

INSTRUCTIONS
B & W MODEL AC-1.8-30 ANTENNA
(FORMERLY AC2-30)

The Barker & Williamson Model AC1.8-30 Continuous Coverage Antenna is designed for operation from 1.8 MHz to 30 MHz. The antenna comes fully assembled and pretuned so no measuring or cutting is required. It is all weather rated at 1KW - 2KW P.E.P. CW/SSB* ICAS, and permits use of the full capabilities of today's continuous coverage transceivers. An added feature is single feedline operation for all bands and provides excellent performance for Amateur, MARS, Commercial and Military installations.

The AC1.8-30 antenna is fabricated with #14 stranded copperweld wire and high impact plastic with an RF transformer and balancing network. The feedline impedance is 50 ohms and comes equipped with a SO-239 (Female) coax cable connector. ("N" Connector available at additional charge). Frequency coverage is from 1.8-30 MHz with an average S.R of 1.4:1 and a maximum of 2.0:1.

The antenna is generally mounted in an inverted "V" configuration. With the center at 25-30 feet off the ground, approximately 80 feet of space is required. This configuration provides best omni-directional radiation.

INSTALLATION

Note: Read the entire instructions before starting your installation.

1. Determine where and how the antenna will be set up. Study all of the following illustrations to determine which installation best fits your individual requirements. Trees, sides of buildings, poles, etc. make good supports. Supports may be conductive (a metal pole for example) but be certain to use insulators to keep the antenna wire from making contact with the support. Three insulators are included for your convenience.

The AC1.8-30 antenna may be set up in shapes other than those shown with minimal effect on SWR. The antenna may also be shortened if space does not permit installing the full 110 feet of wire. The SWR of the antenna will not change much if it is shortened, but the radiation efficiency at the lower frequencies will be reduced somewhat. "DO NOT INSTALL PARALLEL TO POWER LINES"

WARNING

Outdoor antennas and lead-in conductors from an antenna to a building shall not cross over electrical light or power circuits and shall be kept well away from all such circuits so as to avoid the possibility of accidental contact. Where proximity to electric light or power service conductors of less than 250 volts between conductors cannot be avoided, the installation shall be such as to provide a clearance of at least 2 feet. Where practical, antenna conductors shall be so installed as not to cross under electric light or power conductors.

*ICAS - Intermittent Commercial and Amateur Service

*Input power to the transmitter

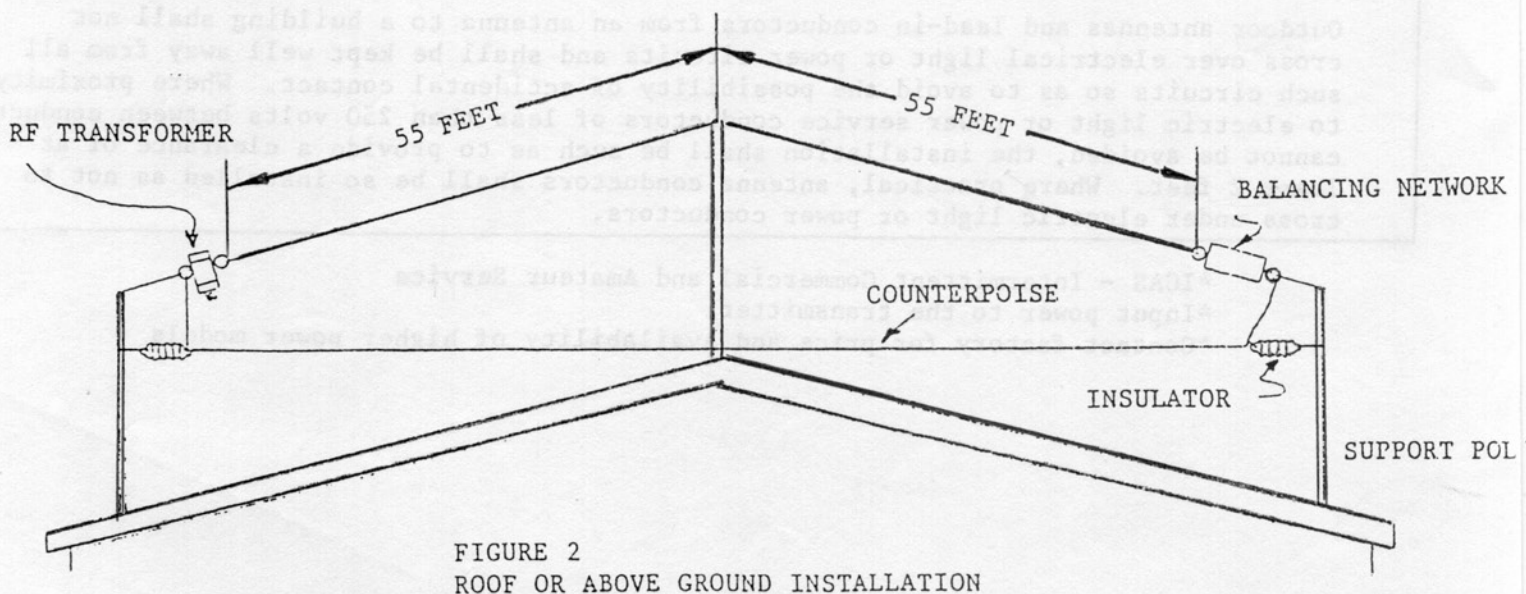
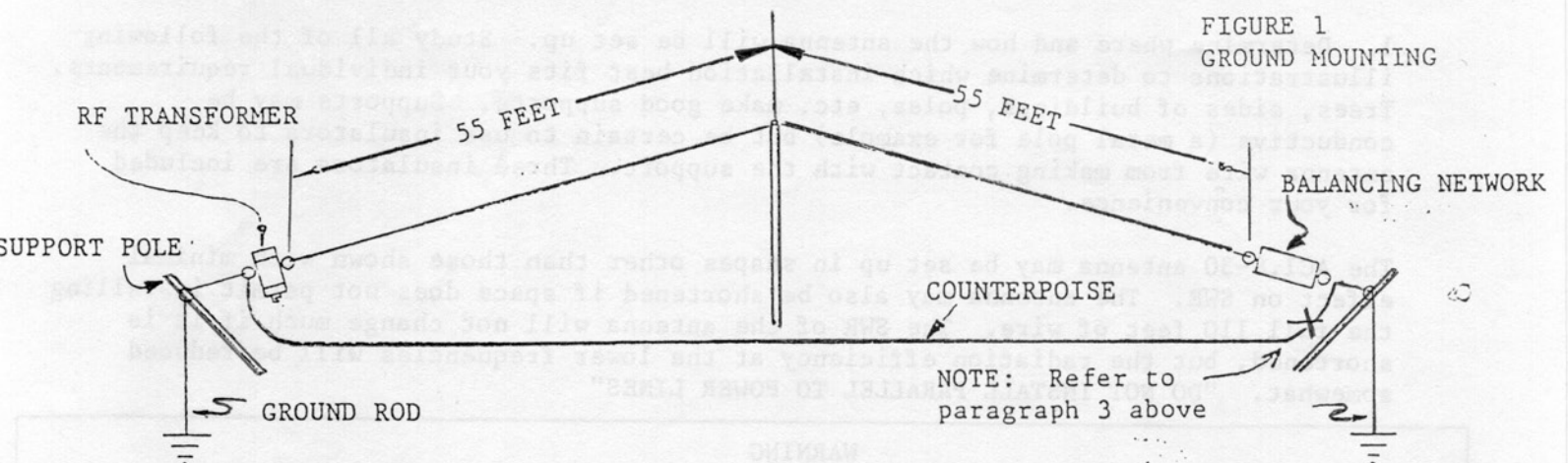
*Contact factory for price and availability of higher power models

2. When unpacking and installing the antenna, avoid twisting or kinking the wire.

3. The antenna ends may run directly to stakes in the ground (See figure 1) or to poles 8 - 10 feet high (See figure 2). Good ground rods are recommended at each end. If location has good, moist soil conditions, the counterpoise may not be required. If needed, the counterpoise wire should connect to the ground side of the RF transformer. The antenna may work best with the opposite end of counterpoise not connected to the ground side of balancing network. Try unterminated and terminated to determine best results for your installation. The counterpoise is essential in poor ground, dry soil or above ground installations. Its length is not critical and it does not have to run directly under the antenna wire.

4. Install the antenna. Refer to Figure 4 for orientation of drain hole on balancing network. A good quality 50 ohm coax cable should be used for feedline. Length is not critical but it should not be too short, 50 feet or more is recommended.

5. Take SWR measurements paying particular attention to the frequencies you expect to use most often. If you wish to optimize performance, experiment with the counterpoise and grounds. With each configuration, take SWR readings and check relative signal strength with another station. Choose the installation that provides lowest SWR and best signal strength. You may find that in extremely bad locations the use of an antenna tuner will be helpful.



INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS CONT'D
 MODEL AC-1.8-30 ANTENNA
 (FORMERLY AC2-30)

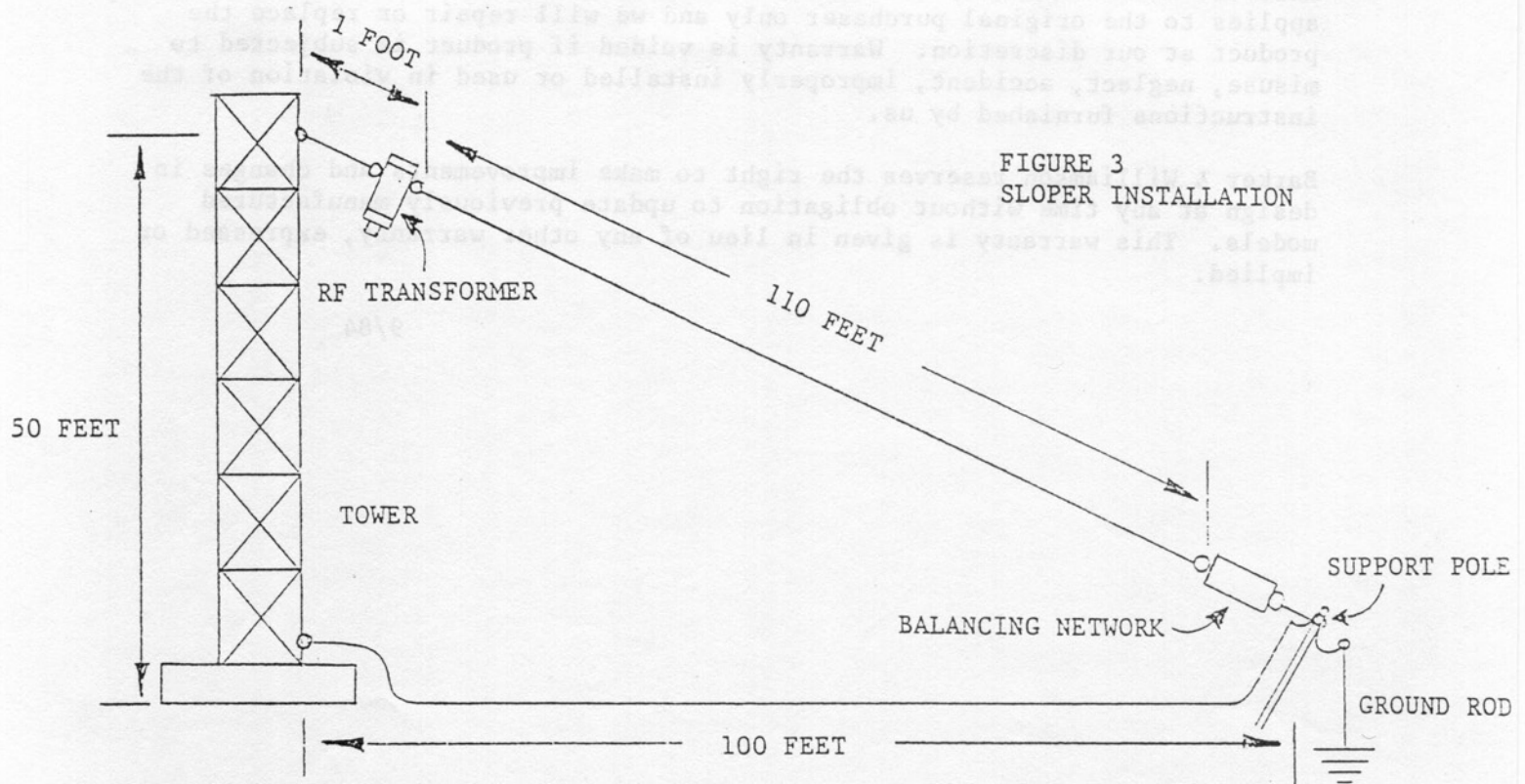
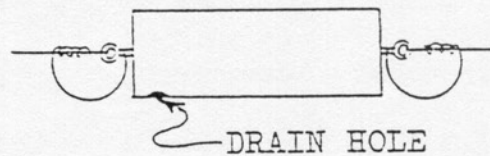
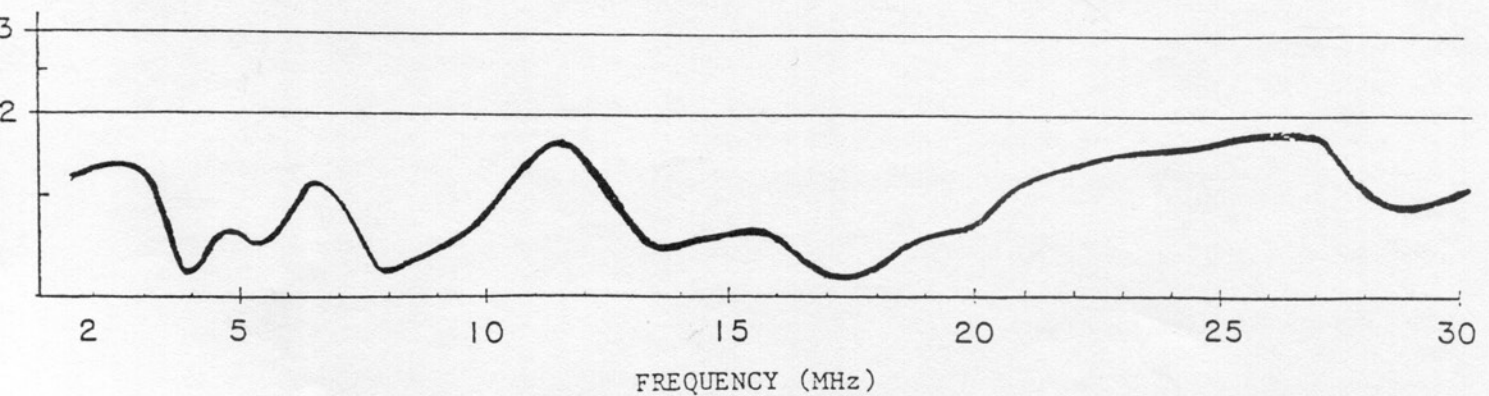


FIGURE 4.

MAKE SURE CONDENSATION DRAIN HOLE IS ON BOTTOM OF BALANCING NETWORK WHEN INSTALLING ANTENNA. WHEN DRAIN HOLE IS ON THE BOTTOM, STRAIN LOOPS WILL BE PER DIAGRAM.



TYPICAL SWR



Instruction pour modèle 1,8-30.

Le modèle AC 1,8-30 antenne à couverture continue Barker et Williamson est désigné pour opérer de 1,8 MHz à 30 MHz. L'antenne arrive complètement assemblée et prêtée sans besoin de mesurer ou de couper. Il est évalué à tout temps 1 kW maximum HF et permet l'utilisation de toute les capacités des transceivers à couverture continue d'aujourd'hui. Une possibilité supplémentaire est l'opération avec un unique câble coaxial pour toutes bandes et fournit d'excellente performances pour installations Amateur, MARS, commercial et militaire.

L'antenne AC 1,8-30 est fabriquée avec 14 fils-cuivre toroné et recouvert par un solide plastique avec un balun et une résistance de charge.

L'impédance du câble d'alimentation est de 50 ohms et l'antenne est équipée avec une SO-239 (prise PL femelle). La couverture de fréquence est de 1,8 à 30 MHz avec un ROS moyen de 1,4/1 et un maximum de 2/1.

L'antenne est généralement montée en configuration V_e-Inversé. Avec le centre à 7,52 - 9,144 m de la terre, il faut approximativement 24,384 m d'espace

entre les bras du V. Cette forme donne la meilleur radiation omni-directionnelle.

Installation.

Note : Bien lire entièrement les instructions suivante avant de commencer votre installation.

1) Déterminer où et comment vous voulez placer l'antenne. Étudiez toute les illustrations suivante pour déterminer laquelle des installations s'adapte le mieux à votre demande. Arbres, cotés d'immeuble, poteaux, etc. font de bon supports. Les supports peuvent être conducteur (un poteau métallique par exemple) mais il faut utiliser des isolateurs pour éviter que le fil d'antenne fasse contact avec le support. Trois isolateurs sont fournis pour votre confort.

L'antenne AC I, 8-30 peut être placée en forme montante ou autre plutôt que celle figure, avec un minimum d'effet sur le ROS. L'antenne peut être raccourcie si l'espace ne permet pas l'installation des 33,528 m de fil. Le ROS de l'antenne ne changera pas beaucoup si c'est raccourcie, mais le rendement de l'antenne sur les basses fréquences va diminuer quelque peu.

Ne pas installer l'antenne parallèle aux

Lignes électrique.

Avertissement.

L'antenne à l'extérieur et conducteur de l'antenne tendu à un immeuble ne pas croiser au dessus de lumière électrique ou lignes électrique afin de ne pas créer de contact accidentel dangereux entre l'antenne et les lignes électrifiées en cas d'accident. En tout cas il faut au moins un dégagement de 0,6036 m.

2) Quand vous dépaquete et installe l'antenne, évitez de torde ou de faire des nœuds avec le fil.

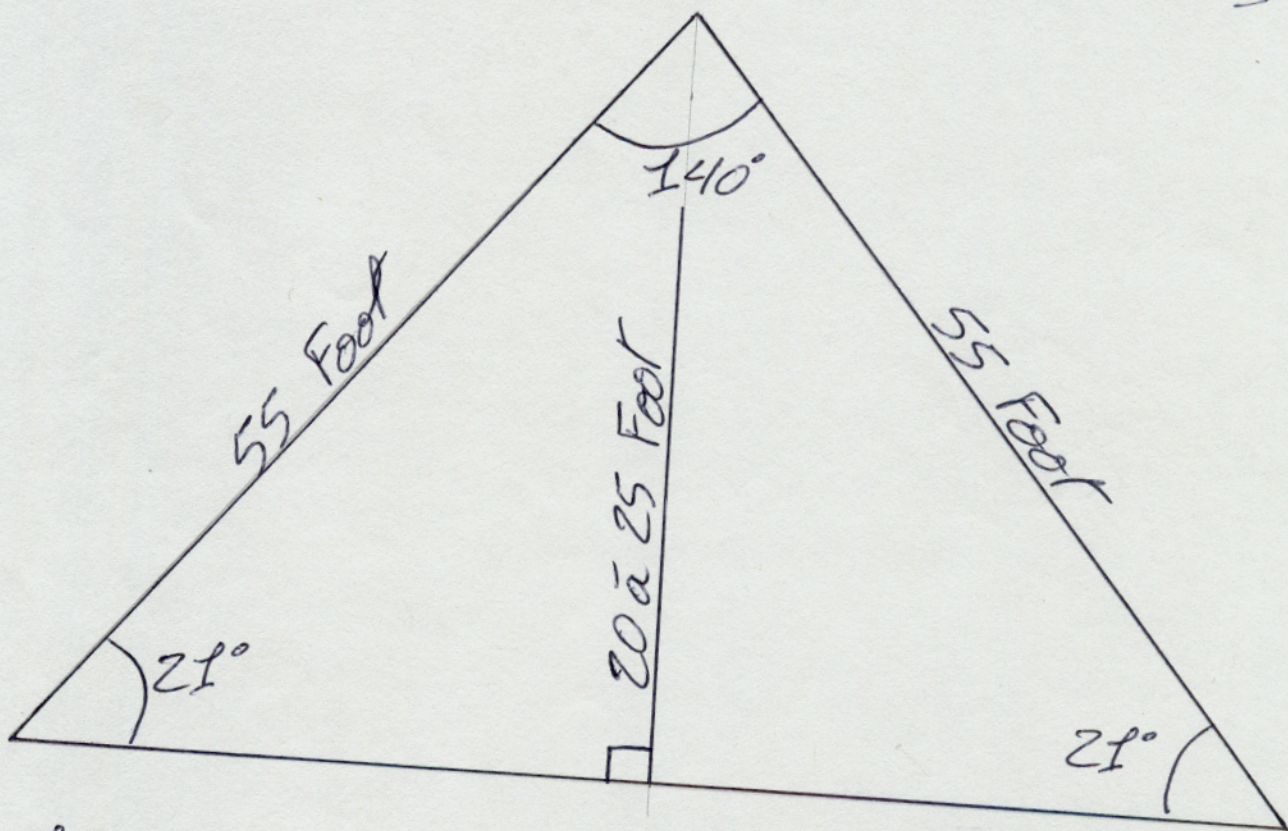
3) Les bouts de l'antenne peuvent retourner à un pieu dans la terre (voir figure 1) ou à un poteau de 2,4384 - 3,048 m de haut (voir figure 2). De bon tubes-de-terre sont recommandés à chaque bouts. Si l'emplacement est bon, conditions de terrain humide, le contre-poids peut ne pas être installé. Si on a besoin, le fil contre-poids ira se connecter à la terre du côté du Balun. L'antenne peut fonctionner mieux avec le bout opposé du contre-poids non connecté à la terre par l'opposé de la résistance de charge. Essayer de brancher et de ne pas brancher le contre-poids pour déterminer les meilleurs

résultats pour votre installation. Le contre-poids est indispensable en terrain médiocre, sol sec ou installation au dessus de la terre (toit de maison par exemple). Sa longueur n'est pas critique et il couvrera non enfoncer dans terre directement sous le fil d'antenne.

4) Installer l'antenne. Référez vous à la figure 4 pour orienter le trou d'écoulement sur la résistance de charge. Un bon câble coaxial 50 ohms devra être utilisé pour l'alimentation. La longueur n'est pas critique mais il ne devra pas être trop court, 15,24 m ou plus est recommandé.

5) Relever les mesures de ROS en prêtant particulièrement attention aux fréquences que vous utiliserez le plus souvent. Si vous cherchez à optimiser les performances, expérimentez avec le contre-poids et la terre. Avec chaque configurations, relever le ROS et vérifiez le signal de réception avec une autre station. Choisissez l'installation qui donne le ROS le meilleur et le meilleur signal de réception. Vous pouvez vous trouver dans un très mauvais endroit, l'utilisation d'une boîte d'accord d'antenne peut être utile dans ce cas.

La AC-1,8-30 est une antenne omnidirectionnelle sur les basses fréquences, avec un angle de tir élevé lequel est le plus utilisé pour les transmissions de 64,37 Km à 1609,34 Km. De approximativement 5 à 15 MHz l'angle de tir s'abaisse et au dessus de 15 MHz l'antenne devient plus directive dans le sens de la ligne d'antenne, en direction du bout terminé par la résistance de charge.



$$1 \text{ Foot} = 0,3048 \text{ m}$$

United States Patent [19]

Bush

[11] Patent Number: 4,511,898

[45] Date of Patent: Apr. 16, 1985

[54] TERMINATED INVERTED V ANTENNA
WITH MATCHING TRANSFORMER

[75] Inventor: Elmer R. Bush, Bethlehem, Pa.

[73] Assignee: Timetco Corporation, Bristol, Pa.

[21] Appl. No.: 506,837

[22] Filed: Jun. 22, 1983

[51] Int. Cl.³ H01Q 11/06

[52] U.S. Cl. 343/736; 343/860

[58] Field of Search 343/733, 736, 739, 787,
343/788, 860, 861

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

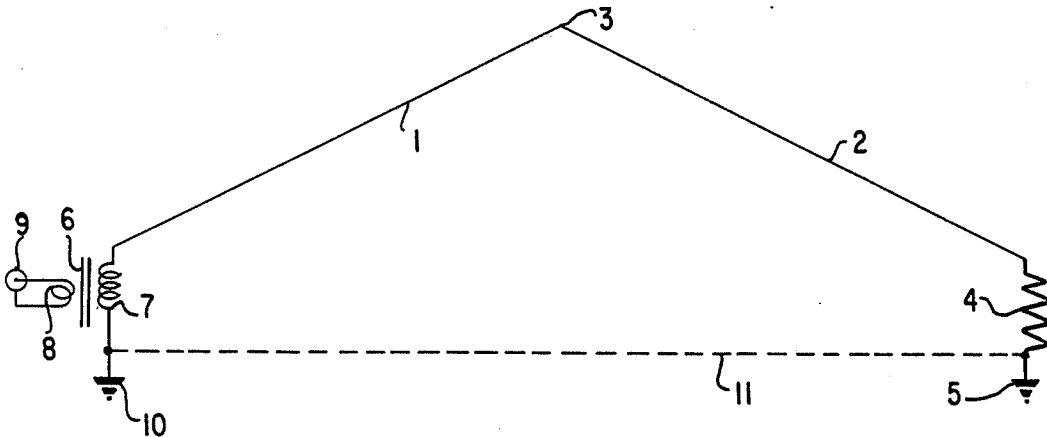
1,899,410 2/1933 Bruce 343/736

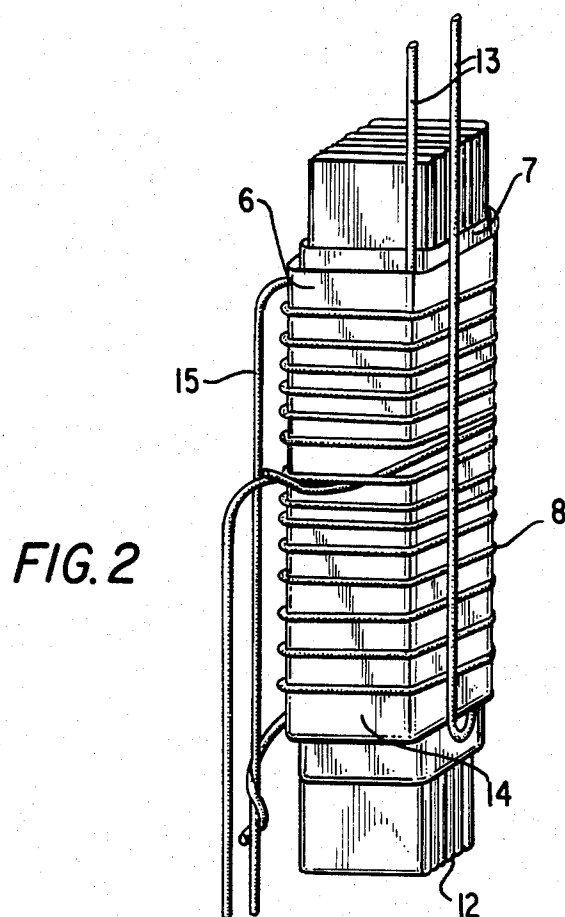
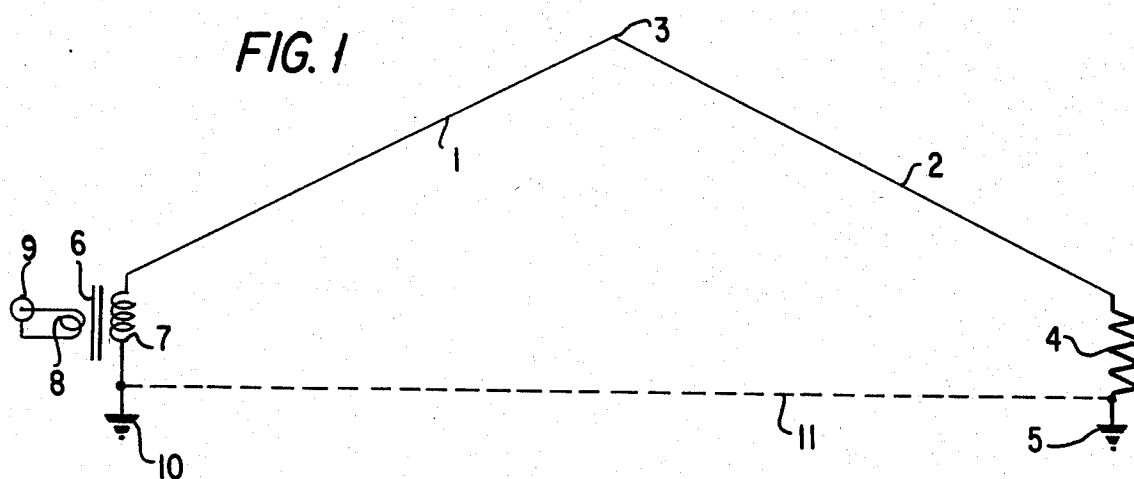
Primary Examiner—E. Lieberman

[57] ABSTRACT

A terminated, end-fed inverted V antenna provides continuous coverage over the 1.8 to 30 MHz frequency range. A special matching transformer is an integral part of the antenna system.

5 Claims, 2 Drawing Figures





TERMINATED INVERTED V ANTENNA WITH MATCHING TRANSFORMER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Wire antennas may be grouped into two categories: resonant, and non-resonant or terminated. The common half-wave dipole is an example of the resonant antenna while a rhombic antenna is an example of a non-resonant type. In a resonant antenna current flows back and forth, reflecting from each end, while in a non-resonant antenna the current flows once through and is absorbed in a load, usually a resistor equal to the impedance of the antenna viewed as a transmission line. For a given length of wire, resonant antennas are more efficient, but they suffer from narrow bandwidths and broad radiation patterns. Non-resonant antennas function over a very wide range of frequencies, and can be made extremely directive when made long in terms of the wavelengths being radiated.

SUMMARY

This invention provides a non-resonant antenna with exceptionally wide bandwidth, matching a 50 ohm coaxial cable transmission line with a VSWR of less than 2:1 from 1.8 MHz to 30 MHz. It is an effective radiator and receiver of radio waves over this frequency spectrum, even though it is only approximately 0.2 of a wavelength in length at the lower frequencies and mounted very close to the ground in terms of wavelengths. An rf matching transformer of special design is included in the antenna and is believed to account for the significant improvements in frequency coverage provided by this antenna.

OBJECTS

One object of this invention is to provide an antenna that will function over a wide range of frequencies, so that radio systems users that must change frequencies over a large spectrum will be able to function without recourse to many antennas. Another object of the invention is to provide such a frequency-agile antenna that can be operated by unskilled radio operators who would be unable to tune and adjust complex matching circuits or choose appropriate antennas. The provision of a constant feed point impedance is thus another object of this invention.

Another object of the invention is the provision of an antenna that is relatively small compared to the wavelengths being transmitted and received, and that may be erected without requiring large towers and the like. A further object of the invention related to its surroundings is the provision of an antenna that does not require large scale grounding or counterpoise structures, and that is tolerant of differing ground conditions of conductivity or reflectivity.

PRIOR ART

The principles underlying non-resonant terminated antennas have been well known for many years, even though not as often used as resonant antennas. Bohm, in U.S. Pat. No. 2,207,504, (1940) shows a terminated end fed inverted V wire antenna similar to the antenna portion of this invention as typical art prior to his invention. No special matching devices to operate over a broad frequency spectrum are used by Bohm, however. Goodbody, in U.S. Pat. No. 3,803,615 (1974) discloses techniques for resistive loading shipboard wire antennas

to attain broad frequency coverage. Naval communications systems have commonly employed non-resonant antennas. The metal superstructure of a ship has many reflecting and parasitic elements to disturb antennas, and Goodbody teaches how additional terminating resistors may be added at places other than the ends of the antennas to smooth out the impedance over a wide frequency spectrum. He also points out that it is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to find a matching network to match an antenna to a radio over a 3:1 frequency band. This is much less than the almost 17 to 1 frequency spectrum covered by this invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of the antenna.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the core and windings of the radiofrequency transformer that is part of the antenna system of this invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In FIG. 1 an inverted V antenna wire is shown with sloping legs 1 and 2 and a high middle portion 3. In general, the longer these sloping wires of the inverted V, the more efficient is the antenna. I have found a length of 55 feet for sloping portions 1 and 2, or an overall length of 110 feet, to be a good compromise between the requirements for efficiency and for reasonable size. With this length, the middle portion 3 should be approximately 25 to 35 feet high. The inverted V may be skewed, with the high portion 3 not precisely in the middle of the wire, without substantially affecting the antenna's performance. The length and height of the inverted V wire portion may be reduced proportionally if space is limited, with a corresponding loss in radiation efficiency. The impedance and SWR remain the same.

Resistor 4 is connected between one end of a sloping wire and ground. It has a value of 600 to 800 ohms and a power rating of approximately half the output power of the transmitter feeding the system, for intermittent service such as SSB or CW transmissions. The purpose of resistor 4 is to absorb and dissipate antenna currents and thereby prevent reflections from the end of the antenna. The ground connection 5 is to be made by means of a rod driven into the earth or some other standard technique well known in antenna art. It should be noted that the requirements for a good ground, and for good conductivity in the surrounding ground are not so severe as for other types of antennas requiring grounds. A quarter wave monopole mounted above ground or a ground plane, has a very low impedance, and the antenna and ground nearby must conduct relatively high current. This antenna has a higher impedance relative to the ground so that much smaller currents and much poorer ground connections and conductivity are possible here.

At the other end of the inverted V wire, radiofrequency transformer 6 is connected. Its secondary winding 7 is connected between the antenna wire 1 and another ground terminal 10. The secondary has an impedance of approximately 800 ohms. The low impedance primary, typically having an impedance of 50 ohms to match transmitting types of coaxial cable, is connected to a coaxial connector to receive the transmission line from the radio. In locations where no ground connections are possible, such as a roof top, or where the surrounding ground has practically no conductivity, such

as a desert, a counterpoise wire 11 may be used to simulate a ground.

In FIG. 2 the details of the construction of the rf transformer 6 are shown. The transformer is wound on a laminated ferrite core 12 which has the laminations glued together and sealed by covering with a moisture-proof seal. The laminations are Q-1 ferrite material, in strips five inches long, three quarters of an inch wide, and one eighth of an inch thick. Six strips comprise one core. The secondary winding 7 is wound on the core first, made up of 23 turns of No. 14 AWG heavy Formvar insulated copper wire. The secondary leads 13 are bent to emerge from the transformer at the same end. The secondary is covered with insulating material and the primary wound on top of the secondary. The primary consists of two coils in parallel, spaced out over the entire length of the secondary coil. Each has 7 turns of No. 14 AWG heavy Formvar insulated copper wire. Note that the two coils fed from wire lead 15 are wound in the same direction around the core.

The details of the rf transformer may appear to be routine, but it is believed that this configuration of core material, core geometry, and windings contributes to the success of the antenna, particularly at the lower frequencies. Below approximately 4 MHz the antenna appears resistive with a capacitive reactance component, and the leakage reactance of the transformer is believed to assist in matching and balancing the antenna to the feedline.

Another significant factor in preserving a constant feedpoint impedance is the grounding of the transmission line independently of the antenna. The connection to the outer braid of the coaxial cable at connector 9 is not joined to the secondary and antenna ground 10. The outer conductor of the cable is believed to be at varying rf potentials at different frequencies of operation of this antenna system. If the coaxial cable is grounded at the antenna, the impedance of the antenna is changed and the VSWR as seen by the transmitter increases materially. With the antenna system as disclosed here, the VSWR remains below 2:1 over the frequency range from 1.8 to 30 MHz. It may be included in a radio communications systems so that unskilled operators may change frequencies without changing antennas or tuning matching networks, or without the expense of automatic equipment to accomplish such changes.

The antenna system of this invention has two important parts: a terminated non-resonant inverted V that has been well known and used for a half century or more, and a particular transformer whose structure and proportions were developed for but one purpose, improving the impedance characteristics of that antenna. Other transformers have been tested, some with "better", or more ideal transformer characteristics; that did

not approach the effectiveness of the transformer here disclosed. The antenna's remarkable frequency coverage is realized only with the rf transformer as an integral part.

I claim:

1. A wideband coaxial cable fed antenna system for continuous coverage of the 1.8 MHz to 30 MHz frequency spectrum comprising an antenna wire in an inverted V configuration having two wire segments sloping generally downward from an elevated middle portion of said antenna, a terminating resistor connected between one end of said inverted V antenna wire and an electrical ground connection, and a radiofrequency transformer having a longitudinally laminated ferrite bar core of generally rectangular cross-section, a low impedance primary winding adapted for connection to a coaxial cable transmission line, and a high impedance secondary winding connected between the end of said inverted V antenna wire remote from said resistor terminated end and an electrical ground connection.

2. A wideband coaxial cable fed antenna system for continuous coverage of the 1.8 MHz to 30 MHz frequency spectrum comprising an antenna wire in an inverted V configuration having two wire segments sloping generally downward from an elevated middle portion of said antenna, at least one counterpoise wire located beneath said antenna wire extending generally horizontally between the ends of said inverted V antenna wire, a terminating resistor connected between one end of said inverted V antenna wire and said counterpoise wire, a radiofrequency transformer having a longitudinally laminated ferrite bar core of generally rectangular cross-section, a low impedance primary winding adapted for connection to a coaxial cable transmission line, and a high impedance secondary winding connected between the end of said inverted V antenna wire remote from said resistance terminated end and said counterpoise wire.

3. An antenna system according to claim 1 in which said inverted V antenna wire is approximately 110 feet long, and the height of said elevated middle portion is approximately 30 feet.

4. An antenna system according to claim 1 in which said terminating resistor has a value of approximately 800 ohms.

5. An antenna system according to claim 1 in which said radiofrequency transformer has a secondary winding of 23 turns wound about said core, and said low impedance primary winding comprises two coils of 7 turns each connected electrically and magnetically in parallel with each other and wound over said secondary coil.

* * * * *

55

60

65