W9AD 2 Vertical multi band phase system

The system consists of three main components.

- 1. StackMatch II PLUS to power split and supply 180 degree phase shift. 180 degree phase shifter to feed antenna 1
- 2. Coaxial Phase Shifter
- 3. RATPak controller and StackMatch II controller

The diagram below depicts the setup of this system. The Antennas are usually set up to be 1/4 WL apart at the lowest frequency to be used and are fed with an equal but odd multiple of a 1/4 WL long 50 ohm coax.

The system will produce a broadside pattern and an end fire pattern figure 8 as well as other lobes and nulls in the various directions as you change the combinations. One should model this antenna using EZNEC or some other antenna modeling program to determine the patterns which are available to the user on all bands of use.

A model of the system will allow you to simulate the different coaxial cable delay lines to find out which lengths yield the best pattern for your operation goals.

The multiband verticals can also be selected as a single antenna for omni-directional pattern.

Wiring the system is straightforward. The Stackmatch II PLUS manual will show you how to wire the control wire connections. And operate two antennas either singly, Both IN Phase(BIP), and Both Out of Phase (BOP)

Wire the Ratpack control wires 1 to 1 on the marked terminals from the ratpak controller to the large coaxial phase shifter box. In other words terminals 1,2,3, etc to 1,2,3 etc of both boxes. Also wire up the GND terminals. You will need to also wire in a 13.8V DC source to the controller switch in the shack.





StackMatch II PLUS for power splitting and 180 degree phase shifter



Coaxial Phase Shifter inside Terminal strip to be connected to the RatPak controller terminals numbers as below 1-1 2-2 3-3 4-4 5-5 6-6

Ground ret to Ground return



Phase Shifter – Connect the coaxial cables to upper and lower SO239s as shown 1 out to 1 in etc

Input connector and antenna connectors are on the sides and are marked as such.

Patterns Possible on 80/40 example

Two verticals spaced 66 feet apart and fed with 2 1/4 WL 75 or 50 ohm lines.

EZNEC+

Having modeled the system we recommend that you build 6 (15 degree on 80, which would be 30 degrees on 40) long cables for 80 and 40m use.

Lets say your interested in 75m only. Using RG213 (VF=.666) they would be 6.9 feet long. A total of 6 of them are needed. And when used all together will result in a delay of 41.4 feet which is 90 degrees on 75 meters.

Modeling the array on 80/75 meters shows that the only real useful combinations are:

Both IN Phase (BIP) – StackMatch II selects both antennas, no delay, no 180degree phase shift Both OUT of Phase (- StackMatch II selects both antennas, + 180 degree phase shifter is on Endfire towards element 2 – Stackmatch II selects both antennas, + all 6 delay lines chosen Endfire towards element 1 - Stackmatch II selects both antennas, + all 6 delay lines chosen, + 180 degree shifter on

Modeling the array on 40 meters shows that the only real useful combinations are:

Both In Phase (BIP) - StackMatch II selects both antennas, no delay, no 180degree phase shift Both OUT of Phase (- StackMatch II selects both antennas, + 180 degree phase shifter is on Antenna 2 delayed 90 degrees – StackMatch II selects both antennas and chose 3 delay lines in delay line selector Antenna 1 delayed 90 degrees from antenna 2 – select 180 degree phase shifter from above combination. This will reverse the pattern from the above one.

80/75 meter plots

Fed 90 degrees out of phase the array can be endfire in one direction or the other if the phase shifter is flipped on



Fed both in phase we get a slight oval pattern broadside to the array on 75/80 meters



A 180 degree phase shift caused by powering the two elements both in phase and flipping the 180 degree shifter on



40 Meter Patterns - Both In Phase



Antenna 2 antenna delayed -90 degrees Notice the deep nulls created could be usefull



Antenna 2 delayed 180 degrees



Sidelobe Gain Front/Sidelobe

0.0 dB

