directors (or reflectors) around the axis of the vertical radiator and electrically select the one(s) required for the direction needed. However the practical difficulties soon become as complicated as building a shortened 7MHz rotary beam and if the objective is toconstruct a simple and inexpensive aerial the project may become self defeating! An alternative approach to a switchable directivity vertical array is described in reference 4

A worthwhile increase in gain (3-4dB) may be achieved by erecting a second similar ground plane aerial and feeding both simultaneously. See Fig. 4. A spacing of about 5/8 will achieve maximum broadside gain when the aerials may be fed in phase by parallelling the two feeders which should be of equal length. Alternatively a close spaced (eg 1/8-1/4) end fire arrangement can be tried for directivity through the plane of the two vertical elements. In this case antiphase connection will result in a bi-directional pattern. A phase shifter or delay line is required for undirectional operation (reference 5).



Fig. 4. Phased quarter-wave ground plane aerials – for bidirectional broadside radiation

## REFERENCES

- 1) A compact 40m Butterfly beam p158-161.
- 2) A Yagi antenna with helically Antenna Book — 13th edition p219-221.
- 3) A small Yaqi for 40m The ARRL Radio Amateurs' Handbook — 1979 edition — Chapter 20 p19-20.
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  - Antenna Book 13th edition p197-198.



To be continued