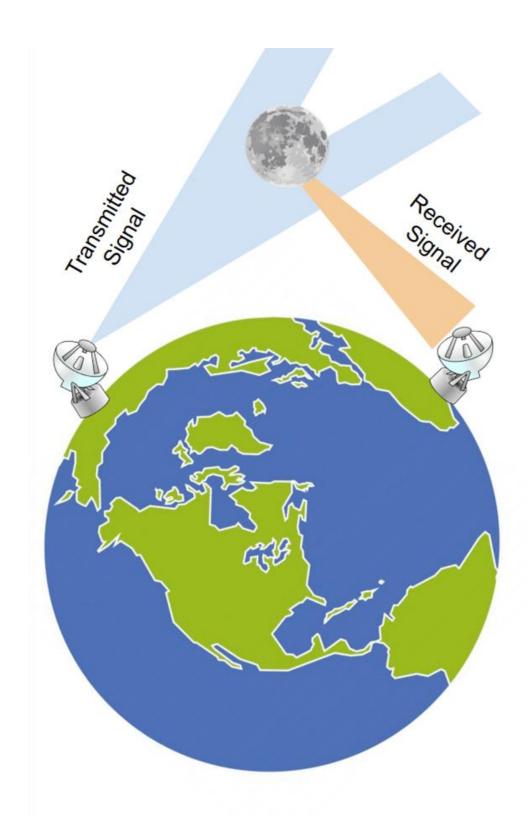




Overview

- Earth-moon-earth (EME)
 communication is a challenging form of two-way communication which uses
 the moon to propagate signals
- EME is popular on the VHF and higher bands
- Traditionally, EME required large expensive stations; the advent of weak signal digital modes have made EME more accessible



History

- 1940: First proposed by W.J.
 Bray
- 1943: German Radar found to have echos
- 1946: Project Diana successfully bounces a signal off the moon
- 1950s: Moon relay project attempts to establish military communications
- 1953: First amateur radio EME contact

QSL Card.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_Diana#/media/File:Diana_QSL.jpg

Project Diana Antenna.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_Diana#/media/File:Project_Diana_antenna.jpg





Necessary Equipment

- Directional Antenna and Rotator
 - Yagi-Uda or Dish
- Preamplifier and Sequencer
- RF Amplifier
- Radio capable of USB and CW
- Personal Computer
 - Multiple software applications



Directional Antenna

- Yagi common for lower bands (6 meter
 - 70 cm)
 - Large arrays often used to boost gain
- Dish used more often for higher bands (1296 MHz and above)
- Also need a rotator
 - Azimuth / Elevation options available commercially
 - Polar rotators can be homebrewed

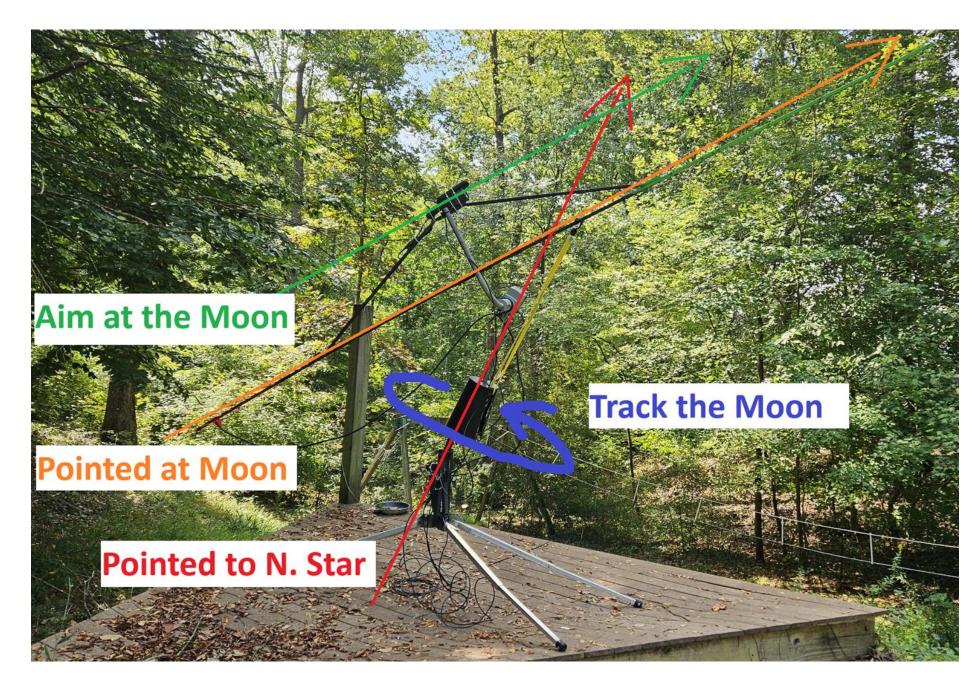
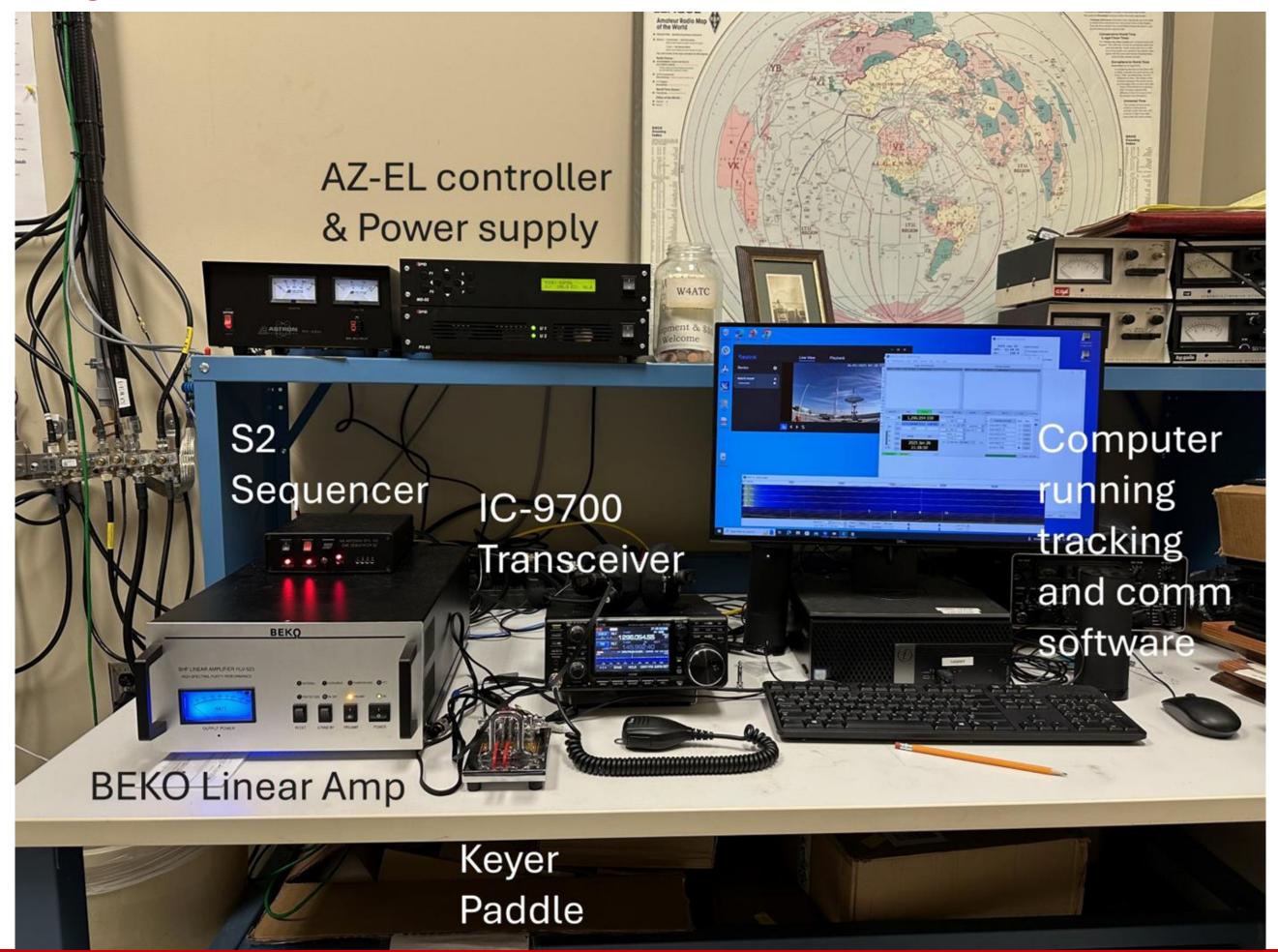
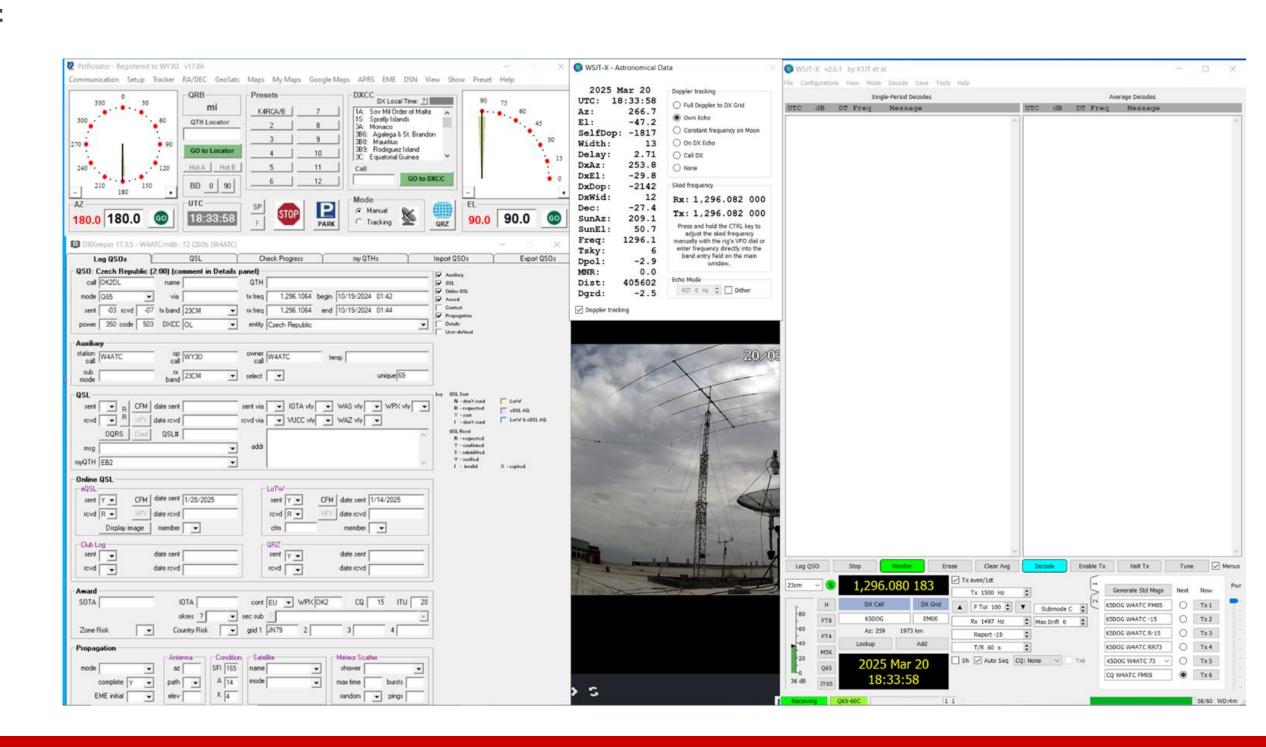


Image courtesy of Brad Odell, KK1LL carc-nc.us/forums/threads/building-a-moon-bounce-station.345/



Computer and Software

- WSJT-X primary software for encoding/ decoding of Q65 signals
- JT Alert for WSJT-X sends contact data to logbook
- DXKeeper logbook
- PSTRotator for tracking the moon





Weak Signal Detection: Q65

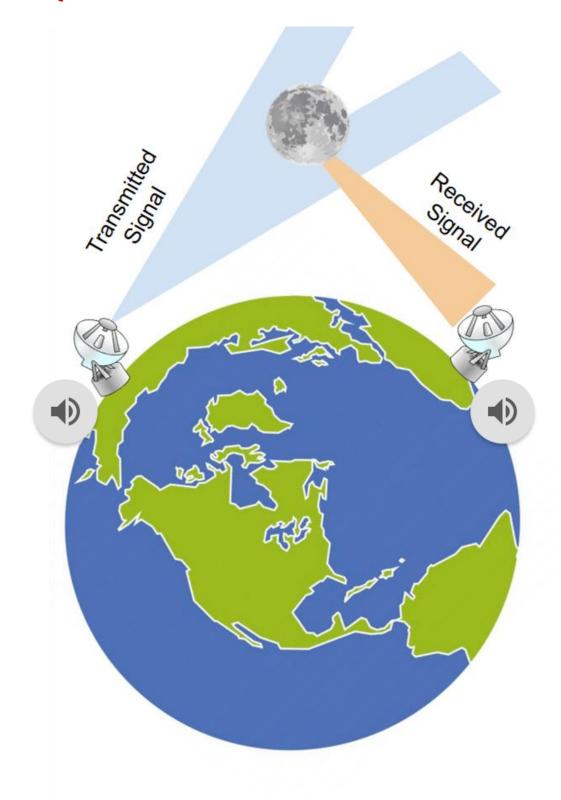
- Opened the door for smaller stations to participate in EME
- Designed by Joe Taylor, K1JT
- Time frames globally synchronized
 - o 22 "tone 0" signals
- 77 bit message, with error correction
- 65 Tone FSK
- Multiple Submodes
 - o Common: 60C

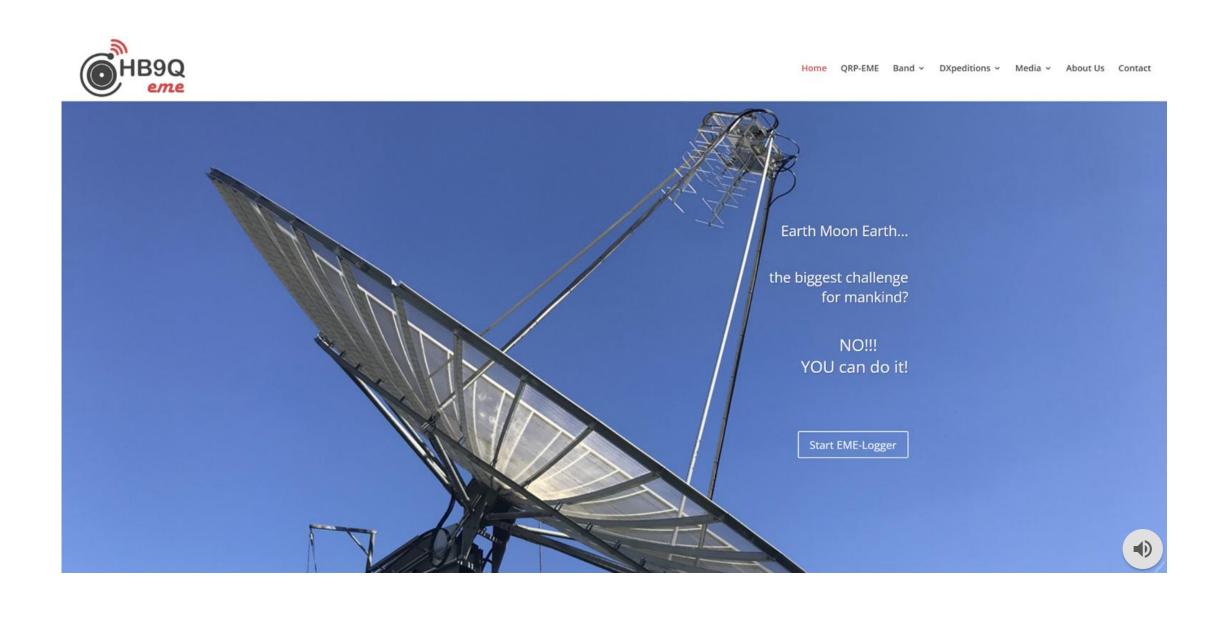




Joe Taylor, K1JT. ARRL. https://www.arrl.org/news/nobel-prize-winner-joe-taylor-k1jt-helps-reopendutch-radio-telescope.

Q65 Transmit / Receive

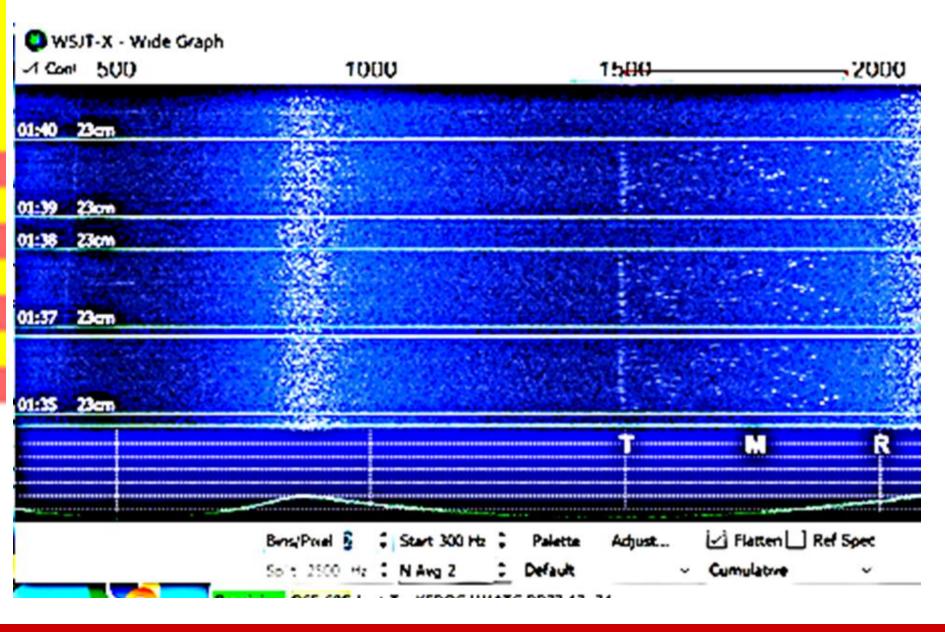






Typical Contact

					Average Decodes
	UTC	dB	DT Freq		Message
^	0116	Tx	1500	:	NYIV W4ATC FM05
	0118	Tx	1500	:	NYIV W4ATC FM05
	0124	Tx	1500	:	CQ W4ATC FM05
	0126	Tx	1500	:	CQ W4ATC FM05
	0128	Tx	1500	:	CQ W4ATC FM05
	0130	Tx	1500	:	CQ W4ATC FM05
	0132	Tx	1500	:	CQ W4ATC FM05
	0133	-12	2.5 1492 :	:	W4ATC K5DOG EM00 q0
	0134	Tx	1500	:	K5DOG W4ATC -12
	0135	-13	2.5 1492 :	:	W4ATC K5DOG R-12 q3
	0136	Tx	1500	:	K5DOG W4ATC RR73
	0137	-13	2.6 1494 :	:	W4ATC K5DOG R-12 q3
	0138	Tx	1500	:	K5DOG W4ATC RR73
	0139	-12	2.6 1495	:	W4ATC K5DOG 73 q3





Doppler Shift

- Moving away from moon: apparent frequency decreases
- Moving towards the moon: apparent frequency increases
- Doppler shift at 1296 MHz can be up to ±3 KHz
- Doppler affects transmit and receive
- Common practice: constant frequency on moon (CFOM)

Roses are red Roses are blue Depending on their velocity, Relative to you

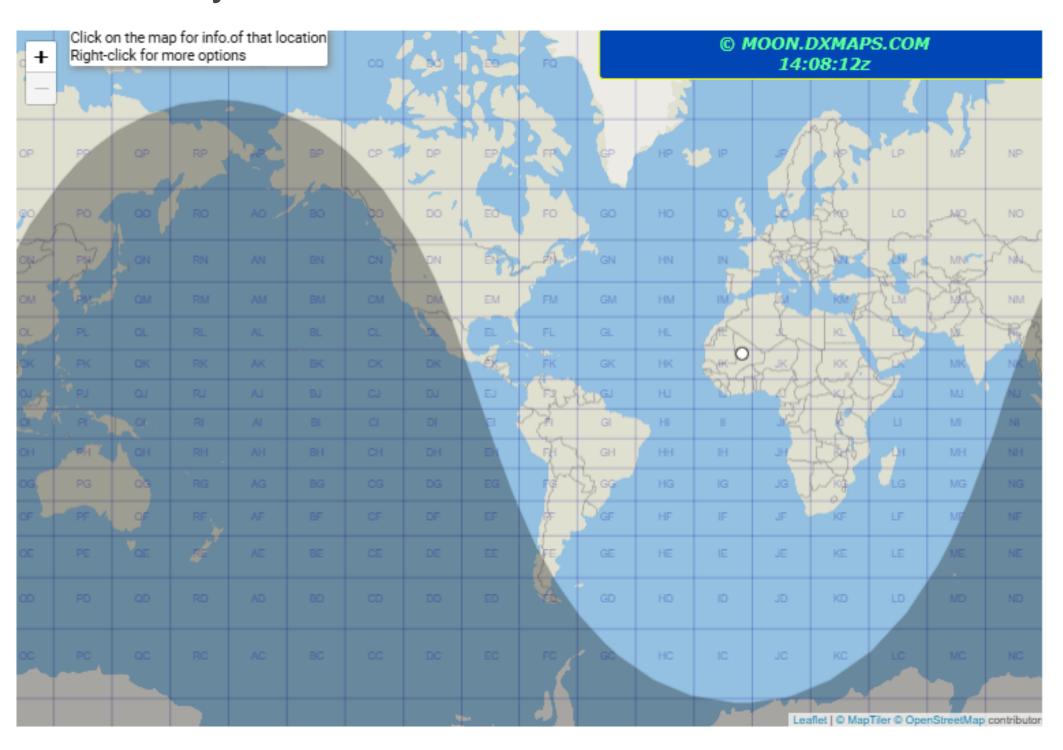
Doppler Effect GIF. Wikimedia. https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e6/Doppler_Effect.gif

Rotating Earth. Wikimedia. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rotating_earth_%28huge%29.gif

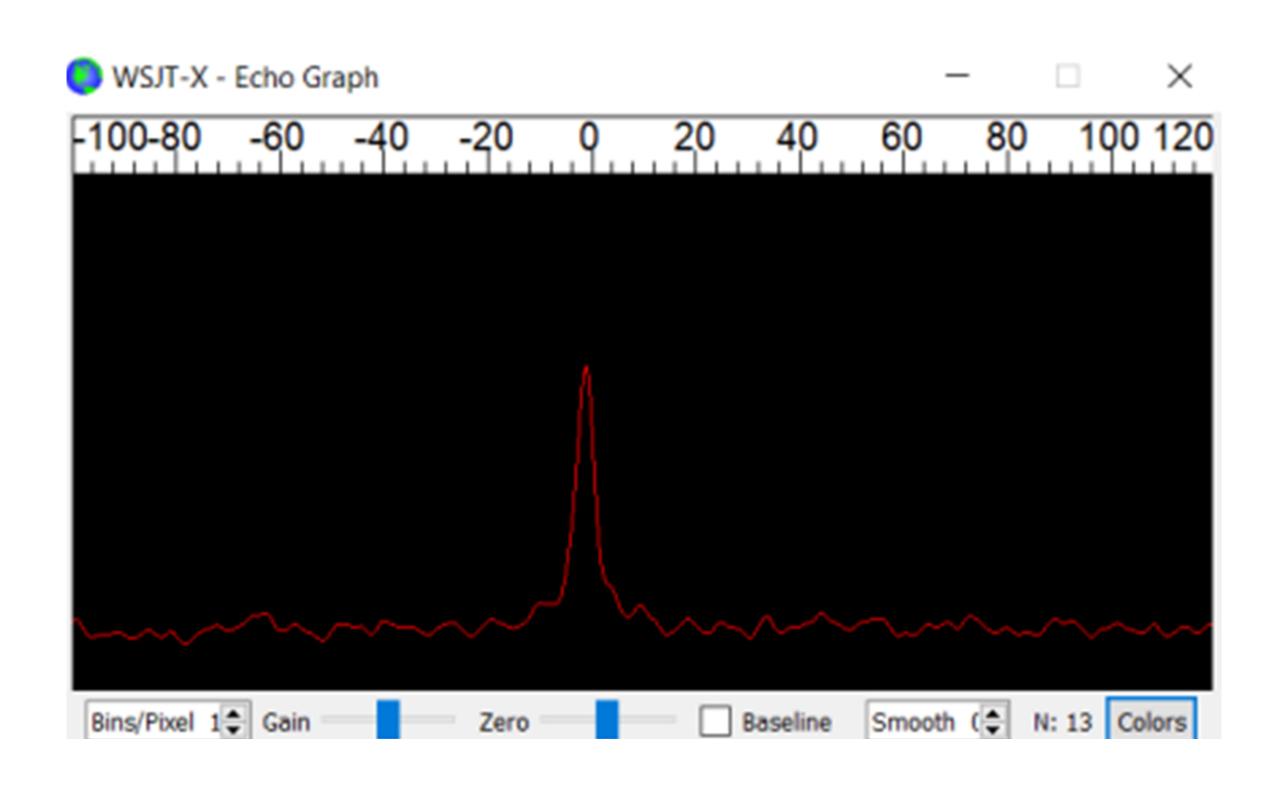


Who can you contact?

Anyone else who can see the moon!



W4ATC Station Echos





Thank you from W4ATC!

W4ATC Repeater

442.675 MHz, 100 Hz, +5 MHz

Weekly Nets each Tuesday at 20:00 (8:00 PM) throughout the school year.