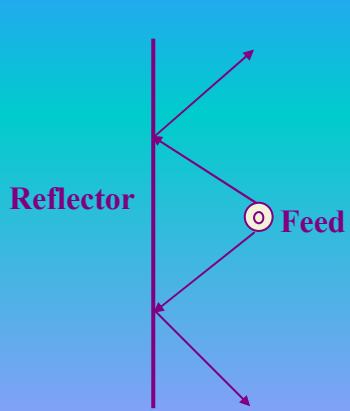
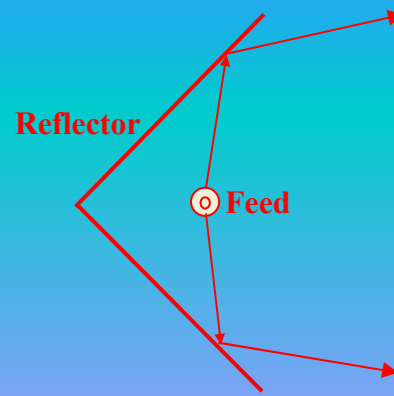


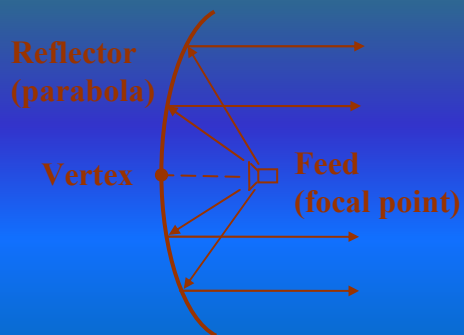
REFLECTOR ANTENNAS



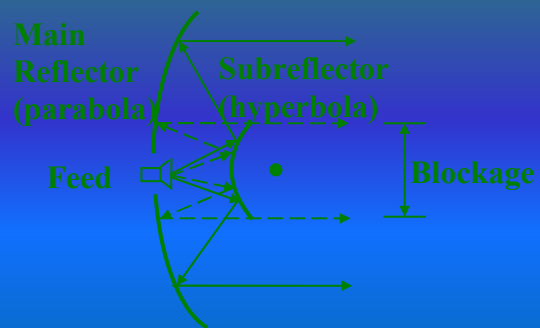
(a) Plane



(b) Corner



(c) Parabolic



(d) Cassegrain

Vertical Dipole over Infinite Ground Plane

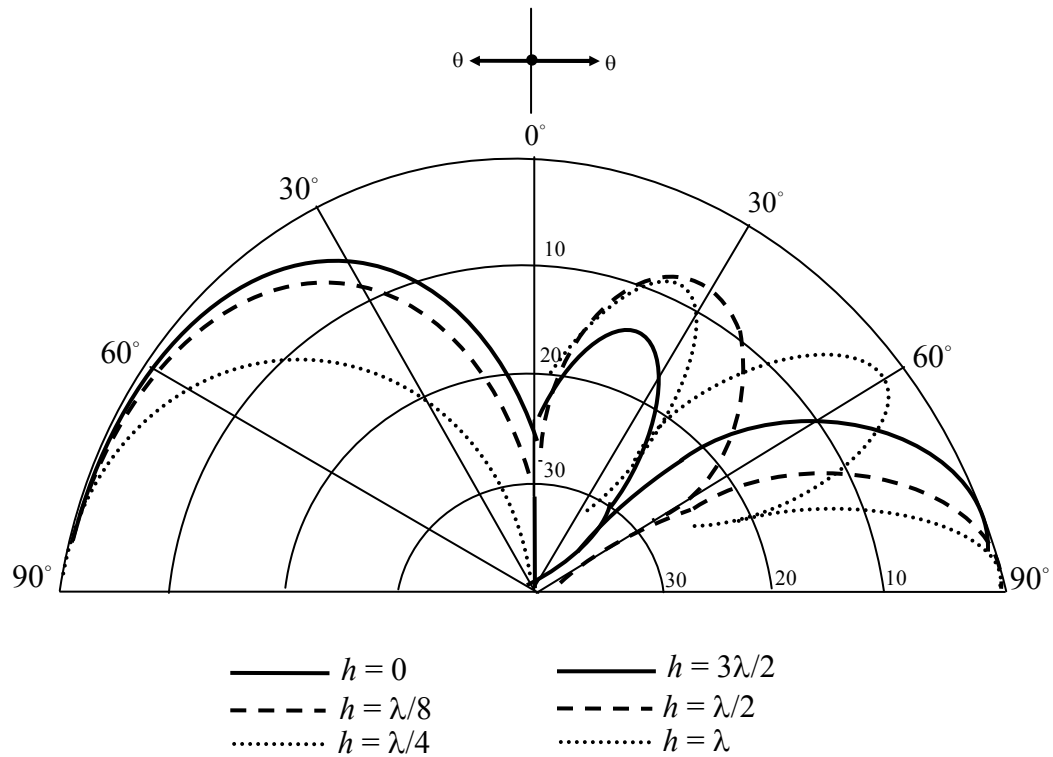
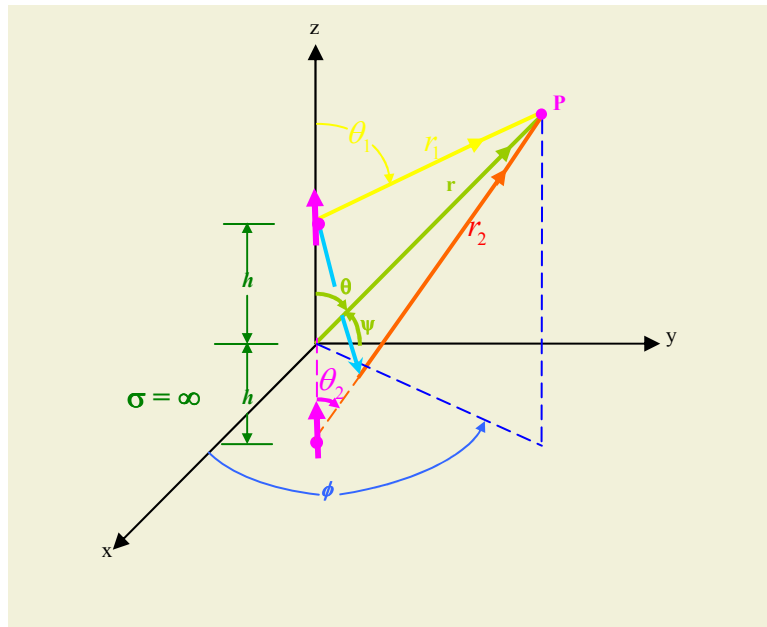


Figure - Elevation patterns of a vertical infinitesimal dipole for different heights above an infinite perfect electric conductor.

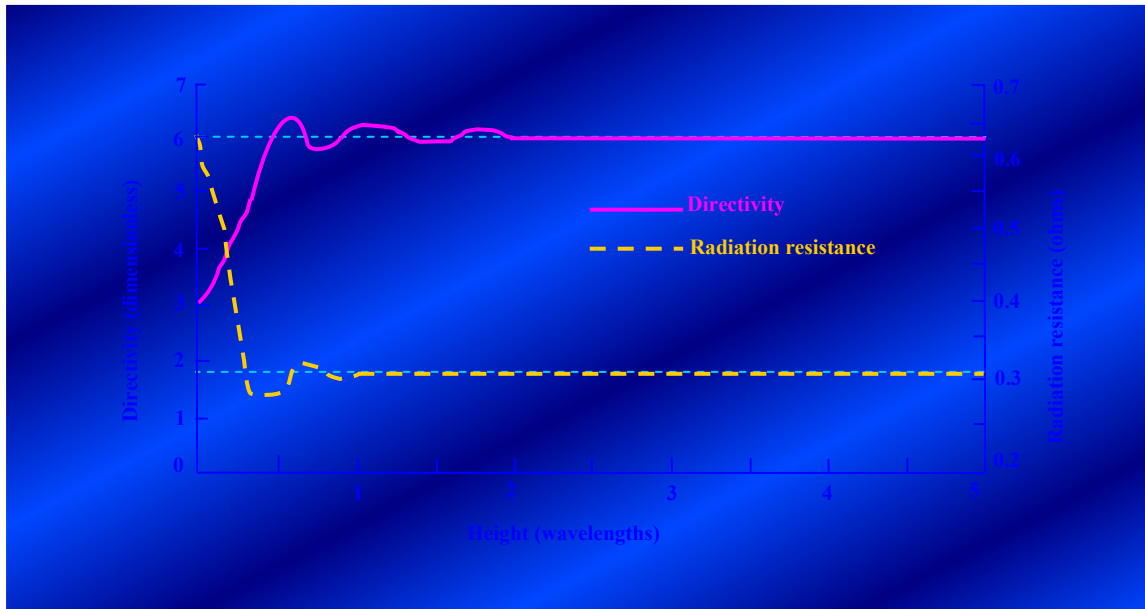


Figure - Directivity and radiation resistance of a vertical infinitesimal dipole as a function of its height above an infinite perfect electric conductor.

Horizontal Dipole over Infinite Ground Plane

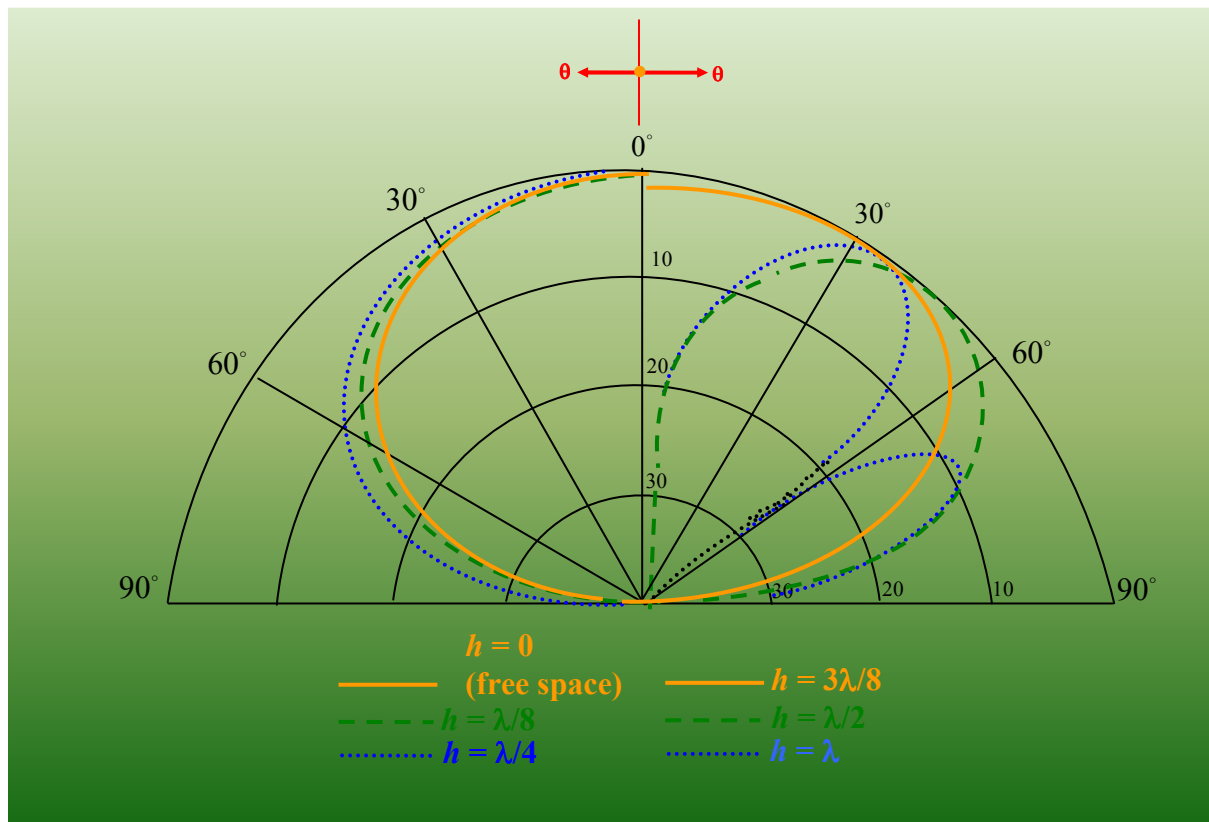
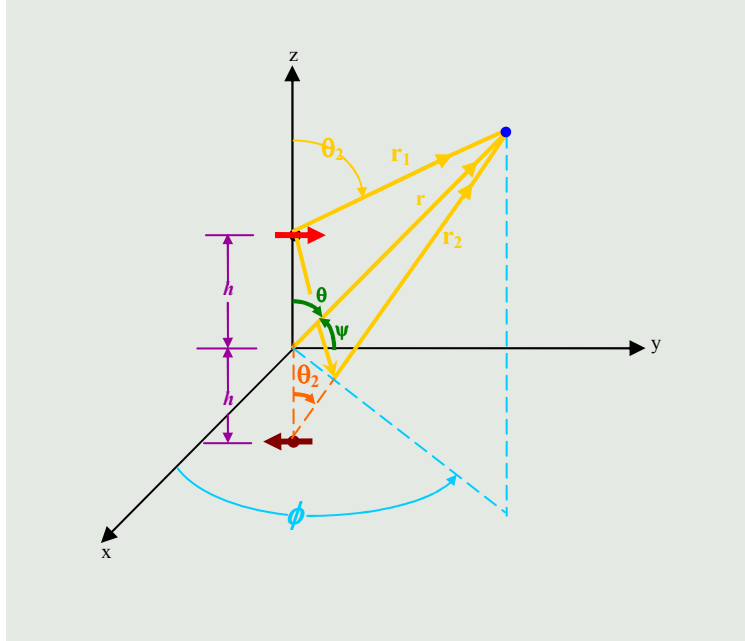


Figure - Elevation patterns of a horizontal infinitesimal dipole for different heights above an infinite perfect electric conductor.

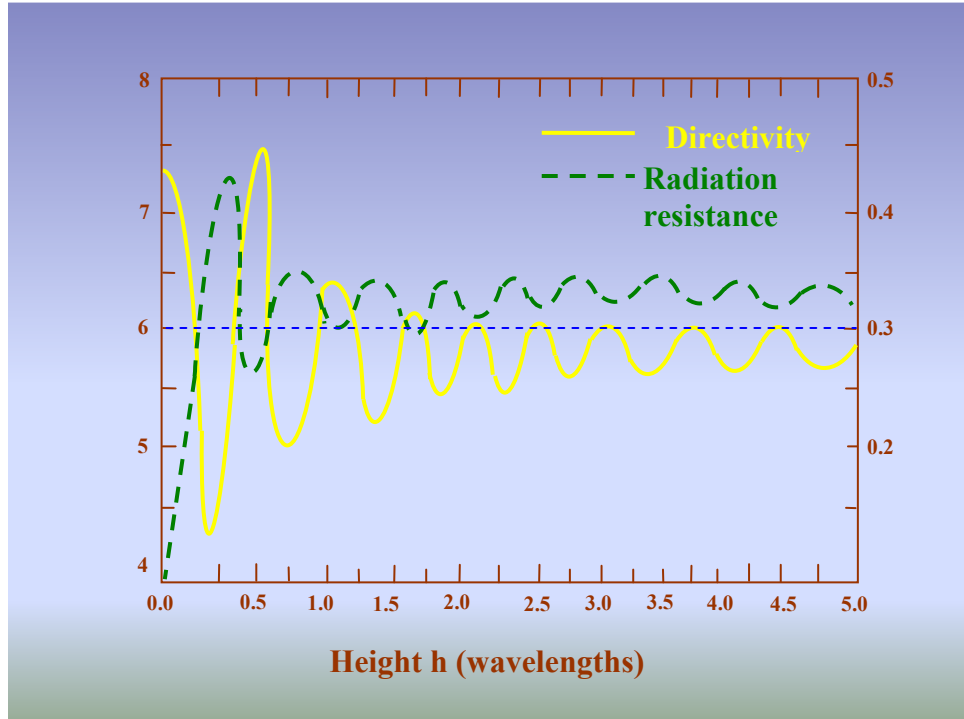


Figure - Radiation resistance and directivity of a horizontal infinitesimal dipole as a function of its height above an infinite perfect electric conductor.

Corner Reflector Antenna

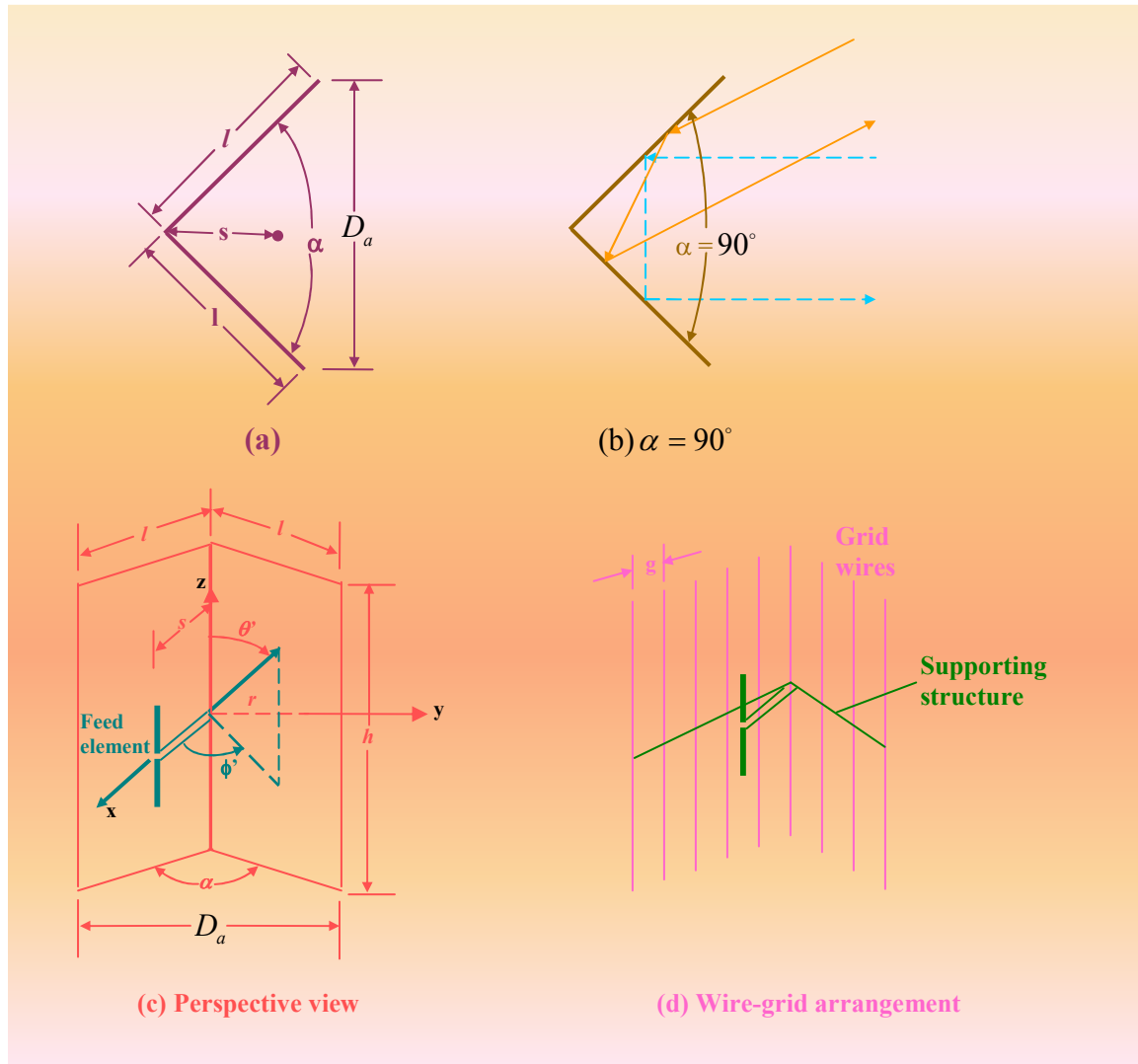


Figure - Side and perspective views of solid and wire-grid corner reflector antenna

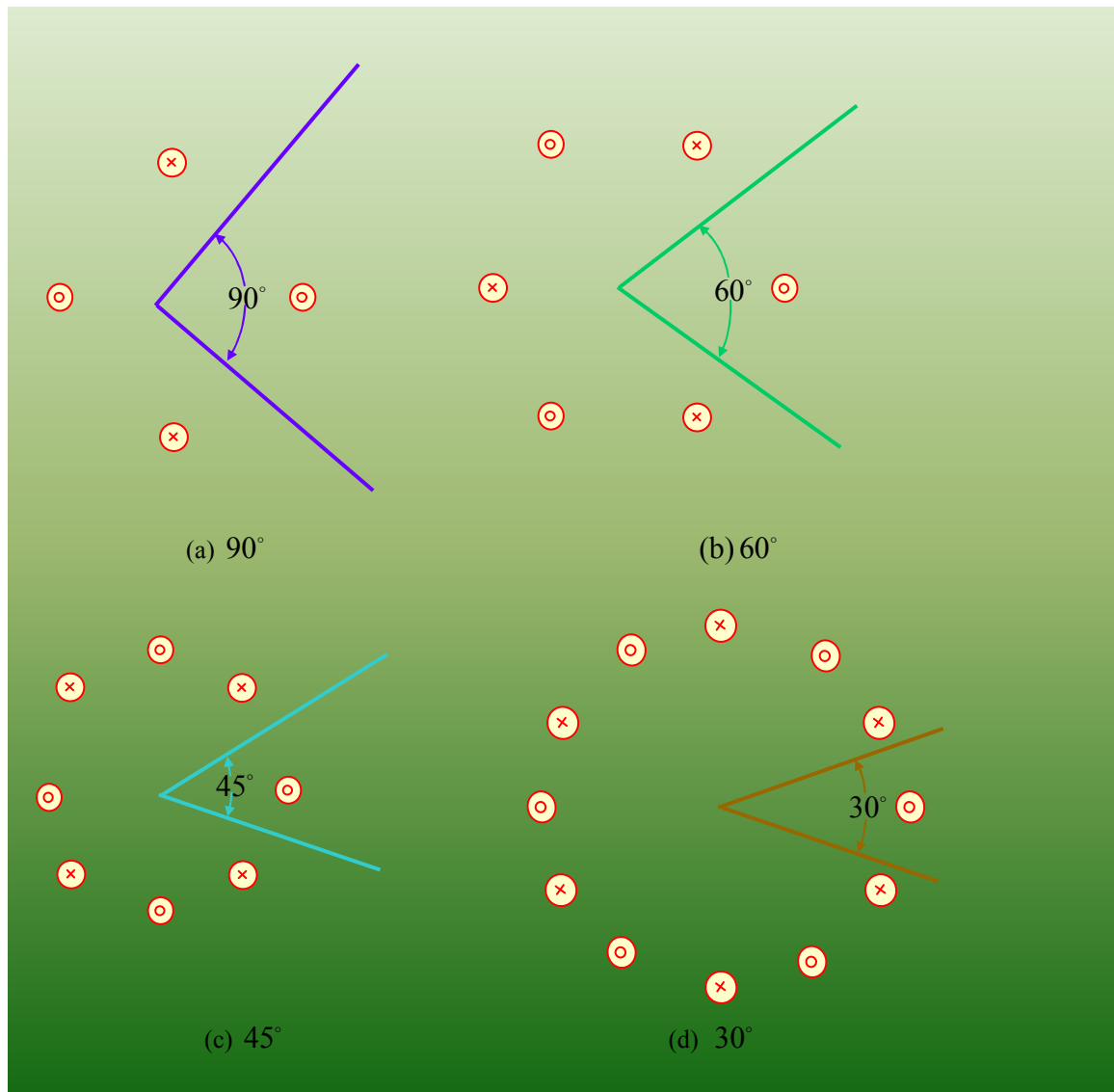


Figure - Corner reflectors and their images (with perpendicularly polarized feeds) for angles of 90° , 60° , 45° and 30° .

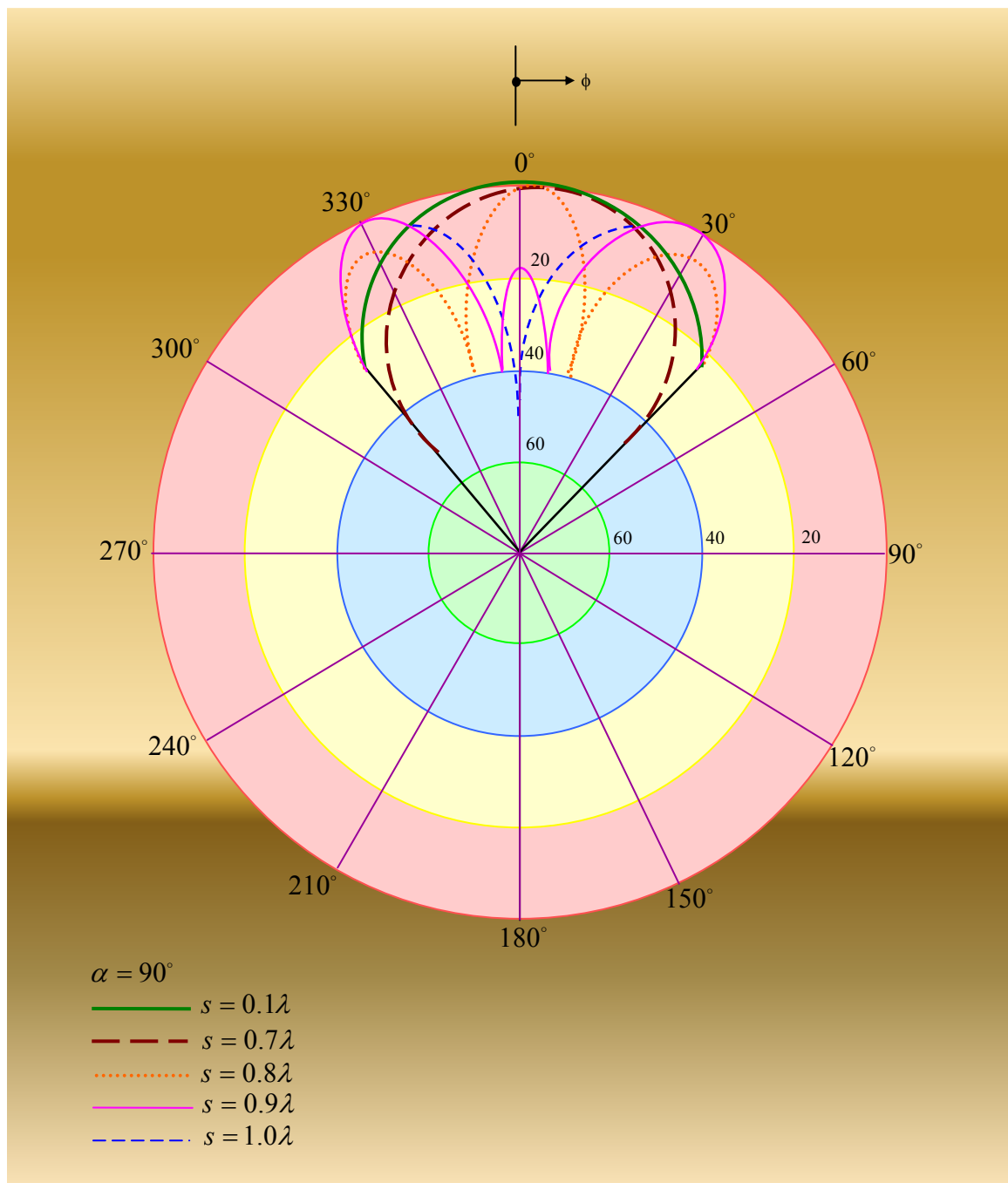


Figure - Normalized radiation patterns for $\alpha = 90^\circ$ corner reflector for various values of s .

Parabolic Reflector Antenna

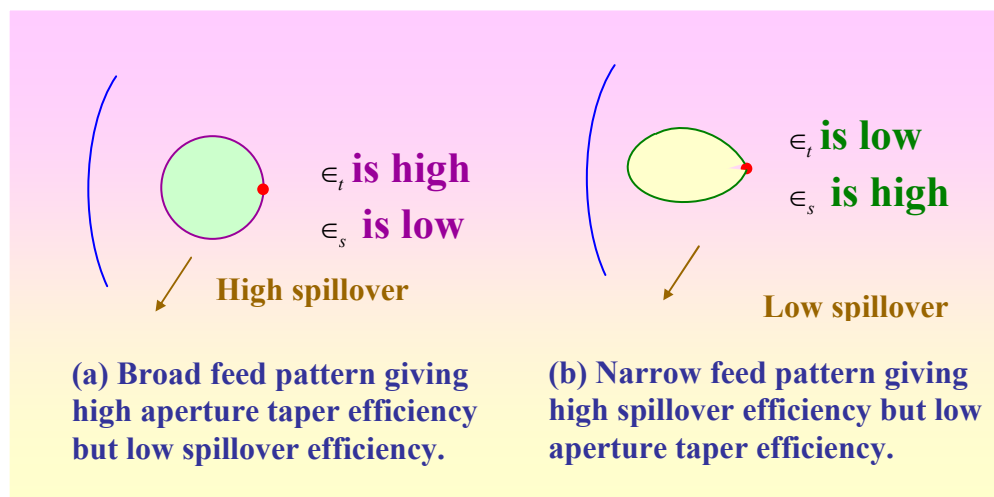
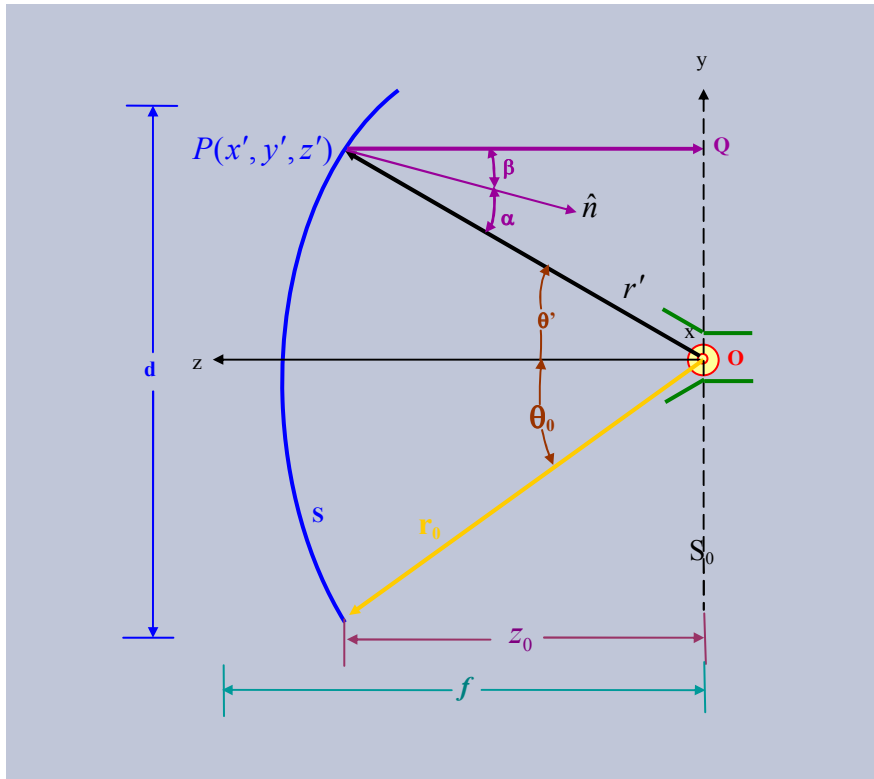


Figure - Illustration of the influence of the feed antenna pattern on reflector aperture taper and spillover.

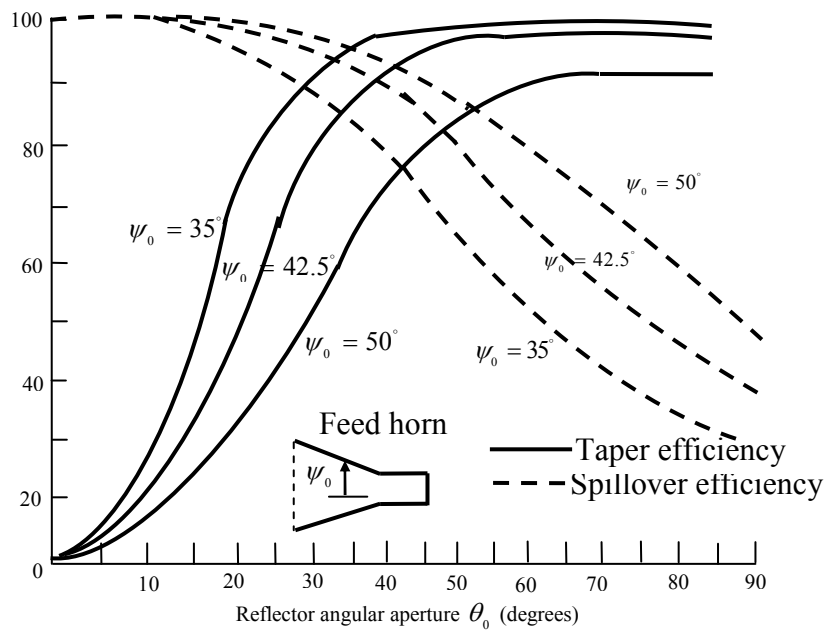
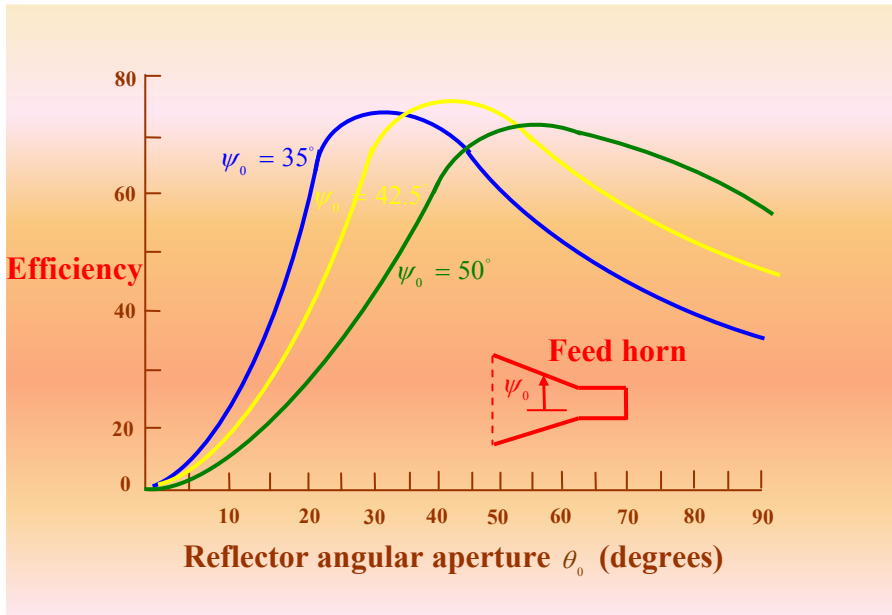


Figure - Parabolic reflector aperture efficiency as a function of angular aperture for $8\lambda \times 8\lambda$ square corrugated horn feed with total flare angles of $2\psi_0 = 70^\circ, 85^\circ$, and 100° .

Cassegrain Reflector Antenna

