

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

C.C.I.R.

DOCUMENTS OF THE

Xth PLENARY ASSEMBLY

GENEVA, 1963

VOLUME II

PROPAGATION



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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

RESEARCH REPORT

ON THE THEORY OF THE

ATOMIC NUCLEUS

BY

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**Recommendations of Sub-section G.1 — Propagation over the surface of the earth and through the non-ionized regions of the atmosphere**

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEXTS OF THE Xth PLENARY ASSEMBLY  
OF THE C.C.I.R. AMONG VOLUMES I-VI

**Reports of Sub-section G.1 — Propagation over the surface of the earth and through the non-ionized regions of the atmosphere**

Volume	Number	Volume	Number	Volume	Number
IV	289-290	III	218-219	III	42
IV	287-288	III	220	V	48-49
		III	221	IV	108
		III	222	V	118
		IV	223-224	V	139-140
		V	225-226	III	182
		V	227-228	III	183
		V	229	III	184
		V	230-231	III	185
		V	232	III	186
		IV	233-234	III	187
		IV	235-236	III	188
		IV	237-238	III	189
		IV	239-240	III	190
		IV	241-242	III	191
		IV	243-244	III	192
		IV	245-246	III	193
		IV	247-248	III	194
		IV	249-250	III	195
		IV	251-252	III	196
		IV	253-254	III	197
		IV	255-256	III	198
		IV	257-258	III	199
		IV	259-260	III	200
		IV	261-262	III	201
		IV	263-264	III	202
		IV	265-266	III	203
		IV	267-268	III	204
		IV	269-270	III	205
		IV	271-272	III	206
		IV	273-274	III	207
		IV	275-276	III	208
		IV	277-278	III	209
		IV	279-280	III	210
		IV	281-282	III	211
		IV	283-284	III	212
		IV	285-286	III	213
		IV	287-288	III	214
		IV	289-290	III	215
		IV	291-292	III	216
		IV	293-294	III	217
		IV	295-296	III	218
		IV	297-298	III	219
		IV	299-300	III	220
		IV	301-302	III	221
		IV	303-304	III	222
		IV	305-306	III	223
		IV	307-308	III	224
		IV	309-310	III	225
		IV	311-312	III	226
		IV	313-314	III	227
		IV	315-316	III	228
		IV	317-318	III	229
		IV	319-320	III	230
		IV	321-322	III	231
		IV	323-324	III	232
		IV	325-326	III	233
		IV	327-328	III	234
		IV	329-330	III	235
		IV	331-332	III	236
		IV	333-334	III	237
		IV	335-336	III	238
		IV	337-338	III	239
		IV	339-340	III	240
		IV	341-342	III	241
		IV	343-344	III	242
		IV	345-346	III	243
		IV	347-348	III	244
		IV	349-350	III	245
		IV	351-352	III	246
		IV	353-354	III	247
		IV	355-356	III	248
		IV	357-358	III	249
		IV	359-360	III	250
		IV	361-362	III	251
		IV	363-364	III	252
		IV	365-366	III	253
		IV	367-368	III	254
		IV	369-370	III	255
		IV	371-372	III	256
		IV	373-374	III	257
		IV	375-376	III	258
		IV	377-378	III	259
		IV	379-380	III	260
		IV	381-382	III	261
		IV	383-384	III	262
		IV	385-386	III	263
		IV	387-388	III	264
		IV	389-390	III	265
		IV	391-392	III	266
		IV	393-394	III	267
		IV	395-396	III	268
		IV	397-398	III	269
		IV	399-400	III	270
		IV	401-402	III	271
		IV	403-404	III	272
		IV	405-406	III	273
		IV	407-408	III	274
		IV	409-410	III	275
		IV	411-412	III	276
		IV	413-414	III	277
		IV	415-416	III	278
		IV	417-418	III	279
		IV	419-420	III	280
		IV	421-422	III	281
		IV	423-424	III	282
		IV	425-426	III	283
		IV	427-428	III	284
		IV	429-430	III	285
		IV	431-432	III	286
		IV	433-434	III	287
		IV	435-436	III	288
		IV	437-438	III	289
		IV	439-440	III	290
		IV	441-442	III	291
		IV	443-444	III	292
		IV	445-446	III	293
		IV	447-448	III	294
		IV	449-450	III	295
		IV	451-452	III	296
		IV	453-454	III	297
		IV	455-456	III	298
		IV	457-458	III	299
		IV	459-460	III	300
		IV	461-462	III	301
		IV	463-464	III	302
		IV	465-466	III	303
		IV	467-468	III	304
		IV	469-470	III	305
		IV	471-472	III	306
		IV	473-474	III	307
		IV	475-476	III	308
		IV	477-478	III	309
		IV	479-480	III	310
		IV	481-482	III	311
		IV	483-484	III	312
		IV	485-486	III	313
		IV	487-488	III	314
		IV	489-490	III	315
		IV	491-492	III	316
		IV	493-494	III	317
		IV	495-496	III	318
		IV	497-498	III	319
		IV	499-500	III	320
		IV	501-502	III	321
		IV	503-504	III	322
		IV	505-506	III	323
		IV	507-508	III	324
		IV	509-510	III	325
		IV	511-512	III	326
		IV	513-514	III	327
		IV	515-516	III	328
		IV	517-518	III	329
		IV	519-520	III	330
		IV	521-522	III	331
		IV	523-524	III	332
		IV	525-526	III	333
		IV	527-528	III	334
		IV	529-530	III	335
		IV	531-532	III	336
		IV	533-534	III	337
		IV	535-536	III	338
		IV	537-538	III	339
		IV	539-540	III	340
		IV	541-542	III	341
		IV	543-544	III	342
		IV	545-546	III	343
		IV	547-548	III	344
		IV	549-550	III	345
		IV	551-552	III	346
		IV	553-554	III	347
		IV	555-556	III	348
		IV	557-558	III	349
		IV	559-560	III	350
		IV	561-562	III	351
		IV	563-564	III	352
		IV	565-566	III	353
		IV	567-568	III	354
		IV	569-570	III	355
		IV	571-572	III	356
		IV	573-574	III	357
		IV	575-576	III	358
		IV	577-578	III	359
		IV	579-580	III	360
		IV	581-582	III	361
		IV	583-584	III	362
		IV	585-586	III	363
		IV	587-588	III	364
		IV	589-590	III	365
		IV	591-592	III	366
		IV	593-594	III	367
		IV	595-596	III	368
		IV	597-598	III	369
		IV	599-600	III	370
		IV	601-602	III	371
		IV	603-604	III	372
		IV	605-606	III	373
		IV	607-608	III	374
		IV	609-610	III	375
		IV	611-612	III	376
		IV	613-614	III	377
		IV	615-616	III	378
		IV	617-618	III	379
		IV	619-620	III	380
		IV	621-622	III	381
		IV	623-624	III	382
		IV	625-626	III	383
		IV	627-628	III	384
		IV	629-630	III	385
		IV	631-632	III	386
		IV	633-634	III	387
		IV	635-636	III	388
		IV	637-638	III	389
		IV	639-640	III	390
		IV	641-642	III	391
		IV	643-644	III	392
		IV	645-646	III	393
		IV	647-648	III	394
		IV	649-650	III	395
		IV	651-652	III	396
		IV	653-654	III	397
		IV	655-656	III	398
		IV	657-658	III	399
		IV	659-660	III	400
		IV	661-662	III	401
		IV	663-664	III	402
		IV	665-666	III	403
		IV	667-668	III	404
		IV	669-670	III	405
		IV	671-672	III	406
		IV	673-674	III	407
		IV	675-676	III	408
		IV	677-678	III	409
		IV	679-680	III	410
		IV	681-682	III	411
		IV	683-684	III	412
		IV	685-686	III	413
		IV	687-688	III	414
		IV	689-690	III	415
		IV	691-692	III	416
		IV	693-694	III	417
		IV	695-696	III	418
		IV	697-698	III	419
		IV	699-700	III	420
		IV	701-702	III	421
		IV	703-704	III	422
		IV	705-706	III	423
		IV	707-708	III	424
		IV	709-710	III	425
		IV	711-712	III	426
		IV	713-714	III	427
		IV	715-716	III	428
		IV	717-718	III	429
		IV	719-720	III	430
		IV	721-722	III	431
		IV	723-724	III	432
		IV	725-726	III	433
		IV	727-728	III	434
		IV	729-730	III	435
		IV	731-732	III	436
		IV	733-734	III	437
		IV	735-736	III	438
		IV	737-738	III	439
		IV	739-740	III	440
		IV	741-742	III	441
		IV	743-744	III	442
		IV	745-746	III	443
		IV	747-748	III	444
		IV	749-750	III	445
		IV	751-752	III	446
		IV	753-754	III	447
		IV	755-756	III	448
		IV	757-758	III	449
		IV	759-760	III	450
		IV	761-762	III	451
		IV	763-764</		

# DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEXTS OF THE Xth PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF THE C.C.I.R. AMONG VOLUMES I-VI

## 1. Recommendations

Number	Volume	Number	Volume	Number	Volume
45	III	218, 219	III	289, 290	IV
48, 49	V	224	III	297-300	IV
75-77	III	237	I	302	IV
80	V	239	I	304-306	IV
100	III	240	III	310, 311	II
106	III	246	III	313	II
136	V	257, 258	III	314	IV
139, 140	V	259	IV	325-334	I
162	III	261, 262	V	335-349	III
166	III	264-266	V	350-367	IV
168	II	268	IV	368-373	II
182	III	270, 271	IV	374-379	III
205	V	275, 276	IV	380-406	IV
212	V	279	IV	407-421	V
214-216	V	281-283	IV	422-429	III
				430, 431	I

## 2. Reports

Number	Volume	Number	Volume	Number	Volume
19	III	107	III	195-203	III
32	V	109	III	204-226	IV
42	III	111	III	227-266	II
43	II	112	III	267-282	III
46	II	122	V	283-290	IV
77	V	130	IV	291-316	V
79	V	134	IV	317-320	III
93	III	137	IV	321	I
106	III	151	II	322	*
		175-194	I		

## 3. Resolutions

Number	Volume	Number	Volume	Number	Volume
1	III	14-16	III	19, 20	III
2-13	II	17, 18	IV	21, 22	I
				23-29	VI

\* Published separately.

#### 4. Opinions

Number	Volume	Number	Volume	Number	Volume
1, 2 3	I IV	4-10 11	II III	12-14 15-19 20, 21	IV V III

#### 5. Questions

Number	Volume	Number	Volume	Number	Volume
3	III	163	III	221	IV
23	V	166	V	222	V
43	III	175-177	I	225	I
66	V	180-183	III	226	III
74	III	185	II	227-231	I
81	III	188	III	232, 233	III
95	III	191	III	234-245	IV
102	V	192-195	IV	246-248	II
118	V	197	IV	249-259	III
120, 121	V	199, 200	V	260, 261	IV
132, 133	III	205	V	262-270	V
140	III	206	III	271-275	III
152-154	V	207	I	276-279	IV
156, 157	V	219, 220	I	280-282	III

#### 6. Study Programmes \*

Number	Volume	Number	Volume	Number	Volume
36	V	127	II	176	II
57	II	139	II	177	V
102	III	148	II	180-185	I
110	V	153	V	186, 187	III
119	V	161, 162	V	188-206	II
		170	II	207	III

\* This list includes only those Study Programmes which do not derive from Questions. A Study Programme derived from a Question carries the same serial number as this Questions followed by a letter (e.g., S.P. 102A (XII)). It is inserted in the book immediately after the Question from which it is derived.



# ARRANGEMENT OF VOLUMES I TO VII OF THE DOCUMENTS OF THE Xth PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF THE C.C.I.R.

(Geneva, 1963)

VOLUME I	Emission. Reception. Vocabulary (Sections A, B, K and Study Groups I, II and XIV)
VOLUME II	Propagation (Section G and Study Groups V and VI)
VOLUME III	Fixed and mobile services. Standard frequencies and time signals. International monitoring (Sections C, D, H and J and Study Groups III, XIII, VII and VIII)
VOLUME IV	Radio-relay systems. Space systems and radioastronomy (Sections F and L and Study Groups IX and IV)
VOLUME V	Broadcasting, sound and television (Section E and Study Groups X, XI, XII and the C.M.T.T.)
VOLUME VI	Opinions and Resolutions of a general nature Reports to the Plenary Assembly List of participants List of documents in numerical order
VOLUME VII	Minutes of the Plenary Meetings.

*Note 1.* — To facilitate references, the pagination in the English and French texts is the same.

*Note 2.* — At the beginning of Volume VI will be found information concerning the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. and the participation at this meeting, on the presentation of texts (Definitions, origins, numbering, complete lists, etc.) together with general information on the organization of the C.C.I.R.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS OF VOLUME II

	Page
Distribution of the texts of the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. among Volumes I to VII . . .	4
Arrangement of Volumes I to VII of the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. . . . .	6
Table of contents of Volume II . . . . .	7

### RECOMMENDATIONS OF SUB-SECTION G.1 (PROPAGATION OVER THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH AND THROUGH THE NON-IONIZED REGIONS OF THE ATMOSPHERE)

Rec. 168	Presentation of antenna radiation data . . . . .	11
Rec. 310	Definitions of terms relating to propagation in the troposphere . . . . .	12
Rec. 311	Presentation of data in studies of tropospheric-wave propagation . . . . .	15
Rec. 368	Ground-wave propagation curves for frequencies below 10 Mc/s . . . . .	17
Rec. 369	Definition of a basic reference atmosphere . . . . .	24
Rec. 370	VHF and UHF propagation curves for the frequency range from 40 Mc/s to 1000 Mc/s. <i>Broadcasting and mobile services</i> . . . . .	24

### REPORTS OF SUB-SECTION G.1 (PROPAGATION OVER THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH AND THROUGH THE NON-IONIZED REGIONS OF THE ATMOSPHERE)

Report 43	Review of publications on propagation . . . . .	37
Report 46	Temporal variations of ground-wave field strength . . . . .	38
Report 227	Measurement of field strength, power flux density (field intensity), radiated power, available power from the receiving antenna and transmission loss . . . . .	39
Report 228	Measurement of field strength for VHF (metric) and UHF (decimetric) broadcast services, including television . . . . .	50
Report 229	Determination of the electrical characteristics of the surface of the earth . . . . .	61
Report 230	Ground-wave propagation over inhomogeneous earth . . . . .	68
Report 231	Reference atmospheres . . . . .	74
Report 232	Constants in the equation for the radio refractive index . . . . .	75
Report 233	Influence of the atmosphere on wave propagation . . . . .	76
Report 234	Influence of the non-ionized regions of the atmosphere on the propagation of waves . . . . .	121
Report 235	Effects of tropospheric refraction at frequencies below 10 Mc/s . . . . .	127
Report 236	Influence of irregular terrain on tropospheric propagation . . . . .	129
Report 237	Investigation of multi-path transmission through the troposphere . . . . .	133
Report 238	Radio transmission utilizing inhomogeneities in the troposphere (commonly called "scattering") . . . . .	135
Report 239	VHF and UHF propagation curves in the frequency range from 40 Mc/s to 1000 Mc/s. <i>Broadcasting and mobile services</i> . . . . .	137
Report 240	Propagation curves for VHF/UHF broadcasting in the African continent . . . . .	143
Report 241	Propagation data required for radio-relay systems . . . . .	182
Report 242	Propagation data required for radio-relay systems. <i>Cumulative distribution of the length of individual time intervals during which the path attenuation exceeds a given level</i> . . . . .	182
Report 243	Tropospheric-wave propagation curves for application to interference problems in the range from 1 to 10 Gc/s . . . . .	188
Report 244	Estimation of tropospheric-wave transmission loss . . . . .	191



**QUESTIONS AND STUDY PROGRAMMES ASSIGNED TO STUDY GROUP V (PROPAGATION OVER THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH AND THROUGH THE NON-IONIZED REGIONS OF THE ATMOSPHERE); OPINIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF INTEREST TO THIS STUDY GROUP**

Introduction by the Chairman, Study Group V . . . . .	215
Opinion 4 Radio transmission utilizing inhomogeneities in the troposphere (commonly termed "scattering") . . . . .	218
Opinion 5 Influence of the troposphere on frequencies used for telecommunication with and between spacecraft . . . . .	218
Question 185 (V) Propagation data required for radio-relay systems . . . . .	219
Study Programme 185 A (V) Propagation data required for line-of-sight radio-relay systems . . . . .	220
Study Programme 185 B (V) Propagation data required for beyond-the-horizon radio-relay systems . . . . .	221
Question 246 (V) Ground-wave propagation . . . . .	222
Study Programme 246 A (V) Effects of tropospheric refraction at frequencies below 10 Mc/s . . . . .	223
Study Programme 246 B (V) Ground-wave propagation over inhomogeneous earth . . . . .	223
Study Programme 57 (V) Investigation of multipath transmission through the troposphere . . . . .	224
Study Programme 139 (V) Radio transmission utilizing inhomogeneities in the troposphere (commonly termed "scattering") . . . . .	225
Study Programme 176 (V) Fading of signals propagated by the troposphere . . . . .	226
Study Programme 188 (V) Influence of irregular terrain on tropospheric propagation . . . . .	227
Study Programme 189 (V) VHF and UHF propagation curves in the frequency range 40 Mc/s to 1 Gc/s. <i>Broadcasting and mobile services</i> . . . . .	228
Study Programme 190 (V) Tropospheric propagation factors affecting the sharing of the radio frequency spectrum between radio-relay systems, including space and terrestrial telecommunication systems . . . . .	229
Resolution 2 Tropospheric propagation data for broadcasting, space and point-to-point communications . . . . .	230
Study Programme 191 (V) Tropospheric absorption and refraction in relation to space telecommunication systems . . . . .	231
Resolution 3 Influence of the non-ionized regions of the atmosphere on wave propagation . . . . .	232
Study Programme 192 (V) Influence of the non-ionized regions of the atmosphere on wave propagation . . . . .	233
List of documents of the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. concerning Study Group V . . . . .	235

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF SUB-SECTION G.2 (IONOSPHERIC PROPAGATION)**

Rec. 313 Exchange of information for the preparation of short-term forecasts and the transmission of ionospheric disturbance warnings . . . . .	239
Rec. 371 Choice of solar indices for ionospheric propagation . . . . .	240
Rec. 372 Use of atmospheric radio-noise data . . . . .	241
Rec. 373 Meaning of MUF . . . . .	242

**REPORTS OF SUB-SECTION G.2 (IONOSPHERIC PROPAGATION)**

Report 151 Ionospheric sounding stations after the International Geophysical Year (IGY) . . . . .	243
Report 245 Prediction of solar index . . . . .	244
Report 246 Choice of basic indices for ionospheric propagation . . . . .	245

	Page
Report 247 Identification of precursors indicative of short-term variations and evaluation of the reliability of short-term forecasts of ionospheric propagation conditions . . . . .	251
Report 248 Availability and exchange of basic data for radio propagation forecasts . . . . .	256
Report 249 Pulse transmission tests at oblique incidence . . . . .	261
Report 250 Long-distance ionospheric propagation without intermediate ground reflection . . . . .	264
Report 251 Intermittent communication by meteor-burst propagation . . . . .	265
Report 252 Estimation of sky-wave field strength and transmission loss between the approximate limits of 1.5 and 40 Mc/s . . . . .	267
Report 253 Systematic measurements of sky-wave field strength and transmission loss at frequencies between the approximate limits of 1.5 and 40 Mc/s . . . . .	272
Report 254 Measurement of atmospheric radio noise . . . . .	277
Report 255 Basic prediction information for ionospheric propagation . . . . .	279
Report 256 Meaning of MUF . . . . .	289
Report 257 Questions submitted by the I.F.R.B. . . . .	291
Report 258 Measurement of man-made radio noise . . . . .	292
Report 259 Long-distance propagation of waves at 30 to 300 Mc/s by way of ionization by the E- and F-regions of the ionosphere . . . . .	293
Report 260 Ionospheric-scatter propagation . . . . .	297
Report 261 Back-scattering . . . . .	306
Report 262 Whistler mode of propagation . . . . .	310
Report 263 Factors affecting propagation in communications with spacecraft . . . . .	312
Report 264 Predictions of ionospheric field-strength or propagation loss for the frequency range between 150 and 1500 kc/s . . . . .	313
Report 265 Long-distance sky-wave propagation at frequencies below 150 kc/s . . . . .	326
Report 266 Fading of signals propagated by the ionosphere . . . . .	327
Report 322 Revision of atmospheric radio-noise data (published separately). . . . .	334

# QUESTIONS AND STUDY PROGRAMMES ASSIGNED TO STUDY GROUP VI (IONOSPHERIC PROPAGATION); OPINIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF INTEREST TO THIS STUDY GROUP

Introduction by the Chairman, Study Group VI . . . . .	335
Opinion 6 Identification of precursors indicative of short-term variations of ionospheric propagation conditions . . . . .	337
Resolution 4 Dissemination of basic indices for ionospheric propagation . . . . .	337
Opinion 7 Prediction of indices of solar activity . . . . .	338
Question 247 (VI) Choice of basic indices for ionospheric propagation . . . . .	338
Study Programme 193 (VI) Prediction of solar index . . . . .	339
Study Programme 194 (VI) Identification of precursors indicative of short-term variations of ionospheric propagation conditions and methods for describing ionospheric disturbances and the performance of radio circuits . . . . .	339
Resolution 5 Improvement in the network of ionospheric-sounding stations . . . . .	340
Resolution 6 Use of satellite-borne ionosondes in orbits above the F2-peak (topside sounders) for the study of ionospheric propagation . . . . .	341
Study Programme 195 (VI) Propagation by way of sporadic-E and other anomalous ionization in the E-and F-regions of the ionosphere . . . . .	342
Study Programme 196 (VI) Intermittent communication by meteor-burst propagation . . . . .	343

	Page
Study Programme 197 (VI) Pulse transmission tests at oblique incidence . . . . .	343
Resolution 7 Sky-wave field strength and transmission loss at frequencies between the approximate limits of 1.5 and 40 Mc/s . . . . .	344
Study Programme 198 (VI) Estimation of sky-wave field strength and transmission loss for frequencies between the approximate limits of 1.5 and 40 Mc/s . . . . .	346
Resolution 8 Revision of atmospheric radio-noise data . . . . .	346
Resolution 9 World distribution and characteristics of atmospheric radio-noise . . . . .	347
Study Programme 199 (VI) Measurement of atmospheric radio-noise . . . . .	348
Resolution 10 Basic long-term ionospheric predictions . . . . .	349
Resolution 11 Basic prediction information for ionospheric propagation . . . . .	351
Study Programme 200 (VI) Basic prediction information for ionospheric propagation . . . . .	351
Opinion 8 High-frequency propagation by ducting above the F2-region peak . . . . .	352
Question 248 (VI) Special problems of high-frequency radiocommunications associated with the equatorial ionosphere . . . . .	353
Study Programme 153 (VI) Measurement of man-made radio noise . . . . .	354
Study Programme 201 (VI) Whistler mode of propagation . . . . .	354
Study Programme 202 (VI) Ionospheric-scatter propagation . . . . .	355
Study Programme 203 (VI) Back-scattering . . . . .	356
Study Programme 204 (VI) Characteristics of the ionosphere affecting space telecommunication systems . . . . .	357
Study Programme 205 (VI) Effects of radio noise in space on communications with spacecraft . . . . .	358
Opinion 9 Effects of the ionosphere on radio waves used for telecommunication with and between spacecraft beyond the lower atmosphere . . . . .	358
Resolution 12 Long-distance sky-wave propagation for frequencies between 150 kc/s and 1500 kc/s . . . . .	359
Resolution 13 Long-distance sky-wave propagation at frequencies below 150 kc/s . . . . .	360
Study Programme 206 (VI) Long-distance sky-wave propagation at frequencies below 1500 kc/s . . . . .	361
Opinion 10 Fading of signals propagated by the ionosphere . . . . .	362
Study Programme 148 (VI) Study of fading . . . . .	363
List of documents of the Xth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. concerning Study Group VI . . . . .	365

The following texts, which are not contained in this Volume, also concern propagation:

Text	Subject	Volume
Rec. 341	Transmission loss . . . . .	III
Report 109	Ionospheric scatter . . . . .	III
Report 112	Transmission loss . . . . .	III
Report 122	Cross polarization . . . . .	V

# RECOMMENDATIONS OF SUB-SECTION G.1 — PROPAGATION OVER THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH AND THROUGH THE NON-IONIZED REGIONS OF THE ATMOSPHERE

## RECOMMENDATION 168 \*

### PRESENTATION OF ANTENNA RADIATION DATA

(Question 49)

The C.C.I.R.,

(London, 1953—Warsaw, 1956)

#### CONSIDERING

- (a) that the aims pursued by the I.T.U. require a knowledge of the radiation in free space in all directions from the antennae used in international radiocommunication;
- (b) that antenna radiation is well represented by diagrams showing the field strength or the power radiated in every direction of space;
- (c) that, alternatively, the antenna radiation can be represented by the vectorial specific cymomotive force  $F$  in every direction in space (See Note);

#### UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

1. that, in diagrams of antenna radiation, contours representing the radiation in free space in all directions be labelled in terms of relative radiated power or field strength;
2. that an alternate method of presentation may also be employed consisting of diagrams of contours representing the radiation in all directions of space in terms of the vectorial specific cymomotive force  $F$ ;
3. that the Director, C.C.I.R. should take account of the above considerations, when antenna diagrams are being drawn.

*Note.* — The specific cymomotive force,  $F$ , is a vector expressed in volts, defined as the product  $E.d$ , where  $E$  is the vectorial free-space field radiated by the antenna in a particular direction at a distance  $d$  from the centre of radiation of the antenna when the total radiated power is 1 kW.

Where the antenna dimensions are not negligible in relation to the wave-length, or to the distance at which the measurements are made, the limit of the product  $E.d$  as  $d$  approaches infinity, is regarded as the c.m.f. To measure the c.m.f. in these instances, the field measured at a finite distance must be modified by an appropriate correction factor \*\*.

The radiated power  $W$  and the cymomotive force  $F$  are related by the equation  $F^2 = 377 W$ , where  $F$  is expressed in volts and  $W$  is expressed in watts per unit solid angle in the direction considered.

When the polarization of the electric field is elliptical, the c.m.f. may be shown as the magnitude and direction of the two main axes of the ellipse of polarization.

\* This Recommendation replaces Recommendation 108.

\*\* See e.g. "Carlo Micheletta. Sulla determinazione della forza cymomotrice di emittitori con antenne a paraboloide" — Piccole Note-Recensioni e Notizie — I.S.P.T. 1, 1956, p. 13.

## RECOMMENDATION 310 \*

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS RELATING TO PROPAGATION  
IN THE TROPOSPHERE

The C.C.I.R.,

(Geneva, 1951 — Los Angeles, 1959)

## CONSIDERING

that it is well known that the propagation of waves of frequencies greater than 30 Mc/s is greatly influenced by meteorological conditions in the troposphere;

## UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

that the list of definitions annexed hereto be adopted for incorporation in the vocabulary;

## VOCABULARY OF TERMS USED IN RADIO PROPAGATION THROUGH THE TROPOSPHERE

Term	Definition
1. <i>Troposphere</i>	The lower part of the earth's atmosphere extending upwards from the earth's surface, in which temperature decreases with height except in local layers of temperature inversion.
2. <i>Tropopause</i>	The upper boundary of the troposphere, above which the temperature increases slightly with respect to height, or remains constant.
3. <i>Temperature inversion</i>	In the troposphere: an increase in temperature with height.
4. <i>Modified refractive index</i>	For a given height above sea level: the sum of the refractive index of the air at this height and the ratio of this height to the radius of the earth.
5. <i>Refractive modulus</i>	One million times the amount by which the modified refractive index exceeds unity.
6. <i>M-unit</i>	A unit in terms of which refractive modulus is expressed in accordance with the preceding definition.
7. <i>M-curve</i>	A curve showing the relationship between refractive modulus and height above the earth's surface.
8. <i>Standard refractive modulus gradient</i>	That uniform variation of refractive modulus with height above the earth's surface which is regarded as a standard for comparison. The gradient considered as normal has a value of 0.12 M-units per metre (3.6 M-units per hundred feet).
9. <i>Standard radio atmosphere</i>	For tropospheric propagation: an atmosphere having the standard refractive modulus gradient.
10. <i>Basic reference atmosphere</i>	An atmosphere defined by the relationship: $n(h) = 1 + \{ 289 \times 10^{-6} \exp(-0.136h) \}$ where $h$ is the height above sea-level in km.

*Note.* — The refractive index in the first kilometre of the basic reference atmosphere is very nearly equal to that in an atmosphere corresponding to an earth of effective radius of 4/3 the real radius.

\* This Recommendation replaces Recommendation 54.



Term	Definition
11. <i>Standard refraction</i>	The refraction which would occur in a standard radio atmosphere (see Fig. 1).
12. <i>Super-refraction</i>	Refraction greater than standard refraction (see Fig. 1).
13. <i>Sub-refraction</i>	Refraction less than standard refraction (see Fig. 1).
14. <i>Standard propagation</i>	The propagation of radio waves over a smooth spherical earth of uniform electrical characteristics under conditions of standard refraction in the atmosphere.
15. <i>Tangential wave path</i>	In radio-wave propagation over the earth: a path of propagation of direct wave, which is tangential to the surface of the earth. The tangential wave path is curved by atmospheric refraction.
16. <i>Radio horizon</i>	The locus of points at which direct rays from the transmitter become tangential to the earth's surface.
17. <i>Effective radius of the earth</i>	The radius of a hypothetical earth for which the distance to the radio horizon, assuming rectilinear propagation, is the same as that for the actual earth with an assumed uniform vertical gradient of refractive index. (For the standard atmosphere, the effective radius is $4/3$ that of the real earth.)
18. <i>Tropospheric-radio duct</i>	A stratum of the troposphere within which an abnormally large proportion of any radiation of sufficiently high frequency is confined and over part or all of which there exists a negative gradient of refractive modulus. The upper bounding surface is determined by a local minimum value of the refractive modulus. The lower bounding surface is either the surface of the earth or a surface parallel to the local stratification of refractive properties at which the refractive modulus has the same values as that at the local minimum value of the refractive modulus (see Fig. 2, 3 and 4).
19. <i>Surface duct</i> <i>Ground-based duct</i>	A tropospheric-radio duct having the earth as its lower boundary and in which the modified refractive index is everywhere greater than the value at the upper boundary (see Fig. 2 and 3).
20. <i>Elevated duct</i>	A tropospheric-radio duct of which the lower boundary is an elevated surface at which the modified refractive index has the same value as at the upper boundary (see Fig. 4).
21. <i>Duct thickness</i> <i>Duct width</i>	The difference in height between the upper and lower boundaries of a tropospheric-radio duct.
22. <i>Duct height</i>	The height above the surface of the earth of the lower boundary of an elevated duct (see Fig. 4).
23. <i>Tropospheric mode</i>	Any one of the possible modes of propagation in the troposphere.
24. <i>Trapped mode</i>	A mode of propagation in which the energy is substantially confined within a tropospheric-radio duct.
25. <i>Mixing ratio</i>	The ratio of the mass (in grammes) of water vapour in a given volume of the atmosphere to the mass (in kilogrammes) of the dry air in the same volume.



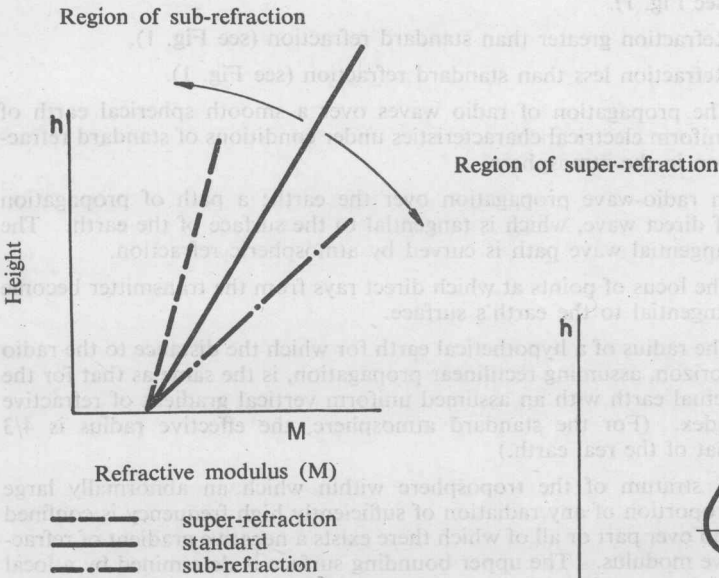


FIGURE 1  
*M-curves*

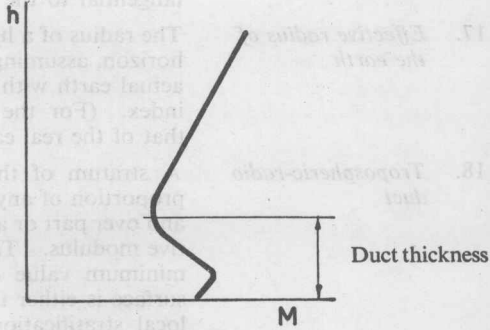


FIGURE 2  
*Surface duct*

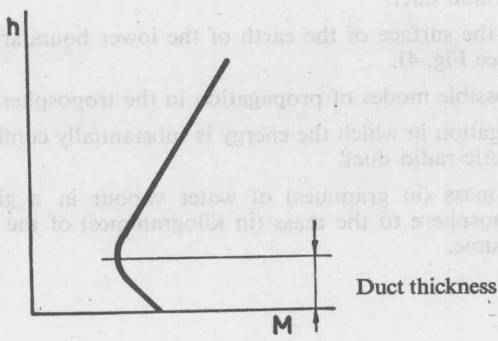


FIGURE 3  
*Surface duct*

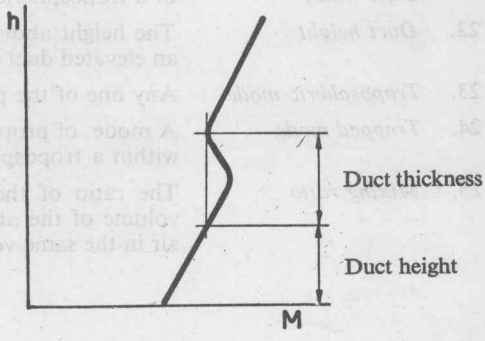


FIGURE 4  
*Elevated duct*

# RECOMMENDATION 311 \*

## PRESENTATION OF DATA IN STUDIES OF TROPOSPHERIC-WAVE PROPAGATION

The C.C.I.R.,

(London, 1953 — Warsaw, 1956 — Los Angeles, 1959)

### CONSIDERING

- (a) that there is an urgent need for guidance to be given to engineers in the planning of broadcasting, television and fixed link services in the frequency band 30-4000 Mc/s;
- (b) that it is important to determine how the field strength in this frequency band depends on meteorological conditions and upon the nature of the terrain at locations both within and beyond the horizon;
- (c) that to facilitate the comparison of results, it is desirable that Administrations and operating agencies should present field-strength data in a uniform manner;
- (d) that it is not yet possible to establish a final method of presenting results and a system of statistical analysis best suited to the requirements expressed in § (a) and (b);

### UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS

1. that the field strengths exceeded for 0.1%, 1%, 10%, 50%, 90%, 99% and 99.9% of the overall time should, whenever possible, be determined for all locations at which measurements are made;
2. that for broadcasting and television, the median values of field strength exceeded at 10%, 50% and 90% of the locations should be determined;
3. that it is desirable to amplify these overall statistics by a more detailed and precise analysis; for this purpose, the methods proposed in Annex I of the present Recommendation, or in Doc. 172 (France) of Warsaw, 1956, or in Doc. V/28 (France) of Geneva, 1958 might be taken as a basis;
4. that the statistical results of field-strength measurements should be displayed on probability paper. The field strength should be plotted along the ordinate and expressed in db rel.  $1\mu\text{V/m}$ , the values of field strength increasing, moving up the ordinate. The percentage of total valid recording time, or percentage of locations should be plotted along the abscissa, with a scale following the Gaussian probability law, percentages increasing from left to right. An example of a log-normal distribution plotted on probability paper is given in Annex II;
5. that all measured values of field strength should be normalized to correspond to those that would be obtained with a vertical half-wave dipole, or with a similar horizontal dipole placed broadside to the direction of the receiving point, the dipole in each case being at least several wavelengths above the ground and radiating 1 kW;
6. that, for broadcasting and television, and whenever possible, all measurements should be referred to a receiving antenna 10 m above the ground and this antenna should not be highly directional in the vertical plane.

\* This Recommendation replaces Recommendation 170.

## ANNEX I

It should be noted that the recommendations given above refer particularly to the propagation of waves over long distances (especially in connection with interference problems in sound and television broadcasting) and also to propagation characteristics within the service areas of sound and television broadcasting stations. While the first interest lies in ascertaining those values of field strength exceeded for various percentages of the overall time at varying distances, for a more detailed analysis it might, however, be useful to analyze measurements within unit periods of 1 hour. This latter procedure would permit studies to be made of diurnal variations, while similarly seasonal variations could conveniently be studied by grouping the values obtained at specified hours of the day for a whole month and examining the change of field-strength distributions from month to month. Presentation of the results in this form would, moreover, permit later correlation of radio measurements with meteorological data.

For the study of propagation over fixed line-of-sight links in the VHF (metric), UHF (decimetric) or SHF (centimetric) bands, a more precise correlation between received field strength and prevailing atmospheric conditions might be required. For this and other reasons it is considered that results should be capable of being presented separately for each hour of the day of each month during which tests are being conducted. At the same time, overall distribution curves for periods of one month will be required to permit a study of seasonal variations; overall distribution curves for even longer periods will also, no doubt, be required by the planning engineer. It is generally convenient to refer results to the free space value for the distance and other conditions concerned.

Although it will usually be necessary to preserve, for reference, the original charts upon which the field-strength variations are recorded, it is essential that some much simpler and more conveniently accessible means of displaying the essential data be employed. One method is to plot the maximum, median and minimum field strengths for each hour on linear graph paper, the spread of results within the hour being shown by a vertical line. In addition, by determining the hourly median value or the value over some other percentage of the time, it is possible to obtain, for any given hour of the day, the statistical distribution of these values for a month (or any other desired period of time).

## ANNEX II

The Gaussian probability scale is defined by

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_x^{\infty} \exp\{-\xi^2/2\} d\xi$$

For abscissae  $x = 0$ ,  $x \rightarrow \infty$  and  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ , the corresponding values of the probability  $P(x)$  are 50%, 0% and 100%.

An amplitude Gaussian distribution for a field strength  $F$  measured in db (log-normal distribution) is given by:

$$P(F) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_F^{\infty} \exp\{-(f-F_m)^2/2\sigma^2\} df$$

$P(F)$  is the probability (percentage of time or locations) that the field strength  $E$  expressed in db above  $1 \mu\text{V/m}$  ( $F = 20 \log E$ ) will exceed the level  $F$ .  $F_m$  is the median value of  $F$ , i.e. that which is exceeded for 50% of the time or locations.  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation, so that  $P(F_m - \sigma) \approx 84\%$  and  $P(F_m + \sigma) \approx 16\%$ .

It is often of interest to know the field strength exceeded for 1% or 10% of the time; when the distribution is log-normal, the distribution curve is a straight line, and the corresponding deviations are given by  $2.32 \sigma$  and  $1.28 \sigma$ .