MW/LW LOOP AERIALS

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~in 1980, perhaps ---

It has been said that more broadcasting takes place on the medium waves than on all of the short wave bands put together. There are literally thousands of stations throughout the world operating on frequencies between 535kHz and 1605kHz. The latest counts reveal over 4000 in the United States alone! Inevitably this means frequency sharing, with many simultaneous broadcasts on a single channel, and the problem confronting the m.w. DXer is: how do I deal with co-channel interference?

The receiver cannot do it. Selectivity is the ability to select stations that are on different frequencies, so the problem does seem insoluble. Often it is. If, however, two stations on the same frequency lie in different directions from the DXer's QTH, it ought to be possible to separate them with a directional aerial. The internal ferrite rod aerial used in portable receivers is directional. Tune round the medium waves after dark until you come across two stations jumbled up together. Rotate the receiver about its vertical axis and you may find that you can listen to one station on its own with the receiver in one position and to the other station alone, with the receiver in another position. It is quite a fascinating exercise; anyone interested in "local radio" DXing should try it.

A ferrite rod aerial does not pick up enough signal to satisfy the m.w. DXer, so the m.w. loop has been developed (Fig. 1). It has a pick-up somewhere between that of a long wire and a ferrite rod aerial.

How does it Work?

Imagine a single-turn loop placed vertically so that its plane is broadside-on to an incoming signal. The wavefront will strike both vertical wires simultaneously, and equal, in-phase voltages will be induced in them, i.e. when the top of one vertical wire is positive then the top of the other will also be positive (Fig. 2). These two voltages are in opposition! Trace the path round the loop and you will find − + + −, so the net voltage applied to a receiver would be zero. This is the position of minimum pick-up, the null.

Now turn the loop through 90 degrees, so that the two vertical wires are in-line with the transmitter. The wavefront will strike the nearer of the two verticals before it reaches the second. There will be a phase difference: unequal voltages (at any instant) will appear across the two verticals and the difference between them is signal available to be applied to the receiver. This is the position of maximum pick-up.

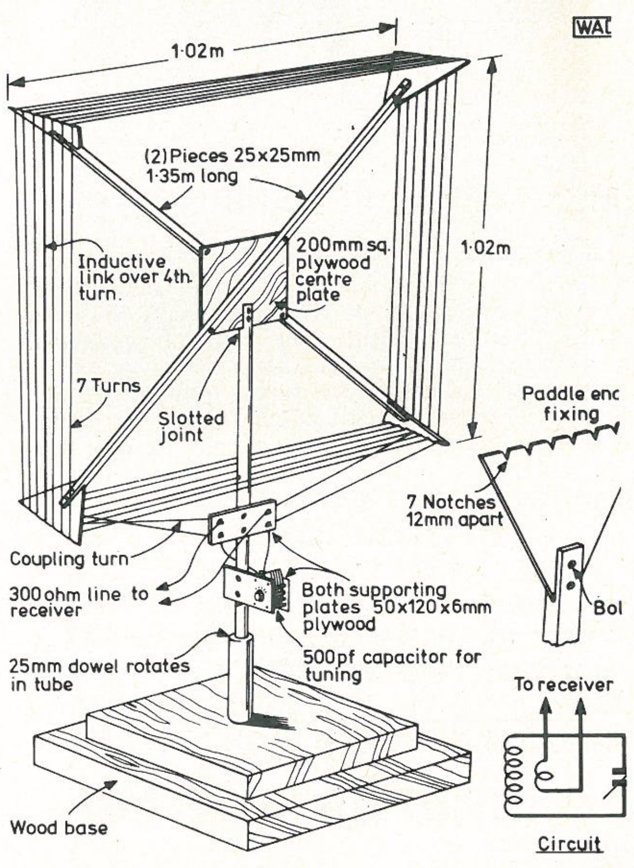

Fig. 1: Constructional details of the standard "4 inch" box loop for medium wave use, wit corresponding theoretical circuit

A loop follows a cosine law. $V = V_{max} \cos \theta$ where = the angle between the direction of maximum pick-ı and the direction the loop is actually pointing. V equa the signal pick-up from that direction. It is easy to pl a curve called a figure-of-eight (Fig. 3) using this formul The loop is at the centre of the figure-of-eight and tl distance from it to the curve is proportional to the sign pick-up in that direction.

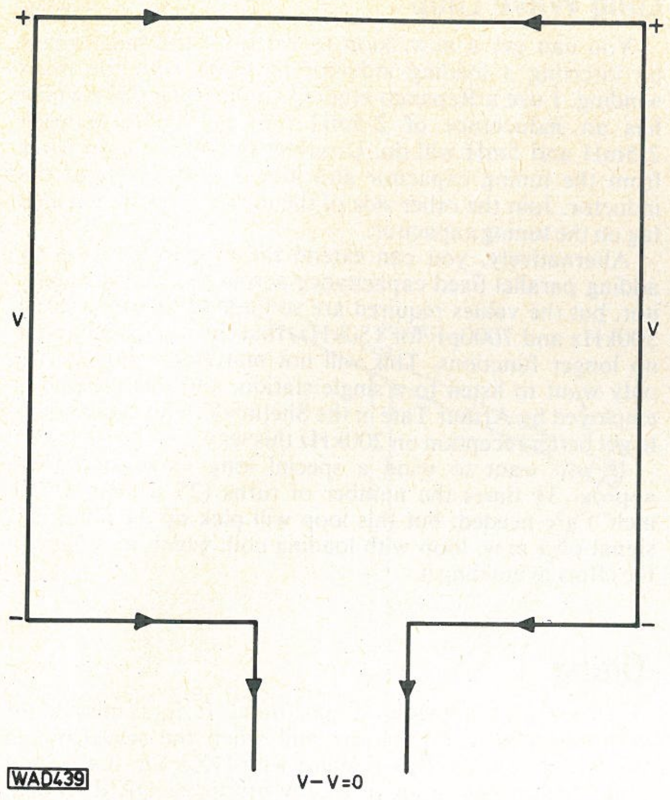

Fig. 2: Voltages induced in a single-turn loop, broadside-on to the transmitter, cancel to produce a null output

From this figure-of-eight polar diagram, two important features of a loop emerge:

a) The null is sharp while the maximum is broad. A loop is used to null-out QRM. It is the null that matters, not the maximum.

b) There are two nulls spaced 180 degrees apart. The loop will not null-out QRM coming from the opposite direction to the DX. It will null-out both of them together, which is not very helpful.

The Standard "40 inch" Loop

DXers in the UK have, after a lot of experimenting, produced the "40 inch" box loop shown in Fig. 1. It is a compromise between convenience and electrical performance. There are **two** windings. The main winding consists of seven turns, the two ends going to the tuning capacitor to form a tuned circuit. The second winding, which is a single turn, is wound next to the centre turn of the main winding and it picks up signal from the main winding by induction. This signal is then led off to the receiver.

The wire used for both windings is 22 s.w.g. single-conductor, plastic-covered copper wire known as hook-up or connecting wire and approximately 34m of it is required. It is desirable to use balanced feeder to connect the coupling winding to the receiver. My preference is for 300 ohm flat twin feeder, but plastic-covered lighting flex will do instead. The feeder is connected to the dipole (A, A1) terminals at the receiver, or to the Aerial and Earth sockets if there is no dipole input. The feeder goes direct to the receiver and **NOT** via an aerial tuning unit (a.t.u.).

A loop is easy to use. Tune the receiver to the wanted station. Peak it up with the loop tuning control. Rotate the loop until you get the best results. A loop can be used to reduce static (atmospherics) if it is coming from a single direction e.g. from the south during the summer. Rotate the loop until the static is reduced or it disappears. Similarly with sideband splatter. Peak the loop onto the desired station and rotate the loop until the splatter is reduced. Overloading in the early stages of a receiver is often prevented when a loop is used, giving rise to the unlikely but accurate claim that a loop will sometimes improve audio quality.

Problems with Loops

A number of *PW* readers have highlighted problems encountered while building or using a loop. The most usual is that the loop will not tune across the entire band. For example, it may only cover 540kHz to 1450kHz. If so, then you will have to reduce the number of turns, so remove one complete turn. If you remove only part of a turn you will affect the null. The loop, which now has six turns, may cover 600kHz to 1650kHz. You need more capacitance. Try a 220pF fixed capacitor in parallel with the tuning capacitor, but you will have to fit a switch and cover the band in two steps Fig. 4. The number of turns affects the h.f. end of the range. If the loop tunes too high then more turns are needed. If it does not tune high enough in frequency then fewer turns are needed. The capacitance affects the l.f. end. Too low a frequency, too much capacitance. Not low enough, too little. Adjust the h.f. end first and then the l.f. end.

It is not always possible to obtain a 500pF variable capacitor so use the nearest value you can get hold of. A twin-gang 330pF (per section) with the two sections in parallel i.e. both sets of moving vanes joined together and also the two sets of fixed joined to each other, gives a total of 660pF which should cover the band easily. Similarly, a 330pF variable with a 220pF fixed in parallel via a switch, will cover the band in two steps.

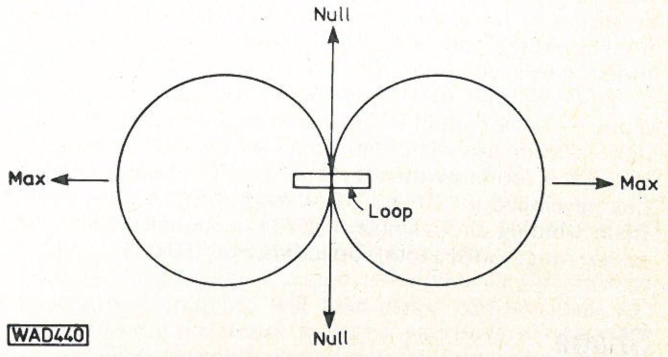

Fig. 3: The "figure-of-eight" polar response pattern of a loop aerial

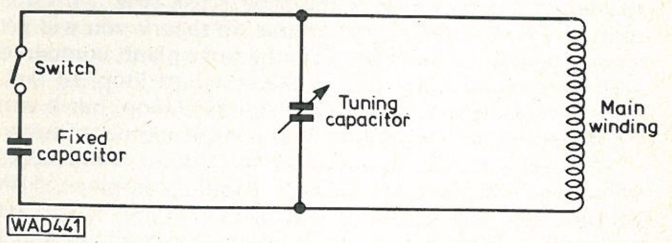

Fig. 4: Adding a switchable fixed capacitor allows a wider band to be covered in two ranges