

NVIS

Near Vertical Incidence Skywave

**Grundlagen
der
Kurzwellen Kommunikation im Nahbereich**

Mai, 2024

NVIS

Übersicht

1. HF Ausbreitung (Grundlagen)
2. Bestimmung der NVIS-Frequenzen
3. NVIS Antennen Info
4. EmComm Anwendung



NVIS

HF Ausbreitungsmodi

Eine der Herausforderungen bei HF ist die

- **Auswahl der optimalen Frequenz für die Kommunikation mit einem bestimmten Ort**
- **an einem bestimmten Datum und Uhrzeit**
- **unter gegebenen Ausbreitungsbedingungen.**

Die Wahl der Frequenz ist stark abhängig von den Ausbreitungsbedingungen, d. h. die Art und Weise wie die HF-Signale zwischen Quelle und Ziel übertragen werden.

Es gibt drei Haupt-Ausbreitungsmodi:

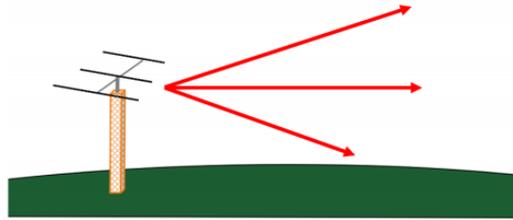


NVIS

HF Ausbreitungsmodi

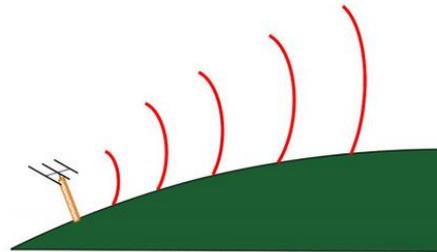
Sichtlinie:

- VHF und UHF
- Direkte Sichtverbindung von Sender und Empfänger
- Konstante Kommunikation



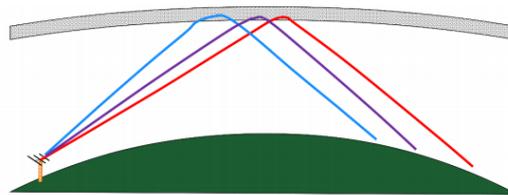
Bodenwelle:

- Kurzwelle 1-30MHz
- Abhängig von der Umgebung und Bodenbeschaffenheit (Berge, Salzwasser)
- Reichweite:
7 MHz 35 Km am Land,
250 Km auf dem Meer



Raumwelle:

- Skywave Ausbreitung ermöglicht Kontakte von der Sichtlinie bis zu global Kommunikation

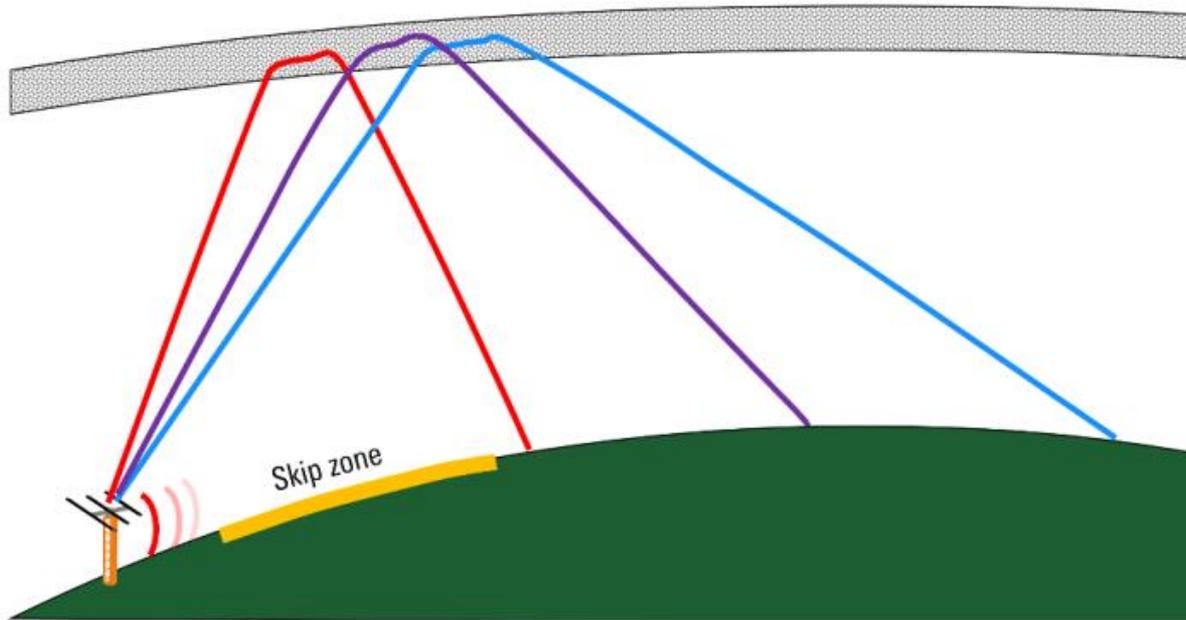


Quelle: Rohde-Schwarz_Understanding-NVIS_v1.1



NVIS

Tote Zone/ Skip Zone



Der Einfallswinkel ist der Winkel, unter dem ein Signal die Ionosphäre erreicht, und spielt eine wichtige Rolle bei der Bestimmung wie weit sich ein Skywave-Signal ausbreiten kann.

Es entsteht dabei ein Bereich der ‚Tote Zone‘ oder ‚Skip Zone‘ genannt wird, in diesem Bereich können HF-Signale weder über Skywave noch über Groundwave Propagation empfangen werden.

Quelle: Rohde-Schwarz_Understanding-NVIS_v1.1



NVIS

Ionosphärenausbreitung

Diese Schichten sind wichtig für HF Skywave

Ausbreitung über:

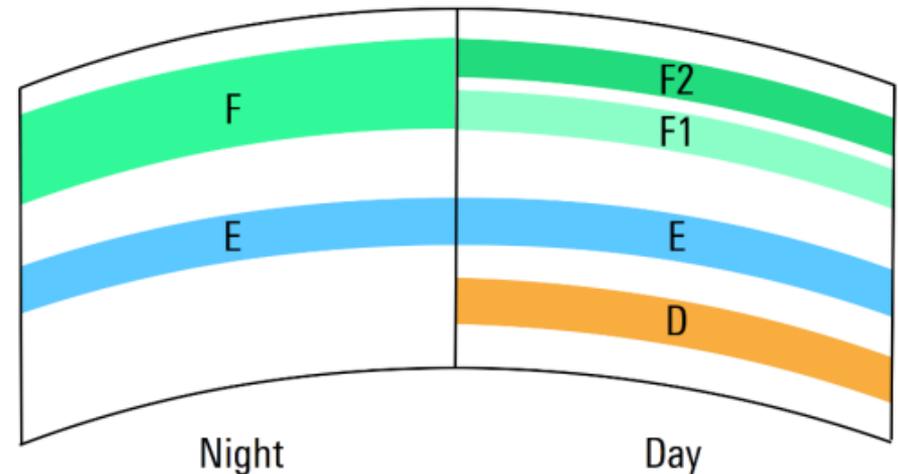
- die D-Schicht (h= 60 bis 100 km)
- die E-Schicht (h= 100bis 125 km) *
- die F-Schicht (h= 200 bis 275 km)*

Jede dieser Ebenen wirkt sich auf HF-Signale auf unterschiedliche Weise aus.

Es ist wichtig zu bedenken, dass die Ionosphäre keine Signale reflektiert, sondern sie bricht eher Signale.

Die unterschiedlichen Elektronendichten in den verschiedenen Höhen sind für die Brechung von Hochfrequenzsignalen an der Ionosphäre verantwortlich.

*E-Schicht reflektiert Signale um 2-4 MHz (foE) während des Tages



*In der Nacht verbindet sich die F1 und die F2-Schicht zu einer einzigen Schicht.

Quelle: Rohde-Schwarz_Understanding-NVIS_v1.1



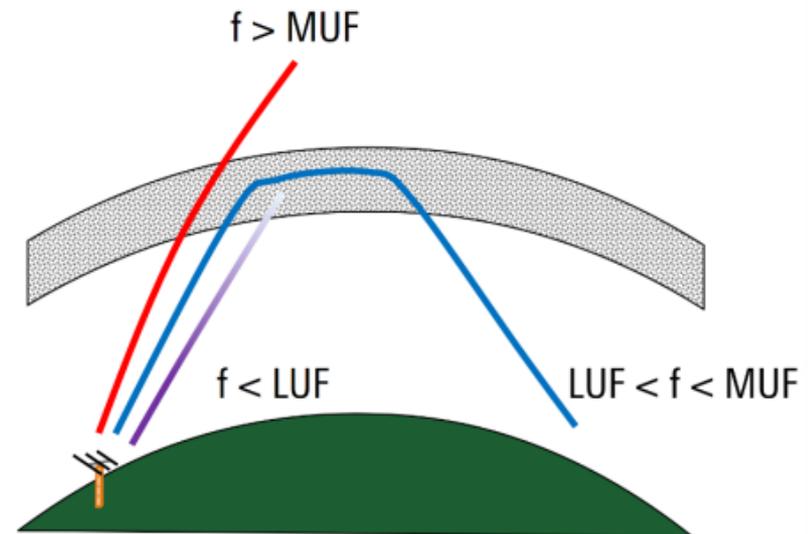
NVIS

MUF, LUF und FOT

Die MUF ist die höchste Frequenz, bei der eine Reflexion an der Ionosphäre möglich ist. Zum Betrieb einer verlässlichen Funkverbindung reicht dies jedoch nicht aus.

Das Gegenstück zur MUF ist die LUF, die Lowest Usable Frequency, die die untere Grenzfrequenz für eine verlässliche Funkverbindung darstellt.

Daher wurde eine ‚Frequency of Optimum Transmission‘ (FOT) definiert, die 15 % niedriger ist als die MUF. Die FOT gewährt in 90 % der Zeit eine verlässliche Funkverbindung.



Quelle: Rohde-Schwarz_Understanding-NVIS_v1.1



NVIS

CF & MUF

CRITICAL FREQUENCY (CF) ist die höchste Frequenz die unter einem Winkel von 90° (vertikal) von der Ionosphäre zurück zur Erde reflektiert wird.

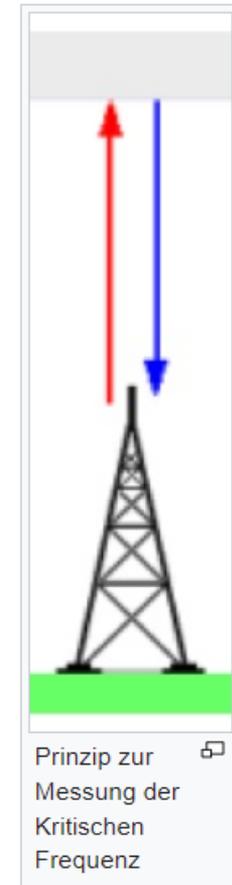
Es gibt eine Critical Frequency (CF) für die E-Schicht (foE) und für die F-Schicht (foF2).

Die MUF ist die höchste Frequenz, bei der eine Reflexion an der Ionosphäre möglich ist (maximal benutzbare Frequenz)

Die MUF ist abhängig vom Abstrahlwinkel (TOA= Take Off Angle), je flacher der Abstrahlwinkel um so höher liegt die verwendbare Frequenz.

$$\text{MUF} = \text{CF} * (1/\sin(\text{TOA}))$$

$$\text{MUF} = 8 \text{ MHz} * (1/\sin(40^\circ)) = 12,48 \text{ MHz}$$

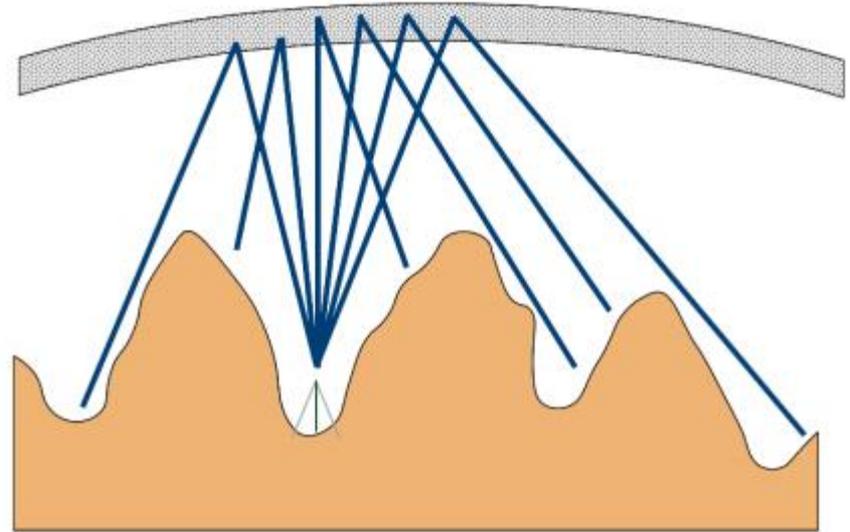


Quelle: [Kritische Frequenz](#) – UTDX-Wiki



NVIS

NVIS Überblick



In einer Höhe von 200-400 Km existiert eine hochionisierte Elektronenschicht, diese Schicht heißt F2-Layer, sie wirkt wie ein großer Spiegel aus ionisiertem Gase.

Als Betriebsfrequenz sollte die ‚Frequenz of Optimum Traffic‘ (FOT) gewählt werden, die 15 % niedriger ist als die MUF liegt und in 90 % der Zeit eine verlässliche Funkverbindung gewährleistet.

Für lokale und regionale Funkverbindungen benötigen wir einen hohen Abstrahlwinkel (TOA).

Der NVIS-Frequenzbereich geht von 2-10Mhz, am Tag liegen die Frequenzen höher als Nachts.

Alle Stationen in einem NVIS-Netzwerk, sollten niedrig hängende , HORIZONTAL polarisierte Antennen für beste Ergebnisse verwenden



NVIS

Übersicht

1. HF Ausbreitung (Grundlagen)
- 2. Bestimmung der NVIS Frequenzen**
3. NVIS Antennen Info
4. EmComm Anwendung



NVIS

Beispiel Szenario

1. Funkbrücke

Erding <-> Nürnberg

Entfernung: 140 km

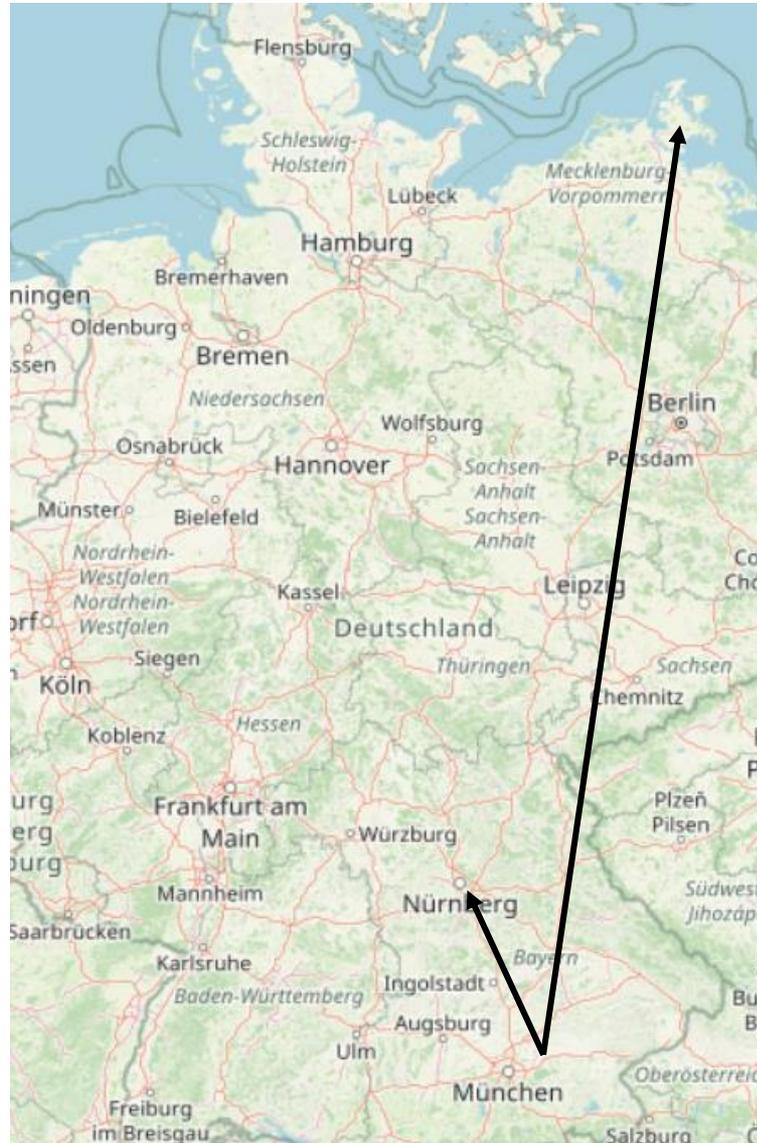
Zeitpunkt: 12:00 UTC
April.2024

2. Funkbrücke

Erding <-> Bergen (Rügen)

Entfernung: 685 km

Zeitpunkt: 12:00 UTC
April.2024



Quelle: OpenStreetMap



NVIS

Beispiel Szenario

Frage:

1. Was ist die bestmögliche Frequenz?

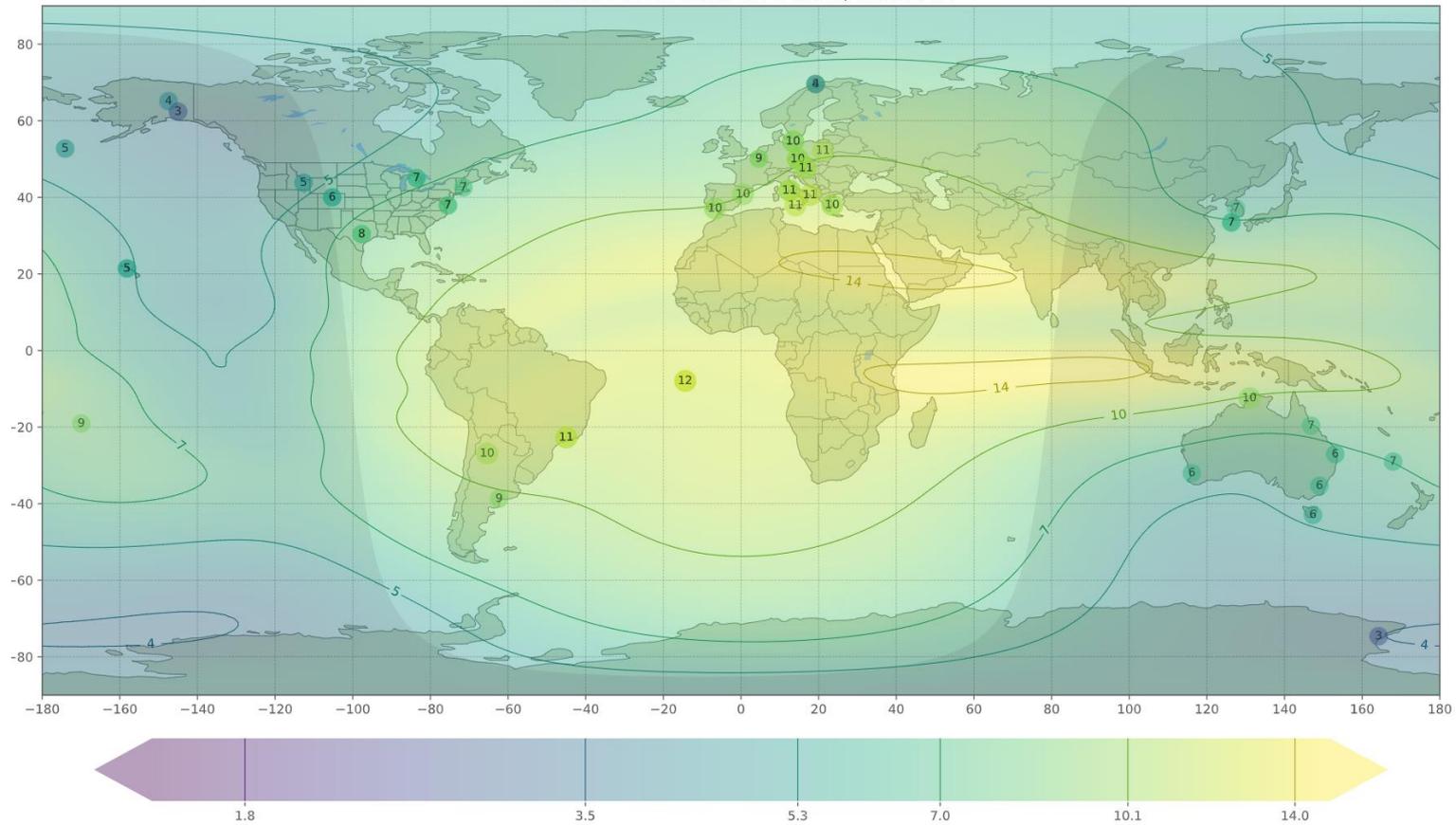
2. Welche Antenne kann ich hierfür verwenden?



NVIS

Frequenz-Bestimmung

fof2 2024-04-03 12:45 eSFI: 135.5, eSSN: 97.4

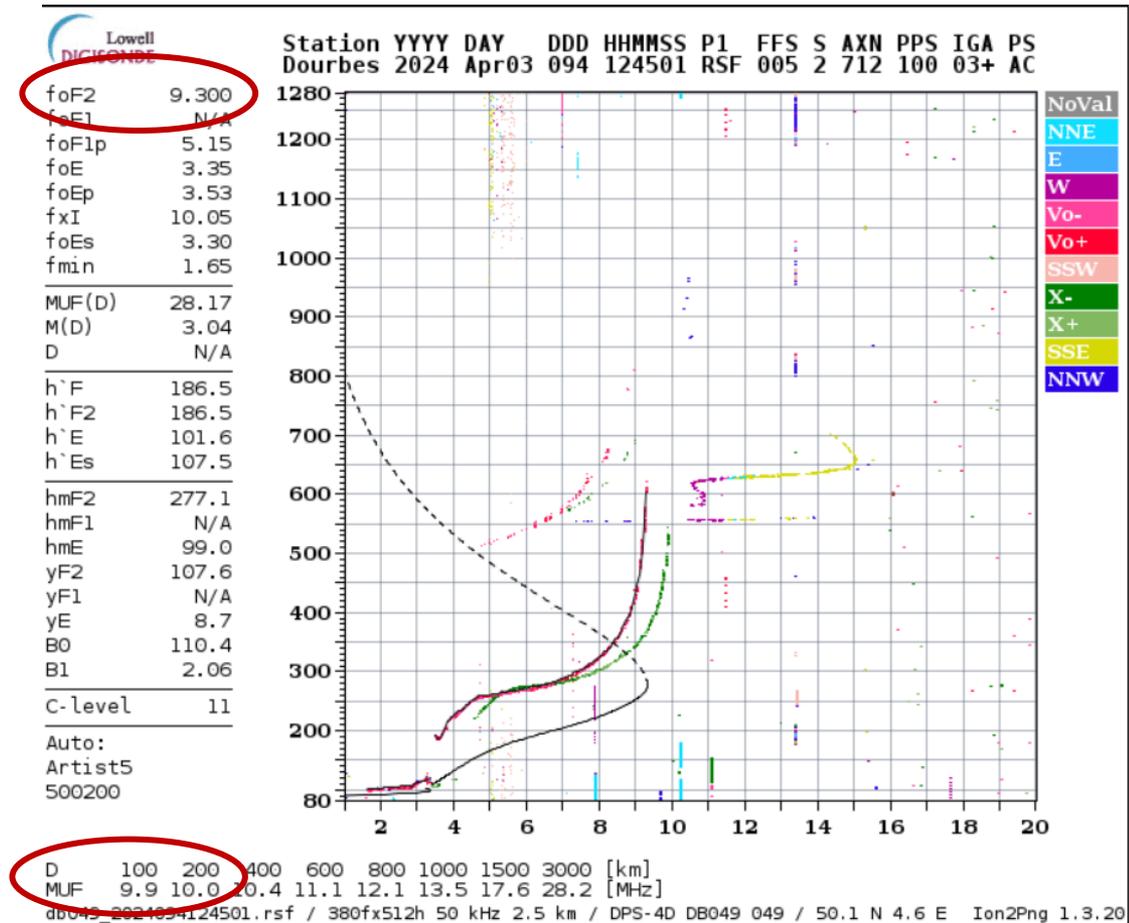


[Link: MUF\(3000km\) \(kc2g.com\)](https://www.kc2g.com/muf3000km/)



NVIS

Frequenz-Bestimmung

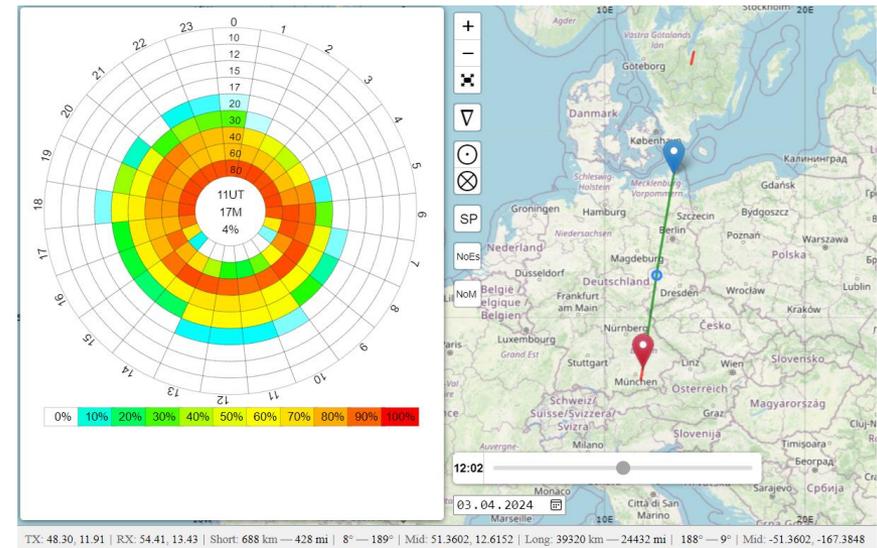
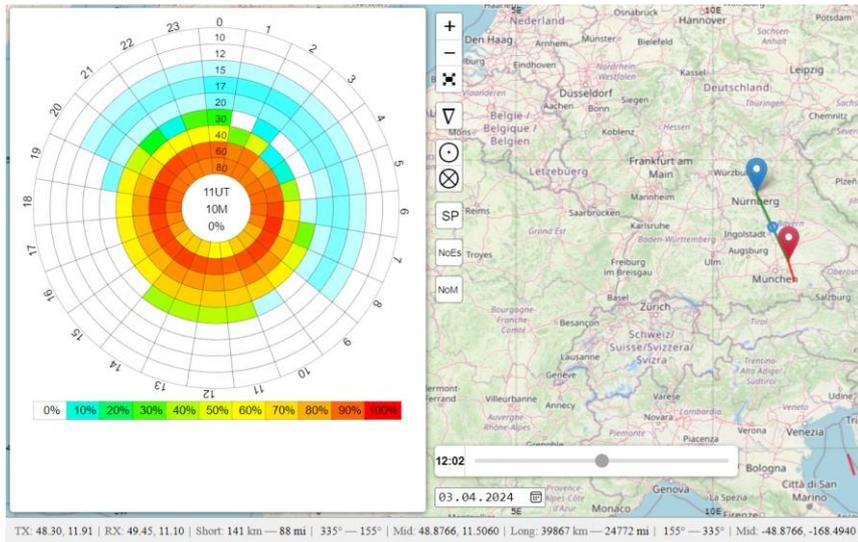


[Link: LDI Website Utilities \(oma.be\)](http://oma.be)



NVIS

Frequenz-Bestimmung



[Link: VOACAP Online for Ham Radio](#)



NVIS

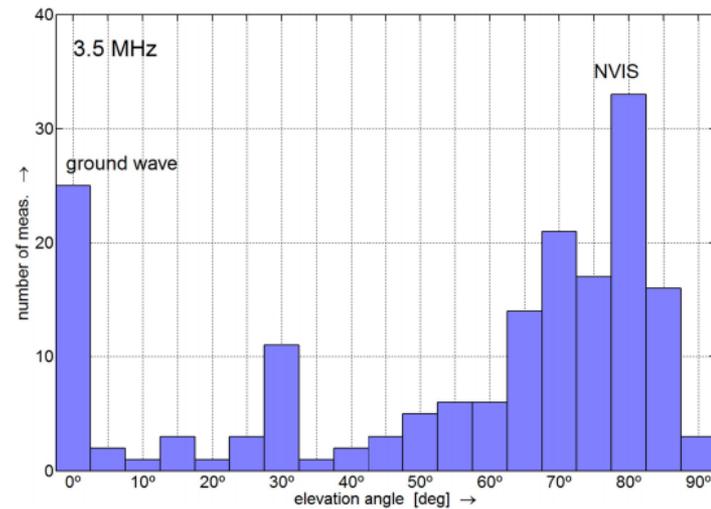
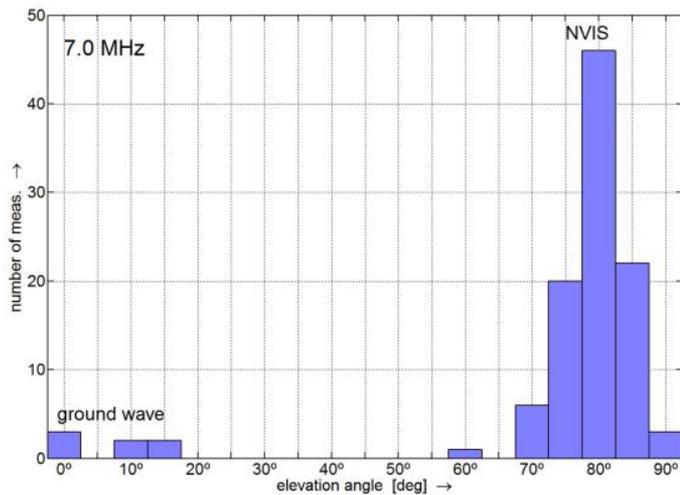
Übersicht

1. HF Ausbreitung (Grundlagen)
2. Bestimmung der NVIS Frequenzen
- 3. NVIS Antennen Info**
4. EmComm Anwendung



NVIS Antennen

Elevation Angle

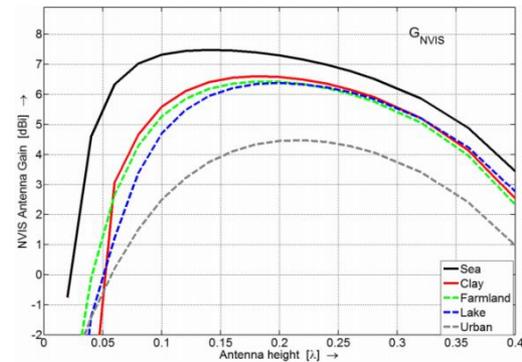
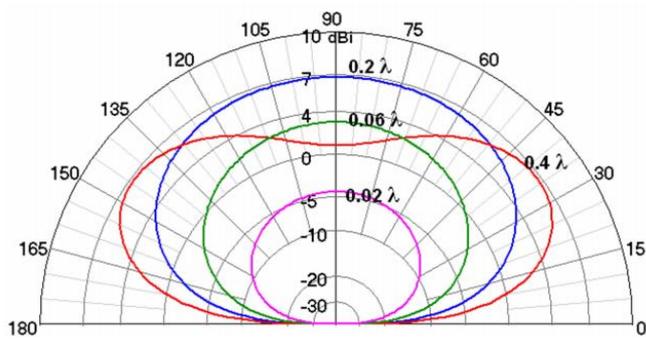


Ein NVIS Antenne muss einen Antennenabstrahlwinkel (Elevation Angle) im Bereich von 75° - 90° haben!



NVIS Antennen Aufbauhöhe

horizontaler Halbwellen Dipol bei 5 MHz



Die NVIS-Antenne sollte eine Aufbauhöhe von 0,15-0,2 x Wellenlänge haben

Quelle: PhDThesisB.A.Witvliet2015.pdf

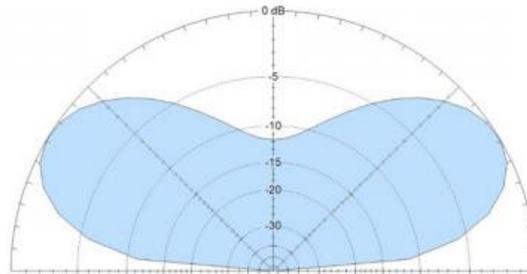


NVIS Antennen

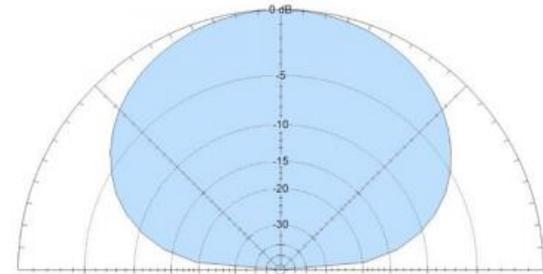
Antennen Diagramm

Abstrahlwinkel

"Standard" Dipole

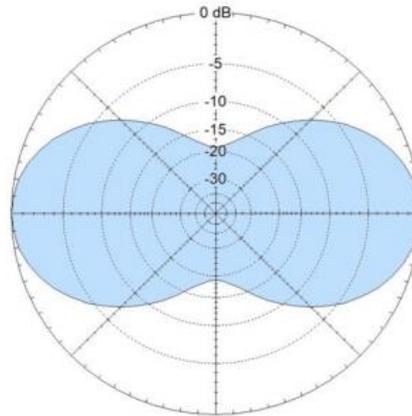


"NVIS" Dipole

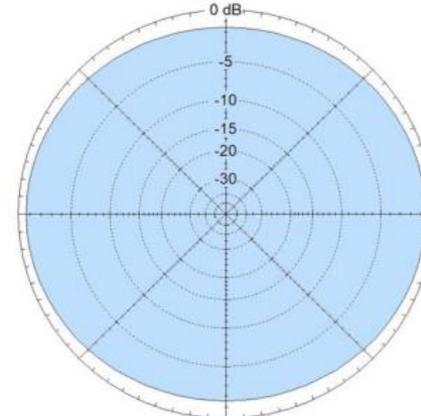


Strahlungsrichtung

"Standard" Dipole



"NVIS" Dipole

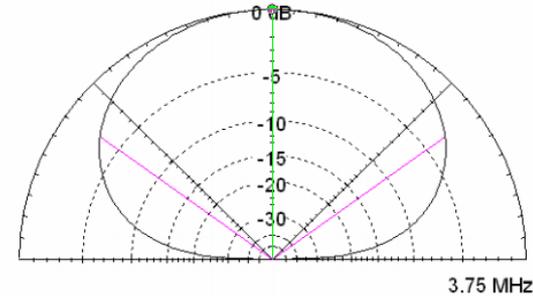
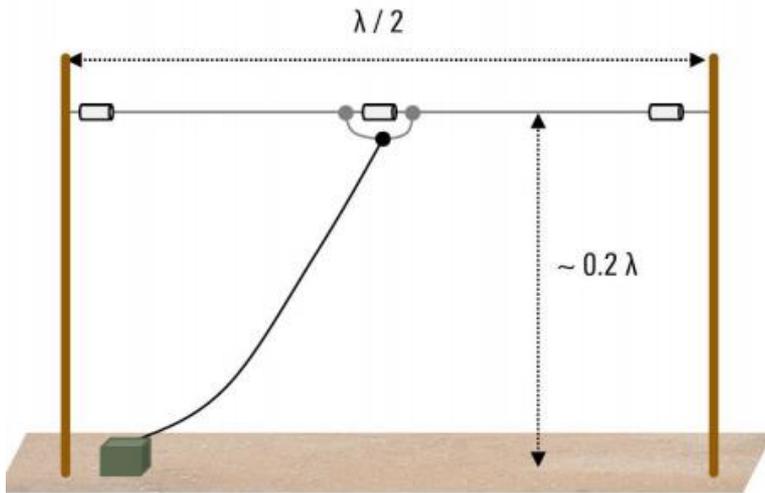


Quelle: Rohde-Schwarz_Understanding-NVIS_v1.1



NVIS Antennen

Halbwellen Dipol

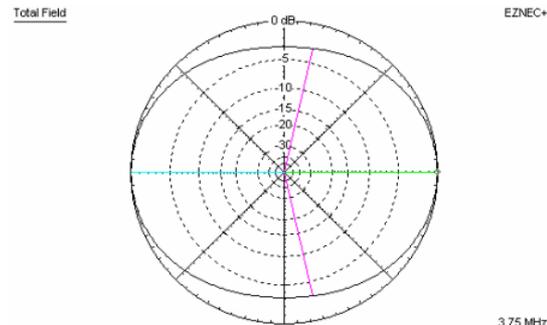


3.75 MHz

Elevation Plot
 Azimuth Angle 0.0 deg.
 Outer Ring 6.21 dBi

Cursor Elev 90.0 deg.
 Gain 6.21 dBi
 0.0 dBmax

Slice Max Gain 6.21 dBi @ Elev Angle = 90.0 deg.
 Beamwidth 108.2 deg; -3dB @ 35.9, 144.1 deg.
 Sidelobe Gain < -100 dBi
 Front/Sidelobe > 100 dB



Total Field

3.75 MHz

Azimuth Plot
 Elevation Angle 50.0 deg.
 Outer Ring 4.89 dBi

Cursor Az 0.0 deg.
 Gain 4.89 dBi
 0.0 dBmax

Slice Max Gain 4.89 dBi @ Az Angle = 0.0 deg.
 Front/Side 3.2 dB
 Beamwidth 154.6 deg; -3dB @ 282.7, 77.3 deg.
 Sidelobe Gain 4.89 dBi @ Az Angle = 180.0 deg.
 Front/Sidelobe 0.0 dB

Quelle: Rohde-Schwarz_Understanding-NVIS_v1.1

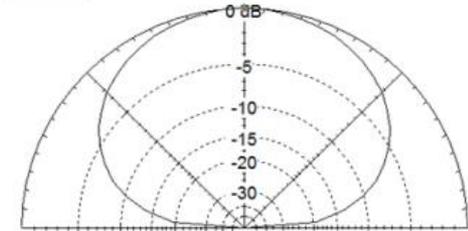


NVIS Antennen

Inverted-Vee



Total Field EZNEC Pro/2



2.2 MHz

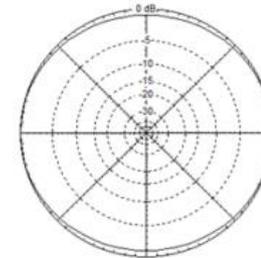
Elevation Plot
Azimuth Angle 0.0 deg
Outer Ring 3.04 dBi

Cursor Elev 90.0 deg
Gain 3.04 dBi
0.0 dBmax

Slice Max Gain 3.04 dBi @ Elev Angle = 90.0 deg
Beamwidth 99.6 deg, -3dB @ 40.2, 139.8 deg
Sidelobe Gain < -100 dBi
Front/Sidelobe > 100 dB

Total Field

EZNEC Pro/2



2.2 MHz

Azimuth Plot
Elevation Angle 50.0 deg
Outer Ring 1.27 dBi

Cursor Az 0.0 deg
Gain 1.27 dBi
0.0 dBmax

Slice Max Gain 1.27 dBi @ Az Angle = 0.0 deg
Front/Side 0.85 dB
Beamwidth ?
Sidelobe Gain 1.27 dBi @ Az Angle = 180.0 deg
Front/Sidelobe 0.0 dB

Quelle: Rohde-Schwarz_Understanding-NVIS_v1.1



NVIS Antennen

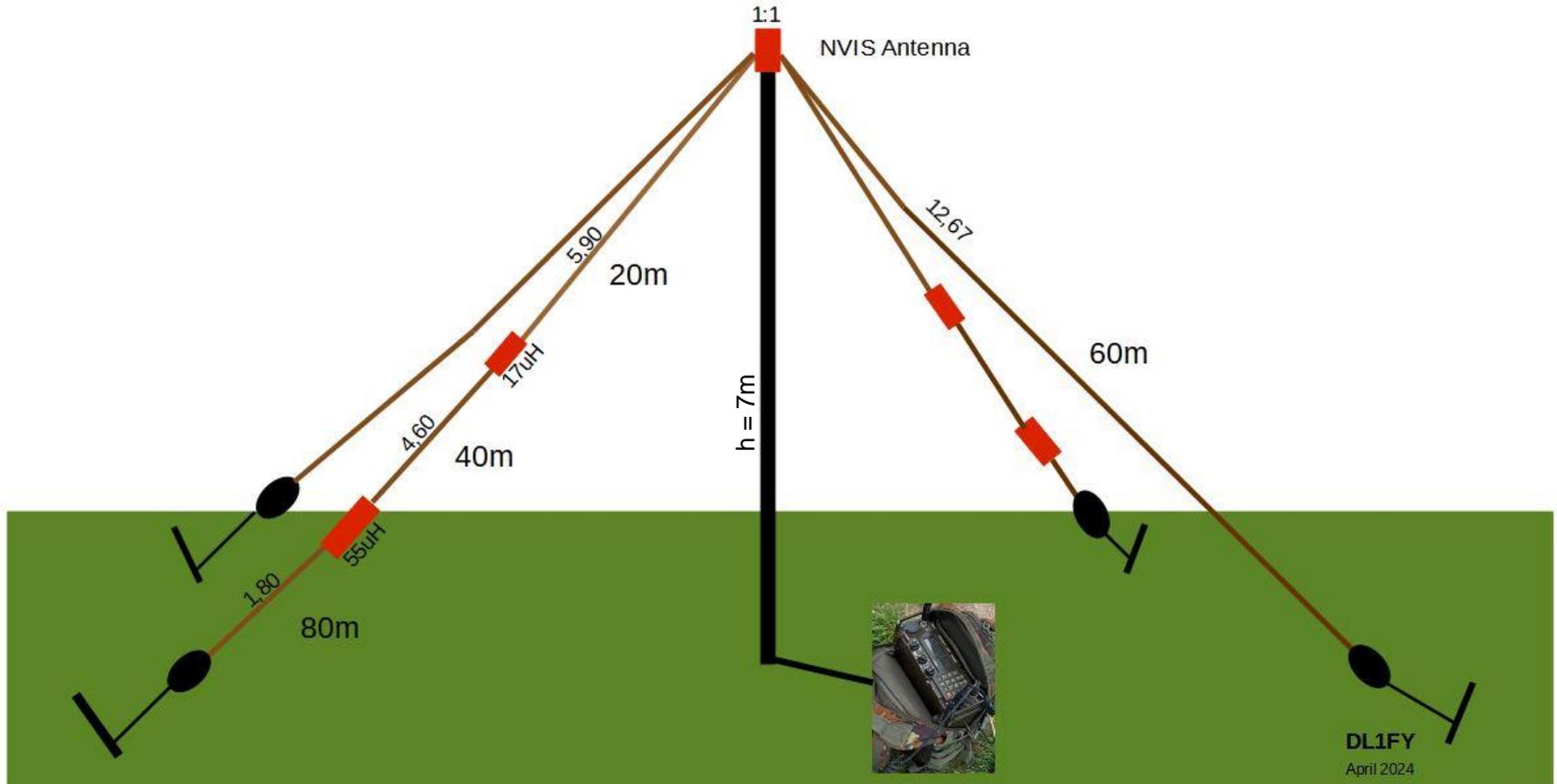
Überlegungen zur Antenne

- Eine Dipol Antenne mit Resonanzstellen auf dem 20m/40m/60m/80m Band
- Bänder sollten mit einem im Funkgerät eingebautem Tuner abstimmbare sein
- Antenne soll auf eine HF-Leistung von auf 100W ausgelegt werden
- Gesamtlänge der Antenne < 26 m (max. 2x13m)
- Die Antenne sollte durch Spulen verkürzt werden (keine Traps)
- Einfache und leicht zu reparierende Antenne
- Die Antenne soll mit nur einer Person schnell aufzubauen sein



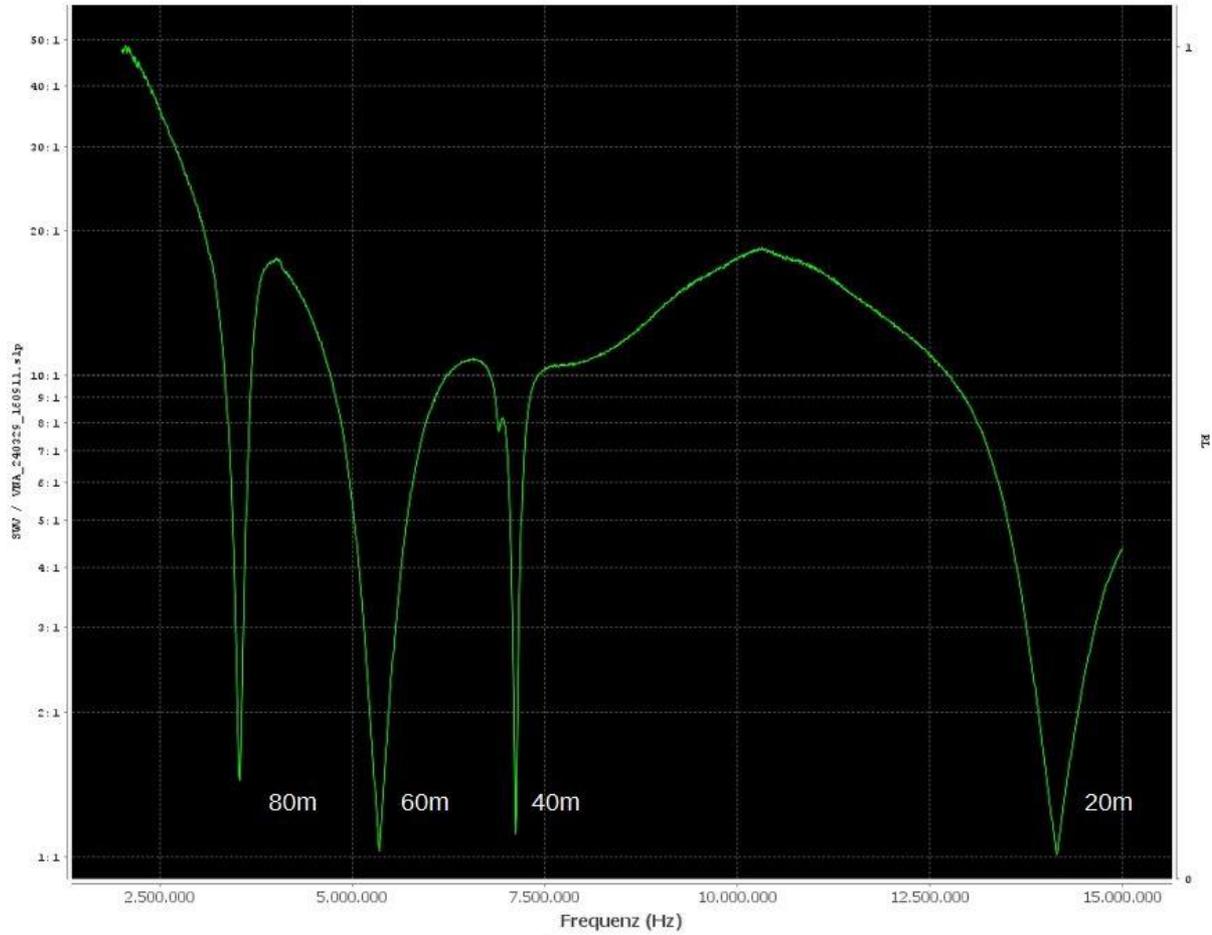
NVIS Antennen

Inverted-Vee Antenne 20m-40m-60m-80m



NVIS Antennen

Inverted-Vee Antenne 20m-40m-60m-80m



NVIS Antennen

Inverted-Vee Antenne 20m-40m-60m-80m



NVIS

Übersicht

1. HF Ausbreitung (Grundlagen)
2. Bestimmung der NVIS Frequenzen
3. NVIS Antennen Info
4. **EmComm Anwendung**



NVIS Antennen

EmComm-Winlink

The image displays two overlapping software windows. The top window is Winlink Express 1.7.15.0 - DL1FY, showing a message list with columns for Date/Time, Message ID, Size, Source, Sender, Recipient, and Subject. The left sidebar lists folders: System Folders (Inbox: 0 unread, Read Items: 0, Outbox: 1, Sent Items: 6, Saved Items: 0, Deleted Items: 0, Drafts: 0), Personal Folders, Global Folders, and Contacts.

The bottom-left window is 'Vara HF Winlink Session - DL1FY', showing session parameters: HBST, Center Freq: 7061,500, Dial Freq: 7060,000, Bandwidth: 2300, Bearing: 246, Quality: 50. It also shows a log of messages, including: '*** Launching VARA TNC', '*** Successfully connected to VARA TNC at 127.0.0.1 port 8300', '*** Maximum signal bandwidth is set to 2300 Hz.', '*** Using Flex radios, COM5, 115200 baud', '*** Ready', and '*** This is a registered version of Vara TNC that can operate at full speed.'

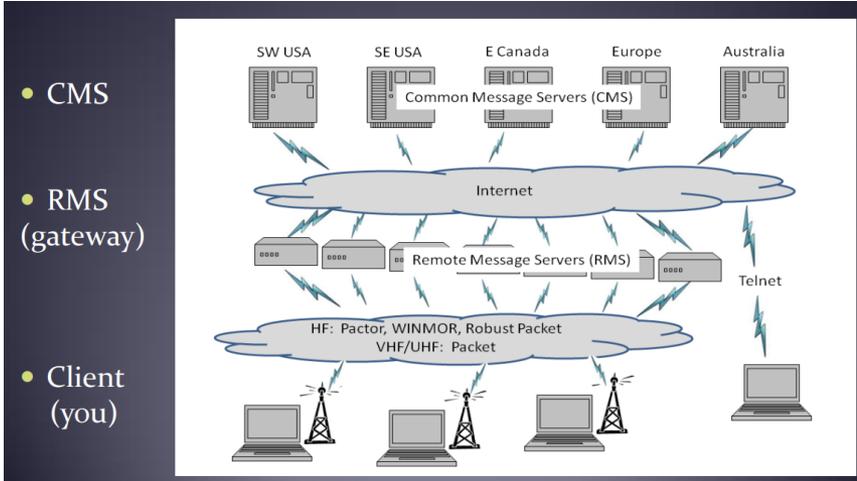
The bottom-right window is 'VARA HF v4.8.7 DL1FY', featuring a 'bps' graph, four gauges (VU, CPU, AFC, S/N), and a waterfall display. The CPU gauge shows 4% usage. The waterfall display shows a green signal trace. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'RX Disconnected', '2300 LISTEN', 'TCP', and 'DCD'.



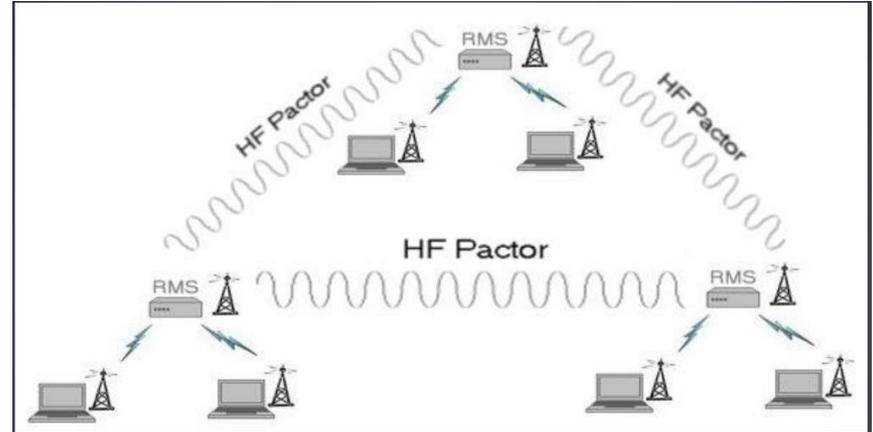
NVIS Antennen

EmComm-Winlink

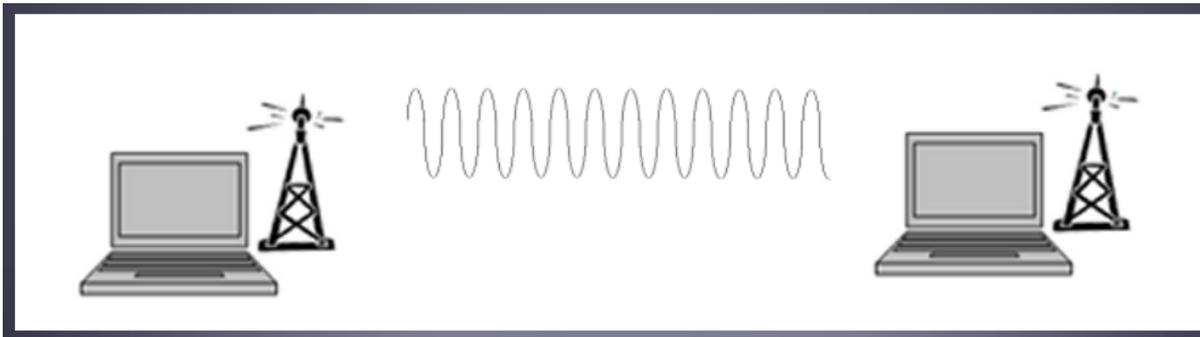
Verbindungsaufbau mit Internet



Verbindungsaufbau ohne Internet



Direkte Verbindung P2P



Quelle: E-mail With or Without the Internet | Winlink Global Radio Email



NVIS Antennen

VarAC features & values for EmComm

	Reliable link under poor conditions	Low power? Small antennas? Bad location? Portable setup? VarAC has got you covered. VarAC is built from the ground up for QRP operations with challenging SNR levels. Even at -22dB, VarAC is still able to maintain a link and decode incoming traffic.
	Fast! Lightning fast!	VarAC, powered by the VARA protocol, offers the fastest data transfer rates for HF/VHF/UHF, surpassing any other on the planet: HF: 1500 Bps (500Hz BW) / 7050 Bps (2300Hz BW) V/UHF FM 13,000 Bps (Narrow BW) / 25,000 Bps (Wide BW)
	Guaranteed delivery 100% rock solid	QSB? Noise? No problem. With VarAC, you can have full confidence that your messages will be delivered using the VARA ARQ mode, ensuring 100% certainty.
	Broadcasts Spread the word fast	Send messages to individuals or groups in one transmission, propagate broadcasts through digipeater chains for wider reach, and enable group chat among EmComm operators.
	Realtime Alerts Triggered by tags	Ensure widespread awareness of an incident with just one transmission by sending agreed-upon keywords to trigger visual and sound alerts throughout your entire EmComm chain.
	Path finder Reach the unreachable	Looking to convey an important message without a direct connection? VarAC can assist you in locating the appropriate intermediaries who can effectively deliver your message.

Quelle: EmComm | VarAC (varac-hamradio.com)



NVIS Antennen

VarAC features & values for EmComm



Alert Center

Manage your alerts

A consolidated interface that presents a comprehensive display of incoming alerts originating from various sources such as beacons, data feeds, broadcasts, and CQs. Simply click on an alert to initiate a seamless and user-friendly response.



High concurrency

Using multiple channels

Eliminate the hassle of tracking frequency lists. With VarAC, all EmComm operators can tune in to a single frequency. Leveraging VarAC's slot-based technology, multiple links can occur simultaneously, and VarAC automatically controls your VFO for seamless operation.



Constant beaconing

Track your EmComm team

Ensure constant availability and reachability of your team with VarAC beacons. Utilize beacons as a keepalive mechanism to confirm presence and track propagation among EmComm operators.



VMails

And relay notifications

Effortlessly send VarAC Mails (Vmails) to individuals or groups. Benefit from smart relay notifications that promptly alert EmComm operators about pending messages awaiting retrieval.



File transfer

For Forms, Images & more

VarAC offers lightning-fast file transfers, enabling quick sharing of compressed images, documents, and forms. You can accomplish this swiftly, even with unattended EmComm stations.



Forms & Templates

ICS standard and others

Utilize any of the pre-existing ICS message templates available or craft your own as per your requirements.



GPS integration

Reflect current location

Effortlessly maintaining real-time updates of your location during a crisis ensures your team remains informed of your precise whereabouts.

Quelle: EmComm | VarAC (varac-hamradio.com)



NVIS Antennen

EmComm-VarAC

Tactical need #1

EmComm operators' check-ins

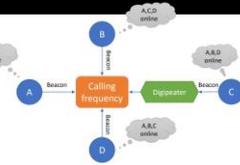


VarAC Features used:
Beacons

VarAC Beacons are a great tool to notify the your EmComm network that you are online and available for any type of communication.

How?

1. All operators set a beacon to fire every X minutes on an agreed calling frequency.
2. All Operators can see each other on the "Last heard beacons" with the latest timestamp
3. Digipeaters can be used to extend reach



Tactical need #2

Sending an emergency alert to all EmComm operators.

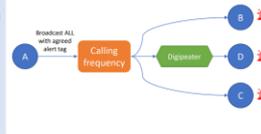


VarAC Features used:
Alert tags, Broadcast

Broadcast can be used as a one-to-many transmission that can also propagate through VaraFM digipeaters. Coupled with a pre-defined alert tag, it is a great way to quickly distribute a critical message through the entire EmComm network in seconds.

How?

1. Define an alert tag and share among all your EmComm networks. (Alert tags definition is stored in a file you can easily distribute prior to the operation.)
2. If VaraFM digipeater is available, configure it under settings
3. Send a Broadcast to "ALL" with the alert tag as part of the text.
4. A visual and vocal alert will be triggered on all EmComm stations



Tactical need #3

Send emergency VMail without direct link to your destination

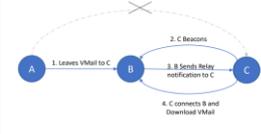


VarAC Features used:
VMails, Parking, Relay notifications, Beacons

VarAC allows you to send VMail through 3rd parties. VMails can be temporarily parked at a 3rd party station. Once the destination beacons, the 3rd party notifies it that there is a parked VMail waiting to be collected.

How?

1. A connects B and leave a VMail for C
2. C Beacons
3. When B decodes the beacons, it send C a "relay notification alert"
4. C Connects B.
5. B relays the message to C



Tactical need #4

Sending a images of a missing Person



VarAC Features used:
Send file

VarAC provides lightning fast file transfer including images. Received images appear on screen in the conversation windows (Like in instant messaging apps). The destination can set the file size under which files will be received without manual approval.

How?

1. A connects B
2. A sends a "send file request"
3. B approves automatically/manually
4. A sends the image
5. Image appears on B screen
6. Digipeaters can be used



Tactical need #5

Group chat/round-table/check-ins of all EmComm operators

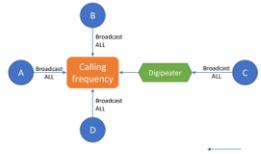


VarAC Features used:
Broadcasts

VarAC broadcasts allows multiple operators to conduct a round-table chats in a many-to-many fashion. Broadcasts can also be distributed through digipeaters to reach a longer distance while allowing more operators to participate in the round-table.

How?

1. All EmComm operators are tuned on the same frequency.
2. Each station send a broadcast to "ALL"
3. VaraFM Digipeaters can also be used.



Tactical need #6

Live chat between stations with no direct link



VarAC Features used:
Chat, Digipeater

Chatting with VarAC is possible either direct or through VaraFM digipeaters. Up to 2 digipeaters are allowed. This allows a live chatting over 2 hops.

How?

1. Set a digipeater under settings
2. Type in the destination callsign
3. Connect



Tactical need #7

Find a VMail path to an unreachable station - Way #1



VarAC Features used:
VMail, Path finder

VarAC provides you with ways to find a path for VMAIL relay to a station you can not access directly.

How?

1. A Sends a "Path find to C" call.
2. B Responds that it heard C
3. A Connects B,
4. A leaves a Vmail to C at B.
5. B notifies C about a parking Vmail.
6. C connects B to collect the Vmail



Tactical need #7

Find a VMail path to an unreachable station - Way #2

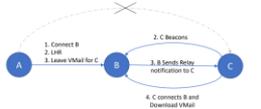


VarAC Features used:
VMail, Last Heard (LHR)

VarAC provides you with ways to find a path for VMAIL relay to a station you can not access directly.

How?

1. A intercepts a beacon from B.
2. A Connects B and pulls last heard stations list using the LHR button.
3. If the destination station C is on that list, A leaves a Vmail to C at B.
4. B notifies C about a parking Vmail.
5. C connects B to collect the Vmail



Tactical need #8

Send your location using GPS integration



VarAC Features used:
GPS integration, canned messages

Effortlessly maintaining real-time updates of your location during a crisis ensures your team remains informed of your precise whereabouts.

How?

1. Setup GPS integration under Settings.
2. VarAC reads your GPS position and transform it to grid locator.
3. While connected, Sent your Info using F1.
4. Your location is sent and populated on the other side log.



Quelle: EmComm | VarAC (varac-hamradio.com)



Vielen Dank!



Morsen macht glücklich...

