Directional Antenna System
For
KSWG, Wickenburg, Arizona

(Continued)

This data was interfaced to a Hewlett-Packard Laser Jet 4P printer by means of a Pentium computer system. Relative field strength was plotted as a function of azimuth.

The measurements were performed by rotating the test antenna in a counter-clockwise direction and plotting the received signal on polar co-ordinated graph paper in a clockwise direction. Both horizontal and vertical components were recorded separately.

CONCLUSIONS

The circular polarized system consists of two half-wavelength spaced bays using one driven circular polarized radiating element per bay and two horizontal parasitic elements per bay. The power distribution and phase relationship will be fixed when antenna is manufactured. Proper maintenance of the elements should be all that is required to maintain the pattern in adjustment.

The LP-2E-DA-HW array is to be mounted on the North 295.569° East tower face of the 24" Utility tower at a bearing of North 295.569° East. Blue prints provided with the antenna will show the proper antenna orientation alignment. The antenna alignment procedure should be directed by a licensed surveyor as prescribed by the FCC.

Figure #1 represents the maximum value of either the horizontal or vertical component at any azimuth. The measured horizontal plane relative field pattern, for both the horizontal and vertical polarization components, is shown on Figure #2 attached. The actual measured pattern does not exceed the authorized FCC composite pattern at any azimuth. A calculated vertical plane relative field pattern is shown on Figure #3 attached. The power in the maximum will reach 6.4 kilowatts (8.062 dBk).

The power at North 110-150 degrees East does not exceed 0.720 kilowatts (-1.427 dBk).

The RMS of the vertically polarized horizontal plane component does not exceed the RMS of the horizontally polarized horizontal plane component.