

Tech Propagation Two Page Checklist

Here are the answers. What were the questions ?

D. Try moving a few feet or changing the direction of your antenna if possible, as reflections may be causing multi-path distortion

B. Less absorption by vegetation

C. Horizontal (weak signal)

\B. Signals could be significantly weaker (polarization)

B. Try to find a path that reflects signals to the repeater

B. Picket fencing

A. Electromagnetic

C. Random combining of signals arriving via different paths

B. Either vertically or horizontally polarized antennas may be used for transmission or reception

D. Error rates are likely to increase

C. The ionosphere (round and round the world we go)

B. Fog and light rain will have little effect on these bands (6 & 10)

C. Precipitation (not the microwaves)

C. Wavelength

A. The orientation of the electric field

C. Electric and magnetic fields

A. At the speed of light

B. The wavelength gets shorter as the frequency increases

D. Wavelength in meters equals 300 divided by frequency in megahertz

A. The approximate wavelength

B. 30 to 300 MHz (VHF)

D. 300 to 3000 MHz (UHF)

C. 3 to 30 MHz (HF)

B. 300,000,000 meters per second (SOL)

C. UHF signals are usually not reflected by the ionosphere

C. Long distance ionospheric propagation is far more common on HF
(than VHF +)

B. The signals exhibit rapid fluctuations of strength and often sound distorted
(aurora where are you)

B. Sporadic E (10,6,2)

A. Knife-edge diffraction

B. 6 meter band (magic meteor band)

D. Temperature inversions in the atmosphere (duct duct go)

A. From dawn to shortly after sunset during periods of high sunspot activity (long
dist 10M)

A. 6 or 10 meter bands (like (solar)Max)

C. The Earth seems less curved to radio waves than to light