

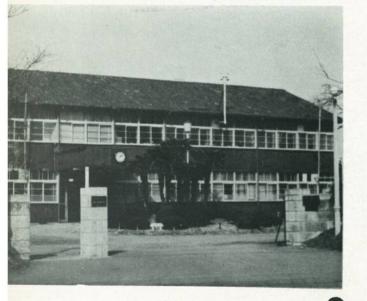


〒184 東京都小金井市貫井北町四丁目2-1 Tel.国分寺(0423)21-1211(代) HEADQUARTERS 35° 42.4′ N 139° 29.3′ E 4-2-1 NUKUIKITA-MACHI, KOGANEI-SHI, TOKYO. 184 TEL. 0423-21-1211

周波数標準部

〒184 Tel. 小金井(0423)81-1661(代)

FREQUENCY STANDARD DIVISION 35° 42′ N 139° 31′ E 東京都小金井市緑町四丁目 1 - 3 4-1-3 MIDORI-CHO, KOGANEI-SHI, TOKYO, 184 TEL. 0423-81-1661



## 電波研究所のあらまし

立……昭和27年8月1日

算………年間約18億円(昭和46年度)

員……… 446名(昭和46年4月1日現在)

## **OUTLINE OF THE RADIO RESEARCH LABORATORIES**

ESTABLISHMENT .....AUGUST 1, 1952

BUDGET ... APPROXIMATELY 1,800 MILLION YEN (FISCAL YEAR)

REGULAR PERSONNEL ......446(AS OF APRIL 1, 1971)

山川電波観測所

〒891-05 鹿児島県揖宿郡山川町成川2719

Теl. ШЛ (09933) 4 -0077

YAMAGAWA RADIO WAVE OBSERVATORY 31° 12.1′ N 130° 37.1′ E

2719 NARIKAWA, YAMAGAWA-MACHI, IBUSUKI-GUN,



犬吠電波観測所

〒288 銚子市天王台9912 Tel. 銚子 (0479)22-5444 INUBO RADIO WAVE OBSERVATORY 35° 42′ N 140° 51′ E 9912 TAKAGAMI TENNODAI, CHOSHI-SHI, CHIBA-KEN, 288

稚内電波観測所 〒097 稚内市緑町 3-37 Tel. 稚内(01622) 3-3386 WAKKANAI RADIO WAVE OBSERVATORY 45° 23.6′ N 141° 41.1′ E 3-37 MIDORI-CHO, WAKKANAI-SHI, HOKKAIDO, 097 TEL. 01622-3-3386

秋田電波観測所 〒010 秋田市手形住吉町6-1 Tel. 秋田 (0188)33-4905 AKITA RADIO WAVE OBSERVATORY 39° 43.5′ N 140° 08.2′ E 6-1 TEGATA SUMIYOSHI-CHO, AKITA-SHI. AKITA-KEN, 010 TEL. (0188)33-4905

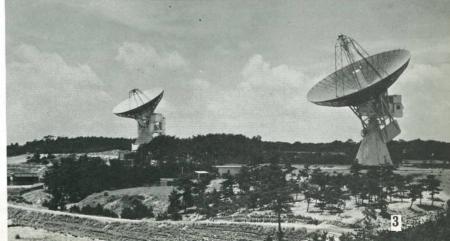


平磯支所 〒311-12 茨城県那珂湊市 磯崎町3603 Tel. 那珂湊(02926)2-5121(代) HIRAISO BRANCH 36° 22.0′ N 140° 37.5′ E 3603 ISOZAKI-MACHI, NAKAMINATO-SHI, IBARAKI-KEN, 311-12 TEL. (02926)2-5121









#### 電波研究所の組織 (昭和46年4月1日現在)



## ORGANIZATION OF THE RADIO RESEARCH LABORATORIES (As of April 1, 1971)

	Planning and Support Division				
	- Project Support Section				
	Technical Service Section				
	— Technical Consulting Division				
	International Radio Affairs Research Section				
	- Frequency Utilization Research Section				
	- Radio Application Research Section				
	Communication Systems Advisory Section				
	— Information Processing Division				
	- Information Processing Research Section				
	- Computer Applications Research Section				
	Computer System-Research and Service Section				
	- Radio Wave Division				
	Radio Propagation Research Section				
	- Ionospheric Radio Prediction Section				
	- Space Physics Section				
	Radio Meteorology Section				
	- Artificial Satellite Research Division				
	- Communication Satellite Research Section				
	- Ionospheric Satellite Research Section				
	☐ Data Acquisition System Research Section				
	- Communication System and Apparatus Division				
Director	Communication Systems Section				
Diroctor	- Speech Processing Research Section				
Dameter	- System Performance Research Section				
Deputy Director	- Standards and Measurements Research Section				
Director	— Applied Radio Physics Section				
	Ceanic Communications Section				
	Communication Apparatus Section				
	F Standard Division				
	<ul> <li>Frequency Standard Division</li> <li>⊢ Atomic Standards Section</li> </ul>				
	- Standard Frequency and Time Research Section				
	Standard Frequency and Time Dissemination Section				
	- Special Research Section for Space Physics				
	- Special Research Section for Ionosphere Experiments				
	- Special Research Section for Radio Physics				
	- Special Research Section for Precision Quartz Resonators				
	- Administrative Division				
	General Affairs Section				
	- Accounts Section				
	V. U P				
	Kashima Branch     Space Communications Section				
	Space Research Section				
	space research Section				
	— Hiraiso Branch				
	Upper Atmospheric Research Section				
	Solar Radio Research Section				
	Akita Radio Wave Observatory				
	Inubo Radio Wave Observatory				
	Yamagawa Radio Wave Observatory				

Planning and coordination publication, and public relations.

Technical information, library, communications and engineering work-

Research and investigation necessary for utilization of radio waves (international radio affairs, space and marine development, etc.)

Information processing and research for increase in efficiency of its

Research in the application of an electronic computer.

Research in the characteristics of radio wave and related phenomena of the ionoshpere and atmospherics.

Research on radio forecasts, radio warnings, aerospace, and ionospheric observations in Antarctica.

The basic designing of satellites for communication and for the ionosphere, and the basic research on the apparatus on board.

Acquisition and disposal of the data gained by the ionospheric satellite and studies in the system.

Research on the radiocommunication system and routes.

Research on measurement of radio waves and on their standardization.

Research on analysis and disposition of the voice.

Basic studies in the relation between radio waves and the property of matter and in radio apparatus with the property of matter applied to.

Basic Research on Oceanic Communication Sistems.

Governmental type approval, performance test, and calibration of radio apparatus and devices.

Research for the atomic frequency standards.

Determination of the standard frequency value and maintenance of the atomic time on its basis.

Transmission on the standard frequencies of time signals and bulletins for radio warning.

For the above purposes, research on precision metrology, the development of utilization, the international comparison, and so on.

Synthetic studies in space physics.

Experimental research in the ionosphere by the use of satellite fre-

Theoretical research in the characteristics of radio waves and the

Research in highly stable quartz.

Taking charge of the general affairs, documents, personnel affairs, salaries and wages, and the welfare of the personnel.

Budget planning, acts of obligation for various supplies, and taking charge of the gevernment property and of articles and commodities for maintenance purposes.

Research and development of space communications. Expermental research on cosmical space with radio waves.

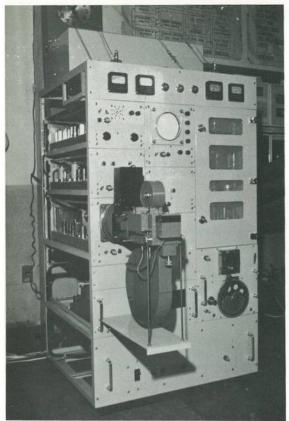
Researches in radio propagation and the ionosphere. Observations and studies necessary for radio warning, measurement of HF field intensity on the international standard, and observations and studies of solar and cosmical radio waves.

Observations of the ionosphere and geomagnetism, and studies of radio

Observations of the ionosphere and studies of radio propagation.

Observations and studies of radio propagation.

Observations of the ionosphere and studies of radio propagation.



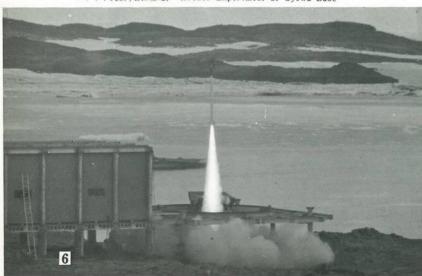
電離層観測装置(8型) Ionosonde (Type 8)

#### (km) 800 600 400 200 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 LI 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 (MHz) h-f1 1 7 7 4 h-f Ionogram

また、南極の昭和基地で電離層の観測と超高層の研究を行なっています。

In addition, Observations of the ionosphere and researchs in aeronomy are being carried out at Syowa Base in Anterctica.

ロケット実験(昭和基地) Rocket Experiment at Syowa Base



## 電離層観測

#### **IONOSPHERIC OBSERVATIONS**

電離層の観測結果は長波帯から超短波帯に 至る電波の伝わり方の最も基本的な情報を提供するとともに、電離層の物理的特性を究明 するのにきわめて有力な資料となります。したがって世界各国は、一定の基準のもとに電 離層の状態を常時観測し、その観測データを 相互に交換しています。現在世界には約170ヵ 所の電離層観測所があり、大洋の一部および 北極圏を除くほかは電離層の状態が明らかに されつつあります。

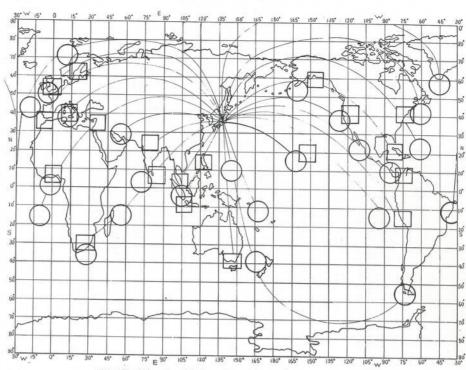
左下の記録は地上から電波を垂直に打ち上げて、電離層の電子密度と反射層の高さを測定したもので、これを国際的に定められた方法で毎日整理し、1ヵ月ごとにまとめて"IONO SPHERIC DATA IN JAPAN"に掲載して、国内および国外の関係機関に配布しております。

The observational result of the ionosphere gives the most important information on the conditions of radio propagation of LF to VHF bands, and the data most contributory to the investigation of physical characteristics of the ionosphere itself. Therefore, among various countries in the world are exchanged the observational data obtained by regular ionospheric sounding on a world-wide basis. The ionospheric observatories at present number about 170 all over the world, and the ionosphere is being clarified with the exception of some parts of the ocean and the polar regions.

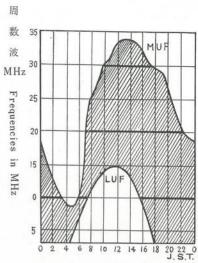
This records the observed electron densities and height of the reflection layer of the ionosphere measured by radiating vertical impulse waves up from the ground. This observational recording is dealt with daily by the method adopted internationally and is published monthly in the "Ionospheric Data in Japan" for distribution among the Agencies concerned at home and abroad.

イオノフアックス Ionofax (光学ファィバーを利用した電子写真による電離層記録装置) Ionogram Printer by Optical Fiber Tube





電波予報の対象地域と電波通路 □は主要都市、○は海域、曲線は電波通路を表わす Objective Regions of Rabio Forecasts and Radio Propagational Paths □…Leading cities, ○…Waters, Curves show radio propagational paths.



電波予報曲線の一例

電波子報とは、ある時刻での2地点間で、 どんな周波数で、どれくらいの電力を使った ならば最も能率よく、しかも確実に通信がで きるかを予測するもので、短波帯無線回線の 設計運用にはきわめて重要なものであります。 電波研究所では、国内、国外の主要都市や商 船ならびに漁船団のための海域に対して、3 ヵ月先の電波予報を行なっております。

## 電波予報および警報

## RADIO FORECASTS AND WARNINGS

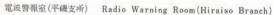
#### RADIO FORECASTS

The radio forecasts estimate the frequencies and power for efficient use in stable communications between two places at a certain time, and are very important for designing and operating HF-band radio circuits. The Radio Research Laboratories are carrying on the service of radio forecasting of three months ahead for leading cities at home and abroad and for the waters where merchantmen or fishing fleets are on voyage.

#### RADIO WARNINGS

The ionosphere is influenced by the sun's activity and various phenomena of the earth not only to increase or decrease ionization density always, but also sometimes to create ionospheric disturbances. Consequently, HF radiocommunication in particular encounters considerable difficulties. Therefore, radio warnings are requested to predict such troubles in regard to the time and degree of occurrence. At the Radio Research Laboratories, for warning against radiocommunication hindrance, the Hiraiso Branch is collecting, through the Regional Warning Center for Ursigram and World Days Service, varied information on variations in the field intensity of long-distance propagation, spatial radio waves, geomagnetics, earth current, etc., and daily observational data on the sun and various geophysical phenomena at many observatories at home and abroad. The radio warnings are broadcast on the standard frequencies (JJY) by the Radio Research Laboratories. Some are sent to the specified Agencies by telephone, tele-

電離層は太陽の活動状態や地球自体の諸現象に支配されて常に電子密度を増減するばかりでなく、あるときは電離層あらしを起こして、その結果特に短波無線通信は著しい障害をこうむります。そこでこのような障害発生を予知して、その発生の時期や、程度を予告するのが電波警報であります。電波研究所では無線通信の障害発生を予知するため、平磯支所で遠距離伝搬の電界強度、宇宙電波、地磁気、地電流などの変化や、国内および国外の諸観測所の日々の太陽と地球物理諸現象の観測資料など、種々の情報を西太平洋地域警報本部を通じて収集しております。なお、電波研究所から周知される電波警報には標準電波(JJY)によって放送されるものと、特定の機関に対し、電報、電話または郵便などによって知らされるものとがあります。





## 人工衛星による宇宙空間の研究

#### SPACE RESEARCH BY ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES



Ionogramの読み取り Scaling of Ionogram

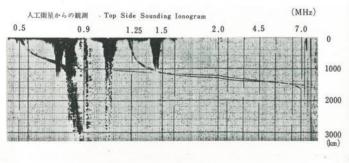
| Sample of Radio Forecast Curves | Source of the state of the state

周波数

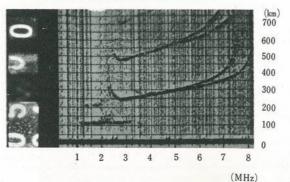
地上からの電波による電離層観測では、電離層の最大電子密度の 高さより上層の状態を知ることができません。そこで人工衛星に電 離層観測機をのせて、上側から観測する"トップサイドサウィデン グ衛星"が使われます。

電波研究所では昭和41年8月に国際電離層研究衛星(Alouette / ISIS)計画に参加し、わが国近傍の上部電離層観測を行っております。写真のイオノグラムはその記録です。これと、地上から観測したイオノグラムをあわせて解析することによって、 電離層の全容 (N-hプロファイル) がわかります。

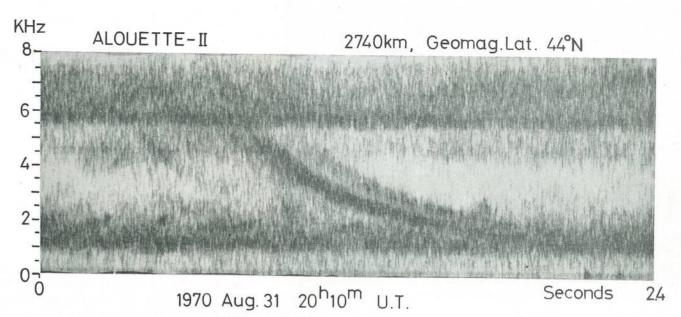
The ground-based ionospheric observation by radio waves does not clarify the conditions above the height of the maximum electron density of the ionosphere. Therefore, the ionospheric observation is carried out by a "topside-sounding satellite" carrying an ionosonde on board and flying in the upper region of the ionosphere. The Radio Research Laboratories took part in the International Satellites for Ionospheric Studies (Alouette/ISIS) project in August, 1966, and are carrying on observations around Japan. The photograph is the ionogram obtained by an international topside-sounding satellite. Such recording gives the entire picture of distribution of electron densities in the ionosphere (N-h profile), interdependent on the ionogram obtained on the ground.







(MHz)



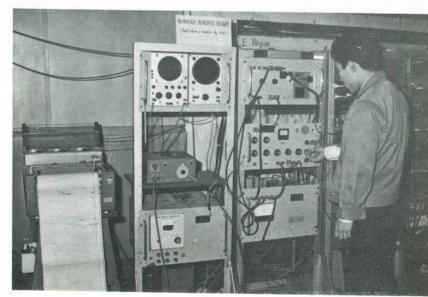
磁気圏からのオーディオ電波とホイッスラー Audio Radio Emissions from the Magnetosphere and Whistlers

国際電離層衛星は上部電離層を南北に飛びながら、地球の磁力線に沿って伝搬した雷放電の電波や、磁気圏で発生したオーディオ電波を観測しています。写真に示した記録を解読して電離圏、磁気圏の構造や電波の発生機構をしらべます。この衛星はまた、地上では観測できないヘクトメートル波帯の外来雑音を測定しています。これによって銀河電波、太陽電波の諸特性が明らかにされました。

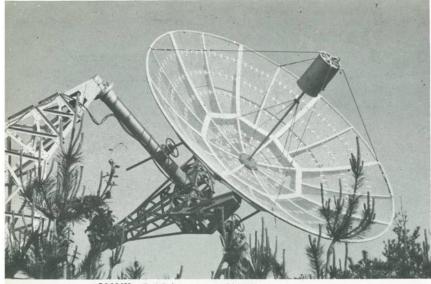
The international ionospheric satellite observes whistlers, radio waves produced in lightning discharge and propagating along the geomagnetic field lines, and various audio radio waves originating in the magnetosphere. Such photograph as shown here affords information on the structure of the upper ionosphere and the magnetosphere. The topside sounding satellite also observes extra-terrestrial radio waves in the hectometric wave region, which can not be observed from the ground. The characteristics of galactic and solar radio emissions were clarified by this means.

また、色々な衛星(S-66、シンコム3号など)の電波を受信し、ファラデー効果や、ドップラー効果による電波の位相変化などから電離層の状態の研究が進められています。

In addition, the study of the ionospheric conditions is in progress by monitoring Faraday or Doppler effect on radio waves transmitted from various satellites (S-66, Syncom-3, etc.).



アナログポーラリゼイションホロアー Analogue Polarijation Follower



500MHz アンテナ 500MHz Antenna

Observations of the solar radio emissions at four frequencies, 100, 200, 500 and 9500 MHz, are carried on at Hiraiso Branch on a routine basis.

The enhancement of the emission occurs very frequently associated with the solar optical flare, known as the burst, and is classified into several types according to its variation and spectrum. The type IV burst on metric wavelengths is useful for the prediction of geomagnetic storms (an example of the type IV burst recorded at Hiraiso on 200 MHz is shown in the photograph). The observational data are published in the Ionospheric Data in Japan.

## 太陽電波の観測

# OBSERVATIONS OF THE SOLAR RADIO EMISSIONS

電波で太陽を観測すると、光学観測でわからなかった現象が 多く見られます。このことは光の観測と併せて太陽面現象の解 析に有用であるばかりでなく、地球上で起こる関連現象の解明 と予知に重要な役割りを果たしています。

平磯支所においては, 200 MHzの観測を昭和29年以来続けていますが, 途中, 9500, 500および100 MHzを加えて 4 周波数観測を行なっています。

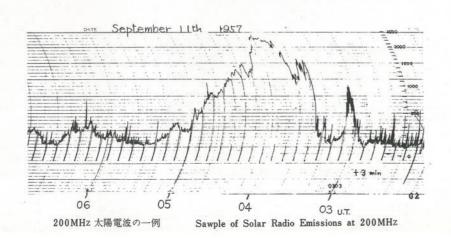
太陽面でフレアが起こる前後に、太陽電波のバーストと呼ばれる強度の増加があります。バーストの形や周波数特性でいくつかの型に分類され、たとえばⅣ型のバーストがメータ波に現われると地磁気嵐の予知に役立つことがわかっています(写真は200 MHzに現われたⅣ型バースト)。観測結果は電離層じょう乱予測のための一つの資料として、当所の電波警報業務にも使われています。



100MHz および200MHz アンテナ 100MHz and 200MHz Antenna



9500 MHz アンテナ 9500 MHz Antenna



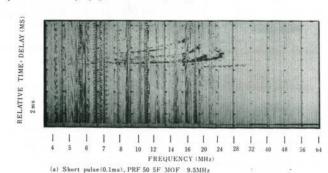
## 赤道横断電波伝搬実験

## EXPERIMENT ON THE TRANS-EQUATORIAL RADIO PROPAGATION

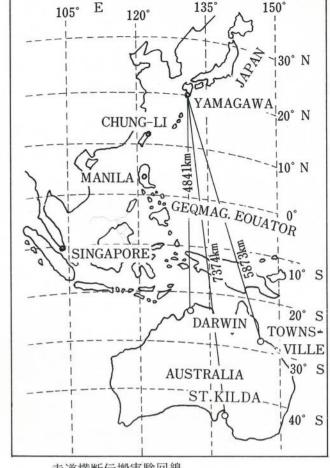
磁気赤道に対してほぼ対称点になる山川電波観測所と北部オーストラリアのダーウィンの間で、VHF帯(32~102MHz,連続波)の伝搬実験が1964年8月以降連続して行なわれており、VHF帯の電波が赤道を横断して遠距離伝搬する通路では、特殊な電離層伝搬モードで伝搬する。そこで、これを解明するために、グレンジャー社製ステップ状周波数可変方式のPath Sounderを山川電波観測所に設置しました。

南部オーストラリアのキルダーおよびクインランドのトワンズビルと山川との間で、バルス波の周波数を4MHzから64MHzまで変化させ、斜入射による赤道地帯電離層の観測、電界強度の測定および伝搬モードの研究を行なっています。

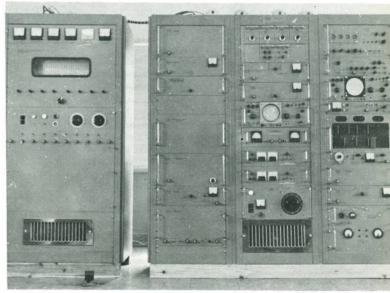
The continued propagational experiment in the VHI; bands ( $32 \sim 102$  MHz, continuous wave) was commenced in August, 1964, between Yamagawa Radio Wave Observatory and Darwin, North-Australia, at approximately conjugate points of the magnetic equator. The VHF radio waves propagate in special ionospheric propagational mode almost across the magnetic equator. For the explanation of this mode, the path sounder, Granger Associates Model 902, was installed at Yamagawa Radio Wave Observatory, and the variable step frequency pulse was varied from 4 to 64 MHz. In cooperation with the path sounders at St. Kilda, South-Australia, and Townsville, Queensland, we are engaged in the observation of the equatorial ionosphere, the measurement of field strength, and the study of radio wave propagational mode by oblique incidence.



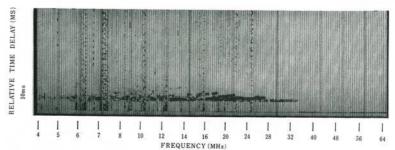
4F MOF = 11.4 MHz 3F MOF 14.5 MHz 2F MOF = 16.8 MHz 1F MOF 23.0 MHz



赤道横断伝搬実験回線 Trans-Equatorial Propagation Paths



グレンジャー・アソシエイト902型 電離層観測機 Ionospheric Sounder, Granger Associates Model 902



(b) Long pulse (1ms), PRF 20 LOF=5.4 MHz MOF=23.5 MHz 新入射イオノグラムの一例、キルダーー山川 TYPICAL OBLIQUE IONOGRAMS, ST. KILDA YAMAGAWA

9エレメント・8スタック 八木アンテナ 9 element 8 stack Yagi antenna 35°57′10″6 N 140°39′39″5 E

At Kashima Branch, a large parabolic antenna 30 meters in diameter was erected in 1963, and experiments on space communications were started by the use of NASA's relay satellite. On the occasion of Tokyo Olympiad in 1964, Kashima Station contributed to the first successful international relay of TV pictures via Syncom 3.

In 1966, ATS-1(Applications Technology Satellite) was launched, and with this satellite, experiment based on PCM was carried out on the multiple access system. In 1968, another parabolic antenna 26 meters in diameter was constructed, and with this antenna another multiple access experiment based on the SSB-PM system was performed with the result that this system was superior to the former in the channel capacity.

Further, these is under development and preliminary test a new multiple access system, SSRA (Spread Spectrum Random Access). The SSRA system is capable of linking many stations simultaneously, ranging from small stations aboard aircraft and ship to large earth stations.

In addition, there took place observations of cloud pictures by SSCC (Spin Scan Cloud Camera), experiments on the simultaneous transmission of color TV and multiplex audio signals, R & RR measurement for determining the satellite position, and tracking experiments for "Ohsumi" the first Japanese satellite, and "Tansei", another Japanese satellite.

The above two parabolic antennas are used also for radio astronomy, i.e. investigation of background radiation from the Galaxy, observation of the Galaxy H II regions, and regular observation of quasars.

## 宇宙通信の実験

## **EXPERIMENTS ON SPACE COMMUNICATIONS**

昭和38年、鹿島支所に直径30mのバラボラアンテナを建設し、NASAの通信衛星リレーを利用して各種通信実験を行ない、39年の東京オリンピックの折にはシンコム3号によってオリンピック史上初のテレビ世界中継に成功した。

41年、応用技術衛星ATS-1号が打ち上げられ、PCM方式の多元接続実験を行なってまいりましたが、43年、別に直径26mのアンテナを含む最新の実験施設が完成したので、SSB-PM方式により同様の実験を行なった結果、チャンネル容量の点で格段の優位性が実証されました。

さらに、船舶、航空機など移動小局から大規模地球局にわたる広範囲の局を 同時に接続する、周波数拡散多元接続方式の予備実験と装置の開発が進められ ている。

そのほか、SSCC(Spin Scan Cloud Camera) 方式雲写真の観測、カラーTV音声多重伝送実験、衛星位置決定のためのR&RR (距離および距離変化率) 測定実験、国産衛星「おおすみ」・「たんせい」の追尾実験などが行なわれてきました。

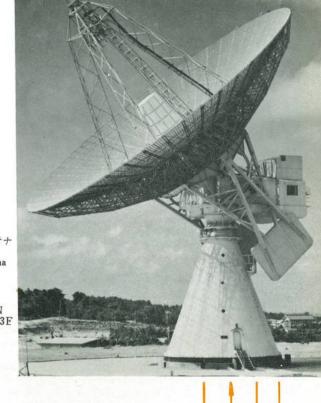
また、電波天文に関する観測・研究として、銀河のバックグランド放射の究明、銀河のHⅡ領域の観測、準星の定期的観測を行なっております。

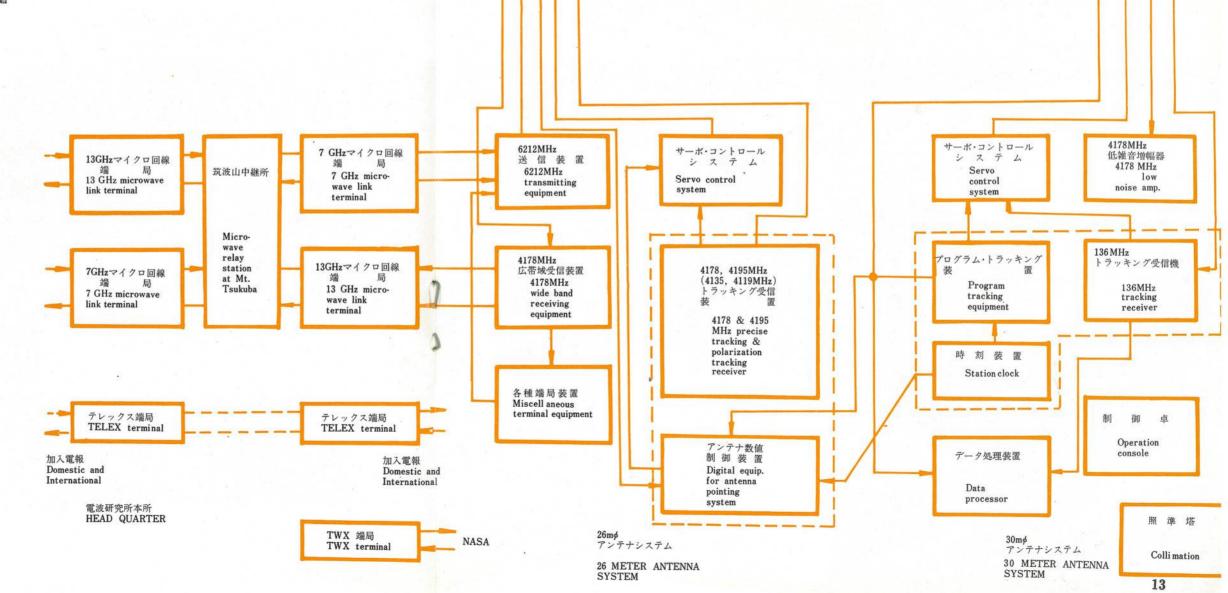


30m¢ アンテ・ 30m¢ antenna

26m\$\( \text{antenna} \)
35°57'03\( \text{202N} \)
140°39'57\( \text{834E} \)

35°57′10″32N 140°39′57″7531





昭和42年から人工衛星の開発を行なってきましたが、44年10月1日宇宙開発事業団の発足にともなって、製作関係を同事業団に移管し、基礎部門を担当しています。

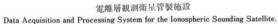
電離層衛星関係としては、衛星の基礎設計、とう載機器の開発研究、管制施設の整備などが進められています。

通信衛星関係では、システム研究、ミリ波中継器の研究が行なわれており、また、ミリ波の衛星地球間伝搬特性を究明するため、35 GHzの太陽電波を受信して、大気や降雨による減衰およびスペースダイバーシェ効果を調べている。

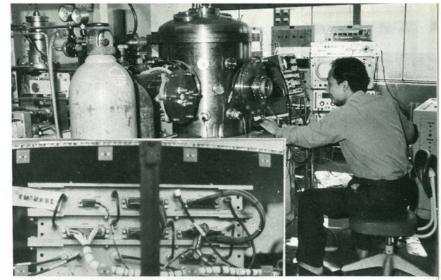
The Radio Research Laboratories have been involved in the artificial satellite development programs since 1967; but after the establishment of the National Space Development Agency (NASDA) on October 1, 1969, the projects for construction of the satellites were transferred to the Agency, and our Laboratories are carrying out the basic research on artificial satellites.

As for the Ionosphere Sounding Satellites (ISS), there are being conducted researches on the basic designing of the future sounding satellite system and development of the mission equipments. Further, the data acquisition system for ISS is now under the first stage of construction within Kashima earth station.

As for the Experimental Communication Satellites (ECS), there are under study the general problems of satellite communication system and of a millimeter wave repeater for use on board satellite. Besides, millimeter wave propagation is under investigation by reception of solar noise at 35 GHz, for the purpose of clarifying the earth-to-space propagational character in this wave band, especially of determining the extent of attenuation due to rain and the space diversity effect.







電離層観測装

衛星塔載用質量分析器較正装置 Calibration System for Mass Spectrometer used in Satellite.

## 人工衛星の研究

#### RESEARCH ON ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES

#### 電離層観測衛星管制施設

電離層観測衛星が軌道に乗ったあと、これを利用するためには、データ取得 施設・データ処理システム・通信連絡回線が必要です。

これらの施設は、衛星およびロケットの開発スケジュールに対応して順大整備されますが、鹿島支所で現在建設中のものや着工予定のものとして、 $18m \phi$ のパラボラアンテナと受信装置(テレメータ用)・追尾受信装置・アナログ磁気テープ装置・コマンドエンコーダ・VHFコマンド用送信装置とアンテナ・遠隔制御用コンソール・時計装置などがあります。

さらに、鹿島支所には実時間データ処理装置とコリメーション装置、本所には大型計算機を含むデータ処理システムを設置し、本所と鹿島支所間の連絡通を信回線などを追加して、衛星管制施設を完成する計画であります。

## DATA ACQUISITION AND PROCESSING SYSTEM FOR THE IONOSPHERIC SOUNDING SATELLITE

After the ionospheric sounding satellite is put into orbit, the data acquisition facilities, data processing system and communications link are required for utilizing the satellite. These facilities are to be constructed sequentially according to the schedule of development of the satellite or rocket. Those facilities now under construction or starting construction in the near future at Kashima Branch are as follows: A parabolic antenna 18 meters in diameter for telemetry reception, telemetry receivers, a tracking receiver, an analog magnetic, tape unit, a command encoder, a VHF command transmitter, a VHF command antenna, remote-control consoles, the timing system, etc.

Further, in order to complete the data acquisition and processing systems, the real-time data processor and a collimation tower will be added at Kashima, and the data processing system including a large-scale computer will be constructed at Kokubunji. In addition, a communication link will be established between Kokubunji and Kashima.

#### レーザ・レーダ装置の開発研究

大出力ルビー・レーザにより、レーザ散乱を利用して高度100 km 付近までの大気構造を 観測し、電波では検出できないエヤゾール層 や流星塵などが検出できるので、低い電離層 領域の研究や高層気象の新しい分野の開発に 役立つています。

また、共鳴散乱を利用すればレーレー散乱 よりはるかに強い散乱反射が得られ、目的の 高度における気体の質量分析が可能になりま す。当所では、取り扱いが簡単で波長分布が 広い色素レーザを開発中であります。

昨年来、大気汚染物質測定用レーザ・レーダの 開発を進めており、その目的のために、送信レー ザ・パルスとして最も適合した波長、受信レーザ 電力をデジタル化しての汚染物質定量分析、太陽 光等の雑光による影響等の研究を行なっている。

更に、本年度から海洋開発を推進するための新 しい情報路を得るために、レーザ光の海中伝搬の 基礎研究を開始しました。

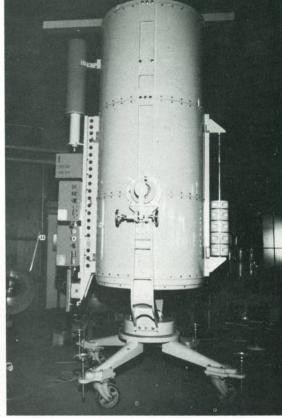
#### DEVELOPMENT IN LASER RADAR SYSTEM

It is generally known that the atmospheric construction up to about 100 km in height can be observed by the use of high-powered ruby laser beam, and we can detect the meteoric dust and the aerosol layer that can not be observed with usual radio waves.

If we make good use of the resonance scattering method as laser radar, the scattering intencity increases much higher as compared with Rayleigh scatter. These phenomena enable us to apply the mass-spectroscopy of gas at the desired height. In our Laboratories is under development the Dye Laser easy to handle and having wide oscillating range.

Since last year, we have developed the laser radar system for measuring air pollution material. For this purpose, studies have been carried on in the most suitable wavelength of the transmitting laser pulse, the quantitative analysis of pollution material by digitalizing the received laser power, the effect of miscellaneous light such as the solar light, and so forth.

Moreover, this year we started the basic research on the laser propagation in the sea in order to obtain a new communication system for the promotion of the exploitation of the ocean.

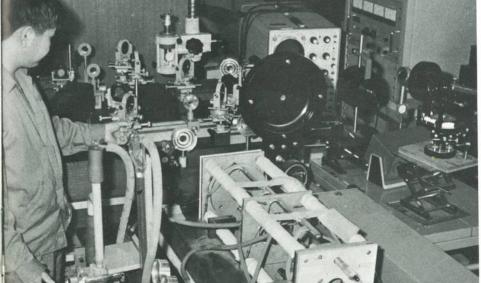


レザー送・受信機 Laser Transceiver.

## レーザの研究

RESEARCHES ON LASER

炭酸ガスレーザ光のヘテロタイル受信 Heterodyne Detection of CO<sub>2</sub> Laser through the Turbulent Atmosphere.



#### 炭酸ガスレーザ光のヘテロダイル受信

レーザ光が大気中を伝搬するとき、大気中の分子、粒子等によって吸収、散乱を受けるほか、大気屈折率の不均一性によって偏波面、位相、強度の変動などが起ります。

炭酸ガスレーザ光 (λ=10.6μm)は、これらの影響を可視光のレーザー光にくらべて受けにくい波長であり、衛星通信等に利用が考えられています。

炭酸ガスレーザ光は受光技術の関係でヘテロダイン受信方式を取るのが有利ですが、この場合は大気屈折率の乱れによるレーザ光の位相のゆらぎが大きく、受信光に影響をおよぼします。

新しく単一 周波数炭酸ガスレーザを試作してこの影響につい 大気の状態との関連で伝搬特性を調べています。

#### HETERODYNE DETECTION OF CO<sub>2</sub> LASER THROUGH THE TURBULENT ATMOSPHERE

There were constructed a tunable single frequency CO<sub>2</sub> laser and atmospheric temperature-difference meters. Simultaneous measurement of atmospheric turbulence and heterodyne efficiency of the laser through the atmosphere is now in performance.



電子計算機 (NEAC 2200/500) Electronic Computer NEAC 2200/500

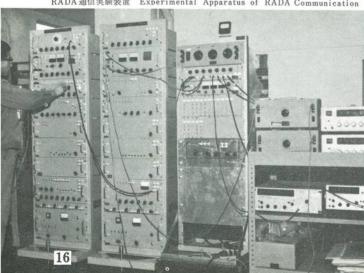
## 電子計算機の利用

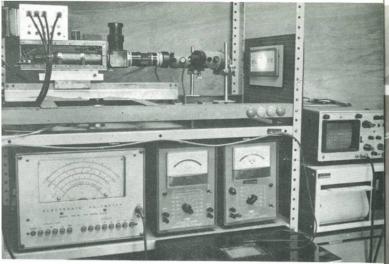
情報処理、通信方式研究におけるシミュレーション、衛星通信における軌道 計算、電波観測のデータ処理、各種研究に伴う数値計算など、電子計算機の利 用は日を追って高まっております。このためにその能率的な運用とソフトウエ アの研究および電子計算機を利用する電波技術上新たな研究などが行なわれて おります。

#### APPLICATION OF COMPUTERS

The application of an electronic computer widens day after day to information processing, simulation of research on the communication system, orbital computation for satellite communications, data processing on radio observations, calculation of numerical values in various researches. and so on. For these reasons, the efficient use of computers, the study of soft wares, and research in new radio technique making use of electronic computers are now in progress.







手書き文字の自動識別 Automatic Recognition of Hand-Writing Characlers

## 情報処理の研究

音声や文字には情報伝達の方法として多くのむだがあります。このむだを少 なくできれば伝送能率を向上することができます。したがって音声や文字、図 形などの特徴を抽出して符号化、自動認識などの研究が進められております。

#### INFORMATION PROCESSING

It is considered that speech and characters contain much redundance from the viewpoint of information. If this redundant part can be eliminated, the level of transmission efficiency will be raised. Therfore, studies are in progress on the sampling of characters, speech, figures, etc. as patterns and on the method of coding and automatic recognition of them.

## 通信方式の研究

利用できる電波の周波数帯域は限られているので、ますます増大する電波の 需要に対処するには周波数帯の活用をはからなければなりません。このため類 繁に使用しないような通信では、多数の局が広い周波数帯を共用し、しかもな お随時多数局の通信ができるようにしたRADA (Random Access Discrete Address) 通信方式が考えられましたが、その変調方式や適用分野などについ て研究を進めるため、計算機によるシミュレーション実験ならびに試作装置に よる実験を行なっております。

#### RESEARCHES ON COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

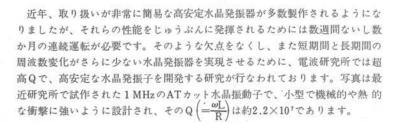
On account of limited radio bandwindths available, it is necessary to make the most of bandwidths in order to meet the increasing demand for radio waves. For this reason, in communications that do not necessarily require continuous working, many stations can make common use of wide frequency bands for working as occasion calls. This system is called "RADA" (Random Access Discrete Address) communication system. For studies in its modulation system and the field of its application, experimental simulation by computer and experiments by trial appliances are in progress.



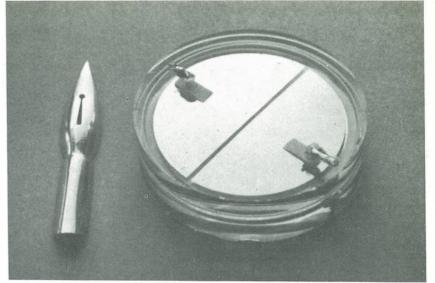
画像シミュレーション装置 Image Simulation Equipment

## 高安定水晶振動子の研究

### RESEARCHES ON HIGH-STABILITY CRYSTAL RESONATOR



In recent years many high-stability quartz oscillators very easy of handling have been produced, but in order to bring them into full play, the continuous operation for several weeks or months is required. In order that such defect may be overcome and a quartz oscillator may have much less difference of frequency variation between long and short periods of time, the Radio Research Laboratories have entered into studies for development of superhigh Q and high-stability crystal resonators. The photograph shows a 1 MHz AT-cut crystal resonator manufactured on trial at the Laboratories lately. It is small-sized and designed to be strong against mechanical or thermal shock. The Q(=wL/R) is approximately  $2.2 \times 10^{7}$ .



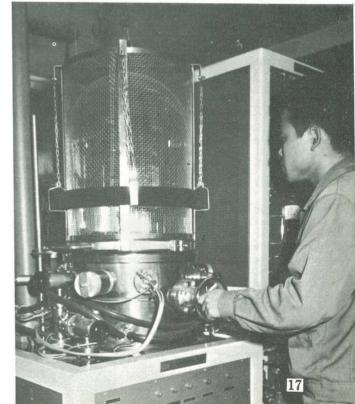
超高Q 1MHz AT カット水晶振動子 Superhigh-Q 1MHz AT-cut Crystal Resonator



水晶振動子球面研磨装置

Polisher for Crystal Resonator

水晶電板スパッタ装置 Tetrode Spuffering Machine





水素メーザ型原子周波数標準器 Hydrogen Maser

周波数と時間を定める基準として、長い間地球

の公転をもとにした暦表時が採用されてきました

が、その正確さは10-9以上を望むことはできませ

それで、原子の固有振動が一定不変なことを利

波数と時間を決定する一次原器として使用され、

THE STANDARD FREQUENCY AND

TIME QUANTITY

and time interval, the calendar time based on the re-

volution of the earth has been adopted for many years, but its accuracy remains within about one part in 10 -9.

adopted at the International Conference for the de-

Research Laboratories is used as the primary standard

determining the frequency and time interval in Japan.

The accuracy of the standard is now of the order of

finition of the frequency and time interval.

As the standard for determination of the frequency

Therefore, the atomic frequency standard utilizing the invariability of the atomic peculiar vibrations was

The hydrogen maser developed in the Radio

その正確さは現在10-12の桁です。

周波数と時量の基準

水素メーザの改良研究のほかに、他の原子・他の型式 による原子周波数標準器の開発研究と、水素メーザを基 準とした各種発振器の周波数安定度の研究も進められて

VLF、E層伝搬によるHF、さらにVHFやUHFに よる時刻同期の研究と、一方、原子標準の国際比較につ いては、VLFやロランーC電波による方法、フライン グ・クロック (航空機による時計運搬) や人工衛星によ る方法が注目されています。

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE FREQUENCY STANDARD AND PRECISION MEASUREMENT OF THE FREQUENCY AND TIME

In addition to improvement in the hydrogen maser as the primary standard, the development and research of the atomic frequency standard of other atoms or systems are in progress. and studies in the frequency stability of various oscillators on the basis of the hydrogen maser are being carried on.

For the dissemination of the standard frequency and time with high accuracy, studies of the time synchronization by LF, VLF, HF (the E-layer), VHF, or UHF are in progress. On the other hand, as to the international comparison of the atomic standards, a great interest is taken in the methods by means of a flying clock (carried on aeroplane), artificial satellites, as well as those by radio waves VLF and Loran-C.





VI.F 受信装置 VIF Receiving Equipment

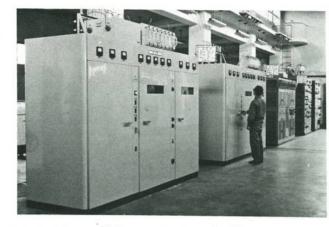
## 周波数標準の開発、周波数と時刻の精密測定

います。

標準周波数と時刻を高精度で供給するために、LFや



### **FREQUENCIES**



JJY 送信室 (小金井) JJY Transmitter Room (Koganei Station)

標準周波数局および標準周波数用実験局の諸元

Service station and experimental stations for the standard frequencies

	業務局 SERVICE STATION EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS				
局 符 号 CALL SIGNS	JJY	JG 2AE	JG2AQ	JG2AR	JG2AS
周 波 数 FREQUENCIES	2.5MHz, 5MHz 10MHz, 15MHz	8MH <sub>z</sub>	16.2kHz	20.0kHz	40.0kHz
空中線電力 OUTPUT POWER	2kW	0.5kW	3kW	3kW	10kW
発射時間 HOURS OF OPERATION	24	05:59~19:59	随 時 OCCA- SIONALLY	14:30~16:30 毎週月曜日 ON EVERY MONDAY	09:00~17:00 日曜を除く EXCEPT ON SUNDAY
秒信号の変調 SECOND PULSES	有 USUALLY	有 USUALLY	有 USUALLY	有 USUALLY	
周波数の精度 ACCURACY	± 1 ×10 <sup>-10</sup>	± 1 ×10 <sup>-10</sup>	± 1 ×10 <sup>-10</sup>	± 1 ×10 <sup>-30</sup>	±0.5×10 <sup>-10</sup>
所 在 地 LOCATION	東京都小金井市 KOGANEI, TOKYO	東京都小金井市 KOGANEI, TOKYO	東京都小金井市 KOGANEI, TOKYO	東京都小金井市 KOGANEI, TOKYO	千葉市検見川町 KEMIGAWA, CHIBA

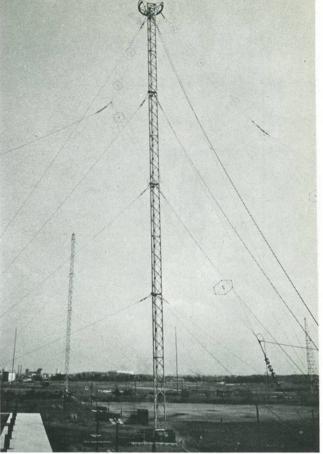
標準電波は正確で安定な周波数、時間の基準と標準時刻信号を発射し

その周波数は国際的にきめられた値に対して±1×10<sup>™</sup>以内に保たれ

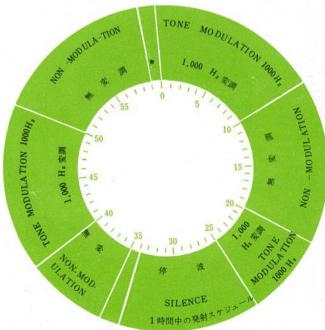
また、時刻信号は国際間で±0.001秒以内に同期が保たれ、UT2 (世

界時) に対して 0.1 秒以上の差を生ずることのないよう調整されていま

標準周波数と時刻信号の発射業務



長波 (40 kHz) 送信アンテナ (検見川) LF 40kHz Transmitting Antenna (Kemigawa Station)



The Hourly Broadcasting Schedule of JJY ※ 認識信号

Station Announcement

#### THE STANDARD FREQUENCY AND THE TIME SIGNAL SERVICE

The time signals on the standard frequency are emitted with very high accuracy and stability for users in many fields.

The frequencies are maintained within  $\pm 1 \times 10^{-10}$  against the value arranged

The standard time signals are synchronized internationally within  $\pm 1$  ms. and are adjusted so as not to differ more than 100 ms. from UT2 (Universal Time).

## 無線機器の研究,型式検定, 校正および性能試験

RESEARCH IN AND
GOVERNMENTAL TYPE
APPROVAL AND PERFORMAMANCE
TEST OF RADIO APPARATUS
AND DEVICES



通信回線試験装置と測定器校正試験 Testing Equipment for Communication Circuits, and Calibration Test for Measuring Apparatus



振動試験 Vibration Test

#### 無線機器の研究

電波の能率的な利用を図るため、無線局の設置計画、周波数割当および無線 設備の技術基準を決定する場合に必要な試験装置や、校正のために必要な機器 について研究を行なっております。

おもな研究項目は次のとおりです。

- (1) 無線通信回線の通信品質と、この回線に使用する通信機器の所要性能との 関係を定量的に求めることのできる通信回線総合試験装置の開発
- (2) スプリアス輻射の自動記録装置の開発
- (3) 各種の高周波実用標準の確立とその改善
- (4) 隣接回線妨害度と送信装置の変調特件の関係
- (5) 変調波形識別の最低所要電界強度
- (6) 各種環境条件における通信装置の信頼性評価試験方法
- (7) 電波監理の目的のために使用する測定装置の校正方法
- (8) 型式検定および校正のために用いる各種試験装置の開発ならびに改善

#### RESEARCH IN RADIO APPARATUS AND DEVICES

For the effectual utilization of radio waves, there are in progress studies in the testing equipment necessary for the determination of the plan for establishment of radio stations, of frequency assignment, and of the technical standard of radio equipment, and in the apparatus necessary for calibration.

Principal items of researches are as follows:

- (1) Development of the synthetic testing equipment for obtaining quantitatively the relation of the traffic quality of radiocommunication circuits to the performance required of the equipment used in the circuits;
- (2) Development of the automatic recording equipment of spurious emissions;
- (3) Establishment and improvement of various high-frequency working standards;
- (4) Relation of interference in adjacent circuits to the modulation characteristics of transmitters;
- (5) The minimum field intensity required by types of modulation;
- (6) Method of testing for the evaluation of reliability of communication equipment under various environmental conditions;
- (7) Method of calibration of the measuring equipment in use for Radio Regulatory purposes;
- (8) Development and improvement of various testing instruments in use for type approval and calibration purposes.

#### 無線設備の機器の型式検定

無線機器型式検定規則に基づき、無線機器製造者からの委託によってこれを行なっております。この場合、郵政大臣は、受検機器が検定の合格の条件に適合している場合には、合格証書を申請者に交付するとともに、その旨を官報および郵政公報によって告示しております。

型式検定のおもな機種は次のとおりです。

- (1) 航行の安全を確保するために行なうもの (警急自動受信機,無線方位測定機,救命艇用無線機,航空機用無線機)
- (2) 電波監理上無線局に備えつけを義務づけられているもの (周波数計)
- (3) 法律に定められた無線設備の技術基準を維持するために行なうもの (FM および SSB の送受信機, 簡易無線機, SOS 信号自動送信機, ラジオブイ, 気象用無線機, 高周波利用設備)

## TYPE APPROVAL OF RADIO APPARATUS AND DEVICES

In accordance with the Radio Apparatus Type Test Regulations, the type aproval is given on application for testing from radio apparatus manufactures. In this case, if the apparatus or devices tested conform to the said Regulations, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications will issue to the applicant a certificate of success in test and will announce the matter in the Official Gazette and the Official Report of the Ministry.

Principal kinds of apparatus subject to type approval are as follows:

- Those making sure of safety of navigation (automatic alarm signal receivers, radio direction-finders, radio apparatus for survival craft, aircraft transmitters and receivers);
- (2) Those to be compulsorily equipped with at radio stations for the sake of Radio-Administration (frequency meters);
- (3) Those necessary for maintenance of the technical standard of radio equipment provided for by law (FM and SSB transmitters and receivers, radio equipment in the simple radio service, automatic distress informing transmitters, radio buoys, radio transmitters in the meteorological aids service, and equipment utilizing high frequencies).

#### 電波監理用測定器の校正

各種無線周波実用標準を開発し、これを基準として校正装置を設備し、校正業務を行なっております。

現在確立されている実用標準のおもなものを次にあげます。

- (1) 電力
- (2) 電界強度
- (3) 高周波電圧電流
- (4) 高周波数
- (5) 占有周波数带幅

校正業務は、電波監理用測定器がおもな対象とされていますが、 製造者、施設者などの委託にも応じて行なっております。

#### CALIBRATION OF RADIO REGULATORY MEASURING FOUIPMENT

The working standards of various radio frequencies are under development, and with the equipment for calibration on this basis, the service of calibration is being carried on.

The working standards established so far are as follows:

- (1) Power,
- (2) Field intensity,
- (3) Voltage and current on high frequencies.
- (4) Radio frequencies,
- (5) Occupied frequency bandwidth.

The service of calibration chiefly deals with measuring equipment for use in Radio Administration, but manufacturers, users, etc. in general may make use of this service.

#### 性能試驗

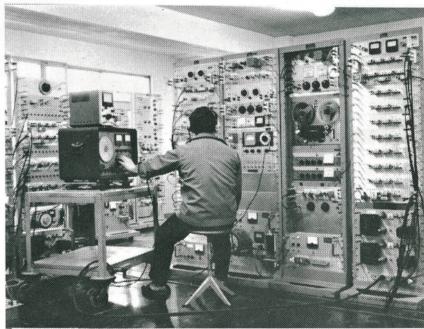
型式検定の対象となる電波機器および高周波測定ならびに免許を必要としない無線局に備えつける無線機器について,製造者や施設者などから依頼があったとき,これを試験し,性能試験成績書を交付します。

#### PERFORMANCE TEST

The radio apparatus and devices which are the objects of governmental type approval high frequency measurement, and the radio apparatus and devices with which radio stations requiring no licence are to be equipped, are tested and, upon the request of manufacturers, users, etc., the per formance records are issued.



電界強度測定器の性能試験 Testing of Field Strength Meter



型式検定試験装置 Official Testing Equipment

マイクロ波の伝搬に影響を 及ぼすラジオダクトや対流圏 不連続層の探査にパルス音波 (700~3000Hz) を利用すれ ば、マイクロ波レーダよりは るかに簡単な装置で測定する ことができるので、対流圏構 造研究の一環として測定を行 なっています。

ウルシグラム放送は、電波の伝わり方に影響する太陽と地 球物理の資料ならびに世界日警報を、放送によって国内外の 通信機関、科学者などに知らせているものであります。

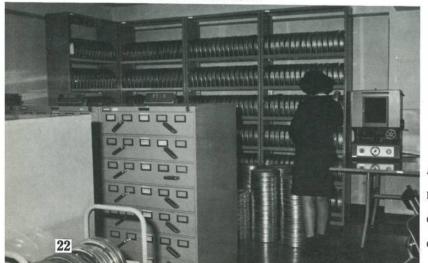
The Ursigram broadcasting system is applied to the rapid service for researchers and observatories as the world-wide communication network. Its message contains two kinds of informations; one is the solar and terrestrial data on the sun, geomagnetism, cosmic rays, ionosphere, etc., closely related to radio propagation, and the other is "Advance Alert", "Geophysical Alert", etc. The type of messages is regulated under the International Ursigram World Days Service (IUWDS) as the international

The Radio Research Laboratories have taken on the role of the Western Pasific Regional Center since the establishment of the International Geophysical Year (IGY) in 1957, and the Ursigrams have been exchanged with four other Regional Centers (Paris, France; Boulder, U.S.A.; Moscow, U.S.S.R.; and Sydney,

## ウルシグラム放送

### **URSIGRAM BROADCASTING**

電離層世界資料 C 2 センター World Data Center for the Ionosphere



## 音波による対流圏

## 不連続層の探査

## ACOUSTIC SOUNDING OF THE TROPOSPHERIC LAYERS STUDY ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE LOWER

Tropospheric layers is now in progress by the use of acoustic sounding technique. The acoustic sounder is basically a radar set, but sound pulses are used in place of radio pulses.

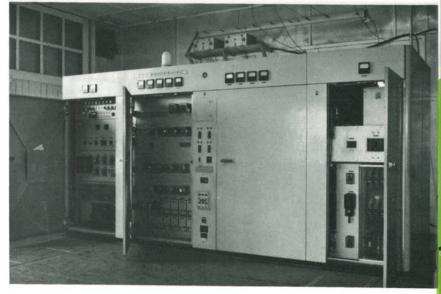
Pulse width: Pulse repetition period:

60, 120 milli sec. 3. 6. 12 sec.

Sound frequency: Peak output power:

850 Hz 100 W

ウルシグラム送信室 URSIGRAM Broadcast Transmitte



## 電離層世界資料 C2センター

### WORLD DATA CENTER FOR THE IONOSPHERE

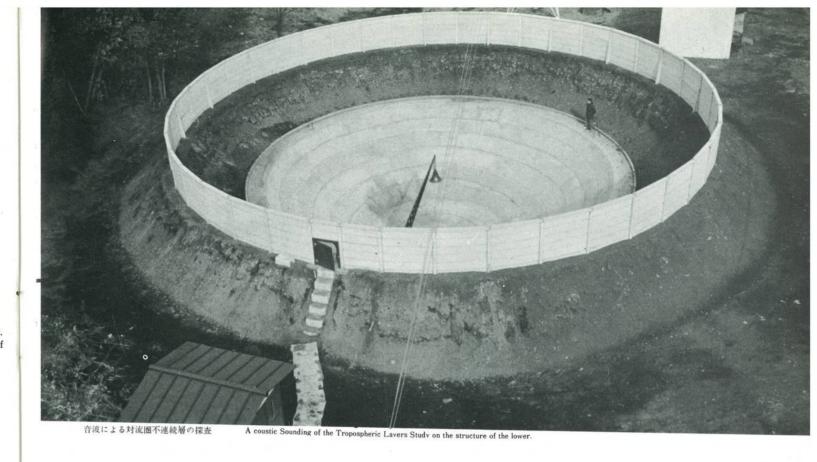
A Center: WDC A Upper Atmospher Geophysics NOAA, Boulder, Colorado. 80302 USA

B Center: WDC B-2, IZMIRAN P/O Akademgorodok, Moscow Region,

C1 Center: Radio and Space Research Station, Ditton Park, Slough, Bucks

C2 Center: Radio Research Laboratories, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunica

tions, Nukui-Kitamachi Koganei-shi, Tokyo, 184 Japan



## 研究をささえるもの

## PERSONNEL IN SUPPORT OF RESEARCH WORK

#### 研究成果の発表

電波研究所の研究成果を内部機関とともに広く一般にも利用し ていただくため、年2回(主として春と秋)の公開発表が行なわ れています。そのほか、毎月1回所内研究談話会を開催し、研究 のまとまったものを逐次発表しています。

#### PUBLICATION OF RESULTS OF RESEARCHES

The results of researches at the Radio Research Laboratories are made public twice a year (in spring and autumn) for use by not only the members of the Ministry but also the general public. In addition, at the monthly consultatory meeting of the personnel of the Laboratories, the results of researches concluded are reported one after another.





#### PERIODICALS

Journal of the Radio Research Laboratories Ionospheric Data in Japan

電波予報

Catalogue of Data in WDC C2 Center for-Ionosphere

隔月刊 In Bimonthly In Monthly

月刊

In Annually

