENT:	DAVE CURRAN, WD4RCO	872-4339
SECRETARY/EDITOR:	SANDI JORGENSEN, KL7JAR	476-1374
TREASURER:	NEIL FOSTER, KC4MJ	449-3340
ACTIVITIES MANAGER:	DAVE THOMPSON, K4JRB	448-0588

ROSTER UPDATE, COUNTRIES NEEDED LISTING AND 1988 DUES ARE DUE!!!

Thank you to everyone who has responded quickly to the club's request for roster update information and payment of 1988 SEDXC membership dues. Your fast response makes Carl's (WB4ZNH) job of preparing the new roster much more civilized. To those of you who have forgotten this paperwork, please take a minute (like today) and send it in before the February 29th deadline. It will be very much appreciated by those who work on this task and prevent their burning the midnight oil to meet printing deadlines.

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CO 160-METER CONTEST UPDATE

The band was aroar with "599 GA". Some of the members heard were: KN4B, WB4GNT, N4RJ, W4NT, N4HOH, K4EZ, W4DXI, K4UEE, WA4VDE, N4JF, K4RPK, K4SB, W4DMB, WB4ZNH, WA4CUG, KF4CQ, NV4D, K3KG, W4MGN, W4LVM, KB4IT, W4OWY, KC9BC, K4PI, WB4RNA, W6OKX, WN4KKN, WA4FBH, AND KP2A (K4TEA).

I could have missed some members possibly. Here are some rough scores:

<u>Call</u>	<u>QSO's</u>	<u>Multipliers</u>
KP2A	650	102
N4RJ	701	104
WB4GNT	320	75
K4UEE	260	78
K4PI	720	97
WA4VDE	143	57
W4DXI	263	61

while the antenna may promise excellent gain, the thought of trying to install and match that 600 ohm line to it causes it to be discarded.

With these factors in mind then, I've written a short computer program which should run on just about any computer in use. This program deals only with coaxial line. The program is pretty straight forward and nothing fancy is used, but if you have any difficulty, give me a call. It's based on that old rule of the quarter-wave transformer. Which brings me to my first point: the quarter wave transformer is NOT the rule, it is the EXCEPTION to the rule. This exception occurs ONLY when the impedance to be matched is approximately twice that of the coaxial line used to feed the antenna, AND the matching section impedance is approximately equal between the two. In other words, 50 ohm coax used to feed a RESONATE antenna of about 100 ohms impedance would require a matching one-quarter wave transformer (90 electrical degrees) of about 75 ohms. One more thing--the matching section is installed AT the antenna. Super! Big Deal! Yes it is! However, the original RULE from which this case is derived says you may match ANY LOAD impedance with ANY COAX of ANY IMPEDENCE by inserting a SERIES MATCHING COAXIAL TRANSFORMER of the correct length at some point in the line. So, how about if the antenna impedance is about 400 ohms? Fairly typical of some wire antennas. Forget it you say. No, it's really just as easy. Let's say we want to feed this 14 MHz baby with 72 ohm coax. Well, just plug in the figures in your computer program and you'll find that you need a series matching section (transformer) 49.74 degrees long (7 feet, 5.73 inches at 14MHz using 0.77 velocity factor) installed 103.85 degrees (15 feet, 7.34 inches) FROM the feedpoint of the antenna. In others words, connect 15 feet 7 inches of 72 ohm coax to the antenna feedpoint, (and use a 1:1 balun if it's a balanced load) put a coax connector on the other end, and then install your series transformer at that point using 25 ohm coax, and finish out the run to the shack with regular 72 ohm line. Whoops....here's the catch. That 25 ohm figure is NOT a typo, and of course you say there ain't no such animal. Wrong. Try figuring out for yourself the impedance presented by two equal length sections of 50 ohm coax which are PARALLELD by the use of two "T" connectors. 25 ohms you say? Right on! Ohms Law applies to ALL resistances. A perfect match. 1.00:1..not bad..and everyone, including your ALPHA and ICOM is happy. Of course, you could also use coax with an impedance of 169 ohms or greater. Now you're really laughing, but have you ever considered the resultant impedance that would occur if you used 52 ohm coax and a 4:1 balun on each end? Unless my limited math fails me, the result is greater than 169 ohms. So, to point two. Coax does come in various impedences including 50, 72, 90, 100, and 150 ohms. And you can parallel 52 and 72 ohm coax to get 30 ohm coax, 50 ohm coax to get 25 ohm coax, and use various baluns to up the figures to just about anything you need. So, it's not as bad as you think. And remember the program will always give you two choices; in the case just mentioned, either 25 ohms or less, or 169 ohms or greater (what a choice!!). But it WILL do the job, and it WILL change that original 6+:1 SWR to a beautiful flat line.

Now, one more case which is representative of many antennas. Let's say we have a 14MHz antenna with a feed impedance of about 19 ohms typical of any beam of three or more elements, and many of the 80- and 160-meter antennas we use. We want to feed this monster with 52 ohms coax. Well, we could use a "T" or Gamma match, or Beta to get rid of that 2.71:1 SWR, OR, we can fire up our box, input the figures, and discover that a series transformer of 9 feet 10 inches made of 90 ohm coax installed 15 feet 1 inch from the antenna load will do the trick. The SWR is 1:1. No tuning, no fuss, no capacitors to weatherproof and it works every time. Now, don't hold me responsible, but you COULD use 72 ohm coax also. It won't be a flat line, but it will be a distinct improvement. You'll have to play with the line to discover where to place the section for minimum SWR, but it will work.

COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR K4SB'S IMPEDENCE CALCULATIONS

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10 CLS:A$="###.##":C=57.2957786666166
20 INPUT"ENTER FREQUENCY IN MHZ. (14.1-28.5- ECT) ";F
30 PRINT:INPUT"ENTER RESISTANCE OF ANTENNA OR LOAD";RL
40 PRINT:INPUT"ENTER CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDENCE OF MAIN TRANSMISSION LINE";Z0
50 INPUT"ENTER VELOCITY FACTOR OF MAIN TRANSMISSION LINE ";VF(1)
60 PRINT:INPUT"ENTER REACTANCE OF ANTENNA OR LOAD";XL
70 SWR$=" :1":SWR=RL/Z0:IF SWR<1THENSWR=Z0/RL
80 Z1=Z0*(SQR(SWR)):Z2=Z0/(SQR(SWR))
90 IFXL<>0THEN130
100 PRINT"PRESENT SWR IS ";:PRINTUSINGA$;SWR;:PRINTSWR$
110 IF SWR<>1THEN130
120 PRINT:PRINT"SWR CANNOT BE IMPROVED. READY FOR NEXT CASE ":GOTO30
130 PRINT:PRINT"THE SERIES MATCHING SECTION MUST BE GREATER THAN ";INT(Z1);" OR"
140 PRINT"LESS THAN ";INT(Z2);" OHMS"
150 PRINT:INPUT"ENTER IMPEDENCE OF SERIES MATCHING SECTION";Z3
160 IF Z3<Z1 AND Z3>Z2 THEN CLS:GOTO 130
180 INPUT"ENTER VELOCITY FACTOR OF SERIES MATCHING SECTION ";VF(2)
190 N=Z3/Z0:ZQ=SQR(Z0*RL)
200 R=RL/Z0:X=XL/Z0:WL=984/F:WA=WL*VF(1):WB=WL*VF(2)
210 ZM=Z3-Z0:IFZM<0THENZM=Z0-Z3
220 IFZM=>5THEN240
230 CLS:PRINT"SPECIAL CASE **** USE QUARTER WAVE TRANSFORMER ***":PRINT:GOTO310
240 B1=((R-1)/(2)+(X/2):B2=(R*((N-1)/N)/(2)):B3=((R-1)/(2):B4=(X/2)
250 B=((B1/(B2-B3-B4))):IFB<0THENB=B/-1
260 B=SQR(B)
270 A1=((N-(R/N))*B)+X:A2=(R+(X*N*B))-1:A=A1/A2
280 L1=ATN(B):L2=ATN(A):LA=L2*C:LB=L1*C
290 IFLA<0THENLA=180+LA
300 AF=(WA*LA)/360:BF=(WB*LB)/360:AI=12*(AF-INT(AF)):BI=12*(BF-INT(BF)):CLS
310 IFZM=>5THEN320ELSELA=0:AF=0:LB=90:BF=WB/4:AI=0:BI=12*(BF-INT(BF))
320 PRINT:PRINT"FREQUENCY";F;"MHZ ** ANTENNA";RL;"OHMS ** REACTANCE ";XL
330 PRINT"MAIN TRANSMISSION LINE ";Z0;" OHMS--VELOCITY FACTOR";VF(1)
340 PRINT"SERIES MATCHING SECTION ";Z3;" OHMS--VELOCITY FACTOR";VF(2):PRINT
350 PRINT"ELECTRICAL LENGTH FROM LOAD TO SERIES SECTION = ";:PRINTUSINGA$;LA;:PR
INT" DEGREES"
360 PRINT:PRINT"DISTANCE FROM LOAD TO SERIES SECTION =";INT(AF);"FEET";:PRINTUSI
NG A$;AI;:PRINT" INCHES"
370 PRINT:PRINT"SERIES SECTION ELECTRICAL LENGTH = ";:PRINTUSINGA$;LB;:PRINT" DE
GREES"
380 PRINT:PRINT"SERIES SECTION LENGTH =";INT(BF);"FEET";:PRINTUSINGA$;BI;:PRINT
" INCHES"
390 PRINT:INPUT"PRESS <N> FOR NEW RUN <P> FOR PRINTED READOUT OR <E> TO EXIT";NE
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400 IFNE$="N"THEN10ELSEIFNE$="P"THEN420
410 IFNE$="E"THENCMD"S"SELSE390
420 LPRINT:LPRINT"FREQUENCY";F;"MHZ ** ANTENNA";RL;"OHMS ** REACTANCE ";XL
430 LPRINT":LPRINT"MAIN TRANSMISSION LINE ";Z0;" OHMS--VELOCITY FACTOR";VF(1)
440 LPRINT":LPRINT"SERIES MATCHING SECTION ";Z3;" OHMS--VELOCITY FACTOR";VF(2)
:LPRINT" "
450 LPRINT"ELECTRICAL LENGTH FROM LOAD TO SERIES SECTION = ";:LPRINTUSINGA$;LA;:
LPRINT" DEGREES"
460 LPRINT":LPRINT"DISTANCE FROM LOAD TO SERIES SECTION =";INT(AF);"FEET";:LPR
INTUSING A$;AI;:LPRINT" INCHES"
470 LPRINT":LPRINT"SERIES SECTION ELECTRICAL LENGTH = ";:LPRINTUSINGA$;LB;:LPR
INT" DEGREES"
480 LPRINT":LPRINT"SERIES SECTION LENGTH =";INT(BF);"FEET";:LPRINTUSINGA$;BI;
:LPRINT" INCHES":CLS:GOTO320

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