



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE • DEFENCE RESEARCH BOARD  
DEFENCE RESEARCH TELECOMMUNICATIONS ESTABLISHMENT

4  
OTTAWA/ONTARIO

22 January, 1965.

Dr. G. Reber,  
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial  
Research Organization,  
Tasmanian Regional Laboratory,  
"Stowell", Stowell Avenue,  
Hobart, Tasmania,  
Australia.

Dear Dr. Reber:

Enclosed please find  $f_x F_2$  vs. orbit time (and latitude and longitude) for the periods in which you were interested. The error bars should be self-explanatory. Near the hole there is often a possibility of two different interpretations, depending upon the reflection trace chosen; in this case, the error bars apply only to the trace chosen, and are not intended to include the frequency of any other possible interpretation.

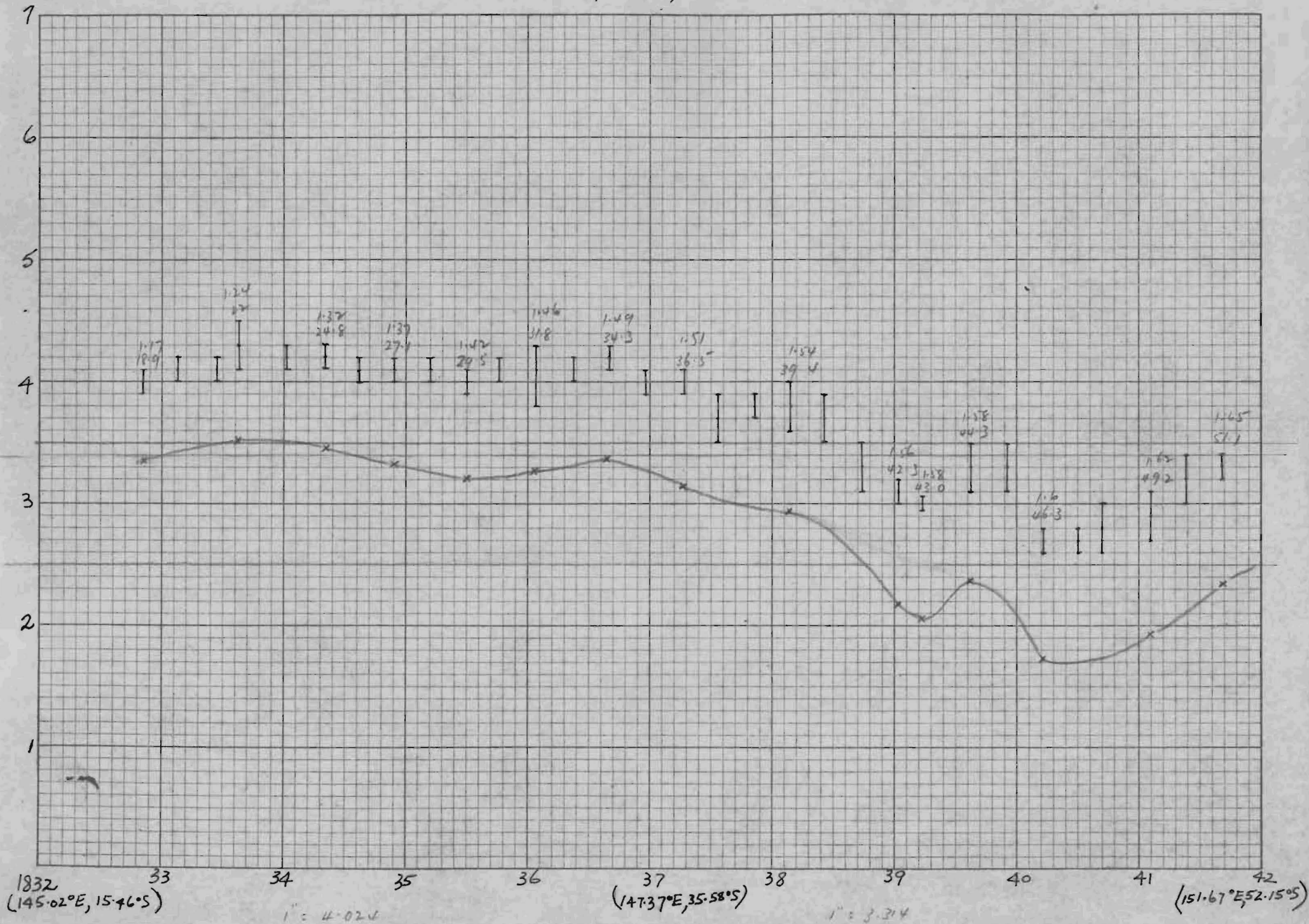
I shall look forward to hearing of the results which you obtain.

Yours truly,

G.L. Nelms

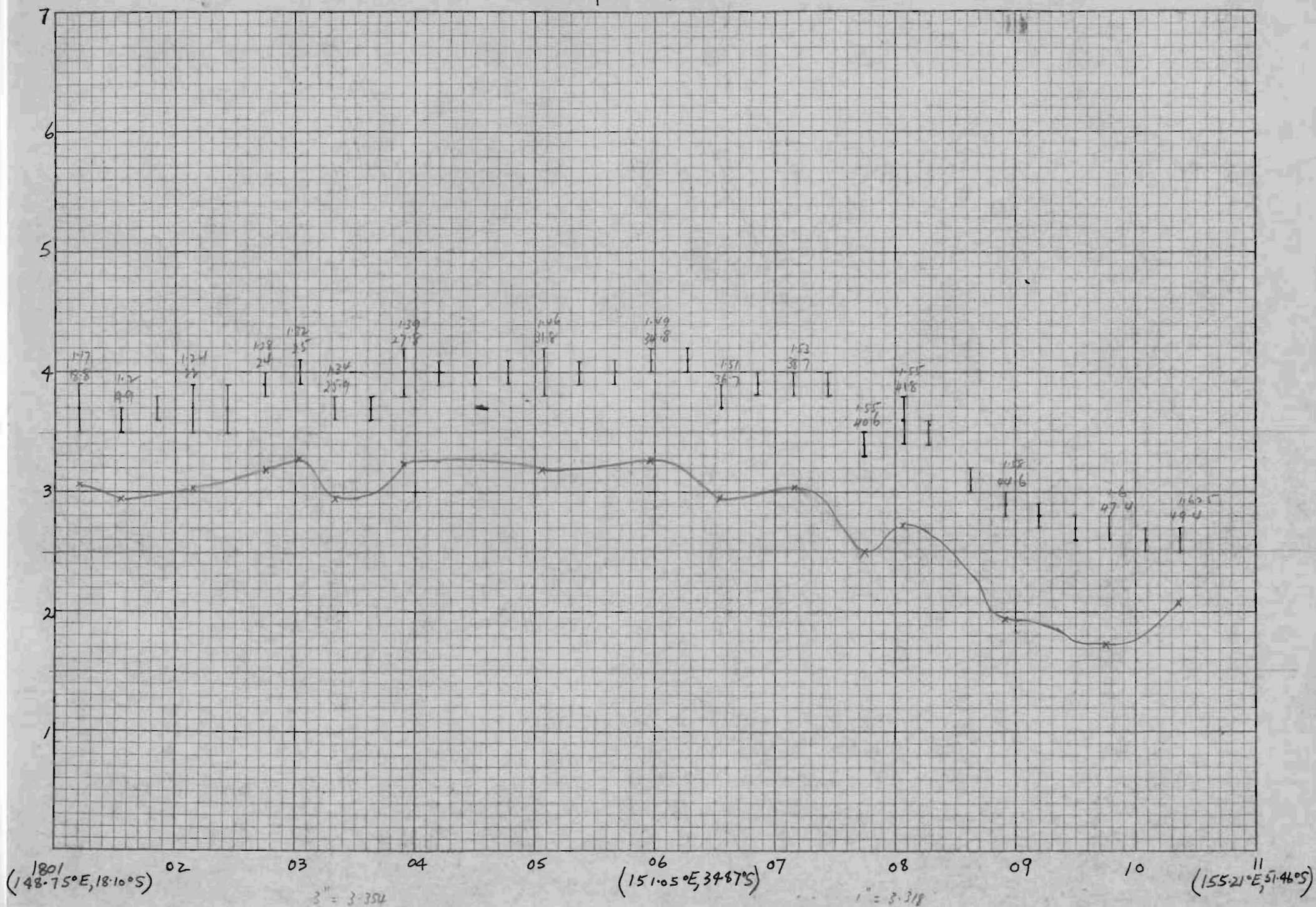
$$f_0^2 = f_{rc}^2 - f_c^2 f_{rt}^2$$

Woomera  
 Day 048, 1963 · fx F2



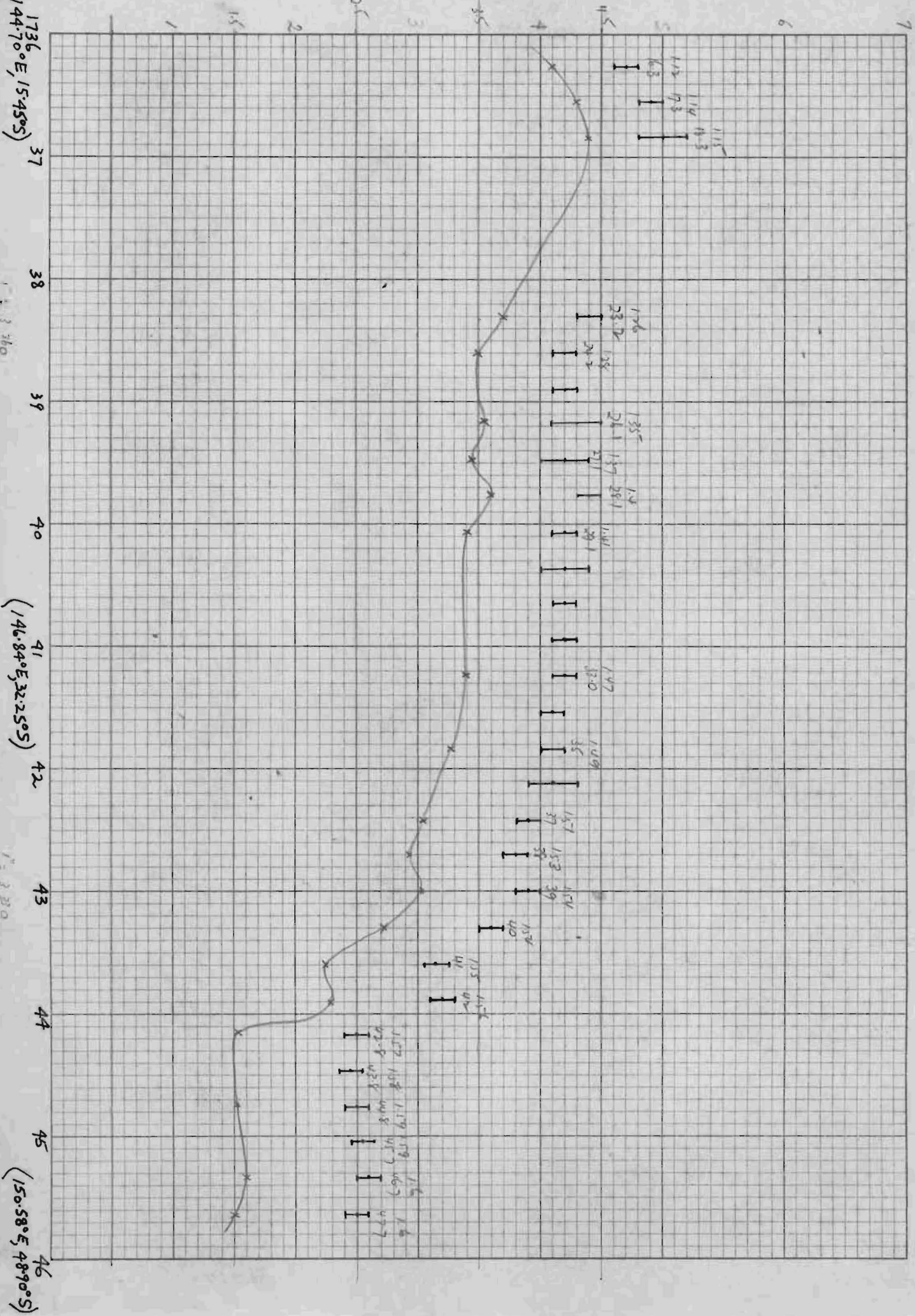
Woomera  
 Day 050, 1963

.fxF2



Woomera 1963  
 Day 055

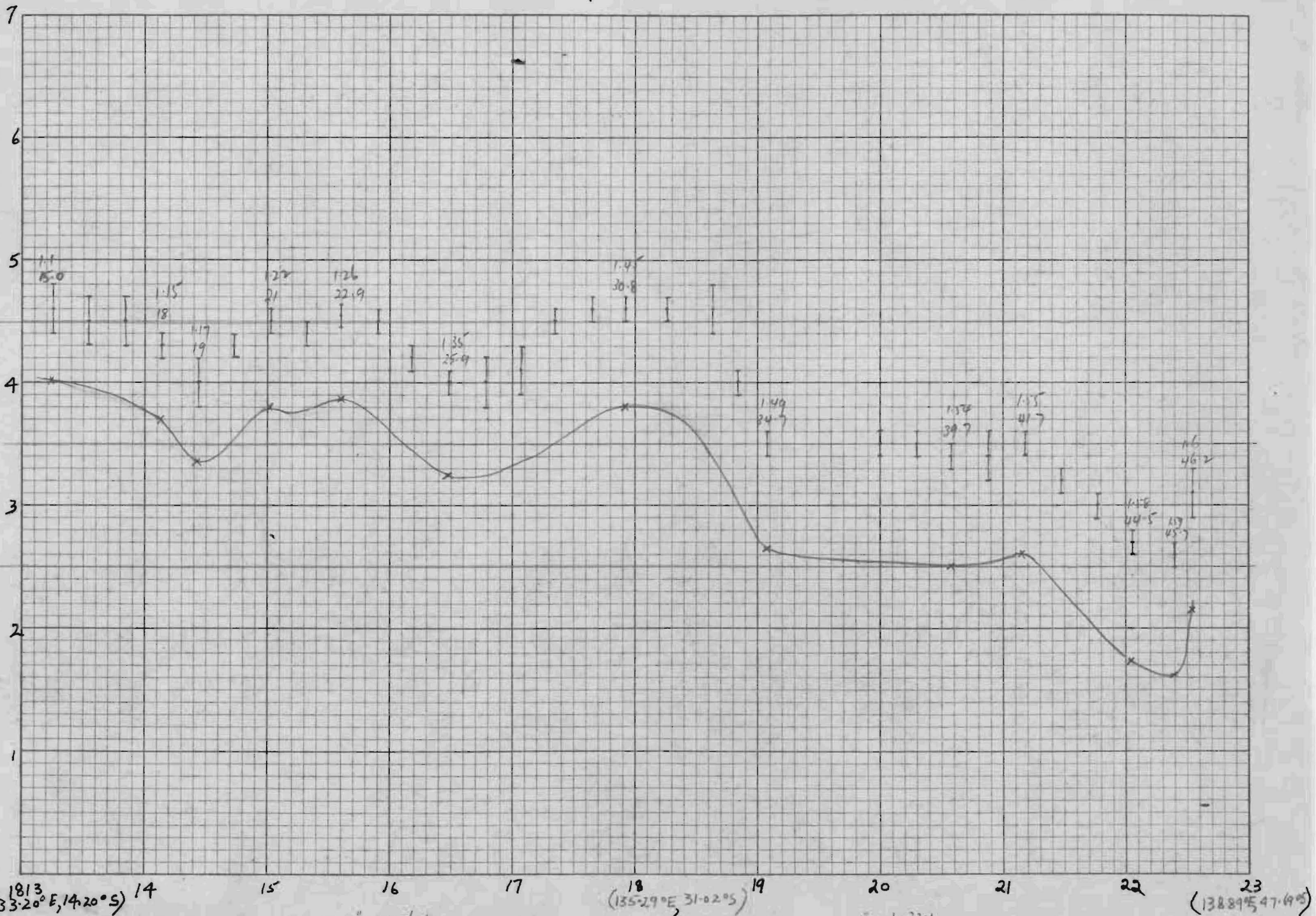
.PXF2



1736 (144.70°E, 15.45°S) 37  
 38  
 39  
 40  
 41 (146.84°E, 32.25°S)  
 42  
 43  
 44  
 45  
 46 (150.58°E, 48.90°S)

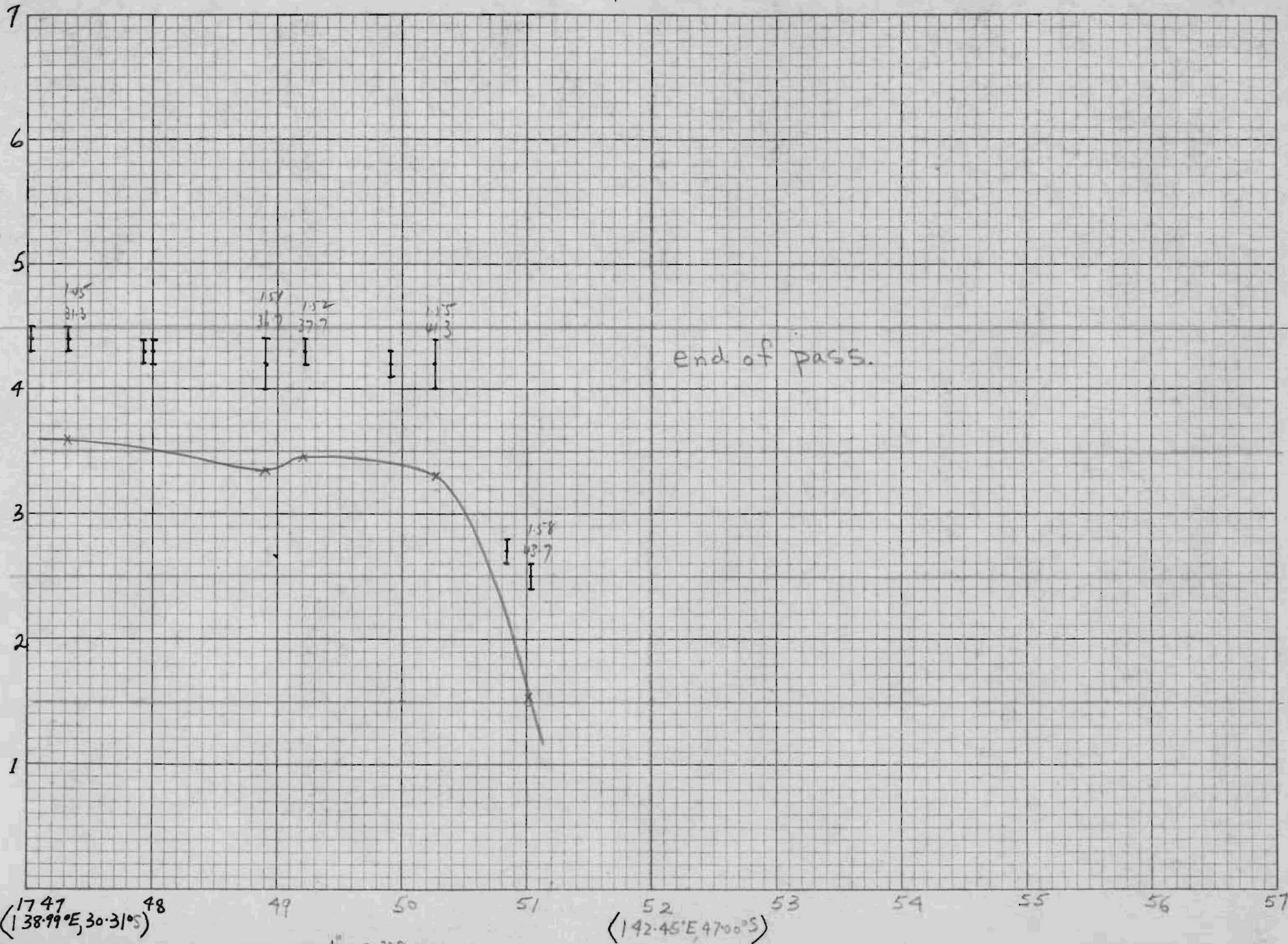
Woomera  
 Day 056 1963

$\cdot f \times F_2$



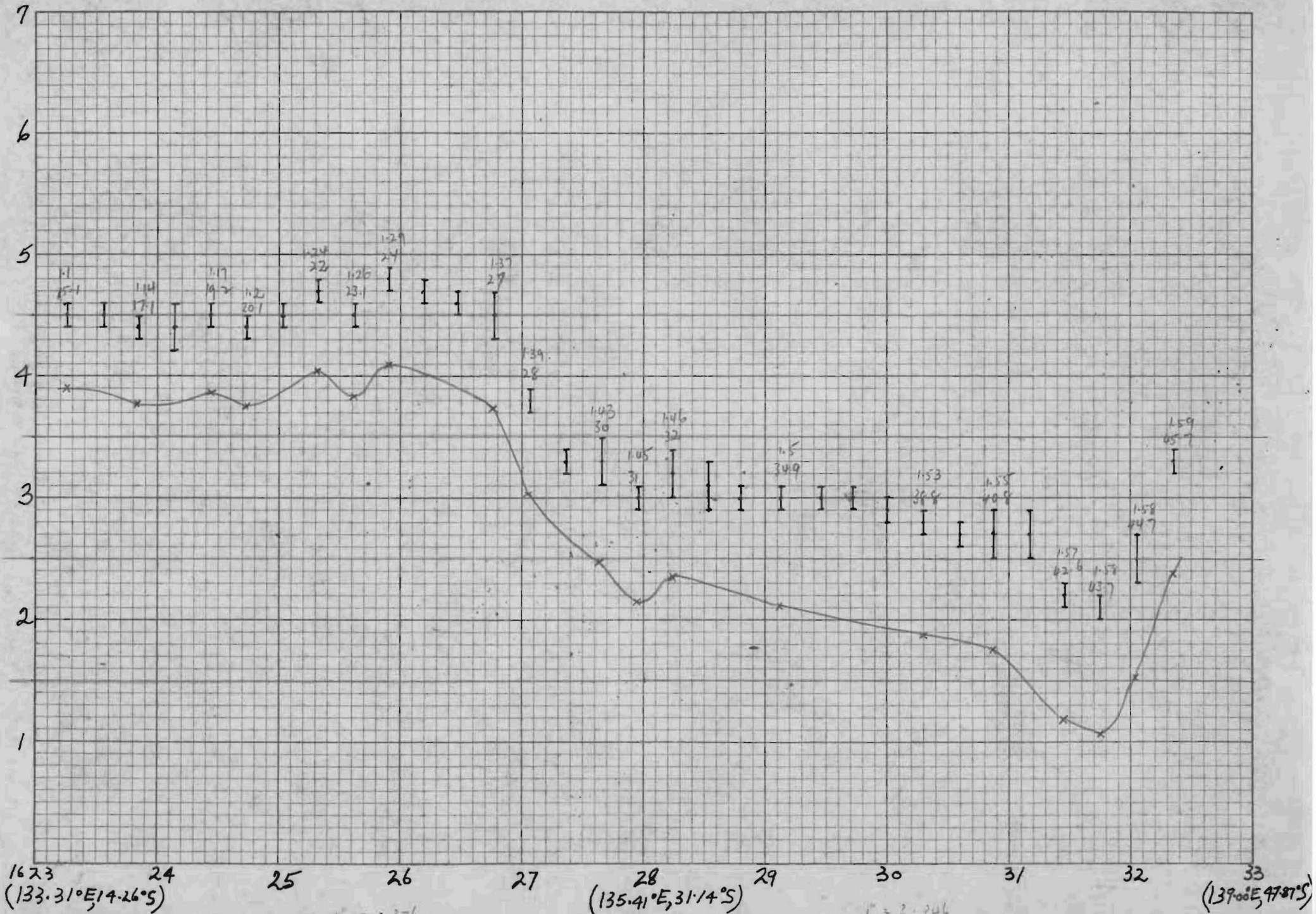
Woomera  
Day 058 1963

f x F2



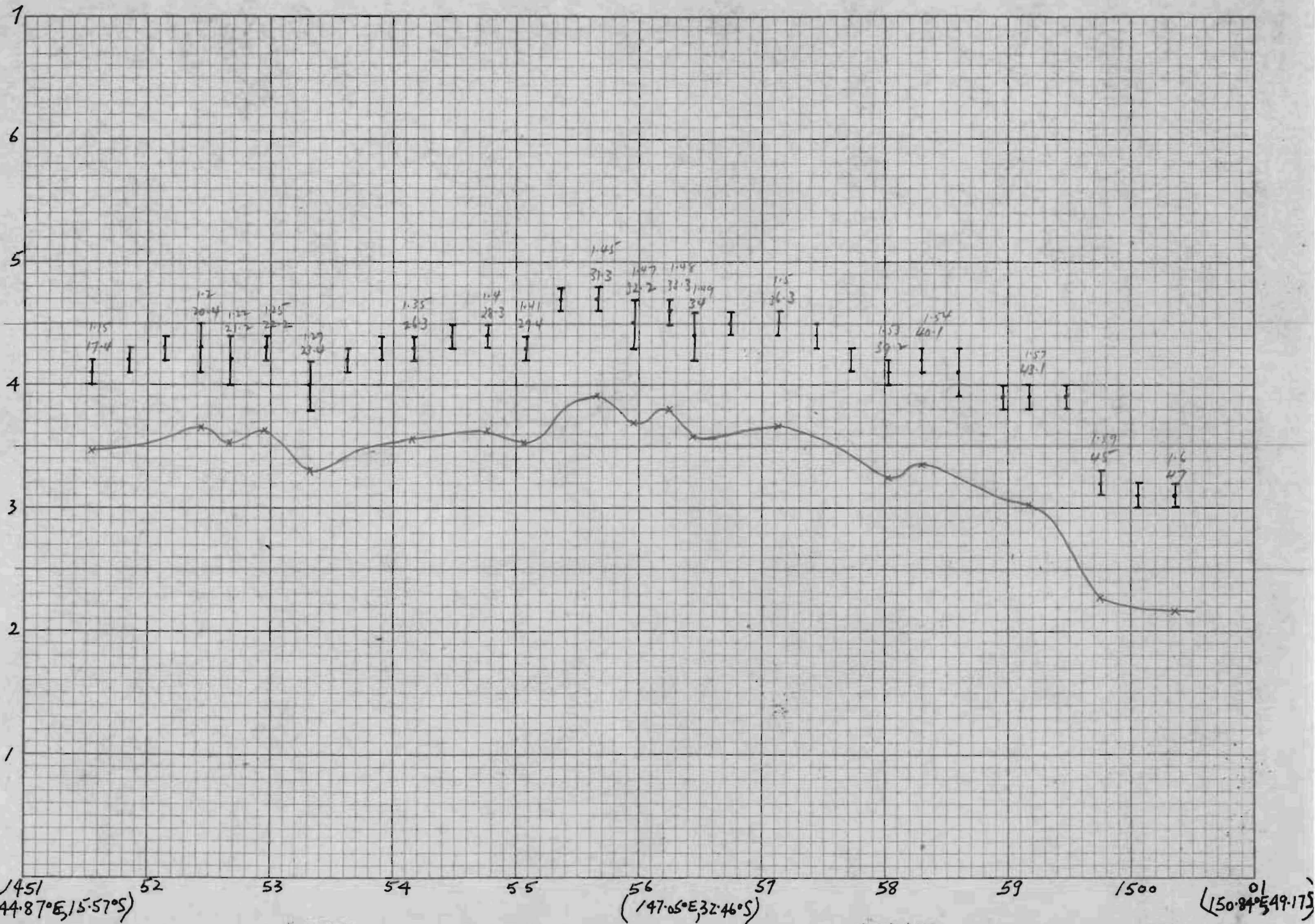
Woomera  
 Day 070 1963

f<sub>x</sub>F<sub>2</sub>



Woomera  
 Day 076, 1963

.fxF2

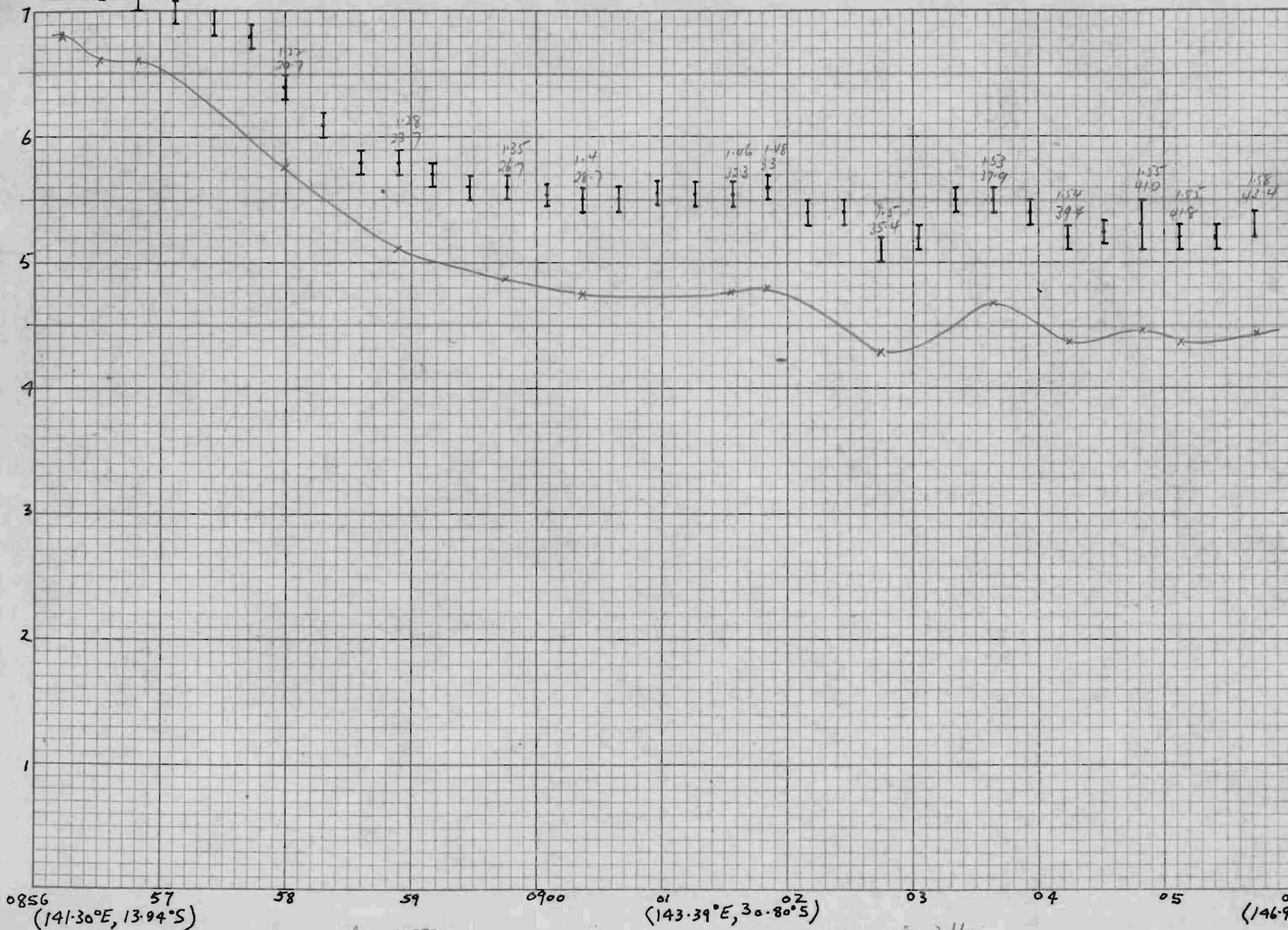


1 = 3.378

1 = 3.302

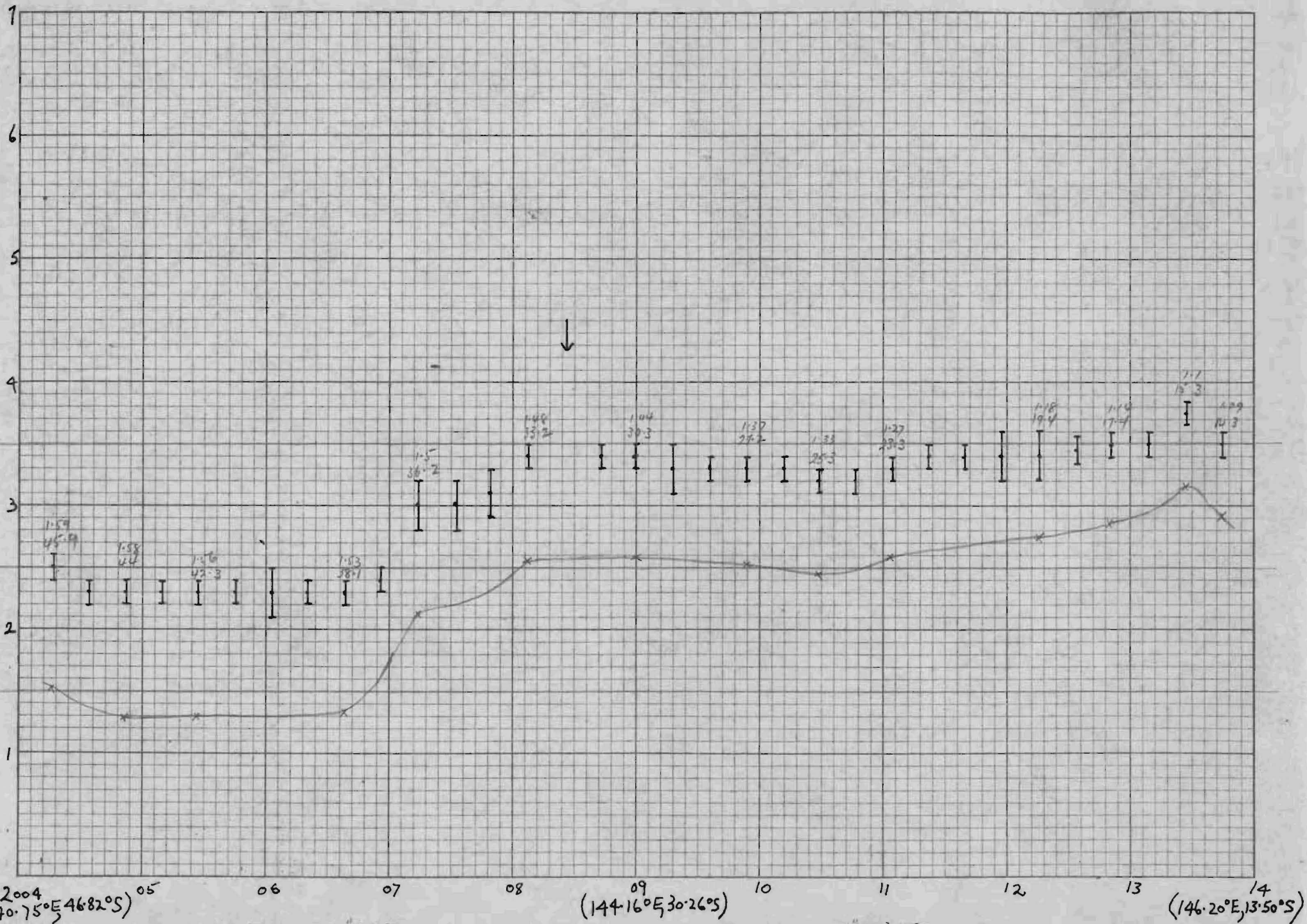


Woomera  
 Day 123, 1963 - fx F2



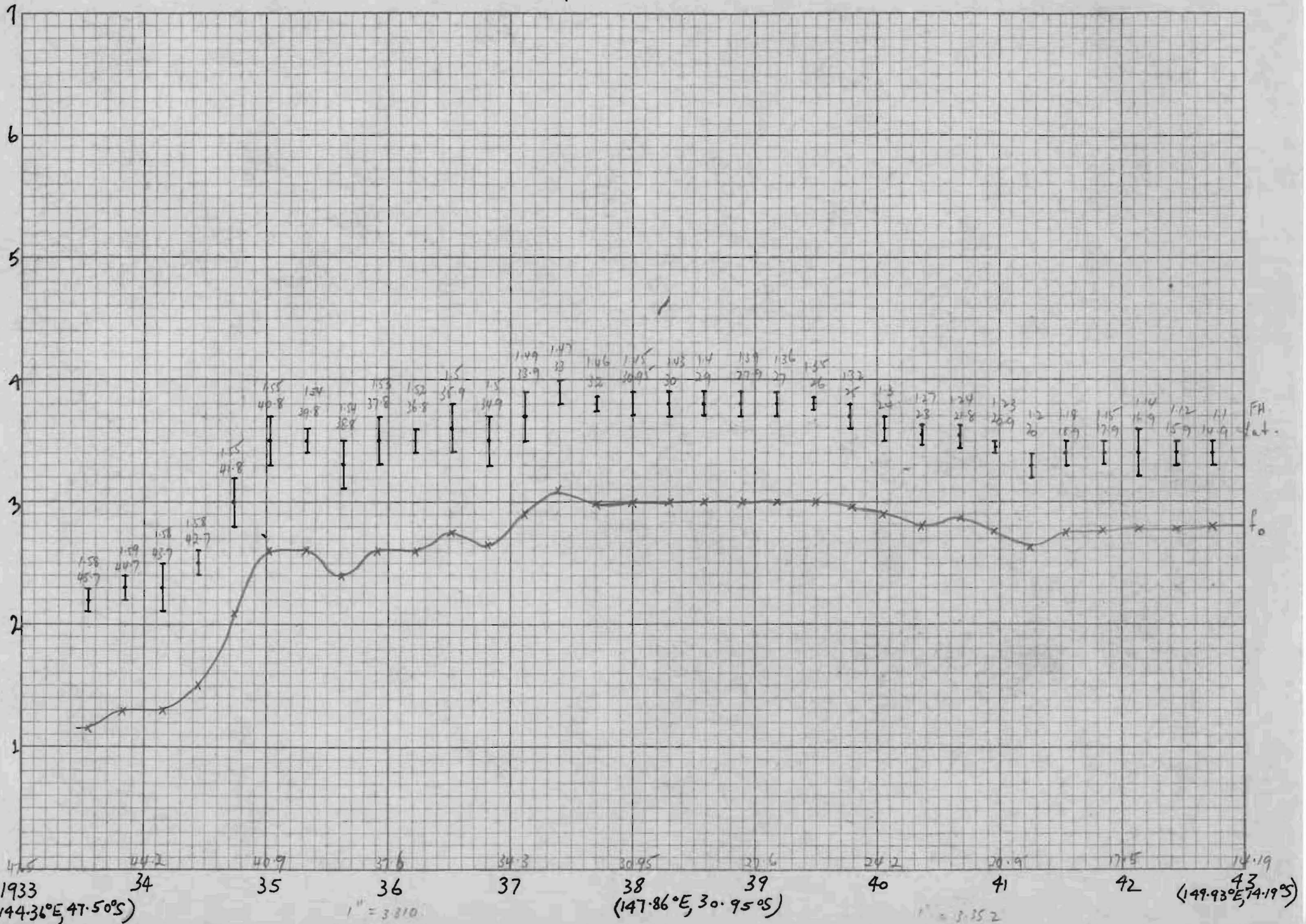
Woomera  
 Day 123, 1963

$\cdot f \times F_2$



Woomera  
 Day 125, 1963

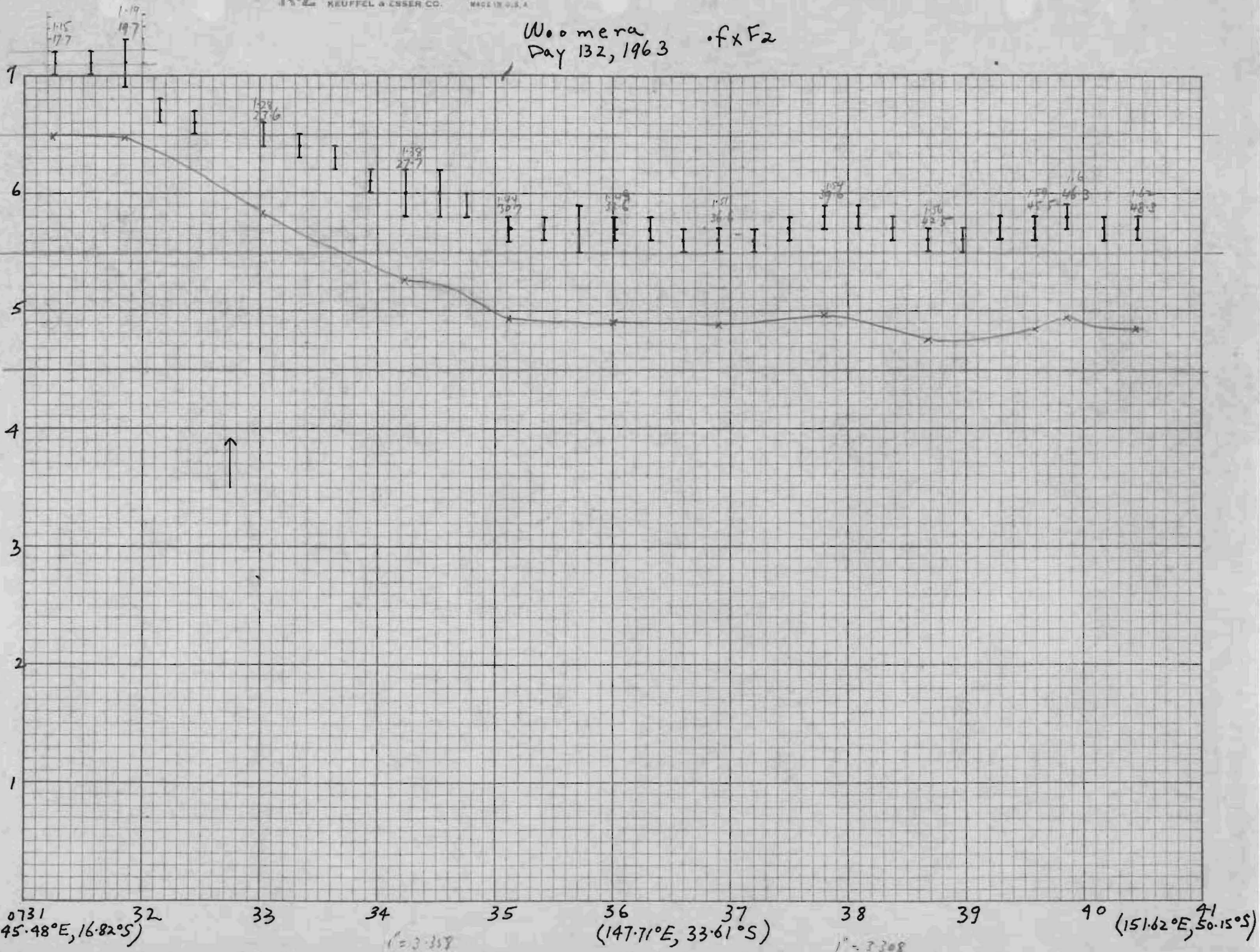
·fxF2



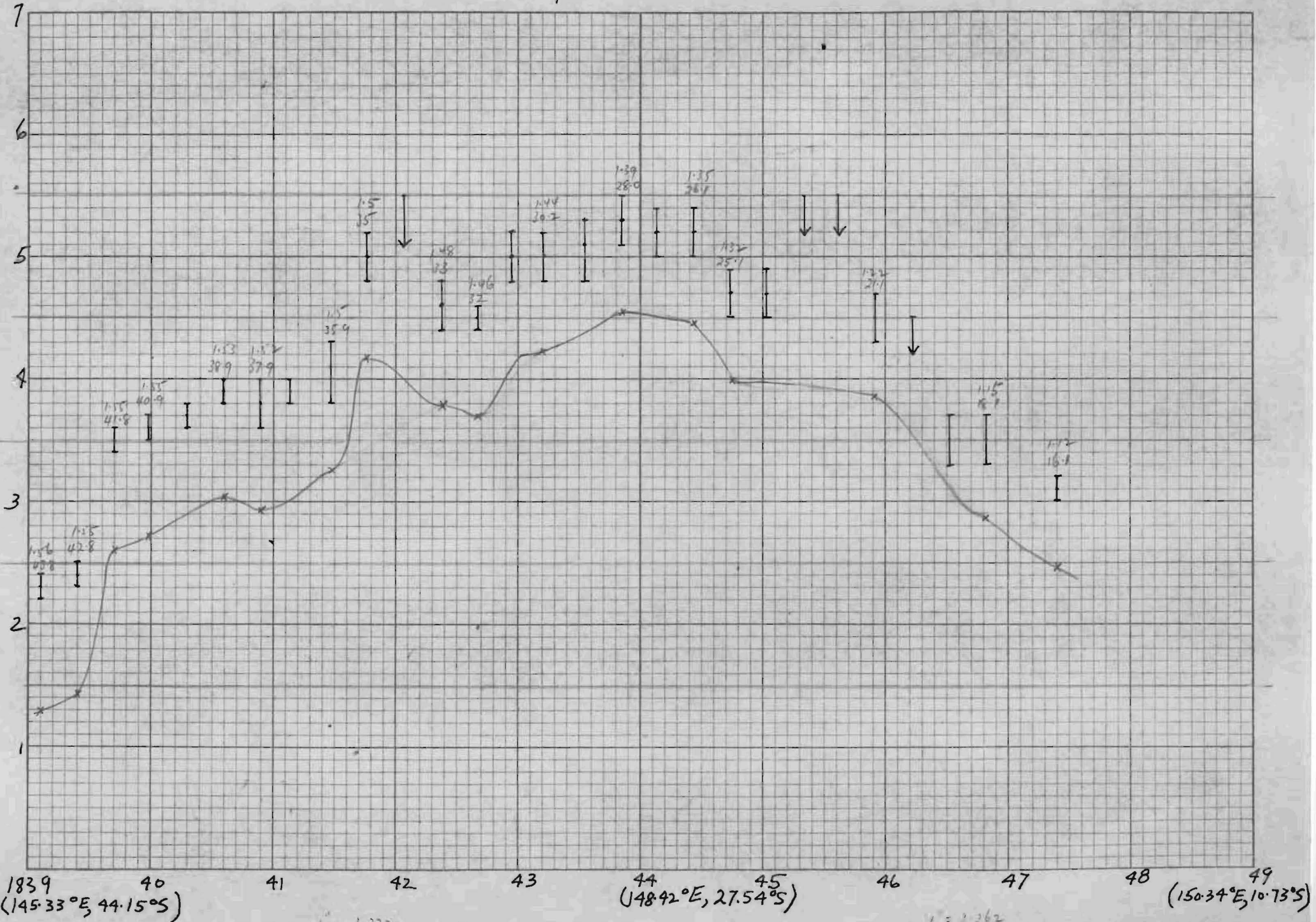
Woomera ·fxFz  
Day 130, 1963



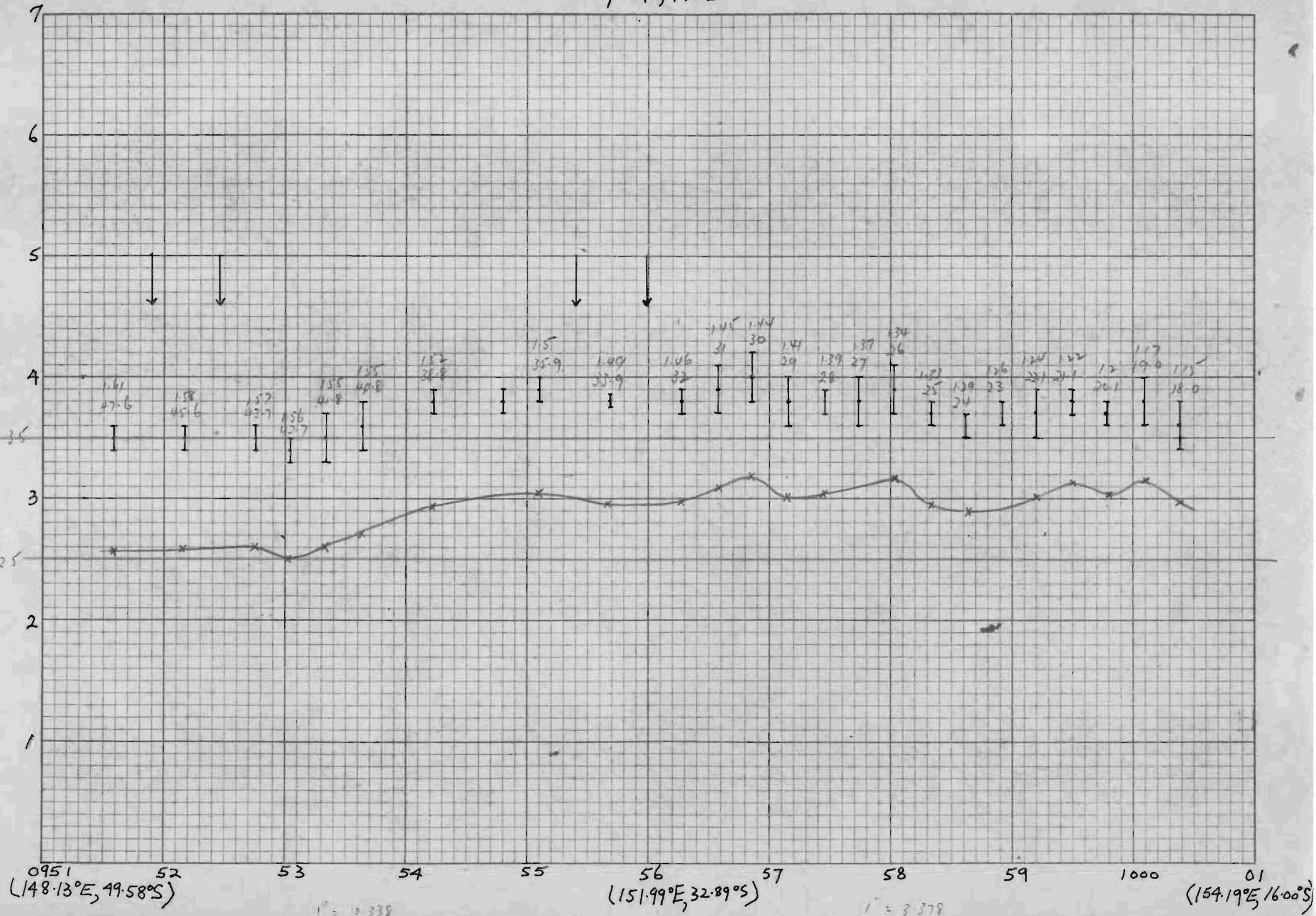
Woomera  
 Day 132, 1963  $\cdot f \times F_2$



Woomera  
 Day 132, 1963 · f x F2



Woomera  
 Day 197, 1963 ·fxF2



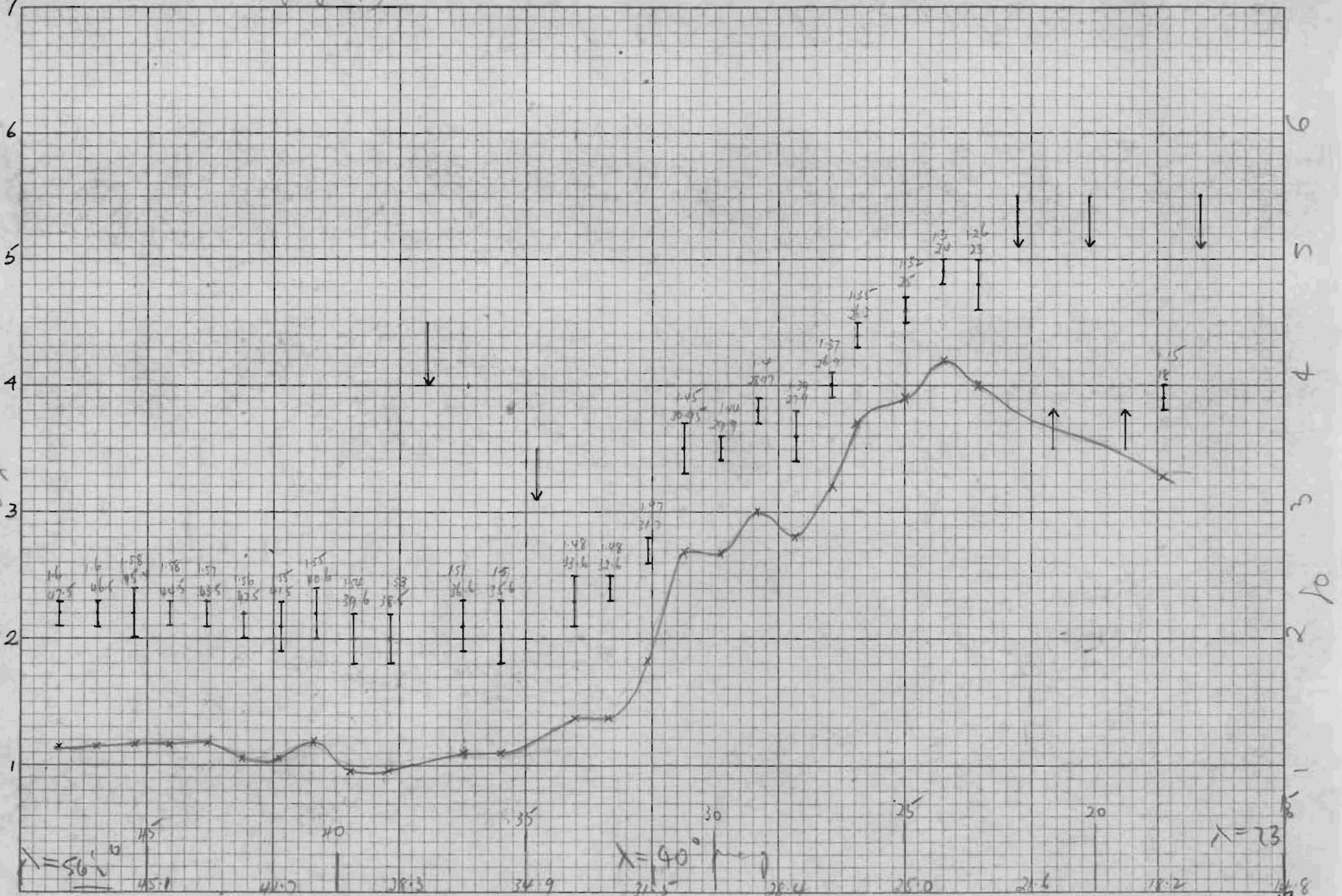
$f_H = 1.5$

K&E 10 X 10 TO THE INCH 359-5  
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.

$f_0 = \int_{f_H}^{\infty} f(x) dx / H$   
4-2x15 19 June  
 $f_0 = 1$

$f_0 = \int_{f_H}^{\infty} f(x) dx / H$

Woomera  
Day 170, 1963 • f x F2



1409  
(136.86°E, 48.48°S)

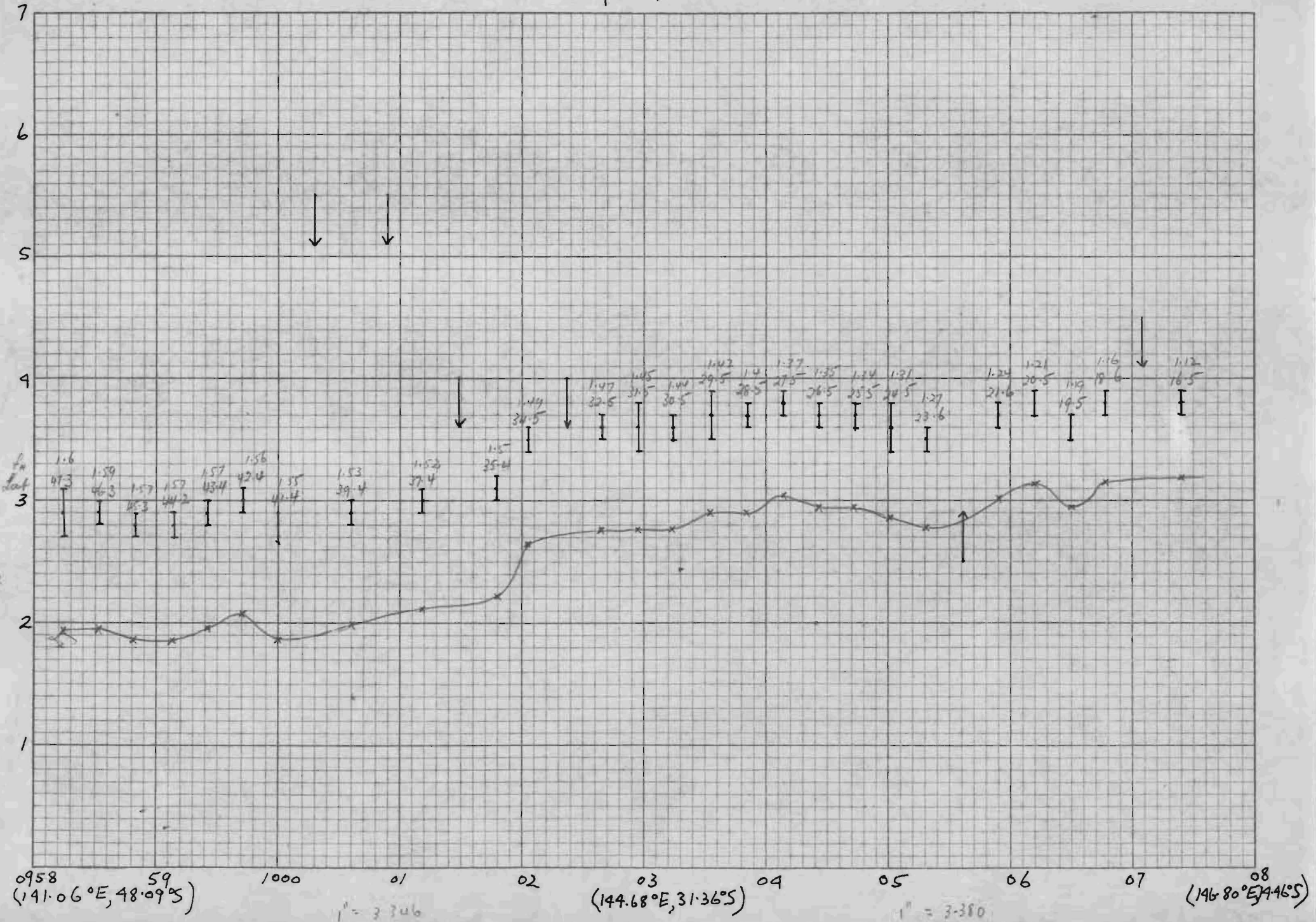
$f^o = 3.336$

$\lambda = 40^\circ$   
(140.53°E, 31.80°S)

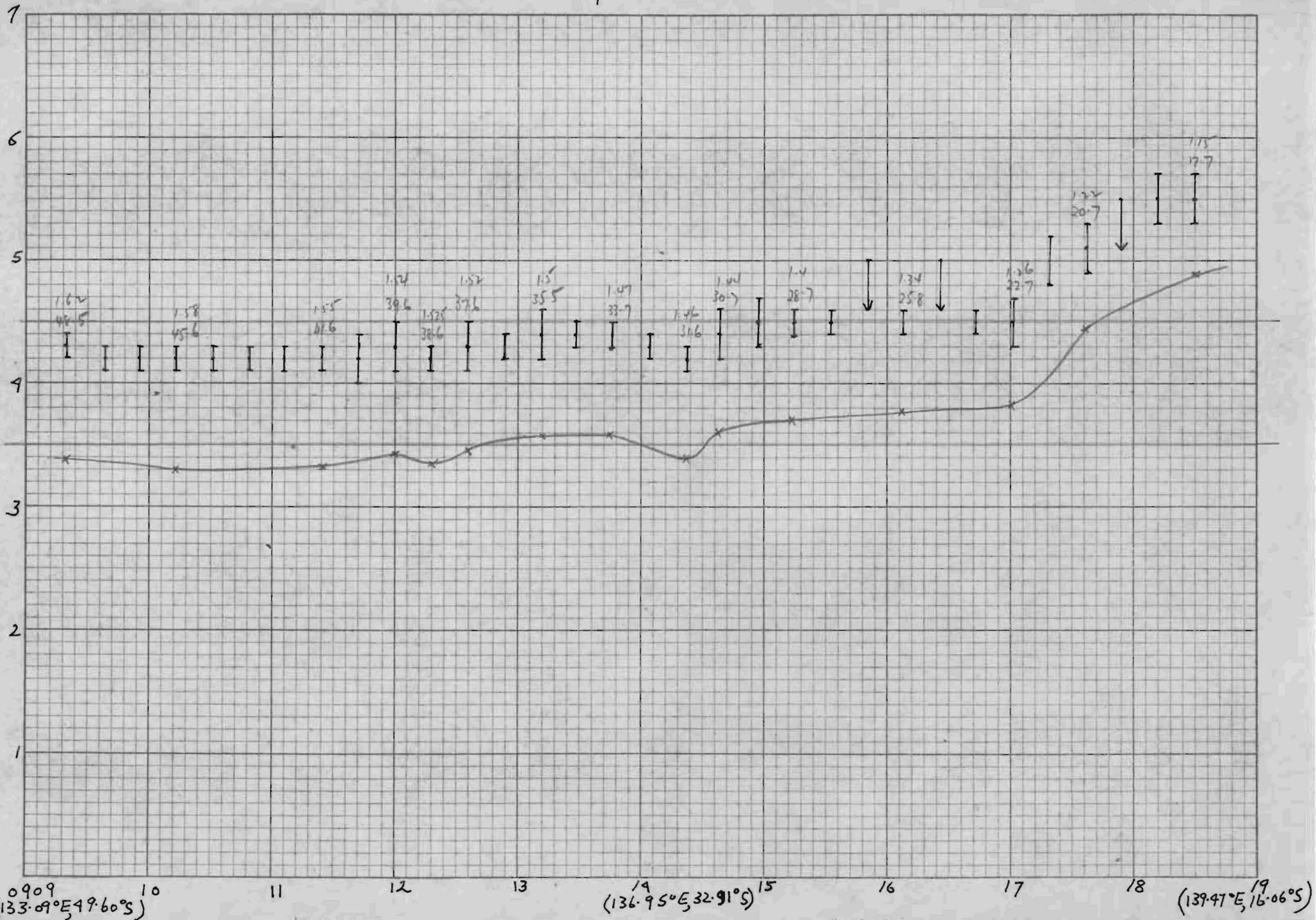
$\lambda = 23$   
(142.68°E, 14.91°S)



Woomera  
 Day 200, 1963 ·fx F2



Woomera  
 Day 210, 1963 ·fx F2



0909  
 (133.09°E, 19.60°S)

11

12

13

14  
 (136.95°E, 32.91°S)

15

16

17

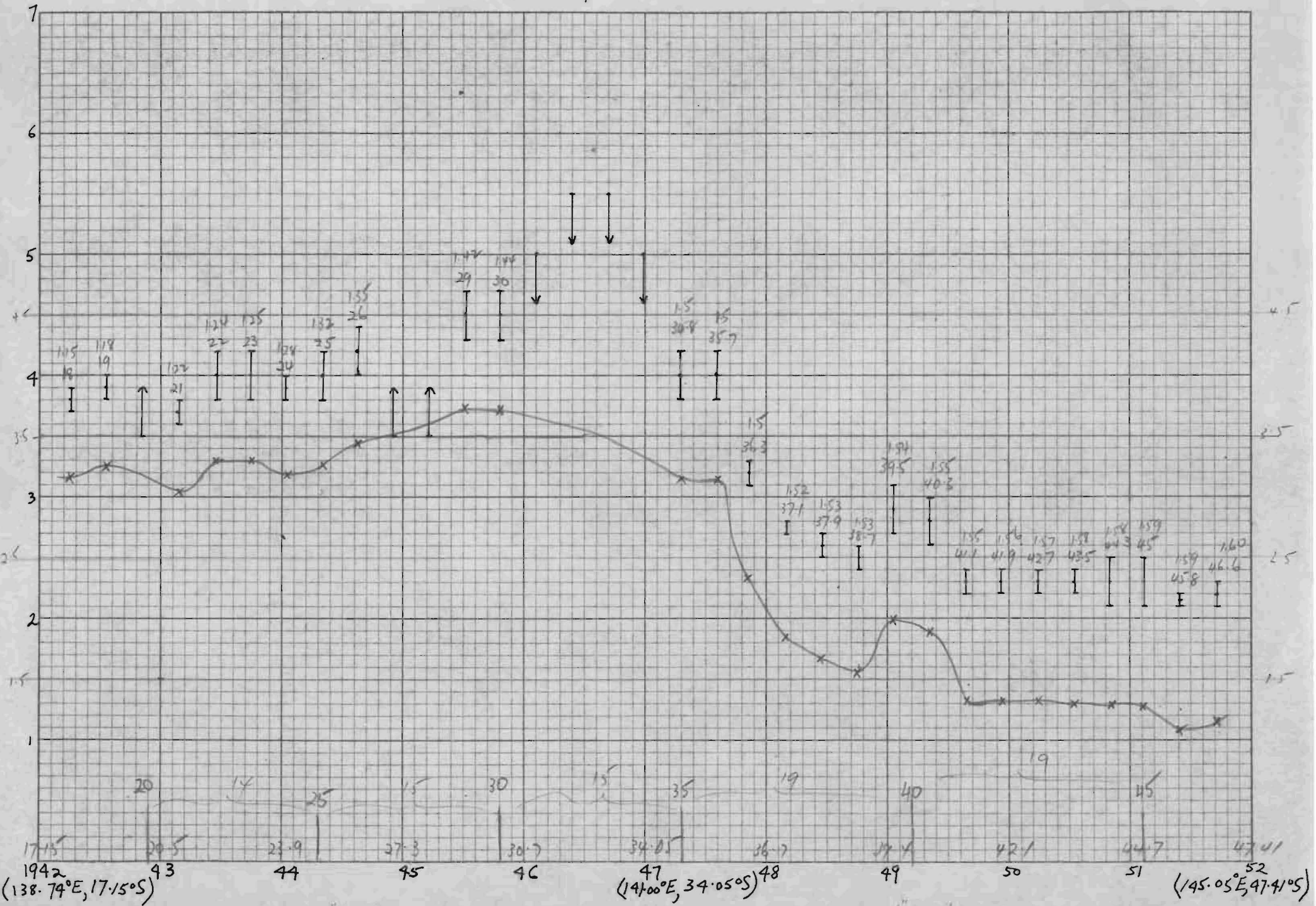
18

19  
 (139.47°E, 16.06°S)

1" = 3338

1" = 3370

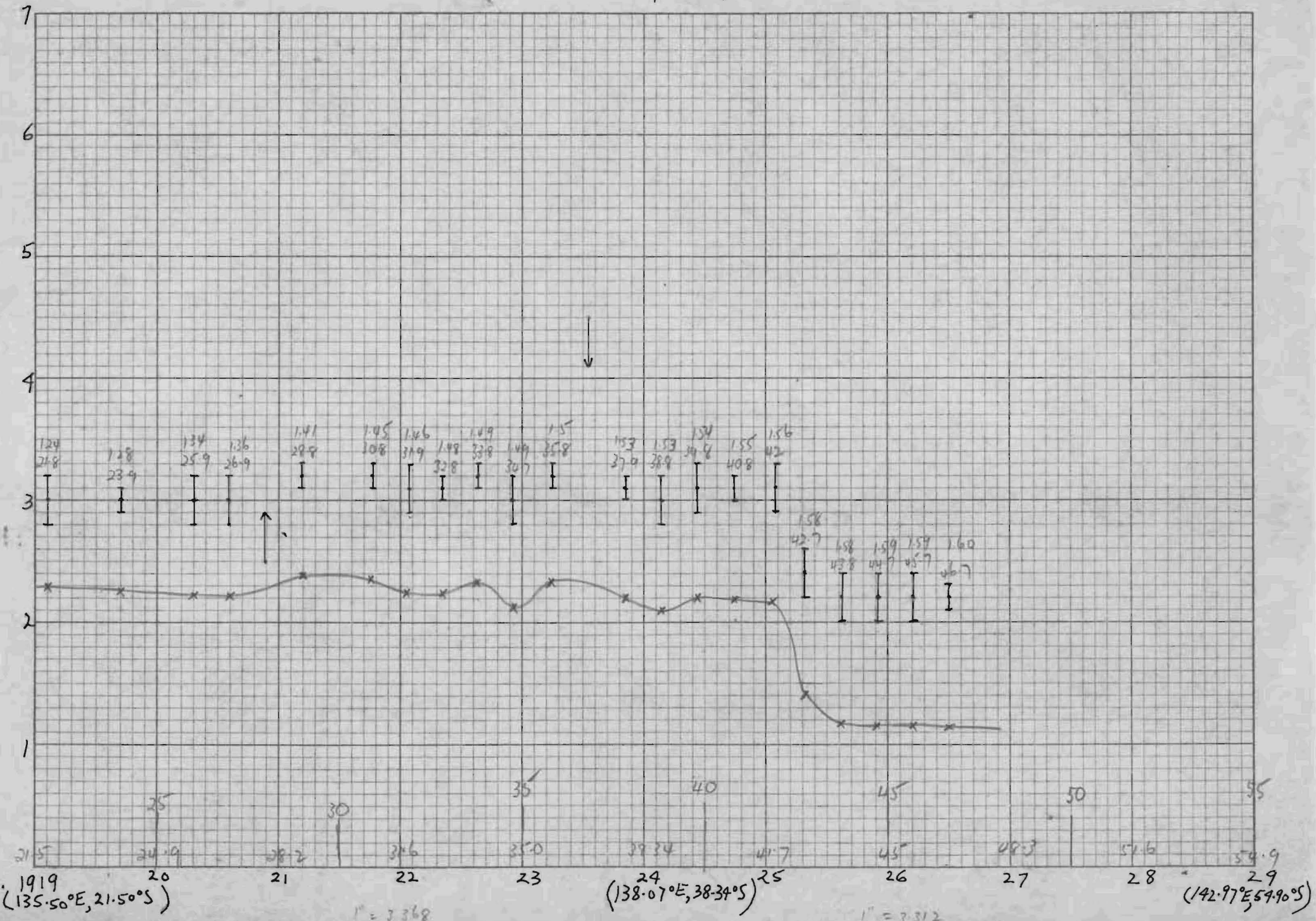
Woomera  
 Day 225, 1963 fx F2



1" = 3.380

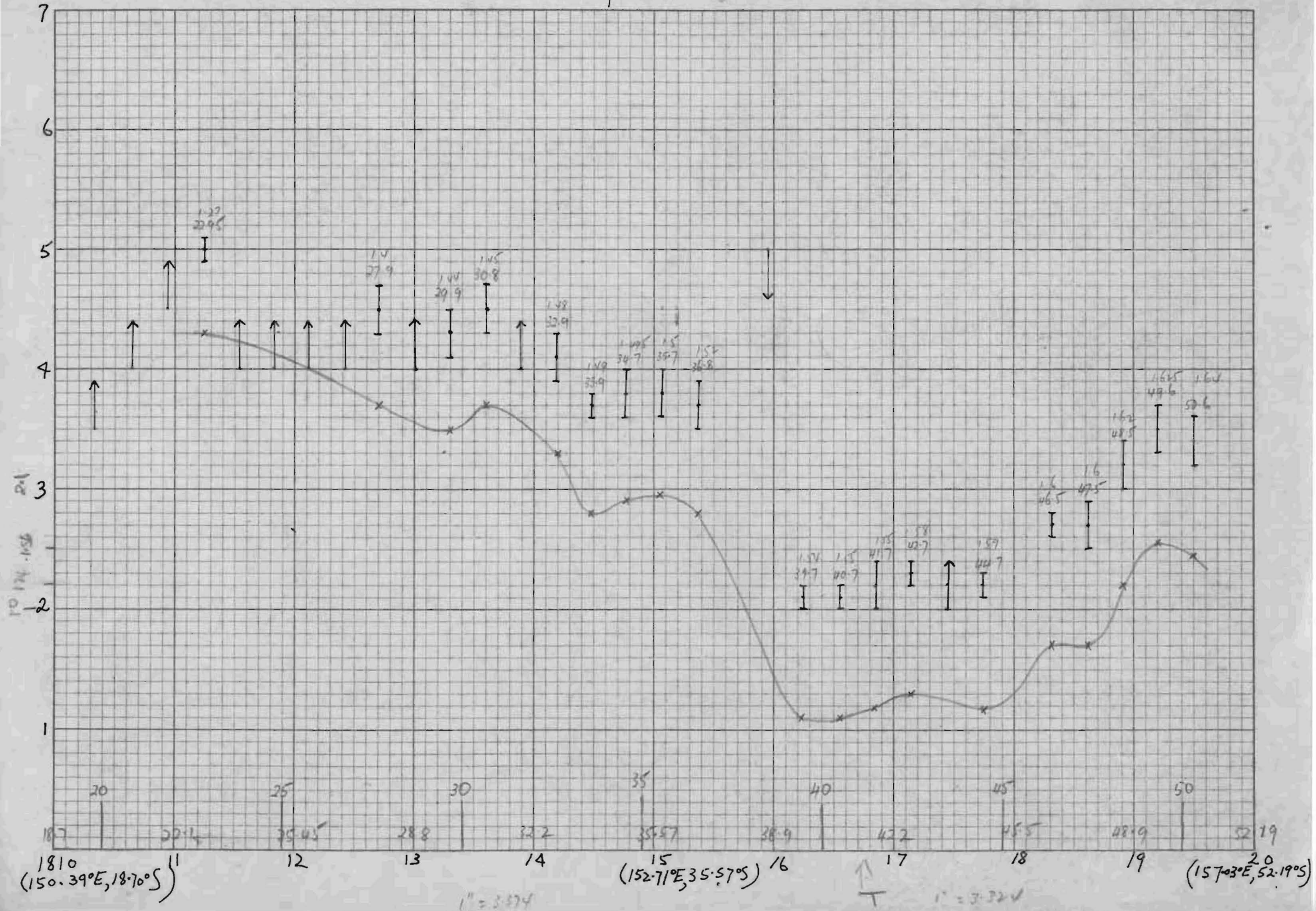
1" = 2.672

Woomera  
 Day 230, 1963 • fx F2

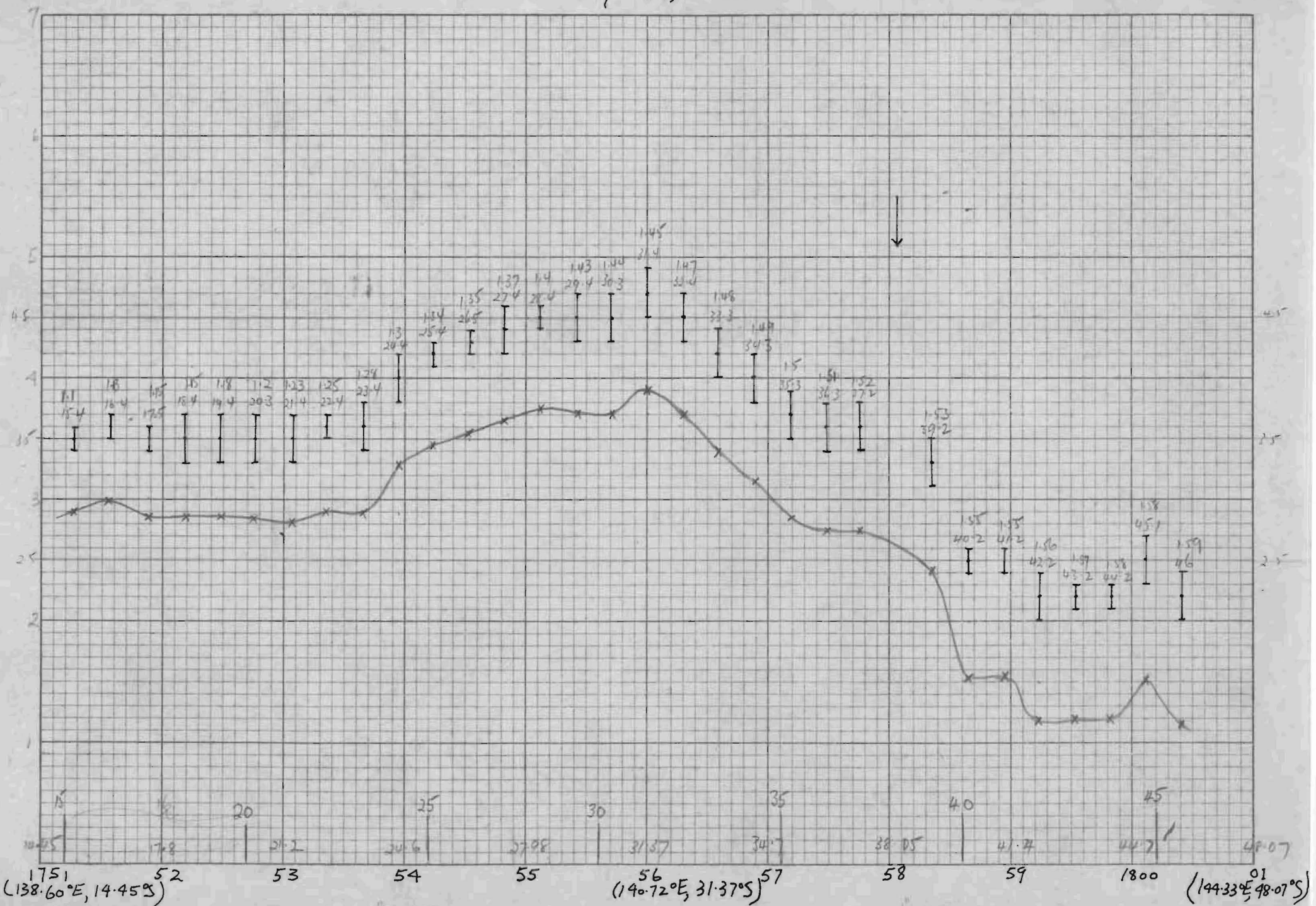


Woomera  
Day 231, 1963 · f × F2

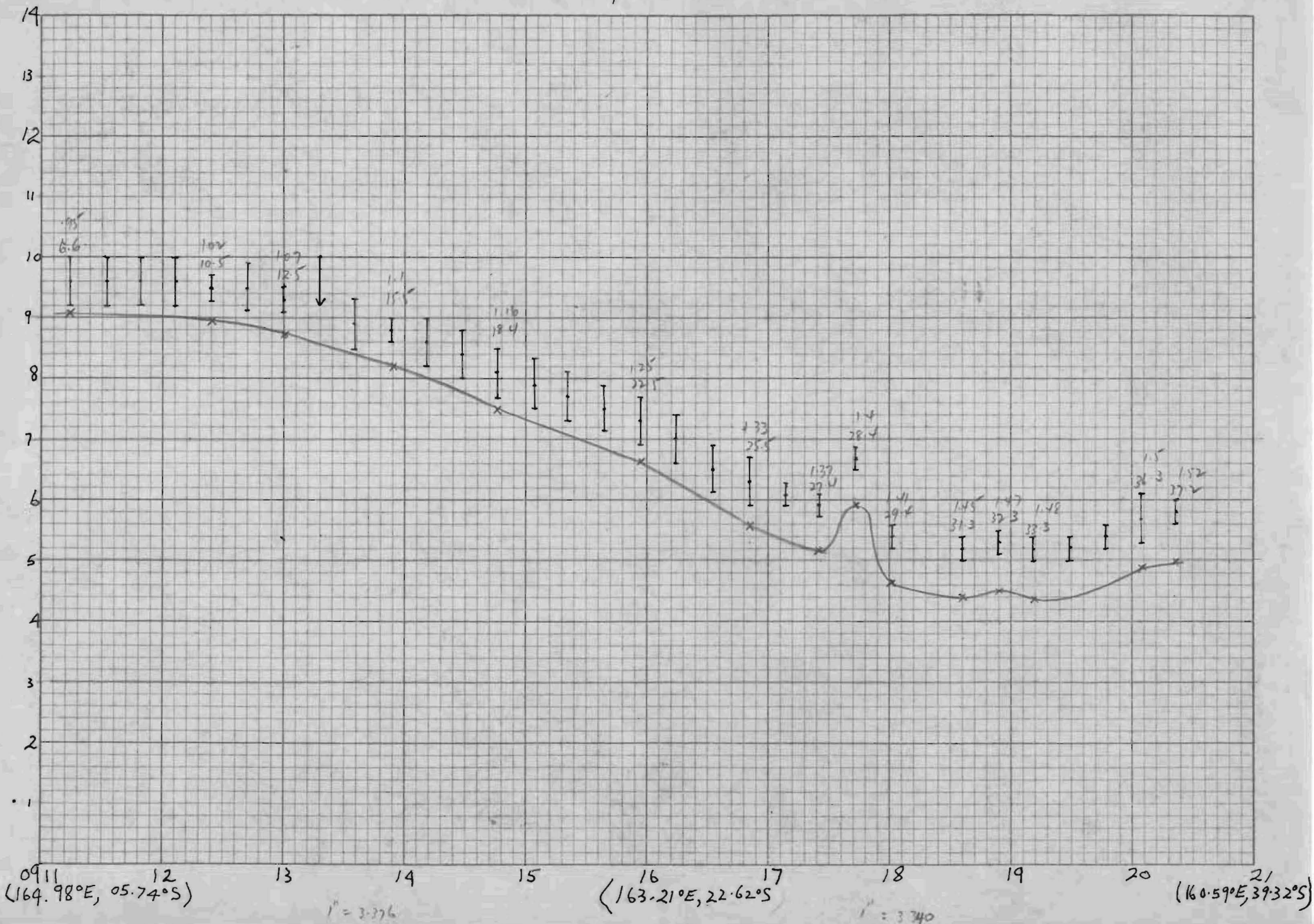
19 Aug



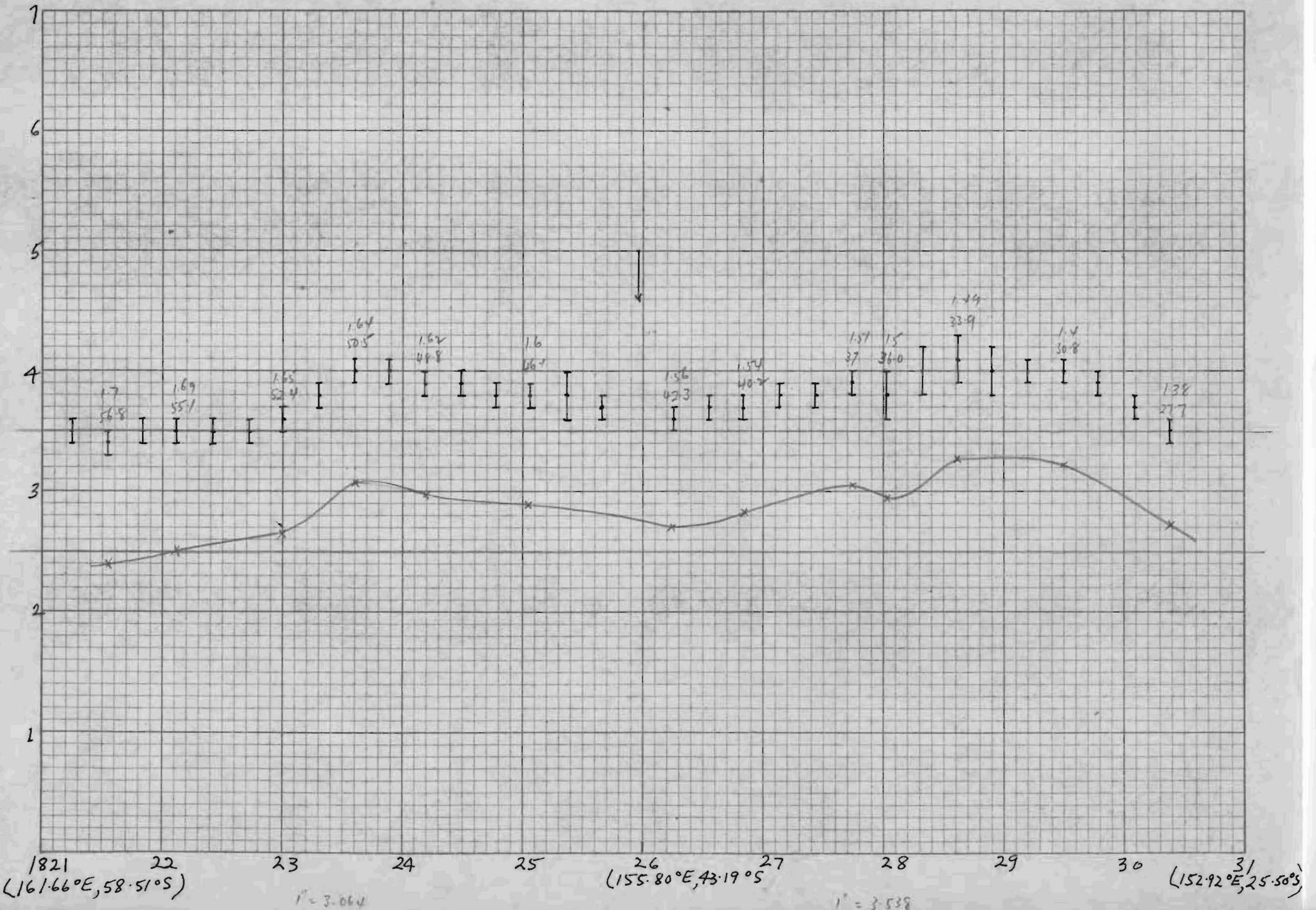
Woomera  
Day 239, 1963 ·fx F2



Woomera  
 Day 307, 1963 · F x F<sub>2</sub>

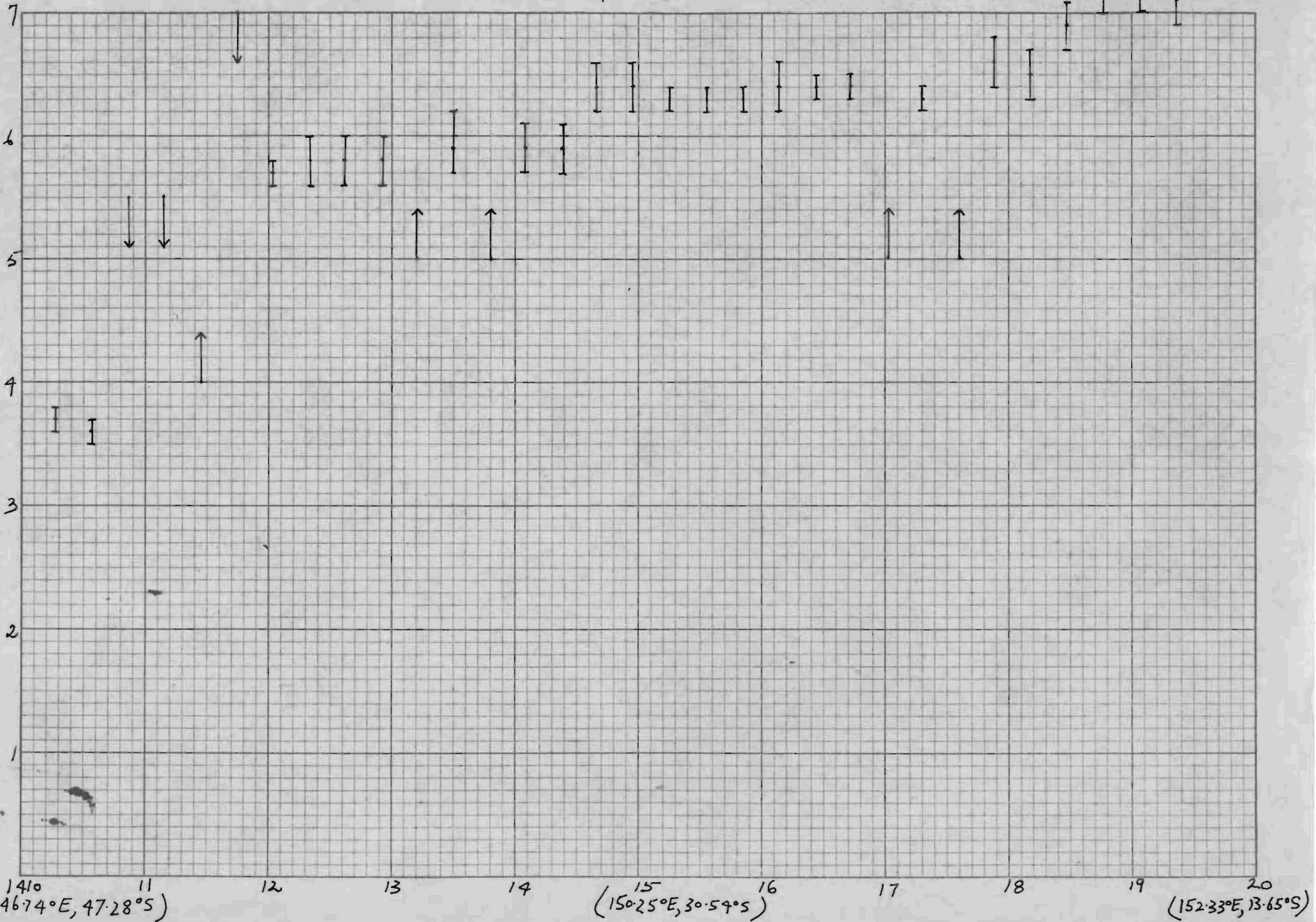


Woomera  
 Day 318, 1963 ·fx F2





Woomera  
Day 348, 1963 -fx F2

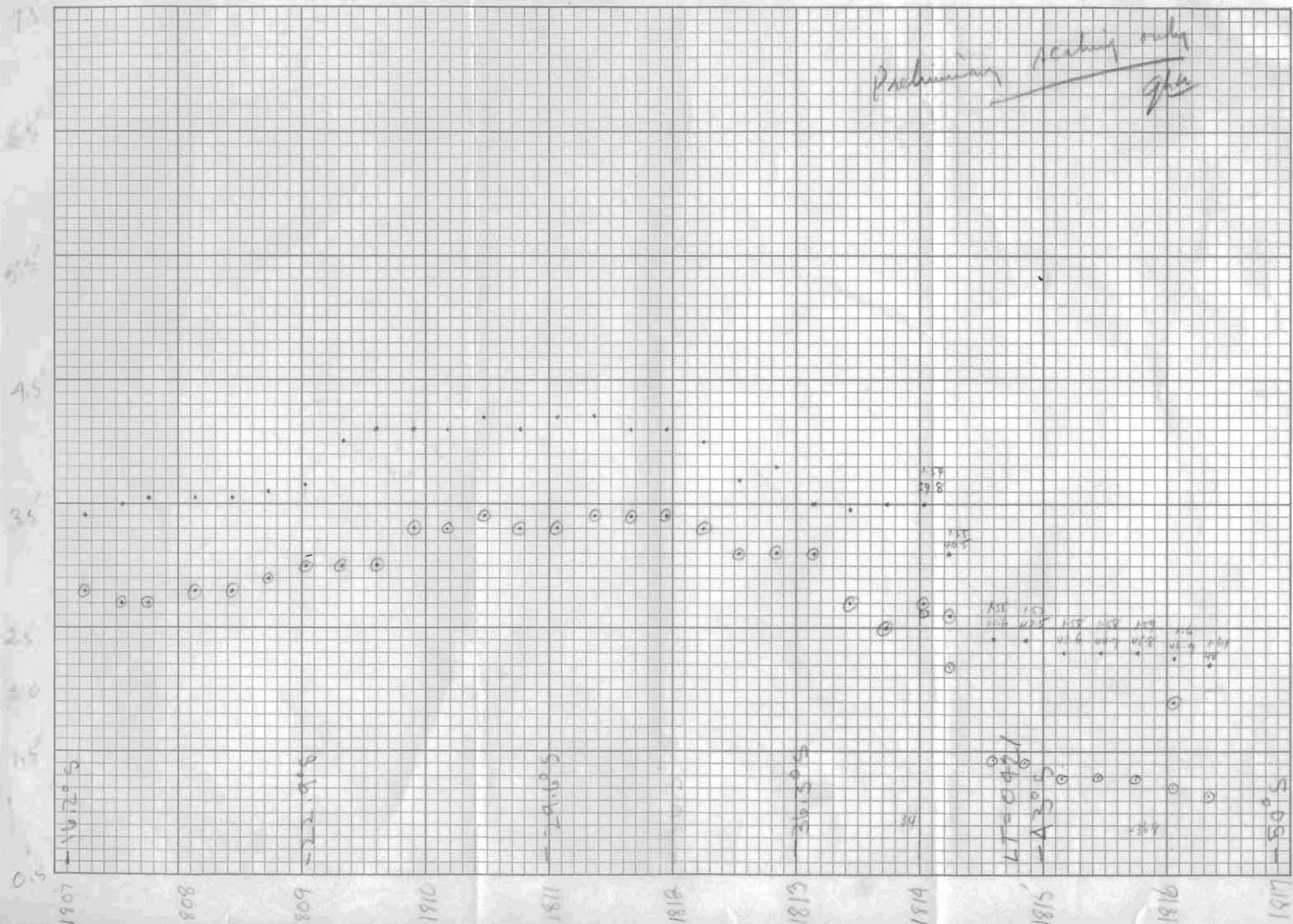


053/63

Fofz = 0  
 Fxfz = .

LONG AT 43°  
 195.13°

~~Provisionary Accuracy only~~  
 g/h

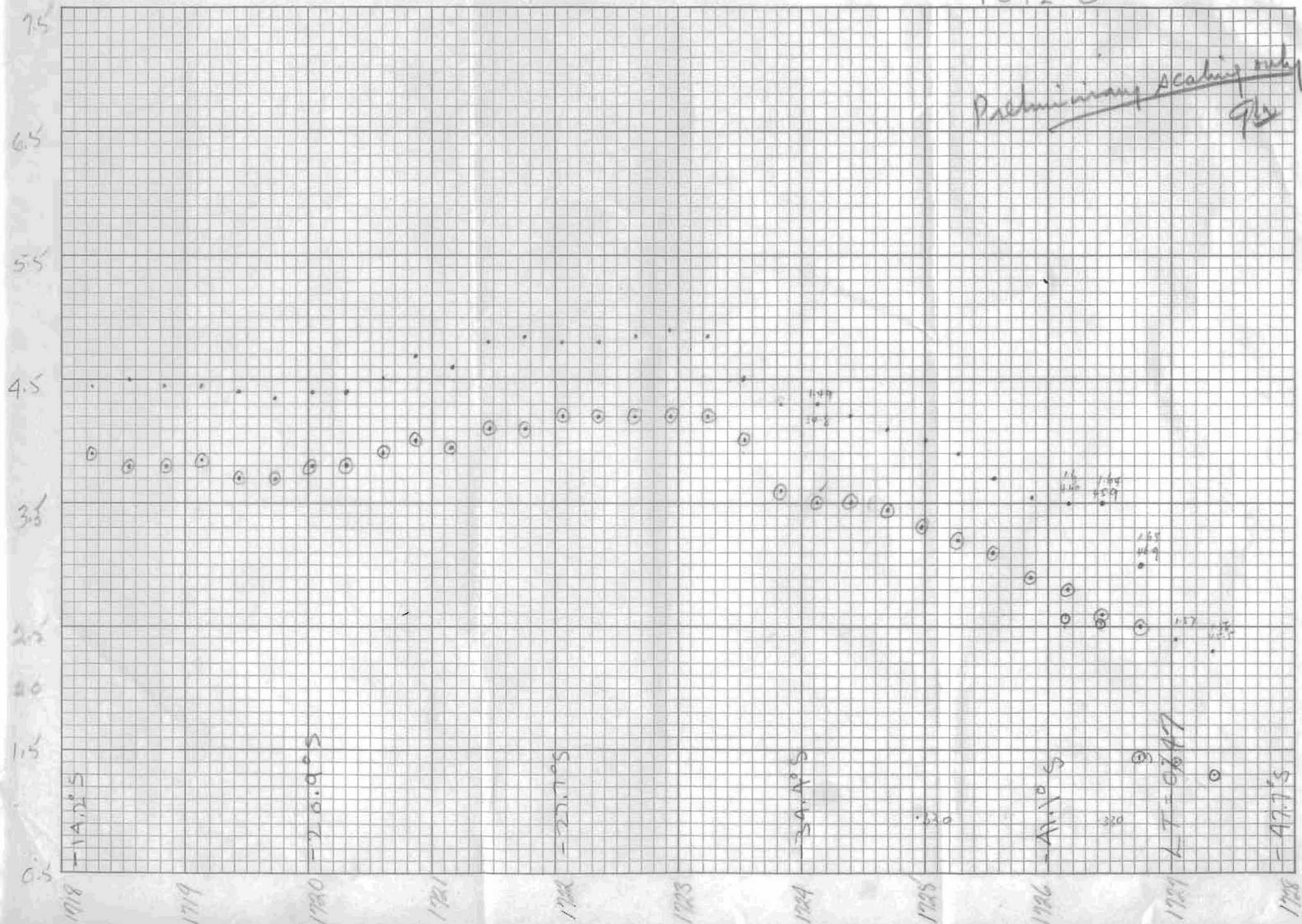


LONG AT 43°S  
 137.8°

063/63

F x f2 = .  
 F o f2 = 0

Preliminary scaling only  
 9/5

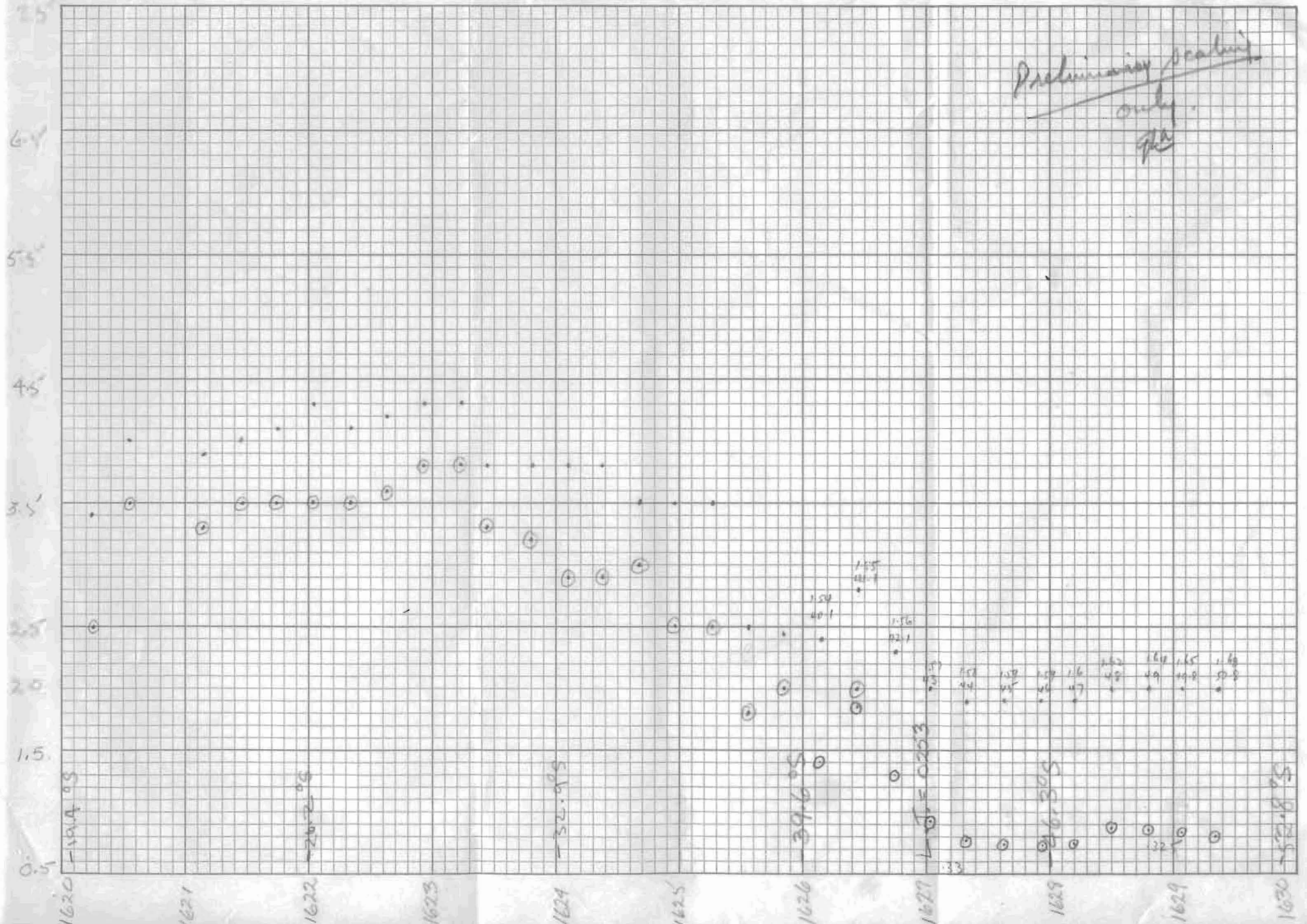


LONG AT 43°S  
 154.38°

245-63

Fx f2 = .  
 Fof2 = 0

~~Preliminary scaling~~  
 only.  
 PA

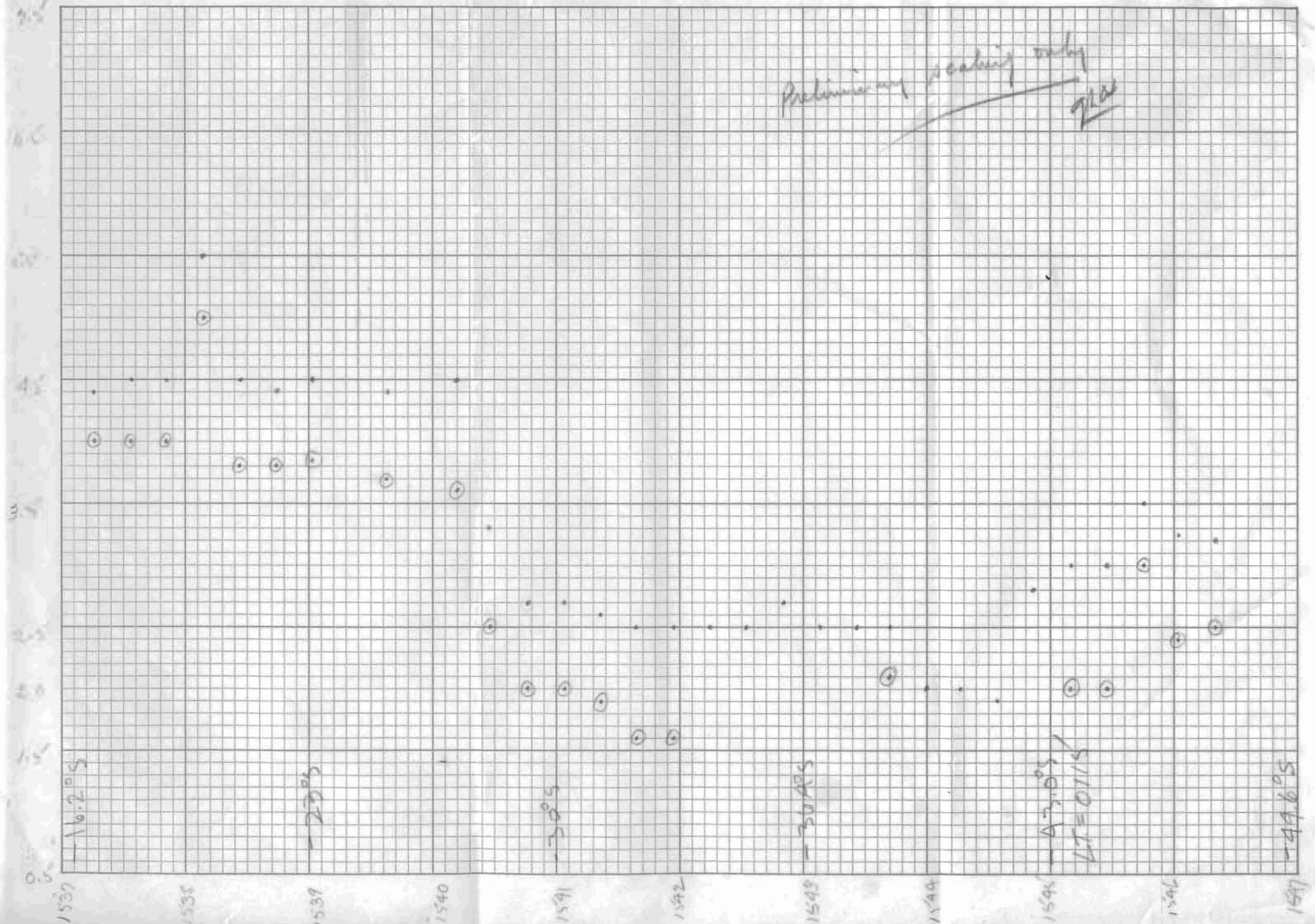


LONG. AT430S  
139.38°

Fx fz = .  
Fo fz = ⊙

258-63.

~~Preliminary reading only~~  
7/18

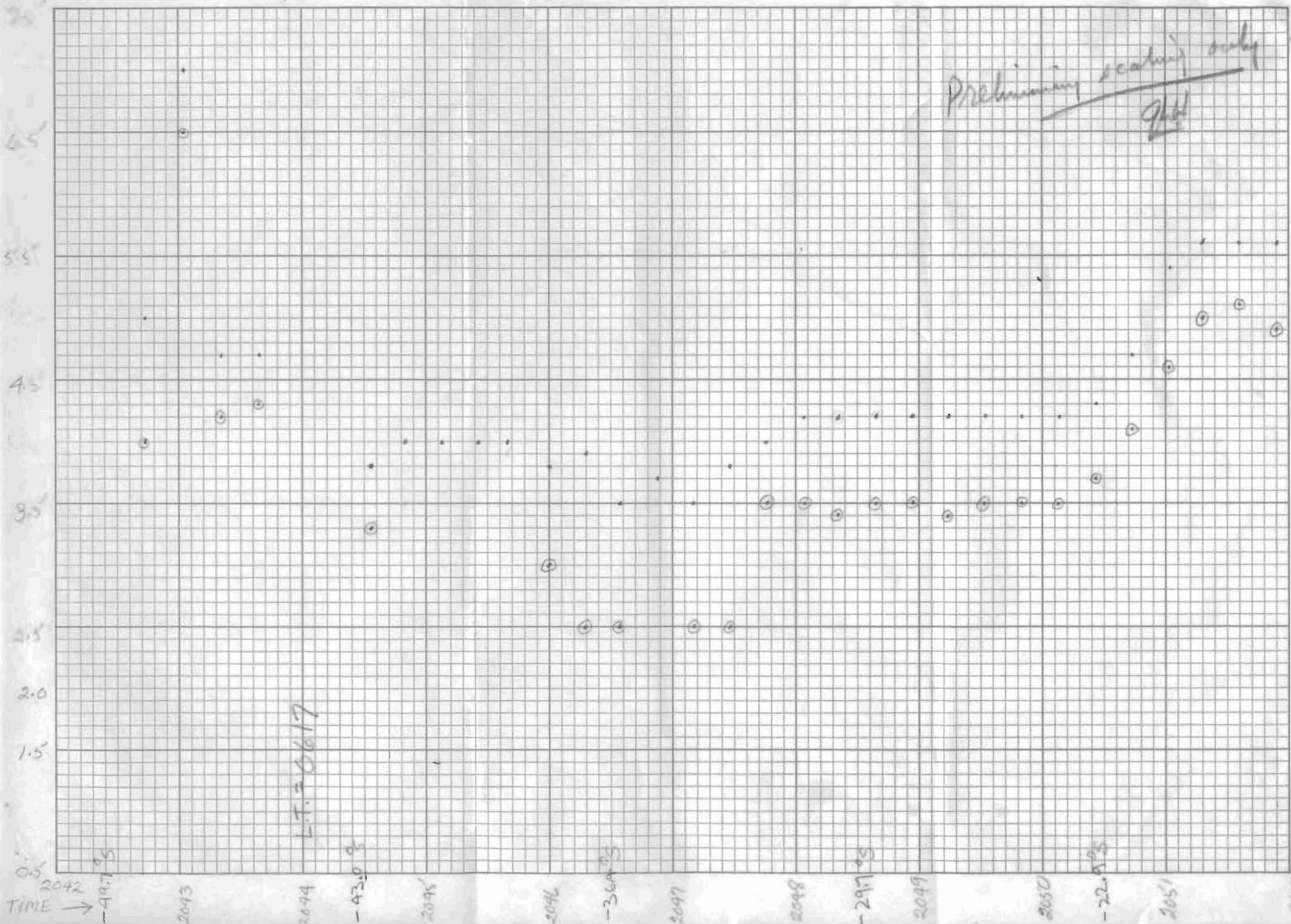


LONG AT 93°S  
 139.670

DAY 302/63

$F_x F_z = \bullet$   
 $F_o F_z = \circ$

~~Preliminary scaling only~~  
 9/4/48



L.T. = 0617

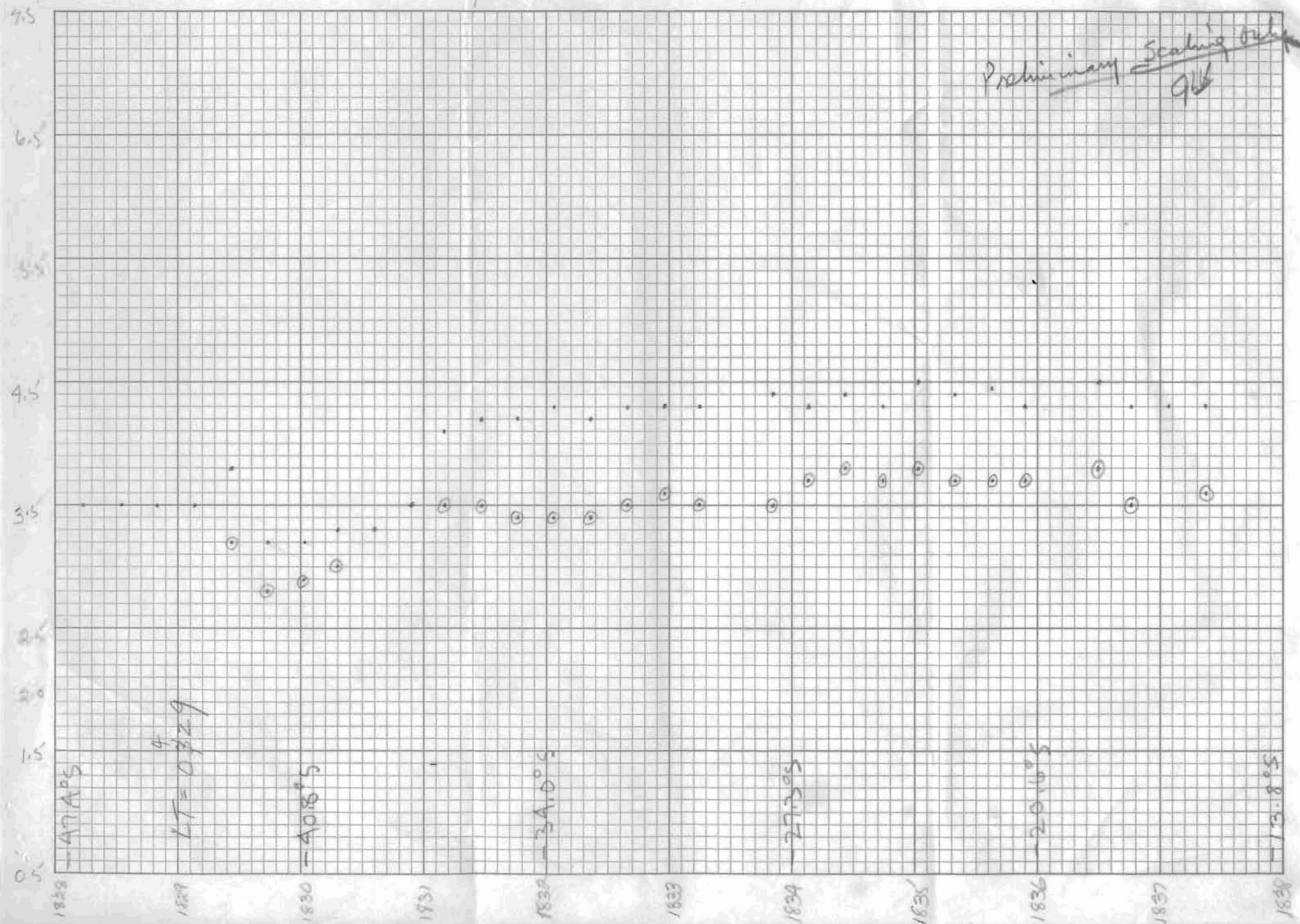
2052 -16.20°S

LONG AT 43°

DAY 321/63

$F_x f_z = \bullet$   
 $F_o f_z = \odot$   
 135.2°

Preliminary Scaling Only  
 9/16



1828 -47.1 A°S

1829 LT = 0.329

1830 -40.8°S

1832 -34.0°S

1834 -27.3°S

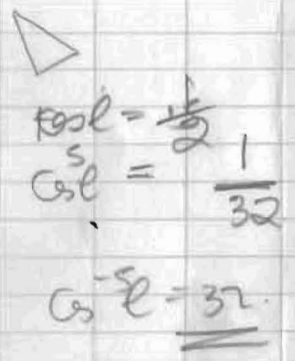
1836 -20.6°S

1838 -13.8°S

$$f_H = 2.8 \times 0.31 \times R \cos^3 \lambda (1 + 4 \tan^2 \lambda)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Geogr. Lat. + 8°	$\lambda$	$\cos^3 \lambda$	$\tan \lambda$	$4 \tan^2 \lambda$	$(1 + 4 \tan^2 \lambda)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$2.8 \times 0.31 \times R$	$\cos^3 \lambda (1 + 4 \tan^2 \lambda)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$f_H$	$f_H$	$f_H$	$\frac{(1 + 4 \tan^2 \lambda)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\cos^3 \lambda}$	$f_H$	$\cos^3 \lambda$	$\frac{(1 + 4 \tan^2 \lambda)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\cos^3 \lambda}$	$f_H$
10	18	.7783	.1056	.4224	1.1931	.7731	.9255	.0718	.0904	.022	1.5328	1.185 ✓	.8604	1.23865	1.072
20	28	.6365	.2827	1.1308	1.4591		.7828	.0605	.0762		2.7194	2.1024 ✓	.6882	2.1200	1.639
25	33	.4149	.4217	1.6968	1.8391		.6500	.0526	.0662		3.9503	3.0540 ✓	.5899	2.7784	2.148
30	38	.3039	.6104	2.4418	1.8561		.5240	.0436	.0549		6.1072	4.7215 ✓	.4893	3.7931	2.932
35	43	.2093	.8696	3.4784	2.1161		.4429	.0342	.0431		10.1098	7.8159 ✓	.3912	5.4089	4.182
40	48	.1342	1.2334	4.9336	2.4361		.3269	.0253	.0318		18.1520	14.0331 ✓	.2996	8.1308	6.266
45	53	.0790	1.7609	7.0436	2.8361		.2140	.0173	.0218		25.899	27.7535 ✓	.2180	13.0091	10.057
50	58	.0418	2.5610	10.2440	3.3531		.1402	.0108	.0137		53.8995	62.014 ✓	.1488	22.5336	17.421
55	63	.0193	3.8518	15.4072	4.0511		.0782	.0060	.0076		209.896	162.271 ✓	.0936	43.280	33.460

geom.



$$(1 + 4 \tan^2 \lambda)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 4$$

$$\cos^3 \lambda = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\cos^3 \lambda (1 + 4 \tan^2 \lambda)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lambda = 60$$

Geogr. Lat.	$\cos^3 \lambda$	$(1 + 4 \tan^2 \lambda)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{(1 + 4 \tan^2 \lambda)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\cos^3 \lambda}$	$f_H$
10	.8604	.8382	.9741	.7531
20	.6882	.6854	.9959	.770
25	.5899	.6101	1.0342	.800
30	.4893	.5587	1.1009	.851
35	.3912	.4725	1.2078	.934
40	.2996	.4105	1.3701	1.060
45	.2180	.3526	1.6174	1.250
50	.1488	.2982	2.004	1.549
55	.0936	.2469	2.6367	2.038

$$p^2 = f_H^2 - f_H f_H$$

$$\therefore p = \sqrt{f_H (f_H - f_H)}$$



116  
511

