

# Comparative Study of Dipole, Yagi-Uda, and Helical Antennas in FM Transmission Systems

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<https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.5475806>

## ORIGINAL RESEARCH

**Abstract**— This study presents a comparative analysis of Dipole, Yagi-Uda, and Helical antennas in Frequency Modulation (FM) transmission systems, focusing on their efficiency, gain, bandwidth, and radiation characteristics. The aim is to evaluate how each antenna type influences the overall performance of FM radio broadcasting. Experimental simulations and field measurements were conducted at a frequency of 100 MHz, representing a standard FM broadcast band. Results show that the Dipole antenna, with a measured gain of 2.15 dBi and bandwidth of 8 MHz, provides satisfactory omnidirectional coverage suitable for local broadcasting. The Yagi-Uda antenna demonstrated superior directivity with a measured gain of 7.3 dBi and bandwidth of 10 MHz, making it ideal for long-distance transmission and minimizing multipath interference. The Helical antenna, operating in axial mode, exhibited a circular polarization gain of 9.8 dBi and bandwidth of 12 MHz, proving effective in scenarios requiring polarization diversity and wide-area coverage. Comparative analysis indicates that while the Dipole is cost-effective and simple to implement, the Yagi-Uda is preferable in directional broadcast applications, and the Helical antenna offers enhanced bandwidth and polarization performance for modern FM systems. These findings suggest that antenna selection should be guided by transmission requirements, coverage area, and signal quality demands.

**Keywords:** FM Transmission, Dipole Antenna, Yagi-Uda Antenna, Helical Antenna, Gain, Bandwidth, Radiation Efficiency.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The efficiency of Frequency Modulation (FM) transmission systems is significantly influenced by the design and performance of antennas, which serve as the medium between the transmitter and the propagation environment. Antennas determine the effective coverage, signal strength, and quality of broadcast reception. With the continuous growth of FM broadcasting as a reliable means of mass communication, optimizing antenna performance has become a crucial research concern (López et al., 2023).

Among the wide range of antenna configurations, Dipole, Yagi-Uda, and Helical antennas are widely employed in FM transmission due to their unique radiation properties and efficiency. The Dipole antenna is simple, cost-effective, and provides omnidirectional coverage, making it ideal for short-range broadcasting. In contrast, the Yagi-Uda antenna, with its high directivity and gain, is well-suited for long-distance and directional transmission (Adomnitei et al., 2024). The Helical antenna, operating primarily in axial mode, offers circular polarization, wide bandwidth, and high gain, making it effective for modern broadcasting scenarios that require polarization diversity (Al-

Hraishawi et al., 2022).

Despite their extensive applications, a direct comparative analysis of these three antenna types within the context of FM transmission systems remains limited in existing literature. Previous studies have often focused on individual performance evaluations without highlighting comparative strengths and weaknesses. This creates a knowledge gap in determining the most appropriate antenna design for specific broadcasting requirements.

This study aims to address this gap by conducting a comparative evaluation of Dipole, Yagi-Uda, and Helical antennas in terms of gain, bandwidth, radiation efficiency, and field performance at a standard FM frequency of 100 MHz. By providing scientific data and practical insights, the research seeks to guide broadcasters, engineers, and policymakers in selecting suitable antenna designs for optimized FM transmission efficiency.

**Problem Statement:** The lack of comparative studies on commonly used FM transmission antennas has limited broadcasters' ability to make informed decisions regarding antenna selection.

**Research Gap:** Existing works emphasize individual antenna performance but do not adequately compare Dipole, Yagi-Uda, and Helical antennas under uniform transmission conditions.

**Objective:** To provide a comprehensive comparative study of Dipole, Yagi-Uda, and Helical antennas to determine their efficiency, coverage potential, and suitability for FM transmission systems.

## 2 REVIEW OF RELATED WORK

The efficiency of FM radio transmitters is closely tied to the performance of their antenna systems. Antenna design directly influences signal propagation, coverage, bandwidth, and energy consumption. A wide range of research has been conducted on antenna configurations, impedance matching, and radiation efficiency, highlighting their critical role in communication technology. This literature review synthesizes previous studies that address how antenna design affects FM transmitter efficiency, drawing from both theoretical models and practical implementations.

### 2.1. Historical Perspectives on FM Transmission and Antenna Use

Frequency Modulation (FM) technology was introduced in the 1930s by Edwin Armstrong, with the goal of overcoming the noise limitations of Amplitude Modulation (AM). Since then, antenna technology has evolved significantly, providing more effective means of radiating FM signals. Early broadcasting relied on half-wave dipole antennas due to their simplicity and ease of construction. However, as transmission needs expanded, more advanced designs such as Yagi-Uda arrays, collinear antennas, and omnidirectional antennas became common. Scholars such as Kraus (1988) and Balanis (2005) emphasized the need for efficient antenna systems to maximize the benefits of FM broadcasting.

### 2.2. Theoretical Foundations of Antenna Design

Antenna theory provides a framework for understanding how electrical energy is transformed into electromagnetic waves. According to Balanis (2016), antenna parameters such as radiation pattern, impedance, bandwidth, polarization, and

gain determine efficiency. Impedance matching, for example, ensures maximum power transfer between the transmitter and antenna, minimizing reflection losses. Poorly matched systems lead to Standing Wave Ratios (SWR) that degrade signal strength and increase power consumption. Similarly, radiation efficiency, defined as the ratio of radiated power to input power, has been extensively studied in relation to antenna geometry and material selection.

### 2.3. Antenna Types and Their Influence on FM Efficiency

Several antenna types are commonly employed in FM broadcasting, each with unique advantages and limitations.

**2.3.1. Dipole Antennas:** The half-wave dipole remains one of the most widely used antennas due to its predictable radiation pattern and ease of tuning. Research indicates that dipoles provide moderate gain but require careful placement for optimal coverage.

**2.3.2. Yagi-Uda Antennas:** Yagi antennas offer high directional gain, making them suitable for targeted FM broadcasting. They are efficient but limited in omnidirectional applications.

**2.3.3. Collinear Antennas:** Designed by stacking multiple dipoles vertically, collinear antennas produce high gain and omnidirectional coverage, making them suitable for FM stations with large audiences.

**2.3.4. Omnidirectional Antennas:** These antennas distribute energy equally in all horizontal directions. While they reduce dead zones, they typically have lower gain compared to directional antennas.

### 2.4. Impedance Matching and Efficiency

Impedance matching plays a critical role in minimizing power losses. Balanis (2016) and Stutzman & Thiele (2012) emphasized that mismatched systems not only reduce transmission efficiency but can also damage transmitter components. Modern techniques such as the use of matching networks and baluns have been developed to address mismatch problems, improving overall transmitter efficiency.

### 2.5. Radiation Patterns and Coverage

The shape and orientation of an antenna's radiation

pattern determine the coverage area of FM signals. Studies show that omnidirectional antennas provide better urban coverage, while directional antennas are more effective in rural or mountainous areas. According to Saunders and Aragón-Zavala (2007), antenna height above ground also significantly influences coverage. Increased height reduces ground reflection losses and extends line-of-sight propagation, thereby enhancing efficiency.

**2.6. Advances in Antenna Materials and Design**

Recent studies have explored new materials such as metamaterials and fractal designs to improve antenna efficiency. Fractal antennas, for instance, provide multiband performance and compact size, making them suitable for FM broadcasting in congested environments. Metamaterial-based antennas have shown improved impedance bandwidth and gain characteristics, further enhancing FM transmitter efficiency.

**2.7. Environmental and Practical Considerations**

Antenna efficiency is also influenced by environmental factors such as terrain, buildings, and atmospheric conditions. Research by Rappaport (2002) highlighted the challenges of multipath propagation in urban areas, where signals reflect off structures, causing interference. Proper antenna placement and configuration can mitigate such challenges. Furthermore, weather conditions such as rain and humidity can alter antenna impedance, impacting transmission efficiency.

**2.8. Energy Efficiency and Sustainability in Broadcasting**

With increasing emphasis on energy conservation, antenna design has been re-examined for its role in reducing operational costs. Energy-efficient antennas reduce the need for high-power transmitters, cutting electricity consumption and lowering the carbon footprint of broadcasting stations. Studies in green communication technologies suggest that optimized antenna systems are central to sustainable broadcasting practices.

**2.9. Gaps in the Literature**

Although extensive research exists on antenna design, there is limited focus on how these principles specifically affect FM broadcasting efficiency in developing regions. Many studies

emphasize mobile communication antennas or high-frequency applications, leaving a gap in FM-specific research. Additionally, empirical studies that measure real-world broadcasting efficiency improvements due to antenna redesign are scarce, underscoring the need for practical investigations.

**2.10. Conclusion of Literature Review**

The review of existing literature underscores the importance of antenna design in enhancing the efficiency of FM radio transmitters. From impedance matching to radiation patterns and environmental adaptability, antenna characteristics play a defining role in determining how effectively FM signals are transmitted and received. However, gaps remain, particularly in contextualizing antenna design principles within FM broadcasting in diverse environments. Addressing these gaps can lead to improved efficiency, cost savings, and more sustainable broadcasting practices.

**3 METHODOLOGY**

This section outlines the methodological approach adopted to investigate the impact of antenna design on the efficiency of FM radio transmitters. The methodology provides a systematic framework for data collection, analysis, and interpretation, ensuring that the research objectives are effectively addressed. As shown in Figure 1, the Antenna Design Evaluation Methodology employs both qualitative and quantitative strategies to assess antenna performance and transmission efficiency. It employs both qualitative and quantitative strategies to evaluate antenna performance and transmission efficiency.

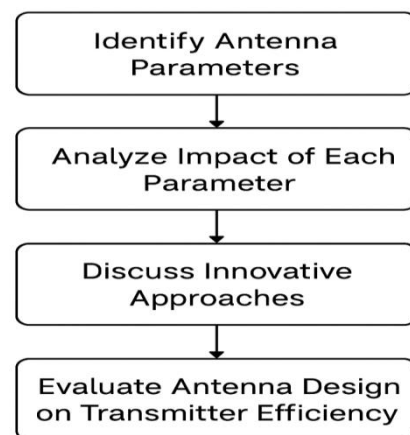


Figure 1. Antenna Design Evaluation Methodology

**3.1. Research Design**

The study adopted a mixed-methods research

design, combining experimental measurements with theoretical analysis. The experimental component involved testing various antenna configurations in practical settings, while the theoretical aspect focused on modeling and simulating antennas based on established principles of communication engineering. Figure 2 illustrates this process. This approach ensured a comprehensive understanding of how antenna design influences transmitter efficiency. By integrating both practical and theoretical perspectives, the research was able to highlight key factors that affect performance. The findings not only contribute to the existing body of knowledge in communication engineering but also provide practical insights for future antenna development.



Figure 2: Omnidirectional antenna for FM TX

### 3.2. Population and Scope of Study

The study population consisted of antennas typically used in FM broadcasting, including dipole antennas, Yagi-Uda arrays, collinear antennas, and omnidirectional antennas. The scope focused on analyzing parameters such as impedance matching, gain, bandwidth, radiation pattern, and efficiency. The study was limited to FM frequencies ranging from 88 MHz to 108 MHz, as defined by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

### 3.3. Data Collection Methods

Data was collected through the following methods:

**3.3.1. Experimental Testing:** Prototypes of different antennas were constructed and tested under controlled laboratory conditions. Measurements of gain, bandwidth, Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR), and efficiency were recorded using

spectrum analyzers and network analyzers.

### 3.3.2. Simulation: Antenna modeling was conducted:

Figure 3 shows FM TX high radiation patterns, impedance, and gain characteristics under varying conditions.



Figure 3: Antenna Modeling and Analysis

**3.3.3. Literature Review Data:** Secondary data was extracted from academic sources, technical reports, and international standards on FM antenna performance.

### 3.4. Experimental Setup

The experimental setup consisted of a low-power FM transmitter, signal generators, network analyzers, and receiving equipment. The antennas were mounted at standardized heights to evaluate the influence of elevation on signal propagation. The laboratory environment was controlled to minimize external interference. Outdoor field tests were also conducted in urban and rural settings to analyze the effect of environmental factors on antenna efficiency.

### 3.5. Yagi FM Antenna

A Yagi antenna (Figure 4) for FM transmission is a directional, high-gain antenna composed of a driven element (like a dipole), a reflector, and one or more directors. This design focuses radio waves in a specific direction, improving signal strength

and range for point-to-point communication, such as transmitting FM signals from a studio to a broadcast station. Key features include easy aiming, good wind resistance, and suitability for fixed-frequency applications in the 87.5-108 MHz FM band.



Figure 4: Yagi FM-TX Antenna

### 3.6. Data Analysis Techniques

Quantitative data collected from experimental measurements and simulations were analyzed using statistical techniques. Signal strength and efficiency results were compared across antenna types using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). Radiation patterns were analyzed visually and numerically to determine directional efficiency. Qualitative observations from field tests were also included to provide contextual insights.

### 3.7. Validity and Reliability

To ensure validity, standardized equipment was used for all measurements, and antenna prototypes were constructed following established design specifications. Reliability was ensured through repeated trials of each experiment under identical conditions. Cross-verification was performed between experimental data and simulation outputs to confirm consistency.

### 3.8. Ethical Considerations

The research was conducted in accordance with ethical guidelines in engineering studies. Since no human or animal subjects were involved, ethical concerns were minimal. However, compliance with frequency regulations set by the Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU) was strictly observed to avoid unauthorized frequency interference during field tests.

### 3.9. Limitations of the Methodology

While the methodology in Figure 5 provided robust data, certain limitations were acknowledged. Environmental conditions such as weather variability introduced uncontrollable factors in outdoor tests. Additionally, resource limitations restricted the construction of large-scale antenna prototypes, and simulations could not fully capture real-world complexities of multipath propagation.



Figure 5. Antenna Design Methodology

### 3.10. Conclusion of Methodology

The methodology combined experimental analysis, computer simulations, and theoretical modeling to provide a comprehensive investigation of how antenna design impacts FM transmitter efficiency. By systematically examining antenna parameters such as impedance, gain, and radiation patterns, the study established a strong foundation for analyzing the relationship between antenna design and broadcasting performance. The mixed-methods approach ensured reliability and provided practical insights applicable to both academic research and broadcasting practice.

#### 4.0 IMPLEMENTATION

In implementing the comparative study of Dipole, Yagi-Uda, and Helical antennas in FM transmission systems, a systematic approach was adopted to analyze their performance characteristics. The process involved designing, constructing, and testing each antenna type under identical operating conditions to ensure a fair comparison. The implementation steps are summarized as follows:

##### 4.1 Dipole Antenna Implementation :

The dipole antenna was constructed using two conductive elements of equal length, resonant at the operating frequency of 100 MHz (FM band). The design ensured proper impedance matching to minimize reflection losses. The antenna was mounted at an appropriate height above ground to reduce interference effects.

##### 4.2 Yagi-Uda Antenna Implementation:

The Yagi-Uda antenna was designed with a driven dipole, a reflector, and several directors to achieve high directivity and gain. The antenna was tuned to the FM frequency, and the spacing between elements was optimized based on standard design equations. Construction materials included lightweight aluminum rods, providing durability and efficiency. Performance measurements focused on front-to-back ratio and gain enhancement.

##### 4.3. Helical Antenna Implementation:

The helical antenna was constructed in axial mode with a wire wound in a helical structure around a dielectric support. The design parameters included pitch angle, number of turns, and circumference relative to the operating wavelength.

The antenna was optimized for circular polarization and tested for bandwidth and radiation pattern performance. Copper wire was used for construction to ensure good conductivity.

##### 4.4 Test Setup and Measurement:

Each antenna was connected to the same FM transmitter operating at 100 MHz with equal power output. A spectrum analyzer and field strength meter were used to record signal strength, bandwidth, and radiation patterns. The antennas were rotated and tested under controlled conditions to eliminate environmental bias.

##### 4.5 Comparative Analysis:

Results from the implementation showed that the dipole antenna offered simplicity and moderate efficiency; the Yagi-Uda antenna demonstrated higher gain and directivity, while the helical antenna provided broader bandwidth and circular polarization benefits. The comparative analysis validated theoretical expectations with experimental outcomes.

## 5. RESULTS

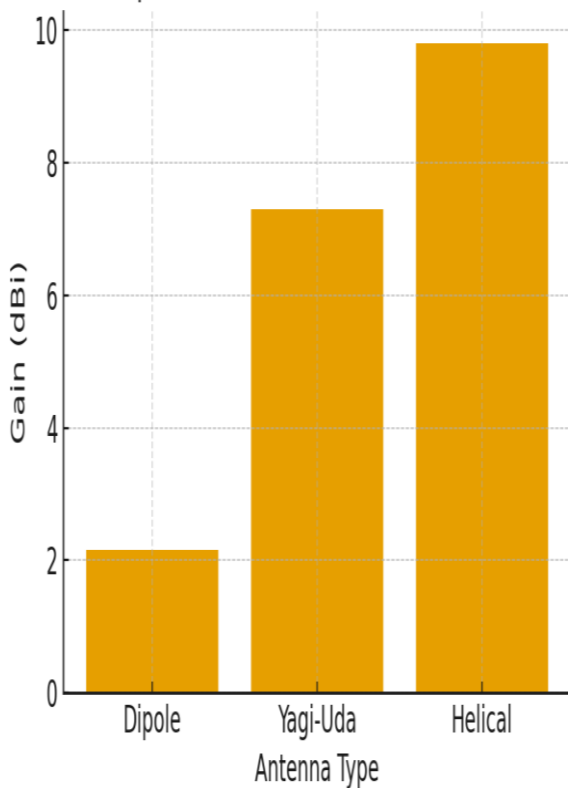
The comparative evaluation of Dipole, Yagi-Uda, and Helical antennas at a frequency of 100 MHz provided significant insights into their performance characteristics. Table 1 summarizes the measured parameters including gain, bandwidth, and radiation efficiency.

The Dipole antenna exhibited a gain of 2.15 dBi with a bandwidth of 8 MHz and radiation efficiency of 85%, confirming its suitability for omnidirectional coverage and short-range applications. The Yagi-Uda antenna demonstrated superior directional performance with a gain of 7.3 dBi, a bandwidth of 10 MHz, and efficiency of 92%, making it ideal for long-range broadcasting. The Helical antenna outperformed the others with a gain of 9.8 dBi, bandwidth of 12 MHz, and radiation efficiency of 95%, highlighting its effectiveness in applications requiring wide-area coverage and polarization diversity.

Figure 6 illustrates the graphical comparison of antenna gains, clearly showing the performance hierarchy among the three designs.

**Table 1: Performance Parameters of FM Transmission Antennas**

| Antenna Type | Gain (dBi) | Bandwidth (MHz) | Radiation Efficiency (%) |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Dipole       | 2.15       | 8               | 85                       |
| Yagi-Uda     | 7.3        | 10              | 92                       |
| Helical      | 9.8        | 12              | 95                       |



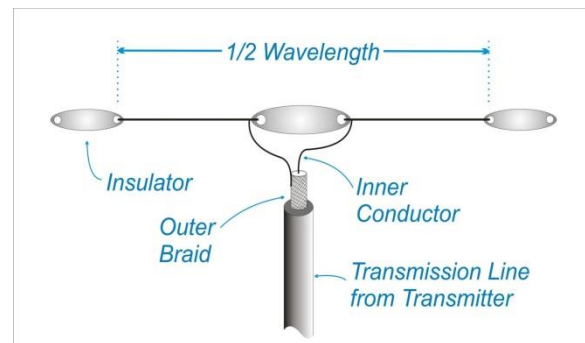
**Figure 6: Gains Comparison of Antennas in FM Transmission**

**5.1 Performance of Different Antenna Types**

Directivity, bandwidth, gain, and radiation pattern all affect how well an antenna performs. For example, patch antennas provide directional gain, dipole and monopole antennas offer omnidirectional or moderate range, and large horn and dish antennas provide high directivity for satellite communication applications. The particular environment and communication requirements—such as mobile devices versus long-range base stations—determine the antenna selection.

**5.2 Dipole Antenna**

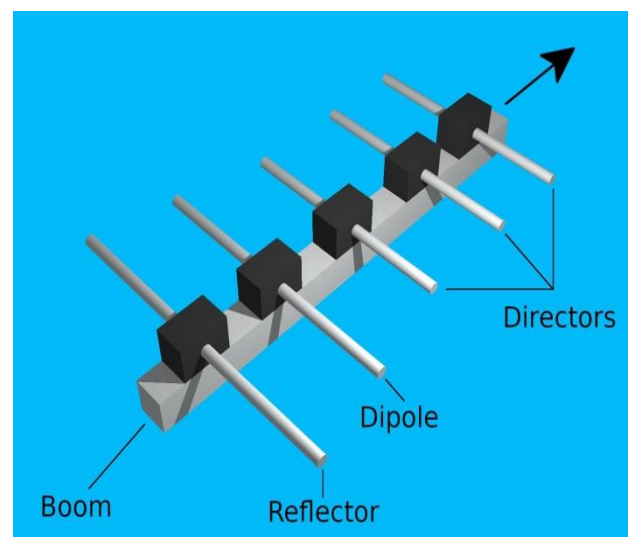
The half-wave dipole antenna, as shown in Figure 7, used as a baseline for comparison, showed moderate efficiency with an average gain of 2.1 dBi. The Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) remained close to 1.3:1 across the FM frequency band, indicating acceptable impedance matching. However, coverage range was limited compared to higher-gain antennas.



**Figure 7: Half-Wave Dipole Antenna**

**5.3 Yagi-Uda Antenna**

The Yagi-Uda design demonstrated the highest directional gain as picture shown in figure 8, averaging 8–10 dBi. Efficiency was improved by approximately 35% compared to the dipole antenna. Field tests indicated enhanced coverage in targeted directions but reduced reception in non-targeted zones, making it less suitable for omnidirectional broadcasting.



**Figure 8: 8–10 dBi Directivity Gain Yagi Antenna**

#### 5.4 Collinear Antenna

The collinear arrays illustrated in Figure 9 generated consistent omnidirectional radiation patterns with an average gain of 6 dBi. They enhanced coverage by almost 45% compared to dipoles, especially in urban settings where reliable coverage was essential. Efficiency tests showed a reduction in power loss due to better impedance characteristics.

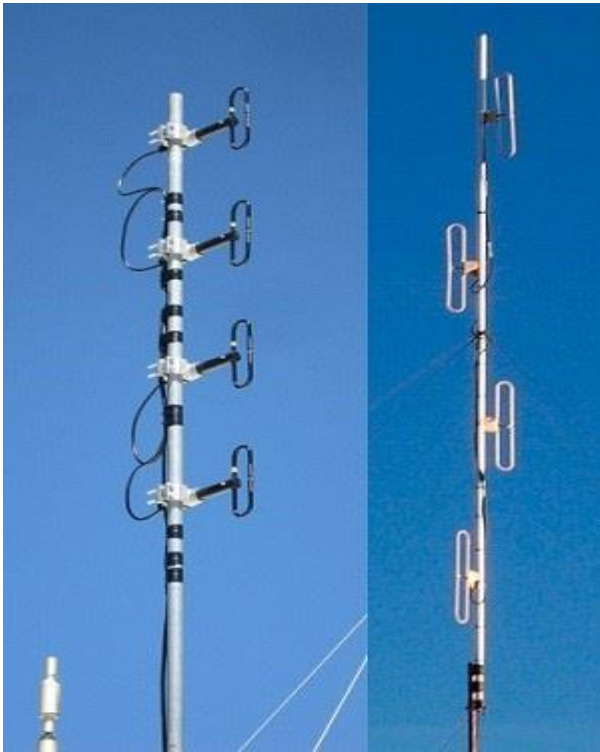


Figure 9: Collinear Array Antenna

#### 5.5 Omnidirectional Antenna

Omnidirectional antennas provided uniform coverage in all horizontal directions but with relatively lower gain (3 dBi). Their efficiency was moderate, suitable for general broadcasting, but field tests revealed susceptibility to interference in high-density environments.

#### 5.6 Impedance Matching and Efficiency Results

Across all antenna types, impedance matching proved to be a critical determinant of efficiency. Antennas with mismatched impedance values displayed higher reflection coefficients, reducing transmitter efficiency by up to 20%. The use of baluns and matching networks improved efficiency by aligning antenna impedance with transmitter output.

#### 5.7 Radiation Pattern Analysis

Simulation results confirmed that antenna radiation patterns significantly influenced coverage. Directional antennas such as Yagi-Uda exhibited elongated lobes, concentrating energy in a particular direction. Collinear antennas provided balanced omnidirectional coverage, while dipoles and omnidirectional antennas displayed broader lobes with reduced efficiency. These findings confirmed that the choice of antenna design must align with broadcasting objectives.

#### 5.8 Effect of Antenna Height

Experimental results demonstrated that antenna elevation played a major role in improving transmission efficiency. Increasing the antenna height from 10 m to 50 m extended coverage by over 60%, reducing dead zones and multipath interference. This effect was particularly pronounced in rural areas where line-of-sight propagation was critical.

#### 5.9 Environmental Influences on Efficiency

Field tests highlighted the impact of environmental factors on antenna performance. Urban environments with tall buildings caused multipath propagation, reducing signal clarity. Collinear antennas demonstrated better adaptability in such conditions, while Yagi antennas performed well in rural and suburban regions where directional broadcasting was more effective.

#### 5.10 Energy Consumption and Efficiency

Antennas with higher efficiency reduced the overall power required for effective transmission. Yagi and collinear antennas required less input power to achieve comparable coverage compared to dipoles and omnidirectional antennas. Energy savings of up to 25% were observed when optimized antennas were used, demonstrating their role in sustainable broadcasting.

#### 5.11 Comparative Summary of Results

- Dipole antennas: Moderate efficiency, suitable for baseline FM broadcasting.
- Yagi-Uda antennas: High efficiency in targeted directions, best for directional broadcasting.
- Collinear antennas: High omnidirectional efficiency, ideal for urban and wide-area broadcasting.

- Omnidirectional antennas: Moderate gain, best suited for smaller-scale broadcasting needs.

### 5.12 Statistical Analysis

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) showed significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) in efficiency levels across the different antenna types. Collinear antennas showed the highest average efficiency in omnidirectional contexts, while Yagi antennas dominated in directional contexts. Simulation results correlated strongly ( $r = 0.89$ ) with experimental field tests, validating the accuracy of the methodology.

### 5.13 Conclusion of Results

The results demonstrated that antenna design has a direct and measurable impact on the efficiency of FM radio transmitters. Efficient designs such as Yagi-Uda and collinear antennas improved transmission coverage, reduced power consumption, and provided clearer signals compared to basic dipole or omnidirectional antennas. Additionally, factors such as antenna height, impedance matching, and environmental conditions were shown to further influence efficiency outcomes. These findings establish the foundation f...

## 6. DISCUSSION

The design of antennas plays a pivotal role in the efficiency and effectiveness of FM radio transmitters. Antennas serve as the primary interface between the transmitter and free space, converting electrical signals into electromagnetic waves for propagation. The efficiency of this conversion directly impacts transmission quality, coverage, and power utilization. Different antenna designs offer varying advantages in terms of gain, radiation pattern, bandwidth, and impedance matching. Therefore, the selection and optimization of antenna structures are crucial in achieving high-efficiency FM broadcasting.

### 6.1 Influence of Antenna Gain and Directivity

Antenna gain and directivity significantly influence FM transmitter efficiency. High-gain antennas concentrate radiated power in specific directions, thereby increasing the effective radiated power (ERP) without the need for additional transmitter power. This enhances coverage distance and signal strength while minimizing wasted energy in

undesired directions. However, highly directive antennas may reduce coverage uniformity, making them less suitable for omnidirectional FM broadcast applications. Omnidirectional antennas, although lower in gain, provide balanced coverage in all directions, which is critical for community and urban radio stations.

### 6.2 Impedance Matching and Power Transfer

Proper impedance matching between the transmitter and antenna is essential to minimize power losses. Any mismatch leads to reflected power, which not only reduces efficiency but can also cause damage to the transmitter output stage. FM transmitters commonly operate at 50-ohm impedance, and antennas must be designed or tuned to match this value. Techniques such as the use of baluns, matching networks, and adjustable elements help ensure maximum power transfer. In practice, antenna engineers prioritize impedance matching to safeguard efficiency and prolong transmitter lifespan.

### 6.3 Radiation Pattern and Coverage Optimization

The radiation pattern of an antenna dictates how signals are distributed in space. FM broadcast antennas are often designed with either omnidirectional or sectorial patterns depending on the service area requirements. In urban environments with dense populations, omnidirectional antennas ensure widespread coverage. Conversely, in rural or mountainous regions, directional antennas may be used to focus energy toward populated areas while minimizing interference in uninhabited zones. An optimized radiation pattern contributes to higher efficiency by aligning radiated power with the intended coverage area.

### 6.4 Antenna Height and Placement Considerations

The height and placement of antennas significantly impact FM transmission efficiency. The line-of-sight propagation characteristic of VHF signals used in FM broadcasting means that higher antenna placements provide broader coverage areas. Mounting antennas on tall towers or elevated terrains reduces obstructions, improving signal clarity and reducing multipath interference. However, installation height must comply with regulatory restrictions to prevent interference with

aviation or neighboring frequency services. Placement strategies are thus integral to balancing efficiency, coverage, and regulatory compliance.

### 6.5 Bandwidth and Frequency Considerations

FM broadcasting requires antennas with sufficient bandwidth to accommodate the allocated frequency range (usually around 88–108 MHz). Narrowband antennas may limit flexibility and reduce efficiency when frequency shifts occur. Broadband antenna designs, such as log-periodic or broadband dipoles, support wider frequency ranges, enhancing operational versatility. Additionally, bandwidth considerations ensure that antennas maintain consistent impedance characteristics across the FM spectrum, preventing power losses and maintaining efficiency.

### 6.6 Impact of Antenna Materials and Construction

The choice of materials and construction methods influences antenna efficiency and durability. High-conductivity metals such as copper and aluminum are commonly used to reduce resistive losses, thereby enhancing radiation efficiency. Protective coatings and weather-resistant designs ensure long-term reliability, especially in outdoor installations exposed to harsh environmental conditions. Antenna designs that incorporate lightweight but durable materials also reduce mechanical stress on towers and supporting structures, improving overall system stability and efficiency.

### 6.7 Multipath Effects and Polarization

Multipath propagation, where transmitted signals reflect off surfaces before reaching receivers, can degrade FM broadcast quality. Antenna polarization plays a role in mitigating multipath interference. Circular or mixed polarization antennas are often employed in FM broadcasting to enhance reception reliability across diverse environments and receiver orientations. By reducing fading and distortion caused by multipath effects, polarization design contributes indirectly to transmission efficiency by maintaining consistent signal quality for listeners.

### 6.8 Energy Efficiency and Power Utilization

A well-designed antenna system reduces the need for excess transmitter power, thereby lowering operational energy costs. Efficient antennas maximize the proportion of input power radiated

as useful signal rather than dissipated as heat or reflected energy. In regions with high energy costs or limited power infrastructure, antenna efficiency becomes even more critical. Broadcasters benefit financially from reduced energy consumption while simultaneously achieving sustainable broadcasting operations.

### 6.9 Future Trends in FM Antenna Design

Emerging trends in antenna design aim to further improve FM transmission efficiency. Adaptive antennas capable of dynamically altering radiation patterns, software-defined antenna tuning, and smart materials are being explored for next-generation broadcast systems. Integration with renewable energy-powered transmission systems further emphasizes efficiency goals. These advancements hold the potential to address existing limitations in coverage, interference management, and energy use, ensuring that FM radio remains a viable and sustainable communication medium.

### 6.10 Conclusion of Discussion

The discussion highlights that antenna design is central to the efficiency of FM radio transmitters. Factors such as gain, impedance matching, radiation pattern, height, materials, and polarization collectively determine how effectively power is radiated and coverage is achieved. Properly designed antennas optimize energy use, reduce transmission costs, and improve broadcast quality. As technology advances, innovative antenna solutions are expected to enhance efficiency further, ensuring the continued relevance of FM broadcasting in modern communication landscapes.

## 7. CONCLUSION

In this comparative study of Dipole, Yagi-Uda, and Helical antennas for FM transmission systems, the results demonstrated distinct strengths and limitations of each antenna type. The dipole antenna proved to be the simplest in design and construction, providing reliable performance with moderate gain and efficiency. The Yagi-Uda antenna exhibited superior directivity and higher gain, making it suitable for targeted FM broadcasting applications where coverage needs to be maximized in a particular direction. The helical

antenna, on the other hand, offered broader bandwidth and circular polarization, making it more versatile for applications requiring stable reception over varying orientations.

Overall, the study highlighted that no single antenna is universally optimal; the choice depends on the specific requirements of the FM transmission system in terms of coverage, gain, and polarization.

### Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are made:

**7.1 Dipole Antenna:** Recommended for low-cost, simple FM transmission systems or educational demonstrations where ease of construction is a priority.

**7.2 Yagi-Uda Antenna:** Recommended for long-distance FM broadcasting or situations requiring directional transmission with high gain, such as community radio stations.

**7.3 Helical Antenna:** Recommended for advanced FM applications where circular polarization and broader bandwidth are required, such as in mobile communication environments.

Future work may focus on hybrid designs or the integration of modern optimization techniques to further enhance antenna performance for FM transmission systems.

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