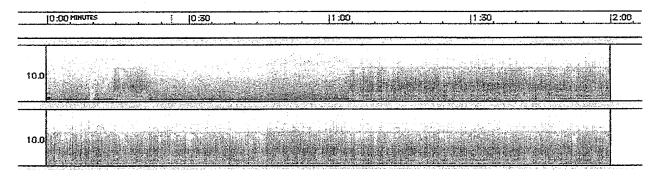
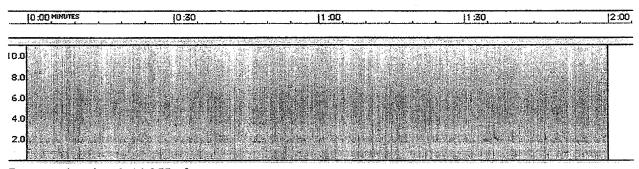
11-20-03 Robert Bennett

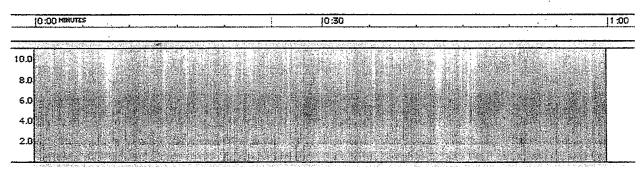
Las Cruces, NM



0346 UT 2046 MST WWV on top track with sections of data switched in occasionally. Data from a VLF3 receiver on the bottom track. Dense sferies and tweeks.



Data track using 0-11 kHz frequency range.



First minute.

10:00 MINUTES	10:05	, JO:10 ,	; [0:15	, J0:20 ,	, 10:25	10:3 0
					124-17-17-17-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-18-	X Soft X 3 2 3
0.0						
3.0						
5.0		44 H. H.	· 医克里克氏			
0.1						
2.0		and the second	a significant lateral	Capital Page 1984	Albaria (in	
<u> </u>	449				AND THE RESERVE	

First 30 seconds.

10 000 variours	, [0:01	, 10.02	, <u>j</u> 0:03 , ,	, 10.04	<u>, [0.13</u>
0.0					
8.0					
6.0					
4.0					
2.0					
and the second s	<u> 14 </u>			ar eggs	

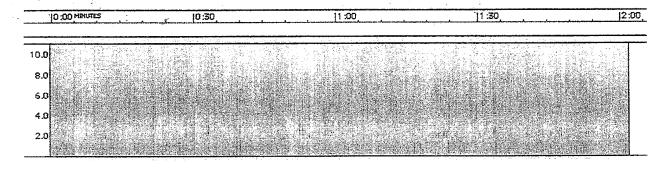
The first 5 seconds showing many individual tweeks.

Robert reports:

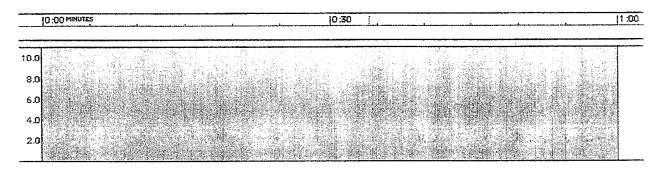
On 20 Nov, I monitored overnight. I started monitoring at about 8:00 PM Mountain Time. I made recordings during the 2040-2115 and 2120-2150 MST periods. I continued observing until 0200 MST on 21 Nov after which I went to sleep. I did not make any more recordings on 20/21 Nov. In general, I found the sferic and tweek levels and frequency to be very high when I started and slowly decreased in the early morning hours. The levels were so high that I could not hear the normally loud Loran signal. The monitoring conditions were otherwise excellent; the temperature at 2000 MST was 45 degrees F and slowly dropped to 36 degrees by sunup on the 21st. There was no moon and no wind and it was very dry in the desert. I experimented with both a 6-foot vertical whip (E-Field Probe) and a 120 foot long wire antenna. The Natural Radio signal levels were very high on both antennas but when using the whip, I did not hear any traces of either Loran or 60- power line noise. However, using the long wire, I heard both Loran and some 60- pick up. For some reason, the natural radio signal slowly decreased in amplitude and by 0200 on 21 Nov, I could clearly hear Loran on the 6-foot whip.

11-22-03 Robert Bennett

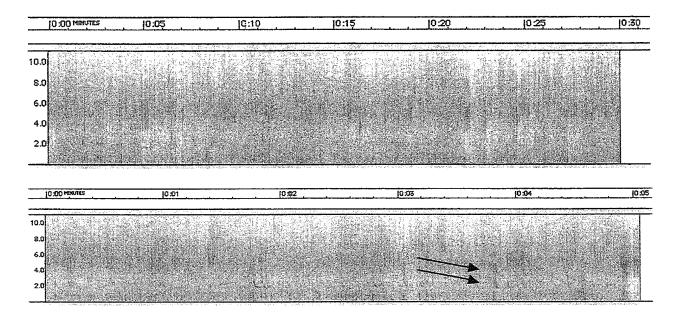
Las Cruces, NM



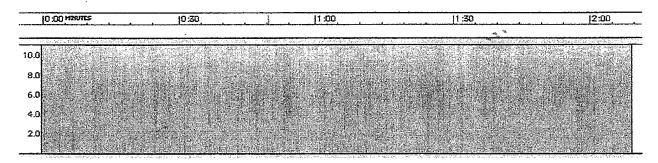
1217 UT Dense sferics and tweeks.



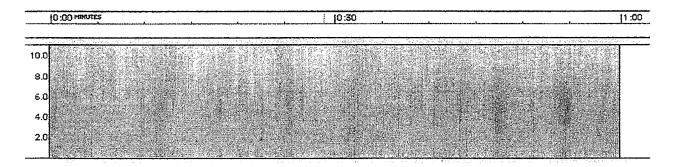
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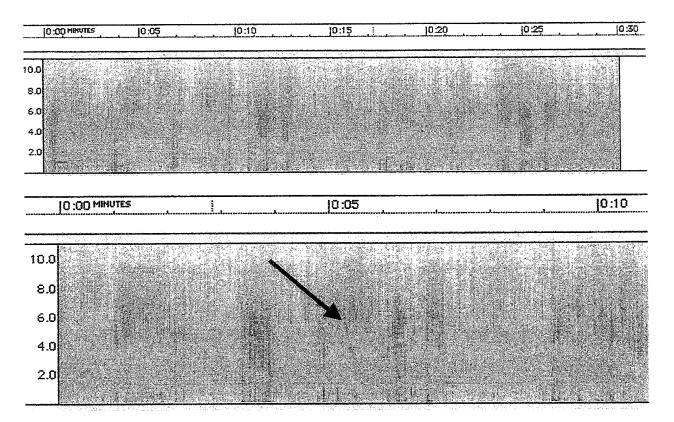
Note the tweek at 3.8 seconds with a harmonic of the tweek "hook" at about 4 kHz. This indicates a strong tweek.



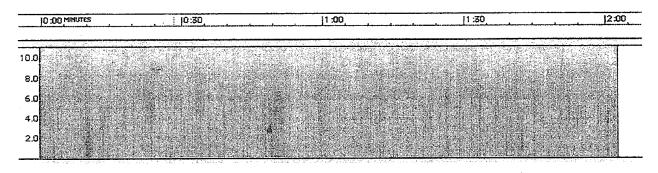
1305 UT Dense sferics, tweeks are rare.



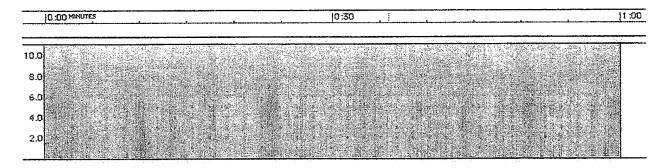
The INSPIRE Journal Volume 12 #2



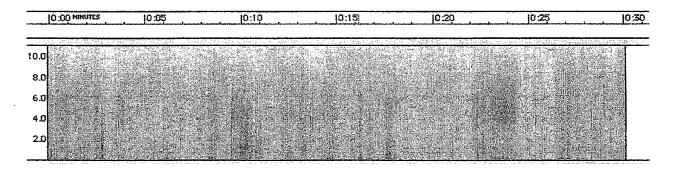
Segment starting at 1 minute showing a whistler at 1306:05 UT.



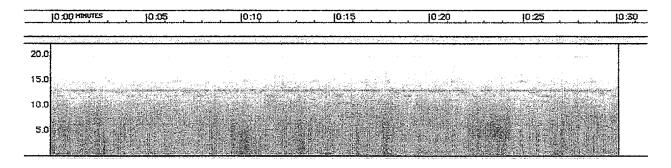
1400 UT 0700 MST Dense sferics, strong Loran



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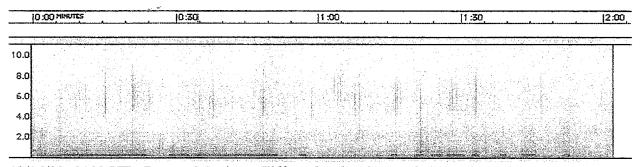
The vertical sets of dots are Loran.



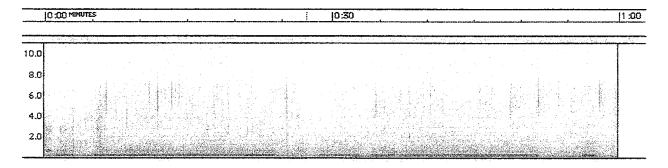
The first 30 seconds using a 0-22 kHz frequency range. Russian Alpha navigation dashes are clearly visible (and audible on the tape) between 12 and 15 kHz. A steady carrier also appears at about 13 kHz. Robert reported rising wind and deteriorating observing conditions.

12-16-03 **Chaffey High School**

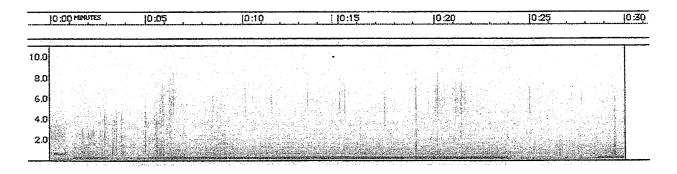
Ontario, CA

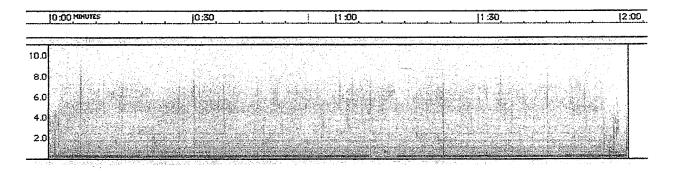


12/16/03 0102 UT Dearzy Martinez, Tiffany Steele Some sferics and tweeks.

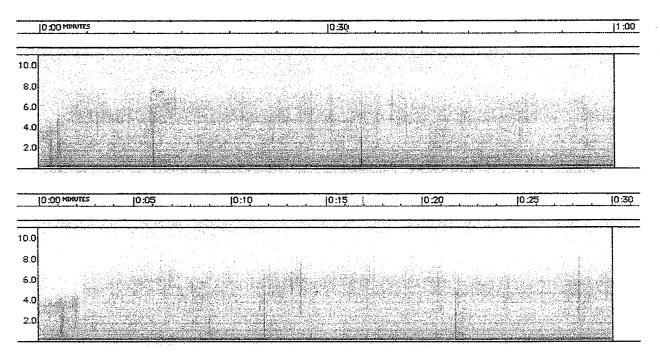


The INSPIRE Journal Volume 12 #2



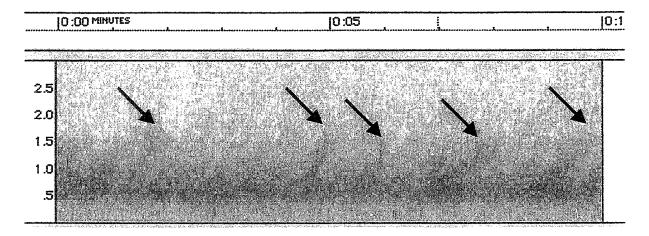


12/16/03 0129 UT Joelle Brown, Ana Guzman Some sferics and tweeks.

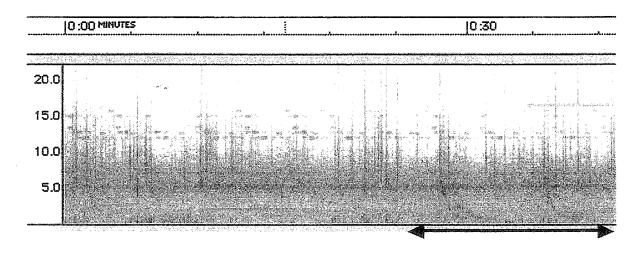


12-16-03 Gilcrest, CO Shawn Korgan Recorded North of Fairbanks, Alaska

The following are some brief spectrograms of natural radio signals recorded by Shawn Korgan during the recent trip to Chatanika, Alaska.

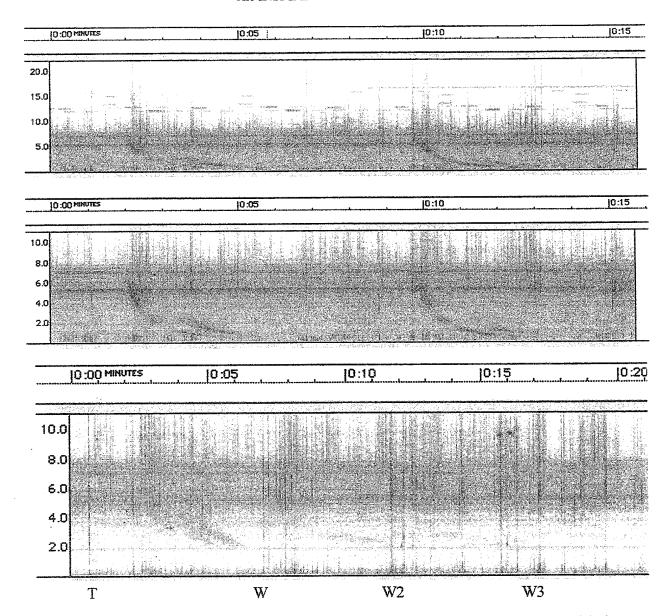


3-22-04 1200 Alaska Time (AT) Chorus sounds like birds chirping. On the spectrogram, chorus shows up as a series of rising tones. The arrows show the tops of the most prominent risers.

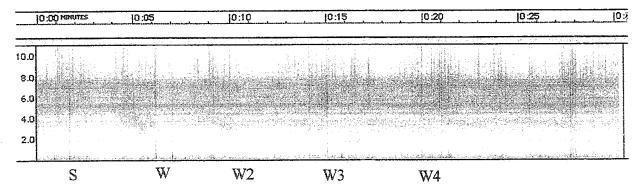


3/23/04 Whistler collection. This view, using a 0-22 kHz frequency range, shows Russian Alpha navigation signals as series of dashes between 12 and 15 kHz. The arrow indicates the segment enlarged below.

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A whisler from later in the session. This sounds like a two-hop whistler originating with the strong tweek (T) followed by the whistler (W) and at least two echoes (W2 and W3).



Still later, a whistler (W) following a strong sferic (S). Several echoes follow the whistler.

Data Log Cov	ver Sheet				(copy as needed)
INSPIRE Ob	server Team			_ Team	Number:
Equipment:	Receiver		***************************************		
	Recorder			_	
	Antenna		<u></u>	_	
	WWV radio			_	
Site description	on:				
Longi	tude:	° ' W	Latitude:	0	'N
Personnel:	***************************************	TRANSPORTED TO THE PROPERTY OF			
	Marie de la companya				
			•	•	
Team Leader	address:	Name			
	o' ar	Street			
		City, State, Zip, C	Country		
• •					
email		HACTIN			
	L	ocal Time to U	Table	· very manufacture of the control of	
	E	6T + 5 = UT	EDT +		
	C	ST + 6 = UT	CDT + 1	5 = UT	

MDT + 6 = UT PDT + 7 = UT

MST + 7 = UTPST + 8 = UT

(copy as needed) **INSPIRE** Data INSPIRE Observer Team Team Number: Receiver Coordinated Observation Date: Tape Start Time (Local) Tape Start Time (UT) Local weather: Code: M - Mark (WWV or Voice) S - sferics T - tweek W - whistler A - Alpha C - chorus Sferic Density: D: ____ Scale of 1-5 (1 - Very Low, 3 - Medium, 5 - Very High) Observer Time (UT) Entry M-WWV M-V STCW_____D:____ ______ M-WWV M-V STCW_______D: _______ ______ M-WWV M-V STCW_______D: _____ M-WWV M-V STCW_____D: _____D: M-WWV M-V STCW_____D: ______ M-WWV M-V STCW_____D: ____