## OK1DFC Septum feed 1296 – f/D: 0.32 PA0PLY

Using the details given by OK!DFC the size of the feed shall be optimised for the f/D A f/D=0.32 results in a feed dimension of 130x130mm. See below table

Septum feed size	E-H ° for 10 dB beamwidth 154	Optimum for f/D dish		
AxA		Low noise	Max.gain 0,39	
130		0,31		
135	148	0,33	0,41	
140	142	0,35	0,43	
145 x 145	137	0,37	0,45	
150	127	0,41	0,47	

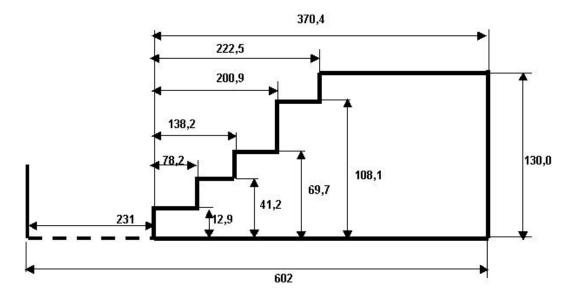
## 2. Table of WG compare beam width 1296 MHz

This feed was constructed using following dimensions:

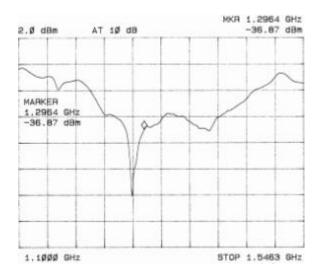
Length:	602mm
Outside:	130 x 130mm
Material:	Aluminium 3mm

Frequency:		1296	MHz	MHz	
alcul of wav	e lenght:	231,481	mm		Lambda
Messe	distance in	n mm			]
А	78,2	2			0,338
в	138,.	2			0,597
С	200,9 Long of tooth		ig of tooth	0,86	
D	222,	5			0,961
Е	370,4	4			1,6
F	18,5	5			0,08
G	41,2	2			0,178
н	69,7	7	Brite of tooth		
L	113,	7			0,491
J	144,9			0,626	
		Messe in mi	n		
tance from ou	tput on feed	and transforme	231	к	1
Distance beetven dipol and rear wall			44	L	0,19
Dipol long			43	м	0,185
Thickness of septum transformer sheet 1,852 No critical paramete					-
	Tota	l of feed lengh	t 602	Total	

## Septum spacer drawing - f/D: 0.32

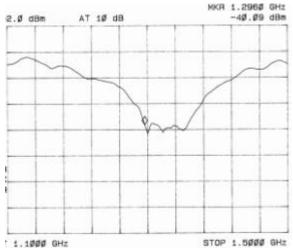






Below graph shows the results for the RX section using above dimensions.

Below graph show the results for the TX section with different dimension for Position of monopole to backwall: 43mm.



From my experience seems the position of the monopole is majorly defining the resonance of the feed while the length and probe can be used to 'fine-tune'.

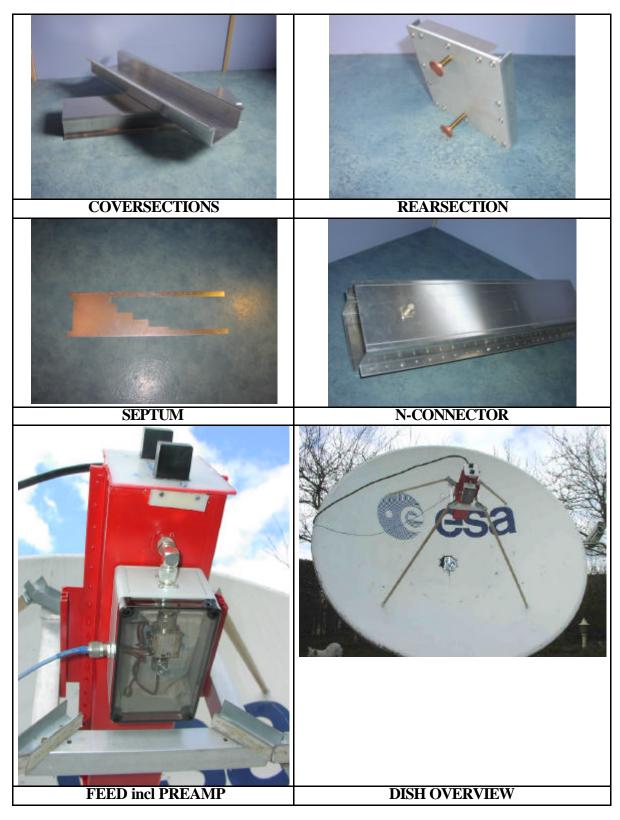
The TX graph shows more smooth / wide band behaviour compared to RX side. This might be the result of having the RX tuned as well when measuring the TX section.

Testing have been done on the feed, not mounted in the dish!

The marker shows1296Mhz frequency

I suggest to have the mounting of the connector to be adjustable for a few mm's, so one can tune more precisely.

## Collection of construction pictures



73's de Jan Pa0PLY