



**W5SLA**  
OZONE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB



# 2019 Fall Back

Slidell, LA. Since 1964 - VOL 2019; 10 & 11

# QRM



# Throw Backs to PAST QRM's

- Look for the graphics all throughout this QRM and others for the throwbacks 😊



1966 QRM Nov Throw Back



**QRM** Official Publication of the  
Ozone Amateur Radio Club

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# Daylight saving time 2019: The odd history of changing our clocks

Get the facts about springing forward and falling back, a tradition that was established in the U.S. in 1918.

## Thrift wasn't the only reason for saving daylight

In 1895, George Hudson, an entomologist from New Zealand, came up with the modern concept of daylight saving time. He proposed a two-hour time shift so he'd have more after-work hours of sunshine to go bug hunting in the summer.

“In the summer, everybody loves to have an extra hour of daylight in the evening so they can stay out another hour,” Prerau explains. In Arizona, it's just the opposite, he says. “They don't want more sunlight, they want less.”

It's a matter of geography. The further you travel from the Equator, the more drastic the seasons will be. That's because Earth is tilted on its axis with respect to the sun, so the top and bottom portions of the globe receive more or less sunlight at different times of the year, making the loss of daylight hours more pronounced.



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d020hcWA\\_Wg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d020hcWA_Wg)

## HISTORY



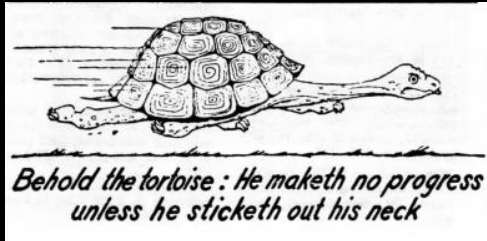
<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/news/2018/03/daylight-savings-time-arizona-florida-spring-forward-science/>

# Neighborly Happenings

I (KE5QKR) had the pleasure of catching and listening to several QSO's during this event while mobile en route to other happenings in my family and just wanted to say thanks, Thanks for the ability to listen in and link in via our club's C4FM repeater. Thanks to the club for maintain it and KG5CEN's link to it.

Thanks for the TEAM WORK W5SLA bringing this and other technologies to our VHF / UHF infrastructure to Region 9 / St. Tammany!

1966 QRM Nov Throw Back



The official newsletter of the Ascension Amateur Radio Club  
November 2019  
Volume 2 Edition 11

 **K5ARC on the Air for JOTA!**

AARC brought our communication trailer out to Lamar-Dixon the weekend of October 18-20 for the Boy Scout's Jamboree on the Air. Scouts from around the world can communicate over amateur radio and the internet. This year it timed perfectly with Fam Camp. Family Camp was scouts from Istrouma Area Council in Ascension, Iberville, and St. James parishes. There were over 500 who registered for the event and enjoyed perfect weather to camp out. Band conditions were also excellent that weekend as well. We did not work many HF contacts but did have many contacts over the DWARN network using C4FM with scouts at Camp Avondale in Clinton, LA.

  
Mike Nolan, KD5MLD, demonstrates amateur radio at Camp Avondale.

  
Terry Martin, KG5MCQ, works HF as Cub Scouts look on.

  
Scouts work K5ASR (Avondale Scout Reservation) on C4FM to K5ARC.

  
Roger Abbott, KE5QHO, explains amateur radio to some scouts.

  
A big thank you goes out to Terry Martin, KG5MCQ, Roger Abbott, KE5QHO, Shane Dugas, KK5LC, of the Ascension Club. Mike Nolan, KD5MLD, BRARC, and George Smiley, KC5HMI, of MissLou for their help in making this event a HUGE success!

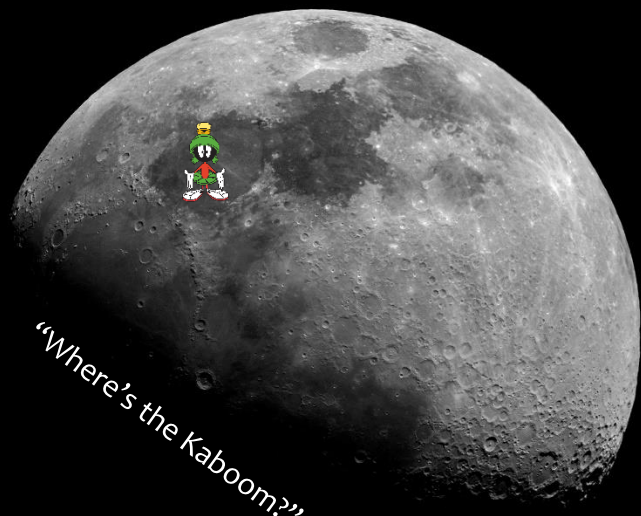


## Big Power, Big Dish Set to be Active for 1296 MHz Moonbounce

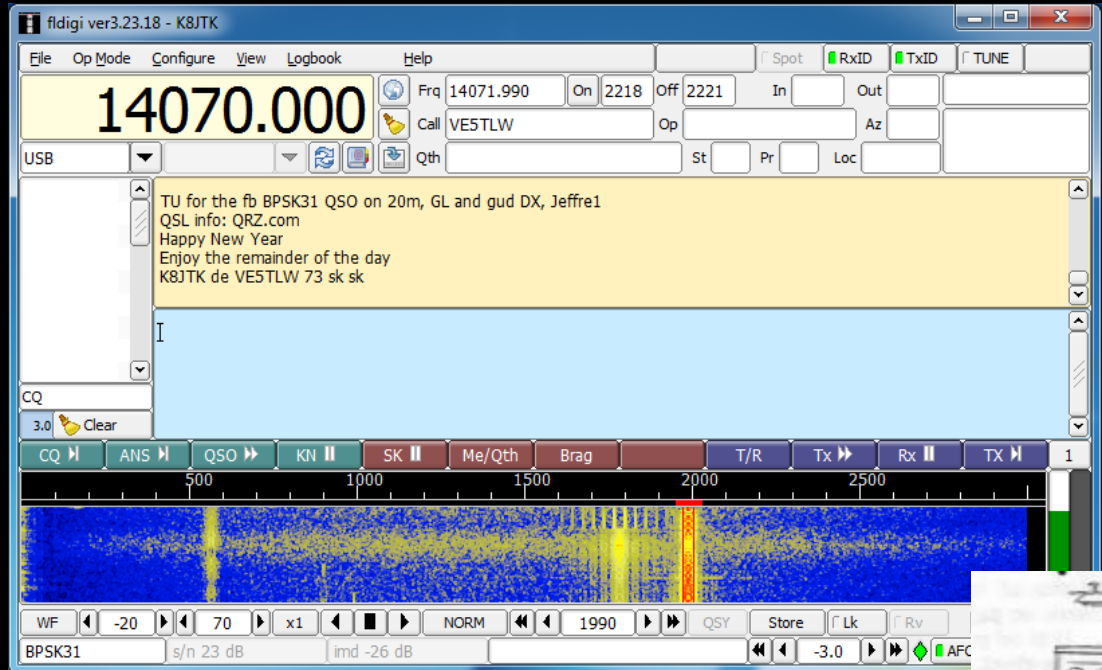
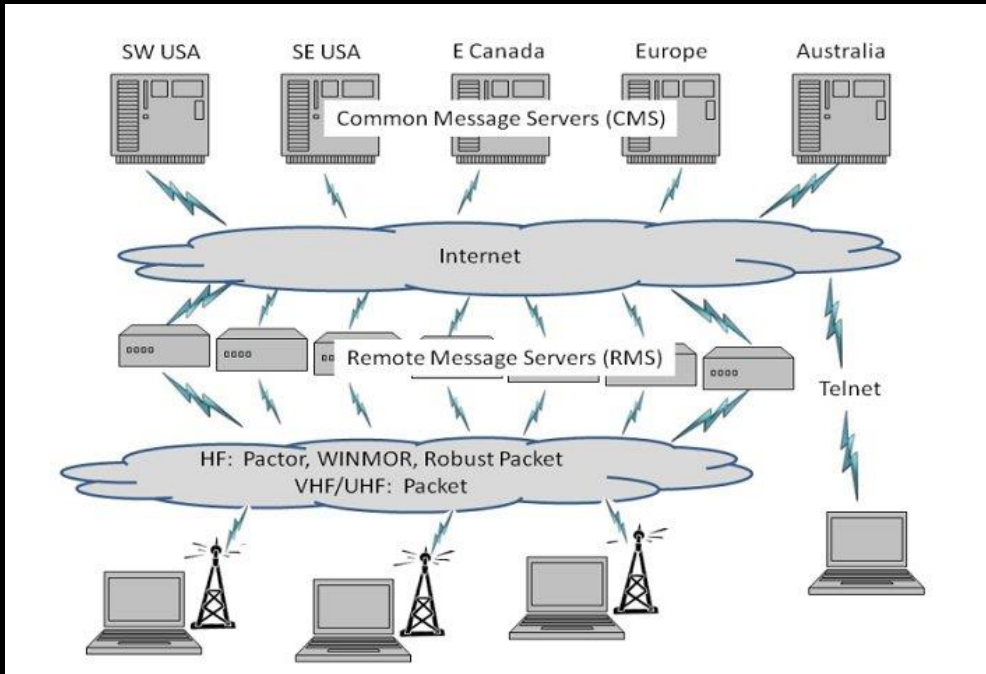
10/29/2019

The Argentine Institute of Radio Astronomy's 30-meter dish antenna will be active on 1296 MHz EME until November 3 running an effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP) of 10 megawatts on SSB, CW, and JT65 (the dish provides 50 dB of gain).

Operation will focus on 1296.1 MHz. Operation schedule: October 30, 1615 – 2015 UTC; October 31, 1715 – 2115 UTC; November 1, 1800 – 2200 UTC; November 2, 1900 – 2300 UTC, and November 3, 1950 – 2350 UTC.



- Glen - KG5CEN (Instructor) presented a Digital Class and this covered APRS, Winlink, and Fldigi software. The following attendees were: Roger-KE5YKI, Scott-KD5PCK, Bob-KC5NNK, Frank-WA5VCS(Instructor), Paul-W2XXX, Paula-KI5CDJ, Jarod-AE5LG, and Chris Patron - W5CLP.



*Classy*

1966 QRM Nov Throw Back



# No Sun Spots Got You Down? Help Other's Spot a Fake VHF/UHF HT Antenna Instead;

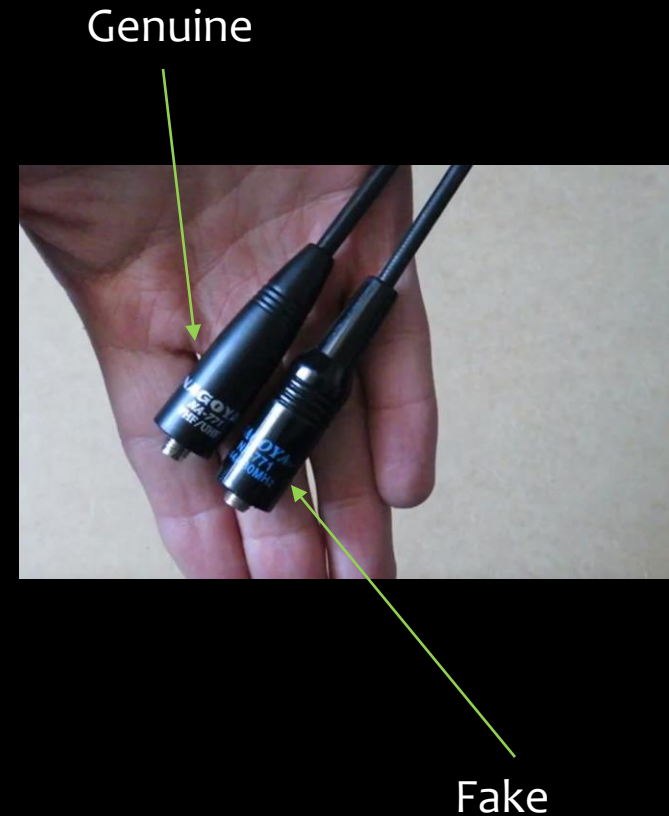


**Ozone Amateur Radio Club** is 😡 feeling annoyed.  
October 22 at 7:16 PM · 🌐

Things being as they are these days, the Chinese try to counterfeit everything, even other Chinese products. I ordered two Nagoya antennas from American Radio Supply and as it turns out, they stuck me with two of the fake Nagoya antennas. Do the fakes work? Well, yes they do but usually not as good as the genuine article. I have not had any real problems with them, but since they were both fake, I have nothing else to compare it to.

The thumbnail shows a genuine Nagoya NA-771 antenna in a circular inset at the top left. Below it, a longer, thinner antenna is shown against a dark background. The text "SPOTTING A GENUINE ANTENNA TO A FAKE" is written above the longer antenna, and the word "NAGOYA" is written in large, bold, white letters below it. An information icon (i) is in the bottom right corner of the thumbnail.


YOUTUBE.COM  
Spotting a genuine Nagoya dual band antenna to a fake |  
Nagoya NA-771 | Knock off clones





Central Electronics



Central Electronics  Inbox x



**John Guthans**

to ▾

<http://www.ce-multiphase.com/>

The rest of the videos are now posted.

this was the symposium that was here.

Please check them out.

73,

[w5sla.net](http://w5sla.net)

this link is also on the hamfest page of our web site.

If you missed them, here they are!

<http://www.ce-multiphase.com/>

WOW! Loved the low band forums from Ted Saba and Robert Sherwood. Check them out!

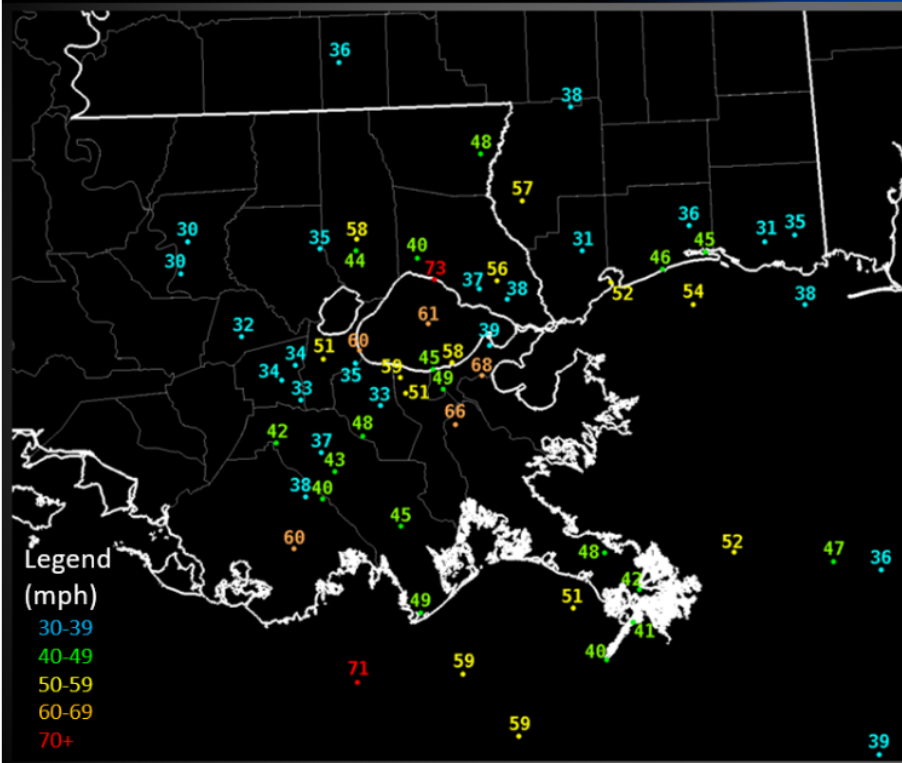


# Weather Enthusiasts (-WE-) The People

- Strong wind gusts occurred across Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes northeastward through the metro New Orleans area, north shore and into southern Mississippi
- Wind gusts of 40 to 50 mph were widespread across this corridor with a few gusts as high as 70 mph.
- The highest recorded gust across the region was 73 mph at the Mandeville lakefront.
- The strongest winds generally lasted only 2 to 3 hours as the remnant core of Olga moved northeastward around 25 mph. For example, at New Orleans International Airport tropical storm force gusts began at 3:24AM and ended at 5:20AM. In Hammond, tropical storm force wind gusts began at 2:55AM and ended at 5:35AM.
- The primary damage was downed tree limbs, downed small trees and significant power outages.
- The map below includes the values and locations of wind gusts greater than 30 mph
- The wind gusts were stronger than what was expected and we will be studying this system over the coming months to learn how we can better forecast any similar situations in the future.

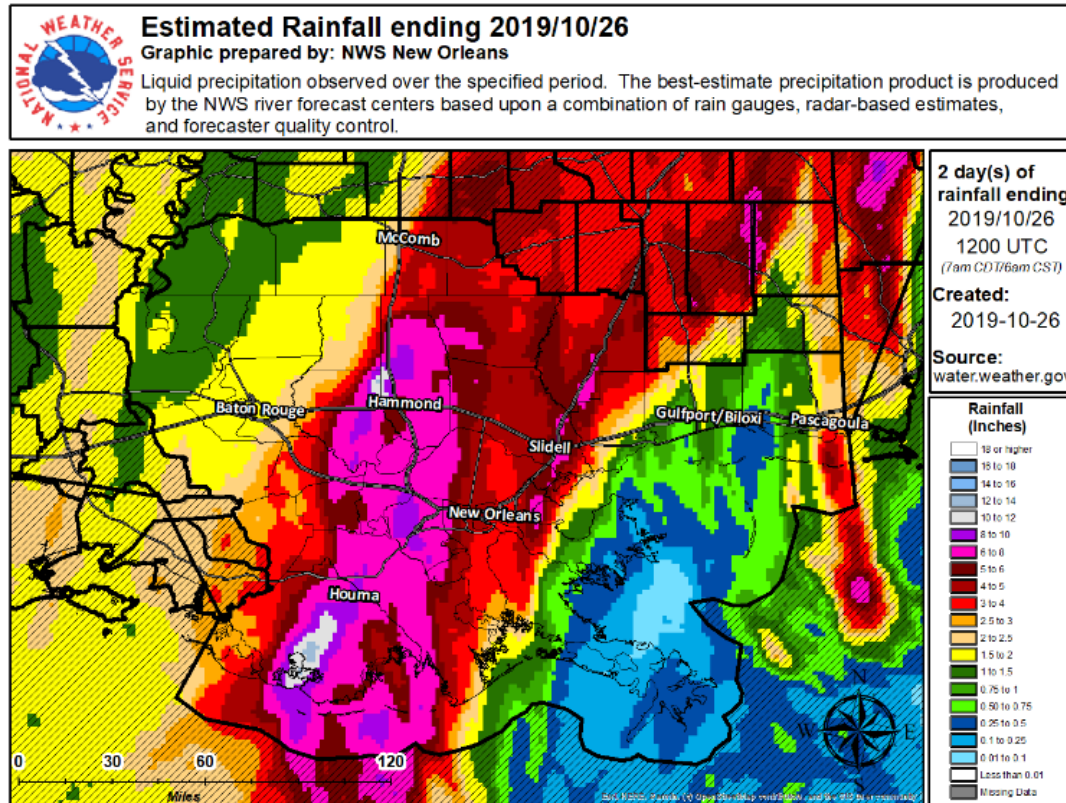
## Post-Tropical Olga Wind Gusts

(only gusts of 30 mph or greater displayed)



## Rainfall

- A swath of heavy rainfall of 6 to 8 inches occurred from Friday into early Saturday from Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes northeast into Tangipahoa and western Washington Parishes. Within that large swath of heavy rain – 10 to 14 inches of rain was estimated across parts of Terrebonne Parish.
- Widespread and significant street flooding was reported in Houma and surrounding areas during the early morning Saturday. Due to dry soil conditions leading up to the event, only a few rivers reached flood stage, with mostly minor flooding reported.
- The map below is the best estimate storm total rainfall for this event using both rain gauges and radar estimates.



## Coastal Flooding

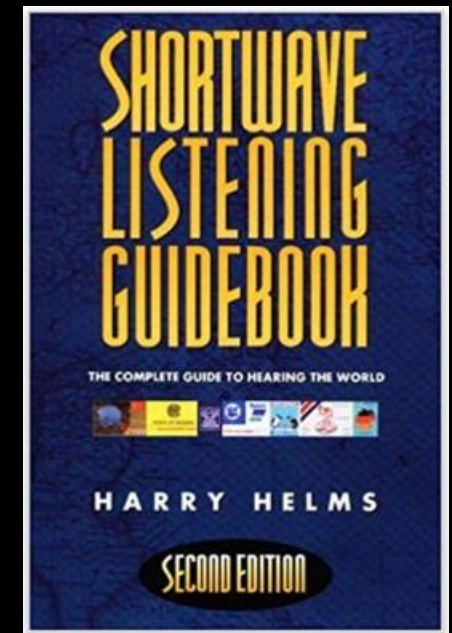
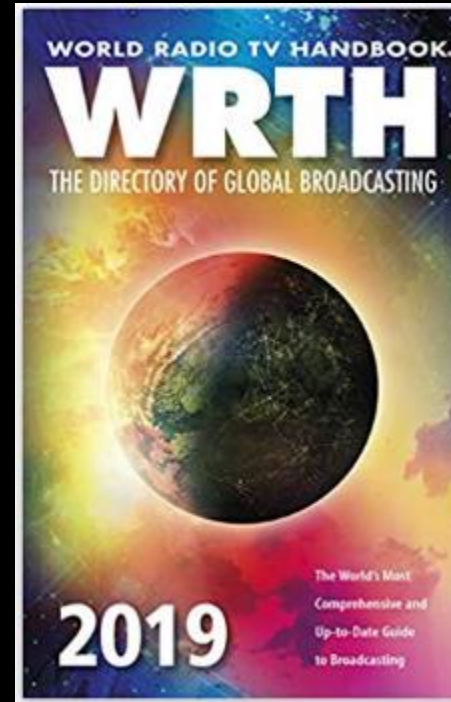
- As the remnant circulation of Olga move ashore - strong onshore winds raised water levels 2 to 3 feet above normal during the morning hours in coastal areas of southeast Louisiana and Mississippi.
- Along the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain, the Mandeville Lakefront experienced flooding
- Minor coastal flooding also impacted low lying areas of Hancock County in coastal Mississippi

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shortwave\\_radio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shortwave_radio)

# Want to just listen? Try SWL!

WRTH

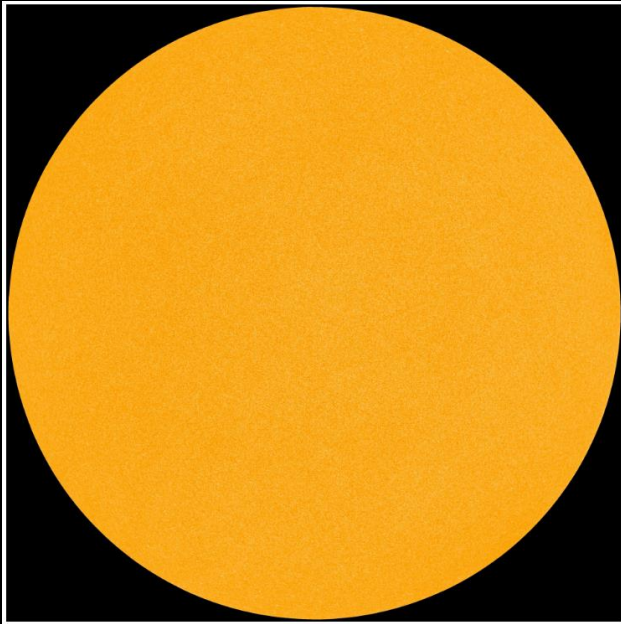
The Features section for this **73rd edition** includes articles on *HF Curtain Arrays*, *Broadcasting for Peace in the Lake Chad region*, the new MW transmitter installed by *TWR Bonaire*, and *V7AB Radio Marshall Islands*, as well as our regular *Digital Update*. There are also reviews of the latest equipment



<https://swarl.org/materials/about-swarl>

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<http://www.arrl.org/news/the-k7ra-solar-update-601>



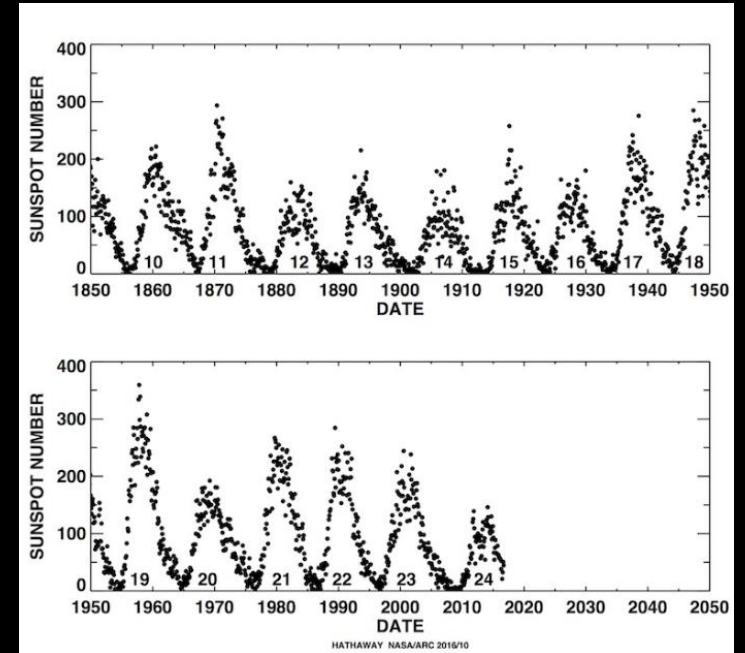
There are still no sunspots, but average daily solar flux rose this week from 65.3 to 68.5. Yet there have been surprising reports of HF stations heard and worked over long distances. However, the second-hand report in last week's bulletin about a local station in my area working Belarus and Lithuania on 10 meters in the middle of the night turned out to be a misunderstanding, and I am sorry I reported it.

On Friday and Saturday, a coronal hole let loose a solar wind stream causing geomagnetic instability, and the average daily planetary A index for the week rose from 4.7 last week to 16.4.

Predicted solar flux has increased recently, with values of 70 on November 1-8, 66 on November 9-23, 70 on November 24 through December 6, and 69 on December 7-15.

Predicted planetary A index is 8 on November 1, 5 on November 2-4, 8, 10 and 8 on November 5-7, 5 on November 8-16, then 15, 8 and 5 on November 17-19, then 20 and 24 on November 20-21, 15 on November 22-23, 12 on November 24, 5 and 15 on November 25-26, 12 on November 27-28, and 5 on November 29 through December 15.

This weekend is the ARRL CW Sweepstakes contest, and conditions look favorable with a rising solar flux (it was 71.2 on Thursday) and moderate geomagnetic conditions.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p1OHijuoZO8&feature=youtu.be>

### 147.27 MHz Repeater

**Specifications:**

Location; Lacombe, LA  
 CALL; W5SLA  
 DMR ID = 312203  
 MODES; FM and DMR  
 REPEATER TX; 147.27 MHz  
 REPEATER RX; 147.87 MHz  
 TX POWER; 50 Watts  
 DUPLEXER; (2) 8" BpBr on TX and (2) 8" BpBr on RX  
 Antenna Type; DB-228  
 Antenna Height; 202 Meters  
 Repeater Model; Kenwood TKR-750  
 FM Mode Controller; ARCOM RC-210  
 DV Controller; Raspberry Pi 3+ running Pi-STAR Software  
 DV Modem; MMDVM Zum-Radio Board v0.9

**Notes:**

To use analog FM set your Radio's TX PL Tone encode and RX Tone Squelch to 114.8Hz (so you don't hear Digital Data). Please note that Analog FM will always take priority over Digital use so please be careful not to key over a local station.  
 To use DMR set your radio to Color Code 1, Slot 2 and the TG of your choice.  
 Please remember when operating in digital modes, one can talk worldwide.

### 442.125 MHz Repeater

**Specifications:**

Location; LaCombe, LA  
 CALL; W5SLA  
 Fusion Node = TBD  
 MODES; FM and C4FM  
 REPEATER TX; 442.125 MHz  
 REPEATER RX; 447.125 MHz  
 TX POWER; 50 Watts  
 DUPLEXER; Motorola 1504's  
 Antenna Type; DB-420  
 Antenna Height; 202 Meters  
 Repeater Model; Yaesu DR2X  
 FM Mode Controller; DR2X Built-In  
 DV Controller; DR2X Built-In

**Notes:**

To use analog FM set your Radio's TX PL Tone encode and RX Tone Squelch to 114.8Hz (so you don't hear Digital Data). Please note that Analog FM will always take priority over Digital use so please be careful not to key over a local station.  
 To use C4FM set your radio to GM T00. DWARN Room connected by default Node 40967.  
 For local QSO's - Please Consider unlinking

### 444.100 MHz Repeater

**Specifications:**

Location; LaCombe, LA  
 CALL; W5SLA  
 DSTAR ID = W5SLA-B  
 MODES; FM and DSTAR  
 REPEATER TX; 444.100 MHz  
 REPEATER RX; 449.100 MHz  
 TX POWER; 50 Watts  
 DUPLEXER; Motorola 1504's  
 Antenna Type; DB-420  
 Antenna Height; 202 Meters  
 Repeater Model; Kenwood TKR-850  
 FM Mode Controller; ARCOM RC-210  
 DV Controller; Raspberry Pi 3+ running Pi-STAR Software  
 DV Modem; MMDVM Zum-Radio Board v0.9

**Notes:**

To use analog FM set your Radio's TX PL Tone encode and RX Tone Squelch to 114.8Hz (so you don't hear Digital Data). Please note that Analog FM will always take priority over Digital use so please be careful not to key over a local station.



W5SLA ON AIR Resources

### 444.425 MHz Repeater - City of Slidell

**Specifications:**

Location; Slidell, LA  
 CALL; W5SLA  
 MODES; FM only  
 REPEATER TX; 444.425 MHz  
 REPEATER RX; 449.425 MHz  
 TX POWER; 50 Watts  
 DUPLEXER; Motorola 1504's  
 Antenna Type; DB-420  
 Antenna Height; 60 Meters  
 Repeater Model; Kenwood TKR-850  
 FM Controller; ARCOM RC-210

**Notes:**

To use repeater set your Radio's TX PL Tone encode to 114.8Hz



Infrastructure



Club



You!

### 145.010 MHz Packet Digipeater



# Builder's Bench from the mind of KG5NXY

Request for ARES topics > Inbox x

**Carl Fedrowisch**

to ▾

Hi all,

Some of you told Glen that you might have topics for the Tuesday ARES net.

So I have volunteered to coordinate input from you and others, in order to have a better and even more fun ARES net.

Please send me your ideas and I will make a list for Manny so we can go from there.

Thanks,

Carl, KG5NXY

73



# Meeting Highlights

## Ozone Amateur Radio Club Inc. Business Meeting Agenda

Date: October 3, 2019



### NETS:

- 2-Meters (Tom KD5GFG) 96 Check-ins
- 10 Meters (Ron WB5CXJ) 27 Check-ins
- ARES (Glen KG5CEN) 78 Check-ins

The New Year is coming. Let us know if you are interested in running for office.



Sue Stoltz is just about ready to start disposing of SK Bill's-K5YRT, equipment, When she is ready John AA5UY will be putting the announcement on the club's web site. Bill was one of the founders of the OARC, in 1965.



Asst. District 9 Coordinator (Manny WD5BJR): He has checked with Dexter, and the EOC in Covington will be open for the SET next Saturday. Manny and Glen KG5CEN will be operating from there for the SET.



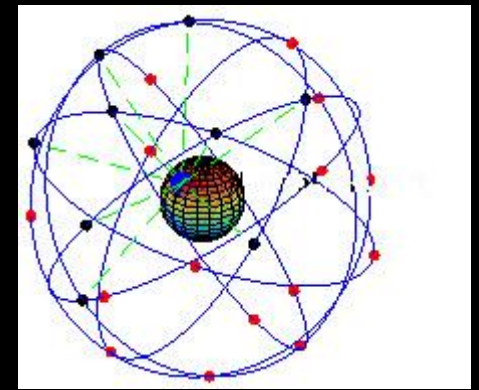
Meeting Adjourned at 7:45 PM 20 Present



# GPS – How / Where does it work?

Each GPS satellite sends out a unique code. That code is a series of ones and zeros. The GPS receiver in your car or phone has a copy of each satellite code.

<https://spotlight.unavco.org/how-gps-works/gps-basics/decoding-the-gps-signal.html>

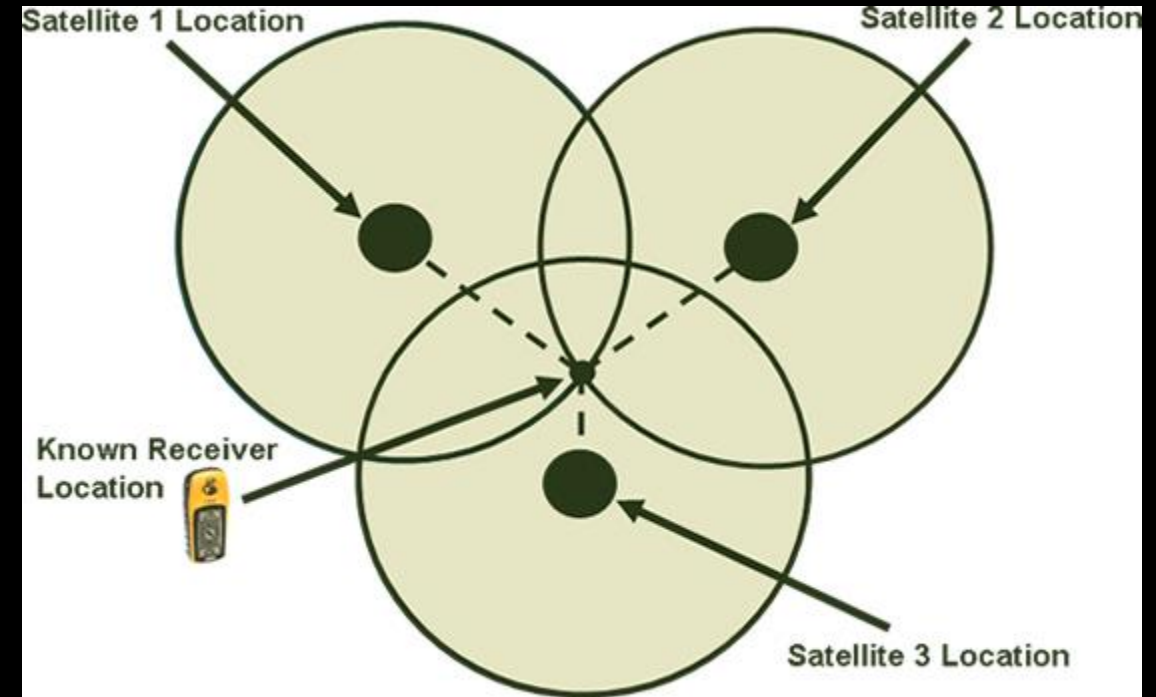


L-band frequency, 10.23 Mhz

L1 (1575.42 Mhz)

L2 (1227.60 MHz)

The Navigation System with Timing And Ranging (NAVSTAR) Global Positioning System (GPS) was conceived as a ranging system from known positions of satellites in space to unknown positions on land, sea, in air and space. The GPS constellation consists of 24 satellites in 6 orbital planes with 4 satellites in each plane. The ascending nodes of the orbital planes are separated by 60 degrees and the planes are inclined 55 degrees. Each GPS satellite is in an approximately circular, semi-synchronous (20,200 km altitude) orbit. The orbits of the GPS satellites are available by broadcast - superimposed on the GPS pseudorandom noise codes (PRN), or after post-processing to get precise ephemerides, they are available from organizations such as the Jet Propulsion Lab (JPL) or the International Geodetic Service (IGS) among others. The GPS receivers convert the satellite's signals into position, velocity, and time estimates for navigation, positioning, time dissemination, or geodesy.



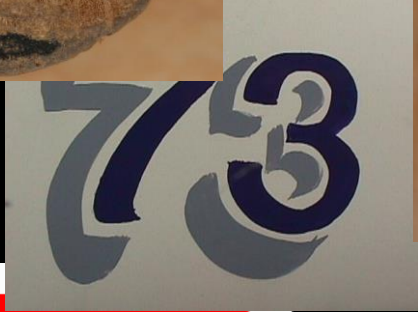
In geometry, **trilateration** is defined as the process of determining absolute or relative locations of points by measurement of distances, using the geometry of circles, spheres or triangles. In surveying, **trilateration** is a specific technique.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FU\\_pY2sTwTA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FU_pY2sTwTA)

<https://www.gps.gov/multimedia/poster/>

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