

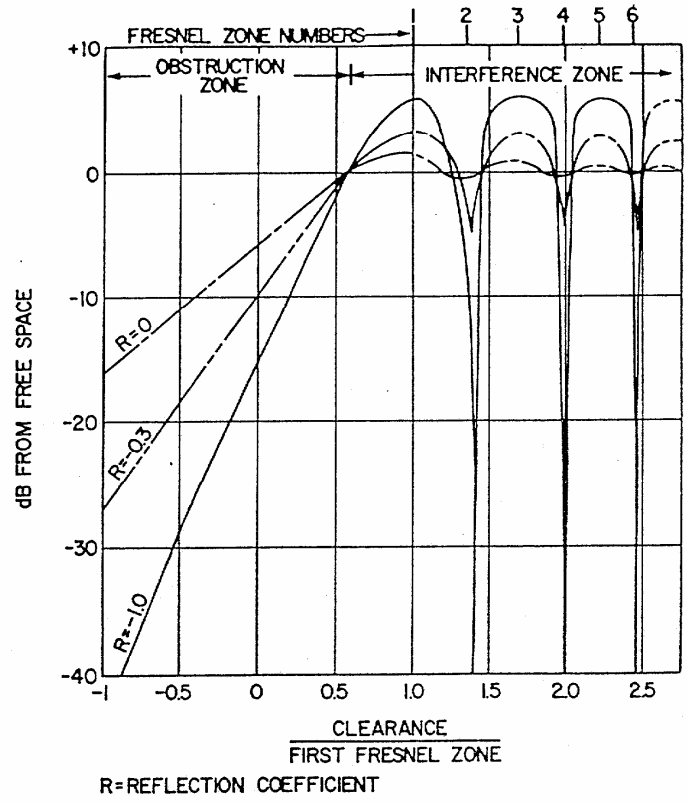
Clearance To Fresnel Zone Ratio Analysis

Clearance To Fresnel Zone (C/F) ratios provide a general analysis of possible reflection problems at critical points along the path profile. The C/F analysis helps derive optimum antenna heights. Basically, odd Fresnel zone numbers produce reflections along the path which are additive in signal while even numbered Fresnel zone clearances produces cancellation of the main beam signal by the reflected signal. (See Engineering Considerations for Microwave Communications Systems" for greater detail).

To use the table of Clearance To Fresnel Zone ratios and the attached chart: (chart to be added to Help. If you require this chart, request a fax copy from Micropath.)

1. Note that the clearance column of the Clearance Ratio Analysis table is the clearance of the antenna centerline to the elevation including earth curvature. The first Fresnel zone radius is stated in the first Fresnel Ht. column. The last column is the ratio between clearance and the first (F=1) Fresnel zone radius.
2. Look at the path profile and antenna requirements table and determine the critical point(s).
3. Look on the Clearance Ratio Analysis at the critical point numbers) for the C/F ratio column. The C/F ratio obtained from this column is compared to the C/F ratio along the bottom horizontal axis of the chart.
4. Compare this ratio to the Fresnel zone numbers on the top of the chart (or the square root of even numbers above 6). If the clearance ratio matches the square root of even Fresnel zones, there could be cancellation of signals due to reflection from the critical point. One would raise or lower one or both antennas and re-compute the ratio at the critical point.
5. For the Clearance Ratio Analysis to be valid, antenna heights should be included when computing C/F.
6. For determining antenna heights, normally run the Clearance Ratio Analysis program with $K = 1$ with your antenna heights meeting your strictest clearance requirements (Example: $K=0.5, F=0$ or $K=2/3, F=0.3$) and check to see that the ratio at the critical points(s) is not the square root of an even numbered Fresnel zone.
7. For space diversity systems, run the analysis for the lower antenna using $K=4/3$ and check if the antenna height avoids even numbered Fresnel zones at the critical point(s).

Figure 7-15



Multiplying Factor For Determining F_n when F_1 is Known. ($F_n = F_1 \cdot n$)

n	\sqrt{n}	n	\sqrt{n}	n	\sqrt{n}	n	\sqrt{n}	n	\sqrt{n}
1	1.000	16	4.000	31	5.568	46	6.782	61	7.810
2	1.414	17	4.123	32	5.657	47	6.856	62	7.874
3	1.732	18	4.243	33	5.745	48	6.928	63	7.937
4	2.000	19	4.359	34	5.831	49	7.000	64	8.000
5	2.236	20	4.472	35	5.916	50	7.071	65	8.062
6	2.449	21	4.583	36	6.000	51	7.141		
7	2.646	22	4.690	37	6.083	52	7.211		
8	2.828	23	4.796	38	6.164	53	7.280		
9	3.000	24	4.899	39	6.245	54	7.348		
10	3.162	25	5.000	40	6.325	55	7.416		
11	3.317	26	5.099	41	6.403	56	7.483		
12	3.464	27	5.196	42	6.481	57	7.550		
13	3.606	28	5.291	43	6.557	58	7.616		
14	3.742	29	5.385	44	6.633	59	7.681		
15	3.873	30	5.477	45	6.708	60	7.746		

