



1 - 18 GHz Right-hand Circularly Polarised Spiral Antenna fitted with an SMA type Connector and Radome

Catalogue number **QSP-RC-1-18-S-SG-R**

Q-par reference **QMS-00762**

Contents **Summary**
Typical Gain / Axial Ratio
Typical Beamwidth / Patterns
VSWR



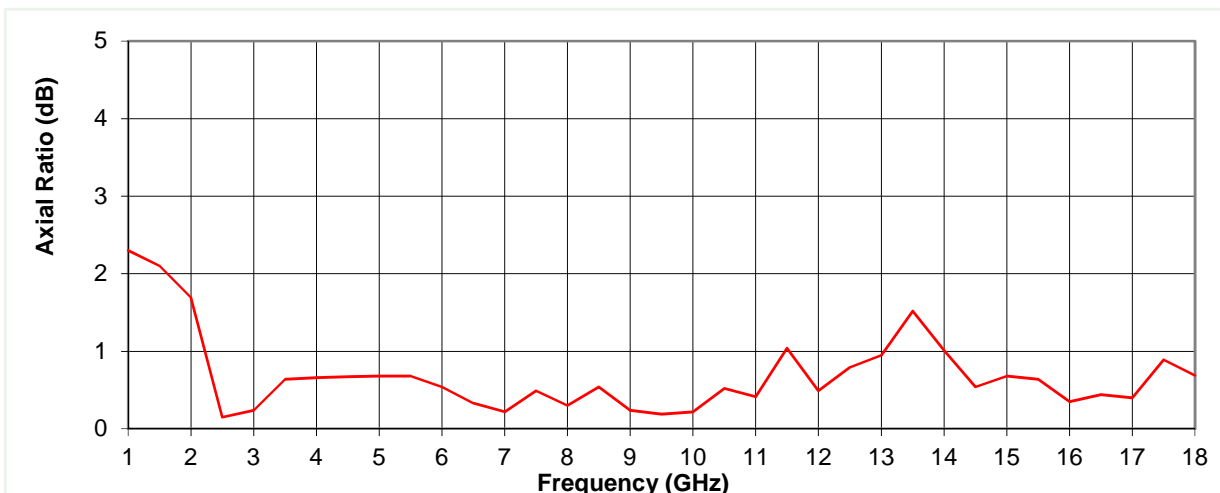
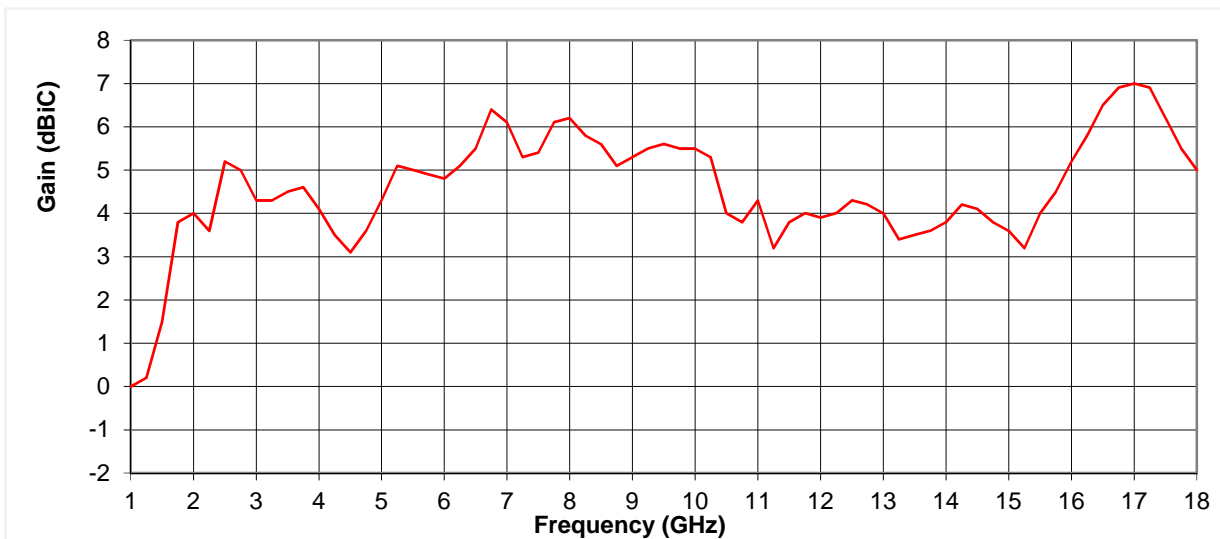
Typical photograph. Finish according to customer specifications.

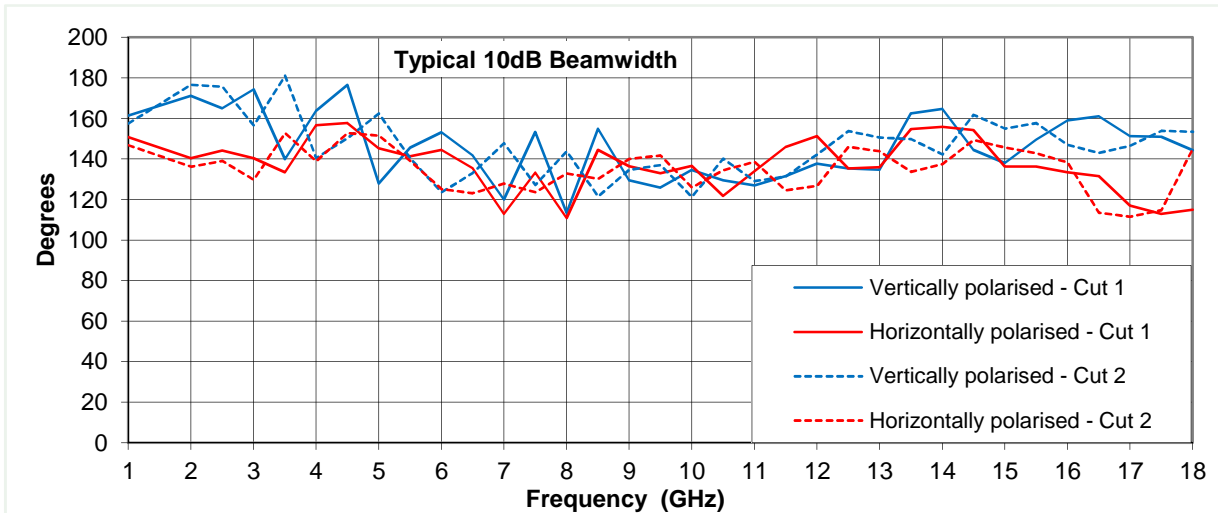
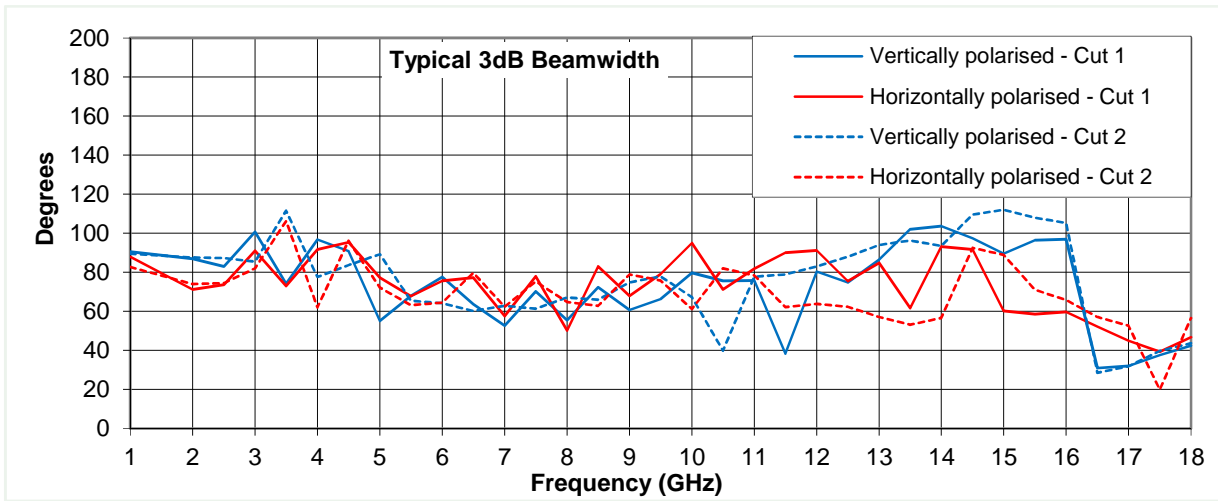
Typical Specification

Frequency	1 to 18 GHz
Connector type	SMA type jack
Power Handling	2 Watt c.w.
VSWR	Typically <2.5:1 (1.5 to 18 GHz) 3.2:1 maximum
Gain	0 to 7 dBiC
3dB Beamwidth	20 to 112 degrees
10dB Beamwidth	111 to 181 degrees
Weight	170 g nominal
Maximum size	Diameter 78 mm (radome) aperture, 48 mm overall length.
Mounting	3 x M5 x 10mm tapped holes. See drawing QMS-00761_ICD
Construction	Composite aluminium and plastic, painted.

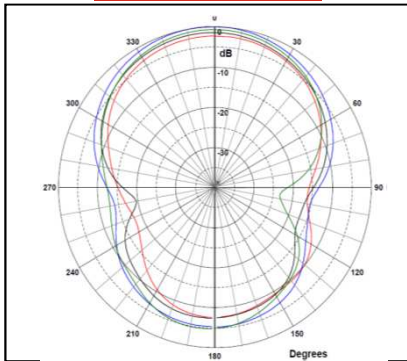
Typical Antenna Gain / Axial Ratio

This is calculated by reference to standard gain horn antennas, and cross checked with reference to the antenna beamwidth, with an estimated error of +/- 0.8dB.

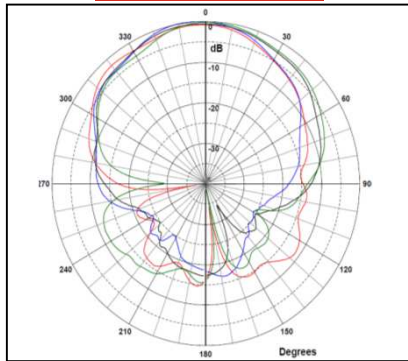




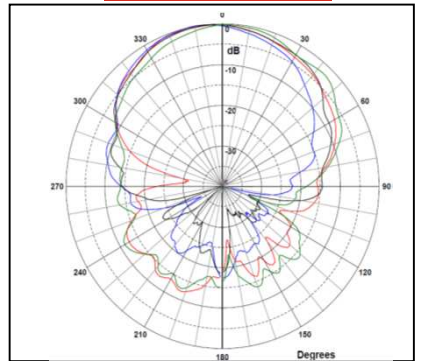
1 GHz



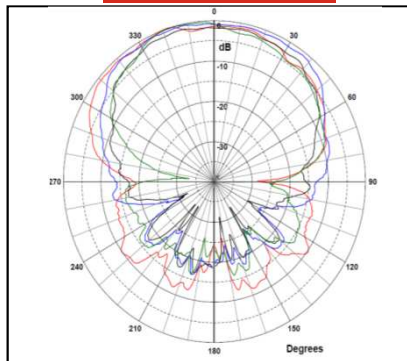
5 GHz



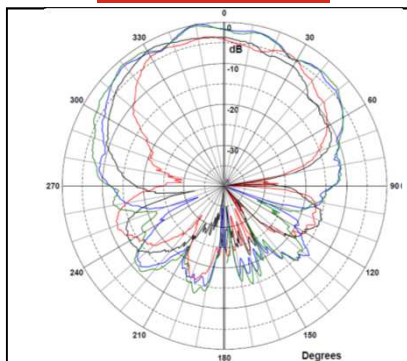
9 GHz



14 GHz



18 GHz



Red = Horizontally polarised source, Cut 1
Blue = Vertically polarised source, Cut 1
Black = Horizontally polarised source, Cut 2
Green = Vertically polarised source, Cut 2
 Measured using a linear source antenna

Angle Cut Definitions

Far-field pattern data is measured on two principal cuts, defined as cut 1 and cut 2. These are shown referenced with respect to the front face of the antenna under test (AUT) as illustrated below. Cuts 1 and 2 of the AUT are aligned horizontally with a linearly polarised source antenna which is either vertically or horizontally polarised (polarisation refers to the direction of the electric field). The drawing below defines the cut directions with respect to the holes in the rear.

