HIGH PRESSURE ANTENNAS

FOR SUBMARINE

ESM APPLICATIONS

Dr. DIRK BAKER Grintek Antennas P O Box 8613 Centurion 0046

Presented at the Military Information and Communications Symposium of South Africa (MICSSA), 11 – 13 November 2003, Pretoria, South Africa



1. SUBMARINE ANTENNAS FOR ESM APLICATIONS

SEVERE ENVIRONMENT:

- High external pressure typically 63 bar test,
 50 bar operating
- High shock (100g) and wave slap (5 tons/m²)

REQUIREMENTS ARE FOR:

- Omni antennas (with or without GPS)
- DF antennas (spiral antennas OR HORNS)
 - Amplitude comparison
 - Phase interferometry
- Spinning DF antennas (16 to 40 GHz)
 - All systems must be extremely compact



2. PROTECTING ANTENNAS ON SUBMARINES

Antennas with external radomes

- High strength (thick) radome
- High frequency performance compromised (often whole band compromised)

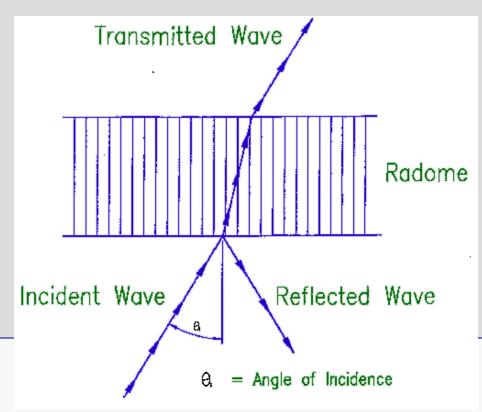
Antennas directly exposed to environment

- High strength construction techniques
- Environmental conditions extreme



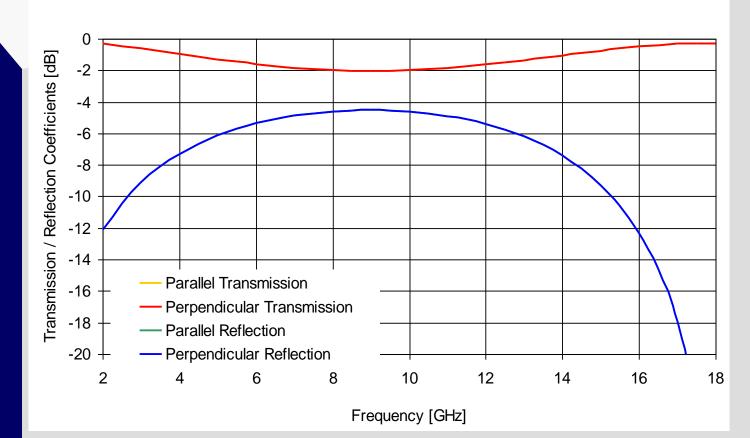
3. CONSIDERATIONS FOR EXTERNAL RADOMES

- If structural analysis allows it, use a radome wall of thickness $\lambda/_2$ at highest frequency.
 - Sandwich radomes give better performance, but they are much more difficult to manufacture.





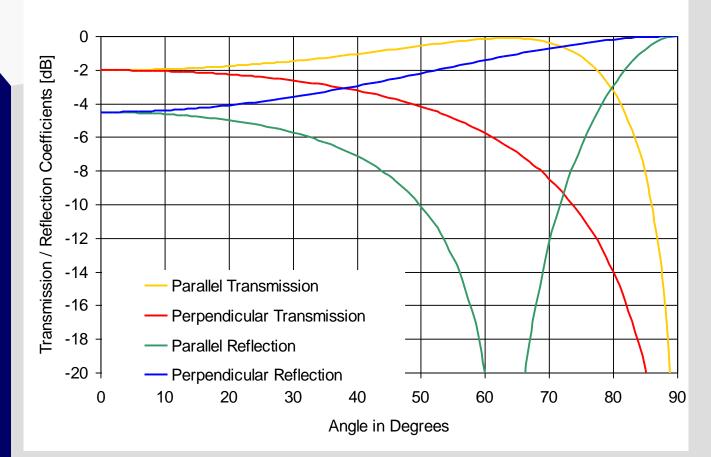
2 - 18 GHz Radome. Angle = 0 Degrees



Layer 1 eps = 4.000 tanD = 0.017 t (mm) = 4.157

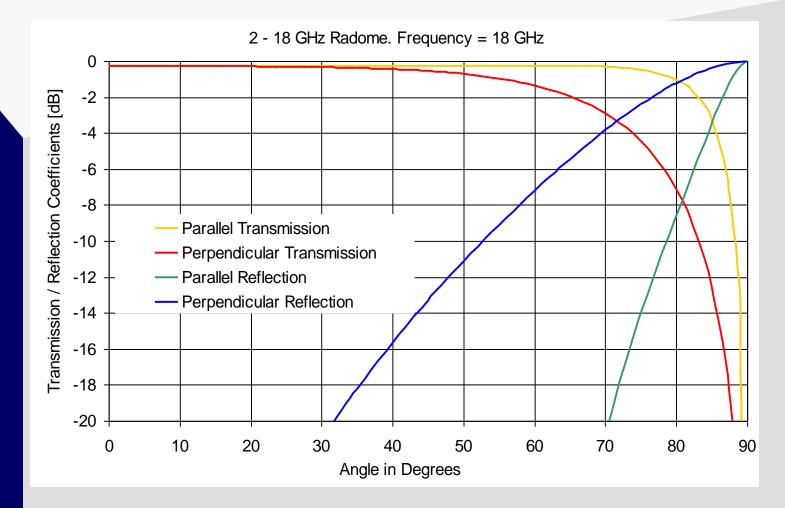


2 - 18 GHz Radome. Frequency = 9 GHz



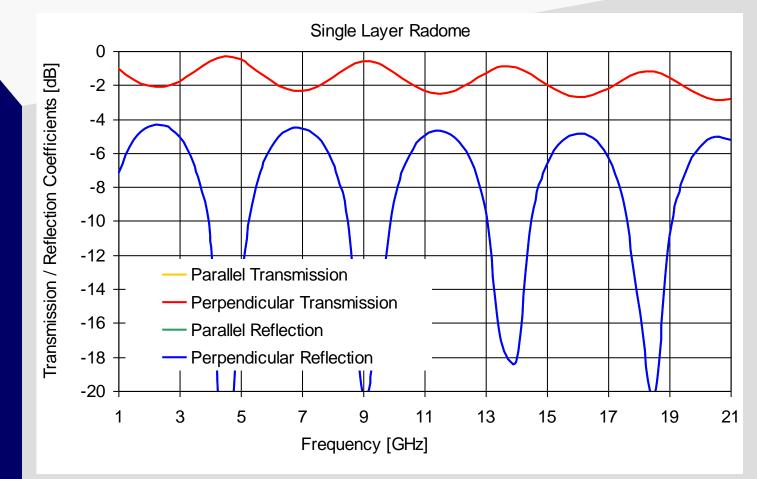
Layer 1 eps = 4.000 tanD = 0.017 t(mm) = 4.167





eps = 4.00 tanD = 0.017 t (mm) = 16 mm





eps = 4.17 tanD = 0.017 t (mm) = 16 mm



4. 2 - 18 GHz OMNI/GPS WITH EXTERNAL RADOME

ANTENNA ASSEMBLY COMPRISES:

- GPS (L1/L2)
 - 2 18 GHz biconical omni antenna
 - 2 18 GHz slant 45 ° polarizer
- Titanium base with BMA connectors for GPS and omni
- High strength radome with special external coating

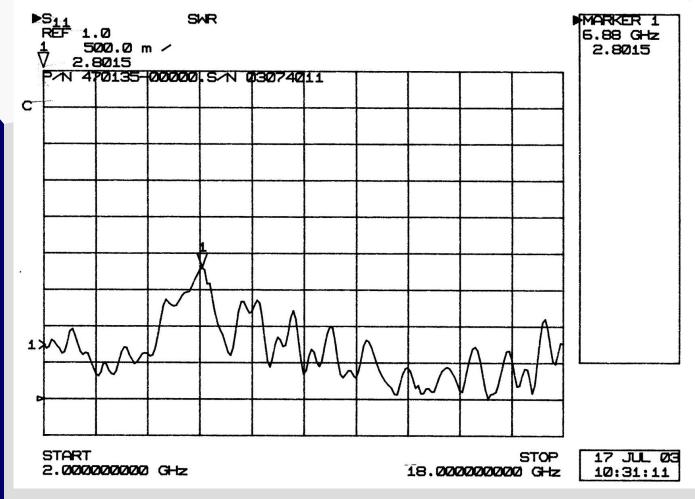


5. PHOTOGRAPH OF FOUR GPS/2-18GHz SLANT 45° OMNI ANTENNAS WITH RADOMES.



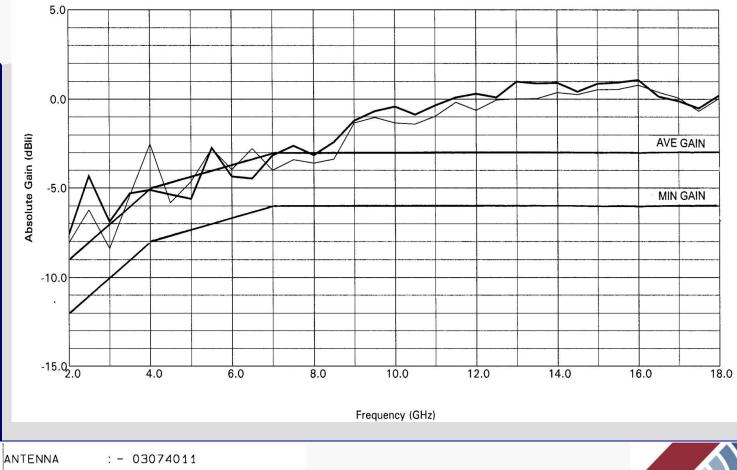


6. MEASURED VSWR OF OMNI AT BASE OF ASSEMBLY





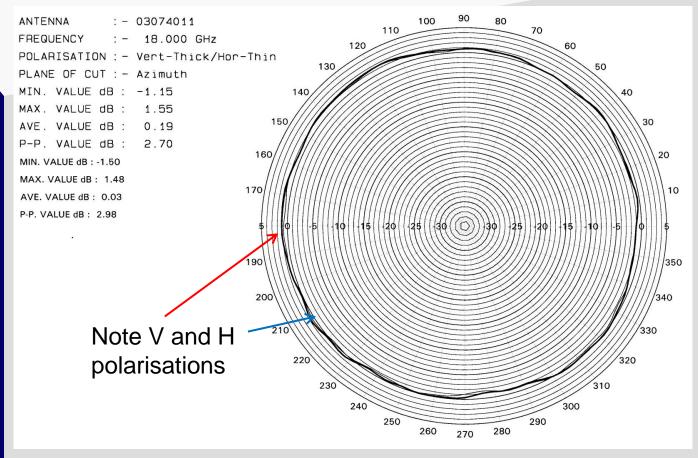
7. MEASURED GAIN OF OMNI FOR V AND H POLARIZATIONS AT BASE OF ASSEMBLY



FREQUENCY : - 2-18 GHz POLARISATION : - Vert-thick/Hor-thin PLANE OF CUT : - Azimuth FIGURE



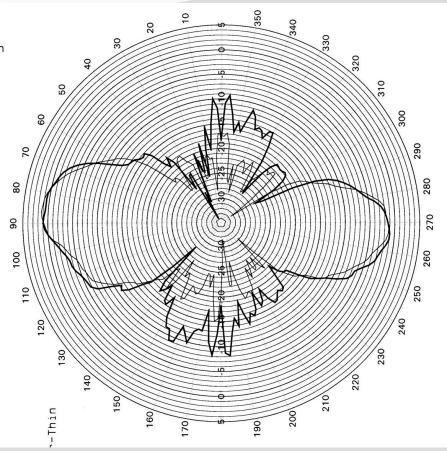
8. MEASURED AZIMUTH PLANE PATTERN FOR V AND H POLARIZATIONS AT 18 GHz





9. MEASURED ELEVATION PLANE PATTERN FOR V AND H POLARISATIONS AT 18 GHz

ANTENNA : - 03074011 FREQUENCY : - 18.000 GHz POLARISATION : - Vert-Thick/Hor-Thin PLANE OF CUT : - Elevation -90 3 dB BW : 25.49 +90 3 dB BW : 28.11 -90 3 dB BW : 24.02 +90 3 dB BW : 24.77





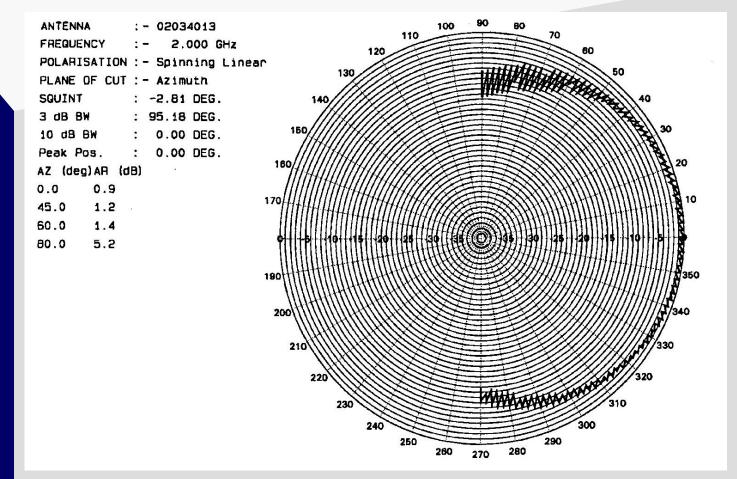
10. ANTENNAS CAPABLE OF WITHSTANDING HIGH PRESSURE



2 to 18 GHz high pressure spiral antenna

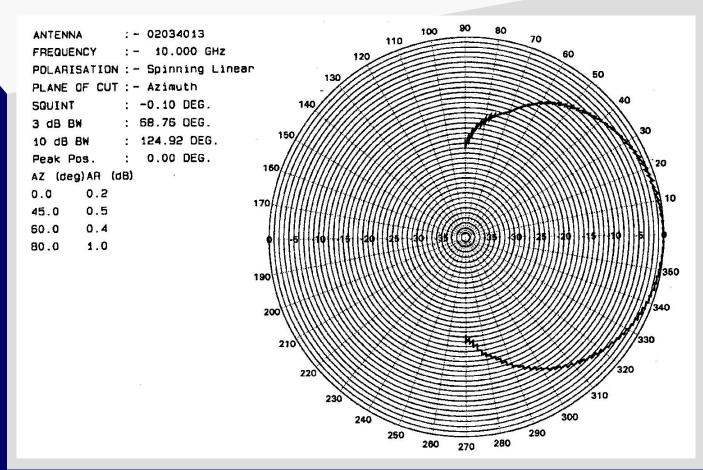


11. MEASURED PERFORMANCE OF HIGH PRESSURE SPIRAL ANTENNA, 2 GHz



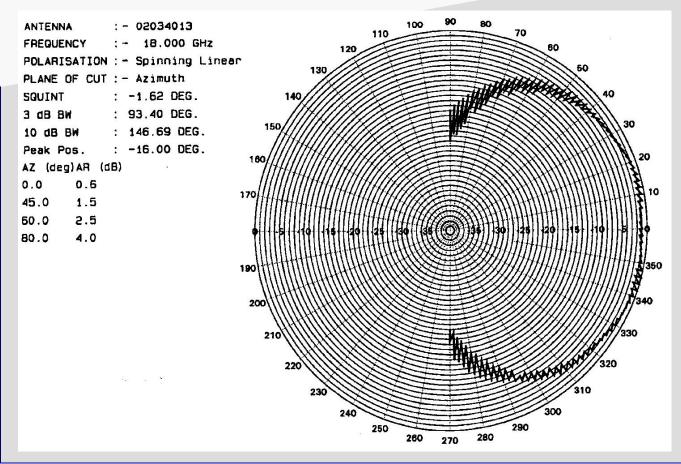


12. MEASURED PERFORMANCE OF HIGH PRESSURE SPIRAL ANTENNA, 10 GHz





13. MEASURED PERFORMANCE OF HIGH PRESSURE SPIRAL ANTENNA, 18 GHz





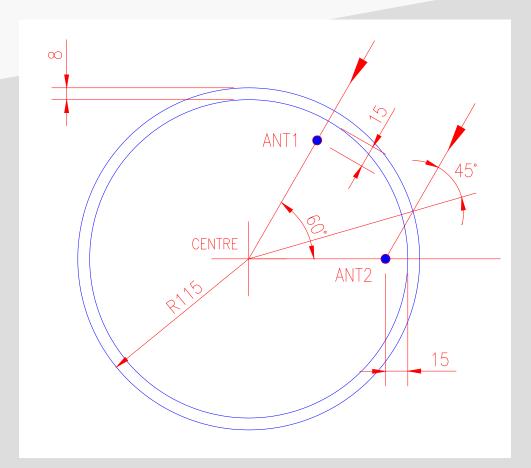
14. AMPLITUDE COMPARISON AND PHASE INTERFEROMETER DF WITH EXTERNAL RADOME

ASSEMBLY COMPRISES

- 2 18 GHz phase/amplitude tracking spirals
- configured in two sub-bands (break points typically at 6 or 8 GHz
- GPS
 - 2 18 GHz slant 45 omnidirectional antenna
- Titanium base with BMA connectors
- High strength radome
 - Diameter 230 mm, height 260 mm

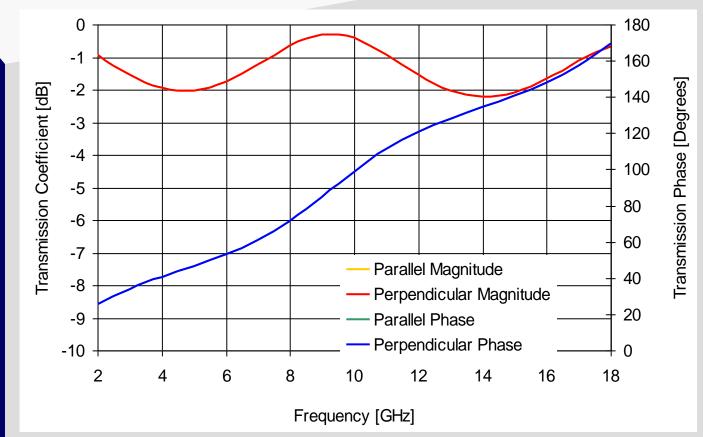


15. INCIDENT RAYS ON TWO ANTENNAS, ONE AT 0° AND THE OTHER AT 45° ANGLE OF INCIDENCE





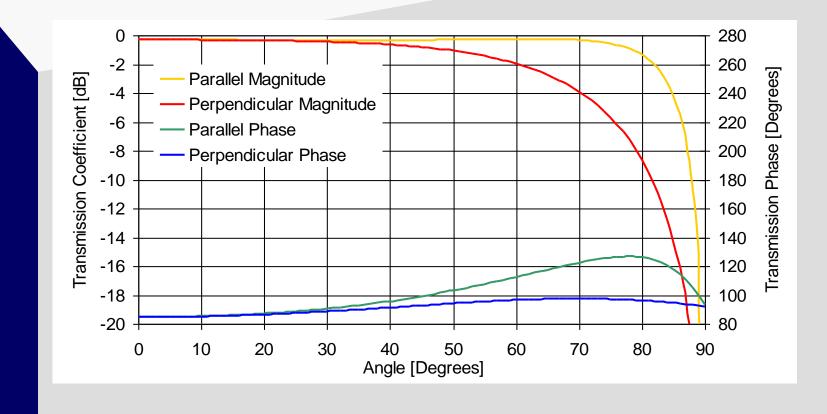
16. TRANSMISSION PHASE CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH PRESSURE RADOMES



eps = 4.00tanD = 0.017 t (mm) = 8.00



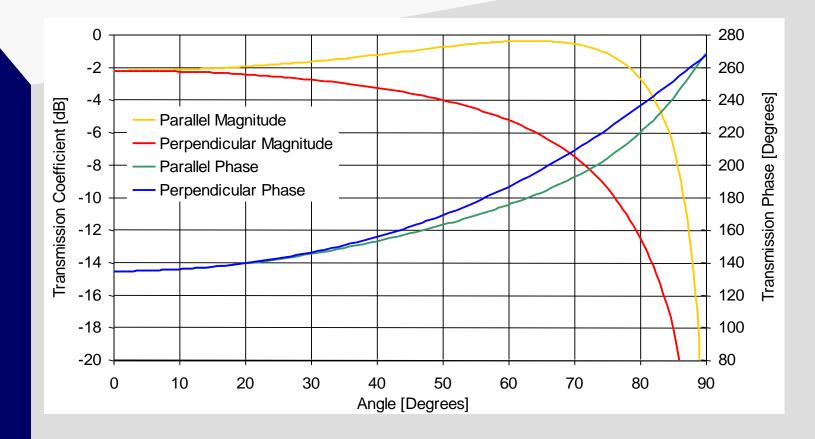
16. TRANSMISSION PHASE CHARACTERISTICS AT 9 GHz AS FUNCTION OF ANGLE (CONTINUED)



eps = 4.00tanD = 0.017 t (mm) = 8.00



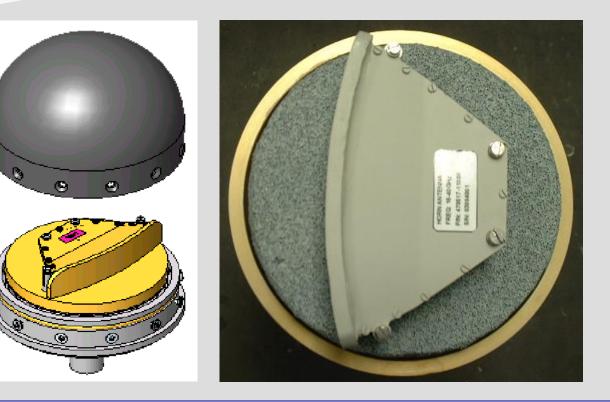
16. TRANSMISSION PHASE CHARACTERISTICS AT 14 GHz AS FUNCTION OF ANGLE (CONTINUED)



eps = 4.00tanD = 0.017 t (mm) = 8.00

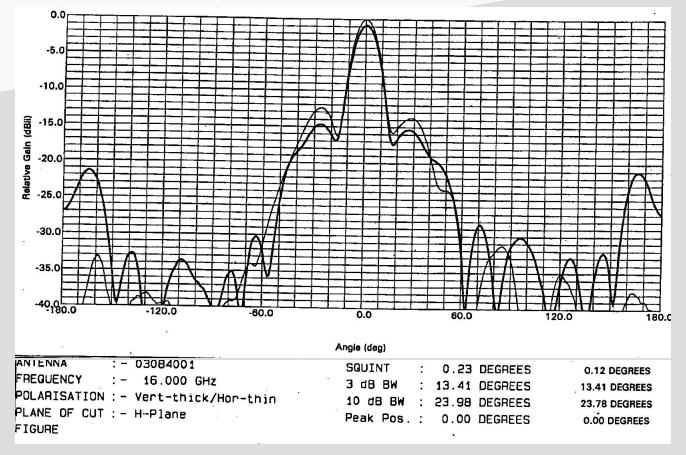


17. 16 – 40 GHz SPINNING DF ANTENNA WITH SLANT 45° POLARISER IN HIGH PRESSURE RADOME



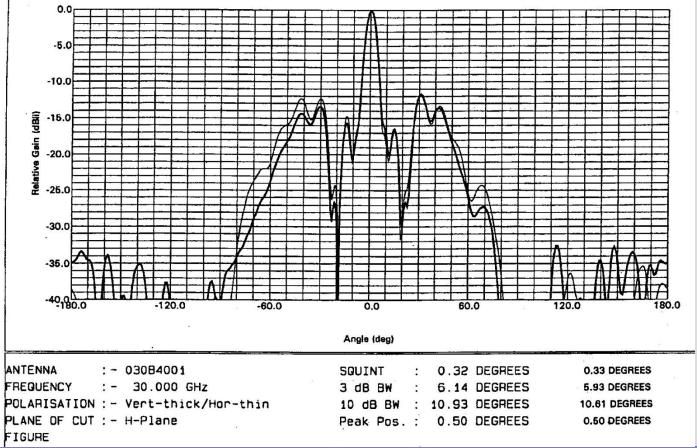


18. MEASURED PERFORMANCE OF SPINNING DF ANTENNA: AZIMUTH PATTERN AT 16 GHz



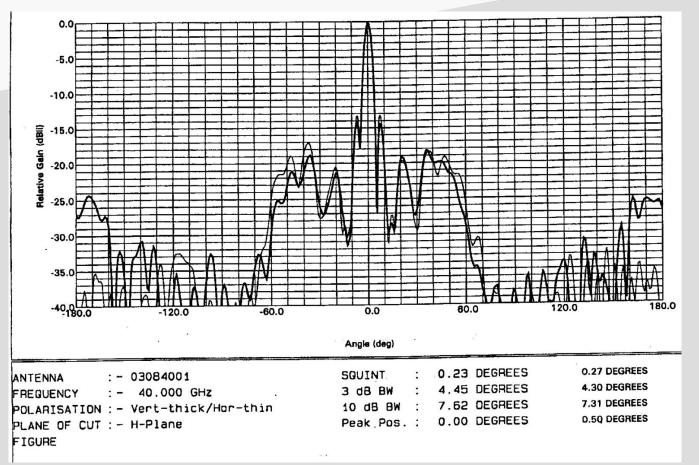


19. MEASURED PERFORMANCE OF SPINNING DF ANTENNA: AZIMUTH PATTERN AT 30 GHz





20. MEASURED PERFORMANCE OF SPINNING DF ANTENNA: AZIMUTH PATTERN AT 40 GHz





21. CONCLUSIONS

- High pressure radomes can have significant impact on antenna performance normally significant degradation.
- Careful trade-off between electrical and mechanical requirements is required.
- Phase effects are significant careful placement of antennas is required inside radome.
- High pressure spiral antennas capable of withstanding external pressure give excellent performance.
 - Lightweight spinning direction finding (DF) assembly can extend DF to 40 GHz using a single receiver.

