

ULR Dxpedition, March 2021 - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Text by: Martin Butera
Photographs by: Ligia Katze

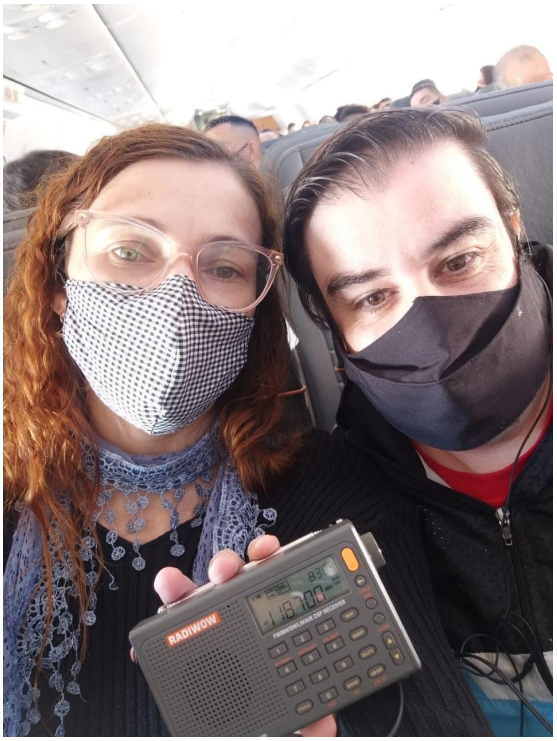
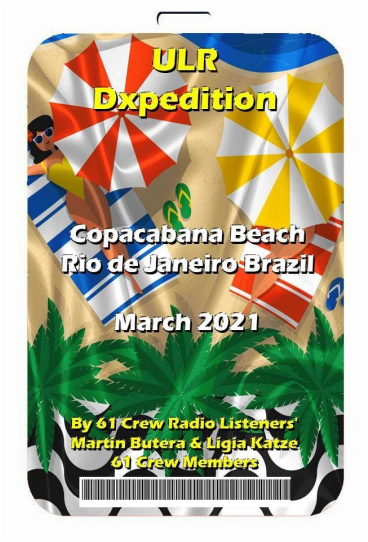


Photo 02: Ligia (Martin's wife) and Martin Butera, heading to a new adventure



Traveling, an activity that until two or three decades ago was almost a luxury but has now become a habit for many people.

For me and my wife, without a doubt, traveling is a personal need, we both met while traveling and since we fell in love and got married, that need to travel grew more and more.

However, the coronavirus pandemic has brought about a brutal change in our way of life. Our last trip had been in the month of November 2020 a week to the Brazilian northeast, radio activity already written and mentioned in my reports for the club, the idea was to travel to anticipate a possible arrival of a second wave of the virus in South America.

After a 2020 full of uncertainties, the new year of global hope arrives "the coronavirus vaccine", it will give us the impulse and hope to return to normality.

Although the new year "2021" does not look or feel so different, it seems that the coronavirus does not have a calendar and has continued to spread.

In the first days of 2021, we received the news of a variant that is more easily transmitted and that caused the United Kingdom to order a desperate lockdown, as well as putting the world on alert for more difficult times.

Now more than ever, hope lies in vaccination campaigns that have been hampered and delayed around the world.

I think we are already understanding that trips will not go back to the way they were before, we will continue to wear masks and take precautions at least for a long time ...

I invite you to this story about my Dxpedition experience in Rio de Janeiro, March 2021.

Equipment used

I decided to work without SDR, all DXing live, one frequency at a time, for this I chose to bring back my most compact radio, the "Radiwow R-108", without modifications, the purest possible concept, really speaking of Ultralight Radio, we will be just me, my radio and my wife of course (laughs) ...

And if we talk about weight, I didn't even want to carry my WRTH 2021 book, I preferred the iPhone application, called Shortwave Broadcast Schedules, developed by Black Cat Systems.

The app is certainly not a wonder, but you can't ask for much for a dollar, you can buy it here:

https://www.amazon.com/-/es/dp/B007WE8C52

In addition, I loaded several lists in PDF of medium wave stations on my cell phone and I will also use the phone as a recorder.



Photo 04: As an example of the “Radiwow R-108” receiver

Day 1: plane trip to the city of Rio de Janeiro and aerial listening

We left with my wife, on a direct flight very early at dawn, from the Brasília DF International Airport (Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek), heading to the Santos Dumont Airport, which is the second largest airport in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. behind the Galeão International Airport. The airport serves regional links with other cities in Brazil, and formerly served international destinations.

The trip lasts approximately 1 hour and a half, it is more than 931 kilometers in a straight line.

Brazil is a huge country, of continental distances and covers a large part of South America. It is divided between the federal district (the Brazilian capital, Brasilia) and 26 states, each with an independent capital.

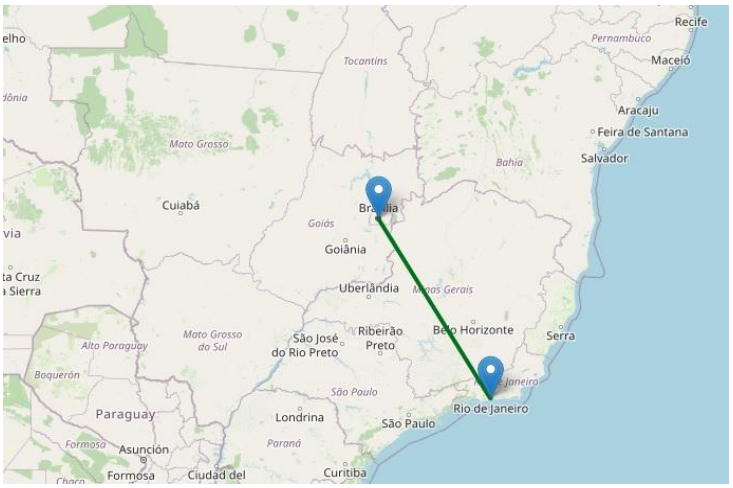


Image 05: Distance traveled between Brasília (Capital of Brazil) and to the city of Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro is a huge coastal city in Brazil, famous for its Copacabana and Ipanema beaches, the 38-meter-high Christ the Redeemer statue atop Corcovado hill, and the Sugarloaf Mountain, a granite peak with cable cars that ascend to its top. The city is also known for its extensive favelas. The raucous Carnival festival, with float parades, flamboyant costumes and samba dancers, is considered the largest in the world.



Photographs 06: On the left you can see the "Maracaná" stadium, football is a fundamental part of Rio de Janeiro's identity and culture, and this becomes palpable when the Maracaná stadium in Rio de Janeiro is known. Known not only in Brazil but internationally as the Temple of Soccer, the Maracana is the largest stadium in the country and for years held the title of being the largest in the world.
On the right you can see the high hills or mountains characteristic of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

What is air traffic control?



Photographs 07: Listening to TWR Rio inside the plane, parked,
waiting to descend from it

It is becoming a classic to start the Dxpedition with aerial surveys.

The first audits carried out were from the Air Traffic Control, this is a service provided by controllers, on the ground, who guide and monitor aircraft, in the air and on the ground, to

ensure a safe, orderly and fast traffic flow. Air Traffic Controllers provide directions and flight authorizations, according to the operational characteristics of the aircraft and the traffic conditions at a given time. These authorizations can refer to the route, altitude and speed proposed by the aircraft operator for a given flight, and pilots must comply with the instructions and authorizations received.

It should be mentioned that in Brazil the practice of amateurs, capturing aviation frequencies, is not prohibited by law, and it is not a crime, nor a violation of telecommunications according to article 70 of the Brazilian Telecommunications Code. If you practice this hobby outside of Brazil, take a look at your local telecommunications law.

The following wiretaps were carried out with the authorization of the captain (pilot), provided that the plane was stopped on the ground and in the disembarkation hall of the Santos Dumont airport, in the city of Rio de Janeiro.



Photographs 08: On the left you are listening inside the plane, on the right the control tower of the Santos Dumont airport in the city of Rio de Janeiro (photograph taken from the plane itself)

<u>Aerial monitoring log</u>

TWR Rio: 118,700, 119,500, 121,500
APP 121,700
ACC rio 121.050
ATIS Rio 132,650

Abbreviations:
TWE: Control Tower
APP: Approach Control
ATIS: Terminal information service (Weather, runways in use, frequencies, in use, etc)

QTH Dxpedition

After the pleasant flight and the first aerial surveys carried out at the Santos Dumont airport in the city of Rio de Janeiro, we arrived at the hotel and these are the photographs of the reception place that I will have for a few days in the city, it is a room on a fifth floor 18 (not bad), with access to a terrace and pool 24 hours a day, just 500 meters from the sea and the famous beaches of copacabana.

This hotel was not randomly searched, I was very interested in its location next to a large hill (mountain or hill), which will act as a natural barrier inhibiting signals from the north, giving me a greater reception towards the south and west, which was in the receptions that he was interested in achieving.



Photographs 09: Left Martin Butera, with his radio on the hotel terrace, on the right full image of the “Atlantico Rio” hotel, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.



Photographs 010: Martin Butera, next to his receiver the small “Radiwow R-108”, on the terrace of the hotel, you can see the great hill (mountain), which will serve as a natural shield to block northern stations.



Photographs 011: The beautiful Ligia Katze (Martin's wife), on the terrace of the “Atlantico Rio” hotel, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.



Photo 012: Ligia Katze (Martin's wife), showing the great hill (mountain), near the hotel.



Photo 013: Full image of the hill (mountain), near the hotel



Photographs 014: first listening to Martin Butera, playing a bit with his receiver "Radiwow R-108"

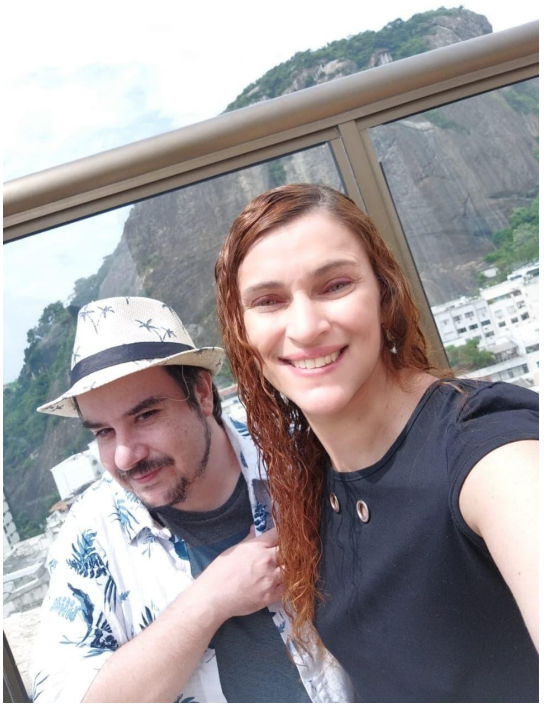


Photo 015: Martin Butera, with his wife the beautiful Ligia Katze

Lunch time

After check-in at the hotel and the first reception tests, it was time for lunch, we decided to do it at the hotel restaurant, to then rest a bit and continue our day at the beach.



Photo 016: Martin and Ligia's lunch at the Atlantico Rio hotel, in Brazil

Morro do Sumaré (Montana de Sumaré)

As you know, this report is much more than a Log with radio listeners, this report tries to go further, so I would like to take the opportunity to explain what radio means to Cariocas (a term used for people born in Rio de Janeiro).

Rio de Janeiro radio continues to stand out for concentrating the highest volumes of radio audience in the entire country, with what that means, as I told you before, Brazil is a country of continental dimensions.

There are more than 200 thousand listeners per minute, that makes Rio de Janeiro, in the highest audience volumes in the country, according to the Kantar Ibope Media survey.

Not for nothing then, is there a developed investment in telecommunications, so I would like to introduce you, as the people of Rio call it, the "Morro do Sumaré".

Rio de Janeiro is built under the feet of thousands of morros (mountains) and on the shores of the Atlantic Sea, giving a unique landscape in the world, along with its tropical forest.

The most important mountain is "Morro do Sumaré", an elevation located in the Brazilian city of Rio de Janeiro, with more than 700 meters of altitude. The hill is located within the Tijuca National Park, within the Tijuca Forest.

In its upper part, the antennas of the municipality's television stations and FM radio stations are located. Currently, the hill has 32 towers and 400 antennas. However, some of the towers were removed due to efforts to preserve the forest and park, I leave you with this interesting collection of photographs by colleague Leonardo Ivo.



Photo 017 (public domain): aerial view of the Morro do Sumaré, where you can see the great radio and TV towers of the city of Rio de Janeiro

Here is a classification of the most important towers and antennas

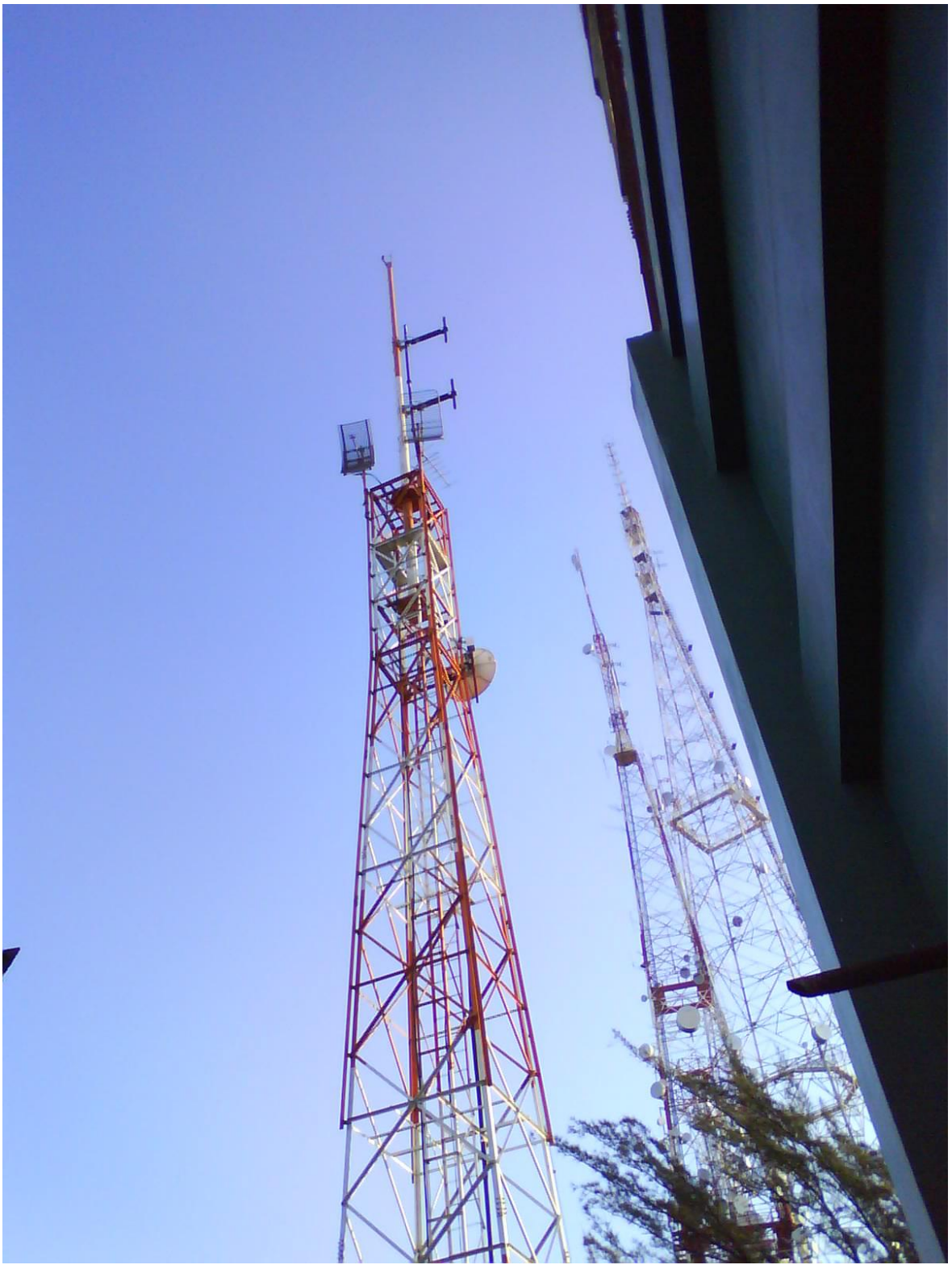


Photo 018: Torre de Band News and Fluminense FM



Photo 019: Rede TV Tower! and Globo AM / FM. This tower belonged to the unforgettable and nostalgic Rede Manchete



Photo 020: Torre da Cidade Oi FM and JB FM. Next to this, a tower of light



Photo 021: Torre da Oi Telefonía and next to the SBT



Photo 022: NGT tower and SBT base where the NGT, SBT and CNT transmitters are located



Photo 023: SBT Base



Photo 024: TVA / MTV tower and next to the SBT, CNT and Mix FM tower



Photo 025: Pico da Tijuca seen from the base of the SBT



Photo 026: TVA / MTV and SBT Tower



Photo 027: Rede TV Tower! and next to it, the DETEL tower and Radio Tupi



Photo 028: From left to right, Sulamerica Paradiso, Transamerica and Nativa (Antena 1)



Photo 029: Torre da Oi Telefonia and BandNews FM (this station uses two towers, yours and Oi)

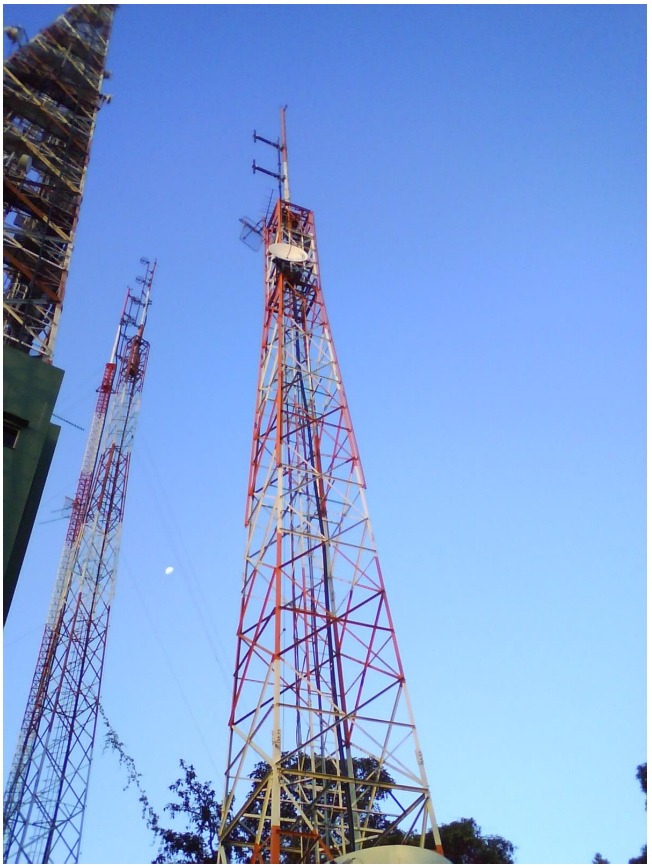


Photo 030: From left to right, 93FM Elshaday tower and
next to the Band News Fluminense FM tower



Photo 031: The first on the left is the Imprensa FM (Mix FM) tower, the first FM in Brazil and when it started it occupied the Tv Rio (Record) building, today occupied by Radio Tupi. Next to 93FM Elshaday tower



Photo 032: Lagoa Rodrigo de Freitas. And under the tower of SBT and FM 104.5 and FM 107.9



Photo 033: Torre da Globo, CBN and Beat 98



Photo 034: Torre Brasil TV, Tv Band Rio, Mec Fm and 94 FM



Photo 035: Tower of FM 104.5 and FM107.9

Day 1: Copacabana Beaches, Rio de Janeiro

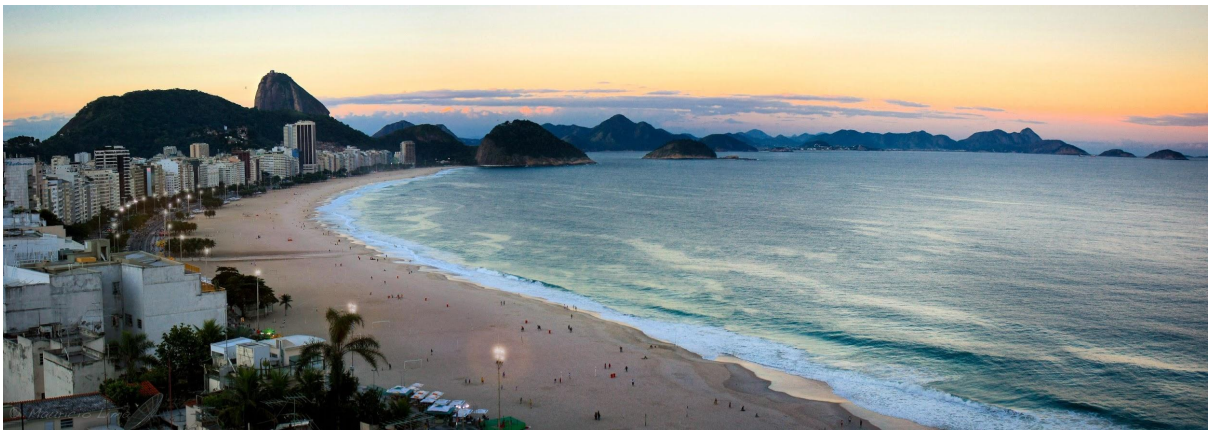


Image 036: Copacabana Beach

If you were to ask us about the image that each of us have of Rio de Janeiro, that typical postcard of Copacabana beach would surely appear in our heads, which with its undulating shapes stretches along a large promenade of Portuguese inspiration, guarded by the Sugar Loaf in the background.

We arrived at Copacabana beach and the day was somewhat cloudy, which did not prevent us from starting to drink the famous “Caipirinhas, or drink of Brazilian national pride”.

The drink based on "cachaça", typical and exclusive to Brazil, has its history linked to that of the country itself and can be considered the first distillate in the Americas, having been

produced, for the first time, intentionally, in a sugar mill on the Brazilian coast. , between the years 1516 and 1532.



Photos 037: Martin and Ligia drinking an exotic and delicious passion fruit caipirinha

Caipirinha recipe of maracuja or morango (Strawberry)

Ingredients

1 passion fruit or 1 morango (strawberry), depending on the flavor you want
1 drink of cachaça
2 teaspoons of sugar
Crushed ice

Preparation mode

Cut the passion fruit in half, remove the pulp and seeds.
Place in the shaker, add sugar, cachaça and ice.
Shake well.
Transfer to a glass of caipirinha and serve immediately, without straining.

Most importantly, enjoy!



Photos 038: Martin and Ligia, go to level 2, with another exotic and delicious strawberry caipirinha

Copacabana Beach has been one of the most important and most sought-after tourist spots in Rio de Janeiro for many years. Unmistakable thanks to the undulating black and white pattern of its boardwalk floor.

It is not an exaggeration to say that Copacabana beach is the most famous beach in Rio and even in all of Brazil. Who has not at least heard of it sometime or has not seen any image of its famous promenade. A meeting point for Cariocas and visitors, it is undoubtedly the most lively area of the city.

The golden age of the Copacabana neighborhood and its beach was during the 40s and 50s of the 20th century, when it became a meeting point for the rich and famous thanks to its elegant clubs, casinos and hotels such as the still majestic Copacabana Palace, Copacabana beach has not gone out of style, far from it.

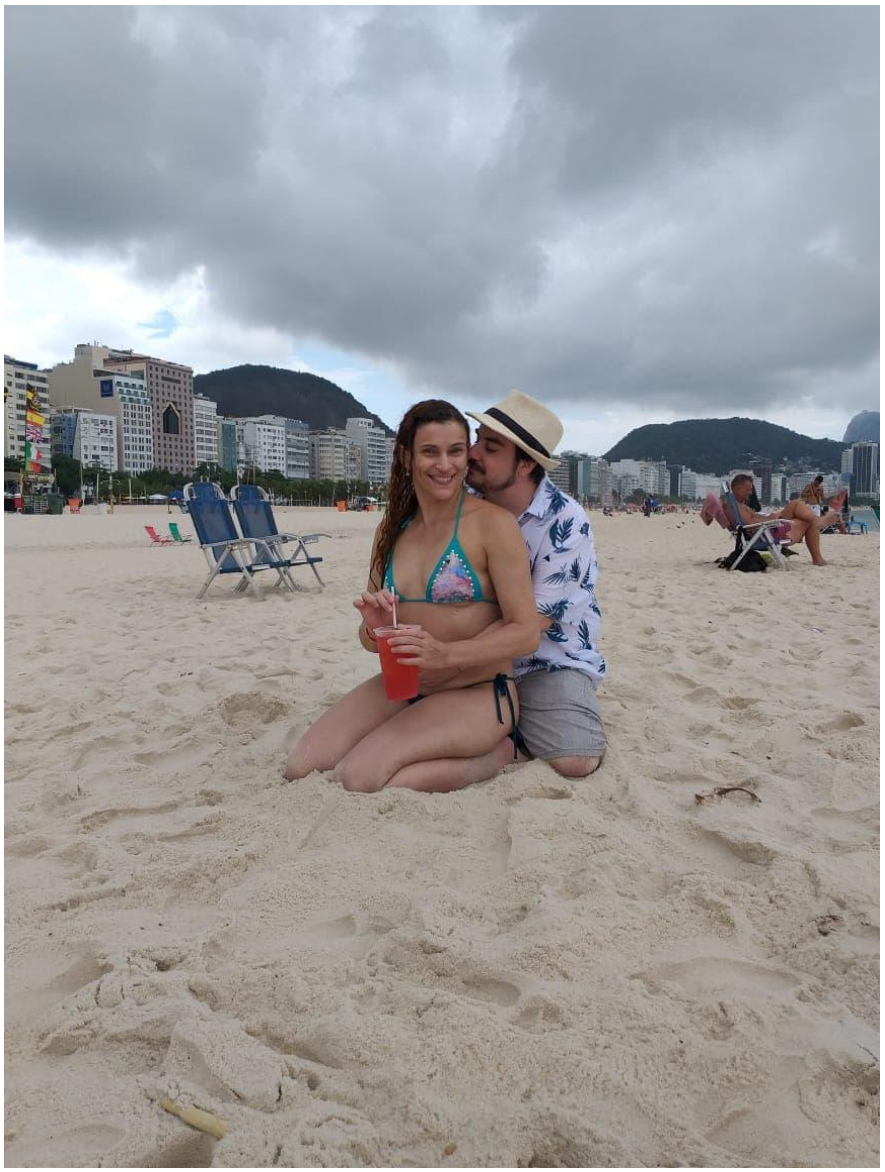


Photo 039: Ligia and Martin, passionate on Copacabana beach, Rio de Janeiro

Classics of Rio de Janeiro (Beer and snacks "Globo")

The kiosks distributed along the promenade offer refreshing drinks, sandwiches and dishes based on fish and seafood that are ideal to cool off.



Photographs 040: Ligia Katze (Martin's wife), next to the classic bars next to Copacabana beach



Photo 041: Ligia (Martin's wife), with her snacks "Globo"

If you decide to travel to Rio de Janeiro, when you arrive, try the “Biscoito de Polvilho”, as the Brazilians call it.

I never tire of saying that traveling to Brazil is a great experience. But pay close attention to what I will say next: When you get to Rio de Janeiro, rush to buy a package of “Biscoito de Polvilho”. If you are on the beaches of Rio de Janeiro, even better!

These are very delicious snacks, which have gained popularity and can be enjoyed enjoying the beautiful beaches of Rio de Janeiro.

The popularity of Globo has transformed the “biscoitos de polvilho” into the status of a traditional and folkloric product on the beaches of Rio de Janeiro. It is common to see street vendors offering packages to all those hungry and with a sweet tooth. It is a snack with a lot of cultural value, which you should know when traveling to Brazil.



Photo 042: Ligia with her snacks "Globo" and an ice cold beer, on the beaches of Rio de Janeiro

The ingredients are basically water, milk, oil and powder. These ingredients are mixed and baked. Once in the oven, the water contained in the dough begins to evaporate, as might be expected. It is at this time that the gases begin to expand and the biscuit to grow. It is this process that leaves them "inflated", airy and with small holes; something that gives them a unique flavor.

They come in two different flavors: Sweet and Savory. The red packets are the sweet ones, and the green packets are the salty ones. The colors thus arranged date back to the time

when street vendors - great architects of the growth and popularity of the brand - were illiterate. For this reason, with the colors they could offer the product desired by their client.

The biscoitos, which are now almost 60 years old, never changed their packaging, never advertised and did not have distributors. The producer only has one product on the market. And still they grew! It is a case for study by marketing experts.

The factory - the brand's only distribution point - works every day from 6 am to 8 pm. There are more than 350 street vendors who come to her every day and buy all the packages available. The factory produces more than 150 thousand biscuits daily. More than 10,000 per hour!

According to what they say, more than 12 packages with 50 units each are sold every day. The cost of each one of them -sweet or salty- for street vendors is less than R $ 2 (or, 50 dollars). The final price will depend on how much the seller wants to recharge them.

The Biscoitos Globo have managed to win the hearts of all Cariocas, Brazilians and tourists.

Day 2: We continue in the Beaches of Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro



Photo 043: Martin Butera and his wife Ligia on the beaches of Copacabana

The next day, we continue on the beaches of Copacabana, another somewhat cloudy day, but that does not prevent us from enjoying the beaches at all, many times it is even better, since the temperature on a normal summer day in Rio de Janeiro, can average 40 degrees.



Photo 044: The beautiful Ligia (Martin's wife), happy on the beaches of Copacabana

Lunch time



Photos 045: Fried fish and ice cold beer, having lunch in the classic bars,
on the shore of the Copacabana beaches



Photos 046: Ligia (Martin's wife), enjoying a cold beer



Photo 047: The beers continue and nothing better too than a good cold pepsi with ice and lemon

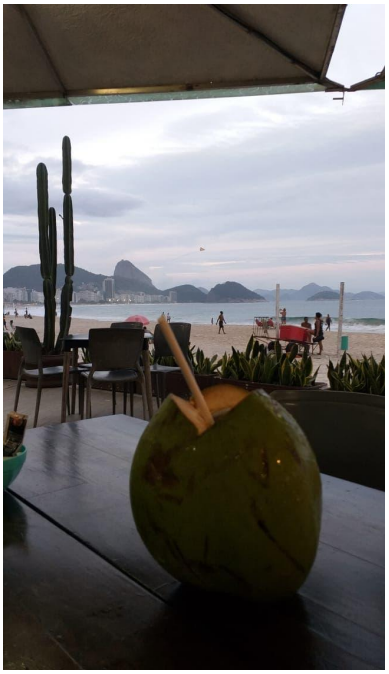


Photo 048: Another classic drink from the beaches of Rio de Janeiro, the coconut well frozen

Day 3: We visit the Lage Park Palace, in the city of Rio de Janeiro

The morning started very interesting, with our first visit to the palace of the famous “Parque Lage”.

Parque Henrique Lage, better known as Parque Lage, is a public park in Rio de Janeiro, located in the foothills of Corcovado, on Calle Jardín Botánico. Covers an area of more than 52 hectares. It is a historical and cultural monument of the city of Rio de Janeiro. It houses, since 1966, the Institute of Fine Arts and the School of Visual Arts. It has gardens built according to European models and a palace. In turn, it has a mortar aquarium and a pond known as Lago de los Patos. In turn, there begins the path that leads to the top of Corcovado (where the famous statue of Christ is located).



Photographs 049: Martin and Ligia in the spectacular, Palácio del Parque Lage, Rio de janeiro, Brazil

A bit of History, about the palace of Parque Lage

The history of Parque Lage begins in 1811, when Rodrigo de Freitas Mello y Castro acquired land belonging to Fagundes Varela, the Azúcar del Rey sugar mill, on the edge of the lagoon. In 1840, the English romantic landscaper John Tyndale redesigned the place.

In 1859, it passed into the hands of Antônio Martins Lage. At that time it began to be called Parque de los Lage. In 1913, César de Sá Rabello bought them from him, but in 1920 Henrique Lage recovered the family property.5

In the 1920s, Lage hires Italian architect Mario Vodret to remodel the palace. His style was quite different, mixing different trends of the time, framing his works in the period of art that was called eclectic, which pleased the Italian opera singer, wife of Henrique Lage, Gabriella Besanzoni.

In its center there is a courtyard with a swimming pool and, on its façade, a rather prominent portico. The gardens were designed geometrically, in keeping with the majesty of the mansion, from where you can see the "Corcovado" mountain, famous for being at the top a giant figure of Christ the Redeemer, icon of the city of Rio de Janeiro.



Photographs 050: Martin Butera, in the exuberant tropical forest of Parque Lage, you can see at the top of the mountain the famous statue of Christ the Redeemer, icon of the city of Rio de Janeiro

In 1936, Henrique Lages's wife founded the Brazilian Lyric Theater Society and, in 1948, new inhabitants came to the Lage mansion, Gabriela's great-nephews-nephews: Marina Colasanti and her brother Arduíno Colassanti. At this time, Gabriela Bezanzoni organized magnificent parties in which the most prominent representatives of Rio de Janeiro society appeared.

However, indebted to the Bank of Brazil for business done with this financial institution, Henrique Lage needed to get rid of part of his assets. He gave part of his assets to the bank as payment and the other was sold to private entrepreneurs. In order to make the Park survive, and with the help of Governor Carlos Lacerda, it was named a historical and artistic heritage.



Photo 051: Martin and Ligia, passionate in the Lage Park Palace, Rio de Janeiro

On June 14, 1957, the National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute (IPHAN) recognized it as a historical and cultural monument of the city of Rio de Janeiro.In the 1960s part of the land was bought by businessman Roberto Marino for the construction of the TELE Globo headquarters. However, the entire property was expropriated and turned into a public park.

In 1966 the Institute of Fine Arts was installed in the palace, an institution that was dismantled during the military dictatorship at the initiative of Rubens Gerchman, its director. Since 2004, it is part of the Tijuca National Park, under the administration of the Chico Mendes Institute for the Conservation of Biodiversity.



Photographs 052: Ligia and Martin at the Lage Park Palace, in Rio de Janeiro, can see the photographs on top of the mountain, the famous image of Christ the Redeemer, icon of the city.

Carioca Postcard

The interior patio of the Parque Lage palace has a privileged view, framed by Corcovado and Christ the Redeemer, being one of the postcards that highlight the wonderful city around the world.

At the foot of Morro do Corcovado (Corcovado Hill), Lage Park enchants everyone with its 52 hectares of pure green, cultural programs and art. Originally from an old sugar mill, the park is part of the historical memory of the city.



Photo 053: Martin and Ligia, passionate in the Lage Park Palace, Rio de Janeiro

Lunch time

For lunch we decided to go back to the famous bars on Copacabana beach.



Photos 054: Ligia prepared for a tasty lunch on Copacabana beach

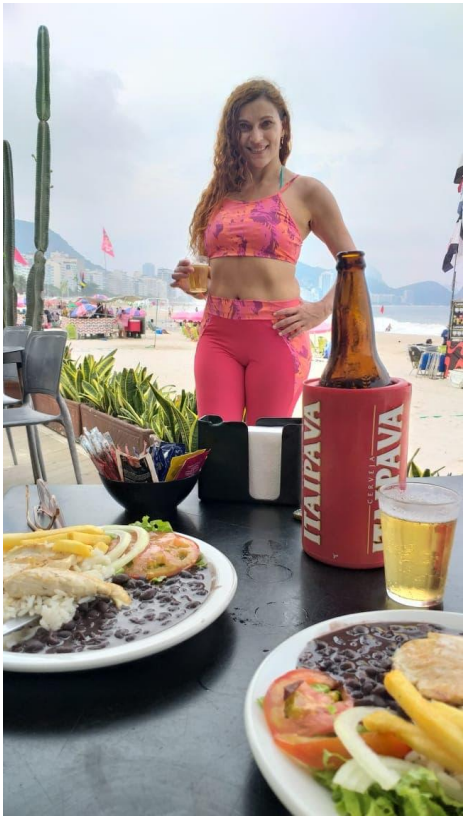


Photo 055: Ligia having lunch on Copacabana beach

Sunset Yoga on the beaches of Copacabana

The city of Rio de Janeiro is famous for offering breathtaking views of the sunset, undoubtedly the best time for Ligia to practice her Yoga exercises.

Ligia practices Yoga at sunset, with exercises based on the philosophy of Vinyasa Flow, a holistic approach that combines the basic elements of yoga in an intense style. It is the combination of rhythmic breathing, fluid movement, varied sequences, asanas, and pranayama.

To master this style, Ligia (Martin's wife) first recommends learning to breathe in rhythmic harmony while performing flowing yoga sequences.



Photos 056: Ligia practices Yoga at sunset, with exercises based on the philosophy of Vinyasa Flow



Photo 057: Ligia (Martin's wife), in a fantastic sunset on the beaches of Copacabana

Day 4: Visit and meeting in the morning at LABRE Rio de Janeiro (Liga de Amadores Brasileiros de Rádio Emissão)

The Brazilian Radio Amateurs League, as you already know, is the equivalent of the JARL (Japan Radio Amateurs League) and each state in Brazil has its headquarters.

When I am traveling in Brazil, I am representing LABRE Brasilia DF (Capital of Brazil), where I live and the main headquarters are located. These meetings are very important, to achieve a good coordination with all the headquarters of the League of Amateurs Radio of Brazil.



Photo 058: Martin Butera (PT2ZDX - LU9EFO), together with the president of LABRE RJ, Mr. Sergio mendes Da Silva (PY1PP)

I was very kindly received by Mr. Sergio Mendes Da Silva, current president of the LABRE RJ headquarters, he is Amateurs Radio, since 1991, with his Amateur Radio call sign (PY1PP) and he also has a citizen band call sign in Brazil (PX1F1319).

Due to the current Covid 19 pandemic, LABRE RJ was not open for visits, this was a special meeting granted to me by the president of LABRE from Rio de Janeiro.

LABRE is located in an exuberant palace of the "International Red Cross, headquarters Rio de Janeiro, Brazil".

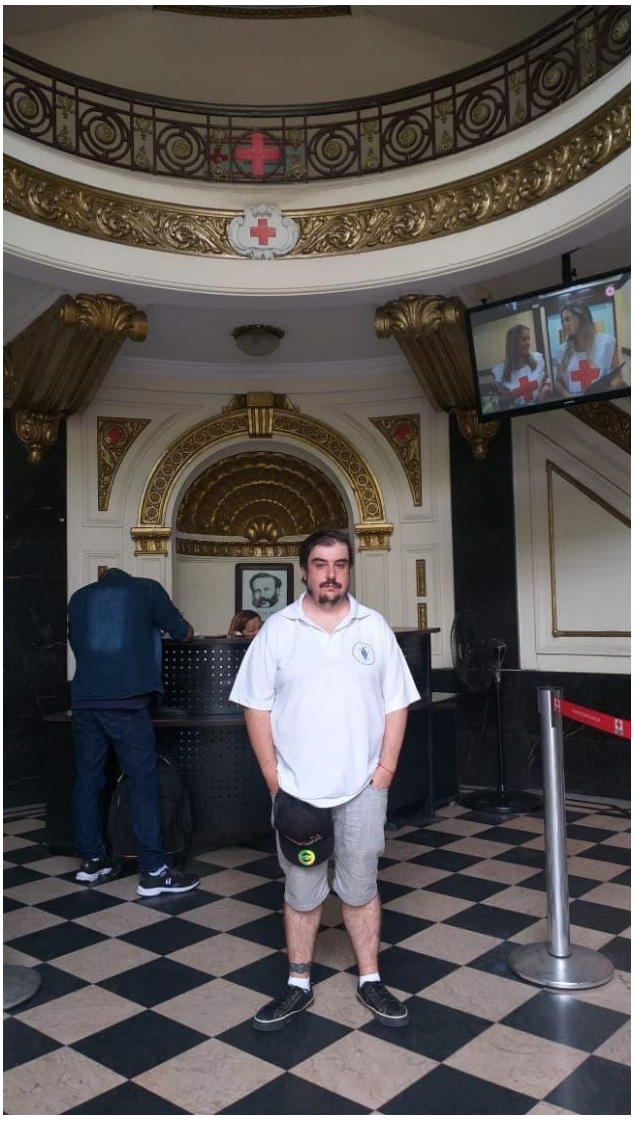


Photo 059: Martin Butera, at the entrance gate of the International Red Cross, from Rio de Janeiro, headquarters of LABRE RJ



Photo 060: Red Cross building, LABRE RJ headquarters

The imposing construction in the center of Rio de Janeiro is impressive. In operation to this day, the Red Cross Building has a past that is directly linked to the main events in Brazilian and world history.

A bit of history about the construction of this magnificent building



Photograph 061: Old image of the construction of the Red Cross building in Rio de janeiro, where LABRE RJ currently has its headquarters

On December 5, 1908, at the headquarters of the Geographical Society of Rio de Janeiro, the plan of guidelines for the establishment of the Brazilian Red Cross was discussed and decided. That same day the Brazilian version of the institution was founded.

With the institution founded in Brazil, a space was needed to serve as an official headquarters. Until then, the theoretical classes of the School of Nursing were taught in the facilities of other entities, such as, for example, the Geography Society of Rio de Janeiro. The practical classes were held in hospitals in the city.

In 1911, a request was made to the National Congress requesting the donation of land. In 1916 the requested donation materialized. In it a pavilion was built, which was inaugurated in May 1917, where the School of Nursing and the Central Organ of the Entity functioned, on a provisional basis.

In 1919 the construction of the definitive building began, designed by the architect Pedro Campofiorito. This building was completely completed in 1924 and still works today. One period of these works coincided with the first great war, which put the Brazilian Red Cross on the world stage.



Photograph 062: Martin and Ligia, together with the President of LABRE (PY1PP),
at the Door of the Red Cross Building in Rio de Janeiro, headquarters of LABRE RJ



Photo 063: Sergio Mendes Da Silva (PY1PP - President of LABRE RJ),
with Martin Butera (PT2ZDX - LU9EFO)

As I mentioned, due to the current Covid 19 pandemic, we could not have the meeting inside the building, so Mr. Sergio Mendes Da Silva (PY1PP - President of LABRE RJ) kindly suggested holding it, in a cafeteria near headquarters.

The meeting was very positive, we basically highlighted the importance of all Brazilian Radio Amateurs and the league's headquarters being united, at this very important moment of the covid 19 pandemic, where our work as Amateur radio takes center stage.

different, since we need to be attentive to any help that is required to assist the communications of Brazilian citizens.

Thank you President of LABRE RJ, Mr. Sergio mendes Da Silva (PY1PP)!



Photograph 064: President of LABRE RJ,
Mr. Sergio mendes Da Silva (PY1PP)



Image 065: Official QSL LABRE RJ

<u>In the afternoon we return to drink the classic Caipirinhas in the beach bars</u>

Together with my wife, we chose the bar called "Skol 360", which is undoubtedly one of the most famous bars in Copacabana. Every night you can find several live music bands playing traditional music that creates a vibrant atmosphere.

Most people are drawn to the bars in the late afternoon during the evening hours to enjoy caipirinhas, traditional snacks, and live traditional music, such as samba.

The bar's food menu has a variety of dry meats, cakes, seafood, and homemade sandwiches. Overall, Skol 360 is a great place to visit on a romantic basis and end a perfect day on Copacabana beach.


Photos 066: Caipirinhas, at the Skol 360 bar, on Copacabana beach



Photographs 067: Martin taking the classic capinhas on Copacabana beach

Day 5: Farewell to the beaches of Copacabana

The last day at the beach, he gave us a beautiful sun.



Photographs 068: Ligia and Martin, enjoying a beautiful sunny day, on the beaches of copacabana



Photographs 069: Martin and Ligia, spending a wonderful day on the beaches of Copacabana

Day 6: Return home

The Covid 19 pandemic began with a second wave of very strong infections, we were warned that in our city Brasilia (Capital of Brazil), it was entering a total lockdown.

The only way to get back home was from a long and tiring bus trip of more than 20 hours. When we arrived in our city, we had to perform the PCR test ("Polymeric Chain Reaction"). , a type of diagnostic test that has been used for years in different public health crises related to infectious diseases.

These tests have been used since the first days of the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic in Brazil.

These tests are quick and easy. Both are used to check if a person is infected or not by Covid-19.

Thank God the tests were negative and in any case, me and my wife carried out a strict quarantine in our house for 2 weeks, at the time of writing this report, me and my wife are in very good health.

As I mentioned at the beginning, we may have to start getting used to this new way of traveling.



Photo 070: Martin and Ligia, return home after a long bus trip from the City of Rio de Janeiro to Brasília DF (Capital of Brazil), of more than 20 hours

Listening Log URL Dxpedition, March 2021 - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Antenna: Original of the radio itself
Radio receiver: RADIWOW R-108

Listening place: Address: R. Xavier da Silveira, 112 - Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro,
18th floor, coordinates: 22 ° 58'33 "S 43 ° 11'35" W

The photographs of the reception area are an example, a small sample of the place during the day, the wiretaps occurred in the hotel's own bed (while my wife was resting) and at night, with the best opening being around 2 AM.



Photo 071: Martin Butera, on the terrace of the Hotel, place where the wiretaps occurred as an example

Before clarification, the short wave reports use the SINPO code, but for the medium wave something simpler is usually sufficient.

Martín Butera uses the following names here:

A) Excellent (B) Good (C) Fair (D) Poor

It's understood as:

A_ Excellent (when the signal is very strong and there is practically no interference)

B_ Good (This indicates that Martín was able to hear the station well, but maybe there was interference, noise, or fading).

C_ Fair (There was interference and / or fading or noise that made copying difficult, but he could still understand parts of the program. Enough for a positive identification)

D_ Poor. (It was almost impossible to copy the signal but you could hear some content. Enough to make a tentative identification).

We also mention that the receptions do not have a specific date of the day because it is a weekly period that goes from March 1 to 8, 2021, to be on this list, it means that at least they were heard more than 2 times, all with their corresponding IDs.

<u>Some distances to keep in mind as a reference always in a straight line:</u>

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to Bogotá (Colombia), approximately 4542 KM
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to Santiago de Chile (Capital of Chile), approximately 2994 KM
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to Buenos Aires (Capital of Argentina), approximately 1,966 KM
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to Montevideo (Capital of Uruguay), approximately 1,834 KM
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to Fortaleza (Northeast of Brazil), approximately 1980 KM
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to Asunción (Capital of Paraguay), approximately 1491 KM
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to Pelotas, (Rio Grande do Sul), Brazil, approximately 1338 KM
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to Goiás (Northwest Center of Brazil), approximately 1065 KM
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to Cambará, (State of Paraná in Brazil), approximately 707 KM
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to Curitiba (Brazil), approximately 679 KM
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to São Paulo (Brazil), approximately 361 KM
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to Belo Horizonte, Brazil, approximately 342 KM



Photo 072: Martin Butera Dxpedition Rio de Janeiro 2021

530 kHz AM530, Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA (C)
540 kHz Feliz FM, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
550 kHz Rádio Banda B, Curitiba, Paraná, Brasil (C)
580 kHz Rádio Relógio, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
590 kHz Rádio Atlântica, Santos, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
610 kHz Rádio Itatiaia, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brasil (C)
620 kHz Rádio Pelotense, Pelotas, Rio grnade do Sul, Brasil (C)
640 kHz Rádio Agulhas Negras, Resende, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (B)
650 kHz Rádio Difusora, Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
650 kHz Rádio Banda B, Cambará, Paraná, Brasil (C)
650 kHz Radio Clásica, Rede Nacional de Uruguay, URUGUAY (C)
650 kHz Radio Uno, Asunción, PARAGUAY (B)
670 kHz Rádio Convenção, Itu, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
680 kHz Rádio Copacabana, São Gonçalo, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
700 kHz Rádio Aliança Italva, Italva, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (B)
710 kHz Rádio Carioca, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
730 kHz Rádio Cidade, Jundiaí, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
730 kHz Rádio Marumby, Curitiba, Paraná, Brasil (C)
730 kHz Radio ABC Cardinal, Asunción, PARAGUAY (B)
740 kHz Rádio CBN-Diário, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brasil (C)
740 kHz Rádio Cultura Bariri, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
750 kHz Rádio Atual, Registro, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
760 kHz Rádio Manchete Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
770 kHz Radio Oriental, Montevideo, URUGUAY (B)
800 kHz Rádio MEC, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
810 kHz Radio Difusora Jundiaiense, Jundiaí, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
820 kHz Rádio Bandeirantes, Goiânia, Estado de Goiás, Brasil (C)
820 kHz Radio Nacional, Formosa, ARGENTINA (D)
830 kHz Rádio Tropical Solimões Nova Iguaçu, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (C)
840 kHz Rádio Rural, Concórdia, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brasil (C)
840 kHz Radio Nacional General Madariaga, Paso de los Libres, ARGENTINA (C)
850 kHz Rádio Cidade, Brusque, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brasil (C)
860 kHz Rádio Cidade, Fortaleza, Estado do Ceará, Brasil (C)
860 kHz Radio La Voz de la Cordillera, Caaguazú, PARAGUAY (C)
870 kHz Rádio Central, Campinas, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
890 kHz Rádio Deus é Amor, Florianópolis, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brasil (C)
890 kHz Radio Sport 890, Montevideo, URUGUAY (C)
900 kHz Rádio Tamoio, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
910 kHz Radio La Red, Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA (B)
910 kHz Rádio Play Hits, Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Brasil (C)
910 kHz Rádio Jovem Pan, Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
930 kHz Rádio Clube, Itapira, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
930 kHz Radio Monte Carlo, Montevideo, URUGUAY
940 kHz Super Rádio Brasil, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
950 kHz Rádio Vale, Tijucas, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brasil (C)
950 kHz CNN Radio Argentina, Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA (B)
960 kHz Rádio Guarujá, Orleans, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brasil (C)
970 kHz Rádio Liberdade, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil (B)

990 kHz Rádio Contemporânea, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
1010 kHz Rádio Difusora, Lençóis Paulista, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
1010 kHz Rádio Diário, Martinópolis, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
1020 kHz Rádio Colombo, Curitiba, Paraná, Brasil (C)
1030 kHz Rádio Capital, Rio de janeiro, Brasil (A)
1050 kHz Rádio Angra, Angra dos Reis, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (B)
1060 kHz Rádio Canção Nova, Miguel Pereira, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
1080 kHz Rádio Boa Nova, Sorocaba, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
1080 kHz Radio Monumental, Asunción, PARAGUAY (C)
1090 kHz Rádio Metropolitana, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
1100 kHz Radio Mitre, Corrientes, ARGENTINA (C)
1100 kHz BBN Radio, vía Viña del Mar, CHILE (C)
1100 kHz BBN Radio, via Bogota, COLOMBIA (D)
1110 kHz Radio de la Ciudad, Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA (C)
1130 kHz Rádio Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Rio, Brasil (A)
1140 kHz Rádio Bandeirantes, Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
1140 kHz Radio Nacional, Santiago, CHILE (D)
1150 kHz Rádio Três Rios, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (C)
1160 kHz Rádio Cacique, Taubaté, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
1170 kHz Rádio Bom Jesus, Bom Jesus do Itabapoana, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (C)
1180 kHz Rádio Mundial, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
1190 kHz Radio Nacional, San Miguel de Tucumán, ARGENTINA (C)
1200 kHz Rádio Erechim, Erechim, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil (B)
1210 kHz Rádio Vanguarda, Sorocaba, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
1230 kHz Radio General San Martin, Rosario, ARGENTINA (C)
1240 kHz Rádio Municipalista, Botucatu, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
1250 kHz Rádio Litoral, Casimiro de Abreu, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (C)
1280 kHz Super Rádio Tupi, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
1290 kHz Rádio Brasil Sul, Londrina, Parana, Brasil (C)
1300 kHz Rádio Real, São Carlos, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
1310 kHz Rádio Coroados, São Fidélis, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (C)
1320 kHz Rádio Difusora Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (B)
1330 kHz Rádio Clube, Blumenau, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brasil (C)
1340 kHz Rádio Jornal Rio Bonito, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (C)
1350 kHz Rede Belém de Comunicações, Ibiuna, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
1350 kHz Radio Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA (B)
1360 kHz Rádio Bandeirantes, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
1370 kHz Rádio Canção Nova, Curitiba, Parana, Brasil (C)
1380 kHz Rádio Difusora, Mogi-Mirim, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
1390 kHz Rádio Sul Fluminense Barra Mansa, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
1400 kHz Rádio Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
1420 kHz Rádio CRN, Itatiba, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
1440 kHz Rádio Livre, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A)
1460 kHz Rádio Clube Ararense, Araras, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
1470 kHz Rádio Absoluta, Campos dos Goytacazes, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (B)
1480 kHz Rádio Popular Duque de Caxias, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (C)
1490 kHz Rádio Difusora, Olímpia, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
1500 kHz: Rádio Cidade das Árvores, Araras, São Paulo, Brasil (B)

1510 kHz Rádio Teresópolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (B)
1520 kHz Rádio Catedral, Sorocaba, São Paulo, Brasil (B)
1530 kHz Rádio Nova Progresso, São Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasi (C)
1530 kHz CW153 Emisora Cono Sur, Nueva Palmira, URUGUAY
1540 kHz Rádio clube, Paraíba do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (C)
1550 kHz Rádio Imperial Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (B)
1560 kHz Rádio Continental, São João de Meriti, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (C)
1570 kHz Rádio Cultura, Valença, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (C)
1580 kHz Rádio Geração 2000, Teresópolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (B)
1590 kHz Rádio Clube, Joinville, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brasil (C)

Band X

The extended medium wave transmission band, commonly known as AM X or Expanded band, refers to frequency assignments above the upper limits of 1600 kHz. In Brazil it is determined by Region 2 of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) (America), it consists of ten additional frequencies, separated by 10 kHz, and ranging from 1610 kHz to 1700 kHz.

1620 Radio Mar del Plata / Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires - Argentina (C)
1660 Radio Revivir / Isidro Casanova, Buenos Aires- Argentina (B)

Fun fact about listening to the BBN Radio 1100 kHz station

In the same frequency of 1100 KHz, there are 2 radios with the same Spanish language programming via USA (United States).

These are the BBN Radio stations, in the city of Viña del Mar, in Chile, and the other BBN Radio station, in the city of Bogotá (Capital of Colombia).

Both broadcast in Spanish, when I walk through the hotel room and turn the position of the radio in an approximate direction between 250 ° and 270 °, it corresponds to the BBN signal from Chile, if I keep turning, it enters the silence zone and I listen again entering a direction between 320 ° and 340 °, corresponding to the BBN Radio of the city of Bogotá in Colombia, with a signal much lower than that of Chile.

Martín Butera: He is a Radio Amateurs and Radio Listener (Dxist), with more than 30 years of experience, and has participated in DX expeditions throughout South and Central America, under the Argentine radio call sign "LU9EFO" and the Brazilian call sign "PT2ZDX".

He is one of our collaborators in South America Brazil and he also does it for several newsletters that cover the topic of world radio around the planet.

He is the founder of the CREW Radio Listeners' Club for Brazilian listeners, known as 15 point 61 (15.61). Currently only CREW 61.

Martín is Argentine, born in the capital city of Buenos Aires. He currently lives in Brasilia DF, the capital of Brazil, with his wife.

He is also a journalist, documentary maker and was a founding member of Radio Atomika 106.1 MHz (Buenos Aires, Argentina).

Ligia Katze: She is the wife of Martin Butera and accompanied him on his radio activities all over the planet. She is also a radio listener, journalist and professional photographer.