Introducing the Threat Picture

You see the Threat Picture

Of course the screen array is only part of the system. It’s powerful enough to be used for your personal pleasure too. It’s conveniently expandable to your handheld. You will see a resolution of up to 1280x720 pixels on the screens.

Four screens, four ways to track radar

A screen: From the V1, your handheld is a true processor, the threat picture will be displayed on your handheld. The screen will be displayed on any number of screens, such as the V1, Quad, and list. On each screen, you can view any number of threats, such as the V1, Quad, and list. The Threat Picture is a part of the system, and can be expanded to your handheld.

Where's the threat? Is it in the box?

Advanced Situation Awareness

Why you can Trust the Box

Radar makers, under penalty of law, must certify to the Federal Communications Commission the frequencies of their radars. And, on every band, we place a yellow box outlining the certified-frequency range of all radars active on that band except photo radar.

Full disclosure: A sticker and screen of an actual radar are not actually the radar, so don't expand the Box to include its frequencies.

Radar detectors typically scan the entire width of X, K and Ka bands. But we know the actual frequencies of every radar gun used in the U.S., and those frequencies don't scatter across the full bandwidth, particularly in the most commonly used Ka band.

There's where the radar is. It's in the Box. Radar makers, under penalty of law, must certify to the Federal Communications Commission the frequencies of their radars. But given the rarity of this radar, we don't expand the Box to include its frequencies.

Radar detectors typically scan the entire width of X, K and Ka bands. But we know the actual frequencies of every radar gun used in the U.S. and those frequencies don't scatter across the full bandwidth, particularly in the most commonly used Ka band.

Beyond Situation Awareness

When your phone is a computer, your phone can be a radar detector. But your phone can also be a radar detector. A radar detector is a device that uses radio waves to detect objects, such as vehicles.

Apps and other traffic detectors are available, so that you can run other apps but receive instant notification of other threats. For example, you can select partial menu of the variables you want to modify the sweeps of the U.S. Advanced users may find other programming options. Coverage from V1 whenever a new threat appears. Verification is easy.

Available radar

Introducing Bluetooth LE

Bluetooth is a registered trademark of Bluetooth SIG, Inc. Valentine One is a registered trademark of Valentine Research, Inc. • Android is a trademark of Google Inc.

More complex. Here are step-by-step instructions.

Earlier devices usually are compatible with V1, but their full capability is available with all V1s, but their full capability is available in the V1.
**List Screen:** For you “numbers guys” out there who think in digits, this is the Threat List, a pared-to-the-minimum screen showing all threats within range listed in order of detection, newest threat at the top. Each signal is identified by band, frequency, and direction, with a yellow “Box” symbol around the direction arrow to indicate a threat in a frequency range known to contain radar.

**Situation shown here:** Three bogeys within range, located front and rear.

**Your takeaway:** Priority Alert ahead and “in the Box” on Ka High. Two weaker signals behind, probably false alarms because both are “outside the Box.”
Four screens, four ways to track radar

Joy of Programming: options allow the user to quickly adjust settings; the green K-band Box indicates a change from factory default.

Ka band, upper freq. range
Ka band, middle freq. range
Ka band, lower freq. range
K band, full freq. range
X band, full freq. range

Arrow in the Box
Arrow outside the Box
Swipe for V1, Quad, Picture and List Screens

Picture Screen: This is the Threat Picture, a quick look at the whole battlefield and all radar activity on it. You get radar location two ways: 1) Ahead, Beside or Behind your car, and; 2) where it is on the radar bands. The arrows grow in size to show strength. Arrows “in the Box” indicate threats in certified radar hot spots. The payoff? If you know what radar bands the enforcers use in your area, you’ll quickly see that alerts on other bands are false alarms. Another payoff: the Threat Picture instantly exposes the notorious Radar-next-to-a-false-alarm Trap. When you pass your daily nuisance alarm and see an extra arrow and it’s “in the Box”, you’re being ambushed.

Situation shown here: Three bogeys within range, located front and rear.

Your takeaway: Priority Alert ahead and “in the Box” on Ka High. Two weaker signals behind, both “outside the Box” and probably false alarms.
**Picture Screen:** The green Box shown here is the result of user programming which created a Profile that has been saved as “FD with cust ITB,” this user’s abbreviation for “Factory Default with a custom in-the-Box” frequency range.

The default Box on K band covers the 24.050-24.250 GHz range, the zone on which enforcement radar is known to be active. This user chose to trim back the upper limit of that range by 0.050 GHz, creating a custom Box covering 24.050-24.200 GHz. The green outline of the new Box indicates that it has been changed from the factory-default range.

**Why make this change:** The user may know that, for his driving area, no enforcement radars operate in the upper 0.050 GHz of the factory-default Box. By adjusting the Box limits to narrow coverage to 24.050-24.200 GHz, then flipping the appropriate switches in the “In-the-Box Options” screen, any alerts outside the custom Box can be muted automatically.
**Quad screen:** This screen puts emphasis on location, showing up to four sets of Locator arrows, one for each enabled radar band and another for laser if fewer than four radar bands are active. The arrows grow or shrink, depending upon signal strength. A blinking arrow indicates the Priority Alert and its frequency will appear in the window toward the top of the screen. Yellow “Box” indicators light up around signals “in the Box.” The count of signals on each band is shown next to the band ID.

**The payoff?** Here’s an easy way to screen alerts: 1) Is it on a band used for enforcement in your area? 2) Is it “in the Box?” “No” on either question means it’s probably a false alarm.

**Situation shown here:** Three bogeys within range, the Priority Alert blinking Ahead on 35.500 GHz and “in the Box” on Ka. Two weaker signals behind, one on K and one on Ka, both “outside the box.”

**Your takeaway:** Priority Alert ahead and “in the Box” on Ka, two weaker signals behind, both “outside the Box” and probably false alarms.
**Quad Screen:** Think of four windows arranged in a quadrant. In the usual U. S. operating condition, X, K and Ka bands will occupy three of the windows, leaving the fourth for laser. Each window has arrows for threat location, plus band ID, threat count on that band, and symbols for “in-the-Box” signals. If Ku has been enabled as a fourth radar band, then laser no longer gets its own Quad window. Instead, laser alerts will be spelled out at the top of the screen and, of course the V1 will still report it as usual with the wailing-siren audible warning.

**Situation shown here:** This represents an extreme scenario with laser ahead and behind, and radar ahead, beside, and behind on X, K and Ka bands, with all radar signals “in-the-Box” except Ka ahead.
Introducing the Threat Picture

You can see the Threat Picture if your Valentine One (V1) is connected to your Android smartphone. After the connection is established, your smartphone becomes the Master device, and can see what V1 really knows show. Until now.

V1 knows more about the threats facing your vehicle than you can possibly imagine. The Threat Picture displays the full width of each band to which we've added a yellow box outline for the active-radar band.

Your takeaway: Situated here.

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### Advanced Situation Awareness

Your V1, your car, and smartphone now communicate wirelessly, allowing you to know about threats, even those that may not be visible to your V1.

#### How to connect V1 to your Android device

1. Download the app from Google's app store on your Android phone.
2. Install the application, which we call V1Connection.
3. Ensure Bluetooth LE (Low Energy) and Android compatibility.
4. Connect your V1 to your Android device.
5. Open the app on your Android device.

#### Android compatibility

V1 works with recent Android devices, Android 7.0 and above. To ensure compatibility, check for the Bluetooth LE support and ensure the device's Android version is at least 7.0.

#### Available free

The app is available for free. Go to Google's app store and download it. For more information, visit Valentine One's website.
You've seen the Threat Picture

Every time the screen area V1's processor analyzes and interprets the radar signal, it generates the Threat Picture, which you see on your handheld. With V1 connected wirelessly to your handheld, you'll see a revolutionizing new way of analyzing radar threats.

Four screens, four ways to track radar

The Threat Picture shows four different views, each with a specific emphasis.

1. **V1 Dark Mode**
   - Displays only the threat area, no distractions.
   - Ideal for reducing distraction while driving.

2. **Radar Locator**
   - Shows the position of radar threats.
   - Helps you identify the radar's location.

3. **Bogey Counter**
   - Counts the number of threats.
   - Tracks the number of threats you've encountered.

4. **Band Indicators**
   - Shows the frequency bands.
   - Highlights active radar frequencies.

At a Glance: The V1 Threat Picture is the current radar threat situation, as seen on your handheld's screen. The box outlines the certified-frequency range of all radars active on that band except photo radar. The arrows show the direction of the threat, and the frequency of each threat is indicated in the upper right corner of the screen.

Where's the radar? It's here.

Your visual scan of the Threat Picture tells you instantly which alerts may mature into threats and which are unlikely to be of further concern.

Advanced Situation Awareness

Beyond Situation Awareness

Your visual scan of the Threat Picture tells you instantly which alerts may mature into threats and which are unlikely to be of further concern. For example, you can select certain on X and K. These are the most commonly used bands, and we focus your attention on what we call the Zone of Certified Radar Activity. V1's Threat Picture displays the full width of each band to which we've added a yellow box outline for the active-radar zone.

Why you can Trust the Box

Radar makers, under penalty of law, must certify to the Federal Communications Commission the frequencies used by their equipment. We constantly monitor these frequencies.

Full disclaimer: V1's arrows and boxes of information are not designed to replace or substitute for radar, but our software is designed to comply with FCC regulations.

How to connect V1 to your Android device

Step 1: Download the Android app from the Google Play Store.

Step 2: Open the app, press the “Profiles” button, and select the “V1 connection” setting.

Step 3: Connect your V1 to your Android device using Bluetooth.

Step 4: Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the connection.

Android compatibility

Your V1 will work with any Android smartphone or tablet running Android 4.0 or later. The app is available for free in the Google Play Store.

Available now

Introducing Android compatibility. Now you can use your V1 with any Android device.

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