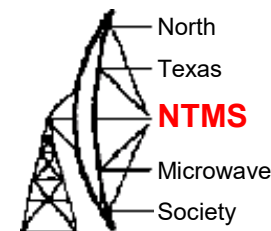


EME Adventures on the Microwave Bands

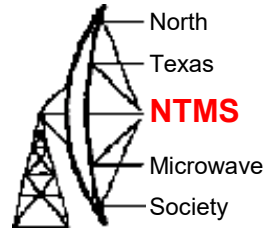
Presented to the
Garland Amateur Radio Club
by
Al Ward
W5LUA
September 28, 2026

Motivation for building a moonbounce system



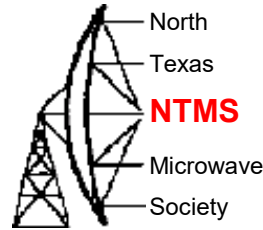
- My motivation was the pure excitement of hearing my echoes return from the moon.
- Average echo delay is 2.5 sec for the roughly 500,000 mi round trip to the moon.
- 6m is the only VHF band that does not require the use of EME to work WAS.
- Outside of tropospheric bending, Aurora, Es, If you lived in the center of the US, you could never work Alaska and Hawaii unless you had EME capability on 2m.
- My first 2m EME system used 4 Oliver Swan 14 element yagis AZ/EL at 50 ft with a pair of 4CX250b's about 550 watts output and a TI MS-175te preamp with about a 1.5 dB noise figure. I heard my first echoes in late 1974. What a thrill!

Some moon characteristics



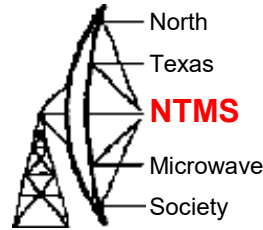
- The moon is on a 28 day cycle as it orbits the earth.
- The moon's declination varies from a max southerly declination of about -25 degrees to a maximum of about +25 degrees.
- For us in the DFW area, this means the maximum elevation at hi dec is approximately 82 deg and only 31 deg at max southerly declination
- Since the majority of EME operation occurs in the northern hemisphere, generally high declination is preferred as it provides more moon time for us in the northern hemisphere but makes it harder to find a common window for VK's and ZL's

More moon characteristics



- During each cycle, the moon cycles through its phases from new moon to full moon.
- Although one might think that a full moon would offer the strongest echo returns, it all depends on when perigee occurs.
- Perigee, when the moon is closest to the earth, provides a nominal 2 dB improvement in received signal strength. When signals are close to the noise this can make or break a contact.
- As of Sept of 2026, perigee occurs near a declination of +27 degrees, where as in 2023, perigee occurred at a declination of -10 degrees.

Two Way EME Path Loss

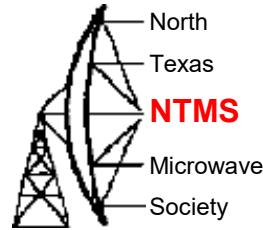


Frequency (MHz)	Average Path Loss
144	252.1 dB
432	261.6 dB
1296	271.1 dB
2300	276.1 dB
3400	279.5 dB
5700	283.9 dB
10368	289.1 dB

Mean distance to the moon of 238,000 statute miles

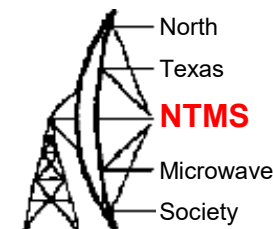
Assumes lunar reflectivity of .065 or a reflection loss of -11.9 dB

Path Loss



- According to the Radar equation, the path loss increases by 6 dB every time the frequency is doubled
- However, dish gain also increases by 6 dB every time frequency is doubled
- Since we gain the same 6dB on both receive and transmit and assuming we use the same power and the same NF as we go up in frequency, our echoes will improve as frequency is increased – this is in fact what we see!
- But there are obvious limitations as we go higher in frequency, like power is harder to generate and noise figures are higher
- Fortunately, there is a program written by Doug VK3UM (sk) that helps us evaluate the various system parameters.

VK3UM EME Calculator



VK3UM EME Performance Calculator Ver 11.11 UTC Date 21st March 2021

Two Station EME Rx Performance Source Pos. Planets Sky Map Home Data

Tx A (Home Station) Default Rx BW Diam Mesh Spacing H-V Sys Sensitivity Echo S/N

1296 MHz 271.96 dB 10 K 120 Hz 2.92 mm 10.00 mm -161.6 dBm 24.57 dB

Frequency Path Loss **Aquor Leo** Circ 0.29 % 10.00 mm Effective ground 256 K 0.90

Your last sfu data record has been loaded. Loss 0.013 dB Mesh Gnd to Cold Sky 8.26 dB

10.7m 7.16 K 17.18 K 0.05 K 10.00 mm 10.00 mm 8.26 dB

75 0.10 dB 0.25 dB 38.0 dB 2.0 dB 1.0 dB 7.08 K 0.42 K 21.95 dB

LNA Loss LNA NF LNA Gain Coax Loss Rx NF Spillover Feedthrough derived from Mesh size Sun Y

Get sfu

Tx A Output Power Transmission Loss Power at Feed Moon Y

560 Watts 27.48 dBW 0.3 dB 523 Watts 27.18 dBW 4,439,146 W EIRP

Ground Temperature 290 K 17 C

RxTK 24.39 K = 0.35 dB Receiver Noise Temperature

TSys 41.89 K = 0.59 dB System Noise Temperature

Dx Station as received at Home Station 1.41 dB

Home Station as received at Dx Station 12.29 dB

Change Moon Distance Moon noise included

Perigee 401,869 kms Apogee

Tx B (Dx Station) Default Rx BW Diam Mesh Spacing H-V Sys Sensitivity Echo S/N

1296 MHz 271.96 dB 10 K 120 Hz 2.92 mm 10.00 mm -159.0 dBm -10.87 dB

Frequency Path Loss **Aquor Leo** Circ 0.29 % 10.00 mm Effective ground 236 K 0.90

Your last sfu data record has been loaded. Loss 0.013 dB Mesh Gnd to Cold Sky 8.26 dB

10.7m 7.32 K 24.34 K 0.15 K 10.00 mm 10.00 mm 8.26 dB

75 0.10 dB 0.35 dB 33.0 dB 2.0 dB 1.0 dB 34.10 K 0.42 K 9.50 dB

LNA Loss LNA NF LNA Gain Coax Loss Rx NF Spillover Feedthrough derived from Mesh size Sun Y

Get sfu

Tx B Output Power Transmission Loss Power at Feed Moon Y

30 Watts 14.77 dBW 0.3 dB 28 Watts 14.47 dBW 21,440 W EIRP

Ground Temperature 290 K 17 C

RxTK 31.81 K = 0.45 dB Receiver Noise Temperature

TSys 76.33 K = 1.01 dB System Noise Temperature

Operating Frequency Click to enter a User Frequency

50 MHz 432 MHz 2304 MHz 10.368 GHz 70 MHz

144 MHz 900 MHz 3456 MHz 24.048 GHz 406 MHz

222 MHz 1296 MHz 5760 MHz 47.088 GHz 2295 MHz

Yagi Array Single Yagi Gain in dBd Number of Yagis G/T E 26.04 ° Array Type and Gain User Defined

16.00 dBd 1 0.00 H 26.04 ° 16.00 dBd 18.15 dBi

Parabolic Reflector Focal length 3.68 m Feed Type V2IMU dual-mode Linear Pol. Circular Pol.

Diameter Size f/D Efficiency Beam Width Gain Dish Gain

8.55 m Metric 0.43 63.2 % 1.89 ° 8494 37.14 dBd 39.29 dBi

37.0 Lambda

Home Station ... Y Factor Calc Noise [hot] Flux Quiet [cold] Sky System TK

Noise Source (Hot) Sagittarius A Taurus A 1718 Jy 10 K 41.89 K

Cassiopeia A Virgo A

Cygnus A Termination

Centaurus A

Point Source Y Factor 1.87 dB

YU1AW Aperture Source calculations. These are only valid for 144 and 432 MHz. Point Sources should be used for 1296 MHz and above.

Quiet Source (Cold) Aquarius or Leo Tsky (variable)

Noise Source Positions. Y Figure Information

Yagi Array Single Yagi Gain in dBd Number of Yagis G/T E 41.27 ° Array Type and Gain User Defined

12.00 dBd 1 0.00 H 41.27 ° 12.00 dBd 14.15 dBi

Parabolic Reflector Focal length 1.07 m Feed Type VE4MA (Super) Linear Pol. Circular Pol.

Diameter Size f/D Efficiency Beam Width Gain Dish Gain

2.49 m Metric 0.43 67.2 % 6.50 ° 766 26.69 dBd 28.84 dBi

10.8 Lambda

Effective Aperture Beam Width Ratio Set Current Moon Moon Data

TxA 36.17 M² 0.26 S/F Update Moon Phase 0.25

TxB 3.26 M² 0.08 Illum 51.3 %

Moon Beam Fill Factor Sun Beam Fill Factor G/T Ratio

TxA 1.02 0.10 dB 1.03 0.12 dB 202.77 23.07 dB 2nd Quarter

TxB 1.00 0.01 dB 1.00 0.01 dB 10.03 10.01 dB P Angle 90 °

Moon Radar Equ. Current Moon Distance Moon Angular Diam Moon Temp

53.31 dB 401,869 kms 0.496 ° 29'44.1" 225 K

Moon return Loss Moon Flux 10° -22 Moon Declination Frequency adjusted sfu

271.96 dB Sv = 0.07 Dec. 25.38 ° 51

1296 MHz

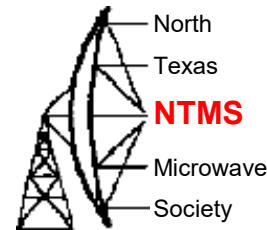
VK3UM Ver 11.11

Doug VK3UM passed away in 2016 but his high school friend VK5DJ is making the download available at

<https://www.vk5dj.com/doug.html>

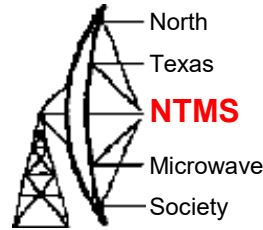
Also available is an EME planner / tracking program and other useful programs

Doppler Shift



- The doppler shift is a change in frequency of the signal reflected off the moon and received back on earth.
- When the moon is rising the doppler will be positive and when the moon is setting the doppler will be negative. The doppler is at a maximum when the moon is on the horizon and at a minimum at zenith.
- Doppler shift scales with frequency
- While doppler may be several hundred Hz at 2M, it is over 3 kHz at 1296 MHz and can be greater than 100 kHz at 47 GHz!

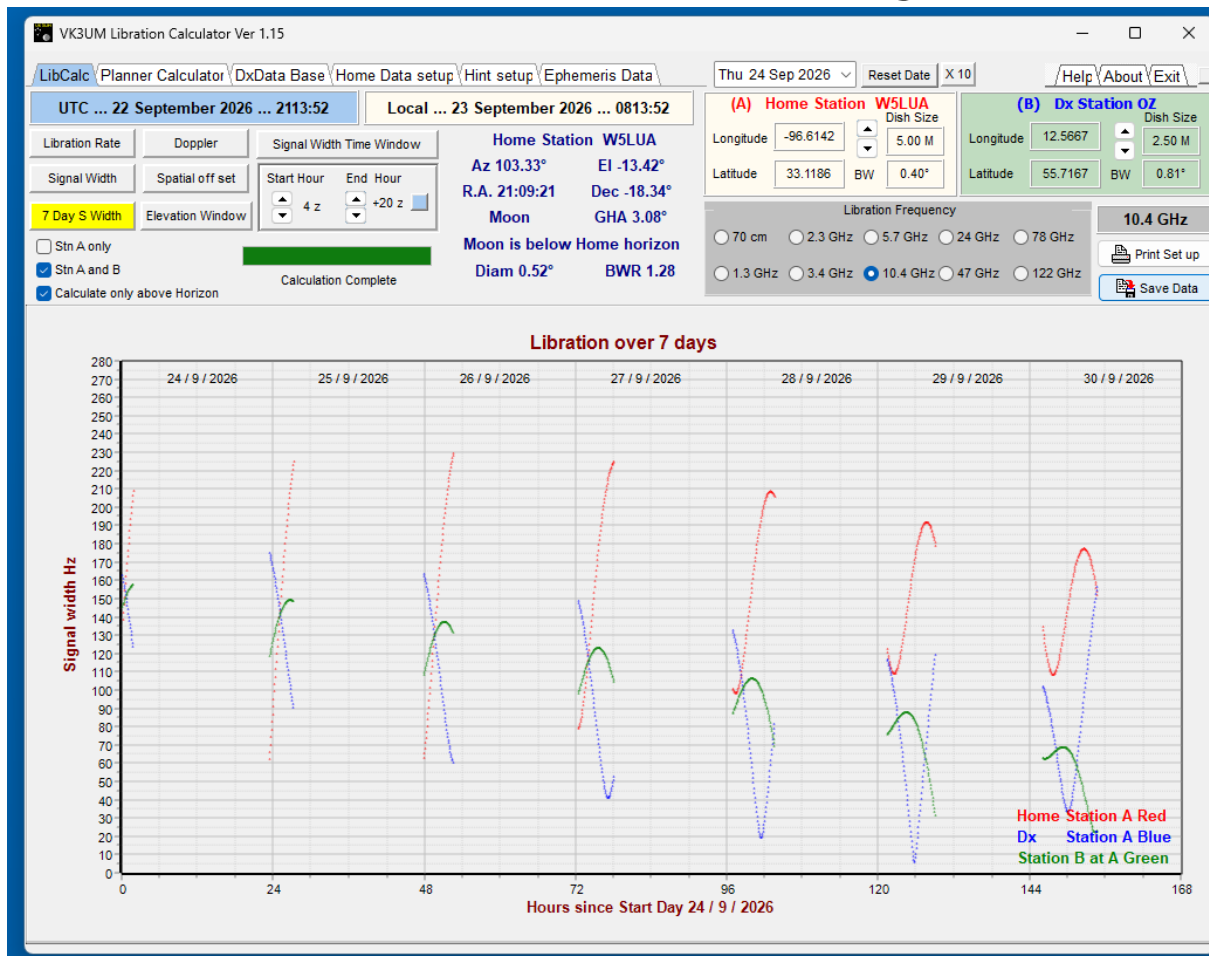
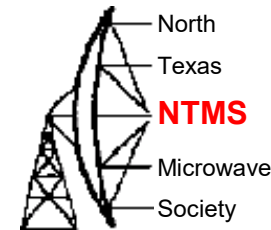
Libration



- Libration is caused by the wobble of the moon in its orbit (both latitude wise and longitude wise) and the relative motion of the moon with respect to an observer on earth.
- Libration can cause rapid fading on VHF signals causing parts of a signal to be missing while on microwave frequencies it can make signals sound rough or aurora like.
- Periods of minimum libration occur twice daily at moon elevations close to the horizon on both moon rise and moon set.
- Easily predicted with today's EME programs

VK3UM – LibCalc

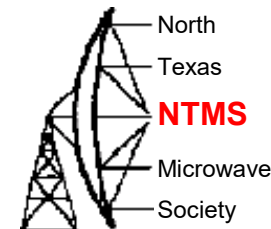
<https://www.vk5dj.com/doug.html>



Red Home Station Libration
Blue DX Station Libration
Green Mutual Libration

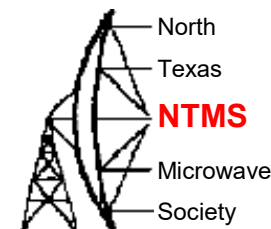
Best results are obtained
when mutual libration is at a
minimum

Faraday Rotation



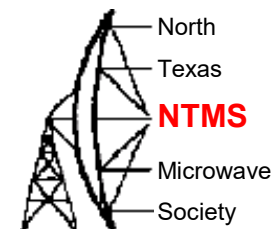
- According to Skolnik's Radar handbook.. "The Faraday rotation of the plane of polarization can be 2 to 5 revolutions in the UHF range, but since it scales as $1/f^2$, is negligible at and above L band"
- We know that time between signal peaks on 6M can be about 5 minutes, and 15 to 20 minutes on 2M and up to hours or days on 432 MHz.
- Having the capability to switch polarity on 902 MHz, I have observed some Faraday rotation at 902 MHz. However, it is very slow and does not have the deep fades as we have observed on the VHF/UHF bands.
- Faraday rotation is for the most part, non-existent at 1296 MHz and higher, but there are other obstacles that we must contend with.

Spatial Offset



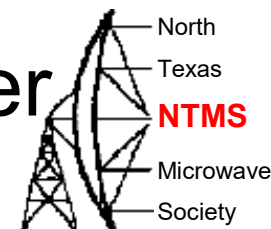
- One of the obstacles is spatial offset between 2 stations in distant parts of the globe. For example, if we send a 10 GHz horizontally polarized signal from the states, it will arrive at a nearly 90 degree offset or vertical in Europe.
- We get around this problem by running circular polarity on 902 through 5760 MHz. Convention is transmit RHCP and receive LHCP. The sense is reversed as the signal is reflected off the moon.
- There has been much debate over the years regarding the use of CP on 10 GHz. Some stations use CP but for the most part NA is running horizontal and Europe vertical. Other parts of the world will vary. There is generally enough smearing of the reflected signal that the signal comes back at multiple angles anyway.

Atmospheric & Weather Effects



- Normally rain does not have a major impact on EME conditions through 5760 MHz – some effect on 10 GHz
- Humidity and heavy cloud cover cause increased absorption at 24 GHz – best conditions occur on a cold crisp night in the middle of winter!
- At 47 GHz oxygen absorption is another major contributor – there are no good times to operate other planning during periods of minimum libration and close to perigee!

K5GW Tracking Software with Doppler Calculation & RX Tuning at W5LUA



```

KT12-30.EXE
TIME DATE TGT A/T AZ EL AZC ELC DEC AZ ERROR EL
17:09:12 03/21/21 MOON OFF 56.93 -3.44 2.0 -0.2 25.1 73.22 93.08

ANTENNA AZIM ELEU Band: 10368MHZ
1296 57.02 89.27 Doppler: 25016.1
2304 130.39 86.10 Sky Tem: 2.7
3400 50.63 89.20 Loss dB: 1.91
5760 212.01 89.38 Tdeg dB: 1.91
10368 130.15 89.64 Pol: 39
24048 -6.18 -1.04 Lib: 144.8
47088 171.20 0.33
77184 -27.00 -0.71

MOON 56.93 -3.44
SUN 144.39 51.86
CAS 11.98 63.67
CYG 294.97 56.99
SAG 237.71 -3.01
LEO 14.28 -14.98
AQU 184.80 56.79

MAR 21 2021 17:09:12
SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT
1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 31

STATION B DATA
Call:OK1KIR Grid:JN79dw
Lat: 51.27 Lon: 343.041
Az:182.05 El: 63.37
Dop: 2996 Mdop: 14006
Pol:-88 Mpol: 53
Lib: 201 Mlib: 173

<Q> <E> <B/b> <T> <A> <M> <U> <Z> <C> <F> <O> <L> <P> <↑↓> -->
qt exit bnd tgt a/t man pos a/z cal f/t stnB lib plan
a/tcom:on rx1:off rx2:off <D>opcor <X>mode <W>sjt <S>lave:off <R/r>it: 0
  
```

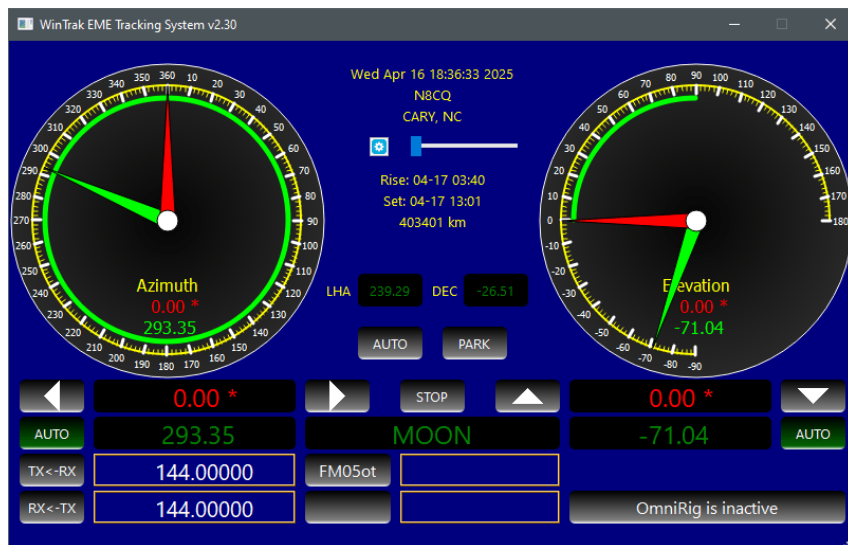
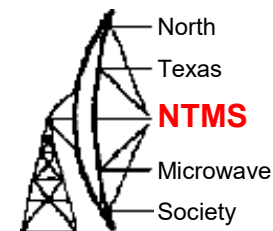
DOS Program run on a 32 bit Win 10 laptop

Besides providing the usual tracking information, the program allows me to input my offsets for my various feeds which are not all at the focal point. No other program allows me to do this.

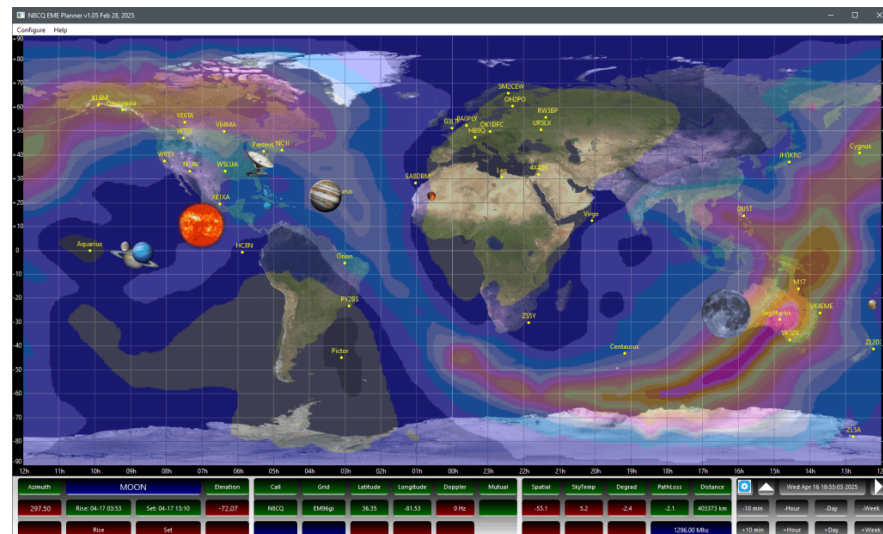
This program has recently been converted by N5RLD to a program that will on Windows 11. In testing phase

Thanks Gerald for his fine work on this program

EME Programs by Gary Abercrombie N8CQ



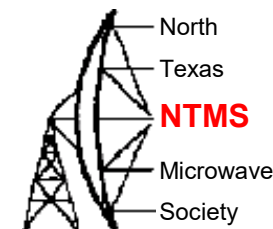
WinTrak Tracking Program



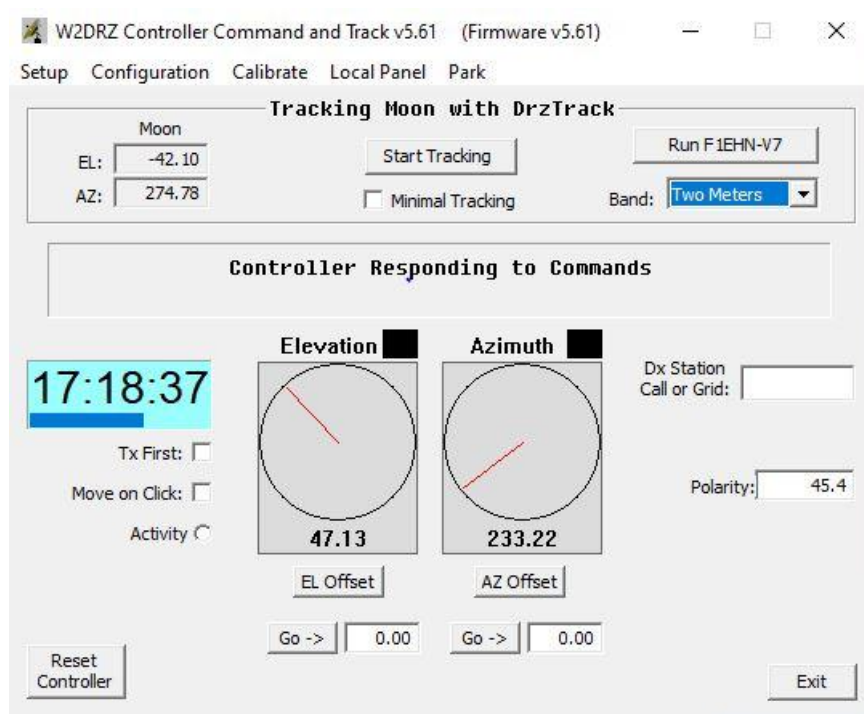
EME Planner

<https://n8cq.com/>

W2DRZ / K2TXB

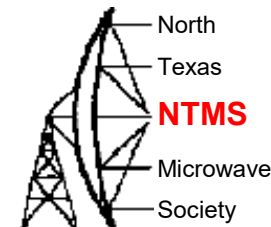


- <https://w2drzcontrollers.k2txb.net/>



W2DRZ designed the controller years ago and is now an SK. K2TXB has taken on the responsibility of producing controllers and maintaining tracking software

5m and 2.4m Dishes at W5LUA



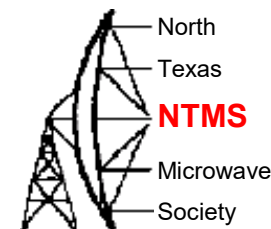
Used on 432 MHz through 10 GHz



Used on 24, 47 and 77 GHz



Multi-band Feed System



WD5AGO
Septum Feeds
for 2304 and
5760

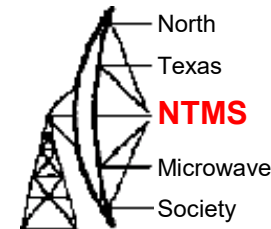


OK1DFC Septum Feed
For 1296

10 GHz Feed in Center

3400 and 432
Feeds slide in to
1296 feed

Main Operating Area



Flex-6600M for
microwave bands

K3 for 160 to 2m
and 432 MHz

Flex 6600 shows
reception of our 10
GHz beacon
located on top of
the TWU dorm in
Denton – height
180 ft

Various Amplifiers in the Shack



Trimble GPS

8877 for 2m
W6PO Design
KW + output

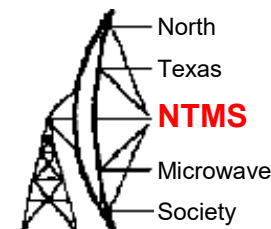
TH-327 for 1296 MHz
DL9EBL Design
1500 watts output

SSPA for 5760 MHz
150 watts output

8938 for 432 MHz
K1FO Design
KW + output

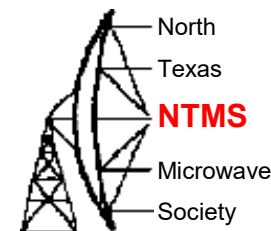
500W SSPA
for 902 MHz

902 to 928 MHz



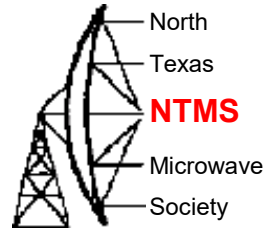
- The first 902 MHz EME contact took place on January 22, 1988 between K5JL and WA5ETV
- Shared by Region 2 only including North and South America
- Approximately 30 stations have been active from North America and PY2BS in Brazil.
- Station Requirements – 2.4m Dish with CP patch feed, 150/300/600 watt solid state amplifiers
- Interference from ISM and part 15 devices is a real problem on this band
- With help from rovers, several of us have achieved W.A.S
- HB9Q logger used for sked coordination.

1240 to 1300 MHz



- World-wide allocation – over 500 stations have been on the air
- The first EME contact took place on July 21, 1960 between W1BU and W6HB
- Primary operation between 1296.0 and 1296.150 MHz (EME migrating to 1299 MHz first of 2027)
- CW and SSB between 1296.0 and 1296.050 MHz
- WSJT Q65 mode from 1296.050 to 1296.150 MHz
- Minimum Station Requirements – 2.4m Dish with VE4MA or Septum type feed and 150 watts minimum
- Best to use circular polarity with a dish – receive LHCP and transmit RHCP
- Big stations run 7 or 8 meter dishes and kw plus from TH-327/347 or YL-1050, SSPAs by W6PQL, AG6EE and Kuhne are very popular
- This is an excellent random CW band with a lot of digital operation as well – A good band to start on.
- EME Beacon – ON0EME beacon in JO21jg when the moon is up at least 10 degrees elevation in JO21jg-
<http://users.skynet.be/on0eme/ON0EME/Welcome.html>
- HB9Q logger used for sked coordination.

KA6U 70 cm and 23 cm portable EME



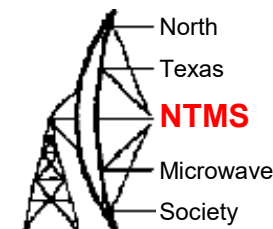
2.4m Folding Dish for
23 cm and 33 cm

<https://sub-lunar.com>

Yagi array on 70 cm

Check out
KA6U Blog

1.5 m Solar Cooker

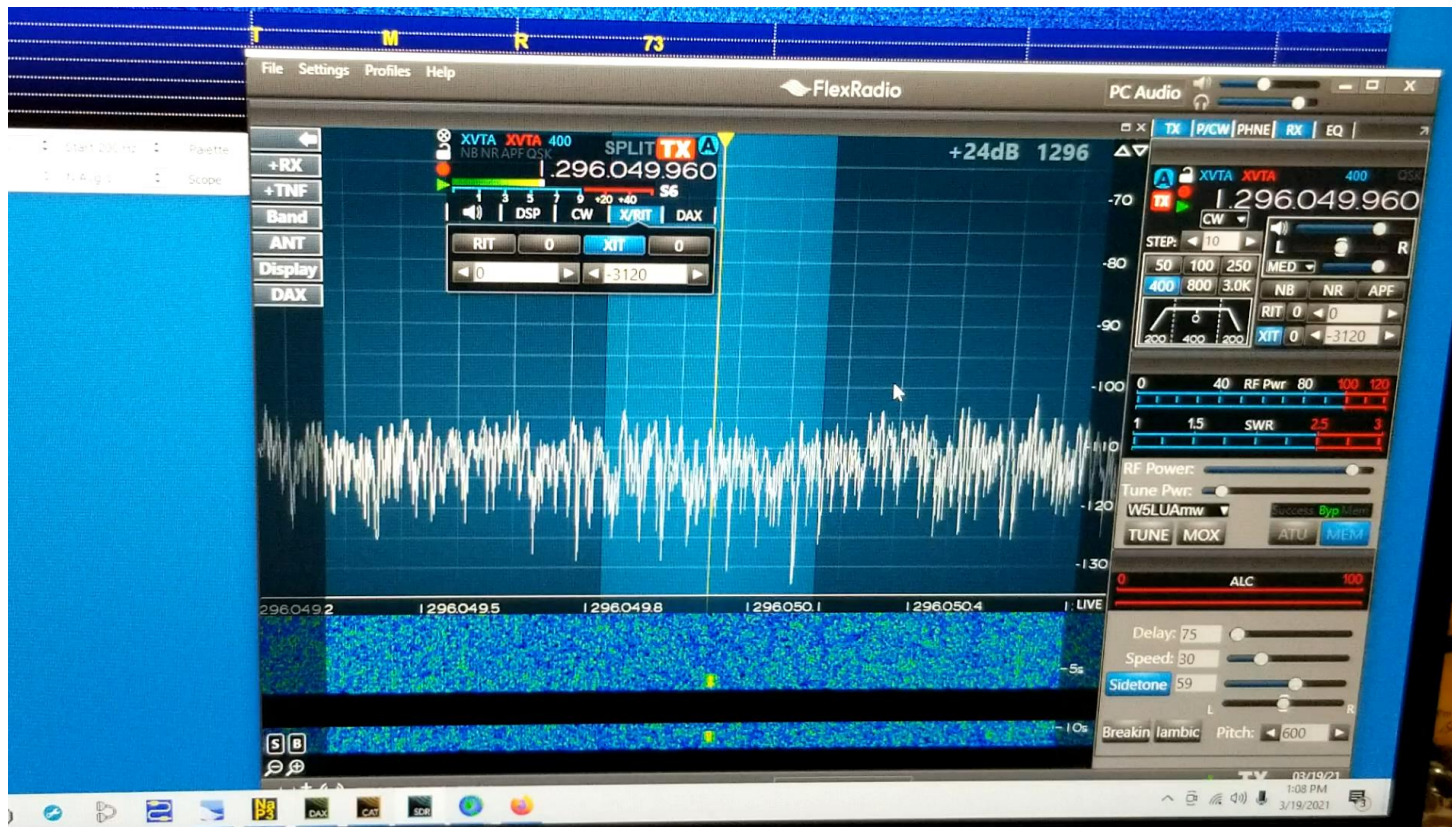
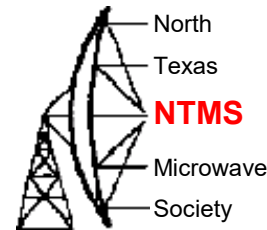


Solar Cooker under \$90 on ebay
Many stations using on 1296 MHz

<https://eme.radio/432-and-above-newsletter/432-and-above-2026-07>
(1.5m and 1.9m at KB2SA)

<https://archive.org/details/kb2sa-eme/page/18/mode/2up> (1.9m dish)

1296 MHz Echoes at W5LUA

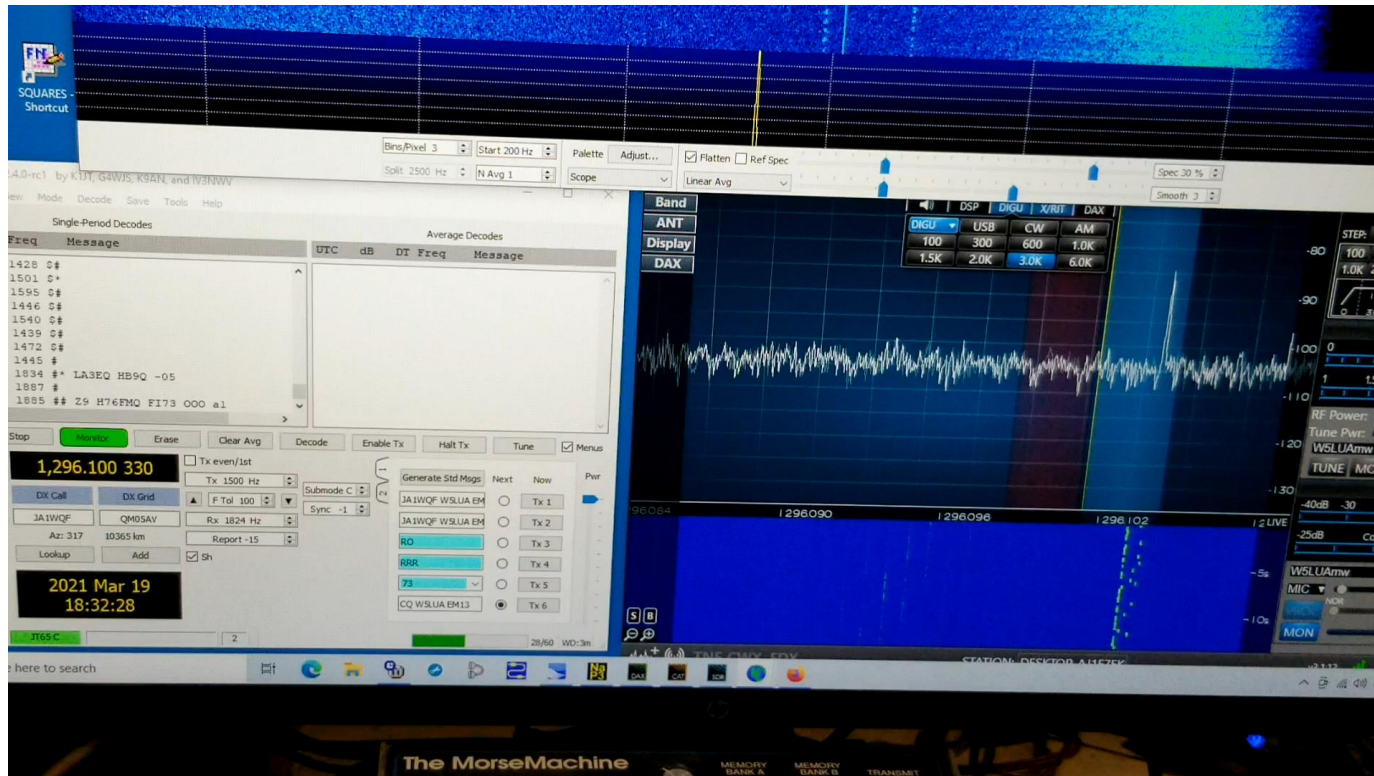
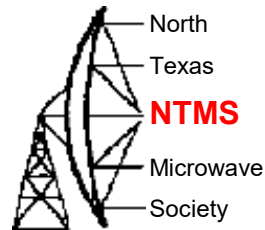


Moon at Apogee
5m dish
Kw+ output in
shack

[Moon at Apogee 5m dish \(youTube video\)](#)

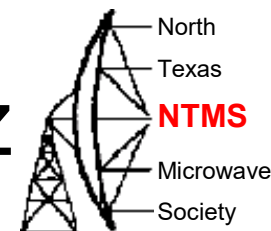
HB9Q JT-65C 10m Dish

Moon at apogee



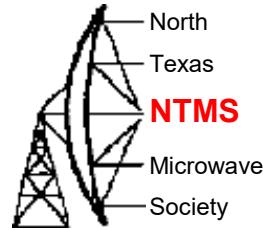
HB9Q EME 1296 signals with 10 meter dish (youtube video)

2300 - 2310 and 2390 - 2450 MHz



- The first EME contact took place on October 19, 1970 between W4HHK and W3GKP
- Most EME operation between 2304.0 and 2304.150 MHz
- Some of Europe including the UK can only operate at 2320 MHz - no allocation at 2304 MHz - cross band between 2304 and 2320 MHz. We lost 2310 to 2390 because of services like Sirius/XM
- Japanese operate at 2400 MHz - no allocation at 2304 MHz – cross band between 2304 and 2400 MHz or simplex 2400 MHz
- Crossband operation requires extra receive converters
- Over 150 stations operational over the years
- Station Requirements – 2.4m Dish, 100 watts
- Tubes, TWT, Klystron, or SSPAs
- Circular Polarity – same convention as 1296
- Coordinate activities on HB9Q logger

VA-802B Klystron for 2304 MHz

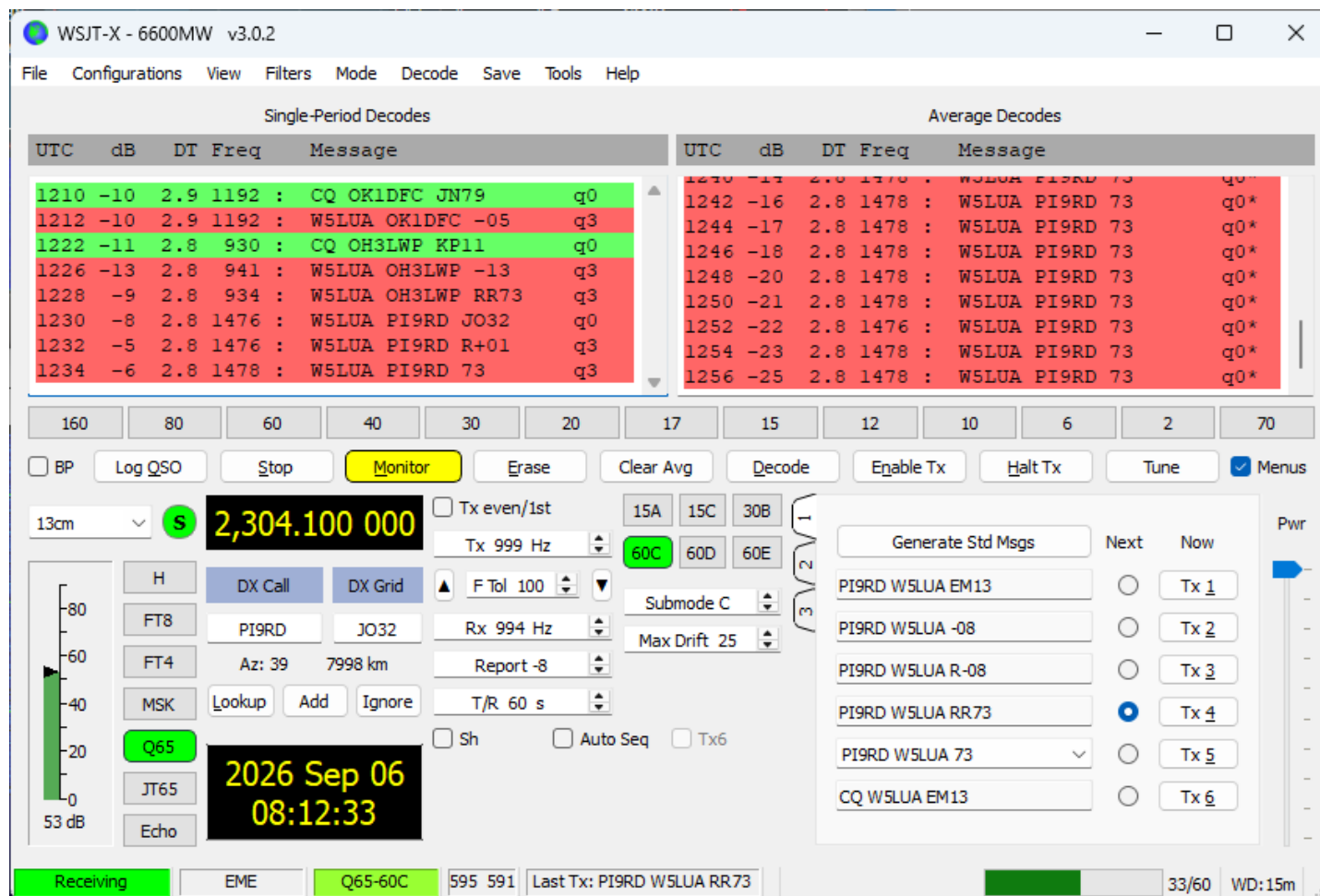
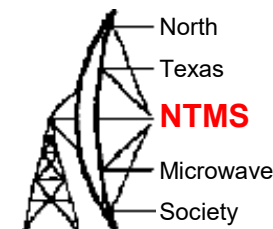


Runs about 400 watts output

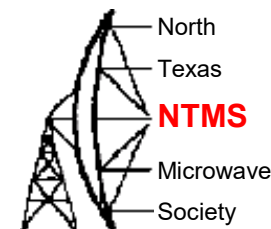
Capable of a KW output

Originally used by W4HHK for the first 2304 MHz EME contact in 1970.

Still running fine in 2026!

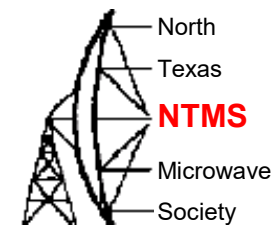


3300 to 3500 MHz



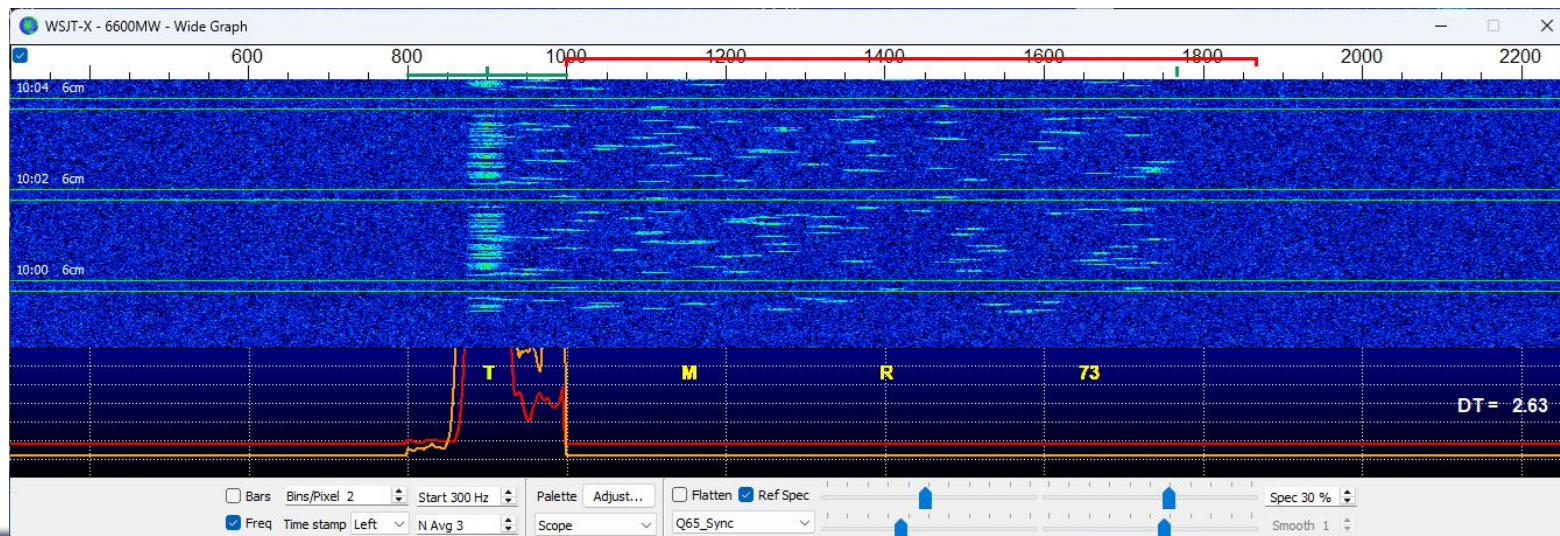
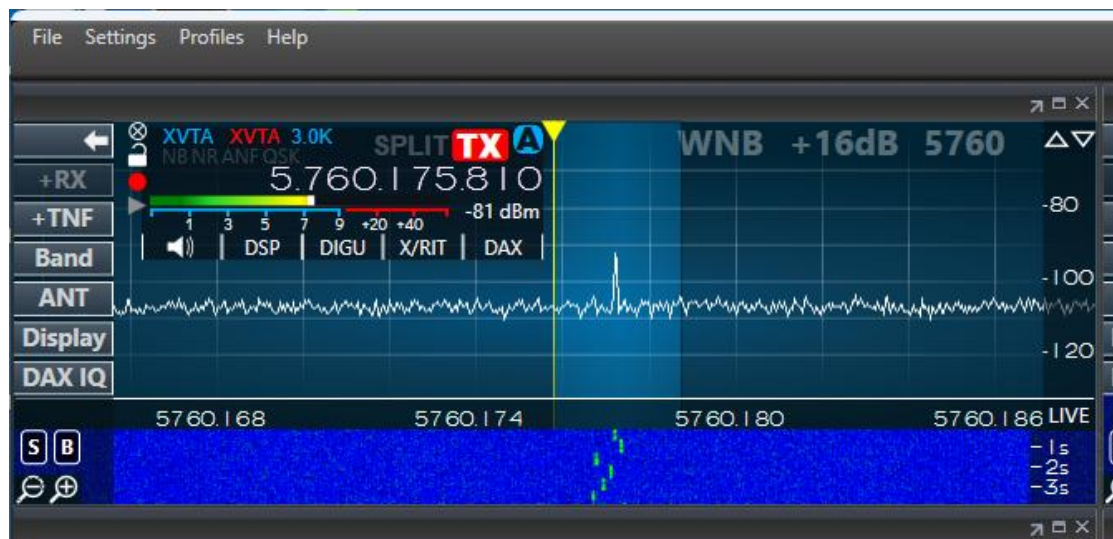
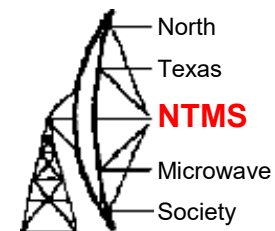
- The first 3456 MHz EME contact took place on April 7 1987 between KD5RO (now K2DH) and W7CNK (sk)
- The 9 cm allocation is not a worldwide allocation yet all continents are represented. EME operation migrated from 3456 to 3400 MHz
- Approximately 100 + stations have been active over the years.
- The US has recently ceased operation 3450 MHz to 3500 MHz due to 5G expansion. Primary weak signal operation now at 3400.1 MHz for both terrestrial and EME
- We have long been operating EME at 3400 MHz as a good number of countries have an allocation here. An exception are the VKs who have 3398 to 3400 MHz.
- Station Requirements – 2.4m Dish, 50 watts, Circular Polarity is used with same convention as 1296 and 2304 MHz.
- Coordinate activities on HB9Q logger

5650 to 5925 MHz

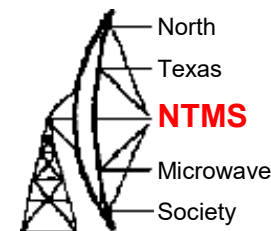


- The first EME contact on 5760 MHz took place on April 24, 1987 between WA5TNY and W7CNK (sk)
- The 6 cm band is an international allocation with all continents represented.
- Over 100 stations have been operational over the years.
- Most operation between 5760.050 and 5760.150 MHz
- WIFI interference can be very bad at times making the band a real challenge.
- Station Requirements – 2.4m Dish, 25 watts, Circular Polarity is used with same convention as 1296 and 2304 MHz.
- Coordination is on HB9Q logger

IK0WHJ on 6cm Q65-60D



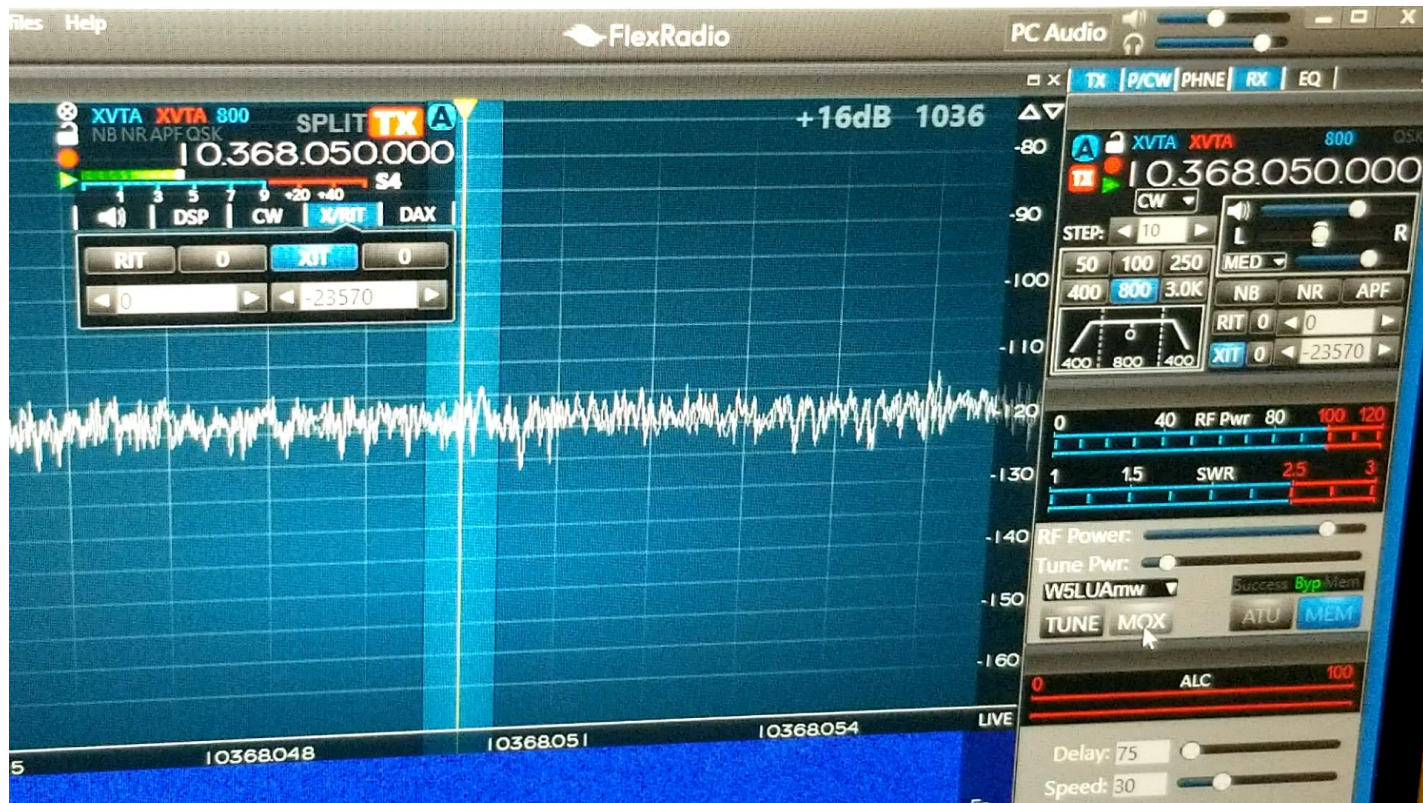
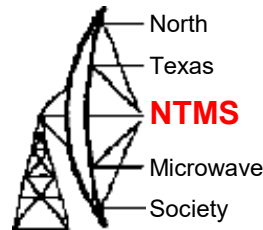
10000 to 10500 MHz



- The first 10368 MHz EME contact took place on August 27, 1988 between WA5VJB and WA7CJO (W7CJO)
- The 3 cm band is also an international allocation with all continents represented
- Most operation between 10368.050 and 10368.200 MHz
- JAs operational on 10450 MHz - another cross-band challenge –
- More than 150 stations operational over the years
- W.A.C. has been achieved by many stations
- Minimum station requirements – .8m or 1m dish with 25 watts. Of course, more is always better!
- Coordinate activities on HB9Q logger

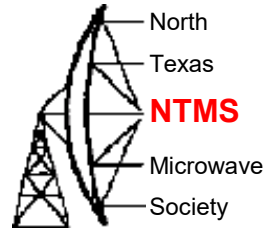
10 GHz Echos at W5LUA

5m Dish **250 w TWT** in shack, 120 watts at feed – moon at apogee



[W5LUA 10 GHz EME echoes \(youTube video\)](#)

W5LUA Portable EME Set-Up



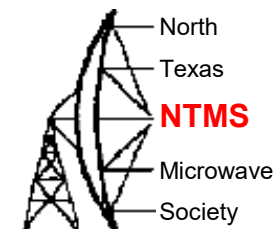
Heavy duty manual AZ-EL mount built by TerraCom that was originally used for portable point to point microwave link with a 4 ft fiberglass dish

Mounted a 1 m Winegard off set fed dish to mount
Gain ~ 37 to 38 dBi
3dB BW ~ 2.2 deg
First null at 2.8 deg

Extended and raised feed support arms to handle weight of new feed/wg relay/LNA/SSPS

NF .7 dB from DB6NT LNA,
Power out is 30 watts from a GaAn device

Behind the dish



GR1216 for
measuring sun and
moon noise

DEMI 10GHz XVTR

W1GHZ 2/10m
XVTR

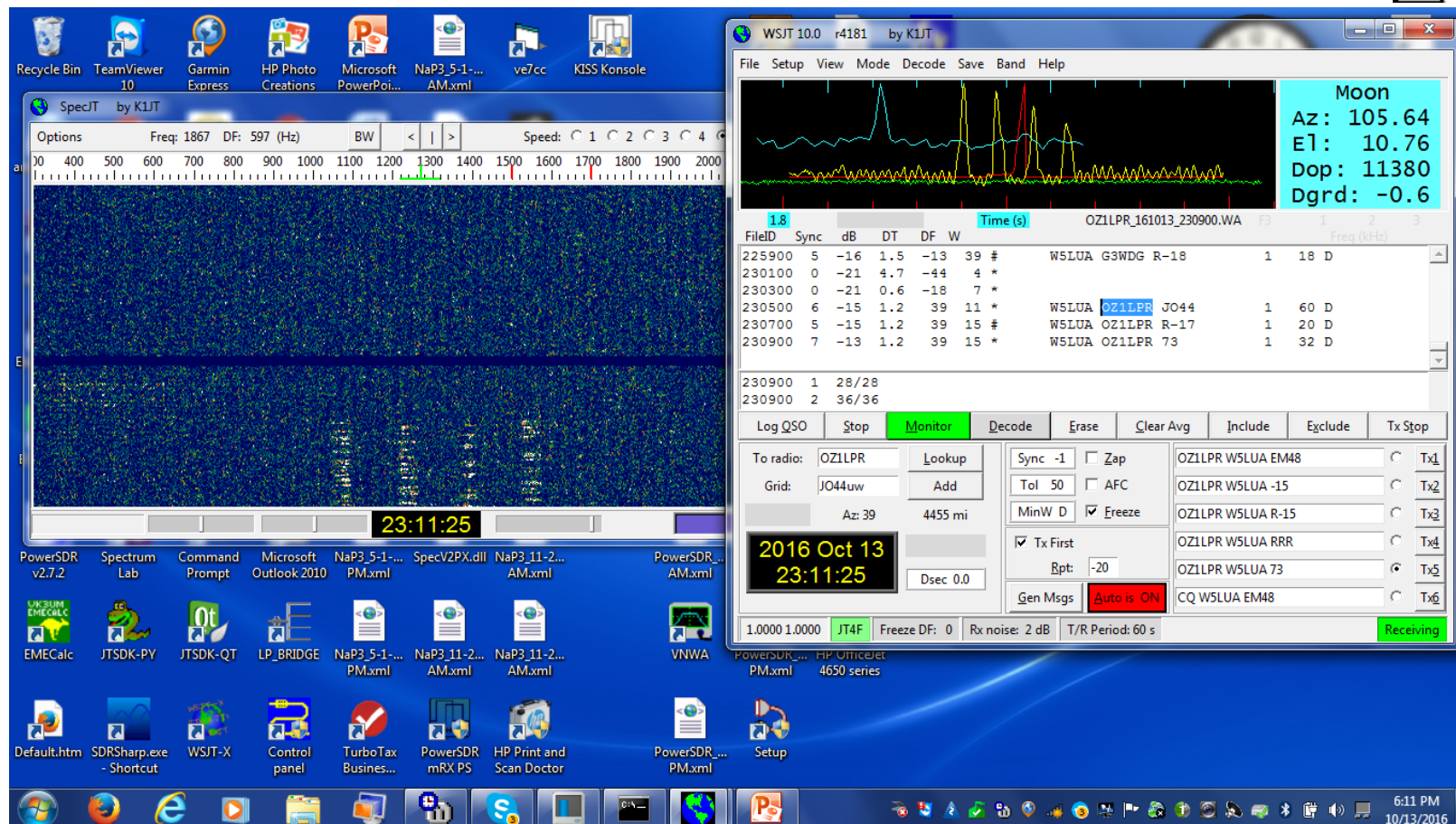
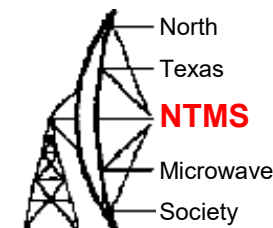
Power Meter

Sequencer

ISOTEMP 10 MHz
TCXO

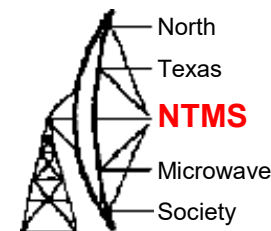
KX3/PX3 for IF

W5LUA/0 QSO with OZ1LPR



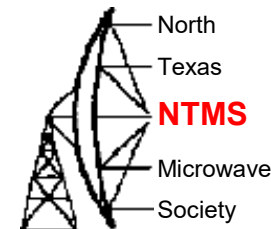
QSO took place in St. Louis, MO at Microwave Update Conference in Oct 2016

Sun & Moon Noise



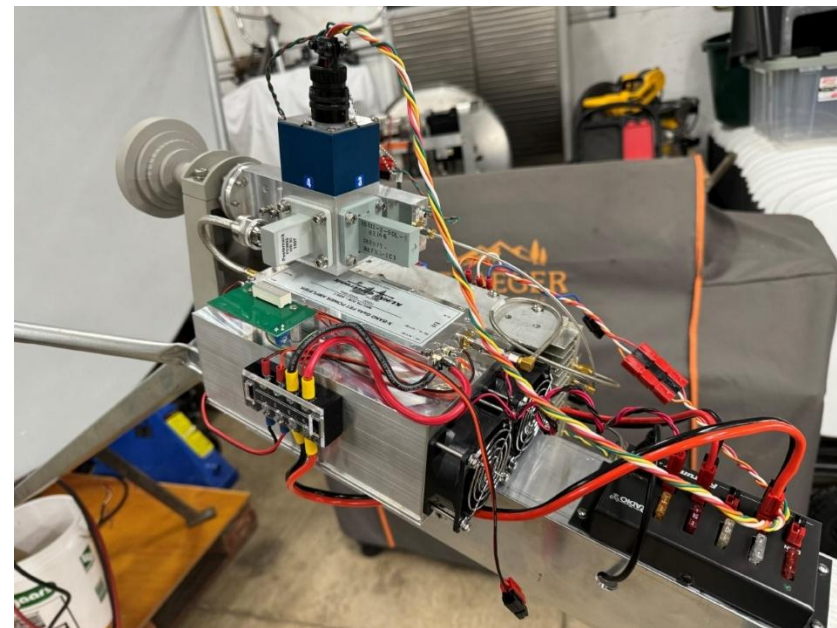
- Both are important to measure
 - Helps to calibrate az and el
 - Helps to evaluate system performance
- With modern day transceivers like the IC-9700, one can use the “Echo” mode in WSJT or “SpectraView”
- Turn AGC off, back off on RF gain to keep from compressing the radio and sound card in the computer

KM0T Mike King - Iowa



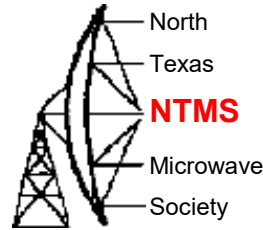
3cm – 10368 MHz EME

1.8 m Offset fed dish
Auto-Tracking
SL-3 Slew Drive
Kuhne G5 Transverter
Kuhne 60 W SSPA
Kuhne LNA



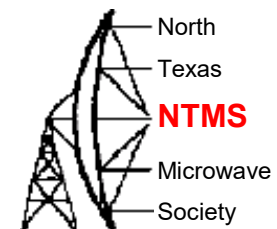
N1AV Jay Baack- Arizona

3cm – 10368 MHz EME



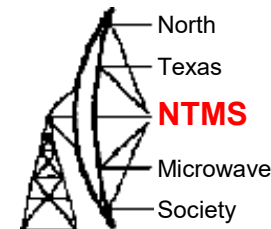
1.8 m Offset fed dish
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Kuhne 60 W SSPA
Kuhne LNA

N1AV Jay Baack- Arizona

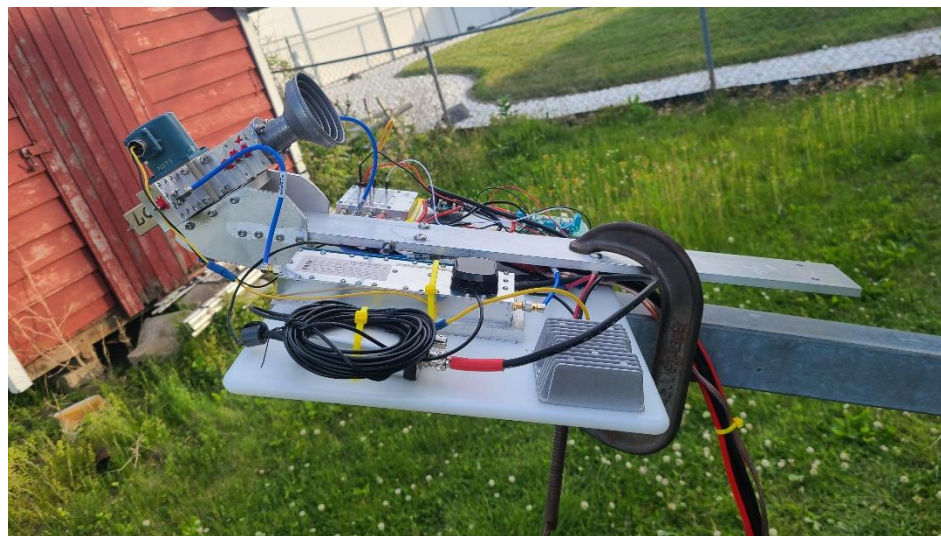


Wyatt Derks AC0RA - Iowa

3cm – 10368 MHz EME



1.8 m Offset fed dish
Auto-Track by wintrack
Sdd3 Slew Drive
Kuhne G5 Transverter
Surplus 14 W SSPA
DU3T LNA



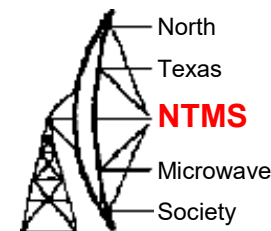
Small 3 cm EME stations

Call	Diameter	Dish Type	Power
SA5IKN	.5m	Offset Fed	27W
OZ7Z	.9m	Prime Focus	30W
AC0RA	1.0m		14W
NJ6D	1.0m	Offset Fed	40W
G8RWG	1.2m	Offset Fed	20W
ON4CDU	1.2m	Offset Fed	25W
ON4MU	1.2m	Offset Fed	10W
PA0JOZ	1.2m	Prim Focus	15W
W3TI	1.2m		15-20W
WB6CWN	1.2m		30W
DL5CN	1.8m	Offset Fed	40W
KM0T	1.8m	Offset Fed	60W

Check out the latest issue of the 432 EME Newsletter for reports of various operators

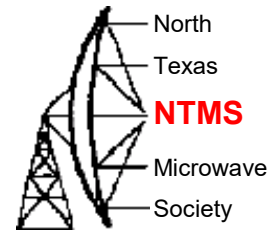
<https://eme.radio/432-and-above-newsletter>

24000 to 24250 MHz

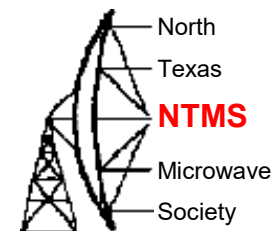


- Operation originally occurred at 24192.100 MHz – migrated to 24048.1 MHz which is an international allocation.
- VE4MA & W5LUA made the first 24 GHz EME QSO on Aug 18, 2001 with RW3BP, AA6IW, and VE7CLD becoming operational later in 2001 and 2002
- Presently there are more than several dozen stations active or have been active
- Minimum station requirements – 1m prime focus or 1.8m or 2.4m offset fed dish and 20 watts

47000 to 47200 MHz



- The first 47 GHz EME QSO was made in January 2005 with AD6FP(K6MG) working RW3BP. This contact was followed up by RW3BP working W5LUA and VE4MA
- Operation at 47088.100 MHz
- Station Requirements – 1.8 or 2.4 M offset fed dish and W2IMU type feed and 30 watts minimum
- The first QSOs were made on CW using a program written by RW3BP that utilized 10 minute transmissions to take advantage of longer integration times.
- More recently VE4MA, RW3BP, DL7YC, OK1DFC, CT1BYM and others are making contacts using Q65-60E low power SSPAs running 15 to 30 watts

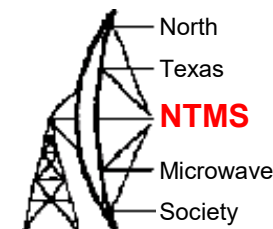


76000 to 81000 MHz

- Initial EME tests were run at 77184.1 MHz.
- RW3BP copied his echoes. Sergei was running a 100 watt pulse rated tube and a 2.4 m offset fed dish.
- W5LUA and VE4MA copied his weak signal via the moon.
- More recently Sergei RW3BP and Manfred DL7YC completed the first ever EME QSO on 76 GHz on April 22, 2026. Sergei was running a 2.4m offset fed dish and Manfred was using a prime focus 2.4m dish. Both were running just 5 watts from SSPAs. QSO was achieved with Q65-60E. Complete article is in the 432 and above Newsletter for April 2026

<https://eme.radio/432-and-above-newsletter/432-and-above-2026-04>

HB9Q Logger



HB9Q | EME

HB9Q | LOGGER

https://logger.hb9q.ch

50 144 222 432 902 1296 23xx 3400 5760 10xxx 24048 47088

76032

@call write your message here...

CQ 1296.000 1st 2nd your message...

UTC

DL1RME / Ronald

Equipment 1296 MHz - 1,5 - 150

Locator JO62LI

15:18 ***** CQ 1296.070 1st rx on my echo *****

15:18 @ES3RF: Thanks Gennadi!

15:17 1516 -1 5.0 783 #* CQ SM6CKU JO67

15:16 @OZ1CTZ: OK - I have changed feedhorn... last try and hope for the better!

15:15 @SM6CKU: not ready .. it takes 10 min ..

15:14 @OZ1CTZ: Hello Brian, can we try? I am on 110

15:10 @DL1RME: Tks QSO B-13 73's

15:08 ***** CQ 1296.070 1st rx on my echo *****

15:08 @SM6CKU: tnx 73 from werder

14:58 @RA9FLW: tnx rpt Vadim..

14:58 ***** CQ 1296.070 1st rx on my echo *****

14:57 @DL1RME: tnx Init Ronald fbl!

14:56 @DG5CST: tnx 73s gl Ronald

14:54 1453 -7 2.6 1849 #* XXXXXX DG5CST JO60

14:51 @DL1RME: clg you Ronald B-14 here

14:41 ***** CQ 1296.070 1st rx on my echo *****

14:40 @SM6CKU: tnx qso Ben 73

14:39 @RA9FLW: Thanks Vadim B-11 - 73's

14:32 ***** CQ 1296.070 1st rx on my echo *****

14:26 I go to 10GHz logger for testing RX

14:26 ***** CQ 1296.110 1st CQ on JT65c, Isn own echo *****

14:18 @RA9FLW: С бигганами можно работать и через сосны

14:17 @RA9FLW: Да, тяжелый случай. Надо поднимать антенну и рубить просеку

14:16 @DG5CST: ok Sebastian

14:14 @UA3TCF: ну как то работаю :)

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Who is online

HB9Q eme

W5LUA (ME)

DG5CST - Sebastian

DK1KW - Werner

DL1RME - Ronald

DL4DTU - Norbert

DU3T - Ron

ES3RF - Gennadi

F6HTJ - Michel

G3WDG - Charlie

JA6AHB - Toshio

JH7OPT - Masa

OK1DFC - Zdenek

OZ1CTZ - Brian

PA0BAT - Gerard

PA0PZD - Peter

RA9FLW - Vadim

RX6AIA - Yuri

SM6CKU - Ben

UA3PTW - Dmitrij

UA3TCF - Alex

last seen on logger >1h

DK3WG - Jurg

G4CCH - Howard

G4FUF - Keith

HB9Q - Dan

ISMPK - Pete(Piero)

K1JT - Joe

K9BIF - Charlie

KB2SA - Bill

KD5CHG - Matthew

OESDRM - Richard

PE1LWT - Jurgen

www.hb9q.ch

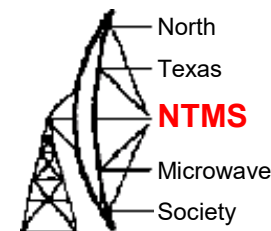
HB9Q Logger used primarily for 222 MHz and above

You must log in with a password

Very cordial group

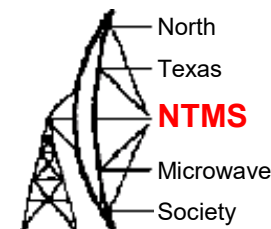
Left click on a call sign to see what the other station is running

EME Contests



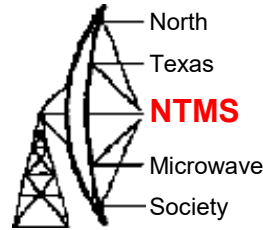
- **ARRL 2026**
Weekends 1 & 2: 2.3 GHz & Up
August 8-9 & September 5-6
Weekends 3 & 4: 50 to 1296 MHz
Oct 31 / Nov1, November 28-29
- **European EME Contest** – promoted by DUBUS and REF – promotes random CW and SSB contacts – 2026 dates were earlier in the year. 2027 dates have not been announced yet.

A few web sites to check out



- Down East Microwave, <https://www.downeastmicrowave.com/>
- Q5 Signal, <http://www.q5signal.com/>
- Kuhne Electronic,
<https://shop.kuhne-electronic.com/kuhne/en/>
- Directive Systems,
<https://directivesystems.com/>
- W6PQL, <https://www.w6pql.com/>
- KA1GT, <http://bobatkins.com/radio/>
- W1GHZ, <http://www.w1ghz.org/>
- OK1DFC, <https://www.ok1dfc.com/>
- OZ9AAR, <https://www.moonbounce.dk/>
- AG6EE, <https://www.qrz.com/db/AG6EE>
- EME News, <https://eme.radio/>

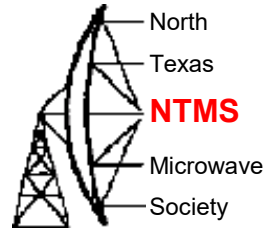
EME & MW Reflectors



- Moon-Net Reflector
<http://mailman.pe1itr.com/mailman/listinfo/moon-net>
- Moon Reflector <http://moonbounce.info/mailman/listinfo/moon>
- Microwave Reflector <http://www.wa1mba.org/reflect.htm>

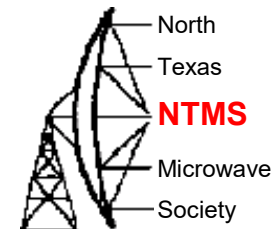
These reflectors are very informal
Don't hesitate in asking "newby" questions

Summary



- If you are considering EME on the microwave frequencies, 1296 MHz and 10368 MHz are the best bands to consider based on activity and equipment availability

North Texas Microwave Society



- The NTMS was formed in 1986 and is a 501(c)3 ARRL affiliated organization dedicated to promoting technology and operating on the amateur radio bands at 902 MHz and higher.
- We have monthly meetings in person and/or zoom on the second Saturday of each month
- www.ntms.org
- Groups.io reflector <https://groups.io/g/NTMS>
apply for membership email: NTMS+subscribe at groups dot io
- NTMS slack – contact Brad WQ5S: southpaw1959 at gmail dot com or Scott AA5AM: aa5am.scott@gmail.com

- The presentation will be available shortly at www.ntms.org
- Questions?
- Thanks for having me at your meeting
- See you off the moon de W5LUA
- Email w5lua @ sbcglobal dot net