

## 11 Beacons

### 11.1 IARU REGION 1 VHF / UHF BEACONS A GUIDE TO GOOD PRACTICE

Beacon transmitters have long been used to indicate the presence of VHF openings and have contributed significantly to our knowledge of propagation. As the numbers of beacons is increasing rapidly and the amount of spectrum available for them is under pressure it is important that beacon builders are aware of the technical parameters required, the reasons for them and the procedure to be followed to obtain an agreed frequency.

Beacon - "A station in the Amateur Service or Amateur-Satellite Service that autonomously transmits in a defined format, which may include repetitive data or information, for the study of propagation, determination of frequency or bearing or for other experimental purposes including construction."

It is not intended that this document should specify the exact purpose of any individual beacon, its power level or the number of beacons in any country, as this should be agreed within the national society concerned. It is also not intended to be applied rigorously to experimental beacons or beacons with a special purpose. It should however apply to the vast majority of VHF/UHF/Microwave beacons for propagation monitoring purposes, as designated by the beacon sections of the bandplans.

#### 11.1.1 CO-ORDINATION PROCEDURE.

The existing requirement for co-ordination of regional beacons will be retained. For non-coordinated beacons the beacon proposal should be agreed with the national society (with consultation with neighbouring societies where appropriate) and a provisional frequency chosen.

If the beacon has an ERP of greater than 10W then the frequency should be submitted to the IARU Region 1 VHF beacon co-ordinator to check for potential interference problems. Societies should provide regular and frequent updates to the IARU R1 Beacon coordinator. Beacons or changes to beacons which are not notified to the coordinator forfeit their arbitration rights in any coordination dispute.

#### 11.1.2 Local Beacons:

In the microwave bands, local beacons, which should be 10W ERP max, may preferably be placed in the x.750-x.800MHz range of the relevant narrowband segment, adjacent to, but outside of the exclusive propagation beacon segments. In this range, the lower powers will permit greater frequency reuse. This permits traditional propagation beacon frequencies to be used more efficiently and minimise cases of local/mutual interference. National societies should inform the IARU R1 Beacon coordinator of such local beacons and national bandplan use.

#### 11.1.3 TRANSMISSION MODE

Amplitude or Frequency shift keying (A1A or F1A) may be used according to the scheme below. The beacon radiates on its nominal frequency during the period where no information is transmitted. It then moves to "space", 250/400Hz below and then keys back to nominal ("mark") while transmitting its information. In this way the transmission sounds like A1A in a SSB receiver set to receive USB.

#### 11.1.4 FREQUENCY SPACING

All coordinated and notified beacons should operate within the beacon segment of the band plan and be on a frequency which is in accordance to the table below. In bands above 1.3GHz, half the frequency spacing defined below be used as an offset in frequency coordination disputes (Vienna 2007).

Band	50 MHz	70 MHz	145 MHz	435 MHz	1.3 GHz	2,4 to 10GHz	24 to 47 GHz
Frequency ppm	4	2.8	1.4	1.0	0.8	TBA	TBA
Tolerance Hz	200	200	200	400	1000		
Spacing between beacons - kHz	1	1	1	1	2-3kHz	5kHz	10kHz
F1A Frequency shift - Hz	250	250	400	400	400	400	400
Frequency at "space" - Hz	nominal - 250	nominal - 250	nominal - 400	nominal - 400	nominal - 400	nominal -400	nominal -400

TBA = To Be Agreed at a future conference

### 11.1.5 MESSAGE

As beacons are often heard at very low signal levels, together with spurious signals, it is important the message is simple, unambiguous and repeated frequently. It is also necessary to have a period without information ("carrier") for frequency checking purposes and signal strength measurement and also to make it easy to distinguish the frequency when using FSK.

Maximum Morse code keying speed should not exceed 60 characters per minute.

The beacon message should consist of a callsign and possible other information for identification and a period without information ("carrier"). The message may also contain other information if required, e.g. locator, automatic identification and information in MGM modes. The total cycle period should not exceed 60 seconds and the "carrier" period without information should not exceed 30 seconds.

For alternative modes the cycle period is F1A + Alternate mode. For example, a beacon transmitting PSK31 would send one period of PSK31 followed by one period of either F1A or A1A. If several alternative modes is used then the total cycle could be F1A/A1A + mode 1 + mode2 + F1A/A1A, repeating continuously.

### 11.1.6 OPERATION

Operation should be 24 hour continuous. If beacons change parameters during the transmission this must be reflected in the message transmitted.

### 11.1.7 STATUS

It is important that the operational parameters and the status of each beacon are widely known. The information should be sent to the IARU Region 1 VHF beacon coordinator via the local beacon coordinator or spectrum manager at least once per annum or when the operational parameters are changed to ensure that the IARU Region 1 beacon list is up to date.

## 11.2 TRANSATLANTIC BEACON PROJECT

At the IARU Region 1 Conference in Tel Aviv 1996 a proposal from URE for a coordinated project whereby beacons at the (North-)West-coast of European countries would be installed in order to test the possibilities of 145 MHz propagation over the Atlantic Ocean, resulted in a recommendation, unanimously accepted by the Conference :

***To help investigate VHF transatlantic propagation, Member Societies are encouraged to participate in an IARU Region 1 co-ordinated programme to establish "Conjugate Beacons" in the 145 MHz band. (These would be similar to the conjugate beacons in the HF bands, emitting sequential signals which are repeated.)***

To help manage this project, a co-ordinator is required.

The tasks of this Beacon Project Co-ordinator will be:

1. To make contact with the IARU Region 1 and Region 2 VHF/UHF Beacon Co-ordinators and to make contact with societies/amateurs in Region 1 and Region 2 who are interested in participating in this programme.
2. To consult with technical experts with the aim of establishing the technical specifications of the beacons.
3. To liaise and co-ordinate between groups building beacons and also those build listening equipment.
4. To collect the results of the experiments and to report them to IARU Region 1.

This action of IARU Region 1 should be communicated to IARU Region 2 with the request that they consider similar action.

### 11.3 IARU REGION 1 VHF AND MICROWAVE BEACON LIST - June 2005

This list of VHF/UHF Beacons is compiled for IARU Region 1 by G0RDI, and it builds upon the valuable work contributed by G3UUT. Many thanks to the VHF/UHF/ Microwave managers of radio societies across Region 1, beacon keepers, beacon coordinators and VHF/UHF DXers too numerous to mention.

The main Region 2 & 3 6m beacons are included in the list in italics for completeness. Thanks to G3USF, the IARU HF beacon coordinator for these. All inputs are welcome and should be sent to the address below.

**You are free to use information from this beacon list but please acknowledge IARU Region 1 and G0RDI.**

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The list is also posted on the RSGB web site at

<http://data.dcc.rsgb.org>