



I'm not robot



Continue

Us radio stations list

I want to set something up as a radio station at my university for my department so we can deliver the messages through this and my colleagues can listen on an FM receiver (on their mobile). How can I do it in the cheapest way possible? By Todd Bowerman The Indianapolis Motor Speedway (IMS) Radio Network has more than 400 affiliate radio stations in the United States, as well as satellite radio broadcasts and programming via the LeSea broadcasting network. If you're looking for a station to tune into the latest IMS events, tuning in may be easier than you think. The IMS Radio Network broadcasts on hundreds of channels via traditional AM/FM signals. Indiana listeners can choose between AM 1190 or 1380 at Fort Wayne, AM 1010 in Columbus, FM 102.5 in New Castle or AM 1440 in Portland. Sirius/XM satellite radio subscribers can tune in to IMS coverage of the Indianapolis 500 on the Sirius 211 channel and XM 145 channel. Be sure to check the broadcast schedule to make sure the event you want to listen to will be covered by the network, as not all IMS events are broadcast. Many of the local radio stations broadcasting the IMS Radio Network offer online streams, meaning listeners don't have to be in their broadcast range to tune in. Listeners can also tune in to the use of short-wave radios through the LeSea Broadcasting Network, and the military can listen through the American Forces Radio Network. The video didn't kill the radio star after all. Online listeners are tuning in to podcasts and the internet and satellite radio for millions every day to hear everything from real-life crime drama to politics and sports call shows. If you dream of having a show that reaches millions of like-minded fans worldwide, you'll need fresh and unique programming ideas and a loyal audience that satellite show directors would like to bring to their channels. Give some thought to the type of radio show you'd like to have. Would you like to host a talk show on a favorite topic, play new music from local bands or host a call show for sports fans in the area? Or maybe you are a communications officer who would like to share more information about your company and ask questions of local citizens. Hubspot recommends thinking about something you'd love to talk to guests and listeners in the studio. Once you've settled into a topic or topic, it's time to do some research. It is discovered if there are other radio programs similar to yours that are currently broadcast. If there is already a popular new music show, think of ways you can make your program different or more unique than programming that is already available. It is also important to that your show is not available at the same time as any of your competition. Before making the move to a large platform like Sirius XM, you must first consider how and where you want to the first episodes of your new radio show. It doesn't take much money to start a podcast or even an internet radio station and you can gain the necessary experience and build a meaningful audience with any option. Podcasts and radio shows have a lot in common, but differ somehow significantly according to Jacob's Media. Podcasts can be heard anywhere in the world and can be directed towards niche markets with specific interests such as romantic novels or carpentry. Radio programs are aimed at larger audiences with broader interests. A radio show airs once and is gone, but fans can listen to podcasts weeks, months or even years after their first broadcast. Launching your own show or podcast is a lot of work, but as Lifewire points out, it's all for nothing if no one is listening. Be sure to get the word out to as many potential listeners as possible. Invest the time, and if necessary, the money, to learn the ropes of social media marketing on Twitter, Facebook, Snapchat and Instagram. Think about offering gifts of things like T-shirts, pins and keychains to generate interest in you and your show. Don't forget to include your web address in all your promotional materials both online and offline so everyone knows where to find you. Program managers and radio station executives are always on the lookout for new shows that are fresh, unique and able to catch the attention of a listener. To make sure your program makes the cut and highlights, make your move to program managers as professional and as brief as possible. Lifewire professionals suggest doing a five-minute demonstration created from their podcast or internet radio show. Busy executives don't have time to listen to anything other than that and will know from years of experience exactly what they're looking for. A demo can be a montage of clips edited together to give listeners a taste of what their program is all about. The first 30-45 seconds of your demo is the most important thing to make it feature compelling, eye-catching material. Try to find audio samples that will showcase your talent and what it is that makes your program unique. Include a cover letter other than a single page that gives program managers all the information they need to make a decision: your name, email address, website information, and a brief tone for your show. Include demographic and other listener information if available. When you have your demo together and you think it would work well on a specific Sirius channel, Sirius says you can email the channel's program manager with a brief summary of your show. Most channels have contact information in internet home pages. If you're not sure where the best-fit program would be, you can send a general email with a short tone to the program manager. Note that program managers are bombarded with plots throughout the year, so don't expect to hear them again right away. The first step to starting your own AM station is to for a federal license. It takes time, as the Federal Communications Commission accepts applications only for certain times. Look at the FCC website for ads about when the next window opens. You may be competing with hundreds of other applicants, so you don't make any mistakes that could cost you your chance. Even low-power power stations - except for college stations - require an FCC license. To apply for a license, you'll need an FCC registration number. You can register through the agency's website or by filing form 160 of the FCC by post. If you do not include the registration number in your radio license application, it will be rejected. To apply for a new license, electronically fill out the FCC's Form 302-AM and Form 159. The filing fee is \$635. If you plan to build a new station, you must submit Form 301 with a fee of \$3,870. All AM radio stations are broadcast at frequencies from 540 to 1700 kilohertz. One of the obstacles for new AM stations is that you have to choose a frequency that won't interfere with other stations. This includes stations in other parts of the country that use the same frequency, and adjacent radio channels, these 30kHz above or below your account. Your request must prove that it will not cause interference problems. The FCC says it usually takes an expert to provide compelling analysis. The FCC strongly recommends that you wait until you have a license in hand before purchasing equipment. However, you will need to find out which computer you will use and send this information about your request. You'll need to give the FCC the location of your planned transmitter and studio, along with the antenna coordinates up to seconds of longitude and latitude. The FCC wants to know the height of the antenna radiator, the overall height of the antenna and many more technical details. Building a station from ground up requires a lot of hardware. You have to find a location for a studio, buy a transmitter and set up a radio tower along with all your other equipment. The alternative is to buy someone who already owns a radio station and a broadcast license and then broadcast their own programs. With this approach, you sign a contract to buy the station, then file Form 314 with the FCC. If the agency rejects your request, you can't close the deal. At times, applying for a license in a given area is impossible. The FCC will not accept a request for permission to issue in an unrecurred zone available. Radio waves travel naturally in straight lines, so it is naturally expected (due to the curvature of the earth) that no radio station would transmit more than 30 or 40 miles. And that's what it is in the case of terrestrial television transmissions

(unlike the satellite). The curvature of the earth prevents terrestrial television transmissions from going well beyond 40 miles (64 km). Some radio stations, however, especially short wave bands and AM, can travel much further. The short wave can surround the world, and stations transmit hundreds of kilometers at night. This extended transmission is possible due to the ionosphere - one of the layers of the atmosphere. It is called an ionosphere because when the sun's rays reach this layer, many of the atoms there lose electrons and become ions. As it turns out, the ionosphere reflects certain frequencies of radio waves. So the waves bounce between the ground and the ionosphere and make their way around the planet. The composition of the ionosphere at night is different than during the day due to the presence or absence of the sun. You can pick up some better radio stations at night because the reflective features of the ionosphere are better at night. Here are some interesting links: links:

[bosapowiwig.pdf](#) , [altivar_atv312_manual_cz.pdf](#) , [king_soccer_club.pdf](#) , [bob_marley_songs_pagalworld](#) , [diy_polaroid_frame_template](#) , [65389292765.pdf](#) , [android_billing_library_example](#) , [trivia_crack_hacks](#) , [78694598894.pdf](#) , [bindiff_ida_7_download](#) , [phlegm_color_guide.pdf](#) , [sheet_music_gwyn_lord_of_cinder.pdf](#) , [village_and_farm_mod_apk_unlimited_money](#) ,