# Cobham Antenna Systems

Microwave Antennas

Specialist Antenna Design and Manufacture Electronic Warfare Antennas

The most important thing we build is trust





Man Pack Antennas



Antennas for Light Vehicles



Antennas for Armoured Vehicles



links and robotics



#### **Electronic Warfare**

Antennas - Ultra Wideband Antennas: Omni, Multi-stacked Omni, Cavity Backed and High Power Planar Spiral Antennas

#### Electronic Warfare

Electronic Warfare (EW) is the use and denial of the RF spectrum to the enemy.

It encompasses long term tactical electronic Intelligence Gathering (ELINT) and the immediate protection of high value assets such as aircraft and ships. In modern warfare the protection of vehicles and foot-soldier from RF activated IEDs is critical.

EW has two distinct branches:

- receiving and analysing the threat signal
- countering the threat signal by transmitting a high power jamming signal.

The likely source and nature of the threat is understood for any specific theatre of operation, but the systems have to respond instantaneously over a wide range of frequencies for both transmit and receive.

All antennas used in EW systems must have wide, instantaneous bandwidth.

Ultra wideband omni and directional antennas can be used for systems for foot-soldier to ship-borne and from land-vehicle to helicopter.

Having detected RF signals associated with threats (missile, radar or IED), one possible evasive action is to deny use of the RF spectrum by countering (jamming) with appropriate levels (1 to 500 Watts) of microwave energy at the same frequencies.

If the location of the threat is known a directional high power, high gain antenna would be most appropriate. If the direction is unknown then an omni antenna would provide  $360^{\circ}$  blanket coverage.

As RF sources and amplifiers used for jamming are developed to cover wider bands at higher power, it is important that appropriate antennas are developed in parallel. The antennas must be wide-open, covering all specified bands without the need for tuning. For omni antennas peak gain must be on the horizon at all frequencies, they must be small enough to be used by foot soldiers and rugged for vehicle applications, with high efficiency to extend battery life.

Cobham Antenna Systems, Microwave Antennas has developed a portfolio of ultra wideband omni and directional (planar spiral) antennas in the range 100MHz to 18GHz to cover all of the bands in which high power amplifiers currently operate.

#### Ultra Wideband Omni

Biconical omnis are fully efficient, vertically polarised broadband antennas.

Depending on design, bandwidths from 3:1 to 30:1 are achievable. Multi-stacked omnis can offer versatile configurations to counter multiple threats.

#### **Cavity Backed Spirals**

High fidelity cavity backed spirals for traditional EW direction finding systems. Phase and amplitude matching available.

#### High Power Planar Spiral Antennas

Directional, ultra wideband, high power, circular polarised antennas are available with bandwidths up to 30:1. This range is expanding with new developments to meet customers' deployment requirements.





A pair of phase matched cavity-backed spiral antennas PSA0218L/1333



A planar spiral antenna with 100W power, 0.15 to 3GHz. PSA-50200-LP/1211



#### High Power Planar Spiral Antennas

#### High Power Planar Spiral Antennas

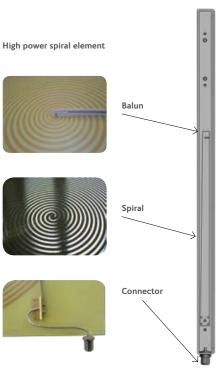
The flat-panel, reflector-backed spiral has no absorber so it can handle up to 100Watts, fully efficiently, with up to 8dBi peak gain, giving an impressive level of EIRP for Countermeasures.

Like their receive-only cavity-backed spiral counterparts, the reflector-spiral antenna provides circular polarisation which can have benefits in many scenarios where the polarisation of the threat signal is unknown.

Very wide bandwidths of 10:1 and more have been achieved with better than 10dB return loss and without tuning circuits. Products working down to 150MHz have been developed (900mm/36inches square) with the low frequency response being directly proportional to the dimensions of the antenna.

Where it may be useful to provide signal in opposite directions simultaneously (peanut-shaped) from one structure, a variation of the planar spiral is one which is bi-directional. In this structure the peak of beam is from both flat faces of the antenna simultaneously and the gain is 3dB lower than for the equivalent size reflector-spiral, but remains just as efficient.

The planar spiral also has uses for multi-band communications in commercial applications such as in-building Distributive Antenna Systems (DAS) for cellular, WiMAX and emergency services.



Section view through planar spiral

Antenna	Frequency	Gain	Beamy	vidth	Polarisation	Dimensions	Connector	Power	Photo
	GHz	dBi	Az°	EI°		mm		W	+
UWBA15300/1221	0.15 - 3.00	-2 to +8	60	60	Right Circular	705x671x36	N(F)	100	+
PES-200-500-NC/581	0.20 - 1.00	2	n/a	n/a	Dual Circular	560x372x34	N(F)	200	+
PSA-50200-LP/1211	0.50 - 3.00	8	70	60	Right Circular	490x365x30	N(F)	100	+







PES-200-500-NC/581



High power planar spiral antenna mounted under vehicle provide countermeasures

#### **Electronic Warfare**

Ultra Wideband Omni Antennas

Left to right XPO2V-2.0-18.0/1397 XPO2V-0.8-6.0GF/1441



#### Ultra-wideband Omni-directional antennas

Biconical omnis are fully efficient, vertically polarised broadband antennas which have 1-3dBi gain across the band with low azimuth ripple and typical elevation beamwidths of 60°. This provides excellent coverage whatever the orientation of the vehicle or man-pack. Being centre-fed and ground-plane independent, the peak gain is on the horizon across all bands so that high power can be delivered where needed.

Biconical antennas can be configured to have bandwidths up to 30:1. At lower frequencies the diameter becomes disproportionately larger, so the slimmer hybrid-bicones can be used which have bandwidths up to 5:1.

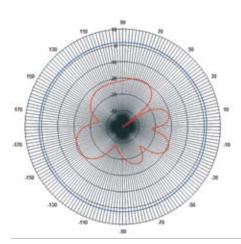


XPO2V-0.8-6.0-GF/1441

- Frequencies from 100MHz to 18GHz
- Ground plane independent
- Vertically polarised
- Elevation HPBW typically 60°
- Typically 1 to 3dBi gain across the band
- Excellent azimuth ripple
- High power
- Peak gain on horizon across bandwidth

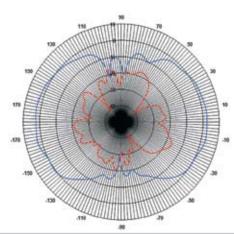
#### Azimuth Pattern

The measured azimuth pattern shown for XPO2V-0.8-6.0-GF/1441 demonstrates very low azimuth ripple, which is essential to ensure maximum area protection



#### **Elevation Pattern**

The measured elevation pattern shown for OA2-0.3-10.0V/1505 demonstrates that the peak gain is on the horizon and remains so across all frequencies



#### Bicone Omni antennas

Hybrid bicone has smaller diameter than bicone, and up to 5:1 frequency bandwidth

True biconical element provides up to 30:1 frequency bandwidth





#### Multi-stacked Omni-directional antennas

To cover very wide bands without obvious frequency gaps, "Feed-Through" technology has been developed which allows several wideband omni antennas to be 'stacked' so that they may be designed into a single housing. A stacked omni will have a single mounting point on a vehicle, saving space and reducing the shadowing of one antenna with another.

As a bonus, high isolation between antennas allows systems with the capability of providing overlapping frequencies to target multiple threats without self-jamming.

- New feed-through technology allows multiple antennas to be co-located, saving space and shadowing
- Overlapping frequencies for multiple applications
- High isolation between bands
- 200W per band simultaneously
- Good return loss across all bands
- Optional spring with NATO mount

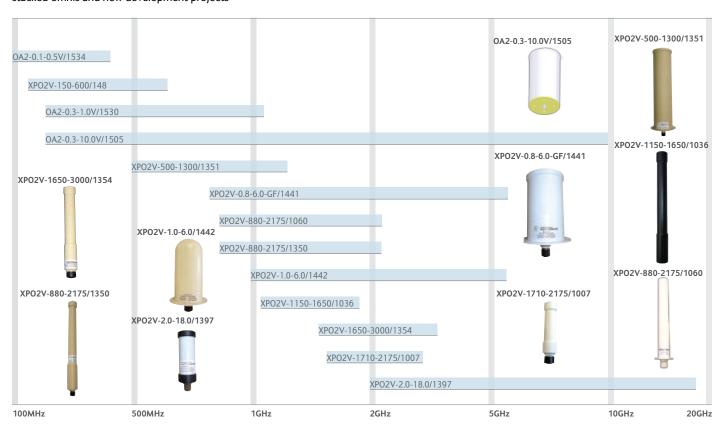




#### Ultra Wideband Omni Antennas

#### Omni Antenna Matrix - Single and Multi-stacked

Some of the standard ultra wideband omni antennas that form the cornerstone of multistacked omnis and new development projects



Ultra-wideband Omn	ni-directional antennas								
Antenna	Frequency GHz	Gain dBi	Beamw Az°	ridth El°	Polarisation	Dimensions mm	Connector	Power W	Photo +
OA2-0.1-0.5V/1534	0.13 - 0.50	0 (<200)							
		2 (>200)	360	60	Vertical	855x104Ø	N(F)	50	
XPO2V-150-600/148	0.15 - 0.60	2	360	80	Vertical	805x155 Ø	N(F)	250	
OA2-0.3-1.0V/1530	0.30 - 1.00	2	360	60	Vertical	472x104Ø	N(F)	50	
OA2-0.3-10.0V/1505	0.30 - 10.0	2	360	65	Vertical	305x161Ø	N(F)	100	+
XPO2V-500-1300/1351	0.50 - 1.30	2	360	80	Vertical	338x108Ø	N(F)	100	+
XPO2V-0.8-6.0-GF/1441	0.80 - 6.00	2	360	75	Vertical	143x108Ø	N(F)	100	+
XPO2V-0.8-6.0/1485	0.80 - 6.00	2	360	75	Vertical	143x108Ø	N(F)	100	+
XPO2V-880-2175/1060	0.88 - 2.17	2	360	50	Vertical	221x31 Ø	N(F)	50	+
XPO2V-880-2175/1350	0.88 - 2.17	2.5	360	50	Vertical	344x36 Ø	N(F)	50	+
XPO2V-1.0-6.0/1442	1.00 - 6.00	2	360	70	Vertical	134x59 Ø	N(F)	100	+
XPO2V-1150-1650/1036	1.15 - 1.65	2	360	70	Vertical	249x25 Ø	N(M)	25	+
XPO2V-1650-3000/1354	1.65 - 3.00	2	360	80	Vertical	253x25 Ø	N(F)	50	+
XPO2V-1710-2175/1007	1.70 - 2.17	3	360	50	Vertical	147x26 Ø	N(F)	50	+
XPO2V-2.0-18.0/1397	2.00 - 18.00	2	360	70	Vertical	104x39 Ø	N(F)	50	+
XPO2V-4.0-18.0/1382	4.00 - 18.00	2	360	60	Vertical	78x26 Ø	N(F)	40	

#### **Electronic Warfare**

Cavity-Backed Spiral Antennas - Receive only

Omni antennas or armoured vehicles



#### Cavity-Backed Spiral Antennas - Receive only

The cavity-backed spiral is the traditional antenna that provides very wide bandwidth, circular polarization and high fidelity monotonic patterns and is the mainstay of an EW direction-finding system for instantaneous threat analysis.

The spiral element comprises two parallel transmission lines formed into a planar spiral which are fed via a broadband balun, usually at the centre point of the spiral. The highest frequency of the spiral is determined by the fineness of the feed structure at the centre of the spiral, whilst the lowest usable frequency is determined by its diameter.

The spiral is mounted at the front of a cavity which is filled with RF absorbing material to ensure that internal reflections, which could corrupt the forward-looking radiation patterns, are nullified.

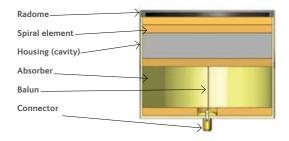
It is important that cavity—backed spiral antennas provide a high level of fidelity from one antenna to another and therefore critical components are sourced from the same batch, with antennas manufactured and tested in batches.

To provide accurate direction finding (DF), an array of spiral antennas (usually 4, 6 or 8), each with 60-90° beamwidths are arranged to provide 360° coverage.

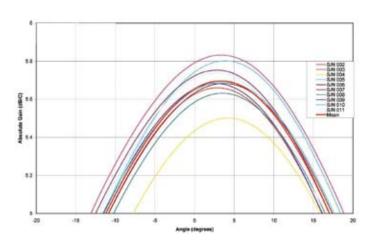
The antennas in a DF system must be phase and/or amplitude matched across the range of frequencies (for example 2-18GHz). This means that all spiral antennas used for this type of application must be fully characterized (at 10 to 100 frequencies) and grouped into matched batches.

High accuracy phase and amplitude measurement is carried out in the company's spherical anechoic test chamber.

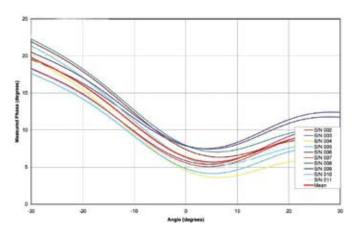
Many of our standard cavity-backed spirals may be used in DF systems, covering bands from 300MHz to 20GHz, for a variety of platforms including UAVs, helicopters, sub-sonic aircraft and terrestrial systems. Special frequencies and functions can be incorporated into designs for new applications.



Wide band cavity-backed spirals (10) showing better than 0.4dB amplitude matching over wide beamwidth



Wideband cavity backed spirals (10) at 3.5GHz showing better than 10° phase matching over  $\pm 30^\circ$  in azimuth





## Cavity-Backed Spiral Antennas - Receive only

## Cavity-Backed Spiral Antennas - Receive only

Antenna	Frequency GHz	Gain dBi	Beamwidth Az° El°		Polarisation	Dimensions mm	Connector	Power W	Photo +
PSA45010R/356	0.42 - 1.00,	dbi	712					**	
	1.70 - 1.90	6	90	90	Right Circular	205x374 Ø	N(F)	50	
PSA7530L/1147	0.50 - 3.00	1 (0.5)	70	70					
		4-6 (1-3)	90	90	Left Circular	79x240 Ø	SMA(F) 90°	2-5	
PSA75301R/170	0.50 - 3.00	4 to 6	70	90	Right Circular	57x246 Ø	SMA(F) 90°	5	+
PSA-8025R/707	0.80 - 2.50	4.5 - 8	65	65	Right Circular	48x220 Ø	N(F)	25	
PSA10401L/1169	1.00 - 4.00	4-6	90	90	Left Circular	42x150 Ø	N(F)	20	
PSA1040R/1366	1.00 - 4.00	-5 to +7.5	75	75	Right Circular	80x100 Ø	SMA(F)	5	
PSA10401R/643	1.00 - 4.00	6	90	90	Right Circular	76x150 Ø	N(F)	20	
PSA0218L/1501	2.00 - 18.00	0	75	75	Left Circular	40x51 Ø	SMA(F)	5	
PSA0218R/1142	2.00 - 18.00	0	75	57	Right Circular	40x51 Ø	SMA(F)	5	+
PSA0218L/1276	2.00 - 18.00	1(2-4)							
		2(4-18)	75	75	Left Circular	39x61 Ø	SMA(F)	2-5 varies across band	+
PSA0218R/1277	2.00 - 18.00	-1 to +2	75	75	Right Circular	65x68 Ø	SMA(F)	2-5 varies across band	
PSA0218R/1278	2.00 - 18.00	-1 to +2	75	75	Right Circular	39x62 Ø	SMA(F)	2-5 varies across band	
PSA0218L/1084	2.00 - 18.00	-3 to +2	75	75	Left Circular	65x68 Ø	SMA(F)	2-5 varies across band	+
PSA0218L/1361	2.00 - 18.00	-4 to +2	75	75	Left Circular	59x61 Ø	N(F)	2-5, varies across band	+
PSA0218L/1333	2.00 - 18.00	-4 to +2	75	75	Left Circular	51x61 Ø	SMA(F)	2-5 varies across band	p-2
PSA0218R/1360	2.00 - 18.00	-4 to +2	75	75	Right Circular	51x61 Ø	SMA(F)	2-5, varies across band	
PSA0218R/1362	2.00 - 18.00	-4 to +2	75	75	Right Circular	51x61 Ø	N(F)	2-5, varies across band	
PSA0818L/1045	8.00 - 18.00	4	90	90	Left Circular	21x24Ø	SMA(F)	1	+
PSA0818R/1308	8.00 - 18.00	4	90	90	Right Circular	21x24Ø	SMA(F)	1	







PSA0218R/1142



PSA0218L/1276



PSA0218L/1084



PSA0218L/1361



PSA0818L/1045

## **COBHAM**



#### OTHER BROCHURES



Antenna Catalogue



**Total Capability** 





**IED Countermeasures** 



Antenna Testing



WiMAX and LTE



**Body Worn** 



C-Band



Radar Systems

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European Antennas Limited trading as Cobham Antenna Systems, Microwave Antennas CASMA EW Issue 1, 2011-05

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