

International Telecommunication Union

**ITU-R**  
Radiocommunication Sector of ITU

**Recommendation ITU-R P.372-13**  
(09/2016)

**Radio noise**

**P Series**  
**Radiowave propagation**



## Foreword

The role of the Radiocommunication Sector is to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including satellite services, and carry out studies without limit of frequency range on the basis of which Recommendations are adopted.

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Series	Title
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<b>BR</b>	Recording for production, archival and play-out; film for television
<b>BS</b>	Broadcasting service (sound)
<b>BT</b>	Broadcasting service (television)
<b>F</b>	Fixed service
<b>M</b>	Mobile, radiodetermination, amateur and related satellite services
<b>P</b>	<b>Radiowave propagation</b>
<b>RA</b>	Radio astronomy
<b>RS</b>	Remote sensing systems
<b>S</b>	Fixed-satellite service
<b>SA</b>	Space applications and meteorology
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<b>SM</b>	Spectrum management
<b>SNG</b>	Satellite news gathering
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<b>V</b>	Vocabulary and related subjects

*Note: This ITU-R Recommendation was approved in English under the procedure detailed in Resolution ITU-R 1.*

Electronic Publication  
Geneva, 2016

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## RECOMMENDATION ITU-R P.372-13

**Radio noise\***

(Question ITU-R 214/3)

(1951-1953-1956-1959-1963-1974-1978-1982-1986-1990-1994-2001-2003-2007-2009-2013-2015-2016)

**Scope**

Recommendation ITU-R P.372 provides information on the background levels of radio-frequency noise in the frequency range from 0.1 Hz to 100 GHz. It takes account of noise due to lightning, to man-made sources, to the galaxy and to the temperature of the lower atmosphere. Noise figures or temperatures are given to provide a basis for the estimation of system performance.

**Keywords:** radio noise, noise factor, noise temperature

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

*considering*

- a) that radio noise sets a limit to the performance of radio systems;
- b) that the effective antenna noise figure, or antenna noise temperature, together with the amplitude probability distribution of the received noise envelope, are suitable parameters (almost always necessary, but sometimes not sufficient) for use in system performance determinations and design;
- c) that it is generally inappropriate to use receiving systems with noise figures less than those specified by the minimum external noise;
- d) that knowledge of radio emission from natural sources is required in
  - evaluation of the effects of the atmosphere on radiowaves;
  - allocation of frequencies to remote sensing of the Earth's environment,

*recommends*

that the following information should be used where appropriate in radio system design and analysis:

**1 Sources of radio noise**

Radio noise is defined in Recommendation ITU-R V.573 as follows:

«**radio (frequency) noise**;

A time-varying electromagnetic phenomenon having components in the radio-frequency range, apparently not conveying information and which may be superimposed on, or combined with, a wanted signal.

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\* A computer program associated with the characteristics and applications of atmospheric noise due to lightning, of man-made noise and of galactic noise (at frequencies below about 100 MHz), described in this Recommendation, is available from that part of the ITU-R website dealing with Radiocommunication Study Group 3.

*Note 1* – In certain cases a radio-frequency noise may convey information on some characteristics of its source, for example its nature and location.

*Note 2* – An aggregate of signals may appear as radio-frequency noise, when they are not separately identifiable.»

Recommendation ITU-R P.372 provides data on radio noise external to the radio receiving system which derives from the following causes:

- radiation from lightning discharges (atmospheric noise due to lightning);
- aggregated unintended radiation from electrical machinery, electrical and electronic equipments, power transmission lines, or from internal combustion engine ignition (man-made noise);
- emissions from atmospheric gases and hydrometeors;
- the ground or other obstructions within the antenna beam;
- radiation from celestial radio sources.

NOTE 1 – The estimates of radio noise levels given here are for the background noise level in the absence of other signals, whether intentionally or unintentionally radiated, so that noise or signals due to unwanted co-channel transmissions or due to spurious emissions from individual transmitting or receiving systems are not considered in this Recommendation.

NOTE 2 – In the case of man-made noise, the data provided are intended to be representative of the environmental category, with typical levels of electrical and electronic activity operating normally, at typical distances for that environment.

## 2 Terms for the specification of noise intensity and their interrelationship

The noise factor,  $f$ , for a receiving system is composed of a number of noise sources at the receiving terminal of the system. Both internal and external noise must be considered. The only appropriate reference point for the overall operating noise factor for a radio receiving system is the input of an equivalent loss-free receiving antenna. (The terminals of this lossless antenna do not exist physically.) For receivers free from spurious responses, the system noise factor is given by:

$$f = f_a + (f_c - 1) + l_c (f_i - 1) + l_c l_t (f_r - 1) \quad (1)$$

where:

$f_a$ : the external noise factor defined as:

$$f_a = \frac{P_n}{k T_0 b} \quad (2)$$

NOTE 1 –  $F_a$  is the external noise figure defined as:

$$F_a = 10 \log f_a \quad \text{dB}$$

$p_n$ : available noise power from an equivalent lossless antenna

$k$ : Boltzmann's constant =  $1.38 \times 10^{-23}$  J/K

$T_0$ : reference temperature (K) taken as 290 K

$b$ : noise power bandwidth of the receiving system (Hz)

$l_c$ : antenna circuit loss (available input power/available output power)

$l_t$ : transmission line loss (available input power/available output power)

$f_r$ : noise factor of the receiver.

NOTE 2 –  $F_r$  is the receiver noise figure defined as:

$$F_r = 10 \log f_r \quad \text{dB}$$

$f_c$  is the noise factor associated with the antenna circuit losses,

$$f_c = 1 + (l_c - 1) \left( \frac{T_c}{T_0} \right) \quad (3)$$

$f_t$  is the noise factor associated with the transmission line losses,

$$f_t = 1 + (l_t - 1) \left( \frac{T_t}{T_0} \right) \quad (4)$$

where:

$T_c$ : actual temperature (K) of the antenna and nearby ground

and

$T_t$ : actual temperature (K) of the transmission line.

If  $T_c = T_t = T_0$ , equation (1) becomes

$$f = f_a - 1 + f_c f_t f_r \quad (5)$$

Equation (2) can be written:

$$P_n = F_a + B - 204 \quad \text{dBW} \quad (6)$$

where:

$P_n = 10 \log p_n$ : available power (W)

$B = 10 \log b$ , and  $-204 = 10 \log k T_0$ .

For a short ( $h \ll \lambda$ ) vertical monopole above a perfectly conducting ground plane, the vertical component of the r.m.s. field strength is given by:

$$E_n = F_a + 20 \log f_{\text{MHz}} + B - 95.5 \quad \text{dB}(\mu\text{V/m}) \quad (7)$$

where:

$E_n$ : field strength in bandwidth  $b$ , and

$f_{\text{MHz}}$ : centre frequency (MHz).

Similarly for a reference isotropic antenna in free space:

$$E_n = F_a + 20 \log f_{\text{MHz}} + B - 96.8 \quad \text{dB}(\mu\text{V/m}) \quad (8)$$

The external noise factor is also commonly expressed as a temperature,  $T_a$ , where, by definition of  $f_a$ :

$$f_a = \frac{T_a}{T_0} \quad (9)$$

$T_a$  is the effective antenna temperature due to external noise.

From estimates of  $F_a$  the corresponding values of  $E_n$  may be determined using equations such as (7) and (8) appropriate to the type of antenna employed.

The noise power above, while needed in determining the signal-to-noise ratio, for example, is seldom sufficient to determine system performance (white Gaussian background noise being the only exception). Appropriate probabilistic descriptions of the received random noise waveform are required. Since for the types of noise of concern in this Recommendation, the phase of the received

envelope is usually uniformly distributed, the amplitude probability distribution (APD) (exceedance probability) of the received envelope is specified. For impulsive noise processes at the higher frequencies (i.e. > about 1 GHz),  $F_a$  values are quite low and only the higher magnitude pulses appear above the receiver's noise threshold. Descriptions here can take the form of peak value for a given time period, exceedance probabilities at these higher levels, pulse count at a specified level, etc.

### 3 Noise levels as a function of frequency

The following three figures and related discussion specify the expected values of  $F_a$  in the frequency range 0.1 Hz to 100 GHz along with other noise levels of interest. The three figures display the relative magnitude of the noise types specified in § 1. Additional details for the various noise types are given in later sections of this Recommendation.

Figure 1 covers the frequency range 0.1 Hz to 10 kHz. The solid curve is the minimum expected hourly median values of  $F_a$  based on measurements (taking into account the entire Earth's surface, all seasons and times of day) and the dashed curve gives the maximum expected values. Note that in this frequency range there is very little seasonal, diurnal, or geographic variation. The larger variability in the 100-10000 Hz range is due to the variability of the Earth-ionosphere wave-guide cutoff.

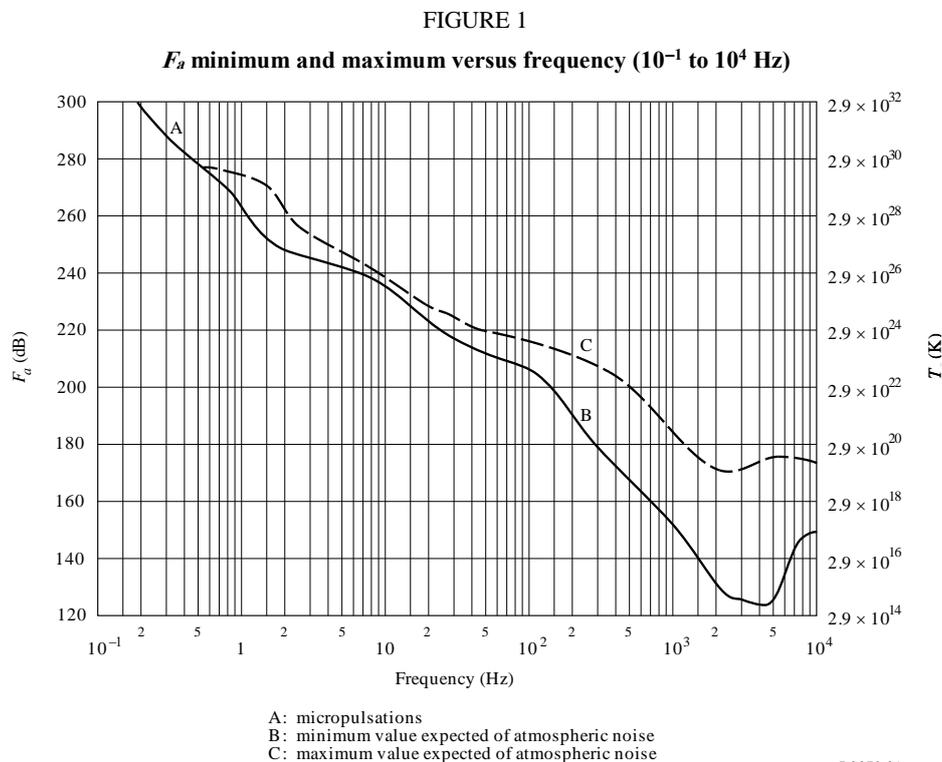


Figure 2 covers the frequency range  $10^4$  to  $10^8$  Hz, i.e. 10 kHz to 100 MHz for various categories of noise. The minimum expected noise is shown by the solid curves. For atmospheric noise, the minimum values of the hourly medians expected are taken to be those values exceeded 99.5% of the hours and the maximum values are those exceeded 0.5% of the hours. For the atmospheric noise curves, all times of day, seasons, and the entire Earth's surface have been taken into account.

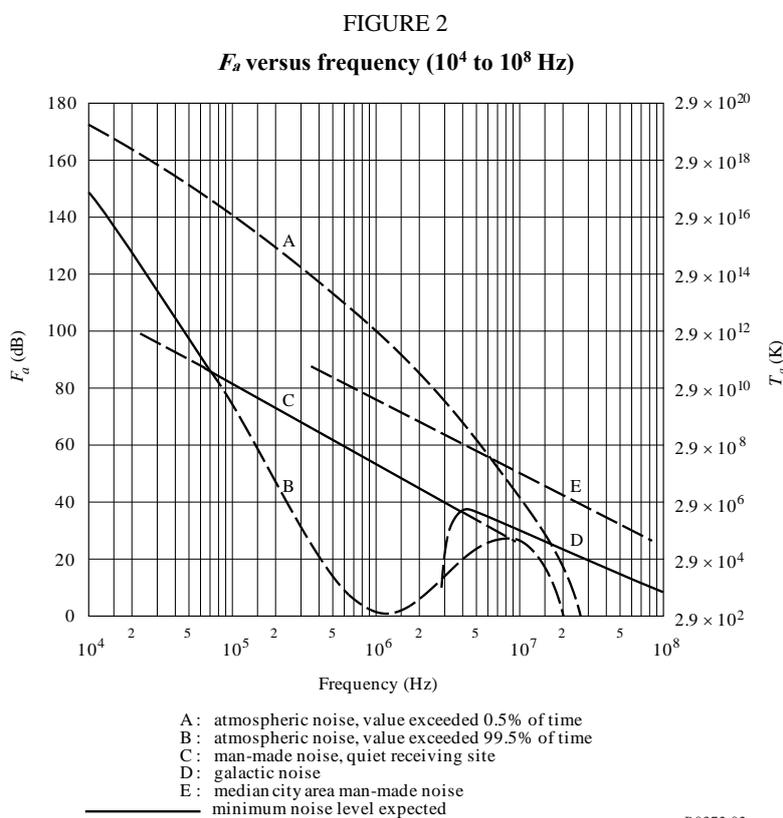


Figure 3 covers the frequency range  $10^8$  to  $10^{11}$  Hz, i.e. 100 MHz to 100 GHz. Again the minimum noise is given by solid curves, while some other noises of interest are given by dashed curves.

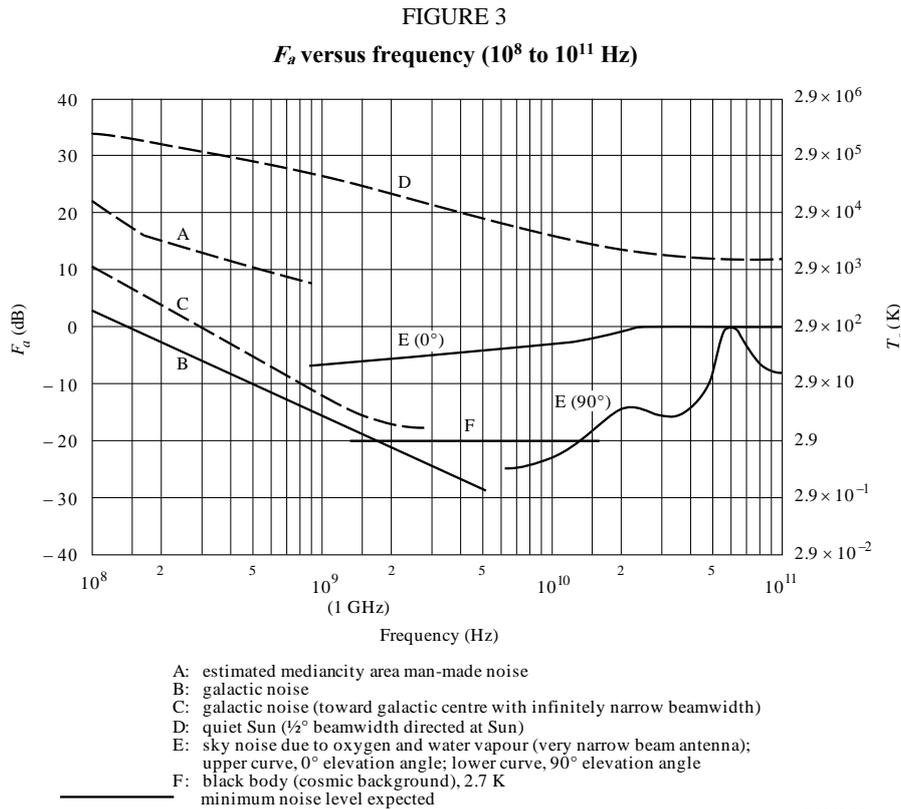
The majority of the results shown in the three figures are for omni-directional antennas (except as noted on the figures). For directional antennas, however, studies have indicated that at HF (for example), for atmospheric noise from lightning for very narrow beam antennas, there can be as much as 10 dB variation (5 dB above to 5 dB below the average  $F_a$  value shown) depending on antenna pointing direction, frequency and geographical location.

For galactic noise, the average value (over the entire sky) is given by the solid curve labelled galactic noise (Figs 2 and 3). Measurements indicate a  $\pm 2$  dB variation about this curve, neglecting ionospheric shielding. The minimum galactic noise (narrow beam antenna towards galactic pole) is 3 dB below the solid galactic noise curve shown on Fig. 3. The maximum galactic noise for narrow beam antennas is shown via a dashed curve in Fig. 3.

#### 4 Noise from atmospheric gases and the Earth's surface

Noise from individual sources such as the Sun, atmospheric gases, the Earth's surface, etc., are usually given in terms of a brightness temperature,  $T_b$ . The antenna temperature,  $T_a$ , is the convolution of the antenna pattern and the brightness temperature of the sky and ground.

For antennas whose patterns encompass a single source, the antenna temperature and brightness temperature are the same (curves C, D and E of Fig. 3, for example).



Figures 4 and 5 show the brightness temperature of the atmosphere for a ground-based receiver excluding the cosmic noise contribution of 2.7 K or other extra-terrestrial sources for frequencies between 1 and 340 GHz in the first instance and 1 and 60 GHz in the second. The curves are calculated using a radiative transfer program for seven different elevation angles and an average atmosphere (7.5 g surface water vapour density, surface temperature of 288 K, and a scale height of 2 km for water vapour). The “U.S. Standard Atmosphere, 1976” is used for the dry atmosphere. A typical water vapour contribution is added above the tropopause.

FIGURE 4

Brightness temperature (clear air) for 7.5 g/m<sup>3</sup> water vapour concentration (surface temperature and pressure equal to 15°C and 1 023 mb);  $\theta$  is the elevation angle

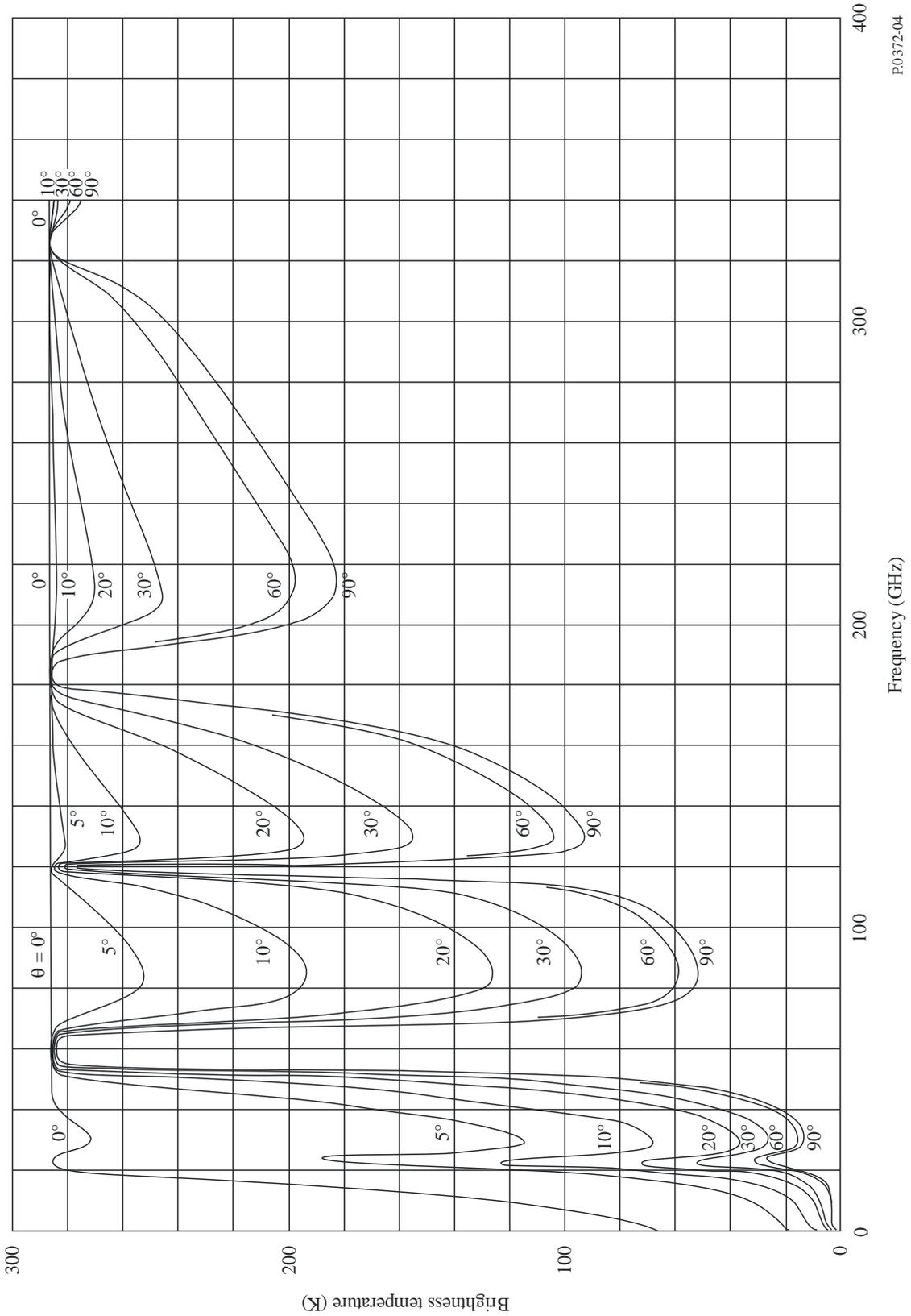
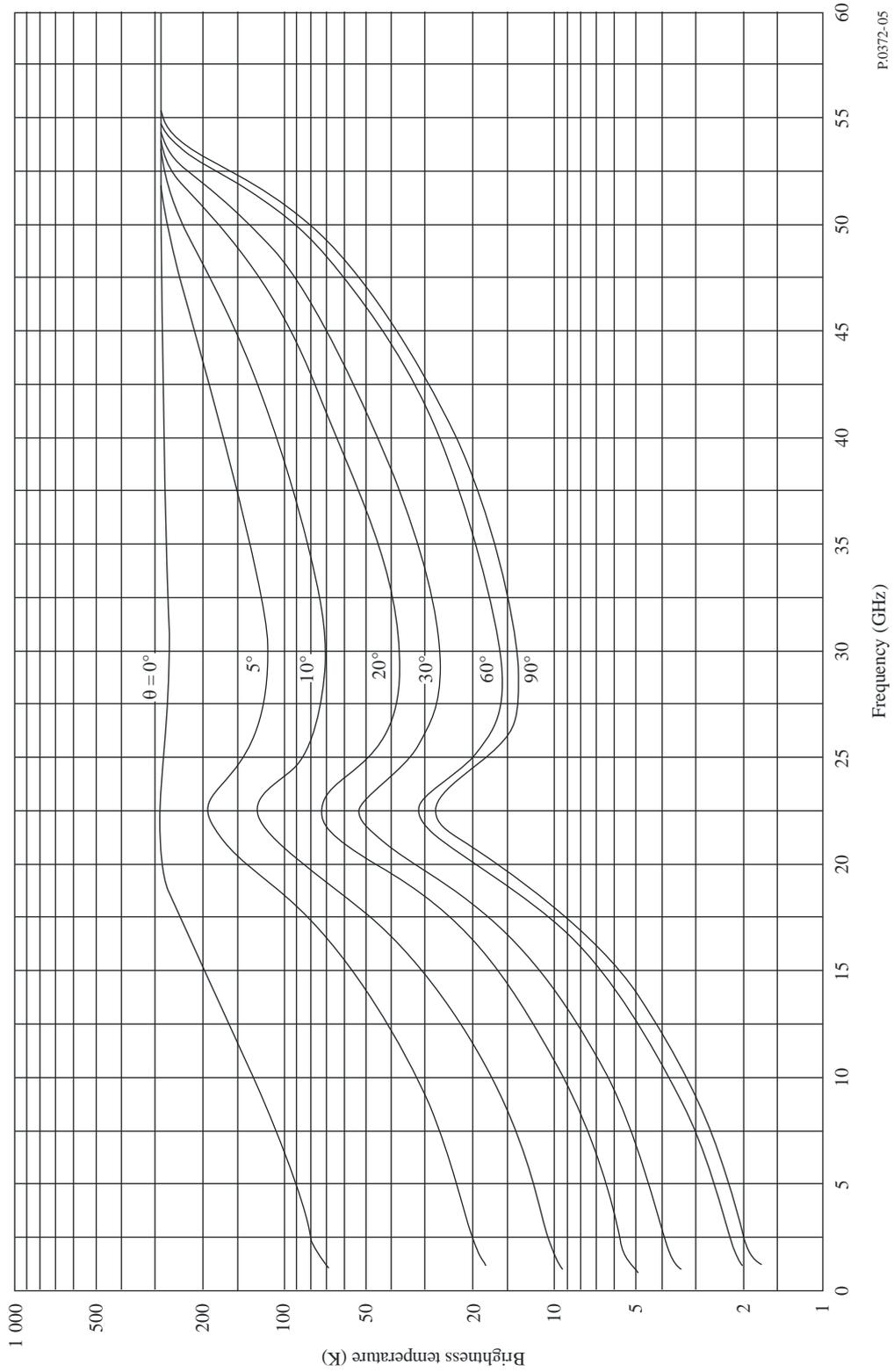


FIGURE 5

Brightness temperature for clear air for 7.5 g/m<sup>3</sup> of water vapour concentration  
(expansion of abscissa scale of Fig. 4);  $\theta$  is the elevation angle



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#### 4.1 Radio noise due to the Earth's atmosphere for earth stations

In Earth-space communication, if the attenuation of the signal from a spacecraft transmitter to a receiver near the surface of the Earth is known, a good estimate of the brightness (i.e., sky noise) temperature for frequencies between 2 and 30 GHz in the direction of the propagation path from the receiver to the spacecraft transmitter can be obtained from the following formula:

$$T_b = T_{mr} \left(1 - 10^{-A/10}\right) + 2.7 \times 10^{-A/10} \quad \text{K} \quad (10)$$

where:

$T_b$ : brightness temperature (K) at the ground station antenna

$A$ : total atmospheric attenuation excluding scintillation fading (dB)

$T_{mr}$ : atmospheric mean radiating temperature (K).

When the surface temperature  $T_s$  (K) is known, the mean radiating temperature,  $T_{mr}$ , may be estimated for clear and cloudy weather as:

$$T_{mr} = 37.34 + 0.81 \times T_s \quad \text{K} \quad (11)$$

In the absence of local data an atmospheric mean radiating temperature,  $T_{mr}$ , of 275 K may be used for clear and rainy weather.

A radiative transfer study including cloud effects has been carried out in the United States of America. Zenith brightness temperatures have been computed from meteorological data for a typical year selected from a database of 15 years for each of 15 locations. Results from two United States locations, Yuma, Arizona (5.5 cm annual rainfall) and New York City (98.5 cm annual rainfall) are given in Figs 6a) and 6b) for five different frequencies. It can be seen from the curves that the noise temperature at zenith for 90 GHz may be lower than for 44 GHz. This is the case for very low zenith brightness temperatures, which means that the water vapour content is very low (lower than about 3 g/m<sup>3</sup>). From Fig. 4 (7.5 g/m<sup>2</sup> water vapour), however, it can be seen that the brightness temperatures for 90 GHz and 44 GHz are nearly the same.

#### 4.2 Radio noise due to the Earth's atmosphere and the Earth's surface for space stations

The brightness temperature of the Earth's surface as seen from a particular nadir angle may be calculated using the radiative transfer equation describing the reflection of downwelling atmospheric radiation and the emission of radiation by the Earth's surface.

This calculation involves integration of downwelling radiation over all angles and includes atmospheric attenuation.

It may be simplified as:

$$T = \epsilon T_{surf} + \rho T_{atm} \quad (12)$$

where:

$\epsilon$ : effective emissivity of the surface

$\rho$ : effective reflection coefficient

$T_{surf}$ : physical temperature (K) of the Earth's surface

$T_{atm}$ : weighted average of the sky brightness temperature.

Up to about 100 GHz, but particularly below 10 GHz, the reflection coefficient  $\rho$  is generally high and the emissivity  $\epsilon$  low.

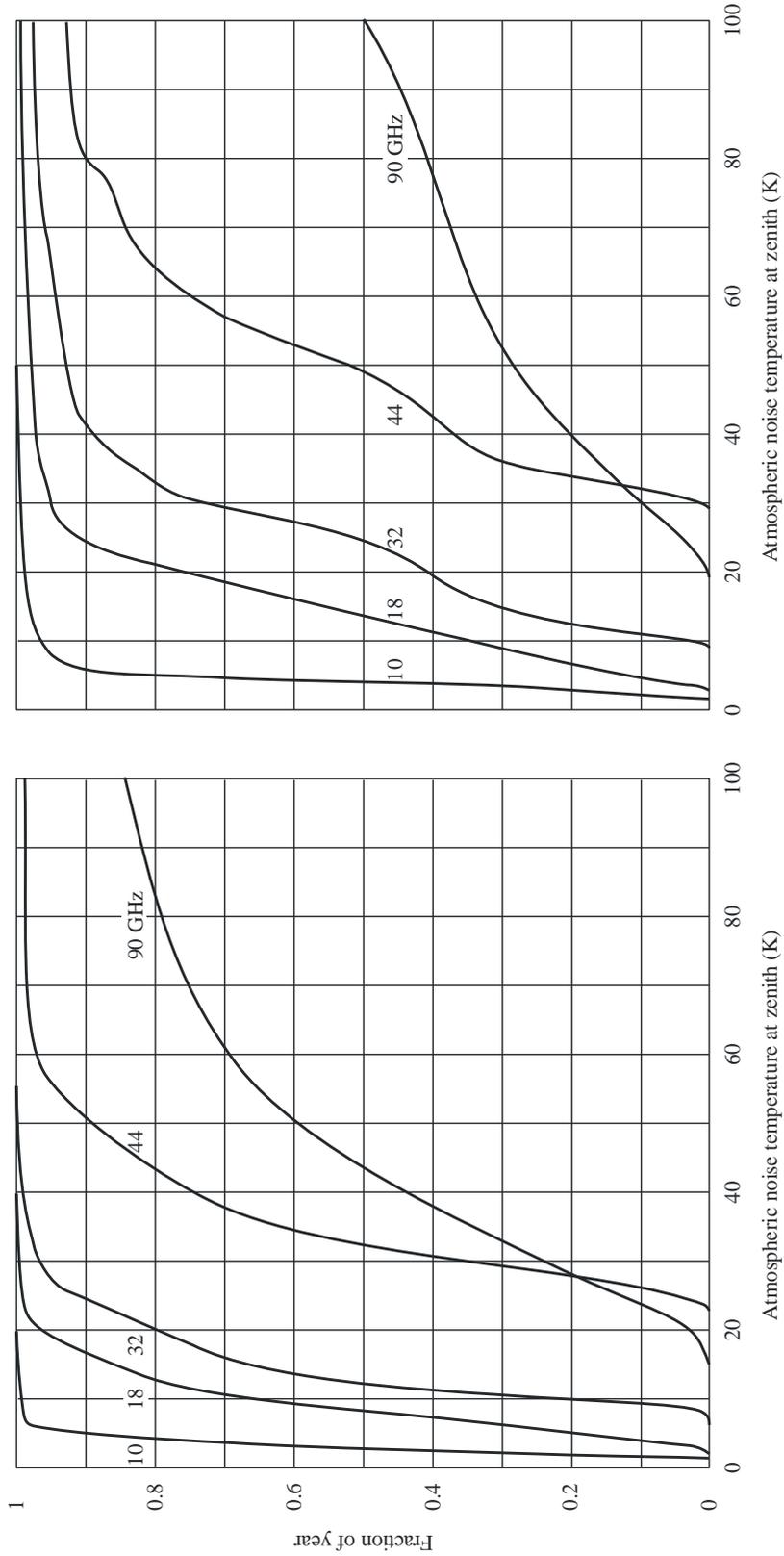
In Fig. 7a) the emissivity and the brightness temperature of a smooth water surface are given for vertical and horizontal polarizations and for two angles of incidence. It should be noted that fresh and salted water are indistinguishable for frequencies greater than 5 GHz.

Figure 7b) shows the nadir brightness temperature of the sea surface at three frequencies as a function of the sea surface physical temperature, for a salinity of 36 parts per thousand.

The increase in brightness temperature of the sea surface with wind speed is given in Figs 7c) and 7d), which also provides a useful tool for storm detection.

FIGURE 6

Fraction of the time the zenith sky noise (brightness) temperature is equal to or less than the abscissa value for a typical year



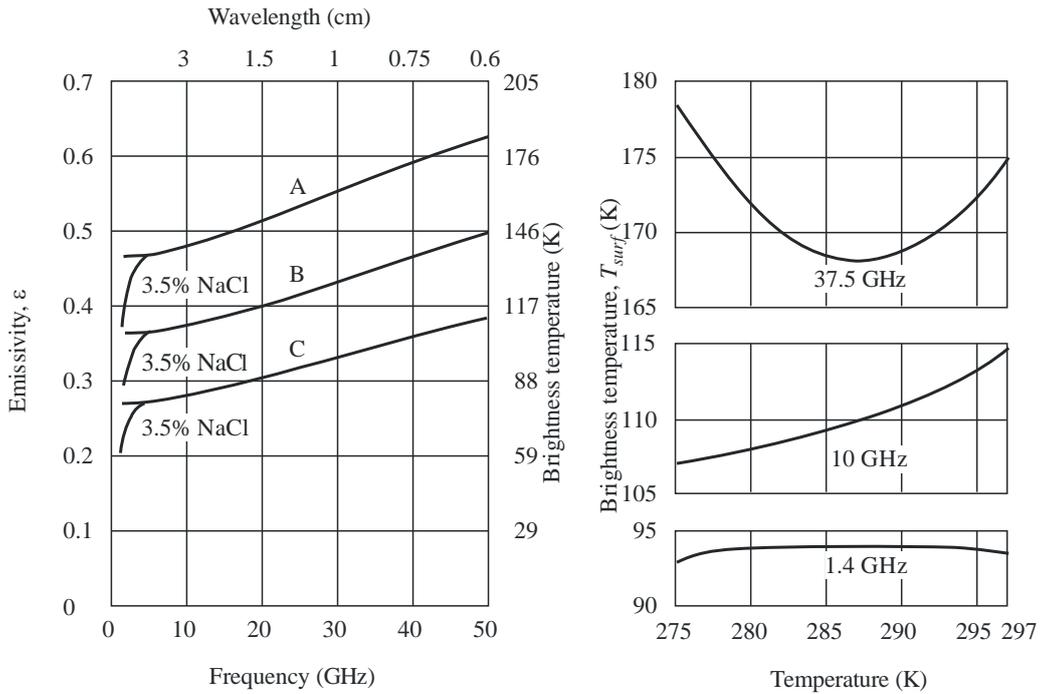
a) Yuma, Arizona, USA (1961; total rainfall: 55 mm)

b) New York, NY, USA (1959; total rainfall: 985 mm)

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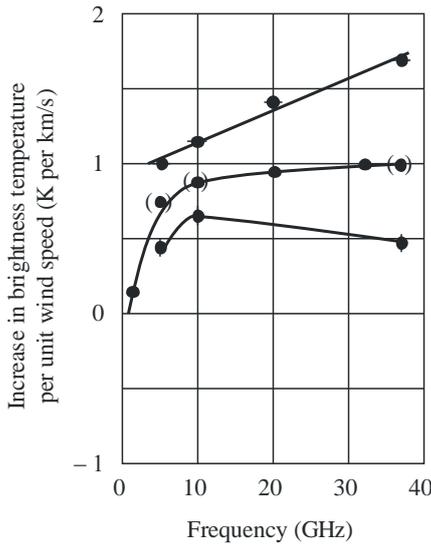
FIGURE 7

Emissivity and brightness temperature variations of the sea surface

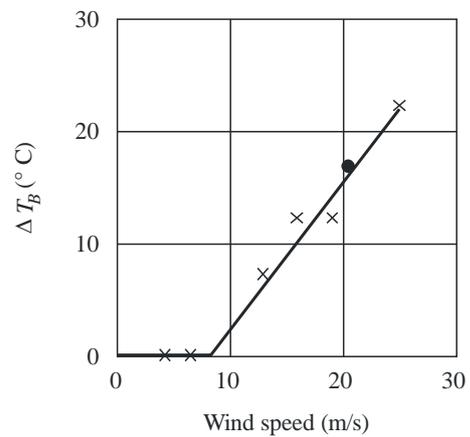


a) Emissivity of a smooth water surface  
 A: vertical polarization  
 B: incidence angles of 45° and 0°  
 C: horizontal polarization

b) Brightness temperature of the sea surface as a function of sea surface temperature (nadir) for a salinity of 36 parts per thousand



c) Spectrum of increase in brightness temperature caused by wind at the ocean surface  
 ● Nadir  
 ◆ Vertical polarization (38°)  
 ■ Horizontal polarization (38°)  
 ● Inferred



d) Increase in brightness temperature of the ocean surface at 19.35 GHz due to wind speed  
 × Atlantic, North Sea  
 ● Salton Sea

The emissivities (and hence the brightness temperatures) of land surfaces are higher than those of water surfaces due to the lower dielectric constants of land. In Fig. 8a) the brightness temperature of a smooth field for different moisture contents is shown; in Fig. 8b) the brightness temperature for different degrees of roughness is presented. The curves are given for vertical, horizontal and circular polarization. If the moisture content increases, the brightness temperature decreases; if the roughness is higher, the brightness temperature increases.

Figure 9 shows calculations of brightness temperature as seen from geostationary orbit by a satellite using an Earth-coverage beam (Earth fills the main beam between 3 dB points). As the satellite moves around its orbit, one can see the effect of the African land mass (hot) at 30° E longitude and of the Pacific Ocean (cold) at 180° W to 150° W longitude. Brightness temperature increases with increasing frequency, largely due to gaseous absorption. Curves are for US Standard Atmosphere with 2.5 g/m<sup>3</sup> water vapour and 50% cloud cover. The Earth-coverage antenna pattern is given by  $G(\varphi) = -3(\varphi/8.715)^2$  dB for  $0 \leq \varphi \leq 8.715$  where  $\varphi$  is the angle off boresight.

## 5 Man-made noise

Median values of man-made noise power<sup>1</sup> for a number of environments are shown in Fig. 10. The figure also includes a curve for galactic noise (see § 6).

In all cases results are consistent with a linear variation of the median value,  $F_{am}$ , with frequency  $f$  of the form:

$$F_{am} = c - d \log f \quad (13)$$

With  $f$  expressed in MHz,  $c$  and  $d$  take the values given in Table 1. Note that equation (13) is valid in the range 0.3 to 250 MHz for all the environmental categories except those of curves D and E as indicated on the figure.

TABLE 1  
Values of the constants  $c$  and  $d$

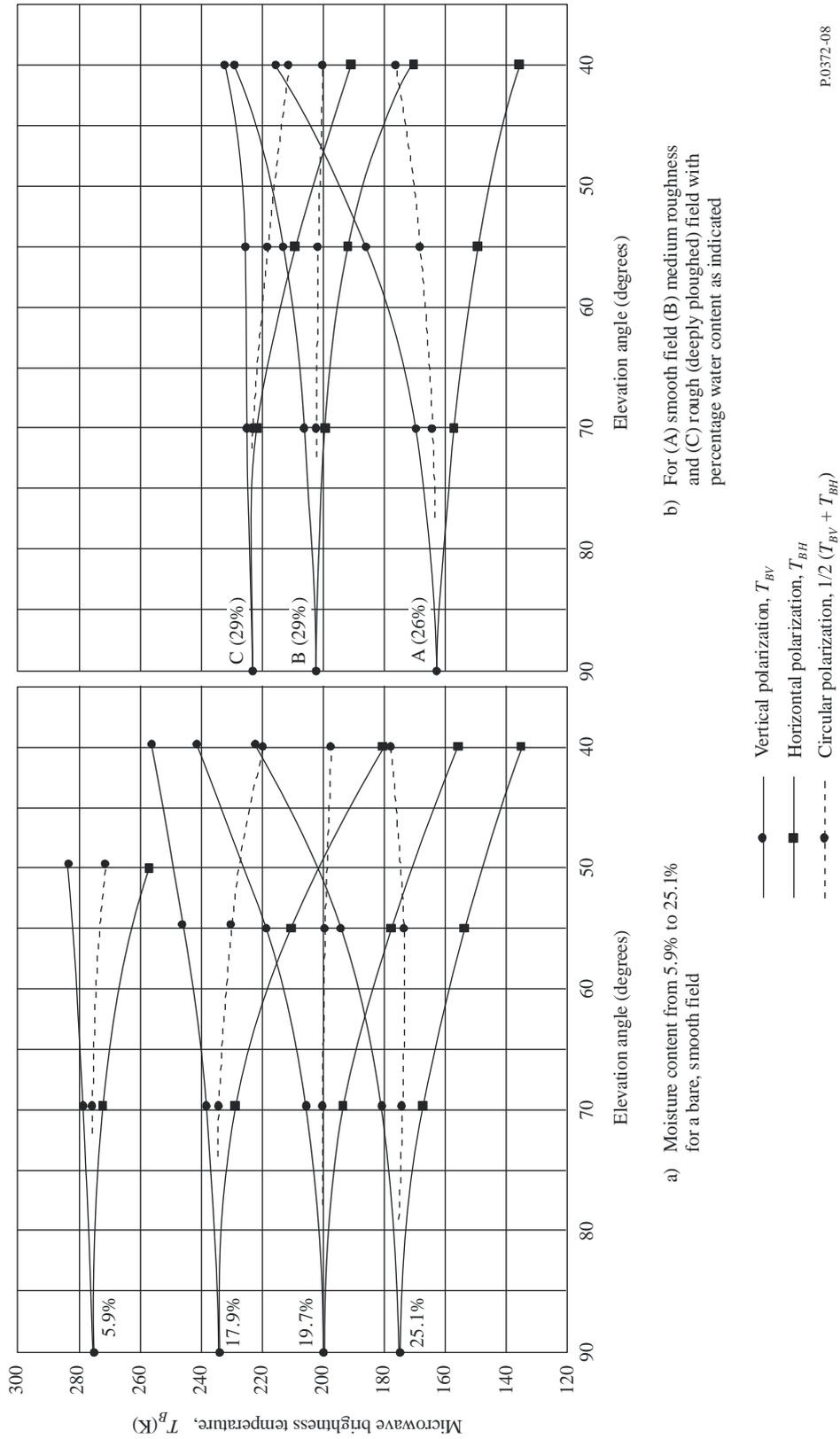
Environmental category	$c$	$d$
City (curve A)	76.8	27.7
Residential (curve B)	72.5	27.7
Rural (curve C)	67.2	27.7
Quiet rural (curve D)	53.6	28.6
Galactic noise (curve E)	52.0	23.0

For the business, residential and rural categories, the average over the above frequency range of the decile deviations of noise power with time,  $D_u$  and  $D_l$ , is given in Table 2. This table also provides values of the deviation with location. It may be assumed that these variations are uncorrelated and that log-normal half distributions each side of the median are appropriate. These values were measured in the 1970s and may change with time, dependent on the activities which may generate man-made noise.

<sup>1</sup> For man-made noise this Recommendation gives the external noise figure. That is, the component of the noise which has a Gaussian distribution. Man-made noise often has an impulsive component and this may be important in affecting the performance of radio systems and networks.

FIGURE 8

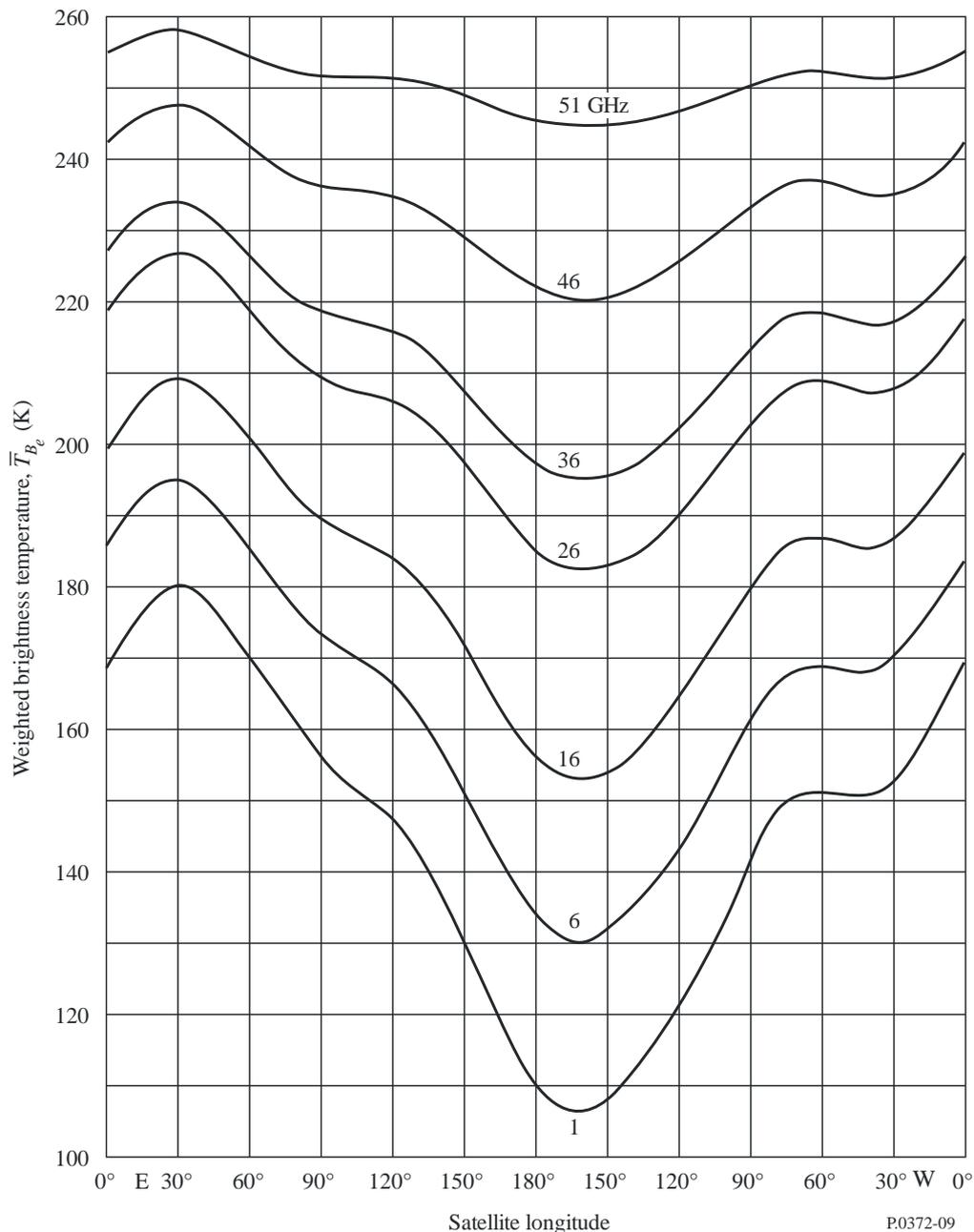
Brightness temperature at 1 430 MHz of the ground as a function of elevation angle



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FIGURE 9

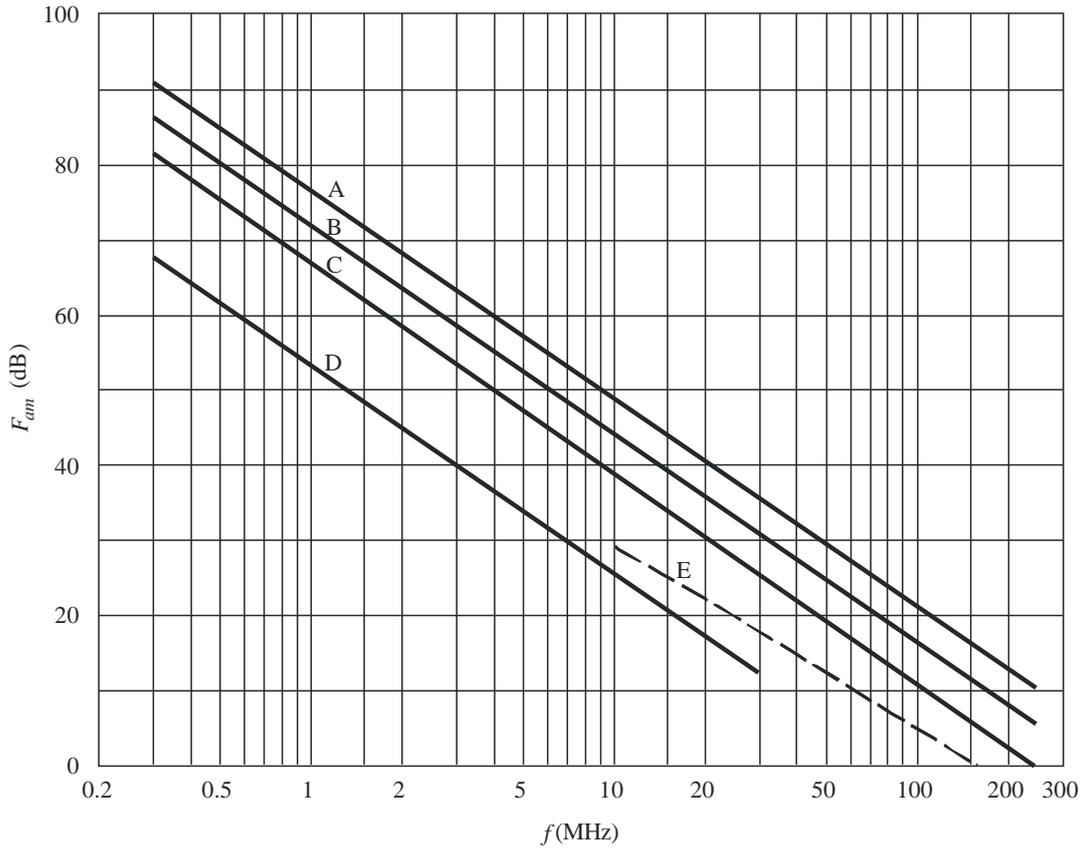
Weighted brightness temperature of the Earth as a function of longitude viewed from geostationary orbit at frequencies between 1 and 51 GHz



The above information on man-made noise was obtained from measurements made some years ago. Measurements in Europe in 2006-2007 and in Japan in 2009-2011 have generally confirmed the noise figures given above. These results are tabulated in Tables 3-5.

FIGURE 10

Median values of man-made noise power  
for a short vertical lossless grounded monopole antenna



Environmental category:

- Curves A: city
- B: residential
- C: rural
- D: quiet rural
- E: galactic (see § 6)

P.0372-10

TABLE 2

Values of decile deviations of man-made noise

Category	Decile	Variation with time (dB)	Variation with location (dB)
City	Upper	11.0	8.4
	Lower	6.7	8.4
Residential	Upper	10.6	5.8
	Lower	5.3	5.8
Rural	Upper	9.2	6.8
	Lower	4.6	6.8

TABLE 3  
Outdoor man-made noise measurements in Europe

Frequency (MHz)	Median noise figure $F_a$ (dB rel $kT_0b$ )			Upper decile deviation			Lower decile deviation		
	City	Residential	Rural	City	Residential	Rural	City	Residential	Rural
35	23	17	16	7	5	1	1.5	2	2
140	12	8	6	4	2	2	3	3.5	2
210	16	8	5	1	2	1	2	1	2
270	6	4	4	2	2	1	2	1	1
425	6	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1

TABLE 4  
Outdoor man-made noise measurements in Japan

Frequency (MHz)	Median noise figure $F_a$ (dB above $kT_0b$ )		Upper decile deviation (dB)		Lower decile deviation (dB)	
	City	Residential	City	Residential	City	Residential
37	27.1	20.2	5.4	3.9	4.8	2.4
67	21.4	17.1	4.5	2.2	4.7	3.8
75	21.1	15.2	5.5	5.5	3.9	3.1
99	18.6	11.1	4.9	4.4	4.7	3.3
121	15.5	10.3	5.1	6.1	3.6	3.2
163	13.0	9.1	6.7	3.8	3.4	4.4
222	9.0	6.8	5.1	6.1	3.0	2.2
322	5.7	3.1	6.8	5.5	2.2	1.0

TABLE 5  
Indoor man-made noise measurements in Europe

Frequency (MHz)	Median noise figure $F_a$ (dB rel $kT_0b$ )		Upper decile deviation		Lower decile deviation	
	City	Residential	City	Residential	City	Residential
210	14	5	3	3	2	1
425	16	3	4	1	1	1

## 6 Brightness temperature due to extra-terrestrial sources

As a general rule, for communications below 2 GHz, one needs to be concerned with the Sun and the galaxy (the Milky Way), which appears as a broad belt of strong emission. For frequencies up to about 100 MHz, the median noise figure for galactic noise for a vertical antenna, neglecting ionospheric shielding, is given by:

$$F_{am} = 52 - 23 \log f \quad (14)$$

where:

$f$ : frequency (MHz).

The decile deviations of the mean galactic noise power are  $\pm 2$  dB.

For these circumstances, the decile variation of both the upper and lower deciles for galactic noise is 2 dB.

Galactic noise will not be observed at frequencies lower than foF2 and will be less than given by equation (14) for frequencies up to about three times foF2.

Above 2 GHz, one need consider only the Sun and a few very strong non-thermal sources such as Cassiopeia A, Cygnus A and X and the Crab nebula since the cosmic background contributes 2.7 K only and the Milky Way appears as a narrow zone of somewhat enhanced intensity. The brightness temperature range for the common extra-terrestrial noise sources in the frequency range 0.1 to 100 GHz is illustrated in Fig. 12.

Figures 13a, 13b, 13c and 13d plot the total radio sky temperature at 408 MHz smoothed to  $5^\circ$  angular resolution. Figures 13 are given in equatorial coordinates, declination  $\delta$  (latitude) and right ascension  $\alpha$  (hours eastward around equator from vernal equinox). The contours are directly in K above 2.7 K. The accuracy is 1 K. The contour intervals are:

- 2 K below 60 K,
- 4 K from 60 K to 100 K,
- 10 K from 100 K to 200 K,
- 20 K above 200 K.

Arrows on unlabelled contour lines point clockwise around a minimum in the brightness distribution.

The dashed sinusoidal curve between  $\pm 23.5^\circ$  in Figs 13a and 13d defines the ecliptic which crosses the Milky Way close to the galactic centre. This means that, if one observes a spacecraft in interplanetary space, it might be necessary to take this into account. The strongest point sources are indicated by narrow peaks of the temperature distribution, while weaker sources are less apparent owing to the limited angular resolution.

The radiation of the galactic background varies with frequency. To obtain brightness temperatures at other frequencies  $f_i$  for background radiation use

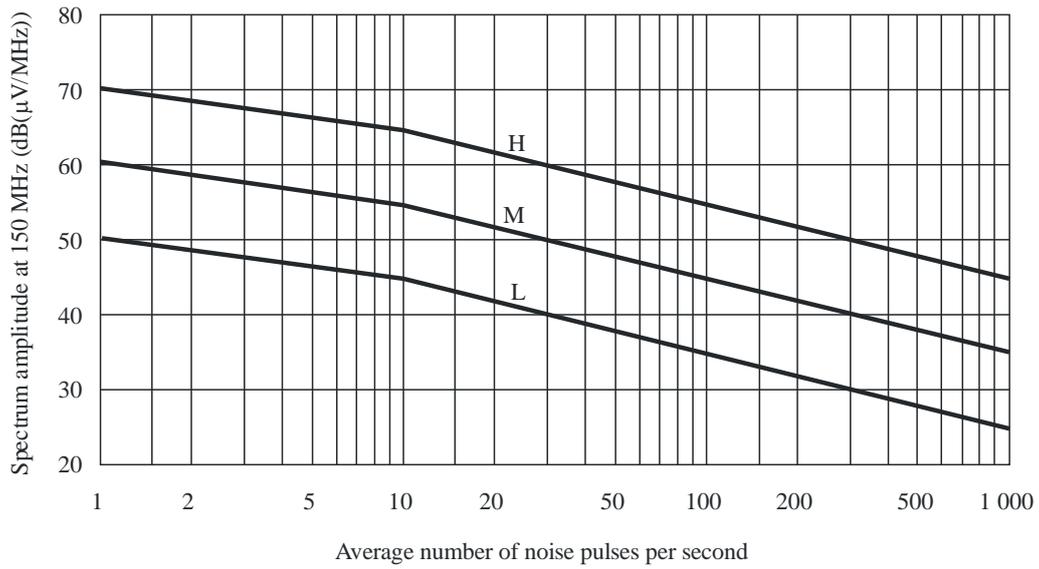
$$T_b(f_i) = T_b(f_0) (f_i/f_0)^{-2.75} + 2.7 \quad \text{K} \quad (15)$$

Thus for  $T_b = 200$  K,  $f_0 = 408$  MHz and  $f_i = 1$  GHz, this extrapolation would yield:

$$T_b = 19.7 \quad \text{K}$$

FIGURE 11

Noise amplitude distribution at base station (150 MHz)



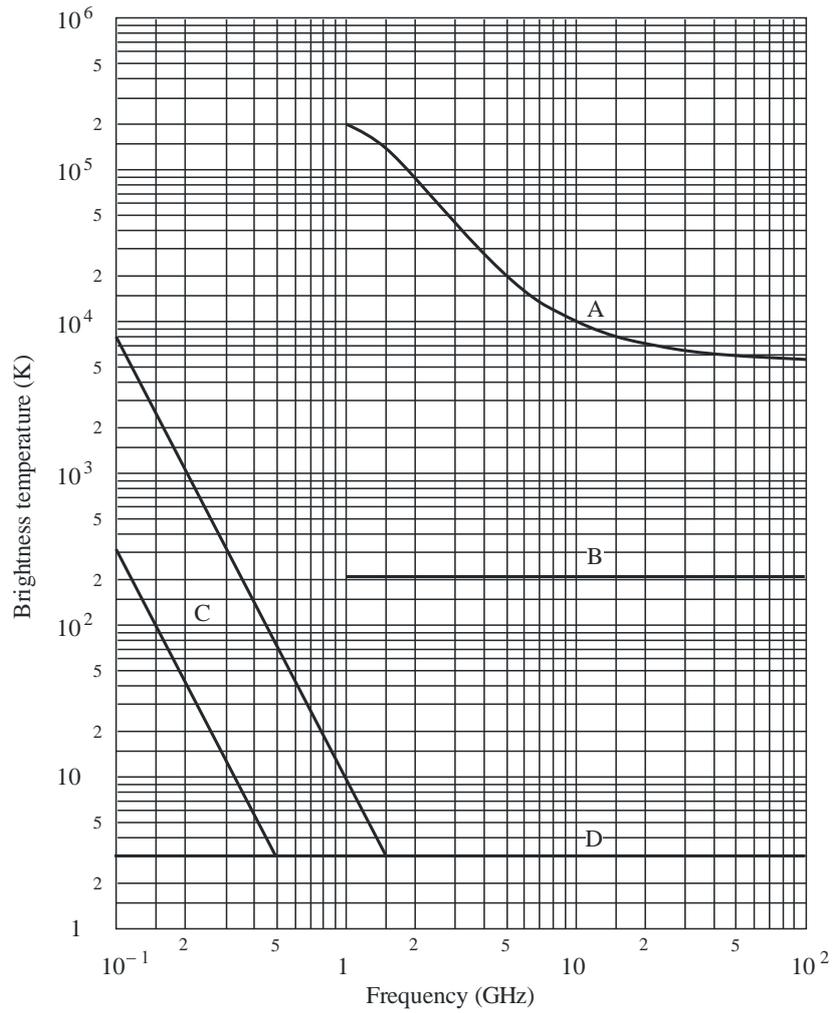
For frequencies other than 150 MHz, raise or lower curves H, M, and L in accordance with the formula below:

$$A = C + 10 \log V - 28 \log f$$

where  $A = \text{dB}(\mu\text{V}/\text{MHz})$  at 10 pps.

- Curves H: high noise location ( $V = 100$ )
- M: moderate noise location ( $V = 10$ )
- L: low noise location ( $V = 1$ )

FIGURE 12  
Extra-terrestrial noise sources



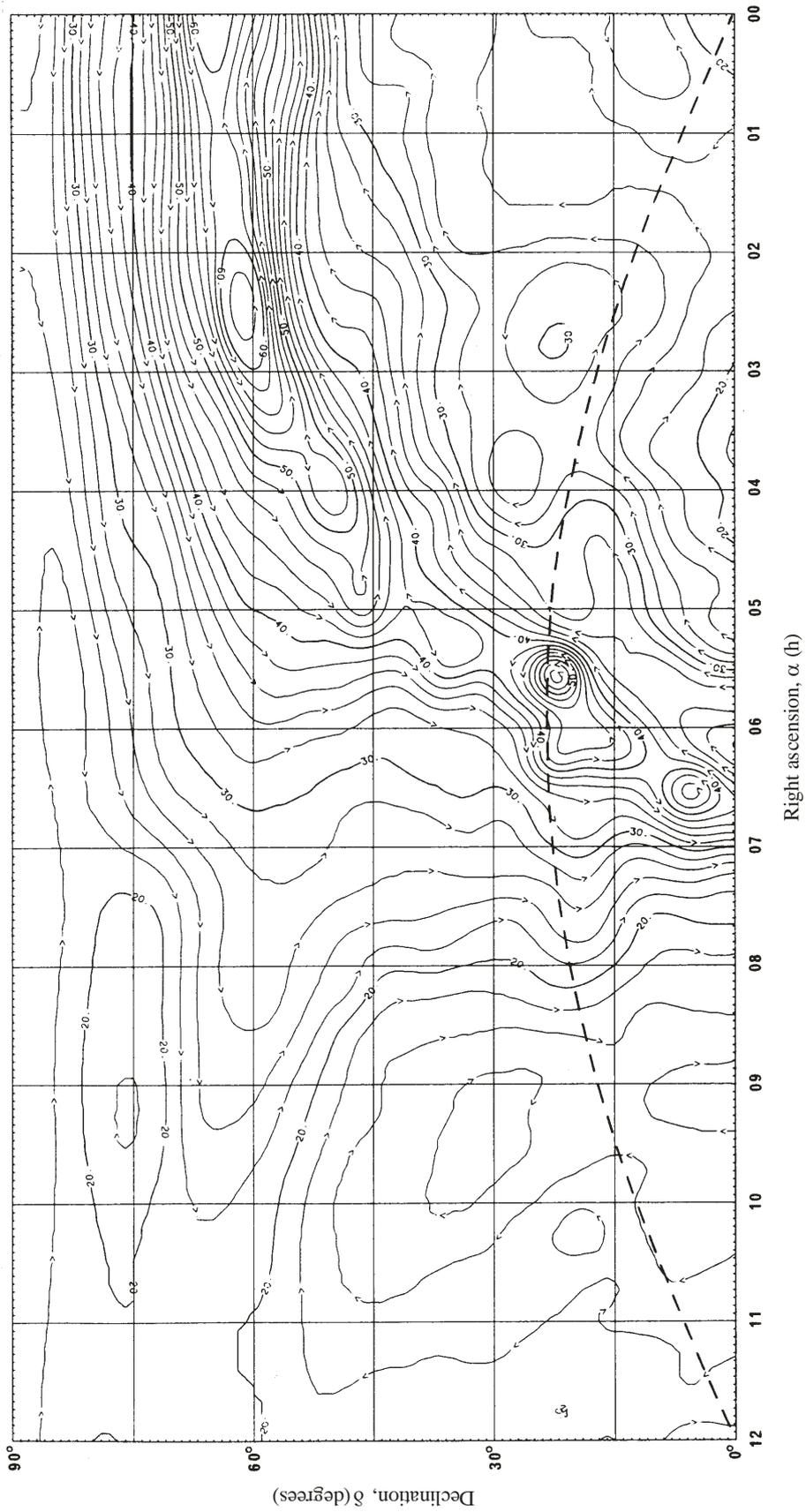
- A: quiet Sun
  - B: Moon
  - C: range of galactic noise
  - D: cosmic background
- } diameter ~ 0.5°

P.0372-12

More precise extrapolation using this formula needs to take into account variations of the exponent over the frequency range and over the sky. For point sources, the variation of the intensity with frequency depends on their different physical conditions.

For telecommunication using satellites in geostationary orbit, a limited part of the sky is of special interest, as illustrated in Fig. 14a). The corresponding range of declinations ( $\pm 8.7^\circ$ ) is shown in Fig. 14b), indicating the strongest sources.

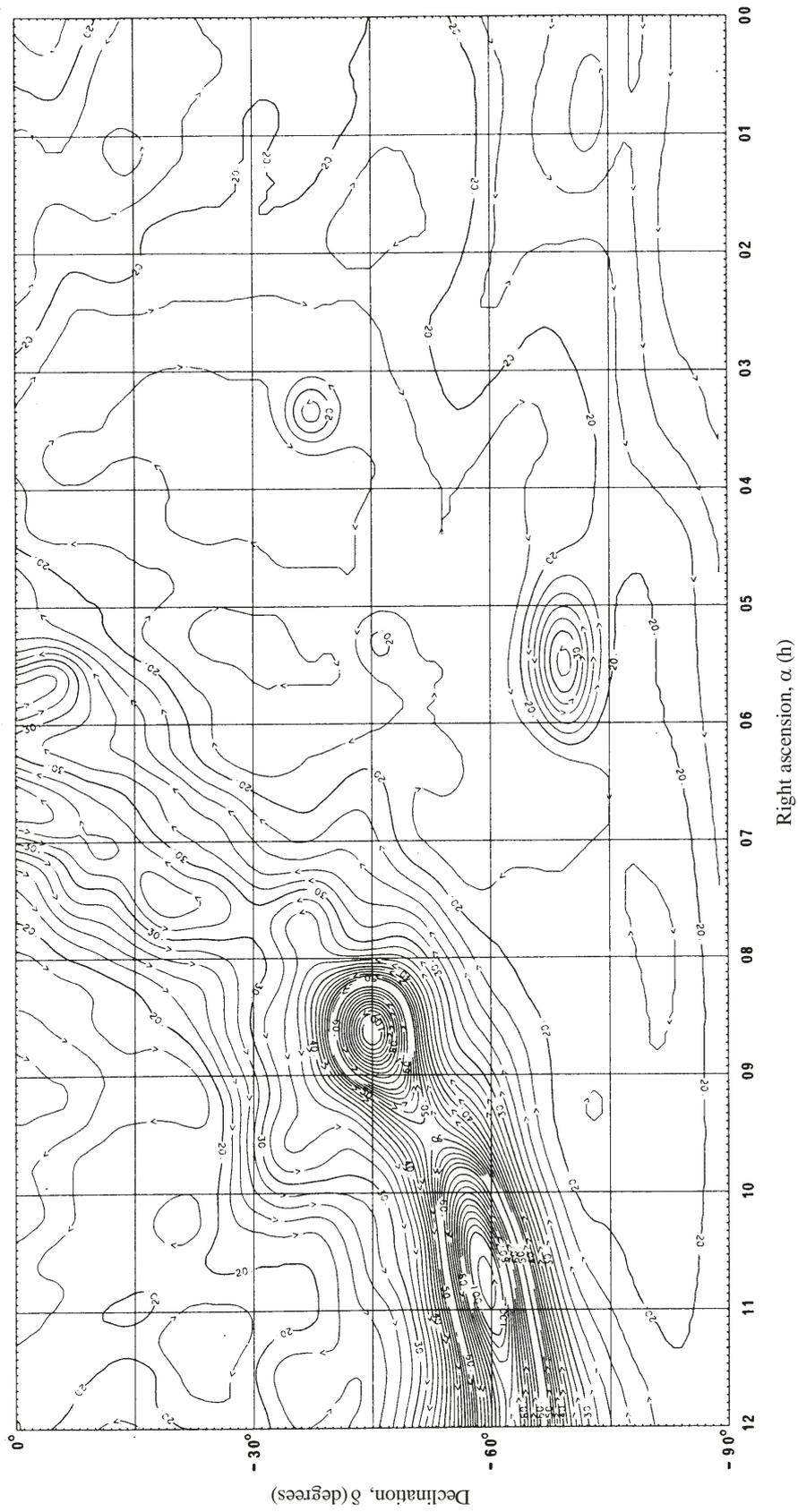
FIGURE 13a  
Radio sky temperature at 408 MHz



P.0372-13a

Right ascension 0000 h to 1200 h, declination 0° to +90°, dashed curve; ecliptic

FIGURE 13b  
Radio sky temperature at 408 MHz



P.0372-13b

Right ascension 0000 h to 1200 h, declination  $0^\circ$  to  $-90^\circ$

FIGURE 13c  
Radio sky temperature at 408 MHz

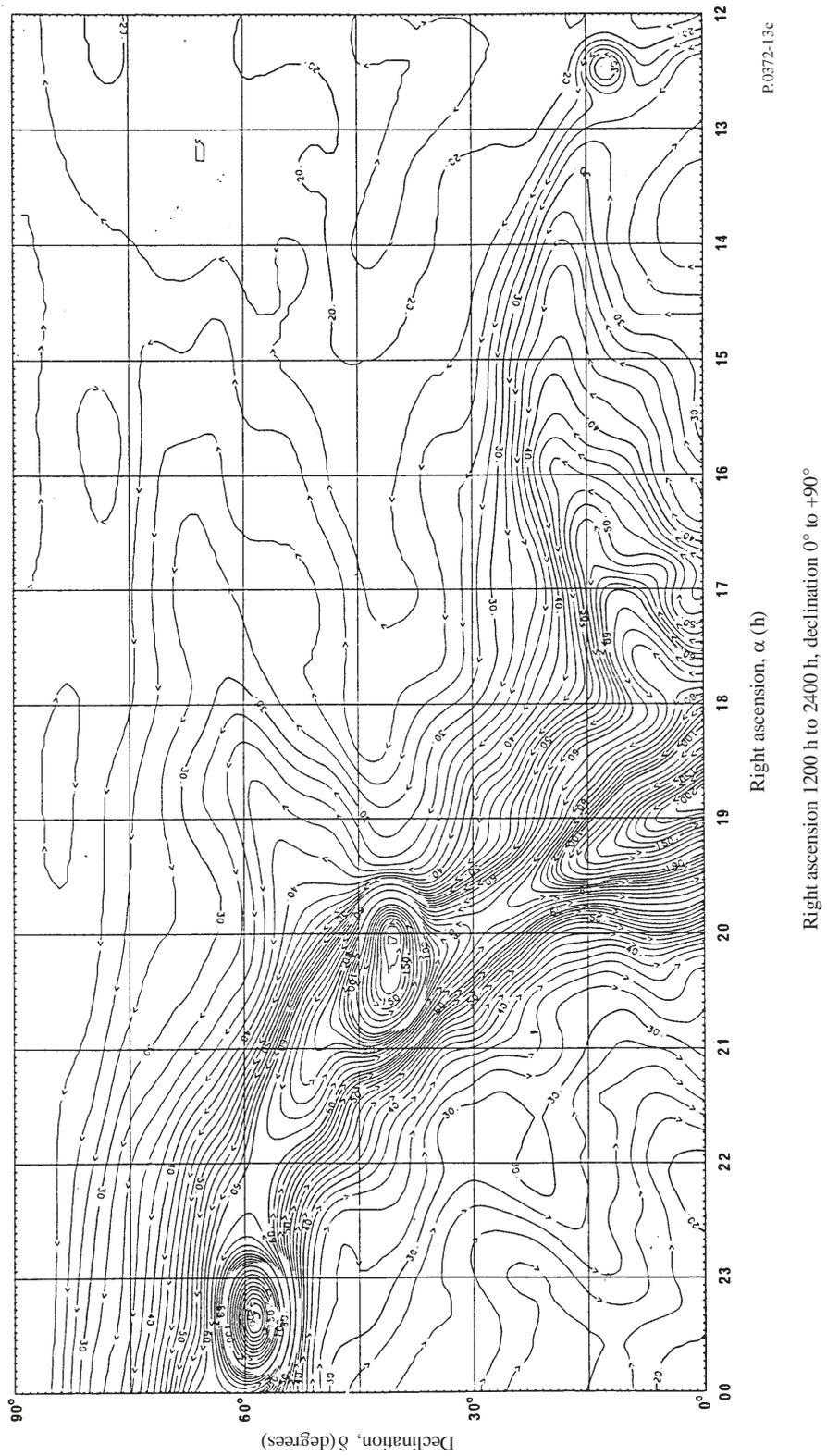
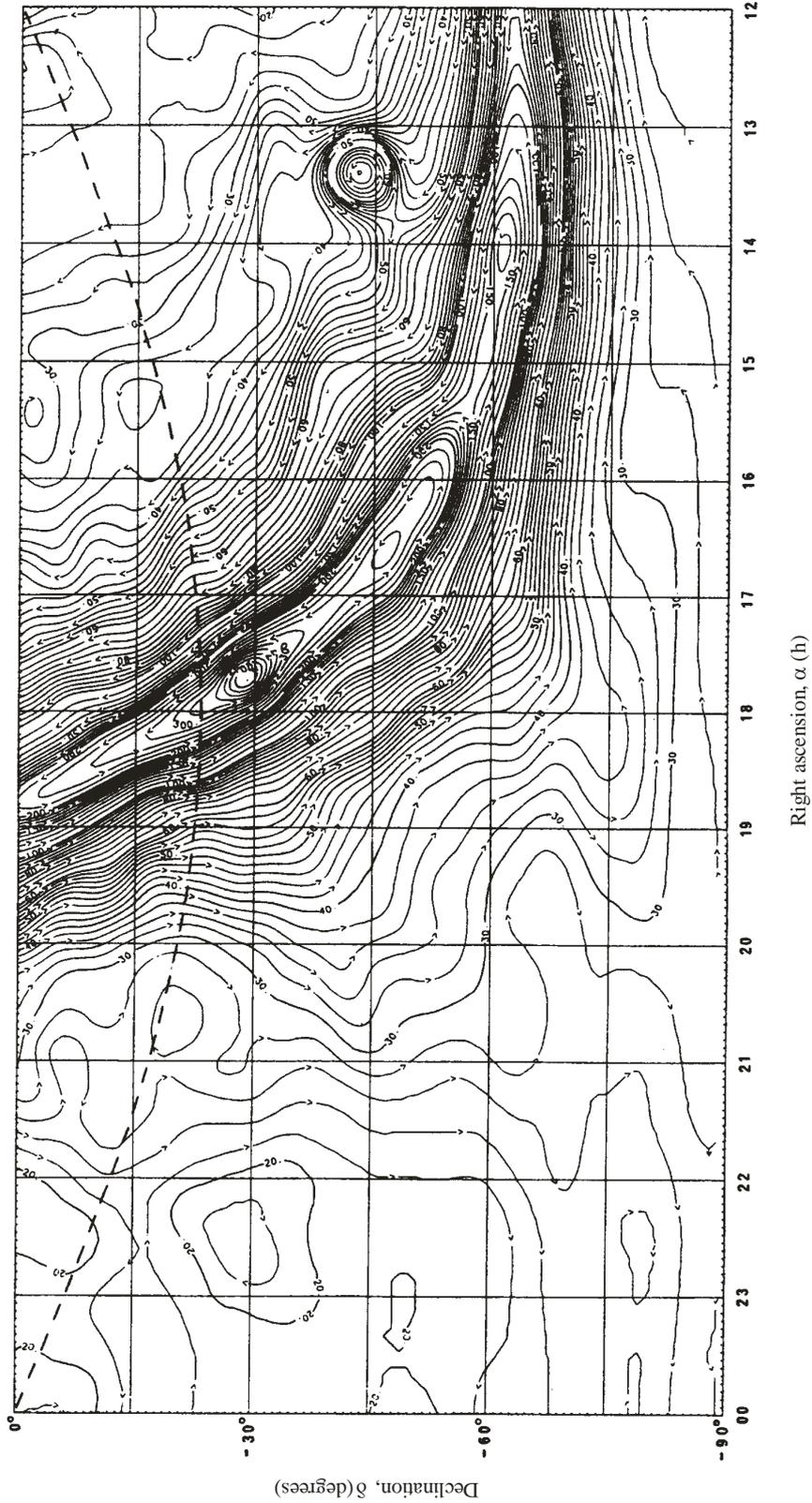


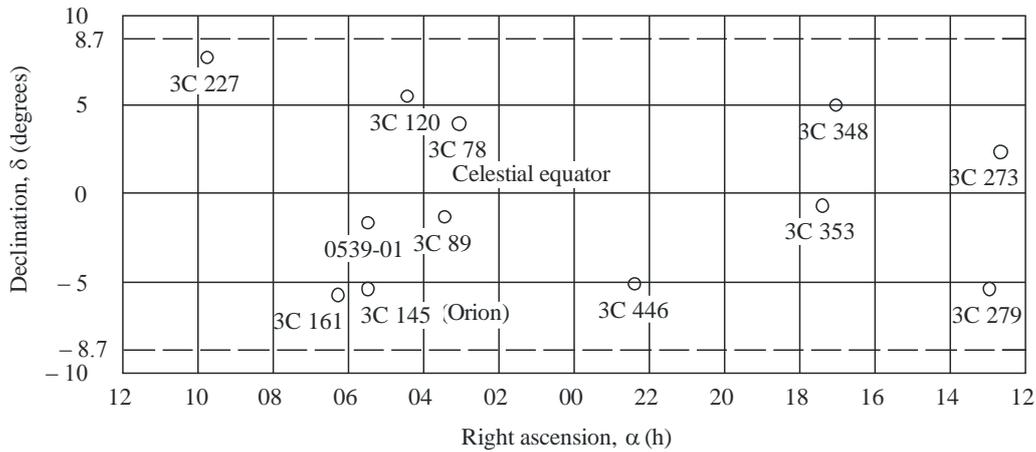
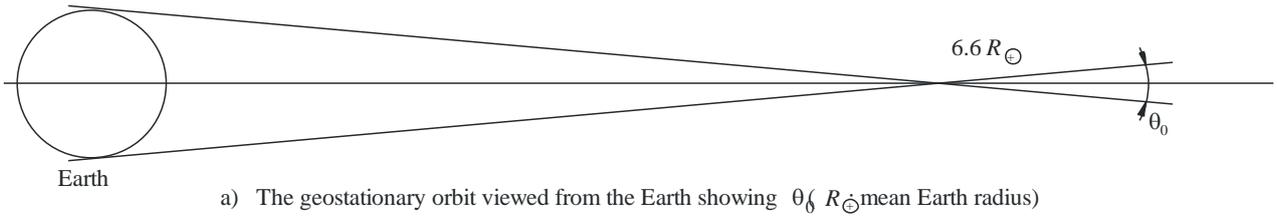
FIGURE 13d  
Radio sky temperature at 408 MHz



Right ascension 1200 h to 2400 h, declination  $0^\circ$  to  $-90^\circ$ , dashed curve, ecliptic

P.0372-13d

FIGURE 14  
Part of the sky which is relevant for telecommunication  
with satellites in geostationary orbit



P.0372-14

The Sun is a strong variable noise source with a noise temperature of about  $10^6$  K at 50 to 200 MHz and at least  $10^4$  K at 10 GHz under quiet Sun conditions. Large increases occur when the Sun is disturbed. The brightness temperature of the Moon is almost independent of frequency above 1 GHz; it varies from about 140 K at new Moon up to 280 K at full Moon. The Sun's path is in the plane of ecliptic (dashed line in Figs 13). The Moon is observed within  $\pm 5^\circ$  in declination of the plane of the ecliptic.

## 7 Atmospheric noise due to lightning

World charts of the background atmospheric radio noise, showing the expected median values of the mean noise power,  $F_{am}$  (dB) above  $k T_0 b$ , at 1 MHz for each season, 4-hour-time block, in local time, are shown in Figs 15a to 38a. The variation of  $F_{am}$  with frequency for each season-time block is given in Figs 15b to 38b and the variation with frequency of the other noise parameters is given in Figs 15c to 38c. The reference antenna for these atmospheric noise estimates is a short vertical monopole over a perfectly conducting ground plane (the influence of a perfectly conducting ground plane is discussed in Recommendation ITU-R P.341, Annex 2). The estimates are those for the atmospheric noise aggregated from all directions and it is not appropriate to take the directivity of practical antennas into account. The incident field strength can be obtained, see § 2.

It will be observed that values of atmospheric noise are indicated that are below the expected levels of man-made noise and galactic noise. These values should be used with caution, as they represent only estimates of what atmospheric noise levels would be recorded if the other types of noise were not present. An examination of the data, however, shows that such low levels were, on rare occasions, actually measured.

Atmospheric noise due to lightning is generally not Gaussian in character and its probability density function may be important in determining the performance of digital systems. The amplitude probability distribution (APD) of this type of noise is described in terms of the voltage deviation,  $V_d$ , the ratio of the root mean square to the average of the noise envelope voltage.

APD curves corresponding to various values of  $V_d$ , are given in Fig. 39, in which the r.m.s. envelope voltage  $A_{rms}$ , is taken as the reference. The measured values of  $V_d$  vary about the predicted median value,  $V_{dm}$ , and their variation is given by  $\sigma V_d$ . The APD curves can be used for a wide range of bandwidths. The estimates of  $V_d$  given (Figs 15c-38c) are for a 200 Hz bandwidth and Fig. 40 gives a means to convert the 200 Hz  $V_d$  to the corresponding  $V_d$  in other bandwidths. Fig. 40 is strictly valid only at MF and HF frequencies, so care should be exercised when applying these results to lower frequencies (i.e., LF, VLF, ELF).

The Figures are used in the following way. The value of  $F_{am}$  for 1 MHz is found from the noise charts (Figs 15a-38a) for the season under consideration. Using this value as the noise grade, the value of  $F_{am}$  for the required frequency is determined from the frequency curves (Figs 15b-38b). The variability parameters  $\sigma_{F_{am}}$ ,  $D_u$ ,  $\sigma_{D_u}$ , etc., are obtained for the required frequency from Figs 15c to 38c. Values of  $D$  and  $\sigma_D$  for other percentages of time may be obtained assuming log-normal half distributions each side of the median values.

## 8 The combination of noises from several sources

There are occasions where more than one type of noise needs to be considered because two or more types are of comparable size. This can be true at any frequency, in general, but occurs most often at HF where atmospheric, man-made and galactic noise can be of comparable size (Fig. 2, 10 MHz, for example).

The noise figures for each of the noise sources defined above,  $F_a$  (dB) are assumed to have a distribution represented by two half-normal distributions each side of the median value  $F_{am}$ . The lower half-normal distribution has a standard deviation  $\sigma_l$  ( $= D_l/1.282$ ) below the median and the upper half-normal distribution has a standard deviation  $\sigma_u$  ( $= D_u/1.282$ ) above the median. The corresponding noise factors,  $f_a$  (W) have log-normal distributions each side of the median.

The median,  $F_{amT}$ , and standard deviation,  $\sigma_T$ , of the noise figure for the sum of two or more noise processes are given by:

$$F_{amT} = c \left[ \ln(\alpha_T) - \frac{\sigma_T^2}{2c^2} \right] \quad \text{dB} \quad (16)$$

$$\sigma_T = c \sqrt{\ln \left( 1 + \frac{\beta_T}{\alpha_T^2} \right)} \quad \text{dB} \quad (17)$$

where:

$$c = 10/\ln(10) = 4.343 \quad (18)$$

$$\alpha_T = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \exp \left[ \frac{F_{ami}}{c} + \frac{\sigma_i^2}{2c^2} \right] \quad \text{W} \quad (19)$$

$$\beta_T = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2 \left[ \exp \left( \frac{\sigma_i^2}{c^2} \right) - 1 \right] \quad \text{W}^2 \quad (20)$$

and  $F_{ami}$  and  $\sigma_i$  are the median and standard deviation of the noise figures for the component noise sources. For atmospheric noise, these are extracted from Figs 15 to 38. For man-made noise, they are extracted from Fig. 10 and Table 2. For galactic noise,  $F_{am}$  is given by equation (14) and  $\sigma_i$  is set at 1.56 dB (= 2/1.282).

The upper decile deviation,  $D_{uT}$ , of the noise figure for the sum of two or more noise processes is given by:

$$D_{uT} = 1.282 \sigma_T \quad \text{dB} \quad (21)$$

where  $\sigma_T$  is calculated by using the upper decile deviations of the noise components to compute the  $\sigma_i$  (=  $D_u/1.282$ ) in equations (19) and (20).

The lower decile deviation,  $D_{lT}$ , of the noise figure for the sum of two or more noise processes is given by:

$$D_{lT} = 1.282 \sigma_T \quad \text{dB} \quad (22)$$

where  $\sigma_T$  is calculated by using the lower decile deviations of the noise components to compute the  $\sigma_i$  (=  $D_l/1.282$ ) in equations (19) and (20).

When an upper decile deviation of the noise figure for at least one noise component exceeds 12 dB, the  $\sigma_T$  calculated by equations (17) to (20), using the upper decile deviations of the noise components, should be restricted to a maximum value of:

$$\sigma_T = c \sqrt{2 \ln \left( \frac{\alpha_T}{\gamma_T} \right)} \quad \text{dB} \quad (23)$$

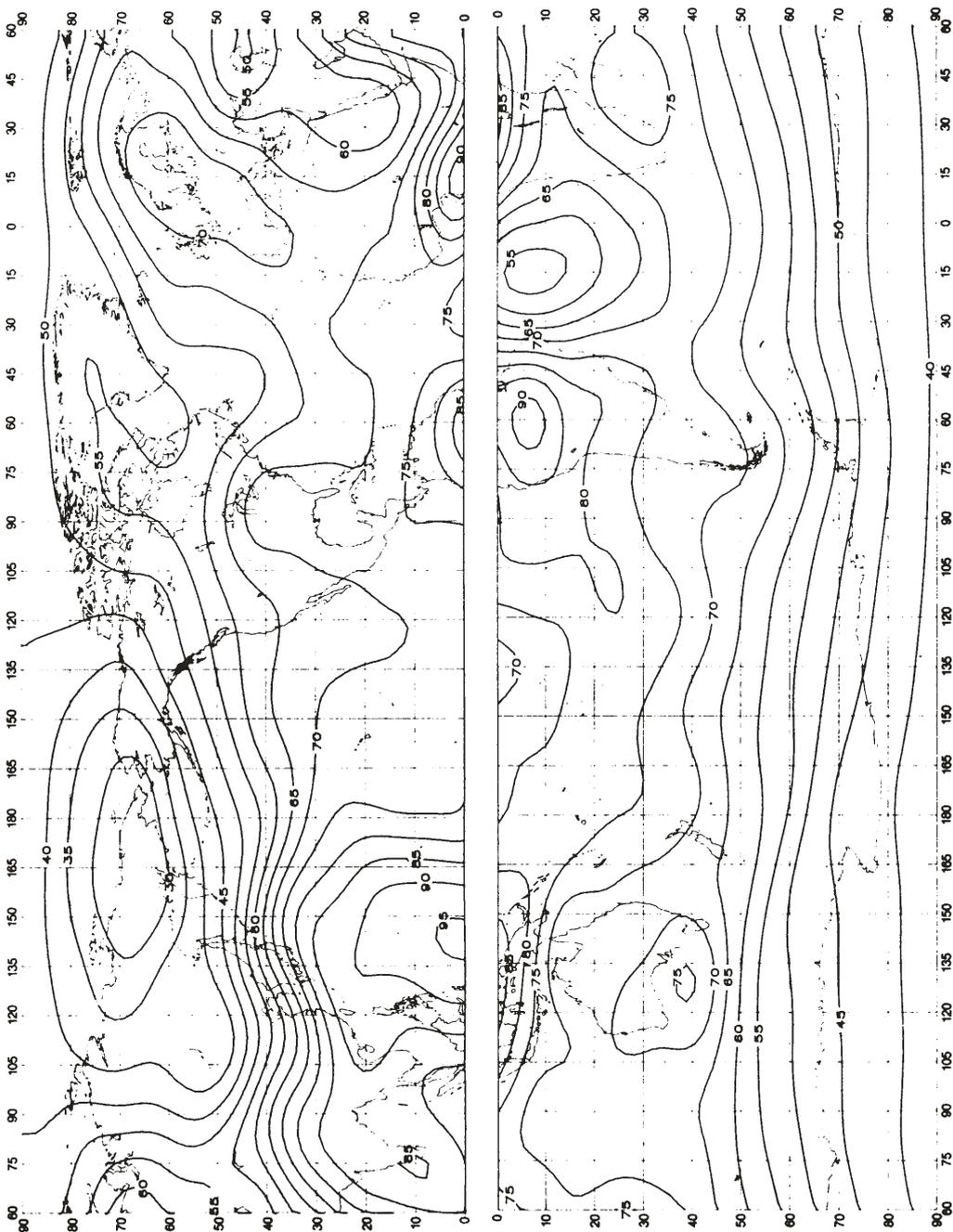
where  $\gamma_T$  is the noise factor for the simple power sum of the individual median noise factors:

$$\gamma_T = \sum_{i=1}^n \exp \left( \frac{F_{ami}}{c} \right) \quad \text{W} \quad (24)$$

Similarly, when a lower decile deviation of the noise figure for at least one noise component exceeds 12 dB, the  $\sigma_T$  calculated by equations (17) to (20), using the lower decile deviations of the noise components, should be restricted to the maximum value given by equation (23).

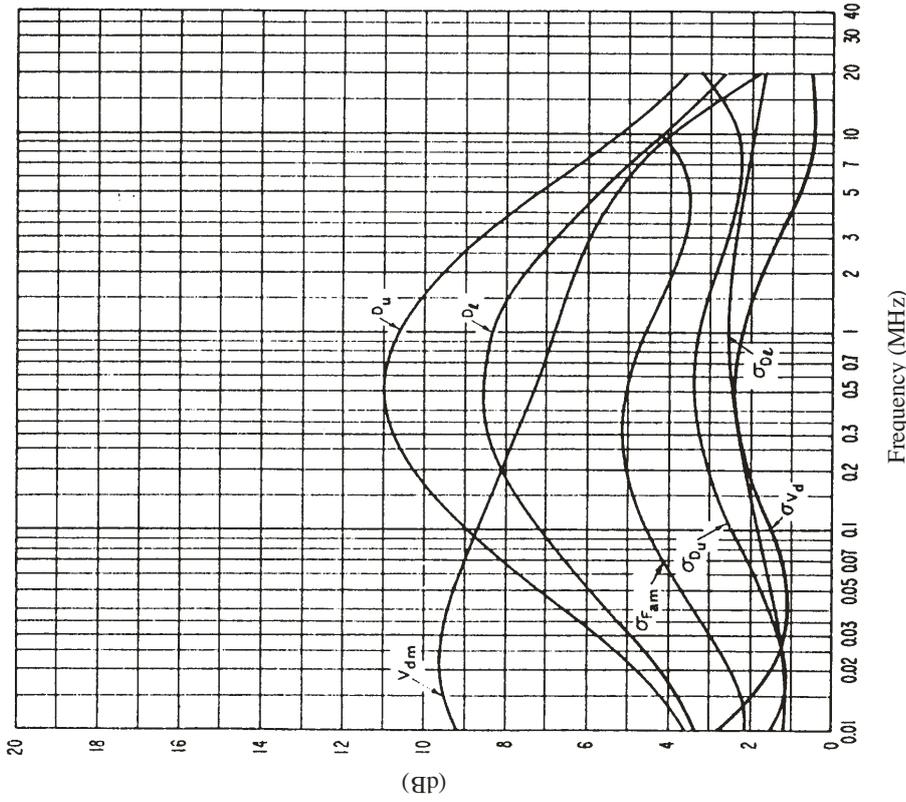
FIGURE 15a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Winter; 0000-0400 LT)



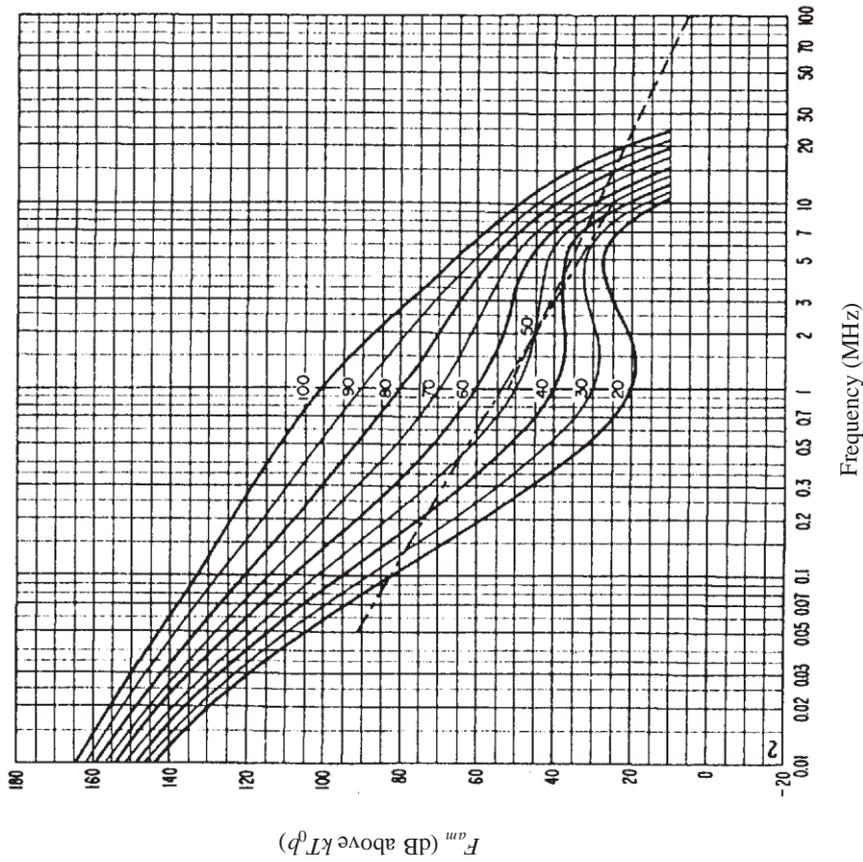
P.0372-15a

FIGURE 15c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Winter; 0000-0400 LT)



$\sigma_{F_{fm}}$  : Standard deviation of values of  $F_{fm}$   
 $D_u$  : Ratio of upper decile to median value,  $F_{fm}$   
 $\sigma_{D_u}$  : Standard deviation of values of  $D_u$   
 $D_l$  : Ratio of median value,  $F_{fm}$ , to lower decile  
 $\sigma_{D_l}$  : Standard deviation of values of  $D_l$   
 $V_{dm}$  : Expected value of median deviation of average voltage.  
 The values shown are for a bandwidth of 200 Hz  
 $\sigma_{V_d}$  : Standard deviation of  $V_d$

FIGURE 15b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Winter; 0000-0400 LT)



— Expected values of atmospheric noise  
 - · - Expected values of man-made noise at a quiet receiving location  
 - - - Expected values of galactic noise

FIGURE 16a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Winter; 0400-0800 LT)

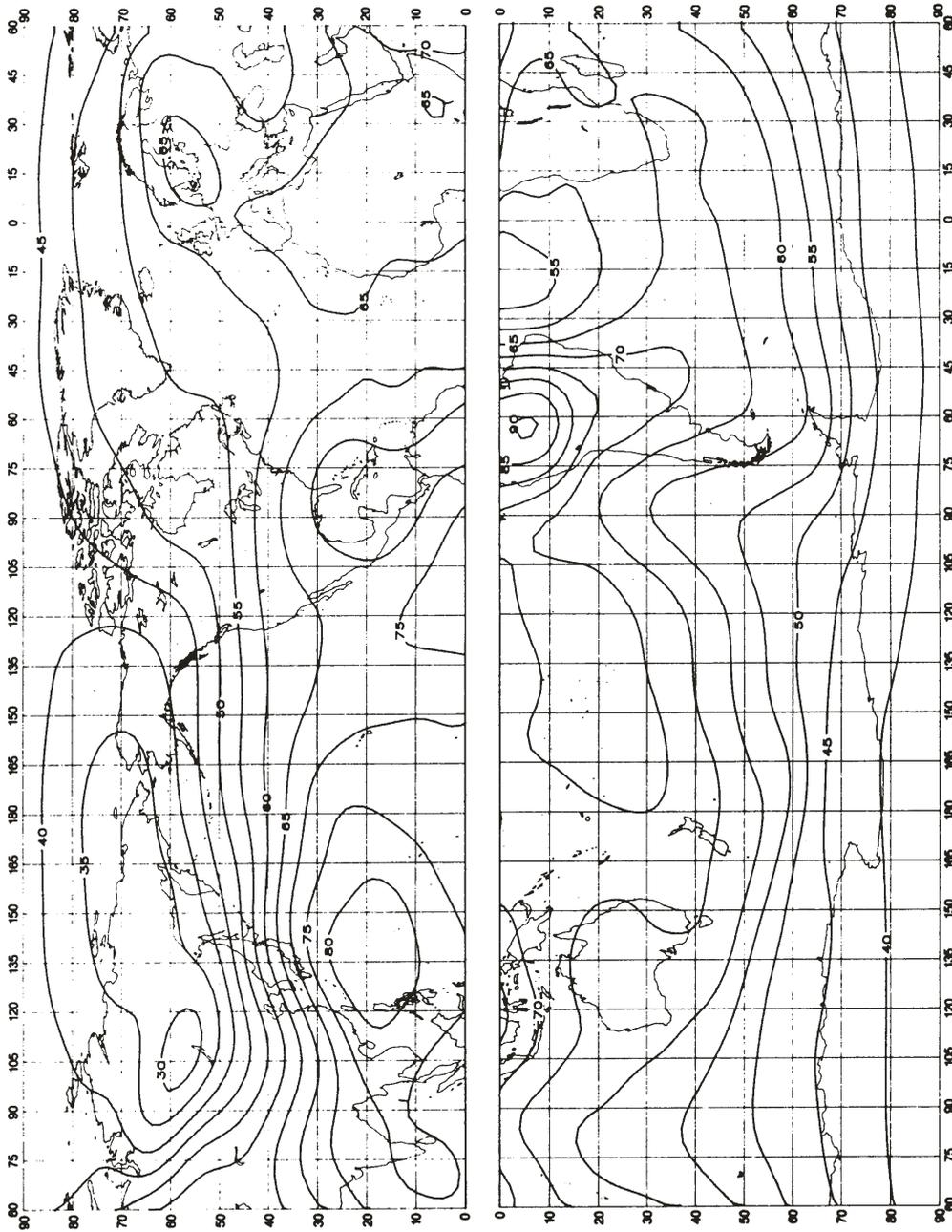
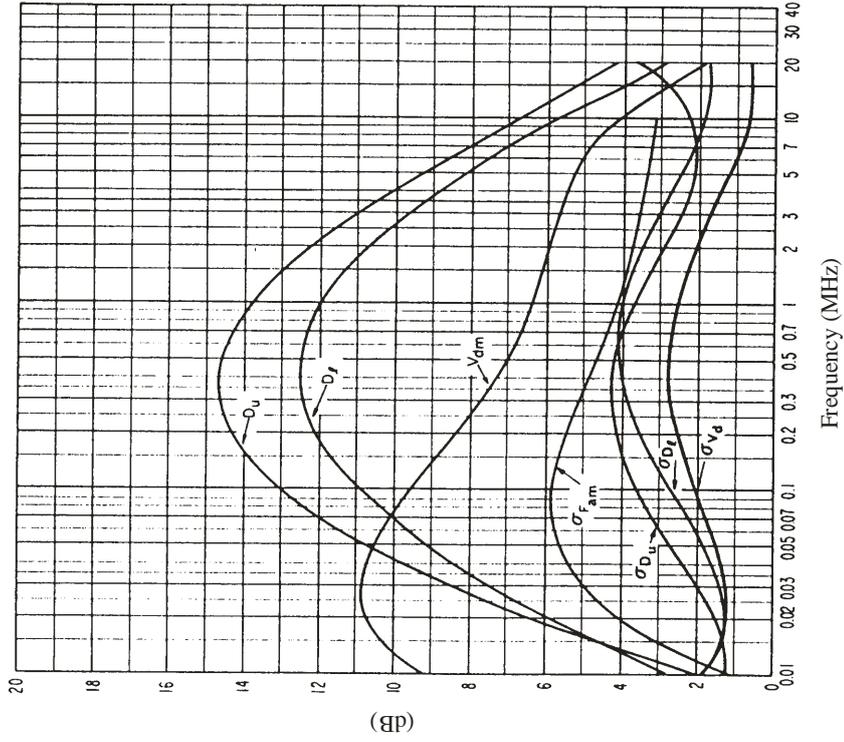


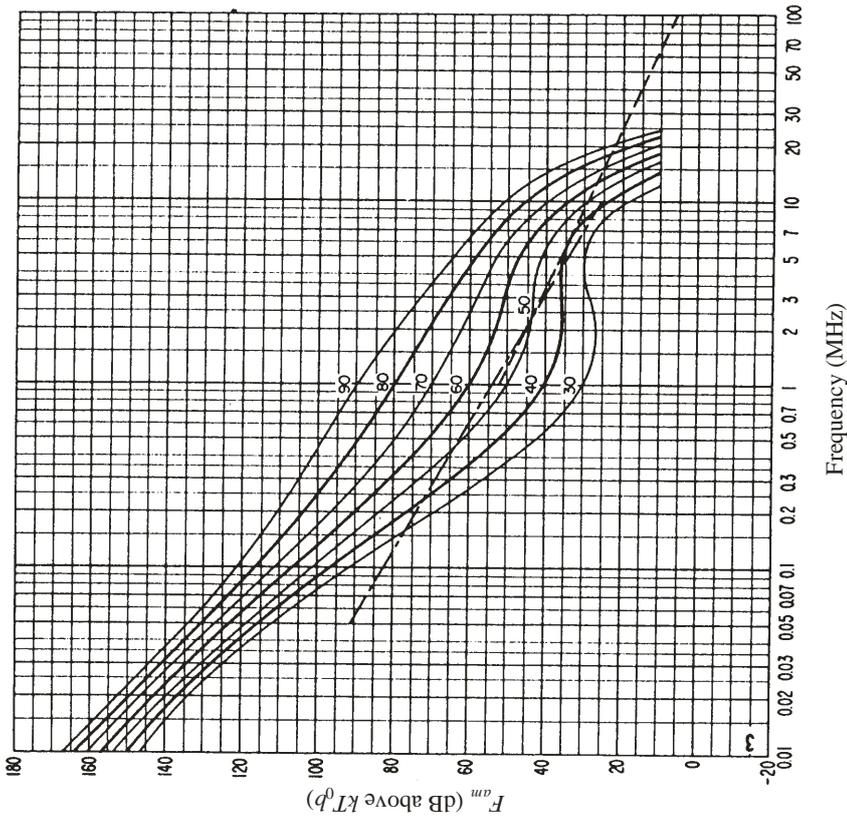
FIGURE 16c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Winter; 0400-0800 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15c

P.0372-16b

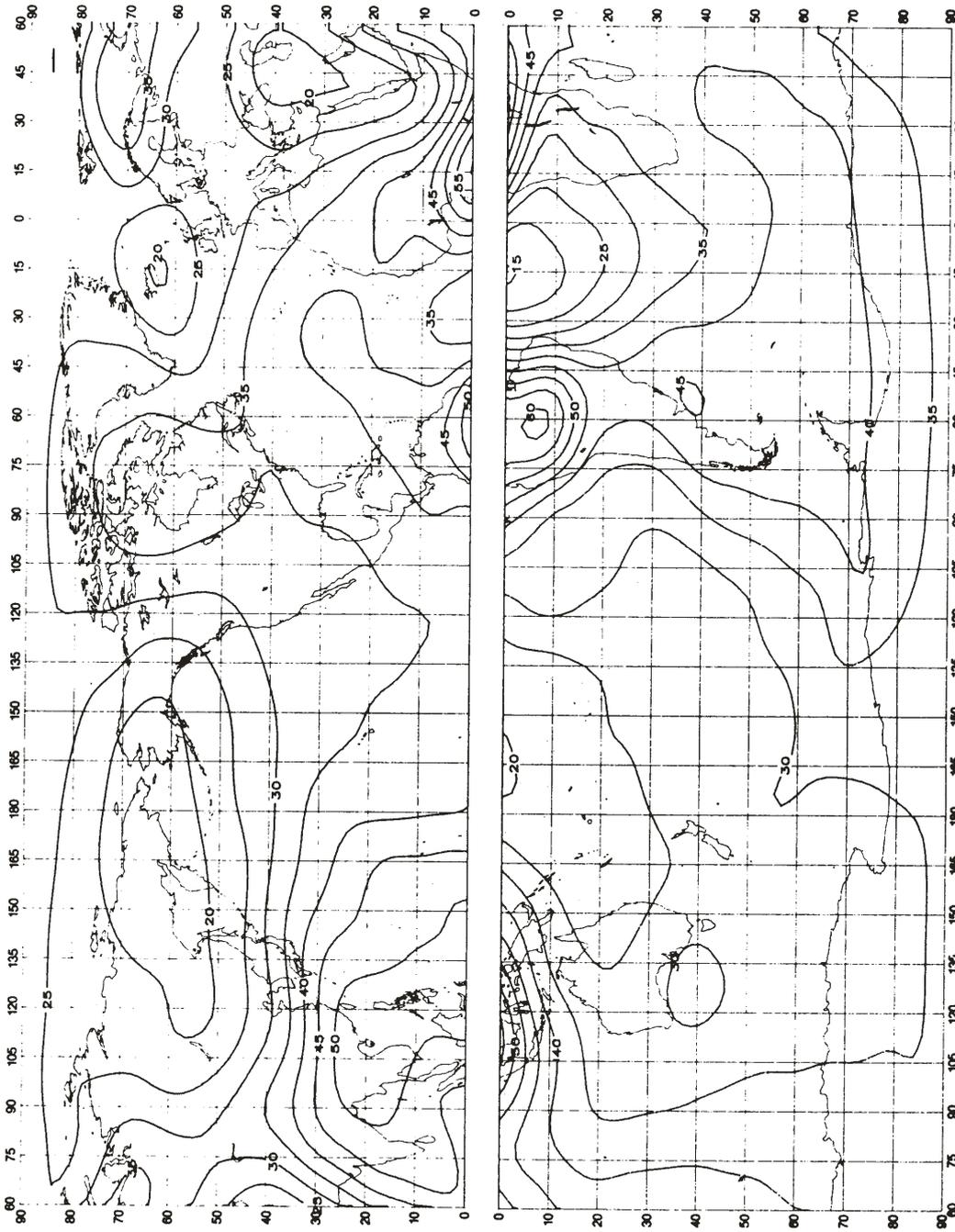
FIGURE 16b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Winter; 0400-0800 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

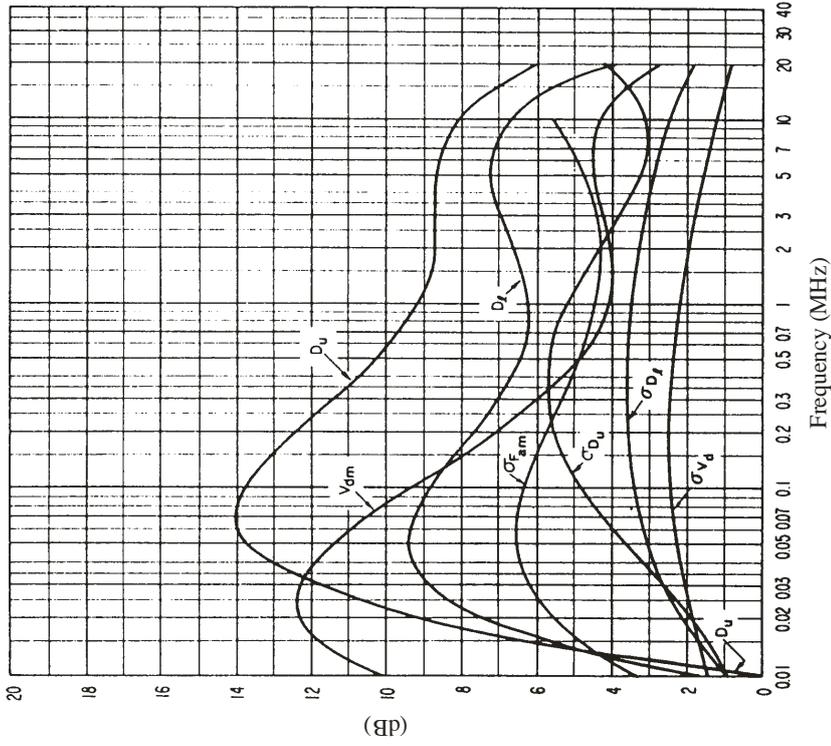
FIGURE 17a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Winter; 0800-1200 LT)



P.0372-17a

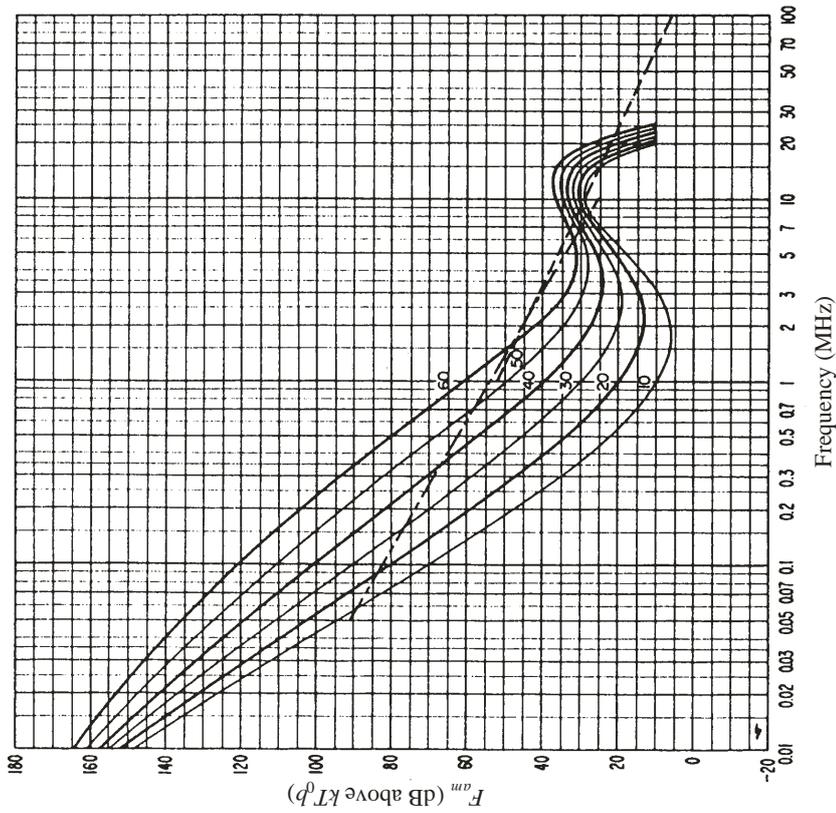
FIGURE 17c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Winter; 0800-1200 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15c

P0372-17b

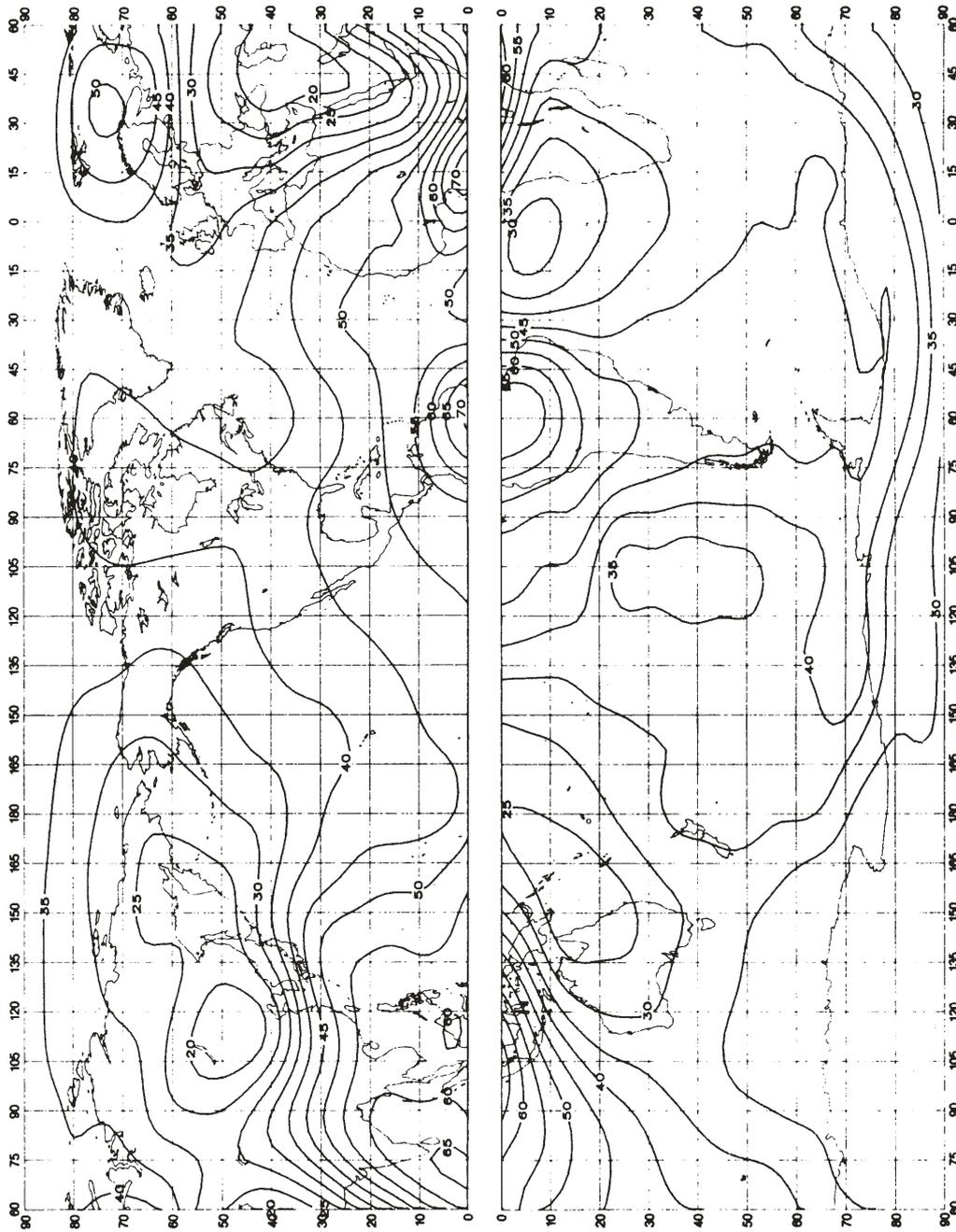
FIGURE 17b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Winter; 0800-1200 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

FIGURE 18a

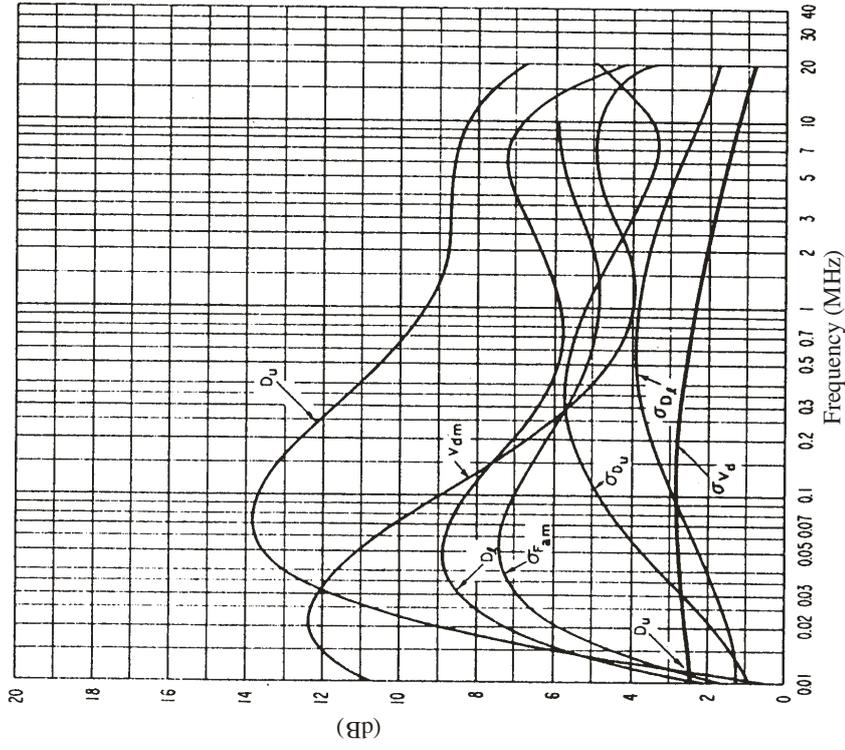
Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Winter; 1200-1600 LT)



P.0372-18a

FIGURE 18c

Data on noise variability and character  
(Winter; 1200-1600 LT)

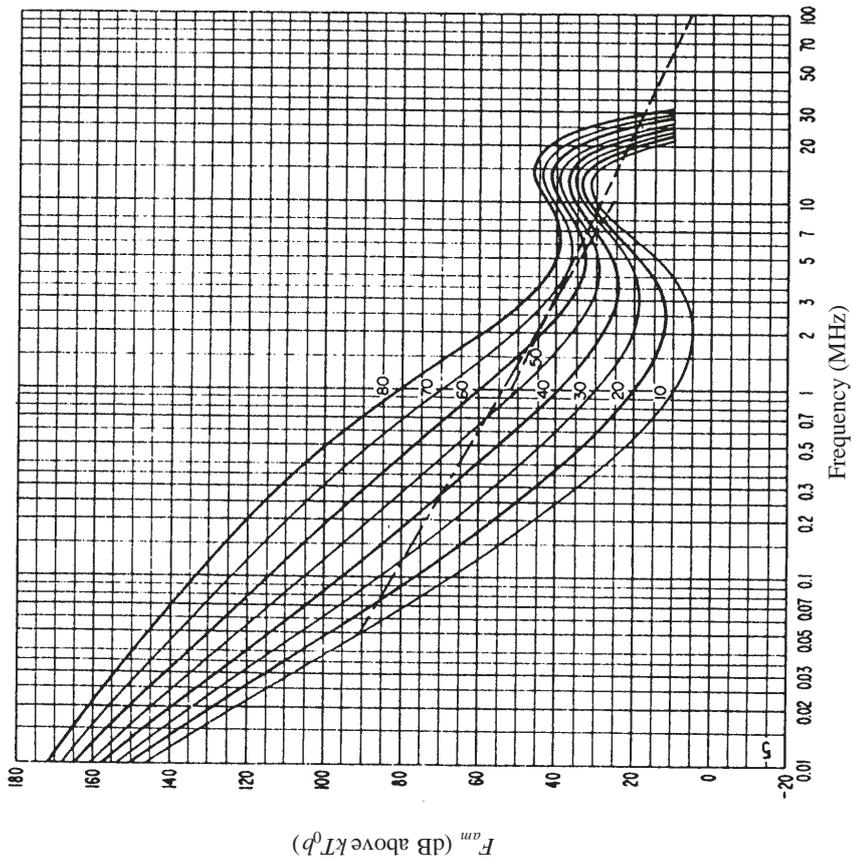


See legend of Fig. 15c

P.0372-18b

FIGURE 18b

Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Winter; 1200-1600 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

FIGURE 19a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Winter; 1600-2000 LT)

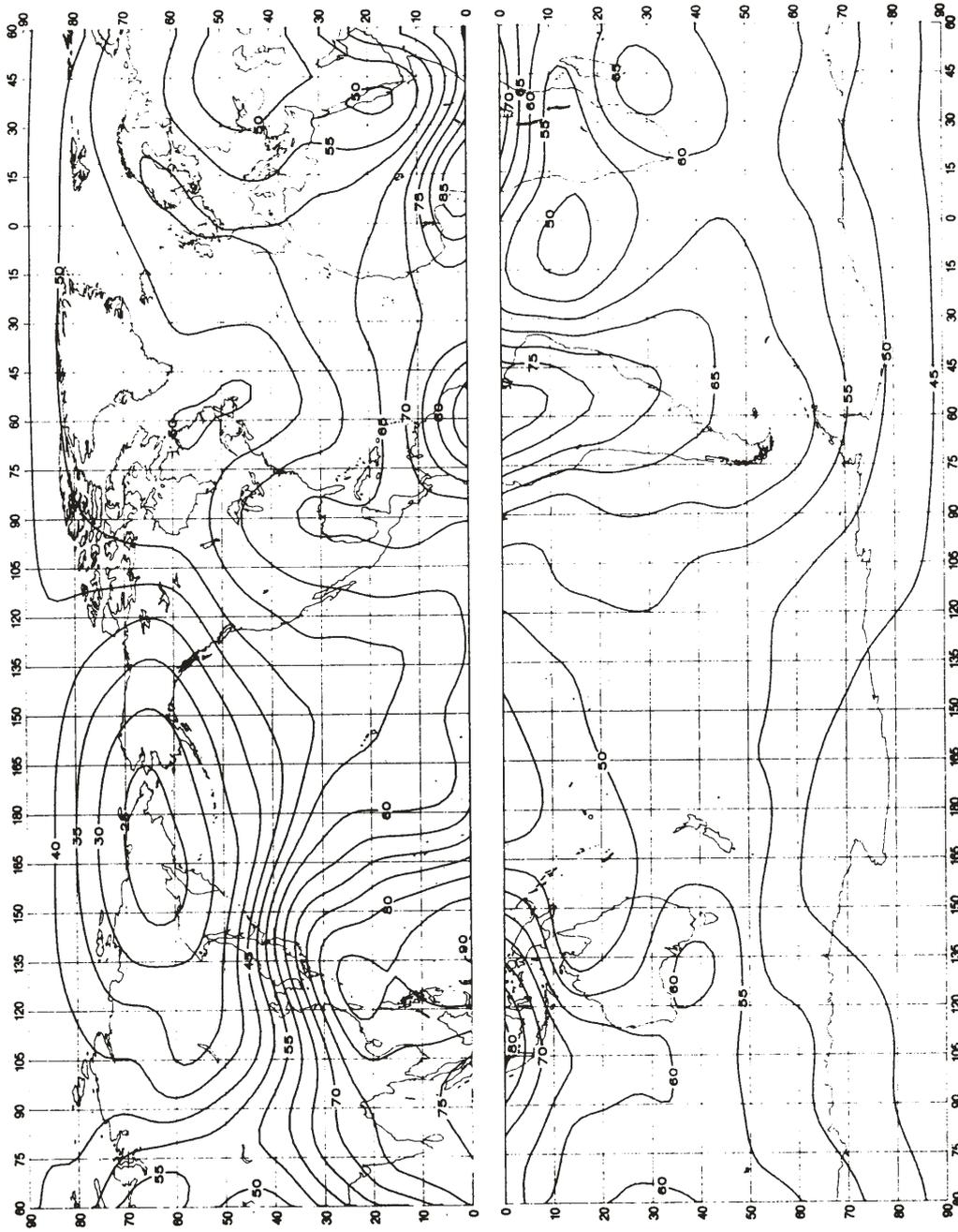
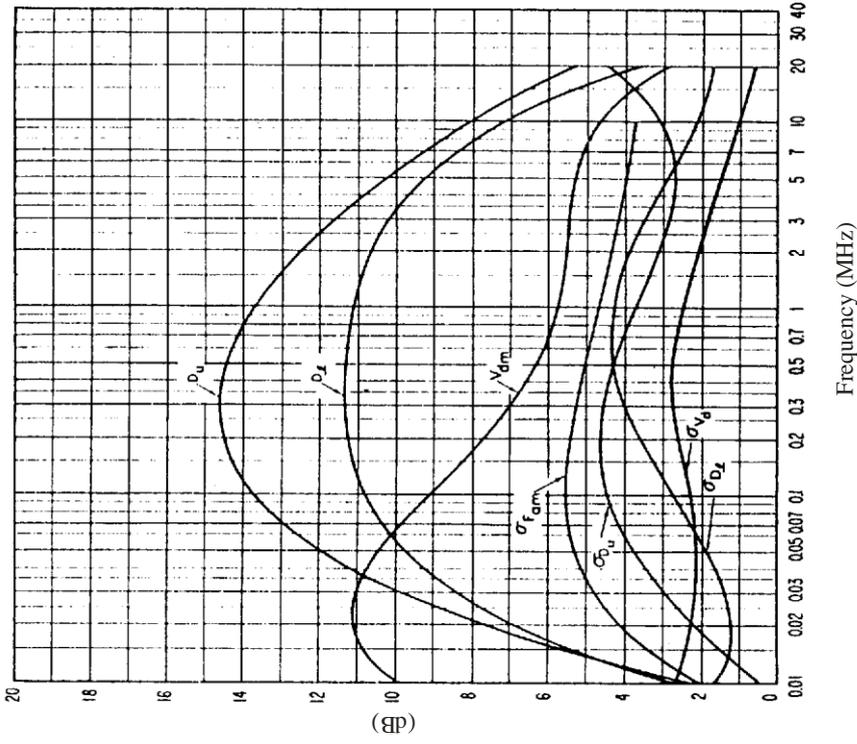


FIGURE 19c

Data on noise variability and character  
(Winter; 1600-2000 LT)

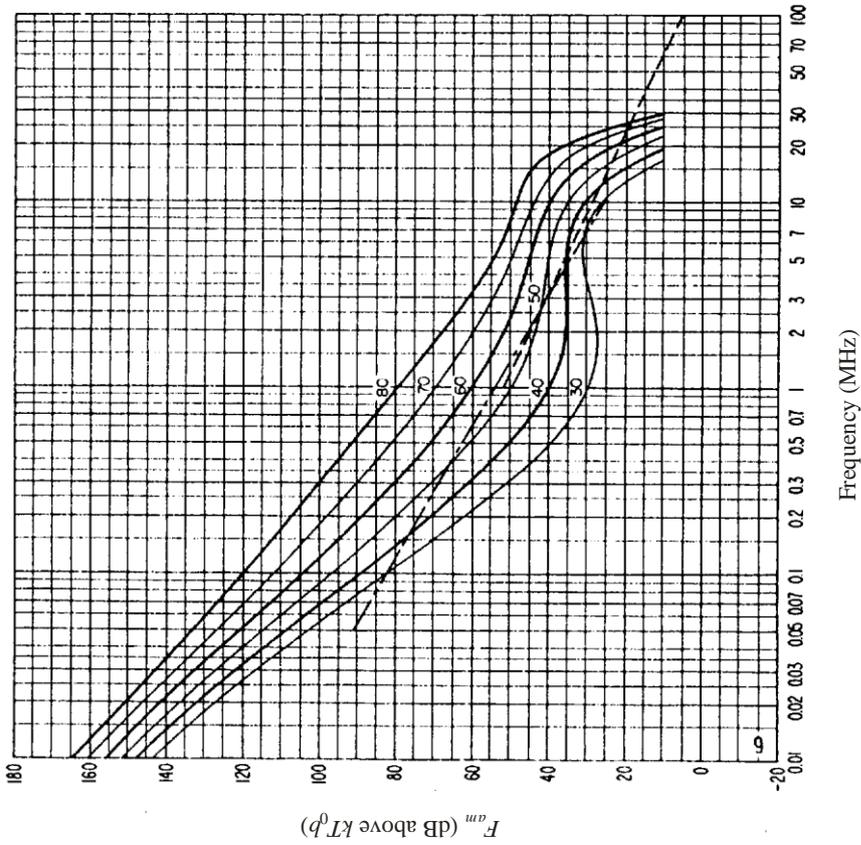


P.0372-19b

See legend of Fig. 15c

FIGURE 19b

Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Winter; 1600-2000 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

FIGURE 20a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Winter; 2000-2400 LT)

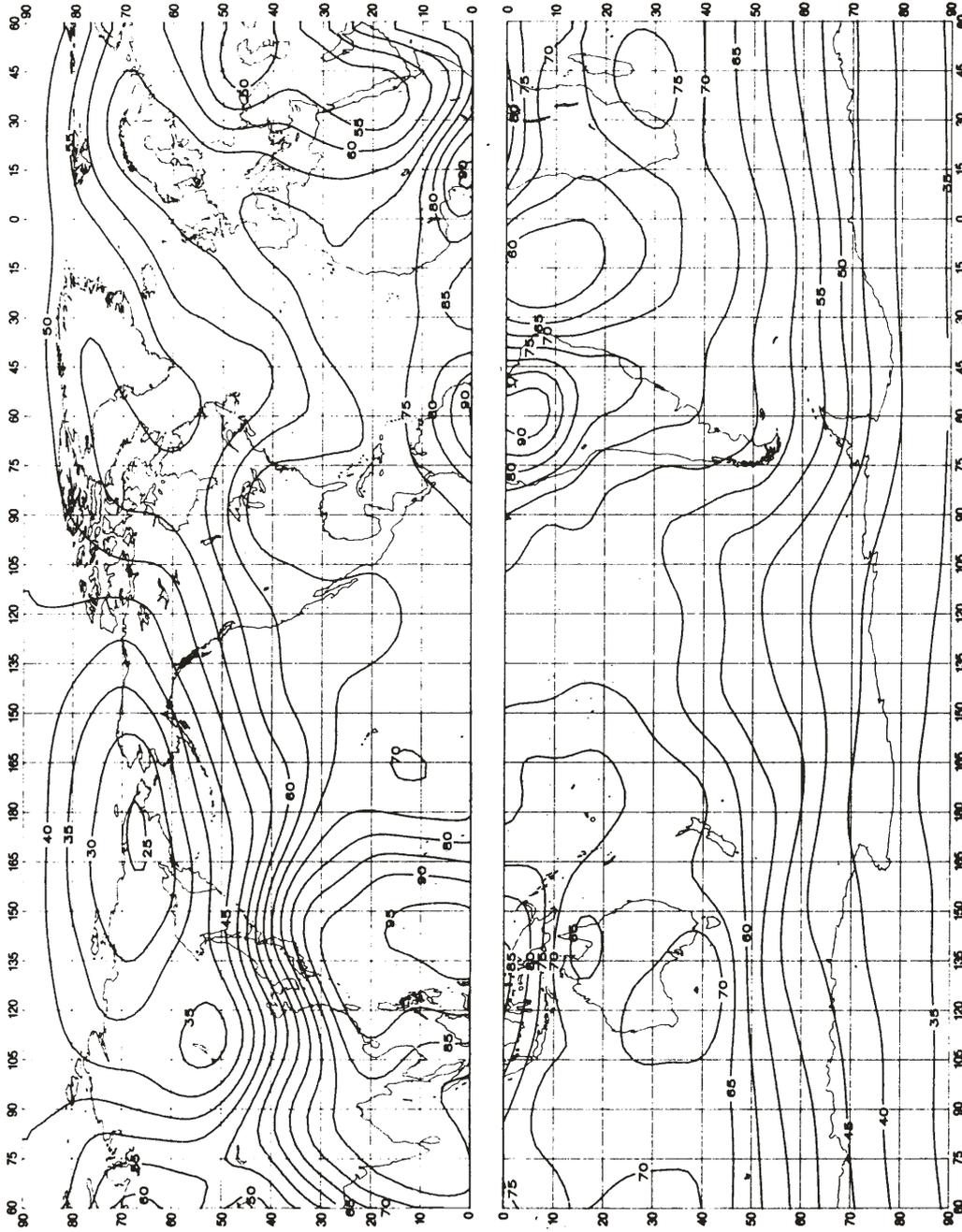
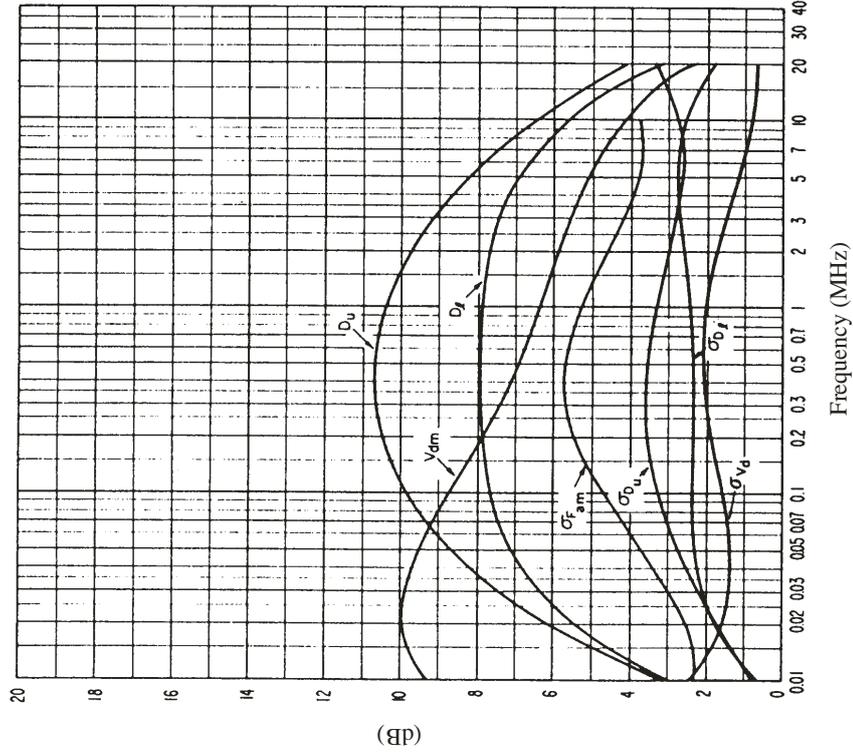


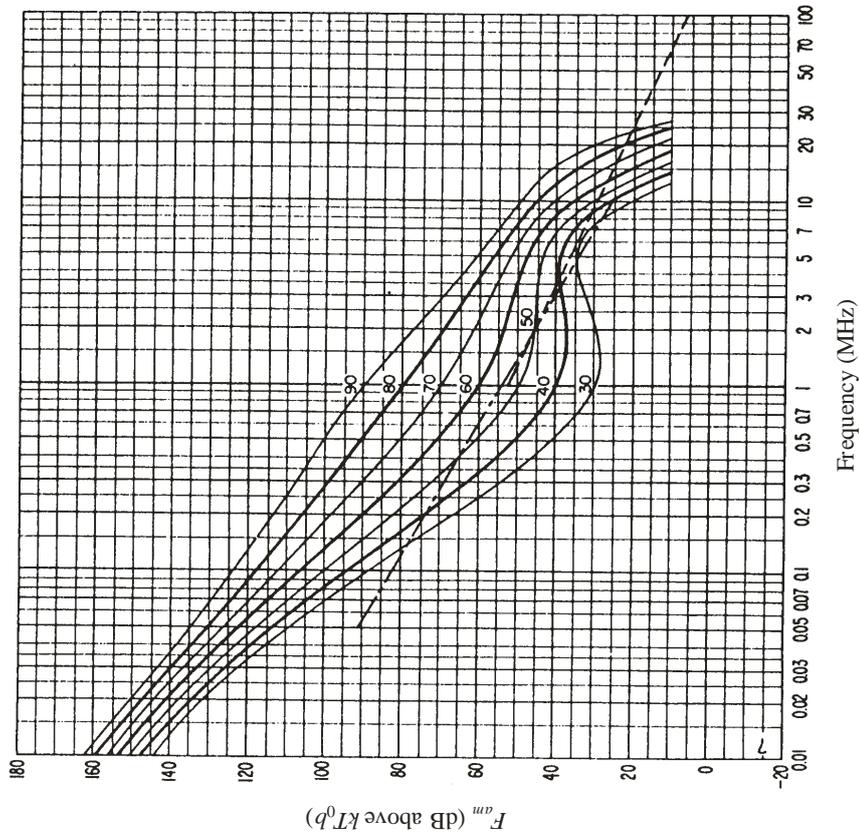
FIGURE 20c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Winter; 2000-2400 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15c

P.0372-20b

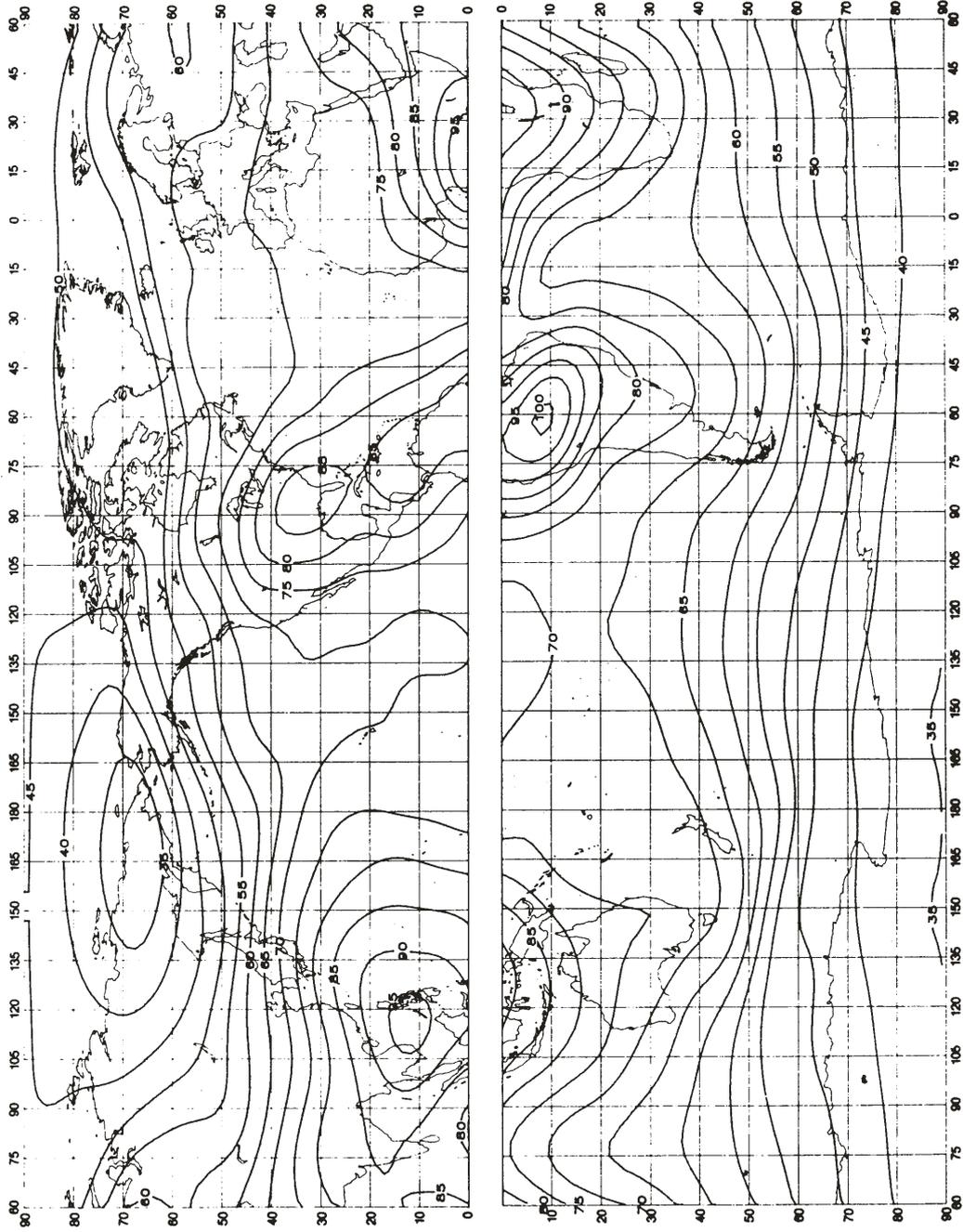
FIGURE 20b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Winter; 2000-2400 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

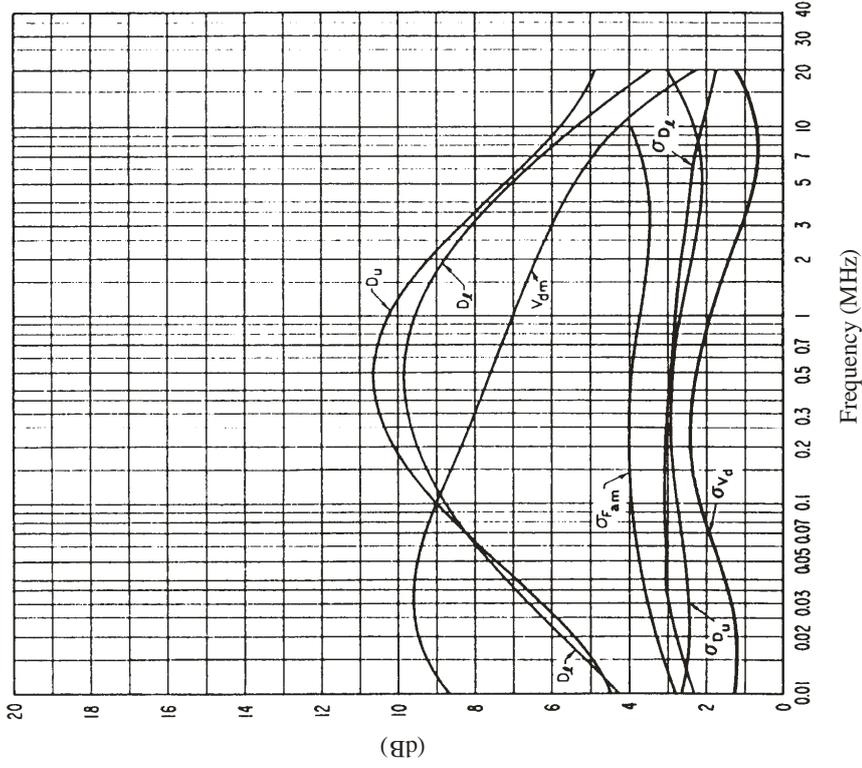
FIGURE 21a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Spring; 0000-0400 LT)



P.0372-2.1a

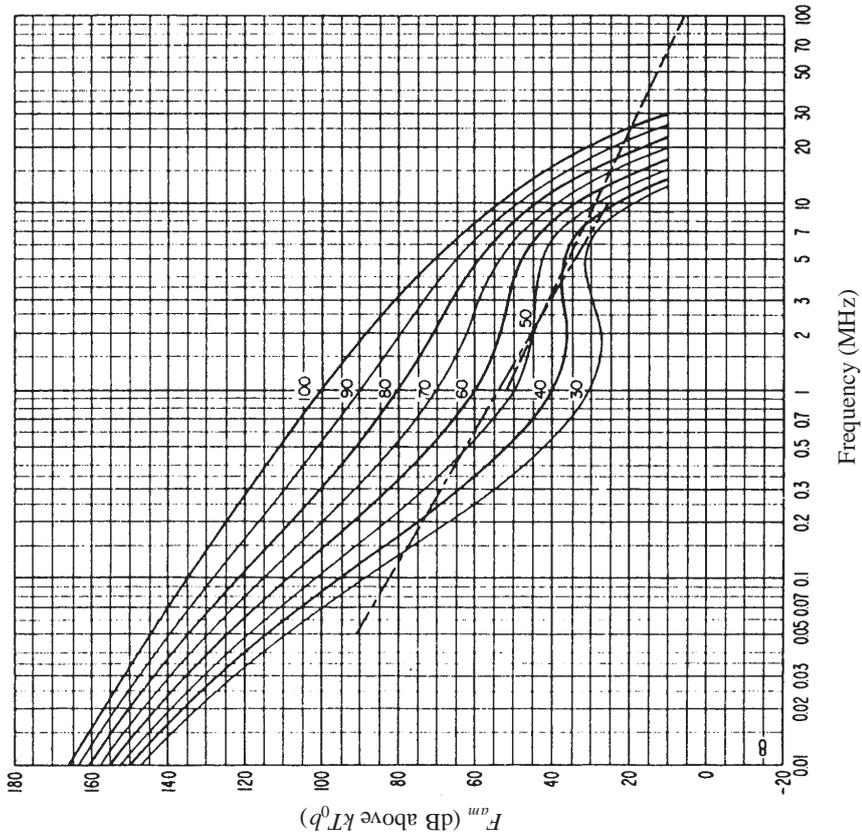
FIGURE 21c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Spring; 0000-0400 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15c

P0372-21b

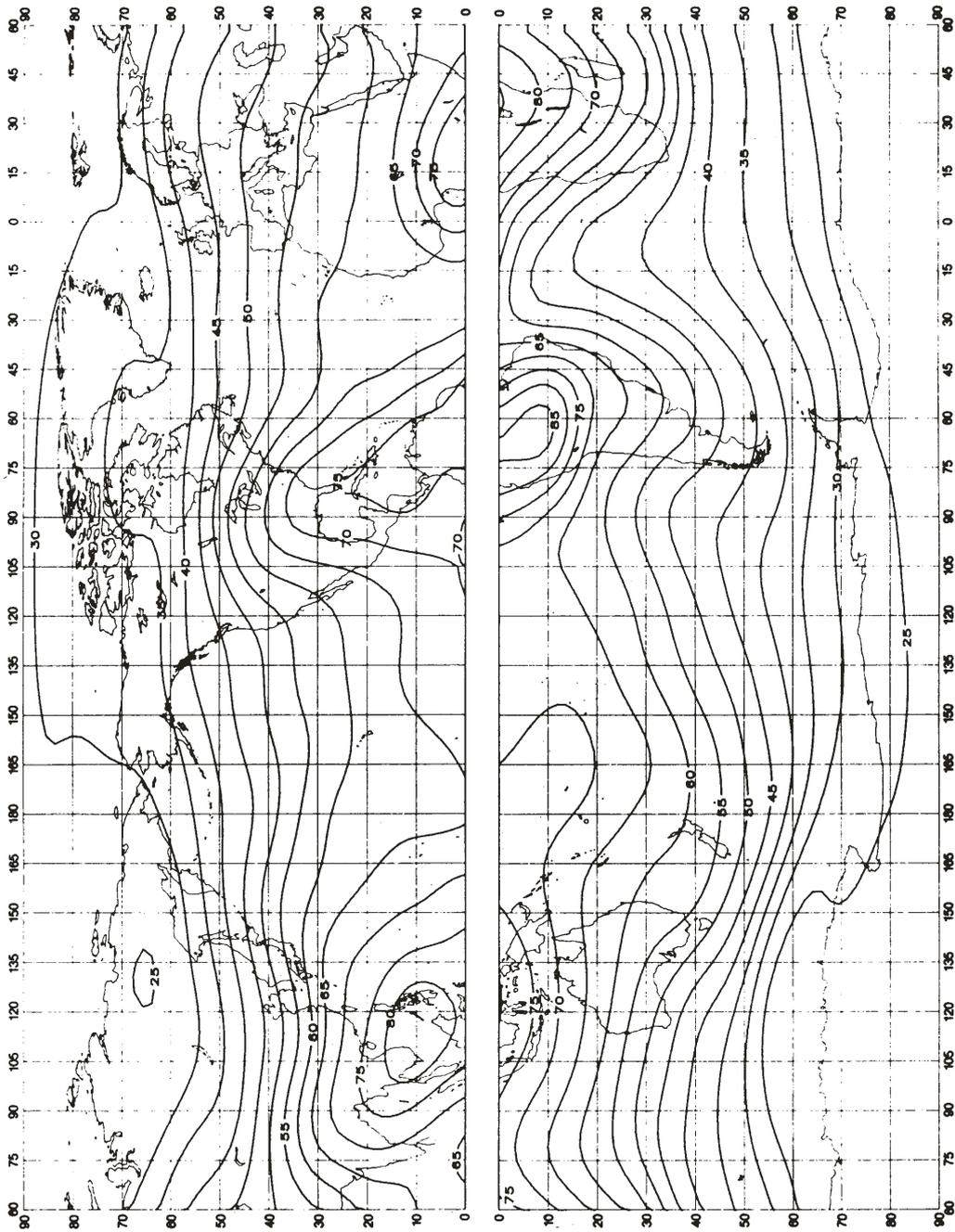
FIGURE 21b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Spring; 0000-0400 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

FIGURE 22a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Spring; 0400-0800 LT)

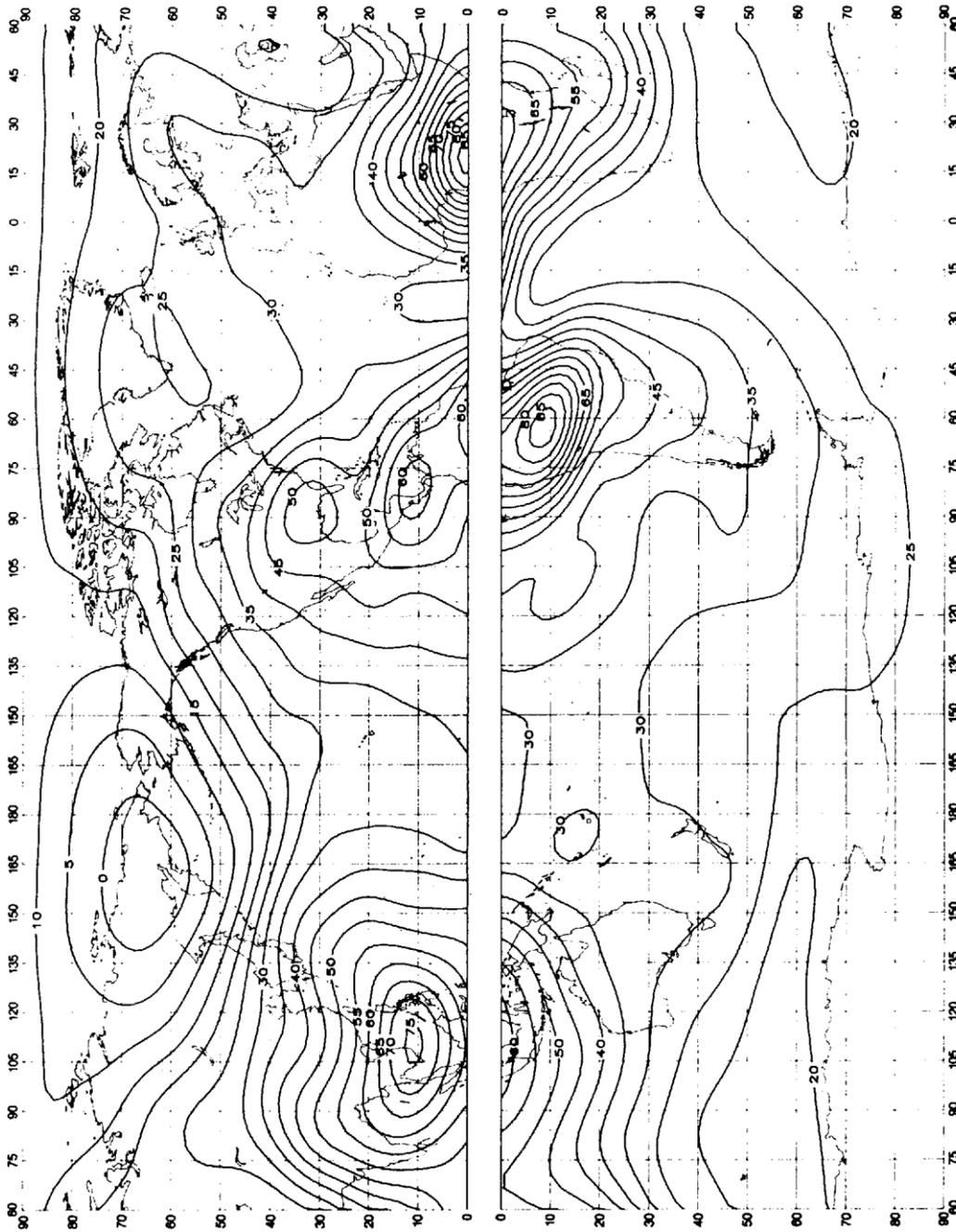


P.0372-22a



FIGURE 23a

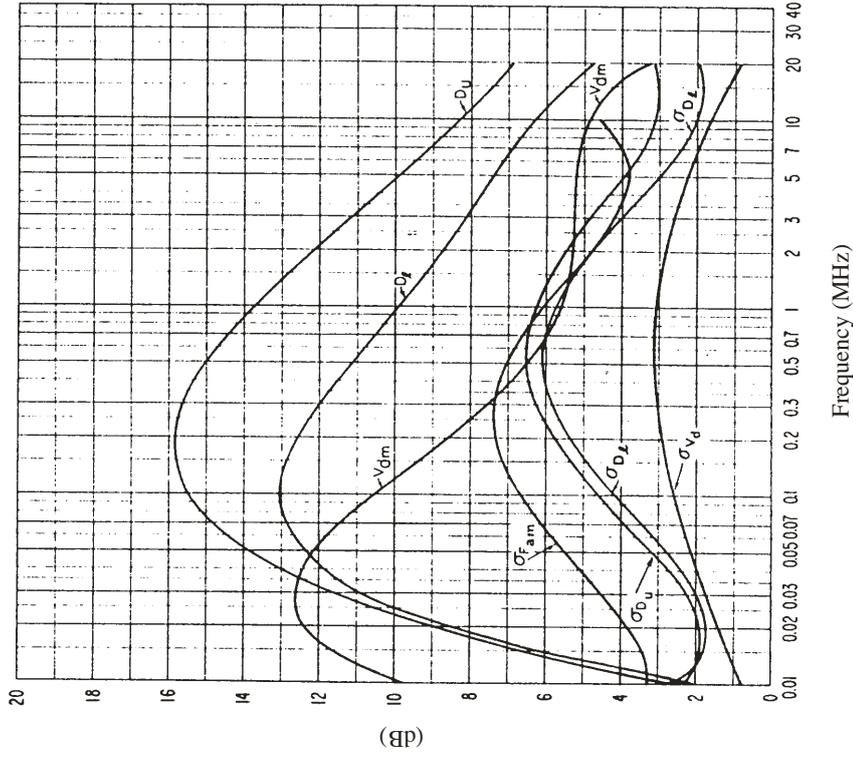
Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Spring; 0800-1200 LT)



P.0372-23a

FIGURE 23c

Data on noise variability and character  
(Spring; 0800-1200 LT)

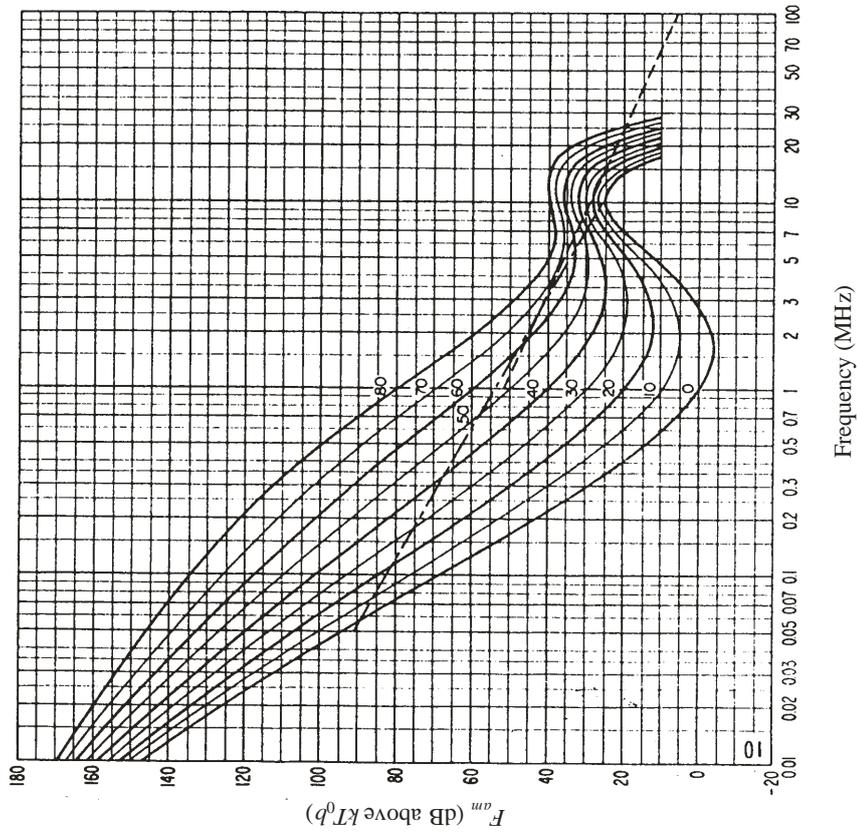


See legend of Fig. 15c

P.0372-23b

FIGURE 23b

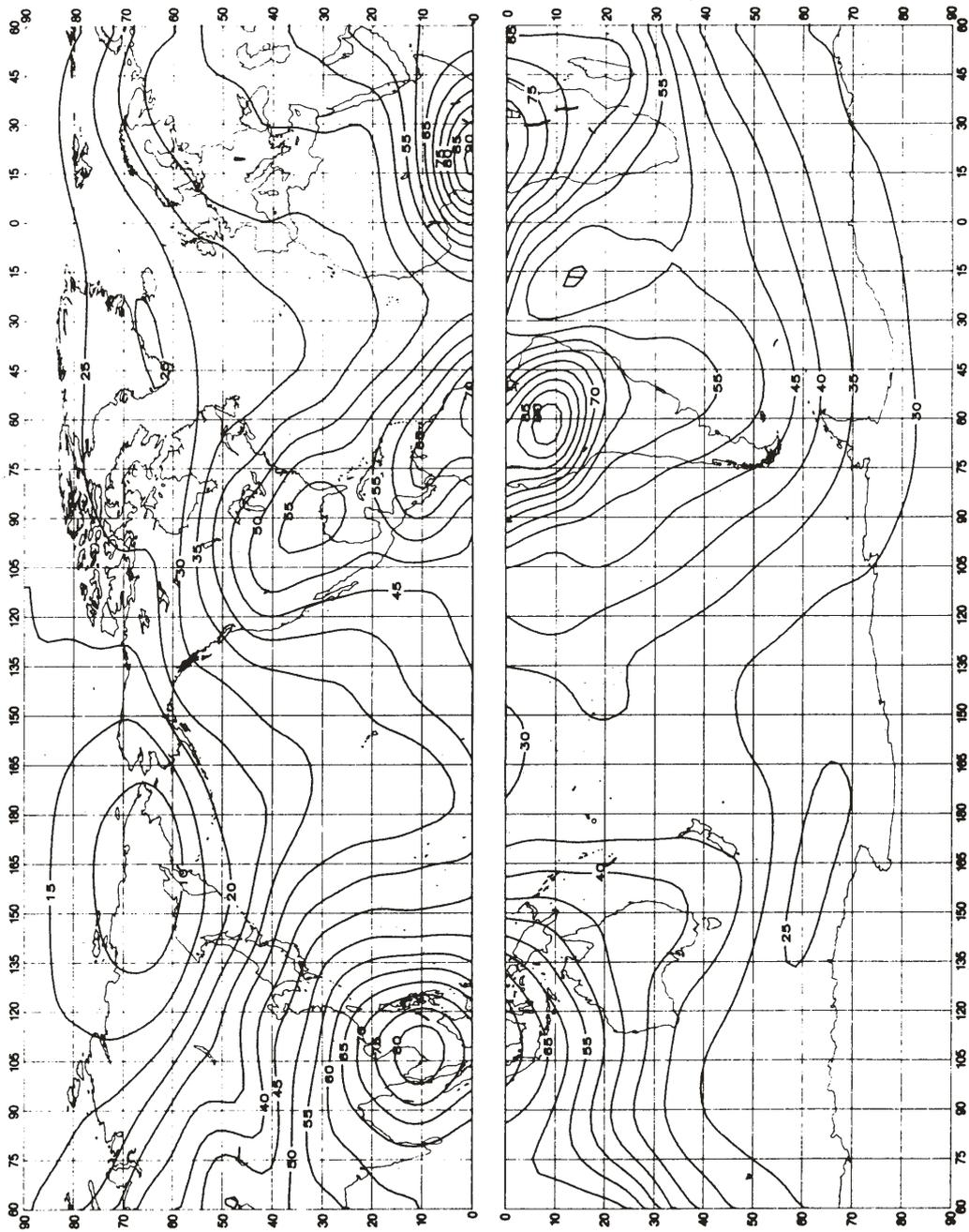
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Spring; 0800-1200 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

FIGURE 24a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Spring; 1200-1600 LT)



P.0372-2.4a

FIGURE 24c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Spring; 1200-1600 LT)

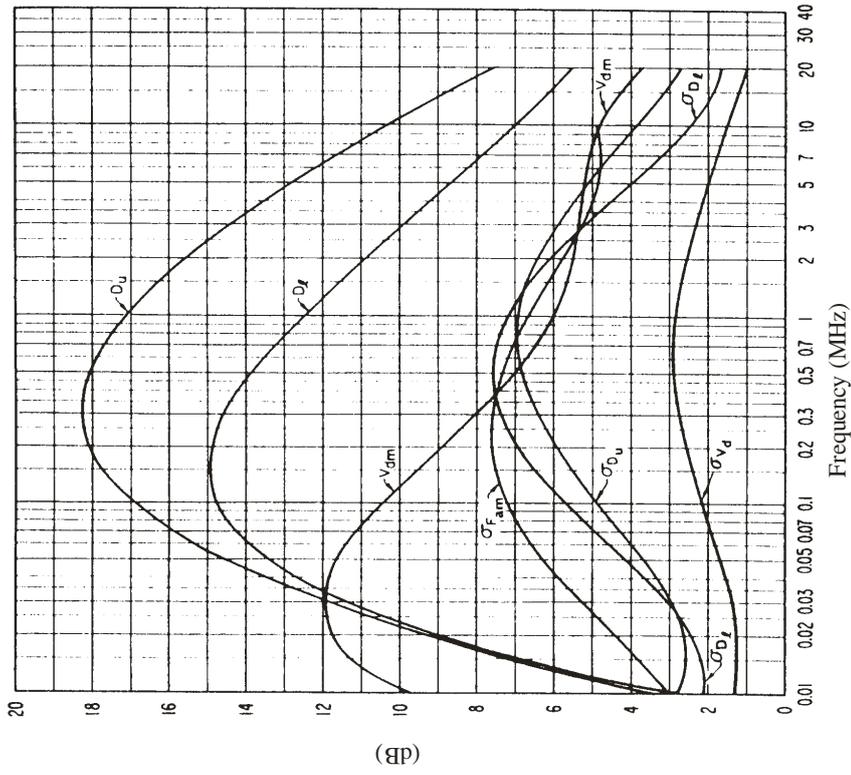
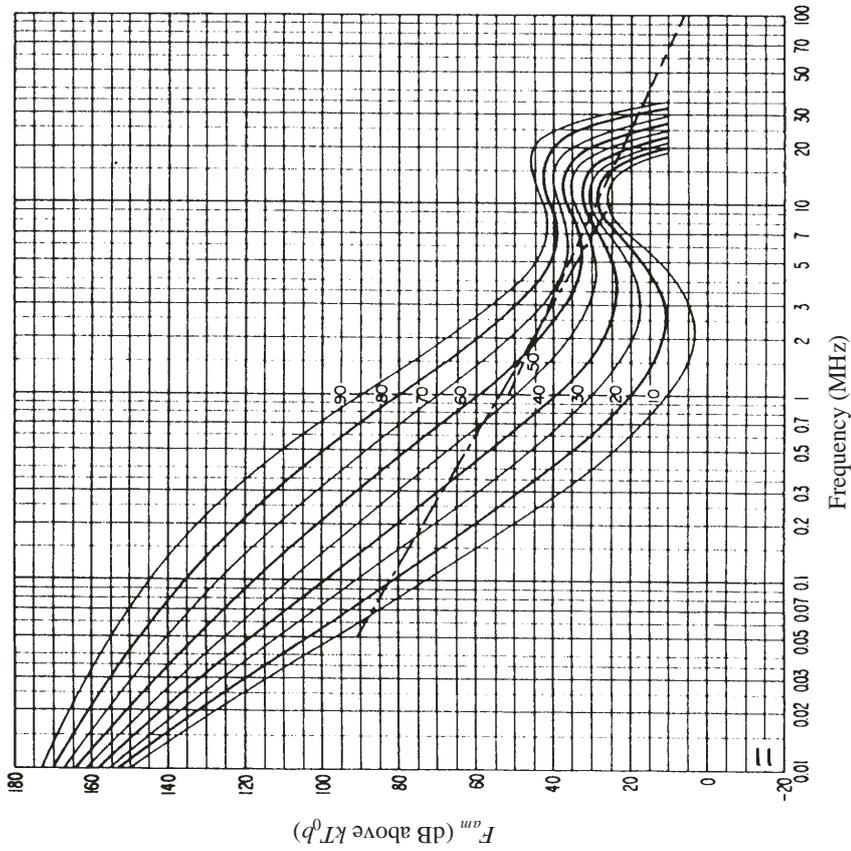


FIGURE 24b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Spring; 1200-1600 LT)



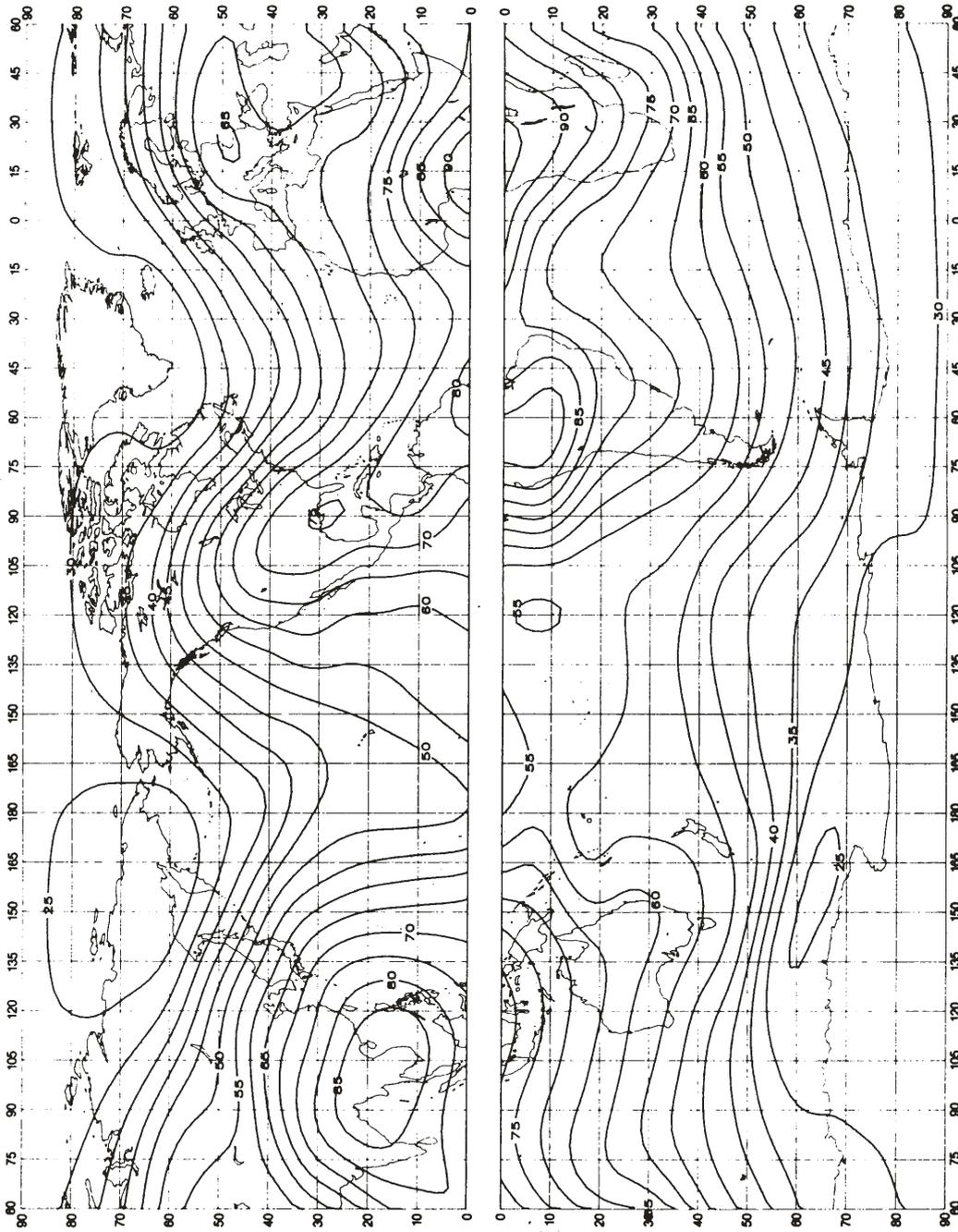
See legend of Fig. 15c

See legend of Fig. 15b

P0372-24b

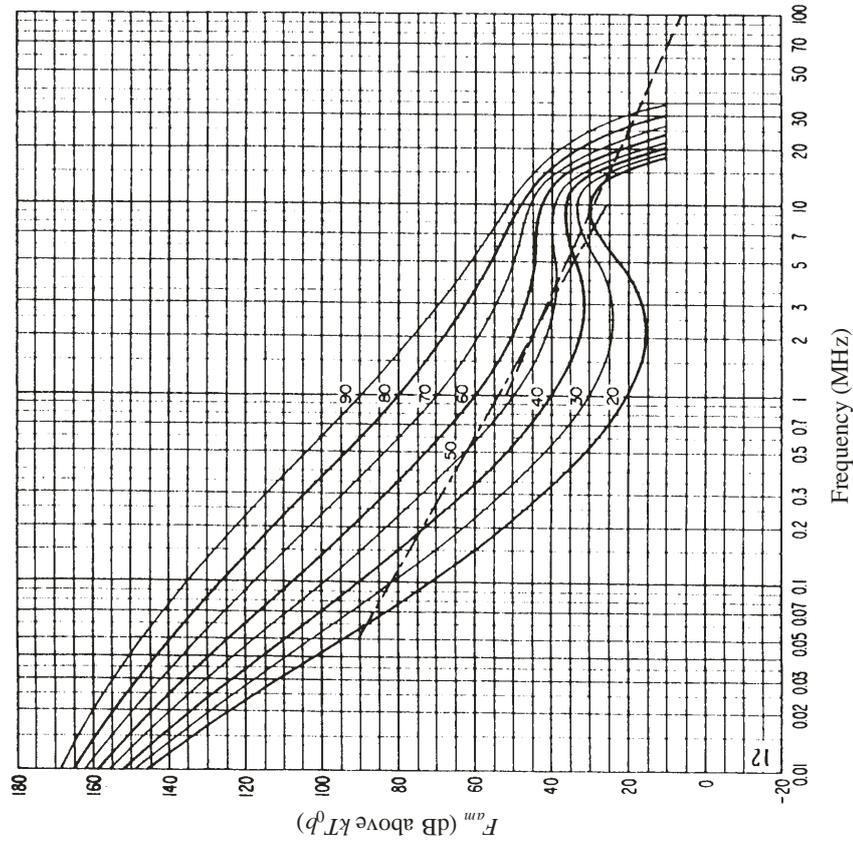
FIGURE 25a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Spring; 1600-2000 LT)



P0372-25a

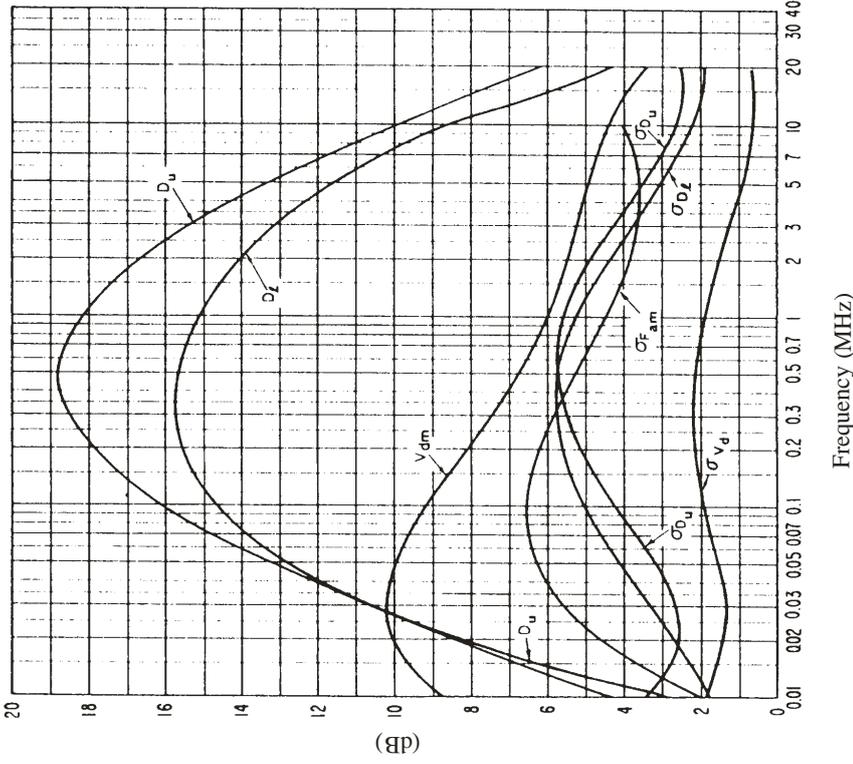
FIGURE 25b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Spring; 1600-2000 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

P.0372-25b

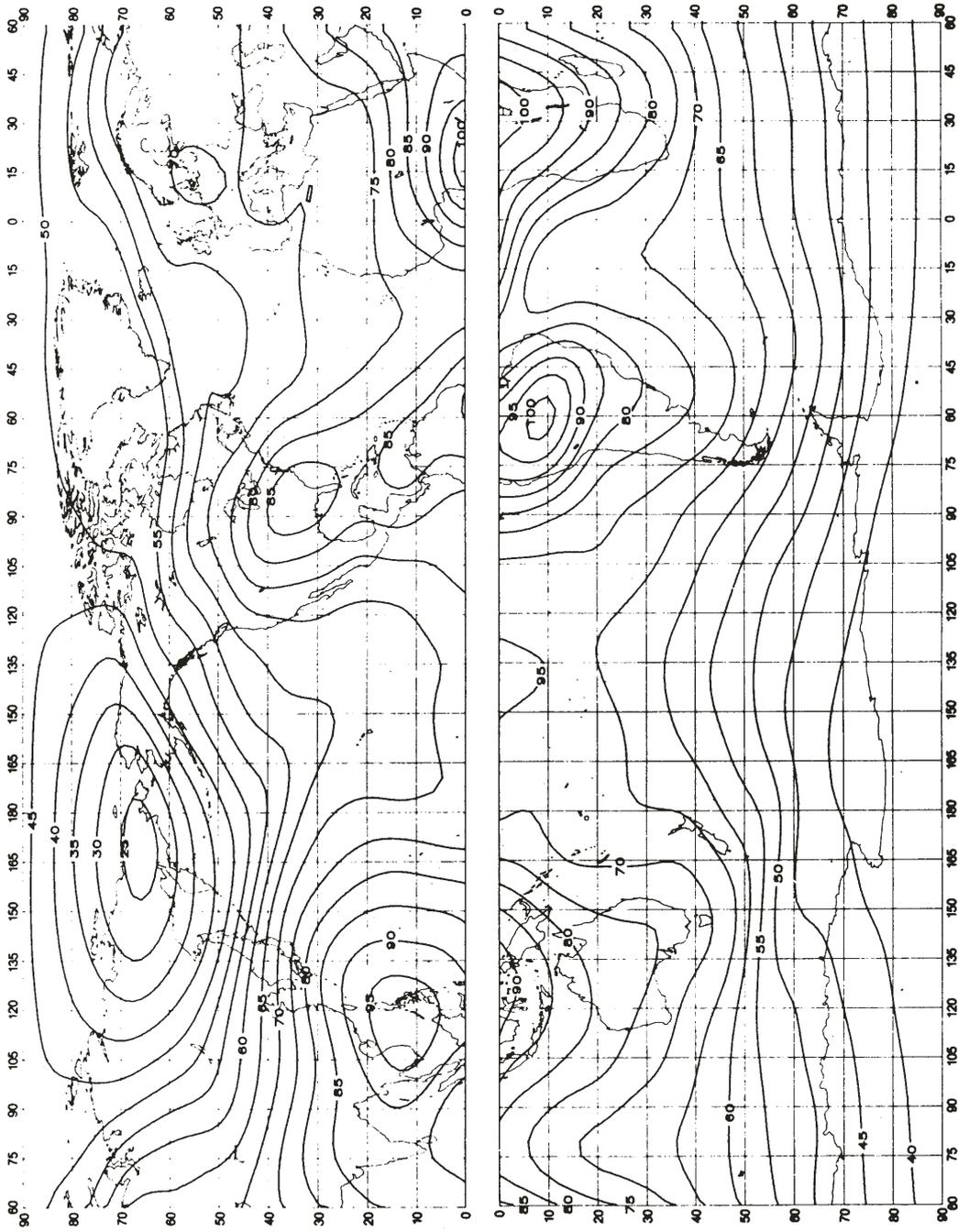
FIGURE 25c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Spring; 1600-2000 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15c

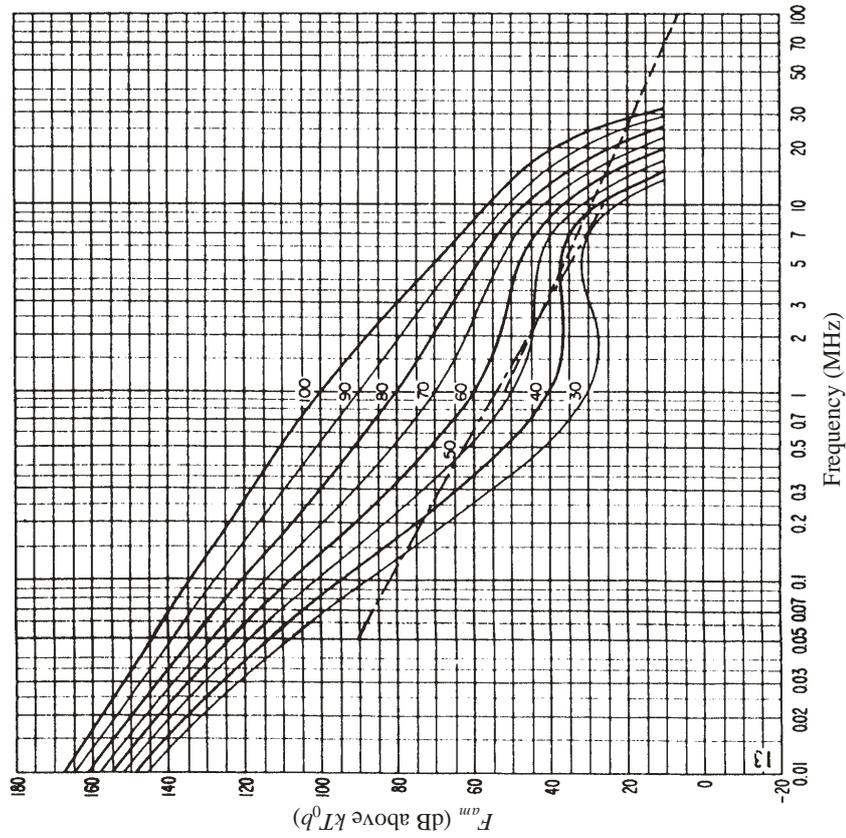
FIGURE 26a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Spring; 2000-2400 LT)



P.0372-26a

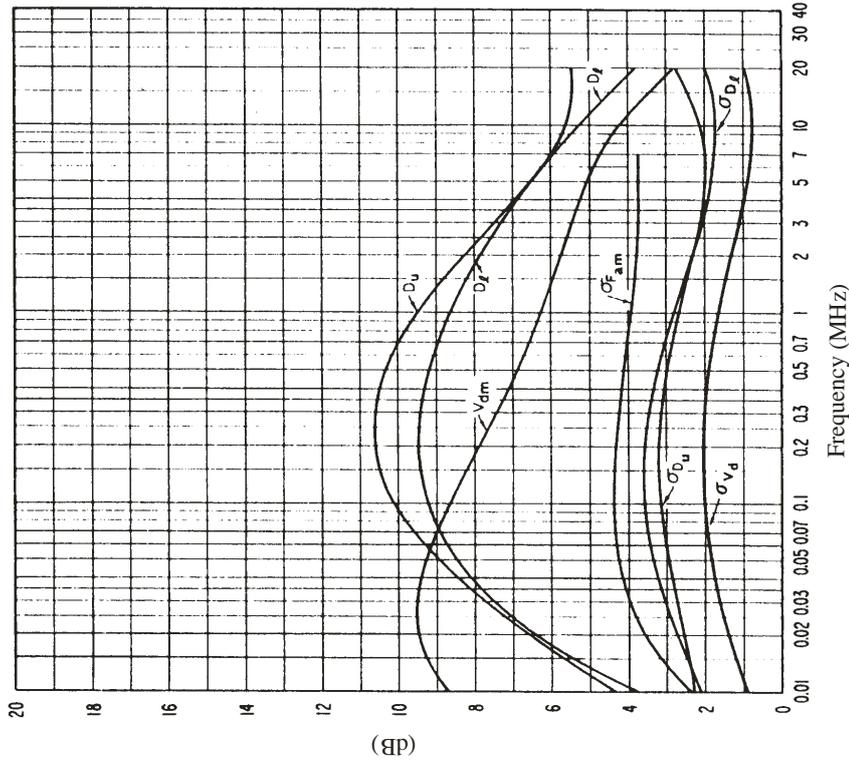
FIGURE 2.6b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Spring; 2000-2400 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

P.0372-2.6b

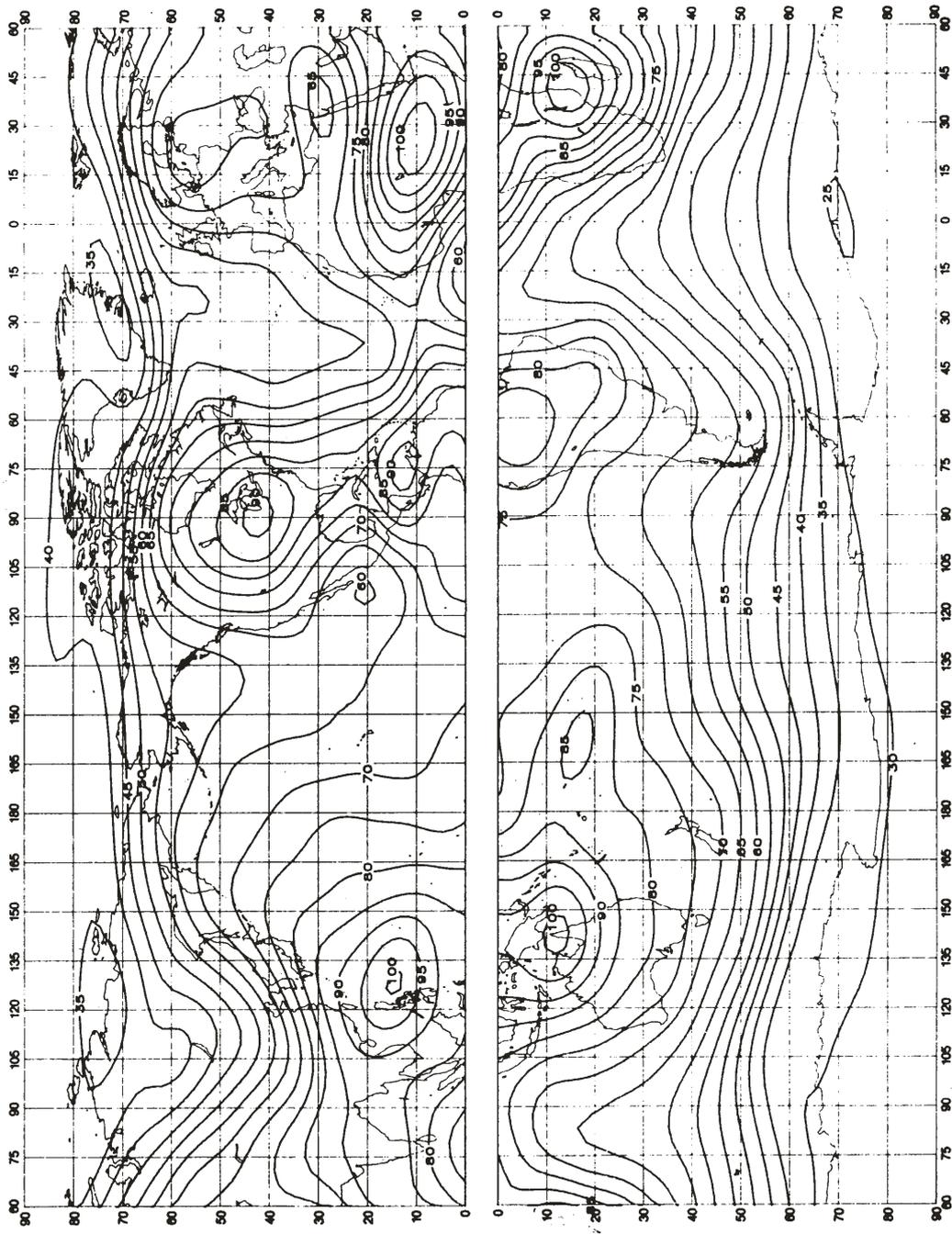
FIGURE 2.6c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Spring; 2000-2400 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15c

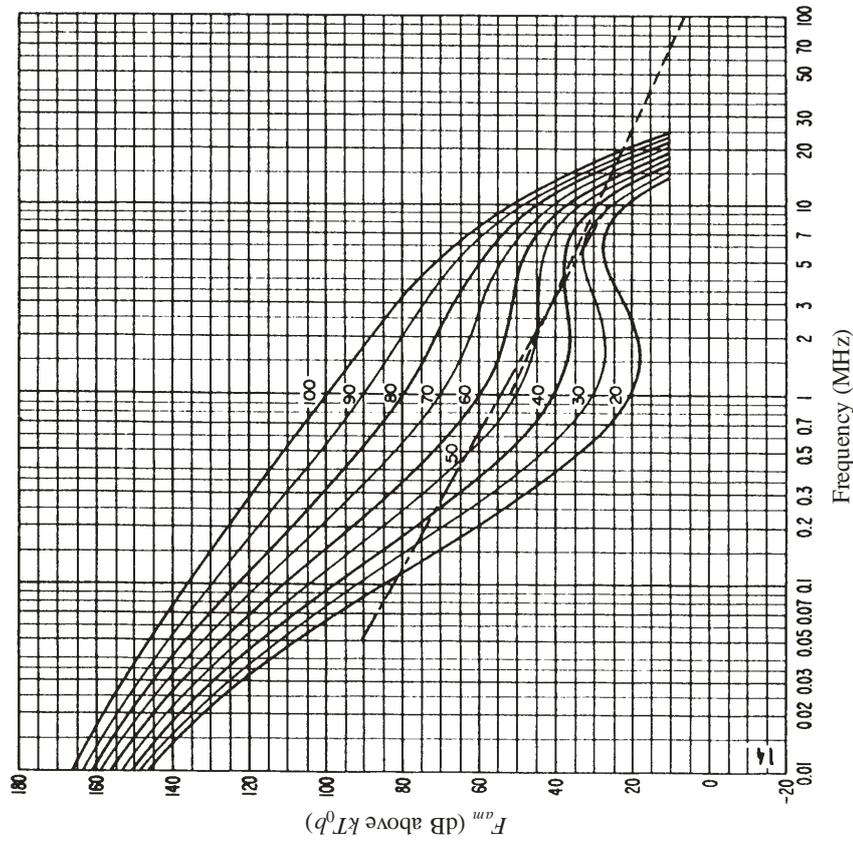
FIGURE 27a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Summer; 0000-0400 LT)



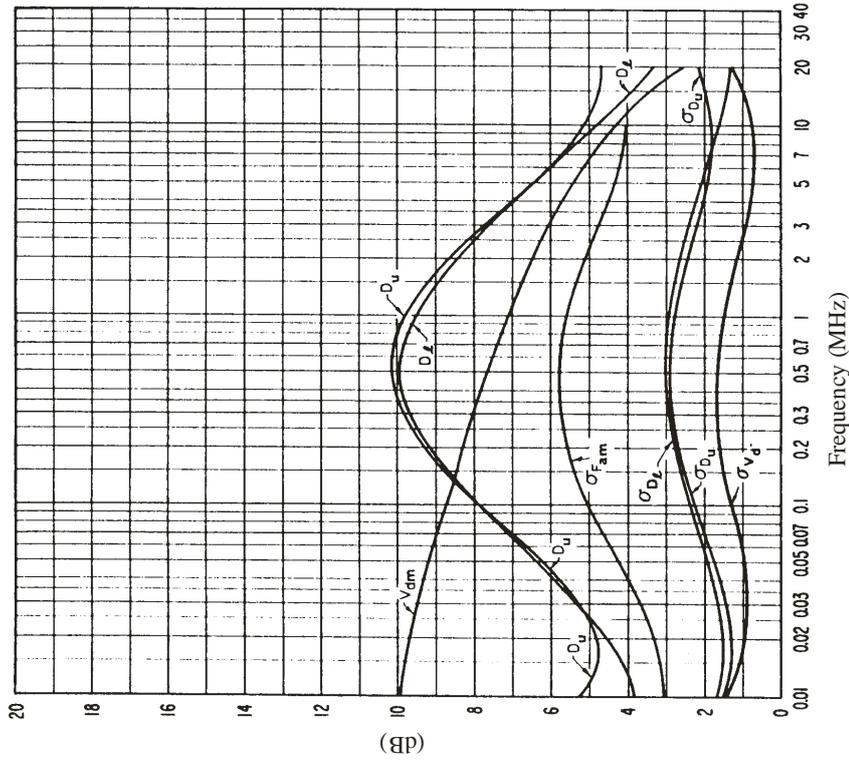
P0372-27a

FIGURE 27b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Summer; 0000-0400 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

FIGURE 27c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Summer; 0000-0400 LT)

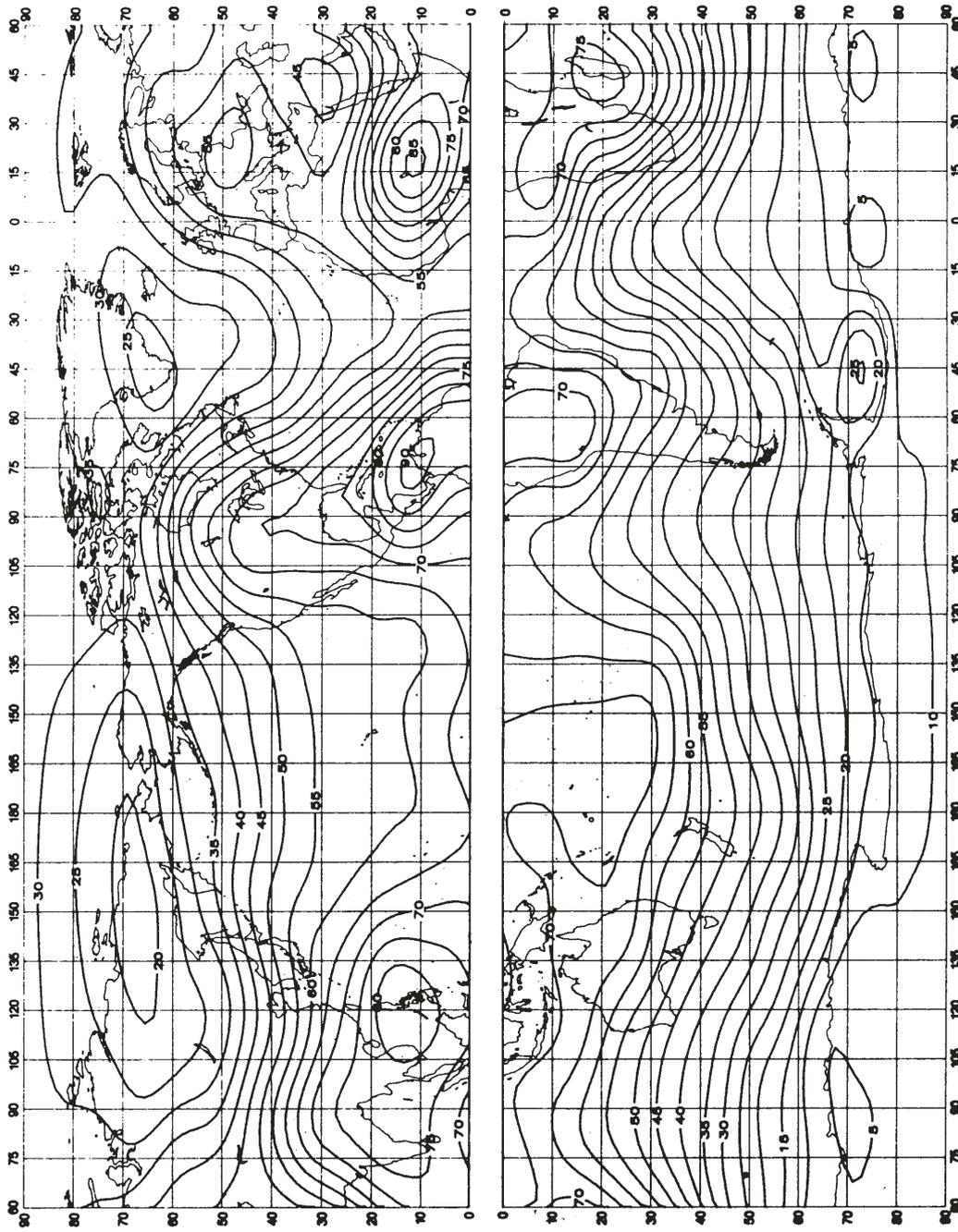


See legend of Fig. 15c

0372-27b

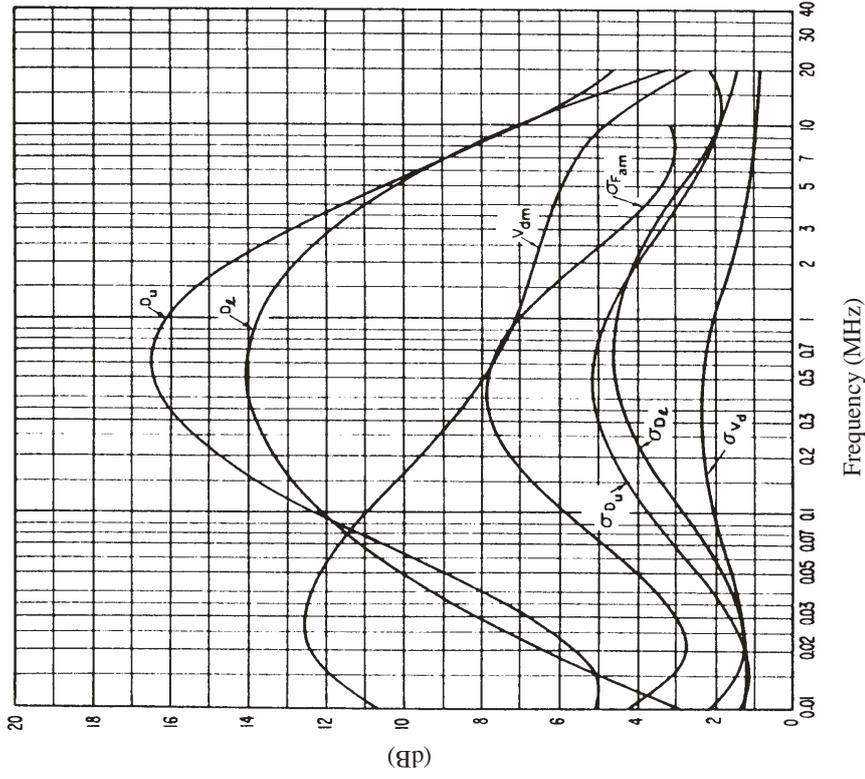
FIGURE 28a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Summer; 0400-0800 LT)



P.0372-28a

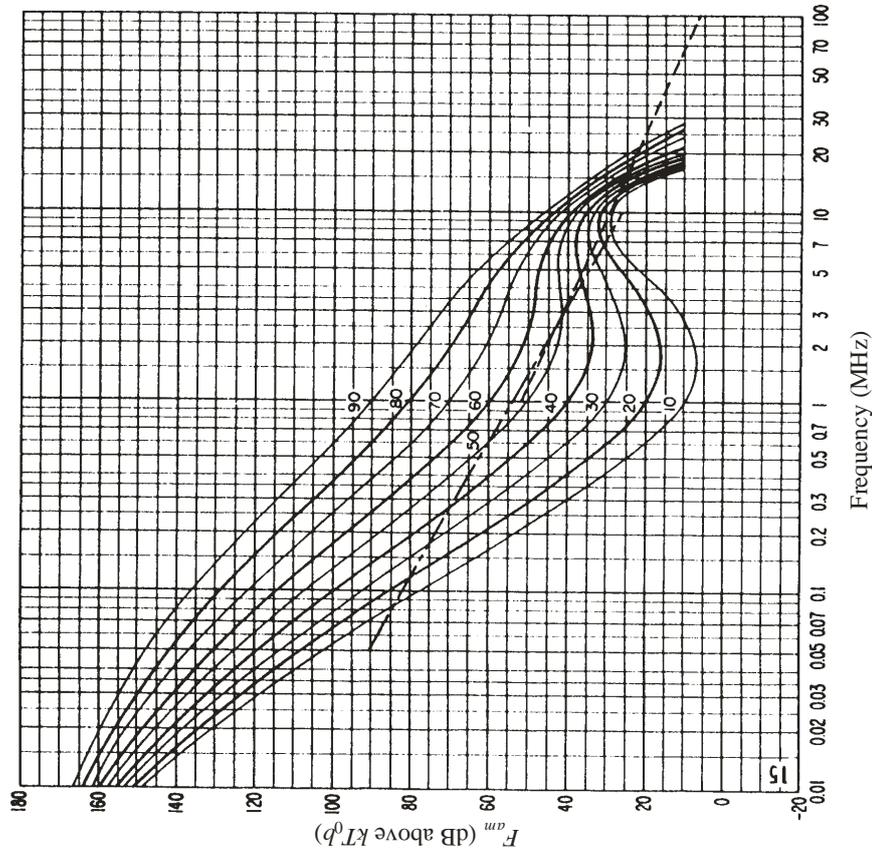
FIGURE 28c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Summer; 0400-0800 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15c

P.0372-28b

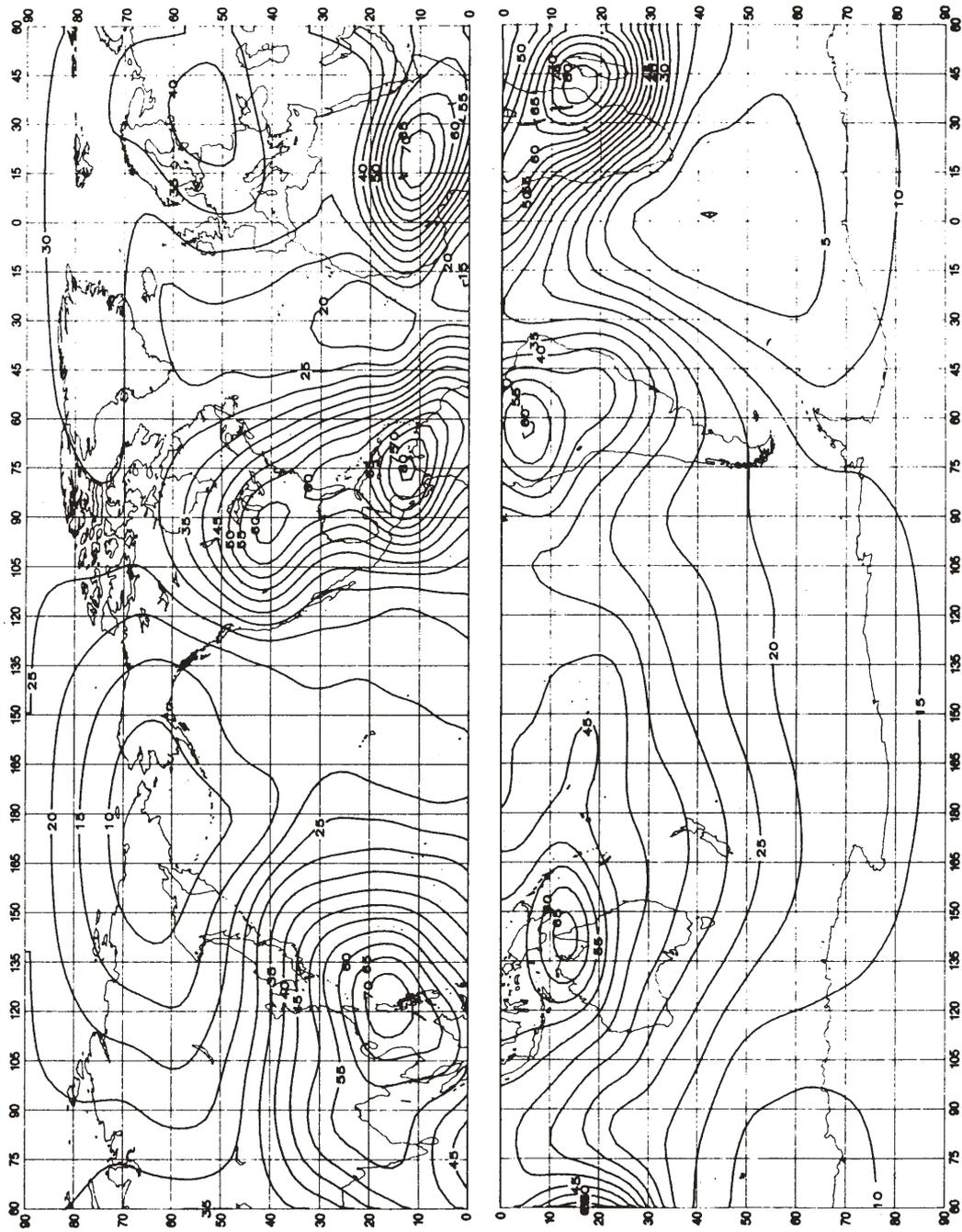
FIGURE 28b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Summer; 0400-0800 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

FIGURE 29a

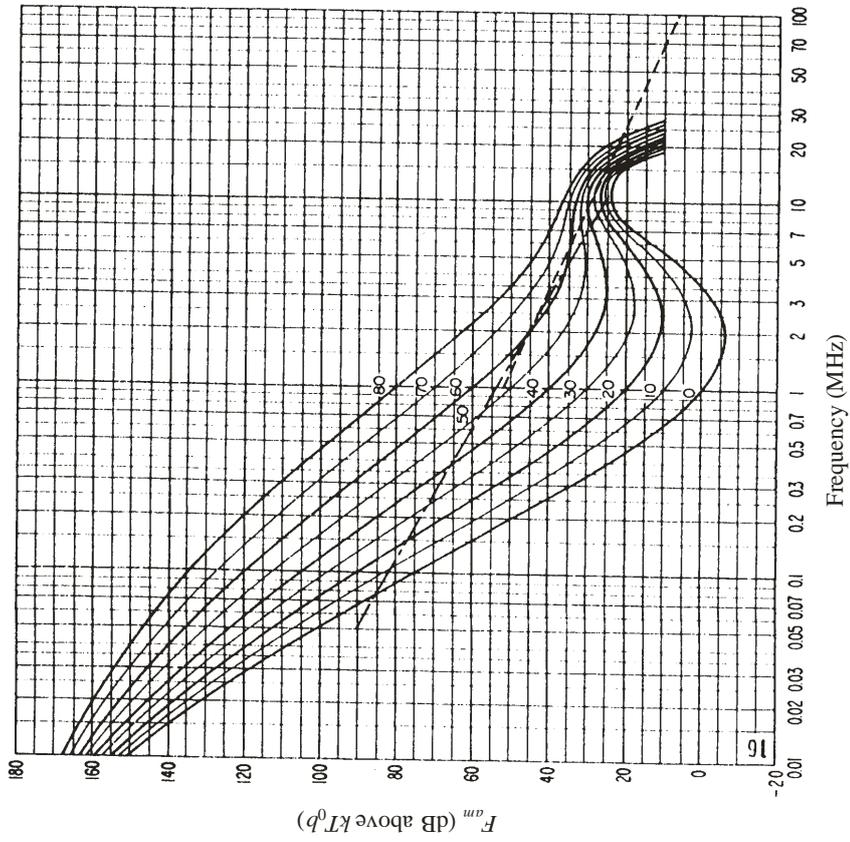
Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Summer; 0800-1200 LT)



P.0372-29a

FIGURE 29b

Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Summer; 0800-1200 LT)

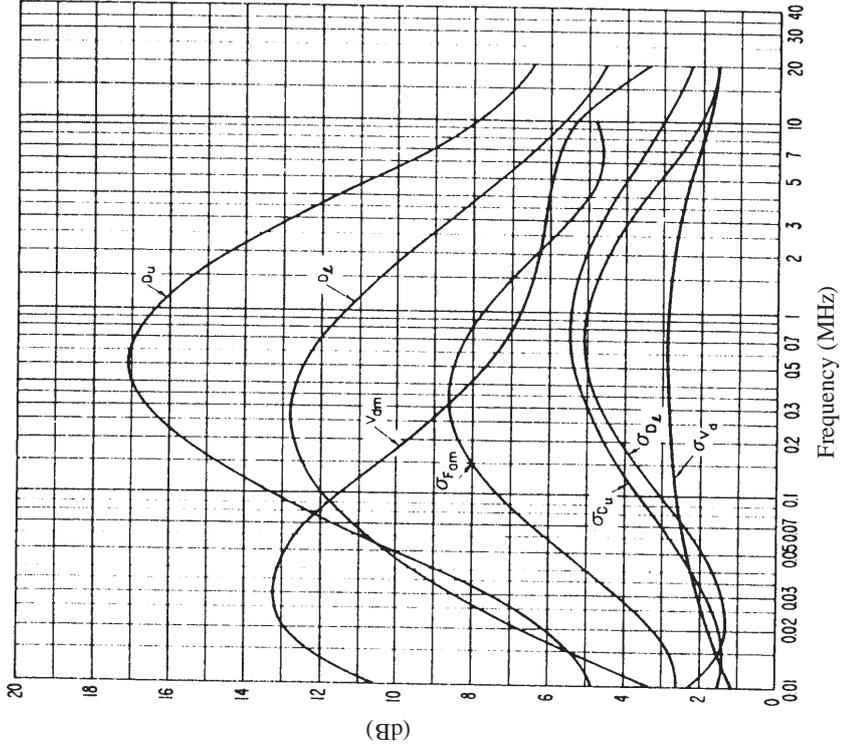


See legend of Fig. 15b

0372-29b

FIGURE 29c

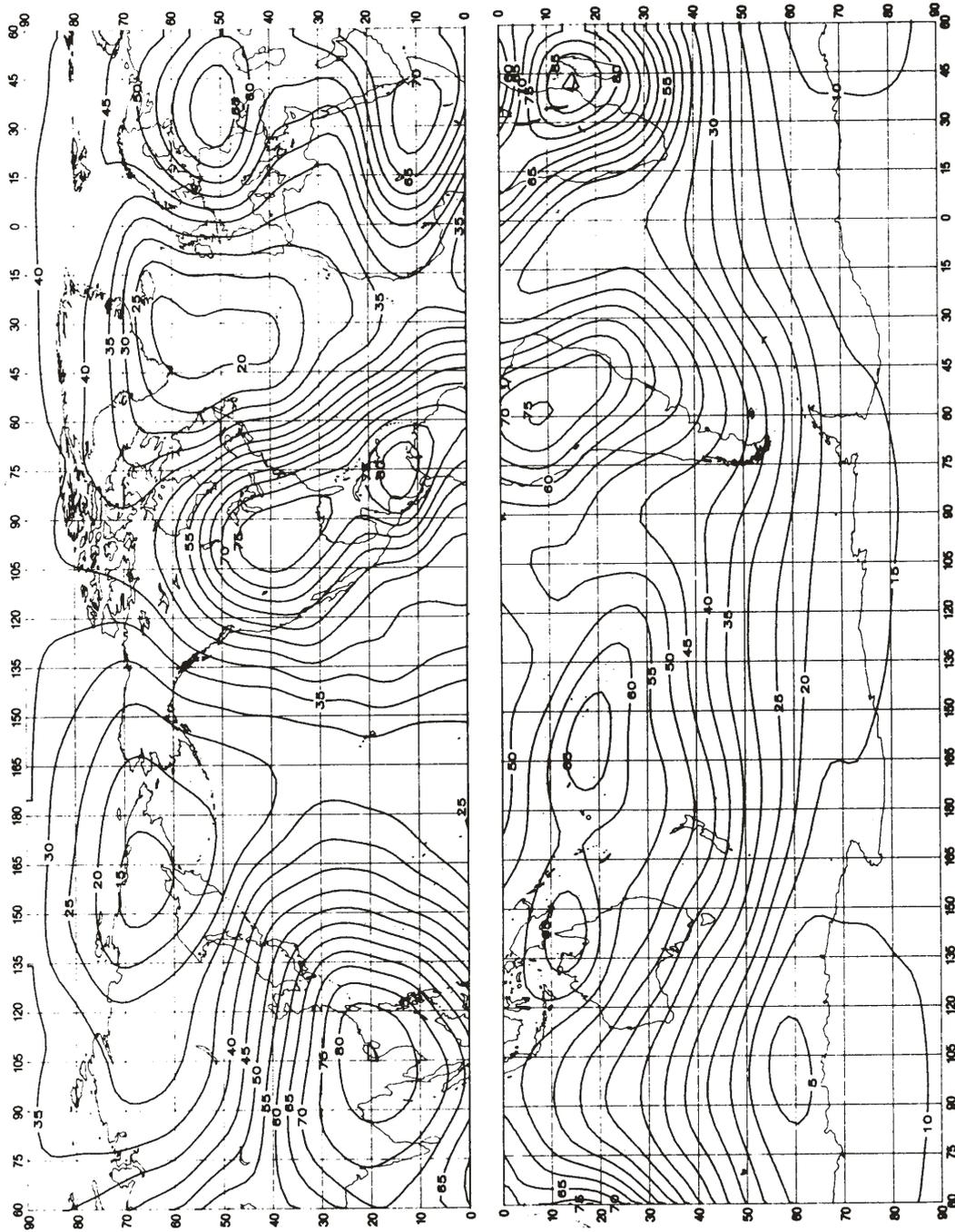
Data on noise variability and character  
(Summer; 0800-1200 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15c

FIGURE 30a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Summer; 1200-1600 LT)



P.0372-30a

FIGURE 30c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Summer; 1200-1600 LT)

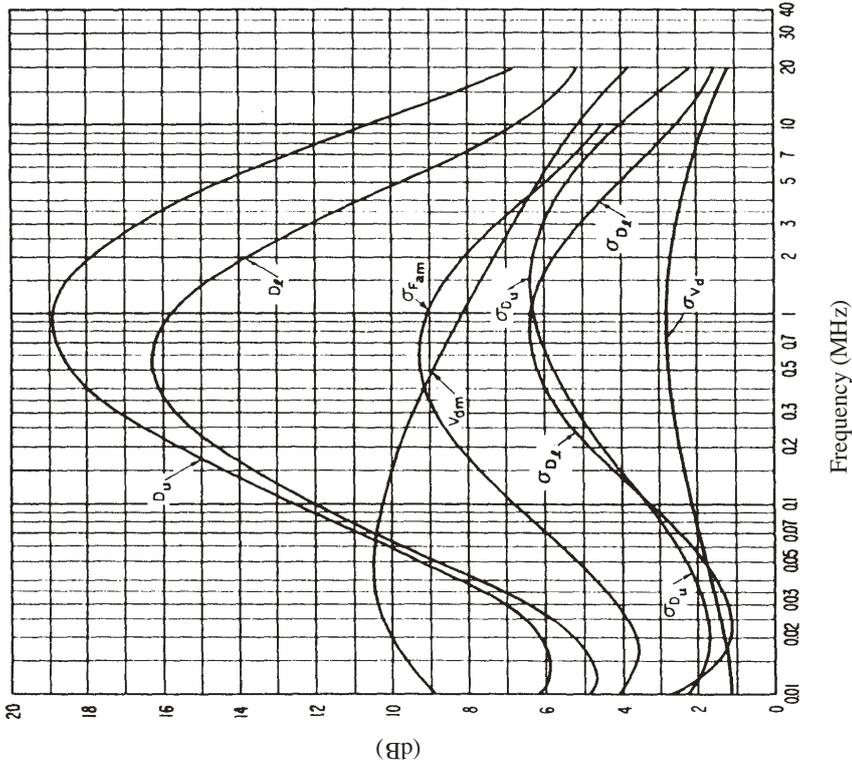
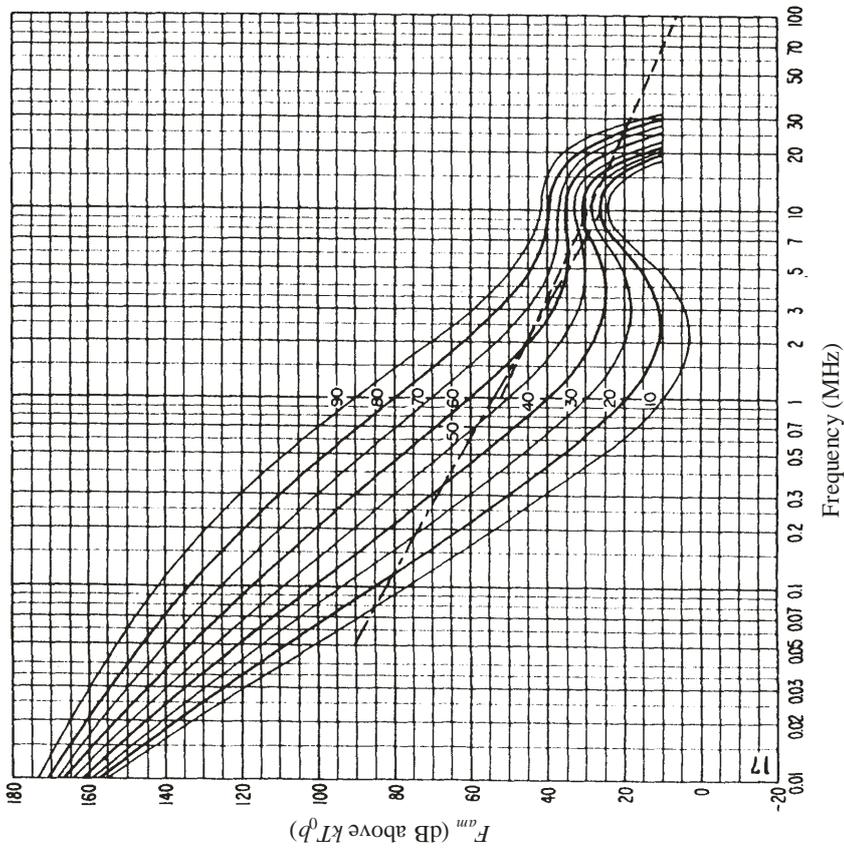


FIGURE 30b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Summer; 1200-1600 LT)

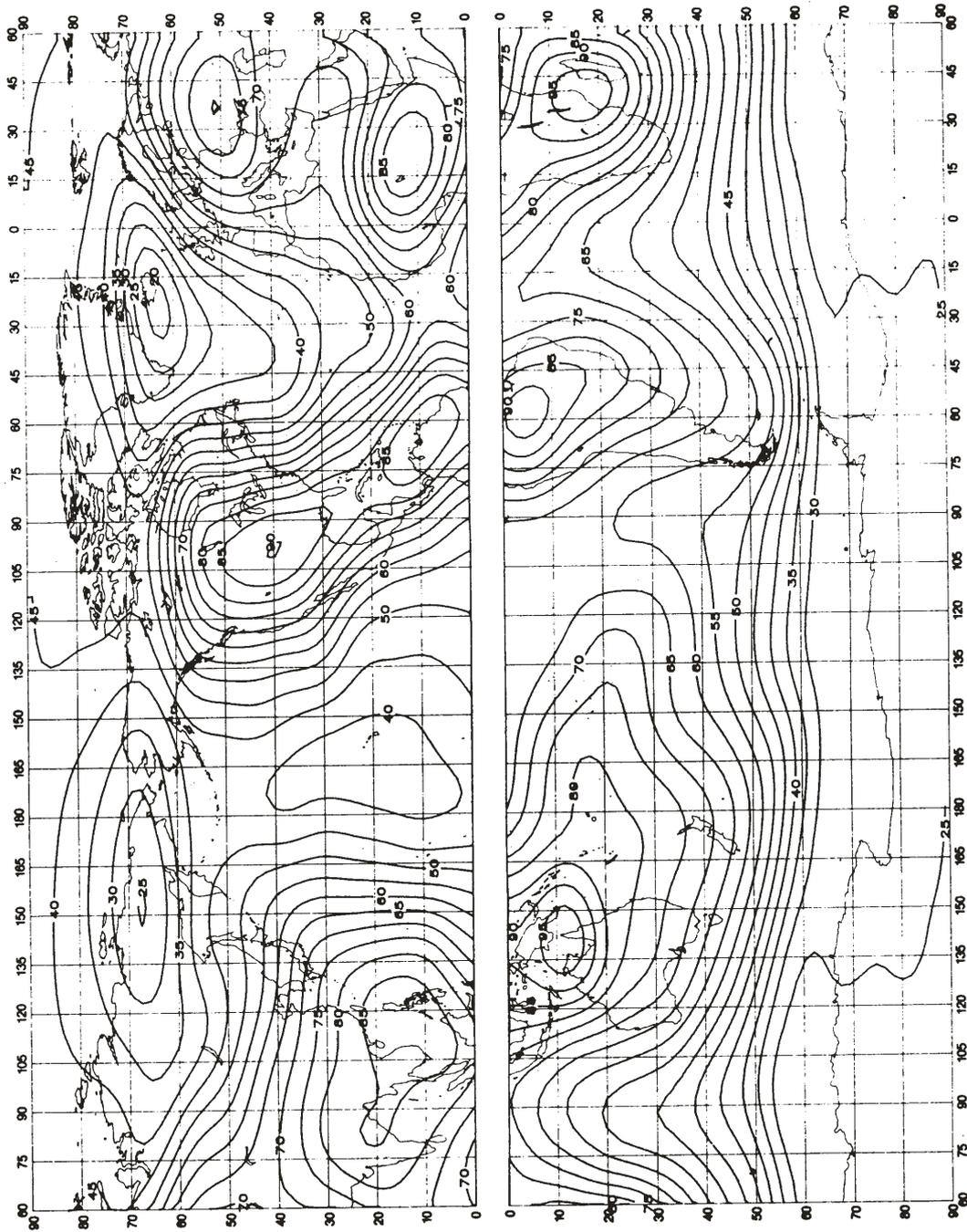


See legend of Fig. 15c

See legend of Fig. 15b

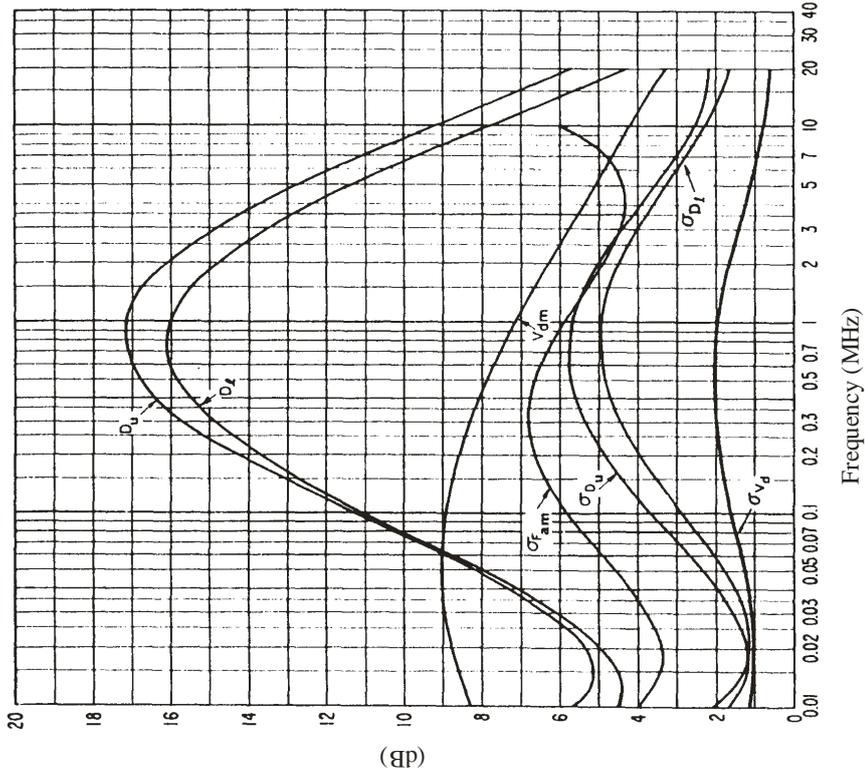
FIGURE 31a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Summer; 1600-2000 LT)



P.0372-31a

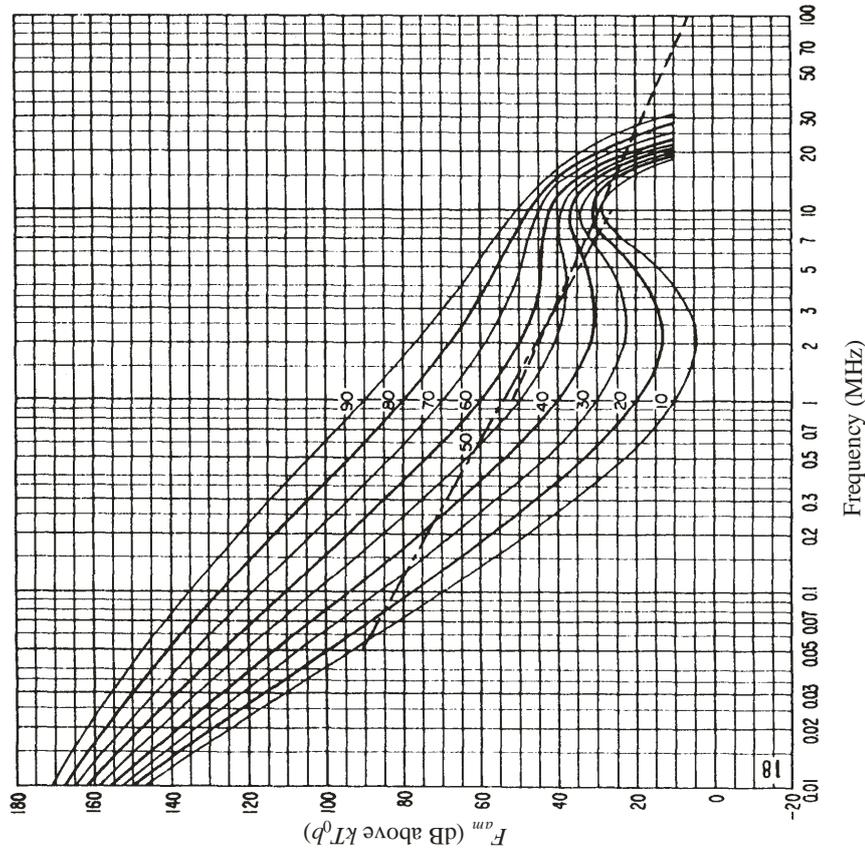
FIGURE 31c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Summer; 1600-2000 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15c

See legend of Fig. 15b

FIGURE 31b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Summer; 1600-2000 LT)

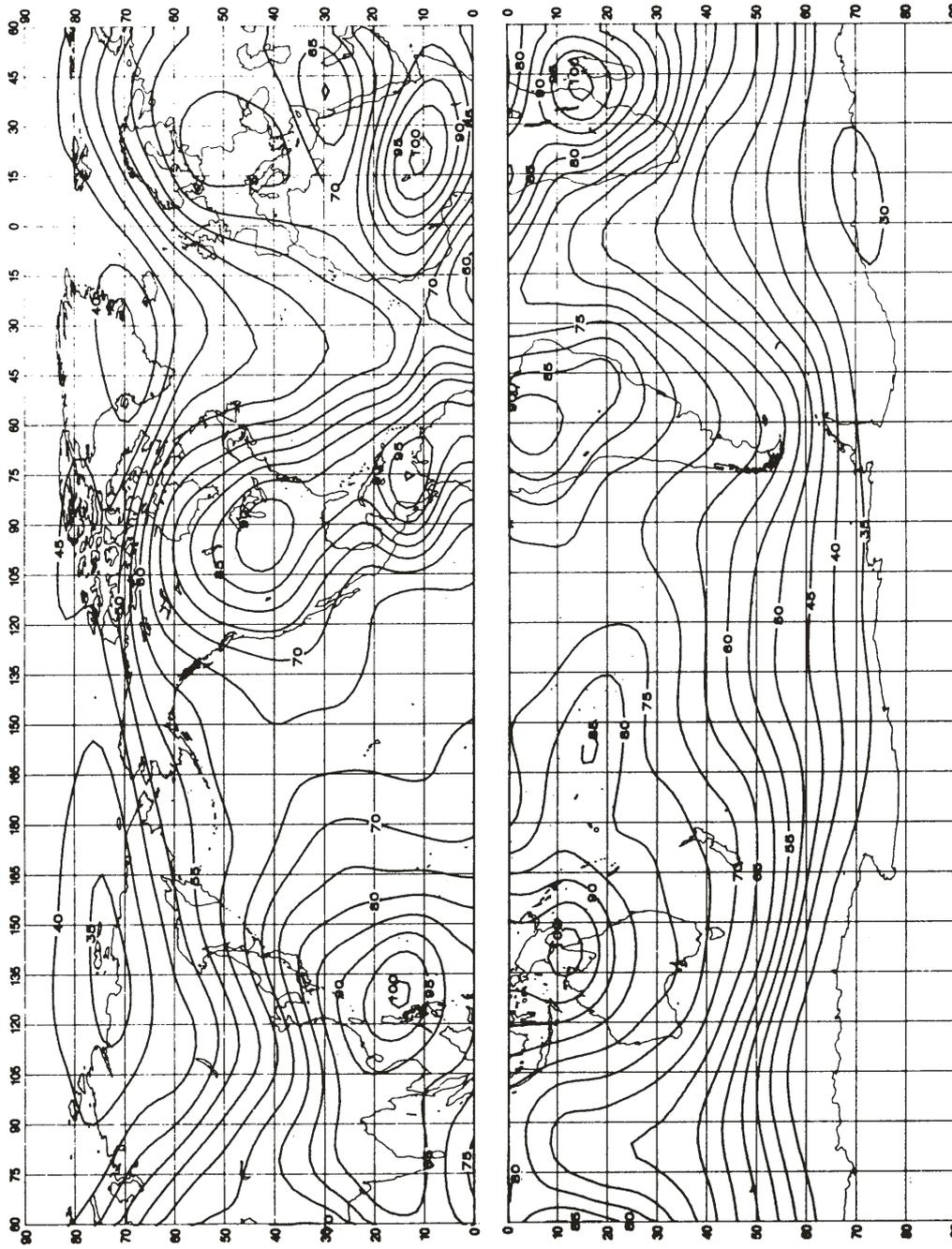


See legend of Fig. 15b

P.0372-3.1b

FIGURE 32a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Summer; 2000-2400 LT)

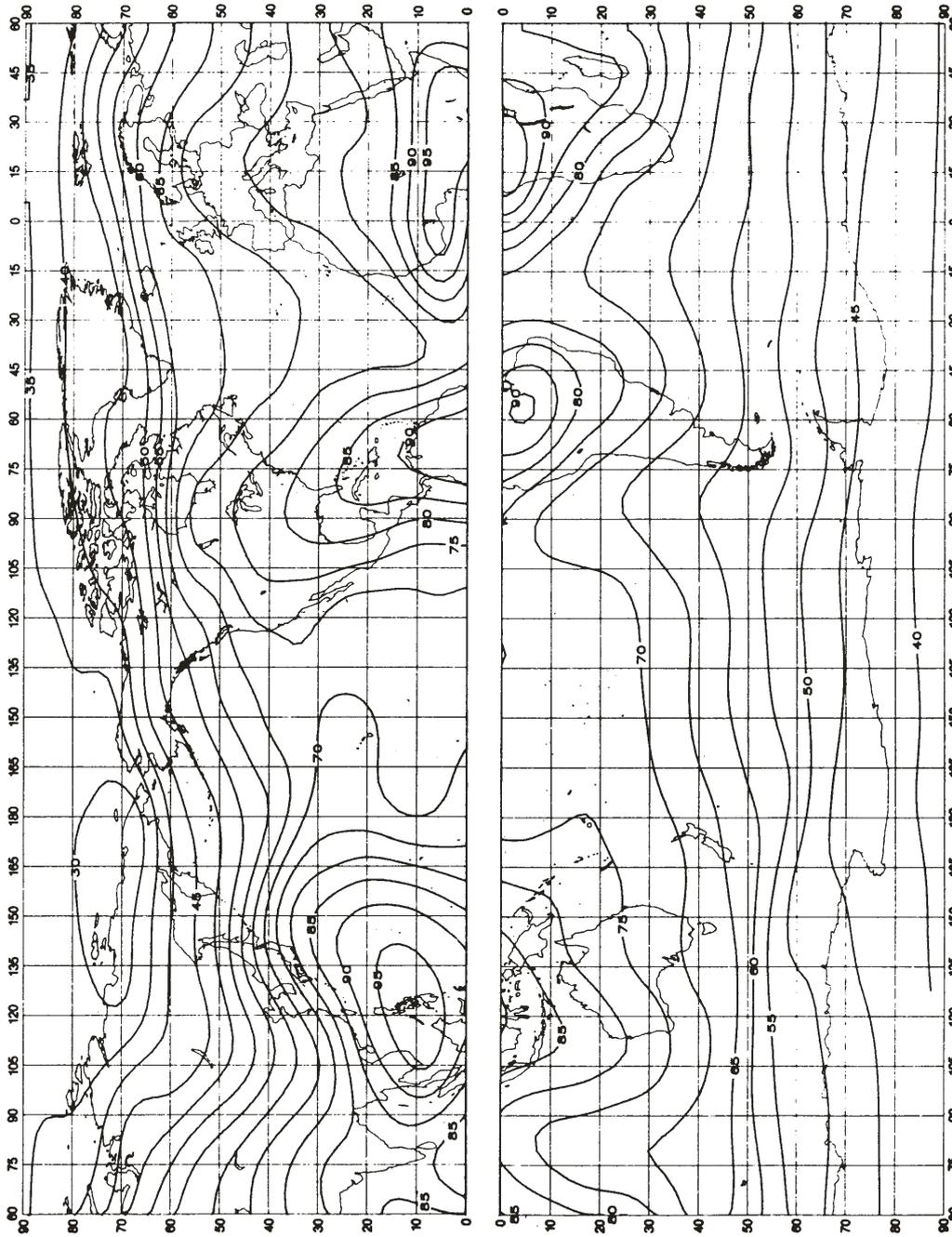


R0372-32a



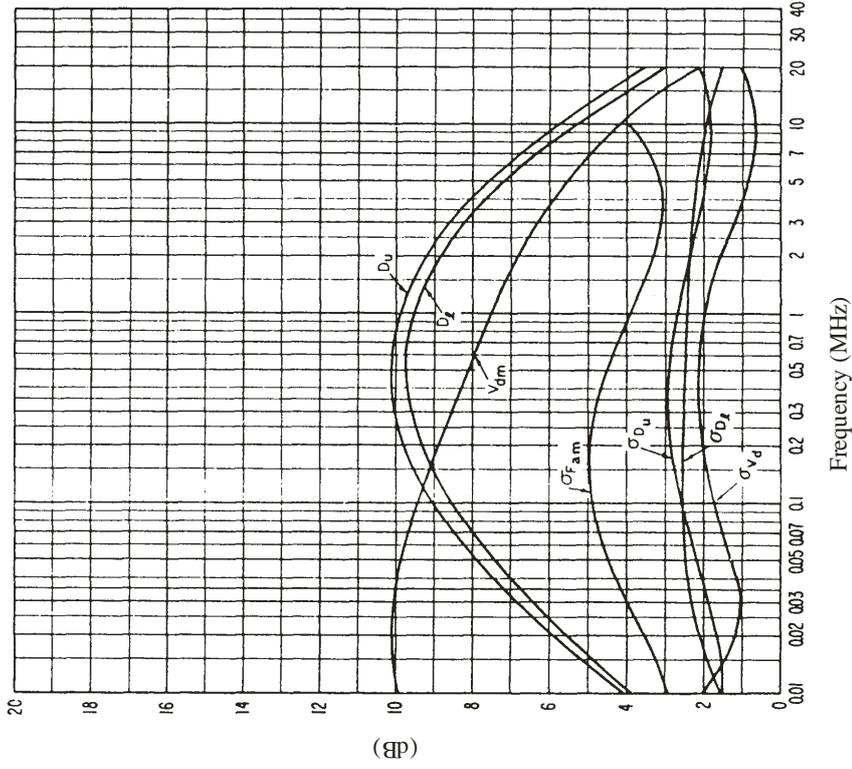
FIGURE 33a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Autumn; 0000-0400 LT)



P.0372-33a

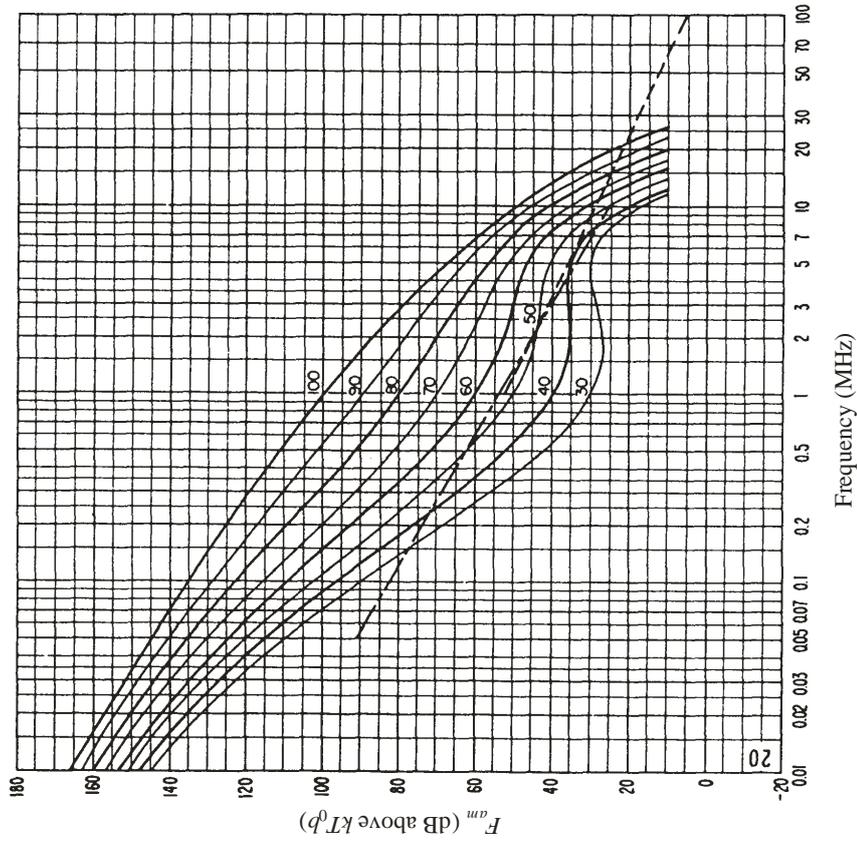
FIGURE 33c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Autumn; 0000-0400 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15c

P.0372-33b

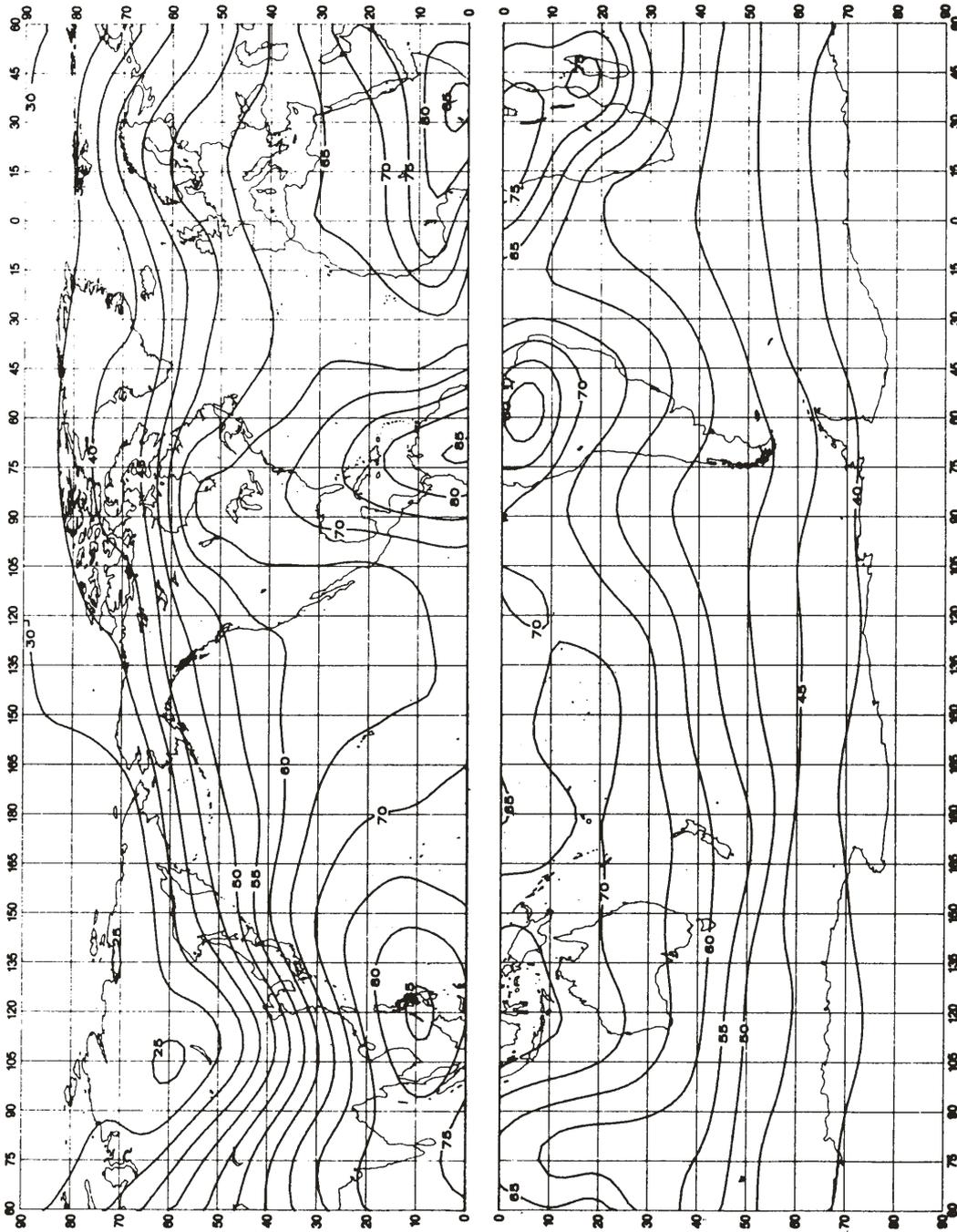
FIGURE 33b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Autumn; 0000-0400 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

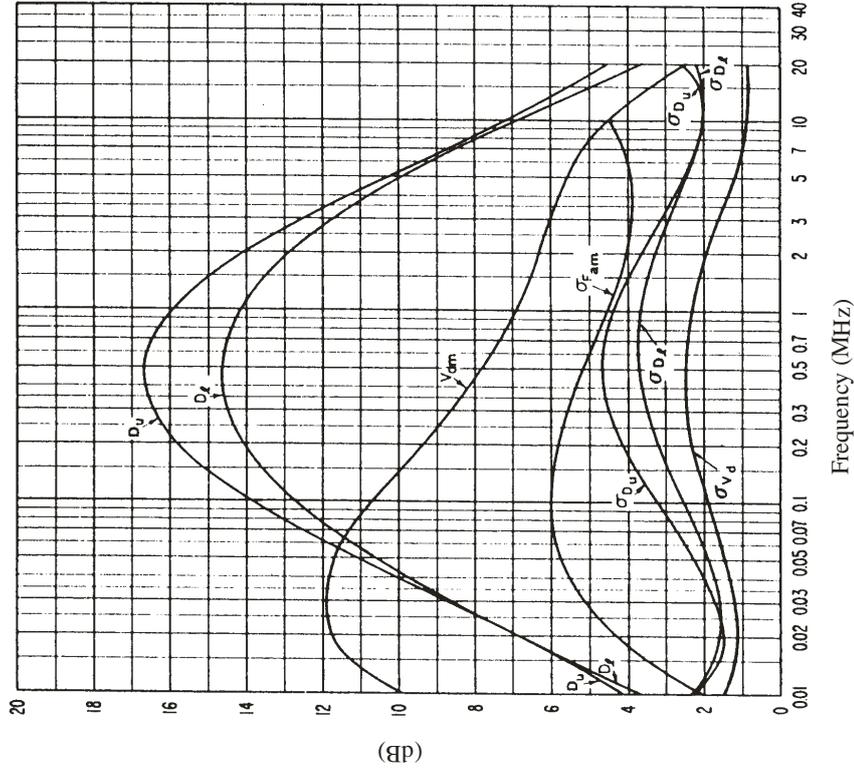
FIGURE 34a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Autumn; 0400-0800 LT)



P.0372-34a

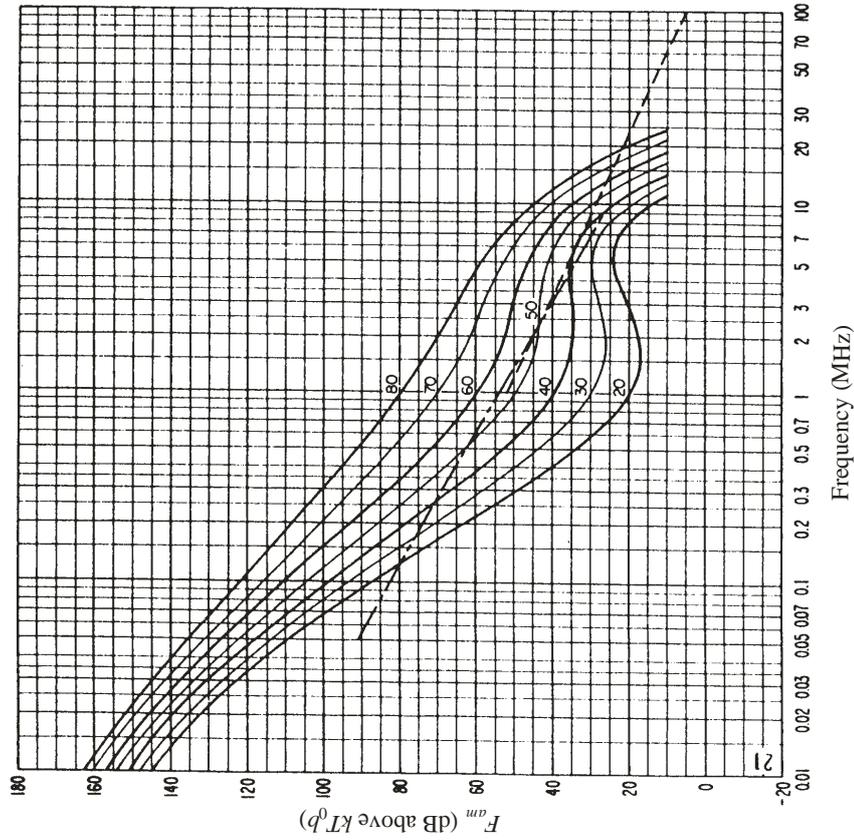
FIGURE 34c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Autumn; 0400-0800 LT)



P.0372-34b

See legend of Fig. 15c

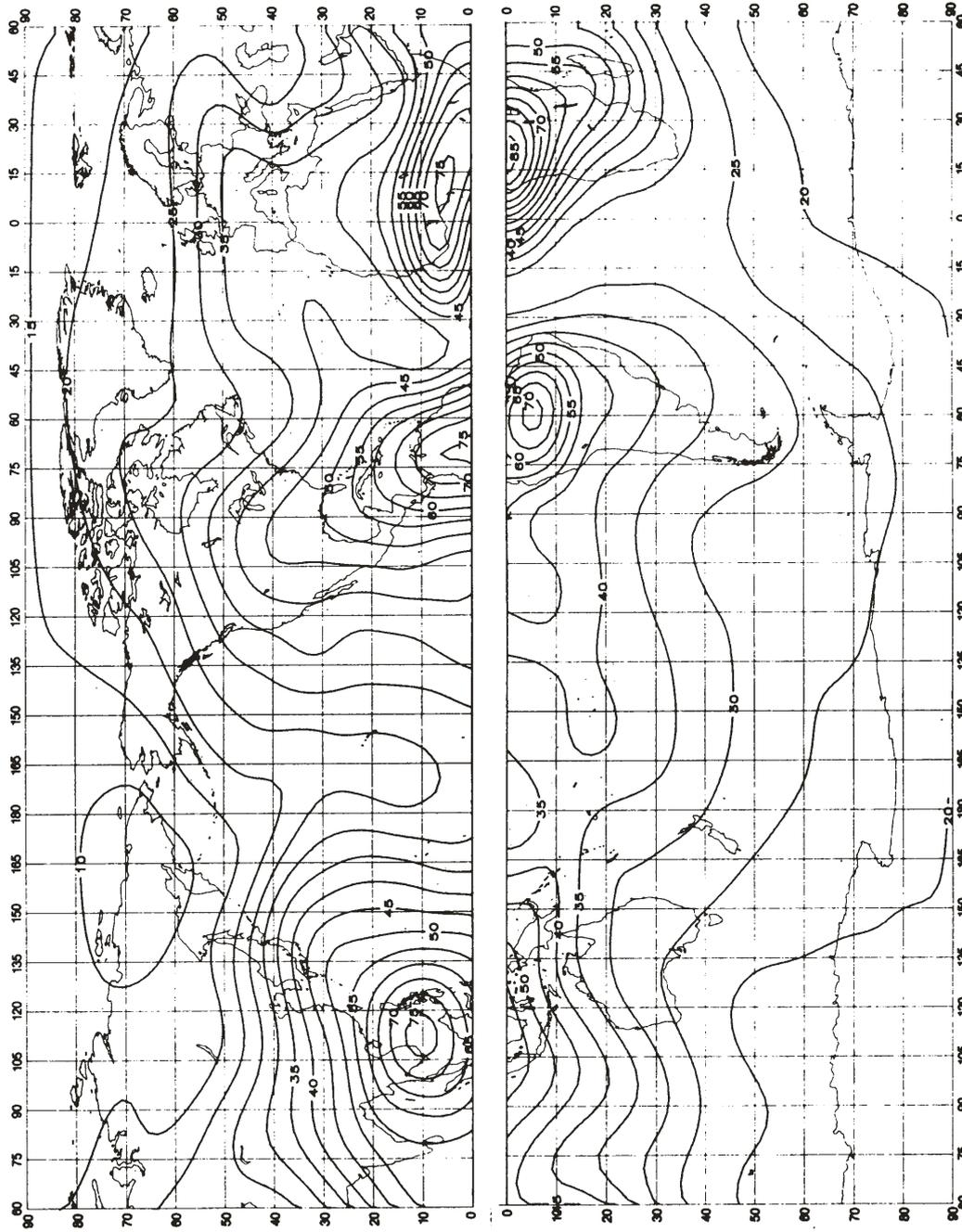
FIGURE 34b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Autumn; 0400-0800 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

FIGURE 35a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Autumn; 0800-1200 LT)



P0372-35a

FIGURE 35c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Autumn; 0800-1200 LT)

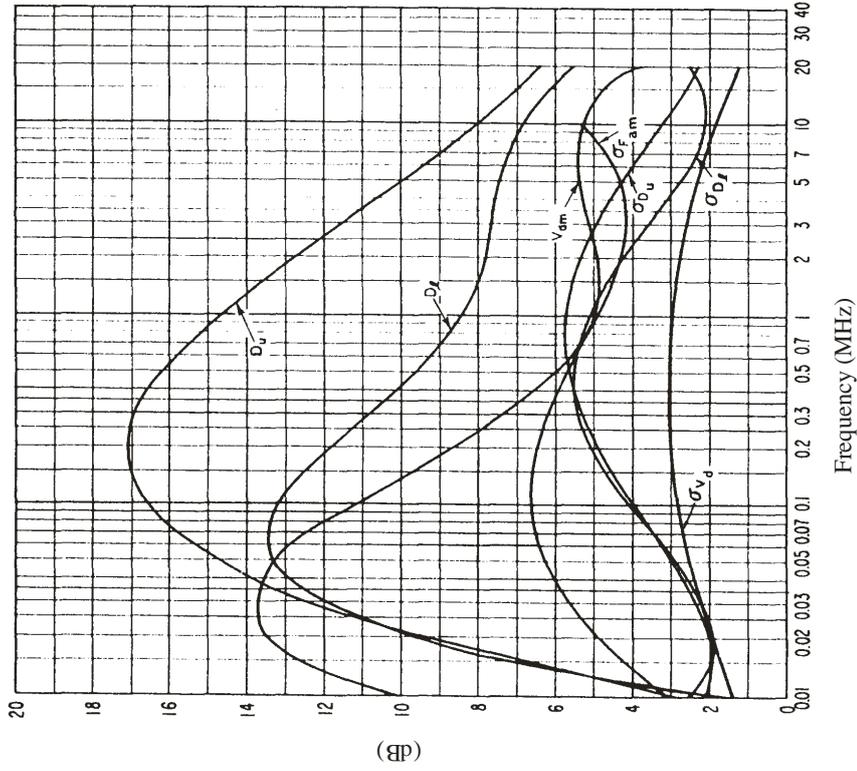
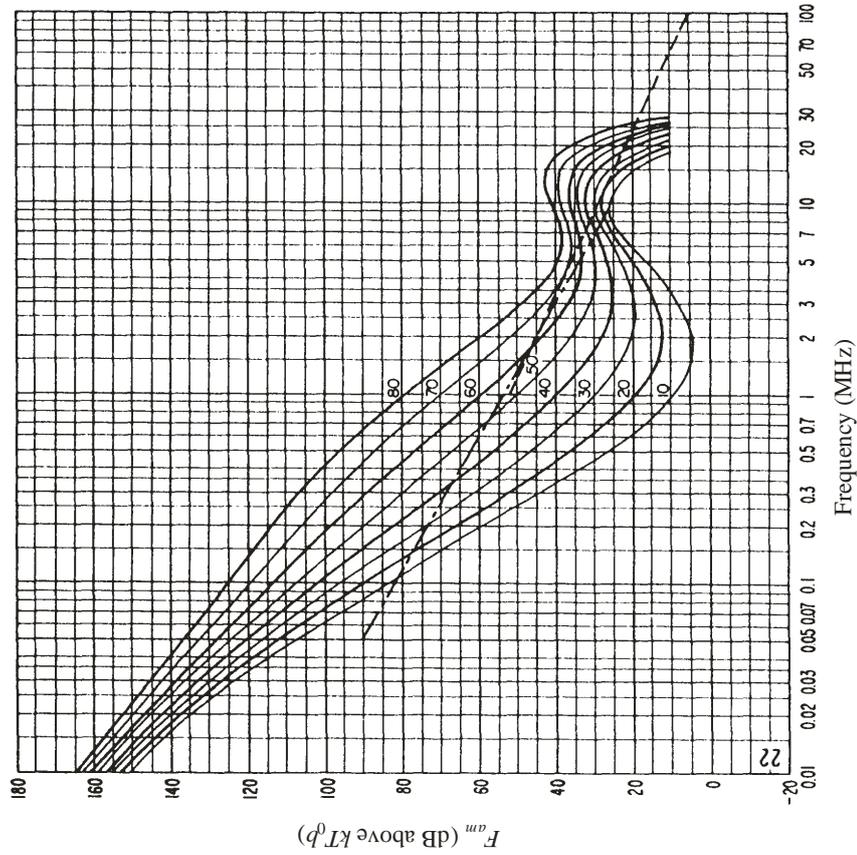


FIGURE 35b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Autumn; 0800-1200 LT)



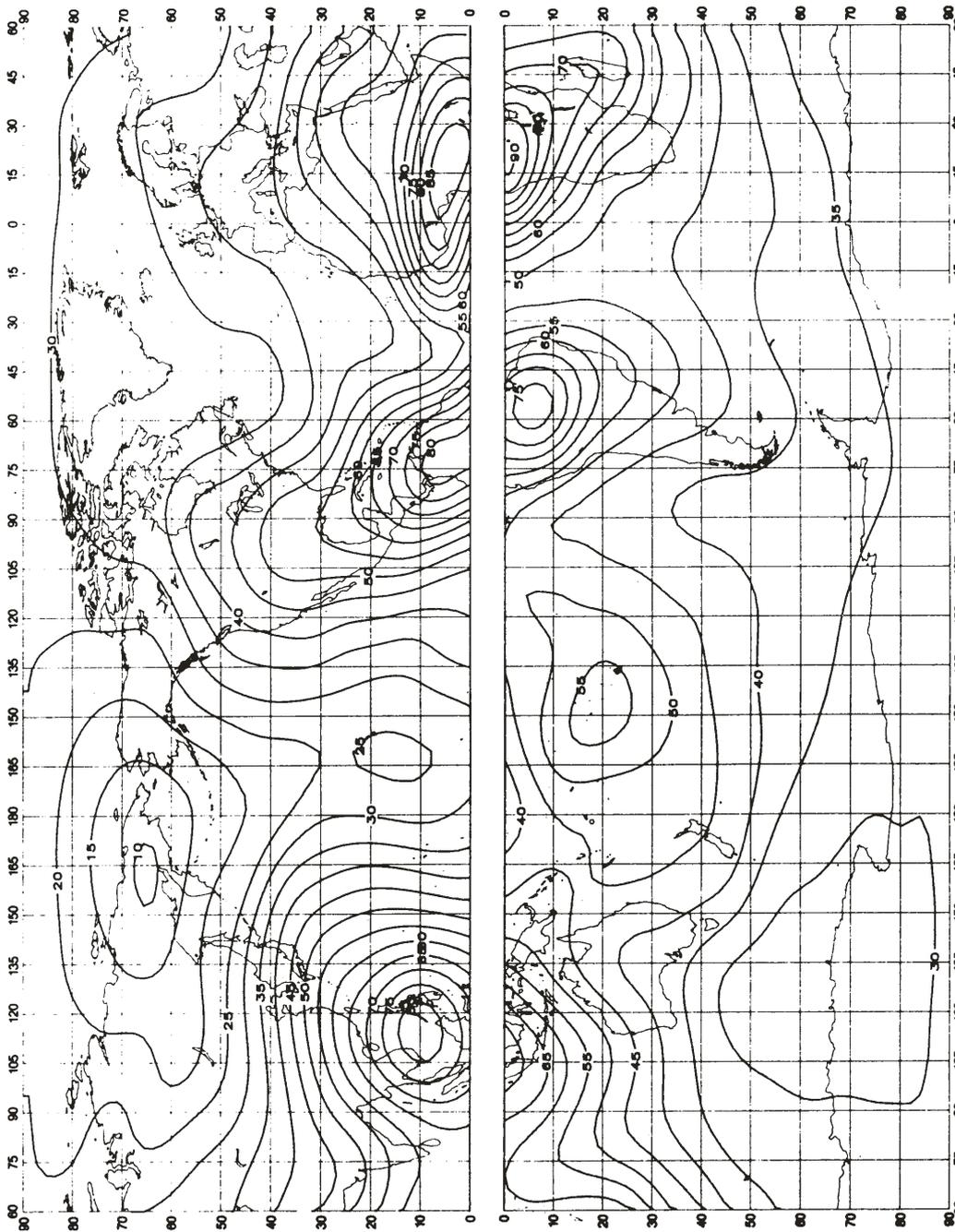
See legend of Fig. 15c

P.0372-35b

See legend of Fig. 15b

FIGURE 36a

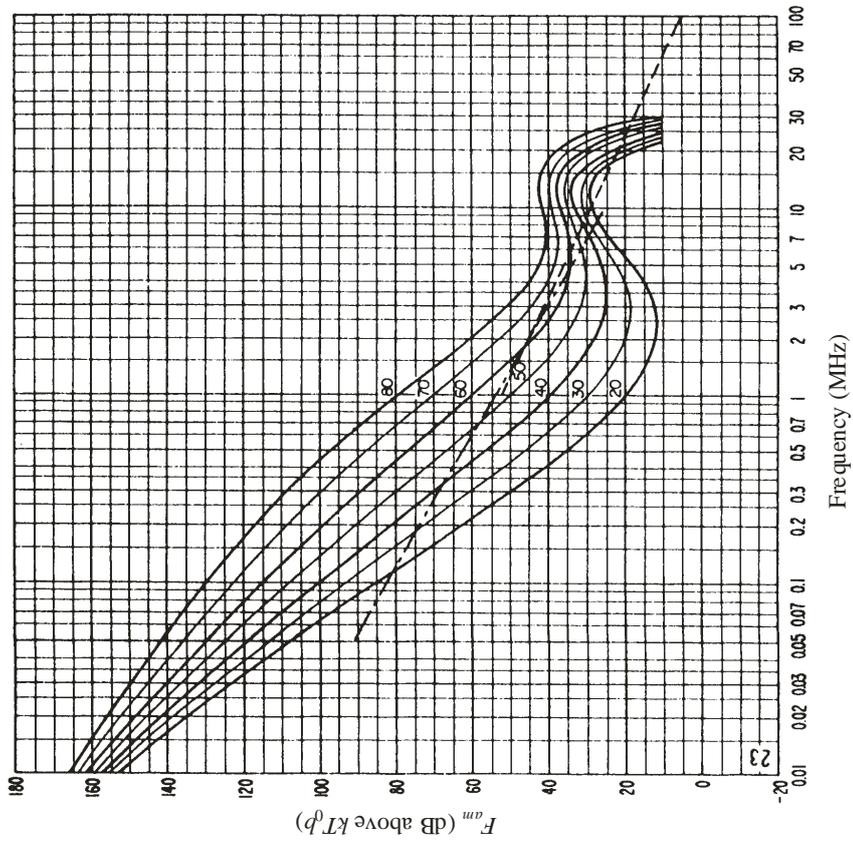
Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Autumn; 1200-1600 LT)



P.0372-36a

FIGURE 36b

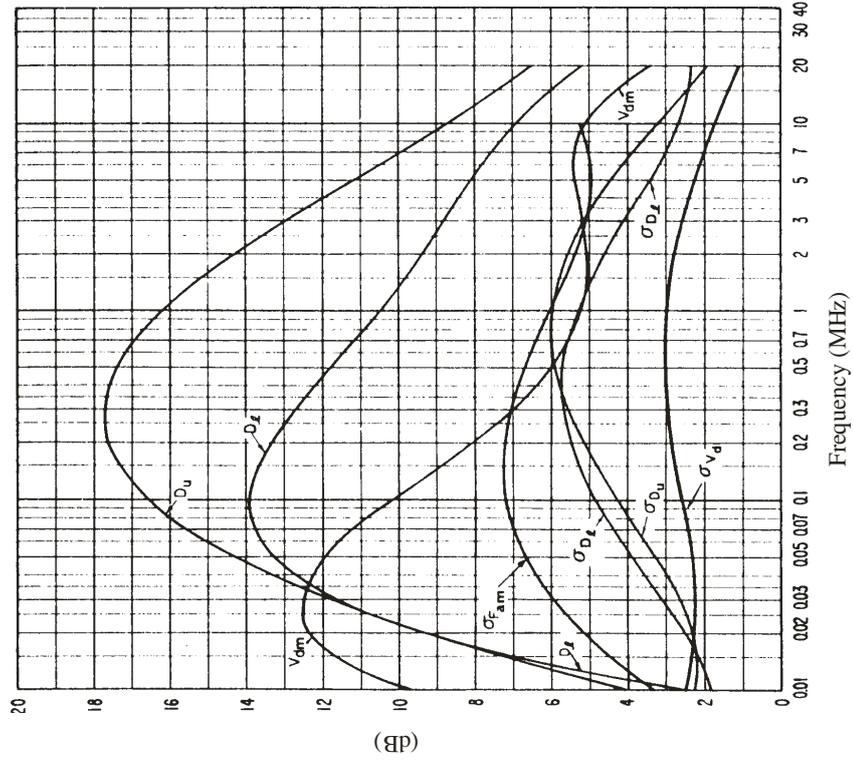
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Autumn; 1200-1600 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

FIGURE 36c

Data on noise variability and character  
(Autumn; 1200-1600 LT)

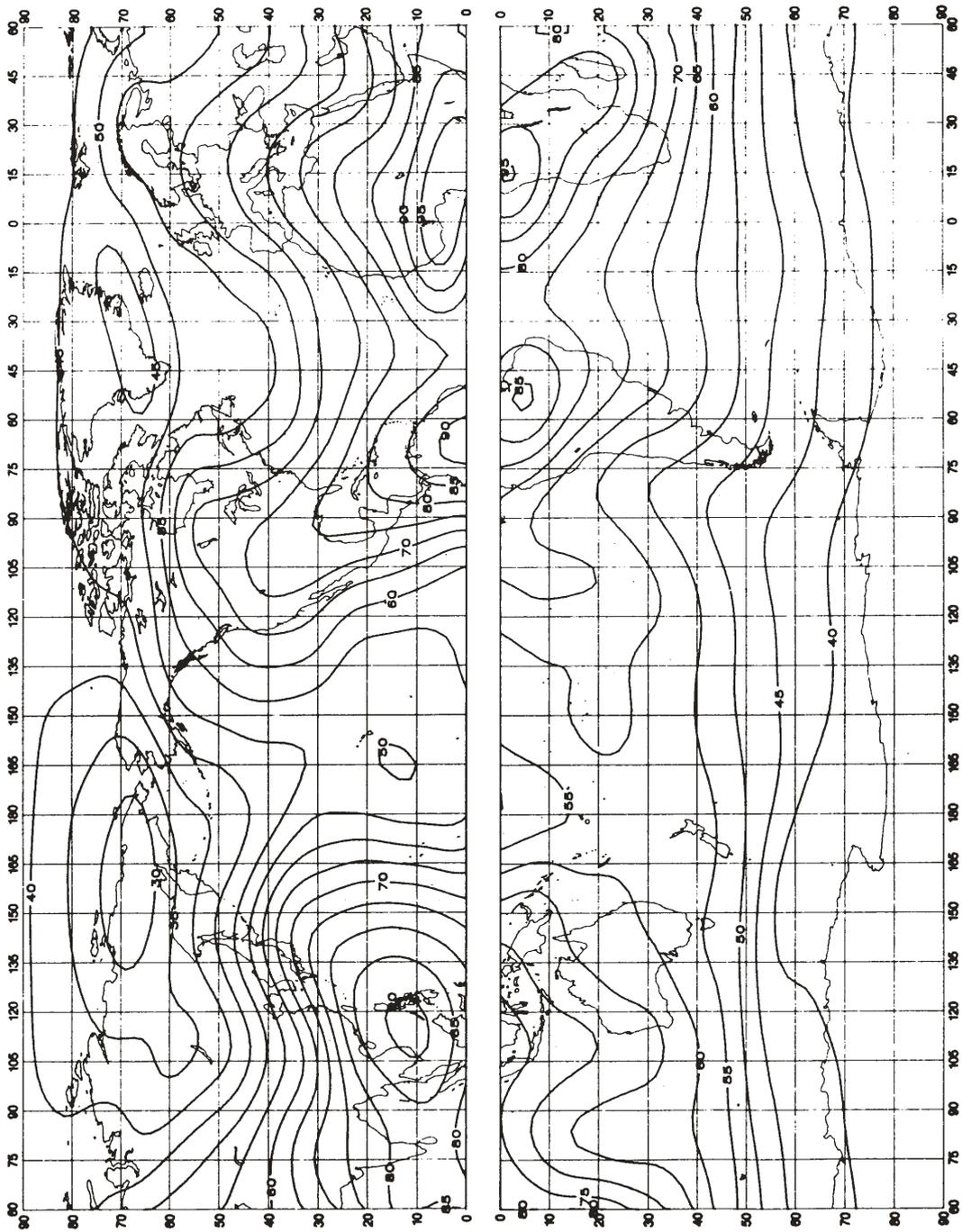


See legend of Fig. 15c

E0372-36b

FIGURE 37a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT_0b$  at 1 MHz) (Autumn; 1600-2000 LT)



P0372-37a

FIGURE 37c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Autumn; 1600-2000 LT)

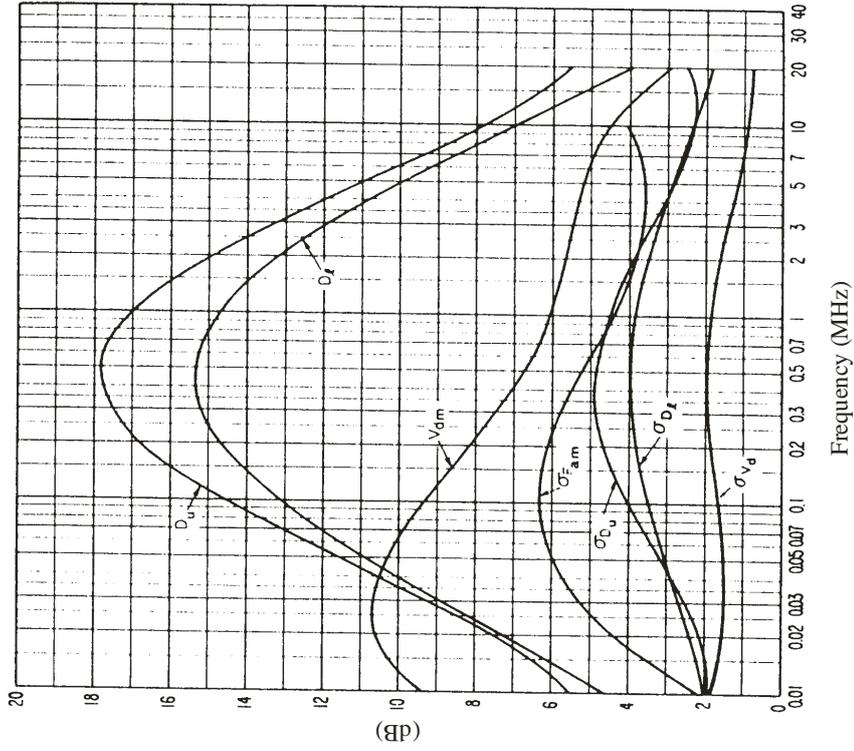
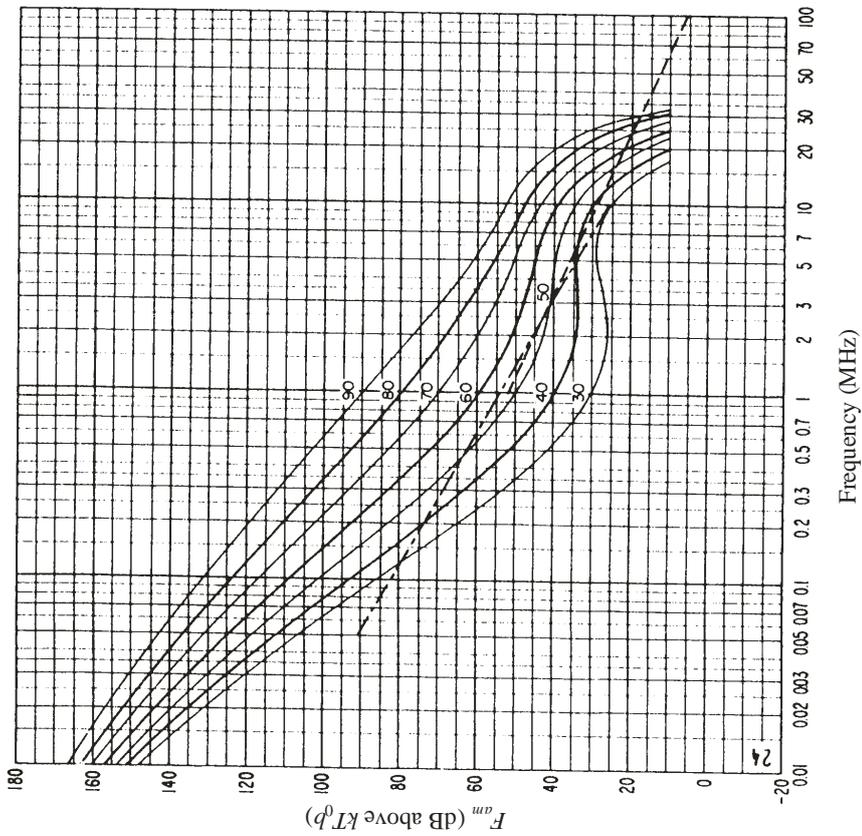


FIGURE 37b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Autumn; 1600-2000 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15c

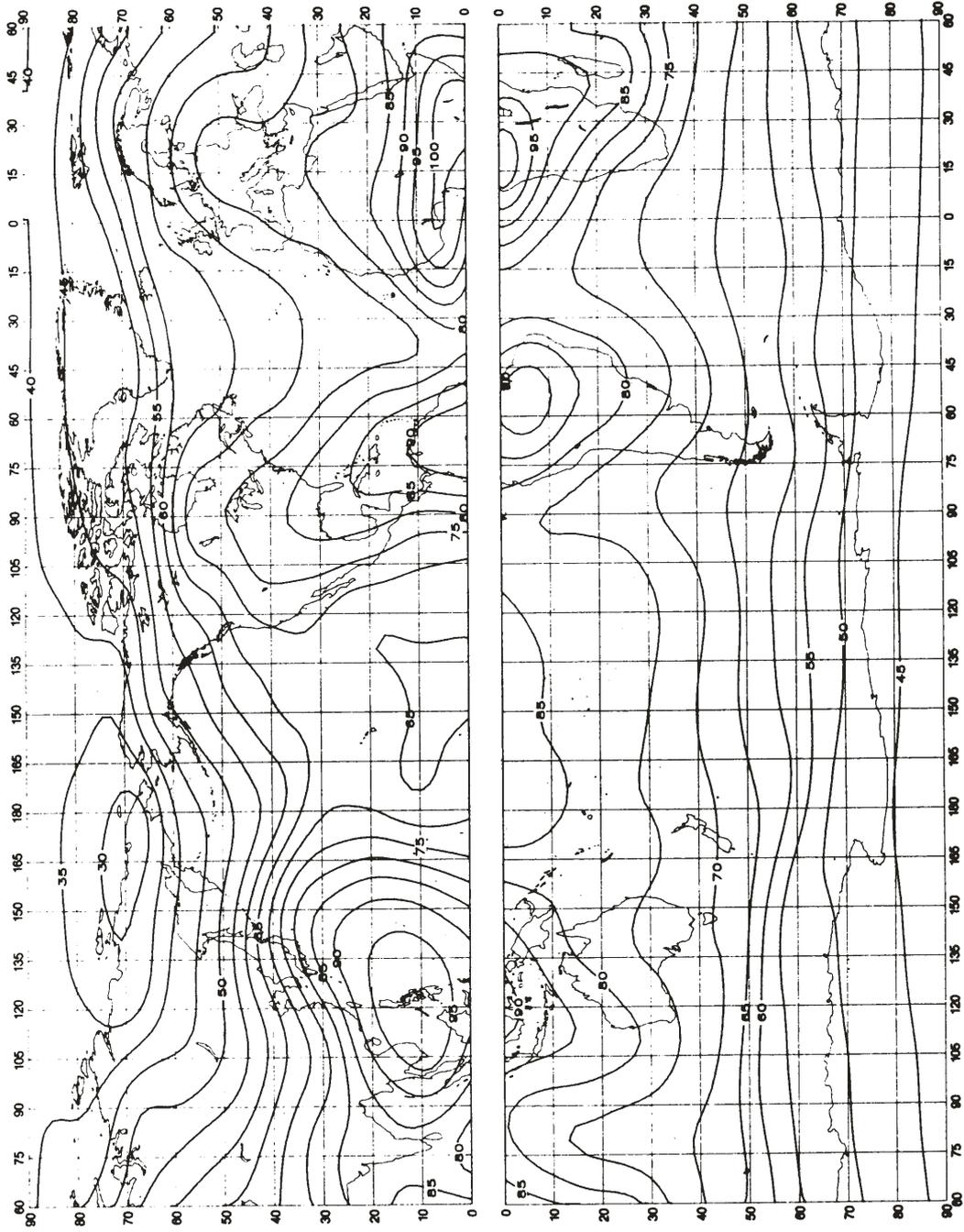
See legend of Fig. 15c

See legend of Fig. 15b

P.0372-37b

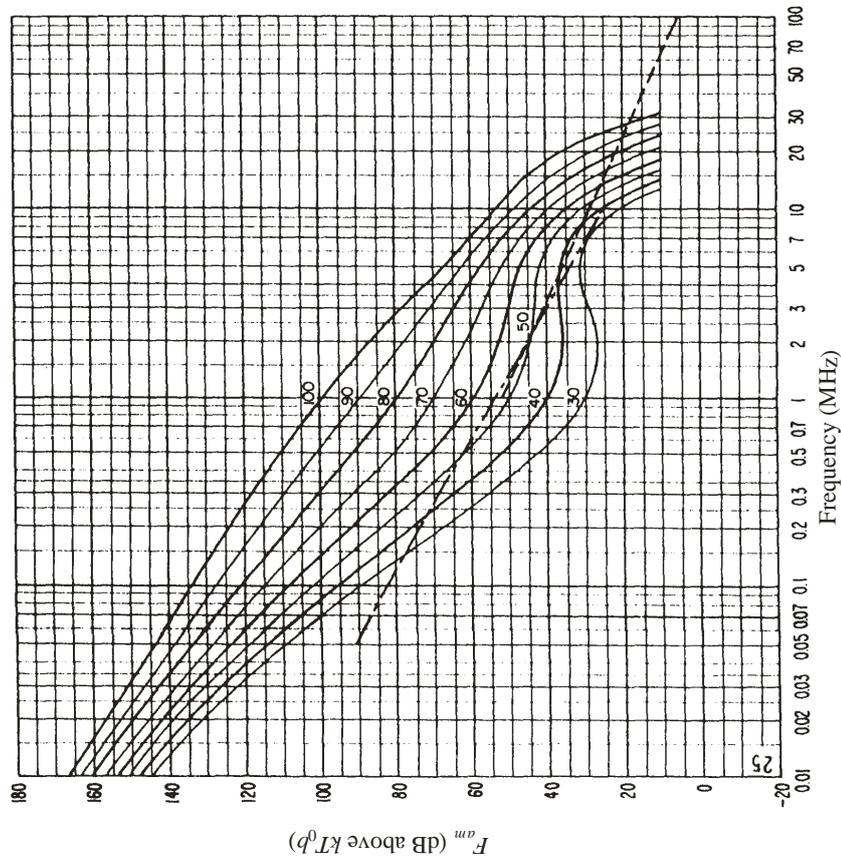
FIGURE 38a

Expected values of atmospheric radio noise,  $F_{am}$  (dB above  $kT\bar{b}$  at 1 MHz) (Autumn; 2000-2400 LT)



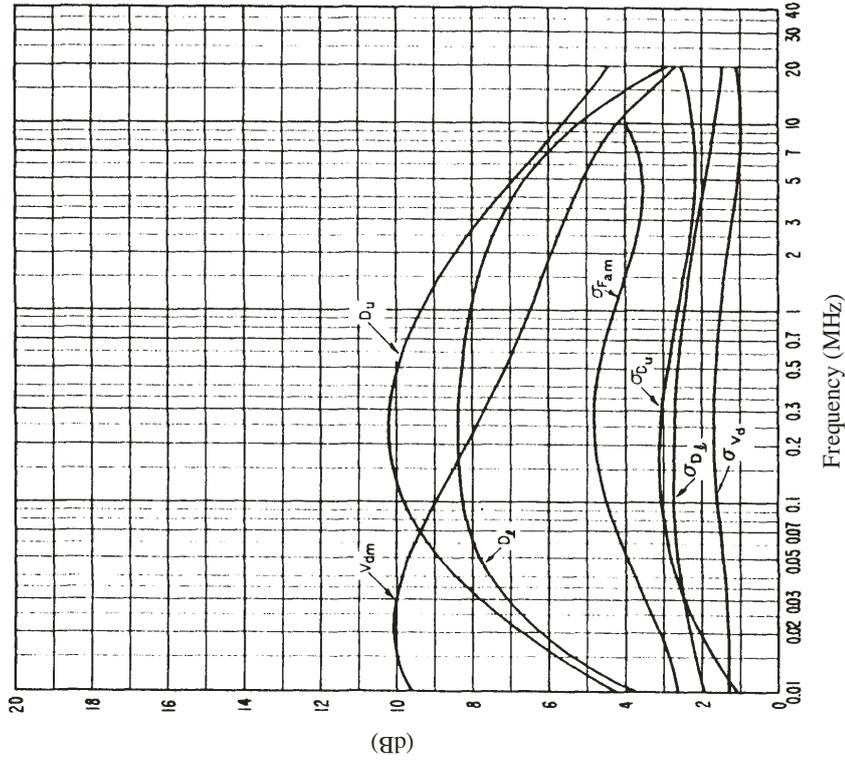
P0372-38a

FIGURE 38b  
Variation of radio noise with frequency  
(Autumn; 2000-2400 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15b

FIGURE 38c  
Data on noise variability and character  
(Autumn; 2000-2400 LT)



See legend of Fig. 15c

P.0372-38b

FIGURE 39

Amplitude probability distributions for atmospheric radio noise for various values of  $V_d$

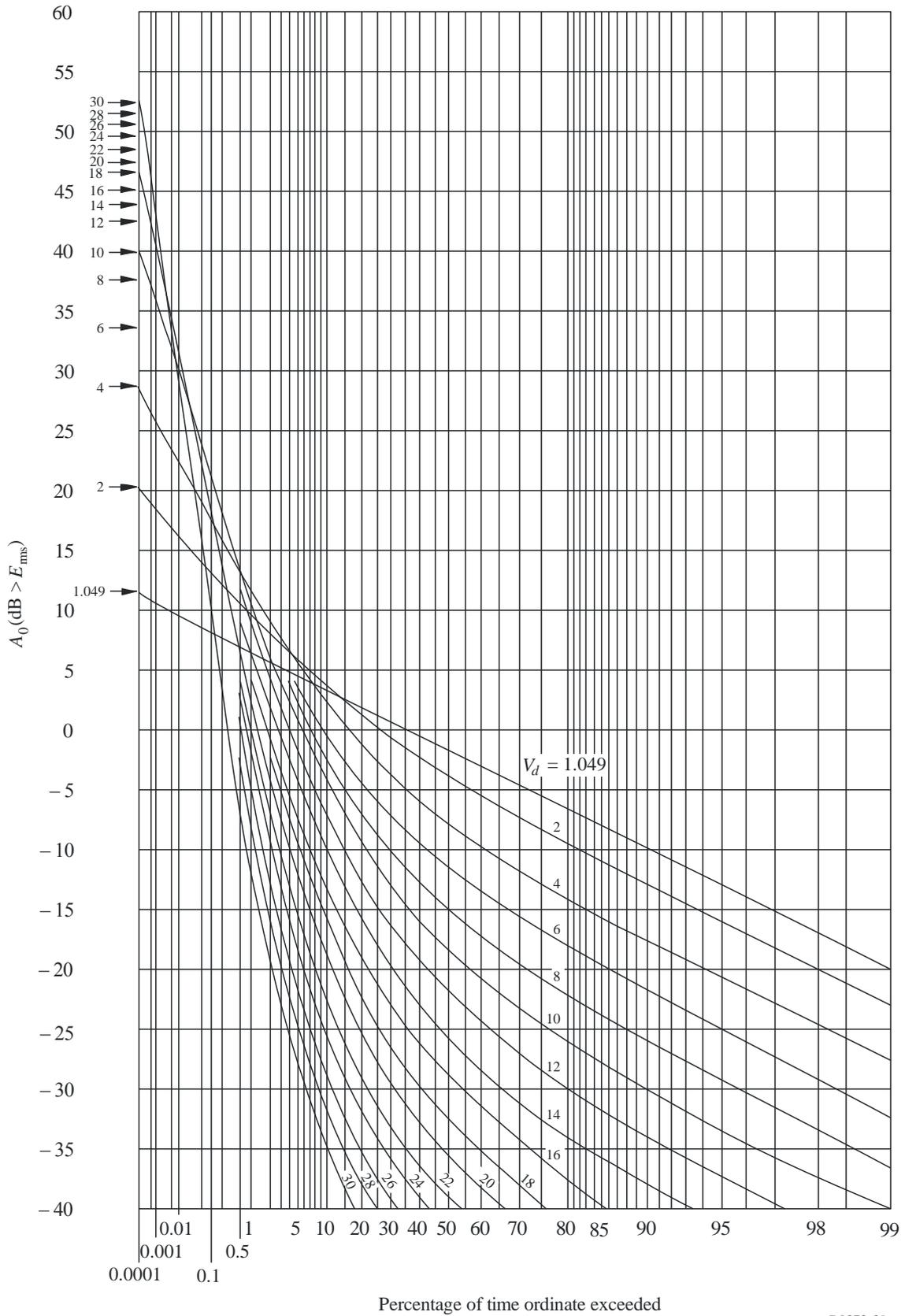


FIGURE 40  
 Translation of a 200 Hz bandwidth  $V_d$ ,  $V_{dm}$ , to other bandwidths,  $b$

