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NEWS

NASA LARGEST SATELLITE ANTENNA

NISAR, with its giant, 39-foot-diameter radar antenna, will monitor changes to glaciers, forests, and the Earth's crust, providing data to help improve infrastructure and disaster responses.

A FLOWERLIKE SATELITE has 'bloomed" in outer space, unfolding to reveal the largest radar antenna re-flector ever put into orbit. The NASA-ISAN Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR), a joint project between the US space agency and the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), launched on July 30 from the Satish Dhawan Space Center in southeastern India, before unfurling to its full size 17 days later. The spacecraft is now ready to make full-scale observations of Earth and will use radar to track changes on our planet's surface in unprecedented resolution. It can record the movement of ice sheets and glaciers, crustal deformation caused by earthquakes and landslides, and changes in forest and wetland ecosystems, down to an accuracy of a few centimeters for certain types of terrain. The aim is for NISAR data to help with decisionmaking in a wide range of fields, including disaster

responses, infrastructure, agricultural policy, and food security.
"The successful deployment of NISAR's reflector marks a significant milestone in the capabilities of the satellite," Karen St. Germain, director of the Earth Science Division at NASA Headquarters, said in a statement.

A Satellite With Two Eyes

NISAR's antenna reflector—the device it uses to transmit and receive radar signals—measures 39 feet across, making it the largest such device ever put into orbit by NASA. Made from gold-plated wire mesh, the reflector was attached to the satellite

like a folded umbrella. During the four days following the launch, the satellite slowly extended its boom, before the frame of the antenna, which had been held under tension, was released on August 15, allowing the reflector to "bloom" to its full size

NISAR is the first satellite to carry two types of synthetic aperture radar: L-band and S-band. The former penetrates the forest canopy and clouds to detect crustal deformation and ice sheet movement. S-band is sensitive to moisture in snow cover and changes in vegetation. By combining the two, it is possible to record a multilayered record of diverse phenomena ranging from earthquakes and volcanic activity to deforestation. The giant reflector serves as the "eye" that is essential to both systems, focusing the transmitted radar when it is sent down to Earth and receiving and focusing these signals when they bounce back up to the satellite.

"Synthetic aperture radar, in principle, works like the lens of a camera, which focuses light to make a sharp image. The size of the lens, called the aperture, determines the sharpness of the image," Paul Rosen, NISAR's project scientist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, said in a statement. "Using special interferometric techniques that compare images over time, NISAR enables researchers and data users to create 3D movies of changes happening on Earth's surface."

See pictures in page 5

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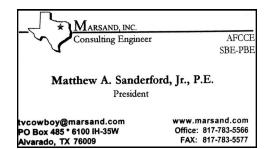












<u>Technology Decades in the</u> Making

NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory has been developing radars for use on satellites since the 1970s, launching the world's first ocean observation satellite, Seasat, in 1978, and revealing the topography of Venus' cloud-covered surface with the planetary probe Magellan in the 1990s.

A culmination of knowledge gained over the decades. NISAR is a product of both US and Indian technology: NASA provided the L-band SAR and data communications equipment, while India's ISRO was responsible for the S-band SAR and the satellite bus the infrastructure that handles power, communications, and the satellite's orientation. ISRO's ground station was responsible for the launch and initial operations, and experts from both countries worked together to monitor the deployment operations. Full-scale observations are expected to begin by the end of 2025, and they promise to offer something unprecedented: Until now, no satellite has been able to track environmental changes, such as receding glaciers and deforestation, down to a resolution of just a few centimeters. The vast amount of data collected by NISAR will not only help to deepen scientific knowledge but also provide a basis for addressing challenges that society faces. A new eye to watch over Earth has

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now been opened.

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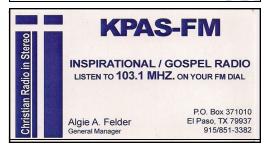
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EL PASO, TX SBE CHAPTER 38 MEETING MINUTE

DATE 08/12/2025 LOCATION: EPTX-COMO'S ITAL.RST

MEETING CALLED TO ORDER: 12:11 AM, BY ANTONIO CASTRO. WE WERE 16 (SIXTEEN) ATTENDANTS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY: MINUTES ON THE JULY 2025 NEWS-LETTER ACCEPTED BY DAVID GRICE, SECONDED BY MICHAEL RIVERA.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER: \$ 1,075.31 IN THE BANK AFTER RENEWAL OF P.O.BOX. ACCEPTED BY ANTHONY PORRAS, SECONDED BY NOORBERT MILES.

REPORT OF THE CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE: REMINDER TO THE GROUP ABOUT REFOUND AFTER PASSING. SEPT .7 IS THE DEADLINE FOR EXAMS.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE: ELIAS VENTANILLA TO INVITE "TELEMUNDO 48" AS SUSTAINING MEMBER.
DAVID SANDERFORD RETURNED IN HONOR OF HIS DAD, MATH SANDERFORD, FORMER "MARSAND"

REPORT OF THE FREQUENCY COORDINATOR COMMITTEE: NO REPORT.

REPORT OF THE SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE: NO REPORT.

REPORT OF THE WEBSITE COMMITTEE: TO INCLUDE "THE SIGNAL" OF SBE.

REPORT OF THE EAS CHAIRMAN: NWS IS DOWN. NO NATIONAL TX MONTHLY. NEW MEXICO MONTHLY TO BE ON AUGUST 15 AT 9 PM. POSSIBLE EAS SEMINAR TO BE ORGANIZED BY KLAQ AT THE KFOX STUDIOS (IF APROVED).

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE: NOE RODRIGUEZ WILL TALK TO EL PASO WATER FOR GROUP PRESENTATION.

NEW BUSINESS OR ANY ITEMS FOR THE CHAPTER INTEREST: NEXT MEETING TO HOLD NEW OFFICERS ELECTION.

OTHER. COMANCHE PEAK ACCESS ROAD WHASHED OUT. BRUNO CRUZ IS WORKING ON THAT.

NEXT MEETING DATE AND LOCATION: SEPTEMBER 9TH AT NOON., RINCON DE CORTEZ RESTAURANT

MEETING ADJOURNED: AT 12:37 PM.





THERE WAS A MEETING FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST IN THE COMO'S ITALIAN RESTAURANT.
NO PRESENTATION THIS TIME, ONLY THE BASIC AND REGULARS. SBE AWARD PLAQUE WAS PRESENTED TO GLENN LEFFLER



WHEN: TUESDAY THE 9TH

WHEN: RINCON DE CORTEZ RESTAURANT, 3415 SUN BOWL, EPT 79902

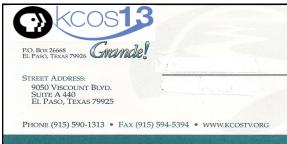
TIME: FROM 12:00 PM (NOON)

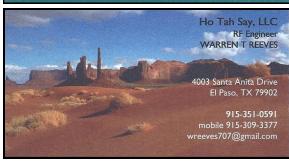
SEE YOU THERE !!















The NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar satellite inside a clean room at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California.PHOTOGRAPH: MARIO TAMA/GETTY IMAGES



NASA and ISRO engineers working on the deployment of the antenna. The unfurling of the reflector took about 37 minutes. PHOTOGRAPH: NASA/JPL-CALTECH