

£3.95 Vol 80 No. 10

October 2004

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YAESU VX-7R



The VX-7R is the best outdoor handie ever. The case, keypad, speaker and connectors are all sealed against water damage. Wide Frequency coverage from 500kHz to 900MHz the VX-7R is ideal for monitoring a variety of broadcasts. The display is a dazzling 132x64 dot matrix providing easy-to-read frequencies and information plus pictorial graphics

or

YAESU VX-150 £125 B The VX-150 is a fully featured compact yet incredi-bly rugged 2m 5W Handheld. Features include direct keypad frequency entry, CTCSS, DTMF, 1750Hz tone calling, wide/narrow deviation selec tion. It has a die-cast case, large high output speaker, illuminated keypad and battery voltage meter YAESU VX-2E NEW £169 B Dual Band handy, 1.5W (2m) and

1W (70cm). Full DTMF, CTSS and DCS. With 1300 memories and AM/FM coverage 500kHz-960MHz

ICOM IC-E90

The new E-90 offers triple band coverage of 6m, 2m and 70cms. Up to 5W output and rx coverage from 495kHz -999MHz makes this a very attractive rig.

£129 B

ICOM IC-T3H

The IC-T3H 2m handheld features tough quality but with slim looks. Its striking green polycarbonate case has been ergonomically designed. The rig is capable of providing a powerful 5.5W output with either Ni-Cad or Ni-MH battery packs. Supplied with charger and rechargeable battery

KENWOOD TH-D7E £319 B



One of the most successful handhelds over the past few years. It has a built-in TNC for Packet use. You can also use it for APRS operation in conjunction with an external GPS unit. Plus NMEA, 200 memos, and up to 5W output

KENWOOD TH-F7E £249 B

WITH EXTRA WIDE RX COVERAGE

Up to 6W out with Li-ion battery and "scanner" style coverage from 100kHz to 1300MHz including SSB on receive! This is a great radio to have at all times when you are on your trav-

KENWOOD TH-G71E 199 B

If you want an excellent 2m/70cm dual-bander then you can't go wrong with the TH-G71. Fully functional with three power levels, 200 memories, CTCSS tone encoder/decoder,

illuminated keypad and backlit LED **VX-110** YAESU £119 B



Combining the ruggedness of the VX-150 with the simplicity of 8-key operation, the VX-110 is a fully featured 2m hand held ideal for the most demanding of applications. With its die-cast case, large speaker, and illuminated keypad, it is particularly well suited for most conditions. The VX-110 is a very affordable, rugged and reliable handheld

MFJ-267

£299 B





Combined dummy load and in-line watt meter. Just switch between one or the other. *1.8 - 54MHz

*300/3000W/3kW *50 Ohms *SWR/Wattmeter *3in Cross-nee dle meter VSWR/PWR *Reads PEP or AVG *Load: 1.5kW 10secs - 100W 1min *SO-239 x2 Sockets *9V int or 12V DC ext *Size 110 x 80 x 265mm *Weight 1kg £139.95 B

MFJ-1704

4-Way Coax Switch

*4-Way *Connections S)-239 / N *Power 2.5kW *Range DC - >500MHz *Isolation 60dB at 30MHz / 50dB at 500MHz *Centre Earth Position *Static Discharge Protector



MFJ-971

QRP portable tuner, 300/30/6W. Wire, coax or balanced



MFJ-969

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measurements. Powered by an internal PP3 battery (not supplied) or an external 12V source. This is one of the most popular 300W models, having a very wide frequency range an excellent power and VSWR accuracy. 199.95

The MFJ-461 is a stand-alone pocket sized Morse code reader. Similar in size to the MFJ Morse tutors, all you do is hold it close to your receiver and it instantly displays CW on the 32 character high



contrast LCD. It has automatic speed tracking, a serial port - if you wish to connect to a computer to display the text on a bigger screen. It can also be connected to your £84.95 B receivers audio if required.



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*Bands: 3.5 -50MHz *Power: 200W *VSWR: Better than 1.5:1 *Socket: SO-239 *Height: 4.6m *Radials: 1.8m adjustable

Covers five popular HF bands and the 6m band. Low angle radiation makes it ideal for DX work. Outperforms dipoles for long distance contacts and compares favourably with beams located 10m+ above ground. It doesn't need long wire radials. Adjustable rigid radials, DC return helps the antenna get rid of static noise. Antenna is adjustable for each band.

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1kw 1:1 £34.95 4:1 or 6:1 £41.95 ea Carriage £2.75 **HORIZONTAL BEAMS & DIPOLES**

CUSHCRAFT Prices down!

Xy	×,	Premier HF bea around the worl serious DX'ers.	am used d by	
X-7	20/15/10m	7 el. Yagi 2kW	£669.95	D
He.	Not got the beam ante MA-5B sho	e space for a full size enna, then the mini b buld be considered.	ed HF eam	
MA5B A4-S A3-WS D-3	10-12-15-1 10-15 & 20 12 & 17m 10-15-20m	7-20m 4 el. Yagi 2l)m 4 el. Yagi 2kW 3 el. Yagi 2kW ı dipole element 2kW	<vv£369.95 £569.95 £379.95 / £249.95</vv£369.95 	
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	A av st	choice of quality win vailable to fit almost ances. Prices d	e antennas any circum- IOWN!	
CW-160 CWS-160 CW-80 CWS-80 CW-40 CW-20 CW-620	160-10m 76 160-10m 40 80-10m 40. 80-10m 20. 40-10m 20. 20-10m 10. 20-6m 9.7m	.8m long 1.5m long 5m long 1m long 1m long 36m long 1 (32ft) long	£129.95 £119.95 £89.95 £109.95 £84.95 £89.95 £89.95	
G5RV PLUS	80-10m with	balun 31m (102ft) lor	a £59.95	В

MFI-993

*Auto ATU with digital data dis[play*1.8-30MHz *Long wire, coax & balanced line *300W SSB, 150W

CW *Cross needle metering *Size 255 x 70 x 235mm *Weight 1.8kg

MFJ-991

Similar to the MFJ-993 but handles 150W SSB/100W CW

and matches 6-3200 Ohms. Does not have digital VSWR meter LCD readout aural VSWR, antenna switch or 4:1 balun

MFJ-941E

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A great budget ATU, All the great MFJ features that make it ideal for base station use, *1.8-30MHz *300W *Cross



£209.95 B

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The auto ATU that has a digital

data display and can even handle

£249.95 C

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Auto ATU

needle meter *VSWR & PWR 30/300W *Terminals for wires and bal. lines *Internal 4:1 balun *Ext. Dummy load socket *SO-239 sockets *Size 260 x 180 x 70mm £129.95 B

wires!



A true balanced line ATU that is ready made for open wire feeder. Extremely accurate balancing provides optimum performance. It can also be used for long wires and coax. Great for all-band doublets. *1.8-54MHz (MFJ-974H) *300W *Balanced, wire or coax *SO-239 sockets *Size 195 x 155 x 220mm *Weight 2.05kg

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Manual ATU

MFJ-962D

Ideal for use with linears. Gandles balanced, coax and wire. *1.8 30MHz *1 5kW Roller Coaster *VSWR meter *6-way antenna/load switch *Buit-in 4.1 balun *2 coax positions *Size: 270x375x115mm

MFJ-989C 3kW 1.8 - 30MHz. Wire, balanced and coax feed. Full metering and switching.



Manual ATU

MFJ-986

3kW fast differential tuning design. 1.8 - 30MHz. Wire balanced and coax systems Full metering and switching.

1.8 - 30MHz, 300W wire. balanced and coax. Inc dummy load, metering and antenna selector.

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY WHICH REPRESENTS UK RADIO AMATEURS

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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.

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HEADQUARTERS AND REGISTERED OFFICE

Lambda House, Cranborne Road, Potters Bar Herts EN6 3.IE Tel: 0870 904 7373 Fax: 0870 904 7374 All calls to the RSGB are charged at National Rate **OSL Bureau address:** PO Box 1773, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3EP F-mail addresses: sales@rsqb.org.uk (books, filters, membership & general enquiries) GB2RS@rsab.ora.uk (GB2RS and club news items) RadCom@rsgb.org.uk (news items, feature submissions, etc) AR.Dept@rsgb.org.uk (Examinations, 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.

RSGB matters

RSGB TO TAKE OVER ISSUING INTERNET GATEWAY NoVs

Ofcom announced on 6 August (www.ofcom.org.uk/licensing_ numbering/radiocomms/am_ radio/a_r_news/20040806) the decisions it has taken about changes to the procedure and terms of issuing Notices of Variation (NoV) for Internet Linking Gateways. Ofcom proposes to pass the Internet-linking NoV process to the RSGB to issue NoVs on behalf of Ofcom. The RSGB will be announcing procedures for NoV renewal shortly and queries on the renewal process should be directed to the Society. Ofcom's decisions were made following the notification of four proposals which gave those holding an NoV the opportunity to make representations.

7MHz BAND EXTENSION

We reported in the August *RadCom* ('RSGB Matters', page 5) that it was anticipated that the 100kHz extension to the 40m band agreed at WRC03 (taking it to 7000 - 7200kHz) would come on stream at the end of October. We hope to bring more news on this development in 'RSGB Matters' next month.

CORNWALL RAYNET ON Standby Following Floods

Cornwall Raynet Groups were put on standby by their Emergency Planning Unit on the evening of Sunday 16 August, following communications difficulties resulting from the massive flooding at Boscastle. Eleven volunteers were available to proceed to the emergency, but were stood down later as the communications difficulties had been resolved.

RSGB VIDEO ON ESSEX WEBSITE

To help to promote amateur radio, the recently-created 'Essex Amateur Radio' website has started streaming the new RSGB video 'What is Amateur Radio?'. It is being streamed at



speeds of 26kbs and 57kbs so it can be viewed by those using dial-up as well as broadband. It is the first time this video has been made available via a website. To view the video go to www.EssexAmateurRadio.org.u k and click on the 'Find Out More About Amateur Radio' button at the bottom of the page.

NRPB LIMITS AFFECT ADVANCED EXAM

Eagled-eyed amateurs may have spotted that the *Reference Levels for UK Amateur Radio Bands*, published by the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB), were reduced at the end of July this year. These set the level, above which more detailed calculations and checks should be performed, to ensure safe human exposure limits are not exceeded. The lowest levels

The busy QSL bureau at RSGB HQ.

applying to HF and VHF bands have reduced from 50V/m to 28V/m. This topic is covered in the syllabus of the Radio Communications Examination Advanced examination. Due to the change, questions will not be asked on the numerical values until all tutors have been informed and have had an opportunity to inform their students. The next advanced exam is on Tuesday 26 October.

AROS TALKS

The RSGB Amateur Radio Observation Service national coordinator, Barry Scarisbrick, G4ACK, is giving a talk on the work of AROS at the North Bristol Amateur Radio Club on 15 October. For further details please contact Dick, G0XAY, tel: 01454 218362, or Jon, tel: 0117 9414602.

VIP VISITOR

RSGB HQ was pleased to welcome Raymond Borg, 9H1EI, from Mosta, Malta GC, on 12 July. Raymond is the president of the Malta Amateur Radio League as well as being a member of the RSGB in his own right.

QSL BUREAU NEWS

Two new RSGB QSL Bureau Sub-Managers have been appointed. Dr D A Dhuglas, GM4ELV, has had to give up as



CONGRATULATIONS!

M3MEA.

Congratulations go to the following RSGB members who successfully upgraded from **Foundation to Intermediate** licence by taking the Intermediate exam in August: Martin Butcher, M3EDR; Nigel Nash, M3NDR; Charles Wilmott, M3ZYZ; Rachel Haynes, MM3ALK; Amanda Haynes, MM3ALJ; Oliver Staines, M3LIT; Steve Packman, M3TZD; Robin Gilbert; Martin Harrigan, MI3GZX; Simon Meakin,

Sub-Manager of the GM0MAA -ZZZ and MM0MAA - ZZZ series due to ill health and Alex Jackson, MM0MUL, Union Farm, Craigrothie, Cupar, Fife KY15 5PG has taken over both these series.

Simon Harris, GOSJH, who was the Sub-Manager for the MODAA - MOZZZ series of callsigns, is now only Sub-Manager for MOPAA - MOZZZ cards. MODAA - MOOZZ cards are now being handled by Roy Walsh, G4ZNK, 16 Pinewood Grove, Midsomer Norton, Bath BA3 2RH.

Marc Litchman, GOTOC, the RSGB's new QSL Bureau Sub-Manager for the G7AAA - ZZZ series, has recently completed a comprehensive audit of all the OSL cards and SASEs which are currently in his possession and he would like to take this opportunity to invite enquiries by e-mail (G7QSLMan@lefars.org.uk) to all current and ex-G7 callsign holders to check on how many, if any, OSL cards and / or SASEs he is holding on their behalf.

Paul Scarratt, GOWRE (www.qsl.net/gOwre), the RSGB QSL Bureau Sub-Manager for the GOW series of callsigns, has many QSL cards that have not been claimed and for which he has no envelopes. Please contact him at gOwre@blueyonder.co.uk or tel: 0151 287 4558 for details.

The RSGB QSL Bureau Sub-Manager for the G6AAA to G6ZZZ series of callsigns, Eddie Murphy, G0VVT, still has a few thousand unclaimed QSL cards. He asks that amateurs with G6 three-letter calls either e-mail him at eddie@g0vvt.freeserve.co.uk or call 07881 647434 for further details.

VHF AWARD NEWS

This has been a quiet period for claims. On 50MHz Tony Jarvis, G6TTL (PE), has gained a 50MHz Countries (DX) certificate with stickers for 25 and 50 countries. He has also gained a 60 countries sticker for his 50MHz Counties (2-way) certificate. Also on 50MHz, Heath W Rees, GW3HWR (SA), has been awarded a 300 squares sticker for his 50MHz squares certificate.

On 144MHz James Kelly, GM1VKI (KY), has been awarded a squares and countries certificate for working 40 squares in 10 countries. All of his contacts were made using an FT-290 and a homebrew 10 watt amplifier. His antenna is a 5-element ZL special made of half-inch copper piping and located in his loft.

Details of all VHF / UHF and Microwave awards can be found in the current *Yearbook* or by following the links from the RSGB website. Claim forms may be obtained by download from the website or by sending an SASE to the new RSGB VHF Awards Manager, Bill Salt, MOCBQ, 89 Woodhall Drive, Waltham, Grimsby, North East Lincolnshire DN37 OUX. All claims should also be sent to this address.

WHO IS WHO IN AMATEUR RADIO: LAST CHANCE

A reminder that there is still just time for you to send in your amateur radio CV for possible inclusion in a new book to be called 'Who is Who in Amateur Radio' that the RSGB is considering publishing. The book is intended to be a list of notable figures in amateur radio in the UK and worldwide. You could be included in the book as the RSGB is seeking to be as inclusive as possible by asking for amateurs around the country to submit information for possible inclusion. If you would like to be considered for inclusion you can submit your own information on-line

www.rsgb.org/whoswho It is also possible to include your picture by submitting a small passport-sized photograph as an e-mail attachment to whos.who@rsgb.org.uk The closing date for completed nominations is 20 September 2004 and not every submission is guaranteed to be included.

COMMUNITY AUDIO DISTRI-BUTION SYSTEMS TO SHARE CB SPECTRUM

Ofcom proposes to allow local religious and community organisations to operate within the UK Citizens' Band allocation. To begin with, a small number of such organisations will be licensed to transmit services in a limited number of pilot areas. These would be called Community Audio Distribution Systems (CADS). At present, some housebound religious congregation members, who wish to hear local religious community services, are unable to do so. Ofcom is proposing to allow CADS users to share spectrum with the Citizens' Band radio service in a way that will provide the flexibility required to transmit religious and community service material, whilst protecting other spectrum users from harmful interference.

Community Audio Distribution Systems would, in practice, constitute simple, short-range and inexpensive wireless public address systems. The evidence of demand for such arrangements has arisen primarily from within religious communities and this is therefore where Ofcom expects the majority of use to arise. However, other community groups could also use the arrangements for other similar purposes. To test these plans, Ofcom is proposing a closely monitored year-long pilot scheme in the areas where interest has been most widespread and sustained: Northern Ireland and West Yorkshire. Further information is available on the Ofcom website at www.ofcom.org.uk/consultations/current/cads/?a=87 101

RADIO SPECTRUM CONSULTATION

The Department of Trade and

Industry has launched a consultation to seek views on a proposal to consolidate into a single Act various pieces of legislation that provide the legal basis for the management of the radio spectrum. The consolidation Bill is restricted to reproducing the effect of the existing legislation, so there will be no policy changes to the way in which radio spectrum is managed. Currently there are six separate Acts directly relating to various aspects of regulating the use of the spectrum. A consolidated act would combine these under a single piece of primary legislation greatly improving clarification, reference and use. The consultation seeks views from all interested parties and the final date for responses is 28 October. The document can be downloaded from www.dti.gov.uk/consulta tions

OFCOM: GREATER FLEXIBILITY IN USE OF RADIO SPECTRUM

Ofcom has published an overview of the steps it intends to take in 2004-05 to introduce greater flexibility and freedom of use to radio spectrum management. Ofcom says that: "Historically, spectrum has been managed through a topdown, centrally-run approach, in which Governments (or Government agencies) controlled every aspect of the allocation of the rights to use wireless communications services. Ofcom believes that this approach reduces scope for the most efficient possible use of available spectrum; users tend to be better placed than governments to decide how best to meet market demand." Spectrum trading and liberalisation - removing unnecessary restrictions on licences so that licensees can change the use of spectrum - will be phased in from the end of this year. There is no indication that the Amateur Radio Services are affected in any way by any of these proposals. •

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RSGB Yearbook 2005 UK & Ireland Call Book Edited by Steve White, G3ZVW

If you want a complete list of all of the UK licences on issue combined with a 176 pages of invaluable information about amateur radio the 2005 RSGB Yearbook is for you.

Bigger than ever the 2005 RSGB Yearbook has had every page reviewed and updated from the 2004 edition. The contents reflect the current state of the hobby, with pages devoted to contesting, awards, satellites and propagation. New for this edition are the 'Contesting Guide', your complete guide to RSGB contests from HF to microwave. You will also find features on Top Band Direction Finding and Mills Weekend. The section devoted to licensing now contains a huge list of all the Foundation. Intermediate and Advanced amateur radio courses available, plus a list of Examination Centres. IOTA receives extensive coverage, with a feature on IOTA's 40th Anniversary, information on the awards scheme, the Honour Roll and Annual Listing. Additionally there is the callsign listing for the Irish Republic, for short wave listeners and short contest callsigns, plus surname and postcode listings. As you would expect there is also much, much more included.

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All the information pages of the Yearbook are included in PDF format. This means that by using the Adobe Acrobat Reader included you can see on screen or via your printer every page exactly as it appears in the printed Yearbook.

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bands but has the added advantage of a high speed auto tuner built in.

ease of operation. The TS-480HX is a highly portable transceiver offering 200W output (50MHz 100W), making it ideal for both base and DX'ing applications. The TS-480SAT is identical but offers 100W on all

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*TS-480HX 200W

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RADIO COMMUNICATION

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Subscriptions include VAT where appl Special arrangements exist for blind and disabled persons. Details and membership application forms are available from RSGB HQ.



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The ultimate DX This month marks the 80th anniversary of the world's first antipodal radio contact. John Heys, G3BDQ, comments that this provided a terrestrial DX record that could not be bettered.

40 "Go back to your schools and prepare to transmit!"

Anthony Vinters, GOWFG, describes this year's STE-LAR course in which 14 teachers went from

scratch to Intermediate licence status in five days.

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Hundreds of Scouts & Guides visit GB2ELJ, build receiver kits ScARF team provides amateur radio experience at Essex International Jamboree

Over the week 31 July - 7 August some 25 licensed Scouts and Scout leaders of the Chelmsford Scouts Amateur Radio Fellowship (ScARF) team operated demonstration station GB2ELI from the Essex International Jamboree Scout and Guide Camp at Kirby-le-Soken near Clacton-on-Sea. It included two antennas constructed with 'Scout Pioneering skills'. Contacts were made on the HF bands, 6m, 2m and 70cm. These included several contacts made via satellite and many Greetings Messages were passed by the young people.

Around 800 of the 7000 Scouts and Guides attending successfully constructed battery powered medium wave radio receivers from basic components under the guidance of ScARF members.

Chelmsford ScARF is a group of Scouts, Explorer Scouts and adult members of the Scout Network and Scout Fellowship



which aims to improve the communications skills of young people and adults through the medium of amateur radio. It has trained over 40 members of the Scout and Guide movements at Foundation, Intermediate and Advanced licence levels.

• Jamboree on the Air (JOTA) takes place over the weekend of 16 / 17 October. This is the event where Scouts and Guides use amateur radio to contact other Scouts and Guides Just a few of the 800 Scouts and Guides who constructed radios at the Essex International Jamboree Scout and Guide Camo.

throughout the world.

Information packs will be available from RSGB HQ for all participants. Groups using GO or similar prefixes instead of a GB call are asked to inform Rod Wilkinson at RSGB HQ by Tuesday 5 October if they want details of their activity to appear in the information pack.

RAOTA & RAIBC at **Leicester Show**

The Radio Amateur Old Timers' Association (RAOTA -

www.raota.supanet.co.uk) will be holding its AGM during the Leicester Show [see pages 34 -35 - Ed]. The AGM will be held at 1.00pm on 1 October at the Tudor Inn in Castle Donington. Transport from the Leicester Show will be provided for anyone who needs it. Further details from Edward Rule, G3FEW, 15 Norwich Road, Lenwade, Norwich NR9 5SH, by e-mail: edit@raota.fsnet.co.uk or from the RAOTA stand at the Leicester Show.

The Radio Amateur Invalid and Blind Club (RAIBC) celebrates its 50th anniversary this year. It will operate GB50IBC at the Leicester Show and hold a raffle with some excellent prizes: a Yaesu FT-817 donated by Yaesu (UK), a Kenwood TH-K2E donated by Kenwood (UK) as well as RSGB publications, headphones etc.

Open invitation from FOC

The First Class CW Operators' Club (FOC) has announced an operating event open to all amateurs world-wide. The Bill Windle QSO Party, named in honour of one of the club's long-standing members, now a silent key, will run from 0000 to 2359UTC on 16 October on all six HF bands (10, 18 and 24MHz excluded) and VHF. The primary purpose of the event is to encourage more CW activity. Call "CQ BW" and contact each station once per band. The exchange is RST and name; FOC members also send their membership number. No logs are required as the 'honour' system will be used but totals should be sent by e-mail to KZ5D@aol.com by 23 October. A final listing will be posted on the FOC website at www.firstclasscw.org.uk and on www.contesting.com

ML&S has moved

The well known Ealing amateur radio emporium is no more: Martin Lynch (www.MLandS.co.uk) has moved to larger premises in Chertsey, Surrey. The new store opened on 23 August and Martin is promising a big Open Day with the major manufacturers in attendance on 4 December - more details soon. Meanwhile, you can visit the new store at 73 Guildford Street, Chertsey, Surrey KT16 9AS, or contact ML&S on tel: 0845 2300 599.



Martin Lynch, G4HKS, with his car Y4ESU (gettit?) outside the new store.



Train spotting

GB0FGR is scheduled to be active over the weekend of 23 / 24 October. It is to mark the final withdrawal of the remaining classes of slam-door diesel and electric multiple unit trains in service on various lines in Kent, East and West Sussex, Surrey and Hampshire. These units are collectively known as First Generation Rolling Stock and are all due to be withdrawn by the end of this year.

Class 205, number 001, departing Crowborough station. These units were built at the Eastleigh depot in Hampshire between 1957-1959 and have been in service for nearly 50 years.

NEWS BRIEFS

- We've had IOTA and SOTA, now it's CASHOTA - Castles And Stately Homes On The Air. The Special Events Amateur Radio Educational Group (SEAREG) wants to set up a CASHOTA scheme and has already started a website at www.cashota.org They are not suggesting a single activity weekend, but rather a scheme to put these venues on the air regularly throughout the year. If you are interested please contact Arthur, MMODHQ, for Scotland; Melfyn, GW1AKT, for Wales; or John, G&LGC, for England (all QTHR).
- A novel but useful design of watch is now available from USA. The TechNote Time Watch Company has geared its new product line towards radio amateurs and electronic engineers. You'll never forget those formulas again as their analog wrist watches incorporate Ohm's law, power formulas and a resistor colour chart into the design (see www.technotetime.com). Watches cost from \$25 (approx £15) and may be ordered using your credit card over the website.
- David, G3GAH, uses one of several websites set up for buying and selling amateur radio equipment. In response to one of his ads he recently received responses believed to be from West Africa which bear all the hallmarks of a money-making scam. While the vast majority of buyers and sellers of amateur radio equipment are lawabiding individuals, whenever you buy or sell any equipment through whatever means you are advised to be on your quard.
- Stolen: Yaesu FT-100D (S/N 3E500071), standard hand microphone, DTMF microphone and mag-mounted 6m 'homebrew' quarter-wave antenna. Stolen from the car of P N Harris, G4SPZ, parked outside his house in Bewdley, Worcestershire, between 7.00pm on 21 August and 9.45am on 22 August. Contact West Mercia Police tel: 08457 444888 quoting Crime Number 22 DD 74648 N 04.

Sergei's back in town

The Ukraininan international striker Sergei Rebrov, MOSDX, was signed to West Ham at the end of July. The former Tottenham Hotspur striker was released by Spurs and joined West Ham on a free transfer. Sergei signed for Spurs for £11m from Dynamo Kiev in June 2000 but was loaned to the Turkish side Fenerbahçe 18 months ago. Sergei is a keen DXer and can be heard operating



Sergei Rebrov, MOSDX, operating the RSGB HQ station GB3RS.

in most international HF contests on CW, SSB and datamodes.

Bon voyage MOKLA/MM

On page 13 of the September RadCom we reported that Sean Collins had gone from no knowledge of amateur radio to passing the Advanced Radio Communications Examination in 14 weeks. He was in a hurry because he wished to operate maritime mobile from his yacht Vortex on a trans-Atlantic trip to the Caribbean this autumn and winter. We have now learned that Sean's callsign is MOKLA so whilst at sea he will be signing MOKLA/MM. Bon voyage, Sean.

TAPR lifetime achievement award

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR) has announced a Lifetime Achievement Award to Roger Barker, G4IDE, for his services to digital communications. Roger has worked tirelessly for many years to provide quality software for radio amateurs, allowing them to operate advanced digital modes without the difficulties once associated with those modes. Roger's UI-View is the benchmark to which all other APRS software is compared. Once the software was written, he ensured that it was extensively supported: one mailing list had 35,000 messages, with Roger reading each one and replying to a significant number of them. This is the first award of its kind made by TAPR in its 22year history.

Vortex

Attention IC-7800 owners

Icom (UK) says that as a thank you to all customers who have bought an IC-7800 they would like to send them all a limited edition Icom leather bag. All customers have to do is to visit the www.icomuk.co.uk website, go to downloads, go to miscellaneous and download the leather bag claim form, or contact John Turner at johnt@icomuk.co.uk Proof of purchase is required.

IC-7800 upgrade packages have become available for download from the Icom Inc website at

www.icom.co.jp/world/download/index.html The upgrades includes the addition of functional capability to upgrade the firmware from the CF memory card, a screensaver mode and other features.

A final listing will be posted on the FOC website at www.firstclasscw.org.uk and on www.contesting.com

Richmond School students on the air

Five students at Richmond School have recently obtained their Foundation licences. Nathan McGarry, Stephen McVay, John Coultish, Sam Watkinson and George Parkes all passed the exam held recently at the school. Richmond School is one of only a few school radio societies in the UK and regularly transmits each lunchtime. Richmond also has the GB3IR repeater station which provides a gateway to all parts of the world via the Internet. Due to interest from members of the public it is proposed to hold another Foundation course at **Richmond Community** Education Centre at Richmond School, open to all ages.



Phil Beever, Headteacher of Richmond School, receives a donation of RSGB books for the school library. They were presented by the five new Foundation licensees.

On the fiddle (in the best possible way!)

15-year old radio amateur and self-taught fiddle player Blair Ross, GMOWSG, has been fundraising for charities, including the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, the National Kidney Research Fund, Cash for Kids and Yorkhill Children's Hospital since the age of 11. His efforts were recently recognised by the Nationwide Building Society with the Single Category under-18s Award for Voluntary Endeavour, Scottish Region. After the awards ceremony in Edinburgh, where he played a selection of traditional music,

he was asked by the organisers if he would play his fiddle at Lords Cricket Ground in October.

Blair has helped to run the Guide Dogs for the Blind awareness fundraising stall at the Scottish Radio Convention and helped with special events stations GB4GD and GB4GDS. He has also promoted the national 'Shades for a Day' campaign to try to make youngsters aware of the damage ultraviolet light can cause to one's eyes. Blair is a member of the Sparks Radio Club which meets at the Strathclyde Fire Brigade HQ in Hamilton.



Blair Ross, GMOWSG, with his father Keith, GM4DAE, and guide dog Craig at the Nationwide awards ceremony.

Club and regional news

Items for club news should be sent to the *RadCom* Office at HQ to arrive by the 26th of the month, ie approximately a month 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.

1 Scotland South & Western Isles

COCKENZIE & PORT SETON ARC RSGB 21/28MHz contest, 15, Video 3.

- night. Bob, GM4UYZ, 01875 811723. **KILMARNOCK & LOUDOUN ARC**
- 12, Propagation, Barry, GM3YEH. 26, Next generation of control logic for CSFMG repeaters, Jack, GM4COX. Len, GM0ONX, 01563 534383. LOTHIANS RS
- Junk / surplus equipment sale, raffle. 11
- 25, EMC: our hobby in danger, Angus Annan, MM1CCR. Toby, MM0TSS, 07739 742367, tobysigouin@onetel.net.uk PAISLEY (YMCA) ARC
- Slow Scan Television. 13
- Why are you not paying? MM5AON. 27 Jim, GM3UWX.

2 Scotland North & Northern Isles

ABERDEEN ARS

- Junk sale.
- 14. APRS on the air.
- RSGB video. 21.
- 28 Morse class, on air. Ellis, GM4JLZ, 01224 580594.

3 North West

CHESTER & DARS

'The Other Man's Shack'.

- Visit by RSGB General Manager Peter 19 Kirby. 26, Talk TBA, John, G3ETH. Chris, MW3TWI, 01244 683629 or Bruce, 01244 343825 SOUTH MANCHESTER R & CC
- HF on air.
- 'My Apprenticeship', Greg, G8RSI. 8,
- 15, 'Metal Detecting', Dave, GOBJK.
- 22 Electronic curios.
- 29, Favourite websites. Ed, 0161 969 1964
- STOCKPORT RS 'Rough Guide to 2m', Nigel, GORXA, 5
- and the Barpackers. 3B9C DXpedition video, and others. 19 David, M1ANT, 0161 456 7832.
- **THORNTON CLEVELEYS ARS** On air.
- Demonstration of aerial programme, 11. G4FWM.
- 18. AGM.
- Chairman's address. Jack, G4BFH, 25. jack.duddington@btinternet.com WEST MANCHESTER RC
- 'Advanced first aid,' Keith, 2E0AW0. Trevor, G0TEE, 07973 827257, 14 www.wmrc.org.uk

1 North East

12

GOOLE R & ES

27, Junk sale at The Courtyard. Richard

GOGLZ, 01405 769894 **GREAT LUMLEY AR & ES**

- Rally. Nancy, 0191 447 0036, 07990 10. 760920, nancybone2001 @yahoo.co.uk **GRIMSBY ARS**
- AGM. 21, Junk sale. George, G4EBK, 7, 01472 887720. HORNSEA ARC
- 13 Rally preparation.
- Hornsea Rally. 17.
- QRP kit, G4BYG. 20
- AGM. Richard, G4YTV, 01964 562498, 27. G4YTV@A0L.com **KEIGHLEY ARS**
- Social evening.
- On air.
- 21. Social evening.
- Used equipment sale. Kath, GOOSA, 28 01535 656155. SHEFFIELD ARC
- Telescopes and binoculars, Geoff, 4. M1GWA.
- 11, VHF radio.
- 18.
- Team quiz. AGM. Nick, G4FAL, 0114 255 2893. 25 SPEN VALLEY ARS
- 'Radio, my hobby', Roy, G4YDI. Russell, G0F0I, 01274 875038. 14 YORK ARS
- Annual dinner at Beechwood Close 8, Hotel. Keith, G3WVO.

5 West Midlands

- **COVENTRY ARS**
- AGM. On air, Intermediate, Morse practice. 8.
- Visit to fire station (TBC). 15.
- 22 Air Ambulance.
- On air, Intermediate, Morse practice. John, G8SEQ, 024 7627 3190, 29 johng8seq@ntlworld.com **GLOUCESTER AR & ES**
- DF hunt, 160 & 2m. 11, 18, 25, 0n 4, air, HF, workshop. Tony, 01452 618930 office hours.
- **KIDDERMINSTER & DARS** Surplus equipment sale. Tony, G10ZB,
- 01299 400172
- **MID-WARWICKSHIRE ARS**
- Programme planning. Battery and power supply basics. Bernard, M1AUK, 01926 420913. SALOP ARS
- Tetra radio systems, Pat McAllister. 14. Fred, G3NSY, 01743 790457. ST LEONARD'S ARS
- Surplus equipment sale, G8HJS. Planning special event stations in 14.
- 2005. Equipment protection, part 1. 21.
- Shack night. Derek, GOEYX, 01785 28 604904, www.freewebs.com/q3sbl g0eyx.derek@ntlworld.com STRATFORD UPON AVON DRS
- Contest expedition stations, Lee 11, Volante, GOMTN.

- 25, Quiz night, Pat, G3IKR. Terry, G3MXH, 01789 294387. **TELFORD & DARS**
- Open evening, HF on air. Mike, G3JKX, 01952 299677, mjstreetg3jkx@aol.com

6 North Wales

CONWY VALLEY ARC

- Digital VFO for Heathkit HW9, Stewart, GWOETF. Wynne, GW6PMC, 01745 855068 MERION ARS
- The 'Bronze Bell' wreck, Tony lles. 7, Martyn, GW4XZJ.

7 South Wales

No club details received.

8 Northern Ireland

No club details received.

9 London & Thames Valley AYLESBURY VALE RS

- 13, On air, discussion evening. Roger, G3MEH, 01442 826651, roger@g3meh.com **BROMLEY & DARS**
- Construction project for G2MI Trophy. Alan, G0TLK, 020 8777 0420 www.bdars.org or voicemail / fax 01689 818582 COULSDON ATS
- 11, Construction evening. Steve, G7SYO, 01737 354271. **CRAY VALLEY RS**

Meet the members 2004 style, 7.

- G3SXF 24, Presentation of HF NFD Trophy at HF Convention. 30, 31, CQ World Wide SSB. Bob, BRS32525, 020 8265 7735
 - after 8pm & weekends. CRYSTAL PALACE R & EC How to use an oscilloscope, and
- 1. practical workshop. Bob, G300U, 01737 552170 or Victor, G1PKS, 020 8653 2946. HODDESDON RC
- 12, Farnborough 2004, Don, G3JNJ MS Excel, G4VMR. Don Platt, G0TSN. 26.
- MILTON KEYNES ARS 18. TBA. www.mkars.org.uk Malcolm,
- MOMBO, 01525 874075. **NEWBURY & DARS**
- Crystal oscillators, Peter, G3LWT. 27. Kevin, G6F0P, 01635 826397, g5xv@ntlworld.com **ŘEADING & DARC**
- 14, Talk for club's 70th anniversary, 'Early Wireless', Vin, G4JTR, Peter, G4JNU.
- 28, Annual construction contest. Pete, G8FRC, 01189 695 697, www.radarc.org

SHEFFORD & DARS

- Cambridge quiz night.
- 7, CQWW planning.
- 14 Autumn junk sale. 21

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AGM.

On air.

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Vertical HF aerials. 28.

SOUTHGATE ARC

WIMBLEDON & DARS

10 South & South East

BASINGSTOKE ARC

18, Transceiver test gear, TBC.

barc@2lo.info

BRIGHTON RC

ARDF 'foxhunt'. Frank, MOAEU,

Get your own television station going.

Cheap stepping drive control sys-tems. Reg, G3GZT, 01273 699104. FAREHAM & DARS

'How does it work?' The solar panel, Andrew, GOAMS.

'A night with the microwave king'.

discussion. Steve, G7HEP, 01329

Video. evening. Norman, GOVYR,

GPS & Galileo navigational systems,

Walter, G3JKV. Angus, G0UGO, 01235

522858, www.hamradio.harwell.com HASTINGS E & RC

431909, gordon@gsweet.fsnet.co.uk,

AGM. Stuart, G0FYX, 023 9247 2846.

Digital Radio Mondiale. Sheila, GOVNI,

'How I Became a Radio Amateur'

023 8081 3827, sheila.williams

Digital modes demo, Phil, G4UDU.

Digital radio networks, Ian, G8JHC.

Getting the best from Powerpoint,

October 2004 RadCom www.rsgb.org

John, G3DQY, 01424 424319,

9, 10, Hastings Hobbies and Crafts Fair

School. Gordon Sweet, 01424

www.g4cus.freeserve.co.uk

special event station. Winter auction at William Parker

HORNDEAN & DARC

ITCHEN VALLEY RC

Social evening.

@ivarc.org.uk

SOUTHDOWN ARS

vaughdqy@aol.com

SWINDON & DARC

FARNBOROUGH & DRS

Construction contest.

01483 835320

HARWELL ARS

Bob, G8VOI. 27, The new Full licence,

Club projects construction.

CQWW equipment check. 30, 31, CQWW contest. David, G8UOD,

22, On air. 29, AGM. Les, GOCIB, 07980

Junk sale. Mike, MOASA, 020 8366

AGM. Jim, MOCON, 020 8874 7456.

01234 742757 SILVERTHORN RC Microlights, Tom, M5AJK.

operation by launching an

enthusiasm was both infectious

and enjoyable. For most people,

licence is an achievement. For

difficulties, and who had to put

in lots of extra work to get his

meaningful. Becoming an M3

has given him more confidence

in his abilities, and helped his

generally. Winning the award is

contribution to his local club

and amateur radio in general.

ticket, this award is doubly

earning their Foundation

Ryan, who has learning

communications skills

recognition of his selfless

RYAN EARNS AWARD FROM SOUTH YORKSHIRE CLUB

Den. MOACM.

- 18, Amateur radio emergency comms, Brian, G1HFY, North Wiltshire Raynet Controller.
- 21, The sun, Charles, GOTLI. Mike, 5CBS. 01793 826465. TROWBRIDGE & DARC
- 20, 'Unusual Arcs & Sparks, an eye-open ing display', M1EZW. Ian, GOGRI, 01225 864698 evenings / weekends. **WORTHING & DARC**
- 'How bad is your radio?' test your 6. rig, G4UDU.
- 13, AGM.
- 20, The Burma story, G4MRH.
- First Aid, M3EKV. Roy, G4GPX, 01903 27. 753893

11 South West & Channel Islands

- **APPLEDORE & DARC**
- 18, ATUs, Mike, G4NCU. Brian, MOBRB, brian.jewell@ic24.net **CITY OF BRISTOL RSGB GROUP**
- 25, Motorola rig: testing set, Jan, GOBBL. Martyn, G3RFX, 0117 973 6419. **CORNISH RAC** The water board. Mike. G7ERQ.
- 11. Computer section: using the music program Personal Composer, Peter King. John, G4LJY, 01872 863 849 EXMOUTH ARC

'What is it? 13.

27, Testing PSUs, Wilf, G0GH0. Mike, G1GZG, 01395 274172. NORTH BRISTOL ARC

- Operating evening.
 AROS, Barry Scarisbrick, G4ACK, National Co-ordinator.
- Sale of members' treasured equip ment. Dick, GOXAY, 01454 218362, Jon. 0117 9414602 SOUTH BRISTOL ARC
- Computer software clinic, David, 6. G7PKJ.
- 13, Autumn 'Bring & Buy', Muriel, G4YZR. Club events and contest planning for 20.
 - 11.
- 2205, Fred, G7LPP. On air. Len, G4RZY, 01275 834282. 27. SOUTH DORSET RS
- Dorset Beam Stations, P M Hawkins, 12, G4KHU. Carol, 2E1RBH, 01305 820400, carolonfraggle@tiscali.co.uk TORBAY ARS
- 22, Visit to Brixham Battery Gardens, G3KDV. Dave, G6FSP, dave.helliwell@tesco.net WEST SOMERSET ARC
- IT & its uses. Jean, GOSZO, 01984 5. 633060 WESTON-SUPER-MARE ARS
- The Y Service. D Welch, GOATD 4

12 East & East Anglia

BRAINTREE & DARS

JOTA planning.

11, Club net.

4

- 16, 17, JOTA.
- 18, Personal role radio.
- 25. Club net. John, M5AJB, 01787 460947

CAMBRIDGE & DARC Quiz.

- 15. Project evening.
- SHF developments, Jenny and Bernie. 29

lan. G4AKD, 01954 782974. FELIXSTOWE & DARS

- Construction evening, part 2, Orwell 4. Park School. Fish & Chip supper, The Victoria, 18.
- Felixstowe Ferry.
- 30, 31, Foundation Licence Course, Orwell Park School. Paul, G4YQC, paul. whiting@bt.com

HARWICH AR INTEREST GROUP 13. 'Contesting in West Africa', Andy

- Cook, G4PIQ. Tony, G4EYE, 01255 886065. LOUGHTON & EPPING FOREST ARS
- Visit by Trevor Hawkins, M5AKA, RSGB's Deputy Regional Manager for Essex
- 15. History & evolution of L&EFARS Newsletter, John, G8DZH.
- Review of GB2EFF & GB2LRS special 29. events. Marc, GOTOC, 020 8502 1645, info@lefars.org.uk NORFOLK ARC
- 6, Construction contest. 13. Construction / Morse tuition.
- 20.
- 'What is APRS?', Mark, GOLGJ. Construction / Morse tuition. Reg. 27 G0VD0, 01603 429269.

13 East Midlands

- EAGLE RADIO GROUP
- 'Frequency, Noise and Information', 12. David Brinnen, G7BUK. Terry, G0SWS, 07979 733640. HUCKNALL ROLLS-ROYCE ARC
- First Aid in the shack. Dennis Purbrick. 1.
- VHF on air. 8. Construction night; attenuator for DF 15.
- hunting. 22
- Video traces on audio spectrum analyser HF on air. Keith, G6NHY. 0792 29
- 9916642 hrrarc@ntlworld.com **LEICESTER BS & CC** 4, Quarterly open meeting.
- Quiz
- 18

5,

- Test equipment in the shack, Stan, G3HYH. 25, Video, construction, on air. Tom, G1IUT, 0116 286 3949, tomchrist mas@ukonline.co.uk LINCOLN SW CLUB
- On air. 6
- 10, 'Foxhunt'
- Talk, TBA. 20,
- Junk sale. John, G1TSL, 01523 27. 323153.

LOUGHBOROUGH & DARC

- Bring & buy.
- 12, AGM
- 19 Visit to gas museum Leicester. On air. Chris, G1ETZ, 01509 504319. 26, **RAF WADDINGTON ARC**
- 14. Aerial rigging in Antarctica, Alan Howland. Martin, M3MDF, martin@farmer4.freeserve.co.uk **S NORMANTON, ALFRETON & DARC**
- Talk TBA. 11, 'The SNADPOLE portable antenna proj
- ect, part 2, Mike, MORMJ. 18. Junk sale.
- ARCON 'foxhunt'. SNADARC members 21 invited, Mike, MORMJ.
- 25, Test equipment. Mike, MORMJ. Mike, MORMJ. 01949 876523. mike.jeffs@ntlworld.com, www.gsl.net/snadarc



the Roy Oxley GOFYM Trophy for **Outstanding Operating, from Roy's** brother, Ian (left), and South Yorkshire ARS President Leo English, MOBDV (right).

Roy Oxley, G0FYM (sadly now a silent key), was a 'local legend' in South Yorkshire amateur radio circles for his innovation, helpfulness and, yes, even eccentricity. The South Yorkshire Amateur Radio Society (SYARS syars@blueyonder.co.uk) thought it would be fitting to remember him and his contribution to VHF NFD

BRAINTREE RADIO CLUB SUMMER BBO

Monday 5 July saw the Braintree club's (www.badars.org.uk) annual summer BBQ. This popular event took place with uncertain weather promised, but in the event there was a dry evening. Master of the fires was Dean,

G4WQI, who made an expert job of the cooking a selection of sausages, burgers, ribs and chicken legs. Being a social event it was nice to see members families turning out and enjoying the evening. "Anyone for a sausage?" asks Dean, G4WQI.

TALENTED YOUNG ARTISTS WANTED

Last year Icom (UK) was involved in producing The Adventures of Zack and Max, an amateur radio comic, for the UK market. It was intended to encourage younger people and newcomers into the hobby and was a resounding success as clubs throughout the UK snapped up copies. Feedback has suggested that it has indeed helped to get new people into the hobby. A new comic is now being produced which it is

hoped will be a joint effort between students in America and the UK. Called Maddy Goes To England, it is hoped that 10 - 12 year old radio amateurs will write and draw selected panels of the comic. If any radio club with youngsters among their membership is interested in being involved please contact the Marketing Manager at Icom (UK) Ltd via e-mail at marketing@icomuk.co.uk





AA GETS EXAM CANDIDATE HOME

When Mark Isaacs was a few miles from the Bredhurst Receiving and Transmitting Society (BRATS) for his Intermediate exam, his powerful motorbike developed a puncture in the front wheel. A passing motorist helped him out with a spray tyre sealant and Mark made the exam centre just in time. Whilst the papers were being checked Mark called the AA and a very nice man fixed his puncture.

STOCKPORT MUSEUM ON AIR

As part of the Museums on the Air weekend in June, the Stockport Radio Society activated GB2SHS (www.gb2shs.com) from Stockport Museum. CW, SSB and digital modes were used to contact as many other museums as possible. 'Best DX' during the weekend was Singapore. The Stockport Radio Society is one of the oldest amateur radio clubs in the UK, having being formed in 1920. At present there are over 100 members. The event was covered in the Stockport Times weekly newspaper, providing much good publicity for amateur radio



Stockport Radio Society treasurer, Bernard Naylor, G3SHF (standing), and club secretary, David Simcock, M1ANT, operating GB2SHS.

RICHARD TREVITHICK BICENTENARY

The Hoover Amateur Radio Society of Merthyr Tydfil took an active part in the town's Richard Trevithick bicentenary celebrations. From 26 June to 23 July the club operated special event station GB2RTB, making 1120 contacts with stations around the world, including Japan, Vietnam and

ANNIVERSARY SUCCESS

Let's face it, we've all done it; wondered what to get the wife for an anniversary present. Gordon Coggan, G4FYE, pondered and then decided to enrol his good lady, Mary, on the Finningley Amateur Radio Society Foundation course (just what every women wants!) How could she compare a romantic meal for two against Harold Scrivens, GOUGE, and Peter Australia. Howell Thomas, MW0ATG, said that many people had never heard of Trevithick or his locomotive, but they took great pride in informing them of the facts. "Many found it hard to believe that a steam locomotive had operated as long ago as 1804," he said.news.htm

Myers, G3UWT, explaining Ohm's law? Thankfully (for Gordon) Mary passed and he is now back in the good books. However, Mary is now considering adding that feminine touch to their shack. The Finningley club would

also like to congratulate Harold, GOUGE, on his appointment as RSGB Deputy Regional Manager.



EDGWARE 'ACTIVITY PERIODS' 2004

Every year the Edgware & DRS organises 'Edgware Activity Periods' (EAP). EAP is a series of friendly competitions that test your all-band capability. Activity is on CW between 1900 and 1930UTC and SSB from 1945 to 2015UTC on 5 October on 40m; 6 October on 10m; 8 October on 80m; 13 October on 160m; and 15 October on 20m. The full rules are on the club's website at www.g3asr. thersgb.net/news.htm

Colin Higgins of Blackpool Fylde College deploying a life raft during a recent presentation on 'Survival at Sea in an Emergency Situation' at the Eagle Radio Group, Mablethorpe.



NEWS IN BRIEF

• The Harlow and District Amateur Radio Society (www.qsl.net/g6ut) is fortunate to have a permanent base at Mark Hall Barn, a Grade II listed building. Over recent years the club has provided training for the Foundation, Intermediate and Advanced licences and the club is now a registered exam centre. For more information contact Len, G7UFF, tel: 01279 864973; mob: 07931 207184; or e-mail: g6ut@qsl.net The latest Charlie Delta ARC (www.cqdx.co.uk) Foundation course was a success with all four candidates passing. Mark, one of the two youngest to have taken the course at the club so far, said after he had finished it. "I enjoyed it all, except for the CW!" Those who took the course wish to thank Dave, MODCM; Geoff, G7NZM, and Dave, G0MJY. Another weekend Foundation course is being planned, please contact Dave, M0DCM, tel: 01902 635244. • The Dundee Amateur Radio Club (www.dundee-amateurradio.co.uk) announces the success of its latest Foundation exam held on 3 August: all three candidates passed. The exam was held on board the North Carr Lightship, which the Maritime Volunteer Service allows the club to use during the summer. Thanks to Tom Harrison, GM3NHQ, for tuition and to other members who assisted.

• Northampton Radio Club has started a very active training programme with two of its trainers attending the RSGB 'Train the Trainers' course. In May, 10 people successfully passed the Foundation course including one 14-year old. The club went straight into an Intermediate course and another 10 people passed, some from the previous Foundation course. You can contact the club by e-mail:

northamptonradioclub@hotmail. com or tel: 07870 434931. • Six candidates recently celebrated their success in the Intermediate examination at the Hinckley Amateur Radio Electronics Society. The club meets every Wednesday at 2000 at All Services Club, Station Rd, Hinckley and anyone is welcome to visit or to enrol in the Foundation or Intermediate exams.

• The Swansea ARS is running a 49-seat coach to the Leicester Amateur Radio Show at Castle Donington on Saturday 2 October. For further details contact Roger, GW4HSH, tel: 01792 404422.



Foundation with major amateur radio prizes kindly donated by the leading manufacturers (full details next month).

The tickets cost £1 each. In your *RadCom* next month you should receive five raffle tickets. All you have to do to enter the raffle is to return the counterfoils clearly marked with your name, callsign (if applicable) and address, along with a cheque for the appropriate amount. Send the cheque and counterfoils to "Radio Communications Foundation Raffle", c/o RSGB, Lambda House, Cranborne Road, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3JE to arrive not later than Tuesday 30 November.

You may buy any number of tickets you desire and additional tickets are available from the RSGB stand at the Leicester Amateur Radio Show on 1/2 October (see below), on request from RSGB HQ, and on-line at

www.rsgb.org/shop You do *not* have to be an RSGB member to enter, and members can help the important work

Supporters of the Radio Communications Foundation

We asked members when renewing their membership to include a donation to help to continue to support the work of the Radio Communications Foundation. The following is the list of those members who have kindly sent in a donation by the deadline date for this issue. Contributions continue to be wanted: if you would like to help, please send your donation to RCF, c/o RSGB HQ.

> **RCF 'Big Hitters'** The estate of the late R F Lyddon, G4ETJ

R Clay, 2E00DY G Pesch, DJ2XB P Martin, El2CA Fr N T Foley, EI4CF P Lalibert, F3ET W D Johnson, GOAXZ K L Mills, GOGIN C G Wackett, GOGVN C Fiedler, GOGYP R P Jefferv, GOGZI D B Boss, GOHIW P E Boorman, GOJBA T Hanratty, GOJRT H Gorman, GOMVG J Hall, GOODQ A S Frank, GOTDY G Merrills, GOUQF T Cannon, GOVOR M de Silva, GOWMD B R Talbot, G1BIN W T Boucher, G1GBC I C Millar, G1KMS L T Clarke, G1LQB P.J. Brolan, G1MPU P D Beardshaw, G1UGL T A Embleton, G1VMH D Buckley, G1XRY J C Stephenson, G1ZFG G L Sanderson, G2DBT J H Knowles, G2FXS H J Smith, G3ARU

P W Gifford, G3AWP B J Clark, G3BEC J L Salter, G3DQC P J Powell, G3EFI R A E Fursey, G3FS0 J Harper-Bill, G3IZM T W Mitchell, G3LMX R Roberts, G3MAK G Dale, G3MFH G F Hearn, G3REU W M Furness, G3SMM J R Hey, G3TDZ L P Best, G3THM A J Matthews, G3UNM J B Letts, G3URQ G W Gardiner, G3WEB W E Kent, G3YCN **B A Ingram, G3YIY** J Murdoch, G3YSD A Heyes, G3ZHE P Malon, G4BLF R D Johnson, G4BWF S W Taylor, G4CKX Dunstable Downs RC. G4DDC K Middleton, G4F,IH Scunthorpe Steel ARC, G4FUH K P Austen, G4GJA

P W Turner, G4IJE J J Proudfoot, G4ISS A Rhodes, G4KIJ G Barber, G4KYO F R Harrison, G4MJT R N Byford, G4MKR The late G Mullender, G4NAO K C Chaplin, G4NWO E J Day, G40BV J Muzyka, G4RCG C E Jay, G4TDR J A Norton, G4TLS P Barnett, G4TMC D H Duffill, G4UBY G R Dymond, G4VQL C N Wilson, G4VV7 J N R Wiles, G4W0Z R West, G4YKS J Scriven, G4YNU C S Moore, G4Z0X J Cheetham, G6ALM G Horwood, G6IFR D R Banks, G6KIE R G W Leong, G60DU W Carter, G6WSX J Hunt, G6XRL C A Jones, G6ZEZ P Edwards, G7MLQ M J Howse, G7PTV B Carter, G7SOG B R Forhead, G7TUQ P Caloe, G7TVB B Mellor, G7U0T J E Agar, G8AZA T N Tisdall, G8BJL R E G Kendall, G8BNE J Witherspoon, G8DSM G L Robotham, G8KLH A H Darby, G8KLR D.I.T.Burrell, G8LUB C Rose, G8MKE A P Ball, G8PSF F Poulton, G8RXJ J E H Spencer, G8UMA A D Cleave, G8XON C G Baillie-Searle, GD4EIP W J Watson, GI4NRB A D Crozier, GI7VXC T H Currie, GM0FRH J J Horsburgh, GM1RDG R Brown, GM4IKU N S Lowson, GM4XRF

 J J Horsburgh, GM1RUG
 A W Hidesweit, R543462

 R Brown, GM4IKU
 Hickley District Scouts

 N S Lowson, GM4XRF
 Somervale School

 D F Easton, GM7AWK
 The RSGB is also grateful to those many generous members who have sent donations anonymously, or who have asked us not to publish their names.

S Ross, GM70RJ J E Martin, GU3YIZ D W Jones, GWOUDJ C P Griffiths, GW1HCW A E Gwynne, GW3LNR K Robbins, GW3PFV M J Smith. GW4DWX P W Granby, GW40KF L D Connerv. GW4ZBN D L Miller, GW6JMC A M Sharman, GW7GPU R P Hope, GW8TVX M Koyama, JK1ANL M Potter, KG4JZH G Sandsbraaten, LA4EC J R Moritz. MOBMU M Fitchett, MOBMX D G Morris, MODAV A J Howard, MOFRG G R H Chance, MOGRC D B Bilson, MOIKE Dr S Fukushima, MORAA R Smith, M1DEG D B Sampson, M1D0Z A C Pavne, M1EFO K J Wright, M1EVH G Ma, M1GGG D R Coombes, M1VPN C W Woolley, M3CWY P Dobson, M3EJJ M3GVT H R Alderson, M3HRA N J Lightfoot, M3NOD C P Murtha, M30CE P Alce, M3PBA R R Humphries, M3RRH R Guscott, M5GUS J S Woods, M5JSW F L Cooper, MIOBWK S J Hutton, MIOLJM **R P Taylor, MJ0JER** S Hurst, ON9BKS J R Blythe, RS171047 A F Organ, RS177650 T Jackson, RS179971 W.James, BS180566 J Dittrich, RS182594 R J Goose, RS186376 M C Luxton, RS188327 L Foster, RS20323 A W Tideswell, RS48462

Come along and see the GB4FUN vehicle at the Leicester Show.

the Radio Communications Foundation.

radio prizes and to help with the important work of

Grand Christmas raffle to raise funds

Foundation News of your chance to win some great amateur

for the Radio Communications



of the Radio Communications Foundation by selling raffle tickets to non-members of the Society. The draw will take place

GB4FUN AT LEICESTER

The idea of GB4FUN is that it introduces amateur radio to people who might otherwise never even had heard about our hobby. It therefore attends schools, colleges, open days, fêtes and other events open to the general public - but rarely amateur radio events: after all, there is little point in preaching to the already converted. However, once a year there is an opportunity for radio amateurs to inspect GB4FUN, and this is at the Leicester Amateur Radio Show (see pages 34 - 35). This year the Leicester Show takes place on Friday 1 October and Saturday 2 October at the usual venue, the Donington Park International Exhibition Centre, Donington Park, north-west Leicestershire, less than five minutes drive from Junctions 23A and 24 of the M1 motorway.

GB4FUN WORLD-WIDE

WIA, the Australian national amateur radio society, has obtained the callsign VK4FUN, WIA Director Glenn Dunstan, VK4DU, said "VK4FUN will be used for special event operations promoting amateur radio to the general public, with a particular focus on school kids. We decided to obtain the callsign following the success of the RSGB with their GB4FUN station." VK4FUN will be available for use by clubs and groups on application to the WIA. In August 2003 we reported in RadCom that the idea of GB4FUN had also been taken up in Finland. The Finnish national amateur radio society, SRAL, reported in its Radioamatööri magazine that the society had launched an 'OH4FUN' project based on the success of the RSGB's GB4FUN. •

E Rigby, G4HCS

Dr J M Buckley, G4HGL

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(5/8 & 2x5/8 wave) (Length 60") (3/8 fitting)£16.95	d-
(SO239 fitting)£18.95	0
MR0525 2m/70cms, 1/4 wave & 5/8, Gain 2m 0.5dB/3.2dB 70cms	
Length 17" SO239 fitting commercial quality£19.95	
MRQ500 2m/70cms, 1/2 wave & 2x5/8, Gain 2m 3.2dB/5.8db 70cms	
Length 38" SO239 fitting commercial quality£24.95	
MRQ750 2m/70cms, 6/8 wave & 3x5/8, Gain 2m 5.5dB/8.0dB 70cms	
Length 60" SO239 fitting commercial quality£39.95	
MRQ800 6/2/70cms 1/4 6/8 & 3 x 5/8, Gain 6m3.0dBi/2m 5.0dB/70	
7.5dB Length 60" SO239 fitting commercial quality£39.95	8
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2.9/4.3dB. Length: 31" New low price :	£29.95

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MR 258 2 Metre 5/8 wave 3.2 dBd Gain (3/8 fitting)	-
MR 268S 2 Metre 5/8 wave 3.5dBd gain Length 51" S0239	
fitting£19.95 MB 290 2 Metre (2 x 5/8 Gain: 7.0dBd) (I ength: 100").	
SO239 fitting, "the best it gets"£39.95	
Commercial quality£19.95	
MR 614 6 Metre loaded 1/4 wave (Length 56")	- # - £12.05
MR 644 6 Metre loaded 1/4 wave (Length 40") (38 fitting).	£12.95
(SO239 fitting)	£15.95

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 (2 mts 6.8dBd) (70cms 9.2dBd) (Length 100")
 £59.95

 (2 mts 6.2dBd) (6 mts 3.0dBd) (70cms 8.4dBd) (Length 100")
 SOBM1000 Tri-Bander

 5000 SOBM1000 Tri-Bander
 £69.95

 (2 mts 6.2dBd) (6 mts 3.0dBd) (70cms 8.4dBd) (Length 100")
 SOBM 100/200/500/800/1000 are Polycoated Fibre Glass with Chrome & Stainless Steel Fittings.

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BM33 70 cm 2 X 5/8 wave Length 39" 7.0 dBd Gain...£34.95 BM45 70cm 3 X 5/8 wave Length 62" 8.5 dBd Gain....£49.95 BM55 70cm 4 X 5/8 wave Length 100" 10 dBd Gain....£69.95 BM60 2mtr5/8 Wave, Length 62", 5.5dBd Gain......£49.95 BM65 2mtr 2 X 5/8 Wave, Length 100", 8.0 dBd Gain.....£69.95

MFJ Antenna Tuning Unit

/IFJ-941E	£129.95	and the owner when the
/IFJ-945	£119.95	- 00 C C
/IFJ-948	£139.95	A CONTRACTOR
/IFJ-949E		£159.95
/IFJ-969		£199.95
/IFJ-971		£99.95
/IFJ-993		£249.95
/IFJ-974		£159.95
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Rotative HF Dipoles

RDP-3B	10/15/20mtrs length 7.40m	£119.95
RDP-4	12/17/30mtrs length 10.50m	£119.95
RDP-40M	40mtrs length 11.20m	£169.95
RDP-6B	10/12/15/17/20/30mtrs boom length 1.00m	£239.95

HF Delta Loops

DLHF-100 10/15/20mtrs (12/17-30m) Boom length 4.2m. Max height 6.8m. Weight 35kg. Gain 10dB.....£449.95

Hand-Held Antennas

MRW-310 Rubber DuckTX 2 Metre & 70 cms Super Gainer RX	
25- 1800 Length 40cm BNC fitting£14.95	
MRW-232 Mini Miracle TX 2 Metre 70 & 23 cms RX 25-1800 Mhz	
Length just 4.5cm BNC fitting£19.95	
MRW-250 Telescopic TX 2 Metre & 70 cms RX 25-1800 Mhz	
Length 14-41cm BNC fitting£16.95	1
MRW-200 Flexi TX 2 Metre & 70cms RX	
25-1800 Mhz Length 21cm SMA fitting£19.95	
MRW-210 Flexi TX 2 Metre & 70cms Super Gainer RX 25-1800	1
Mhz Length 37cm SMA fitting£22.95	1

HB9CV 2	Element Beam 3.5 dBd	
70cms	(Boom 12")£19.95	-
2 metre	(Boom 20")£24.95	
4 metre	(Boom 23")£29.95	
6 metre	(Boom 33")£34.95	
10 metre	(Boom 52")£64.95	
6/2/70 Triband	(Boom 45") £64.95	

Halo Loops

2 metre (size 12" approx)	£14.95 🍸	•
4 metre (size 20" approx)	£19.95	- C
6 metre (size 30" approx)	£26.95 🕛	-
These very popular antennas square folded di-pole typ	e antennas	¢.

Manufacturers of radio communication antennas and associated products

Crossed Yagi Beams (fittings	stainless steel)
2 metre 5 Element	V I
(Boom 64") (Gain 7.5dBd)£74.95	1 KIL
2 metre 8 Element	
(Boom 126") (Gain 11.5dBd)£94.95	HT I
70 cms 13 Element	Conception and Conception
(Boom 83") (Gain 12.5dBd)	£74.95

Yagi Beams (fittings stainless steel)

2 metre 4 Element (Boom 48") (Gain 7dBd)£24.95 2 metre 5 Element	K
(Boom 63") (Gain 10dBd)£44.95	
2 metre 8 Element	COLUMN TO AND
(Boom 125") (Gain 12dBd)£59.95	
2 metre 11 Element	
(Boom 185") (Gain 13dBd)	£89.95
4 metre 3 Element	
(Boom 45") (Gain 8dBd)	£49.95
4 metre 5 Element	
(Boom 128") (Gain 10dBd)	£59.95
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(Boom 72") (Gain 7.5dBd)	£54.95
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(Boom 142") (Gain 9.5dBd)	£74.95
70 cms 13 Element	
(Boom 76") (Gain 12.5dBd)	£49.95

ZL Special Yagi Beams

(r mings stanness steen)
2 metre 5 Element (Boom 38") (Gain 9.5dBd)£39.95
2 metre 7 Element (Boom 60") (Gain 12dBd)£49.95
2 metre 12 Element (Boom 126") (Gain 14dBd)£74.95
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The biggest advantage with a ZL-special is that you get massive gain for such a small boom length, making it our most popular beam antenna

Multi Purpose Antennas

 MSS-1 Freq RX 25-2000 Mhz, TX 2 mtr 2.5 dBd Gain, TX

 70cms 4.0 dBd Gain, Length 39"
 £39.95

 MSS-2 Freq RX 25-2000 Mhz, TX 2 mtr 4.0 dBd Gain, TX

 70cms 6.0 dBd Gain, Length 62"
 £49.95

 IVX-2000 Freq RX 25-2000 Mhz, TX 6 mtr 2.0 dBd
 Gain, 2 mtr 4dBd Gain, 70cms 6dBd Gain, Length 100" £89.95

Above antennas are suitable for transceivers only

G5RV Wire Ant (Fittings stainless s	t enna (10-40/8	0m)
	FULL	HALF	(19)
Standard	£22.95	£19.95	an
Hard Drawn	£24.95	£22.95	ULL)
Flex Weave	£32.95	£27.95	C.ORY HALF
PVC Coated Flex Weave	£37.95	£32.95	9628
Deluxe 450 ohm PVC Fle	xweave		
	£49.95		£44.9
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for G5BV	-r v -u-		£19.9

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112" Diameter 2 metres long	£19.95
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Baluns

MB-1 1:1 Balun 400 watts power

MB-4 4:1 Balun 400 watts power

MB-6 6:1 Balun 400 watts power **MB-1X** 1:1 Balun 1000 watts power

MB-4X 4:1 Balun 1000 watts power .

MB-6X 6:1 Balun 1000 watts power.

MB-Y2 Yagi Balun 1.5 to 50MHz 1kW..

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12" Stand off bracket (complete with U Bolts)£12.00	
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Heavy Duty Aluminium (1.2mm wall) 11/4" single 5' ali pole	£7 00		
11/4" set of four (20' total approx)	£24.95		
1 ¹ /2" set of four (20' total approx)	£ 10.00	£34.95	
13/4" single 5' ali pole 13/4" set of four (20' total approx)		£12.00 £39.95	
2" single 5' ali pole 2" set of four (20' total approx)		£15.00 £49.95	

(All swaged poles have a push fit to give a very strong mast set)

Cab	le &	Coax	Cable

RG58 best quality standard per mt	
RG58 best quality military spec per mt	60p
RGMini 8 best quality military spec per mt	70p
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H100 best quality military coax cable per mt	£1.10
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10 amp red/black cable 10 amp per mt	40p
20 amp red/black cable 20 amp per mt	75p
30 amp red/black cable 30 amp per mt	£1.25
Plassa phone for special 100 metro discounted price	

Please phone for special 100 metre discounted price

Connectors & Adaptors

PL259/9 plug (Large entry)	£0.75
PL259 Reducer (For PL259/6 to conv to P1259/6)	£0.25
PL259/6 plug (Small entry)	£0.75
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N-Type plug (Large entry)	£2.50
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SO239 Chassis socket (Square)	£1.00
N-Type Chassis scoket (Round)	£2.50
N-Type Chassis scoket (Square)	£2.50
SO239 Double female adapter	£1.00
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N-Type to PL259 adapter (Female to male)	£2.50
BNC to PL259 adapter (Female to male)	£2.00
BNC to N-Type adapter (Female to male)	£2.50
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SMA to BNC adapter (Male to female)	£3.95
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SO239 to 3/8 adapter (For antennas)	£3.95
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Please add just £2.00 P&P for connector only orders



In/Duplex & Antennas Switche	S
MD-24 HF or VHF/UHF internal duplexer (1.3-225MHz) (350-540MHz) SO239/L259 fittings	£59.95
CS201-N Same spec as CS201 but with N-type fittings CS401 Same spec as CS201 but4-way	£18.95 £28.95 £49.95
Antennas Rotators	
AR-31050 Very light duty TV/UHF £24.95 AR-300XL Light duty UHFVHF £49.95 YS-130 Medium duty VHF £79.95 RC5-1 Heavy duty HF £349.95 RG5-3 Heavy Duty HF linc pre set control box. AR26 Alignment Bearing for the AR300XL RC26 Alignment Bearing for RC5-1/3 State Set Set Set Set Set Set Set Set Set S	£449.95 £18.95 £49.95
Mobile Mounts	
Turbo mag mount 7" 4mtrs coax/PL259 % or SO239 Tri-mag mount 3 x 5" 4mtrs coax/PL259 % or SO239 Hatch Back Mount (stainless steel) 4 mts coax/PL259 % SO239 fully adjustable with turn knob Gutter Mount (same as above) Rail Mount (aluminium) 4mtrs coax/PL259 sutiable for up roof bars or poles % fitting SO259 fitting. Gutter Mount (cast aluminium) 4mtrs coax/PL259 % fittin SO259 fitting. Hatch Back Mount % 4mtrs coax/PL259 Roof stud Mount 4mts coax/PL259 % or SO239 fitting	£14.95 £39.95 or £29.95 0 to linch £12.95 g£9.95 £14.95 g£9.95 £12.95 £12.95 £12.95
Antenna Wire & Ribbon	
Enamelled copper wire 16 gauge (50mtrs)£11.95	
Hard Drawn copper wire 16 gauge (50mtrs)£12.95 Equipment wire Multi Stranded (50mtrs)£9.95 Flexweave high quality (50mtrs)£27.95 PVC Coated Flexweave high quality (50mtrs) 300Ω Ladder Ribbon heavy duty USA imported (20mtrs) (Other lengths available, please phone for details)	50 ETRES WIRE £37.95 £15.00 £15.00
Hard Drawn copper wire 16 gauge (50mtrs)£12.95 Equipment wire Multi Stranded (50mtrs)£9.95 Flexweave high quality (50mtrs)£27.95 PVC Coated Flexweave high quality (50mtrs)	50 ETRES ETRES E15.00 £15.00
Hard Drawn copper wire 16 gauge (50mtrs)£12.95 Equipment wire Multi Stranded (50mtrs)£9.95 Flexweave high quality (50mtrs)£27.95 9VC Coated Flexweave high quality (50mtrs) 300Ω Ladder Ribbon heavy duty USA imported (20mtrs) 450Ω Ladder Ribbon heavy duty USA imported (20mtrs) (Other lengths available, please phone for details) HF Balcony Antenna BAHF-4 FREQ:10-15-20-40 Mtrs LENGTH: 1.70m HEIGHT: 1.20m POWER: 300 Watts	50 ETRES WIRE £37.95 £15.00 £15.00
Hard Drawn copper wire 16 gauge (50mtrs)£12.95 Equipment wire Multi Stranded (50mtrs)£9.95 Flexweave high quality (50mtrs)£27.95 9VC Coated Flexweave high quality (50mtrs)	50 IFTRES WIRE £37.95 £15.00
Hard Drawn copper wire 16 gauge (50mtrs)£12.95 Equipment wire Multi Stranded (50mtrs)£9.95 Flexweave high quality (50mtrs)£27.95 PVC Coated Flexweave high quality (50mtrs) 300Ω Ladder Ribbon heavy duty USA imported (20mtrs) (20mtr	50 ETRES £37.95 £15.00 £15.00 £19.95 £24.95 £9.95 £2.99 £2.99 £19.95
Hard Drawn copper wire 16 gauge (50mtrs)£12.95 Equipment wire Multi Stranded (50mtrs)£9.95 Flexweave high quality (50mtrs)£27.95 PVC Coated Flexweave high quality (50mtrs) 300Ω Ladder Ribbon heavy duty USA imported (20mtrs) 450Ω Ladder Ribbon heavy duty USA imported (20mtrs) (Other lengths available, please phone for details) HF Balcony Antenna BAHF-4 FREQ:10-15-20-40 Mtrs LENGTH: 1.70m HEIGHT: 1.20m POWER: 300 Watts£159.95 Miscellaneous Items CDX Lightening arrestor 500 watts MDX Lightening arrestor 1000 watts AKD TV1 filter Amalgamating tape (10mtrs) Desoldering pump Alignment 5pc kit	50 157.95 15.00 15.0
Hard Drawn copper wire 16 gauge (50mtrs)£12.95 Equipment wire Multi Stranded (50mtrs)£9.95 Flexweave high quality (50mtrs)£27.95 PVC Coated Flexweave high quality (50mtrs) \$300 Ladder Ribbon heavy duty USA imported (20mtrs) (0ther lengths available, please phone for details) HF Balcony Antenna BAHF-4 FREQ:10-15-20-40 Mtrs LENGTH: 1.70m HEIGHT: 1.20m POWER: 300 Watts£159.95 Miscellaneous Items CDX Lightening arrestor 500 watts MDX Lightening arrestor 500 watts MDX Lightening arrestor 1000 watts AKD TV1 filter Amalgamating tape (10mtrs) Desoldering pump Alignment 5pc kit TMA-2 Aluminium mast + 4 sections 170cm each + 45mm to 30mm + Approx 20ft erect 6ft collapsed TMA-2 Aluminium mast + 8 sections 170cm each + 65mm 30mm + Approx 40ft erect 6ft collapsed TMF-2 Fibreglass mast + 4 sections 240cm each + 50mm 30mm + Approx 40ft erect 6ft collapsed TMF-2 Fibreglass mast + 5 sections 240cm each + 60mm 30mm + Approx 40ft erect 9ft collapsed	50, 51, 50, 51, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50
Hard Drawn copper wire 16 gauge (50mtrs)£12.95 Equipment wire Multi Stranded (50mtrs)£9.95 Flexweave high quality (50mtrs)£27.95 PVC Coated Flexweave high quality (50mtrs) 300Ω Ladder Ribbon heavy duty USA imported (20mtrs) 450Ω Ladder Ribbon heavy duty USA imported (20mtrs) (<i>Other lengths available, please phone for details</i>) HF Balcony Antenna BAHF-4 FREQ:10-15-20-40 Mtrs LENGTH: 1.70m HEIGHT: 1.20m POWER: 300 Watts Miscellaneous Items CDX Lightening arrestor 500 watts MDX Lightening arrestor 500 watts MDX Lightening arrestor 1000 watts AKD TV1 filter. Amalgamating tape (10mtrs) Desoldering pump Alignment 5pc kit TOccm each * 45mm to 30mm * Approx 20f erect 6ft collapsed TMA-2 Aluminium mast * 8 sections 170cm each * 65mm 30mm * Approx 20ft erect 6ft collapsed TMF-2 Flibreglass mast * 5 sections 240cm each * 60mm 30mm * Approx 20ft erect 6ft collapsed TMF-2 Flibreglass mast * 5 sections 240cm each * 60mm 30mm * Approx 20ft erect 9ft collapsed TMF-2 Flibreglass mast * 5 sections 240cm each * 60mm 30mm * Approx 20ft erect 9ft collapsed TMF-2 Flibreglass mast * 5 sections 240cm each * 60mm 30mm * Approx 40ft erect 9ft collapsed TMF-2 Flibreglass mast * 5 sections 240cm each * 60mm 30mm * Approx 40ft erect 9ft collapsed TMF-2 Flibreglass mast * 5 sections 240cm each * 60mm	50. £37.95 £15.00 £15.00 £15.00 £19.95 £24.95 £24.95 £7.50 £1.99.95 £189.95 to £189.95 to

LONGEST ELEMENT:13.00m POWER:1600 Watts

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	HF Verticals
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	EVX8000 8 BAND VERTICAL FREQ:10-12-15-17-20- 30-40 Mtrs (80m optional) GAIN: 3.5dBi HEIGHT: 4.90m RADIAL LENGTH: 1.80m (included) POWER: 2000 Watts
	Trapped Wire Di-Pole Antennas (Hi grade heavy duty Commercial Antennas) UTD160 FREQ:160 Mtrs LENGTH:28m POWER:1000 Watts. £49.95 MTD-1 (3 BAND) FREQ:10-15-20 Mtrs LENGTH:7.40 Mtrs POWER:1000 Watts. £44.95

MID-Z (2 BAND) FREQ:40-80 Mtrs LENGTH: 20Mtrs POWER:1000
Watts£49.95
MTD-3 (3 BAND) FREQ:40-80-160 Mtrs LENGTH: 32.5m POWER:
1000 Watts£89.95
MTD-4 (3 BAND) FREQ: 12-17-30 Mtrs LENGTH: 10.5m POWER:
1000 Watts£44.95
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POWER:1000 Watts£79.95
(MTD-5 is a crossed di-pole with 4 legs)
1 0

Patch Leads

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STANDARD LEADS	
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10mtr RG213 Mil spec PL259 to PL259 lead	£14.95
30mtr RG213 Mil spec PL259 to PL259 lead	£29.95
(All other leads and lengths available, ie. BNC to N-ty	pe, etc.
Please phone for details)	

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HFC2004 RSGB International HF & IOTA 40th Anniversary Convention

22nd - 24th OCTOBER 2004



This year, the RSGB HF Convention returns 'down south' after our sojourn to Manchester in 2003 and to a brand-new venue: the Gatwick Worth Hotel, near Gatwick Airport in West Sussex. The Gatwick Worth is located at Crabbet Park, Turners Hill Road, Crawley RH10 4ST (note that the Convention is not taking place at the Europa Hotel, as previously advertised). The Gatwick Worth is part of the well-known Best Western Hotel chain. It is an AA three star hotel which has all the facilities and standards we expect for the Convention. It is extremely well suited to our needs for putting on three simultaneous lecture

SU te ta sa sa ir

THE LECTURES

We are following the tried and tested formula of timing all the talks the same way so that one can move between lecture streams, thus enabling you to attend particular sessions of interest. The three lecture streams are roughly, but not exclusively, aimed at three areas of interest: 1. DX operating. 2. Contesting and Technical matters, Including

experimentation, propagation, etc. 3. Introductory presentations for beginners, improvers and even for the so called 'experts' in perhaps a new area of the hobby. In amongst this broad framework there are some sessions that break this mould, in order to help the event to appeal to an extremely wide audience. You can find



the expected programme opposite, but please note that in order to bring you the best possible programme over the weekend, the timing and order of events may change after we go to press. See www.rsgb.org./hfc for the latest news.

🕜 HIGHLIGHTS

In addition to the lectures and the other regular features of the Convention such as the DXCC card checking facility, facilities for the checking of your personal registration documents for the Logbook of The World, and an outgoing QSL card bureau, new for this year we have the space to offer the full range of licence assessments / exams from Foundation through Intermediate to Advanced. So if you are prepared for a full weekend and have the appropriate competences, you could move through all three stages, which includes taking the operating part of the assessment on the Convention's HF station.

If you wish to take the examinations at the HF Convention, please contact the Amateur Radio Department at RSGB HQ, tel: 0870 904 7373, or e-mail: ar.dept@rsgb.org.uk in good time before-hand.

Whilst CW is no longer a prerequisite for the amateur licence the skill is as popular as ever and you also have the chance to monitor your level of skill through the

Morse Proticiency Programme. The HF Convention culminates in a major raffle, the proceeds of which go to the RSGB DXpedition Fund. There will be numerous prizes and major sponsors Yaesu (UK) are kindly donating an FT-897 1.8MHz - 430MHz multimode transceiver as the star prize and Martin Lynch & Sons an FT-8900 29 / 50 / 144 / 430MHz FM transceiver as the second prize.

SOCIALISING PRIZES

lecture programme is only part of the fun of the Convention weekend. The other almost equally important aspect of the weekend is for visitors to relax and chat with friends, both old and new. Feedback from recent Conventions speak of the need to get the bar, the small exhibition area and HF demonstration stations in the same area.

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The organising committee and our sponsors are excited with the layout at the Gatwick Worth Hotel and the fact that we will be taking over the whole hotel! This means that we can use the large bar area as a place to have some refreshments, relax and chat with friends, browse and perhaps buy from the small selection of stands from our sponsors, and finally have a go at operating state of the art equipment loaned for the HF demonstration station by Yaesu (UK). The latter will feature three complete stations so you can try your hand at the Yaesu FT-1000MP Mark V with its accompanying Quadra linear, or have a go with one of the other two lower specification systems, aimed at suiting all levels of expertise and size of wallet.



One change that we are making this year, given that it is the IOTA's 40th Anniversary, is to hold a fairly informal Welcome Dinner' on the Friday evening, so that on Saturday we can combine IOTA's celebrations with the interests of others: DXing, contesting and construction at a 'Gala Dinner', with Bob Beebe, GU4YOX, as Master of Ceremonies. Both events will be extremely popular so make sure that you book early and note that everyone is welcome to attend, whether or not

you are staying at the hotel.

Premier

Et 101

The event is thus an opportunity is come and listen to and exchange idea with experts and other fello enthusiasts, including many amateur from overseas, in a wide range of subjects ranging from DXpeditioning contesting, DXCC and IOTA awar programmes to equipment design and a range of introductory talks of technical and operating issues. It one of the few occasions when such wide range of expertise is available one place.

ADMISSION

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Don't miss your opportunity visit the Convention, either 0 booking an accommodation package or simply by turning u R Saturday or Sunday, or £10 for travelling as a group you can bu four tickets and get one free: group day visitors' pass for fiv people costs just £20 Alternatively, take advantage of th overnight at the Gatwick Worth Hote There are four different package available, costing from £115 for one and breakfast basis for one or nights. Full details are www.rsgb.org/hfc and you can boo on-line there. Alternatively, contact RSGB Events at 1 The Beeches Banstead, Surrey SM7 2AZ; tel / fa 0870 904 7379 or e-mai rsgbevents@rsgb.org.uk if you hav any questions concerning the bookin

How to find us? Gatwick Worth Hotel Off Turners Hill Rd, Gatwick



HFC Programme

Friday 22nd	Octo	ber	200)4
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TIME	SUSSEX SUITE
18:30	Welcoming of Guests
20:00	Welcoming Dinner

Visitors to the Convention can either pre-book a package that includes accommodation at the Gatwick Worth Hotel, Welcome Buffet, Gala Dinner and access to all lectures streams. Alternatively, if you do not need overnight accommodation at the Convention you can turn up on the day and pay an entry fee, for attending the Convention, of £6.50 at the door (pre-booked weekend tickets: £10.00 for the two days & under-18s free). Tickets to the two dinners are also available: Gala Dinner £30.00, Welcome Dinner £23.00 N.B. Places for the Gala Dinner are limited, priority will be given to delegates booking packages.

	Saturday 23rd October 2004						
TIME	SUSSEX SUITE	STABLE SUITE	WENTWORTH SUITE				
09:15	Welcome from RSGB President, Jeff Smith MI0AEX	end slight dirige Data and					
09:30 - 10:15 10:15 10:45 -	IOTA Session: Welcome OX/DL2VFR & OX/DL2SWW, An operation from Maniitsoq Island in Greenland COFFEE "Onwards to 50 years". 4 talk the IOTA Committee on possible major new	HF Contest Forum, Justin Snow G4TSH COFFEE HF Contest Trophy Presentations,	HF for the Newcomer, Steve Hartley GOFUW COFFEE ZB2FX and Pile-up Management, Marture C2PEX				
11:45 - 12.30	A video of the ViswCP and VisBR IOTA programme developments developments Operations	VHF Contest Trophy Presentations, Andy Cook, G4PIQ	Getting Started on LF Mike Dennison G3XDV				
12:30	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH				
13:45 - 14:30	3B9C Rodrigues Island Expedition, Neville Cheadle G3NUG & Don Beattie G3BJ	An update on the MB7LF remote receiver for 136kHz, Stewart Bryant G3YSX & Derek Atter G3GRO					
14:45 - 15:30		136kHz Propagation, Alan Melia G3NYK	Project Goodwill Albania, Roger Brown G3LQP				
15:30	TEA	TEA	TEA				
16:00 - 16:45	Development and design philosophy of the FT DX9000 Elite-Class HF/50MHz Transceiver Chip Margelli, K7JA	EZNEC Workshop, Roy Lewallen W7EL (presentation via internet)	SOTA, John Linford G3WGV				
17:00 - 17:45	7Q7MM Malawi DXpedition, by the team G4AXX,GU4CHY, G4EDG, G4JVG, M5RIC	Elecraft K2, Eric Schwartz WA6HHQ (presentation via internet)	Underground Comms - LF to UHF, John Rabson G3PAI				
	19:30 for 20:00 Gala Dinner	in the Sussex Suite Master of Ceremonies, Bo	b Beebe GU4YOX				

8840 ₁₄		Sunday 24th October 2004	
TIME	SUSSEX SUITE	STABLE SUITE	WENTWORTH SUITE
09:00 - 09:45	IOTA Forum, Martin Atherton G3ZAY & Roger Balister G3KMA	Antennas, Peter Dodd, G3LDO	
10:00 - 10:45	Log Book of the World, Wayne Mills N7NG	SO2R Contest Operation, Stavros Tsiakkouris M0BBB	Wire Antennas Dominic Smith M0BLF
10:45	COFFEE	COFFEE	COFFEE
11:15 - 12:00	T33C Banaba Island DXpedition, Ronald Stuy PA3EWP	Spectrum Forum Colin Thomas G3PSM	Basic QSOs in Foreign Languages, Martyn Phillips G3RFX
12:15 - 13:00	3B9C LF Propagation Mike Devereux G3SED & Don Field G3XTT	5MHz Forum, John Gould G3WKL	World Wide Young Contesters Royce Hunt M0RHI
13:00	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
14:00 - 14:45	StarLog, John Linford G3WGV	PLC and the Future of the HF Spectrum Panel discussion	
15:00 - 15:45	TJ3G CW DXpedition to Cameroon 2004, Roger G3SXW, Nigel G3TXF		
16:00 -	Raffle Draw & Farewell		Note: Timetable is subject to change



RSGB Commonwealth Contest 2004

The Commonwealth Contest is one of the Society's oldest HF operating events. This year there were over 900 participants throughout the Commonwealth and new winners in both the Open and Restricted Sections, as Andy Chadwick and Bob Whelan explain... Andy Chadwick, G3AB* and Bob Whelan, G3PJT**

*5 Thorpe Chase, Ripon, North Yorkshire HG4 1UA **36 Green End, Comberton, Cambridge CB3 7DY.

8670 points, winning the Senior Rose Bowl. Vlad used an Icom IC-756Pro, PA 400W with homebrew antennas: a 6-element log periodic array for 10, 15, 20m and a toploaded vertical for 40 and 80m. John, VE3EJ, came in second with 8160 points. Despite having 233 bonuses (30 more than 9H1ZA), John could not overcome Vladimir's high QSO total of 918 (more than 200 ahead of VE3EJ). In third place spot was Dave, VO1AU. Fourth and fifth place went to the Caribbean DXpedition stations of Dave, J88DR (G3TBK), and Bob, V26DX (G3PJT), respectively. Top UK station and regaining the Col Thomas Rose Bowl was Dave, G4BUO, with last year's winner Andy, G4PIQ/P, coming close behind. The leading station from



he downward trend in HF band conditions as a result of the decline in solar activity is reflected in this year's scores. Scores on 28MHz are well down on 2003. At the same time conditions on 3.5MHz were the best for some time, with very low levels of static. This year sees new first-time winners in both the Open and the Restricted sections. Despite the conditions there was an increase in the number of individual Commonwealth stations active in the contest (936). However, log entries received were down slightly on last year, which was disappointing. Please send in your log if you have taken part in the contest, no matter how big or small, as it all helps with the adjudication process.

OPEN SECTION

Congratulations to Vladimir, 9H1ZA. After finishing as runner-up last year and being consistently highly placed over the years, Vladimir took first place in the Open category with The V26DX antenna, an Optibeam OB12-6 at 33 metres with the view over the Caribbean Sea. Oceania, in 12th place was ZL6QH operated by Brian, ZL1AZE. Leading station from Africa was Brian, 9J2BO, who managed a staggering 128 QSOs on 28MHz - so the northsouth path was working at least.

RESTRICTED SECTION

Congratulations to Bob, 5B4AGN, who takes the Junior Rose Bowl for the first time. In second place was Bruce, ZF2NT, just edging out last year's winner, George, 5B4AGC, into third spot. Top UK station was Steve, G0CKP, who wins the Ross Carey Rose Bowl. The leading station from Oceania in fifth place was Barry, VK2BJ, just ahead of Steve, VK6VZ, in sixth place. As in previous years there were many comments suggesting that the Restricted section should reflect lower power or less well-equipped station entries, rather than a restriction in operating time. However, there were also many who enjoy the 12-hour section as it stands, allowing them to spend time with family during the weekend. Indeed some claim that the additional challenge to optimise operating times to match conditions adds to the interest.

HQ STATIONS

Three HQ stations were active this year. From the UK, Fraser, G4BJM, operated as GB5CC. Keith, VK4TT, signed as VK4WIA and Arasu activated VU2UR as the Indian HQ station. HQ stations generate lots of extra interest and bonus points. We would like to encourage more HQ stations to be active next year. It is an ideal opportunity for a club or multi-op team to get involved in the contest. The committee will be giving as much encouragement as it can to Canada especially to mount a few VExRAC stations in 2005 as they have done in previous years to great effect. What about it you VEs?

COMMONWEALTH MEDAL

This year the committee has awarded the Commonwealth Medal to Arasu, VU2UR, for his support and activity over many years. Many thanks Arasu!

ACTIVITY STATISTICS

A total of 936 different valid Commonwealth stations were recorded in the logs. This is actually up on previous years. 597 individual stations were active from UK, 164 Canadian stations, 58 from Australia, 29 from New Zealand and 20 from South Africa.

60 different Call Areas were active, but some of them were worked by only a select few:

3B8, 3DA0, 4S7, 5B, 5X, 5Z, 6Y, 7Q, 8P, 9H, 9J, 9M2, 9V, G, G (HQ), J3, J8, S2, T30, V2, V3, V5, V8, VE1, VE2, VE3, VE4, VE5, VE6, VE7, VE9, VK2, VK3, VK4, VK4 (HQ), VK5, VK6, VK7, VK8, VK9N, VO1, VP9, VQ9, VU, VU (HQ), VY2,

CC	Year	0	pen	Re	stricted		HQ	Total
		Nr.	Score	Nr.	Score	Nr.	Score	Nr.
62nd	1999	76	10451	45	4694	3	7503	124
63rd	2000	71	9410	51	5469	8	7410	130
64th	2001	81	9562	64	6644	3	8861	148
65th	2002	88	9882	69	7465	2	9203	159
66th	2003	79	10660	71	7195	6	8930	156
67th	2004	60	8670	69	7195	3	7835	132

Number of entries and scores of each of the sections from 1999 to the present.

Z2, ZB2, ZC4, ZF, ZK3, ZL1, ZL2, ZL3, ZL4, ZL6, ZS1, ZS2, ZS4, ZS6.

Special thanks to those entrants who ventured overseas for the contest for the extra bonus point activity: J88DR, V26DX and VP9/G3TXF. Most of the Commonwealth countries are very desirable holiday destinations and many have stations which can be rented – worth a look for 2005. We would also like to thank the African stations, 9J2BO, ZS1AN, ZS1EL, ZS1AJS and ZS6ME. See you all in 2005.

ADJUDICATION / LOGS

The total number of logs received was 141. This comprised 59 Open, 70 Restricted, 3 HQ and 9 check logs. The vast majority of logs were computer generated and sent by email. Thank you to those who sup-

CALL	80	40	20	15	10	2020	RUNIIS	SCORE
	OU N	40	20	15	10	U 303	DUNUS	SUUNE
	105/04	252/50	202/61	000/41	20/10	010	202	0670
	120/24	203/09	292/01	220/41	20/18	918	203	00/0
VEJEJ	1/0/41	171/00	201/01	140/40	22/20	042	200	0100
VUIAU	140/31	233/30	2/0/43	1/1/34	14/13	043 701	1/1	7030
JOODY	94/31	161/49	230/46	198/48	48/18	731	192	7495
V26DX	110/27	212/45	231/45	205/37	26/14	784	108	7280
G4BU0	49/31	85/58	129/73	79/62	24/24	366	248	6790
G4PIQ/P	35/24	88/58	105/65	/5/5/	31/29	334	233	6330
VE3AI	52/33	127/53	242/48	95/39	9/8	525	181	6245
G3BJ	54/32	78/58	103/68	57/49	23/22	315	229	6155
G3AB	40/26	69/56	107/67	61/53	21/20	298	222	5930
VP9/G3TXF	139/31	217/49	107/39	94/26	5/5	562	150	5810
ZL6QH	51/31	153/51	134/53	67/27	17/14	422	176	5630
VE3QAA	58/32	163/50	180/37	28/19	2/2	431	140	4955
VE7CC	40/30	72/53	161/44	26/26	12/11	311	164	4835
9J2B0	2/2	47/27	99/33	140/26	128/14	416	102	4120
G3GLL	13/13	40/39	75/59	32/32	13/13	173	159	4045
G3WPH	31/20	49/44	56/44	40/33	13/12	189	153	4005
VE2AYU	43/24	101/34	198/38	20/13	-	362	109	3990
VE3NE	48/24	75/38	85/29	49/25	7/7	264	124	3800
VE3VHB	35/23	51/37	93/35	40/28	5/5	224	131	3740
ZL1DD	10/10	84/37	96/40	41/24	9/9	240	121	3620
G3IAF	23/17	44/42	52/49	23/23	7/7	149	143	3605
ZL4HH	20/17	70/41	73/46	19/17	10/10	192	131	3580
ZL2AZ	40/29	69/39	44/29	23/20	13/13	189	130	3545
VE6JY	24/17	79/49	92/27	22/20	-	217	113	3345
ZL1MH	18/18	57/41	42/37	26/16	11/10	154	123	3230
ZS1AN	-	51/27	79/34	74/34	14/8	218	103	3150
7I 1AIH	7/7	53/36	61/30	41/28	5/5	167	106	2955
G4C7B	13/13	32/30	42/33	30/27	8/8	125	111	2845
G3LIK	12/12	19/19	43/41	28/27	6/6	108	106	2660
VESYN	26/23	22/22	36/26	17/17	3/3	115	100	2615
	11/0	53/40	12/27	12/12	6/6	125	07	2565
	10/5	24/20	50/20	10/16	0/0	120	05	2505
71.2 IKV	15/1/	60/26	50/40	10/10	0/1	125	00	2/25
63116	8/8	25/25	32/20	21/21	6/6	05	06	2305
03330	0/0 5/5	20/20	32/30	24/24	6/6	90	90 07	2395
	5/5	15/15	30/3Z	146/04	0/0	94 050	10	2210
	-	10/10	31/0	140/24	- 0/0	200	40	2100
	5/5 E/E	32/30	40/21	10/10	ა/ა ე/ე	101	02 70	2140
	5/5	10/10	40/30	10/10	2/2	100	79	2010
VE3JUV	24/18	31/23	69/20	0/0	-	130	67	1990
MUAJI	8/8	14/14	29/25	19/19	8/8	78	74	1870
G3KFH	6/6	13/13	35/32	1//1/	5/5	/6	73	1840
G3VDL	10/10	13/13	21/19	20/20	4/4	68	70	1740
VEILS	15/13	24/18	37/15	13/11	5/5	94	62	1/10
ZL1CI	2/2	18/15	50/38	6/6	3/3	11	64	1665
G4KHM	-	19/19	30/28	10/10	3/3	62	62	1550
VE7VF	1/1	7/7	46/25	14/13	6/6	74	52	1410
M1DXC	-	13/13	21/21	18/18	-	52	53	1320
VE1KB	9/9	21/12	38/22	-	-	68	47	1280
G4EBK	4/4	5/5	32/26	8/8	5/5	53	49	1245
VK6AJ	-	16/11	24/21	6/6	13/9	59	47	1235
VK2YN	-	16/16	37/20	6/6	-	59	43	1155
VE4YU	10/8	9/8	26/17	9/9	-	54	42	1110
G3UFY	13/13	22/21	-	-	5/5	40	39	980
VE3BBM	1/1	3/3	36/17	6/6	-	46	29	810
VE9VAR	-	9/5	57/9	5/5	-	71	19	735
G4ARI	3/3	3/3	19/17	4/4	-	28	28	700
VK5H0	4/4	20/20	1/1	-	-	25	25	625
G4SLE	-	-	8/8	6/6	1/1	15	22	515
G3NKS	-	3/3	7/7	7/7	-	17	17	425

plied a log in Cabrillo format, this is the preferred format for future entries. However, we can still handle other computer formats and please send paper logs if you don't use computer logging. The important thing is to send in your log please!

The committee would like to emphasise that the Commonwealth Contest is a *single operator* only contest (HQ stations apart) and this means no use of DX *PacketCluster* spots or any other spotting assistance. From next year, the committee will be checking entries for patterns of DX Cluster use and will question any entrant who is suspected to have used spotting assistance.

Certificates for working 67 Band-Call Areas will be issued to those who qualified and requested the certificate in their entry.

The results and this write up will be sent to all non-UK entrants for the last three years. In addition a reminder will be sent out to a non-UK mailing list in February 2005. This information will be sent to the VE, VK and ZL contest managers for local publicity.

SOAPBOX

Some good stuff on LF this year . . . made VK6VZ on 10m (G4TSH). Conditions down on all bands this year except 80m, DX and the Gs hard going (ZL2AZ). My strategy of starting late went against me this year (5B4AGC). 80m was a disappointment, no opening to G this year (VK2BJ). 10 and 15m opened to EU after 0830 but not everyone realised (VK6VZ). Disappointed not to hear any proper two letter calls this year for the first time (G3LET). More ZLs active (at least 17!) than in recent years (ZL1MH). Conditions best ever long path ZL on 80m (G4BUO). We might benefit our reputations if activity areas were defined as 10 - 30kHz up from lower band edges (5B4AGN). Must try harder next year (G4PIQ/P). VKs were very few and far between for me (VO1AU). Very difficult to achieve the required band call areas (67) (VU2NXM).



Vladimir, 9H1ZA, this year's winner of the Open Section in his shack.

CALL	80	40	20	15	10	0505	BONUS	SCORE
RESTRICT	ED SECTION	N 40	20	10	10	0000	Dontoo	OUGHL
5B4AGN	37/14	197/52	280/60	147/34	86/13	747	173	7195
ZF2NI 5P4ACC	94/33	1/4/43	166/34	199/46	35/20	668 745	1/6	6860
GOCKP	32/23	52/44	61/49	32/32	16/17	193	165	4265
VK2BJ	25/23	84/41	171/39	86/15	3/3	369	121	4265
VK6VZ	21/18	90/35	163/39	52/16	37/13	363	121	4235
G3LET	21/17	57/47	57/47	40/32	10/11	185	154	4005
G3LZQ	26/21	37/32	66/52	26/25	14/13	169	143	3705
GW3N.IW	14/14	37/33	51/44	29/20	8/7	145	123	3305
G3TXZ/P	17/15	29/27	53/43	27/27	13/12	139	124	3175
VE3DZ	23/17	50/27	123/27	44/18	6/6	246	95	3130
G4CWH	6/6	37/34	40/35	36/29	4/4	123	108	2775
9V1YC	-	41/16	146/30	36/17	7/7	230	70	2550
	10/10	37/27	53/41	19/17	2/2	121	97	2545
	35/25	29/20	01/42 41/18	18/15	6/6	129	97	2490
GMOGAV	-	-	54/49	48/37	6/6	108	92	2380
G3VYI	10/10	27/26	31/29	20/20	5/5	93	90	2265
VE3XB	13/13	45/32	28/23	12/12	3/3	101	83	2165
VK2AYD	7/7	32/21	54/34	14/14	4/4	111	80	2155
G3HEJ	11/11	19/19	31/29	22/21	4/4	87	84	2115
G2AFV	10/10	39/23 22/22	34/21	20/19	1/1	81	70	2080
G3RSD	10/10	22/22	32/29	18/18	3/3	85	82	2005
G3TJE	3/3	21/21	35/32	21/19	1/1	81	76	1925
VE3ZI	25/23	21/20	58/19	3/3	-	107	65	1835
G3TEV	5/5	15/15	33/32	14/14	7/7	74	73	1830
G4IRN	15/15	13/13	23/23	13/13	9/9	73	73	1825
	/// 6/6	4//12	101/13	18/10	2/2	1/5	44 69	1/55
G3YEC	7/7	22/22	25/23	12/12	3/3	69	68	1705
VU2NXM	-	27/16	15/15	35/19	16/9	93	59	1645
MUOFAL	-	20/17	23/20	22/22	2/2	67	61	1555
VE3KP	15/14	20/17	39/12	17/10	-	91	53	1515
ZS1EL	-	12/9	44/12	27/15	22/13	105	49	1505
G3BFP	6/6 1/1	12/12	23/23	15/15	4/4	60 60	60 57	1500
GW3KJN GW4XXF	2/2	15/14	30/20	15/15	3/3	62 59	57 57	1400
ZS6ME	-	-	6/6	113/27	10/5	129	38	1405
VE3IAY	11/11	16/15	32/18	11/8	-	70	52	1390
GM3CFS	-	14/14	41/34	6/6	-	61	54	1385
G3NAN	5/5	20/20	14/14	9/9	4/4	52	56	1380
G3HAL C4DBW	4/4 5/5	14/14	16/16	1//1/	3/3	54 54	54 54	1350
7I 1BH0	3/2	41/33	14/14	-	4/4	58	53	1350
G3GMM	3/3	14/14	19/16	16/16	-	52	49	1240
VK2FRC/7	12/12	68/29	-	-	-	80	41	1220
VE5SF	2/2	11/10	58/19	7/7	-	78	38	1150
GW4HBK	4/4	14/14	21/20	5/5	1/1	45	44	1105
VE3KZ	-	6/6	10/13	18/13	2/2	47	39	1015
VE20VVE	5/5	19/19	10/10	- 5/5	_	34	40	970
G3YMC	1/1	6/6	20/18	10/10	3/3	40	38	960
VE3PYG	6/6	6/6	20/15	8/7	-	40	34	880
VA3XRZ	2/2	6/6	20/16	5/5	-	33	29	745
G3ZDD	-	-	20/20	5/5	2/2	27	28	695
VASIX	2/2	5/5	13/13	3/3 4/4	1/1	23 26	20 27	675
G3GMS	2/2	1/1	15/15	8/8	-	26	26	650
G3ZRJ	3/3	11/11	12/12	-	-	26	26	650
VY2SS	-	-	29/11	11/9	2/2	42	22	650
VK7GN	6/6	18/17	2/2	-	-	26	25	630
VA/ST	-	-	16/16	7/7	-	23	23	575
C3/00	1/1	12/12	5/5 11/11	1/1	-	19	19	4/5
VE3IG.I	_	-	16/14	1/1	-	17	15	385
GOMRH	-	1/1	6/6	-	-	7	7	175
ZS1AJS	-	-	-	5/5	1/1	6	6	150
HQ	100/07	100/10	000/00	100/10	04/40	704	000	7005
GB5CC	120/27	162/49	220/66	162/49	61/18 7/7	731	209	7835
VU211R	- 13/13	15/15	49/32	32/25	32/22	128	94	2520
		10,10	10/02	52,20		120	01	1010

CHECKLOGS

4S7NI, GOWAT, G3XTT, G4TSH, GW0ETF, GW4BLE, VK4XA, ZL2TX, ZC4CW.

VIEW FROM THE CARIBBEAN (BOB, V26DX)

I used the V26DX contest site at the Royal Antiguan Hotel this year. The antennas are at 33m, for HF the Optibeam OB12-6 and slopers for 80 (and 160m). I used the K2/100. Great set up – very low static this year on 80 but as the HF antenna was fixed on Western Europe it rather limited the potential score. You can arrange to use this station by booking via Doug, W3CF.

Dave, G3TBK, was active from St Vincent as J88DR. Dave says, "I just used an R7000 vertical and dipoles for 80 and 40m with the IC-706 – would be totally uncompetitive at home! Hard going on 10m this year as expected, but got my highest-ever scores on 80, 40 and 15m. Fell asleep and missed the last couple of hours."

And from Nigel, VP9/G3TXF, "QRV for 22 hours. Working the UK on HF was a challenge as the beam was stuck on the west, but plenty of UK stations were worked on 40 and 80m. Gave up two hours before end because it got so slow!"

NEXT YEAR

The 68th Commonwealth Contest will take place on 12 / 13 March 2005. Start time is 1000UTC. You will need 68 band-call areas or more to qualify for a certificate, which *must* be requested in the comments field or summary sheet of your log entry.For 2005, low power stations, ie stations running less than 100 watts to single element antennas, will have their entry highlighted in the results. Low power stations should enter the Open section and should mark their entry "Low Power".

The Commonwealth Contest website is operational again now that Bob, G3PJT, is back in the 'real' world. This and the RSGB HF Contests Committee site are the places to look for the latest information. •

Bob Henderson, 5B4AGN, winner of the Restricted Section.



WEB SEARCH	*
RSGB HF Contests Commi	ittee: www.rsgbhfcc.org
Commonwealth Contest:	http://uk.geocities.com/beru2004@btinternet.com
V26DX/W3CF:	www.w3cf.com

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

E-mail: newcomers.radcom@rsgb.org.uk

Steve Hartley helps to clarify some issues that have been confusing a number of newcomers.

Newcomers' news

he RSGB HF Convention is almost upon us. As you may be aware, I will be giving a talk aimed at 'HF for the Newcomer'. I hope to see some readers there [22 - 24 October at Gatwick - *Ed*], come and say hello.

For those who are coming to sit any, or all, of the Radio Communications Examinations, I wish you luck. Hopefully you will soon be reading about the first student to pass all three exams in one weekend! If you are ready to sit any of the exams it may not be too late to register. The Foundation and Intermediate assessments will be on the Saturday and the Advanced exam will be on the Sunday morning. Contact the Amateur Radio Department at RSGB Headquarters to book a place.

WHAT IS 'THE STATION'?

Requests for the Intermediate exam practice papers continue to come in on a weekly basis. I have lost count of the number I have sent out. From the feedback I have received it seems that students are finding them useful for last minute revision and several have confirmed success in the real thing. Well done all!

Richard Powell was one of the tutors to use the papers and he raised a point that is worth covering here. The term 'Station' in the Licence document does *not* refer to the equipment but *the callsign*. So when the Foundation and Intermediate licences say "The Station shall be operated only by the Licensee personally" that does not mean that another amateur cannot use your transceiver, only that they must use their own callsign, suffixed '/P' (assuming that they not at their Main Station Address).

This is the reason why neither Foundation nor Intermediate callsigns can be used for group entries in contests, for example. Clearly, an individual can enter as a 'Single Operator'. However, if a group wanted to enter they would have to take a Full (Advanced) licence holder with them and use the Full 'Station' (callsign) under supervision.

HOW ACCURATE?

Charles Darley, G4VSZ, also used the practice papers at the end of his latest

www.rsgb.org RadCom October 2004

Yours truly and junior op, Jacob, M3MOB, at the Marconi Monument at Poldhu, a good 'geographical feature' (see 'How Accurate?').



course. He sought clarification on the issue of giving your location during portable (as opposed to mobile) operation. In some circumstances you need to be accurate to within 1km, in others 5km. Students - and tutors - are often confused by this.

When operating from a Temporary Location all three Licences state that you must "give the location of the Station every 30 minutes to an accuracy of at least 5km by a generally used identifier". In the Notes at the back of all three versions of *BR68* is a list of the options for identifying your location. One of these is "the address or other geographical description correct to 1km". So is it 1km or 5km?

The answer is, "it depends". The IARU Locator (eg IO81TJ) is acceptable because each small Locator square (ie the 'TJ' part in my example) is about 6km across. Wherever you are in that small square you will therefore be within 5km of the centre.

However, if you are referring to a 'geographical feature', such as a town, mountain summit or a monument, then you must be accurate to within 1km. "Located in Bristol" would not be accurate enough, as Bristol is more than 1km across. "Located near the Clifton suspension bridge" would be acceptable, as long as you were within 1km of the bridge.

I hope that clarifies things for your '/P' operating and any Intermediate exam questions that might crop up.

DOWN TO EARTH



Kevin Valentine, MWOVKD, operating from the Llandybie Village Hall Grand Re-opening on behalf of the St Tybie ARS (see 'Recent Success').

MULTIPLE THANKS

When Chris Orme decided he wanted to become a radio amateur I don't think he envisaged travelling all round the UK for his training and assessments! He had studied for and had intended to sit the final RAE in December but events conspired to prevent him from doing so. Setting out on the 'progressive' Licence route gave Chris a few problems. He lives in an area where there are not many courses. Undeterred by this Chris 'got on his bike' and sat the three levels of assessments and examinations in just four weeks in two different locations. He has asked that those who helped him along the way be thanked for their support and dedication to newcomers through this column.

Chris attended a weekend Foundation course at the Stevenage and District ARS. He said they all made him very welcome but asked that Ken Blanshard, MOKPB, the Lead Instructor, be given a special mention as he also helped to arrange weekend accommodation for Chris. Take a bow, Stevenage! [See also the article on pages 42 - 43 of the September RadCom - Ed.]

Spurred on by his Foundation success he decided to have a shot at both the Intermediate and the Advanced in quick succession. Chris managed to make the arrangements with Tracy and Alan Ralph, M5ATR and G8XLH, in Peterborough, who Chris says were "brilliant". Another round of applause, please.

Chris made it three out of three and, to the best of my knowledge, now holds the record for the fastest progression through the new system. What an achievement!

Chris really wanted a Full licence so he could operate maritime mobile and by the time this column is published he should have completed his first /MM expedition, sailing a yacht to the Isle of Man from the Azores. Well done Chris, and I hope the FT-817 held up on the high seas.

RECENT SUCCESS

Kevin Valentine, MWOVKD, gained his Full Licence after studying long and hard for the June Advanced Exam. Kevin held an Novice (now Intermediate) Licence for a number of years and is rightly proud of his achievement, especially as he has suffered some difficult times in recent years. Well done Kevin! •

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By Ian Poole, G3YWX

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Phase noise and recip

The widespread use of frequency synthesisers in radio communications equipment has led to phase noise becoming an important design criterion. Ian Poole looks at phase noise and the associated problem of reciprocal mixing.

requency synthesisers are an essential part of today's radio communications scene. Without them, many of the facilities that we have come to expect from modern equipment would not be possible. Frequency stability, digital readout, memories, scanning, dual VFOs and much more are now all commonplace facilities on equipment. However, synthesisers do have some limitations and drawbacks. One of the main ones talked about is that of phase noise. and the associated problem of reciprocal mixing, although a well designed and constructed synthesiser can be very clean.

While all signal sources have some degree of phase noise, it was not until the introduction of synthesisers, when some designs produced very high levels of noise, that these issues came to the fore.

WHAT IS PHASE NOISE?

Phase noise arises on all signals from the fact that there is a small amount of random phase 'jitter' on them. This jitter manifests itself as noise sidebands that stretch out either side of the signal. In many cases the level of noise reduces the further away from the carrier as shown in **Fig 1**. However, in all cases its level varies with the offset from the carrier. In the example shown it reduces steadily.

When measuring the level of noise it is necessary to state the bandwidth used to make the measurement. This is needed because the level of noise increases if the measurement is made over a wider bandwidth. This can be experienced when using a receiver with a variable width filter. The level of noise is considerably more when the receiver is set to receive AM (where typically a 6kHz bandwidth may be used) or SSB (where a bandwidth or around 2.7kHz is used) when compared with Morse, where a bandwidth of 500Hz is typical.

In view of this, a bandwidth of 1Hz is often used in a specification and the level is related to the carrier. Thus a typical phase noise specification may be quoted as -80dBc/Hz at a 1kHz offset from the carrier. This means that the level of noise is 80dB lower than the carrier (ie dBc) in a 1Hz bandwidth when the measurement is made 1kHz away from the carrier.

SIGNAL SOURCES

In many instances the levels of the noise are very low, the level of noise being in part governed by the Q of the tuned circuit. As a result, crystal oscillators, having a very high Q tuned circuit are very good, and exhibit very low levels of noise. A crystal may easily have a Q of 10,000 or more. Variable frequency LC tuned oscillators are also quite good, as their tuned circuits may have a Q of a few hundred. Unfortunately a voltage controlled oscillator by its very nature has a much lower Q tuned circuit, and the action of the loop also has a very significant effect.

EFFECT OF A PHASE LOCKED LOOP ON PHASE NOISE

Noise can arise from a variety of points within a phase locked loop synthesiser. Phase locked loops were discussed in 'Down to Earth' last month [see September *RadCom* pages 22 / 23 - Ed]. Dependent upon where it is generated the loop acts upon it in a different manner and as a result the noise contour appears rather more complicated than that of a crystal or LC oscillator. The loop filter in the synthesiser plays a major part in determining where noise from different elements around the loop contribute to the overall noise contour.

A synthesiser consists of a number of elements, as shown in ${\bf Fig}~{\bf 2}.$ In its basic form it consists of a reference which may include a divider to reduce the frequency of the reference signal to a sufficiently small value to give small frequency steps, a phase detector, a loop filter and a voltage controlled oscillator. The loop operates by comparing the phase of the two signals entering the phase detector and producing an error voltage. This error voltage is passed through a filter to the VCO where it acts to reduce the phase error between the two signals. When in lock there is a steady state phase error between the two signals, but as this error is constant it means that the frequencies are exactly the same. The frequency divider then has the effect of multiplying the frequency at which the phase comparison takes place so that the VCO runs at a multiple of this frequency. By changing the division ratio, the VCO frequency changes. In general the major contributors to

the noise are the reference, the phase detector, and the voltage controlled oscillator. To look at the overall noise generated by the loop, each of these constituents will be looked at in turn.

Looking first at the voltage controlled oscillator, it can be seen that the signal - including the noise - enters the divider and appears at the input to the phase detector. Noise appears as small perturbations in the phase of the signal and appears as noise on the voltage output from the phase detector. When this signal passes through the loop filter, only those elements that are below the cut-off frequency will pass through the filter and appear at the input to the voltage controlled oscillator. This error voltage will aim to correct any phase errors on the voltage controlled oscillator and this means that noise from the VCO will be corrected, or reduced at frequency offsets lower than the loop filter cut-off. Outside this bandwidth the noise of the VCO will remain unchanged

A similar thought process can be applied to other elements within the loop. Take the reference. The signal enters the phase detector and any phase noise on the signal appears as noise on the tune voltage as before. Again it is filtered by the loop filter so that only elements that are inside the filter bandwidth appear at the control terminal of the VCO. In this instance they again affect the VCO signal but in this instance they add noise to the signal. This noise only appears at frequency offsets lower than the filter bandwidth.

The phase detector noise acts in exactly the same way as noise from the reference, adding noise to the signal for frequency offsets lower than the filter bandwidth. Similar arguments can be applied to other circuit blocks including the frequency divider, but these elements are often low and can usually be ignored.

Fortunately the levels of noise from the reference and phase detector are generally low when considered on their own. However, their contribution is often critical in the overall performance because Fig 1 Phase noise spectrum of a typical signal source.

Fig 2 A basic frequency synthesiser.

Fig 3 Noise contour of a typical single loop

synthesiser.

Fig 4

The way in which phase noise on a signal results in reciprocal mixing.

rocal mixing









Ian Poole's radio and electronics website: www.radio-electronics.com Ian Poole's business website: www.adrio-communicatons.com

the loop multiplies the frequency of the reference signal and the level of phase noise is also multiplied. In fact the amount by which is multiplied is simply 20 \log_{10} N, where N is the division ratio of the divider. So a loop which has a divider set to 2 (and has a multiplication factor of 2) will multiply the noise of the reference and phase detector by 6dB. As multiplication factors increase so does the noise. This is one of the reasons why loops with high multiplication ratios, such as those used in VHF and UHF FM transceivers may have high levels of close-in phase noise. A typical noise contour, showing the different contributions of noise is shown in Fig 3.

IMPLICATIONS OF PHASE NOISE

Phase noise affects both transmitters and receivers. In the case of a transmitter the effects are fairly obvious. The phase noise spreads out either side of the signal and can cause interference to other users. In the case of SSB transmitters the level of noise will vary in line with the instantaneous level emanating from the transmitter. It will therefore appear as a very annoying amplitude modulated form of 'splatter' that extends away from the main signal.

For receivers the situation is slightly different, where an effect known as reciprocal mixing takes place. To look at how this occurs take the case of a superhet receiver tuned to a strong signal. The signal will pass through the radio frequency stages, and then in the mixer it will be mixed with the local oscillator to produce a new signal at the right frequency to pass through the IF filters. When the local oscillator is tuned off this channel by 10kilohertz, for example, the signal will no longer be able to pass through the IF filters. However, it is still possible for the phase noise on the local oscillator to mix with the strong incoming signal to produce a 'noise' signal that falls inside the receiver pass-band, as shown in Fig 4. This could be sufficiently strong to mask a weak station.

SPECIFICATIONS

There are several different methods that can be used to define the reciprocal mixing performance of a receiver. In generally they involve measuring the response of a receiver to a large off channel signal. A measurement can be made by noting the level of audio with the BFO switched 'on' when a small signal is injected into the receiver. The signal is then tuned off channel by a given amount, often 20kHz, and then increased until the audio level rises to the same level. This audio level arises because of the phase noise and reciprocal mixing action within the receiver. As the noise level is dependent upon the bandwidth of the receiver this has to be specified as well. The bandwidth used is that for the mode in question, ie 2.7kHz for SSB.

A good HF communications receiver might have a figure of, say, 95dB at a 20kHz offset using a 2.7kHz bandwidth. This figure will improve as the frequency offset from the main channel is increased. At 100kHz one might expect to see a figure in excess of 105dB or possibly more.

Another way of measuring the phase noise response is to inject a large signal into the receiver and monitor the level needed to give a 3dB increase in background noise level. As a number of different systems are in use it is often best to study reviews performed by the same person when comparing different rigs.

Reciprocal mixing measurements are not easy to undertake. It is obvious that the performance of the signal generator must be better than that of the receiver to be measured if not, the measurement made will only show the performance of the signal generator. Unfortunately very good signal generators are often expensive, although some of the older valve oscillators exhibit very good phase noise performance and they are often used.

OVERALL

The phase noise performance of oscillators used in all forms of equipment is very important. For amateur applications the most important effects are transmitter splatter and reciprocal mixing. However, as data transmissions using phase modulation become more popular, the importance of phase noise performance will become even more critical because high levels of phase noise in a signal can introduce data errors. So whatever the application, the phase noise performance of a synthesiser is of great importance. •

Book review

LF TODAY

by Mike Dennison, G3XDV

Ever since the UK has had an LF allocation, the RSGB has published information for those wanting to try out the 73kHz, and later 136kHz, amateur bands. Initially this took the form of comb-bound photocopies of data from around the world. In 2000, this evolved into a 'proper' book, *The Low Frequency Experimenter's Handbook*, edited by Peter Dodd, G3LDO.

This evolution is moved a stage further on by LF Today. A large amount of knowledge has been built up in the first few years of experimentation on 136kHz and it is no longer necessary for the newcomer to go through the rite of passage of blowing up MOSFETs, setting fire to antenna insulators and failing to make contacts. *LF Today*, written by Mike Dennison, G3XDV, a very experienced LF experimenter, distils the experimental data into an easy-to-read handbook on how to succeed on the 136kHz band.

The opening chapter 'Getting started' outlines the pitfalls of this extreme frequency and how they can be overcome. It explains how many amateurs may already have the basis of an LF station if they operate the lower HF bands, and includes a simple 100W transmitter. The 'Receivers' chapter lists some of the commercial radios suitable for the band, and shows how to improve reception. Later in the book several receive-only antennas are described. 'Antennas and matching' covers the practical side of Marconi antennas and loops, how an existing antenna can be made to work at LF, and how to persuade a wire that is less than one-fiftieth of a wavelength long to radiate at all. It is illustrated by many pictures of large loading coils wound on a variety of household items.

The transmitting section is divided into 'Generating a 136kHz signal' and 'Transmitters'. There are several ways of producing an LF signal, including those suitable for the very narrowband modes used for DX working. Four tried and tested transmitter circuits are included: a simple 120W breadboarded design, a 500W 'portable' rig, a 1kW mains version and the well-protected 300W transmitter originally published in *RadCom* last year.

Commercial operators have used LF for many years for its stable propagation characteristics. Radio amateurs, on the other hand, have discovered ways of using the few anomalies in propagation to make contacts over thousands of kilometres. For the first time in a book, these anomalies are explained together with methods of predicting when they might happen, and how to make the best use of them.

THE ARRL HANDBOOK 2005

This is the 82nd edition of this perennial favourite. Although each edition is updated, the 2005 *Handbook* has received the biggest update in a decade. In addition, for the first time the *Handbook* now comes bundled with *The ARRL Handbook* on *CD-ROM* (version 9.0), the complete book on *CD-ROM* including many images in colour and in fully searchable form.

In receiving by far the most extensive revision of this work in 10 years, entire sections of the book have been updated to reflect the most current state-of-theart techniques in amateur radio. These areas cover analogue and digital signals and components; working with surfacemount components; High-Speed Multimedia (HSMM); new and previously unpublished antennas, and advice on baluns; satellites and EME, now with new Phase 3E details; oscillators, DSP and software radio design; a new chapter with Internet tips for hams, Wireless Fidelity or Wi-Fi, and other wireless and PC technology.

With thorough coverage of theory, references and practical projects, *The ARRL Handbook* is an unmatched source for building receivers, transceivers, power supplies, RF amplifiers, station accessories and antenna construction projects. The 2005 edition features more antenna projects and a new 10W, 60-metre (5MHz) SSB transceiver. There's something inside for experimenters of all skill levels.

This is one of those books that, along with the *RSGB Yearbook* and *RSGB Operating Manual* (a new edition of which is due to be published very soon), should be on all shack bookshelves. *The ARRL Handbook 2005* American Radio Relay League (ARRL), 2004 Soft covers, 275 x 209mm ISBN 0-87259-928-0

Member's price £23.79 (non-members £27.99)

RSGB DELUXE LOG BOOK 2005

The concept of the *annual* log book whereby contacts for a calendar year are kept in distinctly labelled volumes is now well established. One advantage is that in the future, when you wish to look back on your amateur radio contacts over the years, you will appreciate the convenience of being able to go straight to the year required. The other big advantage of the *Deluxe Log Book* is that it contains a wealth of useful operating information which will always be



Other chapters include: 'Measurement and calculation', 'Operating practice' and 'Advanced techniques'. Appendices cover 'Information sources' and 'Components and software'. A comprehensive index allows key information to be located quickly.

LF Today contains some theory and a little maths, but it is first and foremost a practical handbook. For those seeking a better understanding of the theory, each chapter includes many references, mostly to well-established websites.

This new book is aimed at those who want to try out this fascinating amateur allocation, but it is also of great value to anyone already active on the band. It contains everything needed to succeed on 136kHz without unnecessary effort. *IF Taday*

by Mike Dennison, G3XDV RSGB Publications, 2004 Soft covers, 128 pages, 240 x 174mm ISBN 1-872309-99-2 Member's price £10.19 (non-members £11.99)

right where you want it: on your operating desk. The 2005 edi-

tion has been thoroughly updated and includes a prefix list; a Locator map of Europe and how to work out your own Locator; information on the RSGB QSL Bureau and a list of QSL Bureau Sub-Managers; the current UK Band Plans, information on GB2RS news and the GB2RS broadcast schedule; repeater lists; and a diary with lists of events such

as rallies taking place during 2005 as well as RSGB HF and VHF / UHF contests and the major international contests. New for 2005 is a guide to Ofcom with useful contact numbers and information on Morse practice sessions and the Morse Proficiency Programme. *RSGB Deluxe Log Book 2005* **RSGB Publications, 2004 Soft covers, 96 pages, 254 x 210mm**

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W-2000 6/2/70 WBV-70 4m 1/2 Wave Frequency Counters **Cushcraft Antennas** 4 Headsets Accessories Pro-Set-Plus Pro-Set-HC-4/5 Pro-Set-HC-4/5 Pro-Set-HC-1/C Goldline GM-4 Goldline GM-4 HM-10-4 HC4 HM-10-5 HC5 HM-Dual HC4+5 HM-10-1 Icom HMM-1C Fist Mic HMM-1 HC4/5 HMM-Y HC4/5 HMM-Y HC4/5 X-7 - 20/15/10 7el A3S - 20/15/10 3el A4S - 20/15/10 £669.95 £499.95 £569.95 Will tune AR-8200, AR8000 & IC-R10 £155.95 £169.95 £109.95 **Bencher Antennas** Super Searcher A3WS - 12/17 3el ASL-2010 13-32MHz £379.95 £749.95 £119.95 £109.95 £99.95 Butternut HF-6V £109.95 £109.95 £129.95 .£69.95 .£69.95 £119.95 MA5B - Mini Beam £369.95 £79.95 £59.95 FC130 Bands: 80/40/30/20/15/10 Height (Adj): 26 ft (7.9 m) Weight: 12 lbs (5.4 kg) Impedance: Nom 50 ohms VSWR: 1.5:1 or less D3 - 20/15/10 Dip D3W - 30/17/12 £249.95 Hunter £249.95 Call for further details - 40m Rotary £349.95 9 10Hz-3GHz £89.95 * Imp - 50 Ohms * LCD readout * 10-Digit display £299.95 Sharman Antennas £59.95 £74.95 £74.95 Butternut HF-2V 40/80 . 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The QPak Precision Tuner

PO Box 400, Eastleigh S053 4ZF. E-mail: g4hcl@rsgb.org.uk

If you wish to operate from portable locations where it is impossible to put up a resonant antenna, or perhaps from places such as hotel bedrooms, the QPak Precision Tuner could be just what you are looking for.

ntenna Tuning Units (ATUs) are typically used to match virtually any odd bit of wire to provide a 50K load to your transceiver, and can often give a high efficiency antenna system to get your signal where it's needed. ATUs have been in use virtually since transmitters were invented. with a 'Pi Tank' arrangement used in the output circuit of valve transmitters to provide a match in this way. Then came solid-state transmitters with their requirement for a given impedance of antenna, and add-on ATUs were often the norm. Built-in automatic ATUs were, and often still are, a feature on many HF base transceivers, but these could normally only be used to tune out a small mismatch, typically up to a VSWR of 3:1. Any more than this and you'll need an external ATU with adjustable matching components, typically variable input and output capacitors and a switched or continuously variable series inductor.

CIRCUITRY

The QPak Precision Tuner uses a unique link-coupled circuit configuration with band-switchable input taps. together with a further switchable transformer output link. This means it's capable of matching a very wide range of impedances, as well as being capable of driving balanced lines and random-length wires without the need for an external balun. The tuner is a very compact size, measuring 165 x 25 x 80mm and weighing 382g, and is housed in a sturdy extruded aluminium case which should stand the odd knock or two. Its small size is down to 'Flatpack' variable capacitors being used, which QPak says provide low-loss, high-component-Q values that are comparable with air-variable capacitors but with a tenth of the required space. These are just 6mm thick, and can provide up to 440pF capacitance with a working voltage of 1200V. BNC connectors are used for antenna and transceiver coupling, and a short coax patch cable is supplied with the tuner. Also supplied are four small stick-on rubber feet, useful if you're intending to use the tuner

mainly in your home station. It's rated for a power of 20W with operation between 3.5 and 30MHz, plus limited operation also on 50MHz.

ON THE AIR

The two BNCs are labelled 'in' and 'out', but I had to refer to the manual to clarify that this was antenna in rather than transceiver RF in, and output to the transceiver rather than out to the antenna! Maybe these would have better been labelled 'TX/RX' and 'Ant'? Anyway, that's just a minor point, and the antenna connection is easily identified by its use of an insulated BNC connector on the tuner. A 'Ground' on / off switch is used to isolate the ground when needed, for example if you're using a balanced line feeder to your antenna.

To use the tuner, you first move the small 'band' switch to the nearest band to which you're operating on. So, if you're on, say, 18MHz you'd switch it to the 14MHz position. The output matching switch would initially be set to the '1' position, and a lowpower RF carrier applied while you're watching the VSWR meter either on your rig or by using an external inline meter. The two large variable capacitor 'Tune' and 'Load' knobs are then adjusted in turn for minimum VSWR. These will usually inter-react, so a small amount of backwards and forwards adjustment, with a knob in each hand, will typically get you a match in a few seconds or so. The first time I tried this, the 'Tune' knob came off in my hand! Closer inspection showed that the small securing grub screw was only just mating with the very top of the metal capacitor spindle, so re-fitting this and re-tightening the grub screw was called for. I eventually obtained the right Imperial size Allen key to do the job, tightening the 'Load' knob at the same time 'just in case'!

Most of my antennas at home are already resonant on the bands they were designed to operate on, but I found it handy to be able to load up my 80 / 40m trap dipole on 10, 18 and 24MHz. Out in the field with a portable wire antenna system and







ground spike, I found the tuner would match virtually anything I connected to it. As a test I connected a 4m length of wire on 160m (1.8MHz) and 80m (3.5MHz) and yes, the tuner even managed to match that, with a resultant VSWR of less than 1.5:1 on both bands. In each case the entire band could be used, with a VSWR of 3:1 or less, without any further re-tuning of the controls. That's some going for a tuner that's not even specified to operate on 160m!

CONCLUSION

I found the QPak Precision Tuner was capable of matching any reasonable antenna or wire length I connected to it. Sometimes the switch positions needed changing, eg the '14MHz' band setting was required on 7MHz for high-Q antennas, but it always came up with a result. Overall it's a tough and durable tuner that's easily transportable, and an ideal add-on for low-power transceivers.

The QPak Precision Tuner is currently priced at $\pounds149.99$, and our thanks go to Martin Lynch & Sons for the loan of the review equipment.

Four Important **Events for Radio** Amateurs from ML&S

Leicester Amateur Radio Show, Donington 1st & 2nd of October

Now in its 33rd year, The Leicester Amateur Radio Show is still the biggest event in the U.K. for Ham Radio. If you haven't attended before, come along on Friday or Saturday and see all the traders under one roof. ML&S will be there offering the very best prices on Yaesu, Kenwood & Icom.

RSGB H.F. IOTA Convention, Gatwick October 22nd to 24th

ML&S are proud to be the only U.K. ham radio retailer to be a major sponsor of the RSGB HF & IOTA Convention with Yaesu U.K. Once again the convention moves to a new venue and hopefully this may just be the new home for this prestigious event. For those of you that are either already committed to the H.F. scene (or indeed wish to get an insight into the fun, but serious side of H.F. DX), book yourself in early or just come along for the day. It really is a very informative and enjoyable event.

West London & Radio Electronics Fair, Kempton Park October 14th

Probably the most successful of all the November shows, Radio Fairs put a superb event on for the Radio Amateur. ML&S will have their huge stand promoting new and used equipment and offering the usual 'competitor cringing' prices that customers just love. Another series of 'byte-sized' lectures sponsored by the RSGB including: Internet Linking, Learn Morse in minutes, Backyard aerials & Propagation simplified.



martin lynch & sons

Finally, The ML&S Open Day -4th December.

To celebrate the forth London store that Martin has opened, make a date in your diary for this very special one-day Saturday Bonanza. The main distributors will of course be there and we are trying to arrange a boot sale in our HUGE car park to the rear of the building. We know it's a bit chilly in December but if you have a ton of bits and pieces, load up your car and bring it down to the new ML&S site. No charge for display and FREE Hot coffee for everyone! Spaces first come, first served.

For more details nearer the time, check it out under 'News' on our web-site.

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Leicester Amateur Radio Show

The 33rd Leicester Amateur Radio Show at Donington Park International Exhibition Centre, Donington Park, north-west Leicestershire, will take place on Friday 1 October and Saturday 2 October 2004. The venue is less than five minutes from Junctions 23A and 24 of the M1 motorway.



show to find out about the latest trends in amateur radio products - and to drool over the latest equipment! This year no-one should go away disappointed, as several of the importers, manufacturers and dealers will be showing new products for the first time in the UK at the show.

All the major dealers will be there, but if you can't find what you want among all the new equipment there is an amateur radio flea market and a bring and buy stall to pick up those second-hand bargains and hard-tofind items. As well as amateur radio, the show features computers and general electronic equipment and components. Many local and national radio clubs and societies will also be represented - see the table.

Also at Donington is an amateur radio convention with some top lecturers. Details were not available as we went to press, although we do know that Bob Heil, K9EID, will be returning to the Leicester Show Convention to give another of his famous presentations on audio - see 'Waters & Stanton plc' below for more details.

The Leicester Show also features Morse proficiency tests, camping and caravanning on site, a 'drop and swap' table for data books and catalogues and demonstration stations GB0LS and GB50IBC. Talk-in by GB0LS will be on 145.550 and 433.550MHz. Don't forget to bring along your QSL card for the board so your friends can look out for you.

The show is open from 9.30am to 5.30pm on Friday 1 October, and 9.30am to 4.30pm on Saturday 2 October. Admission, which allows discounted entrance to The Donington Racing Car Collection, is £3.50 (OAPs and under-16s £3). A two-day ticket costs £6 (£5 for OAPs and under-16s). For further details and the most up-to-date information see www.lars.org.uk or contact Geoff Dover, G4AFJ, tel: 01455 823344, fax: 01455 828273, or e-mail: geoffg4afj@aol.com

EXHIBITORS

At the time of going to press, the following were expected to be attending the Leicester Show this year:

Alsco trading Andy Reid AOR (UK) Ltd Barenco **Bowood Electronics Brian Havenhand** Cablectrix CCTV Colin Turner **Computer Basement Computer Junk Shop Diode Communications Downtown Computers Ltd Dragon Office Products Selection Freedom Poles G C Computers** G H Engineering and G1MFG.com Greenweld Ltd H Morgan Smith Holux UK Ltd **Horizon Magnifiers** ICC (Scotland) Icom (UK) Ltd Indigoquest InkTec Midlands **J & M Computers JAB Electronic Components** John Dilkes Kenwood Electronics (UK) Ltd Linear Amp UK Martin Lynch & Sons Mary Molyneux Mastersmart Microgenesis **Mikay Distributors** Mr Lee **Nevada Communications Northampton Communications** Poole Logic PW Publishing Ltd Radioswap.co.uk Radioworld **RCQ** Communications **Remote Imaging Group Rich Electronics**

RADIOWORLD

The main items that Radioworld will be featuring at this year's Leicester show are LDG tuners, W4RT Electronics Accessories, W2IHY EQ & Noise Gate and of course all the major brands such as Yaesu, Icom, Kenwood, MFJ, RIGblaster etc.

ICOM (UK)

Icom (UK) will be displaying their latest product line-up, including the new IC-7800 HF/6m super transceiver

Ronal Computers Ltd RSGB **Ruth Royle** Sabaki Ltd Sandpiper Aerial Technology Ltd SGS Electronics Sinequanon Group SOTA Beams SRP Trading (Radio Centre) Strikalite TAMS 2000 Ltd Terry Milman thesatshop Timestep Electronics **TLX Electrical Ltd** Vann Draper Electronics Ltd Waters & Stanton plc Westlake Electronics Yaesu (UK) Ltd Clubs and associations expected to be exhibiting at the show include: 5 Towns ARC AMSAT-UK ARCON BATC British Railways Amateur Radio Club Bromsgrove ARS **Chiltern DX Club Derby & District ARS** eQS0 Huntingdonshire Amateur Radio Society International Listeners Association Leeds and District ARS Leicester Raynet Leicestershire Repeater Group Malvern Hills Repeater Group March & District Radio Amateur Society Nottingham QRP Club NSC-ARC RAFARS RAIBC RAOTA RATS **Raynet Supplies** RNARS **ROA - Merchant Navy RSARS** Stourbridge ARS Worked All Britain

that was reviewed in the August 2004 *RadCom*.

WATERS & STANTON PLC

Waters & Stanton have booked their biggest ever stand at the Show, partly in order to accommodate a display for Heil Sound Ltd. Bob Heil, K9EID, and his wife Sarah are joining the W&S staff to promote new products from their company. After his highly successful visit two years ago Bob has been invited back to lecture again on

1 - 2 October 2004

both days. This time his talk will be called 'It all starts at the microphone'.

New products from MFJ, bhi, Cushcraft, Diamond, Heil, SGC and Watson amongst others will be on display on the W&S stand.

Holders of the highly successful new Waters & Stanton Clubcard should take their card to the Show. If they present it at the W&S stand they will be paid back their entrance fee.

Further details at the W&S stand or tel: 01702 206835; fax: 01702 205843 or see www.wsplc.com

YAESU (UK)

Yaesu will be showing three new products on their stand at Leicester: the new top-of-the-range HF/6m transceiver, the FTDX-9000, which is scheduled for release later in the year; the FT-60 dualband handheld and the FC-40 tuner. The FTDX-9000 has already been featured in *RadCom* (see 'Whatever next', page 65 *RadCom* July 2004) and with its outstanding receiver performance and high-power transmitter (400W and 200W versions will be available), it is sure to become one of the most sought-after transceivers going.

The FT-60 is a new 144/430MHz dualband FM handheld, with wideband reception of 108-520and 700-999.990MHz included. Despite its tiny size, the rechargeable Nickel-Metal Hydride battery pack provides up to 5W transmit power on both the 144 and 430MHz bands. With over 1000 memory channels and numerous other features, the FT-60 looks like being another Yaesu hit!

The FC-40 is an automatic 100memory antenna tuner designed to provide all amateur band transmitting capability with the FT-897 / 857 series of transceivers when used with an end-fed random wire or long whip antenna. The FC-40 makes use of control circuitry in the transceiver which allows the operator to control the FC-40 mounted near the antenna feedpoint.

If you can't get to the show, there's plenty more information at www.yaesu.co.uk/amateur Yaesu (UK) is also promising that they will be giving away prizes on both days: details at the show!

NEVADA

Nevada will be having a large stand at the Show and are promising several new products to be displayed for the first time at Leicester. One of these is the new Palstar AT1K-BAL, a







The Alinco DJ-C7, a true 'shirt pocket' handheld dualband transceiver, will also be shown at Leicester for the first time. In addition to 2m and 70cm, it also receives the VHF / FM broadcast band, with optional airband receive and VHF / UHF scanning. The DJ-C7E is housed in a rugged package around the size of a credit card and just 0.5in thick which fits really comfortably in your shirt pocket. It costs just £149.

Phillystran guying cable is now available in the UK. Phillystran is an electrically-transparent guy cable constructed from Kevlar fibres covered with a copolymer jacket to provide excellent resistance to sun, weather and abrasion. It is very light yet enormously strong and provides a maintenance-free installation ideal for amateur radio towers or masts. Phillystran has been installed on more than 1000 commercial broadcast towers in the USA. It offers complete guy-line isolation, eliminating the need for insulators.

Visit the Nevada stand for more information on these and numerous other products, or visit the Nevada website at www.nevada.co.uk or call the Nevada sales line, tel: 02392 313090.

RSGB



Come to the RSGB stand to pick up your new *RSGB Yearbook 2005* and *Callseeker Plus 2005* [see September *RadCom* p32 - *Ed*]. As a special offer for visitors to the Leicester Show *only*, you can buy the two together for just £20, a saving of 24% off the normal members-only price! Also new at the show will be the *Deluxe Log Book and Diary 2005* and *LF Today*, a guide to success on 136kHz.

If you have not yet seen GB4FUN, the RSGB's mobile amateur radio demonstration vehicle, you will have an opportunity to do so at the Leicester Show. GB4FUN continues to play a major role in introducing amateur radio to people of all ages at schools and events open to the general public throughout the country (see also page 15).

bhi LTD

British manufacturer bhi will be launching the NEDSP1062 Amplified DSP Module at the Leicester Show. This module is designed to be retrofitted into almost any extension loudspeaker. It comes as a kit which includes the DSP module with a small keyboard and wiring / connectors, a fused DC power lead, professional label to stick on the outside of the speaker, and full installation and operating instructions. There will be separate instructions for the Kenwood SP-31, Yaesu SP-8, and the Icom SP-20/21 as well as generic instructions for fitting the module into almost any loudspeaker.

bhi will also be demonstrating its full range of DSP noise cancellation products and accessories (see, for example, *RadCom* March 2004 page 37), as well as the new Wonder Wand portable rig-mounted antenna and TCS tuneable counterpoise system (reviewed in *RadCom* June 2004), along with a new range of accessories for the Yaesu FT-817 including an adjustable stand priced at £14.95.

More information is available from bhi Ltd, tel: 0870 240 7258, or see www.bhi-ltd.co.uk or www.wonderwands.co.uk



KENWOOD (UK)

Kenwood (UK) will be featuring the TM-271E VHF FM mobile, the TS-480 HF/6m transceiver, and the TH-K2E and TH-K4E VHF and UHF handhelds. The TM-271E is a 60watt output 2m mobile rig, with 200 memories, or 100 memories using alpha-tagging. It has built-in CTCSS / DCS encoder and decoder and 1750Hz tone burst. A very useful feature is the ability to switch from narrow to wide deviation on each channel.

The TS-480 was featured in the Peter Hart Review in the March 2004 *RadCom*: it is available in two versions: the HX, with 200 watts output (100W on 6m), and the SAT, with 100W out but including a built-in antenna tuner.

The TH-K2E and TH-K4E are 2m and 70cm handhelds, respectively, with similar features. Both have high-power (5W) output from the standard PB-43N Ni-MH battery pack or when operating from an external 13.8V DC source. Like the TM-271E, they feature CTCSS / DCS encoder and decoder, 1750Hz tone burst and wide / narrow deviation. They are PC-programmable using Windows software which is downloadable from www.kenwood.net 23 Woolbrook Meadows, Sidmouth, Devon EX10 9UJ.

Sir Ambrose Fleming (1849 – 1945) may be regarded as 'the father of electronics and radio engineering in Britain.' Exactly 100 years ago he invented the radio valve and helped to make Marconi's trans-Atlantic experiments in wireless telegraphy and the broadcasting of speech and music possible.

Sir Ambrose Fleming -100th anniversary of the invention of the radio valve



his year sees the centenary of Fleming's invention of the valve diode which he called his 'oscillation valve', and for the months of October and November the Radio Group of the Norman Lockyer Observatory Society (tel: 01395 5799987) in Sidmouth, Devon, is holding a special celebration to mark this event using the callsign GB2AFC [see Table 1]. There will also be an exhibition at Sidmouth Museum, Hope Cottage, Church Street, Sidmouth EX10 8LY, including a number of the first diodes and a copy of Sir Oliver Lodge's detector, the coherer. This exhibition is open from April to December this year. In addition to this there will be a public lecture on Sir Ambrose Fleming given by Dr Brian Bowes, the former head of Electrical Engineering at the Science Museum.

COHERER

In 1877 Ambrose Fleming started his study of electricity and magnetism at Cambridge under James Clerk Maxwell, whose discovery of radio waves in 1864 was vital. It was Edouard Branly who completed the first detector in 1892. This was developed by Sir Oliver Lodge who demonstrated the detection of radio waves to the public at Oxford in 1894. Lodge's coherer consisted of a tube of metal filings between two contacts. Its resistance was lowered when subjected to radio waves and this then switched on a bell. The only drawback to this system was that the filings had to be tapped after each burst of radio waves was detected. It has been said that it took five seconds for a dot and 15 seconds for a dash to be received! So the Branly tube, in spite of its clumsiness, was the first detector of radio waves. Sir Oliver Lodge modified his bell so that its clapper tapped the coherer after each burst. Later on

the Italians made a 'self recovery' mercury coherer.

LIGHT BULBS

In 1882 Ambrose Fleming became the Electrical Adviser to the Edison Electrical Light Company of London. At this time he worked in Edison's laboratory in America on early incandescent light bulbs. It was then that the 'Edison effect' was noticed. After a period of use the inside of the bulbs became coated with carbon given off from the filament. Edison inserted a small metal plate inside the lamp near to the filament to prevent this. He was surprised to find that when a galvanometer was put in the line between the positive side of the filament and this plate, that current flowed between the plate and the filament. Fleming took his electric light bulbs back to University College and continued his experiments with them.

THE VALVE DIODE

It was during the preparations for the trans-Atlantic test of 1901 between Cornwall and Newfoundland that Marconi appointed Professor Fleming to give advice on the detection of radio signals. Now Fleming had become the acknowledged expert on alternating current machines and transformers and he it was who designed the transmitter to be used at Poldhu. After the success of the 1901 test, as Fleming was becoming hard of hearing, he searched around for another way of detecting weak wireless waves that would give him a more stable reading on his galvanometer. Coming across his collection of lamps in a cupboard, he thought of his early work on them, and in particular the Edison effect, the strange current that flowed from the filament to the plate. This occurred when the plate was joined externally

to the positive end of the hot filament, but not when the plate was joined to the negative. Professor Fleming remembered these experiments some years later, and in 1903 he used it as a new form of detector which he called a 'valve' because of its property in passing current just one way, like water going through a valve. It could be made to pick up the alternating impulses of a wireless signal and convert them into a direct current. He had invented the thermionic diode which could activate a telephone earpiece. This led to the transmission not only of Morse, but speech and music. He patented this valve diode in 1904.

Sir Ambrose Fleming died at Sidmouth in 1945 at the age of 95, and is buried at nearby Salcombe Regis church. During his lifetime he achieved an enormous amount, but the invention of the valve diode was indeed a major contribution to the start of electronics.

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Experimental diodes with spiral wire anodes.



GB2AFC AMBROSE FLEMING CENTENARY It is proposed to activate the above callsign on the following dates: Tuesday 12 October Thursday 21 October Tuesday 26 October Wednesday 27 October* Saturday 6 November Tuesday 9 November Tuesday 20 November Tuesday 23 November. (* GB2AFC will usually be on the air from 7.30pm onwards,

but on 27 October it is expected to be from 2.30pm.)

Table 1: GB2AFC Ambrose Fleming Centenary operating schedule.

WEB SEARCH	
Norman Lockyer Observatory: GB2AFC special event station:	www.ex.ac.uk/nlo www.gb2afc.org


Whitefriars, Friars Hill, Guestling, Hastings TN35 4EP.

The ultimate DX

19 October marks the 80th anniversary of the first two-way contact between the UK and New Zealand. John Heys describes how a teenage student in London achieved the terrestrial two-way long-distance DX record that was unbeatable.



hrough 1923 and 1924 the DX distance record was being greatly and rapidly lengthened. Amateurs had been ejected from the medium and long-wave bands by the burgeoning number of broadcast stations, and had been relegated to what were then officially thought of as the 'useless' wavelengths below 200 metres. The amateurs' new short-wave spectrum allowed an unexpected dividend in the shape of exciting long-distance QSOs. By using wavelengths below 100 metres, trans-Atlantic and other long-distance contacts were being made.

On 13 October 1924 the station 1SF in Short Beach, Connecticut, USA, worked Frank Bell, Z4AA, in Palmerston South, New Zealand, for a new world distance record of 9000 miles. However, this record was only to stand for six days, for on Sunday 19 October at 0615UTC the distance record shot up to 12,450 miles. This was established by Z4AA in New Zealand and Cecil Goyder, who was operating 2SZ, the Mill Hill School Wireless Society station located in North London. Goyder had left the school and become a student at the City & Guilds of London College. He then lived at 44 Hale Lane, which was about one mile west of his old school. He had gone, early that morning, perhaps to catch some of the trans-Atlantic DX. Also on the lookout for DX was Ernest Simmonds, 20D, in Gerrard's Cross, Bucks. Govder heard Simmonds calling an American amateur station. All From left: Mill Hill School, showing the 2SZ antenna (from *The Wireless Magazine*, April 1925).

HRH Edward the Prince of Wales visits the Mill Hill School Wireless Society station and speaks to Cecil Goyder.

A photograph of the shack at 2SZ some time after the historic New Zealand contact. In the right foreground is the synchronous rectifier and below the antenna coil at the window a second Mullard 0/250 valve has been added (from *The Wireless Magazine*, April 1925). this took place on wavelengths close to 100 metres.

Govder tuned his receiver away from the strong 'local' signals from 20D and put out a 'Test' call ('CQ' was not allowed in the UK at that time). Then he heard a station with a fine 'DC' note sending '2SZ' for 10 minutes and eventually signing Z4AA. Govder thought this was a joke but responded to the call. A QSO was achieved which lasted for 90 minutes and at its close Govder still had some suspicions as to the other station's real status. He was only convinced that he had indeed just worked a station in New Zealand when three hours later that morning a cable arrived at the school which read: "Congratulations on first transworld message - Bell".

The two stations had just made the first radio contact between Australasia and Europe and the antipodal distance could not be beaten. Inspired by all this Goyder on the key at the Mill Hill station operated for a further 10 nights and worked the New Zealand stations Z4AA, Z4AG and Z4AK. It is ironic that the well-equipped and experienced DXer Simmonds, 20D, had actually been heard by Bell on 16 October and on the 17th had received a cable to confirm this. It seems like sheer bad luck that he had been 'pipped at the post' by the young Goyder.

I am fortunate to possess the actual QSL card that was sent by Frank Bell to Cecil Goyder to confirm this historic achievement which had taken place 80 years ago. The card was written out three days after the QSO and it gives 90 metres as the wavelength used as well as the station details. At that time it was not considered necessary to give a signal report for then our RST reporting system had not been introduced. On his card Bell wrote: "Where next? Well OM we sure made history that nite and I think U and I helped to start a new era of World Wireless. Also would like to Sa that U R one of the best ops I hv ever wkd.'

The Mill Hill School Wireless Society at that time had another operator, Mr W Brown. I also have a QSL card from 2GW to the Mill Hill station dated 20 October 1924 which is addressed to Mr Brown. Another card to Brown was from SWL H A Maxwell Whyte (later to be the well-known H A M Whyte, G6WY) dated November 1927. It suggests that Mr Brown was a member of the school staff, and in the 1925 Amateur Wireless *Handbook of Call Signs* W H Brown is listed as the 2SZ licence-holder.

Young Goyder's achievement was soon picked up by the press and he was interviewed at the school by none other than the Patron of the RSGB at that time, Edward, Prince of Wales, who later became the short-reigned King Edward VIII. This meeting at Mill Hill also included a look at the shack and equipment employed to make the historic con-



tact. Mill Hill School Wireless Society held a high-power transmitting licence which had been granted by the GPO in April 1923 and it enabled Goyder through the winter of 1923 - 24 to contact 40 American stations and to receive reception reports from more than 130 amateurs and listeners. The maximum power used at 2SZ was limited to 250 watts input. As the efficiency of a valve oscillator lies between 25 and 30% the actual radiated power at 2SZ would certainly have been no more than 80 watts. This compares unfavourably with the ubiquitous 100 watts of output from most modern transceivers. The 2SZ transmitter circuit is shown in ${\bf Fig}\; {\bf 1}$ and it is a simple Hartley design which used a Mullard 01250 valve. Goyder's 2500 volt HT supply employed a synchronous mechanical rectifier with an additional diode valve rectifier. Keying took place in the primary circuit of transformer Tl. His 1µF smoothing capacitor seems very inadequate today and no doubt accounted for the 'RAC' ('raw AC') tone written on Bell's QSL card. The picture of Mill Hill School shows the station's antenna. It had a fivewire flat top 50ft long which used 12ft spreaders and there was a cage lead-in 45ft long which went down to the operating position. The maximum antenna length allowed by the GPO at that time was 100ft. The receiver employed a single triode detector valve which was followed by an audio amplifier. The circuit is

Left The QSL card sent to Goyder by Frank Bell, Z4AA.

shown in Fig 2. An unusual feature is that the grid coil was in two sections at right angles to each other; an arrangement which Goyder maintained reduced the detuning when the antenna coil was adjusted. Regeneration was obtained by the setting position of the 10-turn reaction coil. Goyder considered 90 metres to be a very short wave indeed, yet Simmonds, 20D, just seven months after Goyder's New Zealand QSO made a two-way daylight contact with A2CM in New South Wales, Australia, on a wavelength of 23m. Superhet receivers were just being introduced in 1924 but Goyder considered that a TRF design was superior for CW work.

Cecil Goyder went on to become a leading expert on quartz crystal frequency control. Amateurs soon discovered that when a highpower oscillator was set up with crystal control the excessive RF currents through the crystal caused overheating and fracture. Sometimes when using the open crystal holders then available an overexcited 'rock' would fly across the room! Goyder devised a circuit which became known as the 'Goyder Lock' and involved the use of a low-power crystal oscillator which was very loosely coupled to the grid circuit of a big high-power self-excited oscillator. The small oscillator always took over and determined the frequency of the power valve. This is a rare example of 'good driving out the bad' but the technique was abandoned after the introduction of multi-stage transmitters using MOPA and COPA circuits.

The 1927 *RSGB Log Book* included technical contributions, one of which was by G2SZ (Goyder) and was titled *The* Quartz Oscillator and its use in a Transmitter. The third Convention organised by the RSGB in 1928 heard Ernest Simmonds, G2OD, also explaining crystal control and Cecil Goyder argued the case for master oscillators followed by power amplifiers for transmitting.

Goyder left the UK and went to work in the USA and his death there was briefly reported a few years ago in *RadCom*. His 'lucky' achievement in working the 'ultimate' in terrestrial DX will live on in the history of our hobby. ◆

Fig 1: The 2SZ transmitter circuit. The Hartley oscillator coil was tuned by tapping a fixed capacitor across part of it towards the 'earthy' end, removing the need for a high-voltage variable component (from *The Wireless Magazine*, April 1925).



Fig 2: The receiver was a simple loosely-coupled detector followed by a standard audio amplifier (from *The Wireless Magazine*, April 1925).



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"Go back to your schools and pre

The STELAR - Science and Technology through Educational Links with Amateur Radio - organisation has run a series of amateur radio courses for teachers during the school Easter holidays for several years now. Anthony Vinters describes this year's course, and how 14 teachers went from little or no knowledge of amateur radio to Intermediate licence status in just five days.

The sunshine waiting for it to happen. Yes, it's that time of the year again: time for the STELAR Easter course for teachers. Like most events of this kind the planning for it started months ago.

As we sit there in the sun we see cars streaming past carrying hordes on their way to and from holiday. There is a temptation to think, why do we bother? Let's just examine why we *do* bother for a few moments. I have felt for a long time that radio amateurs have been sitting on a treasure house. They have at their fingertips not just the knowledge, but also a potential educational experience of enormous value to young people.

WHAT IS STELAR TRYING TO DO?

STELAR works within the educational establishment. We try to convince teachers and their mentors in university departments of education that radio communications have an enormous educational potential in our schools. Not only does this potential lie in areas that are obvious, such as physics, but also in the social development of the young person. Seeing a youngster deal with some piece of stubborn circuitry that refuses to work, or who is made to realise that it actually takes a lot of patience and effort before success is achieved, is a very valuable lesson. My own radio club at school has a record of turning some of our disaffected and difficult learners into quite reasonable human beings. In radio they have often had their first taste of real success. They can make something that works, they can talk to other people across the other side of the world, and they do begin to understand how the science works. To a teacher this is manna from heaven!

WHAT OF THE EASTER TEACHERS?

As we sit in the sun awaiting their

Left: Assembling the crystal receiver kit from Ingo, DL1BLV.

Right: Brian, G8OSN, leads the course.





Fortunately we have a venue for our course that is almost ideal. Rishworth School in the heart of the Pennines is almost everything we could wish for. With on-site accommodation, excellent catering and fine teaching laboratories in the beautiful Ryburn Valley we could not ask for better. On the STELAR course we pride ourselves in the quality of the catering. If the person coming on one of our courses has not put on several pounds by the time they leave us then we have failed! Our courses have been held at Rishworth for a number of years, and we have enjoyed the fullest cooperation and support from the headmaster, the bursar and the catering department as well as those that work in boarding in the school.

THE COURSE COMMENCES

Very soon all the jollity has been put aside and we are busy in the physics laboratory introducing basic ideas in electricity. Our lecturers, all volunteers, are chosen not only for their expertise in radio, but also for their communication skills. Being asked to perform in front of experienced teachers is not for the fainthearted. They are quick to spot any failure in delivery! This year we were extremely fortunate to have the services of Alan Betts, GOHIQ; Richard Constantine, G3UGF; Murray Niman, G6JYB, and Brian Reay, G8OSN. Each one of these gentlemen has a deep knowledge of the subject, and is above all enthusiastic about how he teaches it. Their teaching skills are as good as their technical knowledge.

pare to transmit!"



As a result of previous experience STELAR has worked with determination to provide teaching materials of a high standard. The RSGB initiative to 'Train the Trainers' has certainly been of help in this area. Also assisting to help things run smoothly were Roy Smith, G3NBI; Esde Tyler, GOAEC, and the secretary of STELAR, Mike Wade, G8OGO. Their constant help during practical sessions was most important in helping the participants get the most out of the course. I feel it important to mention especially the part played by Roy Smith, G3NBI, and Esde Tyler, GOAEC. Their time spent during the 'on air' parts of the course was invaluable. They both have a knack of being able to make newcomers to radio relax when they are transmitting and enjoy the experience.

Unfortunately this year Dr Ingo Goltz, DL1BLV, was unable to be with us. Ingo is a regular lecturer on the STELAR course. He has developed a series of relatively simple radio circuits that can be built by young people using simple components and easily available DIY products. These projects look very good when complete, and give young people a chance to make something that works very well indeed. Ingo has proved an immensely popular lecturer with all the teachers who have been on our courses in recent years. I have a promise from him that he will certainly be with us at Easter 2005.

PRACTICAL PROJECTS

It is true that in the world of education physicists are rare animals. The current shortage of physics graduates means that they usually end up doing GCSE, A/S and A2 level work, while non-specialists often teach physics further down the school. STELAR has made a brisk start on addressing the problem. The thinking is simple: the Foundation and Intermediate licences contain material on basic electricity and electronics. We take great care to teach these well, the idea being to bring a sense of confidence to the non-specialist: to show them that electricity is not the mystery that many find it. I am extremely pleased to report that on the course we had several biologists from our local university who are about to enter careers in the teaching profession. Every single one passed the Foundation and Intermediate examinations with flying colours.

There you have it: amateur radio playing a direct and vital role in addressing a current need in education. I return to my thesis: a study of radio communications is a treasure house of educational experiences, even for teachers!

Since Ingo could not be with us, I made enquiries several months ago if he would be prepared to make up kits of parts for our teachers to put together on the course. This he gladly did. About a week before the course started a large cardboard box arrived at Rishworth School from Germany. Inside were 20 of the most beautifully prepared kits, each one exquisitely presented in its own re-sealable plastic bag containing everything needed. Nothing is left to chance, nothing untested. Everything fits perfectly and works first time. These little practical projects have become a hallmark of STELAR courses.

BURNING THE MIDNIGHT OIL

Although the STELAR course is great fun, it is also very hard work. We push the course participants hard from Tuesday afternoon to the following Saturday lunchtime. A colleague of mine who lives on-site at the school asked me what on earth we were doing? The lights in the physics lab were still burning at 11.30pm most evenings.

Eventually Thursday morning arrived and the Foundation licence test. Everyone was up early doing last minute bits of revision. Standing at the front of the class there was a definite tension in the air as the packets of papers were opened. Not to do well or worse still

Alan Betts, GOHIQ, on the air.



to fail completely would be felt especially keenly by a teacher. After all, they are supposed to be the expert at exams!

As the last candidate left the exam room the task of marking began straight away. Each paper was double marked by independent examiners to ensure accuracy and fair play. To our great relief all had passed the first hurdle by a handsome margin. The teachers had all gathered in the school dining room for a well-earned cup of tea after the exam. We examiners filed in looking suitably solemn. It was announced that all had passed; they had at least now the certainty of leaving the course with a callsign. The relief felt by all of us was intense. We could now brace ourselves for the second hurdle, the Intermediate licence.

Work on this started immediately. Time was spent not only on theory but also getting to grips with issues like soldering, PL259 plugs, calibrating a VFO etc. I find these practical matters particularly interesting and worthwhile to teach. After a little training on how to solder, each of our teachers built a simple crystal receiver with its own amplifier from the kits so well prepared by DL1BLV. Very soon each person was rewarded with the sound of a broadcast station coming through the earpiece. It was interesting to hear from several of them that this was the first time they had soldered anything and it had worked! Clearly Ingo's careful preparation had reaped a harvest of success. On the STELAR courses we are conscious that it is vital to give all our participants a real sense of achievement and a taste of success.

That evening we all gathered at a local restaurant and had an excellent meal plus something to wash it down with. One or two of our number found the Timothy Taylor's local brew very much to their liking.

To their credit all were up early on Friday ready for the final day's play. Soldering continued, putting mains plugs on cable under the eagle eye of Alan Betts, GOHIQ, making transistor circuits and a myriad of other activities. That evening after dinner we all went to the physics lab for a final revision session. Out came the data projector. The questions were displayed on the screen for all to discuss and generally tear apart. To a group of teachers how the question is phrased and slanted is as great an interest as the actual answer. One of our number, in his exam for Intermediate level, actually wrote on the paper "Nice try", which caused a lot of amusement among the markers: the candidate had spotted a diode placed in the circuit the wrong way around and hadn't fallen into the carefully constructed trap!

"PREPARE FOR TRANSMISION!"

The end of the course was now upon us. Saturday morning was the time set aside for the Intermediate licence examination. Once again tense faces and a distinct lack of banter. This was serious stuff!



Again we marked the final papers in a tense atmosphere, a lot was at stake. Professional pride, not failing in front of colleagues, not wanting to feel it had been a waste of time. All these crowded in on the teachers and made their task more difficult. When our work was complete, the last paper safely marked and all marks verified we went across to the now familiar dining room to announce the results. Richard, G3UGF, made a few helpful suggestions as to how we should tackle the announcement. He drew a political parallel that I thought most appropriate. The teachers were all assembled quietly talking. At our appearance silence descended, the air was electric. I began the announcement: "Go back to your schools and prepare for transmission"!

Every person had passed the course, a 100% pass rate at both Foundation and Intermediate levels. Again the rush of relief, the congratulations, the backslapping, hand shaking, laughing and an odd wet eye summed up eloquently what this course was about.

On Monday morning the room was filled with young faces. They had little idea of what had happened there previously, except two of them. Robert and Tim, two young men in Year 10 at the school who had worked alongside the teachers to get their tickets. The fact that they were at least as good as the teachers brought a smile of satisfaction to their faces. Their classmates had simply no idea! Tim and Robert from Year 10 at the school studying their kit before assembly.

IS THAT IT?

No, not by a long way. Brian, G8OSN, made sure that people kept in touch. He swiftly set up a *Yahoo* group for the participants. This has been an enormous success and information has been flowing back and forth ever since the course. There has been a demand for the Advanced licence course to take place in the autumn. This we plan to do!

Like all worthwhile projects this one has its army of unseen people who make it happen. Through the columns of RadCom I would like to express my thanks to all the people in the RSGB that have worked so hard on a multiplicity of tasks to make sure everything went well. In particular Sylvia Manco, 2E1CYL, and her team at HQ who provided exam papers and looked after the administration so well. The RSGB has long been a great supporter of STELAR and I would like to thank them for the many ways in which they assist our efforts. Their mission to become involved in the educational world has not been without difficulties, but they share with us a vision that amateur radio has much to offer the young person growing up in the 21st century.

Ofcom has played a major role in our courses. Through their generosity in providing funds we have been able to provide free courses for teachers. This has been in line with our thinking in STELAR. Financial considerations should not stand in the way of the professional development of the teacher. It is a fact that without their interest STELAR would not be able to function. In particular Alan Betts, G0HIQ, has always been a keen supporter of our work, not just in his role in Ofcom but his presence on our courses shows a commitment that is outstanding.

Our lecturers Richard, G3UGF; Alan, G0HIQ; Murray, G6JYB, and Brian, G8OSN, have not only shown themselves to be excellent ambassadors for amateur radio, their teaching abilities and experience have made them all first rate lecturers. All our teachers commented on how well the course was delivered, and praised the excellence of the teaching. Personally I found this most gratifying.

My thoughts now turn to our next course, the planning has started and a list of those who are 'up for it' is in readiness. I hope the reason why we spend our holidays doing this is apparent but, if not, here is a short quotation: "Is there a course in the autumn? There is! Oh good, count me in". •

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Another silent key – the revered John D Kraus, W8JK + A small four-arm antenna + Another simple SSB generator + PAOSE's 'sliding doors' transceiver



ANTENNA ICON – JOHN KRAUS, W8JK, SK Hardly had the September 'TT' item gone to press with the item 'A Sad Harvest' (noting the spate of deaths of a succession of amateurs and others who had contributed to home construction and audio engineering), than the Grim Reaper wielded his sickle once more. This time removing Dr John D Kraus, W8JK, antenna designer, radio astronomer and author of several classic engineering handbooks, aged 94. A legend in his lifetime and an icon to both amateurs and professionals.

At the age of 10, in 1920, he erected his first antenna, soon afterwards joining ARRL and, in 1926, becoming a licensed amateur (8AFJ, later W8JK). In 1933, he gained a PhD degree in Physics at the University of Michigan for a 5m (58MHz) research project (with Henry Muyskens who was also a licensed amateur). This was published in Proc IRE, September 1933 as 'Some Characteristics of Ultra-High-Frequency Transmission'. Using a 15W, 58.1MHz transmitter and National HFR receiver (predecessor to the One-Ten) mounted in a Studebaker touring car, they compiled a field strength contour map of Ann Arbor, Michigan. In an era when little commercial use was being made of the VHF spectrum they concluded inter alia: "A resonant [verti-



Fia 1 Major contributions to antenna engineering by John D Kraus, W8JK. (a) The first close-spaced flat-top arrays in early 1937. (b) The VHF/UHF corner reflector. (c) The axial-mode helix. (d) Codification of centre-fed multiwire doublets including the 300ohm half-wave folded dipole (1939/40).



cal] receiving antenna was shown to be of considerable value. Using an antenna of this type, good reception may be obtained for field strengths of about 50μ V/m with even the comparatively-simple super-regenerative type of receiver. An area of about 150 square kilometres was covered with minimum field strength of about 50μ V/m. Such low power coverage would be admirably suited for certain types of local services as broadcast, television, police or local point-to-point communications. Likewise, due to the relatively small range under ordinary conditions, similar services in other centres could use the same frequencies without interference to each other" (italics added).

His great skill was seeing, in the theoretical work of himself and others, the potential for antennas of great practicality, not only to amateurs, but also to professionals. In 1937 he became the first to see in the classic paper of Dr George Brown (RCA) the tremendous importance of the close-spacing of antenna elements, a story recounted recently in 'TT' (March, 2004). He soon developed a series of effective fixed or rotary 'flat-top' bi-directional (W8JK) beams. His interest in amateur radio continued throughout his long professional life. In June 1982, he contributed an article 'The W8JK Antenna: Recap and Update' to QST (noted in 'TT', November 1982) showing how the antenna forms an effective multi-band antenna, with a single-section 14MHz array effective on all the higher HF bands (including the then new WARC bands) and less effectively on 10MHz (Fig 1(a)).

John Kraus 'invented' the corner reflector antenna (Fig 1(b)), much used in the USA for TV reception, the high-gain axial-mode helix antenna (Fig 1(c)), widely used in space communications and radioastronomy, and was the first to describe in detail the 300w foldeddipole, the related family of multiwire doublets (Fig 1(d)), and the three-eighth-wave vertical (Fig 2), first in the US amateur magazine Radio in May/June1939 (copy kindly provided by G3UUR), and then in Electronics (April 1940). A spin-off was the 'T-Match' antenna, described in QST (September, 1940) from which was later developed the gamma match.

In IEEE Antennas & Propagation Magazine (April 1995), Dr Kraus, at the age of 84 years, was still developing new forms of his axial-mode helical beam antenna. As I noted in 'TT' (August 1995), he showed that the large ground-plane reflector could be replaced by one or more loops with little effect on performance. **Fig 3** shows his experimental 10-turn 1680MHz helix antenna which has a gain of about 15dBi and half-power beamwidth of 34°

He was author of classic handbooks *Antennas* and *Electromagnetics*, both of which ran to more than one edition, as well as an autobiographical book *Big Ear*, named after the large radio astronomy antenna he built as Director of the Ohio State University Radio Fig 2 The two-wire $3\lambda/8$ vertical antenna with a

Fig 3

In his eighties, W8JK

continued to develop

mid-90s. This new

form of his helical-

December 1995, in

which the ground-

plane reflector is

replaced by one or

wind-resistance, is

well suited to pole

but this 10-turn

1.7GHz version

some 15dRi

provided a gain of

mounting, and of less

obtrusive appearance,

more loops. It has less

beam antenna

appeared in 'TT'

new antennas until the

resistive feed-point of about 250 Ω , as described by W8JK in his articles on multiwire dipoles (Radio. June 1939 and Electronics, May 1940). Dimensions shown in (a) are for 14MHz with the total current distribution shown in (b). This antenna has been featured several times in 'TT' but appears to be seldom used.



Observatory. He also wrote a popular book, *Cosmic Universe* (1980).

Brian Austin, GOGSF, points out that one book contains a list of the 146 papers Kraus published between 1933 and 1995, including three survey papers on antennas in 1982, 1985 and 1989. GOGSF adds that of his four books with seven editions, he has six, two being signed copies from the author himselfl "He was a great man and a giant in the world of applied electromagnetics". To G3UUR also, he was one of his technical heroes. Amateur radio owes him a great debt!

SMALL FOUR-ARM CSL ANTENNA

These days, the professional antenna designers have largely shifted their attention away from HF or even VHF antennas, and mostly have as their objective ever smaller UHF antennas for handheld mobile telephones and related equipment. With a quarter-wavelength at 900MHz only 22mm, there might seem little need to strive to produce electrically-small UHF antennas. Nevertheless, as mobile terminals are shrinking in size, there are increasing demands for antennas whose maximum dimension is only a fraction of a wavelength, despite fundamental limitations in efficiency and bandwidth.

Paul Hallbjörner of Ericsson AB (and postgraduate student at Chalmers University of Technology, Göteborg, Sweden) in 'Electrically Small Unbalanced Four-Arm Wire Antenna' (*IEEE Trans on Antennas & Propagation*, June 2004, pp1424 – 28), presents a novel CSL (capacitance-inductance (Swedish) -loaded) antenna, tunable with a selected capacitance-value over a wide fre-





quency range and with an instantaneous bandwidth of about 3%. A good match to 50Ω coaxial feed without a matching network is ensured by the 50Ω load resistor. The non-inductive resistor has to absorb the residual transmitter power, and this will vary with the radiation efficiency of the antenna, requiring approximately absorption of the full transmitter output at the lower frequency end of its range.

As shown in Fig 4, it is an unbalanced antenna, consisting of four wire arms arching over a groundplane in shapes that may vary from semicircular to rectangular, etc. One of the wire ends is the feed, and the other three are connected to the ground-plane, one via a variable capacitance, one as a direct connection, and the other via a load resistor (the order in which these connections are made is important). The ends of the four wires are connected to the ground-plane roughly as a square, although making it slightly rectangular fine-tunes the input impedance. The crossover point of the arms is electrically connected. The resonance of the antenna is set by the value of the capacitance (fixed or variable). With a variable capacitance, the antenna can be resonated over a range of several octaves, with a 3dB bandwidth of roughly 3% at any given frequency.

The Swedish paper describes a miniature CSL for UHF/VHF applications with a copper ground-plane measuring only 30mm by 30mm with semicircular 0.8mm copper wires reaching 19mm above the ground-plane. All four wires connections to the ground-plane are located about 2 – 3mm from the respective edges, thus forming a square of 25 x 25mm (roughly an inch square). This tunes from 1585MHz with zero capacitance to 310MHz with 6.8pF capacitance (intended for maximum efficiency at 900MHz).

I came across this paper at the IEE Library and was struck by the possible application of scaled-up models at HF as an alternative to the tunable transmitting loop for mobile operation etc. I wrote to Dr Brian Austin, GOGSF, who in the past investigated and developed a vehicle NVIS loop (see 'TT', August 1995 etc).

He writes: "This CSL antenna is certainly a novel idea and lends

itself well to modelling with NEC. To simplify the process, I used a rectangular configuration rather than his semi-circular one with a height of 19mm to compare my results with those given in the paper. As one would expect, the 50Ω resistor determines the input impedance at discrete frequencies and obviously consumes power, so the radiation efficiency is further impaired as a consequence. However, the idea is clever and the antenna certainly deserves a place alongside those other resistively-loaded configurations where gain is traded for bandwidth.

"The best match occurs at the parallel resonance formed by the lumped capacitor, transferred to the feed-point, and the distributed inductances of the wires, especially the short-circuited one – a stub. Allowing for the slight difference in geometry between my model and his, the agreement between them was good.

"I then scaled my antenna down to HF by keeping the reactance of the capacitor the same as his and merely changing the side lengths in proportion (from mm to m): see Fig 5. As scaled with 25mm copper tubing, the antenna would be too large to be mounted on a conventional motor car but would not look too out of place on a ship! I was particularly interested in its NVIS properties. With a 1000pF variable capacitor, it will tune between about 1.5MHz and 9MHz - certainly useful for NVIS. The VSWR (50 Ω) is very good (as the resistor ensures), being better than 1.5:1 everywhere except at the very top of the band when the capacitance is made up only of strays. Now to the important bit - the gain towards the zenith varies between -3dBi at 9MHz and -23dBi at 1.8MHz. Naturally, the radiation efficiency is very low (<1%) at the lowest frequency, but approaches 60-70% at the top end of the tuning range and, of course, no additional impedance matching network is required. These figures assume an ideal, perfectly conducting ground plane beneath the loop. In practice, this won't be realised, and so there will be a consequential decrease in gain due to increased ground losses. On board a ship at sea, things should be much better.

"The scaled-up dimensions I used produce an antenna that is not really electrically small above about 5MHz, since the loop perimeter (including that part within the ground plane) is of the order of $\lambda/3$ at 5MHz. Above that frequency, the current distribution is no longer uniform and the so-called dipole-mode begins to dominate the small loop mode (terms that have received airing in 'TT' over many months!). The onset of this is immediately evident as a flattering of the lobe in the zenithal direction with maximum radiation now beginning to appear





Fig 4 (a) The new Swedish CSL electrically-small unbalanced four-wire antenna developed for mobile telephones. On the left, its four-wire connections: feed. capacitance, short and load (in that order). On the right, alternative shapes. The wires are electrically connected where they cross in the middle. (b) Equivalent circuit for the CSL antenna.

PAOSE's nowcompleted and operational home-built HF transceiver featuring 'sliding doors' variable selectivity with constant shape factor, Cohn RF filters and a National PW (HROtype) tuning dial. broadside to the loop instead of in the plane of the loop. However, the effect is not too severe and this antenna would still be a useful radiator for NVIS service at the top of the band. I have not tried changing the dimensions to produce a 'car top' version but, no doubt, this could be done."

ANOTHER SIMPLE SSB GENERATOR

Paul Fellingham, G7FJC, writes: "The simple SSB generator by P M Prabhu ("TT", August, 2004, p44, Fig 2 from *Electronics World*) struck a chord, as I have recently developed a very similar design as one section of a transceiver (incomplete as yet) for the lower HF bands: **Fig 6.** There is nothing new or specialised about it; it is just a cheap, simple SSB generator that is easy to build and set up.

"The generator is built around a filter using readily-available 4.433MHz colour TV crystals. Three of these filters have been built and tested using different makes of crystal. All three had similar responses, provided that all the crystals were



closely matched in frequency. This ladder filter has an excellent response on the high-frequency side, but the roll-off and ultimate attenuation (~42dB) are rather poor on the low-frequency side. The poor lowfrequency response, corresponding to the high-frequency end of the audio input signal, can be improved by the use of audio filtering prior to the modulator. These ladder filters are unsuitable for generating uppersideband signals.

"The LSB generator includes a microphone amplifier based around a TL071 op-amp with HF roll-off provided by the 680pF capacitor. This is followed by a low-pass filter, using two transistors, that removes the high frequencies insufficiently attenuated by the crystal filter. A single-transistor high-pass filter removes low audio frequencies.

"As in the Prabhu design, an NE602 is used as oscillator and balanced modulator, with the doublesideband signal fed directly to the home-brew crystal filter that removes the upper sideband. A 4dB attenuator helps to terminate the filter and also reduces the signal level to that needed by an NE602 transmit mixer (not shown) To terminate the crystal filter properly, the following circuit requires a $1.5k\Omega$ input impedance. This remains true if the attenuator is omitted."

PAOSE's 'SLIDING DOORS' TRANSCEIVER

'TT' June 2002, pp 61-2 reported that Dick Rollema, PAOSE, was in course of constructing a new HF transceiver incorporating a 'sliding doors' variable-selectivity IF filter. This filter is a modified form of the multi-mixer system originally developed by Rohde & Schwarz for their EK-07-80 receiver and described in 'TT' December, 1969. R/S used two high-slope 10kHz low-pass filters and was shown in Fig 2 of the June 2002 'TT' and also in several editions of Amateur Radio Techniques. The PAOSE filter, unlike the R/S original (Fig 2, June 2002), can be adjusted to provide an LSB, USB or symmetrical response, each of continuously-variable bandwidth, without degrading the shape factor even at the narrow CW settings. He was also incorporating a National PW (HRO) dial recovered from a German wartime receiver and Cohn filters as described in 'TT' April, 1997 (TTS 1995-1999, pp147/48).

In June this year, he writes: "My new home-made transceiver has been in use for several months now, and I am entirely satisfied with it. The 'sliding doors' are very convenient and at least as useful as the combination of selectable bandwidth plus pass-band tuning incorporated in my former valve receiver. I have not measured its large-signal behaviour but it must be very good, as judged from an operational point of view. During evening hours on 7MHz there is no trace of intermod, not even with the 12dB RF preamplifier switched on as a test only, since the amplifier is intended only for possible use on 24 and 28MHz. The attractive appearance of this unique transceiver is shown in the photograph.

HERE & THERE

In respect of low-voltage valves ("TT" January & August, 2004) Richard Hawkins, G7RVI, draws attention to the Collins high-performance communications vehicle receiver, type R-392 widely used by the US Army in the 1950s and 1960s. This ran directly from 28V DC vehicle batteries with no form of DC conversion to provide HT. He points out that it was a simplified, compact, ruggedised version of the famous R-390 designed by Collins about 1950. It provided 31 1MHz-wide bands, with dual-conversion above 8MHz and triple-conversion below that, with a 1st IF of 9 – 18MHz, tunable 2nd IF of 3 - 2MHz and 3rd IF of 455kHz, and used the classic Collins permeability tuning, giving a linear tuning dial. Despite the low 'HT' rail of 28V, it used typical US types such as the 26A6, 6AJ5 and 12AU7. Full details can be found at www.roveroresearch.com/r392/r392 .html

In respect of the True antenna

Fig 5 GOGSF scaled-up the **CSL** antenna **EZNEC** simulation for HF coverage by using metres rather than millimetres and 25mm copper tubing in place of the wires. Dimensions: 1, 2, 3, 4 each 3.15m. 5, 6, 7, 8 2.8m. The capacitor is variable, thereby allowing continuous tuning across the band. The Xc values in the original paper translate to 39pF required at 6.5MHz rising to 909pF at 1.75MHz. In practice, the size could be reduced if 1.8MHz coverage was not required and the antenna was mounted on a car etc.

Fig 6 Simple 4.43MHz SSB generator including audio- as well as crystal-ladder filtering developed by G7FJC.



matcher (July 2004), John Pegler, G3ENI, notes that there was an article in *CQ* (January 1962) by David T Geiser, WA2ANU, about a phase detector using the same principles. He acknowledged Hay's article.

Michael O'Beirne, G8MOB, draws attention to an item in the 'Home Forum' feature of *The Times*, July 7, 2004, which provides an answer to the question: "How can I remove white deposits caused by batteries leaking in my camera flash after being left in too long? The answer given would be widely applicable: "To remove battery deposits, sprinkle baking soda on the affected areas. Using a cotton bud dipped in vinegar, carefully swab out the baking soda and the deposits underneath. Take care not to damage the battery terminals." •





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Antennas

n the July 'Antennas', I said that full constructional details of the G3ZOM noise bridge were available in [1], however this only applies to the second edition. The first edition describes the basic noise bridge from the then current ARRL Antenna Handbook. I also said that antenna impedance could be measured via an electrical half-wavelength of feeder, which may be the only method available if the feed-point of the antenna is inaccessible. I can see now that 'the only method' phrase is misleading. I received an e-mail to say that there was a spreadsheet available by G4JNH that allowed impedance to be measured over any length of feeder. The subject is interesting and is the basis for this month's 'Antennas'.

ANOTHER LOOK AT IMPEDANCE

The feed impedance of a resonant dipole antenna (for example) is purely resistive at resonance; at any other frequency there is always inductive or capacitive reactance present. The combination of resistance and reactance occurring in a series circuit is impedance (Z). The impedance of a circuit can be defined as the ratio of the driving voltage to the current it produces.

Because impedance is derived from resistance and reactance it is always expressed in two parts, Z = R + jX. An impedance having a resistance of 75Ω and a inductive reactance 50Ω is conventionally written as: Z = 75+j50. For our consideration the 'j' part of impedance can simply be regarded as a convention for reactance, a '+j' indicating inductive reactance and a '-j' indicating capacitive reactance. When the antenna is at its resonant frequency, the +j and -j parts are equal and opposite so only the resistive part remains.

Impedance can be represented using a chart with Cartesian co-ordinates as shown in Fig 1. This method of plotting and recording the impedance characteristics of antennas is rather like a map Mercator projection, with the latitude and longitude of R and jX respectively plotted to define an impedance 'location'. Resonance, where the inductive and capacitive reactances in a tuned circuit or antenna element are equal and opposite, exists only on the zero reactance vertical line. The impedance measured at the end of a transmission line, with the other end connected to an antenna or a load, will



rarely be the same as that antenna or load because of impedance transformation the transmission line. There are two ways to find out what the real antenna impedance or load actually is.

· Measure the electrical length of the

Fig 2: A simplified, restricted-range Smith Chart. An additional scale is added around the circumference, calibrated in electrical wavelength. Two lengths of coaxial cable are shown superimposed on the transmission line electrical length scale. Fig 1: Impedance Chart, with X showing an impedance of 75 + j50. The circles represent SWRs of 1.5:1 and 2:1 for 50w coaxial cable. Note that, on this projection, the SWR circles are not concentric as they are on the Smith Chart projection.

feeder and use a transmission line calculator, such as the Smith Chart or a computer program to find the antenna impedance.

• Measure the impedance of the antenna using an electrical half-wave, or a multiple of a half-wave-length, of coaxial cable.

THE SMITH CHART

The traditional method of for calculating impedance transforms over a length of coaxial feeder is the by using a Smith Chart. This is a sort of slide rule and was invented by Phillip H. Smith and described as a Transmission-Line Calculator [2]. The Smith chart shown in Fig 2 is an impedance map with a projection different from that shown in Fig 1, just as maps have different projections, such as the Mercator or Great Circle projections. The most obvious difference with the Smith chart is that all the co-ordinate lines are sections of a circle instead of being straight. The Smith chart, by convention, has the resistance scale decreasing towards the top. With this projection, the SWR circles are con-





centric, centred on the 50Ω point, which is known as the prime centre.

Because the reflected impedance varies along the feeder, it follows that you need to know the electrical length of your coaxial feeder to the antenna. You can then calculate the transformation of impedance measured at the shack end of the coaxial feeder using a noise bridge or similar impedance-measuring bridge. You can also measure the electrical length of the feeder (length taking in to account the velocity factor) by terminating one end with a known load, such as a 100Ω resistor.

An additional scale is added around the circumference, calibrated in electrical wavelength. Halfway round the chart equals 0.25 or a quarter wavelength, while a full rotation equals 0.5 or a half wavelength. Two lengths of 50Ω coaxial feeder are shown superimposed around the circumference of a Smith chart in Fig 2, one length $\lambda/4$ long and the other $3\lambda/8$ wavelength). Both lengths are connected to a load having an impedance of 25 + j0. The $\lambda/4$ length of line (0.25 λ) gives a measured impedance of 100 + j0 at the other end, while the $3\lambda/8$ section (0.375λ) gives an impedance of 40 + j30. It can also be seen from Fig 2 that a $\lambda/2$ length of coaxial would transform the impedance back to $\mathbf{25}$ + j0.

You can make a practical Smith chart calculator from the description and the charts in [1]. Also described are methods of measuring coaxial cable electrical length, calculating antenna impedance from measured impedance and the calculation of SWR.

The variation of the chart that I have just described is very simplified. By limiting its range of impedances and the number of lines in the chart it is very much easier to use than the professional Smith chart shown in **Fig 3**. This is achieved at the expense of some accuracy.

Fig 3 A professional Smith Chart. Note the more modern convention – the chart is rotated 270° relative to that in Fig 2. This chart would have to be enlarged to 0.5m in diameter to be

of any practical use.

in its use. To complicate the issue further, most Smith charts are normalised so that they can be used at any impedance and not restricted to 50Ω , as is the one shown in Fig 2. This is achieved by assigning 1 to the prime centre and calling it 50; other values, for example, are 0.5 for 25Ω and 2 for 100Ω in a 50Ω system.

However, the chart shown in Fig 3

requires some skill and experience

The chart is used with the cursor shown, using a range of calibrated 'radially-scaled parameters', the most common being SWR in amateur radio use. **Fig 4**. The cursor is attached to the chart so that the centre pivots on the centre of the chart. SWR for example is read from the centre to the marked measured impedance point. Other more common radially-scaled parameters are return loss and reflection coefficient, which are beyond the scope of this discussion.

COMPUTER PROGRAMS

As in other fields of technical mathematics, the slide rule has been supplanted by the computer. One of the earliest programs was a computer simulation called *MicroSmith*, designed by Wes Howard, W7ZOI. This *DOS* program was originally written for the author's personal use in professional applications and was later modified for use by the engineering student and radio amateur.

There are many others. One of these, brought to my notice recently, is in a spreadsheet format designed

Versior Cable Type:	2.0, Copyright 2000-2003, ARRL, by N6BV, Jul RG-213 (Belden 8267)	y 22, 2003	71
← Feet Ler	gth: 14.133 Meters 1.000 Lambda "w" suffix for wavelength (for example, 0.25w)	Frequency: 14.	0 MHz
Characteristic . Velocity Factor	20: 50.0 - j 0.33 Ohms Matched-Line Loss : 0.66 Max Voltage 3700 V Total Matched	: 2.559 dB/100 +Line Loss: 0.3	Meters 62 dB
Characteristic 2 Velocity Factor Source Normal C Autek	D: 50.0 - j 0.33 Ohms Matched-Line Loss 0.66 Max Voltage 3700 V Total Matched C Load Resistance: 100 C Input Resistance: 100 Ohms	: 2.559 dB/100 HLine Loss: 0.3	Meters 62 dB <u>G</u> raph

by G4JNH [3].

. ...

TLW main screen. RG-213 has been selected from the transmission line list and all the characteristics of RG-213 are displayed four lines down.

Fig 4

My favourite is *TLW* (*Transmission Line for Windows*) which comes bundled with a lot of other antenna software in [4] and is very simple to use. When the program is opened the main screen gives most of the information you need to know. All you have to do is specify the type of cable, the length of cable, the measurement frequency and the measured impedance. There is a library of 34 different types of transmission line plus a user defined transmission line to choose from and in **Fig 4** RG-213 has been selected.

From the measured impedance at the input *TLW* calculates the impedance at the load or antenna. I selected a value of 1.00 λ for the length of the coax. The program calculates the length in metres or feet taking into account the velocity factor of RG-213. It also calculates the SWR. Note that the SWR is given for the input and the load; these are different due to the coax loss. *TLW* can also show impedance variation or voltage and current, along the coax length by selecting 'Graph' on the main screen as shown in **Fig 5**.

Theoretically, the impedance value is the same as the terminated value every half wavelength but, due to transmission line losses, there are small differences as can be seen in Figs 4 and 5. If you select a userdefined transmission line and insert a purely resistive transmission line characteristic impedance, a 1.0 velocity factor and zero line loss, you will see the terminated value occurring every half wavelength. •

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- [3] 'A Spreadsheet for Remote Antenna Impedance Measurement', Ron Barker, G4JNH, QEX, September/October 2001 and QEX July/August 2004.[4] The ARRL Antenna Book, 20th Edition
- [4] The ARRL Antenna Book, 20th Edition.

Fig 5 Series resistance and reactance (impedance) along one wavelength of transmission line. Note that the impedance value is the same (nearly) as the terminated value every half wavelength.







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Putting chat rooms to use

G4JNT outlines the advantages of the Internet, mobile phones and, preferably, packet radio for VHF and microwave operators who can use a chat room to discuss beam headings, etc. He then outlines the use of a Wireless LAN for Field Day operation, something the more adventurous clubs might like to adopt.

WIRELESS LANs IN CONTESTS

During VHF Field Day with the combined Flight Refuelling and Bracknell clubs from a hilltop site in Dorset, we had a local wireless LAN set up between the four operating tents. It was built up by Paul, MOEYT, Carl, G6NLC, and Neil, M1NCD, and apart from local communications between our stations including an inter-station chat-room type facility, we also managed a link back to the Internet via a broadband ADSL connection. The entire setup was quite complex and involved several repeaters and hops.

The five laptops forming the users were linked via WLAN cards into an onsite hub situated in the middle of the field, consisting of another laptop running from a car battery connected to a WLAN Access Point. This AP connected over a 17km straight line-of-sight path to our microwave beacon site on Bell Hill in Dorset. Here, another AP was used to act as a repeater to relay the traffic to a location north of Poole, another 22.5km, and not in sight of the contest site. In turn, this was linked into a broadband Internet connection. The net result, once Paul had spent most of Saturday setting up access codes and permissions on every laptop, was broadband continuous Internet access from anywhere on the contest site, a local chat facility and access to ON4KST without having to pay GPRS charges. Plus the challenge of doing it!

All WLAN links were made using pure 802.1b standards, and keeping within legal EIRPs for the licence free operation, in spite of the frequencies falling within the 2.4GHz amateur band. High reliability and long-distance coverage was ensured by using split transmit and receive antennas with additional low noise GaAsFET preamplifiers in the wireless card receive chains. Data rates as high as 5.5MB/s were seen over the LAN during this session.

And the cost issues? Apart from some privately-owned laptops, most of those forming the link and APs were old scrap / low spec units otherwise thrown away, as illustrated in the photograph. Some were even stripped of power-consuming components to allow operation from car batteries for the duration. WLAN cards and AP points can be obtained for a few pounds online.

FEEDBACK

A few snippets from readers: From John, G7HIA: "If you want to boot your XP home PC in DOS try this. Put a blank disc in the A: drive. Hold down the *Windows* and 'E' keys. Place the cursor on A: drive and right click. Choose 'Format'. Look at the bottom for 'Format Options' and choose 'Create *MS-DOS* Startup disc'. Re-boot the PC with this disc in the A: drive. The PC then boots like a *DOS* machine. Not tried all of my software yet, but so far so good."

From Alan Strong: "I agree with the comments regarding *MultiPSK*, but if you can make do with monitoring just 20 PSK31 channels simultaneously then try the SuperBrowser in *Ham Radio Deluxe* by Simon Brown, HB9DRV. It does not offer as many different modes, but it will control your Kenwood, Icom or Yaesu transceiver and the colours are not garish."

PICs AND FUTURE COLUMNS

For future 'Data' columns, I would like to include some PIC Microcontroller programming notes, although this departs somewhat from the normal area we cover. In spite of the simplicity, versatility and ease of use of these devices, they are still not appearing in many simple home constructional projects. Do any readers want me to follow this up? •

Some of the laptops and accessories used for the VHF NFD Wireless LAN links.



WEB SEARCH

ON4KST VHF to Microwave Chat SuperBrowser in *Ham Radio Deluxe* www.on4kst.com http://hb9drv.ham-radio.ch/

ators are turning to the Internet to help establish contacts, in particular to find who is active and where to point their dishes or beams. ON4KST has started a VHF-to-microwave chat room, and anyone logged on can announce his/her presence and use it in very nearly real-time to set up the stations for a QSO. This is straightforward enough for home use and a real boon to operation although, since you need to be logged on to the Web for the duration, a broadband connection is desirable. For operation when portable, however, it become more difficult. A GPRS-equipped laptop (using the mobile phone network) will permit Internet access to the chat facility, but this is a luxury few casual operators will want to pursue. I was introduced to this by MOEYT during the May 432MHz and Up contest, and became an instant convert to the sheer simplicity and beauty of the chat room idea with its ease of setting up QSOs and near-instant communication with all others logged on, but definitely not to the idea of having to use GPRS / mobile phone technology!

any VHF and microwave oper-

PACKET ACCESS TO CHAT ROOMS

There has to be another way, especially as typical messages consist of only a line or two of text at a time. What about the old packet network still used for the DX cluster amongst many HF operators? The introduction on the ON4KST page suggests it can be accessed via the packet network. Being completely out of touch with modern packet operation I contacted the keeper of the local packet cluster and asked about connection to ON4KST. The reply from Darren Collins, G0TSM, SysOp for the GB7EDX DX Cluster (Eastleigh, 144.900MHz) was "For packet access to ON4KST's chats, you need to connect to the nodes on either GB7CGL or GB7PFD, then connect to GB7BUX-8, then enter 'telnet www.on4kst.ino 23000".

At the time of writing, I haven't had a chance to try this route, but will dust off the old TNC and have a go ready for the next microwave outing. It would be great if we could achieve access to the chat facility via 'proper' amateur radio means! 20 Sutherland Close, Barnet, EN5 2JL.

E-mail: emc.radcom@rsgb.org.uk

The International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) EUROCOM Working Group has had some notable successes with lobbying the European Parliament to introduce amendments to the draft of a new EMC Directive. This Directive will determine how EMC is regulated throughout the European Union for many years to come. The work of the EUROCOM Group shows the importance of the IARU as an international organisation representing member societies in many countries.

Reports of RFI from switch-mode power supplies (SMPS) continue to arrive. In some SMPSs, RF interference suppression components have been omitted and these are unlikely to meet European EMC regulations. I am preparing an item on enforcement of EMC regulations and would be interested to hear from anyone who has reported suspected noncompliant electronic equipment to their local council's Trading Standards officer or to the RA or to Ofcom.

CURRENT EUROPEAN EMC DIRECTIVE

In August 'EMC', it was stated that EMC emission and immunity standards became compulsory from 1996. This was something of a simplification, because complying with a standard is not the only route to EMC compliance. Products sold in the EU are required to carry a CE mark to indicate compliance with all applicable European directives, for example the Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive, (89/336/EEC, with amendments 92/31/EEC and 93/68/EEC), the Toys Directive or the **Telecommunications** Terminal Equipment (TTE) Directive. A 112-page document Guide to the Implementation of Directives based on the New Approach and the Global Approach is available from the European Commission (see 'Web Search').

A European Commission Directive by itself does not have any force of law in member states. It is an instruction to member states to introduce legislation to achieve specified objectives. In the UK, the relevant legislation is the EMC Regulations, Statutory Instrument SI 1992 No 2372. Electronic products are required to meet the protection requirements of the EMC regulations. These protection requirements are a general definition of EMC, and one way to achieve compliance for electronic products is to test to a harmonised European EMC standard that is fully applicable (different rules apply to radio transmitters, however). A manufacturer or importer then enjoys 'presumption of conformity' and can self-certify and affix the CE mark. If existing harmonised European standards are not applicable or are only partially applicable, a manufacturer or importer needs to prepare a Technical Construction File (TCF) and to obtain a technical report or certificate from a

'competent body', such as an approved EMC test laboratory. The CE mark can then be affixed.

NEW EUROPEAN EMC DIRECTIVE -IARU LOBBYING

Further to the item in August 'EMC' about a new European EMC Directive, the IARU Region 1 European Community Working Group (EURO-COM) has done some important political lobbying to have amendments included in the proposed Directive. The following details are extracted from the EUROCOM Newsletter #06-2004 (see 'Web Search').

Berenguer Fuster, Chairman of the European Parliamentary Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy (ITRE) decided that the new EMC Directive should be dealt with under a shortened procedure, without public debate. The only way to try to make amendments was to suggest them to members of the EU Parliament for submission to ITRE. Gaston Bertels, ON4WF, drafted an amendment, and MEP Fernando Fernandez-Martin, EA8AK, submitted it immediately to ITRE. In September 2003, a local DARC club convened a meeting of nearly 200 DARC members in Werl, near Dortmund, Germany with Members of the EU Parliament. EURO-COM chairman, ON4WF, presented some amendments that he had drafted to the new EMC Directive and the MEPs were supportive. In November 2003, a DARC delegation comprising Ulfried Überschar, DJ6AN, and Peter Roselieb, DL9KBM, accompanied by ON4WF, visited MEP Norbert Glante in the EU Parliament, Brussels and presented the PLC issue. Subsequently, nine amendments have been suggested by EUROCOM and submitted by several MEPs to ITRE. Three of these amendments have been accepted by

A switch-mode battery charger for electric scooters.



ITRE and a recommendation to the Member States has been included in the recital of the Directive, stating that the amateur radio service shall be protected against electromagnetic disturbance.

The scope of the original EMC Directive, 89/336/EEC contains an exclusion for home-built amateur radio equipment. This is important to radio amateurs because, without it, anyone constructing 'home-brew' equipment would need to demonstrate compliance with the EMC Directive before taking it into service and this would not be feasible for a 'one-off' piece of equipment. When the EU Commission published the initial draft of the new EMC Directive, there was no exclusion for home-built amateur radio equipment from the scope of the Directive. EURO-COM chairman, ON4WF, asked the Commission to maintain the exclusion and to extend it to kits to be assembled by licensed radio amateurs. This proposal has been accepted.

The new EMC Directive also makes it possible for manufacturers to self-certify compliance with the EMC Directive using the Technical Construction File route (see above) without involving a 'competent body'. EUROCOM proposed an amendment to maintain the control by a competent body, but this has been rejected. In March 2004, the EU Parliament adopted the amended text of the EMC Directive and it is now being translated into 20 languages for publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

ELECTRIC SCOOTERS & TRICYCLES

Paul, GOUBV, reports that electric scooters for children are 'all the rage in his neighbourhood and that a neighbour about 75m away got one last Christmas. These typically use a 24V lead-acid battery with a switch-mode power supply in the charger. Paul describes his neighbour's electric scooter charger as the worst source of RFI that he has come across. He reports that, at his home, the charger generates S9++ buzzing from 1.6 -30MHz and renders the spectrum unusable. It is in the neighbour's garage with a mains power feed from the house which may increase emissions by acting as an antenna. Last Christmas, when the neighbours had an extensive display of outdoor lighting powered from the same garage supply

as the charger, the RFI increased.

The charger is a 'dog-on-a-lead' style unit and the original one had no markings except 'Made in China'. Paul thinks that it may be a 'grey import' into the UK and wonders whether it conforms to European EMC regulations. The neighbour was co-operative and allowed Paul to take a close look at the charger. Paul noted that it had a lack of mains RFI filtering so he provided the neighbour with a mains filter. This gave some improvement, but Paul reports that the RFI was still "pretty bad". If the scooter novelty doesn't wear off, Paul expects that he will eventually buy the neighbour a replacement charger, but they are not cheap.

The first scooter and charger were stolen from the neighbour's garage late in January. The replacement scooter was a different model, called an 'E-Scooter' but it had a similar type of charger. Paul reports that the RFI from charger two was bad, but not quite as bad as from charger one. Then, charger number two failed and Paul reports that the replacement charger, number three, a model JY-100 is far worse than the other two. Paul states that he has detected the noise up to 800m away with a Sony ICF2001D and a Kiwa pocket loop. Paul has not been able to find out where the scooters were purchased, but they may have come from Germany via 'contacts' at the neighbour's work.

Paul has kindly provided digital photos of charger three (see photos). It can be seen that inside, links are fitted in place of L2, which is a space for a bifilar wound mains RF interference filter choke. There is also a 470k resistor in place of C1 which is a space for a mains RFI filter capacitor. In the author's experience, it seems likely that a switch-mode power supply with no input filter choke and only one capacitor across the mains would exceed the relevant EMC limits for conducted emissions into the mains.

Pat, G3IKR, reports that his XYL has recently purchased an electric bicycle, an 'Ecolux Tornado' that came with a special 36V battery charger, a 'Talent TL-100' Intelligent EV charger for leadacid batteries. Pat reports that the charger produces a wideband 'hash' type noise from about 6 - 30MHz, with the peak being at about 16MHz, when it is charging. On his equipment, which is 6m away with the beam aerial at 9m, the noise is S9 on his old Heathkit equipment where the S-meter is "particularly mean" and not many amateur signals reach S9. The RFI therefore blots out practically all signals on the 7, 14, 18, 21, 24 and 28MHz bands. Pat can just about null it out with the beam in one critical direction but, using the 3.5MHz halfwave aerial which runs away from the charging position in the garage, no reduction is possible. The RF is definitely being radiated and is not coming in via the mains. When charging is complete, the noise is much reduced,



but some still remains. Pat has reported it to the dealer who has informed the importer, but no response has been received.

AUTOMOTIVE EMC

John, MOELS, works for a research and development company in the UK that manufactures various types of AM/FM diversity radio systems, GSM dual-band and 'kombi' antennas, DAB antennas, etc. John describes some cars as "pure murder" for generating RF interference. He reports that the onboard computer systems are mostly un-tameable and one often has to place the aerial as far from the computer system as possible to get anywhere near acceptable interference levels. In some cases, the problem is detected in the early stages of vehicle production and is reduced to an acceptable level, but not in all cases.

David, G3PTU, reports that, about five years ago, he bought a Peugeot car and was surprised to find that, when driving in France, Radio 4 long-wave on 198kHz was inaudible just past Calais. He reports that other cars have generally permitted reception a lot further south than this. The cause of interference was the electric petrol pump under the back seat. A 100nF capacitor across the terminals of the pump solved the problem. David then raised this with Peugeot and eventually got a technical reply, which indicated that they were unhappy about him adding a 100nF capacitor. Their view seemed to be that the problem was not with the car but that the radio signal was not strong enough! David wrote back pointing out the flaw in their logic, but received a further communication stating that the logic as they saw it was clear and advising him to remove the capacitor at once.

I can confirm that Radio 4 198kHz can be received much further away than Calais. In an electrically-quiet car without tyre static, I have received it all the way down the Rhine valley in Germany except when near high-voltage overhead power lines which caused QRM. This appeared to be due to communications carriers on the power lines. Although this was a form of power line communications, it was only used by the electricity supply industry for signalling at low data rates. Perhaps I should have complained about it to the German authorities about it when I first heard it in 1978.

CURRENT EUROPEAN EMC DIRECTIVE

In August 'EMC', it was stated that EMC emission and immunity standards became compulsory from 1996. Inside a switch-mode battery charger for electric scooters, showing that RF interference filtering components L2 and C1 are not fitted.

This was something of a simplification, because complying with a standard is not the only route to EMC compliance. Products sold in the EU are required to carry a CE mark to indicate compliance with all applicable European directives, for example the Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive, (89/336/EEC, with amendments 92/31/EEC and 93/68/EEC), the Toys Directive or the elecommunications Terminal Equipment (TTE) Directive. A 112-page document Guide to the Implementation of Directives based on the New Approach and the Global Approach is available from the European Commission (see 'Web Search').

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MEGAHERTZ OR METRES?

Some members may have wondered why this column normally uses megahertz rather than metres when referring to amateur bands. When radio amateurs refer to the 3.5MHz band as '80 metres', we know what we mean, but EMC cases often involve contact with companies who do not know what we mean. If you tell a company that you have a problem with one of their products emitting interference or suffering breakthrough on the '80 metre' band, this is often misunderstood as 80MHz. Rather than explaining how to calculate the frequency from the wavelength in metres, it is much clearer to give the frequency in megahertz in the first place when dealing with people who do not know about amateur radio. •

WEB SEARCH

European Commission, *Guide to the Implementation of Directives based on the New Approach and the Global Approach*, Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2000, ISBN 92-828-7500-8. Available online

http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/newapproach/newapproach.htm IARU **Region 1 EUROCOM Working Group, Newsletter #06-2004** www.darc.de/referate/ausland/iaru/eurocom/





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Is hydrogen the replacement for our dwindling oil supplies? G3ZVW explains one promising venture. We also have an introduction to three new types of memory which are cheap, fast, non-volatile and very small.

Whatever next

veryone knows that the world is heading for an energy crisis if nothing is done to reduce our dependence on oil. In particular, the Chinese economy is expanding rapidly, and they are now importing a lot more to support industry and increased consumption by an increasingly well-off population. The ever-rising price of 'black gold' is encouraging companies to invest more money in research associated with alternative sources of power, and British company Hydrogen Solar have come up with a new method of producing hydrogen for use in fuel cells. Hydrogen is a clean fuel, because when it is burned it produces water vapour only (ie no dirty particulates, acidic gases or greenhouse-effect carbon compounds).

The problem with producing hydrogen for fuel cells is that, until now, it has been a pretty inefficient operation, because it has needed an input of electrical power to electrolyse the water. Hydrogen Solar's new 'Tandem Cell^{TM'} technology has increased the production efficiency to 8% and it



Fig 1: The Hydrogen Solar Tandem Cell™. UV and short-wavelength visible light are absorbed in the first cell, while longer wavelength light is absorbed in the second cell. The cells are connected together to increase the efficiency that water can be separated into its constituents – hydrogen and oxygen – the hydrogen being collected and stored for use as a clean fuel.



does so by converting sunlight *directly* into hydrogen. This is getting pretty close to 10%, the target performance level recognised in 2003 by the industry as the common benchmark for commercially-viable production on the open energy market. Published research implies that light conversion efficiencies of 15% may be obtainable.

The Tandem Cell (Fig 1) consists of two photo-catalytic cells connected together. Not surprisingly, it also uses something that was not available until fairly recently - nano-technology. The front cell absorbs ultraviolet plus the violet and blue light in sunlight, using nano-crystalline metal oxide films to generate electron-hole pairs. The longer wavelength light in the green to red region passes through the front cell and is absorbed in a Graetzel Cell behind it. The latter produces electrical potential under nearly all light conditions The two cells are connected together to provide the potential required to split the water molecules in the electrolyte contained in the front cell. The Cell is fabricated from widely available and cheap materials, the key to its performance being how the metal oxides react to the photons of incident light. Ferric oxide is currently showing lower efficiencies than tungsten oxide, but many experts believe that ferric oxide has higher long-term potential if it can be prepared and deposited in nano-structured crystalline layers in a repeatable way. "We now have a scalable pathway, and can confidently foresee higher performance levels in the near future," said CEO Dr David Auty, who believes further increases in efficiency can be expected. "Over the last couple of years we have doubled efficiency... We are not yet in the hydrogen economy, but it has the potential to take over when the oil economy becomes untenable"

Mounted on a double garage roof in a sunny climate, a 7m x 7m Tandem Cell could produce sufficient hydrogen to fuel a small car to travel 11,000 miles per year. Large versions on factory roofs could provide sufficient hydrogen for a fleet of delivery vehicles. In 2003 research into hydrogenpowered vehicles was boosted with funding in the USA when President George W Bush announced a \$1.7bn investment to turn the country into the world leader of hydrogen-powered cars.

MEMORY MATTERS

Today, computers typically use three types of memory:

- (1) Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM)
- Inexpensive, slower than SRAM,
- and loses its information when
- power is removed.
- (2) Static Random Access Memory (SRAM)

Faster than DRAM, but more expensive. Once again it requires constant power to hold its state.

(3) Non-Volatile Ram (NV-RAM) Typically known as Flash RAM, this type of memory holds information when power is removed, but it is considerably slower and far more expensive than DRAM or SRAM.

Imagine now a type of memory that is fast, cheap, small, and non-volatile. It sounds like the best of all worlds, and several new types of memory are competing for the prize. Read on.

(1) Phase-Change Memory Works similar to re-writeable CDs and DVDs, where the crystalline state of a tiny spot on the disk is changed so that when it is read it delivers either a digital '1' or '0'. In phase-change memory the spot is far smaller and it, along with a vast number of its cousins, are housed in a chip.

(2) Magnetic RAM (MRAM) Stores a non-volatile magnetic state at each junction of a tiny grid within a chip by changing the spin of electrons, thus creating a stable magnetic field of one direction or another. Clearly this is an updated version of magnetic 'core' memory of the 1960s and 70s, which used an array of tiny ferrite rings. (3) Nanotube RAM (NRAM) Uses 1nm-long carbon nanotubes, the walls of which are but one atom thick to form billions of nano-scale.

non-volatile, mechanical switches. Next month I will go into a little more detail about these rival technologies. •

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In practice

The N2PK Vector Network Analyser described in September's 'TT' is generating lots of practical questions. Since G3SEK was one of the early constructors, he is answering them here.



Q I read your comments about the N2PK VNA in 'TT', but what do *you* use yours for? What makes it so indispensable?

A If any of the following applies to you, you'll know instantly why an accurate VNA is indispensable.

- You need to know how accurate your so-called '50Ω' dummy load is, from LF through to VHF. If the impedance isn't exactly 50Ω, you want to know what it actually *is*.
- You need to know the same about my attenuators - I mean, their *actual* impedance and attenuation values.
- You need to know the length, impedance and loss of this length of coax.
- You need to measure the gain and phase shift of this amplifier, from LF through to VHF.
- You need to make really accurate impedance measurements on each vertical in your four-square array, so you can get the phasing absolutely spot-on.
- You need to measure a capacitor value at the actual frequency where you're going to use it. That means you need to know the *effective* capacitance, which is the actual capacitance minus the effects of stray lead inductance.
- You need to measure the impedance of an RF choke, all the way from LF to VHF. You need to know the *Q*, and where all the self-resonances are.
- You need to measure all the param-

eters of a crystal filter, like I described in the March 2004 column: passband, insertion loss, skirt rejection and frequency-swept group delay. You're building your own crystal fil-

• You re building your own crystal inter. You need to know *everything* about a batch of crystals - the series and parallel resonant frequencies within a few hertz, the ESR (effective series resistance) and the parallel capacitance.

The answer in every case is: "Well, now you can!". This isn't the place to go into the details of specific measurement techniques, but the N2PK VNA can do all that, and more [1, 2]. As W4ZCB puts it: "It's a lab in a box.".

The N2PK VNA is remarkably accurate - in almost all respects, it is the equal of lab instruments that cost several hundred times more [3]. This is largely because, like the professional instrument, the N2PK VNA is computerised and self-correcting. It plugs into your PC, and a range of software is becoming available to drive the VNA and display the results. Before you make a measurement, a computerised VNA leads you through a calibration procedure to measure its own internal errors. When you measure the actual Device Under Test (DUT), the computer automatically subtracts the error data, leaving you with highly accurate data about the DUT. Compared with traditional test equipment, the improvement in accuracy is dramatic. Computing instruments

With a little practice, even these fine-pitch ICs can be handsoldered successfully. (Photo: N2PK) still aren't perfect, but they do increase routine accuracy to a level previously unknown to amateurs.

A particularly clever feature of N2PK's VNA architecture is that there are no setup adjustments. All of its accuracy derives from basic hardware properties: the excellent linearity of the RF detector IC; the stability of the master oscillator that clocks the two DDS (direct digital synthesiser) ICs; and the ability of a dual DDS to generate two carriers with precisely $\overline{0}^{\circ}$ or 90° phase difference across the entire frequency range [3]. If you can overcome any lingering disquiet about there being nothing left to tweak, you'll appreciate why this feature makes the N2PK design particularly suitable for amateur construction.

A VNA is basically a two-port measurement device (Fig 1). It has an RF OUT port and a DETector IN port, and will measure the gain/loss and phase shift occurring in any two-port DUT you connect between them. To make a one-port measurement of impedance, you have to add a bridge adaptor. Several configurations are possible, and Fig 1 shows the general-purpose Wheatstone bridge - the DUT forms the missing fourth leg of the bridge. The input signal comes from the VNA's RF OUT port, and transformer T1 routes the out-of-balance signal to the DET IN port. With the help of the adaptor, the VNA is still measuring the relative loss and phase change between those two ports.

The accuracy of impedance measurements depends on the quality of the open, short and 50Ω standards that you use during the three-step calibration procedure. A favourite trick of RF engineers is to apply the 'open-short-load' (OSL) calibration at the far end of a length of thin coax, because this effectively absorbs the whole length of coax into the calibrated bridge setup. Then the free end of the coax can be dabbed onto a circuit board at any point where an impedance measurement is needed. A similar technique was used to measure the parameters of a crystal displayed in Fig 2 - here, the OSL calibration was applied to a screw terminal adaptor for the wire-ended crystal, and the calibration standard was a 47Ω resistor. Provided you tell the software exactly what you're using as calibration standards, the DUT results will be corrected so they still come out right.

I hope this has given you a first glimpse of the things you could do if you had a Vector Network Analyser of your very own. For more information, please read Paul Kiciak's extensive documentation on all aspects of his VNA design. These and many other background references are all downloadable from the web [1].

Q Where can I buy one? Or where can I buy the parts?

A You cannot buy an N2PK VNA ready-made. This has turned out to be a completely non-commercial project, so you have to build it yourself. Full components lists are in 'Part 2' of N2PK's documentation, but there are some practical problems if you don't live in the USA.

I will try to keep up-to-date information for European constructors on the 'In Practice' website [1]. Gian Moda, I7SWX (a familiar callsign to 'TT' readers), has a stock of PC boards, but some of the components are only available in the USA. Suppliers such as Digi-Key and Mini-Circuits are very easy to deal with over the web, although naturally there are extra shipping costs outside of the USA. Also, some items are subject to minimum order quantities. Don't worry about having to buy 100 SMD resistors or capacitors when you only need three of that value - they really are 'cheap as chips'! However, if you want to buy the master oscillator rather than build it, that is more difficult because the recommended unit is only available in multiples of 10, at \$35-\$40 each. A number of groups have got together to make bulk purchases from US sources, although large orders are sure to attract import duty and VAT.

Most of the semiconductors you'll have to buy, of course, but thanks to Analog Devices' enlightened policy of providing samples for amateur experimenters, you may be able to obtain the AD9851 DDS chips for *exactly* the right price!

All of these factors make it difficult to budget for the cost of the entire VNA project, but at the current very favourable exchange rates I'd estimate under $\pounds 100$ if you're careful.

In conclusion, purchasing the necessary components from outside of the USA is a bit awkward, but it *can* be done - and above all, it *will* be worth the effort.

Q Please tell me more about the construction. What are the problem areas?

A As you'll have gathered above, you need to know a certain amount in order to use this instrument. Likewise, you need some practical SMD experience in order to build it, so this is not a project for the beginner. As I've said before in this col-





Fig 1 How a VNA measures the transmission properties of a twoport DUT (above), or the impedance/reflection properties of a single-port DUT (below).

Fig 2 Measuring the parameters of a crystal. The software finds the lowest point on the trace, and displays the results. umn, with the right tools, most of us *can* do small, fine work like this - but it definitely should not be your very first SMD project.

The main VNA board is factorymade and pre-tinned, which makes construction a lot easier. The construction notes [1] begin with the easier components, and build up your confidence to work with the more difficult parts. By the time you arrive at the stage shown in the photograph on p61, which is the most difficult part of the board, you'll already have had plenty of practice. Even 0.05in-pitch ICs like the 74AC74 (lower right) will seem easy - honestly! The key skills are:

- How to apply solder only where you need it
- · How to avoid flooding solder over

the rest of the pre-tinned tracks

- How to use solder-wick to pull off excess solder
- How to clean up and inspect your work carefully after each step
- How to re-work any suspect joints. The two AD9581 DDS chips have

an even smaller pin spacing, 0.025in, so they require a slightly different technique. You need to take extra care to position the chip very accurately in place on the narrow tracks, and tack-solder the four corner pins but after that, you don't even try to keep solder out of the gaps between the tracks. Simply run enough solder along both sides of the IC package to make certain that every pin is well soldered onto its track, and then use the solder-wick to suck away the excess. You'll find it will remove solder from the gaps between the tracks, but not from the joints between the tracks and the IC pins. Clean off the flux, and use a very strong magnifier to check for dry joints or solder bridges. If you're not happy, add more solder and repeat the process. When the board finally looks neat and clean, and provided you have made no errors in parts selection and placement, the whole thing will work first time.

The master oscillator is a different kind of problem. Plan A involves paying \$35-\$40 (plus import overheads) for the recommended high-performance packaged oscillator which you simply solder in. Plan B costs \$25 for a very high-quality crystal (again plus overheads) and a few pounds for other discrete parts. It then involves making your own tiny PC boards, followed by a tricky little exercise in three-dimensional SMD. Having hand-built two master oscillators, I thoroughly recommend Plan A! The only problem, as I said earlier, is organising the \$350 minimum order.

Most experienced constructors will be able to build this project successfully ... but it does need some SMD skills that you'll have to learn and practise. I'd hate to see anyone get into trouble because they're not ready for this project yet, so please let me warn you one last time: if you don't have all the right tools and enough experience of SMD construction, then you won't be able to manage it. No matter how much you want an N2PK VNA, please be realistic about your ability to build it. Try some easier SMD projects first, and come back to the VNA in a year or so. .

NOTES AND REFERENCES

- [1] For details, follow the links from the 'In Practice' website (URL above).
- [2] The VNA contains two low-noise DDS signal sources which you can use for many other purposes. Software is available to program each DDS independently, in 0.035Hz steps from 60MHz down to almost DC.
- [3] N2PK has made an extremely thorough analysis of errors in this VNA concept, including comparisons with lab-quality instruments. It's all in the documentation [1].

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David M Jones, G4FQR

Standardising calibration ca meters using a notch filter

A notch filter method has been developed that leads to independent standardisation of calibration capacitors for L and C meters. Checks with professional instruments confirm that the method can yield calibration capacitors accurate to $\pm 0.1\%$, appropriate for frequency shift L-C meters such as K60LG's LC Tester [1].

he handiest way for an amateur to measure capacitors is with a DVM having a capacitance function. The accuracy of such instruments is in the range 4% to 1% depending on price [2]. A supplier will charge £30 for the periodic calibration needed to maintain accuracy. Of course, for the lowest range (such as 2000pF) where accuracy is most likely to be an issue, the amateur would buy a 1000pF 1% silver mica capacitor for £1, open up the instrument, and tweak the appropriate trimmers. Remember, when shopping for your DVM, to check that the handbook does include calibration instructions.

End of story? Well, certainly for many situations, but the art of amateur radio design has moved forward, propelled by the PC and the Internet. We can all now have powerful circuit design and simulation capabilities at very low cost. Provided a circuit is properly simulated and built with exact values, realised performance should be 'as advertised'. Trim caps, or variable inductors with their rather low Q-values, may be replaced by fixed components. (Inductors wound on powdered-iron toroids often have higher Q and can be adjusted to a target inductance by spreading or closing up the turns while the inductor is attached to an inductance meter.)

The capability to measure capacitors and inductors with confidence is crucial. The frequency shift technique is particularly neat and easily set up at home. Bill Carver's LC Tester [1] is a good example. This is a 1MHz oscillator coupled to a frequency counter. Unknown Ls or Cs are connected to the oscillator tank circuit to produce frequency shifts from which inductance or capacitance is calculated. The accuracy depends on a calibration capacitor. The fine discrimination and repeatability inherent in the frequency shift technique justifies a better calibration capacitor than the purchased 1% part discussed above. It is preferable to have someone check your calibration capacitor on professional equipment, leading to better than 0.1%, or 1pF accuracy. That option was available, but I wanted to find out if it was possible to match it using amateur facilities. What follows are descriptions of a method for producing calibration capacitors at home and checking them with professional instruments. I conclude that every amateur should be able to establish the value of a 1000pF nominal capacitor to within ±2.5pF, and those with good resistance measurement capability should reach ±1pF or better.

PROCEDURE

Fig 1 shows the test setup and could hardly be simpler. The RC notch filter is constructed incorporating a trio of capacitors to be standardised, and is inserted between a signal source and a detector. The notch frequency, F_n , is found by observing the detector as the source frequency is varied. The value of the capacitors is calculated from F_n and the resistor values.



The three capacitors in the notch filter must be *matched* to within your target tolerance. The frequency shift technique is perfect for selecting them out of a sufficient number of parts. Remember you only need to find one trio to use in the notch network. All the rest of the caps are calibrated by the frequency shift method from the value found for the trio and, for a club or group project, distributed to the members. Silver mica capacitors, bought new, will cost £1 or more each, but none is wasted! If cost is an issue, the far cheaper NPO / COG ceramic capacitors, surfacemount chips or the wire-ended variety, should be fine as calibration capacitors.

(The passive network technique was chosen after experimenting with various RC oscillator methods. Circuits using CMOS inverters, 555 timers, and 741 opamps were all badly-behaved in the sense that the operating frequency did not obey the formulas mentioned by their authors! Dave, G3UUR, confirmed this finding as fitting with his own experience years ago and explained that the active devices introduce phase shifts that seriously complicate the arithmetic!)

SIGNAL SOURCE REQUIREMENTS

- 1.Frequency variable over a narrow range to suit notch frequency for the network using the capacitors to be calibrated. For the network suggested and 1000pF nominal capacitors the notch is at about 9.2kHz and a tuning range of say 200Hz above and below is fine.
- 2.Excellent short-term frequency stability and smoothness of setting and returning to a frequency. Over five minutes while the notch is being explored, the source should

pacitors for L-C



be steady to 1Hz if the full potential of the technique is to be realised. The frequency indicated by *Spectrum Lab* [see 'Web Search'] should be perfectly usable, though you may want to check this initially using an ordinary frequency counter. The source itself need not be calibrated in any way.

3.Output level must be stable and compatible with the PC soundcard. These requirements are easily met using the sine-wave generator described in [4], although the purity of the source signal is not an issue here, thanks to the frequency selectivity of the spectrum analyser detector. It is a simple matter to set up the required frequency range. Making R11b (in [4]) 1700 Ω , plus a series 200 Ω , 10-turn pot, gave a range of 8.8 – 9.5kHz. The source can be mounted in a small box with the notch network PCB forming the lid as shown in the photos.

NOTCH NETWORK

 F_n is repeatable to within 1Hz and so contributes no more than 0.01% to the uncertainty in C.

Scroggie [3] cites the bridged-T and parallel-T (twin-T) as being useful for this type of work and I chose the variation shown in Fig 1 which was found in [5]. Circuit simulation confirmed Scroggie's observation that F_n is not sensitive to terminating impedance. The signal source and PC soundcard are just connected to the notch network with no regard for impedance matching.

Working out the full equation for the notch frequency of this network is an instructive exercise for those so inclined – a worked example for a twin-T is given in [6]. When C1 = C2 = C3 = C, and using hertz, farads, and ohms, F_n is given by **Equation 1** and C by **Equation 2**.

With C = 1000pF, R1 = 120k, and R2 = R3 = 10k, F_n is 9189Hz, nicely in the range of an audio spectrum analyser - the chosen detector. Chip resistors size 0805, 0.1% tolerance, 15ppm/°C temp coefficient, costing 32p each from Rapid Electronics, are recommended. R1 is made by stringing in series 100k, 10k and 10k. With these tiny components, we can be confident of building a network virtually free from the parasitic/stray inductance and capacitance that must have plagued our forebears! But not completely free. I explored with the LC Tester connected to the capacitor sockets and concluded that deducting 0.7pF from the indicated value would be a reasonable allowance. This correction could probably be reduced by opening up a maximum-width gap in the copper track and PCB substrate under the chip resistors (suggested by G3ZBU), using a dentist's burr or Dremel tool, LC Tester – interior.



Fig 1 Arrangement of source, notch network and detector.

Fig 2 Layout of notch network. perhaps?

Using the suggested resistors, a short formula for C is:

C = (918900 / F_n) – 0.7 (the units are now Hz and pF, allowing 0.7pF for strays)

The effect of using 0.1% tolerance resistors is to contribute at most 0.25% or 2.5pF to the uncertainty in the final result. If you can measure the resistors to closer than 0.1%, you can insert the values into the longer formula and reduce this uncertainty further, of course.

Fig 2 is a layout for the network. SIL sockets suited the lead diameters of my capacitors.

DETECTOR

An amplifier and ears were rejected for amplitude detection since the 9.2kHz notch (**Fig 3**) is above the ears' best range and the hearing's 1dB amplitude discrimination is too

TECHNICAL FEATURE

coarse. The PC soundcard with spectrum analysis software (see 'Web Search') can do better.

As you move the source frequency through the notch you can see the output level change in one pixel steps on the PC screen (equivalent to 0.3dB) and fix the notch frequency, F_n, to within 1Hz. Some dedication is needed to get the best out of this technique, but the results repay the effort. The frequency indicated on the PC screen is probably accurate enough though it would be worth doing an initial check with a frequency counter. The whole setup is stable and measurements are exactly repeatable. The net result is that 1000pF nominal capacitors can be standardised to closer than 1pF.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND REPRODUCIBILITY TESTING

Many thanks to Tony, G3NPF, Dave, G3UUR, Peter, G3XJP, John, G3WZT, and Alister G3ZBU, for encouragement and/or helpful discussions. Those noted in Table 1 applied professional or other high quality resources to labelled specimens of 1000pF and 330pF (G3UUR also measured 120pF) nominal silver mica capacitors which I had previously standardised via the notch filter and LC Tester. Tony's instruments had not been calibrated for a long time! The results amply confirm the usefulness of the method for supporting the accurate measurement of capacitance and inductance at home.

O 1

Notch Network showing PCB copper side with chip resistors, and source fitted in box.

Fig 3

Image from circuit

simulator modelling

the notch network.

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Table 1	: Comparison	of results u	using the G4	FQR notch fi	iter / LC Te	ester method
with t	hose using pr	ofessional i	instrumenta	tion.		
Sample	Nominal	Tester	Result	Tester	Result (a)	Result (b)
Ident	pF		pF		pF	pF
62	1000 ±1%	G4FQR	997.1	G3NPF [1]	993.3	1005
64	1000 ±1%	G4FQR	994.2	G3NPF	990.4	1000
68	1000 ±1%	G4FQR	1004.2	G3NPF	999	1010
60	1000 ±1%	G4FQR	1001.5	G3UUR [2]	1001.8	1001.2
61	1000 ±1%	G4FQR	1006.4	G3UUR	1006.5	1005.7
63	1000 ±1%	G4FQR	998	G3UUR	997.7	997
65	1000 ±1%	G4FQR	1001.7	G3WZT [3]	1001.2	
66	1000 ±1%	G4FQR	996.4	G3WZT	996.3	
69	1000 ±1%	G4FQR	1008.8	G3WZT	1007.7	
13	1000 ±1%	G4FQR	1002.6	G3ZBU [4]	1001	
16	1000 ±1%	G4FQR	998.9	G3ZBU	999	
26	1000 ±1%	G4FQR	996.5	G3ZBU	995	
RS	330 ±1%	G4FQR	331	G3NPF [1]	325.6	340
AB	330 ±1%	G4FQR	331.2	G3UUR [2]	331.1	330.9
PQ	330 ±1%	G4FQR	330.9	G3WZT [3]	330.7	
TU	330 ±1%	G4FQR	332.4	G3ZBU [4]	332	
CD	120 +1%	C/FOR	120	C31111B [2]	120	110.8

[1] Measured: (a) at 1.6kHz using Wayne Kerr Universal Bridge type B221, calibration not current; (b) at 10kHz using Marconi Universal Bridge type TF868/1, calibration not current.

Measured: (a) at AF and (b) at RF using home-made professional standard instruments. [2] [3] Measured at 10kHz using Wayne Kerr B905A precision bridge. Specified accuracy

±0.1%. Instrument calibration current.

Measured at 1kHz using Marconi TF2700. Last calibrated 1990. [4]

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Unique concept, brilliant execution. Kenwood's compact TS-480HX/480SAT is tailor-made for DX'ing. But its smartly designed standalone LCD control panel — featuring backlit keys to enhance operating ease — is equally at home on your desk, with the main unit up to 4 metres away. And wherever it is, this HF transceiver delivers an astonishing punch: 200W. Performance is equally impressive. For example, a quad-mixer provides RX dynamic range in the TS-950 class, while AF DSP processing offers many powerful features, including noise reduction, a speech processor, and AF filters. And of course you can enjoy all of the convenience of PC-based control. The TS-480HX/480SAT lets you enjoy the best of both worlds.

Built-in automatic antenna tuner (100W model) Terminals for external IF filters, 1.8kHz band SSB narrow IF filter PSK31 compatible 5W minantenna tuner, linear amp, PC Electronic memory keyer AF DSP features: imum RF output, QRP compatible Electronic keyer Plug-in voice record-• AF DSP filters • Beat-cancel, noise reduction • TX/RX equalizer • CW ing/synthesis unit available Packet cluster tune with TM-D700E Supplied auto-tune • Speech processor Optional 500Hz/270Hz band CW narrow with mobile panel bracket, tabletop panel bracket and carrying brackets

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105 Shiplake Bottom, Peppard Common, Henley on Thames RG9 5HJ.

E-mail: don@q3xtt.com



John, G4IRN, with SU9BN in Dahab, July 2004.



This month, Don Field returns to the role of the QSL Manager. Plus plenty of DX news for the beginning of the autumn / winter DX

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR QSL MANAGEMENT

1. Any DX station appointing a QSL Manager must ensure that satisfactory arrangements are in place for receiving and responding to incoming bureau as well as direct cards. Adequate publicity must be given to such arrangements.

'season'.

2. QSL Managers must respond to incoming SWL cards.

3. Any DX station appointing a QSL Manager must accept responsibility for that Manager's performance.

4. QSL Managers must respond 'direct' and within a reasonable period of time if sufficient funds / IRCs / stamps to cover the exact cost of return postage and a return envelope are enclosed with the request. Airmail must be used if sufficient funds / IRCs / stamps are enclosed.

5. QSL Managers must not insist on separate envelopes / applications for different QSOs or different stations. They must establish internal procedures to handle such multiple requests.

6. Recognising that mistakes of time and / or date are frequently made, QSL Managers must make a reasonably diligent search for QSOs that cannot immediately be found in the log.

7. In particular: It is unacceptable to demand a specific number of IRCs or 'green stamps' (US \$ bills) if a smaller number would cover the costs mentioned in Point 4. It is unacceptable to return cards via the bureau if they were received direct with sufficient funds/IRCs/stamps as defined in Point 4. 8. There should be no time limit for applying for QSL cards. Old logbooks should be passed to responsible DX clubs when the manager no longer wishes to retain them.

can be contacted on

david@m0cnp.fsnet.co.uk Also, via my website".

Pierre-Marie, HB9DTM / F6FNL, is in **Burundi**, and has been issued with the callsign 9U6PM, valid until February. He has a TS-450 to a six-element log periodic and a folded dipole. At the time of writing, he is active daily on SSB, but hopes to be on CW and RTTY before too long. QSL to his home address (see 'OTH Corner').

Franz, DL9GFB, will be heading to Africa on 7 October. First stop will be **Namibia** (V5), followed by **St Helena** (ZD7) from 11 October, via ship. The trip will take about three and a half days between Walvis Bay, Namibia and St Helena. After operating from ZD7 he will go back to V5 for a few days of activity.

Willⁱ, DJ7RJ, and Klaus, DJ4SO, will be on the air from the **Seychelles** from 3 October for two or three weeks. They will be operating as S79RJ and S79SO on 10 to 40m, CW, SSB, RTTY and PSK31. Use of the 80m band has not been authorised but they will be requesting permission to operate on 80m during weekends (around 3505kHz). QSL via their home calls.

Andre, FH/ZS6WPX, will be on the air from **Mayotte** from 1 to 13 October, all bands, SSB, digital, and some CW. QSL, direct only, to his home call.

Roger, G3KWK, reports that Brian (also known as Joe), G3MRC, has loaded his current 7Q7BC log to Logbook of The World. Paper cards will be available from Brian's UK Callbook address, but not until he returns to the UK later in the year.

Jack, F6BUM, will sign TO5M from **Reunion Island** from 23 to 31 October. He will use the callsign FR/F6BUM from 1 to 15 November. He then moves to **Mauritius** from 16 to 20 November as 3B8/F6BUM. QSL via F6CXJ. Mart, DL6UAA will be back in **Mauritius** as 3B8MM during October and November. He says that he may also operate once again as 3B9MM from **Rodrigues** for part of the time if there is sufficient demand, though it is hard to believe there will be, after the 153,000 QSOs made earlier in the year by the 3B9C team.

A Clipperton DX Club group will be in **Bhutan** from 24 October to 11 November, including the CQWW SSB contest and will set up a new radio club in Jakar, central Bhutan. The team includes Vincent, GOLMX. There is a website with further information. QSL via F9DK.

Jaak, ES1FB, will activate XU7ACE (**Kampuchea**) again from 15 October to 5 November. QSL to his home call.

Sigi, DL7DF, will lead a team to **Cameroon** from 6 to 20 October, where they will operate as TJ3SP and TJ3FR with four stations, three linears, two Yagis for 20, 15, and 10 and for the WARC bands two R7s. A Titanex V80DX will be used for the low bands

and a ground plane for 30m. There will be plenty of low band and data modes activity. However, at the time of writing no 160m licence was forthcoming. More details from the DL7DF website.

Lanny, W5BOS, will be active from Pulap (Pollap) Island (OC-155), West Chuuk in the **Federated States of Micronesia** as V6O from 18 to 23 October. QSL via N6AWD.

The team which did such a good job from the Sudan as STORY will be heading this month to **Chesterfield Island** (TX0) for an all-band, all-mode effort. Exact dates had not been announced at the time of writing.

I had expected to be announcing a major DXpedition this month to **Kure Atoll** by the Pacific DX Group, which was behind the very successful K5K Kingman Reef DXpedition in 2000. However, the operation has been postponed as they have been unable to

The big event, or non-event, depending on how things worked out for you, was the YVOD Aves Island expedition, which was about to start when I completed last month's column. In the event, the team was at the mercy of both the Venezuelan Navy and Caribbean weather, with the result that the operation was rather shorter than hoped. They made 18,500 contacts in all in around 59 hours of operation. To achieve this, the team had a 30-hour wait-time in Venezuela and no less than 90 hours of travelling time!

The 3B9C team (see July RadCom, p36) has now QSLd 58,100 contacts, of which 39,600 were direct and most of the rest are bureau cards in response to electronic requests via the 3B9C web page (very few traditional bureau cards have arrived so far). This huge task has only been possible by having a QSLing team (of about 12 people), using StarQSL, a server-based QSL management system which allows every member of the QSLing team to see exactly which QSL requests have been dealt with and which are still in the pipeline. There will be a talk on the Star software suite of programs, as used by 3B9C, at the RSGB HF Convention. By the time this appears, the 3B9C log will also have been uploaded to the ARRL's Logbook of the World.

And talking about QSLing, bearing in mind that last month I discussed the role of the QSL Manager, Martin, G3ZAY, has kindly drawn my attention to the IARU Code of Practice for QSL Management. It is reproduced in the sidebar.

DX NEWS

David, MOCNP, writes that special event station GB200CLB, which he is organising on behalf of the RNLI Cromer Lifeboat 200th anniversary celebrations, will be operating from the crew room of the **Cromer Lifeboat Station**, at the end of Cromer Pier, over the weekend 30 / 31 October. David says, "I need operators by the bucketful (about 50), so if anybody in Norfolk (or anywhere else) is interested, please let me know. I raise sufficient funds in time. The team hopes to be able to undertake this operation in the not too distant future, maybe in Spring 2005. Check their website for the latest news.

Nob, JA7OV, and Hiro, JA7AQR, will operate as FW7OV and FW7AQR from **Wallis Island** (OC-054) between 9 and 15 October. They will be active on 10 - 40m, SSB and RTTY. There will be no CW activity. One or two days before and after the FW operation the two will operate as 3D2TY (JA7OV) and 3D2YT (JA7AQR) from Fiji. QSL to their home calls either via the bureau or direct.

Bill, VK4FW, and members of the Oceania Amateur Radio DX Group Incorporated have announced a twoweek DXpedition to **Lord Howe Island** which will take place between 9 and 23 October. The team will include Laurie, G3UML. This is expected to be an all band operation with activity on 10 - 160, CW, SSB and RTTY. When further details are available, they will appear on the web page.

Johan, PA3EXX / VK4WWI, will activate **Marion Reef** (OC-NEW, not to be confused with DXCC entity Marion Island) from 8 - 12 November. However, prior to that operation he will be active from three of Australia's Most Wanted IOTA groups. Look for VK4WWI/8 from **Elcho Island** (OC-185) on 30 - 31 October, VK4WWI/8 from **North Island** (OC-198) on 1 - 2 November and VK4WWI from **Sweers Island** (OC-227) on 3 - 4 November. QSL via PA3EXX.

Ulli, DL2AH, will sign T30KU from **Kiribati** from 9 to 18 October, followed by an operation from **Tuvalu**, T20, 20 to 24 October. He will operate on 20 - 10m SSB, RTTY and PSK31 with an FT-897 and delta loop. QSL to DL2AH.

Florida DXpedition Group members Bill, W4WX (J75WX); Clarence, W9AAZ (J79AA); Larry, W1LR (J79LR); Cory, N1WON (requested call J79CM); and Vance, N5VL (requested call J79VL), will operate on all bands and modes from **Dominica** (NA-101) from 26 October to 2 November. QSL via their home calls. They will participate in the CQ WW DX Phone Contest as J75J (QSL via KR4DA).

An international team will be active from **Miquelon Island** (NA-032) as FP/VE7SV from 23 October to 2 November, including participation as a multi-two in the CQ WW SSB DX Contest. The operation will be on all bands, CW and SSB.

Finally, the January **Peter 1st Island** DXpedition looks set to go this time, with a big team. Full details in my January column. Meanwhile, their website is up and running.

COWW PHONE CONTEST

Apart from those already mentioned there will, as always, be a large number of rare and semi-rare stations active in the CQWW Phone contest which, as always, takes place over the last full weekend of October. Look out for V26DX (Antigua) multi-op; HI (Dominican Republic) by N4SF and AA4V; VK9AA (Cocos Keeling) by VK2AI who will be

there again in November for the CW leg (QSL DL8YR); P40A (Aruba), singleband 20m by KK9A; VP9 (Bermuda) by large multi-op team; VP5X (Turks & Caicos) by large multi-op team; 7P8Z (Lesotho) all-band, by ZS4TX; FS/AH8DX (St Martin) by AH8DX; JW5E (Svalbard) multi-single; IH9P (Pantelleria Is, AF-018) by large multinational team; J3 (Grenada) multimulti; OH0 (Åland Is), at least two operations; PJ4/T93M (Netherlands Antilles) by T93M; T88QQ (Palau) by JA1KAJ; PJ7/K7ZUM (Sint Maarten) by K7ZUM; C5 (Gambia) 20m by ON4ACA: V63B (Micronesia) by JA7HMZ; VK9XD (Christmas Island) by VK2CZ; FM (Martinique) by F5MUX; ZPOR (Paraguay) by ZP5AZL; XX9 (Macau) Multi-multi by Chinese group. There will be plenty more. Check the NG3K website for the latest list.

DXCC NEWS

ARRL DXCC Manager, NC1L, Bill Moore, released the following in late August: "Effective immediately, the ARRL DXCC Branch will accept QSLs for operation taking place in the Somaliland (north-western Somalia) and Puntland (north-eastern Somalia) autonomous areas as well as the southern and central areas of Somalia. Operations possessing written permission from any recognised authority that is acknowledged to be in control of a particular region will be accredited. These OSLs will count for the Somali Democratic Republic (Somalia). QSLs for past operations will be accepted where proper documentation has been submitted. This is subject to change based on future developments in Somalia.'

This change in DXCC policy was made as there is no central government in Somalia. The immediate impact is that the 600X (1999 and 2002) and 601Z (1999) operations from Somaliland will count for Somalia for DXCC credit. The thinking is that Somaliland, though geographically a part of Somalia, is now separately recognised by most governments and world wide agencies. Somaliland has been trying, for several years, to secede from Somalia. This is a curious development, raising all sorts of questions about the moment at which a DXCC entity is considered no longer to have a legitimate central authority and, when that happens, who exactly constitutes a "recognised authority". Even if Somaliland has achieved a level of international recognition, why does the ARRL decision also extend to other regions within Somalia? An Australian amateur has recently been operating from Puntland as 600A, but acceptance of his OSL cards is not an issue. as he has a policy of not QSLing.

CORRESPONDENCE AND TABLES

Terry, G1UGH, makes contact again, having apparently been another victim of e-mails to the hf.radcom address going missing (in view of ongoing prob-

(sorted this m	onth b	iy data m	odes tota	als)
CALL	CW	SSB	DATA	MIXED
W1JR	233	233	167	257
G3LHJ	168	64	99	189
GUOSUP	0	0	96	96
GM80EG	68	89	78	120
G40BK	139	88	77	182
G3XTT	216	140	76	243
MOCNP	28	84	74	102
MM1APX	0	57	62	73
MOBKV	0	101	34	104
GOGFQ	32	77	33	85
G4DDL	80	10	14	80
GMOTGE	130	159	0	189
G4KFT	182	0	0	182
G4NXG/M	0	167	0	167
G3VDL	162	0	0	162
G4IRN	161	0	0	161
G3SXW	158	0	0	158
G3TXF	158	0	0	158
M5GUS	0	158	0	158
MU0FAL	151	91	0	156
G3YVH	153	21	0	153
VK4BUI	133	93	0	152
G4WXZ	146	68	0	146
G3ZRJ	129	9	0	129
G1VDP	0	120	0	120
G3YMC (QRP)	119	0	0	119
MOBVE	116	0	0	116
G4FVK	62	78	0	98
GOLGJ/M	0	94	0	94
MU3GSY	1	72	0	73
G7CLY	0	38	0	38
M5AEF	(1W)	9	20	0

COUNTRIES WORKED, 2004

QTH Corner 5B4AHJ Alan Jubb. PO Box 61430. 8134 Kato Pafos. Cvprus.

Switzerland.

9U6M Atori CP4Bt Yvod

Dianna Killeen, KB6NAN, POB 911, Pescadero, CA 94060-0911, USA. lems, can readers please use my direct address, as at the top of this month's column). Terry says he has now

Pierre-Marie Calvet, Rue de Vermont, 22 CH-1202 Geneva,

PO Box 6073, Bangalore 560060, India.

Claus Braun, CP4BT, Casilla 26, Tupiza, Bolivia.

upgraded his antenna to a Carolina Windom 620. New ones include Aruba, South Africa, Martinique, Nigeria, Australia and, most recently, 9U6M in Burundi (mentioned above).

Lionel, MU3GSY, is a welcome new contributor. Licensed since last October, he is using an Icom IC-7400 and G5RV antenna. It's good to see so much HF activity nowadays from Guernsey.

Dave, G4WFQ, recommends a couple of sites for those wanting to get hold of up-to-date solar data and other useful propagation information. They are listed in 'Websearch' below.

Chris, G1VDP, is another new entrant to the tables. He writes that he has been active on HF since February and has been having quite a lot of success working the various DXpeditions that have been on the bands since then. I see from his log that 17m has been his most successful band of late, with SSB contacts that include 5N9NDP (Nigeria), VR2XMT (Hong Kong), FJ5IF (St Barthélemy), OX3HX (Greenland) and OJ0VR (Market Reef). Chris comments that he was licensed some years ago but became inactive around 1987. However, just before last Christmas he bought a used FRG-7700 which reignited his interest and he is thoroughly enjoying the opportunity to operate on HF. Chris thanks those who called him when he was operating from two of the Cornish lighthouses.

Mike, G6HOU, writes that he was the sole operator at GB4BPL, Burry Port lighthouse (WAL-035) in South Wales, over the Lighthouses / Lightships weekend. Running 100W to a 20m dipole at 38ft running north-south for 20, 17 and 15m and a 20m 'snake' antenna lying on a 5ft wall (northsouth) for 80 and 40m, Mike made 625 SSB QSOs in 34 hours. He worked 65 DXCC countries including ZL4, ZS, ZP, LU, 9U, 5Z, 4X, VU, VK2, 7X, V4, A4 and A9. Contacts included 39 registered lighthouses from 23 DXCC countries including VP8, VK3, KP4, VE and PY.

Colin, MUOFAL, writes that after a lot of prowling he finally found 7P8DA on 15m for number 247 all-time. He also mentions taking part in the WAE CW contest and enjoying the challenge of coping with exchanging QTCs for the first time, a feature unique to this contest and one which requires some real operating skill.

Dave, G4FVK, laments not hearing the YV0D expedition, but he did manage to work two new ones on 30m, TF [Iceland] and CT3 (Madeira).

And just before I close, I really ought to remind you that the GB2RS news bulletin carries the latest DX news each week, often covering activity which has been announced after this column has gone to press. Apart from listening on Sunday you can, of course, have the bulletin e-mailed to you each week or download it from the RSGB website.

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). Please send items for the **December** issue by **16 October**. •



WEB SEARCH

Chris Colcough, G1VDP, a new entrant to the 'Countries Worked' table.

··· ,	
Clipperton DX	
Club, Bhutan:	www.cdxc.org/dxp/2004-Bhoutan/a5-en.htm
DL6UAA:	www.dl6uaa.com
DL7DF:	www.qsl.net/dl7df
FP/VE7SV:	www.bcdxc.org
HF Radio (Propagation)	www.hfradio.org/propagation.html
HF propagation:	http://dx.qsl.net/propagation/index.html
Kure Island DXpedition	www.dxpedition.info
MOCNP:	www.qsl.net/m0cnp
NG3K (CQWW	
Phone operations):	www.cpcug.org/user/wfeidt/Misc/cqs2004.html
Oceania AR DX Group:	www.odxg.org
Peter 1st DXpedition:	www.peterone.com
VP5X:	www.vp5x.com
RSGB (GB2RS):	www.rsgb.org

HF F-Layer, Propagation Predictions for October 2004

Time	3.5MHz 000011111220	7.0MHz 000011111220	10.1MHz 000011111220	14.0MHz 000011111220	18.1MHz 000011111220	21.0MHz 000011111220	28.0MHz 000011111220
(UTC)	246802468020	246802468020	246802468020	246802468020	246802468020	246802468020	246802468020
*** Europe							
Moscow	775456	774137667	52123563	6556665	89999	8999	
*** Asia							
Yakutsk		12342	3112433.42			21	
Tokyo			1 <mark>22</mark> 2	1.11	1	1	
Singapore					1441	1 <mark>3</mark> 2	11
Hyderabad		1	113322	1341			5776
Tel Aviv	462222	6466555	8.72147278	643565	65452	112	
*** Oceania							
Wellington		2256	544656	666624	1221	11	
Well (NZ) (LP)		7	2481	4.72332			
Perth		1 11.		1	121	11	22
Sydney					2563	333	2
Melbourne (LP)		7		75	63		
Honolulu	1						
Honolulu (LP)					11. <mark>6</mark> 1	1111 <mark>6</mark>	33
W. Samoa	1			511	3		
*** Africa							
Mauritius		1	1 1	2 1		2	
Johannesburg	35	782577	455656	1.127521		111254	
Ibadan		111	3161112	72 22	6864356	986777	89699
Nairobi			.1		31 11	52 12	
Canary Isles	334332	67623666	666514466	6422356			
*** S. America							
Buenos Aires		323123	2	3			
Rio de Janeiro							
Lima							
Caracas			1		1	1 1	5221
*** N America							
Guatemala			1				
New Orleans	••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	25441	666	43
Washington	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	33/1 13	5 1 45	1 13	54452		11
Ouchog	444 25	6222 166	21 1	1 112			
Quebec Anchemana	10	2252 12		1			
Michorage		333212					
vancouver	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • •
San Francisco	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • •					
San Fran (LP)				6			

Key: Each number in the table represents the expected circuit reliability, e.g. '1' represents reliability between 1 and 19% of days, '2' between 20 and 30% of days, etc. No signal is expected when a '.' is shown. **Black** is shown when the signal strength is expected to be low to very low, **blue** when it is expected to be fair and **red** when it is expected to be strong.

The RSGB Propagation Studies Committee provides propagation predictions on the Internet at http://members.aol.com/g4fkhgwyn The page is updated monthly. The provisional mean sunspot number for August 2004 issued by the Sunspot Data Centre, Brussels, was 40.9. The daily maximum / minimum numbers were 76 on 13 August, and 9 on 31 August respectively. The predicted smoothed sunspot numbers for October, November and December are respectively: (SIDC classical method - Waldmeier's standard) 38, 36, 35 (combined method) 39, 38, 37. Longpath predictions are shown with (LP) following the path name. Higher input power and superior aerials have been used for these predictions; less well-equipped stations may find the longpath predictions somewhat inaccurate.



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By Tim Kirby, G4VXE

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Contest

This month Tim Kirby brings us the UK placings in a couple of overseas contests and looks forward to the CQWW DX SSB event at the end of October.



oger, G3SXW, forwarded the leaders from the UK of the CQWW CW contest in 2003. In the High Power, All Band section, MW5A (G3WVG) was 6th place Europe, whilst G3TXF was 8th place Europe. On 14MHz, GI0KOW (GIONWG) was 6th place World, 1st place Europe, winning the G3FXB Memorial Trophy. On 1.8MHz GU4YOX was 4th place Europe. In the Low Power section, on 7MHz, M4K (M0BEW) was 3rd place World, 2nd place Europe. In the QRP category, GW4ALG was 7th place Europe, G0DCK was 8th place Europe and G3YMC was 10th place Europe. In the Multi-Multi category, GM5A was 6th place in Europe.

Slightly further afield, but with plenty of UK interest, congratulations to the operators of 5U5Z, the Voodudes who have been awarded the Multi-Op DXpedition plaque, K2TT Trophy. Operators listed on the plaque are GOMTN, G3XTT, G4BWP, G4PIQ, K5VT, KC7V and KY7M.

Congratulations to all concerned.

Royce Hunt, MORHI, ready for the start of SSB Field Day, 2003.

Contest	Calendar					
HF Contes	ts					
Date	Time	Contest	Mode	Bands	Exchange	
2 Oct	1500-1859	EU Sprint	SSB	3.5,7,14	Ur Call+Oth	nerCall+Name+SN
3 Oct	0000-2359	TARA PSK Rumble	PSK31	3.5-50	Name+DX0	CC Prefix
2/3 Oct	0800-0800	Oceania DX	SSB	1.8-28	RS+SN	
3 Oct	0700-1900	RSGB 21/28MHz	SSB	21/28	RS+SN+Di	strict Code
9 Oct	1500-1859	EU Sprint	SSB	3.5,7,14	Ur Call+Oth	nerCall+Name+SN
9/10 Oct	0800-0800	Oceania DX	CW	1.8-28	RST+SN	
16/17 Oct	0000-2400	JARTS WW RTTY	RTTY	3.5-28	RST+Age	
16/17 Oct	1500-1459	Worked All Germany	CW/SSB	3.5-28	RST+SN	
17 Oct	0700-1900	RSGB 21/28MHz	CW	21/28	RS+SN+Di	strict Code
30/31 Oct	0000-2359	CQWW DX	SSB	1.8-28	RST+CQ Zo	one (14)
VHF Conte	sts					
Date	Time	Contest		Mode	Bands	Exchange
2/3 Oct	1400-1400	RSGB 432MHz to 248	GHz	ALL	432 up	RST+SN+Locato
2 Oct	1400-2200	RSGB 1.3GHz/2.3GHz	Trophies	ALL	1.3/2.3G	RST+SN+Locato
5 Oct	2000-2230	RSGB 144MHz Activity	/ &	ALL	144	RST+SN+
	Local	Club Championship				Locator
12 Oct	2000-2230	RSGB 432MHz Activity	/	ALL	432	RST+SN+Locato
17 Oct	0900-1300	RSGB 50MHz		ALL	50	RST+SN+Locato +Postcode
19 Oct	2000-2230	RSGB 1.3GHz/2.3GHz	activity	ALL	1.3G/2.3G	RST+SN+Locato
26 Oct	2000-2230	RSGB 50MHz activity		ALL	50	RST+SN+Locato
	Local					

CQ PLAQUES FROM 2002

Although 2002 seems a little while ago now, it takes a while to distribute some of the plaques for the international contests and I was delighted to hear from Steve, G4KIV, who might be better known to some of you as ZC4BS. Steve had just received a plaque from CQ magazine for the CQ WPX CW from 2002 for the winner of the SOAB (Single Operator, All Band) QRP category with a score of 2,655,048 as ZC4BS. This is Steve's second World number 1 placing, the previous one was in the CQWW SSB SOAB LP in 1991 (same call).

ARRL RTTY ROUNDUP 2004

Lee, GOMTN, takes 9th place in the Single Operator, DX, Low Power section, whilst MW2I (operators GW5NF, GW4JBQ and G4VXE) took first place in the Multi-Operator, DX, High Power section.

CONTESTS THIS MONTH

The highlight for many people will be

the CQWW SSB on 30 / 31 October. Always great activity for this event and somehow, with the activity, the higher bands always seem to open. Closer to home, there are the RSGB 21 / 28MHz SSB and CW contests on 3 and 17 October, respectively. With these two events, there are always plenty of overseas stations looking for UK contacts, so try to come on and support them, even if you can't devote much time to the contests for a serious entry.

The excellent EU Sprints take place this month too, with the SSB event on 2 October and the CW leg on 9 October.

On VHF / UHF, the 432MHz to 248GHz IARU Contest on 2 / 3 October is always a good one, with the RSGB 1.3 / 2.3GHz trophies running concurrently on 2 October. 17 October shows the RSGB 50MHz contest, which could demand some real weak signal working for tropo if there isn't any DX propagation around... •
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	5 4 7 8 4 6 8 DL 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 7 5 ele HB9CV 3
occupied by two stations from opposite corners of the UK, with Colin, 5 G4BV//P 1082TF 39 28 5871 164388 GM4AFF GM4CWH/P, in 1st place just ahead of Peter, G4YPC/P, in second. Steve, 7 WH/P 1081PH 35 25 5391 134775 GM3TCU/P GOAEV, gets the certificate for the highest placed entry in the SF section 8 GOPQF/P J001AX 19 18 3312 59616 GM4SN/P using a single Yagi and less than 25W, in his case only 15W. 9 S52SK/P JN86AI 5 5 3368 16840 G3WQV Pete Lindsay, G4CLA 10 G3VQ0/P 1090QW 2 3 150 450 G3NAQ	7 5ele HB9CV 3 3 2x6 Whip

144MHz UK ACTIVITY CONTESTS 2003 RESULTS

The highlight of the 2003 UKAC contests on 144MHz was the August session, where even QRP operators were able to enjoy many contacts into Scandinavia and mainland Europe. This was as a result of the combination of having good tropo conditions, and also the coincident NAC contests which ensured there would be contest stations active at the other end of the path. The activity levels for the other months remained steady and reasonable throughout the year.

Bryn Llewellyn, G4DEZ, was the most active entrant in 2003 submitting logs for all 12 sessions. Whilst not the outright winner in all 12, Bryn's best six sessions put him at the top of the Single Operator Fixed section. Roger Piper, G3MEH, is again in second place this year.

T	he Open section	strategy is a	always intere	esting. Most p	ortable opera	ition takes pl	aı. Iace during tl	ne summer m	onths. Howev	ver, getting	active for oth	er less popu	lar sessions	has left son	ne
entra	ants with little co	ompetition, a	and an easie	r way to get t	he maximum	'1000' norm	alised points	available ead	ch month. Thi	s year, Roge	er, GW5NF/P, (operating wit	h Julian, GV	N4JBQ, take	top
hone	ours, followed by	Steve, MOE	BPQ/P.	.,						, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		.	, .	,	
Lee	Volante, GON	/TN													
Sing	e Operator Fixed	Section													
Pos	Call	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Score	QSO
1*	G4DEZ	798	1364	1980	1608	2610	3400	1463	13585	3264	1794	2376	1554	6000	1134
2*	G3MEH	0	0	2024	1254	1978	0	0	4760	1896	1242	1440	1122	4413	672
3	M5FUN	608	705	1206	546	912	1518	645	0	1474	420	1026	136	3194	538
4	G4PIQ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6808	2268	0	0	2000	237
5	G8HGN	392	0	714	510	0	738	261	2759	684	0	0	0	1760	299
6	GODVJ	209	0	0	0	390	242	396	2090	377	352	476	84	1191	313
7	G8ZRE	240	403	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	408	0	273	1118	137
8	G6GEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	1701	799	40	520	598	1055	265
9	G4RHR	0	384	476	324	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	995	143
10	PE1EWR	260	120	0	204	200	264	204	0	544	297	117	63	891	199
11	MODDT	0	0	0	0	0	0	390	0	0	520	0	576	867	120
12	G3YDY	0	98	135	0	364	220	0	2079	646	270	338	0	721	256
13*	G4XPE	156	42	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	110	135	117	421	65
14	MOWYE	0	0	0	117	231	0	0	0	0	144	0	84	279	70
15	G3YJR	56	42	0	0	0	210	0	0	63	0	30	0	185	53
16	G8AHK	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	41
17	2E1GUA	35	0	84	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	30	33	127	57
18	G6UBM	35	0	0	0	0	136	55	0	0	0	0	0	121	45
19	M1DUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	126	60	0	0	69	32
20	G7KMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	62	13
21	GOGJV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	384	0	0	0	56	34
22	M1MPW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0	0	46	15
23	G3JJZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	29	13
24	MOCGE	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	12
25	MOMAT	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8
Oper	Section														
Pos	Call	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Score	QSO
1*	GW5NF/P	0	0	0	615	1596	1560	1349	5868	1911	0	0	0	6000	535
2*	M0BPQ/P	6	518	935	300	705	0	0	1525	0	0	0	0	2707	234
3	G(W)8ZRE/P	0	0	0	0	720	1037	297	1311	864	0	0	0	2012	165
4	GMOWDD/P	0	0	0	0	0	779	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	42
5	G8XQS/P	0	0	0	0	0	364	0	0	493	0	0	0	491	55
6	G4PIQ/P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	612	0	0	0	0	104	38
7	G10RC/P	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5

144MHz BA	GKPAG	KERS	CHAMPION	SHIP	2003	144	AFFILIATED	SOCIETY	CONTL	EST 20	8				21 Harwich ARI Group	GODVJ	J001 MX	61 1	0615 DK3EE	514	50 5
Doc Colleian	Total	Total	Doct DV	2		Affili	ated Societies Sectio	E							22 -	G8ZRE	1083NE	61 1	0191 ON1AEN	520	80 8XY
						Pos	Club	Call	Points	Norm	Call	Poi	nts Nor	5	23 Five Bells	GGTTL	J003BB	20	9126 DF0WD	572 1	6 00
1* MOAFC/P	3000	565	F4CQY/P	826		*	Martlesham RS	G4PIQ	114512	1000	G4S	WX 447	712 90	88	24 Colchester RA	GOHKG	J001IV	20	8003 DK8SG	653 1	00 5ZL
2* GW0PZ0/P	3000	464	DKOPU	706		≈	Five Bells	G4SIV	65260	570	G12	JP 461	174 100	00	25 Bolsover ARS	G4AGE	1093IF	. 22	7988 PA0PVW	496 1	00 8
3 GW8ZRE/P	3000	556	F6KSL	793		ę	Colchester RA A	G4ZTR	30609	267	MOI	NAS 226	343 49	06	26 Chesham & DARS	M5BFL	109100	76	6800 GM4AFF	589	90 11
4 GW5NF/P	3000	350	DLOWAE	783		4	Harwell ARS	G3NNG	30258	264	680	3UL 200	161 4	34	27 Harwich ARI Group	0ZZ0W	J001PW	51	6399 DLOSE	421	508
5 G4HLX/P	2565	263	TM9R	673		2	Maidenhead & DAR	C G4RGK	19572	171	G4V	VJS 185	94 4	11	28 Cray Valley RS	G3JJZ	J001AJ	62	6385 DK5DQ	504	25 8
6 G8NWM/P	2078	219	DC6HQ/P	758		9	Chesham & DARS	G3MEH	1 55089	481	600	DQ 186	376 41	D4	29 Maidenhead & DARC	2E1IDU	1091 NO	57	6273 DF0WD	643	50 9
7 G4HUN/P	1960	167	GM4ZUK/P	220		7	Wythall RC A	G1WAC	13677	119	GON	VES 45	508	98	30 Telford & DARS	G3UKV	1082RR	40	6089 G4CQR/P	292	50 8
8 GOHDV/P	1807	151	GM4VVX/P	563		~	Cray Valley RS A	G3JJZ	6385	56	M3(CVN 44	139	96	31 -	G4XPE	1092GU	35	5750 GM4AFF	445	25 10 _
9 G1WKS/P	1731	247	GM4ZUK/P	671		6	Bolsover ARS	G4AGE	7988	70	G3N	VE0 20	32 4	44	32 Reigate ATS	G8JXV	1091WE	09	5426 GW3LEW	324 1	6 00
10 M1LOL/P	1614	186	F6KFM/P	613		10	Harwich ARI Group	GODVJ	10615	93	MO2	ZZ0 63	399 13	39	33 Harwich ARI Group	MOCGE	J0010V	35	4949 DF0WD	497	50 8
11 GORMX/P	1564	256	GM4ZUK/P	547		Ŧ	West Kent ARS	G8SRL	22531	197	GGU	JBM 25	372 (32	34 Colchester RA	G3FIJ	J001KV	46	4838 G0KYS/P	362	15 10
12 M0BA0/P	1506	200	GM4ZUK/P	673		12	AR Group of Sussex	M5FUN	14770	129	637	'NN 21	141	16	35 Wythall Radio Club	GONES	1092BJ	35	4508 GM4BYF	399	25 2x13
13 G3BPK/P	1316	212	GMOHTT	617		13	Sutton & Cheam RS	G1POK	16058	140					36 Cray Valley RS	M3CVN	J001AL	58	4439 G0KYS/P	293	10 9
14 G8XQS/P	1304	159	F6IFR	586		14	Colchester RA B	2E1GU	A 3020	26	G4S	SOB	91	2	37 Martlesham RS	GORRC	J002MB	33	3613 D03VG	454 1	00 14
15 G0PQF/P	1237	165	GM4ZUK/P	576		15	Wvthall BC B	G1KFA	1015	6	670	01.0	380	1 00	38 Wythall Radio Club	MOCOK	1092AJ	37	3496 GI6ATZ	346	25 7
16 G0BVW/P	1175	145	GM4ZUK/P	561		16	Sheffield ARC	GOHSA	6974	61				,	39 Cray Valley RS	G4BU0	J001CD	38	3472 G8BNE	339	25 9
17 G4RQI/P	1046	155	DK5DQ	659		17	Telford & DARS	G311KV	6089	23					40 Colchester RA	2E1GUA	J001FR	34	3020 GOKYS/P	329	10 13
18 G1ATZ/P	1000	158	PAGNL	502		: 2	Reinste ATC	C B IVV	5426	20					41 Five Bells	GOWUU	1092SR	24	2920 DK3EE	619	50 5
19 GW7LQD/P	1000	144	PAOPVW	612		2 9	Crait Vallay DC D	Maana	2006	÷÷	000	VI E 14	OF.	30	42 West Kent ARS	GGUBM	.1001.CF	30	2872 DK3FF	581	40 13
20 G3IZD/P	853	115	F6IFR	581		2 6	Addiconmbo ADC	COLLEV	1010	2 0	00		3	0	43 Worthall Radio Club	GOFYO	1092B.I	24	2832 G4COR/P	235	50 10
21 G4PIQ/P	837	8	DFOCI	622		8 5	Clifton ADC	CATIE	1100						44 Wythall Radio Club	GZIIGC	1092BK	26	2686 M5FLIN	220	50 -
22 MMOFVC/P	786	104	FGFLR	567		V	UIIIUII ARS	041JE	1193	2					AF Crav Valley DC	Mapril		2 6	2000 MIGIEM	320	10 0
23 M1RAR/P	683	124	PANPVW	547		Total Sector	Control Port								AC Maidanhood 9 DADC			3 6	244/ UWJELW	100	
	653	5	MORA/P	220		Continuation State	dual scores											2	2230 G4UEZ		40 0
		101		A E O		Docer		l le	20	0° Do	inte Ro	et DY	Dict Dow	var Ant	4/ Uray valiey KS	פיניבאל		04 0	22/3 G4UEZ	190	50 8
26 GWAEVY/D	292 570	19 1	ONAMA	47R								VA 100			48 Addiscompe AKC			200	2134 F8BKK	241 1	00 8
27 MODDV/D	514	201		751		× 1	artlesham RS G	4MHS JU	002PB	29 30	1977 HE	39RDE	663	250 15	49 Uray valiey KS	GUBHV		2 2	2086 UN IAEN	007	ζ 2 ζ 2 ζ
Z/ MUUBX/P	514	8 [1 MILY	10/		2* H	arwell ARS G	SCUL IC	100110	22 20	061 DK	(3EE	672 1	50 14	50 Bolsover ARS	G3NE0	0931	21	2032 GMOWDD/F	289	25 5
28 M5CSM/P	480	<u> </u> G	DFOOL	540		ŝ	ve Bells G	4NPH J(002BI	74 14	1307 DF	-2VJ	584 1	6 00	51 Bolsover ARS	GORXT	1093IF	53	1961 GM6TVR	231	30 5
29 GM4IGS/P	4/1	< 5	GOJVH/P	535		4 V	ythall RC G	1WAC IC	92BJ	91 13	3677 DF	-2VJ	705 1	00 18	52 Bolsover ARS	GEOKU	1093GF	16	1443 GI6ATZ	323	50 4
30 G4CZB/P	462	29	F6KSL	500		5 Ri	pon & DARS G	4SJM/PIC	94EB	52 13	111 DJ	13LE	731 1	6 00	53 Maidenhead & DARC	G3RZF	1091 QM	26	1431 G4DEZ	191	50 12
31 G4EDR/P	453	8	G8NJA/P	440		6 Sł	neffield ARC G	OHSA IC	19361	51 6	974 PA	1BVM	519 1	80 9	54 Clifton ARS	G4TJE	J001BK	26	1193 G3NNG	123	40 5
32 G3JKV/P	411	4	GM4ZUK/P	655		7 AF	R Group of Sussex G.	JL NNYE	DODEU	22 2	141 GV	V3MFY	282	50 9	55 Cray Valley RS	GOWLF	1091WJ	28	1185 G1ZJP	167	25 -
33 G3LRS/P	408	8	F8KFV/P	479		Sectic	on SF	-	0	2					56 Bolsover ARS	2E1 OKT	1093GF	12	1136 GI6ATZ	323	50 4
34 G7ARW/P	379	127	GM4VVX/P	502		POSG	coup C		30	US PG	DINTS B6	SST DX	UIST POV	ver ant	57 Wythall Radio Club	G1KEA	1092CK	റ	1015 G4PlQ	204	20 5
35 MUBPU/P	366	201	MXUI RG/P	405		1* 1	artlesham RS G	4PIQ J	001 MU	888 114	1512 SK	XIMW	882 4	00 4 x 15 + 3 x 9	58 Chesham & DARS	G3XZG	1091 QQ	16	806 G4SIV	125	3 Vert
36 G4BXI/P	353	49	DKUBN	4/2		; , 2*	:	4DEZ J(003AE 2	34 66	9857 DK	(8SG	768 4	00 2 x 12	59 Harwich ARI Group	MOBVQ	J001PW	14	403 G3MEH	133	10 Vert
3/ GOLME/P	343	8		48/		E d	ve Bells G	4SIV IC	SW2	26 65	260 DF	-910	152 4	100 4X12	60 Wythall Radio Club	670J0	1092CK	10	380 G1ZJP	123	10 Dipole
30 GUNEVP	207	€ £	CZANIV/D	787		ت د ۲ ч	ILESTIAITI & LIARO U			10 DC	174 DE		V 0012	00 ZXIU	61 Wythall Radio Club	MUAEJ	1092BK	0,0	2/8 60000	80L	40 5
40 GONFO/P	219	12	E8KEV/P	430		ב ב ה ש	ve pello artlacham RS G	ASMIX IC	DODR 1	65 AA	710 FIG	21C	V VL9	00 4718	62 Wythall haulo Club			o <	104 NUDFU/F	88 V 0	30 9 25 Vort
41 MOBHE/P	162	4	G3XN0/P	349		**	Jichester RA G	47TR IC	1 MNHUC	37 30	NGOQ HR	SORDF	672	25 16 25 16	64 Harwich ABI Groun	C 2VINID		r (2	101 GASMY	26	ED Vort
42 GOLJD/P	154	46	PAGC	454		, a	arwell ARS	3NNG IO	01FP 1	64 30	1258 DK	(3FF	600	20 12 00 17	65 Colchecter RA	UNACOR 1		~ ~	AWSTD 101	34	4 Townema
43 G1WAC/P	130	65	GM4ZUK/P	543		, o	Ichester RA M	I. SANO	1 HM 1	18 22	643 FIE	2 FK	629 1	00 12	RA Rolenner ARS	XSULU	Ina alf		AF GOHSA	18	10.0
44 G1WAR/P	118	18	F6HPP/P	490		10 W	est Kent ARS 6	RSRI JI	1 11ED 1	24 22	531 GN	A4YXI	714 1	00 2x9	67 Wuthall Radio Club	MIFOO	INR 2WD		20 G70.10	20	го с Б Vert
45 GOOIW/P	115	35	PAGNL	391		11 M	aidenhead & DARC G	4RGK 10	910N	97 19	572 DF	910	735 3	50.9	Section SO	5		-	Fo 41 000	2	
46* M3CGC/P	110	24	GM4ZUK/P	571		12 M	aidenhead & DARC G	4WJS IO	91NP 1	27 18	1994 DF	DWD:	642	80 9	PosCall	00	OSOs Po	oints Bes	st DX Dist Po	wer /	nt
47 G6GVI/P	93	52	G7ANV/P	443		13 CI	nesham & DARS G	00DQ 10	91NQ 1	19 18	676 MI	M3ERP	644 1	20 11	1* CACOD/D	a Junu	101 00	NET TOW			
48 G6DDQ/P	78	23	G4RRA	346		14 SL	utton & Cheam RS G	1POK IO	91VI 1	17 16	058 DG	HIY95	532 1	00 13	יישטערד U4+0עח/ר אי באאמאאים אי		27 171		4AFF 035	007	2 0
49 M3RNA/P	65	27	GM4ZUK/P	684		15 AF	3 Group of Sussex M	ISFUN JC	1 X000C	00 14	1770 GIG	6ATZ	567 1	00 12	2 MADBA/B		17 17		13LE /04 V9EE 606	150	
50 GIOOUM/P	60	16	G3TCR/P	481		16 CC	olchester RA G	3IRQ JI	0020D	67 14	1431 DK	(8SG	637 1	00 10	A GRYDS/P		07 70 76 10	1502PF1	NJEE VOU FWR 506	25 25	n 0
51 G6BHB/P	50	12	G4ZAP/P	281		- 11	ď	ETEWR J(011SL	60 13	3621 GN	AOGMD/F	9637	80 10	F GOKYS/P	IORNAO	46 10	1482 PAO	DVW 693	25 25	۰ ۲
52 M3NSZ/P	45	6	GIGATZ	386		18 H	arwell ARS G	4HLX IC	91FP	95 13	146 ON	19CC	521 1	6 00	6 G6GVI/P	1081PH	30	5545 68	BBNE 313	40 HB9	- Y
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News of a New-Zealand-Fiji LF contact + As VLF station SAQ in Grimeton, Sweden, receives UNESCO World Heritage status, the Rugby VLF masts are demolished + Tips on building the GOMRF transmitter

n late June, Laurence, KL1X, made a trip to Fiji and took his LF receiving gear along. The boys at Quartz Hill, near Wellington, were on hand to try for a cross-band contact. In the event, signals were so strong that Laurence had trouble deciphering the 10sec DFCW due to blooming of his Argo trace. Fading eventually brought ZM2E's signal up to audible strength and the contact was completed in Morse at 559. Laurence, operating as 3D2KL, was very pleased with the performance of his K9AY receive antenna, and he was also impressed with the FRG-100 receiver that he took along.

LF MASTS COME DOWN

Rugby Radio, built in the 1920s, is a famous landmark known to anyone who travels through the midlands on the West Coast main-line or the M1. Its twelve 820ft masts supported a vast top-loaded aerial which radiated a 16kHz transmission copied all over the world.

Now only the four masts nearest to the building remain.

On 19 June, eight of them were felled by breaking one of the four anchor points on each mast with an explosive charge. They then fell in a predictable direction.

It seems that the local rabbits tried to sabotage the event by chewing through the detonation cables; but even they couldn't stop the demolition for long and the skyline now looks very different.

The 60kHz time signal transmission still comes from the site, using a T-aerial supported by two of the remaining towers.

In contrast to the destruction at Rugby, another historic VLF radio station, SAQ at Grimeton in southern Sweden, has been declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. It was on air again in July and, despite noisy conditions, W1TAG copied the signals on 17.2kHz.

CANADIAN ACTIVITY

Scott Tilley, VE7TIL, is now regularly active around 137.5kHz with a homebrew transmitter which he hopes to crank up to several hundred watts eventually. This gives Steve, VE7SL, a local station with which to do tests, a very useful facility! They made the first Western Canadian LF contact on 10 July, and both their signals have been received in Southern Oregon.

More recently, they have been trying to get a signal over the Rocky Mountains to VE3OT who was on holi-

day north of Calgary. Results next time. As has been noted in previous years, trans-Atlantic propagation isn't exclusive to the winter, it's only the static and the limited hours of darkness that make it more difficult in summer. To prove the point, VO1NA has continued his test transmissions over the summer months and some nights have yielded excellent copy. German listener Hartmut Wolff, in locator square JO52HO, is a regular 'viewer' of 137.777kHz, with great success

END FOR TASMAN TESTS?

New Zealand magazine *Break-In* reports that it is unlikely that Robert, VK7ZAL, will have his LF permit renewed when it expires in November. The callsign AX2TAR has been in force for the past 11 years and Robert has taken part in many ZL/VK tests. He is redoubling his efforts to cross the Tasman on SSB before time runs out.

Meanwhile, in New Zealand, things are improving with the announcement that their LF allocation is now extended to cover 130 to 190kHz! This means that all ZL LF stations can take part in trans-Pacific tests on the 136kHz band. Previously only ZL6QH (ZM2E) had special permission to use the band.

The New Zealand authorities have also scrapped the Morse requirement for bands below 6m, thus allowing all ZLs onto LF.

TRANSMITTER TIPS

Newcomer PA4VHF has been having trouble getting his transmitter to work

properly. He had based it on the GOMRF design but had used a different output transformer made from a TV line-output core. The output transformer is all-important in these class-D designs and Jim, MOBMU, offers the following modifications which should be of interest to anyone building the GOMRF transmitter (see **Fig 1**).

Remove the 470nF capacitor C23. Increase L4 to 56µH (25 turns of 1mm wire on T106-26 iron dust core). Replace both C22 and C24 with a series combination of 4.7nF and 5 Ω . For the PA transformer, use an ex-monitor lineoutput transformer core. The secondary should be 16turns of 1mm enamelled wire close-wound in the middle of the round leg of the core. The primaries, 2 x 4 turns bifilar, are to be wound directly over the secondary. Use home made 'Litz' wire for the primaries, consisting of three groups of 4 x 0.3mm enamelled copper wires, covered in thin heatshrink sleeving.

The rest of the circuit is as shown in the original GOMRF design. The drive circuit and output filter is unchanged. With this arrangement, and a DC input of about 37V, 12A, about 400W is obtained with an efficiency something over 90%.

Jim reports that the temperature rise in the ferrite was acceptable after 30 minutes continuous 'key down' operation. •

Fig 1: Modified 'current-fed' 137kHz PA by Jim Moritz, MOBMU.



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QRP

You too can work the world on QRP + The 'Buildathon' and the Dayton Hamvention + QRP operation from Iraq + News about the WQF QRP contest

im Leviston, G3NFB, took part in the QRP WARC - DX Speed Challenge organised by K7SS and N0AX. The challenge was to work as many DXCC entities as possible using QRP on the 'WARC' bands between 1st June 2003 and 31st May 2004. The challenge has now run its course and Jim has a set of interesting results. He worked 140 WARC-band DXCC entities as follows:

10MHz CW, 43 entities; 18MHz CW, 60 entities; 18MHz SSB, 17 entities; 24MHz CW, 12 entities; 24MHz SSB, 8 entities.

His best DX during the year on 10MHz was 3B9C (Rodrigues Island DXpedition). R1A (Antarctica) was the best on 18MHz. On 24MHz, PY (Brazil) was the best DX. These results were all using 5W RF output from an FT-817 into an SG-239 tuner and 50ft doublet at about 30ft up.

Jim found the experience very satisfying and confirmed what more experienced QRPers are always saying – you don't need a lot of power and a big beam to work the world. Although Jim might modify this statement to include "But it helps"! There were many frustrating times when Jim called some good DX, but was not heard. It was surprising though, just how many pile-ups he was able to get into with a bit of patience.

Jim adds, "The next few years will be interesting on the WARC bands, as solar activity reaches its minimum. It will be a further challenge to keep working these bands. I am encouraged by the fact that I monitored the beacons on 28MHz all the way through the last solar minimum and it was surprising how many times they could be heard on a supposedly flat band. Unfortunately, there were very few amateur transmissions to be heard on 10m during those times," to which I can only add – well done,

COMMUNAL KIT- BUILDING AT DAYTON

Part of the 'Four Days in May' QRP event linked to the Dayton Hamvention this year was the 'Buildathon' hosted by the Flying Pigs QRP Club. The Flying Pigs are an 'open to anyone' QRP group with the motto, "No Dues, No Rules, Just Fun - and if we don't like it we fix it!" They can be found at www.mpna.com/fpqrp/

In the Buildathon, attendees were offered a reduced-priced kit and the opportunity to take part in group construction of the kit with guidance and test facilities. The project was a microcontroller development board using an Analog Devices AD9835 50MHz clock DDS SMT chip (the AD9835 chip was pre-soldered onto the board). This kit has been designed as a learning tool to improve the understanding of microcontrollers and the software that makes them work. A large hotel meeting room was full of kitbuilders of varying ages and expertise and all of them came away with a working project. Details of the kit are available at

www.partsandkits.com.

QRP FROM IRAQ

Dwayne Barbee, KE4RVT, is active as YI9RVT using QRP from Al Kut in Iraq. This is what Dwayne had to say about his activities: "While preparing for my return trip to Iraq I had the idea of setting up a station. So I grabbed my FT-897 and the KX1 I had just finished building. I also brought an MP-1 antenna from Super Antennas. Upon my arrival. I contacted the Coalition Provisional Authority and, within three days, I was YI9RVT operating out of Al Kut, Iraq. My MP-1 and the FT-897 have served me well, and I have made about 220 contacts, mostly European. I have also made about 10 contacts with my KX1 which is run into a random vertical wire vertically orientated with two ground radials.

The MP-1 is a compact loaded whip antenna, devised and manu-



Participants in the 'Four Days in May' Buildathon at this year's Dayton Hamvention. factured by retired dentist Vern Wright, W6MMA. It covers all bands from 7MHz to 50MHz and dismantles to fit into a small space. The loading coil has a wiper mechanism, rather like to poplar Screwdriver antennas, and is easy to tune to the desired frequency. Details may be found at www.superantennas.com

YI9RVT is operating on and around the following frequencies: SSB - 1.845, 3.745, 7.045, 14.245, 18.145, 21.345, 24.945, 28.445MHz; CW - 1.845, 3.545, 7.045, 10.105, 14.045, 18.075, 21.045, 24.895, 28.045MHz.♦

THE WQF QRP CONTESTS

The WQF Contests are devoted to the revival of The World QRP Federation (WQF). Organised by the Russian RU-QRP Club, entry is open to members of all QRP Clubs and individual radio amateurs using QRP power levels.

Date: 1st Friday of January (7th January 2005) **Time:** 0000UTC to 2400UTC.

Participants: All licensed amateurs (QRP only). Single operator only. QSOs between participants only.

Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20, 15, 10 m - around the international QRP frequencies (1843, 3560, 7030, 14060, 21060, 28060 kHz)

Modes: CW, SSB and digital in accordance with licence.

Call: "CQ WQF TEST de CALL"

Power: Usual QRP standard: CW/digital -- 5W output; SSB - 10W PEP Exchange: RS(T) / your QRP club / your membership number. Non-QRP club members - RS(T)/country DXCC / Power. Examples:

579/RUQRP/001 or 599/GQRP/4690 or 589/RUS/5W. Each participant can represent only a single QRP club.

Scoring: QSOs on the same continent (DXCC) – 1 point; different continent – 3 points. The same station may be worked on different bands or modes.

Multipliers: 1 multiplier point for every QRP club per band. Final Score: Sum of QSO points multiplied by sum of multiplier points of

all bands used.

Logs: Columns: UTC, Call, exchange sent, exchange received, multiplier points, QSO points. Separate log sheets for each band are required. Cover sheet: own call, name/address, rigs/antennas and power used in the contest, final score claimed (operator honesty required), operator's signature.

Deadline: Deadline to send logs – 30 days after contest date. Check logs are welcome as well as any comments by participants. Only paper logs and comments are welcome.

Address: RU-QRP Club, PO Box 229, Lipetsk, 398043, Russia. (RU-QRP website: http://ru-qrp.boom.ru)

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VHF/UHF

The long-standing Annual Table based on RSGB district codes will be dropped and from 1 January 2005 will be replaced by a new Locators Annual Table. Meanwhile, Sporadic E and Auroras helped to liven up the VHF bands for many operators, as Norman Fitch reports . . .

Table was mentioned in the Annual Table was mentioned in the August 'VHF/UHF', since when there has been some feedback from readers. It seems that the district codes are the main reason for so few entries. Paul Selwood, G3YDY, writes, "I do not have the time to research the post codes and since, especially this year, most contacts have been in contests, it would be difficult to work out the post codes." That is typical of the comments received so far.

The original idea of the annual table goes back many years to the time when the countries of the British Isles were divided into counties such as Rutland, Middlesex, Caithness and Pembrokeshire and several RSGB awards were based on these 'old' counties. Subsequently some counties were either absorbed into adjoining ones or merged with others to form larger new regions such as the Highlands in Scotland and Powys in Wales. There is now the prospect of further tinkering with local government in the form of new regional assemblies and quite what that would do to the present county structure is unclear.

Consequently it seems appropriate to drop the present district codes columns altogether in favour of a universal, non-political geographic system. The obvious choice is one based on the world-wide locator, originally known as the Maidenhead system, since all serious VHF/UHF operators know their locator. So from 1 January 2005, the district code figures will be replaced by the grid or 'square' reference, ie the first four characters of the locator such as IO91, JN27 or, further afield, EM50. I hope this will satisfy contributors and that there will be a lot more entries next year.

SOLAR AND GEOMAGNETIC DATA

Considering where we are in this solar cycle, the Sun has been quite active recently with some really huge spots appearing such as numbers 649 and 652. In the 30 days to 10 August the 10.7cm radio flux was above 150 units for six consecutive days in July peaking at 175 on the 20th. The lowest value was 83 on 1 August and the average for the period was 123.7 almost 25% up on last month's figure. The highest SESC sunspot number was 176 on 19 July with the lowest count of 32 on the 29th. Only 12 new regions were recorded.

Geomagnetic activity soared in the last week of July with the Aindex at Fredericksburg reaching 64 on the 25th and 119 on the 27th when the estimated planetary A-index was 162, the K-index hitting the maximum of 9 for a while. So it came as no surprise that there were widespread auroras. Details of these and current events can be found on the excellent Space Weather website - see the list.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FM AGAIN

Paul Logan, MI3LDO (IO64), writes that during a Sporadic E opening on 19 June towards Iceland, a path opened up to North America which saw the MUF rise to at least as high as the FM broadcast band. An unidentified North American station on 88.5MHz was received between 1310 and 1330. At the time American TV carriers were copied on 55.25, 61.25, 67.25 and 83.25MHz (channels A-2, 3, 4 and 6). An MP3 audio file, lasting 80s, of a comedian with an audience can be downloaded - see the list. See also 'VHF/UHF' page 47 in the September 2003 RadCom.



BAND REPORTS 50MHz

Robin Burrows-Ellis, M1DUD (JO02), continues to make good use of his 2W on the band and at 0900 on 5 July he copied the SV1SIX beacon at S3. On the 10th he heard ZB2EO* at 1420 but failed to make contact so Gibraltar is still on his wanted list. For an hour from 1630 there was short skip Es to Scotland bringing QSOs with GM4SFW, MM5DWW, GM1VKI, MM0BSM and GM4VVX. An hour later the propagation shifted to the Baltic and Scandinavia resulting in contacts with LY1CX, SM7ASL, SM7XJF, SM1CQA, DL/PE1GUR, ES5AM and OZ6ABA. UT5UKY (KO50) was ODX at 2026km at 1818 and in the 1943-2020 period Robin worked DL, OK2, SP9, SP6 and OH1 stations. At 2030 SV1DH was copied at S9+ with a massive pile-up.

Kevin Jackson, MOXLT (IO83), spent an enjoyable July with Es and auroral propagation modes. He notes Es to IO, 6, 8 and IH9 on the 14th; to I1 and 4, CT, EH3 and 5 on the 15th; to SP, DL, F, SM0 and 7, LA, LY, ES and TF/F1AKK (IP15) on the 16th; to EH3 and I1 on the 18th; to I0-8, T9, S5, 9A, EH1 and 2, OK and DL on the 21st; to SP, OM, OK, I1, 3, 5 and 6, YU and S5 on the 21st; and to I0, 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 and S5 on the 24th. On the 25th, although no QSOs were made, he heard OH, LA, GM, GW, G, OZ and DL stations in an aurora. There were more Es OSOs on the 26th with stations in EH2, 3 and 5, S5, I0, SM0, 1 and 4, ES and OH, with OY4TN (IP62) heard. In another aurora on the 27th he worked GM6NX (IO86) and G4WJS (IO91) and heard stations in GM. F. GI, PA, DL, LX, ON and HB9 all the

VHF / UHF



above on SSB. Kevin is a TV DXer of many years experience when Es openings of 14-22 hours were not unusual. However, he finds such events are now very much shorter in duration.

Ted Collins's, G4UPS (IO81), report covers the period 13-28 July when no DX was recorded on 13, 17, 19, 23 and 28. 23 UK and European beacons were heard plus CN8MC, CU3URA and 5B4CY. His highlights were contacts with TF/F1AKK (IP15) on the 16th; UR4PWC/P* (KN11) on the 21st and OH6DD/8 (KP35) on the 26th, all new grids via Es. On the 25th, 1418-1650, he completed CW and SSB QSOs with G, GM, OZ, DL and EI stations in the aurora with more of the same in the last aurora on the 27th. Ken Punshon, G4APJ (IO83), picked up some 'unusual ones' in that aurora including G3SBP (PL), MM0BSM (FK) and F6HRP (IN88).

Mike Pugh, G4VPD (IO92), highlights EA8, TF, ZB, HV and EA6 stations worked in June with 7X0AD (JM16) a new country on the 21st. In July there was a good Caribbean opening on the 6th with 9Y4AT and 9Z4BM (FK90) and WP4U (FK68) worked. Next day saw KP4EIT, HI8ROX (FK58), PJ7M (FK88) and KP2L (FL31) in the log. At other times there were Es openings to OH, EA, LY, 9H, IT9, CT and CN8 but he writes that these were less frequent than in any previous years.

Bob Harrison, G8HGN (JO01), was only using a dipole 5m AGL at the time of reporting yet copied a 4Z5 at 1138 on 22 July, although he faded away in 10min. Later, at 1316, he heard CT/G0JLO (IM57) working G, GW and OZ stations, also in deep QSB. His first QSO on 6m this year was with S56WKT (JN76) at 1045 on the 24th. In the UKAC on the 27th he completed 11 QSOs, ODX being F6IFR (JN09) at just 216km. Stations in IW8, EH7, S5 and SV2 were heard in the afternoon of the 31st. Stations in YU, I0, 9A, EH7 and I8 were copied in the morning of 1 August and in the evening of the 2nd he heard YZ, I0, LZ, EH6, CT1, CN2, EH1, 4 and 5 and S5 stations.

In July Clive O'Hennessy GM4VVX (IO78), worked CT3FT at 1100 on the 11th. In an aurora on the 22nd, LA6HL (JO28) was a new grid and in the following two days there was more auroral propagation but little activity. GB3LER was S9A at 0700 on the 25th and his first QSO was with LA6MV (JP31) for another new grid. The next day brought short bursts of Es to CT3, DL, EH and SP. In the major aurora on the 27th there was lots of activity when G3IDT (IO83), G4LAA (IO84) and G4VCJ (IO94) were more new grids. There was Es propagation to I, HB9, F and EH on the 29th.

70MHz

Philip Town, GOISW (IO84), finds his FT-847 rather 'deaf' on 4m. On 27 June at 1543 he worked 9A6R (JN83) for a new country and grid. He has completely revamped his website, which is well worth a visit as it has lots of information and numerous links - see the list.

David Butler, G4ASR (IO81), spent a short while on the band from 1330 at the start of the 27 July aurora working OZ3ZW* (JO54), GM3UAG* (IO87), EI3IO (IO63), EI7IX (IO53), GI4KSO (IO64), GM6VXB (IO97), OZ2LD* (JO54 and ODX at 1015km) and OZ3ZW* (JO54).

GM4VVX's activity was all via auroral propagation and on 22 July he completed with GW3LEW* (IO71)

Ken Punshon, G4APJ/P, tried out a new site (1093A0) in the 432MHz UKAC on 8 August in which he completed 31 contacts. The transceiver in the car boot is his base station Yaesu FT-736R powered by a Wolf 800 generator, the yellow top of which is just visible by the antenna pole. The antenna is a 21-ele Yagi 10ft AGL.

and next day with G3LQR (JO02) for a new grid. The 25th was a good day with G8VHI (IO92, a new grid), G4JCL (IO93), GM3WYL* (IO75), G3LQR*, OZ2LD*, G4FUF* (JO01), G8XVJ (IO83), G4DEZ* (JO03, a new grid), G4EZP (JO01), MOCTP* (IO93), EI3IO*, G8IYG (IO82), G4RGK* and G0EZY (IO91) and GI4KSO before the event collapsed at 1650. On the 27th Clive worked GM7VXB, G3JYP* (IO84), G1AJI, OZ2LD*, OZ3ZW and GI4KSO.

144MHz

Geoff Grayer, G3NAQ (IO91), was QRV in the 7/8 August contest weekend in what appeared to be less than average conditions. ODX was F6BUL/P (JN35) in Dept 74 at 836km and DL1ELY (JO40) at 670km was worked off the back of his beam.

G4ASR contacted 57 stations in the 27 July aurora from 1412 till fade-out at 1625. Countries worked were DL, F, HA, HB9, I, OH, OK, S5, SP, YU and 9A. ODX were:

YT1VV (JN94/1815km), HAOHO (KN07/1802km), HAOMK (KN08/1800km), HA8V (KN06/1790km), HA8CE (KN06/1786KM), YT7IM (JN96/1771km), OH1NOR (KP00/1745km) and HA9EV (KN07/1736km).

Dave Lawley, G4BUO, was a member of the Cray Valley RS DXpedition to the Isles of Scilly (IN69), the main purpose of which was to participate in the HF RSGB IOTA Contest on the 24/25 July weekend. The aurora knocked out the 2m talkback so, using the club's callsign G3RCV/P, he completed 19 CW auroral QSOs between 1443 and 1557 on the Sunday using 100W to an 11-ele Yagi 20ft AGL. Many CQs went unanswered probably because some stations didn't realise what a rare grid it was. ODX was SP2MKO (JO93).

G8HGN discovered auroral signals all over the band at 1440 on 25 July and went on to make contacts with 13 different stations in 12 grids. ODX was DL8DAU (JO40) at 622km and he worked into DL, F, G, GW and PA. The event ended at 1630 but he didn't hear any long DX. Bob was QRV in the UKAC on 3 August when he made 50 QSOs with stations in 16 grids. ODX was DCONAC (JO43) at 661km, next best being DL8DAU (JO40) at 662km. There was lots of activity but not much DX and propagation to the north-west was poor. In the evening of the 7th he heard GU6EFB (IN89) calling CQ and a QSO resulted.

Things were very quiet at GM4VVX in July until the 22nd when the auroras started. From 2200 Clive worked into SM, LA, GW, G and EI, mostly on CW. Nearly 24 hours later, more of the same. A big event started at 0700 on the 25th but no QSOs resulted till 0958, "... when every man, his dog and his fleas..." called him. He worked most of Europe from KP41 to JO94 to

LOCATO	R SQUAR	ES TABLE				
Starting d	ate: 1-1-19	979				
Callsign	50MHz	70MHz	144MHz	430MHz	1296MHz	Total
G3IMV*	846	20	619	125	53	1663
GOJHC	1040	26	48	4	-	1118
GOFYD	724	1	296	50	17	1088
G4DEZ	680	35	204	89	43	1051
GW7SMV	675	-	250	-	-	925
G1SWH	448	42	242	81	30	843
G4YTL	11	56	560	141	14	782
GW3HWR	478	31	187	34	-	730
GW3LEW	436	14	232	42	4	728
G4VPD	457	14	231	16	-	718
M5BXB	450	15	186	57	-	708
G8T0K	424	43	145	58	32	702
G6TTL	405	-	140	94	28	667
G8HGN	346	-	208	76	-	630
G3XDY	-	34	261	179	130	604
MUOFAL	540	-	49	9	4	602
G40BK	469	28	79	11	-	587
M3CLY	262	-	285	20	-	567
GM4VVX	357	22	170	2	-	551
G7KHF	510	-	18	-	-	528
G3FIJ	278	29	108	51	23	489
G4ZHI	107	17	280	33	-	437
G3IKR	340	52	45	-	-	437
GOISW	240	7	103	22	-	372
G8VHI	-	-	217	76	40	333
M1DUD	272	1	50	9	-	332
EA7IT	209	-	108	-	-	317
GW3EJR	313	-	-	-	-	313
M3CVN	249	-	46	5	-	300
G4APJ	192	-	64	31	-	287
G3FPK	30	-	246	-	-	276
M5MUF	155	23	70	-	6	254
MOXLT	170	-	7	2	-	179
G4FUJ	111	20	28	6	5	170
G8RWG	-	-	120	-	-	120
MM1FE0	59	-	26	1	-	86
2E1GUA	17	-	18	13	-	48

(* Silent key.) No satellite, repeater or packet radio QSOs. If no updates received for a year entries will be deleted. Next deadline is 12 October. IO53, the aurora ending abruptly at 1650. The next big one was on the 27th when he found G4RRA (IO80) at S9A+40dB at 0900, followed by GW3JXN (IO72) for a new grid, then SM2CEW (KP15) with traces of auroral-E propagation. The event was unstable with lots of fading and quiet periods till 1200 when proper Au-E began bringing QSOs with SM2ILF* (KP04), SM2CKR* and SK2AT (KP03). SM2CEW was worked again on SSB and reported making 40 QSOs via Au-E in the previous three hours. Later on normal auroral contacts were made with EI, G, GW, GM, F, DL, PA, ON, SM, LA OH and OZ stations till fadeout at 1540. Throughout all this activity Clive did not hear any LA or SM beacons but the German, British and Faeroe Islands ones were received

430MHz

G4APJ was QRV in the QRP contest on 8 August and Ken says it was

fun and moderately lively for the first couple of hours despite appalling conditions. G8HGN was on for the UKAC on 13 July completing 26 QSOs with stations in seven grids and four countries for a claimed total of 24,892 points. ODX was PI4DEC (JO21) at 294km. Bob reckons it was the poorest 70cm result for ages and wonders where all the DL, ON and PA stations were? On 7 August, after working GU6EFB on 2m, they completed on 70cm.

SIGN OFF

Thanks to Neil Clarke, GOCAS, for the June and July issues of *SunMag.* The deadline for copy for December is **12 October** and for January it's **9 November**. My telephone answering and fax machine is on 020 8763 9457 and my CompuServe ID is g3fpk •

MOONBOUNCE

Howard Ling, G4CCH (I093), continues his 23cm operation and in the July activity weekend (AW) he completed with W2DRZ, N2UO, VE6TA, K0YW, W2UHI on the 10th and next day with IK3COJ, OZ4MM, G3LTF, NA4N for initial (#) 191, VE6TA and W2DRZ. All were on CW with W2DRZ also worked on SSB. On the 24th he completed with SK0UX*, K9SLQ* who is much louder now with his 300W and N2UO*. Howard has a good website including some Real Audio files - see the list.

From the August issue of the *432* and Above EME News edited by AI Katz, K2UYH, there are some notes on new rules for this year's ARRL International EME Competition. The main alterations are changing the scoring multipliers to US States / Canadian Provinces / DXCC Entities and with an additional weekend devoted to 2.3GHz and above. There are no other alterations to the rules which can be found on the ARRL website - see the list. The weekends are 9/10 October and 4/5 December for 50-1296MHz operation and the additional 30/31 October weekend for 2304MHz and above operation.

Peter Blair, G3LTF (I091), was busy on 23cm CW in July completing with GW3XYW, OZ6OL, G4CCH, N2UO, OZ4MM, VE6TA, W2DRZ, IK3COJ and HB9SV in the AW on the 11th. On the 20th he completed with W2DRZ again and K9SLQ, while OH3MCK was #208 on the 21st. A test on 13cm with JR4ZSS was not completed due to problems at the Japanese end but Peter writes, "I'm sure we can make it another time. Note that these real weak signal QSOs were made when the excess path loss was approximately 1.4dB. I find the really fine-tuning of the TS-85OS with 500Hz IF bandwidth and tuneable audio filter at 50Hz bandwidth is a real help with this level of signal, but it takes practice and doesn't come overnight." This issue includes a picture of the single F020 Yagi in his small garden with which Paul Tomlinson, M0EME (I093), worked HB9Q on 70cm. He now has an array of four and is slowly accumulating 23cm gear for portable use.

The next AW is on 9/10 October, the first leg of the ARRL contest, when London latitude stations will have 30.8 hours of Moon time. The declination varies from +21.37° to +13.59° and the signal degradation, referred to perigee, ranges from -1.71 to -1.45dB. The 144/432MHz sky temperature varies between 202/15K and 225/17K and the Sun offset at Saturday midnight is -50°. The following AW is 30/31 October, the second leg of the ARRL event, when the corresponding data, excluding the sky temperature figures, are: 32.5 hours, +22.07° to +27.33°, -1.67 to -1.86dB and -147°.

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An 80- and 40-metre loaded dipole

This antenna uses loading coils in place of more conventional traps to obtain two-band operation. The idea of using loading coils in this way was described by W J Lattin, W4JRW, over 40 years ago [1]. It offers the advantage of simplicity over trap construction, and also results in considerable shortening of the antenna, which now takes up less space than the popular G5RV with its 31.09m (102ft) top, and the standard 33.53m (110ft) trap dipole.



The coil used in the 40/80m dipole is made from standard 40mm (1.6in) diameter PVC pipe. It is 17.8cm (7in) long, with a winding length of 14cm (5.5 in). Holes are drilled at each end to secure the aerial wire. he inductive reactance of a coil increases as the frequency applied to it increases.

In the 40/80m loaded dipole (**Fig 1**), the coils are sufficiently large that they show a high impedance on 40m, and provide inductive loading on 80m. Lattin found that values between 80μ H to 120μ H gave good results when used in this way, the larger values of inductance requiring less wire on the outer sections for 80m resonance.

However, Lattin acknowledged that no exact formulæ have been found to determine the relationship between coil size, wire lengths, and the two frequencies for dual-band resonance. Therefore, the published design may be regarded as a starting point for experimentation.

It should be appreciated that, when an antenna is inductively loaded, several things happen. The most noticeable is the reduction in bandwidth of the system. The greater the loading, the smaller the bandwidth.

The efficiency of the antenna also decreases. However, this decrease in efficiency is dependent on where in the aerial the loading coils are placed and, more importantly, on the construction of the loading coils. In a loaded wire aerial, the size and weight of the loading coils have to be important considerations, so to some extent there will always be some compromise between efficiency and what is practical.

As the loading is increased and the aerial becomes shorter, the feedpoint impedance decreases. With a very heavily-loaded antenna, it may not be possible to feed it with 50ohm coax, and some extra matching circuitry may need to be employed.



LOADING COIL PLACEMENT

Using loading coils to achieve twoband resonance does mean that one has no choice but to place the coils a quarter-wavelength out either side of the feed-point on the higher frequency.

The advantage is that, on 80m, the radiation resistance is kept at a higher level in this configuration than if the coils were placed close-in to the feed-point.

The disadvantage is that it results in a narrower operating bandwidth when the aerial is used on 80m.

A good match is obtained to a 500hm feeder on both 40m and 80m, although the bandwidth on 80m is restricted to about 60kHz between the 2:1 SWR points. No such problem occurs on 40m, where an SWR of about 1.5:1 was achieved across most of the band.

CONSTRUCTION

In my version of the 40/80m antenna I constructed the 120 μ H coils by close-winding 104 turns of 1.25mm (18SWG) enamelled copper wire onto a 17.8cm (7in) length of white PVC pipe of 40mm (1.6in) diameter. The winding length was 14cm (5.5in). Note that the total length of wire needed to construct these coils is a little more than that available from a standard 250g reel of wire. I used a 1kg reel of wire [3].

An alternative, although this has not been tried, could be to divide the wire from a 250g reel into two equal lengths and use these to wind as many turns as possible onto the two formers, making sure that they have the same number of turns. With care, it should be possible to achieve about 92 close-wound turns which will yield around 106μ H. The dimensions of the antenna will be affected, but those given for the The 40/80m loaded dipole uses a commercial Ferromagnetics current-mode balun at its feed-point [5]. The aerial is made from flexible grey plastic-covered 14strand copper wire.

 120μ H version should make a good starting point for experimentation. As always, when experimenting with antennas, make them longer than expected and then trim down for resonance.

The PVC piping is obtainable from most DIY outlets in 1.8m (6ft) lengths.

The antenna wire was fixed to each end of the loading coil via holes drilled in the PVC pipe. The ends of the coil were anchored through small holes in the coil, and soldered to the aerial wire.

A short section of the PVC piping was checked out in a microwave oven to examine for any heating effect. None was found, so it was therefore assumed that the material was quite suitable for use in this application.

Care should be exercised in the use of some PVC piping which may be quite lossy if it is carbon-filled.

The whole coil assembly was given two coats of marine yacht varnish. The operation of the aerial was not effected during periods of heavy rain, so the weather proofing provided by the varnish appeared quite adequate.

The aerial handled 400W from a linear amplifier without any problems, although this was only done when the SWR was no greater than 1.5:1.

The photos show the coil construction and the aerial components, together with a commercial Ferromagnetics current-mode balun [5].

Losses are greater in a voltagemode balun if used off resonance where reactive components are present. A current-mode balun can easily be constructed by winding 5 to 8 turns of RG58 coax (5mm diameter) around a pair of stacked ferrite rings. For more information on baluns, see [2].

ADJUSTMENT

The 40m section needed to be 10.66m (35ft) per leg as opposed to 10.05m (33ft) for resonance. This was the same length as found by W4JRW.

If an aerial has end capacity-loading (as would be the case for a toploaded vertical with a large capacity hat of wires fanning out from its top), its length can be reduced due to the end capacity. However, in the case of the 40m section in the 40/80m loaded dipole, inductive loading is seen at the end, and hence the opposite occurs with a resulting increase required for resonance at 7MHz. This effect should not be confused with inductive loading in series with an aerial rather than at its end. In the former case, the aerial will be electrically lengthened, and hence a shorter length of wire will be required for resonance.

The trimming of the end sections is very critical. I found that 1.27m (4ft 2in) gave resonance on 3774kHz with a resulting 1:1 SWR, the 2:1 SWR points occurring at 3805kHz and 3742kHz. The aerial should, of course, be trimmed for one's favourite part of the band.

The use of the auto ATU in my transceiver allowed for some limited excursion outside of the 2:1 SWR points on 80m. However, it should be appreciated that this in no way reduces mismatched line loss on the coaxial feeder.

As the coils also offer a high impedance on 15m, the inner section can be used as a 'near' 3lambda/2 dipole on that band. The actual resonance in this mode was found to be 20.2MHz but, using the auto ATU, the transceiver was able





to deliver full power across all of the 15m band.

160m OPERATION

The aerial may be used on 160m instead of 80m by extending the wires on the outside of the loading coils from around 1.22m (4ft) to 7.62m (25ft). This gave a 1:1 SWR on 1840kHz. The bandwidth between the 2:1 SWR points is in the region of 35kHz on 160m. The aerial will now function on 40 and 160m.

A 20/40m LOADED DIPOLE

A very successful 20/40m version was constructed and tested using the same principles as used for 40 and 80m (**Fig 2**). This had an overall length of 11.89m (39ft) and used coils of 47μ H.

The coils were again made of 1.25mm (18SWG) enamelled copper wire, close-wound with 48 turns on standard 40mm (1.6in) diameter PVC pipe. Coil formers of 10cm (4in) length were used. The aerial had 5.08m (16ft 8 in) inner sections with 0.83m (2ft 9in) outer ends.

The SWR on 20m was less than 1.5:1 across most of the band, and the aerial showed a 1:1 SWR on 7072kHz with a 2:1 SWR bandwidth of 96kHz.

Typical dipole performance result-

ed on 20m, with good all-round reports on 7MHz.

EXTENDED OPERATION USING OPEN-WIRE FEED

If the standard 40/80m design is fed with open-wire line (or 4500hm ladder-line) coupled into the transceiver via a balanced ATU, the aerial could be operated efficiently on both 17m and 20m.

The inner section will operate as two half-waves in phase on 20m, and as a double extended Zepp on 17m with theoretical broadside gain figures of 1.6dBd and 3dBd, respectively [4].

On 21MHz and above, a multilobe pattern will result.

CONCLUSION

Using loading coils in place of traps, to get two-band operation, has the advantages of ease of construction and considerable reduction in antenna length. However, the main disadvantage is reduced bandwidth on the lower band.

The 40/80m design also offers useful operation on 15m. With the addition of a strapped 20m dipole at the feed-point, a reasonably compact four-band coaxial-fed antenna of just 24.08m (79ft) could be constructed. Fig 1 Dimensions of the 40 / 80m loaded dipole.

Fig 2 The 20 / 40m version.

Alternatively, the aerial could be fed with open-wire line to produce an inductively-loaded doublet.

The same principles outlined above could also be applied to multi-banding vertical or inverted-L systems.

Although the original intention of this article was to describe a compact and reasonably-efficient aerial for 40m and 80m, I have mentioned some other possible design variations that may encourage others to experiment further and develop a system suitable to their particular needs.

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- [2] Backyard Antennas, Peter Dodd, G3LDO, available from the RSGB Shop
- [3] Available from Scientific Wire Company, 18 Raven Rd, South Woodford, London E18 1HW. Tel: 020 8505 0002, website www.wires.co.uk
- [4] ARRL Antenna Handbook 19th ed, available from the RSGB Shop
- [5] Ferromagnetics, PO Box 577, Mold, Flintshire CH7 1AH. Website www.ferromagnetics.co.uk

DEDICATION

This article is dedicated to my longtime friend and neighbour, Ron Ford, G3NKO / C56RF, who was killed in the Gambia, West Africa, in September 2002 (see *RadCom*, Dec 2002, p10). ◆





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FIL3	Filter 3	£10.00	£8.50
FIL2	Filter 2	£10.00	£8.50
FIL8	Filter 8	£29.99	£25,49

	OPERATING & DX		
HFAR	HF Amateur Radio	£13.99	£11.89
MOHB	Amateur Radio Mobile Handbook	£13.99	£11.89
PREG03	RSGB Prefix Guide	£8.99	£7.64
AOPM	ARRL Operating Manual NEW	£19.99	£16.99
DXCC	The DXCC Countries List (ARRL)	£3.99	£3.39
DOTE	DXing on the Edge - The Thrill of 160m	£27.99	£23.79
YASM	YASME	£19.99	£16.99
RPPP	Propagation-Principles & Practice	£14.99	£12.74

ANTENNA BOOKS

CON

INAC	International Antenna Collection	£11.99	£10.19
ANTO	Antenna Topics	£18.99	£16.14
VUAN	VHF/UHF Antennas	£13.99	£11.89
ATK2	Antenna Toolkit 2	£24.99	£21,24
TAFE	The Antenna File	£18.99	£14.24
BKYA	Backyard Antennas	£18.99	£16.14
NACO	HF Antenna Collection	£19.99	£16.99
HFAL	HF Antennas for all Locations	£19.99	£16.99
TAEG	The Antenna Experimenters Guide	£17.99	£15.29
VUCS	ARRL VHF / UHF Classics NEW	£12.99	£11.04
ANTB	ARRL Antenna Book	£27.99	£23.79
SAFA	Simple & Fun Antennas for Hams	£16.99	£14.44
YAAC	Yagi Antenna Classics	£14.99	£12.74
STAR	Stealth Amateur Radio - Operate from Anywhere	£12.99	£11.04
ACV7	Antenna Compendium Volume 7 NEW	£14.99	£12.74
ACV6	ARRL Antenna Compendium VOLUME 6	£19.99	£16.99
ACV5	ARRL Antenna Compendium VOLUME 5	£17.99	£15.29
ACV3	ARRL Antenna Compendium VOLUME 3	£12.99	£11.04
ACV2	ARRL Antenna Compendium VOLUME 2	£12.99	£11.04
ACV1	ARRL Antenna Compendium VOLUME 1	£10.99	£9.34
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MWAC	More Wire Antenna Classics - Volume 2	£12.99	£11.04
VACS	Vertical Antenna Classics	£12.99	£11.04
YAGI	Physical Design of Yagi Antennas	£12.99	£11.04

	IEVAL	the state of	the state
COMM	CoMmand	£16.99	£14.44
PRAC	Pratical Projects	£12.99	£11.04
RFCC	RF Components & Circuits	£22.50	£19.12
DMFO	Digital Modes for all Occasions	£16.99	£14.44
RECB	Radio & Electronics Cookbook	£16.99	£14.44
TEC1	RSGB Technical Compendium	£17.99	£13.49
PMRC	PMR Conversion Handbook	£16.99	£14.44
RDRB	Radio Data Reference Book	£14.99	£5.00
TTSB3	Technical Topics Scrapbook 1995-99	£14.99	£12.74
TTSB2	Technical Topics Scrapbook 1990-94	£13.99	£11.89
TTSB	Technical Topics Scrapbook 1985-89	£9.99	£8.49
SET	Technical Topics Scrapbook - Three Volume Set	£34.99	£29.99
TERA	Test Equipment for the Radio Amateur	£12.99	£5,00
RIGG	Rig Guide (inc Post and Packaging)	£3.99	
EMRD	Experimental Methods in RF Design	£34.99	£29.74
HIKI	Hints and Kinks for the Radio Amateur 16th Ed.	£10.99	£9.34
AICH	The ARRL Image Communications Handbook	£19.99	£16.99
PSCB	Power Supply Cookbook	£24.99	£21.24
DSPT	Digital Signal Processing Technology	£34.99	£29.74
HFDH2	HF Digital Handbook (3rd Edition)	£13.99	£11.89
IRFD	Introduction to Radio Frequency Design	£29.99	£25.49
AH04	ARRL Handbook 2004	£27.99	£23.79
VOIP	VoIP Internet linking for RA's NEW	£11.99	£10.19

MICROWAVES			
MICP	Microwave Projects	£14.99	£12.74
IMHB	International Microwave Handbook	£24.99	£21.24
MHB3	Microwave Handbook - Bands and Equipment	£16.14	£11.39
YGTP	Your Guide to Propagation	£9.99	£8.49
UMEM	ARRL UHF/Microwave Experimenters Manual	£17.99	£15.29
MLOP	Microwave Lectures & Other Papers	£13.99	£11.89

SATELLITES				
RHB	Space Radio Handbook	£2.99	£2.54	
NTH5	The ARRL Satellite Anthology	£10.99	£9.34	
SATH	Radio Amateur's Satellite Handbook	£19.99	£16.99	
VSHB	Weather Satellite Handbook	£17.99	£15.29	

RSGB BOOKS ARE AVAILABLE IN BOOK STORES ASK FOR 'GARDENERS BOOKS WHOLESALE'

www.rsgb.org/shop Tel: 0870 904 7373 Fax: 0870 904 7374

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Radio Society of Great Britain, Lambda House, Cranborne Road, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3JE

All items are subject to Post & Packing - All major credit cards accepted.

LOW POWER (QRP

QRPB	QRP Basics	£14.99	£12.74
LPSB	Low Power Scrapbook	£12.99	£11.04
LEHB	The LF Experimenters Handbook	£18.99	£14.24
QRPP	QRP Power	£12.99	£11.04
QRPN	W1FB's QRP Notebook	£8.99	£7.64
LPCM	Low power comms 2nd Ed NEW	£12.99	£11.04

	VHF/UHF BOOKS		
YGUV	Guide to VHF/UHF Amateur Radio	£8.99	£7.64
VHFM	The VHF/UHF Handbook	£19.99	£16.99
VHFH	VHF Contesting Handbook	£4.99	£4.25

	RADCOM		1.54
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RC8185	RadCom 1981-85 Set CD-ROMs	£29.99	£25.49
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RC9195	RadCom 1991-95 Set CD-ROMs	£29.99	£25.49
RC96	RadCom 1996 CD-ROM	£19.99	£16.99
RC97	RadCom 1997 CD-ROM	£19.99	£16.99
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RC01	RadCom 2001 CD-ROM	£19.99	£16.99
RC02	RadCom 2002 CD-ROM	£19.99	£16.99
RC03	RadCom 2003 CD-ROM NEW	£19.99	£16,99
ORCB	RadCom Back Issues		£3.95
BV0Z	RadCom Bound Volume 2003		£39.99
EAZI	RadCom Easi-Binder	(united	27.99

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LOCE	Wall Locator Map of Europe (B+W)	£1.99	£1.69
LOCD	A4 Locator Map of Europe (B+W)	£2.99	£2.54
RAMW	World Prefix Map (Colour)	£4.99	£4.24



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	IOTA Polo Shirts (M-XXL)	£9.99	
	IOTA 40th Anniversay Polos (M - XXL)	£9.99	
ID40	IOTA 40th Anniversary Directory	£9.99	£8.49
IOTM	IOTA Mugs	£4.99	

No. 10	HISTORY		1
SNWB	Secret Wireless War Book	£29.99	£25.49
VOEN	Without Enigma 'The Ultra & Felgiebel Riddles'	£19.99	£14.99
ANCB	German Naval Code Breakers	£24.99	£18.74
OHY	Amateur Radio ~ the first 100 years	£49.99	£29.99
VATF	World at Their Fingertips	£9.99	£8,49
RIRB	Reflections in a Rosebowl (G3PJT)	£15.99	£13.59
DAY	D-Day Piercing the Atlantic Wall NEW	£24.99	£18.74
SNS	Titanic: The Ship That never sank NEW	£9.99	£7.49
IPP	Titanic in picture postcards NEW	£19.99	£14.99
VSLP	White Star Line in picture postcards NEW	£19.99	£14.99

OTHER MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS			
QST1	ARRL Subscription 1 Year	£34.00	
QST2	ARRL Subscription 2 Year	£63.50	
QST3	ARRL Subscription 3 Year	£90.00	
1 Transfer	ARRL Subscription CD only 1 Year	£28.00	
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Members' ads

FOR SALE

A4S aerial, 4-ele 10-15-20m as new, complete, £400 ono. 01924 512 712 (Liversedge). E-mail: jong0szv@msn.com

BARGAIN HF antenna clearance: Hygain 204BA-S. 4-ele 20m monoband Yagi. Forward gain 6.0dBd, F/B 15-28dB, 26ft Boom. Weight 50lb (currently configured as 3-ele wide-spaced, computer-optmised), £150. Tennadyne T7 7-ele 18-32MHz log periodic. Forward gain 6.2dBd, F/B 15-25dB, 18ft boom, weight 33lb, £250. Undoubtedly the best aerial setup I have ever used but, sadly, too much loading for my tower/rotator. Both in exc cond and incl coax baluns. Buyer collects only. 15 miles W of Peterborough (A1), and 30 miles from M1 off A14/A605. 01832 273 123, (Barnwell, E Northants). E-mail: g3xfa@aol.com

CORSAIR 2, Zetag 25A PSU, SEM ATU, Daiwa cross-needle PWR/SWR meter. All leads, £100 the lot. Les, 01296 682 556. FOR W3DDZ-type multiband antenna – pair of Oscar traps in g cond with info plus Balun (centre piece – no wire), £10. Prefer buyer collect from Hertford area. 01992 537 106 (Hertford). E-mail: g3vlu@dsp.pipex.com

FT-1000MP Good cond, little used, boxed, man, etc, £1000 cash, no offers, buyer collects. Chris, MOHMR, QTHR, 01453 832 725 (Nailsworth). E-mail:

SILENT KEYS

We regret to record the passing of the following radio amateurs:

	DL7JF	Mr R Mertz	06/07/2004
	GODAG	Rev P McArdle	21/07/2004
	GOJFT	Mrs D White	14/07/2004
	GOVGA	Mr E A Nottingham	02/08/2004
	G2BLL	Mr W Layton	18/12/2003
	G3B0B	Mr G M Ward	24/07/04
	G3EAY	Mr DJ Wood	11/08/2004
	G3FDS	Mr CF Ford	05/06/2004
	G3F00	Mr A Seed	14/6/2004
	G3GLQ	Mr W V Sutton	31/07/04
	G3RQJ	Mr P Woollett	08/2004
	G4BDG	Mr K Gray	
	G4CNK	Mr W Johnson	06/03/2004
	G4DNB	Mr W N Perch	15/08/2004
	G4GQJ	Mr G P Clay	
	G4MHB	Mr H Balen	30/07/2004
	G7IGQ	Mr D A Fielder	06/2003
G8GOJ/M3GOJ Mr A Hobbs 0			04/2004
	GI30NZ	Mr W H Chambers	
	GMOHCW	Mr J Montgomery	
	GW3WPE	Mr F Roberts	
	GW6SL0	Mr D T F Charnley	09/08/2004
	MOEDL	Mr S Pilkington	28/07/2004
	RS20628	Mr E C Ringrose	
	RS21564	Mr P T Stapleton	24/07/2004
	RS173646	Mr C F Fitzgerald	13/8/2003
	RS190387	Mr J F Rumer	

We apologise for mis-quoting the callsign of Mr R L Halls in last month's list. It should have been G3EIW. chris.harmer@V21mail.co.uk

FT-817 Multi-mode inc PSU/aerial/carrying case, as new, £360 delivered. 4-ele 4m Eagle Yagi, £60 delivered. 4-ele 6m Eagle Yagi, £60 delivered. 70cm 88-ele Parabeam new, £90 delivered. 2m Discovery linear, 25W drive 3CX800 valve suit trs, £950 delivered. 2m Ringo Ranger not used, £50 delivery. Half-wave 4m Chelcom vertical new, £35 delivery. 3-section 60ft mobile trailer tower, must collect, £2750. Trev Harris, G2KF, 07974 892 179 (Corruvall).

FT-847 multimode tcvr 100W on HF and 6m, 10W on 4m, 50W on 2m and 70cm. Exc cond, £750. 01202 460 174 (Poole). E-mail: les.g0faj@ntlworld.com

IC-746 tcvr c/w SM-8 mic, £650. FRG-8800/FRT-7700/VHF board rcvr, £150. Power / SWR meter Daiwa CN-103, 140-525MHz, £35. Pete, MW0CFQ, 01994 231 054 (St Clears). E-mail: m0cfq@aol.com

KENWOOD TS-130S, 100W HF, AT-120, VF0-120, £240. Trio TS-130V, 10W, VF0-120, SP-120, £185. Mutek TVVF-50A 28-50MHz tvtr, £45. Microwave Modules 28-432MHz tvtr, £25. Microwave Modules 144MHz 100W PA, £45. 19-ele 432MHz Tonna, £15. Tony, G8JAY, 01452 859 869 (Cheltenham). E-mail: tony@g8jay.fsnet.co.uk

KENWOOD TS-2000, SP-230, £1200. MFJ-941E, £75. Diamond SX-200, £25. MFJ, AT extender, £50. All mint cond, collect or pay post. 01427 718 340 (Lincoln).

KENWOOD TS-570DGE, £550. Icom IC-703 QRP, £375. Yaesu FT-290 MkI, Mutek & charger etc, £125. MFJ-9620 1.5kW tuner, all boxed exc cond. 21MHz optimised 3-ele Yagi, £90. Jaybeam 16-ele 2m Yagi, £45. 07930 387 120 (Orpington). E-mail: toby_walsh@hotmail.com

KENWOOD TS-850SAT fitted 270Hz CW filter, £450. Cossor ganging oscillator model 343 with h/book, working OK, £30. Both items inspect/collect Cambridge. Collins mechanical filters F455F05 (500Hz) 526 9318 021, £30. F455 Z 5 8S2 526 9365 00 (LSB), £25. Both inc UK postage. G3GGK, QTHR, 01954 210 374 (Cambridge).

KENWOOD TS-940S/T HF tcvr, ATU auto, vgc, £475. G4MIQ, QTHR, 0116 234 1055 (Leicester).

LARGE quantity of valves for sale. Phone or send for list. Sid Gray, Allington, Old Dartford Road, Farningham, Kent, DA4 0EB. Tel: 01322 862 082.

NEW discs, boxed. Morse transceive, spectrum analyser / tuner, printer doctor / command station font generator, arts programme. All on one disc, £20. G8WCQ, 01297 23421 (Seaton). E-mail: poison pen@poisenpen.freeserve.co.uk

PACCOMM Spirit 2 9K6 TNC as new,

£100. Alinco DJ-X10E scanner as new, £90. Icom IC-24ET 2m/70cm handheld, exc cond, £80. Microset PR-2B 2m/70cm masthead preamp, unused, £75. Buyers collect or pay half postage. Garry, G4FLY, QTHR, 0118 956 9806 (Reading). E-mail: garry.haynes@btconnect.com

SG-239 Smartuner as new, $\pounds160 + \pounds5$ p&p. Ron, GONXC, 0191 586 6383 (Horden, Co Durham).

SILENT key sale (G3IGW). TS-930, £500. TS-870S, £795. TS-440SAT, £300. CapCo ATU 3000D, £175. Linear Amp UK Challenge II linear, £950. FC-902, £150. FP-107 PSU, £100. Jim Fish, 01484 654 650 (Huddersfield).

SUPER Hunter frequency counter 10Hz-3GHz in vgc, £65. Watson WM-308, desktop mic in orig box, compressor & low noise amp, adjustable goose neck, vgc, £35. I will pay postage! MOFWC, QTHR, 01964 530 464/07960 634 672 (Hornsea). E-mail: msaunders113@hotmail.com

TOKYO HL-50B HF/6m linear 5W in 50W out all-mode, as new, boxed, £125. Microset R-50 2m linear 5W/50W all mode, £50. PR0-2042 1000-channel base scanner, 25MHz to 1300MHz, £100. Colin, M5AEH, QTHR, 01274 880 676 (Bradford). E-mail: colinaeh@msn.com

TRIO 520S HF tcvr 160-10m and ATU. Mint cond c/w owner's and workshop mans, spare set of valves, everything you need to get on air. First secures, £350 ono. GOLMH, 01903 785 644 (Worthing). E-mail: john@g0Imh.freeserve.co.uk

TS-930, £395. TS-750S, £650. TS-440SAT, £250. CapCo ATU 3000D, £150. Linear Amp UK Challenger II linear, £795. FP-107 PSU, £95. FT-DX401, £150. 01484 654 650 (Huddersfield).

YAESU FT-757GX, HF, 0-100W output, mic, man. Watson W-30AM twin meter PSU boxed, still under warranty, £300. Buyer collects or pays carriage at cost. MM3FEI, 01687 462 664 (Mallaig).

YAESU FRG-7000 rcvr (upgraded FRG-7), £110. CapCo 300W ATU No SPC 100, £40. G3THX, 01754 761 306 (Skegness).

YAESU FT-100, 5kHz CW filter, mic, man, mobile bracket, CT-62 CAT interface cable, Rascal interface for PSK31 and SSTV, instructions, c/w all cables, ready to go, boxed, £480 ono plus carriage. JPS NIR-12 professional dual DSP noise interference reduction unit. Man, incl mains adaptor, £190 ono plus carriage. Bill, G3WNI, 01823 666 234 (Wellington). E-mail: g3wni@btinternet.com

YAESU FT-1000MP boxed, vgc, genuine sale, £1000. Can arrange delivery . Chris, G3NHL, 01326 377 233 (Falmouth). E-mail: g3nhl@tiscali.co.uk

YAESU FT-847 fitted Collins filter. With 25A PSU, box, man and mic. Genuine reason

CONGRATULATIONS

to the following, whom our records show as having reached 60 years' continuous RSGB membership this month:

60 years	
GORVQ	Mr A J W Harrison
GW3HGL	Mr B Clark
50 years	
GW3JXN	Dr J E Tindle
G3JY0	Mr W J Grainger
G3MCA	Mr D F Owen

for sale, £785 ovno. Inspection invited if required. G8ILD, QTHR, 0161 430 2010 (Stockport). E-mail: roger.g8ild@virgin.net

WANTED

12V CW band any crystals and holders, also variable capacitors 100pF and 140pF or near these values. Brian, M1EWP, QTHR, 01726 61549 (St Austell).

COLLINS KWS-1 transmitter with or without PSU. Must be in good cond. G3GBB, 01379 783 657 (nr Diss).

HARD of hearing amateur wishes to buy a Panasonic VCR type NV-FJ710B or similar model that will record subtitles. John, G3YJD, 01908 379 250 (Bletchley).

IC-211E synthesiser chip SC-3062. Would consider faulty rig provided the synthesiser works. G4AEZ, QTHR, 07801 714 817 (London). E-mail: brian.oughton@ baesystems.com

INSTRUCTION leaflet for the G4MH minibeam. Jim Fish, 01484 654 650 (Huddersfield).

MICROWAVE test set or vector network analyser (VNA) 20GHz. Marconi, HP, Agilent or Anritsu. G3LZM, QTHR, 01432 271 162 (Hereford).

POWER supply and extender boards for Drake TR-7. GM2FW, 01786 811 237 (Stirling).

RN 2m to 4m tvtr, also FT-847. GW0DQA, 01600 719 948 (Monmouthshire).

SILENT key clearout or just not needed. I collect QSL cards for their historic interest, preferably from periods before 1970. Please don't throw them away. I can collect or arrange collection. Tony, G4UZN, 01132 G93 892 (Leeds). E-mail: g4uzn@qsl.net

VINTAGE ham radio gear: Codar, Collins, Drake, Eddystone, Heathkit, KW, Yaesu etc from the 1950s, 60s and 70s. Especially looking for KW-48 VF0, KW-160, Eddystone ext-S-meter and spkrs. Please let me know what you can help me with. Paul, G4CCZ, 01932 342 927 (Woodham). E-mail: g4cc2@6metres.com

RALLIES

TI – Talk-In; CP – Car Park; £ – admission; OT - Opening Time - time for disabled visitors appears first, eg (10.30/11am); **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.

1 / 2 OCTOBER 2004

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

1 - 3 OCTOBER 2004

WACRAL 2004 Conference - Slavanka Christian Conference Centre, Southbourne, Dorset. Geoff & Jan Grundy, 01323 721 352, g4yjw@wacral.org

3 OCTOBER 2004

BELGIUM Amateur Radio & Computer Rally - Hall 'La Louvière Expo', La Louvière, access direct from motorway 50km S of Brussels. OT 9am. FM, TS from UK, Holland, Germany & France. Michel, 0N7Fl, 0032 64 849 596.

9 OCTOBER 2004

G ORP CLUB Mini-Convention 2004 -St Aidan's Church Hall, Manchester Road, Rochdale. OT 10am, £1. Traditional-style rally, components, junk & kit vendors - no new equipment or computers! LEC, 'Pie & Peas' lunch. g3rjv@gqrp.co.uk

VERON Ham Radio Convention 2004 -Americahal, Apeldoorn, OT 10am, 6 Euros for non-VERON members. CP free. LEC (in Dutch), homebrew exhibition, equipment sales, FM, SIG, WIN, C, TI via PA6DVR on 145.500MHz.

10 OCTOBER 2004

GREAT LUMLEY AR & ES Rally - Great Lumley Community Centre, Front Street, Great Lumley, nr Chester-le-Street, Co Durham, just off the A1. OT 10.30, £2 (accompanied under-14s free). Radio, hobbies, model club, electronics, computers, satellites and component stalls. CP free, C, B&B, Tl. Nancy, 0191 477 0036 or 07990 760 920

National Vintage Communications

Fair - Hall 11, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham. OT 10.30am, £5, under-14s free. 300 stalls, vintage wireless, valve amplifiers, classic hi-fi, gramophones, records (shellac 78, vinyl and CD), early TV, etc. Exhibition '100th Birthday of the Thermionic Valve'. Terry, 07947 460 161, info@nvcf.org.uk [www.nvcf.org.uk]

17 OCTOBER 2004

BLACKWOOD & DARS Rally - Newport Centre, Newport, 1 mile from in 25A, M4 (jn 26 travelling W to E). OT 10.30 / 10.45am, £1.50. CP free, TI, TS, SIG, LB, C, DF, WIN, B&B. George, 2W1JLK, 01495 724 942, or Dave, GW4HBK, 01495 228 516

Hall, Hornsea. OT 10am. B&B, etc. Richard, G4YTV, 01964 562 498, q4vtv@aol.com

GB CALLS

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: T = 160m; L = 80 or 40m; H = HF bands (30 - 10m); V = 6 and/or 4m; 2 = 2m; 7 = 70cm; S = satellite and P = packet. Please send operational details of your special event station to the RadCom office at least five weeks before publication. The only QSL Bureau sub-manager for special event station callsigns is as follows: GBxAAA-MZZ – Mike Evans, 322 Heol Gwvrosvdd, Penlan, Swansea SA5 7BR, e-mail mw0cna@ntl world.com, Will organisers of special event stations please ensure that they lodge plenty of envelopes with their sub-manager?

- 1 Oct GB2AFC: Ambrose Fleming Centenary. LH2 (G3AQM) GB2WCM: Wheal Charlotte Mine. LHV27 (G7AGZ) GB50IBC: 50th Year Invalid & Blind Club, L (G0HHP) 2 Oct GBOSM: Saint Mary's. TLH (GOPSE)
- GB5RSR: Ribble Steam Railway. LH (G1PIE)
- 6 Oct GBONPD: National Poetry Day. LHV2 (GOPFH)
- GB200RBC: Rail Bi-Centenary. L (G0FQN) 8 Oct
- GB2RCC: Radio Caravan & Camping. TLHV27 (G0VEP)
- 9 Oct GB2WHW: Welwick Heritage Weekend. LHV2 (M5EXY)
- GB2ATC: Air Training Corps 2 (G4PSH) 14 Oct
- GB4UY: University Of York. LH27 (MOPCB) 16 Oct
- GB4B0T: Battle Of Trafalagar. LH2 (G3UUZ) 20 Oct MB2HFC: (RSGB) HF Convention. TLH (G3LAS) 22 Oct
- GB0FGR: First Generation Rolling Stock. LH (G3TXZ) 23 Oct
- GB4SCL: Settle & Carlisle Line. LH (GOFQN)
- 24 Oct GB2LSM: Long Shop Museum. LH (G4XVE)

nancybone2001@yahoo.co.uk

HORNSEA ARC Annual Rally - Floral

22 - 24 OCTOBER 2004

RSGB International HF & IOTA Convention (HFC2004) - Gatwick Worth Hotel. LEC, 136kHz - 50MHz, IOTA 40th Anniversary, demonstrations. John, G3WKL. hfc2004@rsab.org.uk [www.rsgb.org.uk/hfc]

24 OCTOBER 2004

GALASHIELS & DARS Annual Rally -The Volunteer Hall, St John's Street, Galashiels. OT 11am. TS, B&B, C. Jim, GM7LUN, 01896 850 245.

6 / 7 NOVEMBER 2004

18th North Wales Radio, Electronics & **Computer Show** – North Wales Conference Centre, Llandudno. OT 10am. Jenny, MW0BET, 01492 549 413. [www.nwrs.org.uk]

7 NOVEMBER 2004

24th North Devon Radio Rally -Holsworthy Memorial Hall. OT 10am. B&B etc. G8XMI, 01409 241 202.

14 NOVEMBER 2004

West London Radio & Electronics Rally - Kempton Park racecourse, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middx. Paul, MOCJX, 01737 279 108, m0cix@ntlworld.com [www.kemptonrally.co.uk]

SOUTH YORKSHIRE REPEATER

GROUP Great Northern Hamfest -Metrodome Leisure Complex, Queen's Road, Barnsley. Less than two miles from jn 37, M1. Five minutes' walk from train and bus stations (follow the brown 'Metrodome' signs from all directions), OT 10am, £2,50, DF, TS, SIG, B&B. Ernie, G4LUE, 01226 716 339 or 07984 191 873.

4 DECEMBER 2004

ROCHDALE & DARS Traditional Radio Rally - St Vincent de Paul Catholic Church, Caldershaw Road, off the A680 Edenfield Road, approx 2 miles W of Rochdale. Follow the orange arrows from the M62 in 20. Please note that this is a Saturday rally! OT 10.15 / 10.30am, £1. CP free, TS, B&B, C, TI on 145.550MHz. John, G70AI, 01706 376 204 (eve), radars@mbc.co.uk [www.mbc.co.uk/radars]

5 DECEMBER 2004

BISHOP AUCKLAND RAC Rally -Spennymoor Leisure Centre. 0T 10.30 / 11am, £1, accompanied under-14s free. B&B, C, CP, LB, MT, DF, FAM, TI on 144.550MHz. Mark, G0GFG, 01388 745 353, or Brian, G70CK, 01388 762 678.

WEST MANCHESTER RADIO CLUB

Red Rose Winter Rally - Lowton Civic Centre, just off the A580 East Lancs Road. OT 10am. TS, B&B, SIG, CP free, LB, C, RSGB bookstall, DF, and large social area. TI on 145.550MHz. Steve, 01942 895 198. [www.wmrc.org.uk]

CONTEST CLUB FINLAND 10th Anniversary – [www.qsl.net/ccf/]

23 JANIJARY 2005 **OLDHAM ARC Rally –** [www.oarc.org.uk]

29 JANUARY 2005 FENLAND REPEATER GROUP Horncastle Winter Amateur Radio Rally - Tony, G3ZPU, 07717 312 558.

6 FEBRUARY 2005

SOUTH ESSEX ARS Radio Rally -Brian, G7IIO, 01268 756 331, briang7iio@yahoo.com [www.southessex.ars.btinternet.co.uk]

20 FEBRUARY 2005

SOUTHGATE ARC Stevenage Radio & Electronics Show stevenageshow@dsl.pipex.com [www.stevenageshow.dsl.pipex.com]

27 FEBRUARY 2005

SWANSEA ARS Amateur Radio & Computer Show - Roger, GW4HSH, 01792 404 422.

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13 MARCH 2005

BREDHURST RECEIVING & TRANSMITTING SOCIETY 18th Rainham Radio Rally – Mike, 01634 313 905.

20 MARCH 2005

CAMBRIDGE & DARC Rally – lan, G4AKD, 01954 782 974.

NORTHERN AMATEUR RADIO SERVICES' ASSOCIATION (NARSA) Rally – Peter, G6CCF, 0151 630 5790, g6cgf.peter@ntlworld.com

10 APRIL 2005

21st Yeovil QRP Convention – George Davis, 01935 425 669, george@mudford.fstnet.co.uk

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RSGB Members wishing to place an advertisement in this section should use the official form printed in *RadCom* each 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 into. Licensed members are asked to use their callsigns and QTHR, provided 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. Please do not send members' advertisements to Danby Advertising (advertising agents). The closing date for copy is the first day of the month prior to publication, eg the deadline for the May issue is 1 April.

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15 MAY 2005

MIDLAND ARS Drayton Manor Radio & Computer Rally – Norman, G8BHE, 0121 422 9787 or 07808 078 003, nlgutteridge@aol.co.uk [www.midamradio.co.uk]

5 JUNE 2005

SPALDING & DARS Annual Rally – Ambrose, MODJA, 07989 636 520, or John, 07946 302 815. [www.sdars.org.uk]

26 JUNE 2005

SEVERNSIDE TV GROUP West of England Radio Rally – Shaun, G8VPG, 01225 873 098. [www.westrally.org.uk]

HELPLINES

- Pat, G3MA, is looking for two relays (RL1 and RL2) for his Yaesu FT-102. They are marked 'FR 263-D012 04CS'. G3MA, QTHR. Tel: 01452 539 519.
- Ted, G8HLJ, would like to hear from anyone who has successfully built a G2DAF receiver, in particular the MkII with the balanced front end, and from anyone who has spare components such as the oscillator coils mad by Electroniques. He has several G2DAF receivers, built and working, which he would like to exchange for other home-brew valve sets, such as the G3PDM, or the Ultimate Receiver by Ray Howgego. G8HLJ, QTHR. Tel: 0151 632 0614.
- Peter, G4GEW, has acquired a Dell Latitude model PPL computer, and is looking for the user's manual. All costs will be refunded. G4GEW, QTHR. E-mail: pwlee13445@aol.com
- Bert, GM3JOA, would appreciate a copy of the diagram for the Daiwa NS660P SWR / power meter. The AVG power function is OK, but the PEP positions show no reflected power. Any costs will be refunded. GM3JOA, QTHR. Tel: 0131 669 2284 or e-mail bert.gm3joa@btinternet.com
- John, M0JXX, has obtained a Stoner SSB 40 MA (serial no 5492) transceiver, but has no power lead or handbook/circuit diagram. Any information/photocopies about this would be welcome. Please contact Robert, G0WH0, QTHR. E-mail: g0who@operamail.com Robert (G0WH0)
- Graham, G3SGC, requires the circuit diagram or operations handbook for the EMI & SE Labs oscilloscope model 101. All expenses will be paid. G3SGC, QTHR. Tel: 01493 661 003 or e-mail: grahamg3sgc@aol.com
- Cliff, G3THX, needs an original or copy of the handbook for the Eddystone 940
 receiver. All expenses will be refunded.
 G3THX, QTHR. Tel: 01754 761 306.

3 JULY 2005

NORFOLK ARC Barford Radio Rally – David, G7URP, 01953 457 322 or 01953 458 844, radio@dcpmicro.com [www.norfolkamateurradio.org]

7 AUGUST 2005

FLIGHT REFUELLING ARS Hamfest – Mike, MOMJS, 01202 883 479, hamfest@frars.org.uk [www.frars.org.uk]

- Bruno, G4FZG, requires instructions, manuals, circuits, etc for the following: Heathkit IM-12 harmonic distortion meter; Eddystone 940 receiver.
 Photocopies or loans would be fine. All expenses, reimbursed. G4FZG, QTHR. Tel: 01242 256 295 or 07881 602 989.
- John, G4BYV, the tank-mounted control box and handset for a DMW police motorcycle. Even the case would do. G4BYV, QTHR. Tel: 01362 638 142 or mail: g4byv@woodgate73.freeserve.co.uk
- Ted, G4TLY, would appreciate the circuit and details for adjusting the deviation on the FT-23R. G4TLY, QTHR. Tel: 01666 822 935 or e-mail: g4tly.ted@virgin.net
- Ken, GOHYP, has acquired a cavity and valves and is seeking someone to put together a two-valve amplifier for 23cm for him. All costs will be reimbursed. GOHYP, QTHR. E-mail: ken_ferguson@fsmail.net
- Des, G0JCF, would like a copy of the instructions for the Bricomm Safetune. All expenses reimbursed. G0JCF, QTHR. Tel: 01895 633 118 or e-mail: conedes@aol.com
- Hilton, MW00PS, has an Icom M-800 on his boat, but he is unable to use LSB when using the fitted UK EEPROM. He is able to vary the output power. Icom has supplied him with the USA version of the EEPROM. He can now operate on all modes, but the power level is fixed at 150W. Does anyone know a way of varying the power level with the USA EEP-ROM or, alternatively, using LSB on the UK EEPROM? MW00PS, e-mail: hwillott@aol.com
- John, G3YJD, would welcome a circuit for the Defiant M234 broadcast receiver, and a control knob for the front panel. All costs gladly refunded. G3YJD, QTHR. Tel: 01908 379 250.
- James, El4HH, is looking for information or a manual for the Farbbildgeber 957A TV Pattern Generator. El4HH, QTHR. Email: holohaj2@hotmail.com

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"Break, break"

From: Stuart Davies, M1FWD

I moved home recently from south-east England to south-west England. In the south-east, one was never chastised for using "break" or "break break" to join a QSO. On my closest repeater here, however, the use of such terms causes many hackles to rise, with the assertion that such terms must be reserved for the "passing of emergency traffic" of one sort or another, and that casual usage of such expressions in amateur radio is an anachronistic leftover from the Dark Ages (ie CB).

The courteous method here is to announce one's callsign during a break in the ongoing QSO, which is fine by me; and my local repeater is equipped with two separate pips, allowing that to be done in a calm fashion.

I would be interested in knowing what protocols are in force elsewhere, and also in learning whether or not the 'break' business is enshrined in amateur radio law (or even lore?)

Perhaps a debate through your pages would be timely in preventing a few unfortunate blood pressure increases in this area! Personally, I'm inclined to think that some of us are in danger of taking our hobby too seriously...

One man's meat . . .

From: Mark Garton, MOCZE

With reference to the letter from Tim Beaumont, M3SDE ('The last word', August), I find the articles about DXpeditions to be of no interest at all, but the technical articles such as 'Technical Topics' to be most interesting. My interest in electronics caused me to become interested in amateur radio. However, I understand a lot of radio amateurs have no interest in electronics, so it's important to have a balance of technical and non-technical articles, which is what *RadCom* is.

However, I think it is important for people to have an understanding of theory as well as just operating a black box of which they may have little understanding of how it works.

[I felt that publishing the letter from M3SDE in August was almost an invitation for members to write in with an opposing view! M0CZE, in expressing that view, recognises the very wide range of interests encompassed by the hobby, one of the reasons that amateur radio is so fascinating to so many people. It is also that which makes it difficult, if not impossible, for all of *RadCom* to be of interest to all the members all of the time. If we cannot quite achieve that, it is good to know that there is at least something of interest in each issue for everyone - *Ed*.]

Outer outer space

From: R F E Bliss, G3JGC Further to the very good article by Steve White, G3ZVW, in the September RadCom regarding magnetic reversal ('Whatever next'), in which the [earth's] magnetic field weakens and collapses and reemerges with opposite polarity: well, well, here we probably have the answer to SETI, the Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence. It would be quite possible that other civilisations may also have had the same reversal effect and are using reversal polarities. If one was to build a receiver using opposite polarities in the circuitry, not forgetting to use either mains reversal polarity or using batteries, then maybe the 21cm wavelength that corresponds to 1420MHz, called the waterhole, would be a good place to start for any up and coming newcomer to the world of radio astronomy? Further information on all SETI programmes can be obtained via www.setileague.org From: Hugh Thurgood, MOAQU

....As one of very many people devoted (through business as well as pleasure) to both electronics and astronomy, I have been reading with great interest all so far accessible and published data on the progress of the Cassini satellite at present orbiting Saturn. Not once have I found any mention or description of how the successful two-way transmission of data has been achieved apart, that is, from telling us that it takes 83 minutes for signals to span the distance between earth and satellite. Multiplying the speed of electromagnetic waves in a vacuum, ie 299,792.458km/s by 60 and 83 gives a direct path distance between us of 1,492,966,650km.

Bearing in mind the fact that field strength varies inversely with distance, and that available satellite transmission equipment power must be very limited, immediately begs the question, how is it achieved? What is the field strength of received signals here on earth; instead of microvolts/m, are we dealing with signals down in the nano, pico or femto range? What frequencies, modulation, and error correction methods are employed? And what is the effect of the different rotational speeds of earth and satellite?

If *RadCom* could print an article on this topic, written of course by one of your many propagation experts, it would make fascinating reading.

[There's a challenge! Any propagation expert - or amateur radio space expert - wishing to take it up please contact the editor at RSGB HQ - *Ed*.]

Signal reports

From: Bob Purves, GM4IKT

On the subject of signal reports I do not think there is very much wrong with the present system if people were truthful about signal reporting. We have all heard the signal report of "you are 59 please repeat all your details slowly as I am having difficulty copying". Operators should say "you are 3 and 9 plus 10", meaning that the indicated signal strength is 10dB over S9 but because of QRM / QRN I am having difficulty reading your signal. All that is required is a better understanding of the present system and what it means. From: Dick Whittering, G3URA

.....Because the T (tone) identifier does not fit in with PSK, many of us now use the PSB system of reporting on this mode, as mentioned last year in *Datacom* and *RadCom*. See www.psb-info.net for full info.

Lack of ham spirit

From: Paul Ferris, GOLLE

I read with disinterest the latest issue of *RadCom*, and with some wry amusement the letter entitled 'Radio amateurs an example'. A rapidly failing hip-joint meant that I had been unable to get to the London venue of a well-known amateur radio association, of which I was an associate member, to operate the radio station there. Just before membership renewal was due, I was informed that as I hadn't attended for so long, my membership would not be renewable.

At about the same time, I found that it was now somewhat unrealistic for me to run Foundation courses (see my letter, 'The last word', May 2004) because of the new requirement that the examination takes place in a public building. I could not afford to hire such a place, nor would it have been easy for me to attend one.

Listening to CB-style conversations on 2m (even from some of the M3s that I taught!) and realising the loss of 40 metres to the same licence class, at the very time that amateur radio should have provided some relief from what has felt like enforced house-arrest, I felt discouraged, and have subsequently lost all interest.

My hip is now repaired; I'm hoping to be able to get around more even on the increasingly accessible public transport I may soon be able to get to the association's London venue, opposite a famous London fortress. But, of course, I no longer belong.

Is this the spirit of amateur radio? I suggest that radio amateurism may not be still working as much as some people think!

[We are sorry to hear that GOLLE has "lost all interest", but he can hardly complain if Foundation licensees, many of whom he has no doubt helped to get their licence, are then enthusiastic enough to use 40m to such an extent that he regards the band as 'lost' to them! - *Ed*.]

N-types

From: John Tye, G4BYV

I think Tony, GOOVA ['The last word', September 2004] is wrong to condemn N-types just because he was sold a dud. I have never bought a new one but have maybe two dozen in use in the shack mostly on relays and filters. They are all used ones from rallies and are silver plated brass with a top hat connector for the braid and all PTFE. A quick dip in silver dip and they are like new. The pin is ready tinned! If I was going to buy one I would got to a well-known firm like Westlake. As the saying goes, you get what you pay for.

Broadcast harmonics

From: Peter Chadwick, Sen MIEEE, G3RZP, Past President

G3WUZ's problems with harmonics of broadcasting stations on 80m ('The last word' September) is a fairly common one. The CEPT Recommendation ERC 74-01 on the subject of spurious emissions only requires broadcast station harmonics below 30MHz to be -50dBc not exceeding 50milliwatts (http://www.ero.dk). These levels mirror those of ITU-R

Recommendation SM329, so if they are being exceeded, if the transmitter was installed after 1 January 2003, the station is not in compliance with the requirements of S3 of the Radio Regulations, which have the force of international law. If the transmitter is older, the limits have to be met after 1 January 2012. CEPT Project Team SE21 is about to review the European spurious emission limits with a view to revising ERC REC 74-01, so it seems a good time for the RSGB to consider making some input on the subject.

From: Dicky Marshall, G3SBA, Member of the RSGB EMC Committee

.....Philip Brown, G3WUZ, noted what appeared to be harmonic emission from a broadcast transmitter "which appears so suddenly as to suggest that some human agency is involved". This is almost certainly not the fault of the transmitter but a consequence of the 'rusty bolt effect' which allows passive conducting objects like wire fences - and I guess ship's rigging - to receive power at the fundamental frequency from the transmitter, convert some of it to harmonic frequencies with a diode formed by a corroded joint, and re-radiate these.

I first discovered the effect when my 14MHz transmissions caused interference to the 42MHz sound of the old 405 line BBC TV channel. The problem was mostly due to the galvanised wire line on which we put the nappies to dry. It was fixed by putting egg insulators at the centre and at the each end of the line. Our neighbour's rusty iron guttering was also a problem - we had to move house to solve that. The problem came back a few years later when my son built his first crystal set. We had to agree that he would disconnect his aerial when I wanted to transmit. I now live about 16 miles from the BBC transmitter at Brookmans Park. Today the apparent level of their third harmonic is about 60dB down on the fundamental of 909kHz. Even this may be generated locally - and I can raise it 10dB by simulating a rusty bolt by putting an OA79 diode in parallel with an RF choke between my other wire aerial and ground.

If Philip is seriously inconvenienced by this effect I would recommend that he get hold of a DF receiver for the harmonic frequency. He will probably find that the interference does not come directly from the transmitter - and the source may be quite local to him. It may even be within his own antenna installation.

CFAs, again

From: Alan Boswell, G3NOQ

I read your articles on Crossed Field Antennas with interest (RadCom May 2004) and was disappointed that Maurice, G3HAT, repeated only sketchy details of the case for Poynting vector synthesis, and again gave no information about possible theoretical or experimental tests to indicate whether this often-quoted hypothesis is valid. No doubt there are radio amateurs who have bought CFAs and are happy with their purchases, because many people are extremely short of space; this is valid business covered by the usual rule of caveat emptor, and amateur antennas may be fit for their purpose even with low radiation efficiency. On the other hand Maurice's ex-student Dr Kabbary has exported CFAs for mediumwave broadcasting into six countries from his base in Cairo. Commercial broadcasting requires high efficiency because energy costs may be significant, making it a more demanding test-bed for novel antennas.

I understand none of these antennas is in service at present, and one might ask why this is so. The one near Sydney, Australia, was made to work by having its lower plate disconnected, the upper structure being tuned and matched as a monopole. Other results published in the *IEEE Proceedings* by Valentin Trainotti, LU1ACM, confirmed that a CFA works equally well without its Dplate. Both these antennas therefore worked to an extent, but without PVS.

Are CFAs efficient and is PVS valid as a scientific theory? Was a PhD awarded for the work? Has there been any positive evidence in the last 17 years? Perhaps some of the broadcast customers in Australia, Brazil, China, Germany, Italy and the UK could comment?

[Isle of Man International Broadcasting plc plans to operate a 500kW broadcast station on 279kHz using a CFA built on an off-shore platform. Their website www.longwaveradio.com states that they will "not be in a position to make test transmissions before late 2004". It will be interesting to learn how well the CFA works on a wavelength of 1075 metres - *Ed*.]

Free licences

From: Bill Abrahams, ON9CGB / GOMEU Richard Gibson, G3JAX ('The last word', August) has accepted to pay the fee for 51 years, and did not complain in the beginning. However, by my calculations he will indeed soon reach the privileged age of 75 and not have to pay the fee any more. I wish Richard many healthy enjoyable years of use of his forthcoming free licence. •

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