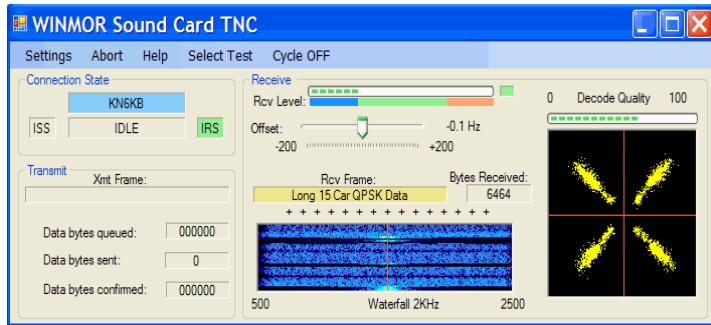


THE AERO AERIAL

The Aero ARC Celebrating 65 years of Amateur Radio Fun



The newsletter of the Aero Amateur Radio Club
Middle River, Md
Volume 8 Issue 11
November 2011
Editor Frank Stone AC3P

Officers

Joe Miko	WB3FMT	President	Repeater
Bob Venanzi	ND3D	Vice-President	VE Testing
Lou Kordek	KB3LJF	Recording Secretary	Public Service
Pat Stone	AC3F	Corresponding Secretary	Webmaster
Warren Hartman	W3JDF	Treasurer	Trustee
Ron Distler	W3JEH	Resource Coordinator	Club Nets

Committees

Phil Hock W3VRD
Pat Stone AC3F
Bob Landis WA3SWA
Al Alexander K3ROJ
Frank Stone AC3P
Joe Miko WB3FMT

ABOUT THE AERO AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

Meetings: First and Third Wednesdays at 7:30 pm at Coffman's Diner
(Middle River and Orem's Rd.)

Nets: See Local Area Net Schedule

Repeaters: W3PGA (147.24 MHz - / 449.575 MHz -)

WEBSITE: www.aeroarc.us

LOCAL AREA NETS

Day	Time	Frequency (MHz)	NET NAME
Daily	9 – 10 am	147.33	ORIOLE Net
Daily	5:30– 6 pm	3.820	Maryland Emergency Phone Net
Daily	6:30 – 7 pm	146.670	Baltimore Traffic Net
Daily	7 pm and 10 pm	3.643	Maryland/DC/Delaware Traffic Net
1 st Tues	7:30 pm	145.330	Baltimore ARES Net
2 nd Tues	7:30 pm	146.670	Baltimore County <u>RACES</u> Net
2 nd Wed.	8 pm	28.445	AERO ARC Net
4 th Wed	8 pm	147.240	AERO ARC Net
5 th Wed.	8 pm	449.575	AERO ARC Net

The Aero Quan.tum Mechanics Net: Anytime any Frequency contact WB3FMT. The last one was on 24.445MHz (OOPS!) on Tuesday 8 pm on October 12th. Who knows where or when the next on may be?

Aero Net Reports

September

10 Meters: WB3FMT(NCS) AC3P W3JEH KA3SNY

2 Meters: WB3FMT(NCS) AC3P KB3VAE

Station Activities

W3RVD is portable 4. **AC3P** replaced the 5/8 wave 222 Mhz groundplane with a discone. **W3JEH** is enjoying retirement for the moment. **WB3FMT** was NCS for another Quantum Mechanics Net on 12 meters. There were no check-ins so he decided to call the regular club 10 meter net instead. **KB3JDE** was seen at a meeting.

Public Service

Public Service took a double-hit on October. First the Aerial has learned that Amateur Radio services were no longer needed for the Baltimore Marathon. This has ended what was ten year relationship between the local amateur radio community and the Baltimore Running Festival. The reason for this action remains unclear.

Secondly due to scheduling conflicts and few volunteers, it was necessary for the club to cancel its participation in the Boy Scout Jamboree On The Air scheduled at Broad Creek. Hopefully we will be able to work out an arrangement for 2012.

CME's Galore

It appears that our fears of a Maunder Minimum have been for naught. With the latest increase of solar activity sunspots are appearing daily. There have been numerous Coronal Mass Ejections. The most recent hit Earth at about 2 p.m. EDT October 24th resulting in Auroras being sighted as far south as Georgia. This activity should have affected 2 meter propagation. If anyone has noticed any fluttery sounding skip and worked any stations please let the Aerial Staff know.

Another CME is headed for the Planet Mars. It should be interesting to see what the effects there will be.

Doomsday Postponed

With the breakup of Comet Elenin and the passing of Dr. Camping's second prediction without result, it looks like the impending danger has passed and the emergency nets can stand down.

Up next is 2012 with multiple possibilities for disaster. If those fail there's always Apophis in 2036.

e-Mail via Ham Radio Redux

Several issues ago and article appeared in *The Aero Aerial* describing how to send email using amateur radio. In that article was an outline of the WINLINK 2000 software and how to set up a computer radio interface that would transmit and receive emails and attachments.

In the WINLINK system there was PACLINK for VHF and AIRMAIL for HF. The PACKLINK system primarily used 2 meters and was accessible through a station having TELPAK interface software. It could also use MS OUTLOOK as an email platform.

WINLINK's HF counterpart was built around an expensive proprietary interface, the cost of which was prohibitive to many amateur operators.

Enter WINMOR. WINMOR is a new release from the WINLINK 2000 group. Its advantage is that it has a self-resident email software and uses the much less expensive SIGNAL-LINK interface.

Unlike PACKLINK on VHF there is no need to find a nearby TELPAK station on 2 meters. WINMOR has a list of stations and frequencies based on propagation that an operator is most likely to connect.

During Field Day, the author was able to connect to WINMOR stations in Ohio and Nova Scotia on 20 meters to successfully send out 20 pieces of NTS traffic for bonus points without having to go through the time-consuming process of check into a traffic net.

For more information and downloads of the WINMOR software, go online to www.winlink.org/WINMOR.



November 2011

			Meeting Coffman's 7:30 pm	3	4	ARRL Sweepstakes CW
1	2	10 Meter Net 28.445 Mhz 8 pm	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ARRL Sweepstakes CW			Meeting Coffman's 7:30 pm			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ARRL Sweepstakes Phone			2 Meter Net 147.24 Mhz 8 pm	Happy Thanksgiving		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			70 Cm Net 449.575 Mhz 8 pm			
27	28	29	30			

SKY Events for November 2011

November 1st – Mercury and Venus are 2° apart lower left of Venus at (11/2/ 0:00 UT)

November 2nd First Quarter Moon.

November 6th - Daylight Saving Time ends.

November 9th – Mars is 1.4° N of Regulus (11/10/ 04:00 UT) , Neptune is stationary.

November 10th – Full Moon Native American Trading Moon Colonial Beaver Moon; Mercury is 1.9° N of Antares (11/10/ 05:00 UT)

November 12th – Mercury and Venus are again 2° apart (11/13/ 5:00 UT)

November 14th – Mercury greatest elongation E 23° (11/14/ 9:00 UT)

November 17th – Leonid meteor shower peaks at approx 15 per hour, Moon near Last Quarter.

November 18th – Last Quarter Moon

November 25th – New Moon

November 26th – Mercury is 1.7° S of the Moon (11/26 10:00 UT)

Planet Lookout on the 15th

Mercury – In the Western evening sky, Magnitude -0.2 size 6.7 arc seconds, phase 61%.

Venus – Low in the southwest at twilight . Magnitude -3.9 size 11.1 arc seconds, Phase 92%.

Mars – In Leo in the morning sky. Magnitude +0.9 size 6.4 arc seconds, Phase 90%

Jupiter – Visible most of the night., Magnitude -2.9 size 49 arc seconds.

Saturn - Low in the dawn sky, Magnitude +0.8 size 15.8 arc seconds.

Uranus - Evening sky in Pisces, Magnitude +5.8 size 3.5 arc seconds.

Neptune – Sets near midnight, Magnitude +7.9 size 2.4 arc seconds.



Standard and UT time

Time can be measured in a number of ways. For instance, we can measure the passage of time via the orbital motion of Earth and other planets in the solar system. Or we can measure time based on the rotation of Earth on its axis with respect to the stars (Universal Time). Finally, we can measure time through the oscillations of atoms (International Atomic Time).

Universal Time or UT is the precise measure of time used as the basis for all civil time-keeping. Although their exact definitions differ, most readers can assume that **Universal Time is equivalent to Greenwich Mean Time** or GMT. Universal Time is actually based on the mean sidereal time as measured in Greenwich, England. It's also approximately equal to mean solar time from Greenwich. Like most other astronomical calculations, eclipse predictions are usually presented in terms of Universal Time. In order to convert eclipse predictions from UT to local time, you need to know what time zone you are in. For North Americans, the conversion from UT to local time is as follows:

Eastern Standard Time (EST) = UT - 5 hours
 Central Standard Time (CST) = UT - 6 hours
 Mountain Standard Time (MST) = UT - 7 hours
 Pacific Standard Time (PST) = UT - 8 hours

Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) = UT - 4 hours
 Central Daylight Time (CDT) = UT - 5 hours
 Mountain Daylight Time (MDT) = UT - 6 hours
 Pacific Daylight Time (PDT) = UT - 7 hours

For cities in the U.S. when using UT time you must keep in mind what day it is? For people living on the East Coast the next UT day starts at 19:00 local Standard time or 20:00 for Daylight Saving Time for the West Coast it's 16:00 Standard or 17:00 Daylight Saving Time.

STANDARD TIME ZONE CONVERSIONS

Conversions from UTC to some US time zones:

* = previous day

UTC (GMT)	PACIFIC STANDARD	MOUNTAIN STANDARD	CENTRAL STANDARD	EASTERN STANDARD
00	4 pm *	5 pm *	6 pm *	7 pm *
01	5 pm *	6 pm *	7 pm *	8 pm *
02	6 pm *	7 pm *	8 pm *	9 pm *
03	7 pm *	8 pm *	9 pm *	10 pm *
04	8 pm *	9 pm *	10 pm *	11 pm *
05	9 pm *	10 pm *	11 pm *	12 mid