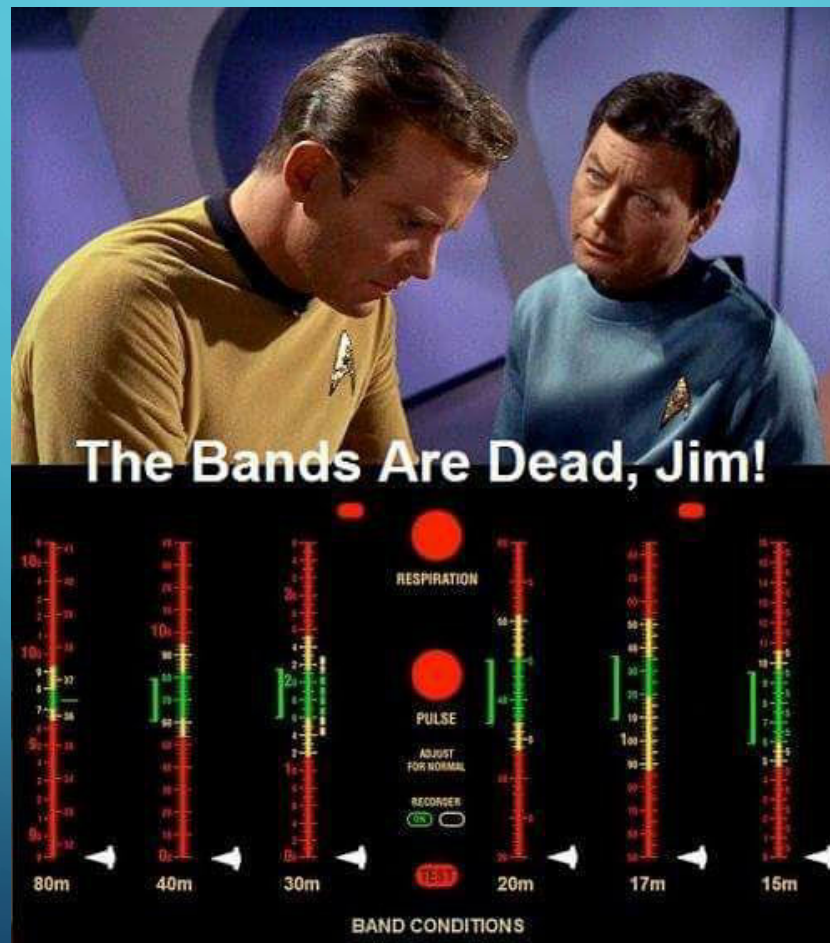


WE'VE ALL BEEN THERE !



AFTER A WHILE WE THINK IS JUST ME?
BETTER CHECK THE AERIAL!




Looks OK, it's SWR is 1 to 1

BUT SO IS THIS!



SO HOW DO YOU KNOW YOUR GETTING OUT?

MY  SUMMIT

RADIO X ARCALA

Spots

Spot Search

Daily DX

News

Radio Arcala

Visit Azores

Feedback


Tutorials

+ Filters

dx

inc

Search

YOU NEED TO BE LOUD! 

🕒 23:40:08 03 Feb

Location

Share a spot

My call: Callsign

DX: DX

kHz: kHz

Info: Info

Share

| 📡 Spotter | 📶 Freq. | 📡 DX | 🕒 Time | 💡 Info | 🌐 Country |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| CX1CW-@ | 14071.6 | AJ6GK | 23:39 03 Feb | BPSK31 S2 in CXland | United States |
| RA4LW | 1827.3 | N0FW | 23:39 03 Feb | 569hr CW | United States |
| AB2E | 3508.9 | HA8RM | 23:38 03 Feb | CW | Hungary |
| KI4MZC | 7035.5 | VE7UF | 23:38 03 Feb | NPR CW BC | Canada |
| PP2RR | 7074.0 | 9W2VIR | 23:38 03 Feb | TNX FT8 - www.pp2rr.k6.com.br | West Malaysia |
| SP7VTQ | 7011.0 | YV5DRN | 23:38 03 Feb | tnx qso | Venezuela |

But someone has to Spot you!

SO HOW DO WE KNOW OUR AERIAL WORKS

- Reverse beacon network

Welcome to the reverse beacon network!

The Reverse Beacon Network is a revolutionary new idea. Instead of beacons actively transmitting signals, the RBN is a network of stations listening to the bands and reporting what stations they hear, when and how well.

If you already know all this, skip directly to the [main page](#).

So why should you care? Well, to begin with, you can see band openings in near-real time on an animated map. You can call a quick CQ, and see which reverse beacons hear you, and how strong you are. [Try It!](#)

But the real breakthrough is in the database of past "spots". You can instantly find out what stations, from a given country or zone, have been heard, at what times and on what frequencies. You can see when you've been spotted, who spotted you, and how loud you were. [Try It!](#)

"But wait," as they say on the TV ads, "there's more!" Now, for the first time, you can compare your signal with those of your friends and competitors, in near real time or historically. If you wonder how your signal stacked up during last weekend's contests, the Signal Comparison Tool will give you real, quantitative data. Tell it what stations you want to compare, based on signals heard by a given reverse beacon on a certain band at a certain time, and there you'll have it. Of course, whether you like what you see is up to you. [Try It!](#)

The Reverse Beacon Network depends on volunteer stations. Currently, we have a few dozen, some active almost 24/7, others coming up only occasionally. We have decent coverage in North America and Europe, but can always use more. It needn't cost a lot, or tie up your station equipment. [Learn More!](#)

Works well but you need to be on the air at that time.

WSPR (WISPER)

- W Weak
- S Signal
- P Propagation
- R Reporter

Totally automatic can run continuously 24hr a day.

WHAT IS WSPR?

- **WSPR was designed by Professor Joe Taylor K1JT the inventor of WSJT, JT65, FT8 and others.**

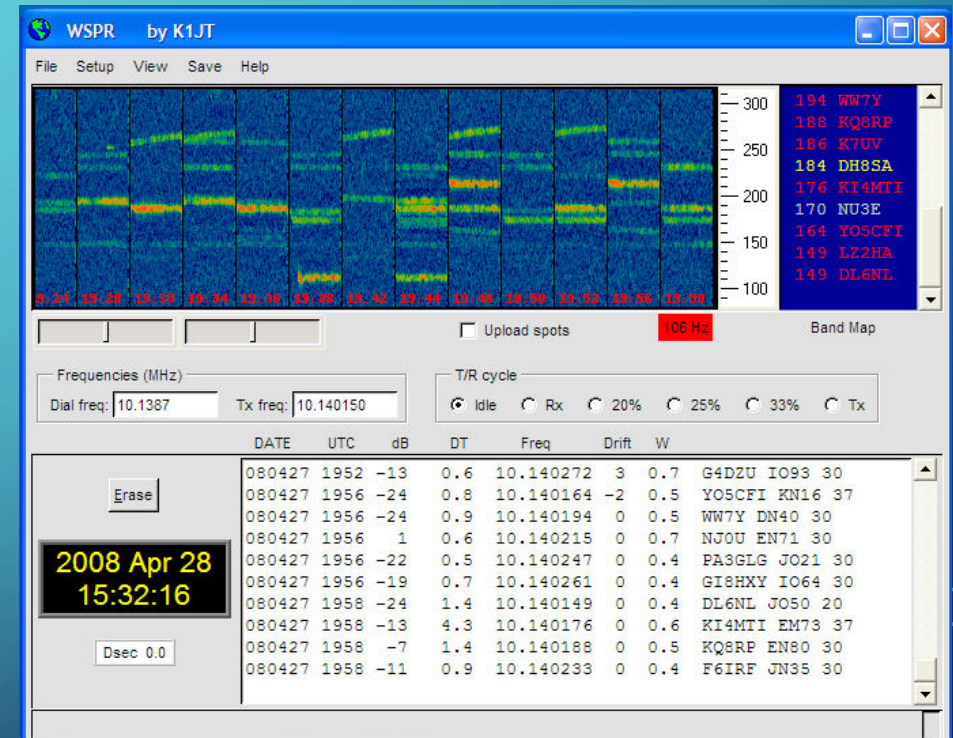


HOW DOES IT WORK?

- Your system transmits a two minute long FSK signal with a 6Hz shift.

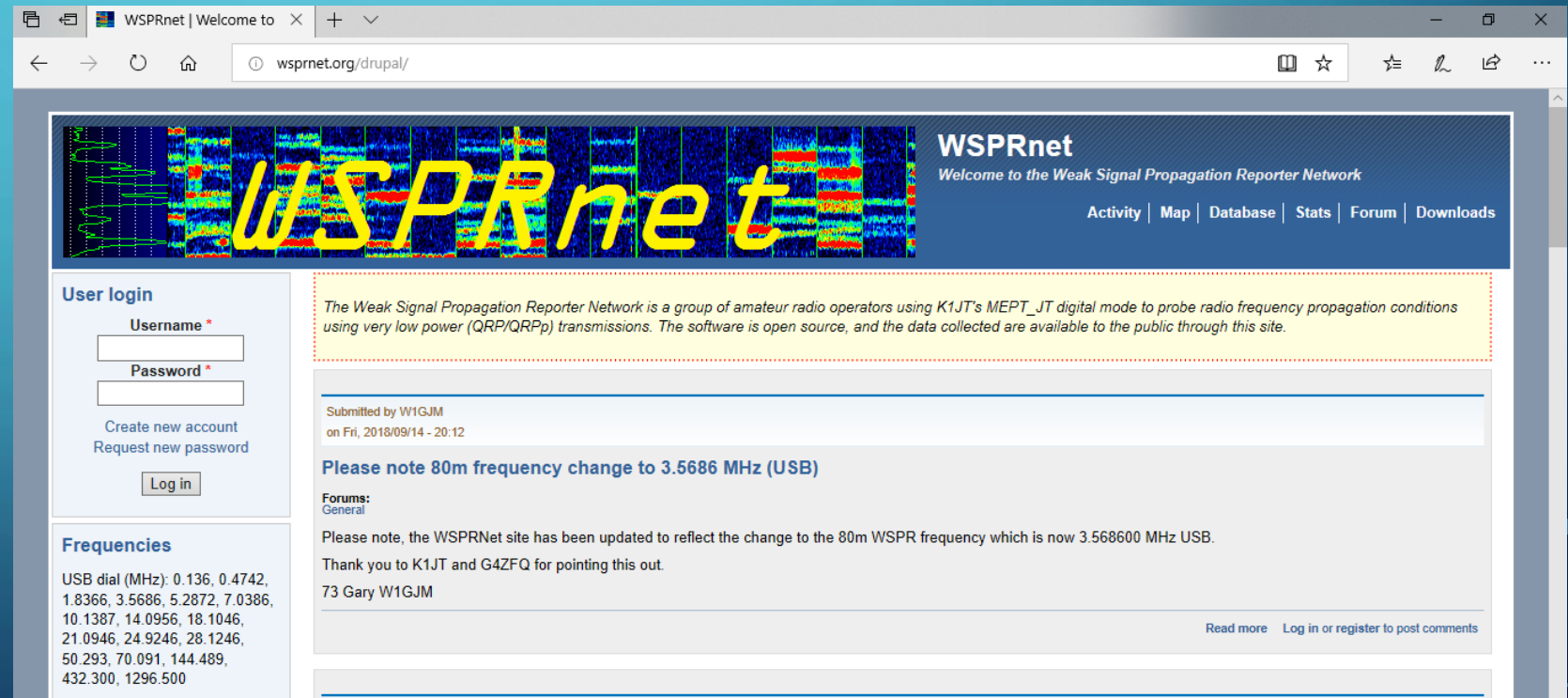
The signal contains your callsign, locator and power level in dBm.

- And then it listens



HOW DOES IT WORK ?

- A network of world wide reporting stations listen for your signal and report them back via the internet.

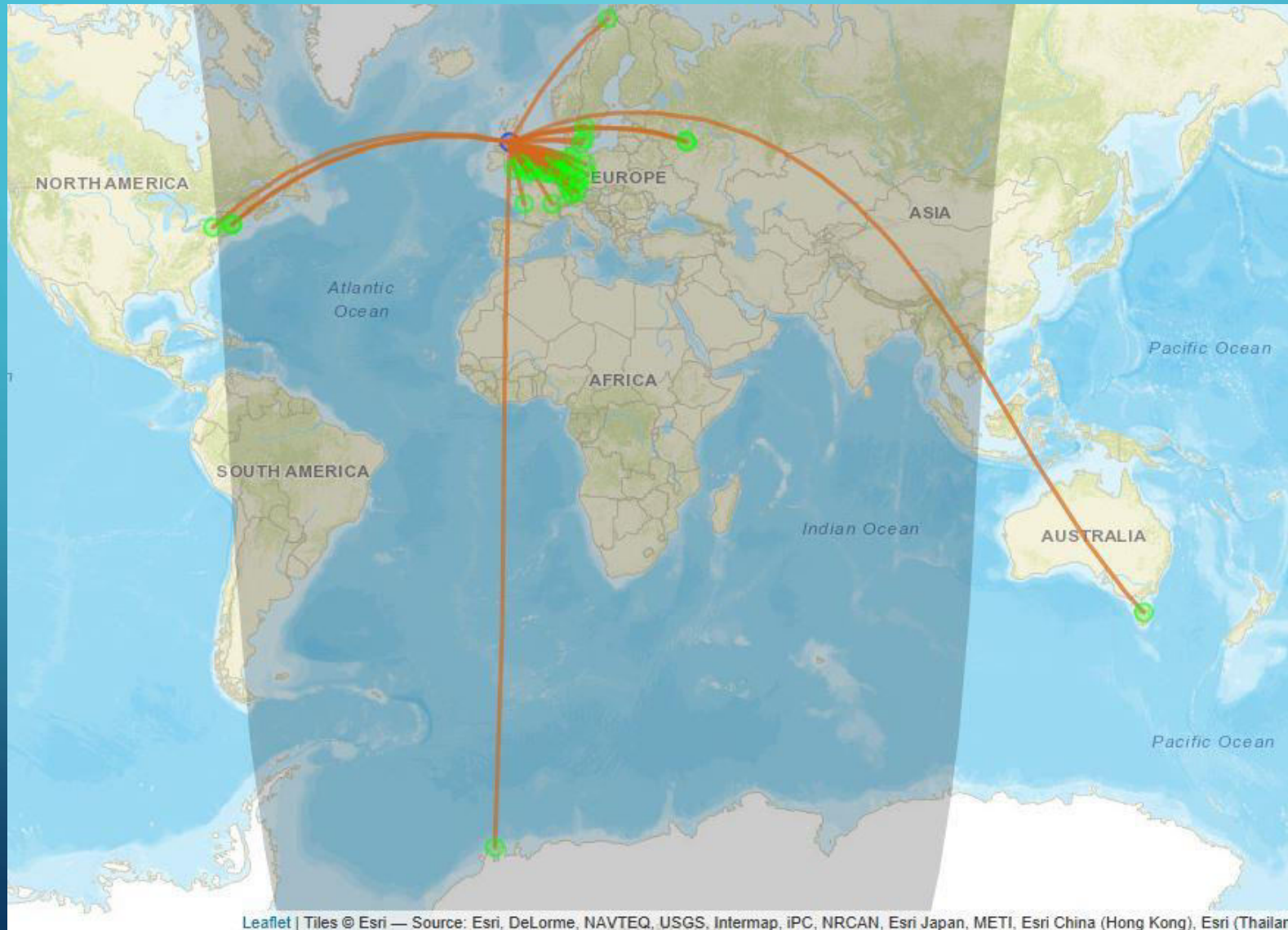


The screenshot shows the WSPRnet website in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays `wspnnet.org/drupal/`. The website header features a large, stylized 'WSPRnet' logo with a background of colorful digital signal waveforms. To the right of the logo, the text 'WSPRnet' is followed by 'Welcome to the Weak Signal Propagation Reporter Network'. Below this, a navigation menu includes links for 'Activity', 'Map', 'Database', 'Stats', 'Forum', and 'Downloads'.

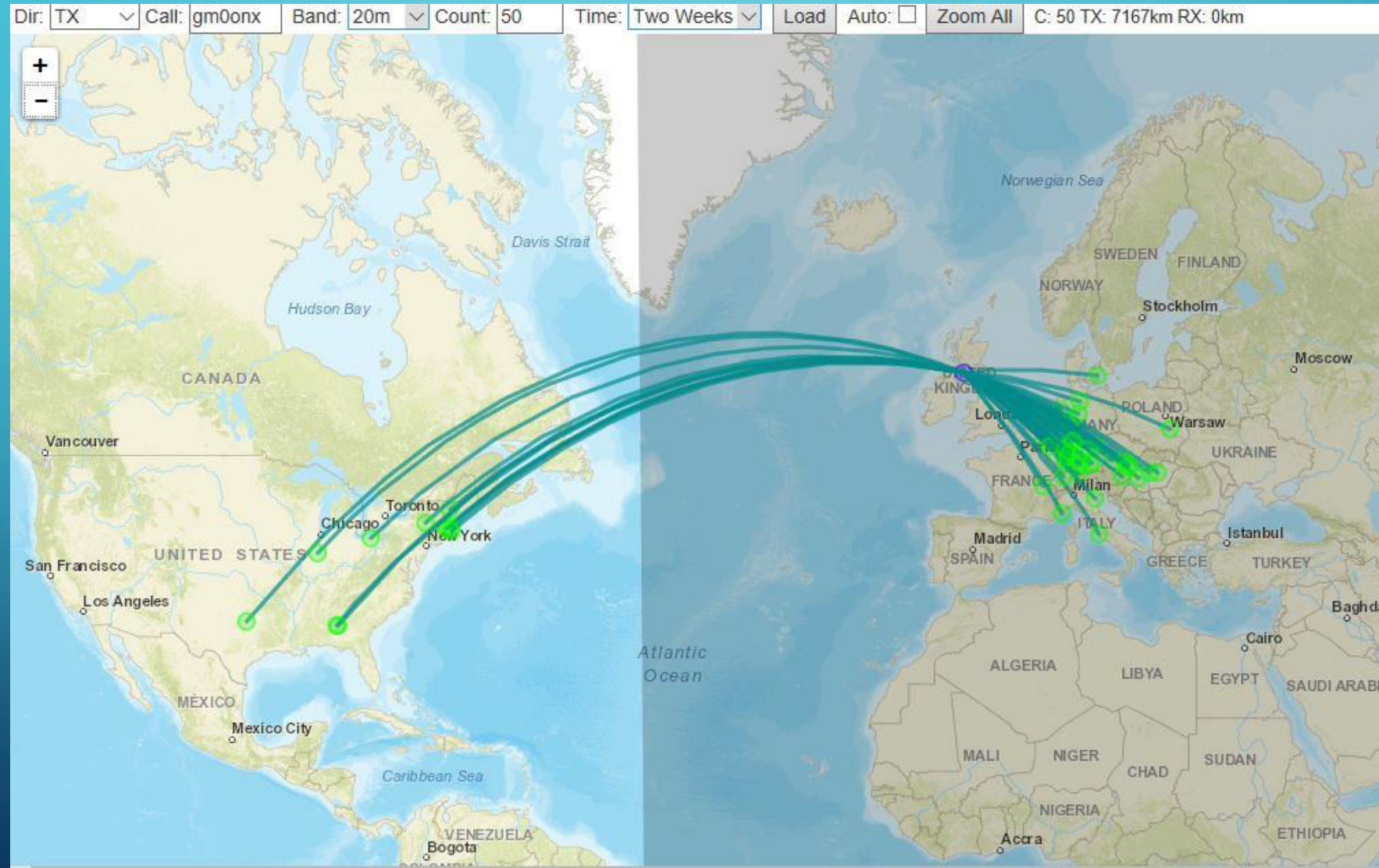
On the left side of the page, there is a 'User login' section with input fields for 'Username' and 'Password', each marked with an asterisk. Below these fields are links for 'Create new account' and 'Request new password', and a 'Log in' button. Underneath the login section is a 'Frequencies' section listing USB dial frequencies in MHz: 0.136, 0.4742, 1.8366, 3.5686, 5.2872, 7.0386, 10.1387, 14.0956, 18.1046, 21.0946, 24.9246, 28.1246, 50.293, 70.091, 144.489, 432.300, and 1296.500.

The main content area on the right contains a yellow box with a red dotted border containing the text: 'The Weak Signal Propagation Reporter Network is a group of amateur radio operators using K1JT's MEPT_JT digital mode to probe radio frequency propagation conditions using very low power (QRP/QRPp) transmissions. The software is open source, and the data collected are available to the public through this site.' Below this is a section titled 'Please note 80m frequency change to 3.5686 MHz (USB)' with a 'Forums: General' link. The text in this section states: 'Please note, the WSPRNet site has been updated to reflect the change to the 80m WSPR frequency which is now 3.568600 MHz USB. Thank you to K1JT and G4ZFQ for pointing this out. 73 Gary W1GJM'. At the bottom right of this section are links for 'Read more' and 'Log in or register to post comments'.

MY RESULTS – 40M TRAP INVERTED L

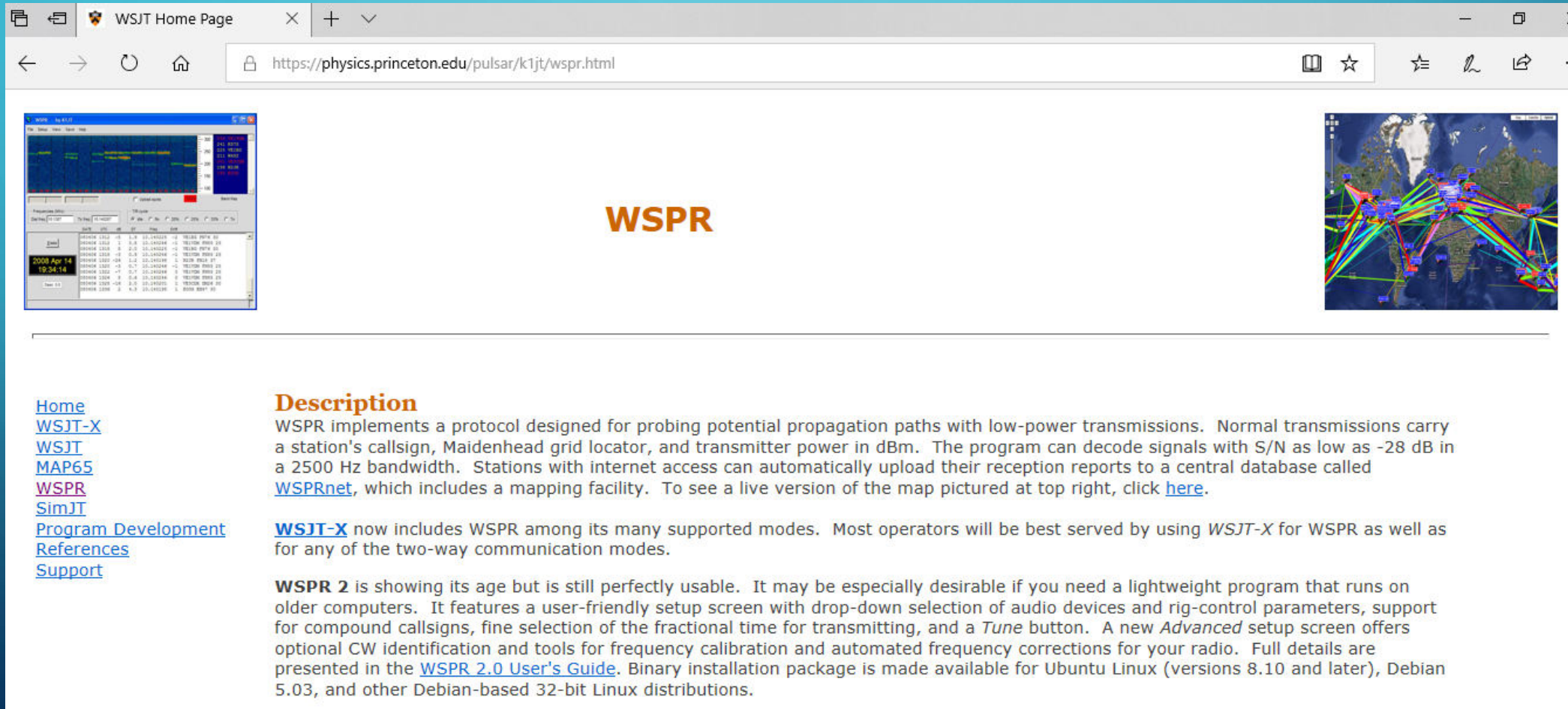


20M 3 ELEMENT YAGI (CUSHCRAFT A3S)



HOW TO YOU GET 'ON THE AIR'

Use your normal transceiver if it has low level transverter output of between 10 to 100mW and WSJT software.



WSPR

[Home](#)
[WSJT-X](#)
[WSJT](#)
[MAP65](#)
[WSPR](#)
[SimJT](#)
[Program Development](#)
[References](#)
[Support](#)

Description

WSPR implements a protocol designed for probing potential propagation paths with low-power transmissions. Normal transmissions carry a station's callsign, Maidenhead grid locator, and transmitter power in dBm. The program can decode signals with S/N as low as -28 dB in a 2500 Hz bandwidth. Stations with internet access can automatically upload their reception reports to a central database called [WSPRnet](#), which includes a mapping facility. To see a live version of the map pictured at top right, click [here](#).

WSJT-X now includes WSPR among its many supported modes. Most operators will be best served by using WSJT-X for WSPR as well as for any of the two-way communication modes.

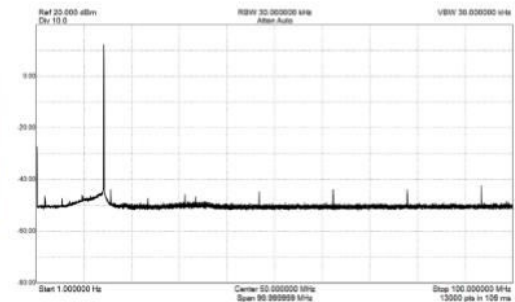
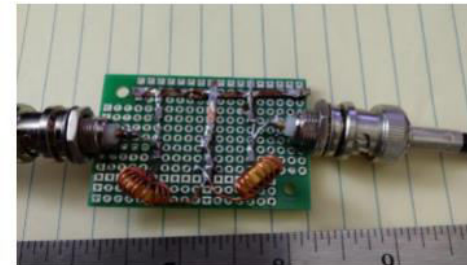
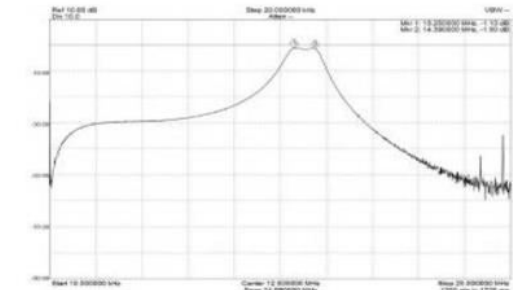
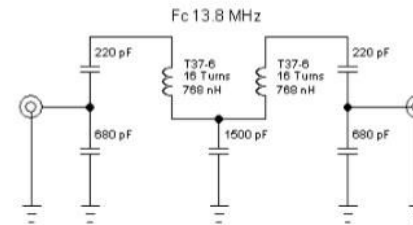
WSPR 2 is showing its age but is still perfectly usable. It may be especially desirable if you need a lightweight program that runs on older computers. It features a user-friendly setup screen with drop-down selection of audio devices and rig-control parameters, support for compound callsigns, fine selection of the fractional time for transmitting, and a *Tune* button. A new *Advanced* setup screen offers optional CW identification and tools for frequency calibration and automated frequency corrections for your radio. Full details are presented in the [WSPR 2.0 User's Guide](#). Binary installation package is made available for Ubuntu Linux (versions 8.10 and later), Debian 5.03, and other Debian-based 32-bit Linux distributions.

HOW TO GET 'ON THE AIR' ?

Using a Raspberry Pi as a 10mW transmitter.



Bandpass Filter on Output



HOW TO GET 'ON THE AIR'

SOTA WSPRlite -Stand alone TX.

[Home](#) / [WSPRlite Antenna Tester](#) / [WSPRlite Classic Antenna Performance Analysis System](#)

WSPRlite Classic Antenna Performance Analysis System

£59.95 (Inc. Tax)

£49.96 (Ex. Tax)

NOTE Customers outside the Eu pay the lower (Ex. Tax) prices!

★★★★★ (104 reviews) [Write a Review](#)

SKU:
WSPR-100

Shipping:
Calculated at Checkout

Recommended options: Required

DX10 graph

Range:

G3CWI: mean 2.6%, max 6.1%

G4ZAY: mean 2.1%, max 6%



HOW TO GET 'ON THE AIR'

QRP Labs Ultimate 3S Kit

QRP Labs

QRP Labs Shop

[Click here for Shop!](#)

News

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[July 2018 newsletter](#)
[Dayton FDIM/hamvention 2018](#)
[May 2018 newsletter](#)
[March 2018 newsletter](#)
[February 2018 newsletter](#)
[2017 archive](#)
[2016 archive](#)

Kits

[5W CW transceiver kit](#)
[Ultimate3/3S QRSS/WSPR kit](#)
[Ultimate3S kit info](#)

Ultimate3S kit



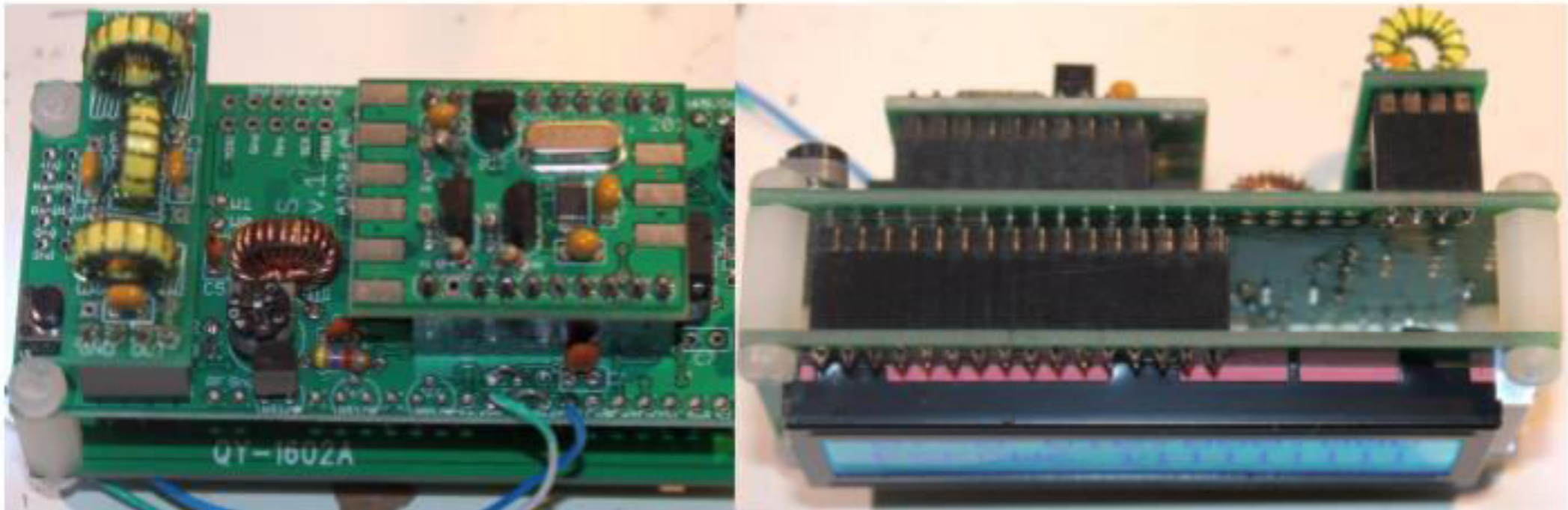
The Ultimate3S QRSS/WSPR Transmitter Kit is the new edition of the third version in the "Ultimate" QRSS/WSPR kit trilogy. It can produce QRSS, Hell, WSPR, Opera and PI4 slow-signal modes anywhere from 2200m to 2m and even 222MHz bands. Plug-in LPF filters are available for all 16 HF/MF/LF/VHF bands from 2200m to 222MHz.

Click!
Shop order
from
\$33

The U3S kit was launched in January 2015. It is the new edition of the [earlier U3 kit](#) produced from November 2013 to December 2014. The U3S uses an [Si5351A frequency synthesiser kit](#) rather than the pre-built AD9850 DDS kit used in the [earlier U3 kit](#). The AD9850 DDS kit prices are rising and they are becoming less easily available. The [Si5351A frequency synthesiser kit](#) was developed to ensure continued low cost of the Ultimate QRSS/WSPR kit series.

Please also see the original version [Ultimate QRSS kit](#) and [Ultimate2 QRSS kit](#) pages, and the [earlier U3 kit](#) page to appreciate the heritage. Much of the information in these earlier pages is still relevant and informative.

Easy build with excellent on line build manual and available locally from Roy GM4VK! In Dundonald or from most local Rallies of about £25 for a single band version. Extra LPF boards about £4 each.



6 band version



The background is a blue gradient. In the corners, there are white line-art illustrations of circuit boards or neural network connections. These lines connect to small white circles, resembling nodes or solder points. The top-left and bottom-left corners have more complex, branching patterns, while the top-right and bottom-right corners have simpler, more linear patterns.

Any questions ?