REGIONAL ECOMM NVIS

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Special thanks to original work by

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Near Vertical Incident Scattering Antenna (vcars.org)



- Show the basic principle of operation
- Review the propagation concepts
- Antenna patterns and SWR plots
- ▶ Bill of materials
- Pictorial review of components
- Operational issues when deployed at various locations
- > Additional resources
- > Closing

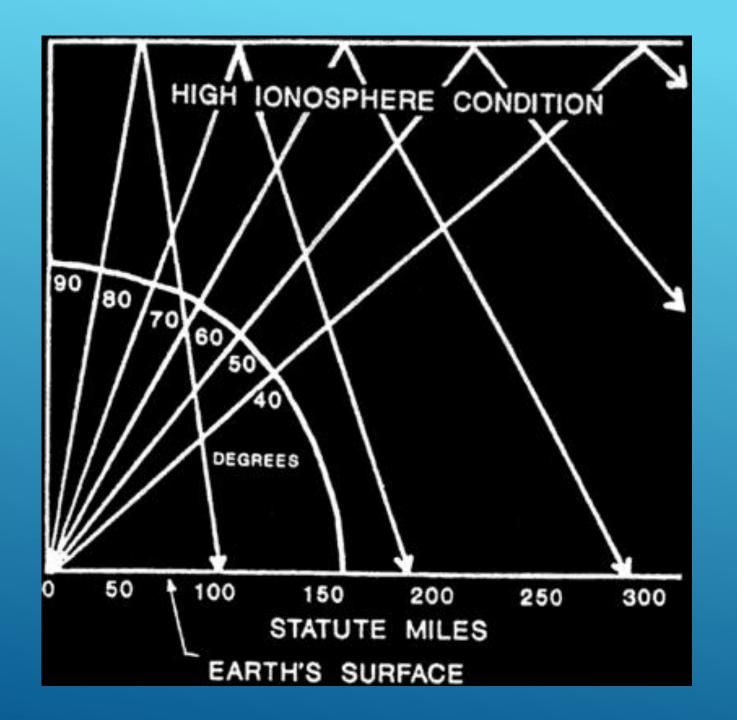
OVERVIEW OF PRESENTATION



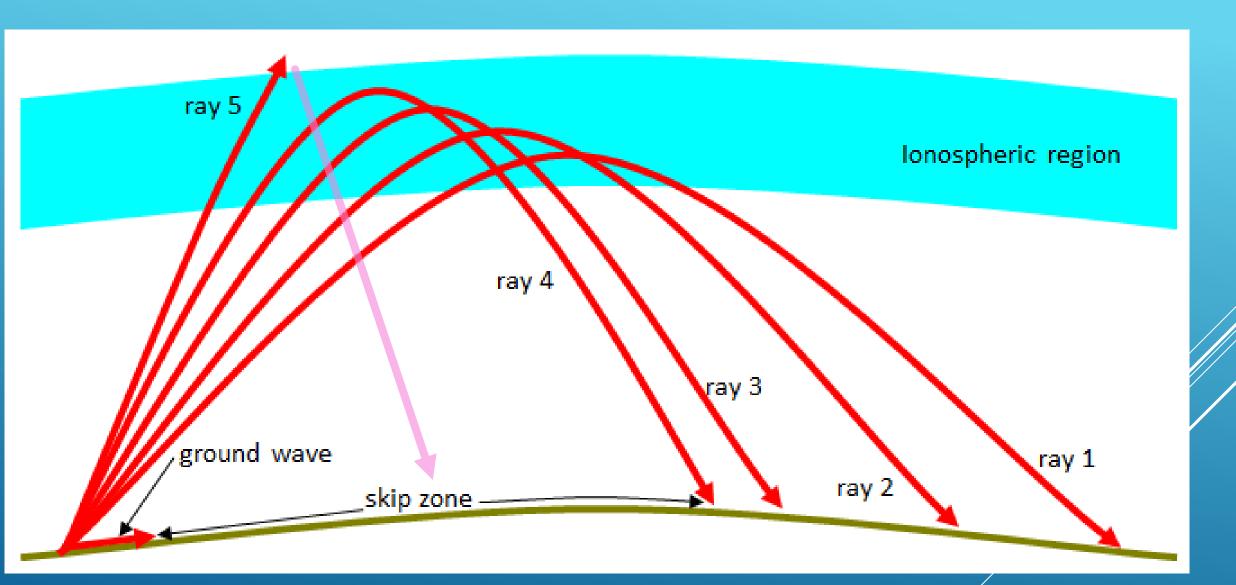
- ▶ VHF-UHF mobile or base simplex 5-20 miles
 - Square root of antenna height times 1.2 (20 feet = 6 miles) (100 ft = 12 miles)
- ▶ VHF-UHF repeater operation 50-90 miles
- ▶ HF 80m-40m-60m 0-400 miles
 - Ground wave (very terrain dependent) 0-35 miles depend on frequency
 - Near Vertical Incident Skywave (NVIS)
 - Configuration of antenna determines concentration of radiated power
 - Refraction a function of incident angle and ionization concentration
 - Back Scatter (even if most of the signal penetrates some will be reflected)

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION RANGE IN ECOMM









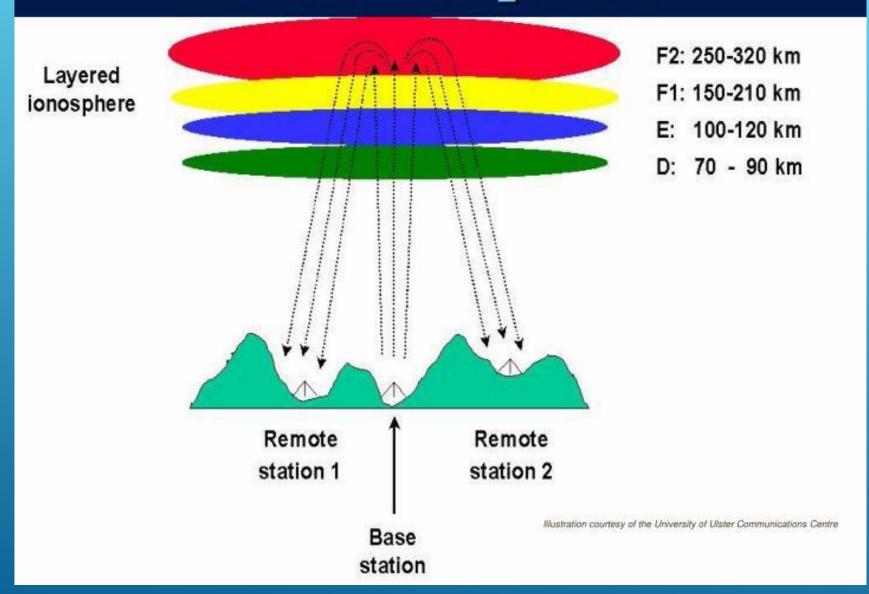


- At some critical angle most of the radio power will penetrate the ionization layer and travel in to space. (Most but not all)
- Some of the energy will be reflected back to earth and this is often referred to as back scatter.
- It is just like looking at a piece of glass. You can often see a weak reflection of your self in the glass and this is exactly the same phenomena that is being utilized in NVIS

RAY 5



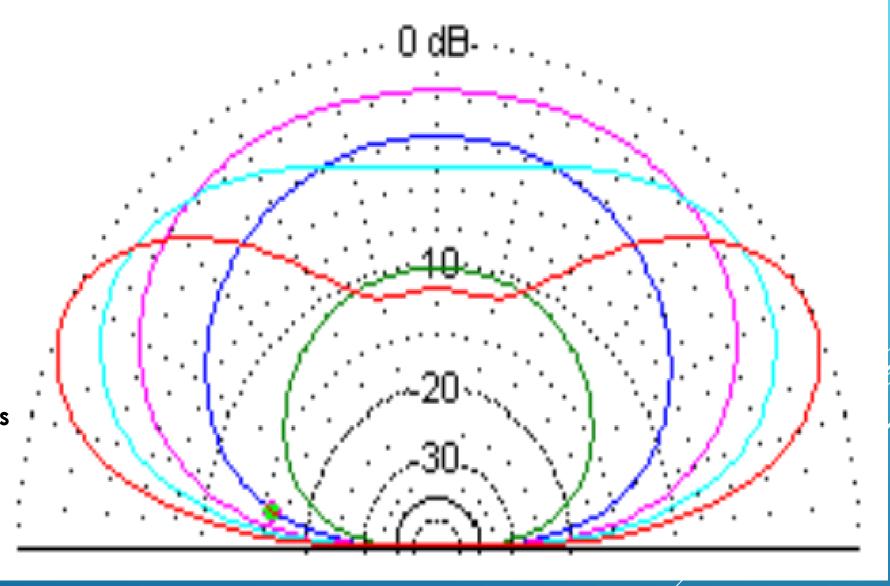
The Ionosphere





DIPOLE_0.03
DIPOLE_0.25
DIPOLE_0.37
DIPOLE_0.5

As the dipole gets closer to the ground most of the energy is directed at high angles





- Dependent on refraction critical frequency, ionization and angle
- Some back scatter signal even if most penetrates the layer
- Ground wave limited based on terrain
- RF radiated power verse angle from the horizon based on height
- SWR band width and dip affected by soil, trees, and buildings in near proximity (with in 40 meters)

CONCEPT REVIEW

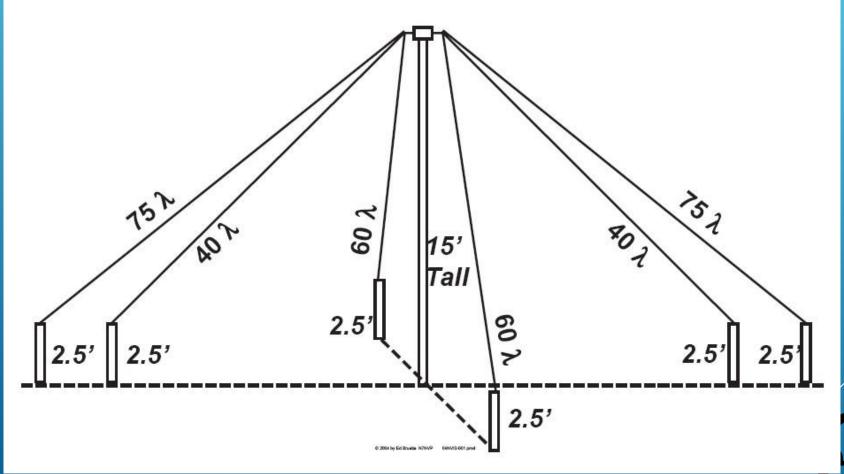


- Great design by W6QJI, N7NVP
- > 80 meters, 60 meters, and 40 meters (all ECOMM frequencies)
- Some directionality as a cross between dipole and inverted V
- Mostly omni directional
- Very good SWR band width and tuning dip at key points in band
- > A single person can erect the antenna in about 15 minutes
- Most of the time untangling the wire ends

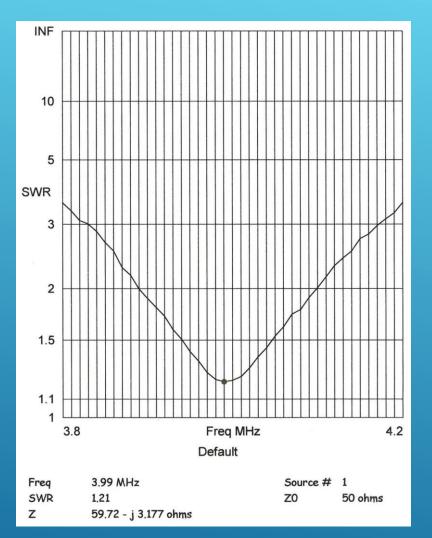
PRACTICAL 3 BAND NVIS

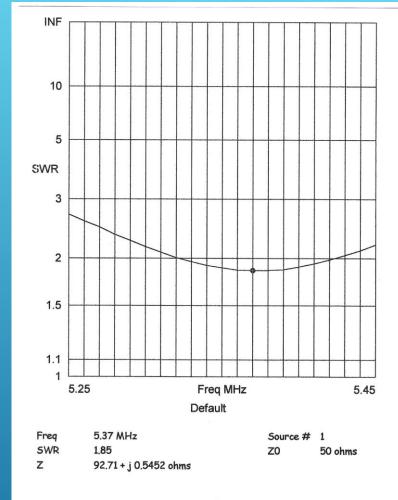


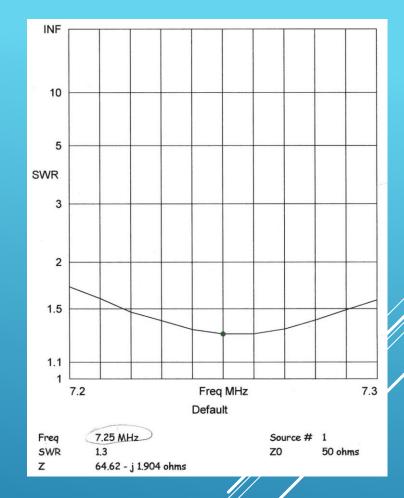
NVIS Tri-Band Antenna for 75, 60, & 40 Meters. Side View













Item	Quantity	Cost
Wire any gauge stranded 10AWG- 18AWG 2 pieces 68 ft, 2 pieces 50 ft, 2 pieces 37 ft	300 ft	\$40.00
2 inch PVC pipe 10 ft lengths	2	\$36.00
1 inch PVC pipe 18 inches	6	\$8.00
Stakes 24 inch ½ inch diameter	7	\$35.00
PL259	1	\$1.50
Insulated cord 4 ft	6	\$8.00
Coax 50 ft	1	\$35.00
Ring lugs	2	\$0.10
Splice	1	\$0.20
Total		\$163.80



- Cutting the wire
- Cutting 7.5 ft 2 inch dia pipe
- ➤ Cutting 30 inch long 1 inch dia pipe
- Coupling the two 7.5 feet vertical support
- Cut notch in bottom of vertical support
- ➤ Building the pl239 connection
- Wire end supports

BUILDING THE ANTENNA





SEASPAC



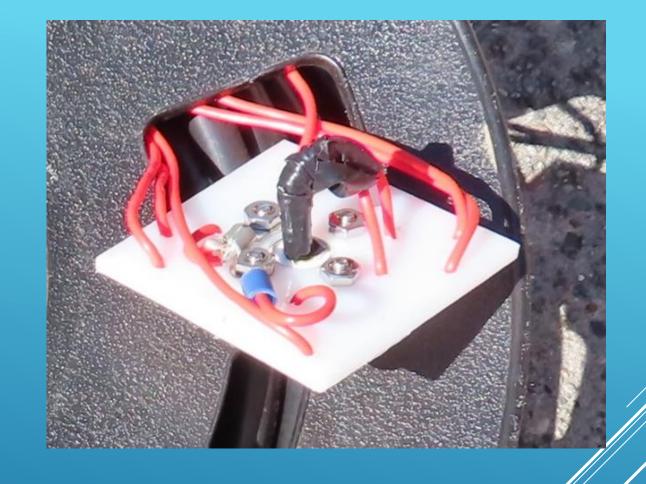




WIRE MANAGEMENT







WIRE CONNECTIONS







VERTICAL SUPPORT







WIRE END SUPPORTS





ADJUSTABLE WIRE END CORD





DEPLOYED ANTENNA



- Cut the wire long so it could be tuned up
- Had to tune the individual bands by trimming the ends
- When set up at new location the SWR curves shifted a small amount
- The radio built in tuner was more than able to tune into the shifted SWR
- Made contacts on all three bands while field deployed

NOTHING WORKS PERFECT FIRST TIME



- <u>nvis_antenna_tri-band_web_ver.ppt (live.com)</u>
- NVIS (dxengineering.com)

ADDITIONAL LINKS



- Pretty effective on all three bands
- Simple build methods
- Easy for one person to put up
- Will vary based on location conditions
- ➤ Moderate cost \$170.00
- Stores in small space and transports using luggage rack, truck or van
- No special tools required to build

SUMMARY

