

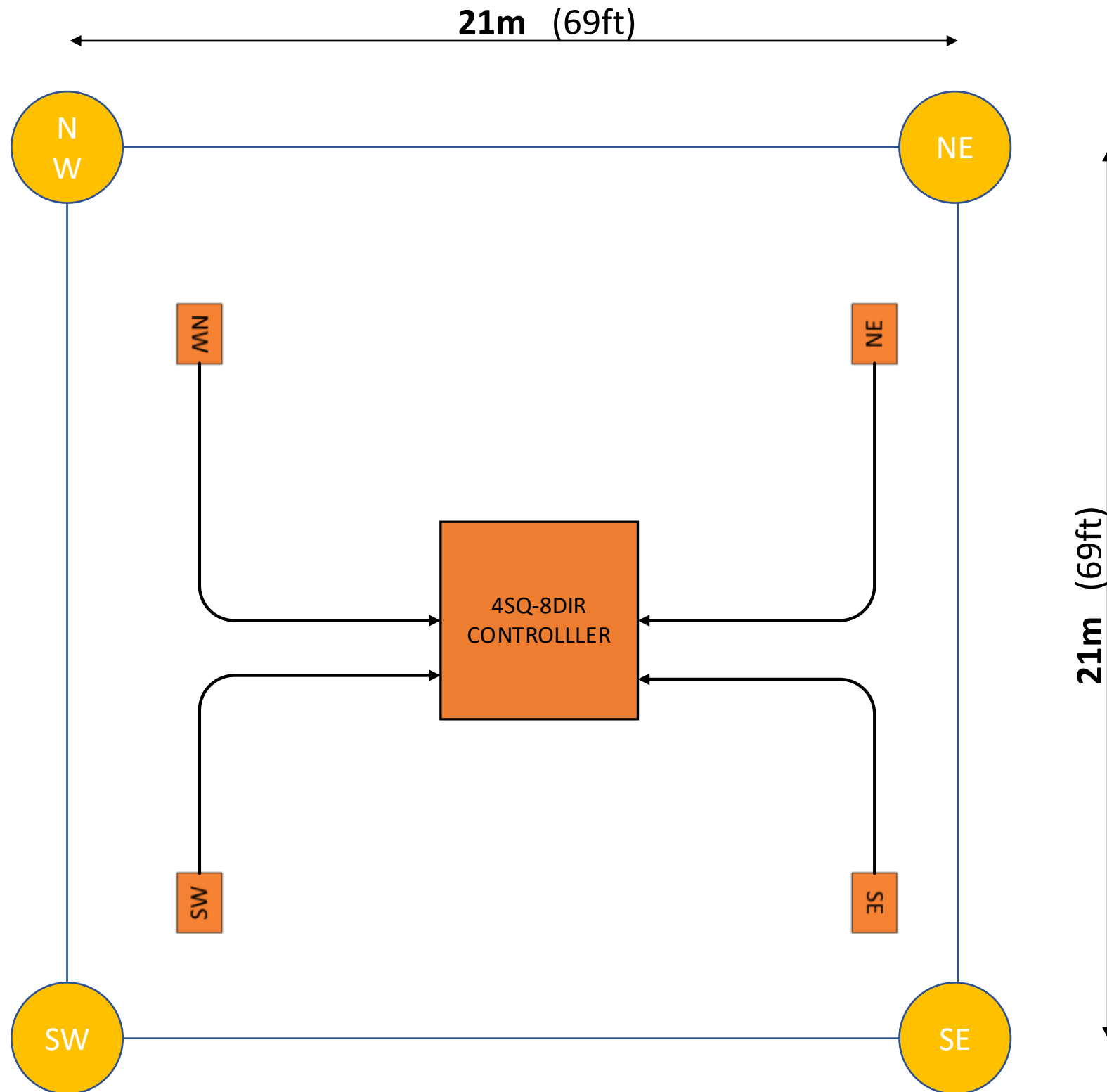
4SQ (Four Square) twisted pair Rx Array revisited

Plug and play for 160m + 80m in single box

- Design dedicated to common-noise reduction — interconnected transmission lines are twisted pairs. 100 Ω baluns with **CMMR suppression >55 dB** (no external ferrite-based common-noise suppressors required). Designed for the needs of OM0R superstation; QTH at 1000 m ASL (MW IMD becomes very significant).
 - **Eight directions** to fill gaps between diagonal headings: 4 diagonal + 4 perpendicular. Ready for 160 m or 80 m reversible BSEF array (ideal for major DX headings: USA, JA, EU). RDF >13 dB using the same controller.
 - Embedded phasing arrangement — no external phasing (delay) lines required (plug-and-play). Embedded BPF for 160 m and 80 m (reduces massive MW broadcast). Embedded 15 dB LNA with OIP3 >50 dBm and NF <3 dB.
 - **Embedded MicroHAM RS-485** — compatible with MicroHAM ARCO/TRIO;
- Supports remote operation via MicroHAM VNC.**
- Embedded BCD decoder — 3-wire switching-matrix control. Embedded RS-485 requires only 2 wires (controls 8 directions and LNA ON/OFF). Control wires extensively filtered for optimal CMMR.
 - ABS-insulated enclosure to keep grounds floating. High-grade industrial connectors for enhanced reliability. Differential transimpedance LNA with 6 m high mini-verticals (no radials needed). Transimpedance LNA with separate RX and separate DC paths.

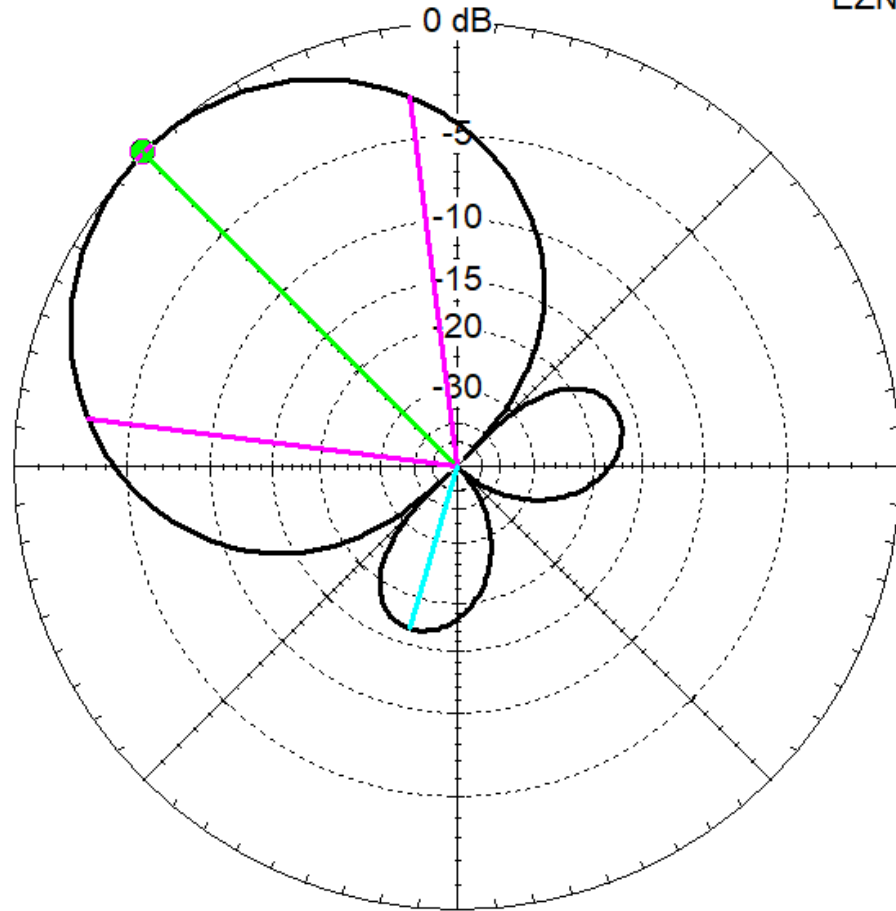
Optimized differential RX 4SQ array

21x21m footprint for 160m/80m with RDF 11.95dB



21x21m on 160m RDF 11.95dB

Total Field



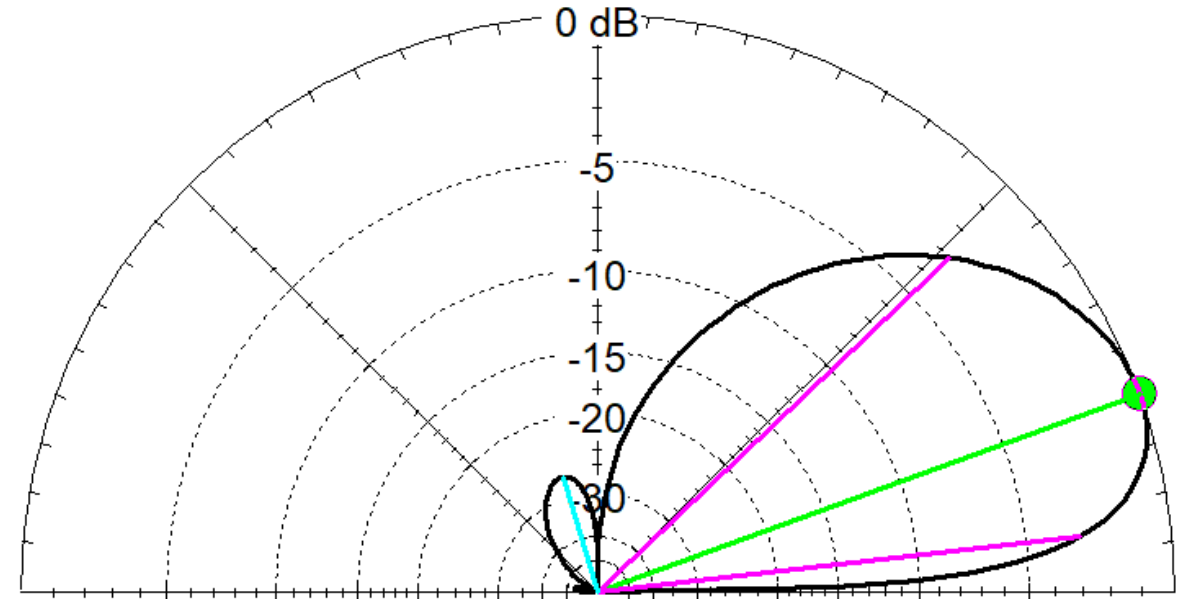
Azimuth Plot
Elevation Angle 20.0 deg.
Outer Ring -11.62 dBi

Slice Max Gain -11.62 dBi @ Az Angle = 135.0 deg.
Front/Back 68.81 dB
Beamwidth 75.4 deg.; -3dB @ 97.3, 172.7 deg.
Sidelobe Gain -28.14 dBi @ Az Angle = 254.0 deg.
Front/Sidelobe 16.52 dB

EZNEC Pro/4+

Total Field

EZNEC Pro/4+



Cursor Az 135.0 deg.
Gain -11.62 dBi
0.0 dBmax

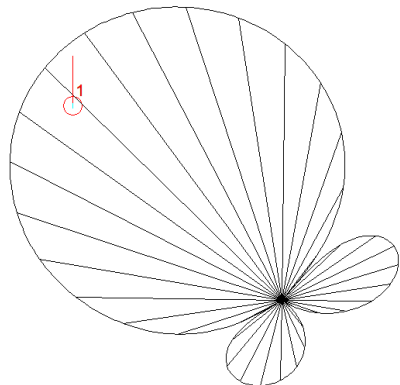
1.84 MHz

Elevation Plot
Azimuth Angle 135.0 deg.
Outer Ring -11.62 dBi

Slice Max Gain -11.62 dBi @ Elev Angle = 20.0 deg.
Beamwidth 37.1 deg.; -3dB @ 6.5, 43.6 deg.
Sidelobe Gain -38.58 dBi @ Elev Angle = 107.0 deg.
Front/Sidelobe 26.96 dB

Cursor Elev 20.0 deg.
Gain -11.62 dBi
0.0 dBmax

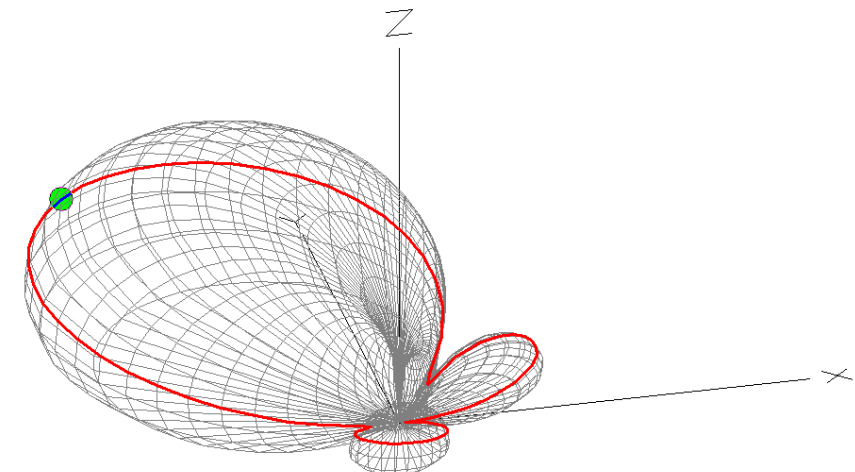
1.84 MHz



Sources

Source Edit Other

Sources						
No.	Specified Pos.	Actual Pos.		Amplitude	Phase	Type
	Wire #	% From E1	% From E1	Seg	(V, A)	(deg.)
1	2	0	5	1	1	150
2	1	0	5	1	1	0
3	4	0	5	1	1	150
4	3	0	5	1	1	300
*						

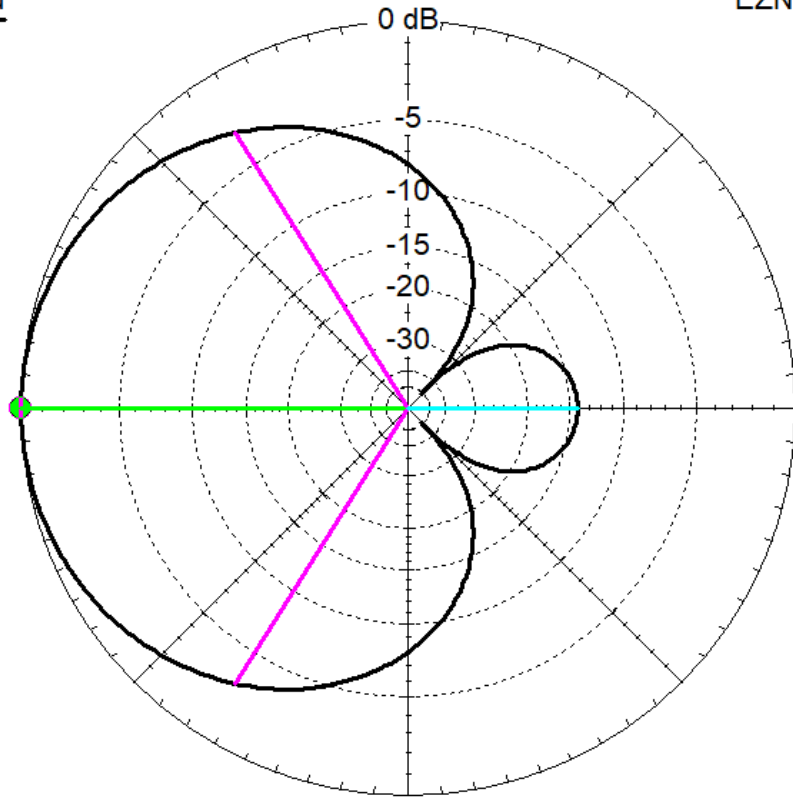


Average Gain = 0.004 = -23.57 dB

Model contains loss

21x21m on 160m RDF 9.86dB

Total Field



EZNEC Pro/4+

1.84 MHz

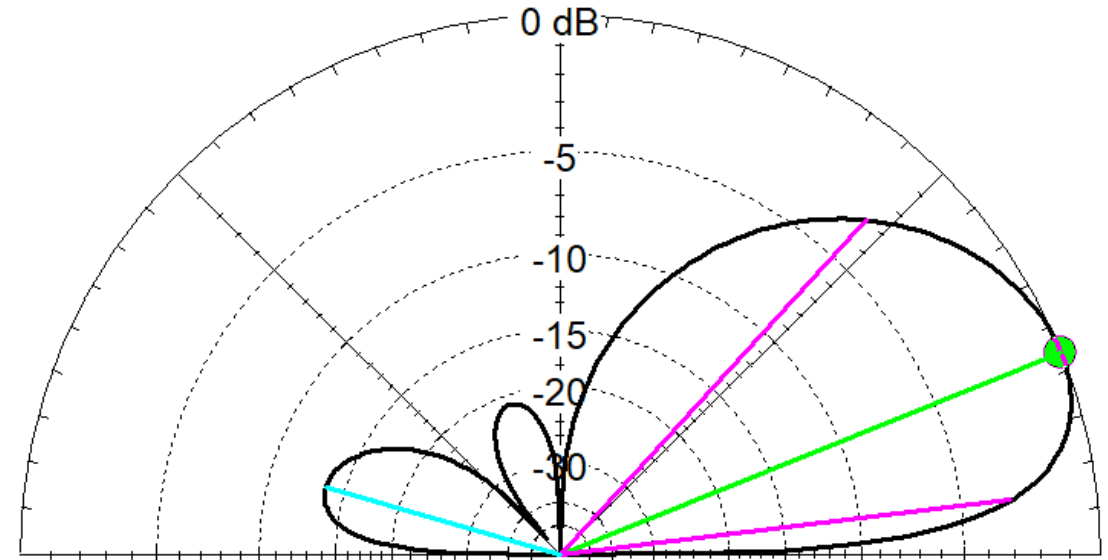
Cursor Az 180.0 deg.
Gain -4.74 dBi
0.0 dBmax

Azimuth Plot
Elevation Angle 22.0 deg.
Outer Ring -4.74 dBi

Slice Max Gain -4.74 dBi @ Az Angle = 180.0 deg.
Front/Back 14.16 dB
Beamwidth 116.0 deg.; -3dB @ 122.0, 238.0 deg.
Sidelobe Gain -18.9 dBi @ Az Angle = 0.0 deg.
Front/Sidelobe 14.16 dB

Total Field

EZNEC Pro/4+

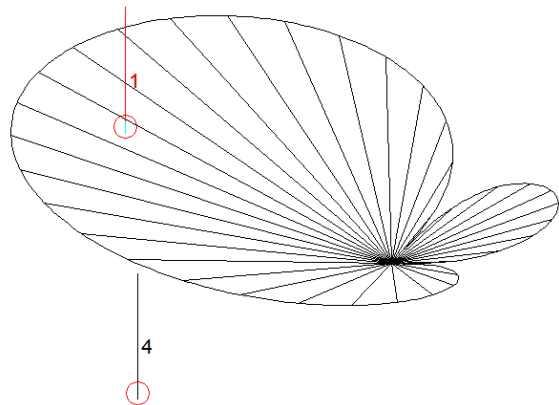


1.84 MHz

Cursor Elev 22.0 deg.
Gain -4.74 dBi
0.0 dBmax

Elevation Plot
Azimuth Angle 180.0 deg.
Outer Ring -4.74 dBi

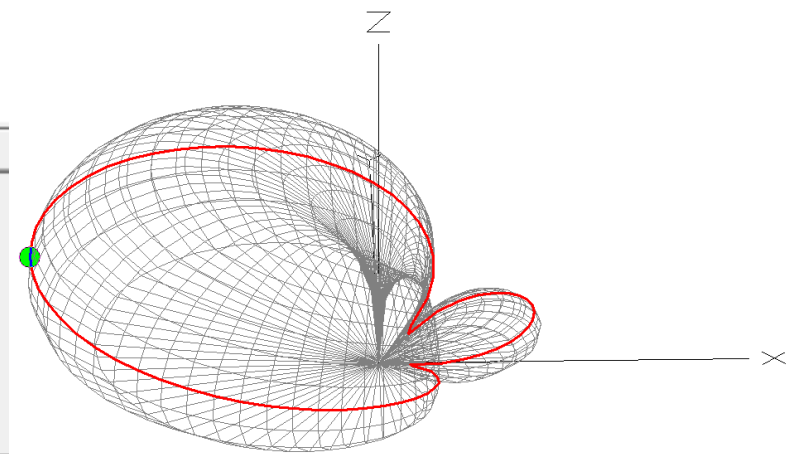
Slice Max Gain -4.74 dBi @ Elev Angle = 22.0 deg.
Beamwidth 40.7 deg.; -3dB @ 6.9, 47.6 deg.
Sidelobe Gain -18.38 dBi @ Elev Angle = 164.0 deg.
Front/Sidelobe 13.64 dB



Sources

Source Edit Other

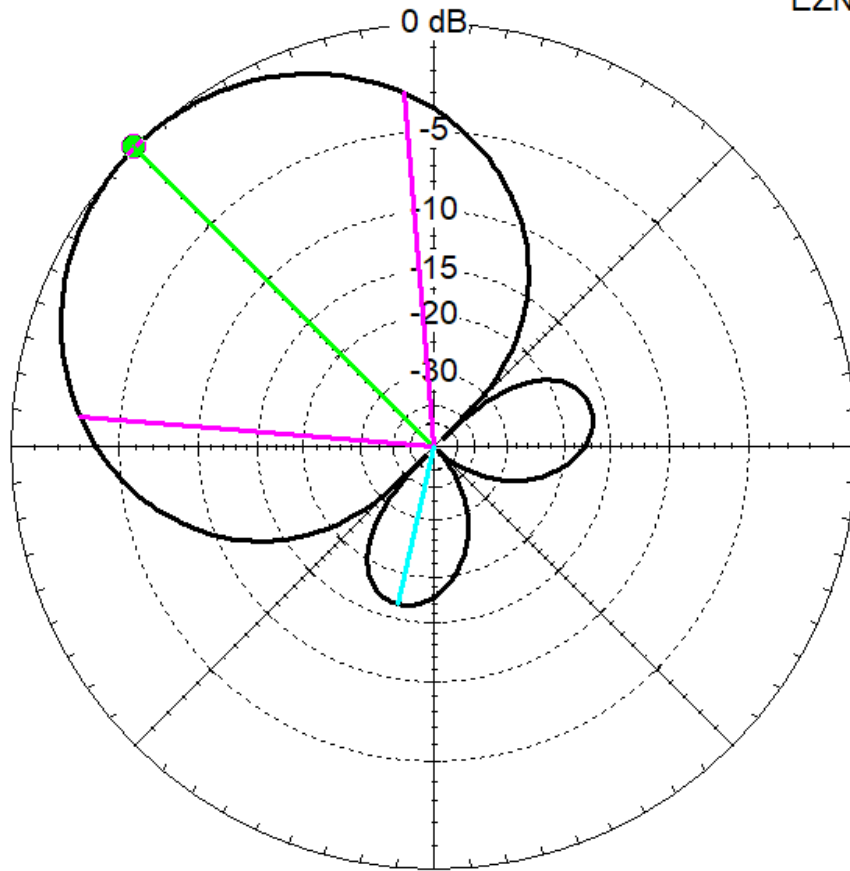
Sources								
No.	Specified Pos.	Actual Pos.			Amplitude	Phase	Type	
	Wire #	% From E1	% From E1	Seg	(V, A)	(deg.)		
1	2	0	5	1	1	150	I	
2	1	0	5	1	1	0	I	
3	4	0	5	1	1	0	I	
▶ 4	3	0	5	1	1	150	I	
*								



Average Gain = 0.035 = -14.60 dB *Model contains loss*

21x21m on 80m RDF 11.55dB

Total Field

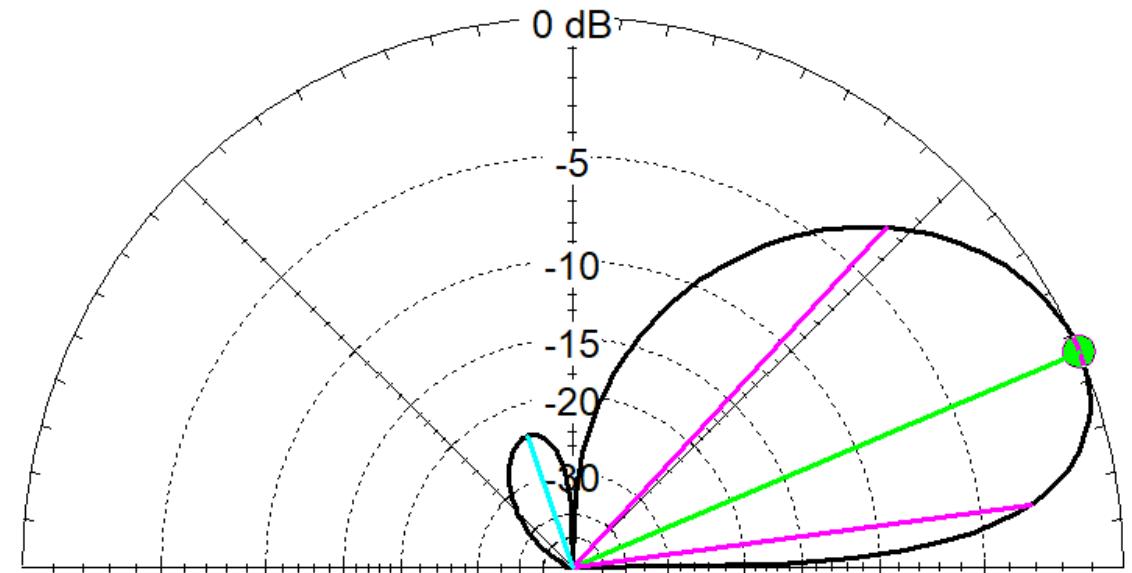


Azimuth Plot
 Elevation Angle 23.0 deg.
 Outer Ring -0.44 dBi

Slice Max Gain -0.44 dBi @ Az Angle = 135.0 deg.
 Front/Back 71.93 dB
 Beamwidth 80.5 deg.; -3dB @ 94.7, 175.2 deg.
 Sidelobe Gain -16.93 dBi @ Az Angle = 257.0 deg.
 Front/Sidelobe 16.49 dB

EZNEC Pro/4+

Total Field



EZNEC Pro/4+

3.5 MHz

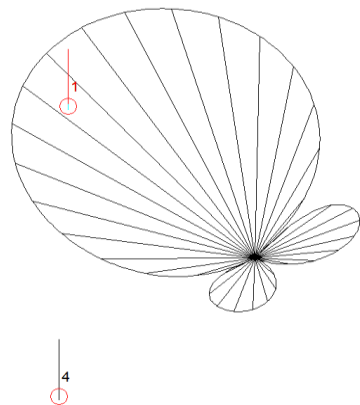
Cursor Az 135.0 deg.
 Gain -0.44 dBi
 0.0 dBmax

Elevation Plot
 Azimuth Angle 135.0 deg.
 Outer Ring -0.44 dBi

3.5 MHz

Cursor Elev 23.0 deg.
 Gain -0.44 dBi
 0.0 dBmax

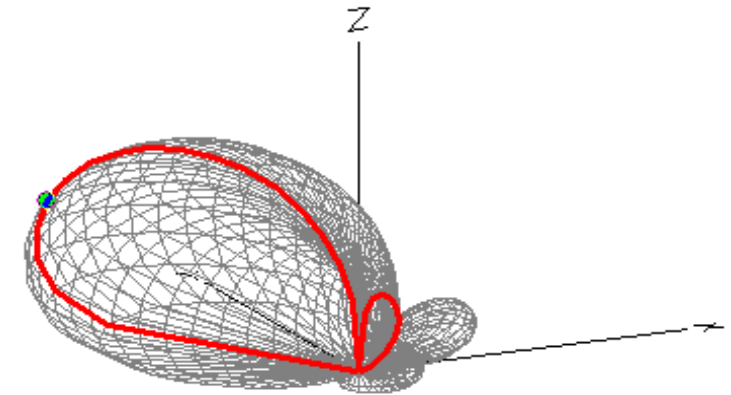
Slice Max Gain -0.44 dBi @ Elev Angle = 23.0 deg.
 Beamwidth 39.6 deg.; -3dB @ 7.8, 47.4 deg.
 Sidelobe Gain -24.08 dBi @ Elev Angle = 109.0 deg.
 Front/Sidelobe 23.64 dB



Sources

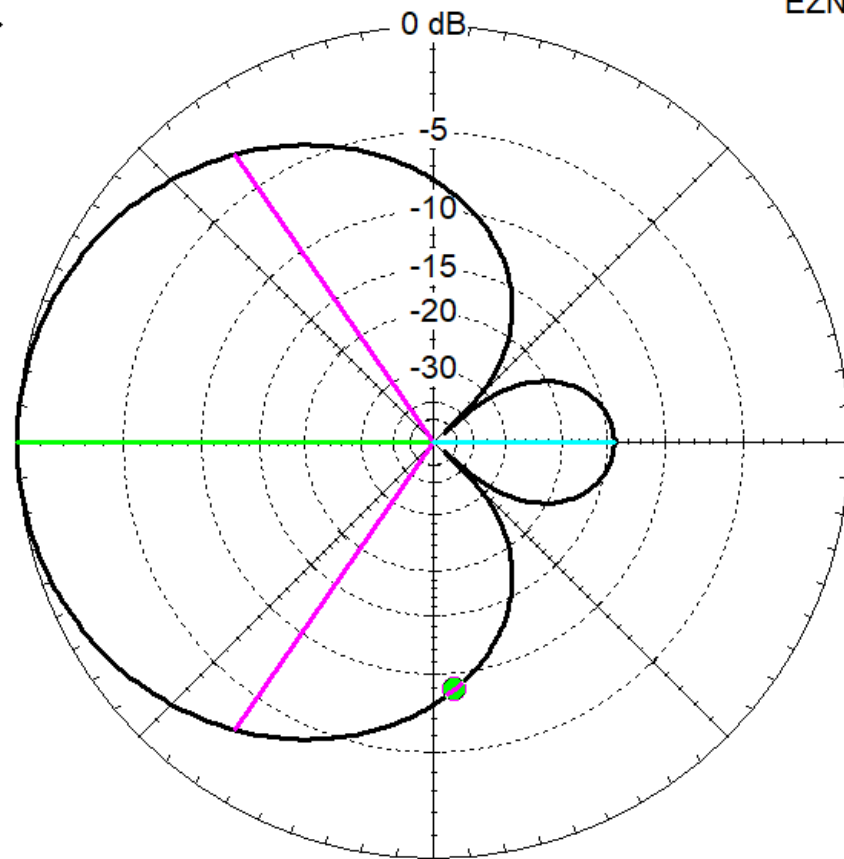
Source Edit Other

Sources							
No.	Specified Pos.		Actual Pos.		Amplitude (V, A)	Phase (deg.)	Type
	Wire #	% From E1	% From E1	Seg			
1	2	0	5	1	1	-240	I
2	1	0	5	1	1	0	I
3	4	0	5	1	1	-240	I
4	3	0	5	1	1	-120	I
*							



21x21m on 80m RDF 9.8dB

Total Field

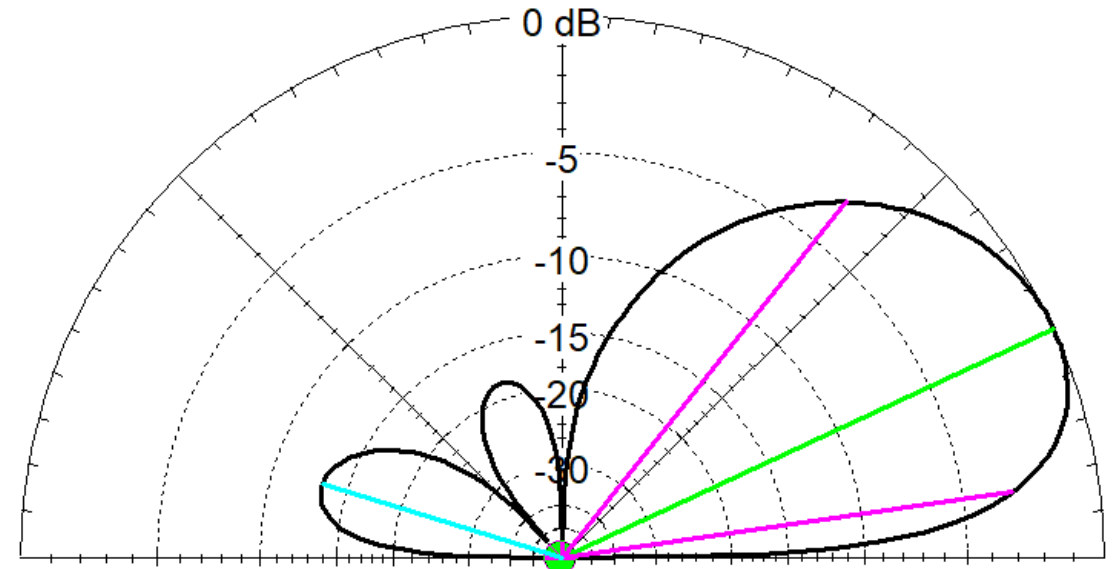


Azimuth Plot
 Elevation Angle 25.0 deg.
 Outer Ring 0.82 dBi

Slice Max Gain 0.82 dBi @ Az Angle = 180.0 deg.
 Front/Back 14.31 dB
 Beamwidth 111.0 deg.; -3dB @ 124.5, 235.5 deg.
 Sidelobe Gain -13.49 dBi @ Az Angle = 0.0 deg.
 Front/Sidelobe 14.31 dB

EZNEC Pro/4+

Total Field



3.5 MHz

Cursor Az 275.0 deg.
 Gain -8.03 dBi
 -8.85 dBmax

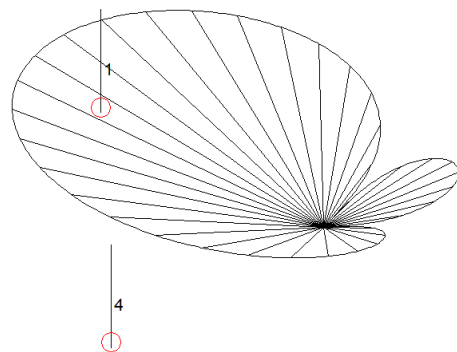
Elevation Plot
 Azimuth Angle 180.0 deg.
 Outer Ring 0.82 dBi

Slice Max Gain 0.82 dBi @ Elev Angle = 25.0 deg.
 Beamwidth 43.1 deg.; -3dB @ 8.3, 51.4 deg.
 Sidelobe Gain -12.42 dBi @ Elev Angle = 163.0 deg.
 Front/Sidelobe 13.24 dB

EZNEC Pro/4+

3.5 MHz

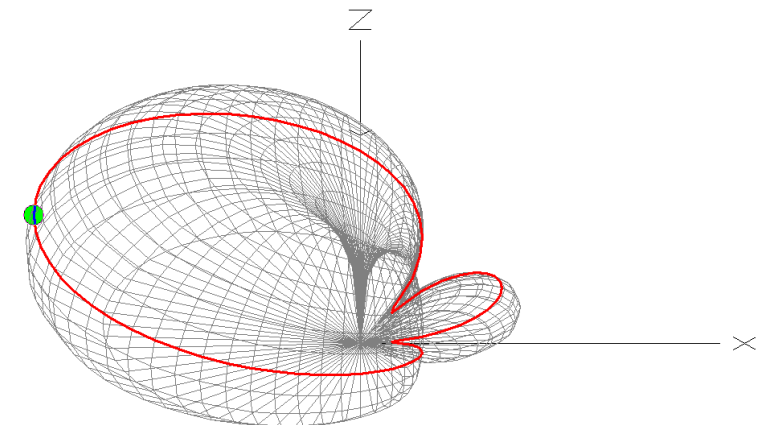
Cursor Elev 180.0 deg.
 Gain -99.99 dBi
 -99.99 dBmax



Sources

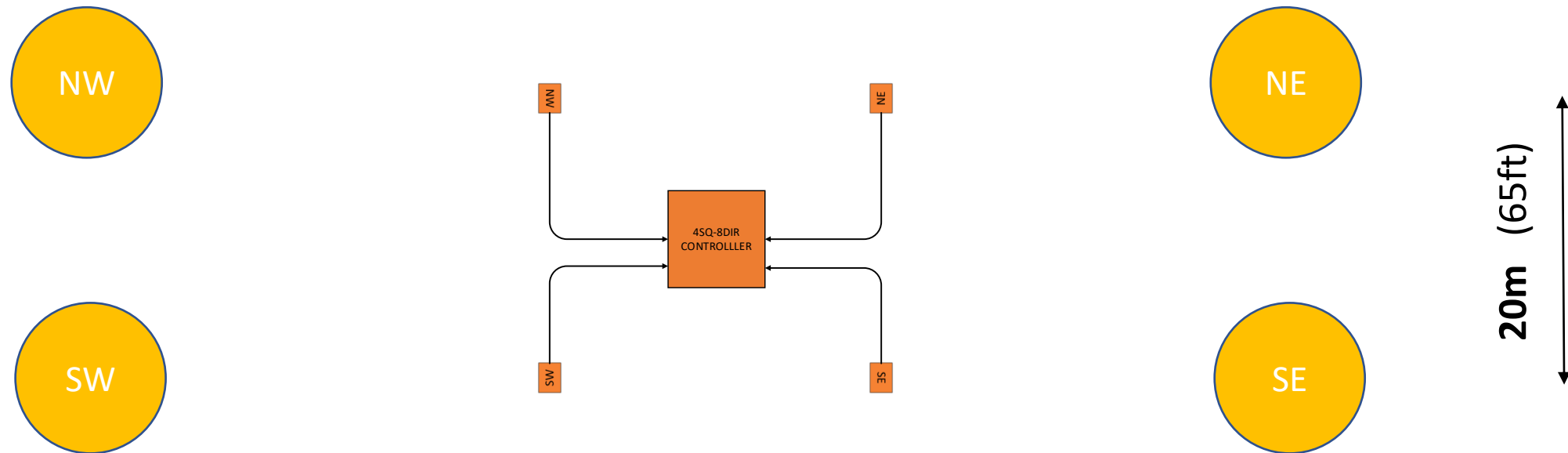
Source Edit Other

Sources							
No.	Specified Pos.		Actual Pos.		Amplitude (V, A)	Phase (deg.)	Type
	Wire #	% From E1	% From E1	Seg			
1	2	0	5	1	1	120	I
2	1	0	5	1	1	0	I
3	4	0	5	1	1	0	I
4	3	0	5	1	1	120	I

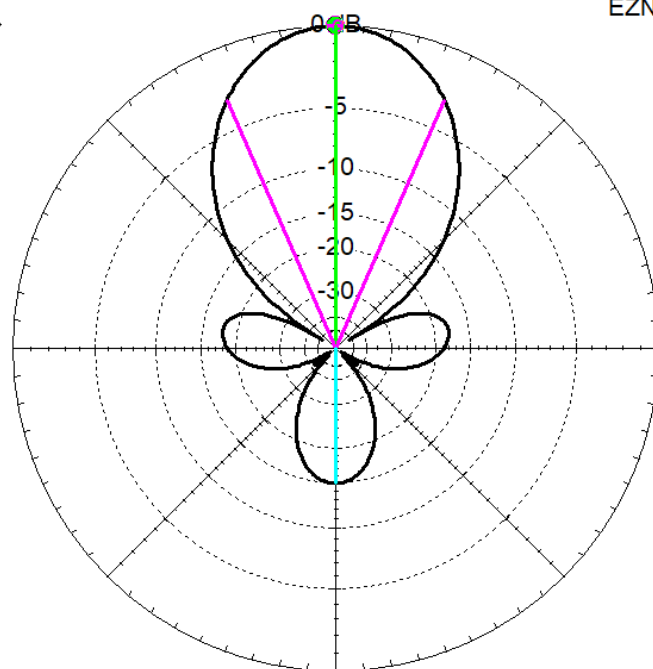


BSEF (Broad side end fire) 20x105m on 160m RDF 13.22dB

105m (328ft)

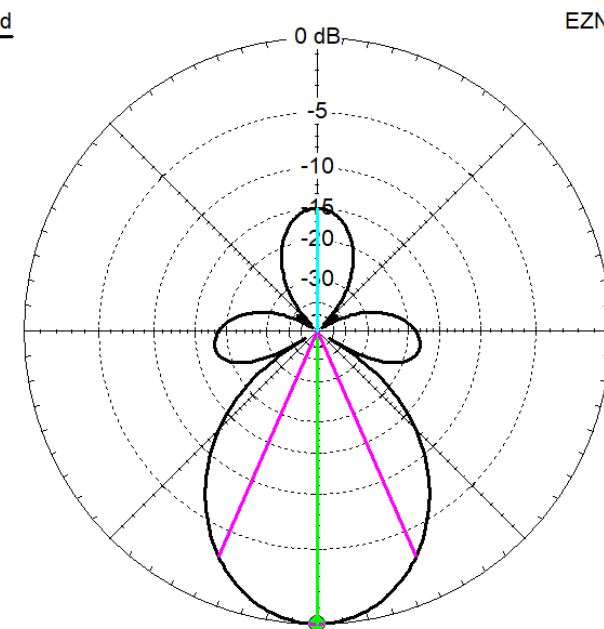


Total Field



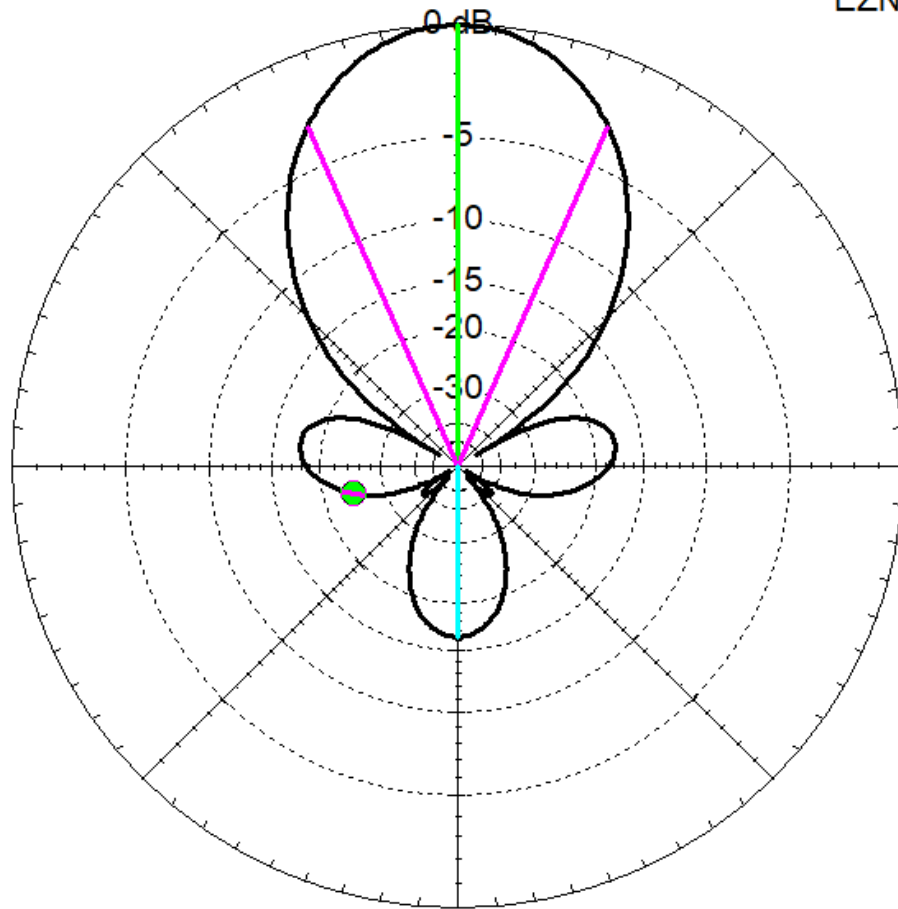
instant
reverse

Total Field



BSEF (Broad side end fire) 20x105m on 160m RDF 13.22dB

Total Field



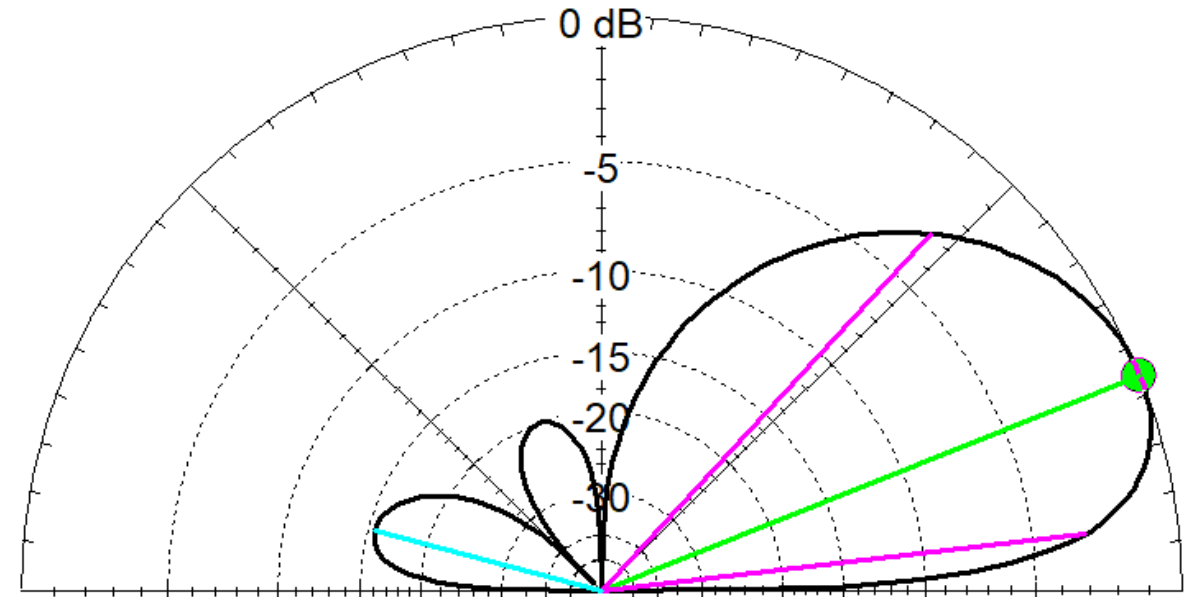
Azimuth Plot
Elevation Angle 22.0 deg.
Outer Ring -8.27 dBi

Slice Max Gain -8.27 dBi @ Az Angle = 90.0 deg.
Front/Back 16.3 dB
Beamwidth 47.4 deg.; -3dB @ 66.3, 113.7 deg.
Sidelobe Gain -24.57 dBi @ Az Angle = 270.0 deg.
Front/Sidelobe 16.3 dB

EZNEC Pro/4+

Total Field

EZNEC Pro/4+



1.8 MHz

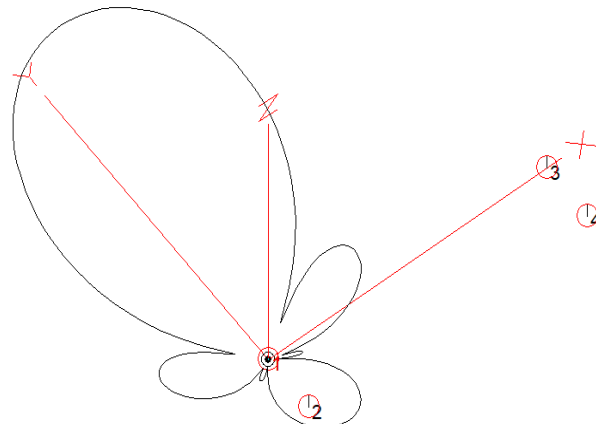
1.8 MHz

Cursor Az 195.0 deg.
Gain -32.73 dBi
-24.46 dBmax

Elevation Plot
Azimuth Angle 90.0 deg.
Outer Ring -8.27 dBi

Cursor Elev 22.0 deg.
Gain -8.27 dBi
0.0 dBmax

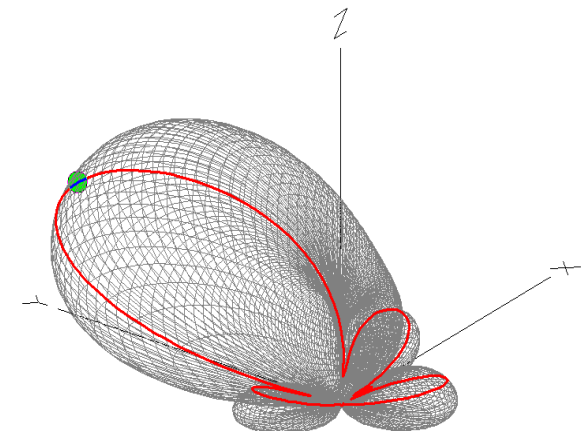
Slice Max Gain -8.27 dBi @ Elev Angle = 22.0 deg.
Beamwidth 40.9 deg.; -3dB @ 6.8, 47.7 deg.
Sidelobe Gain -23.81 dBi @ Elev Angle = 165.0 deg.
Front/Sidelobe 15.54 dB



Sources

Source Edit Other

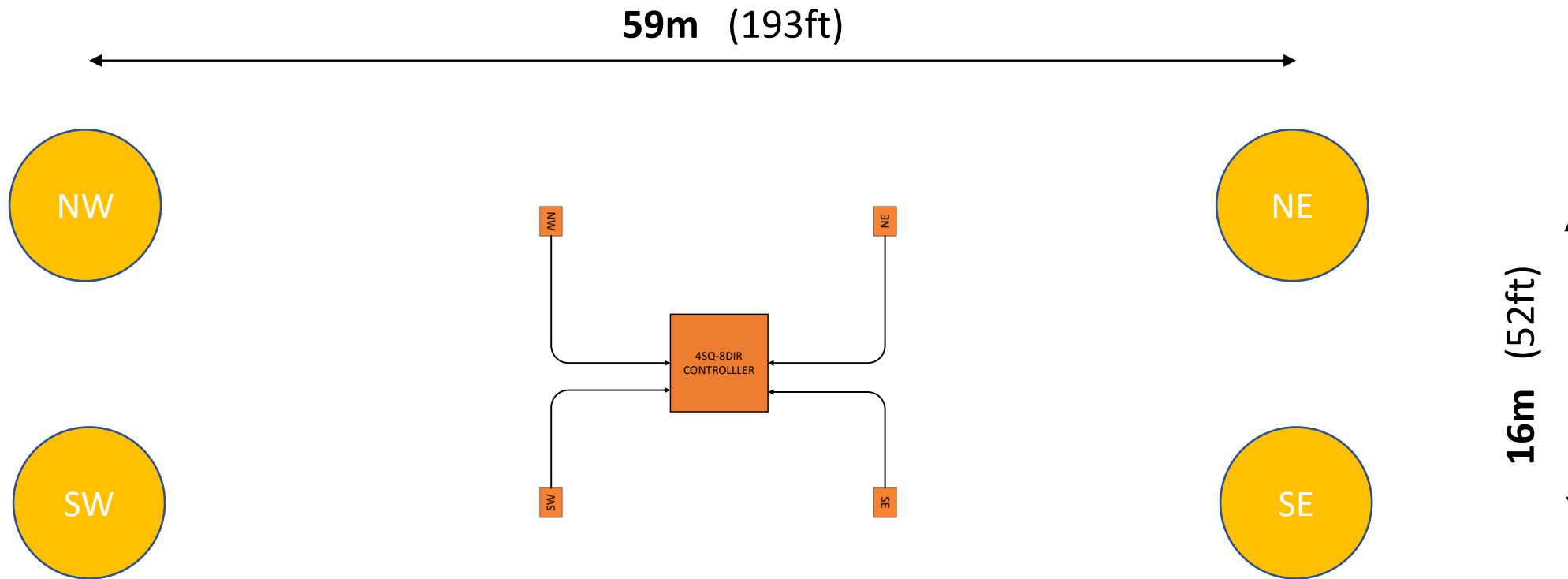
Sources								
No.	Specified Pos.		Actual Pos.		Amplitude	Phase	Type	
	Wire #	% From E1	% From E1	Seg	(V, A)	(deg.)		
1	1	0	8.33333	1	1	0	I	
2	2	0	8.33333	1	1	150	I	
3	3	0	8.33333	1	1	0	I	
4	4	0	8.33333	1	1	150	I	



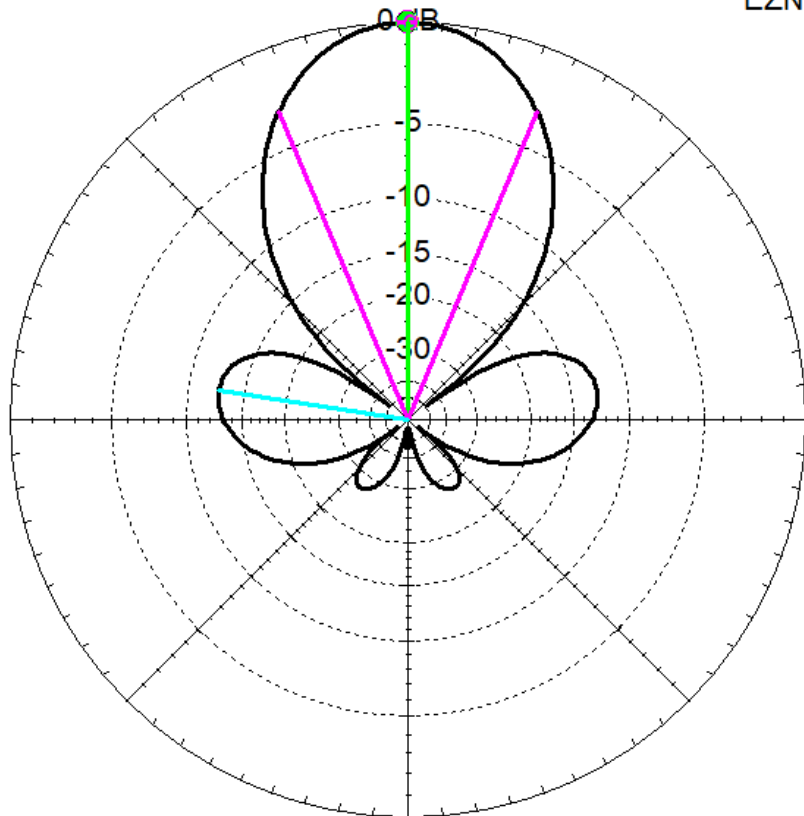
Average Gain = 0.007 = -21.49 dB

Model contains loss

BSEF (Broad side end fire) 16x59m on 80m RDF 13.06dB



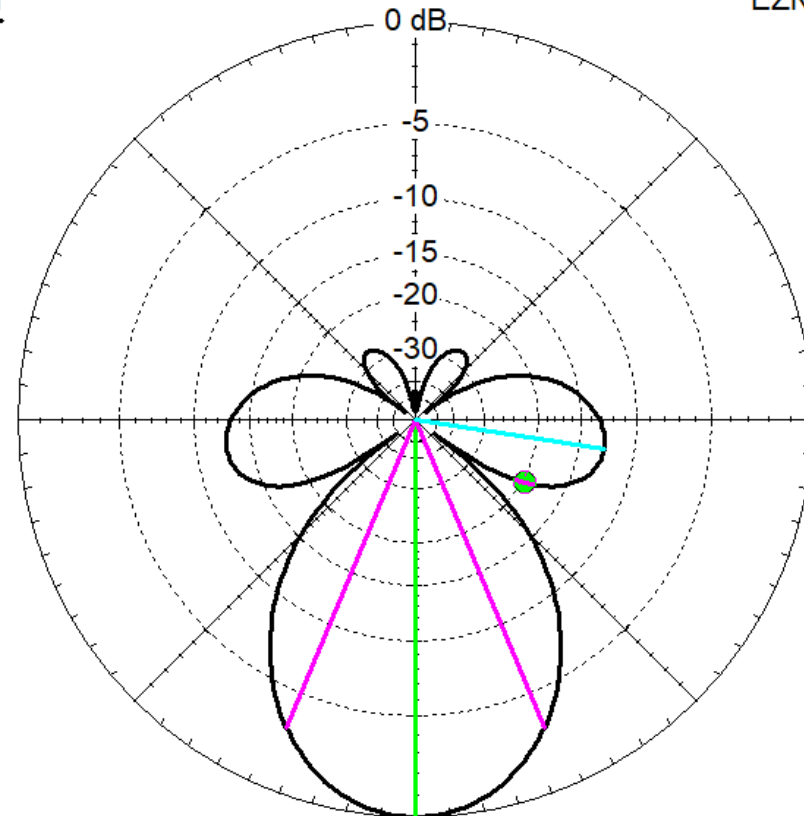
Total Field



3.5 MHz

instant
reverse

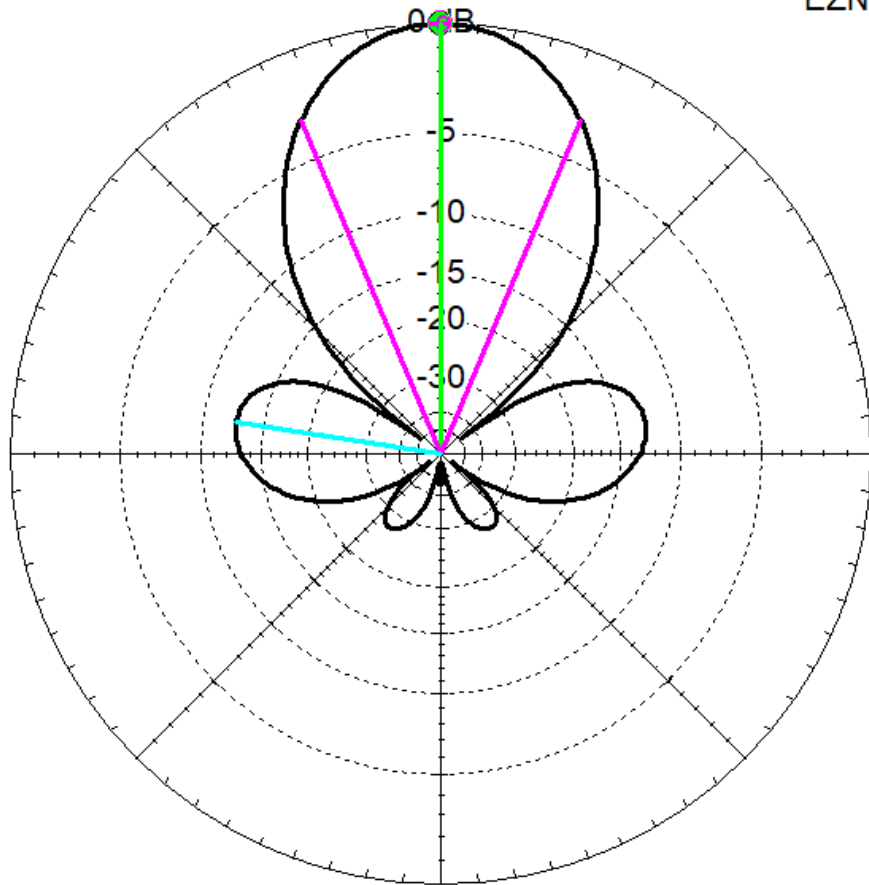
Total Field



3.5 MHz

BSEF (Broad side end fire) 16x59m on 80m RDF 13.06dB

Total Field

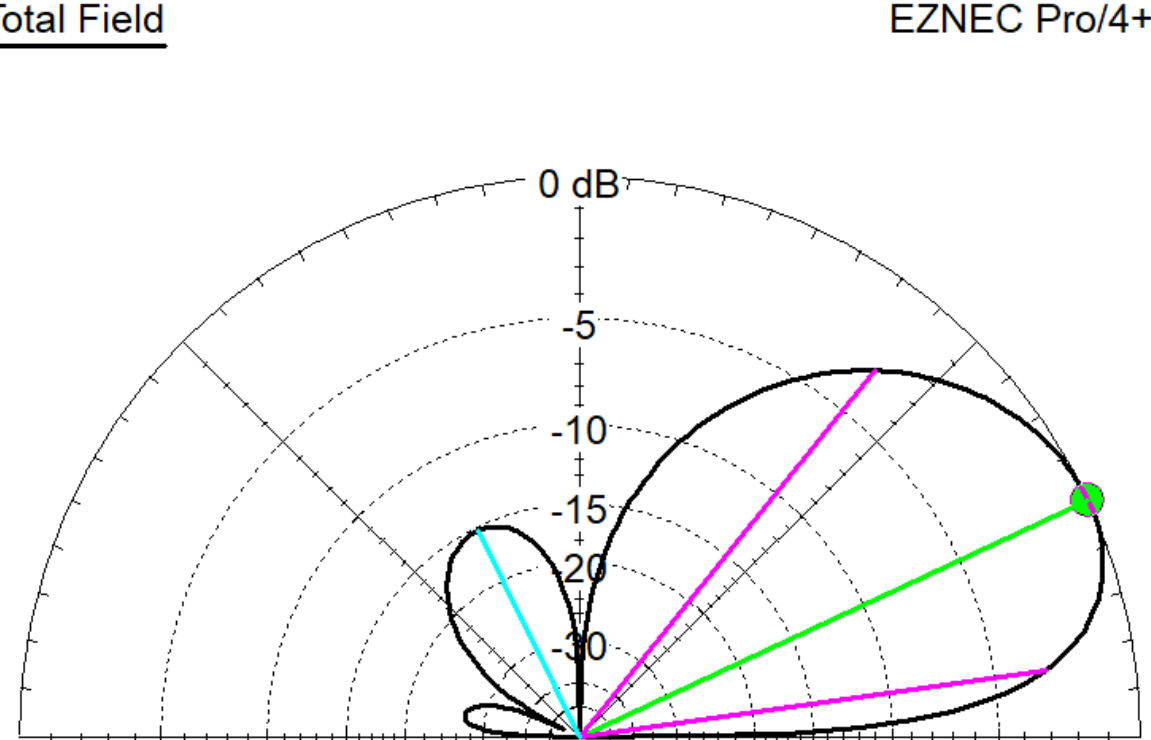


Azimuth Plot
 Elevation Angle 25.0 deg.
 Outer Ring -0.63 dBi

Slice Max Gain -0.63 dBi @ Az Angle = 90.0 deg.
 Front/Back 44.67 dB
 Beamwidth 45.6 deg.; -3dB @ 67.2, 112.8 deg.
 Sidelobe Gain -13.21 dBi @ Az Angle = 171.0 deg.
 Front/Sidelobe 12.58 dB

EZNEC Pro/4+

Total Field



EZNEC Pro/4+

3.5 MHz

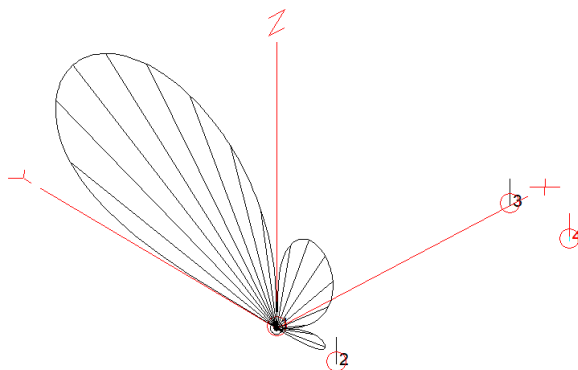
Cursor Az 90.0 deg.
 Gain -0.63 dBi
 0.0 dBmax

Elevation Plot
 Azimuth Angle 90.0 deg.
 Outer Ring -0.63 dBi

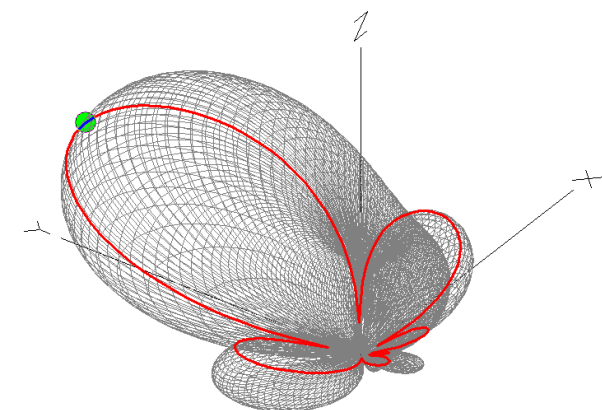
3.5 MHz

Cursor Elev 25.0 deg.
 Gain -0.63 dBi
 0.0 dBmax

Slice Max Gain -0.63 dBi @ Elev Angle = 25.0 deg.
 Beamwidth 42.9 deg.; -3dB @ 8.2, 51.1 deg.
 Sidelobe Gain -15.92 dBi @ Elev Angle = 116.0 deg.
 Front/Sidelobe 15.29 dB



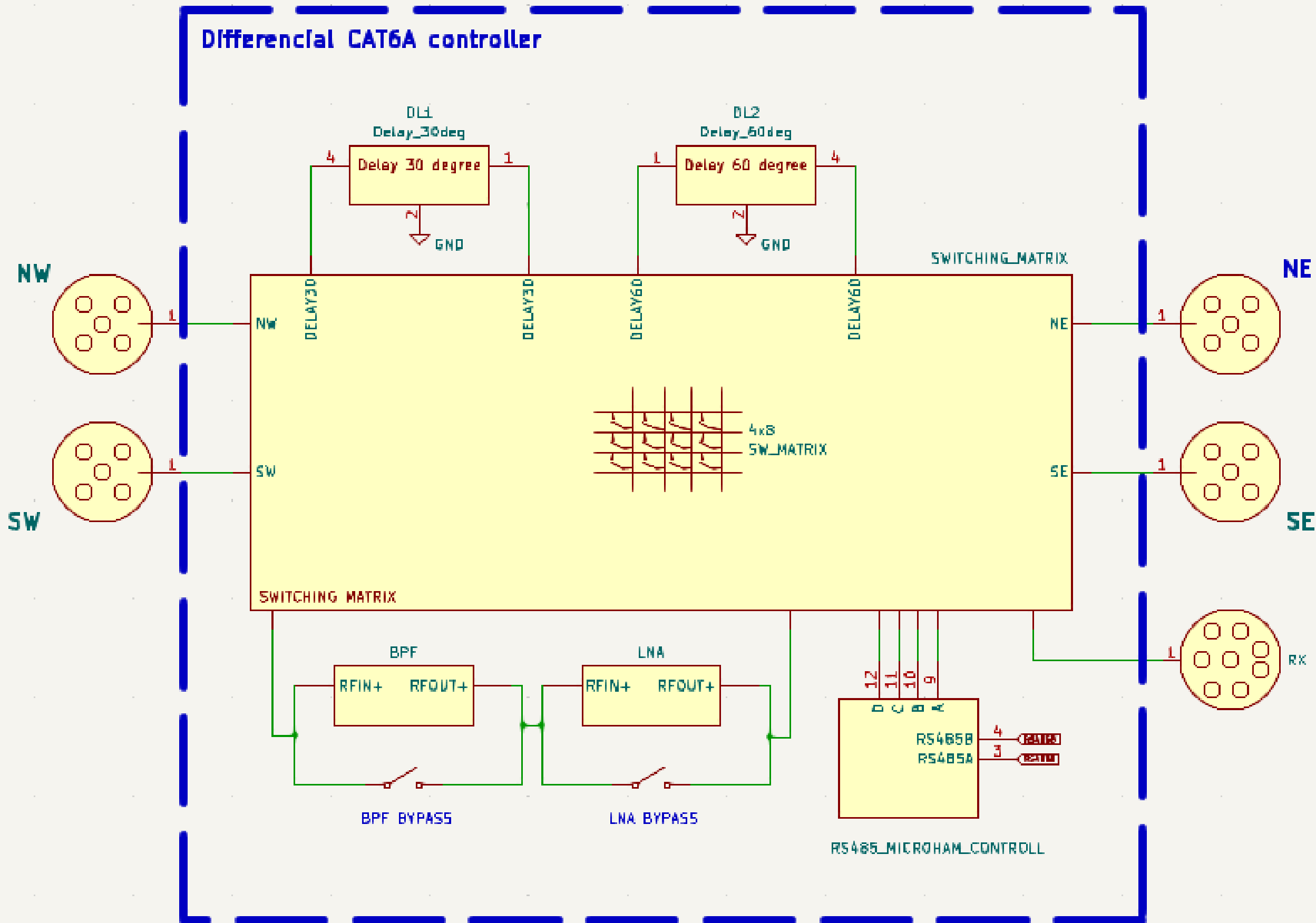
Sources								
Source Edit Other								
Sources								
No.	Specified Pos.		Actual Pos.		Amplitude	Phase	Type	
	Wire #	% From E1	% From E1	Seg	(V, A)	(deg.)		
1	1	0	8.33333	1	1	0	I	
2	2	0	8.33333	1	1	120	I	
3	3	0	8.33333	1	1	0	I	
4	4	0	8.33333	1	1	120	I	



Average Gain = 0.043 = -13.69 dB

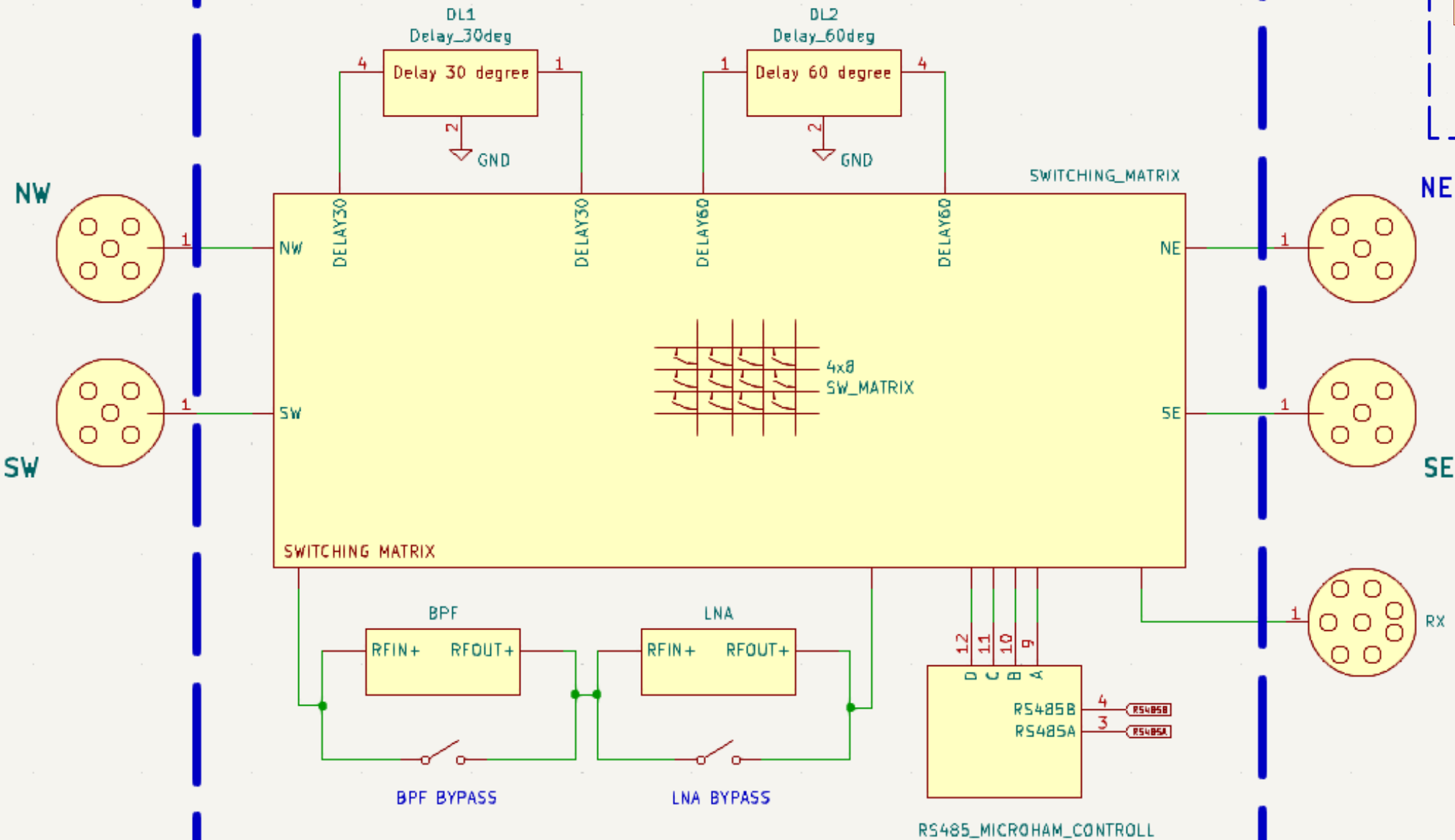
Model contains loss

4SQ RX ANT - 8 direction

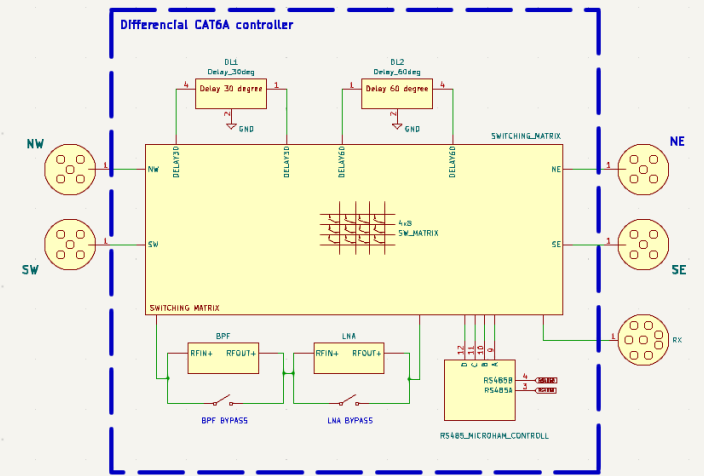


4SQ RX ANT - 8 direction

Differential CAT6A controller



4SQ RX ANT - 8 direction



Common noise mitigation at RX arrays

Common-mode noise on coaxial cable

- Definition: **Common-mode (CM) noise on coax is unwanted voltage or current on the cable shield** (and both conductors relative to ground) that appears equally with respect to the system reference. In coax the shield carries most CM currents; the center conductor and shield may both shift relative to ground.

How CM noise gets onto coax

- Capacitive or inductive coupling from nearby conductors, power lines, RF transmitters, or switching equipment.
- Ground potential differences between equipment at each end (ground loops).
- Lightning/surge or transients induced on long outdoor runs.
- Poor or inconsistent shield termination (loose connectors, low braid coverage).
- Common-mode currents generated by unbalanced antennas or feed systems.

Why it matters

- CM currents on the shield can radiate, causing EMI/RFI and interfering with nearby systems.
- **CM can convert to differential noise at connectors, discontinuities, or equipment inputs (imperfect shielding, impedance mismatch),**
- **producing false signals in receivers.**

Mitigation techniques (brief):

- Shielding and grounding
- **Twisted pairs**
- Filters and common-mode chokes
- Surge protectors,
- Proper termination
- Impedance matching
- Shielding connectors

Common noise mitigation techniques

Common-mode noise at twisted pair

- Noise (voltage or current) that appears identically on two or more conductors with respect to a common reference (usually ground). In a two-conductor pair, both lines carry the same unwanted signal relative to ground.

Common mitigation techniques

- Use differential transmission lines with high CMRR.
- Proper grounding and single-point ground or equipotential bonding to avoid loops.
- Cable shielding tied correctly (e.g., one-end or both-end depending on system).
- Common-mode chokes and ferrite beads on cable entries.
- Balanced transmission lines (twisted pair) and proper termination.
- Filtering (common-mode filters) and surge protection.
- Good PCB layout to keep return paths short and symmetric.

Mass produced Ethernet cables

CAT5E



CAT6A



Estimated insertion loss (attenuation) for Cat5e and CAT6A:

- 1.8 MHz: ≈ 2.46 dB per 100 m (≈ 0.0246 dB/m).
 - 3.5 MHz: ≈ 3.57 dB per 100 m (≈ 0.0357 dB/m).
 - 7.0 MHz: ≈ 5.11 dB per 100 m (≈ 0.0511 dB/m).
 - DC resistance per conductor ≈ 0.0900 Ω /m = 90.0 Ω /km (at 20 °C)
 - Loop (two conductors) ≈ 0.1801 Ω /m = 180.1 Ω /km
- 1.8 MHz: ≈ 2.41 dB/100 m
 - 3.5 MHz: ≈ 3.32 dB/100 m
 - 7.0 MHz: ≈ 4.61 dB/100 m
 - DC resistance per conductor ≈ 0.0700 Ω /m = 70.0 Ω /km (at 20 °C)
 - Loop (two conductors) ≈ 0.1401 Ω /m = 140.1 Ω /km

Quick comparison — Cat5e vs Cat6

Standards & frequency

- **Cat5e:** TIA/EIA-568-B.2-1 / TIA-568-C.2 — rated to 100 MHz
- **Cat6a:** TIA/EIA-568-B.2-1 / TIA-568-C.2 — rated to 250 MHz

Electrical/performance

- Cat6 has stricter limits for NEXT, PSNEXT, ACR/PSACR, return loss, and delay skew \rightarrow lower crosstalk and better signal margin.
- Cat6 typically shows lower attenuation and higher signal-to-noise at higher frequencies (up to 250 MHz).

Construction differences

- Cat5e: 4 twisted pairs, usually no internal separator. Typical 24 AWG.
- Cat6: 4 twisted pairs with tighter twists; many cables include a central spline/separator or thicker pair separators to reduce intra-pair crosstalk; often specified as 23 AWG or better for some vendors.