

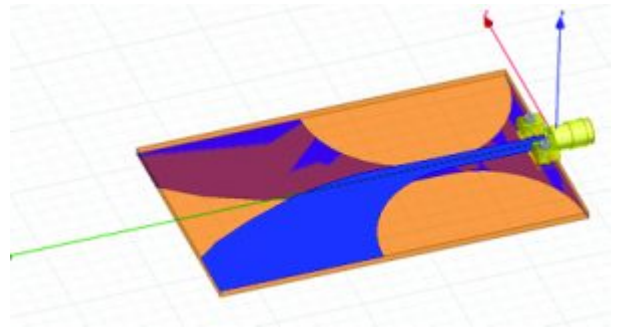
# Antipodal Vivaldi Antenna Ridged Horn –

Antipodal Vivaldi antenna is a type of planar antenna that consists of two Vivaldi horns facing each other. The Vivaldi horn is a tapered horn that is fed by a microstrip line. The two horns are separated by a distance that is much larger than the wavelength of the operating frequency. This configuration allows the antenna to operate over a wide bandwidth and to have a high gain. The antenna is often used in applications where a wide bandwidth and high gain are required, such as in radar systems and satellite communications. The antenna is also known as a "Down Range" antenna because of its ability to operate over a wide range of frequencies.

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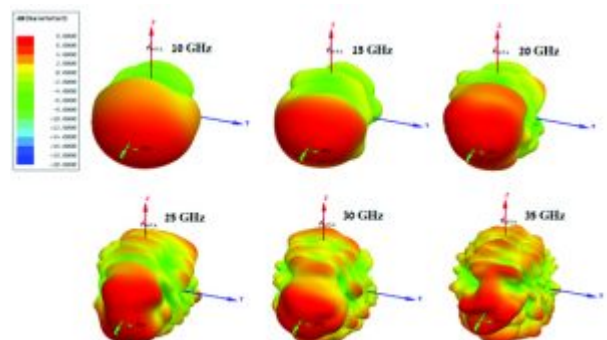
### Antipodal Vivaldi 3D Model - 1

Substrate: Rogers 4350B, Loss Tangent=0.0037, EpsR=3.66. Dimensions: .45mmX25mmX0.762mm. Frequency: 50 GHz. The antenna is designed for high-frequency applications, showing a compact structure with a central feed and two curved radiating elements.

Return Loss plot showing the antenna's performance. The plot shows Return Loss (dB) versus Frequency (GHz) from 8.00 to 40.00 GHz. The return loss is generally between -10 dB and -25 dB, with several sharp nulls reaching down to -30 dB.



### Antipodal Vivaldi 3D Model - 2



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### Antipodal Vivaldi 3D Model - 3



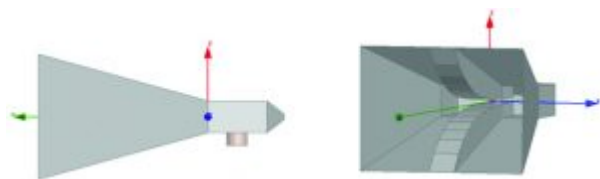
Ridged Waveguide Modes - B, Modes - A

Figure 5 shows the imaginary part of the propagation constant for modes in a ridged waveguide. The plot shows the imaginary part of the propagation constant (Im(k)) versus frequency (GHz) for four modes: Mode 1 - Single Waveguide, Mode 2 - Single Waveguide, Mode 1 - Ridged Waveguide, and Mode 2 - Ridged Waveguide. The ridged waveguide modes show significantly lower loss (higher imaginary part) compared to the single waveguide modes, especially at higher frequencies.



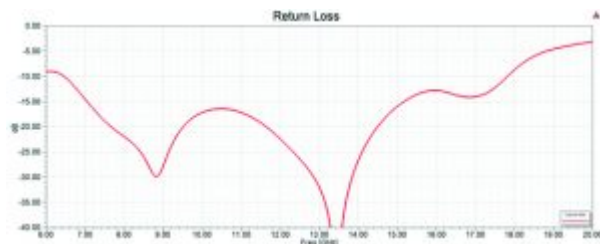
Figure 5 - 5 Ridged

Figure 6 shows the return loss for a ridged waveguide. The plot shows the return loss (dB) versus frequency (GHz) for a ridged waveguide. The return loss is generally high (more negative) across the frequency range, indicating good impedance matching. The plot shows a sharp dip in return loss (indicating a resonance or reflection) around 13 GHz.



Ridged Waveguide Modes - 6

Figure 7 shows the return loss for a ridged waveguide. The plot shows the return loss (dB) versus frequency (GHz) for a ridged waveguide. The return loss is generally high (more negative) across the frequency range, indicating good impedance matching. The plot shows a sharp dip in return loss (indicating a resonance or reflection) around 13 GHz.



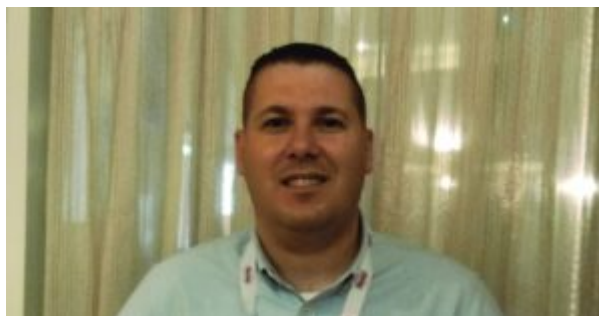
Ridged Waveguide Modes - 7



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