

CLE EXPLANATION:

Below is a brief description of what a CLE event is, and the following comments were taken from a posting on the NDB List by Brian Keyte, our CLE Co-ordinator. This was in response to a question from a new member asking "What are CLE's?": I think this explains things very well:

The NDB List has regular 'Listening Events' which, for my sins, I attempt to set up and co-ordinate (CLE is short for 'Co-ordinated Listening Event'). They are at least monthly, often one on the last weekend of the month. There is usually a fairly narrow frequency range defined (often 15 kHz wide) and it usually lasts for a day or two to allow for changing conditions and listeners' other commitments. Most of us listen for an hour or so maybe two or three times during the Event.

The listeners' logs are 'posted' to the Group in the usual way. I process them afterwards (via an Access Database) to provide combined results to allow easier comparisons of what everyone found. Europe and North America are done separately, as there is very little 'overlap'. We get advice from Alan Gale and Robert (Connolly) on the CLE propagation conditions - both as expected beforehand, and as found afterwards (they are sometimes a bit different!). I usually give general advice about a coming CLE a week or so beforehand (mainly frequencies and times) and follow that with more details, including unidentified NDBs in the range, 2 or 3 days before the event.

Hope that helps. Vy 73, Brian.

(Please note that Brian is always happy to receive suggestions from members for future CLE formats!)

THE CLE PROGRAMME:

The CLE programme has been running successfully now for almost two years, and during that period 30 CLEs' have so far been held (you can find a full list of these on page 2). These have covered a wide range of areas, from a straightforward monitoring of a small frequency range, to individual countries or states, and even a full eight-day "DX" CLE over the Christmas and New Year period. CLEs' can cover all kinds of things, and members continually manage to come up with all sorts of interesting ideas for future ones. Some have proved so popular that they will be repeated annually, and others (monitoring specific countries or states for example), allow the event to be repeated at regular intervals, but with a different target country allocated instead.

CLE's are carried out for a number of reasons, one is that having a lot of listeners in different areas monitoring the same section of the band at the same time can show up interesting patterns, or particular propagation enhancements, and another is that it provides an interesting challenge by forcing the listener to adopt different listening tactics and hours from those normally used. Probably the best reason though is that it is just a lot of fun!

CLE LOG FORMATS:

Because all of the individual logs are combined and placed in a "Final Report" at the end of the event, it's very helpful if all members use a common reporting format. Brian, our CLE Co-ordinator spends many hours on his 'combine harvester' putting these end results together, and a common and properly done log can save him a lot of extra and unnecessary work. Below is an example of how logs should be formatted and presented:

As usual, please include on every line of your log (preferably in **'PLAIN TEXT'** rather than html):

- # Day No.(or full Date) and UTC. (The day changes at 00:00 UTC)
- # kHz (the nominal, published, frequency if possible)
- # Call Ident.

These main log items can be in any order within themselves but please show the Country LATER in the same line, with any other (optional) details such as location, offset and distance. If you can, please show your QNH pressure readings with your log, ideally one for each main listening session.

Dd	UTC	kHz	Call	Location	Country	"Offset, Pattern, Distance, etc. (optional)"
22	16:44	290	TR	Tirana	Albania	
22	22:46	356.5	OU	Ouargla	Algeria	
24	23:34	415	ON	Oran	Algeria	

CLE HISTORY - A LIST OF EVENTS HELD PREVIOUSLY:

CLE 1 Europe:	20th-21st of January 2001	380 to 400 kHz (experimental)
CLE 2 Europe:	03rd-04th of February 2001	325 to 335 kHz (experimental)
CLE 3 Europe: CLE 3 North America:	23rd-25th of February 2001 23rd-25th of February 2001	335 to 344.9 kHz 335 to 344.9 kHz
CLE 4 Europe: CLE 4 North America:	14th of March 2001 14th of March 2001	345 to 354.9 kHz 345 to 354.9 kHz
CLE 5 Europe: CLE 5 North America:	30th March-1st of April 2001 30th March-1st of April 2001	355 to 369.9 kHz 355 to 369.9 kHz
CLE 6 Europe: CLE 6 North America:	27th-29th of April 2001 27th-29th of April 2001	395 to 409.9 kHz 395 to 409.9 kHz
CLE 7 Europe: CLE 7 North America:	25th-27th of May 2001 25th-27th of May 2001	410 to 424.9 kHz 410 to 550 kHz
CLE 8 Europe: CLE 8 North America:	30th June-8th of July 2001 30th June-8th of July 2001	300 to 324.9 kHz 285 to 324.9 kHz
CLE 9 Europe: CLE 9 North America:	20th-22nd of July 2001 20th-22nd of July 2001	337 kHz Spot Frequency CLE 337 kHz Spot Frequency CLE
CLE 10 Europe: CLE 10 North America:	25th July-2nd of August 2001 28th July-2nd of August 2001	190 to 299.5 kHz 270 to 284.9 kHz
CLE 11 Europe: CLE 11 North America:	24th-26th August 2001 24th-26th of August 2001	German NDBs 250 to 269.9 kHz
CLE 12 Europe: CLE 12 North America:	28th-30th of September 2001 28th-30th September 2001	425 to 1600 kHz 230 to 249.9 kHz
CLE 13 Europe: CLE 13 North America:	26th-28th of October 2001 26th-28th of October 2001	Islands & Platforms Islands & Platforms
CLE 14 Europe: CLE 14 North America:	23rd-25th of November 2001 23rd-25th of November 2001	Spain, Portugal & North Africa 190 to 229.9 kHz
CLE 15 Europe: CLE 15 North America:	07th-09th December 2001 07th-09th December 2001	350 to 380 kHz Midday CLE 350 to 380 kHz Midday CLE
CLE 16 Europe: CLE 16 North America:	25th December 2001-2nd of January 2002 25th December 2001-2nd of January 2002	DX CLE DX CLE
CLE 17 Europe: CLE 17 North America:	25th-27th of January 2002 25th-27th of January 2002	410 to 424.9 kHz 410 to 550 kHz
CLE 18 Europe: CLE 18 North America:	08th-11th February 2002 08th-11th February 2002	The "Alphabet" CLE The "Alphabet" CLE
CLE 19 Europe: CLE 19 North America:	22nd-25th of February 2002 22nd-25th of February 2002	'UNID' CLE Texas-Manitoba-Saskatchewan
CLE 20 HF Beacons:	15th-18th March 2002	Worldwide HF Beacons
CLE 21 Europe: CLE 21 North America:	28th March-2nd of April 2002 28th March-27th of April 2002	DX CLE' 325 to 409.9 kHz DX CLE' 325 to 409.9 kHz

CLE 22 Europe:	26th-29th April 2002	305 to 324.9 kHz
CLE 22 North America:	26th-29th of April 2002	280.5 to 324.9 kHz
CLE 23 Europe:	24th-27th May 2002	HI/LO CLE 270.0 - 289.8
CLE 23 North America:	24th-27th May 2002	& 400.0 - 419.9 kHz
CLE 24 Europe:	21st-23rd June 2002	MIDDAY CLE Europe
CLE 24 North America:	21st-23rd June 2002	MIDDAY CLE North America
CLE 25 Europe:	26th-29th July 2002	Field CLE Europe
CLE 25 North America:	26th-29th July 2002	Field CLE North America
CLE 26 Europe:	23rd-26th August 2002	325 - 334.9 kHz
CLE 26 North America:	23rd-26th August 2002	325 - 334.9 kHz
CLE 27 Europe:	27th-30th September 2002	335 - 354.9 kHz
CLE 27 North America:	27th-30th September 2002	335 - 354.9 kHz
CLE 28 'Near & Far':	11th-14th October 2002	Five beacons within 100 miles/ 160km, and five 'distant' countries.
CLE 29 Europe:	25th-28th October 2002	NDBs in Italy & Norway
CLE 29 North America:	25th-28th October 2002	NDBs in Louisiana & Montana
CLE 30 Europe:	22nd-25th November 2002	Noah's Ark CLE - 2 NDBs from
CLE 30 North America:	22nd-25th November 2002	each country!
CLE 31 Europe:	25th December 2002 - 2nd January 2003	420-1600 kHz + 190 - 269.9 kHz
CLE 31 North America:	25th December 2002 - 2nd January 2003	420-1600 kHz + 240 - 269.9 kHz
CLE 32 Europe:	24th-27th January 2003	270-299.9 kHz
CLE 32 North America:	24th-27th January 2003	270-299.9 kHz
CLE 33 (combined):	08-09th February 2003 1530 to 0730 local	"Focussed Frequency CLE"
CLE 34 Europe:	21st-24th February 2003	380 - 394.9 kHz
CLE 34 North America:	21st-24th February 2003	380 - 394.9 kHz
CLE 35 Europe:	28th-31st March 2003	nnn.5 kHz - NDBs on frequencies ending in .5 kHz
CLE 35 North America:	28th-31st March 2003	190 - 239.9 kHz
CLE 36 Europe:	25th-28th April 2003	"Pyramid CLE"
CLE 36 North America:	25th-28th April 2003	"Pyramid CLE"
CLE 37 Europe:	23rd-26th May 2003	355 - 369.9 kHz
CLE 37 North America:	23rd-26th May 2003	355 - 369.9 kHz
CLE 38 Europe:	20th-23rd June 2003	315 - 334.9 kHz
CLE 38 North America:	20th-23rd June 2003	315 - 334.9 kHz
CLE 39 Europe:	25th-28th June 2003	395 - 409.9 kHz
CLE 39 North America:	25th-28th July 2003	395 - 409.9 kHz
CLE 40 (combined):	08th-11th August 2003	"Pilot's CLE"

CLE RESULTS - SOME EXAMPLES:

The combined 'final' results are initially posted to the list as attachments in Excel (.xls) format, with one file covering Europe, the other covering North America). Later these are converted to Adobe (.pdf) format and stored at the NDB List member's Area website, these can be accessed by members at any time. Below you can see an example of how the final results are presented:

NDB LIST CLE No. 29 ITALY & NORWAY 25-28 October 2002 12:00-12:00 local time

COMBINED RESULTS

EUROPE

For overall statistics, please see the covering email.

Reporters:

- CZE **ze** Zdenek Elias, Jablonec nad Nisou, N. Bohemia
- D **mz** Matthias Zwoch, Arnsdorf, Nr Dresden
- F **jj** Jean Jacquemin, Merville
- F **pv** Pat Vignoud, Nr Chambéry, French Alps
- FIN **pk** Pekka Kemppinen, Helsinki
- FIN **te** Torre Ekblom, Ristina
- G **ag** Alan Gale, Lancashire
- G **bk** Brian Keyte, Surrey
- G **py** Peter Conway, Hastings
- G/C **lr** Lionel Roithmeir, Guernsey
- G/I **ry** Robert Connolly, Killeel
- G/M **mp** Mark Parker, Nr Edinburgh
- HOL **fg** Frank van Gerwen, Castricum
- IRL **rd** Roger Caird, Dublin
- NOR **tb** Tjærland Bauge,
- S **bn** Bo Nensen, Ornskoldsvik
- S **bo** Bo Olofsson, Parkalompolo, N.Sweden (via Bo Nensen)

For full details, please see the individual reporters' logs, as previously posted by them to the List.
If you spot an omission or problem in your own details below please let me know (brian@keyteb.freereserve.co.uk)

BEACONS HEARD:

Beacons are shown in kHz order within each country

The numbers shown within the table are the times in 'hh' UTC that the beacons were logged. (e.g. 18 indicates logged between 18:00-18:59).

ITU	kHz	Call	Location	CZE ze	D mz	F jj	F pv	FIN pk	FIN te	G ag	G bk	G py	G/C lr	G/I ry	G/M mp	HOL fg	IRL rd	NOR tb
I	285	PDV	Padova				18											

COUNTRIES HEARD:

This table shows the number of NDBs logged by each reporter from each country

ITU	Country	CZE ze	D mz	F jj	F pv	FIN pk	FIN te	G ag	G bk	G py	G/C lr	G/I ry	G/M mp	HOL fg	IRL rd	NOR tb	S bn	S bo
I	Italy	23	39	12	64	3	2	16	16	5	6			9			2	
I-S	Sardinia (Italy)	1		5					2									
I-T	Sicily (Italy)	2	2		2				1	1	1			1				
JMY	Jan Mayen Is (Norway)																	1
NOR	Norway	13	11	22	4	1	14	9	45	12	17	14	10	25	16	11	86	26
SVB	Svalbard (Norway)																1	1
	% from Italy	67	79	35	95	75	12	64	30	33	29	0	0	29	0	0	2	0
	% from Norway	33	21	65	5	25	88	36	70	67	71	100	100	71	100	100	98	100

LISTENING TIMES:

This table shows the number of NDBs logged by each reporter during the time periods.

UTC (hh)	CZE ze	D mz	F jj	F pv	FIN pk	FIN te	G ag	G bk	G py	G/C lr	G/I ry	G/M mp	HOL fg	IRL rd	NOR tb	S bn	S bo
00:00 - 00:59	1	16				6	2	8		5			8	2			
01:00 - 01:59	1	6	2			4	7	2		7			14	6			
02:00 - 02:59	1		8	2			5						5	7			
03:00 - 03:59			16				5										
04:00 - 04:59																9	
05:00 - 05:59				1					1						2		
12:00 - 12:59								9									
13:00 - 13:59										1							
14:00 - 14:59													8				3
15:00 - 15:59												1					19
16:00 - 16:59								2									17
17:00 - 17:59			7					1					1				21
18:00 - 18:59			1	21	1	2	1	4									15
19:00 - 19:59		2		38	1		5	4					2				7
20:00 - 20:59	10	3		10	1					2							7
21:00 - 21:59	9	4		2				16	2			1				1	24
22:00 - 22:59	8	9		1	1			11	12		6		3				3
23:00 - 23:59	9	12				4		8	1	12	8		2	1			
UTC (hh)	CZE ze	D mz	F jj	F pv	FIN pk	FIN te	G ag	G bk	G py	G/C lr	G/I ry	G/M mp	HOL fg	IRL rd	NOR tb	S bn	S bo

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Throughout the duration of the CLEs', regular daily propagation and static forecasts are posted to the group by Alan Gale, and daily Barometric Pressure related propagation predictions are supplied by Robert Connolly. Robert is currently researching the effects of pressure changes on LF propagation, and the addition of your local pressure readings at regular intervals are very helpful to him. If you don't have a barometer of your own, or you do have one, but don't know how to calibrate it, a useful source is the local airport, where regular updates are often broadcast on the VHF Airband at regular intervals. Any pressure reading taken can be added to the end of the plain text logs, which you post to the reflector either during, or at the completion of the CLE event. (**Note#** This data is not included in the final results, but is taken note by Robert for his research)

Example:

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27      1857      440.0    PIA      Piacenza      Italy    I
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Local QNH:

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QNH      26(th)      0300z    997mb
QNH      27(th)      1930z    1005mb
QNH      28(th)      0130z    1022mb
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You don't need to be an expert to take part in these events, just enthusiastic, a whole page of logs aren't necessary, even a few are more than welcome, the more we receive, however small, are all very useful to us.

BRIAN'S COMBINE HARVESTER:

We've not gone all agricultural, but regular CLE participants will be aware that the final results are compiled thanks to Brian combining all of the individual loggings using a piece of software he created, which he likes to call his "Combine Harvester". Members can help to make Brian's task of combining the data a bit easier by following a few simple guidelines. Here is what Brian says about it:

"As you know, I often bore you with some of the peculiarities of my 'combine harvester' program - that's the thing that helps me put together everyone's logs to make the combined results. Well, the harvester and I can, and will, cope with almost any log format, but I thought you might like to see some of my fussy 'preferences'".

IDENT (Call sign):

It's better to always use the normal, nominal idents. Why should anyone do otherwise? Well, in the following special cases:

NEGATIVE IDENTs:

It's better if the intended (positive) ident is given and the as-received negative is added at the right hand of the line (or as a footnote to your list). Of course, if you don't know it as a negative you would give the ident as you heard it and show it as an UNID - I would probably work out what it was and make the conversion.

MIS-KEYING NDBs:

Again, use the intended Ident if you are fairly sure of it and tell us what it was sending. Otherwise treat it as an UNID.

SUFFICES (Emergency standby, etc.):

There is usually a slight gap before a suffix (e.g. LUT E instead of the normal LUT). Including the gap in your log helps me - the entry is then automatically seen as, e.g. the Luton NDB, instead of an unlisted 'LUTE'.

FREQUENCY (kHz):

You will usually know the frequency, both from your lists and from the receiver readout. Please always show the nominal carrier frequency - if an NDB is a little off-frequency, you could again describe this to the right of the log line (or in a footnote).

FOR AN UNID:

Try to find it at two offsets, from which you can deduce the likely carrier frequency - usually half way between the receiver's readings of each of the upper and lower sideband offsets (usually +/- 400 or 1020 Hz). If only found at one place 'on the dial', just report the 'nominal' frequency at which you heard it. If you can measure really accurately, you could deduce that, e.g., 345.02 means a 1020 Hz offset from a carrier on 344.0

Always try to include the frequency of any offset(s) that you heard. "(often shown as 'actual' or 'act', to indicate a frequency on which the actual call was heard)."

DATE:

We use all sorts of different formats for showing day or day+month or day+month+year. All of them are OK.. However, my program tries to pick out the 'day' part. I can then run analyses to see which day(s) were generally popular or unpopular for listening (studying last Year's holiday CLE showed that we made good use of both of the extreme days, so I kept both of them for this CLE). While any formats are quite OK, the simple 'dd' one works best here - e.g. 27 for 27th December, 01 for 1st January..

SEQUENCE OF LOG ENTRIES:

This doesn't matter at all here, but most of us show our entries in ascending kHz order. For a few of the 'special' CLEs a different order might be better - e.g. the country order in the recent Noah's CLE.

INTERIM LOGS:

I'm always afraid that, when a listener has sent us a series of logs, I might miss some loggings. 'Final' in an email heading usually means the last one AND with all previous loggings repeated. There is no requirement to also re-send all earlier reports in a complete list unless you want to. Often I'm not sure, so to be safe I throw in ALL that listener's series of logs (the program deals with duplicate entries OK). Using 'Final' to mean the last of a series of contributions is fine but where everything is in the final one it would help if we use **COMPLETE** to confirm that.

If you've read through this far - thank you! None of the above suggestions is critical - I can handle almost anything (famous last words!!). I am particularly keen not to put off first time CLE-ers - their logs are always EXTRA welcome to all of us, however non-standard they are!

Footnote:

If you're reading this you are probably already slightly curious, or even very interested in the CLE project. Why not give one a try, they're great fun and no doubt you'll soon become as addicted to them as the rest of us are!

NDB List 2003.