

Ans 1 Section 2Refraction critical frequency ! \rightarrow

- In radio propagation by way of the ionosphere, the limiting frequency at or below which a wave component is reflected by and above which it penetrates through, an ionospheric layer.
- Crit. critical frequency changes with time of day, atmospheric conditions and angle of fire of the radio waves by antenna.
- In signal processing the critical frequency is also another name for the Nyquist frequency.
- Critical frequency is the highest magnitude of frequency above which the wave penetrates the ionosphere and below which the wave are reflected back from the ionosphere. It is denoted by f_c . Its value is not fixed and it depends upon the electron density of the ionosphere.

Equations!

Critical frequency as a function of max. usable frequency formula \rightarrow

(4)

Critical frequency can be computed by:

$$f_c = \frac{MUF}{\sec \theta}$$

where MUF is maximum usable frequency and θ is the angle of incidence.

Relationship with Plasma frequency: \rightarrow

The dependence of critical frequency with respect with electron density can be related through plasma oscillation concept particularly the cold electron mechanism

$$\omega_{pe} = \sqrt{\frac{ne^2}{m^* \epsilon_0}}, \quad [\text{rad/sec}]$$

$$e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ Coulombs}$$

$$m^* = 9.1093 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8.8541 \times 10^{-12} \text{ A}^2 \text{ s}^4 \text{ m}^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$\omega_{pe} = 2\pi f = 56.415 \sqrt{N} \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_c = 8.979 / \sqrt{N_{\text{max}}} \approx 9 / \sqrt{N_{\text{max}}}$$

Relationship with index of Refraction:

The relation between the electron number density N and the index of refraction n in the ionosphere

when collisions are neglected.

$$n^2 - 1 = \frac{-Ne^2}{\epsilon_0 m \omega^2}$$

using the default values for electron charge e , permittivity of free space and electron mass ϵ_0 and changing angular velocity ω with respect to frequency f they yields to

$$n^2 - 1 = \frac{3102.607 N}{(2\pi f)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \sqrt{1 - \frac{80.616 N}{f^2}} \approx \sqrt{1 - \frac{8/N}{f^2}}$$