

CONTENTS

	Page
FIGURES	v
ABSTRACT	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. BASIC CONCEPTS IN RADIO-WAVE PROPAGATION	3
3. GROUND-WAVE PROPAGATION	4
3.1 SPECIFIC GROUND-WAVE PROPAGATION MODELS	8
4. SKY-WAVE PROPAGATION	20
5. ANTENNA MODELING	29
6. SYSTEM PERFORMANCE CALCULATIONS AND PREDICTIONS	42
7. CONCLUSION	57
8. REFERENCES	61

FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1. Spherical smooth-Earth geometry.	10
Figure 2. Spherical smooth-Earth mixed-path geometry.	15
Figure 3. Geometry for integral equation irregular-Earth model along the great circle path. ..	19
Figure 4. Elevation plane pattern for a quarter-wave monopole on a ground screen.	22
Figure 5. FCC/Region 2 sky-wave curve of median field strength versus distance	24
Figure 6. ITU sky-wave curves of median field strength for several values of geomagnetic latitude at 1000 kHz.	27
Figure 7. Wang sky-wave curves of median field strength for several values of geomagnetic latitude.	28
Figure 8. Space wave and unattenuated surface wave components of the ground wave for a vertical dipole at the Earth's surface for average ground conditions at 760 kHz. ...	31
Figure 9. Elevation plane pattern for the space wave antenna power gain for the DGPS transmitter site antenna for average ground conditions at 300 kHz.	34
Figure 10. Electric field strength antenna patterns of the space wave and the surface wave for the DGPS transmitter site for average ground conditions at 300 kHz.	35
Figure 11. Power gain antenna pattern in the elevation plane for the space wave for the DGPS one meter whip mounted in the center of the van roof for average ground conditions at 300 kHz.	36
Figure 12. Power gain antenna pattern in the elevation plane for the space wave for the one meter whip antenna mounted in the center of the van roof for average ground conditions at 760 kHz.	37
Figure 13. Power gain antenna pattern in the elevation plane for a quarter-wave monopole antenna on a ground screen for average ground conditions at 760 kHz.	38

Figure 14. Equivalent gain antenna pattern for station KTLK nighttime antenna configuration versus azimuth angle for average ground conditions at 760 kHz.	39
Figure 15. Equivalent gain antenna pattern for station KTLK daytime antenna versus azimuth angle for average ground conditions at 760 kHz.	40
Figure 16. Power gain antenna pattern in the elevation plane on azimuth beam maximum For the KTLK nighttime antenna for average ground conditions at 760 kHz.	41
Figure 17. Power gain antenna pattern in the elevation plane on azimuth beam maximum for the KTLK daytime antenna for average ground conditions at 760 kHz.	41
Figure 18. Predicted KTLK day coverage contours (dBuV/m) using the smooth-Earth model.	44
Figure 19. Predicted KTLK day coverage contours (dBuV/m) using the smooth-Earth mixed-path model.	45
Figure 20. Predicted KTLK night coverage contours (dBuV/m) using the smooth-Earth model.	46
Figure 21. Predicted KTLK night coverage contours (dBuV/m) using the smooth-Earth mixed-path model.	47
Figure 22. Electric field strength vs distance from station KTLK at nighttime on 330 degree radial using the smooth-Earth model.	49
Figure 23. Electric field strength vs distance from station KTLK at nighttime on 330 degree radial using the smooth-Earth mixed-path model.	50
Figure 24. Comparison of measured and predicted DGPS field strength for the Appleton to Pendleton path.	51
Figure 25. Terrain contour for path from Appleton to Pendleton, Washington.	52
Figure 26. Comparison of measured and predicted data for Canyonlands, Utah path at 520 kHz.	53
Figure 27. Comparison of measured and predicted data for Canyonlands, Utah path at 1618 kHz.	54

Figure 28. Terrain contour for Canyonlands, Utah measurement site. 55

Figure 29. Contours of electric-field strength in dBuV/m from the Appleton, WA DGPS site at nighttime (f=300 kHz). 56

Figure 30. Contours of electric-field strength in dBuV/m from the Appleton, WA DGPS site at daytime (f=300 kHz). 57