



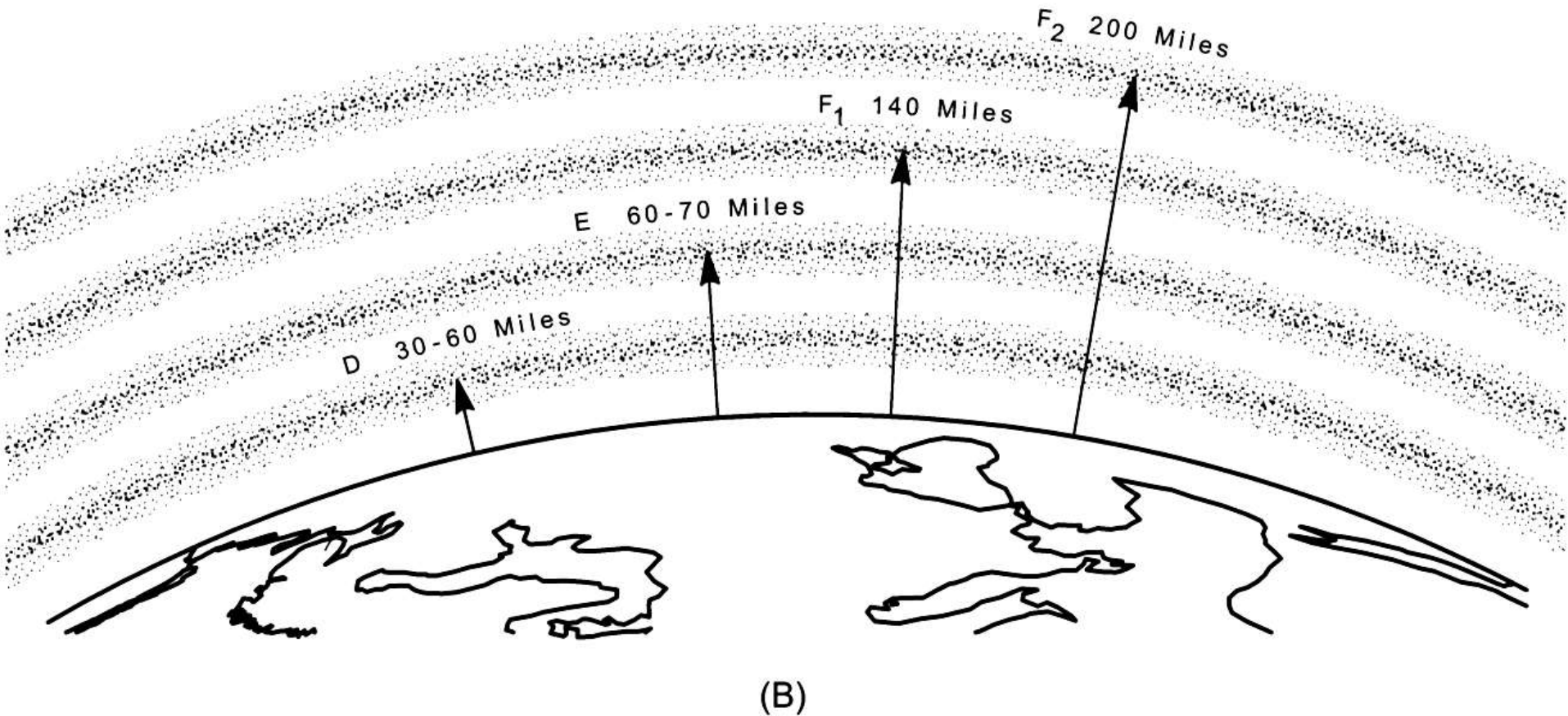
Chapter 7 HF Propagation

Ionosphere
Solar Effects
Scatter and NVIS



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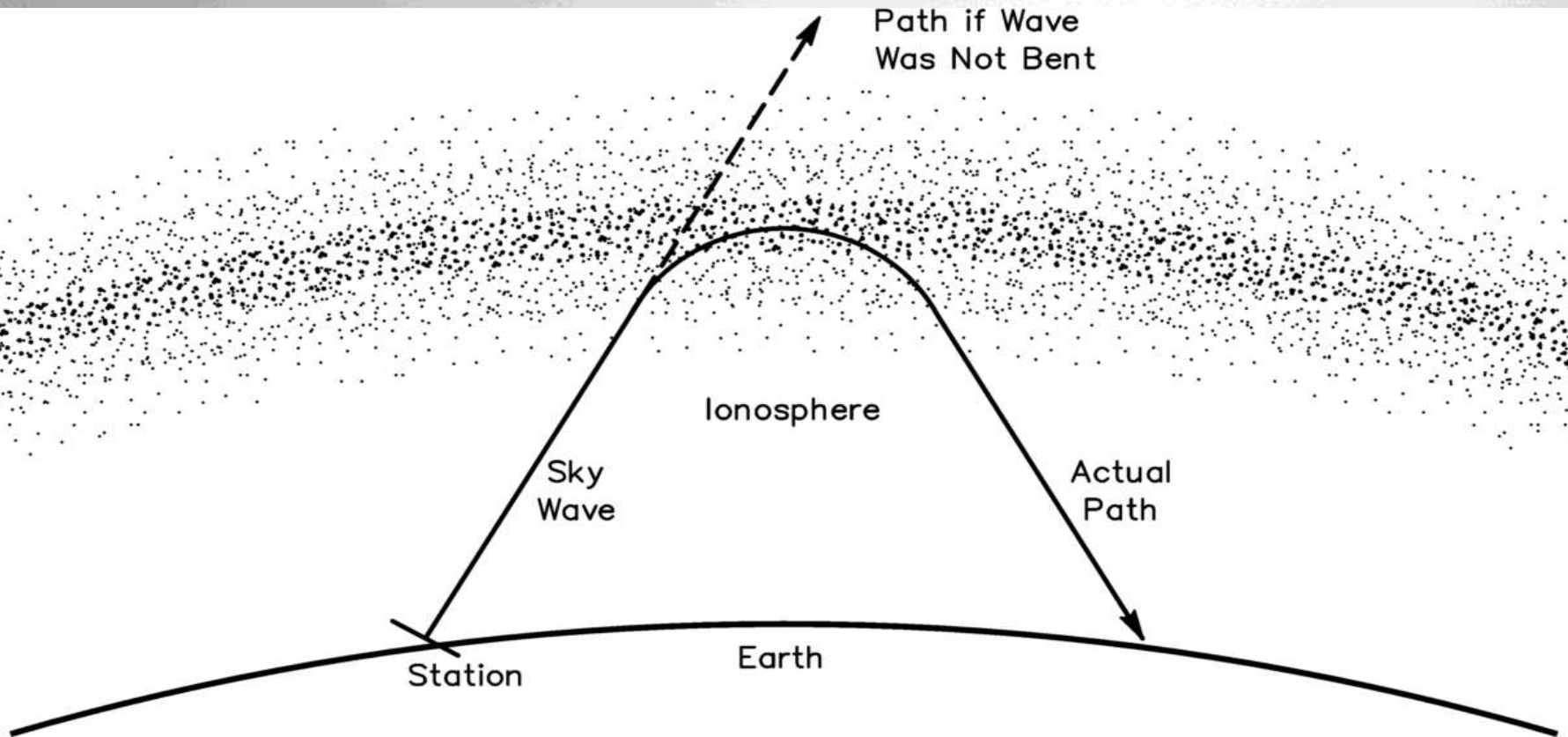
Ionosphere and Layers



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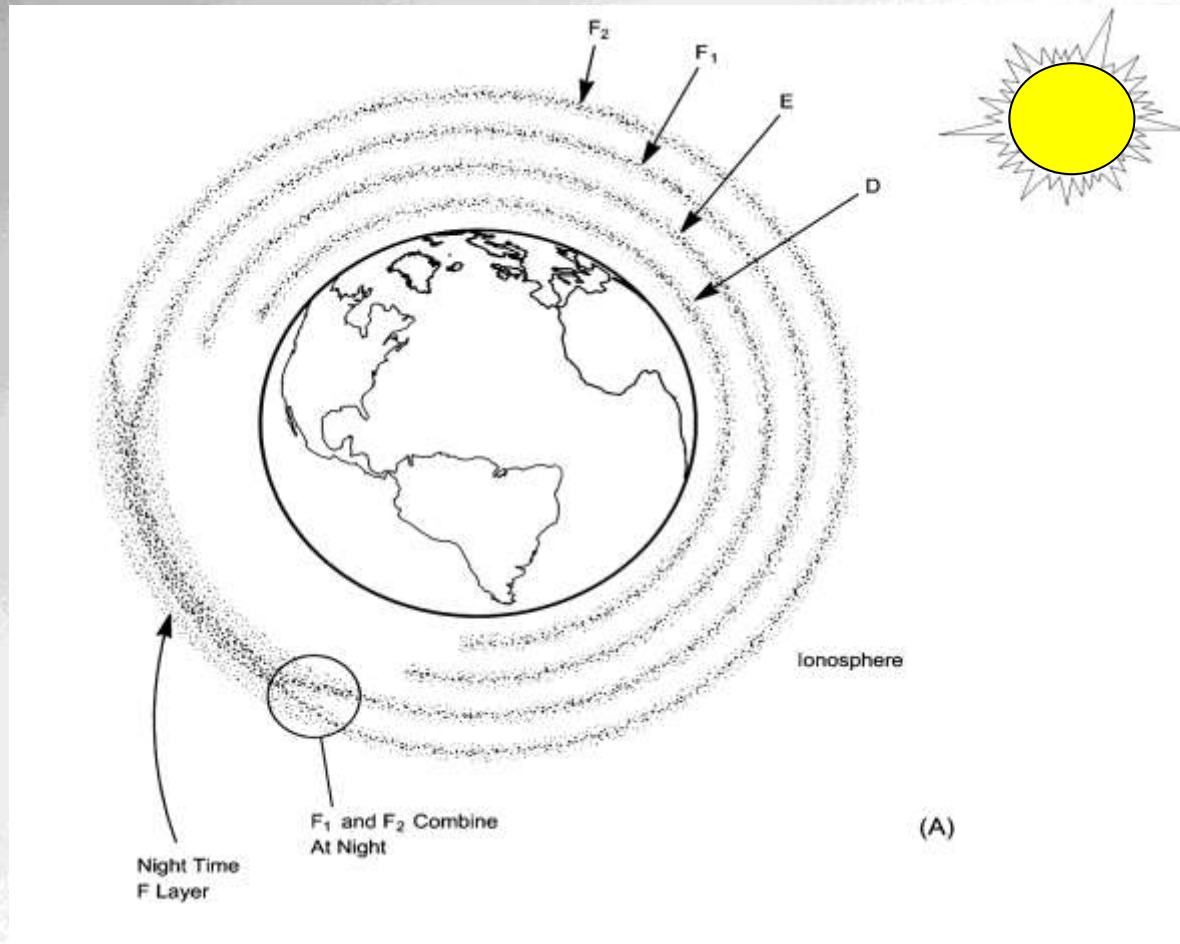
Radio Waves Bent by the Ionosphere



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Daily variation of Ionosphere Layers



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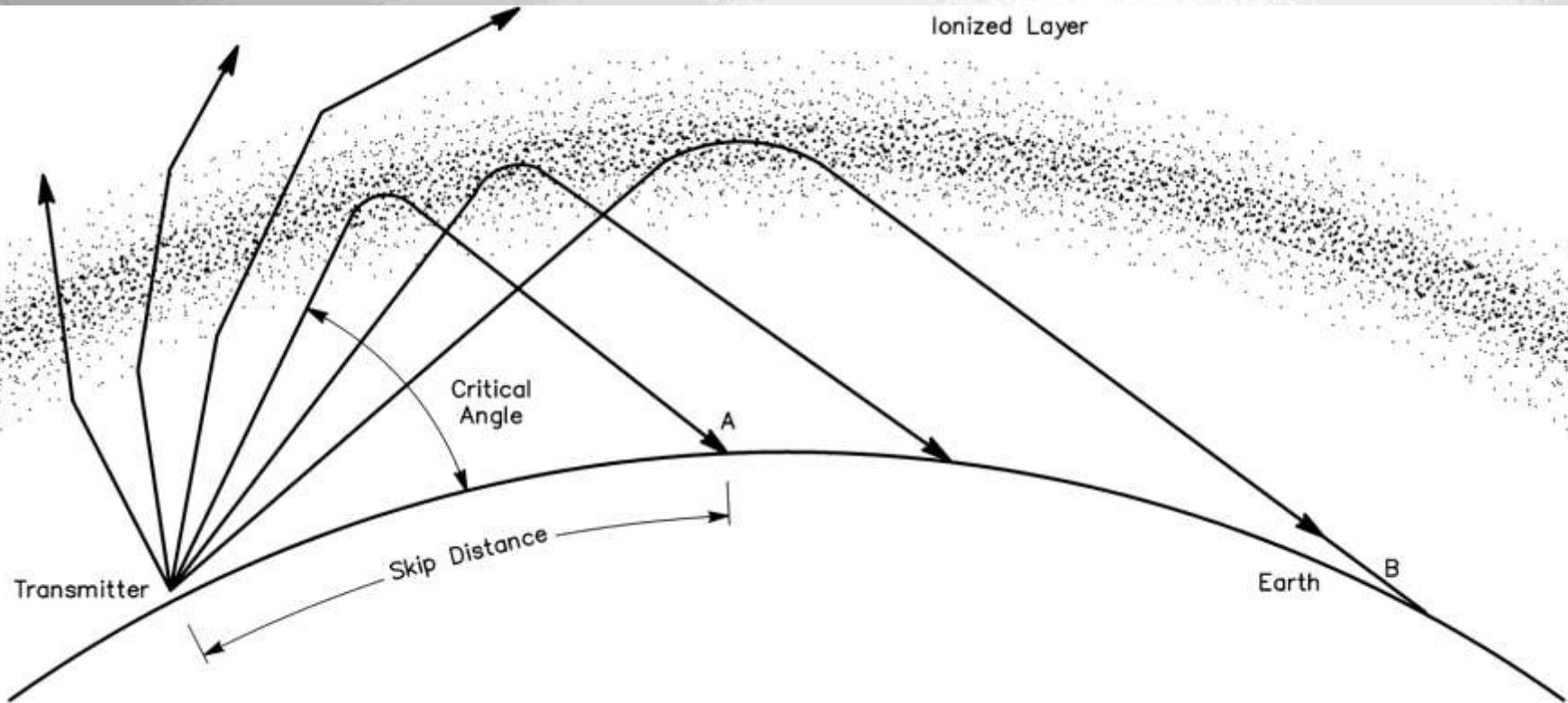
Ionospheric Reflection

Conduction by electrons makes the region act as an antenna to re-radiate or bend waves.

- Amount of bending depends on electron density
- Higher frequencies are bent less
- Frequencies too high to bend back towards earth pass through the layer
- Waves above a *Critical Angle* will not return
- The *Critical Frequency* is the highest frequency which will return at a vertical angle.



Critical Angle



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Ionospheric Absorption

The D and E regions have a high electron density due to more atmospheric gasses. Energy from waves in the D layer is absorbed by electrons.

- D layer is densest at noon and disappears at night.
- D layer Electron activity is very absorptive, especially below 10 MHz.



Sky-Wave and Ground-Wave

Sky-wave signals are reflected by ionosphere with longest distance determined by F2 height and shortest distance determined by critical angle

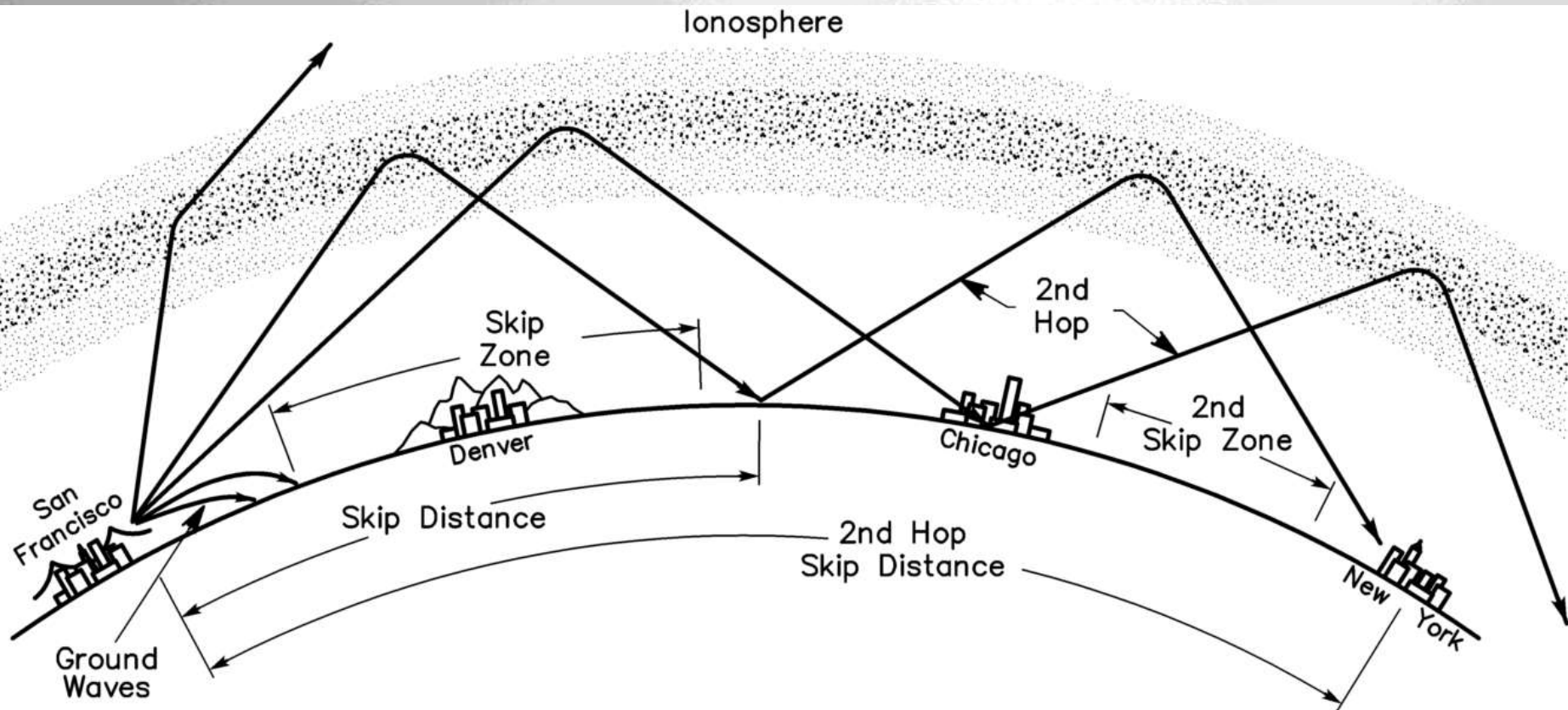
- F2 hop is up to 2500 miles
- E hop is up to 1200 miles
- Multiple hops make longer distances
- Ground-wave is best at lower frequencies and over water.
- Between shortest sky-wave and longest ground-wave is skip zone



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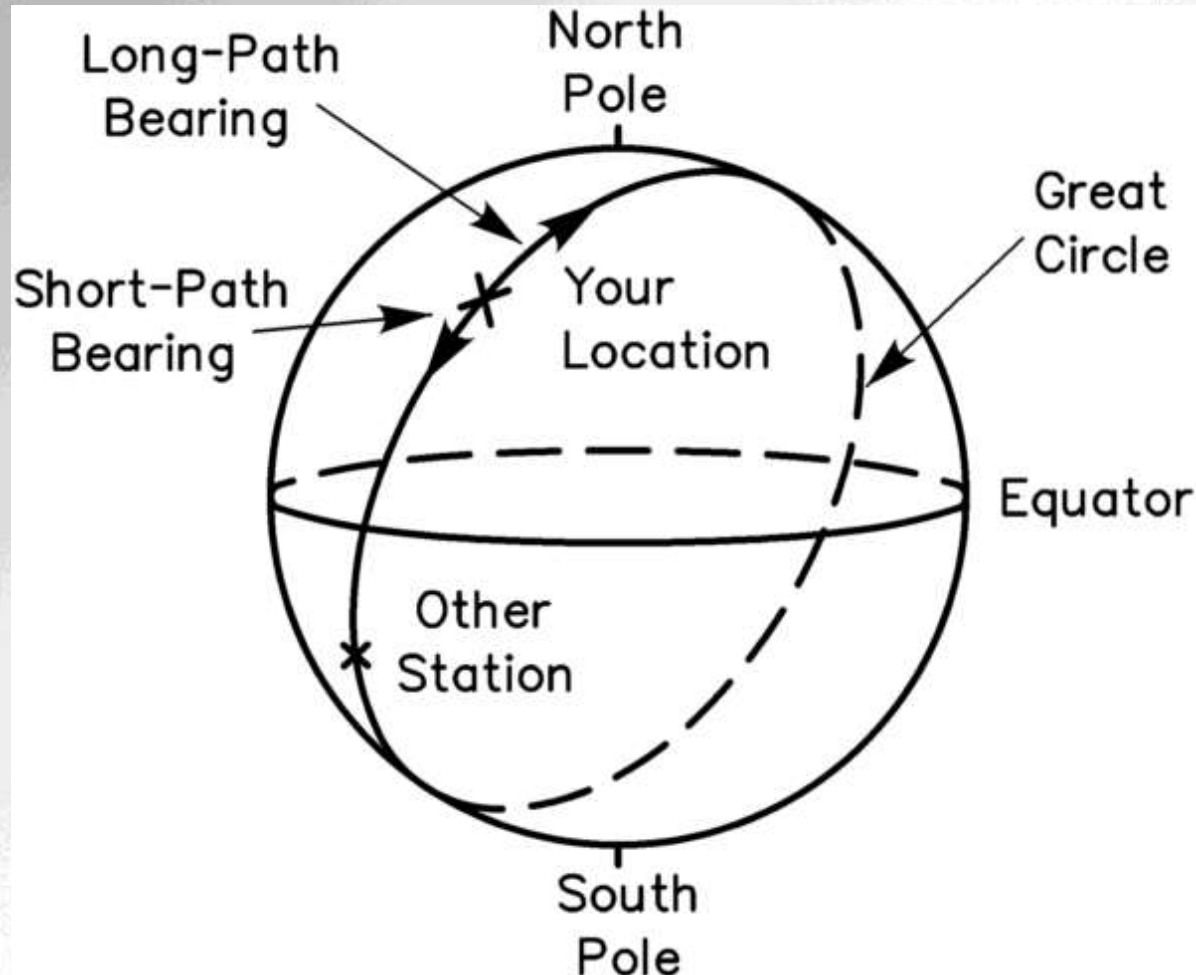
Ground Wave, Sky Wave and Skip Zone



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Long and Short Path



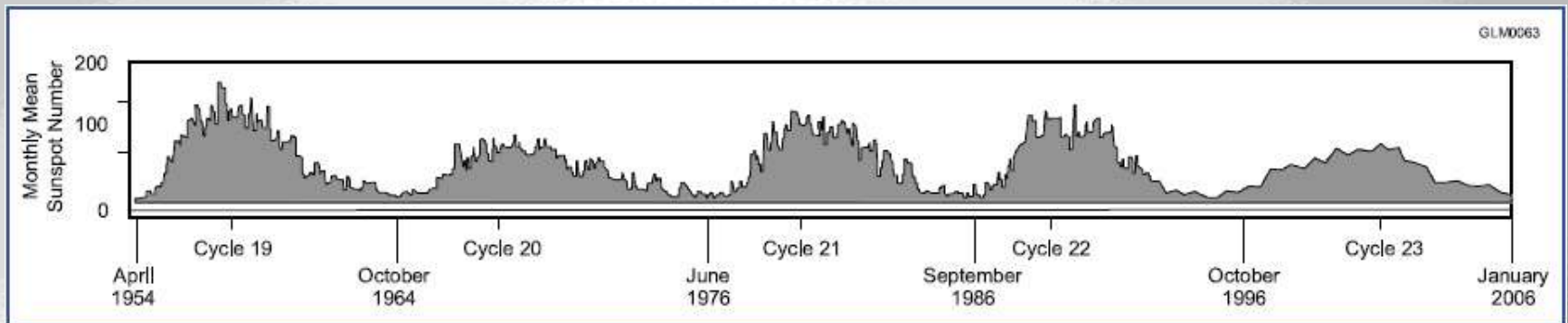
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Sunspot Cycles

Ionosphere is caused by solar UV radiation which varies due to solar conditions, especially from sun spots.

Sunspot cycle is approximately 11 years from maximum to maximum



Effects of Sunspot Activity

At cycle maximum

- Propagation improves above 10MHz and is open more often above 20MHZ
- In some previous cycles, 10 Meters was open world-wide all day and night. Also had 6 Meter DX openings
- HF bands below 10MHz are more disturbed, especially in daytime

At cycle minimum

- HF bands above 20MHz are dead most of the time
- HF bands below 10MHz have better propagation.



Normal variations of solar output

Seasonal variations due to summer and winter

- More D layer absorption in summer so better propagation from evening to morning
- Daytime F2 layer is higher in summer
- Usually good propagation near Equinoxes
- 20Meter band is least affected by solar activity and has openings year-round

Variation due to sun's rotation

- Sun rotates once in 28 days so sunspots move
- Propagation conditions tend to repeat every 28 days



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Solar Activity Indexes

- Solar Flux Index – indicates the level of 10.7cm radiation of the sun
 - Correlates to sun spot number
 - Less than 70 at sunspot cycle minimum
- K Index – 0 to 9; Short term stability of earth's magnetic field; Higher values mean poor conditions
- A Index – 0 to 400; Long term stability based on last 8 K values. A linear value to represent the logarithmic K values.



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Maximum and Lowest Useable Frequency

MUF and LUF can be predicted for a path and distance between two points for a takeoff angle

- Waves above the MUF will not be refracted back to earth
- Waves below the LUF will be completely absorbed
- Choose a frequency between the LUF and MUF
- When MUF is less than LUF, propagation is not possible for that path.



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Solar Disturbances

UV and X-ray emissions due to Solar Flares reach Earth in about 8 seconds.

- Sudden Ionospheric Disturbances (SID) cause radio blackouts lasting seconds to hours
- More effect at lower frequencies
- Dark side of Earth not affected

Charged particles from Coronal holes and ejections reach Earth in 20 to 40 hours

- Geomagnetic disturbances
- Affects polar paths and causes distorted signals



Scatter

Refractions from ionosphere scatter in many directions due to unevenness.

- Some of the signal is reflected back along it's path into the skip zone – back scatter
- Scatter signals may be wavering, fluttering and distorted.
- Forward scattering can occur at frequencies above MUF and into VHF by using high power and directional antennas.



Near Vertical Incidence Sky-Wave

NVIS allows communicating with nearby stations inside the skip zone and stations at ranges of few hundred miles by using a high take-off angle from the antenna.

- Use frequencies below the critical frequency
 - Below 4MHz at night; up to 7MHz daytime
- Use a horizontal antenna $1/8$ to $1/4$ wavelength above ground
- Higher power helps to overcome losses

