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DXTV SPECIAL by Keith Hamer & Garry Smith

No.4; BBC ty 80 BBC 1 BRC . COVER SUBJECT

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Short Wave Magazine, January 2000

World Radio History

DXTV SPECIAL DXTV SPECIAL DXTV SPECIAL DXTV SPECIAL

Receivers

The majority of TV receivers or video recorders used in the United Kingdom will only cover the u.h.f. band. It goes without saying that for Sporadic-E reception some means of covering Band I frequencies between 45 and 70MHz is required.

Using Existing Equipment

efore scurrying down to your local High Street store or discount warehouse, take a close look at your main domestic receiver or even the old small-screen portable gathering dust in the attic. It may already cover v.h.f. frequencies. If there is only a simple rotary tuning knob numbered 21 to 68 then the receiver will only cover the u.h.f. band.

If the receiver has a bank of press buttons for station selection then carefully examine the tuning mechanism for clues. Some assemblies feature a small thumb-wheel at the end of a scale to pre-set each press-button. Sometimes a small band-switch is present which may be inscribed 'I', 'III' and 'U'. Occasionally, the American term 'LO' (Low Band) and 'HI' (High Band) can be encountered which refers to Bands I and III. If a tuning scale is present, look out for the following clues: calibrations showing 2 to 4 (Band 1) and 5 to 12 (Band III).

Band switching can sometimes be discrete. Several years ago, one particular button unit, of German manufacture, featured on several receiver brands. It consisted of a row of small black rotatable knobs, each with an adjacent tuning scale viewed through a narrow window approximately 25mm long. In the u.h.f. position, the channel numbers '21 and 68' were displayed.

To change bands, it was first necessary to deselect the button. By pulling slightly and rotating it, the tuning window would then display '5 to 12' for Band III and '2 to 4' for Band I. Not every button unit could be switched to these alternative band positions and not every unit had contacts fitted for the band switching electronics. The use of a signal generator will confirm whether a v.h.f. tuner is actually fitted and working in such a receiver.

Video Recorders

Similar tuning arrangements may be found on certain makes of video recorder. Using a video recorder with multi-band capability means that DXTV signals can be recorded off-air direct from the antenna. The off-air signals can be viewed on the TV receiver by using the recorder in its 'E-to-E' mode, thus using the machine as an external converter. Note that with some recorders using SCART connection to the TV, only the playback can be viewed. To view the off-air signals via the video recorder tuner, it is usually necessary to use the built-in r.f. modulator.

Purchasing Equipment

First you must consider what you are actually looking for, or more to the point, how much you wish to spend on the hobby. Colour receivers with full multi-system facilities do not come cheap and later you may discover full use of these is only possible during a tiny percentage of openings. However, during 1999, Comet stores were selling a Goodmans small-screen multisystem colour portable for less than £140. The receiver covered the French system thus making it quite an attractive purchase.

Within the past few years, many of the inexpensive small-screen receivers available through catalogue shops have v.h.f./u.h.f. tuners fitted as standard. Some tuners will cover the basic Bands I, III and u.h.f. channels while others have additional frequency coverage allowing Band II frequencies, or even cable, to be accessed.

Most of these receivers have a simple mechanical tuning arrangement consisting of a rotary knob or thumb-wheel controlling a calibrated scale. Look out for channels 2 to 4 (Band I) and 5 to 12 (Band III). In the majority of cases, the receiver will only resolve the 6.0MHz (UK) intercarrier sound. Alternative sound systems can be retrieved using a scanner.

Electronic Tuning

Dial tuning at u.h.f. can be a little inaccurate with most commercial receivers, although it is possible to assess the location of the various channels by referring to the positions of known main transmitters and relays along the scale.

Many large-screen models feature frequency synthesised tuning where the actual channel can be directly accessed using the handset, for example, by pressing 4 and 6 the receiver will pre-set to channel 46. This facility is really useful for u.h.f. DXing where all vision frequencies and channel numbering is the same in all European countries. By knowing exactly which channel you are tuned to, transmitter identification becomes simpler.

At v.h.f., things are a little different. Channels are not standardised as they are at u.h.f. and receivers with direct access tuning may only pre-set to the nearest 'E' channel. In many ways, a dial or tuning scale is easier to understand when dealing with interleaved channels in Band I.

Features To Avoid

Some features found on modern receivers are to be avoided at all cost. Some tuning systems are so fiddly to set up that the DXer may begin to wonder if the hobby is worth the hassle and decide to take up crochet work instead. These are the receivers



Fig. 1: A multi-band tuning mechanism.

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Fig. 2: A portable TV with a v.h.f. turret tuner.

Continued on page 27...

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Short Wave Magazine, January 2000

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Components For SWM Projects

In general all components used in constructing SWM projects are available 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 boards for SWM projects are available from the SWM PCB Service. **KANGA PRODUCTS, Sandford** Works, Cobden Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham NG10 1BL Tel: 0115 - 967 0918. Fax: 0870 -056 8608

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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 £2.99 each and photocopies are £2 per article.

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Technical Help We regret that due to Editorial time scales, replies to technical queries cannot be given over the telephone. Any technical gueries by E-mail are very unlikely to receive immediate attention either. So, if you require help with problems relating to topics covered by SWM, then please write to the Editorial Offices, we will do our best to help and reply by mail.



Small Type and Backgrounds

As you will see on the adjacent page, we have had some readers who were unimpressed with the small type size we have used in some recent issues. The point is taken and we will ensure that we don't continue with such small sizes. I did have one reader who seemed to think that he was getting less for his money this way. We have used smaller type sizes to enable us to include more material so I'm not sure I follow the argument. I personally find it very frustrating when, due to space constraint, I have to commit important information to the bin. I guess I'm going to have to do it a little more than I have been. As it stands, SWM is one of the most densely packed magazines available on the news stands. I estimate that it contains twice the word count of some similar titles. See what incredible value for money Short Wave Magazine is.

UK Scanning Directory

If you subscribe to the SWM Readers mailing list then you'll have already noticed that the Book Store now has stocks of the latest (7th) Edition of the UK Scanning Directory. You can order your very own copy of this updated tome for £19.50, plus P&P using the order form page 91 of this issue. If you don't subscribe to the E-mail list, you have an Internet connection and



you'd like to, then simply send a blank E-mail to swm_readers-on@pwpublishing.ltd.uk and you will be automatically subscribed. The list is available in both feed mode - where you receive each and every message separately, or daily digest mode where one posting is sent to you containing the day's list traffic. Join now and join your fellow readers for some lively debate. Next month we'll have some snippets from the list to show what goes on.

Sound Samples

I received an E-mail from Noel Green, see Top QSL, following my comments on REA4 in last month's 'Ed's Comments'. As is often the case when writing about or discussing signals received, there has been some confusion as to exactly what one monitor has been listening to.

Without a spectrum display and a correct understanding of b.f.o. offsets of your receiver it can be difficult to specify the exact frequency of a transmission that you are monitoring. Without the ability to be totally sure of the frequency under discussion, it is highly likely that there will be confusion as to which signal is being specified. A few hundred hertz either side of a spot frequency on h.f., will quite often yield a totally different signal. Particularly when the target is suffering a poor propagation path to the monitor's location. In this particular case, the REA4 station was definitely using c.w. Noel mentions receiving a "sound". However, the obvious way to avoid confusion is to use a sound sample of what's being received. As I mention in my reply on the page opposite I believe that the transmissions that he has been logging are military data modems manufactured by Harris. They have a very distinctive sound and once heard can not be forgotten. To share the sound with all of you who have access I will place a sample WAV file on the SWM web site. There are lots of resource around with good examples of data mode samples, our own CD from April of this year, to mention just one. If you have any samples that you wish to share with other SWM readers, send them to me at the Editorial Offices and I'll add them to the web site too.

Scanning

This month our regular Scanning column takes a break, next month it'll be back with our new regular author. Don't miss it.

Seasonal Greetings

All that's left now from me as I type the last few words for this issue and indeed this century, is to thank all our readers and contributors for their involvement in our somewhat specialist and unique publication on behalf of all of us at PW Publishing Ltd. May you all enjoy the festivities and other activities that you choose to indulge in. Wishing you all a peaceful and prosperous Christmas and New Year, and lots of good listening. See you next century.

VY 73 Kevin Nice G7TZC

msmas Luberti new and old.

From all the staff at Short Wave Magazine



Dear Sir

Re: Presentation of Table 1, Page 76, *SWM* December 1999.

Having taken *SWM* and *PW* on and off for many years, with periods of subscription inbetween, I am now reviewing my feelings about renewing my subscription. Why?

Being primarily interested in the 'Decode' column, I was uttarly disgusted with the size of the typeface used in displaying the table of complex modes. I am inherently short sighted, but with seven dioptre correction, I have 20/20 vision. The only way the table could be read by several friends was with the aid of a magnifier or in my case to remove my spectacles, hold the page three inches away from my nose, note down the frequency, etc. then replace my spectacles and set the frequency on my receiver, not a very satisfactory method.

As you can hopefully see from the paragraph above, eight point size is fairly difficult to read, yet on measuring the type size I have used is 25% larger than the one used in the table. I cannot find a six point in any of my fonts or I would have used it, as it would have been nearer to the one used in the table.

I would like to suggest that the next 'freeby' offered with SWM is a Fresnel page magnifier. Dave Jowett G8FJR

W. Yorkshire

I took the decision that a table with small type was better than **no** table. I have spoken to Dave on the 'phone and he now has a copy of the 'Complex Frequency Table' he can read. I will place the file on the website so it will be available to those who wish to download it. **- Ed.**

Dear Sir

I have been a subscriber to *SWM* for many years surviving even the great *SWM* introduction to DTP with all the colour problems associated with that event. Never once have I complained, always satisfied with the general content of this superbly produced and edited magazine.

Now it could be due to the insidious creeping advance of time or maybe a gradual deterioration in my eyesight, but I find that I am unable to read the extremely small print that you use in many of your articles. I refer in particular to page 41 of the November issue of *SWM*. I cannot read the table at the foot of the page. It was only with the aid of a magnifying glass that I found out that part of the table was in Russian letters.

If you should continue to produce this excellent

Dear Sir

I read with interest your piece about the signal being noted by 'lots of monitors around the globe' on 6.895MHz. It has also attracted my interest, and that of a fellow hobbyist, for several months now.

I am new to the computer and not really a 'utility' enthusiast and so have not been following the debate in the WUN pages. I came across the same type of transmission elsewhere when listening for broadcast stations.



My fellow enthusiast - who knows far more than I about various utility signals - have heard differing types of signals adjacent to the mystery one, such as SITOR, with it's c.w. ID. Both of us disagree with the theory you mention - a Russian WX station.

I have done two scans from about 1.680 up to about 23.000MHz. During the last one, I logged this noise on no less than 63 different frequencies between 1680 (the lowest) to 8.702MHz, between about 0715-0845UTC.

I scanned the higher end of the spectrum later the same morning around 1115-1230UTC and found another 29 frequencies operating. Some weather station!

Interestingly, three frequencies in the 90m band - 3.326, 3.366 & 3.386MHz (approximate, because I don't know how to measure frequency exactly) - are heard as strongly at midday on a portable receiver with a whip antenna and were similarly back in July/August, etc. And others in the 2, 5 and 6MHz ranges were/are too.

You are an amateur and will know how far to expect reception on 160 & 80m in daytime. Personally, I make the location of many frequencies to be in the UK.

Since I did this survey, some frequencies have been dropped - 5.851MHz for instance, and this frequency now carries some other type of data transmission (as well as Brother Stair via Juelich-D during our afternoons). 6.251, though, is still going strong, as is 5.162 and many others.

Has anyone considered that these transmissions might be connected with a HAARP project (High Frequency Active Auroral Research Programme). *Monitoring Times* of October 1996 carried a most interesting article about the one built in Alaska, and apparently there are other sites too, in Sweden, for example. With so many transmitters in operation someone with a bit of brass has to be behind it. The Russians supposedly have none, but what about Uncle Sam.

Have a tune through the spectrum and see how many you can count. The noise is so obvious and recognisable it can't be missed.

Noel R. Green

It would seem that the signals to which you refer are military PSK 39-tone modems. They have a harsh 'jet' type sound. Perhaps if you send me a sample of the sound you refer to, then I can identify it for sure. If this is the case, then most certainly many of these transmissions originate in the UK. - **Ed**.

publication in such small letters, may I look forward to a similar reduction in my annual subscriptions. **John D Knox**

Ferndown

Every month we are faced with the dilemma of whether to drop material or 'squeeze things in'. It seems that we have squeezed just a little too much. For those that we have caused a problem, please accept my apologies. -**Ed.** 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.

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Rest of World Airsaver	£44	£38	£74	(1900)

Marketing Moves

Tim Ayris has joined World Radio Network

(WRN) in London as its new Marketing and Rebroadcasting Manager. Tim was previously head of marketing for British Satellite News (BSN) and before that London Radio Service (LRS). Both of these services are produced for the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office by Associated Press Television News (APTN).

At LRS, Tim substantially increased the take-up of the syndicator's radio news and programmes with public service broadcasters such as All India Radio, ABC NewsRadio in Australia and Radio Television Morocco, as well as a number of commercial broadcasters including Radio Rediffusion in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Radio Silver Rain in Moscow.

At WRN, Tim will be responsible for the rapid

expansion of the

Christmas Social

The **Hoddesdon Radio Club** has a Christmas social on Tuesday 21st December from 2000 at the Conservative Club, Rye Road, Hoddesdon, Herts. Further details on **0181-245 8119**.

New Mini 70cm Transceiver

Waters & Stanton PLC are distributing a new Maxon u.h.f. low powered transceiver. The model is the SR-214 10mW u.h.f. hand-held, covering 70cm frequencies between 433.075-434.775MHz. Powered by four AA cells, (not supplied), the transceiver is very compact with excellent performance and priced at only £29.95 inc. VAT.

Make

uour New Year's

Resolution

now - turn to

page 5!



FEBA's New Chief

policemen is to become the

international charity, FEBA

Superintendent with Greater

One of the UK's senior

new Chief Executive of

Radio, John Bartlett,

Manchester Police, will

recently retired Chief

Contact Waters & Stanton at Spa House, 22 Main Road, Hockley, Essex SS5 4QS, Tel: (01702) 206835/204965, FAX: (01702) 205843 or E-mail: sales@wspic.demon.co.uk for more information. company's rebroadcasting affiliates, including a.m. and f.m. stations and cable and satellite outlets, thereby allowing global audiences across to WRN's six world class international radio channels. Along with Jeff Cohen, WRN's Director of Development, Tim will also grow the company's transmission business. WRN currently provides cost-effective regional and international transmission solutions for broadcasters such as CBC Radio in Montreal, Classic FM and Virgin Radio in London, NRJ in Paris and Voice of America in Washington. "This is an incredibly

exciting time to join WRN," says Tim, "particularly with the launch of the European Radio Network in the new year." He continues, "WRN has a high profile brand image and one of the most exciting rebroadcasting products available in the international radio market. This represents a real challenge for me to build upon and expand the company's client base still further."

Lake's New Kit

Lake Electronics have introduced yet another very simple receiver, this time for the medium wave band. Along the same lines as their increasingly popular short wave receiver, this new kit has a quality printed circuit board and all components, including, of course, the all important tuning capacitor and a crystal earpiece. Build it in an hour or so, connect up to the PP3 battery, a 5 or 10m length of wire for an antenna, and you're away! There is no setting up to worry about - it's fun to build and fascinating to use!

Ideal for the young (and the not so young) newcomer to the hobby, this new simple receiver fully meets the requirement for one of the practical projects in the Novice RAE Course. Sensibly priced the same as the other two kits in the 'Novice' range, the short wave receiver and the audio amplifier, all three kits are priced at just £8 each, postage is £1 for either one and the

postage is £1 for either one, or all three kits. Further details from Lake Electronics at 7 Middleton Close, Nuthall, Nottingham, Tel: 0115-938 2509 or E-mail: radkit@compuserve.com

formally take over the job as Chief Executive of FEBA Radio from Michael Roemmele on 1st January 2000.

John has been a policeman for over 30 years and a Chief Superintendent for the past six years. For three years he was in charge of the Bolton Division, with over 700 officers and staff under his command. Since 1997, he has been commander of the Development and Inspectorate Department, Greater Manchester Police.

Throughout his career, John has spent a considerable time actively involved in his local church where he serves as a Deacon and Church Secretary. He has a keen interest in his local area and a particular concern for the needs of the inner city.

John has also spent ten years on the Executive Committee of the Manchester City Mission and has assisted with children's PACT holiday camps. For the last four years John has completed an annual charity cycle ride from Manchester to Blackpool, an impressive 100km.

John is looking forward to his new role and the challenges that lie ahead. He says that his new position will allow him to combine the management expertise acquired during his police career with his passion for sharing the Gospel of Christ. "Feba", he said, "is a forward looking dynamic charity that is entering an exciting period of change and expansion that will open up new opportunities in the world".

His appointment has been welcomed by the staff and council of FEBA Radio. Chris Matthews, Chairman of FEBA Council said, "We are delighted that John is joining Feba. He brings a wide range of management experience and leadership skills to this vital role. But just as importantly, he has a real belief in, and heart for, the particular task FEBA Radio has in world mission".

For more information about FEBA, contact them at **Ivy Arch Road, Worthing, Sussex BN14 8BX, Tel: (01903) 237281 or FAX: (01903) 205294.**

John Bartlett, FEBA's new Chief Executive. (Howard Barlow).



MicroTechnologies For The New Millennium

The UK Chapter of the International Microelectronics And Packaging Society has announced details of a two day European Conference to be held at the Novotel Hotel, London, on 24-25th January 2000.

MicroTechnologies For The New Millennium will, over the two days, offer delegates from the electronic industry an opportunity to hear a total of 23 papers presented by experts from leading international companies, research centres and universities.

Day one of the Conference covers MultiChip Modules EC-MCM2000 and will be IMAP's 6th European Conference on MultiChip Modules. Day two will focus on Microsystems Packaging.

Commenting on the announcement of IMAP's Conference, Dr Malcolm Wilkinson said, "This will be one of the largest ever Conferences held in the UK covering the MicroTechnology industry. It will be truly international in it's scope, with 23 papers being presented over the two day period.

Expert speakers will be representing leading companies, research centres and universities from the UK, Ireland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, Slovenia and the USA. As we approach the new Millennium we feel that now is the time to present and discuss the future of the MicroTechnology industry".

If you would like further information on the IMAPS Conference, contact **The Secretariat IMAPS, 4 Station Court, Great Shelford, Cambridge CB2 5NE, Tel: (01223) 257512, FAX: (01223) 504918**, or see their web site at: http://www.imaps.org.uk/imaps/events/htm

Store 54!

Central Croydon now has its very own **Maplin Electronics** store - which was opened back at the end of October 1999. Mayor Shafi Kahn, the London Borough of Croydon Mayor, kindly opened the store. The Croydon store opening brings the overall Maplin store network to 54 locations.

Customers are able to choose from an impressive product range, helped by Maplin's enthusiastic and highly trained staff. Everything from the latest in-car hi-fi's, speakers, home and business security systems, the latest Global Positioning Systems (GPS), computer accessories and specialist tools are on show.

"We've been trying to come into Croydon for some time now", comments Graham Caldwell, Retail Operations Director, "now we are here, we



Mayor Shafi Kahn seen here officially opening the store with store manager Simon Head (centre).

intend on bringing a new and fresh shopping experience to this area!"

The new 54th store is located at 166 North End, Croydon, Surrey CR9 1SE, Tel: 0208-686 6081.

An International Affair

The 8th Radio Solutions show, organised by the Low Power Radio Association (LPRA), took place back on October 20-21 at the National Motorcycle Museum, Birmingham. This year showed a significant increase in the number of exhibitors (65) over previous years, including companies from Germany, Holland, the US, France, Switzerland and, for the first time, Russia.

New product lines this year from many exhibitors concentrated on designs for the new 868MHz European frequency for short range devices.

Keynote speaker, Trevor Bayliss, gave a riproaring address on his experiences as an inventor, particularly on the batteryless radio. He was followed by speakers covering in-depth technical and regulatory issues, including a view of the future of low power radio in Europe over the next ten years. Registrations for the conference exceeded all previous records.

Winner

of the 'most

product' was

innovative

Studio

Systems

Electronics,

who offer

video and

microwave

Europe, who

portable

audio

links.

Coilcraft

offer an

extensive

range of

wire-wound



Winner of the most innovative product.



Most eye-catching stand.

r.f. and power components, won the 'most eye-

catching stand'. Feedback from exhibitors has been enthusiastic, despite the fact that the number of visitors was slightly down on the first day (England playing in the Rugby International?), all mentioned that the 'quality' of visitors was of the usual high standard at Radio Solutions and one US company said that they planned to drop some of the other exhibitions they regularly attend in favour of Radio Solutions as they had over £1 million worth of enquiries.

The LPRA have also just secured a venue and fixed dates for their next event - this will be at the Arabella Sheraton, Munich, on 13-14 March 2000. This event will be called Radio Solutions Munich, and you can find out more by looking at their web site at www.lpra.org

Continued on page 10...

Send your news to Zoe Shortland at the Editorial Offices

rallies

Attention Please!

Would you like to have your Rally publicised? If so, all you have to do is put together as much information as possible about the Rally, i.e. date, location, times, who to contact, etc. and send it to the Editorial Offices.

2000

January 23: The Lancastrian Rally will be taking place at Lancaster University. Routes from south - leave M6 at J33, routes from north - leave M6 at J34. Doors open at 1100, 1030 for disabled visitors. Entrance fee is £1.50. There will be a Bring & Buy, Morse tests on demand - two passport photos required. Licensed Café on site. For booking details contact (01772) 621954.

January 16: Oldham ARC will be holding their rally at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, Civic Centre, West Street, Oldham, Lancashire. Doors open 1100, 1030 for disabled visitors. Event features the usual traders and a Bring & Buy stall, Morse tests available on demand. Talk-in on S22 via GB40RC, commencing 0730. Refreshments and free parking will be available. Further details on (01706) 367454, E-mail: m1cvl@netcomuk.co.uk

February 6: The 15th South Essex Amateur Radio Society are holding their Radio & Computer Rally at the Paddocks, (situated at the end of the A130), Long Road, Canvey Island, Essex, Doors open from 1030 and features include Amateur Radio, Computer & Electronic components exhibitors, Bring & Buy, RSGB Morse testing on demand (two passport photos required). There will also be home-made refreshments, free car parking with space outside main doors for disabled visitors. Admission is just £1. More information from Brian G7110 on (01268) 756331 before 2100 please

February 6: Harwell Amateur Radio Society will be holding a Radio & Computing Rally at the Harwell Science & Engineering Centre located just off the A34 between Oxford & Newbury. Doors open 1030-1530. Signposted from A34. Talk-in on 145.550MHz. Further details from Ann G8NVI on (01235) 816379 or on http://www.hamradio. harwell.com

February 13: The Northern Cross Rally is to be held at Thornes Park Athletics Stadium, Wakefield, in one large hall, just out of town on

MAIL ORDER: 01708 862524 + VISA NEXT DAY DELIVERY TO MOST AREAS, £10.00. **RECHARGEABLE ALKALINE CELLS** GARMIN PRODUCTS O-TEK SAVE OVER Starter kit includes charger & 4 x AA £50 WSK-2000 cells. £13.99 + £2.50 P&P. GARMIN • Professional 137MHz 2 element Please note that only the special cells can be crossed dipole kit for receiving GPS-III PLUS recharged with this charger. weather satellite pictures. Extra cells available @ Upgradable GPS system Rechargeable Alkaline. No • Due to unwanted commercial order 8 x AA pack £10.99 £1 P&P memory effects. 1.5V cells. 3 x supplied with data lead and we have 100 pieces to sell off at a silly capacity of nicads. 4 x AA pack £5.99 £1 P&P free on-board maps. Shows price. 4 x AAA £6.25 £1 P&P NO QUIBBLE WARRANTY cities, airports and much, much more, Includes: • Reflectors • Baluns SALE PRICE £315.00 • Phasing harness • Dual polarisation **SCANMASTER SP-55** (circular) Incl's N-sockets & mast Soft case for GPS-III Plus£20.00 Boost reception of your scanner with this pre-amp. clamps Assembles in seconds & GPS-III UK version with moving map£249.95 25-1500MHz, variable gain, band pass filters. incl's free s/ware Instant free reception of live colour GPS-12 Navigator£129.95 pictures from orbit rbit £89:95 ONLY £34.95 Del £8.50 SUPERB VALUE £59.95 P&P £3.50 Cigar power lead £20.00 Active magmount antenna £39.95 In-car dashmount holder.....£9,99 ALCATEL POLICE STYLE HOLSTER "HHC-2" DIGITAI **NEW GPS-12 NAVIGATOR**

(now with 24 hour battery life) 12 channel

receiver. Includes:- UTM. ordanance survey.

(Includes Europe C.P.D.)£209.95

New version.....£245.00

NEW

7th EDITION UK

SCANNING DIRECTORY

ONLY £19.50 P&P £2.50

KENWOOD

With filters£449.95

As new£1149.95

Immaculate.....£309.95

SALE PRICE £110.00

waterproof to IPX-7 standard.

Cigar power lead......£20.00

Optional active magmount antenna.....£39.95

OUALITY USED EOUIPMENT

R-5000

Communications receiver. As new. £449.95

Sony SW-77 Short wave portable£249.95

Sony SW-55 Short wave portable£179.95

£22.95 P&P £1 **EP-300** Deluxe over the ear earpiece.

Matches all hand-helds can be worn on the belt or attached to the quick release body holster.





ONLY £9.99 + P&P £2 Air vent holder£9.99 P&P £2

OS-200

OS-300

A fully adjustable desk top stand for use with all hand-helds. Fitted coaxial fly (FAI) with BNC & SO239 connectors.

ONLY £14.95 P&P 52

O-TEK HF INDUCTIVE INTERFACE

Allows the connection of any HF antenna to any scanner that has a BNC connector. Simply connect the long wire antenna to the push terminal on the top of the interface and attach to your scanner in place of your existing antenna.

ONLY £14.95 P&P EI

SHOWROOM & MAIL ORDER: Unit 1, Thurrock Commercial Park, Purfleet Industrial Estate, Juliette Way, Nr. Aveley, Essex RM15 4YD

TEL: 01708 862524 FAX: 01708 868441 Open Mon - Fri 8am - 4.30pm. Sat 8am - 1.00pm

IC-R10 Wide-band hand-held£199.95 AR8200 As new£299.95 AR8000 VGC£199.95 WS-1000 Miniature scanner£129.95 AR1500EX Hand-held scanner all mode 0.5-1300....£89.95 PRO-2042 As new£125.95 Opto 2600 Frequency counter.....£29.95

R-5000

IC-8500

FRG-100

GPS-12XL

The HE Scannin

GPS-II



Plus much more



- CORDLESS TELEPHONE STOCK
- Up to 300m range in ideal conditions * Up to 50m indoors
- * 10 name & number memory
- * Up to 6 hand-sets per base station call hold & transfer, free internal calls * The ideal Xmas gift

ONLY £59.95 P&P £5

B.T. DIVERSE 2016 * Up to 300m in range

* Digital. no tape required

* 10 name & number memory * Caller display * Full remote access to answer machine * Time day stamp

ONLY £139.95 P&P #5 * The ideal Xmas gift

- **INTERFERENCE STOP IT!**
 - Rectangular snap-fixing ferrite cores suitable for :- Radio

coax/TV/mains/telephone/PC & data cables.

Plastic teeth prevent it from sliding on cable. Simply snap close onto cable and job is done! BULK PURCHASE hence 2 for £5

(P&P £2.50). HURRY - LIMITED STOCK

O-TEK LW-2 The ultimate in high quality long

wire antenna kits. Complete ready to go wire antenna that should last forever don't forget you get what you pay for! (0-30MHz) length - adjustable up to 150ft.

£39.95 P&P £5.

(All parts - high quality and replaceable)

W. MIDLANDS SHOWROOM

Unit 1, Canal View Ind. Est., Brettel Lane, Brierley Hill, W. Mids. DY5 3LQ Open Mon-Fri 9.30-5pm. Sat 9.30-2pm NO MAIL ORDER TO MIDLANDS BRANCH

Short Wave Magazine, January 2000

PRICE WAR - NOW ON

COMMENTS SUCH AS:- WE'LL BEAT ANY ADVERTISED PRICE BY £10, £100, £1000 IN OUR OPINION IS RIDICULOUS. WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? WE BELIEVE EVERY CUSTOMER SHOULD GET THE BEST DEAL FROM THE START. WE OFFER THE KEENEST PRICES AROUND. HOWEVER, SHOULD YOU SEE A LIKE FOR LIKE PRODUCT ADVERTISED CHEAPER, WE'LL BEAT IT! WE SIMPLY SELL FOR LESS.

O-TEK APOLLO 2000MkII

Abrilliant new compact indoor antenna that covers 0-1650MHz and is just 20" tall (collapsed). Supplied with coax and BNC plug fitted. ONLY £49.95 P&P £5

Comments from John Griffiths

I have to say that I'm not a fan of indoor antennas like this as earlier desk mounted antennas tended to look like a mad scientist invention. However, I was suprised by the quality of constuction of this piece of equipment and it appears to be up to the job it is designed to do. Without getting technical, the Apollo 2000 claims to be able to cover 0-1650MHz. I used it between 108-400MHz approx and was surprised by what it was able to do. It produced clean copy and there was good reproduction with very little breakthrough.

O-TEK D.C. 2000

A high performance wideband discone offering superb performance from 25-2000MHz. Transmit range:- 6m, 2m, 70cm, 32cm & 23cm (power handling 200W). Fitted with low loss 'N' type connector. Supplied with mounting brackets.

OUR PRICE £54.95 P&P £8.50 Comments from John Griffiths

Putting the DC-2000 up gave me a tremendous boost to all signals with the ancient AR-2000 coming alive! Signals were well received and I found that I wandered out of airband - my usual haunt - into all manner of areas that previously have been less than good here due to my location!

O-TEK INTRUDER Superb quality wideband receiving antenna.

Covers 100kHz-2GHz (all mode). Wall mounting.

ONLY £99.95 P&P £6.00



NEW

100

NISSEI HS-8000

Miniature wideband scanning antenna with magmount (25-2GHz) BNC fitted. RRP £24.99. ONLY £14.99 P&P £3.





DB-32

A miniature wideband antenna. Receives 30 -1200MHz. BNC fitting only 1.5" long. It's superb (for its size). RRP £29.95 P&P £1.£22.95

TSA-6671 BNC magmount

REGULAR-GAINER RH-770

BNC 21cm flexible whip that is ideal as replacement OUR PRICE £14.95 P&P EI

SUPER-GAINER RH-9000

BNC 40cm flexible model for the ultimate in gain. OUR PRICE £19.95 P&P £1

Short Wave Magazine, January 2000

O-TEK HF-30

An amazing new design concept in compact HF antennas. Thanks to its six-stage multi-resonant coil system stacked vertically utilising a magnetic balun at the base you can obtain better results than ever experienced from a compact-vertical HF antenna. (S0-239 fitting:- 4' high - clamps to any mast up to 2" dia). 0-30MHz.



SO239

ONLY £84.95 (DEL £10.00) SUPERB HF SHORTWAVE ANTENNA

"Mario Gongolsky" - Freelance journalist for German magazines - brief comments after testing HF-30 . . . your HF-30 kept all the promises you have made. Smooth reception on a suprisingly low noise level. The HF-30 suppled a very clear signal to the receiver. Continuous good performance throughout the whole frequency range.

NEW SP-1 SPYWIRE

Ideal for any receiver. Receives all short wave bands. All

 Ideal for any receiver.
 Built in balun.

 mode, no ATU required.
 Built in balun.

 \$0239 connection.
 \$29.95 + £3 P&P

 alarm & backlight • Incl's batteries + PSU

 \$290





NEW O-TEK BALUN

Short wave magnetic long wire adaptor for any short wave receiver. Simply screw onto receiver & connect the wire via supplied screw terminal. (It's brilliant)



Vectronics AT100



receiver and away you go. *ay you go. SUPERB VALUE £69.95 P&P £4 (includes pre-selector)



Deluxe SW ATU 0-30MHz. SO239 fittings. ONLY £85.00 P&P £4

(Probably the best ATU around) SANGEAN ANT-60

Portable SW reel antenna. Connects to a 3.5mm jack or clips onto your telescopic

antenna. £11.99. ONLY £8.99 P&P 51

COPPER ANTENNA WIRE (All 50mm

Enamelled	£12.95	P&P	£
Hard drawn	£13.95	P&P	£
Multi-Stranded (Grey PVC)	£9.95	P&P	£
Extra H/duty (Clear coated)	£30.00) P&P	£
Flexweave (H/duty)	£30.00	P&P	£
Flexweave H/duty (20 mtrs)	£15.95	P&P	£
Flexweave (PVC coated 20 mtrs)	£18.95	P&P	£
Flexweave (PVC coated 50 mtrs)	£40.00	P&P	£

CLOCKS/WEATHER STATIONS FROM OREGON PRODUCTS



RM-913 RADIO CONTROLLED CLOCK. ● 12/24hr function ● Auto clock from "Rugby" RF signal
Alarm function Backlight & more Incl's batteries £11.99 P&P £2



RM-338 EXECUTIVE CLOCK. Jumbo LCD
 12/24hr clock
 100vr calender ● Temp (°C/°F) ● Wall or desk mount
Backlight
Incl's batteries





CONTROLLED CLOCK. Auto clock from "Rugby" RF signal ● 12/24hr function ● Dual time display • Bright wall projection facility • Dual









BAR-888U

WEATHER/RADIO CONTROLLED CLOCK. Supplied with one remote (wireless) sensor
 Weather forecast
 Barometer • 24 hr "radio" clock • Thermometer

£69.95 P&P 54

BA-888



ELECTRONIC BAROMETER/CLOCK. Temp/weather/forecast/pressure barometric trend

24hr bargraph 12/24hr clock & alarm
Humidity Table/wall mount £69.95 P&P £4

M-838 JUMBO WALL/DESK CLOCK. ● Wide screen/2" digit time display ● Barometer

Calender

Temp

Auto RF synch clock from Rugby

£59.95 P&P £4

OPTO ELECTRONICS & AOR REACTION TUNE COMBOS

Mini Scout + AR8200 complete with leadall for £519.00 Mini Scout + AR8000 (all leads/mods included)£449.00 Scout MkII + AR8200 Full Scout with reaction lead..£689.00 Scout MkI1 + AR8000 (lead modification included) .£599.00 Hunter (10MHz-3GHz) incl's nicads/charger

& antenna	£59.95 + free case
Opto Mini Scout 10MHz-1.4GHz frequer	rcy counter with
bargraph and "reaction tune" caperbility	(incls. nicads and
charger) With free case worth £14.99	£139.00
Opto Scout MkII frequency counter	£349.95
Opto Cub frequency counter	£99.95
Techtovz micro counter	Sale price £49.95

R-11 nearfield receiver (30MHz-2GHz)£249.00 Xplorer surveillance receiver



Active SW antenna Covers 0.3-30MHz with adjustable sensitivity. Simply connect to a

... continued from page 7

January Meetings

Members of the Horndean & District Amateur Radio Club meet on the 1st and 4th Tuesday of each month at Lovedean Village Hall, 160 Lovedean Lane, Lovedean, Hants, starting at 1930. Visitors are always welcome. January 4th is a Club Social Evening and on the 25th, there will be an illustrated

talk by Walter Vandome entitled A Little Bit of Japan. More information from Stuart Swain GOFYX, Club Secretary, on 023-9247-2846 or E-mail Stuart at g0fyx@msn.com

Wimbledon & DARS

The Wimbledon & District Amateur Radio

Society meet every second and last Friday of the month at St Andrews Church Hall, Herbert Road, Wimbledon, London SW19. On 14 January, there is a talk on Near Vertical Incidence Radio Propagation by George G3DWW. Further information on (01737) 356745.

Craft Chart

The United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (UKHO) has produced a Small Craft Radio Services Chart (SC5700) following the recent changes to maritime radio communications as a result of the moves to GMDSS. The first Small Craft Radio Services Chart, covering the English Channel, will be launched at the London Boat Show in January 2000

The Small Craft Radio Services Chart is an exciting new concept in the depiction of maritime radio information. Designed specifically for use by the leisure yachtsman, SC5700 graphically depicts all radio information for the English Channel, including essential maritime safety information.

Radio & TVDX News

'TV Bucaresti' is a new commercial terrestrial TV station that opens in the Rumanian capitol next Summer 2000 and will provide a 24-hour service to around two million viewers. Interesting that the project has been largely financed by both Canadian and UK interests.

The French government are hoping that the first digital terrestrial TV (DTT) will be on-air approx. Autumn 2001 and are seeking proposals from current broadcasters on how digital TV can be introduced together with allocation of frequencies.

Meanwhile in Australia, the ABA has just announced plans for DTT in Melbourne, Hobart, Canberra and Adelaide opening January 1, 2001. This date is mandatory for the main population areas, DTT transmissions in the countryside will be delayed though should be on-air by January 1, 2004. The ABA are recommending existing v.h.f. channels for digital and with fill-ins at u.h.f. With the possibility of digital interference on existing v.h.f. analogue, temporary u.h.f. analogue relays will be opened.

Each year Neil Bone, director of the Meteor Section, The British Astronomical Society, kindly provides a listing of the main meteor shower dates to help v.h.f. DXers in optimising their MS sightings. The year 2000 MS dates are as follows:

Main Meteor Shower Dates For Year 2000.

Name	Overall Period	Peaking
Quadrantids	January 01 - 06	January 04, 0500UTC
Lyrids (April)	April 19 - 25	April 21 - 22
Aquarids (May)	April 24 - May 20	May 04 - 05
Cetids	May 07 - June 09	May 14 - 25
Delta Aquarids	July 15 - August 20	July 28, 29 & August 06
Perseids	July 24 - August 20	August 12, 0900UTC
Orionids	October 16 - 27	October 20 - 22
Taurids	October 20 - November 30	November 01 - 07
Leonids	November 15 - 20	November 17, 0800UTC
Geminids	December 07 - 16	December 13, 1600UTC
Ursids	December 17 - 25	December 22

NB: the minor October shower Giacobinids is unlikely to provide any worthwhile activity in 2000.

On the reverse, the chart contains information on marinas and yacht havens, harbours with Small Craft facilities, national/local radio, forecast area maps and nav-warning maps. The Chart will be reprinted as changes dictate.

Published in A2 sized format in full colour on durable waterproof paper, the Small Craft Radio Services Chart can be easily slotted into a Small Craft Folio plastic wallet. Available from Admiralty appointed Chart Agents at £9.95 (UK RRP), The Small Craft Radio Services Chart will also be on sale at the London Boat Show 2000.

The United Kingdom Hydrographic Office can be reached at: Public Relations, Admiralty Way, Taunton, Somerset TA1 2DN.

High Profile Operation

Herne Bay based Icom (UK) Ltd. has recently helped England's bid to host the 2006 Football World Cup. At short notice, they supplied RAF Northolt with a specialist airband transceiver, which was then used to relay essential information for the helicopter transfer of the FIFA Inspection Team, in and out of London's Wembley Stadium.

The radio was instrumental in assisting the Royal Air Force Traffic Control staff on the ground, allowing them to co-ordinate the three helicopters' arrival and departure from the famous stadium. This was by no means a straightforward task, due to the restricted size of the landing site, unique obstructions and the unusual wind turbulence created by such a structure.

The six strong FIFA delegation were transported in RAF helicopters from 32 (The Royal) Squadron and were given special permission to land on the pitch. Staff from RAF Northolt provided the necessary expertise on the around.

Icom's IC-A3E radio, used in this high profile operation, is a simple to use v.h.f. airband transceiver. Compact in size, the handportable has superior audio that's easy to hear, even without a headset. The model is one of the latest in a range of radio products that Icom (UK) Ltd. has been distributing for the last 25 years.

Squadron Leader Nick Stoner, Senior Air Traffic Control Officer at RAF Northolt, said, "This equipment helped us immensely. This was not a straightforward operation and I feel that the radios were vital in assisting the safe movement of the helicopters and VIPs.

Dale Blackman, Icom (UK) Ltd.'s Marketing Manager, said,





"We are only too happy to help. Meeting customers' deadlines at short notice is something that we do every day, although usually the equipment is destined to meet a ship or plane, not help land us the World Cup tournament! Everyone here is proud to know that we may have helped to bring the tournament back to this country."

Icom (UK) Ltd. can be contacted at Sea Street, Herne Bay, Kent CT6 8LD, Tel: (01227) 741741, FAX: (01227) 741742 or check out their web site at www.icomuk.co.uk/

Polar Plot Program

The Newsdesk has recently heard from **Bob Freeth G4HFQ** who has just completed development of a program to measure the polar diagram of a beam antenna in its installed location, which uses nothing more than an audio connection between receiver and the sound card of a standard PC.



The published polar diagram of a given antenna design is mostly the result of theoretical calculation and with the antenna operating under ideal conditions and against a perfect earth reality is generally quite a different story!

Polar Plot is a program that lets you see what the polar diagram of a rotatable beam antenna actually looks like where it is operating. The program plots the polar diagram in dB and gives an indication of the gain in dBd of the receiving station antenna or the transmitting station antenna.

The polar diagram is presented in ARRL dB polar form with a range from maximum to minimum of 40dB. Colour and black and white print out and standard windows filing systems are provided.

The program uses a connection from the receiver audio output to the computer sound card input with no requirement for any specialised interface equipment. Measurements can be saved and re-loaded later; plots can be printed in colour or greyscale; screen shots can be captured and pasted into graphics programs for saving and subsequent transmission by SSTV; the effect of that last 'improvement' or what's happened after last night's storm can be seen.

With Polar Plot all that is needed (apart from your rig of course!) to measure your own or someone else's antenna is a standard PC with a sound card. Polar Plot runs on Windows 95/98 and Windows/NT, desktop machines and even laptops If you would like more information about *Polar Plot*, check out Bob's web site at

http://www.bob.freeth.dial.pipex.com - you can download the program to see if you like the look of it.

All of the program works with the exception of being able to collect data, so you can see if your sound card and printer would work, and view some real plots of real antennas.

If you like what you see and wish to register, the price is £25. On registration, you will be given a user name and registration number which will enable you to collect your own data. Registered users also get support by E-mail and **free upgrades for a year**.

Limited Offer!

Haydon Communications have recently taken a huge delivery of commercial grade crossed dipoles with phasing harness -'Turnstiles' - for receiving WXSAT pictures at 137MHz. Due to a cancelled commercial order, Haydon are offering these dipoles at an amazing price of just £29.95. Haydon are also throwing in a free WEFAX software disc so the package is ready to use. (Commercially, these antennas cost over £100!).

So, for under £30, you will be able to decode and display on your computer superb colour high quality pictures live from orbit (all you need is a computer and a receiver capable of receiving 137MHz).

The antenna is supplied with a mast fixing bracket and will only require coaxial feeder, available from Haydon, for a quick and easy installation. Because the antennas are built for the commercial market, assembly is extremely easy and requires no special tools whatsoever. However, should you have any queries or worries, Haydon have engineers available to give instructions or advice via the telephone.

Contact Haydon Communications at Unit 1 Thurrock Commercial Park, Purfleet Industrial Estate, London Road, Aveley, Essex RM15 4YA, Tel: (01708) 862524, FAX: (01708) 868441.

Annual Quiz Night

On Wednesday January 5th, the **Bangor &** District Amateur Radio Society are holding their annual quiz night. Visitors, visiting teams and new members are most welcome. For more information, contact Mike GI4XSF on 028-4277-2383 or check out the club's web site at http://welcome.to/bdars

rallies

It you're travelling a long distance to a rally, it could be worth 'phoning the contact number to check all is well, bolore setting off.

The Editorial Staff of SWM cannot be held responsible for information on Rallies, as this is supplied by the organisers and is published in good faith as a service to readers.

If you have any queries about a particular event, please contact the organisers direct.

the Horbury Road, easy access from M1 J39 & J40 well signposted and with talkin on 2m and 70cm. Doors open 1100 (1030 for disabled visitors and Bring & Buy). Details from **Roy GOTBY** on (01924) 893321 (combined telephone and FAX number), E-mail:

rally@sandalmagna.demon. co.uk or check their web site at: http://www.sandalmagna. demon.co.uk/rally/

February 13: Cambridge & District ARC are holding their annual club Rally and Car Boot Sale in the Ambulance station at Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge. Opens at 1000 for disabled visitors, 1030 to the general public. There will be a Bring & Buy, WC, Bar, Talk-in on S22, car park, adults £1.50, children free. For further information contact John Bonner GOGKP, 40 Lyles Rd, Cottenham, Cambridge CB4 40R or telephone (01954) 200072.

March 11/12: The London Amateur Radio & Computer Show. There will be the usual mix of exhibitors including: computer software providers, special interest groups, a large Bring & Buy, local clubs, large and small amateur radio equipment dealers, electronic component vendors and lots more. In addition there will be free parking, family attractions (sport, cinema, swimming, golf, etc.), bar and restaurants, lectures, ondemand Morse tests, disabled facilities and a talk-in. Further information is available from RadioSport on (01923) 893929.

March 12: The Wythall Radio Club are holding their 15th Annual Radio & Computer Rally at Wythall Park. Silver Street, Wythall, near Birmingham. Doors open 1000 till 1600 and admission is only £1.50. Plenty of traders in three halls and a large marquee with bar and refreshment facilities on site plus a big Bring & Buy stand. Talk-in on S22. There will also be a unique free park and ride for easy and comfortable parking. Contact Chris GOEYO on 0121-246 7267 evenings, weekends for details, FAX: 0121-246 7268 or E-mail chris@g0eyo.freeserve.co.uk

Send your news to Zoë Shortland at the Editorial Offices

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



LM&S

any of the international broadcasters introduced new s.w. transmission schedules at the end of October. Some altered the times by one hour to compensate for the summer to winter time changeover in some countries. Others simply rearranged the sequence of the languages used during their broadcasts and deleted or added to them as they saw fit. Quite a few decided to move the operating frequency of their transmission to another point within the same band and then altered the languages and the times, no doubt leaving many listeners wondering where their favourite programmes have gone!

The reports for this article were compiled during October and the changes rendered quite a few of the s.w. entries therein 'no longer applicable'.

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 October.

At 2330UTC on October 24th Simon Hockenhull (E.Bristol) noticed that Saarlouis on 183kHz was 'off air', so he tuned to 189kHz hoping to hear the 300kW RUV outlet at Gufuskalar, W.Iceland, but it was inaudible. However, on 180kHz he picked up a broadcast of music, which probably originated from TRT via their 1200kW outlet at Polatli, Turkey. The transmission was peaking SINPO 24343 at 2330UTC but it had faded out by 2355.

Over in Co.Down Eddie Mc Keown (Newry) checked the band during the morning of the 31st and he was surprised to log Sasnovy, Belarus, on 279kHz as SINPO 25122 at 1022UTC. Their broadcasts were also picked up during the evening of the 31st by Fred Pallant in Storrington. Enhanced conditions were in evidence that day and he observed co-channel interfence on the transmission from Atlantic 252 between 2110 and 2225UTC - it originated from Tipaza, Algeria.

Long Wave Chart								
Station	Country	Power (kW)	Listener					
Bechar	Algeria	1000	E*					
Donebach DLF	Germany	500	C*.D.E*.G.H.I*.J					
Allouis	France	2000	B.D.E*.F.H.I*.J					
Nador Medi-1	Morocco	2000	E*.G*					
B'shakovo etc	Russia	1200	A*,D,E*,G*					
Oranienburg	Germany	500	A*.D.E*.G*.H.J					
Polati	Turkey	1200	A*					
Saarlouis	Germany	2000	B,D,E*,F,H,I*,J					
Gufuskalar	W.Iceland	150	G*					
Droitwich BBC	UK	500	B,C,D,F,G,H,I*,J					
Munich DLF	Germany	500	A,D,E*,G*,H,J*					
Azilal	Morocco	800	G*					
Roumoules RMC	S.France	1400	C*,D,G,H,I*,J*					
Ganca	Azerbaijan	500	G*					
Raszyn Resv	Poland	?	A*,C*,D,E*,F,G*,H,J					
Beidweiler	Luxembourg	2000	C*,D,E*,G,H,I*,J					
Kalundborg	Denmark	300	A*,C,D,E*,G,H,J					
Tipaza	Algeria	1500	C*,E*,I*					
Atlantic 252	Eire	500	B,C,D,E*,F,G,H,I*,J					
Burg(R.Ropa)	Germany	85	C*,D,E*,G*,H,J*					
Topolna	Czech Rep	1500	A*,C*,D,E* G*,H,J*					
Sasnovy	Belarus	500	D,E*,G*,H,I*,J*					
	g Wave Cha Station Bechar Donebach DLF Allouis Nador Medi-1 Bishakovo etc Oranienburg Polati Ssarkovo etc Oranienburg Polati Ssarkova etc Oranienburg Polati Ssarkova etc Oranienburg Polati Ssarkova etc Oranienburg Polati Ssarkova etc Oranienburg Polati Ssarkova etc Oranienburg Polati Ssarkova etc Oranienburg Polati Ssarkova etc Ssarkova Topolas Ssarkova Sarkova etc Oranienburg Polati Stationa Sta	g Wave Chart Statien Country Bechar Algeria Donebach DLF Germany Allouis France Nador Medi-1 Morocco B'shakovo etc Oranieneburg Germany Polati Turkay Saarlouis Germany Gutuskalar W. Iceland Droitwich BBC UK Munich DLF Germany Azilal Morocco Roumoules RMC S. France Ganca Azerbajan Raszyn Resv Poland Beidweiler Luxembourg Kalundborg Denmark Atlantic S25 Eire Burgf.Ropa) Germany Czech Rep Saanov Belarus	Statien Country Power (kW) Bechar Algeria 1000 Donebach DLF Germany 500 Allouis France 2000 Nador Medi-1 Morocco 2000 Bishakovo etc Russia 1200 Oranienburg Germany 500 Polati Turkey 1200 Guruskalar Wilceland 150 Droitwich BBC UK 500 Aulinich ELF Germany 500 Autail Morocco 800 Rournoules RMC S. France 1400 Ganca Azrabian 500 Kalundborg Denmark 300 Tipaza Algeria 1500 Atlantic 52 Eire 500 Burg/R.Ropai Germany 85 Topoina Czech Rep 1500					

Note: Entries marked * were logged during darkness. All other entries were logged during daylight or at dawn/dust

Listeners (A)

- Simon Hockenhull, E.Bristol, Simon Hockenhull, while in Coverack, Comwall (B)
- Sheila Hughes, Morden Eddie McKeown, Newry (D)
- (E)
- Fred Pallant, Storrington Tom Smyth, Co.Fermanagh Emie Strong, Ramsey, Cambs Phil Townsend, E.London
- (I) (J) as Williams, Truro Fred Wilmshurst, Northamptor

Medium Wave Reports

The longer hours of darkness encouraged quite a few listeners in the UK to search the band for the sky waves from stations in the Middle East, N.Africa, Europe and Scandinavia. They compiled some interesting logs - see chart.

From time to time Bernard Curtis (Stalbridge) listened to R.Luxembourg on 1440kHz in the hope of hearing a broadcast in English, but he found that they are still all in German. despite rumours of a possible revival of the 'oldies' English service.

Whilst on holiday for a week in Coverack, Cornwall Simon Hockenhull searched the band one morning for distant local

radio stations. He picked up the ground waves from some along the south coast and two in the Channel Is - see chart. The most distant were ILR Capital Gold via Bexhill on 945. rated 25454 at 0955 and BBC Southern Counties Radio via Bexhill on 1161, rated 14442 at 0950.

Short Wave Reports

A newcomer to the 25MHz (11m) band has been observed since the schedule changes at the end of October! The broadcast on 25.740 (Ger to Africa? 0800?-1400?) originates from Deutsche Welle (DW) - it was rated 43334 at 0850 in Stalbridge and 45444 at 1150 by Alan Roberts in Quebec.

The daily broadcasts from R.France International on 25.820 (Fr to E/C.Africa 0900-1300) continue. No reports arrived here from the intended target area but their transmission was rated 45543 at 1250 by John Parry in Larnaca, Cyprus, and 'close to perfect' in Quebec. It was also received in some areas of the UK via back scatter and other modes and logged as 25443 at 0930 by Fred Wilmshurst in Northampton; 25132 at 1004 in Newry; 25333 at 1046 in Storrington; 44333 at 1140 by John Slater in Scalloway, Shetland; 34443 at 1200 by Robert Connolly in Kilkeel; 25533 at 1245 in E.Bristol.

Many broadcasters are now taking advantage of the propagation conditions in the 21MHz (13m) band to reach listeners in selected areas. During the morning they include the BBC via Rampisham, UK 21.830 (Eng to M.East? 0700-1300), rated 44333 at 0805 by Sheila Hughes in Morden & 45554 at 0840 in Larnaca, Cyprus; RAI Rome 21.520 (It to Africa 0600-1300) 44444 at 0935 by Thomas Williams in Truro; R.Austria Int, Moosbrunn 21.765 (Eng to Australia? 0930-1000) 45444 at 0938 in Newry; BSKSA Saudi Arabia 21.495 (Ar [Holy Quran] to SE.Asia 0900-1200) 34444 at 1045 by Robert Hughes in Liverpool; DW via? 21.780 (Eng to Africa 1100-1157) SIO 555 at 1100 by Tom Smyth in Co.Fermanagh; Vatican R, Italy 21.850 (It, Fr, Eng to Eur?, Asia?) 45544 at 1132 in Northampton; HCJB Quito, Ecuador 21.455 (Eng [u.s.b. + p.c.]) 34444 at 1140 by David Hall in Morpeth.

After mid-day UAER, Dubai 21.605 (Ar to Eur 1055-1330) was 33333 at 1215 in Kilkeel; Swiss R.Int via Sottens 21.770 (Eng, Ger, Fr, It to Asia 1100-1330) 35522 at 1305 in E.Bristol; R.Australia via Shepparton 21.820 (Eng to Asia 0900-1400) 43334 at 1300 by Gerald Guest in Dudley & 44444 at 1320 in Scalloway; Channel Africa via Meyerton, S.Africa 21.530 (Eng to Africa 1300-1455? Sat/Sun) 24232 at 1305 in Newry & 43433 at 1400 by Stan Evans in Herstmonceux; BBC via Cyprus 21.470 (Eng to Africa 1400-1700) 45532 at 1450 by David Edwardson in Wallsend; R.Portugal Int via Sines? 21.830 (Port to Brazil? 1130?-?) 54445 at 1500 in Stalbridge; Voz Christiana, Chile 21.500 (Sp to N.America 1100-2100?) SIO 333 at 1520 by Philip Rambaut in Macclesfield;

In the 18MHz (15m) band R.Denmark via R.Norway 18.950 (Da to ? 1330-1400) rated 55545 at 1348 in E.Bristol; R.Norway Int 18.950 (Norw to N.America? 1400-1430) was 45444 at 1400 in Storrington.

R.New Zealand Int is now making more extensive use of the 17MHz (16m) band. Their broadcast via Rangitaki, N.Island on 17.675 (Eng to Pacific areas) is now 'on air' from 1750 until 1005UTC. It was rated 54434 at 1750? by Richard Reynolds in Guildford, 25532 at 0025 in Wallsend & 33333 at 0705 in Morpeth.

R.Australia is also active in this band - their broadcast via Shepparton on 17.750 (Eng to Asia 0000-0500, 0600-0830)

was rated 33222 at 0813 in Newry. Also noted during the morning were the BBC via Skelton & Woofferton, UK **17.640** (Eng to E.Eur, M.East, E.Africa 0700-1500), rated 45554 at 0840 in Larnaca, Cyprus; R.Pakistan, Islamabad **17.835** (Eng to Eur 1100-1105) 45333 at 1102 by **Tony Hall** in Freshwater Bay, IoW; Israel R, Jerusalem **17.535** (Fr, Eng to Eur, N.America 1100-1135) SIO 555 at 1130 in Macclesfield.

After mid-day R.Bulgaria, Sofia 17.500 (Eng to Eur 1200-1300) was rated 54444 at 1227 by Tom Winzor in Plymouth; Israel R, Jerusalem 17.545 (Heb [Home Sce rly] to W.Eur, N.America) 54554 at 1320 in Liverpool; R.Canada Int via Sackville 17.820 (Eng, Fr to Eur, Africa 1430-1600) 32233 at 1430 in Dudley; BBC via Ascension Is 17.830 (Eng to Africa ?-2100) 54433 at 1900 in Herstmonceux; WHRI via Maine, USA 17.650 (Eng to Eur, M.East, Africa 1700?-2300?) 34333 at 1905 in Scalloway; R.Nederlands via Bonaire, Ned Antilles 17.605 (Eng to Africa 1830-2025) 34433 at 2025 in Kilkeel; HCJB Quito, Ecuador 17.660 (Eng. to Eur 1900-2200?) 44444 at 2010 in Stalbridge; RCI via Sackville 17.820 (Fr, Eng to Eur, Africa 2000-2200) 45544 at 2020 in E.Bristol; R.Portugal via Sines? 17.680 (Port [Sports Com] to C.America?) 44333 at 2022 by Rhoderick IIIman in Oxted; VOA via Greenville, USA 17.725 (Eng to Africa 2000?-2200?) 44333 at 2150 in Morden.

Despite the improving conditions in the higher frequency bands extensive use is still made of the **15MHz** (**19m**) band. The occupants before noon include the BBC via Skelton, UK **15.485** (Eng to Eur, Africa 0700-1600), rated SIO 222 at 0700 in Co.Fermanagh & noted as 'Fair' at 1510 by **Robert Hughes** whilst in Spain; R.Australia via Shepparton **15.415** (Eng to Asia 0100-0400, 0600-0900) 33333 at 0710 in Morpeth; R.Kuwait **15.110** (Eng, Ar to SE.Asia 0500-0930?) 54544 at 0720 in Guildford; R.Austria Int via Moosbrunn **15.410** (Ger, Eng to Eur, N.Africa, M.East 0500-0730) SIO 444 at 0744 by **Francis Hearne** in N.Bristol; V of Armenia, Yerevan **15.270** (Various to Eur [Eng 1000-1030] Sun) 54544 in Herstmonceux; WEWN via Vandiver, USA **15.745** (Eng to Eur 1100?-2200?) SIO 444 at 1125 in Macclesfield.

During the afternoon R.Bulgaria **15.700** (Eng to W.Eur 1200-1300) was 54444 at 1225 in Plymouth; R.Romania Int **15.390** (Eng to Eur 1300-1356) 54544 at 1345 in E.Bristol; WWCR Nashville, USA **15.685** (Eng to N.America, Eur 1205?-2200) 24222 at 1457 by **Vera Brindley** in Woodhall Spa; Israel R, Jerusalem **15.650** (Eng to Eur? 1500-1530) 55444 at 1500 by **Clare Pinder** in Appleby; VOA via Morocco? **15.205** (Eng to Eur, N.Africa, M.East 1500-1700) 43343 at 1530 in Liverpool; R.Algiers Int via Bouchaoui **15.160** (Eng to Eur, M.East, N.Africa 1600-1700) 35433 at 1602 in Newry; Africa No.1, Gabon **15.475** (Fr to W.Africa 1600-1900) 32342 at 1637 in Storrington.

Later, RAE Buenos Aires, Argentina **15.345** (Sp) was 32332 at 1950 in Kilkeel; KTBN Salt Lake City, USA **15.590** (Eng to N.America 1600-0000) 33333 at 2026 in Oxted; BBC via Ascension Is **15.400** (Eng to Africa 0800-1130, 1500-2300) 44444 at 2035 by **Robert 8eason** in Nottingham; V of Indonesia, Jakarta **15.150** (Eng to Eur, Africa 2000-2100) 34543 at 2040 in Wallsend; RCI via Sackville **15.325** (Fr, Eng to Eur, Africa 2000-2300) 45444 at 2106 in Freshwater Bay, IoW; VOA via Greenville, USA **15.580** (Eng to Africa 1800-2200) 54444 at 2130 in Morden; Christian Science SWB via WSHB **15.665** (It?, Eng, Ger, Fr to Eur 1830?-2157) 45444 at 2147 in Northampton.

The broadcasters now using the **13MHz (22m)** band include Swiss R.Int via Julich, Germany **13.635** (Fr, Ger, It, Eng to Africa 0600-0800), rated 55555 at 0743 in Newry; Swiss R.Int via Sottens **13.685** (Eng, It, Ger, Fr to Australasia 0830-1030) 33333 at 0840 in Truro; VOA via Guam? **13.650** (Eng to ?) 33323 at 0915 in Stalbridge; R.Australia via Shepparton **13.605** (Eng to Pacific 0800-1200) SIO 322 at 0938 in Macclesfield; BBC via Skelton, UK

13.660 (Ar to N.Africa 1200-1800) 43343 at 1320 in Liverpool and 'Very Good' at 1535 in Spain; R.Austria Int via Moosbrunn 13.730 (Eng to Eur 1330?-1400) SIO 555 at 1330 in Co.Fermanagh; VOA via Selebi-Phikwe, Botswana 13.710 (Eng to Africa 1600-2130?) 43344 at 1600 in Dudley; Vatican R, Italy 13.765 (Eng to Africa 1730-1800) 44444 at 1735 in Morden; UAER, Dubai 13.675 (Ar to Eur 1640-2058) 44444 at 1950 in Kilkeel; R.Nederlands via Flevo 13.700 (Eng to Africa 1830-2025) 43433 at 2012 in Oxted; RCI via Sackville, Canada 13.650 (Fr, Eng to Eur, Africa 2000-2200) 44434 at 2107 in Freshwater Bay; R.Havana Cuba 13.750 (Eng to Eur 2030-?) 22222 at 2130 in Nottingham; WINB Red Lion, USA 13.790 (Eng to Eur, Africa 1700?-2300?) 24222 at 2150 in Woodhall Spa; RCI via Sackville, Canada 13.690 (Eng, Fr to Eur, Africa 2000-2300) 34443 at 2000 in Storrington.

Broadcasts from many areas reach the UK in the **11MHz (25m)** band. Mentioned in the reports were FEBC Bocaue, Philippines **11.635** (Eng to Asia 0930-1100), rated 34333 at 1030 in Scalloway; R.Prague, Czech Rep **11.640** (Eng to N.Eur 1130-1157) SIO 323 at 1130 in Co.Fermanagh; R.Jordan via Al Karanah **11.690** (Eng to W.Eur, E.USA 1100-1730) was 55555 at 1340 in Plymouth; R.Canada Int via Skelton, UK **11.740** (Eng to Eur 1430-1500) 44444 at 1430 in Dudley; R.Nederlands via Tashkent **12.070** (Eng to S.Asia 1430-1625?) 44444 at 1437 in

Loca

Freq (kHz)

603

666

792 792 801

837

855

855 855

855 873

938

936 945 945

954

999 999 999

1017

1026

161

1170

BRONDCAST

Continued on page 15.

cal Radio Ch	art			Freq (kHz)	Station	ILR BBC	e.m.r.p (kW)	Listener
Station	II R	A	Listanar	1170	1170AM,High Wycombe		0.25	E,H,I,J
oracion	RRC	(LW)	LIBURIER	1242	Capital G, Maidstone	!	0,32	E,I
Spectrum, London	1	0.80	DEHJ	1251	U.G Amber, Bury Sted	1	0.76	A,E,H,I
R Solway	B	2 00	A	1260	SabracSod Loicorter	1	0.20	F* U 1
Capital G,Litt'brne	Ĩ.	0 10	A,E,H,I,J	1260	A Vork		0.29	r ,n,J
R Bedfordshire(3CR)	В	0 20	E,H,I,J	1278	Cl Gold 1278 W York	i i	0.30	A F° H
R Cornwall	В	2 00	Α	1296	Radio XI. Birminoham	i i	5.00	AFHJ
R Clwyd	В	2 00	A,E,G,H,I	1305	Magic AM Barnsley	i i	0.15	Α
R Cornwall	В	0 50	A	1305	Premier via ?	i i	0.50	EHJ
CI Gold 566, Exeter	I	0 34	A,B,C,D,E,H,J	1323	Capital G, Southwick	i –	0.50	E.I*
K YORK	8	0.80	A,D,E,H	1323	SomersetSnd,Bristol	8	0.63	A,C
DOL ESSEX	5	0.20	E,U,M,I,J	1332	Premier, Battersea	1	1.00	E
R Cumbria	R	1.00	A,E,H,I,J A H	1332	CI Gold 1332,Pt'bo	1	0.60	A,H,J
The Manic 756 Powers	ĭ	0.63	AFHI	1359	Breeze, Chelmsford		0.28	E
RRC Essex	R	0.50	DEH	1359	Cl.Gold 1359, C'try	1	0.27	E,H
R Kent	8	0 70	FHIJ	1359	K Solent	8	0.85	C
R Leeds	8	0 50	E	1300	N.LINCOINSHIP	0	2.00	
CI Gold 774, Glos	4	0.14	E	1300	Wiltebire Sound	0	0.10	U',E,I
CI Gold 792, Bedford	1	0 27	D,E,H,I,J	1300	Asian Sd. Rochdale	I	0.10	A 6.
R Foyle	В	1 00	Α	1413	A Gloucester via ?	R	2	H.I
R.Devon & Dorset	8	2 00	A,C,E	1413	Premier via ?	ĭ	0.50	FH
CI Gold 828, Luton	1	0 20	D,E,H,I,J	1413	Fresh AM, Skipton	i i	0.10	A.H
Magic 828, Leeds	1	012	A	1431	Breeze, Southend	1	0.35	E,H,I
2CK CG, Bournemouth	1	0.27	C	1431	Cl.Gold, Reading	1	0.14	E,J
h Cumpria/Furness	5	1 50	A	1449	R.Peterboro/Cambs	8	0.15	A,E,H,J
R Devon & Dorret	0	1 00	C,F1,1,J	1458	R.Cumbria	8	0 50	Α
R Lancashire	0	1 60	6 A H	1458	R.Devon & Dorset	8	2.00	Α
R Norfolk Postwork	R	1 50	DEHI	1458	1458 Lite AM Manch	!	5.00	G*
Sunshine 855 Ludlow	ĭ	0 15	DEJ	1458	Sunnse, London	1	50.00	D,E,H,J
R Norfolk, W Lynn	В	0 30	D.E.H.I.J	1436	Astan Netwic Langley	5	0.50	P* E 1 1
Brunel CG, W Wilts	1	0.18	E,H,J	1495	Cl Gold, Newbury	1	1.00	D ,E,I,J
Fresh AM, Hawes	1	1 00	A,E	1405	B Humberside (Hull)	R	1.00	E,J H
CI Gold GEM, Derby	1	0 20	A,E,H	1485	R Mersavside	8	1 20	AG
Capital G, Bexhill	1	0 75	C,E,I	1485	Southern Counties R	8	1.00	C.E.I
Cl Gold 954 via 7	1	7	158,H	1503	R.Stoke-on-Trent	8	1.00	A.D".E.H.I"
Cl Gold 954, lorguay	1	0.32	C,E	1521	Breeze, Reigate	1	0.64	E,H,I
Ci Gold 954, H tord	1	0 16	E,J	1530	R.Essex, Southend	B	0.15	E,H,I
Asian au, c canos	1	1 00		1530	CI.Gold W.Yorks	1	0.74	A,H
Liberty R. Southail	1	1 00		1530	CI Gold Worcester	1	0.52	J
B Devon E Devon	R	1 00	Δ C F	1548	R Bristol	8	5.00	C
Magic AM Doncaster	ĩ	0.25	H	1048	Capital G, London	1	97.50	A,E,M
CI G, Wolverhampton	i.	0.09	E,H,J	1557	P Loocarbira		0.25	E A
C.Gold GEM Nott'ham	1	0.25	E,H,J	1557	CL Gold R7 N hant		0.25	Ê HE I
Magic 9-99 P'stn	1	0 80	A	1557	Canital G. So'ton	i –	0.70	F
R Solent	8	1 00	E,I	1584	London Turkish R	i –	0.20	Ĕн
CI G, Shrewsbury	I	0 70	A,E,F*,H,I	1584	R Nottingham	В	1.00	D*,E,H
R Cambridgeshire	8	0.50	D,E,H,I,J	1584	R Shropshire	8	0.50	A,E
Downtown R, Belfast		1 /0	A,G	1584	Tay, Perth	1	0.21	E
RTL Country 1025	5	1 00	A,U,E	1602	R Kent	8	0.25	E,H,I
N Sound 2 Aberdeen	1	0.78	с,п,J А F*					
R Derby	R	1 20	AFHJ	Note	Entries marked " were logg	ed dur	ing darkni	ess. All other
R Guerosev	B	0.50	C.F.	entries	s were logged during daylig	int or a	t dawn/di	usk.
CI G Amber, Norwich	ĩ	0.83	H					
LBC 1152 AM	i.	23 50	D.E.H	Liston	are .			
Picily 1152, Manchir	1	1 50	A		hert Connolly, Kilkeel			
CI G, Birmingham	1	3 00	J	(R) Sin	on Hockenhull, F. Rristol			
R Bedfordshire(3CR)	8	0 10	E,H,I,J	(C) Sin	non Hockenhull, while in Co	werack	Cornwal	1
Brunel CI G,Swindon		0 16	E	(D) Sh	eila Hughes, Morden.		.,	
Magic AM, Humberside	1	0.35	A	(E) Bria	an Keyte, Bookham.			
Soumern Counties R	5	1.00	U,E	(F) Edd	ie McKeown, Newry.			
Magic 1170 Stocktor		0.20	n,i A	(G) Tor	n Smyth, Co Fermanagh.			
Canital & Portsmith	1	0.52	F	(H) Em	ie Strong, Ramsey, Cambs.			
Signal 2 Stoke-on-T	1	0.20	Δ	(I) Phil	Townsend, E London			
orginal electric cur 1	Č.,	0.20		(J) Fre	u vviimshurst, Northamptoi	n.		



Newry; R.Australia via Shepparton **11.660** (Various to Asia 1430-1700) 45554 at 1455 in Wallsend.

During the evening the BBC via Skelton & Woofferton, UK **12.095** (Eng to Eur, N/W.Africa 0700-1900) was 53443 at 1830 in Liverpool; R.Damascus, Syria **12.085** (Ger, Fr, Eng to Eur 1805-2105) 55444 at 1932 in Northampton; VOA via Philippines **11.870** (Eng to Asia, Pacific 1900-2000) 32333 at 1945 in Kilkeel; R.Nac da Amazonia, Brazil **11.780** (Port 0900-0200) 54434 at 2006 in Guildford; R.Nederlands via Madagascar **11.655** (Eng to Africa 1730-2025) 44333 at 2013 in Oxted; R.Australia via Shepparton **11.880** (Eng to Pacific areas, N.America 1700-2200) 32223 at 2020 in Stalbridge; WWCR Nashville, USA **12.160** (Eng to N.America, Eur 1400?-2200) 44444 at 2030 in Morden; R.Kuwait via Kabd **11.990** (Eng 1800-2100 to Eur, N.America) 33333 at 2045 in Nottingham.

Later, AIR via Bangalore **11.620** (Eng, Hin to Eur 1745-2230) was 45444 at 2103 in Freshwater Bay, IoW; BBC via Rampisham, UK **11.680** (Eng to Falkland Is 2130-2145, Tues & Fri) 34333 at 2130 in Woodhall Spa; BBC via Ascension Is **12.095** (Eng to S.America ?-0200) 25322 at 2335 in E.Bristol. Noted in the **9MHz (31m)** band before noon were HCJB Quito, Ecuador **9.780** (Eng to W.America 0500?-0900?), rated 44444 at 0745 in Plymouth; R.Vilnius, Lithuania **9.710** (Eng to Eur 0930-1000) 54544 at 0935 in Herstmonceux; R.Nederlands via Bonaire, Ned.Antilles **9.820** (Eng to Asia, Pacific 0930-1125) 44344 at 0940 in Freshwater Bay, IoW; TWR Monte Carlo, Monaco **9.870** (Eng to Eur 0900?-0950?) 55354 at 0835 in Newry and 33333 at 0945 in Stalbridge; R.Nederlands via Wertachtal **9.855** (Eng to Eur 1130-1325) SIO 555 at 1130 in Co.Fermanagh.

After mid-day, Swiss R.Int via Julich, Germany **9.535** (Eng, Ger, Fr, It to SW.Eur 1100-1330) was 44243 at 1309 in Newry; V of Russia **9.480** (Eng to Eur 1700?-2100?) 43433 at 1709 in Woodhall Spa; Africa No.1, Gabon **9.580** (Fr to C.Africa 0500-2200) 33343 at 1931 in Storrington; VOA via Morocco? **9.760** (Eng to Eur, M.East, N.Africa 1700-2200?) 43343 at 1935 in Liverpool; China R.Int via ? **9.535** (Eng to Eur 2000-2100) 44444 at 2000 in Dudley; R.Nederlands via Flevo **9.895** (Eng to Africa 1830-2025) 44433 at 2014 in Oxted; RAI Rome, Italy **9.710** (Eng to E.Africa?, M.East? 2025-2045) 322222 at 2024 in Appleby; VOIRI Tehran, Iran **9.022** (Ger, Fr, Eng to Eur 1730-2030) 22222 at 2028 in



_														
Me	dium Wav	ve Cha	rt		Freq (kHz)	Station	Country	Power (kW)	Listener	Freq (kHz)	Station	Country	Power (kW)	Listener
Freg	Station	Country	Power	Listener	801	HNET VIA ?	Spain	?	F*,I*	1197	Virgin via ?	UK	?	C,F*,H,I*,L
(kHz)			(kW)		B10	Madhd(SER)	Spain	ZU 100		1206	Bordeaux	France	100	B*,C*
520	Hof/Wurzburg (BR)	Germany	0.2	F*	R19	Ratra	Fount	450	A,C,C',T,T,L',L'	1210	Virgin via ?	UK	?	FT,H,IT,L
531	Ain Beida	Algeria	600/300	I*	B19	Toulouse	France	50	E+1+	1224	COPE vin 2	nonand	50	157,17 14
531	Torshavn	Faeroe Is.	100	E	B19	S.Sebastian(FI)	Snain	5	1. 10	1229	Virgin via 2	Spain	2	[- [+]+]
531	Berg	Germany	20	F*	828	Rotterdam	Holland	20	F ¹ .I	1242	Marcailla	France	150	r ji ji. De ce
531	MINES VIa ?	Spain	?	D*,F*,I*	837	Nancy	France	200	B°F°H°J	1742	Vicnin via ?	LIK	2	D'L Lolo
531	Seromunster	Switzerland	150/50	A,DT,I,J,L	837	COPE via ?	Spain	?	F*,I*	1251	Marcali	Hungary	500	Prin .
540	Sidi Boopour	Morooco	100/00	A,U,U,F [*] ,I,J,L Felle	846	Rome	Italy	1200	F*,I*,J*,L*	1251	Huisberg	Netherlands	10	F°
549	Les Trembles	Algeria	000	F ,I D* F* I*	855	Berlin	Germany	100	F*	1260	Guildford (V)	UK	0.5	н
549	Sasnow	Relarue	1000	U, r, I I	855	RNE1 via ?	Spain	?	C,D,F*,I*,L*	1269	Neumunster(DLF)	Germany	600	•Futur
549	Thumau (DLF)	Germany	200	F* 1* 11 *	864	Santah	Egypt	500	F*,I*	1269	COPE via ?	Spain	?	1.
558	Esooo	Finland	50	19	864	Paris	France	300	A,B°,D,F°,I,J	1278	Dublin/Cork(RTE2)	Eire	10	E,F°,H,I°,J,L°
558	RNE5 via ?	Spain	2	F*	864	St Petersburg I WH	Hussia	?	F*	1287	RFE via ?	Czech Rep.	7	F*,I*,J,L*
567	Tullamore(RTE1)	Eire	500	C.D.E.I.J.H.L	873	Frankturt(AFN)	Germany	150	0",E,F",J,L"	1287	Lerida(SER)	Spain	10	l*
567	RNE5 via ?	Spain	?	D*	D/3 P72	Caragoza(SER)	Spain	20		1296	Valencia(COPE)	Spain	10	l°,L°
576	Muhlacker(SDR)	Germany	500	A,D*,F*,I*	882	COPE up 2	Cesie	2	1.	1296	Ortordness(EBC)	UK	500	F*,H,J*
576	Riga	Latvia	500	I*	882	Washford BBCWalar	Span .	100	C E ES MIS IL	1303	HIVES VIA ?	Spain	1000	F", I"
576	Barcelona(RNE5)	Spain	50	l°,J°	891	Algiers	Algeria	600/300	Colori turi mir	1222	Witsup /// Runnin)	Gormany	1000/150	
585	Paris(FIP)	France	В	B°,D,I,J	891	Huisberg	Netherlands	20	Ĕ°Í°	1323	Rome	Italy	200	U,F",G",J,K",L"
585	Madrid(RINE1)	Spain	200	B*,D*,F*,I*,J*,L*	900	Milan	Italy	600	F*	1341	Lienanaryay RBC)	N Ireland	100	
585	Dumfries(BBCScot)	UK	2	D,F*	900	COPE via ?	Spain	?	j• (*	1350	Cesvaine/Kuldina	Istvia	50	M, C, M, I , J , L *
504	Frankfurt(HH)	Germany	1000/400	I A",U",F",I",J,L"	909	Lisnagarvey(BBCS)	N.Ireland	10	Н	1359	Madrid/RNE-FSI	Spain	008	je je
504	Oujua-1	Norocco	100	U-	909	B'mans Pk(BBC5)	UK	140	111	1368	Foxdale(Manx R)	Is of Man	20	DEFH
602	lvoo	Fortugal	200	De 1e	91B	Domzale	Slovenia	600/100	F°,JL*	1377	Lille	France	300	CFTU
603	Sevilla(RNE5)	Soain	50	10 ,I	91B	Madrid(R.Int)	Spain	20	I*	1386	Bolshakovo	Aussia	2500	D*.F*J.L*
603	Newcastle(RRC)	LIK	2	E E º H I	927	Wolvertem	Belgium	300	C,F°,J,J,L	1395	Fllake	Albania	1000	* *
612	Athione(RTF2)	Fire	100		936	Bremen	Germany	100	F°,L°	1395	TWR via Filake	Albania	500	F*
612	Sebaa Aioun	Morocco	300	P. (0,0,0,0,0,0,0)	936	RNE5 via ?	Spain	7	1*	1395	Lopic	Netherlands	120/40	ا°, ا, ا.*
612	Tallinn	Estonia	100	•	945	IOUIOUSE	France	300	B*,I*	1404	Brest	France	20	F°,I°,J,L°
621	Wavre	Belgium	80	A.C.F*J.J.L*	934	BINO (UNOZ)	Czech Hep.	200	Ге (е	1413	RINE5 via ?	Spain	?	•
621	RNE1 via ?	Spain	10	•	062	Povi	Spain	20	n j.	1422	Heusweiler(ULF)	Germany	1200/600	F°,I,J,L°
630	Vigre	Norway	100	F*	972	Hamburg(NDR)	Germany	200	F ,I F* I+ I +	1440	Mamacn(HTL)	Luxembourg	1200	A.F.J.
630	Tunis-Djedeida	Tunisia	600	F*,J*	981	Alger	Algeria	600/300	[]]]L	1440	Damman Pedmoon/PBC)	Sandi Alabia	1500	L- r+
639	Praha(Liblice)	Czech	1500	F°,J	981	Megara	Greece	200	je	1443	neumuss(DDC)	Albania	2 500	h-
639	RINE1 via 7	Spain	?	F°,I°,L°	990	Berlin	Germany	300	F* [*.]] *	1450	Monte Carlo(TWR)	Monaco	1000/400	Ee 161 e
048	NNE I VIA (Orfendesen(BBC)	Spain	10	PT PT PT A A A	990	R.Bilbao(SER)	Spain	10	1.	1476	Wien-Bisamberg	Austria	600	F* [*]
040	Unoroness(BBC)	UK	500	A,E,F [*] ,I,J,L	990	Redmoss(BBC)	UK	1	F*,H*	1485	SER via ?	Soain	2	1.1.1
657	Madrid/DNIEE)	Conin	120	J Celele	990	Tywyn(BBC)	UK	1	E	1494	Clermont-Ferrand	France	20	FT IT I
857	Winyhom/RRCWalse	Spain	20	E CP LL I	999	Madrid(COPE)	Spain	50	l°,J°,L°	1494	St.Petersburg	Russia	1200	B
666	MasskirthRobod/SIA/F	Gormani	150	E,F ,F) F*	1008	SER via ?	Canaries/Spair	n?	I*	1512	Wolvertem	Belgium	300	D*.F.G.I.J.L*
666	Sitkunai(B Vilnius)	Lithuania	500	F*	1008	Flevo(Hilv-5)	Holland	400	F°,H,I,J,L*	1521	Kosice(Cizatice)	Slovakia	600	F*,J*
666	Lisboa	Portugal	135	i•	1017	Hheinsender(SWF)	Germany	600	A*,F*,H,I*,L*	1530	Vatican R	Italy	150/450	E,F*,J,L*
675	Lopic(R10 Gold)	Holland	120	A*.D.F*.I.J.L*	1030	Milan	Italy	50	* *	1539	Mainflingen(ERF)	Germany	350(700)	F*,J*,,L*
684	Sevilla(RNE1)	Spain	500	F*,I*,J*,L*	1044	Droedon(MOR)	Georgia	100	1° re	1539	SER via ?	Spain	?	l*
693	Tortosa(RNE1)	Spain	2	F*	1044	Cohertian(CEP)	Seein	10	Г 19	15/5	Genova	italy	50	FT/IT
693	Droitwich(BBC)	UK	150	ιL.	1053	Talk R LIK via ?	UK .	2	Г Б° Н I• I	1573	SER VIB ?	Spain	5	PT,IT
693	Enniskillen(BBC)	UK	1	H	1062	Kalundborg	Denmark	250	EP. 11	1503	Holskirchen(VOA)	Germany	160	Co lo lo lo .
/02	Hensburg(NUK)	Germany	5	F*,I*	1062	R.Uno via ?	Italy	?	F*.1*	1602	SFR via ?	Soain	2	ارلم ار⊺ ∙و
702	Process	Nonaco	40	1*	1071	Cairo	Egypt	100	1*	1602	Vitoria(EI)	Spain	10	F*.(*) *
702	Presov	Slovakia.	200		1071	Bilbao(EI)	Spain	5	1.1.	1611	Vatican R	Italy	15	E Print
711		Morocco	500	A,D',U,F',J,L	1071	Talk Radio UK via ?	UK	?	F [*] ,I*					
720	langenhern	Germany	200	1	1080	SER via ?	Spain	?	F*,I*	Note: E	ntries marked * were	logged during	darkness.	All other entries
720	Norte	Portugal	100	F*	1089	Talk Radio UK via ?	UK	?	F*,H,I*,L	were lo	gged during daylight	or at dawn/du	sk.	
720	Lots Rd Ldn(BBC4)	LIK	0.5	EHI*	1098	Nitra(Jarok)	Slovakia	1500	F*,L					
729	Cork(RTE1)	Eire	10	B" C F" H	1098	NINES VIA ?	Spain	1	F",F"					
729	RNE1 via ?	Spain	?	0*.F*.I*.L*	1107	APR VIa ?	Germany	10	1°,L°	Listene	rs:-			
738	Paris	France	4	B*	1107	Talk B LIK via 2	Spain	2	Г С С• Ц (•	(A)	Bernard Curtis, Stalt	ridge.		
738	Barcelona(RNE1)	Spain	500	F*,I*,J*,L*	1116	Rari	Italy	150	10, C, 11, I 19	(D)	Simon Hockennull, E	.Bristol.	-1. C	14
747	Flevo(Hilv2)	Holland	400	A,F*,I*,J,L*	1125	La Louviere	Relation	20		(0)	Sheite Hushes, Merr	Annie In Covera	cik, Continva	41.
756	Breunschweig(OLF)	Germany	800/200	F*,I*,J*,L*	1125	Deanovec	Croatia	100	i de	(E)	Rrian Keyte St Rook	ham		
/56	DIIDAO(EI)	Spain	5	1",J"	1125	RNE5 via ?	Spain	?	F*.J*	(F)	Eddia McKanun No	wity		
/00	Sottens	Switzerland	500	B*,U*,F*,J,L*	1125	Llandrindod Wells	UK	1	E.I*	G	Clare Pinder, while in	Appleby		
774	DNE1 via 2	re.ireiano	1	r ;ri	1134	Zadar(Croatian R)	Croatia	600/1200	F*,I*,J,L*	(H)	Tom Smyth, Co.Ferm	anaoh		
783	Leiozio(MDR)	Орен	: 100	Г , Г , L ⁻ А • С • (•) (•	1134	COPE via ?	Spain	2	F*,1*	(0)	Emie Strong, Ramse	, Cambs.		
792	Limmes	France	300	Re I	1143	AFN via ?	Germany	1	F*	(J)	Phil Townsend, E.Lor	don.		
792	Lingen(NDR)	Germany	5	F*	1143	COPE via ?	Spain	2	•	(K)	Thomas Williams, Tr	uro.		
792	Sevilla(SER)	Spain	20	J°	1179	SER VIA ?	Spain	7	l"	(L)	Fred Wilmshurst, No	rthampton.		
792	Londonderry(BBC)	UK	1	н	1100	Juivesoorg	SW9080	000	V", h", l", l, l, l" Reite i Le					
801	Munchen-Ismaning	Germany	300	F*,I*,J	1197	Munich(VOA)	Germany	300	ר , ו, ד גע ו, ד					
					1197	CONTRACTOR OF A SAFETY	NAMES OF TAXABLE PARTY.	sended and						

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Trop	<mark>bical Bands</mark> C	hart			Freq (MHz)	Station	Country	UTC	DXar
					4.860	AIR Delhi	India	1824	A,G,H,J,K
Fred	Station	Country	UTC	DYes	4.870	R Cotonou	8enin	0650	D
(MMa)	JUILUN	country	010	UXEL	4.870	Voz del Upano	Ecuador	0010	A
2 222	AID Cimin	last a	1005	11.12	4.885	R.Clube do Para	Brazil	0258	EK
3.223	All Sima	ingia C Africa	1005	M,K	4 885	KBC East Sce Nairobi	Келуа	1805	G.J.K
3.200	obc via meyerton	S.Amca	1845	A,F,G,K	4.890	RFI Paris	via Gaboo	0445	DEJK
3.270	Namibian Bu, Windhoek	Namibia	1833	U,K	4,915	GBC-1, Accra	Ghana	1833	AGUN
3.230	Wamibian Bu, Windhoek	Namibia	1944	A,G,K	4,920	R.Quita, Quita	Ecuador	0515	FUK
3.300	ZBU Prog Z	Zimosowe	1834	A,6,K	4 920	AIR Chennai	India	1632	K
3.315	All Bhopal	India	1640	K	4.927	881.Jambi	Indonesia	1647	Ř
3.320	SABC (HSG) Meyerton	S.Africa	1815	A,G	4 930	R Internacional	Honduras	0307	F
3.345	Alk Jaipur	India	1625	ĸ	4.935	KBC Gen Sce Nairobi	Kenva	1807	, G
3.356	R.Botswana	Gabarone	0340	F	4 940	AIR Guwahati	India	1600	S K
3.359	HIV Malagasy	Madagascar	1850	A	4 950	AIR Srinanar	India	1717	ACHK
3.365	GBC R-Z	Ghana	2100	A,6,J	4 950	VOA via San Tome	Sao Tome	2030	F FL LK N
3.365	Alt Uelhi	India	1817	G,H,K	4 955	R Nac. de Colombia	Colombia	0352	E K
3.915	BBC via Kranji	Singapore	1640	A,F,J,M	4.960	VDA via Sao Tome	Sao Tomo	0532	EE IV M
3.955	BBC via Skelton	England	1610	F,L,N	4 965	Christian Voice	Zambia	1929	C LV
3.965	R. Taipei via Skelton	England	1800	C,F,I	4.505	R Haanda, Kampala	Lloooda	1020	
3.975	R.Budapest	Hungary	2130	A,E,I,N	9,070 A 000 A	PLOYdriud, Kallipala	Chan	1616	A,F,U,J,K,N
3.976	RRI Pontianak	Indonesia	1655	K	4.300	Foor dol Torbos	Veeesvele	0222	A,N
3.980	R.Korea via Skelton	UK	2225	В	4.300	P Provil Control	Provid	0332	A,r,J,K
3.985	Nexus, Milan	Italy	2145	A,N	4.303	n brazil Central	Brazil	0015	A,J
3.995	DW via Julich	Germany	2130	A.E.F.N	5.005	n.Nacional, Bata	Eq.Guinea	1809	6
4.460	CPBS 1, Beijing	China	1630	K	5 005	M Nepal, Kathmandu	Nepal	1625	K
4.760	AIR Port Blair	India	1642	A.D.K	5.009	H IV Malagasy	Madagascar	1625	K
4.765	R.Rural, Santarem	Brazil	2231	J	5.020	La V du Sahel, Niamey	Niger	1927	D,G,J,K,N
4,770	FRCN Kaduna	Nigeria	1957	A D E G J	5.025	H.Parakou	Benin	1946	A,J
4,775	R.Liberal, Belem	Brazil	0356	DK	5.025	H Hebelde, Habana	Cuba	0331	A,D,F,J,K
4,775	AIR Imohai	India	1643	K	5.025	H Uganda, Kampala	Uganda	0434	F
4.775	TWR Manzini	Swaziland	0620		5.030	AWR Latin America	Costa Rica	0657	J
4.777	R.Gabon Libreville	Gabon	1855	Δ	5.035	R Bangui	C.Africa	1920	A,J,N
4 783	RTM Ramako	Mali	1911	Å I	5.047	R Toga, Lome	Togo	1947	A,D,J,N
4,790	AIR Itananar	India	1610	AK	5.050	R. Tanzania	Tanzania	1859	G,J,K
4,790	Azad Kashmir B	Pakistan	1912	FIK	5.055	HFD Cayenne(Matoury)	French Guiana	0309	F,J
4 800	AIR Hyderahad	India	1645	K	5.060	PBS Xinjiang, Urumqi	China	1620	A,K
4 800	INRS Materia	i esotho	1955	A	5.075	Caracol Bogata	Colombia	0025	A
4 815	R diff TV Burking	Quagadourou	1000	~	5 100	R.Liberia, Totota	Liberia	2050	G,J,K,N
4 820	8 Botswana Gaberroom	Rotewara	0614	î					
4 820	La Voz Evangalina	Hooducas	0314	DE					
4.820	AIR Calcutta	India	1919	C K	DXers:-				
4 822	R Meuritania	Mauritiue	2060	0,1	(A)	Robert Connolly, Kilkeel.			
4 825	R Capeao Nova	Provid	2030	5	(8)	Bernard Curtis, Stalbridge			
1 020	700 0 4	Zimbabaar	1010	U,J	(C)	David Edwardson, Wallsend	1.		
1 020	B Battering Cabacter	6W0BOMIL3	1810	N. A.	(D)	David Hall, Morpeth			
4.000	R. Douswana, Gaborone	potswana	1905	A	(E)	Sheila Hughes, Morden			
4.0.30	n.bangkok 9. Teshire	Inaliand	1530	K	(F)	Eddle McKeown, Newry			
4.830	n. lachira	Venezuela	U257	المرا	(G)	Fred Pallant, Stornooton			
9.835	H. lezulutian, Coban	Guatemala	0020	A	(H)	John Parry Lamaca Cynnie			
4.835	HTM Barnako	Mali	1920	A,G,J,K,M,N	0	Clare Pinder while in Anala	hu		
4.840	AIR Bombay	India	1650	H,K	in in	Richard Reunolds, Guildian	- UV		
4.845	RTM Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	1800	K	(0)	John Slater Scallower			
4.845	ORTM Nouakchott	Mauritania	1921	J	(1)	Tom Smith Co Someonet			
4,850	R. Yaounde	Cameroon	1847	A,D,E,J,K,M,N	(L)	Phil Townsood, & London			
4 850	AIR Kohima	India	1652	K	((VI)	End TOWNSEND, E.LONDON.			



Nottingham; R.Australia via Shepparton 9.500 (Eng to Asia 1430-2130) 44444 at 2040 in Truro; R.Nac del Paraguay 9.735 (Sp [Football] 0800-0400) 33553 at 2154 in Wallsend; RCI via Sackville 9.755 (Fr, Eng [CBC progs] to USA, Caribbean 2230-0400) 45433 at 2237 in Northampton; R.Nederlands via Bonaire, Ned.Antilles 9.845 (Eng to N.America 2330-0125) 24343 at 2332 in E.Bristol.

There are quite a few broadcasts to Europe in the 7MHz (41m) band. Some originate from R.Japan via Woofferton, UK 7.230 (Jap, Eng 0500-0700), rated 44433 at 0630 in Herstmonceux; Adventist World Radio (AWR) via Forli, Italy 7.230 (Eng 0930-1000 Sun) 44333 at 0930 in Morden; R.Polonia (Polish R), Warsaw 7.285 (Eng 1800-1900) 44444 at 1813 in Woodhall Spa; Voice of Greece, Athens 7.475 (Eng 1900-1930) 44333 at 1900 in Newry; R.Norway Int 7.485 (Norw 2000-2030) 54445 at 2020 in Stalbridge; All India Radio (AIR) via Bangalore 7.410 (Hi, Eng 1745-2230) 33342 at 2047 in Oxted.

At least two stations in N.America have been reaching the UK in this band during the early morning, namely WJCR Upton, USA 7.490 (Eng to E.USA 24hrs) rated 33333 at 0625 in Morpeth; KTBN via Salt Lake City, USA 7.510 (Eng to N.America 0000?-1600?) SIO 222 at 0915 in Macclesfield.

Some of the many broadcasts to Europe in the 6MHz (49m) band come from Deutsche Welle (DW) via Julich? 6.140 (Eng Service), rated SIO 444 at 0600 in Co.Fermanagh; R.Japan via Skelton, UK 5.975 (Eng 0600-0700) 55555 at 0630 in Herstmonceux; R.Nederlands via Julich 6.045 (Eng. 1130-1325) 45343 at 1130 in Newry; V of Russia 5.965 (Eng) 54445 at 2035 in Stalbridge; R.Canada Int via Skelton, UK 5.995 (Fr, Eng 2000-2200) 43444 at 2045 in Oxted; R.Sweden via Horby 6.065 (Eng 2030-2100) SIO 444 in E.Bristol; R.Budapest, Hungary 6.025 (Lang? 2100-2130) 54444 at 2100 in Appleby; R.Prague, Czech Rep. 5.930 (Eng 2100-2127) 21222 at 2102 in Nottingham; Vatican R, Italy 5.883 (Various)

55544 at 2110 in Northampton: Bayerischer Rundfunk.

Germany 6.085 (Ger 24hrs) 55444 at 2240 in Northampton.

Good reception was noted by some listeners in the UK of R.Nederlands relay to N.America from Bonaire, Ned.Antilles on 6.165 (Eng 2330-0128, 0430-0525) - a typical rating being 44444 at 0005 in Kilkeel.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT USED -

LM&S for \$November, #December'99, *January 2000.

- Darren Beasley, Bridgwater Yaesu FRG-100 + a t.u. + 15m wire. Robert Beason, Nottingham, JRC NRD-545 + 14m wire or Grundig Yacht Boy 400. Vera Brindley, Woodhall Spa. Roberts RBG7 or Sangean ATS-803A + r.w. Robert Connolly, Kilkeu JRC NRD-525 + Timeware DSP4 filter + Datong AD370 or Sangean ATS-803A. Bernard Currts, Stalbridge Realistic DX400 loop or rod. David Edwardson, Wallsend Trio R-600 + 22m long trap dipole. Stan Evans, Herstmonceux Kenwood R-2000 + Balun + 11m wire in loft Bill Griffith (W London), while near Pans. Sony (IC-SW55 + 5m wire Greatd Guerts RD184 + rw
- 5#* 5#* 5#*

- \$1. \$1.
- Gerald Guest, Dudley, Roberts R218 Yans Solity UC-39933 3m Win Gerald Guest, Dudley, Roberts R218 Frv David Hall, Morpeth ADR AR7030 + Global AT-2000 + 13m Win Tony Hall, Freshwater Bay, IoW Yaesu FRG-7 + 13m Wine or RFB45 Francis Hearne, N 8 ristol Sharg WOT370 + r.w Simon Hockenhull, E Bristol Roberts R617, R817, R876, ITT Colt Commendation 51-
- \$1.
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- \$ 1
- Francis Hearne, N. Birstoll. Sharp. WDT370 r.w. Simon Hockenhull, K. Birstoll. Roberts R617, R876, ITT Colt Simon Hockenhull, while in Coverack, Cornwall. Roberts R876 Robert Hughes, Liverpool. ADR. AR7030 15m. indoor write or Drake R8E + RF. Systems MTA on root. Robert Hughes, Liverpool. ADR. AR7030 15m. indoor write or Drake R8E + RF. Systems MTA on root. Robert Hughes, Liverpool. ADR. AR7030 15m. indoor write or Drake R8E + RF. Systems MTA on root. Robert Hughes, Liverpool. ADR. AR7030 15m. indoor write or Drake R8E + RF. Systems MTA on root. Robert Hughes, Liverpool. ADR. AR7030 + loop or a rule + rtw. Brian Keyte, Sti Bookham. ADR. AR7030 + loop or a rule + rtw. Brian Keyte, shile at Rhue by Ullapool. ADR. AR7030 + top strand of roadside fence Conway Longworth-Dames, Brizham. Yaesu FRG-100 + rtw. Eddie McKeown, Newry. Tatung TMR 7602 or Sangean ATS-818 George Mullmore. Wootton, I o W. Racal RA17L + v I f. converter + loop or Sangean ATS-803A + loop. Fred Pallant, Storrington. Tin OR -2000 + howes CTUB at u + rw. John Parry, Lamaca, Cyprus. Realistic DX394 + rw. Clair Pinder, while in Appleby. JRC NRD-525 + a tu. + rw or Sony ICF SW55. Clare Pinder, while in Appleby. JRC NRD-525 + a tu. + rw or Sony ICF SW55. Clare Pinder, While Magow. Sony ICF-SW55. Vie Prier, Colyton. Racal RA17L or RCA AR88LF or Redrinn R551N + a.t. u + rw. or active vertical in loft. Philip Romber, Mucedal. Litwe HF-125 + 11m. vertical dipole. John Stater, Sealforway. Shetland Lowe HF-150 + a tu. + 20m. wire Tom Smyth, Co.Fermanagh. Morphy Richards R191 or ATS-803A Eme Strong, Ramsey (Cambs). Yaesu RFG-800 or AKD HF3 + 43m. wire & Watson Balun. Norman Thompson, Dadby Icom IC-872 or IM tatui MR40999. 20m. write in loft. Phili Townsend, London Lowe HF2-25 > reselector + rw. or loop Martin Venner, St.Austell. Matsu. MR4099 or Yupiteru MVT-7100 + Global AT-1000 + 30m. wire. Thomas Wfiliams, Truro. Gundig Yacht Boy 206 or Sharp 5454 + rw. Fred Willinshust, Northampton Icom IC-R70. Global AT-1000 + 30m. all in loft.
- 51-
- \$1-
- 51-

Peter Shore, c/o SWM EDITORIAL OFFICES, ARROWSMITH COURT, STATION APPROACH, BROADSTONE, DORSET BH18 8PW.
E-MAIL: peter.shore@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Bandscan Europe

Radio in the UK received a shot in the arm in mid-November - it was a digital injection that ushered radio onto two new delivery platforms. On 12 November, Sky Digital launched a bouquet of radio services on its satellite system. The service carries all the BBC's national radio channels (including the long wave and f.m. variants of Radio 4), plus Classic FM, Virgin Radio and Talk Radio.

The following Monday, 15 November, the first national commercial DAB Digital Radio services launched, run by Digital One, a partnership of GWR Group (that runs Classic FM and a range of local commercial stations) and NTL, the giant cable and transmission company. Digital One also started two new radio services, Planet Rock and The Core.

Planet Rock is a 24 hour-a-day rock music station and The Core is aimed at young people with a chartbased music format. Both Planet Rock and The Core are also available on the Sky Digital platform. For more information about Digital One, check out the web site at: www.digitalone.co.uk

Classic FM

Listening to Classic FM on the way home on the Digital One launch day, the station was taking calls from listeners who had heard the new digital transmissions, and all declared that the quality was superb. More than 300,000 people have taken up subscriptions to Sky Digital and can now listen to radio via the Sky platform.

This rather outweighs the terrestrial DAB receiver population where industry experts say that just 3,000 DAB Digital Radio receivers have been sold - mainly hifi tuners made by Cambridge-based Arcam at £799. Prices of DAB sets are expected to tumble next year and a DAB plug-in card for PCs is expected from another UK firm in the early part of 2000.

Digital Revolution

The digital revolution is sweeping across Europe. Radio Vlaanderen Internationaal, the Belgium international radio station, has said that it is dropping analogue satellite in favour of digital. From 3 January, RVI's been on Astra digital and Astra analogue will end in March.

In Africa there's another digital change underway. WorldSpace, the US company that's built a digital radio satellite, launched services in late October. Signals from the *AfriStar* satellite in L-Band (1452-1492MHz) beam down from geostationary orbit to portable radio receivers.

The content is a mix of African stations (such as the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation) and international providers like Radio France Internationale and CNN. Quality is reported to be superb with penetration of the satellite signal even through roofs, which goes to demonstrate the power of the satellite.

WorldSpace is the only company in history to launch a brand new consumer electronics product in the developing world, and only in the future will we be able to judge if it's a success. It is believed that the total cost of developing WorldSpace's delivery system, which will have satellites above Asia and Latin America in the next 12 months, exceeds US\$1 billion. Can revenues from radio stations possibly cover that upfront cost and make a profit for the investors?

Poor Reception

Quality of reception has been poor for some listeners to BBC Radio 4 in Scandinavia. They have been tuning to 198kHz long wave to hear the BBC, but now Poland is back on the air from Warsaw on that channel. The result is severe interference to listeners in southern Sweden and northern Denmark.

Naturally, Radio 4 is not designed to be heard outside the UK, but nonetheless if you've enjoyed something for a long time and it's suddenly taken away, you are likely to complain. Polish Radio's engineers are reported to be looking into the situation.

Back On Air

Remember good old 208? Radio Luxembourg's English service beamed into the UK for more than fifty years and was the first commercial broadcaster to be regularly heard in Britain. Now after an absence of a decade or so, 'Luxie' is due back on the air. The UK's Davric Productions is behind the plan, co-operating with CLT-UFA, the giant multimedia group that owns the Radio Luxembourg transmitters across the English Channel in the Grand Duchy.

Eric Wiltsher, the chief executive of Davric Productions, says "We look forward to working closely with CLT-UFA to ensure that the return of Radio Luxembourg offers a style and sound that is 100 per cent 'Radio Luxembourg'. Audiences across Europe will once again be able to enjoy a unique blend of music, from golden oldies to the latest releases, done the Luxembourg way."

As this edition of *SWM* goes to press, the 208m frequency continues to carry one of RTL's Germanlanguage pop music stations. But keep your radio tuned to 1440kHz to catch the return of Radio Luxembourg.

Irish Scene

The Irish radio scene is as interesting today as it always has been. Driving through Dublin a couple of weeks ago, I tuned the radio and was amazed to hear an enormous range of stations on the f.m. band. It turned out that most are pirates, yet each has a good audience and most transmit RDS station name identification to make finding them easier!

Now the Irish Independent Radio and Television Commission has awarded licences to four new official radio stations: Spin FM, Lite FM, News Talk 106 FM and Raidio na Life, an Irish-language station. I asked some colleagues in the media in Dublin whether they thought that the pirates would be scaled down now that there's to be more legitimate choice in the city. The answer was a resounding **no**, so Dublin will continue to be a hot bed of pirate radio activity for a good while to come.

Internet Access

More than five million UK homes now have access to the Internet according to a survey undertaken by Continental Research reported in late November. The Internet revolution is also convincing people to stay up later in front of their computer screens as opposed to the television. Maybe this is because there is so much radio available on the World Wide Web.

Check out **www.broadcast.com** to get radio on demand from the BBC and a variety of other stations. Look at the web sites of every major European international broadcaster to listen to programmes in English and a wide range of other languages whenever you want them. There is no fading and distortion (although there may well be congestion on the Internet that makes the audio stop and start from time to time!).

Remember, though, that listening to the radio via the Internet is expensive, as you have to remain logged on via your modem for the whole time that you're listening.









Final Chance

There's a final chance to listen to Austria's domestic Englishlanguage station, Blue Danube Radio. BDR is to close in February, with a youth station replacing the English station that was originally set up to serve the Englishspeaking community in Vienna, home to a range of international organisations. You can listen to BDR via the Internet - check out http://www.via.at/fobdr/

Some stations start, others close - radio reflecting the cycle of human life. With that, until the next roundup of broadcasting news from Europe and Africa, good listening!

Web Watch

Listen to BDR via the Internet at http://www.via.at/fobdr/

Check out

www.broadcast.com to get radio on demand from the BBC and a variety of other stations.

Digital One's web site is at:

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World Radio History

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Short Wave Magazine, January 2000

World Radio History

DXTV SPECIAL DXTV SPECIAL DXTV SPECIAL DXTV

All You Need To Know To

In this 'DXTV Special' Keith Hamer and Garry Smith will be taking an indepth look at the art of long-distance television reception, DXTV for short.

Introduction

s we begin the new Millennium, perhaps this is an appropriate time for radio enthusiasts to consider looking at another radio-related hobby which is very rewarding and challenging and, at the same time, reasonably inexpensive to start.

In this special edition of SWM we will be taking an in-depth look at the art of longdistance television reception, or 'DXTV' for short. Receiving signals which are not normally available has always held a fascination for many people interested in radio. Whether the interest lies in the reception of amateur or broadcast signals depends upon the individual's taste.

The collection of QSL cards is perhaps an added fascination. For many decades, long-distance TV reception (DXTV) has been part of the DXing culture, although satellite reception has offered a diversion for those enthusiasts simply wishing to peruse the test cards and graphics on offer.

Propagation

"Under normal reception conditions, a typical main transmitter can be received reliably up to a distance of about 80km" ropagation is a common factor to any type of DXing. Under normal reception conditions, a typical main transmitter can be received reliably up to a distance of approximately 80km, depending on certain aspects such as the local terrain. Beyond this distance, reception can be regarded as a bonus with weather conditions having some influence on the behaviour of the signals.

Viewers living in coastal areas such as East Kent will know only too well how volatile reception conditions are with signal levels fluctuating almost constantly! Needless to say, such an area is a haven for picking up TV and f.m. broadcasts from countries such as France, Belgium and the Netherlands with virtually no effort required whatsoever. Strictly speaking, this cannot be regarded as true 'DXing' but the reception of Rumanian TV or f.m. signals would be considered an achievement!

There are various types of propagation which allow signals to be received over vast distances, all with different characteristics.

Tropospheric Propagation

This type of propagation will normally be encountered by accident. Noticing 'Venetian-blind' effects over the pictures, or heavy snow (caused by digital broadcasts encroaching on the same frequency) may tempt the viewer into fiddling with the TV tuning. Signals which are not normally visible may then be discovered, sometimes matching the strength and quality of local programmes. During intense tropospheric lifts, Continental stations may be unearthed using the existing domestic receiving antenna.

Tropospheric lift conditions provide a more stable type of

propagation, mainly affecting the f.m. band and above, although reception below 50MHz does occasionally occur. A skip-distance is not involved as with other types of propagation, so the enhancement of semi-local signals and transmissions up to a distance of 400km usually occurs. This distance can be vastly extended during very intense lifts.

A tropospheric lift is caused by temperature inversions which can occur when there is an anticyclone (also referred to as a high-pressure system). Examining the TV weather charts for anticyclones will give some idea as to whether lift conditions are a possibility. Foggy weather is also a good sign that the correct weather conditions are present.

Tropospheric reception can occur at any time during the year and tends to be at its best during the evening and early morning with conditions reverting to normal throughout the day. However, some of the 'super' lifts experienced over the years, usually around October and November, have provided daytime activity. Such intense lifts have lasted for over a week.

Ducting

Distant signals may be received without the closer transmissions being present. This 'ducting' effect often occurs towards the end of a 'super' opening. Very often the signals will rapidly vanish and the opening is over.

Sporadic-E Propagation

This is perhaps one of the most spectacular and mysterious forms of propagation with a charm all of its own.

As most readers will know, short wave radio communication is possible due to reflections within the various layers of the Earth's ionosphere, including the 'E' layer situated at approximately 120km above the surface of the Earth. Although it is capable of reflecting short wave signals, it is normally transparent to television transmissions, these subsequently being lost forever in space.

During the summer months, ionised gas layers form within the E-layer and if the electron density is sufficiently high, TV and f.m. radio signals within Bands I and II (approximately 40-100MHz) will be reflected, or more accurately, refracted back

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to Earth. This is basically Sporadic-E propagation, usually abbreviated to Sp.E or Es. In the USA, this form of propagation is known as E-skip.

Reception Distances

When signals are refracted back to the Earth from ionised clouds formed within the E-layer, a hop or skip distance is involved. This will vary depending upon the angle of refraction, but it is typically 850 to 2000km. Generally, the shallower the angle, the greater the skip-distance.

Newcomers to the hobby are often amazed to learn that distant countries such as Finland, Spain, Italy and the Ukraine are regularly received in the United Kingdom whereas transmissions from relatively closer countries can be extremely elusive. Consequently, Dutch or Belgian transmissions can be extremely difficult to capture via Sporadic-E propagation, unless the DXer happens to live in the extreme parts of the British Isles. Shortskip Sporadic-E does occasionally occur; the now defunct Gort Band I transmitter in Éire found its way into UK log books over the years.

Extreme Distances

The maximum distance attainable via Sporadic-E propagation is considered to be in the region of 5000km where a shallow refraction angle occurs. At one stage, the 'double-hop' theory used to explain reception over such a distance, but when we consider that some of the signals from the Middle East are relatively constant over a long period, a single-hop seems more likely. The conditions for double-hop to occur would have to be spot-on and the turbulent nature of Sporadic-E would indicate that a double-skip path would be short-lived.

Sometimes a combination of Sporadic-E and other forms of propagation may be involved with reception in excess of 5000km. A Brazilian station was identified in the Netherlands many years ago at a distance considerably in excess of that figure.

During the Eighties, Zimbabwe signals would regularly make an appearance in the United Kingdom during Sporadic-E openings to Italy. One theory is that another method of reception, known as Trans-Equatorial Propagation (TEP), was responsible for the signals appearing in southern Europe, with assistance from Sporadic-E for the final leg of the journey.

Although low-pressure systems and thundery weather appear to play a part in promoting Sporadic-E activity, there is no definite scientific evidence to support this. From observations made by TVDXers, a reduction or absence of activity is frequently experienced when extensive high-pressure weather conditions cause periods of intense tropospheric reception. Conversely, several enthusiasts have commented that extreme fringe reception of the Dutch Lopik outlet on Channel E4 deteriorates rapidly during the onset of a Sporadic-E opening.

In the northern hemisphere, the main Sporadic-E activity occurs between early May and mid-September while in the southern hemisphere it lasts between November and March. This period of main activity is usually called a 'season' by DXTV enthusiasts and the actual duration of a particular period of reception is known as an 'opening', whether it be a matter of minutes or several hours. Although Sporadic-E reception peaks during the summer months, it can occur without warning at any other time of the year.

Openings sometimes occur out-ofseason, but these are relatively few and far between compared with the summer ones. Consequently, much patience, enthusiasm and sometimes desperation is required to take advantage of these!

A mid-winter peak in activity is usually expected towards the end of December, although over the past few years it has failed to materialise with any significance. However, within recent years, an upsurge in activity during October and November has produced prolonged openings as good as those experienced during the summer months.

Its random nature means that Sporadic-E activity can occur almost daily throughout the summer. Sometimes openings are so minor and insignificant that there is hardly any time available to

identify the origin of transmission. Throughout the summer, an opening may be sustained lasting from sunrise until well after midnight, or extending well into the following day.

Volatile Behaviour

The behaviour of the ionisation within the Elayer is unstable making reception strength and quality continuously variable. This is a characteristic of Sporadic-E propagation. It is not uncommon to discover a solitary programme occupying a channel and remaining steady for lengthy periods.

On the other hand, several stations may be competing on the same channel over a period

of a few minutes. During some of the more intense openings, the situation has to be seen to be believed! Many of the channels can become completely choc-a-bloc with transmissions from almost every direction. It goes without saying that under these chaotic circumstances there is little chance of identifying anything!

Signals may be reflected by more than one ionised cloud or within the cloud layer itself, creating a multi-path phenomenon

with constantly changing phase-distortion effects associated with typical Sporadic-E reception. These distortion effects usually cause rapid and dramatic changes in signalstrength combined with severe ghosting, the degree of which varies constantly. These effects are more pronounced on the lower TV channels in Band I and often the chroma and sound channels disappear, sometimes through phase cancellation, even though the overall signal seems strong.

Polarisation changes are frequently noticed, especially on the short to medium range signals. This means that a horizontally polarised transmission can arrive as a vertically polarised signal at the receiving site.

quencies Affecte

Reception on the higher Band I channels exhibits a far superior degree of stability and in many cases it resembles tropospheric propagation with its slower fading and the relative ease at which it will support chroma and sound information.



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Typical reception distances for Tropospheric and Sporadic-E propagation based on a receiving site in the Midlands



Tropospheric reception on u.h.f. with the FuBK test card from Hessischer **Rundfunk, Germany**

Continued on page 24...

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NRD545

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The DSP implementation starts at IF frequencies so don't confuse this with lesser DSP receivers that simply process the recovered audio. You can therefore control the IF bandwidth from 10kHz down to just 40Hz allowing total control for AM, SSB, CW or data signals, really helping to reduce interference. Heterodynes and noise can also be removed and the notch filter will automatically track changes in the frequency of the interfering tone. As you would expect from a top-flight receiver, computer control is fully integrated and there are 1000 memory channels, with memory and and programmable scan features.

NRD545 From £1595.00





The NRD345 continues to be a popular option for listeners with a keen eye (and ear!) for quality. Easy to use and with great specification, the NRD345 is a great choice if you have a limited budget but want the best. Terms available.

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NRD345 Offer price £399.00

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Icom PCR100 & PCR1000 For those of you that like to combine scanning and computing, these two Icom receivers are for you!

The PCR100 offers 100kHz to 1300MHz with AM, FM and WFM reception, it covers all popular broadcast and communications channels, including TV sound. There is a choice of operating screens

including a multi-function control panel, with bandscope, memory list and scan controller screens just some of the options. There are multiple scanning functions too as you would expect and the software can store multiple files of 1000 memory channels giving unlimited choice

The original PCR1000 offers a similar specification but adds SSB reception and IF shift so is able to monitor the many utility stations to be found in the short-wave bands. An option DSP processor can also be added for improved performance.

Prices from £199.00 for PCR-100 & from £349.00 for PCR-1000.

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World Radio History

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The start of the Egyptian News programme received via F2-layer propagation. The signal was received in Derby from the low power 900W Channel E2 transmitter at Dumyst. The lower Band I Channels E2 and R1 tend to become more readily active and it is a good idea to concentrate on

these for initial signs of DX reception. Not all channels will necessarily become active during an opening. This may give the impression that the opening is selective in frequency. It may be, but bear in mind that not all TV services make use of every Band I channel.

Sporadic-E propagation affects frequencies well into the v.h.f. spectrum. Much of the reception takes place on channels below 70MHz, but during intense openings, the m.u.f. (Maximum Usable Frequency) can rise sufficiently to permit the reception of the v.h.f. f.m.

radio band and even the 2m amateur radio band at 144MHz. On odd occasions, signals in Band III have been encountered in the United Kingdom, mainly from North African countries such as Libya, Algeria and Morocco.

Reception Trends

Over the years, experienced TVDXers tend to anticipate a particular reception trend although this can, of course, suddenly change. During some Sporadic-E seasons, openings may favour a particular area or country.

In 1999, for instance, sustained openings to Italy and the south-east were very much in evidence with comparatively

fewer signals from the Iberian Peninsula. In general, the reception of countries such as the Ukraine, Italy and Spain can be considered to be common throughout any Sporadic-E season.

The first three months of the year are traditionally dead months where Sporadic-E reception is concerned. Often the Sporadic-E season is preceded by a series of small, but interesting, openings in April and in the past, unexpected reception from African countries such as Nigeria and

Ghana has been experienced.

Within recent years, the season has been notably sluggish for the whole of May with many inactive days present. From mid-June until the end of July, the bulk of Middle Eastern reception seems to occur. Transatlantic reception also seems to favour these months.

Meteor Shower Propagation

Signals can be reflected from meteor trails caused by random particles of rock debris burning up on entering the Earth's atmosphere. Reception is very short-lived, usually lasting only a second or so, hence the term Meteor-Shower 'ping' or 'burst'. Needless to say, station identification can be extremely difficult in the absence of a test card. Reception distances are similar to those associated with Sporadic-E propagation.

Reception at Band I frequencies is possible on a daily basis, although at certain times of the year, peaks of activity occur giving frequent bursts of pictures. During these peaks of activity, namely the Quadrantids (early January), Perseids (typically August 9 to the 12th) and the Geminids (mid-December), Band III reception is possible. It goes without saying that the f.m. band will also be active.

F2-Layer Propagation

This type of propagation is associated with peaks in sun-spot activity which occur at approximately eleven-year intervals. F2layer propagation provides world-wide reception on frequencies sometimes approaching 70MHz. As this article is being compiled, there have already been reports of Australasian TV signals having been identified in Europe. Severe magnetic storms within the Sun's photosphere radiate a tremendous amount of energy which is responsible for the ionisation of the F2-layer. Signals are refracted back to Earth once the layer is sufficiently ionised. The ionisation density of the F2-layer is higher during the winter daytime than in summer when heat causes the gases within the layer to expand thus reducing its overall density. It is during the winter daytime that the m.u.f. reaches its highest level with the possibility of world-wide reception.

Severe Distortion

A typical characteristic of F2 propagation is severe video distortion with multiple images. At times it is difficult to decide whether a scene is static or moving, thus identifying the source of a likely exotic transmission can sometimes prove difficult, even for the experienced DXer. A scanner is useful in determining offset frequencies to provide a more positive identification.

Signals can attain levels normally associated with Sporadic-E propagation. A shift in polarisation can occur and experience has shown that a vertical antenna can give improved results, often with greater picture clarity. During the onset of an F2 opening, signals tend to rapidly build up from zero level to a fairly constant maximum strength within minutes. Similarly, an opening can suddenly die with a complete fade-out over two to three minutes.

Tim

Signal refraction is most likely to occur when mid-day lies approximately half-way between the transmitter and receiving site. Signals from the Far East are more likely to be encountered during the early morning from, say, 0800UTC rather than mid-afternoon. Likewise, signals from the West originating in Canada and the USA are more likely to emerge during the afternoon. Reception along an east-west path seems to be more favourable than a north-south path.

Distance

Since the F2-layer is much higher than the E-layer, the skipdistance is considerably greater than with Sporadic-E ionisation. Reception distances can be in excess of 4000km. During Cycle 22 (between October 1988 and March 1992), signals were regularly received from Thailand, Malaysia, China, Iran, Dubai and Egypt. Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the USA were also received, but less often.

A useful accessory for the DXer is a Great Circle map of the World when assessing signal direction. Many enthusiasts are surprised that signals from Northern Australia usually arrive from the north-west!

Trans-Equatorial Propagation (TEI

Towards sunset, the F1 and F2 layers break up and combine to form a single layer some 350km above the surface of the Earth. It is during the breaking up process that signalscattering takes place allowing the reception of Band I transmissions to occur over considerable distances, usually favouring a north-south signal path, although east-west paths do occur around the Equatorial regions.

TEP reception normally occurs within a limit of 40° north and south of the Equator but increased sun-spot activity can greatly extend the range. Occasionally, signals find their way into northern Europe, sometimes assisted by Sporadic-E activity. In general, signals have been fairly weak and have originated in countries such as Ghana and Equatorial Guinea on their Channel E2 outlets.

The best time for TEP reception is between 1700 and 1900UTC. The most favourable times of the year to experience such propagation is around the equinoxes in Spring and Autumn (March to April and September to October). There is a tendency for any

propagation activity to recur after approximately 27 days, due to the rotation of the Sun.



Reception from North America via F2-layer propagation. The News programme called 'Canada AM' was received in Derby on Channel A2 (55.25MHz vision). The photo shows the characteristic heavy smeary effect which is normally associated with F2layer propagation.

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X with fancy, tastefully coloured, on-screen menus which, in the absent of a stable signal, become virtually unreadable due to the missing line syncs. Some are so complex that they defy all logic and then when you have spent twenty minutes or so entering the various data and pressing buttons in a complicated sequence, the receiver refuses to store the signal and the channel is lost!

Many designs display a bright blue screen in the absence of a signal, or when its level dips below a certain threshold. Avoid these unless there is some easy method of disabling the video muting. Many receivers of this type refuse to acknowledge weak signals and since there is a delay factor associated with the muting, these receivers would hardly be of use with Meteor-Shower work.

Beware of receivers with a one-way tuning search. It goes without saying that if you happen to miss the required channel you will have to wait until the receiver reaches the top end of the band before it commences its ascent once more. Ensure that the receiver has enough memory. If it can memorise a maximum of only 16 channels then you could run into problems later.

Some designs automatically switch standards once an incoming signal is detected. This is a wonderful innovation for the completely non-technical DXer whose main aim is a picture without the fuss. However, for the dedicated enthusiast, it can actually impede chances of signal identification because it is not easy to readily discriminate between different TV standards. Some receivers have a simple slide-switch for system selection.

If a scanner is at hand covering v.h.f. and u.h.f. TV frequencies then this may be used to recoup the sound channel if the TV receiver only resolves the UK sound system. Sporadic-E propagation can be frequency-selective so sometimes a situation occurs where the best sound channel accompanies the worst video signal. Using a scanner, the best sound can be matched to the best video. At times it is extremely difficult to resolve sound on the lower Band I channels E2 and R1 via Sporadic-E propagation.

A scanner can be used to measure exactly the frequency offset of a particular channel. By referring to published lists the exact transmitter can often be identified.

Some scanners feature a video output but reports suggest that this type of receiver tends to be a little on the insensitive side.

Computer TV Boards

This could be one solution to the problem of obtaining v.h.f. facilities and could also have the advantage of allowing snippets of reception to be stored on disk.

Until recently, a customised external tuning system, known as the D-100, was available. This featured r.f. outputs to feed a normal u.h.f. TV receiver and f.m. radio. The idea was to marry the sound to the picture, or use each function separately, i.e. watch a vision carrier but listen to radio links or Eastern European f.m. radio stations. The system featured progressive

i.f. bandwidth reduction which provided superior selectivity and weak-signal enhancement compared with normal TV receivers.

Modifying Equipment

Years ago, modifying an existing TV set would have provided a custombuilt DXing system, but high voltages and a 'live' chassis should not be the playground for those with only limited technical knowledge.

In this present age of the disposable video recorder, use could be made of the tuner/i.f. strip arrangement, once a suitable v.h.f. tuner has been added. Be prepared to experiment a little as you may need to get involved with providing bandswitching and perhaps a separate potentiometer for v.h.f. tuning.

The output of the i.f. strip may then be viewed via the r.f. modulator using a normal TV

set. Video recorders are generally safe regarding voltage levels and do not have a 'live' chassis but do not get involved unless you have the necessary technical skills and the service manual handy. One slip of the screwdriver might ensure a glorious pyrotechnic display from the power-supply department!

Scrapped video recorders seldom have i.f. or tuner faults; mechanical problems with worn-out decks are

usually the reason for their demise. If you can repair the mechanical problems then you have the bonus of being able to record the DX reception.

Incidentally, modifications of any description will inevitably invalidate any guarantees. Never modify a hired machine - the rental company will go crackers!

ound Modification

Some modification is necessary to the equipment if the sound channel is to be resolved. This will involve realigning the intercarrier sound stage from the British 6.0MHz spacing to either 5.5MHz for Western

Europe or 6.5MHz for Eastern European countries.

In modern sound i.f. strips a ceramic filter will be found in place of the quadrature detector coil. This will need to be changed to suit the new sound frequency, Another

ceramic filter may be fitted at the input of the sound i.f. amplifier. This will also need to be replaced.

VI Receivers

With RDS receivers becoming commonplace, identifying the source of transmission is relatively simple, provided you have access to station lists. The days of hoping the signal would not fade before hearing some form of station identification are now a thing of the past.

Some f.m. receivers are available with switched selectivity which means that very weak signals can be lifted above the noise without interference from strong stations on adjacent frequencies.



Fig. 3: Using a spectrum analyser is an elegant, but very expensive, way of receiving signals!



Fig. 4: An Orion colour portable equipped with v.h.f. and u.h.f. TV facilities plus a radio tuner.

Fig. 5: A DXTV alarm

which emits a warning

tone when a signal is

encountered.

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Band I Antennas

ince Sporadic-E signals arrive at an angle, antenna height is not critical but five or six metres above the ground is considered to be the recommended minimum. Sporadic-E reception is frequently very strong. This means that the humble dipole can be initially pressed into service until the urge for a more ambitious antenna takes over. In some cases, the rod antenna of a portable TV receiver is sufficient; so is a length of wire connected to the inner of the antenna input socket!

Most high-power transmitters favour horizontal polarisation in which the receiving antenna has to be mounted horizontally or 'flat'. Consequently it is recommended that the dipole should be so positioned.

Occasionally, a polarisation change takes place enroute and signals which started out in life as horizontally polarised arrive at the receiving site as vertical ones. Surprisingly, many enthusiasts rely solely on an array mounted horizontally, but an additional vertically-mounted dipole could prove advantageous when polarisation changes do occur.

A dipole mounted vertically will respond to vertically polarised signals arriving from all directions but with a horizontally-mounted dipole, maximum signal pick-up occurs when it faces the transmitter. With any horizontally-mounted antenna, some method of rotating it is essential in order to obtain the best reception.

Larger Systems

Band I arrays of three or more elements are quite common as they provide gain and improved directivity when compared with a dipole. Band I antennas with elements in excess of five are seldom encountered because of their size. Having said that, a visit to Tenerife will reveal domestic Band I antennas featuring up to eight elements!

A design for a rather ambitious home-made Band I antenna used by a DXTV enthusiast in Hungary is shown in this article. This type of antenna is recommended if you wish to annoy your neighbours!

Loft Systems

Not every DXer has the space to erect an outdoor Band I array and often has to resort to a loft installation. The rear reflector of a Band I array is approximately 3m in total length, which may prove difficult to rotate in a confined space. Some DXers rely on two dipoles mounted at right-angles to provide reasonable all-round coverage. The dipoles can be phased together to form a search array, or switched to select a particular direction.

One type of antenna which has been used successfully by enthusiasts for Band I reception is the discone. This particular antenna covers 50-500MHz and is primarily intended for v.h.f. scanner applications.

The antenna should be mounted away from obvious interference sources such as computers and



badly designed TV receivers which radiate interference at v.h.f.

Some enthusiasts have reported good results from hand-held loop antennas. One design is based on a half-wave dipole shaped to form a quadrant. The ends of the loop are not connected. Nulls can be exploited to provide co-channel interference rejection.

A tuneable loop antenna installed indoors has been used successfully over a number of years by at least one experienced DXer. The performance of the antenna can be peaked on any particular Band I frequency. The main drawback is that it cannot be used to supply several receivers tuned to different frequencies.

FM Antenna

For Sporadic-E reception a dipole will suffice. Multielement arrays are commercially available for enthusiasts wishing to exploit this band to the full.

In recent years, p.m.r. has encroached to such an extent that unless you live in a 'quiet' area, the reception of Band III signals can be difficult, even though there is a 1MHz 'guard' to protect European channels from interference. Although arrays with 13 or more elements are available, many DXers opt for something more comfortable in size such as a sixelement or even an eight-element antenna. To save on mast space this could even be attached to the boom of the Band I antenna.

It is a relatively easy task to construct your Fig. 3: Wideband loop antenna design own multi-element antenna covering Band Land f.m. Band frequencies. Suitable 12.5mm diameter alloy tubing can be obtained from most metal stockists. Other hardware such as weatherproof dipole junction boxes and element clips can often be obtained from the various antenna

Fig. 2: Wideband antenna covering approximately 47 to 108MHz.

\$79735

Dip



used by Peter Barber in Coventry. The vertically-suspended antenna covers approximately 43 to 73MHz.

> Continued on page 32...

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Short Wave Magazine, January 2000

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Innovative products - Cr AOR receivers and major items are capable of full computer cor

Setting new standards, SDU5500 Spectrum Display Unit The SDU5500 is an 'all new' Spectrum Display Unit and a worthy successor to the SDU5000 (which offered practical and cost effective monitoring). Coupled to the AR5000 receiver, it provides a spectrum display of 10 MHz bandwidth anywhere between 10 kHz and 2600 MHz.

Already pressed into commercial usage by the government, the professionalism of the unit has truly been grasped. The SDU5500 has a high resolution monochrome (white/blue) LCD with improved status read-out on the top-half of the display with a spin wheel tuner controlling the marker position, similar to a dedicated high-priced spectrum analyser.





The SDU5500 supports a number of AOR and ICOM receivers, see above. In addition, the SDU5500 may be used with other receivers which offer a 10.7 MHz I.F. output with suitably wide bandwidth, please refer to the colour leaflet for details. Various enfancements have been implemented over the earlier SDU to provide even greater inancionality and professionalism. Free internet download software for the PC Windows operating system is available from our UK web site <a href="http://www.aoruk.com/tim55003ttp://www.aoruk.com/tim5003ttp://www.aoruk.com/tim5003ttp://www.aoruk.com/tim50003ttp://www.aoruk.com/tim5003ttp://www.aoruk.com/tim5003ttp://ww

Commerciat and government organisations are selecting the AR5000 and SDU5500 every month. The combination is so successful that in many cases it is being singled out for implementation or consideration as their 'standard kit'!





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

AR5000

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. **£1445**

AR5000c

When making critical measurements, the frequency coherence is very important whether a single or multiple unit is employed. This involves the use of a single reference for all oscillators employed throughout the receiver. The AR5000C now provides this commercially required capability. The "C" version may be provided to order in either the standard AR5000 format or with two of the +3 additions of AFC and NB. If you are a commercial operator with this application in mind, please request the separate specification leaflet for the AR5000C. *£1825*

AR5000+3 - Sync AM, AFC, NB The "+3" version offers even more with synchronous AM (upper side

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. £1699

Passport to World Band Radio'99.

"Front-end selectivity, image rejection, IF rejection, weak-signal sensitivity, AGC threshold and frequency stability all superior". "Unlike virtually every other receiver we have tested over the past 21 years, the frequency readout is unfailingly accurate to the nearest Hertz. This should make the AR5000+3 of exceptional interest to broadcast engineers".

World Radio TV Handbook'99.

Speaking of the AR5000+3 in conclusion... "Compared with the ICOM ICR-8500 it offers considerably more features, better strong-signal handling, wider coverage and decidedly superior filters".

AR5000+3

- Wide frequency coverage 10 kHz 2600 MHz
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- ✓ Automatic Frequency Control
- Noise blanker
- High stability TCXO reference, 1 Hz NCO tuning
- 1,000 memories, 10 memory banks, 20 search banks, 5 VFOs (all twice!), alpha tag, EEPROM chip storage
- Multiple IF bandwidth 3 kHz, 6 kHz, 15 kHz, 30 kHz, 110 kHz, 220 kHz with an option position for 500 Hz CW. (30 kHz is ideal for WEFAX).
- High sensitivity and excellent strong signal handling assisted by a preselected front end from 500 kHz - 1 GHz
- Extensive RS232 control list
- SDU ready with IF output for spectrum display unit

edible technical support trol, many have software available as a free internet download

Every AOR radio receiver has one special feature - technical support!





With every new model, equipment is getting more and more complex, while the latest AOR models have well thought out comprehensive 'English' language operating manuals, it is comforting for many operators to know that technical support is on hand to answer queries and provide support when required. There are many 'so-called high-tech' products in the radio market but few offer the same high technical standards of support, those who do are deserving of great success.

Here at AOR UK, great emphasis is placed on technical support, both with pre-delivery inspection of product (to dealers, the government and public) and with after-sales support. A meaningful 12 month warranty is provided with support stretching back to the factory in Japan, we have four fully equipped benches in our workshop with full-time staff capable of repair to component level. Most regular spare parts are carried in UK stock (held on a computer data-base) along with service manuals, replacement operating manuals and other associated items ready for supply. We truly carry out factory level repair here in the UK with a speedy turn-around, our technical competence and service facility is ranked with the very best in the business.

Where AOR equipment is concerned, we are confident that no-one can match our capability outside of AOR Japan and we have worked hard to make this the case.

Of course, we also manufacture the renowned AR7030 short wave receiver at the same location. Our UK internet web site **<http://www.aoruk.com>** is not a simple sales gimmick but carries technical bulletins, free download of most operating manuals (current and older in PDF Acrobat format), demo & full software packages and more.

If contemplating the purchase of AOR equipment, ensure that it is of UK distribution identified with a silver metallic label on the outside of the carton box, you can then be assured of our full technical support to the highest standards. Remember, AOR technical support is an essential feature of modern equipment.



- King at +1+10

The AR8200 has been the first hand portable wide band all mode production unit to arrive on the market place with the new airband channel step of 8.33kHz correctly implemented. Add to this memory bank re-sizing, extensive step adjust capabilities to trace unusual band plans, an editable (via PC) meaningful auto mode bandplan, free internet download PC Windows software, optional SLOT CARDS and you have just the tip of the iceberg. The facilities offered by the AR8200 are stunning... take the 'step-adjust' (eature for example. If you have a frequency of say 151.010MHz and wish to tep in 15kHz increments, most receivers would simply assume 151.000 MHz then step 151.015, 151.030 etc. However, the AR8200 may be programmed to step in the desired manner of 151.010, 151.025, 151.040, 151.055MHz etc. Other real life examples would be the 27.60125MHz CB requency incremented in 10 kHz steps, no problem... also the 900MHz band which implements 25 kHz steps but a 12.5kHz offset. Add to this the foresight of 8.33kHz airband steps and you have a very flexible unit!



The second

Many other products available: AR7030, AR7030 PLUS, AR3000A, AR3000A PLUS, AR8000, ARD-2, software... Detailed leaflets available upon request.

Short Wave Magazine, January 2000

Full computer control is provided by the AR8200 receiver (via the optional CC8200 interface or equivalent), not just clone of data. You can set frequencies, edit memory channels, add text comments, customise search banks, edit the auto-bandplan data etc etc. The '8200 toolkit' software is available as a free download from the AOR web site and is provided with the optional CC8200 computer control interface.

When comparing the AR8200 with other models ask the following important questions:

✓ Is FULL computer control available and can you set frequencies from the PC?

✓ Is 'official' software provided by the manufacturer as a free download from the internet?

✓ Are NiCad rechargeable batteries and charger provided and can you charge them inside the radio?

✓ Can the radio be connected to an *external 12V* supply (such as the car cigar lighter socket) using the standard supplied lead?

✓ Are both search AND SCAN speeds fast?

 \checkmark Has it correct implementation of programmable scan delay from when the squelch closes?

✓ Does it have EEPROM memory storage with alpha text comments and memory bank re-sizing?

✓ Does the receiver support the new
 8.33kHz airband steps (correctly implemented)?
 ✓ Are optional slot cards available to

Are optional stor carbo available to further enhance capabilities, can it 'reaction tune' with the Opto Scout? AR8200: The answer to all the above is YES





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Fig. 4: A rather complex Band I antenna design used by an enthusiast in Hungary

...continued from page 29

equipment suppliers at radio rallies.

UHF DXing

new source of signals.

the reception.

Choosing A UHF Antenna

DXers living in East Anglia and the south-east should have no problems capturing French, Dutch and Belgian signals, even under relatively flat conditions. In these areas, DXing antennas are unlikely to point at other

thing of the past!

A glance along the skyline of a typical road will reveal

Generally speaking, the bigger the antenna, the more

'powerful' it is, i.e. the higher its gain is, and the better

Grouped or wideband antennas are available and

location. For a given number of elements,

a grouped antenna has a slightly higher

exploited to give optimum results from a

receivable on a regular basis. However,

wideband array for ease of operation.

Of Antenna

gain. A grouped antenna could be

distant transmitter which might be

most enthusiasts settle for a single

their use is dictated by the channels used in a given

u.h.f. receiving antennas of all shapes and sizes.

channels.

UK main transmitters and relays

fortunate, particularly now that digital TV has arrived, blocking even

Derby, u.h.f. DXing is virtually a

RSL TV (Restricted Service

Licence) services are regarded as

intrusions into what is an already

DXers see these as further blocked

channels while others see them as a

both welcome and unwelcome

overcrowded u.h.f. band. Some

which would otherwise block vacant

DXers inland are perhaps less

more channels. Sadly, in our area of

Alerha Donney travel

Fig. 5: Home-brew tiltover mast using readily available fittings.



Fig. 6: A typical wideband u.h.f. grid.

Wideband systems at u.h.f. tend to fall into two main categories: the wideband grid and the Lambda array, often referred to as the Continental-style Yagi. Both arrays have different characteristics. Most

Usually this is rotatable.

manufacturers produce both types of antennas and there are variations on a theme.

The Lambda Array

This type is easily recognised by its large reflector assembly and its chain of X-director assemblies affixed to a long boom. It provides good directional properties and high gain, as much as 17 or 18dB. Inherent in its design, its gain slope is steep and the increasing gain towards the upper end of the u.h.f. spectrum produces a progressively sharper signal acceptance angle. This means its optimum directional performance will be achieved on the higher u.h.f. frequencies rather than at the lower channels throughout Group A.

The Wideband Grid

The wideband grid, or 'bowtie' as it is affectionately known in some quarters, is perhaps the most wellknown throughout the DX fraternity because of its compact size and cost-effectiveness. It consists of four stacked dipole assemblies mounted about 100mm in front of a rectangular rod or mesh reflector. The grid has a gentler gain slope throughout the u.h.f. spectrum but it has a wide signal capture angle, typically 45°.

Its gain is typically 13dB maximum with a front-toback ratio of 25 to 30dB. Some grids have a 'launch' director mounted in front of the dipole assembly to enhance performance on the higher u.h.f. channels. A Latvian company markets a grid which is claimed to cover Bands I, III and u.h.f. channels. How this performs in practice is not clear.

Combined Performance

Following the introduction of digital TV in the UK towards the end of 1998, manufacturers began offering a more glamorous range of products. For example, a strange but elegant-looking antenna marketed by a Spanish company called 'Televes' is now available in the UK. These antennas have dominated the skylines of Spain and the Canary Islands for many years and are instantly recognisable by their triple booms fanning out from the dipole assembly. Their plastic bits are orange, adding a splash of colour. The design combines the advantages of a long-Yagi and a grid, namely high gain with a gentler gain slope.

Log-Periodic Array

One antenna worth mentioning is the log-periodic, although only the mature antenna riggers seem to have heard of these! The log-periodic is an inherently wideband design but, unlike the Yagi, all the elements function as dipoles which are cut to respond to different frequencies. As a consequence, this type of antenna is more structurally complex than the Yagi and at a given frequency only part of the array actually contributes to the gain. This makes it lower relative to the number of elements when compared with the Yagi design.

A typical log-periodic array attains a gain of only around 8dB. On the credit side, it has an exceptionally clean polar response with very few side lobes and the gain is virtually constant throughout the u.h.f. spectrum. In the past, it has failed to seek the approval by enthusiasts due to its low forward gain, although it is used as an industry standard for field testing by transmitter personnel.

UHF Antenna Groups

Following the introduction of Channel 5 in 1997 (using previously unused channels), the colour coding

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Fig. 7: A log periodic array.

classification for receiving antenna was revised; a Group A antenna originally covered Channels 21 to 34 with Group B from 39 to 53.

Group	Channels	Operating Bandwidth (MHz)	Colour Code
Α	21 - 37	471.25 - 599.25	Red
в	35 - 53	583.25 - 733.25	Yellow
C/D	48 - 68	687.25 - 853.25	Green
E	35 - 68	583.25 - 853.25	Brown
w	21 - 68	471.25 - 853.25	Black
к	21 - 47	471.25 - 679.25	-

Channel Groups & Colour Coding For UHF Antennas

The coloured plastic bungs inserted in both ends of the boom indicate the group, but beware. We have heard that one smart manufacturer once used a red and green bung to denote a wideband array!

Installation

An antenna mounted at a height of around 10m should do the trick. It may be advisable to install the u.h.f. system on the chimney and site the v.h.f. system elsewhere. The reason for this is simple. Not many chimney stacks will take the weight or leverage of both a v.h.f. and u.h.f. array. Electric rotators are relatively inexpensive and will allow the u.h.f. array to be also used for the reception of additional ITV regions.

Planning permission will usually have to be obtained if a permanent mast is erected. Some councils impose a total ban outdoor TV antennas and satellite dishes, yet the same administrations are often the culprits for cluttering up our streets with unnecessary road signs which are usually restrictive rather than helpful!

You can guarantee that your strange installation will be blamed for all sorts of happenings from the neighbour's ginger cat having kittens to their brand new V-reg 4x4 vehicle unexpectedly ploughing its way through the revolving entrance of the local Tesco!

Home-Brew Mast

If space permits, the v.h.f. array could be mounted atop a 5m pole attached to a garage or shed. A bit of mechanical jiggery-pokery can be used to allow the pole to rotate and also allow it to be lowered during windy weather as well as for general experimentation.

The base system may be fabricated out of two parallel aluminium tubes knocked into the ground. Ensure that there are no water pipes lurking immediately below otherwise the waterboard may have to be called away from their tea break for emergency repairs.

The pivot may be made using 25mm diameter tubing attached to the vertical supports using standard 25 x 50mm want clamps. A third clamp attaches the vertical inner pole to the pivot.

The bottom of the main support mast fits loosely over the inner pole, thus allowing it to rotate.



Fig. 8: A continental-style Yagi array which is easily recognised by its 'X'-director chain. Longer versions are available.

Although there are no bearings, this crude system really works.

The more mechanically-minded should have no difficulty improving this idea. The main mast in its upright position may be kept in place using part of a chimney lashing fixed to the corner of a shed or garage. The U-bolt may be left sufficiently slackened to allow the mast to be rotated manually

and then lock-nuts can be used to prevent the nuts from unscrewing. A short horizontal aluminium bar may be clamped lower down to assist rotation.

Amplifiers

These should be used with caution and as a last resort, particularly for v.h.f. DXing. The worst case scenario is installing a Band I amplifier at mast-head only to find the band is crawling with f.m. radio interference, or worse still a strong blank carrier sat at around 55MHz thanks to a nearby CB rig.

In both these examples, out-of-band signals have penetrated the amplifier driving it into overload and crossmodulation. Filtering before the amplifier input should help but the recent trend among enthusiasts is to ditch the mast-head amplifier, use a good-quality downlead and enjoy the complete freedom from these interference problems! The same applies to Band III.

In practice, a mast-head amplifier for u.h.f. can be a worthwhile investment, unless you happen to live within spitting distance of a 1MW transmitter. Then you may find local signals appearing all over the band caused by cross-modulation within the amplifier.

An amplifier with a low-noise figure is more important than one with high-gain. Choose an amplifier with a noise-figure of less than 2dB.

Downleads

Once you have paid out good money on efficient antennas, it makes sense to spare a thought about the coaxial downlead. Good-quality low-loss cable is a necessity in order to preserve as such of the original signal as possible. Satellitegrade cable is worth considering and it need not cost the Earth. Its double screening will ensure that interference pick-up on the outer braiding is minimised.

Although special combiners with frequencyselective inputs are available, a separate downlead for each antenna is recommended. This enables individual filtering and amplification to be incorporated if required.



Fig. 9: A variation on a theme. Note the different style of directors.



Fig. 10: An unusual looking u.h.f. antenna comprising of three fanned director chains.



Fig. 11: A heavy-duty clamp which can be used for fitting arrays to masts or for the homebrew tilt over mast illustrated in diagram 5.



Fig. 12: A rotatable antenna system covering v.h.f. and u.h.f. channels.

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AR5000	AR5000+3	High performance base receiver with three enh factory fitted: noise blanker, synchronous AM, a control.	anced options automatic frequency £1337 90
	AR3000A	Unique all mode extremely wide band base-mo- - 2036mhz with no gaps. RS232 port fitted.	bile receiver 100kHz £595.00
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ГСОМ	AR8000	The New Concept. Wide band all mode hand-he many microprocessor facilities, dot matrix disp compatibility.	eld receiver with lay and computer £263 12
299995000	ICOM R2	0.1300mhz Handie. Fits in the palm of your han Narrow - 450 memory channels	d. AM/FM, FM £139.00
	IC R8500	100kHz - 2GHz Continuous. All mode no gaps.1 band widths	000 Memories. 41F
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"With the explosion of satellite TV and the multitude of channels, onscreen logos are the norm with almost every terrestrial TV service in Europe displaying one."

SPECIAL DXTV SPECIAL DXTV SPECIAL DXTV SPECIAL DXTV SPECIAL DXTV SPECIAL

he test card must be the most obvious method of identifying a distant transmission source, but round-the-clock programmes mean that it has now been banished from our screens. Programme breaks, where the test card was once shown, are now replaced with programme schedules, sample teletext pages or, in countries such as Switzerland, Slovenia and Austria, 'live' weather pictures from mountain resorts.

Many years ago, once the station had opened, it was often difficult to identify reception from the programme content. With the explosion of satellite TV and the multitude of channels, on-screen logos are the norm with almost every terrestrial TV service in Europe displaying one.

To keep the graphic designers in a job, on-screen logos tend to change frequently, especially from one Sporadic-E season to the next. This leads to inevitable confusion when a new logo appears on the scene.

Another trend is to use a '1' indicating the 1st network, but we now have the situation where most countries have adopted a similar-looking figure '1'! Some stations broadcast several logos, maybe a different one during a news programme, or where several programme contributors share air-time.

The general direction from where the signal comes from is perhaps an obvious clue, and this is one advantage of using a rotatable antenna system. Very often, several neighbouring countries will be present during openings. For example, Swiss, Slovenian and Hungarian broadcasts may appear at the same time as signals from Italy.

The type of programme may also yield clues, especially those portraying national past-times, national dress and sport. It goes without saying that bullfights originate from Spain (and Portugal), rather than Finland!

Maps & Clocks

News programmes can be tricky to base decisions on because maps and place names shown often refer to the news item. Weather maps are a fairly safe bet, especially if you make a note of where all the attention is focused. It is a good idea to dig out the old atlas from the attic and brush up on geography since some weather maps show only the outline of the country. Sometimes a studio clock is seen without any form of logo or other identification present.

Time differences can be useful, but a certain amount of caution is needed. Only a few years ago, enthusiasts noted a Russian clock at UTC +3 hours, instead of the normal 2hour difference. It was assumed that the signal had come from a transmitter located in another time zone, further east than normal.

The outcome was simply that Russia had decided to advance their clocks by an extra hour during the summer! Having said that, an Iranian signal on channel E2 was positively identified a few years ago by a large digital clock incorporated in the test card showing a time difference of 3% hours. India has a time offset of 30 minutes.

Frame Bar

The more dedicated DX enthusiast tends to make use of the

VITS (Vertical Interval Test Signal) as an additional means of establishing the origin of the transmission. The VITS is located within the frame blanking pulse at the top of the picture and if the frame hold is adjusted to produce the black bar, it will be revealed. It takes the form of a series of small white dots and dashes which tend to differ in appearance depending on the broadcaster. Of course, initial identification is necessary and changes do occur periodically.

Technical Differences

We'll now take a look at the various TV transmission systems in use and ways of exploiting their technical characteristics to establish the likely origin of the received signal.

Despite great efforts to standardise terrestrial television systems where possible, technical and political considerations means the co-existence of several different standards for many years to come. Perhaps digital terrestrial television (DTT) will promote a common standard?

The most important variable parameters which make up a television system are as follows:-

- 1) Number of scanning lines: 625 or 525.
- 2) Field frequency: 50 or 60Hz (depending upon the electricity supply frequency).
- 3) Video modulation sense: negative-going or positivegoing
- 4) Method of sound modulation: intercarrier f.m. (frequency modulation) or a.m. (amplitude modulation).
- 5) Spacing of the sound carrier from the vision frequency: 4.5, 5.5, 6.0 or 6.5MHz.
- Colour System: PAL, SECAM or NTSC. 6)
- Stereo sound system: NICAM or dual-intercarrier. 7)

As one might expect, the differences in TV systems have largely been brought about by political decisions, mainly in the early days of television. As a consequence, most former Eastern-bloc countries favoured the same system as Russia which, not surprisingly, differed from the one adopted by most Western European countries.

Within recent years, countries such as Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia have transferred to PAL from SECAM but have retained the same parameters as before, such as a 6.5MHz sound carrier spacing.

Nearly all services in Europe currently use 625-lines with negative vision modulation with intercarrier sound. These are similar in many respects to our u.h.f. system. The main exception is France where 625-lines, positive vision modulation and a.m. sound is the order of the day.

The American 525-line system can be found in some countries serving American Forces personnel stationed at the various military bases. These are usually low-power outlets

The only outlet of any significant power which used to be regularly received in the UK via tropospheric reception was at Soesterberg on Channel A80 (E72). Its e.r.p. was 20kW, but it was moved lower down the band some years ago and there are no longer reports of this transmitter being received.

Some American Forces Band I outlets operating in Spain are listed in the World Radio TV Handbook, but according to enthusiasts who have visited those areas, there were no signs of transmissions.

Short Wave Magazine, January 2000

DXTV

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Fig. 1	: TV System Chart For Ba	nds &	Transmissio	ons.	124 24 19 24 19	
System	Areas In Use	Lines	Field Freq. (Hz)	Vision Modulation	Sound Modulation	Sound Carrier Offset (MHz)
В	Western Europe (except France) Slovenia, Croatia, Greece, Albania, Middle East, Africa, Australasia, India, Pakistan	625	50	- Neg	f.m.	+5.5
D	Former Eastern-bloc countries, Russia, China	625	50	- Neg	f.m.	+6.5
1	Éire (Gort may now have closed)	625	50	- Neg	f.m.	+6.0
L	France	625	50	+ Pos	a.m.	-6.5
М	USA, Canada, South America, Japan, South Korea, AFRTS base	525	60	- Neg	f.m.	+4.5
N	Bolivia, parts of Venezuela	625	50	- Neg	f.m.	+4.5

62.25MHz

63.75MHz

Colour Systems

Each combination of parameters has been designated a code letter and these are universally recognised throughout the world. The introduction of colour television has not affected the coding. Any of the three colour systems, (PAL, SECAM or NTSC) can be used with any of the parameter combinations.

Most European countries using system B (or G, at u.h.f.) broadcast in PAL colour but in North Africa and the Middle East, SECAM is favoured. Most countries having a 525-line system have opted for NTSC, but in recent years, the introduction of colour television to South America has resulted in a few surprises. For example, Brazil chose PAL for their system 'M' broadcasts, but a sub-carrier frequency lower than the familiar 4.43MHz was necessary due to the limited video bandwidth available, see **Fig 1**.

Channel Prefixes

Channels have an officially allocated prefix to distinguish between the various systems in use. The DXer needs to be aware of the various prefixes otherwise confusion will ensue.

System B channels have an 'E' prefix, while system D channels have an 'R', except in China where 'C' is used. Although system B is used in Italy, channels are lettered rather than numbered, i.e. A, B, C, etc., but there is no official prefix according to the EBU (European Broadcasting Union).

Irish channels are also lettered and have an 'I' as a prefix. Most DX enthusiasts have now adopted the prefix 'L' for the present French 625-line channels, although during the reign of the 819-line system, the prefix was 'F'. Systems M and N channels carry the prefix 'A'.

Band I Channel Allocations

The best way of appreciating channel relationships is to pretend that you are looking at a tuning scale of a radio receiver. Consider the various vision frequencies as spot frequencies appearing in ascending order from left to right.

48.25MHz	E2 (Spain, Portugal, Norway, Sweden,
49.75MHz	R1 (Russia, Moldova, Lithuania, Ukraine,
	Belarus, Latvia, Hungary and the Czech Republic) E2a (Austria)
53 75MHz	
JJ./ JIVII 12	
55.25MHz	E3 (Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway,
	Iceland, Finland, Denmark, Germany,
	Switzerland, Slovenia and Serbia)
55.75MHz	L2 Corsica
59.75MHz	R2 (Russia, Lithuania, Rumania, Ukraine,
	Belarus, Latvia,
	Hungary, Slovakia, the Czech Republic,
	Estonia)
60 50MHz	13 France

E4 (Spain, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Morocco, Tunisia, Croatia and Austria) B (Italy) L4 Corsica

The countries shown above are the ones generally received on that particular channel.

If the colour system can be selected manually, this should greatly ease the process of elimination. For example, if a programme was received in PAL colour on channel R2, it could not have originated from Russia, Estonia, Latvia or Belarus. It would most likely be Hungary or Rumania.

Similarly, if a broadcast in PAL colour appeared on channel R1, it could not be Rumania since this channel is no longer used by them. It might be Hungary, but if the sound spacing was found to be 5.5MHz rather than 6.5MHz, then this could only be Austria. The Austrian sound channel clashes with Channel E3 video, so heavy patterning would be expected on this frequency.

System L Reception

French signals are easy to identify because they show as a negative-looking picture with unstable frame and line lock when viewed on a normal receiver. This is due to the vision modulation used for their transmissions having opposite polarity.

System N Reception

A 525-line signal will exhibit rapid field roll due to the difference in frequency, namely 60Hz instead of 50Hz. Adjustment of the field hold control should correct matters although the picture height will be reduced. Contrary to what one would expect, the line frequency is virtually the same with a 525-line or a 625-line system.

During the last sun-spot cycle, a 525-line grid was frequently received from the Far East on Channel R1. This was thought to be some form of jamming signal used to prevent viewers in South Korea watching North Korean broadcasts.

In certain South American countries, 50 and 60Hz electricity supplies can be found. Venezuela is one example and a combination of 525-line and 625-line TV systems are in operation. The 625-line system used has the same parameters for vision bandwidth and sound spacing as the 525-line system to ensure compatibility with shared channel allocations. The systems are N and M respectively.

Unfortunately, a system N signal would not be as easily recognised as a system M broadcast would be, unless the accompanying sound channel with its 4.5MHz spacing could be monitored, or some visual means of identification was possible such as an identification caption or the test card.

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Data Panels n this special issue of SWM Keith and Garry are

n this special issue of *SWM* Keith and Garry are presenting the most comprehensive compilation of test cards and identification captions ever published in a national magazine. Many of the photographs are extremely rare and have not been previously published.

The Data Panels are divided into five sections covering Standard Test Cards (from which most of the later test cards were derived), Monoscopic Test Cards (covering many unique designs), Electronically-Generated Test Cards, Clock Captions and a selection of Identification Captions, past and present.

Before anyone reaches for their quill and velum or

despatches an E-mail, monoscopic test cards are, strictly speaking, derived from special tubes onto which the test card has been etched and subsequently scanned by an electron beam. But many enthusiasts refer to *any* test card as being 'monoscopic', even if it is a transparency or an opaque picture mounted on a glass or plastic sheet. Basically, the term 'monoscopic' is generally used when referring to any test card which is not electronically-generated such as those featured in Data Panel No. 3.

It should also be noted that the original names of the countries which used specific test cards or identification captions have been used. Thus we include the names of countries such as East Germany, Yugoslavia and the USSR which, of course, no longer exist.



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World Radio History

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Data Panel No.3:

Fig. 1. One of the monochrome test cards used by ARD in West Germany during the Sixtles and Seventies

Fig. 2. The mount home test card radiated by DFF in East Germany during the late Sixtle and linny Summers.

Fig. 3. RTL in Lux, more in order this memochrome test card in the Seveni es. It carried an advertisement for this run from in the station

Fig. 4 CST in C C is over up this monochrom test card in the S is the S in the S is the S is

Fig. 6. One of the colour test cards favoured by some Australian networrisis chias SEQ Fig. 7. This test card hus been radiited by the TV survice in

Fig 8 The IRS-KH' colour test card usual by CST in chesloval a

Fig. 9. An unusual colour test card used in Czuchoslo. Tra Fig. 10. The Humanian colour trist card riid, itso by MTV in Bud pest

Fig. 11. The colour 'Bloc board from Ecuti TV in Elitons Fig. 12. The East G. rm in DFF-1 colour test card

Fig. 13. A variation on a popular Eastern oldc tost card. This version was used by TVP in Poland.

Fig. 14. The 'G-204' colour test card which is still radiated by the CIS (formerity the USSR) TV are cased

Fig. 15 The current colour test card transmitted by TVE in Spain. It has also been used by the TV survice in Equatorial















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Data	Panel No.4: C	ock Caption	Fig 1 BBC tv introduced this Visa y Gen Fig 2 The BBC 'Bat's Winds Oucil transm Fig 3 This diet, a splay wai uild 1 ac Fig 4 This is used in 1 au Fig 5 The BBC tv Colk rationed from 1 ac Fig 6 The visich Strap Conk uild um a	cound 1988
Q	9 • • •	DDG B D COLOUR DDG B D COLOUR DDG D COLOUR	Fig. 7. The BBC-1 Clock used from Name introduced Fig. 8. This as a dated in the Into Shore Fig. 9. This wall and until early 19-5 Fig. 10. The BBC-1 Collicities 1991 Fig. 11. Clock caption transmittle from Out Fig. 12. BBC-2 used this from the start of 1 Fig. 12. The used and PBC 1 and the	er 15th, 1929 - Hen color in as ns oliur 4th, 1997 he Service (April 21st, 1964)
			Fig. 13 This was used by BBC-2 in the ear Fig. 14 This was used durin the Eight is Fig. 15 The BBC-2 Clock transmither firm Fig. 16 This was introduced on October Fig. 17 The Good Night clipton from Till Fig. 18 Aranabum dissign uill by TiS Fig. 19 Schools TV clock used in Dimmark Fig. 20 This was used by Vision Dimmark	y Explues 1991. h, 1997 mes TV. during the Sixtiles. and features analogue and
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			Fig. 31 RU / ice. din the Silent Fig. 32 TVP Paul in the silent res. Fig. 33 TVR Run on in the telectrics Fig. 34 ST Soven uild the rest rest Fig. 35 The Tuilsh and from TRT Fig. 36 in diamontel The TSS on a Fig. 37 A view of the allowed for the the Fig. 37 A view of the allowed	inerius di for miny years in the USSR mble and ghustly clock used in
			Fig 38 This JRT and from Billion and	used for many years
Data	Panel No.5: July	tification Caption	Fig. 1 One of the current BBC-1 identifica ar balloon Fig. 2. So ans going home is the theme for Symbol Fig. 3 An identification caption from the er Creehosmal Fig. 4 A 'Prana' station long used by the s Czechoslovakia	ilion Symbol's featuring a hot- i this BBC-2 ldsntification ariy da is of colour TV in tudies in Prague,
			Fig 5 Logo used by CST-1 in Czechusova Fig 6 The East German DFF graph is use Fig 7 A rather simple todo used by YLE-1 Fig 8 The YLE-2 (Finland) todo. Fig 9 The opening graph is used for the f Fig 10 A colourful logo used in Fin and by Fig 11 A very colourful den feat on capt networ dur the early envys of colour	ca d during the early Ninet es in Finland finn sh Newis bulletins YLE on used by the French third the Seventies
			Fig. 12. MTV-1 logo from Hungary Fig. 13. Graph ics used for the News progri- Hungary Fig. 14. Logo used by TV-2 for Breakfast T Fig. 15. Ident fication caption radiated by F Fig. 16. A somewhat avant-garde log from Fig. 17. Graph as used for the News progri Fig. 18. Ident fication captor used in the S	amme by RTL Klub in / programmes in Hungary onix TV in Hungary TV-3 in Hungary ammes in Haq Seventies by NRK in Norway
			Fig. 19. Station logo transmitted by the TVP Fig. 20. The logy operation of used in Fig. 21. A colourful logo used in Rumania Fig. 22. Graphics used by TVR in Rumania programme, the Eighties it was accomp music which is more dimore like the start Fig. 23. This logo via used by a point Swe Fig. 24. An ele-c. to his monochronic of	studios in Katowice, Poland Te Egithen 2, TVR in Ruman by TVR for the revering News banied by Sume wend organ of <i>The Soaty Shaw</i> ! dish and Frinish TV service dish and Frinish TV service
			Seventies by TVN-5 in Venezuela Fig. 25 insent fination caption radiated by Sed, Yugos' Fig. 26 Graphics used by RTV in Novi Sad programmes	RTV in Novi for their News

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Short Wave Magazine, January 2000

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

DX Televisi



Fig. 1: Identification caption used by the German-language TV service SF-**DRS in Switzerland**.



Fig. 2: Graphics used for the SF-DRS News programmes in Switzerland.



Fig. 3: News programme from the regional TV service 'TV Baern' based in Bern, Switzerland.

ctober was quite a pleasant month with no less than four different types of propagation providing the r.f. entertainment.

F2-layer propagation has been the most rewarding, as the last real bout of activity occurred in the early Nineties! Thai TV has been identified in Finland on Channel E2. In the UK, various low-level vision buzzes on E2 and R1 have indicated that conditions are building up nicely.

Towards the end of the month there were Sporadic-E (Sp.E) openings to Lithuania, Spain, Portugal and Italy. For those who do not mind reception short but sweet, Meteor-Shower (MS) activity provided 'pings' of signals from Scandinavian stations.

Tropospheric reception in Band III and at u.h.f. brought in Dutch, Belgian and French stations. FM reception was limited to mainly transmitters in the United Kingdom.

Reception Reports

Stephen Michie (Bristol) concentrates on Channel E3 for Meteor-Shower reception. The best times for identifying reception seem to be around 0700UTC when Scandinavian stations are showing test cards. The Danish PM5534 test card is easy to spot as it consists of a modified version with a large expanse of white.

Lithuanian transmissions on Channel R2 were identified by Simon Hockenhull (Bristol) and Peter Barber (Coventry) during a Sporadic-E opening between 2025 and 2103 on the 17th. The main news programme was screened at 2100. Peter witnessed another Sporadic-E opening on the 28th with Spain and Italy from 1000 culminating in Portugal until 1334UTC.

Peter regularly monitors Channel E4 for signs of the Lopik transmitter in the

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Day Log

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- Meteor-Shower reception including Denmark (DR-TV) E3 (Fyn) showing the PM5534 test card at 1004 and 1009.
- Meteor-Shower with unidentified E3 programme at 0759. Meteor-Shower with Denmark E3 (Fyn) with PM5534 at 0741
- Meteor-Shower with Denmark E3 (Fyn) with PM5534 at 0719 and 0743. Sporadic-E reception with Spain (TVE-1) E3 between 1108 and 1139. Tropospheric reception with France (Canal Plus) L7 (Rouen) and L9 (Caen), Belgium (RTBF-1) E8 (Wavre) and Belgium (VRT TV1) E10 (Wavre transmitter).
- Sporadic-E:- Spain (TVE-1) E3 between 1835 and 1854. Tropospherics:-France L5 (Lille) and L7 (Rouen)
- Tropospherics:- France (Canal Plus) L7 and L9; 8elgium (RTBF-I) E8; Belgium (VRT TVI) E10.
- Meteor-Shower:- Unidentified E3 programme at 0938.
- F2-layer propagation:- p.m.r. between 34 and 35MHz at 0915; Russian speech around 37MHz at 1000.
- 10 Unidentified E3 programme via Meteor-Shower at 1055. Tropospherics:-Netherlands (NED-1) E4 (Lopik); UK f.m. stations (Mendlesham and Croydon). 11
 - Tropospherics:- Netherlands (NED-1) E4 (Lopik).
 - Sporadic-E:- Spain E3 between 1233 and 1249.
- 13 Tropospherics:- UK f.m. stations.
- 14 F2-layer propagation:- p.m.r. between 34 and 35MHz, 1130-1200. Tropospherics:- France L5 (Lille), L7 (Rouen) and L9 (Caen); Belgium (RTBF-1) E8 (Wavre); Belgium (VRT TV1) E10 (Wavre); Netherlands (NED-2) E27 (Lopik); Netherlands (NED-3) E30 (Lopik); UK f.m. stations.
- 15 Tropospherics:- Netherlands (NED-1) E4; France L5 (Lille)
- and L9 (Caen). 16 Tropospherics:- UK and French f.m. stations
- Sporadic-E:- Lithuania (LRT) R2 between 2025 and 2103; Unidentified R1 17 programme at 2035. Tropospherics:- France L5 (Lille); UK and French f.m. stations.
- 18 Tropospherics:- Netherlands (NED-1) E4 (Lopik); France L5 (Lille); Belgium (RTBF-1) E8 (Wavre); 8elgium (VRT TV1) E10 (Wavre); UK f.m. stations
- 19 Tropospherics:- Netherlands (NED-1) E27 (Lopik); Netherlands (NED-3) E30 (Lopik); France L5 (Lille), L7 (Rouen) and L9 (Caen); UK and French f.m. stations.
- 21 F2-layer propagation:- Russian p.m.r. between 34 and 35MHz at 1340 (also 1510 until 1600); pulsed data at 40.920MHz at 1342. Meteor-Shower:-Denmark E3 (Fyn) with PM5534 test card.
- 22 Meteor-Shower:- Unidentified E3 programmes at 0738 and 1211; Sweden (SVT-1) or Norway (NRK-1) with PM5534 at 0745. Tropospherics:-Netherlands (NED-1) E4 (Lopik).
- 23 Meteor-Shower:- Unidentified E3 programmes at 0649, 0650, 0710 and 0802; Sporadic-E:- Sweden E3 between 1040 and 1055. Tropospherics:-Netherlands (NED-1) E4 (Lopik).
- Meteor-Shower:- Denmark E3 (Fyn) at 0636 and 0731. 24 27
- Sporadic-E:- Italy (RAIUNO) IA between 1457 and 1518. 28 Sporadic-E:- Spain E2 and E3 between 1000 and 1012; Italy (RAIUNO) IA and IB at 1029; Italy (TVA) IA (Monte Faito) at 1032; Portugal (RTP-1) E3 (Lousa) programmes until 1334.

Netherlands. This occasionally flutters up by tropospheric scatter. Not bad considering only an indoor dipole mounted horizontally is used. To take advantage of polarisation shift, a verticallypolarised tuned loop antenna has been constructed.

October Reception Log

Many thanks to Stephen Michie, Simon Hockenhull and Peter Barber for submitting reception reports for the compilation log. All times are in UTC.

Several publications covering the fascinating subject of DXTV are available from the SWM Book Store. These include Guide To World-Wide Television Test Cards - Edition 3, DX-TV For Beginners and Guide To DX-TV (this book is intended for the more advanced TV DXer).

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F-2 layer Reception

Tim Bucknall (Congleton) carefully monitors frequencies below 40MHz for signs of F2 activity and reports that the m.u.f. (maximum usable frequency) has risen above this frequency on several occasions. Recently a Brazilian amateur PY5CC was heard on 50.115MHz on the 12th at 1830UTC. It is assumed that the reception was a combination of F2 or TEP (Trans-Equatorial Propagation), aided from the Iberian Peninsula by Sporadic-E.

Tim saw a play or 'soap opera' on Channel E2 which looked south-east Asian in origin. The reception took place at 1540UTC on the 2nd but the mode of propagation is somewhat a mystery. F2 propagation from that area would normally occur in the morning.

Simon Hockenhull heard 'foreign p.m.r.' on the 9th between 34 and 35MHz at 0915UTC with what sounded like Russian military communications around 37MHz at 1000. Similar reception took place on the 14th just before midday. On the 21st, pulsed data transmissions were noticed on 40.920MHz at 1342, with strong Russian p.m.r. between 34 and 35MHz lasting up to 1600.

FM Reports

Tropospheric conditions allowed UK and French stations to be heard on various dates. Although most signals resolved came from Croydon and Mendlesham, Stephen Michie (Bristol) logged 'France Info' from Lille on 105.2MHz on October 16th and 17th.

While on holiday in France, Richard Gosnell (Swindon) spotted a publication called Télérama Guide Radio. Costing 30 Francs, it lists f.m. services throughout France, including national, autoroute and local transmitters. There is also an address section for the various main radio services in Europe. Le Guide de la Radio Télérama is edited by Télérama S.A., 36 rue de Naples, F-750008 Paris.

Cable Interference

Peter Barber (Coventry) is again experiencing an unusual signal within Band I which may be escaping from a dodgy cable distribution system close by. The signals are visible at 63.995MHz which is close to the French Channel L4 vision carrier. The pictures seem to display a 'TV5' logo, but show as negative-going video (instead of positive-going video) as would be the case if genuine French pictures were being received. The big mystery is that the signals tend to fade rather than assume a constant level.

On the h.f. side of the Channel E3 and Channel E4 vision carriers, five or six horizontal bands of interference have been noticed rolling up the screen; these were very strong at times. Occasionally the bands are replaced by a flickering effect.

Bugging Devices

Simon Hockenhull recently spent his holiday in Coverack (Cornwall) and discovered a new use for 49MHz baby alarms. A local restaurant is using one to enable serving staff to bark orders to the kitchen caterers. The system operates only one-way so Band I should be free of four-letter words from the head chef, at least for the time being!

Simon has carried out tests using a 49MHz baby alarm. Its 100mW signal can be received 'loud and clear' at nearly 400m. It might be worthwhile alerting known users of these devices of how far their intimate conversations can travel!

Leaky Feeder Techniques

L.J. Lewis (Romford) is puzzled by a reference to 'Track-to-train video link using leaky feeder techniques'. This appeared in a free Radio Communications publication on spectrum allocation which lists various users from around 9kHz to 10.5GHz. The video link allocation is 50.5MHz but Mr. Lewis wonders what is its particular purpose and whether the transmissions could affect the 6m band.



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Fig. 4: An unusual digital clock caption radiated by the Italianlanguage service, TSI, in Switzerland.

Selective Sporadic-E Propagation

Recently, Richard Gosnell (Swindon) discovered an a.m. radio station on 35.880MHz which was eventually traced to the third harmonic of Radio Portugal on 11 96MHz

Other stations were heard in the background on 11.96MHz but the harmonic was 'clean', possibly due to selective Sporadic-E propagation.

Service Information

south coast of Kent has recently had BBC-2 moved from Channel 68 to 66 to avoid interference from the Dover digital D1 multiplex which has recently entered service. This is the second time the relay has undergone a frequency change.

Keep On Writing!

Please send your DXTV, slow-scan TV and f.m. reception reports, news, off-screen photographs and information to arrive by the first of the month to:- Garry Smith, 17 Collingham Gardens, Derby DE22 4FS. We can also use offair pictures stored as 'jpeg' files on PC disks.

Finally, as we move into the new Millennium. we would like to thank all the

enthusiasts who have written to the column since it started in January 1996. Let's hope there will be lots of good DX in 2000!



ZYBI

by George Newport in Canterbury.



Fig. 6: This month's forage into the archives for the 'Down Memory Lane' spot features the original hand-drawn version of the worldfamous BBC Test Card 'C' which was introduced in January 1948.



Graphics, The Story Of BBC Colour Television and The First 30 Years Of BBC-2. These publications are available from the SWM Book Store. Full details can be found at the back of this issue. For all the very latest information about

DXTV there is the monthly DXTV column in SWM. Off-screen photographs, news, technical hints and reception reports from readers are a regular feature.

If you would like further information

about any aspect of DXTV, please send a stamped-addressed envelope to the following address:- Garry Smith, 17 Collingham Gardens, Derby DE22 4FS.

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A Closer Look at... Random Length Marconi Antennas

f I were a betting man, I would lay money on the claim that the simple random length Marconi antenna is one of the most popular high

frequency short wave receiving antennas. It is also probably the first antenna used by many s.w.l.s who later erected more sophisticated antennas. Why? Because of its utter simplicity.

All you need to build a random length Marconi is 10 to 30m of copper wire, and a place at the far end to anchor the wire. Such an antenna is shown in Fig. 1. It is 30m long, 3m from the ground at the receiver end, and forms a 30° angle with respect to the ground, I've built many antennas like this one over the years using whatever wire was at hand, or if I had a few extra coins in my pocket, a 30m roll of 16s.w.g. Copperweld[™] wire.

The random length Marconi works reasonably well as an antenna for either beginners or those with no practical other alternatives. This antenna will certainly receive short wave signals well enough. But why are they disdained by so many ("real radio guys don't use random length wires!"). Over here in the USA, telling some people that you use a random length Marconi is a bit like a Redneck telling a Boston "blue-blood" about the glories of country music.

The short wave spectrum is the high frequency (h.f.) band between 3 and 30MHz. **Table** 1 shows these frequencies and their associated wavelengths in metres. The same data is plotted in **Fig. 2**. These data were derived by looking at the length of the wire as a function of wavelength:

$$L_{\lambda} = \left(\frac{\frac{30 \text{-m}}{0.96 \times 300}}{F_{\text{MHz}}}\right)$$

The wavelength is adjusted by a factor of 0.96 to account

(1)

for the velocity factor of the wire used to make the antenna.

One of the things that make the random length Marconi antenna perform very differently at different frequencies is that the cut frequency in wavelengths varies considerably over the h.f. short wave band. At with a serious impedance mismatch), while at the upper end of the range there is enough wire hanging out there to make a long-wire antenna.

HF Radiation Patterns

If you use one of these antennas you will undoubtedly note different

Joe Carr K4IPV guides us through the characteristics of a plain old random length antenna.

3MHz, the physical length is only 0.313λ, while at 30MHz it is more than 3λ. At the low end of this range, the antenna tries to work in a manner similar to the quarter wavelength vertical (although performance at different frequencies. We discussed the reason for this observation above. Now let's try to graphically depict the performance by looking at radiation patterns. The azimuth and elevation patterns to follow were modeled using the Nittany-Scientific Nec-Win Basic software. The software is based on the NEC-2 'Numerical Electromagnetic Computation' software developed by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in the USA. A public domain DOSbased version of a similar program called mini-NEC is available from various world wide web sites.

The Nec-Win Basic singlewire model was built using the specifications of the antenna in **Fig. 1**. A total of eleven segments were used to make the calculations.

At 3MHz the antenna is only 0.31λ long, so is near to the length of a standard quarter wavelength vertical. The impedance will not be in

F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	
(MHz)	(2)	(MHz)	(λ)	(MHz)	(λ)	(MHz)	(λ)	(MHz)	(2)	(MHz)	(λ)	
3.00	1.04	8.25	2.86	13.50	4.69	18.75	6.51	24.00	8.33	29.25	10.16	
3.25	1.13	8.50	2.95	13.75	4.77	19.00	6.60	24.25	8.42	29.50	10.24	
3.50	1.22	8.75	3.04	14.00	4.86	19.25	6.68	24.50	8.51	29.75	10.33	
3.75	1.30	9.00	3.13	14.25	4.95	19.50	6.77	24.75	8.59	30.00	10.42	
4.00	1.39	9.25	3.21	14.50	5.03	19.75	6.86	25.00	8.68	30.25	10.50	
4.25	1.48	9.50	3.30	14.75	5.12	20.00	6.94	25.25	8.77	30.50	10.59	
4.50	1.56	9.75	3.39	15.00	5.21	20.25	7.03	25.50	8.85	30.75	10.68	
4.75	1.65	10.00	3.47	15.25	5.30	20.50	7.12	25.75	8.94	31.00	10.76	
5.00	1.74	10.25	3.56	15.50	5.38	20.75	7.20	26.00	9.03	31.25	10.85	
5.25	1.82	10.50	3.65	15.75	5.47	21.00	7.29	26.25	9.11	31.50	10.94	
5.50	1.91	10.75	3.73	16.00	5.56	21.25	7.38	26.50	9.20	31.75	11.02	
5.75	2.00	11.00	3.82	16.25	5.64	21.50	7.47	26.75	9.29	32.00	11.11	
6.00	2.08	11.25	3.91	16.50	5.73	21.75	7.55	27.00	9.38	32.25	11.20	
6.25	2.17	11.50	3.99	16.75	5.82	22.00	7.64	27.25	9.46	32.50	11.28	
6.50	2.26	11.75	4.08	17.00	5.90	22.25	7.73	27.50	9.55	32.75	11.37	
6.75	2.34	12.00	4.17	17.25	5.99	22.50	7.81	27.75	9.64	33.00	11.46	
7.00	2.43	12.25	4.25	17.50	6.08	22.75	7.90	28.00	9.72	33.25	11.55	
7.25	2.52	12.50	4.34	17.75	6.16	23.00	7.99	28.25	9.81	33.50	11.63	
7.50	2.60	12.75	4.43	18.00	6.25	23.25	8.07	28.50	9.90	33.75	11.72	
7.75	2.69	13.00	4.51	18.25	6.34	23.50	8.16	28.75	9.98	34.00	11.81	
8.00	2.78	13.25	4.60	18.50	6.42	23.75	8.25	29.00	10.07	34.25	11.89	

Table 1: Length of the 30m random wire in wavelengths.

Continued on page 48...

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the same range, it will be higher. The patterns for this frequency are shown in **Fig. 3.** The azimuth pattern (**Fig. 3a**). It tries to be both a, vertical and a horizontal antenna, so has elements of both patterns. The 'figure-8' pattern one would expect of a horizontal antenna is apparent, but the nulls are filled in off the ends. I believe this is the antenna also trying to act like a vertical.

Fig. 2: Length in wavelengths as a function of fre

The elevation pattern at 3MHz is shown in **Fig. 3b**. Note that this pattern is similar to what might be expected of the vertical, except that the deep null is canted at an angle of 60° (which is the angle opposite the 30°), rather than 0° (straight up). Signals arriving at your site at this angle, which is not an unreasonable angle, will be severely attenuated. When the frequency increases to 5MHz, the wavelength is a bit more than half wavelength. The patterns remain similar, as shown in **Fig. 4a** and **Fig. 4b**.

If the frequency is increased to 7MHz, which is the 40m amateur radio band, something happens to the azimuth pattern (**Fig. 5a**), although the elevation pattern (**Fig. 5b**) remains similar to the lower frequency cases. The azimuth pattern fills out a little at 0° and 180° , but pulls in a bit around 110° and 250°, creating a 'butterfly shaped' pattern.

When the frequency gets to 9MHz, the bottom end of the 31m band, the length of the antenna is 0.938l, and the pattern forms up to a species of 'figure-8' (**Fig. 6a**). This bidirectional pattern is not unlike that expected of a half wavelength horizontal dipole. The elevation pattern also changes at this frequency. There is still a deep but narrow null at +60°, but there is also a new null at -30°. This reciprocal null is not as deep as the main null. At 11MHz both patterns are similar to the 9MHz patterns, although the reciprocal null is deeper (Fig. 7a and Fig. 7b).

The patterns blossom out when the frequency reaches 15MHz. The 'figure-8' azimuthal pattern (Fig. 8a) develops two minor lobes at right angles to the direction of the main lobes. It also increases the number of nullno signal-directions to four. At this frequency, however, the azimuthal coverage of the 30m random wire is quite decent for reception all around. While it is not omnidirectional, it none the less gives good coverage.

The elevation pattern at

15MHz is shown in **Fig. 8b**. It retains some of the features of the lower frequency patterns, but has nulls, not simple along the wire axis (60°), but also at -10° and -50°.

The patterns for the 21MHz, 15m amateur band are shown in Fig. 9a and Fig. 9b. The azimuthal pattern (Fig. 9a) is similar to the 15MHz pattern, but the two minor lobes have split into two even smaller lobes. There are now six nulls, with the minor lobes centered about the 90-270° line. The elevation pattern has also split, and now has several lobes, with nulls at 60°, 0° (directly overhead), -30° and -60°. The scalloping of the pattern lobes and nulls continues at frequencies of 27MHz (around the 11m Citizen's 8and and 10m amateur bands).



consider here essentially works like a messy long wire at v.h.f. The 54MHz azimuth and elevation patterns are Fig. 11a and Fig. 11b repectively, while the 156MHz patterns are shown in Fig. 12a and Fig. 12b.

a) azimuth,

b) elevation.

the telephone. When I told

him what I was doing, he

made some insulting noise

for even considering such a

about me being a 'real Bubba'

terrible antenna. A 'Bubba' is

When I was running some of the simulations used as the basis for this article, a friend of mine - a local antenna guru by his own lights - called on

Short Wave Magazine, January 2000

ST9717

a good ol' southern boy who'd

dearly like to shoot straight,

box of rocks, somehow just

but being about as dumb as a

can't seem to find the trigger.

patterns:

a) azimuth,

b) elevation.

SWM

ST9718

You can download the

Mini-NEC software used for the

generation of the characteristic plots

in this article from the SWM Web

Site. See

www.pwpublishing.ltd.uk/swm

An Effective LF Receiving S

How low can you go? Richard Q. Marris provides us with a home build budget alternative for l.f. reception.

he long neglected spectrum below 500kHz is again arousing increasing interest in the amateur radio field, by the news of the allocation of new European and UK amateur

experimental bands below 150kHz and the increasing use of standard frequency and time stations for such things as standard accuracy radio clocks and time inputs into computer networks, etc.

In early 1998, the 136kHz amateur band was introduced in the UK to ultimately replace the limited 73kHz band (UK only). The 136kHz band has swiftly proliferated throughout most European countries, and there is every indication that it will be adopted more or less worldwide. The prospect of the USA getting this band would provoke a hectic race for the first transatlantic QSL between the USA and Europe.

Of course, for many years, there has been a USA 1750m (160-190kHz) low power experimental band, which, though

not an amateur band, appears to be largely inhabited by North American licensed amateurs. Unfortunately, in Europe, the US 1750m band is usually obliterated by high power a.m. broadcast stations located in Europe, N. Africa and parts of Asia.

Below 500kHz, in addition to the LW BC stations, you can find a multitude of marine and aircraft beacons, navigational stations and systems, RTTY weather information stations and ship to shore transmissions, etc. To be added must be the worldwide standard frequency and time stations, such as MSF Rugby on 60kHz; DCF77 on 77.5kHz in Germany and the 60kHz WWVB in Colorado, USA.

It is probable that no other 500kHz wide segment,

Fig. 1: The low frequency receiving syste Receiver 3.5 - 4.0MHz VLF-A Recorde (optional) ST9720



of the radio spectrum, contains such a wide variety of activity. You can find c.w., a.m., s.s.b., RTTY, f.m., Pulse and some verv weird signals, which are difficult to identify.

Receiving Equipment Néeded

A good sensitive communications receiver to cover all, or part, of the band from about 10 and 500kHz. The few communications receivers which cover these frequencies are quite costly. However, it is an excellent opportunity to use semi-conductor or older valve communications receivers covering 3.500-4.000MHz,





Fig. 4: 75 to 500kHz loop antenna.

communications receiver. which is especially useful when away on holiday, and a mint all-valve Heathkit RA1 valve amateur band communications receiver, which has a wide illuminated tuning scale, a 100kHz crystal calibrator and all other necessary facilities. It has been carefully realigned on the 3.500-4.000MHz band, with a careful selection of r.f. and i.f. valves. A simple audio cassette recorder, at the receiver output, can be used to record any unidentifiable signals for replay and later investigation.

with a l.f./v.l.f. converter.

The basics of a receiving system

are shown in Fig. 1. It consists of a

converter (see Fig. 2), covering 10-

500kHz, feeding a 3.500-4.000MHz

communications receiver, though a

digital general coverage receiver is

quite satisfactory. An alternative

crystal with an output of 4.000-

reasonably priced well proved

available, with a

by an earlier home

valve converter. The

small digital

4.500MHz.

mode, the VLF-S, uses a 4.000MHz

Investigation indicated that the

Palomar VLF-A converter

performance only equalled

designed/constructed all-

receivers normally used

with the VLF-A by me are a

was probably the best

Palomar VLF-A crystal controlled

output into an amateur bands

The Palomar VLF-A converter block diagram, shown in Fig. 2, has 50Ω impedance input and output impedances. A 1496 i.c. mixer is used with a MPF102 3.500MHz crystal controlled local oscillator, providing a usable output into the receiver 'i.f.'. The 3.5MHz crystal oscillator can be heard in the receiver and provides a useful crystal marker.

The specification of the VLF-A is quoted as:

Input:	10-500kHz
Output:	3.510-4.000MHz
Power:	9V d.c. at 12mA (a PP4 battery i
	clipped to the rear of the VLF-A
Controls:	On/Off - bypass switch
Connections:	SO-239
Filter rejection:	50dB at 1000kHz
IF Rejection:	85dB
Size:	50 x 110 x 130mm
Weight:	300a

In operation, the actual frequency being received is read off by subtracting the 3.5MHz crystal frequency (I.o.) directly from the receiver 3.510-4.000MHz tuning scale, e.g. 3.550-3.500MHz = 50kHz; 3.700-3.500 = 200kHz and 4.000-3.500MHz gives 500kHz.

Antennas

The antenna used at this l.f. band is most important, and much depends as to whether you live in an urban environment or where the noise level is much higher



Fig. 5: Winding layout for the 75 to 500kHz loop.

than in a rural environment. A resonant dipole, at these frequencies, is a physical impossibility, due to the length involved, though maybe there is someone somewhere who has sufficient real estate and the noise level input would probably make worthwhile reception unworkable.

Noise can be divided into man made and atmospheric. Man made noise covers electrical appliances, wiring and power lines, TVs, computers, light dimmer switches and thermostats and the like. Fortunately, much of this can be eliminated, or greatly reduced, by using a directional loop antenna. Atmospheric noises are due to a wide variety of sources, but the most prominent are electric storms with lightening, and once again a directional loop antenna can be most useful.

Some enthusiasts use an active antenna, but personally, in this urban area, the noise level has been found to be higher than with a good loop. However, in a more rural area, it would be well worth trying.

At the time of writing, I use two carefully designed ferrite loops to cover the required range in two steps -(1) **25-80kHz**, see **Figs. 3**, **6**, and **7c** and (2) **75-500kHz**, see **Figs. 4**, **5** and **7b**. Both loops have been found to be most effective, with directional properties which greatly reduce the noise level and an excellent signal.

I have abandoned a 1.2m dia. spiral loop as being too cumbersome, in the available space, and is noisier than the ferrite loops. However, I intend looking further into redesigned both active antennas and frame loops, using some new ideas.

Antenna Construction

I have utilised a common chassis/box assembly for both antennas - see **Fig. 7a**. It consists of a PX3 ABS plastic box (90 x 149.5 x 52.5mm) with a 2-gang 500 + 500pF airspaced variable capacitor mounted at one end (with an insulated extension shaft and knob). A coaxial output socket is fitted at the opposite end. This arrangement ensures that the two items are in line with the null of the loop. In both units, the ferrite rod antennas are fitted at the top of the box.

The 25-80kHz Loop

The schematic in **Fig. 3** shows a tuned ferrite rod coil, L1, resonated by a 2-gang 500 + 500pF receiver type variable capacitor, with both sections C1C2 wired in parallel, plus a 1nF ceramic disc, also in parallel. The ferrite rod can be either 7.5in long x 0.5in diameter: Manganese Zinc 33 material (μ = 850) or an 8in x 0.5in diameter rod, fabricated from two 4in rods adhered end to end, with superglue, after cleaning the ends with fine glass paper. Onto the rod are wound two layers of self-adhesive address labels. This, in effect, separates the wire from the rod.

L1 consists of 171mm wide closewound turns of













Fig. 7c: 25 to 80kHz loop - final assembly.

24s.w.g. enamel copper wire - see **Fig. 6**. L1 is then inserted into an 200mm length of 5/8in o.d. clear polycarbonate tubing obtained from a tropical fish

Continued on page 54...



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An Effective LF Receiving System

...continued from page 51

emporium. The antenna coupling winding L2 is 24 closewound turns of 0.9mm o.d. PVC 'hookup' wire wound over the centre of this tubing. The ends of L2 are



loosely twisted together to

go to the coaxial socket. The L1/L2 assembly is mounted on top of the plastic box, Fig. 7c, using two nylon 'P' cable clips The ends of L1 and the twisted ends of L2 are taken through small holes drilled in the box top and wired as schematic Fig. 3 and assembly Fig. 7c.

The 75-500kHz Loop

The schematic, Fig. 4, shows a tuned coil L1 with an antenna coupling coil L2. For this a standard Maplin LB12N I.w./m.w. ferrite antenna was used, but any similar available type would suffice, or even one salvaged from a

Fig. 8: The antenna's typical polar diagram. defunct old radio. On such a l.w./m.w. ferrite antenna the nominal inductance would be about 4.1mH for the I.w. coil and 370µH for the

You Will Need

Qty Item

- 2 ABS box, 90 x 149.5 x 52.5mm - PX3.
- 500 + 500pF, receiver type airspace 2-gang 2 variable capacitor - Jackson 'type O', or similar.
- 1 1nF capacitor, ceramic disc or silver mica.
- 1 Switch, miniature s.p.s.t. toggle.
- 2 Coaxial sockets, panel mounting.
- 4 Nylon cable' P' clips 1/2 x 1/4in **
- 1 Ferrite rod antenna, m.w./l.w. - Maplin type LB12N or similar.
- 1 Manganese Zinc (grade 33) ferrite rod, 7.5in long x 1/2in dia., type R33-075-1200 from Amidon.** or 2off rerrite rods, 4in x 1/2in dia. (grade 33) from Palomar or Amidon**; 200mm length clear polycarbonate tubing, 5/8in o.d. from fish tank accessory supplier.**

Miscellaneous

Enamelled copper wire 24s.w.g.; pvc insulated 'hookup' wire 0.9mm o.d.; coaxial plugs; RG58 coaxial cable; 2off knobs and insulated extension shafts for 2-gang variable capacitor.

VLF-A Converter - From Palomar

At the time of writing, comparatively low cost suitable 8in x 1/2in type 43 (μ = 850) ferrite rods are available from Surplus Sales of Nebraska, 1502 James Street, Omaha NE 68102 USA. Apparently, substantial stocks exist.**

Note: Items marked ** are quoted and supplied in inches - not metric.

m.w. coil. The actual inductances will depend on the position of the coils on the rod, e.g. the highest inductance is when the coil is at the centre of the rod and the lowest at the end. This feature is used to adjust the correct top end frequency of antenna coupling. The I.w. winding is used for L1 and the m.w. winding for L2, see Fig. 5.

The rod/coil assembly is mounted inside the box top with two nylon 'P' clips, see Fig. 7b. A miniature toggle switch (SW1) is fitted in the back of the box (Fig. 7b) to switch C2 in parallel with C1 to give two ranges, High -520 to 130kHz) and Low -490-75kHz, which effectively moves the frequency range down from 130-75kHz.

Adjusting, Testing & Operating

The 25-80kHz loop is quite straightforward and should be connected to VLF-A converter with a RG-58 coaxial cable. With the receiver and VLF-A switched on, the 3.500MHz crystal in the VLF-A should be heard on the receiver with its tuning dial at 3.500MHz. If

s.w. signals can be heard breaking through, re-check the coaxial interconnections between the loop - VLF-A and receiver

As an initial frequency and efficiency check, the standard frequency and times station's MSF Rugby should appear at 60kHz (3.560MHz displayed) and the German DCF77 should appear at 77.5kHz (3.5775MHz displayed). The latter should certainly be receivable at night and often during daylight. In the USA listen for WWVB on 60kHz. In all cases, the ferrite loop should be rotated for maximum signal/minimum noise.

The directivity can be quite sharp, see Fig. 8. Once satisfied that all is well, the plastic lid should be screwed onto the box to keep out dust.

The 75-500kHz loop testing should proceed in a similar manner to the above. However, it is necessary to adjust the position of L1 for frequency range and L2 for coupling. L2 should be moved to the extreme left of the rod and L1 to the extreme right. The position of L1 should then be adjusted until the loop resonates at about 520kHz, i.e. just h.f. of 500kHz and then held in position with adhesive tape.

The coupling coil L2 is then adjusted for maximum signal strength at 500kHz and temporarily fixed in position and L1 slightly readjusted if necessary. It will be found that if the antenna coupling coil L2 is adjusted to maximum signal strength at 500kHz, this will be satisfactory at the lower frequencies.

Assuming that the receiver calibrations are accurate, the antenna should now cover 75-500kHz, but this should be cross checked with BBC R4 on 198kHz and French Allouis on 162kHz. Receiver dial readings of 3.698 and 3.662MHz respectively. Also, once again, the German Time and Frequency Station DCF77 (77.5kHz) should appear just inside the l.f. end on receiver dial reading 3.5775MHz.

Post Script

The lower limit end of the 25-80kHz antenna can be reduced by switching in an extra capacitor across C1, C2 and C3.

I have found that a pre-amplifier between the ferrite loops and VLF-A have been found to be unnecessary. It would amplify the signal and the noise and could override the low pass filter in VLF-A.

The l.f. receiving system described in this article is an economical and very effective way of receiving the new European and UK experimental bands.

And finally, anyone still contemplating a dipole or other full size wire antenna might reflect on the following: A wavelength at 250kHz is about 1200m, 170kHz is 1764m and at 10kHz a wavelength is 30km.

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The Voltage-Probe Antenna

Peter Buchan, inspired by some old and dusty state-side magazines which presented some theory and research, went to work on developing an antenna idea he found within those pages.

rowsing through old radio magazines is a fascinating and sometimes rewarding pastime. Recently, whilst looking at a few copies of the American magazine Ham Radio, all nearly 30 years old, I came across the interesting article

titled 'Voltage-Probe Antennas'. [1]. This article described some research [2] on a very small active antenna which claimed to out-perform the common one metre whip antennas supplied with table-top short wave receivers, and also a ground mounted five metre vertical. The active circuit made use of discrete components, making

Fig 1a

Frequency (kHz)	Wire (dB)	VPA (dB)	Station
162		42	Allouis, France
171		12	?
177		18	Oranienburg, Germany
183	6	42	Saarlouis, Germany
189			-
198	24	48	BBC R4, UK
207			
216		30	Munich, Germany
234	6	30	Beidweiler, Luxemburg
243		24	Kalundborg, Denmark
252	12	36	Atlantic 252, Ireland
261		18	Burg (R.Ropa), Germany
540	12	30	?
558	12	30	?
567		24	Tullamore RTE1, Eire
603		24	Newcastle, UK
612		12	Athlone RTE2, Eire
630	18	36	Luton, UK

Fig. 1: The increase in dB above S1 of signals received on the VPA against those received on the 20m end-fed wire



particular use of a Field Effect Transistor (f.e.t.), but no detailed information was given.

In The Field

I was not familiar with the VPA, but I've had considerable experience making and using Voltage-Probes (VP'). The VP' are instruments used to search out electric fields and interference when

conducting research on insect nervous systems. Glass electrode

impedance's greater than 1GΩ are common and Faraday cages are required. A different instrument was used to sort out magnetic fields. Early VP' used discrete components but later ones made use of the then innovative op-amp, and a little later of course the f.e.t. input op-amp.

Bearing in mind the 1MHz Bandwidth; it took but 30 minutes or so to knock up a VP using the ubiquitous 741 Op-Amp. Instead of the normal search probe a very small antenna was constructed as per the photograph in the old Ham Radio article; connecting the battery supply and the probe output, through a coaxial cable to a Ten-Tec 585 antenna socket, a search of the lower frequencies commenced. The results were quite extraordinary. The VPA was also tested using an Icom 745 with similar results. The VPA

Continued on page 58...



Batteries and amplifier board.

The completed prototype.





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The Voltage-Probe Antenna



Fig. 2: Theoretical circuit of the VPA. Note that the op-amp is connected as a voltage follower. The same circuit is used for either a 741 or LF356 amplifier.

...continued from page 55

out-performed a 20m end-fed antenna from

100kHz up to 1MHz, increasing the strength of signals at the lower end by as much as 40dB, see **Fig. 1**. Here was evidence that a very useful active antenna could be constructed from just a few components.

Further work showed that the VP **must** be contained in a screened enclosure and positioned at least 2m from any type of metal work. This includes the receiver itself, and such

devices as filing B cabinets, water S piping, and electrical B conduit or wiring. To avoid overloading, the P VPA should be used remotely from a large antenna. An improvement in performance is realised by changing the 741 op-amp for an SGS LF356; nevertheless the 741 does work very well.

The impedance characteristics of a very short antenna, one that is very much less than a quarter wave, show the antenna to be overwhelmingly reactive. The resistance is of the order of milliohms in series with a capacitive reactance of about $1M\Omega$. Connecting this across the 50 Ω input of a communication receiver leaves only a minute percentage of the signal voltage for amplification. the remainder being

reflected. The VPA however, with the Op-Amp connected as a Voltage Follower, presents a very high input impedance, especially so the LF356 with its input resistance claimed as being one Tera ohm, that's $10^{12}\Omega$. The op-amp is not acting exactly as a matching device but nevertheless allows the signal to be presented to the receiver at an impedance of about 50 Ω . The output impedance of both the 741 and LF356 devices is about 50 Ω .

The op-amp assembled on perforated board.

You Will Need

Die-Cast Box	1	DCM 5003/13
4mm plug	1	JB24B
4mm chassis socket	1	HF69A
Socket, 8-pin d.i.l.	1	BL17T
Op-amp, LF356N, SGS AV51F	1	
BNC socket, 50Ω	1	HH18U
Switch d.p.d.t.	1	
Battery clips (PP3)	2	HF28F

Part numbers relate to Maplin Electronics items.

Construction

Construction of the VPA is quite straightforward. The VPA shown in the photograph was made up into a small Eddystone die-cast box with the addition of an on/off switch, a BNC coaxial socket, a 4mm plug and socket (banana plug) plus an 8-pin d.i.l. socket a small piece of 0.1in pitch matrix board and of course a 741 or LF356 op-amp.

The antenna was constructed by soldering 50mm of 6BA threaded rod into the 4mm plug, on top of the rod was fixed a discarded tin lid 60mm diameter, by first drilling a 6BA clearance hole into the centre of the lid, securing the lid with a 6BA nut on both sides and then soldering the nuts to the lid. A coat of paint was added later. The circuit of the VPA is shown in **Fig. 2**. and the enclosure in **Fig. 3**.

Results

Further tests were carried out using an AKD HF3 receiver which tunes from 30kHz, using the same 20m antenna. The AKD out-performed the Ten-Tec and other receivers, below 1MHz by a fair margin but with the addition of the VPA the low frequency performance was considerably enhanced, especially below 100kHz.

References

- 1. Ham Radio, October 1970. Page 20.
- 2. Voltage probe Antenna Robert Fischer, Kollmorgen
 - Corp. Report ER 848.1. 29 January 1968.



Fig. 3: Plan and side views of the VPA, see text.



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Propagation Forecasts

How to use

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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 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.

January 2000 Circuits to London



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Propagation Extra

Ron Ham's barometric pressure chart, taken at Storrington, W. Sussex, November 1999.





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.



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Lock out function lets you set your scanner to skip over specified channels or frequencies when scanning or searching LCD display makes it easy to view and change programming information **Range** the Com 225 can receive all of these frequencies: 25MHz-1300MHz with no gaps

Modes AM. FM & WFM switchable Channels 500 channels in any band combination (50 channels per bank x 10 banks. 50 monitor memories and 10 priority channels)

Rear panel

Antenna socket connect optional external antenna with BNC connector Tape remote connect your tape recorders remote terminal

Tape-out connect your tape recorder Estension speaker connect your optional extension speaker

DC 13.V connect your vihicles cigar lighter socket with optional DC cigar lighter power cable

Reset reset the scanner back to factory defaults

Dimensions 232 x 210 x 90mm (WDH) Weight approx 2.0kg without antenna

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Abbreviations

AIC	Aeronautical Information
	Circular
AIP	Aeronautical Information
	Publication
a.m.	amplitude modulation
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CD-ROM	Compact Disc - Read Only
	Memory
GPS	Global Positioning
	System
kHz	kilohertz
MHz	megahertz
nm	nautical miles
STAR	Standard Terminal Arrival
	Route
UIR	Upper Information Region
v.h.f.	very high frequency
v.o.r.	very high frequency omni-
	directional radio range

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Airband

have pleasure in presenting my annual Christmas Quiz. It's a written question this year. What are the classes of aeroplane that are designed to be capable of taking off from water? You need to demonstrate your understanding of the subject by writing a description of each class. Also, tell me to which class the Super Catalina belongs. In last April's issue I had the unfortunate duty of describing what happened to one when something went wrong during takeoff.

Rules are, that my decision is final and no correspondence can be entered into. The clearest, most comprehensive, written submission (no pictures allowed!) will be the winner. Entries must arrive at my Museum address (see above) by the end of January for the results to appear in the April issue. The kindly Editor will be sending the winner a prize.

Information Sources

To tie up flight numbers with routes, try Airport Timetables from Airtime Publishing Ltd., 7 Steven Close, Toton, Nottingham NG9 6JX. There are two volumes, sold separately: *UK* (out twice a year, the Winter 1999/2000 issue now being available) and *Heathrow & Gatwick* (three issues a year, November's now available with further releases in April and July). You could send them a pre-paid reply envelope for their latest prices.

Last month **Andrew Green** (Barnsley) asked about the allocation of certain frequencies. The *AIP* on CD-ROM is easy to access for this information. The '*Enroute*, ENR-3, Upper ATS Routes' section appears on your screen courtesy of the Adobe Acrobat reader. At the top of the screen is an icon that looks like a pair of binoculars. Click on this and you have the facility to look up text.

When I entered 118.475 (MHz frequencies) as asked about by Andrew, the text jumped to UB29 Lambourne to UIR boundary. Likewise, 126.775 and 128.125 = UB1 Ottringham to BLUFA; 127.1 = UA2 Trent to abeam Brookmans Park and 135.575 = UB1 LIFFY to Wallasey.

What else can the *AIP* on CD-ROM do for you? Section 'ENR 4.3' would tell **Pete Jarmolinski** (Doncaster) that SKINA is a reporting point on Birmingham STARs about 15nm north of the Trent v.o.r. beacon and that TARAN, just south of Gatwick, is for the Gatwick and Heathrow STARs.

A trial version of the CD-ROM is on sale. Send a cheque or postal order for £5, payable to National Air Traffic Services Ltd., to **AIS Publications (CD-ROM), Room 160, Control Tower Building, London Heathrow Airport, Hounstow, Middlesex TW6 1JJ.** You will only receive the



Dassault Falcon 50. Christine Mlynek.

current copy, no updates are included when the information changes in future. I'm not sure for how much longer this offer is open, let me know if you are refused a copy and I'll announce the fact here. If you haven't a computer, the paper version is expensive, but a local aerodrome or flying club might let you look at theirs if you ask nicely.

Pete wants to know about reporting points for the North Atlantic Organised Track System. Twice a day, the routes are determined according to the most favourable wind directions. On the tracks, positions are referred to simply by latitude and longitude. These are easily plotted on a chart such as NAT-1 from Racal/Aerad which also shows fixed entry/exit points. You can buy these, by mail order, from the address given on my *Airband Factsheet*. This in turn is available from the Broadstone Editorial Offices (**not** from me!) on provision of a pre-paid reply envelope to hold two A4 sheets. It's also on the website (**www.pwpublishing.ltd.uk** text only, no supersonic routes chart).

8.33kHz Update

The new, closely-spaced 8.33kHz channels in the v.h.f. communications airband are starting to be assigned. **Mike Wynn** (Isle of Wight) tells me that Brest Control (France) is now on 133.475 (133.480), 129.000 (129.005) and 131.175 (131.180)MHz. The UK will not make use of such extra channels until 2002.

Why two frequencies for each channel? I've quoted the actual frequencies that you would have to select on a typical scanning receiver. Now, to keep things tidy, these are not stated by the controller. Instead, the frequencies are rounded to the nearest convenient number in a fixed way. For example, the controller says (and the pilot selects) 131.18 which is fine on the dedicated radio in the aircraft. In reality, the radio actually tunes itself to precisely 131.175 which is also the frequency to which a scanner would need to be set to remain on channel.

Confused? Think how the rest of the aeronautical community feels! You, dear readers, have an advantage though. On the website (see above) you will find the complete list of frequencies that I have prepared for you. Now, if a controller says a 'nearest' frequency, you can look up the real setting! The list will also be on the next cover CD-ROM that *SWM* carries.

The list is too long to print. If you haven't Internet access and want to know the details of a specific frequency, write in and I'll answer in this column. Alternatively, I am considering copying the list on to a floppy. If you would take up this idea, write in but **don't** send a floppy until you read about it here, I need to see if I'm going to be overwhelmed! The file will be readable with a web browser, available on most recent computers (or the *AIP* on CD-ROM, see above) even if you haven't an Internet connection.

One difficulty is that pilots must not transmit on the 'old' frequencies with 25kHz equipment. The bandwidth of the transmission would be too wide and hence spread across to (and interfere with) the new interleaved frequencies. That's why the controller doesn't say 129.0 but instead 129.005. Only the new sets will display this peculiar-sounding frequency on their tuning dials, the old ones won't. In reality, they both transmit exactly on 129.0, but the new sets put out a narrow bandwidth signal.

Receiver Hardware

With these new allocations, what receivers are best? I can only offer a personal choice with which you have every right to disagree. That's why it's hard to advise **G. Sims** (Wiltshire) who asked me directly for advice in the letter on page 5 of the November issue.





Blackburn 1912. Christine Mlynek.

For commercial and airborne purposes, type-approved equipment is mandatory. For general monitoring, a hand-held scanner might do. Certainly, Mike Wynn reckons a non-8.33 set such as the Yupiteru MVT-7100 will tune close to the new channel centres when set to 1kHz steps. However, it's not just about tuning. As we've seen, these are narrow, tightly-packed channels and a correspondingly narrow filter is needed in a receiver to prevent interference from adjacent transmissions

The only scanner that I know of that is currently on sale and is designed for 8.33kHz steps (inclusive of a narrow a.m. receiving mode) is the AR8200 from AOR. It's not perfect, disadvantages include the fact that it's expensive for a hand-held. The money buys you complex functions and a big instruction book but, if most clever facilities aren't needed, then it makes it tiresome learning to operate the set. Being very wide coverage, interference from nearby strong signals is noticeable. Yet it doesn't quite resolve 198kHz with enough sensitivity, so I won't be able to take one on holiday for Chris to listen to the news over breakfast while in France!

I say that I know of no other set specifically equipped for 8.33kHz channels. I'm surprised that no other manufacturer has met the challenge (with a blaze of publicity). Some previously proposed receivers don't seem to be available. So, if you're a vendor choking with indignation that I haven't mentioned your offering, do something about it and send me your specification and price list!

Frequency & Operational News

From January, larger aircraft must carry the Airborne Collision Avoidance System, ACAS II, when in UK airspace. This works by detecting the secondary radar returns from surrounding aircraft. If one appears to suggest a collision course, the pilot receives a warning on an instrument in the cockpit of either a Traffic Advisory (an alert not yet sufficiently serious to require action) or a Resolution Advisory.

In the latter case, the pilot must act immediately, the instruction always being a vertical change (never a directional one). Hopefully, both aircraft involved simultaneously receive mutually deconflicting instructions. Pilots inform the controller once the avoidance action has been initiated and the immediate danger is over.

In October (page 50) I warned of a GPS jamming trial. This has been extended by AIC 121/1999 from the CAA. The trial could take place at any time up to the end of February, centred on a point between Stonehenge and Danger Area 124. If you experience the jamming, let me know!

Some new Danger Areas were in the AIP amendments sent by Martin Sutton (CAA). They are: D213 (along with a small arms range) at Kineton (isn't that the ammunition dump in Warwickshire?), D215 North Luffenham (near Peterborough) and D216 Credenhill (near Hereford).

Sorry to hold over letters from Martin (Clapham) again and Jonathan Clough, Quentin Cruse and C. Robinson. All other letters received up to November 11 have been answered.

The next three deadlines (for topical information) are January 10, February 7 and March 6. Replies always appear in this column and it is regretted that no direct correspondence is possible.

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*REVIEWED!

* Richard Newton reviews the new Yaesu VX-5R - what will he think of this "heavy duty" triple band f.m. transceiver? Pick up a copy of next month's PW to find out.

*EVEN MORE ON MICROWAVES!

*Because of a packed January 2000 issue the fourth & final part of the 'Get Going On Microwaves' series by David Butler G4ASR had to be held over to the February issue. Catch it and discover where to obtain components kits and surplus equipment for the Microwave bands.

*ELECTRONICS-IN-ACTION

* Tex Swann G1TEX has more electronic-related news, reviews and projects for you next month.

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Leonids

Every year the planet Earth passes through the trails of the comet *Tempel-Tuttle*. This comet was discovered by Ernst Tempel and Horace Tuttle in 1861, and its full name is *55P/Tempel-Tulle*. The passage of the Earth through the comet debris causes a large increase in the sightings of meteors, as the dust and debris from the tail of the comet enters the earth's atmosphere and burn-up, causing a tell-tale shooting star. The peak for this meteor shower falls between November 13th and 20th each year. When viewed from earth, the meteors appear to come from the constellation of Leo, so the shower is known as the *Leonids*.

Every 33 years there is a large increase in the number of shooting stars entering the atmosphere. This is due to the orbit of Earth passing close to the orbit of comet *Temple-Tuttle*. 1999 was the last peak of the millennium, and NASA mounted a complex mission to track the shooting stars and to perform experiments upon them. The peak of the meteor shower in 1999 was spread over three days -November 17th to 19th.

NASA sent two aircraft to Europe to provide a viewing platform for the experiments and to provide a real-time video down-link of the night sky. The results of the down-link were viewable via NASA's cable-TV service, and also via a live Internet link.

The two aircraft sent to Europe are normally based at Edwards AFB in California with the 452nd Flight Test squadron. NASA sent a NKC-135E FISTA (Flying Infrared Signature Technology Aircraft) and an EC-18B ARIA (Advanced Ranging and Instrumentation Aircraft).

The NKC-135E is a heavily modified KC-135 tanker aircraft equipped with 20 upward-looking windows to allow maximum coverage of the sky. The EC-18B is a military variant of the Boeing 707 airliner, equipped with a huge telemetry dish inside an extended nose cone. The telemetry dish was used to communicate with a TDRSS satellite and to pass the real-time videofeed back to NASA HQ.

The airborne experiments makes it possible to avoid poor November weather by flying above the clouds to avoid the scattering of light by dust particles in the air and to rise above the low-altitude haze and water-vapour which would block measurements.

For this series of experiments, the aircraft flew from Edwards AFB to the eastern USA (13th Nov.) where they refueled before crossing the Atlantic that night. They were heard working Shanwick ATC on 5.616MHz during the early hours of the morning of the 14th. Their callsigns were Agar 35 and Agar 92 respectively. They arrived at RAF Mildenhall early that morning, where they rested until the 17th. They departed RAF Mildehall late on the 17th for a flight to Tel Aviv in Israel, using the same callsigns as before. They were heard soon after departure talking to Thule GHFS on 8.992MHz, to report their on-time departure, and to advise their ground party in Tel Aviv that they were on their way. The route from the UK took them south over France, and into Spanish airspace at the western end of the Mediterranean, before they turned east and flew the entire length of the Mediterranean Sea

That night (17th), the aircraft flew across Europe to Tel Aviv, watching the meteor storm, making experimental measurements, and relaying the pictures back to the USA. The two aircraft flew along a parallel track about 96km apart so they could provide a stereoscopic view of the meteor shower, which will allow later triangulation of the shooting stars, their trajectories, and their orbits.

Both aircraft departed Tel Aviv at about midnight

on the 18th for a westbound flight along the Mediterranean Sea, out into the Atlantic Ocean, and to land at Lajes AB in the Azores. This allowed a second night monitoring the meteor shower.

Once again, the aircraft were heard using the same callsigns working Thule GHFS on 8.992MHz. This time, they were getting weather forecasts for Lajes AB, and one of the aircraft (Agar 35) stated they were "overhead Madrid". During this flight, the aircraft were also heard working Cape Radio on 10.780MHz, where they revealed that they would be using the same frequencies tonight that we used last night. ARIA aircraft will transmit on 7.833, and ARIA aircraft will use 9.043 to receive. Both aircraft and Cape Radio were heard doing radio checks on 7.833 and 9.043MHz. Later in the night, they changed frequency, and were heard using 14.432MHz (ARIA transmit) and 13.878MHz (ARIA receive).

On the night of 19th November (actually, about 0330 on 20th November), the aircraft departed Lajes AB for the transatlantic flight back to Patrick AFB in Florida. This last leg of the mission is the final chance to examine the *Leonid* meteor shower for many years. They were heard working Santa Maria ATC on 5.598MHz soon after they departed Lajes AB.

JMC

By the start of October 1999, the Ministry of Defence (MoD) had released the dates for the first JMC (Joint Maritime Conference) exercise of 2000. The information came from quite a surprising source. The MoD web-site includes some pages of information relating to lowflying in and around the UK, and this revealed that the dates for JMC 1/00 are from 25th February 2000 until 13th March 2000.

During the early months of each year, I get several requests for me to provide advance information concerning this series of exercise (and several others also), so it quite gratifying to be able to present these dates for you prior to the event actually taking place. However, I can report that this information originates from the Internet - the MoD site (see details

elsewhere on this page) includes some interesting information about their policy on low-flying and military exercises.

Now that you know when, and can find out where it will take place from the CAA website listed a few months ago, you are all set to listenin to the exercise. The article by Keith Elgin in the December 1999 issue ('JMC Low Down', pages 44-48) will give you an idea of the frequencies

to listen to, and how to find more frequencies.

MoD Low-Flying notices - http://www.mod.uk/policy/lowflying/index.htm National Air Traffic Service - http://www.ais.org.uk Leonids - http://leonid.arc.nasa.gov/ Watch

World Radio History

Millennium

This issue of *Short Wave Magazine* should reach most of you around about the Christmas period, so now is the ideal opportunity to send out seasons greetings to friends and contributors to this column, and to thank them for all their help and assistance over the past vear.

I will be listening to h.f. at various times of the Christmas period - you never know what you will hear. Last year, there was all the drama of the Australian yacht race, who knows what will happen on the airwaves this year.

Leonid MAC'9

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Satellite TV News

ust before Christmas, a quarter century ago, I opened a letter from Steve Birkhill (now well known in the satellite field) and was completely amazed at the contents. Steve detailed a 1.5m diameter dish system that he had constructed and was receiving satellite transmitted TV signals at u.h.f. - 860MHz - from the ATS-6 bird slotted above our horizon at 35°E.



The Paddington rail disaster, October 5, The SISLink SNG truck ident alternated between 'Rail Disaster' and...



the 'SIS-35 UKI-495 ITN' pattern. This on 36°East dicital.



ultimate reception) had expanded to perfect pictures from Asia with the antenna sat on the lawn in the back garden. My enthusiasm and excitement was fired and coupled with a three week absence from work (mumps!), later in spring 1976, a rough dish made from chicken wire stretched across a rusty garden lounger, a Jaybeam Group C/D slot Parabeam TV antenna + Wolsey masthead amplifier and noisy signals appeared on my unmodified TV.

I didn't have a clear view of the satellite being through many trees coming into leaf, and as improvements were made, the leaves thickened, and by May, the signal had disappeared! Twenty five years on we have domestic satellite TV, digital and finding a satellite TV live news feed from the USA, or even from a Middle Eastern battlefield, is now a normal way of life on but a 1m dish.

And today, as we enter a new century and a new millennium, the pace of digital evolution accelerates rapidly. We need to accept the new technology, adapt and also move forward. May you all enjoy many happy, successful and healthy years in this new age.

Orbital Sightings

Last month a rail disaster, this month an aircraft disaster. In the early hours of the last day in October, Egyptair flight 990, a passenger Boeing 767 departed JFK airport for Cairo. Within an hour it fell from the sky and disappeared beneath the waves

The American media is well rehearsed at presenting disasters to the viewing public and observation of the Reuters 11.566GHz-V lease on NSS-K @ 21.5°W (SR 5632; FEC 3/4) will aptly confirm this observation. During the afternoon, a series of press meetings, the US Coastguard at their Cape Cod HQ, the air safety folk, President Clinton and live reports into Europe from a series of news presenters all told the unfolding story of yet another 'plane loss in that area. Remember the SwissAir Jumbo, then the passenger jet that speculation

suggested had been shot down by a rogue missile, and even more recently with the John Kennedy ir 'plane loss, all around the same spot of ocean and all verv odd.

Even odder was the final flight of golfing personality Paine Stewart, October 25, and he boarded a Learjet in Florida on route for Dallas, Texas. Hundreds of miles later and over Dakota. USAAF pilots noted the windows were frosted over and the jet's excessive height, the aircraft crashed in Dakota killing all humanity on board though mercifully unconscious from a suspected pressure

leak and lack of oxygen. The story unfolded on the 'BT WASHINGTON' digital lease @ 21.5°W lease, 11.492GHz-H, SR 5632; FEC 3/4.

It's not often that a news story breaks actually 'on-air', but John Locker (Wirral) was monitoring the Armenian digital lease on 36°E (listed as a Eutelsat II F3 widebeam) on October 28. Proceedings in their parliament were televised when a group of gunmen burst into the building and took out the PM, Vazgen Sarkisyan and several other political figureheads - and in front of the TV cameras. Armenian TV-1 transmits digital at 12.520GHz-H, SR 4340; FEC 1/2

Programming was obviously changed in view of the drama unfolding, and although John alerted 'yours truly', I **NBC fed out** Stateside using SISLink facilities but using 525lines NTSC on 36°E.



A recent news feed ex Miami reference the latest hurricane, NSS-K@ 21.5°W digital.

just couldn't lock up the signal. It registered on my receiver at about 25% FSD, but despite the claimed Eutelsat 45dBW footprint across the South UK, I failed. My 1.2m dish is smaller than John's equipment, but a 45dBW would normally lock up OK. Very odd.

More live drama on November 3 at 1945 when I was checking out the several usually active frequencies on NSS-K digital. The Reuters 11.566GHz-V channel with its onscreen caption was abruptly cut to be followed with aerial shots (from a police helicopter) showing a dockside office building at Northlake, Seattle. Suddenly several police cars screamed off and the chopper followed them through various streets into a residential area where the heavily armed SWAT team surrounded a small house brandishing rapid fire weapons.

Two officers carefully approach the front door...and then the picture cut to the 'Reuters Financial TV caption' - typical! It was later discovered that the hunted criminal, already having shot two people, wasn't in the house.

In preparation for the Lennox-Holyfield fight, November 13, the Maxat lease on the same bird (11.625GHz-V 9SR 5632; FEC 3/4) was feeding live trails into Sky Sports from the car park outside the Las Vegas venue evening (our time) of the 11th - here dark, cold wind and rain - there blue skies and reporters being mopped to keep cool!

Sky Sports late October were taking live PGA golf from 'The Tour Championships' and were spotted in analogue, PAS-3R/6 @ 43°W (12.728GHz-V; audio 6.20MHz), meanwhile Sky were also taking an alternative feed via NSS-K digital on a Globecast lease (11.590GHz-V, SR 20145; FEC 3/4). Sky use many ways of bringing their signals home, even to terrestrial fibre optic across the Atlantic at times.

Good to hear that Cyril Willis (Kings Lynn) is making good progress from his operation some weeks ago. He is participating in an experimental injected (preventive) chemotherapy and we wish him a successful outcome to the pioneering tests. He comments on an interesting corporate on 21.5°W, November 11. IBM apparently have a quarterly report to staff world-wide to advise and update on the good (and not so good) news within their company.

The 1999 Employee World Wide Broadcast was transmitted into the UK late afternoon and included live hookups with other parts of their employee world. J'burg featured heavily as there's a new office centre open, live input from that centre was included. The chairman spoke to



Live insert standby at 2200 from Paddington crash scene for the network UK news.
the gathered audience and the 'IBM World' inviting questions. Once the transmission ended, the satellite remained 'up' and the whole presentation - as a VTR recording - was replayed out for those that missed it the first time round. Good to see that IBM use reliable analogue video @ 11.616GHz-V. audio @ 6.60MHz.

The Amos-1 satellite at 4°W is a craft that I can't resolve easily, but a report received advises that the Yugoslavian TV service 'RTS-Sat' has been taken off the air on that satellite. Apparently the US government was opposed to RTS airing in breach of a political embargo following on from the recent conflict and the US requested the Israel government to switch them off.

I liked a catch by Roy Carman (Dorking) in a recent letter, mid October, on Kopernikus (DFS)-2 @ 28.5°E and in glorious analogue, the band of the Devon and Dorset Regiment performing at a military tattoo in the Stadion Sport Halle, Hannover, Germany. Roy awards 5/5 to the NDR channel for the excellent pictures and sound, uplinked via 'NDR Sat Ka 3'. An odd sighting, Roy, on October 22, noted a Sky Box Office boxing match of Naseen v. Soto ex Banbury, Detroit, but the transmission was in the clear and carried on Eutelsat W2 @ 16°E (11.105GHz; SR 5632; FEC 3 4).

Why this bird and to whom - and non-encrypted - is a mystery indeed! I have noticed that Intelsat 605@ 27.5°W has been carrying films in the clear on a Canal Plus channel (11.476GHz-H, SR 17981; FEC 3 4) - a bit too good to last, they've just gone into scrambling!

An important tip from Roy Carman - and he speaks from experience - if you're thinking of buying a Nokia for general 'enthusiast' reception, avoid their new 9800, it doesn't have auto search. It's OK if you want to load down all the programmes on Astra or the Hot Bird, but offer it a news feed and it gives up. Certain of the 9600 receivers do have auto search.

To check, you need to peer through the heat grill and check the tuner number, the latest tuners are made in Latvia and have a number - 'DF1ST 1173 Art no. 55-500075-01' - this is a non auto search and avoid it! If it's a 'made in EU tuner' then it has 'NDT 1006 A art. no. 567009002' or similar then this receiver has auto search and is the one to go for. Our old friend Hugh Cocks (Algarve) also confirms the unsuitability of the latest Nokia for 'enthusiast' use.

Just a couple of reception notes. TV Chile that went into scrambling a couple of months ago has now gone back into the clear on Sirius @ 5°E. Tap out 12.380GHz-H on the unusual SR 18051; FEC 3 4. Bulgarian TV has dropped analogue and is now Hot Birding in MPEG only - 12.539GHz-H; SR 27500; FEC 3/4 - last two news items from Internet owner-sat-stafan@komtron.com - 'Transponder News' bulletin originated by Stefan Hagadorn, Germany, who welcomes sightings, etc. via E-mail on satstefan@ngmedien.de

Orbital News

Following the privatisation of several Intelsat satellites last year and the formation of New Skies Satellite (NSS) based in Amsterdam, the first moves of privatising Intelsat itself are now under discussion. The new structuring format should be ready for discussion by July 1, 2000 and will be reviewed Winter 2000.

Providing all is deemed OK, the privatised 'New Intelsat' should be established by April 2001. In the new world, the rejigged Intelsat will ensure that nations dependent on the organisation for its communications and commercial viability will maintain all present facilities and not be disadvantaged.

British Telecom will soon be providing ISDN capability via the Immarsat 'Satelan' service as part of the latter's Global Area Network, The new ISDN capability will offer access to 64Kbit/sec using a compact briefcase size unit which will interface to a laptop or telephone handset and able to deliver broadcast quality programming and short video segments. The briefcase size hardware will cost £10,000 at inception and charges are typically \$2 for voice rising to \$8 for the full 64kbit/sec connection.

SES Astra in Luxembourg are ramping up for the launch of their new Astra 1K bird that will launch year 2000 offering a mega payload of 52 high power Ku-band transponders ample to replace most of the current analogue capacity now

transmitting at 19°East. Astra 1K will provide for two main beams, one for the UK/Eire (24 transponders) and a European beam reaching across from the Canaries into Russia with similar Ku-band capacity.

The delayed Astra 2B launch - not reckoned spring 2000 - is the knock-on effects following solar array problems on other satellites. The problem is within the glass covering of the solar cells and the German makers are now upgrading the panels - that's why Sirius and Astra 1D are in service at the 28.2°E slot

Noting the problems above with RTS-SAT, nearby broadcaster RTV Crna Gora has opted into clear MPEG over their Hot Bird 13°E slot. And West German regional TV stations NRW-1 (Nordrhein-Westfalen) and Pirvat TV will go onto satellite during 2000 having just received a 10 year licence to transmit a 24-hour programme format.

Russia has lost another Proton-K rocket during the launch of their Express-A1 end October and launches have once more come to a halt pending investigation into the cause - thought to be rockets in the 2nd stage. This will delay numerous Russian satellite launches and also the Eutelsat's SESAT launch planned late November '99. It will also mean Russian communications must still relay on their aged Gorizont satellite work horses, yesterday's technology and into inclined orbit movement!

There's a new idea for insurance cover in space. A company called 'Assuresat' will soon have launched two Loral 1300 satellites that carry both C and Ku-band transponders (24 for each band simultaneously) or either C and Ku-band (36 transponders for single band working). The satellites will have both comprehensive switching to create the frequency downlinking pattern

for the target area and carry a larger than normal fuel payload. This will give sufficient long term fuel for numerous changes in operating slots.

The scheme is that an actively transmitting satellite operator signs and pays a fee for Assuresat backup. Should the satellite operator lose one of his satellites, service can be resumed by transferring one of the Assuresat fleet to the problem slot. At that time, the concerned operator pays a monthly leasing fee to Assuresat for use of the reserve satellite and until a replacement satellite can be launched or 'found'.

Assuresat will not accept business from other satellite operators not signed into the club that suddenly find they are 'satellite-less'. Loral reckon the first Assuresat will launch around September 2001.

DORIGIA

The South African Motorcycle Grend Prix on Eutolsat II F4 @ 10°E, note the start of sparklies caused by solar outage

SORNA sotellite transmission MULTILATERAL **O'HIGHLIGHTS**

111

FEED)

At the end of several

timetabled news feeds ex

Latin America this ception

appears, the 'Check Tape' flashes, another NSS-K.

LONDON

CHECK TAPE

The program will start in:

END OF

October 31st and a news report into Sky ex Fox News, NY, the presenter closely studies the script concerning the loss of Flight 990 of Egyptair, via NSS-K digital.

> Press briefing concerning the Flight 990 Boeing 767.

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Info in Orbit

ith just a few days left before the year's end, and that of the entire century, December sees the ultimate nostalgia experience. At the start of this century, there were no artificial satellites and the idea of



weather forecasting was probably limited to folklore and seaweed studies.

Now I look into my yard and see an antenna farm, a large dish pointing at METEOSAT-7, a small dish doing the same thing, a steerable antenna for tuning into some of the Direct **Broadcasting Satellites** and a set of Yagis to tune

Fig. 1: METEOR 3-5 footprint for 17 December 1530UTC.



Fig. 2: METEOR 3-5 pass 2 November 0957UTC.

to other satellites and to help monitor meteor reflections! As I write this, the computer on my left is displaying an image from America's GOES-10 WXSAT showing almost the whole of the Pacific ocean. Whilst looking at the weather systems over the American east coast, and the clouds over

> the central Pacific ocean, I was suddenly brought back to European reality when an encrypted image was received!

Current WXSATs

Before or after mid-December, METEOR 3-5 should be operating once more. The WXSAT's orbital plane is not sun-synchronous, so every few months it crosses the region of low solar illumination. This apparently causes some power budget problems so the a.p.t. transmitter (137.30MHz) is switched off for a few weeks.

The interesting feature of December's passes will be the sudden switching on during southbound passes when the satellite emerges from the northern polar night into winter sun - see Fig. 1. METEOR 3-5 will be several degrees above the northern horizon before switch-on, so scanners

should instantly lock the moment transmissions start. Picture quality from METEOR 3-5 has been variable. I have received a few images of very good quality, yet on other passes, evidence of line jitter is present.

> The last pass that I obtained was on 3 November, though Fig. 2 shows a longer one from the previous day the north-bound morning pass over the Atlantic ocean. This shows Iceland near top-right: North Africa and Spain can be seen outlined behind the cloud in this enhanced image. The

image gathering aperture indicator bars can be seen along the right-hand side of the picture - showing the gradual change of binary numbers as they reduce to 'all open'. A more detailed description of this indicator has been given in



Fig. 4: NOAA-14 10 November h.r.p.t. channel 2 from Roger Ray.



Fig. 5: NOAA-129 November h.r.p.t. image of Britain from Roger Ray.

previous editions of this column.

The system used in my room to obtain this image starts with Paul Hayes' QFH antenna up on the roof, feeding a PROscan a.p.t. receiver. The signal is analysed by my computer's sound-card and recorded as a 'way' file using Christian Bock's wxsat program. The 'way' file was then decoded using David Taylor's SatSignal program. The sequence of image collection and processing changes from day-to-day as I try new variations.

The signal from METEOR 3-5, as received at my QTH, is stronger than the NOAAs and this usually results in my obtaining better quality images. I still have to investigate the problems causing lower quality a.p.t. images from the NOAA WXSATs.

Only two NOAA WXSATs (NOAA-14 and NOAA-15) are currently transmitting a.p.t., though h.r.p.t. (high resolution) image users remain spoilt for choice! Figure 3 shows my latest dual-channel image from NOAA-14, in which we can see the visible-channel is nearly 'washed-out'. I have slightly enhanced it to show that there is some detail available!

Roger Ray provided me with Fig. 4 and Fig. 5, showing the high resolution equivalent from NOAA-14 and NOAA-12. The latter WXSAT is currently only transmitting h.r.p.t. imagery because its footprint is now overlapping that of NOAA-15 - the primary WXSAT - see Fig. 6. The vast majority of a.p.t. users have low gain antennas - such as crossed dipoles - and would otherwise receive signals on 137.50MHz from both satellites simultaneously.

OKEAN Satellites Monitored

Several reports have been received concerning transmissions on 137.40MHz from OKEAN-4 (a.k.a. 1-7), SICH-1 and OKEAN-O. Despite much monitoring, I have heard these transmissions quite infrequently, and the limited



Fig. 3: NOAA-14 12 November 1421UTC dual image (visible and infrared).



number of images received have been very short.

Others have reported, and sometimes sent me, good pictures. One such example is that received from **David Ball** on 29 October. After checking the reported time, I concluded that it was probably a transmission from *OKEAN-4* at 0835UTC.

The image shows Norway and Sweden as seen by three different spectral frequencies - the right-hand image being visible-light. The radar image sees straight through the cloud. Although the reproduced image may be too small, the time component - the incrementing number before the grey scale - shows the satellite was south-bound, and matches the ground track.

Superb Imagery

Although reports concerning the failure of the Chinese geostationary WXSAT *FENGYUN-2* were received in October, the problems were apparently fixed before the end of the month. The official Chinese web site includes a page where 'real-time' *FY-2* images are usually available. As on 14 November, the latest image (after 'refresh'!) was still dated 11 November, but I suspect that many more will follow.

Meanwhile, the Chinese polar satellite *FENGYUN-1C* continues to provide staggeringly high quality high resolution images - as seen in **Fig. 9** from **Edward Murashie**. This colour image shows California and inland Arizona. Looking at a 'zoom' into this image leaves me quite dazzled. Imagine receiving *FY-1C* several times a day - if you have a suitably adjusted h.r.p.t receiving system.

It is perhaps worth mentioning that not every h.r.p.t. system is capable of receiving the transmissions from *FY-1C*. If you are seriously considering upgrading to h.r.p.t. - which is probably the most expensive, yet still feasible, satellite imaging system - do check carefully that the unit can either already receive *FY-1C*, or can be modified inexpensively to do so.

Software Updates

wxsat Upgrade

Two or three programs have recently had substantial upgrades and can now be obtained without difficulty. Christian Bock's *wxsat* program takes the a.p.t. or WEFAX signal from the appropriate receiver and samples it fast enough to produce a 'wav' file that can be either decoded in real-time (using *wxsat* itself), or later using a separate program.

The latest version is 2.5 revision 7 and includes several modifications, including increasing the bmp (image) format to 256 colours and new signal processing techniques to eliminate the distortions caused by asynchronous sampling. Numerous other improvements have been added. The program can be downloaded from Marius Rensen's site

http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/HFFAX or by sending me a disk with return self addressed stamped envelope.

SatSignal & WXTRACK Upgraded

David Taylor's satellite programs have received nearcontinuous upgrading, the latest version becoming

Fig. 6: *NOAA-12* and *NOAA-15* footprints over UK.

registerable for full access to the facilities. SatSignal processes the wav files that can be produced by *wxsat*, or similar sound recording program. The main requirement is an adequate sampling rate of the incoming a.p.t. signal to ensure quality.

I have reviewed *SatSignal* in a previous edition, so I will just add that the improvements include OKEAN-type telemetry processing that uses equalisation to enhance the dark frames often transmitted within the image. The new version can decode NOAA bmp image formats and - in the registered version - displays temperature, as obtained from the infra-red component.

Decoded RESURS and METEOR images show perfectly straight edges. NOAA processing produces four full-length spectral images and optional maximum resolution format images.

WXTRACK

This is currently version 2.0.0.74 from 24 October, an earlier version of which I described in a previous edition. It carries a database that reads any Kepler file(s) and stores all data. Any reasonable number of satellites can be displayed on the tracking map and those with good Internet access can optionally download a very large (6Mb) topographic file to improve the country details. The program can read in some actual satellite images for comparison with the predicted ground track.

When I originally described David's program, my only concern was its availability - it required downloading from the Internet. I based this on my perception of the file sizes. Discussion with Les Hamilton (who operates the software base for the Remote Imaging Group) indicated that the files could be highly compressed by zipping.

Consequently, for those not able to collect files directly from the Internet, thanks to Les's help and David's advice and approval, I can provide the suite on two floppy disks. Files required include the compressed program files, together with numerous Intel library files and patches. I have tested this (compressed) version on two

older computers without problems. Those interested in using this service should forward either a stamped, returnaddressed envelope with secure £1, or enclose two disks with 50p coin and return envelope.

Emergency Beacons To Be Phased Out

Those of us who monitor the a.p.t. and/or h.r.p.t. telemetry from the WXSATs are aware that imaging is just one aspect of the huge payload carried by both American and Russian WXSATs. The International COSPAS-SARSATProgram uses these satellites to relay distress alerts to search and rescue authorities, and they have just announced they will terminate satellite processing of distress signals from 121.5/243MHz emergency beacons during the next generations of satellites. Mariners, aviators and individuals using emergency beacons will need to switch to those operating at 406MHz if they want to be detected by satellites.

Termination of the current 121.5/243MHz processing will happen over a period of time. It is expected to take place far enough into the future to avoid a crisis for those currently

Continued on page 74.



Fig. 7: OKEAN-4 image received from Dave Ball.

Fig. 8: FY-2 (geostationary) infrared image 11 November 0702UTC courtesy Chinese Meteorological Agency http://202.106.103.181/f y2.htm China Meteorological Agency web site for FY-1C and FY-2 imeges and information.

Short Wave Magazine, January 2000



using these beacons. The COSPAS-SARSAT Program is working on the details of the transition, including the time frame. Although no actual date has been set, the Program has decided that the next generation of satellites - starting in 2006 for Russian satellites and 2009 for U.S. satellites (operated by the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) - will move to 406MHz beacons.

Although the new beacons cost more, they provide search and rescue agencies with more reliable and complete information to do their job more efficiently and effectively. The three types of beacons in use are: emergency locator transmitters (ELTs), used on airplanes; emergency position-indicating radio beacons (EPIRBs), used on boats and personal locator beacons (PLBs) used by land-based persons such as hikers.

Primary Data Images From METEOSAT

Recent columns have included some of the best of the high resolution imagery transmitted by *METEOSAT-7*, the European geostationary WXSAT. For this Christmas edition I have chosen the latest mid-day (14 November) image that shows the darkness of the northern hemisphere as we approach winter.

The image can be zoomed to show much higher resolution than indicated by a quick glance at this image. Nearly all Atlantic weather systems can be monitored, and even the river Amazon in South America can be seen near lower left. If only EUMETSAT's New Year resolution was to abandon encryption! Fig. 9: FY-1C high resolution image from Ed Murashie 16 October

Fig. 10: *METEOSAT-7* 1202UTC full disc visible-light image 14 November

Frequencies

NOAA-14 transmits a.p.t. on 137.62MHz. NOAA-15 transmits a.p.t. on 137.50MHz. NOAAs transmit beacon data on 137.77 or 136.77MHz. METEOR 3-5 uses 137.30MHz. OKEAN-4 and SICH-1 use 137.40MHz for brief transmissions. RESURS 01#4 transmits a.p.t. on 137.85MHz. METEOSAT-7 (geostationary) uses 1691 and 1694.5MHz for WEFAX. GOES-8 (western horizon) uses 1691MHz for WEFAX.

Shuttle Launch Schedule

MISSION: STS-99 - Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM); *Endeavour*/OV-105 scheduled launch 13 January 2000 at 1217UTC for an 11 day mission. Orbital inclination 57° (includes UK). During November, wiring inspections, repair and protection installation continued. Tests on the auxiliary power unit wiring were in progress, as were Shuttle main engine controller verifications. Work on *Endeavour's* nose and main landing gear continued.

NASA now confirms the Space Shuttle that will carry the initial Amateur Radio gear into space for the International Space Station - can launch no earlier than 10 February 2000. The flight will be aboard shuttle *Atlantis*, on mission STS-101, and will carry only the transceivers, not any external Amateur Radio antenna hardware. The ARISS team reports that a suitable commercial external antenna on the service module will be made available so that the crew can start using the ISS amateur set-up immediately on 2m.

A comprehensive listing of all Shuttle flights and payloads, together with associated information is available from me, at the address at the head of the column, as the *Shuttle Pack*. Please include £1.50 and stamped s.a.e. for the A4 booklet.

Reflections & Crystal Ball Gazing

What inventions and discoveries will arrive during the next century? I am certain that well before people pop the corks at the end of the year 2099, they will be enjoying complete weather control. I don't believe that there will be such things as hurricanes or floods.

New hobbies will arrive with new technology. We are likely to still have satellites and despite the world-wide weather control system that I believe will rule the day, anomalies will undoubtedly occur. Meanwhile, after reflection on the achievements or otherwise of the last year of this decade, let us think positively about the year 2000. I hope you will continue to join me in WXSAT monitoring during the years to come.

Kepler Elements -WXSATs, *MIR* and Shuttle

- 1 If you want a computer disk file containing recent elements for the WXSATs, AMSATs and others of general interest, together with a large file holding elements for thousands of satellites please enclose 50p with a PCformatted disk and stamped envelope. A print-out is included that identifies NASA catalogue numbers for the WXSATs. The disk file is ideal for automatic updating of tracking software.
- 2 I also send monthly Kepler print-outs to many people. To join the list please send a 'subscription' of £1 (secured, plus four selfaddressed, stamped envelopes) for four editions. Transmission frequencies are given for the operating satellites. This data originates from NASA.

World Radio History

Timestep



PROsat for Windows is used by most leading weather satellite enthusiasts. They have grown up using Timestep products and now rely on the superior image quality and ease of use provided by PROsat for Windows. Features such as real time reception, auto-scheduling, temperature readout, totally automatic reception of all NOAA's and Soviet satellites and automatic animation have made PROsat the preferred package. Satellite profiles allow individual adjustment of synchronisation and input levels, giving unrivalled automatic or manual reception of even 'difficult'' satellites. Geostationary satellites are well covered and include METEOSAT, GOES, GOMS, GMS and even INSAT. All images can be in colour and because this is a full 32 bit Windows application it will work perfectly on Windows 95-98-NT4.

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5



World Radio History

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Auto Tunes Your Receiver This frequency counter covers 10Hz 3GHz and has the added ability to auto tune receivers with data ports. It will work with AOR 8200 and IC-R10 models. As soon as it finds a signal it tunes the receiver in a flash. Can also be used as a stand-alone unit. Supplied with ni-cads charger and antenna

Hunter Frequency Counter 10MHz - 3GHz Super Value

This is one of our most popular counters - and rightly so at the price. Supplied with rechargeable battery pack. AC charger and telescopic antenna. It has a range of several hundred feet (for handhelds) and sniffs out any local transmission. displaying the exact frequency. You then simply key that frequency into your scanner.

FC-130 Frequency Counter 1MHz - 3GHz

This frequency counter functions in a simiar way to the "Hunter" above. However, t offers a wider frequency range down to 1MHz and has a 10 digit display. It also offers a 16 digit bargraph field strength meter. Supplied with ni-cad pack. AC charger and antenna

World Radio History



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ICOM PCR-1000 **Computer controlled Receiver** 10kHz - 1300MHz

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ware, it will decode data signals on your PC including Packet, AMTOR, SSTV, Fax, RTTY, CW, NAV-TEX, SYNOP. Now you can read those strange noises!

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Yupiteru MVT-7100EU 100kHz - 1.65GHz

Probably the best value for money, it has stood the test of time and is very sensitive. Offers USB. LSB. CW, AM. FM, WFM, * 1.000 memories * 500 Pass channels * 12 Tuning steps * Fast scan speed * Rechargeable batteries, AC charger and telescopic antenna

Yupiteru MVT-7000EX 100kHz - 1.3GHz

The ideal scanner for those who are mainly interested in VHF and UHF listening. Features include, FM, WFM, AM reception * 200 memories in 10 banks * 20 steps per sec scanning * 6 Tuning steps * Good sensitivity * Supplied with rechargeable ni-cads and AC charger. Telescopic antenna included.

AOR-8200 500kHz - 2040MHz

This wide range scanner is fitted with a data port for computer control. Features include USB, LSB, CW, FM, WFM * Programmable steps * 1000 memories in 20 banks * Alphanumeric display Built-in AM antenna * 8.33kHz steps for air band * Rechargeable ni-cads. AC charger and helical antenna

ICOM IC-R10E 500kHz - 1300MHz

USB, LSB, CW, AM, FM, WFM 1,000 Memories * Bandscope * Noise Blanker * Wide range of tuning steps * alphanumer ic Display * Real Time Band Scope * Voice scan feature * Data output port Programmable scanning * Ni-cad pack AC charger and helical antenna.

IC-R2 ICOM 500kHz - 1309MHz

This palm size handy offers great performance. Offers FM, WFM and AM
* Auto squelch * 400 Memories * 11 Tuning steps * CTCSS decode * Duplex monitoring feature * PC Programmable * Built-in attenuator * Priority watch * Needs 2 x AA cells (extra), Antenna included,

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Off The Record

W ell, if you get your copy of *SWM* by subscription, it will most likely still be 1999 when you read this, however, it is probably not too early, or too late, to wish you all a Happy New Century as you thumb your way through this first issue of the millennium.

Last October's SWM included a special broadcast feature including a splendid article by Daniel Burke relating how he became involved in radio piracy during the middle 1960s and how he and his friends eventually (and I mean eventually) won a local radio licence. This certainly evoked nostalgic memories for me and possibly all those that were similarly engaged in, or supported, the many clandestine activities that took place at the time.

Digital Radio

This digital revolution is gaining pace, there is a lot of attention in the media being paid to the future of television, but not a lot on digital radio. The economic stumbling block has been the price of receivers, initial suggestions were that digital receivers would cost the best part of £1000 each, now prices are dropping to around £200. Clearly when the microchips and other components are mass produced and the development costs have been covered, prices should fall to the point where they are much the same as old analogue radios.

What will they be like? Very simple is the reply, and no manual tuner or other knobs to play around with. Switch on, the names of receivable stations will appear on the built-in screen, select the station and there it is.

The screen will give similar information that the f.m. RDS system does, with potential to do quite a lot more. As yet, I do not fully understand what DX potential may exist if you took your set to very high ground - there are two reasons. First of all, most channels may be occupied by local multiplex transmitters and secondly, domestic receivers will be unlikely to respond to weak signals that cannot be decoded properly.

What is evident though is that digital radio and the way it is transmitted will favour the BBC and the larger commercial stations. The stations that remain on f.m. will probably be just small scale stations that are now springing up all over the place and the numerous f.m. pirates.

Another possibility is that some TV stations showing pop videos and quiz games may simulcast their sound output on radio channels creating Tele/Radio stations.

Pirates In 2000

A frequently asked question is will pirate stations be able to go digital? As technology stands today, probably not. However, as components become more readily available, the likelihood will increase. As it is some pirate stations are already using digital technology to store MP3 compressed audio on CDs giving them 12 hours of programming on just one CD.

However, a computer is required to decode the audio and to feed the transmitter with superb studio quality sound. Another advantage is that a whole days programming can take place without anyone having to change the tape. Some stations use loop tapes so you hear the programmes repeated every few hours.

I think I can say quite confidently that there will be lots of s.w. pirate activity over Christmas, as usual, and possibly even more during the first few days of the New Year. One station, that I have been requested not to name, have ambitious plans to run four separate services on different frequencies over the holiday, so listeners should be in for quite a bonanza.

I will post a resumé of stations heard on the SWM Readers' E-mail list, so if you subscribe to this free service, you will not only receive this information, but you can also contribute if you wish. To join, all you do is send an E-mail to **swm_readers-on@pwpublishing.ltd.uk** (there is no need to include a message). Shortly after this, you receive details of how to send postings. At present, subscribers receive several messages a day on all sorts of radio related topics.

Readers' Logs

Steve Black writes from Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire, asking if I could pass on some of his pirate radio reception reports. He has been receiving Marabu from Germany on 6.210MHz, Laser Hot Hits on 3.910 and Groove FM on 6.299 (apparently 99.7MHz in the Midlands). He has also received Fresh Air 2000 on 6.243 with a show he describes as hilarious stuff and also a test broadcast from Boarder Hunter on 6.270, now identifying as Boarder Hunter Broadcasting Corporation. (Nothing like a bit of self styled grandeur).

Finally, Steve says that thanks to *SWM* and, after a suggestion I made, he is now able to delve much deeper into his hobby of pirate radio monitoring and would I like to receive further reports? Yes Steve, all information is welcome, particularly pirate QSL cards.

The Great 208

I have just been reading on the Radio Caroline web site about a proposed return of an English service at Radio Luxembourg. Eric Wiltcher, previously with Merlin Communications, appears to be behind this venture with Radio Caroline playing a part. This new service is all set to commence during the middle of November, which is after my deadline for this page. So by the time you read this, the 1440kHz English service should be back on air during the late evenings and most of the night, also 24-hours a day on satellite.

The Wonderful Isle Of Man

On the subject of new stations, Music Mann 279, the proposed 500kW I.w. station from the Isle of Man, are constructing fully computerised studios on the top floor of a Ramsey hotel. So far I have no precise technical information, except they will be transmitting on 279kHz using 500kW during daylight and 100kW at night.

Paul Rustling has advertised for engineering staff to work on a generating plant containing three generators, Harris transmitters and a crossed-field antenna. These antennas are relatively new and in some respects slightly controversial. They look like a giant wine glass, but made of metal. The base is the ground plane, the stem is a giant capacitor (this is an over simplification) and at the top are the radiators. The big advantage is height, m.w. versions already in use in Egypt, the home country of its co-inventor, stand just over 6.1m tall and are reputed to work more efficiently than the quarter wave verticals that had been in use previously.

So for I.w., the antenna would only need to be about 30m tall, considerably less than the size of the traditional vertical masts for long wave. This will be the first station to operate a crossed-field antenna at a power in excess of 100kW, but if the efficiency figures and circumstances are correct, this single transmitter should produce an acceptable signal strength over the entire British Isles.

The station expects to be on air sometime during the summer, their postal address is, PO Box 279, Ramsey, Isle of Man IM99 4HT.

Radio Northeea International

East Anglia Productions have produced their latest catalogue of pirate radio related material. It also includes films, CDs and posters of the RNI recreation of 1999 and also the Radio London ones of 1997 and '98. Paul Graham has produced souvenir books for both the RNI and Radio London RSL's, each featuring over 130 photographs. For further information, telephone (01255) 676252 or visit their web site at: www.eastangliaproductions.co.uk



OSL .722

5.00.

Recent Logs

UK Radio have been very active, as have Borderhunter and Korak. A station from the past has suddenly popped up again, that's Live Wire Radio, have been heard on 75m with test broadcasts. BBMS has been literally crashing in on Sunday mornings on 6.200MHz or thereabouts. Radio Free London have been reaching the south east coast with their 819kHz transmissions, where I appear to be referred to on air as "The old geeser in Folkestone

Another London m.w. pirate, Pipeline Radio, has been brought to my attention. I don't have their frequency and have not managed to receive them here, I wonder if any readers have logged this one?

As I write this, there are unconfirmed reports relating to the future of the Irish legal I.w. station Atlantic 252 that suggests their licence is to cease at the end of 1999. Their web site has no information other than the caption "Under de-Construction" (sic). This has certainly aroused some curiosity.



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ShackWare

Helo and a warm welcome to 'ShackWare'. Recently, I had the good fortunate to visit the Amberley Museum near Arundel in West Sussex and see its amateur station **GB2CPM** in operation. I've visited the museum on several occasions because it has all the stuff I love such as a rebuilt bus garage with working buses, museum of electricity, narrow gauge steam engine, beautiful little telephone exchange, a printing works and much more, all manned by enthusiasts, but had never been lucky enough to be there when the radio station was operating.

This time - the last open day of the season - the station was in operation and I had a good old natter with the chaps there, and was even invited to help occasionally - heaven! Thanks guys, my little skill quotient and large Land Rover are at your disposal.

And now on to the mail bag.

Your Letters

Chris Smolinski's *Mac Multimode* continues ever popular with formatted disks, s.a.e.s and requests for the software simply pouring in - well - four in the past three weeks, anyway! One such comes from **Fred Wilmhurst** of Harpole, Northants, who writes "I was delighted to read details of (*Mac Multimode*) radio software for Macintosh users in November's *SWM*.

"I have a Macintosh LC and an Icom IC-R70 as my receiver and hope to start decoding RTTY, etc. some 50 years after first getting involved with the mode while serving in the Royal Signals in the Far East, working RTTY back to the War Office in London." No problem, Fred, I just hope *Mac Multimode* is worth the half-century wait!

James Mackenzie of Leigh, Lancs, is also a Mac owner previously out in the cold radio-wise. "I have a Mac IIsi with Connectix *RAM Doubler* and a Frog 330 external hard drive, Power CD drive and StyleWriter printer. Radiowise, I have a Lowe HF-150 and an AOR AR8200. My main interest is airband."

Mac Multimode also goes to **Denis Lyle** of Southampton and **Patrick McGilliver** of Whitehaven in Cumbria.

And now more on the Atari 8-bit front (which regular readers will recognise as my all-time favourite machine). **Bryn Thomas** E-mailed recently to say "I have recently brought a scanner and have become more and more interested in radio. But the thing that caught my eye was the name '800XL' in the September 'ShackWare'. A bit amazed, I read further because I had no idea there was software for decoding on the 8-bit.

"I too am a big fan of the Atari, and used mine only up until about four years ago. A lot of my degree work was done on it. I have recently moved and plan to rebuild my systems in our garage now I have room. I had quite a few (all second-hand, apart from my original 800XL and 1010 from Christmas 1984) including two 800XLs, one 130XE, one 65XE, a couple of 1050 disk drives (one with a Happy chip upgrade) and various other bits and pieces and software. Odd ones I can remember, IDC parallel port for printer, the Covox voice master and some Princeton scientific interfaces for measuring light and temperature."

Having recently taken up the sublime art of listening, Bryn is keen to use his beloved Atari machines in his new hobby - a marriage I can say from experience, made in heaven.

"I have a Yupiteru MVT-7100 and an old Netset PRO-44. Please send a copy of the interface plans for the Atari. I would very much like to see my 8-bit do some decoding. I have a demodulator for my PC and am trying out some software (with no great results), and also have a TU1000 module from Maplin, but I haven't got around to using that yet."

As I said in September's SWM, the Atari is very definitely second best when compared with even the lowest-spec PC, but the machine will do some competent decoding and there really is a lot of pleasure to be had in pushing older hard and software to the limit. Interfaces are easy and cheap to build and all parts are available from Maplin. I've sent Bryn the software and build instructions and I'll do the same for anyone else who writes with an s.a.e. and suitably-formatted media (i.e. a 5.25in disk formatted with DOS 2/2.5).

The Atari 8-bit had two great rivals during its heyday in the early and middle 80s: the Sinclair Spectrum and the Commodore 64. Sinclair's machine enjoyed phenomenal support in the UK from games writers and 'serious' applications and utilities programmers alike (the best radio-oriented stuff was from the now defunct Technical Software - truly excellent!). The Commodore also enjoyed a massive following, though with perhaps slightly less serious software originating here in the UK (though there was a small planet's worth of games available).

Like it's American peer, the C64 sported a proper keyboard, a full compliment of proprietary interfaces, printers and a disk drive, though this latter was notorious for being slower than the cassette drives of some other computers. There was even a portable version (well, 'luggable') with a clip-on keyboard and a built in 5in screen and disk drive. I saw one of these exceedingly rare beasts at a boot sale about two years ago and the owner wanted £15 for it. I lusted after it, but my wife was with me, which more or less put the kibosh on its acquisition. Ah, what might have been...

Back To The Plot

But returning to the plot, the rise of the 16-bit computers such as the ST and Amiga spelled the end for the little Commodore and it survived only in the hands of a hard-core band of supporters.

Neil Jenkinson of north Devon E-mailed me to ask "Having used a PC for decoding, I was interested to read about using 8-bit computers, having long since passed on my Commodore 64.

"Full of enthusiasm for some real hard core decoding, I recently acquired another Commodore 64 from a boot sale, only with tape drive sadly, but despite browsing the Web at length, I have been unable to find any reference to decoding software though there are plenty of games and utilities. I wonder if you can suggest a source of such software and a circuit or pin-out connections for an interface? I am quite happy to build the interface if I had a circuit from which to work."

The awful thing is, Neil, I can't! Over the years, I've located software for many obscure (forgive me!) computers. I've even read of APT software for the Oric 8-bits in Lawrence's 'Info in Orbit'

column (though I haven't yet managed to track down the author and acquire it) but I've never yet found anything to support the C64 a remarkable situation, and one which I'm sure can be rectified.

The C64 was hugely popular in the United States and I believe it must have circulated widely among Hams and listeners. There must also have been some commercial radiooriented software and eventually, I'll find it, but no luck yet. When I do of course, you'll read about it here. Meantime, anyone with a PC

and an interest in older computers (or a hankering to relive the days of their youth) can acquire one of several excellent C64 emulators from various locations on the Internet - try

http://home.paclink.com/users/netrunnr/

And the Net also features lots of serious software including incredibly - a working Unix variant called Lunix (Little Unix), which offers multi-tasking via processes and remote log-ins. The software is free for download from the Lunix homepage at

http://hid.c64.org/poldi/lunix/lunix.html The site features screen grabs of a sample Lunix session.

Mac Stuff

And now, let's finish with some more Macoriented stuff. **Tom Davies** of Grahamstown, South Africa, uses an Icom R-70 with *RadioRaft*, *MScan* and a ZSRX Vertical, and passed on an E-mail he received from the Macnet mailing list, an Internet mailing list devoted to Mac users who are also radio enthusiasts. The original author is **John Seney WD1V** of Manchester, NH (I'm assuming that's New Hampshire, USA?). Take it away John:

"I've released version 1 of a new program for the Mac, called *Elmer*. This creates sample tests to help you prepare for your ham radio written examination. It contains all FCC question pools for each of the five written exams: Novice, Technician, General, Advanced and Extra Class. *Elmer* will grade your sample test, showing you which questions were answered incorrectly. It will also indicate if you passed the exam. *Elmer* is shareware and requires a Mac with a colour display. A demo copy may be downloaded from

http://www.blackcatsystems.com/software /elmer.html

"Also available is Macnet Roster, a virtual "Who's Who" HyperCard stack with more than 880 entries giving the names, addresses and 'phone numbers of radio operators all over the world that are using Macs. Check out their projects and their passions and put a design on your Mac Radio future when you see what neat things are being done! You can find it at http://people.ne.mediaone.net/wd1v"

John goes on to mention his 'Ham

Radio.FAQ', "...compiled on a Mac with a lot of links to great Mac FTP sites for radio, electronic engineering, and similar data. Superb for new hams or folks studying for a license. Find it at http://people.ne.mediaone.net/wd1v"

Thanks both to Tom and John for that one.

Web Watch

Acquire one of several excellent C64 emulators from various locations on the Internet - try

- http://home.paclink.com/users/netrunnr/ Check out the Lunix homepage at
- http://hld.c64.org/poldi/lunix/lunix.html
 A demo copy of *Elmer* may be downloaded from
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And Finally...

I would like to wish all SWM readers a very merry Christmas. Thanks for your continued support for 'ShackWare' - keep it coming!

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Frequency range	0.5-1300 MHz	0.15-1500 MHz	0.15-1500 MHz
Mode	AM,SSB CW,FM-N,FM-W	AM,LSB,USB,CW,FM-N,FM-W	AM,LSB,USB,CW,FM-N,FM-W
Tuning step size	100 Hz (5 Hz BFO)	100 Hz (1 Hz for SSB and CW)	100 Hz (1 Hz for SSB and CW)
IF bandwidths	6 kHz (AM SSB),	2.5 kHz(SSB CW), 9 kHz (AM)	2.5 kHz(SSB/CW), 9 kHz (AM)
	17 kHz (FM-N), 230 kHz (W)	17 kHz (FM-N), 230 kHz (W)	17 kHz (FM-N), 230 kHz (W)
Receiver type	PLL-based triple-conv. superhet		
Scanning speed	10 ch/sec (AM), 50 ch/sec (FM)		
Audio output on card	200mW	200mW	200mW
Max on one motherboard	8 cards	8 cards	3-8 cards (pse ask)
Dynamic range	65 dB	65 dB	85dB
IF shift (pessband tuning)	no	±2 kHz	±2 kHz
DSP in hardware	no - use optional DS software	YES (ISA card ONLY)	
IRO required	no	no	yes (for ISA card)
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MilAir

All Quiet

Was it just me or did other 'MilAir' readers notice a dramatic lull in aircraft activity for two weeks at the end of October. In the fortnight from the 23rd October to the 7th November the Military Airwaves in comparison to normal seemed to be very quiet. Then in the next week, starting Monday 8th, everything returned to normal, in fact, it actually appeared busier than usual on some days.

On one day whilst I was out working on a job in quite an elevated position and therefore a good monitoring location, I had the radio on for about five hours and in that time I heard just one Jetstream and a pair of Lakenheath F-15's, some of the other days were almost as quiet. It may just be co-incidence, but it was though a large percentage of the country had a 'down' period, perhaps it was a concentrated effort to save on budgets after the massive expenditure during the Kosovo crisis?

Falling Stars

On the night of the 17th/18th November, the Earth passed through the tail of the comet *Tempel-Tuttle*. This event caused a meteor shower in the Earth's atmosphere called the *Leonids*, with debris entering at over 72kms⁻¹.

After the visit of 'BIG CROW', NKC-135A in September, Mildenhall once again hosted two special aircraft who were in Europe to record this astronomical event. Arriving on Sunday 14th November were two aircraft from the 412 Test Wing, EC-18B/10892, calling AGAR 92 and (N)KC-135E/53135, calling AGAR 35.

The aircraft deployed to the Mediterranean on the 16th ready for their mission the next day. Both aircraft are equipped with highly sophisticated camera and monitoring equipment, and working as a team they parallel each other approximately 160km apart to give as complete camera coverage of the Meteor Shower as possible.

Their route to record the event was from the eastern Mediterranean westbound to Lajes in the Azores. The night before was crystal clear and a few meteors were noted and so I looked forward to the main event.

Needless to say, it clouded over during the afternoon, and by the time darkness came, there was 8 octas of cloud cover. I checked the sky regularly up to midnight, but the cloud cover was total. Typical, I hope the USAF achieved better results than I did!

London Mil

Following on from my comments in the past couple of 'MilAir' columns, it seems that a mini change round has taken place within the frequencies used by London Military. As already reported, **278.075** has taken over from 277.125, which is now reduced to standby status. This is now one of the South and West primary frequencies and can be a very busy on a good day.

The second new frequency is **245.175**, according to regular sources this **appears** to have replaced 257.225, (can anyone confirm that?). Two other new frequencies have also been confirmed as London Military, they are **247.275** and **257.275**. Both were heard in early November, but at present it is uncertain if they have replaced an existing frequency. I have heard and confirmed both of them, but in each case I have heard them only once, which perhaps indicates that they have a standby status?

Readers comments as to the area of coverage of these frequencies would be appreciated. Initial reports indicate that 245.175 and 247.275 are used from the central midlands, west across central Wales as they can be heard clearly from the Clee Hill Transmitter. Thanks to **Steve F** and Photavia Press for the information.

Emmantina

As a follow up to my comments in October's 'MilAir' with reference to the Emmantina Hotel, Costas who lives in Athens - has kindly added the following information. If you are thinking of heading for the Emmantina you should do so in the next 18 months or so as the new Athens airport will be opening in 2001. This new airport is located at Spata, which is apparently some miles East of Athens.

Also, I should have pointed out that due to its proximity to the airport, the Hotel is not the quietest of places for a peaceful holiday, although when I was last there they had fitted some fairly effective double glazing.

Cottesmore

My thanks go to Steve F, **Andy L** and **Martin** who all sent in similar information regarding the frequencies in use at Cottesmore since the arrival of 3 and 4 squadrons, (see *SWM* August 1999). In addition to the previously reported frequencies, **277.45** has also been noted in use by two correspondents. This was an old TTTE Air to Air frequency but is now being used by the resident Harrier squadrons, apparently as an Operations frequency.

At a different location, Steve also reports that the AMCC facility at Prestwick is using **336.55** as an Operations frequency, the identification callsign being 'Kingfisher Echo'.

Lota F

Following up on QC's letter, (*SWM* Sept '99), there seems to be some confusion regarding the frequency for Low Level Area F, (LOTA F). The primary frequency **279.25**, (TAD 069), was heard by me on three occasions during my visit to St. Mawgan during exercise Northern Lights, so as far as I am concerned, it is still the primary frequency. **Mark T** has written to say that **340.3** is possibly the new frequency, but as yet I have not heard this frequency in use. Any thoughts anyone?

QC also asks a couple more questions. (1) You ask if the book *Airwaves 99* will give you the airband information you want, the quick answer is yes. It is a very comprehensive publication which covers all aspects of MilAir listening and I feel it would quickly answer most if not all of your questions. (2) 277.125 is a London Military south/west ATC frequency. (3) Military airband spacing is currently 25kHz.



Big Crow visiting Mildenhall. Photo courtesy of Andrew C

Runway Changes

Lastly, one item I forgot to mention earlier in the year - due to the fractional eastward movement of magnetic North, the following two runways have been redesignated this year. Edinburgh - Runway 07/25 becomes 06/24 and 13/31 becomes 12/30. Lyneham -Runway 07/25 is redesignated 06/24. Thanks for the E-mail Richard.

Big Crow - The Photo

My thanks go to Andrew C who kindly supplied this month's photograph. Seen visiting Mildenhall for the Northern Lights exercise, (see SWM November 99), is 'BIG CROW', NKC-135A/55-3132. Note the vast electronics array/canoe on the top of the fuselage - this can be used to simulate the electronic signature of many different modern military aircraft. **BIG CROW** is

probably the most devastatingly efficient Electronic Counter Measures aircraft in the world, with the capability of jamming a vast range of electronic devices, across an area the size of the UKI My thanks too go to **Mike R** who also supplied a photo. REAR STOR STRING

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VISA

Short Wave Magazine, January 2000

MIKE RICHARDS G4WNC, PO BOX 1863, RINGWOOD, HANTS BH24 3XD

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

Decode

Digging-out Those Signals!

Analysis tools are the secret to this side of the decoding hobby and I've been digging around to find some more tools. This search was inspired by **John** from Australia (didn't leave a full name). John had written asking for help finding the Signal Analysis Toolkit that I had featured a few columns ago. The usual Internet searches steered me towards He Lingsong's excellent Web site which is packed with some excellent analysis tools. The program that sparked the original enquiry SAT32 is to be found here and is a very powerful package with a very wide range of analysis options for the advanced user.

I've shown a screenshot or two so you can see what it looks like. If you're looking for real-time analysis through a soundcard, it might be worth taking a look at *Visual Sound Instrument* from the same site. This program provides yet more analysis tools that can be used on-air to help understand the workings of data signals.

If you want to try either of these programs, take a visit to He Lingsong's site at:

Screenshot of the AudioTester real-time analyser. http://www.userworld.com/users/hlingso/ To download SAT32 from the site directly, just add sat32.zip to the address. The same goes for Visual Sound Instrument, except



WinSpec simple analyser.

that may prove useful. The first is *Audiotester* by W. Mueller which is a surprisingly sophisticated measurement program. Whilst it was originally designed to provide detailed analysis of audio equipment, it can be used very effectively with data signals. There are three main analysis modes: Spectrum

you need to add vsi.zip.

programs is really simple.

All you have to do is unzip

them to a new directory

and run them. As both

programs are less than

1Mb, the download times

are also very reasonable.

Whilst searching

around I came across a

couple more programs

Installation of both

Analysis in Signal Generator and Oscilloscope. The spectrum analyser comes with a wide range of FFT windows and has the added benefit of being able to adjust the sensitivity and frequency scale whilst you're monitoring the signal. This is a real bonus and

makes real-time signal analysis much quicker as you an get the best display very quickly. The Web address for this is:

http://www.sumuller.de/audiotester

Final analysis program for this month is *WinSpec32* which provides a very neat real-time spectrum analyser and oscilloscope for analysing any signal via a PC soundcard. There's no option to analyse .WAV files so you can only use it in real-time. Nevertheless it's a very useful program that's really easy to operate.

Why Analyse?

Some of you who are maybe new to the hobby may be wondering why people want to use the analysis tools I've just described. Whilst it's true you really don't need these tools to monitor the common signals, there are times when you want to try and understand more about a signal your decoder can't resolve. It's at this point you can start to make good use of these tools.

If the signal you want to examine has a straightforward two-tone warbling sound then you can use a spectrum analyser display to accurately measure the frequency difference or shift between the two tones. Very often this information alone can be used to provide a very strong indication of the signal type.

If this doesn't solve the problem, then the next step is to look at the baud rate of the signal. To do this you need to be running a spectrograph display such as that provided by *Spectrogram*. Once set-up for the signal in question, this program will let you see each shift between the two tones.

You then just have to use the cursor to measure the time interval of the smallest shift and this, in seconds, divided into 1 gives you the baud rate. I've shown an example of a basic RTTY signal analysis in the column. In this case, the time interval of the smallest change was 20ms or 0.02 seconds which, when divided into 1, gives a speed of 50 baud. So you can see, this analysis game can be quite straightforward.

Whilst *Spectrogram* can provide some very useful tools, the programs I described earlier provide the sort of detailed information you will need if you want to examine some of the more complex multi-tone systems. However, the analysis basics still apply you should be aiming to identify the baud rate of the signal and then measure the shift of the various components. Once you have this fundamental data, you should find that you can complete the analysis with the aid of some good reference books.

If you want to try the excellent *Spectrogram* analyser it can be found at: **http://www.monumental.com/rshorne/** If you've used some of these software tools to identify signal, why not drop me a line with the details. I'd be particularly interested to hear which programs you used, how you used them and how you set about identifying the signal. I'm sure listeners just venturing into this area would appreciate some further insight.

Bug Fix

You're probably all sick to death of the millennium bug, but I've just got one more piece of info to add, thanks to an E-mail from **Len** of Bude! I'm sure many people are continuing to use equipment that is not millennium compliant such as video recorders, radios and some stand-alone decoders that include clocks.



Now, although these will probably be working OK, you may have a problem with the year information. When the time comes, you may find that the year reverts to some obscure date in the 1970s. Whilst you can't necessarily fix the problem, there is a simple trick you can use to make the equipment serviceable.

All you have to do is set the year to one that has the same daily sequence as the year 2000 - the answer is 1972. Once you set your equipment to this date you can then rely on the clock to provide the correct day and date information - you just ignore the year! As far as I'm aware, the sequence runs true from 1972 through at least until 1986 (2014). Thanks for the tip Len.

Laptops & FAX Software

Alistair Dunlop has written with a possible solution to the FAX problem I mentioned in the November issue. Just as a reminder, this was where Steve Greenhough was suffering an unexplained slippage in received FAX pictures. Alistair reports that he had an identical problem and eventually traced it to the power saving utility. With this turned-on (standard for most laptops) a check of the battery voltage is made every 30 seconds or so. When this happens it seems to steal some processor time and mess-up the timing.

As a result of this, JVFAX will effectively stop receiving for a very short period which will cause the picture to shift across the screen slightly. The problem with this type of shift is that it's not easily corrected. The only way I can think of is to import the final, distorted picture into a drawing package and shift bits around!

The solution is to make sure the power saving feature is turned off. Whilst this may sound simple enough, Alistair found that he had to turn it off in both the BIOS set-up and in Windows. To do this in Windows you select 'Settings' then 'Control Panel' from the start button and open-up Power Management. You then need to make sure that the power scheme is set to always on.

Checking the BIOS is a little more complicated and can normally only be done as part of the start-up sequence. If you're not sure about this, I would suggest you find someone with the knowledge to help you. Even if you have a desktop PC, it might be worth running through this check if you're suffering unexplained picture slips.

Ice Charts

Always keen to come-up with new information, George, in Norfolk, has sent me details of where you can find regular ice charts produced by the Danish Meteorological Office. There are four frequencies and various times to monitor as follows:

Frequency (MHz)	Time UTC
5.850	0028, 0943
9.360	0003, 1008, 1153, 1243, 1828
13.855	1218, 1308, 1803
17.510	1333

If you've found some good quality or interesting FAX frequencies please drop me a line with the details and maybe a sample image or two. If E-mailing the image, please keep the file size under 1Mb or my mailbox gets clogged!

Mscan Meteo

Latest news from Mike Versteeg is that he's just released the latest update to Mscan Meteo. This brings it to version 1.04b (beta version). He has also released the 3.112beta of Mscan. In case you're wondering, beta versions of programs are the final prototype release for testing by a number of users.

However, due to being inundated with requests, Mike has decided to open-up his beta test program to anyone who wants to join-in. Whilst this may mean a risk that the program may not be as bug free as previous versions, it does give us all an early opportunity to try the latest software.

One of the main changes in these latest releases is the addition of soundcard support. This means that you no longer have to use a special interface, but you can simply feed the receiver's audio straight into the computer soundcard.

Great idea and particularly attractive for those new to the hobby who want to try their hand without committing too much cash. It will be interesting to see how the results from the soundcard option compare with the use of one of Mike's dedicated interfaces. If you've any comparison's of your own, please write and let me know.





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If you'd like a copy of Hamcomm/JVFAX, etc. I've arranged a very special offer with the Public Domain and Shareware Library (PDSL). They have put together a library set of all five disks for just 12.00, all inclusive. Using PDSL also makes ordering simpler as they accept all the usual credit cards so you can order by phone - you don't even have to write a letter.

Please direct all orders and enquiries about this disk set to PDSL Winscombe House, Beacon Road, Crowborough, Sussex TN6 1UL. Tel: (01892) 663298 and request library volume: H008739abcde. IBM PC Software (1.44Mb disks):

- Disk A JVFAX 7.1, HAMCOMM 3.1 and WXFAX 3.2.
- Disk B DSP Starter plus Texas device selection software.
- Disk C NuMorse 1.3.
- Disk D UltraPak 4.0.
- Disk E Mscan 1.3 and 2.0.

Web Watch

- He Lingsong's site can be found at: http://www.userworld.com/users/hlingso/ 1
 - W. Mueller's web site is http://www.sumuller.de/audiotester
 - If you want to try the excellent Spectrogram analyser it can be found at: http://www.monumental.com/rshorne/

PAUL ESSERY GW3KFE, PO BOX 4, NEWTOWN, POWYS SY16 1ZZ

Amateur Bands

M receiver 'gave up' recently, and I found to my horror that my ageing eyes were unable to pick out the detail I needed. So, I went to Castle Electronics at their base at Halfpenny Green airfield. On the A458 Stourbridge way, find Six Ashes and the sign-post for Bobbington. Head for Bobbington and come to a sign on the right "To the Airfield". Turn into the airfield. There are five flying schools, plus helicopter schools, so plenty of interest. Castle are in the building ahead.

Castle Electronics did a very fine job indeed. The workshop has many thousands of pounds worth of first class test gear - we amateurs get the benefit of their other line, maintaining aircraft electronics. There is also a very pleasant restaurant in the Control Tower. All considered, I thought the price charged was very fair, the more so as I now know that my rig is 'up to spec' in all areas. I stress that Castle knew nothing of my connection with *SWM* or the RSGB.

Improvisation

What to do meanwhile? I have a 'trannie' with a short wave band. I switched it on, found 'Twenty' by locating the c.w. at the lower end. Going a bit higher, I found some 'Donald Duck' noises. Next I took another trannie (No. 2) and tuned it until it's local oscillator was beating with Donald Duck; very careful tuning turned D.D. into an East Coast W. Adjusting the spacing and/or orientation of No. 2 gives you optimum injection - too close and desensing occurs, too far and you lack injection. What matters is that the method works! I put all continents into my s.w.l. log.

Coming Up

December 31 sees the opening of M2000A by Lord Rix G2DQU. It will operate through the first 24 hours of the new millennium, and then remain active until the end of February, from the Rangers House, Blackheath, on the Greenwich Meridian Line. More details from www.qsl.net/m2000a

 $\mathsf{JD1BKR}$ returns to two-Jima on November 4, for a period of around six months.

Clipperton, FO0 activity is scheduled for February 25 - March 16 next year. P29PB will sign P2000K in December and January from New Britain Is, OC-008 for IOTA.

Reports of CEOZ Juan Fernandez activity, January 6-16 in the 59(9) DX Report - amused by the reference to it as 'The Robin Caruso Island'!

The Malay Peninsula South East Group will be activated in March 2000 from a new one; the Radio Amateur Society of Thailand are organising it. 9G100 and 9G1AA are on 14.140 or 21.160MHz at 1600UTC on Sundays

 the cards for both go to PA3ERA. J28FF in Djibouti is there for a year or more, and his cards go F6ITD. Finally, ZL3PX is on Scott Base, Ross Island, Antarctica and his QSLs go to ZL3PX.

Busted Flush

Alas the proposal for Malpelo, HK0 activity went down the pan due to economic situation in Colombia and the consequent lack of sponsorship.

The East Timor question now. It used to be CR8 of course, for DXCC purposes it needs to become a UN member, be assigned an ITU callsign block or have a national society membership of IARU. I guess the word on this one is **patience**!

History

The Annobon, 3COR group made 23000 contacts, hand logged due to computer problems.

Letters

Harry Richards in Barton on Humber notes two conflicting reports in the Daily Telegraph on the Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence (SETI). One relatively accurate report suggests that the work has been going on for two decades at Arecibo - which ignores all the other places involved for rather longer. The other one was a report that NASA are to meet UFO enthusiasts from ISSO who claim that much of modern technology is derived from the remains of UFOs. Dottiness Rules OK!

The next letter came from **David Jones** in Nelson, Caerphilly. David wants to get into amateur radio so I wrote to him direct. However, for other readers, the first step is a receiver and a log. Secondly, find a club and join it - members will be able to point you in the direction of a Radio Amateurs

course and exam.

However, it is hoped that City & Guilds will soon announce procedures for 'examinations on demand', doubtless details will appear on GB2RS and in our news column. Once you have the pass-slip, plus, if desired, the Morse passslip, then you go to SSL at Bristol, pay up and receive a callsign. Once you get on the air, the fact that you were a listener sticks out, because you 'know the form.'

Ted Trowell's favourite mode is c.w., but he can't listen and paint things! VR2GY (1500z) was noted on 14MHz, with (1000z) C56HP, HL2AQN, (1500z) 9K2MU and VQ9QM on 21MHz. PY2NHK (1000) plus (1500) 9K2MU and VQ9HM again on 24MHz! 1000 wasn't so successful on 28MHz with just VK6ZH; but around 1500 LU4FC, YV1NX, A71EZ, HS0/G3NOM, LU1DOP, W0ZR (Minnesota), 5A1A, 5B4AGC, 3B8CF and KP4TF.

Our next stop is Barnsley, where **Colin Dean** reports loggings sideband from A41LZ, BV2RS, C33BD, DS2KBP, EK3GM, HL3/JA5AUC, JW5NM, RA0SA, TK/DJ5MX, UN8GF, UN0N, VU2AJQ, ZA/IK0EIM, 4F4IX, 4L1BW, 4L1DA, 4S7BRG and 9K2RA. The 18MHz log: AP2JZB, JO1DZA, J28FF, VK1TX, VU2GTE, YB1AQU, 4S7AB, 9G1MR and 9V1CR.

21MHz yielded A92GJ, CM6YI, DU67HBC, EK8WY, ET3AA, HC6HR, HL3GDB, HS1GUW, JT1BV, KL7HLF, OD5IU, OH0JTU, PZ5JR, P43A, VK1MJ, VR2IG, V51AE, XE1CRO, XE1YKK, XX9SC, YD4GAV/MM off YB, ZL2AX, Z28JL, 4L1UN, 5A1A, 6W1HM, 7K1WLE, 7Q7RM, 9K2/SQ5DAK, 9M2TD, 9V1BG and 9V1JA.

Finally on 28MHz we see A41KJ, A41LZ, A61AD, CO8LY, CP1CI, D3SAF, EK6TA, EX8MDA, HS0/IK4MRH, JW5NM, JY4NE, J68AZ, OD5/3A2MT, PZ5RA, TA4/DH6MBW, TI4MF, TO0DX(=FP), VK4AJK, YC4WIO, 5N29NAS, 7Q7CE and 9K2HS.

Late Entry

A late entry came in from **Rod Johnston GW7RDV** (Whitford, Holywell), who uses an FRG-9600 scanner and AKD converter fed with 4m of indoor wire, a combo lacking selectivity. Nonetheless, between August 28 and the end of October, (with nothing in September), Rod was able to find all the continents. Most of his listening seems to have been in the middle of the day, with just four loggings around the 2030 (local) mark.

I was interested to note that Rod's listening and logging aims at preparing himself for the h.f. bands when the time comes. Two reasons: first, an ex-s.w.l. new licensee who 'knows the score' is so obvious. Secondly, the enormous advantage when your contact is in QRM - you can say R5, when others will say 'no copy'.

Paul and Peter Goodhall (Oxford, Holywell) have been a mite less active, while they write a history of Oxford and DARS. (Anyone with useful info, please contact Paul) Against that, they've been learning to decode weather satellites and SSTV, the latter using software downloaded from http://www.siliconpixels.com which they say works well with a scanner and a helix antenna. Equipment used: lcom R71E, MFJ antenna tuner, G5RV antenna, plus dipoles for 21 and 28MHz and also a sigma vertical for 28MHz.

On 14MHz they were on early for the long-path VK/ZLs, and three hours later VK and JA by short-path. A notable catch was ZL4IR/ZL7 (IOTA OC-038). In the evenings of course there was much more European QRM, but still they winkled enough out to be satisfied.

Anonymous Correspondent

Finally, our anonymous correspondent. She's on an RAE course, and questions what is meant by 'tolerances'. Nothing can be measured exactly.

Fifty years ago, a carbon resistor would be selected to be within $\pm 20\%$ of the nominal value - but by the time it was installed, it might already have wandered further and went on wandering through life.

Today's equivalent usually stays within its selection tolerance. Design of a circuit means that the worst combination of tolerances won't take the overall design out of limits.

For a test meter, there is a tolerance on the movement of so much of the full scale, another tolerance on your ability to read the scale, the tolerance of the high-precision multiplying resistors. Tolerances may all add, or all subtract, or (hopefully!) partly cancel. Thus we may have overall ±3% of full scale on d.c. ranges or 4% on a.c.

An equivalent digital meter's tolerance will be given differently. So for 100V, we would use the range where 100V is full scale when a true 100V might register anywhere between 97 and 103. Drop the meter or misuse it, and it won't remain in spec. Hence it is checked ('calibrated') regularly against known standards.

Letters, as usual to me by the first of the month, addressed to PO Box 4, Newtown SY16 1ZZ. News as well as lists!

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Bearcat 900XLT base scanner, mint condition, used once, purchased September 99, £165. Tel: Bucks (01908) 393186.

Drake R8E receiver, very good condition, unboxed, but with manual, £375, buyer collects. Tel: Banbury area (01869) 338503.

Fairhaven RD500 receiver in excellent condition, purchased in February 1999, manufacturers guarantee until mid February 2001, £550. View Motherwell or Gloucester, Tel: (07050) 611076 outside office hours.



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Icom R75, as new, crystal stabiliser unit included, manual, boxed, £300 plus postage. Tel: (01754) 762359.

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Offers required for Wavecom decoder 4010-V5, Datong FL3 filter, Grundig Yacht Boy 500, Satellite 700, Panasonic B65D, Sony ICF-8650. Tel: London area (01923) 828836.

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there something better that can be built? Any help would be appreciated, please contact Geoff, Nottingham. Tel: 0115-962 7646 or evenings on 0115-952 5779.



Timewave DSP-599zx in good nick. John, Eastbourne. Tel: (01323) 892274.

* Please note that all pictures are from our own picture library.

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