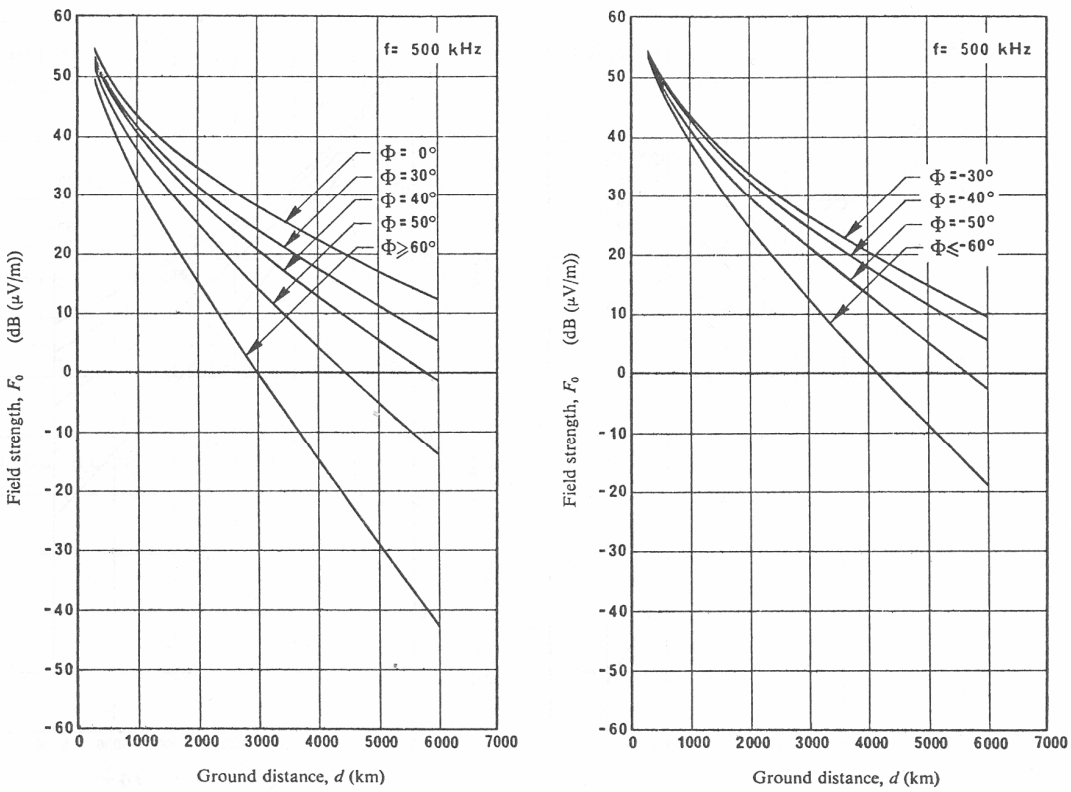
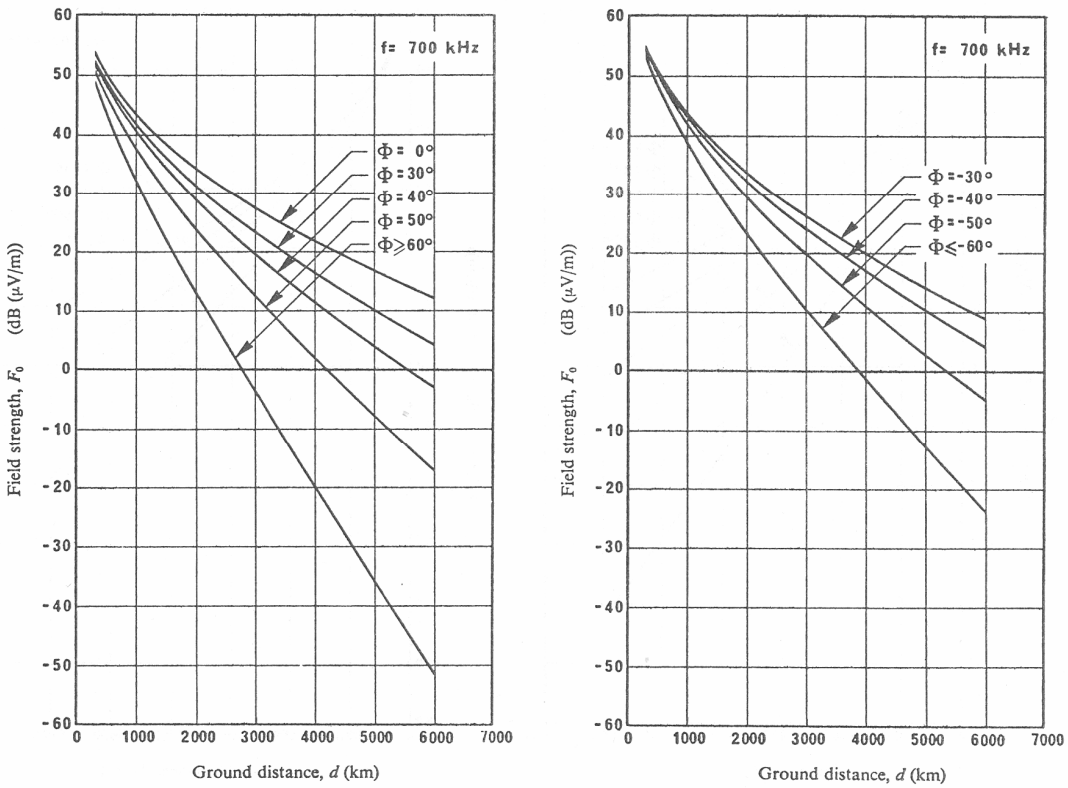


a) Northern hemisphere
(Φ positive)

b) Southern hemisphere
(Φ negative)

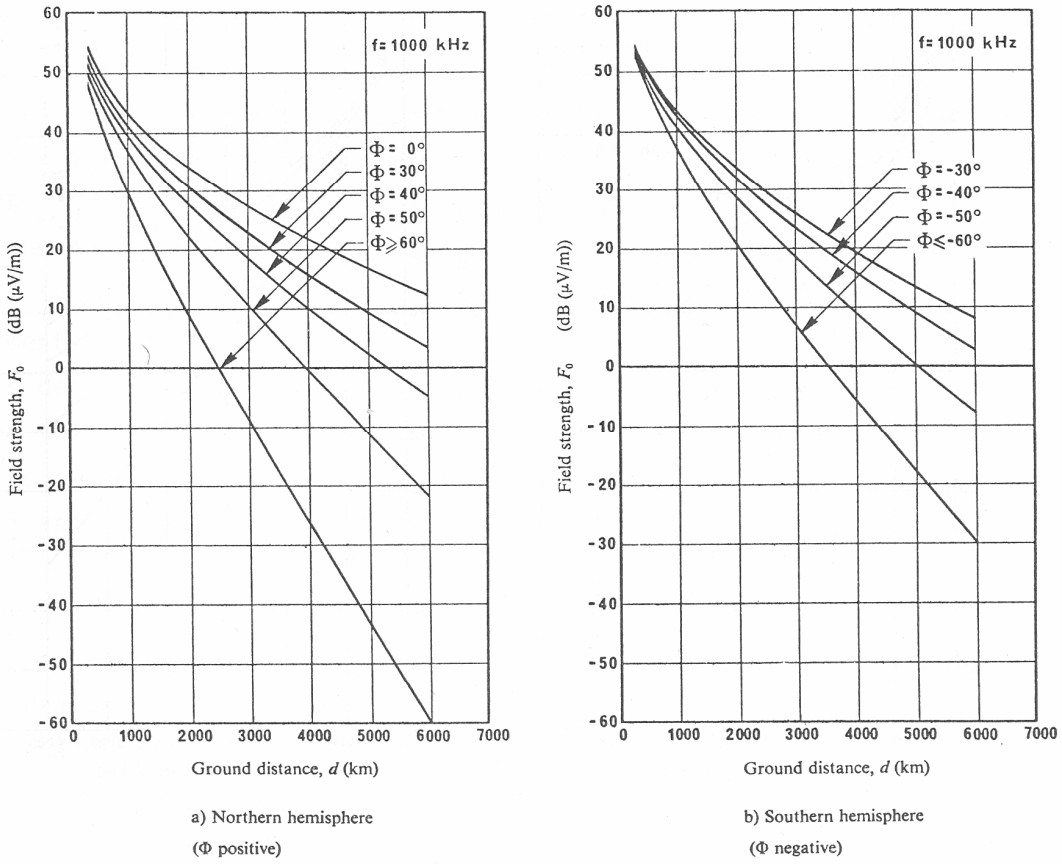
FIGURE 6 – *Curves showing F_0 for 500 kHz when G_S, L_P and R are all zero, for constant geomagnetic latitudes*



a) Northern hemisphere
(Φ positive)

b) Southern hemisphere
(Φ negative)

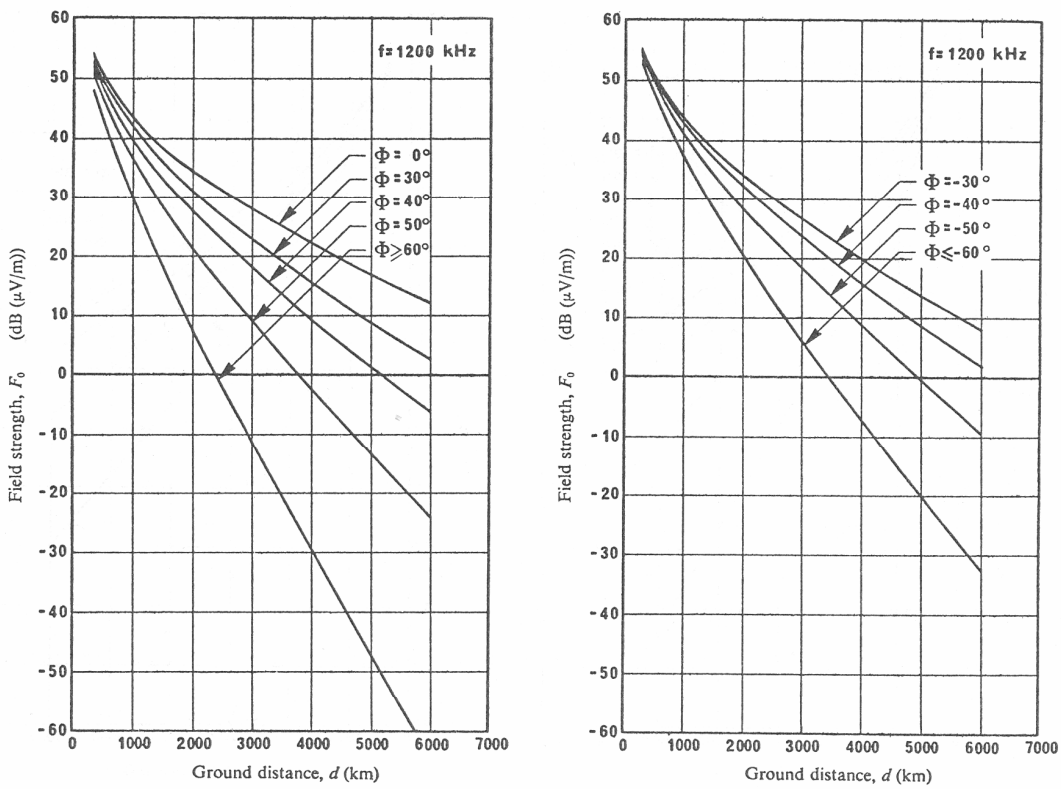
FIGURE 7 – *Curves showing F_0 for 700 kHz when G_S, L_P and R are all zero, for constant geomagnetic latitudes*



a) Northern hemisphere
(Φ positive)

b) Southern hemisphere
(Φ negative)

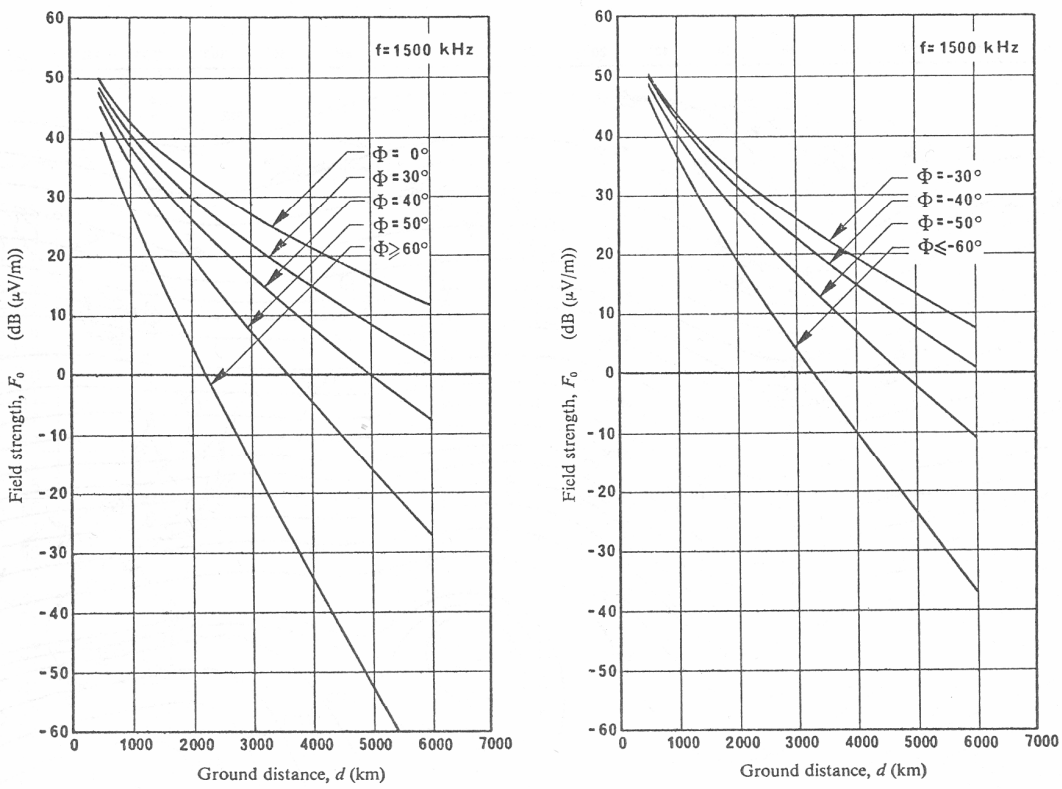
FIGURE 8 – *Curves showing F_0 for 1000 kHz when G_S, L_P and R are all zero, for constant geomagnetic latitudes*



a) Northern hemisphere
(Φ positive)

b) Southern hemisphere
(Φ negative)

FIGURE 9 – *Curves showing F_0 for 1200 kHz when G_S, L_P and R are all zero, for constant geomagnetic latitudes*



a) Northern hemisphere
(Φ positive)

b) Southern hemisphere
(Φ negative)

FIGURE 10 – *Curves showing F_0 for 1500 kHz when G_S, L_P and R are all zero, for constant geomagnetic latitudes*

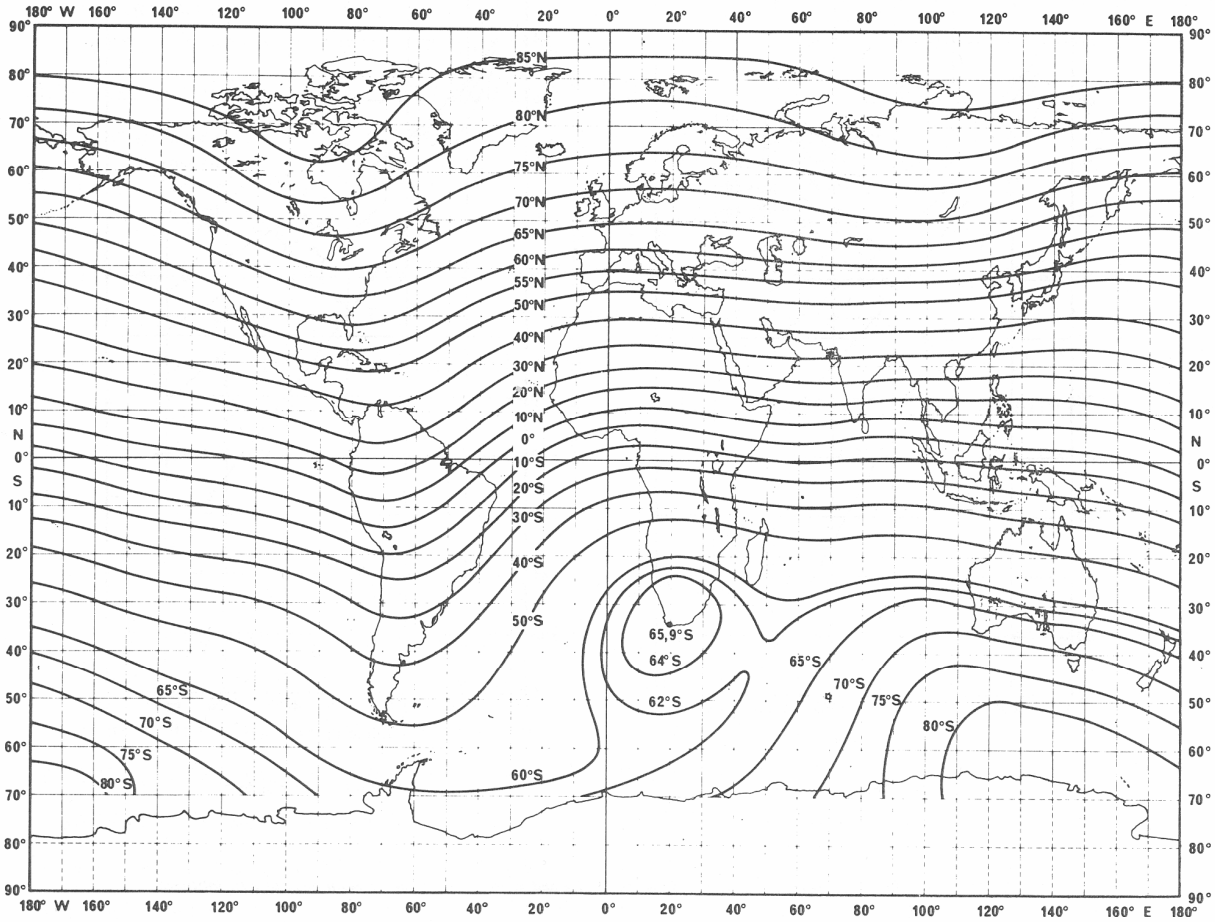


FIGURE 11 – *Map of magnetic dip (epoch 1975.0)*

(Source: Magnetic inclination or dip (epoch 1975.0) Chart No. 30 World U.S. Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center)

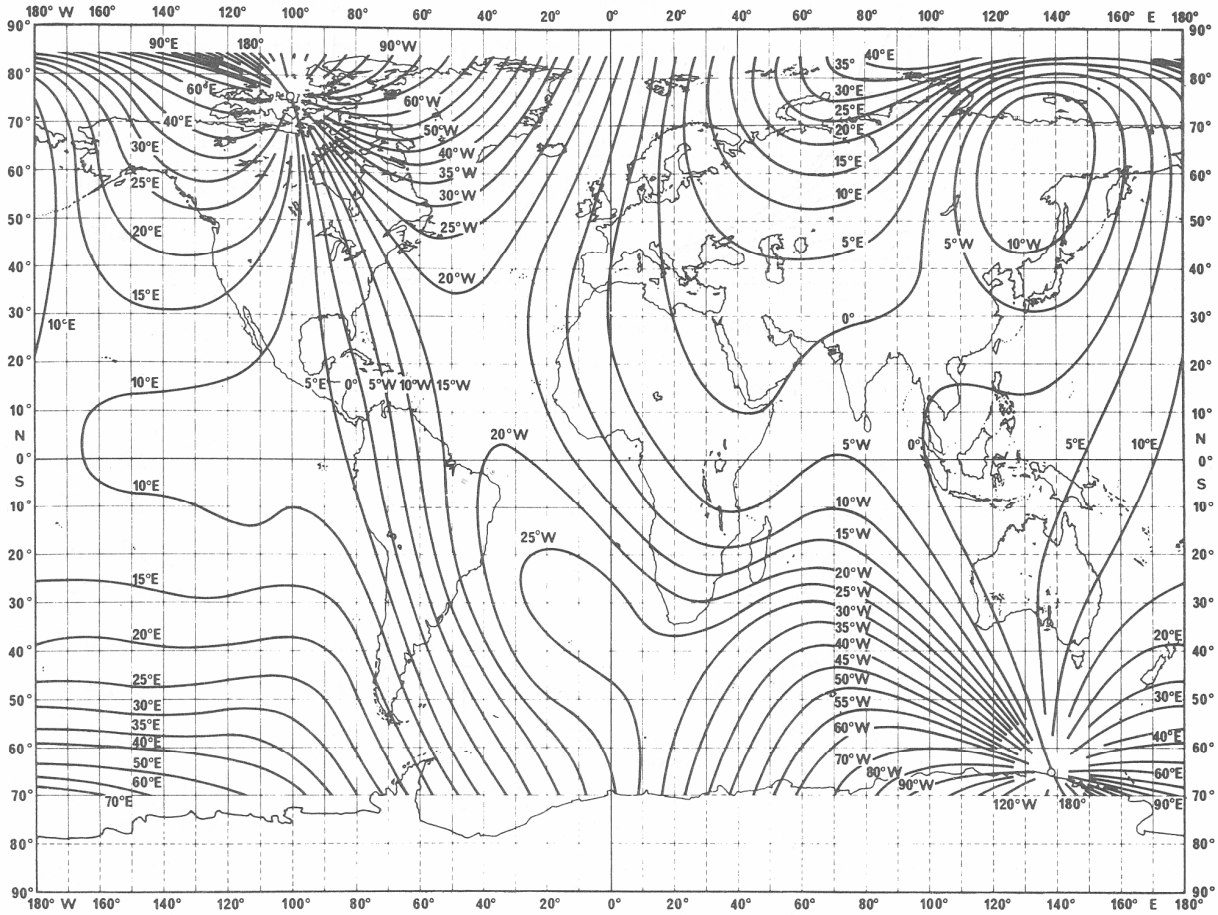


FIGURE 12 – *Map of magnetic declination (epoch 1975.0)*

(Source: Magnetic variation (epoch 1975.0) Chart No. 42, World U.S. Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center)

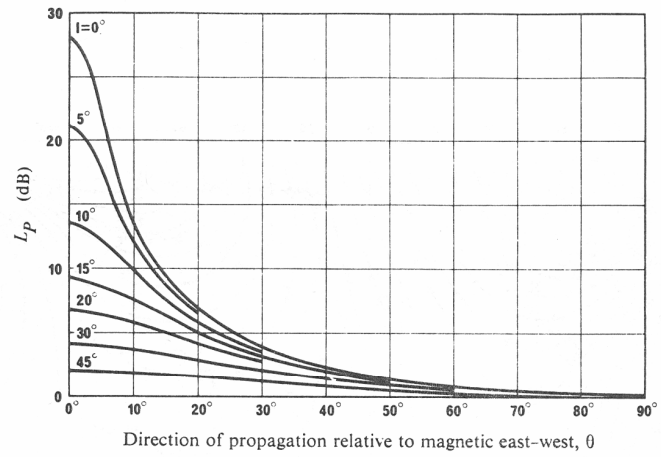


FIGURE 13 – *Excess polarization coupling loss L_P (for a single terminal)*

$$L_P = 180\,(36 + \theta^2 + I^2)^{-1/2} - 2$$

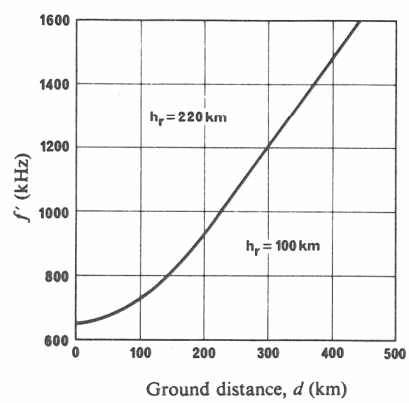


FIGURE 14 – *Frequency f' defined by equation*

$$f' = 350 + [(2.8\,d)^3 + 300^3]^{1/3}$$

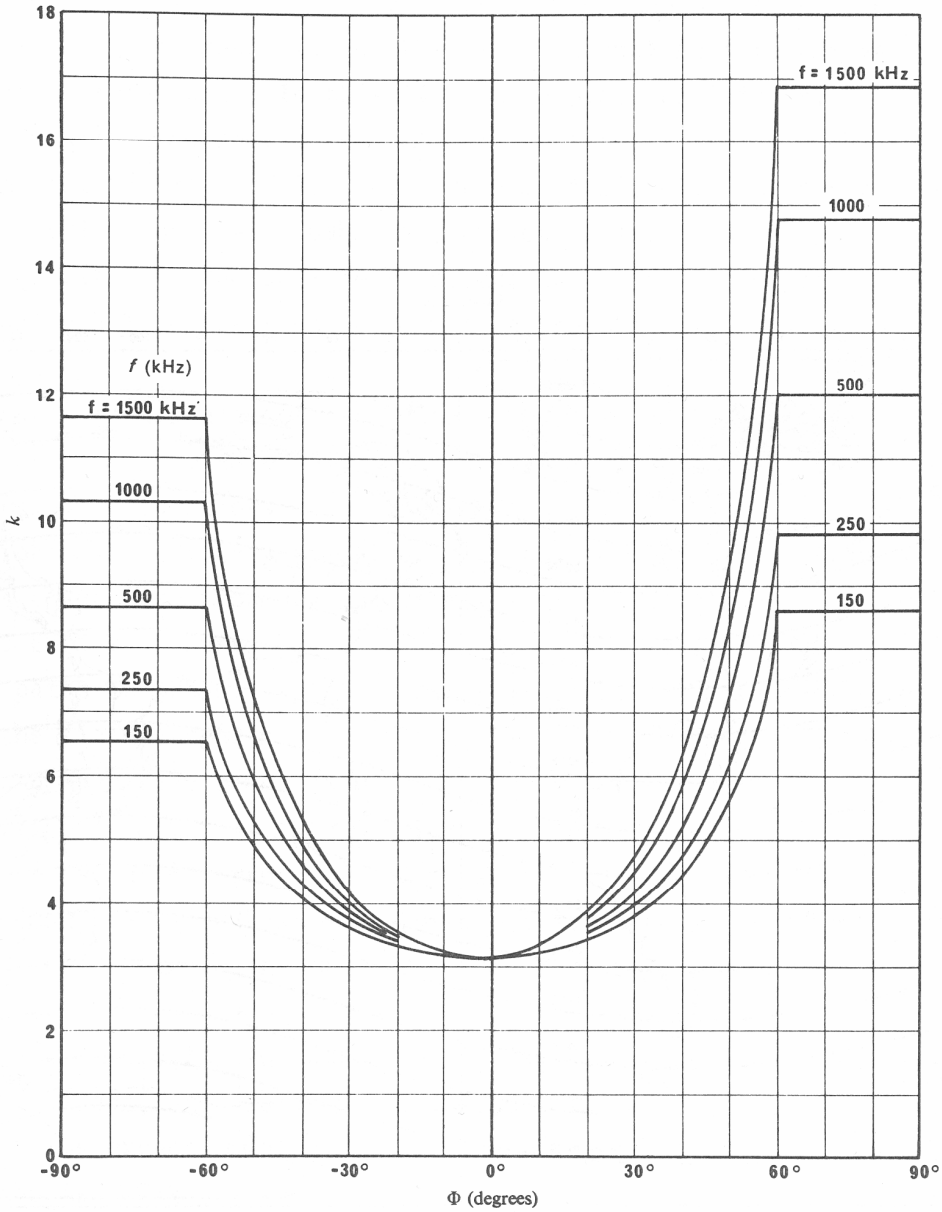


FIGURE 15 – *Basic loss factor*

$k = 3.2 + 0.19\, f^{0.4} \tan^2 (\Phi + 3)$

$-60° \leqslant \Phi \leqslant 60°$

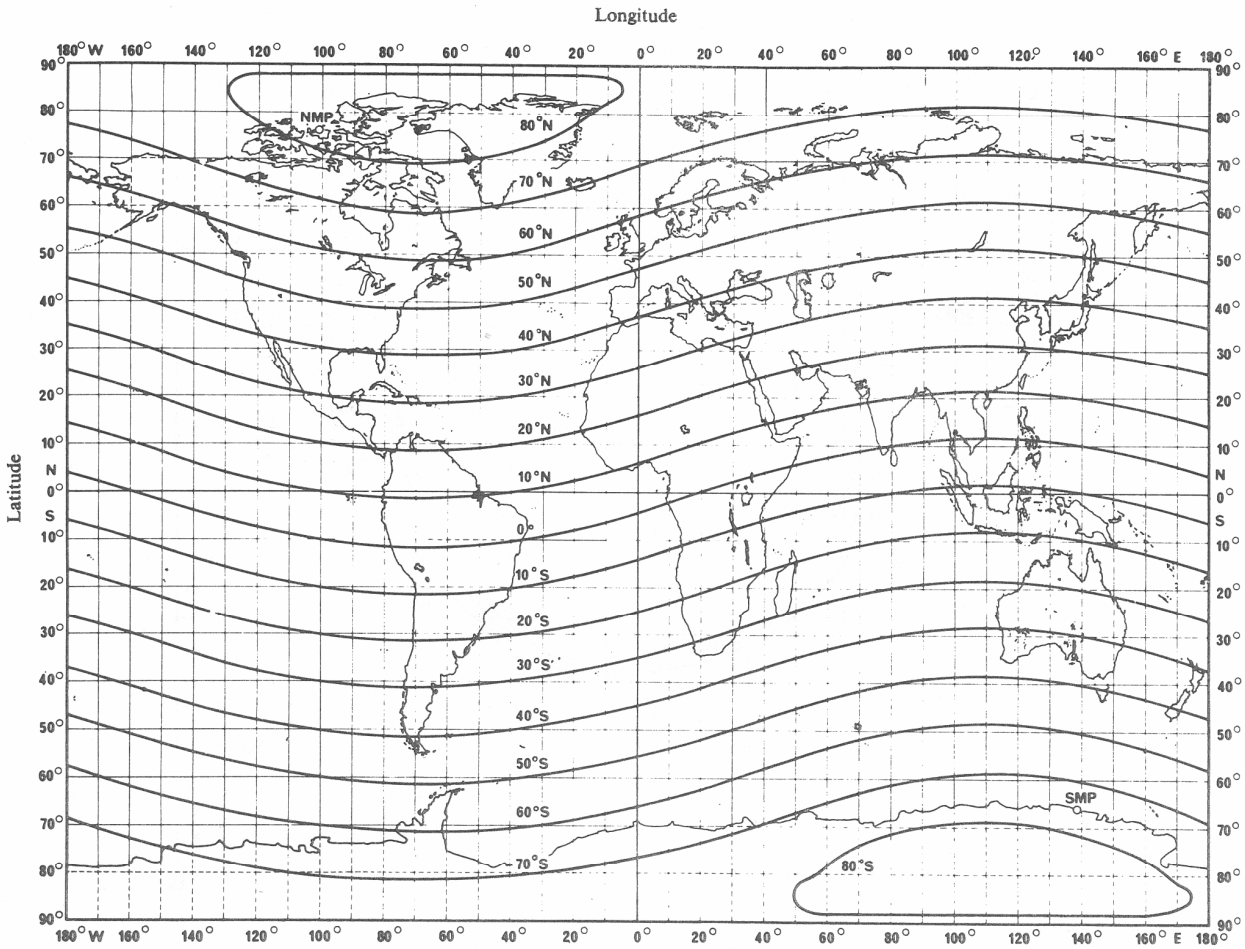


FIGURE 16 – *Geomagnetic latitudes*