SHORT\_WAVE



 Beginners Guide to Broadcast Listening
 JW on Wellbrook's K9AY Steerable LF/MF Antenna

plus all those regular essentials

ITEX

Rockingh

# Reviewed PRO-89 Hand-Held Race Scariner

MINTE

XOP

**FITTO OF** 

ckingham

INNUES ARADINIAMAN AN UN

69

15-0 0

World Radio History

Dctober 2002 £3.25

# wideband scanning receivers

# DJ-X10E ADVANCED FEATURED SCANNING RECEIVER

- Receives: 100kHz 2000MHz
- Multi mode reception AM WFM NFM SSB CW
- 1200 memory channels Channel scope spectrum analyser that allows
- monitoring of 40 channels Advanced scanning features: Programmed scan (up to 10 groups)
- Programmed memory scan - Any memory scan
- Mode scan
- (not found on many scanners!) - VFO search
- Dual VFO search
- Band encursion scan
- Priority scan
- Any channel ship scan Battery save facility
- Facilities for cloning
  - another set

XIC

- Built-in 24 hour clock
- Switchable attenuator

# £299.95

# 6099999999 IVER DJ-X VOL/SOL SCAN MODE BANK STEP/SKIP ENTER lew LOW Price SEQ0

ALINCO

SET FUNC

0-m

£169.95

with 8.33kHz for

airband

ALINCO

**FCAN** 

440

# DJ-X2 THE ULTIMATE LIGHTWEIGHT SCANNER

- New micro-sized scanner from Alinco. If you are looking for a scanner that goes anywhere. Fits in you shirt pocket, or handbag so you can take it to the air show, boat show, on holiday in fact just about anywhere you like, then the DJ-X2 has got to be the radio to have. Easy to operate but with enough power for the more demanding user.
- Receives: 522kHz 999.995MHz
  AM WFM NFM
  Selectable scan modes

- 700 memories
- Audio descrambler Bug detector detects presence and frequency of bug giving audible warning
- Selectable internal / external antenna
- Internal or external supply
- Program Search banks
- Illuminated backlight display
- 2 performance mode, easy and expert
   RX attenuator
  - - Auto power off mode Priority channel monitoring Squelch control

  - Volume control

# DJ-X3 • ULTRA MODERN SCANNING RECEIVER

- 100kHz 1300MHz AM/FM/WFM
- 700 memory channels Steps: 5/6.5/8.33/10/12.5/ 15/20/25/ 30/50/100kHz
- Auto descrambler
- Bug detector
- Stereo FM (with headphones)
- Attenuator SMA Antenna
- Battery saver cct Size: 56w x 102h x 23d mm Weight: 14.5g
- (without batteries) Supplied c/v : 3 AA dry cell
- battery case carrying strap

# 129,95

- Optional extras
- Lithium ion battery pack
- Ni-Mh b ttery pack
- Earphone

available from our dealers throughout the UK or direct RETAIL ENQUIRIES: 023 9231 3090 DEALER ENQUIRIES: 023 9231 3095

Unit 1 · Fitzherbert Spur · Farlington · Portsmouth · PO6 1TT · website: www.nevada.co.uk World Radio History

DJ-X2000

# THE 'INTELLIGENT' SCANNING RECEIVER

- Covers 100kHz 2,149.99MHz
- 2000 channel memory Modes: AM/NFM/WFM/LSB/USB/CW auto mode position
- 'Flashtune' reads the frequency of a nearby transmitter and instantly takes your receiver to it
- Transweeper Instantly locates hidden transmitters that may be used for eavesdropping
- Record Up to 160 seconds with the digital memory of audio direct from the receiver or voice via the built in microphone
- Descrambler
- Channel scope
- Bug detector
- CTCSS decoder built in CTCSS Search facility
- Frequency counter
- Field strength meter
- S Meter
- FM Stereo receive Two level attenuator
- PC programmable
- 24 hour timer

•

£499

Includes FREE:

- Multi voltage 110V to 240VAC mains charger for easy use anywhere in the world 4.8V DC 700mAH NiCad battery pack
- Belt clip Carrying strap
- · Flexible low profile antenna

ALINCO products

are available from

our dealers

throughout the UK

or direct

145.0400 433.0400

ALINCO

MAREDJ-X2000



# UBC 780XLT

The NEW BC 780XLT offers almost continuous band coverage from 25 -1300 MHz. It's Bearcats most comprehensive "feature packed" model including Trunktracking, a 2 line display, full backlit controls, SmartScanner, PC Control cloning, CTCSS/DCS, rec rd and attenuate. This model is a "*must have*" for the enthusiasts !

- Frequency: 25 1300 MHz (with gaps)
- 500 channels
- Modes: AM, FM, WFM Steps:
- 5/7.5/10/12.5/20/25/50/100Hz
- Trunktracker includes Motorola/EDACS/LTR VHF/ 400 / 500 / 800/ 900
- 2 line alpha display
- Smartscanner<sup>™</sup> interface
- Alpha tagging
- Auto store

UBC 9000xlt

Selectable Attenuator **Selectable Delay** 

AEQ(

33000

000

NEVH

 Full frequency display and backlit controls

- Clone feature
- CTCSS/ DCS
- Beep alert
- Record functions
- VFO control
- Power: 12 Volts, Supplied C/W: UK Mains Adaptor, Telescopic antenna, Mobile antenna.
- mounting bracket

£349.**0**0

Scanners

£269.00

3

11 8

Ē

-

2

• -

0

- the Sportscat as a traditional scanner Triple conversion Receiver 25 - 956 MHz (with gaps)

UBC 278CLT

NEW BASE SCANNER

 keep the wife happy! Freq: 25 to 956 MHz

100 Memories 20 Radio Presets

**UBC 280XLT** 

WITH MW/FM RADIO & ALARM CLOCK

A stylish base Scanner that can

(with gaps) VHF Radio : 88 to 108 MHZ

Full frequency LCD readout

SPORTCAT TWIN TURBO HANDHELD

Get inside the action with this NEW smaller and easier to programme Handheld. Jump from car to car at a race

sit by the bedside and double as an Alarm clock radio

- Alpha-numeric display
- meeting, hear the cockpit action at an air show, or use Turbo Seen 100 ch/sec Supplied c/w
  - Antenna, Earphone, Belt Clip, Nicad battery, 240V UK Mains adaptor

-lol, lelo

REQU

200 memories CTCSS/DCS Tone

- Search facility CTCSS/DCS receive
- - Turbo search 300 steps /sec

£179.95

Scanners

NEW!

Fully Programmable

Channel Pickout Priority Channel Scan Delay Alarm Ch

Alarm Clock

Selectable Delay Selectable Mode AM/WFM/NFM TURBO SCAN 100 Ch/Sec TURBO SEARCH 300 St/Second Alpha Numeric Display Automatic Store • Frequency Transfer Auto Tape Record • Data Skip facility <u>Scanners</u> Programmable Search HEQUE **UBC 60xlt-2** A BRAND NEW PREN LOW COST

SCANNER THAT

LAND MOBILE

66 - 512 MHz

(with gaps)

80 memories

Channel or Freq

Priority Channel
Channel Lockout

£79.95

Scanners

Scan Delay

AND MORE!

display

NEW UPGRADED MODEL ow with 80 memorie for the same price!

COVERS MARINE



300 St/Second Data Skip facility 10 Priority Channels Programmable

£129.95

**Scanners** 

Kev

Search

4 5 6 8 **Channel Lockout** 0 'E

9

70. iu

u: 110

# UBC 220xlt

- 66 956 MHz (with gaps) AM/FM 200 memories TURBO SCAN 100 Ch/Second TURBO SEARCH
- 300 St/Second Data Skip facility **10 Priority**
- Channels Memory Backup
- Supplied c/ earphone, belt
- rubber duck antenna 📃

£149.95

Scanners

# UBC 3000xlf

25-550, 760-1300 MHz AM/FM/WFM •

£159.00

Scanners

NEW!

- •
- 400 memory ch TURBO SCAN 100
- Channels/Second
- **TURBO SEARCH 300** St/Second
- Automatic Freq Storage 1
- Selectable Attenuator Automatic Free Sorting .
- Data Skip ٠
- -**Delay Key**
- **Channel Count Key** Supplied complete with earphone, case, belt clip, charger and rubber duck antenna

£199.95 Scanners

available from our dealers throughout the UK or direct RETAIL ENQUIRIES: 023 9231 3090 **DEALER ENQUIRIES: 023 9231 3095** Unit 1 • Fitzherbert Spur • Farlington • Portsmouth • PO6 1TT • website: www.nevada.co.uk ributors of Uniden World Radio History

Car Cigar adaptor,

- PC control
- Control channel only mode



25 - 1300 MHz (with gaps) 500 memory channels VFO Control

65th year of publication

Nagazine

# October 2002

• Vol. 60 Issue 10 October 2002 • ISSN 0037-4261

 On Sale September 26 November issue on sale October 24

#### **Editor:**

Kevin Nice, G7TZC / M3SWM, BRS95787

### **News & Production Editor:** Zoë Shortland

Art: Steve Hunt & Bob Kemp

### **Editorial Address:**

Short Wave Magazine PW Publishing Ltd., Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 8PW Telephone: (01202) 659910 Fax: (01202) 659950

If you wish to send E-mail to anyone at SWM then our Internet domain name is: pwpublishing.ltd.uk Simply add the name of the person you wish to contact. For example: kevin.nice@pwpublishing.ltd.uk Web site: www.pwpublishing.ltd.uk/swm

### Books, Back Issues & Subs (all orders):

(01202) 659930 (Out-of-hours service by answering machine)

### **Finance/Accounts**

Alan Burgess, Finance/Office Manager Telephone: (01202) 659920 Fax: (01202) 659950

# Advertising Dept.

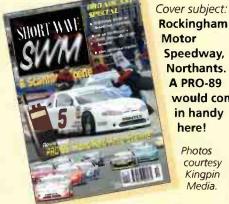
**Eileen Saunders** Telephone: (01202) 659920 Fax: (01202) 659950

# Advertising Typesetting & Production:

Peter Eldrett Telephone: (01202) 659920 Fax: (01202) 659950

### Advertisement Manager:

Roger Hall G4TNT PO Box 948, London SW6 2DS Telephone: 020-7731 6222 (Mobile: 07885 851385) Facsimile: 020-7384 1031



Rockingham Motor Speedway, Northants. **A PRO-89** would come in handy here!

> Photos courtesv Kingpin Media.

# Broadcast

- 9 Bandscan Europe
- 11 LM&S
- 15 Off The Record

#### 16 BROADCAST SPECIAL

From choosing a receiver that's right for you, a look at antennas and a guide to where and when to listen, Martin Peters brings us all this and more in this year's 'Broadcast Special'.

**contents** 

# Features

#### 28 PRO-89 Review

We gave our 'Scanning' man Dave Roberts the chance to test drive the PRO-89 from Radio Shack, so was it a winner? Turn to page 28 for Dave's verdict.

#### 31 Loop The Loop

John Wilson ventures into the great outdoors, well - a field of sheep, to bring us the amazing steerable low frequency wire loop antenna from Wellbrook Communications. The K9AY proves to exceed both expectations and specification.

#### 40 Morse Assistant Update

A Shopping List, a corrected circuit diagram and some other updates feature in this project update.

#### 41 What Does It All Mean? - Part 2

SWM's guide to abbreviations and acronyms.

#### Amateur Bands Clive Hardy G4SLU, c/o SWM Editorial Offices E-mail clive@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Attention 123! Enigma, 17-21 Chapel Street, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD1 5DT. E-mail: enigma@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Bandscan Bandscan America Gery Dexter, c/o SWM Editorial Offices, E-mail: gdexter@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Bandscan Australia Greg Baker, PO Box 3307, Manul ACT2603, Australia. E-mail: greg.baker@pwpublishing.ltd.uk Manuka.

Bandscan Europe Martin Peters, c/o SWM Editorial Offices. E-mail: martin.peters@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Decode Mike Richards G4WNC, 49 Cloughs Road, Ringwood, Hampshire BH24 1UU. E-mail: decode@pwpublishing.ltd.ul

DXTV Keith Hamer and Garry Smith, 17 Collingham Gardens, Derby DE2 4FS E-mail: keith@test-cards.fsnet.co.uk Info In Orbit

Lawrence Harris, 55 Richville Road, Shirley. Shirley, Southampton S016 4GH. E-mail: info.orbit@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

LM&S and LIM&S and Maritime Beacons Brian Oddy G3FEX, Three Corners, Merryfield Way, Storrington, West Sussex RH20 4N5.

Off The Record Andy Cadler, 28 Romney Avenue, Folkstone, Kent CT20 3QJ

E-mail off.the.record@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Propagation Jacques d'Avignon VE3VIA E-mail: jacques@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Satellite TV News Roger Bunney, 35 Grayling Mead, Fishlake Romsey Hampshire SO51 7RU. E-mail: roger.bunney@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Scanning Dave Roberts, c/o SWM Editorial Offices. E-mail: scanning@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

ShackWare Jerry Glenwright, 56 Denbigh Road, Norwich, NR2 3HH. E-mail: shackware@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Sky High c/o SWM Editorial Offices. E-mail: skyhigh@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

SSB Utilities Graham Tanner, 64 Attlee Road, Hayes, Middlesex UB4 9JE. E-mail: ssb.utils@pwpublishing.ltd.uk



uthor into



# **Regular** Columns

Amateur Bands
Attention 123!64
Bandscan Europe 9
Book Store Catalogue
Communiqué6
Decode
DXTV
Editorial
Info In Orbit
LM&S11
Off The Record 15
Order Form
Propagation Extra
Propagation Forecast
QSL
Rallies
Satellite TV News
Scanning 61
Sky High
SSB Utilities
Trading Post

# competition.

VIN a NES10-2 Speaker This is your chance to win a d.s.p. NES10-2 Noise Eliminating Speaker from bhi, as reviewed in last month's SWM. See page 14.

Check out the SWM web site www.pwpublishing.ltd.uk/swm

Join in with the on-line action on the SWM Readers' E-mail Forum - send an E-mail to swm\_readers-subscribe@yahoogroups.com to subscribe - don't miss the on-line action!

# North Atlantic Problem

Our subscription department have recently uncovered a problem relating to the shipment of the August issue of SWM. It seems that many of our readers in Northern America and Iceland have not received their magazines. We are working on discovering the cause of the



problem, which we will obviously fix. Our apologies are in order to those of you who are missing the August SWM. Everyone who has made contact has been sent a replacement so rest assured you'll be able to catch up soon. One thing that has become obvious to me is that those who have reported the lack of their SWM have perhaps been just a little too tolerant of the delay. Please, if you think your subscription copy is late, then contact us so that we can investigate. Thanks.

# Radio Clubs

I often receive requests from readers, both old and new, for information as to where they can contact others with interests similar to there own. One such request come from Bob Norman on page 8 of this issue. You'll note my reply consists of a list of radio clubs in the county where Bob lives. It occurs to me that we should be publishing a regular list of all the radio clubs in the UK. Clubs are after all, the life blood of the hobby. Therefore, from next month, Short Wave Magazine will be listing details of all the clubs of which we are aware. If you are involved in a local club and believe we may not have up-to-date information about that club, please send me contact details and meeting times. Together we can create an invaluable resource for our specialist community.



**SWM Services** 

Subscriptions Subscriptions are available at £36 per annum to UK addresses, £43 in Europe and £48 (Aintaver), £54 (Ainmail) oversees Subscription copies are despatified by accelerated Surface Post outside Europe Airmail rates for overseas subscriptions can be quoted on request. Joint subscriptions to both Short Wave Magazine and Practical Wintess are available at £90 (UK) £73 (Europe) and £81 (rest of world), £93 (armail)

Components For SWM Projects in general all components used in constructing SWM projects are evailab from a variety of component suppliers. Where special, or difficult to obtain, components are specified, a supplier will be quoted in the article. The printed circuit be operating the annual the prime of the prime of the boards for *SWM* projects are uvailable from the *SWM* PCB Service, KANGA PRODUCTS, Sandford Works, Cobd Street, Long Eaton, Notliogham NG 18L, Tak, 0115 - 967 0918. Fax: 0070 m NG10

Photocopies & Back Issues We have a selection of back issues, covering the past three years of SWM. If you are looking for an article or review that you missed first time around, we can help. If we don't have the whole issue we can always supply a photocopy of the article. Back issues for SWM/are E3.25 each and photocopies are £3.25 per

Binders are also available (each) takes one volume) for £5.50 plus £1 P&P for one binder, £2 P&P for two or more. UK or overseas. Prices include VAT when UKorov aloo available from the Editorial Officer for E1 inc P&P

#### **Placing An Order**

Orders for back numbers, binders and items from our Book Store should be pent to: PW Publishing Ltd., Post Sales Department, Arrowsmith Court, Department, Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone Dorset BH18 8PW, with details of your sector BH18 BPW, with details of your endit and or a cheque or postal order populati to PW Publishing Ltd. Cheques with oversees orders must be drawn on a London Gleaning Bank and in Sterling. Dredit card orders IAzcess, Mastercard, Eurocard, AMEX or Visal are also undergrave to teleform to Bimoletroai caruento, NARCA Gr VIstal 4018 800 welconite by telephone to Brigadistone (01202) 659307. An answering machine will accept your order out of office hours and during busy periods in the office. You can also FAX an order, giving full details to Branchese (01202) 659950 The E-mail adds ablishing.htd.uk re@pwp

Technics! Help We regret that due to Editorial time scales, replies to technical queries connot be given over the telephone. Any technical queries by E-mail are very unlikely to receive immediate atte either. So, if you require help with ting to topics covered by ns mi SWM, then please write to the Editorial Offices, we will do our best to help and reply by mail.

1174 73 Kevin

# **Coming Next Month**

- Lawrence Harris with his 'Info In Orbit Special'. •
- JW reviews an antenna from AOR, the LA-350 Loop.
- The Decca Navigator System by Jon Trowsdale
- and much more ... 0

\*contents subject to change

© PW PUBLISHING LTD. 2002. Copyright in all drawings, photographs and articles published in Short Wave Magazine is fully protected and reproduction or imitation in whole or in part is expressly forbidden. All reasonable precautions are taken by Short Wave Magazine to ansure that the advice and data given to our readers is reliable. We cannot, however, guarantee it and we cannot accept legal responsibility for it. Prices are those current as we go to press. Short Weve Magazine USP'S No. 005956, is published monthly for 236 (UK) per year by PW Publishing Ltd, Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BHIS BPW. Second Class Postage paid at South Hackensack. Postmaster: Send USA address changes to Royal Mail International, c/o Yellowstone International, 2015 Pratt Boulevard, Ek Grove Vilage, IL 60007-5337.

your thoughts

Share

DISCLAIMER. Short Wave Magazine wishes in no way to either condone, or encourage, listeners to monitor frequencies and services which are prohibited by law. We respectfully refer you all to both the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949, and the Interception of Communications Act 1965. Some of the products offered for sale in advertisements in this magazine may have been obtained from abroad or from unauthorised sources. *Short Wave Magazine* advises readers contamplating mail order to enquire whether the products are suitable for use in the UK and have full after-sales back-up available. The Publishers of Short Wave Magazine wish to point out that it is the responsibility of readers to ascertain the legality or otherwise of items fered for sale by advertisers in this magazine.





# communiqué

# **EVOKE-1** - The Future of Radio?

ver the last few years, most DAB receivers have been priced around the £500 mark, putting only but a few off the idea of investing in one. However, **Haydon Communications** have informed the *SWM* Newsdesk that they will shortly be taking delivery of a portable DAB receiver, with a price tag of only £99.95!

EVOKE-1 features a digital display showing the scrolling track titles, artists' names and programme details provided by broadcasters. Being a DAB digital radio, it also provides a wide variety of stations to suit every taste and mood.



The stylish, mains-powered EVOKE-1 is the perfect addition to any home or office, delivering amazing highly detailed, digital quality sound without the hiss, crackle and fade of a.m./f.m. broadcasts. Unlike other systems, this unit works from a telescopic antenna and in most cases will not require any additional antenna.

Limited stocks of EVOKE-1 should be with Haydon Communications by the end of October, just in time for Christmas. So, why not transform your radio listening and place an advance order for EVOKE-1 as soon as possible, as initial stocks are expected to be limited. Order now, direct from Haydon Communications, on **(01708) 862524**.



Ithough this year's **Chelmsford Amateur Radio Society**'s table top sale was held during the height of summer, the attendance was an all time record. Waters & Stanton were represented by Mike 'Zippy' Wheaton G4ZPE who came up with the usual abundance of worthwhile goodies which were eagerly snapped up.

Another visitor was Eric Hayes from bhi Ltd. who was showing the new, fully adaptive electronic noise eliminator, which members were keen to test out. Dave



Penny G3PEN brought along an engraving machine and the many



new amateurs in the club **Dave Penny G3PEN engraving a** kept him busy all evening **callsign badge.** making callsign badges.

Club meetings are held on the 1st Tuesday of each month at 1915 in the Marconi Sports & Social Club, Beehive Lane, Chelmsford. The club are also running Foundation evening courses, starting Thursday 24th October and 9th January. Both courses will run for six weeks.

Further information from secretary **David Bradley M0BQC** on (01245) 602838, E-mail: cars@g0mwt.org.uk or visit http://www,g0mwt.org.uk/

Martyn M3VAM tests the NES10-2 noise eliminating speaker.

# **Competition Winners**

ongratulations to the following July Scanning Scene Extra competition winners who all won the prizes donated by AOR (UK) Ltd., Icom UK Ltd., Kenwood Electronics UK Ltd., Nevada and Yaesu UK Ltd. The seven winners are: John Restall, Staffs; Simon Smith, Leicester; Drew Patton, Belfast; D.A. Hooper, Somerset; Simon Kennedy, Surrey; William Dillon, Ireland and M.C. White of Kent. Well done everyone - prizes are on their way.

# Site Up & Running

H. Westlake Electronics have now been established for over 30 years and are recognised as one of the leading specialist suppliers of cables and connectors in the UK. Their web site is now up and running, visit www.whwestlake.co.uk On the site you will find a copy of the main price list, along with the technical spec of Westlake's popular Westflex 103.

Of special interest to radio amateurs will be the interactive coaxial feeder loss calculator, which will calculate the loss of four popular coaxial cables for 144, 432 and 1296MHz - all you do is enter in the length of cable and the programme will display the losses for all four types.

The web site has actually been designed by Sarah Hilleard, daughter of local amateur Derek Hilleard G4CQM, as work experience for Devon students from Holsworthy Community College in association with The Devon Education Business Partnership.

W.H. Westlake Electronics are based at West Park, Clawton, Holsworthy, Devon EX22 6QN, Tel: (01409) 253758, FAX: (01409) 253458.

# JOTA Station M5CDS

The Chelmsford Scout Amateur Radio Fellowship will be active on most h.f. bands for Jamboree On The Air during the 19th and 20th October using the callsign MSCDS. So far, 18 Chelmsford Scouts have got their Intermediate license with a further 15 hoping to take the Foundation course in September, so there should be no shortage of operators.

Working this station counts towards the Chelmsford Award - full details on http://www.g0mwt.org.uk/ Scout groups wishing to arrange a sked should E-mail: jota@chelmsford-scarf.co.uk Visit http://www.chelmsford-scarf.co.uk/ for more information.



SCARF members operating M5CDS at last year's JOTA.

# W&S At Donington

aters & Stanton PLC will be manning their usual large stand against the back wall at Donington opposite the main entrance with many new products this year. Bob

Heil, boss of Heil Sound in the USA, the world famous microphone manufacturer, will be attending this year demonstrating his latest range of mics and headsets on the W&S booth and both



days he will be presenting his Audio Workshop in the Convention Area.

Waters & Stanton will also have new products from Yaesu, Hustler, Optoelectronics, MFJ and Watson, so be sure to visit their stand and maybe pick up a bargain. Waters & Stanton PLC are based at Spa House, 22 Main Road, Hockley, Essex SS5 4QS, Tel: (01702) 206835/204965, FAX: (01702) 205843, www.wsplc.com

ops

pologies to Pete Chambers, whose booklet Something In The Air we mentioned in September's SWM. The price of the booklet, inc. P&P, should have read £1.50 - not £1. We apologise for any inconvenience this may have caused to Pete Chambers and readers of SWM. You can obtain your copy from Pete Chambers, 110 Richmond Street, Coventry CV2 4HY, Tel: (0773) 684 S616 or E-mail:

masts@tencton.com

### October 6: The Great Lumley Amateur Radio And Electronics Society opens at 1030. Billed as the biggest and best rally in the North East, it takes place at the Great Lumley Community Centre, Front Street, Great Lumley, Nr. Chester Le Street, County Durham - just off the A1(M). There will be free parking plus easy access with good, inexpensive food and drink. Other attractions will include: a flving display by Chester Le Street model aircraft club, radio, hobbies, electronics, computer, satellite, component stalls and a Bring & Buy. Admission £1, free

of charge to under 14s accompanied by an adult. Contact Nancy Bone on 0191-477 0036 (home) or (07990) 760920 (mobile) or E-mail: nancybone2001@yahoo.co.uk

October 20: The Blackwood & DARC are holding their rally at the Newport Centre, one mile from J25A M4. Features include radio traders, Bring & Buy, model boat traders, free car park, food, bar, novice talk, DXpedition video, raffle and a talk-in on S22. Admission is £1.50. Doors open 1030/1045. Contact George Kallis on (01495)



724942 or Dave Lewis on (01495) 228516.

November 2/3: The Sixteenth North Wales Radio & Electronics Show will be held at the North Wales Conference Centre, Llandudno. The show opens at 1000 both days and the entrance fee is £2 for adults, under 14s go free when accompanied an adult. There will be a club room and an extensive Bring & Buy. More information about the show from M. Mee GW7NFY on (01745) 591704 (combined telephone and FAX number).

# BARTG News

he last few months have been busy ones for BARTG. There has been a change of staff in two major posts (membership secretary and magazine editor) and there's also been a major change of format and frequency to Datacom, BARTG's magazine. Membership of BARTG is open to anyone with an interest in datacoms within amateur radio, whether they are a listener, novice or licensed amateur.

Following a short break away from the post, BARTG are pleased to welcome back Bill GM0DXB as Membership Secretary. Bill is the person to contact for anything relating to membership of BARTG. Bill's

contact details are: Bill GM0DXB, c/o 1 Nobel Place, Roslin, Midlothian EH25 9NN, E-mail: members@bartg.demon.co.uk

With regards to Datacom this has changed quite dramatically. Until recently, Datacom was an A5 format magazine, published every guarter. It has now become A4 format, published every month, in order to carry more up-to-date information about amateur radio datacoms operating. BARTG hopes that its members will understand and appreciate the reason for this change and that Datacom will continue to be a useful reference and guide to amateur radio datacoms.

Welcome back Arthur

G1XKZ as Editor of Datacom. Arthur aims to let Datacom cover many aspects of datacoms within amateur radio and welcomes articles from any BARTG member. He also hopes to run a Q&A page. Contact Arthur by post at 9 Linden Road, Oak Park, Cullompton, Devon EX15 1TE, E-mail: arthur.bard@btinternet.com

Publishing Datacom more frequently comes at a cost and at the recent bi-annual general meeting, it was decided to increase subscriptions. Contact BARTG for more information on the above, plus details on their popular new awards scheme. Visit

www.bartg.demon.co.uk

# Free Calls From DECT 'Phones

TL have recently announced the launch of a stunning new range of home telephones featuring the latest DECT (Digitally Enhanced Cordless Telephones) Technology. This new range offers the very latest in style, sophistication and features and, with DECT technology, you have the freedom to roam and talk up to 50m indoors and 300m outdoors, without the restriction of telephone cables. Yet another great advantage of DECT is the ability to add additional handsets for use around the home without the need to install costly extra telephone sockets.

All these new NTL 'phones are highly featured to give the very best in terms of performance, convenience and ease of use. Some models can even be personalised to display the room names on the handset l.c.d., i.e. lounge, study, kitchen, bedroom, etc., whilst with others there's a useful call blocking feature to prevent unwanted callers ringing.

You are also able to choose from a variety of ringer melodies and with the NTL D6000 'phone you can even change the fascia to suit your mood. With the new VS2000 and the D5101 models, you have a digital answering machine incorporated in to the base unit, which gives up to 12 minutes recording time.

Probably the smallest and lightest DECT 'phone on the market is the uniquely styled D8000. With the looks and features of a mobile 'phone, including vibrate alert, it comes with free headphones complete with their own dial facility for hands-free talking.

Finally, if making unlimited free calls within a 3km radius to friends and family with no telephone line rental or monthly bills sounds too good to be true, then think again. With the new NTL Walkie Talkies that's exactly what you can do. Once you've bought the handsets, there's no other cost involved! There's the choice of a twin pack or a quad pack both of which come with rechargeable batteries. Headphones are also provided to enable hands-free talking.

All of these new NTL DECT 'phones are available now from major high street outlets and mail order catalogues.



Is there something you want to get off your chest? Do you have a problem fellow readers can solve? If so then drop a line to the Editor at QSL, Short Wave Magazine, Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 8PW.

THE BEST LETTER WILL RECEIVE A £20 VOUCHER TO SPEND ON ANY SWM SERVICE.

#### **Dear Sir**

Making a visit to my-local car boot sale, I spied a long cardboard box. From a glance I thought it was a rotary clothes line, but after looking closer, I discovered it was a Jaybeam Antenna, type 7035, freq: 76.86,  $50\Omega$ . Being interested in communication material, I promptly asked the vendor how much he wanted for it. The reply was £3 and thinking I had a bargain, I paid for it.

Looking closer, I found it had never been assembled. When I arrived home I took a look through past editions of *SWM*, but couldn't find anything about it, so I telephoned Lowe's to find the firm had ceased manufacturing in the late eighties.

So, being a reader of *SWM*, I wondered if you could ask your readers if they have any information on same as there was no instructions with it. I've assembled most of it, but am lost on putting the 'lower bar' on the main part.

### R.C. Fleet Cambs

Anyone have any info re: this antenna? - Ed.

### **Dear Sir**

#### **Five Megs**

I am delighted that MOD have released five spot frequencies in the 5MHz region. These are ideal for inter-UK daylight comms, as anyone in the Royal Signals will tell you. However, I believe the RSGB and/or the MOD have misunderstood the nature of an Army spot frequency in requiring amateurs to tune down by 1.5kHz.

In the Army, the allocated frequency is what the dial on the frequency synthesiser says. On all NATO Army h.f. transceivers, it is in fact 2kHz above the nominal carrier. The centre of transmission of course varies with the modulation and the width of the s.s.b. filter. Most s.s.b. filters fitted to military equipment have a nominal 3dB bandwidth of about 2.8kHz. Technically, the centre of transmission would be around 1.7kHz above the nominal carrier. To simplify matters (and doing complicated sums under battle conditions is not a job description for many soldiers), the dial is designed to read 2kHz above the suppressed carrier. Thus to catch BBC WS news on 9.410MHz (as one does when life becomes dull on exercises) the decade switches off the spare PRC320 have to be set to 9.412MHz.

I understand this frequency arrangement is

called FINNABEL in contrast to CCIR which is referenced to the suppressed carrier. I therefore believe that amateurs ought to set their transceiver 2kHz low on u.s.b. That would make life easier for everyone.

Needless to say, things are different in the other Services. In the RAF the h.f. channel frequency is the carrier because their kit has to be compatible with civilian standards. I am not sure what the position is with the Royal Navy probably similar to the RAF.

### Michael O'Beirne G8MOB Surrey

An interesting point you raise Michael, I wonder how many amateur stations will be asked to shift frequency by the primary users of the five channels? - Ed.

#### **Dear Sir**

It was with disappointment I got my August copy of *SWM* in its new transparent package. My reason for this is that I live in a small village with a very nosy and gossipy postmaster, who is almost next door to my local police (Garda) station. This makes me uneasy, especially with 'Scanning Scene' printed on the front.

As you know, and often stated, discretion is important in our hobby so I dread a visit from my local sergeant and try to explain to him that all the antennas and coaxial runs are just for listening to broadcast and amateurs. I really enjoy *SWM* and hope to renew my subscription for the third year, otherwise I will have to drive ten miles in traffic for the nearest stockist.

I am sure I am not the only one in this predicament, so I hope others write and you can sort something out. To you and all the staff at *SWM*, best wishes and keep up the good work. P.S. I have also written to the subscription department about the problem. I would appreciate a reply either by mail, 'phone or via the 'QSL' column.

### Ray Hardiman Co. Galway

Ray, please accept my apologies for the use of a clear wrapper on your magazine. We have always specified the use of a coloured bag. It seems there was a supply problem with the correct material, and rather than delay shipment, our subscription fulfilment agency used what they had to hand without consultation. The problem has been addressed. I hope that the error hasn't caused you a problem. - Ed.

# topgs

#### Dear Sir

I have recently started taking your magazine as I am a beginner to short wave radio listening. I wonder if you would be able to help me by publishing a letter in your magazine, or might you be able to put me in touch with someone experienced in short wave radio listening. I have lots of questions to ask, and can't seem to find anyone local who is a listener, rather than a broadcasting amateur.

My receiver is a Kenwood R-5000, which also has a board for u.h.f. and v.h.f. I like to listen to aircraft and also distant stations. I live in Chard, in Somerset, and would like to talk to anyone reasonably local who is experienced and can give me good listening advice. My address is: 25 Bampton Avenue, Chard, Somerset TA20 1DS, Tel: (01460) 62599. Many thanks for any help you can give me. Bob Norman

Somerset

Bob, welcome both to the hobby and SWM. A quick look through my list of Somerset Radio Clubs revealed the following:

Taunton & DARS. (G3XZW): Meet at 1930 1st and 3rd Fridays at the Memorial Hall, Taunton. More details via David Rosewarn MOCIF.

West Somerset ARC: Meet 1st Tuesday of the month at the West Somerset Community College, Minehead. Details from Alan Elliott G7RSU, Tel: (01643) 707207.

Wincanton ARC. (GOWRA): Meet 1930 1st and 3rd Monday of the month at King Arthur's Community School, West Hill, Wincanton. Contact G. Fingerhut GOENW for more details. Tel: (01963) 370506.

Yeovil & DARC. (G3CMH): Meet 1930 Thursday at the British Red Cross HQ, 72 Grove Avenue, Yeovil, Somerset. Contact George Davis G3ICO on (01935) 425669. Hopefully that should give you a few contacts of like minded interest. I'm sure that there will be some other readers in your area who will get in touch. Enjoy the path of discovery - happy listening. - Ed. Martin Peters, c/o SWM EDITORIAL OFFICES, ARROWSMITH COURT, STATION APPROACH, BROADSTONE, DORSET BH18 8PW.
E-MAIL: martin.peters@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

# Bandscan Europe

n July's 'Bandscan Europe' we were lamenting the imminent demise of ITV digital. Things moved pretty quickly during the following weeks and a consortium, headed up by the BBC, was successful in bidding for the digital terrestrial licence.

Autumn's launch will see 24 free-to-air channels including all the BBC fare, a selection from BSkyB and a smattering of others including CNN and QVC (hurrah!), All current OnDigital and iTVDigital set-top-boxes will be able to receive the service, and there are other options already available or on the horizon.

The Pace digital TV converter is a firm favourite and can be had for as little as £70 if you shop around. If you're able to contain yourself until Spring next year, an outfit called Tvcompass

promise a £29 solution. The subsided hardware is offered in the hope that consumers will buy products and services further down the line. But we don't want to do that?! The Independent

Television Commission (ITC), meanwhile, is discussing the possibility of altering the transmission standard of

digital terrestrial television. They recognise the advantages for viewers in applying the so-called 16QAM transmission mode and anticipate improved reception which in turn would lead to a strengthening of confidence among consumers and industry. The down side is that fewer channels can be accommodated within each multiplex.

BBC 1Xtra launched August 16th with a mix of black music from both sides of the Atlantic and topped off with its own dedicated news and discussion service. August 29th saw the digital launch of Radio nan Gaidheal, the Corporation's Gaelic service for Scotland, hitherto only on f.m. Both services are carried via Sky satellite whilst 1Xtra is also available on DAB.

So it may well be that you'll soon be considering buying a digital radio. Well, there's been a couple of developments

in that area. Number one is the availability of the first widely available, sub-£100 DAB radio. The Pure Evoke-1 from VideoLogic was released

on an unsuspecting public at

the end of July and initial stocks sold out within hours. It's a portable, but remains tethered by its mains lead as it can't be powered from batteries. The (mono) sound is via a 75mm speaker that surely lays to waste any improvements in audio quality that DAB has to offer.

Reviews so far have been mixed, with David Johnson of *The Sunday Times* claiming that "after enduring music from both Kiss FM and Classic FM hissing like snakepits, you want to hurl this box through the window. The Evoke-1 has an awkward display, fiddly tuning and an antenna with the will of a supermarket trolley". Others disagree. Personally, I'll be waiting for a battery-powered portable that I can take out into the garden.

More promising may be the new hi-fi DAB receiver from Acoustic Solutions, which is selling

at Argos for just £129.99. Details are sketchy, but you may want to check it out.

# **Analogue To Digital**

Over in Russia, the head of the stateowned TV and radio transmission network, Gennadiy Sklyar, has advised the government stump up two million pounds to convert from analogue to digital broadcasting over the next five years. This brings forward the previously set target date of 2015 to 2007.

Up to 80% of the network, totalling some 15,000 TV, and over 3,000 radio transmitters, is thought to be in a

dilapidated state. Rather than replace hardware with newer analogue equipment only to supersede it later with digital-ready transmitters, he thinks it's prudent to go straight for the digital option. At a recent press conference, Sklyar expressed his fear that if Europe switches to digital and Russia remains in

analogue, then his country would "become an enclave unable to develop".

Radio Finland is reportedly winding up its foreign service broadcasts on short wave in English, German and French when the current schedule expires in October. The cutbacks are part of a development plan, approved by the broadcaster's administrative council in June. Another one bites the dust.

# **Live Online**

me

Back home, and Reading College Radio's, Blast 1386, mentioned last time, is now streaming live online. The station

broadcasts 0600 to 1730, and after closedown, relays *Potion*, an R&B station, downlinked from the WorldSpace satellite. If you'd like to sample their

wares, and find out more about some of the stories I've included this month, please check out a page of links I've set up for you at

### www.pwpublishing.ltd.uk/ swm/bandscan/

Talking of WorldSpace, the new kid on the block is our old friend, Radio Caroline. The lady took up residence on the craft on July 22nd and can now be heard throughout Europe and Africa. WorldSpace will, at some stage, encrypt the signal and charge a subscription for the service, but for now, anyone with a suitable receiver can enjoy the voice of Loving Awareness. See last month's issue for more.



# **Station News**

Two long wave stories - neither encouraging. The first is the demise of teamTalk 252 which took over the 252kHz slot from ailing Atlantic 252 just five months before closing on July 31st.

Station teamTalk were recently bought out by bookmaker UKBetting plc who could not see a future for the radio venture. Irish statebroadcaster RTE now have rights to the frequency but, at the time of writing, no firm plans have been made for the outlet. Chris Carey, who used to run Radio Nova from the Emerald Isle during the early eighties, is said to be hopeful pulling off some deal. It's doubtful that the transmitter will remain silent for too long so in the meantime, you can dial up 252kHz on your radio - even your car radio - and check out Radio Algiers.

Meanwhile, the Isle of Man's long wave saga rumbles on (and on). MusicMann 279's plans have suffered another blow, this time by a petition, instigated by the local parish council, questioning the Government's decision to allow the building of an offshore transmission platform. The hearing will only take a few days, but has been adjourned to January 2003, before which work on the platform is unable to commence. Despite his disappointment, Paul Rusling, the project's founder, said that he hoped that a more rapid solution can be found.

# **New Stations**

Three new access radio stations have just taken to the air. Forest of Dean Community Radio, on 1521 and 1503kHz; Sound Radio (east London) on 1503kHz and New Style Radio, on 98.7MHz out of Winson Green, Birmingham, all launched during July/August.



# AR8200 Mk3 - EVOLUTION PRODUCES THE VERY BEST - NATURALLY On release of the AR8200, it was apparent that a new bench mark had been set encompassing features and

On release of the AR8200, it was apparent that a new bench mark had been set encompassing features and performance. Evolution led to the AR8200 Series-2 and now to the **NEW AR8200 Mk3**. The AR8200 has continuously providing exactly what customers have been yearning for... excellent full coverage all mode receive, computer control, reaction tune, tape record facilities, optional cards (CTCSS, external memory, on-chip recording, analogue voice inversion and tone eliminator). Add to this free PC control software, discriminator

output with optional OS8200 AUX connecting lead, data clone and you will see what a COMPLETE package is provided.





AOR

Some of the components used for the RF signal path have been made obsolete (still available for service but not for volume production) so the opportunity was taken to introduce some changes as recently applied to the AR8600-2. The changes are in the following areas:

1. As the RF components have been changed, there is a positive performance advantage with sensitivity and strong signal handling increasing on some frequencies.

2. The frequency coverage has been extended to 3GHz.

3. The charging circuit has been revised for use with NiHi batteries (in place of NiCads) and the unit will be supplied with 1500mAhr NiHi cells.

4. The LCD illumination may be switched to AUTO so that the illumination will automatically switch-on (for just a few seconds) when the squelch opens, ideal for noting the active frequencies at night time.

As this advertisement is being placed, first delivery time is yet to be confirmed but is expected around the end of September 2002.

Still looking for the small print, there isn't any, price remains unchanged from that of the earlier model at £439.00 inc VAT.

Summary: A Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator (TCXO) forms the heart of the AR8200 Mk3 resulting in high stability with minimal internal spurii. RF preselection in the mid-VHF bands ensures best sensitivity and strong signal handling with a wide coverage up to 3GHz (all mode receive without gaps). Flexible tuning steps including 8.33kHz, programmable in all modes down to 50Hz. LCD illumination is nice and bright with sharp display of LCD characters and adjustable contrast, the beep is also configurable. Flexible

**power**, a set of 4 x 1500mAhr AA rechargeable high capacity NiHi are provided, a DC lead with cigar plug is also provided along with AC charger which doubles up as a power supply. The receiver may also be powered from standard dry batteries such as alkaline. **Computer control**, nearly all functions can be controlled via computer (optional 8200PC interface required), free PC control software is available from the AOR web site.

# AR5000 \*\*\*\*\* AR5000+3 awarded four stars by both the authoritative Passport To World Band Radio and World Radio & TV Handbook

RANGE RECEIVER

AR 8200

True base receivers are few and far between, some have simply evolved from the hand held equivalents with little tangible improvement in performance or facilities over their smaller counterparts - *the AR5000 is not like this!* High performance, top quality build and true wide coverage all mode receive. The "+3" version offers even more with synchronous AM, AFC and Noise Blanker. Popular with government agencies throughout the world. **AR5000c** Frequency coherent version for commercial applications, special order.



**Commercial & government operators** have selected the AR5000, AR5000+3 and AR5000c in great numbers over recent years resulting in the model being recognised within their organisations in the same manner as many household brand names & products. For counterintelligence surveillance, the AR5000 (often partnered with the SDU5500) forms the cornerstone of modern day monitoring. System training often revolves around the AR5000 which leads to even wider implementation across departments. Transform **your** hobby to a commercial grade listening post with the AR5000, **the professional choice**.

# AR5000+3 - Sync AM, AFC, NB

The "+3" version offers even more with synchronous AM (upper side band, lower side band and double side band with excellent lock range), AFC (Automatic Frequency Control for accurately tracking moving transmissions or unusual band plans) and Noise Blanker. **AR8600** *Mark2* RECEIVER wider coverage all mode receiver 100 kHz - 3000 MHz with RS232 port



The **AR8600** *Mark2* is an amazingly versatile receiver which can be used mobile, base or trans-portable... powered from an external 12V d.c. power supply, 12V vehicle or from an optional internally fitted NiCad battery pack. Due to continuous development of our products, the AR8600 *Mark2* has been enhanced in several areas. The upper **frequency range has been extended to 3000MHz** (3.0GHz), lower band sensitivity has been increased (now officially covering to 100kHz) with an **enhancement to short wave performance** by the addition of further bandpass filters and revision to I.F. filters. **Portable operation** is a reality, when the optional BP8600 battery is fitted, **several hours operation** is provided away from the base or vehicle power supplies.



### BRIAN ODDY G3FEX, THREE CORNERS, MERRYFIELD WAY, STORRINGTON, WEST SUSSEX RH20 4NS

LM&S



hen referring to the data herein please bear in mind that some s.w.broadcasters may introduce new transmission schedules on October 27 to allow for seasonal changes in propagation. After that date, part of the information herein may be inapplicable. If you observe any schedule changes while searching the bands, please send the details to me at the above address for inclusion in 'LM&S'

Perhaps I should also mention that British Summer Time (BST) ends at midnight on Saturday October 26. Clocks in the UK must then be put back one hour so that Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is displayed. For most purposes, GMT is the same as Universal Time Co-ordinated (UTC), the time system referred to by the international broadcasters in their s.w. transmission schedules and quoted in this column. If you have a clock set to UTC beside your receiver, do not alter it when the changeover from BST to GMT takes place. All times guoted in this column and the rest of the magazine - are UTC unless stated.

### **Long Wave Reports**

Note: I.w. & m.w. frequencies in kHz; s.w. in MHz; Time in UTC (=GMT). Unless otherwise stated, all logs were compiled during July.

Enhanced propagation conditions were observed during some nights in July by listeners who searched the band after dark. On the 3rd Simon Hockenhull (E,Bristol) picked up a broadcast from Rikisutvarpid (RUV) in Reyjkavik via their outlet at Gufuskalar, W.Iceland (300kW) on 189kHz, which rated SINPO 23443 at 0128; also via Eidar, E.Iceland (100kW) on 207kHz, noted as 23442 at 0130. On the 14th he logged Nador, Morocco (2000kW) on 171 as 25442 at 2328. On the 27th Taldom, Russia on 261 was 25442 at 2355 and Tipaza, Algeria on 252 was 43543 at 2359. The 28th also proved to be favourable, with Sasnovy, Belarus on 279 peaking 24443 at 2025

The Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI) 10kW outlet at Caltanissetta, Italy on 189kHz was heard with National Anthem and switch-off at 2300 by Jim Edwards in Wigan. Sasnovy on 279 also closed down at 2300 and a weak signal was then heard on 279 which sounded Russian. The RUV Gufuskalar, W.Iceland outlet on 189 was heard at 2330. Later, he logged Gavar, Armenia on 234 at 0030; Chita, Siberia on 183 at 0305; also Nador, Morocco on 171 at 0350.

A very welcome report came from David Stevenson (Swansea), who has returned to this hobby after a long gap. Most of the entries were received after dark - see chart. At 2350 on the 23rd he heard a woman's voice under Beidweiler, Luxembourg on 234, with a strong Russian or Slavic accent. It

lasted for about six minutes and then some classical music began. By 2358 it had faded out completely.

Over in N.Ireland Eddie McKeown (Newry, Co.Down) found the conditions favourable on the 26th when he logged Topolna on 270 as 25232 at 2116 and Sasnovy on 279 as 24222 at 2117; also the 30th when a marked improvement in the reception of RUV via Gufuskalar on 189 and via Eidar on 207 was observed - at 0110 they rated 34233 and 21321 respectively.

In his latest report, Bernard Curtis (Stalbridge) mentioned that the broadcasts from Team Talk on 252kHz ceased on July 31 Apparently the running costs of the high power transmitter at Clarkestown, Eire were proving too much for the company - perhaps there was not enough advertising revenue. No doubt many listeners will miss their broadcasts, which covered a wide area. Since the closure, Bernard has been able to receive the cochannel transmission from Tipaza. Algeria, during daylight. Along in Storrington Fred Pallant was

surprised to hear Tipaza at 1445.

An interesting report on I.w./m.w. reception at a holiday location on the Isle of Man came from Michael Wasley (Scunthorpe). He stayed at The Braid, IoM, during the first two weeks of July and devoted some hours to searching the bands with his Grundig Yacht Boy 400 portable. His logs for this band were compiled during dusk on the 2nd (2230-2250) and during daylight on the 3rd (2117-2123) - see chart.

# **Medium Wave Reports**

After dark, some listeners enjoyed searching for the sky waves from m.w. stations in the Middle East, N.Africa, Europe and Scandinavia and they compiled some interesting logs - see chart

An extensive m.w. log was compiled during July by David Stevenson - see chart. On average he spent three hours a day, mostly after dark, searching this band with his Steepletone receiver which does not have a digital frequency display, so extra care was needed when logging the stations. On some channels he detected weak transmissions under those listed which he was unable to identify.

A few of the N.African m.w. outlets were logged by Simon Hockenhull during the evening of the 11th - the most distant was Batra, Egypt on 819, which rated 23342 at 2131. A broadcast in Arabic from R.Algiers on 891 was heard at 0415 by Sheila Hughes in Morden. The transmission rated 33333 and Sheila was surprised to hear it because it was not dark at that time.

Between 0625 and 0730 on the 5th Michael Wasley logged a number of stations while at The Braid, IoM - see chart. He says "I was rather disappointed by reception. I had thought with long sea paths things might be interesting, but apparently not. We were in a traditional Manx cottage with very thick walls and few windows and had higher (but not really high) ground on three sides which I suppose might have been an explanation".

While on his way home from the IoM on July 14, Michael checked reception on the deck of the ferry. Although there was very little electrical interference, the noise from the exhausts made listening difficult even with earphones. He says "This was rather frustrating as reception from eastern Europe seemed quite good, but it was hard to get a positive-ident in some cases". Nevertheless, between 1915 and 2030 he compiled an interesting log - see chart.

Some listeners searched the band during daylight for the ground waves from distant UK local radio stations. A list of forty-five stations was compiled by Fred Wilmshurst, some of which are a long way from his location in Northampton - see chart.

### Short Wave Reports

The lonosphere was disturbed by the effects of solar activity during the first half of July and propagation in the higher frequency s.w. bands was impaired. The daily broadcasts in the 25MHz (11m) band from Radio France International (RFI) on 25.820 (Fr, Eng to E/C.Africa 0830-1300) continued during July, but there were no reports to indicate how well they were received in that area.

Listeners in the UK who monitored the RFI transmissions during July found them to be weak, almost buried in the noise or completely inaudible. The fact that they are beamed in the opposite direction and arrive here via back scatter and other modes did not help! At best they were rated 45434 at 0920 in Stalbridge; 24222 at 1010 by Thomas Williams in Truro; 14221 at 1042 by Rhoderick Illman in Oxted; 45232 at 1209 in Newry; 15521 at 1210 in E.Bristol; 24343 at 1210 in Northampton.

Reception over long distances in the 21MHz (13m) band was seriously affected by the solar activity. Listeners in the UK to R.Australia's broadcasts via Shepparton on 21.725 (Eng to Pacific areas 0200-0900) and 21.820 (Eng to Asia 0900-1400) found them to be inaudible. However, the conditions improved towards the end of the month and 21.725 was rated 34223 at 0658 by Vera Brindley in Woodhall Spa and 21.820 was noted as 33333 at 0900 by David Hall in Morpeth, 35233 at 1018 in Newry & 22222 at 1224 in Truro.

Also mentioned in the reports were Swiss R.Int via Sottens 21.770 (Eng, It, Ger, Fr to Near East, Africa 0830-1030), rated

#### Listeners

Jim Edwards, Wigan Simon Hockenhull, E.Bristol Sheila Hughes, Morden. Eddie McKeown, Newry.

- (C)

- (E) Fred Pallant, Storrington.
  (F) David Stevenson, Swansea.
  (G) Michael Wasley, while at The
- Braaid, IoM
- (H) Michael Wasley, while on Ferry, Irish Sea.
   (I) Fred Wilmshurst, Northampton.

# Long Wave Chart

Freq (kHz)	Station	Country	Power (kW)	Listener
153	Bechar	Algeria	1000	F*
153	Donebach DLF	Germany	500	A*, B, C, D, E, F*, G, H, I
153	Bod	Romania	1200	A*,C*,F*
162	Allouis	France	2000	A,C,D,E,F,G,H,I
171	Nador Medi-1	Morocco	2000	A*,B*
171	B'shakovo etc	Russia	1200	A*,D*,E,F*
177	Oranienburg	Germany	500	A,B*,C,D,E,F*,G,H,I*
180	Polati	Turkey	1200	A*
183	Saarlouis	Germany	2000	A,C,D,E,F*,G,H,I*
183	Chita	Siberia	1200	A*
189	Gufuskalar	W.Iceland	150	A*,8*,D*
189	Caltanissetta	Italy	10	A*
198	Droitwich BBC	UK	500	C,D,F,G,H,I
207	Munich DLF	Germany	500	B*,A*,D,E,F*,G,I*
207	Eidar	E.Iceland	100	B°,D°
207	Azilal	Morocco	800	B*
216	Roumoules RMC	S.France	1400	A*,B,D,E,F*,I*
225	Polskie R-1	Poland	?	A*,B*,C*,D*,G,I*
234	Gavar	Armenia	500	A*
234	Beidweiler	Luxembourg		C,D,E,F*,G,H,I
243	Kalundborg	Denmark	300	A,B,C,D,E,F*,H
252	Tipaza	Algeria	1500	A*,B*,C*,E
252	Team Talk 252	Eire	500	C,D,F,G,H,I
261	Burg(R.Ropa)	Germany	85	D*,F*
261	Taldom Moscow	Russia	2500	B*
270	Topolna	Czech Rep	1500	A*,B,D*,F*,G,I*
279	Sasnovy	Belarus	500	A*,B,C*,D*,F*,G,I*

were logged during daylight or at dawn/dusk

al Bands ion Tennant Creek C Meyerton Wanzini via Meyerton ibian BC, Windhoek (IRSGI Meyerton	Country Australia S.Africa Swaziland S.Africa Namibia	UTC 2041 2037 2140 2037	DXer .	4.860 4.875 4.885 4.885	AIR Delhi R.Roraima, Boa Vista R.Clube do Para KBC East Sce Nairobi	India Brazil Brazil	1908 0225 2226	B,I E B.E.G.H
Tennant Creek 2 Meyerton Manzini via Meyerton ibian BC, Windhoek ibian BC, Windhoek	Australia S.Africa Swaziland S.Africa	2041 2037 2140		4.885 4.885	R.Clube do Para	Brazil	2226	E
C Meyerton Manzini via Meyerton ibian BC,Windhoek ibian BC,Windhoek	S.Africa Swaziland S.Africa	2037 2140		4,885				REGH
C Meyerton Manzini via Meyerton ibian BC,Windhoek ibian BC,Windhoek	S.Africa Swaziland S.Africa	2037 2140			KBC East Sce Nairobi	Van		
Manzini via Meyerton ibian BC,Windhoek ibian BC,Windhoek	Swaziland S.Africa	2140	P.	4 0.04		Kenya	1915	1
via Meyerton ibian BC,Windhoek ibian BC,Windhoek	S.Africa			4.890	RFI Paris	via Gabon	0359	B.H
ibian BC,Windhoek ibian BC,Windhoek		2037	8	4.905	CPBS 1, Berjing	China	2350	B
ibian BC, Windhoek			B,H,I	4.905	R. La Orova	Peru	0340	B
		2215	B,H,I	4.910	AIR Jaipur	India	0120	B
2 (RSC) Mouneton	Namibia	0224	Н	4,915	R.Anhanguera	Brazil	0010	B.H
	S.Africa	2118	B,H,I	4.915	R.Difusora, Macapa	Brazil	0232	F
R-2	Ghana	2145	B,H,I	4.915	GBC-1, Accra	Ghana	2026	B.H.I
via Kranji	Singapore	2113	B,F,H	4,915	KBC Cent Sce Nairobi	Kenya	1903	- Main
rea via Skelton	England	2100	A.C.E.H.J	4.920	R.Quito, Quito	Ecuador	0025	B.H
pei via Skelton	England	1800	C.G.H.J.K	4.920	AIR Chennai	India	0105	B
dapest	Hungary	2100	C.F.G.H	4,925	R.S.Miguel, Riberalta	Bolivia	0215	B
a R.Int via SRI	Switzerland	2133	B,H	4.935	KBC Gen Sce Nairobi	Kenya	1903	0
via Julich?	Germany	2234	G.H	4.945	R.Illimani, La Paz	Bolivia	0235	
an A.	Italy	2130	G,H	4.950	VOA via Sao Tome	Sao Tome	2044	B.H.I
n Buir-Mo	China	2335	8	4.960	VOA via Sao Tome	Sao Tome	0430	p,n,i
A Monrovia	Liberia	2040	B.H	4.965	Christian Voice	Zambia	2105	0.01
al, Santarem	Brazil	0115	B.H	4.905	R Uganda, Kampala			B,H,I
Kaduna	Nigeria	2105	B.H.I	4.970	Ecos del Torbes	Uganda	2045	B,H,I
Bamako	Mali	2100	8			Venezuela Brazil	0027	B,H
tanagar	India	0105	B	4,985	R.Brazil Central		0245	B,D,E
Kashmir R.	Pakistan	0115	B.H		R TV Malagasy	Madagascar	0306	B.H
2 Beijing	China	2055	8.G.H	5.010	R.Misones Int.	Honduras	0210	8
lyderabad	India	0110	B	5.010	AIR Thiru'puram	India	0125	B,H
c Amazonas	Brazil	0120	8	5.025	R Parakou	Benin	1905	D.I
				5.025	R.Rebelde, Bauta	Cuba	0300	B.E.H
		2100		5,025				B,H
				5.030				В
hira			E					В
			ROCHI					1
								В
				5.050	R Tanzania	Tanzania	2030	B,E,H,I
92hB	wana, Gaberone , Lhasa Evangelica ira amako mbay Nouakchott	wana, Gaberone Botswana Lhasa China Evangelica Honduras ira Venezuela amako Mali mbay India	wana, Gaberone Botswana 2030 Uhasa China 2100 Verangelica Honduras 0410 ira Venezuela 0220 amako Mali 2100 mbay India 0115	vana, Gaberone Botswana 2030 B,H Lhasa China 2100 B,H Evangelica Honduras 0410 B ra Venezuela 0220 E amako Mali 2100 B,D,G,H,I mbay India 0115 B	wana, Gaberone Botswana 2030 B,H 5025 Lhasa China 2100 B,H 5025 Lynagelica Honduras 0410 B 5030 ra Venezuela 0220 E 5033 amako Mali 2100 B,D,G,H,I 5035 mbay India 0115 B 5050	wana, Gaberone         Botswana         2030         B,H         5025         R Uganda, Kampala           Lhasa         China         2100         B,H         5027         R Uganda, Kampala           Lhasa         China         2100         B,H         5030         RVR Latin America           Evangelica         Honduras         0410         B         5030         RTM Kuching           ra         Venezuela         0220         E         5033         R Bangui           amako         Mali         2100         B,D,G,H,I         5035         R Aparecida           mbay         India         0115         B         5067         R Aparecida	vana, Gaberone Botswana 2030 B,H 5025 R-Uganda Kampala Uganda Lhasa China 2100 B,H 5025 R-Uganda, Kampala Uganda Lhasa China 2100 B,H 5030 AWR Latin America Costa Rica Evangelica Honduras 0410 B 5030 RTM Kuching Sarawak ra Venezuela 0220 E 5033 R Bangui C Africa amako Mali 2100 B,D,G,H,I 5035 R Aparecida Brazil mbay India 0115 B 5050 Picacania Tonsenia	wana, Gaberone         Botswana         2030         B,H         5.025         R Uganda         Cutal         Cutal

43433 at 0845 by Stan Evans in Herstmonceux: DW via Kigali, Rwanda 21.560 (Eng to Africa 0900-0945) 34222 at 0902 in Newry; R.Pakistan, Islamabad 21.465 (Ur. Eng to Eur 07007-1010) 22222 at 0927 in Truro; R.Finland via Pori 21.800 (Fin to SE.Asia 1000?-1200?) 45555 at 1100 by Peter Pollard in Rugby; VOIRI Tehran 21.470 (Eng to Asia 1100-1228) 22322 at 1115 in E.Bristol; R.France Int (RFI) via Montsinery, Fr.Guiana 21.645 (Fr to America 1100?-1200) 24232 at 1115 in Oxted; also RFI via Allouis 21.620 (Fr to Africa 0900-1300) 24333 at 1119 in Oxted; R.Prague, Czech. Rep 21.735 (Eng to Asia 1300-1330) 55555 at 1300 by Gerald Guest in Dudley; UAE R.Dubai 21.595 (Eng to Eur, Africa 1330-1345) 43333 at 1330 in Morden; BSKSA Rivadh, Saudi Arabia 21.705 (Ar to W.Eur 0600-1500) 55445 at 1350 in Stalbridge; BBC via Cyprus 21.660 (Eng to S.Africa 1400-1700) 55445 at 1400 in Stalbridge; R.Nederlands via Bonaire, Ned Antilles 21.590 (Eng to Africa 1830-2025) 25444 at 1942 in Northampton.

Subject to confirmation the occupants of the 18MHz (15m) band have been joined by R.Afghanistan via Kvitsoy, Norway? on 18.940 (Pas, Dari to ? 1330-1630), logged as 44444 at 1400 in Morden. Also active are R.Denmark via Sveio, Norway 18.950 (Da to Australia, N.America 1230-1255), rated 55334 at 1252 in E.Bristol; R.Sweden 18.960 (Eng to N.America 1230-1300, 1330-1400, 1430-1500) 44444 at 1232 in Truro & 54544 at 1345 in Herstmonceux; Christian Science Herald via WSHB

Cypress Creek 18.910 (Fr, Eng to E/S.Africa 1600-2200?) 34333 at 1740 in Stalbridge; Family R, WYFR via Okeechobee FL, USA 18.980 (Eng to Eur, Africa 1600-2200) 34233 at 1817 in Newry & 34444 at 1932 in Northampton; Family R, WYFR via Okeechobee FL, USA 18.930 (Eng, Sp to Eur 1900-2200?) 34232 at 1940 in Newry.

The effects of the solar activity were also very evident in the 17MHz (16m) band. R.Australia's broadcasts via Shepparton on 17.750 (Eng to Asia 0000-0500, 0600-1100) became inaudible in the UK but when the conditions improved they rated 22222 at 0724 in Newry & 44333 at 0900 in Morden. Their transmission from Darwin on 17.775 (Eng to Asia, Eur 0000-0130) was 34533 at 0005 in E.Bristol.

Also noted by listeners in the UK were Vatican R, Italy 17.515 (Various incl Eng to Eur 0930-1050, Sun), rated 33333 at 0935 in Truro; Voice of Turkey 17.830 (Eng to Eur, Asia, Australia 1230-1300) 55545 at 1235 in Stalbridge; WBCQ Montecello ME, USA 17.495 (Eng to N.America 13007-02007) 24322 at 1320 in Northampton; Voice of Russia 17.645 (Eng [News]) 54445 at 1410 in Stalbridge; Voice of America (VOA) via Morocco 17.895 (Eng to Africa 1600?-1900) 44444 at 1644 in Woodhall Spa; R.France Int via Issoudun? 17.605 (Eng to Africa? 1600-1730) 23222 at 1710 in Rugby; Israel R, Jerusalem 17.545 (Eng to Eur, N.America 1900-1930) 54444 at 1900 by Clare Pinder in Appleby; WEWN Birmingham, USA 17.595 (Eng to N.America, Eur?) 34343 at 1932 in Northampton;

DXers Bernard Curtis, Stalbridge (A) (B) Jim Edwards, Wigan. Stan Evans, Herstmonceux. Bill Griffith, W.London. David Hall, Morpeth. Simon Hockenhull, E.Bristol. (C) (D) (E) (F)

Sheila Hughes, Morden. Eddie McKeown, Newry. Fred Pallant, Storrington.

(G) (H) (I) (J)

Clare Pinder, Appleb iki Peter Pollard, Rugby

R.Nederlands via Bonaire, Ned.Antilles 17.605 (Eng to C/W.Africa 1830-2025) 24222 at 1948 in Newry; HCJB Quito, Ecuador 17.660 (Eng to Eur 2000-2200 [DX prog 2000 Sat]) 44433 at 2040 in Herstmonceux; World Harvest R. (WHRI) via Maine, USA 17.650 (Eng to Eur, M.East, Africa 1600-2300?) 44444 at 2130 in Morpeth.

Propagation in the 15MHz (19m) band was also disturbed by the solar activity. When the conditions improved listeners in the UK picked up R.Australia's broadcasts on three frequencies from Shepparton: 15.415 (Eng to E/SE.Asia 0600-0900), rated 34333 at 0515 in Morpeth & 44434 at 0720 in Stalbridge; 15.515 (Eng to Pacific, N.America 0200-0700) 24212 at 0550 in Newry; 15.240 (Eng to Asia 0000-0800 [via Darwin 0800-1200]) 44433 at 0745 in

Herstmonceux. Much later, R.New Zealand's 100kW transmission to Pacific areas on 15.160 (Eng 1851-2215) was rated 33222 at 1930 in Appleby & 24343 at 2105 in Northampton.

Also mentioned in the reports were the Voice of Nigeria via Ikorodu 15.120 (Eng), noted as 24322 at 0605 in Rugby & 33333 at 0942 in Truro; BBC via Skelton, UK 15.485 (Eng to W/SW.Eur 0600-1700?) 54444 at 0645 in Morden; VOIRI Tehran, Iran 15.084 (It to Eur?) 34332 at 0704 in Oxted; R.Kuwait via Sulabyiah 15.110 (Eng to Asia, Australia 0700-0800) 23222 at 0706 in Woodhall Spa; Voice of Greece, Athens 15.630 (Gr, Eng to Eur? 0900-1000) 44444 at 0932 in Newry; R.Ext.Espana via Noblejas, Spain 15.585 (Sp to Eur 0800?-1700?) 45354 at 1000 in Rugby.

Later, the BBC via Rampisham, UK 15.225 (Russ to Russia) was 55555 at 1705 in Stalbridge; WWCR Nashville, USA 15.825 (Eng to N.America, Eur 1000?-2200) 44334 at 1735 in Stalbridge; RCI via Sackville 15.325 (Eng, Fr to Eur, M.East, Africa 2000-2200) 34444 at 2010 in Northampton & 45544 at 2107 in E.Bristol; BBC via Ascension Is 15.400 (Eng to Listen

#### Simon Hockenhull, E.Bristol (A)

- Sheila Hughes, Morden. Rhoderick Illman, Dxted. Bob Norman, Chard. David Stevenson, Swansea.
- (B) (C) (D)
- (E)
- Michael Wasley, while at The Braaid, IoM. Michael Wasley, while on Ferry, Irish Sea. Fred Wilmshurst, Northampton. (F)
- (G) (H)

Loc	al Radio Ch	nart			Freq (kHz)	Station	ILR BBC	e.m.r.p (kW)	Listener	Freq (kHz)	Station	ILR BBC	e.m.r.p (kW)	Listener
	Station				945	Capital G, Bexhill	1	0.75	£	1332	Premier, Battersea	1	1.00	E
eq Hz)	Station	ILR BBC	e.m.r.p	Listener	954	CLGold 954, Torquay	1	0.32	E	1332	Cl.Gold 1332,Pt'bo	1	0.60	H
	Company Londo	BBC	(kW)	4.54.11	954	Cl.Gold 954, H'ford	1	0.16	A.H	1359	Breeze, Chelmsford	1	0.28	E
558	Spectrum, London	1	0.80	A,E*,H	963	Asian Sd, E.Lancs	T	0.80	E,F,G	1359	Cl.Gold 1359, C'try	1	0.27	H
503	Cap.Gld,Litt'brne	1.	0.10	E",H	963	Liberty R, Hackney	T.	1.00	B.H	1368	R Lincolnshire	B	2.00	H
630	R.Bedfordshire(3CR)	H.	0.20	A.E.H	972	Liberty R, Southall	1	1.00	A.B.H	1368	Southern Counties R	B	0.50	E
630	R.Comwall	B	2.00	A*,E,F	- 990	R Devon, E.Devon	8	1.00	D,E	1413	R.Gloucester via ?	8	7	Н
557	R.Clwyd	В	2.00	E.F.G.H	990	CI.G. Wolverhampton	T	0.09	H	1413	Premier via ?	1	0.50	F
657	R.Comwall	8	0.50	A*,E	999	C.Gold GEM Nott'ham	1	0.25	H	1431	Cl.Gold, Reading	1	0.14	E*,H
666	CI.Gold 666, Exeter		0.34	A,D,E,G,H	999	Magic 9-99 P'stn	1	0.80	EG	1449	Asian Net Peterbro	R	0.15	B,H
666	R.York	В	0.80	E*	999	Valley R, Aberdare	1	0.300	F.	1458	R.Cumbria	R	0.50	F.G
/29	BBC Essex	8	0.20	8,H	1017	CLG, WABC, Shr'shire	1	0.70	E*,F,G,H	1458	R.Devon	R	2.00	F
738	Hereford/Worcester	B	0.037	A,B,E,H	1026	R.Cambridgeshire	B	0.50	B.E.H	1458	Sunrise, London	1	50.00	B,E*,H
756	R.Cumbria	8	1.00	F,G	1026	Downtown R. Belfast	Ĩ.	1.70	EG	1458	Asian Net Langley	R	5.00	AH
56	The Magic 756 Powys	1	0.63	A,E,H	1026	R Jersev	R	1.00	F	1485	Cl.Gold, Newbury	i i	1.00	A.H A.H
765	BBC Essex	8	0.50	B,H	1035	RTL C'try(Ritz)1035	ĩ	1.00	Ê.H	1485	R Mersevside	12	1.20	2
774	R.Kent	B	0.70	Н	1116	R.Derby	R	1.20	H	1485	Southern Counties R	D D	1.00	- E
774	Cl.Gold 774, Glos	L	0.14	E	1116	R.Guemsev	B	0.50	BE	1503	R Stoke-on-Trent	D	1.00	A*,B*
792	CI.Gold 792,Bedford	Long the	0.27	н	1116	Valley R, Ebbw Vale	1	0.50	A	1521	Cl.Gold, Reigate	- P.	0.64	A*,EH
301	R.Devon	В	2.00	A.B.E	1152	LBC 1152 AM	2	23.50	Ê,H	1521	R.Essex, Southend	0	0.04	A c.n
828	Cl.Gold 828, Luton	1	0.20	E*.H	1152	CI.G. Birmingham	10.00	3.00	AE*	1530	Cl.Gold Worcester	9		D AD+FU
328	CI.G 828 Bournem'th	1	0.27	D,E*	1161	R.Bedfordshire(3CR)	0	0.10	H	1548	R.Bristol	0	0.52	A.8*,EH
837	R.Cumbria/Furness	В	1.50	F,G	1170	Swansea Snd, Swansea	P		AE	1548		B		5
837	Asian Net Leicester	В	0.45	A.B.G.H	1170	1170AM, High Wycombi		0.58	AE		Capital G, London		97.50	E C
355	R.Devon	8	1.00	E	1242	Capital G.Maidstone	BI		2	1548	MagicA8,Liverpool		4.40	F.G F.G
955	R.Lancashire	B	1.50	F	1260	Brunel CG. Bristol	1	0.32	C C	1557	R.Lancashire	B	0.25	E.G
355	R.Norfolk, Postwick	В	1.50	B,C	1260		1		E C	1557	CI.Gold 1557,N.hant		0.76	H
355	Sunshine 855,Ludlow	E	0.15	A.B.E.H		Marcher G, Wrexham	-	0.64	F,G	1566	CountySnd,Guildford	-	0.50	A*,E
73	R.Norfolk, W.Lynn	B	0.30	B,C,H	1260	SabrasSnd,Leicester	1	0.29	H.	1584	R.Nottingham	В	1.00	E,H
336	Brunel CG, W.Wilts	T	0.18	E,H	1296	Radio XL, Birmingham	1	5.00	EH	1584	R.Shropshire	В	0.50	A-
136	Fresh AM, Hawes	1	1.00	F.G	1305	Premier via ?	1	0.50	E,H	-				
945	Cl.Gold GEM, Derby	17	0.20	H	1305	Touch AM, Newport		0.20	t	Note: E	ntries marked * were lo	gged duri	ng darkness.	All other entrie
Card .	of one or of oginy		9,40	Non-	1323	SomersetSnd,Bristol	8	0.63	A,E	were ic	gged during daylight or	at dawn/o	fusk.	

Africa 1700?-2300) 44343 at 2127 in Newry; R.Taipei Int via WYFR 15.600 (Eng to Eur 2200-2300) 45544 at 2215 in Northampton.

In the 13MHz (22m) band Croatian R, Zargreb 13.830 (Cr to Eur) was rated 33333 at 0952 in Truro; WWCR Nashville, USA 13.845 (Eng to Africa 1300-0100) 34333 at 1306 in Woodhall Spa; R.Prague, Czech Rep. 13.580 (Eng to Eur, Asia 1300-1329) 45423 at 1320 in E.Bristol; R.Austria Int via Moosbrunn **13.730** (Eng to Eur, M.East, Africa 1330-1400) 44343 at 1335 in Herstmonceux; Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi 13.740 (Eng to Eur 1600-1630) 45544 at 1620 in Northampton; BBC via Rampisham, UK 13.745 (Russ to Russia) 55555 at 1705 in Stalbridge; Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi 13.740 (Fr, Eng to Eur 1900-2100) 45444 at 1915 in Rugby; WHRI via Noblesville, USA 13.760 (Eng to E.USA, Eur 1600-2000) 44333 at 1915 in Morpeth; Swiss R.Int via Sottens 13.645 (It, Ar, Eng, Ger, Fr to M.East, Africa 1830-2130) 55444 at 1930 in Appleby; R.Nederlands via Flevo 13.700 (Eng to Africa 1830-2025) 33333 at 2000 in Morden; R.Canada Int via ? 13.690 (Eng [when compared with 15.325 there is a long satellite delay on this txm]) 44243 at 2105 in

#### Listeners

- Simon Hockenhull, E.Bristol. Sheila Hughes, Morden. Rhoderick Illman, Dxted.
- (A) (B) (C) (D) Eddie McKeown, Newry. Bob Norman, Chard. Clare Pinder, Appleby. David Stevenson, Swansea
- (E) (F)
- (G) (H)
- Michael Wasley, while at The Braaid, IoM Michael Wasley, while on Ferry, Irish Sea. Fred Wilmshurst, Northampton.

**Medium Wave Chart** 

Country

Algeria Germany

witzerland Belgium Morocco

Spain

Algeria Belarus German Finland

Spain

Spain UK

Germany Morocco

Portugal

France Spain UK

Belgium Spain Spain

Norway Tunisia Czech Spain

Spain UK

Lithuania Portuga Holland

Spain UK. Germany

France Morocco

N.Ireland Eire Spain France Spain Holland

Germany

Switzerland

N.Ireland

Spain Germany

France

Germany Spain

Spain

Spain

Eire

Eire Germany Spain Liste

D\*,G D\*,G D\*,G

A,D\* G\* A,J A,D\* A\*,D B,D\* A\*,D A\*,D G\*

A\* A\*,D D\* D\*,G A\*,D D\*,G

G\* D\*,G G\*

G\* A\*,D,

Power (kW) 600/300 20

500 150/50

1000/400 100 100

300 50

100

1500 10

500 20

500 400

500

100 300

20 300

20 100

800/200

(I) (J)

Freq Station (kHz)

Ain Beida

Berg RNE5 via ?

Beromunster Wavre-Dverijse(VRT) Sidi Bennour Les Trembles Sasnovy Thurnau (DLF)

Espoo RNE5 via ? Tullamore(RTE1) Muhlacker(SDR) Barcelona(RNE5)

Madrid(RNE1) Dumfries(BBCScot) Frankfurt(HR) Duide 1

Lyon Sevilla(RNE5) Newcastle(BBC) Athlone(RTE2)

Wavre (RTBFI) RNE1 via ? Barcelona(DCR)

Vigra Tunis-Djedeida Praha(Liblice) RNE1 via ? RNE1 via ?

Sitkunai(R.Vilnius) Lisboa R10 FM

Sevilla(RNE1) Droitwich(BBC) Flensburg(NDR) Rennes (R.Bleu)

Barcelona(RNE1) Flevo(NDS-1) Braunschweig(DLF)

Laayoune Laayoune Lisnagarvey(BBC4) Crystal Palace BBC4 Cork(RTE1) RNE1 via ?

Bilbao(El)

Sottens Enniskillen(BBC)

Redruth(BBC)

RNE1 via ? Leipzig(MDR)

Limoges Sevilla(SER)

Munchen-Ismaning RNE1 via ? Madrid(SER)

Madrid(SER) Spain Westerglen(BBCScot) UK

Drfordness(BBC) UK Madrid(RNE5) Spain Wrexham(BBCWales) UK MesskirchRohrd(SWF)Germany

Dujda-1 Muge

Newry; R.Australia via Darwin 13.620 (Eng to SE.Asia 2200-0000) 34233 at 2244 in Newry

R.New Zealand has been reaching the UK in the 11MHz (25m) band during their early morning broadcast to Pacific areas on 11.820 (Eng 0459 0658). Their transmission was rated 43333 at 0655 in Herstmonceux. Later, they broadcast a special programme to NZ forces in Bougainville, the Solomon Is and E.Timor on 11.675 (Eng 1100-1300) but it was not mentioned in the reports.

During the afternoon R.Australia's broadcast to Asia via Shepparton on 11.660 (Eng 1430-1700) may be heard in the UK. It was rated 43443 at 1610 in Northampton. Later, their transmission to Pacific areas & N.America via Shepparton? on 11.880 (Eng 1700?-2200?) was 24122 at 2118 in Newry.

Other broadcasters taking advantage of the conditions in this band include HCJB Quito via ? 11.680 (Eng to Eur 0600-0800), rated 54444 at 0605 in Morpeth; World Harvest R. (WHRI) via Maine, USA 11.730 (Eng to Africa) 44444 at 0708 in Woodhall Spa; R.Jordan via Al Karanah 11.690 (Eng to W.Eur, E.USA 1300-1730) 44444 at 1320 in Northampton; Voice of Russia 11.675 (Russ? 1700-1800, Eng 1800-1930?) 55555 at 1800 in Appleby; R.Kuwait via Kabd 11.990 (Eng to Eur, N.America 1800-2100) 54445 at 1855 in Stalbridge; Voice of Mediterranean, Malta via Russia? 12.060 (Eng to Eur, N.Africa 1900-2000) 22222 at 1905 in Truro; Israel R, Jerusalem 11.605 (Eng to Eur, N.America 1900-1930) 45333 at 1910 in E.Bristol; R.Canada Int (RCI) via Wertachtal, Germany 11.965 (Eng to Eur 2000-2100) 34433 at 2000 in Dudley; China R.Int via

? 11.790 (Eng to Eur 2000-2200) 43344 at 2020 in Rugby; R.Damascus, Syria 12.085 (Eng to Eur 2005-2105) 43333 at 2030 in Morden; R.Romania Int 11.740 (Eng to N.America? 2300-0000?) SIO 333 at 2312 by Francis Hearne in N.Bristol; R.Brasil Central, Goiania, Brazil 11.815 (Port 0700-0300) 22222 at 0255 by Bill Griffith in W.London.

R.Australia's broadcasts to Asia in the 9MHz (31m) band have been received in the UK on two frequencies from Shepparton: 9.475 (Eng 1330-1858), rated 34333 at 1636 in Woodhall Spa & 32333 at 1715 in Stalbridge; 9.500 (Eng to Asia 1900-2130) 44333 at 1900 in Appleby & 33333 at 2115 in F.Bristol

Also received here were TWR Monaco 9.870 (Eng to Eur 0700-0900), noted as 55555 at 0728 in Newry; R.Vilnius, Lithuania 9.710 (Eng to Eur 0930-1000) 55544 at 0935 in Herstmonceux; Christian Science Herald via WSHB Cypress Creek, USA 9.860 (Sp, Eng to Eur 0800-0955) 33333 at 0950 in Truro; R.Nederlands via Wertachtal, Germany 9.860 (Eng to Eur 1030-1225) 55544 at 1055 in Northampton; Voice of Russia 9.480 (Eng [News]] 43434 at 1905 in Stalbridge; Voice of Armenia, Yerevan 9.960 (Eng to Eur 1940-2000) 55444 at 1942 in Northampton; R.Thailand, Udon Thani 9.680 (Fr, Eng to Eur 2015-2145) 44444 at 2028 in Rugby; BBC via Cyprus 9.410 (Eng to W/SW.Eur, N.Africa 1600-2200) 45434 at 2050 in E.Bristol; R.Cairo, Egypt 9.990 (Eng to Eur 2115-2245) 44444 at 2130 in Morden; R.Tirana, Albania 9.540 (Eng to Eur 2130-2200) 44343 at 2152 in Newry; R.Bulgaria, Sofia 9.400 (Eng to Eur 2100-2200) SIO 444 at 2157

Country Power Listener

	Freq	Station	Country	Power	Listener	FreqStation
	(kHz)	D :		(kW)	44.08	(kHz)
ener	819	Batra	Egypt	450	A*.D* G*	1179 Solves
Cillor	819	S.Sebastian(EI)	Spain	5	D*	1188 Kuurne 1188 Marcal
	828	Hannover(NDR)	Germany	100/5	D* C*	1188 Marcal 1197 Munich
•	828 837	Heinencord(Cl.Rock) Nancy	Holland France	20 200	D*,G* D*,G*	1197 Virgin v
	837	CDPE via ?	Spain	200	G*	1206 Bordea
,G*,H,J* ,G*,J )*,G*	846	Rome	Italy	1200	G*	1215 Virgin v
.G*.J	855	RNE1 via ?	Spain	?	A* D* G* I*	1224 Lelysta
)*,G*	864	Paris	France	300	A C D* 6* .!*	1224 CDPE v
-	873	Frankfurt(AFN)	Germany	150	A* D* G*	1233 Nitra
	873	Zaragoza(SER)	Spain	20	A*,D*,G*,J* A,C,D*,G*,J* A*,D*,G* G*	1233 Virgin v
*	873	Enniskillen(R.UI)	UK	1	D*,G C,D,G,H,I,J	1242 Marsei
	882	Washford(BBCWales)		100	C.D.G.H.I.J	1242 Virgin v
)*	891	Algiers	Algeria	600/300	A,B,G*	1251 Huisbe
G,H,I,J* 6*,J* 0*,G* 0*,G*	891	Hulsberg	Netherlands	20	D*	1260 SER via
5•,J•	900	Brno(CRo2)	Czech Rep	25	D*,G*	1269 Neumu
)*,G*	900	Milan	Italy	600	D*.G*	1278 Dublin/
)*,G*,J*	900	CDPE via ?	Spain	?	D*,G* G*	1278 Strasbo
1.1	909	B'mans Pk(BBC5)	UK	140	G,H,I,J B*,D*,G*,J* C,D*,G*,I,J D*,G* G*	1287 RFE via
5*,J*	918	Domzale	Slovenia	600/100	B*,D*,G*,J*	1287 Lerida
	927	Wolvertem	Belgium	300	C,D*,G*,I,J	1296 Valenci
	936	Bremen	Germany	100	D*,G*	1296 Drfordr
*	936	Venezia	Italy	20	G*	1305 RNE5 v
)*	945	Toulouse	France	300	A,U,G,J	1314 Kvitsoy
	954	Brno (CRo2)	Czech Rep.	200	D*	1323 W'brur
G*,H,J,J* ',G*,J*	954	Madrid(CI)	Spain	20	D* D*,G*,J* A*,D*,G* D*	1332 Rome
,G*,J*	963	Pori	Finland	600	A*,D*,G*	1341 Lisnaga
	972	Hamburg(NDR)	Germany	100	D*	1359 Madrid
	972	RNE1 via ?	Spain	?	G*	1368 Foxdale
)* <u>.</u> G*	981	Alger	Algeria	600/300	A,G*	1377 Lille
2" 3*,J* 3*,J*	990	Berlin	Germany	100	D*,G* D*,G*	1386 Bolsha
j",J"	990	R.Bilbao(SER)	Spain	10	D*,G*	1395 Fllake
, J* 3*, J* 3*	990	Tywyn(BBC)	UK	1	D*,H D*	1395 Lopic (I
	999	Schwerin (RIAS)	Germany	20	D*	1404 Brest
,G*,J ;,J* ;,G,J ;*,J*	999	Madrid(CDPE)	Spain	50	A*,D*,G*,J* D*,G*,J A*,D*,G*,J* D*,G* G* G*	1413 RNE5 v
* G.I	1008	Flevo(NDS-5)	Holland	400	D*,G*,J	1422 Heusw
,U,J	1017	Rheinsender(SWF)	Germany	600	A*,D*,G*,J*	1440 Marna
j*,J*	1017	RNE5 via ?	Spain	?	D*,G*	1440 Damma
	1026	SER via ?	Spain	?	G*	1449 Squinzi
.G*.H.I.J	1035	Milan	Italy	50	G*	1449 Redmo
,G*,H,I,J )*,G* I,J	1035	Lisbon	Portugal	120	0-	1458 Filake
1	1044	Dresden(MDR)	Germany	20	D*,G*	1467 Monte
1,0	1044	S.Sebastian(SER)	Spain	10	D* G*	1476 Wien-E
",G",J	1053	Zarogoza(CDPE)	Spain	10	DECULL	1494 Clermo
10 10	1053	Talk Sport via ?	UK		D*,G,H,I,J A*,D*,G*,J* D*	1494 Krasny 1503 Bashel
6,H,I	1062	Kalundborg	Denmark	250	A ,U ,U ,J	1503 Bashel 1503 RNE5 v
	1062	R.Uno via ?	Italy	50	J*	1512 Wolver
•	1071 1071	Riga Bilbao(El)	Latvia Spain	5	A* D* C*	1512 Jeddah
)*,G*,J*	1071	Talk Sport via ?	UK	2	A*,D*,G* D*,J D*,G*	1521 Kosice
10 10	1080	SER via ?	Spain	-7	D*G*	1530 Vaticar
)*,G*,J* ',G*,H,I,J*	1089	Talk Sport via ?	UK	2	D*,E*,G,H,I,J	1539 Mainfl
G*.H.I.J*	1098	Nitra(Jarok)	Slovakia	1500	A*,D*,E*,G*,J*	1539 SER via
)*,G*,J*	1098	RNE5 via ?	Spain	2	D*	1557 Nice
,-,-	1107	AFN via ?	Germany	10	D*,G*	1575 Genova
	1107	Talk Sport via ?	UK	?	D'GHII	1575 SER via
D*,G*	1116	Pontevedra(SER)	Spain	5	D*,G,H,I,J A*,D*	1584 SER via
	1125	La Louviere	Belgium	20	D*,G*	1593 Marrak
3*,J*	1125	Deanovec	Croatia	100	G*,J*	1602 SER via
5*,J* )*,G* }*	1125	RNE5 via ?	Spain	?	G*	1602 Vitoria
3*	1125	Llandrindod Wells	UK	1	A,G	1611 Vaticar
	1134	Zadar(Croatian R)	Croatia	600/1200	A,D*,G*,J*	Torr Forical
3*	1134	CDPE via ?	Spain	2	D*	Note: Entries
	1143	Stuttgart(AFN)	Germany	10	D* G*	were logged o
					Dece	10101099000
	1143	LUPE VIA (	Spain		17 13	
),G*,H,I,J*	1143 1179	CDPE via ? SER via ?	Spain Spain	2 ?	D*,G* D*,G* G*	

itation	Country Power		Listener		
Columbara	Swodon		A*,B*,D*,G*,J*		
			D* C*		
			D*,G* A*,D*,G*,J* D*,G*,J D*,G*,J D*,G*,H,I,J A*,D*,E*,G*,J,J*		
			A U G J		
			U",G",J		
Virgin via ?			D",G",H,I,J		
Bordeaux	France	100	A*,D*,E*,G*,U*		
Virgin via ?		?	A*,D*,E*,G,H,I,J D*,E*,G,H,I,J D*,G* G*		
		50	D* G*		
			6*		
			Decel		
			D*,G*,J A*,E* D*,G* D*,G* D*,G* D*,G* A*,D*,G,J*		
		150	A*,E*		
		?	D*,G*		
Huisberg	Netherlands	10	D*,G*		
	Spain	2	D* G*		
		600	4" D" G I*		
			A,D*,G,H,I,J*		
			A*		
			D*,G* E*,G*,J*		
Lerida(SER)	Spain	10	E°,G*,J°		
		10	G*,J* D*,G D*		
			D* G		
			D*		
			AP DE CPL IN		
			A*,D*,G*,I,J*		
	Germany		D*,I,J D*		
Rome	Italy	300	D*		
Lisnagarvev(BBC)	N.Ireland	100	A,B*,G,H,I,J A*,G*,J* A*,D,H,I,J*		
		600	A* G**		
			A* DHI I*		
			A D* C* L L		
			A,D*,G*,I,J A,B*,D*,G*,I,J		
			A,B",U",G",I,J		
Filake	Albania	500	G*,I D*,G*		
Lopic (Biz Nieuws)	Netherlands	120/40	D*,G* A*,D*,G*,J* D*		
	France	20	A*.D*.G*.J*		
			D*		
			A*,D*,G*,I,J B*,D*,G*,I,J D*		
			D 10 10 110		
			U* _		
Squinzano (RAI)	Italy	50	D*		
Redmoss(BBC)	UK	2	A*,D*		
			A*,D* G*		
			D*.G*.I.J		
			D* FG* 1*		
			D*,F,G*,J* A,D*,G*,J*		
			A.U , U , J		
			D*		
Bashehr	Iran		D*		
RNE5 via ?	Spain	?	G*		
		300	A*.B*.D*.G*.L.		
			D* G*		
			D* C* I*		
			D*,G* D*,G*,J* B*,D*,G*,J		
			B , D , G , J		
	Germany		A*,D*,G*,I,J		
SER via ?	Spain		J*		
Nice		300	A*,D*,G*		
			A* D* G* .!*		
			A*,D*,G*,J* D*,G*,J*		
			0,0,0		
			A		
			G*		
SER via ?	Spain	?	D*,G* D*,G*,J* G*		
			D8 04 18		
Vitoria(EI)	Spain	10	0".G".J"		
	Virgin via ? Lelystad(Othe beat) CDPE via ? Nitra Virgin via ? Marseille Virgin via ? Marseille Virgin via ? Musberg SER via ? Neumunster(OLF) Dublin/Cork(RTE2) Strasbourg REF via ? Lerida(SER) Valencia(CDPE) Drfordness(BBC) RNE5 via ? Wbrunn (VDR) Rome Lisnagarvey(BBC) Madrid(RNE-FS) Foxdale(Manx R) Lille Bolshakovo Flake Lopic (Biz Nieuws) Brest RNE5 via ? Heusweiler(OLF) Dammam Squirzano (RAL) Redmoss(BBC) Flake Lopic (Biz Nieuws) Brest RNE5 via ? Heusweiler(ICF) Mamach(RTL) Dammam Squirzano (RAL) Redmoss(BBC) Flake Nonte Carlo(TWR) Wien-Bisamberg Clermont-Forrand Krasny Bor Bashehr RNE5 via ? Wolvertem Jeddah Kosice(Cizatice) Vatican R	Kuurne Belgium Marcali(VDA/RFE) Hungary Munich/VDA) Germany Virgin via ? UK Bordeaux France Virgin via ? UK Lelystad(Othe beat) Lelystad(Othe beat) Lelystad(Othe beat) Virgin via ? UK Marseille France Virgin via ? UK Marseille France Virgin via ? UK Marseille France Virgin via ? UK Marseille France Virgin via ? UK Marseille France Rets via ? Spain Dubin/Cork(RTE2) Eire Strasbourg France REt via ? Czech Rep. Lerida(SER) Spain Drfordness(BBC) UK RNE5 via ? Spain Drfordness(BBC) UK RNE5 via ? Spain Drfordness(BBC) UK RNE5 via ? Spain Drfordness(BBC) N.Ireland Madrid(RNE-FS) Spain Corkol(RNE-FS) Spain Lisnagarvey(BBC) N.Ireland Madrid(RNE-FS) Spain Logic (Biz Nieuws) Netherlands Srest France RNE5 via ? Spain Heusweiler(DLF) Germany Marmach(RTL] Luxembourg Damma Saudi Arabia Saydi Arabia Saydi Arabia Sashetr Irance RNE5 via ? Spain Monte Carlo(TWR) Monaco Wien-Bisamberg Austria Clermont-Fernand France Bashetr Irance RNE5 via ? Spain Wolvertem Belgium Jeddah Saudi Arabia Kosice(Cizatice) Slovakia Vatica R Italy SER via ? Spain	Kurme         Belgium         5           Marcali(VDA/REF)         Hungary         500           Munich/VDA)         Germany         300           Virgin via ?         UK         ?           Bordeaux         France         100           Virgin via ?         UK         ?           Bordeaux         France         100           Virgin via ?         UK         ?           Lelystad(Othe beat)         Holland         50           CDPE via ?         Spain         ?           Marsaille         France         150           Virgin via ?         UK         ?           Huisberg         Netherlands         10           SER via ?         Spain         ?           Neumunster(DLF)         Germany         600           Dublin/Cork(RTE2)         Eire         10           Orfordness(BC)         Dyain         10           Orfordness(BC)         Dyain         10           Orfordness(BC)         Natenany         800/150           Rome         taly         300           Lisnagarvey(BBC)         N.Ireland         100           Maratel(Manx R)         Is of Man         20		

lote: Entries marked \* were logged during darkness. All other entrie vere logged during daylight or at dawn/dusk

Short Wave Magazine, October 2002





in N.Bristol; WBCQ Monticello, Maine USA **9.335** (Eng to N.America 2100?-1100?) 44142 at 2200 in Newry; WTJC Newport NC, USA **9.370** (Eng to N.America 24hrs) 44343 at 0010 in Newry; China R.Int via Spain? **9.690** (Eng to N.America 0300-0357) 44444 at 0300 in W.London.

Some of the broadcasts in the **7MHz (41m)** band are beamed towards Europe. They include those from Vatican R, Italy **7.250** (Lat 0500-0700), rated 33333 at 0535 in Rugby; R.Japan via Woofferton, UK **7.230** (Eng 0500-0700) 55544 at 0650 in Herstmonceux; Family R. (WYFR) via ? **7.355** (Eng) 55545 at 0730 in Stalbridge; R.Slovakia Int. **7.345** (Eng 1630-1700) 43443 at 1640 in Newry; R.Budapest, Hungary **7.130** (Eng 1900-1930) 44444 at 1900 in Appleby; R.Thailand, Udon Thani **7.155** (Eng 1900-2000) 22222 at 1918 in Truro; Voice of Russia **7.440** (Eng - News 1930) 45444 at 1923 in E.Bristol; AWR via Slovakia **7.130** (Eng 1930-2000) 44444 at 1930 in Morden; R.Polonia (Polish R), Warsaw **7.165** (Eng 1930-2030) 24222 at 1936 in

Wort

E.Bristol; RCI via Skelton, UK **7.235** (Eng 2100-2130) 44343 at 2106 in Newry & 55555 at 2115 in Herstmonceux; AIR via Bangalore **7.410** (Eng, Hind 1745-2230) SIO 222 at 2208 in N.Bristol.

A few intended for other areas have also been received here: R.Nederlands via Madagascar **7.120** (Eng to Africa 1730-2025), rated 44444 at 1755 in Northampton; World Harvest Radio (WHRI) via Maine, USA **7.580** (Eng to N.America) 54444 at 0005 in Morpeth; WBCQ Monticello, USA **7.415** (Eng to N.America 2100-1100) 44333 at 0212 in Morpeth; WWCR Nashville, USA **7.560** (Eng to N.America) 25343 at 0614 in Northampton.

Many of the broadcasts in the **6MHz (49m)** band are intended for listeners in Europe. Some come from R.Vlaanderen Int, Belgium via Julich, Germany **5.985** (Eng 0700-0730) rated 55555 at 0715 in Herstmonceux; TWR Monaco via Germany? **6.045** (Eng 0655-0800) 54344 at 0729 in Newry; Deutsch Welle (DW) via Julich **6.140** (Eng Service) 35333 at 1137 in E.Bristol & 45544 at 1515 in Northampton; R.Nederlands via Julich, Germany **6.045** (Eng 1030-1225) 44333 at 1145 in Rugby; R.Polonia [Polish R] Warsaw **5.995** Eng 1700-1800) 34423 at 1725 in Stalbridge; Bayerischer Rundfunk, Germany **6.085** (Ger 24hrs) 54445 at 1735 in' Stalbridge; R.Slovakia Int. **6.055** (Eng 1830-1900) 43344 at 1846 in Rugby; RAI Rome **5.970** (Eng 1935-1955) 55444 at 1935 in Appleby; Vatican R, Italy **5.890** (Various, Eng 1950-2010) 33333 at 1955 in Truro; R.Prague, Cz.Rep **5.930** (Eng 2000-2030) 44444 at 2000 in Dudley; Deutschland R, Berlin **6.005** (Ger 24hrs) 43333 at 2055 in Oxted; R.Budapest, Hungary **6.025** (Eng 2100-2130) 43443 at 2100 in Morden; R.Canada Int via Horby, Sweden **5.850** (Eng 2000-2130, Fr 2130-2200) SIO 444 at 2106 in N.Bristol; R.Japan via Skelton, UK **6.180** (Eng 2100-2200) SIO 333 at 2111 in N.Bristol; also on **6.055** (Eng to Eur 2100-2200) 54555 at 2129 in Newry; BBC via Rampisham, UK **6.195** (Eng 1700-0000) 44544 at 2245 in Northampton.

While beaming to other areas the Voice of America (VOA) via Sao Tome **6.035** (Eng to W.Africa 2000-2300) was rated 42332 at 2058 in Oxted; ORTM Bamako, Mali **5.995** (Fr 0555-0748, 1757-0000) 32233 at 2232 in W.London; BBC via Antigua, W.Indies **5.975** (Eng to Caribbean, C/S.America 2200-0600?) 45433 at 0117 in E.Bristol; Deutsch Welle (DW) via Sackville, Canada **6.040** (Eng) 35534 at 0143 in E.Bristol; American Forces Network (AFN) via Puerto Rico **6.458** (Eng [u.s.b.]) 44444 at 0230 in Morpeth; R.Havana, Cuba **6.000** (Eng to N.America 0100-0500) 43333 at 0305 in Morpeth; WHRI South Bend, USA **5.745** (Eng to N.America 2000?-1000?) 34233 at 0630 in Newry.

# an NES10-2 Noise Eliminator

# £106.90!

Y ou can win the cost effective d.s.p. noise reduction system built in to a compact loudspeaker enclosure. The bhi NES10-2 offers a fully adaptive noise reducing system that simply plugs in to the audio output of most receivers, scanners and transceivers.

Measuring only 110 x 65 x 55mm, the compact add-on d.s.p. unit is easy to mount just about anywhere in the shack or mobile.

What could be simpler? Upgrade your rig just by plugging in this brilliant accessory.

You could be the lucky winner of the Noise Eliminator - as reviewed in *SWM* last month - kindly donated by bhi Ltd. For more information you can contact bhi Ltd. by 'phone: (01293) 530147 or take a wander around their website: www.bhinstrumentation.co.uk

Since last month's review of the NES10-2, bhi have included both headphone socket and a bi-colour l.e.d. to indicate unit power on/d.s.p. status. How's that for response to feedback?

# Specifications

Number of attenuation levels: Noise attenuation: Audio output: Power: Size: Weight: Price: 8 20dB (typical) 5W r.m.s. max. 12-28V d.c. 110 x 65 x 55mm 200g £106.90 inc. P&P (UK)



# **Entry Form**

To enter this prize draw, please fill in your details on the entry form, (photocopies can be accepted with the original corner flash attached), answer the two questions and post your entry to: *SWM* bhi NES10-2 Competition, Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 8PW.

Name ...... Address .....

Tel: ...... E-mail:

Do you receive SWM every month?

Where do you buy SWM? ....

Q1: How many operating levels does the NES10-2 provide?

Q2: How is the Noise Eliminator connected to your receiver?

The closing date for this competition is **24 October 2002**, the winner will be drawn on 4 November 2002 - first correct answer drawn will be the winner. The winner will be announced in the December *SWM*. The Editor's decision is final.

If you wish not to be contacted by PW Publishing Ltd. or associated companies please tick here.  $\Box$ 

World Radio History

### ANDY CADIER, 28 ROMNEY AVENUE, FOLKESTONE, KENT CT20 3QJ

■ E-MAIL: off.the.record@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

# Off The Record

he former pop pirate Radio Caroline has now made a full time return to the radio, well almost. In recent years their broadcasts have been restricted to temporary medium wave RSL transmissions and a service on an Astra TV Satellite that is mainly used in continental Europe.

From Monday 22nd July, Radio Caroline has been available on the Afristar WorldSpace radio satellite with test broadcasts. Originally Radio Caroline had denied they had intentions to broadcast on WorldSpace, however the news had been leaked to the press and was published on the Internet by Radio Netherlands.

Peter Moore speaking for Radio Caroline said that the programmes would be aired on all three beams of the Afristar satellite giving coverage to almost a third of the earth. He compared this achievement with the humble beginnings with the f.m. RSL broadcasts made from Dover Harbour after their ship the *Ross Revenge* had been salvaged from the Goodwin Sands 10 years ago.

The Radio Caroline test transmissions will be free-to-air initially, but plans already exist to encrypt the broadcasts so that only subscribers paying WorldSpace £59.88 a year in advance will be able to hear it. This fact has not been greeted with much enthusiasm among some enthusiasts who feel that free radio should be free. WorldSpace broadcasters have much the same problems as those on DAB where the take-up rate of new technology has been much slower than anticipated.

For information on WorldSpace receivers, take a look at the advertisers in *SWM*, Nevada Communications normally stock Hitachi and Sanyo models, you can see their website at **www.worldspaceradios.co.uk** My own order for an Hitachi KH-WS1 recently placed with them over the Internet arrived in just two days.

### **Howard Rose**

By now some of you may have already heard of the sad death of Howard Rose on 17th July. He was better known in pirate radio circles as either Crispian St. John or Jay Jackson. He started as an 18 year old disk jockey on the ship based Radio Northsea International during 1971 (where I first met him) and later with Radio Atlantis and Radio Caroline. He started a legal local radio station in Kettering called KCBC and went on to publish *The Radio Magazine*. This publication grew from a duplicated newsheet to a bone-fide trade magazine that rapidly expanded in line with the local radio industry.

It was only a few weeks previously Howard sold *The Radio Magazine* to newspaper publisher and radio station proprietor Sir Ray Tindle, in a deal which included him staying on as Editor. Sadly this was not to be, he leaves his wife Patricia and three children who had asked for no flowers to be sent for the funeral, but donations to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. This seemed entirely appropriate for someone who had spent so much time at sea which had included him surviving the dramatic firebomb attack on the radio ship *Mebo 2* in 1971.

### **Hythe FM**

Thanks to those that wrote and E-mailed me about my recent radio appearance on Hythe FM. I have done several of these, but as they were very local, they were of little relevance to many readers. This time was different as Dan, Nick and Matt, the three radio amateurs that run Hythe FM, decided in addition to running just the f.m. transmitter, they would stream the output on the Internet.

After a day or two publicising the website www.hythefm.com among the amateur radio and anorak fraternities, we soon found requests coming by E-mail from all over the world. It certainly had a World Service kind of feel about playing a dedication for someone living in Western Australia. We did encourage people to come and see us, though the premises were somewhat cramped and not exactly very tidy.

There were indeed some rather exasperated looks as programme assistant Rosemary, without warning, staggered through the door literally towing local MP and former Home

Secretary, Michael Howard. The station was sponsored to provide information and entertainment for the week long Hythe Festival with outside broadcasts from most events. The open day at Hythe Ranges, normally an MOD secure area, certainly tested our skills at broadcasting in a noisy environment.

### Laser Radio Calling

Laser Radio have been conducting tests on 5.935MHz from a 100kW transmitter based at Ulbroka in Latvia, this series of trial broadcasts have been heard in the UK, usually on Sundays from 1400 to 2200. They have received many reports from the USA and apparently one from Brazil. The station hopes to provide alternative programming for radio enthusiasts on a regular basis. Their website is updated regularly and well worth a visit **www.laserradio.net** 

### **Station Closures**

TeamTalk, the successor to the long wave pop station Atlantic 252, have now closed the powerful 500kW transmitter after it being purchased by UK Betting. TeamTalk had purchased an 80% share in the station for an estimated £2M, the remaining shares are owned by Radio Telefis Eireann the Irish state broadcaster.

At the time of going to press, it is uncertain what will happen to the station, there have been suggestions in Ireland that it should be used to broadcast RTE radio programmes to the UK, but an ex-pirate radio entrepreneur has rather more ambitious plans for the station.

Chris Cary who ran the successful pirate station Radio Nova in Ireland during the early 80s is hoping to re-launch his station using the former Atlantic 252/TeamTalk transmitter near Dublin. He says that he is involved in a minefield of negotiations where the idea is accepted, but nobody will actually say 'Yes'. The difficulties are apparently not financial, but are being frustrated by what he calls bloody-mindedness. Ironically, it was Chris Cary who pioneered long wave radio in Ireland by making test broadcasts on long wave well before the 252kHz frequency had been officially approved.

The Dutch station Radio International is reported to have fired most of their staff in a cost cutting measure. Radio frequencies in Holland are being sold to the highest bidder meaning that it would be impossible for Radio International to purchase a much needed national f.m. service for their listeners. As a temporary measure, they had been hiring time on a UK medium wave transmitter at Orfordness in Suffolk on 1296kHz - this is at present just airing Radio International jingles and continuous music.

### **Station Ownership**

There is general concern in the radio and television industry over government plans to remove obstacles that at present protect radio and TV stations form being taken over by foreign broadcasters. Because a comparative few companies own so much of Britain's electronic media, it is feared that large American networks could very easily soon dominate the commercial broadcasting field. I suspect there would also be some Australian businesses that would be interested in increasing their investments in British media, though whether this would lead to better quality programmes is perhaps doubtful.

# **Audio Senders**

Following my comments about how to economically get audio from your listening shack to the rest of the house, I have had several replies, most involving the various cordless headphone/speaker systems. Dave Porter suggested a Goodmans CD90071 863MHz unit that comes with the choice of headphones or speakers. The transmitter has a range of about 100m and runs from a power adaptor, the speakers have two rechargeable AA type batteries. For those with a large QTH you can also buy extra pairs of speakers. Dave bought his cordless speaker system advertised for about £68 in a recent CPC catalogue and finds it most satisfactory.

Eric Jan van der Bogaard says he uses a video sender 'Trust 100' that includes stereo sound and operates on 2.4GHz and includes an infra-red remote control which in Holland costs 95 Euros. From Knot End-on-Sea in

Lancashire, **Geoff Taylor** says he uses Ross wireless speakers from Maplin, each of which has two frequencies. He says the speakers sometimes drift off tune requiring the twiddling of a thumbwheel at the rear of the unit, however the relayed stereo reproduction from the WorldSpace satellite station RIFF is astonishing. On E-mail, **Trevor M** says he uses a two-way wireless intercom made by Altai that just plugs into the mains, they have three frequencies and have the provision for the XYL to make calls back the radio shack. Lunch is served my darling!

### **Offshore Themes**

For those that remember the old offshore radio stations, you can take a nostalgic trip down memory lane by visiting a website dedicated to all the tunes that were used to introduce most of the personality DJs and their programmes. There are audio files containing most of the music and also included are radio presenters from the Dutch and Belgium stations like Mi Amigo and Atlantis www.offshoreechos.com/ offshorethemes

# **Digital Radio Mondiale**

Harry Richards writing from Barton-on-Humber says he is trying to elicit some information about whether long range medium wave reception using DRM would be subject to D-layer absorption during the day. For example, he says would we all receive Radio Luxembourg on 1440kHz all day during the summer.

My own suggestion that normal propagation would continue to apply, which I suppose includes the legendary night-time fading on this channel. Much has been written about the audio quality of DRM in its service area, but of course DXers are more interested in the possibility of increased audibility at long distances and the probability of cochannel interference. Other opinions are welcome, particularly from those involved with in band on channel digital broadcasting.

NEWS | FEATURE | BRORDCAST | PROJECT | SPECIAL | COMPETITION REGULAR QSL REVIEW 800HS SUBS

BROADCAST SPECIAL...BROADCAST SPECIAL...BROADC

CAST SPECIAL From choosing a receiver that's right for you, a look at antennas and a guide to where and when to listen, Martin Peters brings us all this and

# more in this year's 'Broadcast Special'.

n

n

elcome. With only a few thousand words at my disposal, I was in a bit of a quandary as to what to write about. Given that a fair number of letters to the

 $\mathbf{B}$ 

SWM Editorial Offices are of the. 'How do I get started', variety, I thought I'd direct this to the growing number of newcomers to the listening hobby. That's right. An unforeseen, tiny side-effect of last year's terrorist attacks on the US has been increased sales of short wave radios, bought by those wishing to satisfy their renewed interest in world affairs from different perspectives.

Over the next few pages, we'll look at choosing a receiver that's right for you fundamental to your enjoyment of the hobby - a quick look at antennas and then a guide to maximising your listening pleasure (and success) with judicious use of the spectrum, knowing where and when to listen, QSLing, books to read, clubs you can join and more besides

I'll try not to mention the Internet too often - as it tends to alienate those without but I have provided a page of links to a lot of what I've covered - www.tinyurl.com/ttm

# Choosing A Receiver

So you've decided you'd like to buy a new receiver to expand your broadcast listening horizons. If you're new to the hobby and considering the purchase of your first short wave radio, you'll

soon discover the range and diversity of hardware available and it all may at first seem bewildering. However, you can begin to narrow down your choices by considering your priorities whilst

discounting the features that you definitely do not require.

Probably the first thing you'll want to consider is the type of receiver you want to purchase - portable, tabletop or PC-based.

Each comes with its own benefits and disadvantages.

Restricted by budget? Then you will almost certainly be looking to buy a portable receiver. Whilst these cannot compete in sophistication with their tabletop cousins, the number of features some of these receivers



pack in is truly remarkable for the price and their size. Added to which, most portable receivers provide v.h.f. f.m. reception, not a feature found on most tabletop sets.

The main advantage of owning one of these receivers is its portability and convenience. Want to take your hobby on holiday? A complete f.m., long, medium and short wave receiving station, the size of a paperback book, can be taken abroad these days without the need to pay excess baggage and without raising the suspicions of customs officials. Most portable radios are

super-sensitive, requiring no more than their built-in telescopic whip antenna to pull in your catch. Nulling out interference on long and medium wave can be as easy as rotating the set.

**Digital?** Within the range of portable

Analogue Or

radios, you can choose either analogue or digital - a reference to the type of tuning and the display. Analogue first.

There is nothing to beat the simplicity of turning a dial and watching the pointer traverse the radio's scale. Tuning can be as quick or as precise as you wish and you are quickly rewarded with a feel for the band

being investigated and the prevailing radio conditions. With no need for microprocessors, phase-locked loops and an active display, these sets seem to run forever on a couple of penlight cells.

You'll have to weigh this up with the fact that analogue radios do not always enjoy pin-point tuning accuracy and invariably come supplied with no bells and whistles whatsoever. Moreover, the analogue sets tend only to cover the officially recognised broadcast bands. Many radio stations



operate outside of these bands in the knowledge they do not have to compete with other high powered broadcasters for the channel.

Up until a few years ago, some of the BBC's most audible channels were out-ofband - of note 18.080MHz - which was still in use years after this had been allocated to radio amateurs as part of their 17m band. Analogue radios generally only offer a.m. mode reception. If you later decide you want to investigate the spectrum in between the broadcasting bands, you'll need something more up-market.

# **More Complex**

Which is why most s.w.l.s opt for digital portable radios. Not only do these sets offer an accurate frequency readout, most will allow the user to navigate around the bands in a number of ways. You can key in the frequency directly via the keypad, step up through the bands, channel by channel, and initiate an automatic scan whereby the radio trawls up the band, halting only on the

# SPECIAL ... BROADCAST SPECIAL ... BROADCAST SPECIAL ...

stronger stations in the range. All these radios possess a number of memories into which you can store your favourite stations. Recalling your favourites is no more than a mere button-push away.

Sony are considered by many to have the portable market pretty much sewn up. The electronics giant has a wide variety of short wave receivers on its stall and includes the classic ICF-7600 (the Ford Cortina of Sony's portable world), which boasts synchronous detection of a.m. signals. Synchronous detection provides a method of tuning a.m. signals in a manner that reduces significantly, adjacent-channel interference. Another advantage is a reduction in audio distortion on signals suffering from the effects of fading. It's a definite boon and requires no particular skill to use.

Apart from Sony, Sangean receivers have been gaining respect amongst listeners. One reason for this is that many Sangean radios are simply re-badged Roberts designs. The Sangean ATS-909 (Roberts R861) is a good all-rounder and offers RDS decoding which delivers the station name to the radio's display. Only available on v.h.f. transmissions, RDS can take the guesswork out of f.m. DXing.

Other makes will vie for your custom, Grundig springs to mind. Don't get tempted into purchasing compact, multi-band radios, manufactured by far-eastern outfits you've never heard of, and selling for a few pounds. These devices epitomise the term 'cheap and nasty', combining poor sensitivity with even poorer image rejection and dial calibration. Owing to the single conversion techniques inherent in their design, these radios are also prone to phantom pops and squeaks up and down the dial.

# **Tabletop Radio**

If portability (and price) isn't an issue and you intend to do most of listening at home, you'll probably be thinking in terms of purchasing a tabletop radio. Armed with one of these machines and only a modest external antenna, the broadcast world will be your oyster.

These receivers are designed to tune effectively, the multiplicity of signal types that populate the short wave bands. The very look and feel of them tells you they mean business, equipped, as they are, with an array of features that will help dig that tiny signal out of the noise. Standard on most receivers, is a noise blanker, helpful for suppressing car ignition noise, variable-width filters for reducing adjacent-channel interference, notch filters for obliterating unwanted carriers (whistles) and attenuators for reducing receiver overload. Better still, some receivers offer digital signal processing (d.s.p.), which can spectacularly clean up incoming audio, rendering previously useless reception, monitorable. Some models offer synchronous a.m. detection as standard

(I mentioned this earlier). Others, as an optional extra.

As usual, there are several makes and models from which to choose. The Icom R75, Yaesu FRG-100, Kenwood R-5000, the AOR AR7030 and the Lowe HF-225 are all receivers with a proven track record. Something from

the JRC stables is also well worth considering. Take a look at *SWM* reviews of the past for more info on the sets you are considering. *A full list is available from the* SWM *Editorial Offices. - Ed.* 

### Personal Taste

One indeterminable element is that of personal taste. Many receivers within the same price bracket offer similar specifications. So the deciding factor can come down to whether you like the way a particular rig handles, its ergonomics and even the way it looks.

Some receivers have a button for everything, others rely on a menu-driven system, you'll have to drill down into to alter certain parameters. This makes for a smaller receiver, but pushing and/or holding combinations of buttons to alter some little detail can really hack you off after a while. It so makes sense to pop down to your retailer of choice and put some receivers through their paces. computer, and external units that plug into the PC or laptop via one of the COM ports. Each is controlled by mouse-clicking on the virtual front panel displayed on the screen. One of the main advantages of PC-based

radios is the ability to enter and manipulate memory channels to suit your needs - probably more useful if you're a scanning enthusiast, but handy nonetheless.

There are two frontrunners manufacturing this type of receiver -WinRadio, based in Australia, produce a range of card-based and external units, whilst Icom offer the latter in the guise of their PCR1000. My personal opinion is

that whilst these receivers can offer something to those of you who already possess a PC or laptop, or if you have a particular need for a unit of this type, for the money, I'd go for a tabletop radio every time for sheer performance and 'usability'.

# Second-Hand Or Kit?

Other choices open to you is to buy a secondhand, professional receiver. For a few hundred pounds you can pick up a gem from Racal or a Watkins-Johnson, receivers that would have cost thousands in their day. True, these radios are highly specified, but unless you also are lucky enough to own a superb antenna system, and live in an electrically quiet part of the countryside, as a beginner, some of what you have paid for will, in practice, be wasted. Spare parts for many of these receivers are becoming hard to find, and experts to repair them, even more elusive.

For those of you wondering if it is possible

"IF PORTABILITY (AND PRICE) ISN'T AN ISSUE AND YOU INTEND TO DO MOST LISTENING AT HOME, YOU'LL PROBABLY BE THINKING IN TERMS OF PURCHASING A TABLETOP RADIO"

There are few general coverage tabletop receivers that also boast v.h.f. reception as well as good performance on the long, medium and short waves. One exception I can personally vouch for is the Icom IC-R8500, a beautiful, highly specified receiver that tunes 0.1-2000MHz.

The final, main-stream option open to you is to purchase a PC-based radio. These come in two flavours - receiver cards that slot into a spare internal socket within the guts of your to build a receiver from a kit, the answer is, 'Yes'. Don't expect to build a simple kit and enjoy much in the way of performance, though. Unless building your own radios constitutes a major element of your hobby, more versatile (and usually cheaper) receivers can be had from the shop on the high street. That said, building your own radio is quite instructive and it's quite a buzz to pull in the DX using nothing more than a few components that you've just soldered





World Radio History

# DISCOVER A VORLD OF INFORMATION AND INTRIGUE



100kHz-3GHz ALL MODE No gapps

Among many improvements the AR8600 MKI boasts remarkable short wave performance.

1 CIKH

IORLD TIME

NEW MODEL

**AOR AR-8600 MKII** 

100kHz-2.6GHz ALL MODE No gaps "YEARS AHEAD OF IT'S TIME" YAESU VR-5000 HAYDON PRICE £575.00 (INCL' PSU) Optional DSP unit £79.99

**HAYDON PRICE** 

£649.00

Optional PSU unit £19.99

The exciting world of communications listening, from Longwave to Microwave, comes to your home or station with Yaesu's new VR-5000 communications receiver.

Professional features, professional ergonomics, and professional DSP based selectivity\* are yours to enjoy today - and only from Yaesu!

\*Optional DSP-1 unit required



Short Wave Magazine, October 2002



21

# BROADCAST SPECIAL...BROADCAST SPECIAL...BROADCAS

together. Given the right conditions, results can be surprising.

One type of receiver I can't recommend for serious short wave broadcast listening is the scanner, especially the hand-held variety. Whilst a number of these devices cover the short wave spectrum, their performance here is limited. The a.m. filters supplied, adequate for the reception of communications on v.h.f., are just too wide to allow anything, but the stronger, interference-free short wave signals to be received successfully. Short wave reception can be quite poor, but doing the obvious and connecting an external antenna will usually result in receiver overload. Not really the best solution for beginners.

# A Good Deal

The pages of *SWM* bristle with ads for all types of radios and accessories. Once you've decided on what you want (don't forget that all-important hands-on session), 'phone around for a good price. Make sure you know exactly what you're getting for your money. For instance, dealer A may appear, at first glance, to be offering a good price, but may not include the accessories. If you don't want the accessories, fine. Otherwise, dealer B, who charges a bit more, but throws in the extras, may turn out to be the cheaper alternative. Don't forget to take the carriage fees into account and don't forget to check out the dealers' return policy.

If you want some detailed advice on what the various portable radios have to offer, a really good place to start is the *Radio Listener's Guide*. This annual publication offers short reviews on scores of portable radios and also includes sections on WorldSpace radios, DAB radios, even solar and wind-up

affairs.

As well as the reviews, the guide contains several, easy-to-read articles on broadcasting, rounding off with

a complete frequency-order listing of Band II f.m. transmitters in the UK. There's even a map detailing the shipping forecast areas so, if you're ever asked the whereabouts of sea area North Utsire at the pub quiz, you'll be able to impress your friends.

Not covered, are PC-based and tabletop designs. For more on these, a read through the World Radio & Television Handbook (WRTH) may help. Although the receivers are reviewed in relative detail, only a few are tested each year. Passport to Worldband Radio, another annual publication, also rates a selection of receivers.

For the 'webbys' among you, Radio Nederland's *Receiver Shopping List* is a first class site, with plenty of advice on buying and in-depth reviews on a variety of radios and accessories.

"IF YOU'VE INVESTED YOUR HARD-EARNED CASH ON A SPLENDID TABLETOP RECEIVER, PLEASE DO PUT THE EFFORT INTO RIGGING UP A DECENT ANTENNA TO DO IT JUSTICE"

### Table 1

MHz	Metre band
2.300-2.495	120*
3.200-3.400	90*
3.900-3.950	75*
3.950-4.000	75
4.750-5.060	60*
5.900-6.200	49
7.100-7350	41
9.400-9.900	31
11.600-12.100	25
13.570- <mark>13.</mark> 870	22
15.100-15.800	19
17.480-17.900	16
18.900-19.020	15
21.450-21.850	13
25.670-26.100	11

# A Word On Antennas

Much can be said on the subject. Alas - not enough space here. To draw an audio analogy, you can own the best hi-fi system on the planet, but feed it to a couple of three inch speakers of the type found in a cheap transistor radios and it will sound like a cheap transistor radio. If you've invested your hardearned cash on a splendid tabletop receiver, please do put the effort into rigging up a decent antenna to do it justice.

Individual circumstances vary and you may be able to get away with a wire antenna, as long and high as possible, fed via an antenna tuning unit. If you don't own a long garden, you may wish to consider an active antenna. Flavour of the month would seem to be the Wellbrook ALA 1530 loop which has seem some excellent reviews in this very magazine. This 1m diameter active loop antenna is an excellent performer all the way up to 30MHz. It does not overload in the presence of very strong signals. It also does an outstanding job of rejecting local electrical



At frequencies below 1.5MHz, the ALA 1530 is directional so is very useful for nulling out unwanted interfering

interference.

stations. As it works well at ground level rotation by hand is nice and easy.

The advantages of this kind of antenna are many fold, for more details take a look at 'Whips & Loops' SWM November 2001 P23.

# The Broadcast Bands

You've treated yourself to a new receiver. What now? With just a little know-how you can enhance your listening pleasure and enjoy the experience that much more.

One of the first things you'll want to know is where to listen. Let's first take a look at the broadcast radio spectrum. For all practical purposes we can say this starts at around 150kHz, the bottom end of long wave, and extends to just beyond 26MHz not forgetting the 87.5-108MHz v.h.f. f.m. band. Frequency spectrum is a rare and much sought-after commodity and there are many parties interested in taking up residence.

Different frequencies within the spectrum behave in their own peculiar way and some bands are more desirable to the users than others. To prevent a free-for-all, and the various operators coming on the air when and where they please, the bands have to be allocated and then policed. It is the job of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) to take into consideration the needs of the various users and carve up the spectrum so as to avoid the mutual interference that would otherwise ensue.

And so it is that there are broadcasting bands, amateur bands, marine and aircraft bands and bands for commercial and government communications. So where are the broadcast bands within this vast spectrum?

If you own one of the analogue portable radios mentioned elsewhere, the work has been done for you as the radio's short wave coverage is limited only to the bands of interest. Those of you with a digital 0-30MHz general coverage receiver may find **Table 1** helpful.

Many broadcasters cling affectionately to

SPECIAL...BROADCAST SPECIAL...BROADCAST SPECIAL...

references to, for instance, the 31m band. Even most analogue radios are calibrated in kilohertz, but the table shows both for your added convenience. Most bands are available globally except for those marked with an asterisk. These so-called 'tropical bands' are set aside for broadcasters in tropical areas only.

With up to 15 short wave bands to choose from, you'll have guessed that they all possess distinct qualities and each is put to use to make the most of prevailing circumstances. As you are probably aware, radio waves, travel in straight lines. This means that, because the world is round, before very much distance is covered, transmissions disappear off into space. So how is it that, despite this fact, we can hear radio stations from around our planet with relative ease?

The answer lies above us. Shrouding the Earth, at a height of between 70 and 400km, lies the ionosphere. This region consists of several gaseous layers which have an effect on the radio waves that hit them. Some of the layers appear to behave like a mirror, turning the signal back down to Earth. This process can repeated, with waves bounced up and down several times, resulting in signals reaching the far side of the world.

Simple? Simple not! Propagation conditions change - a lot. Conditions on the short waves vary by the time of day, season of the year and where, in the 11 year

Radio Guide

solar cycle, we happen to be. Some layers within the ionosphere absorb radio waves of certain frequencies during the day. Other layers reflect certain frequencies, but not all. It's a fascinating subject, but not one we have space to investigate at length here.

All broadcast bands are subject to the vagaries of

propagation as the signals they carry are bounced around the world (or not) by these refractive layers. As a rule of thumb, during the hours of darkness, the lower frequency bands - medium wave to around 10MHz - are the most useful.

During daylight, lower frequencies are attenuated due to absorption, but higher frequencies are 'reflected'. You will gather from the above that the lower frequency bands remain useful for longer in winter.

As a backdrop to all this, the solar cycle has a significant part to play. The ionosphere only becomes 'reflective' as a result of the daily dose of radiation it receives from the sun's rays - hence the difference between night and daytime propagation. This radiation peaks every 11 years and coincides with increased sunspot activity. More sunspots means the layers get more heavily ionised, and therefore more able to reflect higher frequencies for longer.

The bad news is that we've recently passed the latest peak meaning radio conditions on the higher bands will deteriorate over the next four years or so. As a result, many broadcasters are abandoning the highest short wave broadcasting band (26MHz) as it has become too unreliable a medium for

them to utilise.



Many receivers, even some portables, boast a 'line out' socket which can be cabled up to the recorder's input for superior results. You'll

> be amazed how a garbled, unintelligible announcement, half obliterated by static, when listened to repeatedly, suddenly makes perfect sense and, Hey Presto! another one in the bag. Alternatively, if you're fortunate enough to have a

PC or a laptop computer near your receiver, this opens the

possibility of recording audio onto the hard disk for later retrieval. There are a couple of

"IF YOU WANT SOME DETAILED ADVICE ON WHAT THE VARIOUS PORTABLE RADIOS HAVE TO OFFER, A REALLY GOOD PLACE TO START IS THE RADIO LISTENER'S GUIDE"

# Top Listening Tips

Next up are a few top tips to help you make the most of your listening post.

Over time, much fun can be had whilst ticking off the countries and broadcasters that you've managed to pull in. To collate all this data, it's a good idea to keep some kind of log - nothing fancy - just note the

name of the station, date and time heard, frequency, reception report and details of the programming you heard. This will all come in handy should you wish to contact the station concerned, asking for a QSL card, more of which later.

> During periods of difficult reception, listening with headphones, rather than through

the radio's loudspeaker, increases considerably the intelligibility of the incoming signal.

Another 'must have' for the dedicated listener is some kind of audio recording device. A cassette recorder will do. Rather than record the radio with a microphone, go for a direct connection between the two.



very useful shareware programs that will do this for you - follow the link.

When starting out, you'll probably tune randomly around the active bands, listening to and logging a lot of what you hear. And what you'll hear straight away will be the major international players - the BBC, Voice of America, Deutsche Welle, Radio France International and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty are some. At any given time of day, these stations pump literally hundreds of megawatts-worth of news and information into the ether. You may find that you'd welcome a little assistance in identifying certain broadcasters you come across, so here's a few pointers.

Help is at hand from the radio stations themselves as most broadcasts have an interval signal for the minute preceding every hour (and sometimes the half hour). Interval signals usually consist of a short musical



# BROADCAST SPECIAL...BROADCAST SPECIAL...BROADCA

phrase, repeated every few seconds. The vast majority of interval signals have been in use for decades whilst others are changed every so often.

In addition, most stations also use a very precise form of words to identify themselves when they sign on. "This is London", should ring a bell. So even if you don't speak the lingo, you stand a good chance of identifying your mystery station. Those of you with Internet access should log onto Dave Kernick's Interval Signal website where you'll find literally hundreds of audio clips that'll

help you in your quest.

Before long, you'll want to become more selective and start hunting out the more distant or exotic stations. How can you find out when they're on the air and on which frequency they broadcast? The vast majority of stations adhere to fixed times and frequencies, and if you're already on their mailing list, you may be lucky enough to have their schedules drop through the

letterbox every few months. Unfortunately, printed schedules are becoming a thing of the past as they cost money to produce and distribute - a major factor in the shoe-string world of international broadcasting.

# Sources Of Information

Reference material comes into its own here. If you're hooked up to the 'net, there's more in a mo. Those of you who are paper-bound will want to purchase either the World Radio and Television Handbook (WRTH) or the Passport to Worldband Radio. Both these fine publications, available from the SWM Book Store, contain essentially similar information, and whilst WRTH is used by s.w.l.s and professionals alike, Passport contains more in the way of receiver reviews and highly readable articles. Both contain scheduling details and contact information from hundreds of broadcasters world-wide. Pulling these tomes together each year is a mammoth task.

But there's the rub. Although highly recommended, being annual publications with fairly lengthy lead times, it's fair to say

Table 2

that a significant amount of the scheduling information is out-of-date almost as soon as they're published. This is because the broadcasters change frequency bands twice a year - the last weekend in March and October - to exploit the seasonal variations in propagation conditions I mentioned earlier.

This is where reading the periodicals really pays off. Updated with schedules and listeners' logs, these provide an up-to-date picture of what's out there, where it is and when to catch it.

If you really want to keep abreast of the latest news and information, I'm afraid you really do need to get yourself connected to the Internet. Most radio stations have an online presence which will include the very latest schedule - even planned changes in the pipeline.

> Not only that, as a member of the online community, you'll be able to subscribe to one of the mailing lists catering for the DXers needs. The hard-core DX (hcdx) mailing list is one of

them. hcdx publish regular online bulletins, crammed full of the latest DX news. Glenn Hauser's DX Listening Digest is another frequently published gold mine of schedules and breaking stories in the radio world.

Finally, there are a couple of online frequency databases available to you, free of charge. Just type in a frequency and seconds later, all the scheduled transmissions for that channel are displayed, with current broadcasts highlighted. My web page shows you where.

# It's All In Your Head

OK - you now have some frequency information at your fingertips. You're tuned to what you believe to be the scheduled transmission from a station that refuses to identify. The time, frequency and language are all correct, but you're uneasy about committing to your log book. Try alternating between the scheduled frequencies. If signals are strong, you'll soon determine if both are carrying the same programme. If so, the chances of two broadcasters using the same pair of frequencies at the same time is pretty slim. Another one under the belt. You have

Signal Strength	Interference	Noise	Propagation	<b>O</b> verall Merit
5 excellent	5 nil	5 nil	5 nil	5 excellent
4 good	4 slight	4 slight	4 slight	4 good
3 fair	3 moderate	3 moderate	3 moderate	3 fair
2 poor	2 severe	2 severe	2 severe	2 poor
1 barely audible	1 extreme	1 extreme	1 extreme	1 unusable

just identified the station by means of its simultaneous broadcast.

If you have two receivers (and the station is broadcasting on more than one frequency) you can expand on this technique. Plug a pair of in-the-ear headphones into each of the radios. Place one earpiece from each pair into your ears. You will now have two sets of earpieces half-dangling from your head (ensure your loved one doesn't have access to a camera). Dial up the mystery station on one of your receivers then tune through the alternative scheduled frequencies with the other.

If there's a matching transmission on one of the other channels then an audio image will appear somewhere in the middle of your head. The neat trick is that, even if the simultaneous broadcast is buried under another station, or other interference, rendering it almost undetectable in its own right, the tell-tale stereo image will always be produced.

# **Contacting The Station**

Another interesting facet to the hobby is that of collecting QSL cards and station memorabilia. QSL cards are the written verification from a broadcaster, often in postcard form, that you have actually logged their signal. Certain stations encourage reception reports whilst an increasing number do not. Some reply by return - some can take months (even years), whilst others, despite much grovelling on your part, will never get back to you.

There are ways to endear yourself to the station when you ask for a QSL. First of all the report. Make it useful. "I heard your radio station today. Please send me a card", is unlikely to solicit a reply. As a minimum, your report must include date, time span, frequency, signal strength, cochannel and adjacent channel interference (levels and source of), and an overall audibility rating. The SINPO code is the internationally recognised form of report sending, see **Table 2**. A note about prevailing radio conditions at the time would also be useful.

Don't forget to give details of your receiver and antenna - don't give a glowing report in the hope that this will get the response you desire. Give it to them straight. If, on a regular basis, you can hardly hear a transmission intended for your area, they need to know. Finally, as further proof of reception, give some details (with times in UTC) of what you heard - songs, subject of discussion and the like.

In this day and age, the major broadcasters know, pretty much, how well they're being heard as many possess remote receivers in some of their target areas. Others employ professional monitors, or trusted



# " SPECIAL...BROADCAST SPECIAL...BROADCAST SPECIAL...

individuals, to send in regular reception reports. These stations may still value your communication, not for the report, but more for the fact that they can file away your letter and bring it out, with hundreds of others, to help justify next year's budget. Broadcasters also enjoy feedback on their content - what you like (or not) and what you'd like to see by way of improvement.

On the other hand, a small-scale African or South American station, broadcasting only to a domestic audience, has no interest in reports from abroad. If you're lucky, they may humour you, but to stack the odds in your favour, make sure you have enclosed a selfaddressed envelope and one US dollar (minimum) or an International Reply Coupon to cover return postage. Why not also include some used UK stamps as these can find their way to a good home, cost you nothing and earn you Brownie points.

However, depending on the country of destination, be prepared for any or all of your goodies to get 'lost in transit'. Don't necessarily expect a reply to your letter, written in English, when sent to deepest south America. Cobble a few lines together in Spanish and you're more likely to get a response.

# Korea Or Cumbria?

Something else to bear in mind. During the early days of short wave broadcasting, if you heard a country's external service on the radio you could be pretty sure that the transmissions were being radiated from the nation in question. It soon became clear that much would be gained, by the stations, if the transmitters were sited nearer to the target area.

Broadcasters began to look at ways of relaying their audio to a remote transmitter site for rebroadcast close to the area of interest. Nations with empires at their beck and call built transmitter sites in their far-flung territories and delivered recordings to each. Not exactly ideal for breaking news, but suitable for non timespecific programmes. Once landline communication could be relied upon, programmes were fed out live from a studio centre and rebroadcast with relative ease, but at great cost - one line per transmitter site.

Later, a number a concerns, BBC and Voice of America included, built feeder stations that would transmit the programmes, usually using single or independent sideband, to remote reception sites from where audio would be cabled to the transmitters. It's many years now since the majority of these discontinued operations, although some of the old BBC feeder frequencies now host the so-called number stations, so popular with some of the readers of this fine magazine. Surely some bizarre coincidence?

One station that still employs short wave feeder stations is American

Forces Radio. Until recently, feeds to their outposts resided on the Inmarsat satellite system. In a bid to save costs, this was abandoned in favour of short wave feeders, now active 24 hours-a-day.

The trend has been in the opposite sense with the

majority of broadcasters opting for satellite carriage to remote transmission sites. Internet feeders are now also often used.

Reciprocal agreements abound with radio stations rebroadcasting other people's content in order to maximise audibility in the target zone. If not by mutual arrangement, facilities can be hired out to whoever has the cash - even you. This is basically how Britain's Merlin Communications earns a crust. Meanwhile, Deutsche Welle's Juelich site is exclusively for hire to third-party broadcasters.

The moral of this story is - just because you hear, for instance, Radio Korea International romping in on 3.955MHz at 2100-2130 on your short wave portable, it doesn't mean you're actually netting a signal from the home of this year's World Cup. It's actually being broadcast from Skelton, just off the M6, near Penrith.

When it comes to QSLing, you'll probably make up some rules for yourself along the way. Whether logging a station's rebroadcast counts as hearing that country will be down to you. BDXC regularly publishes *Radio Stations in the UK* and *Broadcasts in English*, the titles of which are self-explanatory. As a member, you'll



be entitled to generous discounts on the two de-facto bibles for s.w.l.s, *WRTH* and *Passport* to *Worldband Radio*. Membership costs £12 a year and you can find out more by writing to **BDXC**, 126 **Bargery Road**,

London SE6 2LR or by checking into their web site.

Medium and long wave listening your thing? Then so is the Medium Wave Circle. Their monthly publication, *Medium Wave News* runs for up 60 pages and includes articles on antennas and receivers, not forgetting the regular reception reports, members' mailbag and medium wave beacon lists. There are discounts on books and membership costs £12 a year. Contact the Medium Wave Circle **Treasurer, S9 Moat Lane, Luton LU3 1UU** or point your browser to their web site.

If you have Internet access, there are many interest groups catering for all aspects of the hobby where you can exchange information and ideas almost instantaneously.

International short wave radio has been with us for over 70 years. It's method of delivery - terrestrial a.m. - bears all the signs sharing equal longevity with that of the gramophone record. Despite threats from alternative platforms - Digital Radio Mondiale for long, medium and short waves - not to mention satellite and Internet distribution,

"IF YOU REALLY WANT TO KEEP ABREAST OF THE LATEST NEWS AND INFORMATION, I'M AFRAID YOU REALLY DO NEED TO GET YOURSELF CONNECTED TO THE INTERNET"

### **Clubs With Subs**

Keeping up-to-date with what's happening in the broadcast world and exchanging ideas with others having similar interests is always rewarding. As well as buying your copy of *SWM* each month, you'll want to join one of the clubs that exist with you in mind.

If you live in the UK, then the British DX Club (BDXC) has a lot to offer. The club's monthly publication *Communication* contains the latest DX news, UK news, members' loggings, a QSL report, a regular pirate radio report, v.h.f. news, topical regional reports, book reviews and more. The A5 format magazine is edited only days before publication, so it's one of the most up-to-date sources of printed information you'll find. As well as the monthly newsletter, the there will be a place for conventional a.m. radio on short wave for years to come.

One potential threat to the listening hobby is the increased levels of interference generated by some of the Internet distribution systems themselves. ADSL and PLT, broadband Internet over the telephone and power lines respectively, may generate potentially high enough levels of interference as to make monitoring of weak stations nigh impossible. Let's hope not.

I trust you have enjoyed this Broadcast Special - only time to scratch the surface of just a few topics. Next time I'll dig a little deeper. I hope that it has encouraged any newcomers amongst you to buy into short wave listening and so maybe embark on a lifetime's enjoyment of this unique and absorbing hobby. SWM

# MAIN STORE:

WATERS & STANTON

• 22 MAIN RD, HOCKLEY, ESSEX, SS5 405 • TEL: 01702 206835/204965 • FAX: 01702 205843 • ORDER LINE: 08000 73 73 88 • E-MAIL: sales@wspic.com • WEB: www.wspic.com. • Hours: MON - SAT 9am - 5.30pm

# MIDLANDS STORE

• BENTLEY BRIDGE, CHESTERFIELD RD, MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE, DE43 5LE. • TEL: 01629 582380

• FAX: 01629 580020 • E-MAIL: info@lowe.co.uk • WEB: www.lowe.co.uk • Hours: MON - FRI Sam • 5.00pm SAT • 10am • 4.00pm

# SCOTTISH STORE:

• 20 WOODSIDE WAY, GLENROTHES, FIFE, KY7 5DF. • TEL: 01592 756962 • FAX: 01592 610451 • E-MAIL: jayceecoms@aol.com • WEB; www.jayceecoms.com • Hours: TUE • FRI 9am • 5.00pm SAT • 9am • 4.00pm

# FREEPHONE ORDER LINE:08000 73 73 88

AR-7030+ £879 C

DTTISH STORE OPEN DAY SAT 19th OCTOBER 2



# SCOTTISH STORE SATURDAY 19TH OCTOBER

The chance to do some deals and meet old friends. Trade stands in adjacent hall, with refreshments and easv parking. The biggest Open Day ever held in Scotland. Be there!

# **OPENS 10AM**



£69.95

 Fast keypad entry. er and helical antenna.

Rechargeable batteries, AC charg-

# £369 Plus £9.00 Cal 82.5 x 35.5mm and 156g

wish to connect to a computer to display the text on a biggar scraen. It can also be connected to your receivers audio if required. Truly pocket sized at 57 x

works 1 & 2, and lots more. High quality mono via the internal speaker and stereo via the headphone socket. Runs from AC, 4 x D cells (not supplied), or external 6V

# 

We gave our 'Scanning' man Dave Roberts the chance to test drive the PRO-89 from Radio Shack, so was it a winner? Read on for Dave's verdict.

Rockingho

MINTEX

Rockingham

RadioShack

PRO-89

Rockinghan

Bit IS CON

# Race Scanner

love fast cars. I've never owned one, so I just work the small cars that I have driven until the engines give up. Sad but true. As for sport, unless you put petrol in it. I'm just not interested.

Motor racing is very big business all over the world. In the US there are so many motor racing series that the average punter can get confused just reading the TV listings. Here in the UK the sport is

the colour reminds you of the fact. This is done to minimise the risk of a 9V charger being plugged in the side socket when non rechargeable cells are installed

Two antennas...one is 160mm long and the other 45mm long. Both appear to be helical type antennas. My first thought was that the stubby little one was to enhance reception at u.h.f. frequencies, but the well compiled

"A look at the PRO-89 confirms that this scanner is primarily intended for use at a race track"

not as diverse, but is yearly becoming more so. As well as CART and the various Formula series, there is now the ASCAR race series at Rockingham Circuit in Corby, Northamptonshire.

These days all motor racing involves radio communications. From the vehicle on board communications to the pit crew, it seems that everyone is sporting some set or other.

I don't live near a race track and it's some time since I last visited a NASCAR or CASCAR race, but when I got a view of the Radio Shack box that housed the PRO-89 scanner, for a moment - just a small moment - I was back at a circuit and could smell the exhaust and scorched rubber and feel the heat haze from the asphalt.

# **Race Scanner**

'Hand-held Race Scanner' are the words that shout at you from the package.

The kit consists of the hand-held radio, two antennas, handbook, a spare battery tray and a booklet of American race frequencies. At this point, it's worth noting that there is no power adapter/battery charger included. Adapters and other power leads and accessories are available from outlets that stock this radio, at extra charge.

The spare battery tray is yellow coloured and is there to allow the user to install rechargeable batteries in a separate holder and

handbook informed me that the small one was there to make it easier to carry the radio on a belt at a race event.

# A Cursory Peek

A look at the PRO-89 confirms that this scanner is primarily intended for use at a race track. A cursory peek at the set top would initially prompt the comment that the top panel switch labelling is the wrong way round, i.e. the labels for squelch and on/off volume are designed to be viewed from the back of the set and not the front side where the display is. It looks a bit odd, but then you realise that this set is designed to be hung on your belt, with supplied sturdy clip, while you are at the race and as such the controls would be viewed from the back.

Apart from the antenna BNC connection, the only other feature on the top of the radio is the 3.5mm headphone jack socket. I say headphone because if you're at a race meet and those small block V8s are roaring past you at around 150mph, you aren't going to hear the radio if you just plug in an earphone or your girlfriend's Walkman headset. You will need a proper headphone pair with builtin sound proofing to hear any radio traffic at all. These heavy duty headphones are also available from Radio Shack outlets (too few and far between these days).

"An interesting feature of the '89 is the set of pre-programmed search frequency bands which can't be altered"

World Radio History

# What Will I Hear?

At this point, it's time to look at what the PRO-89 will hear and how. Coverage is as follows:-

29-54MHz in 5kHz steps. 108-136.9875 in 12.5kHz steps 137-174MHz in 5kHz steps 380-512MHz again in 12.5kHz steps 806-823.9875 at 12.5kHz stepping 849-868.9875 at 12.5kHz spacing and 894-960MHz again in 12.5kHz steps

Apart from a.m. airband coverage (108-136.9875), the other ranges are n.b.f.m. only. This state of affairs cannot be changed. The frequency coverage may sound a bit familiar to those of us that have wasted much of our lives fooling with receivers.

In fact, apart from the low end, the frequency range is pretty much identical to the Radio Shack PRO-34 hand-held. At 200, the PRO-34 and '89 also share the same number of memory channels. The PRO-34 was also only a.m. capable at airband. It's hard to believe, but the '34 was on sale almost 20 years ago! Fifty five model numbers separate them, but they aren't exactly PROs apart in this respect.

A glance at the frequencies available immediately indicates that this radio is, like many others, manufactured primarily for the US/Canadian market. The frequency steps are non negotiable. In Europe we really need 12.5 spacing available on our receivers pretty much everywhere, 6.25kHz would be nicer and a choice of 5, 6.25, 8.33, 10, 12.5, 20, 25 and 100kHz programmable anywhere in the receiver's spectrum, better still.

Looking at the 'set in stone' modes and spacing confirms that this is a Trans-Atlantic set as does the handbook, which on page five gives you the indication that it's legal to listen to the police, fire and military. Well it is in Texas, but don't try telling that to the nice policeman who hears his sergeant booming from the speaker as you stroll by him, PRO-89 in hand.

# It's Tough!

The '89 has a tough moulded plastic case and at a swift glance the radio would appear almost identical to many other hand-held scanners available. Look a little closer and you see that the top left button on the control panel is marked 'CAR'. Utilising this and the keyboard allows frequencies associated with a particular race car to be entered and recalled using the car's race number. Once you identify frequencies associated with a particular vehicle (the voice link, pit crew, etc.), you

can enter the car's race number. Then should you be scanning all the memories, if one pops up you can then check to see which vehicle or vehicle's crew is on air. Alternately the frequencies can be reviewed by entering the car's race number.

So you enter 54 and manually page through the frequencies that are involved with car 54. You can't scan by car number unless you entered only a particular vehicle's frequency set in it's own memory bank. There are ten banks of twenty channels. I think that the motor racing enthusiast would have preferred more memory

banks with less channels in each bank so that a scan could be made of individual car's associated frequencies. The UK racing

racing enthusiast will probably find that the inflexible channel/search steps on the PRO-89 will not be compatible with spacing on this side of

the Atlantic, although with f.m. signals at close range (such as a racing circuit) this may not pose too much of a problem.

BNITANTO

ALKALINE

### Already Programmed

An interesting feature of the '89 is the set of pre-programmed search frequency bands which can't be altered. The first group are US racing frequencies and the group is in three banks. The first runs from 150.995 to 154.625 in 5kHz steps with some big gaps in coverage. The second covers from 460-470MHz in 12.5 steps and the third scans 32 spot frequencies in bands from 851 to 937MHz.

Presumably these spot frequencies are in use at circuits in America. Radio Shack supply a US race team frequency guide with the set and this reveals that many racing teams use the 460-470 band. Here in the UK you may hear the BAR, Arrows, Jordan and Jaguar teams in that region, but most of the motor racing in the UK has no relevance to the frequencies programmed into the scanner.

The second pre programmed band (Radio Shack call them Service Banks) is listed as Fire/Police and is split into four groups. The first searches a number of frequencies and some spot frequencies between 33 and 46.5MHz. These are police and fire frequencies in the USA, but again are not relevant here.

Other frequencies in the 150MHz region together with some odd spot frequencies are in the second group and some u.h.f. frequencies in groups three and four. All these groups have odd gaps in coverage and are best avoided.

A useful pre-programmed Service Band is the civil air band which can be easily accessed. The next band is the

amateur band and you can choose to search through all or any There are 20 scratchpad frequencies (RS call them 'Monitor' frequencies) that can be saved during a frequency search. They can then be entered later in memory channels if required. Another useful feature is the ability to review locked out frequencies and, if necessary, unlock them individually or *en masse*.

As is the case with all other scanners, a priority channel can be entered and the '89 has the usual search and scan facilities with delay and a useful bleeping and visual warning lets you know if you are about to store a duplicate frequency. It's very easy to delete memories and/or reset the unit swiftly if required.

# Works Well

Having mentioned the many programming features that make this radio different, it's now time to mention how well it works. And it does work well. The sensitivity of the unit is pretty good. As this receiver is designed to be used in the field, I decided not to run it on an external antenna.

Accordingly, during the time

"Recovered audio quality is nice and sharp which is how it should sound to make the best of communications traffic"

of the four groups. The first covers the f.m. section of the 10m band, the

second covers 50-54MHz (6m), the third 144-148 and the final group covers 420-450MHz. All useful stuff

# An Odd One

Now to the Marine Service Bank. This is an odd one because the radio won't search any marine channels below channel 6. The rest are covered and the '89 also searches some duplex marine channels as well, but not all of them. I'm not very familiar with American marine duplex channels so I guess that this all makes sense over there. Having said this, I have found the amateur, air and marine service banks really useful.

I don't find the pre-programmed weather channels handy at all and neither will anyone in Britain, but if you happen to be in Oklahoma and that big twister is headed for your mobile home, you'll find 'em invaluable. that I've been using it, I have only had one of the two supplied antennas fitted and I was surprised just how efficient the stubby antenna was. Obviously signals were down compared with the larger antenna, but not as much as I had feared.

Sensitivity is good. The '89 is effective in this regard and compares favourably with some other scanners that I possess. Recovered audio quality is nice and sharp which is how it should sound to make the best of communications traffic. Scan and search speeds are 25 channels and 50 steps respectively and the radio doesn't seem to miss transmissions, a fault that has been known to occur with other sets.

The bottom line on this scanner is that if you buy it to monitor motor races in the UK you're in for a disappointment. If, however, you make the purchase to acquire a competent 200 channel f.m. handy scanner with civil air band and easily accessed marine and amateur f.m. coverage you have probably made a sensible choice.

SWM



Thanks go to RuSk Ltd. for the loan of the Radio Shack PRO-89. RuSk Ltd. can be contacted at 29 The Hollies, The Hollies Industrial Estate, Cannock, Staffs WS1 1DB, Tel: (01543) 468855. The PRO-89 costs £149.99.

# MOONRAKER

# www.scannerantennas.com



World Radio History

Loop the Loop

FERTURE

NEWS

BRDADCAST

PROJECT

SPECIAL

COMPETITION

REGULAR

John Wilson ventures into the great outdoors, well a field of sheep, to bring us the amazing steerable low frequency wire loop antenna from Wellbrook Communications. The K9AY proves to exceed both expectations and specification. Null away John...

t must have become apparent to most readers that I have become an enthusiast for loop antennas, with their very real advantages in providing a low noise floor due to the rejection of localised E-field interference and, if rotated, their ability to use the two signal nulls to reject unwanted interfering stations. Evidence from other reviewers around the world has confirmed the real superiority of the loop antenna over the active whip or rod antenna, and for proof of that superiority, you only have to take a look at my comparative results when I tested the Wellbrook LFL-1010 loop against the RF Systems LFA-520 active whip in SWM November 2001. I have had further confirmation of the excellence of the Wellbrook design in a letter from the calibration laboratory which did the UKAS calibration of the

Wellbrook screened l.f. loop which I use in my professional measurements at the EMC Test House. The letter said that they had been calibrating a large (1.04m dia.) unscreened loop for the BBC, and from the description it could only have been a Wellbrook. To quote:

"Having previously had problems with unshielded loops, it came as a relief to find absolutely no calibration problems so I suspect it has good E-field rejection due to being of low impedance, balanced and suitably matched. It is easy to be wise after the event, but possibly yours could have been satisfactory without a Faraday shield".

# **Noise Rejection**

In other words, the Wellbrook basic design is so well balanced that it has inherent E-field rejection characteristics, and that means, to the user, rejection of near-field noise the same noise that devastates the active whip antenna.

As I said, I'm a loop enthusiast, so it was a pleasure to receive for review a kit from Wellbrook for the erection of a really large loop antenna based on the research carried out by an American engineer Gary Breed K9AY into the behaviour of large terminated single loops. I say 'kit' because the loop(s) have to be made from flexible wire, which anyone can do for themselves, so there is no need to ship hundreds of metres of copper wire around the country. Actually 'kit' is the wrong expression to use, because the component parts of the Wellbrook 'K9AY' loop are professionally designed and fully finished units. All the user has to do is read the instructions very carefully and connect the necessary wires to the correct terminals. How green was my valley, how large

was my loop?

**BOOHS** 

Do not connect to Receive

K9AY

WELLBROOK COMMUNICATIONS

White

W OMM

ANTENNA

DIRECTION

WARNING: 12volls on the Antenna

SUBS

PROMO

12volt Regulated input

CE

RECEIVER

Fuse A/S 315 mA

NULL

J.

Gary Breed K9AY states in his original QST article that: "The maximum circumference of the loop is a little over a guarter wavelength at the highest frequency of operation", and goes on to say "Smaller loops, or same size loops at lower frequencies retain the directional pattern, which makes this an excellent antenna for a.m. broadcast reception". The final key statement is: "Unfortunately, the received signal voltage is proportional to the area enclosed by the loop, so sensitivity decreases rapidly as the antenna becomes smaller. Unless you have a very good pre-amp, keep the loop size near the maximum". So, the object of the exercise is to make the loop area as large as possible, whilst keeping an eye on the limitations as to maximum frequency of operation, and in order to









maintain l.f. performance a very good pre-amp is recommended.

# Alakazam!

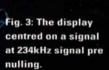
Enter the genie of the loop. otherwise known as Andrew Ikin, the owner of Wellbrook. Andrew has been: a) making high performance loops for a long time and b) always includes a very high specification preamplifier within his loop matching system, so he is clearly the best person to design and build a K9AY loop system which incorporates every possible refinement of the original design and present it to the hobby listener in a package which is easy to install and use. The basic principle of this type of antenna is that of a wire loop that is resistively terminated to ground at one end, with the receiver connected to the other end of the loop via an impedance matching transformer. The feed impedance and the resistive termination are in the order of 390-560 $\Omega$ , thus requiring a 9:1 impedance ratio in the matching transformer. These impedances may seem familiar to those who have considered the T2FD antenna, but the transformer design for the K9AY is made a little easier because it is working between two unbalanced feeds and does not have to perform the balance to unbalance conversion called for in the T2FD. Wellbrook have improved matters by modifying the original transformer design so that the antenna ground is isolated from the feeder, thus

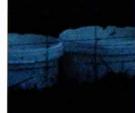
eliminating potential earth loop noise and feeder pick-up. Those of you who have done some more reading about antennas will see similarities with the Beverage antenna, but as Bill Bridges pointed out in a follow-up article in QST, the antennas are quite different in their Null and Direction knobs reside on the front of the K9AY Control Unit. The socket for the p.s.u. end receiver output on the side.

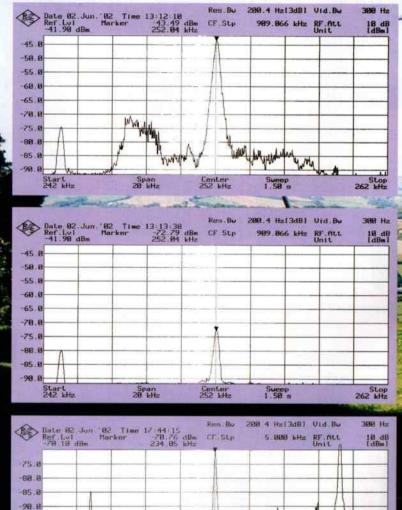
characteristics, and from a practical point of view, the Beverage of course is stretched out just above ground for several wavelengths and suits only those hobbyists who have a garden two metres wide and several kilometres long – not many around unless you live on the Mull of Kintyre.

The major advantage of the terminated loop antenna is that it can be made very directional, with maximum response to incoming signals from the direction of the feed point, and more importantly a









Monthant

Center 234 kHz

Span 58 kHz

Short Wave Magazine, October 2002

3.8 s

259 kHz

World Radio History

Start 209 kHt

95.1

188 8

-185 €

118

115.4

128.8

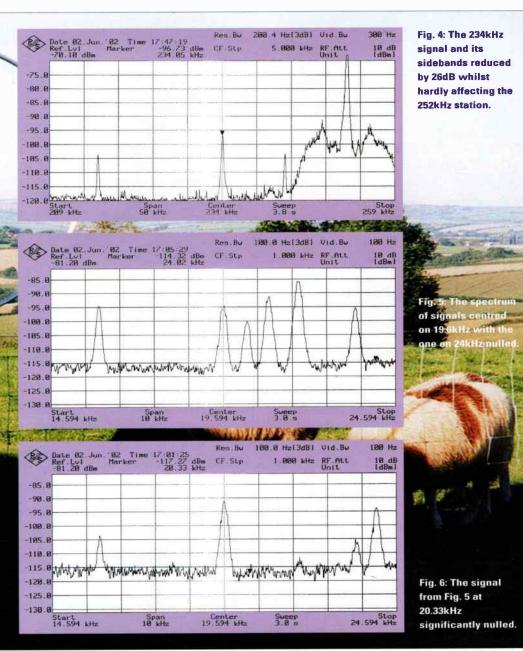
deep null to signals arriving from the opposite direction how green was my valley, how deep was my null? Very deep indeed, as I will demonstrate later. The depth of the null and the overall performance of the loop depend largely on the value of the terminating resistor, and this varies with frequency and ground conductivity, so for optimum performance the resistor has to be variable and non-inductive. This is tricky because with the receiver located indoors (presumably), the resistor is outside at the other end of the loop, which means a trip outside when you want to make large frequency changes, and then how do you know that the resistor has been correctly set? The original

K9AY design was intended for amateur radio use on 160 metres and recommends using a variable resistor of about  $1K\Omega$  to find the best null, then measuring the value of the pot and substituting a fixed resistor. All very well, but if you want a wide frequency range and optimise performance under different values of ground conductivity, such as the variations caused by wet or dry ground – very important in the UK, then you really need to be able to vary the termination impedance from the comfort of your operating position. Enter the genie of the loop again.

### Just Twiddle

The Wellbrook control unit includes the facility for varying

the termination by simply twiddling a rotary control which does some secret 'electrickery' down at the far end of the loop, and in use this means you can select a station on your receiver then twiddle the control to maximise the forward lobe of the antenna, and/or maximise the rearward null to remove an interfering signal from the opposite direction. The forward antenna pattern is quite broad (K9AY states that the front/side ratio is about one 'S' point, i.e. 6dB) but the rearward null is fairly narrow, but not so narrow as to make it a 'one direction only' feature, and in practice there is a substantial reduction for all signals arriving from the rear of the antenna. This is all very well so far, but having



loop, in which direction should you point it? Well, the first thing to consider is that by reversing the positions of the terminating resistor you can reverse the front and back direction of the incoming signals, so you now have a twodirection loop. What about now considering erecting a second loop at right angles to the first one and also making it possible to reverse the feed and termination ends of that loop as well? You now have effectively made a high performance antenna which can be 'steered' around four guadrants of the compass, but let's take a look at the practical aspects of getting all this to work sensibly.

decided to erect a terminated

# **Easy Solution**

You will have to design and construct a magic box in which you have a remotely variable termination impedance, together with the ability to switch between two incoming loops and also reverse the direction of feed and termination. You need wide band 9:1 matching transformers, and to make the system perfect, a low noise preamplifier with a very high intercept point performance. All this has to be completely weatherproof because it will be sitting out there in the wild and windy environment for some years. Back in the comfort of your home, you also have to design and construct a unit, which will allow you to control all the outside electronics and power the preamplifier, and you have to do this with a minimum of cabling to the base of the antenna. If you think you can do all this and make it work, then go ahead, but be prepared for some failures as well as successes, because what appears simple on paper often doesn't work quite as you expected when you wind the transformers and construct the preamplifiers - many a top receiver designer has fallen at this apparently easy hurdle! For those who want the ready made solution, the Wellbrook version of the K9AY is the answer. How did I get on with it?

Short Wave Magazine, October 2002



### call the sales desk or EMAIL your request. sales@hamradio.co.uk



### **Erection Time**

The design of the Wellbrook system follows the K9AY layout in having the loops suspended from a common single central support some seven metres high. The literature suggests that this could be a tree, but I have open land around me so I considered all sorts of options involving plastic drain pipe from the DIY store, or lengths of square section wood screwed together. In the end I was fortunate to be loaned a telescopic GRP composite mast from Sycom

www.sycomcomp.co.uk which closes down to a little over one metre in length, weighs only 1.5kg, but extends to ten metres when fully erected. At a current price of £57.95 this was the complete answer to my central support needs, and proved to be an excellent investment for future antenna installations. The loops can be erected as a diamond shape with one point at the support height and the other at ground, but in my case I erected them as isosceles triangles with the apex at the top of the support and the base supported on electric fence insulating stakes at one metre off the ground. Incidentally, these stakes are guite cheap and I have a fancy to try out a Beverage using them, but I would have to let the sheep run riot if I removed the fences from the fields. Having calculated the total length of the loops, I cut two 30 metre lengths of insulated antenna wire (which I had plenty of, having had to buy 3000 metres of it for my T2FD project) and connected the middle of the lengths to the top of the fibreglass mast. I took care to mark the ends of the wire, realising that once I had hoisted the whole lot into the air I could easily lose track of which loop was which. Bringing the centre of the base of both loops to the base of the mast. I installed the Wellbrook 'box' at one metre off the floor and prepared to fix up some sort of ground system, since the loops will not work without a ground connection - or will they? Having been forced to erect the loops over an existing wire fence, I decided to try using this fence as a counterpoise, but at the same time drove a length of 15mm copper tube into the ground as an alternative. The loops had to be aligned NNE to SSW and WNW to ESE because of the fence. In a free installation the exact alignment could be chosen to suit particular listening interests, but my results were very good indeed with my own arrangement.

### Impressive

From the outside 'Head Unit I ran a single coaxial cable back to my test lab, together with a two wire control pair for which I used cheap light duty intruder alarm cable – simply because I had it to hand. Any low current twin flex will do the job. The

16kHz, and above 2MHz with these lengths of wire in the sky, the antenna carried on working but with the null control having less and less effect. Using the rotary switch on the control unit to select North, East, West and South directions made stations from those directions appear and disappear, and adjusting the null control seemed to 'tune' the loop notch to knock out stations at will. I don't know how the variable termination manages to achieve this, but believe me it works. Let me show you an example of the null control in action.

### Long Wave Beam!

Take a look at **Fig. 1** which shows the (as usual) heavily modulated signal on 252kHz from the station previously known as Atlantic 252. You can clearly see the sideband energy extending well outside their



Control wires and antenna feeder connect here.

internal control box and power supply were placed next to a receiver and off we went. The whole installation was completed in an afternoon and looked most impressive – but did it work?

Oh Boy, did it work. The signals came pounding in, but always standing above a low noise floor which is a characteristic of loop antennas. The specification for this antenna says it works from 60kHz to 2MHz, but in my installation I could hear and see (using a spectrum analyser) signals all the way down to

allocated bandwidth, and the station is notorious for 'sideband splatter'. A quick twiddle of the 'null' control on the Wellbrook control unit and the effect can be seen in Fig. 2, with '252' and its nasty sideband reduced by some 30dB. Note the signal at 243kHz which only drops by 5dB when '252' is nulled out. That's how sharp the apparent tuning is, and it is this null feature which makes the Wellbrook loop such a powerful listening weapon. Now let me show you the same thing in reverse. The analyser

plot Fig. 3 shows the display centred on a signal at 234kHz signal with '252' banging away on the right hand side. Retuning the null control reduces the 234kHz signal and its sidebands by 26dB whilst hardly affecting '252' as can be seen in Fig. 4. One reason for the null being so effective is that '252' and Radio Luxembourg on 234kHz are in different directions from me, and each station can therefore be dropped into a null by selection of the appropriate antenna direction - hey, l've got a rotary beam antenna on the Long Wave!

An even more powerful demonstration of the null effectiveness can be observed by nulling out 'Atlantic' on 252kHz, whereupon you can suddenly hear Arabic music. This is coming from Radio Algeria, and it is quite easy to listen to this in the presence of 'Atlantic' providing that you

carefully 'null out' the Atlantic signal. It works at even lower frequencies as well. Plot Fig. 5 shows a spectrum of signals centred on 19.6kHz from which I have nulled out a signal on 24kHz – you may be able to see the marker at the right hand edge of the display. Twiddling the null control I then took out a signal at 20.33kHz as you can see in Fig. 6, with the original 24kHz signal back up, but the three strong signals

between 19.6 and 24kHz being virtually eliminated without affecting the 19.6kHz. Absolutely wonderful for the 1.f. DX enthusiast, and so easy to use.

### **Essential Earth**

I mentioned earlier that I tried out the antenna with a counterpoise and with a ground rod (the recommended method), and began by listening to weak beacon signals on 346kHz. I could hear three call signs, LHO, LN and RS, and by using the direction switch and null control could pick them off one by one. With no ground connection and no

counterpoise the signal levels were at -105dBm. Connecting the counterpoise raised them by 7dB to -98dBm, and removing the counterpoise and connecting the copper ground rod raised them by another 2dB to -96dBm. Trying the same thing on the 60kHz signal from Rugby raised the signal level by 11dB from 'no ground' to 'copper ground' conditions, and ves. I tried connecting both the counterpoise and the ground rod at the same time but this did not improve the signal above that using the ground rod alone. Therefore, the moral seems to be Use a decent ground connection which is, after all, exactly what Wellbrook say in their instructions. However, since you have the unique feature of being able to adjust the termination impedance using the 'null' control, at least you can compensate for different ground conditions.

### Higher Frequencies Too

Performance all the way up through the medium wave and into the low end of the h.f. bands is maintained well, and with the squeaks, bleeps and groans which plague l.f. listening being so easy to eliminate, it becomes a pleasure rather than a pain to go back to winkling out the rare ones. Even on 80 metres it was possible to knock out interfering stations from Europe when listening to UK stations in the various nets, but let no-one inadvertently forget that this is a receiving only antenna and you won't get much sympathy from Wellbrook if you send a box back which has had 400 watts of lower sideband stuffed into it - it wasn't me sir, it was a nearby lightning strike! Between 4 and 30MHz, the antenna still provides excellent low noise reception.

### My Conclusions

The Wellbrook interpretation of the original K9AY can be strongly recommended to serious listeners. Wellbrook have taken every optional aspect of the design and

combined them all into an easy-to-use package which produces outstanding results all the way down to 15kHz and much higher than the quoted 2MHz. in fact to much higher frequencies as a general antenna. The directional control, which gives the effect of

having a steerable beam antenna for low frequencies, is a new experience for me, and I played for hours up and down the bands becoming increasingly impressed. The erected antenna fits in an area of about nine metres square, which is very compact, and all the advantages of having a low impedance loop with the inherent rejection characteristics of locally generated noise make it work well in urban environments. Towards the end of my tests I had to erect an electric fence around the bottom of the antenna so as to keep out my wife's inquisitive sheep, and was surprised to find that the loop did not respond to the resultant multi-kilovolt discharges as badly as I had anticipated. In fact, I was able to continue listening

### **Contact Details**

### Wellbrook

Tel: (01425) 674174 E-mail: www.wellbrook.uk.com Web: www.wellbrook.uk.com Wellbrook Communications,Wellbrook House, Brookside Road, Bransgore, Christchurch BH23 8NA

#### Sycom

Tel: (01372) 372587 E-mail: robin@sycomcomp.co.uk Web: www.sycomcomp.co.uk Sycom, PO Box 148, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 9YW



comfortably in the presence of the one second blasts from the fence. The Wellbrook package is not a low cost item, quality never is, but believe me there is a lot of painstaking design and assembly effort in it, particularly in the selection of semiconductor devices when building and testing the builtin high performance preamplifier, all of which makes the Wellbrook K9AY an antenna which the listener can rely on to provide outstanding, even unequalled performance in the l.f. spectrum. The user will have to provide a centre support, the antenna wire, the coaxial feed cable. A 12V d.c. regulated power supply is supplied for UK and Eire users. Anyone outside those areas will have to provide a p.s.u. that can supply about 100mA.

The Head Unit, this is the interface between the loops and the shack located Control Unit,

Wellbrook sees to all the hard technical bits. I cannot wait for the autumn listening season to really get to grips with this amazing antenna - if Wellbrook and Sycom will let me hang on to the kit. Must further mention the Sycom ten metre telescopic mast. It bends like a fishing rod when you wave it about, but just like a fishing rod, it is extremely strong, and took the stress of 60m of heavy antenna wire hanging from it without any signs of distress. The whole experience was, for me at least, another nail in the coffin of the active whip antenna. Loop de Loop man!

### Antenna Wire

Finally, a small commercial. I mentioned the antenna wire that I had made to my specification for an aborted T2FD project and which I used for this test of the Wellbrook K9AY. I still have this in stock and would be quite happy to supply it for anyone who wants to make a really good job of a wire or loop antenna. The wire is made up of seven strands of 0.67mm pure copper, covered overall in a clear sheath (to reduce visual impact) and has an outside diameter of 3.4mm. This is excellent antenna wire. made to my own specification and I can sell it at 29p per metre plus any carriage charges. I'll measure and cut it in multiples of 10m, so if you are interested in the best, drop me a line c/o Short Wave Magazine, or E-mail me at johnwilson@freezone.co.uk My sincere thanks to

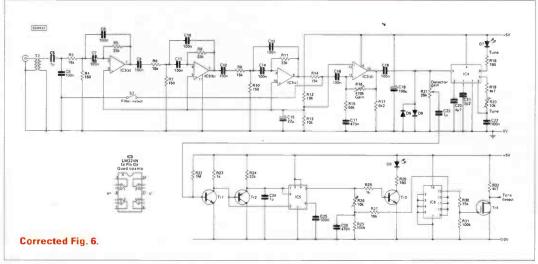
Wellbrook Communications and Sycom Ltd. for letting me have such a good time with their products.

> Happy listening. *SWM*

NB John's review activities with the K9AY antenna were conducted before Team Talk on 252kHz went off air. Please see 'Off The Record' (p15) for more details on the station closure - Ed.

# The Morse Assistant A Morse Reader Program and PC Interface

Parts one and two of Graham Sutton's creation were published in SWM July and August respectively. This update includes the omitted shopping list of materials required to build this handy project and some circuit corrections.



Regrettably there were some errors introduced in the conversion to *SWM* style of the supplied circuit diagrams. Here we provide the replacement circuits which also include detail that was missing from the originals.

You Will Ne	eed		470kΩ log	-1	R16	Diodes 1N1004	4	D1, D2, D3, D4
			Potentiometers 0.25ir	chaft		1N914	2	D1, D2, D3, D4 D5, D6
Resistors			$10k\Omega$ lin	1 5/10/1	R26	111914	2	05,00
Carbon film 0.25W, 5%				1		Links Contains Dis day		
510Ω	1	R49	25kΩ lin	1	R21	Light Emitting Diodes		
100Ω	1	R50	<b>c '</b>			Panel mount 10mA	2	D7, D8
150Ω	3	R4, R7, R10	Capacitors					
180Ω	1	R18	Ceramic			Intergrated Circuits		
510Ω	1	R38	10nF	4	C28, C30, C31, C32	CD4002	1	IC6
560Ω	1	R45	47nF	<u> </u>	C35	CD4093B	1	IC7
lkΩ	2	R23, R28	100nF	15	C3, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10,	LM324N	1	IC3
4k7Ω	6	R19, R32, R37, R39, R43,			C11, C12, C13, C14,	LM380	1	IC9
46732	0	R44			C16, C19, C22, C25, C27	NE555	2	IC5, IC8
6k2Ω	1	R44 R17	220nF	1	C1	NE567	1	IC4
		R41	470nF	4	C17, C26, C29, C33			
8k1Ω			1µF	3	C5, C23, C24	Regulators		
10kΩ	4	R12, R13, R29, R46				7805	1	IC2
15kΩ	6	R3, R6, R9, R14, R27,	Tantalum 16V			7812	1	IC1
		R30	2.2µF	1	C21			
22kΩ	1	R24	4.7µF	1	C20	Miscellaneous		
33kΩ	3	R5, R8, R11	22µF	1	C15	3off - 8-pin d.i.l. IC sock	ote Aoff	14-pip d i LIC sockets
47kΩ	2	R34, R36	2241	1	CIS			V 3VA (T1), Transistor o/p
56kΩ	1	R15	Electrolvtic					
100kΩ	4	R25, R31, R33, R47	, · -	2	C10 C24 C2C			oper clad FR4 - 90 x 150mm,
1MΩ	3	R22, R35, R40	100µF 6.3V	3	C18, C34, C36	Double sided copper clar		
			1000µF 40V		C2			loudspeaker. 3off - p.c.b.
Carbon film 0.5W, 5%			4000µF 25V	1	C4	mounting 20mm fuse ho		
4k7Ω	2	R1, R2						ist blow fuses (F3). 1off -
	-		Semiconductors		-			- 250V a.c. (S1), 2off s.p.s.t.
Potentiometers horizont	al nrecet		Transistors				, S3). 1ol	ff - 0.25in panel mount mono
$2k\Omega \log$	1	R48	BC109	1	Tr1	jack socket (Key).		
4k7Ω log	1	R42	BC477	1	Tr2	Case - 280 x 160 x 80m	m (w x d	x h).
$10k\Omega$ lin	1	R20	BC107	1	Tr3			
1082210	1	R20	VN10	2	Tr4, Tr5			

Torrected Fig. 7.

43 B

000

28 mm

000



Short Wave Magazine's Guide to **Abbreviations and Acronyms** 

Welcome to the second in a series of 'cut and keep' reference pages explaining the terms used within the pages of your favourite radio magazine.

Following on from last month, we are bringing you the rest of the A-Z of terms, in subsequent months we'll bring a more detailed explanation of some of the less straightforward abbreviations and acronyms.

### M CONTINUED

A 41.1	and the sector
MHz	megahertz
mm	millimetre
MN	Maine
MOD	Ministry of Defence
Morse	character set used for two state
	communications
ms	millisecond
MSL	Multi-zonal Scanner Low resolution
MSM	Multi-zonal Scanner Medium resolution
MTWA	Maximum Take-Off Weight Authorised
m∨	millivolt - one thousandth of a volt
MW	megawatt (1,000,000 watts)
mW	milliwatt (one thousandth of a watt)
MΩ	one million ohms

N		Russ
N-type	coaxial connector system	RX
n.b	noise blanker	101
n.b.f.m.	narrow band frequency modulation	5
n.d.b.	non-directional beacon	S
n.f.m.	narrow band f.m. (alternative)	S-Bai
NASA	National Aeronautics & Space Administration	S-me
NAT	North ATlantic	s.a.e.
nav	navigation, navigational	s.c.a.
NF	Newfoundland	s.h.f.
NiCad	Nickel Cadmium	S.O.C
nm	nautical miles	S.I.Z.
NOAA	National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	s.s.a.
NTSC	National Television Standard for Colour (US	s.s.b
	colour TV standard)	S.S.T.
NZ\$	New Zealand dollars	S.W.
-		s.w.0
		s.w.l
o.b.s.	omni-bearing selector	s.w.r
0.0.0	or nearest offer	

or nearest offer 0.n.o. or very nearest offer 0.v.n.o. Unit of Electrical resistance Ohms op-amp Operational Amplifier OT 'old timer' Over The Horizon Radar OTHR

### P

-	
P&P	Post and Packaging
р-р	peak-to-peak (height of wave form)
p.c.b.	printed circuit board
p.d.	potential difference (voltage)
p.e.p.	peak envelope power
p.l.l.	phased lock loop
p.m.r.	private mobile radio
p.p.l. (A, H)	private pilot's licence (Aeroplanes, Helicopters)
p.p.m.	parts per million
p.r.f.	pulse reception frequency
p.s.k.	phase shift keying
p.s.u.	power supply unit
p.t.t.	push to talk
p.v. <mark>c</mark> .	Poly Vinyl Chloride
pass band	range of frequencies allowed through a filter
	network
Paxolin	Resin bonded paper material
Perspex	Trade name for acrylic plastic material
pF	picofarad - one million millionths of a Farad
PFA	Popular Flying Association
PL-259	type of coaxial connector
PO	Post Office
Port	Portuguese

	the 'pureness' of a tuned circuit	
3S	<ul> <li>Queensland and Northern Territor</li> </ul>	ories Air Service
	Altimeter pressure setting, reads	zero at sea
	level	
	quiescent prominences	
	man-made electrical noise	
	natural electrical noise	
	high power	
	low power	
	fading of a signal	
	acknowledgement of contact	
	two-way radio contact	
	home or station address/location	ı
	<b>Quotations of Technical Interest</b>	
	Quotations of recrimed interest	

### R

ORN

ORO

ORP OSB QSL OSO

QTH QTI

TACAN

Tah

R	
r.d.s.	radio data system
r.f.	radio frequency
r.f.c.	radio frequency choke
r.f.i.	radio frequency interference
r.i.t.	receiver incremental tuning
r.m.d.i.	radio magnetic direction indicator
r.m.i.	radio magnetic indicator
r.m.s.	root mean square
r.p.m.	revolutions per minute
r.v.r.	runway visual range
R/T	radio telephony
RA	Radiocommunications agency
RadCom	Journal of the RSGB
RAE	Radio Amateur's Examination
RAF	Royal Air Force
RAFARS	Royal Air Force Amateur Radio Society
RAM	Random Access Memory
RNARS	Royal Navy Amateur Radio Society
RO	Radio Operator
ROM	Read Only Memory
RSARS	Royal Signals Amateur Radio Society
RSGB	Radio Society of Great Britain
RTTY	Radio TeleTYpe
Russ	Russian
RX	receiver
-	

second

S-Band	500010
S-meter	received signal strength meter
s.a.e.	stamped addressed envelope
s.a.e. s.c.a.	subsidiary communications authorisation
s.c.a. s.h.f.	super high frequency
	sector operation centre
S.O.C.	special rules zone
S.ľ.Z.	stamped self addressed envelope
s.s.a.e.	single sideband
s.s.b.	secondary surveillance radar
s.s.r. s.w.	short wave (see h.f.)
	standard wire gauge
s.w.g.	short wave listener
s.w.l.	standing wave ratio
S.W.I.	south-east
SE	
SECAM	French colour TV standard
Selcall	Selective calling short wave Frequencies between 1.4 and 30MHz
CILLAD	
SINAD	Signal to Noise And Distortion ratio (used for
ch. 19.0	performance measurement)
SINPO	scheme for recording reception quality
SITOR	SImplex Telegraphy Over Radio
SNR	signal to noise ratio
SO-239	Mating half of PL-259
Sp	Spanish
Sp-E	Sporadic-E
SR	symbol rate
SSTV	Slow Scan Television
stop-band	range of frequencies not allowed through a
	filter network
SVGA	Super Versatile Graphic Array
Sw	Swedish
Т	
-	a state of the state of the state
t.c.x.o.	temperature controlled crystal oscillator
t.d. <mark>r.</mark>	Transponder (satellite receiver and re
4 6 4	transmitter)
t.h.d.	total harmonic distortion
t.m.a.	terminal manoeuvring area
t.o.t.	time on target
t.r.f.	tuned radio frequency
t.t.l.	transistor-transistor logic
t.w.t.	travelling wave tube

Telgu
low resolution text service transmitted in TV
picture frames
mechanical computer terminal
e reference waveform used to control c.r.t.
scanning
Terminal Node Controller
Teleprinter Over Radio
Turkish
television
long distance television
'long distance' television signal watcher
transmitter
ultra high frequency (over 300MHz)

### u.

u.h.f.	ultra high frequency (over 300MHz)
u.s.b.	upper sideband
Uk	Ukrainian
Ur	Urdu
US\$	United States dollars
USA	United States of America
USAF	US Air Force
UTC	Universal Co-Ordinated Time (=GMT)

v	Volt - unit of electrical potential difference
v.c.o.	voltage controlled oscillator
v.c.r.	video cassette recorder
v.d.f.	very high frequency direction finding
v.d.u.	visual display unit
v.f.o.	variable frequency oscilloscope
v.f.r.	visual flight rules
v.h.f.	very high frequency (30-300MHz)
v.i.t.s.	vertical interval time signal
v.l.f.	very low frequency
v.m.c.	visual meteorological conditions
v.o.ľ.	very high frequency omni-directional radio
	range
v.s.i.	vertical speed indicator
V.S.W.I.	voltage standing wave ratio
VA	volt-amps (similar to power in Watts, but not
	accounting for power factor)
VAT	Value Added Tax
Veroboard	copper clad perforated material for electronic assembly
VGA	Versatile Graphic Array
Viet	Vietnamese
VOA	Voice of America
VOLMET	VOLume METeorological report

### ш

W	Watt, Unit of power
W	west
w.b.f.m.	wide band frequency modulation
w.f.m.	wide band f.m. (alternative)
w.h.y.	what have you
w.p.m.	words per minute
WEFAX	weather facsimile
WRTH	World Radio & TV Handbook
WWI	World War Two

### × XYL

Ч

Yagi

YL

Zepp

wife (ex young lady)

Multi-element antenna array female partner

### Z Zenner

semiconductor diode with voltage regulating properties type of antenna

### UNITS

°	degrees
℃	degrees Celsius
°E	degrees East
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
°W	degrees West
μ	micro
μF	microfarads
μs	microsecond
μV	microvolts
Ω	ohm (unit of electrical resistance)
%	percent
+	positive
-	negative

### Short Wave Magazine, October 2002

TACtical Air Navigation

Tahitian

#### MIKE RICHARDS G4WNC, 49 CLOUGHS ROAD, RINGWOOD, HANTS BH24 1UU

E-MAIL: decode@pwpublishing.ltd.uk Web: http://www.mikespage.btinternet.co.uk

## Decode

### **NAVTEX Update**

Alan Pudsey has written to me pointing-out that I omitted to mention the 490kHz transmissions in my recent feature on NAVTEX - he is quite right they were omitted, but mainly because I wanted to encourage new listeners to start with the much busier 518kHz transmissions. The new 490kHz transmission was launched last year and is aimed at users of smaller craft and the information covers the waters up to 20km offshore. For the UK, the broadcasts are transmitted twice a day from Portpatric, Cullercoats and Niton Radio stations. The transmission time for the weather broadcasts are: Portpatric: 0820 and 2020; Cullercoats: 0720 and 1920 and Niton: 0520 and 1720.

One of the particularly attractive items in the 490kHz transmission is the coastal weather forecast along with a 3-day outlook. This is a really good way to get a quality weather forecast. Of course it's only really valid if you happen to live in one of the coastal areas. Anyway, to put things straight, here's a sample of a typical 490kHz weather transmission.

Time (UTC)	
Time (UTC)	Message
08:18:15	ZCZC CE97
08:18:17	ISSUED BY THE MET OFFICE AT 0500 UTC ON MONDAY 12 AUGUST 2002.
08:18:27	INSHORE WATERS FORECAST TO 12 MILES OFFSHORE FROM 0500 UTC TO
08:18:37	0500 UTC.
08:18:39	LANDS END TO ST DAVIDS HEAD INCLUDING THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.
08:18:48	24 HOUR FORECAST:
08:18:51	NORTHWEST 5, PERHAPS 6 AT FIRST, BACKING AND DECREASING
08:19:00	SOUTHWEST 3 OR 4.
08:19:04	FAIR AT FIRST, THEN OCCASIONAL DRIZZLE LATER.
08:19:11	GOOD, BECOMING MODERATE IN DRIZZLE.
08:19:17	SEA STATE: MODERATE, LOCALLY SLIGHT LATER.
08:19:24	OUTLOOK FOR THE FOLLOWING 24 HOURS:
08:19:30	SOUTHWEST BACKING SOUTH, 3 OR 4.
08:19:36	PATCHY DRIZZLE AT FIRST, OTHERWISE FAIR.
08:19:43	MODERATE OR GOOD.
08:19:46	SEA STATE: SLIGHT OR MODERATE.
08:19:51	ST DAVIDS HEAD TO COLWYN BAY, INCLUDING ST GEORGES CHANNEL.
08:20:00	24 HOUR FORECAST:
08:20:03	NORTHWEST 5, DECREASING 3 OR 4, THEN BACKING SOUTHWEST 4 OR 5.
08:20:14	FAIR AT FIRST, THEN OCCASIONAL DRIZZLE LATER.
08:20:22	GOOD, BECOMING MODERATE IN DRIZZLE.
08:20:28	SEA STATE: MODERATE, DECREASING SLIGHT FOR A TIME.
08:20:36	OUTLOOK FOR THE FOLLOWING 24 HOURS:
08:20:42	SOUTHWEST BACKING SOUTH, 4 OR 5.
08:20:48	PATCHY DRIZZLE AT TIMES.

### New Software - SeaTTY

SeaTTY's handy message window display.

Not really new, but certainly one I've not covered here before. If you've been reading 'Decode' for a while, you will remember my praise of the *CWGet* 

 State
 Test Free Processing
 State
 State</

program produced by Sergei Podstrigailo. That program was extremely well put together and is just about the best Morse decoder around. Sergei has also lent his hand to some RTTY programming and *SeaTTY* is the result, hence my interest. Although the program appears to be a fairly basic RTTY/FEC decoder, Sergei has added his touch of magic and included a few interesting extras to really bring the program to life. Sergei's brief with *SeaTTY* was to put together a decoding program designed specifically for the reception of text based weather information. That means the type of plain language reports you find transmitted from time to time by the likes of Hamburg Met and the NAVTEX coastal stations. Rather than simply include the appropriate modes, Sergio has included some filtering so that the software can be set to extract the wanted messages from the signal and store them for later retrieval. More of this later.

The program requires a 133MHz AMD processor or a fairly basic 75MHz Pentium PC, so is not too demanding in this respect. The download is available from www.dxsoft.com in the form of a

Zip file so is reasonably quick to download. To install you just need to unzip the files and copy them to a suitable temporary directory so you can run the setup program to complete the installation.

Once complete, the installation takes about 1.6Mb of hard disk space. Running *SeaTTY* is really simple as it uses the soundcard to process the signal from the receiver. All you need is the usual audio screened lead with a 3.5mm jack plug at one end and the appropriate connection for your receivers 'line/tape out' at the other. Please make sure you use the 'Linein' on your soundcard to avoid overload problems.

With the program running, you are presented with a very clear screen with five separate areas. At the very top of the screen is the spectrum display that provides all the information and controls you need to get the best from the signal. Instead of the usual passive system, the *SeaTTY* display has a number of adjustments that can be used to optimise the decoder's performance.

SeaTTY has a wonderfully wide input range thanks to the use of the soundcard input, so you can decode a RTTY/NAVTEX signal anywhere in the audio pass band rather than having to stick with the narrow options presented by some systems. To extend this, SeaTTY includes an automatic tuning control to automatically track signals. These features are particularly useful if you have a receiver with coarse tuning steps or a drift problem, as SeaTTY will automatically keep locked on to the signal.

Another little gem is the provision of a squelch control. This is enabled and controlled by a button and up/down arrows on the menu bar. What makes this particularly powerful is the way the squelch is shown on the tuning display.

If you look carefully at the pictures, you will see a thin horizontal line running through the spectrum display, this is the squelch threshold. In use you just raise or lower the squelch threshold so that the peaks of the wanted signal are above the line. That way the noise is suppressed and you don't suffer a string of random characters whilst you're waiting for your signal to reappear.

The next window is the main receive buffer that shows live messages as they arrive - no frills here. The next two windows are where things really start to get interesting. The left hand window looks a bit like a directory tree on your computer but, instead of folder names, you will find dates and times. As with a directory tree, these can be expanded by clicking on the + sign. This is the section where *SeaTTY* captures and displays all the plain text messages.

Detecting a plain text message is done using the ZCZC and NNNN codes that appear at the start and end of every message. As the program detects a complete message it will add another entry to the message section.

I thought this was a great and, as far as I know, unique way of handling this type of message. It really worked a treat and made reviewing messages very easy. As you click on a message in the left hand window, the text

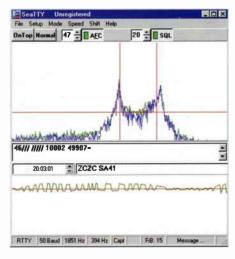


appears in the right hand window. The final window is the oscillograph that runs the full width of the screen. If you want to change the size of any or all of the display screens you just place your cursor over the dividing line and drag it to the size you want.

HTTY Stillaud 1055 Hz 401 Hz Capi Fab 14 Manage

Mode wise, SeaTTY is limited to those systems that carry weather information, i.e. RTTY and NAVTEX. The RTTY option supports speeds of 45, 50, 75 and 100 baud with shifts of 85, 150, 450 and 850Hz that covers just about everything! NAVTEX is even more straightforward as the only choice you have to make is whether or not to use fastsync, the answer to this should be yes! This really is another excellent program from Sergei with a few novel but very powerful features - well worth a try.

SeaTTY set for normal operation.



#### SeaTTY's detailed tuning display systems.



# ICOM

# Remarkable Receiver All-Mode 30kHz/60MHz-USB-LSB-CW-RTTY-AM-FM-S-AM!

This superb receiver is designed to suit a range of range of features that make it exceptional in market sectors from the demanding 'decoder' to many ways. It sets a new standard for the interested SWL. The IC-R75 incorporates performance and value, and will become a Icom's leading-edge technology and offers a popular choice for SWL's everywhere.

 Twin PBT, 2-level pre-amp
 Selectable Auto-Gain Control (AGC)
 Noise blanker helps capture and clean up DX signals • RF attenuator reduces local station interference Synchronous AM detection circuit prevents audio distortion while receiving AM broadcasts Bar graph-style, digital signal meter
 Clear audio, even at maximum level of 2 watts!

The IC-R75 is a dedicated HF+50 MHz, all-mode unit with frequency coverage stretching from 30kHz to 60MHz in USB, LSB, CW, RTTY, AM, FM and S-AM. The compact IC-R75 241(W) x 94(H) x 229(D) mm. is an extremely sensitive receiver crammed full of features but the small dimensions give complete installation flexibility for base or mobile operation.



We definitely think you should try one right now!

may

be

timer

namely

scan,

### Fantastic Value! • Exceptional Quality • Incredible Versati

Icom (UK) Ltd. Sea Street, Herne Bay, Kent CT6 8LD. Telephone: +44 (0)1227 741741. Fax: +44 (0)1227 741742. e-mail: sales@icomuk.co.uk ...or visit our website on www.icomuk.co.uk

BOOHS

PROFO

### ■ ROGER BUNNEY, 35 GRAYLING MEAD, FISHLAKE, ROMSEY, HANTS SO51 7RU

# Satellite TV News

hings don't look good in the Gulf! With several TV press conferences in recent times seen over the North Atlantic circuits, there's a definite feel of sabre rattling. I was checking over *Europe-Star-1*@ 45°E July 16th and found the 'GLOBECAST AFRICA 2' circuit open at 1730 feeding out of the APTN Bureau Johannesburg.

'Africa-2' always appears on 11.512GHz-V (SR 5632 + FEC 3/4) as most uplinkers are creatures of habit - if it works - leave it! Content of this edited news feed revealed a robed Kuwaiti official who was very interested in the several arms exhibitions (or factories) that he visited showing weaponry for use in the air, on the ground and in the hands...footage cut to a conference hall with the same Kuwaiti and accompanying delegation listening to a slick presentation from a podium based suit pointing his stick at a display board showing various armaments and was clearly heard to say that "...this is what will be used when we go into Iraq..."

I had a call from **Roy Carman** (Dorking) to say that Fox News, Kabul had moved on *Europe\*Star-1* having left their 11.675GHz slot and now appeared at 11.553GHz-V, but with a new SR5470 + 3/4 and still running in 525-lines NTSC. A letter from **Edmund Spicer** (Littlehampton) and an E-mail from **Hugh Cocks** (Algarve) both advising that the French 'Canal Plus France' programming is currently seen in good old SECAM analogue via the *Telecom 2D/Atlantic Bird-2* slot @ 8°W, check 12.606GHz-V, reasons for dual illumination are uncertain since Canal Plus France also is present on the *Telecom 2C* slot at 5°W.

Mid summer and the regional OB units are now out and about, *Intelsat 801*, 31.5°W has carried several cricket matches from around the UK for Sky Sports news, this appeared 10.960GHz-V (5632+3/4) as noted by Edmund Spicer (Littlehampton) using the BT truck 'BT-TES-34' and on July 20th they were parked outside the Leeds Football Club ground feeding a live into Sky News. 'Up the *801* dial a bit' and the Meridian leased BT trucks have been very busy, 'MERIDIAN 8MBIT TES () 10.974GHz-V was at the Farnborough air show on the 22nd whilst brother TES-43 (10.983GHz-V) was covering the Cowes Week yachting activities for much of the week 5th August onwards, a 'live' each evening from on the water - well floating pontoons!

Noting TES-34 as above for Sky Sports action, 5th August they were seen mid evening still on 10.960 running MPEG 4:2:2 with the Globecast NY test card, most odd. One of my receivers, the budget Manhattan DigiPlaza - which is solely MPEG-2 - can actually resolve (after a fashion) 4:2:2 images if a test pattern or stationary picture is transmitted, at least sufficient for identification. The nearby picture (on a b/w TV) shows the *Eutelsat 2F3*, 21.5°E downlink 'ITN PATH-1 STANDb' mid July @ 11.099GHz-H (5632+3/4) using MPEG 4:2:2 and as received on the DigiPlaza MPEG-2 receiver. The signal appears as a kaleidoscopic confusion (especially in colour!), but gradually a static image will build into a steady picture from left to right.

I was scanning over the recently arrived NSS-7 @ 21.5°W (which has just replaced the Ku-band only NSS-K, NSS-7 is a high powered C + Ku-band craft) evening of July 29th and checked out a favourite Reuters slot for breaking news - 11.462GHz-V (5632+3/4) and coincidentally as I hit the spot at 2000 there appeared live helicopter pictures showing a very long double decker American train that had just derailed. This was the Chicago-Washington express that left the rails in Montgomery County, Penn.

Passengers were being rescued and ambulanced to hospitals. There were several video cuts to a ground based camera as the media troops arrived and rigged for breaking news live reports into their respective networks, picture quality in several feeds - also carried over the Reuters feed - showed over-chroma'd NTSC colour, e.g. red reporters faces. Previously, I have noticed that if 'something's happening' in the Americas' then the *NSS-7* 11.462 lease will usually carry live unedited pictures as they arrive in from their various news bureau.

Unfortunately, there seems no answer to the ongoing

Palestinian suicide bomber and the Israel reaction, July 17th and this time Tel Aviv witnessed a double suicider bomb and Eutelsat's W2 16°E carried the all too familiar pictures carried in 625-line PAL - 12.562GHz-H and parallel fed 525-line NTSC @ 12.553GHz-H. It was but a short wait and within hours the Israelis hit back, similar scenes with grisly images linked over *Eutelsat W1* @ 10°E - 12.738GHz-Y - all these Middle East feeds using the familiar SR 5632 + FEC 3/4.

Late July into August and the Pope was on his American Tour. Reuters were feeding pictures of his visits, speeches, etc. from various American countries as he was welcomed by very large rapturous crowds. The Canadian Youth Games opening ceremony was carried over *NSS-7* capacity July 25th on 11.462-V and paralleled with Reuters 11.487GHz-H (latter identing as 'Reuters WNS' [World News Service]). The Pope sat on the stage in a vast auditoria surmounted with a giant crucifix, making a speech and blessing many of the sports participants.

Sunday 21st July and a ball for motor circuit racing, Ferrari receive the 'Builders Championship' prize, this on *Eutelsat W2* @ 11.052GHz-V (5632+3/4), service id 'RTL MIDI'. Meanwhile 'American' *Le Mans* series racing is buzzing over *Telstar* 11, 37.5°W - 12.636GHz-V (6111+3/4), racing full of thrills and spills1

A couple of days earlier, the Spanish military 'retook' a small rocky island off the Moroccon coast that some nearby locals had 'invaded', the military force reoccupied the island and restored peace to the resident goats - with Gibraltar on the boil perhaps the military treated this as a rehearsal in readiness for the Spanish reoccupation of the 'Rock'. Military footage was downlinked via *Hispasat* @ 30°W -11.660GHz-H (SR4500+3/4).

The Spanish have been bombing, but with water and chemicals, they have suffered devastating forest fires in Southern Spain and *Hispasat* relayed pictures of aircraft dropping the above fire retardants July 15th, 'ADMIRA M54' provided picture linking capacity, seen by Roy Carman @ 11.564GHz-V (SR6750+3/4). Note the extreme variation in symbol rates...

In years past, I have enjoyed the dramatic pictures of the *Tour de France* cycle race coverage from French TV, lots of heli-pix and truly excellent quality images, this year I couldn't find any French cycling activity, but Edmund at the Littlehampton Teleport July 24th was more successful! On inspiration he looked at the old *Telecom 2A* 3°E slot and hit lucky, on 12.606GHz-V, (SR27500+3/4) he found a four channel bouquet, each channel having a picture from three terrestrially sited cameras and the 4th from the heli-cam.

The downlinking video streams were service idented as 'GCR/PGM/RMX'; 'GCR/PGM2'; 'PGM3' and 'PGM4 the last one being the heli-cam and the others ground based cameras.

Whilst discussing the *Telecom* 3°E slot, the BBC were also 'found' at this slot the same day with a live feed from Albert Square, Manchester, this with coverage of the *Commonwealth Games* baton. An additional insert was made into the BBC 'One o'clock News' with comments from Manchester's mayor. This could be a productive BBC OB feed slot so check around 12.522GHz-V, they'll be using a symbol rate of either 5632 or 27500. A final sighting from Stefan Hagedorn's Internet news, *Eutelsat W3*, 7°E has been sighted with TRT Turkish TV programming in the clear (i.e. FTA), tune up at 11.492GHz, SR3000+3/4 to find TRT1, TRT2, TRT3, TRT4 and TRT Gap (!). You can brush up on your Turkish conversation expertise for the next holiday!

At home, I've been testing both a Nokia 9500 fitted with DVB2000 software and a 'New Wave' DVB receiver, both have auto search capacity in both FEC and symbol parameters, ideal for sat-zapping. Both seemed to dislike my Swedish Microwave dual-band 10GHz LNB with up-front ferrite polariser however and as a consequence I replaced the dual-band with a C120 0.6dB noise Universal LNB Lo-band i.f. 9.750GHz, Hi-band 10.600GHz - it's completely cleared the problem of picture freeze and pixellation. The Taiwan sourced LNB cost (new) under £20 trade and is the size of a Swan Vestas box, amazingly cheap technology.



MPEG 4:2:2 pix using MPEG-2 on b/w TV, with memory channel overlay, via *Eutelsat 2F3*.



S REUTERS WNS

Pope Jean Paul in Canada, opening ceremony of Youth Games, via *NSS-7*.



VHS video via Reuters Miami bureau showing Latin American terrorists and hostage.

THE WAS EUROPERN SERVICE IS NON ONLY NYN ILNOLE ON TRANSPONDER HS CH4 4/1 11409.5 MHz.

PLEASE RE-TUNE YOUR IRD IF YOU Can still see this captions

Reuters change channels!



LA International Airport shootout, KNBC-4 reporter with a live into the news. Note the microwave terrestrial link masts behind from news trucks, these operate line of sight 2.5GHz circuits to high points base stations and thence linked to the studio.



KNBC test card from the LA airport location.



The LA FBI Bureau prepare a news conference to update the media on investigations after the LA shootout.

### KEITH HAMER & GARRY SMITH, 17 COLLINGHAM GARDENS, DERBY DE22 4FS

E-MAIL: dxtv@pwpublishing.ltd.uk WEB: www.test-cards.fsnet.co.uk

### DX Television

here were fewer signals around during July compared to the previous month. The most exciting and productive day was the 3rd with an intense all-day opening extending to the Middle East by evening, albeit at scanner- level. Signals from the Middle East were evident again on the 23rd from 2100. One Arabic station on Channel E2, possibly Iran, was screening a film with Arabic subtitles.

### **Reception Log For July 3rd**

The collective log features reports from **Simon Hockehull** (Bristol), **Stephen Michie** (Bristol), **Peter Barclay** (Sunderland), **Tom Crane** (Hawkwell), **Vincent Richardson** (Dolgarrog) and **Peter Barber** (Coventry).

Spain (TVE-1) E2, E3 and E4 first noted around 0100 with intermittent reception over a 24-hour period; Italy (RAI UNO) A and B; Switzerland (SF-1 DRS) E2; Slovenia (SLO-1) E3; Germany (ARD) E2; Portugal (RTP-1) E3; Corsica (Canal Plus) L2; Hungary (MTV-1) R1; Rumania (TVR-1) R2; Iceland (RUV) E4 from 1200; Ukraine (YT-2) R2 with '1+1' logo; Italy (TELE A) E2; Serbia (RTS) E3; Hungary (RTL KLUB) R2; Lithuania (LRT) R2 from 1730; Ukraine (YT-1) R2; Moldova (TVM R2; Estonia (ETV) R2; Italy (TELE 3) E2; Austria (ORF) E2a; Czech Republic (NOVA) R1 and R2; Norway (NRK-1) E2, E3 and E4; Sweden (SVT-1) E2, E3 and E4; Iran E2; Jordan (JTV-1) E3; Syria E2.

### **Reception Reports**

On the 8th from 0835, Belarus (BT-1) R1 was identified by **Steve Reed** (Nantwich), Stephen Michie and Vincent Richardson. A rectangular clock appeared at 1200 followed by 'HOBINI' news. Steve has also noticed Belarus radiating a 'TVT' caption. Peter Barclay identified Rumania (TVR-1) and Russia (RTR) with the news at 1000. Later, on R2, there was a Russian-style test card with a 1kHz tone, followed by a variety of test patterns, including a multi-burst, until approximately 1045. Lithuania R2 also featured showing a film or TV drama.

Stephen Michie and Peter Barber (Coventry) saw the Estonian PM5534 test card on R2 at 0900 on the 18th. The 'ETV TALLINN' identification now appears at the top. Stephen comments that the former 'TALLINN' lettering in the lower name panel was still slightly visible despite technical attempts to hide it!

On the 19th, Peter Barclay (Sunderland) discovered an interesting late-evening opening with Belarus on R1 and R2 from 2135, co-channelling with a wide-screen film from Lithuania. At 2155 on R3, ORT-1 programmes with adverts from Russia were present until 2220. At 2202, colour bars and a grey-scale were resolved on R2 until 2210 from an unknown source. By 2215 a path was established to the north-west with Iceland (RUV) on E4 showing programme previews, football and a subtitled programme.

On the 23rd at 1051, Peter Barclay received RTP-1 on E4. There are two possibilities: Valenca do Douro (50W e.r.p.) located in Portugal and Cume (180W e.r.p.) situated considerably further away in the Azores. There have been no reports of the RTP-2 low-power outlet on E2 (Valenca do Douro, 42W) this season. In recent years, this has co-channelled with RTP-1 E2 when its E4 counterpart has been present.

### **Unidentified Italian Private Stations**

There seems to be a mini-explosion in the number of Italian private stations taking to the air. Tom Crane (Hawkwell), **Peter Chalkley** (Luton) and Peter Barclay (Sunderland) have all reported unidentified private stations operating just below E2 and either on, or just below, Channel C. The following private stations in Bands I and II are known to be operating:- Below E2: Tele A+ (47.9640MHz Mt. Faito); TELE 3 (47.8730MHz Mt. Penice); Channel E2: TELE 3 (48.2487MHz Naples); Tele Alt Italia (48.250MHz Genova); Antenna Blu TV (48.250MHz Granardo). Channel A: TVA (Napoli; TV-7 (Palermo). Channel C: TLC (Napoli).

### **FM Reports**

On July 3rd at 1630, Stephen Michie discovered Spanish stations on 87.5, 87.9, 88.8, 89.1, 91.8 and 92.7MHz. According to Peter Barclay and Simon Hockenhull, the band was awash with Spanish and Italian signals on the 4th and 5th at various times of the day. Greek and Tunisian stations were also identified during the month.

Martin Dale (Stockport) has just invested in a DAB receiver, but is unimpressed because the digital signals break up when using an indoor antenna, unlike normal f.m. ones, which sound slightly hissy. Portable DAB equipment is now available at 'around £100', but can they really be classed as 'portable' when it is unlikely to work without the constraints of an outdoor antenna?

### **Gear For Sale**

Due to new commitments, **Graeme Wilson** (Stoke-on-Trent) wishes to sell some of his DX equipment. The items include two Group A u.h.f. antennas with X-directors and two Sony Betamax C7 video recorders in good order, together with spares, service and training manuals. Contact Graeme for further details on (07767) 248205 (mobile) after 1800.

### **Keep On Writing!**

Please send your DXTV, slow-scan TV and f.m. reception reports, news, offscreen photographs and information to arrive by the first of the month to:-**Garry Smith, 17 Collingham Gardens, Derby DE22 4FS.** We can also use off-air pictures stored as JPG files on PC disks and good-quality video recordings. Our DXTV and Archive TV website can be found at: www.testcards.fsnet.co.uk

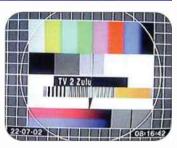


Fig. 1: The FuBK test card radiated in Denmark by TV-2 Zulu.



Fig. 2: LRT Lithuania received by Stephen Michie on Channel R2.



Fig. 3: 'Sportas' weather forecast from Lithuania, received by Stephen Michie.



Fig. 4: One of the eight current BBC-1 Identification Symbols. This one is called 'Festival'.

### **Service Information**

Latvia: LTV-2 uses the PM5544 test card with 'LVRTV' at the top and 'PAL' below.

**Portugal:** The Government is to close RTP-2 on the grounds of cost. The channel may be replaced by a private service.

**Spain:** The Band I transmitters due for closure at the end of July have earned a reprieve. Band I transmitters operating this season have been restricted to Madrid E2, Aitaina E3, Izaña E3 (Tenerife) and Guadalcanal E4. **United Kingdom:** TV-12, the RSL station based on the Isle of Wight, has ceased operation. The station hoped that its licence would be renewed, but instead it has been awarded to the rival company, Solent TV. The new service commences on 31st October.

This month's Service Information was kindly supplied by Lionel Michelland (France), Roger Bunney (UK) and Stephen Michie (UK).

CLIVE HARDY G4SLU, SWM, ARROWSMITH COURT, STATION APPROACH, BROADSTONE, DORSET BH18 8PW

E-MAIL: clive@pwpublishing.ltd.uk.

# Amateur Bands

### **Doesn't Time Fly?**

It's a year since I wrote my first 'Amateur Bands' column for *SWM*. I'll take the opportunity to say 'Many Thanks' to those who've contributed to the column, and to wonder how the time went so quickly!

As the evenings begin to draw in, it's more tempting than ever to sit in a nice warm shack to play radios. Not the time to be outside tinkering with antennas. So I hope everything is ship-shape in that department at your locations! Not that any amateurs or listeners ever seemed satisfied with their antennas.

I'm quite happy with the wire antennas at my station, but I had an object lesson in antenna directivity recently. I was supposed to be providing the contact for budding foundation licensees making their practice QSO from a local club, but despite many watts being wafted my way from not many kilometres distant, I couldn't hear a thing and vice versa. After a while it occurred to me that the ends of my antennas were pointing straight towards the club. So the theory that dipoles should be side on to the source for maximum signal reception was proved in practice.

One of the students on that occasion was my wife Chris. She now has the call M3SHE, the letters being her late father's initials. He was an ex Royal Signals man who made a significant contribution to my grasping of Morse code a couple of decades ago. A good lad!

### **Antenna Tuners**

Why? Without getting too bogged down in theory, the thing to remember is that the maximum energy is transferred between a source and a load if the resistance of the load matches that of the source. And as we're dealing with radio frequencies, the term impedance can replace the word resistance.

Now think of radio signals causing all those little electrons to jiggle about in the antenna. This excited antenna is the source of energy. And the load? It's the receiver with its input impedance of  $50\Omega$ . As that can't be changed, the only option is to make sure that the impedance of the source, the antenna, is  $50\Omega$ . However, your average antenna is only going to have a  $50\Omega$  impedance on one frequency, and at a particular point along its length. So unless operation is confined to that frequency, then most of the time the energy transfer from antenna to radio will not be as efficient as it could be because of the impedance mis-match.

Remember, matching impedances means maximum power transfer. What the a.t.u. does is to match the impedance of the antenna to the  $50\Omega$  impedance of the receiver. Despite its name, the a.t.u. doesn't tune the antenna unless it's an integral part of the actual antenna. Because there's usually a fair bit of coaxial feeder between the a.t.u. and the antenna, some people more correctly refer to an a.t.u. as an a.s.t.u. - antenna system tuning units - the system comprising the antenna and its feeder.

Whatever you call it, with the a.t.u. properly adjusted so that the source impedance is matched to the load impedance,

the transfer of signal from antenna to receiver is optimised. By doing that it brings the system into resonance at a particular frequency. That will cause the system to be less responsive to other frequencies, and that means less noise. Why use an a.t.u. then? More signal, less noise. That's why!

SUBS

### DSP

I had a brief play with one of those d.s.p. noise reducing speakers the other day. Very simple to use. Just plug into the receiver's extension speaker or headphone socket, and connect to 12V. Very effective too. Whilst there is a slightly mechanical sound to the human voice after digital signal processing, the circuit in the speaker certainly works at cutting out background noise. Rather like the quest for the perfect amplifier, the holy grail of d.s.p. for communications engineers must be the algorithm which cuts out everything, but the human voice from the signal, and still leaves it sounding natural. We await perfection with baited breath! Meantime, the current imperfect systems are pretty good, and getting better. Well worth considering as easy 'bolt-on' performance enhancers.

### **Heard Around**

John Collins of Birmingham who uses an Eddystone 1650 connected to an ex CB antenna up at 20m, sent in a log of some his listening activity on 7MHz.

Amongst them was DF0MV on a German WWII Minesweeper. John suggested that because of the ship's history the station was being subjected to interference. I do hope that he was mistaken. Other stations in his log were, TM4X on Aix Island, western France, TY9F Benin, Africa, AY4DX Argentina, SV9CVY Crete with what is described as 'beautiful audio', XQ6ET Chile and 6W1RD Senegal, West Africa. Clive with newly licensed wife Chris M3SHE.



### **DXpeditions**

Ely IN3VZE will be active as 7Q7CE

from Malawi, southern east Africa, from 22nd September to 8th October.

Argentinians Mariano and Daniel will be using the callsigns AY4EJ/D and AY3DTD/D whilst operating from Ariadna Island (SA-021) from the 4th to the 6th of October. Most activity will be on s.s.b. with some c.w. after 2100.

Four ladies, Elizabeth, June, Mio and Gwen using ZK1 calls will operate for a fortnight from the 1st October on two southern Pacific Cook Islands. The first six days will be on Aitutaki, and the remainder on Rarotonga.

There's plenty of activity from Malta until the 6th October

with over a dozen Dutch amateurs visiting the island for their holiday come DXpedition. 9H9PA is the callsign to listen for. Operation will be everywhere from 7MHz to v.h.f. with Top Band and 80m as well if they can find enough places to erect suitable antennas!

Short Wave Magazine, October 2002



### **RADIO WORLD'S BEST SELLERS!**

AOR	Model	Description	£ RRP inc VAT
AR5000	AR5000	High performance full featured wide band all n - 2600 Mhz. IF selection as standard 220kHz, 11 6kHz, 3kHz (500Hz optional). Supplied with ma	0kHz, 30kHz, 15kHz,
	AR5000+3	High performance base receiver with three ent fitted: noise blanker, synchronous AM, automa	nanced options factory
STERNE S	AR3000A	Unique all mode extremely wide band base-me 2036mhz with no gaps. RS232 port fitted.	obile receiver 100kHz - £699.00
AR3000A O ICOM	AR3000A +(plus)	Customised AR3000A with switchable narrow srelay, SDU ready and discriminator output.	SM & SAT filters, Tape <b>£799.00</b>
	AR8200 Series 2	New advanced wide band all mode hand-held enhanced microprocessor facilities, slot card o function display.	
PCR1000	AR8000	The New Concept. Wide band all mode hand-h microprocessor facilities, dot matrix display an compatibility.	eld receiver with many
	ICOM R2	0.1300mhz Handie. Fits in the palm of your har 450 memory channels	
PCB100	IC R8500	100kHz - 2GHz Continuous. All mode no gaps.1 widths	
PCRIDU	IC-R75E	Excellent all round for the professional listener 0-60MHz. High Stability receiver circuit 100 DB bandpass Tuning. Optional digital processor. B	Dynamic range. Twin
		9 DCD 100	2025.00

### **IC-PCR1000 & PCR 100**

No.

ICOM PCR1000 - 0-1300mhz. All modes. Computer driven. On screen programming. Band scope. Instant band scope access via mouse. List of

features, call for brochure. PCR 1000 £299.00, PCR 100 £199.00 (SAME SPEC WITHOUT SSB)

FINANCE NOW AVAILABLE. PHONE DAVE FOR DETAILS!

Moving map features basemap, builtin European. African and Middle East to

20mi; includes lakes, rivers, cities, railways, coastlines, motorways and roads. Uploadable CD ROM, detailed map data available from MapSource CDs.

SMALL

E

.. 0

GARMIN

GPSIII



### GARMIN GP512

The Garmin GPS12 series products are as rugged as GPS gets. Military-tough construction and waterproof cases make these units ideal companions for any outdoor adventure. All feature a 12 channel receiver that locks onto stellites fase and stays locked on, even under extreme conditions. These units may be tough on the outside, but their operations are easy and logical.



Kenneood



# **askDirect**

### VISIT OUR WEB SITE: www.askdirect.co.uk EMAIL US YOUR ORDERS: sales@askdirect.co.uk MAIL ORDER FREEPHONE: 020 73232747

THE NEW ASK FLAGSHIP STORE IS NOW OPEN COME SEE US AT: 248 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON W1T 70Z KAMLA: 251 TOTTENHAM COURT RD, LONDON W1T 7RB McDONALD: 70 OXFORD STREET, LONDON W1D 1BP HARP: 237 TOTTENHAM COURT RD, LONDON W1T 7QW



### SONY

ICF-SW07Inc dual voltage mains adapter and
ANLP1 active loop antenna£229
ICF-SW07 Inc ANLP1 loop antenna£210
ICFSW100E with wire antenna, earphones and
carrying case£159
ICF-SW1000T£330
ICF-SW7600GR Dig WB receiver£124
ICF-SW77£300
ICF-SW35 Dig WB receiver£69
ICF-SW12 11 band analogue receiver£59
ICF-SW11 12 band analogue receiver£39
ICF-CD2000S World Travel Clock £139
AN-71 Wire antenna£7
AN-100A Active antenna for ICF-SW100 and
7600G£49
AN-1 Outdoor active antenna£59
AN-LP1 Active loop antenna£59

### HITACHI

WORLDSPACE KHWS1	£140
SANYO	
WORLDSPACE WS1000B	£140

### GRUNDIG

SATELLITE 800EU£540	D
---------------------	---

### ROBERTS

R862 12 band analogue receiver£25
R871 15 band analogue receiver£35
R9921 MB Dig WB Radio with RDS£60
R881 Multiband digital world band radio£70
R9914 MB Dig WB Rad with SSB£85
R876 Multiband digital world band radio£115
R861 MB Dig WB radio with RDS£170
RC828 MB Dig WB radio with cassette & time-
recording£170

### LICENCE FREE TRANSCEIVERS

MOTOROLA XTN446 Rch	£170
MOTOROLA T6222	£65
ALINCO DJ-446 Rechargable	£140
KENWOOD TK3101	£169
ENTEL EUROWAVE PMR446	£55
MULTICOM JUNIOR For 2	£110
PANASONIC KXTR320	£110



### ETREX LEGEND ......£225 ETREX SUMMIT.....£200 ETREX VISTA.....£320 GPS II +.....£200 GPS III +.....£330 GPS V.....£420 GPS 12.....£130 GPS 12XL.....£200 GPS 76 Marine.....£190 GPS MAP76 Marine with MAP......£310 STREET PILOT COLOUR III......£770 YUPITERU MVT-3300 EU.....£135 VR-120 100KHz-1300MHz.....£160 VR-500 100KHz-1300MHz with AM FM WFM LSB USB.....£209 VR-5000 100KHz-2599MHz.....£630 FT817 Inc PSU & Rechargeable battery £670 FT847.....£1200 AR5000.....£1340 AR5000 + 3.....£1500 AR7030.....£670 AR7030 PLUS ......£800 AR5000.....£1340 AR8200 SERIES 2.....£370 AR8600.....£600 SDU5500 Inc PSU.....£799 IC-R2 500KHz-1300MHz AM. FM. WFM. PC£135 IC-R10 100KHz-1300MHz, AM. FM. WFM. PC £300 IC-PCR100 100KHz-1300MHz AM, FM WFM PC£185 IC-PCR1000 100KHz-1300MHz All mode PC Rec £325 IC-75 30KHz-60MHz, AMS, AM FM USB, LSB, RTTY, CW £645 ICR-3 Full UK tv coverage, 500KHz-2450MHz £CALL BEARCAT

UBC9000XLT Base receiver	£250
UBC220XLT Hand held receiver	£120

**ONLINE ORDERS** OVER £100 RECEIVE FREE OF CHARGE DELIVERY TO A UK

ALL PRICES INCLUDE VAT AT 17.5%. PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO AVAILABLITY AND CHANGE WITHOUT PRIOR NOTICE. ALL PRODUCTS CARRY 12 MONTHS MANUFACTURERS WARRANTY. DELIVERY CHARGES APPLY ON TELEPHONE MAIL ORDER. WE ARE OPEN MONDAY TO SATURDAY 9.00AM TO 6.00PM. E&OE.

GRAHAM TANNER, 64 ATTLEE ROAD, HAYES, MIDDLESEX UB4 9JE

E-MAIL: ssb.utils@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

# SSB Utilities

ast month I said that I would be investigating an interesting looking wire antenna from Solid State Electonics (UK) (SSE) which I had bought from the SSE stand at the Longleat Rally in June. The antenna actually has the rather grand title of the 'JIM WIA-SW2in1+ because it can be used for v.h.f. and u.h.f. as well as h.f. reception. The antenna comes in a plastic bag, and when you cut that open, you are faced with a number of smaller plastic bags containing various wires and other parts to be used for various bands.

The first bag that we are interested in is the one containing a plastic spool with about 15m of wire. This terminates in a small 4mm phono-plug which fits tightly into the contents of the second plastic bag - which contains the 'balun' section.

The balun section is actually two small plastic tubes comprising an isolation unit and the balun itself. The top of the isolation unit has a small tag allowing you to suspend it at a suitable height. At the bottom end of the balun section is a BNC connector which has some additional screw terminals allowing earth-leads (or counterpoises, as they may be known) to be attached. The people at SSE seem to have thought of everything, as they even provide suitable earth leads of various lengths as part of the overall package.

But that's not all that can be found in this antenna kit. There are two additional lengths of wire and a pair of plastic 'egg' insulators allowing you to make your own antenna. One of these extra wires is already fitted with a phono-plug so that it can be attached to the balun section, while the second piece of wire is not terminated at all and can be used to make a 'T type' antenna.

I mentioned the earth lead above, and SSE provide a length of suitable green/yellow wire for this purpose, complete with a tag at one end to attach to the BNC socket and a croc-clip at the other end. This is rather handy, as you can use the crocclip to attach the earth wire to somewhere suitable, or you can extend the length of the earth-wire using one of the other wires in the kit.

There is a final small plastic bag which contains all sorts of nylon strings, a cable-tie, the plastic 'egg' insulators, and even a small screwdriver so that you can connect the lengths of wire to the special BNC plug. This is truly an amazing collection of wire and 'bits' and contains everything you could need for a portable wire antenna.

One minor problem that I did find with this SSE

antenna kit is that the connector into the receiver is via a BNC socket. This is ideal for those people with v.h.f./u.h.f. scanners which also cover the h.f. bands, and it is also suitable for some h.f. receivers, but it is not suitable for the range of portable h.f. receivers equipped with a telescopic antenna.

I have a Sony ICF-SW7600 which has such a telescopic antenna, so I needed to make a patch lead using a BNC connector, a piece of coaxial cable and a crocodile clip. I could then clip this to the telescopic antenna. I have now used the SSE antenna with my

scanner (a Yupiteru MVT-7200) on h.f. and v.h.f., my Sony portable, and also my main h.f. receiver (an AOR AR3030).

In use, the antenna works very well, and I easily managed to pick-up signals from aircraft crossing the North Atlantic (5.616MHz) and also over the Middle

East (11.300MHz). The wire was simply strung along my garden, but only at about 2m above ground level, so comparative tests against my main longwire antenna which is about 8m above ground level are not very meaningful.

I have not tried any real portable operations yet, but maybe during the next few months I will have time to have a day in the countryside. All the above experiments were done with the antenna installed outside in my garden, which is just what Mr. Baker cannot do, so I also plan to try this antenna inside my house.

I have plans to install the long-wire section of the antenna around the ceiling of a room, just to prove that this method of installation will work, and to gauge how it works when compared against my external long-wire. Once again, I will report back again sometime in the next few months.

### **Space Shuttle**

The Space Shuttle has been grounded for the past few months due to cracks found in a fuel-line, so a number of missions have been cancelled. At the end of July NASA announced that the problem had been solved and that launches would recommence at the end of September.

The next launch is scheduled for sometime on, or soon after, 28th September, and as this is very soon after the publication date of this issue, I would hope by mentioning it here it will be fresh in peoples minds. This flight is the fifteenth to the International Space Station (ISS) and will be an 11-day mission flown by orbiter Atlantis.

Following the terrorist action in New York in September 2001, NASA no longer announce the exact launch time until a few hours before launch, and in the days and weeks prior to that they will only give an indication of a three-hour 'window' when the launch is due to occur. For ISS missions this is only a minor problem, as the Shuttle launch window is only five minutes long and there are very few orbits which put

the ISS in the correct relative

position.

The important orbits to investigate are those which pass over the launch site in Florida. There are just two orbits per day which match this criteria - one with the ISS flying from north to south, and the other going from south to north - it is the latter one that is important. It does not matter where in the orbit the ISS is located, so long as that orbit is a northbound pass over

With an up-to-date set of Keplerian elements for ISS it is possible to work out when the most likely launch will be, to within five minutes of the actual launch time. With this information, listening on 10.780MHz in the few hours before launch should give some interesting listening.

The first letter this month is from Anthony Humm in Middlesex who writes with some ideas for antennas for those who cannot install an external antenna. His comments relate to the problem posed by Mr C.W. Baker in Surrey who is limited to an indoor antenna.

Letters

Like Mr. Baker, Anthony is also unable to erect a suitable outdoor antenna, so he had to resort to an alternative. Anthony found a design for a tuned-loop in the July 1996 issue of RadCom (the monthly journal of the Radio Society of Great Britain, backissues are available either in 'print' or on CD), and currently has three different versions available for use and he says that they perform very well.

The first example consists of a single loop of wire approximately 1.8m in diameter which tunes from 4-36MHz across two ranges. The second example is the same size as the first, but just has a single range, covering 4-20MHz. The third example has two turns of wire and tunes from 2.2-10.3MHz.

Tuning on all three loops is via an airspaced variable capacitor with an inbuilt slow-motion drive, Mr. Humm reports that he gets very good results with these antenna using either his Sony ICF-SW100 or his Grundig Satellit 700, more proof that you don't need to spend hundreds of pounds on expensive receivers to achieve good results on h.f., see also page 38 SWM October 1998 for Andrew Howlett's 'A Loop For The HF Bands' - Ed.

### Web Watch

Solid State Electronics (UK) Ltd http://www.ssejim.co.uk RSGB - http://www.rsgb.org.uk/ NASA Shuttle launch information http://www-pao.ksc.nasa.gov/ kscpao/schedule/schedule.htm

> The JIM WIA-SW2in1 antenna, showing the roll of antenna wire (top left), isolation unit and balun section (top right), insulators and screwdriver (centre) and assorted lengths of wire.

Florida.





### PETER BOND, c/o EDITORIAL OFFICES, BROADSTONE

E-MAIL: skyhigh@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

# Sky High

n my years writing for *SWM*, I don't think that two subjects such as August 'Airband Special' and this year's RIAT 2002 at Fairford has produced quite so much correspondence, (perhaps not surprisingly in the case of Fairford). So let's have a look at what you all had to say.

### Fairford - 1

When my copy went to *SWM* for the September 'Sky High', I had just returned from Fairford and it was perhaps too soon to judge the general public's reaction to Fairford, but it rapidly became evident that many people were not happy. As I stated last month, many of my early E-mails related to the traffic and security arrangements, rather than the airband aspect of the show. I have already made some comments on this subject last month, but as so many people took the trouble to get in contact, I thought that I would include some of their comments.

The traffic record appears to go to **Brian T** and his wife who entered the traffic queue on Saturday westbound on the M4 over quarter of a mile from the A419 exit! **Dave M** writes, "For over an hour on Friday lunchtime in Park and View I thought I was at Duxford Air Show not the RIAT, all that landed was a stream of vintage civil and military aircraft, where were all the current military aircraft of previous years!". **Martin** and **Chris** E-mailed me to say that on Friday morning it took them 1 hour and 29 minutes to get from their B&B in Kempsford, into the car park, through security and into the Park and View enclosure - a distance of about 1.6km!

**Steve S** comments, "Whilst I realise the need for security, surely this was completely over the top, having left Fairford on the Monday, I drove down to Farnborough and subsequently spent a pleasant day wandering around the Air Show with my scanner with no searches, no hassle and no problems. Surely Farnborough was just as likely to be a target as Fairford?".

On the other hand, **Steve L** writes, "I like many others was disappointed with the military aircraft participation at RIAT 2002, but to put it into perspective, if the IAT had not existed in the past and this was a new air show, everyone would be raving about it" - good point Steve.

And finally a very abrupt E-mail from **Dennis T**, "No Phantoms, No Starfighters, No Hornets, No traffic plan, No to security queues, No I'm not going next year!" - Hmmm!

There were a number of further pieces of correspondence in the same vein, but I'm sure you've all got the message. I think the IAT team will have some hard thinking to do before next year's show. To quickly add my two-penneth, just in case they get to read this column, please can we have the campsite back!

### Fairford - 2

To be honest, having scanned through the IAT callsigns sent to me for Thursday to Sunday, there

were very few new or interesting callsigns, most had all been well documented in the past. Here are a few that may be of interest.

Callisgn	Aircraft	Owner
LION 1 - 4	F-16	USAF/31 FW
ORANGE 1 - 2	F-16	Dutch AF
PISCES 1 - 4	Tucano	RAF/1 FTS
BATMAN 1 - 2	Tornado	RAF/9 SQN
REDSKIN 13	AH-64D	Dutch AF/301 SQN
MAJAN 293	C-130	Omani AF/16 SQN

The B-2 on Saturday was using the callsign DEATH 51 and was escorted by F-15Cs NOBLE 11 to 14, two reports indicated that they used the 493 FS Aux frequency 388.35 for Air to Air communications. Two Mildenhall tankers provided air refuelling support using the callsigns QUID 91 and 92. They used 379.075 as their Air to Air frequency and 300.125 as their Boom frequency.

On Sunday, the B-2 callsign was DEATH 71 and the escorting F-15Cs were calling NINJA 11 to 14, once again 388.35 was noted in use. (Incidentally, I have had a report in the last year of Yeovilton Sea Harriers also using the callsign BATMAN - can anyone confirm this?).

### **Airband Special**

Thanks to everyone who wrote in with favourable comments regarding the 'Airband Special' and the Datacard. I knew that if I included a 'best airband radio' section in the 'Airband Special' it would open a can of worms and I wasn't wrong! It didn't take long before a variety of correspondence came my way. I don't have the space to go into extensive detail with some of the letters and some of the points have already been covered in recent 'Sky High' columns, but I will try to address the salient points.

Several readers took me to task over the selection of such expensive radios. Two of our more senior readers complained that as pensioners, radios such as the IC-R8500 were not a realistic financial proposition for someone who is on a limited pension - a fair comment and one I understand, but as I stated in the article, I was attempting to list what in my opinion was the best airband radio and unfortunately, as in many things in life, you get what you pay for.

That's not to say that radios in the sub £400 price range cannot give a good performance, so as I said in the article, if you have a radio which you feel performs well on the airbands, drop me a line with a brief explanation of why you think this radio is worthy of mention. As one reader expressed his surprise that I had not used a Bearcat radio, how about our readers commenting on the airband performance of one of the current Bearcats, such as the UBC-9000XLT or the UBC-780XLT?

One reader comments that he found the AOR AR8600 extremely difficult to operate, he used it for over a year, but has now gone back to his Realistic PRO-2042. He goes on to say that he feels that it



outperforms the AR8600 on the airbands with the signal strength being twice as good and at less than half the price. He also comments that it is easier to use, has an internal power supply and better audio.

In the 'Airband Special', I mentioned that I had not used many Realistic base-station radios. The two I have used were the PRO-2004 and PRO-2006 and I was not over impressed with either of them. Fortunately, I remembered a friend had bought a PRO-2042 a couple of years ago when they were being sold off for about £150, so I contacted him and we set up a comparison with the AR8600.

The outcome - I'm sorry, but I have to disagree with the reader, on the trial we conducted, the AR8600 was quite clearly more sensitive than the PRO-2042, but nevertheless it did give a respectable performance. Also the comment about the difficulty of operation of the AR8600 became a source of amusement as co-incidentally we found the PRO-2042 infuriating to operate at times.

In the end, it's all down to what you're used to! Having made the brief comparison, that is not to say that the PRO-2042 would not make a good budget scanner for those with an interest in the airbands or other parts of the spectrum. As the sell off price was £150 you should be able to get a second-hand one for around £110 - not bad for a base station.

With regards to my comments on the origin of aircraft spotting probably coming from the Royal Observer Corps during the Second World War, **John F** writes to say that is not strictly true. As I stated, there was already much interest in aviation in the pre-war years with events such as RAF Air Shows, Record breaking flights, Flying Circuses, etc.

In the run up to and in the early years of the war, aircraft recognition became very important and so it was not only the Observer Corp, (as they were then), but also the Home Guard, the Local Defence Volunteers the Air Training Corps who had obtained a knowledge of aircraft recognition. As John comments, by 1941 even the Scouts had an Air Scout section where you could obtain an 'Aircraft Spotters' proficiency badge. So it would be fair to say that the hobby originated from a general interest in aviation and our countries need to defend itself in time of war.

So that leaves me with one question, when did the collecting of aircraft registrations or serials start, surely not during the war years as that could have been considered espionage? I assume that the collecting of civil registrations must have started soon after the war as the first edition of Ian Allan's, *Civil Aircraft Markings* was in 1950 - any ideas anyone?

My thanks to **Ron G**, **AHH**, **MeI**, **Mac**, **Ian L**, **Jimmy**, **Stinger**, **John F**, **John L**, **Mervyn** and several Anons.

### Callsign Swanwick Mil

As reported earlier in the year, in addition to the Civil Air Traffic, London Military has also moved the London Joint Area Organisation, (LJAO), element of Military Air Traffic Control to Swanwick. The unit was called Swanwick Military, with the callsign remaining as 'London Mil'. As from the 9th August 2002 the callsign for these LJAO frequencies has become 'Swanwick Mil'. For those who didn't see the earlier report the frequencies concerned are: CENTRAL 275.35; NORTHWEST 254.275; NORTHWEST 127.45; CLACTON 233.8; DOVER/LYDD 299.8; LONDON UPPER 291.075 and SEAFORD/HURN 251.225.

### Farnborough

I couldn't go myself and surprisingly just one Email in my mailbox regarding Farnborough, (perhaps you were all too busy commenting on Fairford?). Noted on the 15th July were two FA-18F Super Hornets which were escorted across the Atlantic by an Omega Boeing 707 tanker conversion, N707AR, using the callsign Omega 70. Farnborough Approach and Radar frequencies were as published - 130.05 and 134.45 - but interestingly for the Tower frequency 136.775 was used in place of 122.5 - thanks to **Keith L**. The photo this month is Italian Air Force Tornado from 6 Stormo in special marks arriving at RIAT 2002.

### LAWRENCE HARRIS, 55 RICHVILLE ROAD, SHIRLEY, SOUTHAMPTON SO16 4GH

E-MAIL: info.orbit@pwpublishing.ltd.uk EWEB SITE: http://www.itchycoo-park.freeserve.co.uk

# Info in Orbit



Fig. 1: MSG-1 SEVERI imager undergoes tests before launch image courtesy EUMETSAT.

Fig. 2: MSG-1 - courtesv EUMETSAT. On 31 July 2002, the

on the filling stand.

satellite is viewed inside its

container in a clean room. After

establishing clean conditions in

room S5A, the container is opened

and the satellite lifted, put out and

MSG-1 (METEOSAT Second Generation-1) Europe's first digital-only weather satellite (WXSAT) was successfully launched 28 August one day later than scheduled. Looking further into the future, the Americans are getting ready for their own new generation of digital satellites.

A countdown dress rehearsal was held on 28 June with Sergio Rota (EUMETSAT MSG Programme Manager) and Wolfgang Schumann (ESA Satellite Engineering Manager) in a provisional control centre.

Take a look at the MSG control room - Fig. 3. This room contains the monitoring and control elements of the MSG ground segment. People there are working in parallel on both operational and validation environments. On the operational



environment (left part of the image), they are running the formal validation test of the first version of the ground segment, completed in July.

On the validation environment, they are rehearsing the operational scenarios which were run from mid-July on the operational environment up to late September, at which time EUMETSAT will take over the control of the satellite from ESOC

(European Space Operations Centre) and start the commissioning.

Before the launch of any satellite, teams of users and scientists try to anticipate possible types of failure, and then work out and document, methods to rescue the mission from such failure modes. Just occasionally something completely unexpected goes wrong, but most failures are anticipated.

A view of the fully integrated satellite - as on 22 June - during the antenna test



Fig. 3: The Control Room for MSG -**COURTERY EUMETSAT.** 

in Fig. 4. From left to right, the three 'windows' show a thruster, a battery and the GERB (Geostationary Earth Radiation Budget) instrument. Just visible on the right edge of the spacecraft is the SEVIRI (imager) baffle cover. On the upper part of the spacecraft, one can see the u.h.f. antennas (16 in total) which will receive

DCP (data collection platform) and S&R (search and rescue) beacons.

Also visible behind the u.h.f. antennas is the drum of the Electronically Despun Antenna (EDA) to be used for downlinking SEVIRI and GERB raw data, the processed SEVIRI images and meteorological products. Above this drum is the TPA (Toroidal Pattern Antenna - the black cylinder) for receiving the uplink of the processed SEVIRI images and meteorological products. On top of the TPA is the S-band antenna for the TT&C (Telemetry Tracking and Command). Below the battery you can see the liquid apogee motor (LAM) nozzle.

### **MSG-1** - The Manufacturers Reply

A few columns ago, I mentioned that I had E-mailed the four companies that EUMETSAT lists as having an interest in producing hardware for MSG-1 - the second generation METEOSAT. The third company - Dartcom - responded just after press deadlines at that time. Dave Wright replied:

"As you are aware we really only (supply) in the professional market and I don't see us being able to offer anything into the 'Hobbies' market. There is also a big question regarding the take up of LRIT and HRIT. Like many other manufacturers, as soon as encryption was put on, PDUS sales of these systems went into free fall. I even had this comment from Dr. Peter Scheidgen from VCS in a conversation with him a few months back. We have systems under development, but these are aimed at the professional market". My thanks to David Wright, a Partner (RF Engineering) with Dartcom, at Yelverton in Devon, Tel: (01822) 880253.

> Fig. 4: Electrical tests on MSG-1 - courtesy EUMETSAT.

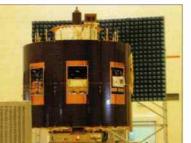
### **NOAA Satellite Direct Readout Conference**

In December (9-13) this year, America's NOAA (National Oceanographic and Atmopsheric Administration) is

holding a Conference in Miami, Florida. This will undoubtedly be a significant event. Britain's Remote Imaging Group will be attending the conference and hopes to have an exhibition table there.

Committee member Dave Cawley tells me that RIG has around 2400 members world-wide, most of them receiving both polar and geostationary images for their own use, using low cost and often home-built equipment. In Europe, there are an estimated 10,000 private individual users of METEOSAT data. Dave comments that it is difficult to obtain figures for the USA, but can currently directly account for a bit less than 3000, though he suspects it could be over 5000.

The purpose of this Conference is to bring together users of the NOAA GOES (geostationary) and POES (polar orbiting satellites), potential users



of the forthcoming METOP polar orbiting satellite comprising part of the Initial Joint Polar-Orbiting Operational Satellite System and the future NOAA NPOESS. The METOP series are the Meteorological Operational Polar satellites of EUMETSAT.

The NPOESS series are the National Polarorbiting Operational Environmental Satellite System of the USA. NOAA expects the Conference to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas on the impact of future NOAA satellite systems. Speakers representing NOAA, hydrometeorological organisations, NASA, EUMETSAT, universities and other organisations throughout the Americas will be on the program.

Figure 5 is a schematic illustrating successive orbits of a METOP satellite of the EUMETSAT Polar System. The satellites will observe meteorological, climatological and environmental features of the Earth, transmit regional data to user stations throughout the world and transmit stored global data to central facilities in Europe for further processing and distribution.

Wayne Winston, the NOAA Direct Readout Co-ordinator explained: "This will be an opportunity for manufacturers of satellite direct readout hardware and software to present new products designed for the next generation of satellites to attending decision makers. Additionally, the program committee is considering a panel discussion on new technologies that will be required for the next generation satellites that will include manufacturers".

With so many changes planned for the future, "We need all the help we can get from NOAA, Eumetsat and the other satellite operators", commented Dave Cawley.

For those considering visiting Miami to attend the conference, further details are available at:

http://noaasis.noaa.gov/miami02/ My thanks to Wayne Winston of NOAA for providing the information. NOAA plans to release a 'write-up' of the Conference, so I shall include a precis in the column following.

### **METEOSAT-7** Operations Extension

John Tellick is the secretary of RIG and advised the Internet 'rig-I' mailing list of a significant announcement concerning *METEOSAT-7* operations. In late July, a meeting of the EUMETSAT Council Delegates made a decision to extend both PDUS and WEFAX operations until the end of 2005. The EUMETSAT Indian Ocean Data Coverage service from *METEOSAT-5* at 63°E has also been extended until the end of 2005. Should *METEOSAT-5* fail, the mission will continue via *METEOSAT-6* - if it takes over at this location.

### **Current WXSATs**

A glance at the frequency list at the end of this column shows what a 'surplus of riches' h.r.p.t. users have. However, like thousands of others around the world, I continue to use my a.p.t. system and have recently re-fitted the QFH (quadrifilar helix antenna) to the ground-based mast, following mechanical failure of my 15+ year old crossed dipole. The QFH is destined for the roof, and that will release the mast supported spot for my Log-Periodic Yagi that I use for monitoring ordinary satellites.

Transmissions from METEOR 3-5 on 137.30MHz on 29 July broke a long period of silence from the Russian WXSATs. David Brooks of Barbados reported "two reasonable passes today starting at 1822 and 2011 respectively" and noted the synchronising problems were still present.

NOAA-14 hit problems once more when, on 27 July, the AVHRR instrument scan mirror motor began to operate erratically. This causes both a.p.t. and h.r.p.t. imagery to be unusable. NOAA is aware of the condition, and the fault was well documented from its last occurrence. The satellite is now eight years old, and operating beyond its design life. NOAA continues to monitor the situation, but is unable to do much to correct the problem. Previously, the scan motor has returned to operating limits and substantially corrected itself; it remains to be seen whether this 'self-fix' occurs again. NOAA-14 a.p.t. was terminated from 14 August.

*NOAA-17* was still transmitting both visible-light channels as near mid-August - see **Fig. 7**. Normal operations can be expected by the time that *SWM* is published.

### **OKEAN-O** - The Latest

There seems to be no recently published reports of anyone receiving transmissions from *OKEAN-O*, so I did some research to find the organisations that use OKEAN data. *OKEAN-O* is one of three oceanographic satellites that have previously transmitted imagery on 137.40MHz.

The Ukranian Land and Resource Management Centre (ULRMC) is not widely known in amateur WXSAT circles, but Dr Mykola S. Zalogin, their Senior Marketing and Research Specialist based at Kyiv in the Ukraine, explained to me that the organisation operates as a 'Centre of Excellence' in Information Technologies, producing and providing commercially available information to strengthen the process of decision making and to improve the quality of life in Ukraine and throughout the region. As a Ukrainian organisation, the ULRMC promotes sustainable



Fig. 6: *METEOR 3-5* 1456 10 August received in Southampton.

Fig. 5: EUMETSAT Polar System satellite schematic courtesy EUMETSAT.



Short Wave Magazine, October 2002

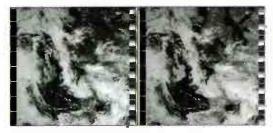


Fig. 7: NOAA-17 1044 10 August visible-light channels.

economic and natural resource development, environmental management, disaster mitigation and response, and collaboration with government and Industry.

Their agricultural research work involves the use of a number of high resolution imaging satellites, notably NOAA h.r.p.t., SeaWiFS data, and OKEAN-O. Figure 8 shows an image from OKEAN-O. Governmental authorities use this satellite imagery to define and register the boundaries of parcels of land.

The ULRMC applies digital mapping of remotely sensed imaging products to monitor environmental contamination of land and water, and to monitor crop production.

For satellite reception, their station uses a 1.5m antenna, positioned to acquire a satellite signal at about 1° elevation (wow!), mounted to be able to rotate through the zenith for overhead passes at some 15° per second, and covered by a fibregalss radome. The system can cope with 100km/h winds, and survive double this.

Their High Resolution Picture Transmission (h.r.p.t.) satellite receiving station captures data from the Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor (SeaWiFS) and NOAA Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) sensors. The station has been operating since November 1999 and is located on the roof of the building owned by the Ukrainian founding partner of ULRMC.

SeaWiFS provide daily multispectral images optimised for the assessment of agricultural and forestry vegetation and production, oil spills, coastal water quality problems, and regional atmospheric pollution. AVHRR imagery affords ULRMC the opportunity to determine sea and land surface temperatures, identification of snow and clouds.

### Correspondence

Several people wrote to me following the running expose of Kevin Hughes' WXSAT interference problem. Alan Overton of Welling in Kent was one writer, and he described his experiences. Alan noticed in February 2000 that "images after dark were ruined by lines obviously related to 50Hz". and he noticed that they suddenly appeared when the street lights near his house came on. He toured the area with a scanner and loop pick-up to compile information. Alan logged the interference frequencies emitted by each of seven lamps near his house. The images that he received showed a drift of the interfering frequency, that Alan suspected was due to the lamps.

Over the following months, the interference reduced, and he installed an antenna some 5m higher, since when the interference has stopped.

## International Space Station - Shuttle Launches Resume

STS-112 Atlantis becomes the first shuttle flight scheduled since the programme was suspended following discovery of minute cracks in one of the Space Shuttle orbiter's Main Propulsion System (MPS) flow liners. Teams of experts developed a repair procedure that has allowed a

Launch is currently scheduled for 28 September to the ISS. Official resumption of flights. launch dates are set at the Flight Readiness Review, held approximately two weeks prior to the targeted liftoff date. However, launch dates and

times are subject to change up to the time of launch due to weather, technical issues or other reasons.

> Fig. 9: OKEAN-O processed image from 17 April 2000 courtesy ULRMC.



Fig. 8: ULRMC logo.

Alan now notes some interference near the start and end of some passes, in which the lines are straight.

Kevin Hughes is a regular contributor to the images shown in this column. In early August, Britain experienced a north-south split in the weather, when, on 2 August, much of the southern part of Britain enjoyed clear skies whilst the north suffered cloud cover. The following day, this was reversed when the active cloud system moved further north. Kevin provided early morning NOAA-15 a.p.t. images to illustrate.



Fig. 10: NOAA-153 August 0715 from Kevin Hughes.

### **Frequencies - Complete List**

### a.p.t.

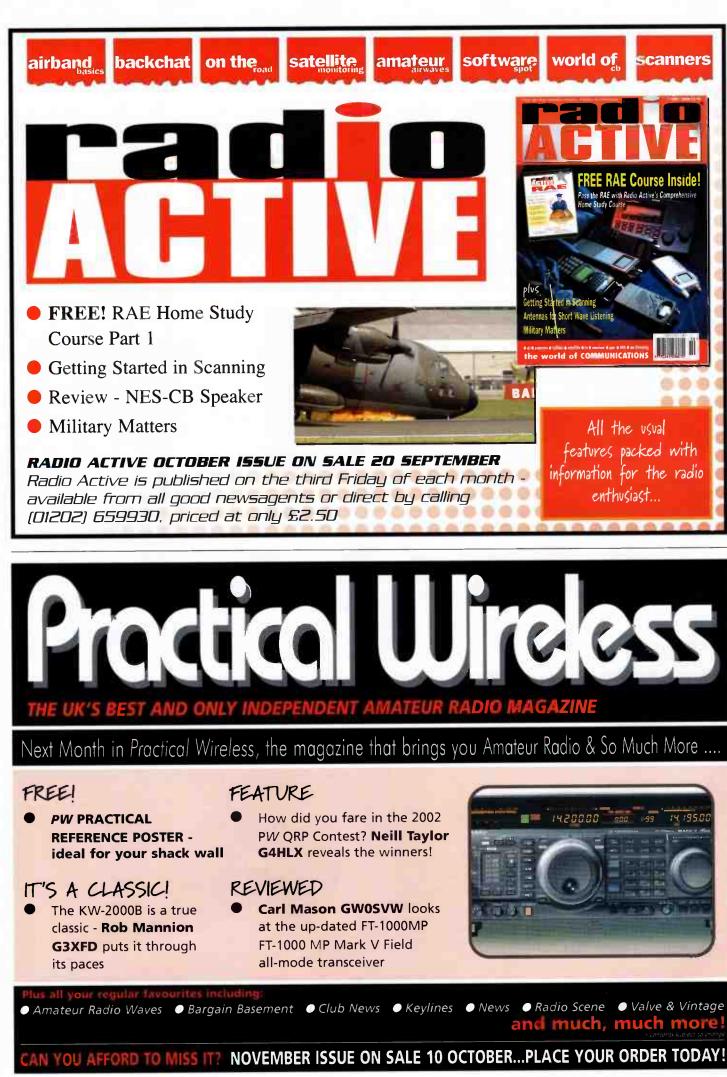
NOAA-12 and NOAA-15 transmit a.p.t. on 137.50MHz. NOAA-14 a.p.t. off (14 August). NOAA-17 transmits a.p.t. on 137.62MHz. (during overlap periods, the secondary WXSAT a.p.t. may be switched off). METEOR 3-5 usually transmits on 137.30MHz when in sunlight. METEOR 2-21 may transmit on 137.40MHz when METEOR 3-5 is switched off.

#### h.r.p.t.

NOAA-12 and NOAA-16 transmit h.r.p.t. on 1698.0MHz. NOAA-14 transmits on 1707MHz. NOAA-15 transmits on 1702.5MHz. NOAA-17 transmits on 1707MHz (from 0100UTC on 16 July). FENGYUN-1C and -1D transmit on 1700.5MHz.

WEFAX: METEOSAT-7 (geostationary) transmits WEFAX on 1691, 1694.5 and 1691.0MHz for Primary Data.

All times quoted in SWM are in UTC.



Short Wave Magazine, October 2002

### The USA's foremost scanning and monitoring magazine!

Ever wondered what's happening with your hobby in the USA? Well you can now stay in touch with the radio scene both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

SWM bring you a special Monitoring Times trial offer.
You can have a selection of five recent back issues\* of MT for the special price of £7.50 inc. P&P (UK only).

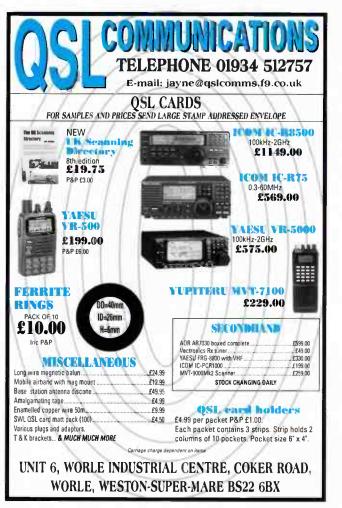
> GO ON - SEE IF IT'S FOR YOU.

To order your *Monitoring Times* trial selection and for *Monitoring Times* subscription details please see page 70.

1

\*our selection from 2002. Overseas readers please enquire for P&P costs.

pecial





Short Wave Magazine, October 2002





### DIREC Leicester Show STAND 4b

Visit STAND 4b at the Leicester Show to see the DIRECT ONLY items from AOR and TenTec, your chance to see them first-hand and try them out.

From the AOR range this includes the LA320 and LA350 short wave loop aerials, ARD-2 ACARS/NAVTEX decoder, DA3000, SA7000 and MA500 wide band aerials. Also on display will be the AOR range of receivers and spectrum display unit including the new AR8200 Mk3 hand-held.



From **TenTec**, try out the RX320 DSP black-box HF receiver under PC control, the RX350 DSP table-top receiver with optional keypad / encoder, the world-class RX340 professional 19inch rack mount DSP HF receiver... also a **NEW selection of KITS.** 



### AOR DIRECT, **TenTec DIRECT UK**

4E East Mill, Bridgefoot, Belper, Derbyshire, DE56 2UA England Tel: 01773 880788 Fax: 01773 880780 info@aoruk.com www.aoruk.com tentec@aoruk.com www.aoruk.com/tentec

### NRAD nnovative Hardware







Antenna distribution units







Card-based receivers



Multichannel systems



Directional antennas



**Direction Finding Systems** 

Sonobuov Receiving Systems

### Advanced Software



### future of

For further product information and to download free software. visit our website: www.winradio.com

> **Falcon Equipment and Systems** Importers and System Integrators PH: +44 (0) 1684 295807 EM: winradio@sda-falcon.co.uk Web: www.sda-falcon.co.uk

### DAVE ROBERTS 6 SWM EDITORIAL OFFICES, BROADSTONE

**E-MAIL:** scanning@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

# Scanning Scene

t didn't take long at all! I have seen the first working TETRA portable sets for sale. Talk about surplus. These Simoco sets working on direct mode in the 380-410MHz band were sold, with chargers, for a bargain price that I have promised not to mention. Obviously these radios will never be validated on an Airwave system, but the purchaser has a mass of knowledge in these matters and their acquisition will only add to his expertise. I have tried the sets out and they work just fine in direct mode with a range commensurate with their power output (1W) and frequency. They exhibit the usual digital audio lag.

I was involved in TETRA trials a few years ago and I can tell you that the audio quality and the suppression of extraneous noise is superb. It really is interesting to note that these sets are hitting the surplus market already.

It does appear that Lancashire Police are having some difficulty with their Airwave equipment. It seems that 173 officers have gone sick with symptoms that they attribute to the new radio system. Pregnant staff have been advised that they need not use the system. In these increasingly litigious times, the authorities appear to be gambling that no one will be able to prove that the TETRA equipment causes any ill effects.

Guess what? Encryption units are being sold for the TRA967 sets that have been on the market for a while. To refresh your memory, the 967 is a low band v.h.f. military manpack and a whole load of them have hit the surplus market in the last year or so. It looks like those folks that have purchased these excellent little sets will now be able to secure their transmissions. The encryption units enable audio inversion with 700 code options available.

I think that several people noticed that a Royal Marine officer appeared to be using a Motorola PMR446 radio in Afghanistan. It was pictured together with the Marine on a TV news programme. I know that the military have used PMR446 in the UK. It may well be that they are simply utilising the same equipment overseas or it could well be that the frequencies in use are those used by the US military, who also use PMR446/FRS equipment that has been programmed with military channels in that frequency area.



These are the three PFX sets. The middle one is the standard unit. The other two are the sneaky beaky encrypted sets.

It's not a surgical appliance! It's a covert harness, a nice, clean nonsweaty one.

### **New Channels**

More news at u.h.f. is that the UK general licence frequencies have changed at u.h.f., the new channels being 449.3125, 449.400 and 449.475. UK general licences are issued to companies that may need to use their radios in any part of the UK. The old frequencies are likely to be in use for ages yet, but these new channels will soon start to be heard.

### **Tougher Penalties**

Recent legislation passed in the USA has made the penalties for listening to mobile or cordless 'phone calls and intercepting pager messages, etc. much tougher. Basically they have given the authorities the option to charge offenders under federal law as opposed to other legislation.

As things stand over there, it won't make too much difference, but if the state decides to throw the book at a hobbyist in America, it's going to be a much heavier volume. Jail is likely to be the outcome, posing the question of whether one needs a green card to work on the prison farm. The UK already has very tough laws on what we are allowed to listen to on our radios. Will things become even more regulated over here?

### **Time To Listen**

With the autumn being upon us and the nights drawing in, it will mean that some of us will tend to spend more time listening to the monitoring station. Oo you have friends or contacts in your area who indulge in the pastime? If so, you may find that you spend rather a lot of your time on the 'phone to each other.

If this is a familiar story, have you considered buying some of the



PMR446 licence free radios that are on sale these days? The range can be up to one kilometre or so in built up areas and considerably more in open country.

Just select a free channel and, if necessary, a CTCSS tone to help cut out any other users on the frequency and away you go. There is no need to be too specific about what you are discussing. Frequencies can be passed openly with a prefix denoting whether they are a.m. or f.m.

Another code can be used to indicate the user service. If you need to be specific about anything else, then use another channel to pass that traffic only. My neighbour lives around one kilometre from my place and is a keen scannist. PMR446 does not work for us due to the construction of his property and at the moment we are considering other means.

CB radio is not suitable and we may end up laying a field telephone line, but I am dreading having to go down that route. I'll keep you informed of what (if anything) is decided, but when two people can operate scanners from locations a short distance apart, it certainly maximises the collection of information.

### **Items Of Interest**

A couple of items that may be of interest this month. In the picture you can see three Pye/Philips PFX

radios. The one in the middle is the usual u.h.f. set. The two either side of this rather historical unit are encrypted PFXs. These are from a British military unit and have a white noise encryption system built in. There are four encryption codes available and of course they operate in the clear.

Another interesting thing is that the sets have no markings whatsoever on them. If Saddam is a *SWM* reader he will, however, recognise the units. The encrypted sets can be seen to be a little longer than the standard PFX. These sets operate in the 440MHz region. The encryption type may be called DES (Digitally Encrypted Signalling perhaps). In any case it works well.

I try not to twitter on about the Internet or give web addresses because by the time this gets into print the site has usually disappeared and the site owner is doing time, but try taking a look at www.kb9ukd.com/digital/ This site will give you audio samples of differing data and encryption modes. I have found it really useful.

Another handy tool that I mentioned earlier is the covert wireless earpiece. These little beauties require an induction loop or covert harness to run them, but the loop can be made and the harnesses are occasionally offered for sale on ebay or at rallies. The second-hand harnesses can be very sweaty and beastly indeed, but the essential parts can be removed from the fabric which can then be sent to Sellafield for disposal. Here is a picture of the harness. This one is made by Sonic.

The unit has a microphone and small coil built in a tiny plastic box. It also has a u.h.f. dipole antenna fitted. The pink lead has a push-totalk button on the end to switch the radio to transmit. The black lead connects to the radio which sits in a pouch in the harness. A covert earpiece may even minimise your chances of a) getting arrested by police who think that you are a subversive demonstrator or b) being battered by subversive demonstrators who may think that you are in the police. The earpiece can save you pain. First build or locate an induction loop or harness and then consider the earniece from Tardis Communications at Aylesbury, Bucks. The ear thingies cost around £85.

■ JACQUES D'AVIGNON VE3VIA ■ E-MAIL: jacques@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

# **Propagation Forecasts**

### How to use the Propagation Charts

The charts contain three plots. The lower dashed line represents the lowest usable frequency (LUF), or ALF (Absorption Limiting Frequency). The chances of success below this frequency are very slim.

The middle line indicates the optimum working frequency (OWF) with a 90% probability of success for the particular path and time. Lastly, the upper dashed line represents the

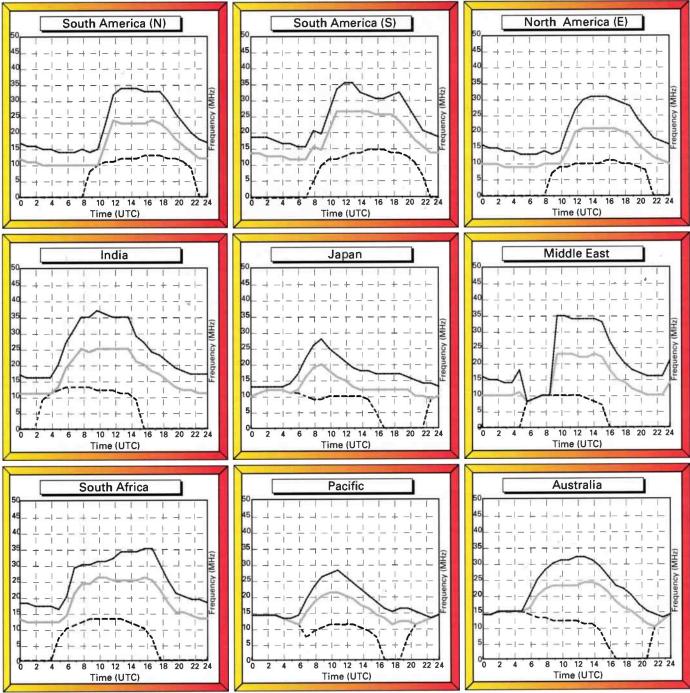
maximum usable frequency (MUF), a 50%

probability of success for the path and time. To make use of the charts you must select the

to make use of the charts you must select the chart most closely located to the region containing the station that you wish to hear. By selecting the time chosen for listening on the horizontal axis, the best frequencies for listening can be determined by the values of the intersections of the plots against frequency.

Good luck and happy listening.

### October 2002 Circuits to London



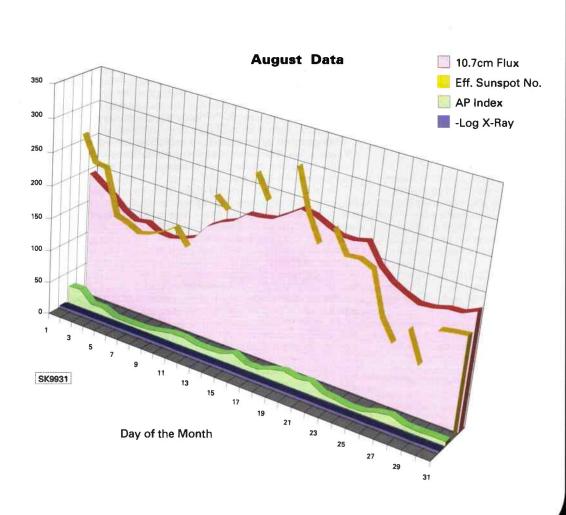
SK9930

KEVIN NICE G7TZC/M3SWM, SWM EDITORIAL OFFICES, BROADSTONE
 E-MAIL: kevin.nice@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

# **Propagation Extra**

Ron Ham's barometric pressure chart, taken at Storrington, W. Sussex, August 2002.





### guide to the chart

The 10.7cm solar radio flux is used as an indicator of the general level of solar activity. The K and AP indices are measures of geomagnetic activity. The K index ranges from zero (very quiet) to nine (severely disturbed). K values of five or greater correspond to geomagnetic storm conditions that can relate to poor propagation conditions. The AP index ranges from 0 to 400. An AP of 30 is the

threshold for geomagnetic storm conditions.

### ENIGMA, 17-21 CHAPEL STREET, BRADFORD, WEST YORKSHIRE BD1 5DT. FAX: (01274) 77004

E-MAIL: enigma@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

# Attention-123!

### **Enigma Control List (continued)**

Family Ib	Ref M12	Comments 5f, 3 or 4f DK, ends 000 000	Counterparts E7, G7, S7, V7, V23, XP
	M13	5f, 3f serial No, ends 000*	E18, G22, S4
XV	M13a	call & rpt sequence 3Ff-000	none
la	M14	5F, 3F DK, ends 00000	E6, G6, S6, V6
	M14a	dual message, same SN	S6e
	M14b	dual message, 2nd hand-keyed	none
	M14c	dual msg, two consecutive SNs	S6f
XIX	M16	'8BY', long zero, 3f, ends AR	none
0	M23	long zero, many variants, 5f, favoured ending: AR	
lb	M24	(deleted: very fast version of M14)	
XIII	M29	'VDE', 5f non-random, ends AR	none
	M29a	no preamble	G4
	M29b	extended preamble	none
0	M26/34	long zero, no ending	
	M34a	'98' continuous variant	
IXc	M39	rapid dashes, 5f	S18
0	M40	long zero, 5f, ends AR AR SK SK	
XIV	M45	slow M1-type, 1st group usually stutter grp (eg. 11111)	S21
XIV	M50	practice tr, GC always 50, several variants	(M1, M45, S21)
XIX	M51	all msgs 100 5-letter groups	none
0	M52	long zero, uses colon, 2 or 6f, ends AR	
0	M76	long zero, 4-char bogus callsigns, v complex, no ending	
	MX	single letter HF markers (SLHFMs) - all now Russian	

Note that within Europe all stations using long zeroes (five dashes) originate from former Western bloc countries and vice versa. The list only includes the more important stations, all are European except M40 and North Korean M76 which are audible in this country. In the next article, we'll cover all the presently-active English language stations.

efore beginning, an error crept into the last column. The V prefix refers to all other languages (not covered by prefixes E, G or S) - such as French, Spanish, Romanian, Chinese, etc. and **not** to 'other transmissions which cannot be classified as either Morse or voice' - the prefix for these is X

(i.e. polytone is XP). We did finish with M10e last time and all the stations listed used short zeroes (a single dash), so carrying on from there with the

more active Morse stations, see above table.

### Family XI: Swedish Rhapsody

This family once included a Morse station (M4) and a voice station (G2) and has always been something of a mystery. Of course, all Numbers Stations are mysterious, but some are better understood than others, and this family, once so well known, has always managed to keep more of its secrets than most. It operated for decades with little change and, well remembered in the 1960s, it probably dates back to World War Two. Various clues suggest a Western operation, M4 used long zeroes and the letters *LO LO* in the preamble, an old Morse abbreviation for '*HELLO HELLO'*. One long-defunct voice station (E24) actually used these words in its call, the live male voice shouting out '*Allo!* Allo!' followed by an ID number repeatedly.

There were persistent rumours that Family XI used transmitters on the French/Swiss border, but this was never confirmed. The more well-known and more active voice network operated complex four or five weekly schedules (depending on the length of months) commencing on the Saturday after the first Sunday of the month. Several schedules operated and each sent its own fixed number of repeats, often on different frequencies. Times and frequencies used were fixed and predictable for years on end, the lowest frequency being 3.824MHz and the highest 11.618MHz.

Transmissions were all in a.m. and consisted of a repeated tone lasting ten minutes before the hour or half hour after which the interval signature would run for five minutes. This took the form of a musical box repeatedly playing the first few bars of *Swedish Rhapsody*. After five minutes there was a pause, followed by a female voice in German (often described as a little girl's voice), "Achtung!". Three random 5-figure headers were often read several times. Another pause, then the first header would be read again, twice, then "Achtung!" and 100 paired 5-figure groups would follow. The second header then preceded another 100 groups and finally the third header began a further *fifty* groups.

There was a variant, G2a, identical to G2 apart from sending one message of 50 groups only and interspersing the interval signal with a count in German from one to zero. This network again operated a four or five weekly schedule and restricted most of its transmissions to the evenings on three parallel frequencies. (G2 preferred European office hours). G2a schedules sent far more repeats each week than G2.

M4 operated far less ambitious schedules, but on the same 4/5-week cycle. It favoured the lower frequencies and always sent a single 100-group message per transmission. All transmissions were auto-keyed and used MCW.

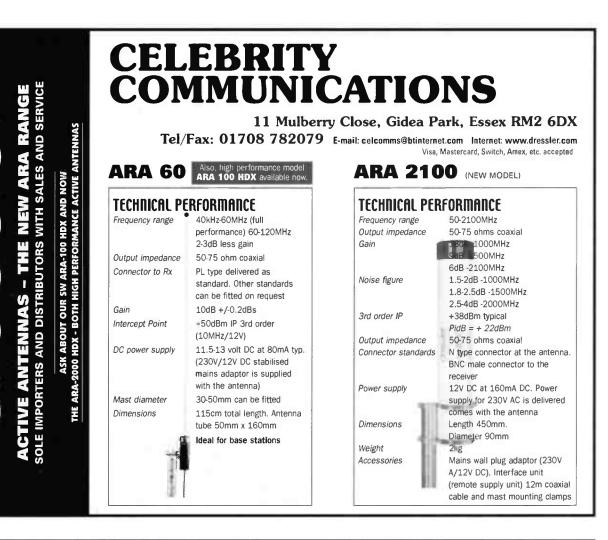
Gradually, after the ending of the Cold War, this family started to decline. Scheduling changed and the number of transmissions dropped and a few years ago a drastic and inexplicable change took place. (During this period, M4 remained unaltered). This upheaval was the sudden replacement of the familiar little girl's voice with that of the American-English 'Cynthia' of the CIA - not to mention the scrapping of her musical box! At the same time, transmissions became much weaker, as if further away, and a.m. was replaced by u.s.b. in most cases.

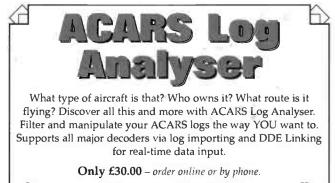
Transmissions now began at two minutes past the hours with a count in English lasting three minutes: '11111 22222...99999 00000', repeated. Oddly, the same G2-style 100/100/50 group messages continued except the headers, message beginnings and ends all ran into one another due to the lack of pauses or words such as 'Attention'. This makes the untangling of messages and headers very difficult! The word 'End' only sometimes marks the end of transmission - otherwise nothing!

Only four messages (up to 11 repeats each) are now sent per month:

Week Beginning	Mon/Wed/ Thu	0752	0952	1152	1252
1st Sat	u.s.b.		6.507	8.188	5.340
2nd Sat	u.s.b.		7.250	8.188	5.748
3rd Sat	u.s.b.	4.832	6.200	8.188	6.507
4th Sat	a.m.	5.340	8.188	7.250	

Short Wave Magazine, October 2002





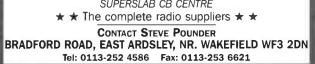
DEMO CAN BE DOWNLOADED FROM OUR WEB SITE OR CONTACT US FOR A FREE DEMO CD. http://www.acarsonline.co.uk - the #1 ACARS portal on the web Tel: 01207 549293

E-mail: sales@aveyationsoftware.co.uk

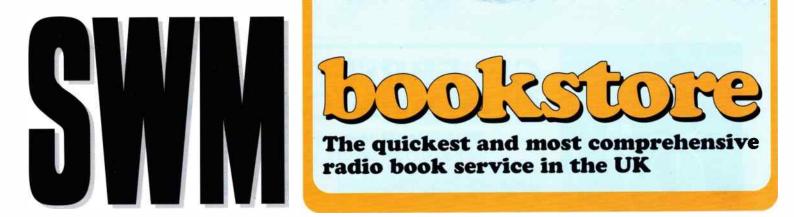


Short Wave Magazine, October 2002









The books listed have been selected as being of special interest to our readers. They are supplied direct to your door. Many titles are overseas in origin.

pages	price	code
LISTENING		
AIRBAND		
AIRWAVES 2002144	£9.95	AIR22
AIRBAND RADIO GUIDE (abc) 5th Edition	£8.99	ABRG5
AIRBAND RADIO HANDBOOK (Haynes)	£12.99	ABRHB
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL (abc) 8th Edition	£8.99	ATC8
CALLSIGN 2002	£9.95	CAL22
CIVIL AIRCRAFT MARKINGS (abc)	£7.99	CIVAIR
FLIGHT ROUTINGS 2002 Williams160	£7.95	FR22
MILITARY AIRCRAFT MARKINGS 2002 (abc)	£7.99	MILAIR
NORTH ATLANTIC ROUTE CHART	£9.00	NAROUT
WORLD AIRLINE FLEET & SELCAL DIRECTORY		
+ UPDATE	£16.00	WAFSEL
MILITARY AIR SCAN 2002	£15.99	MILSCN

### FREQUENCY GUDES

FERRELL'S CONFIDENTIAL FREQUENCY LIST

12th Edition	£19.99	FERR12
GLOBAL BROADCAST GUIDE (July 2002 Issue)	£2.75	GBGJU2
GUIDE TO UTILITY RADIO STATIONS 2002		
20th Edition. Joerg Klingenfuss	£23.00	KFUTIL
PASSPORT TO WORLD BAND RADIO 2002	£15.50	PASS22
PROMA SCANNING SCENE CD	£4.75	PROMCD
RADIO LISTENERS GUIDE 2002128	£5.25	RLG22
SHORTWAVE FREQUENCY GUIDE 2002 -		
6th Edition. Joerg Klingenfuss	£20.00	KFSWFG
SUPER FREQUENCY LIST (2002) on CD-ROM.		
Joerg Klingenfuss	£14.00	KFSWCD
UK SCANNING DIRECTORY 8th Edition	£19.75	UK8TH
WORLD RADIO TV HANDBOOK 2002	£19.95	WRTH22

### SCANNING & SHORT WAVE

BUYING A USED SHORT WAVE RECEIVER -		
New 4th Edition F. Osterman	£5.95	BUSWRX
RECEIVING (VALUE) STATION LOGBOOK (RSGB)	£4.95	RXLOG
SCANNERS 4 SCANNING INTO THE FUTURE		
Bill Robertson	£9.95	SCAN4
SHORT WAVE COMMUNICATIONS Peter Rouse GU1DKD187	£4.50	SWCOM
SHORTWAVE RECEIVERS PAST & PRESENT 3rd Edition450	£25.95	SWRXPP
THE SUPERHET RADIO HANDBOOK I.D. Poole	£4.95	BP370

WEATHER

FAX & RTTY WEATHER REPORTS Philip Mitchell	£11.50	FXTWR
WEATHER SATELLITE HANDBOOK 5th Edition. Dr Ralph E. Taggart WB8DQT192	£15.50	WSATHB
WEATHER RÉPORTS FROM RADIO SOURCES. 3rd Edition. Philip Mitchell	£7.50	WRFRSO

### AMATELIR RADIO

### AMATEUR TELEVISION

AN INTRODUCTION TO AMATEUR TELEVISION. Mike Wooding G6IQM & Trevor Brown G8CJS	£5.00	INTATV
	£3.50	ATVCOM

### ANTENNAS/TRANSMISSION LINES / PROPAGATION

25 SIMPLE AMATEUR BAND AERIALS E.M. Noll63	£1.95	BP125
25 SIMPLE INDOOR AND WINDOW AERIALS E.M. Noll50	£1.75	BP136
25 SIMPLE TROPICAL AND MW BAND AERIALS E.M. Noll 54	£1.75	BP145

	pages	price	code
ANTENNA FILE (RSGB)	285	£18.99	ANTFIL
ANTENNA TOOLKIT (inc. CD-ROM) Joseph J. Carr		£25.00	ANTOOL
ARRL ANTENNA BOOK 19th Edition		£24.00	RRAB19
BACK YARD ANTENNAS Peter Dodd G3LDO	200	£18.99	BYANTS
BEAM ANTENNA HANDBOOK			
W.I. Orr W6SAI & S.D. Cowan W2LX	268	£8.95	BMANHB
BUILDING & USING BALUNS Jerry Sevick	125	£18.95	BUBALS
EXPERIMENTAL ANTENNA TOPICS H.C. Wright	70	£3.50	BP278
HF ANTENNA COLLECTION (RSGB)			
Edited by Erwin David G4LQI	233	£9.99	HFANTC
HF ANTENNAS FOR ALL LOCATIONS (RSGB)			
Les Moxon G6XN	322	£7.99	HFAFAL
INTRODUCTION TO RADIO WAVE PROPAGATION			-
J.G. Lee		£3.95	BP293
MORE OUT OF THIN AIR (PWP).	112	£6.95	MOOTA
PHYSICAL DESIGN OF YAGI ANTENNAS (Hardback)			DDV/ OI
D.B. Leeson W6QHS	200	£15.50	PDYAGI
RADIO AMATEUR ANTENNA HANDBOOK		CD 05	DANTTID
W.I. Orr W6SAI & S.D. Cowan W2LX		£8.95	RANTHB
RECEIVING ANTENNA HANDBOOK Joe Carr	189	£17.50	RXANHB
VERTICAL ANTENNAS W.I. Ort W6SAI &	100	CD 06	MED ANT
S.D. Cowan W2LX		£8.95	VERANT VUANTS
VHF UHF ANTENNAS I.D. Poole	128	£13.99	VUANIS

### BEGINNERS/NOVICE/RAE

AMATEUR RADIO EXPLAINED. Ian Poole	£9.90	AREXPL
Ian Poole G3YWX150	£4.99	BP257
AN RAE STUDENTS NOTEBOOK Bob Griffiths G7NHB	£6.95	RAESNB
FOUNDATION LICENCE NOW! (RSGB)	£3.95	FLNOW
HF AMATEUR RADIO, Jan Poole	£13.99	HFAR
RADIO AMATEURS EXAMINATION/END OF		
COURSE TEST PAPERS Ray Petri GOOAT104	£13.95	RAECTP
RAE MANUAL (RSGB) 16th Edition	£15.00	RAEMAN
RAE REVISION NOTES (RSGB)	£5.00	RAERVN
SECRET OF LEARNING MORSE CODE Mark Francis	£6.95	SOLMC
THE NOVICE LICENCE STUDENT'S NOTEBOOK		
John Case GW4HWR	£6.00	NOVSTU
THE NOVICE RADIO AMATEURS EXAMINATION		
HANDBOOK Ian Poole G3YWX	£4.95	BP375
THE RADIO AMATEURS' QUESTION & ANSWER		
REFERENCE MANUAL.5th Edition Ray Petri GOOAT	£13.95	RAQARM
TRAINING FOR THE NOVICE LICENCE A MANUAL		
FOR THE INSTRUCTOR (RSGB) John Case GW4HWR101	£6.75	TNOVIM

### CALL DIRECTORIES

PW UK/EIRE CALLSIGN CD	£4.75	PWCALL
RSGB YEARBOOK. 2002 Edition	£15.99	RSYB22

### DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION

COIL DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION MANUAL B.B. Babani 106	£3.95	BP160
LF EXPERIMENTERS HANDBOOK112	£18.99	LFEXHB
PRACTICAL RECEIVERS FOR BEGINNERS (RSGB)		
John Case GW4HWR165	£14.99	PRRXFB
PRACTICAL TRANSMITTERS FOR NOVICES		_
John Case GW4HWR126	£12.50	PTXNOV
PROJECTS FOR RADIO AMATEURS & SWL. R.A. Penfold 92	£3.95	BP304
RADIO & ELECTRONICS COOKBOOK (RSGB)	£16.99	RECOOK
RADIO RECEIVER PROJECTS YOU CAN BUILD	£20.95	RRPYCB
Les Hayward W7ZOI & Doug DeMaw W1FB	£11.50	SSDRA
TECHNICAL COMPENDIUM (RSGB)	£17.99	RSTECO
TECHNICAL TOPICS SCRAPBOOK (RSGB).		
1995-99 Pat Hawker	£14.99	TT9599
THE ART OF SOLDERING R. Brewster	£3.99	BP324
UNDERSTANDING BASIC ELECTRONICS (ARRL)	£15.50	UNDBEL

### SHACK ESSENTIALS

AMATEUR RADIO MOBILE HB (RSGB)114	£14.99	MOBHB
AMATEUR RADIO OPERATING MANUAL (RSGB)	£24.99	AROPM
ARRL OPERATING MANUAL 7th Edition	£18.50	RROPM
ARRL HANDBOOK 2002 79th Edition	£28.00	RRHB22
AMATEUR RADIO (VALUE) LOGBOOK (RSGB)80	£4.95	TXLOG
AMATEUR RADIO WORLD ATLAS (A4 size)	£8.00	ARWAT
GREAT CIRCLE MAP	£1.50	GCMAP
IOTA DIRECTORY 11th Edition (RSGB)	£9.95	IOTA11
RADIO AMATEURS MAP OF THE		
WORLD 2002 (Traxel)	£7.00	RAMAPW
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS HANDBOOK 7th Edition.		
Dick Biddulph/Chris Lorek	£29.99	RCOMHB
RSGB PREFIX GUIDE	£6.95	PFXGDE

pages price

code

### MICROWAVES

AN INTRODUCTION TO MICROWAVES F.A. Wilson	£3.95	BP312
MICROWAVE HANDBOOK - COMPONENTS &		
OPERATING VOL 1 (RSGB)110	£12.00	MWHBV1
MICROWAVE HANDBOOK - CONSTRUCTION &		
TESTING VOL 2 (RSGB)120	£18.99	MWHBV2
MICROWAVE HANDBOOK - BANDS & EQUIPMENT		
VOL 3 (RSGB)140	£18.99	MWHBV3

### arp

LOW POWER SCRAPBOOK (RSGB)	£12.99	LPSCRA
QRP POWER (ARRL)188	£11.50	QRPPWR
INTRODUCING QRP Dick Pascoe G0BPS48	£4.95	INTQRP

### VHF & HIGHER

ALL ABOUT VHF AMATEUR RADIO W. I. Orr W6SAI	£8.95	AAVHF
GUIDE TO VHF/UHF AMATEUR RADIO Ian Poole G3YWX180	£8.99	GTVUHF
VHF/UHF handbook (RSGB) Dick Biddulph G8PDS180	£22.00	VUHFHB
NOS INTRO: TCP/IP OVER PACKET RADIO		
Ian Wade G3NRW	£11.50	NOSINT

### VINTAGE & WIRELESS

Telephone

### CRYSTAL SETS

THE XTAL SET SOCIETY NEWSLETTER		
Volume 1 & 2 Combined. Phil Anderson W0XI96	£14.00	XTNL12
THE CRYSTAL SET HANDBOOK & VOL. 3 XTAL SET		
SOCIETY NEWSLETTER. Phil Anderson W0XI134	£8.00	XTNL3
THE XTAL SET SOCIETY NEWSLETTER		
Volume 4. Phil Anderson WOXI	£7.00	XTNL4

#### £7.95 XTHTM CRYSTAL SETS. The Xtal Set Society Newsletter, Volume 5. Phil Anderson WOXI .. .88 £7.00 XTNL5 CRYSTAL SET BUILDING & MORE ... ....168 £10.50 XTNL67 CRYSTAL SET PROJECTS .... 160 £10.00 XTPROJ CRYSTAL RADIO HISTORY, FUNDAMENTALS AND DESIGN P.A. Kinzie. ...122 £8.00 XTHIST CRYSTAL SET LOOPERS, A3 TUBER & MORE Volume 8 Xtal Set Society Newsletter .... ....128 £10.50 XTLOOP

pages price

code

### HISTORICAL

100 RADIO HOOK UPS 2nd Edition (reprinted)	£3.35	100RHU
1934 OFFICIAL SHORT WAVE RADIO MANUAL Edited by Hugo Gernsback260	£11.85	1934SW
COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVERS - THE VACUUM		
TUBE ERA R.S. Moore	£17.95	COMRXV
MARCONI'S ATLANTIC LEAP (H/B)96	£6.99	MALEAP
POP WENT THE PIRATES Keith Skues	£14.99	POPPIR
SAGA OF MARCONI OSRAM VALVE (Paperback) B Vyse346	£25.00	SMOV
SEEING BY WIRELESS - THE STORY OF BAIRD		
TELEVISION Ray Herbert	£3.70	SBYWIR
THOSE GREAT OLD HANDBOOK RECEIVERS		
(1929 & 1934)94	£6.95	TGOHRX
VALVES		
HENLEYS 222 RADIO CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS (1924)271	£9.95	222RAD
HOW TO BUILD THE TWINPLEX REGENERATIVE		
RECEIVER Lindsav 63	£6 75	HTBTRR

HOW TO BUILD THE I WINPLEX REGENERATIVE		
RECEIVER Lindsay	£6.75	HTBTRR
HOW TO BUILD YOUR FIRST VACUUM TUBE		
REGENERATIVE RECEIVER. T.J. Lindsay	£8.25	HTBFVA
HOW TO BUILD YOUR RADIO RECEIVER		
(A4) (Popular Radio Handbook No. 1)100	£6.70	HTBYRR
HOW TO MAKE A NEUTRODYNE RECEIVER Webb	£5.95	HTMNRX
SECRETS OF HOMEBUILT REGENERATIVE RECEIVERS		
(Rockey)	£8.75	SHBRRX

### ELECTRONICS

BASIC RADIO PRINCIPLES & TECHNOLOGY Ian Poole G3YWX	£15.99	BRPRIN
R. Penfold. (BP392)	£4.95	BP392
GETTING THE MOST FROM YOUR MULTIMETER102	£3.99	BP239
SCROGGIES - FOUNDATIONS OF WIRELESS &		
ELECTRONICS 11th Edition	£20.99	SCROGY
TEST EQUIPMENT FOR THE RADIO AMATEUR		
Clive Smith G4FZH	£12.99	TESTEQ

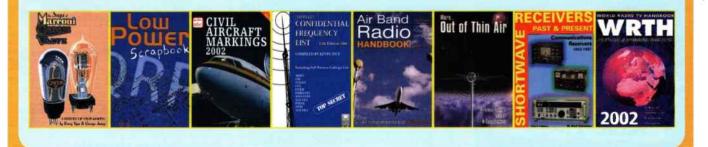
E-MAIL: bookstore@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

OR USE THE ORDER FORM ON PAGE 70

FAX: (01202) 659950



### Please note: Cash not accepted with mail orders. Please allow up to 28 days for delivery although the usual wait is about 4 days.



VISA







Radio Communications Centre Amateur/C.B./Shortwave Scanners/Marine/Airband Full range of used equipment

www.shortwave.co.uk

18 Fairmile Road, Christchurch, Dorset BH23 2LJ Tel/Fax: 01202 490099

Scotland

Everything you need for C.B.,

Scanners & Amateur Radio...

JAYCEE ELECTRONICS LTD

20 Woodside Way

Glenrothes, Fife KY7 5DF

Tel: 01592 756962

Tues-Fri 9am-5pm • Sat 9am-4pm

Closed Sunday & Monday

Devon



PO Box 52, Exeter EX4 5FD Mobile 07714 198 374





To advertise in the dealers danels section **DLEASE TELEPHONE** 01202 659920 for details

Short Wave Magazine, October 2002



IC-7400, £1100. IC-706, £725. Tel:

(01937) 583880 or (07899) 828681

JRC NRD-545 d.s.p. short wave

receiver, six weeks old, £850. Tel:

Middlesbrough (01642) 270397.

Kenpro KT-22 v.h.f. 2m handie

transceiver, r.f. output, 1.5W, v.g.c.,

including batteries, case and charger,

£60 o.n.o. Casio TV-770D pocket TV,

2.3in I.c.d. (STN) plus a.c. adapter, v.g.c.,

£55 o.n.o. Tel: Exeter (01392) 273714

Kenwood Trio R-2000, two v.h.f.

antennas, AT-1000 tuner, owner has

hearing defect, £200. Tel: Cambridge

Lowe HF-125 communications RX,

instruction book, boxed, good condition,

fitted D125 a.m.s./f.m. board,

£115. Tel: Northampton (01604)

RME DB20 pre-tuner, in original condition, £165. Drake AC4, new,

boxed, power unit, unused, £65.

R1155N with internal mains unit, £165.

after 1800 or E-mail:

evénings or weekends.

(01799) 584223.

830176.

archie.fulton@ntlworld.com

Please write your advert clearly in BLOCK CAPITALS up to a maximum of 30 words, plus 12 words for your contact details, and send it together with your payment of £4 (subscribers free!) to Trading Post, Short Wave Magazine, Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 8PW. You can also E-mail your Trading Post advertisements to: tp@pwpublishing.Hd.uk (if you don't want to include your credit card details with your E-mail, just 'phone us on (01202) 659910). If an order form is not provided due to space constraints, a form from a

### FOR SALE

Alinco DJ-X3 scanner, boxed as new, 100kHz-1300MHz, 8.33kHz capable, c/w Alinco rechargeable battery pack and charger, spare airband whip, BNC adapter, magmount whip, case, desk stand, car dash bracket, UK Scanning Directory, £120 (may be able to organise carriage at extra cost if required). Tel: (01737) 248489.

AOR AR3030 with v.h.f. converter, £370. AOR AR7030 with upgrades, £500 - both boxed, as new. Vectronics active antenna, boxed, new, £55. Zetagi transmatch, new, boxed, £37. Hateley 10m dipole, £10. Plus CB items. Tel: Worcs (01386) 881034.

AOR AR8600 MkII, all mode receiver, mint with manual, boxed, £450 plus postage. Hitachi space radio, also with f.m., m.w., s.w., mint, boxed, manual, £60 plus postage. Tel: (01754) 762359.

Drake R8A, £425. JRC NRD-525, £425. Fairhaven RD-500, £395. Lowe HF-150, SP-150, PR-150, rack, £325. Lowe HF-225, £180. Yaesu FRG-9600, £140. Realistic PRO-26 (no gaps), £125. All good to excellent condition. Prefer inspect/collect from Stockport, otherwise plus carriage. Tel: (07974) 953018 after 1800.

Eddystone 1650/9 receiver - all modes - immaculate, as new, to include a brand new operators service manual, £1250 o.n.o. R1155 Aladdin's Cave of parts, original and reproduction, valves, manuals and receivers. Model 'A' in transit case model 'L'. Both complete, in excellent condition. Two receivers 'A' and 'N' in restoration. Tel: Surrey (01483) 861293.

Fairhaven RD-500VX, as new, £425. AOR SDU-5500, as new, £475. JRC NVA319 speaker, £80. Icom SP21 speaker, £35 as new, both. Sangean ATS-803A radio, £50. Tel: Maidstone (01622) 820401 or (07971) 595160.

Free to a good home - approx last four years of *SWM*, in varying states of condition (not entire set - some missing), plus some *Radio Active* magazines. Possibly deliver if in Hants or Dorset. Richard on (07881) 811073.

**Grundig radio magic eye**, tuning type 2043 with piano type keys, circa about 1950s, collectors item, £45 - full working order. Buyer collects. A. Bell M3AKN on (01959) 575113.

previous issue can be used as long as the cornerflash or subscriber number is attached as proof of purchase of the magazine. Adverts appear on a first come first served basis. All queries on **(01202) 659910**.

We **cannot** accept advertisements from traders, or for equipment which is illegal to possess, use or which cannot be licensed in the UK. Please note that *SWM* are in no way liable for any loss incurred as a result of buying or selling via 'Trading Post'. Please note cancellations cannot be accepted.

Icom IC-7400 and Icom IC-706MkIIG, both radios under four months old and boxed with all manuals and packaging, mint condition, genuine reason for sale.

### Standard W turbo C150E

144/430MHz f.m. transceiver with microphone, standard power booster CPB510 EmTek RS1205 transformer 240-13.8V d.c., 5A, £100 all. Tel: (01892) 770224 or FAX: (01892) 771027.

Vintage components and equipment,

both domestic and ham radio, from ammeters to zener diodes, from pre-war to pre-digital, ex ham shack, send for free illustrated list: swm@geoffnewland.co.uk or 32 The Grove, Winscombe, North Somerset BS25 1JH, Tel: (07802) 786564.

#### W&S Global AT-2000 antenna tuner,

1.8-30MHz, boxed, unused in my new set-up, cost £95.95 inc. carriage, sell for, £71 inc. carriage. Dave, Scottish Borders. Tel: (01896) 752465.

#### Wavecom W40PC data decoding

card, £800 o.n.o. Datong FL3, £40. MFJ tunable d.s.p. filter, £140. MFJ 1020B active antenna, £50. Tel: (01296) 483498.

Yaesu FRG-100 s.w. receiver, f.m. capable, boxed as new, 100kHz-30MHz, c/w Yaesu mains adapter, earth rod and 10m earth cable, 25m long wire antenna c/w  $50\Omega$  balun, 5m SO-239 to SO-239 extension cable, £320 (may be able to organise carriage at extra cost if required). Tel: (01737) 248489.

### Yaesu VR-500 mobile receiver,

100kHz to 1300MHz, all modes plus Watson W881 super gain aerial, excellent condition, cost £220, sell for, £150 (bargain). Lee on (01202) 510919 after 1900 or mobile (07770) 956021.

### Yupiteru MVT-9000 Mkll scanner,

unused, £300. AOR AR2001 scanner, little used, £120. Sony PRO-80 spares/repair, £30. Wanted Dressler ARA2000 antenna, selling Sony C7-UB Betamax VCRs plus spares, manuals, etc., offers. Graeme, Stoke-on-Trent. Tel: (07767) 248205 mobile.

### EXCHANGE

**Collins R390A**, v.g.c., exchange for solid state radio. Tel: Hounslow 0208-813 9193.

### WANTED

R1475 receiver, any condition considered, also 360B p.s.u. Steve G8EBM, QTHR. Tel: (01335) 360755 or E-mail: g8ebm@compuserve.com

**Roberts radio R707** in mint or near mint condition, top price paid for superb R707. Tel: (01302) 761058.

Rohde & Schwarz h.f. receiver EK070 or EK085, late Racal RA3701 to trade with options. Tel: (01743) 884858.

#### Signal R-535 airband

receiver/scanner in exceptional condition with instruction manual. I will pay a premium price plus all costs to ship to USA. Rick, E-mail: bluesfan@compuserve.com

Signal R-535 operating manual, I will pay costs is someone can give me a photocopy. E-mail: norman.mckee@btinternet.com

Yupiteru MVT-7200 (grey colour case) scanner, will pay good price for excellent condition. John, Bristol. Tel: (01275) 845351 after 1730.

PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS	00)		
Made payable to PW Publishing Ltd.		CHANGE maximum 30 wo	rdo
Please Insert this advertisement IN THE NEXT AVAILABLE ISSUE OF SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE	FOR SALE/WAINTED/EX		
Name			
Address			
Post Code			
Credit Card Details: Card Number			
		(30)	
	CONTACT DETAILS max	ximum 12 words	
Signature			
Expiry date of card			
Subscription Number			



### **SUBSCRIPTION RATES**

### **SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE - 6 MONTHS**

**£19.00** (UK)

### **SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE - 1 YEAR**

□ £36.00 (UK) □ £43.00 (Europe)

E48.00 (Rest of World Airsaver) E54.00 (Rest of World Airmail)

### SPECIAL JOINT SUBSCRIPTION WITH PRACTICAL WIRELESS (1 YEAR)

- C £60.00 (UK) C £73.00 (Europe Airmail)
- **£81.00** (Rest of World Airsaver)
- £93.00 (Rest of World Airmail)

Please start my subscription with the.....

...issue.

### **MONITORING TIMES - 1 Year (12 issues)**

- □ £38 (UK) □ £43 (Europe Airmail)
- **£49 (Rest of World Airmail)**
- MONITORING TIMES TRIAL OFFER Please send me my 5 trial issues at £7.50

### **BACK ISSUES**

□ Please send me .....SWM Back issue/s (state month and year) @ £3.25 each (overseas add P&P, see below) .....£

### **BINDERS**

□ Please send me .....£WM Binders at **£6.50** .....£ Postal charges: £1.50 for one, £2.75 for two or more (overseas surface) FREE P&P if you order two or more (UK only) .....£

### Please send me the following books

GRAND TOTAL
then add an additional 75p per item£
Overseas: £2.75 for one item, £4.25 for two items,
£2.75 for two or more items£
UK: £1.50 for one item,
Postal charges.
£
£
£
£

# Order Form

### FOR ALL MAIL ORDER PURCHASES IN SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE

You can now order on-line. See www.pwpublishing.ltd.uk/books/ for more information

Back issues at £3.25 inc. P&P. Phone, FAX or E-mail for availability

**TELEPHONE ORDERS TAKEN ON (01202) 659930** between the hours of 9.00am - 5.00pm. Outside these hours your order will be recorded on an answerphone

### FAX ORDERS TAKEN ON (01202) 659950

Or please fill in the details ticking the relevant boxes, a photocopy will be acceptable to save you cutting your treasured copy!

To: PW Publishing Ltd., Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 8PW.

PAYMENT DETAILS
Name
Address
Postcode
Telephone No:
I enclose my Cheque/Postal Order* for £ made payable to PW Publishing Ltd. (*Delete as necessary) or please debit my Access/Visa/Amex card No.
Expiry Date
or please debit my Switch card No.
Switch Start DateSwitch Issue Number (if on card)
Switch Expiry Date Signature
Orders are normally despatched by return of post but please allow 28 days for delivery. Prices correct at time of going to press. Please note: all payments must be made in Starling. Cash not accepted.

Aerial Techniques68
Air Supply65
AOR10, 60
ASK Electronics50
Aveyation Software65
Celebrity Communications65
Computer Aided Technology68
Haydon Communications18, 19, 20, 21
lcom (UK) Ltd44
Interproducts65

### Index to advertisers

Kit Radio Company	56
Leeds Amateur Radio	65
Martin Lynch & Sons	3,6 37
Monitoring Times	59
Moonraker	30
Nevada2	, 3, 32, 33
Pervisell Ltd	65
Photavia Press	56
Photavia Press Practical Wireless	

Radio Active	2
nadio Active	2
Radio Shack56	3
Radioworld48, 49	Э
Roberts Radio72	2
Ten-Tec71	I
The Shortwave Shop59	Э
Timestep Weather Systems56	3
Waters & Stanton26, 27	/
Winradio60	)

PUBLISHED on the fourth Thursday of each month by PW Publishing Ltd., Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 8PW. Printed in England by Warners Midlands PLC, Lincolnshire. Distributed by Seymour, 86 Newman Street, London W1P 3LD. Tel: 0171-396 8000, Fax: 0171-396 8002, Web: http://www.seymour.co.uk. Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand – Gordon and Gotch (Asia) Ltd.; South Africa – Central News Agency Ltd. Subscriptions INLAND 236, EUROPE £43, REST OF WORLD (Airsaver) £48, REST OF WORLD (Airmaii) £54 payable to SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE; Subscription Department, PW Publishing Ltd., Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone, Dorset BH18 8PW. SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE is sold subject to the following conditions, namely that it shall not without the written consent of the publishers first having been given, be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of by way of trade at more than the recommended selling price shown on the cover and that it shall not be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of in a mutilated condition or in any unauthorised cover by way of Trade, or affixed to or as part of any publication or advertising, literary or pictorial matter whatsoever.



### DSP SHORT WAVE RECEIVERS

High performance, versions for PC control, hobbyist and commercial use, all feature DSP technology - with 34 or 57 selectable bandwidths as standard, no filters to buy



### PRICE TRANSPARENCY

What does Ten-Tec DIRECT and price transparency mean ?? Simply your knowledge that you are getting excellent products backed by first class service at the lowest prices... no need to hassle over direct imports or concerns of dealing with distant companies. Buy DIRECT from the UK today, no worries. UK specification CE approved with 12 month warranty supported in the UK. Remember, Ten-Tec is available direct only, Ten-Tec products held in UK stock for immediate despatch. Prices quoted in GBP £ Sterling including VAT. \* Next working day carriage to a UK mainland address

£10 extra. UK sales & support office operated by AOR UK LTD. E&OE.



RX-340: The Ten-Tec RX-340 is a multi-mode, general coverage synthesized receiver utilizing extensive Digital Signal Processing. DSP brings the performance and repeatability of expensive military grade communications receivers into the price range of top end commercial receivers for short wave listeners. £3,799 inc VAT\*



RX-350: The Ten-Tec RX-350 is a full featured, mid-price range HF DSP receiver, on-screen band activity display adds a new dimension to locating transmissions and tuning the receiver. £1099 inc VAT\* 302R optional remote keypad £129 inc VAT

307B optional external speaker £89 inc VAT (carr extra on the above options if ordered separately)



RX-320: PC 'black box' dedicated short wave receiver. Don't be deceived by the small size of the cabinet or low price, the RX-320 performance is much closer to that of the RX-

350 desktop short wave receiver than any low cost rival. A serious HF performer. £249 inc VAT\*

### Previously we have reprinted extracts from reviewers, now its time for some feedback from customers

### TenTec DIRECT UK & AOR UK LTD

Two of the best radio companies I have ever dealt with now under one banner in the UK. Happy days. GS

### **RX320**

Thank you for the prompt delivery of RX320. I ordered at approx 1430 Friday, received the radio 1030 Saturday and was up and running at lunchtime. One could not wish for better... thank you for an excellent product. AEC

I have recently purchased a RX320 from you, which I find is remarkable value for money. What a joy to use a radio that doesn't require me to have sharpened fingers and 20x20 vision! ... May I wish you well in your new venture, you do seem to have the prices and quality of all three radios right, a prerequisite for success. JB

... using it with a much longer wire running through the attic and performance is, guite honestly, absolutely stunning. MA

### **RX350**

I have had my eye on the RX350 since the end of last year and have finally made up my mind, this is quite a big investment for me but with AOR and TenTec's good name and reputation things should be alright. ...RX350 arrived (about 10am) and within 10 minutes of opening the box I was up and running. It is quite a step up from my current ICOM R-75 although I have owned several receivers over the last 10 years, this receiver is cutting edge. PC

### **RX340**

I don't usually do things like this, but I wanted to say that the RX-340 is pretty well the best HF radio I've ever used - and that takes into account some pretty mean Racal and W-J stuff... JN

This is to say how delighted I am to discover your new trading arrangement with TenTec... My RX340 receiver and 1252 utility amp are perhaps at different ends of the complexity scale, but what they have in common is quality, efficiency and value for money. As I also have been a user of an AOR AR7030 PLUS and AR5000+3 and an SDU5500, as well as a number of associated accessories for a number of years, it is obvious to me that the two brands compliment each other beautifully ... thanking you for your much appreciated help... VC

### **TenTec Kits**

TenTec produce a wide range of kits with prices from less than £20 through to short wave receivers and transceivers. A list is available from the TenTec web site, or request the kit catalogue. Popular items are available from stock, for special orders please allow 28 days for delivery. Full instructions supplied with each kit, support is via e-mail from the factory in the USA only.

### **TenTec Transceivers**

TenTec has a long history of producing quality transceivers for amateur radio. The 'CE' approval phase has started with the Jupiter HF transceiver model 538, we hope to be able to supply a range over the coming months and will advise of availability through the specialist magazines and TenTec UK web site.



TEN-TEC DIRECT Tel: 01773 880788 Fax: 01773 880780 4E East Mill, Bridgefoot, Belper, Derbyshire, DE56 2UA England tentec@aoruk.com www.aoruk.com/tentec TEN-TEC USA, 1185 Dolly Parton Parkway, Sevierville, TN 37862, USA SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP







### The New R9914 from Roberts

### PLL digital world band radio - ideal for BBC WORLD SERVICE

LW/MW/FM/SW wavebands
 45 station presets
 SSB for reception of single sideband and CW transmissions
 Direct keypad tuning
 Rotary tuning
 Station tuning in 1kHz steps
 Dual conversion for improved SW image rejection
 Digital clock
 Alarm/time functions
 Key lock
 FM stereo via earphones
 Soft carry pouch
 Complete with AC adaptor







ROBERTS RADIO LIMITED PO Box 130, Mexborough, South Yorkshire S64 8YT Tel: +44 (0) 1709 571722 Fax: +44 (0) 1709 571255 Website: www.robertsradio.co.uk World Radio History