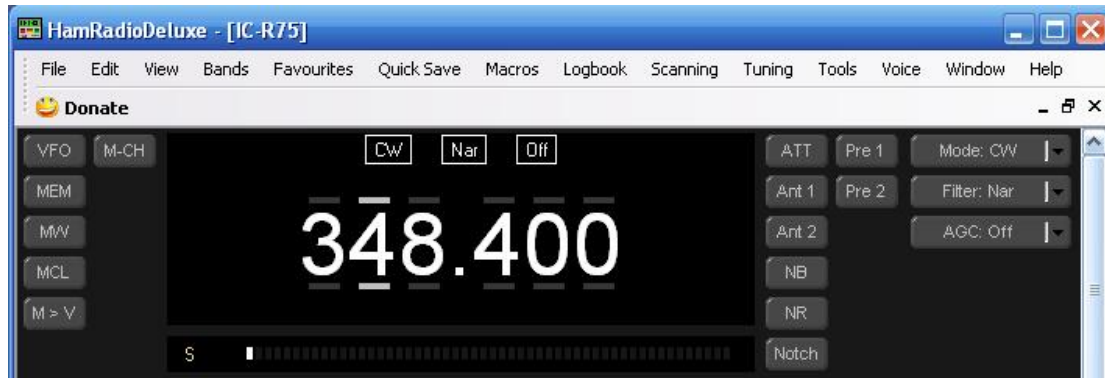


How I use NDBFinder to receive NDB stations.

First, I choose a frequency to monitor.

In this case 348.400 – looking for ATF in Scotland

I use CW with 250 filter and an 50 Hz audiofilter between radio and PC

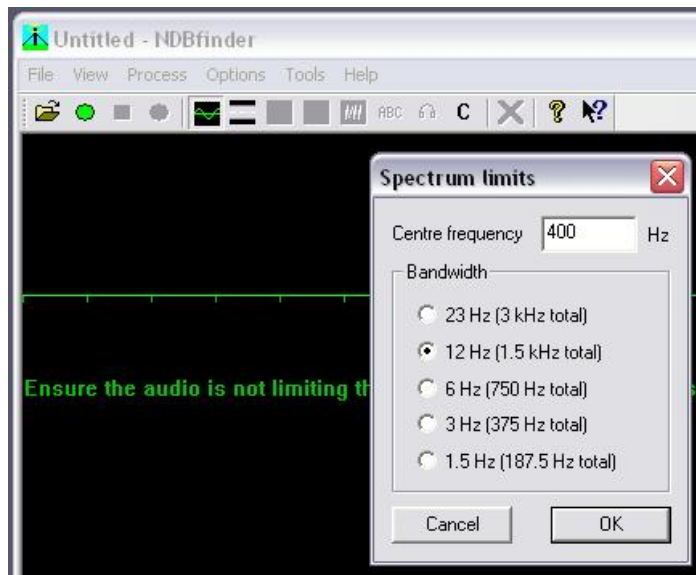


Next, I set the centre (audio) frequency in NDBF.

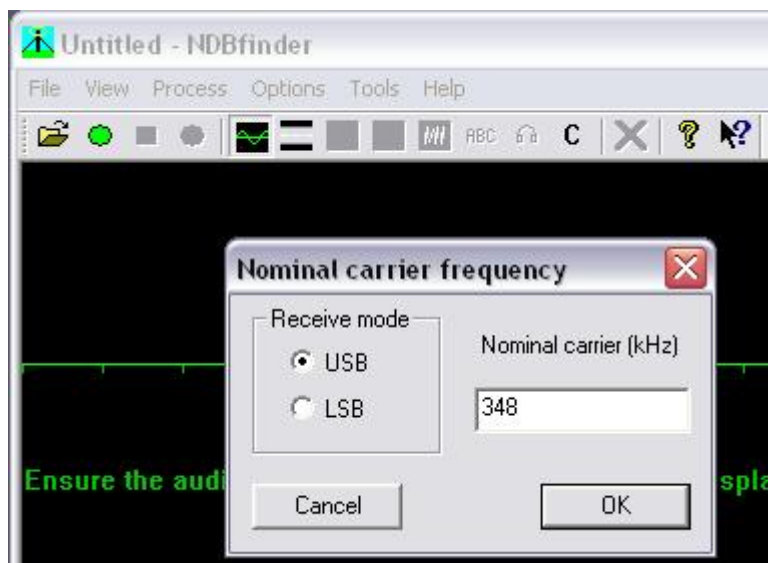
My CW pitch is 400 Hz, so I set centre frequency to 400

I leave it on 12 Hz because lower values tend to 'smear' the ID

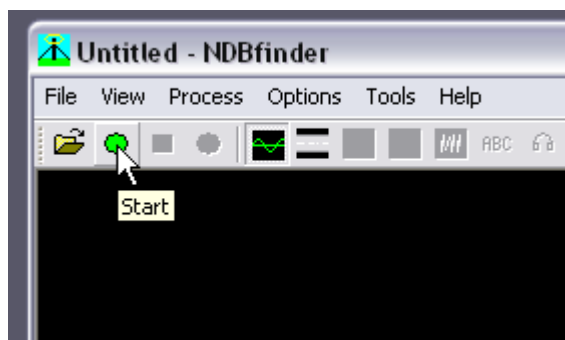




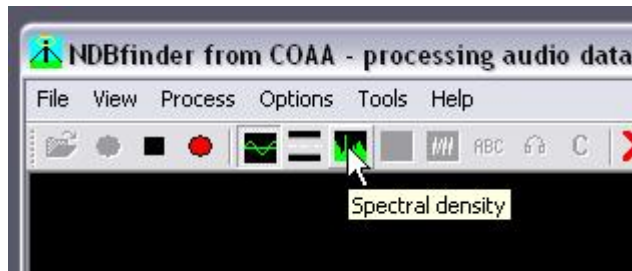
Then I set the nominal carrier to frequency minus cw pitch
In this case 348



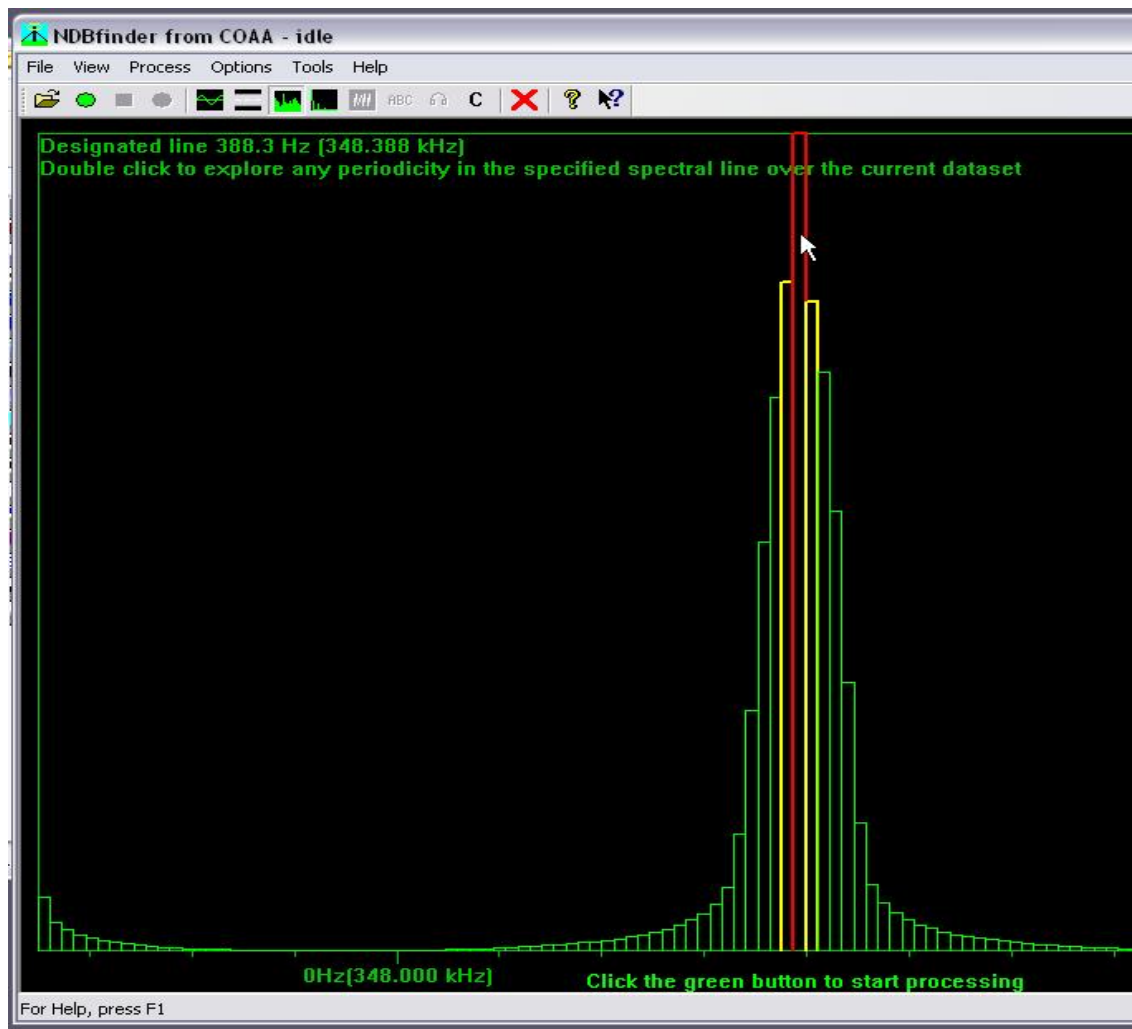
Then START, and leave it for 10-20 minutes. In this case 20 minutes.



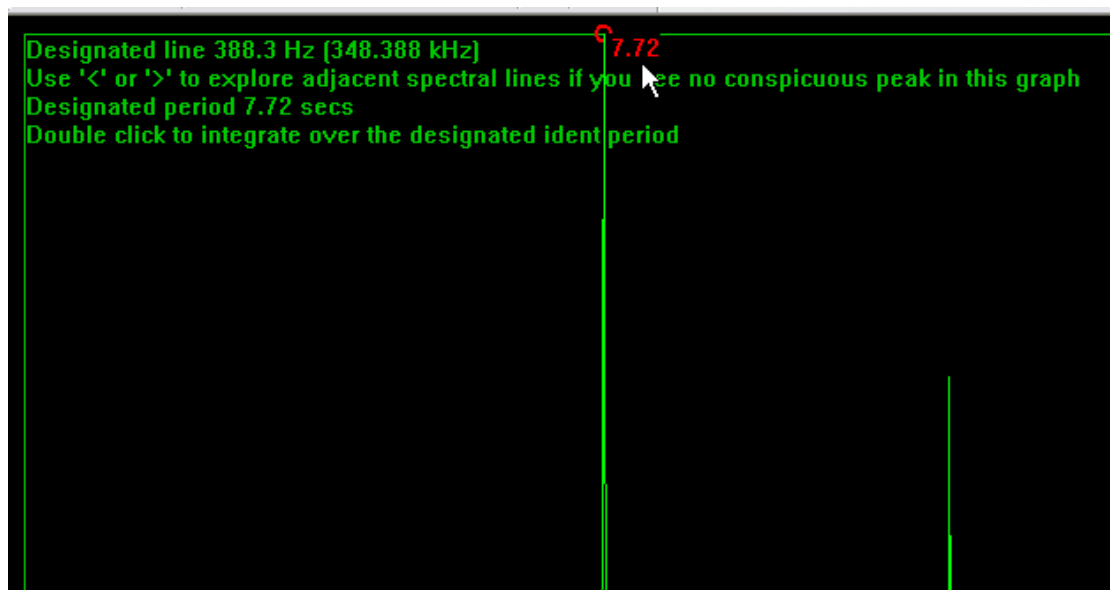
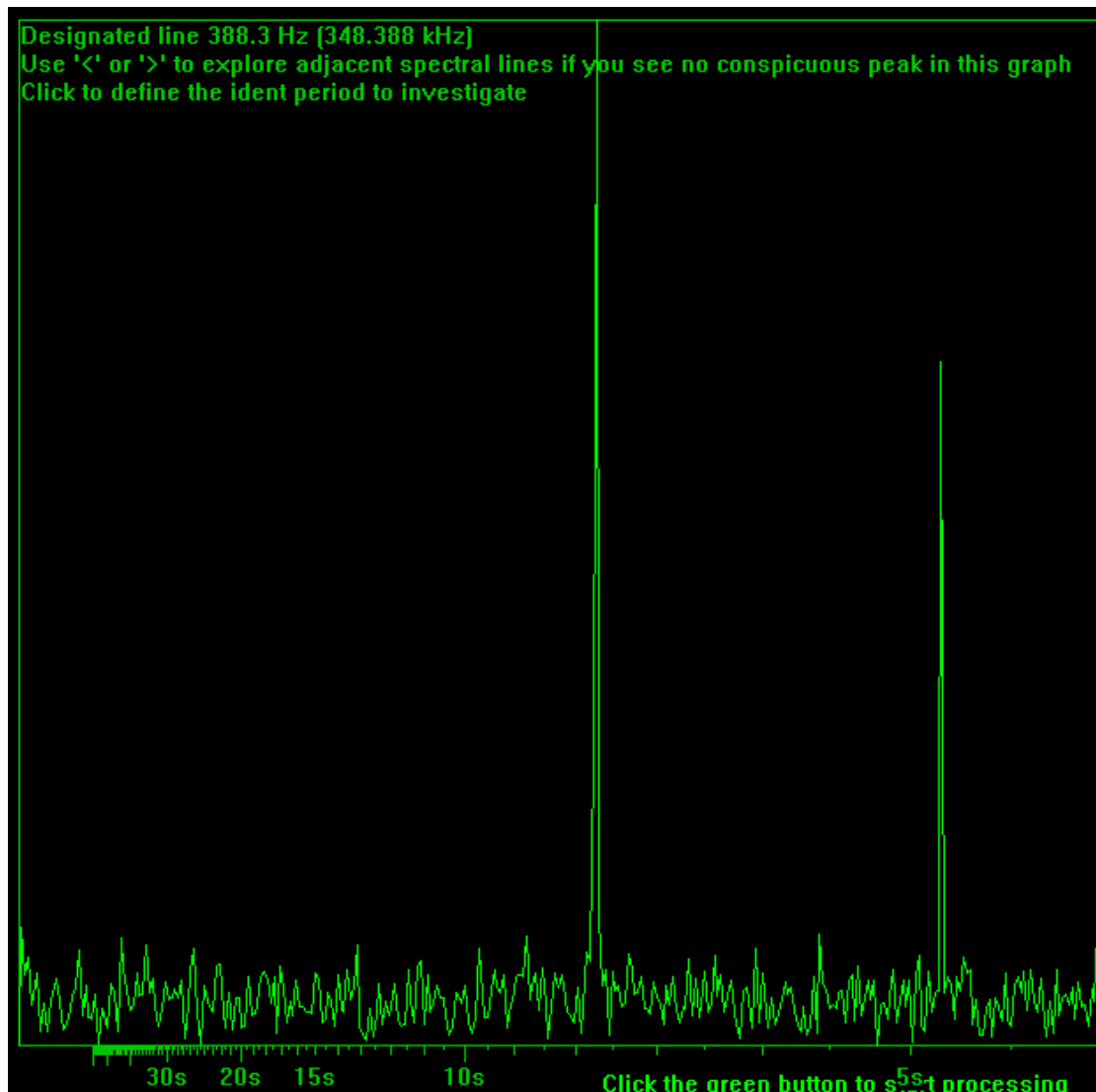
When I am finish sampling - or in between if I like - I can press Spectral Density to see the sampled blocks. Each block is 12 Hz, and for some reason the interesting block is the block *before* centre frequency. I.e. the stations on *.400 kHz will appear in the block on *.388 kHz (?)

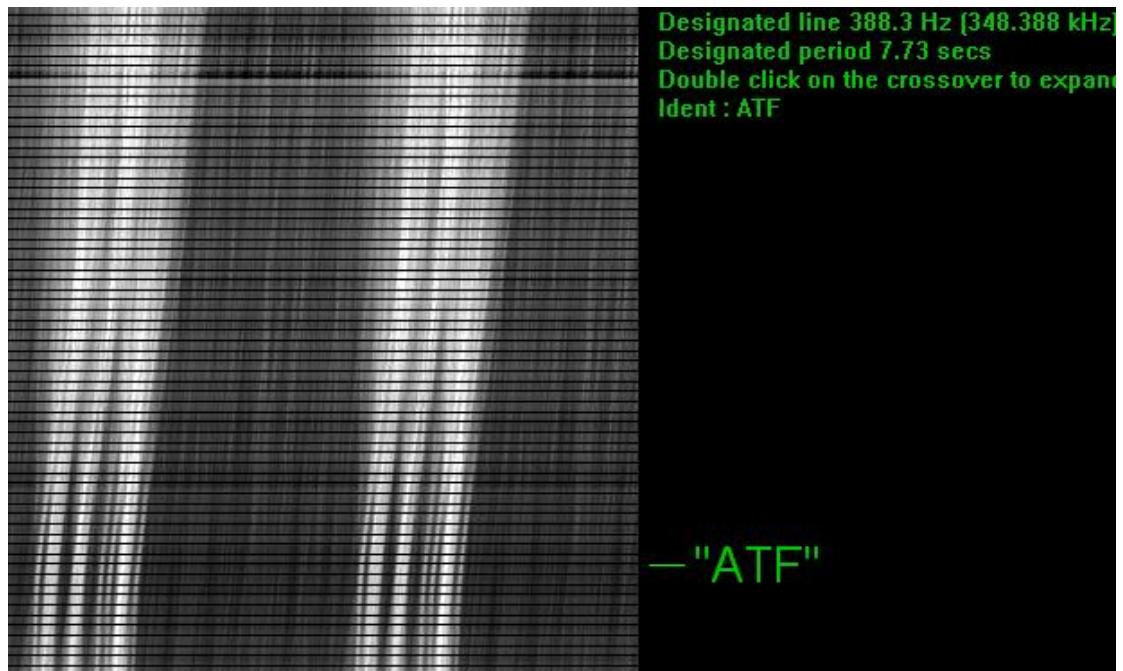


Double click the desired bar, and watch the next window;



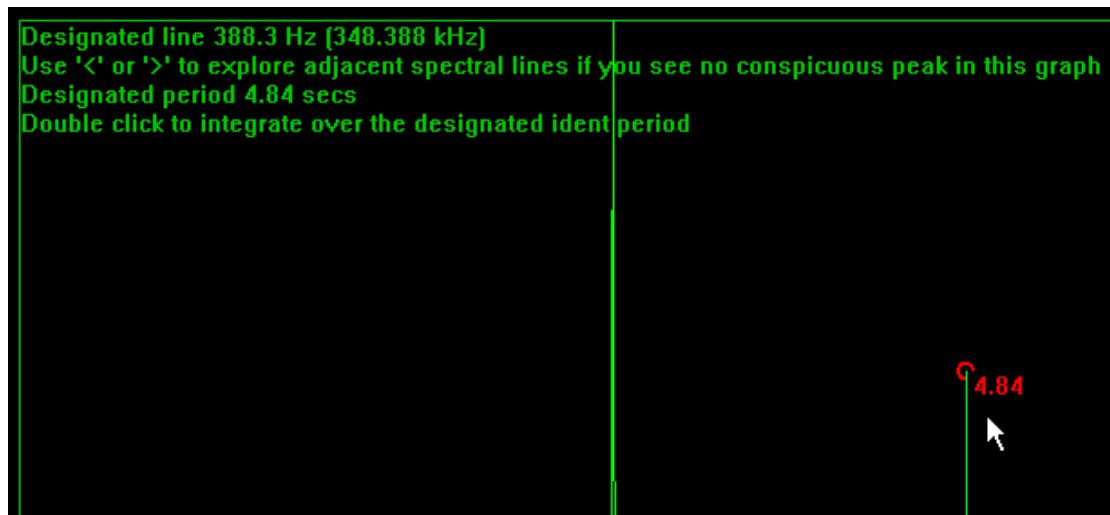
Two spikes appear, one at 7.72 sec, and the other on 4.84 sec.
Double click on the first, and ATF is clearly visible.

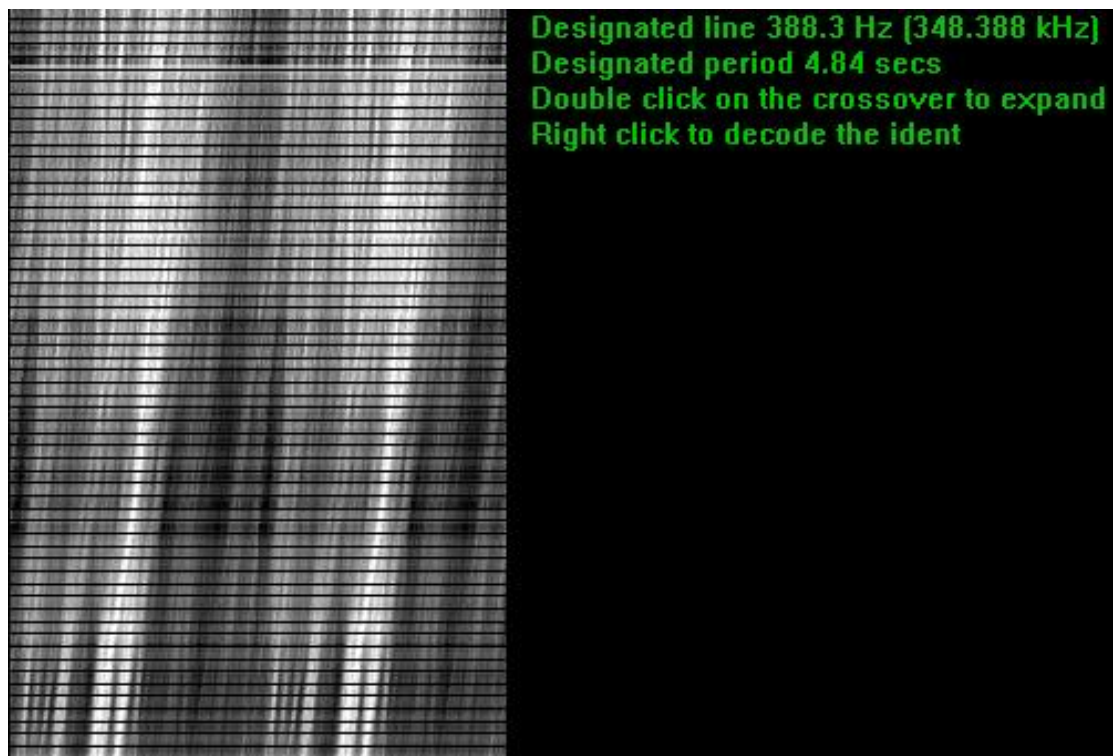




But what about the other spike???

.... it is VG on Faroe Island, buried way down in the noise.
This is what is so fascinating with NDBFinder.





In this session I sampled data for 20 minutes, and it was at 1500 UTC 11. Aug 2010.

Equipment used;

ICOM R75 CW 250Hz filter
Timewave DSP-599zx audio filter 50 Hz
Indoor ALA-100 pointing NW

Regards T.S.Bauge - LA9BEA