USER MANUAL · TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

FIELDWATCH

Wi-Fi and Bluetooth LE for Android



Receive-only observation of publicly broadcast Wi-Fi and Bluetooth LE.
Offline-first. No cloud. No account. No telemetry.
Pattern matching, visualization, alerts, and local logging.
Experimental. Use at your own risk. Not for safety-critical use.

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Package app.fieldwatch · Android 10+ (API 29) · Target API 35

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Field manual

@OffGridPete @OGridPete

Notice — safety & disclaimer

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There is no guarantee that trackers, cameras, tags, access points, or any other device will be found, named, or reported. Radios that are off, cellular-only, asleep, randomized, quiet, or outside what Android on this phone will report will not appear. Each phone has its own radios, firmware, scan limits, and battery settings, and software cannot change those limits.

Pattern matches, Moving with you, Possible trackers with you, and Possible tail, Debrief language, and AI Export output are hypotheses — not identity, not a legal finding, and not a complete RF capture. You are solely responsible for how you use this app and this document, and for complying with local law. By using the software or this manual you accept these terms and the MIT License.

Location data, if tagging is on, is this phone at the moment the packet was heard (hear-time) — not the other radio. There is no Fieldwatch server; stamps stay on the phone until you share them. Logs keep full coordinates even when Privacy mode masks the screen and sit reports. Debrief, Log export, AI Export (sit or one radio), and radio-detail Share as text can take that path off the phone. A TAK / CoT feed, if you turn it on, sends markers (full MAC and coordinates) onto the LAN you configured; Privacy mode pauses that feed. Online place names use the system geocoder (often the phone maker or Google), not a Fieldwatch cloud. How you store, share, or publish those files is your responsibility.

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How this manual is organized

Start with chapters 4 and 5. Chapter 4 is install, what each Android version can do (§4.1.1), permissions, a short tour of the five tabs, and the checklist for scanning as often as the phone allows (§4.5). Chapter 5 is the screens. Chapter 8 is Filters: which radios show on Live, including Moving with you (§8.5). Chapter 9 is Signatures: which patterns get a name. Chapter 12 is one question at a time. Chapter 14 is how a hear becomes a row, on one page. The other chapters are reference. They cover the radios, the log, a long sit, and the stock catalog.

If you want…	Go to
Install, first launch, and Quick start	Chapter 4, then §4.4
What your Android version can and cannot do	§4.1.1
How a hear becomes a row	Chapter 14
Hear as often as the phone allows (battery is the cost)	§4.5

If you want…	Go to
What each tab and the tune icon is	§4.4, then Chapter 5
Fewer radios on the Live display, not quieter rows	Chapter 8, then Live display → Display in §5.3
Who is walking or driving with me	§8.5 (how the test works) and §12.2 (the playbook)
Turn a pattern family on or off	Chapter 9
Read cleartext BLE bytes (temp, Remote ID, …)	§9.6 Decode fields
See separated on a tag, or air / ground / emergency on a drone	§5.4.1
Hear Remote ID on BLE and Wi-Fi	§5.8.3, §9.6.6, §12.16
Build my own decode map from a payload spec	§9.6.1–§9.6.5
Overlay radios on ATAK / TAK (CoT feed)	§5.8 (configure), §12.15 (sit), §12.16 (Remote ID)
Calibrate GNSS interference on this phone	§5.9
Watch a Wi-Fi name for a copy: a team network, a daily shop, or a hotspot that travels	§5.11
Learn the cell this phone is camped on at a place, then warn when that camp changes	§5.12
Path / sit compare / log export	§5.6, then §11
Custom name / Observer notes	§5.5, Settings → Named radios
Change the language, or write your own	Language, after §5.7
Followed / new arrival / hunt / cameras	Chapter 12
A word you do not recognize	Appendix glossary

Screenshots. Phone figures in this book were captured on a Galaxy A54 with **Settings** → **Privacy mode** on. MAC tails are **:**:** so this PDF does not publish full addresses, and GPS last-fix on detail is masked. Logs on the phone are unchanged. Turn Privacy mode off when you need the full MAC or coordinates on screen.

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Fieldwatch

I built Fieldwatch as a personal tool to look at what Wi-Fi access points and Bluetooth LE ads my phone was able to pick up, so I could better understand what devices were being used around me. It only listens. There is no dongle, no account, and no backend server. I wanted something that would work offline in the field.

I wanted a modern interface that was easy to use; a display I could tune for the job; filters so I do not have to look at everything; a signature library I can extend on the fly; and reports of what was seen.

I have been using it and iterating on it for a while, and it has been useful enough that I thought I would share it.

This is a hobby — something I do for fun in my spare time. There is no Fieldwatch backend. There are no ads. Everything lives on the phone. You install an APK (sideload).

If you spot an error, something stupid, or a feature idea — in the app or the documentation — please open a GitHub issue. This is how we make it better. I hope you find it as useful as I have. I look forward to hearing how it goes.

You do not need radio-school jargon to run it. This manual uses the app's own words and spells them out. A section number such as §5.5 jumps to more detail. Read chapters 4 and 5 first; use chapter 12 when you have a question in the field. Chapter 14 is the one-page path from a hear to a row, if you want that before the screens.

The Notice after the cover is not optional. Fieldwatch is experimental, it misses radios, and it is not a safety system.

What you will see — and what you will not

On the Live display, the mark on each row is the **circle with a class glyph** — Finder tags, Phones / PCs, Audio, Home IoT, and so on. Unmatched radios show a question mark. The same glyphs sit on Filters class chips and on By class headers. There are still two radio kinds. On the Live display they are a small **Wi-Fi** or **Bluetooth** icon at the start of the subtitle (the small second line), not two-letter AP/LE tags and not the row's main mark:

- **AP (Wi-Fi access point).** A radio that is beaconing a network name (SSID): a home router, a café hotspot, a mesh node, a phone in hotspot mode, some cameras and IoT gadgets that advertise Wi-Fi. A laptop or phone that is only *joined* to someone else's Wi-Fi does **not** appear. Stock Android cannot show those clients.
- **LE (Bluetooth Low Energy advertiser).** A gadget that is broadcasting BLE packets: headphones, a phone, an AirTag-class tracker, a speaker, a watch, a lot of unnamed BLE rows. Fieldwatch listens; it does not pair or connect for detection.

Display → Subtitle None hides that second line (and the radio-kind icon with it) so more rows fit; the class glyph and the title stay. Detail spells the kind in words (Wi-Fi access point / BLE advertiser). The scan notification still says “N Wi-Fi · N BLE · N signatures.” §5.3, §5.4.

The number on the right of a list row is **RSSI** in dBm — how loud that radio is *at this phone*, not a tape measure. Closer to 0 is louder (for example –40 is much louder here than –90). Walls, your body, a car, and the gadget's own transmit power all move that number. Hunt (§5.5, §12.8, §12.13) uses changes in loudness, not meters.

A few words used throughout

- **Class glyph.** The circle on a Live display row. First matching signature class, or ? if unmatched. That is how you scan the list. §5.4, §9.5.
- **AP / LE.** The two radio kinds. AP = Wi-Fi access point (beaconing a network, not a client). LE = BLE advertiser. On the Live display they are the small Wi-Fi / Bluetooth icons on the subtitle, not two-letter tags and not the circle. Subtitle None drops them with that line. The two bullets above are the full meaning.
- **MAC.** The radio address. Default first line of a Live display row (Display → Title). You can move it to the subtitle, or hide the second line. BLE phones often randomize it, so a “new” MAC can be the same physical gadget with a new name tag.
- **Signature.** A named pattern Fieldwatch looks for (AirTag, Flock, Tile, …). A chip on a row means the pattern hit — not that you have identified a person or a serial number. Signatures always label; Filters decide what the Live display shows.
- **Filter vs log.** Filters only change what the Live display shows. The rotating log, if logging is on, still writes what was heard. Hiding AirTags on the Live display does not delete them from the file.
- **Debrief vs log.** Debrief is the sit report of radios still in memory (last 15 minutes, about 400) unless a named sit is selected. Log export is the rotating session file. Sit export is the roster of that window. On a drive without a sit, tap Debrief more than once. §5.6, §11.4.1.
- **Stale / gone.** No packet for longer than Settings → Stale after (and Display → Brief hold). The row can stay on screen dimmed. It does not mean the gadget is powered off forever.
- **Watch / bookmark.** A pip and/or spoken phrase when that signature family or that one MAC appears. Voice can say the class, the signature name, or both (Settings → Alerts → What to say). Detail bookmark is one radio; it does not auto-delete when the radio leaves (§5.5, §10.1–10.2.1).
- **Sit.** One session of watching radios — a room, a walk, or a drive. Reports → Start sit names the window. Path, Debrief, Sit export, Compare this-sit, and AI Export use it. If you never start one, those reports use last 15 minutes in memory. Log export is still the session file. §5.6.
- **Chip.** The colored signature name on a Live display row. A pattern hit, not identity. A second chip in that color can be one decoded word (Separated, Airborne, …). §5.4.1.
- **OUI.** The first three bytes of a MAC, assigned to a vendor. The same module vendor shows up in many products, so an OUI-only match is a weak guess.

1.2 Principles

- **Listen only.** Fieldwatch listens. It does not kick a radio off a network, send probe packets, pair, connect, or join a network as part of detection.
- **Offline-first.** Configuration, signature definitions, watchlists, and logs live in the app private directory. There is no account and no backend.
- **Privacy-focused.** Backup is disabled in the manifest. No analytics SDK is included.
- **Named patterns, not identity.** A match is a pattern hit (OUI, name, UUID, manufacturer data, or two devices showing up together). It is not proof of a person, a vehicle, or a specific unit serial.
- **You can change the defaults.** First launch writes a full signature catalog. Every signature and preset can be changed or deleted afterward.
- **You can change how the list looks.** The Live display is not a fixed dump of every field. Display (the tune icon on the Live display) lets you show as much or as little of each radio as you need. Filters hide radios; Display hides fields on the row. Two people on the same sit can run two different lists. The detail page still has the full decode.

1.3 What it is for

Use case	What Fieldwatch is for
What is around you	See which Wi-Fi and Bluetooth radios are nearby, and whether any match a known tracker or camera pattern.
A radio that stays with you	Notice when a named signature appears, stays, or comes back after you move. Confirm with loudness over time, not one packet. After a walk with GPS tagging, Debrief's tracking section still covers the last 15 minutes, even if you change the Live view or the filters.
A walk or a sit	Watch live strength, then export a timestamped log.
A pattern you name	Save a pattern from a radio you heard and reuse it: a vendor prefix, a network name, a Bluetooth UUID, or manufacturer data.
Review after the sit	Use the timeline, device history, and Reports → Log (CSV / JSON lines / GPX / KML / WiGLE) to see when a radio appeared and faded. Sit export writes that window as GPX, KML, GeoJSON, or an ATAK data package.
A question in the field	Chapter 12: a radio that stays with you, a new arrival in a room, Hunt on one Bluetooth radio, a vehicle sweep, one signature family, hide clutter, your own kit against a candidate tag, a camera sit, Extra attention, then Debrief, AI Export, or Log export.

> **Not a weapon system.** Fieldwatch is an observer. It cannot disable cameras, unlock trackers, or identify people. Treat a match as a guess that needs a second look: you can see it, a second radio agrees, or you come back later.

1.4 Status of this software

> **Experimental — not for safety-critical use.** Experimental software. Use at your own risk. Fieldwatch does not guarantee that trackers, cameras, tags, or any other device will be found. Each phone has radio and battery limits that this app cannot overcome. Do not use Fieldwatch in any situation where safety is in question, including life-threatening situations.

The full terms are on the Notice page immediately after the cover. The intended uses in §1.3 are experimental observation and a review after the sit, not personal protection or emergency decisions.

2. Design

2.1 Sources

The default signature catalog and matching rules are compiled from public sources, not from proprietary vendor documentation. Treat every component-vendor OUI as a guess — the same chip shows up in many products.

Source class	What it contributed
IEEE MA-L registry	B4:1E:52 is registered to Flock Safety (9 May 2024). This is the only high-confidence Flock-assigned OUI in the default set.
Independent ALPR / DeFlock research	LiteOn camera-radio prefixes commonly seen on camera boards; names that start with Flock- or Penguin-; FS Ext Battery; Pigvision. Silicon Labs prefixes are not a battery rule.
GainSec / firmware write-ups	Raven BLE service UUID range 0x3100–0x3500. XUNTONG manufacturer ID 0x09C8 is the Penguin / Flock external battery, not the Raven acoustic radio.
BLE tracker conventions	Apple 0x004C Offline Finding 0x12; Samsung SmartTag service FD5A; Tile 0x00C7 and FEED/FEEC/FEDD. Chipolo matches BLE service FE33 as well as the Chipolo name. Pebblebee/moto tag is a name-only Find Hub locator (stock rows, on). IETF DULT location-enabled ads use service data FCB2 (Network ID plus a near-owner bit). Company ID 0x0075 is Samsung generally and is not the SmartTag row.
Android platform docs	WifiManager scan throttling, BLE ScanSettings, permission model (location, NEARBY_WIFI_DEVICES, BLUETOOTH_SCAN), foreground-service types.
Android GNSS interference note	Google's public guide “Detect GNSS jamming and spoofing.” A drop in receiver gain together with a drop in signal strength can mean interference. The guide's figure is from Spens, Lee, Nedelkov, and Akos, NAVIGATION, 2022. The full credit is in §5.9. Fieldwatch uses that idea on this phone. The warning does not name a cause.

2.2 What Android will hand over

Stock Android exposes two public, legal, receive-only surfaces that a normal app can use without root:

- **Wi-Fi scan results** — BSSID, SSID (or hidden), RSSI, frequency/channel, capabilities, and on recent APIs a Wi-Fi standard / channel-width hint. Every result is an access-point-class beacon (infrastructure AP, hotspot, mesh node, IoT soft-AP). Associated clients are not in this list.
- **BLE advertisements** — address, local name, RSSI, service UUIDs, manufacturer-specific data, raw advertisement bytes, PHY/TX metadata when the stack provides them.

Those are the only two collection surfaces. Fieldwatch does not run Bluetooth Classic inquiry (`startDiscovery()`). That API transmits inquiry packets and is a different radio from BLE advertisements. Modules that only answer Classic (HC-05 / HC-06 and similar) will not appear. §3.5, §7.2.

Those fields are enough to implement a named-pattern engine, and not enough for a bearing to the other radio, for seeing devices that are only joined to Wi-Fi, or for decryption. The engine therefore matches on OUI / MAC prefix, name or glob, 16-bit or 128-bit service UUID, manufacturer company ID, manufacturer data prefix, radio kind, hidden SSID, and optional multi-device co-occurrence (shared OUI and/or sequential MAC tails).

2.3 The five views

Five views share the same filtered set of radios, so you can change how things look without changing what was collected. You can also change each list row: Display (the tune icon on the Live display) is where you pick identity, order, and extra facts. Filters decide *which radios* appear on the Live display; Display decides *how much of each radio* you see. Logging is not affected.

- **Classic radar** is a circle of loudness, not a map of where the radio is. It is the fastest way to see how many, how close, and which signature. The angle is a stable hash of the address, so the same radio stays in the same slice. The sweep does not point at the radio. The bright sweep line leads; the shaded fan trails behind it. Radar labels are not Title/Subtitle; they stay short signature / name guesses.
- **Strength list** is the working view for triage. Default row is MAC over Name + type, RSSI on the right, optional bars and signature chips. Title line, Subtitle line (including None), Sort, Brief hold, Frequency under RSSI, first/last, and the extra switches all live on Display. Vendor is on detail, not the list. Show as little as a one-line name, or as much as name + MAC + bar + sparkline + ages.
- **Timeline** answers “when did it appear and leave” over a 15-minute presence strip. A continuous on-air radio grows one solid bar; a real dropout (~45 s) then a return starts a new segment. Same Title/Subtitle as the list.
- **Hybrid** keeps the ranked list and adds a full-width RSSI sparkline on a fixed –30 to –100 dBm grid (packet order, newest on the right) plus the same trend mark.
- **By class** is an outline of the same filtered set: every class A–Z by name, then signatures A–Z, then radios. Show all (default) keeps empty classes so the list does not jump; Collapse empty hides zeros. Those chips sit at the top of the list and scroll away with it. Tap a class, then a signature, then a radio for detail. Unmatched is last. Radio rows use the same Display switches as the strength list. A radio that matched two classes is counted in both; the header still says how many unique radios are on the Live display.

2.4 A phone and a dedicated sniffer

Dimension	Android phone (Fieldwatch)	Typical ESP32 sniffer
Radios	Independent Wi-Fi (2.4/5/6 GHz) and BLE 5.x; both can run at once.	Usually one 2.4 GHz radio. Wi-Fi and Bluetooth have to take turns.
Wi-Fi visibility	Access points only. Stock Android does not show stations, probes, or clients that are only joined to a network.	A sniffer can see stations, probes, and clients on a hidden network.
Scan rate	Android limits how often. With the app in front, plus location, you get more. In the background it is limited.	The operator picks the channel hop.
BLE	Low-latency observer, extended ads, manufacturer + service data.	Observer possible; less RAM for history.
Persistence	Large local store, export via share sheet, notifications.	microSD / LittleFS; limited UI.
Direction	None. The phone does not report an angle.	None unless you add hardware.
Law	Uses the public scan calls. Local law still applies.	The same limit, if that firmware only listens.

Fieldwatch takes the phone's advantages — dual radios, 5 GHz APs, notifications, unlimited rule counts, history — and does not pretend to have the ESP32's view of stations and probe frames. If you need frames from devices that are only joined to a network, use a dedicated sniffer beside it and treat Fieldwatch as the Bluetooth and access-point picture.

3. Limitations

3.1 Android platform restrictions

- **Wi-Fi scan throttle.** Android rate-limits WifiManager.startScan() to about four scans per two minutes. Fieldwatch therefore spaces requests at about 30 / 40 / 55 seconds (high / balanced / saver) and tracks the quota so it does not burst then black out. Wi-Fi is always a batch-then-wait radio — there is no continuous AP stream on stock Android. Settings → Faster Wi-Fi AP scans can drop that to about 8 s, but only after Developer options → Wi-Fi scan throttling is off and Fieldwatch has read that OS switch (Android 11+). Until then the stock cadence is the ceiling. A miss between batches is a miss for signatures: an interesting AP (Cradlepoint IBR*, AirLink OUI, UniFi, Cisco, a hidden fleet SSID) is only labeled if a scan ran while you were in range. On a drive that window is short. §7.1.1, §10.3.1.
- **Location services must be on.** Without system Location enabled, BSSIDs and often BLE addresses are hidden or randomized further. Fine location is required even though Fieldwatch is not a mapping app. While Location is off, Fieldwatch does not ask for Wi-Fi or Bluetooth scans. Turning Location on waits a moment, then starts them again.
- **NEARBY_WIFI_DEVICES and BLUETOOTH_SCAN** are required on Android 12/13+. Fieldwatch does not set the neverForLocation flag, because that flag would strip the identifiers the signature engine needs.
- **Phone battery settings** (notably Samsung One UI) will freeze background radios unless the app is exempted. Settings → Allow background usage, then Unrestricted battery. Some phones (Samsung among them) do not open onto Unrestricted — tap Allow background usage to click through and select it.
- **Samsung BLE suspend.** Long low-latency unfiltered scans are parked after a few minutes. Fieldwatch recycles the scanner (about 70 s on, a few seconds of rest) and restarts if ads go silent for ~18 s. The subtitle may read BLE cycling or BLE parked · restarting.
- **No Wi-Fi stations.** Every Wi-Fi row is an access point (or a device beaconing like one: phone hotspot, mesh node, camera/IoT soft-AP). A phone, laptop, or camera that is only a client on someone else's network does not appear.
- **No raw Wi-Fi capture.** Stock Android does not give an ordinary app a monitor interface. Fieldwatch cannot capture raw frames, cannot stay on one access point, and cannot see management frames the Android scan does not already return. A USB sniffer or rooted/custom stack is a different tool.
- **No cellular RF.** Fieldwatch does not scan LTE/5G. A camera that only talks on the carrier network is invisible even if you are standing under it. Cell connection monitoring reads the tower this phone is already camped on. It does not hear another phone. §5.12.
- **Dense crowds.** Phones rotate BLE addresses. Fieldwatch caps the live set at 400 radios (hard ceiling 900) and drops unnamed BLE after about three minutes so the phone does not run out of memory. Debrief reads that same map, so a few kilometers of city driving can already have replaced the start of the trip in RAM (§11.4.1).

> **Wi-Fi detections are access points.** The small Wi-Fi icon at the start of a Wi-Fi row's subtitle is literal (the circle is still the class glyph). Stock Android only reports scan results from radios that are beaconing an SSID (including hidden-SSID APs, which show with an empty name and the HIDDEN flag). Fieldwatch cannot see associated stations, wildcard probe requests, or a device that is on Wi-Fi but not advertising a network. A phone in hotspot or Wi-Fi Direct group-owner mode is an access point and will show; the same phone joined to a café network will not. Station-side work needs a dedicated sniffer.

3.2 No bearing to the other radio

The phone does not expose angle of arrival. Radar angle is a hash of the MAC address so a given radio keeps a stable seat on the plot; it is not north, not left, and not a bearing. Distance from center is RSSI, which correlates only loosely with range — walls, body attenuation, and TX power dominate. Hunt (§5.5, §12.13) uses that same RSSI as a closer/further needle and, if you hold the phone against your body and turn, a crude heading from body-block. Hunt also paints a heat cloud of where this phone heard that radio. A louder color means it was stronger there. That is still not a bearing and not a fix on the other radio. The cloud can start before GPS locks. The page then says No GPS yet. This walk is not on a map. §12.13. That is still not a bearing to the other radio, and it is not a compass. The button on Show map with live path and Hunt only turns that map between north up and the direction of travel. A double-tap on Show map with live path switches the whole path and a close view around this phone. It is not a bearing to the other radio. §5.3.4.

3.3 A radio has to be transmitting

A radio that is powered down, in a sleep interval longer than the stale window, or advertising on a PHY/channel the stack is not reporting will not appear. Many Flock and similar ALPR units are cellular-first: they uplink over LTE/5G and only expose Wi-Fi during provisioning, a tech visit, or as a backup. Newer quiet installs may beacon never. Absence of a match is not absence of a camera. BLE trackers often transmit in short bursts, so they flicker in and out of the live set. See §7.6.1.

3.4 Battery

High performance uses BLE SCAN_MODE_LOW_LATENCY (recycled about every 70 s) and asks for a Wi-Fi scan about every 30 s — the fastest cadence that stays under the Android limit of about four scans in two minutes. Balanced is ~40 s Wi-Fi / SCAN_MODE_BALANCED; Battery saver is ~55 s / SCAN_MODE_LOW_POWER. Faster Wi-Fi AP scans (Settings), only while Developer options has Wi-Fi scan throttling off, asks about every 8 s and uses more battery and heat; BLE cadence is unchanged. Keep screen on (Settings) holds the display while Fieldwatch is in front so Samsung does not park BLE for screen-off. The scan notification is required so Android will keep the scan service running. It is not optional decoration.

3.5 What Fieldwatch cannot do

- Intercept, decrypt, or read payload traffic.
- Force a radio off a network, pair with it, or act on it.
- Identify a person, a vehicle plate, or a specific camera serial from RF alone.
- Guarantee that an OUI match is Flock hardware. Only B4:1E:52 is IEEE-assigned to Flock Safety; other prefixes are component vendors used in many products.
- See associated Wi-Fi clients, hidden-SSID stations, wildcard probe requests, or frames addressed to a Flock MAC. Wi-Fi on Fieldwatch is AP beacons only.
- Capture raw Wi-Fi frames, or lock the phone onto one channel. The stock API is startScan() batches of APs.
- Hear a camera's LTE/5G backhaul. Cellular is out of band for this app.
- Hear Bluetooth Classic (BR/EDR). Fieldwatch does not run Classic inquiry. A Classic-only serial module (HC-05 / HC-06) will not appear. Hobby BLE serial matches BLE advertisement names only. §7.2, §12.14.
- Build a map that points at each radio.
- Run without the operator granting location, nearby-devices, and notification permissions.

- Guarantee that a tracker, camera, or any other device is present or absent. A miss is normal. Do not treat Fieldwatch as a safety system.

> **How sure a match is.** Treat B4:1E:52 or a name that starts with Flock-, or Raven UUID 0x3100–0x3500, as high confidence. Treat a LiteOn or other module OUI as low confidence unless a name, UUID, or manufacturer ID backs it up. Component OUIs ship in millions of unrelated devices.

4. Getting Started

This chapter is the install and first-run path. Download `Fieldwatch.apk` from the Fieldwatch APK GitHub repository, then sideload it.

4.1 Installation

Fieldwatch is not on the Play Store; you install an APK yourself (sideload). Package name `app.fieldwatch`. Minimum Android 10 (API 29); this build targets API 35. Tested on a Galaxy A54; meant for most Android 10+ phones. When the phone is online at start, Fieldwatch asks whether a newer build is on GitHub. Update now downloads it, and Android still asks you to confirm the install. Later skips that version until a newer one is published. Settings can check again. Keep a copy of the APK you trust.

From the Fieldwatch APK repository (usual path). Download `Fieldwatch.apk` from that repo. If you downloaded it on a computer, copy it to the phone (USB, Drive, Files). On the phone, open Files or Downloads and tap the APK. If Android blocks it: Settings → Apps → Special app access → Install unknown apps (Samsung: Settings → Security and privacy → Install unknown apps) and allow the app that opened the APK (Files, Chrome, Drive, …), then tap the APK again. Play Protect may warn that the app is not from Play — expected for a sideload. Install anyway only if you trust this file. If the repository lists a SHA-256, check it against the file you downloaded.

From a computer (adb). With USB debugging on:

```
adb install -r Fieldwatch.apk
```

When install finishes, open Fieldwatch from the launcher. Leave the persistent “Fieldwatch scanning” notification — Stop on that notification ends collection.

4.1.1 What your Android version can do

Fieldwatch runs on Android 10 and newer. It will not install on an older phone. The screens are the same on each version. What changes is which details the phone passes to the app. Start at your version and keep every row above it. An Android 13 phone includes all four rows.

Android	What you can and cannot do
Android 10	Wi-Fi network names and addresses still show, and Bluetooth still shows. A Wi-Fi or Bluetooth name containing DJI is still labeled DJI. DJI's own Bluetooth broadcast is still labeled DJI. Remote ID sent over Bluetooth still works. The phone does not pass along extra details carried inside a Wi-Fi broadcast. Two drone identifiers live there. DroneID is the older DJI identifier. Remote ID over Wi-Fi is the other. Fieldwatch cannot see either one on Android 10. A drone that sends its name or its location only that way is missed, and it is not placed on the map. Faster Wi-Fi AP scans stays off. Android 10 will not say whether the phone is limiting how often it searches for Wi-Fi.
Android 11 and newer	Fieldwatch can read those extra Wi-Fi details. DroneID on an older DJI aircraft is labeled DJI. Fieldwatch does not read a location from it, so the aircraft is not placed on the map. Remote ID over Wi-Fi can name the drone. When that broadcast includes a location, the map shows the aircraft there. The French Wi-Fi broadcast names the drone. Fieldwatch does not get a location, a heading, or the pilot's position from it. Faster Wi-Fi AP scans follows the phone's limit on how often Wi-Fi searches run.
Android 12 and newer	Android asks for Bluetooth permission under the name Nearby devices. Keep the GPS receiver awake starts to work. It asks the phone to keep measuring GPS instead of pausing to save power, and it uses more battery. On Android 10 and 11 the phone ignores that switch.
Android 13 and newer	Android asks for Nearby Wi-Fi devices, and it asks separately for permission to post notifications. The GPS interference check can use a gain reading from the GPS chip. Gain is how much that chip is amplifying the satellite signal. On Android 10, 11, and 12, Fieldwatch estimates the same reading from the satellites. §5.9.

A newer version of Android still cannot hear a radio that is not Wi-Fi or Bluetooth. The link between a DJI aircraft and its controller, including OcuSync, is a separate radio. Fieldwatch does not receive it. Some aircraft send Remote ID in a Wi-Fi mode that Android does not reliably hand to an app. That path is missed on every version. The DJI entry in Appendix B and Remote ID in §5.8.3 have the rest.

4.2 Required permissions

Permission	Why Fieldwatch asks
Location (fine + coarse)	Android will not return BSSIDs or useful BLE addresses without it. Tag detections with GPS (on by default) requests live GPS/network updates while scanning (last-known older than 30 s is ignored) and stamps log rows, Moving with you, and Debrief.
Nearby Wi-Fi devices (13+)	Wi-Fi scan on current Android versions.
Bluetooth scan + connect (12+)	BLE observer. Connect is required by the stack to read names on some devices; Fieldwatch does not connect to the other radio just to detect it.
Notifications (13+)	Persistent scan status and watchlist alerts.
Vibrate	Watchlist haptic.
Foreground service (location + connected device)	Keep both radios scanning when the UI is not in front.
Internet (install-time)	Online place names and maps (Debrief/AI Export geocoder; the map under Path) and, if you turn it on, the TAK / CoT UDP feed (§5.8). Fieldwatch has no account and does not call a Fieldwatch server.
Ignore battery optimizations	Optional. Requested from Settings so the phone's battery saver does not freeze the service.

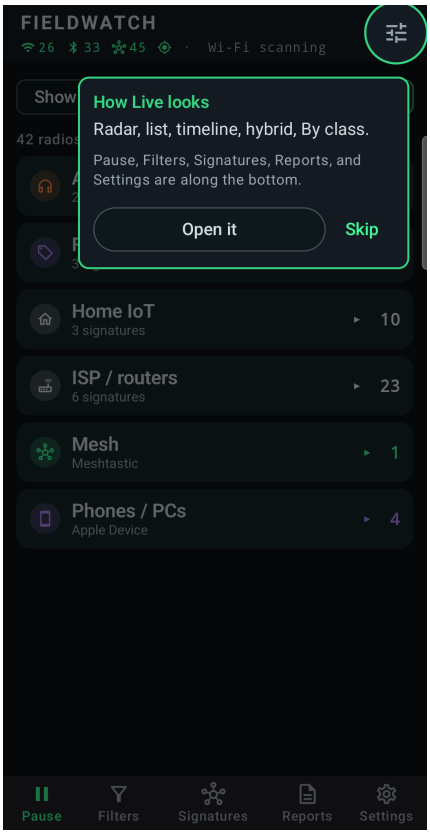
4.3 First launch

1 A **Disclaimer and license** page appears once. Check **I have read this and I agree**, then Continue. Scanning starts after that. After permissions, the first Live screen shows one card on the sliders in the top right. It says how Live looks: radar, list, timeline, hybrid, By class. **Open it** opens Display and ends the tour. **Skip** closes it. An upgrade to this version shows that card once, on the first Live screen. The five tabs along the bottom are already labeled. Settings → Show Live tour brings the card back. Those controls are §4.4.

2 Grant the permission screen. Fieldwatch will not start radios until the required set is complete.

3 A foreground notification **Fieldwatch scanning** appears. Leave it; dismissing via Stop ends collection.

4 On first run the app writes `files/config.json` and loads the stock catalog, presets, bookmarks, and Settings. Later launches reload that file. Settings → Export signatures / Export settings share the catalog and switches. Neither pack includes logs or GPS (§5.7, §9.3).



Live tour. The ring is the sliders that change how Live looks.

5 The Live display opens on the last view mode (default: By class). Display starts with RSSI bars, Signature names, Frequency, and First / last seen on. The top bar shows live counts: Wi-Fi access points, BLE advertisers, and on-air signature matches (the same hub icon as the Signatures tab). A GPS mark, with no number, appears there only while the GNSS interference check is on. Green means that part is working. Dim gray means that radio is switched off. Red means it needs you, or a GPS hit is up. The color key is §5.1. A radio hint may follow those numbers.

6 Turn on system Location and Bluetooth if either is off. The Live display header and Settings show radio hints (Wi-Fi next Ns, waiting on Android, BLE cycling). Keep screen on is enabled by default. If you will leave the app: Settings → Allow background usage, then Unrestricted battery. Some phones (Samsung among them) do not open onto Unrestricted — tap Allow background usage to click through and select it.

If Fieldwatch closes from a crash, the next open shows what happened before anything else starts. The screen stays English. Copy sends the note. Continue opens the app. A normal close does not show it.

> **Stay scanning.** After first launch, open Settings in Fieldwatch and turn on Allow background usage, then Unrestricted battery. Some phones do not open onto Unrestricted — tap Allow background usage to click through and select it. Keep screen on is enabled by default so BLE is not parked on screen-off while you watch; turn it off when you pocket the phone. Also disable any “Put unused apps to sleep” entry for Fieldwatch. The full max-collection checklist (permissions, phone battery settings, High performance, Faster Wi-Fi) is §4.5.

Out of the box. First launch and Restore load the stock catalog. Every row labels when its rules hit. These start on: Keep screen on, Tag detections with GPS, Online place names, Watchlist alerts, Beep, Voice on watched signature (What to say: Class + signature), and Jump to new watched detection. Stock bookmarks (alert on a new match) are Extra attention rows: Axon, WatchGuard Video, Ray-Ban / Meta glasses, Snap Spectacles, Fieldy, Plaud Note,

Hobby BLE serial, Hak5 Pineapple, Flipper Zero, Pwnagotchi, Marauder / Deauther, GhostESP, Bruce, Porkchop, Cradlepoint, AirLink, Compex, Utility Inc, and roadside / public camera + ALPR (Flock, Penguin, Pigvision, FS Ext Battery, Genetec AutoVu, Rekor, Motorola Vigilant, Verkada, Avigilon, Axis, Hikvision, Dahua, Hanwha Wisenet, Uniview, Rhombus); plus every built-in Drone-class row (DJI, Remote ID, Skydio, Autel, Parrot, HOVERAir, Tello, Potensic, Holy Stone, Hubsan, Yuneec, SwellPro, Crazyflie). Privacy mode, the system notification, and the TAK / CoT feed stay off. Chip colors follow class (§9.5).

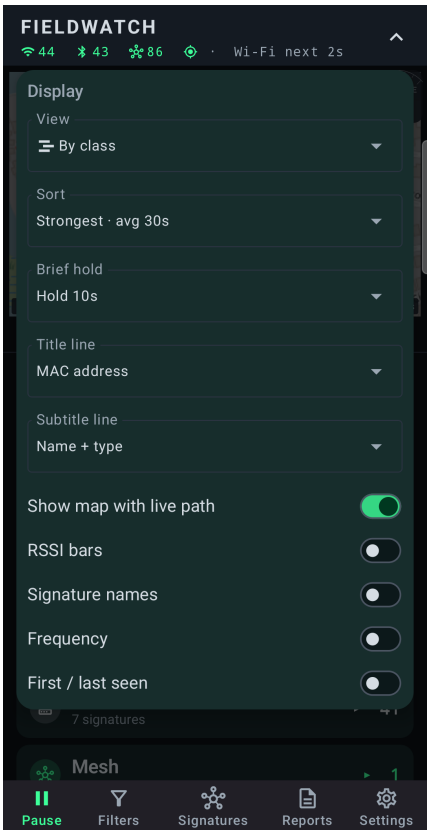
4.4 Quick start

Five tabs along the bottom, plus the sliders at the top right of Live. That is the whole set of controls. The first time Live opens, one card points at those sliders. **Open it** opens Display and ends the tour. **Skip** closes the card. Settings → **Show Live tour** brings it back.

Control	What it is for
Live / Pause	The picture of radios you are hearing now (radar, list, timeline, hybrid, or By class). Tap this tab again while you are already on it to **Pause** — the picture freezes; Wi-Fi and BLE keep scanning and the log still appends. Tap Live to run the list again. From another tab, this item only navigates here.
Filters	Which radios appear on Live. Presets and Radios stay open at the top. Moving with you, Seen at more than one place, and New detections are switches on this list. Keep or hide, Selected signature classes, Selected signatures, and Signal, name, MAC, vendor open their own page. The row names what is selected in that section. Signatures still label and can beep. Logging is unchanged.
Signatures	The pattern catalog — which radios get a name. Tap a class to open its signatures, then a row to edit. Bookmark a signature to alert when that family appears. Hide a family on Filters.
Reports	Named sits, Path, Debrief, Sit export, Compare, AI Export, Seen at more than one place, Signature candidates, Log export. Start and End sit live here.
Settings	A list of topics. Tap a row for that page. The row shows the current choice. Back returns to the list. Appearance (Night mode, Keep screen on, Privacy mode), Language, Scanning, Alerts, Location and Maps, GNSS interference, Cell connection monitoring, Trusted networks, TAK / CoT, Logging, Signatures, Settings backup. Named radios is its own row, after Alerts. Signature and network stays on Alerts. Show Live tour, Diagnostics, and Check for an update stay on the list. Row layout is Live → Display, not here. Language is the section after §5.7.
Tune (top right on Live)	The sliders icon. Opens **Display** over Live: View (Radar, Strength list, Timeline, Hybrid, By class), Sort, Brief hold, Title line, Subtitle line, then switches. **Show map with live path** is the first switch, above RSSI bars. It is off until you turn it on (§5.3.4). Then signature names, Frequency, and first/last. This is how you change the picture — appearance, sorting, and which fields each row shows. Tap Tune again, or tap the dimmed list, to close it. Not on Settings. §5.3.

> **Filters hide radios. Display hides fields.** Radar, the list, and By class are not on Settings. It is Display, under the tune icon at the top right of Live. Filters change *who* is on the list; Display changes *how the list looks*.

View, Sort, Brief hold, Title line, Subtitle line, and the switches all live here. **Show map with live path** is the first switch, above RSSI bars, and it starts off. Tap Tune again or tap the dimmed radios to close it. Walk through the chrome once:



Display. Show map with live path is the first switch, above RSSI bars. It is on in this shot. It starts off.

1. Confirm the header is counting. Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and the signatures icon each have a number, and they should be green. Green includes the wait between Wi-Fi scans. Dim gray means that radio is switched off. Red means Location is off, or Android is refusing that radio. A GPS mark with no number appears only while the GNSS interference check is on (§5.9). If both radio counts stay at 0 and the icons are dim or red, turn on Location, Wi-Fi, and Bluetooth, then wait ~30 s for the first Wi-Fi batch. §5.1.
2. You should be on Live, in By class. Tap a class, then a signature, then a radio. Each row is one radio. The circle is the class. A question mark means Fieldwatch has no name for it yet. That circle is what you scan for. Wi-Fi access points and Bluetooth LE advertisers are still two kinds of radio (§1.1). On the list they are a small Wi-Fi or Bluetooth icon at the start of the second line, not letters in the title. The first line is the address. The second line is the icon, then the name and type, then rand or gone. Bars, signature names, frequency, and first and last seen start on. The vendor is on the detail page, not on the list. The number on the right is loudness at this phone, in dBm. –50 is louder than –90. It is not a distance.
3. Tap the tune icon (top right). That is **Display**: how the list looks for this job. Pick a View first (By class, Strength list, Hybrid, Timeline, or Classic radar). Then Sort, Brief hold, Title line, Subtitle line, and the switches. **Show map with live path** is the first switch. Leave it off until you want the map over the list (§5.3.4). Close it when the list looks the way you want — tap Tune again or tap the dimmed radios behind the panel. In a crowded plaza, set Subtitle to None and turn the extras off — you still have every radio; you just see less of each. §5.3.
4. Tap a row. That is device detail: a saved custom name is the large title; advertised name smaller. Under that: What this looks like, Extra attention if any, catalog Notes, Observer notes (cyan), Custom signature and network alert, Mine, then Trusted network on Wi-Fi. Signature family, signal, decode, and optional Decoded fields on BLE when that signature has a map (§9.6) follow. Bookmark watches this MAC. Hunt is on BLE. Create signature from device is further down. Custom name / notes edit is hidden on a random / privacy BLE MAC. Back returns to the Live display.
5. Work the other four tabs once: Filters (try BLE only, then All traffic), Signatures (Class A–Z, tap a class), Reports (Sits, Path, Debrief, Compare, Log), Settings (tap Appearance — Night mode, Privacy mode, Keep screen on — and Show Live tour on the list if you want the overlay again).
6. Do not expect every gadget in the room to appear. Phones on café Wi-Fi without hotspot, cellular-only cameras, and sleeping tags will not. That is a phone limit, not a broken install. Chapter 12 is what to do once the list makes sense.

4.5 Max collection (battery is the cost)

§4.3 is enough to see radios. This page is the walkthrough if you want the phone to scan as often as stock Android will allow — a sit, a walk, or a drive — and you accept heat and drain. Pocket carry and overnight bag are the other way: Battery saver and §13.2. A USB pack is more useful than arguing with Adaptive battery if you need this for hours.

High performance already starts on, as do Keep screen on, GPS tagging, and logging. What this checklist adds is grant every permission, stop the phone from parking the scan, leave the screen on while you watch, and (optional) Faster Wi-Fi AP scans for signed access points at speed. It does not lift stock Android limits — no monitor mode, no Wi-Fi clients, no Classic Bluetooth, and no bearing to the other radio. It only stops the phone from going to sleep on the radios.

4.5.1 System radios

Android will not give Fieldwatch Wi-Fi BSSIDs or useful BLE without Location, even if Fieldwatch's own switches are on. Do this in the phone's Settings, not only inside Fieldwatch.

1. **Location ON**, and **Precise / fine** (not Approximate). High-accuracy / GPS + Wi-Fi + mobile (Samsung: Location → Location method, or Location services). Tag detections with GPS needs a live fix or the path stays 0.
2. **Wi-Fi ON**. Fieldwatch only hears access-point beacons. The radio must be up.
3. **Bluetooth ON**. BLE advertisements only. Classic (HC-05 / HC-06) still will not appear.
4. If the phone has **Wi-Fi scanning** and **Bluetooth scanning** under Location / Improve accuracy / Location services, turn those on too. They let Android scan for location; they do not replace Wi-Fi and Bluetooth being on.
5. Turn **Battery saver / Power saving** off while you collect, or exclude Fieldwatch. System-wide saver can throttle scans even when Fieldwatch is Unrestricted.

4.5.2 Permissions Fieldwatch asks

First screen: **Fieldwatch needs the radios** → Grant permissions. Fieldwatch will not start scanning until the required set is complete. Wording varies by Android version. If you tapped Deny, grant later at Android Settings → Apps → Fieldwatch → Permissions. Precise Location is required; Approximate is not enough.

Grant this	What it is for
Location — Precise (While using the app)	Wi-Fi scan results and BLE addresses. The “Fieldwatch scanning” notification is a foreground service, so While using is enough; Allow all the time is fine if the phone offers it. Fieldwatch does not request background-only location.
Nearby Wi-Fi devices (Android 13+)	Lets Fieldwatch run Wi-Fi AP scans.
Nearby devices / Bluetooth scan + connect (Android 12+)	BLE observer. Connect is required by the stack to read some names. Fieldwatch does not create a Bluetooth connection for detection.
Notifications (Android 13+)	Persistent “Fieldwatch scanning” status, and optional watchlist alerts. Allow the scan notification; Stop on that notification ends collection.

Battery exemptions are not on that first screen. They are Settings → **Allow background usage** and **Unrestricted battery** (§4.5.3). Vibrate is install-time. Internet is for Online place names and maps (on by default); Fieldwatch has no account.

4.5.3 Stop the phone from parking the scan

Phone battery settings will freeze BLE when the screen locks or when they decide Fieldwatch is unused. Names differ by phone. Do these after first launch, then leave the scan notification alone.

1. In Fieldwatch: Settings → **Allow background usage**. Opens Fieldwatch's Battery page; turn on that Android switch. Then Settings → **Unrestricted battery**. Pixel / stock usually shows Unrestricted / Optimized / Restricted on that page — select Unrestricted. Some phones (Samsung among them) do not open onto that choice. If you only see Allow background usage, tap that row (the words, not the switch) to click through, then select **Unrestricted**. Each Fieldwatch switch follows that Android grant when you return.
2. Android Settings → Apps → Fieldwatch → Battery (or App battery usage). Select **Unrestricted**. If that choice is not on the first screen (Samsung among others), tap Allow background usage to click through and select it.
3. Samsung: Android Settings → Battery → **Background usage limits** (or Put unused apps to sleep). Do not sleep Fieldwatch. If it is on a Sleeping list, remove it. Never sleeping apps can include Fieldwatch if you want it locked there.
4. Leave Fieldwatch in Recents. Swiping it out (or Stop on the scan notification) ends the service. Home leaves scanning running.
5. Keep the **Fieldwatch scanning** notification. It is how the radios stay up when the UI is not in front.

> **Keep screen on while you watch.** Fieldwatch Settings → Keep screen on starts on. Leave it on while the Live display or Hunt is in front so Samsung does not park BLE when the display blanks. Turn it off when you pocket the phone if you still want the notification scanning and you do not need low-latency BLE. Unrestricted background is not the same switch — it does not hold the screen, and it does not raise the Wi-Fi or Bluetooth scan limits.

4.5.4 Fieldwatch Settings for this sit

1. **Scan intensity: High performance** (starts on). BLE low-latency, recycled about every 70 s. Wi-Fi about every 30 s until you add Faster Wi-Fi. Balanced and Battery saver are the compromise; not this page. §10.3.
2. **Faster Wi-Fi AP scans** follows Developer options. The switch is on only when **Wi-Fi scan throttling** is off. Tap the switch to open that page, or to read the note on a phone that cannot open it. About every 8 s AP batches instead of ~30 s. More battery and heat. Turn Wi-Fi scan throttling back on when the drive is over. §7.1.1, §10.3.1.
3. **Keep screen on** — on while you are looking at the Live display / Hunt.
4. **Tag detections with GPS** — leave on if you want Moving with you, Debrief distance, or log lat/lon. High-accuracy Location. Path stays 0 until a live fix.
5. **Write to disk / logging** — leave on if you want Log export, Signature candidates, or a file after the 15-minute Debrief window. Turn off only if the plaza is so dense the UI feels late.
6. **Stale after** — default 45 s is fine for a busy list. For slow tags, 90–120 s so they do not flicker to gone between advertisements.

4.5.5 Check it is actually scanning

1. Android shows **Fieldwatch scanning** with the Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and signature counts. If that notification is gone, the service is not running — open Fieldwatch again.
2. Live header counts are not both stuck at 0, and the Wi-Fi and Bluetooth icons are green. Dim gray is that radio switched off. Red is Location off, or Android refusing the scan. If the counts stay at 0: Location, Wi-Fi, and Bluetooth at the system level (§4.5.1), then wait ~30 s for the first Wi-Fi batch (~8 s if Faster Wi-Fi is in effect). The color key is §5.1.
3. Header hint is not **BLE parked · restarting** while you watch. If it is: Keep screen on, Unrestricted background, do not sleep the app. §13.2.
4. If Faster Wi-Fi is on, Wi-Fi next Ns is a short count. The switch matches Wi-Fi scan throttling in Developer options.
5. The phone will get warm. That is the radios and the screen, not a crash. Plug in or use a pack for a long sit.

> **What this will not fix.** Quiet or cellular-only cameras, phones on café Wi-Fi that are not hotspots, sleeping tags, and randomized BLE that walks out of range still miss. A full permission set and Unrestricted battery do not turn a phone into a radio that can capture raw frames. An empty list does not mean you are safe. §3, Notice.

5. Screens

This chapter maps the screens. If you have not launched the app yet, start with §4.4. The first bottom tab is labeled **Live** on the phone. This manual calls that screen the **Live display** so it is not confused with live GPS or a recording. The circle on each row is a class glyph. The two radio kinds are Wi-Fi access points and BLE advertisers (§1.1); they show as a small Wi-Fi or Bluetooth icon on the subtitle. RSSI is loudness at this phone in dBm (closer to 0 is louder). 127 means the stack did not report a measurement (Bluetooth “not available”), not transmit power. Filters change who appears. Display (§5.3) changes how each row looks. Pause freezes the picture; the radios keep scanning and the log still writes. A new filter applies when you run the Live display again. The icons in the top bar, and what their colors mean, are §5.1.

5.1 Main layout

One screen, five tabs, and a device-detail page on top. The bottom bar is Live, Filters, Signatures, Reports, Settings. Signatures is the pattern catalog. Reports is Path, Debrief, Compare, Sit export, AI Export, Seen at more than one place, and Log export. The top bar is FIELDWATCH plus the live counts. The colors on those icons, and the words that can follow them, are next. The scan notification spells the same three counts. Exports live on Reports. Screenshots in this book use Privacy mode (MAC tails **:**:**) unless noted.

The top bar stays on Live, Filters, Signatures, Reports, and Settings. It is not on a radio's detail page, and it is not on Hunt. FIELDWATCH is the title. A running sit adds · SIT. Pause adds · PAUSED.

Three icons have a number beside them, and the number uses the same color as the icon. Wi-Fi is access points from the last scan, held through the wait between scans. Bluetooth is BLE advertisers still being heard. The hub icon, the same one as the Signatures tab, is radios on the air that match a signature. A GPS mark has no number. It appears only while the GNSS interference check is on. These numbers are what the phone is hearing. Filters change the list under them. They do not change the counts.



Fig. 1 — Live display (hybrid).

Color	What it means
Green	That part is on and healthy. A count of 0 can still be green.
Gray	The scan is stopped, or the GPS check is not ready to call a hit. The radio can still be on.
Dim gray	Wi-Fi or Bluetooth is switched off in the phone's settings.
Red	Wi-Fi or Bluetooth needs you, or a GPS hit is up.

The words after the icons stay in the secondary text color. They name a wait or a problem. More than one can show, joined with · between them. Wi-Fi scanning. Wi-Fi next 27s, where the number is the seconds until the next batch. Wi-Fi waiting on Android. BLE retrying. Bluetooth is off. BLE unavailable. BLE cycling. BLE parked · restarting. The line is blank when nothing is waiting and nothing is wrong. Night mode folds these colors into the red display, so on a dark sit you read the words. §5.7.

Wi-Fi. Green while Fieldwatch is scanning, Wi-Fi is on, and Location is on. That includes the wait. The words say Wi-Fi next Ns, or Wi-Fi scanning, and the icon stays green. A jump in the number is the new batch. Red when the scan is running and Location is off, or when the words say Wi-Fi waiting on Android. Dim gray when Wi-Fi is switched off. Gray when the scan is stopped and Wi-Fi is still on. A stopped scan stays gray even if Location is off. Live still shows the Location banner. How the batches work: §7.1.

Bluetooth. Green while Fieldwatch is scanning, Bluetooth is on, and Location is on. A planned rest stays green. The words say BLE cycling for the short recycle, or BLE parked · restarting when Android has parked the scanner and Fieldwatch is bringing it back. Red when the scan is running and Location is off, or when the words say BLE retrying or BLE unavailable. Dim gray when Bluetooth is switched off. The words may also say Bluetooth is off. Gray when the scan is stopped and Bluetooth is still on. A green icon and a count of 0 is a quiet room. How the scan rests: §7.2.

Signatures. Green for the whole scan, including a count of 0. Gray when the scan stops. Zero stays green. Extra attention is a mark on a row, not a color on this icon. The number can stay up while Filters has taken that family off the list. §9.

GPS. No number. Hidden until Settings → GNSS interference is on. That switch itself waits until this phone has a calibration. Green when the check is armed and quiet. Gray while it is still settling or learning, while Live says GNSS paused by the phone, while this phone graded Poor, or while the scan is stopped. Red while a hit is up, the same time as the red line on Live. A pause stays gray. §5.9.

A burst of new Bluetooth addresses in a few seconds raises one dialog, as in this figure, then a single red line. **Pairing flood** is many new addresses advertising a pairing popup at about the same loudness. **Name flood** is many new randomized addresses that only advertise a name. A factory address with a stable name stays out of that count. The dialog names the pairing kinds in that burst. It says this can be many radios already advertising pairing, such as in a store, or one radio changing its address on every packet. A Flipper Zero, or an ESP32 running Marauder or Bruce, can do the second. A name flood can be tags in a store, or one radio changing its name and address. The advertisement does not name the tool.

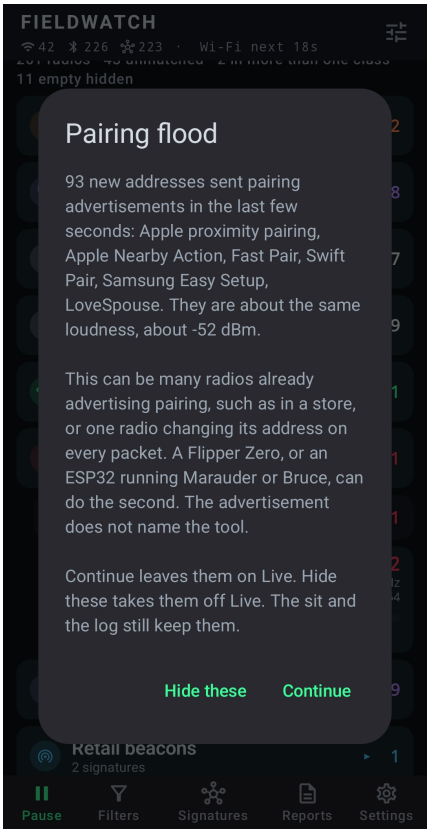


Fig. 2 — Pairing flood. Hide these takes this burst off Live. Continue leaves it up.

Continue leaves the radios on the Live display and closes the dialog. **Hide these** takes this burst off the list, the radar, the timeline, and By class, and turns **Hide this burst** on. The sit file and the log still keep those packets. Alerts stay quiet for those addresses. With a sit open, that choice holds for the rest of the sit. Later bursts in the sit keep the red line and do not ask again. Hide these also takes those later bursts off Live. End sit clears the answer, and the next burst asks again. With no sit open, the choice holds for about the next 15 minutes, counted from the tap. That time does not slide when another burst arrives. A later burst in those 15 minutes keeps the red line and does not ask again. After 15 minutes, the next burst asks again. The burst already on screen when the time ends stays quiet. Starting a sit while those 15 minutes are still running keeps the same answer until End sit.

After you answer, the red line stays while the burst is going. The switch on that line hides or shows the addresses in the open burst. Turning it off brings them back, and later bursts in the same hold stay on Live. The dialog stays down until the hold ends. After the red line clears, **Hiding N flood radios** stays while any of them remain and the switch is on. Debrief and Compare print one Flood line per burst and leave those addresses out of the radio counts and lists. The line says how many were set aside. Compare names the sit. A sit saved before those addresses were stored still counts them with the other radios.

A Wi-Fi beacon flood is the same shape, with its own answer. Many new Wi-Fi names in one scan, about the same loudness, gone by the next scan. The first scan of a session stays quiet. A repeated name, a mesh, an extender, or a

guest network is not counted. One dialog, then one red line, then the same Flood note. Continue and Hide these follow the same sit and 15-minute rules. Those addresses are left out of the radio counts and lists. The sit file and the log still keep them.

Signatures is the pattern catalog. The title shows how many signatures are loaded (stock plus any you added). The line under the title says Bookmark to alert. Name A–Z lists every signature. Class A–Z, shown here, lists every class, including one with no signatures. The count is 0 until a signature is in that class. Tap a class to open its signatures. A hexagon on a signature means that row has a Decode fields map (§9.6). A bookmark on that row alerts when the family appears. + adds a blank signature. Hide a family on Filters. Full write-up: §9.

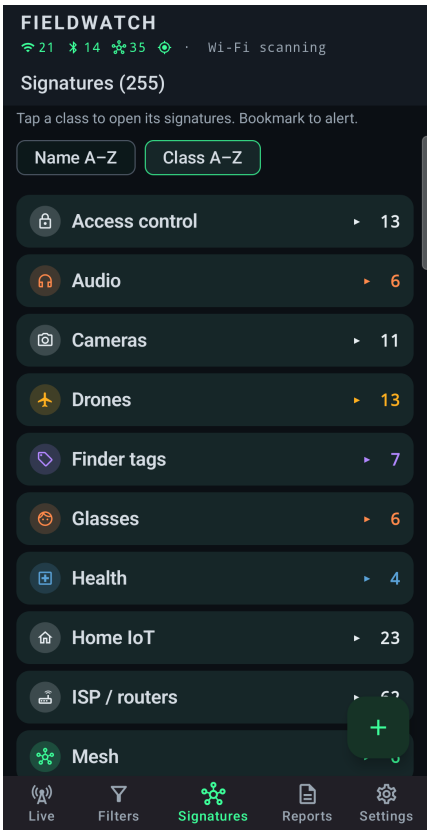


Fig. 3 — Signatures.

5.2 Bottom navigation

Tab	Function
Live	The on-screen picture: radar, list, timeline, hybrid, or By class. Tune (top right) opens Display. Tap this tab again to Pause (radios still scan and log); tap Live to run the list. Double-tap FIELDWATCH to jump to the top. A running sit shows FIELDWATCH · SIT; start and end are on Reports. A pairing flood, a name flood, or a Wi-Fi beacon flood shows one dialog, then a red line with Hide this burst. A GNSS hit is a separate dialog, then its own red line, with no Hide button. §5.9.
Filters	Which radios appear. Presets and Radios (Both, Wi-Fi only, BLE only) stay open at the top. Moving with you, Seen at more than one place, and New detections are switches on this list. Keep or hide, Selected signature classes, Selected signatures, and Signal, name, MAC, vendor open their own page. The row names what is selected in that section. Reset filter is under the list. Signatures still label and can alert. See §8 and Figs. 35–38.
Signatures	The pattern catalog. Title shows how many signatures are loaded (stock plus any you added). The line under the title says Bookmark to alert. Name A–Z or Class A–Z (every class is listed, including one with no signatures; classes start collapsed; tap to open). Tap a row to edit (rules, color, Decode fields on BLE). A bookmark alerts (beep and/or spoken class). No matching on/off — hide on Filters. + adds a blank signature. Fig. 3, §9.6.
Reports	Sits stay on this page. Using… names the sit that Path, Debrief, Sit export, and Compare will use. Those four open their own pages. Seen at more than one place, Log Export, and Signature candidates are under them. Clear log is on the Log Export page. AI Export is on Debrief, and again on Compare. GPS, place names, and logging on/off stay on Settings.

Tab	Function
Settings	A list of topics. Tap a row for that page. The row shows the current choice. Back returns to the list. Appearance (Night mode, Keep screen on, Privacy mode), Scanning, Alerts (beep, voice, What to say, Signature and network), Named radios, Location and Maps (GPS tagging, Places, place names, the map, Known cameras, and Display location on map), GNSS interference (calibrate before the check will turn on, §5.9), Cell connection monitoring (off until you turn Monitor the cell connection on, §5.12), Trusted networks (off until you turn the watch on, §5.11), TAK / CoT feed (off), Logging, Signatures (export / import, Update stock catalog from GitHub, restore defaults), Settings backup. Show Live tour, Diagnostics, and Check for an update stay on the list. Row layout is Live display → Display (tune), not here. TAK: §5.8.

What you want	Where
Fewer radios on the Live display	Filters (chapter 8)
Change the picture (Radar / list / By class)	Live display → Tune, top right (§4.4, §5.3)
Less text on each row	Live display → Tune → Display (§5.3)
See the road while the list stays up	Live → Tune → Show map with live path (§5.3.4). Reports → Path is the full page (§5.6.1).
Stop seeing a family on the Live display	Filters → Hide these (class) or Hide selected (one family)
Hide MAC tails on the screen	Settings → Privacy mode
See whether Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, signatures, or GPS is healthy	The icons in the top bar. Green, gray, dim gray, and red. §5.1.
See why the Live list is empty	Settings → Diagnostics. What to check names a switch that is off. Copy puts those lines on the clipboard. When Location is off, Live shows a banner with Turn on.
Put radios on an ATAK map	Settings → TAK / CoT feed (§5.8, §12.15)

5.3 Display

The Live display is not a fixed dump of every field. You can fit it to the job — a crowded plaza, a sit, a hunt, or copying a MAC. View (Radar, Strength list, Timeline, Hybrid, By class), Sort, and the row fields all live in one place: tap the **tune** icon at the top right of Live. That opens **Display** as a panel over the list (the radios dim; tap the dim area or Tune again to close). Your choices stay until you change them. This is not on Settings.

View is the first dropdown. That is Radar vs Strength list vs Timeline vs Hybrid vs By class. Sort, Brief hold, Title line, and Subtitle line follow. **Show map with live path** is the first switch, above RSSI bars, and it starts off. Radar labels are not Title/Subtitle — they stay a short signature name or type guess.

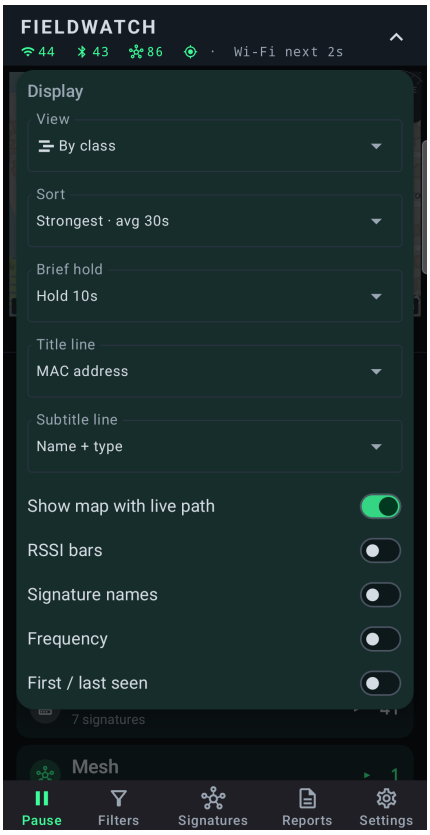


Fig. 4 — Display. Show map with live path is the top switch. It is on here. It starts off.

> **Filters hide radios. Display hides fields.** Filters (§8) decide *who* is on the Live display. Display decides *how each row looks*. Subtitle None does not drop a radio — it only drops the second line so more rows fit. Vendor, payload, and the full decode stay on detail. Logging is unchanged. Two operators on the same sit can run two different rows.

Identity — what each row says

- **Title line** — First line of each list, hybrid, or timeline row. It stays bold even when it is a MAC. **MAC address** (default) puts the radio address on the title so you can copy it or hunt by BSSID without opening the second line. **Advertised name** is the SSID or BLE local name, or <hidden> / unnamed LE if there is no name (no type guess). **Name + type** uses the advertised name if there is one, otherwise the same guess as the detail page (for example Apple, Inc. · AirTag or Find My accessory). That “Apple, Inc.” is a type guess. IEEE vendor is on the detail page, not the list. Title cannot be None. Radio kind never sits on this line — the Wi-Fi / Bluetooth icon leads the subtitle.
- **Subtitle line** — Second line, small monospace. Always starts with a small **Wi-Fi** icon (access point) or **Bluetooth** icon (BLE advertiser). Then Advertised name, **Name + type** (default), or MAC, plus `rand` / `gone`. **None** hides the second line so more rows fit; rand/gone move onto the title. The kind icon does not move onto the title, so that line stays a readable MAC or name and the row can collapse. On Name + type or Advertised name, unnamed BLE is written `unnamed` (the Bluetooth icon already marks LE — not “unnamed LE” twice). Vendor is never on the list row — IEEE board/chip vendor is on detail.

View and linger

- **View** — Classic radar, Strength list, Timeline, Hybrid + sparklines, By class (default). Same filtered set; only the picture changes. Sort orders the list / hybrid / timeline and the radios under a signature in By class. Radar still plots by RSSI radius (a seat on the ring, not a stack). §6.
- **Brief hold** — Off (Stale after only), or hold 10 / 30 / 60 s after the last packet. The row stays at last-heard RSSI, rank, and radar ring; values do not decay. A new packet updates them. On-screen linger is the longer of Stale after and Brief hold. Filters → New detections only uses this same time as the minimum stay after the last packet.

Sort — order of the list

Display → Sort is the order of radios on Strength list, Hybrid, Timeline, and under a signature in By class. It does not hide radios (Filters do that) and it does not change the log or Debrief. The default is **Strongest (avg 30s)**. The eight choices:

Sort	What it does	Use when
Strongest signal	Loudest last packet at the top. The number on the right is that instant RSSI.	Instant triage, pick a Hunt target, a plaza where average would hide a sudden loud tag.
Strongest (avg 30s)	Rank by the average of RSSI samples in the last 30 s (last packet if there are none). Extra “avg N” under the RSSI. Radar rings use that average too. This is the default.	Sitting Wi-Fi that jumps every scan; a tag you are walking toward without the list jumping.
Newest heard	Most recent packet at the top, then strength.	Who just spoke. A fixture that keeps advertising stays high.
Newest alert	Most recent watchlist alert (beep / voice / flash) at the top, then last-heard. Radios that have not alerted this session sink. A second alert on the same radio jumps it back to the top. Those radios keep a phosphor bell on the list.	Watchlist sit: the last thing that piped, then the one before.
Newest arrival	First-seen this session, newest at the top, then last-heard. A radio that has been here an hour sinks even if it is loud.	Who showed up latest, not who is loudest now.
New at bottom	First-seen, oldest at the top; new rows append; gone rows drop. The list sticks to the bottom unless you scroll up.	A sit or drive that you read like a log. New at bottom is the only sort that pins the end.
Name A–Z	Alphabetical on the Title line, then MAC. Title defaults to MAC, so this is MAC order until you change Title.	Find a known SSID, copy an address, compare two lists.
Signatures first	Any signature match above unmatched, then by strength (same strength rule as last Strongest choice).	Pattern hits without turning on Filters → Keep signature matches only — unmatched radios stay, they just sink.

Picking Strongest signal or Strongest (avg 30s) sets the list back to a strength order. The other six keep the last strength rule only as a tie-break where they use it (newest heard, signatures first). Newest alert ranks by watchlist flash time, not RSSI. Sort is not a filter: a weak named tag is still on the list, just not at the top unless you chose Signatures first, Newest arrival, or Newest alert.

Extra facts — turn on only what the job needs

- **Show map with live path** — Switch, off by default. A north-up map of this phone across the top of Live. The list stays underneath. Dimmed while View is Radar. §5.3.4.
- **RSSI bars** — Switch, on by default. Track plus fill from last-heard strength (the same last packet as the number, not the 30 s average).
- **Signature names** — Switch, on by default. Independent of bars. List, hybrid, and timeline show up to three chips when a device matches more than one signature. Radar uses only the first match as the blip label. Detail lists every match. Off still matches; it only hides the chips.
- **Frequency** — Switch, on by default. Channel and MHz sit under the RSSI on the right so a long name does not cut them off (for example `ch6 · 2437MHz`). BLE advertisements usually have no frequency.
- **First / last seen** — Switch, on by default. Age since first packet this session and age since the last packet, ticking once a second.

A control that does nothing on this view stays dimmed and does not change. Radar dims Title line, Subtitle line, Show map with live path, RSSI bars, Frequency, and First / last seen. Timeline dims RSSI bars. The dBm number and the presence bar stay. View, Sort, Brief hold, and Signature names stay available. On Radar, Strongest signal and Strongest (avg 30s) still move the rings, Brief hold is how long a blip keeps its last strength, and Signature names still label a matched blip. On Timeline, Brief hold is when the presence bar stops. The saved choice comes back on a view that uses it. Changing the view does not turn a switch off.

Default row (By class, Sort Strongest avg 30s, Title MAC, Subtitle Name + type, bars on, signatures on, Frequency on, first/last on, Brief hold 10 s): class glyph in a circle (unmatched = ?); first line MAC; second line the Wi-Fi or Bluetooth icon, then name or type guess, then rand/gone; live RSSI, trend, and avg N on the right; optional bar and chips. A bookmarked new hit flashes the row for one second when the watchlist fires (pip and/or spoken class). After that, a phosphor (night-green) bell stays on the chip row for the rest of the session.

Fit the row to the job

Mission	Typical Display
Learn the neighborhood	Leave the defaults: MAC over Name + type, bars on, signature names on. Strength list, Sort → Strongest (avg 30s).
Plaza / list too dense	Subtitle None. Bars, Frequency, and first/last off. Strength list, not Hybrid. You still see every filtered radio — just the MAC (the radio-kind icon is gone with the subtitle, so the title stays readable).
Copy a MAC / BSSID	Already the default (Title MAC). Set Subtitle to None if you want more rows on screen. Pause, then read or long-press.
Wi-Fi channel sit	Frequency on. Title can stay MAC. Sort strongest. Bars on if you want a simple loudness strip.
Hunt / follow one BLE	Hybrid + sparklines. Keep Title MAC. First/last on. Frequency off (BLE rarely has it). Then open Hunt from detail.
Sit — who came and went	Timeline. Sort newest arrival or new at bottom. First/last on. Title is already MAC if you will write addresses down.
Keep signature matches only, quieter list	Signature names on. Subtitle None (MAC only). Pair with Filters → Keep signature matches only (§8), not instead of it.

These Display controls are not repeated on Settings. New detections only is not on this card — it is a Filter; its Mark seen / Reset seen buttons sit above the tabs (§5.3.2). If you were scrolled to the top, new stronger rows push the list down. If you have scrolled away, the list does not snap. Double-tap the FIELDWATCH title / count line to scroll quickly to the top (about 140 ms, linear).

5.3.1 Pause the Live display

On the Live display the bottom item is a toggle, not a second “go to top.” While the list is updating it reads **Pause**. Tap it and the Live display freezes: same rows, same RSSI, same chips, and the header shows FIELDWATCH · PAUSED. Wi-Fi and BLE keep scanning and the log still appends — pause freezes the picture, not the radios. The bottom item then reads **Live** (play); tap it to run the list again. From Filters / Signatures / Settings the same item only navigates back; it does not un-pause until you tap the Live display while already on that tab.

Filters and Settings still update while paused. Chip taps, Show only / Hide these, and Restore still take effect; the frozen Live display does not change until you run it again. The pause banner says so. Use pause when the list is moving too fast to tap a row. Open detail from a paused row and you get that frozen observation even if the radio has since gone stale on the live set. Use it so you can read what was on the screen, then resume. While New detections only is on, Mark seen / Reset seen stay above the tabs and still work while paused — Mark seen absorbs the frozen list, not radios that arrived after the freeze.

5.3.2 New detections on the Live display

The switch is on Filters → New detections only. While it is on, the Live display shows two extra controls. They are not on Display and they are not on the Filters tab.

- **New only** — a one-line hint under Display (and under the Pause banner if frozen). Shows New only, New only · N hidden, or New only · learning sitting Wi-Fi.
- **Mark seen / Reset seen** — a bar just above the tab bar, always reachable without scrolling the list. Hidden when the filter is off.

On first turn-on, Fieldwatch snapshots what is already here (plus sitting Wi-Fi through the next scan). Already-seen only grows on that first snapshot or on Mark seen. Mark seen adds what is on the Live display now; while Pause is on, that is the frozen list, not radios that arrived after the freeze. Reset seen clears already-seen to zero so those radios can show as new again. Clearing the log does not reset this. Randomized BLE addresses still look new. A new radio stays while it is heard, then at least as long as Display → Brief hold after the last packet.

5.3.3 Moving with you on the Live display

The switch is on Filters, under Radios to show. New detections only sits under it. Keep signature matches only, Keep watched only, Keep named only, and the class chips are further down. Turning it on starts a follow test on all radios. It clears Keep signature matches only, Keep watched only, Keep named only, and class Show only so those filters do not empty the list. Hide these stays if you were hiding a bag tag. Hide Mine stays on. The Moving with you preset at the top replaces the whole filter the same way. While it is on, the Live display shows Follow · path N m and a **Start over** button above the tabs (same bar as Mark seen / Reset seen if New detections only is also on). Start over clears the operator GPS path and every radio's GPS trail. The live list and the log are not wiped. Path goes back to 0 m; walk or drive ~50 m again to see who comes back. A tag in the bag should reappear; house APs should not. Turning the filter off does not clear the path. After the switch is on you can add Show only again if you really want only finder tags that stay with you.

The test itself is not a fixed radius. GPS is stamped on your phone at the moment a radio is heard, and “still here” is allowed to grow with how fast you have been moving — a sidewalk tag is held to about a house-length; a tag in the car is not dropped between advertisements just because you covered hundreds of meters in a few seconds. Wi-Fi in the car is given a longer hold than BLE, because Android scans access points less often than it delivers advertisements. The full checklist, the speed table, and why a house AP at the door still fails are §8.5.

What you see on the Live display is only the current picture, not a recording. Reports → Debrief (text or PDF) still includes the last 15 minutes of tracking (possible trackers with you / possible tail) from radios in memory (cap ~400; §11.4.1). Radios you only passed are omitted. That is true whether you are on radar, list, timeline, hybrid, or By class, and whether Moving with you or any other filter is on. GPS tagging must have been on, and you must have moved, or the report says the following test was not run. §11.4, §12.2.

5.3.4 Show map with live path

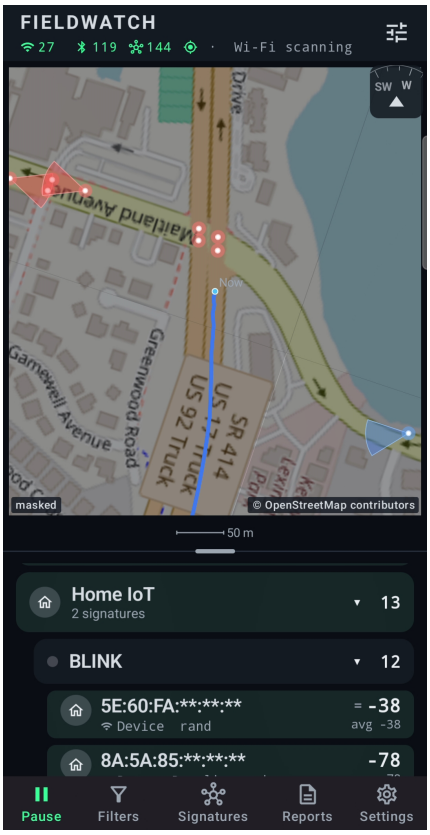


Fig. 5 — Show map with live path. The close view sits over the list. Drag the bar under the map.

The switch is on Display, just above **RSSI bars**. It starts off. Turn it on and a north-up map sits over the list. Drag the bar. It stays where you leave it, from about a fifth of the screen to about three quarters. By class, the strength list, Timeline, and Hybrid all keep the list. Radar has no list, so the switch is dimmed there and does nothing. Leave Radar and the map comes back. Picking Radar does not turn the switch off.

The line is this phone. The black dot is the start. The blue dot is you, labeled **Now**. The line starts where you are when the map opens, when you turn the switch on, or when a sit ends. It draws as soon as you move. You do not wait for a bend. A point is kept every few meters, so the line follows the street around a corner. The road already driven stays where it was. A network location, and a GPS fix worse than about 25 meters, stay off the line. A hop faster than about 150 km/h is dropped. Standing still is the blue dot, not a scribble. Before the first fix the band says **Waiting for a GPS fix.** Tag detections with GPS has to be on, or the band tells you to turn that on.

With no sit open, the line and the dots are the later of when you turned **Show map with live path** on and 15 minutes ago. Nothing from before the switch is drawn. Once the switch has been on longer than 15 minutes, you see the last 15 minutes, including a straight stretch of that road. An open sit draws that sit, from the start of the sit until you end it. A sit can be a walk or a drive. Ending the sit, with the switch still on, starts the 15-minute window again from where you are. The band updates about once a second.

Dots on this map are watchlist alerts only: a MAC with Alert on, or a watched signature. Extra attention alone does not put a dot here. A burst you hid stays off. The list under the map is still the filtered Live list, and Filters still decide who is on that list. Tap a dot to open that radio. A stack says **Radios here: N**. Thick green is a real stop: this phone stayed within about 25 m for about 40 seconds. Reports → Path uses that same mark. The rest of the drive is a blue line. Time of day sits along the path. Alert dots and known cameras from Known cameras are drawn on top of that line (§5.7.2). A camera button under the facing button hides those marks, or shows them again. A filled lens means they are on. Tap a known camera and the same small card names the kind, the company when the list has one, and the facing when one is stored. Cameras on the same spot are listed together. A number is several of that kind. A line runs from the mark to the card. Tap it again to close the card. Aircraft tracks and the GNSS diamond stay on Reports → Path. They are not drawn on this band.

One GPS fix is enough to show the neighborhood and the blue dot. With **Online place names and maps** on, which it is at the start, and the phone online, the picture comes from Settings → **Location and Maps**. OpenStreetMap is the map you start with, and it covers the world. The USGS maps cover the United States. FAA VFR Sectional is a United States chart, and it is not for navigation. Under Map you can lay USGS Shaded Relief or USGS Hydrography over that picture. Both of those cover the United States. Known cameras can add cameras and detectors from two lists you download. Those marks sit here with the radios this phone hears. How to load the lists, update them, and turn the voices on is §5.7.2. A map marked Key also covers the world. How to get that key and paste it is §5.7.1. The key stays on this phone, and Export settings leaves it out. OpenStreetMap, the USGS maps, and FAA VFR Sectional do not ask for a key. A small line in the lower right names the map you are looking at.

Pictures you have already loaded stay on the phone. **Clear saved maps**, on Location and Maps, deletes those pictures. The next time you look, they download again. Plate readers and the other sensor list are left alone.

Location and Maps can also put where this phone is now in the lower left, as GPS or as a grid. Turn that off and the corner stays empty. Privacy mode masks it. The reading does not move until this phone has moved. If maps are off, or there is no saved picture for that place, you still get the drive line on a plain background. With no connection, a

picture already saved still shows. OpenStreetMap, the USGS maps, and FAA VFR Sectional fail quietly. A map marked Key tells you when the key is missing, the service rejects it, or the picture does not load.

Pinch or drag when you want to look around. That holds the view, stops following you, and keeps the map north-up while you hold it. New pictures then load for the ground on screen. **Recenter** follows you again, in the zoom and the facing you already chose. The button stays hidden while the map is already following.

Two zoom levels. Double-tap the map to switch between them. One fits the whole path. The other stays on this phone, about 220 m on the short side, so a loud radio nearby still fits. The facing you chose stays put, and a double-tap also lets go of a pinch or a drag. On a long drive, direction of travel can leave the sides of the wide view blank. The close view still shows the map around you.

North up and direction of travel. Tap the button to switch. North up keeps north at the top. Direction of travel keeps the way you are going at the top. The zoom does not change, and the picture on the button is the mode you are in. On the whole path with north up, you see the bend of the drive and an N above it. In the direction of travel, compass letters sit over a smaller bend. In the close view those letters are larger, and they turn as you turn. Close view with north up is an N over an arrow. Standing still keeps the last direction. Turning in place does not turn the map. Until the phone has a direction, the map stays north-up. Hunt uses the same button, on a street map and on the blank walk before any streets, and that picture stays close on you. A double-tap there changes this zoom too. Reports → Path stays north-up. It has no facing button. Pinch or drag to look around, and a double-tap fits the whole path again.

The path is recorded while Tag detections with GPS is on, even with this switch off. The switch only shows it. Live → **Start over**, while Moving with you is on, clears that path. Reports → Path is the full page for a sit, the letter figure, and an advertised aircraft. §5.6.1.

5.4 Status indicators

- **Class glyph** in the circle: signature class of the first match (Finder tags, Phones / PCs, Audio, …). Unmatched radios show a question mark. The same glyphs sit on Filters class chips and on By class headers.
- **Radio kind** (Wi-Fi / Bluetooth icon) at the start of the subtitle: Wi-Fi access point versus BLE advertiser. AP means the radio is beaconing a network (or acting as a hotspot / soft-AP), not that it is a Wi-Fi client. Detail spells those words. Subtitle None drops the icon with the second line so the title stays a MAC or name.
- **Colored chips**: matched signature names when Signature names is on. List / Hybrid / Timeline show up to three. Radar labels the blip with the first match only. Four or more matches: extra names are on the detail page.
- **Decode hexagon**: inside a signature chip, in that chip's color, when *that* signature has a Decode fields map (§9.6). Dual-chip radios mark only the mapped name(s). The hexagon means a map exists. It is not the parsed word. Extra attention “!” is its own chip. A cyan notes chip means this radio has Observer notes. A phosphor bell means this radio already alerted this session. Display → Signature names off hides the names and the hexagon. “!”, the notes chip, the bell, and a live value chip still show.
- **Live value**: a chip in the signature color with one decoded word (Separated, Near owner, Airborne, Emergency, …). It appears when a Decode fields entry has **Live row** on and this advertisement produced that word. A heavier chip is a value marked **Strong**. Strength list, Hybrid, Timeline, and By class show it. Radar does not. §5.4.1.
- **>> > = < <<**: RSSI trend from recent packets (much stronger / stronger / steady / weaker / much weaker). Green approaching, red fading. Blank until a few samples exist.
- **New only · N hidden**: Live display hint while New detections only is on. Mark seen / Reset seen sit above the tabs.
- **Follow · path N m**: Live display hint while Moving with you is on. Start over (above the tabs) clears the GPS path and trails.
- **Show map with live path**: the map band on Live while that Display switch is on and View is not Radar. Blue dot is you. §5.3.4.

- **new Ns**: age since first seen, when New detections only is on.
- **rand**: locally administered / randomized address bit is set.
- **gone** (list) or a dim blip (radar): last packet older than the longer of Stale after (default 45 s) and Brief hold. Held Wi-Fi APs and BLE recycle do not count as gone.
- **first / last**: optional line when First / last seen is on. Age since first packet this session and age since the last packet (last now if it just spoke).
- **chN · MHz**: under RSSI when Frequency is on. BLE ads usually have none.
- **Scan notification**: “N Wi-Fi · N BLE · N signatures”, updated about every 2.5 s. Home leaves scanning running. Swiping Fieldwatch out of Recents (or Stop on the notification) ends the service so it does not keep alerting in the background.
- **Watchlist**: pip and/or spoken phrase on media volume, row flash, optional jump. Beep and Voice are independent (Settings). Voice can say the class, the signature name, or both; not Hunt. Fires once when a watched radio first appears (or returns after gone). After the one-second flash, a phosphor bell stays on that list row (list, hybrid, timeline, By class) for the rest of the session — not Extra attention “!”. Newest alert sorts by the same event. On By class the matching class and signature open so the row can flash, and the jump keeps those headers on screen when the radio is close enough. On radar the blip pings (expanding rings and a bright core) for any of those cues, including voice-only; after the ping a phosphor ring stays on that blip (drawn on top). Test alert plays whatever is on. The system notification is off unless Settings → System notification is on.

5.4.1 Values on the list

Some signatures print one decoded word on the list, beside the signature name. You do not have to open the row. The hexagon still only means a map exists. The extra chip is the word itself. It updates when the advertisement changes, not on every RSSI tick. It is still a pattern match, not an identity and not a finding.

Tags that speak the protocol. DULT (service data FCB2) and Google Find Hub (FEAA frames 40 and 41) put the mode on the row. **Separated** is the heavier chip. **Near owner** and **Nearby** stay quieter. AirTag and Tile do not carry this bit, so those rows stay a name only. A Samsung SmartTag that sends its own service data can say **Separated from owner**, **Separated from owner, away more than 24 h**, or **With owner**. Both separated lines use the heavier chip. With owner stays quieter. A SmartTag heard only by name stays a name only. Chipolo and Pebblebee can show their own name and the mode together. That mode comes from the DULT or Find Hub decode, or from the SmartTag advertisement.

Separated can hold the same MAC for about a day. That is the glance. A separated tag that stays with you is the row to account for. A near-owner tag with you the whole sit is often your own. One first heard after the sit started is more often someone who arrived with their own keys. A separated tag you only passed is not a tail. Open detail for the catalog sentence on that value. Debrief and Compare quote the same sentence. Compare says when the mode changed between two sits, such as Separated to Near owner. A separated SmartTag can change its Bluetooth address and still be the same tag. Debrief counts those addresses as one when it looks for a tag that stayed with you. Places does not. Live still shows each address on its own row.

Drones. While the stored Remote ID advertisement is a Location message, the list shows the operational status: Undeclared, Ground, Airborne, Emergency, or RID failure. **Emergency** is the heavier chip. Ground and Airborne are the quick read of what the aircraft is advertising. The status chip clears when the next advertisement is Basic ID. A System message shows Takeoff, Live GPS, or Fixed instead. That word is the operator location type. The status chip comes back on the next Location message. A Location message buried in a BLE message pack does not light the chip. Wi-Fi Remote ID packs are split, so a Wi-Fi location can. Detail still has latitude, the grid, heading, speed, and UAS id when those messages are current. Distance and bearing on that page use this phone's current GPS fix. The TAK pin does not depend on this chip.

How to use it. Strength list, Hybrid, Timeline, or By class. Leave Signature names on if you want the family name next to the word. The value chip still shows if Signature names is off. Filters → Show only, then Finder tags or Drones, keeps the list to those rows. Start a sit before a flight if you want the advertised track. Debrief and Compare then add an **Aircraft** section after Where you were. Reports → Path draws the same track on that sit. A track within 2 km of your walk shares that map as a white dotted line. The last position is a class icon. Tap it for that radio. When it shares a spot with other alerts, the count lists every radio there. A farther aircraft with a UAS id gets its own map, up to three. The operator on that map is a person icon. The report says takeoff, the pilot, or a fixed point. The report shows the grid, and the distance and bearing from where this phone was when that position was heard. An older sit without that time shows the grid and leaves the distance and bearing off. Sits saved before this change keep that single last position. Last 15 minutes marks the current advertised position and does not keep a track. §5.6.1, §11.4, §12.6, §12.16.

5.5 Device detail

Tap a row or a radar blip. Detail is the full decode of that observation, resolved offline from packed IEEE and Bluetooth SIG tables (no network). Jargon is spelled out in plain language (for example BR/EDR not supported = BLE-only, no classic Bluetooth). RSSI is a short band (very strong / strong / medium / weak / very weak) so the page does not reflow as the number ticks. 127 means the stack did not report a measurement (Bluetooth “not available”), not transmit power — How loud here, session range, sparkline, Hunt, and Share omit it. Gone radios show How loud here as Not available and Last heard with the last real dBm.

Mine is the switch after Custom signature and network alert, on the same radios as the name pencil, and on Settings → Named radios next to Alert. Turning it on fills a blank custom name the same way notes do. The live list shows a Mine chip. That radio stays listed and does not beep, speak, flash, or raise a card while Mine is on. Filters → Hide Mine takes those rows off Live. The sit, the log, and Debrief still include them. A bookmarked signature still alerts every other radio. Debrief lists Marked mine after Observer notes and leaves that radio out of the tracking callouts. Compare does the same and says which window. Extra attention still names the signature. A random / privacy BLE address hides this switch, the same way it hides the name pencil.

Trust this network is on a Wi-Fi page, next to Mine. It watches that exact name. A hidden name cannot be marked. Mine and Trust do not change each other. Full write-up: §5.11.

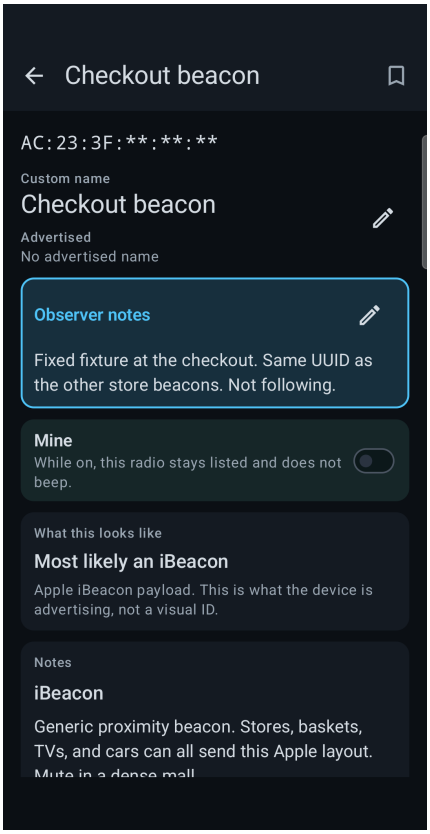


Fig. 6 — Device detail. The custom name is the big title.

Places sits in the Session block when Settings → Places is on. Seen at 2 places today, then each stop from the last 7 days: the time, the date when the stop is not today, where this phone was, and the street when Online place names is on. Reports lays those same stops out as a numbered list. §5.10. Each radio keeps the latest 8 stops. A ninth stop drops the oldest. Heard again after 25 minutes is a quiet stretch, then a new hear, the same day or the same sit. A radio that changes its address has neither line. Privacy mode masks the coordinates and leaves the street off. Share as text and the one-radio AI Export include the lines. Full write-up: §5.10.

What this looks like (top card). A cautious guess. A matched catalog family outranks a generic name guess. A `DIRECT-rR-Raven-*` AP is a Raven / ShotSpotter sensor, not “a phone or TV on Wi-Fi Direct.” Then advertised identity: GAP Appearance, Class of Device, service UUIDs, Apple/Google maker bytes, Fast Pair model ID. Hedge words are Most likely / Probably / Could be. This is what the radio is broadcasting, not a visual ID. Unmatched radios still get a guess from those fields, or a low-confidence “Wi-Fi access point” / “Bluetooth LE advertiser.”

Notes (quiet card under Extra attention, or under the guess if there is none). Editor Notes for each matched signature — what that family is and how it is typically used. Stock copy is product context, not the match recipe (company IDs, UUIDs, name globs stay on Identity / Maker data). Not the amber Extra attention card, and not a Live “!”. Dual-chip radios list each family. Empty Notes skip the card. Share as text and AI Export include them.

Extra attention (optional amber card under that guess). Only if a *matched* signature has text in Extra attention — a separate field from Notes. Stock fills it on Hobby BLE serial, Axon, WatchGuard Video, Digital Ally, Reveal Media, Wolfcom, Ray-Ban / Meta glasses, Snap Spectacles, Brilliant Frame, Even G1, RayNeo, Fieldy, Plaud Note, Limitless, Bee, Omi, Friend, Hak5 Pineapple, Flipper Zero, Pwnagotchi, Marauder / Deauther, GhostESP, Bruce, Porkchop, Cradlepoint, AirLink, Compex, Utility Inc, Panasonic i-PRO / Arbitrator, and roadside / public camera + ALPR (Flock, Penguin, Pigvision, FS Ext Battery, Genetec AutoVu, Rekor, Motorola Vigilant, Verkada, Avigilon, Axis, Hikvision, Dahua, Hanwha Wisenet, Uniview, Rhombus, Hayden AI, Miovision, Tattile, LVT LiveView — those rows also ship with the bookmark on). Many camera/ALPR rows are name-only; cellular-only units stay quiet. A “!” mark on the Live display row means open detail and read that card. Pattern match, not identity, not a skimmer detector, not a safety finding. You can put Extra attention on any signature you edit.

Signature family (card above Create signature from device). Same analysis as Reports → Signature candidates (§5.6.4), aimed at **this** radio. It names the best unique on-air ID (name glob, vendor IE, service UUID, manufacturer-data prefix, or stable OUI) and counts distinct MACs that share it in the rotating log and on the air now. Packet count does not matter. Randomized addresses with no other ID, house-like names, chip-module OUIs, protocol IEs, generic UUIDs, and whole-OS company IDs (Apple 0x004C, Google, Samsung, Microsoft) are skipped — a crowd of those is not a catalog family. Pattern match, not identity.

- **Strong family** — about eight or more distinct radios share that ID. Phosphor card, big count. A catalog pattern, not this MAC.
- **Possible family** — two through seven. Amber. Thin sample — still a family, not a crowd.
- **This radio only** — no other MAC shares a unique ID, or there is nothing unique to cluster on. A signature from here will mostly tag this address.
- **Already tagged** — this radio already matches a catalog signature. The card names the match. That is **not** a stop on a second signature. A device may carry several chips (§7.4).

The usual second-tag case is a **protocol plus a place**. Stock iBeacon is Apple company 0x004C type 0x02/0x15 — a layout any vendor can send, not a store. Walk into a shop with hundreds of iBeacons and they often share one proximity UUID (wayfinding, baskets, asset tags). Create a custom signature on that UUID and the same radios dual-label: iBeacon **and** your store row. The Live display shows up to three chips; detail lists every match. Stock **Atrius cart tag** is this pattern (UUID 5993A94C-… plus service 0xB1BB) — mute generic iBeacon in a mall and the that UUID still labels those carts. Minew / Estimote / Kontakt.io also dual-label with iBeacon. Fieldwatch drops the iBeacon chip only when a *non-beacon* product already labeled the radio (Sony TV, Tesla phone-key).

The card is the verdict only. **Create signature from device** still drafts this radio, including a MAC pin (§9.2), even when the card says Already tagged. For a Strong or Possible family on an *unmatched* radio, Reports → Signature candidates drafts the **shared** rule without pinning this MAC (§9.2.1). Candidates skip radios the catalog already tagged, so a floor of iBeacons will not appear there — use detail decode and Create from device, then tighten the manufacturer-data prefix to the UUID. Logging off: live count still works; the log number fills in once the rotating log has been read.

- **Identity** — advertised name, MAC, address type (public factory, locally administered when the local bit is set, or random/privacy). Vendor is the IEEE name for the MAC prefix when that prefix is listed. Randomized BLE addresses skip the OUI table. The Bluetooth company in the advertisement is its own line, named from the SIG list (~4012).
- **Signal** — RSSI plus min/max this session, claimed TX power, channel / MHz, Wi-Fi standard and channel width when Android reports them.

- **BLE** — PHY (1M / 2M / Coded), connectable, advertising interval, decoded Flags, GAP Appearance, Class of Device (major / minor / service classes), named 16-bit service UUIDs, service data, manufacturer payload. Connectable stays Yes once any advertisement from this radio was connectable — scan responses from the same MAC are not connectable and no longer flip the line.
- **Known payloads** — iBeacon (UUID / major / minor / calibrated TX); Google Fast Pair (pairing-mode 24-bit model ID with a local name list, or account-key broadcast); Apple Continuity (AirPods/Beats model, battery, in-ear/in-case; Find My / Offline Finding; Nearby Info activity; Nearby Action; AirDrop; Handoff; Hey Siri; AirPlay; Instant Hotspot). Eddystone UID / URL / TLM / EID (service 0xFEAA) **accumulate** on this page: each frame type stays once heard, labeled on the raw line (UID, URL, TLM, EID). Frames do not replace each other. Microsoft Swift Pair / Nearby Sharing when present. Unknown 0xFF blobs stay company + hex — there is no official database of proprietary payloads.
- **Decoded fields** — Catalog maps read BLE manufacturer or service data (§9.6): labels and values from the *current* advertisement (temperature, model, Remote ID location, …). Remote ID is the same map on BLE UUID FFFA and on Wi-Fi vendor IE FA:0B:BC (framed as FFFA): UAS ID, Location lat/lon/heading/speed, operator. The heading carries the same hexagon as the Live display chip. Encrypted or short payloads stay hex; a note appears if a map exists but did not apply to this packet (Govee lights often only send a name). Matched signatures lists a hexagon next to names that have a map. A Live row word is already on the list. Its catalog note prints here under that value (§5.4.1). Apple / Fast Pair / Eddystone / Microsoft stay in Known payloads and Maker data. Share as text, AI Export, and Debrief notable BLE print the same lines.
- **Wi-Fi AP** — SSID (or Hidden), RSN/WPA/AKM/cipher from information elements in plain language, supported rates, capability string, vendor-specific IEs (OUI + type + payload) looked up in IEEE OUI/CID.
- **Session** — first/last seen, hit count, optional GPS (operator phone at hear-time), **every** matched signature (not capped at three), raw advertisement bytes, RSSI sparkline, 15-minute presence. Bookmark (top bar) watches this radio — see below. BLE: Hunt. Signature family card. Then Create signature from device.

Decode blocks on this page (Identity, Signal, Bluetooth advertisement, services including Eddystone, maker data, Session, Signature family) keep the tallest height they have reached on this radio, so a shorter frame or a shorter guess does not yank Hunt and the share buttons around.

Opened from a paused Live display, detail is the frozen snapshot even if that radio has since gone stale. Create signature from device on that page drafts rules from the observation.

Custom name is behind the edit icon on the name row. A saved name is the large title on this page; the advertised SSID or LE name sits smaller underneath. It labels **this MAC** without turning Alert on. Save name writes it to Settings → Named radios (Alert off until you bookmark). The name shows on the Live display and on reports. Filters → Keep named only keeps only those rows. Keep watched only is narrower: it needs Alert on this radio, or a bookmarked signature match. On BLE, if the address looks random / privacy (IEEE local bit or Android Random type), the edit control is hidden — a name would not follow a rotation. Wi-Fi always offers the field: a locally administered BSSID on a vehicle, mesh, or guest AP usually stays put. A name you already saved still shows as the title. Bookmark (top-right) still lets you watch this MAC, with the same rotation warning.

Observer notes is a cyan block after catalog Notes (not Extra attention gold). Up to 280 characters, same MAC as the custom name. Edit on this page or Settings → Named radios. Debrief, Compare, and AI Export include an Observer notes section (heard radio + the note). Path lists the note only if that radio is bookmarked. Live list shows a cyan notes chip on that row (next to Extra attention “!”). Saving notes without a name still creates the Named-radio row (suggested label, Alert off). The same BLE hide-pencil rule as custom name applies. Settings backup includes the note.

Custom signature and network alert is the next card, on a radio that matches a signature and advertises a network name. The switch only opens the form. It starts on when words are already saved for that signature and that network name. Turning it off hides the form and leaves the words saved. The words are said instead of the signature, for every radio of that signature with that network name, not for this address alone. The network name is not spoken. A

different network name on the same signature still says the signature. A longer name does not take those words. What to say set to Class keeps the words saved and does not say them. A name on this one radio is still the whole announcement, and the Spoken as line stays off. Otherwise the line under the radio name reads Spoken as and the words for this signature and network name. The live list keeps the signature chip. Manage the list on Settings → Alerts → Signature and network. §10.2.1.

Bookmark (top-right) watches **this radio only** — the device key (KIND + MAC), not the signature family. Outline = not watched; filled = on the watchlist. One tap; Fieldwatch prefills a name from the advertised name or type guess. A saved custom name is the large title; the advertised name is smaller underneath. Rename, Observer notes, turn Alert on or off, or drop it on Settings → Named radios. It does **not** go away when the radio leaves the Live display or goes stale. While it is gone, nothing alerts. If the *same* MAC returns, Fieldwatch alerts once (Settings → Watchlist alerts, plus Beep and/or Voice). Sitting detections do not fire again. Randomized BLE gets a new address: the watch stays on the old key and will not follow the rotation — that orphan stays on Named radios until you remove it or Clear all. Bookmark still works on a random / privacy address (IEEE local bit or Android Random type) — Fieldwatch cannot tell a static random MAC from one that will rotate, and the watch will not follow a new address. Signature-row bookmarks are the other kind of watch (any match of that family); Named radios never lists those. Full alert behavior: §10.1.

Hunt is for one Bluetooth radio. Open it from the detail page for that radio. The screen is a heat cloud of where this phone heard it. If you have loaded license plate readers or other sensors, those marks can sit on the same map, under the cloud. Blue is a weak hear. The color warms through cyan, green, yellow, and orange, and red is powerful. The bar on the map names those bands Weak, Moderate, Strong, and Powerful. Red is about –45 dBm or louder, the same very strong band as the detail page. When you see that, look around you.

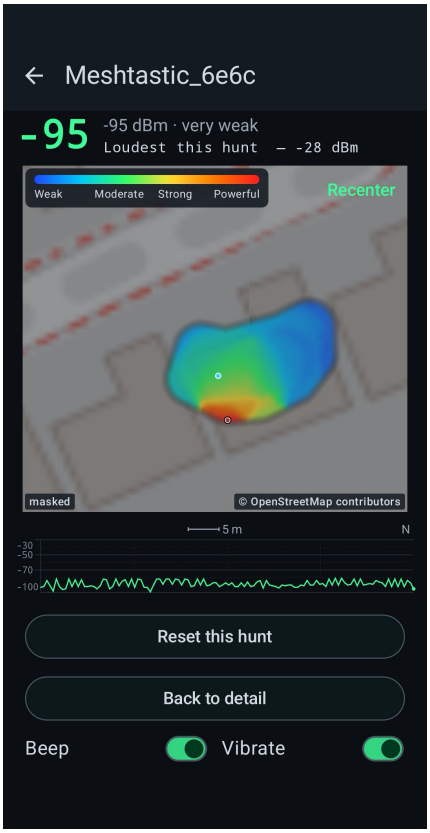


Fig. 7 — Hunt.

Hold the phone flat, out in front of you, screen up, in one hand. Point the top of the phone the way you are walking, and keep that grip. Walk slowly. Cover the ground in a pattern: forward, back, and out to both sides, and let the cloud build. Turning in place does not move the dot, so spinning will not build the cloud. Each hear joins the last one, and the color changes smoothly along the walk. Short gaps fill in. A long gap stays open.

The brightest patch is where this phone heard the radio loudest. Hunt puts a small ring on that spot. Let the ring guide the next pass. Do not let it dictate the path, and do not treat it as the radio. A strong reflection off a wall can set the ring a step or two to the side.

The dot is this phone. The circle around it shows how sure that place is. It starts at about four meters and grows slowly as you walk farther. While you hold the phone flat, the circle stays a bright cyan. Tip the phone and leave it tipped, and the circle turns amber. Steps pause until you lay it flat again.

You can start before the phone has a GPS fix. There are no streets yet. A line in the middle reads No GPS yet. This walk is not on a map. Your steps still move the dot, the circle, the heat, and the ring. Use the same flat grip you would use once a map is there. The scale at the bottom stays in meters, and the corner of the screen stays empty. Known cameras stay off until the streets appear. The button that used to be N still switches between north up and the direction of travel. It does not point at the radio.

When two fresh fixes agree, and you are still within about the first 20 m, Hunt places that short walk on the map. The dot lands on the fix, and the steps you already took stay behind it. The line goes away. If you have already walked farther than that, the walk stays on the blank picture, and a later fix leaves it there. Leave the page and the walk is cleared. Hunt on that radio's detail page starts a new one. Reset this hunt starts over too. Once the walk is on the map, a good fix can correct it, and the reading in the lower left matches the dot. Privacy mode shows masked in that

corner.

The map stays close on you. Pinch out to see the whole walk, or pinch in to a few meters of ground. A pinch or a drag holds the view. Double-tap, or Recenter, follows you again. Night mode leaves this cloud in its own colors. The map fills the space above the number.

Watch the large RSSI number, the sparkline, and loudest-this-hunt. Closer to 0 is louder where you are standing. A reading of 127 is ignored. It means the strength was not available. When the signal is lost, the large number reads - - and the line under it reads -- dBm · Signal Lost. Leave the page and the cloud is cleared.

Beep and Vibrate sit under Reset and Back. Both start off, and the phone remembers what you chose. They tick faster as the signal gets louder. The sound is a short click, not the watchlist chirp. They are on in this shot. They stay quiet when there is no packet, or when the radio has left. The screen stays on while Hunt is open, and Hunt keeps reading Bluetooth even if you had paused the Live display.

Hunt is not a distance in meters, and the ring is not a pin on the other radio. Wi-Fi access points have no Hunt button. Stock Android only reports them about every 30 seconds, or about every 8 seconds with Faster Wi-Fi AP scans, which is still too slow to walk toward. A Bluetooth address that keeps changing can disappear in the middle of a hunt. Treat the page as experimental. The field method is in §12.13.

Hunt is designed to work with whatever motion this phone can provide, so any phone can use it. The heat, the number, and the ring behave the same way. What changes is how steadily the dot follows your steps. A phone with a step sensor that reports those steps tracks the walk better, and that is the better experience with this feature. A phone without one still hunts. The dot is simply less steady. §12.13.

At the bottom of the page, under Hunt and the Signature family card: **Create signature from device**, then two shares that dump **this one radio** — not the 15-minute sit. Both use the Android share sheet. Neither is a legal identity. Treat the paste as sensitive. It can include the address, the network name, the payload, and GPS.

- **Share as text** — Plain dump of the fields on this page: identity, What this looks like, Extra attention if present, Notes if present, signal (including recent RSSI samples), advertisement decode, session times, last fix if tagging is on, matched signatures, raw bytes, 15-minute on-air windows. Sparklines become a number list. Header: experimental, not a legal identity, stock Android radios.
- **GitHub catalog request** — Shown only on an unmatched Bluetooth radio, and only when this phone has a network that claims internet. The advertised name has to look like a factory model, and that same name has to have been heard on two addresses this session. The tap opens a new GitHub issue in the browser with a short draft. Fieldwatch does not contact GitHub before that tap. The draft has the name, the address count, a vendor prefix when the address is stable, the company ID, and service UUIDs that are not the generic ones. The address suffix, this phone's location, and the raw advertisement stay out. You sign in, if the browser is not already signed in, and you submit the issue. Hearing the name on two addresses is a request, not a catalog row.
- **AI Export** — Paste-ready prompt for a chat about **this radio only**. Same experimental-use disclaimer as Reports → AI Export (the model is told to repeat it and not give safety advice). Includes the Share-as-text dump plus instructions to use public registries (IEEE OUI, Bluetooth SIG company, GAP Appearance, known formats) and to cite which field supports each claim. Asks for likely product class, competing hypotheses, what Fieldwatch could not see, and what not to conclude (owner, following, distance). If Online place names and GPS tagging are on, a geocode of the last fix may be included — that is still the *phone*, not this radio. One device; not the sit inventory.

5.6 Reports tab

Reports is the bottom tab next to Settings. Sits stay open here. The line under Sits says radios heard during a named stretch of time. Start sit is at the top. With no sit running, the helper under that button says Select Sit for actions below. Using last 15 minutes, or the name of the sit you picked, sits above Path, Debrief, Sit export, and Compare. A green bar marks those four. Each one opens its own page. Seen at more than one place, Log Export, and Signature candidates sit full width under them. GPS tagging, place names, and logging on or off stay on Settings. If you never start a sit, those four use the last 15 minutes still in memory.

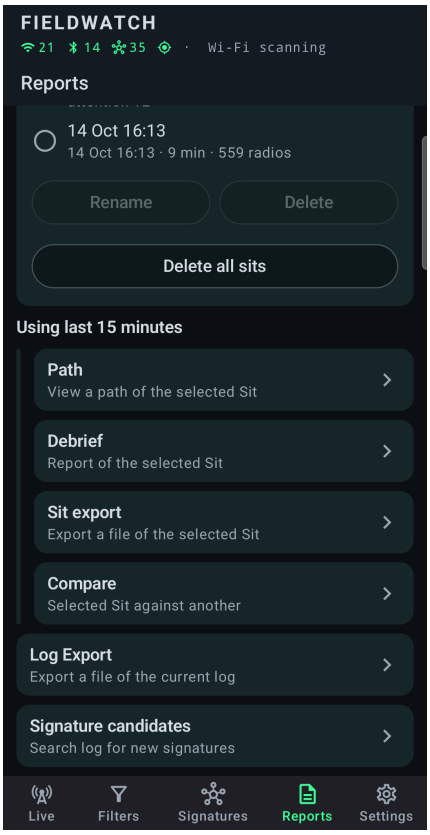


Fig. 8 — Reports. The line above those four rows names the sit they use.

Named sits

A sit is a named window of **everything heard**, kept even after the Live list drops the MAC. Start sit and End sit are on Reports. Name is optional (blank becomes a timestamp). Radios currently heard are copied in; new hears are journaled while it runs. One sit at a time. End sit on Reports freezes it — keep 10. Starting another sit at that cap warns that ending it will delete the oldest. Logging can be off. Settings pack does not include sits. Restore defaults does not wipe them. Not a bearing.

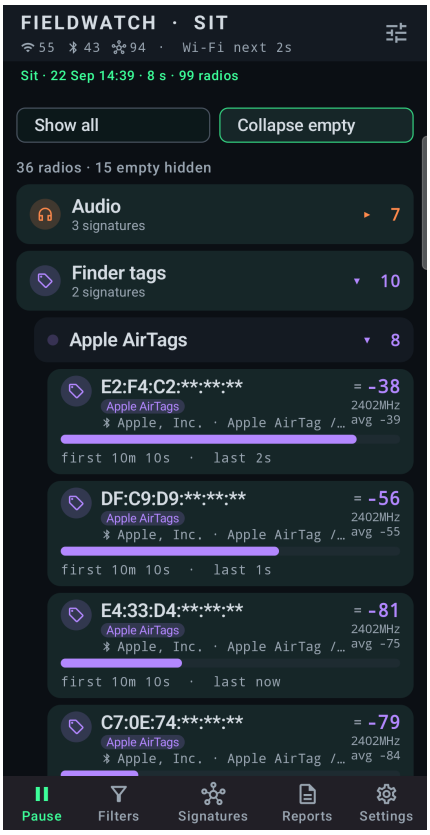


Fig. 9 — Live, sit running.

Cap 6000 unique radios. Live RAM is about 400 (hard ceiling 900). A named sit is allowed 6000 KIND+MAC so a drive is larger than the Live list. Randomized BLE is a new radio every rotation, so a dense 30–40 minutes can still fill 6000. The sit is a RAM snapshot that checkpoints to app storage about every 10 seconds — not the rotating log, not Downloads until you Sit export. If Android reports low memory, new unmatched radios are not added even below 6000.

What stays when the sit is full. Extra attention, advertised-position (Remote ID), bookmarked MACs, and radios matching a watched signature stay. Unnamed BLE with no signature drops first (oldest last-heard). Then other radios that are not pinned. A radio already in the sit still updates RSSI and last-heard. The rotating log, if Write to disk is on, still has every hear.

Debrief lists vs counts. Debrief (text) and Debrief (PDF) are the same sit report. By default they omit **unmatched rotating BLE** from inventories (Bluetooth LE notable, persistence samples, stay “heard here” lines). Executive summary, Environment, and Privacy still count every BLE and how many addresses were randomized. Extra attention, named signatures, bookmarks, and payload pins stay on the lists. Reports → Debrief → **Show unmatched rotating BLE** turns the lists back on. Sit export CSV / JSON still has every radio the sit kept, including RAND.

- **While it runs.** Live title FIELDWATCH · SIT and a status banner. Path, Debrief, Sit export, Compare's this-sit side, and AI Export use this window, not 15 minutes. Filters, Hunt, TAK, and the 400-radio Live list stay as they are. Start and End sit stay on Reports.
- **After End sit.** The sit appears in the list on Reports. Pick it for Path / Debrief / Sit export / Compare this-sit, or leave Last 15 minutes selected. Rename / Delete sit under the list.
- **Path** — Its own page. North-up plot of the selected sit (open, saved, or last 15 minutes). Leave that page in front to watch an open sit grow, or the last-15-minute snake move. An open or saved sit draws an advertised aircraft track as a white dotted line. Full write-up: §5.6.1.
- **Debrief (text) / Debrief (PDF)** — Same sit report, two formats, both on the Debrief page. Uses the selected sit (up to 6000 unique radios), or last 15 minutes in RAM (~400, hard ceiling 900). Unmatched rotating BLE omitted from lists by default; counts still include them. Show unmatched rotating BLE is on the Debrief page. Show all radios is off by default: counts, and a radio that is Extra attention, has a custom name, is marked Mine, or is bookmarked. Compare also lists a decoded value that changed. Turn Show all radios on for the full rosters. The PDF draws those counts as bars. The text report has the same counts and the same lines. Sit export has every radio. Full cap / drop / list rules just above. Hobby / as-is disclaimer at the top. Custom names. Observer notes after Where you were. An Aircraft section follows when a radio advertised a position (§5.4.1). Filters and Live view do not change what Debrief sees. On a drive without a sit, tap Debrief more than once (§11.4.1). PDF adds bold stay/transit lines, Label: kickers, and a letter-size path figure when GPS recorded a walk. A nearby advertised track is a black dotted line on that figure. The last position is a class icon. The operator is a person icon. A pairing flood, a name flood, or a Wi-Fi beacon flood heard during the sit is a quiet Flood section: the time, the kind, how many new addresses or new names, and how many of those addresses are left out of the radio counts and lists. The sit file and Sit export

still have every radio. A sit saved before those addresses were stored still counts them with the other radios. A GNSS section lists each hit with the time, the level, and what changed. It does not name a source or a distance. Compare names which sit the hit was in. A Trusted networks section is added when an alert for a watched Wi-Fi name overlapped the sit. It names the network, the reason, the time, and the address. It has no coordinates. AI Export pastes that report, so the section is included. Compare does not. §5.11.

- **Compare (text) / Compare (PDF)** — This sit vs a second saved sit. Presence only: only here, only there, in both. Kind + MAC. Same window as Debrief. Observer notes after Windows. Marked mine after that, one line per radio and which window. A live value that changed is stated (Separated → Near owner, Airborne → Ground). Last 15 minutes vs a named sit is a different net (RAM ~400 vs sit 6000). PDF overlays both walks when both have GPS. This sit's advertised track is a black dotted line. The second sit's is a blue dotted line. A flood note, including a Wi-Fi beacon flood, names which sit the burst was in and leaves that burst's addresses out of the presence counts and lists.
- **Compare AI Export** — On the Compare page. Paste-ready addendum for a chat. Embeds the onboard Compare, then overlap (both/union), Wi-Fi vs BLE in each bucket, RAND BLE among exclusives, exclusive Extra attention / Named radios, and Observer notes if any. Instructs the model not to reprint the lists. Debrief's AI Export stays this window.
- **AI Export** — On the Debrief page. Sit-level paste-ready addendum (the open or selected sit, otherwise last 15 minutes with a 5-minute slice). Onboard Debrief verbatim, then rates, RSSI bands, Extra attention, finder-tag IDs, and Observer notes — not a second inventory. Instructs the model not to reprint Debrief. For a *single* radio, use AI Export on the device-detail page instead.
- **Sit export** — Its own page. Format dropdown adds GeoJSON and an ATAK data package, which Log Export does not have. Full write-up: §5.6.2.
- **Signature candidates** — Its own page. Opening it does not start the search. Find candidates reads the rotating log for unmatched families that share a unique on-air ID. Create signature opens a draft (shared rule, no MAC pin). Save returns you to the list and re-runs it. Offline. §5.6.4, §11.5.
- **Log Export** — Its own page. Format dropdown and radios chips for the rotating session file. Full write-up: §5.6.3 and §11.6.
- **Reset / clear log** — On the Log Export page. Deletes rotated files on the phone. Does not reset New detections already-seen. Does not delete sits.

Debrief (text) and Debrief (PDF) are the same report. The line under the buttons names the window, here the last 15 minutes still in memory. Show unmatched rotating BLE adds those addresses to the lists. The counts already include them. Show all radios lists every radio. Off lists the ones that stand out: Extra attention, a custom name, Marked mine, or a bookmark. Sit export already has every radio. AI Export is a short note for a chat. It does not repeat the Debrief lists. A GNSS hit in this window is its own section in that report, and a red diamond on the Path map where this phone was. §5.9.

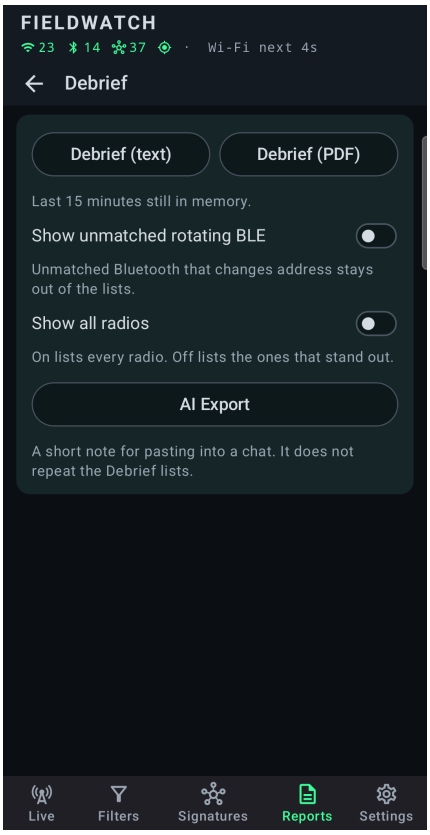


Fig. 10 — Debrief. Text and PDF are the same report.

5.6.1 Path

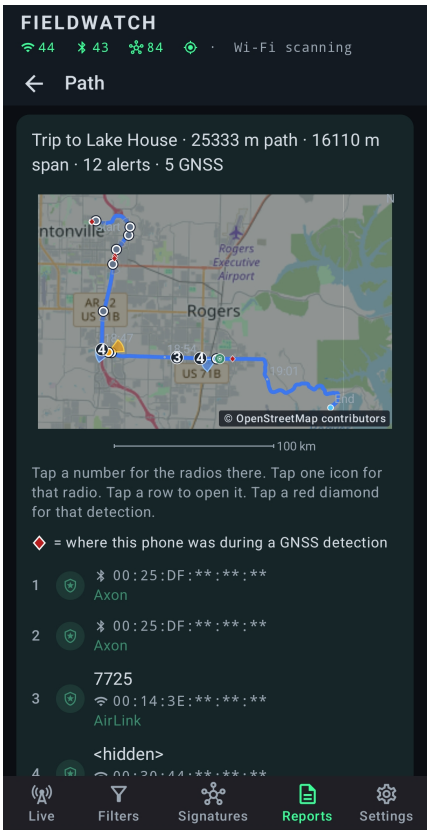


Fig. 11 — Path for Trip to Lake House. North stays up.

Reports → Path is its own page: a north-up plot of **this phone** for the sit you selected (open sit, a saved sit, or last 15 minutes). Tag detections with GPS must have been on, and the window needs a GPS fix, or the page says so. One fix still draws, on a short scale, so the point is easy to see. This shot is Trip to Lake House: 25333 m path, 16110 m span, 12 alerts, 5 GNSS. The street map is on. The head says End. Red diamonds are where this phone was during a GNSS detection. A longer walk or drive fills the plot the same way. Start sit for a longer track than Live's last 15 minutes. Privacy mode still draws the line; coordinate text is masked. An aircraft card title that is a UAS id is shown as Aircraft.

Watch it live. Leave the Path page in front while you walk or drive. The plot redraws about every three seconds, not on every GPS fix. The line is the same drive you see on Show map with live path (§5.3.4). It keeps a point every few meters, so it follows the street around a corner, and the road already driven stays where it was. With no sit running, you are looking at a sliding 15 minutes. The tail drops off, and the head is labeled Now. An open sit grows from Start to Now, and Path follows that sit until you end it. Saved sits and Last 15 minutes stay unavailable until then. A MAC alert or a signature alert appears as you hear it, and only once. If the radio sent a latitude and longitude, the mark uses the last position it sent. Anything else uses the strongest signal so far. Extra attention by itself does not appear unless that signature is bookmarked. Leave the page and the last drawing holds until you come back. After you end the sit, pick the saved sit to look at the still. The head is then labeled End, and an aircraft track stored with that sit draws again with the walk.

The line is this phone. The black dot is where you started, and the blue dot is you, at the last point. Settings → **Location and Maps** can put where this phone is now in the lower left, as GPS or as a grid. That reading is this phone now, not the last point of the sit, and it stays put until the phone has moved. Turn it off and the corner stays empty. Privacy mode masks it.

The header counts the alerts. A MAC alert or a signature alert is drawn once. When the radio sent a position, the mark uses the last one it advertised. Anything else is a class icon at the strongest hear. One radio is the icon alone, with no number on it. Several alerts in one place share a count in a dark disc. Tap the count to see those radios, or tap a single icon for that one radio. Tap again to close. Tap a row in that list, or a row under the map, to open the radio. A custom name with Alert off does not appear. Extra attention by itself does not appear unless that signature is bookmarked. Each row under the map shows the Wi-Fi or Bluetooth icon next to the address, the same class icon as the map, and any observer notes. On the Live list those notes are only the cyan chip, not the words.

Thick green is a real stop: this phone stayed within about 25 m for about 40 seconds. The rest of the drive is a blue line, with the time of day along it. A red diamond is where this phone was during a GNSS detection. The note under the map has the time, the level, and what changed. That spot is this phone, not the source of the interference. The distance scale sits under the plot, and the route is set in from the frame so Start and End are not cut off. A GPS jump that shoots out and comes back, or one that would mean more than about 150 km/h, is left off the line.

Move around. The page opens on the whole path, with north up. Pinch to zoom in, and drag to move along the drive. The line, the alert marks, and the cameras stay inside the map while you do that. A double-tap fits the whole path again. There is no facing button on this page. That button is on Show map with live path (§5.3.4). A number on the map is several alerts in one place. Zoom in and that number opens into the separate radios, unless they are in the same place.

Cameras on this page. When a camera list is on the phone and its switch is on, those marks sit on the drive line. A camera button in the corner of the map hides them, or shows them again. There is no facing button here, so that camera button sits alone. §5.7.2. They are drawn larger, with a light ring, so they stay readable on top of the blue line. A camera with a stored direction is a wedge pointed that way. With no direction stored, it is a dot. Tap a mark for the same card a detection uses. It names the kind, the company when the list has one, and the facing when one is stored. Cameras on the same spot are listed together. A number is several of that kind. A line runs from the mark to the card. Tap the mark again to close the card. Loading the lists, and the spoken alerts, are §5.7.2. Scroll to the bottom of the page, under the radios that alerted. The heading is Known cameras on path. The line under it says Within about 150 m. Each row is a colored dot and a name: Flock, Other plate readers, Speed cameras, Red lights, or Other cameras. Under the name, one line is how many faced the path, and the next is how many were on the path with no direction. A zero is still shown. Gunshot detectors are left off this list, and so is a camera whose stored direction pointed away. You will not see the heading when the lists are not on the phone, or when the layer switch is off. If none were along the path, the page says No listed camera was along this path.

On an open sit or a saved sit, a white dotted line is a track the aircraft advertised. If that track stays within 2 km of this walk, it shares the plot. The last advertised position is a class icon, the same as the other alerts, and a tap opens that radio. One stored fix is the icon alone, with no line. When the aircraft shares a spot with other alerts, the count stands in for the icon, and the list names every radio there. An aircraft farther away, if it has a UAS id, gets its own map under the walk. You can have up to three of those, and each one lists the alert. The operator is a person icon when that pin is within 2 km of the track. There is no word on the map. The report says whether the point was takeoff, the pilot, or a fixed position. A position with no UAS id stays in the sit report when it is far from the walk. Sits recorded before the trail was stored keep a single last position. The last 15 minutes marks the current advertised position and does not keep a track. These positions were broadcast by the radio.

With **Online place names and maps** on, and the phone online, the map you chose under Location and Maps sits under the line. OpenStreetMap is the start. The USGS maps cover the United States. FAA VFR Sectional is a United States chart and is not for navigation. Shaded relief and hydrography can sit on top of that picture, and both cover the United States. Known cameras and detectors draw when that list is on the phone and its switch is on (§5.7.2). A map marked Key covers the world and uses a key kept on this phone. The pictures fill the plot and then clip, so a little of the map shows around the route. With no connection, saved pictures still sit under the line. Where none were saved, you get the north-up line alone. OpenStreetMap, the USGS maps, and FAA VFR Sectional do not pop up an error. A key map does, when the key is missing, the service rejects it, or the picture does not load. Airplane mode is fine, and Privacy mode does not hide this map. Turn Online place names and maps off when you want the streets out of Debrief and AI Export, and the maps off this page, at the same time.

A Debrief PDF and a Compare PDF include a letter-size picture of the same walk, across the full width of the page. When Online place names and maps is on, that frame uses the map from Location and Maps, the same way this page does. Saved pictures are used when the phone is offline. The lower right names the map. Thick green is a real stop. A MAC alert or a signature alert is drawn once, the same radios as on Reports → Path. A position the radio sent is the last one it advertised. Anything else is the strongest hear. Extra attention is red, a MAC alert is blue, and a signature alert that is neither of those is green.

A red diamond is a GNSS detection where this phone was. The Path key under the figure has the time, the level, and what changed. It does not say where the interference came from. Radios stacked in one place share a number in that key. An advertised aircraft is the drone class icon in the Path key, not a number. The key also has the live status, the UAS id, the last position, the grid, the distance and bearing from where this phone was when that position was heard, the motion, and the operator position when the radio sent one. Privacy mode masks the MAC tail, the UAS id, the grid, and those coordinates, both in that key and in the Aircraft section. Altitude, course, and speed stay. Distance and bearing are left off. The track still draws. On the printed figure the advertised track is a black dotted line, with a class icon at the last position. The operator is a person icon, and there is no word on the figure. Offline, the figure is the north-up trace only. Compare draws this sit as a solid line and the second sit as a dashed line when both have enough GPS. The advertised track for this sit is black dots, and the second sit uses blue dots. The caption stays inside the frame.

Compare sits

Compare is its own page. This sit versus a second saved sit. Same window as Debrief. Text and PDF, same letter layout. The line at the top names this sit. In this figure it is the last 15 minutes still in memory. Second sit is the list of sits already saved on this phone. Presence only: only here, only there, in both. Kind + MAC. Custom names replace advertised names. Observer notes after Windows. Last 15 minutes vs a named sit is a different net (RAM ~400 vs sit 6000). PDF overlays both walks when both have GPS (this sit solid, second sit dashed). AI Export on this page is the compare note, not the Debrief note.

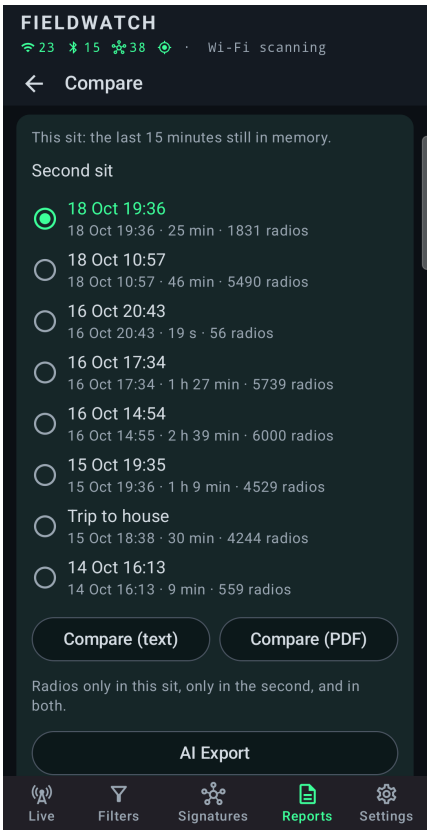


Fig. 12 — Compare. Pick a second saved sit.

5.6.2 Sit export

Sit export is its own page, opened from the row under the green bar. Format starts at Log file — CSV. Both radios, Wi-Fi only, or BLE only, then Share or Save to SD card / storage. The dropdown also has JSON lines, GPX, KML, WiGLE, GeoJSON, and an ATAK data package. Log Export does not have the last two. It is **not** the rotating log. The selected sit (open sit, a saved sit, or last 15 minutes) is the same window Path and Debrief already use.

Sit export vs Log export. Log export is the session tape: every hear written to disk while logging was on, across the whole day, rotating files. Sit export is the roster of that window: one row per unique KIND+MAC the sit kept (named sit cap 6000; last 15 minutes is RAM about 400). A radio heard a hundred times is one sit-export row and many log-export lines. Sit export does not need logging on — the sit stores its own radios and GPS trail. Log export needs Write to disk on, or the rotating file is empty. Clearing the log does not delete sits; deleting a sit does not touch the log. Signature candidates still mines the log, not Sit export.

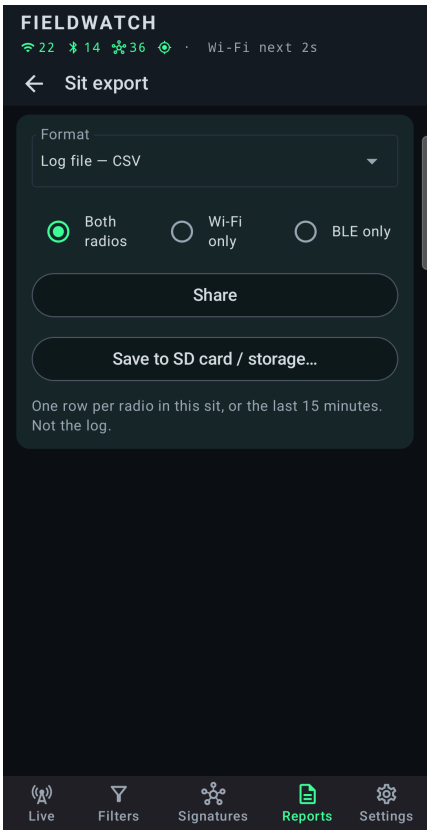


Fig. 13 — Sit export. One row per radio. This is not the log.

- **Log file — CSV / JSON lines** — One line per unique radio: kind, MAC, advertised name, custom name, Observer notes, RSSI min/max, channel, first/last, hits, lat/lon when tagged, Extra attention, matched signatures, Extra attention families, mine.
- **GPX / KML / GeoJSON** — This phone's path as a track, plus a hear-point per unique radio (loudest GPS-trail sample). Log export's GPX/KML are hear-point waypoints only — no operator track. GeoJSON is that same sit map.
- **WiGLE CSV** — One row per unique radio at that hear-point. Weaker than a log WiGLE file, which has many hears. Advertised SSID, not the custom name. A formula-like name gets a leading apostrophe, same as the log WiGLE file.
- **ATAK data package** — A zip ATAK imports after the walk. This phone's path, a hear-point per radio, an aircraft pin and its short track when a position was advertised, and an operator pin when that position was advertised. A GNSS hit is a pin on the path sample nearest that time. The live ellipse is not in the file. Floods are not in the file. Wi-Fi only or BLE only skips the other radio. The path and the GNSS pin stay.

Privacy mode does **not** mask Sit export files (full MACs and lat/lon), same as Log export. Debrief / Compare / AI Export still mask. Fieldwatch does not upload. Empty Wi-Fi-only or BLE-only after GPX, KML, GeoJSON, or WiGLE errors with a hint to tag GPS. The data package also accepts a path or an advertised position.

5.6.3 Log export

Log Export is its own page. The line at the top is how many lines this session, and how much is on disk. The rotating file on disk is JSON lines: `files/logs/fieldwatch-NNN.jsonl`, one hear per line — the session tape, not the sit roster. Settings only turns logging on or off and sets rotate size. Format is chosen here, at Share / Save time. Existing CSV rotate parts still import. Fieldwatch does not upload. Reset / clear log is at the bottom of this page. Sit export is the other page (§5.6.2).

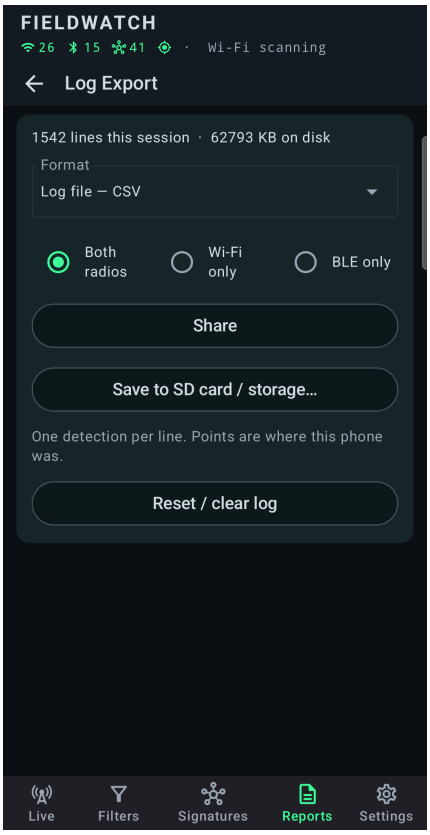


Fig. 14 — Log Export. Share or save the log. Clear log is on this page.

- **Log file — CSV** — Same facts as the rotating file, spreadsheet columns. Concatenates rotate parts and strips extra headers.
- **Log file — JSON lines** — Same rows as the on-disk file.
- **GPX — GPS Exchange** — Waypoints where this phone heard each radio. Custom names on pin titles. Needs Tag detections with GPS; untagged rows are omitted.
- **KML — Google Earth** — Same hear-points as Placemarks.
- **WiGLE CSV — wigle.net** — WigleWifi-1.4 upload schema. Advertised SSID (not the custom name) so a WiGLE import still matches the air. A name a spreadsheet would treat as a formula gets a leading apostrophe; a plain number stays as it was. You would upload; Fieldwatch does not.

Radios chips: Both radios, Wi-Fi only, BLE only. Empty GPS-tagged set after a map format errors with a radio-specific hint (turn tagging on, or pick Both). Privacy mode does **not** mask the log or map files — full MACs and lat/lon, same as the rotating file. Debrief / Compare / AI Export still mask. Share uses the Android share sheet. Save uses the system picker. Progress is a moving bar, not a stuck 0%. §11.1–11.3 are the columns; §11.6 is Share / Save / clear. Sit export is §5.6.2.

5.6.4 Signature candidates

Use this when the Live display is full of unmatched radios and you want **families**, not a dump of every ?. It reads the rotating on-disk log (§11), not the 15-minute Debrief map. Logging must have been on. Fieldwatch collapses rows to unique kind+MAC, **re-matches against the catalog on the phone now** (the log's `fleets` column is whatever matched at write time — ignore it), then clusters leftovers that share a unique on-air ID: a name glob, a Wi-Fi vendor IE, a BLE UUID, manufacturer data, or a stable OUI. A family needs two or more distinct radios. Randomized addresses with no other ID, house-like names, chip-module OUIs, and protocol IEs (WPA / RSN / P2P) are skipped — one muted line at the top says how many. Device detail runs the same test on one radio (Signature family, §5.5). Already-tagged radios are omitted here; a second store-UUID chip is Create from device (§5.5, §9.2). The Reports row opens this page and does not start the search. Find candidates starts the read. A progress dialog stays up while the log is read and the catalog is matched. The bar follows the file, then the list opens.

Opening this page does not read the log. The note says it reads the whole log, not the sit above, and that it can take a while. After Find candidates, each card is one family: proposed name, class guess, radio count (number plus a Wi-Fi or Bluetooth icon), the rule in monospace, one sentence why it is not a house SSID, and a couple of examples. Privacy mode masks MAC tails on those examples. **Create signature** opens the existing editor as a draft with the **shared** rule — no MAC pin (that is Create from device, §9.2). Change the name or class, then Save. Nothing is added until you Save. The new row is **your** signature, not a stock catalog edit. Save returns you to Signature candidates and re-runs the list so that family should drop off. Cancel returns to the same list without re-running. Offline; no web lookup. Pattern match, not identity.

Vendor-IE families (a Roku-class ID on a randomized BSSID) need the `vendor_ie` column, which is only on rows written after this feature shipped. Name globs and stable OUIs still work on older log parts. Empty list: logging was off, the log is short, or everything unmatched is noise. §11.5.

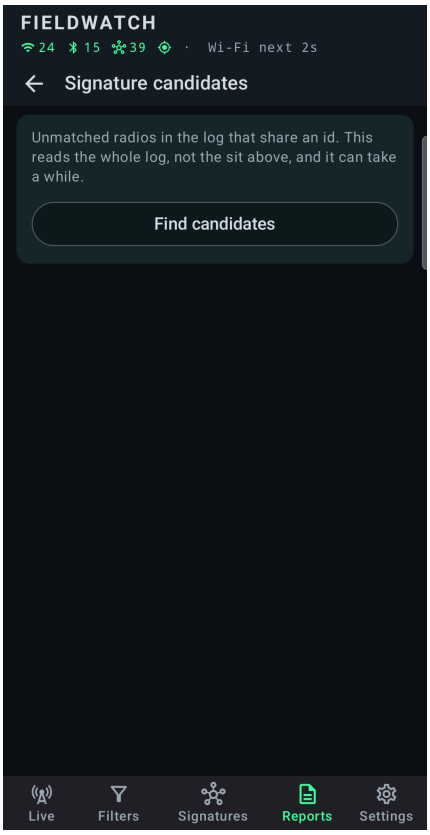


Fig. 15 — Signature candidates. Find candidates starts the search.

5.7 Settings screen

Settings opens on a list of topics. Tap a row to open that page. The row shows the current choice, such as Night off or Places on. Back returns to the list. Show Live tour and Diagnostics stay on the list.

Settings opens on this list. Appearance, Language, Scanning, Alerts, Location and Maps, GNSS interference, Cell connection monitoring, Trusted networks, and TAK / CoT are here. Map, Known cameras, and Display location on map are on Location and Maps. Named radios is the row after Alerts. Cell connection monitoring, GNSS interference, and Trusted networks say On in this shot. Each of those starts off. Privacy mode is on. Logging, Signatures, Settings backup, Show Live tour, Diagnostics, and Check for an update are further down. This is not where you hide radios on the Live display, and not where you tap Debrief. Mute a noisy OUI or name with the per-rule switches on a signature. Hide a whole family on Filters. See §7.6, §8.

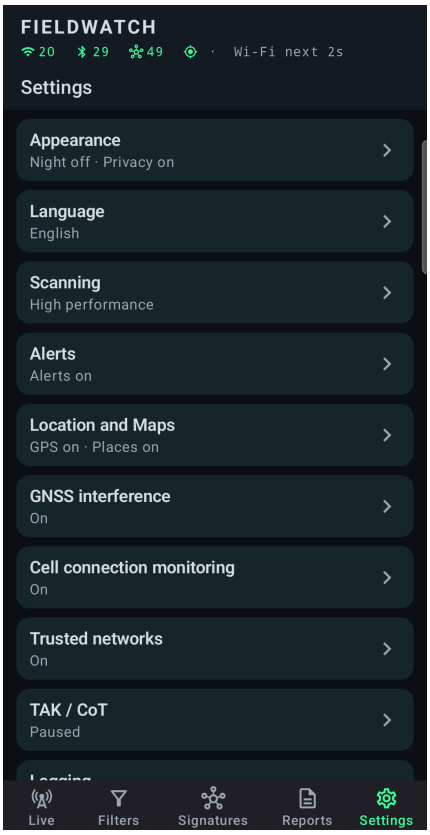


Fig. 16 — Settings. Alerts sits under Scanning.

- **Night mode** starts off. It turns the field display red on black so a dark sit stays dim. Text, loudness, Hunt, Extra attention, and the top-bar icons follow that, so green and red become shades of red. Read the words beside the icons. Phone brightness does not change. Restore defaults turns it off. Fig. 17, §5.1.
- **Keep screen on** starts on. The display stays awake while Fieldwatch is in front, so Samsung does not park Bluetooth. Turn it off when you pocket the phone.
- **Privacy mode** starts off. It hides the last three octets of each MAC on Live, radar, timeline, detail, Hunt, Named radios, and watchlist cards, shown as **:**:**. GPS on detail, and coordinates in Debrief, AI Export, and detail Share, show as “masked.” Raw advertisement bytes on the radio page, in Share as text, and in one-radio AI Export show as “masked,” and the byte count stays. Street names are left out of those reports. A Remote ID UAS id in those reports, including the path key under the map, is masked the same way. In a cell-connection warning on that sit report, the area and the cell id show as “masked.” The generation, the network, the country, and the operator stay. The dialog and the place page still show the numbers the phone filled. The vendor prefix stays. Logs, matching, Moving with you, and saved signatures still use the real address and position. The TAK / CoT feed pauses while Privacy mode is on, so full addresses and coordinates are not sent (§5.8).

Red on black so a dark sit stays dim. The top-bar icons follow the same red. Phone brightness does not change. Restore defaults turns it off.

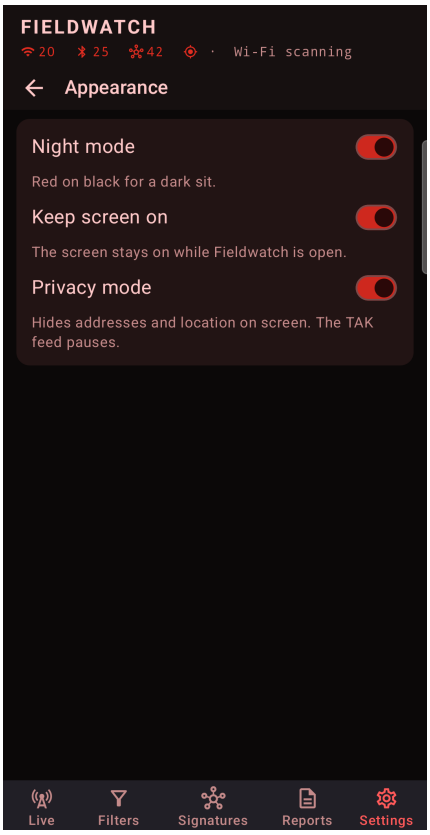


Fig. 17 — Appearance. Night mode is on.

Radios, watchlist, logging, and backup

- **Radios** — Scan intensity: High performance / Balanced / Battery saver (Wi-Fi ~30 / 40 / 55 s). Faster Wi-Fi AP scans matches Developer options → Wi-Fi scan throttling. The switch is on only when that limit is off. Tap it to open Developer options. About every 8 s instead of ~30 s. Purpose: more chances to hear an AP while it is in range so a catalog signature (OUI or factory SSID) can fire — important on a drive, when a roadside or vehicle AP may only be loud for a few seconds. More battery and heat. Fieldwatch cannot flip Developer options itself. §7.1.1, §10.3.1.
- **Alerts** — Watchlist alerts is the master switch (off: no beep, voice, flash, jump, or the system notification; bookmarking still works). Beep and Voice are independent: pip only, spoken phrase only, or pip then phrase. Voice (on by default) can say the class (finder tags, audio, …), the signature name (Apple AirTags, Axon, …), or both — What to say, on this page; default is Class + signature. Under What to say: Signature and network. Named radios is its own row on this list, after Alerts. Not Hunt; a second hit is skipped while a phrase is being spoken. Jump to new watched detection is on. Optional system notification (off by default). Test alert plays whatever is on. Stock bookmarks watch Extra attention families (body-cam, camera glasses, recording wearables, pentest, public-safety vehicle APs, roadside / public camera + ALPR) and every built-in Drone-class row (DJI, Remote ID, Skydio, Autel, Parrot, HOVERAir, Tello, Potensic, Holy Stone, Hubsan, Yuneec, SwellPro, Crazyflie). Unbookmark a row on Signatures if you do not want that alert. Flock LiteOn / Espressif OUIs can be noisy. Field write-up: §10.1–10.2.1.
- **Named radios** — Its own row on the Settings list, after Alerts. The row shows how many are saved. Opens the list of one-MAC names, Observer notes, and optional alerts: rename, notes, Alert on/off, remove one, or Clear all. A name on one radio is the whole announcement. Signature watches stay on Signatures.
- **Signature and network** — On Alerts, under What to say. One name for every radio of one signature that advertises one network name. Those words replace the signature in the announcement. The network name is not spoken. A different network name on that signature still says the signature. Class only keeps the words saved and

does not say them. A name on one radio still comes first. The list stays on this phone and goes with Export settings. It does not change the catalog. §10.2.1.

- **Tag detections with GPS** — On by default. Requests live GPS and network location updates while scanning, then stamps each hear (detail, Moving with you, Places, Debrief, log lat/lon). Last-known older than 30 s is ignored. Path stays 0 until a live fix. High-accuracy Location. Needed for Debrief distance/following, Filters → Moving with you, Places, and heard-here TAK pins. Advertised payload pins (Remote ID) do not need this. A Log export with tagging on contains operator coordinates.
- **Places** — On by default, under Tag detections with GPS. A tracker that keeps its address is listed on its page, in the sit report, and on Reports → Seen at more than one place when this phone hears it at two or more places in the last 7 days. That report does not need a sit. It draws a map of where this phone was, numbers each stop, and opens the radio when you tap it. Each radio keeps the latest 8 stops. A ninth confirmed stop drops the oldest. Hearing it many times at one stop is still one stop. A single jumped fix does not erase an older stop. A return after about 20 quiet minutes is listed on its page for a day. Times are when this phone heard it, with the date when the stop is not today. Each stop includes where this phone was. Online place names adds the street. A radio that changes its address is skipped. Ordinary Wi-Fi and Bluetooth stay off. A radio heard the whole way between stops stays with Moving with you and is left out of this list. No beep and no TAK marker. Not part of Export settings. Full write-up: §5.10.
- **GNSS interference** — Calibrate this phone once before the check will turn on. The result stays on this phone and is not part of Export settings. Full write-up: §5.9.
- **Cell connection monitoring** — Off until you turn Monitor the cell connection on. It learns the tower this phone is camped on while you are still at a place, then can warn on a later visit when that camp is new, or when a place that stayed on 4G or 5G drops to 2G or 3G. The first visit only learns. How long to learn starts at 3 days and can keep later visits quiet. None stops after that first visit. It does not see another phone, and it does not name a cause. Full write-up: §5.12.
- **Trusted networks** — Off until you turn Watch trusted networks on. Trust this network is on a Wi-Fi radio's page, next to Mine, and only for that exact name. A later sighting can alert when the security is weaker, the maker was not learned, or this phone is far from the places it usually hears that name. A hotspot that travels with you needs This network travels on that name. The phone does not join the network or ask for its password. Full write-up: §5.11.
- **TAK / CoT feed** — Off by default. UDP Cursor-on-Target to ATAK / WinTAK / iTAK. Destination chips: This phone (127.0.0.1:10011), LAN multicast (239.2.3.1:6969), Custom. UDP only — a TAK server's TCP 8087 is not this feed. Heard-here pins sit at operator GPS at the loudest hear (closest approach) and are labeled (here). Advertised lat/lon (stock Remote ID) sit on the aircraft; sticky UAS ID keeps one moving marker; a decoded operator location is a second pin. The callsign says takeoff, the pilot, or a fixed point. Location heading and speed go in the ATAK track when present. Wi-Fi Remote ID (vendor IE FA:0B:BC) can pin the aircraft the same way as BLE FFFA on Android 11+. A radio that leaves keeps its name for How long a spot stays (1 hour unless you change it). This phone's marker still refreshes about every 2 minutes. Turning the feed off, or Privacy mode on, takes those radio spots off the map. Settings shows last send. What to send chips: Extra attention (on), Payload location (on), Watchlist (off), All signatures (off). GNSS warnings is Off, While alerting, Red line, or Any hit. A GNSS hit also puts a pin or an ellipse on the map where this phone was. A short hit is a pin. A longer hit is an ellipse from the start to the last place it was heard, half as wide as it is long. How long that mark stays is 1 hour, 6 hours, 24 hours, or until deleted. BLE Flood warnings is Off or On and only adds a line to this phone's marker. A Wi-Fi beacon flood uses that same line. The Network warnings switch, for a trusted-network alert, is on this page. It stays dim until Watch trusted networks is on. The mark, the ellipse, and the hold are §5.8.13. BLE flood warnings are §5.8.12. Privacy mode pauses the feed. Full configuration: §5.8. Sit: §12.15.
- **Online place names and maps** — On by default. One switch, on Location and Maps. Debrief, Places, and AI Export reverse-geocode GPS stamps (system geocoder). Reports → Path and Show map with live path load the map chosen on that same page (no Fieldwatch cloud). OpenStreetMap is the start. The USGS maps cover the

United States and do not ask for a key. FAA VFR Sectional is a United States chart, does not ask for a key, and is not for navigation. A map marked Key covers the world. Paste the key from that account (§5.7.1). It stays on this phone and is left out of Export settings. Offline, no geocoder, or no tiles: Debrief and Places keep the coordinates, and the path stays the north-up plot. OpenStreetMap, the USGS maps, and FAA VFR Sectional show no error dialog. A map marked Key shows a popup when the key is missing, the service rejects it, or the map does not load. Privacy mode does not hide that map, and it masks coordinates and leaves streets off. Turn off to keep streets and map tiles out of reports, Places, Path, and the live band together. Generate buttons are on Reports (§5.6, §5.6.1). The live band is §5.3.4.

- **Map, Known cameras, and Display location on map** — On Location and Maps. Map chooses the picture, under Online place names and maps. Under that list, Overlays can add USGS Shaded Relief and USGS Hydrography on top. Both cover the United States. Leave both off for the map alone. Known cameras is its own group. License plate reader cameras and Other sensors are separate downloads. Neither list comes with the app. How to load each one, update it later, and hear those marks along with radios this phone detects is §5.7.2. OpenStreetMap is the start and covers the world. The USGS maps cover the United States. FAA VFR Sectional is a United States chart and is not for navigation. A view that is too wide for that chart asks you to zoom in. Esri, MapTiler, Stadia, and Thunderforest cover the world, and those rows show Key. The key field appears only for a Key row. One key covers every style from that company. Export settings leaves it out. How to get a key and paste it: §5.7.1. Show map with live path, Reports → Path, and the path figure use that picture. Online place names and maps has to be on, or the page says to turn it on and the plot stays plain. The small line in the corner names the map. Corner readout is Off, GPS, or Grid. GPS or Grid shows where this phone is now on the lower left. Off leaves that corner empty. The saved path figure leaves that corner empty. Corner readout stays available when the map is off. §5.3.4, §5.6.1.
- **Logging** — Write to disk, rotate size, Stale after slider (when a radio is marked gone). The rotating file is JSON lines. Format (CSV, JSON lines, GPX, KML, WiGLE), radios (Both / Wi-Fi / BLE), Share, Save, the line and disk counts, and Reset / clear log are on Reports → Log Export.
- **Allow background usage** — Switch. Opens Fieldwatch's Battery page; turn on Allow background usage so Android may run the scan when Fieldwatch is not in front. Follows that Android setting. Not Keep screen on.
- **Unrestricted battery** — Switch. Opens the Battery page. Select Unrestricted (not Optimized). Some phones (Samsung among them) do not open onto that choice — tap Allow background usage (the words, not the switch) to click through and select Unrestricted. Fieldwatch follows that grant when you return.
- **Signatures — export / import** — Export signatures shares a JSON pack of the whole catalog (stock plus any you added or edited, including Decode fields). Save signatures to SD card / storage… writes the same file through the system picker. Import signatures… reads a pack from another Fieldwatch. Same id or the same match rules are skipped, so importing twice does not clone the catalog. Extra rules on a stock row (for example a glob you added to Govee) merge onto the local row; a missing Decode fields map on that stock id is filled from the pack. A new name that already exists is imported as “Name (imported)”. Watchlist, filters, settings, logs, and GPS are not in the pack. A settings pack is a different file — use Import settings. Done shows an OK dialog. An error shows OK. A class, a rule, or a radio this version does not know also offers Update now, and the catalog on the phone stays. The file is `fieldwatch-signatures-YYYYMMDD.json`.
- **Update stock catalog from GitHub** — Needs internet. Pulls `dist/fieldwatch-signatures-v2.json` from the Fieldwatch GitHub (1.1.12+). 1.1.11 still reads `dist/fieldwatch-signatures.json`. Replaces stock rows, including Extra attention text. Bookmarks, Settings, muted stock rows, extra rules you added on a stock id, and signatures you added stay. Dialogs name why it failed: no internet, the phone could not reach GitHub, the connection was not trusted, GitHub did not send the catalog and the code when there is one, an empty catalog, a catalog that could not be read, or a catalog that could not be saved. The catalog already on the phone stays. The other dialogs are already on the latest catalog, and catalog updated. If a field map uses a decode source this version does not know, the signature still imports and a second dialog (Signature decoding skipped) asks you to install a newer Fieldwatch. If the file names a signature class, a match rule, or a radio this version does not know, the update stops. That dialog says to update Fieldwatch first. Update now checks for an app update. Import

signatures and Import settings show the same dialog. The catalog already on the phone stays. Offline: Import signatures from a file. A new APK still applies default watches; this button does not. Settings footer shows Catalog N under the app version.

- **Restore default signatures & presets** — Rewrites the catalog (stock rows, class colors, and stock Decode fields maps), stock bookmarks (Extra attention plus Drone-class), the full stock filter-chip set (including chips you long-press deleted), named radios, names for a signature and a network name, and the default Settings switches (Keep screen on, Tag detections with GPS, Online place names, Maps back to OpenStreetMap with Overlays and Known cameras off, Voice on with Class + signature, Jump on, TAK / CoT off, Night mode off, Cell connection monitoring off). Saved map keys stay on the phone. Places learned on Cell connection monitoring stay. This wipes custom signatures and any chips you saved. Export signatures and Export settings first if you want a backup. It is not an undo for a single rule. To drop one preset chip, long-press it on Filters. There is no second factory-settings button; this is the stock rewrite.
- **Settings backup — export / import** — Fieldwatch-only backup for a factory reset or a new phone. Export settings shares a JSON pack; Save settings to SD card / storage… writes the same file through the system picker. Import settings… replaces Settings switches, the current filter, filter presets, named radios, names for a signature and a network name, and signature watches on this phone. The catalog stays (that is Export / Import signatures). Logs, GPS, already-seen for New detections only, a map key, and the places learned on Cell connection monitoring stay out of the pack. The six switches on that page are settings, so they are in the pack. The language choice and an imported language file stay out of the pack too. The first-run disclaimer is not overwritten, so scanning does not stop. If the file would turn the TAK / CoT feed on or change its destination, Fieldwatch asks before it imports. A file that leaves the feed and the destination as they are imports with no extra step. Importing twice is the same as once. Picking a signature pack by mistake tells you to use Import signatures. Done and error both show an OK dialog. The file is `fieldwatch-settings-YYYYMMDD.json`. Not a Spectre config import.
- **Show Live tour** — Shows the Live tour again. It points at the sliders for how Live looks. Open it opens Display and ends the tour. Skip closes it. The same card runs once, on the first Live screen, after the license on a new install. An upgrade to this version shows it once as well.
- **Diagnostics** — Under Show Live tour. Shows whether scanning is running, and the state of Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Location, and GPS. What to check names anything that is off and needs to be on: Location, the location permission, Wi-Fi or Bluetooth, a refused scan, or a filter hiding the list. It does not tell you to flip Wi-Fi scanning or Bluetooth scanning while that radio is already on. Faster Wi-Fi scans, background use, unrestricted battery, and a GPS fix are not required while Fieldwatch is open. The page also lists the phone maker and model, Android version and build fingerprint, catalog, Wi-Fi and Bluetooth on or off, how old the last Wi-Fi scan is, whether BLE is running, BLE results in the last minute, Faster Wi-Fi AP scans, Allow background usage, Unrestricted battery, system Location, location permission, and how old the GPS fix is. It refreshes about once a second. Copy puts the same lines, including What to check, on the clipboard. No network names, no addresses, and no GPS coordinates. An empty Live list adds “Settings → Diagnostics” when a scan is blocked (Location off, permission missing, or neither radio is delivering). When Location is off, Live also shows a banner. Turn on opens the phone's Location screen when that screen exists. A filter that hides the list is not a blocked scan. A quiet minute with BLE still running is not a failure. The page also lists the registered cell, the generation when this phone is camped, which of Network, Area, or Cell were empty, how many neighbor cells were counted, and whether a second SIM is registered. A second SIM the phone did not answer says not returned. That line is not proof of one SIM. No network code is printed. Those cell lines are listed even when Cell connection monitoring is off. §5.12.

5.7.1 A map key

OpenStreetMap, the USGS maps, and FAA VFR Sectional load with no key. The other maps are marked **Key** on the Map list. Each of those companies gives you a key from your own account. Fieldwatch does not include a key. You paste it once. Fieldwatch keeps it on this phone. Export settings, the log, a sit report, a PDF, and TAK leave it out. One key covers every style from that company, so you can switch among those styles without pasting it again.

Esri covers Esri Satellite, Esri Streets, and Esri Outdoor. Sign in at location.arcgis.com with an ArcGIS Location Platform account. Create an API key and turn on Static basemap tiles. Copy that key. **MapTiler** covers MapTiler Satellite, MapTiler Streets, and MapTiler Outdoor. Sign in at cloud.maptiler.com and open API keys. Copy a key, or tap New key and copy it. Use a key this phone can send. A key limited to a website address will not load here. **Stadia** covers Stadia Satellite, Stadia Streets, and Stadia Terrain. Sign in at client.stadiamaps.com. Open Manage Properties, then Authentication Configuration, and create an API key. A website domain by itself does not work in the app. **Thunderforest** covers Thunderforest Streets, Thunderforest Outdoors, and Thunderforest Transport. Sign in at thunderforest.com and copy the API key on the account page.

Paste it on this phone.

1. Settings → Location and Maps.
2. Turn on Online place names and maps. With that switch off, Map stays closed and the plot stays plain.
3. Open Map.
4. Tap a row marked Key. Map key appears under the list. OpenStreetMap, the USGS rows, and FAA VFR Sectional do not show that field.
5. Paste the key. Tap Done on the keyboard, or leave the field. Fieldwatch stores it then.
6. Open Show map with live path, Reports → Path, or a path figure. The picture is the map you picked. The lower right names it.

The key is letters, numbers, and . - _ only. A space or another mark is refused, and that paste is not stored. Clearing the field and leaving it removes the saved key for that company. The next time you pick one of its maps, the popup says the map needs a key. A missing key, a key the service rejects, or a map that does not load opens one popup. OpenStreetMap, the USGS maps, and FAA VFR Sectional stay quiet when a picture is missing. Restore defaults sets Map back to OpenStreetMap and leaves the keys you saved. Fig. 16 is the Settings list. The Map list and the key field are on Location and Maps.

5.7.2 Known cameras and detectors

> **A downloaded list, not a radio this phone heard.** These marks are published places. Fieldwatch did not hear them on the air. A missing mark is not a clean block. A mark is not proof the camera is on, and it is not a person. Do not use the list to decide that a place is safe.

The map can show both. Show map with live path, Hunt, and Reports → Path can draw two kinds of things at once. Radios this phone hears are the Live list. A watched radio is a dot on the path, and Watchlist or Voice on watched signature can beep or speak. That is a detection. Known cameras and detectors are marks from two lists you download. They are not rows on the Live list. They do not go in the log, a sit, or TAK. Voice Alerts under each list can speak when you are moving toward one. Leave both on if you want both. A Flock radio the phone hears is still a Live row. A Flock camera from the list is a blue mark. One pole can be both. They are not the same alert.

Overlays are the picture. On Location and Maps, under Map, Overlays can add USGS Shaded Relief and USGS Hydrography on top of the map you picked. Both cover the United States. Leave both off for the map alone. With an overlay on, the map credit and each overlay credit are separate lines on the right. Overlays are not cameras, and they are not these two lists.

Two lists, loaded separately. Neither list comes with the app. Each stays on this phone after it downloads. Each has its own switch and its own Update. Online place names and maps has to be on for the street picture. The lists themselves need a connection only while they download. License plate reader cameras is the United States plate-reader list, about 37 MB. Flock is blue. Other companies are amber. When the file names the company, the voice uses that name. Other sensors is about 1 MB. Speed cameras are teal. Red light cameras are red. Gunshot detectors are purple dots. Other cameras are gray. The line under Other sensors still groups them as speed cameras, red lights, gunshot detectors, and other cameras. The voice switch for the red ones says Alert for red light cameras.

OpenStreetMap is the source. Both lists are places people have added to OpenStreetMap. Someone adds a point and tags what it is: a plate reader, a speed camera, a red light, a gunshot detector, or another camera. A direction is stored only when that person entered one. The plate-reader list is those plate-reader tags for the United States. Other sensors is the speed-camera, red-light, gunshot-detector, and other-camera tags for the United States. Fieldwatch publishes that second file. The phone downloads both. When the marks are on, the map credit includes © OpenStreetMap contributors, under the Open Database License. A correction is made on OpenStreetMap. Update on that row can bring the newer file.

Settings → Location and Maps, scrolled to Known cameras. Each list has its own switch, a Saved date, and Update. Voice Alerts sits under each list. The list switches are on in this shot, and Alert for plate readers is on. They start off. Clear saved maps, above Known cameras, deletes pictures and leaves these lists. Overlays are further up this same page. They are not these lists.

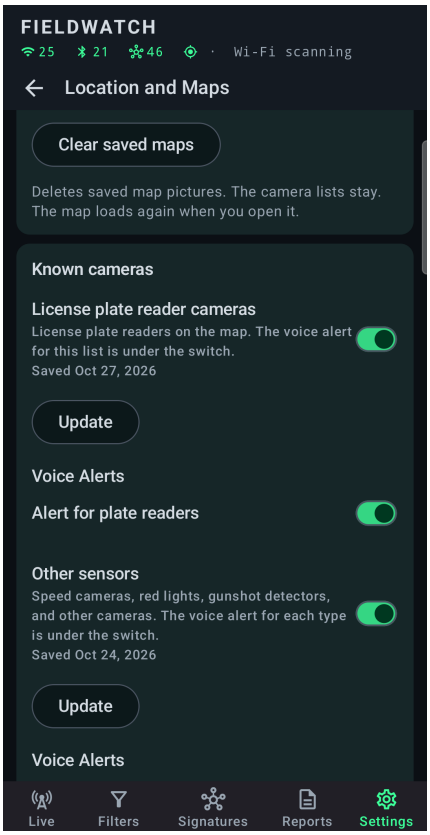


Fig. 18 — Location and Maps. Known cameras and Voice Alerts.

Load the plate-reader list.

1. Settings → Location and Maps.
2. Turn on Online place names and maps if you want streets under the marks.
3. Under Known cameras, turn on License plate reader cameras.
4. The phone asks before it downloads. The title is Download license plate readers. The body says it is the United States list, about 37 MB, that you can update it later, and that it stays on this phone.
5. Tap Download. The row shows Downloading, then Processing. When it finishes, the switch is on and the row says Saved with the date.
6. No connection: the phone says this download needs a connection, and the switch stays off.
7. If that first download fails, the phone says why, and the switch stays off. Nothing is saved.

Load the other list. Use the same steps on Other sensors. The title is Download other sensors. The body says about 1 MB, that you can update it later, and that it stays on this phone. Speed cameras, red light cameras, gunshot detectors, and other cameras are in this one file. You can load one list and leave the other off.

Update them from time to time. The lists do not refresh by themselves. When you want a newer copy, open Location and Maps and tap Update on that row. The layer switch has to be on. The phone needs a connection. If the published file has not changed, the row says this layer is already up to date. If it has changed, the phone asks before it downloads. Downloading and Processing run again, and the row shows the new Saved date. If that download fails, the phone says why and that the saved copy is unchanged. The marks you already have stay. An older plate-reader file that holds only Flock cameras asks you to update so the list includes every plate reader. Turning a layer off hides its marks. The file stays. Turning it back on does not download again. Clear saved maps deletes map pictures. It does not delete these lists. Restore defaults turns the layer switches off. The files stay. Turn a switch on again and the

marks come back without a new download.

How a mark is drawn. A camera with a stored direction is a wedge pointed that way. With no direction stored, it is a dot, and every gunshot detector is a dot. A group of one kind keeps that color. Far enough out, a crowd can show as a count instead. Night mode leaves these colors alone. You see the marks on Show map with live path, on Hunt under the heat once that walk is on a map, and on Reports → Path. While Hunt says No GPS yet, the marks stay off. On the path page, the printed path, and Show map with live path the marks are larger, with a light ring, so they stay readable on top of the blue line. Alert dots on Show map with live path sit on that line the same way. Hunt keeps the smaller marks. On Show map with live path and on Reports → Path, tap a mark and a small card names the kind, the company when the list has one, and the facing when one is stored. Cameras on the same spot are listed together. A number is several of that kind. A line runs from the mark to the card. Tap the mark again to close the card. Hunt draws the marks and does not open that card. **Hide the marks in the picture.** Those two maps have a camera button. On Show map with live path it sits under the facing button. On Reports → Path it sits in that corner by itself. The button appears when a list is on the phone and its switch is on. Tap it to leave the marks off the picture, and tap again to put them back. A filled lens is on. A dim camera is off. The choice is saved. Hunt has no button. The list under Path, the sit report, and the printed path still follow the layer switches. Turning a layer off in Settings removes that list's marks, and the button goes away when neither list is on. The path in a Debrief draws the cameras that report counts. A layer that is off stays off that picture. Compare does not add this camera list to the second sit.

Known cameras on the path page. Under the radios that alerted, Reports → Path can list Known cameras on path. The line under that heading is the distance, within about 150 m. Each type is a colored dot, the name, and then two counts: how many faced the path, and how many were on the path with no direction. A zero is still shown. Gunshot detectors are left out, and so is a camera whose stored direction pointed away. You will not see the section when that list is not on the phone, or when its layer switch is off. The sit report leaves a list out when its switch is off. The count and the marks on the printed path stay off with it. The file stays on the phone. If a switch is on and its list is missing, the report names that list. If both switches are on and both lists are missing, it says the camera lists are not on this phone. A sit with no path does not count cameras along it. If none were along the path, the report says so. Privacy mode does not mask a count, and the text has no coordinates.

Voice alerts for the lists. Under each list, Voice Alerts starts off. Turning one on does not hide the marks. It only speaks, and only while that layer is on. The plate-reader switch is Alert for plate readers. The other list has Alert for speed cameras, Alert for red light cameras, Alert for gunshot detectors, and Alert for other cameras. While you are moving, and a listed camera is about 500 m ahead and roughly in front of you, the phone speaks once. If the file has a direction and that direction faces you, the sentence says it is looking your way. A plate reader names the company when the file has one. A Flock camera says Known Flock camera. A red light camera says Red light camera ahead. Along with the sentence you get a notification titled Map layer alerts, and one short vibration. This is separate from the watchlist beep. That notice stays quiet until you are well past the camera and come back toward it. These spoken alerts are not written into the log, a sit, the debrief, or TAK. The count in a debrief is a later look along the path. It is not this notice you just heard. When you turn a voice switch on, the phone speaks that sentence once, so you can hear what it will say.

Both alerts on one drive. Leave Watchlist, or Voice on watched signature, on for radios the phone hears. Leave the layer on, and the voice switches you care about on, for the downloaded lists. A watched radio beeps or speaks when that radio is heard. A known camera speaks when you are moving toward the published spot. One does not turn the other off. A camera the phone also hears can do both: a Live row for the broadcast, and a mark for the published place. Treat them as two observations. The lists cover the United States, and they are incomplete. A camera with no published point is missing. A published point can be wrong or gone. A gunshot mark is a detector on the list, not a shot Fieldwatch heard. The wedge is the stored facing, not a measurement this phone made.

How the Live display row looks — View (Radar, list, timeline, hybrid, By class), Sort, Title line, Subtitle line, RSSI bars, signature chips, Frequency, first/last, Brief hold — lives on Live → Tune (Display), not here. New detections only is a Filter.

The Settings footer (under the version line) shows this phone's current IPv4, or none. It refreshes when you return to Settings. Same-phone ATAK CIV: that address is the TAK Host (§5.8).

Language

Settings → Language is its own page, after Appearance. The row on the Settings list shows the language in use. Export settings and Import settings do not include that choice, and they do not include a language file you imported. Import signatures and Update stock catalog do not change it either.

English is the language of the app. Twenty-six other languages ship in the APK: Albanian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Macedonian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish, and Turkish. Those drafts were translated with AI. A line can be wrong. Perfection is not guaranteed. Off Grid Pete LLC does not review or certify them. If a line in one of those languages is wrong, open a GitHub issue:

`https://github.com/OffGridPete/Fieldwatch/issues`

A missing line stays English. The English template lists a character limit for each line. A translation longer than that limit stays English. Save report names the line, with the length and the limit. The screens, the reports you read, and the Debrief and Compare PDF follow the language you picked. CSV, JSON, GPX, KML, and the other file exports stay as they are. Signature names stay English, on the screen, in speech, and on a TAK callsign. Catalog notes and decode labels stay English. The Extra attention label on a chip can follow the language. The catalog text under that label stays English.

Set. The line under the heading is “Select an available language.”

- The first row is **Use the phone's locale if available.** That is the usual choice. Fieldwatch matches the phone's language, not the country. French on a Canadian phone uses French. German in Luxembourg uses German. Serbian and Luxembourgish stay English. Choosing this row does not change the phone's own language settings.
- The other rows are the English names of the languages, in alphabetical order. English sits between Dutch and Estonian.
- Picking a different row asks before it changes. **Use** applies it. **Cancel** leaves the current choice. The dialog names the language in English, as in “Use Italian?”
- Choosing English turns a bundled language off on this phone. It does not remove that language from the app. An explicit choice stays until you change it.

The first time a bundled language is used, including when the phone selects it on its own, Fieldwatch says the translation was made with AI and asks you to open a GitHub issue if a line is wrong. That sentence stays on the Language page while a bundled language is in use and you have not replaced it with your own file.

If the phone's language is not English and not one of the twenty-six, the first launch offers two buttons before the license: **Continue in English**, or **Import a language file**. Continue in English leaves the choice on Use the phone's locale if available. It does not delete anything.

A language of your own. Off Grid Pete LLC is not adding more languages to this repository.

To share a translation, put the file in a repository of your own. Other people import that file. Fieldwatch does not download it, and it does not host it. A language pack is made by other people. It is not reviewed or certified by Off Grid Pete LLC. The app says that before the file is applied.

1. On the Fieldwatch version you are translating, open Settings → Language → **Export English template**. The button, the share title, and the failure line stay in English, because the file is the English map. The file name is `fieldwatch-language-en.json`.
2. Keep the keys. Edit the values. Delete a key you are not translating. Do not invent keys. A missing key stays English. Each line on the template has a character limit. Count the template text, including a placeholder such as {n}. A longer translation is dropped, and the phone shows the English line. Set `language` to the name people should see, and leave `writtenFor` as the version on the template.

3 The rules for keys, length, placeholders, and words that stay as written (Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, GPS, and the rest) are in the author guide: `https://github.com/OffGridPete/Fieldwatch/blob/main/docs/language-pack-author-guide.md`

4 The person who wants that language imports the file from Settings → Language, or from the first-launch door. Fieldwatch asks before it applies the file. Save report on that dialog writes `fieldwatch-language-report.txt`. It names the keys that will be used, the keys that are missing, and each line that is too long, with the length and the limit. Cancel leaves the current language. One file replaces the last one. It does not merge.

5 While that file is loaded, the language list cannot be changed. **Remove** deletes the file on this phone and returns to Use the phone's locale if available. The bundled languages stay in the app.

6 After a Fieldwatch update, export a fresh English template and translate the lines the file does not have. Save report lists those under Missing. A line past its limit stays English, and the report names the length and the limit.

5.8 TAK / CoT feed

> **Off by default — this puts coordinates on the LAN.** The TAK / CoT feed sends Cursor-on-Target UDP markers to whatever is listening on the host and port you set (ATAK, WinTAK, or iTAK). Markers include the full MAC and either this phone's GPS or an advertised payload lat/lon. Privacy mode pauses the feed so those are not sent. There is no Fieldwatch TAK server and no account. You are responsible for who is on that network and for local law. Do not use this overlay as a safety, intercept, or targeting picture.

Settings → **TAK / CoT**. The master switch starts off. Turning it on does not change the Live display, Filters, logging, or watchlist beeps. It is a parallel UDP feed of radios Fieldwatch already labeled.

5.8.1 What it is, and what it is not

Cursor-on-Target (CoT) is the XML event ATAK already understands. Fieldwatch writes a small event per radio — uid, type, a point, a callsign, and a remarks line — and sends it as a UDP datagram. Destination chips: **This phone** (`127.0.0.1:10011`, ATAK CIV on this phone), **LAN multicast** (`239.2.3.1:6969`, other ATAKs on this Wi-Fi), or **Custom** (unicast IPv4 / hostname). Host still defaults to `239.2.3.1` port `10011` until you pick a chip. UDP only. A TAK server's TCP 8087 is not this feed — ATAK on a phone that is already logged into a server may or may not relay injected CoT.

- **It is** an overlay of radios Fieldwatch heard, at a coordinate Fieldwatch already has.
- **Heard here** means this phone's GPS at the loudest hear so far (closest approach). The other radio is somewhere in earshot, not on that pin. Walking away does not drag it.
- **Advertised position** means the radio encoded WGS84 (stock Remote ID Location on BLE UUID FFFA or Wi-Fi vendor IE FA:0B:BC; any custom map whose field ids are `latitude` / `longitude`). That pin is what the gadget claimed, not a Fieldwatch DF fix.
- **It is not** a Remote ID plugin, a drone tracker, direction-finding, pairing, GATT, or Wi-Fi monitor mode. It does not join the multicast group (send-only). When a radio leaves the feed, the spot keeps its name for How long a spot stays (1 hour unless you change it). This phone's marker still refreshes about every 2 minutes. Each phone is its own marker. Two phones hearing the same radio are not a bearing. Turning the feed off, or Privacy mode on, takes those radio spots off ATAK. A GNSS mark is left in place by those two. §5.8.8.
- **It is not** the Live display. Filters do not shrink the feed. A radio you hid on the Live display still publishes if it matches What to send and has a pin.

- **A GNSS mark** is where this phone was during a hit. It stays on the map when the Fieldwatch callsign moves on. It does not say where the cause is. §5.8.13.

5.8.2 Two kinds of pin

Every published event needs a coordinate. Fieldwatch picks in this order:

1. **Advertised payload.** If this radio has a sticky `latitude` + `longitude` (stock Remote ID Decode fields on BLE FFFA or Wi-Fi FA:0B:BC, or any custom map with those ids), that pair is the pin. GPS tagging can be off. BLE and Wi-Fi Remote ID use this path.
2. **Operator GPS (heard here).** Otherwise a tagged hear on this radio. The TAK pin holds the loudest RSSI so far (closest approach), not the last hear. Settings → Tag detections with GPS must be on, and there must be a live fix (last-known older than 30 s is ignored, same as the log). GPS tagging off and no payload → nothing is sent for that radio.

> **Heard-here is still this phone.** An Axon, Flipper, or Pineapple marker at your GPS is “I heard that radio here,” not “that gadget is at this lat/lon.” The pin updates only when this hear is louder than the last send (you got closer). Walk away and it stays. A keep-alive every ~10 s refreshes the same lat/lon so ATAK does not drop it. This is not direction-finding. Remote ID Location is the exception: that pin is the advertised aircraft position, which may be kilometers from you.

5.8.3 Remote ID — BLE and Wi-Fi

Remote ID is ASTM F3411 / OpenDroneID. It is a digital license plate the aircraft broadcasts. Fieldwatch hears it on **both Bluetooth Low Energy and Wi-Fi**. The Live display chip, Decoded fields, and TAK advertised pin are the same row either way. Not a tail number. Not a bearing. Not a Remote ID plugin.

On the list, a Location message adds a status chip: Undeclared, Ground, Airborne, Emergency, or RID failure. Emergency is the heavier chip. That is the quick read of what the aircraft is advertising right now. The chip follows the Location message only. A later Basic ID or System advertisement clears it until the next Location. §5.4.1.

BLE UUID FFFA and Wi-Fi vendor IE FA:0B:BC are both identity for the stock Remote ID signature. The same Decode fields map reads Basic ID, Location, System, and Self ID (protocol 0–2). Wi-Fi message packs are framed as FFFA so detail and TAK match BLE. A Wi-Fi-only aircraft with a Location message pins on ATAK the same way as BLE.

Two ways Fieldwatch hears it.

- **BLE.** UUID FFFA in service data. One 25-byte message per advertisement. Types rotate: Basic ID, Location, System, Self ID, Operator ID. Protocol versions 0, 1, and 2 decode. The BLE address often rotates; Basic ID `uas_id` is the sticky identity.
- **Wi-Fi.** A normal AP beacon with vendor IE FA:0B:BC type 0x0D. Android 11+ exposes that IE; Android 10 does not, so a Wi-Fi-only drone will not label on Android 10. A Wi-Fi beacon can send one 25-byte message or an ASTM message pack (type 0xF, several messages). Identity is the vendor IE. The parser frames each 25-byte message as BLE FFFA (app code 0x0D, counter, message) so the stock Remote ID Decode fields map, detail, and TAK run the same as BLE.
- **French plate.** Vendor IE 6A:5C:35 labels the same Remote ID row. It does not fill position, heading, or the operator pin. Those still come from the ASTM advertisement.
- **Serial.** When Basic ID says the ID type is a serial, a known manufacturer prefix adds a line on that same Remote ID row. Freefly, BRINC, Teal, Autel, and Skydio. The Autel stem is 1748C and the Skydio stem is 1668B. A shorter prefix does not. A session ID does not. The French plate does not.

What still misses.

- Wi-Fi Neighbor Awareness Networking (NAN) stuffed beacons. Stock Android does not give those reliably.
- Fast fly-bys. Android's Wi-Fi scan limit. A hover or slow pass is more likely.
- Android 10 for Wi-Fi RID. minSdk is still 29; vendor IEs need API 30. §4.1.1.
- STA / client frames, probe requests, monitor mode, Wi-Fi Direct unless it already appears in a ScanResult. Fieldwatch still only sees AP beacons on Wi-Fi.

What sticks. A Location message has lat/lon/alt; the next BLE packet is often Basic ID with none. Fieldwatch keeps the last *valid* Location pair on that radio for the session, so the ATAK pin does not blink off between types. Basic ID `uas_id` sticks the same way — that is the TAK uid, not the rotating BLE MAC — so one aircraft is one marker that *moves*. Until the first Basic ID, the uid is still the MAC; then it jumps once and the old MAC marker is dropped. The System message's `op_lat` / `op_lon` are the **operator** location — a *second* pin (Orange), linked to the aircraft, not a substitute for it. The callsign is Takeoff, Pilot, or Fixed.

What that point is. Takeoff is the launch spot. Live GPS is the pilot. Fixed is a point the aircraft declared. The TAK callsign, the Debrief line, and the path note use those words. A plate that has not sent the type, or an older sit, says Operator. The pin is where the advertisement put that point. It is not where the aircraft came from. A Location message can also say the aircraft height is above takeoff or above the ground. Operator altitude is on the detail card, and on the TAK pin when the message sends one. A raw value of 0 is unknown and is left blank. EU category and class show only when the plate says the classification is EU.

Track. Location heading is the direction byte plus the east/west flag (+180° when that flag is set). Horizontal speed is 0.25 m/s per count, or 0.75 m/s per count plus an offset, from the SpeedMult bit. Invalid direction or speed is 255 and is omitted. Those values go in the ATAK `track` so the aircraft icon can point and show motion. The operator pin and heard-here pins have no track. Vertical speed and baro altitude decode when present. A 0,0 pair, a non-finite number, or a value outside ±90 / ±180 is rejected and does not clobber a previous good fix.

Same Decode fields map. Stock Remote ID's map on FFFA is the path for both transports. Wi-Fi vendor IE FA:0B:BC type 0x0D is unpacked (one 25-byte message or an ASTM pack) and framed as FFFA, then that map fills UAS ID, lat/lon, heading, speed, and operator. TAK Payload location reads those sticky ids. Other signatures do not get a generic vendor-IE decode map.

5.8.4 Field ids TAK looks up

TAK looks up stable decode field **ids**, not the signature name. Stock Remote ID fills those ids from the same Decode fields map on BLE FFFA and on Wi-Fi FA:0B:BC. Protocol versions 0–2 decode. A custom BLE map that uses the same ids pins advertised position the same way. There is no TAK checkbox on Decode fields. Labels can say “Aircraft lat”; the id must be `latitude`.

Field id	Role
latitude (aliases lat)	Advertised WGS84 latitude. Required with longitude for a payload pin.
longitude (aliases lon, lng)	Advertised WGS84 longitude. Required with latitude.
alt_geo (aliases altitude, alt, hae)	Optional HAE meters for the CoT point. Sticky with the lat/lon pair.
op_lat / op_lon (aliases operator_lat / operator_lon)	Remote ID System operator location. Second TAK pin, linked to the aircraft. Takeoff, the live pilot, or a fixed point. Not the aircraft pin. Do not reuse these ids for the aircraft.
op_alt	Operator altitude in meters when the System message sends one. A raw value of 0 is unknown and is left blank. TAK uses a known value as the operator pin height.

Field id	Role
heading (aliases course, direction)	Location heading degrees. TAK track course on the aircraft pin. Direction byte 0–179 plus 180 when the east/west flag is set (opendroneid.c). Not a ×2 scale.
speed (aliases hspeed)	Horizontal speed m/s. TAK track speed on the aircraft pin. Stock Remote ID id is hspeed: ×0.25, or ×0.75 + 63.75 when SpeedMult is set.
uas_id (alias serial)	Remote ID Basic ID. Sticky. TAK aircraft uid when at least four characters after cleaning.
self_id	Remote ID Self ID. Sticky. Preferred advertised callsign when present.

How to wire a custom map: Signatures → the row → Decode fields → More on the lat/lon cards → set ID to `latitude` and `longitude` (scale as the spec requires; Remote ID is i32 LE, scale 1e–7, unit °). Save. Settings → TAK / CoT feed on, Payload location chip on. No other TAK setup. §9.6.3.

5.8.5 Turn it on — step by step

1. Put the phone and the TAK client on the **same LAN** if you will use multicast (239.2.3.1). Cellular and most guest Wi-Fi will not deliver that group. Some access points filter multicast — then use unicast.
2. On ATAK CIV: Manage Inputs should show a UDP CoT listener (typically 10011 on 0.0.0.0). Stock ATAK also listens to 239.2.3.1:6969 for self-SA. You do not install a Fieldwatch plugin.
3. Fieldwatch: Settings → Privacy mode **off** (the feed pauses while it is on).
4. Fieldwatch: Settings → TAK / CoT feed → On. Destination: This phone (127.0.0.1:10011) for ATAK CIV on this phone; LAN multicast (239.2.3.1:6969) for other ATAKs on this Wi-Fi; Custom for a unicast IPv4. If This phone does not plot, Custom with this phone's Wi-Fi IPv4 (Settings footer) and port 10011. UDP only — not TCP 8087.
5. Leave Extra attention and Payload location on (they start on). That is the out-of-the-box set: “!” families at your GPS, plus any radio that advertised lat/lon (Remote ID) at that advertised point.
6. Scan. An Extra attention radio with a GPS fix, or a Remote ID Location packet, should appear on the TAK map within a few seconds. Heard-here callsigns end in (here). Remote ID callsign is Self ID, else UAS ID, else the signature name. Settings shows last send count, dest, and time under the host fields.

5.8.6 Host and port

Setting	Default	What to put
This phone	127.0.0.1:10011	ATAK CIV on this phone. Will not start on cellular alone. A hotspot on this phone can start it. If nothing plots on Wi-Fi, Custom with the footer IPv4 and port 10011.
LAN multicast	239.2.3.1:6969	Other ATAKs on this Wi-Fi (SA multicast). TTL 1. Guest Wi-Fi that isolates clients will fail.
Custom host	239.2.3.1	Unicast IPv4 / hostname, or the default multicast address with port 10011. Trimmed on save. Empty is ignored so a wipe of the field does not store blank.
Port	10011	UDP port 1–65535. Digits only. ATAK CIV CoT input (This phone). SA multicast uses 6969. Not a TAK server TCP 8087.

- **Multicast (default).** Fieldwatch sends; it does not join the group. TTL is 1 (this LAN, not routed). Phone and ATAK must share a Wi-Fi (or Ethernet via a tether) that actually forwards 239.2.3.1. A hotspot that isolates clients will fail; try unicast to the ATAK device's IP.
- **Unicast.** This phone uses 127.0.0.1:10011. Custom host = one EUD's IPv4. Fieldwatch does not open a TCP stream to a TAK server (8087). If ATAK on this phone is already logged into a server, that ATAK may or may not relay injected CoT — prove it on one sit before counting on it.

- Fieldwatch already has install-time INTERNET (Online place names). The feed uses that permission for UDP. There is no Fieldwatch cloud; packets go only to the host you typed.
- Restore default signatures & presets resets host/port and turns the feed off.

This phone, when cellular is all you have. Destination This phone sends markers to ATAK on this same phone. It will not start on cellular alone. Fieldwatch does not know of a way to make that work.

It will start when Wi-Fi is connected. A hotspot on this same phone is enough. That hotspot does not need the internet, and no other phone has to join it.

Turn the hotspot on. Open ATAK. Then open Fieldwatch, with TAK / CoT set to This phone. Markers should show within a few seconds. You can turn the hotspot off after that. The feed keeps sending until Fieldwatch is stopped.

If Fieldwatch is already open on cellular alone, turn that hotspot on, or join a Wi-Fi network. The feed starts a few seconds later. You can leave that Wi-Fi once markers are showing.

5.8.7 What to send

Four chips choose which radios are sent. They show only while the master switch is on. A radio publishes when *any* selected chip matches *and* a pin exists. Unmatched radios (no signature) never go, unless you named that one MAC and Watchlist is on with Alert on. GNSS warnings and BLE Flood warnings are the next two controls. They do not pick radios. §5.8.12.

Chip	Ships	Who is selected
Extra attention	On	Any matched signature whose Extra attention text is not empty (stock: Hobby BLE serial, Axon, WatchGuard Video, Ray-Ban / Meta glasses, Snap Spectacles, Fieldy, Plaud Note, Hak5 Pineapple, Flipper Zero, Pwnagotchi, Marauder / Deauther, GhostESP, Bruce, Porkchop, Cradlepoint, AirLink, Compex, Utility Inc, Flock, Penguin, Pigvision, FS Ext Battery, Genetec AutoVu, Rekor, Motorola Vigilant, Verkada, Avigilon, Axis, Hikvision, Dahua, Hanwha Wisenet, Uniview, Rhombus). Pin is usually heard-here (your GPS).
Payload location	On	Any radio with a sticky advertised lat/lon from a decode map or the OpenDroneID parser. Stock Remote ID is the reason this defaults on: that row has no Extra attention mark, so without this chip it would never publish. BLE FFFA and Wi-Fi FA:0B:BC both qualify. Custom BLE maps with the same field ids are included.
Watchlist	Off	Bookmarked signatures, and Named radios whose Alert is on. Named radios with Alert off (label only) stay off the feed.
All signatures	Off	Every labeled radio. A plaza will flood ATAK. Use it for a short sit, not a walk.

A radio can match more than one chip (Remote ID is Payload location; a bookmarked Axon is Extra attention and Watchlist). It is still one uid, one marker. When many radios qualify at once, Fieldwatch sends at most about 24 per tick, Extra attention and payload pins first, then louder RSSI.

A trusted-network alert can add its own pin. That switch is Network warnings on this page, and it starts off. Network warnings and How long a warning spot stays stay dim until Watch trusted networks is on. It is not one of the chips above. The pin is where this phone was, not where the access point stands. §5.11.

How long a spot stays sits under those chips. After a radio leaves, ATAK keeps that spot, under the same name, for 1 hour, 6 hours, 24 hours, or until deleted. 1 hour is the start. The time starts when the radio leaves. Until deleted stays until the feed is turned off. This phone's own marker is not on that clock. It refreshes about every 2 minutes. Its name is the TAK callsign, not the radio's name.

How long a spot stays	What happens
1 hour	The start. After the radio leaves, ATAK keeps that spot, under the same name, for about an hour.

How long a spot stays	What happens
6 hours	About six hours after the radio leaves.
24 hours	About a day after the radio leaves.
Until deleted	Stays until the feed is turned off, or Privacy mode is turned on, or you delete the spot in ATAK. Fieldwatch does not keep its own copy.

While the radio is still in range, the spot refreshes on a short clock, about 2 minutes, so a radio you have already walked past does not stay bright. The hold starts when it leaves. ATAK prints the callsign on the map. The MAC, the strength, and the channel are in the card you open.

GNSS warnings and BLE Flood warnings sit under those four chips. They do not pick radios. BLE Flood warnings adds a line to this phone's Fieldwatch marker and does not make its own pin. A Wi-Fi beacon flood uses that same line. GNSS warnings adds that same line, and a mark where this phone was. A short hit is a pin. A hit that continues while the phone moves is an ellipse from the start to the last place it was heard, half as wide as it is long. The mark does not say where the cause is. How long it stays is 1 hour, 6 hours, 24 hours, or until deleted. GNSS warnings is Off, While alerting, Red line, or Any hit. BLE Flood warnings is Off or On. This phone needs a GPS fix. Privacy mode pauses the feed. The mark is §5.8.13.

5.8.8 Privacy, GPS tagging, and when nothing is sent

- **Master off** (default) — no datagrams.
- **Privacy mode on** — the feed pauses even if the master is on. Settings shows a line under the switch. Fieldwatch will not send masked MACs or masked coordinates. Turn Privacy mode off to publish; the screen can stay on Privacy for screenshots while you are not feeding TAK.
- **GPS tagging off** — heard-here pins stop. Advertised payload pins (Remote ID) still publish.
- **No live GPS** — same as tagging off for heard-here. The GNSS line and the GNSS mark use that same fix, so they wait too. Path 0 m on the Live display is the hint. High-accuracy Location, scanning running, wait for a fix. A fix coarser than about 75 m, or older than about 30 seconds, is not used.
- **GNSS warnings Off** — no GNSS line and no GNSS mark. Marks this phone still knows are removed from ATAK. A pause (GNSS paused by the phone) is not a hit. §5.8.13.
- **No matching chip** — a Ruuvi, a phone, an unmatched AP does not go unless you turn All signatures or Watchlist (and bookmark it).
- **Invalid advertised coords** — 0,0, NaN, or out of range are ignored. A previous good Location pair on that radio stays.
- **Scanning stopped** — Stop on the scan notification ends the loop. A radio that was still being sent goes stale in about 2 minutes. A spot that had already left keeps How long a spot stays.

Advertised aircraft, the operator pin, and this-phone markers are sent when they first qualify, when they have moved about 30 m, or when about 10 s have passed. Heard-here markers move only when this hear is louder than the last send (closest approach); weaker hears still refresh the same lat/lon after about 10 s so ATAK does not stale-drop. Peak RSSI is kept across those keep-alives so a later louder hear still moves the pin. Sitting on one corner does not spam ATAK. When a radio leaves the feed (gone, or no longer selected), Fieldwatch sends that same spot once more, same name and same place, with the stale time set from How long a spot stays. It does not rename the spot to Fieldwatch. Changing the hold sends that spot again, and the time starts over from that send. Missing the 24-per-tick cap or a GPS blip does not count as leaving. Turning the feed off, or turning Privacy mode on, tells ATAK to drop the radio spots this phone still knows. Each of those last events keeps the radio's name. The GNSS mark is not removed by either one.

5.8.9 What ATAK shows

- **uid** — Remote ID with a sticky UAS ID is `FIELDWATCH-RID-` plus that id (one aircraft, one moving marker). The operator pin with that same id is `FIELDWATCH-PILOT-` plus the id. Those two are shared on purpose, so two phones update one aircraft. A radio with no sticky UAS ID is `FIELDWATCH-`, this phone's 4-character tag, `BLE` or `WIFI`, and the MAC without colons. A MAC-based operator pin includes the tag the same way. A heard-here pin in a sit package includes the tag. A rotated BLE address without a UAS ID is still a new marker. This phone's own marker is `FIELDWATCH-SELF-` plus the tag, for example `FIELDWATCH-SELF-AB23`. Two phones are two markers. This is not a bearing to the other radio.
- **type** — advertised drone-class (Remote ID / DJI class) is `a-u-A-M-H-Q` (unknown UAV, Yellow). Heard-here Extra attention is `a-u-G` (Maroon). The operator pin is `a-u-G` (Orange). Other ground is Cyan. Not a friendly or hostile symbol.
- **callsign** — Named radio label if that MAC is named; else advertised Self ID / UAS ID; else an Extra attention signature name; else the first matching signature; else the advertised name; else the MAC tail. Heard-here callsigns end in (here). After the radio leaves, that same callsign stays for How long a spot stays. §5.8.7. This phone's marker uses the TAK callsign. Blank is Fieldwatch- plus the tag, such as Fieldwatch-AB23. A name you type is used instead, and that name is copied with settings. The tag is not.
- **point** — lat/lon as above. `hae` is the aircraft altitude on the aircraft pin, and the operator altitude on the operator pin, when the message sent one. Unknown stays the CoT unknown (9999999). ce/le are unknown.
- **track** — advertised aircraft only. `course` is heading degrees, `speed` is m/s, when Location had them. The operator pin and heard-here pins omit track. Omitted if neither course nor speed.
- **remarks** — A short card (newlines) when you inspect the marker: callsign, Wi-Fi or BLE, full MAC, RSSI dBm, Wi-Fi channel when known, advertised position / heard here (operator GPS) / takeoff position, operator (pilot) position, fixed operator position, or operator position, UAS ID, advertised name if it is not already the callsign, up to three signature names, Extra attention text. A pin that belongs to this phone, a MAC rather than a shared Remote ID, adds a line: via, then this phone's callsign. The shared aircraft card does not, so it does not flip between phones. Cap about 800 characters. Map label is still the 32-character callsign. Privacy mode pauses the feed, so remarks are not sent while it is on.
- **how** — `m-g` (machine / GPS). Time/start/stale are UTC.
- **GNSS mark** — Separate from the radios and from this phone's Cyan marker. Callsign Possible GNSS interference, group Magenta. A short hit is a pin (`b-m-p-s-m`) at the start. A longer hit is one ellipse (`u-d-c-e`). §5.8.13.

Settings → TAK / CoT shows the tag and the callsign. New tag makes another tag. The default name follows it. A name you typed stays. Importing settings does not copy the tag, so a second phone stays a second marker. This is not a bearing to the other radio. The first time this phone's feed is allowed to send after an update from an older Fieldwatch, it sends one delete for the old shared name `FIELDWATCH-SELF`. Privacy mode waits to send that delete. Radios this phone is not still tracking are left to expire.

This is not a TAK data package, not a KML, and not a GeoJSON share. If the map stays empty: Privacy mode, master off, wrong LAN, AP multicast filter, or no qualifying radio with a pin. §14 troubleshooting. Reports → Sit export can write a GeoJSON file and an ATAK data package from a sit. Those are files. This live feed is still neither one. §5.6.2.

5.8.10 Limits you will hit

- Remote ID works on BLE FFFA and on Wi-Fi AP beacons with vendor IE FA:0B:BC type 0x0D (Android 11+). Same Decode fields and TAK pin. Stock Android does not give Wi-Fi Neighbor Awareness Networking / stuffed beacons reliably — NAN still misses. A Wi-Fi-only drone on Android 10 will not label. A Wi-Fi beacon with Location still pins the aircraft when BLE FFFA is quiet.
- Android's Wi-Fi scan limit. A hover or slow pass is more likely than a fast fly-by.
- No bearing, and no range. Heard-here is the loudest operator GPS while that radio was in earshot, not a bearing. Advertised position is whatever the gadget encoded, including a bad GPS on the aircraft.
- No pairing, no GATT, no encrypted ads. If lat/lon only exist after a connect, Fieldwatch will never pin them.
- A randomized BLE MAC is a new uid when it rotates, unless a sticky UAS ID is already on that radio (Remote ID Basic ID). Phones and bag tags do not get that id.
- All signatures in a plaza will load ATAK with café APs and headphones. That is the chip working. Turn it off.
- Multicast does not traverse the internet. A teammate on LTE will not see 239.2.3.1 from your phone. This feed is UDP; it does not log into a TAK server. Put ATAK on the LAN, or prove whether that ATAK relays injected CoT to the server.
- This phone will not start on cellular alone. A hotspot on this phone is enough to start it. Turn the hotspot on, open ATAK, then open Fieldwatch. You can turn the hotspot off after markers show. The feed keeps sending until Fieldwatch is stopped. §5.8.6.

5.8.11 Field checklist

Feed status under the host fields shows radios on the feed, sends this tick, dest, error, and time. The GNSS mark is not in that on-the-feed count (§5.8.15). A send count that flashes and returns to 0 is the keep-alive hold (about 10 s, or 30 m for advertised / this-phone) — the on-the-feed number should stay. A drone sit with ATAK open is §12.15. Extra attention overlay (body-cam / glasses / pentest) is the same switch with Payload location optional. For decode-map ids, §9.6.

5.8.12 GNSS warnings and BLE flood warnings

Under What to send, GNSS warnings and BLE Flood warnings do not pick radios. Both can add a line to **this phone's** Fieldwatch marker, the Cyan one that moves with you. BLE flood warnings stop there. A Wi-Fi beacon flood uses that same line. GNSS can also leave its own mark on the map, where this phone was. That mark is §5.8.13. The check itself, the popup, and the red line on Live are §5.9. This phone needs a GPS fix. Privacy mode pauses the feed, so none of this is sent while it is on.

- **BLE Flood warnings.** On adds a note from the detection until the notice ends, including while the popup is up. A Wi-Fi beacon flood uses the same line. Off sends nothing. This does not change the red line on Live. The note does not say it was one radio, and it does not name a tool. There is no flood pin.

5.8.13 The GNSS mark

The marker for this phone moves with the phone. Its callsign is the TAK callsign, and its color is Cyan. A new install shows Fieldwatch- and the tag, such as Fieldwatch-AB23. You can type another name. A GNSS line on that marker is the hit while it is happening. When you drive on, the line goes with you, and the place you were is gone from the map. The mark is that place. It stays where this phone was. It does not ride the callsign.

The mark is where the phone was during the hit. The warning does not name a cause. It does not say where the cause is, and it does not give a distance. The card on the mark says where this phone was, and that this is not the source. A router, a charger, or another phone against this one can cause the same hit. §5.9.

The GNSS warnings chips decide both the line and the mark. Off, While alerting, Red line, and Any hit are one choice for both. Off sends neither. How long a mark stays is the next control, **How long the mark stays**. §5.8.16.

GNSS warnings	What is sent
Off	Nothing. No line and no mark. Marks this phone still knows are taken off ATAK.
While alerting	During a hit at or above Warning level. That is the same window as the popup, the beep, and the voice.
Red line	While the hit is on. The line on the Cyan marker also stays for about 10 minutes after the hit ends. The mark stops growing when the hit ends. Those 10 minutes do not stretch it.
Any hit	While alerting, and also a Low detection that never shows the red line on Live. A hit below Warning level is still in Debrief either way. It reaches the map only on this chip.

A pause is not a hit. Live can say **GNSS paused by the phone**. That sentence is not sent, and it does not open a mark. A phone graded Poor keeps the popup off, and an interference hit on that phone is not sent. Path tagging still works. §5.9.1. The check runs only while Fieldwatch is scanning. The first minute after it starts is settling, and the next is the baseline. A mark is not sent until the check is armed and a hit qualifies. §5.9.2.

5.8.14 Pin, then an ellipse

The first report of a hit is always a pin. The start and the latest place are the same point, so the pin sits on that start fix. A few more steps do not slide it forward.

It stays a pin while the straight-line distance from that start to where the phone is now is under about 100 m. Parked in a lot, or a short walk, is one pin at the start.

At about 100 m that pin becomes one ellipse, under the same name, Possible GNSS interference. Fieldwatch does not drop a second spot named Fieldwatch at the start.

- **Tips.** One tip is the fix where the hit opened. The other tip is the latest fix while the hit is still on.
- **Center.** Halfway between those two fixes. A TAK app that only plots points, and does not draw shapes, shows this center. It does not show the two tips.
- **Length.** The straight distance from the start to the latest fix. The long axis of the ellipse is that full distance.
- **Width.** Half the length. A stretch of about 2 km is an ellipse about 2 km long and about 1 km wide. ATAK prints those on the shape as W and L. W is the full width. L is the full length. A stretch of about 5 km reads about W 2.5 km and L 5 km. The width follows that distance. It does not grow with the minutes on the clock. An hour parked in one spot is still a pin.
- **Direction.** The long axis points from the start fix to the latest fix.
- **A bend.** The ellipse is a straight span. A curve in the road is cut across. The shape does not trace every turn.

The ellipse grows only while the hit is still on. When the hit ends, one last update freezes the shape. After that it does not follow the phone. The quieter ended line on Live lasts about 10 minutes. If GNSS warnings is Red line, those words also stay on the moving Cyan marker for those 10 minutes. They do not lengthen the ellipse, and they do not move its tips.

A later hit is another mark. The one that already ended stays where it froze, until its time runs out (§5.8.16). Two hits along one drive are two shapes, not one ellipse that jumps backward.

While the hit is open, the map is refreshed about every 10 seconds. It is also refreshed when the phone has moved about 30 m since the last send, and at the moment the pin becomes an ellipse. Between those updates ATAK shows the last shape it was sent. Sitting still does not send a new shape every second.

5.8.15 What ATAK shows

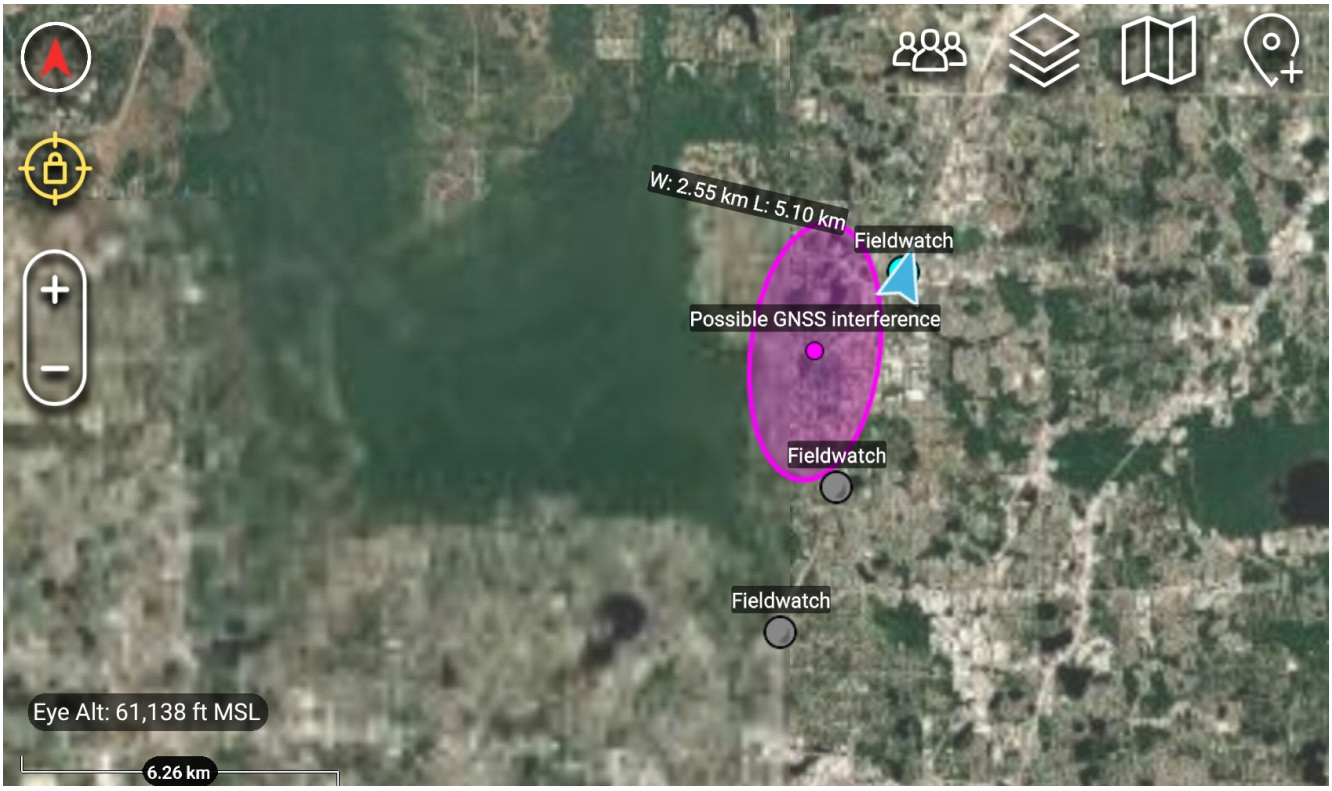


Fig. 19 — A GNSS mark on ATAK. The ellipse is the hit. Cyan is this phone.

The mark is Magenta, so you can tell it from the other Fieldwatch icons (Fig. 19). The moving phone is Cyan. An operator pin is Orange. An advertised aircraft is Yellow. Extra attention heard here is Maroon.

On the mark	What you get
Callsign	Possible GNSS interference. The name fits ATAK's map label, so it is not cut off.
Color	Magenta. Outline in magenta, with a light magenta fill so the map still shows through the ellipse.
Pin	A spot, not a unit icon. CoT type b-m-p-s-m. It sits on the start fix.
Ellipse	One ellipse. CoT type u-d-c-e. The event point is the center. The two radii run from that center to the tip and to the side.
Name on the wire	FIELDWATCH-GNSS-, the tag, and then the time the hit opened. One hit keeps one name. The next hit gets another. A second phone uses its own tag, so the two marks stay apart.
Card	The same words as the Live line, then: Where this phone was. Not the source. The coordinate is the point. It is not printed in the card.
How	m-g, the same machine / GPS mark as the other Fieldwatch events. Altitude is unknown. Time is UTC.

The moving marker is a different event. Its name on the wire is FIELDWATCH-SELF- plus this phone's tag, such as FIELDWATCH-SELF-AB23. Its callsign is the TAK callsign, such as Fieldwatch-AB23, or a name you typed. Its color is Cyan. The GNSS line is added under “Fieldwatch TAK heartbeat (this phone).” That marker still moves with you. The line leaves when GNSS warnings says the window is over. The Magenta mark does not move with it.

A flood line can share that Cyan marker with the GNSS line. A flood does not get a pin or an ellipse. The four radio chips do not gate this mark. Extra attention can be off and the mark still goes. Unmatched radios are still never sent.

Feed status, under the host fields, counts radio markers in “on the feed.” The GNSS mark is not in that number. “Sent” can still tick when the mark refreshes, even if no radio changed. A radio that leaves is not counted as gone.

The spot stays, under its own name, for How long a spot stays.

5.8.16 How long the mark stays

Settings → TAK / CoT feed → **How long the mark stays**. The chips sit under GNSS warnings. They are dim while GNSS warnings is Off, and while Privacy mode is on. A new install uses 1 hour. A settings file from an older Fieldwatch, with no line for this choice, also loads as 1 hour.

Choice	What happens
1 hour	The start. ATAK drops the mark about an hour after its last update.
6 hours	About six hours after the last update.
24 hours	About a day after the last update.
Until deleted	Stays until GNSS warnings is set to Off, or you delete the shape in ATAK. ATAK is told to keep it for a very long time, on the order of years. Fieldwatch does not store it as its own record.

The time starts at the last update. The caption under the chips says the same thing. Each refresh while the hit is open starts the clock again, so a long drive does not expire in the middle. When the hit ends, the last update starts the clock, and Fieldwatch leaves the shape alone. It does not send a second remove when the hour is up. The time you picked is how long ATAK was told to keep it.

Changing 1 hour to 24 hours during a hit applies on the next update. A mark that has already frozen keeps the time from the update that froze it.

- **GNSS warnings set to Off**, with the feed still on, tells ATAK to drop every GNSS mark this phone still knows. That includes a hit that already ended and is waiting out its hour. This is the clear.
- **TAK / CoT feed off** stops sending. It does not tell ATAK to drop the marks. They stay until the time you picked runs out, or until you delete them in ATAK.
- **Privacy mode on** does the same. The feed pauses, and Fieldwatch forgets the marks it was updating. Shapes already on ATAK stay until their time runs out. If the hit is still on when you turn Privacy off, a new mark starts where the phone is then. It does not resume the old ellipse.
- **Restore default signatures & presets** turns the feed off, sets GNSS warnings to Off, and puts both holds back to 1 hour.
- **Export settings** saves GNSS warnings, How long the mark stays, and How long a spot stays. **Import settings** brings them back. The signature pack does not include them.

5.8.17 Before a mark will appear

1. The GNSS interference check is on. Calibrate this phone first, outside, held still. §5.9. The check runs only while Fieldwatch is scanning.
2. TAK / CoT feed is On. Privacy mode is Off. Destination is This phone, LAN multicast, or a Custom host that ATAK is actually listening on. §5.8.6.
3. GNSS warnings is While alerting, Red line, or Any hit. Off sends nothing.
4. How long the mark stays is 1 hour unless you change it. §5.8.16.
5. Tag detections with GPS is On, Location is on, and this phone has a fix. That is the same fix as the Cyan Fieldwatch marker. A fix coarser than about 75 m, or older than about 30 seconds, is not used.
6. The hit qualifies for the chip you picked. While alerting follows Warning level. Any hit also sends a Low that never paints the red line.

If the fix drops out in the middle of a hit, the mark stays as last sent. It grows again only when a usable fix returns, and only if the hit is still on. The red diamond on Reports → Path is a different picture. That diamond is in the sit, on this phone. It is not the ATAK mark. §5.6.1, §5.9.

5.9 GNSS interference

Settings → GNSS interference watches this phone's own GPS receiver. It looks for a change that can mean interference, and, if you turn Warn when the signal holds on, a pattern that can mean spoofing. A Wi-Fi router or other electronics next to the phone can cause the same change. Fieldwatch cannot tell the source or the distance. The warning does not name a cause. You will not be able to turn the check on until you calibrate this phone's GPS.

The check builds on published research by Nicholas Spens, Dong-Kyeong Lee, Filip Nedelkov and Dennis Akos (University of Colorado Boulder), Javier Tegedor, Ciro Gioia, Marco Barbero, Stefano Luzardi and Gianluca Folloni (European Commission Joint Research Centre), and Alex Minetto, Akmal Rustamov and Fabio Dovis (Politecnico di Torino), along with Google's Android GNSS guidance and Sean Barbeau's GPSTest. Thank you for making this work public.

How a hit is decided

The check keeps two numbers from this phone's own GPS receiver, for each constellation and band, such as GPS L1 or Galileo E1. One number is the receiver gain, the AGC. The other is the satellite signal strength. Signal strength on a band is the average of the three strongest satellites locked on that band. On Android 13 and newer, gain is the receiver's own gain report. On an older phone it is taken from the satellites. A gain reading below –80 dB is ignored.

Fieldwatch compares the last 10 readings with the 50 readings before them. The receiver is usually about one reading a second, so that is about the last 10 seconds against the 50 seconds before. Nothing is scored until those 60 readings are in. The first minute after the check starts is thrown away while the receiver settles. §5.9.2. A hit needs the gain and the signal both down, past the bar for the Sensitivity you picked. Five of the last seven readings have to agree. One noisy reading does not open a hit.

Medium is the start. It waits for about a 5 dB drop in gain and about a 3 dB drop in signal. Low waits for about 8 dB and 5 dB. High speaks up at about 3 dB and 2 dB. Both numbers down on one band is a medium hit, once those bars are met. The same drop on two bands that do not share one gain reading can raise it to high. So can a gain drop that comes with the satellites dropping out. Gain down on its own stays low. A phone that never reports gain can still warn, and only at low, when the signal is down on the bands it is tracking and about half the satellites are gone.

Calibration does not store a clean gain or a clean signal to subtract later. It learns how much this phone wanders on a quiet sky. On a Fair or Poor phone that wander raises the bars above, so ordinary variation is quieter. A Good phone keeps the bars you picked. Warning level still decides when the popup, the red line, the beep, and the voice start. A weaker hit can be in the sit report with no popup.

A hit stays open at least a minute, and it takes about 20 quiet readings to clear. While it is open, those earlier readings stay the comparison, so the bad stretch does not become the new normal. If the change is still there after about 15 minutes, Fieldwatch closes the warning and says the receiver may have adjusted. This can still be going on. One stretch is one warning. The level can go up. It does not open a second warning for the same stretch. Debrief keeps one row. On ATAK it is one mark. §5.8.13.

Warn when the signal holds stays off until you turn it on. The signal test is gain down while the signal holds. That can open a low warning. It rises if it holds about 30 seconds. It can go higher when the clock or the position also disagrees for about 10 seconds. A clock, a position, or a jump by itself does not open a warning. If an interference warning is already open, a possible-spoofing warning on the same stretch is marked down. It may be a side effect of the interference. A careful false signal can still get past these checks.

If the phone pauses GPS, Live says **GNSS paused by the phone**. That is not a hit. There is no popup, no red line, and nothing is added on TAK. The readings already learned stay. After GPS returns, Fieldwatch waits a few more

readings before it watches for a drop again. A hit that was already under way when the check started can be missed. The receiver is already sitting in the changed state, so there is no drop to see.

> **A steady sky.** The check learns what this phone's GPS looks like, then watches for a change. A drop in the receiver's gain and in the signal can mean interference. If Warn when the signal holds is on, gain falling while the signal holds is the other pattern. Either one is a change on this phone. Fieldwatch cannot tell the source or the distance. The sky has to stay steady. A roof, a pocket, or a hand over the phone can look like interference. So can other electronics. A charger, a Wi-Fi router, a car radio, or a second phone against this one can cause a hit. High sensitivity speaks up on a smaller change, so those are more likely to count. In a car, use a phone holder above the dash, with a view out the windshield, and leave the phone off the charger. On foot, the steadier place is on the chest, clear of the body and of other radios.

> **Calibrate once, outside.** Do this once, outside, away from other radios and Wi-Fi equipment. Hold still. It takes about a minute. The check stays off until this phone has a saved result. The result stays on this phone until you calibrate again. It is not part of Export settings. Another phone needs its own run.

5.9.1 Calibrate this phone

Stand where the sky is open. A roof, a router, or a radio next to the phone can spoil the minute. Tap **Calibrate this phone**. The line counts down. Stop calibration leaves the last result unchanged. If the minute is rejected, the last saved result stays. A reject means not enough readings, no GPS fix, the phone was moving, too few satellites, or a signal too weak to grade. Go back outside, hold still, and try again.

Phones do not have the same GPS. Calibration is how Fieldwatch learns this phone's limits, so ordinary wander is less likely to be called interference. A phone with a weaker GPS sensor may still not be able to tell interference from its own normal variation. The grade says which of those you have.

- Calibration complete. This phone is Good. It should work with a steady view of the sky, away from other electronics.
- Calibration complete. This phone is Fair. Usable. Small drops will be hard to separate from this phone's own GPS. Medium or Low will be steadier than High.
- Calibration complete. This phone is Poor. This phone's GPS is too coarse for an interference alert. It can still tag a path. The popup stays off.

Sensitivity is how deep a drop has to be before it counts. Low waits for a deeper drop. High alerts on a smaller drop, including some routers. Warning level is when the popup, red line, beep, and voice start. A weaker hit still shows in Diagnostics and in the sit report. Calibration does not change the Sensitivity or Warning level you picked. On a Fair or Poor phone it raises the bar under those choices, so a small wander is quieter.

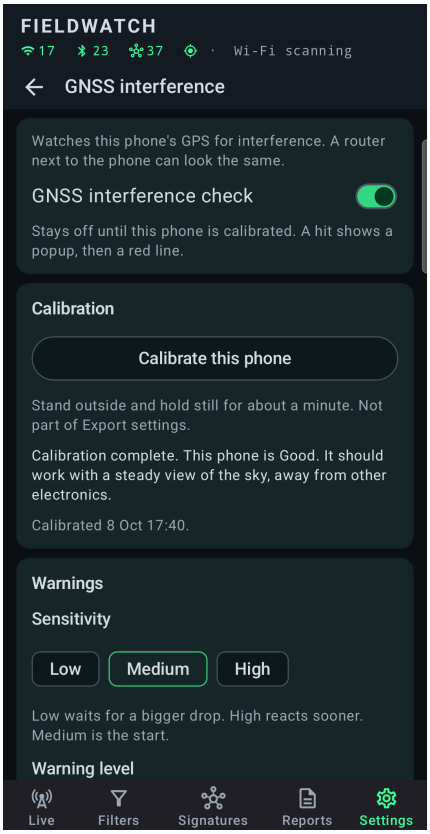


Fig. 20 — GNSS interference, after calibration. This phone graded Good.

Warn when the signal holds looks for gain falling while the signal holds or rises, plus a clock or a position that does not match the network. A careful false signal can still get past these checks. A wrong position can also be a side effect of interference. The switch is on in Fig. 21. It starts off. **Beep** is the same pip as a watchlist hit, on the media volume. The popup and the red line still show if Beep is off. **Voice** says possible GPS interference, or possible GPS spoofing. When an app on this phone is generating the location, it says that too. It speaks again only when the level goes up. It uses the media volume and is separate from the watchlist Voice switch. **System notification** for this warning is silent. Off unless you turn it on. The popup and the red line still show. It is separate from the watchlist System notification switch.

Record raw GNSS during interference is off until you turn it on, and it stays dimmed until the check is on. Fig. 22 shows it on. It saves this phone's raw GPS measurements from about a minute before a hit until 30 seconds after the hit ends. **Share last recording** is on this same page. The file stays on this phone until you share it. Privacy mode does not record. Older recordings are removed when the saved files pass about 20 MB. The file is the raw measurements, in the text form used by GNSS logging tools. It is not the sit log.

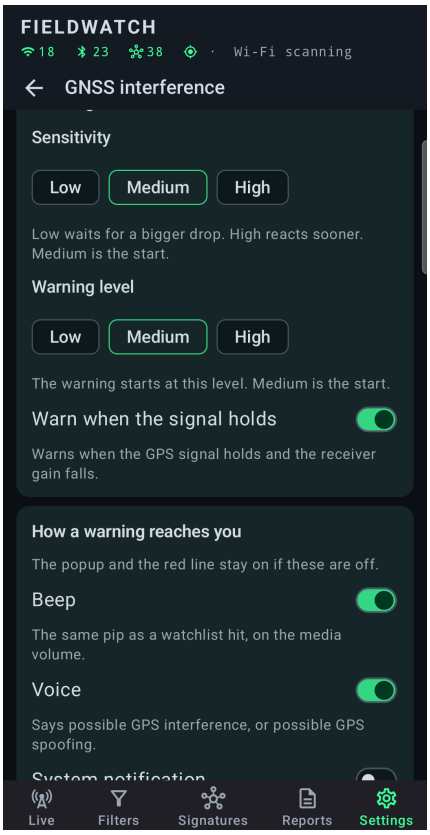


Fig. 21 — Sensitivity and Warning level. Each is Low, Medium, or High.

Keep the GPS receiver awake uses more battery. Android 12 and newer. Older phones ignore it. It is on in Fig. 22. It starts off. **Count satellites fading together** watches for satellites fading at the same time. A hand, a pocket, or getting in a car can do that. Leave it off unless you are testing it. **Gain reads backwards** is for a few phones that report gain backwards. Turn it on only if a Wi-Fi router makes the AGC number in Diagnostics go up.

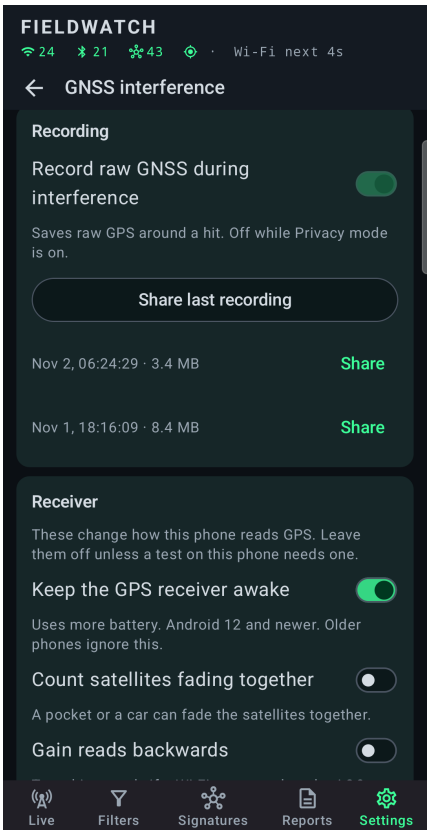


Fig. 22 — Keep the GPS receiver awake, Count satellites fading together, and Gain reads backwards.

5.9.2 The first two minutes

The first minute after the check starts is not the baseline. Fieldwatch throws those readings away while the receiver settles. Diagnostics says settling, with the seconds left. The next minute is the baseline. Diagnostics says learning. Fieldwatch learns what this phone's GPS looks like when it is steady. A warning can come after that. The first real detection is not until at least two minutes after the check starts.

If this phone turns GPS off, or lets the receiver rest, the satellites and the gain disappear together. Live shows **GNSS paused by the phone**. That is not interference. There is no popup, no red line, and nothing is added on TAK. Fieldwatch waits a few readings after GPS returns before it watches for a drop again. The readings already learned stay. A real hit is still a gain drop while satellites are being tracked.

The GPS mark in the top bar follows this check. It is there only while the check is on, and it has no count. It stays gray during the first two minutes, while Diagnostics says settling and then learning. It turns green once Diagnostics says armed and the air is quiet. A phone with no AGC reading can still go green. Diagnostics says AGC not available, and the check watches signal strength. GNSS paused by the phone keeps the mark gray. On Live, that same sentence sits under the top bar. A Poor grade stays gray, and the popup stays off. Stopping the scan turns the mark gray until the scan is running again. Red is a hit, the same time as the red line. After the hit ends, the mark returns to green when the check is still armed and quiet. §5.1.

The wait starts when the check is on and Fieldwatch is scanning. Leave the app and come back, or start the scan again, and the wait starts over. A hit that was already under way when the check started can be missed. That is the receiver already sitting in the changed state, so there is no drop to see.

5.9.3 On the road

When you are driving, the phone needs a clear view of the sky. Down in a charging cradle, or next to another phone, can cause a GNSS detection. A Wi-Fi router in the car, or the phone lying against a laptop, can do the same. Move the phone up where it can see sky, and away from the other radio, before you treat the hit as something down the road.

The grade does not remove that. Calibration learned this phone in the open, held still. A cradle, a second phone, or a roof changes what the receiver sees. A weaker GPS is the one most likely to call that ordinary variation a hit.

5.9.4 What a hit looks like

The dialog title is **Possible GPS interference**, with Low, Medium, or High. If Warn when the signal holds is on and that pattern hits as well, the dialog title is **Possible GPS interference and spoofing**. The red line says GNSS for that same notice. The body says a router or other electronics next to the phone can cause this. Details names the bands that changed, such as GPS L1. Fieldwatch cannot tell where it comes from or how far away it is. The same dialog is used when an app on this phone is generating the GPS location. The body says this phone is using that location instead of the satellites.

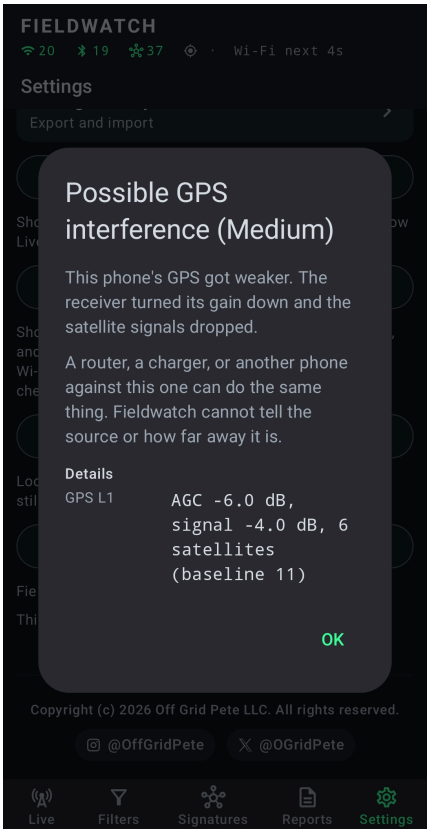


Fig. 23 — Possible GPS interference. OK closes it. The red line stays.

Dismiss the dialog and the red line stays across the top of Live: **Possible GNSS interference**, then the level. It stays until the condition ends. After that, a quieter line says it ended, and that line stays for about 10 minutes. The flood red line is a different notice and has Hide this burst. This one does not. Beep and voice follow Warning level, and they follow their own switches. The popup and the red line still show if Beep and Voice are off, unless this phone graded Poor. The GPS mark in the top bar is red for that same stretch. It returns to green when the line clears and the check is still armed.

Debrief and Compare list the hits in a GNSS section: the time, the level, and what changed. The Path map marks where this phone was, and the note under the map repeats that. It does not say where the interference came from. A hit below Warning level can be in that report without a popup. Diagnostics shows settling, then learning, then armed, plus the calibration grade. It does not show coordinates. On TAK, those same choices add a line to this phone's Cyan Fieldwatch marker, and they can leave a Magenta pin or ellipse where this phone was. A short hit is a pin at the start. A hit that continues while the phone moves is an ellipse from that start to the last place, half as wide as it is long. The mark does not say where the cause is. Which hits send it, and how long it stays, are §5.8.13.

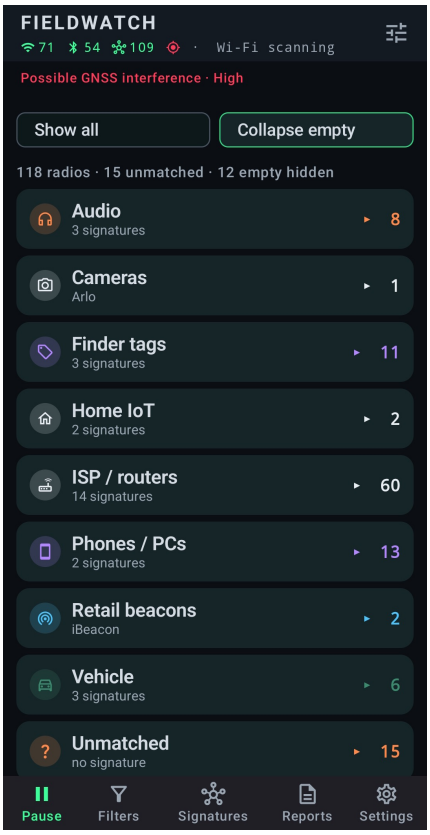


Fig. 24 — After OK, the red line stays. This is not the flood line.

5.10 Places

Places remembers a stable radio that this phone hears at more than one stop. You will see those lines on the radio page, under Session, and again in the sit report. There is no beep, and nothing is sent to TAK. The coordinates are where this phone was. They are not a location reported by the other radio.

> **Where this phone was.** A stop is this phone's GPS, about 100 m across. It is not the other radio's position, and it is not a claim that anyone followed you.

What a stop is. Stops within about 100 m are the same stop. The pin stays on the first fix there, so it does not slide as you walk around that place. A new stop opens only after this phone has been quiet for at least 15 minutes, and only after it hears that same address twice at the new spot. One GPS fix that jumps does not count. A radio you heard the whole way between stops does not get a second stop. That drive stays with Moving with you.

Which radios. Places is for a finder that keeps a public Bluetooth address, such as some Tiles, and for a Remote ID aircraft id. That aircraft stays one record even if its Bluetooth address changes. A catalog family is not an identity. Two Tiles are two radios.

Left out:

- A radio marked Mine.
- Ordinary Wi-Fi, including an access point whose address looks stable.
- Bluetooth that changes its address. That covers Find My, AirTag, SmartTag, Chipolo, and most phones. Seeing the family again does not stitch those visits into one radio.

- A radio heard only once at a stop. The second hear is what makes the stop count.

What you see. After two stops in the last 7 days, the radio page and the sit report list them. The headline reads “Seen at 3 places today” when every stop is still today, and “Seen at 3 places” when one of them is from another day. Each stop is one line: the hour and minute, or a span such as 14:10–14:22 if you stayed, then the coordinates. A stop from another day leads with the date, such as Jun 12, 14:10. If the open sit was still inside about 100 m, the sit name joins that line, as in Home · 14:10–14:22, and the coordinates follow. One stop by itself stays off the list.

Eight stops per radio. Each radio keeps its latest 8 stops, and no more. The radio page and the sit report show those 8. When a ninth stop is confirmed, the oldest falls off and the new one is kept. Eight stops today replace earlier days, oldest first. A stop also leaves once it is older than 7 days. A single jumped fix does not count, and it does not erase an older stop. There is no control to open a stop that fell off. Hearing the radio many times at the same stop is still one stop. The limit is the number of places, not the number of hears.

The street. When Online place names is on and the phone has internet, the system geocoder adds the street and city. Nothing is sent to a Fieldwatch server. Offline, or with that switch off, the line keeps the coordinates. Privacy mode shows masked and leaves the street off. The street is not saved. It is looked up when you open the radio page, Reports → Seen at more than one place, or write the sit report. A sit report can name up to eight of those stops beyond the path it was already naming.

Heard again. A gap of at least 20 minutes, on the same day or in the same open sit, adds a line on the radio page, such as “Heard again after 25 minutes.” Under two hours it says minutes. Up to two days it says hours. A longer gap says days, as in “Heard again after 3 days.” Ten minutes does not count. The line stays for a day after the return. It can appear for a single stop, and it does not include coordinates. It is not its own filter on Live. The sit report includes it on a row when the return was still inside that day at the end of the sit.

The sit report. Reports → Debrief adds “Seen at more than one place” after the Moving with you callouts and before Environment, once at least one radio qualifies. A radio is listed only if it was also heard during that sit. The window is the 7 days ending when the sit ended, so a closed sit still reads. A last-15-minute report repeats a line only for a radio still heard in those 15 minutes, and the return line is on those rows. AI Export pastes the sit report, so the section is included. Share as text, and the one-radio AI Export, include the same lines as the radio page. Compare, Path, and Sit export do not list these stops.

On Reports. Reports → Seen at more than one place lists every radio that already has two stops in the last 7 days. You do not need to be hearing it, and you do not need a sit. The map is where this phone was. Each radio has its own color, and that same color is the dot beside its name. Pinch and drag to look around. A double-tap fits the stops again. A trip wider than the street map opens on the newest stop, and you can still move to the others. Under the map, each stop is numbered in the order this phone heard that radio. The numbers are ordinary text. The time, the street, and the coordinate are on their own lines. The colored dot and the place count use that radio's color, so they match the pins. The name is the advertised name, or the type when the radio has no name, the same choice as Name + type on the live list. A name you saved on Named radios is used instead. Tap a radio to open it, including one that has already left Live. A radio you can hear now opens the full page. One that has left says it is not on the air, and still shows the name saved when it was heard and the places. Privacy mode hides the map and the coordinates. The picture needs Online place names and maps. Places off shows a short note and does not add stops.

On Live. Filters → Seen at more than one place keeps the Live list to radios you can hear right now that already have two stops. It does not clear the other filters, and it has no preset. Radios marked Mine stay off that list. New detections only hides radios you have already heard, so the two switches together leave Live empty. The sit report still includes those radios. This filter does not change that report. Diagnostics names the filter, so it does not claim All traffic.

What it keeps. The page, the sit report, and the file all use the last 7 days. Each radio keeps its latest 8 stops in that week. When a ninth stop is confirmed, the oldest falls off, and a stop older than 7 days falls off even sooner. The file keeps about 400 radios. The ones that have been quiet the longest fall off. Places is not part of Export settings. An ordinary update keeps the file. Uninstalling Fieldwatch deletes it. Places does not read old sits or the log. It records only while Places and Tag detections with GPS are both on, and only while a live fix is coming in. A last-known fix

older than about 30 seconds is ignored. Turning Places off hides the lines and stops new recording. The file stays.

Limits.

- Not a map of the other radio, and not a direction to it.
- Not a beep, and not a marker on TAK.
- Not a substitute for Moving with you. A tag in a pocket for the whole drive is one visit.
- Find My and other radios that change address will not collect places, no matter how often that family appears.
- A sit name is added only while that open sit stayed inside about 100 m. After the path grows, later lines are the time and the coordinates.
- A stop from today is the time only. A stop from another day includes the date, so two stops at the same clock time do not look alike. The headline drops “today” when any stop is from another day.
- Each radio keeps the latest 8 stops. A ninth confirmed stop drops the oldest. Many hears at one stop do not raise that count. A single jumped fix does not erase an older stop.
- The street can be missing, late, or approximate. The coordinates are the part that was saved.

5.11 Trusted networks

Trusted networks are Wi-Fi names you mark as yours, together with the access points you learned under each name. Fieldwatch already hears those names in the scans it makes. After you mark one, a later sighting of that exact name can raise a dialog when it does not look like the access points you saved: weaker security, a factory maker you did not learn, or a place this phone does not usually hear it.

> **Not a substitute for checking the network.** This page does not protect you, and it does not protect the network. A quiet watch is not a finding that the name is safe. A dialog is not proof that someone is attacking it. Fieldwatch only compares a later hearing of a name you marked with the access points it saved. A copy that looks the same stays quiet. A name you never marked stays quiet. A radio this phone did not hear stays quiet. Check the network the way you already would. Do not rely on this page where safety is in question. See the Notice page.

The phone does not join the network, and it does not ask for the password. Bluetooth is not part of this. A name you never mark stays quiet, even while this phone is using that network for internet. Hearing a copy can take a few minutes. Those scans are unchanged. A phone is allowed about four Wi-Fi scans in two minutes. With Faster Wi-Fi AP scans on, a scan is about every 8 seconds.

Watch trusted networks starts off. With it off, nothing alerts and no pin is sent. Names you already trusted stay, and learning can continue. Turn the watch on when you want the dialog.

The watch is its own switch. Under Warnings, three checks start on: Warn on weaker security, Warn on an unknown maker, and Warn when far from usual places. How far counts as away starts at 1 km. The other choices are 500 m, 2 km, and 5 km. How quiet can still warn starts at –85 dBm. A hear quieter than that does not count and does not alert. –85 dBm itself can. The other choices are –75 dBm and –95 dBm. Learning is its own group. Learn new access points starts on. How long to learn starts at 3 days. The other choices are 1 hour, 1 day, 7 days, and 14 days. 1 hour is a walk through a small home. A larger place, with more access points, needs a longer window. §5.11.3. Fig. 25 shows a phone that already has the watch on. The three warning checks are on in that shot, and that is how they start. A new install starts with the watch off. The learning window starts at 3 days. Fig. 26 shows the choices.

How a warning reaches you is Beep, Voice, and System notification. Beep starts on. Voice starts on. System notification starts off. How sure before a warning starts at Medium. Beep, Voice, and System notification on this page do not change the watchlist switches or the GNSS switches. Network warnings and How long a warning spot stays are on Settings → TAK / CoT. Both stay dim until Watch trusted networks is on.

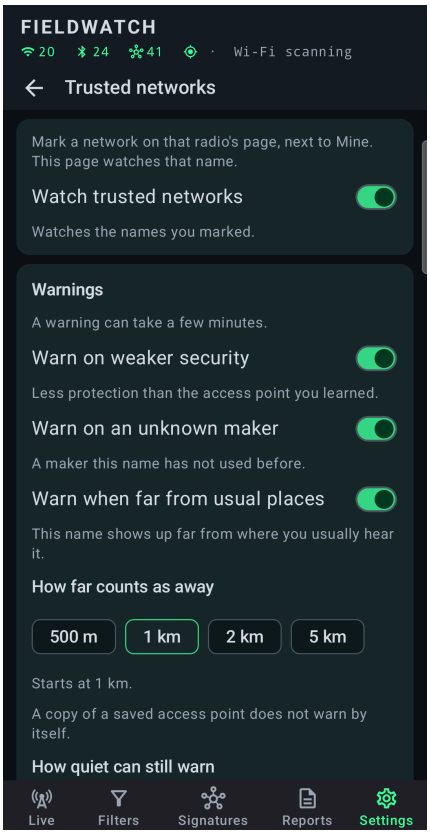


Fig. 25 — Trusted networks. The watch is on in this shot. It starts off.

> **A second phone, along for the ride.** Trust that hotspot's exact name. On its row, turn on This network travels. Turn on Watch trusted networks. A new town does not alert. Weaker security, and a factory maker you did not learn, still do. The Fieldwatch phone does not see a hotspot it is hosting itself.

5.11.1 Mark a name

Open the Wi-Fi access point on Live. Trust this network sits on that page, next to Mine. Mine and Trust do not change each other. The line under the switch says only the exact name is watched. A guest name, a 5 GHz name, and a name one character off stay out until you trust that name on its own page. The match is the name as advertised, including capitals.

A hidden name cannot be watched. The switch stays off, and the line says so. A blank name stays off the same way, including the placeholder a phone shows when it could not read the name.

Turn the switch on and a dialog lists the access points using that name right now. Each one starts checked. Uncheck an access point that is not yours. Only a checked one is learned. If the checked rows come from more than one factory maker, the dialog says several makers are using this name. Read that before you confirm. Trust this network at the bottom stays dim until at least one box is checked. Cancel leaves the name untrusted.

Also trust these? lists other names on the air that share that factory maker and the same security. Each of those starts unchecked. A similar name, a guest name, or a name one character off is left off that list unless it really is the same maker and the same security. A private address is not offered there. It has no factory maker to match. Confirming adds each name you left checked as its own trusted name.

Turning the switch off asks once, then forgets that name. That is the same action as Forget this network on the settings page.

5.11.2 What is saved

For each checked access point, Fieldwatch keeps the address, the factory maker when the address has one, the band, the security, and when it was heard. A private address has no factory maker. The screen never shows a coordinate for a trusted network.

The names sit on Settings → Trusted networks, under the switches. A row shows the name, how many access points, the bands, and when one was last heard. Tap the row. Rename changes the label you see. The watch still matches the Wi-Fi name. Pause learning keeps the record and stops new access points and new places. This network travels is off until you turn it on for that name. §5.11.4.

Remove this access point drops that one address. The name stays. Usual places are Place 1, Place 2, and so on, with no map and no coordinates. Remove this place drops that one place. Ignored addresses are listed when you have any. Stop ignoring leaves that address unlearned. Forget this network is on the row, as a swipe or a tap, and again at the bottom of the name. It asks once. Learned access points, ignored addresses, places, and open alerts for that name are deleted. A pin already sent for that name is taken down.

5.11.3 The learning window

The choices are 1 hour, 1 day, 3 days, 7 days, and 14 days. This shot has 1 day selected. A new install starts at 3 days. The choices do not list the names.

The window starts when you trust the name. It is 3 days unless you pick another length, counted from that moment. Trusting the same name again starts the window over, and replaces the access points with the ones you check this time. Changing the length does not, by itself, forget what was already learned. The name row says Learning has 2 days left, or the hours or minutes that remain. The choices do not list the names. Under a minute, it says Learning has under a minute left. When the window is over, the line says Learning has ended. Turning Learn new access points off hides those lines. Pause learning does not stop the clock.

Pick the length for how long you expect to be among the radios of that name. 1 hour is a walk through a small home. Mark the name, walk the rooms, and the other band or the extender can be saved while you are still there. 1 day covers a house or a shop you do not finish in one walk. 3 days is the start. It fits a place you come back to, where a radio of that name may not be on the air the first afternoon. 7 days and 14 days are for a larger site: more buildings, or more access points than you will pass in the first days.

A longer window stays quiet longer. A new address with security you already learned, heard near a usual place, is saved and does not warn. A known address heard far away can add a place instead of warning. Leave the window open only while you still expect to meet radios that belong to that name. When those radios are saved, Pause learning on the name ends the quiet period early.

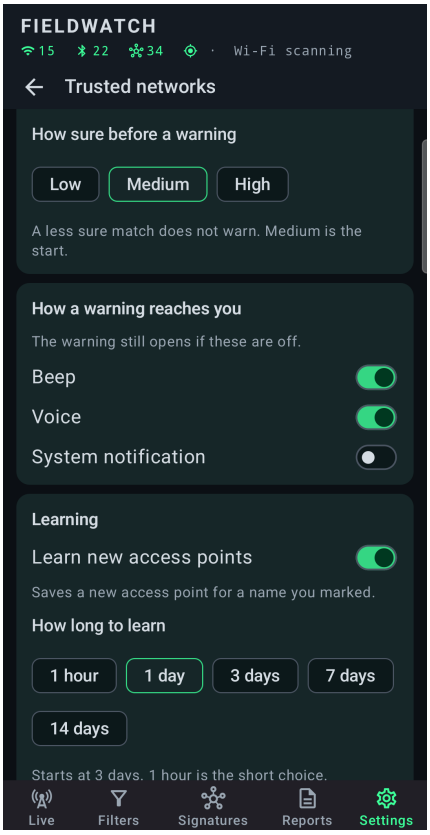


Fig. 26 — How long to learn. 1 day is selected in this shot. It starts at 3 days.

While the window is open, Learn new access points is on, and Pause learning is off, a new address can be added with no dialog. The security has to be one you already learned, and the hear has to be near a usual place, within about 300 m, with a GPS fix tighter than 100 m. A private address is added on that first good hear. A sibling is the factory-address case: the same maker, the same security, and only the last bytes different. A private address is not a sibling. The same maker, but not a sibling, waits for two fresh scans near a usual place, and then it is learned. It does not alert. A different factory maker is never added by these rules.

A known address, with security you already learned, heard far from every usual place, adds a place and does not alert. That is a router that moved with you, and only during the window. A hear past about 300 m and still inside the away distance does neither. It does not add a place, and it does not alert. After the window, a new address is not added on its own. A known address heard farther than the away distance alerts, and the dialog can offer Remember this place.

A fix coarser than 100 m, a missing fix, or GPS tagging paused does not add a place. Tag detections with GPS has to be on, and the fix has to be a live one. The first good fix of a known address, during the window, opens the first place. Until a name has a place, away does not alert. An imported list arrives with no places.

5.11.4 A hotspot that travels with you

This network travels is the switch for a radio that is not tied to one building. A travel router, or a second phone you use as a hotspot, is that case. Open the name and turn the switch on.

While it is on, away stays off for that name. New places are not saved. Remember this place is not offered. You can go to as many places as you like. The dialog does not fire because the town changed. Weaker security still alerts. An unknown factory maker still alerts. The watch still has to be on.

Leave the switch off and the learning window is the quieter version of the same trip. The same address can pick up a place when you are farther than the away distance, up to eight places. The ninth place replaces the one updated least recently. A short move, within about 300 m, updates the place you already have, so a slow trip can slide that place along with the phone. After the window, a new town past every saved place alerts.

The second phone is an ordinary access point, and this phone can hear it. This phone cannot hear a hotspot it is hosting itself. Another device using this phone for internet does not create a sighting of that hotspot. Joining the second phone does not mark its name trusted, and it does not change a name you already trusted. USB tethering and Bluetooth tethering are not Wi-Fi names. This page does not watch them.

A phone hotspot often uses a private address, and that address can change when the hotspot is turned off and on. A private address is not an unknown maker. With This network travels on, a new private address and the same security stays quiet. An open hotspot, or a weaker one, using that same name still alerts. A factory radio you never learned still alerts. Trust the exact name the second phone is broadcasting. A name one character off is a different network.

A team network

A team network with a shared password or an enterprise login is a strong use of this page. Mark that exact name, and uncheck any access point in the dialog that is not one of the team's radios. Joining the network does not mark it. The watch is the other radios still advertising that name, including while this phone is connected to the real one and using it for TAK.

An open copy of that name alerts. So does a weaker one. If every radio you learned is enterprise, a personal-password copy alerts even when it says WPA2 or WPA3. A factory maker you never checked alerts too.

If the network stays at one site, leave This network travels off. That site becomes a usual place. After the learning window, the same name heard farther than the away distance alerts as away. During the first days, an access point you already learned can add a place instead of alerting, so a planned move in that window stays quiet.

If the team carries the network from site to site, turn This network travels on for that name. The moves stay quiet. Weaker security and an unknown factory maker still alert. The watch still has to be on. With the TAK feed on and Privacy mode off, Network warnings can drop a mark where this phone was when it heard the copy. The pin is not the other radio. §5.11.7.

A copy that reuses an address you already learned, and the same security, is not caught at the site. A private address with that same security stays quiet there too. If the team network itself is open, the shop limits below apply. There is no weaker security left to find.

A shop you visit every day

Mark that shop's exact name, and leave every other network you join unmarked. A coffee shop you use every day is the ordinary case. If the shop really is open, open is what you learned. A second open radio under that name is not weaker, so the security check has nothing left to say. If the shop is encrypted, or it is OWE rather than plain open, a plain open copy of the name does alert.

What still helps is the maker and the place. A radio from a factory maker you did not learn can alert while you are sitting there. Going every day saves that shop as a usual place. The same name heard well away from the shop can alert as away, unless This network travels is on.

A chain that uses one name at many shops will do that at the next shop. Turn This network travels on only when those other shops should stay quiet. Then the away check is off, and an open chain name has little left except a factory maker you never learned.

At that table, an open copy that uses a private address stays quiet. So does a copy of an address and a security profile you already learned. Both look like the shop.

5.11.5 What raises the dialog

A hit needs two fresh scans of that address. Reading the same cached scan again does not count. A hear quieter than the level you picked under How quiet can still warn does not count and does not alert. During the window, a quiet hear at a usual place can still be learned. One warning per address. Later scans update it. They do not open a second dialog. If the confidence goes up, the dialog, the beep, and the voice can come again. The warning ends when that address has been gone for 10 minutes, or when you tap Dismiss.

The sentence is Possible evil twin of “the name”: and then the reason. The reasons are open security, weaker security, unknown device, and away from usual places. Two reasons are joined with a comma. The dialog does not name a cause. It does not show a coordinate.

Open security is the high end. Weaker security is high when the new sighting is open or WEP and you never learned either of those. Otherwise a reason starts at medium. At a usual place, a hear at least 15 dB louder than the loudest one saved for that place raises the confidence one step. High is the top. That louder hear is not its own alert. If nothing was saved for that place, the step is not added. How sure before a warning starts at Medium. A hit below the one you picked stays quiet. There is no dialog, no beep, and no line in the sit report.

Warn on weaker security. The order is open, then WEP, then WPA, then WPA2, then WPA3. A name that already includes WPA2 stays quiet when a later sighting is WPA2, even if WPA3 was also learned. Open and WEP alert when you never learned them. A shared password alerts as weaker when every access point you learned for that name is enterprise. A higher version does not cancel that. OWE is not treated as open. A blank security reading does not alert, and it is not stored as open. It does not add a place.

Warn on an unknown maker. A factory maker that is not on any access point you learned for that name. A private address does not count. A sibling the learning window is adding does not count. The address 00:13:37 does not alert as an unknown maker by itself. If another reason already fired, a second line says 00:13:37 belongs to Orient Power Home Network. The screen does not name a tool.

Warn when far from usual places. The name is heard farther than the distance you picked from every place saved for it. It stays off until the name has at least one place, and it stays off while This network travels is on. The fix has to be tighter than 100 m, and GPS tagging has to be running. During the learning window, a known address with matching security takes the add-a-place path instead of this alert.

5.11.6 What you can do with the dialog

Beep is the same pip as a watchlist hit, on the media volume. The dialog still shows if Beep is off. Voice says the sentence only. It does not read the address. It speaks again only when the confidence goes up. System notification starts off. It is silent. The dialog still shows.

Dismiss closes the dialog and clears that card. It does not ignore the address. While the address is still being heard, the warning stays closed. It can open again after the address has been gone for 10 minutes.

When the address is not one you learned, the dialog offers Learn this access point and Ignore this address. Learn adds that address, the factory maker when it has one, the band, and the security just seen, including a weaker one. Ignore stores the address only. Its maker and security do not join what you learned. Later hears of an ignored address stay quiet. Either choice ends the warning, and a pin already sent for that address is taken down. Stop ignoring is on the name's page. The address stays unlearned.

When the address is already learned and the only reason is away, the dialog offers Remember this place, unless This network travels is on. Remembering adds the place and ends the warning. With eight places already stored, the place updated least recently is replaced. Forget this network is not on the dialog. It is on the trusted-network page.

5.11.7 On the sit report, and on TAK

Reports → Debrief adds a Trusted networks section when a warning that was actually shown overlapped the sit. The lines are the Wi-Fi name, your label in parentheses when you renamed it, the reason, the time in UTC, and the address. There are no coordinates. The section follows the camera list when that list is in the report. AI Export pastes the sit report, so the section is included. Compare does not add it. The one-radio AI Export does not add it. The log is unchanged. Forget this network deletes those lines with the name. Privacy mode masks the last three octets of the address on the dialog, on the name's page, and in that sit section.

The Network warnings switch starts off. It is on Settings → TAK / CoT. It stays dim until Watch trusted networks is on. It also needs the TAK / CoT feed on, and Privacy mode off. The pin is where this phone was when it heard the address, not where the access point stands. A later hear of that same address moves the pin only when it is louder. The callsign is Possible evil twin: and the name, shortened to fit the map. The card names the network, the address, the maker when there is one, the reason, the confidence, the time, and that this is where the phone was, not the access point. There is no pin when the phone has no GPS fix. The dialog can still show.

How long a warning spot stays starts at 1 hour. The other choices are 6 hours, 24 hours, and Until deleted. Until deleted stays until you forget the name, remove that access point, ignore that address, learn that access point, or turn Network warnings off. Those same actions take a pin down. Turning Watch trusted networks off does not take a pin down. Turning Network warnings off does. The switch sits on Settings → TAK / CoT, not on this page. It is separate from the chips under What to send. Those chips do not have to be on. §5.8.7.

5.11.8 Export, import, and a new phone

Export trusted networks writes a JSON file. The suggested name is fieldwatch-trusted.json. The file has the names, the learned access points, the security, This network travels, the ignored addresses, and when each name was trusted. It does not have places, coordinates, or alerts. The page says Places stay on this phone.

Import trusted networks adds names and access points onto this phone. A name already here keeps its places. A name that is not in the file stays. If either copy has This network travels on, the name on this phone keeps that switch on. A blank name in the file is skipped. A file that cannot be read, is empty, is too large, is not a trusted-network list, or cannot be saved does not change this phone. The dialog says which of those it was.

Export settings includes the switches on this page: the watch, the three checks, the distance, the floor, learning, the window, beep, voice, the notification, and minimum confidence. It also includes Network warnings and How long a warning spot stays. Those two controls are on Settings → TAK / CoT. It does not include the names or the places. Use Export trusted networks for those. Restore defaults puts the switches back to the start and leaves the names on

the phone. Uninstalling Fieldwatch deletes the list.

5.11.9 What this will not catch

- Only the exact name is watched. A guest network, a second band with its own name, and a name one character off stay quiet until you trust that name too.
- An access point that copies an address you learned, and a security profile you learned, is not caught, except when you are far from every usual place after the learning window. With This network travels on, that far case stays quiet too.
- A private address is not an unknown maker. A second phone that comes up with a new private address and the same security stays quiet while the name is set to travel. At a usual place, that same private address stays quiet even when the name does not travel. What still fires is weaker or open security, or a factory maker you did not learn. A name you learned as open has no weaker security left to find.
- A blank reading of the security stays quiet, including far from home.
- This phone cannot see the hotspot it is hosting itself.

5.12 Cell connection monitoring

Cell connection monitoring watches the tower this phone is camped on. The first time you stay still at a place, Fieldwatch learns that camp. A later visit can warn when the camp is one this phone has not used there, or when a place that stayed on 4G or 5G drops to 2G or 3G. The warning says what this phone did. It does not say why.

It reads the camp the phone already has, about every 2 seconds while Fieldwatch is scanning. It does not ask the radio to measure again. It does not hear another phone, a camera, or a tracker on the carrier network. Those stay invisible, the same as before. §3.1.

> **A change is not a cause.** This page does not protect you, and it does not name an attack. A dialog is not proof that someone changed the tower. Fieldwatch cannot tell the cause. A quiet watch is an empty report. It is not an all-clear. A new cell at a familiar place can be ordinary: a carrier change, a small cell, a different face of the same site. A drop to 2G or 3G can be ordinary too. In the US, a drop to 2G is the one to take seriously. If this phone has a Mobile network security notification, that is the phone's own setting. Fieldwatch does not read it. See the Notice page.

Monitor the cell connection starts off. With it off, the dialog stays hidden, nothing new is learned, and nothing new warns. Places already learned stay. A warning that was already open does not beep again when you turn the switch back on. Turn it on when you want the dialog.

Monitor the cell connection is the switch. Under Warnings, two checks start on: Warn on a new cell, and Warn on a drop to 2G or 3G. Both run only while Monitor the cell connection is on. How long to learn is on that card. The start is 3 days. The other choices are None, 1 day, 7 days, and 14 days. Fig. 27 shows a phone that already has the watch on. How long to learn is 14 days in that shot. A new install starts at 3 days. Warn on a new cell and the drop check are on in that shot, and that is how they start. A new install starts with the watch off.

How a warning reaches you is Beep, Voice, and System notification. Beep starts on. Voice starts on. System notification starts off. Beep, Voice, and System notification on this page do not change the watchlist, GNSS, or trusted networks. There is no TAK pin for this warning, and no mark on the path map.

After you turn Monitor the cell connection on, the first still visit to a place only learns. It does not warn. How long to learn is counted from that visit. The start is 3 days. While it lasts, a later visit stores a new 4G or 5G cell and does not warn. The place row says Learning has 2 days left, or the hours or minutes that remain. The choices do not list the places. When the window is over, the row says Learning has ended. None stops when that first visit ends, and the next new cell can warn. None has no clock. At a place you use, that can be several cells, and that is ordinary while the place is still filling in. Learn this cell saves that camp, and that cell does not warn again. A cell you use without a warning is saved on its own. Dismiss does not save it, so that cell can warn again after it has been gone for 10 minutes. Once the cells you use at that place are saved, a later warning is a camp this phone has not used there. The dialog still does not name a cause. A drop to 2G or 3G does not fade as those other cells are learned. It ends when the phone has been back on 4G or 5G for 10 minutes, or when you learn that 2G or 3G camp. Learning it keeps later drops at that place quiet.

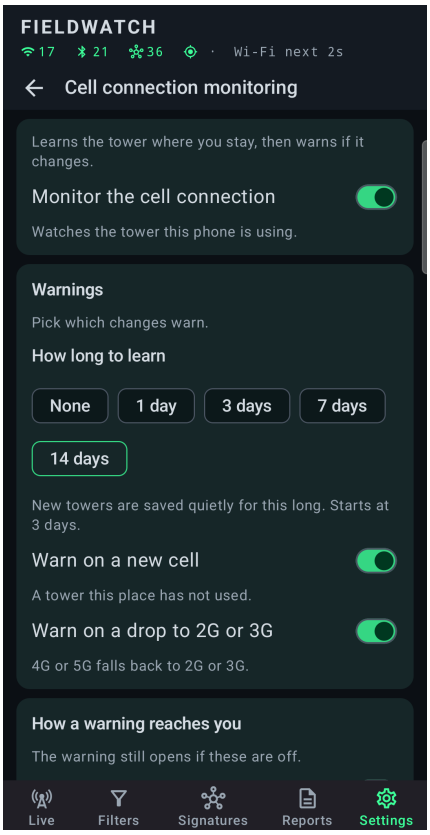


Fig. 27 — Cell connection monitoring. The watch is on in this shot. It starts off.

5.12.1 A place

A place is where this phone stayed still, within about 300 m of where that stay was saved. Still means slower than a walk, under about 0.7 m/s, and inside about 4 m of where it stopped. If the phone does not report a speed, the 4 m step is the test. The GPS fix has to be tighter than 100 m. A coarser fix, a missing fix, or a paused GPS receiver does not open a place, does not learn, and does not warn. Tag detections with GPS has to be on, and the fix has to be a live one.

A drive does not open a place, and it does not save the cells you pass. The first time you stay still somewhere new, Fieldwatch learns the camp and does not warn. A later still visit stays quiet while How long to learn is open, and can warn after it ends. Stopping after a drive counts once you have stayed inside about 4 m. That later stay is the visit.

A visit ends when a usable fix is farther than about 300 m from the place, or when you turn the watch off. A first visit that learned at least one cell is kept. Later visits learn quietly until How long to learn ends, and can warn after that. None can warn on the next visit. A visit that saved nothing is dropped.

A cell is saved only when the phone fills the generation, the network, the area, and the cell id. A zero is a real id. An empty reading does not learn and does not warn. The generation is 2G, 3G, 4G, or 5G. A 3G camp counts as 3G, including the older 3G radios some phones still report, so a drop to that camp still warns.

The same cell coming back with a different area code updates the area Fieldwatch stored. That change does not warn on its own. A different network is a new cell. A different cell id is a new cell. PCI and Channel are shown on the place page when the phone filled them. A change of either one, on a cell you already use here, does not warn.

Country is the country of the first three digits of the network, when that country is known. Operator is the name assigned to the whole network code, when the list shipped with Fieldwatch has one name for that code. The network number stays on the line above. A code with no single name leaves Operator off. The name is who that code is assigned to. It does not say the radio is that company's tower, and it does not name a cause. The names are stored in the app. Fieldwatch does not look them up online. Band is added on the place page when the channel number maps to a band, with the downlink frequency. A channel that fits more than one band names each of them, as in n2 or n25, and the frequency they share is shown once. A 2G channel that is 1800 in one plan and 1900 in the other lists both frequencies. The channel number stays.

A place keeps up to 32 cells. The 33rd replaces the one heard least recently. A cell this phone uses without a warning is saved on its own. A cell that raised a warning is saved when you tap Learn this cell. With Warn on a drop to 2G or 3G on, a 2G or 3G camp that would raise that warning is not saved until you tap Learn this cell.

5.12.2 The three warnings

Both warnings need a place that an earlier visit already learned, and they need their own switch. Both switches start on. One dialog at a time. A cell warning waits while a GNSS dialog or a trusted-network dialog is on screen.

Warn on a new cell. You are still at a place this phone already learned, and the camp is one it has not used there. The title is **This phone camped on a cell it has not used here.** The paragraph is **Fieldwatch cannot tell the cause.** One warning per cell. It ends when that cell has been gone for 10 minutes, or when you dismiss it or learn it. Fig. 28 is that dialog. The network, the area, the cell id, PCI, the channel, and the band frequency in the shot were filled in so the dialog could be photographed. They are not a tower this phone measured, and they are not a cause.

Warn on a drop to 2G or 3G. The place's learned cells are 4G, 5G, or both, and the phone is now camped on 2G or 3G. This one can warn while you are moving, as long as you are still inside that place. It stays quiet if the place already learned a 2G or 3G cell, if you are outside every learned place, or if the GPS fix is missing, coarse, or paused. A 2G camp says **This phone dropped to 2G.** The paragraph is **Fieldwatch cannot tell the cause.** A 3G camp says **This phone dropped to 3G.** The paragraph is **Fieldwatch cannot tell the cause.** One drop warning at a time. It keeps the generation it started with. It ends when the phone has been back on 4G or 5G for 10 minutes, or when you dismiss it. A blank or unknown generation does not count as back on 4G or 5G. In the US, a drop to 2G is the one to take seriously. Allow 2G can be turned off in the phone's own settings.

A still camp that is both new and 2G or 3G can open both warnings. The drop is the dialog you see. The new-cell warning waits behind it. Dismissing the drop can then show the new cell.

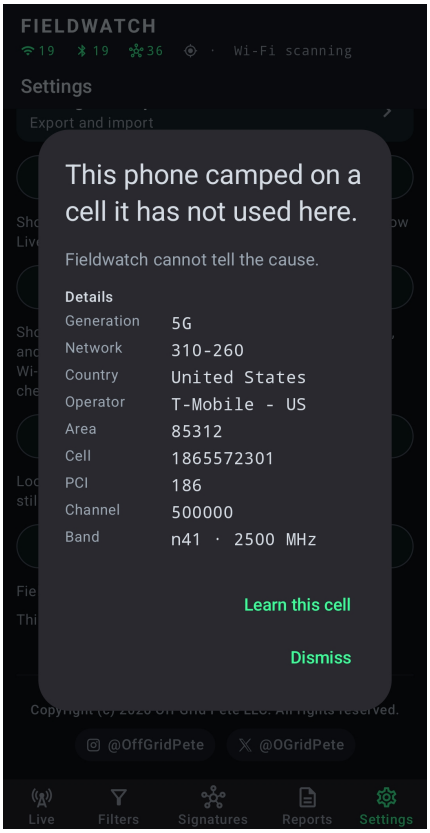


Fig. 28 — This phone camped on a cell it has not used here. The numbers in this shot are an example.

Details, under the paragraph, lists Generation, Network, Country, Operator, Area, Cell, PCI, Channel, and Band. Country and Operator are included when the list has them. PCI, Channel, and Band are included when the phone filled them. A channel that fits more than one band names each of them. The dialog does not show signal or timing advance. Those can appear in the sit report when the phone filled them.

5.12.3 What you can do with the dialog

Beep is the same sound as the other warnings, on the media volume. The dialog still shows if Beep is off. Voice speaks the title sentence only, once, when that warning becomes the dialog on screen. It does not read the cell id. A warning waiting behind another dialog stays quiet until it is the one you see. System notification starts off. It is silent. The title is the sentence, and the text is the paragraph. It does not include the cell id. The dialog still shows.

Fig. 28 shows the two buttons. Learn this cell saves that camp on the place and ends the warning. On a drop, saving the 2G or 3G camp means a later drop at that place stays quiet, because the place has now learned 2G or 3G. Dismiss closes the dialog. It does not forget the cell. A dismissed new cell stays closed while it is still being heard, and it can open again after it has been gone for 10 minutes. A dismissed drop stays closed until 4G or 5G has been continuous for 10 minutes. Forget this place is not on the dialog. It is on the place page, and a swipe on the place list asks the same question.

5.12.4 Places

Beep and Voice are on in this shot, and that is how they start. System notification is off, and that is how it starts. What this cannot see has no switches. The line names the other radios this page does not cover. §5.12.9 has the rest. Until a place exists, the list says no places yet, and that a place is learned the first time the phone stays still there.

The card shows the place this phone is inside, when there is one, and then the latest visits, up to 10. When more are saved, the last row is a count, such as 24 more places. That row opens the full list. The full list is grouped Here, Today, This week, and Older.

The title is the street and city when Online place names and maps is on and this phone is online. Offline, or with that switch off, the title is the coordinate. That is where this phone was standing. Privacy mode masks the title and leaves the street off. Under the title, the row shows the generations it has learned, how many cells, and the last visit. Fig. 29 is one place, 4G and 5G, five cells. That shot does not include the map. When Online place names and maps is on, a map sits above the list. Each pin is a place where this phone stood. A tap opens that place. A pinch zooms and a drag moves the picture. A double tap returns to the full view. The place this phone is inside uses a different color. Back from a pin returns to this page with the map at the top. Privacy mode leaves the map off. With the switch off, the list is alone. With no connection, a picture already saved still shows. Where none was saved, the list is alone. Places far from this phone stay on the list. When there is no fix, the map uses the newest place.

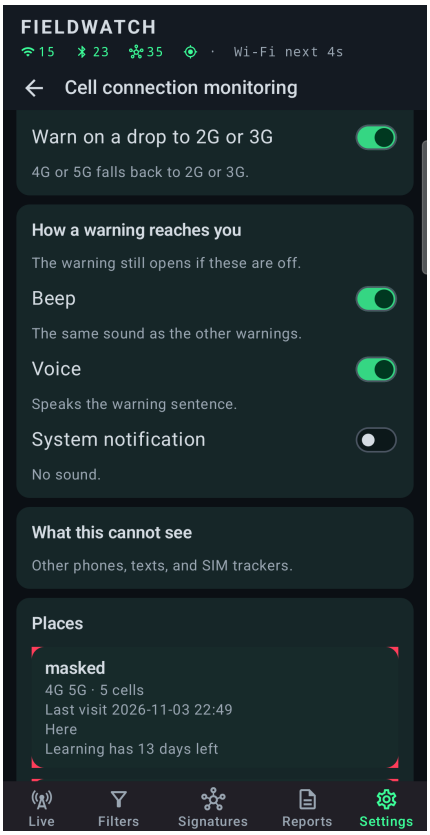


Fig. 29 — What this cannot see, and a place. This place is 4G and 5G, 5 cells.

When this phone has a fix from the last 30 seconds, the row adds a line under the last visit. Here means you are inside that place, within 300 m. Farther away, the line is a distance, in meters until 1 km and then in kilometers. The line is left off when there is no current fix. Fig. 29 says Here, and Learning has 13 days left.

Tap the row. The back arrow returns to the list that opened the place. From the full list, the next press returns to this page. From this page, the next press returns to Settings. Each cell is its own section. The title is the generation. Network, Country, Operator, Area, and Cell are lines in that section. Country and Operator are included when the list has them. PCI and Channel are included when the phone filled them, and Band when that channel maps to a band. More than one band is named on that line. Camped is a line in that section. The number is how many stays used it. First camped and Last camped are lines in that section, with the time on the right. Signal is the strength of that last camp, in dBm, when the phone filled it. A cell saved before First camped uses the last time already stored. A later stay keeps that date and moves Last camped. A stay counts once, including a hop back to that cell before you leave.

The reading every couple of seconds does not add to the count. Remove this cell is at the bottom of that section, so it belongs to that cell. The place stays. Swipe the row to the left to forget the place. The row snaps back, and the place stays until you confirm. The question is the same one as Forget this place on the place page. Confirming deletes the place and the cells learned there, and ends an open warning for that place.

5.12.5 A SIM that is in the phone, and a phone with no SIM

Fieldwatch does not check whether the plan is activated. An inactive SIM is enough when the phone is camped and Android fills the network, the area, and the cell id. A normal call does not have to work. A signal on the status bar is the ordinary case. If the phone shows no service and is not camped, the watch stays quiet and does not warn. Diagnostics then shows Registered cell off, or on with Network, Area, or Cell empty. This was not tried with an inactive SIM on the phones used to write this section.

With no SIM, the phone is usually not camped, so nothing is learned and nothing warns. Towers nearby can still be counted as neighbor cells on Diagnostics. They are not saved. If the phone camps for emergency calls with no SIM, and it fills the network, the area, and the cell id, that camp is treated like any other. Whether it camps that way depends on the phone and on the network nearby. This was not tried with the SIM taken out.

5.12.6 Diagnostics

Settings → Diagnostics lists the camp even when Monitor the cell connection is off. Registered cell is on or off. Generation is 2G, 3G, 4G, or 5G when the phone is camped, and blank when it is not. Empty fields names Network, Area, or Cell when that part was missing. It does not print the network code, the country, or the operator. Neighbor cells is a count. Those towers are not saved, and a change in that count does not warn. Second SIM is on, off, or not returned. Not returned means the phone did not answer. It is not proof of one SIM. There are no GPS coordinates, no country, and no operator name. Copy includes these lines with the rest of the page.

5.12.7 On the sit report

Reports → Debrief adds a Cell connection monitoring section when a warning overlapped the sit. The lines are the warning sentence, the time in UTC, Generation, Network, Country, Operator, Area, and Cell, for the fields the phone filled and the names the list has. Signal is included, in dBm, when the phone filled it. Timing advance is the phone's own reading when it filled one. A 5G reading, on a phone that provides it, is a different number from a 4G or 2G reading. The line is left off when the phone did not fill it. There are no coordinates. The section follows the GNSS section and comes before privacy. The same block is in the Debrief PDF. AI Export pastes the sit report, so the section is included. Compare does not add it. The log is unchanged. Sit export is unchanged. There is no mark on Reports → Path, and no pin on TAK.

Privacy mode masks the area and the cell id in that sit section as the word masked. The generation, the network, the country, and the operator stay. The dialog still shows the numbers. The place page still shows the numbers.

5.12.8 Export, restore, and a new phone

Export settings includes the switches on this page and How long to learn: the watch, the two warnings, beep, voice, the notification, and the length. It does not include the places. The page has no export of its own. Restore defaults turns Monitor the cell connection off, puts the other switches back to the start, and sets How long to learn to 3 days. The places stay. Uninstalling Fieldwatch deletes the places.

5.12.9 What this will not catch

- It does not see another phone, a SIM tracker, a silent text, an identity request, or the cipher. A camera or a tracker that only talks on the carrier network stays invisible.
- A quiet watch is an empty report. It is not an all-clear. A copy of a cell you already use here stays quiet. A PCI change, or a channel change, on that same cell stays quiet.
- If this phone has a Mobile network security notification, that is the phone's own setting. Fieldwatch does not read it.
- The first still visit to a place only learns. How long to learn can keep later visits quiet. None does not. A drive does not save the cells you pass. A fix coarser than 100 m, a missing fix, or a paused GPS receiver stays quiet.
- A place that already learned 2G or 3G does not warn on a later drop. Neighbor cells are counted on Diagnostics and are not saved. A second SIM is noted there and is not compared.
- There is no path mark and no TAK pin. Compare, the log, and Sit export do not list the warning.

6. Views

All five views show the same filtered radios. If radar looks empty and the list does not, check the filter first. Radar draws stale devices as dim blips so sitting on the Filters tab does not blank the plot. List, hybrid, and timeline share Display → Title line and Subtitle line; radar labels stay a short signature name or type guess. Display is how you pack more or less onto each row without changing who is on the air (§5.3).

6.1 Classic radar

What it shows. A polar plot. You are the center. Each filtered device is a blip.

- Radius is last-heard RSSI. Rings are labeled –40, –60, –80, –100 dBm. Stronger signals sit closer to YOU. Brief hold keeps the blip on that ring; it does not crawl outward.
- Angle is a hash of the MAC. It is a stable seat, not a compass heading.
- Color is the first matching signature palette (class colors, §9.5), or the RSSI palette if unmatched (≥–55 green, –55 to –70 amber, –70 to –85 orange, else red).
- Named (signature-matched) blips are larger, haloed, and labeled with the first matching signature name (list views can show three).
- A watchlist hit pings that blip for one second: two expanding rings and a bright core (the same flash as the list — pip, spoken class, or both). After the ping, a phosphor ring stays on that blip for the rest of the session (same radios as the list bell). Alerted blips are drawn on top. Distinct from the named class-color halo.
- Dim blips are last-seen positions after the stale window.
- The rotating sweep is a scope cue only. The bright line leads; the shaded fan trails. It does not scan a bearing.
- Tap a blip for detail.

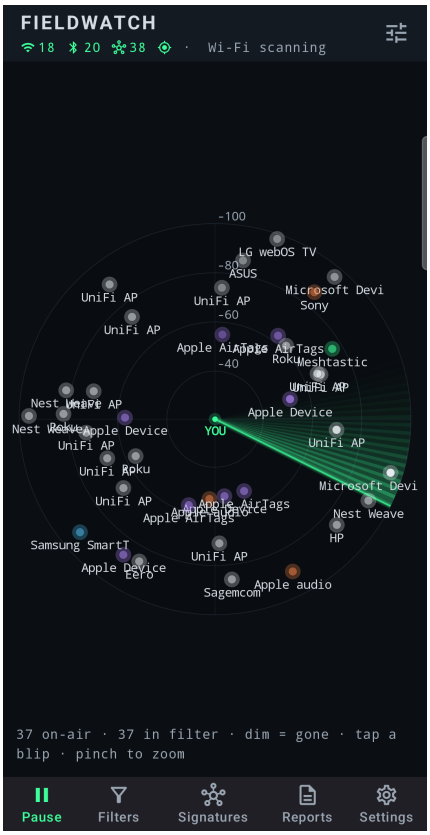


Fig. 30 — Classic radar.

How to interpret. A cluster of bright, close blips is a dense, loud RF neighborhood — typically the room you are in plus nearby APs. A named halo that walks inward on successive looks is something getting stronger, not necessarily closer in a straight line. If every blip is dim, the radios have not been heard within the stale window; check that scanning is still running and Location is on.

When it is most useful. Walk-throughs, briefings (“how busy is this plaza”), and watching whether a named signature is in the current bubble without reading MACs.

Strengths	Weaknesses
Instant density and relative loudness. Signature color pops.	No real bearing. Overplotting in crowded 2.4 GHz spaces. Labels omitted when more than 24 unnamed devices are up.
Same filter as the list, so Keep signature matches only becomes a clean named-pattern view.	Easy to over-read radius as meters. Indoor multipath will jump a blip in and out.

6.2 Strength-ranked live list

What it shows. Devices in Display → Sort order (default Strongest averaged over 30 s; every option is in §5.3). This is the view Display was built for: one row per radio, as dense or as spare as you set. Each row: class glyph in a circle (unmatched = ?); first line from Title line (default MAC); second line from Subtitle line (Wi-Fi or Bluetooth icon, then Name + type plus rand/gone). Subtitle None hides that line and moves rand/gone onto the title — the kind icon goes with the subtitle so the title stays a MAC or name. Vendor is not on the list — open detail. When Frequency is on, channel · MHz sit under the RSSI on the right. Optional >>/<< trend, RSSI bar, first/last ages, and compact signature chips (up to three; further matches on detail). A hexagon in a chip means that signature has a Decode fields map; the values are on detail (§5.4, §9.6). A bookmarked new hit flashes the row for one second when the watchlist fires. A phosphor bell stays on the chip row for the rest of the session. Fit-the-row recipes: §5.3.



Fig. 31 — Strength list. Privacy mode hides the end of each MAC.

How to interpret. Work top-down unless Sort is New at bottom (then new rows append). A sudden new row near the top is something loud that just appeared (strongest / newest sorts). A name of <hidden> is a hidden SSID AP. On the subtitle, unnamed BLE is unnamed (no advertised name and no useful decode — the Bluetooth icon already marks LE). Title Advertised name still says unnamed LE. Apple, Inc. · AirTag… on the subtitle is Name + type, a type guess. IEEE vendor is on the detail page. The number on the right is RSSI.

When it is most useful. Default working view. Triage, tap a row for detail, confirm a filter, or pick a device to watch. Thin it (Subtitle None, extras off) in a plaza before you start hiding radios with Filters.

Strengths	Weaknesses
Readable identifiers. Best place to act (tap for detail / watch). You can change how much each row shows.	No spatial intuition. Easy to miss a weak named device if you only look at the top.
Gone rows stay visible so you can still inspect history. Subtitle None packs more rows without dropping radios.	Very dense environments still produce a long scroll — then use Filters, not only Display.

6.3 Timeline view

What it shows. One card per filtered device heard in the last 15 minutes, in Display → Sort order. Title and subtitle follow the same Display lines as the list, including the class glyph and the Wi-Fi / Bluetooth icon on the subtitle. Under that identity is a time strip: left = 15 minutes ago, right = now. Solid segments are on-air windows; gaps are real dropouts. The number is current RSSI, not an average over the bar; Frequency, if on, sits under it. The clock ticks about once a second so a sitting radio's bar grows toward the right until it fills the window.

How to interpret. A continuous growing bar is a fixture (home AP, or a phone that keeps advertising). Wi-Fi scan waits do not count as dropouts — sitting APs stay one bar. A new segment appears only after the device is marked gone (longer of Stale and Brief hold) and then heard again. A short tick that repeats is a low-duty advertiser. A bar that starts when you turned a corner and ends when you left is geometry, not “the device left the universe.” After 15 minutes of continuous presence the bar is full width; it does not grow past the left edge.

When it is most useful. Sits, vehicle rides, and any question of the form “did this come and go with me.”

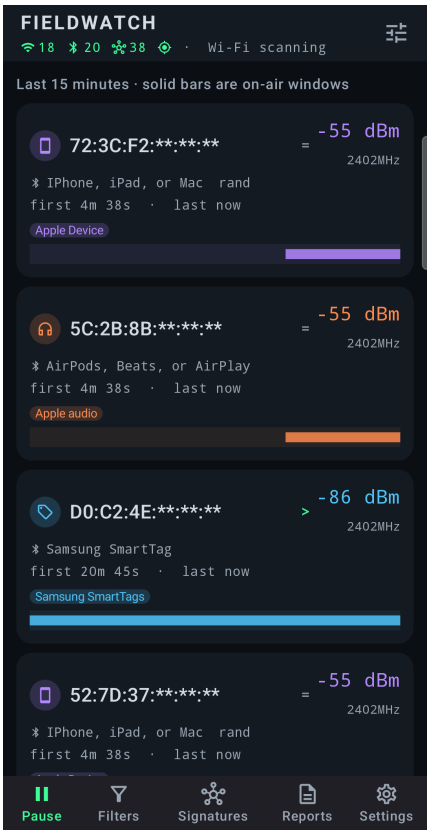


Fig. 32 — Timeline.

Strengths	Weaknesses
Makes appearance / disappearance obvious. Good for log correlation.	Fixed 15-minute window. No multi-hour strip in-app (use the exported log).
Independent of radar's RSSI-radius metaphor. Same Title/Subtitle as the list.	UUID still waits for detail. Channel · MHz only if Frequency is on.

6.4 Hybrid view

What it shows. The strength list (same Title/Subtitle, Sort, and extra-fact switches) plus a full-width sparkline of recent RSSI samples (up to 40 points kept per device) and the same >> / << trend mark. Scale is fixed: top = –30 dBm, bottom = –100 dBm. A faint 10 dB grid with a left-hand scale (–30 / –50 / –70 / –100) and four vertical columns. A dot marks the newest packet. 127 (not available) is omitted from the line. There is no banner on this view; the grid is the legend. In a plaza, drop back to Strength list and Subtitle None before you blame the sparkline for the clutter.

How to interpret. Left = older packets, right = newest, up = stronger. A line high on the strip is loud. A line near the bottom is weak. A flat line at one height means the radio is sitting still at that strength — that is the usual Wi-Fi picture between 30 s scans. The line only climbs or drops when RSSI actually changes. After 40 samples the waveform shifts left. The chevron is the short answer: >> much stronger (~+8 dB), > stronger (~+3 dB), = steady, < weaker, << much weaker. A sawtooth is often a Bluetooth radio that transmits in bursts, not motion.

When it is most useful. Following one or two candidates while still seeing the rest of the field. Better than radar for “is this getting louder.”



Fig. 33 — Hybrid.

Strengths	Weaknesses
Combines identity and trend without leaving the list. Fixed scale so a sitting radio is a flat line at a real dBm height.	Still no bearing. Detail has a larger copy of the same plot.
Same actions as the list (tap for detail).	The sparkline is packet order, not a clock — Wi-Fi sits as a flat line between scans.

6.5 By class

What it shows. An outline of the same filtered Live display. Every signature class (Audio, Wearables, Cameras, …) is a row with the class glyph, A–Z by class name. Show all (default) keeps empty classes dimmed at 0 so the list does not jump; Collapse empty hides those zeros. The chips sit at the top of the list and scroll off as you go down — they are not sticky. Tap a class to list the signatures in it (A–Z by name; a hexagon on the signature row means that row has a Decode fields map); tap a signature to list those radios (same class glyph, Title/Subtitle, RSSI bars, signature chips, Frequency, and first/last as the strength list); tap a radio for the existing detail page. Back returns to the outline. Unmatched is last. This is a Display view, not a Report — Debrief is still the 15-minute snapshot on Reports.

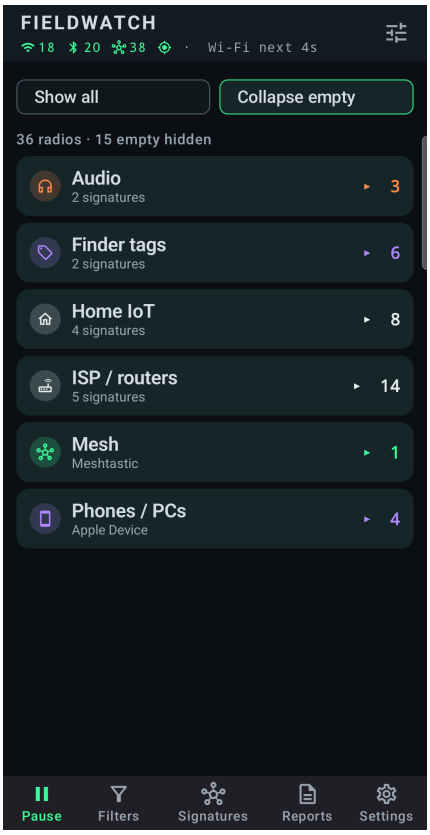


Fig. 34 — By class.

How to interpret. Counts are radios, not packets. A dual-chip radio (Tapo on a TP-Link OUI, for example) appears under each class it matched; the header still reports unique radios on the Live display, and “N in more than one class” when that happens. Filters still apply: Show only Cameras → Cameras has the hits and the other classes sit at 0 (unmatched is 0 too) unless Collapse empty is on. Tapping a class does not turn on Show only. Pause, New detections, and Moving with you work the same as the list. A watchlist hit opens that class and signature so the row can flash (and jumps so those headers stay on screen when the radio is close enough, if Jump to new watched detection is on). A phosphor bell stays on that radio row for the rest of the session.

When it is most useful. A sit where you want “how many of each family” before you pick a radio. Plaza noise is the Unmatched count.

Strengths	Weaknesses
Class totals without walking the list. Same radios as Live display.	No RSSI plot. Dual-class radios appear twice if you expand both.
Tap through to the same detail page. Display extra facts apply to the radio rows.	A Cameras filter leaves other classes at 0 — tap All traffic first for the whole plaza.

7. What the phone can hear

7.0 How collection fits together

This chapter is how Fieldwatch hears radios on stock Android. You can skip the API names and still run the app; they are here so a technical reader can see what the phone will and will not expose.

One path: **hear** (this chapter) → **match** named signatures (§7.3–7.4, §9) → **filter** which radios appear on the Live display (§8) → **show and log** (the Live display, watchlist, JSON lines) → **report** (Path / Debrief / Compare / AI Export / Signature candidates, §11). Filters never change what was heard, and Display never changes the filter. Debrief ignores the Live display filter and uses the last 15 minutes of memory. Signature candidates reads the rotating log, not that RAM map.

Two surfaces only: Wi-Fi **access-point** scan results, and BLE advertisements. Cell connection monitoring is a separate reading of the tower this phone is camped on (§5.12). No cellular scan of other phones, no Wi-Fi clients, no Bluetooth Classic inquiry, and no bearing to the other radio.

7.1 The Wi-Fi scan

Fieldwatch registers for `SCAN_RESULTS_AVAILABLE_ACTION` and a ScanResultsCallback, and calls `WifiManager.startScan()` on a quota-aware interval. Each ScanResult becomes an observation of kind WIFI with BSSID, cleaned SSID, RSSI, channel derived from MHz (2.4, 5, and 6 GHz bands), hidden-SSID flag, and extras (capabilities, and on API 30+ wifiStandard and channelWidth).

A successful scan returns every AP in one batch; Android then requires a wait. High performance asks about every 30 s, balanced 40 s, saver 55 s. If startScan is refused, Fieldwatch waits (up to 45 s) and shows Wi-Fi waiting on Android. Cached results are not treated as a fresh batch. The last AP set is held on screen during the wait, and empty result lists are ignored. Signature matching only runs on radios from those batches. An AP you drove past between scans is not labeled, not logged as a new hear, and does not beep — even if its OUI is in the catalog. Faster Wi-Fi AP scans (§7.1.1, §10.3.1) is the optional way to shrink that gap after the Android limit is off.

On the header. The Wi-Fi icon is this same scan. It stays green through the wait. The words say Wi-Fi next Ns, and the last batch stays in the count until the next one arrives. Wi-Fi scanning is green too. Red is Wi-Fi waiting on Android, which is a refused scan and a backoff of up to 45 s, or Location off while the scan is running. Dim gray is Wi-Fi switched off. Gray is Fieldwatch not scanning, with Wi-Fi still on. A new batch shows up as a jump in the count. The color key is §5.1.

7.1.1 Faster Wi-Fi AP scans (optional)

Stock Android is the bottleneck, not Fieldwatch's matcher. A Cradlepoint IBR, an AirLink OUI, a UniFi vendor IE, a Cisco BSSID, or a hidden fleet SSID is only tagged when a `startScan()` batch actually contains that BSSID; between batches the catalog is idle. On a sit that is usually fine: the same house and campus APs come back every 30 s. On a drive it is the difference between catching a vehicle or roadside AP and missing it entirely.

How far you roll between batches, approximate:

Speed	Stock High performance (~30 s)	Faster scans (~8 s)
25 mph (city)	about 335 m	about 90 m
45 mph	about 600 m	about 160 m
65 mph (highway)	about 870 m	about 230 m

A patrol or fleet gateway (Cradlepoint IBR600/IBR1100/IBR1700, Sierra Wireless AirLink, some Compex / Utility Inc radios) is often only in RF range for one short pass — a few hundred meters at speed, sometimes less with body, glass, and other cars in the way. Hidden SSIDs still expose the MAC, so the OUI rule is the usual hit, but the phone still has to scan while that MAC is audible. One stock batch every 600–870 m can skip the whole pass. Batches every ~8 s give several chances to hear the BSSID, run the signature, show the chip, and (if that row is bookmarked) beep. That is the point of the switch: interesting APs by signature, sooner, while you are moving.

It does not make Wi-Fi continuous. Each scan is still a full AP list, then a wait. It does not see Wi-Fi clients. It does not change BLE. It is not Hunt (Hunt stays BLE-only because Wi-Fi will never be packet-by-packet). RSSI on a drive is still not meters. Keep Tag detections with GPS on if you want that hear on the path and in Debrief.

How to turn it on: Android 11 or newer. Settings → Faster Wi-Fi AP scans. The switch shows the real Android state. It is on only when Wi-Fi scan throttling is off. Tap it and Fieldwatch opens Developer options, or shows a note when that page cannot be opened. Turn **Wi-Fi scan throttling** off. Come back and the switch matches. Fieldwatch reads `WifiManager.isScanThrottleEnabled()` and cannot change that flag itself. Turn the Android limit back on when you want the normal wait. Android 10 cannot be queried, so the switch stays off there.

While it is actually in effect, Fieldwatch skips the four-scans-per-two-minutes quota and asks about every 8 s. The Wi-Fi icon stays green, and Wi-Fi next Ns counts down from a shorter number. If `startScan()` starts returning false, Fieldwatch still waits, up to 45 s, so a phone that keeps refusing the scan does not keep asking. Battery and heat go up; use it for the drive or the first minutes on a corridor, not an all-day pocket sit. Battery saver intensity still applies to BLE. Turn Wi-Fi scan throttling back on when you no longer need the extra AP batches.

Every Wi-Fi observation is an access point: a router, extender, mesh node, phone hotspot, or IoT/camera radio that is advertising an SSID. The Live display labels these AP. A device that is only associated as a station — a phone on café Wi-Fi, a laptop, a camera talking to its own AP — is not in the scan results and will not appear, even if it is a foot away. Hidden-SSID APs still appear (empty name, HIDDEN flag) because they are beaconing; hidden-SSID *clients* do not.

This is not raw capture. Fieldwatch never opens a monitor interface and never sends probe requests beyond what the Android scan already does. There is no continuous Wi-Fi search on a stock Galaxy. If the job needs stations, probes, or frames to a specific MAC, use a dedicated sniffer in parallel.

7.2 Bluetooth Low Energy scanning

A single `BluetoothLeScanner` runs in the foreground service with a match-all ScanFilter (so Samsung does not treat it as an unfiltered screen-off scan). Ads are queued, and the oldest drop if the phone falls behind. The service batches them instead of handling one packet at a time.

Intensity	BLE ScanSettings	Wi-Fi interval
High performance	SCAN_MODE_LOW_LATENCY, CALLBACK_TYPE_ALL_MATCHES, MATCH_MODE_STICKY. Recycled ~70 s on / ~2.5 s rest. If Android parks the scan (no ads ~18 s), rest 8–12 s and continue in BALANCED until it recovers.	30 s *
Balanced	SCAN_MODE_BALANCED, same match policy, longer on-period (~180 s)	40 s *
Battery saver	SCAN_MODE_LOW_POWER, recycle about every 20 minutes	55 s *

** Wi-Fi column is the stock Android wait. About 8 s instead while Faster Wi-Fi AP scans is in effect (Developer options throttle off + Settings switch). §7.1.1, §10.3.1.*

On the header. The Bluetooth icon stays green through a planned rest. High performance recycles about every 70 seconds. For that gap the words say BLE cycling, and the icon stays green. If Android parks the scanner, the words say BLE parked · restarting. Fieldwatch rests and continues, and the icon stays green. Red is a start that failed, or

Location is off while the scan is running. The words say BLE retrying or BLE unavailable. Dim gray is Bluetooth switched off. The words may say Bluetooth is off. Gray is the scan stopped. A green icon with a count of 0 is a quiet room. The color key is §5.1.

Each advertisement yields address, local name, RSSI, service UUIDs (including keys from service data), the first manufacturer ID and a short manufacturer hex, and extras (primary PHY, txPower, advertise flags when present). Fieldwatch does not connect, pair, or read GATT characteristics for detection. Restarting the BLE scanner every few seconds is what produced 100+ start/stop cycles and a dead BLE list on Samsung — Fieldwatch does not do that.

This is BLE only. Fieldwatch never calls `BluetoothAdapter.startDiscovery()` (Classic BR/EDR inquiry). That scan transmits, typically pauses BLE on the same adapter, and is how HC-05 / HC-06 serial modules show up in Android Bluetooth settings. They will not appear on the Live display. A BLE advertiser may still *claim* dual-mode in its flags or Class of Device; that is self-description, not a Classic scan. §3.5.

7.3 Identifiers the matcher uses

Field	Typical origin	Notes
OUI / MAC prefix	First 1–6 octets of the address	OUI is 24-bit. Full MAC is more specific but fragile on randomized BLE.
Name / SSID	Wi-Fi SSID or BLE AD local name	Case-insensitive substring or glob (* and ?).
Service UUID	BLE AD type 0x02/0x03/0x06/0x07 or service data keys	16-bit values are compared as both short and Bluetooth-base 128-bit forms.
Manufacturer ID	BLE AD type 0xFF company identifier	Apple 0x004C, Samsung 0x0075, Tile 0x00C7, XUNTONG 0x09C8, etc.
Manufacturer data prefix	Bytes after the company ID	AirTag Offline Finding uses 0x12 as the first payload byte.
Service data	BLE AD type 0x16/0x21 payload after the UUID	UUID plus prefix (Find Hub FEAA 40/41). UUID with empty prefix: any payload for that UUID (DULT FCB2). Empty UUID: those hex bytes anywhere in any service payload, also byte-reversed (Axon BWCDEVICE).
Radio kind	WIFI or BLE	Do not OR this alone or the signature matches every radio of that type.
Hidden SSID	Empty SSID on a Wi-Fi result	Matches the class of hidden APs. Combine with a full BSSID (AND) to follow one radio.
Vendor IE OUI	802.11 element 221 when Android returns the extra fields	LiteOn 00:80:19 / 00:0A:EB on Flock. Many phones strip IEs from scan results.
Co-occurrence	min peers + window + cluster-by-OUI / sequential MAC	Optional on a custom signature. Stock rows do not use clustering.

7.4 How a named signature is applied

1. Each new or updated sighting is stored by key `KIND:MAC`.
2. Every signature is evaluated. If match-any is on, one hitting rule is enough. If it is off, every enabled rule must hit.
3. Signatures with min-peers, cluster-by-OUI, or sequential-MAC run a second pass over currently live devices inside the peer window (default 60 s).
4. A device may match several signatures. Chips show up to three names; detail lists every match; the log joins all names with +. A store iBeacon UUID on top of stock iBeacon is the usual dual-label (§5.5, §9.2).

Re-matching also runs when you save a signature or toggle a rule, so a newly created signature labels devices already in memory without waiting for the next packet.

7.5 In-memory set size and crowded rooms

Every phone in a plaza can rotate its BLE address, so “unique devices” grow without bound if every MAC is kept. Fieldwatch caps the live map at 400 radios, dropping the oldest unnamed devices first. Unnamed BLE older than about three minutes is evicted; named / signature-matched devices stay up to 15 minutes after last seen. In a dense environment you still see a full list, but it is the strongest and most recent 400, not every random MAC that walked by. Debrief and AI Export read this same map, not the log — on a drive the start of the trip can already be gone from RAM (§11.4.1). Logging also samples in a flood (new radios, or every 25th hit, at most 16 lines per batch) so the disk mutex does not freeze the UI. Radios still inside Brief hold are not dropped by the crowd cap.

7.6 Per-rule enable

Each rule on a signature has its own on/off switch in the editor. Off keeps the rule in the list but it does not match. Custom and built-in signatures work the same way.

Typical field use: **Flock Safety Cameras** is IEEE B4:1E:52 and a name that starts with Flock- (Extra attention). LiteOn / module prefixes are **LiteOn camera radio** — Cameras class, no Extra attention. 08:3A:88 on that row is Universal Global Scientific Industrial. Hide that row on Filters if module OUIs are local noise. Pigvision is name-only — if you switch every name rule off, they will not match until you turn one back on.

Stock Android cannot see wildcard probe requests from a hidden Flock radio that is only joined to a network, or frames addressed to a Flock MAC. See §7.6.1 for what a Flock/camera match is worth in the field.

7.6.1 Real-world limits of Flock / ALPR / camera matching

A colored chip that says Flock Safety Cameras is a **pattern match on a public broadcast**, not a visual identification, not a serial number, and not proof that a Flock pole is at your GPS pin. Use it as a cue to look with your eyes, then write what you actually saw.

The phone's radios are the limit, not just the signatures. Fieldwatch is an ordinary app on a phone. It cannot capture raw Wi-Fi frames, cannot see stations that only send probes, cannot lock onto one channel, and cannot hear another device on LTE/5G. The tower this phone is camped on is a separate reading (§5.12). If the camera is quiet on Wi-Fi and BLE, this phone will not invent a detection. A dedicated sniffer (a USB adapter that can capture raw frames) is a different tool — Fieldwatch does not replace it.

Cellular-first and quiet radios. Current Flock-style and similar ALPR/camera poles often treat the carrier modem as the primary path. Wi-Fi is not a standing beacon for the neighborhood; it is a commissioning or fallback radio. After install it may be powered down, hidden, or up only when a tech is on site. BLE, if present at all, is usually a short-range maintenance advert, not a continuous billboard. Drive-by during the week of installation can light up Flock-* SSIDs; the same block six months later can be RF-silent on the bands this phone can see while the cameras are still up and recording. **No chip does not mean no camera. A quiet pole is the expected mature state.**

The camera may not be on Wi-Fi at all. LTE/5G backhaul with the Wi-Fi radio off is normal. Fieldwatch only sees access-point beacons. A camera that is only a modem, or only a client on a city SSID, does not appear.

You never see the camera as a station. Stock Android does not report associated clients, hidden-SSID stations, or probe-only devices. You cannot watch a Flock radio join a network. You only see it if that radio is *beaconing* an AP (including a hidden SSID AP, which shows as <hidden> plus BSSID — the name rules will not fire until the SSID is visible).

Only one OUI is actually Flock's. IEEE MA-L `B4:1E:52` is registered to Flock Safety. Treat that, especially with a name that starts with Flock-, as high confidence. LiteOn camera radio is a separate row of module prefixes. 08:3A:88 on that row is Universal Global Scientific Industrial, not Lite-On. Those chips ship in doorbells and other gear that is not Flock. FS Ext Battery matches the name, not a Silicon Labs prefix. A module-prefix hit does not get Extra attention. Extra attention and the bookmark on Flock, Penguin, and FS Ext Battery apply to the whole signature.

Names help, and they lie. A name that starts with Flock- during provisioning is a strong name. Pigvision is name-only and low uniqueness. Penguin matches a name that starts with Penguin-, and also BLE manufacturer 0x09C8 (XUNTONG). A 10-digit name hits Penguin only through that manufacturer ID. Optional catalog rows (Verkada, Axis, Hikvision, …) are also mostly names, ship **off**, and will label any AP that chose that word. Do not write “Hikvision camera” in a log because an SSID contained Hikvision.

Raven is a different radio. Acoustic ShotSpotter / Raven sensors are not the ALPR camera. Stronger digital fingerprints are BLE UUID 0x3100–0x3500 and OUI D4:11:D6. Manufacturer 0x09C8 (XUNTONG) is the Penguin battery, not Raven. The name “RAVEN” alone is easier to collide with.

Vendor IEs are often missing. LiteOn 00:80:19 / 00:0A:EB in element 221 is a useful when Android includes those extra fields. Samsung scan results frequently omit them. A silent vendor-IE switch is normal, not proof the AP is clean.

Geometry is not identity. RSSI is not meters. Radar angle is a hash of the MAC, not a bearing. The GPS on a detection is the *phone's* fix at hear-time. A loud Flock-* SSID means the AP is nearby enough to decode a beacon, not that the pole is at that coordinate. Walk, watch RSSI, and look up.

Absence and presence are both easy to over-read. A radio that transmits in bursts, Android's Wi-Fi wait (~30 s batches), 5/6 GHz APs that drop while 2.4 GHz remains, hidden SSID, cellular-first / quiet radios, and a disabled signature all produce an empty list. Conversely, a LiteOn OUI plus a generic camera SSID in a retail park is usually someone else's kit. Bookmark the signature if you want a beep; still confirm visually before you call it infrastructure. A sit that finds nothing on a known camera corridor is still a valid sit — it means this phone heard no matching *broadcast*, not that the corridor is empty.

> **How to talk about a match.** High: B4:1E:52 or a name that starts with Flock-, or Raven UUID 0x3100–0x3500. Medium: FS Ext Battery by name, or Penguin 0x09C8 (XUNTONG). Low: a LiteOn or similar module OUI, a Penguin- name, a Pigvision name, optional catalog name-only cameras. Never: “this is a Flock camera” from RF without a visual or the IEEE OUI (or a clear Flock- name). Pattern match ≠ plate, person, or serial.

7.7 Offline assigned-number databases

Vendor and UUID names are not fetched at runtime. Fieldwatch ships a packed binary (`assets/lookups/radiodb.bin`, binary-searched) built from the current official listings: IEEE MA-L / MA-M / MA-S / CID CSVs and the Bluetooth SIG Assigned Numbers YAML (company identifiers, GAP appearance, 16-bit service UUIDs). Class of Device is decoded from the Bluetooth Core Assigned Numbers. Rebuild with `python3 scripts/build_lookups.py`. Randomized MACs skip OUI lookup. Beacon interval is not an Android ScanResult field and is omitted when the stack does not provide it.

7.8 Advertisement payload decode

After the standard AD header, manufacturer-specific bytes are the vendor's private format. Fieldwatch decodes layouts that are public specs or well-documented field research, and shows those fields above the raw hex on detail:

- **iBeacon** — Apple type 0x02 / 0x15: UUID, major, minor, calibrated TX.
- **Google Fast Pair** — service 0xFE2C. Three-byte model ID = pairing mode (named from a local well-known list). Longer payloads = already-paired account-key bloom filter (show/hide UI).
- **Apple Continuity** — company 0x004C TLV stream: Proximity Pairing / AirPods (0x07), Find My (0x12), Nearby Info (0x10), Nearby Action (0x0F), AirDrop, Handoff, Hey Siri, AirPlay, Instant Hotspot.
- **Eddystone** — service 0xFEAA. UID, URL, TLM, and EID frames are kept separately on detail once heard (labeled on the raw line). They do not overwrite each other as the beacon rotates.
- **Microsoft** — company 0x0006 Nearby Sharing / Swift Pair device class when the beacon type is recognized.

There is no official catalog of arbitrary 0xFF payloads. Rebuild the IEEE/SIG name tables with `python3 scripts/build_lookups.py`. Fast Pair product names are a curated local list, not Google's full partner catalog.

8. Filters

Filters are how you stop staring at every radio in a plaza. They sit on the second tab, next to the Live display, because the usual loop is look at the list, then trim it. Nothing on this tab turns the radios off. Debrief, AI Export, and the on-disk log ignore the Live display filter *and* which view is open (radar / list / timeline / hybrid) — they still see the 15-minute memory / the file. If the list goes empty, undo the last switch before you assume the area is clean.

Do not reach for Filters first when the list is merely *busy*. Live display → Display can hide the second line, bars, Frequency, and first/last without dropping a radio (§5.3, §12.11). Use this tab when you actually want fewer radios on the Live display.

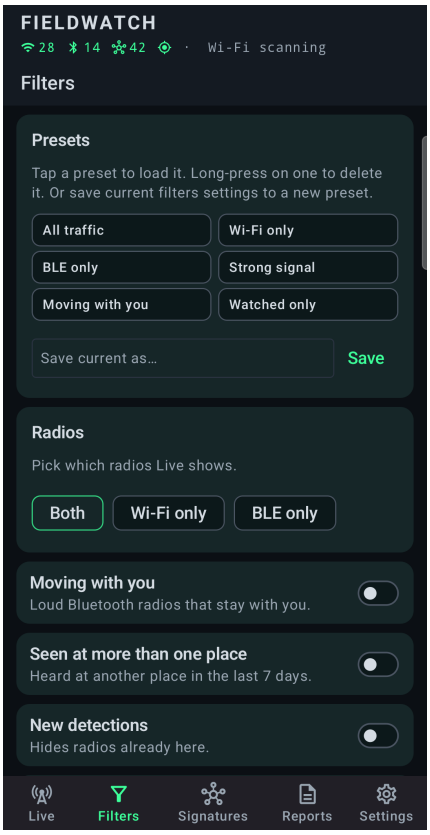


Fig. 35 — Filters. Presets, Radios, and the three switches.

8.1 What this tab changes

Hearing radios and showing them are separate jobs. Fieldwatch always records what it hears; the filter only changes what the Live display (radar, list, timeline, hybrid, By class) shows. The log still writes every observation, including radios the current filter would hide, so you can thin the list without punching holes in the file.

Presets and Radios stay open at the top. Radios is Both, Wi-Fi only, or BLE only. Moving with you, Seen at more than one place, and New detections are switches on this list. Keep or hide, Selected signature classes, Selected signatures, and Signal, name, MAC, vendor open their own page. Tap one of those rows for that page. Back returns to the list. The row names what is selected in that section, such as Hide Mine or Show only · 2. Nothing selected leaves that line blank. Show only or Hide these with nothing picked also leaves that line blank, on Selected signature classes and on Selected signatures. A preset still replaces the whole filter, including which sections are on. Reset filter, under the list, clears every clause, including class picks, remembered signature picks, and New detections only (the already-seen set is cleared). Fig. 35 is the top of this list. Fig. 36 continues through Reset filter. Fig. 37 is Selected signatures. Fig. 38 is the class page.

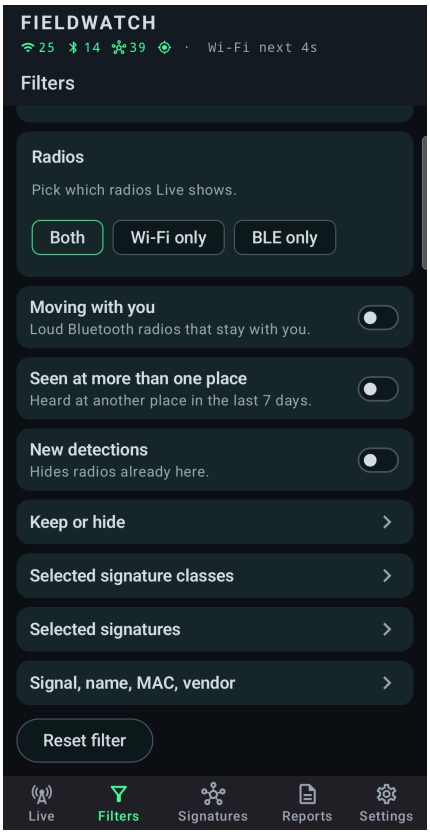


Fig. 36 — The rest of Filters. A chevron opens that page.

Inside the pages, in the same order:

- **Radios to show** — Both, Wi-Fi only, or BLE only. A device is never both.
- **Moving with you** — loud BLE that stayed with you (most GPS-stamped samples at about –75 dBm or stronger). Wi-Fi access points stay off: a loud AP you drive past paints hundreds of meters of your hear-time path and looks like it moved with you. Needs Tag detections with GPS (live updates, not a stale last-known) and ~45 m of path. A bag or car tag counts. “Still here” grows with your recent speed (§8.5). A second phone usually will not: BLE MAC rotation starts a new radio with an empty trail. The switch starts a BLE follow test (clears Keep signature matches only / Show only / Keep named only / Keep watched only; Hide these stays). Always AND. Live display → Start over clears the path and trails, not the log. Debrief still writes the last-15-minute tracking section even if this is off.
- **Seen at more than one place** — Live shows a radio you can hear now that this phone already heard at another place in the last 7 days. Needs Settings → Places and Tag detections with GPS. A changing Bluetooth address starts a new radio, so it does not collect places. Radios marked Mine stay off this list. New detections only hides radios already heard, so the two switches together leave Live empty. The sit report still includes these while this switch is off. No preset. Full write-up: §5.10.
- **New detections only** — hide radios already here. Always AND. Mark seen / Reset seen sit on the Live display (§5.3.2). First turn-on snapshots what is on the air. Randomized BLE addresses still look new. All traffic or Reset filter turns this off and clears already-seen.
- **Keep signature matches only** — hide radios that match no signature. While class Show only or Show only selected signatures is narrowing the Live display, this is already true: the switch stays on and disabled until you turn those off.
- **Keep watched only** — hide radios that are not a bookmarked signature match and not a Named radio with Alert on. Always AND. Hide these still applies (Keep watched only + Hide Surveillance drops bookmarked cameras). Label-only names stay on Keep named only. The Live display shows a Keep watched only strip while this is on.

- **Keep named only** — hide radios that do not have a custom name (Settings → Named radios). Alert can still be off. Not the same as Keep signature matches only or Keep watched only. A random / privacy MAC will not follow a rotation. The Live display shows a Keep named only strip while this is on.
- **Hide Mine** — radios marked Mine stay off the Live display. The sit, the log, and Debrief still include them. Always AND. Turning on Moving with you leaves this on. The Moving with you preset replaces the whole filter, so this goes off with the rest.
- **Hide Fast Pair account-key** — drop plaza Fast Pair chips that are already paired, when Fast Pair is the only signature on the row. Pairing-mode stays (chip Fast Pair pairing, subtitle pair). A Pixel that also matched Google still shows. This is not Hide selected Fast Pair, which removes the whole family including pairing-mode. Always AND. What the two payloads mean: §9.5.
- **Hide randomized Bluetooth** — Bluetooth addresses that can change stay off the Live display. That is the local bit, or an address the phone calls random. Wi-Fi stays. The sit still keeps them. Always AND.
- **Selected signature classes** — Live display only; signatures still label. **Show only** keeps radios of the class chips you pick. **Hide these** drops those classes and leaves the rest, including unmatched radios. Show only with no class picked leaves the Live display unchanged. Class chips sit two across with the same glyphs as the Live display. Cameras / Drones / Finder tags / Phones / PCs and the rest are these chips — Show only or Hide these, then Save current as… if you want a named preset. Class vs color: §9.5.
- **Selected signatures** — one list, grouped Class A–Z (tap a class to open its signatures, same outline as the Signatures tab). **Show only** and **Hide these** sit above that list, the same way Selected signature classes works. Show only keeps radios that match a signature you turn on. Hide these drops those signatures and leaves the rest, including unmatched radios. Show only with nothing picked leaves the Live display unchanged. Turning a chip off keeps the picks. Reset filter forgets them. Show only and Hide these share the same picks.
- **Signal, name, MAC, vendor** — last RSSI ≥ slider (default –100 dBm = off); substring of name or MAC; substring of MAC or vendor string.

Class Show only is how you get “just trackers” or “just cameras” on the Live display. Hide these (or Hide selected) only takes a family off the Live display — it still labels, still logs, still appears in Debrief, and can still beep if bookmarked.

8.2 AND vs OR

AND (default): every active clause must pass. Use this for a focused sit (“BLE + signatures only + RSSI ≥ –70”).

OR: radios, Keep signature matches only, Keep named only, Keep watched only, Hide Mine, Hide randomized Bluetooth, class Hide these, Hide selected, Moving with you, and New detections only still apply. Among the optional clauses (name query, OUI query, RSSI floor if raised above –100, class Show only), any one pass is enough. Use this when you want a broad search (“name contains Flock OR OUI contains B41E52”). AND/OR never overrides a hidden class or signature — if Hide these Finder tags is on, AirTags stay off the list even in OR mode.

8.3 Keep signature matches only, classes, and selected families

Keep signature matches only hides radios that match no signature, so the Live display is pattern hits of every class. If the list goes empty, nothing matching is in earshot — signatures always label; Filters only hide radios from the Live display. Class **Show only** or Show only selected signatures already hides unmatched radios, so this switch stays on and disabled until you turn those off. **Hide these** does not hide unmatched — Keep signature matches only stays a real switch then (named hits minus the hidden classes, or the whole field minus those classes).

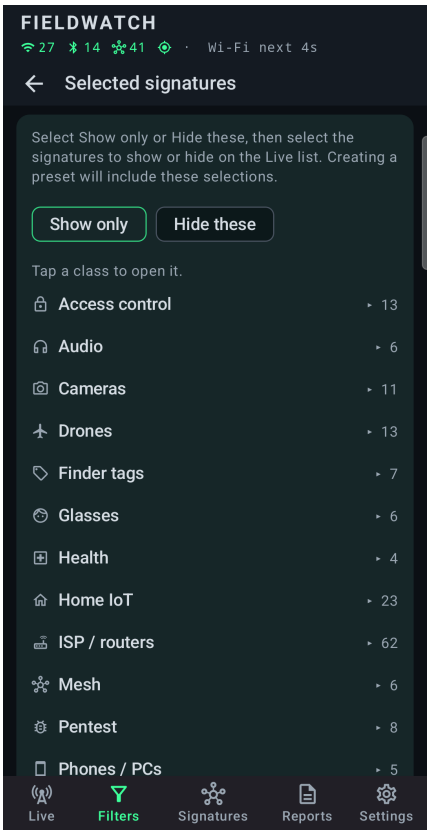


Fig. 37 — Selected signatures. Show only or Hide these, then open a class.

Selected signature classes is its own page. Pick Show only or Hide these, then the classes to show or hide on Live. Show only with nothing picked leaves Live unchanged. Saving a preset keeps these picks.

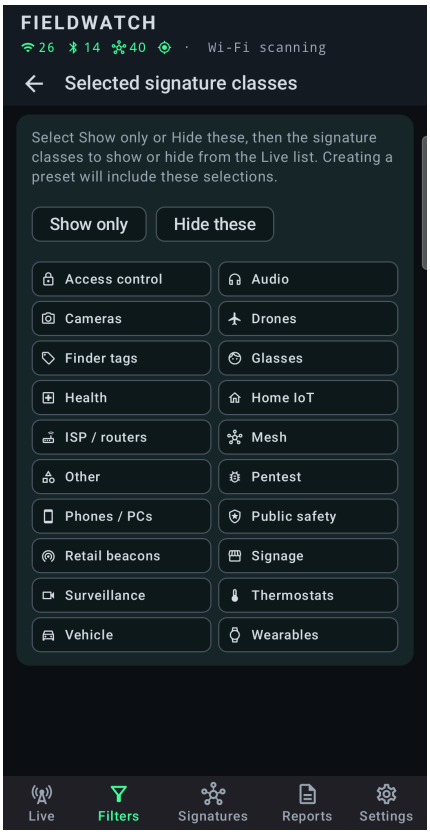


Fig. 38 — Selected signature classes. Show only or Hide these, then the classes.

Selected signature classes group stock (and custom) rows into Finder tags, Retail beacons, Signage, Wearables, Surveillance, Drones, Pentest, Public safety, Vehicle, Glasses, Audio, Cameras, Thermostats, Access control, Health, Home IoT, ISP / routers, Mesh, Two-way radios, Military, Phones / PCs, and Other. Each signature has one class, set in the editor. Public safety is Axon / WatchGuard Video (body-worn and in-car) plus public-safety vehicle APs (Cradlepoint, AirLink, Compex, Utility Inc). Many of those radios are used in law enforcement; they are not exclusive to it. Government, municipal, and other corporate fleets likely run some of the same kit. Two-way radios is a commercial or amateur handheld or mobile radio, when the radio itself is identified. It also covers a wireless microphone for that radio, when Bluetooth is how the microphone works, and a Low Energy push-to-talk button for a phone app. The stock rows are Icom ID-52, the wireless microphones Icom VS-3, Yaesu SSM-BT10, Yaesu SSM-BT20, Kenwood KHS-55BT, Kenwood KHS-56BT, and VGC BHM-88, plus Benshi radio and BLE PTT button. Military is for a military-specific set and has no stock row yet. A programming adapter is not one of these classes, and neither is a headset that is not the radio's microphone. Cradlepoint stays Public safety. goTenna stays Mesh. Filters → **Show only** plus those chips keeps matching radios of the picked classes. **Hide these** drops the picked classes. Neither button turns labeling off — a hidden class still labels, still logs, still appears in Debrief, and can still beep if bookmarked. Those class picks are not stock preset chips. Choose Show only or Hide these, then Save current as… if you want a named preset. See §9.5 for which stock rows sit in which class.

Selected signatures is one list. **Show only** keeps radios matching the signatures you turn on. **Hide these** removes those families and leaves everything else, including unmatched radios. Use Hide these when you want one row gone (your bag AirTag) without hiding Tile and Chipolo. The list stays open. Pick a chip, then turn a signature on. Adding a signature while neither chip is on turns Show only on. Turning a chip off stops that mode and keeps the same picks. Reset filter is what forgets them. Class Hide these and this Hide these can be on together.

Keep signature matches only plus Hide these Finder tags is named hits minus bag-tag clutter. Show only Surveillance is the camera/ALPR sit. They are not locked against each other. **Keep watched only** is a narrower Live include: bookmarked signature matches plus Named radios with Alert on. Keep signature matches only still shows every labeled family, including ones you did not bookmark. Hide these still applies.

8.4 Presets

The top of Filters is two-across chips. A tap **replaces the whole filter** (radios, Moving with you, New detections only, Keep signature matches only, Keep watched only, Keep named only, class Show only / Hide these and the class chips, Selected signatures Show only or Hide these and its picks, RSSI floor, name/MAC and OUI queries, AND/OR). It does not change Display, GPS tagging, or the log. Stock chips are ordinary saved filters built from signature class, not a second matching engine.

Save current as… (name field + Save) appends a new chip with a snapshot of whatever is on this tab right now, including class picks, hide picks, and New detections only. It does not overwrite a built-in chip. Tap a chip to apply it (the active chip is highlighted). Long-press any chip and confirm Delete. That removes the chip from this list, not the filter currently on the Live display. Stock chips you remove stay gone across catalog updates; Settings → Restore

default signatures & presets puts the short stock set back (and still rewrites the catalog). Reset filter still clears this tab even if you deleted All traffic. **Reset filter** under the list clears this tab (All traffic, New detections off, already-seen cleared). It is not “undo the last preset.” Applying All traffic or Reset filter also turns New detections off and clears already-seen.

A class Show only only *shows* radios that already matched. If Finder tags are hidden on Filters, a Finder-tags sit looks empty — turn Hide these off, or tap the class chip again. Cameras / Drones / Surveillance / Finder tags and the other class sits are not stock chips: pick Show only plus the class chip, then Save current as… to keep that sit.

Preset	What it sets	Notes
All traffic	Both radios, no RSSI floor, no queries, Keep signature matches only / Keep watched only / Keep named only off, class filter off, Hide selected off, Hide Fast Pair account-key off, Moving with you off, New detections off.	Show everything. First look at a block. Applying it also clears already-seen.
Wi-Fi only	BLE off.	APs, hotspots, mesh, soft-AP. No LE rows.
BLE only	Wi-Fi off.	Advertisers only.
Strong signal	RSSI floor –70 dBm. Both radios.	Drops the quiet crowd. Not a Hunt. Pair with Display → Subtitle None if the list is still busy.
Moving with you	Moving with you on. BLE follow test (Wi-Fi APs excluded). No Keep signature matches only, no Keep watched only, no Keep named only, no class Show only.	Still needs Settings → Tag detections with GPS and ~50 m of path. Bag/car tag yes. Access points stay off. Range looks like it moved with you. “Still here” grows with speed (§8.5). The switch starts a BLE follow test (it clears Show only, Keep signature matches only, Keep named only, and Keep watched only). Debrief tracking is separate (§12.2).
Watched only	Keep watched only on. Both radios. No class filter, no RSSI floor.	Bookmarked signature matches and Named radios with Alert on. Hide these still applies. Label-only names stay on Keep named only.

Stock presets leave New detections only off. After you save your own chip, tap it to get that sit back in one hit (for example “plaza –80 + Hide these Finder tags”). Display Sort / Title / Subtitle are not stored in a preset — those live on the Live display → Display.

8.5 How Moving with you works

Moving with you is Fieldwatch's answer to a simple field question: which loud radios are staying with *me* as I walk or drive, rather than radios I only meet when I arrive? It is a Live display filter, not a Hunt and not a bearing to the other radio. GPS is always your phone at hear-time. RSSI is loudness here, not meters. Pattern chips on those rows are still not identity.

Wi-Fi access points are excluded. GPS is the phone at hear-time, not the other radio. A loud AP you drive past is still in earshot for hundreds of meters, so its trail is your path and looks like it moved with you. Moving with you is therefore BLE only: a tag in the bag or a speaker in the car is heard again and again while the phone's GPS path lengthens. Passing phones on an interstate are loud for a few seconds and then gone. Those should flash through and leave. A BLE radio that is actually with you should stay.

8.5.1 What has to be true before anyone qualifies

Tag detections with GPS must be on, Location must be high accuracy, and scanning must be running so the phone is giving live fixes. A last-known location older than 30 seconds is ignored. The operator path has to grow to about 45 m before the test is even willing to run — sitting still does not count. Filters shows the path meter; the Live display shows Follow · path N m while the switch is on.

Each radio then has to pass every gate below. Fail any one and it stays off this filtered list (it is still in the log, and Debrief can still discuss it).

- **Heard recently.** Last packet in the last 90 seconds.
- **Loud enough right now.** Last RSSI about −75 dBm or stronger. A quiet dip below that drops the row until it is loud again.
- **A trail, not a single ping.** At least two GPS stamps on that radio. Stamps are only added when the phone has moved about 8 m (or 18 m within 30 s), so a stationary crowd does not pad the trail.
- **The trail itself moved.** The radio's GPS path, and the box around those stamps, must each cover at least about 27 m (60 percent of the 45 m operator move). A radio heard only at the door has a tiny trail and fails here even if it is screaming loud.
- **Loud along the trail, not just at the end.** At least two-thirds of those GPS stamps must also be about −75 dBm or stronger. A radio that was quiet for most of the drive and only woke up at the house does not qualify.
- **Still here, given how fast you are going.** The last time Fieldwatch heard that radio, the phone's GPS was somewhere. That stamp is compared with where the phone is now. How far you are allowed to have gone in between is the speed-aware part (§8.5.2).

A second phone in the car usually fails the trail gates, not the speed gate. iOS and many Android stacks rotate the BLE address, so Fieldwatch sees a brand-new radio with an empty trail. Use a tag with a stable MAC (an AirTag or a Tile in the bag) as the confidence check that the filter is working. A separated SmartTag changes its address, so it does not stay on this list as one radio.

8.5.2 Why the “still here” window grows with speed

The last GPS stamp is not the other radio's location. It is your phone, at the moment Fieldwatch heard that radio. If the radio is quiet for a few seconds, the phone keeps moving. On a sidewalk those few seconds are a house-length. On an interstate they are hundreds of meters. If “still here” were a fixed 50 m circle around the phone, those two cases would look identical, and a tag in the cup holder would blink off between advertisements even though it never left the car.

Moving with you therefore asks a different question as you speed up: not “is this radio 50 meters from me right now?” but “have I traveled farther, since we last heard this radio, than this radio could reasonably have gone silent?” Recent speed is path length divided by the time on that path — an average over the follow, not a single GPS velocity. It is clamped between 0 and 40 m/s (about 0–90 mph) so a jumpy fix cannot grant kilometers of slack.

A BLE tag in the bag usually speaks every few seconds. The hold time is 15 seconds, then multiplied by your recent speed. A 50 m floor still wins when you are slow, so a sidewalk tag is not given a city-block of slack. That floor hands off around a fast walk or slow bicycle (about 7.5 mph). On top of that product, 25 m of GPS slack is added at every speed — enough to cover ordinary fix jitter without pretending RSSI is a tape measure.

In short: **allowed distance = the larger of 50 m or (speed × 15 s), plus 25 m**. Wi-Fi access points never get this window — they are excluded before the gates.

Your recent speed	BLE still-here	What that feels like
Walking (~3 mph)	about 75 m	A house-length. The 50 m floor is still doing the work.

Your recent speed	BLE still-here	What that feels like
Fast walk / bicycle (~7.5 mph)	about 75 m	Just leaving the floor.
Neighborhood (~15 mph)	about 125 m	A tag that skipped a couple of advertisements still counts as with you.
City street (~30 mph)	about 225 m	A few seconds of silence is a couple of blocks, not a miss.
Interstate (~55 mph)	about 400 m	Two seconds of driving is already ~50 m. The hold is now a handful of advertisements.
Fast highway (~70 mph)	about 500 m	A car tag should stay. Roadside BLE still fails the trail-moved gates.

Those distances are how far the *phone* is allowed to have traveled since the radio's last GPS stamp. They are not a detection radius around the other device, and they do not mean Fieldwatch thinks a tag is 400 m away. A bag tag that is still advertising will keep getting fresh stamps, so it stays near “here” in GPS terms even while the allowed window is large.

8.5.3 What still drops, even on the highway

A large still-here window does not keep passing radios on the list. The trail-moved and two-thirds-loud gates are unchanged at every speed. A phone in the next lane is loud for a few seconds. It rarely collects two GPS stamps that already span ~27 m of *your* path, and its trail goes quiet as soon as you pull away. Those rows still flash up and leave. That is the filter working. A tag in the car has been stamped all the way down the interstate, so it survives the same gates.

Wi-Fi access points never qualify. If an AP still shows under this filter, that is a bug. House BLE you meet at the door fails the trail-moved gates. If a bag tag does not show, the path was too short, GPS only started stamping at the destination, or you have not walked/driven the ~45 m the test needs. Live display → Start over, then move again.

Start over (on the Live display, above the tabs) clears the operator path and every radio's GPS trail so you can run the test again. It does not wipe the live list or the log. Turning Moving with you off does not clear the path. Reports → Debrief still writes the last-15-minute tracking callouts whether this filter is on or off — that sit report is §11.4 and §12.2, not this switch.

> **This is still a rough test.** A row that stays is a loud radio whose GPS trail followed your phone. It is not proof that someone is following you, and a miss is not a clean bill. Quiet tags, rotating Find My addresses, and radios Android did not deliver will not appear. If safety is in question, leave and get help — do not wait on this list.

8.6 Field recipes

One-line filter setups. Chapter 12 walks each playbook: setup, what you should see, and what you must not claim from the picture.

Situation	Suggested filter
Quick sweep of a block	All traffic, High performance, Strength list or Hybrid. Display defaults. Do not use Keep signature matches only yet — you need the noise to know the neighborhood.
Long sit / vehicle	Balanced or Saver. Timeline. If the list is busy, Display → Subtitle None before you raise the RSSI floor. Leave logging on.
Focused family	Filters → Show only plus the class chips (Public safety, Cameras, Drones, Surveillance, Finder tags, …). Matching stays on. Save current as… if you want that sit as a chip.
Named hits minus clutter	Keep signature matches only + Hide these Finder tags (or Hide selected on one family, e.g. your bag AirTag).

Situation	Suggested filter
Drop trackers, keep everything else	Filters → Hide these, then Finder tags.
Tracker hunt	Filters → Show only, Finder tags, BLE only. Watch the signatures. Battery saver is usually enough; tags advertise slowly.
SSID / OUI lead	Name query or OUI query, AND, both radios on. Do not enable Keep signature matches only or you will hide an unmatched but relevant AP.
Who is walking with me	Settings → Tag detections with GPS (high-accuracy Location). Walk ~50 m until the path is not 0. Filters → Moving with you (preset or the switch — apply the preset, or the switch by itself; do not stack a class Show only on top). A tag in your bag/car will match. A second iPhone usually will not (MAC rotation). Walking uses a tight still-here window; a drive uses a larger one (§8.5). After the walk: Reports → Debrief — last 15 minutes of tracking, even if you leave this filter or change view.
What just arrived	Filters → New detections only. On the Live display, Mark seen once the room is known (buttons sit above the tabs). Reset seen starts over. Hint: New only · N hidden.

9. Signatures

The hub icon in the top bar is this catalog on the air. The number is how many radios Fieldwatch is hearing right now that match any signature, stock or one you added. It stays green while a scan is running, including when the number is 0. It turns gray when the scan stops. Extra attention, a bookmark, and a filter do not change that color. Hide these takes a family off the Live list and leaves the header count alone. The count is what matched, not what the list is showing. The color key is §5.1.

9.1 What a signature is

The line under the title says Bookmark to alert. This figure is Class A–Z. Tap a class to open its signatures. A signature is a named bundle of match rules, a color, and optional cluster flags. It is not proof of vendor identity. Built-in only marks where a row came from; you can still edit or delete it. Each rule has its own on/off switch, so you can mute a noisy OUI or name without deleting the rule. Edit rules here, not on Settings. When the rules hit, the radio is always labeled. Display can hide the chip on the Live display; Filters hide the radio. The catalog list is Name A–Z by default. Class A–Z lists every class, including one with no signatures (collapsed until you tap one), so you can open Public safety, Military, or Vehicle without scanning the alphabet.

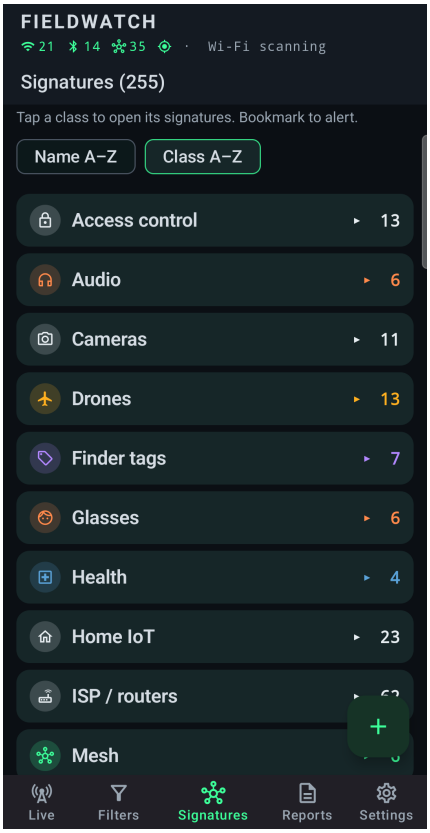


Fig. 3 (repeated) — Signatures. Bookmark to alert.

9.2 Create from an observed device

1. Find the device in the Live display (any view) and tap it for detail.
2. Tap Create signature from device on the detail screen.
3. Fieldwatch suggests a name from the advertised name, vendor+OUI, or “BLE/Wi-Fi + last octets.”
4. Pre-filled rules: full MAC prefix (this radio); name or glob if a name exists; up to three service UUIDs; manufacturer ID and first data byte when present. OUI is added only if nothing else except MAC was available. A “radio = BLE/Wi-Fi” OR rule is deliberately not added — that would label every radio of that type.
5. If the address looks randomized, the notes field warns you. Prefer name / UUID / manufacturer rules and consider deleting the MAC rule.
6. Edit, set match-any, color, min-peers if needed, then Save.
7. If you already know the BLE payload layout, open the new row → Decode fields and map the bytes (§9.6). Identity (the rules) and decode (the field map) are separate saves.

Read **Signature family** on that radio's detail page first (§5.5). Strong family or Possible family means other MACs already share the ID — Create from device will still pin **this** MAC. Use Signature candidates (§9.2.1) when you want the shared rule instead. This radio only is when a MAC pin is the honest unmatched draft. **Already tagged is not a veto.** If the decode shows a store-wide iBeacon UUID (or another ID tighter than the stock row), keep Create from device, delete the MAC pin, and lengthen the manufacturer-data prefix to type 0x02 / length 0x15 plus that UUID (hex `0215` + 32 UUID digits) — the same shape as Atrius cart tag. The stock iBeacon row stays; your row is the second chip. The draft's first manufacturer byte alone (`02`) would match every iBeacon, not this store.

9.2.1 Create from Signature candidates

When several unmatched radios share one ID (the same `H20-` glob, the same vendor IE, the same stable OUI), do not pin one MAC. Detail's Signature family card is the one-radio version of that test. Reports → Signature candidates (§5.6.4, §11.5) drafts the **shared** rule and omits the MAC pin. Save still lands in your catalog as a custom row — same editor, same Save. That is how you add a family without cataloging a house AP's BSSID. It only mines **unmatched** radios. A floor of stock iBeacons will not list here; for a store UUID on radios that already chip iBeacon, use §9.2.

9.3 Manual create and edit

The Signatures title is the catalog total (stock plus any you added). Tap + to create a blank signature. In the editor you set name, notes, Extra attention, AND vs match-any (OR), cluster flags, color, and the rule list. Each rule has an on/off switch: off keeps it, but it does not match. BLE signatures also have **Decode fields** (None or N fields) under the rules — §9.6. Wi-Fi-only rows hide that control.

Rule kinds: OUI, MAC prefix, name contains, name glob, service UUID, manufacturer ID, manufacturer data, radio kind, hidden SSID, vendor IE OUI. Enter manufacturer IDs as hex (for example 0x004C).

On a Wi-Fi row the MAC **is** the BSSID. A MAC-prefix rule with the full twelve hex digits is that one access point. Fewer digits (B4:1E:52) is the vendor block — same matcher as an OUI rule. Hidden SSID matches any AP whose scan result has an empty name; pair it with a MAC prefix (AND) to pin one hidden box. Stock Android never reveals the secret SSID string.

There is no matching on/off switch. Signatures always label when their rules hit. Hide a family on Filters (class Hide these, or Hide selected signatures). Display → signature names hides the chip on the Live display without dropping the radio (the decode hexagon goes with it). The bookmark requests an alert when that signature hits (and a silent notification if that Settings switch is on).

Open a signature and tap Delete signature at the bottom to remove it (confirm first). Built-in rows can be deleted; Restore default signatures brings the stock set back. Settings → Export signatures writes the whole catalog to a JSON pack you can share or keep as a backup. Import signatures adds new rows and extra rules; it does not delete anything. Same id or the same match rules are skipped. A colliding name is imported as “Name (imported)”. Update stock catalog from GitHub replaces stock rows (including Extra attention) from the repo; bookmarks and Settings stay. Needs internet. Restore defaults still wipes customs — export signatures (and Export settings for named radios / switches) first if you want them back.

9.4 Practices that hold up in the field

- Start tight (full MAC or manufacturer data + company ID), then loosen if the target rotates addresses.
- Do not OR a lone RADIO_KIND rule.
- Do not treat a Silicon Labs or LiteOn OUI as unique. Pair it with a name, UUID, or require min-peers.
- Prefer 16-bit UUIDs in the 0xFDxx / vendor range over common GAP UUIDs.
- For a family, use match-any and several OUIs plus a name glob. For one radio, keep the MAC rule and turn match-any off if you also add other clauses.
- A generic DIRECT- / ANDROID- / ESP_ name is unmatched unless a product family also hits (Raven, Roku, Epson).
- Mute a noisy rule on one signature with the rule switch instead of deleting the rule.
- After editing, glance at the Live display. If half the café just inherited your new name, the rule is too broad — undo immediately.

9.5 Using the pre-loaded catalog

On first launch, Fieldwatch loads the stock signature catalog. Restore default signatures & presets loads it again. Every stock row is on: when its rules hit, the radio is labeled.

To take a noisy family off the Live display, use Filters — Hide these for a whole class, or Hide selected for one signature. Matching still runs. The log, Debrief, and bookmarks are unchanged.

Each signature has a **class** (Finder tags, Surveillance, Drones, Vehicle, and so on). Filters → Show only / Hide these use class. Chip color on the Live display is separate; you can change it in the editor. Custom signatures default to class Other.

The Signatures tab and Selected signatures are sorted A–Z, including custom rows.

Stock chip colors follow class, so Live display and radar mean something before you open a row. A named match uses that signature's color. Unmatched radios use the RSSI palette: ≥–55 green, –55 to –70 amber, –70 to –85 orange, else red. An upgrade re-applies stock colors to built-in rows once. Custom signatures are left alone.

Filter class	Stock signatures (abbreviated)
Finder tags	Apple AirTags, Samsung SmartTags, Tile, Chipolo, Pebblebee / moto tag, Google Find Hub, DULT tracker
Retail beacons	iBeacon, Atrius cart tag, Minew, Estimote, Kontakt.io
Signage	Retail LED sign, Electronic shelf label
Wearables	Garmin, Fitbit, Oura, Polar, Pokemon GO Plus, Fieldy, Plaud Note, Meta Quest
Surveillance	Flock, Raven, Penguin, Pigvision, FS Ext Battery, Genetec, Rekor, Vigilant, Verkada, Avigilon, Axis, Hikvision, Dahua, Hanwha Wisenet, Uniview, Rhombus, UniFi Protect, BlueTOAD Spectra, BlipTrack
Drones	Remote ID, DJI, Skydio, Autel, Parrot, HOVERAir, Tello, Potensic, Holy Stone, Hubsan, Yuneec, SwellPro, Crazyflie
Pentest	Hak5 Pineapple, Flipper Zero, Pwnagotchi, Marauder / Deauther, GhostESP, Bruce, Porkchop, Hobby BLE serial
Public safety	Axon, WatchGuard Video, Cradlepoint, AirLink, Compex, Utility Inc. Used in law enforcement, not exclusive to it — government, municipal, and other corporate fleets likely run some of the same kit.
Vehicle	Tesla, Tesla tsTPMS, Rivian, Ford, Honda, Hyundai, Toyota, Nissan, Subaru, BMW, Volkswagen, Porsche, Jaguar Land Rover, BYD, Chevrolet hotspot, GM hotspot, Audi MMI, Mercedes MBUX, Uconnect, CarPlay, CARLINK, Motive, PeopleNet, Samsara, AUMOVIO, Winegard, Goodyear TPMS, Schrader TPMS, Pacific TPMS, Huf, FOBO TPMS, Aftermarket TPMS, SYTPMS, TireCheck, TPMS service
Glasses	Ray-Ban / Meta glasses, Snap Spectacles, Vuzix
Audio	Apple audio, Sony, Bose, JBL / Harman, Sonos, Shokz
Cameras	Wyze, Ring, Arlo, eufy Security, Nest, Tapo, Reolink, GoPro, Osmo, Insta360
Thermostats	Nest Thermostat, ecobee, Sensi, Honeywell Home
Access control	August, Schlage, Nuki, Lockly, Kevo, Master Lock, igloohome, Tedee, Kwikset, ASSA ABLOY, SALTO, dormakaba, Paxton
Health	Honeywell Xenon HC, Omron, Withings, Dexcom
Home IoT	Nest Weave, Tuya, Govee, Haiku Fan, myQ, Hatch, Orbit B-hyve, Samsung appliance, EcoWater, Amazon, DJI Power, Logitech, HP, Epson, LG webOS TV, Roku, Nespresso, RadiaCode, Ruuvi, Blue Maestro, SensorPush, SnapAV

Filter class	Stock signatures (abbreviated)
ISP / routers	UniFi, UniFi AP, Meraki, Cisco, Aruba, Ruckus, Ruijie, Fortinet, Mist, Sophos, Extreme, Edgecore, WatchGuard AP, Mojo, NETGEAR, TP-Link, ASUS, Linksys, Eero, Google Wifi, Huawei, Plume, D-Link, DWnet, Belkin, Xfinity, Spectrum, AT&T, Verizon, Starlink, GL.iNet, MikroTik, EnGenius, Zyxel, Peplink, OpenWrt, Arris, T-Mobile, HUMAX, Sagemcom, Arcadyan, Askey, Calix, Nokia, AirTies, Tenda, WAVLINK, Sercomm, Luxul, CenturyLink, Adtran, Cambium, TRENDnet, Cudy, Vantiva, Hitron, Actiontec, Buffalo, Grandstream, Inseego, Franklin, Synology
Mesh	Meshtastic, MeshCore, Helium, goTenna, SenseCAP, RAK WisGate
Two-way radios	Icom ID-52. The Bluetooth name is ICOM BT(ID-52) while the radio is waiting to pair. This phone does not hear the voice channel. A renamed radio does not match. Wireless microphones, where Bluetooth is how the microphone works: Icom VS-3 (ICOM BT-002), Yaesu SSM-BT10, Yaesu SSM-BT20, Kenwood KHS-55BT, Kenwood KHS-56BT (the name plus a four-digit code), and VGC BHM-88. This phone hears a Low Energy advertisement of that name. A name that only appears on the Classic link stays quiet. Benshi radio is the amateur platform sold as BTECH, Radioddity, or Vero. The exact Bluetooth name is UV-PRO, UV-50PRO, GA-5WB, VR-N75, VR-N76, VR-N7500, VR-N7600, or DB50-B. BLE PTT button is a wireless button for a phone app. The exact name is PTT-Z, PTT-AZ, or PTT-Z01. A longer or shorter name does not match.
Military	None yet. Reserved for a military-specific set. Military use of a commercial product does not move that product here.
Phones / PCs	Apple Device, Fast Pair, Google, Microsoft Device, Phone hotspot
Other	—

Color	Class	Stock signatures
Red	Pentest / cheap serial	Hak5 Pineapple, Flipper Zero, Pwnagotchi, Marauder / Deauther, GhostESP, Bruce, Porkchop, Hobby BLE serial
Amber	Surveillance and drones (same chip color; class splits them)	Flock, Raven, Penguin, Pigvision, FS Ext Battery, Genetec, Rekor, Vigilant, Verkada, Avigilon, Axis, Hikvision, Dahua, Hanwha Wisenet, Uniview, Rhombus, UniFi Protect, BlueTOAD Spectra, BlipTrack, Remote ID, DJI, Skydio, Autel, Parrot, HOVERAir, Tello, Potensic, Holy Stone, Hubsan, Yuneec, SwellPro, Crazyflie
Purple	Phones / Find My tags	Apple Device, Apple AirTags, Chipolo, Google Find Hub, DULT tracker, Fast Pair, Google (Pixel / 0x00E0), Phone hotspot
Cyan	Wearable trackers	Samsung SmartTags, Tile, Pebblebee / moto tag, Garmin, Fitbit, Oura, Polar, Pokemon GO Plus, Fieldy, Plaud Note, iBeacon, Atrius cart tag, Minew, Estimote, Kontakt.io
Green	Mesh / LoRa, and Two-way radios (same chip color; class splits them)	Meshtastic, MeshCore, Helium, goTenna, SenseCAP, RAK WisGate, Icom ID-52, Icom VS-3, Yaesu SSM-BT10, Yaesu SSM-BT20, Kenwood KHS-55BT, Kenwood KHS-56BT, VGC BHM-88, Benshi radio, BLE PTT button
Orange	Glasses and audio (same chip color; class splits them)	Ray-Ban / Meta glasses, Snap Spectacles, Apple audio, Sony, Bose, JBL / Harman, Sonos, Shokz
Teal	Public safety and vehicle (same chip color; class splits them)	Axon, WatchGuard Video, Cradlepoint, AirLink, Compex, Utility Inc, Tesla, Tesla tsTPMS, Rivian, Ford, Honda, Hyundai, Toyota, Nissan, Subaru, BMW, Volkswagen, Porsche, Jaguar Land Rover, BYD, Chevrolet hotspot, Mercedes MBUX, Uconnect, CarPlay, CARLINK, Motive, Samsara, Winegard, Goodyear / Schrader / Pacific / Huf / FOBO / Aftermarket / SYTPMS / TireCheck / TPMS service
Blue	Health	Honeywell Xenon HC, Omron, Withings, Dexcom

Color	Class	Stock signatures
Silver	Cameras / PCs / home IoT / home Wi-Fi / retail signage / access control	GoPro, Osmo, Insta360, eufy, Wyze, Ring, Arlo, Nest, Tapo, Reolink, Microsoft Device, Amazon, DJI Power, Starlink, Logitech, HP, Epson, LG webOS TV, Nespresso, RadiaCode, Nest Thermostat, Nest Weave, ecobee, Sensi, Honeywell Home, Tuya, Govee, Haiku Fan, myQ, Hatch, Orbit B-hyve, August, Schlage, Nuki, Lockly, Kevo, Master Lock, igloohome, Tedee, Kwikset, ASSA ABLOY, SALTO, dormakaba, Paxton, Ruuvi, Blue Maestro, SensorPush, SnapAV, Retail LED sign, Electronic shelf label, UniFi, UniFi AP, Meraki, Cisco, Aruba, Ruckus, Fortinet, Mist, Sophos, Extreme, Edgecore, WatchGuard AP, Mojo, NETGEAR/TP-Link/ASUS/Linksys/Eero/Google Wifi/D-Link/Belkin/Xfinity/Spectrum/AT&T/Verizon/GL.iNet/MikroTik/EnGenius/Zyxel/Peplink/OpenWrt/Arris

Notes on a signature show on radio detail (quiet card) and in Share / AI Export for matching radios — what that family is and how it is typically used. Stock copy is product context, not company IDs or UUIDs (those stay on Identity / Maker data). They do not put a “!” on Live and they are not the amber Extra attention card. **Extra attention** is a separate field. It is empty on almost every row. If Extra attention is filled, a matching radio gets a “!” on the list, the amber card on detail, and a line in Debrief / AI Export.

The stock catalog fills Extra attention on Hobby BLE serial, Axon, WatchGuard Video, Digital Ally, Reveal Media, Wolfcom, Ray-Ban / Meta glasses, Snap Spectacles, Brilliant Frame, Even G1, RayNeo, Fieldy, Plaud Note, Limitless Pendant, Bee Pendant, Omi, Friend Pendant, Hak5 Pineapple, Flipper Zero, Pwnagotchi, Marauder / Deauther, GhostESP, Bruce, Porkchop, Cradlepoint, AirLink, Compex, Utility Inc, and the roadside / public camera + ALPR rows: Flock Safety Cameras, Penguin, Pigvision, FS Ext Battery, Genetec AutoVu, Rekor, Motorola Vigilant, Verkada, Avigilon, Axis, Hikvision, Dahua, Hanwha Wisenet, Uniview, Rhombus, Panasonic i-PRO, Hayden AI, Miovision, Tattile, LVT LiveView. Those rows ship with the bookmark on, so a new match beeps. That is body-cam, Meta / Snap glasses, recording wearables, pentest kit, public-safety vehicle APs, and public cameras / plate readers — not Tesla, not headphones, not UniFi Protect, not BlueTOAD Spectra, not BlipTrack, not access-control locks. Flock LiteOn / Espressif OUIs can be noisy; unbookmark that row if it is. The Public safety rows are used in law enforcement; they are not exclusive to it (government, municipal, and other corporate fleets likely run some of the same kit). Unbookmark any row you do not want to hear.

A “!” is a pattern, not identity and not proof of recording or an attack. A Quest or Meta Quest Bluetooth name is Meta Quest and does not beep. A Meta company ID without that name can still match the glasses row. Fieldy / Plaud Note are conversation recorders, not proof someone is recording you. PineAP clones look like ordinary SSIDs. You can type Extra attention on any other signature, built-in or custom.

Home and ISP Wi-Fi rows (NETGEAR, TP-Link, Xfinity, Starlink, and the rest of that class) are Wi-Fi only. Most also match the vendor's IEEE OUI on the BSSID, so a renamed SSID still hits. Virtual BSSIDs (guest / mesh / extra SSID) that set the locally-administered bit still hit if the universal OUI is in the catalog. Apple / Google / Samsung prefixes are not recovered, so a random phone hotspot does not become a router. A matching vendor IE still hits. Hide a family on Filters if factory-named gateways paint Live display.

Spectrum also matches Spectrum Mobile / Spectrum Free Trial hotspots and has no Charter OUI (boxes the carrier built). **Chevrolet hotspot** (myChevrolet*), **Mercedes MBUX** (MBUX*), and **Motive** (Motive * / Motive_*) are factory in-car / fleet SSIDs — not dealer or café names.

UniFi AP is factory SSIDs plus Ubiquiti IEEE OUIs (ISP / routers). Other Ubiquiti AP radios (airMAX, AmpliFi, UISP) that beacon can hit. A second **UniFi** row matches advertised names UniFi / Ubiquiti / UAP-* on either radio (same class). **UniFi Protect** is BLE names UVC G3/G4/G6 Instant (Protect cameras in setup), not AP BSSIDs — that row stays Surveillance.

Meraki is Meraki* plus Cisco Meraki IEEE OUIs (not Cisco Systems). **Cisco** is Wi-Fi Cisco* (Aironet / Catalyst / Business / RV) plus old Aironet tsunami and Cisco Systems IEEE OUIs. It is not a Cisco substring — that would hit San Francisco. Fieldwatch sees AP beacons only, so a Cisco BSSID is an AP. Meraki and Cisco-Linksys keep their

own OUI lists. Both sit in ISP / routers, not Surveillance. Meraki APs often carry a Cisco vendor IE (00:00:0C CCX / AP-name); Fieldwatch keeps Meraki only on those beacons.

Aruba is Aruba* / SetMeUp* / InstantOn* (not a lone instant word; not Hewlett Packard Enterprise OUIs). **Ruckus** is Ruckus* / Configure.Me* plus Ruckus Wireless OUIs. **Fortinet** is Fortinet* / FortiAP* / FAP-config* plus Fortinet OUIs. Those sit in ISP / routers with UniFi AP, Meraki, Cisco, Mist, Sophos, Extreme, Edgecore, WatchGuard AP, and Mojo — campus access points, not cameras.

MikroTik (Routerboard.com OUIs), **EnGenius**, **Zyxel**, and **Peplink** / Pepwave add vendor OUIs. **OpenWrt** and **GL.iNet** stay name-only (no unique IEEE OUI; GL.iNet boards use chip-module prefixes). **Arris** / SURFboard has the Arris OUI; CommScope's mixed block is not used. **Google Wifi** is not Pixel BLE, not Nest-* cameras, and not Google Inc OUIs (phones / hotspots).

Brand BLE rows in the stock catalog include Tesla, Rivian, Google, Sony, Bose, Garmin, Amazon, Fitbit, Polar, Oura, Logitech, HP, Epson, JBL / Harman, Sonos, Shokz, GoPro, Osmo, Insta360, DJI, DJI Power, Microsoft Device, Apple Device, Apple audio, Fast Pair, Tuya, Govee, Haiku Fan, myQ, LG webOS TV, Nespresso, and RadiaCode. Exact match IDs are in Appendix B. A few cautions: Google is company 0x00E0 / Pixel / Chromecast. Fast Pair is a separate Phones / PCs row (next paragraph). Apple Device is Continuity types, not AirPods (0x07). iPhones also send Find My 0x12; Fieldwatch drops the AirTags chip when Continuity is on the same radio. Bose includes UUID FEBE as well as FE21 / 0x009E. Tuya is 0x07D0 / FD50 / TUYA*, not the two-letter TY. Govee identity is name-only; once it matches, Decode fields read H5074/H5075 (0xEC88) and H510x/H517x (0x0001) temp / humidity / battery (§9.6). Shokz is OpenRun / OpenFit names, not Battery 0x180F. DJI is 0x08AA / DJI* (BLE and Wi-Fi), plus Wi-Fi vendor IE 26:37:12 for the older DroneID beacon. Android 11 or newer can see that field (§4.1.1). Osmo Action / Pocket / 360 / Nano are the Osmo row (0x08AA model IDs 0x0006–0x0022 plus OsmoAction* names), not DJI. DJI Power is a Bluetooth name that starts with Power2000, the Power 2000 station. It is Home IoT, not the DJI drone row. Insta360 is Arashi Vision 0x10D7 plus X3 / Ace Pro / GO 3 names. In-flight drones also hit **Remote ID** (BLE UUID FFFA, Wi-Fi vendor IE FA:0B:BC, and the French plate vendor IE 6A:5C:35). Skydio / Autel / Parrot ANAFI-Bebop-Skycontroller / HOVERAir / Tello / Potensic / Holy Stone / Hubsan / Yuneec / SwellPro / Crazyflie are name rows. Autel default-ssid, a bare ATOM or EXO name, and Parrot company 0x0043 are not used.

Fast Pair is not “Android.” It is Google's tap-to-pair UUID (FE2C), a Phones / PCs row of its own. iPhones fill that class because they constantly advertise Continuity (Apple Device). Most pocket Androids advertise little Fieldwatch can name, so they stay unmatched unnamed BLE. Google is Pixel / Chromecast only. Phone hotspot only while the phone is an access point with a factory SSID. When Fast Pair does appear, the advertisement is one of two shapes. **Pairing mode** is three bytes — a model ID. Android nearby will offer a tap-to-pair card (Pixel Buds, Galaxy Buds, a phone in pairing). That is uncommon and worth a look. Live display labels the chip Fast Pair pairing and puts `pair` on the subtitle; if the same radio later sends the long payload, that mark stays for the rest of the session. The **long payload** is an account-key filter from a device already on someone's account. In a mall or station that is the usual Fast Pair chip: plaza noise, not a new pairing. Filters → Hide Fast Pair account-key hides those chips when Fast Pair is the only match. A Pixel that also matched Google still shows. Hide selected Fast Pair, or Hide phones, drops pairing-mode as well.

Public safety vs vehicle. Public safety is Axon / WatchGuard Video (body-worn and in-car) plus public-safety vehicle APs: Cradlepoint, AirLink, Compex, Utility Inc. Many of those radios are used in law enforcement; they are not exclusive to it. Government, municipal, and other corporate fleets likely run some of the same body-worn cameras and vehicle gateways. Pattern match, not that agency or that officer. Vehicle is Tesla (including Cybertruck phone-key names S…C), Rivian, Ford 0x0723, Honda 0x0915, Hyundai 0x0826, Toyota 0x0977, Nissan 0x0BA6, Subaru 0x0A10, BMW 0x05EB, Volkswagen 0x011F / FE30/FE31, Porsche 0x0120, Jaguar Land Rover 0x020B, BYD 0x0C34, Chevrolet / GM hotspots, Mercedes 0x017C / MBUX*, Audi 0x010E / MMI, Motive, Samsara, and BLE TPMS (Goodyear 0x0B99, Schrader 0x0601, Pacific Industrial 0x0E32, Huf 0x070A, FOBO / Salutica 0x0127 / UUID 00EE, TireCheck 0x0BA2, SYTPMS name BR / UUID 0x27A5, Aftermarket TPMS* / UUID FBB0 / 0x0001 data 80–83, SIG service 0x1860). Tesla tsTPMS is the name tsTPMS* only — company 0x022B stays on Tesla; UUID 0x1122 is not unique. Factory 315/433 MHz valve-stem TPMS does not appear. A bare Nokia 0x0001 match is not cataloged. Kia / Volvo / Lucid / Polestar have no unique SIG company ID in this catalog. A miss is common: many

cars never put that company ID in an advertisement, and Classic Bluetooth is invisible.

Drones vs surveillance. Drones is Remote ID (BLE FFFA, Wi-Fi FA:0B:BC, and French vendor IE 6A:5C:35), DJI, Skydio, Autel, Parrot, HOVERAir, Tello, Potensic, Holy Stone, Hubsan, Yuneec, SwellPro, and Crazyflie. Osmo / Insta360 action cameras are Cameras, not Drones. A Bluetooth name that starts with Power2000 is DJI Power, Home IoT, not Drones. Surveillance is poles, ALPR, and commercial readers — not aircraft and not campus access points. Same amber chip; class splits them.

Glasses vs audio vs cameras. Glasses is Ray-Ban / Meta, Snap Spectacles. Audio is Apple audio, Sony, Bose, JBL / Harman, Sonos, Shokz. Cameras is Wyze, Ring, Arlo, eufy, Nest, Tapo, Reolink, GoPro, Osmo, Insta360 — consumer and action cameras. Not Flock / UniFi Protect (Surveillance) and not Axon (Public safety).

Signage vs retail beacons. Signage is LED message displays and Bluetooth ESL 0x1857. Retail beacons is iBeacon / Atrius cart tag / Minew / Estimote / Kontakt.io. The advertised name on a LED sign is the sign text, not a product name. iBeacon is Apple 0x004C type 0x02/0x15 (any vendor can send it — mute in a mall). Atrius cart tag is iBeacon UUID 5993A94C-… plus service 0xB1BB (shopping-cart tags; not Acuity 0x0346 on those radios). Minew is IEEE OUI AC:23:3F; Estimote is 0x015D; Kontakt.io is 0x01FD. Not Eddystone FEAA (JBL, printers, and others use it).

Environmental sensors (Home IoT). Ruuvi 0x0499, Blue Maestro 0x0133, SensorPush custom UUIDs. Ruuvi and Blue Maestro ship Decode fields (temp / humidity / pressure on the advertisement). SensorPush stays identity-only.

Smart locks / access (BLE). ASSA ABLOY (0x012E / HID 0x0124 / Yale 0x0BDE / UUID FCBF / Seos / Yale*) — not Apple FCB2. August (0x01D1 / FE24). Schlage / Allegion (0x013B / FCF4). Nuki (a92ee* services). SALTO (0x0199). dormakaba (0x0C64). Paxton (0x0196). Lockly names. Kevo / Unikey (0x015E). Master Lock (0x014B). igloohome (0x05BA). Tedee (0x0725). Kwikset names. Access control class (silver), not Surveillance.

Smart thermostats (BLE). ecobee (company 0x07D6). Nest Thermostat (Nest Labs 0x01B5; not Nest cameras). Sensi (name only — not Emerson 0x04DF). Honeywell Home / Lyric / Amazon Smart Thermostat names (not Honeywell 0x0526 or Resideo 0x0B01). A miss is common: most wall units are Wi-Fi after setup and do not keep advertising BLE.

Health vs wearables vs Home IoT. Health is clinic and home-medical BLE: Honeywell Xenon healthcare scanners (Xenon_*HC* / CCB-U00-H*, not warehouse CCB-U00-G), Omron Healthcare 0x020E (cuffs and scales; not industrial OMRON 0x02D5), Withings scales / BPM Connect, Dexcom G6/G7. Garmin / Fitbit / Oura / Polar stay Wearables. Honeywell Home thermostats stay Thermostats. Pattern match, not a patient or that hospital.

If you get local false positives, hide the family on Filters or mute the noisy rules in the editor (for example a neighborhood of Espressif gadgets tripping Flock OUI 3C:71:BF). Restore default signatures & presets rebuilds the catalog (including stock Decode fields), stock bookmarks, and the default Settings switches (Keep screen on, Tag detections with GPS, Online place names, Voice on with Class + signature, TAK / CoT off). It also wipes custom signatures, presets, and named radios. Export signatures and Export settings first if you want a backup. Do not use Restore as an undo for a single rule.

To mute noisy methods on Flock (for example LiteOn OUIs) without deleting the row, open the signature and switch off those rules. See §7.6 and §7.6.1.

See Appendix B for the exact default rules.

9.6 Decode fields

After a signature matches, Fieldwatch can map **cleartext** bytes in that advertisement to labels — temperature, model, Remote ID location, and so on. Remote ID uses this map on BLE FFFA and on Wi-Fi FA:0B:BC (framed as FFFA). The editor itself is still BLE manufacturer / service data for custom maps (§5.8.3). Identity match stays on the rule list: Decode fields do not help the matcher. The list does not re-parse the payload while it draws. A small hexagon in the signature chip — same color as the name — means that signature has a map; dual-chip radios mark only the mapped name(s). Display → Signature names off hides the name chips, so the hexagon goes with them. A field with **Live row** on also prints its current word on the list (§5.4.1). That word stays if Signature names is off. Other values fill in on device detail (Decoded fields), Share as text, AI Export for that radio, and Debrief's notable BLE lines.

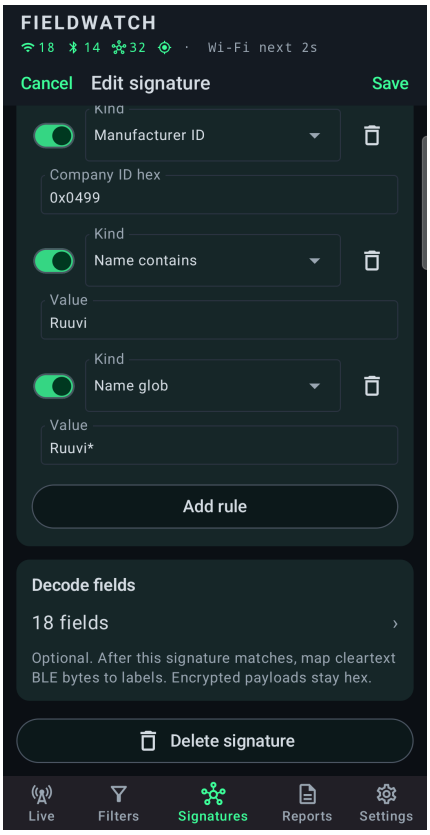


Fig. 39 — Signature editor (Ruuvi).

This is BLE advertisements only: no pairing, no GATT connect, no crypto. Encrypted or unknown payloads stay hex, the same as Maker data already does. Apple Continuity, Fast Pair, Eddystone, and Microsoft stay on the built-in Known payloads / Maker data blocks; Decode fields is for catalog and custom rows those paths do not cover. Wi-Fi-only signatures hide the control.

You need two things, in this order: a signature whose rules hit the radio, and a field map for the payload you already understand from a vendor spec, a reverse-engineering note, or the hex on detail. The map does not print every value on the list. Turn **Live row** on for the one field you want beside the name (§5.4.1). The hexagon on that chip only means a map exists. If the radio is unmatched, create the signature first (§9.2 / §9.3), Save, then open Decode fields on that row.

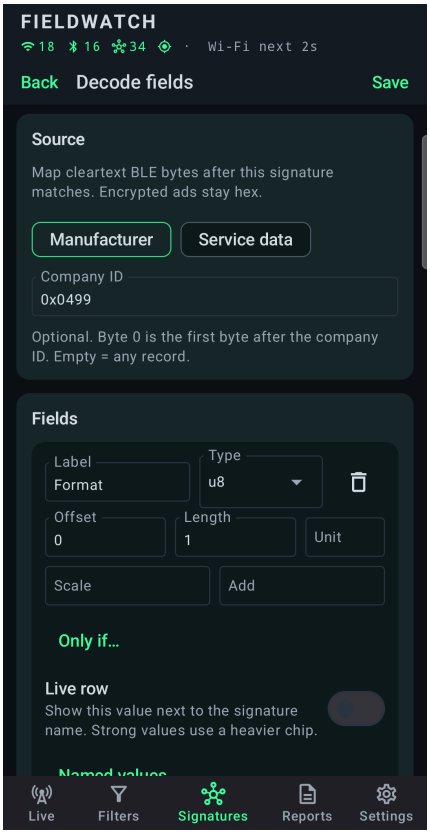


Fig. 40 — Decode fields.

9.6.1 From a payload you already understand

Worked path. You have a BLE radio on the Live display, the maker bytes (or service data) on detail, and a layout — byte 0 is format, bytes 1–2 are temperature, and so on. Fieldwatch will not invent that layout; you type it.

1. Confirm identity. Open detail. Matched signatures lists the row that will carry the map. If none, Create signature from device (§9.2): keep a manufacturer ID / UUID / name rule that will still hit when the MAC rotates, then Save. A MAC-only pin is a poor home for a family map.
2. Read the hex you will slice. On detail, Maker data → Raw payload is the bytes **after** the Bluetooth company ID. Service data FEAF (or whatever UUID) is the bytes after that UUID. Count in hex pairs: the first pair is offset 0, the next is 1. Do not count the company ID or the UUID toward offset.
3. Signatures → that row → **Decode fields** (under Add rule). Pick Manufacturer or Service data to match the hex you counted. For manufacturer, set Company ID (0x0499, 0xEC88, …) unless every matched radio has only one maker record. For service data, set the UUID (FFFA, FE6A, FEAF, FEED, or the full 128-bit form).
4. Add field for each value you care about. Label is what detail shows. Type, offset, length, endian, unit. Add field starts the next card at the previous offset + length. Save on the Decode fields bar writes the map; Back without Save discards.
5. Check Preview at the bottom if a matching radio is on the air. Then open that radio on detail: Decoded fields should match the spec. A miss with raw hex still on the page usually means offset 0 included the company ID, the wrong source, or an Only if that this packet failed.

Example (Ruuvi Data Format 5, company 0x0499). Manufacturer. Company ID 0x0499. Field Format: u8, offset 0, length 1. Field Temperature: i16, offset 1, length 2, endian BE, scale 0.005, unit °C, Only if offset 0 length 1 equals `05`. Humidity is u16 BE at offset 3, scale 0.0025, unit %, same Only if. Format 3 packets skip those fields because byte 0 is 03, not 05 — that is the point of the gate. Stock Ruuvi already includes this map. Copy the idea for a sensor that is not in the catalog.

9.6.2 Source: manufacturer vs service data

Manufacturer reads AD type 0xFF. Fieldwatch strips the two-byte company ID before your map runs, so byte 0 is the first payload byte after 0x004C / 0x0499 / 0xEC88 / … — the same slice as detail's Raw payload. Company ID on this screen is a filter among maker records on that radio (empty = the first record). A Govee light and a Govee hygrometer can both match the Govee name rule; the hygrometer map reads 0xEC88 (H5074/H5075) and 0x0001 (H510x). A light with no matching payload simply does not decode.

Service data reads one service-data UUID. Byte 0 is the first byte of that service's data, not of the whole advertisement. UUID is required (16-bit FEAA / FFFA or the dashed 128-bit form). Several service-data blocks can sit on one radio; only the UUID you typed is parsed.

One signature, one source. If a product puts sensors in manufacturer data and a serial in service data, pick the slice you care about, or make a second signature for the other UUID (dual-label). You cannot point one map at both sources.

9.6.3 Field cards

Each card is one value. A field that does not fit — offset past the end, gate failed, empty UTF-8 — is skipped silently, and the other fields still show. That is how one map covers two packet formats.

Control	What it does
Label	Text on detail / Debrief / Preview. Changing it slugs the ID until you set a custom ID under More.
Type	How to read the slice. See the type table below. Defaults the length.
Offset	Start byte in the source payload. 0 is the first byte after the company ID (manufacturer) or the first service-data byte.
Length	Byte count. Type fills a default (u8=1, u16/i16=2, u24=3, u32/i32/f32=4, mac=6). utf8 / hex / bits start at 1 until you set them.
Unit	Appended after the number (°C, %, hPa, mV, dBm). Empty = number only.
Endian	LE (default) or BE. Hidden for u8 / i8 / utf8 / hex / bool. Applies to the integer/float/bits word, including bits.
Bit offset / width	Type bits only. After the slice is read as an unsigned integer in that endian, Fieldwatch shifts from the least-significant bit. Width 1–32.
Scale / Add	Numeric types only. After the integer/float read: modulo (if set), then × scale, then + add. Temperature often needs scale 0.01 or 0.005. Pressure that is stored as (hPa – 500)×100 uses scale 0.01 and add 500.
Only if…	Skip this field unless a gate holds (§9.6.4).
Named values…	Map a raw number or hex to a word (§9.6.4).
More	ID (stable key; leave the slug unless you export maps or want TAK advertised-position pins). TAK / CoT looks up ids, not labels: latitude + longitude (optional alt_geo) pin the gadget; op_lat / op_lon are the Remote ID operator location (takeoff, the live pilot, or a fixed point) and are not the aircraft pin. §5.8.4. Modulo is remainder before scale — Govee packed humidity is modulo 1000.

Type	Bytes (default)	What you get
u8 / i8	1	Unsigned 0–255 or signed –128…127. No endian.
u16 / i16	2	16-bit int. Set BE when the spec says big-endian (Ruuvi, Blue Maestro).
u24	3	Unsigned 24-bit. Govee H5075 packs temp in a 24-bit BE int.
u32 / i32	4	32-bit int. Remote ID lat/lon are i32 LE × 1e–7 degrees.
f32	4	IEEE-754 float. Rare in ads.
bits	from bit offset+width	A group of bits inside the slice. Use named values for 0/1 flags (asleep/awake).
bool	1	Any non-zero byte → yes; all zeros → no.
utf8	you set	Text, trailing NULs and spaces stripped. Remote ID UAS ID / Self ID.
hex	you set	Spaced hex dump of the slice. Tile's rotating private id.
mac	6	AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF from the first six bytes (Ruuvi payload MAC).

Math order is fixed: read the integer or float, then remainder (modulo), then multiply (scale), then add. Empty scale, add, or modulo leaves that step off. Named values run on the **raw** integer (or the UTF-8 / hex string), not on the scaled number — map 65 to HERO13 Black, not 0.005×something.

9.6.4 Only if and named values

Only if… is how one signature handles two layouts. Each field can have its own gate. If the gate fails, that field is omitted; the rest still run.

- **equals** — bytes at Offset / Length must match Hex. Ruuvi Format 5: offset 0, length 1, hex 05. Remote ID location on the catalog map: the message-type nibble is packed with the protocol version, so the header is 10 / 11 / 12 for location (type 1, proto 0–2). The OpenDroneID parser reads the same versions on BLE and Wi-Fi.
- **not equals** — skip when those bytes are Hex (a reserved/invalid marker).
- **mask** — every 1-bit in Hex must be set in the payload slice: (payload AND Hex) equals Hex. Use it for flag bytes when you only care that a bit is on.
- **none of bits** — every 1-bit in Hex must be clear: (payload AND Hex) is 0. Remote ID east heading and low-range horizontal speed use this on the flags byte.
- **payload length** (When → length) — the whole source payload must be exactly Bytes long. Offset/Hex are ignored. Govee H5074 is 7 bytes; H5075 is 5 or 6. Same company ID, different length, different fields.

Hex is raw bytes, no 0x, no spaces required (`05`, `0215`). Length of Hex must match Length of the gate or the field never shows.

Named values… is a table of Raw → Show as. Raw is the integer as decimal (65) or hex (0x41), or the UTF-8 / hex string for those types. Unlisted values still show as the number (or scaled number). GoPro / Osmo / Nest Weave / Remote ID message type ship these tables. Add value for each known id; Remove clears the table.

With **Live row** on, each named value can be marked **Strong** and can carry a **Note**. Strong is the heavier chip on the list. The note is one sentence on detail and in Debrief. Stock DULT and Find Hub mark Separated strong. Near owner and Nearby stay quiet, with their own sentences. Stock Remote ID marks Emergency strong and still shows Undeclared, Ground, Airborne, and RID failure.

9.6.5 Preview, detail, and reports

- **Preview** (bottom of Decode fields) uses a radio this signature already matches that is on the air now. You see the source hex and the parsed rows. No matching radio: Save anyway. A matching radio with empty hex: wrong source or that advertisement has no manufacturer/service bytes. Parsed empty: offset/length/gate — the usual miss is counting the company ID as offset 0.
- **Device detail** → **Decoded fields** is the same parse on the current advertisement. Several matched signatures with maps: each row is prefixed with the signature name. A map that exists but produced nothing prints a short note (Govee lights usually only send a name); raw hex stays below.
- **Live display** shows a hexagon when the signature has a map. A Live row field also shows its current word beside the name (§5.4.1). Radar does not draw the word or the hexagon. TAK / CoT (§5.8) reads latitude / longitude (and alt_geo) for the advertised pin. That pin is separate from the list chip.
- **Share as text / AI Export** on detail include Decoded fields. Reports → Debrief notable BLE prints label: value under those radios.
- Save on Decode fields writes the map onto this signature (stock or custom). Back without Save discards the editor. **Remove decode map** (confirm) clears the whole map; empty fields + Save also stores None. Export / Import signatures includes the map. Restore default signatures & presets reloads stock maps and wipes custom rows — export first.

9.6.6 Stock maps

These rows ship a map (catalog upgrade fills them onto built-in rows that did not have one). You can edit or clear any of them. Fitbit, Find My tags, and other connect-or-crypto ads are identity-only — older Fitbit advertisements still do not carry steps.

Signature	Source	What detail can show
Ruuvi	Mfr 0x0499	Format 5: temp / humidity / pressure / accel / battery / TX / movement / sequence / MAC in payload. Format 3: humidity / pressure / accel / battery (Format 3 temperature is sign-magnitude, not a plain int).
Remote ID	BLE FFFA and Wi-Fi FA:0B:BC	Same Decode fields map on both. Open Drone ID app code, counter, message type. Protocol 0–2: Basic ID, location (latitude / longitude / alt_geo / heading / hspeed). Heading is direction 0–179 plus 180 when flags bit 1 (east/west) is set — not ×2. hspeed is ×0.25, or ×0.75 + 63.75 when flags bit 0 (SpeedMult) is set. Self ID, System (op_lat / op_lon is the operator: takeoff, live GPS, or fixed). EU class and category show only when the plate says EU. Operator altitude is blank when unknown. Height can say takeoff or over ground. Wi-Fi packs are framed as FFFA. Location status is a Live row chip while that message is stored: Undeclared, Ground, Airborne, Emergency, RID failure. Emergency is strong. TAK Payload location uses the lat/lon ids plus track course/speed. Not a tail number. §5.4.1.
Blue Maestro	Mfr 0x0133	Tempo Disc battery, log interval, stored logs, temperature, humidity.
GoPro	Mfr 0xF202	Schema, processor awake/asleep, Wi-Fi AP, pairing, model name, media offload.
Osmo / DJI / DJI Power	Mfr 0x08AA	Model id (Osmo Action / Pocket / 360, some aircraft, and Power 2000). Those rows share the map; identity rules still split cameras, the power station, and drones.
Govee	Mfr 0xEC88 / 0x0001	H5074 / H5075 / H510x temperature, humidity, battery — after the name match. Lights with a Govee name may not fit those layouts; then the map does not apply.
Kontakt.io	Service FE6A	Location packet: battery, TX, channel, moving.
Estimote	Mfr 0x015D	Frame type (Nearable / Telemetry). Packed sensor bytes are not expanded.
Nest Weave	Service FEAF	Weave device-identification block: vendor (Nest Labs / Yale), product (Protect / thermostat / cam / Guard / Detect when the enum hits), pairing, 64-bit Weave device id. A 2-byte FEAF payload is the product id alone.
Tuya	Mfr 0x07D0	Bound flag and protocol version. UUID bytes stay encrypted.
Tile	Service FEED	Rotating private id (8 bytes of hex). Not a serial and not a stable identity.
DULT tracker	Service FCB2	IETF DULT location-enabled advertisement: Network ID, then near owner vs separated (least-significant bit of the next byte). Mode is a Live row chip. Separated is strong. Near owner is quiet. Partner tags (Chipolo, Pebblebee, moto) may dual-label. A UUID list without service data does not match. §5.4.1.
Google Find Hub	Service FEAA	Frames 40 (nearby) and 41 (separated). Mode is a Live row chip. Separated is strong and can hold a MAC about a day. Nearby is quiet. Not Eddystone UID/URL/TLM. §5.4.1.
Penguin	Mfr 0x09C8	XUNTONG manufacturer data: MAC in payload, ASCII serial starting TN (e.g. TN72023022000771). Newer packs often advertise a 10-digit name instead of Penguin-.

Signature	Source	What detail can show
Aftermarket TPMS	Mfr 0x0001	Valve-cap kits after the TPMS* / FBB0 / data 80–83 match: wheel, pressure kPa, temperature, battery, alarm. A bare Nokia 0x0001 radio does not hit this row.
SYTPMS	Mfr (7-byte BR blob)	Bicycle / scooter BR sensors: gauge psi, temperature, battery volts, alarm / rotating / standing still.
Tesla tsTPMS	Mfr 0x022B	Awake ads: pressure psi, temperature °F, battery mV. Sleep packets skip those fields. Identity is still the tsTPMS* name.

A decoded value is still a pattern. Temperature, model, or a Remote ID location is what that advertisement contained, not proof of a serial, an owner, or that a drone is overhead. Separated, Airborne, and Emergency are the same kind of word: what that advertisement contained. A miss (map did not apply) is common: different firmware, a short scan response, or a family that encrypts the rest of the payload. Raw bytes stay on the page.

9.6.7 Practices that hold up

- Get identity tight before you decode. A map on a rule that also hits lights, TVs, or every 0x004C radio will either stay empty or show nonsense.
- Count offsets on detail's Raw payload, not on a USB sniffer dump that still includes the company ID / UUID / AD length.
- Prefer Company ID filled in. Empty = first maker record; dual-company ads (Apple + vendor) will decode the wrong slice.
- Gate on a format byte or payload length when the family has more than one layout. Do not overlap two temperature fields without gates — you will show both or neither.
- BE when the spec says big-endian. LE is the editor default and is wrong for Ruuvi / Blue Maestro / Govee H5075 packing.
- Named values are for enums and flags, not for scaling. Scale 0.01 is not a named value of “°C”.
- Do not expect GATT. If the interesting number only appears after a connect (modern Fitbit steps, many locks), Fieldwatch will never see it.
- Open a stock row (Ruuvi, Remote ID, Govee) and read its cards before you type a new map. The editor is the spec.
- If you want TAK to pin advertised position, set the field IDs to latitude and longitude (scale as the spec). Labels can be anything. op_lat / op_lon are not the pin. §5.8.4.
- After Save, open a live radio. If half the values are missing, the advertisement is a different format or a scan response — add Only if, or accept that this packet is short.

10. Alerts and scanning

10.1 Watchlist

A watch target is either a device key (KIND:MAC) or a signature ID. Fieldwatch alerts once when that radio first appears this session, and again only if it leaves (gone) and later returns. Sitting matches do not repeat. If New detections only is on, an alert fires only when that row would actually appear on the Live display. Already-here and learning-window Wi-Fi never alert while they are hidden.

- Device: open detail → bookmark icon to be notified when that radio appears. Prefills a name (advertised name or type guess). Settings → Named radios lists those MACs: rename, Observer notes, Alert on/off, remove one, Clear all. Signature watches are not on that list. A rotated BLE address stays until you delete it.
- Signature: the bookmark requests an alert when a new match appears. Stock bookmarks on first launch / Restore: Extra attention (Axon, WatchGuard Video, Ray-Ban / Meta glasses, Snap Spectacles, Fieldy, Plaud Note, Hobby BLE serial, Hak5 Pineapple, Flipper Zero, Pwnagotchi, Marauder / Deauther, GhostESP, Bruce, Porkchop, Cradlepoint, AirLink, Compex, Utility Inc, plus roadside / public camera + ALPR: Flock, Penguin, Pigvision, FS Ext Battery, Genetec AutoVu, Rekor, Motorola Vigilant, Verkada, Avigilon, Axis, Hikvision, Dahua, Hanwha Wisenet, Uniview, Rhombus) and every built-in Drone-class row (DJI, Remote ID, Skydio, Autel, Parrot, HOVERAir, Tello, Potensic, Holy Stone, Hubsan, Yuneec, SwellPro, Crazyflie).
- Master switch: Settings → Watchlist alerts. Off suppresses beep, voice, vibration, flash, and jump. Beep and Voice are independent (pip, spoken phrase, or both). Jump works with any of those. Settings → System notification (off by default) posts a silent notification; skip it in the field.

10.2 Beep, voice, flash, and an optional notification

The default alert is in-app only. Beep (on by default) is a synthesized ~1 kHz double pip on media volume. Voice (on by default) speaks a short phrase (Class + signature). They are independent: pip then phrase (the default), pip only, or spoken phrase only. Either cue also flashes the row for one second and can jump Live display to that row. Test alert plays whatever combination is on. On By class the matching class and signature open first so the flash is visible, and the jump keeps those headers on screen when the radio is not far down the outline. On radar the blip pings with two expanding rings and a bright core — that ping is the watchlist hit, not the pip itself, so voice-only still pings. Vibration is a short double pulse. Settings → System notification (off by default) posts a silent notification on channel `fieldwatch_watch_v3` so the scan loop does not build a notification on every new hit. The separate `fieldwatch_scan` channel is the low-importance “Fieldwatch scanning” status and is not an alert.

10.2.1 Voice on watched signature

Voice is the second watchlist cue. It starts on. Turn it off under Settings → Alerts → Voice on watched signature if you only want the pip. Watchlist alerts still gates it — master off means no pip, no speech, no flash, no jump.

Settings → Alerts → **What to say** picks the phrase (chips, enabled while Voice is on). Default is **Class + signature**. **Class** is the same bucket as the Live display glyph. A bookmarked AirTag, Chipolo, or Tile all say “finder tags.” Axon says “public safety.” ISP / routers says “I S P routers.” Use that in a pocket or on a drive when you need the kind. **Signature** says the catalog row instead (“Apple AirTags,” “Axon”). **Class + signature** says both (“finder tags, Apple AirTags”). Slashes in a name are spoken as a pause (Ray-Ban / Meta glasses → “Ray-Ban Meta glasses”).

A **named radio** (detail bookmark, Settings → Named radios) always speaks the watch name — the prefilled advertised name or type guess, or the custom name you typed on Named radios (“Peter's Mesh Node”). Class / Signature / Both does not apply. An unmatched radio still speaks that name, not “unmatched.” A **signature bookmark** still follows What to say. If two signatures match the same radio, a signature bookmark speaks that family, not whichever chip landed first.

Signature and network is a third name, and it is not a name for one address. Settings → Alerts → Signature and network lists them. On the radio, Custom signature and network alert opens the form. The words you type replace the signature for every radio of that signature with that network name. The announcement does not say the network name unless you type those words. Another network name on the same signature still says the signature, including a longer name. What to say set to Class leaves the words saved and says the class. Signature says the words you typed. Class + signature says the class, then those words. A name on one radio is still the whole announcement, ahead of these words. The live list keeps the signature name. Export settings keeps the list. The catalog does not change.

Pip and voice still mix three ways: pip then phrase about 400 ms after the double pip (the default), pip only, or spoken phrase only. Use voice-only when you cannot look. Use pip only on a sit when speech would be noise. Use both when you want a heads-up then the words. Test alert plays the same mix — with Voice on and Class selected you hear “finder tags”; Signature says “Apple AirTags”; Class + signature says both. It does not use a name on one radio or a name for a signature and a network. Jump to new watched detection works with beep, voice, or both; it is not tied to the pip. Hunt's geiger tick never speaks.

Speech is on-device text-to-speech (no internet, no Fieldwatch server). If a phrase is already being spoken, later hits in that burst are skipped so names do not overlap. A phone with no TTS language pack still pips if Beep is on. Raise media volume; voice uses the same stream as the pip.

10.3 Scan intensity

Mode	Use when	Cost
High performance	Walking, drive-by, first five minutes on site. Ships on. Full phone checklist: §4.5.	Highest drain and heat. BLE low-latency with a ~70 s recycle. Wi-Fi about every 30 s (stock). For signed APs at speed, add Faster Wi-Fi AP scans (§10.3.1).
Balanced	Default for a one-hour sit.	Acceptable catch rate; Wi-Fi about every 40 s (stock).
Battery saver	All-day bag carry or overnight in a room.	You will miss short BLE bursts. Wi-Fi about every 55 s (stock). Raise stale if the list flickers to gone.

Stale window (Settings, 15–180 s, default 45) is independent of intensity. On-screen linger is the longer of Stale and Brief hold, so Brief hold 60 s keeps a radio visible a full minute after the last packet. A saver scan plus a short stale window will still mark slow advertisers gone unless Brief hold is raised. For tags, High performance or stale 90–120 s is safer.

10.3.1 Faster Wi-Fi AP scans

A second Settings switch, under scan intensity. Default off. It does not replace High / Balanced / Saver for BLE. It only changes how often Fieldwatch asks Android for a new Wi-Fi AP list.

Why it exists. Catalog signatures (OUI on the BSSID or vendor IE, factory SSID globs such as IBR* / AirLink* / UniFi*) run on what the last scan batch contained. They do not search the air between batches. On a sit, the same APs return. On a drive, an interesting AP — a Cradlepoint in a fleet vehicle, an AirLink gateway, a UniFi or Cisco roadside box, a hidden SSID that still exposes its MAC — may only be in range for one short pass. At 45 mph you roll about 600 m between stock High-performance batches and about 160 m between faster batches; at 65 mph those figures are about 870 m and 230 m (§7.1.1). Faster scanning is more chances to hear that BSSID while it is loud enough to appear in scan results, so the signature can chip, the Extra attention “!” can show, and a stock bookmark can alert. Missing the scan window means missing the signature, even if the radio was real and in the catalog.

The switch is the Android setting. Android 11+ exposes whether Wi-Fi scan throttling is enabled. Fieldwatch reads that flag when Settings is open, and again when you come back. The switch is on only when that limit is off. Tap the switch and Fieldwatch opens Developer options, or shows a note when that page cannot be opened. Fieldwatch cannot change that Android setting. Android 10 cannot be queried, so the switch stays off there.

How to enable. Tap Faster Wi-Fi AP scans. In Developer options, turn Wi-Fi scan throttling off. If Developer options is missing, Settings → About phone → tap Build number until the phone says you are a developer. Come back to Fieldwatch. The switch matches. Keep screen on and the scan notification still apply. Tag detections with GPS should stay on if you care where that hear was.

While it is in effect. About every 8 s Fieldwatch calls `startScan()` and skips the four-per-two-minutes quota. The header's Wi-Fi next Ns count is shorter, and the Wi-Fi icon stays green through that wait. If the phone still refuses scans, the wait is unchanged (Wi-Fi waiting on Android, up to 45 s). Turn Wi-Fi scan throttling back on when the drive is over. Battery and heat are higher than High performance alone.

What it will not do. Not a continuous Wi-Fi stream. Not Hunt (still BLE). Not associated clients. Not a guarantee you will hear every fleet AP — body block, other vehicles, 5 GHz range, and a renamed randomized BSSID without a vendor IE still miss. Pattern match is still not that agency or that car. Use it as a drive-time AP net for signatures you already care about, then look with your eyes.

10.4 How to set alerts

- Stock bookmarks already watch body-cam, camera glasses, recording wearables (Fieldy / Plaud Note), pentest, public-safety vehicle APs, and roadside / public camera + ALPR. Unbookmark a family you do not want to hear (a Meta company ID without a Quest name can still be the glasses row; Flock LiteOn / Espressif OUIs are noisy).
- Watch the signature, not twenty MACs, when the question is “is any Flock/Raven/AirTag here.”
- Watch the device when you have already isolated one radio and need to know if it returns after you leave and come back.
- A generic DIRECT- / ESP_ name is unmatched unless a product family also hits. Do not invent a catch-all for those prefixes — it dual-labels real rows.
- Confirm the first alert visually. A single BLE packet can be a passerby.
- The notification is silent by design. Raise media volume and tap Test alert (pip, spoken class, or both, whatever is on). Check notifications only if you also want that notification.

11. Logging

11.1 What is written

Logging can be turned off in Settings. When it is on, observations append under `files/logs/` as `fieldwatch-NNN.jsonl` (JSON lines, one hear per line). CSV, GPX, KML, and WiGLE are Share/Save projections on Reports → Log — they are not a second live write format. Older CSV rotate parts still import. Default rotation is 1024 KB; the index cycles through 000–011 (12 files). In a flood, Fieldwatch writes new radios and every 25th repeat (capped per batch) so writing the log does not stall the Live display. Export concatenates the current parts and strips extra CSV headers. If Tag detections with GPS is on and the phone has a fix, each written row includes `lat` and `lon` — the operator phone at hear-time, not the other radio. Those fields are empty when tagging is off or there is no fix yet. New rows also append `vendor_ie` (Wi-Fi vendor-IE OUIs, up to eight, pipe-separated). That column is last so older 17-column parts in a concatenated export still line up: lat/lon stay put; vendor_ie is empty on those rows. BLE rows leave it empty. Signature candidates uses it; WPA / RSN / P2P / Qualcomm chip IEs are logged but not clustered as families. The `fleets` column is the signature names at **write time** — re-match from the other columns if the catalog has changed.

11.2 CSV columns

Column	Meaning
timestamp	Unix epoch milliseconds (device clock).
iso	UTC timestamp yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss.SSS'Z'.
kind	WIFI or BLE.
mac	Normalized address, colon-separated hex.
name	SSID or BLE local name. Commas/newlines stripped. Empty if unknown or hidden.
rssi	Last received signal strength, dBm. 127 means the phone did not report a reading. A Wi-Fi scan level of 0 is stored as 127, not as 0 dBm.
channel	Wi-Fi channel. Empty for Bluetooth. Older rows stored 0 for Bluetooth.
freq	Wi-Fi frequency in MHz. Empty for Bluetooth, because Android does not report the advertising channel. Older rows stored 2402 as a band marker, not a measured channel.
oui	First three octets.
vendor	IEEE MA-L/M/S name for the MAC prefix. Empty when that prefix is not in the IEEE list. The Bluetooth company stays on its own line.
fleets	Matched signature names joined with +, at write time. Column name is still fleets for log compatibility. Signature candidates re-matches; do not trust this column after a catalog change.
mfg	Manufacturer company ID as hex, or empty.
uuids	Service UUIDs joined with |.
flags	RAND and/or HIDDEN.
raw	Bluetooth advertisement hex the phone kept, up to 1024 characters (512 bytes). When the scan had no advertisement bytes, this is the manufacturer payload. Older rows stored manufacturer data here, cut at 160 characters, and left the advertisement out when manufacturer data was present.
lat	Operator latitude (WGS84 decimal degrees, 6 dp) when Tag detections with GPS is on and a fix exists. Empty otherwise. Phone GPS at hear-time, not the other radio.
lon	Operator longitude, same rules as lat.

Column	Meaning
vendor_ie	Wi-Fi vendor-IE OUIs, pipe-separated, up to eight (for example C8:3A:6B|00:50:F2). Empty on BLE, on older 17-column rows, and when the scan reported none. Signature candidates clusters product IEs; 00:50:F2 (WPA), 00:0F:AC (RSN), 50:6F:9A (P2P), and 8C:FD:F0 (Qualcomm chip) are logged but not used as a family ID.
mfg_hex	Last column. Manufacturer payload hex, up to 512 characters. Empty when the advertisement had no manufacturer data. Older files omit this column. On those rows, raw holds the short manufacturer payload.

Header row:

```
timestamp,iso,kind,mac,name,rssi,channel,freq,oui,vendor,fleets,mfg,uuids,flags,raw,lat,lon,vendor_ie,mfg_hex
```

Older files omit the last column, and files from before vendor IEs omit that one too. A Log export that concatenates mixed parts writes the current header once. A short older row still reads lat/lon in place. On a row with no `mfg_hex` cell, raw is the old short manufacturer field.

11.3 JSON Lines

Each line is one object. Same facts as the CSV row. JSONL is easier to feed to jq or a notebook; CSV is easier in a spreadsheet. JSON uses `rand` / `hidden` booleans instead of a flags field, and `mfg` as an integer (CSV stores that company ID as hex). Older JSONL lines omit `vendor_ie`, `rand`, and `hidden`. A missing rand is inferred from the MAC. A line with no `mfg_hex` keeps the old short raw field as the manufacturer payload.

Field	Meaning
ts	Unix epoch milliseconds (same as CSV timestamp).
iso	UTC timestamp.
kind	WIFI or BLE.
mac	Normalized address.
name	SSID or BLE local name.
rssi	Last RSSI, dBm. 127 means no reading. A Wi-Fi scan level of 0 is stored as 127.
channel	Wi-Fi channel, or JSON null for Bluetooth. Older lines stored 0 for Bluetooth.
freq	Wi-Fi frequency in MHz, or JSON null for Bluetooth. Android does not report the advertising channel. Older lines stored 2402 as a band marker.
oui	First three octets.
vendor	IEEE vendor name for the MAC prefix, or null when the prefix is not listed.
fleets	Matched signature names joined with +, at write time. Re-match if the catalog changed.
mfg	Manufacturer company ID as integer, or null. (CSV stores the same ID as hex.)
uuids	Service UUIDs, comma-separated.
raw	Bluetooth advertisement hex the phone kept, up to 1024 characters. Older lines stored the short manufacturer field here and omit mfg_hex.
mfg_hex	Manufacturer payload hex, up to 512 characters. Empty when there was no manufacturer data. Omitted on older lines.
vendor_ie	Wi-Fi vendor-IE OUIs, pipe-separated, up to eight. Empty on older files and BLE. Same meaning as the CSV column.

Field	Meaning
rand	JSON only. Randomized address. CSV uses flags RAND instead.
hidden	JSON only. Hidden SSID. CSV uses flags HIDDEN instead.
lat	Operator latitude, or JSON null if tagging is off or there is no fix. Phone GPS at hear-time.
lon	Operator longitude, or JSON null. Same rules as lat.

11.4 Debrief and AI Export

> **Experimental sit report — not a finding.** Experimental software. Use at your own risk. Fieldwatch does not guarantee that trackers, cameras, tags, or any other device will be found. Each phone has radio and battery limits that this app cannot overcome. Do not use Fieldwatch in any situation where safety is in question, including life-threatening situations. Debrief “possible tail” language and AI Export analysis are hypotheses from 15 minutes of in-memory radios. They are not identity, not complete, and not advice about whether you are safe. Do not hand a Debrief or an AI chat to anyone as proof. The AI Export prompt opens with this same disclaimer and tells the model to repeat it.

Reports has two Debrief buttons. Same sit report, two formats. Both use the selected sit (up to 6000 unique radios) or last 15 minutes in RAM (about 400; §11.4.1). Live view and Filters do not change that snapshot. Unmatched rotating BLE is omitted from lists by default; counts still include them (§5.6). Radios keep scanning while the share sheet opens. Treat either share as sensitive: neighbor SSIDs, MACs, and operator GPS when tagging is on.

- **Debrief (text)** — `text/plain` on the system share sheet. Paste into notes, chat, or a logbook.
- **Debrief (PDF)** — letter-size (612×792 pt) typeset copy via Android PdfDocument. Night-green FIELDWATCH / FIELD DEBRIEF header, numbered sections, amber Possible trackers with you / Possible tail (finder tags) plus Retail beacons with you / Wearables with you when those lists are non-empty, amber Extra attention callout for each matched special note, green takeaway box, page N / M, footer “Off Grid Pete LLC · operationally sensitive.” Cached under `cache/debrief/fieldwatch-debrief-YYYYMMDD-HHMMSS.pdf` and shared as `application/pdf` through FileProvider `app.fieldwatch.files`. Open in Drive, Files, email, or a PDF viewer.

11.4.1 What Debrief actually sees

Debrief is a sit report of the **live map in RAM**, not a replay of the log. Tap the button and Fieldwatch takes the radios still in memory plus the operator GPS path, then keeps those whose first or last hear is in the last 15 minutes. Filters and the Live display view (radar / list / timeline / hybrid) do not change that snapshot. The rotating JSON lines file is a different file — that is Log export, and that is what Signature candidates reads (§11.5).

Two clocks, both short, and a size cap:

- **15-minute report window.** A radio last heard 16 minutes ago is not in this Debrief, even if the log still has the packets.
- **RAM eviction.** Unnamed radios (no signature match) drop about 3 minutes after the last packet. Named / signature-matched radios stay up to 15 minutes after last heard.
- **Crowd cap (Live RAM).** The live map holds about 400 radios (hard ceiling 900) so a street of rotating BLE MACs cannot grow forever. Oldest unnamed drop first. Radios still inside Brief hold are not dropped by that cap. If the set still overflows the hard ceiling, even named rows can go.

- **Named sit cap.** A sit started on Reports keeps up to 6000 unique radios (not the Live 400). Extra attention, advertised-position, bookmarks, and watched signatures stay when the sit is full. Unnamed BLE drops first (oldest last-heard), then other unpinned radios. Low memory: new unmatched radios are not added. The rotating log is still the complete tape. Debrief lists omit unmatched rotating BLE by default; counts still include them (§5.6).

On a drive those caps bite. City streets are dense: phones rotating BLE, shop APs, other cars. A few kilometers of traffic can fill the 400. The café or intersection at the start of the trip is then gone from the next Debrief — unnamed BLE may already have been gone after three minutes. That is expected. It is not a failed scan, and it is not the log deleting itself.

What **does** stay is anything still advertising along the path. A bag tag, a car TPMS, a planted tracker, your own AirTag or watch — they keep getting packets, so last-heard stays fresh. If they match a signature they get the 15-minute linger instead of three, and they are not first in line for the crowd cap. Radios moving with you therefore show up in Debrief after Debrief. Roadside clutter you only passed does not. Filters → Moving with you is not required for that; Debrief's tracking callouts use the same GPS trails whether that switch is on or off.

How to work a long trip

- Tap Debrief (text or PDF) about every 10–15 minutes, or at each stop, and **keep those shares**. Each file is that window, not the whole drive.
- Do not wait until you get home to tap Debrief once. That last 15 minutes is the last few kilometers, not the departure neighborhood.
- Leave logging on. Log export is the hour-long file. Debrief will never reconstruct it from RAM.
- You do not need to sit still. A rolling Debrief still writes distance, Where you were, and which radios stayed with the car.
- Start sit for a longer window than Live RAM (cap 6000; unnamed BLE drops first when full).
- A thin inventory of unnamed BLE after a highway run is normal. Check Possible trackers / Possible tail / Extra attention first. Debrief lists skip unmatched RAND BLE by default.

AI Export uses the same memory snapshot (plus a 5-minute slice). Same caps, same advice: paste more than once on a long trip if you want the chat to see more than the last stretch.

The report body is the same in both formats: generated time, 15-minute window, scan settings, GPS-tag on/off, overall distance traveled (along-track path length and straight-line span when tagging is on), then (1) executive summary, (2) **Where you were** (stays vs transit along the operator path — coordinates once per stay, not on every radio line; street names on those stays if Online place names ran), then an **Aircraft** section when a radio advertised a latitude and longitude (status word, last position, grid, distance and bearing from where this phone was when that position was heard, altitude, course, speed, how many fixes; an older sit without that time shows the grid and leaves the distance and bearing off; the map is §5.6.1), then (3) **Observer notes** when any heard radio in this window has a Named-radio note (custom name, MAC, RSSI, the note — quieter radios still appear here even if they are not in Loudest APs), then **Marked mine** when any heard radio is marked yours (that radio leaves Possible trackers, Possible tail, Retail beacons, and Wearables; Extra attention still names the signature), then tracking assessment, then optional amber callouts **Possible trackers with you** and **Possible tail** (finder tags) when those lists are non-empty, plus **Retail beacons with you** and **Wearables with you** when those classes stayed with the path, then environment, Wi-Fi, BLE (notable BLE also prints Decode fields when a map applied; custom names replace advertised names), signature hits, persistence, Extra attention when a matched signature has that field filled (full caution text on each hit; amber highlighted boxes on the PDF; pattern match, not a skimmer detector), anomalies, privacy, recommended actions, and a one-line takeaway. When GPS tagging recorded a walk, a full-width operator-path figure sits with the report (the map from Settings → Location and Maps when maps are on; stacked radios at one place share a Path-key number; a nearby advertised aircraft track is a black dotted line on that figure, with a class icon at the last position and a person icon for the operator). **Anomalies** is not a second inventory: Extra attention, Signature hits, and tracking callouts already list named matches. Anomalies only keeps cues that are not

those sections (Fast Pair in pairing mode, a very loud unnamed radio, a high randomized-BLE count). AirTag / SmartTag / Tile rosters and Extra attention reprints are omitted.

When a cell-connection warning overlapped the sit, Debrief adds a **Cell connection monitoring** section after the GNSS section and before privacy. The lines are the warning sentence, the time in UTC, and the generation, network, country, operator, area, and cell the phone filled. Country and operator are included when the list has them. Signal and timing advance are included when the phone filled them. There are no coordinates. Privacy mode masks the area and the cell id as the word masked. The generation, the network, the country, and the operator stay. AI Export pastes the sit report, so the section is included. Compare does not add it. The log and Sit export are unchanged. §5.12.

If Settings → Tag detections with GPS is on and you have moved about 45 m or more, Debrief tests whether radios stayed with your GPS path, split by class. The tracking assessment itself is short (did the test run, how far you went). Only radios that **stayed with the path** get their own amber callouts. House tags and other radios you only passed are omitted — they are not tracking you. **Possible trackers with you** (amber): finder tags — AirTag / Find My, SmartTag, Tile, Chipolo, Pebblebee, and loud pocket Apple BLE. Stayed with the path for the sit. That can be your kit or one planted in the car/bag/on you before you started. Do not dismiss it as yours; account for each MAC. A pocket iPhone that shows as Apple BLE / Continuity is included when it stays loud (peak ≥ –55 dBm, never below –70 dBm, at least two GPS stamps, heard in the last three minutes). **Possible tail** (separate amber callout): finder tags first heard after the sit started, then stayed with the path. That can mean someone started following you (their phone or tag), or a device was added during the trip. A late-join radio is only a possible tail if three extra gates also pass: the radio's GPS trail covers about half your path, at least two-thirds of those stamps are –75 dBm or louder (same idea as Filters → Moving with you), and the last stamp is not 12 dB below the loudest. A house Find My heard only on a sidewalk arc, or that faded as you walked a loop, is omitted — not a tail. **Retail beacons with you** (amber, separate): iBeacon, Atrius cart tag, Minew, Estimote, Kontakt.io that stayed with the path. Store beacons are usually fixtures — they do not typically move with you. If one did, account for a test tag, a badge, or a short overlap with a fixture. Not a Find My tail. **Wearables with you** (amber, separate): Garmin, Fitbit, Oura, Polar that stayed with the path. Usually your own watch, ring, or strap, or someone walking with you. Not typically a planted tracker. Find My and iPhone addresses rotate; each MAC is this session, not a unique ID. When the radio has a live value, Debrief quotes that catalog sentence instead (Separated keeps the about-a-day line; Near owner says it is often your own tag). Compare states a change between sits. GPS tagging off, or a sit in one place, cannot run this test — the report says so. Car drive-bys still need three GPS stamps on that radio (unchanged). This is a rough test, not a legal finding and not identity. You do not need Moving with you on, and you do not need to be looking at the list, for these callouts to appear — Debrief reads the last 15 minutes whether the Live display is on radar, list, timeline, or hybrid.

When GPS tagging is on, **Where you were** splits the path into stays (~40 m clusters) and transits. Each stay lists UTC time, dwell, lat/lon (operator phone), optional street name, and the loud radios GPS-stamped at that stay. Sitting still is one stay. A walk to a new block becomes stay → transit → stay. Coordinates are not dumped on every AP/BLE line. Settings → **Online place names and maps** (on by default) reverse-geocodes stay centroids via the system geocoder when the phone has internet, and loads the map from Settings → Location and Maps on Reports → Path. Offline: a note, coords still print, Path stays the north-up trace. OpenStreetMap, the USGS maps, and FAA VFR Sectional show no error dialog. A map marked Key shows a popup when the key is missing, the service rejects it, or the map does not load. Phone GPS ≠ pole or tag location.

Reports → **AI Export** is a paste-ready addendum for a chat. Same window as Debrief, not the rotating log. The prompt **includes the onboard Debrief verbatim**, then a small working table: 5- vs 15-minute rates, RSSI bands, RAND BLE percent, Extra attention rows, Observer notes, and finder-tag-like radios for a tracking stress-test. It does **not** paste a second Wi-Fi/BLE roster. The model is told **not to rewrite Debrief**. Do not dump MAC lists into the answer.

The prompt contains:

- Opens with the same hobby / as-is disclaimer as first-run and Debrief and instructs the model to repeat it.

- Job: analyst addendum, not a second Debrief. Five output headings, then a Takeaway that adds one number the onboard takeaway does not already say.
- Onboard Debrief, verbatim (same sit report as Debrief text/PDF).
- Hear-only constraints (APs only, BLE rotation, GPS is this phone, no invented tail, no safety advice).
- Working table: 15- and 5-minute counts, RSSI bands, RAND percent, arrivals/min, persistent vs gone, signature-family counts, GPS path length/span, Extra attention IDs, Observer notes, finder-tag-like radios (not a tail list).
- Required output: disclaimer; what Debrief already established; what the numbers add; Extra attention and tracking callouts from the working table; what Hunt / a second sit would shrink; Takeaway. No safety advice.

The snapshot is the same live map as Debrief (§11.4.1): about 400 radios, unnamed BLE older than about three minutes already gone, 15-minute window (or the named sit). Share-sheet size is capped (~90k characters). Treat the paste as sensitive.

Device detail has its own **AI Export** and **Share as text** (§5.5). Those are for the open radio only: a dump of that page, or a prompt that asks a chat to decode OUI / company / UUIDs and say what the product most likely is. They do not replace Reports → AI Export (the sit). Do not paste either into a public chat without redaction. The model is still bound by the experimental disclaimer and must not give safety advice or name a person.

11.5 Signature candidates

Reports → Signature candidates is a log miner, not a sit report. It does not use the 15-minute RAM map. It concatenates the rotating parts under `files/logs/`, collapses rows to unique kind+MAC, runs the current catalog through SignatureEngine, and clusters unmatched radios that share a unique on-air ID. Operator-facing cards and Create signature: §5.6.4. How a custom row is saved: §9.2.1. Device detail runs the same ID quality on **one** radio (Signature family card, §5.5) using the live set plus this log.

What it reads from each unique radio (CSV names; JSON equivalents in §11.3):

- **kind, mac, name, flags (RAND / HIDDEN)** — identity. Randomized MACs with no other ID are skipped. House-like names (guest / xfinity / a single dictionary word) are skipped unless another unique ID remains.
- **vendor** — IEEE / company name. Chip-module vendors (Espressif, MediaTek, AMPAK, Qualcomm, UGSI, Realtek) and phone-house OUIs (Google, Apple, Samsung Electronics, Microsoft) are not used as an OUI-only family.
- **oui** — stable BSSID prefix. An OUI family needs three or more distinct MACs, or two with at least two non-house names, so one house AP's virtual BSSIDs do not become a catalog row.
- **vendor_ie** — Wi-Fi vendor-IE OUIs. This is the Roku-class ID when the BSSID is randomized. Only on rows written after this column shipped. Protocol IEs are logged but not clustered.
- **mfg, raw, uuids** — BLE manufacturer company + first data byte, and 16-bit service UUIDs. Broad company IDs (Apple 0x004C, Google, Samsung 0x0075, Microsoft) and generic UUIDs (Fast Pair FEF3/FCF1, Apple FCB2, battery 180F, …) are not clustered.
- **fleets** — ignored. Re-match uses the catalog on the phone now.
- **lat, lon, rssi, timestamp** — not used for clustering. Frequency is distinct MACs, not packet count.

A family is two or more distinct radios sharing one of those IDs. Overlapping clusters (the same APs matching both a name glob and an OUI) merge into one card with extra rules. Cap is 20 families. Create signature drafts those rules with the radio kind set (Wi-Fi glob does not label BLE). Logging off, a cleared log, or only noise → empty list. Vendor-IE families need new packets after the column shipped; name globs and stable OUIs still work on older parts.

11.6 Share, save, and clear

Reports has two export pages. They are different files. Sit export adds GeoJSON and an ATAK data package. Log Export does not. **Sit export** (§5.6.2) is the roster of the selected sit (or last 15 minutes): one row per unique KIND+MAC. Logging can be off. **Log export** (§5.6.3) is the rotating session tape: every hear written while logging was on. A radio heard many times is one sit-export row and many log-export lines. Clearing the log does not delete sits; deleting a sit does not touch the log. Signature candidates mines the log, not Sit export.

Logging on/off and rotate size stay on Settings. The rotating file is JSON lines (one hear per line). Format Log file — CSV / JSON lines / GPX / KML / WiGLE are Share/Save projections. Both radios / Wi-Fi only / BLE only filters the export. Log GPX/KML/WiGLE are hear-point waypoints (this phone at hear-time, not a radio fix). Sit GPX, KML, and GeoJSON add the operator path as a track. Fieldwatch does not upload; you pick the target. Share uses the system share sheet. Save to storage uses the Storage Access Framework — pick internal storage or an SD card. Reset / clear log, on the Log Export page, deletes rotated files on the phone. Export and save show a progress dialog; live logging is paused while a log copy runs so the UI does not lock. Clear skips queued appends and opens a fresh file. FileProvider authority is `app.fieldwatch.files`. There is no automatic off-device sync. Debrief (text or PDF) is the sit summary; Sit export is the sit roster file; the log file is the after-action tape. If tagging was on, log rows include operator lat/lon. New Wi-Fi log rows also include vendor_ie. Privacy mode does not mask Sit export or Log export files.

11.7 Reading history

- Sort by iso, then group by mac+kind. A new group is a new radio (or a rotated BLE address).
- Plot rssi against iso for approach/depart. Ignore single-sample spikes.
- Filter signatures != empty for a signatures-only after-action review — this survives whatever filter was on screen at the time.
- A WIFI row with empty name and flags HIDDEN is a hidden SSID AP; use mac/oui, not the name column.
- If two MACs share an OUI and appear within the same minute, check whether a cluster rule would have joined them live.
- lat/lon are the phone. Plot them as your track, not as the AP or tag's coordinates. Empty cells mean tagging was off or no fix at that write.
- vendor_ie is pipe-separated OUIs. Empty on older rows and BLE. Group by that column (skipping 00:50:F2 / 00:0F:AC / 50:6F:9A / 8C:FD:F0) when you want product IEs the BSSID OUI missed.
- fleets is write-time. After a catalog change, re-match from name / oui / vendor_ie / mfg / uuids, or use Reports → Signature candidates.

11.8 Storage

Twelve rotated files at 1 MB is about 12 MB worst case, plus config.json. Uninstalling the app deletes logs. Copy out before a Restore defaults or a reinstall. Export signatures and Export settings if you want the catalog and named radios back after a factory reset. The clock is the phone clock; set it correctly before a timed sit. Tag detections with GPS requests live GPS and network updates while scanning (stale last-known older than 30 s is ignored) and writes that fix onto the in-memory sighting (detail, Moving with you, Debrief) and onto each new log row (lat/lon). New Wi-Fi rows also store vendor_ie. If Location is not high-accuracy, the path can stay 0 m while you drive. That stamp is hear-time correlation, not a survey-grade track. A Log export with tagging on contains operator coordinates — treat the file as sensitive.

12. Field Playbooks

These are playbooks for a question you can ask the radios. Each one names the controls, what the Live display should look like, and what a match can support. A signature chip means a pattern matched a public broadcast. Confirm with RSSI trend, presence over time, and your eyes. Filters and Display change only the picture; the log still records. Debrief's tracking section is the last 15 minutes in memory, whatever view or filter is on.

Run **one** playbook at a time until you can read the result. Stacking Moving with you + New detections only + Keep signature matches only is allowed, but an empty list then has three explanations. Chapter 13 is the battery, the screen, and a crowded street. Full terms are on the Notice page. Playbooks such as “Am I being followed?” are radio exercises, not a way to decide whether you are in danger — §12.2.

12.1 How to read a playbook

- **Arrive first.** High performance, All traffic, Strength list, scan notification present. Note the loudest five APs so “home” noise has a face. If the list is already unreadable, open Display and thin the row (Subtitle None, extras off) before you start hiding radios.
- **Then narrow.** Apply the filter or signature set for the question. If the list goes empty, undo the last clause before assuming the area is clean.
- **Pause to inspect.** Open detail from the frozen row. What this looks like, flags, and payloads beat a glance at a chip.
- **Leave logging on** unless the plaza is melting the disk. You can always hide rows on the Live display and still have the file.
- **Write the sit.** Filters and the Live display view change only what you see. Debrief and AI Export see the 15-minute memory (cap ~400; §11.4.1) — including whether a tracker-like radio stayed with you. On a drive, tap Debrief more than once; Log export is the full file. Which share to tap is §12.12.

12.2 Am I being followed?

> **Not a safety test.** This playbook cannot tell you that you are or are not being followed in real life. It only reports loud radios that stay with your phone's GPS path. Quiet tags, rotating Find My addresses, a phone that missed ads, and your own bag tag all break the test. If you believe you are in danger, leave and get help — do not wait on Fieldwatch. See the Notice page.

Question. Is a loud radio staying with me as I walk or drive — not a house AP I meet at the door?

Setup.

1. Tag detections with GPS and Keep screen on are on by default. Location → high accuracy. Scanning must be running so live GPS updates can start.
2. Walk or drive until Filters shows a path of about 50 m. If it stays 0 m, the phone is not giving a live fix. Sitting still does not grow the path. After a sit, Live display → Start over if you want a fresh follow test.
3. Filters → Moving with you (the preset, or the switch under Radios to show). The switch clears Keep signature matches only, Keep watched only, Keep named only, and class Show only so unmatched radios can stay with you. Hide Mine stays on if you already turned it on.
4. Optional: Display → Sort → New at bottom so a radio that starts staying with you is added at the bottom instead of jumping the list.
5. When a row appears that is not your kit: Pause, open detail, bookmark if you want a beep on return.

What you should see. Loud radios that cover a large share of *your* path, both in distance and in time. Most of their GPS-stamped samples are about –75 dBm or stronger. A tag in your bag or in the car will match. That is how you know the filter is working. A house access point that only appears when you arrive should stay hidden. Cars you pass on a highway still come and go. A radio that is actually with you should stay.

“Still here” is not a fixed 50 m circle. The window grows with how fast you have been moving, and it is longer for Wi-Fi than for Bluetooth, because Wi-Fi scans are slow. A tag in the cup holder should not blink off between advertisements. On foot, the window stays about a house length. The checklist and the speed table are in §8.5.

What it is not. Not a bearing to the other radio. Not the other device's GPS — it is your phone's fix at hear-time. Find My / Offline Finding MAC rotation will not stitch a tail that changes address every minute. A radio that is quiet, weak, or only heard at one end of the path will not qualify.

Write it down. After about 45 m, open Reports → Debrief (text) or Debrief (PDF). The tracking note only says whether the test ran. The amber lines list radios that stayed with you, by class.

Possible trackers with you and **Possible tail** are finder tags. **Retail beacons with you** are iBeacon, an Atrius cart tag, Minew, Estimote, and Kontakt.io. Those are fixtures, and a cart you pushed will travel with you. **Wearables with you** are Garmin, Fitbit, Oura, and Polar, usually your own. House tags you only passed are left out. The distance covers the last 15 minutes still in memory. Turning Moving with you off, hiding a family, or switching to radar, timeline, hybrid, or By class does not change Debrief.

Seen at more than one place lists a stable tracker this phone heard at two or more places in the last 7 days, with the times and where this phone was, when that radio was also heard in this sit. Each radio shows its latest 8 stops. A ninth confirmed stop drops the oldest. A stop from another day includes the date. Online place names adds the street. A return after a quiet stretch is on the radio's own page. A radio heard the whole way between stops stays in the Moving with you sections above. Find My and other radios that change address do not appear here. Settings → Places turns the section off. Full write-up: §5.10.

An AirTag or iPhone you are carrying should land in Possible trackers with you if it stayed loud, about –55 to –70 dBm. Find My addresses rotate, so the report shows this session's address, not one ID for the whole hour. On a loop around the block, Debrief will not call a house Find My a tail unless that radio covered about half your path, stayed loud (–75 dBm on most GPS stamps), and did not fade 12 dB from its loudest. A car that drives past still needs three GPS stamps.

Turn on Online place names if you want street names. Use AI Export if you want a chat to read the callouts and the inventory. Tell it to apply §12.2, not to dismiss radios that stayed for the whole sit as yours, not to list radios you only passed, and not to treat a retail beacon as a Find My tail. On a longer drive, tap Debrief again at the next stop (§11.4.1). Radios that stayed with you are still there. The unnamed radios from the first few kilometers are not. This is not a legal finding, and it is not an identification.

> **Own kit first.** If you carry an AirTag, SmartTag, Tile, or a tracker in the car, Moving with you will show it. Hide that family or treat it as a known row before you call anything else a tail.

12.3 Has someone new entered the space?

Question. What arrived after I sat down — a phone, a tag, a new AP — that was not already in the room?

Setup.

1. Sit. High performance until the first Wi-Fi batch lands (header: Wi-Fi next Ns, then a jump in the AP count).
2. Filters → New detections only. The Live display shows New only · learning sitting Wi-Fi, then New only · N hidden.
3. When the room is the baseline, Mark seen (bar above the tabs). Pause then Mark seen absorbs the frozen picture, not radios that arrived after the freeze.
4. Brief hold 30 or 60 s so a slow advertiser does not pop in and out.
5. Reset seen if you change rooms and want that space to count as new. Clearing the log does not reset already-seen.

What you should see. Only radios that were not in the already-seen set. BLE can show as new during the Wi-Fi learning window. After Mark seen, the next new row is the next arrival. A watchlist alert fires only if that row would actually appear on the Live display.

What it is not. Randomized BLE addresses look new on every rotation — an unnamed LE that “just arrived” may be a phone that changed MAC. Sitting Wi-Fi is hidden through the next scan on purpose. This filter does not identify who walked in; it tells you a radio the session had not already absorbed is now on the air.

Write it down. New detections only does not shrink Debrief or AI Export — those ignore the Live display filter. Use Debrief persistence / first-seen, or the AI Export 5- vs 15-minute first-seen counts. Log export if you need every written row later.

12.4 Find only this family

Question. I only care about trackers, or only cameras, or only one custom signature.

Setup.

1. Filters → Show only plus the class chips (Finder tags, Cameras, Drones, Surveillance, Access control, Pentest, …). Matching stays on; the Live display just thins. Save current as… if you want that sit as a chip.
2. If a family is local false positives, hide it on Filters (Hide these for a class, or Hide selected for one family), or mute noisy rules inside the editor (LiteOn OUIs on Flock — §7.6).
3. Bookmark the signature if you want a beep when a new match appears.
4. Radar or Hybrid for “how close”; list for triage; detail for the decode.

What you should see. Unmatched consumer noise drops away. Chips on the remaining rows are the families still on the Live display. If the list is empty, nothing matching is in earshot — or you hid that family on Filters. Matching still labels; it does not go quiet.

What it is not. Keep signature matches only does not search harder. It hides unmatched radios. Stock catalog rows (Ring, Nest, Hikvision, …) are mostly names — apartment cameras and coincidental SSIDs will label. Hide a family on Filters if that sit is noise. See §7.6.1 before treating a camera chip as a pole.

Write it down. Debrief “Signature hits” and camera/tracker flags. Sit AI Export gives family counts and Extra attention IDs, not a second signed roster. For one radio, use detail AI Export. Do not paste into a public chat without redaction.

12.5 Get rid of the noise, keep the field

Question. I want the neighborhood, minus the families I already know are clutter.

Setup.

1 Start All traffic so unmatched radios stay.

2 Filters → Hide these, then the Finder tags chip. That is the whole class. To hide only your bag AirTag, open Selected signatures, tap Hide these, and turn that one row on.

3 Useful combo: Keep signature matches only + Hide these Finder tags — named hits, minus bag-tag clutter, cameras still show.

What you should see. The rest of the field stays. Hidden classes drop off the Live display until you turn Hide these off. Class picks stay if you switch modes; Reset filter is what forgets them.

What it is not. Hiding Finder tags does not mean no AirTags are present — they are still matched and logged. Watchlist will not beep for a row the current Live display filter would keep off the list.

Write it down. Debrief and AI Export still list hidden families if they were in the live map. That is the point of the log: the Live display can be quiet; the file is not. Use Log export when you later need the clutter you hid.

12.6 Is this my own tag?

Bag-check, not accusation. Turn on Moving with you after ~50 m. If the only tracker-like row is the one you put in the bag or the car, the filter is doing its job. Bookmark that MAC or hide the family so it stops competing with a real candidate. On a DULT or Find Hub row, read the mode chip first. Separated is heavier and can hold one MAC about a day. Near owner or Nearby with you the whole sit is often your own tag. §5.4.1.

If you do **not** carry a tag and a loud tracker-like radio still covers the whole path: Pause, detail, What this looks like, RSSI trend. Share as text or detail AI Export if you want a second read on *that* radio. Then Reports → Debrief (text or PDF) — “Possible trackers with you” (yours or planted before you started — account for it) vs “Possible tail” (first heard after this sit started). Those callouts are the last 15 minutes in memory even if Moving with you is off and even if the Live display is on another view. Sit-level AI Export if you want a chat to stress-test those callouts with rates and mixes (it embeds Debrief; tell it not to rewrite). All of these are rough tests. Find My rotation still will not stitch.

12.7 Camera / ALPR sit

> **No chip does not mean no camera.** Quiet and cellular-first poles are often invisible to this phone. Do not use a blank Live display to decide that a location is safe to photograph, protest, or drive. Experimental observation only. See §7.6.1 and the Notice page.

Setup. Filters → Show only, then Surveillance, or the camera names you care about (Flock, Raven, and the rest). High performance. Walk the block. Roadside / public camera + ALPR rows (Flock, Penguin, Pigvision, FS Ext Battery, Genetec AutoVu, Rekor, Motorola Vigilant, Verkada, Avigilon, Axis, Hikvision, Dahua, Hanwha Wisenet, Uniview, Rhombus) beep and get Extra attention “!” — the card says what that family is used for. When a chip appears, look with your eyes, then write what you saw — not what the chip said.

Honest limits. Newer poles are often cellular-first and RF-quiet on Wi-Fi/BLE; no chip does not mean no camera. Fieldwatch cannot hear another device on LTE, cannot see associated clients, and cannot capture raw Wi-Fi frames. The tower this phone is camped on is a separate reading (§5.12). IEEE B4:1E:52 plus a Flock-* SSID is high confidence; LiteOn / Espressif / Raspberry Pi OUIs are low unless a name or UUID backs it up. Phone GPS is where *you* were, not where the pole is. Full limits: §7.6.1.

The downloaded lists are the other look. Settings → Location and Maps → Known cameras can put published plate readers, speed cameras, red light cameras, gunshot detectors, and other cameras on the map, and can speak when you are moving toward one. That is not a chip this phone heard. A Live row is still the broadcast. You can run both. How to load the two lists and update them is §5.7.2.

Write it down. Look first, then Debrief (PDF is handy to file). Signature hits and camera flags are cues, not a pole ID. AI Export can list every camera-like row with payload decode — tell the model "§7.6.1; quiet poles exist; do not place a camera at the GPS pin." Turn Online place names off if you do not want streets of *your* path in the paste.

12.8 Hunting a tracker

> **No guarantee of a find.** Tags advertise slowly, rotate addresses, and may be outside what this phone hears. Absence of a row is not proof there is no tracker. Hunt is relative loudness, not meters and not a bearing to the radio. The button only turns the map between north up and the direction of travel. On Show map with live path a double-tap switches the whole path and a close view around this phone. That is still not a bearing. Do not use this to decide personal safety. See the Notice page.

Find the row first. Filters → BLE only, Show only Finder tags (unmatched stay hidden and Keep signature matches only is dimmed). Battery saver is usually enough — tags advertise slowly. Brief hold 60 s and Stale after 90–120 s if they flicker. Timeline. Bookmark the family. Hide selected on your own tags if they drown the list. AirTag / Find My addresses rotate: you will see a new MAC, not one identity for the hour. A loud row that stays with you on a walk belongs in §12.2, not here — Debrief still writes that last-15-minute tracking whether Hunt or a Finder-tags filter is on the screen. When you have **one** BLE candidate, open its detail → **Hunt** (Wi-Fi has no Hunt button). Screen stays on. Hold the phone flat, out in front of you, screen up, top pointing the way you walk, and walk slowly (§12.13). Reset this hunt after you change grip.

If you do not know which radio. Filters → Show only Finder tags. Strength list, High performance. Hide selected on kit you already own (keys, bag AirTag) or those will always win the top row. Then *place the phone* at spots a tag could hide — you are holding the phone at the spot, not walking the street. On a car: each wheel well, inside the bumper, under the rocker, hitch, spare, cabin (console, under seats, visors). Dwell 10–20 s at each spot so a slow advertiser can speak; tags do not ping every second. If a tracker-family row jumps to the top or RSSI climbs a lot versus the last spot, that is the candidate. Open that row → Hunt. Repeat the same grid watching the big RSSI number, then the body-block turn if you still need a heading. If the radio leaves Hunt, the MAC rotated — back to the Live display, pick the new top tracker row, Hunt again. A quiet sweep is not proof the car is clean: the tag may be asleep, out of this phone's earshot, or not in the tracker catalog. The car's metal will shadow; a peak at one wheel can be a bounce. Same grid works on a bag, coat, or stroller: park the phone in each pocket/compartment in turn.

Walk it down. Hold the phone flat, out in front of you, screen up, with the top pointing the way you walk. You can start before the phone has a GPS fix. There are no streets yet, and the line reads No GPS yet. This walk is not on a map. The number, the sparkline, and the ring still work. Two fresh fixes place about the first 20 m on the map. If you have already walked farther, the picture stays blank. The full rules are in §12.13. Walk slowly, one direction at a time: forward, back, and out to both sides, so the cloud has something to build from. A small ring sits on the hottest spot. Let it guide the next pass, and do not let it dictate the path. A wall can throw that spot off, so look around it and walk the pattern again. The radio is usually near the bright patch, not on the ring. Watch the big RSSI number, the sparkline, and loudest-this-hunt — not the Live display radar angle (that is a MAC hash, not north). Closer to 0 is louder here. When the number climbs, keep that heading. When it falls, stop, turn, and try another way. Do not convert dBm to feet. About –45 dBm or louder means look around — usually in-hand, pocket, or the same bag. Still not meters. A few seconds with no packet can be a wall, not the wrong way. If the radio leaves the Live display, the address likely rotated — back to the Live display, pick the new row if it is still the same family, Hunt again.

Body-block for a possible bearing. The phone cannot give a bearing to the other radio. Your torso damps BLE from one side, the same idea as holding an antenna close to the body and turning for a peak. Stand still. Hold the phone against the center of your chest (or the same pocket every time) so your body shadows one hemisphere. Turn slowly

through a full circle. Watch the big RSSI and loudest-this-hunt. If the signal gets stronger on one heading, that is a *candidate* bearing — often the direction of least of you in the path, roughly toward the radio. Repeat the circle. Treat it as tens of degrees, not a compass rose. Then Reset this hunt and walk that heading, watching the big RSSI number. Reflections and metal can fake a peak (see structures below).

Structures lie. A wall, floor, or door can drop RSSI 10–20 dB with no change in true range. Metal (cars, cabinets, elevators, foil-backed insulation) reflects and shadows — the loudest body-block heading can be a bounce off a van. People and water absorb. Concrete and rebar scatter. Glass is kinder than brick. Two floors of a house can fake a quieter number. Covering the antenna with a fist is another wall. Do not treat one peak as a map pin; walk, turn, and see whether the louder hear survives the next opening. More on the Hunt page itself: §12.13.

Write it down. Detail → Share as text or AI Export for that radio. If the question was a planted tag that stayed with you, Reports → Debrief still has the last-15-minute tracking assessment (§12.2) — Hunt, Finder-tags filter, and radar vs list do not change that report. Sit-level AI Export lists Find My / Fast Pair flags. Log export for a later spreadsheet of MACs (they will rotate).

12.9 Follow an SSID or OUI lead

Setup. Filters → Name / MAC contains, or OUI / vendor contains. AND. Both radios on. Do **not** enable Keep signature matches only or you will hide an unmatched but relevant AP. Strength list. Open detail → Create signature from device if it keeps appearing.

A BSSID that repeats across visits is a fixture. A randomized BLE MAC that repeats is probably the same session, not a long-lived identity. Debrief Wi-Fi inventory and AI Export's full AP list are the sit snapshot; Log export is what you compare on the next visit.

12.10 Walk, sit, or drive

You are…	Use
Sweeping a new block	All traffic, High performance, Strength list or Hybrid. Learn the noise before you filter.
Walking — who is with me	§12.2 Moving with you on the Live display; Debrief still writes the last-15-minute tracking line even if you leave that filter or change view. Need GPS tagging and ~50 m of path. Walking uses a tight ~75 m still-here window (§8.5).
Driving — who is with me	Same filter. “Still here” grows with speed so a car tag does not flash between advertisements; passing roadside radios still fail the trail-moved gates. §8.5, §12.2.
Sitting a room — who just arrived	§12.3 New detections only. Mark seen after the room is the baseline. Reset seen when you change rooms.
ATAK overlay (Remote ID / Extra attention)	§5.8 configure, §12.15 sit, §12.16 hear RID. Settings → TAK / CoT feed. Extra attention + Payload location. BLE FFFA and Wi-Fi FA:0B:BC. Same Wi-Fi LAN. Privacy mode off.
Long sit / parked vehicle	Balanced or Saver. Timeline. RSSI floor –80 if unreadable. Logging on. Watchlist, not a stare.
Drive, then arrive home	Moving with you is BLE only — house APs stay off. If a bag tag still does not show, the path was too short or GPS only stamped at the destination.
See the road and the list together	Live → Tune → Show map with live path. The map sits over By class, the list, Timeline, or Hybrid. The line starts as soon as you move. Dots are watchlist alerts. Radar leaves the switch dimmed. §5.3.4.

You are…	Use
Watch the path grow	Reports → Path, stay on that tab, when you want the full page. Show map with live path (§5.3.4) is the band on Live if the list should stay up. Open sit grows Start → Now; last 15 minutes is a sliding snake (tail drops off). An open sit also draws an advertised aircraft track as a white dotted line when the sit has one. The last position is a class icon. The operator is a person icon. Black dot is the start. Blue dot is you, at the last point. MAC alerts and signature alerts are drawn once. A decoded latitude and longitude uses the last advertised position. Anything else is a class icon at the strongest hear. A count is several in one place. A lone class icon has no number box; tap it for that one radio. Tap a known-camera mark for the same kind of card. It names the kind, the company when the list has one, and the facing when one is stored. A number is several of that kind. A red diamond is a GNSS detection where this phone was. The note under the map has the time and what changed. Redraws about every 3 s. §5.6.1.
Long drive (several km)	Start sit for a 6000-radio window (unnamed BLE drops first when full). Tap Debrief every 10–15 min or at stops and keep the shares (§11.4.1). Live RAM is still ~400. Debrief lists skip unmatched RAND BLE by default; Sit export has the roster. Log export is the hear-by-hear tape. Path on Reports can stay in front for the live trace.
List too fast to tap	Pause. Then detail. Resume. Or Display → Subtitle None so more of the list fits without Pause.
Fit the row to the job	§5.3. Display is look (Title/Subtitle, extras). Filters are who. Plaza: Subtitle None. Copy MAC: Title → MAC. Channel sit: Frequency on.
Write the sit	§12.12. Debrief for a sit report; Sit export for that window's roster; AI Export for a chat prompt; Log export for the session tape. Long drive: Debrief each stop (§11.4.1).
Walk toward one BLE / a tracker chip	§12.8 for a tracker, or §12.13 for the Hunt page. Hold the phone flat and walk a pattern, even before GPS locks. The line then says this walk is not on a map. Two fresh fixes place about the first 20 m. A longer walk stays blank. The ring guides the next pass. It is not the radio, and it is not a distance.
Don't know which tracker	§12.8. Filters → Show only Finder tags, hide own kit, dwell the phone at each hide (wheels, bumpers, cabin). Top row → Hunt. Repeat. Not a clean bill.
A “!” / card reader / pentest kit	§12.14. Extra attention on Hobby BLE serial (not a skimmer detector) and Pineapple / Flipper / Pwnagotchi / Marauder / Porkchop. Open detail, look with your eyes. A miss is not a clean bill.

12.11 The list is unreadable

A busy list is not the same as the wrong radios. Show less on each row before you start hiding devices. Display changes how much of each radio you see; Filters change who is on the list. Logging is not affected either way.

- Pause if you cannot tap a row. The radios keep scanning.
- Live display → Display (tune). Set Subtitle to None for one identity line and more rows on screen; rand/gone move onto the title. Turn off RSSI bars, Frequency, first/last, and (if chips are noise) Signature names. Prefer Strength list over Hybrid in a plaza.
- Title already defaults to MAC. If type guesses (“Apple, Inc. · …”) crowd the subtitle, set Subtitle to Advertised name or None.
- Still too many radios: then Filters. Raise the RSSI floor (preset Strong signal, –70 dBm) or the slider –80. Keep signature matches only, Hide these Finder tags, or Hide selected on one family.
- Do not stack every filter. Undo the last clause if the list goes empty.
- Turn logging off only if you do not need the file. Crowd cap is 400; unnamed BLE older than ~3 minutes may already be gone from the Live display but still in the log if it was written.

12.12 After the sit — reports and AI Export

Debrief, sit-level AI Export, Signature candidates, Log Export, Save, and Reset / clear log are on the **Reports** tab, each on its own page. AI Export for the sit is on the Debrief page. GPS tagging, Online place names, and logging on/off stay on Settings. Two more shares live on the **device-detail** page (§5.5): Share as text and AI Export for *that radio only*. Sit-level Debrief and AI Export are built from the last 15 minutes in the live map (about 400 radios; hard ceiling 900). Live view and Filters do not change it. How that memory fills and drops on a drive is §11.4.1: tap Debrief more than once; radios moving with you stay. A Possible tail line is in that sit report whenever tagging was on and you moved. Signature candidates reads the rotating log for unmatched families (§5.6.4, §11.5). Radios keep scanning while the share sheet opens. Treat every share as sensitive.

Share	What it is	Use it when
Debrief (text)	Sit report, plain text. Distance, Where you were, Observer notes, tracking assessment (last 15 min, ignores Live display view/filter), environment, inventories, actions, takeaway. Custom names. Reports → Debrief.	After a walk: was something with me? Notes, Signal/SMS, a logbook. Same words as the PDF.
Debrief (PDF)	Same sit report, letter-size typeset (FIELDWATCH header, numbered sections, Observer notes after Where you were, amber Possible trackers with you / Possible tail callouts when those lists are non-empty, amber Extra attention callout per special note, full-width path figure with OSM / stays / numbered hits, takeaway box). Tracking does not care which Live display view or filter was on.	Hand to someone, file the sit, print. Easier to read than the text dump.
Compare (text / PDF)	Presence-only this sit vs a second saved sit. Kind + MAC. Observer notes after Windows. Custom names. Path overlay on the PDF when both walks have GPS.	Two rooms, two days, or last 15 minutes vs a named sit (RAM ~400 vs sit 6000).
AI Export (Reports)	Sit-level analyst *prompt*: onboard Debrief verbatim, plus a compact working table (5/15-minute rates, RSSI bands, Extra attention, Observer notes, finder-tag IDs). Asks for an addendum — not a rewrite, not a second roster.	Paste into a chat when you want numbers and a stress-test of tracking callouts. Not a legal memo.
Signature candidates	Log miner on Reports. The page explains it. Find candidates re-matches the rotating log, then lists unmatched families that share a unique on-air ID (2+ radios). Create signature is a draft with the shared rule, no MAC pin. Save returns to the list and re-runs it. Offline.	After a sit with logging on: recurring unmatched globs / vendor IEs / OUIs worth a custom signature. Not every unknown radio. §5.6.4, §9.2.1, §11.5.
Log export	Reports → Log export. Format: CSV, JSON lines, GPX, KML, WiGLE. Radios: Both / Wi-Fi / BLE. Rotating file is JSON lines. Map pins are this phone. Fieldwatch does not upload.	After-action file, spreadsheet, Google Earth, or a WiGLE upload you start yourself.

Share	What it is	Use it when
Sit export	Reports → Sit export. One row per unique radio in the selected sit (or last 15 minutes). CSV / JSON lines include matched signatures and Extra attention families. Logging can be off. GPX, KML, and GeoJSON include the operator path. The ATAK data package is a zip ATAK can import: path, hear-points, an advertised aircraft and operator pin, and a GNSS hit as a pin. Not the rotating log.	Take this walk's roster to a spreadsheet, Google Earth, or ATAK without the whole day's log.
Share as text (detail)	Plain dump of the open radio's detail page.	Notes, a ticket, or to keep one MAC/payload without the whole sit.
AI Export (detail)	Prompt about **one** radio: dump plus registry/format decode job. Same disclaimer as sit-level AI Export.	“What is this AP / tag / chip?” Do not use it as a following test — that is Reports → Debrief after you move.
Hunt (detail, BLE)	A heat cloud of where this phone heard that radio, with the large RSSI number and a sparkline. Hold the phone flat, screen up, top pointing the way you walk, and walk slowly in a pattern. The circle shows how sure the place is, and it turns amber when the phone is not flat. Hunt works on any phone. A phone with a step sensor tracks the walk better. About –45 dBm or louder means look around. Before GPS locks there are no streets, and the line says this walk is not on a map. Two fresh fixes place about the first 20 m. A longer walk stays blank.	A ring on the hottest spot guides the next pass. It is where this phone heard the radio loudest, not the radio. A wall can shift that spot. Not a distance, and not a following test. §12.13.

How they pair with the playbooks

- **§12.2 Followed?** Tag GPS, walk about 50 m, then Debrief. Read Possible trackers with you and Possible tail (the last 15 minutes in memory — Live display view and Moving with you do not change it). On a longer walk or drive, tap Debrief again at the next stop (§11.4.1) — a radio that stayed with you will still be there. AI Export if you want a chat to stress-test those callouts with rates and mixes — tell it not to rewrite Debrief, not to dismiss whole-sit radios as yours, and not to list radios you only passed.
- **§12.3 New in the room?** Debrief persistence / first-seen, or AI Export 5- vs 15-minute first-seen counts. The New detections filter does not change the report.
- **§12.4 / §12.7 Families and cameras.** Debrief signature hits. Sit AI Export for Extra attention IDs and family counts; detail AI Export for one radio's payload. Keep §7.6.1 in the prompt for camera sits.
- **§12.5 Hidden clutter.** Still in Debrief/AI Export/log. The Live display was quiet; the file was not.
- **§12.6 Own tag?** Debrief “Possible trackers with you” (yours or planted — account for it) vs “Possible tail.” Same verdicts in AI Export.
- **§12.8 Tracker hunt.** Filters → Show only Finder tags. If you do not know which row: dwell the phone at hide spots (car wheels, bumpers, cabin) until one pops to the top, then Hunt. Walk / body-block to narrow. Structures shadow. Not a clean bill.
- **§12.9 SSID/OUI lead.** Debrief Wi-Fi inventory for the sit. Reports → Compare sits for this window vs a second saved sit (kind + MAC). Log export still compares BSSIDs if you want the file. Signature candidates if the same unmatched glob or vendor IE keeps showing up.
- **Catalog gap?** Open an unmatched radio: Signature family on detail is the one-radio check (Strong / Possible / This radio only). Logging on, then Reports → Signature candidates for the sit-wide list. Recurring unmatched name

globs / vendor IEs / stable OUIs. Create signature, Save, then the Live display should label the next hear. Not a house SSID and not a chip-module OUI.

- **§12.14 Extra attention / pentest kit / card-reader caution.** Debrief Extra attention section and PDF amber callouts. Detail Share / AI Export quote EXTRA ATTENTION. Tell a chat “pattern, not a skimmer detector, not proof of an attack.”

Online place names and maps (on by default) applies to Debrief, AI Export, and Path tiles. Offline: a note, no error, no streets. Distance traveled does not need internet. Leave it off if you do not want addresses in a chat paste.

Compare OUIs and names across visits in a spreadsheet. A repeating BSSID is a fixture. Treat Debrief “possible tail” language — and anything an AI writes from AI Export — as a cue to look again, not as a conclusion.

12.13 Hunt — walk toward a BLE radio

> **Relative loudness, not a tracker.** Hunt is a fox-hunt needle for one BLE advertiser. It does not measure meters, does not give a compass bearing, and does not identify a person. Randomized addresses can vanish mid-hunt. A quieter number is not proof the radio is gone. Do not use this page to decide personal safety. See the Notice page.

When to use it. You already have one Bluetooth radio you care about: a tag, a loud unnamed advertiser, a speaker. Open its detail page, then Hunt. Wi-Fi access points have no Hunt button. The phone only reports them about every 30 seconds, or about every 8 seconds with Faster Wi-Fi AP scans, and that is still too slow to walk toward. A room, a bag, a car, or one floor is the realistic range. A parking garage heard through walls will lie to you.

Setup. Use High performance. The screen stays on while this page is open. If Android asks to recognize physical activity, allow it. That permission is what lets Hunt use the step sensor. Logging and GPS tagging can stay on. In a crowded place they add work, so turn them off if the number feels late.

Built for the phone you have. Hunt is designed to work with whatever motion this phone can provide. You can hunt on any phone. The heat, the number, and the ring work the same way on each of them. What changes is how steadily the dot follows your steps. A phone with a step sensor that reports those steps tracks the walk better, and that is the better experience with this feature. Once that sensor has counted a step, Hunt stays with it for the rest of the hunt. A phone with no step sensor, and a phone whose sensor is present but stays silent, still hunt. They count steps from the motion of walking. Hunt gives the sensor about two seconds after the page opens, or after you allow the permission. If it still has not reported a step, a few strides of walking motion take over, and Hunt keeps that count even if a real step shows up later. That count is usable. It is less steady, and the dot can hesitate. The colors of the heat are the same on every phone.

Why the walk is finer than GPS. A phone GPS fix is often only good to several meters. It can sit a step or two away from where you are, and it can jump. That is too coarse for a room, a car, or a few steps down a hall. Hunt fills those short moves from your steps and from the way the phone is facing. GPS does not draw each step. Each step moves in the direction the top of the phone is pointing, which is why the grip matters. A turn in place does not move the dot, and a compass twitch that the phone itself did not turn with is ignored. In the first 20 meters after the walk is on the map, one tight fix that disagrees with the dot moves the dot onto that fix, once. After that, a good fix only nudges the dot when it already sits inside the circle. A wild fix will not drag a long hunt across the map.

No GPS yet. You do not have to wait for a fix. Open Hunt and the picture has no streets. A line in the middle reads No GPS yet. This walk is not on a map. The dot is still this phone. It moves with your steps and with the way the phone is facing. Hold it flat, screen up, in the same grip you would use once the map is there. The circle, the heat, and the ring on the hottest spot follow that walk. The scale at the bottom stays in meters. The button that used to be N still switches between north up and the direction of travel. The picture stays close on you either way, and the button does not point at the radio. The corner stays empty. There is no street name and no coordinate. Known cameras and other sensors stay off until the streets are showing. The large RSSI number, the sparkline, Beep, and Vibrate all keep

working. They do not wait for GPS.

When the streets come on. Hunt waits for a second fresh fix that agrees with the first, and only if you are still inside about the first 20 meters. It then places that whole short walk on the map. The dot lands on the agreeing fix, and the steps you already took, with the hears along them, stay behind the dot. The line goes away. If you have already walked past about 20 meters, the walk stays on the blank picture. A fix that arrives later leaves it there, and the line stays until the streets are actually showing. Leave Hunt and the walk is cleared. Opening Hunt from that radio's detail page starts a new one. Reset this hunt starts over too.

How to hold the phone. Hold it flat, out in front of you, screen up, and keep it in the same hand for the whole hunt. Point the top of the phone the way you are walking, and do not change that grip. Do not tip it up, cover the top with your palm, or switch hands. Walk slowly. A slow step gives each hear a place to land. A jog skips ground. Spinning in place does not move the dot, so it does not build the cloud. If you change grip, or after a body-block turn, tap Reset this hunt. Otherwise the next steps get compared with that spin.

The circle around you. The dot is this phone. The circle around it shows how sure that place is. It starts at about four meters and grows slowly as you walk farther, because each step adds a little uncertainty. A long hunt has a wider circle. While the phone is flat, the circle stays a bright cyan, the same color as the center of the dot. Tip the phone up and leave it that way for a moment, and the circle turns amber. Steps pause while it is amber, and the dot stays put. Lay the phone flat again. The circle returns to cyan, and the steps resume. Once the walk is on the map, the reading in the lower left matches the dot. Privacy mode shows masked in that corner. Before the streets are on, that corner stays empty.

Fig. 7 shows a hunt that already has a map. Before GPS locks, this same page is blank, and the line reads No GPS yet. This walk is not on a map. How that picture works is just above.

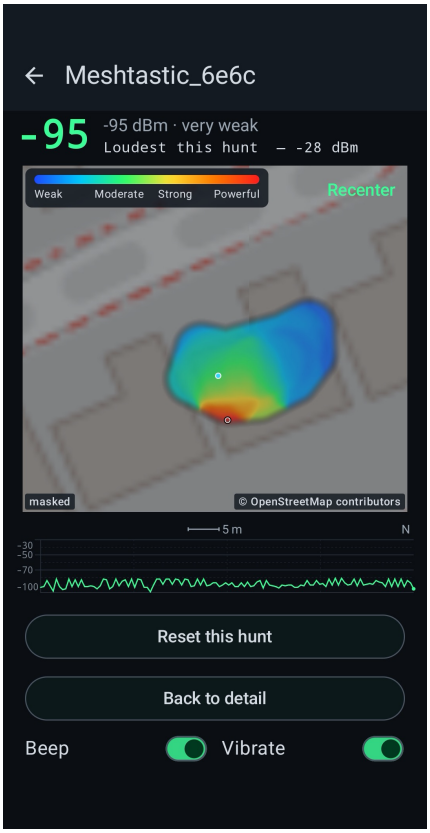


Fig. 7 (repeated) — Hunt.

Walk a pattern. Cross the room, the car, or the floor in a loop: forward, back, and out to both sides. Walk slowly, and watch the heat, the large RSSI number, the sparkline, and loudest-this-hunt. Closer to 0 is louder where you are. Standing in one spot paints one patch. Keep moving so the colors can separate. Blue is a weak hear and red is a powerful one. The bar on the map reads Weak, Moderate, Strong, and Powerful, with cyan, green, yellow, and orange between them. Each hear joins the last, and the color changes smoothly along the walk. Short gaps fill in. A long gap stays open. If the cloud is all one color, cover more ground before you decide where to look.

Where to look. Walk toward the warmer color, and keep the same slow pattern. The brightest patch is where this phone heard the radio loudest. Hunt puts a small ring on that spot. Let the ring guide the next pass. Do not let it dictate the path. The ring marks the hear. It is not the radio, and it is not a distance in meters. The radio is usually nearby, because the signal is strongest close to it. A hot reflection off a wall, a car, or a metal door can set the ring a step or two to the side. Look around that spot, then walk the pattern again. If the ring stays, search there. If it jumps, it was a bounce. The map stays close on you, and turning in place does not move the dot.

Beep and Vibrate sit under Reset and Back. Both stay off until you turn them on. They tick on the last strength the phone heard, faster when the signal is louder, and they go quiet when there is no packet or the radio has left. If you turned Beep on and hear nothing, raise the media volume. About –45 dBm or louder means look here, in a pocket, a bag, or your hand. It is not a tape measure. When the packets stop for a few seconds, or the radio leaves the list, the large number reads - - and the line under it reads -- dBm · Signal Lost. When the packets stop, pause. You may have walked behind a wall. If the radio leaves the Live display, the address has likely changed or the radio has left. Go back, pick the new row if it is still the same family, and start Hunt again. Do not

convert dBm to feet.

Body-block heading (optional). This is a different grip from the walk. On the walk, the phone stays flat, out in front of you. Against your chest it is not flat, so the circle may turn amber and the dot stays put. That is what you want while you turn. The phone cannot give a bearing to the other radio. Your torso blocks the signal from one side, the same idea as holding an antenna close to your body and turning until it peaks. Stand still. Hold the phone against the center of your chest, or in the same pocket every time. Turn slowly through a full circle. Watch loudest-this-hunt and the large RSSI number. Ignore the angle on the Live radar. That angle is only a seat for the address, not north. The heading where the signal peaked is often the side with the least of you in the way, which is roughly toward the radio. A reflection, a metal surface, or a second radio can fake that peak. Repeat the circle. Treat the heading as tens of degrees, not a compass bearing. Then tap Reset this hunt and walk that way, watching the number. This is not UWB Precision Finding, and it is not a bearing you should write down as a fact.

Structures change the needle. Hunt reads one path to the radio, not a vacuum. A wall, floor, or door can drop RSSI 10–20 dB with no change in true range. A quiet stretch, or a drop in the number, may mean you walked behind masonry, not away from the tag. Metal is worse: car bodies, filing cabinets, appliances, foil-backed insulation, and elevator cars reflect and shadow. The loudest heading on a body-block turn can be a bounce off a van, not the source. Water and people absorb (a crowd between you and a tag looks like distance). Concrete and rebar (garages, basements) scatter 2.4 GHz; a peak on the sparkline at a doorway is often a slot through the structure. Glass is kinder than brick. Two floors of a house are enough to fake a quieter number. Hold the same grip: covering the antenna with a fist is another “wall.” Do not treat a single peak as a map pin; walk, turn, and see whether the louder hear survives the next opening.

What this page cannot tell you. It cannot give you a distance, and it cannot name a person. The ring is where this phone heard the radio loudest. Let it guide the next pass. It is not the radio. A reflection off a wall can place it, and although the radio is usually nearby, a wall or a piece of metal can shift it. Packets stopping does not mean the area is clear. Two hunts on addresses that keep changing are not the same tag unless the payload still matches. The loudest heading is not a true bearing when you are standing next to metal or a wall.

Write it down. Detail → Share as text or AI Export for that radio. If the question was following you, Reports → Debrief still has the last-15-minute tracking assessment (§12.2) even from Hunt, and even if the Live display is on radar. Not for locating a bag tag in a room.

12.14 Extra attention — card readers and pentest kit

> **Not a skimmer detector, not proof of an attack.** A “!” on the Live display means a matched signature has Extra attention filled. That is a pattern on a public broadcast, not a person, not a planted overlay, and not a finding that a crime is in progress. The same hobby BLE modules show up on printers, cars, and DIY. Pentest firmware can be renamed or quiet. A miss is not a clean bill. Look with your eyes. Fieldwatch does not connect and does not try PINs. See the Notice page.

Question. Is there a radio here that the catalog tagged for Extra attention — cheap BLE serial names next to a card reader, or a default pentest AP / Flipper / handshake collector — and what should I actually do with that mark?

Setup.

1. Signatures tab: Hobby BLE serial, Hak5 Pineapple, Flipper Zero, Pwnagotchi, Marauder / Deauther, and Porkchop have Extra attention filled. Hide a row on Filters if that name is local noise.
2. Live display: All traffic, Strength list (or Hybrid). A “!” on the row is the Extra attention mark — not the editor Notes field.
3. Optional: Filters → Keep signature matches only after you have seen the room, if you only want those families. Do not start filtered or you will miss unmatched radios.

4 Tap the “!” row. Read Extra attention on detail. Bookmark if you want a beep when that MAC returns. BLE only: Hunt if you need closer/further (§12.13).

What you should see. The “!” only appears when a *matched* signature has Extra attention text. Detail shows the full caution. Debrief and AI Export quote it. The PDF draws an amber callout per hit. Empty Extra attention = no mark.

Family	What Fieldwatch can hear	Honest limit
Hobby BLE serial	BLE names HMSoft / HM-10 / CC41 / AT-09 / JDY / BT05 / ESP32 BLE. Extra attention: same boards have been used in some pump/ATM overlays.	Not Classic HC-05/HC-06 (Fieldwatch does not see Classic). Same modules on printers, cars, DIY. Loud next to a card reader: look with your eyes. Not proof of a skimmer. A miss is not clean (name changed, Classic, or cellular).
Hak5 Pineapple	Setup SSID Pineapple_XXXX / Hak5 / WiFi Pineapple.	Admin/management AP. Not Alfa OUI 00:C0:CA. PineAP clones look like ordinary café SSIDs. Renamed or clone-only: miss.
Flipper Zero	OUI 0C:FA:22; services 3080–3083; BLE name Flipper*.	3080–3083 is official firmware, including a renamed unit. Custom firmware can change the name, the service, and the MAC. Bluetooth off: miss. Not proof of an attack.
Pwnagotchi	Classic BSSID de:ad:be:ef:de:ad; name pwnagotchi.	Handshake-collector beacon. Custom MAC/name: miss.
Marauder / Deauther	Default names MarauderAP / Marauder / Deauther.	ESP32 Marauder or Spacehuhn-style defaults. Same boards are DIY. Renamed: miss.
Porkchop	SSID/name PORKCHOP; BACON fake-AP vendor IE 50:52:4B.	M5PORKCHOP Cardputer or CYD port. Not Espressif OUI. BLE spam (Apple/Android lookalikes) is not matched. Passive-only or no AP: miss.

What it is not. Not a card-skimmer scanner. Not a pentest-kit detector that sees USB-only Hak5, renamed firmware, or quiet radios. Body-worn / glasses / recording-wearable Extra attention (Axon, WatchGuard Video, Ray-Ban / Meta, Snap Spectacles, Fieldy, Plaud Note) is the same “!” mark — those families are §9.5 / the appendix, not this playbook. Fieldwatch never connects. Do not treat a “!” as identity or as a reason to touch someone else's gear.

Write it down. Detail → Share as text or AI Export for that one radio (the dump starts with EXTRA ATTENTION). Sit: Reports → Debrief (PDF if you want the amber callouts) or AI Export — tell the model “§12.14; Extra attention is a pattern, not a skimmer detector, not proof of an attack.” Filters do not shrink Debrief. Do not paste into a public chat without redaction.

12.15 Overlay on ATAK (TAK / CoT)

> **Coordinates on the LAN.** This sit puts full MACs and coordinates onto whatever is listening at the host:port you set. Privacy mode must be off or Fieldwatch will not send. Multicast stays on this Wi-Fi LAN. Not a safety picture, not DF, not a Remote ID interceptor. §5.8.

Question. Can I see Extra attention radios and in-flight Remote ID on the same map as the rest of the team, without building a Remote ID plugin or teaching ATAK a Fieldwatch format?

Setup.

1 Phone and ATAK (or WinTAK / iTAK) on the same Wi-Fi. Confirm the AP does not isolate clients. If multicast never arrives, you will switch Host to the ATAK device's IPv4.

2 ATAK already listens to UDP 239.2.3.1:6969 for SA. No Fieldwatch plugin. This feed is UDP; it does not log into a TAK server.

3 Fieldwatch → Settings → Privacy mode Off. Tag detections with GPS On (high-accuracy Location) if you want heard-here pins; Remote ID advertised position does not need it.

4 Settings → TAK / CoT feed On. Destination: This phone when ATAK CIV is on the same phone, or LAN multicast for other ATAKs on this Wi-Fi. Extra attention On, Payload location On, Watchlist Off, All signatures Off. How long a spot stays is 1 hour unless you change it. A radio that leaves keeps its name for that long. GNSS warnings and BLE Flood warnings stay off until you set them. GNSS warnings is Off, While alerting, Red line, or Any hit. BLE Flood warnings is Off or On. It adds a line on this phone's Fieldwatch marker and does not add a pin. A Wi-Fi beacon flood uses that same line. GNSS warnings adds that line and a pin or ellipse where this phone was. A short hit is a pin. A longer hit is an ellipse half as wide as the stretch. How long the mark stays is 1 hour, 6 hours, 24 hours, or until deleted. Confirm Feed status under the host fields shows a send, not an error. §5.8.7, §5.8.12.

5 Live display: All traffic, High performance. Do not filter to Drones only if you also want body-cam / glasses — the feed ignores Live display filters, but you still need those radios to match.

What you should see. Within a few seconds of a qualifying hear, ATAK plots a marker. Extra attention (Axon, glasses, Flipper, Pineapple, …) sits at *your* GPS at the loudest hear — walk toward it and the pin updates; walk away and it stays. Remote ID Location sits at the *advertised* aircraft lat/lon (Yellow UAV) from BLE FFFA or a Wi-Fi AP beacon with vendor IE FA:0B:BC (Android 11+). The next Basic ID packet does not clear it and, once UAS ID is heard, that aircraft is one marker that moves. Heading and speed from Location go in the ATAK track so the icon can point. A decoded operator location is a second Orange pin. The callsign says takeoff, the pilot, or a fixed point. Heard-here callsigns end in (here). Tap a marker for remarks (name, MAC, RSSI, signatures). A radio that leaves keeps its name for How long a spot stays. 1 hour is the start. This phone's Fieldwatch marker is the one that refreshes about every 2 minutes. With BLE Flood warnings on, that note is a line on this phone's Fieldwatch marker. There is no separate pin for a flood. A Wi-Fi beacon flood uses that same line. With GNSS warnings on, the line is there too, and a Magenta mark stays where this phone was: a pin if the stretch is under about 100 m, an ellipse if the phone kept moving. §5.8.13.

If this…	Then…
Nothing on the map	Privacy mode, master off, wrong LAN, or no Extra attention / Remote ID on the air yet. Open the Live display and confirm a “!” or a Remote ID chip. Try unicast to the ATAK IP if multicast is filtered.
Pins sit on me, not the drone	That radio has no advertised lat/lon (or Payload location is off). Heard-here is working. Remote ID needs a Location message on BLE FFFA or Wi-Fi vendor IE FA:0B:BC (Android 11+).
Heard-here pin stayed where I was louder	Expected. Heard-here holds closest approach (louder RSSI), not the last hear. A keep-alive every ~10 s refreshes the same lat/lon. This is not DF.
Drone pin is kilometers away	Expected for advertised position. Fieldwatch did not DF it. The aircraft encoded that WGS84.
Café APs filled the map	All signatures is on. Turn it off. Extra attention + Payload location is the field default.
A flood did not drop a pin	Expected. The note is a line on this phone's Fieldwatch marker. BLE Flood warnings Off sends nothing. The phone needs a GPS fix. Privacy mode pauses the feed. §5.8.12.
No Magenta GNSS mark	GNSS warnings is Off, the feed is off, Privacy mode is on, the check is not armed, this phone graded Poor, or there is no usable GPS fix. Under about 100 m the mark is a pin at the start, not an ellipse ahead of you. Set GNSS warnings to While alerting, Red line, or Any hit. Look for Possible GNSS interference in Magenta. §5.8.13.
The ellipse cuts the corner	Expected. The ellipse is a straight span from the first fix to the latest. It does not follow every bend in the road. §5.8.14.
I only see a dot in the middle	That TAK app plotted the center and did not draw the ellipse. ATAK that draws shapes shows the ellipse, tips on the start and the latest fix. §5.8.14.

If this…	Then…
The mark is following my callsign	That line is on the Cyan Fieldwatch marker, which moves with you. The Magenta mark stays where the phone was. §5.8.15.
The mark vanished after about 2 minutes	This phone's Fieldwatch marker does that. A radio spot uses How long a spot stays. A GNSS mark uses How long the mark stays. 1 hour is the start for both. §5.8.8, §5.8.16.
Old GNSS marks are still up	The hold has not run out, or Until deleted is set. Set GNSS warnings to Off, with the feed still on, to remove the marks this phone still knows. Or delete them in ATAK. Turning the feed off does not remove them. §5.8.16.
Marker vanished after ~2 min	That was this phone's Fieldwatch marker, or a radio spot whose hold had run out. A radio that leaves keeps its name for How long a spot stays. 1 hour is the start. §5.8.8.
Every spot says Fieldwatch	That name is this phone's marker. A radio keeps its own name, with (here) when the point is where this phone was. Open the card for the MAC and the strength. A spot left by an older build can still say Fieldwatch until that one times out. §5.8.7.
I want one bag tag on the map	Watchlist On, bookmark that MAC (Alert on). Extra attention can stay on. Do not use All signatures.
Custom sensor with lat/lon in the ad	Decode fields: ids latitude and longitude (scale as the spec). Payload location On. No TAK checkbox. §5.8.4, §9.6.

What it is not. Not a team SA substitute (Fieldwatch is not your self-marker). Not Wi-Fi NAN Remote ID. Not encrypted ads. Not a range ring. Filters, Pause, and Display do not change the feed. Stop on the scan notification stops sending. A Wi-Fi beacon with Location can still pin the aircraft when BLE FFFA is quiet.

Write it down. ATAK is the live overlay. Fieldwatch still has Debrief / Log export for the sit file. The CoT remarks are not a report. If you share a screen of the map, remember the MAC is full — Privacy mode was off to publish.

12.16 Hear Remote ID (BLE and Wi-Fi)

> **Advertised position, not DF.** A Remote ID pin is what the aircraft encoded. It may be kilometers from you. Fieldwatch does not range or direction-find. §5.8.3.

Question. Can Fieldwatch label an in-flight drone's digital license plate on Bluetooth and on Wi-Fi, and when does that become a moving pin on ATAK?

Setup.

1. Android 11+ if you care about Wi-Fi RID (vendor IEs). Android 10 still hears BLE FFFA. §4.1.1.
2. Live display: All traffic, High performance. Do not filter Drones only if you also want Extra attention on the same walk.
3. For TAK: Privacy mode Off, Payload location On, Extra attention On. GPS tagging is not required for advertised aircraft pins. §12.15.
4. A hover or slow pass beats a fast fly-by. OS Wi-Fi scans are batched.

What you should see. A Remote ID chip on the Live display when BLE FFFA or a Wi-Fi AP beacon with vendor IE FA:0B:BC is in earshot. Detail Decoded fields can show UAS ID, Self ID, Location lat/lon/alt, heading, and operator lat/lon as those message types rotate in. On Strength list, Hybrid, Timeline, or By class, a Location message also shows Undeclared, Ground, Airborne, Emergency, or RID failure. Emergency is the heavier chip. On TAK, Location becomes a Yellow UAV at the advertised point; Basic ID sticks the uid so one marker moves; System can add an Orange operator pin. The callsign says Takeoff, Pilot, or Fixed. Track course and speed point the aircraft icon. Skydio / Autel / Parrot name rows are still the setup/RC radios — in-flight license plate is this Remote ID row.

If this…	Then…
Chip on BLE, nothing on Wi-Fi	Expected. Many aircraft do both; Fieldwatch's Wi-Fi path is AP beacons with FA:0B:BC, not NAN.
Wi-Fi AP labeled Remote ID, no lat/lon yet	Wait for a Location message in that beacon pack. Basic ID has the UAS ID, not the pin.
Nothing on Android 10 Wi-Fi	Expected. Vendor IEs need Android 11+. BLE FFFA still works. §4.1.1.
Fast pass, no Wi-Fi chip	OS scan throttle. Slow down or hover. BLE may still catch FFFA.
Cloud of BLE dots on ATAK	UAS ID not heard yet. First Basic ID jumps the uid onto one marker.
Pin is kilometers away	Advertised GPS on the aircraft. Not a Fieldwatch fix.
No Ground / Airborne / Emergency chip	The stored advertisement is not a Location message, or Location is inside an unsplit BLE pack. Wait for the next Location advertisement. Wi-Fi packs can still show the status.

What it is not. Not a tail number. Not DJI OcuSync. Not Wi-Fi NAN. BLE FFFA and Wi-Fi AP beacons with FA:0B:BC both decode. Protocol 0–2; a different packing still misses.

Write it down. Detail → Share as text for that radio (Decoded fields). Sit: Reports → Debrief. TAK is the live overlay (§12.15). Privacy mode off to publish.

13. In the field

Chapter 12 is the playbook. This chapter is how to keep the phone collecting while you run those strategies.

13.1 Detection quality

- Keep the phone out of a Faraday-ish bag and off a metal dashboard.
- Body blocking is real: a BLE tag behind you will look 10–20 dB weaker.
- 5 GHz APs have shorter range; losing them while 2.4 GHz remains is geometry, not “they turned off.”
- If Wi-Fi counts freeze, Android is limiting scans, or Location dropped. Settings shows the throttle hint on API 30+.
- Airplane mode with Wi-Fi and Bluetooth manually re-enabled can reduce cellular noise but is not required and may confuse some phones.

13.2 Battery, screen, and background

Two jobs. A sit or drive where you want every scan Android will give: §4.5 (High performance, Keep screen on, Unrestricted background, optional Faster Wi-Fi) and accept the drain. This section is the all-day / pocket compromise after that picture is stable.

- Start High performance (§4.5). Drop to Balanced once the picture is stable if you need the battery. Battery saver is overnight / bag carry — you will miss short BLE bursts.
- **Keep screen on** (Settings, on by default) holds the display while Fieldwatch is in front so Samsung does not park BLE on screen-off. Turn it off when you pocket the phone.
- If the screen slowly gets lighter and darker, that is the phone's Adaptive brightness, not Fieldwatch. Turn it off in the phone's Display settings for the sit. Keep screen on only holds the display awake, so the pulse stays in view.
- **Allow background usage** opens Fieldwatch's Battery page (that switch). **Unrestricted battery** opens the same page; select Unrestricted. Some phones (Samsung among them) do not open onto that choice — tap Allow background usage to click through and select it. Background usage lets the scan run when the app is not in front; Unrestricted stops the phone from freezing the scan to save battery. Fieldwatch's switches follow those Android grants. They do not keep the screen on and do not raise the Wi-Fi or Bluetooth scan limits. Samsung: also do not sleep Fieldwatch under Background usage limits. §4.5.3.
- **Night mode** (Settings → Appearance) is the red field overlay.
- A cheap USB battery pack is more useful than arguing with the saver slider if you need low-latency BLE all day.

13.3 Crowded plazas

A saturated street will produce tens of thousands of BLE ads and thousands of rotated MACs. If the list ever went empty and the phone felt stuck, that was the app hitting the 256 MB memory cap and Samsung then parking the scanner. Current builds cap the live set, batch ingest, and drop overflow ads, so you will still see a busy list without seeing every random address. Prefer Strength list over Hybrid if the UI feels heavy, and turn logging off if you do not need the file.

13.4 Ethical and legal considerations

Fieldwatch only processes signals that devices choose to broadcast to every listener in range. That does not make every use lawful or appropriate. You are responsible for local law on wireless interception, stalking, and recording. In particular:

- Do not use matches to harass, follow, or dox people.
- Do not claim a LiteOn OUI is “a Flock camera” in a report without a second check.
- Do not attempt to access, disable, or tamper with infrastructure you observe.
- Logs can contain MAC addresses of neighbors' phones and TVs. Treat exports as sensitive.
- If you are on property where radio monitoring is restricted, leave.
- Do not use Fieldwatch where safety is in question. Experimental use only. See the Notice page.

> **The scan is visible.** Fieldwatch does not hide the fact that the phone's Wi-Fi and Bluetooth are on. A scan notification is visible on the lock screen unless you change the channel. The app does not provide anonymity.

14. How a hear becomes a row

This chapter is the path from a hear to a row, not a dump of every Kotlin file. A hear on this phone is a Wi-Fi access-point beacon or a Bluetooth LE advertisement. Fieldwatch matches it locally, draws Live, and can sit, debrief, or publish TAK — all on the phone. There is no Fieldwatch server.

14.1 From the air to a row

Six stages, left to right, then the next row. Filters hide radios on Live; Display (Tune) hides fields on the row. Matching, the log, and Debrief still see what was heard. Fig. 41, then §7 (hear), §9 (match), §8 (filter), §5.3 (Display), §10 (watch), §11 (log / sits / Debrief), §5.8 (TAK).

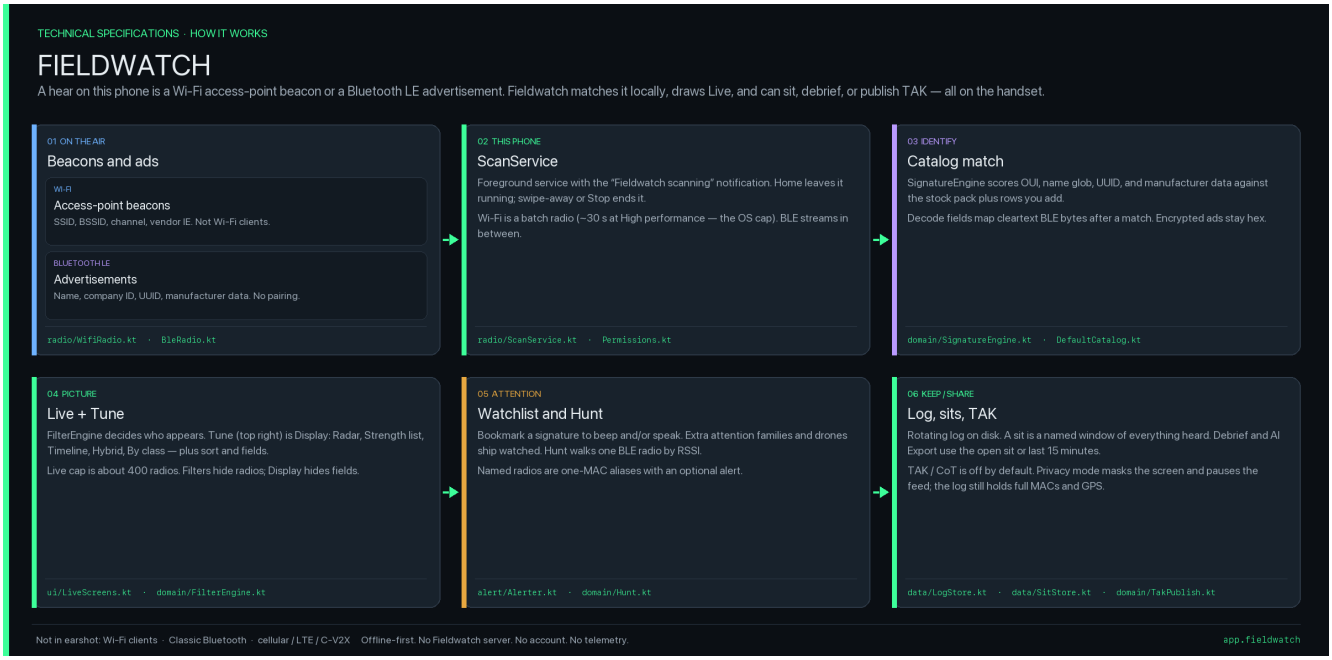


Fig. 41 — How a hear becomes a row.

The six stages, in order. Section numbers jump to the field write-up.

1. **On the air.** Wi-Fi access-point beacons (SSID, BSSID, channel, vendor IE) and BLE advertisements (name, company ID, service UUID, manufacturer data). A laptop that only joined someone else's network does not appear. Fieldwatch does not pair or connect to hear BLE. §1.1, §3.1, §7.1–7.2.
2. **ScanService.** A foreground service with the persistent “Fieldwatch scanning” notification. Home leaves it running; swipe-away or Stop ends it. Wi-Fi is a batch radio — High performance asks about every 30 s, which is the Android limit. BLE streams in between. §4.5, §7.1, §10.3.
3. **Catalog match.** SignatureEngine scores OUI, name glob, UUID, and manufacturer data against the stock pack plus rows you add. Decode fields map cleartext BLE bytes after a match; encrypted ads stay hex. §7.3–7.4, §9, §9.6.
4. **Live + Tune.** FilterEngine decides who appears on the Live display. Tune (top right) is Display: Radar, Strength list, Timeline, Hybrid, By class, plus sort and fields. Live cap is about 400 radios. §4.4, §5.3, §6, §8.
5. **Watchlist and Hunt.** Bookmark a signature to beep and/or speak. Extra attention families and drones ship watched. Hunt walks one BLE radio by RSSI. Named radios are one-MAC aliases with an optional alert. §5.5, §10, §12.8, §12.13.
6. **Log, sits, TAK.** Rotating log on disk. A sit is a named window of everything heard. Debrief and AI Export use the open sit, a selected saved sit, or last 15 minutes. TAK / CoT is off by default. Privacy mode masks the screen and pauses the feed; the log still holds full MACs and GPS. §5.6–5.8, §11.

14.2 Limits that are not bugs

Stock Android will not give Fieldwatch Wi-Fi clients, Classic Bluetooth inquiry, a cellular scan of other phones, LTE / C-V2X, or a bearing. Cell connection monitoring reads only the tower this phone is camped on (§5.12). Those absences are the platform, not a broken install. Chapter 3 is the full list. Chapter 7 is the APIs. Faster Wi-Fi AP scans (§7.1.1) is the optional way to shrink the Wi-Fi batch gap after you turn off OS scan throttling in Developer options.

Offline-first: configuration, signatures, watches, logs, and sits live in the app private directory. Settings → Update stock catalog from GitHub can overlay stock rows when you ask; watches stay local. No account, no telemetry, no Fieldwatch cloud. §1.2, §5.7, §9.3.

14.3 Where the pieces live

Stage	Tree (under app.fieldwatch)
Wi-Fi / BLE radios	radio/WifiRadio.kt, BleRadio.kt
Foreground scan	radio/ScanService.kt, Permissions.kt
Catalog match	domain/SignatureEngine.kt, DefaultCatalog.kt
Live + Tune	ui/LiveScreens.kt, FieldwatchAppUi.kt, domain/FilterEngine.kt
Watchlist / Hunt	alert/Alerter.kt, domain/Hunt.kt, domain/RadioBookmarks.kt
Log / sits / TAK	data/LogStore.kt, data/SitStore.kt, domain/TakPublish.kt
Settings / catalog pull	ui/screen/SettingsScreen.kt, data/ConfigStore.kt, data/CatalogRemote.kt

That map is for someone reading the source next to this book. You do not need it to run the app. Chapter 12 is still the playbook when you have a question in the field.

15. Appendix

A. Glossary

Term	Definition
AP	Wi-Fi access point. Every Fieldwatch Wi-Fi row is one of these (router, hotspot, mesh, soft-AP). Associated clients are not reported. On the Live display it is the small Wi-Fi icon at the start of the subtitle, not the circle and not a two-letter tag. Detail spells “Wi-Fi access point.” Subtitle None drops the icon with the second line. §1.1, §5.4.
LE	Bluetooth Low Energy advertiser. Headphones, phones, tags, unnamed BLE rows. Fieldwatch listens; it does not pair for detection. On the Live display it is the small Bluetooth icon at the start of the subtitle, not the circle and not a two-letter tag. Detail spells “BLE advertiser.” §1.1, §5.4.
Class glyph	Circle on a Live display row, Filters class chips, and By class headers. First matching signature class, or ? if unmatched. The mark you read first. Radio kind is the Wi-Fi / Bluetooth icon on the subtitle. §1.1, §5.4, §9.5.
BSSID	The AP's MAC address in a scan result. A full MAC-prefix rule is that BSSID.
Company ID	16-bit Bluetooth SIG manufacturer identifier in AD type 0xFF. Looked up offline (~4012 names).
CoD	Bluetooth Class of Device. 24-bit major / minor / service-class bits, decoded when advertised or provided by the stack.
BLE	Bluetooth Low Energy. Advertisements are connectionless broadcast packets.
Classic Bluetooth	BR/EDR (headsets, file-send, HC-05/HC-06 serial). Fieldwatch does not run Classic inquiry. A dual-mode BLE advertiser may claim Classic in flags or CoD; that is not a Classic scan. §2.2, §3.5, §7.2.
Signature	A named bundle of match rules plus optional cluster flags.
Decode fields	Optional cleartext map on a signature (Signatures → row → Decode fields). After the rules hit, device detail / Share / AI Export / Debrief parse manufacturer or service-data bytes into labels (temp, model, Remote ID, …). A field with Live row on also prints that one word on the list (§5.4.1). Strong marks the heavier chip. Note is the sentence on detail and in Debrief. TAK / CoT also reads numeric ids latitude / longitude for advertised-position pins. Remote ID uses this map on BLE FFFA and on Wi-Fi FA:0B:BC (framed as FFFA). Not a matcher. Not pairing or GATT. Encrypted ads stay hex. A hexagon on that signature's chip means a map exists (§5.4). Byte 0 is after the company ID (manufacturer) or the first service-data byte. How to build a map: §9.6.1–§9.6.5. Stock maps: §9.6.6. TAK ids: §5.8.4. Remote ID: §5.8.3.
Decode hexagon	Small hexagon inside a signature name chip (same color as the name) when that signature has a Decode fields map. Dual-chip radios mark only the mapped name(s). Catalog check, not a parse of this packet. Hidden when Display → Signature names is off. Extra attention “!”, the cyan Observer notes chip, the phosphor alerted bell, and a live value chip are separate. Same mark on the Signatures list, By class signature rows, and detail Decoded fields. §5.4, §9.6.
Live value	One decoded word on a Live list row, in the signature color. Live row must be on for that Decode fields entry, and this advertisement must have produced the word. Strong values use a heavier chip. Stock: DULT and Find Hub Separated; Remote ID Emergency, plus Ground, Airborne, Undeclared, and RID failure. A System message shows Takeoff, Live GPS, or Fixed. Strength list, Hybrid, Timeline, By class. Not radar. Signature names off still shows the word. §5.4.1.
Signature family (detail)	Card on device detail, above Create signature from device. Same on-air ID rules as Signature candidates, for this radio: Strong family, Possible family, This radio only, or Already tagged. Counts distinct MACs in the log and on the air now. Verdict only — Create from device still pins this MAC. Already tagged is not a veto: a second UUID/OUI signature can dual-label (iBeacon + store). Candidates skip tagged radios. §5.5, §9.2, §9.2.1.

Term	Definition
Named radios	Settings → Named radios, its own row after Alerts. One-MAC custom names, optional Observer notes (up to 280 characters), Mine, and optional alerts (detail Save name / Save notes, or the bookmark icon). Rename, notes, Mine on/off, Alert on/off, remove one, or Clear all. A name on one radio is the whole announcement. Does not include signature bookmarks or Signature and network. Privacy mode masks MAC tails. Orphans (gone or rotated) stay until you delete them. Filters → Keep named only (any custom name). Keep watched only needs Alert on. Path plots a Named radio only when Alert is on (bookmarked). Debrief, Compare, and AI Export list heard radios with notes. §5.5, §5.7, §8.1, §10.1.
Mine	Switch on a radio you can already name. Live shows a Mine chip. No beep, voice, flash, or card for that radio while it is on. Other radios of a bookmarked signature still alert. Debrief and Compare list it under Marked mine and leave it out of the tracking callouts. A blank name is filled. Filters → Hide Mine takes those rows off Live. Settings backup includes the mark. §5.5, §5.6, §8.1.
Flood	A burst of new Bluetooth addresses in a few seconds, or many new Wi-Fi names in one scan at about the same loudness, gone by the next scan. A name flood counts randomized addresses. A factory address with a stable name stays out of that count. The first Wi-Fi scan of a session stays quiet. A repeated name, a mesh, an extender, or a guest network is not counted. One dialog, then a red line: Pairing flood, Name flood, or Wi-Fi beacon flood. A pairing or name dialog says this can be many radios already advertising, such as in a store, or one radio changing its address. A Flipper Zero, or an ESP32 running Marauder or Bruce, can do the second. The advertisement does not name the tool. Hide these turns Hide this burst on and takes this burst, and later bursts in the hold, off Live. Continue leaves the radios up. During a sit, that answer holds until the sit ends. Later bursts keep the red line and do not open the dialog. Ending the sit asks again. With no sit open, the choice holds for about 15 minutes from the tap and does not slide. A later burst in that time keeps the red line. After 15 minutes the next burst asks again. Starting a sit while those 15 minutes are still running keeps the answer until the sit ends. Turning Hide this burst off brings the open burst back and leaves later bursts in that hold on Live. Hide this burst takes those addresses off the Live display until they would have left on their own. After the red line clears, Hiding N flood radios stays until they leave or that switch is turned off. The sit file and the log still keep those packets. Alerts stay quiet for those addresses. Debrief and Compare print one line per burst and leave those addresses out of the radio counts and lists. The line says how many were set aside. Compare names the sit. A sit saved before those addresses were stored still counts them with the other radios. §5.1, §5.6.
Privacy mode	Settings switch, off by default. Masks the last three octets of MACs on the screen and in Debrief / AI Export / detail Share (AA:BB:CC:**:**:**). GPS last-fix and sit-report coordinates show as masked; street names omitted. Raw advertisement bytes on the radio page, in Share as text, and in one-radio AI Export show as masked, and the byte count stays. A Remote ID UAS id in Debrief, Compare, and AI Export, including the path key under the map, is masked. In a cell-connection warning on that sit report, the area and the cell id show as masked. The generation, the network, the country, and the operator stay. The dialog and the place page still show the numbers. Reports → Path still loads map tiles when Online place names and maps is on, and an aircraft card titled with a UAS id reads Aircraft. Logs, matching, filters, Hunt math, Moving with you, and saved signatures stay full. Pauses a TAK / CoT feed so full MACs and coordinates are not sent. §5.7, §5.8, §5.12.

Term	Definition
TAK / CoT feed	Settings switch, off by default. UDP Cursor-on-Target markers to ATAK / WinTAK / iTAK. Destination chips: This phone (127.0.0.1:10011), LAN multicast (239.2.3.1:6969), Custom. UDP only — not a TAK server TCP client. Heard-here Extra attention at operator GPS at the loudest hear (callsign ends in (here)); advertised lat/lon on the aircraft (Remote ID BLE FFFA or Wi-Fi FA:0B:BC keeps one moving marker via sticky UAS ID, plus an operator pin when op_lat/op_lon decoded. The callsign says Takeoff, Pilot, or Fixed; Location heading/speed go in track). A radio that leaves keeps its name for How long a spot stays (1 hour unless you change it). This phone's marker still refreshes about every 2 minutes. Turning the feed off, or Privacy mode on, takes those radio spots off the map. What to send: Extra attention, Payload location, Watchlist, All signatures. GNSS warnings (Off, While alerting, Red line, Any hit) adds a line on this phone's marker and a pin or ellipse where the phone was. A short hit is a pin. A longer hit is an ellipse half as wide as the stretch, kept 1 hour, 6 hours, 24 hours, or until deleted. BLE Flood warnings (Off or On) adds a line and does not add a pin. A Wi-Fi beacon flood uses that same line. The Network warnings switch for a trusted network is on this page and stays dim until Watch trusted networks is on. Settings shows last send. Privacy mode pauses it. Not DF, not a Remote ID plugin, not the Live display. The GNSS mark is §5.8.13. §5.8, §5.8.12, §12.15, §12.16.
Night mode	Settings → Appearance, off by default. Red-on-black field display: text, chips, RSSI, Hunt, Extra attention, and the top-bar icons. Green and red become shades of red, so read the words beside the icons. Phone brightness is unchanged. Fig. 17, §5.1, §5.7.
Diagnostics	Settings, under Show Live tour. Shows whether scanning is running, and the state of Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Location, and GPS. What to check names a switch that is off and needs to be on. It does not name Wi-Fi scanning or Bluetooth scanning while that radio is already on. The rest of the page is the phone, Android version, catalog, and the Faster Wi-Fi, background usage, and Unrestricted battery switches. When the GNSS check is on, it also shows settling or the monitor state, and the calibration grade. It also lists the registered cell, the generation when this phone is camped, which of Network, Area, or Cell were empty, the neighbor count, and a second SIM. A second SIM the phone did not answer says not returned. No network code, no country, no operator, and no GPS coordinates. Those cell lines stay when Cell connection monitoring is off. Copy puts those lines on the clipboard. No network names or addresses. An empty Live list points here when a scan is blocked. When Location is off, Live also shows a banner. §5.7, §5.9, §5.12.
GNSS interference	A change in this phone's own GPS that can mean interference, or, with Warn when the signal holds on, a pattern that can mean spoofing. Not a located radio, The warning does not name a cause. Calibrate once outside before the check will turn on. The first minute is not the baseline. A warning can come after about two minutes. A cradle, a router, or another phone against this phone can cause a hit. Popup, then a red line on Live. Record raw GNSS during interference, off until you turn it on, saves the raw measurements around a hit. Share last recording is on that page. Privacy mode does not record. The top-bar GPS mark is red for that same stretch, gray while the check is warming up, paused, graded Poor, or the scan is stopped, and green once armed and quiet. Debrief lists the hit. The Path map marks where this phone was. That spot is not the source. On TAK, the same hit can leave a Magenta pin or ellipse where this phone was. §5.1, §5.8.13, §5.9.
Trusted networks	Settings page for Wi-Fi names you mark on a radio's page. Watch trusted networks starts off. A later sighting of that exact name can alert when the security is weaker, the maker was not learned, or this phone is far from the places it usually hears that name. This network travels leaves the away check off for a hotspot, or a team network, that rides with you. A shop you visit every day can still notice a new factory maker, or the name showing up somewhere else. An open shop has no weaker security left to find. The phone does not join the network or ask for its password. The dialog does not name a cause. Debrief can list the alert, with no coordinates. The Network warnings switch starts off, on Settings → TAK / CoT, and stays dim until Watch trusted networks is on. §5.11.

Term	Definition
Cell connection monitoring	Settings page for the tower this phone is camped on at a place. Monitor the cell connection starts off. The first still visit only learns. How long to learn starts at 3 days and can keep later visits quiet. None stops after that first visit. A later visit can then warn when the camp is one this phone has not used there. A place that learned only 4G and 5G can warn on a drop to 2G or 3G, including while the phone is moving inside that place, and that drop still warns during the learning time. The dialog says what this phone did. It can list the country, the operator, the channel, and the band. The place page lists the same lines. A channel that fits more than one band names each of them. Fieldwatch cannot tell the cause. A quiet watch is an empty report. It does not see another phone. Fig. 28 is the new-cell dialog. The numbers in that shot are an example. Debrief can list a warning that overlapped the sit, with no coordinates. Compare does not. There is no path mark and no TAK pin. §5.12.
GNSS mark (TAK)	A Magenta map mark for a GNSS hit, separate from the Cyan Fieldwatch marker. Settings → TAK / CoT feed → GNSS warnings: Off, While alerting, Red line, or Any hit. Off sends nothing. A stretch under about 100 m is a pin at the start fix. A longer hit is one ellipse from that start to the latest fix, half as wide as it is long. The ellipse stops growing when the hit ends. The 10-minute ended line does not stretch it. Callsign Possible GNSS interference. The card says where this phone was, and that this is not the source. How long the mark stays: 1 hour (the start), 6 hours, 24 hours, or Until deleted. The time starts at the last update. Until deleted stays until GNSS warnings is set to Off. Needs the feed on, Privacy mode off, the check armed, and a GPS fix. A pause is not a hit. §5.8.13.
Heard here (TAK)	CoT pin at this phone's GPS at the loudest hear so far. The other radio is in earshot, not on that point. Walking away does not drag it. Callsign ends in (here); Extra attention is Maroon. Needs GPS tagging and a live fix. Extra attention uses this unless a payload lat/lon exists. Not a bearing.
Advertised position (TAK)	CoT pin from decode field ids latitude / longitude (optional alt_geo). Stock Remote ID fills them from the same Decode fields map on BLE FFFA and Wi-Fi FA:0B:BC. Sticky across ASTM message types. UAS ID is the TAK uid so one aircraft moves instead of leaving MAC dots. op_lat / op_lon are a second operator pin. The callsign says Takeoff, Pilot, or Fixed. Heading/speed go in track. GPS tagging can be off. §5.8.3.
Remote ID	ASTM F3411 / OpenDroneID digital license plate. Stock Drones-class row. Works on BLE UUID FFFA and on Wi-Fi vendor IE FA:0B:BC type 0x0D (same Decode fields map). Protocol 0–2 Location / Basic ID / System / Self ID. A Location message puts Undeclared, Ground, Airborne, Emergency, or RID failure on the list. Emergency is the heavier chip. TAK Payload location pins advertised aircraft; track course/speed when present. A sit can keep a short advertised track. Reports → Path and the sit report both draw it (§5.4.1, §5.6.1). Android 11+ for Wi-Fi IEs. NAN still misses. Not a tail number, not DF. §5.8.3, §9.6.6, §12.16.
Payload location	TAK What-to-send chip, on by default when you turn the feed on. Selects radios with sticky advertised lat/lon. Required for stock Remote ID (no Extra attention mark). BLE FFFA and Wi-Fi FA:0B:BC both qualify.
Reports	Bottom tab. Sits stay on this page. Using… names the sit for Path, Debrief, Sit export, and Compare. Those four open their own pages, marked by a green bar. Seen at more than one place, Log Export, and Signature candidates are under them. Clear log is on Log Export. AI Export is on Debrief, and again on Compare. GPS, place names, and logging on/off stay on Settings. §5.6.
Sit (named)	Optional window of watching, started from Reports → Start sit. Path, Debrief, Compare this-sit, Sit export, and AI Export use that start/end instead of the last 15 minutes in RAM. Cap 6000 unique radios. Extra attention / payload / bookmarks / watched signatures stay when full; unnamed BLE drops first. Checkpoints to app storage about every 10 s. One at a time; keep 10 closed. Live list stays ~400. Not a bearing. §5.6.

Term	Definition
Show map with live path	Display switch, off by default, above RSSI bars. A north-up map of this phone across the top of Live, with the list still underneath on By class, Strength list, Timeline, and Hybrid. Radar dims the switch and does not turn it off. The line starts where you are when the map opens and draws as soon as you move. It keeps a point every few meters, so a bend follows the street. The road already driven stays where it was. Green is a real stop, about 25 m for about 40 seconds. With no sit, the line is the later of when the switch turned on and 15 minutes ago. An open sit draws from the start of the sit. Dots are watchlist alerts. Pinch or drag holds the view. Recenter follows you again. Two zoom levels: the whole path, and a close view that keeps this phone in the center with the short side about 220 m. Double-tap the map to switch zoom. Two facing modes: north up, and direction of travel. Tap the button to switch facing. Zoom stays. The picture shows which of the four you are in. Standing still keeps the last direction. A turn in place does not turn the map. Reports → Path stays north-up, with no button. §5.7.1 is the map key. Not the Reports page. §5.3.4.
Path	Reports page. North-up plot of this phone for the selected sit (or last 15 minutes). The line is the same driven trace as Show map with live path (§5.3.4). One fix draws as a single point and a length of 0. Leave the page in front to watch an open sit grow, or the last-15-minute snake move; the plot redraws about every three seconds. Black dot is the start. Blue dot is you, at the last point. MAC alerts and signature alerts are drawn once. A decoded latitude and longitude uses the last advertised position. Anything else is a class icon at the strongest RSSI. A count is several in one place. A lone class icon has no number box; tap it for that one radio. Tap a known-camera mark for the same kind of card. It names the kind, the company when the list has one, and the facing when one is stored. A number is several of that kind. Extra attention alone does not plot unless that signature is bookmarked. The list puts the Wi-Fi or BLE icon next to the MAC. Observer notes sit on a MAC-alert row. Thick green is a real stop. Time ticks. Head labeled Now while live, End on a saved sit. On an open or saved sit, an advertised aircraft track within 2 km is a white dotted line on that plot. The letter figure draws the same track in black dots, with a class icon at the last position and a person icon for the operator. The last position is a class icon. Tap it for that one radio. A count means it shares that spot. One stored fix is that icon, with no line. The operator is a person icon. A farther aircraft with a UAS id gets its own map, up to three. Last 15 minutes stays this phone. The map from Settings → Location and Maps when Online place names and maps is on and the phone is online; offline: the trace only. The lower right names the map. Privacy mode does not hide those tiles. The Debrief and Compare path figures use those same MAC alerts and signature alerts. A decoded position is the last advertised fix. An advertised aircraft on that figure is the drone class icon in the Path key, with the live status, UAS id, last position, motion, and the operator position. Extra attention on that figure is red, a MAC alert is blue, and another signature alert is green. §5.6.1.
Sit export	Reports page. One row per unique radio in the selected sit (or last 15 minutes). CSV / JSON lines include matched signatures and Extra attention families. Logging can be off. GPX, KML, and GeoJSON include the operator path as a track. The ATAK data package is a zip for ATAK: path, hear-points, an advertised aircraft and operator pin, and a GNSS pin. Log Export does not have those two formats. Not the rotating log. Privacy mode does not mask the file. §5.6.2.
Log export	Reports → Log Export. Share/Save of the rotating session file (JSON lines on disk; CSV / GPX / KML / WiGLE at export). One line per hear while logging was on. Needs Write to disk. Reset / clear log is on this page. Clearing the log does not delete sits. §5.6.3, §11.6.
Observer notes	Optional 280-character field on a Named radio (same KIND+MAC as the custom name). Cyan block on detail; cyan notes chip on Live next to Extra attention “!”. Debrief lists them after Where you were; Compare after Windows. Path lists the note only if that radio is bookmarked. AI Export lists heard radios with the note. Not catalog Notes and not Extra attention gold. BLE privacy addresses hide the pencil. Settings backup includes the note. §5.5, §5.6.
Signature candidates	Reports page. Find candidates re-matches the rotating log against the current catalog, then lists unmatched families that share a unique on-air ID on two or more radios. Randomized addresses and house-like names are skipped. Create signature opens the editor as a draft (shared rule, no MAC pin). Save returns to the list and re-runs it. Offline. §5.6.4, §9.2.1, §11.5.
vendor_ie (log)	CSV column and JSON field on Wi-Fi rows: pipe-separated vendor-IE OUIs, up to eight. Empty on BLE and on older 17-column rows. Signature candidates uses product IEs; WPA/RSN/P2P/Qualcomm chip IEs are logged but not clustered. §11.2, §11.5.

Term	Definition
Alerted (list)	A night-green bell on a Live display row (list, hybrid, timeline, By class) after a watchlist alert this session. Lasts until you leave Fieldwatch. Distinct from Extra attention “!” and from the one-second flash. Newest alert ranks by the same event. On radar the same radios keep a phosphor ring after the ping. §5.3, §5.4, §6.1.
Notes (signature)	Editor field on a signature. Shows on radio detail as a quiet Notes card for matching radios, and in Share / AI Export. Stock copy is what the family is and how it is typically used — not the match recipe (company IDs, UUIDs). Not Extra attention: no Live “!”, not amber, not Debrief. Dual-chip radios list each family. §5.5, §9.3.
Extra attention	Optional field on a signature, separate from Notes. If it is not empty, a match gets a “!” on the Live display, an amber Extra attention card on detail, and a line in Debrief / AI Export (amber PDF callout). Empty = no mark. The “!” is its own chip, not the decode hexagon, not the cyan Observer notes chip, and not the phosphor alerted bell. Stock fills it on Hobby BLE serial, Axon, WatchGuard Video, Digital Ally, Reveal Media, Wolfcom, Ray-Ban / Meta glasses, Snap Spectacles, Brilliant Frame, Even G1, RayNeo, Fieldy, Plaud Note, Limitless, Bee, Omi, Friend, Hak5 Pineapple, Flipper Zero, Pwnagotchi, Marauder / Deauther, GhostESP, Bruce, Porkchop, Cradlepoint, AirLink, Compex, Utility Inc, Panasonic i-PRO / Arbitrator, and roadside / public camera + ALPR (Flock, Penguin, Pigvision, FS Ext Battery, Genetec AutoVu, Rekor, Motorola Vigilant, Verkada, Avigilon, Axis, Hikvision, Dahua, Hanwha Wisenet, Uniview, Rhombus, Hayden AI, Miovision, Tattile, LVT LiveView) — those rows also ship with the bookmark on. Many camera/ALPR rows are name-only; cellular units stay quiet. Pattern match, not identity, not a safety finding. §5.5, §9.3, §9.5, §12.14.
Hobby BLE serial	Catalog signature (on). BLE advertised names for cheap UART modules (HMSoft, JDY, CC41, AT-09, BT05, ESP32 BLE). Not Classic HC-05/HC-06. Extra attention cautions that the same boards have been used in some pump/ATM overlays; look with your eyes if it is loud next to a card reader. Not proof. Turn the row off if those names are local noise.
Axon	Catalog signature (on). IEEE OUI 00:25:DF plus Axon Body / Fleet / Dock names, UUIDs, and BWCDEVICE in BLE service data. Extra attention: body-worn or fixed ALPR, in-car, dock, or TASER. That public address prefix is shared by body cameras and fixed readers. BWCDEVICE is on this same row, so that text alone is not a body camera. Public safety class — used in law enforcement, not exclusive to it. Not that officer. Quiet LTE units will not appear.
WatchGuard Video	Catalog signature (on). IEEE OUI 00:1D:96 (WatchGuard Video, not the firewall company). Extra attention: body-worn / in-car. Now Motorola. Public safety class — used in law enforcement, not exclusive to it.
Ray-Ban / Meta glasses	Catalog signature (on). BLE company IDs 0x01AB / 0x058E / 0x0D53, Ray-Ban names, and a Bluetooth name that starts with Meta RB Display. Extra attention. A Quest or Meta Quest name is the Meta Quest row and does not beep. A company ID without that name can still be these glasses.
Meta Quest	Catalog signature (on). Bluetooth name Quest, a name that starts with Quest followed by a space or a hyphen, or a name that starts with Meta Quest. Quest 3S is this row. Wearables. No Extra attention. Not a stock bookmark. A Meta company ID or FEB8 without that name stays on Ray-Ban / Meta glasses.
Snap Spectacles	Catalog signature (on). BLE company ID 0x03C2 plus Spectacles names. Extra attention. Not proof of recording.
Hak5 Pineapple	Catalog signature (on). Setup SSID Pineapple_XXXX. Extra attention: admin AP, not every cloned café SSID.
Flipper Zero	Catalog signature (on). OUI 0C:FA:22, services 3080–3083, and BLE name Flipper*. Extra attention. Custom firmware can hide it.
Pwnagotchi	Catalog signature (on). Classic BSSID de:ad:be:ef:de:ad. Extra attention.
Marauder / Deauther	Catalog signature (on). MarauderAP / Deauther default names. Extra attention. DIY boards match too.

Term	Definition
Porkchop	Catalog signature (on). SSID/name PORKCHOP; BACON fake-AP vendor IE 50:52:4B. Extra attention. Cardputer / CYD firmware, not every ESP32.
Moving with you	Filter: loud BLE (about –75 dBm or stronger on the trail) with a GPS trail along your path, still being heard. Wi-Fi access points are excluded — hear-time GPS on a loud AP looks like it moved with you. “Still here” is not a fixed radius: allowed distance = the larger of 50 m or (recent speed × 15 s), plus 25 m of GPS slack. Walking holds a house-length; highway hold is a handful of advertisements so a car tag does not blink off between packets. Passing BLE still fails the trail-moved gates. Needs live tagging (not stale last-known) and ~45 m of path. Bag/car tag yes; a second iPhone usually no (BLE MAC rotation). The switch starts a BLE follow test (clears Keep signature matches only / Show only / Keep named only / Keep watched only; Hide these stays). The preset replaces the whole filter. Live display → Start over clears path and trails. Debrief still writes the same tracking assessment for the last 15 minutes even if this filter is off and even if the Live display is not on the list. §8.5.
Start over	Live display button while Moving with you is on. Clears the operator GPS path and radio GPS trails. The Show map with live path line clears with it. List and log stay. Path meter returns to 0 m. §5.3.4.
Header icons	The counts under FIELDWATCH, on Live, Filters, Signatures, Reports, and Settings. Not on a radio's detail page, and not on Hunt. Wi-Fi count, Bluetooth count, signature count (the hub icon), and a GPS mark with no number while the GNSS interference check is on. The number uses the same color as its icon. Green is healthy, including the wait between Wi-Fi scans, a planned Bluetooth rest, and a signature count of 0. Gray is the scan stopped, or GPS warming up, paused by the phone, or graded Poor. Dim gray is Wi-Fi or Bluetooth switched off. Red is Location off, Android refusing Wi-Fi, Bluetooth retrying, or a GPS hit. Words after the icons name the wait or the problem: Wi-Fi scanning, Wi-Fi next Ns, Wi-Fi waiting on Android, BLE retrying, Bluetooth is off, BLE unavailable, BLE cycling, BLE parked · restarting. The line is blank when nothing is waiting. Counts are what the phone is hearing. Filters do not change them. Night mode folds the colors into the red display. §5.1, §7.1, §7.2, §5.9, §9.
Live display	The first bottom tab (labeled Live on the phone). The on-screen picture of radios: radar, list, timeline, hybrid, or By class. Filters change who appears here; Tune (Display) changes the view and how each row looks. Not “live vs recorded” — Debrief, the log, and the TAK feed are separate. §4.4, §5.1–5.3.
By class	Live display view (Display → By class). Outline of the filtered set: every class A–Z by name → signatures A–Z → radios → detail. Unmatched last. Show all (default) keeps empty classes; Collapse empty hides zeros. Those chips scroll with the list. Class headers use the same glyphs as Live display rows (unmatched = ?). Counts are radios, not packets. Radio rows follow Display (bars, chips, Frequency, first/last). Dual-chip radios sit in each class they matched. A watchlist hit opens that class and signature so the row can flash, and the jump keeps those headers on screen when the radio is close enough. Not a Report. §6.5.
Display (Live display)	Tune (sliders icon, top right of Live). How the list looks for this mission: View, Sort, Brief hold, Title line, Subtitle line, Show map with live path, bars, signature names, Frequency, first/last. View is Radar, Strength list, Timeline, Hybrid, or By class. Show map with live path is off until you turn it on (§5.3.4). The circle on each row is a class glyph, not radio kind — that is the Wi-Fi / Bluetooth icon on the subtitle. Filters hide radios; Display hides fields. Not on Settings. §4.4, §5.3, §6.5.
Sort (Display)	Order of the list, hybrid, and timeline. Strongest signal; Strongest averaged over 30 s (the default); Newest heard; Newest alert; Newest arrival; New at bottom; Name A–Z (Title line); Signatures first. Does not hide radios. Radar still plots by RSSI radius. §5.3.
Preset (Filters)	Chip at the top of Filters. A tap replaces the whole filter, not Display. Short stock set: All traffic, Wi-Fi only, BLE only, Strong signal, Moving with you, Watched only — plus chips you saved. Class Show only (Cameras, Drones, Finder tags, …) is the chips further down; Save current as… if you want that sit as a preset. Show-only presets imply Keep signature matches only (switch dimmed). Long-press any chip to delete it. Stock chips you remove stay gone until Restore default signatures & presets. Reset filter clears this tab; it is not undo. §8.4.

Term	Definition
Signature class	Bucket on every signature: Finder tags, Retail beacons, Signage, Wearables, Surveillance, Drones, Pentest, Public safety, Vehicle, Glasses, Audio, Cameras, Thermostats, Access control, Health, Home IoT, ISP / routers, Mesh, Two-way radios, Military, Phones / PCs, Other. Two-way radios is the radio itself, a wireless microphone whose Bluetooth link is how that microphone works, or a Low Energy push-to-talk button for a phone app. The stock rows are Icom ID-52, Icom VS-3, Yaesu SSM-BT10, Yaesu SSM-BT20, Kenwood KHS-55BT, Kenwood KHS-56BT, VGC BHM-88, Benshi radio, and BLE PTT button. Military has no stock row yet. A programming adapter is not a Two-way radio or a Military signature, and neither is a headset that is not the radio's microphone. Cradlepoint stays Public safety. goTenna stays Mesh. Public safety is Axon / WatchGuard Video and public-safety vehicle APs (Cradlepoint, AirLink, Compex, Utility Inc). Those radios are used in law enforcement; they are not exclusive to it — government, municipal, and other corporate fleets likely run some of the same kit. Health is clinic / home-medical BLE (Honeywell Xenon HC scanners, Omron cuffs, Withings scales, Dexcom). Cameras is consumer / action cameras, not poles (Surveillance) and not Axon. Access control is door locks and readers (August / Schlage and ASSA ABLOY / SALTO / dormakaba / Paxton), not cameras. Glasses is Meta / Snap. Audio is AirPods / Sony / Bose / JBL / Sonos. Color is the Live display chip; class is the filter. Custom rows default to Other. An old Body-worn class folded into Wearables. The Locks class label is now Access control; the stored value is still LOCK. §8.3, §9.5.
Signature pack	JSON file from Settings → Export signatures (fieldwatch-signatures-YYYYMMDD.json). Stock plus your edits. No logs, GPS, filters, or watchlist. Import skips the same id or the same match rules, merges extra rules onto a stock row, and renames a colliding name to “Name (imported)”. Restore defaults still wipes customs. A settings pack is a different file. §5.7, §9.3.
Settings pack	JSON file from Settings → Export settings (fieldwatch-settings-YYYYMMDD.json). Settings switches, the current filter, filter presets, named radios, and signature watches. Not the catalog, logs, GPS, or a map key. Import replaces those setup fields; the catalog stays. First-run disclaimer is not overwritten. Factory-reset / new-phone backup. §5.7, §5.7.1.
Show only / Hide these	Filters → signature classes. Show only keeps radios matching the class chips you pick (unmatched stay hidden; Keep signature matches only is implied and the switch is dimmed). Hide these drops those classes and leaves unmatched. Live display only — matching, log, and Debrief still see them. Show only with no class picked leaves the Live display unchanged. §8.1–8.4.
Title line	Display → first line of each list, hybrid, or timeline row. Advertised name, Name + type, or MAC (default). Stays bold even when it is a MAC. Name A–Z sorts by this line (so the default is MAC order). Radar labels ignore it.
Subtitle line	Display → second line. Always starts with a small Wi-Fi icon (access point) or Bluetooth icon (BLE advertiser). Then Advertised name, Name + type (default), or MAC, plus rand/pair/gone. pair is Fast Pair pairing-mode seen this session. None hides the line so more rows fit; crumbs move onto the title. The kind icon does not move onto the title. Unnamed BLE on this line is unnamed (the icon already marks LE). Vendor is not on this line.
Brief hold	Display → how long a radio stays after the last packet (Off, 10, 30, or 60 s). Last RSSI, rank, and radar ring are frozen; they do not decay. Linger is the longer of this and Stale after.
Gone / stale	Last packet older than the longer of Stale after and Brief hold. Held Wi-Fi / BLE recycle do not count. Still listed until that linger; dim on radar only when marked gone.
Keep screen on	Settings switch, on by default. Holds the display while Fieldwatch is visible. Turn off when you pocket the phone. Not the same as unrestricted background. Max-collection sit: §4.5.
Max collection (§4.5)	Checklist to hear as often as stock Android allows: system Location / Wi-Fi / Bluetooth, every Fieldwatch permission (Precise Location, Nearby Wi-Fi, Bluetooth scan+connect, Notifications), Unrestricted battery / do not sleep the app, Keep screen on while you watch, High performance, optional Faster Wi-Fi AP scans. Battery and heat are the cost. It does not add raw Wi-Fi capture, Wi-Fi clients, or Classic Bluetooth.
Faster Wi-Fi AP scans	Settings switch, off by default. About 8 s AP batches instead of ~30/40/55 s. Fieldwatch reads Android's Wi-Fi scan-throttle setting (Android 11+) and will not turn this on until Developer options → Wi-Fi scan throttling is Off. Purpose: more chances to hear a signed AP (OUI / factory SSID) while it is in range — important on a drive. Not Hunt, not clients, not continuous RF. More battery and heat. §7.1.1, §10.3.1.

Term	Definition
Manufacturer data	BLE AD type 0xFF: 16-bit company ID plus vendor bytes.
Keep signature matches only	Filter that hides devices with no signature match. Dimmed while class Show only or Show only selected signatures is narrowing the Live display. §8.1–8.3.
Keep watched only	Filter that hides radios that are not a bookmarked signature match and not a Named radio with Alert on. Always AND. Hide these still applies (Keep watched only + Hide Surveillance drops bookmarked cameras). Label-only names stay on Keep named only. Live display shows a Keep watched only strip while this is on. Moving with you clears it. §8.1.
Keep named only	Filter that hides radios without a custom name. Alert can be off. Not Keep signature matches only or Keep watched only. Random / privacy MACs stay pinned to that address. §5.5, §8.1.
Hide Mine	Filter that hides radios marked Mine. Live display only. The sit, the log, and Debrief still include them. Always AND. Turning on Moving with you leaves this on. The preset replaces the whole filter. §8.1.
Hide Fast Pair account-key	Filter that hides Fast Pair-only radios whose payload is the longer account-key filter, not the 3-byte pairing-mode model ID. Pairing-mode stays (chip Fast Pair pairing, subtitle pair). Dual-chip radios stay. Hide selected Fast Pair drops both. Always AND. §8.1, §9.5.
Hide randomized Bluetooth	Filter that hides Bluetooth addresses that can change. That is the local bit, or an address the phone calls random. Wi-Fi stays. The sit still keeps them. Always AND. §8.1.
Show only selected signatures	Filters → Selected signatures, chip Show only. One list, grouped Class A–Z. Only radios matching the signatures you turn on stay on the Live display. Nothing picked leaves Live unchanged. The same picks are used if you switch to Hide these. §8.1–8.3.
Hide selected signatures	Filters → Selected signatures, chip Hide these. The families you turn on drop off the Live display. The list stays open. Turning the chip off keeps the picks. Nothing picked hides nothing. Prefer class Hide these when the whole Finder tags / ISP bucket is clutter.
Pause (Live display)	Freezes the Live display. Radios and the log keep running. Filters and Settings still update; the new filter applies when you run the Live display again. Detail opened from a paused row is that snapshot, even if the radio has since gone. Tap the Live tab again (the control then reads Live) to run again. Mark seen while paused uses the frozen list.
Mark seen	Live display button, above the tabs, only while New detections only is on. Adds what is on the Live display to already-seen. While paused, uses the frozen list.
Reset seen	Live display button, above the tabs, only while New detections only is on. Clears already-seen to zero so those radios can show as new. Does not clear the log.
Debrief (text)	Reports share of the field sit report as plain text. Opens with DISCLAIMER (hobby / as-is; hypotheses not identity; local law). Selected sit (up to 6000 unique radios) or last 15 minutes in RAM (~400). Same counts and radio lines as the PDF. Show all radios off: counts, plus Extra attention, a custom name, Marked mine, or a bookmark. On: full rosters. Show unmatched rotating BLE still applies to those lists. Sit export has every radio. Ignores Live display view and Filters. Where you were, Observer notes, tracking, inventories, takeaway. On a drive, tap more than once. §5.6, §11.4.1.
Show all radios	Debrief page switch, off by default. Off: Debrief and Compare lead with counts and list Extra attention, a custom name, Marked mine, a bookmark, or a Compare decoded value that changed. On lists every radio. PDF draws the counts as bars. Text has the same numbers. §5.6.
Debrief (PDF)	Same sit report as Debrief (text), letter-size typeset PDF. Same window, same unmatched-RAND hide, same counts. Disclaimer, FIELDWATCH header, numbered sections, full-width path figure, amber tracking and Extra attention callouts, takeaway. Long trip: tap more than once (§11.4.1). Share as application/pdf.
Compare sits	Reports page. This sit (open, selected, or last 15 minutes) vs a second saved sit. Presence counts for only in this sit, only in the second, and in both, split Wi-Fi and BLE, then by signature. A radio line when it is Extra attention, named, marked Mine, bookmarked, or its decoded value changed. Show all radios prints every kind + MAC. Text, PDF, and AI Export. Observer notes after Windows. Not a radio fix. §5.6.

Term	Definition
Online place names and maps	Settings switch, on by default. Debrief, Places, and AI Export reverse-geocode GPS stamps via the system geocoder when online. Reports → Path and Show map with live path load the map from Settings → Location and Maps under the trace. Offline or no tiles: coordinates only, and the path stays the north-up trace. OpenStreetMap, the USGS maps, and FAA VFR Sectional show no error dialog. A map marked Key shows a popup when the key is missing, the service rejects it, or the map does not load. Privacy mode does not hide that map. It masks coordinates and leaves streets off. Turn off to keep streets and maps out together. §5.3.4, §5.6.1.
Maps	On Settings → Location and Maps, under Online place names and maps. The map under Show map with live path, Reports → Path, and the path figure in Debrief and Compare. OpenStreetMap is the start and covers the world. The USGS maps cover the United States. Under Map, Overlays can add USGS Shaded Relief and USGS Hydrography on that picture. Both cover the United States. License plate reader cameras and Other sensors are separate downloads. Neither list comes with the app. Load, update, colors, and the two kinds of alert are §5.7.2. FAA VFR Sectional is a United States chart and is not for navigation. A view that is too wide for that chart asks you to zoom in. Esri, MapTiler, Stadia, and Thunderforest cover the world, and those rows are marked Key. One key from that company's account covers every style from that company. It stays on this phone, and Export settings leaves it out. OpenStreetMap, the USGS maps, and FAA VFR Sectional do not ask for a key. Online place names and maps has to be on. The corner of the map names the source. On Show map with live path, double-tap switches the whole path and a close view, and the button switches north up and direction of travel. Reports → Path stays north-up. Corner readout can show where this phone is now on the lower left, as GPS or as a grid. Off leaves that corner empty. §5.3.4, §5.6.1, §5.7.1.
Map key	The key from your Esri, MapTiler, Stadia, or Thunderforest account. Settings → Location and Maps → Map, on a row marked Key. Map key appears only for those maps, and only while Online place names and maps is on. Paste it, then Done or leave the field. Letters, numbers, and . - _ only. One key per company. Switching styles from that company keeps it. Restore defaults returns the map to OpenStreetMap and leaves the keys. Missing, refused, rejected, or a map that does not load: one popup. OpenStreetMap, the USGS maps, and FAA VFR Sectional stay quiet. Left out of Export settings, the log, sit reports, PDFs, and TAK. §5.7.1.
New at bottom	Display → Sort. First-seen order, oldest at top; new radios append; gone radios drop. List follows the bottom unless you scroll up.
unnamed LE	BLE Advertised name / Name + type when there is no advertised name and no useful decode. On the subtitle the Bluetooth icon already marks LE, so the body is unnamed (not “unnamed LE” twice). Title Advertised name still shows unnamed LE. The title is the MAC unless you change it.
AI Export	Three buttons. Reports sit: onboard Debrief + compact rates / Extra attention / Observer notes (addendum, not a roster). Reports Compare: overlap + exclusive Extra attention / Named / Observer notes. Device detail: that one radio (dump + registry decode). All paste into a chat, all open with the experimental disclaimer, all are hypotheses — not identity. Treat as sensitive.
Signature color (stock)	Built-in rows share a palette by class: red pentest, amber cameras/ALPR/UniFi Protect/DJI, purple phones/Find My, cyan wearable trackers, green mesh, orange glasses and audio, teal public safety and vehicle, silver home IoT/ISP Wi-Fi (including UniFi AP)/retail signage/Unknown. Unmatched radios use RSSI color (≥–55 green, –55 to –70 amber, –70 to –85 orange, else red). Change any row. §9.5.
UniFi AP	Wi-Fi-only catalog signature (ISP / routers). Factory SSIDs UniFi* / UAP-* / UBNT* plus Ubiquiti IEEE OUIs on the BSSID or a vendor IE. Virtual BSSIDs miss the MAC OUI but still hit on a Ubiquiti vendor IE. A separate UniFi row is name-only on either radio. UniFi Protect cameras stay Surveillance. §9.5, Appendix B.
Tag detections with GPS	Settings switch, on by default. Current GPS/network updates while scanning; stamps each hear (detail, Moving with you, Places, Debrief, log lat/lon, heard-here TAK pins) and records the driven line for Show map with live path and Reports → Path. Last-known older than 30 s ignored. Operator phone at hear-time, not the other radio. Advertised TAK pins (Remote ID) do not need this. High-accuracy Location or the path stays 0. §5.3.4, §5.7, §5.8.

Term	Definition
Places	Settings switch, on by default. A stable tracker heard at two or more places in the last 7 days, and a return after a quiet stretch. Lines on the radio page, in the sit report, and on Reports → Seen at more than one place, with where this phone was. That report draws a map and does not need a sit. Each stop there is numbered. The name is the advertised name, or the type when there is no name. A saved name is used instead. Tap a radio to open it, including one that has left Live. Each radio has its own color. Each radio keeps the latest 8 stops. A ninth confirmed stop drops the oldest. Many hears at one stop are still one stop. A single jumped fix does not erase an older stop. A stop from another day includes the date. Online place names adds the street. Filters → Seen at more than one place limits Live to the ones you can hear now. A changing address is skipped. Ordinary Wi-Fi and Bluetooth stay off. No beep, no TAK marker. Not in Export settings. §5.5, §5.6, §5.7, §5.10, §8.
Share as text	Device-detail button. Plain dump of the open radio (identity, signal, decode, session). Not the sit report and not the rotating log.
GitHub catalog request	Device-detail button. Unmatched Bluetooth only, when a network claims internet and a factory-style name was heard on two addresses this session. Opens a GitHub issue draft. Nothing is sent before the tap. The address suffix, phone location, and raw advertisement stay out. §5.5.
Voice (watchlist)	Settings → Alerts → Voice on watched signature, on by default. What to say (signature watches): Class, Signature, or Class + signature. Default Class + signature. A named radio speaks its own name instead, as the whole announcement. Signature and network replaces only the signature, for every radio of that signature with that network name, and stays quiet while What to say is Class. Independent of Beep. Not Hunt. Overlapping speech is dropped. On-device TTS. Test alert plays the signature mix and does not use those names. Jump works with voice alone. §5.7, §10.2.1.
Hunt	Opened from the detail page of one Bluetooth radio. A full-screen heat cloud of where this phone heard that radio, with the large RSSI number and a sparkline. The map stays close on you. License plate readers and other sensors from Known cameras can sit under the cloud. Leave the page and the cloud is cleared. Hunt on that radio's detail page starts a new walk. Steps and the way the phone is facing fill in the walk. Until GPS is ready, the page says No GPS yet. This walk is not on a map. There are no streets, the corner stays empty, and the scale stays in meters, but the dot, the circle, the heat, and the ring still move. Known cameras stay off until the streets show. Two fresh fixes place a short walk, about the first 20 m, on the map, and the steps you already took stay behind the dot. A longer walk stays off the map. Opening Hunt again starts a new walk. Reset this hunt starts over too. When the signal is lost, the large number reads - - and the line under it reads -- dBm · Signal Lost. Once the walk is on the map, GPS corrects it only when a good fix agrees. Hunt works on any phone. A phone with a step sensor tracks the walk better. A missing or silent sensor counts steps from the walking motion, which is less steady. Turning in place does not move the dot. The circle around the dot shows how sure the place is. It starts at about four meters, grows as the walk gets longer, and turns amber when the phone is not held flat. Steps pause until it is flat again. On a mapped walk, the lower-left reading matches the dot. Before that, the corner stays empty. Color runs from blue (weak) through cyan, green, yellow, and orange to red (powerful, about –45 dBm or louder). Hold the phone flat, screen up, top pointing the way you walk, and walk slowly in a pattern so the cloud can build. A small ring marks the hottest spot. Let it guide the next pass. It is where this phone heard the radio loudest, not the radio, and a wall can shift that spot. The radio is usually nearby. Night mode leaves the cloud in its own colors. A reading of 127 is ignored. Loudest-this-hunt sits with the sparkline. Beep and Vibrate are at the bottom, off by default. They tick faster as the signal gets louder, go quiet when there is no packet or the radio has left, and they never speak. An optional body-block turn gives a rough heading (§12.13). Walls, metal, people, and floors change the number without a change in range. Not a distance, and not a pin on the other radio. The button switches between north up and the direction of travel. A double-tap changes the Show map with live path zoom. It does not point at the radio. §5.3.4. Wi-Fi is left out, because the phone only reports access points in batches, even with Faster Wi-Fi AP scans.
lat / lon (log)	CSV columns and JSON fields on each new log row when Tag detections with GPS is on and a fix exists. Operator phone at hear-time, not the other radio. Empty/null otherwise. In CSV these columns sit before vendor_ie so older files still parse.

Term	Definition
Where you were	Debrief / AI Export section. Operator path split into stays (~40 m) and transits. Lat/lon once per stay, optional street name, loud radios heard there. Not lat/lon on every inventory line.
Fast Pair	Google tap-to-pair. Service UUID 0xFE2C. Catalog signature (on): Android phones and many buds. Three-byte model ID in pairing mode (Live display chip Fast Pair pairing); longer payloads are an account-key filter. Filters → Hide Fast Pair account-key drops account-key-only chips. Hide selected Fast Pair drops both. §8.1, §9.5.
iBeacon	Apple manufacturer layout 0x02/0x15: UUID + major + minor + calibrated TX.
Appearance	BLE GAP field: what the device claims to be (headphones, mouse, watch…). Used in the detail “What this looks like” guess.
New detections only	Filters switch. Mark seen / Reset seen are on the Live display above the tabs while the filter is on. Already-seen grows only on first turn-on (plus the next Wi-Fi scan) or Mark seen. Reset seen clears it to zero. New radios stay while heard, then at least Brief hold after the last packet. Live display hint: New only · N hidden.
Sit	One session of watching radios — a room, a walk, or a drive. Path, Debrief, Sit export, and Compare this-sit use the selected sit, or last 15 minutes in memory. Log export is the rotating session file. §5.6, §11.4.
Pipeline	How a hear becomes a row: on the air → ScanService → catalog match → Live + Tune → watchlist / Hunt → log, sits, TAK. Fig. 41, Chapter 14.
Hear-time	The moment Fieldwatch heard that packet. GPS on a detection is this phone at hear-time, not the other radio's location.
Chip (signature)	The colored signature name on a Live display row. A pattern hit, not identity. Display → Signature names hides chips without dropping the radio.
OUI	Organizationally Unique Identifier — first 24 bits (three bytes) of a MAC, assigned to a vendor. The same module vendor appears in many products.
Randomized MAC	Locally administered unicast address (U/L bit set). Common on phones and some tags.
RSSI	Received signal strength indicator, dBm. Larger (closer to 0) is stronger.
Sparkline	RSSI graph on Hybrid and detail. Packet order (newest right), fixed –30 to –100 dBm grid — not a clock and not auto-scaled.
Trend mark	>> > = < << next to RSSI. Recent packets getting stronger or weaker.
Service UUID	BLE identifier for a service. 16-bit aliases expand to the Bluetooth base UUID.
SSID	Wi-Fi network name. May be hidden (empty in the scan result).
Promiscuous / monitor mode	Wi-Fi chip receiving all frames on a channel. Stock Android apps cannot enable this. Fieldwatch is startScan() AP beacons + BLE advertisements only.
Cellular-first / quiet radio	Newer camera/ALPR poles that backhaul on LTE/5G and leave Wi-Fi/BLE off except for install or maintenance. Expected to be invisible to Fieldwatch most of the time.
Rule enable	Switch on each rule in the signature editor. Off keeps the rule in the list but it does not match.

B. Default pre-loaded signatures

All of the following use match-any unless noted. Confidence comments are operational, not legal findings. Exact OUI lists can be inspected in the in-app editor. Every stock signature always labels when its rules hit. Hide a noisy family on Filters (Hide these for a class, or Hide selected for one row). Chip colors are by class (§9.5). Extra attention and a stock bookmark start on the body-cam, camera-glasses, recording-wearable, pentest, public-safety vehicle AP, and roadside / public camera + ALPR rows noted below, plus every built-in Drone-class row (DJI, Remote ID, Skydio, Autel, Parrot, HOVERAir, Tello, Potensic, Holy Stone, Hubsan, Yuneec, SwellPro, Crazyflie). Consumer cameras, ISP gateways, and office mice will label when their factory names or OUIs are heard. The table is A–Z by signature name.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
Actiontec	Wi-Fi Actiontec* plus Actiontec IEEE OUIs	FiOS / Frontier gateways. Verizon names stay on Verizon.
Adtran	Wi-Fi Adtran* plus Adtran IEEE OUIs	Fiber gateways. Common on CenturyLink, Lumen, and Quantum Fiber.
Aftermarket TPMS	BLE names TPMS*; UUID FBB0; manufacturer 0x0001 data 80/81/82/83	Cheap valve-cap BLE TPMS (TPMS1 / FBB0 family). Not a bare Nokia 0x0001 match. Decode fields: wheel, pressure kPa, temperature, battery, alarm. Vehicle class. §9.6.
AirLink	Wi-Fi AirLink* plus Sierra Wireless / AirLink Communications IEEE OUIs. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Sierra Wireless AirLink vehicle gateways. Common in US police fleets; also government, municipal, and other corporate fleets. Hidden/renamed SSIDs still hit on BSSID. Not AirLink WiFi Networking 00:23:D3. Pattern match, not that agency. Beeps on a new match. Public safety class — used in law enforcement, not exclusive to it.
AirTies	AirTies IEEE OUIs	ISP mesh extenders.
Amazon	Company 0x0171; names Echo / Amazon / Fire TV	Echo / Fire.
Apple AirTags	Name AirTag / Find My; mfg data 0x004C / 12; UUID FD44	Offline Finding. iPhones also send 0x12 — dropped when Continuity (Apple Device) is on the same radio unless the name is AirTag or UUID FD44. Not Continuity 0x10 and not AirPods (0x07).
Apple audio	0x004C / 07 Proximity Pairing; 0x004C / 09 AirPlay; names AirPods, Beats	AirPods / Beats / AirPlay. Not tags, not Nearby Info phones.
Apple Device	Apple 0x004C types 0x10 / 0x0F / 0x0B / 0x05 / 0x0C–0x0E / 0x08 / 0x0A; names iPhone, iPad, MacBook	Phone / tablet / Mac Continuity. OF 0x12 on the same radio is not a second AirTag chip. A street of iPhones will light this up.
Arcadyan	Arcadyan IEEE OUIs	ISP gateways and mesh. Often a Verizon or T-Mobile box.
Arlo	Arlo / Arlo* / ARLO_VMB_*; Arlo Technology IEEE OUIs	Cameras and VMB base-station APs. Renamed SSID still hits on BSSID.
Arris	Wi-Fi Arris* / SURFboard* plus Arris and CommScope IEEE OUIs	Cable gateways. Ruckus keeps its own OUI list. ISP-issued names after provision often miss.
Aruba	Wi-Fi Aruba* / SetMeUp* / InstantOn* plus Hewlett Packard Enterprise IEEE OUIs	HPE Aruba Instant / Instant On. Not a lone instant word. Not HP Inc. printers. ISP / routers class.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
Askey	Askey Computer IEEE OUIs	ISP and 5G gateways. Often a T-Mobile box.
ASSA ABLOY	BLE 0x012E / HID 0x0124 / Yale 0x0BDE; UUID FCBF; Seos UUID 00009800-…; names Seos / Yale*	Access control class. Locks, readers, Seos credentials. Phones on HID Mobile Access can hit Seos. Not Apple FCB2.
ASUS	Wi-Fi ASUS* plus ASUSTeK IEEE OUIs	Renamed SSID still hits on BSSID. Laptop hotspot can hit.
AT&T	attwifi / ATT-WIFI* / ATT-GUEST* / ATT??????? plus AT&T and 2Wire IEEE OUIs	Pace-style factory names. Many boxes are Arris.
Atrius cart tag	Apple iBeacon UUID 5993A94C-7D97-4DF7-9ABF-E493BFD5D000; service 0xB1BB	Atrius cart tag. The advertisement does not name the store. Hundreds of unnamed radios, unique major/minor, TX 0xC3. Not Acuity company 0x0346 on those radios. Dual-labels with iBeacon. Retail beacons class.
Audi MMI	Wi-Fi Audi_MMI_*	Audi in-car hotspot.
August	BLE company 0x01D1; UUID FE24; names August*	August Home locks. Field L40A33A. Not ASSA 0x012E.
AUMOVIO	AUMOVIO IEEE OUIs	Ex-Continental vehicle Wi-Fi. Vehicle class.
Autel	Names Autel*	Autel Robotics drones. Not EVO* and not SSID default-ssid. Drones class. Stock bookmark.
Avigilon	Avigilon / Avigilon*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Motorola cameras / LPR on municipal poles and commercial sites. Name-only. Beeps on a new match.
Axis	AXIS-* / Axis Camera. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Municipal / public CCTV poles. Name-only. Beeps on a new match.
Axon	OUI 00:25:DF (Axon Enterprise); names Axon Body / Fleet / Dock / Axon*; UUIDs FE6B/FE6C/FC81; company TASER International 0x034D; service data contains BWCDEVICE (any UUID, also byte-reversed). Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Public safety class — used in law enforcement, not exclusive to it (government, municipal, and other corporate fleets likely run some of the same kit). Body-worn or fixed ALPR, in-car, dock, or TASER. 00:25:DF is shared by body cameras and fixed readers. BWCDEVICE is on this same row, so that text alone is not a body camera. Body 3/4 often advertise BLE on the public OUI. Not that officer. Not Axon Networks 00:58:28. ZTE Axon phones can hit the name. Beeps on a new match.
Bee Pendant	BLE service 03d5d5c4-a86c-11ee-9d89-8f2089a49e7e; Bee Pioneer	Amazon Bee Pioneer recorder. Extra attention.
Belkin	Wi-Fi Belkin* plus Belkin IEEE OUIs	Some Linksys Velop land here.
BlipTrack	IEEE OUI 00:0E:A5 (BLIP Systems); names BlipTrack* / BLIP Systems. No Extra attention. Not a stock bookmark.	Roadside Bluetooth/Wi-Fi travel-time sensor. Same job as BlueTOAD. Quiet / Ethernet-only cabinets may not advertise. Pattern match, not that cabinet.
Blue Maestro	BLE company 0x0133	Tempo Disc temp / humidity loggers. Home IoT. Decode fields: battery, interval, logs, temperature, humidity. §9.6.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
BlueTOAD Spectra	IEEE OUI 00:14:7B (Iteris); names BlueTOAD* / Vantage Velocity / Spectra CV / TrafficCast / VantageARGUS / BlueARGUS. No Extra attention. Not a stock bookmark.	Iteris roadside Bluetooth travel-time reader (Vantage Velocity, now Spectra / Spectra CV). Samples passing phones and in-car Bluetooth; matching at two points gives speed. Quiet / Ethernet-only cabinets and 5.9 GHz C-V2X will not appear. Iteris OUI can also hit other Iteris roadside kit. Pattern match, not that cabinet.
BMW	Company 0x05EB; BLE name BMW; Wi-Fi BMW_*	Not “BMW of …” dealer names.
Bose	Company 0x009E; UUIDs FE21 / FEBE; name Bose	Headphones / speakers. FEBE is the usual LE speaker/QC advertisement.
Bruce	Wi-Fi BruceNet / BruceNet*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Bruce ESP32 pentest firmware default AP. Evil-portal SSIDs look like ordinary Wi-Fi and miss. Not proof of an attack. Beeps on a new match.
Buffalo	Wi-Fi Buffalo* / AirStation* plus BUFFALO.INC IEEE OUIs	AirStation / routers. Renamed SSID still hits on BSSID.
BYD	Company 0x0C34; BLE name BYD	Pattern match, not a model.
Calix	Calix IEEE OUIs	Fiber gateways (GigaSpire class).
Cambium	Wi-Fi Cambium* / cnPilot* / IgniteNet* plus Cambium and IgniteNet IEEE OUIs	WISP / cnPilot APs. Quantum Fiber factory names can also hit.
CARLINK	Wi-Fi CARLINK-?????? (6 hex); Panasonic Automotive OUI CC:57:63; Zhuolian 68:8F:C9	CarPlay / Android Auto adapter or head-unit hotspot. Alps Alpine E0:2D:F0 is common on the same cluster but is not an OUI-only rule (Toyota / Lexus head units). Vendor IE 00:A0:40 (old Apple) is not cataloged. Vehicle class, not ISP.
CarPlay	Wi-Fi CarPlay* / name contains CarPlay	Alpine / head-unit in-car hotspot. Vehicle class, not ISP.
CenturyLink	Wi-Fi CenturyLink*	Factory gateway SSID.
Chevrolet hotspot	Wi-Fi myChevrolet*	GM in-car hotspot. Factory SSID; BSSID often randomized.
Chipolo	Name / glob Chipolo*; BLE service FE33	Find Hub / Find My / DULT tags. A renamed tag still matches the Chipolo service.
Cisco	Wi-Fi Cisco*; tsunami; Cisco Systems and Cisco SPVTG IEEE OUIs	Not a Cisco substring (Francisco). AP beacons only. Meraki / Cisco-Linksys have their own OUI lists. ISP / routers class.
Compex	Wi-Fi 114K-* plus Compex IEEE OUIs 04:F0:21 / 00:80:48 / 00:40:29. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Some public-safety vehicle APs. Same OUIs on other Compex radios. Government, municipal, and other corporate fleets likely run some of the same kit. Pattern match, not that agency. Beeps on a new match. Public safety class — used in law enforcement, not exclusive to it.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
Cradlepoint	Wi-Fi IBR* / IBR600* / IBR1100* / IBR1700* / R-series / Cradlepoint* plus CradlePoint IEEE OUIs 00:30:44 / 00:E0:1C. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Ericsson Cradlepoint vehicle routers. Common in US police fleets; also government, municipal, and other corporate fleets. Hidden/renamed SSIDs still hit on BSSID. Pattern match, not that agency. Beeps on a new match. Public safety class — used in law enforcement, not exclusive to it.
Crazyflie	Name Crazyflie*	Bitcraze Crazyflie lab drone. The Bitcraze company id is not a rule. Drones class. Stock bookmark.
Cudy	Wi-Fi Cudy* plus Cudy IEEE OUIs	Travel / home routers. Factory Cudy-XXXX.
D-Link	Wi-Fi D-Link* / DIR-* plus D-Link IEEE OUIs	Renamed SSID still hits on BSSID.
Dahua	Dahua / DAHUA / Dahua*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Commercial CCTV and some public poles. Name-only. Beeps on a new match.
Dexcom	BLE Dexcom*	G6 / G7 glucose sensors. Pattern match, not a patient. Health class.
Digital Ally	IEEE 00:23:BD; names FirstVu / Digital Ally / EVO-HD / VuLink	Body-worn or in-car camera. Extra attention. Quiet LTE units stay off-air.
DJI	Company 0x08AA; DJI* on BLE and Wi-Fi; Wi-Fi vendor IE 26:37:12	Drones / RC / setup AP. Osmo cameras are the Osmo row. A Bluetooth name that starts with Power2000 is the DJI Power row. OcuSync is not an AP. The older DroneID beacon is vendor IE 26:37:12. It labels this row and does not fill a position. Android 11 or newer can see that field. §4.1.1. In-flight ASTM Remote ID is the Remote ID row. Drones class. Decode fields: 0x08AA model id (§9.6). Stock bookmark.
DJI Power	BLE name Power2000*	DJI Power 2000 portable power station. Home IoT, not Drones. A radio that also carries company 0x08AA keeps this row and drops DJI. Other DJI radios stay on DJI. Not bookmarked. Decode fields: model id 4500 reads Power 2000 (§9.6).
dormakaba	BLE company 0x0C64; names dormakaba* / Saflok* / Oracode*	Access control class. Hotel / commercial locks.
DULT tracker	BLE service data FCB2 (any payload). Finder tags class. No Extra attention.	IETF Detecting Unwanted Location Trackers location-enabled advertisement. The list shows Near owner or Separated. Separated is the heavier chip and can hold a MAC about a day. Decode: Network ID plus that bit. A bare FCB2 UUID list does not match. Chipolo / Pebblebee / moto tag names may dual-label. §5.4.1.
DWnet	DWnet Technologies IEEE OUIs	Consumer / SMB APs. Cloud SSIDs are house names. ISP / routers class.
ecobee	BLE company 0x07D6; names ecobee*	Premium BLE (setup / Spotify). Room sensors can hit the same ID.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
EcoWater	Wi-Fi H2O- plus 12 characters	Water-softener setup AP (often the MAC with no colons). Not a bare H2O word. Home IoT.
Edgecore	Edgecore IEEE OUIs	Campus / open Wi-Fi APs. Cloud SSIDs are site names. ISP / routers class.
Eero	Wi-Fi eero* plus eero inc. IEEE OUIs	Not Amazon Technologies (Echo).
Electronic shelf label	BLE UUID 0x1857 (SIG ESL Service)	BT 5.4 PAwR ESL. Most Hanshow / SES-imagotag tags use a proprietary radio and will miss. Signage class.
EnGenius	Wi-Fi EnGenius* / EnMGMT* plus EnGenius IEEE OUIs	Cloud APs; EnMGMT* while unclaimed.
Epson	Wi-Fi / BLE names *EPSON-ET-* / *EPSON-WF-*	EcoTank and WorkForce. Not Seiko Epson 0x0040. Home IoT.
Estimote	BLE company 0x015D; names Estimote*	Location beacons / stickers. Decode fields: frame type (Nearable / Telemetry). Packed sensors are not expanded. §9.6.
eufy Security	eufy / EufyCam / eufy*	Anker cameras and tags.
Even G1	Even Realities company id 0x10F9, or BLE name Even G1*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Even Realities G1 glasses. Nordic UART is not a rule. Not proof of recording. Beeps on a new match.
Extreme	Extreme Networks IEEE OUIs	Campus APs. Cloud SSIDs are site names. ISP / routers class.
Fast Pair	BLE UUID 0xFE2C	Android phones and many buds/speakers. Pairing-mode 3-byte model ID (Live display: Fast Pair pairing / pair crumb) or a longer account-key filter (plaza noise). Filters → Hide Fast Pair account-key drops account-key-only chips. Hide selected Fast Pair drops both. Not a person. Not every unnamed LE. Phones / PCs class.
Fieldy	BLE names Fieldy*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Field Labs AI note-taker pendant. Not Arduino/ESP32 example UUID 4FAFC201-…, not company 0xFEFE. Not proof of recording. Beeps on a new match.
Fitbit	Company 0x018E; UUIDs FD62/FD63; name Fitbit	Wearable. Identity only — advertisements do not carry steps; modern dumps are GATT/encrypted. No Decode fields map.
Flipper Zero	OUI 0C:FA:22; services 3080–3083; BLE names Flipper*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	3080–3083 is official firmware, so a renamed official unit still matches. Custom firmware can change the name, the service, and the MAC. Not proof of an attack. Beeps on a new match.
Flock Safety Cameras	OUI B4:1E:52; glob Flock-*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Roadside ALPR / camera pole. High for B4:1E:52 or a name that starts with Flock-. Current poles are often quiet on Wi-Fi and BLE. Beeps on a new match.
FOBO TPMS	BLE company 0x0127 (Salutica); UUID 00EE; names FOBO*	Motorcycle / car aftermarket BLE TPMS. Vehicle class.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
Ford	Company 0x0723; BLE names Ford / Lincoln	Phone-as-key / infotainment when that ID is advertised. Not a dealer SSID.
Fortinet	Wi-Fi Fortinet* / FortiAP* / FAP-config* plus Fortinet IEEE OUIs	Renamed SSID still hits on BSSID. ISP / routers class.
Franklin	Wi-Fi RG3100* plus Franklin Technology Inc. IEEE OUI 50:FB:FF	5G / LTE home-internet gateway (often carrier-issued). Not Franklin Electric. Not Qualcomm chip IEs. ISP / routers class.
Friend Pendant	BLE service 1a3fd0e7-b1f3-ac9e-2e49-b647b2c4f8da; Friend Pendant	Wearable necklace that listens. Extra attention.
FS Ext Battery	Name FS Ext Battery; glob FS Ext*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark. Surveillance class.	Usually a Flock-style camera pack. The name is the hit. Silicon Labs prefixes are not this row. Current poles are often quiet on Wi-Fi and BLE. Beeps on a new match.
Garmin	Company 0x0087; UUID FE1F; name Garmin	Watches / inReach.
Genetec AutoVu	Genetec, AutoVu. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Municipal / parking ALPR. Name-only. Beeps on a new match.
GhostESP	Wi-Fi GhostNet / GhostNet*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	GhostESP ESP32 audit firmware default AP. Same boards are DIY. Not proof of an attack. Beeps on a new match.
GL.iNet	GL-iNet* / GL-MT* / GL-AR* / GL-AXT* plus GL Technologies IEEE OUI 94:83:C4	Travel routers. Not a bare GL-*. Many boards still use chip-module prefixes.
GM hotspot	Wi-Fi myCadillac* / myGMC* / myBuick* / CADILLAC* / BUICK* / CHEVROLET*	GM in-car hotspots. myChevrolet* stays on Chevrolet hotspot.
Goodyear TPMS	BLE company 0x0B99	Intelligent tire / SightLine-class BLE. Not 315/433 MHz factory stems. Randomized MAC; vendor is the company ID. Vehicle class.
Google	Company 0x00E0; names Pixel / Chromecast	Pixel / Chromecast. Fast Pair UUID FE2C is the Fast Pair row.
Google Find Hub	BLE service FEAA, data prefix 40 (nearby) or 41 (separated)	Google Find Hub tags. Not generic Eddystone UID/URL/TLM. The list shows Nearby or Separated. Separated is the heavier chip and can hold a MAC about a day. Finder tags class. Decode: mode plus 20-byte EID. Chipolo / Pebblebee / moto tag name rows may dual-label. §5.4.1.
Google Wifi	Google Wifi / Nest Wifi	Not Pixel BLE. Not Nest-* cameras. Not Google Inc IEEE OUIs.
GoPro	UUIDs FEA5/FEA6; GoPro*	Action cameras. Cameras class, not Glasses. A Polar strap that also sends FEA5 stays on Polar. Decode fields: company 0xF202 schema / awake / Wi-Fi AP / pairing / model / offload (§9.6).
goTenna	BLE UUID 1276aaee-df5e-11e6-bf01-fe55135034f3; names goTenna*. No Extra attention.	goTenna Mesh or Pro companion. The UHF mesh is inaudible. Pro is sold to agencies. Pattern match, not that operator.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
Govee	BLE names Govee* / GBK_* / ihoment_* / GV5108* / GVH5*	Lights and sensors (H5075 / H510x hygrometers). Identity is name-only. Decode fields: 0xEC88 H5074/H5075 and 0x0001 H510x temp / humidity / battery after that match. Lights may not fit those layouts. §9.6.
Grandstream	Wi-Fi Grandstream* / GWN* plus Grandstream IEEE OUIs	GWN APs. Glob is prefix, not a mid-name GWN word.
Haiku Fan	BLE UUID E0FC1000-1FB1-4168-96DF-B3F057A86E01; names Haiku Fan / Mammoth Fan	Big Ass Fans. Custom 128-bit service.
Hak5 Pineapple	Names Pineapple_XXXX / Hak5 / WiFi Pineapple. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Setup/management AP. Not Alfa OUI 00:C0:CA. PineAP clones look like ordinary SSIDs. Beeps on a new match.
Hanwha Wisenet	IEEE OUI 00:09:18 (Samsung Techwin); names Wisenet* / *_WISENET / Hanwha*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Hanwha Vision / Wisenet cameras. Commercial CCTV and some public poles. Setup SSID is the stronger hit. Beeps on a new match.
Hatch	BLE company 0x0434; names Hatch Rest* / Restore* / Mini*	Hatch Baby sound machines. Not 180A/180F. Home IoT.
Helium	Helium / Helium*	LoRaWAN / Helium hotspot names.
Hikvision	Hikvision / HIKVISION / Hikvision*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Commercial CCTV and some public poles. Name-only. Beeps on a new match.
Hitron	Wi-Fi Hitron* plus Hitron IEEE OUIs	Cable gateways. Common on Xfinity.
Hobby BLE serial	BLE names HMSoft / HM-10 / CC41 / AT-09 / JDY-08/10/16/31 / BT05 / MLT-BT05 / ESP32 (BLE only). Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Cheap UART modules. Same boards appear in DIY and in some pump/ATM overlays. Not a skimmer detector. Not Classic HC-05/HC-06. Beeps on a new match. Hide on Filters if those names are local noise.
Holy Stone	Names HolyStone* / Holy Stone*	Holy Stone drones. A generic camera name does not match. A renamed network misses. Drones class. Stock bookmark.
Honda	Company 0x0915; BLE names Honda / Acura	Not Sony Honda Mobility 0x0EDE.
Honeywell Home	BLE Honeywell Home* / Lyric Thermostat / Lyric T* / Amazon Smart Thermostat*	Resideo-built. Not Honeywell 0x0526 or Resideo 0x0B01 (too broad). T9/T10 sensors are 900 MHz.
Honeywell Xenon HC	BLE Xenon_*HC* / Xenon_CCB-U00-H* / 1962h* / 1952h* / 1902h*	Healthcare barcode scanner / charge-comm base. Not warehouse CCB-U00-G, not Honeywell Home. Health class.
HOVERAir	Wi-Fi Hover* / HoverX1_*; names HOVERAir*	Zero Zero Robotics flying cameras. Drones class. Stock bookmark.
HP	BLE company 0x0065; UUID FE78; ENVY*; Wi-Fi HP-Print*	Printers. Office / home noise.
Huawei	Wi-Fi HUAWEI* / Huawei* plus Huawei IEEE OUIs	CPE and phones share those OUIs. A public-OUI phone hotspot also hits; randomized hotspots need the factory SSID. Not Honor. ISP / routers.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
Hubsan	Name Hubsan*	Hubsan drones. A bare EXO name does not match. A renamed network misses. Drones class. Stock bookmark.
Huf	BLE company 0x070A	Huf Hülsbeck TPMS and vehicle access. Not only a valve stem. Vehicle class.
HUMAX	HUMAX IEEE OUIs	5G / cable gateways. Often T-Mobile Home Internet.
Hyundai	Company 0x0826; BLE names Hyundai / Genesis	When that company ID is advertised.
iBeacon	Apple 0x004C type 0x02 length 0x15; names *iBeacon*	Protocol, not a vendor. Dropped when a product signature already labeled the radio (Sony TV, Tesla phone-key). Minew / Estimote / Kontakt / Atrius cart tag still dual-label. Not Nearby Info 0x10 / AirTags 0x12 / AirPods 0x07. Not Eddystone FEAA.
igloohome	BLE company 0x05BA; names igloohome*	Keyboxes / locks. Not a bare igloo.
Inseego	Wi-Fi Inseego* plus Inseego Wireless IEEE OUIs, including 28:80:A2	5G / MiFi hotspots. Address 28:80:A2 is this row. It is not a public-safety alert. Not a bare MiFi*.
Insta360	Company 0x10D7; Insta360* / X3 * / X4 * / X5 * / Ace Pro* / GO 3* / ONE X* / ONE RS*	Arashi Vision action / 360 cameras. Cameras class, not Surveillance.
Jaguar Land Rover	Company 0x020B; names Jaguar / Land Rover / Range Rover	When that company ID is advertised.
JBL / Harman	Company 0x0057; JBL / Harman	Audio.
Kevo	BLE Unikey 0x015E; names Unikey* / Kevo*	Kwikset Kevo.
Kontakt.io	BLE company 0x01FD; names Kontakt*	Kontakt Micro-Location beacons. Decode fields: UUID FE6A Location packet (battery / TX / channel / moving). §9.6.
Kwikset	BLE names Kwikset*	Not Spectrum Brands 0x0356. Kevo is the Unikey row.
LG webOS TV	BLE names [LG] webOS* / webOS TV*; UUID FEB9	Living-room TVs. Not LG company 0x00C4. Unnamed FEB9 can be other LG radios. Home IoT.
Limitless Pendant	BLE service 632de001-604c-446b-a80f-7963e950f3fb; name Limitless	Wearable conversation recorder. Extra attention.
Linksys	Wi-Fi Linksys* / Velop* plus Linksys IEEE OUIs	Some Velop use Belkin OUIs.
LiteOn camera radio	LiteOn / related module OUIs (dropped: UGSI E0:4F:43, Espressif A4:CF:12 and 3C:71:BF, Samsung 48:27:EA, local 82:6B:F2, unassigned B8:35:32). 08:3A:88 is Universal Global Scientific Industrial. Vendor IEs 00:80:19 / 00:0A:EB. Cameras class. No Extra attention. Not a stock bookmark.	Camera-board prefixes. Doorbells and other factory radios use these chips. A name that starts with Flock- or B4:1E:52 is Flock Safety Cameras. F8:A2:D6 stays.
Lockly	BLE names LOCKLY*	Name only. Not Nordic 0x0059.
Logitech	Company 0x01DA; UUID FE61; Logitech / Logi	Mice / keyboards. Office noise.
Luxul	Luxul IEEE OUIs	SMB APs.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
Marauder / Deauther	Names MarauderAP / Marauder / Deauther. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	ESP32 Marauder or Spacehuhn-style defaults. Same boards are DIY. Beeps on a new match.
Master Lock	BLE company 0x014B; names Master Lock*	Bluetooth padlocks. Not a bare Master substring.
Meraki	Wi-Fi SSIDs Meraki* plus Cisco Meraki IEEE OUIs	Not Cisco Systems OUIs. Renamed SSID still hits on BSSID. Cisco vendor IE 00:00:0C on the same beacon stays Meraki only. ISP / routers class.
Mercedes MBUX	Wi-Fi MBUX*	In-car hotspot. Factory SSID.
MeshCore	BLE names MeshCore / MeshCore_*. No Extra attention.	MeshCore LoRa companion. Not Nordic UART UUID 6E400001 (every ESP32 serial board).
Meshtastic	Meshtastic / Meshtastic_*; UUID 6ba1b218…	LoRa mesh nodes. Strong name + service UUID.
Meta Quest	BLE names Quest, Quest followed by a space or a hyphen, and Meta Quest*. No Extra attention. Not a stock bookmark.	Quest 3S and the other Quest headsets. A Meta company ID or FEB8 without that name stays on Ray-Ban / Meta glasses and can still beep. Does not beep on the Quest name.
Microsoft Device	Company ID 0x0006; names Surface, Xbox	Swift Pair / Nearby Sharing on Windows PCs.
MikroTik	Wi-Fi MikroTik* plus Routerboard.com IEEE OUIs	Renamed SSID still hits on BSSID.
Minew	IEEE OUI AC:23:3F; names Minew*	Shenzhen Minew beacons / sensors. Field AC:23:3F often also iBeacon or Eddystone.
Mist	Mist Systems IEEE OUIs	Juniper Mist campus APs. Cloud SSIDs are site names. ISP / routers class.
Mojo	Mojo Networks IEEE OUIs	Now Arista Cognitive Wi-Fi. No Mojo* SSID glob. ISP / routers class.
Motive	Wi-Fi Motive * / Motive_* / Motive Hotspot* / KeepTruckin*	KeepTruckin ELD / fleet hotspot. Not substring Motive (Locomotive). Vehicle class.
Motorola Vigilant	Vigilant, Vigilant Solutions, Motorola Vigilant. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	LPR used by agencies and parking. Name-only when advertised. Beeps on a new match.
myQ	BLE company 0x0878 (Chamberlain); UUID 26D91A37-…; names MyQ-*	Garage door hubs.
Nespresso	BLE company 0x0225; Vertuo/Venus/Barista/Mini UUIDs; names Vertuo* / Venus_*	Coffee machines. Not a bare Venus word. Home IoT.
Nest	Nestcam, Nest Cam, Nest-Hello, Nest-*	Avoids a lone Nest word. Cameras, not the Nest Thermostat BLE row.
Nest Thermostat	BLE company 0x01B5 (Nest Labs); names Nest Thermostat*	Not Google 0x00E0. Nest Temperature Sensors on E / 3rd-gen can hit 0x01B5. Wall units often Wi-Fi-only after setup.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
Nest Weave	BLE UUIDs 0xFEAF / 0xFEB0 (Nest Labs Weave-over-BLE)	Field N02QP is Protect 2nd gen (Topaz2, Weave product 0x0009). Same UUID on other Weave cameras/thermostats/sensors. Not Matter 0xFFF6. Decode fields: FEAF identification block (vendor / product / pairing / device id). §9.6.
NETGEAR	Wi-Fi NETGEAR* / Orbi* plus NETGEAR IEEE OUIs	Renamed SSID still hits on BSSID.
Nissan	Company 0x0BA6; BLE names Nissan / Infiniti	When that company ID is advertised.
Nokia	Nokia Solutions and Networks IEEE OUIs	Gateways / small cells. Not Nokia phones.
Nuki	Custom UUIDs a92ee000–a92ee300 / a92ae200; names Nuki*	Keyturner / Ultra / Opener. No SIG company ID.
Omi	Name Omi / OpenGlass; BLE 23ba7924. Not Arduino 19B10000.	Pendant or OpenGlass camera glasses. Extra attention.
Omron	BLE company 0x020E; names OMRON* / HEM-* / BLESmart_*	Omron Healthcare cuffs and scales. Not industrial OMRON 0x02D5. Health class.
OpenWrt	Wi-Fi OpenWrt*	Factory OpenWrt SSID. No OpenWrt IEEE OUI.
Orbit B-hyve	Names bhyve* / B-hyve*; OUI 44:67:55; UUID FE32	Orbit hose timers. Not Pro-Mark company 0x047F alone. Home IoT.
Osmo	0x08AA model IDs 0x0006–0x0022; OsmoAction* / OsmoPocket* / Osmo360* / OsmoNano* / XtraEdgePro*	DJI Osmo Action / Pocket / 360 / Nano cameras. Not Osmo Mobile gimbals. Not DJI aircraft (those stay DJI). Cameras class. Decode fields: 0x08AA model id (§9.6).
Oura	Company 0x02B2; name Oura	Ring.
Pacific TPMS	BLE company 0x0E32	Pacific Industrial TPMS. Vehicle class.
Parrot	Names ANAFI* / Bebop* / Skycontroller*	Parrot drones and the Skycontroller. Not company 0x0043 (automotive). Not IEEE 90:3A:E6. Disco* not used. Drones class. Stock bookmark.
Paxton	BLE company 0x0196; names Paxton* / Net2*	Access control class. Net2 door reader or access panel.
Pebblebee / moto tag	Pebblebee*, moto tag / Moto Tag	Find Hub / DULT locators. Name-only.
Penguin	Glob Penguin-*; mfg 0x09C8 (XUNTONG). Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Flock-family external battery. 0x09C8 is the usual fingerprint. A name that starts with Penguin- is older firmware. A 10-digit name hits only through that manufacturer ID. Decode: TN serial from manufacturer data. Beeps on a new match.
PeopleNet	Wi-Fi PNet* plus PeopleNet IEEE OUI 98:5D:46	Fleet ELD / truck hotspot. Not Motive. Vehicle class.
Peplink	Wi-Fi Peplink* / Pepwave* plus Peplink IEEE OUIs	Travel / branch routers. Not MAX-*.
Phone hotspot	Wi-Fi AndroidAP* / Galaxy-* / Galaxy * / Pixel-* / Pixel *	Factory personal-hotspot SSIDs. BSSID usually randomized. iPhone stays Apple Device. Generic DIRECT-* is unmatched unless a product family also hits (Raven, Roku, Epson). Custom names do not match. Phones / PCs.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
Pigvision	Name / glob Pigvision*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Flock-family / roadside camera name. Name-only. Beeps on a new match.
Plaud Note	BLE names Plaud Note*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Plaud Note / NotePin AI recorder. Not proof of recording. Beeps on a new match.
Plume	Wi-Fi Plume* / SuperPod* plus Plume Design IEEE OUI 60:B4:F7	SuperPod / HomePass mesh. House SSIDs still hit on that OUI. ISP-branded pods often use Arris / Sercomm / Hitron instead. ISP / routers.
Pokemon GO Plus	Names Pokemon GO Plus*; UUIDs 138C35B6 (Plus +) and 21c50462-… (original)	Nintendo clip-on. Not company 0x0553 or OUI 60:1A:C7 (Joy-Con / Switch). Wearable class.
Polar	Company 0x006B; UUID FEEE; BLE name Polar*	Heart-rate strap or watch. Wearables class. A strap that also sends GoPro UUID FEA5 stays on Polar, not GoPro. Heart Rate 180D is not a rule.
Porkchop	Names PORKCHOP / M5PORKCHOP; vendor IE 50:52:4B. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	M5PORKCHOP Cardputer or CYD port. CYD remote AP is named PORKCHOP. BACON fake APs brand 50:52:4B. Not Espressif OUI. BLE spam not matched. Beeps on a new match.
Porsche	Company 0x0120; BLE name Porsche; Wi-Fi Porsche_WLAN*	Not Volkswagen 0x011F.
Potensic	Name Potensic*	Potensic, including ATOM. A bare ATOM name does not match. A renamed network misses. Drones class. Stock bookmark.
Pwnagotchi	MAC DE:AD:BE:EF:DE:AD; name pwnagotchi. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Handshake-collector beacon. Beeps on a new match.
RadiaCode	BLE UUID E63215E5-7003-49D8-96B0-B024798FB901; names RadiaCode*	Radiation detectors (101/102/103/Zero). Field 0x77AC is not SIG assigned. Home IoT.
RAK WisGate	Wi-Fi RAK7* / RAK7268* / WisGate*. No Extra attention.	RAKwireless WisGate LoRaWAN gateway setup AP. Quiet on Ethernet.
Raven / ShotSpotter	Names RAVEN, ShotSpotter, SoundThinking; UUIDs 3100–3500; OUI D4:11:D6	UUID range is the stronger digital fingerprint. 0x09C8 is Penguin.
Raven / ShotSpotter	Names RAVEN / ShotSpotter / SoundThinking; UUIDs 3100–3500; OUI D4:11:D6	Flock Raven or ShotSpotter-style acoustic gunshot sensor. Wi-Fi Direct SSIDs such as DIRECT-rR-Raven-* hit on the Raven name, not a catch-all DIRECT- prefix. 0x09C8 is Penguin. Surveillance class.
Ray-Ban / Meta glasses	BLE company IDs 0x01AB, 0x058E, 0x0D53; UUIDs FEB7/FEB8; names Ray-Ban / Meta View / Oakley Meta / Meta RB Display. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Often Ray-Ban Meta or Meta Display glasses. A Quest or Meta Quest name is the Meta Quest row and does not beep. The same company IDs without that name still match other Meta wearables. A name that starts with Meta RB Display is these glasses. Not proof of recording. Beeps on a new match.
RayNeo	Match-all: TCL company id 0x0BC6 and BLE name RayNeo*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark on new installs.	RayNeo glasses. A TCL phone without a RayNeo name does not match. Not proof of recording. Beeps on a new match if bookmarked.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
Rekor	Rekor / Rekor*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Highway / transit ALPR. Name-only. Beeps on a new match.
Remote ID	BLE UUID FFFA, Wi-Fi vendor IE FA:0B:BC (ASTM), and French vendor IE 6A:5C:35	In-flight digital license plate. ASTM on BLE FFFA and Wi-Fi FA:0B:BC decodes ID, location, heading, speed, and the operator. The French plate labels the row and does not fill position or the operator pin. DJI, Skydio, Autel, Parrot, HOVERAir, Dronetag / Aerobits / BlueMark modules. NAN still misses. Android 11+ for Wi-Fi IEs. §4.1.1. Not a tail number. Drones class. Stock bookmark.
Reolink	Reolink / Reolink*	Consumer cameras.
Retail LED sign	BLE UUID 56D63956-93E7-11EE-B9D1-0242AC120002	LED message displays. Advertised name is the sign text (FOOD, STORY BAORD), not a product name. Not Earda OUI F0:96:02. Signage class.
Rhombus	IEEE OUI CC:47:BD; names Rhombus*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Rhombus cloud cameras. BLE often only while unregistered or offline. Beeps on a new match.
Ring	Ring-*, Ring Doorbell / Camera / Setup	Avoids a bare Ring substring.
Rivian	BLE company 0x0941; names Rivian*	Phone-as-key / camp speaker / sensors.
Roku	Wi-Fi Roku IEEE OUIs (BSSID or vendor IE C8:3A:6B); DIRECT-roku* / Roku-*	Streaming stick / Roku TV. Hidden Wi-Fi Direct remote APs hit on the vendor IE even with a randomized BSSID. Not WPS 00:50:F2 or P2P 50:6F:9A. Home IoT.
Ruckus	Wi-Fi Ruckus* / Configure.Me* plus Ruckus Wireless IEEE OUIs	Renamed SSID still hits on BSSID. ISP / routers class.
Ruijie	Wi-Fi @Reyee* / Reyee* / Ruijie* plus Ruijie Networks IEEE OUIs	Reyee campus / SMB APs. Renamed SSID still hits on BSSID. ISP / routers class.
Ruuvi	BLE company 0x0499; names Ruuvi*	Broadcast temp / humidity / pressure / motion tags. Home IoT. Decode fields: Data Format 5 (RAWv2) and Format 3 humidity/pressure/accel/battery. Format 3 temperature is sign-magnitude, not a plain int. §9.6.
Sagemcom	Sagemcom Broadband IEEE OUIs	ISP gateways (Comcast and others).
SALTO	BLE company 0x0199; names SALTO*	Access control class. Commercial lock or reader.
Samsara	BLE company 0x0B6B; names Samsara*	Fleet ELD / trailer / gateway. Vehicle class.
Samsung appliance	Wi-Fi [fridge]* / [oven]* / [range]* / [cooktop]* / [refrigerator]*	Family Hub / range setup APs. Not SmartTags. Home IoT.
Samsung SmartTags	Names SmartTag / Smart Tag / Galaxy SmartTag; UUID FD5A	FD5A is the SmartTag service. Company ID 0x0075 is Samsung generally and is not this row.
Schlage	BLE Allegion 0x013B; UUID FCF4; names SCHLAGE*	Encode and other Allegion BLE.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
Schrader TPMS	BLE company 0x0601	AirCheck BLE / trailer / RV. Not Nokia 0x0001 clones. Vehicle class.
SenseCAP	Wi-Fi SenseCAP / SenseCAP_*. No Extra attention.	Seeed SenseCAP LoRaWAN / Helium gateway setup AP. Quiet on Ethernet. Helium-named units can also hit Helium.
Sensi	BLE names Sensi*	Emerson / Copeland setup BLE. Not Emerson 0x04DF.
SensorPush	BLE UUIDs EF090000-…090AA9 / …090AB0; names SensorPush*	HT / HTP temp / humidity. Custom 128-bit services. Home IoT.
Sercomm	Sercomm IEEE OUIs	Cable and fiber boxes built for an ISP.
Shokz	BLE names OpenRun / LE-OpenRun / OpenFit / Shokz	Bone-conduction headphones. Not Battery 0x180F and not Qualcomm FD92. Audio class.
Skydio	Names Skydio*	US public-safety / enterprise drones. In-flight RID is the Remote ID row (BLE FFFA or Wi-Fi FA:0B:BC). NAN still misses. Drones class. Stock bookmark.
Snap Spectacles	BLE company ID 0x03C2; UUID FE45; Spectacles names. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Snap Spectacles or other Snap BLE. Not proof of recording. Beeps on a new match.
SnapAV	Wi-Fi Control4* / Wattbox* plus SnapAV IEEE OUIs	Control4 / Wattbox home-AV APs. Home IoT class.
Sonos	Company 0x05A7; UUID FE07; name Sonos	Speakers (S41 / S57 LE).
Sony	Company 0x012D; names Sony / WH-1000 / WF-1000	Headphones, TVs, cameras. Not Sony Ericsson 0x0056.
Sophos	Sophos IEEE OUIs	Firewall / AP. ISP / routers class.
Spectrum	SpectrumSetup* / MySpectrumWiFi* / Spectrum Mobile / Spectrum Free Trial	Charter gateway and mobile hotspots. No Charter IEEE OUI.
Starlink	Wi-Fi SSIDs STARLINK* / Starlink*; SpaceX OUI 00:26:12	BSSID often randomized; name is the usual hit.
Subaru	Company 0x0A10; BLE name Subaru	Not Starlink satellite internet.
SwellPro	Name SwellPro*	SwellPro waterproof drones. A renamed network misses. Often no Remote ID plate. Drones class. Stock bookmark.
Synology	Wi-Fi Synology* plus Synology IEEE OUIs	NAS / router APs.
SYTPMS	BLE exact name BR; UUID 0x27A5	SYTPMS / BR bicycle or scooter BLE TPMS. Decode fields: gauge psi, temperature, battery, motion. Vehicle class. §9.6.
T-Mobile	Wi-Fi TMOBILE-* / T-Mobile*	Home Internet / hotspot. Often a HUMAX, Arcadyan, or Askey box.
Tapo	Tapo / Tapo*	TP-Link cameras.
Tedee	BLE company 0x0725; names Tedee*	Retrofit locks.
Tello	Names TELLO* / RMTT*	Ryze Tello and Tello Talent. The name does not start with DJI. A renamed network misses. Often no Remote ID plate. Drones class. Stock bookmark.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
Tenda	Wi-Fi Tenda* plus Tenda IEEE OUIs	Consumer APs / routers.
Tesla	Company 0x022B; UUIDs FE96/FE97; names Tesla / Cybertruck; BLE glob S????????????????C (VIN SHA1 phone-key); Apple iBeacon UUID 74278BDA-…; Wi-Fi TeslaGW* / tesla-vehicle / TeslaWallConnector* / Cybertruck*	Phone-key ads are S + 16 hex + C. Tesla also uses iBeacon layout so iOS can find the car — Fieldwatch labels Tesla, not iBeacon. Vehicle class.
Tesla tsTPMS	BLE names tsTPMS*	Tesla BLE tire sensors. Not company 0x022B on this row and not UUID 0x1122. Decode fields (awake ads): pressure, temperature, battery. Vehicle class.
Tile Trackers	Name Tile; UUIDs FEED, FEEC, FEDD; mfg 0x00C7	FEEC is a Tile that is not activated yet. Older Tiles are noisier on name than on UUID. Decode fields: FEED 8-byte rotating private id (not a serial). §9.6.
TireCheck	BLE company 0x0BA2; names TireCheck*	TireCheck BLE tire sensor. Vehicle class.
Toyota	Company 0x0977; BLE names Toyota / Lexus; Wi-Fi TOYOTA* / LEXUS*	When that company ID or factory SSID is advertised.
TP-Link	Wi-Fi TP-Link* / TP-LINK* / Deco* plus TP-Link IEEE OUIs	Not Tapo names. Tapo cameras on a TP-Link OUI can also hit this row.
TPMS service	BLE UUID 0x1860 (SIG TPMS Service)	Any sensor advertising the Bluetooth SIG Tire Pressure Monitoring System service. Vehicle class.
TRENDnet	Wi-Fi TRENDnet* plus TRENDnet IEEE OUIs	Consumer APs. Renamed SSID still hits on BSSID.
Tuya	BLE company 0x07D0; UUID FD50; names TUYA*	Plugs / lights / cameras / sensors. Not two-letter TY. Decode fields: bound flag and protocol version (UUID bytes encrypted). §9.6.
Uconnect	Wi-Fi Uconnect*	Stellantis in-car hotspot. Vehicle class.
UniFi	UniFi, Ubiquiti, UAP-* (either radio)	Name only. Use UniFi AP when you want BSSID matching. ISP / routers class.
UniFi AP	Wi-Fi UniFi* / UAP-* / UBNT* plus Ubiquiti IEEE OUIs (BSSID or vendor IE)	Campus / city / house APs. ISP / routers class, not Surveillance. Virtual BSSIDs miss the MAC OUI; a Ubiquiti vendor IE still hits.
UniFi Protect	BLE names UVC G3/G4/G6 Instant	Protect Instant cameras in BLE setup. Not AP BSSID OUIs. Custom 16-bit 252A/2529 not used. Surveillance class.
Uniview	IEEE Zhejiang Uniview OUIs 14:BA:88 / 48:EA:63 / 6C:F1:7E / 88:26:3F / C4:79:05; names Uniview* / UNV-* / Uniarch*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Uniview / UNV cameras. Commercial CCTV and some public poles. Beeps on a new match.
Utility Inc	Utility, Inc IEEE OUIs 00:09:BC / 00:16:ED. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Reported in public-safety vehicle AP work. Government, municipal, and other corporate fleets likely run some of the same kit. Pattern match, not that agency. Beeps on a new match. Public safety class — used in law enforcement, not exclusive to it.
Vantiva	Wi-Fi Technicolor* / THOMSON* / Vantiva* plus Vantiva and Technicolor IEEE OUIs	Ex-Technicolor ISP gateways. ISP names after provision often miss.

Signature	Primary rules	Confidence notes
Verizon	Verizon-* / Fios-* / MyVerizon* plus Verizon IEEE OUIs	Not Verizon Connect / Telematics. Many FiOS boxes are Actiontec.
Verkada	Name / glob Verkada*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Cloud cameras / LPR on buildings and some public sites. Name-only. Beeps on a new match.
Volkswagen	Company 0x011F; UUIDs FE30/FE31; names Volkswagen / VW; Wi-Fi My VW*	Skoda / SEAT / Porsche are separate IDs.
Vuzix	BLE company ID 0x060C; names Vuzix*. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark on new installs.	Vuzix smart glasses. Not proof of recording. Beeps on a new match if bookmarked.
WatchGuard AP	WatchGuard Technologies IEEE OUIs 00:01:21 / 00:90:7F	Firewall / AP. Not WatchGuard Video 00:1D:96. ISP / routers class.
WatchGuard Video	OUI 00:1D:96; names WatchGuard / VISTA WiFi / VISTA XLT. Extra attention filled. Stock bookmark.	Public safety class — used in law enforcement, not exclusive to it (government, municipal, and other corporate fleets likely run some of the same kit). WatchGuard Video (now Motorola) body-worn / in-car. Not WatchGuard firewall 00:01:21. Patrol units may stay quiet. Beeps on a new match.
WAVLINK	Wi-Fi WAVLINK* plus Winstars IEEE OUI 80:3F:5D	Consumer APs. ISP / routers class.
Winegard	Wi-Fi Winegard* plus Winegard IEEE OUI 00:17:1A	RV / marine Wi-Fi. Vehicle class.
Withings	BLE Withings* / WBS0* / BPM Connect	Body scales and BPM Connect. Not Nokia phones or ISP gateways. Health class.
Wyze	Wyze / WyzeCam / Wyze*	Consumer cameras. Cameras class, not Surveillance.
Xfinity	xfinitywifi / XFSETUP* / Xfinity* plus Comcast IEEE OUIs	Most boxes are Arris or Hitron.
Yuneec	Name Yuneec*	Yuneec drones. A renamed network misses. Often no Remote ID plate. Drones class. Stock bookmark.
Zyxel	Wi-Fi Zyxel* plus Zyxel IEEE OUIs	Renamed SSID still hits on BSSID.

LiteOn camera radio OUI inventory (not Extra attention; B4:1E:52 stays on Flock Safety Cameras; 08:3A:88 is Universal Global Scientific Industrial)			
70:C9:4E	3C:91:80	D8:F3:BC	80:30:49
14:5A:FC	74:4C:A1	08:3A:88	9C:2F:9D
C0:35:32	94:08:53	E0:0A:F6	14:B5:CD
E4:AA:EA	F4:6A:DD	F8:A2:D6	24:B2:B9
00:F4:8D	D0:39:57	E8:D0:FC	B8:1E:A4
70:08:94	58:00:E3	5C:93:A2	64:6E:69

C. Troubleshooting

If the Live display does not match the chapters above, start here. The log and Reports still run even when the list is filtered or quiet. A pattern match is not identity.

Symptom	Likely cause	Action
Permission gate on every launch	A required runtime permission was denied or reset by Android.	Grant Location (Precise), Nearby Wi-Fi, Bluetooth scan/connect, Notifications. Turn system Location on. Full list: §4.5.2.
I want max hear / the phone gets hot	High performance, Keep screen on, and Faster Wi-Fi use the radios and the display hard.	Expected for a sit. Walk through §4.5. Plug in or use a pack. Drop to Balanced and turn Faster Wi-Fi off when you are done. Empty list is still not “safe.”
Live list is empty	The air is quiet, a filter is hiding radios, or Android is not delivering scans.	If Location is off, Live shows a banner. Turn on opens the phone's Location screen when that screen exists. Otherwise Settings → Diagnostics, under Show Live tour. What to check names a switch that is off. Copy puts those lines on the clipboard. It names the phone, Android version, and whether Location and the radios are scanning. It does not include network names or GPS coordinates.
Zero Wi-Fi rows, BLE works	Between Android scan windows, the scan limit, Wi-Fi off, or Location off.	Enable Wi-Fi and Location. A green Wi-Fi icon with Wi-Fi next Ns is the normal wait. Red with Wi-Fi waiting on Android means Android refused the scan. Dim gray means Wi-Fi is off. Last APs should stay held; a new batch arrives about every 30 s on high performance, or ~8 s if Faster Wi-Fi AP scans is on and Developer options Wi-Fi scan throttling is off. Settings → Diagnostics shows the same facts. §5.1, §7.1.
Zero BLE rows after it was working	Samsung parked the scanner, or the scan did not start.	A green icon with BLE cycling or BLE parked · restarting is a planned rest. Red with BLE retrying or BLE unavailable means the scan did not start. Dim gray means Bluetooth is off. Keep screen on while you watch. Allow background usage and Unrestricted battery if you leave the app. Toggle intensity only if it stays dead. §5.1, §7.2.
Wi-Fi or Bluetooth icon is red	Location is off, or Android is refusing that radio.	Turn Location on. Wi-Fi waiting on Android is a refused scan. BLE retrying or BLE unavailable is a scan that did not start. Dim gray is the radio switched off. §5.1, §4.5.1.
GPS mark stays gray	The check is still in its first two minutes, the phone paused GPS, this phone graded Poor, or the scan is stopped.	Wait until Diagnostics says armed. A pause is the line GNSS paused by the phone. Poor keeps the popup off. §5.9.
UI freeze then both lists empty in a crowd	A plaza of rotating BLE addresses filled memory.	The live set is capped at about 400 radios. Turn logging off if you do not need the file. Prefer Strength list over Hybrid in a dense crowd.
Radar looks empty, list does not	Gone radios are drawn dim on radar, or a Live display filter is hiding them.	Dim blips are radios past Stale / Brief hold. Check that the Live display filter is not Keep signature matches only with no matches.
Everything is “gone”	Stale window shorter than the advertisement interval, or the service was killed.	Raise stale to 90–120 s, or raise intensity. Confirm the scan notification is still present. Exempt from battery optimization.

Symptom	Likely cause	Action
Service dies or BLE dies when the screen locks	The phone's battery settings, or Samsung parking Bluetooth when the screen is off.	Settings → Keep screen on while watching. Settings → Allow background usage and Unrestricted battery. Leave Fieldwatch in Recents (do not swipe it away) if you want it to keep scanning.
Scan / beeps continue after I kill the app	The scan service is still running.	Swipe Fieldwatch out of Recents, or tap Stop on the scan notification. The Home button leaves scanning running.
Cannot delete a signature	Delete is on the editor page, not the list.	Open the signature and tap Delete signature at the bottom. Confirm. Restore defaults if you removed a built-in by mistake.
No Decode fields row on a signature	That row is Wi-Fi-only (hidden SSID / vendor IE / radio=Wi-Fi), or you are on the Live display not the editor.	Open a BLE signature (Ruuvi, Remote ID, Govee, …). Decode fields sits under Add rule. §9.6.
Decoded fields missing on detail	The signature has no map, this advertisement is encrypted/short, or the gate (Only if) did not match.	Open the signature → Decode fields. A note on detail means a map exists but this packet did not fit. Usual miss: offset 0 counted the company ID. Encrypted Fitbit / Find My ads stay hex. §9.6.1 / §9.6.5.
Detail shows 127 dBm / very strong	127 is Bluetooth “RSSI not available,” not transmit power. Some stacks return it on a callback.	1.1.11 omits 127 from current, min/max, sparkline, Hunt, and Share. Real BLE hears are typically well below 0 dBm. §5, §5.5.
Preview is empty but the hex looks right	Offset includes the company ID, wrong endian, or Only if hex does not match this packet.	Count pairs on detail Raw payload (first pair = 0). Try BE if the spec is big-endian. Check Only if length vs Hex length. Open stock Ruuvi and copy the card shape. §9.6.3–§9.6.4.
Custom name edit is gone on detail	BLE address is random / privacy (IEEE local bit or Android Random type).	Expected on BLE — a name would not follow a rotation. Wi-Fi always has the pencil, including locally administered vehicle / mesh BSSIDs. A name you already saved still shows. Bookmark can still watch this MAC.
I want a Cameras / Drones / Surveillance chip	Those class sits are not stock presets.	Filters → Show only, pick the class chip, Save current as… Restore default signatures & presets puts the short stock set back and wipes custom chips.
Filters chips look dead while Pause is on	Pause freezes only the Live display.	Expected. Filters and Settings still take taps. The frozen list does not change until you tap Live again while you are already on that tab.
I deleted a preset but the Live display still looks the same	Delete removes the snapshot, not the filter that is on.	Expected. Apply another chip or tap Reset filter to change what the Live display shows.
Cannot find Radar / list / By class / how to change the view	Display is closed, or you are looking on Settings / Filters.	Live display → tap Tune (sliders icon, top right). View is the first dropdown. Tap Tune again or tap the dimmed list to close. §4.4, §5.3, Fig. 4.
Cannot find Title line / Subtitle line / Frequency under RSSI	Display is closed, or you are looking on Settings.	Live display → tap Tune (sliders icon, top right). Title and Subtitle are dropdowns under Brief hold. Frequency is a switch; channel · MHz sit under the RSSI, not on the identity line. Fig. 4.
List still shows “Apple, Inc. · AirTag…”	Display → Subtitle is Name + type, which uses the same type guess as detail.	IEEE vendor is on the detail page. To stop seeing the guess, set Subtitle to Advertised name or None.

Symptom	Likely cause	Action
A “!” on a Live display row	A matched signature has Extra attention filled (stock: Hobby BLE serial, Axon, WatchGuard Video, Ray-Ban / Meta glasses, Snap Spectacles, Fieldy, Plaud Note, Hak5 Pineapple, Flipper Zero, Pwnagotchi, Marauder / Deauther, GhostESP, Bruce, Porkchop, Cradlepoint, AirLink, Compex, Utility Inc, Flock, Penguin, Pigvision, FS Ext Battery, Genetec AutoVu, Rekor, Motorola Vigilant, Verkada, Avigilon, Axis, Hikvision, Dahua, Hanwha Wisenet, Uniview, Rhombus).	Open detail and read Extra attention. Pattern match, not identity. A Quest or Meta Quest name is Meta Quest and does not beep. A Meta company ID without that name can still match the glasses row. Fieldy / Plaud Note are recording wearables, not proof someone is recording you. Camera / ALPR rows are roadside or public CCTV / plate readers, not that pole. Hide that family on Filters if it is local noise. Not the decode hexagon and not the phosphor alerted bell.
A bell on a Live display row	That radio already fired a watchlist alert this session (beep / voice / flash).	Expected. It stays until you leave Fieldwatch. Extra attention is the red “!”. Newest alert sorts by the same event. Radar keeps a phosphor ring on that blip after the ping.
Hexagon on a signature chip, no Decoded fields on detail	The hexagon means that signature has a map, not that this advertisement parsed. Govee lights share the Govee name with hygrometers; lights usually only send a name.	Open detail: a note means the map did not fit this packet. Hygrometers are H5074/H5075 (0xEC88) or H510x (0x0001). Display → Signature names off hides the hexagon. To drop a dummy map: Signatures → row → Decode fields → Remove decode map. §5.4, §9.6.
Phones / PCs is a wall of Fast Pair	Those are mostly already-paired account-key ads (buds or phones on an account), not someone pairing.	Filters → Hide Fast Pair account-key. Pairing-mode still shows (chip Fast Pair pairing). Hide selected Fast Pair if you want none of them. Pocket Androids without Fast Pair stay unmatched; Apple Device is the loud Continuity crowd. §9.5.
I never see Android under Phones / PCs	Apple Continuity is always-on; most Android phones do not broadcast a stable “I am a phone” payload.	Expected. Fast Pair is the Android-shaped chip (often unnamed). Google is Pixel / Chromecast only. Phone hotspot only while the phone is an AP with a factory SSID. Quiet pocket Androids are unmatched BLE. §9.5.
List is a wall of text / I want less on each row	Display extras are on, or Subtitle is still MAC.	§5.3 / §12.11: Subtitle None, bars/Frequency/first-last off. That does not hide radios. Then Filters if you still have the wrong set.
Cannot find Mark seen / Reset seen	Those buttons appear only while New detections only is on.	Turn on Filters → New detections only. Mark seen and Reset seen appear on the Live display, just above the tabs.
Cannot find Start over	It is on the Live display, not Filters.	Turn on Filters → Moving with you. Start over sits above the tabs. It clears the GPS path, not the live list.
Watchlist never fires	Alerts off, both Beep and Voice off, or the hit is hidden by New detections only / another filter.	Enable Watchlist alerts, then Beep, Voice, or both. Confirm the family is bookmarked and the row would show on the Live display. Tap Test alert; raise media volume. Jump works with any of those cues. System notification is optional and off by default.
A trusted Wi-Fi name alerts in every new town	This network travels is off, and the learning window has closed.	Open that name under Settings → Trusted networks and turn on This network travels. A new town stays quiet. Weaker security and an unknown maker still alert. §5.11.

Symptom	Likely cause	Action
A second phone is my hotspot and it rides with me	That hotspot is a normal Wi-Fi name. This phone does not see a hotspot it is hosting itself.	Trust the second phone's exact hotspot name, then turn on This network travels. Turn on Watch trusted networks. Joining it for internet does not mark it trusted. §5.11.
The open shop network never alerts	Open is what you learned, so a second open radio is not weaker. A private address is not an unknown maker.	A different factory maker can still alert at the table. The name showing up far from that shop can alert as away. An encrypted or OWE shop still alerts on a plain open copy. §5.11.
Watchlist beeps but does not speak	Voice on watched signature was turned off, media volume is down, or the phone has no text-to-speech pack.	Settings → Voice on watched signature (starts on). Raise media volume. Tap Test alert — Class + signature says “finder tags, Apple AirTags” after the pip if Beep is also on. Hunt never speaks.
Finder tags / Surveillance shows nothing	Show only that class, and no matching radios are on the air.	Empty Live display means none of that class is in earshot (a bag AirTag is the check for Finder tags). Hide these on another class does not mute labels.
Keep signature matches only switch does nothing under Show only	Show only already hides unmatched radios.	The switch is dimmed while Show only has a class or selected signatures picked. Turn Show only off to use Keep signature matches only, or use Hide these if unmatched radios should stay.
Moving with you empty after Show only Finder tags	Class Show only, Keep signature matches only, Keep named only, or Keep watched only was still on. Finder tags rotate MACs, so they often fail the test for staying with you, and unmatched radios were hidden.	Tap the Moving with you preset, or turn the switch on. Either one clears Show only, Keep signature matches only, Keep named only, and Keep watched only. Hide these stays if you were hiding a bag tag. The path still needs about 50 m.
My bag tag is missing from Moving with you	Hide Mine is on, and that radio is marked Mine.	Turn Filters → Hide Mine off to see it on Live. Debrief still lists it under Marked mine.
Keep watched only is empty	No bookmarked signature is matching, and no Named radio has Alert on — or Hide these dropped the ones that did.	Bookmark a family on Signatures, or turn Alert on a Named radio (detail bookmark). Label-only names stay on Keep named only. Hide these still drops watched cameras. Turn the switch off to see the rest of the field.
I hid AirTags, then they came back	Class Hide these or Selected signatures Hide these was turned off. Hiding only runs while that chip is on.	Turn Hide these (Finder tags) or Selected signatures → Hide these back on. Reset filter is what forgets the picks.
Pause, then detail says left range	The radio aged out after you opened detail from a running list.	Pause first, then tap the row. Detail uses the frozen snapshot.
Only one signature chip on radar	Radar labels the blip with the first match.	Expected. List / Hybrid / Timeline show up to three; detail lists all.
New signature labels half the cafe	Rule too broad (OUI of a common chip, or RADIO_KIND in OR).	Hide it on Filters, or delete a custom row. Tighten to MAC, name, UUID, or manufacturer data.
Create-from-device matches all BLE	The signature includes a Radio kind rule with match-any.	Delete that signature. Open detail → Create signature from device again and keep MAC, name, or UUID rules only. Do not add Radio kind alone.
Export share sheet empty / fails	No log lines yet, or the viewer cannot take a content URI.	Wait for a few observations. Share to Files or Drive, not to an app that rejects text/plain.

Symptom	Likely cause	Action
Debrief looks empty / thin	Live display has few radios in the last 15 minutes, unnamed BLE already evicted (~3 min), or a drive already filled the ~400 cap so earlier streets dropped.	Scan a few minutes first. Text and PDF use the same memory snapshot, not the on-disk log. On a trip, tap Debrief every 10–15 min or at stops (§11.4.1) — radios moving with you stay in each file. Use Log export for the full hour.
Cannot find Log Export / Sit export / Debrief / Signature candidates	Those rows are on the Reports tab, each on its own page.	Bottom bar → Reports. Path, Debrief, Sit export, and Compare are the four rows under Using…. Seen at more than one place, Log Export, and Signature candidates are under those. Clear log is on the Log Export page. Opening Signature candidates does not start the search. Settings still has GPS, place names, and logging on/off.
Cannot find Debrief / AI Export	Debrief is a row on Reports. AI Export is on that page, and again on Compare.	Bottom bar → Reports, then Debrief. Settings still has Tag GPS, Online place names, and logging on/off. One-radio AI Export is on the device-detail page, not Reports.
Signature candidates is empty	Logging was off, the log is short, or leftover radios are randomized / house-like / one-off MACs.	Logging on in Settings, sit a while, then open Signature candidates and tap Find candidates again. A family needs two distinct radios sharing a unique ID. One loud unmatched MAC is Create from device, not a family.
No vendor-IE families (Roku-class hidden APs)	Older log rows have no vendor_ie column.	Expected until new Wi-Fi packets are written after this build. Name globs and stable OUIs still mine from old parts. Log export of a new sit if you need IEs off-phone.
I Saved a candidate but it is still on the list	The draft did not match those radios (rule too tight, or you changed it), or Save did not finish.	Open Signatures and confirm the row is there. Save from a candidate draft returns to the list and re-runs it; that family should drop if the new rule hits. Cancel leaves the list unchanged.
Detail AI Export vs Reports AI Export	Two different prompts.	Detail = this radio (what is it?). Reports = onboard Debrief plus working data, asking for a statistical addendum (not a rewrite). Do not treat a one-radio decode as a following test.
Hunt Reset / Back to detail are hard to reach	The page used to put a tall cue above the number.	Reset, Back, then Beep / Vibrate sit at the bottom of Hunt. The map uses the space above the number.
The number dropped but I am walking toward it	A wall, car, crowd, or floor is in the path; or the phone grip changed.	Open a doorway or walk around metal and watch whether the number climbs again. Reset this hunt after a body-block turn. Do not convert dBm to feet. §12.13.
Hunt went quiet, or the radio left	No packet for a few seconds, or the BLE address rotated off the Live display.	Wait. If it left the Live display, pick the new row if it is still the same family. Randomized MACs do not stitch.
Hunt starts off where I am, or the dot sticks	GPS has not locked, the phone is not flat, or this phone has no working step sensor. A walk that is already on the map can still sit a few meters off a coarse fix.	Before GPS locks, the page says No GPS yet. This walk is not on a map. Hold the phone flat, screen up, and walk a slow pattern. The circle starts at about four meters and grows as you walk. Amber means the phone is tilted and steps are paused. Two fresh fixes place about the first 20 m. A longer blank walk stays off the map. Allow physical activity if Android asks. Hunt works on any phone. A phone with a step sensor tracks the walk better. §12.13.

Symptom	Likely cause	Action
Where you were has coords but no street	Online place names is off, or on with no internet / no geocoder.	Expected. Stays still print lat/lon. Distance does not need internet. Turn the switch off if you want no lookup attempt.
Last fix or Debrief shows “masked” instead of lat/lon	Privacy mode is on.	Expected. Settings → Privacy mode hides GPS coordinates on the screen and in sit reports. Street names are omitted too. The log still has lat/lon. A TAK / CoT feed is paused. Turn Privacy mode off when you need the pin or the overlay.
The whole UI went red / I want green chips back	Night mode is on.	Settings → Appearance → Night mode Off. Restore defaults also turns Night mode off. Fig. 17.
Screen pulses lighter and darker	The phone's Adaptive brightness is chasing the light sensor. Fieldwatch does not set the brightness. Keep screen on only holds the display awake, so the pulse stays in view.	Turn Adaptive brightness off in the phone's Display settings for the sit. Night Light and Extra dim can change the look too. Fieldwatch Night mode only turns the screen red. §13.2.
ATAK map stays empty	TAK feed off, Privacy mode on, wrong destination, or no qualifying radio with a pin.	Settings → TAK / CoT feed On, Privacy mode Off. Extra attention and Payload location on. Destination: This phone for ATAK CIV on this phone, LAN multicast for other ATAKs. Confirm Feed status shows a send. Heard-here also needs GPS tagging and a live fix. §5.8, §12.15.
Remote ID is on the Live display but not on ATAK	Payload location chip off, no Location message yet, or 0,0 / invalid coords.	What to send → Payload location On. Wait for an ASTM Location message (type 1, protocol 0–2) on BLE FFFA or Wi-Fi FA:0B:BC (Android 11+); Basic ID has no lat/lon but a previous Location sticks this session. 0,0 is rejected. §5.8.3, §12.16.
Wi-Fi drone, no Remote ID chip	Android 10, NAN-only RID, or a fast fly-by.	Vendor IEs need Android 11+. NAN still misses. Hover or slow pass. BLE FFFA still works on Android 10. §4.1.1, §5.8.3, §12.16.
TAK pins sit on me, not on the other radio	Heard-here: that family has no advertised lat/lon.	Expected for Extra attention (Axon, glasses, Flipper, …). Remote ID Location is advertised position. GPS tagging off stops heard-here only.
TAK heard-here pin did not follow me when I walked away	Heard-here holds the loudest hear.	Expected. Walk closer to move it. Keep-alives stay on the same lat/lon. Not a bearing. §5.8.8.
Debrief is still last 15 minutes	No named sit is running or selected.	Expected. Reports → Start sit. While a sit is open, or you pick a saved sit in the radio list, Debrief follows that window. §5.6.
ATAK filled with café APs	All signatures is on.	Turn All signatures off. Field default is Extra attention + Payload location.
TAK marker vanished	The hold ran out, the feed was turned off, or Privacy mode was turned on.	A radio that leaves keeps its name for How long a spot stays. 1 hour is the start. Feed off and Privacy on take those spots off. This phone's Fieldwatch marker still refreshes about every 2 minutes. A rotated BLE MAC without a sticky UAS ID is a new uid. §5.8.8.
Every TAK spot says Fieldwatch	That name is this phone's marker. A radio keeps its own name.	Heard-here names end in (here). Open the card for the MAC and the strength. A spot from an older build can still say Fieldwatch until it times out. §5.8.7.

Symptom	Likely cause	Action
Remote ID is a cloud of dots on ATAK	UID was the BLE MAC, which Remote ID rotates.	1.0.3 keys the aircraft on sticky UAS ID. One marker should move. Until the first Basic ID packet, it still keys on MAC, then jumps once.
Path on Reports is not growing while I drive	Reports is not in front, GPS tagging is off, or you picked a saved sit.	Stay on Reports. The plot redraws about every 3 s while that tab is open. Last 15 minutes or an open sit are live (head labeled Now). A saved sit is a still (End). Tag detections with GPS on, high-accuracy Location, scanning running. §5.6.1.
GPS path stays 0 m while I drive / Moving with you says keep moving	The phone is not giving a live fix.	Turn on Tag detections with GPS and high-accuracy Location. Scanning must be running. Wait until the path meter is not 0, then walk or drive.
No Magenta GNSS mark on ATAK	GNSS warnings is Off, the feed is off, Privacy mode is on, the check is still settling or off, this phone graded Poor, or there is no usable GPS fix.	TAK / CoT feed On. Privacy Off. GNSS warnings: While alerting, Red line, or Any hit. Tag detections with GPS On. Wait until Diagnostics says armed. Under about 100 m the mark is a pin at the start. §5.8.13, §5.8.17.
GNSS ellipse cuts across a bend	The ellipse is a straight span from the first fix to the latest.	Expected. It does not trace the road. Width is half the length. A TAK app that only plots points shows the center. §5.8.14.
GNSS mark disappeared, or it will not leave	A GNSS mark uses How long the mark stays. Feed off and Privacy on do not remove it. A radio spot uses How long a spot stays, and those two do take radio spots off.	1 hour is the start. The clock starts at the last update. Set GNSS warnings to Off, feed still on, to remove marks this phone still knows. Until deleted stays until that Off, or until you delete it in ATAK. §5.8.16.
The GNSS words are moving with my callsign	That is the line on the Cyan Fieldwatch marker.	Expected while the hit matches GNSS warnings. The Magenta mark stays where the phone was. §5.8.15.
GNSS interference check will not turn on	This phone has no saved calibration.	Settings → Calibrate this phone. Outside, hold still, away from radios and Wi-Fi, about a minute. §5.9.
No GNSS warning right after I open the app	The first minute is settling. The next minute is the baseline.	Expected. Diagnostics says settling, then learning, then armed. A real detection is not until at least two minutes after the check starts. Starting the scan again starts that wait over. §5.9.2.
GNSS hits in a cradle, or next to another phone	The receiver's view of the sky changed, or another radio is against this phone.	Put the phone where it can see sky, and not against a charger, a router, or a second phone. A weaker GPS is more likely to call that a hit. §5.9.3.
GNSS graded Poor and never pops up	This phone's GPS is too coarse to separate interference from its own variation.	Expected. The popup, red line, beep, and voice stay off. The GPS mark stays gray. Path tagging still works. Calibrate again outside if you think the minute was spoiled. §5.9.1.
Second iPhone in the car did not show under Moving with you	iOS rotates the BLE address, so Fieldwatch sees a new radio with an empty GPS trail.	Expected. Use a tag with a stable MAC (AirTag/Tile in the bag) as the confidence check. Phones will not stitch as one follower.
Moving with you lists house APs after I get home	Wi-Fi access points are excluded from this filter.	Expected. A loud AP you drive past paints your hear-time path and would look like it moved with you, so APs never qualify. Bag and car BLE tags should stay on.

Symptom	Likely cause	Action
Moving with you flashes on the highway	Passing BLE only overlaps for a few seconds, so it fails the trail-moved gates. A tag in the car should not flash: “still here” grows with speed (about 400 m of phone travel at 55 mph) so a few quiet seconds are not a miss. §8.5.	Keep Tag detections with GPS on. Passing phones will still appear and leave — that is the filter working. Roadside APs stay off. A tag in the car should stay; if it does not, Start over after you have ~50 m of path and confirm the tag is still advertising.
LE color / “What this looks like” flips on and off	BLE advertisements rotate payloads (for example iBeacon, then Nearby).	Fieldwatch keeps manufacturer records per company and type for that radio, so a hit should stay labeled when the payload rotates.
Debrief PDF will not open in the other app	The other app did not get read permission, or it rejects application/pdf.	Share to Files, Drive, or a PDF viewer.
Restore defaults wiped custom signatures	Restore rewrites config.json from the catalog.	Expected. Export signatures from Settings before Restore if you want a backup. Import that JSON to get customs back (stock ids merge extra rules; they are not cloned). Named radios, names for a signature and a network name, and Settings switches go with Export settings.
Import signatures says not a Fieldwatch pack	The file is a log, a photo, a settings pack, or config.json, not an exported catalog pack.	Export from Settings → Export signatures. The file starts with format fieldwatch-signatures. Settings packs start with fieldwatch-settings — use Import settings. Logs stay on Reports.
Import settings says that is a signature pack	You picked fieldwatch-signatures JSON.	Use Import signatures for the catalog. Settings backup is Export settings / Import settings (fieldwatch-settings).
Import settings did not bring my custom signatures	Settings pack does not include the catalog.	Expected. Import signatures for rows you added or edited. Import settings for switches, presets, and named radios.
Import added nothing	Every row in the pack already matches an id or the same rules on this phone.	Expected for a second import of the same pack, or two phones on the same stock catalog. Only new customs and extra rules on stock rows are added.
Counts freeze	Process still up but scans failing, or you are looking at a stale filter.	Swipe the scan notification. If it is gone, relaunch. Reset filter. Reboot radios (Airplane 5 s).

D. Document control

Field	Value
Product	Fieldwatch
Author	Off Grid Pete LLC
Copyright	Copyright (c) 2026 Off Grid Pete LLC. All rights reserved.
Instagram	@OffGridPete
X	@OGridPete
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License	MIT License (see LICENSE); third-party: NOTICE
Platform	Android 10+ (minSdk 29), targetSdk 35
Classification	A copy filled with a sit log is sensitive.

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