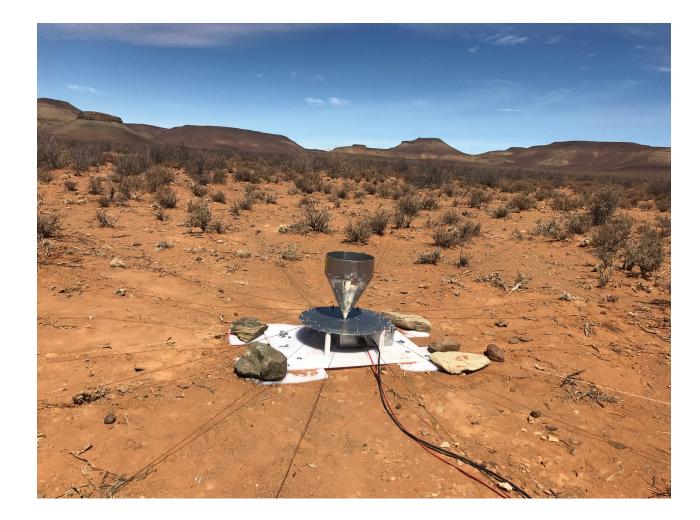
#### Test of long dipole on the soil at Karoo Jeff Peterson, CMU



25 cm antenna March 2019

Next deployment: Bury rf box Place plate at grade. Remove bushes to at least 20 M diameter

16 radials. each 40m long, 1mm bare stranded copper wire, in contact with soil

### Auxiliary Experiment: Place source between two opposite radials and measure S11



Goals:

1) Are 80 M radials long enough?

 Provide "ground truth" data to calibrate simulations.

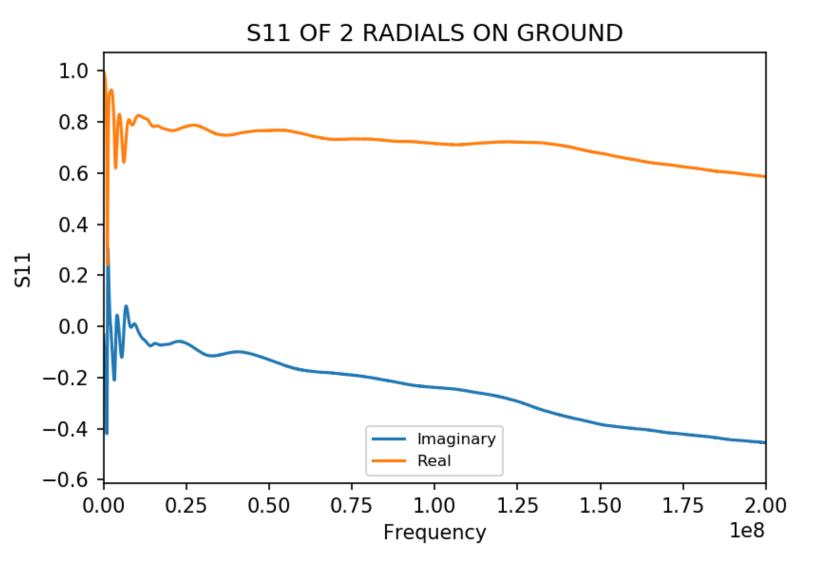
## Radials dodge and jump some 20-50 cm bushes—worst cases shown



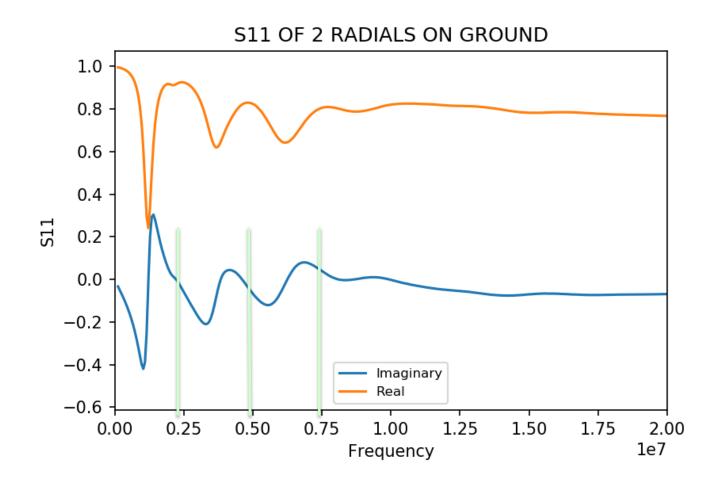




#### Real and Imag of S11



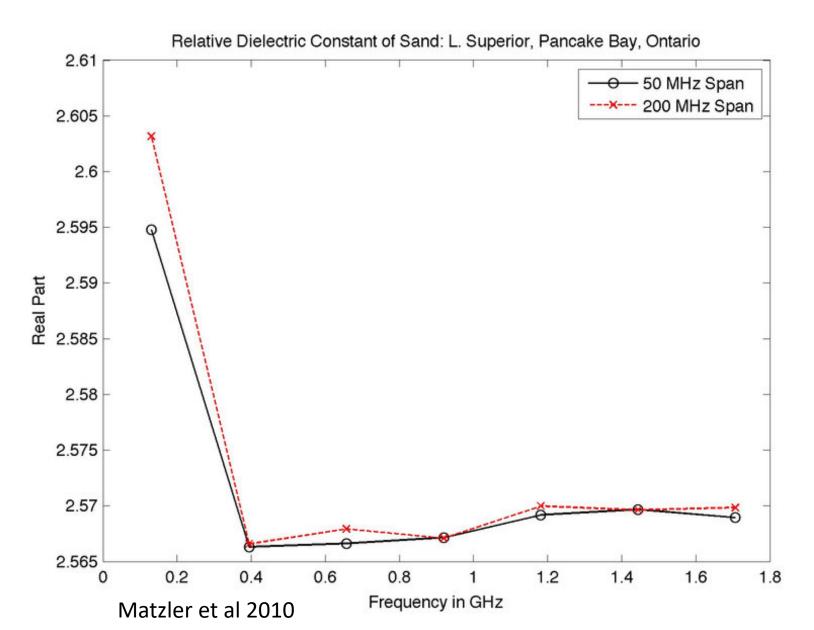
200MHz



20 MHz

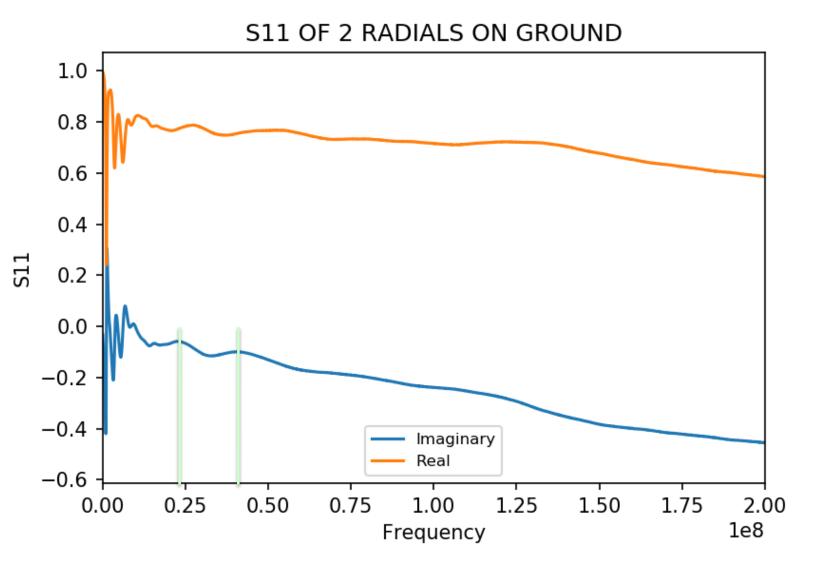
- n \* Lambda = c/2.5Mhz = 120 meter
- Length = 80 m so n\_eff = 1.5,
- permittivity = 2.25
- Only four cycles apparent.
- Exp decay length 1.5 Lambda
- Effective Loss Tangent ~ 0.1
- Wires are easily long enough.
- Any tiny remaining standing wave above 25 MHz can be removed by averaging 2.5 MHz.

#### Is this permittivity reasonable?





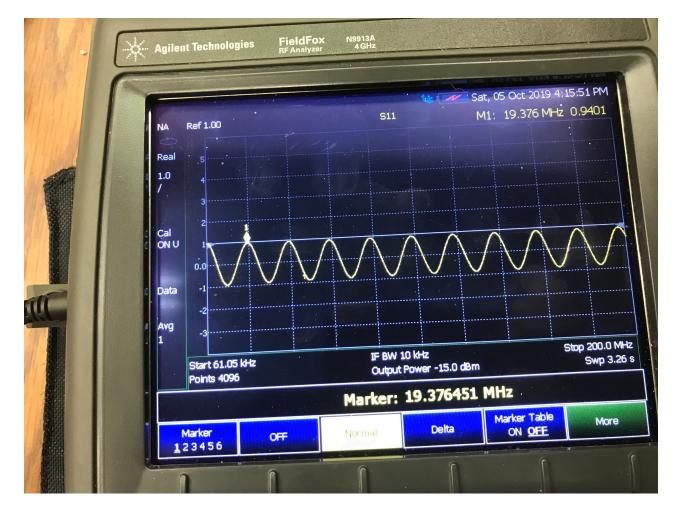
#### Real and Imag of S11



200MHz

- n \* Lambda = c/16Mhz = 19 meter
- Physical distance to reflector: 19 m/ 1.5 = 12.5m
- Cable reflections? (calibration drift)
- Water table?
- Rock layer?
- Experiment designed to expose any radial end issues.
- Vertical antenna contains fields primarily above the soil and drives the radial in common mode rather than differential.

# 10 m cable in lab with open termination. Imag (S11).



- Actions—
- Simulate 80 M dipole on soil and adjust sim Parameters to match measured data.
- Then simulate actual antenna with those soil parameters.
- Next deployment: Place radials on surface of frozen lake?
- Bury RF box
- Eliminate cable when testing 80 M dipole on the soil/ice surface