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RSGB Matters



RADIO SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY WHICH REPRESENTS UK RADIO AMATEURS

Founded in 1913 incorporated 1926. Limited by guarantee Member society of the International Amateur Radio Union Patron: HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, KG, KT

Membership is open to all those with an active interest in radio experimentation and communication as a hobby. Applications for membership should be made to the Subscriptions Department from which full details of Society services may also be obtained.

General Manager and Company Secretary: Peter Kirby, MIMgt, MISM, G0TWW

Honorary Treasurer: Ken Ashcroft, FCA, FCMA, G3MSW

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can be found in the RSGB Yearbook 2002

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All calls to the RSGB are charged at National Rate **QSL Bureau address:** PO Box 1773, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3EP **E-mail addresses:** sales@rsgb.org.uk (books, filters, membership & general enquiries) GB2RS@rsgb.org.uk (GB2RS and club news items) RadCom@rsgb.org.uk (news items, feature submissions, etc) AR.Dept@rsgb.org.uk (Morse tests, beacons, repeaters, GB calls, licensing)

IOTA.HQ@rsgb.org.uk (Islands On The Air) GM.Dept@rsgb.org.uk (managerial)

Website: www.rsgb.org

WebPlus: Members-only web site www.rsgb.org/membersonly Use your callsign in lower case as the user name, and your membership number (see RadCom address label) as the password

NEW RSGB REGIONAL MANAGER APPOINTED

BRYNLLEWELLYN, G4DEZ, has been appointed as the RSGB Regional Manager for Region 13, the East Midlands. Region 13 covers Leicestershire & Rutland, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire. Bryn, of Mavis Enderby near Spilsby in Lincolnshire, is a well-known VHF operator and DXer.

NEW GB2CW MORSE PRACTICE SESSION

MEMBERS OF THE Staffordshire Morse Test team, Stan, G0BYA; Derek, G0EYX; and Tony, G4RSW, will be sending Morse practice on 145.250MHz each Monday evening at 1930 local time using the callsign GB2CW. It is hoped to cover as wide an area as possible around the County town of Stafford. As this is a new service it would be appreciated if listeners would send in reports after the broadcast when the operator takes calls under his own callsign.

AROS NEWS

RSGB AMATEUR Radio Observation Service (AROS) Coordinator Barry Scarisbrick, G4ACK, will be giving a talk on the work of AROS at the Waterside ARS (New Forest) on **2 July**. Further details from Tony, G0LKG, tel: 023 80844316.

Barry Scarisbrick asks AROS Observers to keep him updated (by post c/o RSGB HQ or by email: aros@rsgb.org.uk) with changes to their addresses or e-mail addresses. He says that Observers may wish to know that AROS *is* still active even if individual Observers have not been specifically tasked. Positive results have been obtained, thanks to those who have been asked to 'assist with enquiries'. AllAROS Observers are thanked for their continuing service.

BOARD AND NATIONAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS FOR 2003 – FIRST CALL

IN THE ELECTIONS for the Board and Regional Council members later this year there will be the following vacancies:

The Board

Geoff Dover, G4AFJ, has to stand down after completing his second consecutive term of office, and is ineligible to stand. Mr Dover currently holds the Sports Radio Portfolio.

Gordon Adams, G3LEQ, has to stand for re-election having served his three-year term of office. Mr Adams currently holds the Spectrum Portfolio.

The Board therefore has two vacancies.

Regional Elections

At the present time there are co-opted Regional Managers serving in the following Regions:

Region 1	Scotland West and the Western Isles
Region 2	Scotland East and the Highlands
Region 5	WestMidlands
Region 9	London and the Thames Valley
Region 10	The South and South East
Region 11	South West and the Channel Islands
Region 13	EastMidlands
These app	ointments cease on 31 December 2002.

These appointments cease on 31 December 2002. If the current incumbents wish to continue in post they must stand for election in their respective Regions.

Region 8 Northern Ireland

Jeff Smith, MIOAEX has to stand for re-election having served his three-year term of office.

The Regional Council therefore has eight vacancies.

Members of the Society who wish to stand for election need to obtain the nominations and supporting signatures from at least 10 Corporate members of the Society. Forms for this purpose are available from the General Manager. For the Regional vacancies, candidates are reminded that they must reside in the relevant Region. The formal notification of the vacancies will be included in the September edition of *RadCom*, and voting papers will be despatched with the November 2002 edition.

DUE TO RETIREMENT, THE SOCIETY HAS AN IMMEDIATE VACANCY FOR THE POSITION OF VOLUNTEER RSGB MORSE PRACTICE CO-ORDINATOR.

INTERESTED? In the first instance please contact Peter Kirby, G0TWW, General Manager, tel: 0870 904 7373 or e-mail:gm.dept@rsgb.org.uk

George Allan, GM4HYK, has stood down as Morse Practice Co-ordinator. George has carried out this role for many years and has provided an outstanding service to radio amateurs. The Society would like to thank him for all his hard work and dedication and wish him well on his retirement.



George Allan GM4HYK G5RP TROPHY: NOMINATIONS WANTED

THE G5RP TROPHY is an annual award to encourage newcomers to HF DXing. It is awarded for making recent rapid progress in DXing, which only newcomers have the scope to do. However, the award

is not limited to youngsters or the newly-licensed - the DX bug can bite at any age and after many years of experience.

Matters

Seasoned HF DXers are able to reward and encourage newcomers by nominating an up-and-coming DXer for this award. Your nominations for the 2002 - 2003 award are needed now.

The trophy is awarded jointly by the Vale of White Horse Radio Society and the RSGB HF Committee, and will be presented at the RSGB International HF and IOTA Convention.

Nominations should be sent by post to Colin Thomas, G3PSM (QTHR), or c/o RSGB HF Committee at RSGB HQ, or by e-mail to: hf.chairman@rsgb.org.uk, to arrive not later than **31 August**.

• THE WINNER OF the 2001-02 G5RP Trophy was Dominic Smith, M0BLF, a second-year undergraduate languages student at Cambridge University. He was the Cambridge University Wireless Society (CUWS) Chairman for the 2001-02 academic year and is one of the operators on the CUWS GM6UW Treshnish and Shiant Islands DXpedition, which is taking place between 10 and 20 July.

WRC-03 CONFERENCE IN DOUBT

THE ARRL REPORTED on 10 June that Venezuela had withdrawn its invitation for next year's World Radio Conference (WRC-03). The location of the conference is now uncertain. The conference had been scheduled to be held in Caracas in June and July 2003. Whether it can be held on the scheduled dates in another location is not yet known. The Venezuelan National Commission of Telecommunications, CONATEL, advised the ITU Secretary-General Yoshio Utsumi that it would be unable to host WRC-03 and blamed economic concerns. David Sumner, K1ZZ, who serves as administrative officer for the delegation that will represent the IARU at the conference, said: "Planning for a conference of this size and scope generally takes two or three years. It is a formidable challenge for ITU staff to work with potential host administrations to find a suitable facility for a conference that is supposed to open less than one year from now."

Several issues of importance to radio amateurs are on the conference agenda, including the revision of Article 25 of the international Radio Regulations. This includes the issue of whether to retain the treaty requirement to demonstrate Morse code proficiency for access to amateur bands below 30MHz. Also on the agenda is the question of harmonisation of the 7MHz amateur and broadcasting allocations.



Rostrum of ITU meeting, with ITU Secretary-General Yoshio Utsumi third from left.

RSGB QSL BUREAU NEWS

AN RSGB QSL Bureau sub-manager has been appointed for all UK amateurs who are using the special Golden Jubilee prefixes of GQ, MQ or 2Q. If you have been using one of the special prefixes and wish to receive QSL cards through the RSGB QSL Bureau system, please provide stamped self-addressed envelopes to Michael

Evans, MW0CNA, 322 Heol Gwyrosydd, Penlan, Swansea SA5 7BR. Please ensure that your own callsign appears on the top left-hand corner of the envelopes. The special prefixes may continue to be used until 2400UTC on **30 June**.



RSGB YEARBOOK 2003

IN THE APRIL *RadCom* we asked members for comments and views on what they would like to see (and like not to see) in the next edition of the *RSGB Yearbook*. I would like to thank the many members who made suggestions and am pleased to say that we have taken much on board. Now that the *Yearbook* is in production we would like to bring you up to date with the changes you can expect to see when it is published later this year.

Overall, next year's Yearbook will look quite different, because it will be printed on higher quality paper with the same quality paper being used throughout all the sections. The format of pages will also be different, with a bottom margin on each page for readers to add their own amendments, tips and notes. The chapters of the Information Section are being re-organised and consolidated, with a large RSGB-orientated section at the front, followed by Clubs, Licensing, the Review of the Year, and Operating. Every page is being brought as up-to-date as possible. Not included in the 2003 edition will be re-prints of equipment reviews from the previous year's RadComs, but in will come an index of RadCom reviews. A variety of new features of general interest will complete the Information Section. After much comment and thought the enhanced entries in the Directory Section are being dropped. Although these entries were originally perceived as useful, they have been taken up by only a handful of clubs and individuals and as time has marched on the vast majority of entries have not been updated, leading to them being largely inaccurate. We are also now adding more pages for callsigns catering for the many M3 licences that have been issued since 1 January 2002. Finally, the equipment catalogue at the back will not be included this time.

Mark Allgar

Commercial Manager, RSGB

VACANCY ON PLANNING ADVISORY PANEL

THE SOCIETY IS seeking to enlarge the Planning Advisory Panel. Panel members provide one-to-one advice and assistance to RSGB members who are seeking planning permission for towers and aerials. In addition to providing advice, panel members also draft letters and appeal statements. Although people with experience of the planning process would be preferred, others with experience of dealing diplomatically with officialdom would also make effective panel members. Training can be provided, and panel members receive out-of-pocket expenses. There are currently no panel members in Northern Ireland or Scotland, so applications arising from these areas would be especially welcome. To seek further information, please contact the Chairman of the Planning Advisory Committee, Stephen Purser, G4SHF, 80 John Bold Avenue, Stoney Stanton, Leicester LE9 4DN or e-mail: stephen@g4shf.demon.co.uk

MEMBERS ONLY special Jubilee Offers

One of the most important coins of 2002, is the Golden Jubilee commemorative crown. Both the equestrian portrait on the obverse and the fine new portrait of the Queen on the reverse have been created by sculptor lan Rank-Broadley. ONLY £9.45 + p&p

The Golden Jubilee commemorative medal struck in nickel-brass and measuring over 38mm in diameter is nestled in a luxurious red presentation case.

ONLY £4.95 + p&p

www.rgb.org/shop



QUEEN ELIZABETH GOLDEN JUBILEE QSL CARDS



The RSGB has produced these special commemorative cards to celebrate the Queen's Golden Jubilee. The cards have been luxuriously finished with special colour inks to create an exceptional and memorable card. The design enables them to be overprinted on your own inkjet printer with your callsign.These cards can also be used in con-

junction with the special GQ (MQ, 2Q) callsigns allowed in June to celebrate this Golden Jubilee.

Special price for members ONLY £9.99 for 400 cards (Overprinting with your own callsign can also be arranged for only £25.99 extra) WWW.ISGb.OIG/Shop or Tel: 0870 904 7373



Front Cover:

This month, the construction of the CDG2000 transceiver gets under way. There is also a full listing of the IOTA Honour Roll, together with a comprehensive review of the new Icom IC-T3H hand-held VHF transceiver.

Radio Communication

Editor Steve Telenius-Lowe, G4JVG

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ADVERTISING

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No responsibility can be assumed for the return of unsolicited material (if in doubt, call us first!)

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Home Corporate	£40.50	
Overseas Corporate	£40.50	
Corporate (Senior Citizens)	£31.50	
(Applications should provide proof of age at last renew	al date)	
Corporate (50 years membership) 50% DISCOUNT		
Corporate (60 years membership)	FREE	
Family member	£16.50	
(Must reside with existing member. Does not include R	adCom)	
Student Members	£26.50	
(Applications should include evidence of full-time stud	lent status)	
HamClub (under 18)	£16.50	
Affiliated Societies (UK or Overseas)	£40.50	
Subscriptions include VAT where applicable.		
Special arrangements exist for blind and disabled persons.		
Details and membership application forms are available from		
RSGBHQ.		



News and Reports

RSGB Matters

Society news and developments, including:
 Board and National Council Elections for 2003 - First Call ♦ New RSGB Regional Manager Appointed ♦ New GB2CW Morse Practice Session ♦ AROS News ◆ Volunteer Morse Practice Co-ordinator Vacancy ◆ G5RP Trophy: Nominations Wanted ◆ WRC-03 Advisory Panel

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Including:
 Duke of Edinburgh Has an Amateur Radio Experience
 The GOCWT Loop Antenna Take Your PIC ♦ Foundation Licence for Gib ♦ Anyone for an African Adventure? ♦ SAO On the Air ♦ Rotarians ROAR • WOW: a FUN Sister! • GB2RAF On Air • Correction • RAE Report • Young DXers Go to Maldives Record Attendance

The RSGB International HF and IOTA Convention 12

John Gould, G3WKL, reports on the 2001 Convention and looks forward to the 2002 meeting.

RSCB IOTA Annual Listings 2002 ΔΔ

Roger Balister, G3KMA, the RSGB IOTA Manager, with a review of the last year's IOTA happenings, the IOTA Honour Roll and annual listings.

Technical Features

The CDG2000 Transceiver

The second part of this major new constructional project, LEA describing the front-end board and its assembly.

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Ian White, G3SEK, answers readers' letters SMD Electrolytics - Warning! Bypass Capacitors

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DOWN TO Earth - Amateur Radio From The Ground Up 33 **Newcomers' News**

Compiled by Steve Hartley, G0FUW.

The Twilight Zone: just what is 'grey-line' propagation? 34 Steve Nichols, G0KYA, outlines the mechanisms behind grey-line and other twilight propagation modes,

and launches a research project to help us understand them better.

Micro Radio Products' Novice Medium-Wave Radio 36 and Novice AF Amplifier Kits

Robert Snary, G4OBE, reviews these two new kits, aimed specifically at students of the Intermediate RAE.

Reviews

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International Microwave Handbook, edited by Andy Barter, G8ATD.

Icom IC-T3H VHF Hand-Held Transceiver 52 Chris Lorek, G4HCL, takes a close look at the new 5.5-watt sturdily-built hand-held from the Icom stable.

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THE ANNUAL transmission from Grimeton Radio, SAO, in Sweden with the Alexanderson alternator on 17.2kHz (see www.alexander.n.se/ theassociationalexander/) will take place on Sunday 30 June at 0830UTC. The transmission will be repeated at 0845, 1230 and 1245UTC. The special event station SA6O will be active from 0700 - 1400 on 7015, 7050. 14035 and 14215kHz plus 136.8kHz LF. Reception reports can be sent by e-mail to: info@alexander.n.se or by fax to 0046 340 674195.

GB2RAF On Air

THE RAFARS permanent special event station GB2RAF, located at the RAF Air Defence Radar Museum at RAF Neatishead, is now on the air on the second Saturday of every month, between 9.00am and 4.00pm.

Rotarians ROAR

UNTIL RECENTLY, membership of 'ROAR' had been restricted to active members of Rotary International. At the recent AGM it was decided to open the membership to ex-Rotarians and members of Rotaract. ROAR holds nets every Sunday on 80m, and the Intercontinental nets on 20m attract many stations from USA, Australasia and Europe. ROAR also holds get-togethers during the year. If there are any ex-Rotarians or members of Rotaract who are interested in joining, please contact Brian Whittaker, G3LUW, tel: 01566 784222 or e-mail: brian@ g3luw.freeserve.co.uk

Correction

THE AUTHOR OF 'A Flexible Voltage Reference' in the June issue apologises for giving the incorrect values for some resistors. In Fig 1 on p38, R4 should be 470Ω , R5 1500Ω , and R6 3300Ω If your version is not working, this could be why.

Young DXers Go to Maldives

THE 'CRYSTAL CLEAR DX Group' is now about a month away from conducting one of the first DXpeditions specifically for youngsters, to the Maldives in the Indian Ocean. Three of the four team members, including leader Mark Haynes, M0DXR, are 18 years or younger. The international team leaves London on 28 July and plans to hit the bands as 8Q7ZZ with up to three stations during the evening of the 30th. Two stations will run 24 hours a day for around 11 days, with a third operating mainly in beacon mode on 6m but with the capability of also running on HF. Yagi antennas and an amplifier will be used to help make signals 'loud'. The team will concentrate on working newly-licensed amateurs including Foundation Licensees, and parts of the world where 8Q7 is particularly rare. Extensive propagation forecasting has been carried out by team member Robert, MOTTT, to help ensure they will be on the most productive band, beaming to the best continent, at the right time. More information can be found at the expedition website www.8q7zz.com or from M0DXR, tel: 01279 430609 or e-mail m0dxr@gsl.net



Lohifushi island, North Male' Atoll, in the Maldives, the site for the 8Q7ZZ DXpedition.

WOW: a FUN Sister!



11-YEAR OLD Cherry Constable has just passed the Foundation course and has become M3WOW. Cherry is an active member of the QRZ Amateur Radio Group of Sussex, and is hoping to build a large collection of QSL cards from her contacts, to rival those of her brother, Jonathan, M5FUN. By gaining her licence Cherry makes the family complete: Dad is M0CHW and Mum, M1EXL.

RAE Report

A REPORT ON the May 2002 Radio Amateurs Examination is now available on the Internet at www.kippax.demon.co.uk/c-and-g Its summary says that candidates were generally well prepared for the examination, their performance being a little above average for the RAE. The total number of candidates was 323, of whom there were 35 from Hong Kong, 20 from Trinidad and Tobago, six from Malta and two from Oman (the RAE is used in some countries overseas as a qualification for amateur radio licences).

Record Attendance

ON 26 MAY, Waters and Stanton recorded record attendance figures at their 12th Annual Open Day in Hockley, Essex. A marquee enclosing their entire car park at the rear of the building was erected. Yaesu, Icom and Kenwood had stands, as did the Kent TV group, Essex Repeater Group, Intermediate Licence Instruction and Vintage Radio. There was free food and drink throughout the day, free raffles with prizes donated by Kenwood, Yaesu and Icom, plus the largest ever 'junk' clear out and auction. At the front of the building was a display by St John Ambulance Brigade, an organ grinder, and local radio station Essex Radio, who broadcast live reports during the day. Waters & Stanton also have Open Days coming up on Saturday 7 September at Lowe Electronics, Derbyshire, and on Saturday 19 October at Jaycee Electronics in Fife.



The busy 'Bargain Stand' was several deep throughout the day.



THE RSGB has received a letter from Ben Edginton, G0CWT, in which he claims that he originated the design of loop antenna shown on page 33 of the May 2002 RadCom. Mr Edginton says he holds a patent on the antenna he originated although he has made its design and constructional details openly available on his website at http://members. aol.com/benprom/index.htm Amateurs are invited to visit the website if they wish to experiment with the G0CWT loop antenna for their own use.

Take Your PIC

THE PICAXE microcontroller used in this project is supplied by Revolution Education Ltd, at a new address. It is 4 Old Dairy Business Centre, Melcombe Road, Bath BA2 3LR, tel: 01225 340 563. The website address given is still correct.

Foundation Licence for Gib

GIBRALTAR IS introducing a new Foundation Licence similar to that here in the UK. The new licence was scheduled to be introduced by mid-June this year. The prefix to be used will be ZB3.

• GB5NF IS ON the air from Neston Fete, 10 miles NE of Bath, on 13 July. The station is being run by the Wessex Repeater Group. See www.g4sknradio. freeserve.co.uk/gb5nf.htm



Good luck to Fred Handscombe, G4BWP (left), and Andy Cook, G4PIQ (seen here at XT2DX last November). Fred and Andy are representing the UK at the World Radiosport Team Championships in Helsinki between 10 and 16 July. Look out for Andy and Fred, and the other national teams, on the air using unique OJ1 to OJ8 prefix callsigns during the IARU contest on 13 / 14 July.

5000 Visitors to GB50 and 'Amateur Radio Experience' at Windsor Duke of Edinburgh Has an Amateur Radio Experience

HE GB50 Golden Jubilee special event station and Amateur Radio Experience exhibition at Windsor Castle drew to a close on 9 June after being open to the public for 11 days. Around 5000 members of the public visited the exhibition, the great majority learning about amateur radio and the Foundation Licence scheme for the first time. Nearly 500 visitors were able to speak on the radio and send a greetings message from Windsor Castle, giving them a real 'hands-on' experience of amateur radio. It is hoped that many of these people will go on to take out a Foundation Licence of their own and eventually take to the air themselves. GB50 made over 24,500 contacts with some 130 countries, on SSB, CW, RTTY and PSK31. The station was also active on APRS.

VIP Visit

AT 10.30AM ON Monday 3 June, the Patron of the RSGB, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, visited GB50 and the Amateur Radio Experience exhibition. He was introduced to the RSGB President Bob Whelan, G3PJT; the General Manager, Peter Kirby, G0TWW, and other members of RSGB staff; representatives of the Cray Valley Radio Society and the Burnham Beeches Radio Club, and invited guests. Prince Philip spent some time viewing the display of historic radio equipment, including a Marconi transmitter dating from 1901, before being shown the current state-ofthe-art equipment being used by GB50. He listened to an SSB contact with Jeff Morris, 9H1EL, in Malta and was shown a Morse contact in progress by John Linford, G3WGV.

A special Golden Jubilee greetings message from the Duke of Edinburgh was transmitted by



The Duke of Edinburgh is presented with a commemorative GB50 Morse key by RSGB President Bob Whelan, G3PJT, watched by General Manager Peter Kirby, G0TWW (right) and GB50 Station Manager Tim Kirby, G4VXE (no relation, second left).

GB50 and received by Jeff Morris, 9H1EL, on behalf of all radio amateurs in the Commonwealth. The message read: "As Patron of the Radio Society of Great Britain, I am delighted that it has been able to set up the GB50 Special Event Station on the North Terrace of Windsor Castle overlooking the Thames and the town of Windsor. It is in a very appropriate position to receive messages of good wishes from amateur radio enthusiasts to the Queen in her Jubilee year. I know that the Queen very much appreciates this special contact with people throughout the Commonwealth, and the rest of the world, and she has asked me to send you all her warm thanks for your support and affection at this time. I hope that all your contacts with GB50 over the next 10 days will be five and nine. 73, Philip."

On display at the exhibition was a video of the contact between girls from Harrogate Ladies' College and NA1SS on board the International Space Station [see *RadCom* April 2002, page 19]. Some of the Harrogate girls had travelled down that morning to be introduced to Prince Philip and they were able to tell him something of their contact with the Space Station.

Before leaving, His Royal Highness was presented with a commemorative GB50 Morse key in recognition of his 50 years patronage of the RSGB.

Anyone for an African Adventure?

STUART AND ESTHER GRANT operate Red Zebra Tours and an ornamental fish exporting business on the lakeshore in Central Malawi. In April they had a visit from three Spanish radio amateurs who operated as 7Q7DX (a write-up with photos is on the website www.lakemalawi.com under 'Special DX'). Stuart has recently contacted the RSGB suggesting that UK amateurs might also like to take advantage of the rare prefix and operate from Malawi. They charge \$50.00 per day full board for twin share (just \$25 per person per night). Further details are on the website, or write to Stuart and Esther Grant, Red Zebra Tours, PO Box 123, Salima, Malawi; tel / fax: 00 265 263 165, or e-mail: stuart@lakemalawi.com

The RSGB International

HERSGBHFConvention[1]has, for many years now, been the key social event in the calendar for HF enthusiasts of all ages and levels of experience. It is very much a social event, with just a few select trade stands, displays by HF and LF related clubs and organisations, and an opportunity to have your QSL cards checked for DXCC or to take a Morse test. The main draw, however, is always the excellent lecture programme and the opportunity to participate in a lively exchange of views and tall stories in the informal bar area, often well into the early hours! For a number of years now the Convention has been held at the Beaumont Conference Centre at Old Windsor but, as many now know, we received the unexpected news in mid-June that the Centre had been sold and our booking for this October's event cancelled.

Between writing this article and it arriving in the post we hope that we will have been able to re-locate the event. In looking around we know that we have had a good deal at the Beaumont in the past, so we will have a difficult task of finding an affordable price without compromising the factors that make the event popular.

Moving to a new location will not be an easy change to make since whether you are a day visitor or, like me, normally come for the weekend, we will need to retain the essence of the event, which is the opportunity to learn, mingle and exchange ideas with many of the top DXers, contesters and technical experts. We also need to retain the attraction that it has developed for our overseas friends, since it has become a true international event, drawing HF, IOTA and LF enthusiasts not only from the UK, but also from much of Europe, Scandinavia and often farther afield too. It covers all technical and operating aspects of amateur radio from 50MHz to 136kHz and 73kHz.

This year we are planning for the Convention to be bigger and better than ever, as we welcome the many newcomers to HF and LF through the Foundation Licence. If we are able to stick to our traditional format the event will start on the Friday evening with a welcome from our President, Bob Whelan,



Standing room only at the excellent lectures.

* Pathways, 116 Wolverton Road, Newport Pagnell, Bucks MK16 8JG; e-mail: HFC2002.Chairman@rsgb.org.uk

by John Gould, G3WKL*, Organising Committee Chairman



G4BWP, G4IDL, G0KRL and G3RTE checking QSLs for DXCC.

G3PJT, before we tuck into the IOTA Buffet to which all are invited. Although I've not (yet) become hooked on island chasing, I've been made to feel very welcome in previous years and enjoy the camaraderie that prevails during the notorious quiz and games.

FOR THE DXer

AS THIS ARTICLE is being written, planning for the series of lectures. IOTA, contest items, forums, displays and demonstration stations is already well advanced and stable. Wavne Mills. N7NG, who manages the ARRL DXCC programme, is very keen to come this year and, barring international events that forced his late cancellation last year, will deliver the keynote presentation to the Convention on the 'Logbook of the World'. This project, which Wayne manages for the ARRL, is expected to be the vehicle for a radical change in the way we confirm our contacts and claim operating awards. He is also keen to talk to newcomers to HF on the DXCC programme, which nicely links to his other key task for the weekend, which is to lead the team of UK DXCC checkers, who give their time to check our QSL cards, thus avoiding the risk of consigning those hardearned cards to the postal service. Last year G4BWP, G3RTE and G0KRL, assisted by G4IDL, checked 6158 QSL cards in 51 applications.

We thought that it would be a hard act to follow last year's line-up of DXpedition stories, which included the excellent presentation by a number of members of the D68C team. We are delighted that the provisional programme already includes Declan Craig's, EI6FR, story of the South Sandwich and South Georgia operation and a talk by some of the members of the Ducie and Henderson Island operations. There will be more to come as we pin down the DXers, so watch out for further announcements!

ΙΟΤΑ

AS MANY WILL KNOW, this Convention is the premier event in the annual IOTA calen-

dar and, over many years now, has attracted Island enthusiasts from all over the world. The IOTA stream at the Convention will contain the usual mix of DXpedition presentations and updates on developments in the IOTA programme. This is your chance to put questions to the Committee on a wide range of issues.

For those wanting to know more about HF contesting, or are already hooked, the convention hosts a contester's forum, the annual presentation of the HF Contest Trophies and a talk on RTTY / PSK31 contesting. But (unless you are one of the lucky winners) the highlight has to be Roger Western, G3SXW, talking about World Radiosport Team Championship (which takes place from 10 to 16 July). This is sometimes described as 'the Olympics of Amateur Radio' and is a competition among twoperson teams of some of the top amateur radio contest operators in the world. Roger has the ideal qualifications to give this talk since, apart from being the manager for the referees for this year's event, along with Dave Lawley, G4BUO, he came second out of a field of 53 teams in the CW listings for the last championship in 2000.

TECHNICAL AND EXPERIMENTATION

THE PART OF the programme devoted to technical matters and experimentation is an area that we have been building over recent years. It's been broadly split between topics relating to HF (aerials, propagation and operating aids) and experimentation that has been made possible (or essential as some would say) by the allocation of 136kHz and 73kHz for radio amateur use. For those with an experimental or technical bent it's going to be a full weekend and some difficult choices of what to attend will have to be made.



André Kesteloot, N4ICK, adding AMRAD's magic touch to last year's 136kHz demo station put together by G0MRF and G3XTZ.

News Feature

HF & IOTA Convention

Friday 11 to Sunday 13 October 2002



Fun and games at the 'DX Dinner': Martyn, G3RFX, MCs with aplomb.

This year's Convention has got the makings of a first-rate technical programme, which already includes two papers on transceiver design: George Fare, G3OGQ, and Dave Roberts, G8KKB, will discuss the design of their high-performance HF transceiver, the CDG2000, which is currently being serialised in RadCom: and Andv Talbot, G4JNT, will give a general overview of Software Defined Radios. For the aerial experimenter we are responding to feedback by including a talk on aerial modeling and 'backyard' aerials by RadCom 'Antennas' columnist Peter Dodd, G3LDO, and we have an update from Mike Underhill, G3LHZ, on loop aerials, some of which I understand will be quite controversial! Phil Harman, VK6APH, is planning to visit to talk about his experiments with Critically Coupled Aerials - a story that builds on the definitive work in the early 80s by Les Moxon, G6XN, In addition we have a paper from Steve Nichols, G0KYA, who will be 'lifting the lid' on greyline propagation. Finally, we are working on bringing Murray Greenman, ZL1BPU, and author of the best-selling Digital Modes book into the Convention via an Internet link - so watch out for announcements on this once we have sorted the technical issues.

Since 73kHz was allocated temporarily to the Amateur Service the Convention has quickly become an annual focus for LF experimenters and operators. It draws at-



Socialising in the bar: an international group including G4KIU, M0DXR, G3WRO, BRS32525, UT8LL and DL7AKC.

tendance not just from the majority of UK LF operators but also from Europe and the USA, the latter through AMRAD (the Amateur Radio Research & Development Corporation) [2] whose relationship with the RSGB on LF has helped them to gain FCC support for a 136kHz allocation for American amateurs. This year's programme should

again ensure a good turn-out since we have an excellent programme that includes Laurie Mayhead, G3AQC, talking about his recordbreaking trans-Atlantic transmission at 73kHz; an update on the MB7LF remote LF reception experiment; John Rabson, G3PAI, representing the Cave Radio and Electronics Group (CRAG) [3] to talk about the use of LF to support cavers; a talk on the narrowband data-modes JASON. PSK08 and WOLF: and a novel LF network analyser design by Frank Gentges, K0BRA, a Director and an LF Coordinator for AMRAD. In addition there is a short-paper session within the annual LF Forum, which gives all an opportunity to express their opinion and help direct RSGB policy on the development of bands below 1.8MHz.

NEWCOMERS WELCOME!

BUT THIS IS not just a convention aimed at the hardened DXer, contester, LFer or indeed the leading-edge designer / constructor. It is a place where newcomers have always been welcome and are able to mingle freely, exchanging views and sharing ideas with the more experienced. Reaching out to the Foundation Licence holders and making them feel welcomed is a primary aim of this year's event. There will be many well-known and respected amateurs to cover the basics, tips and encouragement on how to setup and operate a station in order to get the best out of the 10 watt power limit and modest aerials, etc. I expect the audience

> for these sessions to include many who have operated on HF for some while, as it never does us any harm to have a refresher, once in while especially from the experts! What's more, there will be an opportunity on-site to put what you have learned into practice, by operating the Convention's state-of-the-art HF station, kindly provided by one of our two main sponsors, Yaesu (UK) Ltd.

After this brain bashing I for one



Frank Donovan, W3LPL, lucky winner of last year's raffle star prize. It could be you!

will need a rest, which is where the social side of the event takes over! Moving to a new location will give some fresh challenges to ensure that the bar, food and coffee facilities are correctly tuned to the appetite and strange hours expected by the radio amateur! If the IOTA Buffet sets the style on the Friday, the 'DX Dinner', held on the Saturday evening.

takes this one stage further with its eclectic mix of formality, the bizarre, DXers, contesters, 'rag chewers' and LFers! By popular request our Master of Ceremonies, Martyn Phillips, G3RFX (who has promised not to have any Morse games using party squeakers this year), will do his best to guide us through the evening, yet keep some semblance of order. But, be warned that this is a popular evening and the number of places is strictly limited, so book early to avoid disappointment.

THANK YOUs

THIS PIECE would be incomplete if I didn't say a "thank you" to our two commercial sponsors of the Convention - Yaesu (UK) Ltd and Martin Lynch & Sons. Not only do they provide cash sponsorship but Yaesu (UK) also donates the star prize for the raffle. Last year this was an FT-817 won by Frank Donovan, W3LPL. But it is also important to thank Kenwood (UK), The Daily DX(W3UR), SHACKLOG, TurboLog, QRZ Ham Radio, the RSGB, IOTA, as well as a number of private individuals for their support in donating prizes for the raffle last year. The proceeds of the raffle are the sole source of income for the HF DXpedition Fund that the RSGB HF Committee administers. The excellent range of prizes kindly donated by these various individuals and companies ensures that the raffle is always well supported and a source of great interest to all comers.

So please listen and watch for news and information on how we are re-planning and pricing the event at its new location. This can be done on-line [4], on the GB2RS news or by calling RSGB HQ on 0870 904 7373. Further information will be given in next month's *RadCom*.

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 [1] RSGB HF Convention
 http://www.rsgb.org/hfc/

 [2] AMRAD
 http://www.amrad.org

 [3] Cave Radio & Electronics Group http://www.caves.org

 [4] RSGB Shop
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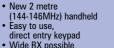
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SO239 to BNC	£1.50
PL259 to BNC	£2.00
N TYPE to SO239	£3.00

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													£	23	3.

	 	 223.9
/IB-4 4:1 Balun	 	 £23.95
/IB-6 6:1 Balun	 	 £23.95
IB-Y2 Yagi Balun 1.5 to 50MHz	 	 £24.9

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RIBBON LADDER USA IMPORTED

 300W Ribbon (20 Metres)
 £13.00

 450W Ribbon (20 Metres)
 £13.00

TRI/DUPLEXER & ANTENNA SWITCHES

MD-24 (2 Way Internal Duplexerl (1.3-35 MHz 500w) (50-	-225
MHz 300w) (350-540 MHz 300w) insert loss 0.2dBd	
SO239 fittings	£22.95
MD-24N same spec as MD-24 'N-type' fitting	£24.9
MD-25 (2 Way external/Internal Duplexer) (1.3-35 Mhz 50	00w)
(50-225 MHz 300w) (350-540 MHz 300w)	
insert loss 0.2dBd	£24.9
Triplexer 1.6-60MHz (800w) 110-170MHz (800w	
300-950MHz (500w) SO239 fitting	£49.9
CS201 Two way antenna switch, frequency range 0-IGhz,	2,5 Kw
Power Handling SO239 fittings	£18.95
CS201-N same spec as CS201 'N-type' fitting	£28.95
CS401 4 way antenna switch	£29.9

ANTENNA ROTATORS

AR-31050 Very Light Duty TV/UHF	£24 95
AR-300XL Light duty UHF\VHF	
YS-130 Medium duty VHF	£79.95
RC5-1 Heavy duty HF	£349.95
RG5-3 Heavy Duty HF inc Pre Set Control Box	£449.95
AR26 Alignment Bearing for the AR300XL	£18.95
RC26 Alignment Bearing for RC5-1/3	£49.95

ROTATOR CABLE

3 Core 0.45p per metre 7 Core 0.80p per metre

MOUNTS

Turbo mag mount (7") ³ / ₈ or S0239	£14.95
Tri-mag mount (3 x 5") ³ / ₈ or S0239	£39.95
Stainless Steel Heavy Duty Hatch Back Mount	
with 4 mts of coax and pl259 plug	
(3/8 or SO239 fully adjustable with turn knob)	£29.95
Stainless Steel Heavy Duty Gutter Mount	
with 4 mts of coax and PL259 plug	
(3/, or S0239 fully adjustable with turn knob	£29.95
BEST OUALITY	

ANTENNA WIRE

The Following Supplied in 50 metre lengths

Enamelled 16 gauge copper wire	£9.95
Hard Drawn 16 gauge copper wire	£12.95
Multi Stranded Equipment wire	£9.95
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POWER SUPPLIES

PS-20 20amp with 25amp surge Dual Meter & Adjustable Voltage 5-15v PS-30 30amp with 35amp surge Dual Meter & Adjustable Voltage 5-15v	£99.9 e
TRAPS	
10 Metre trap 400W	£23.9
15 Metre trap 400W 20 Metre trap 400W	£23.9 £23.9
40 Metre trap 400W	£23.9

80 Metre trap 400W

£23.95

HF BALCONY ANTENNA

BAHF-4 FREQ: 10-15-20-40 Mtrs LENGTH: 1.70m HEIGHT: 1.20m POWER: 300 Watts

HF DELTA LOOP

DLHF-100 10/15/20 Mtrs (12/17-30M) Boom Length 4.20m Max Height 6.80m Weight 35 KG Gain 10dB £399.95

HF YAGI

HBV-2 2 BAND 2 ELEMENT TRAPPED BEAM REQ: 20-40 Mtrs GAIN: 40Bd BOOM: 5.00m .ONGEST ELEMENT: 13.00m POWER: 1600 Watts	£329.95					
ADEX 3300 3 BAND 3 ELEMENT TRAPPED BEAM REQ: 10-15-20 Mtrs GAIN: 8dBd BOOM 4.42m	£269.95					
ADEX-6400 6 BAND 4 ELEMENT TRAPPED BEAM REQ: 10-12-15-17-20-30 Mtrs GAIN: 7.5dBd BOOM: .27m LONGEST ELE: 10.00m POWER 2000 Watts 100Mtr RADIAL KIT FOR ABOVE						
HF VERTICALS						
/R3000 3 BAND VERTICAL FREQ: 10-15-20 Mtrs GAIN: .8dBd HEIGHT: 3.80m POWER 2000 Watts (without radials) OWER: 500 Watts (with optional radials) .500 Watts (with optional radials) .710NAL 10-15-20 Mtr radial ki						

VR5000 5 BAND VERTICAL FREQ: 10-15-20-40-80 Mtrs GAIN: 3.5dBd HEIGHT: 4.00m RADIAL LENGTH: 2.30m (included) POWER: 500 Watts £169.95

EVX4000 4 BAND VERTICAL FREQ: 10-15-20-40 Mtrs GAIN: 3.5dBd HEIGHT 6.50m POWER: 2000 Watts (without radials) POWER: 500 Watts (with optional radials) . £99.95 OPTIONAL 10-15-20 Mtr radial kit £34.95 OPTIONAL 40 Mtr radial kit £12.95

EVX5000 5 BAND VERTICAL FREQ: 10-15-20-40-80 Mtrs GAIN: 3.5dBd HEIGHT: 7.30m POWER 2000 Watts (wihtout radials) POWER 500 Watts (with optional radials) £139.95 OPTIONAL 10-15-20 Mtr radial kit £34.95 OPTIONAL 40 Mtr radial kit £14.95

EVX6000 6 BAND VERTICAL FREQ: 10-15-10-30-40-80 Mtrs HEIGHT: 5.00m RADIAL LENGTH: 1.70m (included) POWER: 800 Watts £249.95

EVX8000 8 BAND VERTICAL FREQ: 10-12-15-17-20-30-40 Mtrs (80m optional) HEIGHT: 4.90m RADIAL LENGTH: 1.80m (included) POWER: 2000 Watts £269.95 80 Mtr radial kit for above £79.00

(All HF verticals require grounding if optional radials arenot purchased to obtain a good VSWR)

TRAPPED WIRE DI-POLE ANTENNAS

(Hi Grade Heavy Duty Commercial Antennas)

(picture for reference only)

1

UTD160 FREQ: 160 Mtrs LENGTH: 28m	
POWER:1000 Watts	£44.95
MTD-1 (3 BAND) FREQ: 10-15-20 Mtrs	
LENGTH: 7.40m POWER: 1000 Watts	£39.95
MTD-2 (2 BAND) FREQ: 40-80 Mtrs	
LENGTH: 20m POWER: 1000 Watts	£44.95
MTD-3 (3BAND) FREQ: 40-80-160 Mtrs	
LENGTH: 21.5m POWER: 1000 Watts	£79.95
MTD-4 (3BAND) FREQ: 12-17-30 Mtrs	
LENGTH: 10.5m POWER: 1000 Watts	£44.95
MTD-5 (5 BAND) FREQ: 10-15-20-40-80 Mtrs	
LENGTH: 20m POWER: 1000 Watts	£69.95

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B110 2mtr 100w Linear Freq 140-150 MHz Input 0.5-25 watts Max output 100 watts



Seg. I

£129.95

THE CDG2000 HF TRAASCEIVER

Part two, by Colin Horrabin, G3SBI, Dave Roberts, G8KBB, and George Fare, G3OGQ *

AST MONTH, the CDG2000 project was introduced, outlining the design goals and the achieved performance. The series continues with a detailed description of the first board.

THE FRONT-END BOARD

THE FRONT-END comprises the following main blocks:

- relay switching for transmit / receive and attenuators;
- a 9MHz notch filter;
- a set of band-pass filters;
- an H-mode mixer;
- an SSB-bandwidth roofing filter;
- a computer control interface.
 A block diagram is shown in Fig 4.

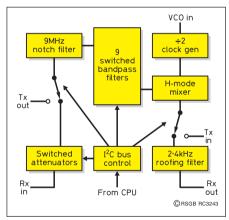


Fig 4: The front-end block diagram.

The board is controlled by means of a two-wire l²C bus. The controller may change the transmit/receive switching, attenuator and band pass filters. This interface is optional; it may be replaced by a parallel interface by omitting the l²C bus interface chips and connecting a logic-level signal to the relay drivers or also by omitting the relay drivers and driving the relays directly.

The attenuator provides two switchable attenuators of 6 and 12dB, allowing 0 to 18dB of attenuation in 6dB steps. The nine

band-pass filters are one per band. In each case, the band filters cover a complete band, there being no separate 500kHz filters for 10m, where a single filter covers the band. Anotch filter reduces IF breakthrough.

The local oscillator frequency from the synthesiser is divided by two in order to provide two signals 180° out of phase for the H-mode mixer.

The mixer is bi-directional, accepting either a 9MHz transmit input and generating a transmit signal, or generating a 9MHz IF from an incoming RF signal.

The receive signal is passed through a 9MHz roofing filter before being output to the IF.

DETAILED CIRCUIT

THE FULL CIRCUIT diagrams are shown later. Each of the main blocks, as defined in Fig 4, is detailed below.

ATTENUATOR

The attenuators are simple resistive pads. Each presents 50Ω input and output. The relays are under the command of the controller via the l²C bus. The main point to note, as is the case with all relays on the frontend, is that the contacts carry a DC 'wetting'

current. This is to ensure that they do not develop poor (noisy) contacts in use.

NOTCH FILTER

The performance of the notch filter is shown in **Fig 5**. This is by measurement, not calculation. Its purpose is to prevent large signals at the IF frequency of 9MHz getting through to the IF.

The green line shows the reference signal, and the red line the loss through the notch filter. As can be seen, it presents a loss of over 40dB at the desired frequency, and its loss is negligible on any of the amateur bands with the

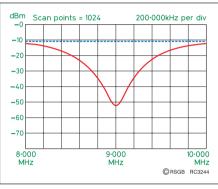


Fig 5: The notch filter response.

exception of 10MHz, where it incurs a loss of 1.5dB. This is the band where it is most needed, as the desired signals are but 1MHz away from the IF.

The overall performance in terms of IF rejection is a combination of the notch, bandpass and RF port isolation loss of the mixer.

BAND-PASS FILTERS

There is one band-pass filter per amateur band. The filters are 3-section Butterworth designs, with a loaded Q of about eight, varying a little by band. The 50Ω design impedances determine the coefficient capacitors (those to ground), and the series

Band (m)	dB loss at band centre		band edges band centre	IP3 (dBm)	
		Low	High	Output	Input
160	2.0	-0.50	-0.75	33.0	35.0
80	1.5	<-0.25	<-0.25	37.3	38.8
40	2.0	0.00	<0.25	31.5	33.5
30	3.0	0.00	0.00	26.7	29.7
20	2.0	0.00	0.00	42.0	45.0
17	3.0	0.00	0.00	32.0	35.0
15	2.8	0.00	0.00	40.0	42.8
12	2.5	0.00	0.00	40.0	42.5
10	2.0	-0.10	-1.00	34.5	36.5

Table 1: Band performance.

^{* 1} Old Hall Close, Higher Walton, Warrington WA4 6SZ.

Band (m)	dB loss at band centre	dB loss at band edges relative to band centre		IP3 (dBm)		
Centre		Low	High	Output	Input	
15	4.0	0.00	0.00	25.0	29.0	

Table 2: Performance with Toko coils on 15m - cf Table 1.

LC circuits define the bandwidth and resonant frequency. The values chosen were based on Toko ready-wound components. The basic design is the same as for the crystal filters shown in the RSGB Radio Communication Handbook [5], and the performance of each is tailored to the band in question with losses that vary slightly by band as shown in Table 1. You will notice some significant variation in the readings for IP3. This is because two different types of coil were used in its construction. The 21 and 24MHz filters used Lodestone Pacific L45-6 formers, the rest used pre-constructed Toko coils. It was found that the performance of the receiver was different using Lodestone and Toko coils in the band-pass filters. The variation in performance was up to 15dB, as can be seen from Table 2. It is presumed that this is due to saturation in the cores, but opinion varies. The Lodestone formers have the same pin connections as the Toko coils and fit the same PCB, but the cases are marginally larger with substantial ferrite content. See WWW. for more details.

Why, then, do we show the Toko data? Not everyone will want to wind coils and not all coils were appreciably different. The board takes both types of coil and the constructor can decide which to use. The components list shows both Toko and hand-wound Lodestone inductors.

Performance plots of all the filters are available from the Warrington Amateur Radio Club (WARC) website. Examples of the 7MHz filter are shown in **Fig 6** and **Fig 7**. Note the effect of the 9MHz trap. The wideband performance plot is limited by the analyser used in the measurement, not by the filter.

The insertion loss, when all relays were off, was measured. It was found that the loss was acceptably small to 20MHz but,

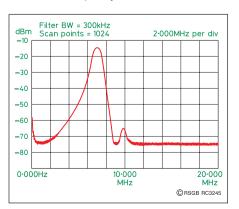


Fig 6: The 7MHz filter.

from there, rose significantly to be only 30dB at 200MHz. To improve this, the relays were decoupled and inductors fitted in series with each relay control line. This reduced the signals at 200MHz by over 40dB. Specifically, the relay

coils on the aerial side were decoupled with 10nF capacitors, the mixer-side relays by 1nF and the series inductors between the relay coils were 0.82μ H, self-resonant at 200MHz. Additional connections from the earth tracks between the relays to the ground plane were made in three places on each side. The 12V line was also decoupled and filtered in the same way.

MIXER

The mixer has already been exhaustively described before in both 'Technical Topics' [6] and in the RSGB Radiocommunication Handbook [7]. It is capable of excellent performance both with regard to IP3 and insertion loss. The VCO is applied to IC1, a highspeed JK flip-flop which produces two signals 180° out of phase at the desired local oscillator frequency. These are then fed to the mixer. The mixer is formed by three identical transformers and a high-speed bus switch. Note that the supply to the mixer is not 5V but 7V, derived from a 317-type regulator, while the flip-flop is driven at 5V. Both supplies are well filtered. The input signal from the local oscillator is a CMOS-level signal and may be applied directly to the JK flip-flop, but the board is designed to allow other oscillators to be employed, and a signal between 0 and 10dBm may be used.

The JK flip-flop may be either the 74AC112 or 74AC109 according to availability, but a slight adjustment of the PCB tracking will be needed for the 74AC112.

The insertion loss of the mixer has been measured at between 4dB at 30MHz and 5.5dB at 2MHz. Its input IP3 is 37dB at 14MHz and 40dB at 3.5MHz. This is below the levels first reported for this configuration [6], and is believed to be due to changes in the manufacture of the transformers. It has, however, been measured consistently.

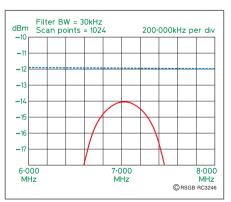


Fig 7: The 7MHz filter (see text).

Isolation across the mixer has been measured at between 45dB and 65dB from the RF port to the IF port.

ROOFING FILTER

The roofing filter's job is to protect the postmixer amplifier from large signals. It must also possess a large IP3 itself and present an acceptable load to the mixer. The filter actually comprises the following parts:

- a diplexer to present 50Ω at frequencies removed from the 9MHz IF;
- a hybrid coupler to drive two band-pass filters;
- the two band-pass filters;
- a hybrid combiner at the output of the filters.

Why the complexity? The use of this type of structure has been described many times before, for example in *RadCom*[8]. The main reason is that a filter on its own will be nowhere near its design impedance outside its passband. Combining two identical filters, however, allows the errors to be cancelled, leaving a much more stable impedance.

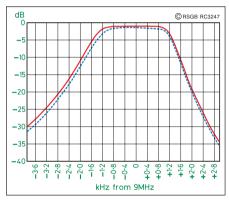


Fig 8: The individual roofing filters.

In our design, each of the two band-pass filters is constructed from four ladder networks of identical 9MHz crystals. The performance of these can be seen in **Fig 8**. The two curves show the measured performance of the two filters. The overall performance of the two filters and the diplexer / hybrid is shown in **Fig 9**. The insertion loss is about 2dB for the filters, diplexer and hybrids combined.

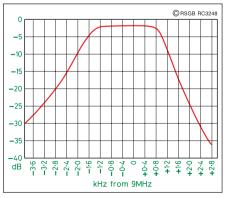


Fig 9: Overall roofing filter shape (loss of diplexer, hybrids and roofing filters).

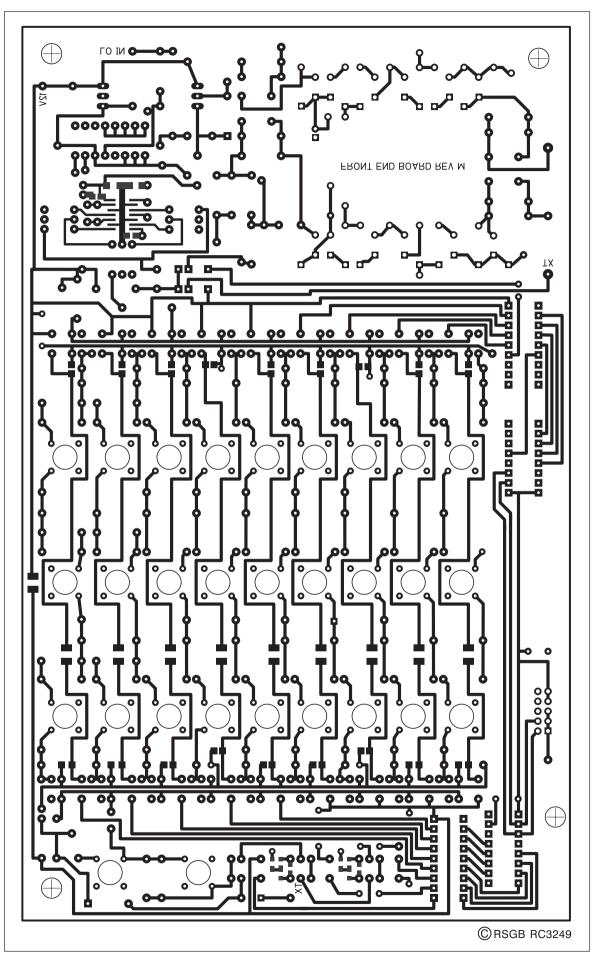


Fig 10: Front-end PC board tracking, as seen through the board from the component side. Actual size.

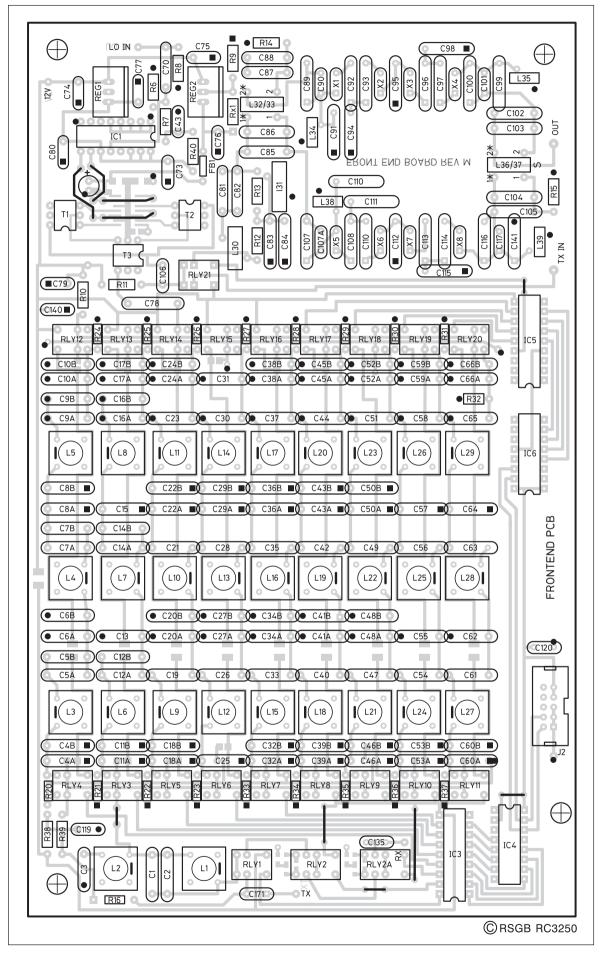
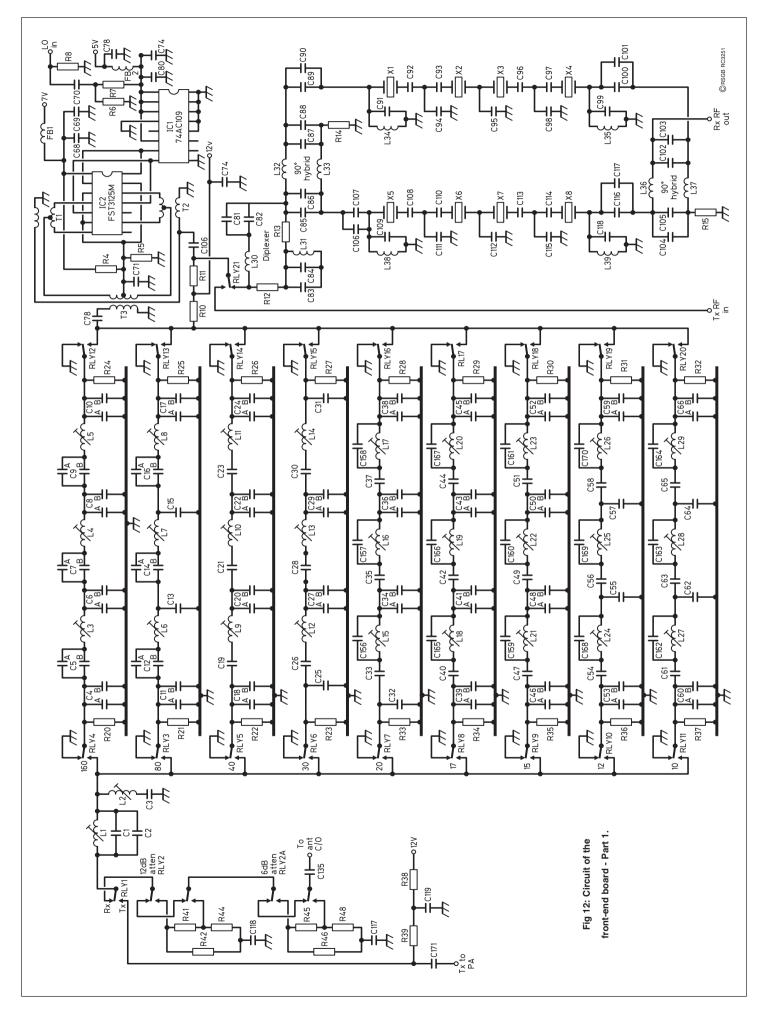


Fig 11: The component side of the PCB. Actual size.



Lead Feature

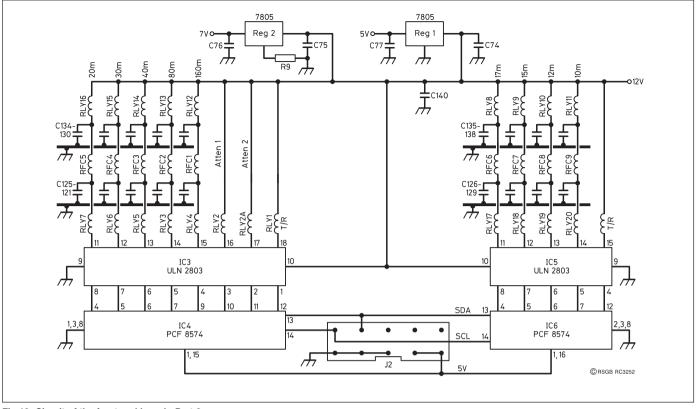


Fig 13: Circuit of the front-end board - Part 2.

The performance of each filter is not quite identical, resulting in a slight mismatch. No plot of return loss is available. As an alternative to discrete crystals, a PCB that takes standard commercial filters is also available.

When using discrete components in the roofing filter, care is needed. The filter is narrow and must be on the same frequency as the main crystal filters on the post-mixer amplifier board. If you wish to use commercial filters, we suggest you consider the International Radio Corporation (see WWW.). Further information can also be found on the WARC website.

CONSTRUCTION

THE FRONT-END BOARD is not a single Eurocard, unlike the other CDG2000 modules. This is because all the filters would not fit on one, and it made no sense to divide the circuit arbitrarily into blocks. The board measures 228 x 140mm. It is single-sided with a ground plane and a small number of wire links. The mixer active device, a CMOS bus switch, is surface-mounted on the rear of the board. Many decoupling capacitors and the inductors isolating the two sets of bandswitch relays are also surface-mounted. Fig 10 shows the tracking of the PCB, and Fig 11 illustrates the top component placement, the complete circuit being shown in Fig 12 and Fig 13. All artwork is available on-line from the WARC website, as are details of the under-board components not shown in Fig 11.

All grounds are soldered direct to the ground plane. Use turned-pin sockets for all DIP ICs, the ground pins of which can easily be soldered directly to the ground plane.

In construction, start with any part of the circuit you like, but it makes life easier to build the roofing filter before the mixer and don't insert the coupling capacitor from band-pass filter relays to mixer input until all parts are working.

Having built the roofing filters, you need to check that each is working correctly. The filters should be checked individually by removing the input connection to the hybrid for each filter in turn, replacing the filter input by a resistor. Each should be of similar performance - see Fig 8. Now connect both and the performance should be as in Fig 9. If you have access to the necessary test equipment, the return loss of the whole configuration should be low. If not, connect a 50Ω signal source such as a signal generator and monitor the input with a x10 oscilloscope probe. The voltage presented by the signal generator should be constant across a wide frequency range and show no large discontinuities near the 9MHz design frequency. The loss of the whole diplexer / hybrid / filter / hybrid assembly should be about 2dB, and the 3dB bandwidth should be about 2.4kHz as shown in Fig 9

For the mixer, it is suggested that you check the voltages provided by the regulators before you fit the active devices.

The 7V rail may need a 'tweak' to the resistors. Now fit the divide-by-two IC and use an oscilloscope to check its operation. It should work correctly to beyond 80MHz with a signal of between 0 and 10dBm.

The mixer may be tested by applying a signal to the local oscillator input and a second signal to the mixer input, with a 9MHz expected output that should be visible with a scope or spectrum analyser at the roofing filter output.

The notch filter should be tested before connection to the band-pass filters. Tune for maximum attenuation at 9MHz.

The band-pass filters should be tested one by one. The best way to align them is with a spectrum analyser and tracking generator. Failing this, tune all three for best signal at band centre, then tweak the outer two coils slightly for best shape.

PERFORMANCE

MANY ASPECTS of the performance of the front-end have been presented in the preceding text. What can be expected of the whole unit?

The IP3 of the band-pass filters varies from +30dBm to +45dBm, according to the types of inductor used. At the upper end of band-pass filter performance, it is dominated by the input IP3 of the mixer of +37dBm to +40dBm. Assuming a 2dB to 3dB band-pass filter loss, this gives an equivalent IP3 for the mixer at the input to the filter of +39dBm to +43dBm. If the band-pass IP3 is 43dBm, the overall IP3 is

Lead Feature

COMPONENTS LIST FOR THE FRONT-END BOARD

100	ors		Surface-mount 0805 0.1W 1%			
100n	multi-layer ceramic	C79,80,119,120,171,173,176	39R		R45	
220n	multi-layer ceramic	C74,75,76	82R		R42,44	
470n	multi-layer ceramic	C77	100R	R41		
2p7	ceramic plate	C159,160,161	150R		R46,48	
3p3	ceramic plate	C156,157,158,165,166,167				
4p7	ceramic plate	C162,163,164,168,169,170	Integrated Circuits			
5p6	polystyrene	C90,101,107A,117	74AC109E		IC1	
15p	polystyrene	C86,88,91,99,103,105,109,118	FST3125		IC1	
18p	polystyrene	C82,83	ULN2803		IC3,5	
22p	polystyrene	C46B,47,49,51,52B,53B,59B,61,63	PCF8574		IC4,6	
27p	polystyrene	C54,56,58	FCF0374		104,0	
33p	polystyrene	C40,42,44	Voltage regulators			
39p	polystyrene	C43B,60A,60B,66A,66B	• •			
47p	polystyrene	C11B,17B,33,35,37,48B,50B	7805		REG1	
56p	polystyrene	C32B,38B,39B,45A,45B	LM317		REG2	
58p	polystyrene	C26,28,30,39B,53A,59A,94,98,111,115				
32p	polystyrene	C3,46A,52A	Inductors (except for bar	nd-pass fil ⁻	ter, see below)	
100p	polystyrene	C18A,19,21,23,24A,32A,38A,95,112	17t 0.315mm enam on T50-10	toroid	L30	
120p	polystyrene	C89,92,93,96,97,100,107,	16t 0.315mm enam on T50-10		L31	
	201301310110	C108,110,113,114, 116	17t bifilar 0.315mm enam on T		L32/33,36/37	
150p	polystyrene	C12A,12B,14A,14B,16A,16B,	31t 0.315mm enam on T37-6 to		L34,35,38,39	
1000	poryoryrene	C34B,36B,85,87,102,104	6t 0.315mm enam on ferrite bea		FB1,2	
180p	polystyrene	C4B,10B	Mini-Circuits TT4-1A RF transfo		T1,2,3	
220p	polystyrene	C18B,24B,31,62,64,65	0.82μ H surface-mount choke	inici	RFC1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	٥
270p	polystyrene		0.02µ11 Sunace-mount choke		11 01,2,3,4,3,0,7,0	,0
		C5B,7B,9B,48A,50A,55,57	Relays			
330p	polystyrene	C5A,7A,9A,27A,27B,29A,29B,	•			
200	nolyotyrono	C34A,36A,41,43A,81,84	SPCO 12V (RS345-038) do not	substitute	RLY1,21	
390p	polystyrene	C20B,22B,25	DPCO 12V (Farnell 310-3500) RLY2,2A			
560p	polystyrene	C11A,17A,20A,22A,70	SPCO 6V (RS 345-022) do not substitute RLY3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10			
680p	polystyrene	C1,2	a		RLY13,14,15,16,17	,18,19,20
1000p	polystyrene	C4A,10A	Crystals			
1800p	polystyrene	C6A,6B,8A,8B,13,15	9MHz parallel resonant in 30pF			
10000p	polystyrene	C78	by C-MAC ref A164A		X1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	
22µF 16V	tantalum	C43,69,73	,			
	navné landlana mulé:	layer chip ceramic 50V	∫ (Sterling Components, Slough.			
Surface-n					accelled a farmer the s	
		• •	l order is 100 pieces - small quar	ntities may be	e avallable from the a	uthors.)
Surface-n 1n 10n	multi-layer ceramic	C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125,	Connector	ntities may be	e avaliable from the a	uthors.)
1n 10n	multi-layer ceramic	C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139	Connector	ntities may be		uthors.)
1n 10n	multi-layer ceramic	C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125,	•	ntities <i>may</i> be	J2	iuthors.)
1n 10n 100n	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic	C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139	Connector	·		iuthors.)
1n 10n 100n Resisto	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic	C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139 C68,71,117,118	Connector 10-pin box header	·	J2	
1n 10n 100n Resisto 0.125W m	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic	C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139 C68,71,117,118	Connector 10-pin box header Inductors for band-pass filters	Lodestone	J2	iuthors.) _ Ind (μΗ) 0.22
1n 10n 100n Resisto 0.125W m	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic	C130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138 C121, 122, 123, 124, 125, C126, 127, 128, 129, 139 C68, 71, 117, 118 ries R20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27,	Connector 10-pin box header Inductors for band-pass filters TOKO	Lodestone 5t 0.4mm o	J2 Pacific*	Ind (μH)
1n 10n 100n Resisto 0.125W m	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic	C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139 C68,71,117,118	Connector 10-pin box header Inductors for band-pass filters TOKO L1 E526HNA1000076	Lodestone 5t 0.4mm o 20t 0.2mm	J2 Pacific* n L45-10-PCT-B-4	Ind (μH 0.22
1n 10n 100n Resisto 0.125W m 10k	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic PrS netal film 1% MF12 se	c130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139 C68,71,117,118 ries R20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27, R28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37	Connector 10-pin box header Inductors for band-pass filters TOKO L1 E526HNA1000076 L2 KXNSK4173AO	Lodestone 5t 0.4mm o 20t 0.2mm 39t Litz on	J2 Pacific* n L45-10-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4	Ind (μΗ 0.22 3.52
1n 10n 100n Resisto 0.125W m 10k	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic	c130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139 C68,71,117,118 ries R20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27, R28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37	Connector 10-pin box header Inductors for band-pass filters TOKO L1 E526HNA1000076 L2 KXNSK4173AO L3,4,5 KANSK4960EG L6,7,8 BKANS9440HM	Lodestone 5t 0.4mm o 20t 0.2mm 39t Litz on 20t 0.2mm	J2 Pacific* n L45-10-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 L45-2-PCT-B-4 on L45-2-PCT-B-4	Ind (μΗ) 0.22 3.52 15 8.2
1n 10n 100n Resisto 0.125W m 10k 0.25W me	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic PrS netal film 1% MF12 se	c130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139 C68,71,117,118 ries R20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27, R28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37	Connector 10-pin box header Inductors for band-pass filters TOKO L1 E526HNA1000076 L2 KXNSK4173AO L3,4,5 KANSK4960EG L6,7,8 BKANS9440HM L9,10,11 BTKANS9443HM	Lodestone 5t 0.4mm o 20t 0.2mm 39t Litz on 20t 0.2mm 25t 0.2mm	J2 Pacific* n L45-10-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 L45-2-PCT-B-4 on L45-2-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4	Ind (μH) 0.22 3.52 15 8.2 5.6
In 100n Resisto 0.125W m 10k 0.25W me 51R	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic PrS netal film 1% MF12 se	C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139 C68,71,117,118 ries R20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27, R28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37 ies	Connector 10-pin box header Inductors for band-pass filters TOKO L1 E526HNA1000076 L2 KXNSK4173AO L3,4,5 KANSK4960EG L6,7,8 BKANS9440HM L9,10,11 BTKANS9443HM L12 BTKANS9443HM	Lodestone 5t 0.4mm o 20t 0.2mm 39t Litz on 20t 0.2mm 25t 0.2mm 22t 0.2mm	J2 Pacific* n L45-10-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 L45-2-PCT-B-4 on L45-2-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4	Ind (μΗ) 0.22 3.52 15 8.2 5.6 4.8
In 100n Resisto 0.125W m 10k 0.25W me 51R	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic PrS netal film 1% MF12 se	C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139 C68,71,117,118 ries R20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27, R28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37 ies R12,13,14,15	Connector 10-pin box header Inductors for band-pass filters TOKO L1 E526HNA1000076 L2 KXNSK4173AO L3,4,5 KANSK4960EG L6,7,8 BKANS9440HM L9,10,11 BTKANS9443HM L12 BTKANS9443HM L13,14 154ANST10052	Lodestone 5t 0.4mm o 20t 0.2mm 39t Litz on 20t 0.2mm 25t 0.2mm 22t 0.2mm 21t 0.2mm	J2 Pacific* n L45-10-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 L45-2-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4	Ind (μH 0.22 3.52 15 8.2 5.6 4.8 4.3
1n 10n Resisto 0.125W m 10k 0.25W me 51R 56R	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic PrS netal film 1% MF12 se	C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139 C68,71,117,118 ries R20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27, R28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37 ies R12,13,14,15 R8 - fit only if 50Ω source LO is used.	Connector 10-pin box header Inductors for band-pass filters TOKO L1 E526HNA1000076 L2 KXNSK4173AO L3,4,5 KANSK4960EG L6,7,8 BKANS9440HM L9,10,11 BTKANS9443HM L12 BTKANS9443HM L13,14 154ANST10052 L15,16,17 KXNSK4173AO	Lodestone 5t 0.4mm o 20t 0.2mm 39t Litz on 20t 0.2mm 25t 0.2mm 21t 0.2mm 18t 0.25mm	J2 Pacific* n L45-10-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 L45-2-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4	Ind (μΗ 0.22 3.52 15 8.2 5.6 4.8 4.3 2.8
1n 100n Resisto 0.125W m 10k 0.25W me 51R 56R 1k	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic PrS netal film 1% MF12 se	C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139 C68,71,117,118 rries R20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27, R28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37 ies R12,13,14,15 R8 - fit only if 50Ω source LO is used. Otherwise omit R8.	Connector 10-pin box header Inductors for band-pass filters TOKO L1 E526HNA1000076 L2 KXNSK4173AO L3,4,5 KANSK4960EG L6,7,8 BKANS9440HM L9,10,11 BTKANS9443HM L12 BTKANS9443HM L12 BTKANS9443HM L13,14 154ANST10052 L15,16,17 KXNSK4173AO L18,19,20 KANS12354BM2	Lodestone 5t 0.4mm o 20t 0.2mm 39t Litz on 20t 0.2mm 25t 0.2mm 22t 0.2mm 21t 0.2mm 18t 0.25mm 16t 0.25mm	J2 Pacific* n L45-10-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 L45-2-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCY-B-4	Ind (μΗ) 0.22 3.52 15 8.2 5.6 4.8 4.3 2.8 2.4
1n 10n Resisto 0.125W m 10k 0.25W me 51R 56R 1k 10k	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic PrS netal film 1% MF12 se	C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139 C68,71,117,118 ries R20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27, R28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37 ies R12,13,14,15 R8 - fit only if 50Ω source LO is used. Otherwise omit R8. R38	Connector 10-pin box header Inductors for band-pass filters TOKO L1 E526HNA1000076 L2 KXNSK4173AO L3,4,5 KANSK4960EG L6,7,8 BKANS9440HM L9,10,11 BTKANS9443HM L12 BTKANS9443HM L12 BTKANS9443HM L13,14 154ANST10052 L15,16,17 KXNSK4173AO L18,19,20 KANS12354BM2 L21,22,23 KANS12354BM2	Lodestone 5t 0.4mm o 20t 0.2mm 39t Litz on 20t 0.2mm 25t 0.2mm 22t 0.2mm 18t 0.25mm 16t 0.25mm 15t 0.25mm	J2 Pacific* n L45-10-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 L45-2-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 i on L45-6-PCT-B-4 i on L45-6-PCT-B-4 i on L45-6-PCT-B-4	Ind (μΗ 0.22 3.52 15 8.2 5.6 4.8 4.3 2.8 2.4 2.1
1n 10n 100n Resisto 0.125W m 10k	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic PrS netal film 1% MF12 se	C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139 C68,71,117,118 rries R20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27, R28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37 ies R12,13,14,15 R8 - fit only if 50Ω source LO is used. Otherwise omit R8. R38 R10,11,16,39	Connector 10-pin box header Inductors for band-pass filters TOKO L1 E526HNA1000076 L2 KXNSK4173AO L3,4,5 KANSK4960EG L6,7,8 BKANS9440HM L9,10,11 BTKANS9443HM L12 BTKANS9443HM L13,14 154ANST10052 L15,16,17 KXNSK4173AO L18,19,20 KANS12354BM2 L21,22,23 KANS12354BM2 L24,25,26 BTKANS9449HM	Lodestone 5t 0.4mm o 20t 0.2mm 39t Litz on 20t 0.2mm 25t 0.2mm 21t 0.2mm 18t 0.25mm 16t 0.25mm 15t 0.25mm	J2 Pacific* n L45-10-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 L45-2-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCY-B-4	Ind (μΗ) 0.22 3.52 15 8.2 5.6 4.8 4.3 2.8 2.4 2.1 1.5
1n 10n Resisto 0.125W m 10k 0.25W me 51R 56R 1k 10k 82k 240R	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic PTS netal film 1% MF12 se	$\label{eq:constraint} \begin{array}{l} \text{C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138} \\ \text{C121,122,123,124,125,} \\ \text{C126,127,128,129,139} \\ \text{C68,71,117,118} \\ \end{array} \\ \hline \end{tabular}$ $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{R20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,} \\ \text{R28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37} \\ \hline \end{tabular}$ $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{R12,13,14,15} \\ \text{R8 - fit only if } 50\Omega \text{ source LO is used.} \\ \text{Otherwise omit R8.} \\ \end{tabular} \\ \text{R38} \\ \end{tabular} \\ \end{tabular}$ $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{R38} \\ \textbf{R10,11,16,39} \\ \textbf{R6,7} \\ \textbf{R9} \\ \end{tabular} \\ \end{tabular}$	Connector 10-pin box header Inductors for band-pass filters TOKO L1 E526HNA1000076 L2 KXNSK4173AO L3,4,5 KANSK4960EG L6,7,8 BKANS9440HM L9,10,11 BTKANS9443HM L12 BTKANS9443HM L12 BTKANS9443HM L13,14 154ANST10052 L15,16,17 KXNSK4173AO L18,19,20 KANS12354BM2 L21,22,23 KANS12354BM2	Lodestone 5t 0.4mm o 20t 0.2mm 39t Litz on 20t 0.2mm 25t 0.2mm 21t 0.2mm 18t 0.25mm 16t 0.25mm 15t 0.25mm	J2 Pacific* n L45-10-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 L45-2-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-10-PCT-B-4 on L45-10-PCT-B-4	Ind (μH) 0.22 3.52 15 8.2 5.6 4.8 4.3 2.8 2.4 2.1 1.5
1n 10n Resisto 0.125W m 10k 0.25W me 51R 56R 1k 10k 82k 240R	multi-layer ceramic multi-layer ceramic PrS netal film 1% MF12 se	C130,131,132,133,134,135,136,137,138 C121,122,123,124,125, C126,127,128,129,139 C68,71,117,118 ries R20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27, R28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37 ies R12,13,14,15 R8 - fit only if 50Ω source LO is used. Otherwise omit R8. R38 R10,11,16,39 R6,7 R9	Connector 10-pin box header Inductors for band-pass filters TOKO L1 E526HNA1000076 L2 KXNSK4173AO L3,4,5 KANSK4960EG L6,7,8 BKANS9440HM L9,10,11 BTKANS9443HM L12 BTKANS9443HM L13,14 154ANST10052 L15,16,17 KXNSK4173AO L18,19,20 KANS12354BM2 L21,22,23 KANS12354BM2 L24,25,26 BTKANS9449HM	Lodestone 5t 0.4mm o 20t 0.2mm 39t Litz on 20t 0.2mm 25t 0.2mm 21t 0.2mm 18t 0.25mm 16t 0.25mm 15t 0.25mm 14t 0.25mm 12t 0.315m	J2 Pacific* n L45-10-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 L45-2-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 on L45-6-PCT-B-4 i on L45-6-PCT-B-4 i on L45-6-PCT-B-4 i on L45-6-PCT-B-4 i on L45-10-PCT-B-4 i on L45-10-PCT-B-4 m on L45-10-PCT-B-4	Ind (μΗ 0.22 3.52 15 8.2 5.6 4.8 4.3 2.8 2.4 2.1 1.5 4 1.3

+37dBm to +40dBm (roughly). For lower values of band-pass filter IP3, the performance of the filters will dominate. For higher performance, the mixer dominates.

Note that mixer IMD was measured in conjunction with the roofing filters, and was not noticeably degraded for close-in signals of a few kilohertz spacing.

The roofing filter works well for SSB signals in protecting the subsequent circuits, but close-in (ie for CW), IP3 will be degraded slightly if the post-mixer amplifier has inadequate performance. How-

ever, at these spacings, the chance of the received transmission being clean enough for the receiver's performance to dominate is very small indeed.

Overall noise performance was determined by measuring the 10dB SNR of the receiver using the test setup to be described in the article describing the synthesiser. On SSB it was found to be - $120dBm \pm 1dB$ across all bands as shown in **Table 3**. The method used was to connect a PC sound card's microphone input to the output of the receive product detector and use DL4YHF's *Spectrum Lab* program (see WWW.) to determine SNR. The program displays the spectral analysis of the audio signal, as shown in the photograph. It is then instructed to calculate the largest signal in the range 1000 to 2000Hz and subtract from it the calculated per-Hertz noise power and a correction of 34dB to account for the bandwidth of the SSB filter, by executing the code:

print(peak_a(1000,2000)-34-noise_n(1000,2000)), and to repeat this calculation every second.



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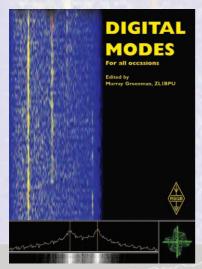
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DIGITAL MODES FOR ALL OCCASIONS

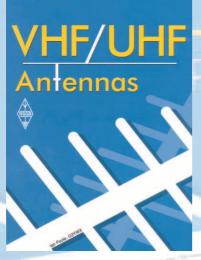
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Lead Feature

Band (m)	Level (dBm) for 10dB signal-to-noise ratio
160	-121
80	-121
40	-121
30	-120
20	-120
17	-120
15	-119
12	-120
10	-119

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Spectrum Lab display.

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Warrington ARC International Radio Corporation DL4YHF *Spectrum Lab* program Coil formers www.warc.org.uk www.qth.com/inrad www.qsl.net/dl4yhf/spectra1.html www.lodestonepacific.com

Table 3: 10dB SNR measurements.

This causes it to display directly signalto-noise ratio once a second. Note that this is S / N not (S+N) / N.

Interestingly, a small improvement is possible by removing the 50Ω resistor in the roofing filter output hybrid. Could this be due to resistor-generated noise reflected back from the band-pass filters?

NEXT MONTH

LEAVING YOU TO COGITATE on this rhetorical question (the nearest we can get to a cliff-hanger), next month's instalment descibes the post-mixer amplifier. This unit is designed to overcome the losses in the front-end and to provide the main SSB and CW filtering. REFERENCES

- [5] RSGB Radio Communication Handbook, 6th Edition, Fig 6.46, p6.26.
- [6] 'Technical Topics' *RadCom* Sep 1998 p58.
- [7] RSGB Radio Communication Handbook, 6th Edition, pp6.48 to 6.53.
- [8] 'RX84 Advanced Receiver', by T E Bay, OZ5KG, RadCom May - Sep 1994. ◆

• Colin, G7HPI, is looking for a complete workshop service manual for the Lafayette HA-230 general coverage communications receiver, made in Japan between 1964 and 1966. All expenses will be reimbursed. G7HPI, tel: 01793 534 198 or e-mail:g7hpi@yahoo.co.uk

• Jon, G1OSP, is looking for information on the **JRC NRD-515 comms receiver**. Handbook and diagram required; he is also trying to source **NDH-515 24** or **NDH-518 96** external memory units. G1OSP, QTHR. E-mail: castlecolumbus@ tinyworld.co.uk

• David, G3PTU, requires circuit details and information on the **Belcom Liner2** 144MHz transceiver. G3PTU, tel: 01274 877211.

• Boris, UA1CCE, needs a service manual for the **Icom IC-211E**. If you can help, please e-mail ua1cce@qsl.net

• Roger, G0CYC, needs to replace the right-channel record level control in his **Akai 4000D** tape recorder. The control is a $10k\Omega$ pot incorporating a push-switch operated by pushing the shaft in and out independent of the rotation. Can anyone advise where he might get such a control? G0CYC, tel: 01707 324 958.

• H G Woodhouse, G3MFW, needs a manual and battery source for a **Panasonic VHS video recorder** type **NV-100-B**. G3MFW, QTHR. Tel: 0172673608.

• Wilf, GD0IFU, needs a circuit diagram for a **PEK1 electronic keyer** from ProElectron



Communications Products of Cheltenham. He will meet all expenses. GD0IFU, QTHR. Tel: 01624 629 455.

• Joe, G0SQF, needs photocopies of the circuit diagram for a Marconi TF995A FM / AM signal generator and assembly instructions for the Cirkit GDO (Stock No 40-16217). All expenses reimbursed. G0SQF, QTHR. Tel: 01444 232 974 or e-mail andrzejb@btinternet.com

• Snowy, G0HZE, requires any information (circuit diagrams, manuals, etc) for the **Sayrosa frequency counter, model 261**, and will pay all reasonable costs. G0HZE, QTHR, Tel: 01733 816 253 daytime, and he will call you back, or e-mail snowy.howell@ btinternet.com

• Douglas, G3KPO, is searching for a **G2YL QSL card**, to exhibit with her homebuilt transmitter in the National Wireless Museum at Seaview on the Isle of Wight. G3KPO, QTHR. Tel: 01983 567 665.

• Eric, G1WCQ, is seeking mechanical and circuit details for the **Marconi radio model T29A** which, he says, is not covered in Newnes' *Radio & Television Servicing*. He is refurbishing the radio for the benefit of the residents of a retirement home and would appreciate any help. G1WCQ, QTHR.

• Clive, G4FZH, would like the loan (or copy) of the maintenance manual for the **Marconi Spectrum Analyser TF2370** and **extender TK2372**. All costs re-imbursed. G4FZH, QTHR. Tel: 01298 74097.

• Ed, G3WDN, would like information on putting the **SMC-2520** on 2m (retuning, modifications, programming the EPROM). He also needs a handbook and operating manual for the **Compaq 'Armada' 7730MT laptop**, or a source thereof. Any expenses will be met. G3WDN, QTHR. Tel: 01502 715 537.

● Steve, G8EBM, is planning to set up a website devoted to the **Marconi R1475 receiver** (also known as the type 88 receiving set), which is intended as a central information resource for the receiver. He would be pleased to hear from anyone who designed, maintained or used the R1475 in the Services. Comments and anecdotes are also welcome, as would any photographs, which would be copied for the web and returned. G8EBM, QTHR. E-mail: g8ebm@compuserve.com

• Ray, G3HRH, would like to hear from anyone, probably past or present BT, who can tell him the voltage of **Battery**, **Dry**, **No 26**, which is used in the **PO Meter Multirange No 14C**. He would also like to find a source of them. G3HRH, QTHR. Email: g3hrh@btinternet.com

UHRTEVER NEXT

STEVE WHITE, G3ZVW 31 Amberley Road, London N13 4BH. e-mail: steve.white@rsgb.org.uk

O COMPLETE last month's look at Digital Radio Mondiale (DRM), the world-wide standard that has been adopted for digital broadcasting from long-wave to short-wave, we need to look at the receiver. The layout of most of it will be familiar, but the prospect of receiving a complex waveform that contains both amplitude and phase differences, indeed transmissions that vary in bandwidth and in their very nature, present some interesting 'challenges' for a demodulator.

DRM requires a receiver with a wider than normal IF bandwidth and an analog-to-digital (A/ D) converter instead of a conventional demodulator. A block diagram is shown in **Fig 1**. After conversion into a digital stream, the complex baseband signal is dealt with by two digital demodulators, one for the AM content and one for the digital.

In the case of a hybrid or 'Simulcast' transmission of AM and DRM, it is intended that the receiver be capable of switching back seamlessly to AM if the digital signal is lost or corrupted ('graceful degradation' as they call it), and also during the period of acquisition. The demodulator can also be used to listen to conventional AM-only broadcasts.

Acquisition time is a serious issue with digital transmissions because, unlike their analogue cousins, a digital receiver has to receive at least one complete packet of data before it can start to decode the signal. In the case of DRM, transmissions that are intended for reception via groundwave are interleaved at 800ms intervals, which results in an average delay of 1.6 seconds before audio is delivered. Transmissions that are intended for reception via skywave are interleaved differently, and in this case the average time before audio is delivered increases to 3.6 seconds.

Finally, noise blanking is 'part of the deal' with a DRM receiver.

ORGANIC DISPLAYS

FURTHER TO the item in April entitled 'Plastic Everything', Paul Shayler, G6TSF/M3TSF wrote to point me in the direction of DuPont, a company that delivers science-based solutions in markets such as food and nutrition, health care, apparel, home and construction, electronics and transportation (although they actually started out by making explosives).

A company that DuPont have acquired is Uniax, who produce OLEDs – Organic Light Emitting Diodes. OLEDs are a new way to generate light, using organic materials rather than the complex crystalline structures

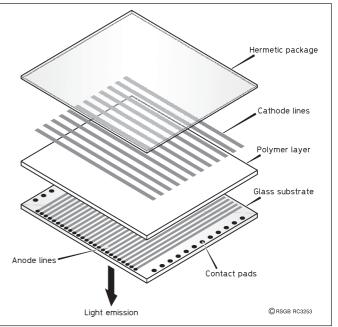


Fig 2: The Organic LED display consists of a matrix of anode and cathode lines with a layer of light-emitting organic polymer sandwiched between.

found in traditional LEDs. When a thin layer of one of these organic materials is sandwiched between appropriate Anode and Cathode materials, and a relatively modest voltage is applied, electrophosphorescence results in the section of the material between the two electrodes glowing. With careful selection of the organic material and the anode and cathode material, the entire structure can be made incredibly thin, with organic layers less than 0.1mm thick.

Initially OLED displays are to be produced on wafer-thin glass

substrates, but DuPont are at work improving plastic/polymer materials to form the substrate of future displays. In Polymer OLEDs (see **Fig 2**), the organic material is a special polymer that can be quickly and easily applied to an appropriate substrate. It simplifies the manufacturing process, which leads to lower costs, which leads to higher sales, which leads to still lower costs – the economy of scale, as they call it.

It is expected that OLED displays will be available in two basic types, Passive Matrix and Active Matrix. Fig 3 shows how, in Passive Matrix displays, the light emitting material will be scanned sequentially. Pixels on one line will be activated, followed by pixels on the next line, and so on. This can be likened to multiplexed LED displays, rather like those used in first generation pocket calculators. In Active Matrix displays each pixel has a couple of transistors associated with it. The transistors are used to hold an activated pixel 'on'. until the next time it is scanned. Obviously this makes Active Matrix displays more complex

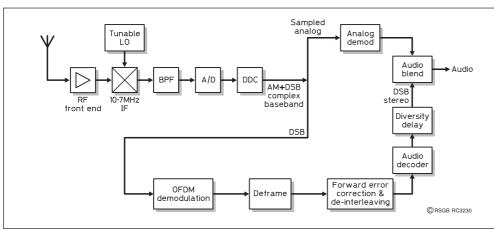


Fig 1: Block diagram of a typical DRM receiver.

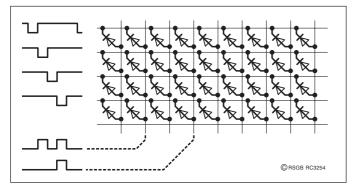


Fig 3: How the OLED display is addressed. The first horizontal line is activated by a low-going pulse. During the time that it is active, each vertical line is activated in turn by a high-going pulse. Where a 'low' horizontal and a 'high' vertical meet, the material between the lines glows. When the scan of all vertical lines is complete, a low-going pulse is applied to the next horizontal line and the process is repeated. The scanning process is continuously repeated and takes place sufficiently fast that the human eye doesn't see a flickering image.

and expensive, but they display brighter images.

The promise of Poly-OLEDbased displays is significant, because they are more electrically efficient than backlit displays. They will also be far more robust than glass, yet extremely light and thin. They are much better than liquid crystal displays at handling motion, and offer a much wider viewing angle. Single colour, area colour and full colour will all be possible in a thin, lightweight display ideally suited to many mobile, avionic and pervasive applications - so expect next generation GPS units, portable PCs, PDAs and phones to incorporate this kind of technology.

Finally, Ken Wood, ZS2KW, wrote regarding the 'Chemistry Lesson' that I included in the April column. The object of the exercise was to give those who know nothing about chemistry a basic understanding of the way in which chain molecules are 'constructed', but to be absolutely correct I should have said that "polyethylene consists of a long chain of molecules that contain carbon atoms", as opposed to "polvethylene consists of a long chain of carbon atoms".

RADIOS FRANÇAISES

DURING A RECENT trip to France I found myself in a newsagents. Amongst all the magazines on display there were copies of *CQ Radioamateur* and Megahertz, the two French bookstand magazines devoted to amateur radio. It immediately struck me that amateur radio magazines must be somewhat easier to get hold of in France than Britain, but that's another subject—and definitely not what I want to discuss here.

My knowledge of French is rudimentary, at best, but I understand circuit diagrams and pictures all right, so it was with great interest that I scanned through these magazines for any interesting items of technology that we don't see in Britain. It didn't take long for me to find some.



The VX-110 from Vertex (Yaesu), a commercial-grade VHF transceiver that is programmed for the 144MHz band and sold in France into the amateur market. A sister model, the VX-150, is also available.

Almost immediately I opened the cover of the first magazine my eye was drawn to the word 'Vertex', which is the brand name of the commercial equipment arm of Yaesu. In France (and several other countries, as I subsequently discov-

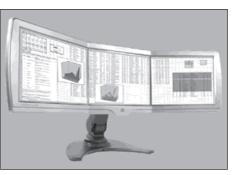
ered), Vertex transceivers are being sold into the amateur market. A prime example of this is the VX-110 pictured below. It is a well-specified 5-watt 144MHz transceiver, built around a die-cast aluminium chassis. It is rugged, weatherproof and is said to have extremely good audio. When I came to write this piece, I undertook some more research and the more I looked, the more Vertex transceivers I found - from handies to mobiles, from Poland to Brazil.

Of course there may be transceivers that we see in Britain which are not seen (or do not have equivalents) in other countries, but wouldn't it make good commercial sense to sell the same (or slightly tailored) products at least across the EU?

OVER-THE-TOP MONITOR

IF YOU HAVE a computer and want to display a lot of information on the screen, you have a choice; buy a bigger screen and set your video card to maximum resolution, or buy a second screen and a dual-headed video adapter. Now there is a way of displaying even more information on your desktop.

The new PV230 from Panoram Technologies is described as the "ultimate" monitor by its manufacturers. It is a 36in-wide triple flat-screen display, specifically designed for graphics designers and financial analysts. The total resolution of the monitors is 3072x768 (2.4 megapixels) but, unlike placing multiple monitors next to each other, the gap between the



The PV230 triple-XGA monitor from Panoram Technologies.

sections of the PV230 is only 11mm. With its wrap-around design and small gap between the sections, you really could become immersed in your application.

As with most dual-headed video adapters, you can open an application in a single screen or across multiple screens. With digital video, VGA, S-video and composite inputs (one of each for each of the three sections), a great deal of flexibility is available to the user. The screens are mounted on a fully articulated swing arm in which the connecting cables can be concealed, and it is available in versions for IBM-type PCs and the Macintosh.

Not surprisingly, the price tag of the PV230 is truly frightening, but if you're a financial analyst, a top paid designer, or setting up a flight simulator for professional pilots, you probably won't care about the cost.

Thinks... wouldn't it be great if DuPont's Poly-OLED technology became incorporated in a display of this kind? By employing a flexible substrate I can imagine being able to carry a panoramic video display around in a tube, and just unroll it wherever it is required. I've seen a keyboard that can be rolled up, so it's not unrealistic to think of a display along the same lines.

₩₩₩.

Poly-OLEDs www.uniax.com Vertex VX-110 www.yaesu.com/ amateur/vx110.html Triple monitor www.potce.com/ Cat1/01/Computers/ Peripherals/monitors/ panorampv230.htm

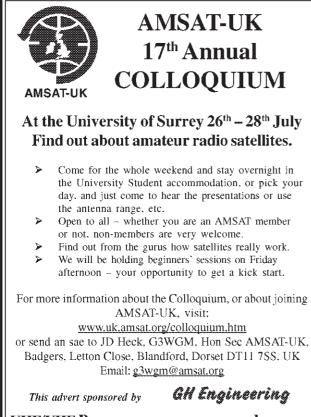
If there is an item of new technology you would like to know more about - or one that you know about and think ought to be mentioned here - drop a line to the author, or e-mail him at the address at the start of the feature.



Yaesu MD100 Deskmic £70 R Yaesu FT480 2m Multimode N Mobile boxed with bracket £170 S Yaesu FT480 2m Multimode N Mobile boxed with bracket £170 S Yaesu FRG100 H/F RX £350 M Yaesu VR5000 0.1-2600MHz 11 Communications RX (mint) £500 Yaesu VR50800 HF RX with118 P Y A Yaesu FRG8800 HF RX with118 P Y Yeasu FRG8800 HF RX with118 P Y Yeasu FV707DM FL707 External Y Y YFO/Memory unit (Rare) Boxed £100 E Watson WM308 Yaesu N N Deskmic Boxed £40 S Radio Shack HTX202 2m FM W M M Hardy Boxed £70 G Kenwood TS120s Amateur Bands A H/F Needs Clean & Cosmetic TLC £200 R K Kenwood TM2219 2m FM Mobile £130 N K K N Kenwood TM2419 2m FM Mobile £130 N K	Yaesu F8100R Dual Band Mobile		Alin
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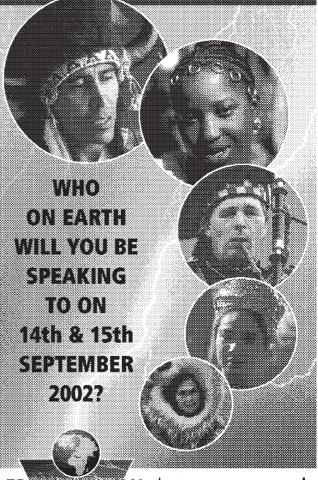
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VHF Taxi Radio	£100
Alinco DR430 70cm FM	
Mobile Boxed	£130
Rama RA201 Reverb Unit Boxed	£30
Nevada MS1000 Scanner	£120
Scanmaster Scanner Preamplifier	£25
Microwave Modules 2m Amp 100v	v£100
10m Base Valve Amplifier	£100
AEA PK232	£100
Pair ofMotorola Handle	
Pro PMR446	£190
Palomar H/F Active Preselector	£30
Era Micro Reader morse/rtty	£50
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Scanners were £129 now	£99
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G5RV's from	£35
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Realistic PRO37 Scanner	£75
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New Midland 9001 10m Multimode	£249
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(Microwave 23cm etc) PWR/	
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TRANSMISSION is a national fund-raising event open to all Amateur Radio Clubs and individuals to aid the work of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund.



News and Comment from and for Amateur Radio's Newcomers. Compiled by Steve Hartley. GOFUW *

OTS OF Foundation News came in this month, with a fair number of pictures. I haven't been able to fit them all in this month but I will share them with you as soon as possible. It is great to see so much activity with newcomers, keep it up!

ANOTHER FIRST

THE MID-GLAMORGAN Amateur Radio Group is celebrating the success of their first Foundation Licence (FL) course under the guidance of senior tutor Tom Beedle, GW0TOM.

The students included a rather experienced 'newcomer' in the shape of Makato Okasaki, JK1GMB, who has held a Japanese licence for some 25 years but has been unable to operate in the UK as the two countries do not have a reciprocal licensing agreement. However, as Makato is a keen low power (QRP) operator, the FL is ideal for him to get on the air with the minimum of red tape.

Congratulations go to the Group for running the first course and to the students for doing the hard work to pass the assessments.

CHELMSFORD NUMBERS GROW

TREVOR Hawkins, M5AKA, reports that membership of the Chelmsford Amateur Radio Society has grown rapidly since the introduction of the FL. Membership now stands at 109 with many of the newcomers attending regularly.

There are more courses planned and each will run over six evening sessions. At the time of writing the next two courses were already fully booked but if anyone in the Chelmsford area is interested in joining in the fun they should contact the club secretary David Bradley, M0BQC, tel: 01245 602838 or via e-mail cars@g0mwt.org.uk

NEWS FROM A NEW M3

WHEN I SAY a 'new' M3 what I mean is a complete beginner as opposed to an existing Class B licence holder that has completed the FL Morse assessment. Matthew Saunders, M3OHM, attended a FL course at the Colchester Amateur Radio Club in February with Frank Howe, G3FIJ, and others all providing 'excellent' tutoring and support.

Now that he has got over his initial nervousness on the microphone, Matthew reports good local contacts using a Yeasu VX-5R with external antennas on 70cm and 6m. He explains that his uncle, David Piper, G4JXY, introduced him to the hobby some time ago but the thought of doing the Radio Amateurs Examination (RAE) had put him off the hobby. However, now that the FL has given him some confidence he is keen to learn more and does intend sitting the RAE in time.



The Mid Glamorgan Foundation Class with Howard, GW0BOJ (Senior Morse Tutor) on the right and Tom, GW0TOM, seated (see 'Another First').

I think Matthew's experience shows that the FL scheme really is opening doors that were previously seen to be closed and providing that initial stepping stone for the newcomer to progress

through the licences. Good luck with the future studies Matthew!

PRACTICAL BARRIERS?

QUENTIN Cruse, MW1SZC, contacted me to express his fears

about the changes in the way that amateur radio qualifications are to be assessed. In particular he was concerned about the future requirement to progress through the licence qualifications meaning that everyone will need to complete practical assessments. He pointed out, quite rightly, that there are many disabled amateurs who gain enormous benefit from the hobby and Quentin was worried that a mandatory practical could exclude some disabled people in the future.

I have reassured Ouentin that the Radiocommunications Agency is mindful of the need to make amateur radio accessible to all. The current FL tutors' guide, and the draft Intermediate syllabus, both make it clear that assessors must take disabilities into account for practical exercises. The idea is that where it is physically impossible for a candidate to carry out an assessment then, providing that the candidate can demonstrate sufficient knowledge to describe the process, they should be assessed positively. For example, someone with severe arthritis in their hands may not be able to wire a 13 amp mains plug but if they can describe the process they would be able to supervise someone doing the job on their behalf

Being somewhat disabled himself, Quentin reports that he has been bowled over by the help he has received from amateurs. He responded to an advertisement for a 144MHz antenna in *RadCom* and the seller not only delivered

* 5 Sydenham Buildings, Lower Bristol Road, Bath BA2 3BS.



Two very happy M3's from the Chelmsford ARC (see 'Chelmsford Numbers Grow' above).

the antenna but he refused to accept any money for it. A local amateur then supplied all the brackets, plugs and cable and put up the antenna, again, at no cost to Quentin. An excellent example of the true spirit of amateur radio! Well done to those concerned, you know who you are.

MICHAEL'S PROGRESS

SOME TIME AGO we heard from Michael Clarke when he had just sat the RAE in Enniskillen. Michael almost missed the exam because he had been following the instructions in the *RSGB RAE Manual* and took pencils with him for the marking. Unfortunately the City and Guilds had changed their policy and Michael had to quickly find a shop that sold ballpoint pens.

Thankfully the excitement didn't put him off and he passed the exam. Michael wrote to bring us up to date with his amateur radio exploits. He went on to pass the Morse test and is now licensed as MI5MTC. He is having great fun with QRP Morse on the high frequency (HF) bands. He has a couple of old Heathkit transceivers and is 'homebrewing' more equipment. His 2 watts of CW on 3.5MHz has brought him lots of contacts including one into the Czech Republic. Great news!

Send your news and colour photos to: Steve Hartley, GOFUW, QTHR. E-mail: newcomers.radcom@rsgb.org.uk



The Twilight Zone: just what is 'grey-line' propagation?

By Steve Nichols, GOKYA

Steve Nichols, GOKYA, of the RSGB's Propagation Studies Committee, believes that MF and HF propagation around sunrise and sunset is not fully understood. Here he outlines the mechanisms behind grey line and other twilight propagation modes and launches a research project to help us understand them better.

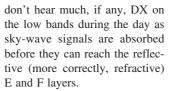
ORLD-WIDE communications using the MF and HF bands are dependent on radiation coming from the sun. But twice a day, at sunrise and sunset, the ionosphere undergoes dramatic changes, giving enhanced propagation in some directions.

In terms of radio propagation, the D and E layers are responsible for most of the absorption of radio waves that pass through



Darkness, daylight and the terminator for any time of day and any day of the year can be displayed using the *GeoClock* program.

them, but the absorption is frequency dependent. The D layer can completely absorb signals on 160, 80 and 40 metres during the day, and can attenuate signals on 20m too. Hence the reason you



The ionosphere undergoes a dramatic change in ionisation at the transition from day to night. The electron (and ion) density in the E-layer decreases by a factor of 200 to 1 and the F1 by nearly 100 to 1 (see **Fig 1**). At sunset, the D layer disappears rapidly.

ENTER THE TERMINATOR

AROUND THE OTHER side of the world other regions that are entering into daylight have yet to form any significant D layer and the E layer has not built up from its night-time low. Therefore, for a short period, propagation between two regions simultaneously experiencing sunrise and sunset can be highly efficient. Signals on the lower bands can theoretically travel over great distances with little attenuation.

This is well documented, with many examples of such propagation being logged on 160 and 80m over the years. Many amateurs will be familiar with this socalled grey-line propagation (the term was coined in 1975 - see [1]) - propagation that occurs along a line separating night from day. The line is called the terminator but it is diffuse, due largely to the earth's atmosphere that scatters the light over a large area. In radio terms, the radio terminator is not the same as the visual one. The latter refers to the point when we see the sunrise or sunset at ground level on the earth and



 Norvicki Sun RiserSet=872 6/16/88
 Sun Az/E1= 239, 92
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 Sun Lat/Long=
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 Fig 2: The twilight zone - the yellow line shows the areas experiencing physical sunset and the two shaded areas show the loss of first the D layer and then the F layer illumination.

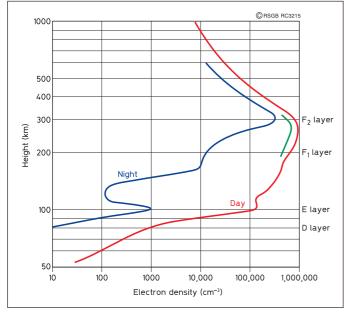
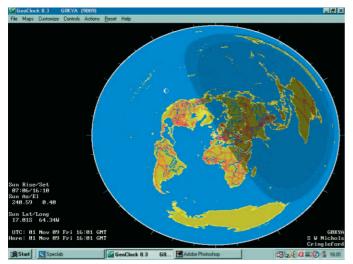


Fig 1: Electron density during day and night as a function of height above the earth's surface, showing how the ionosphere undergoes dramatic changes in ionisation at the transition from day to night.

*7 Quebec Close, Cringleford, Norwich NR4 6XU; e-mail: steve@infotechcomms.co.uk



Another GeoClock display map, showing the illumination of the sun over the Americas, Antarctica and most of Africa, while most of Europe, Asia and Australia is in darkness.

the period of visual twilight that either precedes or follows. The former is related to the way the sun illuminates the ionospheric D, E and F layers.

For example, the PC program *GeoClock* defines the point at which the sun starts / stops illuminating the D-layer as being offset from the visual sunrise / sunset by 6.596 degrees longitude. As the earth rotates 15 de-

grees per hour this could be as much as 24 minutes before or after sunrise or sunset, although the actual figure will depend upon the time of year and latitude.

The radio 'twilight zone' - the region on earth between the creation / loss of the D layer and where the sun starts / stops illuminating the F layer (roughly defined as being offset from sunset by 14.165 degrees longitude)

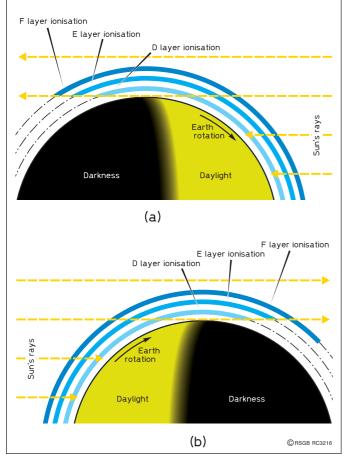


Fig 3: The effect of ionisation of the D, E and F layers, (a) at dawn, and (b) at dusk (scale exaggerated for clarity).

can be almost one hour before and after sunrise and sunset. See **Fig 2**: the yellow line shows the areas experiencing physical sunset and the two subsequent shaded areas show the loss of D and then F layer illumination at that time. E layer illumination starts / finishes somewhere in between these two, but the average height is much closer to that of the D layer.

To confuse matters, these values are based on average D- and F- layer heights, but the apparent heights of these can change too. The conclusion is it is no good looking for grey-line DX just at your visual sunrise / sunset - you could be out by up to an hour depending on the band, your respective locations, and the time of year.

And - even worse - for signals at an angle to the terminator, we are interested in where the first ionospheric refraction (or hop) actually occurs once you radiate a signal, which is likely to be many hundreds of miles to the east or west of you - where the sun may still be illuminating the E and F layers (see **Fig 3**).

Most books relating to HF propagation give a brief description of grey-line propagation, and how and why it works. What they don't tell you is the actual frequencies affected, other than a vague idea that 80 / 160m are definite bands for grey line, and 'some' HF bands also exhibit grey-line enhancements. Either way, all these books tell you that grey-line enhancements occur along the terminator, ie when both stations are at the sunrise / sunset condition.

John Devoldere's, ON4UN, book Low-Band DXing [2] shows that paths perpendicular to the terminator may enjoy the greatest signal enhancement. That is, on the low bands, as sunset occurs at the receiving station, you may get enhancements at right angles to the terminator in the direction towards the dark side of the earth - and not along the terminator itself. He also points out that the width of the terminator will vary according to the season and your position on the earth, and cannot be thought of as a fixed entity - the grey line will be narrower at the equator



and wider at the poles. So the time-span available for grey-line conditions will also vary depending upon the time of year, and the locations of the two stations.

Likewise, the width of the grey line will depend upon frequency as D layer absorption is frequency dependent - you may be able to work DX on 40m 24 hours a day in mid-winter, while DX on 160m will fade out quite quickly after sunrise due to the greater D layer absorption.

WHAT ABOUT HF?

THERE APPEARS to be little hard research of grey-line propagation at higher frequencies. The vague suggestion in most books appears to be that grey-line enhancements can and do occur on 20m. 10m is theoretically too high for the effect to appear, as D layer absorption is virtually non-existent normally at these high frequencies, although I have read more than one article about how to work grey-line on 10m! See the graph of frequency-dependent D-layer absorption predictions on the Internet (see WWW. below).

My own studies show that twilight enhancements on 10m do occur, but not necessarily along grev-line paths. On many occasions I have heard signals from Indian, Indonesian and other stations on 10m just after their local sunset - these stations were not audible before. I have also worked a Brazilian station (PT2GTI) on 10m just after his local sunrise, receiving a 59+ report using just 10 watts into an indoor dipole. He was still audible later that morning but at reduced signal strengths - down 10 - 15dB. The same has occurred with KP4NU in Puerto Rico. These were definitely not greyline paths, but still showed definite enhancements.

Reports of sunset / sunrise enhancements at 50MHz over long distances have also been logged, notably between the UK and USA. One suggestion (see [3]) is that this is due to E or Es enhancements as the E layer increases in altitude at sunset.

The increase in altitude of the

Continued on p37 📹

Down To Earth Micro Radio Products' Novice Medium-Wave Radio Novice AF Amplifier Kits

ICRO RADIO Products is a new UK-based kit manufacturer set up by David Rowlands, G6UEB, and Tony Bowmaker, G0EBP, who have started producing kits for the home electronics constructor. These kits are designed for use by typical Intermediate RAE students.

THE BOARDS

THE TWO KITS supplied for review are both constructed on 'tripad stripboard', where the tracks are limited to being three holes long (hence 'tripad').



The 'tripad' board.

Rather than asking the constructor to use offcuts of component leads, sufficient pre-tinned wire was supplied with the kits for the links. One of the things that I was pleased to note was that the edges had been smoothed and the corners rounded off.

DOCUMENTATION

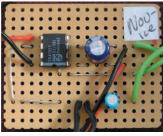
THIS WAS VERY easy to read and well laid out, with sections covering how the kit worked, stepby-step construction and checking guides. The instructions were printed on single-sided A4 sheets, with a diagram showing the board layout (with all the links) and also a circuit diagram. The only major criticism that I would make of the

Reviewed by Robert Snary, G40BE

documentation is that the instructions mention twisting the excess length of wire off with pliers rather than cutting them with proper side-cutters.

THE AUDIO AMPLIFIER

THE AMPLIFIER is designed around the TDA7052 integrated circuit (IC) and is built on a small piece of board measuring 42mm x 33mm. The kit was very easy to make, the only concerns being that the constructor should be very neat, as there are two wire links which need to be placed on the board *before* the IC is soldered into place. The construction should be no problem for anyone new to soldering, provided that he / she can solder neatly, with construction taking about 45 minutes.



The completed AF Amplifier board.

The circuit is very simple and comprises just two capacitors, the single IC and the supplied volume control. No 8Ω loudspeaker was supplied with the kit, but a quick raid of the spares box should overcome this difficulty. The kit worked first time and, running off a 9V battery, provided more than enough volume.

The kit costs £5.75, although a loudspeaker would be required on top of this cost. It should be noted that the IC is capable of producing over 1 watt of audio output and, for this reason, I would recommend that it should not be

used with headphones without extreme care.

THE MW RECEIVER

THIS KIT incorporates a tunedradio-frequency (TRF) receiver using the MK484 IC (the replacement for the ZN414) with the TDA7052 amplifier already mentioned. The board is somewhat larger, being 87mm x 44mm. All the components are supplied, with the exception of the loudspeaker. The comments previously made about the documentation apply, the manual being laid out on four A4 pages. The only thing to note of importance is that two power buses needed to be soldered and these are on the track side of the board rather than on the component side.

The mounting screws for the polyvaricon variable capacitor were supplied, which is something that I have seen forgotten in some kits, so there were no problems with the wrong screw length being used and damaging the vanes of the capacitor. A spacer was also provided as a shaft extension for the capacitor; however, this would normally need some modification to ensure a good mechanical lock onto the shaft. I cheated and used some hot melt glue.

As the capacitor is mounted on the board, I would have liked a small template to be provided so that a constructor could either drill the board or mark a case to the right size for mounting the capacitor. The details of how to wind the ferrite rod antenna were very clear and provided some useful hints for the new constructor.

The kit took about 90 minutes to build and worked first time, with a number of local and notso-local medium wave stations being heard. The idea of firsttime working is, of course, very important for new entrants to the hobby.



The completed MW Radio.

The cost of the kit is £10.50 and again, this does not include the loudspeaker. The previous recommendation about using headphones with extreme care should be considered.

CONCLUSIONS

THE TWO KITS are ideal for their intended purposes and should be excellent to introduce newcomers into construction. The MW radio is ideal as a replacement for the original MW Receiver in the Intermediate Licence course, while the audio amplifier, although simpler its equivalent in the Intermediate Licence course, would be very useful as a shack or bench amplifier.

As 'tripad' is used for the construction, care must be taken by newcomers, but this would form the basis of an ideal project for clubs to use to help recruit people into the hobby.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I WOULD LIKE to extend my thanks to David Rowlands, G6UEB, of Micro Radio Products, 7 Broomfield Road, Swanscombe, Kent DA10 0LU, for supplying the two kits for review. I have been informed that there are other kits under development, including a regenerative receiver for the short-wave bands, which may be of interest to potential licence holders.

^{* 12} Borden Avenue, Enfield EN1 2BZ.

Cont from p35

E layer needs further explanation. As the sun sets, the lower regions of the E layer are not illuminated, so the effective height of the reflecting layer appears to increase. Likewise, at this time we can imagine the radio ionosphere as being tilted as it is being illuminated at an angle. This is probably the vehicle for the enhanced propagation at 28MHz and 50MHz - the loss of the D layer probably has nothing to do with it.

If my theory holds, look for enhanced signals on 28MHz and 50MHz during local daytime in G from stations experiencing their local sunrise / sunset - from the west at their local sunset and from the east at their local sunrise. The signals should be strongest at roughly right angles to the terminator - the same as ON4UN's prediction of propagation on the low bands, but from the illuminated parts of the globe, not dark.

AN ALTERNATIVE VIEW

THERE IS AN alternative way of looking at grey-line conditions on 7MHz and 10MHz connected with the critical frequency (fof2). At frequencies above fof2 a radio wave travelling vertically upwards would pass through the f2 layer into outer space. Below fof2 it would be reflected back to earth. Now imagine a radio wave hitting the ionosphere at an angle of about 75 - 85 degrees to the earth - a near vertical incidence skywave (NVIS). Below the critical frequency it would be returned. If it is some way above fof2 it will pass into space. At some frequency close to fof2 it could be refracted through a large angle and end up travelling almost parallel to the earth, giving a very long first skip distance. This is the condition for the Pedersen (see [4]) or critical ray, discovered in 1927 and characterised as being high angle, long distance and close to and probably above the fof2 frequency. As there would be no intermediate ground hops the signal strength could be very high indeed.

It is likely that these conditions exist around local sunset / sun-

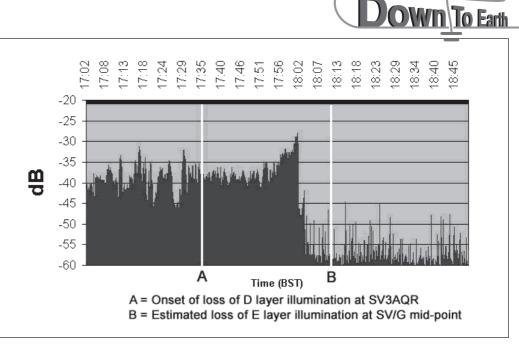


Fig 4: The SV3AQR beacon on 28182kHz, as received at G0KYA, on 8 October 2001.

rise as fof2 passes through the two bands and could account for long distance communications under grey line conditions on 7MHz and 10MHz. A near-realtime fof2 map can be found on the Internet.

Either way, there is more to grey line and twilight propagation than meets the eye. The effects and the mechanisms behind the propagation are probably different on each band too. What we can say is that twilight propagation is not always best along the terminator, hence I try to avoid the term 'grey line' where it is not applicable. There may not be any enhancement at all on some bands. Some books would have you believe that you can just tune up on 20m at sunset and work ZL at 59+20dB every day - if you can I would like to hear about it!

A RESEARCH OPPORTUNITY

I AM CURRENTLY doing some research into twilight propagation on many of the amateur bands, starting with 10m. The early results confirm that we can and do see twilight enhancements from signals originating from areas experiencing sunrise / sunset.

The graph of the beacon SV3AQR on 28182kHz shown in Fig 4 is typical. This was produced using SpectrumLab software connected to the audio output from a Yaesu FT-920. With the AGC turned off, the vertical scale indicates signal strength while the horizontal scale shows time. You can quite clearly see a 10dB increase in signal strength near the beacon's radio 'dusk'. The effect has been seen on other beacons, but like all ionospheric effects, it doesn't occur every day and is virtually impossible to forecast.

More monitoring work needs to be done before we can write the definitive guide to grey line and twilight propagation and this is where I need readers' help. If you have a PC with a soundcard, can run the *SpectrumLab* software, have a very stable receiver (the software needs stability in the order of a few Hz), and can leave your system monitoring for an hour or more at a time, then I would like to hear from you. As part of the Propagation Studies Committee's work I plan to look at twilight and grey-line propagation on all the HF and LF bands systematically, using known, quantifiable signal sources such as beacons and broadcast stations. This is a long-term project though, but is essential if we are finally to clear up what has been a grey area of propagation research for a long time - every pun intended!

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SMD ELECTROLYTICS -WARNING!

THE INFORMATION on the polarity marking of SMD electrolytic capacitors that I gave in the May column has proved unreliable, and may have safety implications. THE CORRECT ANSWER is that there is no universal convention! The ones that I had tested (and asked someone else to doublecheck) were as described in May; but fellow columnist Andy Talbot, G4JNT, was the first to point out that tantalum SMD capacitors tend to have the polarity band on the opposite - positive - end. David Mackenzie, GM4HJQ, pointed out the same, with references to the web sites of manufacturers Vishay (Sprague), Cornell-Dubilier and Kemet, as listed in 'WWW' below. It appears that for tantalum electrolytics, and for at least some rectangular plastic-cased aluminium types, the stripe denotes the positive end. For SMD electrolytics with a miniature aluminium can, we haven't yet found any exception to the stripe being on the negative end. Likewise if the package has one tapered end, that still seems always to bepositive.

But you obviously cannot trust those generalisations very far, unless you check the actual component data sheet - and even then the manufacturers don't always make this key information very prominent. Neither do some of the component catalogues - I was particularly unimpressed by the Farnell catalogue, which warns that polarity is important but gives no further information. This is particularly annoying because such suppliers sell the components in small 'off the reel' quantities that would be used for prototyping and repairs, where the risk of human error is much greater than in machine assembly.

This lack of information also has safety implications. To settle the question in his own mind, G4JNT tried to find the correct polarity by the time-honoured method of measuring the leakage current in both directions. Usually, the leakage current is much less when voltage is applied in the correct polarity. The dielectric film is a very thin insulating layer that is deposited electrolytically when the capacitor is manufactured, by applying a DC voltage of the correct polarity. Incorrect polarity reverses that electrolytic reaction, so there is an increase in leakage current as the film breaks down. Andy confirmed that SMD tantalum capacitors behave very much like the older wireended bead types: they will often tolerate a small reverse voltage, but if subjected to a higher reverse voltage (eg the normal maximum working voltage) they get hot and fail short-circuit.

Andy then tried to test some aluminium electrolytics for reverse leakage, but found inconclusive results at low voltages. "By raising the test voltage up to the working rating," he said, "I finally managed to come up with a spectacular answer. On the ones I tested, the black mark is the negative terminal and, when reverse-connected, these devices go off with a bang, with bits of red-hot material shooting out." This illustrates an important safety point: if a component is connected to a substantial power supply (a common situation for electrolytic capacitors) and it fails short-circuit, then it's liable to explode or ignite unless you provide protection in the power supply.

David, GM4HJQ, confirms these points: "I've seen consultant engineers argue over polarity markers, it's such a pain. It's one reason I like those SMT tantalums with the built-in fuses, such as some that Kemet makes. I've seen SMT tantalums fitted to PCBs the wrong way round and survive for months before the mistake is found - it definitely needs caution. The company I mainly work with makes folk wear safety glasses at all times."

So if even professionals are in doubt, where does that leave the amateur constructor? The most important thing to know is that *you can't be sure*. Based on this recent experience, I would now be careful about accepting *anyone's* advice on SMD electrolytic polarity without checking for myself. If you know what the components are, you can generally check on the manufacturer's website, but take special care when using unidentified components. Check for yourself by measuring leakage current at

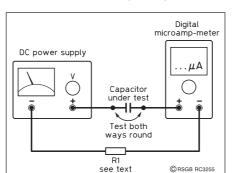


Fig 1: A safe way to check the leakage current of a capacitor. R1 limits the maximum possible current to a few milliamps.

the full operating voltage, in both polarities.

Fig 1 shows how to do this safely, using a series resistor to limit the potential shortcircuit current to about one milliamp. R1 should be about $1k\Omega$ per volt applied, eg $10k\Omega$ or $15k\Omega$ when testing at 12V or 16V, or $33k\Omega$ when testing at 35V. There will be an initial current surge as the capacitor charges up, but then the current will settle to a lower value which changes only quite slowly - the value and the rate of change are what you're looking for. The 'forward' leakage current will probably stay constant, or may even decrease over several minutes if the applied voltage is re-forming the dielectric film. The 'reverse' leakage current may be higher at the outset, and it will tend to rise as the dielectric film is being electrolysed away. Stop the test as early as possible to avoid doing any permanent damage, and finish off with a few minutes connected the right way round to re-form the dielectric. To be able to tell the difference as early as possible, you will probably need to use a digital multimeter on its lowest current range. With the maximum possible current limited to about 1mA by the series resistor, the meter is well protected even if the capacitor goes completely short-circuit.

BYPASS CAPACITORS

WHAT TYPES of capacitor, and what values, should I use for bypass capacitors at HF, VHF or above?

THERE ISN'T a universal answer to this question - but there are some universal principles. Lots of people use bypass capacitors without asking themselves what they're actually *for*. A bypass capacitor is used to provide a direct low-impedance RF path to ground, from some point in a circuit where there is also a DC voltage present. The aim is to nail that point securely to RF ground, so that no unwanted RF currents flow through the parts of the circuit that are intended to be DC-only.

Fig 2 shows the circuit of a dual-gate

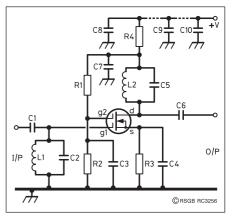


Fig 2: RF bypass capacitors in this dual-gate MOSFET amplifier are C3, C4 and C7, and also C8-C10 along the DC supply rail.

In Practice

MOSFET RF / IF amplifier containing a number of bypass capacitors. For example, the potential divider R1 - R2 establishes the correct DC potential for gate 2, but this point needs to be at zero RF potential so it is bypassed by C3. Likewise at the transistor source, current flowing through R3 creates the DC bias, but C4 bypasses the source to RF ground. C7 establishes zero RF potential at the top end of the output tuned circuit, often known as the 'cold' end; the other end connected to the collector of the transistor is the 'hot' end.

For completeness, we should also identify the capacitors in Fig 2 that are *not* RF bypass capacitors. C1 and C6 are the RF input and output coupling capacitors. C2 and C5 respectively resonate the input and output tuned circuits, with L1 and L2. Finally C8 - C10 *are* RF bypass capacitors, but we'll talk about those later.

What value should the bypass capacitors be? For effective RF grounding, the reactance of the capacitor should be small, but it can never be zero because that requires an infinite capacitance. **Table 1** shows the reactances of a range of capacitor values, across a range of frequencies. These are calculated from the well-known formula:

$$X_{C} = \frac{1}{2 \text{ fC}}$$

When you connect a bypass capacitor to ground from a certain point in the circuit, what you're trying to do is to make that capacitor the strongly-preferred path for RF currents to take. In other words, we want to make the reactance of the bypass capacitor *small compared with all other impedances connected to same point*. You obviously want to stay away from the top-left area of Table 1 where capacitor values are small and reactances are high. In the opposite, bottom-left, corner of Table 1 the reactance values are very low - so it comes as a

surprise to beginners that we don't want to go down there either.

Why not? Because reallife capacitors don't only have capacitance-they also have inductance and resistance, and this spoils the performance of high-value capacitors at high frequencies. The inductance is partly in the internal construction of the capacitor, and partly in the connecting leads. The resistance is due to various losses at high frequencies, and is not to

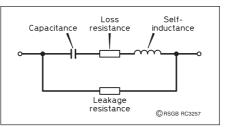


Fig 3: Equivalent circuit of a capacitor, showing self-inductance, loss resistance and leakage resistance in addition to the true capacitance.

be confused with the DC leakage resistance. The inductance, RF loss resistance and the capacitance are all in series (**Fig 3**) and the DC leakage resistance is a high resistance in parallel with the whole thing. We can forget about DC leakage resistance for the rest of this discussion, because it is extremely high for the kinds of capacitors we'd consider for RF bypassing.

What we're looking for an in RF bypass capacitor is therefore low inductance and low losses. These features come together nicely in modern multi-layer ceramic capacitors, which are probably the best choice for general-purpose RF bypassing. They are available both in wire-ended form, usually with a resin dip for outer protection, and as surface-mount packages (SMD) which greatly reduce the self-inductance and enhance the performance at higher frequencies.

Returning to Table 1, what values *should* we choose, then? For most practical purposes, the diagonal ' 1.6Ω ' line in Table 1 represents the lowest reactance we can

WWW. SMD electrolytics: www.vishay.com/document/ 40002/40002.pdf www.cornell-dubilier. com/catalogs/1.045-1.046.pdf (FAQs) www.kemet.com/keask

	Reactance (Ω)								
Capacitance	10kHz	100kHz	1MHz	10MHz	100MHz	1GHz			
100pF	160,000	16,000	1,600	160	16	1.6			
1nF (1000pF)	16,000	1,600	160	16	1.6	0.16			
10nF (10,000pF, 0.01μF)	1,600	160	16	1.6	0.16	0.016			
100nF (100,000pF, 0.1μF)	160	16	1.6	0.16	0.016	0.0016			
1.0µF	16	1.6	0.16	0.016	0.0016	0.00016			
10µF	1.6	0.16	0.016	0.0016	0.00016	0.000016			

Table 1: Theoretical reactance of capacitors across a range of frequencies. Self-inductance and loss resistance mean that the shaded areas are not practically achievable.

realistically hope to achieve. That is why you commonly see 100nF capacitors in 455kHz IF stages, and in the RF stages of LW/MW broadcast receivers. For HF a typical value is 10nF, while 1nF is much more common at VHF. However, these nice round numbers conceal some further layers of design complexity. We've already seen that the aim of bypassing is to make the reactance of the capacitor much lower than other impedances connected to that point, so that the capacitor to ground is the preferred path for RF currents. That means that a suitable value of bypass capacitor will depend to some extent on the surrounding impedances. For example, in Fig 2 the impedance at the source of the MOSFET is low, so C5 needs to have a low reactance (higher value) for effective bypassing. In contrast, gate 2 of the MOSFET has a high impedance, and R1 and R2 connected to it will normally have high values; this means that a smaller capacitance at C3 can still be a very effective RF bypass.

Now is the time to look again at C8, C9 and C10 in Fig 2, and also to ask why R4 is there. In some poor designs you don't see an R4 at all; instead the cold ends of all tuned circuits are bypassed by a C7, and then connected directly to the DC supply rail. This is a recipe for disaster! Remember that a bypass capacitor can only provide a preferred route for RF currents to around. There will always be some residual RF currents in all the other connections to the 'bypasssed' point. If you leave out R4, you are providing a maze of other routes for the RF currents. Instead of going almost exclusively through C7, the currents will run along the supply rail and divide themselves through C8, C9, etc. So instead of being RF-free, the supply rail is acting as an RF interconnection between the stages! That's why you should always use R4 and C8 as well as C7 at the top of a tuned circuit. In low-level transistor stages, R4 is typically 10-100Ω, depend-

ing on the voltage drop you can tolerate, and its impedance says to the RF: "You really don't want to come this way - go down through C7 instead". Some very small residual RF current will leak out through R4, and C8 is there to give a further preferred path to ground. If you build in those extra components as precautions at the design stage, you can save yourself a lot of trouble when you try to make the circuit work.

If you have new questions, or any comments to add to this month's column, I'd be very pleased to hear from you by post or e-mail. Please remember that I can answer questions through this column only, so they need to be on topics of general interest.



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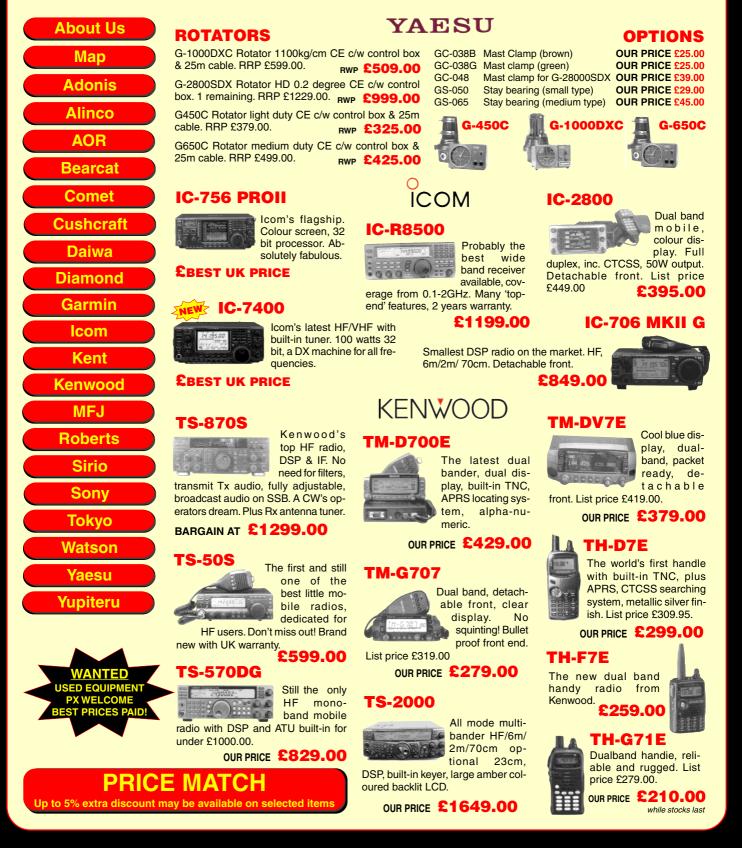
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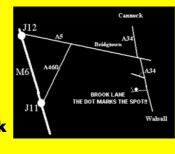
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ICOM ICOM	IC-730 IC-735	HF TRANSCEIVER MINT! HF TRANSCEIVER	£400.00 £400.00	KENWOOD KENWOOD	YK-88A-1 YK-88C-1	AM FILTER 500Hz CW NARROW FILTER
ICOM	IC-737	HF BASE BUILT IN ATU 100W	£595.00	KENWOOD	YK-88CN1	
ICOM	IC-737	HF inc ATU BASE STATION		KENWOOD	YK-88S-1	2.4KHz SSB NARROW
		TRANSCEIVER	£575.00			FILTER 8.83MHz IF
ICOM	IC-746	TRANSCEIVER HF / 6m All Band Transceiver	£899.00	KENWOOD	YK-88SN	1.8K SSB FILTER
	IC-756 IC-756PRO	ICOM TRANSCEIVER	£999.00 £1,699.00	KENWOOD	YK-885N-1	(TS-440 /R5000) 1.8KHz SSB NARROW
ICOM	IC-765	HF BASE TRANSCEIVER	£800.00			FILTER 8.83MHz IF
ICOM		HF 200W BASE STATION		KENWOOD	PS-430	POWER SUPPLY
10011	10.000	TRANSCEIVER	£1,499.00	LINEAR AMPO	CHALLENG	ER II CHALLENGER AMPLIFIER
ICOM ICOM	IC-820 IC-821H	2-70CM BASE STATION 50Watt VHF / UHF MULTIMODE	£599.00	LOWE	HF-150	11 2kW SW RECEIVER
10014	10-02111	TRANSCEIVER	£699.00	LOWE	HF-150 HF-250	INCLUDES
ICOM	IC-910	2/70 CM BASE TRANSCEIVER				REMOTE CONTROL
		+ 23CM UNIT	£1,100.00	MCL	MCL1100	EASY READER
ICOM	IC-R2	HANDY SCANNER	£99.00	MFJ	MFJ-414	MORSE CODE TRAINER 971-9015-4114
ICOM ICOM	IC-R3 IC-R7000	SCANNER + TV RECEIVER MINT! CONDITION	£299.00 £550.00	MFJ	SET-UP	971-9015-4114 PORTABLE 21MHz
ICOM	IC-R72	RECEIVER	£399.00	MICROSET	PT-135	POWER SUPPLY
ICOM	IC-R75	HF / 6m RECEIVER	£475.00	MICROWAVE		
ICOM	IC-T81E	QUAD BAND HANDY		MODULES	28/144	TRANSVERTER 28/144
ІСОМ	IC-T8E	2m/6m/23cm/70cm	£250.00	PACCOM	TINY 11 TNC-320	TNC
ICOM	IC-18E	HANDY TRANSCEIVER HANDY TRANSCEIVER	£175.00 £199.00	PLESSEY	PR-2250	TNC HF RECEIVER
ICOM	PCR-1000	COMPUTER SCANNER	£200.00			BEST QUALITY CLASSIC!
ICOM	PS-1520A	POWER SUPPLY FITS ALL ICOM	£110.00	QM 70	28/144	TRANSVERTER
ICOM	PS-85	POWER SUPPLY	£175.00	RACAL	RACAL	
ICOM ICOM	R-75 SP-20	HF RECEIVER SPEAKER	£400.00 £120.00	REALISTIC	1792 PRO-2037	HF RECEIVER SCANNER BASE
ICOM	SP-20 SP-21	LOUDSPEAKER, BOXED	£120.00 £55.00	REALISTIC	PRO-2037 PRO-394	HF RECIEVER
ICOM	T-7E	2/70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER	£170.00	SGC		HF TRANSCEIVER
ICOM	T-8E	2/70CM 6M HANDY		SOMMERKAN	1P	
1001	117.97	TRANSCEIVER	£185.00		FT290R	2m MULTI-MODE
ICOM ICOM	UT-84 IC-2SET	TONE SQUELCH UNIT 2M HANDY	£25.00 £89.00	SONY	ICE-SW77	TRANSCEIVER FM/SW/MW/LW PORTABLE
ICOM	IC-23ET	RECEIVER	£399.00			AS NEW!
JRC	JST-	HF 50MHz 1500w AC BASE		SONY	SW-100E	FM/SW/MW/LW PORTABLE
	245DSP	TRANSCEIVER	£1,295.00	ST3 HEADPH	ONES	DELUXE HEADPHONES

£600.00	SYNCRON	PS-1220VU	20 AMP POWER SUPPLY	£60.00
	TAGRA		22AMP POWER SUPPLY	£70.00
£220.00 £70.00	TENTEC TIMEWAVE	DSP-9+	SCOUT + MODULES	£350.00 £125.00
£10.00	TOKYO HY-			2125.00
£55.00		HL-30V	2M and 25W AMPLIFIER	£75.00
£100.00	токуо ну-			
£145.00 £499.00	TONNA	HL-37V 7000E	LINEAR AMPLIFIER TERMINAL	£60.00 £130.00
£90.00	TRIO	R-2000	RECEIVER + CONVERTER	£300.00
£60.00	TRIO	TR-9130	2M ALL MODE TRANSCEIVER	£250.00
£89.00	TRIO	TRIO 9130	2M MOBILE MULITMODE	
£49.00 £100.00	TRIO	TS-780	TRANSCEIVER DUAL BAND BASE	£250.00
£125.00	11110	13-700	TRANSCEIVER	£275.00
	WELZ	AC-38M	200W MOBILE MATCHING	
£175.00	ME1 7	SP-15M	NETWORK	£50.00
£189.00	WELZ YAESU	5P-15M FC-102	SWR & POWER METER 1 .2KW ATU WITH 4 WAY	£20.00
£899.00	IALOO	10-102	SWITCHING UNIT	£200.00
£120.00	YAESU	FC-20	AUTO ANTENNA TUNER	
£120.00	VAEGU	FC 002	FOR 847/FT100	£175.00
£140.00	YAESU YAESU	FC-902 FL-2100Z	ATU 500W HF AMPLIFIER	£140.00 £450.00
£400.00	YAESU	FP700	POWER SUPPLY	£100.00
	YAESU	FP-757HD	HEAVY DUTY POWER SUPPLY	£120.00
£495.00 £225.00	YAESU YAESU	FRG-100 FRG-7700	HF RECEIVER HF RECEIVER	£300.00 £220.00
2225.00	YAESU	FRG-8800	RECEIVER	2220.00
£350.00			INCLUDES CONVERTER	£399.00
	YAESU	FRT-7700	ATU MINT!	£75.00
£395.00 £225.00	YAESU YAESU	FRV-7700	UHF CONVERTER MINT! 200W DSP HF TRANSCEIVER	£80.00 £2,600.00
£499.00	YAESU	FT-1000MRS	AC HF BASE DSPTRANS-	2,000.00
			CEIVER (Late serial no)	£1,550.00
£575.00	YAESU	FT-1000MP		£1,200.00
£275.00	YAESU	FT-101ZDmk	111 HF TRANSCEIVER inc FM	£375.00
	YAESU	FT-225RD	2M BASE MULTIMODE	2010.00
£400.00			CLASSIC!	£399.00
£650.00	YAESU	FT-23R	HANDY TRANSCEIVER	£180.00
£399.00	YAESU YAESU	FT-2500M FT-290RMK1	MOBILE TRANSCEIVER	£190.00
2333.00	IALOU	11-2301(101(1)	2M ALL MODE TRANSCEIVER	£180.00
£699.00	YAESU	FT-290RMK1	1	
			MOBILE 2M MULTIMODE	
£799.00	YAESU	FT-411E	TRANSCEIVER 2M HANDY TRANSCEIVER	£275.00 £99.00
£399.00	YAESU	FT-41R	HANDY TRANSCEIVER	£120.00
£325.00	YAESU	FT-470	2/70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER	£140.00
£800.00	YAESU	FT-650AC	26-50MHz 100w BASE	
£999.00	YAESU	FT-690MK11	STATION TRANSCEIVER 6M MULTIMODE MOBILE	£599.00
2000.00	IALOO	11-0000	TRANSCEIVER	£295.00
£1,100.00	YAESU	FT-690RMK	1 6M MULTIMODE MOBILE	
£1,299.00	YAESU	FT-690RMK1		£250.00
£50.00	TAESU	FI-050KWIKI	6M PORTABLE	£375.00
£75.00	YAESU	FT-726R	2 / 70 / HF TRANSCEIVER	£400.00
£30.00	YAESU	FT-726R	2 / 70 / 6m TRANSCEIVER	£575.00
£30.00	YAESU YAESU	FT-730R FT-736R	70CM MOBILE TRANSCEIVER 2/70/6/23CM TRANSCEIVER	£120.00 £1,050.00
£100.00	YAESU	FT-736R	2m / 70cm TRANSCEIVER	£650.00
£40.00	YAESU	FT-736R	2m/70cm/6m TRANSCEIVER	£750.00
£40.00	YAESU	FT-7400	70cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER	£160.00
£40.00	YAESU YAESU	FT-747GX FT-747GX	HF TRANSCEIVER TRANSCEIVER	£399.00 £299.00
£40.00	YAESU	FT-757GXMM		2200.00
			TRANSCEIVER MINT!	£400.00
£40.00	YAESU	FT-757MK1G		C275 00
£40.00	YAESU	FT-767GX	HF TRANSCEIVER HF BASE 100watt built-in ATU	£375.00 £599.00
£120.00	YAESU	FT-77	INCLUDES FM MINT!	£275.00
1 400 00	YAESU	FT-790R	70CM MULTIMODE MOBILE	£225.00
£1,400.00 £150.00	YAESU	FT-7B	TRANSCEIVER HF 50W MOBILE	£225.00
~100.00			TRANSCEIVER	£199.00
£300.00	YAESU	FT-80C	0-30MHz COMMERCIAL	
£75.00	VAFOU	FT 0400	TRANSCEIVER	£375.00
£120.00	YAESU YAESU	FT-8100 FT-811E	2/70cm MOBILE TRANSCEIVER 70CM HANDY TRANSCEIVER	£249.00 £99.00
£299.00	YAESU	FT-847	HF / 2 / 6 / 70cm BASE	200100
£80.00			TRANSCEIVER	£999.00
£125.00	YAESU YAESU	FT-900 FT-902DM	HF TRANSCEIVER HF BASE TRANSCEIVER	£550.00 £400.00
£99.00	YAESU	FT-920AF	HF/6M BASE WITH DSP	£899.00
£90.00	YAESU	FT-980	HF TRANSCEIVER	£495.00
64 200 00	YAESU	FT-990AC	HF BASE STATION	6750.00
£1,200.00 £100.00	YAESU	FT-ONE	TRANSCEIVER HF BASE TRANSCEIVER	£750.00 £450.00
2100.00	YAESU	FTV-901	TRANSVERTER Inc 2m Mod	£165.00
£499.00	YAESU	FV-707	VFO UNIT	£99.00
£99.00	YAESU	SP-8	LOUDSPEAKER	6100.00
£99.00 £450.00	YAESU	VFO-102	Including Audio Filters MINT CONDITION!	£100.00 £199.00
2400.00	YAESU		RANGE SCANNER RECEIVER	£500.00
	YAESU	VX-5R	2 / 70 / 6 HANDIE 5W	£220.00
£180.00	YAESU	XF-114SN	2KHz SSB FILTER	£60.00
£250.00	YAESU YAESU	YO-100 YS-60	SCOPE VERY RARE! SWR METER 1.6 - 60MHz	£150.00 £30.00
£90.00	YUPITERU	MVT-7000	HANDY SCANNER	£99.00
£45.00	ZETAGI	B-132	10 / 11m LINEAR AMPLIFIER,	
			MAINS	£60.00

RSGB IOTA ANNUAL
 LISTINGS 2002

by Roger Balister, G3KMA, RSGB IOTA Manager*

NE NEW IOTA A WEEK was last year's proud boast. This was never going to continue. Boosted then by the addition of 58 new IOTAs to the list, activity hit a record peak, creating in the process nervous tension among some of the programme's keenest participants. The 12 months that followed, up to January this year, saw a return to a more tempered rate of one new IOTA every two and a half weeks. And since then it has moved to an even more sustainable rate of one a month. Thank goodness, time to fit in a family holiday

* La Quinta, Mimbridge, Chobham, Surrey, GU24 8AR. E-mail: g3kma@dial.pipex.com between operations!

Most top players saw an increase in their scores of around 30. This is higher than the number of new ones which can only reflect reactivation of some very rare IOTAs as well as receipt of late QSLs from operations in the previous year. The gap between the



One of many new Indonesian IOTAs activated in 2000/2001. Left to right: YD8SKP, YC8RSW, YC8TXW and YC8UFF.



first and the 20th stations has narrowed sharply from 43 to 36. Increased bunching will become a feature of the listing as, one by one, the remaining verv rare numbered groups that last saw activity 15 or more years ago are reactivated. The number of members who have achieved the

Plaque of Excellence level (750 groups) has jumped from 150 to 180 with another 50 or so within striking distance.

The number of new award applicants increased by 6% in the period under review. While this may be lower than in previous years, the level of interest in IOTA contacts has never been greater. IOTA is firmly established as an activity programme rather than primarily an award programme. Each year hundreds of amateurs experience for the first time the delight (did someone say "discomfort"?) of an IOTA DXpedition. The

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QSLs from two 'new ones' for IOTA during the year: YV5JBI/P from Piritu Afuera (SA-090) (top left) and RI0B from Ushakova Island (AS-156).

	IOTA HONOUR ROLL - MAY 2002 (minimum qualification = confirmed QSOs with half of activated IOTA island groups)																
1	F9RM	998	81	SM0AJU	870	163	CT1UD	769	244	DL7CW	692	325	DL5AWI	613	405	GM3BCL	549
2	I1ZL	989	83	W2FXA	869	163	K5MK	769	245	G 3SJX	691	325	SM7WDS	613	405	VE2FVD	549
3	9A2AA I1SNW	986 986	84 84	F5XL G4SOZ	866 866	165	K1HTV VE3MDQ	768 767	246 247	DK6AO DL1BKK	690 687	325 328	WF5E DL6ATM	613 612	408 408	DL3ECK JM1XCW	547 547
5	W9DC	981	86	I8YRK	863	167	I1CAW	763	248	JA9IFF	686	328	JR6SVM	612	410	KH7RS	546
6	ON6HE	980	87	ZL2VS	861	168	W9HAO	761	249	DL2NES	685	328	WC6DX	612	410	W5ZE	546
7 8	EA4MY GM3ITN	979 978	88 89	VE7YL 4X4JU	860 859	169	W0BBT N4QQ	759 758	250 251	G3YAA KA5TQF	683 680	331	EA5OL GW0VMZ	611 611	412 412	G3AEZ ON4BB	545 545
8	I2YDX	978	90	G4BWP	858	170	UA9YE	758	252	WB2YQH	679	331	IK1QFM	611	414	OE2KGM	544
8	I8XTX	978	91	F6CKH	856	172	DJ4XA	757	253	N4AH VE3LYC	678	331	N3ERM	611	414 416	WD9FEN G3PFS	544 543
11	IK1JJB I8KNT	975 971	92 93	F9GL K8NA	855 853	173	G4RFV PY5PS	756 756	254 255	DL8DXL	677 675	331 336	VO1XC G3XON	611 610	410	DL8MER	543
12	VE6VK	971	93	SM5DJZ	853	175	N6BOI	754	256	G4DUW	673	336	VE6PW	610	417	IT9AZS	541
14	I8ACB F2BS	968 967	93 96	SM6CVX G3OCA	853 852	176	IK4HLU WT2O	753 752	256 258	I2JSB HB9BMY	673 672	338 338	IT9FXY OE6GRG	609 609	417 420	LA2PHA DK1FW	541 540
16	K9PPY	966	97	F6DZU	851	178	G3TOK	751	258	I2LXA	672	340	F2YT	608	420	DL4FDM	540
17	ON7EM	965	98	G3TJW	850	179	AA5AT	750	260	LA2PA	671	340	SM6TEU	608	420 423	N3CWP K0DEQ	540 539
18	DL8NU IT9GAI	963 963	98 100	IK1ADH W9HA	850 848	179	DL5MU RW4HW	750 749	261 262	G3LAS AA9DX	670 669	340 343	WD0FTD F6IMB	608 607	423	JN3SAC	538
20	G3GIQ	962	101	K8SIX	845	182	F6FHO	748	263	IOZYA	668	343	F8PX	607	425	HB9BIN	537
21	WD8MGQ F6AJA	960 957	102	DL8USA	844	183 184	UR5LCV GI0TJJ	747 743	264 264	DL6DK VK3UY	666 666	343	HK3JJH W3SI	607 607	426 426	EA3BT G0VBD	535 535
22	ON4AAC	957 957	102	EA7DUD DL6MI	844 843	185	W4ABW	743	266	DL5ME	665	343	S51RU	606	428	EA7TV	534
24	K8DYZ	954	105	CT1EEB	840	186	VK7BC	740	267	HB9CEX	664	347	W3KO	606	428 428	G0WRE OZ7DN	534 534
25 26	N7TZ OM3JW	953 951	106	EA3KB N6PYN	839 839	187	N5XG W1CU	739 737	267 269	IT9HLR DF9ZN	664 663	349 349	JA4UQY OE3JHC	605 605	420	OH2BF	533
27	G4WFZ	949	108	IK4CWP	838	189	GOANH	736	269	JA5IU	663	351	EI2HY	604	431	ON4AWZ	533
27	VE3XN	949	109	GJ3LFJ	835	189	PA3EXX	736	271	JA7JI	662	351	JA8RJE	604	433 434	DL5MX DJ5AI	532 530
29 30	ON5KL G3ZAY	947 946	110	G0APV OZ5MJ	833 833	191	I4UDV JH2AYB	735 735	271 273	SM5JE CT1AHU	662 661	353 353	7K3EOP IK8CVZ	603 603	435	JL7BRH	528
31	DK6NP	943	112	GM0AGN	832	193	I4GAS	734	274	IK4HPU	660	353	W7MO	603	436 436	G3SWH IK8JWA	526 526
32	W5BOS OH2QQ	942 941	113	N6AWD HB9RG	831 830	194 195	F9MD G3HSR	732 731	275 275	G0RCI N5FW	657 657	356 356	HB9BHY JA1GRM	601 601	436	IT9RZR	526
34	IK2MLY	939	115	EI7CC	829	196	F5IL	730	277	F5TJC	656	356	KQ4YI	601	439	IK1AOD	525
35	I4LCK	938	115	ON4QP	829	196	G3PMR	730	278	F5HNQ	655	359	SM7CNA	600	439 439	IK2WXZ IK4DCS	525 525
36	DK1RV F6BFH	937 937	117	G3VJP AA7AV	828 824	196 196	IK2WAL OZ1ACB	730 730	278 278	G3SMP W0GAX	655 655	359 361	W7OF KM4RX	600 598	439	IK4SDY	525
38	EA8AKN	936	118	W3KH	824	196	VE3PRU	730	278	W1ENE	655	362	IK8JVG	596	443 444	VE2NW F5RBB	524 523
39 39	I0OLK K6DT	933 933	120	I2YWR	823	201	I1EEW HA1AG	729 728	282 283	HB9CMZ IK7MXB	653 651	363	G4XOP I4CSP	595 595	445	G3EZZ	522
39	OE3WWB	933	121	G3XTT GW3ARS	821 820	202	CT1EEN	727	283	JF4VZT	651	363	KI6T	595 595	446	DL1BKI	521
42	EA5AT	932	122	OE3SGA	820	203	EA5KB	727	285	IK0AZG	650	366	PY2DBU	593	446 446	EA3JL IT9ZGY	521 521
43	G3ALI F6AXP	929 928	124 124	ON4IZ ON5NT	819 819	203	VE3JV OH5PA	727 725	286 287	OE1MEW DL6KVA	649 647	367	DL4MCF KC5E	592 592	446	WB3DNA	521
44	F6DLM	928	126	KD1CT	818	207	IK8TWV	723	287	N6JV	647	369	G3RTE	591	450 451	DL6ZXG G4NXG/M	520 519
46	K7SO I2FUG	926 924	127 128	OH2BLD DK2PR	817 816	208	WW1V EA7ABW	722 721	289 289	IK2ILH JH1QVW	646 646	369 369	JA2CEJ W6YOO	591 591	452	DF5WA	518
47	IK8DDN	924	120	F6CUK	814	209	SM5CZY	719	203	5B4AFB	645	372	JA1KQX	590	452 452	F6HQP K2SHZ	518
49	4Z4DX	922	129	HB9BVV	814	211	DL6MST	718	292	DJ9HX	643	373	I2PQW	589	452	VE7TLL	518 518
50 51	F6ELE ON4FU	921 920	131	DL8DSL G3RUV	813 813	212	N7RO DL5ZG	716 714	292 292	NN2C VE7QCR	643 643	374 374	I1GEA JA1SKE	588 588	456	JA6LCJ	517
52	I2VDX	918	131	N8JV	813	213	18YZP	714	295	DJ8QP	642	376	DJ4GJ	586	457 457	l4JBJ K5FNR	516 516
53 53	OZ4RT W1NG	915 915	134 134	AD5A JE1DXC	810 810	215	W1OX HB9BZA	713 712	295 295	I1ZXT JA1EY	642 642	376 378	DK6IP G4XRX	586 585	457	ON4BAV	516
55	WB9EEE	914	136	CT4NH	806	217	G3HTA	711	295	PA2JHO	642	379	JH2KXN	584	460 460	F5JQI K8LJG	515 515
56	ON4XL	913	137	DL2SCQ	805	218	G3MLX	710	295	SP5TZC	642	380	CT1BY	583	462	DL9GOA	514
57 58	VE7IG VE7IU	912 909	138 139	DK2UA F6CYV	804 802	218 220	IK4WMA F5NPS	710 708	300 301	K8AJK G0MSM	641 640	381 382	W8WFN HA0HW	578 573	462 464	G3XPO HB9BCK	514 513
59	W4BAA	905	139	SM6CAS	802	220	ON5TW	708	301	S52KM	640	382	JA1BNW	573	464	N6KZ	513
60 61	N5JR HB9AFI	904 902	141	W5KN K3FN	801 797	222	G3OAG SM7TE	707 707	303 304	KB5GL IK4IDF	638 636	382 382	KD3CQ S51TE	573 573	464	N8MZ	513
62	I1HYW	901	143	I5ZJK	796	224	G3UAS	706	305	UA4SKW	635	386	HA7UW	570	464 464	RZ1OA US7MM	513 513
63	9A2TW	900	144	W6ED	793	225	N6JM	705	306	S51ZY	634	386	JH1IED	570	469	HA9PP	511
63 65	VE3LDT IK1AIG	900 899	145 146	I4EAT N6VR	792 791	226 226	DL1BDD DL8MLD	704 704	306 308	W5RQ DL5SBA	634 632	388 389	SM3TLG G3KYF	567 566	470 471	I5CRL SM5BMB	510 509
65	W4DKS	899	147	G0LRJ	789	228	DK8UH	703	309	HA5DA	631	389	IK2PZG	566	471	VE3ZZ	509
67 68	ZL1ARY HA0DU	897 893	148 148	N5ET W2JZK	786 786	228 230	EA1KK ON4ADN	703 702	309 311	RA6AR DL8YR	631 629	389 392	IK4PMA DL1XE	566 564	473	LU5DV	508
69	DF2NS	889	150	I1TBE	784	230	W9NZM	702	311	HA6NF	629	393	G4VXT	563	473 475	SV1JA IN3QCI	508 507
69	I2MWZ	889	151	GOMYC	783	232	JR7TEQ	701	313	DL9JH	627	394	AB5C	562	475	ON5SY	507
69 72	VK9NS N5UR	889 887	152 153	KH6WU G4LVQ	782 781	233 234	IK2IGX F5PAC	700 699	313 315	SM4SET UA6AF	627 626	395 395	I2MQP N5OUE	559 559	477 477	DF7HX G3ZQQ	506 506
73	DL1SDN	885	154	G3ZBA	779	234	JA1QXY	699	316	KD6WW	625	397	DJ3XG	558	477	OH3MIG	506
74 75	G3NUG I1WFF	882 881	154 154	GM0KCY UY5XE	779 779	234 237	K2VV EA9PB	699 697	316 318	OZ1HPS IT9YRE	625 624	398 399	AB6QM DF7GK	556 555	477	OZ5JQ	506
75	OK1JKM	881	154	JF1SEK	778	237	DL8FL	696	319	DL2MEV	622	400	IK4MSV	555	481 482	PY4OY DL1DWT	505 504
77	DK6NJ	877	158	18LEL	775	238	JO1WKO	696	320	DL2DXA	621	401	ON4CAS	551	482	HA0UZ	504
78 79	IK1GPG CT1ZW	873 872	159 160	IK2EUY WF1N	774 773	240	I1FY AB5EB	695 694	321 322	JA8IYI IK2UEC	619 618	402	IK1NEG OE6DK	550 550	482 482	IK0OEM N1KC	504 504
79	W1DIG	872	161	ON4ON	772	241	VE3NSZ	694	323	HA0IH	616	402	UA0FZ	550	482	WA7OBH	504 503
81	IK8PGC	870	162	G8JM	770	243	K1OA	693	324	W1KSZ	615	405	G0KIK	549	486	WW8W	503

IOTA ANNUAL LISTING - MAY 2002 (RSGB MEMBERS) (minimum qualification = confirmed QSOs with 100 IOTA island groups)

		•	-				1			
	493	G3DZS	501	897	G0PCF	282	1119 G4SSH	209	1399 G2FQR	137
	504	G3KWK	496	906	GM0OYU	278	1152 G5MY	204	1407 G4ZME	136
	508	I1BUP	488	908	G3VDL	277	1152 MM0BQI	204	1413 G0DHZ	135
	544	AB5EU	449	913	G0UKX	274	1169 G0AHC	202	1419 G3KNU	134
	551	G3LUW	440	918	G0ARF	272	1169 G0MTN	202	1426 SM6CZU	133
	555	GW3NXR	436	919	G4MVA	271	1169 G0THF	202	1436 G4TGK	132
	575	G4JFS	426	927	G4FAM	268	1188 G0SWG	201	1439 G3JQJ	131
	591	9V1RH	415	928	MM0ABJ	267	1195 G0UWW	200	1439 GM4ELV	131
	594	GM0PKX	412	939	G8DR	261	1195 G3DCC	200	1444 G0ZMC	130
	605	G3NDC	410	945	G0FUV	259	1195 G3IZM	200	1463 G0SJC	126
	605	G4DQW	410	945	G3GHY	259	1195 GM4CHX	200	1463 G0XBI	126
	619	G3LHJ	404	949	G3VOF	258	1205 GM4SID	199	1463 G3WRD	126
	619	G4GIR	404	952	G0PHN	257	1222 G4YYR	193	1490 G0OOF	123
	623	G0GKY	403	952	GW4TSG	257	1231 GW0SLM	187	1490 G3ASG	123
	623	G4BGW	403	957	G3SBP	254	1233 G3JYP	186	1500 G0KEY	122
	641	G4KGT	398	962	GOWAX	250	1239 G0EAA	183	1511 G2HLU	121
	644	GW0IWD	397	965	G3JUL	249	1239 G3ZKW	183	1518 G3PJT	120
	651	G0PAJ	393	969	G4RTO	248	1248 G3JTO	179	1518 G3WPT	120
	655	G0FYX	392	971	G3NKC	247	1251 GI0KVQ	177	1518 G4AKR	120
	690	G0VLK	362	983	GW0ANA	244	1254 MW0CBC	176	1518 GD0ADV	120
	690	G4KBX	362	985	G2FFO	242	1265 G0VYR	172	1546 G3FNM 1546 MM0BPP	119 119
	704	G0TYV	355	985	G3GZJ	242	1271 G4NAQ	171	1626 G0HBB	116
	707	G3MDH	353	991	G3DPX	241	1273 G0BFJ	170	1626 G0PPK	116
	720	G4OBK	342	997	G4VMX	238	1273 G3PSY	170	1626 GW0PUP	116
	723	G3EKJ	340	1014	GOPSE	234	1276 EI2CH	169	1650 G3IZD	115
	725	G3GMY	338	1014	G3HQH	234	1285 G3ZJF	166	1664 G4ZOY	114
	726	G0CGL	337	1017	G4VBI	233	1290 G8GG	165	1688 GI0VJV	112
	732	G3LPS	335	1020	G2BFO	232	1297 G3KDE	163	1701 GW0HUT	111
	733	G3TLG	334		G3NOH	231	1305 GM3EDZ	160	1728 DL4NBE	109
	747	G3OLY	326	1031	G4POF	229	1316 G0HXN	157	1728 GM0VRP	109
	753	G4UZN	324	1043	G3ECS	227	1316 G3DNF	157	1754 G0KRL	108
	766	G3YEC	320	1053	OZ4ZT	225	1316 G3LIV	157	1754 G4VPF	108
	786	MOADG	316	1068	G3CWW	222	1334 G3LCG	152	1784 G0TDV	106
	830	G0MUR	305	1068	G3XLF	222	1339 G0YYY	151	1784 G4ASL	106
	830	GOREP	305	1081	G4PZQ	218	1348 G3HQX	149	1803 G3FIC	105
	839	G2ART	304	1099	G4DJC	213	1356 G3IMK	147	1803 G3GHS	105
	862	G3DEF	300	1109	G4ZKJ	211	1359 G0DNV	146	1803 G6QQ	105
	869	G4YRR	298	1109	GM4KHE	211	1371 G2HDR	144	1818 G0AEV	104
	873	G2ATM	297	1109	M0BRK	211	1375 MM0BCR	143	1818 G3TTC	104
	887	GW4BYA	288		G2HW	209	1381 G0DEZ	141	1835 G4EHT	103
	890	G3VQO	287	-	G3LSW	209	1381 GM0LVI	141	1851 G3RGD	102
	895	G0SBQ	283	1119	G4FVK	209	1385 G8FF	140	1866 ZC4IW	101
L										

fact that so many now make it an annual or biennial 'event' must indicate how enjoyable it can be.

IOTA CONTESTERS

THE IOTA CONTEST is an event which regularly attracts 1000 or more entries. Most years many of the leading stations work more than the minimum 100 groups required to enter the listing. Yet, so far, very few have submitted an entry. Contest groups who operate from islands within the same DXCC entity year after year have a great opportunity to build a big score. Any serious IOTA contester will find that effort spent in getting into IOTA can be amply rewarded with additional points in the contest. Regular

PARTICIPATION BY CO	NTINENT

Europe	1162
North America	426
Asia	220
South America	43
Oceania	30
Africa	9
Total	1890

programme participants have considerable knowledge of island station activity through familiarity with the callsigns of resident islanders and current operations as well as a better knowledge than most of island geography! Tap into that expertise and it could lead to swifter identification of those valuable multipliers and IOTA numbers in QRM conditions and, importantly, improve the chances of spotting mistakes in the log entry before submission! If your group has little IOTA expertise, why not grow it by starting a club entry or by encouraging your operators individually to get into IOTA? After all, if enough clubs submitted entries, it could develop into a contest 'off piste'!

This is an appropriate point to mention that the *IOTA Directory* - 11th Edition has just been published [purchase details available on page 28 - Ed]. It has all the latest information, particularly on new numbers, that contesters require. Maximise the use of your time and minimise the scope for errors by being up to date.

CHANGES TO THE TABLES

NOTE THAT WE PLAN to apply next year the new rule in the latest *IOTA Directory* that limits inclusion in the listing to those members who update their scores at least once every five years. The purpose is to stimulate regular updating and, by removing the scores of 'lapsed' members, increase participant interest.

It is important therefore that members who have not updated since the 1998 annual listings and wish to remain listed should make a submission before end-January 2003. This change should not have a major effect on the Honour Roll where four out of five members have updated in the last year alone, but it could lead to some reduction in the size of the other annual listings. Update now and keep your score live!

The records of 'lapsed' members will be retained on the IOTA HQ database.

UNCHECKED CREDITS DELETED

LATER THIS YEAR members who have not converted their records to the revised island listing in *Directory 2000* will have this done



A joint Italian / British team activated T88SI from Sonsorol Island in the South Palau group in February 2002. Congratulations on 3500 QSOs made by Maurizio, IZ1CRR; Derek, G3KHZ; and Ferdinando, IT9YRE.

for them by IOTA HQ. This is no cause for hurrahs! The maximum 19 credits concerned will either be confirmed or repositioned where HQ knows the correct group or, more likely, deleted. Where this happens, Checkpoints should, in early December, be able to provide information on revised scores in time for replacement card action to be taken before the end-January 2003 annual listings deadline.

CREDITS PREFACED WITH '/'

THE PREFACING of a credit with '/' on a member's record signifies that the relevant card needs to be resubmitted before 1 February 2005 to the Checkpoint for confirmation that it counts for the group or, alternatively, replaced with a card from a valid island. The Directory 2000 revision exercise identified some 25 islands in the list that, on a close examination of detailed marine maps, failed the qualification criteria. The Committee decided that all credits would remain valid until 1 February 2005 but that after that date these islands would cease to count for the groups in question and the credits would be withdrawn. It follows that credits prefaced with '/' that are not rechecked will similarly be deleted.

THANKS

MOST IOTA DXpeditioners see their operations through without thought or expectation of financial assistance and they deserve our thanks, every one of them.

Some operations, however, particularly ones targeted on unnumbered or very rare IOTAs, are dependent on outside funding. Without it they could not take place. We are fortunate that, where a need can clearly be demonstrated, there are organisations and individuals ready to help.

A number of the operations that contributed to the increased scores mentioned above received funding from the Island Radio Expedition Foundation, Inc (IREF), and it's about this organisation that I would like to say a few words.

IREF was specifically created to provide support to qualifying expeditions to unnumbered or rare

IOTA groups. Since its inception in 1999, it has granted more than \$10,000 to more

than 30 expeditions of which 16 were new IOTAs. Governed by an international Board of Directors it operates independently of the RSGB and its IOTA Committee. It is a subscriptionbased organisation, that means its funds come from members, most of whom

IC	DTA SWL L	IST	NG -	MAY 200	2
1	DE0MST	983	31 JH8	BGAU	264
2	BRS-8841	925	32 F-1	0046	258
3	DL-SWL P Sinke	906	33 ON	L-4234	229
4	UA3-147-412	794	34 F-1	0437	220
5	11-21171	771	35 UA	1-136-644/MM	216
6	11-12387	750	36 ON	L-5923	212
7	ONL-7681	749	37 DE	0OLL	210
8	DL-9286	680	38 DE	OTHM	206
9	NL-4276	660	39 DE	1ABM	205
10	BRS-47426	645	40 EI-9	982/G	197
11	F-16332	591	41 DE	ORFE	172
12	DL-312WW	579	42 OM	3-28013	170
13		562	43 12-6	6508	169
14	DL-20064	516	44 UA	0-124-451	166
15	W0-20276	515	45 F-1	0371	162
	BRS-94761	496	46 PS	7-54418	157
	WDX3JFH	474	47 13-2	2834/VE	122
	DE0RFR	443	48 EA-	1033	121
	W1-7897	432	49 VU	-0020	119
	EI-1260	419	49 11-4	851/TO	119
21	WDX2TAU	403	49 DG	3YGT	119
22	DE7KKB	354	52 BR	S-30493	118
23	OE3-3008372	346	53 13-2	2514/VE	116
24	F-10255	345	53 OH	3-911	116
25	RS-96462	342	53 DE	1ABL	116
25	BRS-94436	342	53 DE(OKAY	116
27	UA6-150-1367	322	53 DE	3HLA	116
	F-14368	320	58 DE	9DIG	109
29	DE1JSH	276	59 HE	9RFF	101
30	DE1LSL	269	60 PY	1-13332	100

are US amateurs. IREF is keen to expand and spread its membership base beyond the US. Maybe you would like to show your thanks by becoming a member. If so, please contact Island Radio Expedition Foundation, Inc., 118 Oak Ridge Drive, New Braunfels, Texas 78132, USA; e-mail: ad5a@sat.net (website below).

Finally, a big vote of thanks to our Checkpoints for the sterling work they do to provide a local service to you on our behalf. We could not do without them.



Another 'new one' for IOTA during the last year: UE1RCV/1 from Sengeyskiy Island, EU-188.

₩₩₩.

RSGB IOTA Programme: IOTA Manager's website: IOTA Contest rules: IREF, Inc:

www.rsgbiota.org www.eo19.dial.pipex.com/index.shtml www.rsgbhfcc.org/ www.sat.net/~iref

PARTICIE	PATION BY I	DXCC E	NTITY

							••
	Hon	Ann			Hon	Ann	
	Roll	List	Total	1	Roll	List	Total
W	97	272	369	GI	1	2	3
DL	56	193	249	IS	-	3	3
1	76	148	224	SV	1	2	3
G	50	142	192	YU	-	3	3
JA	28	158	186	BY	-	2	2
F	26	54	80	CU	-	2	2
EA	11	60	71	EA9	1	1	2
VE	18	27	45	EU	-	2	2
SM	13	25	38	HC	-	2	2
HA	9	26	35	YO	-	2	2
ON	17	15	32	ZC4	-	2	2
PY	3	28	31	ZP	-	2	2
UA	5	26	31	5B	1	-	1
HB	10	18	28	9V	-	1	1
CT	7	12	19	A9	-	1	1
UR	3	16	19	C2	-	1	1
GM	4	14	18	CT3	-	1	1
OE	7	10	17	EA6	-	1	1
GW	2	10	12	ES	-	1	1
OK	1	11	12	FR	-	1	1
RA9/0	2	8	10	GD	-	1	1
VK	2	8	10	GJ	1	-	1
OZ	6	3	9	H4	-	1	1
OH	5	3	8	HK	1	-	1
4X	2	5	7	HS	-	1	1
PA	2	5	7	KH2	-	1	1
SP	1	6	7	KH8	-	1	1
ZL	2	5	7	KP4	-	1	1
9A	2	4	6	LY	-	1	1
HL	-	6	6	P2	-	1	1
KH6/7	2	4	6	T7	-	1	1
KL	-	6	6	TI	-	1	1
LA	2	4	6	UN	-	1	1
EI	2	3	5	VK9N	1	-	1
S5	4	1	5	VR2	-	1	1
EA8	1	3	4	VU	-	1	1
LU	1	3	4	XE	-	1	1
LX	-	4	4	YB	-	1	1
OM	1	3	4	ZS	-	1	1
CE	-	3	3				
CO	-	3	3	Total	487	1403	1890



INTERNATIONAL MICROWAVE HANDBOOK Edited by Andy Barter, G8ATD

THE RSGB, in partnership with the ARRL, has produced this invaluable source of reference information, comprising excellent designs from around the world. Many sources of material have been used, including the RSGB journal *RadCom* and the ARRL publications *QST* and *QEX*.

Chapter one opens the book with an account of operating techniques. How do microwaves compare with HF and VHF? How can conditions be forecast? What are the main requirements of fixed and portable operation? What sort of antennas and masts are suitable?

Chapter two is unashamedly

theoretical, covering the analysis of system performance and microwave propagation.

Chapter three describes the different types of microwave antenna. Erudite this book may be, but you will still find that the dustbin-lid reflector is by no means *infra dig*, and its properties are given, albeit concisely. Dish feeds such as the direct, indirect and Cassegrain, together with pyramidal, sectoral and circular horn feeds are not omitted.

Chapter four is also large. Starting with a thorough description of transmission-line theory, it then goes on to give details of coaxial lines, stripline, microstrip and waveguide.

It then moves on to simple passive components, splitters and combiners, directional couplers, tuners and resonators. Nonreciprocal components such as the isolator and

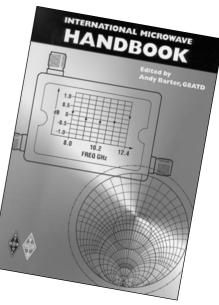
circulator complete the list. Chapter five covers micro-

wave semiconductors and valves, from the humble diode via the Gunn diode to magnetrons, travelling-wave tubes and backward-wave oscillators.

The bulk of the information on constructional techniques is reserved for chapter six, with advice on how *not* to do things, as well as how to do things properly.

Chapters six and seven cover the types of equipment common to most stations, such as frequency sources and test equipment.

The following chapters cover each band up to 24GHz in detail, those above 24GHz being grouped in the final chapter. Each begins with the UK and US



band plans,

before going into the minutiæ. The point size of the text is

less than is normal for technical books and the occasional diagram is an nth generation copy, but these by no means detract from the book's appeal. International Microwave Handbook, RSGB / ARRL ISBN 1-872309-83-6 175 x 240mm Members' price £21.24 Non-members' price £24.99



COMPONENTS & COOKBOOKS





R F Components and Circuits

For those who are interested in RF design, this is the first RSGB book on the subject written by the legendary author Joe Carr. This book is written in an easy to understand style with the minimum of theory whilst offering a comprehensive introduction to the design and understanding of RF circuits. Developed from a highly popular series in *Electronics World* magazine, *RF Components and Circuits* covers the practicalities of designing and building circuits, including fault-finding and use of test equipment.

The late Joe Carr was one of the world's leading writers on electronics and radio, and an authority on the design and use of RF systems. Whether you are looking for a complete self-study course in RF technology, a concise reference text to dip into or a course text that is readable and straightforward, Joe Carr's book has the solution.

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Radio & Electronics Cookbook

This is a collection of the very best weekend projects from the popular Radio Society of Great Britain magazine D-I-Y RADIO.

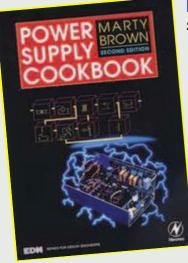
- · A wealth of ready-to-build electronics projects
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- Projects for HF, VHF and UHF

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The circuits themselves provide a wealth of quick, rewarding construction projects ranging from radio receivers and amplifiers to test equipment, a moisture meter, a desk microphone, a water level alarm, and Christmas tree LEDs.



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The Power Supply Cookbook, Second Edition provides an easy-to-follow, step-bystep design framework for a wide variety of power supplies. With this book, anyone with a basic knowledge of electronics can create a very complicated power supply design in less than one day.

With the common industry design approaches presented in each section, this unique book allows the reader to design linear, switching, and quasi-resonant switching power supplies in an organized fashion.

Formerly complicated design topics such as magnetics, feedback loop compensation design, and EMI/RFI control are all described in simple language and design steps. This book also details easy-to-modify design examples that provide the reader with a design template useful for creating a variety of power supplies.

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sturdy and durable offerin	g excellent mobile performance.	ir lange ale	Summer!
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Apex Range	·	£24.95	A 100W all-in-one HF Transceiver with built-in power supply and auto antenna tuner.
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AX-75 144/430MHz	• TYPE 1/27. 144MHz, 5/87. 430MHz • GAIN 3.2dBi 144MHz, 5.7dBi 430MHz, • MAX POWER INPUT 60W • CONN. M.P. • LENGTH 760mm • WEIGHT 140g	£33.95	High Efficiency Cooling system Conservative 100 Watt Low Distortion Final Amplifier Design
	•MAX POWER INPUT OUVV •CUNN. IVI-P •LENGTH /OUTIIITI • WEIGHT 140g	_£32.95	High Speed Automatic Antenna Tuning System Dual Receive With Independent AGC Systems Enhanced Digital Signal Processing Selectable SSB Pattern Contour Filters
AX-95 144/430MHz	• type 1/2), 144MHz, 5/8), 430MHz • gain 3.3dBi 144MHz, 5.8dBi 430MHz, • Max power input 60W • conn. M-P •length 950mm • weight 150g	132.33	Industry-Leading RF Front End Design 3 RF Preamp Modes + IPO (Direct Mixer Feed) Outstanding IF Filter Chain Full Breaking CVV and Electronic Keyer
	• TYPE 1/2\ 144MHz 5/8\ 430MHz • can 3 5dBi 144MHz 6 0dBi 430MHz	£34.95	Multifunction Display with Improved Contrast Enhanced Shuttle Jog Tuning Dial Direct Keypad Frequency Entry Twin Stacked VFO Registers
AX-110 144/430MHz HFC Range	• TYPE 1/27, 144MHz, 5/87, 430MHz, • GAIN 3.5dBi 144MHz, 6.0dBi 430MHz, • MAX POWER INPUT 70W • CONN. M-P • LENGTH 1100mm • WEIGHT 150g		Easy Digital Mode Interfacing And MORE ML&S £2295
HMC-6S 7/21/28/50/144/430	• Туре 1/4>, 7/21/28/50/МНz, 1/2>, 144/МНz, 5/8>, 430/МНz ● GAIN 3.5dBi 144/МНz, 6.0 • мах ромен пирит 120/W 7/21/28, 150/W 50/144/430/МНz ● соли. М-Р ● LENGTH 1800.	£79.95 OdBi 430MHz,	6 months then pay in full interest free or 36 * £99.64
		£44.95	IC-756 Pro Mk2 True DSP has arrived! - with a full feature HF & 50MHz Dual Receive transceiver!
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HFC-80 3.5MHz	• type 1/4). • Max power input 120W SSB • conn. M-P • length 1540mm • weight 360g		
HFC-40L 7MHz	• TYPE 1/47. • MAX POWER INPUT 200W SSB • CONN. M-P • LENGTH 1870mm • WEIGHT 330g	£34.95	Improved receiver Selectable filter shape Digital Voice record/playback Enhanced SSB data mode performance
HFC-40 7MHz	•түре 1/4). •мах роwer input 120W SSB •conn. M-P •length 1310mm •weight 210g	£29.95	SSB & CW synchronous shift and lots more ML&S £2495
HFC-20L 7MHz	• τγρε 1/4λ. • MAX POWER INPUT 250W SSB • CONN. M-P • LENGTH 1515mm • WEIGHT 275g	£34.95	6 months then pay in full interest free or 36 * £108.32
HFC-20 14MHz	• TYPE 1/47. • MAX POWER INPUT 120W SSB • CONN. M-P • LENGTH 1010mm • WEIGHT 190g	£29.95	IC-7400
HFC-15L 21MHz	• TYPE 1/4λ.	£34.95	
800.8.1	• MAX POWER INPUT 250W SSB • CONN. M-P • LENGTH 1515mm • WEIGHT 250g • TYPE 1/4λ	£29.95	With 32 bit DSP and 100 Watts on HF/50MHz and 144MHz plus a built in ATU this radio offers performance at a value for money price. Only £1499
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			0208 566 1120 or email: morse@hamradio.co.uk

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ICOM IC-T3H VHF Transceiver

Reviewed by Chris Lorek, G4HCL *

VER SINCE THE enormously popular IC-2E was launched many years ago (who remembers this pioneering thumbwheel-controlled handheld, then?), Icom have had a solid reputation in producing handhelds for amateur use. In common with many Japanese manufacturing companies, it also didn't take them long to expand into the professional two-way radio market. Icom's amateur handhelds have recently been closely associated with their tough, professional quality professional radios - it's usually only the built-in operating software and controls that separate the different versions.

The IC-T3H is just that, at first glance it looks very similar to their latest professional handhelds which are built to withstand tough use, both physically and electrically. It has a polycarbonate olive-green case and aluminium die-cast chassis, and its rounded case fits comfortably in your hand. Overall its general appearance and feel exudes a tough, workmanlike quality, that of a radio which should stand up to the knocks of life.

The IC-TH3 is a 2m single-band transceiver with a relatively high transmit power of 5.5W, which Icom have launched as the successor to their earlier IC-T2H. Its aimed at being either an intro-

CON IC-TOH

ductory radio if you're just starting the hobby, or as a second set to complement e x is t in g equipment in your station. The transceiver measures 54W x 132H x 35Dmm and weighs 350g with the supplied BP-222 nicad pack attached.

CONTROLS

IN COMMON WITH many of the latest amateur handhelds, there are no 'analogue' rotary knobs to control things like on / off / volume and squelch. Instead there's a clickstep rotary knob on the top panel, which can be used either for

volume or channel settina, ie one or the other, whichever you choose. Further up/ down buttons just to the left of the set's Liguid Crystal Display (LCD) provide the alternative volume/squelch or channel function not used by the upper knob. The LCD gives an uncluttered five-character readout, with small icons for transmit output power, key lock, tone mode, offset and a tiny S-meter bar-graph section. An LCD backlight lets you see what's happening at night. The front panel keypad is used for the remainder of the set's functions, including direct frequency entry.

CHANNELS

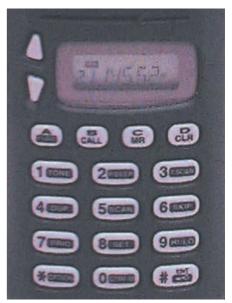
THE TRANSCEIVER IS equipped with 100 memory channels, which can be programmed with the operation frequency, repeater offset, sub-tone encode / decode and tone frequency, and memory 'skip' for scanning. I found that the memories would also store the transmit deviation setting, ie 2.5kHz or 5kHz maximum, depending upon which channel spacing I'd used when programming the memory in the first place. Each of the channels can also be assigned a short name, of up to five charac-

* PO Box 400, Eastleigh, Hants SO53 4ZF. E-mail: g4hcl@rsgb.org.uk



ters, for display as an alternative to the actual operating frequency. The memory channels can be scanned for activity, the scan halting when the receiver squelch raises and continuing either a couple of seconds after the signal disappears, or pausing on the signal for either 5, 10 or 15 seconds before resuming, whichever you prefer. As usual, if you've programmed a 'skip' into individual memory channels, the scan will automatically skip these whilst still allowing you to select them manually.

To find new active frequencies, three programmed scans are available. Here you set



Close-up of the clear front panel and LCD panel.

Review



the upper and lower scan edge frequencies into dedicated extra memory channels, and the radio will automatically sweep between these in your programmed tuning steps looking for activity. Finally, a useful mode for when you'd like to keep an ear open on, say, your local club's frequency while you're listening elsewhere, is a 'priority watch'. Here the receiver will check very briefly (for 50ms to be precise) your pre-programmed 'priority' memory channel frequency every five seconds while you're listening otherwise in 'VFO' mode, halting when the receiver squelch raises on the priority channel. You can also use this in reverse, ie to check a given VFO frequency while you're in memory scan mode.

TONES

WITH MANY REPEATERS around the UK and mainland Europe now having facilities for CTCSS (sub-tone) access, the IC-T3H usefully has this encode facility built in as standard, as well as a 'traditional' 1750Hz toneburst. Also fitted is a 'tone squelch', where the receiver's squelch will only raise when the correct CTCSS tone accompanies the incoming signal. As well as this, DCS (Digital Coded Squelch) is fitted, which is commonly used by professionals but rarely by amateurs. But the receiver can be set to sound an alert tone, using Icom's 'pocket bleep' facility, when the correct CTCSS tone or DCS code is received, making this DCS facility useful for 'private channel' monitoring between a group of users.

To find which CTCSS tone or DCS code, if any, is being used on the channel you're monitoring, a 'tone scan' displays the decoded CTCSS frequency or three-digit DCS code on the LCD.

POWER

THERE'S A RANGE OF power sources for the radio. Rechargeable battery packs include the BP-222 600mAh nicad pack as supplied with the set, for use when size and weight is important. Other optional packs include the BP209 1100mAh nicad pack, and the BP210 1650mAh NiMH version for longer-duty use. The BP-209 battery case is also available, which is capable of housing six alkaline AA cells. A BC-146 desktop 'pod' (above left) plus a plug-in AC wall adapter (above) are supplied for battery recharging, with a charge time of around 18.5 hours. For faster changing, optional BC-144 and BC-119 desktop chargers are available which give a recharge time of around one and a half to

time of around one and a r two hours.

To keep your batteries lasting that bit longer in use, a 'power save' mode can be switched in on receive, with on / off ratios of 1:32, 1:16, 1:8, 1:2 or off. There's also a useful automatic mode, where the duty cycle changes according to the radio's use - a clever touch. An auto-power-off facility also helps prevent you flattening the batteries by leaving the set switched on while you're not using it.

ACCESSORIES

BESIDES A USER instruction manual and the battery charger, the transceiver comes supplied with a belt clip and rubber set-top antenna, this having a BNC connector which also lets you plug in an external antenna for home о ис-тэн or mobile use. There are, of course, several further optional accessories available.

For remote control operation with the transceiver clipped to your belt, an optional combination speaker-mic is available, the HM-75A, which gives you four

5

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Ten een een

CALL

function switches on the fascia for commonly-used controls, eg memory VFO switching etc. For hands-free operation, the optional HS-51 headset can be plugged in, which gives you VOX operation, PTT, and 'one-touch' PTT with a time-out timer. There's an 'alligator' belt clip available, a standard earphone for private listening, and a clone cable which lets you transfer the memory contents of one transceiver to another.

ON THE AIR

TWO METRE REPEATERS in the UK are now usually equipped for 12.5kHz channel spacing, and often won't accept 5kHz deviation signals which earlier 25kHz-spaced radios usually put out. Here was my first problem - the IC-3TH was overdeviating on my first attempted contacts, and nowhere in the accompanying 58-page operating manual (unless I missed something!) was there any information on reducing the deviation. But, guite by accident, I found that if I set the tuning steps to 12.5kHz and stored the frequency into memory, the set would give me a perfect narrow deviation signal on that frequency. Having done that, I had plenty of successful contacts, both simplex and through my local and semi-local repeaters.

I found the receiver to be nicely sensitive, the set-top whip bringing in signals very well when compared with many other 'compact' helical whips I've used with other handhelds. The relatively high transmitter power output and good antenna efficiency also helped to get my signal to distant stations: a transceiver is only as good as the antenna! I also managed around 1000 miles of travelling around the UK as a passenger, by car and railway, with the handheld with equally good results.

Overall I found the transceiver very easy to use, with plenty of audio available on receive, and - from the reports I received with a crisp, clear transmitted signal. The large LCD was easy to read, the only negative point here being the minuscule S-meter section to the far right of the display, which only gave an 'open squelch' indication together with three S-meter levels. Coupling my rooftop vertical collinear to the IC-T3H showed the receiver to be quite immune from strong out-of-band signals, with no trace of the dreaded 'pager breakthrough' I often experience with some handhelds. But I did find that relatively strong 12.5kHz spaced signals could sometimes affect my tuned-in signal.

For example, when I was trying to use a

distant 12.5kHz spaced repeater, when my semi-local repeater 12.5kHz

higher (on a 25kHz spaced channel but with 2.5kHz deviation) came on, it made the other difficult to copy. Apparently the 12.5kHz internal transmitter switching didn't affect the receive filtering, although on a good note 25kHz-spaced signals were very nicely rejected.

The lab test figures below show that the receiver is reasonably sensitive, with a good

ICOM IC-T3H LABORATORY RESULTS

All measurements taken on 145.000MHz, TX high power, unless otherwise stated, using the set powered from a fully-charged BP-222 7.2V 600mAh nicad as supplied.

Adjacent Channel Selectivity

Measured as increase in level of interfering signal, modulated with 400Hz at 1.5kHz deviation, above 12dB SINAD ref level to cause 6dB degradation in 12dB on-channel signal: +12.5kHz 22.8dB -12.5kHz 44.7dB +25kHz 65.6dB

69.7dB

-25kHz

Blocking Increase over 12dB SINAD level of interfering signal modulated with 400Hz at 1.5kHz deviation to cause 6dB degradation in 12dB SINAD on-channel signal; +100kHz 80.8dB +1MHz 88.9dB +10MHz 95.5dB

TRANSMITTER

CS
-75dBc
-77dBc
-78dBc
<-90dBc
<-90dBc
<-90dBc

RECEIVER

Sensit	ivity	
Input s	ignal le	vel required to give
12dBS	INAD:	
144MH	Z	0.13µV
145MH	Z	0.13µV
146MH	Z	0.13µV
		•

Intermodulation Rejection

Increase over 12dB SINAD level of two interfering signals, spaced at 25 and 50kHz off-channel, and 50 and 100kHz offchannel, giving identical 12dB SINAD onchannel 3rd order intermodulation product: 25kHz spaced signals 69.2dB 50kHz spaced signals 68.7dB

Squelch Se	ensitivity
Min(1)	0.08µV (4dB SINAD)
Max(10)	0.23µV (22dB SINAD)

PEAK DEVIATION 5.25kHz (25kHz spacing) 2.96kHz (12.5kHz spacing)

TONEBURST DEVIATION 3.35kHz (25kHz spacing) 1.89kHz (12.5kHz spacing)

Image Rejection

the review transceiver.

CONCLUSIONS

experienced.

Increase in level of signal at 1st (41.7MHz) and 2nd IF (450kHz) image frequencies, and half 1st IF, over level of on-channel signal, giving identical 12dB SINAD signal: 1st Image 79.8dB Half 1st IF 86.8dB 2nd Image Blocking limited

tolerance to unwanted signals both 25kHz away and out-of-band, although as I found on air the rejection of 12.5kHz signals wasn't too good. On transmit the deviation was well controlled, the frequency accuracy excellent, and harmonics well suppressed.

A SOLID, RUGGED 2m handheld that's easy to use, with its 5.5W transmit power and efficient antenna it'll get your signals where they're needed. Performance was

equally good when coupled to a rooftop

antenna, the only limitation being that of very

strong received signals just 12.5kHz away.

I'm sure with its economic price the IC-T3H

be very popular with amateurs both new and

rechargeable battery, belt clip and hand-

book is currently priced at around £160 and

is available from all approved Icom dealers.

Our thanks go to Icom (UK) for the loan of

The Icom IC-T3H, complete with charger,

Maximum Audio Output

Measured from external audio output socket, using 1kHz audio, at the onset of 10% distortion: 396mW RMS

S-Meter Indication

- 1 Squelch open
- 2 0.34µV (0dB ref)
- 3 0.69µV (+6.2dB)
- 4 1.77µV(+14.4dB)

POWER OUTPUT 144MHz 5.50W (high), 520mW (low) 145MHz 5.55W (high), 520mW (low) 146MHz 5.55W (high), 520mW (low)

FREQUENCY ACCURACY +24Hz

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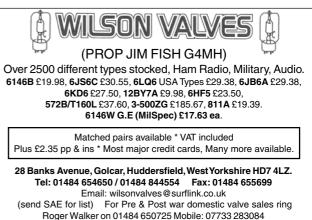
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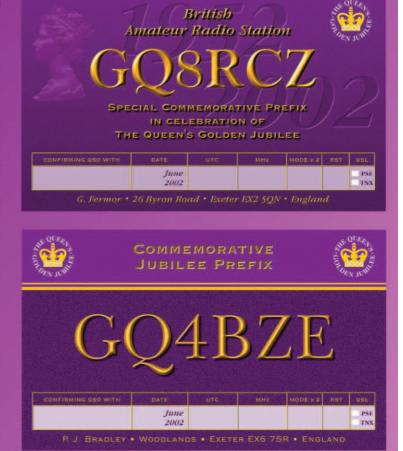
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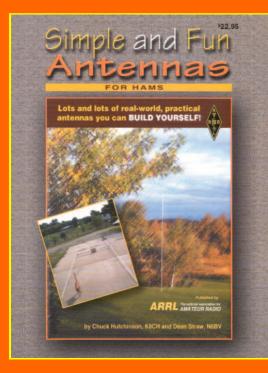
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USING CERAMIC IF FILTERS IN VFOS

JAN-MARTIN NOEDING, LA8AK, has sent along information on using ceramic IF filters in variable-frequency oscillators, based on experiments he and Egil, LA8OJ, have carried out. He writes: "I recently visited LA8OJ who had prepared some information for using ceramic filters as variable frequency oscillators. My previous efforts at using these devices had been unsuccessful, so it was interesting to try out his approach. **Fig 1** shows his oscillator circuit, and I subsequently found that this worked immediately. I have tabulated data on a number of the ceramic filters that I had available: see **Table 1.**

"LA8OJ says that these devices oscillate only on the edge frequencies of the filter where there is a phase shift. Usually, oscillation occurs on the higher edge of the passband but, with some filters, on the lower edge. LA8OJ has also managed to change from higher to lower band-edge with some manipulation of component values.

"Ceramic IF filters are available on the market with many different bandwidths and centre frequencies in the 10.6 to 10.8MHz range, and for some other frequencies. As a guideline, the reactance of C1 should be 300Ω , but this is not critical. I chose a 56pF capacitor as one was close to hand of reasonably good RF characteristics. This worked for 6MHz filters, but for 5.5MHz



filters it must be increased; I connect another 56pF capacitor in parallel.

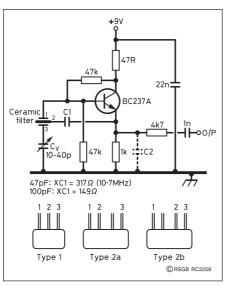


Fig 1: LA8AK's test oscillator for tests using ceramic IF filters as variable frequency elements in variable ceramic oscillators.

"C2 is not necessarily needed for oscillation, but can be chosen to change the frequency; I used a 90.9pF silver-mica capacitor as it was at hand, but the value is not critical. I used a 10 - 40pF trimmer as C_v , but have not checked whether a larger value could have been used to increase the pulling range.

"As shown in the table, the four-pin filters will also work. As an experiment, I connected only three legs, and then noted which plate, when connected, would effectively change the frequency. I also noted that there was some shift of frequency when Vcc was lowered from 9 to 6V. The BC237A transistor was available, but an RF-type transistor (eg BF199, BF224) may be an improvement.

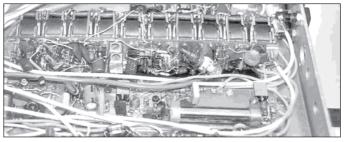
"In view of some reported problems in using crystals in 10.7MHz FM oscillators, it is possible that an IF ceramic filter would be a solution."

PA0SE'S 'SLIDING DOORS' IF FILTER

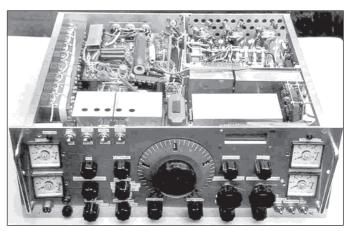
THE JUNE 'TT' included a brief outline of PA0SE's 'sliding doors' filter, providing continuously-variable selectivity with an excellent shape factor for both narrow and wider bandwidths, and showed how this was a modified form of the system used originally in the 1960s in the Rohde & Schwarz EK-07 general purpose receiver. The R/SEK-07-80 filter was based on two 30kHz low-pass

Filter type	Pulling range (kHz)	C1 (pF)	C2 (pF)	Note 1	Note 2
SFE5.5MB (Type 1)	5428-5436 5465-5481	112 112	91 -		
T6.0A (Type 2)	6132-6149 6160-6179 6156-6170 6128-6159	56 56 56 56	91 - - 91	* * *	conn 2a conn 2a conn 2b conn 2b
SFE 10.7MS black dot (Type 1)	10802-10818 10792-10810 10759-10789 10759-10786	56 112 56 112	- 91 91		
107C9 blue (Type 1)	10821-10845 10867-10886	56 56	91 -	*	
NTKK8002 black (Type 1)	10866-10887 10818-10836	56 56	- 91	*	
SFJ 10.7MA blue/yellow (Type 2)	10903-10935 10837-10897	56 56	- 91		conn 2a conn 2a
SFE 10.7MA orange (Type 1)	10936-10965 10990-11018 10986-11012	56 56 56	91 - -	*	(Vcc 6V)
SFE 10.7 white (Type 1)	10943-10952 11002-11025	56 56	91 -	*	

Table 1: LA8AK's ceramic filter oscillator experiments (Vcc = 9V). Notes: (1) *Will not oscillate with minimum variable capacitance (C_γ). (2) Connection for 4-pin filters (see Fig 1).



Under view showing (in front) the 455kHz mechanical filter and behind it the 'sliding doors' system. The inductors of the two low-pass filters are on one side of a PCB, the remaining circuitry on the other side.



The PA0SE HF transceiver under construction, shown out of its cabinet. Later, the front panel will be covered by one with neat lettering and the four meters will have properly-calibrated dials. (Photos: PA0SE)

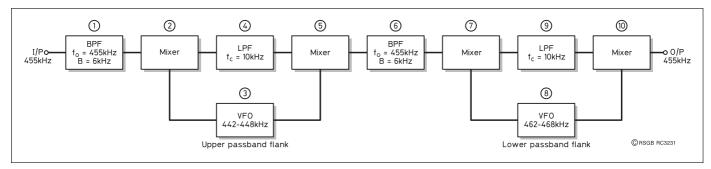


Fig 2: Block diagram of PA0SE's 'sliding doors' system providing continuously-variable IF selectivity down to -80dB. As noted in the June 'TT', it is a modified form of the Rohde & Schwarz EK-07-80 filter of the 1960s.

filters with a multi-mixing technique as shown in Fig 2 in June.

It should be explained that PA0SE has been building an HF transceiver (receiver section already completed and providing excellent performance) using components drawn from those he had available, resulting in a mixture of techniques and parts from the past and the present, a 'one-off' design rather than one intended for reproduction. For example, his PA uses three WWII German RL12P35 valves (roughly similar to the 807), working happily in conjunction with American fixed and variable capacitors from the same period. The main tuning mechanism is the National PW (HRO) worm drive gearing tuning system, but used to drive two sets of five-gang variable capacitors, each of 70pF maximum. The PW-type mechanism was recovered from a WWII receiver made by Korting (illustrated with the original four capacitors in 'TT', January 2002, p69), a German copy of the HRO.

On the modern side, there is a PIC in the frequency display circuit, a module bought as a kit. The receiver front-end input includes 6dB and 12dB switched attenuators (found unnecessary even for the 'European 7MHz-band evening test'). These are followed by nine minimum-loss Cohn RF bandpass filters, one for each HF band, each filter having four tuned circuits as described by PA0SE in 'TT' January and April 1997 (see also TTS 1995-1999). The filters are followed by a Mini-Circuits MAV11 12dB amplifier that can be manually switched on to improve the noise figure on the 24 and 28MHz bands. The first (high-level) mixer is a Plessey SL6440 IC mixer (unfortunately

no longer manufactured). The HF injection signal comes from one of 12 separate crystal oscillators (one each for the 1.8MHz to 24MHz bands, four for 28MHz) with only the oscillator in use powered from 12VDC. The mixer converts the input signal to the tunable first IF of 2500 - 3000kHz. The injection signal is poorly suppressed by the SL6440, and this signal plus harmonics appear strongly at the output. These gave rise to 'birdies', but these were overcome by inserting a low-pass filter with cut-off at 3.5MHz (5th order Chebyshev design with 0.5dB passband ripple) following the mixer. Selectivity at the first IF is provided by a tunable band-pass filter with five resonant circuits. By a combination of capacitive top and bottom coupling, the insertion loss in the passband does not vary more than 1dB. The five inductors are wound on Amidon T68-2 toroids. The five-gang variable capacitors are driven from the main tuning dial via the PW worm gear drive.

The tunable IF filter is followed by an amplifier using two J310 FETs in parallel in a common-gate configuration. This drives the second mixer, also a SL6440, with injection from the VFO which tunes 2545 - 2045kHz with the aid of a second set of five ganged capacitors all connected in parallel to tune a stable high-C oscillator due to the late Klaas Speargaren, PA0KSB. The oscillator gang is also driven from the PW gear, with the VFO tracking the tunable first IF filter. Frequency stability is further enhanced by a huff-and-puff stabiliser. Both

tunable filter and VFO are in screening boxes, located left and right of the PW drive Output of the second mixer is at 455kHz and this is fed to the 'sliding doors' system.

PA0SE has eschewed contemporary 'high-tech' approaches: no PLL, no DSP, but has instead broken new ground for amateur construction by modifying the R/S EK-07-80 filter design to form what he has called 'sliding doors' selectivity. A brief outline of this filter (**Fig 2**) and the R/S EK-07-80 filter on which it was based were given in the June 'TT'. Unlike the EK-07-80 filter (June Fig 2). the PA0SE version does not gang the two filter injection oscillators and so provides both sideband, bandwidth and passband shift control.

PA0SE has provided a detailed explanation of his filter and of how he has overcome various problems encountered during the construction of the receiver. Unfortunately, it is possible in 'TT' to provide only a brief summary of the essentials, though I am willing to provide photocopies of his sixpage un-edited A4 single-spaced report to seriously-interested readers on receipt of 60p (in stamps) to cover cost of postage and photocopying.

Briefly, all mixers in the filter are type SA612A doubly-balanced devices. The signal out of the second mixer enters a mechanical filter with a 6kHz passband of 452 - 458kHz. This is followed by an AGCcontrolled amplifier (not shown in Fig 2). BPF 6 is a doubly-tuned 455kHz IF filter. The two low-pass filters are 10th order elliptical (Cauer) filters with a pass-band ripple of

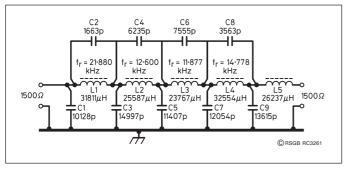


Fig 3: Circuit diagram of the two low-pass filters with cut-off frequencies of 10kHz.

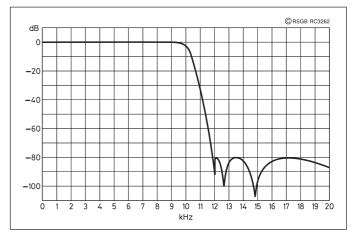


Fig 4: Response curve of the 10kHz low-pass filters.

Technical Topics

0.1dB and minimum stop-band attenuation of 80dB: Fig 3 and Fig 4.

It will be noted from Fig 3 that all capacitors and inductors have non-standard values. Paralleled low-tolerance capacitors were measured using a pre-war 'Philoscope'. It was reasoned by PAOSE that the values of C2, C4, C6 and C8 and inductors L1, L2, L3 and L4 might not have to be very precise, as long as the frequencies of maximum attenuation in the stop-band had the correct values indicated in the diagram.

The inductors are wound in pot cores of 2.5cm diameter, probably made by Mullard and marked 'LA 2'. These have no adjustable cores and the inductances can be varied only by changing the number of turns. PA0SE writes: "I first made a test winding, putting 100 turns of 10 x 0.5mm Litz wire on the bobbin, this came out as 2197uH. This enabled me to calculate the number of turns needed to provide the wanted inductances. For example, with C2 theoretically 1663pF, I connected two 820pF capacitors in parallel, making C21640pF; L1 then needed to be 32,257µH to produce resonance at 21.88kHz. The calculated number of turns came out as 383. I put on an extra 20, then clamped together the two halves of the pot core with a large clothes-peg. The inductor was connected to C1 and the resonance frequency measured using an audio generator and valve voltmeter plus a frequency counter for greater precision. The frequency, as expected, was too low. I then gradually took off turns until the frequency was about 100Hz higher than the required 21.88kHz. The pot core was then completed using its mounting hardware. The two halves were now pressed together with greater force than provided by the clothes-peg, and this brought the inductance to the required 32,257µH. This process was repeated for all ten inductors in the two low-pass filters. In spite of the components not having the exact values calculated, the measured frequency response follows closely the calculated theoretical response."

Fig 5 shows an example of the excellent overall response curve that can be achieved: a stop-band greater than -80dB, and filter slope virtually constant at all bandwidths.

Incidentally, PAOSE initially used a multisection 12-position rotary switch for selection of the front-end RF filters (as recommended in the January 'TT' by G3LLL), but found that the attenuation of the Cohn input filters did not increase beyond about 60dB. It turned out this was caused by magnetic coupling between the switch decks at the input and output of the filters, in spite of a separation of some 3.5cm. He solved the problem by using relays of which there are 36 already in use, with more to be added to complete the transmitter section.

RESISTANCE LOADING OF HF ANTENNAS

THE USE OF noninductive resistors to provide uni-directional long-wire, rhombic antennas etc. or for multi-band or broadband resistor-loaded dipole elements, has been discussed on a number of occasions in 'TT'. The technique has a long history, unfortunately sometimes brought into disrepute by, for example, exaggerated claims for the

performance and operational bandwidth of the 'T2FD' (tilted, terminated folded dipole) antenna. There have also been several 'con' designs marketed, including a length of coaxial cable terminated directly with a resistor, ensuring a near unity SWR on all frequencies and a modicum of radiation/pickup from the co-axial cable 'feeder'! As was shown in the recent 'TT' discussion on the so-called use of trees, it is often the 'feeder' rather than the 'element' that accounts for much of the limited radiation from controversial designs.

But, used correctly, resistance-loading of wire elements can play a valuable role in amateur radio. The tilted T2FD (**Fig 6**) is based on an established WWII design often claimed to cover several octaves. In 1971 Bill Conkin, K6KA, reported in 'TT' that the T2FD measured some 6dB down on a dipole and was intended by the US Navy to increase bandwidth by only a few hundred kilohertz. It is perhaps more accurately termed an aperiodic multi-band antenna than a broadband design. But it remains a popu-

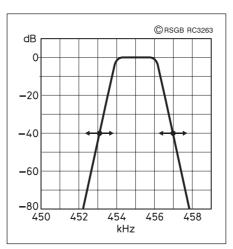


Fig 5: Example of the overall response of PA0SE's 'sliding doors' system.

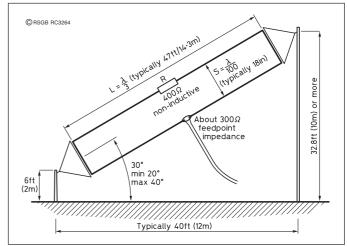


Fig 6: T2FD (tilted, terminated folded dipole) antenna. Although controversial, it has, for many years, found supporters. In this implementation it was claimed that, with a span of only about one-third of the wavelength of the lowest band of interest, it covers a frequency range of some 4:1 and often more (3.5MHz design suitable for use up to 14MHz or higher). RF power lost in the resistor may be up to about 3dB at some frequencies.

lar design found satisfactory by users. **Fig 7(a)** is the 'Australian Dipole' due to Guertler and Collyer, an effective multi-band design (see 'TT' June 1974, September 1984). **Fig 7(b)** is a modified form developed for military communications in South Africa by Dr Brian Austin (ZS6BKW/G0GSF) and André Fourie, covering the entire band 3 to 30MHz with good efficiency. It forms a convenient, if undeservedly seldom-used, single-pole, inverted-V antenna fed from 500 Ω line ('TT' June, 1987 and in more detail September 1987, see also *TTS*, 1985-89).

D A Bundey, FIEE, G3JQO, writes: "An antenna I came across professionally many years ago was the 'Terminated Delta Loop'. It was used for ionospheric sounding work and radiated towards the zenith. Since nearvertical-incidence-radiation (NVIS) has become fashionable recently in professional circles, as though it were a new discovery, I decided to put up a near copy (**Fig 8**) of this ionosonde antenna and compare it with my multiband dipole, which is about 120ft long.

"As expected, it performed in a comparable manner, provided the delta leg length was at least $\lambda/2$, but not so well if only $\lambda/4$ or $\lambda/8$ long - not surprising, since the laws of physics apply particularly to untuned systems! However, there were two possible advantages. Firstly, the VSWR excursion was less than three within three octaves, and hence capable of being matched by the in-built tuners found in modern transceivers. Secondly, noise pickup, particularly on 7MHz, was at least 6dB down, making many signals clearer on the delta.

"It is, of course, a matter of horses for courses, but the terminated delta loop may be worth a thought for those who work predominately at short to medium ranges. Finally, it is a balanced configuration which in my view is always an advantage in the urban environment."

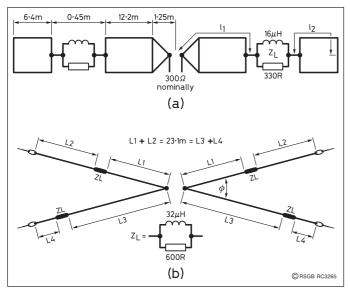


Fig 7: (a) The 'Australian Dipole' developed in the 1970s and suitable for erection as a horizontal or inverted-V broadband travelling-wave dipole antenna. With the dimensions shown, it was claimed to provide a VSWR of less than 3 over the range 2 to 30MHz and less than 2.5 above 3.5MHz. The 1.8m spacers are 25mm diameter aluminium tubes (ie non-insulated spacers).

(b) Broadband inverted-V form of HF antenna developed in South Africa covering 3 to 30MHz with good radiation efficiency when fed from 500 Ω line. Unlike the Australian dipole no aluminium spacers are required. Key dimensions:

L1 + L2 = L3 + L4 = 23.1mL1 = 13.5m (hence L2 = 9.6m)

L3 = 17m (hence L4 = 6.1m)

The included angle, ϕ , does not markedly affect the VSWR, but the feedpoint impedance is dependent to some extent, 5° optimum yields 500 Ω , reducing to about 400 Ω at near-zero spacing. A range of 3 to 30MHz with a VSWR of less than 2.5 can be achieved.

As the above notes were being compiled. there arrived from John Pegler, G3ENI, a copy of an article he has written for the Thames Valley ARTS Newsletter entitled 'The Resistor-Loaded Folded Dipole', pro-

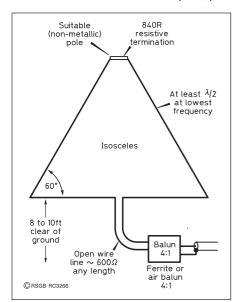


Fig 8: The broadband Terminated Delta Loop HF antenna with maximum radiation towards the zenith. The 840Ω resistive termination can comprise 24 2W resistors in four strings of six (each 560Ω) inside a 2in plastic pipe open at the ends (100W RF limit). Higherrated termination needed for use with QRO linears. Termination value and balun match may be varied to optimise VSWR excursion over range of frequencies used.

view of the early development of this form of antenna. He notes that in the mid-1930s, a French company, Société Anonyme des Industries Radio Electroniques of Paris, designed a resistorloaded folded dipole and submitted a patent specification in France on 10 June, 1937, granted on 8 June, 1938, and in the UK on 10 June. 1938 (granted as Patent No 500.162 on 3 February, 1939). G3ENI writes: "The seven-page **French** specification covered the subject in great detail, including a vertical, earthed-monopole version, a two-element bi-directional version and a direction-finding version."

viding an informative

and interesting re-

It was claimed that "the antenna can be used in a variety of shapes, including horizontal, vertical, inverted-V, and flat-top beams in addition to the tilted version." The useful bandwidth claimed was from 0.8 to 3 times the frequency given by the length of the half-wave dipole, with the lower frequency limited by the drop in radiated power and the upper frequency limited by loss in the resistor

"During and after WWII, this type of antenna was used by the Royal Navy at shore stations and there are several both horizontal and vertical terminated folded dipoles listed in the Naval Handbook on antennas for powers up to 10kW, and receiving masts as high as 55m (180ft) were used with 600, 70 or 50Ω feeders as required.

"The patent specification claimed that, when two similar conductors are arranged in parallel with their ends joined and with small spacing are terminated by an impedance substantially equal to the characteristic impedance of the two conductors, they are traversed by travelling waves only, permitting the element to be used within a wide range of wavelengths with substantially constant radiation characteristics. An example showing curves with a 20m span folded dipole fed and loaded by 600Ω , from experiments by W L McPherson is shown in Fig 9."

G3ENI traces in some detail the evolution of the US Navy antenna into the amateur radio 'T2FD', principally by W3HH between 1949 and 1951. He notes wryly that, on August 31 1981, Elmer R Bush of the American firm Barker and Williamson Inc filed a specification for a Broad Bandwidth Folded Dipole (US Patent No 4,423,423 granted 27 December 1983) with an 'abstract' and 'background to the invention' substantially identical to the French UK patent of 1939! The preferred terminating resistor was given as 600Ω with the antenna fed by 50Ω cable with a 1:12 balun at the antenna feed point.

G3ENI also notes that Serge Montagnon, F5HUP, has recently described in REF Technique a folded dipole based on W3HH's design (390 Ω resistor) in which he referred to W3HH as the inventor. "Perhaps he was not aware of the original French work!"

HERE & THERE

GODFREY MANNING, G4GLM, provides the following tip on encapsulating EHT connections: "Even double-insulated multimeter wire is not able to withstand a few thousand volts, but the polythene inner of large-gauge coaxial cable (eg UR67, RG8) is. After connecting, the joint may be insulated by casting it in epoxy resin, but this is brittle. How about more polythene? Hot-melt generalpurpose glue (not the woodworking variety) is the same material "

JAMES MILLER, G3RUH, noted my reference in the April 'TT' to the OptiVisor Model DA5 hands-free binocular magnifier made by the Donegan Optical Company of Kansas, USA. He writes: The Donegan Optical Company Inc was founded in 1952, is still going strong and the DA5 visors remain in full production. They can be obtained in the UK from RS Components as part 290-1539 priced at £37 + VAT (or for about \$37 in the USA). I've had mine for a couple of years, but they have proved so utterly indispensable that I wish I'd had them in the days when my eyesight was perfect! As essential as a good soldering iron."

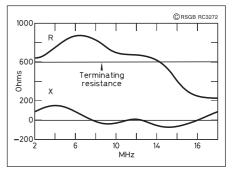
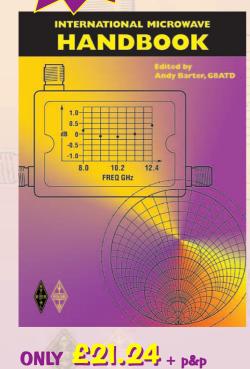


Fig 9: Resistance (R) and reactance (X) curves over the frequency range 2 to 17MHz of an experimental 20m-long terminated folded dipole fed and loaded by $600\Omega,$ as reported by W L McPherson.



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NEN

INTERNATIONAL MICROWAVE

Edited by Andy Barter, G8ATD

The microwave bands are an excellent area for radio amateurs who want to experiment and construct their own equipment. The RSGB in partnership with the ARRL has produced this invaluable source of reference information for those interested in this area, along with excellent designs from around the world to fire the imagination. Material has been drawn from many sources including the RSGB journal RadCom and the ARRL publications QST & QEX. Alongside this material a truly international range of sources have been used including items from Germany, Denmark, New Zealand, Slovenia and many more.

The earlier chapters in the book provide the invaluable reference material required by all interested in this exciting area of experimentation. Techniques and devices are covered in depth, leading the reader to understand better the wide range of equipment and techniques now available to the microwave experimenter. This book contains a wide selection of designs using the latest technology that can reasonably be used by radio amateurs and ranges from ones that can be reproduced by most radio amateurs to those that require a high degree of skill to make.

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			length 4.5 mtrs	£90.91
				£42.45
			h 1 mtr	£40.06
			h 2.5 mtrs	£66.67
			h3.95 mtrs	£90.91
				£42.45
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WANTED FOR CASH

USED AMATEUR RADIOS

I BUY & SELL OLD OR NEW

Items for sale

Yaesu FL2100Z Linear £425 Yaesu FP-757HD PSU £ 95 Yaesu FP-700 PSU £90 Yaesu FV-707 VFO £95 Kenwood TS-450SAT £450 AOR 3000A Scanner £425 Ten-Tec 1kw+ ATU £195 Meteor 600 Frequency counter £50 New Yaesu 290/690/790 mk2 Digital display £30 Yupiteru MVT-7100 almost new £185 Yaesu FT-290 Charger £5 Kenwood TM-432 2/70 FM Mobile £195 Yaesu FT-690 Front panel and case (new) £35

Email g3rcq@supanet.com Tel 07956-854947 07940-837408





*4: 17 8.4: 11 H # 6*5 BOM THE UKS TUB



£99.95



This 5 Watt ATU is purpose designed for QRP work. This is a highly versatile ATU with three variable controls plus bandswitch. It covers 3.5 - 30MHz and can handle impedance between 50 Ohms and 600 Ohms.

MFJ-CUB SINGLE BANDERS

Complete 2W Transceiver



A complete single-band 2W CW transceiver. Full VFO control in a tiny 90 x 47 x 98mm case. Requires 12 - 15VDC. Current drain 36mA Rx and 380mA Tx. Includes xtal filter and adjustable Tx power. Also available as a kit.

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Model	Band	Wired	Kit
MFJ-9315	15m	£149.95	£99.95
MFJ-9320	20m	£149.95	£99.95
MFJ-9340	30m	£149.95	£99.95
MFJ-9340	40m	£149.95	£99.95
MFJ-9380	80m	£149.95	£99.95
Carr. £6			

KEVLAR ANTENNA SUPPORT LINE Stronger than steel by weight!

This has a breaking strain of 400lbs, yet is only 1.9mm diameter. It has an outer protection of Dacron and will not stretch or suffer from sunlight. Offered on 200ft spools.



WSM-270 Dual Band Antenna £19.95 **FITS IN SECONDS**

This is a magnetic mounted Carr. £2.00 antenna covering 2m & 70cms. Measuring only 0.46m long, it is ideal for quick mobile installation. The super strong magnet keeps it put. Power rating is 50W max, and the unit is supplied with 2.75m of cable fitted with a BNC plug.

CS-600 2-WAY COAX SWITCH UNBEATABLE VALUE!



<u> 全12,95</u> This 2-way switch is ideal for ham radio stations. Rated from DC to 70cms and handles up to 1kW.

No matter what HF transceiver you use, you can now take advantage of this automatic ATU. No data connections are necessary. Just connect 12V supply (0.5Amps) and fit between transceiver and antenna (coax fed). You have auto, semi auto and manual control. The built-in meter indicates VSWR and power.

WR-5002 VHF/UHF MONITOR 30 - 900MHZ IN A "FLASH." £159.95

This is a nearfield receiver that has the ability to lock onto any FM signal in a fraction of a second. It includes telescopic whip and built-in speaker and strength meter. Other controls include auto hold, skip, squelch/sensitivity and volume. Has Cl-V for auto tuning a suitable receiver or counter.

PL-5/8 ANTENNA ADAPTOR Converts \$0-239 to 3/8"

A very convenient way of installing an HF whip for mobile use. HF whips have 3/8" threads, and with this unit you can make use of your SO-239 mobile mounts to carry an HF whip.

MFJ-461 CW READER. **NO CONNECTION NECESSARY** £84.95 Just hold it near the receiver Carriage £6.00

The easy way to read CW code. Just place it in front of your receiver or transceiver and it will pick up the CW audio and convert it to text on the LCD display. Now everybody can receive CW.



PBX-100 PORTABLE VERTICAL 80M - 10M 3.6M HIGH

A Great Idea at a Great Price! Carriage £6.00

Great for portable operation, this antenna will tune to any band between 3.5 and 30MHz. You can also operate on up to 4-bands with auto band switching. The kit comes complete with a ground stake and clamps. It is recommended that one wire radial is laid on the ground for each band being used. The radial wire is included.





MATCHES ANY TRANSCEIVER UP TO

WATERS & STANTON

MFJ-249 ANTENNA ANALYSER

Turns Hours into Minutes!

150W



Covers 1.8 - 170MHz. Just plug your antenna into the socket and measure the VSWR. Internal battery facility lets you adjust on site. No more treks between rig and antenna!



CONNECTOR KIT NEVER BE STUCK FOR A PLUG! £49.95

Carriage £6.00

No less than 12 pairs of popular RF plugs and sockets together with 6 joiners. No more worries about connector combinations. Ideal for field dav and contests.



DCI-145 2M BANDPASS FILTER

Cure Breakthrough Problems



£89.95 Carriage £6.00

If you suffer with breakthrough from signals on adjacent channels to 2m, then this will kill your problem for good. Just plug it in-line and all out-of-band problems will disappear. 200W handling and up to 60dB rejection. SO239 sockets ("N" available).

ONE TOUCH TUNE FOR FT-817

Carriage £6.00



One button press is all you need to get instant RF for adjusting ATU etc.

No matter what mode, you will instantly get a steady carrier. And you don't lose your accessory socket!

Main Store: 22 Main Rd, Hockley, Essex, SS5 4QS. Tel: 01702 206835 Midlands Store: Bentley Bridge, Chesterfield Rd, Matlock, Derbyshire, DE43 5LE. Tel: 01629 582380 Scottish Store: 20 Woodside Way, Glenrothes, Fife, KY7 5DF. Tel: 01592 756962

...bring your scanning directories to life!

Alix

G4AGC

P7 VFO

COMMS OLDER

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A2 BOPLE D3 VEILT

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RADIO DATABASE

SQUEICH O

FILTER

With 2 Megabytes of Memory

DNINO

The HD500VX is a new kind of

NODE

BANDS

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Pales GROUP

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FAIRHAVEN RD

PHONES VOLUME

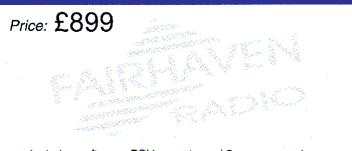
wideband receiver with sleek, robust styling, ...only 8 inches wide!

4 LPF	FAIRHAVI	N RD500	RADIO DATABAS
* PHONES VOLU	ME B1	145.	55000
FAIRHAY	/EN RD500	RADIO DAJABA	SE SQUELCH O
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Its massive memory can store information equivalent to several scanning directory books. Any word such as "Fire', "Air", "Voice Of America", or even your local town can be searched for. It can hold 54,682 entries, each with 20 characters of text, mode, and frequency.

A 45 key TV style remote is provided for text entry and control, and a PC keyboard can be plugged into the receiver.

...No more thumbing through scanning directories, and no PC needed!



Includes software, PSU, remote and 2 year guarantee.



AIRHAVEN RD500VX

The RD500VX gives wideband coverage with auto memory, skip list, priority channel, pause/hold, AFC, world time clock, and S.meter, and its HF performance is complemented with pass band shift, notch and peak filter, noise blanker, and smooth 5Hz tuning steps.

Modes include USB/LSB, AM, sync AM, stereo CW, NBFM/WBFM and stereo FM, with TV sound and video output as standard.

We include Windows software to make it easy to gather information from document scanners, the Internet and other sources. The RD500VX can be linked to your PC to backup or download information,

and a database is loaded into the receiver before shipping.

It also has a built in digital sound recorder and editor so a news flash or rare DX can be recorded. Up to 4 minutes of sound can be permanently stored!

Specifications:

Sensitivity (10dB S/N) HF SSB 0.2uV. IP3 +10dBm. VHF/UHF NBFM 0.3uV. Scan speed 50/second. Frequency range 0 - 1750MHz Collins filters available.

Phone +44(0)1332 670707 Fax +44(0)87 00 55 88 99 http://www.fair-radio.demon.co.uk PO Box 6102, Hatton, Derby DE65 5WG

Members' Advertisements

RSGB Members wishing to place an advertisement in this section must use the official form • into. Licensed members are asked to use their callsigns and QTHR, provided their incorporated on the label carrier of Radio Communication. This will prove membership and • addresses in the current edition of the RSGB Yearbook are correct. RS members will have must be for the current month. No acknowledgment will be sent. Ads not clearly worded, or which do not comply with these conditions will be returned. If an ad is cancelled no refund will be due. An advertisement longer than 60 words will be charged pro rata. Trade or business ads even from members will not be accepted. Traders who wish to use this facility must send a signed declaration that the items for sale are part of, or intended for, their own personal amateur station. The RSGB reserves the right to refuse ads, and accepts no responsibility for errors or omissions, or for the quality of goods for sale or exchange. Each advertisement must be accompanied by the correct remittance, as a credit card payment, cheque or postal order made payable to the Radio Society of Great Britain. Please note that because this is a subsidised service to members, no correspondence can be entered

to provide their names and addresses or telephone numbers. Please include your town and phone number in the free boxes provided to assist readers. Advertisements will be placed in the first available edition of RadCom.

The closing date for copy is the first day of the month prior to publication, eg the adline for the March issue is 1 February

Warning: Members are advised to ensure that the equipment they intend to purchase is not subject to a current hire purchase agreement. The 'purchase' of goods legally owned by a finance company could result in the 'purchaser' losing both the goods and the cash paid.

EXCHANGE

COMPAQ Armada laptop P133, 6.5GB, 48MB. 56K modem, CD, Win98, mans, immaculate. Trade for Trio Kenwood SM220 - VFO 230. 0151 339 6794 (Ellesmere Port) E-mail: paul-m3zxz@thersgb.net

FOR SALE

RA187N man, £140. FT-101ZD MkIII, man, mic, £300. FT-101, £125. FT-200 and PSU, mic, £150. TS-930, MC-80, man, filters, inc 500kHz, £350. Yaesu ext-ls, £35. FT-22IR, £300. FC-102, £60. FC-902, £100. TS-430, £300. FC-102, £60. FC-902, £100. TS-430, ext-ls, mic, mint, £275. SB200, £200. FL-2100, £200. FL-21DOZ, inc WARC, £250. Carriage at cost. Ben, 01398 361 215 after 6pm (Taunton).

12m tilt-over mast with tackle, needs renova-tion. CDR rotor. TA33 triband beam, £110. 01923 896 318 (Croxley Green). E-mail: info.harknett@binternet.com AERIAL rotator KR-400, £100. Yaesu FT-708R 70cm h/held, £120. FT-208R 2m h/held, £120. Multi-U11 70cm tcvr, £80. 023 9258 0114 (Gosport).

E-mail: rakf@rforster.freeserve.co.uk ALINCO DR-610 dual 2/70/airband. Remote front panel cable plus mobile PTT, up/down front panel cable plus mobile PTT, up/down control with boom mic headset, £225. ADI AR147 2m SOW extended receive, fitted cool fans plus mobile PTT up/down control with boom mic headset, £150. Daiwa CN101 SWR/PWR meter 1.8 to 150MHz, £20. 6m 3-ele beam, Moonraker, tested and ad-justed, but never used, £40. AV600 SWR/ PWR meter, dual sensors, 1.8 to 200MHz and 140 to 525MHz up to 400W, £30. DX-394 rcvr, £50. All no offers. The boom mic/ headsets listed above are £75 each trade. 07976 747 432 (Watford). **ALINCO** DX-70 as new, with box, instruction man etc. £350. Also Kenwood antenna tuner AT-230, box and instruction man, £50. 0117 956 8380 (Bristol).

0117 956 8380 (Bristol).

AMERITRON 811 amplifier, 600W, in daily use, spare tubes, man, £350. G3JLB, QTHR, 01474 534 694 (Gravesend).

E-mail: lbelger@aol.com **ARTIFICIAL** aerial type 21 (dummy load) for T1154, T1083, T1115, TR1091, TR1196, TR9 and TCS, like new, £40. 01634 253 056

(Medway). CLANDESTINE radio collection type 3 MkII (B2) in globetrotter suitcase, £1800. MK128 (b) In globel otter suitcase, £1000. INK126 set, £300. MK119 set (wooden cased), £500. MK123 + ant reel and tester, in webbing satchel, £300. 1940s/50s Embassy stn MK33

satchel, £300. 1940s/50s Embassy stn MK33 tx with HRO, £500. MK328 rcvr, £150. MK301 rcvr, £200. MCR1 rcvr, £200. All above are open to offers. 0191 386 1116 (Durham). **CLEARANCE** surplus shack test equipment. Racal 9082 sig gen, £400. Racal 9082a sig gen, £500. Ando tone generator, £150. Cushman CE4B test set with HF rcvr, £750. AEA PK-88 packet controllers x 2, £150 each, as new. AEA PK-90 packet controllers x 2, £175 each as new. Braun Se400 2m all x 2, £175 each, as new. Braun Se400 2m all mode tcvr, not working but known fault, £100. Farnell professional oscillator, £100. Yaesu YC1000L data recorder/frequency counter, £150. Racal frequency counter pro 9917A, £500. Racal mod meter pro 91008, £250. Racal MVM pro 9301A, £250. Helper Sinadder 3 pro x 2, £150 ea. Helper MVM pro, £150. M Higgins, G4CIV, 0035 391 846 224 Home or 0035 391 790 222 Work (Co Galway, Ireland). E-mail: mhiggins@telecomes.com

COMPLETE APT/Meteosat system by Timestep, 90cm dish, preamp, Meteosat + Proscan rovrs ext interface & software man, cost £850. Bargain, 2520. Could deliver up to 200 miles. M5ABC. QTHR, 01872 501 566 (Truro) E-mail: rfmanuk@aol.com

CONGRATULATIONS 60 E A R to the following whom our records show as having reached 50 or 60 years' continuous RSGB membership this month: 50 years 60 vears G3HRD Mr J Ellis **BS5272** Mr C L Chappell G3HUL Mr D M Mallett Mr C L Hatfull **G3HZI** G3IOI Mr N R Pascoe **G3JLN** Mr F G Blain Mr P O Hooper **G3KSP** Mr K Wallace G3I QW

DRAKE C-line, mint cond, all filters R4C, noise blanker, new bands T4XC + PSU, all late serial numbers, the Rolls Royce of sepa-rates, £750. No offers as this is possibly the best C-line. AOR 3000A scanning rovr, £425. Dave, G3RCQ/M3DLC, 01708 374 043

Mr S A Gaunt Our apologies to Mr T D Jardine, GM2BMJ, who was omitted from a previous list. He has been a member for 61 years.

G3PX.I

 Dave, G3RCQ/M3DLC, 01708 374 043 (Romford).
 E-mail: g3rcq@supanet.com
 EXTENSIVE junk box free to someone prepared to take it away. All or nothing, no pick and mix, please. 01784 440 569 (Staines).
 E-mail: adrian@g321.fsnet.co.uk
 FT-8000 2m 50W, 70cm 35W mobile L-M-H pwr, bracket box, h/book, £165 onc. Lowe FX1 wavemeter, £15 onc. Oskerblock 200 SWR meter, £20 onc. MH12 A2B speakermic, £12 onc. All exc cond. 024 7646 2035 (Coventy). (Coventv).

NiMH rechargeable battery pack, mic. PSU PS-817, protective case, Miracle Whip, boxed as new, £725 ono. Carriage/insurance in-cluded. G0GPO, QTHR, 01227 711 261 (Canterbury). GarMiN GPS-12 personal navigator, £40.

MFJ 1270B TNC2 packet modem, £20. MFJ-931 artificial RF ground, £30. 01443 683 912 (Rhondda).

HF mobile antenna by ZS Electroniques to go on truck, large vehicle or camper. 3-hole fixing HD coil mount. Coils and whip for 10 -Norman Andrew Stand Will be and Will be and Will be and will be and the second stand will be and the second standard Notice all in mint cond. Resonators RM80, RM40, RM20, RM17, RM15, RM12, and RM10 plus ball mount, fast-release coupling, resonator impact spring, fold-over mast and instruction man. UK retail over £200, but offered at £150 ono. Purchaser please in-spect and collect. GW3BAZ, QTHR, 029

2075 7556 (Cardiff). HY-GAIN antenna 204BA 4-ele monobander, good cond, £240. Carriage extra or collect. G3SPU, QTHR, 01225 703 696 (Melksham).

E-mail: rmoore@g3spu.freeserve.co.uk HY-GAIN AV-640 8-band vertical, brand new and boxed at £295, reason, planning prob-lems, first offer secures. GM3CFS, QTHR (New), 01593 721 578 (Caithness). **KENWOOD** 440S, Adonis AM-503G desk mic

and Manson EP-925 PSU, £400. Compaq 486, Epson Stylus 800 printer, PK-88 TNC, Alinco DR-605 twin band radio 45 + 35W and all lead's, £325. Tilt-over tower, three 20ft sections, solid construction plus 10m monoband Quagi antenna and Yaesu G-

monoband Quagi antenna and Yaesu G-600 RC rotator, £250. Buyer inspects and collects. 0151 608 9993 (Wirral). E-mail: terry@g0wab.fsnet.co.uk KENWOOD TL-120 linear amp, 13.8VDC with instructions, £90. No offers please. 01634 253 056 (Medway). KENWOOD TM-255E AM m/mode mobile

tcvr, shack used only. Mic, bracket, man, etc,

boxed. Buyer inspects/collects, £300. M0BKX, QTHR, 01273 844 398 (W Sussex). KENWOOD T5-50, AT-50, SEC-1223 com-plete HF station & PSU, £650. Yaesu FT-530 144/430MHz h/held wideband receive, as new, £125. All boxed. 01451 821 955 (Bourton-on-the-Water). E-mail: g3tso@qsl.net KENWOOD TS-50S tcvr 80m-10m AM/SSB/

CW, lead, mic, h/book. H/B mast free to purchaser, £350, carriage extra. 01299 828 487 (Stourport).

487 (Stourport). E-mail: ggrieves@fish.co.uk KENWOOD TS-570S, USA version, 100W 160-60m auto ATU, boxed, man, mic, mint condition, £700. TS-850S, mint, auto ATU, man, 270Hz filter fitted, £650. Ten-Tec Corsair exc cond, mic & man, £250. Nissei 00A DCU arguite arguite doct color doct doct 30A PSU, new, boxed, £85. 01257 421 442

(Standish). KW107 Supermatch ATU 1kW, late model, KW107 Supermatch ATU 1kW, late model, vgc £85. Icom R-71E, Airlite headphones with user and service mans, £275. Icom IC-SM6 mic (base) new, boxed, £38 ono. Prefer collect or pay carriage. Ken, G3ACB, 01279 731 070 (Nr Harlow). KW2000E HF torr, PSU and original Shure 201 mic, exc cond, spare set of valves, £200. Shure 444 mic, £45. 01428 658 497 (Haslemere). E-mail: oxtl@tesco.net

(Hasiemere). E-mail: g0xtl@tesco.net LINEAR Amp UK Explorer 1200, 160-10m, WARC, soft start, vcg, £750. Icom GC-5 world clock, £25. Nissei SJCD-308 desk mic, leads for IC-706 or Kenwood rigs, £35. Wilson PM-2001 peak reading wattmeter 50-150 MHz, £25. Alan, G4YYD, 0161 797 **LOWE** HF-150 rcvr c/w keypad and man, pristine, \pounds 180 or offers. 01773 856 518

(Derbyshire). E-mail: bakercrich@aol.com

E-mail: bakercrich@aol.com NATIONAL HRO-M, gwo, in wood case with original front panel, 4 coils, UK power unit, £50. 01928 723 118 (Helsby). QRP freq crystals 1.8432, 3.560, 3.570, 7.075, 7.030MHz, £5 for all five. Valves QVO6-40 (2) £5 each. QQVO3-10 (4) £3 each. 813 (2) used, OK, £7 each. G2FQP, QTHR, 01179 570 929. QRP Outfit, Lake DTR3-5 and matching SWR, fitted additional CW filter, £100 and £70

fitted additional CW filter, £100 and £70 respectively, both vgc. Keith, G4ZTZ, QTHR. 07855 647 150 (Cambridge).

E-mail: taylor_k_m@hotmail.com RACAL h/books inc postage. RA-63, £25. RA-218, £25. MA-1072, £35. MA-1072 OP, RA-218, £25. MA-1072, £35. MA-1072 OP,
 £15. MA-1090, £40. MA-1107/1105, £15.
 MA-1101 Pt1 and 2, £60. MA-1723, £50.
 RA-1771/2 (3 books), £65. RA1792 ST 80730 photocopy, £40. RA-1792, £65. RA-2291, £30. RA-2294, £25. RA-2296, £25.
 MA-2305, £35. RA-6790 photocopy, £25.
 RM-1290A Radar, £25. RA-1217 photocopy, £12. Racal MA-1723 drive unit complete, not working, can't be bothered to fix!
 Offers? 01743 884 858 (Shrewsbury).
 RACAL MA-295 antenna changeover unit, new and unused with matching coaxial plugs, £150. Buyer to collect, G3PHA, 01204 840 629 (Bolton)

BACAL BA-1217 transistorised HE comms rcvr, 1-30MHz ex-Portishead Radio with operator's man and maintenance man. £230.

Operator's man and maintenance man, 5230. GMSEOB, OTHR, 01738 551 042 (Perth). RADCOM bound volumes 69, 70, 71, 72, 81, 82, 88, 89. VHF Communications complete 1970-1993, duplicates 76-80, offers? 01773 856 518 (Derbyshire).

Email: bakercrich@aol.com **RIGBLASTER** Plus, see page 65 May *RadCom*, bought from Waters & Stanton on 30/04/02. I have tried and tried, with on 30/04/02. I have tried and tried, with some assistance from W&S to make it function with my old Yaesu FT-One, without success, and have finally given up. The unit is as brand new, cost £139.95, sell for £100 plus postage (£5). Ken, G3RDG, 020 8455 8831 (London).

E-mail: kennethb@btinternet.com SERVICE mans, Pye PMRs, £5 each. Icom V200, H2, H10, V200T, Bird 6154, Zycom V200, FIZ, FITU, V2001, Bifd 6154, Zycom UT500, £10 each. Icom 706II, Alinco DX-70TH, £15 each. Icom IC-251E 2m multimode, £150. IC451E 70cm multimode, £150. Heatherlite Explorer 2m linear, £200. All vgc, ring for list of PYE mans. 01354 741 168 (March).

168 (March). SILENT key sale (G2BUJ). Fixed length sectional tower, with 3-ele tri-band beam and rotator type Emotator 502cxx, buyer inspects and dismantles, £300. Trio/ Kenwood TS-530SP, buyer inspects, £250. Trio/Kenwood AT-230 ATU, £70. Trio/ Kenwood TS-520SE, £150. Trio/Kenwood TB-2500.2m turr.with charger unit £70. Bird Kenwood 1S-52USE, £15U. TRO/Kenwood TR-2500 Zm tcvr with charger unit, £70. Bird 150W dummy load, £50. Hansen FS50 power meter, £25. SMC relative power meter, £10. Simpson 710 frequency meter, £10. Test Labs digital multimeter, £25. Trio/ Kenwood LF-30 LF low-pass filter, £30. Marconi Instruments valve voltmeter, £10. Taloguiment £54m coscillogances, £20. Marconi Instruments valve voltmeter, £10. Telequipment S54m oscilloscope, £20. Eddystone 750 rcvr (broken dial cord), £50. Advance Q meter type T1, £25. Model 50b regulated power supply, £10. Avo mutual conductivity meter, £5. AVO valve tester on stand (with valve data book), offers? Hi-mound Morse key, £20. Bug key with plastic top, circa 1960, £20. Equipment listed above are complete with mics and h/books, buyer to inspect and collect, prices are all one all bas to on. The following items are ono, all has to go. The following items are home made, G2DAF transmitter MkI, single 6146 with Eddystone dial, £70. Home made 2 x 4/65 A linear amp, 575. Home made transistor rcvr 80 & 10, £30. Rack of power supplies for linear and G2DAF rcvr. Miss Susan Greenwood, 07816 917 666 or Rev Adrian Heath, G4GDR, QTHR, 01793 762 970 (evenings).

SILENT key sale. Icom IC-756 fitted 250Hz CW Filter, £650 ono. PK232 packet controller, £45, 01737 553 043 (Croydon).

SILENT key sale. Kenwood TS-570D used 4 times only, £675. TS-50, £70. FT-290R, £160. FT-101E, £140. FT-2 ATU, £40. YD-846, £10. Swan 350, £100. HRO R106, YD-340, £10. Swan 350, £100. HRO H106, 240. Mizuho FX1 unused, £40. Dummy load DL100D, £45. IC-726, £380. AT-150, £150. PS-55, £75. FT-790 with 30W linear, £200. TR-751R, £380. IC-77E, £170. ERA Micro-reader, £70. Kenpro KR-500, £150. FT-901, offers? FT-902DM offers? MM10-100 linear, 5000, 0124, 242, 927 (Chectro)

offers? FT-902DM offers? MM10-100 linear, £900. 01244 342 987 (Chester). E-mail: mike.abram@btopenworld.com SPECTRUM Analyser Anritsu MS-610B10kHz to 2GHz, £1650. Philips 6.5 digit DMM, LCD display PM-2534, £145. Both in working order. 020 8668 7119 (London). E-mail: jmort@global.freeserve.co.uk STRUMECH telescopic mast, 4-section, max height 60ft, £300. John, GOGBN, 0151 327 2425.

TELEPRINTER Creed 7E, silence cover, partbuilt terminal unit, service and setup informa-tion included, £20. Buyer collects. Peter, GM6SHB, 01360 310 062 (Glasgow). E-mail: p.miller@elec.gla.ac.uk TEN-TEC Century 22, CW-only tovr. 10W RF

out. Analogue dial, needs re-stringing. Base model, with man, 160 - 10m plus 10MHz,

£125. Kenwood TM-G707E mobile FM tcvr. 144 and 432MHz. Boxed, vgc, mans and long remote kit. Never used mobile, £220. Both plus postage costs. Richard, G8ITB, QTHR, 01689 602 948 (Bromley). **TONNA** 23cm 35-ele Yagis, £20 each. £35 for 2 or £60 for 4. Wimo 70cm 23-ele Yagi, £25.

2 of £60 for 4. Wimo /0cm 23-ele Yagi, £25. Buyer collects. 01442 826 651 (Tring). E-mail: g3meh@supanet.com UV exposure unit (RS), no timer, £50. Coaxial antenna switch, £25. AEI transistor test set, £15. Farnell SM power supply board 5/12/24V, £8. 50 feeder spreaders, £10.

5/12/24V, £8. 50 feeder spreaders, £10. 20V transformers, £2. Taylor signal genera-tor, £15. Pascal, GIOSFT, 028 7135 2804 after 5.30pm (Londonderry). E-mail: pascalmcd@aol.com WESTOWER 3-section tiltover tower, 58ft, c/w head unit and electric winch. Needs new ground post or welding. Buyer inspects and collects. GoLAN, QTHR, 01845 501 327 or 07941 252 969. YAESU 1012D MkIII with FM and CW filter, plus Eryoprer 12kW linear amplifier (160)

YAESU 101ZD MkIII with FM and CW filter, plus Explorer 1.2kW linear amplifier (160-10m) with slow start, almost new 3-5002s (plus a spare), £650 (no split). Tom, GW3LJS, 01792 363 442 (Swansea).
 YAESU FT-1000MP, mint cond, exc per-former. Narrow filter, int power supply. Dem-onstration welcome, £1350. Jim, MM0BQI 0131 661 4686 (Edinburgh).
 E-mail: mm0bqi@thersgb.net
 YAESU FT-1000D vgc, 3 years old, complete with alfilters, man, sell for£1500. Mr Bradbury, M0WDB, 07815 453 313.
 YAESU FT-1000MP AC/DC with InRad noise mod. £1250. Linear Amp UK Bancer 811H

mod, £1250. Linear Amp UK Ranger 811H with new valves, £550. 01929 463 171 (Wool)

E-mail: eric_g0cgl@lineone.net YAESU FT-290R Mkl, Mutek pre-amp, all accessories, mobile mount, £150. TS-403S, FM board, SSB filters, £200. Yaesu FRG-9600 rcvr, £100, all gwo. 01237 424 011 (Bideford).

E-mail: jbg4sof@aol.com

VAESILET-690B 6m man and 15W Nevada linear, £140. Prefer buyer inspects and col-lects. M1RPW/M3TMO, 07950 595 893 (Halifax)

YAESU FT-736R 6m, 2m, 70cm, 23cms, CW filter, CTCSS, mic and will include 60W 6m linear and 100W 2m linear. £850 ovno. Az/El rotator. Kenpro 5400, bearings and pots replaced last year, complete with 18m control cable and glass fibre horizontal boom, £295. <50m hardline LDF2-50 with one connector, £45 ono. Tennamast Adapt-a-Mast, £150. Satellite antennas, 70cm helix and 20-ele crossed Yagi, £35 the two. 01527 541 502 (Redditch).

E-mail: g3kwkroger@aol.com YAESU FT-757GX plus matching FP-757 PSU.

All boxed, mans, ideal for your M3 callsign, little used since service. Buyer collects. Peter, MOCGA, QTHR, 01257 263 407 (Chorley).

E-mail: peter.desoer@tiscali.co.uk YAESU FT-847, new February, c/w mic and PSU, plus SWR meter. W&S 3-year warranty, £800. Discone ant, UHF/VHF, unused, £20.

 £800. Discone ant, UHF/VHF, uriuseu, 220.
 01603 812 129 (Norwich).
 YAESU FT-990 HF torr, AC model, includes mic, power lead, man, exc cond, £525.
 01925 815 705 (Warrington). E-mail: g0pzp2@aol.com



BC610 AM tx. BC-610 ATU. KW107. KW109. Heathkit SB220. 3-500Z. Heathkit B-IU Balun. TL-922. KW 75-ohm dummy load. Ben, 01398 361 215 after 6pm (Taunton).

EARLY crystal and one valve sets wanted, all early valve equipment is of interest including valves, speakers, components and cata-logues. Very keen for early Marconi items, still want a good Hallicrafters SX-42 or similar top-end valve comms, rcvr. G4ERU, QTHR, 01202 510 400 (Bournemouth).

The Members' Ads order form is now published here. If members do not wish to cut the form out of the magazine, photocopies will be accepted, as will recent copies of the form from previous months, or recent copies of the 'carrier' sheet. As a last resort, members may also send in their advertisements on separate sheets of paper, but if you choose to do this, you *must* supply an accurate word count - and, of course, the correct fee in the normal manner

RSGB MEMBERS' ADS ORDER FORM
Application form for one For Sale, Exchange or Wanted advertisement. Do not mix classifications on this form; separate applications must be made. Please ensure you read and understand the conditions of acceptance of these subsidised Members' Advertisements, printed at the top of the Members' Ads page of the current Radiom. FOR SALE
FREE TOWN PHONE ENTRIES _{E-MAIL}
RATES: UP TO 20 WORDS £5.50; 21-40, £6.50; 41-60, £7.50

76 sender, part or complete please. 01634 253 056 (Medway). BC610, BC375, BC312, BC342, command

sets, must be complete, not modified, and working order. Cash waiting. 01202 480 088 or 01202 488 819 (eve) (Christchurch).

EDDYSTONE 888A rcvr or EA12, any condition. Paul, G3SDH, 01761 221 206 (Bristol). E-mail: g3sdh@btinternet.com

CaDAF rovr, components needed to com-plete project. Coils, switches, IFTs, xtals, or non-working but complete rovr. Wanted by G8HLJ, Ted, 0151 632 0614 (Hoylake). KW-109 ATU, also MFJ-209. 01539 726 909 (Kogdd)

KW-109 A1U, also MFJ-209. 01539 726 909 (Kendal). E-mail: tapline@aol.com LABGEAR LG-300 PSU/Modulator or com-plete transmitter. Paul, G3SDH, 01761 221 206 (Bristol).

206 (Bristol). E-mail: g3sdh@btinternet.com MARCONI CW key 365a and/or 365b. Dave, 07767 305 866 (Upminster). E-mail: gm362@btinternet.com MURPHY B4OD rcvr. Murphy 62B rcvr. Any homebrew AM/CW transmitter etc, good price paid. WHY? G0JNT, QTHR, 01472 509 753 (Grimphu) (Grimsby).

E-mail: les-g0jnt@ntlworld.com **PILOT**'s control box type CRV-23254 for CRV-46151rcvr, also 16-way plugs for above. GM8MMA, QTHR, 01957 702 384 (Shetland).

E-mail: william.williamson1@btinternet.com POWER supply for Swan 350. Would be interested in Swan 350 plus power supply if not prepared to split. GM2FVV, QTHR, 01786 811 237 (Stirling). ROHDE & Schwarz test equipment made in

the sixties, including original mans, particu-larly looking for models SMLR and USVH. Creed 75 teleprinters, un-used spares and tools. Tool kit for Siemens T100 teleprinter. Racal Speedrace MA275 oscillator cou-pling unit. Racal valve radio equipment, mans and sales literature bought for cash. Migel, GOUGD, 01323 486 822 (East-bourne). E-mail: nigel@irisys.co.uk SERVICE man for TS-940S. Scrap Tektronix 453 scope for spares. G3SES, QTHR, 01244 383 954 (Chester).

E-mail: philg3ses@aol.com SILENT key clearout or just not needed. Wanted for research project, QSL accumulations, old call books etc. can collect, 0113 269 3892 (Leeds). E-mail: g4uzn@qsl.net

SONY communications revr CREV21 or

SONY communications rev CHFV21 or CRF320, any cond. John, 07376 384 020 or 0121 704 2393 (Solihull). STRUMECH standard duty P60 or BP60 in vgc, un-corroded. Specifically this model required, for more details see www.daveevans.org.uk Dave, GW4GTE, QTHR, 01244 544 794 (Chester).

E-mail: dave@daveevans.org.uk WANTED for restoration project 1960s-style moving coil meter. Scale marked Japan S-meter TS2 size 60mm square, barrel diam-eter 52mm, as used with Electroniques and other kits. Dennis, G4IAD, QTHR, 01942

WANTED R1475, gwo. Marconi AD-108 rcvr, cylindrical scale for R1475 ranges 6.38MHz to 20.14MHz + two scale pointers. Cliff Collins, G3THX, 01754 761 306 (Skegness).



29 JUNE 2002

REDDISH RALLY - St Mary's Parish Hall, St Mary's Drive, South Reddish, Stockport (jn of Broadstone Road South and Reddish Road). OT 11am, £1. TI on S22, C. John, G4ILA, 0161 477 6702.

29 / 30 JUNE 2002 RAF WADDINGTON ARC Air Show special event station. Bob, G3VCA,

01522 528 708 30 JUNE 2002

ALEXANDERSON DAY - SAQ on 17.2kHz and SA6Q on 136kHz. [www.telemuseum.se/grimeton/ defaulte.html]

CITY OF BRISTOL BSGB GROUP Longleat Amateur Radio & Com-Warminster, Wiltshire. OT 10am, £3. TS, SIG, CS, RSGB, RA, CBS, CP, C, LB. Ron, G4GTD, 0117 985 6253 or ronford@g4gtd.freeserve.co.uk [www.longleatrally.co.uk]

7 JULY 2002

YORK RC Rally - held in the new stand at York racecourse. OT 10.30am. CP free. TI on 2m & 70cm. yorkradiorally@btopenworld.com [www.john.g4fuo@btinternet.co.uk/ rally.html

13 JULY 2002

CORNISH RAC Radio & Compu-ter Rally - Penair School, Truro. OT 10.30. TS, B&B, MT, CP free, C, TI. Ken, G0FIC, ken@jtarry.freeserve. co.uk or John, G4LJY, g4ljy@ hotmail.com

WESSEX RG special event station GB5NF - Neston Fete, 10 miles NE of Bath. OT 12 noon. HF VHF UHF, various modes, inc PSK31 [www.g4sknradio.freeserve.co.uk/ gb5nf.htm]

20 / 21 JULY 2002

USS SALEM RC. K1USN. Annual Worldwide Museum Ships Weekend runs from 0000UTC Saturday until 2400UTC on Sunday. Bob, W1QWT, w1qwt@arrl.net

21 JULY 2002

HULL & DARS 9th Humber Bridge Radio Rally - Cottingham High School. OT 10.30am. C, Tl on S22. Leigh, G0UBY, leigh@sydney. karoo.co.uk or Jon, G7DBL, 01482 493 425

McMICHAEL RALLY & BOOT SALE - Reading Rugby Football Club, Sonning Lane (B4446, just off A4) near Reading, Berkshire. OT 9am. CP, CBS, C, LB, TI on S22. First Aid post. Dave, G4XDU, 01628 625 720 or g4xdu@amsat.org [http://go.to/mcmichaelrally]

TIVERTON SOUTH WEST RC (Mid Devon) Rally - Pannier Market, Tiverton. OT 09.45/10am, £1. TS, B&B, C, CP. club@g4tsw.freeserve co.uk [www.g4tsw.freeserve.co.uk]

26 - 28 JULY 2002

AMSAT-UK COLLOQUIUM - University of Surrey, Guildford. [www.uk.amsat.org] RADIO AMATEURS OF CANADA

National Convention - Vernon, Brit-ish Columbia, Canada. The largest amateur radio event for the last five ears in Canada. [www.rac2002.org/]

28 JULY 2002

COLCHESTER RA Amateur Radio Rally & Computer Fair - St Helena School, Sheepen Road, Colchester. CBS, B&B, C, TS, TI via GB3CO on S22, CP free. Ron, G4JIE, 01206 826 387 or ron@ g4jie.freeserve.co.uk

[www.g3co.ccom.co.uk] LEEDS & DARS Biannual Outdoor Rally & Car Boot Sale - Yarnbury Rugby Club, Brownberrie Lane, Horsforth, Leeds. CBS, CP free. J A Mortimer, M0JAM, 01943 874 650. RUGBY ATS Radio Rally - BP Truck Stop on A5, 2 miles north of M1 jn 18. 01455 552 449 or rally@rugbyats.co.uk

4 AUGUST 2002

FENLAND RG Horncastle Summer Amateur Radio Rally Horncastle Youth Centr Centre.

 Rallies & Events

 TI-Talk-In; CP-CarPark; £-admission; OT-Opening Time-time for disabled visitors appears first, eg (10.30/11an);

 TS-Trade Stands; FM-Flea Market; CBS-Car Boot Sale; B&B-Bring and Buy; A - Auction; SIG-Special Interest

 Groups; MT-Morse Tests; MA - Foundation Morse Assessments; LB - Licensed Bar; C - Catering; DF - Disabled

 Facilities; WIN-prize draw, raffle; LEC - LECtures / seminars; FAM - FAMily attractions; CS - Camp Site.
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Events Diary

Cagthorpe, Horncastle, Lincs. OT 10.30am. C, MT (pre-book), TI on S22. Chris, G0PXB, 01526 860 320.

S22. Chris, GUPXB, 01526 860 320. [www.fenlandrepeater.org.uk] LORN ARS Radio Rally Benderloch Victory Halls, 8 miles north of Oban on A828. OT 10.30 for 11am. TI on HF and VHF. Shirley, GM0ERV, QTHR, 01631 566 518 or s.mclennan@freeuk.com or John, MM3MLH, QTHR, 01838 200 304.

9 AUGUST 2002

COCKENZIE & PORT SETON ARC 9th Annual Junk Night - Cockenzie & Port Seton Community Centre, South Seton Park, Port Seton, E Lothian. OT 6.30pm, £1. C, DF, WIN. All proceeds to British Heart Foun-dation. Bob, GM4UYZ, 01875 811 723 or bob.gm4uyz@btinternet.com

11 AUGUST 2002

FLIGHT REFUELLING ARS Hamfest - Cobham Sports and Social Sportsground, Merley, Wimborne, off the A31 (signposted) OT 10am, £2 - please have correct money ready. TS, CBS, MT (5WPM), LB, C, FAM, TI on S22 from 8am Overnight camping on Saturday. Keith, G1VHG, 01202 577 937 or hamfest@frars.org.uk [www.frars.org.uk/hamfest]

17 / 18 AUGUST 2002

INTERNATIONAL LIGHTHOUSE / LIGHTSHIP WEEKEND - entry forms not necessary, but ensures that your entry is listed officially. Entry form from www.vk2ce.com/ illw/index.html Runs from 0001 on Saturday until 2359UTC on Sun-day. Exchange RS(T), QTH and ARLHS number of the light, obtainable from www.arlhs.com/awards/ arlhs-numbers.html

SCARBOROUGH SPECIAL EVENTS GROUP - International Lighthouse / Lightship Weekend. Opera-tion of GB2SCA from the lamp room at the top of Scarborough lighthouse. QSL card shows full colour photo-graph of the lighthouse. 40m SSB/ CW, 2m& 70cm SSB/FM. Roy, G4SSH, g4ssh@netscapeonline.co.uk

18 AUGUST 2002

KING'S LYNN ARC 13th Great Eastern Radio Rally & Car Boot Sale - New venue: Fosters Sports & Social Club, Ferry Road, Clenchwarton. OT 10am. TI on S22, Road. C, LB. No dogs. George, G6AKC, 07719 874 128 (eve) or george@ g6akc.freeserve.co.uk

24 - 31 AUGUST 2002

NORTH WALES RRC Bardsey Island DXpedition - Ted. GW0DSJ. 01745 336 939.

25 AUGUST 2002

COLERAINE & DARS Radio & Computer Rally - Bohill Hotel, Cloyfin Road, Coleraine. OT 11.30am/12 noon. Peter, MI0CIB, 028 7035 1335 or Jim, GI4ORI, 028 7035 2393

MILTON KEYNES ARS Rally - St Paul's School, Leaden Hall, Milton Keynes. OT 8am traders, 9am buy-ers, £1, TI on S22. Dave, M0BZK, 01908 501 310 or rally@bletchley. net [www.qsl.net/g3hiu/rally.html] TORBAY ARS Communications Fair - Churston Ferrers Grammar School, Churston, Brixham. OT 10am, £2. TI, CP free, TS, B&B, MT, WIN. rally@tars.org.uk

26 AUGUST 2002

HUNTINGDONSHIRE ARS Amateur Radio Rally - Ernulf Commu-nity School, St Neots, near superstore on A428. OT 10am, £1.50. C, CBS, TI on S22. Peter, M5ABN 01480 457 347 (6pm -10pm) or peterherbert@aol.com

29 AUGUST - 5 SEPTEMBER 2002 HORNSEA ARC 4th Antenna Workshop - Manor Farm, Bewholme, Driffield, E Yorkshire. Free entry, but prior booking essen-tial. G4YTV, QTHR, 01964 562 498 or g4yty@aol.com

1 SEPTEMBER 2002

MID-SUSSEX ARS Amateur Radio & Computer Car Boot Sale -Marle Place, Burgess Hill. OT 10am. [www.msars.co.uk] TELFORD & DARS Rally - Aerospace Museum, RAF Cosford, nr Wolverhampton, on A41 1 mile

south of jn3 of M54. Admission free. TS, CBS, FM, DF, C, MT, FAM, CP free. TI on 2m and 70cm. 01952 299 677 or e-mail mstreet@g3jkx. freeserve.co.uk [www.telfordrally.org.uk]

8 SEPTEMBER 2002

LINCOLN SWC Hamfest - Lincolnshire Showground on A15, 5 miles north of Lincoln. OT 10.30am, £2, under-14s free. CP free, TI on 2m, CS by arrangement, C, TS, B&B, FM. Dave, 01522 878 481 or 07961 961 494.

SUFFOLK DATA GROUP Rally & Surplus Sale (Five Ss Rally) -Raceway Centre Green, Foxhall Stadium, nr Ipswich. OT 9.30am, £1. CBS, CP free, C, TI on S22. Peter, G8HUE, 01473 631 313. [www.antrina.net/hamradio/sdgrally-2002-info,htm]

14 / 15 SEPTEMBER 2002

TRANSMISSION 2002 - 10th annual event to raise money for British Wireless for the Blind Fund. John 01634 832 501

15 SEPTEMBER 2002

BARRY ARS Welsh Amateur Radio Show - Memorial Hall, Barry. George, GW0PUP, 029 2083 2253.

20 / 21 SEPTEMBER 2002

LEICESTER Amateur Radio Show Donington International Centre, Castle Donington, Leics. Geoff, G4AFJ, 01455 823 344, fax 01455 828 273 or g4afj@argonet.co.uk

4 - 6 OCTOBER 2002 WACRAL CONFERENCE and AGM 2002 - Geoff, G4YJW, 01323

721 352 or geoff@g4yjw.freeserve. co.uk

6 OCTOBER 2002

GREAT LUMLEY AR & ES Rally -[www.glares.fsnet.co.uk] HORNSEA ARC Annual Rally -G4YTV, QTHR, 01964 562 498 or q4ytv@aol.com

11 - 13 OCTOBER 2002

RSGB International HF & IOTA Convention HFC 2002 - RSGB 0870 904 7373. [www.rsgb.org/hfc/]

13 OCTOBER 2002 NORTH WAKEFIELD RC Radio Rally & Computer Fair - 01924 824 451. [www.nwrc.org]

20 OCTOBER 2002

BLACKWOOD & DARS Radio, Computer & Electronics Rally George, 01495 724 942 or Dave, GW4HBK, 01495 228 516.

26 OCTOBER 2002

CARRICKFERGUS ARG Rally -Billy, MIOCZF.

- 27 OCTOBER 2002
- GALASHIELS & DARS Annual Rally Jim, GM7LUN, 01896 850

245 or gm7lun@qsl.net

2 / 3 NOVEMBER 2002

16th NORTH WALES RADIO & **ELECTRONICS SHOW** - Muriel, GW7NFY, tel/fax: 01745 591 704. 10 NOVEMBER 2002

12th GREAT NORTHERN HAMFEST - Ernie, G4LUE, 01226 716 339 or 07787 546 515 (6pm -

8pm) or e-mail ernest.bailey1@ virgin.net **17 NOVEMBER 2002**

COULSDON ATS CATS Bazaar Andy, G0KZT, 01737 552 139 or andvo0kzt@hotmail.com MIDLAND AMATEUR RADIO SO-CIETY Radio & Computer Rally Peter, G6DRN, 0121 443 1189. 23 / 24 NOVEMBER 2002

LONDON COMMUNICATION & COMPUTER SHOW - New venue -Wodson Park, Ware, Herts. RadioSport 01923 893 929. [www.radiosport.co.uk]

30 NOVEMBER 2002

ROCHDALE & DARS Traditional Radio Rally - John, G7OAI, 01706 376 204 (eve) or radars@mbc.co.uk

1 DECEMBER 2002 BISHOP AUCKLAND RAC Rally Mark, G0GFG, 01388 745 353 or Brian, G7OCK, 01388 762 678.

8 DECEMBER 2002

WEST MANCHESTER RADIO CLUB Red Rose Radio Rally Stephen, G6BVN, 01942 888 900.



These callsigns are valid for use from the date given, but the period of operation may vary from 1 – 28 days before or after the event date. Operating details are provided in an abbreviated form as follows:

Please send operational details of your special event station to the *RadCom* office at least five weeks before publication.

The QSL Bureau sub-managers for special event station callsigns are as follows:

GBxAAA-MZZ - Mike Evans, 322 Heol Gwyrosydd, Penlan, Swansea SA5 7BR, e-mail mw0cna@ntlworld.com

GBxNAA-ZZZ - Graham Ridgeway, 37 Highfield Gardens, Blackburn BB2 3SN, e-mail m5aav@zetnet.co.uk

Will organisers of special event stations please ensure that they lodge plenty of envelopes with their sub-managers?

- Jul GB4MGR: Manx Guide Radio. Sulby, Isle of Man. (GD4OEL)
 Jul GB0RAF: Royal Air Force. Deerbolt, Co. Durham. L (G0NRK)
 Jul GB2HOG: Harley Owners Group. Wallheath, West Midlands. TLH (MNS IV) (M0SJV) GB4YOU: Youlbury Scout & Guide Radio. Oxford. TLH27P (G0RJX)
- Radio. Oxford. TLH27P (GORJX) GB4YOU: Youlbury Scout & Guide Radio. Oxford. TLH27P (GOREL) 6 Jul GB0WCS: Wolverhampton City Show. Wolverhampton. LHV27P (M0SRB) GB1JLC: John Lowther Centre. Kettering, Northants. V27 (G4MRA) GB2EK: East Kirkby, East Kirkby, Lincolnshire. LH2 (G4BZA) GB2LC: Linnet Clough. Stockport. LH2 (G3WFW) GB4DOB: Borough of Broxhourne
- LH2 (G3WFW) GB4BOB: Borough of Broxbourne. Cheshunt, Herts. LHV27 (MSAJK) GB4FT: Foredown Tower. Portslade. LH (G4XKF) GB4JLC: John Lowther Centre. Kettering, Northants. LH (G4MRA) 7 Jul GB2FX: Felixstowe. Felixstowe, Suffolk. LH2 (G4YQC) 12 Jul GB2CP: Carisbrooke Priory. Newport, Isle of Wight. TLHV27 (M5PDL) GB4WS: Wyre Scouts. Goosnargh. TLH2 (GOLRK)
 - - TLH2 (GOLRK)

SILENT KEYS

🖻 E REGRET to record the passing of the following radio amateurs:

G0IZT	Mr C C Shedden	
G0JFJ	Mr G Berry	05/02/02
G0KTB	Mr G C Spencer	05/05/02
G1AVJ	Mr G M A Flower	10/04/02
G1UJR	Mr E G Bradbury	16/05/02
G2BAH	Mr L S Gumbrill	18/02/02
G2BUJ	Mr P Greenwood	
G3BEG	Mr P Bond	10/05/02
G3CPS	Mr E C Gray	17/04/02
G3CXI	Mr P J Cooper	
G3KEU	Mr T Leighfield	14/05/02
G3KFT	Mr J Reddings	29/04/02
G3LCG	Mr P Bateman	09/05/02
G3MII	Mr P Roper	
G3MYV	Mr E Yates	21/05/02
G3UAC	Mr J D W Aitken	22/03/02
G4AML	Mr L M G Dumont	29/03/02
G4GWW	Mr R W Broom	21/03/02
G4KDZ	Mr A W Clements	04/02
G4MBV	Mr W Blofield	22/03/02
G6PHV	Mr D R G Ford	07/11/01
G8BFW	Mr T A Wildman	31/07/01
GI0ACE	Mr P Smith	04/05/02
GI4OYE	Mr W G Heyburn	04/12/01
GM3YCG	Mr S Spence	02/03/02
GM4AGX	Mr J Yates	
GM6YRZ	Mr N R Blake	09/04/02
GM7DSC	Mr J D Simpson	24/03/02
M5ALF	Mr A E Chapman	06/04/02
RS23133	Mr R C Mense	11/02/02
ZL2PB	Mr H B McLaren	

	GB5RL: Ribble Link. Preston, Lancs. TLH27 (G3UCA) GB2BC: Blackwell Court. Bromsgrove. LH2 (G0TIB) GB2BJG: Belchford Jubilee Gala. Belchford, Lincs. LH2 (G4BZA) GB2RVS: Rettendon Village Show. Rettendon, Essex. TLHV27 (G4ZPE) GB5NF: Neston Fete. Corsham, Wilts. LHV27 (G4SKN) GB5OM: Our Majesty. Nr Petersfield, Hants. TLHV2 (G0DHZ) GB0ERG: Eagle Radio Group.
	Mablethorpe, Lincs. H2 (G0CBM) GB4CH: Childrens Hospital. Walkden, Manchester. LH2 (G0KEV)
	GB1CG: Commonwealth Games. Manchester, M60 1QD. V27P (G7JKK) GB5MG: Manchester Games. Manchester, M60 1QD. TLH (G3RTU)
20 Jul	GB5SI: Summer Isles. Tanera Mor, Summer Isles. LH (MM0BQI)
21 Jul	GB2SOB: Sirloin of Beef. Hoghton, Preston. LH27 (G3UCA) GB6MMR: McMichael Rally.
	Reading, Berks. 27P (G4KWT) GB0MCG: Manchester Common- wealth Games. Rochdale. (G0HXQ) GB4CG: Manchester Common- wealth Games. Manchester. (G0TOG) GB4MCG: Manchester Common- wealth Games. Manchester. (G0BUS) GB8CG: Manchester Common- wealth Games. Ashton under Lyne. (G0RGU)
26 Jul	GB0SAS: Sunderland Air Show. Seafront, Sunderland. LHV27 (G0YCA)
27 Jul	GB1BGC: Bounce Guide Camp. Nr Kettering, Northants. V27 (G4MRA) GB2BGC: Bounce Guide Camp. Nr Kettering, Northants. LH (G4MRA) GB2CUM: Cumbaree. Miinthorpe, Cumbria. LH27 (G3HMR) GB2HWG: Hampshire West Guides. Lyndhurst, Hampshire. LH27 (M0ACL)

Region 1: Scotland West & Western Isles No club details received.

Region 2: Scotland East & the Highlands COCKENZIE & PORT SETON ARC

6/7, VHF Field Day. 27/28, RSGB IOTA Contest from Tiree. Bob, GM4UYZ, 01875811723.

Region 3: North West MID CHESHIRE ARS

3, VHF NFD preparation. 10, Club maintenance & stock taking. 17, On air. 24 BBQ. Niall, G0VOK, 01606871413.

PRESTON ARS

4, TBA. 11, Foundation Licence course starts. 21, BBQ. Sean, M3HDD, 07951 169 330.

STOCKPORT RS

2, VHF portable activity, 2m UK Activity Contest. 18, 'Ladies Night' New Zealand, Gordon Mills. David, M1ANT, 0161 4567832.

THORNTON CLEVELEYS ARS

1, Special events discussion. 8, Licensing and the future. 15, 'Settingup a station', lan, G3ZRZ. 22, HF Awards, Ken, G3RFH. 29, Test equipment. Jack, G4BFH, jack@jduddington. fsnet.co.uk

Region 4: North East GOOLE R & ES

12, Contest debrief at Black Swan, Asselby. 19, BBQ at Barmby Tidal Barrage. 26, Fundraising at Black Swan. Richard, G0GLZ, 07867 862169.

GRIMSBY ARS

4, Old reaction radio, G4DXB. Brian, G4DXB, 01472231383. HALIFAX & DARS

16, 'D-Day Deception', Bill, G4KQJ. R E Nolson, G0PMU, 01274600297.

HORNSEAARS

3, 'Foxhunt'. Andy, G0VRM, 07050287279.

HULL & DARS

21, 9th Humber Bridge Radio Rally. Leigh, G0UBY, leigh@ sydney.karoo.co.uk

KEIGHLEY ARS

11, On air. 18, Film show (TBA). Ian, M1BGY, 01274723951.

Region 5: West Midlands BUSHBURY E & ARS

6/7, GB0WCS at Wolverhamp-



ton City Show, West Park. Steve, M0SRB, 01902865746.

COVENTRY ARS

5, VHF NFD preparation. 12, On air, CW practice. 19, DF hunt. 26, On air, CW practice. John, G8SEQ/M3AGM, johng8seq@ ntlworld.com

CHELTENHAM ARS

5, Connecting to the Internet, Mark David, G4MEM. Derek, G3NKS,01242241099.

GLOUCESTER AR & ES

1, Workshop, on air. 8, Club '80 plus' birthday. 15, Workshop, on air. 20/21, Picnic, QRP weekend operating. 22, 29, Workshop, on air. Tony, 01452 618930. **KIDDERMINSTER & DARS**

2, On air, HF, VHF and PSK31 demonstration. Tony, G1OZB, 01299400172.

MAXPAK

1, AGW / WINPAK software demonstration, G0CNG and G4GSB. G4GSB, 01952 585447, milesclifford@aol.com **MID-WARWICKSHIRE ARS**

9, 'Broadcast Antennas', Nigel, G7TMA. 23, Field day planning. Bernard, M1AUK, 01926420913. **SALOP ARS**

4, VHF NFD preparation. 6/7, VHF NFDI. 18, 'foxhunt'. 25, Summer social, Corbett Arms, Uffington. Wayne, M5WJF, m5wjf@qthr.freeserve.co.uk STRATFORD UPON AVON &

DRS

8, Surplus sale, John, G8HJS. 22, Construction competition, Terry, G3MXH. David, 01926 642858 or 07816 550075.

TELFORD & DARS

3, Open evening, on air. 6/7, VHF NFD, site TBD. 10, 3rd 2m /70cm DF hunt ('fox' 2E1DJM). Mike, G3JKX, 01952 299677.

Region 6: North Wales

No club details received.

Region 7: South Wales BARRYARS

2, Open forum. 9, 'Operating Techniques on the HF Bands', Glyn, GW0ANA. 16, Logging



Merv Williams, GW3VXC, sent in this photo of members of the Pontpool Radio Club, *circa* 1958, while on a visit to the HTV studios at Pontcanna, Cardiff.

software. 23, 'Another Construction Project', John Barber, GW4SKA. 30, Planning for Flatholm Island expedition. Richard, GW4BVJ, 01656 658830.

Region 8: Northern Ireland

No club details received.

Region 9: London & Thames Valley CHESHAM & DARS

3, General Meeting. 10, On air. 17, McMichael Rally planning. 24, Mystery treasure hunt, Jeremy, G3XZG. 31, Foundation Licence CW training, G3MEH, G4HES. Terry, terence. thirlwell@eds.com

CHESHUNT & DARC 3. Members' Forum. Jim.

G0JXN,01992468204. COULSDON ATS

8, Quiz, Andy & Jan Jackson. Steve, G7SYO, 01737 354271. EDGWARE & DARS

11, 'Non-radio DIY', Terry, G3WUX. 25, 'Electromagnetic Waves', Ian, G4IUZ. David, G5HY, 01923 655284 (days) / 02089549180 (eve).

MAIDENHEAD & DARC

4, Quiz (TBC). 16, Home Counties ATV Group, Mike, G8LES. John, G3TWG, 01628 525275. **NEWBURY & DARS**

17, BBQ. 27, 28 RSGB IOTA Contest IoW. Mark, M0CUK, 0163536444.

RS OF HARROW

5, Informal. 7, GB2DHH operating day. 12, French evening. 19, Informal. 26, Shack visit to member. Jim, G0AOT, 01895476933 / 020 7 2786421.

READING & DARC

11, McMichael Rally preparation. Pete, G8FRC, 0118 969 5697. **SILVERTHORN RC**

26 -29, Club Camp at Hertford. David, G0KHC, 02085042831. SURREY R CONTACT C

1, BBQ at G3ZPB QTH (Pound Cottage). Ray, G4FFY, 0208 6447589.

VERULAMARC

14, Watford &D Classic Vehicle Trust charity event. 22 - 29, 9M6AAC Borneo DXpedition.27/ 28, RSGB IOTA contest. Walter, G3PMF, 01923 262180.

WIMBLEDON & DARS

12, PicATUne, Paul Berkeley, M0CJX.27Jul-4Aug, Summer camp. Jim, G4WYJ, 01737 356745.

Region 10: South & South East

BASINGSTOKE ARC

1, Internet linking, Paul, G4HLF. 6/7 VHF NFD, Woodgarston Farm. 28, 'Foxhunt', Peter, M1DGQ. Peter, M1DGQ, 0118 9836545.

CRAWLEY RC

21, LF round table. 24, Decca Navigation, G3JKV. Derek Atter G3GRO 01293 520 424.

CROWBOROUGH & DARS

25, IOTA contest preparation, Crest Farm, Duddleswell. Eric, G3TXZ,01892654633.

FAREHAM & DARS

3, On air. Steve, G7HEP, 01329 663673.

FARNBOROUGH & DRS

10, Open evening: *non-members welcome*. 24, Ultrasonic Ranging of Bats, Colin, G8BCO. Norman, G0VYR, 01483835320. **HARWELLARS**

9, Summer DF hunt. John, M3LNU, 01235223250.

HASTINGS E & RC

17, Summer auction. R C Gornall, G7DME, 01424444466. **HORNDEAN & DARC**

2, Club social. 6/7, GB5OM at Queen Elizabeth Country Park Show. 23, 'Bees and Beekeeping', Roy Godfrey. Stuart, G0FYX, 023 92472846.

HORSHAMARC

4, '100 Years of Electricity in the Home'. David, G4JHI, 01403 252221.

ITCHEN VALLEY RC

6/7, VHF NFD. 12, Quiz with Waterside and Andover. 26, Radio test. 27 Jul - 3 Aug, GB2HGWatFlameInternational

Club News

Camp, Foxleaze. Mike, G6AIQ, mamjh@yahoo.com

MID SUSSEX ARS

5, Prepare for VHF NFD. 6/7, VHF NFD. 12, Shack ops. 20, Summer supper, Sue, G6YPY. 26, PicATUne, Paul, M0CJX. Geoff, G6MJW, 01273845103. **OXFORD & DARS**

11, Computer clinic, Ray Goff, G4FON. Dave, G3BLS, 01865 247311.

SOUTHDOWN ARS

1, BBQ at Beachey Head. John, G3DQY, 01424414319.

SWINDON & DARC

4, VHF NFD preparation. 18, DF hunt. 25, RSGB IOTA Contest preparation. Den, M0ACM, 01793 822705.

THREE COUNTIES ARC

25, On air. Damian, KammDP@ btinternet.com

WORTHING & DARC

3, DF hunt. 10, Construction project. 17, Discussion evening. 24, Fire brigade special event planning. Roy, G4GPX, 01903 753893.

Region 11: South West & Channel Islands BLACKMORE VALE ARS

2, On air. 9, 'Summits on the Air (SOTA)', Mathew, M1EVT. 16, HF On air. 23, 'Foxhunt'. 30, WAB. Tony, G0GFL, 01258 860 741.

BRISTOL RSGB GROUP

29, 'Basic QSOs in a Foreign Language', Martyn, G3RFX. Martyn, G3RFX, 01179736419. CORNISH RAC

4, General Meeting. 8, Computer Section. 13, Rally at Penair School. John G4LJY, 01872 863849.

NORTH BRISTOL ARC

19, 'DXpedition to Madagascar', Phil Whitchurch, G3SWH. Dick, G0XAY, G0XAY@aol.com POLDHU ARC

9, BBQ at Marconi Centre. Keith, G0WYS, 01326574441.

SOUTH BRISTOL ARC

3, Working the SBARC team on Lundy Island. 10, VHF NFD debriefing. 17, BBQ. 24, 70cm Post Code Challenge. 31, Summer darts match. Len, G4RZY, 01275 834282.

TORBAY ARS

19, Radio receivers, G4VFG. Walt, G3HTX, 01803663200. TROWBRIDGE & DARC

3, 144MHz DF. Ian, G0GRI, 01225864698 evenings/week-ends.

WEST SOMERSET ARC

2, BBQ. Jean, G0SZO, 01984 633060.

Region 12: East & East Anglia

BRAINTREE AR & CCC

1, Essex Repeater Group talk. Keith, MOCLO, 01376347736. BURY ST EDMUNDS ARS

10, Curry supper at Whepstead. George, G3LPT, 01359259518. CAMBRIDGE & DARC

5, Informal. 12, I-Link System, Daryl, G0ANV. 14, BBQ at

Longstow. 19, Using an Oscilloscope, Clive, G8BOU, Ron, G3KBR. 26, Video evening. Ron, G3KBR, 01223 501712.

CHELMSFORD ARS

2, 'From Rig to Radiator', Brian, G3CVI. David Bradley, M0BQC, 01245 602838.

COLCHESTER RAC

4, Rally planning. 18, 'The Home of the Future? X10 Home Automation', Andy Straw, M1MOD. Andy, M1MOD, 01206735122. FELIXSTOWE & DARS

7, GB2FX Darrell Day special event. 22, Microwave Update, Sam, G4DDK. Paul, G4YQC, 01394273507.

HARWICH ARIG

10, On air, BBQ. Eugene, G4FTP, 01206 826633.

IPSWICH RADIO CLUB

3, Quiz, Ipswich vs Felixstowe. 15 - 21, Activity Week at Otley. 20, BBQ. Keith, G7CIY, 01394 420226.

LOUGHTON & EPPING FOREST ARS

12, Friedrichshafen debriefing, John Ray, G8DZH & John Mulye, G0VEH. 26, 40th Anniversary Garden Party. Marc, G0TOC, 07803 023501.

MAIDSTONE YMCA ARS

No meetings - holidays. Andy, MOCST, 01622661035. MEDWAYARTS

5, Coherers & crystals, Colin Sumner, G0POS. 12, Connect-

Items for club news should be sent to the *RadCom* Office at HQ to arrive by the 26th of the month, ie approximately amonth before publication (eg 26 January for the March Issue). News items should be sent in writing (fax, letter or e-mail gb2rs@rsgb.org.uk) by the club secretary or the person responsible for publicity. Post cards for this purpose are available from RSGB HQ. A database of all meetings is shared between *RadCom* and GB2RS, so information only needs to be sent once.

	gion
	Scotland West & Western Isles
	Scotland East & the Highlands
	North West
	North East
	West Midlands
	North Wales
	South Wales
<u>.</u>	Northern Ireland
)	London & Thames Valley
0.	South & South East
1.	South West & Channel Islands
2.	East & East Anglia
3.	East Midlands

RSGB Regional Managers as of 12 June 2002.

ing cables, Alan Stanley, G1OMH. Pauline, 2E1HRY, pauline.odle@blueyonder.co.uk NORFOLK ARC

10, Waters & Stanton plc, Mark Francis. 17, 31, Informal Morse practice/instruction. 24, PSK31, Malcolm, G3PDH. Peter, G3ASQ, QTHR.

SUDBURY & DRA

2, Visit to Ridgewell Commemorative Museum, Derek, G3MMA. Bryan, G1TWY, 01787247893.

Region 13: East Midlands

EAGLE RG

9, Fibre optics: networking & Internetting, Paul, 2E1BDC. G0SWS, 01507 478590.

LINCOLN SW CLUB

10, *PW* editor Rob Mannion. 13, Special event at Boultham Fair. 24, Walking treasure hunt. John, G1TSL, 01522793751.

NORTHAMPTON RC

5/6, VHF NFD. 21, CW contest. Norman, G0GBZ, 01327349188. RAF WADDINGTON ARC

11, Club dinner at Pyewipe Inn. Bob, G3VCA, 01522528708.

SCUNTHORPE STEEL ARS 2, VHF NFD planning.9, VHF NFD 'inquest'. 16, Five-minute

talks. 23, GB3WJ Internet linking update, John, G0JRB and Mark. 30, Junk sale, BBQ. Alistair, M1ECF, 01427872976. SOUTH NOTTS ARC

3, On air. 10, Open forum, members only. 17, Summer dinner. 01509 569679.

SHEFFORD & DARS

4, Final planning and equipment check for VHF NFD. 6/7, VHF NFD. 11, Mobile 'foxhunt'. 18, BBQ and end-of-term party. Derek, G4JLP, 01462 851722.

Club News is a service for clubs and societies affiliated to the RSGB. The announcements are intended to notify non-members and potential members of your club of specific events, therefore 'informal', 'committee meeting', 'natter night' and 'ragchew evening' etc will only be included if space permits. Basic, unchanged details about RSGB-affiliated clubs are published annually in the *RSGB Yearbook*.

RSGB Regional Manager Gordon Hunter, GM3ULP Billy Jenkins, MM0WKJ Kath Wilson, M1CNY/M3CNY Geoff Darby, G7GJU/M3GJU Roy Clarke, G8AYD/M0RLY Liz Cabban, GW0ETU Simon Lloyd Hughes, GW0NVN Jeff Smith, MI0AEX Alan Ross, G1SQB Ivan Rosevear, G3GKC Dick Atterbury, G4NQI Malcolm Salmon, G3XVV Bryn Llewellyn, G4DEZ

DOVER CLUB MEETS WEEKLY

DOVER ARC meets every Wednesday at 7.30pm *during term time* at Dover Boys' Grammar School. It is a centre for Foundation, Intermediate and Morse courses and is an RAE examination centre. Visit the website at www.darc.org.ukforfurther information or call Jim Cairns, M1BKI, tel: 01304 852773, or Ian Keyser, G3ROO, on 01304 821588.

A TITANIC SUCCESS

GB90MGY, THE special event station commemorating the heroism of Jack Phillips, Chief Wireless Telegraphist on the *Titanic*, was on the air over the weekend of 13 - 15 April. The world-wide interest was phenomenal, with nearly 3000 QSOs, all CW, in more than 100 countries. Visitors to the station in Godalming, which featured a replica of the *Titanic's* wireless room, exceeded 500 in number.



Alex Wickham, G3XHK (a member of the Titanic Wireless Commemorative Group), operating GB90MGY, encouraged by Malcolm Constantine, G0MIC (left), and Simon Harris, G0SJH (right), members of Guildford and District Radio Society.

FOUNDATION LICENCE COURSE NEWS

WREXHAM ARS's first Foundation course was held at Wrexham Scout HQ over the weekend of 19 / 20 April. Lead Instructor Ian, GW0VML, with help from Mike, MW0BLL, as invigilator for the exam; John, GW0TBT, invigilator for the Morse Assessment; Mark, MW1MDH / MW3MDH; Stephen, G6ZMD / M3ZMD; and John, GW3RBM, are all shown in the photo. 13 people sat the course and a 100% pass rate was achieved. Congratulations to all concerned.

Bishop Auckland Radio Amateurs Club ran its first Foundation Course in March. Teaching the syllabus was Tim, MOACV, while Morse Assessments were carried out by Brian, MOBAR, and Iain,

MOPCB, who, at 17, is possibly the youngest Morse Assessor in the country. There were 10 successful candidates, and since then a second course produced a further eight new M3 licensees. The club plans to hold another course in the near future: contact Tim Bevan, M0ACV, tel: 01388 832948 or Mark Hill, GOGFG, tel: transmissions under the supervision 01388746353, for further details, of lain, MOPCB.



Mike, now M3MBB (left), making

or see the club's website at www.qsl.net/g4ttf

The Paisley (YMCA) ARC Completed its first Foundation Course on 8 May when 16 students sat the examination - all passed. The youngest was 14, five were 18 or under and the rest were rather older. At the start the students asked that the course should be run in seven two-hour sessions each held fortnightly. Since most had no experience of amateur radio or electronics, it was felt that this would allow for study between classes. By the night of the examination, all were confidently discussing antennas, propagation and other amateur radio topics and the examination proved to be no problem. There are now 16 brand new calls in use in South West Scotland.

The Yeovil ARC has been successful in maintaining a 100%



pass rate in its Foundation Licence course recently run by George, G3ICO. Of the six who passed, the youngest is Ashley, M3ARS, aged 12, who attends Westfield School in Yeovil. He is the voungest licensee in the Yeovil club. Further foundation courses are available in Yeovil and are currently being run by M0WOB. For more details call Derek, tel: 01935 414452 or e-mail: m0wob@ tiscali.co.uk

Ashley, M3ARS, seen here in the M0WOB shack, enjoying the thrill of radio communication.

TELFORD RALLY

THE ORGANISERS OF THE Telford Radio & Electronics Rally are seeking the involvement of as many local radio groups as possible. The clubs and societies will be the main focus of the annual rally,



11-year old Robin Dinning, MM3RJD, the youngest member of the Kilmarnock & Loudoun Amateur Radio Club in Avrshire. proudly displays his pass slip after passing the Foundation Licence exam.

which this year takes place on 1 September at the RAF Aerospace Museum, Cosford, near Wolverhampton. Since admission will be free, a very high attendance is anticipated. Many Midlands clubs have

already been contacted by post, but any club that has not received the circular is requested to contact Martyn Vincent, G3UKV (QTHR), as soon as possible. Further details may be obtained from Martyn, tel: 01952 255416 or e-mail: ukv@globalnet.co.uk

INTERNATIONAL MARCONI DAY AT CHELMSFORD

THE CHELMSFORD ARS (CARS) operated two HF stations for International Marconi Day on 27 April, using the club call GX0MWT. The stations were located in the Sandford Mill Science and Industrial Museum, one in the original wooden hut used by the famous broadcast station 2MT in the 1920s. A doublet antenna running over the river was used on 80 and 40m, while for the higher bands a 3element triband beam was mounted on a flat roof. A kite antenna

was also used, but poor weather prevented it being flown for very long. The stations were manned by a team of operators co-ordinated by Brian, G3CVI. Special mention must be given to John, Tony, G4YTG, with the kite antenna. M0CQK, who oper-



ated the 20m station continuously during a marathon 10-hour stint from 0200 to 1200. Around 700 contacts were made all over the world. The museum was open to the public and Geoff, G3EDM, organised a team of 'hosts', whose task it was to explain to visitors what amateur radio is all about, leaving the operators free to concentrate on the operating. In all, 293 people visited the stations and the club gained several new candidates for its next Foundation Licence course, Chris, GOIPU, ran Morse Assessment sessions and during the day. 15 B licensees took the assessment and can now operate on the HF bands.

DUNSTABLE DOWNS RADIO CLUB BOOT SALE

THE 2002 Dunstable Downs Radio Club boot sale took place on 12 May and, like all those before it, was a great success. The event has been held at Stockwood Park in Luton, near junction 10 of the



M1, for several years. Like all such outdoor events, the weather has a lot to do with its success or failure, and this year the sun was shining all day. The great variety of old, new and not-so-new equipment being offered for

sale was also a positive factor. Radios were being sold alongside computing equipment and a wide variety of electrical and electronic surplus as well as TV and satellite dishes and things that defied exact identification. There were plenty of sellers and a constant stream of interested buyers arrived throughout the day including some who were just enjoying a visit to the park on a pleasant Sunday

and were bemused by the fact that people were paying to take home other peoples' junk. The event is due to run again about the same time next year and details can be found on the club's website at www. ddrcbootsale. freeserve.co.uk



Former WACRAL President G3TWS presents Mike Horner, G6AIQ, with the WACRAL Construction Trophy for his winning noise bridge. The noise bridges were built by members from kits specially prepared by G3LRQ and based on the April 2001 RadCom article 'Antenna Tuning by Stealth' by ZL3KB.

VHF/UHF

NORMAN FITCH, G3FPK 40 Eskdale Gardens, Purley, Surrey CR8 IEZ. E-mail: g3fpk@compuserve.com

HE SPORADIC E (Es) season is now well under way on 50MHz and there were several auroral events to liven things up on the VHFs. WSJT mode contacts are providing some good DX for stations with limited ERP and the JT44 version is now attracting experimenters using moonbounce.

All times are in UTC, ODX indicates best DX and QTHR signifies that the operator's address is in the current *RSGB Yearbook.* An asterisk (*) after a callsign denotes a CW contact, (CM), (FK) etc refers to the postcode area and (IM68), for example, is the Maidenhead grid.

VALE G4APA

THE VHF FRATERNITY suffered a great loss when Tony Ashcombe, G4APA, passed away on 23 February 2002 following a long struggle against cancer. He became interested in radio through a shared interest with his father, building radios and listening to radio amateurs. After passing the RAE and Morse tests he soon took a keen interest in contesting and for many years was a member of the Hillbillies Contest Group. Later he became a founder member of the Northern Lights Contest Group. He enthusiastically used meteor scatter, EME and auroral propagation modes and his most recent experiments were with WSJT. Tony had been a keen teacher of both the Novice and RAE courses helping many to gain their licences. He would go out of his way to help his local radio clubs and scout groups with special events and activity nights. He will be missed by his many friends and we extend our deepest sympathy to his wife Chris and family. My thanks to Robert Ferguson, GD4GNH, for passing along this sad news.

CONTEST NOTE

THIS YEAR'S CQ World Wide VHF Contest starts at 1800 on

20 July and finishes at 2100 the next day. Contest director Gene Zimmerman, W3ZZ, says the full rules are available on a website - see the list. The results of last year's contest are in the June 2002 issue of CQ *Magazine* but not on the web.

MOONBOUNCE

ROY REED, G3ZIG (JO02), was QRV on 2m in the *DUBUS*/REF contest and managed 67 CW QSOs with 34 multipliers. Conditions weren't too bad most of the time but some auroral activity didn't help EME communications. His 11 new initials were RA1ZC, UX3LV, KC4VI, OK1VVP, PA5MS, WA4NJP, PA3CMC, OH3TR/P, 7J6CCU, UY5HF and SK7MW.

In last year's ARRL EME Competition he gained an excellent 4th place out of 68 entries in the 144MHz Single Operator section. The only other British entrant was David Anderson, GM4JJJ (IO86), who came 10th. This year's ARRL dates are 26/27 October and 23/24 November.

Howard Ling, G4CCH (IO93), reports great conditions on 23cm in the Italian ARI EME Contest on 18/19 May but remarks, "Shame about the poor activity". He claims 20 scoring QSOs, one on SSB the rest on CW for 263 points.

G4YTL believed that his 70cm QSO with W7MEM on 20 April was the first successful JT44 EME QSO on the band, but In the May 432 and Above Newsletter DL4KG reports, "I had a good time in April. On the 17th I played a bit with the new JT44 mode in the WSJT program and had a good QSO with DK3BU for initial number 72. The signals were not audible, but the program decoded all details. The QSO was completed in 13 minutes!"

Niels Montanana, G8RWG (IO91), whose new 2m antenna array is shown on page 76, copied a JT44 QSO on 25 April between S52LM and WA4PGI and he had some skeds lined up for a try.

Simon Freeman, G3LQR (JO02), was QRV on 23cm in the second leg of the *DUBUS*/REF contest running 150W at the feed of his 4.2m dish. He worked 26 stations including initials F6KHM, OK1CA, WA1JOF and WA6PY. Over the same 20/21 April weekend Peter Blair, G3LTF (IO91),

completed with 31 stations on 23cm. In the small hours of the 24th a sked with KL6M came off for initial 188.

Stuart Jones, GW3XYW(IO71), was also QRV on 23cm on 20 April completing with 16 stations with a multiplier of 12. Dave Dibley, G4RGK (1091), was QRV on 70cm for the April sked weekend and worked DJ5NV. K1FO. UA3PTW and DL7APV who had an outstanding signal. I assume that all the aforementioned QSOs were CW mode



The impressive moonbounce antennas of Gilles F5FEN.

PROPAGATION

THERE HAS BEEN a drop in solar activity and in the 30 days to 21 May the radio flux never reached 200 units. The maximum, 191, occurred on 6 and 10 May while the minimum was 147 on 28 April, giving a average of 171.9.

47 new sunspot regions were recorded. The geomagnetic data show that the A-index reached sub-storm level on two days, the maximum middle latitude value at Fredericksburg being 27 on 11 May. It was unsettled on seven days the remainder being quiet, ie 10 or less.

There is a wealth of solar data on the NOAA Space Environment Center website - see the list.

METEOR SCATTER

IN A MESSAGE dated 10 May, the NASA Science News service reported, "Experts say another Leonids meteor storm is due in 2002. Rumour has it that a glaring full Moon will ruin the display... but perhaps there's hope for a marvellous show, after all".

On 2m G0ISW completed on FSK441 with DD1JN (JO50) on 11 May, HB9DDS (JN47) on the 12th and OK1DIG (JO60) on the 13th using 50W to a log periodic antenna 7m AGL. Ken Punshon, G4APJ (BL), completed with F1FIH (JN23) on 22 April during the peak of the Lyrids shower. On 15 April G4YTL completed on HSCW with EM5U (KN39), a QRB of nearly 2000km.

G8RWG worked DL1GGT (JN58) for his first random MS QSO using FSK441. On 6m on 10 May Jamie Ashford, GW7SMV (NP), completed with SP3VSC (JO92) on WSJT. On 2m he used the mode to work DL1GGT on 15 April, F5LRL (JN25) on the 21st, IK0BZY (JN61) on 4 May and HB9DDS (JN47) and S51AT (JN75) on the 13th.

BAND REPORTS 50MHz

Es is the main topic this month and Arne Nilsson, SM7AED, reports an hour-long opening to the south-east on 14 April. On 5 May Bryn Llewellyn, G4DEZ (JO03), completed with IW5ACZ in a five second opening but the first major event was on 15 May. He caught five continuous days of Es activity up to 20May and new grids worked were SV2AVP* (KN10) and SV8DTD (KM39), also UT1YV (KN28) who was only running 10W to an indoor dipole. Bryn worked ZS6AVP (KG44) on the 16th and ZS6NK and ZS6WB next day. He says that restrictions have been lifted in Norway so there will be much more activity from LA in TV hours.

Ken Punshon, G4APJ (BL), was QRV in the aurora on 19 April and worked MM0AMW (IO75), MM0DSP (IO97 and a rare grid) and MW1MFY (IO81). Ross Wilkinson, G0WJR, operated /P in 'backpacker mode' on top of the Mendip Hills on 21 April during the RSGB contest. Using just 5W and a dipole antenna he made 15 contacts. Peter Taylor, G8BCG (PL), has installed a 6m7jhv M2Yagi at 8m AGL. He wonders how many fields in a straight line can be worked? He has 14 in a row. DK to QK, so has anyone got all 18 in any row?

Clive O'Hennessey, GM4VVX (IO78), running just 5W to a 3-ele Yagi, enjoyed his first Es opening on 16 May when he worked S57RR (JN65) and EH1AHA (IN73). On the 19th he completed with I0TWX (JN62).

Jim Rabbitts, GM8LFB (IO88), took part in auroras on 17-19 April mainly listening for auroral-E signals which he found on the 19th working OH3NWQ (KP11), ES2NA and ES2RW (KO29), YL2KA (KO26) and OZ1KEF (JO56). Another aurora on 11 May produced signals from G, GM, OZ and JX7DFA (IQ50) which was S9+ for over an hour from Jan Mayen. In the Es on the 15th he contacted OE8HWQ (JN76). Next day there was Es to S5, HB9, I and F; on the 19th to SP, I and 9A; 20th to SP and SM with ODX SP7ATY (KO10). The 21st was "spotty" with QSB. He worked ES1EQ (KO39) and I4ZQS (JN63) and wasted a lot of time calling HV3PUL.

GW7SMV made auroral QSOs with a few GMs on 19 April and 11 May. In the Es on 15 May Jamie's ODX was CN8LI (IM63), other countries worked being LY, OK and SP in JO60 and KO00, 11,14, 24 and 25. On the 20th it was the turn of Scandinavia with six LAs and a couple of SMs worked in JP32, 42, 50, 52, 80 and 82, plus SP3VSC (JO92).

Steve Jones, GW8GEI, on Anglesey (IO73) reports his first hour-long Es opening on 8 May when he worked SM3BQY (JP91), OH3BHL (KP10), SM6CTQ* (JO77), SM3VEE (JP81) and OH2TP (KP20) who was only running 2W. Steve runs an FT-920AF plus an amplifier giving 400W to an 8-ele Yagi on a 30.5ft boom at 50ft AGL.

Ted Collins, G4UPS (EX), made auroral contacts on 17 and 19 April with EI, G, GM, GW, LA and OZ stations, ODX being



This is the new 2m array at Niels Montanana's, G8RWG, QTH. The two Yagis are 9-element, 2-wavelength antennas to the DK7ZB design, 12m above ground. He hopes to try some EME skeds using JT44 software.

ANNU	AL VH	F/UH	F TA	BLE	- JAN	ТО	DEC	2002	
50MH	2 70N	lHz	144	ИHz	430	/IHz	1.3	GHz	Total
CallsignDist C	r Dist	Ctr	Dist	Ctr	Dist	Ctr	Dist	CtrF	oints
G4DEZ 51 5	2 22	3	81	19	20	7	10	5	270
G4APJ 8	4 -		15	6	24	2			59
G3FIJ 7	21	1	17	6	18	3	1	1	57
G7CLY 3	8 -		6	7	4	3			31
G8RWG -			16	8					24
The District Co	des are	the 1	24 list	ted or	n page	52 ii	n the 🕻	Janua	ry 2002
RadCom. Up to	o six dif	ferent	GI st	ations	and	up to	three	differ	ent GM
stations in eac	h Scott	ish di	strict	may I	be cou	inted.	Coun	tries	are the
current DXCC of	ones plu	s IT9.	The de	adlin	e for ti	he ne	xt issu	e is 10	6 July.

SP2MKO (JO93). Then things quietened down till 7 May when he worked 9A4HK* (JN75). On the 13th he contacted M0HEN/MM* in JM09 followed by EH9AI* (IM75). On the 15th there was an opening to EH7, EH9, LY and SP: on the 16th to OE, OK, OM, S5 and 9A: on the 18th to EH3: on the 19th to S5. SP, T9, YU and 9A: on the 20th to LA, LY, OH, OY and SM and on the 21st to OE, OK, OM, S5, YU, 5B4 and 9A. The 7Q7SIX beacon was S9 at 1551 on the 17th and he heard 5R8FU* working PA stations. A22JE was heard briefly at 1600.

On the beacon front Ted reports that VE2RCS (FN25) is a new 5W one on 50.033MHz 50km north-east from VE3KKL's QTH. From *DUBUS 1/2002* I note that ON0SIX (JO20EP) has been QRV since 3 March on 50.041MHz running 5W to a crossed dipole antenna. CN8MC (IM64) on 50.027MHz started up on 3 February with 8W to an omni-directional J-pole antenna. ZS1SIX (JF96FB) is on 50.080MHz running 10W to an inverted-V antenna.

70MHz

GOWJR has operated in four of this year's Cumulatives plus the contest on 14 April. Up to 9 May he had made more QSOs on the band than on all the other VHF and HF bands put together this year. Outside of contests, he is QRV from any convenient hilltop on Sunday mornings using FM and SSB, so listen for him towards the Mendips.

Phil Catterall, G4OBK (YO), is only QRV on 4m at the moment and caught the aurora on 19 April. Between 1555 and 1730 he worked GM4DIJ (IO85) and EI3IO (IO63) for new countries and grids, GW3HWR (IO71) and Gs in the Midlands and southeast, the furthest being G4FUF (JO01). He uses an FT-847 plus amplifier running 75W to a 5-ele Yagi 25m AGL. On 12 May he operated for 30min in the CW contest making 8 QSOs, ODX being G3TCU (IO91) at 338km.

G4YTL was also on in the 17 April aurora but David only worked GM4DIJ. No other GMs, Els or GWs were heard. He is keen to try with El, Gl and GM stations on tropo using JT44 and MS using FSK441. His e-mail address is david.hilton-jones@clinicalneurology.oxford.ac.uk

Brian Williams, GW0GHF (CF), has heard a beacon on 70.147MHz sending "TST de GW3MHW in Powys IO82IP". Can anyone shed any light on this? He says that G0ESB near Minehead is new to the band running 60W to a 3-ele Yagi. The nets on 70.197MHz mentioned in previous months are on most evenings from about 7.45 to 9.15 *local* time.

144MHz

Angie Sitton, G0HGA (SG), has treated herself to another IC-271E, PSU and keyer and with 20W to a 5-ele Yagi only 10ft AGL managed to work GM4VVX (IO78), MM0CIN (IO75) and GM3WOJ (IO77) on CW in the 19 April aurora. Her reflector - see the list - currently has 58 members and the Monday night activity period is well established.

In the 19 April aurora G4APJ contacted GM4VVX who was a consistently good signal on CW and SSB. He also worked PD2DB (JO22) and ON7CL (JO20). G8RWG was QRV in the 4/5 May European contest and worked into DL, F, ON and PA adding several new grids. ODX was F5HLQ/P (JN36). On the 10th, club station DL0BZ (JO43), operated by DO8DW, was another new grid.

G4DEZ was QRV in the 4/5 May contest and in six hours made 154 QSOs in 11 coun-

event in the mediocre conditions.

David only completed 11 QSOs

on 70cm and four on 23cm. ODX

on 23cm was G3XDY at 488km.

ODX on 70cm was PA6NL

(JO21) at 620km. GS3HAM/P

and GM3SBC/P were also on

70cm. David has nearly com-

pleted a water-cooled 7289

amplifier for 23cm, based around

a UPX-6 cavity, surplus from an

QUITE A BUSY month and I've

had to omit some publications.

contest and WSJT copy.

The September deadline is

16 July and the October date is

13 August. My telephone an-

swering and fax machine is on

020 8763 9457 and the

IFF radar system.

DEADLINES

tries with a 63 multiplier. ODX was HB9. On the 9th Bryn worked into LX - five QSOs in five countries and only one G. He averages one G for every 10 continentals from his prime east coast location. On the 11th he heard I2FAK at RS31 working ONs and PAs. Bob Harrison, G8HGN (CM), was QRV in the Cumulative event on 7 May and made 24 QSOs with 12 grids, ODX was DF2OO (JN39). Activity seemed good with high serial numbers being sent.

Colin Smith, GM0CLN (IO85), made 22 CW QSOs in the 17 April aurora with DL, G, GM, LA, ON and SM stations, ODX being DL3BUE (JO72) at 1225km. Next day he missed most of the action and completed 10 QSOs, ODX being LA0BY (JO59) at 930km. He runs a TR751E, 100W solid state amplifier to a 14-ele Yagi only8ftAGL.GW7SMV lists four auroral SSB QSOs on 19 April, a couple of EA1 tropo contacts on the 23rd and several contacts with continentals in the 4/5 May contest.

David Dodds, GM4WLL/P (IO85NR), was QRV in the 18/19 May RSGB contest. Conditions were appalling on the Saturday but Sunday was somewhat better. He made 66 QSOs into 4 countries, 49 districts and 21 grids running 25W to an 8-over-8 slot fed Yagi 10m AGL.

GM4VVX was QRV in the April auroras. In summary he completed 52 QSOs on CW and SSB on the 17th with 36 grids between 1500 and 1757. Between 1222 and 1740 next day he made 22 contacts with 17 grids. The 19th resulted in another 76 QSOs with 46 grids from JP92 in the north to JN19 in the south between 1257 and abrupt fade-out at 1743. On the 20th it was all CW resulting in 43 contacts with 33 grids between 1430 and 1738. Another five CW QSOs were completed on the 23rd. 7 May brought another weak event, 1700-1741 which resulted in eight QSOs.

430MHz UP

SPECIAL OFFER

John Quarmby, G3XDY (IP), was QRV on 5 May on 70cm in the contest, best contacts being with

OK1KIM (JO60), GM4WLL/P, DL0GTH (JO50) and DK2GR (JN59), the last three also worked on 23cm CW. He has been checking an 860km troposcatter path with SK7MW (JO65MJ) on 70cm during activity periods with success three times out of five this year. The SM station runs 750W to an 8x8-ele array vertically stacked and they beam to the UK at 2030 local time on 432.205MHz on the second Tuesday every month. They have a website see the list. G8HGN was QRV in the 4/5 May contest to give away a few points in poor conditions. Bob worked into IN98, JN39 and 49.

GM4WLL/P was out portable again at Lauder Common for last seven hours of the 4/5 May

₩₩₩.

NOAA solar data G0HGA reflector G0HGA home page SK7MW G4COM antenna info gopher://solar.sec.noaa.gov/ http://groups.yahoo.com/group/twometrecw http://www.qsl.net/g0hga/2mCW http://www.go.to/sk7mw http://www.antennadesigner.co.uk (correcting



RACAL H.F. Communications Receiver RA1792 * Fully synthesized solid state receiver as used by government departments 150kHz - 30MHz * Modes LSB. USB. AM. CW & FM Price: £550.00 * Digital AGC scan facility (incl. VAT @ 17.5%) P&P £15.00 (mainland U.K.) * 100 channel memory Callers welcome strictly by app Racal RA1772 HF Bird 4314 Peak Power Meter Communications Receiver Price: £176.25 15kHz to 30MHz Complete with operator/ A selection of Bird user manual Elements in stock Price: £352.50 Prices from: £35.25 Raven Research Sealed Lead Acid 8 way HF Multicoupler **Rechargeable Battery** Price: £352.50 **TO ADVERTISE IN** Sonnenschein - Dryfit A500 Bird 8201 RF Load 500W 12V 6.5Ah - Brand New & Boxed DC-2GHz List Price: £44.64 each RadCom Price: £235.00 Our Price: £11.75 each SHOP OPENING TO THE PUBLIC ON SATURDAY 7th SEPTEMBER 2002 CONTACT JAN 9am till 2pm WE NOW ACCEPT ALL MAJOR TELFORD ELECTRONICS Tel: 0870 904 7377 Old Officers Mess. Hoo Farm. Humbers Lane. CREDIT CARDS. Horton, Telford, Shropshire TF6 6DJ, UK OVERSEAS ORDERS WELCOME. PLEASE SEND LARGE SAE FOR DETAILS Phone: (0044) 01952 605451 / 670178 - Fax: (0044) 01952 677978 Fax: 0870 904 7378 E-mail: telfordelectronics@btinternet.com VISA Web site: http://www.telford-electronics.com

RadCom + July 2002

Contesi

TIM KIRBY, G4VXE I I a Vansittart Road,)NTES] Windsor SL4 5BZ E-mail: tim@g4vxe.com

HERE'S LOTS for the contest enthusiast to enjoy this month, ranging from VHF NFD at the start of the month, to the now firmly-established RSGB IOTA Contest at the end of the month. In between, there's the IARU HF Championship, which this year incorporates the World Radio Team Championship to be held in Finland. For those who like to enjoy contesting with a simple station, the VHF Backpackers or the HF Low Power contests may appeal. These events prove that simple equipment and good operators can make lots of contacts - and most importantly - have lots of fun!

POINTS MEAN PRIZES!

VIA ROGER WESTERN, G3SXW, comes the information that you can have the chance to win special prizes for working the OJ1 - OJ8 prefixes to be aired for the first time by the stations taking part in the World Radiosport Team Championship (WRTC) in Finland.

WRTC2002 takes place between 10 July and 16 July and the UK will be represented by Andy Cook, G4PIQ, and Fred Handscombe, G4BWP. The on-air WRTC competition coincides with the IARU HF Championship contest, which takes place this year from 1200UTC on 13 July until 1200UTC on 14 July. Look for the OJ1 to OJ8 prefix stations to be on the air between these times.

The same WRTC2002 station can be worked once on CW and once on SSB on each band. Each correct two-way CW or SSB QSO with a WRTC2002 station counts 1 point. A duplicate QSO on same band and mode counts zero points. Your score is the total sum of QSO points. Only e-mail logs (ASCII) are accepted. The preferred log formats are Cabrillo, CT.ALL and TR.DAT. The 'Early Bird' logs should be submitted by 1800UTC on Sunday 14 July. Regular latest submission date is 31 July 2002. All logs should be sent via e-mail to: logs@wrtc2002.org The subject field of the e-mail should contain your contest callsign. Early Bird logs, submitted in this way, will help the adjudicators cross-check the accuracy of the entrants. Do submit a log - it should be fun, and you might win a prize!

CALENDAF

			HF Contests		
Date	Time	Mode	Contest	Bands	Exchange
1 July	0000-2359	CW/SSB	RAC Canada Day	3.5 - 144	RST + SN
13-14 July	/ 1200-1200	CW/SSB	IARUHF Championship	1.8-28	RST+ITUZone
21 July	0900-1200	CW	RSGBLow Power Session 1	3.5	RST + SN
21 July	1300-1600	CW	RSGB Low Power Session 2	7	RST + SN
27/28 July	1200-1200	CW/SSB	RSGBIOTA	3.5-28	RST + SN +IOTA
			VHF Contests		
Date	Time	Mode	Contest	Bands	Exchange
2 July	1900-2130	ALL	RSGB144MHz Activity	144	RST+SN+Locator
6/7 July	1400-1400	ALL	RSGBVHFNFD	50-1.3	RST+SN+Locator
7 July	1100-1500	ALL	RSGB144MHzBackpackers#3	144	RST+SN+Locator
9 July	1900-2130	ALL	RSGB432MHz Activity	432	RST+SN+Locator
14 July	1100-1500	ALL	RSGB 50MHzBackpackers	50	RST+SN+Locator
16 July	1900-2130	ALL	RSGB1.3/2.3Ghz Activity	1.3/2.3	RST+SN+Locator
20 July	1400-2200	ALL	RSGB144MHzLowPower	144	RST+SN+Loc+Postcode
21 July	0800-1400	ALL	RSGB432MHZLow Power	432	RST+SN+Loc+Postcode
28 July	1100-1500	ALL	RSGB144MHzBackpackers#4	144	RST+SN+Loc+Postcode
23 July	1900-2130	ALL	RSGB 50MHz Activity	50	RST+SN+Locator
			Microwave Contests		
Date	Time	Mode	Contest	Bands	Exchange
28 July	0900-2000	ALL	RSGB10GHzCumulative #3	10GHz	RST+SN+Locator
2002 Rad	Com. Brief rul	es for non-RSGE	d Microwave contests were published in contests, which are listed in italics abo	ove, can ofte	n be found in the 'HF' and

'VHF/UHF' columns. The HF and VHF Contest Committees both have websites from which comprehensive details are available. These are www.rsgbhfcc.org and www.blacksheep.org/vhfccRSGBMicrowaveContest rules can be found on the second secondInternet at: http://www.g3pho.free-online.co.uk/microwaves/calendar2002.html

RoPoCo 1, 2002

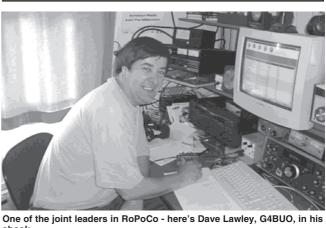
ROPOCO1 IN 2002 differed from recent events in several respects. Most importantly, it was a much closer-run affair, and even after several reviews of the adjudication process, three stations could not be separated at the top of the table. Congratulations therefore to Don Beattie, G3BJ; Dave Lawley, G4BUO; and Robert Morgan, M0TTT/P, who jointly head the table. Special mention should be made of M0TTT, who achieved this accolade at the first attempt, and at the tender age of 15 years: clearly the senior citizens of RoPoCo must look to their laurels! However, Don and Dave saved their blushes by submitting error-free logs, and therefore share both the Verulam Silver Jubilee Trophy, as well as that for the highest-scoring error-free log.

Nearly everyone once more expressed how much they enjoyed the event, and many submitted suggestions for improvement. These are too numerous to mention here, but as always include variation of the timing. The adjudicator feels that action in this regard would invigorate an already popular contest.

Another difference on this occasion was the facility kindly provided by Ray, G4FON, which enabled direct conversion of all electronic logs to the database format which has been used for cross-checking since RoPoCo22000, even several non-standard, idiosyncratic formats: well done Ray! This produced, as usual, over 2000 lines of QSO information. The other side of this coin was that paper-based logs increased to 11 in number, all of which had to be retyped for the adjudication process.

The error rate in respect of postcodes and RST reports, was once again in the order of 5%, a very commendable performance, well done everyone. See you all in RoPoCo2. Clive Whelan, GW3NJW

		RoPoCo	1, 2002		
Pos Callsign	Score	Eqpt code	Pos Callsign	Score	Eqpt code
1 G3BJ *	630	4C16	27 G3JJZ	500	3Ŵ1
1 G4BUO *	630	4C14	27 G3LIK	500	3C13
1 M0TTT/P	630	4C16	29 G3TXF	490	
4 G4RCG	620	4C16	30 G4EBK	480	3C13
5 G3SXW *	610	3C14	30 GM4SID *	480	4C23
6 G3LET	600	4W19	32 G3KKP	460	3C11
6 G3WUX *	600		33 G3RFH	450	3C1
6 G4BJM	600	4C1	33 G4BLI	450	3C13
6 GU3SQX *	600	4C13	35 G3JKY	440	3C1
10 G40GB	590	3C13	35 G4XPE *	440	3C11
11 G0IVZ	580		37 G0DHZ	430	3C1
11 G3KHZ	580	3C1	38 G3JYP	400	3C14
13 G0CKP	570	4C1	38 G3MA	400	3
13 G4CZB	570	4C13	38 G3YEC	400	3W1
13 GW3NJW*	570	4C12	41 G3VQO	370	3W1
13 GW3WWN	570	3C12	42 G4PTÈ	360	3
17 G4IIY	560	3C14	43 G4RLS/P	350	3C1
17 GM3JKS	560	4C1	43 GW3SB	350	3W1
19 G3RSD	550	3C12	45 G3JSK	320	
20 G3TJE	540	3Q13	46 G3GMM	310	3G
20 G3ZGC *	540	4Č13	47 G4ARI	300	1C14
22 G2HLU	530	4C12	48 G3YMC *	290	1W1
23 G3LHJ	530	3W1	49 G800	250	
23 G4CWH	530	4W13	50 GM3UM	230	3W
25 G3GLL	520	3C12	* = Perfect log.	Checklogs	sgratefully
25 G3JJG	520	4C11	acknowledgedfi		



shack

Contest

Affiliated Societies CW Contest 2002

WHO SAYS CW is dead? The 400+ stations active during in this year's CWAFS generated over 43,500 CW (mostly inter-UK) QSOs in four hours on a Sunday afternoon. The total number of logs received was 271, representing 83 teams.

Thanks to a cunning piece of software developed by Tim, G4VXE, it was possible to cross-check fully some 38,500 QSOs. In addition there were some 5000 QSOs made with participants who did not submit a log. The automated cross-checking included a check of the incoming serial numbers. Under the RSGB's current scoring rules, the logging of just one incorrect digit in the received serial number resulted in the loss of the full 10 points for that QSO. This may seem harsh, but it does explain why all the final scores end in a zero.

Logging accuracy was generally good, although with 43,500 QSOs being crammed into some 80kHz in four hours (AFS CW had a 'run rate' of over three QSOs per second), it can be all too easy for a call or incoming serial number to be miscopied. The overall accuracy in logging was about 91%, which means that the average station lost 9% of his claimed score. However, accuracy varied dramatically across the range of scores. Generally speaking the higher the *(Continued below right)*

Just Lethield ABS A Call Call Call Call Call Call Call Call		Affiliated	l Societ	ties Cor	ntest (C	W), 20	02	
1 Lichfield ARS A GSU GWUP GJNKC GJNKC GJNKC GJNKR L2,990 3 DeMontfort Uni ARSA GJOAY GJRR GAARI GFARR GJRK JRK JRK JRK JRK JRK JLK								
2 MidBeb/CGA GHWP GSLP G4PQ G4PR G4MRS L23D 3 DeMONTOR Unia ARSA GSXX GSUX IL80 6 Ciniteron NCubo GSITE GBUN GGWPH GGWPH GGWPH GGWATP IL180 6 Ciniteron MARAA GSITE GBUN GGWPH GGWATP GGWATP IL140 6 Ciniteron MARAA GSITM GGWAT GGWATP IL140 6 Ciniteron MARAA GSITM GGWATP GGWATP IL140 10 Newburg AD ARSA GSILL GGWATP GGWATP GGWATP IL140 11 ThreackACG GGUL GGWATP GGWATP GGWATP GGWATP IL140 12 ThreackACG GGUL GGWATP GGWATP GGWATP GGWATP GGWATP IL140 GGWATP		e Team			Can			
3) DeMontfortUniASA G30AY G3RIR G4ARI G4ARI G4BC G3XD L1,889 4 AddiscombeRCA G3RIE G4BL0 G0KKP G3WPH G0WATP L1,889 5 Chiltern DXClub G3RIE G4RD0 GGKKP G3WPH G0WATP J4RNP G0PB G3RLK G3RVP G3RD J4RNP J4RNP G0PB G3RLK G3RUE G3RUE G3RUE J4RNP G0RNH G3RUE G3RVE G4RUE J4RUE J4RUE G3RVE G4RUE G3RVE G4RUE G3RVE G4RUE G3RVE G4RUE G3RVE G4RUE G3RVE G4RUE J4RUE								
4 Addiscombe ARC A GSIX GUTY GALE GVTY GJUZ LI380 6 Grimsby ARS A GJTRE GBUC GOKAT GJREN GBUN MOAT GJREN GBUN GGRN	3	De Montfort Uni ARS A		G3RIR		G4EOF		
6 Grimsby ARSA G3TBK G3RVP G3PDL MOATT G3EXB J090 7 Cheltenbard ARSA G3TBK G3RVM G3IKKQ G3NOH G3RVM G3RVM 8 Echelford ARSA G3TBVH G3RVM G3IKCQ G3NOH G3NVD	4							11,380
7 CheltenhamARAA GSNKS G4PDQ G4FLP G37A G4FLN 9,570 9 Newbury & DARSA G3FLW G0DPB G3KLK G30CK G3NU G3NU 9,570 9 Newbury & DARSA G3RUM GGURL G30CK G3NU G0DRH G3NU 9,574 10 RYARSChehster G3CU GGUNA G3NU G3NU </td <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	5							
8 Echelord ARSA GTSLIP GOOPB G3KCQ G3NOH G3NV	7							
10 RNARSColester GGLL GJOOK GJYL GOBN/P GYLC 9,440 11 Yark Classer SGA GOBK GRKC GJZQW GOBN/P GHON 9,400 12 Hadley Wood CG GAKUC GJXW GJXW GJXW GJXW GJXW RJXW RJXW RJXW RJXW RJXW RJXW RJXW GJUN	8							9,670
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12 Hadley WoodCG G4KZD G3ZVW G0IDA G3KIZ G3WO G3KIZ G3WO G3KIZ G3WO G3KIZ G3WO G3KIZ G3WO								
13 Three ÅS CG GTXF GWVG G3XV GWXE SHAL								
15 Dragon ARC GW4PLQ GW3ELZ GW3ELZ<						G4VXE	ODITI'L	
16 Horisham.ARC G3UZU G3WZI G3TNO G3ZBU 7.840 18 RAFARS.WaddingonA G4KGK G3RZF G4WXI G3URH MCST GGWZI G3DWY G4KGK G3UXI G3DWY G4DW GMWH MCRE G6ADW G3UZI G3UXI G3UXI G3UXI G3UXI G3UXI G3UXI G3UXI G3UXI G4MW G3WH G4MW G4MW G4MW G4MW G4MW G4MW G4MSC G4MWSI G4MW G4MSC G4MWSI G4MW G4MW G4MSC G4MW G4MSC G5MW G3WZI G5DW								
17 Maidenhead & D. ARCA G3PQA G4RCG G3RZF G4WIS G3TWG 7.940 19 RehAF RNS Waddington A. G4KGG G3VFV GAXEV G3UH MARK G3TKG G4KU G3UH MARK G3TKG G4KU G3UH MARK G3TKG G4KU G3UH MARK G3TKG G4KU G3UH GAXETS GAUN GAUN G3UH GAUN G3UH GAUN G3UH GAUN G3UH GAUN GAUN G3UH GAUN								
19 Chesham & D ARS G3XZG G3YEY G4XEV G3MEH MOCRK G460 12 RNARS Rosyth A GAMSUD GMSUC GMBUK GMBUK GMBUK GMBUK G410 G481UN G3ME GMBUK G3UF GAMEK G3UF GAMEK GAWE G070 G0								
20 RNARS Portsmouth GAIKS GAIVI MOAFX GAITG 6.407 21 RNARS Rosyth A GAMSCN GAINSCN GAINM GAININ 6.301 22 Torhay ARS GOIVZ GAILIJ GORDO MOAPB GOWUD 6.070 23 Torthay ARS GOIVZ GAILIJ GGRDO MOAPB GOWUD 6.070 24 Peterborough ARC GAKIL GAWCH GAHSD 5.100 5.100 25 Suton&C feama RS GARD GAUVL GAHVE GAUVL 5.000								
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		Individual Pla	icings		
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Individual Blasings

claimed score, the more accurate the log. The average accuracy of the top 10 stations was 97.8%. This compares with an accuracy of 94.2% for stations with scored logs in the range 101 - 110 and 89.8% for stations with scored logs in the range 201 - 210.

Congratulations to the winning teams: The Lichfield ARS A team (12,590 points) won first place just ahead of Mid Beds CG A (12,520 points) by a narrow margin of just seven QSOs. De Montfort Uni ARS A came in a close third with 11,680 points. The individual section was won by Chris, G3SJJ.

Thanks to G2HLU, G3GMS, GW3KDB, LY3BA, and PA0JED for their checklogs. This year we were able to cross-check for serial numbers over 85% of all QSOs. All calls were checked against a 'good-call pool'. Checklogs are much appreciated to assist in this process. However, there were several stations who made over 220 QSOs and who did not send in a log. The overall checking accuracy increases with the numbers of logs that are available. Hopefully next year we can encourage even more activity for AFS CW, the UK's top inter-G CW event, with an even higher rate of log cross-checking. *Nigel Cawthorne, G3TXF*

HE HE HE

DON FIELD, G3XTT 105 Shiplake Bottom, Peppard Common, Henley on Thames, RG9 5HJ. e-mail: hf.radcom@rsgb.org.uk

HE K1B expedition from Baker Island was highly successful, with over 95,000 contacts in the log. As far as I am aware, this is the third highest total ever to be achieved by a DXpedition. UK stations enjoyed some good high-band openings, managing to work K1B even on 10 and 12m. On their stopovers to and from the island, the team also made some 7600 contacts from Tuvalu and 6720 from Fiji. The Spanish husband and wife team who activated Congo as TN3B and TN3W made over 27,000 contacts. And P5/4L4FN continues to plug away from North Korea, with almost daily activity on 21225kHz and the occasional foray on to RTTY (these latter contacts are currently not valid for DXCC, but Ed says he hopes suitable paperwork will be forthcoming).

DX NEWS

VICKY (YL), AE9YL, and Carl, K9LA, will join Seppo, OH1VR, at **Market Reef** (OJ0, EU-053) from 8 to 11 July. Vicky will sign OJ0/AE9YL and Carl will sign OJ0/K9LA, all bands. QSL to the respective home call.

There should be an operation from 1A0KM, the **Sovereign Military Order of Malta** (SMOM), sometime during July. However, there were no firm dates available at the time of writing.

CN2PM is Peter, G3WQU (ex E4/G3WQU), who is stationed at Laayoune (Western Sahara under Moroccan Administration). He will be active (CW and PSK31) most weekends for two years, maybe more.

Henk, PA3AWW, reports he will be working in **Ghana** during July and August. He plans to operate as 9G1AA on 40, 20 and 15, mainly CW. QSL via PA3ERA.

A French team will undertake

a major expedition to **Benin** (TY) from 15 July to 14 August, with particular emphasis on LF and the WARC bands. They may also, if they can get a licence, do some operating from the neighbouring country of Togo (5V).

There have been some surprise developments concerning Yemen (70). There has been no legal activity for a number of years, and none was expected during this time of tension in the Middle East. However, Pekka, OH2YY, was active recently as 70/OH2YY during a work assignment in the country, and apparently has written permission for his operation. Chris, G4HCL, has also been working in Yemen and he too has written authority to operate. An expected visit in late May was postponed due to personal reasons, but keep an ear open (SSB and possibly PSK31) for whenever Chris does get out there.

The 'Crystal Clear DX Group' is planning a DXpedition to the **Maldives** from 29 July for about 10 days, signing 8Q7ZZ with three stations. Team leader is Mark, M0DXR (age 18). Other team members are Robert, M0TTT (age 15), Fabian, DJ1YFK (age 18), and Tony, EA2AIJ. Expedition objectives include promoting DXing and DXpeditioning for the younger age group. QSL via G3SWH.

Several US and Canadian amateurs will activate **St Paul Island** from 29 June to 8 July. No operation is planned on 80 and 160 due to the time of year. On HF they will be on RTTY, SSB and CW. QSL to W7XU.

David, K8AA, and Ted, K8AQM, plan to be active on 40 - 10m, mainly CW and digital modes, from **Samoa** (OC-097) from 2 to 12 July. Likely calls will be 5W0TR (K8AQM) and 5W0AA or 5W0DL (K8AA). QSL both calls via K8AA.

JH1EFP/JD1, Osamu Kaneko, will be on Marcus Island (**Minami Torishima**) from 16 July to 6 August. He expects to be active from the JD1YBJ club station on 17m CW and SSB from 0900 to 1100 or 2000 to 2200.

Ed, N1UR (ex-K8EP), will be at station PJ2T (**Netherlands Antilles**) in the IARU contest. He is trying to get the callsign PJ2E for the contest. Otherwise, he'll use PJ2/N1UR.

IOTA ACTIVITY

PETER, GM3OFT/P, will be on from several of the **Orkney islands** (EU-009) from 26 June to 10 July.

ON4BAM will be 9H3Z from Malta (EU-023) on all HF bands, SSB and PSK31, from 15 to 30 July including the IOTA Contest.

Operators from UBA section 'NOK' will be active from the lighthouse (ARLHSNET-024) on **Texel Island** (EU-038) on 26-28 July. They will participate in the IOTA Contest as PA6TEX, while before the contest they will use PA/ON4NOK (also on the WARC bands). QSL via ON7YX (ex ON4ALW).

Eddy, ON6HE; François, ON4AUB; Dirk, ON5CT, and Frank, ON4AAC, will be active from **Samos Island** (EU-049) from 23 to 29 July, IOTA Contest included. They plan to request a special call. QSL via ON4AAC.

A Belgian team will activate **Île de Sein** (EU-068, DIFM: AT-007; ARLHS: FRA066 & FRA067) for the IOTA Contest. Activity should commence on 24 July and end on the 29th. The call TM2ON has been applied for to use in the contest, while outside the contest, individual operators will use F/owncall/P. The QSL manager for all calls will be ON4ON.

A group from Spain will be active as ED1URJ from

Sisargas Island (EU-077) from 26 to 29 July, including the IOTA Contest. QSL via EA4URJ.

Jim, MM0BQI/P, plans to be on 80 – 10m SSB, CW, RTTY and PSK31 from Tanera Mor in the **Summer Isles** (EU-092) from 26 to 29 July, signing GB5SI in the contest.

Feco, HA8KW, plans a vacation on **Grado Island** (EU-130) between 25 July and 2 August. He will be on 10 to 30m as IV3/HA8KW/P. QSL to HA8KW.

Emir, 9A6AA, will be on 40 and 20 SSB from **Zeca Island** (EU-136) on 26 July and from **Visoki Island** (also EU-136) 27 July.

Nigel, G0DTQ, will make a return visit to **Grimsey** (EU-168) between 25 and 28 July, using an FT-817 and quarter-wave vertical, 20m CW only. He will sign TF/G0DTQ/P.

Several Turkish amateurs will activate **Kefken Island** (AS-159) on a number of weekends between now and August, including the contest weekend. They will use their homecalls/TA0 on 10-160m SSB and RTTY. QSL via home calls.

Linda, VE9GLF, and Len, VE9MY, plan to operate from **St Pierre & Miquelon** (NA-032) at the end of July including the IOTA contest.

Richard, VE2DX, will participate in the IOTA Contest as VE2DX/VY2 from **Prince** Edward Island (NA-029). In the week before and after the contest he hopes to activate other IOTAs (NA-068, NA-128 and possibly NA-177).

A group consisting mainly of German amateurs will be active (requested call HK0ZZ) from **San Andres Island** (NA-033) from 16 to 29 July, IOTA Contest

QTH Corner:

70/OH2YY	Pekka Ahlqvist, OH2YY, Vapaalanpolku 8B, 01650 Vantaa, Finland.
7X2RO	Ivan Gombos, OM3CGN, Box 55, Rimavska Sobota 97901, Slovak Republic.
CN2PM	Peter McKay, Minurso, PO Box 80000, Laayoune, Western Sahara, Morocco.
HK0ZZ	Ulrich Moeckel, DH7WW, Muldenstrasse 1, 08304 Schoenheide, Germany.
JH1EFP/JD1	Osamu Kaneko, 2-5-35-405 Miyazaki Cyuouku Chiba, Japan 260-0806.
ON4AAC	Frank Pletinck, Potaardestraat 70, B-9190 Stekene, Belgium.
TN3B, TN3W	Josep Gibert, EA3BT, C/ Col-legi, 1, 08800 Vilanova i la Geltrú, Spain.
VK9ML	P J Garden, VK4APG, 58 Minerva Court, Eatons Hill, 4037 QLD, Australia.
	7O/OH2YY 7X2RO CN2PM HK0ZZ JH1EFP/JD1 ON4AAC TN3B, TN3W VK9ML

included. They plan to operate on 160 - 10m (with an emphasis on the low bands) CW and SSB.

A group from the Federal Way ARC will sign WA7FW/7 from **Whidbey Island** (NA-065), 40 -10m on 20 and 21 July.

Dany, F5CW, will be in **Guadeloupe** from 22 June to 12 July. Between 4 and 9 July he and F8CMT will activate **Saintes Islands** (NA-114) with the callsign TO8CW.

Lanny, W5BOS, will activate Walrus Island, Alaska (NA-121) from 8 to 10 July. He will sign /KL5 and will concentrate on 20, 15 and 10 CW and SSB.

Tony, WF1N, and Lou, W1DIG, will be on **Thacher Island** (NA-148) from 26 to 28 July, starting around 1500 Friday and ending about 1800 Sunday. QSL to their home calls. Thacher also counts for Lighthouse Awards: WLH, LH-0924 and ARLH, USA-105.

A US / Alaskan team will activate **Deer Island** in the Southern Alaska Peninsula West group (NA-NEW) from 31 July to 5 August on 10 to 80, CW and SSB. They will sign KL7AK and plan to concentrate on 20m, which has been the optimum band for past IOTA operations from Alaska. QSL via N6AWD.

Other announced IOTA contestoperations will include GM5A (IOTAEU-008, IOSANH22, WAB NR25, QSL via GM0RLZ); II7GR (Italian Islands Award LE-002 & IOTA EU-091, QSL via I7YKN (ex-I0YKN)); EA5KB/EA7 (EU-143); C6AJR (NA-001).

AWARDS

TO COMMEMORATE the 700th anniversary of the Battle of the Golden Spurs (11 July), the Flemish Radio Association (FRA, or VRA in Flemish) is issuing an award for working Belgium stations using the special anniversary OS prefix. Each OS station worked between 18 May and 11 July counts 1 point, unless a member of VRA in which case the contact is worth 2 points. Contacts with the club station OS4VRA count 3 points except between 1200 and 2400 local on the anniversary itself, when they count 10 points. European (non-Belgian) stations need just 5 points to be able to

COUNTR	RIES	WOR	KED	,2002
(sorted thi	s moi	nth by	SSB	totals)
CALL	CW		DATAN	
ZC4BS	172	203	77	228
G4PTJ	176	194	0	240
M0AWX	0	165	0	165
G0GFQ	0	144	20	148
G3YVH	82	135	0	174
MOCNP	3	127	30	127
G3SED	166	125	0	199
G3JFS	136	124	113	189
MW5VZW	42	124	0	166
G4WXZ	116	116	0	173
MU0FAL	117	101	0	140
G4FVK	34	101	0	103
MOBZK	0	95	59	110
MOCAL	2	83	0	83
GM4ELV(Q		69	0	93
G3LHJ	143	67	104	173
M5AEF(QRI		55	0	65
ZC4DW	104	45	78	120
G3XTT	45	45	46	97
MM0BQI	22	41	89	108
G4OBK	97	38	56	119
G4IDL	46	34	0	67
G4DDL	45	19	10	53
ZC4VG	125	14	0	127
GONXX	215	0	0	215
G3SXW	212	0	0	212
G4IRN	164	0	0	164
G4UCJ	155	0	44	156
G0ARF	0	0	130	130
G3ING	102	0	0	102
GU0SUP	0	0	96	96
GOURR	0	0	81	81
G4DJX	78	0	0	78
G3URA	0	0	42	42
M5AFA(QR	P) 0	0	37	37
M5PLY				188
MU3DHI				100
G4YWY/M				75

claim the award, which costs 10 Euros (or \$10). Send log extract (signed by two licensed amateurs) to FRA, PO Box 1630, B-1000 Brussels 1, Belgium. Further information, if required, from Gust, ON1BMJ, at on1bmj@ vra.be

The Worked All WRTC2002 awards (see 'Contests') will be available for working the special WRTC stations. You can work each of them once per mode per band (1 point per contact). Send your log (e-mail logs only, please) to logs@wrtc2002.org by 31 July. 'Early bird' logs (by 1800 on 14 July) will participate in a lottery with special WRTC2002 prizes. The following Worked All WRTC2002 awards will be issued based on the above contest rules: Single op CW; Single op SSB; Single op Mixed; Multi op CW; Multi op SSB; Multi op Mixed; IARU HQ stations. Awards will be given to the stations with highest number of points in the following categories: 1st 2nd 3rd in World, Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Oceania, HQ stations, Finland. Also, there

will be special plaques for working all the WRTC 2002 stations on CW, SSB and Mixed mode. European entrants can also claim a T-shirt for 200 points or more.

At the Dayton Hamvention the VP6DI (Ducie Island) operation awarded was DXpedition of the Year by the South West Ohio DX Association. Ed Giorgadze, 4L4FN, was awarded DXpeditioner of the Year for his activity from North Korea. Albert Bergren, WOAR, was inducted into the CQ DX Hall of Fame and Leif Preben Ottosen, OZ1LO, to the CQ Contest Hall of Fame.

TABLES

PAUL, MW5VZW, JOINS the fray this time, reporting some excellent DX running 100 watts via a KW E-Z Match to a converted CB whip just 1 metre off the ground, with radials cut for each of the bands 10 through 20m. I won't list all his DX here but, to give a flavour, it includes 8R 5V YB on 10m, AP VR2 XW on 12m, BY EP ET on 15m, and lots more besides. Not a bad start at all!

David, M5AFA, continues to stick with 3 watts of PSK31 to an end-fed wire, and reports his best DX to date as FR5AB (Reunion). Robin, M5AEF, runs 1 watt or less, and reports SM0JHF/HI9 in Dominican Republic as a particularly nice catch. Robin will be in Norway during the last two weeks of August, signing LA/M5AEF/Pon 18.080MHz CW using 1 watt and a FOXX3 kittransceiver from Kanga.

Please note that G3GIQ, who compiles the All Time tables which we run every quarter, has recently changed his e-mail address. You should now send updates to Henry at henryflewis@btinternet.com

SILENT KEY

PAST ARRL president Robert WDenniston, VP2VI (W0DX, ex W0NWX), passed away recently. Bob, 83, had been li-



The Smugglers Cove Beach Bar on Tortola, British Virgin Islands, which was the QTH of the late Bob Denniston, VP2VI. The ladder on the roof supports wire antennas. Inside the hut resides a rusting Lincoln Continental convertible (registration VI2) which was used by HM the Queen during her Silver Jubilee tour of the British Virgin Islands.

censed for 70 years and was a charter member of the Potomac Valley Radio Club. He was credited as being the originator of the modern DXpedition after his 1947 'Gon-Waki' VP7NG DXpedition in the Bahamas. Bob was also a team member of the first DXpeditions to Clipperton Island (FO8AJ) and Malpelo (1969). He was a founding executive member of IARU Region II, which was started in 1964.

IARU HF Champ	oionship 20)01
Call, score, cate	aory(A = s	sin-
gle-op mixed-m		
gle-op phone; (
CW; D = multi-c		- 1-
MØSDX	1,963,668	А
MØTTT	637,960	A
GØMTN	610,192	A
G4VGO	13,021	А
MMØBQI	11,685	А
G3VZT	1,233,265	В
GØVSN	402,824	В
MW5EPA	163,676	В
GØWJN	67,362	В
GØKTH	27,336	В
G4AXX	25,296	В
MØCOP	21,630	В
GW7X (op GW3NJW) 867,060	С
G4OGB	295,934	С
GM3CFS	276,734	С
G3LZQ	213,367	С
GØORH	171,120	С
G3TXF	130,944	С
G3MPB	99,724	С
G4WFQ	55,110	С
G4DDX	39,228	С
M4T	29,136	С
M6T	1,515,898	D
(opsG4PIQ,G4BWP)		_
GM2T	264,896	D
(opsMMØCCC, MMØI		,
MMØANT, GMØCLN, N	· · · ·	_
G3PJV	59,454	D

CONTESTS

THE IARU Radiosport Championship takes place over the weekend of 13 / 14 July (1200-1200) and, co-incident with it, the World Radiosport Team Championship which, this year, is held in Finland. 52 two-man teams will travel there to compete from stations which are, to the maximum extent possible, directly equivalent, the idea being to find the best contest operators in the world (while having plenty of fun!). Fred, G4BWP, and Andy, G4PIQ, will represent the UK, while Roger, G3SXW, leads the international team of referees. If previous experience is anything to go by, those of us operating from home will have a lot of fun working the special WRTC stations. You will easily be able to spot them, as they have been allocated the new prefix block OJ1 to OJ8 with '2 x 1' callsigns (eg OJ1A). See 'Awards' for details of special

awards for working these stations.

Results of last year's IARU Radiosport Championship appear in the table. The ARRL has posted all-time records for the contest on its website (see WWW.).

I need hardly add a reminder that the RSGB Islands on the Air contest takes place on 27 / 28 July (1200 to 1200) and is a great opportunity to work new islands for the various IOTA awards. Since last year I have been manager for this contest, and would urge any of you who make contacts, even if not as a serious entry, to take a few moments to send in your log (electronically if possible) as it all helps the adjudication process. Ric, DL2VFR, is once again collecting details of IOTA Contest DXpeditions and publishing them on his web page. His list should, of course, be more up to date than the list I included earlier in this column.

The Venezuelan Independence Day Contest takes place between 0000 on 6 July and 2400 7 July (phone) and between 0000 27 July and 2400 28 July (CW). Everyone works everyone. Exchange RS(T) plus QSO number, starting at 001. Score 1 point for own country, 3 for own continent and 5 for other continents. Multiplier is one for each YV call area and for each DXCC country worked on each band.

In the 2001 Marconi Contest UK entrants were: 17th G4RCG * 42402, 18th G4OGB 40812, 20th GM3CFS 38114, 58th G0RDO9916,83rd M0EEE 2503, 96th G0MRH 1350

8Q7ZZ: GM5A: IARU Contest Record: IOTA Contest DXpedit

TY expedition:

(* Denotes high power, 120 entrants)

In the ON Spring Contests 2002, the following UK callsigns appear in the results: CW – 2nd G5LP 3888, 3rd G4RCG 3645 (7 Entries); SSB – 1st G0AOZ 4350, 2nd G3VAO 3600, 3rd G4RCG 3024, 6th G0VQR 495, 7th G0MTN 396 (seven entries).

THANKS

SPECIAL THANKS GO to the authors of the following for information extracted: *OPDX Bulletin* (KB8NW), *The Daily DX* (W3UR) and *425 DX News* (I1JQJ). Thanks also to G4OGB for contest results. Please send items for the **September** issue by **20 July.**

	www.8q7zz.com
	http://islay.freehomepage.com/
ls:	www.arrl.org/contests/records/iaru.html
itions:	www.iota-post.com/
	http://perso.wanadoo.fr/f5cwu/html/benin02.htm

HF F-Layer **Propagation Predictions** for **July 2002**

	3.5MHz	7.0MHz	10.1MHz	14.0MHz	18.1MHz	21.0MHz	28.0MHz
Time	0000 <mark>1111</mark> 1220	0000111111220	0000 <mark>1111</mark> 1220	000011111220	000011111220	0000 <mark>1111</mark> 1220	000011111220
(UTC)	2468 <mark>0246</mark> 8020	2468 <mark>0246</mark> 8020	2468 <mark>0246</mark> 8020	2468 <mark>0246</mark> 8020	2468 <mark>0246</mark> 8020	2468 <mark>0246</mark> 8020	2468 <mark>0246</mark> 8020
*** Europe							
Moscow	1	7512688	7742 <mark>1111</mark> 5788	4677 <mark>6665</mark> 7887	6788 <mark>8878</mark> 9977	3567 <mark>7766</mark> 7765	
*** Asia							
Yakutsk	<mark></mark>		3111 <mark>1.12</mark> 4555	7656 <mark>6677</mark> 7777	37 <mark>7777</mark> 6554	5 <mark>6554</mark> 3222	<mark>2</mark>
Tokyo	· · · · <mark>· · · · </mark> · · · · ·		<mark></mark> 11	<mark>2</mark> 44		<mark>23</mark> 33	
Singapore	· · · · <mark>· · · · </mark> · · · · ·		<mark>687</mark> 2	<mark>3</mark> 8873	26 <mark>88</mark> 63	<mark>25</mark> 773.	
Hyderabad	<mark></mark>		<mark>2677</mark>	5 <mark>3</mark> 7888	45421268 <mark>8887</mark>	2265 <mark>5678</mark> 8875	34 <mark>5446</mark> 544.
Tel Aviv	7	87	986115 <mark>8999</mark>	9966 <mark>6567</mark> 8889	5532 <mark>6673</mark> 4487	33.2 <mark>877.</mark> 2275	54442
*** Oceania							
Wellington	· · · · <mark>· · · · </mark> · · · · ·					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Perth	· · · · <mark>· · · · </mark> · · · · ·		<mark></mark> 13.5		6	4	2 <mark>3</mark>
Sydney	· · · · <mark>· · · · </mark> · · · · ·	<mark></mark> 15	<mark>46</mark>		2 <mark>436.</mark>		2
Honolulu	· · · · <mark>· · · · </mark> · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2 <mark>2</mark>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
W. Samoa	· · · · <mark>· · · · </mark> · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 <mark>1</mark>	2 <mark>221.</mark>	<mark>2</mark>	
*** Africa							
Mauritius	1	41 666	2 <mark>577</mark> 5	<mark>177</mark> 62		<mark>3</mark> 65	2
Johannesburg	66	786898	22 <mark>888</mark> 5	<mark>.</mark> 2 <mark>974</mark> .	62 <mark>1127</mark> 95	65 <mark>3358</mark> 8	56 <mark>5567</mark> 4
Ibadan	· · · · <mark>· · · · </mark> · · · · ·	43	883 <mark>2888</mark>	8874 <mark>1125</mark> 7898	6578 <mark>7788</mark> 9998	4367 <mark>6677</mark> 9976	2.45 <mark>4556</mark> 7764
Nairobi	· · · · <mark>· · · · </mark> · · · · ·	4	63 <mark></mark> 1556	771 <mark>5777</mark>	4752 <mark>1126</mark> 7887	.465 <mark>5467</mark> 8886	2 <mark>4556</mark> 743.
Canary Isles	76	8862888	88721 <mark>6888</mark>	8887 <mark>3245</mark> 8899	7578 <mark>8778</mark> 9999	5358 <mark>8788</mark> 9987	
*** S. America							
Buenos Aires	32	88617	88747	877	877	74512788	
Rio de Janeiro		66	772	762	874.22999	7542225888	32225753
Lima		651	76416	6441	7677	6246 <mark>.2</mark> 1477	
Caracas			221	4552	51252245	12 <mark>3211</mark> 2353	233.
*** N. America							
Guatemala		11	3212	3223	1	1	
New Orleans		1	221	4442	645655 <mark>5678</mark>	423365 <mark>777</mark> 6	223342
Washington		311	66315	7873311267	632.361. <mark>5778</mark>	32785	
Quebec	52	86	641136	32.1.12456	42.244336776	22322 <mark>4554</mark>	232.
Anchorage				322121112223	435332356686	2222 <mark>2.23</mark> 3453	
Vancouver				.1	22235666	<mark>2333</mark>	
San Francisco			.1	.1	322123	12	
V F I I	1 11 11						

Key: Each number in the table represents the expected The RSGB Propagation Studies Committee provides propagation predictions on the Internet at *circuit reliability*, eg '1' represents reliability between 1 and www.g4fkh.demon.co.uk The page is updated monthly. The provisional mean sunspot number 19% of days, '2' between 20 and 29% of days etc. No signal is for May 2002 issued by the Sunspot Data Centre, Brussels, was 120.8. The maximum daily sunspot expected when a '.' is shown. **Black** is shown when the signal number was 172 on 5 May and the minimum was 74 on 15 May. The predicted smoothed sunspot strength is expected to be low to very low; blue when it is expected to be strong. standard) 103, 101, 99 (combined method) 88, 83, 79.

BOB TREACHER, BRS32525 93 Elibank Road, Eltham, SE9 IQJ. E-Mail: brs32525@compuserve.com

HIS COLUMN will find you experiencing 'summer conditions', where 14MHz is providing you with little of interest during the day, 28MHz is helping you fill in all your 'missing' European DXCC counties and, for those interested in VHF, 50MHz- and hopefully 144MHz - are providing Sporadic E conditions to the furthest parts of Europe.

The summer Sporadic E season started for Simon, RS177448, on 15 May when he heard stations from Poland, Portugal and Lithuania on 50MHz. Before this, on 19 April, he caught an aurora on 50MHz, hearing MM0AMW, OZ1DPR and SM7FJE. David Whitaker, BRS25429, also caught the aurora in IO93. In one hour's listening he heard 11 countries - G, GM, GW, EI, SM, OH, LA, OZ, ES, PA, and DL. Best stations heard were OH2TP, SM6MPA, LA7AJ, ES2CM, OZ1LEP, OZ1KEF and OZ0JX.

SPECIAL EVENT QSL CARDS

GRAHAM Ridgeway, G8UYD / M5AAV, is the sub-manager for GBnN to GBnZ series callsigns.

He explained his horror when looking at a recent list of GB calls that were to be active for the Jubilee period, to see how few, actually one, wanted to receive QSL cards. Graham is concerned that this would have precluded SWLs from getting SWL

what in truth will be 'rare' cards. He feels that this does not exude what he understands to be the spirit of amateur radio. He is also concerned that he will be inundated with incoming cards that will be consigned to the bin.

From a personal point of view, I have to say that any SWL who heard GB50 need not fret about receiving a special GB50 QSL card - provided that the QSO details match exactly what is in the GB50 log. I am handling all SWL cards. Any special event station organised by Cray Valley Radio Society has a definite policy of replying to SWL cards - so, if you heard GB2SJS. GB2FB or GB8ST in 2001, you will receive a card. The QSL Manager for these three stations was Owen, G4DFI. I hope that other societies running special event stations will review their QSL policy to ensure that the SWL is able to get his QSL card.

While on the subject of QSL cards, Anthony Nowell, RS94177, is the QSL sub-manager for M1Axx and all G1 callsigns. Anthony is concerned that a great many amateurs with M1Axx or G1 callsigns have not sent Anthony envelopes so they can receive their incoming QSL cards. Anthony holds a large



The new QSL card for Bob, BRS32525, and his son Simon, RS177448, that was first used for their holiday operation from Wales last year. They will be back in Tenby in late July and early August to try to build on their current DXCC totals from GW.

number of cards, including SWL cards, which quite soon will find their way into the bin. Anthony's address is 3 Laburnum Grove, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire B61 8NB.

As an aside, I would also mention GB5SI, the annual bash from the Summer Isles, who also does not collect cards. Yet another disapointment for many SWLs. I would suggest that reports go directly to MM0BQI who holds that special event call.

DXCC STATISTICS

SWLs ARTHUR MILLER and David Whitaker have combined their listening records, by each band, for the first three months of 2002 in an exercise to establish the level of activity in what must have been one of the best propagation periods in the current sunspot cycle. Each had excellent individual months of listening but, by putting three months results together, and so early in the year, they have fairly accurate records of band happenings so far this year. All results are SSB. Here are their findings.

Total DXCC entities active was 255 countries. Individual bands totals are as follows:

10 metres...214 countries heard 12 metres...158 countries heard 15 metres...227 countries heard 17 metres...134 countries heard 20 metres...214 countries heard 40 metres...138 countries heard 80 metres...116 countries heard 160 metres...51 countries heard

MORE 'FAKE' SWL REPORTS

DAVID Rankin, 9V1RH, e-mailed me following my May comments about SWL reports and the Greek amateur who received a report made up from a spot on a *DX Cluster*.

Unfortunately, David told his

own story about the SWL report he received earlier this year, alleging that an east-Europeanbased SWL had heard him in QSO with a mid-west US station on 40m SSB.

David reflects that he was indeed on 40m SSB at his sunrise on that day, but working into South America at the time and date reported. He was most surprised to see that he was spotted by a mid-west US amateur at that time as he had *never* been successful in working into North America at his sunrise.

Consider David's further surprise when, about a month later, he received an SWL report from an east-European SWL claiming that he had heard the QSO!

There can be no doubt that the SWL had read the DX Cluster spot and was trying his luck to get a QSL the easy way. To make matters worse, the SWL sent his report direct without any return postage or SAE!

Needless to say, the SWL did not get a 9V1RH QSL card, and his 'report' went into the bin where it belonged! Such 'tryons' do nothing to enhance the image of the SWL fraternity.

On the positive side, David recently received a very good SWL report through the bureau from an SWL in southern Spain. The SWL correctly reported hearing three successive contacts that David had on 21MHz and it was a pleasure for David to reply to his QSL. I am in no doubt that he really did hear 9V1RH.

As a final comment, listeners will do well to heed David's final piece of advice: "I wholeheartedly support your comments about supplying SAE and return postage when one wishes to have a direct reply from a DX station". You have now been told by a respected, and very active, DX station. Take heed! •

uuu.

Titanic Wireless Commemmorative Group http://www.gdrs.net/titanic

Broadcast listeners contest http://www.swlcontest. homestead.com PETER DODD, G3LDO 37 The Ridings, East Preston, West Sussex, BN16 2TW E-mail: g3ldo@ukonline.co.uk

RECEIVED a further e-mail from Peter Martinez, G3PLX, regarding the EWE antenna discussed in May 'Antennas'. He writes "Imagine a 1 metre cube which is metallised on the top and bottom surfaces. Between the centre of one edge of the top face and the corresponding point on the bottom face, connect a 377Ω resistor. A signal generator is then connected to the centres of the opposite faces, which is set to give an output of 1V. Now, stand in the centre of the cube with an E-field and an H-field probe. The E field here is clearly 1 volt per metre. Because of the presence of the 377Ω resistor at one edge, you can work out the current (=1/377A) flowing 'around' you and deduce the H field, which is exactly in the 377Ω ratio. It follows that the field at the centre of the cube is a true free-space TEM field (transverse electromagnetic field). Furthermore, it is also everywhere else (since it gets everywhere else by radiating from the centre). This antenna has no near field region. What I have described is known in the trade as a TEM cell and is used for EMC immunity measurements, but it is a crossed field antenna in that it intrinsically generates E and H in the 'right' ratio." However, it is not a transmitting antenna. It has a calculated gain of around -15dBi on 28MHz and -50dBi on 3.5MHz.

W4RNL

AN E-MAIL has been received from LBCebik, W4RNL, who designed the Moxon rectangle, described in the March 'Antennas'. He writes: "I thought I might add some quick notes about my design aims. Initially, I strove for versions of the antenna with the best performance combined with a 50 Ω feedpoint impedance for direct feed (with the usual choke for suppression of currents on the braid of the coax). This work culminated in a GW BASIC utility for designing rectangles with only two input variables - the element diameter and the design frequency (which I usually recommend to be about 1/3 up from the bottom of the desired band, given the manner in which performance and SWR curves go). This program is included in HAMCALC by VE3ERP, and a model-by-equation model for NEC-Win Plus is available at the NSI web site [1]. The benefit of the equation-based model is that one can run the emergent model and obtain a full profile of projected performance. The relevant item describing the program is at my site [2].

"I have used VHF and UHF Moxon rectangles as well as HF varieties. Vertically, their null is an almost ideal direction finder for 'foxhunts'. Or we can use three at equal angles and poll

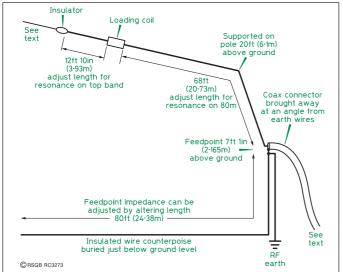


Fig 1: The EFA antenna. The antenna feeder is coiled several times at ground level to choke off any antenna current that may be present on the feeder.

them for a repeater receiving antenna. Pointed straight up, we can turnstile a pair for a pattern with a broad dome of very nearly even gain above about 30° elevation. To simplify turnstiling, I redeveloped the design program, striving for about 95Ω feedpoint impedance(RG-62becomes the phaseline and the result is a direct 50 Ω feed from the turnstile array). The article shows the revised regression-based values for the equation-based model, which one can also plug into the GW BASIC program in place of the values for 50Ω versions, see [3]. As your March column shows, there is slightly less peak forward gain in the squarer 95Ω rectangle but, in satellite use, the dome is equal to the 50 version. However, the program itself is perfectly general (in both 50Ω and 95Ω versions), yielding buildable designs from very thin wire to quite fat tubing from the AM broadcast band through to 900MHz or so - where we should be using PCB construction."

THE 'EFA' ANTENNA

IF YOU ARE a 160m or 80m operator, with an average-size garden, the EFA (Elevated Feed Antenna) described by Colin Draper, G3TSK, may be of interest to you. The layout is shown in **Fig 1**. It has a feedpoint at resonance of around 50Ω for a fair portion of the bands, so an ATU is not required.

earth, so a good RF earth is required for efficient operation. It also has a single buried insulated counterpoise. High voltages can be generated at the ends of the ground wire, (even with modest power levels), so the wire is insulated and taped at the end. The antenna can be used with

The antenna can be used with just the RF earth and no counterpoise, but the minimum SWR is about 1.4:1.

The loading coil is wound on a 21.5mm diameter round former, 254mm long. The windings consist of 292 turns of 21 or 22SWG enamelled copper wire (close wound), occupying a length of 240mm for the main body of the coil, with four turns at the high end occupying 10mm and three turns at the low end (nearest to the feedpoint) occupying 6mm. The winding is covered with shellac and the former and coil are then wrapped with 'stretch rubber tape' layered to give protection against the weather. The measured inductance using a home-brew inductance meter was approximately 150µH.

The EFA is adjusted for resonance using a dip meter coupled into a two-turn link at the feed point, altering the lengths shown in Fig 1.

₩₩₩.

[1] NEC Win Plus www.nittanyscientific.com

[2] Equation-based model www.cebik.com/moxgen.html [3] Use of [2] www.cebik.com/ ms2.html

The antenna is fed against

THE 50 - 50 JUBILEE ANTENNA COMPETITION

I AM OFTEN ASKED, usually by those who live in restricted locations, if certain commercial antenna products will solve their antenna problems. In many cases, a simple wire antenna suitably placed and fed will outperform most of them, even in the most restricted of locations. I propose the following experiment in the form of a competition to illustrate this. The competition is to construct the cheapest of all antennas a 50ft piece of wire. The

The competition is to construct the cheapest of all antennas - a 50ft piece of wire. The objective is to see how many stations you can work using the 50ft wire, over a period of 50 days from 1 September to 20 October 2002. You can use any band and any mode, although only one station on any band or any mode counts towards the total. Each DXCC country that you work will give a multiplier of 1 (ie 10 countries give a multiplier of 10). Maximum transmit power is 100W (or 1W ERP on 136kHz). There is a QRP section for stations with a maximum transmit power of 5W.

Because these are normal QSOs, there is no need to have special serial numbers or contest identifiers. However, if you *do* enter a contest during the test period, these QSOs count provided they meet the conditions already described.

The antenna can be constructed from wire, and be of any diameter up to 2mm (excluding insulation). The wire can be orientated in any direction, folded to fit any space, and even wound as a continuously-loaded antenna on, say, a fibreglass rod. The maximum height of any part of the wire must not exceed 10m. The wire can be fed at any point using any length of feeder, but the feeder must not be part of the radiating system. If the wire is end-fed then elevated radiati(s) cannot be used as they could be deemed

If the wire is end-fed then elevated radial(s) cannot be used as they could be deemed to be part of a wire longer than 50ft. Ground radials are OK because they are part of the RF ground system.

If the wire is end-fed from a first floor shack, the shack RF ground system may be used. You are permitted to re-orientate the antenna during the test period as part of the experimental process.

If you participate, please write and describe your findings as well as the results. It is hoped that these will form part of an article on the competition. Book prizes will be awarded for the highest scores in each category.

Send entries to 'Peter Dodd "Antennas" Competition', Radio Society of Great Britain, Lambda House, Cranborne Road, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3JE (no e-mail entries accepted), to arrive by **31 October**. Please do not send any other correspondence with your entry.



HIS SUMMER marks the 40th anniversary of Telstar 1; this was the first satellite to provide a television link between the United States and Europe. The UK uplinks and down links were via the BT site at Goonhilly Down in Cornwall. There is a rumour that on the first pass the French were reporting near perfect P5 pictures, while the best that UK systems could do was a watery P1. Raymond Baxter filled in with an ever-more difficult voice over. Then came the horrible realisation that there had been a mixup with the receive antenna polarisation. The dish feed had been built LHCP when it should have been RHCP.

The next pass had perfect pictures and it is doubtful that such an error could have been corrected on that time-span, but it makes a good story.

Telstar was not а geostationary satellite, so as it passed over the Atlantic it gave about a 9-minute window of TV communication with the States. In the UK, the uplink pictures were often pre-recorded on a Quadruplex VT and the VT engineer sat and waited for a "go" command from Goonhilly, then he would 'roll' and pray that the servos locked and any physical edits held together while the window was open. In those days, the US was using 525-lines, the UK was still on 405 and, in France, the standard was 819 lines. The only standards converters available at the time were optical devices.

ATV IN FRANCE

WHILE ON THE SUBJECT of summer, one or two of you have written to ask me about taking ATV equipment to France. This was once fraught with problems and unpopular with the rest of the family but, to quote Mr Dylan, "The times they are a changing". The family camcorder is an accepted part of the holiday luggage. A low power transmitter and a small receiver that can drive the viewfinder are

now of the size that you can pack in with the spare wheel. Whatfamily objections can there be if you can pass the aerial off as a fishing rod?

There is an ATV network in the south of France, with three repeaters in Nîmes, two in Marseille, and one each at the top of Mont Aigoual, Treille, Lure, near Narbonne and a project in Montpellier. Most of them are 23cm in-band repeaters, some have a second input on 13cm and some have 10GHz capability, so you may also need to pass off a small dish as a barbecue accessory.

A visit to the F5AD website will give you all the necessary information you will need to work any of these repeaters.

DON'T TRY THIS AT HOME

ALSO ON F5AD's website is a report on equipping a seagull with ATV equipment. I am not sure what the RSPB would have to say about this and I am not sure about the licence ramifications. The bird was friendly and it seems that every possible consideration was given to its power to weight distribution.



Jojo the seagull, making ATV history.

The payload was much lighter than the fish these birds frequently carry. The full report covers the development of the equipment, the circuit of the three-transistor transmitter, and problems with the ingress of sea water. The next stage is a 100mW transmitter and a camera that weighs less than 10g, the end product to fit in a matchbox.

UNDERWATER ATV

THE FINAL ITEM of interest on this site was how to waterproof a small black-and-white TV camera and use it underwater.

The author trailed his unit between Port Camargue and Palavas on a six-metre boat. The end result was transmitted on 13cm.



A small black-and-white TV camera sealed in a home-made plexiglass box, with O rings. It is connected to a screened cable with three conductors: video output, 12V supply, and common. The cable measures 17 metres, the maximum operating depth. (Photos: F5AD)

As an avid scuba diver, I would have loved to have been the cameraman; but then I saw the pictures and thought otherwise!



The camera is attached to a perforated cylinder which is filled with crushed sardines in order to attract the underwater ATV stars, some wanted, some not (see later).

This website is definitely worth a visit.



ATV





Top: the boat used in the trials. Centre: the transmitter on 2320 MHz and its antenna, which accessed the F5ZGN repeater at the top of mont Aigoual at a distance of 1600m. Bottom: a worrying visitor that made me withdraw my offer of being the underwater camera operator. It subsequently wreaked havoc with the underwater TV cables.

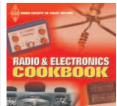
INTERNATIONAL ATV CONTEST

THE BATC IS organising the IARU Region 1 International ATV Contest on 14/15 September. You have got almost three months to blow the cobwebs off your ATV station. The BATC web pages have been updated to include the rules. Any problemsregarding the contest can be e-mailed to Richard Parkes: contest@ batc.org.uk

F5AD BATC

http://f5ad.free.fr/ www.batc.org.uk

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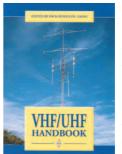


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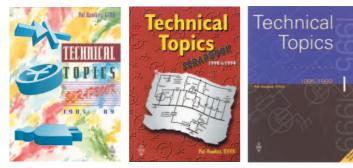
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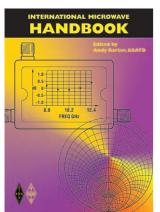
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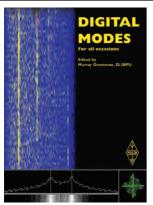
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ANDY GAYNE, G7KPF 119 Lower Lickhill Road, Stourport-on-Severn DY13 8UQ. E-mail: www.radcom@rsgb.org.uk

CCORDING to BR68, the stated purpose of the amateur radio licence is for "self-training in communications", however the opportunities to use that training for the good of the community are relatively rare. One voluntary organisation that would welcome any experienced radio operator is Raleigh International, whose web site details the charity's work with young people on expeditions around the world. Each 13-week expedition relies heavilv on radio communications, so skilled 'Communications Officers' are in high demand. [See p10 of the June RadCom - Ed.]

Taking part will obviously require a great deal of commitment, plus the ability to raise some funding, but I'm sure the rewards would be enormous in terms of personal satisfaction. The full job description for the Communications Officer has been made available for download via my Quick Links web site, so if you think it could be for you, Raleigh International are waiting for your call.

REMOTE RECEPTION

IT HAS BEEN possible to operate a radio receiver remotely via the world wide web for some time now, but one site that is now making the most of the concept is Javaradio.com by Kelly Lindman, SM7NHC. Javaradio provides access to a growing community of stations using Icom PCR100 or PCR1000 receivers linked to Linux web servers. Currently the network consists of stations located in Sweden, Australia, USA, Great Britain and Italy, but there's potentially no limit to the number of stations that could become involved.

To use any of the receivers, users must first follow a simple registration procedure which assigns a password to your chosen login name, after which you can theoretically access any of the stations

and have full control of the receiver operation. I say theoretically because, unfortunately, I could not get the system to work for me; I received audio but had no control of the receiver. The 'Technical Notes' page on the Javaradio site mentions problems that could occur when your computer is behind a "very tricky firewall", I guess my rather complex home network falls into this category!

This is a pity (for me), as the potential of the system for carrying out some very useful diagnostic work on your own transmissions is enormous. One example of this is cited by Peter Kendall, G7RPG, who originally pointed me towards the Javaradio site. Peter has written a short article, which is carried on the site, describing the remote reception of SSTV pictures using software freely available via the Internet. It is very easy to

see how for this or any other mode, the ability is there to hear your own transmissions, allowing you to check that your signal quality is optimised, improving your chances of subsequent successful QSOs.

The software used to run the remote receivers is freely available from SM7NHC for anyone wishing to set up a receiver station and expand the community. This would be an ideal way for an SWL to participate in amateur radio activities, as the only transmission of signals is via the Internet which, of course, does not require a licence.

A FEW QUICKIES

PORTABLE OPERATION is the mainstay of the increasingly popular Summits on the Air programme, whose website describes the aims and criteria of this relatively new award scheme. The SOTA programme is professionally presented, with all the key information being available for download as extremely well-written PDF files. Anyone can take part in SOTA, with awards being available for those who prefer to remain in the comfort of a warm shack as well as those who activate the qualifying hills and mountains around the country. While being predominantly UKbased, this scheme is likely to expand to other countries, and should encourage many amateurs to venture out into the fresh air.

Although it is unusual to mention commercial websites in this column, Reg André, G0SSG, thought that RadCom readers may be interested in the US specialist supplier International Radio [See p23 of this issue - Ed.]. This company can supply the 'optional' crystal and ceramic filters for Yaesu, Kenwood and many other older rigs that can sometimes prove difficult to obtain. Reg tells me he managed to get a CW filter for a Yaesu FT-980 within a few days, after months of fruitless searching on the web, "and it just dropped in as an original would have done".

Leigh Preece, M5GWH, is putting together a focused resource for those interested in converting ex-PMR equipment. Leigh suggests he may have "more links than anywhere else on the web for ex-PMR mods". and his 'Intro' and 'Primer' pages are good starting points for anyone who knows little about this source of low-cost radio equipment. The links are not sorted in any particular order, and internal site links have an annoying habit of opening a new browser window, but the site serves its purpose by grouping together everything PMR-related.

AND FINALLY...

OVER THE LAST four years I hope I have introduced many RadCom readers to some very useful amateur radio resources that are available on the world wide web, and maybe even prompted a few to get themselves on-line for the first time. I've thoroughly enjoyed researching the web on your behalf, but now find myself wanting to concentrate more on other activities; getting on air a lot more would be a good start! So, from September, your 'WWW' column will be penned by the well-known authority on all things Internet, my good friend Jeremy Boot, G4NJH. I, on the other hand, might well be atop a hill starting my SOTA points collection. 73, Andy Gayne, G7KPF. ٠

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Javaradio in action - almost!

QRP QRP QRP QRP QRP

REV GEORGE DOBBS, G3RJV St Aidan's Vicarage, 498 Manchester Road Rochdale OLII 3HE. E-mail: g3rjv@gqrp.com

HE new ARRL QRP DXCC is beginning to excite radio amateurs in the UK. I have had several readers write to tell me they have received the award. Eddie Searle, G3VMY, obtained his using a 5W homebrew multi-band solid-state rig feeding a trap dipole at 25ft.

So far he has made contacts with 150 countries, mainly on CW. Eddie's entire station is home-brew. He has used this gear to win world first in the CQ WPX CW 7MHz QRP section on two occasions, and world first on one occasion in the CQ WW CW 7MHz QRP section. Eddie also achieved world second in the 21MHz QRP section of the CQ WPX CW section without using a beam.

QRP SSB DX

BRIAN JONES, GOUKB, dispels the idea that DX is only possible using CW. Brian is a QRP SSB DXer. He wrote to me after working H7DX in a pile-up to bring his QRP SSB DXCC count to 150 countries. All contacts were made with a Elecraft K2 transceiver, with most of them using a 132ft Windom at 25 feet. This antenna was lost in the winter winds and has recently been replaced - see later. A few contacts may also have been on the Cushcraft R7 vertical, mounted 5ft above the around.

Brian writes "My first rig was a Ten-Tec Argosy II, and I discovered QRP SSB by forgetting to push in the 50W switch, and contacting an FY5 station with 5W by accident. Since then I have been an advocate of low-power SSB and simple QRP antennas. Like so many other radio amateurs, I have a small garden



Brian Jones, G0UKB, in his shack.

and don't want to upset the neighbours. I am particularly keen to see a raised awareness of QRP SSB in light of the Foundation Licence. I obtained my K2 kit (#1115) in April 2000 and had it built and enjoved my first QSO by 30 May. I forget when I reached the 100 DXCC score, but it was early in 2001. I don't operate too much (I have a day job!) and most of the DX is either during contests or snatched moments, before and after work or late evening. Nearly all the contacts are on 20m and above.

"My DX includes all continents (including EM1HO for Antarctica) and I have broken into several pileups. I worked D68C on five bands SSB and even 3 bands CW! I also worked Gerry, VK7GK, in Tasmania, on 18m and he dropped his power to match my 10W and we had guite a chat - not bad for two stations over 10.600 miles apart.

"My furthest contact has to be ZL2BDW in Wellington, a little under 12,000 miles on the short path. On the QSL card he commented that he hadn't realised I was QRP as my signals were the same strength as the other UK stations he worked. "My most notable DX includes D2BB, E30NA, FR5D, FS/K4ZA. HH2/F8CUP. HL1CG, VP8CTM, VQ9NL and, more recently, H7DX,

THE ORIGINAL QRP CONTEST, JULY 2002

Organised by Hartmut Weber, DJ7ST, the twice-annual "O QRP Contest" provides an opportunity for a 'genuine' QRP contest.

Participants: operators of original QRP rigs, commercial or homebrew, including commercial QRP rigs not exceeding 5W output, like QRP Plus, FT-7 and QRP versions of QRO transceivers like TS-130V, FT-707S etc. QRO-equipment (>20W out) tempo-Date: Saturday 6 July 1500UTC, till Sunday 7 July 1500UTC; rest period of nine hours

minimum in one or two parts.

quencies: CW segments of the 80, 40, and 20m bands. Call: "CQ OQRP" (Original QRP)

Categories: VLP (1W out or 2W in); QRP (5W out or 10W in); MP (20W out or 49W in). Operation: Single-operator CW. Various transmitters and transceivers may be operated, but only one at a time.

Exchange: RST, serial no / category, eg 559001/VLP. No series reports, please. QSO-points: The log checker will count four points for a QSO with another contest station whose log has been submitted. All other QSOs count one point. The exchange of RST is sufficient with stations not in the contest.

Multiplier: The log checker will count two multiplier points for each DXCC country from a QSO with a station whose log has come in. Otherwise each DXCCC country counts

one multiplier point per band. Final score: Sum of QSO points multiplied by the sum of multiplier points. (This is calculated by the log checker. Do not try your own calculation; you cannot foresee who will send logs).

Summary sheet: Must show name, address, callsign and the minimum rest periods. Indicate the types of all equipment used with output or input power on each band, according to manufacturer or measured under contest conditions. Home-brew rig descriptions should name PA-transistor / valve and possibly a reference.

Logs: List QSOs sorted by band. Add the DXCC prefix if you claim a multiplier for a QSO. adline: 31 July 2002

Entries to: Dr Hartmut Weber, DJ7ST, Schlesierweg 13, D-38228 Salzgitter, Germany,

V51/SP1XF, PW0T, 5U0T and V26S, amongst others. I have also worked 43 US states (including AL) but I am missing WY, UT, HI, ID, NV, ND and MT. I managed to work 38 states in the 2002 ARRL DX contest.

"The station is just the K2 transceiver with the built-in ATU and a standard Kenwood fist microphone to the 102ft doublet at 32ft. I wanted 450Ω line all the way to an outboard ATU, but the XYL also uses the antenna from an upstairs room so she wouldn't be happy running downstairs to manual-tune the system each time she changes band. I terminate the ladder-line externally with a Radio Works 4:1 remote balun and coax feed into my shack with an option to connect to an upstairs coax line. The K2 will put out up to 15W on most bands, but I keep it down at 10W PEP, which is the accepted QRP level. Working with 10W, you expect to contact the DX and become disappointed when you fail."

THE G QRP CLUB **MINI-CONVENTION**

AS USUAL, the G QRP Club will be holding its Mini-Convention in Rochdale. The date this year is Saturday 12 October, and the venue is St Aidan's Church Hall, Manchester Road, Rochdale. The event begins at 10am with an admission charge of £1. As in previous years, the event is an 'old style' radio rally with component, junk and kit vendors. No expensive new equipment will be on sale, and there will be a notable absence of computer equipment. The convention will also include a full programme of lectures throughout the day plus the tradition pie and peas lunch. Details can be had by sending me a stamped addressed envelope to the address above or by sending an e-mail request. ٠

DAVE PICK, G3YXM 178 Alcester Road South, Kings Heath, Birmingham B14 6DE. E-mail: If.radcom@rsgb.org.uk

T THE END of March. Ed, RU6LA, with UA6LV and others, made a trip to a site with a 135m tower near Taganrog, Russia, where they operated on 136kHz with 100W. The signal certainly radiated well with reports coming in from Italy, Greece, Germany and the UK at distances of almost 3000km. Unfortunately, the large aerial was picking up far too much noise and the receiver just couldn't handle it: there were also computer problems with the waterfall display and no contacts were made.

It was exciting to observe the number of stations calling and to watch the traffic on the packet cluster, which was full of stations passing on reports and trying to arrange skeds.

Ed was back the next weekend with an improved receiving system using a 1km-long Beverage aerial, and in came the QSOs. They first tried very slow CW (QRSS) with threesecond dots and made several contacts. On Saturday evening, Reino, OH5UFO, was worked, then IK5ZPV in QRSS and also in CW. Early on the

Sunday morning, they made it with OM2TW and M0BMU (best DX at 2824km), both contacts in QRSS. OK1FIG was a near miss despite Petr making a special trip to his cottage.

Edreceived many reports from other Russian stations and reckons that this success has rekindled interest in LF there. He predicts that several more stations will be active soon. On 2 May, they had to take down their big vertical for agricultural reasons(!) and they expect to be able to re-start LF activities around the end of September.

At the beginning of May, RK2FWA was active with a good signal into the UK. RK2FWA is the callsign of a very well-known contest club from Kaliningrad (UA2 is a separate country in DXCC). It was operated by RN2FA and UA2FF, both LF enthusiasts (see below).

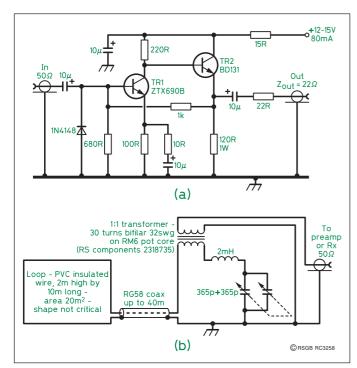


Fig 1: M0BMU's 'lazy' receiving loop and preamplifier.



UA6LV, UA6LO (chief operator of RU6LWZ) and UA6LFQ in the shack, with miles of wire.

It's been a long time coming. Radio amateurs in Russia have had permission to use 135.7-137.8kHz since 29 June 1998. They are allocated various transmitter output powers: Category 1 licence-holders can run 100W; categories 2 and 3 can use 50W and category 4, 10W. These restrictions mean that only those who have access to really efficient aerials (like Ed's) are going to be heard in the UK.

A brief history of 136kHz in Russia:

- 1998-99: experiments between UA9OBA and RW9OWN at 2km;
- 19 May 2000: CW QSO between RN2FA and UA2FF over 10km.

ZL6QHRECEPTION

THE BOYS were back at the Quartz Hill club station again in late March. The signals were again received in the north-west USA by W1TAG in Massachusetts and by W4DEX in North Carolina. A first this time was a copy in California by KB6WFC, obviously closer, but it fills in a gap they left last time! No records were broken, but it is amazing that the station has been copied at huge distances every time it has conducted a 136kHz test.

SUMMER TIME AND THE STATIC IS LOUD...

IT'S A CASE of dodging the static at this time of year, but there will be stations about, from holiday locations or testing new aerials, so it's worth keeping a listening watch. I suggest that, in periods of light activity, calling CQ near 136.5kHz would be a good idea. This will allow people to leave a receiver running in the CW part of the band and be reasonably sure of hearing your call.

This is a good time of year to sort out those aerials ready for the autumn, prune the trees and bushes that come too near the wire, improve the insulation, raise the height.

MORE ON RECEIVING LOOPS

RECENTLY Jim, M0BMU, was doing some experiments in an attempt to null-out some of his local noise. High-Q multi-turn loops are effective but hard to keep weatherproof and on-tune in wet and windy weather. This system tackles both problems: it is not as sharp as a multi-turn loop and it is tuned from the shack so there are no vulnerable components to seal against the elements. The aerial consists of a single turn of insulated wire, which could just be thrown over a tree, having an enclosed area of about 20m². The ends are connected straight to a coax cable running back to the shack where a high-Q coil and C bring it to resonance. A low noise preamp with good signal-handling then raises the level to approximately that of the main aerial. The bandwidth of this loop is broad enough to cover the 136kHz band and, with a change of inductor, is useful down to 12kHz. The circuit is shown in Fig 1.

LF 'ROUND TABLE' MEETING

THE CRAWLEY CLUB has kindly offered to host this year's informal LF meeting on 21 July. Full details should be on its website www.carc.org.uk ◆



ROGER BALISTER, G3KMA La Quinta, Mimbridge, Chobham, Surrey, GU24 8AR. E-mail: g3kma@dial.pipex.com

HE BASIC IOTA 100 Islands Award requires a confirmed contact with Antarctica as well as the other six continents. From correspondence received it seems that some of you are having difficulty finding an Antarctic station. They come under various prefixes but at the time of writing the most active ones are HF0POL on the South Shetlands and R1A** stations on the Antarctic mainland, followed by the occasional VP8, CE9, LU*Z, EM1 etc. It's best to keep an upto-date prefix list by you when tuning the bands so as not to miss them. A good time to listen is when the bands are open to South America, but there is no set rule and at this time of the sunspot cycle Antarctic stations can come through on HF at almost any time.

ACTIVITY ON THE BANDS

THE VP6DI CREW, who aired Ducie Island OC-182 for a new DXCC in the second half of March, delighted the IOTA gang by calling in at Henderson Island OC-056 on their way back to Pitcairn Island. In a 40 hour operation VP6AJ, VP6VT and VP6MW managed to give out contacts with this rare one to the many who needed it. The pileups seemed just as big! Somehow it reminded me how during the pandemonium accompanying the Ducie Island operation the DX Cluster showed a VP6DI spot with a plaintive "What's the IOTA number?"

After a quiet period during April, R3CA/0 put two new ones on the air in mid-May from the Russian Arctic, the first from Makar Island and the second from Nemkov Island, respectively in IOTA's Laptev Sea Coast

RSGB IOTA Programme, PO Box 9, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3RH; e-mail: iota.hq@rsgb.org.uk

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East and East Siberian Sea Coast West groups. The operator was Yuri Zaruba, UA9OBA, one of the team who activated RI0B from remote Ushakova Island AS-156 in April 2001 and who is a long time friend of IOTA. Again this was essentially a polar expedition made up primarily of polar explorers, supported by a professional TV crew, who, knowing of Yuri's interest in operating radio from remote Arctic islands, invited him to join them. This is another example of amateur radio combining with other interests to mutual advantage. Pressures arising from cost and difficulties of securing landing permission and access are likely to require more multi-interest expeditions of this type if some of the remoter, environmentallyprotected islands are ever to be activated.

IOTA NUMBERS

WHY NOT NUMBER all the unnumbered groups in the Directory and avoid the business of having to issue the number over the air? A question often thought, if not often asked!

There is a simple answer: the programme would not run as smoothly and as effectively as at present. The current system encourages close contact between the activator and the IOTA Committee from the initial planning stage through to validation and acceptance of the operation. The actual issue of the number to the operator on a provisional basis ensures a degree of management control, necessary with a programme that is governed by a firm rule structure requiring compliance. Why it is necessary for the first operation and not subsequently is because this is the operation that generates the buzz of huge pile-ups, the one that anchors the IOTA number

The siren call to put on a new IOTA is difficult to resist and can

so easily lead to planning mistakes, particularly where amateurs unfamiliar with the IOTA rules are involved. More often than not these relate to the validity of the island or the securing of landing / operating permission.

Having the groups pre-numbered in the Directory carries a high risk that such mistakes would not surface until the operation had started, by which time it would be too late to correct. The Committee considers that any procedure that reduces the risk of operations not being accepted for IOTA must be preferred. Issuing the new number

once the operation has started and made a minimum number of contacts and on a provisional basis has obvious advantages. If it's done over the air, the cost in terms of time is a couple of minutes. And there is no reason why it cannot be done via e-mail or telephone if the operators prefer it and have access.

<u>|0][]</u>

Why not issue the number before the operation? It's an unfortunate fact that occasionally an operation is cancelled at the last moment or

postponed without certainty of being rescheduled. Once a number is issued, even provisionally, it can be difficult to withdraw it, particularly if there is a chance of the operation taking place later. Experience many vears ago showed that having 'reserved' numbers worried members in case they had missed an operation. Questions resulted and in such quantity that it was never possible for the IOTA Manager to complete a contact on the air without being asked to "QSY up"! With e-mail now it would be far worse.

Taking everything into consideration we believe that the present procedure is the best. +



One method of getting heavy radio equipment on to a rock it where is difficult to land.

This raft was used by the Indian team who activated Sacrifice Rock AS-161 (see May 'IOTA' column).

NEW REFERENCES

AS-162 3W AS-163/Pr R0Q AS-164/Pr ROO Pr = provisional

South China Sea Coast North group Laptev Sea Coast East group East Siberian Sea Coast West group

W W W .

RSGBIOTA Programme: **IOTAContestrules:**

http://www.rsgbiota.org IOTA Manager's website: http://www.eo19.dial.pipex.com/index.shtml http://www.rsgbhfcc.org/

MICROWAVE

BRITISH HE are renowned for their interest in the weather, and I certainly have that interest as I write this! May and June in Scotland are usually warm and sunny with periods of dry fine weather, but the rain and gales are lashing Creoch Farm at the moment and the day is as dark as any in December, and with the temperature only 8°C, it certainly feels like winter and not 'portable' weather that's for sure! Anyway, we can only hope the weather improves, or there will be no shortage of rainscatter contacts to be made this summer!

RUSSIAN 24GHz EME

BARRY Malonwanchuk, VE4MA, recently sent me an e-mail with news that Russia has now joined the ranks of 24GHz EME. He writes: "On 18 and 20 April Sergei, RW3BP, had his first QSOs on 24GHz with Al, W5LUA (M/M), and Barry, VE4MA (O/M). On Sunday 21 April, Sergei worked Lars, AA6IW, for initial #3, and a first 24GHz EME QSO for Lars. What is more remarkable is that the moon was only at about 7.5° elevation for Sergei at the end of this QSO. The atmosphere normally absorbs RF at low angles on 24GHz and adds noise due to the temperature of the atmosphere. This is certainly a new 24GHz distance record (KO85WS to CN87VI). Lars observed a very much narrower speading of RW3BP than VE4MA."

Sergei writes: "My station comprises a 2.4m offset dish with rectangular horn as a feed. I can set speed of azimuth and elevation motion to provide autotracking with better than 0.1° accuracy in a 30-minute period. The 50W TWT is placed at the feed-point on a water-cooled aluminium plate. The PSU (5.6kV to 13kV) is homemade and placed inside the house. The receiver is a DB6NT LNA with 1.65dB noise figure. The converter and local oscillator are by RA3ACE. I use separate feeds for transmit and receive. T/R change-over is provided by moving the TWT - LNA block up



The EME antenna used by Sergei, RW3BP, and described in the text.

and down 40mm. It takes 0.25s to move it down to the receive position, so it is possible to receive my own echo very well. In the transmit position, the receive feed is shielded by lossy rubber. It is also a good reference for noise measurements." Congratulations, Sergei; it seems that there may be more surplus gear in Russia than over here!

USEFUL MICROWAVE URLs

STEVE DAVIES, G4KNZ, collates an excellent selection of microwave URLs and e-mail addresses for many of the world's active microwave operators. The list is regularly updated and fairly comprehensive. If you want to find microwave information on the web, this would be a good place to start. Additionally, if you're interested in adding your details to the site, please drop Steve an e-mail and he will gladly add you to the list. Steve's page can be found at the excellent site of Peter Day, G3PHO (see WWW.).

ATV

MICROWAVES OFFER much more than just narrow-band modes such as SSB and CW. Many people are very active on other modes too, and it's worthwhile reminding ourselves occasionally that there is a very busy band of amateurs pursuing its own activities around the microwave spectrum as well. One busy mode on the 10GHz band is amateur television, and I was recently sent the latest copy of the British Amateur Television Club (BATC) magazine, CQ-TV. A quick read through this fascinating magazine will highlight just how active microwave ATV really is, with the 23.13 and 3cm bands all in wide

SIMON LEWIS, GM4PLM

Creoch Farm, Ochiltree, Ayrshire KA18 2QH. E-mail: uwave.radcom@rsgb.org.uk

use. Many of the advertisements are showing that the widespread use of wireless TV links and satellite TV for the home market are allowing the use of these mass-marketed items for amateur use, and at a much lower cost. All the better for the hobby! One fine example of microwave ATV can be seen in the station of Bernd, DJ9PE. Bernd has built up a fine ATV station on the 10 and 24GHz bands using the DB6NT modules. Bernd says that his best DX on the 24GHz band is 172km from his 1800m ASL mountain-top site. Both dishes are 48cm diameter and he runs 2.5W on 10GHz and 0.6W on 24GHz. For more information on ATV please see the 'ATV' column on p85, and visit the BATC website.

WEATHER AGAIN

BARELY HAD I mentioned the weather when I came across an updated web page from the UK Government's Meteorological Office. The Met Office provides weather information for many UK organisations and is an excellent source of up-to-date weather information. It has recently updated its rainfall radar page, and this now shows an hourly update image and a nice animated display of the last six hours. The display covers some of the North Sea and the English Channel, so will be useful for predicting potential rainscatter openings. The map is also in colour and gives seven different scales of precipitation intensity, from 'very slight' to 'downpour'. I found the site very useful and it was guite easy to predict accurately where larger showers could be found or were about to visit! This is a very useful site and one worth a visit.

₩₩₩.

UK Met Office www.meto.gov.uk/weather/europe/ uk/radar/index.html#top BATC www.batc.org.uk Microwave Internet resources www.g3pho.free-online.co. uk/microwaves/emails.htm G3PHO www.g3pho.free-online.co.

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er-Praxis Books in Astronomy and Space Sciences



MSAT North America's Board of Directors confirmed that one of the next AMSAT projects will be an FM satellite with similar orbit and operating characteristics to the popular AO-27. The two current FM LEOs (Low Earth Orbiters), UO-14 and AO-27, are sometimes referred to as 'Easy Sats', as they can be worked QRP from a handheld. They can be a lot of fun and consequently, they get very busy, especially at weekends. The new satellite will be multi-channel and so capable of supporting more QSOs per pass. AMSAT-NA estimates a two-year time scale from design through to build and launch.

KEPLERIAN ELEMENTS

AN EXCELLENT SOURCE of these is Dr T S Kelso's website Celestrak.com Select 'Current Data' from the home page, then click on the box for 'amateur radio'. You can also download element sets for weather satellites, scientific and engineering satellites, and much more. To make a copy of the NASA 2 line elements, use 'File' and 'Save'. The file created, amateur.txt, is a plain text file which can be read directly by most tracking software.

Opinions vary on how often should you update your elements. For the Shuttle and the ISS, do it often; both of these manned platforms are being controlled, and have their orbits modified for operational reasons. For most of the amateur radio satellites, once a month is fine. If you visit the site don't just grab the element sets and run. The Satellite Tracking Index lists a whole host of tracking software for a variety of computer platforms. The telemetry archive can provide some interesting research material when correlated with solar activity data. The Keplerian elements for the satellites are calculated mainly from radar observations. The government agency responsible for this activity is NORAD (North American Air Defense Command) On the Celestrak site, you can find comprehensive information about the orbital models used by NORAD to calculate the element sets.

RS-12/13 ON HF

ATTENTION HF operators. RS-12/13, at the time of writing, is in Mode KT, USB/CW. With a 15m band uplink, HF propagation effects enable some impressive DX to be worked. Low power to HF beams should produce excellent results with the satellite at low elevations.

RS-12/13 ON HF

 Mode K

 RS12 uplink: 21.210 to 21.250MHz

 Downlink: 29.410 to 29.450MHz

 Beacon: CW 29.408 or 29.454MHz

 RS13 uplink: 21.260 to 21.300MHz

 Downlink: 29.460 to 29.500MHz

 Beacon: CW 29.504 or 29.504MHz

 Mode T

RS12 uplink: 21.210 to 21.250MHz Downlink: 145.910 to 145.950MHz Beacon CW: 145.912 or 145.959MHz RS13 uplink: 21.260 to 21.300MHz Downlink: 146.960 to 146.00MHz Beacon: CW 145.862 or 145.908MHz

NB: the above frequencies are taken from material published some while ago. Frequencies will drift a little over time and, of course, Doppler shift must be taken into account.

There is no published sked, so it's a matter of checking the beaconfrequencies to determine the current operating mode K or T and the whether the transponder is RS-12 or RS-13. If the dual designation sounds strange, the explanation is that there are two transponders (12 and 13) on one spacecraft. The combination, RS-12/13 forms a secondary payload on COSMOS 2123, a maritime navigation satellite launched in 1991 from the Russian complex at Plesetsk.

ROCKETMEN

THIS BOOK, by two respected space writers, Rex Hall and David J Shayler, is a highly-readable reference work covering Vostok & Voskhod, the first soviet manned spaceflights. The authors have access to space archive materials not previously available, and give biographical details of every cosmonaut in the two programmes.

With 319 pages, and including many illustrations, this is a very thorough and informationpackedbook. Published by Springer-Praxis, ISBN 1-85233-391-X, it is available through the RSGB Members-Only website.

BBCCOMPUTERS

IF YOU HAVE a BBC computer and need software take a look at the Acorn website. Thanks to AMSAT-UK member Clive Wallis, G3CWV for this, Clive writes for the AMSAT-UK journal Oscar News as well as being something of an authority on the capture and analysis of telemetry from Oscar-11. This satellite was designed and built at the University of Surrey, under project manager Martin (now Sir Martin) Sweeting, G3YJO. and launched in March 1984. Oscar-11's main beacon still transmits in AFSK on 145.825MHz FM. It also carries a 2401.5MHz beacon designed by Colin Smithers, G4CWH. This provides a useful spaceborne beacon for testing AO-40 antennas and downconverters. What is the BBC connection? Clive uses a BBC computer to decode the AFSK data stream.

FREE SOFTWARE

GODFREY Manning, G4GLM, sent me a very neat little program

UUUU. AMSAT-UK Celestrak BBC Computer etc Mission timeline that runs under

Windows and displays the telemetry values for LUSAT from a text file. Godfrey has kindly offered to supply the program free of charge on receipt of a formatted 3.5in disk and a stamped addressed return envelope. Godfrey's address is correct in the current *RSGB Yearbook*. He also tells me that he has other electronics software available.

ISS

AMATEUR RADIO on the ISS is an approved crew recreation activity and fully supported by NASA. There is a full programme of scheduled contacts with schools using non-disclosed uplink frequencies, but most of us will be looking for the opportunity when an astronaut makes some random QSOs. The ISS crew work to a very detailed daily timetable, known as the 'mission timeline', and you can see this published on the web. You can use this to look for possible 'free time' when the crew might be available. This is an excellent site for a host of other information about the ISS. ٠

www.uk.amsat.org http://celestrak.com/ http://bbc.nvg.org http://spaceflight.nasa.gov/stations/ timelines/2001/July/index.html

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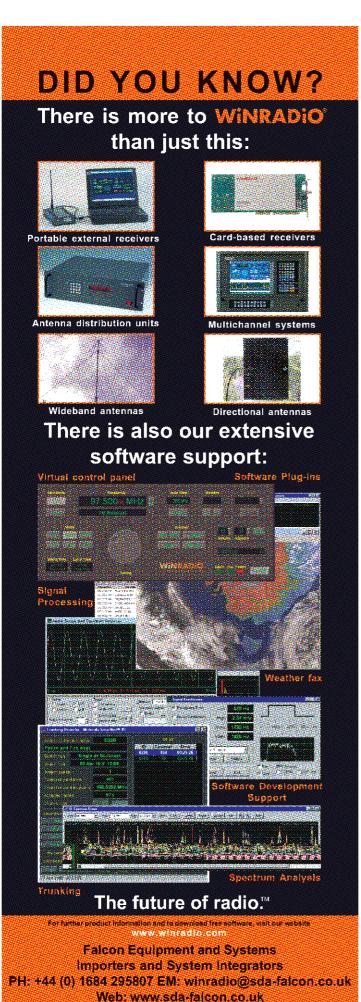
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Thanks, Finningley

I would like to thank Finningley Amateur Radio Society for their kind help in helping a disabled guy obtain his Foundation Licence [see 'Club News', page 75 RadCom June 2002 - Ed]. Being practically housebound, it was very kind of them to take the time to come to my home over two days, give me tuition, and obtain the licence. Gratitude is the order of the day to these four wonderful gentlemen who gave up their time to help someone like me. A special mention should be given to Harold, G0GUE; Peter, G3GWT; Eric, G3KPU: and Howard, G3SFO, to show appreciation that amateur radio and human kindness is still alive and kicking.

Stuart Elvin, M3SRE

Internet and Amateur Radio

Your correspondent ('The Last Word' May 2002) is right to point out that the future of radio lies in RF and not in the Internet. Of course it does, but there is no need to fear what has already proved to be an invaluable tool to the hobby, a means of 'spreading the word' much more effectively than ever before and a means to educate and inform.

The use of the World Wide Web with its thousands of sites of interest to amateurs has allowed many people to become interested in radio either for the first time or it has rekindled an old interest and nudged them to come back to the hobby. I say this confidently from my experience in running my own site over the last six years and from the feedback I have received from countless readers

Another example of something positive: Internet linking of computers, still amateur speaking to amateur, but where some of the linking repeaters is carried by Internet, allows the simplest of handhelds to speak to a VK or US station abroad. It has opened a whole new horizon to those with non-code licences without in any way destroying the essence of communication by radio, which is what it's all about.

Finally, the GB2RS news bulletins, read in Real Audio and published weekly on the Internet for the last few years, means our message gets much more widely heard than before. It is relayed in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Holland, and excerpts of the news have even appeared on HCJB, the Ecuadorian broadcasting station. These

the last WORD

A G3 M3

I wish to thank the RSGB and the RA for providing the framework which is now allowing radio enthusiasts into the fascinating hobby of amateur radio without in the first instance having to undertake what is to some a very difficult examination together with learning the Morse code.

Together with my son Michael, partner Maree, and parents-in-law Ray and Wendy, I spent the weekend of 27 / 28 April in the company of seven members of the Wisbech Amateur Radio Club, all of whom gave up their entire weekend to teach us the Foundation Course.

When it came to it, I took the examination too, even though I have held a Full licence for 40 years. I still felt the tension and the feeling - the same as all my family - that I really must pass.

The instruction by the club members was excellent. We were made to feel at ease from the start, all the areas of the syllabus were covered with good planning by the instructors and with exacting detail. The instructors used their own individual strengths when explaining the course; this was completed in a very clear and concise manner. We were asked many times over the two days, did we understand what was being explained? If not, the particular areas were again covered until we had a clear understanding. During the two days we took two mock exam papers. I feel this is a very good idea as it really did teach us to read and understand the questions.

On the Sunday as the test time fast approached I could feel the tension, the exam papers were collected from a locked safe where they had been stored, the sealed envelope opened and the exam commenced. This was a real test under strict examination rules. We were told when to start - exactly 3.00pm - and when to stop - 3.30pm - we were told how far apart to sit, no talking, nothing on our desk apart from our pen and the exam paper.

Please take it from me, if there is any doubt that passing the Foundation Course and obtaining an M3 prefix is easy and given away, it is not. This is a serious examination of the candidate's knowledge; there are 20 multiple-choice questions covering all aspects of the two-day course.

The instructors from the Wisbech club are Ted, M0BRM; Steve, M0CKI; Alan, M0DUQ; Andy, M0CHK; Jim, M0CKE; Pete, M0CNX; together with Ian, M1CZM, who very kindly allowed us to use the Wisbech Council Offices where the training was held. Our sincere thanks go to the instructors who in our opinion conducted the course at professional level.

David L Cole, G3RCQ (licensed since 18 July 1962) PS We all passed!

international exchanges have very much strengthened the hobby and bring home the universal nature of a hobby we can all be proud of.

Yes, people can hop between RF and Internet chat systems if they want to. That is their choice. We know what the essence of radio is: it's RF of course. But the important thing is that the Internet, properly used, greatly *enhances* amateur radio and helps to raise interest in it. It is a means to an end, not an end in itself. It is not something to be afraid of.

Jeremy Boot, G4NJH

Poynting to the Truth?

The RadCom review of the Crossed Field Antenna (May 2002) prompts me to suggest a simple experiment which could prove once and for all whether the CFA is remarkable or not. For this experiment, instead of feeding one transmitter (say on 7000kHz) via the internal phase shift network to both the electric and magnetic elements of the antenna, we connect two transmitters, one on 7000kHz driving the electric field and the other on 7001kHz driving the magnetic field. A few moments thought will show that the phase of the magnetic field is advancing relative to that of the electric field at a rate of 1000 cycles per second. In particular we can note that the phase shift passes through the optimum value 1000 times every second. We have made a CFA cycling at 1kHz.

We now receive the signal some distance away on a spectrum analyser. If we see only two carriers, one on 7000 and one on 7001, we can deduce that the CFA is nothing more than two co-located small antennas and is not therefore very remarkable. If the two fields interact, which I understand is the claim for this antenna, we will see something different. Mathematical analysis can show that such interaction will always result in sum and difference frequencies, just like those generated by intermodulation distortion. Of course we must ensure that there is no intermodulation distortion in the rest of the experiment.

Peter Martinez, G3PLX

High Praise

Through the pages of *RadCom* I would like to express my thanks to three of your major advertisers: Waters & Stanton for outstanding speed in delivering items from their catalogue, and excellent customer services. Martin Lynch & Sons for excellent quality new and used equipment and excellent service. Nevada for excellent customer sales and after-sales service - extremely helpful.

Very helpful staff at all three companies. Thank you!

Ken Wells, G4CNE

Plagued with Noise

I am a member of a net which makes contact every Sunday morning on 3728kHz. We always used to enjoy good communications, despite the fact that our stations were well apart, myself in Ipswich, one in Wimborne, one at Camberley, another at Rickmansworth and one in Birmingham. For at least a year now we have been plagued with a large amount of noise. It can be as loud as S8 sometimes, and effectively drowns our signals.

I at first assumed it was local interference but later realised that all members of the net were experiencing it. We are of the opinion that it is man-made, especially as we have experienced several occasions when it has suddenly ceased, as if a human had switched it off. We are surprised that other amateurs have not complained about this noise which we now wonder whether may be caused by experimental work on data transmission via power lines. I am reasonably certain the noise is present on all of the lower frequency bands, but becomes less obvious the higher one goes in the spectrum

We would like to hear whether other users of 80m experience the same phenomenon and whether it is predominant over the whole of the UK

Enver H Chaudri, C Eng, G3DCS enver_chaudri@talk21.com



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