1. Advantages of Linear Arrays with Nonuniform Amplitude Distribution

The most often met BSAs, classified according to the type of their excitation amplitudes, are:

a) the uniform BSA – relatively high directivity, but the side-lobe levels are high;

b) Dolph–Tschebyscheff (or Chebyshev)\(^1\) BSA – for a given number of elements, maximum directivity is next after that of the uniform BSA; side-lobe levels are the lowest in comparison with the other two types of arrays for a given directivity;

c) binomial BSA – does not have good directivity but has very low side-lobe levels (when \(d = \lambda / 2\), there are no side lobes at all).

2. Array Factor of Linear Arrays with Nonuniform Amplitude Distribution

Let us consider a linear array with an even number \((2M)\) of elements, located symmetrically along the \(z\)-axis, with excitation, which is also symmetrical with respect to \(z = 0\). For a broadside array \((\beta = 0)\),

\[
AF^e = a_1 e^{j \frac{1}{2} k d \cos \theta} + a_2 e^{j \frac{3}{2} k d \cos \theta} + \cdots + a_M e^{j \frac{2M-1}{2} k d \cos \theta},
\]

\[
\Rightarrow AF^e = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{M} a_n \cos \left( \frac{2n-1}{2} kd \cos \theta \right). \tag{15.2}
\]

If the linear array consists of an odd number \((2M+1)\) of elements, located symmetrically along the \(z\)-axis, the array factor is

\[
AF^o = 2a_1 + a_2 e^{j k d \cos \theta} + a_3 e^{j 2 k d \cos \theta} + \cdots + a_{M+1} e^{j M k d \cos \theta},
\]

\[
+ a_2 e^{-j k d \cos \theta} + a_3 e^{-j 2 k d \cos \theta} + \cdots + a_{M+1} e^{-j M k d \cos \theta}, \tag{15.3}
\]

---

\(^1\) Russian spelling is Чебышёв.
\[
\Rightarrow AF^o = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{M+1} a_n \cos[(n-1)kd \cos \theta].
\]

**EVEN- AND ODD-NUMBER ARRAYS**

Fig. 6.17, p. 291, Balanis
The normalized AF derived from (15.2) and (15.4) can be written in the form

\[ AF^e = \sum_{n=1}^{M} a_n \cos[(2n-1)u], \text{ for } N = 2M, \] (15.5)

\[ AF^o = \sum_{n=1}^{M+1} a_n \cos[2(n-1)u], \text{ for } N = 2M + 1, \] (15.6)

where \( u = \frac{1}{2}kd \cos \theta = \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \cos \theta \).

Examples of AFs of arrays of nonuniform amplitude distribution

a) **uniform** amplitude distribution \((N = 5, \ d = \lambda / 2, \ \text{max. at } \theta_0 = 90^\circ)\)
b) **triangular** (1:2:3:2:1) amplitude distribution \((N = 5, \ d = \lambda / 2,\) max. at \(\theta_0 = 90^\circ)\)

\[\begin{align*}
D &= 4.26 \\
BW &= 26.0^\circ \\
SLL &= -19.1\ dB
\end{align*}\]

pp. 148-149, Stutzman
c) **binomial** (1:4:6:4:1) amplitude distribution ($N = 5$, $d = \lambda / 2$, max. at $\theta_0 = 90^\circ$)

\[ D = 3.66 \]
\[ BW = 30.3^\circ \]
\[ SLL = \ldots \infty \text{ dB} \]

pp. 148-149, Stutzman
d) **Dolph-Tschebyschev** (1:1.61:1.94:1.61:1) amplitude distribution \((N = 5, d = \lambda / 2, \text{max. at } \theta_0 = 90^\circ)\)

\[
D = 4.68 \\
BW = 23.6^\circ \\
SLL = -20 \text{ dB}
\]

pp. 148-149, Stutzman
e) **Dolph-Tschebyschev** (1:2.41:3.14:2.41:1) amplitude distribution ($N = 5$, $d = \lambda / 2$, max. at $\theta_0 = 90^\circ$)

Notice that as the current amplitude is tapered more gradually toward the edges of the array, the side lobes tend to decrease and the beamwidth tends to increase.

pp. 148-149, Stutzman
3. Binomial Broadside Array

The binomial BSA was investigated and proposed by J. S. Stone\textsuperscript{2} to synthesize patterns without side lobes. First, consider a 2–element array (along the z-axis).

The elements of the array are identical and their excitations are the same. The array factor is of the form

\[
AF = 1 + Z, \quad \text{where} \quad Z = e^{j\psi} = e^{j(kd \cos \theta + \beta)}.
\]

If the spacing is \( d \leq \lambda / 2 \) and \( \beta = 0 \) (broad-side maximum), the array pattern \( |AF| \) has no side lobes at all. This is proven as follows.

\[
|AF|^2 = (1 + \cos \psi)^2 + \sin^2 \psi = 2(1 + \cos \psi) = 4\cos^2(\psi / 2)
\]

where \( \psi = kd \cos \theta \). The first null of the array factor is obtained from (15.8) as

\[
\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot d \cos \theta_{n1,2} = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \theta_{n1,2} = \pm \arccos \left( \frac{\lambda}{2d} \right).
\]

As long as \( d < \lambda / 2 \), the first null does not exist. If \( d = \lambda / 2 \), then \( \theta_{n1,2} = 0, 180^\circ \). Thus, in the “visible” range of \( \theta \), all secondary lobes are eliminated.

Second, consider a 2–element array whose elements are identical and the same as the array given above. The distance between the two arrays is again \( d \).

\textsuperscript{2} US Patents #1,643,323, #1,715,433.

Nikolova 2014
This new array has an $AF$ of the form

$$AF = (1 + Z)(1 + Z) = 1 + 2Z + Z^2.$$  

(15.10)

Since $(1 + Z)$ has no side lobes, $(1 + Z)^2$ does not have side lobes either.

Continuing the process for an $N$-element array produces

$$AF = (1 + Z)^{N-1}.$$  

(15.11)

If $d \leq \lambda / 2$, the above $AF$ does not have side lobes regardless of the number of elements $N$. The excitation amplitude distribution can be obtained easily by the expansion of the binome in (15.11). Making use of Pascal’s triangle,

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
1 \\
1 & 1 \\
1 & 2 & 1 \\
1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\
1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 \\
1 & 5 & 10 & 10 & 5 & 1 \\
\end{array}
\]

........................................

the relative excitation amplitudes at each element of an $(N+1)$-element array can be determined. An array with a binomial distribution of the excitation amplitudes is called a binomial array. The excitation distribution as given by the binomial expansion gives the relative values of the amplitudes. It is immediately seen that there is too wide variation of the amplitude, which is a disadvantage of the BAs. The overall efficiency of such an antenna would be low. Besides, the BA has relatively wide beam. Its HPBW is the largest as compared to the uniform BSA or the Dolph–Chebyshev array.
An approximate closed-form expression for the HPBW of a BA with \( d = \lambda / 2 \) is

\[
\text{HPBW} = \frac{1.06}{\sqrt{N - 1}} = \frac{1.06}{\sqrt{2L/\lambda}} = \frac{1.75}{\sqrt{L/\lambda}},
\]  

(15.12)

where \( L = (N - 1)d \) is the array’s length. The AFs of 10-element broadside binomial arrays \((N = 10)\) are given below.
Fig. 6.18, p.293, Balanis

10-element broadside binomial array ($N=10$)

- $d = \lambda/4$
- $d = \lambda/2$
- $d = 3\lambda/4$
- $d = \lambda$
The directivity of a broadside BA with spacing $d = \lambda / 2$ can be calculated as

$$D_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \theta \right)^{2(N-1)} d\theta,$$

$$D_0 = \frac{(2N-2) \cdot (2N-4) \cdot \ldots \cdot 2}{(2N-3) \cdot (2N-5) \cdot \ldots \cdot 1},$$

$$D_0 \approx 1.77\sqrt{N} = 1.77\sqrt{1+2L/\lambda}.$$ (15.15)

4. Dolph–Chebyshev Array (DCA)

Dolph proposed (in 1946) a method to design arrays with any desired side-lobe levels and any HPBWs. This method is based on the approximation of the pattern of the array by a Chebyshev polynomial of order $m$, high enough to meet the requirement for the side-lobe levels. A DCA with no side lobes (side-lobe level of $-\infty$ dB) reduces to the binomial design.

4.1. Chebyshev polynomials

The Chebyshev polynomial of order $m$ is defined by

$$T_m(z) = \begin{cases} (-1)^m \cosh(m \cdot \arccosh |z|), & z \leq -1, \\ \cos(m \cdot \arccos(z)), & -1 \leq z \leq 1, \\ \cosh(m \cdot \arccosh(z)), & z \geq 1. \end{cases}$$ (15.16)

A Chebyshev polynomial $T_m(z)$ of any order $m$ can be derived via a recursion formula, provided $T_{m-1}(z)$ and $T_{m-2}(z)$ are known:

$$T_m(z) = 2zT_{m-1}(z) - T_{m-2}(z).$$ (15.17)

Explicitly, (15.17) produces:

$$m = 0, \ T_0(z) = 1$$

$$m = 1, \ T_1(z) = z$$

$$m = 2, \ T_2(z) = 2z^2 - 1$$
\( m = 3, \ T_3(z) = 4z^3 - 3z \)
\( m = 4, \ T_4(z) = 8z^4 - 8z^2 + 1 \)
\( m = 5, \ T_5(z) = 16z^5 - 20z^3 + 5z, \) etc.

If \(|z| \leq 1\), then the Chebyshev polynomials are related to the cosine functions, see (15.16). We can always expand the function \( \cos(mx) \) as a polynomial of \( \cos(x) \) of order \( m \), e.g., for \( m = 2 \),

\[
\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1.
\]

(15.18)

The expansion of \( \cos(mx) \) can be done by observing that \( (e^{jx})^m = e^{jmx} \) and by making use of Euler’s formula as

\[
(\cos x + j\sin x)^m = \cos(mx) + j\sin(mx).
\]

(15.19)

The left side of the equation is then expanded and its real and imaginary parts are equated to those on the right. Similar relations hold for the hyperbolic cosine function \( \cosh \).

Comparing the trigonometric relation in (15.18) with the expression for \( T_2(z) \) above (see the expanded Chebyshev polynomials after (15.17)), we see that the Chebyshev argument \( z \) is related to the cosine argument \( x \) by

\[
z = \cos x \quad \text{or} \quad x = \arccos z.
\]

(15.20)

For example, (15.18) can be written as:

\[
\cos(2\arccos z) = 2\left[\cos(\arccos z)\right]^2 - 1,
\]

\[
\Rightarrow \cos(2\arccos z) = 2z^2 - 1 = T_2(z).
\]

(15.21)

Properties of the Chebyshev polynomials:

1) All polynomials of any order \( m \) pass through the point \((1,1)\).

2) Within the range \(-1 \leq z \leq 1\), the polynomials have values within \([-1,1]\).

3) All nulls occur within \(-1 \leq z \leq 1\).

4) The maxima and minima in the \( z \in [-1,1] \) range have values \(+1\) and \(-1\), respectively.

5) The higher the order of the polynomial, the steeper the slope for \(|z| > 1\).
Fig. 6.19, pp. 296, Balanis
4.2. Chebyshev array design

The main goal is to approximate the desired AF with a Chebyshev polynomial such that

- the side-lobe level meets the requirements, and
- the main beam width is as small as possible.

An array of \( N \) elements has an AF approximated with a Chebyshev polynomial of order \( m \), which is

\[
\begin{align*}
  m &= N - 1. 
\end{align*}
\]  

In general, for a given side-lobe level, the higher the order \( m \) of the polynomial, the narrower the beamwidth. However, for \( m > 10 \), the difference is not substantial – see the slopes of \( T_m(z) \) in the previous figure. The AF of an \( N \)-element array (15.5) or (15.6) is shaped by a Chebyshev polynomial by requiring that

\[
\begin{align*}
  T_{N-1}(z) &= \begin{cases} 
  \sum_{n=1}^{M} a_n \cos[(2n-1)u], & M = N/2, \quad \text{even} \\
  \sum_{n=1}^{M+1} a_n \cos[2(n-1)u], & M = (N-1)/2, \quad \text{odd}
  \end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]  

Here, \( u = (\pi d / \lambda) \cos \theta \). Let the side-lobe level be

\[
R_0 = \frac{E_{\max}}{E_{sl}} = \frac{1}{AF_{sl}} \quad \text{(voltage ratio)}.
\]  

Then, we require that the maximum of \( T_{N-1} \) is fixed at an argument \( z_0 \) (\(|z_0| > 1\)), where

\[
T_{N-1}^{\max}(z_0) = R_0.
\]  

Equation (15.25) corresponds to \( AF(u) = AF_{\max}(u_0) \). Obviously, \( z_0 \) must satisfy the condition:

\[
|z_0| > 1,
\]  

where \( T_{N-1} > 1 \). The maxima of \(|T_{N-1}(z)|\) for \(|z| \leq 1\) are equal to unity and they correspond to the side lobes of the AF. Thus, \( AF(u) \) has side-lobe levels equal to \( R_0 \). The \( AF \) is a polynomial of \( \cos u \), and the \( T_{N-1}(z) \) is a polynomial of \( z \) where \( z \) is limited to the range

\[
\text{Nikolova 2014 15}
\]
\[-1 \leq z \leq z_0. \]  

Since
\[-1 \leq \cos u \leq 1, \]  
the relation between \(z\) and \(\cos u\) must be normalized as
\[\cos u = z / z_0. \]

**Design of a DCA of \(N\) elements – general procedure:**

1) Expand the AF as given by (15.5) or (15.6) by replacing each \(\cos(\mu u)\) term \((m = 1, 2, \ldots, M)\) with the power series of \(\cos u\).

2) Determine \(z_0\) such that \(T_{N-1}(z_0) = R_0\) (voltage ratio).

3) Substitute \(\cos u = z / z_0\) in the AF found in step 1.

4) Equate the AF found in Step 3 to \(T_{N-1}(z)\) and determine the coefficients for each power of \(z\).

**Example:** Design a DCA (broadside) of \(N = 10\) elements with a major-to-minor lobe ratio of \(R_0 = 26\) dB. Find the excitation coefficients and form the AF.

**Solution:**

The order of the Chebyshev polynomial is \(m = N - 1 = 9\). The AF for an even-number array is:

\[AF_{2M} = \sum_{n=1}^{5} a_n \cos[(2n-1)u], \quad u = \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \cos \theta, \quad M = 5.\]

**Step 1:** Write \(AF_{10}\) explicitly:

\[AF_{10} = a_1 \cos u + a_2 \cos 3u + a_3 \cos 5u + a_4 \cos 7u + a_5 \cos 9u.\]

Expand the \(\cos(\mu u)\) terms as powers of \(\cos u\):

\[\cos 3u = 4 \cos^3 u - 3\cos u,\]
\[\cos 5u = 16 \cos^5 u - 20 \cos^3 u + 5 \cos u,\]
\[\cos 7u = 64 \cos^7 u - 112 \cos^5 u + 56 \cos^3 u - 7 \cos u,\]
\[\cos 9u = 256 \cos^9 u - 576 \cos^7 u + 432 \cos^5 u - 120 \cos^3 u + 9 \cos u.\]
Note that the above expansions can be readily obtained from the recursive Chebyshev relation (15.17) and the substitution \( z = \cos u \). For example,

\[
m = 3, \quad T_3(z) = 4z^3 - 3z
\]

translates into

\[
\cos(3u) = 4\cos^3 u - 3\cos u.
\]

**Step 2:** Determine \( z_0 \):

\[
R_0 = 26 \text{ dB} \quad \Rightarrow \quad R_0 = 10^{26/20} \approx 20 \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_9(z_0) = 20,
\]

\[
cosh[9\text{arccosh}(z_0)] = 20,
\]

\[
9\text{arccosh}(z_0) = \text{arccosh}20 = 3.69,
\]

\[
\text{arccosh}(z_0) = 0.41,
\]

\[
z_0 = \cosh 0.41 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z_0 = 1.08515.
\]

**Step 3:** Express the AF from Step 1 in terms of \( \cos u = z / z_0 \) and make equal to the Chebyshev polynomial:

\[
AF_{10} = \frac{z}{z_0} \left( a_1 - 3a_2 + 5a_3 - 7a_4 + 9a_5 \right)
\]

\[
+ \frac{z^3}{z_0^3} \left( 4a_2 - 20a_3 + 56a_4 - 120a_5 \right)
\]

\[
+ \frac{z^5}{z_0^5} \left( 16a_3 - 112a_4 + 432a_5 \right)
\]

\[
+ \frac{z^7}{z_0^7} \left( 64a_4 - 576a_5 \right)
\]

\[
+ \frac{z^9}{z_0^9} \left( 256a_5 \right) = \frac{9z - 120z^3 + 432z^5 - 576z^7 + 256z^9}{T_9(z)}
\]
Step 4: Find the coefficients by matching the power terms:

\[
256a_5 = 256z_0^9 \Rightarrow a_5 = 2.0860
\]
\[
64a_4 - 576a_5 = -576z_0^7 \Rightarrow a_4 = 2.8308
\]
\[
16a_3 - 112a_4 + 432a_5 = 432z_0^5 \Rightarrow a_3 = 4.1184
\]
\[
4a_2 - 20a_3 + 56a_4 - 120a_5 = -120z_0^7 \Rightarrow a_2 = 5.2073
\]
\[
a_1 - 3a_2 + 5a_3 - 7a_4 + 9a_5 = 9z_0^9 \Rightarrow a_1 = 5.8377
\]

Normalize coefficients with respect to edge element \((N=5)\):

\[
a_5 = 1; \quad a_4 = 1.357; \quad a_3 = 1.974; \quad a_2 = 2.496; \quad a_1 = 2.789
\]

\[
\Rightarrow AF_{10} = 2.789 \cos(u) + 2.496 \cos(3u) + 1.974 \cos(5u) + 1.357 \cos(7u) + \cos(9u)
\]

where \(u = \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \cos \theta\).

Fig. 6.20b, p. 298, Balanis
Fig. 6.21, p. 300, Balanis

$N = 10$

- $d = \lambda/4$
- $d = \lambda/2$
4.3. Maximum affordable $d$ for Dolph-Chebyshev arrays

This restriction arises from the requirement for a single major lobe – see also equation (15.27):

$$z \geq -1,$$

$$\Rightarrow z_0 \cos \left( \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \cos \theta \right) \geq -1. \quad (15.30)$$

For a given array, when $\theta$ varies from $0^\circ$ to $180^\circ$, the argument $z$ assumes values

from $z(\theta=0^\circ) = z_0 \cos \frac{\pi d}{\lambda}$ \hspace{1cm} (15.31)

through $z(\theta=90^\circ) = z_0$ \hspace{1cm} (15.32)

to $z(\theta=180^\circ) = z_0 \cos \left( -\frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \right) = z(\theta=0^\circ)$. \hspace{1cm} (15.33)

The extreme value of $z$ to the left on the abscissa corresponds to the end-fire directions of the AF. This value must not go beyond $z = -1$. Otherwise, backlobes of levels higher than 1 (higher than $R_0$) will appear. Therefore, the inequality (15.30) must hold for $\theta = 0^\circ$ or $180^\circ$:

$$z_0 \cos \left( \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \right) \geq -1 \Rightarrow \cos \left( \frac{\pi d}{\lambda} \right) \geq -\frac{1}{z_0}. \quad (15.34)$$

Let

$$\gamma = \arccos z_0^{-1}. \quad (15.35)$$

Then,

$$\frac{\pi d}{\lambda} < \pi - \gamma = \pi - \arccos \left( \frac{1}{z_0} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{d_{\text{max}}}{\lambda} = 1 - \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos \left( \frac{1}{z_0} \right). \quad (15.36)$$
ILLUSTRATION OF EQUATION (15.34) AND THE REQUIREMENT IN (15.36)

In the previous example,
\[
\frac{d}{\lambda} < 1 - \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos \left( \frac{1}{1.08515} \right) = 1 - \frac{0.39879}{\pi} = 0.873,
\]
\[d_{\text{max}} = 0.873\lambda.\]

5. Directivity of Non-uniform Arrays

It is difficult to derive closed form expressions for the directivity of non-uniform arrays. Here, we derive expressions in the form of series in the most general case of a linear array when the excitation coefficients are known.

The non-normalized array factor is

\[
AF = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a_n e^{j\beta_n} e^{jnz_n \cos \theta}, \tag{15.37}
\]

where
\[
a_n \quad \text{is the amplitude of the excitation of the } n\text{-th element};
\]
\[
\beta_n \quad \text{is the phase angle of the excitation of the } n\text{-th element};
\]
\[
z_n \quad \text{is the } z\text{-coordinate of the } n\text{-th element}.
\]

The maximum $AF$ is
\[ AF_{\text{max}} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a_n. \]  
(15.38)

The normalized \( AF \) is

\[ AF_n = \frac{AF}{AF_{\text{max}}} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a_n e^{i \beta_n} e^{ikz_n \cos \theta}}{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a_n}. \]  
(15.39)

The beam solid angle is derived as

\[ \Omega_A = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} |AF_n(\theta)|^2 \sin \theta d\theta, \]

\[ \Omega_A = \frac{2\pi}{\left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a_n \right)^2} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{p=0}^{N-1} a_m a_p e^{i(\beta_m - \beta_p)} \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{ik(z_m-z_p)\cos \theta} \sin \theta d\theta, \]  
(15.40)

where

\[ \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{ik(z_m-z_p)\cos \theta} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{2\sin[k(z_m-z_p)]}{k(z_m-z_p)}. \]

\[ \Rightarrow \Omega_A = \frac{4\pi}{\left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a_n \right)^2} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{p=0}^{N-1} a_m a_p e^{i(\beta_m - \beta_p)} \cdot \frac{\sin[k(z_m-z_p)]}{k(z_m-z_p)}. \]  
(15.41)

From

\[ D_0 = \frac{4\pi}{\Omega_A}, \]

we obtain
\[ D_0 = \frac{\left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a_n \right)^2}{\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{p=0}^{N-1} a_m a_p e^{i(\beta_m - \beta_p)} \cdot \sin \left[ k(z_m - z_p) \right]} . \quad (15.42) \]

For equispaced linear \((z_n = nd)\) arrays, (15.42) reduces to

\[ D_0 = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{p=0}^{N-1} a_m a_p e^{i(\beta_m - \beta_p)} \cdot \sin \left[ (m - p)kd \right] \cdot \frac{\sin \left[ (m - p)kd \right]}{(m - p)kd} . \quad (15.43) \]

For equispaced broadside arrays, where \(\beta_m = \beta_p\) for any \((m,p)\), (15.43) reduces to

\[ D_0 = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{p=0}^{N-1} a_m a_p \cdot \sin \left[ (m - p)kd \right] \cdot \frac{\sin \left[ (m - p)kd \right]}{(m - p)kd} . \quad (15.44) \]

For equispaced broadside uniform arrays,

\[ D_0 = \frac{N^2}{\sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{p=0}^{N-1} \sin \left[ (m - p)kd \right]} . \quad (15.45) \]

When the spacing \(d\) is a multiple of \(\lambda/2\), equation (15.44) reduces to

\[ D_0 = \frac{\left( \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a_n \right)^2}{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (a_n)^2} , \quad d = \frac{\lambda}{2}, \lambda, \ldots . \quad (15.46) \]
Example: Calculate the directivity of the Dolph–Chebyshev array designed in the previous example if $d = \lambda / 2$.

The 10-element DCA has the following amplitude distribution:

$$a_5 = 1; \quad a_4 = 1.357; \quad a_3 = 1.974; \quad a_2 = 2.496; \quad a_1 = 2.798.$$  

We make use of (15.46):

$$D_0 = \frac{4 \left( \sum_{n=1}^{5} a_n \right)^2}{2 \sum_{n=1}^{5} (a_n)^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{(9.625)^2}{20.797} = 8.9090 \quad (9.5 \text{ dB}).$$

Output from ARRAYS.m: $D_0 = 8.9276$.

6. Half-power Beamwidth of a BS DCA

For large DCAs with side lobes in the range from $-20$ dB to $-60$ dB, the HPBW can be found by introducing a beam-broadening factor $f$ given by

$$f = 1 + 0.636 \left\{ \frac{2}{R_0} \cosh \left[ \sqrt{\text{arccosh}R_0^2} - \pi^2 \right] \right\}^2.$$  

(15.47)

The HPBW of the DCA is equal to the product of the broadening factor and the HPBW of the respective uniform linear array:

$$\text{HPBW}_{DCA} = f \times \text{HPBW}_{UA}.$$  

(15.48)

In (15.47), $R_0$ denotes the side-lobe level (voltage ratio).