OFFICE NATIONAL DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE,

BREVET D'INVENTU

VI. — Marine at navigation.

Спектить, томания, такжения намодка ка пр вестем

N° 502.913

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Procédés et appareils pour la production de signaux sous-marins dirigés et pour la localisation à distance d'obstacles sous-marins.

M. Constantin CHILOWSKY résidant on France (Gironde) et M. Paul LANGRVIN résidant en ∦rence (Scine).

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Brevet d'invention dont la délivernce a été ajournée en exécution de l'act, 1187 de la loi du 5 juillet 1854 modifiée par la loi du p aveil 1902.]

On a déjà proposé des procédés aconstigues pour déceder à distance le présence dans l'esu d'obstacles dangureux pour la navigation, tels que mines, sous-marins, torpilles, real's. 5 icobergs, navires en temps de huame. Lem pou d'efficacité tient à ca que le son émis se propage dans tautos les directions et s'affaiblit rapidement arec la distance, d'autre part la réception de l'éche sonore preduit par to l'obstacle ne dounc que difficilement la position de celui-ri.

Les procédés et les appareils qui font l'objet de la présente invention ne présentent pas ces défents, et permettent en outre la pro-15 duction de signaux secrets dirigés, pour les applications milkaires.

Le procédé consiste dans la production sons l'eau d'oscillations méenniques obraannores, c'est-à-dire de très baute fréquence au par mise en vibration synchrous de tous les points d'une surface d'émission dont les dimensions linéaires sont grandes par rapport à la longueur n'ande dans l'eau iles escillations émises.

Dans ces conditions, l'énergie émise reste à pou près complétement localisée dans on cone d'émission dont l'axa est normal à la surface rayennante et dont l'orverime sera d'antant plus faible que les dimensions tinémires de certe surface d'émission cont plus 30 grandes par rapport à la longueur d'ande. Pour una gurface d'emission circulaire de diamètre d, la tangonte de l'angle d'ouverture a de on cone (deuti-sugle on sommet) sera donné par la forante :

$$\alpha = 0.6 \frac{\lambda}{d}$$

3 étant la longueur d'onde dans l'eau.

Le faisceau oftra-sonore ainsi obtenu est malogue à edui d'un projectour lumineux et peut être utilisé de la même manière, soit éu poor produire des signaux, soit pour déceder 'a présence d'abstacles par l'abservation du ravonnement dillusé ou réfléchi par ceux-ci.

Dana les applications protiques, la fréqueuce des oscillations, employées pource être Au comprise entre Spinon al 200,000 per 50conda, avec des longueurs d'onde comprises catro 3 et n.7 contimètres (la vitesse da propagation des andes élastiques ou méraniques dans l'eau étant d'environ 1,5 on mètres par 50 seconde) et les diamètres de la surface d'émission de 30 à 100 centimètres les oscilla-

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONSTANTEN CHILOWSKY AND PAUL LANGEVIN, OF PARTS, FRANCE

PRODUCTION OF SUBMARINE SIGNALS AND THE LOCATION OF SUBMARINE OBJECTS.

Application filed May 18, 1917. Social No. 168,504.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Constantia Cui-LOWSKY and PAUL LANGEVIN, the former a citizen of the Government of Russia and the latter a citizen of the Republic of For practical purposes, the frequency of France, both residing in Paris, France, the oscillations used will be from 50,000 to 5 the latter a vilizm of the Republic of have invented certain new and assful Improvements in the Production of Subma-rine Signals and the Location of Submo-10 rine Objects, of which the following is a

specification. Acoustic methods have before been pro-

posed to detect at a distance in water obstucies dangerous to navigation, such as 15 mines, submarines, torpedoes, rocks, ice-

hergs, ships in loggy weather, and the like. But their efficiency is greatly reduced as the sound emitted spreads in all directions and rapidly weakens as the distance increases; on the other hand the reception of the amorous cello produced by the obstacle indicates but with difficulty the position of

The process and apparatus which are the 25 subject of the present invention do not pre-sent these defects, and moreover permit of producing directed secret signals for mililary purposes.

The method consists in producing under 30 water ultra-sonorous mechanical oscible tions, that is to say, of a very high frequency, by the synchronous vibrating motion of all the points of a transmitting surface, whose linear dimensions are large in proportion to the wave length in the water of the emitted ascillations.

Under these conditions, the energy emitted remains almost completely localized in a transmitting come, the axis of which is 40 normal to the radiating surface and whose opening or angle will be relatively smaller. as the ratio between the usea of the transmitting surface and the wave length becomes Inreet. For a transmitting surface of a diameter d, the sine of the opening angle a of this cone (half the ungle of the apex) will be given by the formula:

$$\sin \alpha = 0, \dot{s}_{d}^{\lambda}$$

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 λ being the wave-length in the water. The ultra-sonorous beam thus obtained duced on the obstacle, is similar to the luminous beam of a search-

light and can be used, either to produce signals or to detect the presence of obstacles 55 by the observations of the diffused or refleeted radiation.

200,000 per second with wave-length; of 3 60 to 0.7 certimetres (the velocity of propagation of the elastic or mechanical warrs in water being about 1500 metres per second). and the diameter of the transmitting surface from 30 to 100 rentimetres.

Oscillations of greater frequency are too rapidly absorbed in water owing to its viscosity and slower oscillations would give too open beams; nevertheless in cartain cases, lower frequencies can be used with 70 a transmitting apparetus of a larger diameter. Higher frequencies can be employed

of shorter distances.
To obtain a synchronous vibration of the whole of the transmitting surface, the inven- 73 tion consists in the use of electrical oscillations of high frequency, such as are produced for wireless telegraphy or telephony, and making use of the mechanical actions produced by electric or magnetic fields to se transform the energy of said electrical eacillations into ultra-sonorous vibrations with a frequency double that of the electrical oscillations, these actions exerting themselves synchronously and evenly on the whole of 95

Either maintained electrical oscillations can be used (produced by siturnators, speaking area or heterodyne lamps) or trains of damped oscillations obtained by means of 90 sparks.

the transmitting surface.

The mechanical vibrations thus obtained will not on the receiving apparatus (microphones or parts similar to the transmitting apparatus) and will produce electrical oscillations with a frequency equal to theirs, which will be revealed by a known apparatus such as those used in wireless telegraphy,

The location of obstacles is obtained in direction by giving to the transmitting surface the position necessary to have an echoof maximum intensity, and in distance by observing the time-between the transmission of a signal and the return of the echo pro-

The invention will be described with ref-

Patents of Ultrasonic sonar devices filed by Chilowsky and langevin in France and the United States in 1916 and 1917.