This is a short introduction illustrating how I got hooked to satellite communication. It includes a little collection of bits and pieces about my early activities.

I guess it all started when my parents gave me 2 little CB walky talkies when I was around 10 years old. I learned about Ham Radio and at the age of 14 years I acquired my amateur radio license with the callsign DD1US. I was not allowed to operate my own station before I was 15 years old.

I finished school and in 1984 I started studying electronics engineering with a focus on communication technologies at the University of Kaiserslautern. I founded a satellite group at Ham Radio Group of the University of Kaiserslautern and became the Chairman. We built up a team of people interested in satellite communications centred but not limited to Ham Radio satellites. Here is a picture of the core team setting up antennas for 2m and 70cm. At the very left you can see me.



I subscribed to the NASA Prediction Bulletin mailing list and received every week a pile of paper with keplerian elements of various space objects. I tracked mostly weather and amateur satellites as well as MIR and Shuttle missions using hand calculations and charts. I received their radio transmissions and also made visual observations to estimate their orbits.



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NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE

In response to your recent request for satellite prediction information, we are providing a packet containing the "Format Explanation of the NASA Prediction Bulletin" and the "Map Overlay Method of Hand Computing Station Predictions."

If your request included charts or lists, be advised that we neither produce nor distribute charts or lists pertaining to any particular areas of interest such as weather, amateur, or optical tracking.

A typical NASA Prediction Bulletin is shown on page 6 of the "Map Overlay Method of Hand Computing Station Predictions." NASA Prediction Bulletins are usually distributed every 3 to 7 days or when the Equator-crossing prediction period in part III of the bulletin is exceeded.

There are currently over 5,000 objects orbiting the Earth. Approximately 1,310 of those objects are payloads, and approximately 60 are rocket bodies that have been in orbit less than 2 years. NASA Prediction Bulletins may or may not be available for these 1,370 objects.

We will distribute bulletins for up to 20 objects to an addressee. We do not send bulletins on debris objects, and there is no charge for NASA prediction information.

Please review the enclosed material. If you find that NASA Prediction Bulletins will be of value to you on a continuing basis, please provide us with a list of satellites (objects) for which you wish bulletins. You should send your request to the following address:

Project Operations Branch, Code 513 NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center Greenbelt, MD 20771

NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE

REVISED JANUARY 3, 1984

NASA PREDICTION BULLETIN

NASA 51004

NASA GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER, CODE 813.2, GREENBELT, MD. 20771 ISSUE DATE: January 3, 1984

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January 3, 1984

ATTACHED:

FORMAT EXPLANATION OF THE TWO-LINE ORBITAL ELEMENTS

1. MAP OVERLAY

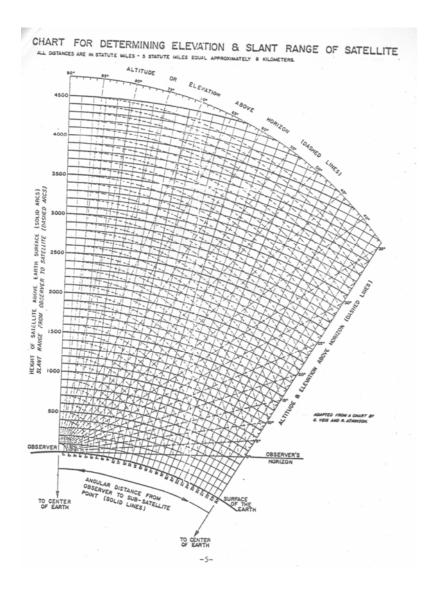
Attached is the format explanation of the classical orbital elements presented in a two-line format (see sample).

2. FORMAT EXPLANATION OF THE NASA PREDICTION BULLETIN

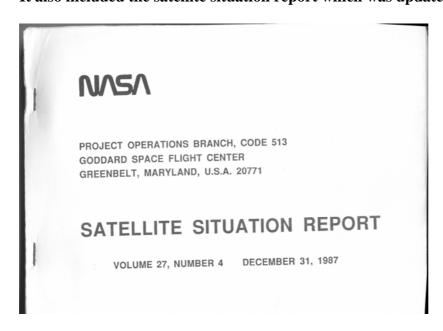
Plus (+) signs will not be printed. All values are assumed positive unless preceded by a minus (-) sign.

3. FORMAT EXPLANATION OF THE TWO-LINE ORBITAL ELEMENTS

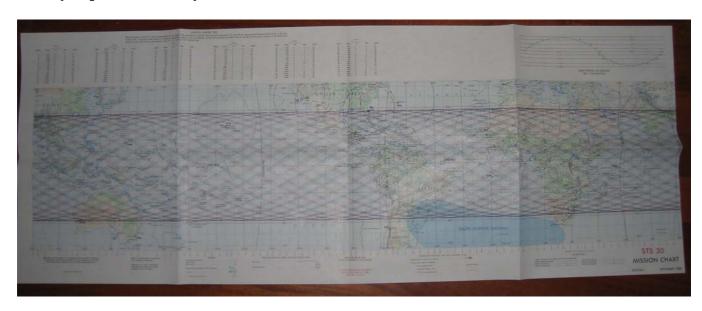
Questions or comments concerning the Two-Line orbital elements may be directed to the Control Center Support Section, Code 513.2, Project Operations Branch, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md. 20771.

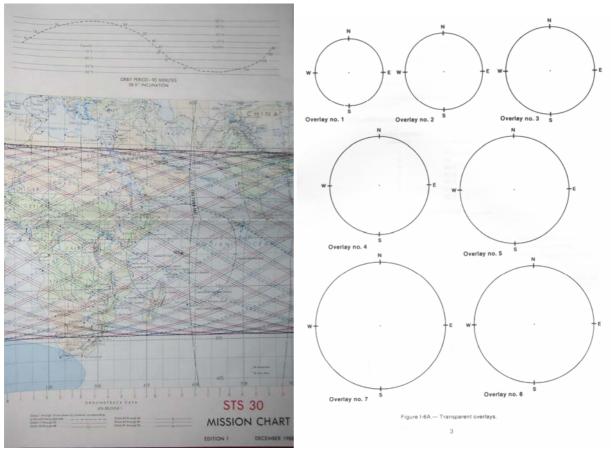


It also included the satellite situation report which was updated regularly.

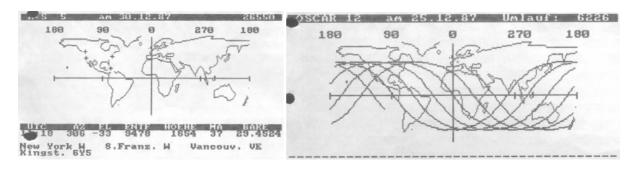


I also tracked the space shuttle using the "SPARK, the "shuttle prediction and recognition kit" kindly provided by NASA. The kit was mailed by NASA to interested people and included a large map with the ground tracks over time, a transparency overlay to predict visibility times and conditions and some instructions on how to use it.





Later I wrote my first satellite tracking program on a Z80 and after punching in the elements I received predictions and even ground plots. It was not very fancy but a big help versus the previous hand calculations. Using this software I tracked many satellites as well as MIR and Shuttle missions, both by receiving their radio signals as well as observing them visually.



I finished University and started working but never forgot completely about satellite tracking and monitoring.

Best regards

Matthias DD1US

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