

Mid Atlantic States VHF Conference
September 26, 2009



Building a Successful VHF Multi-op and Single-op Station

Len Martin N3NGE

Phil Theis K3TUF



Introduction

This is a high level presentation of station concepts for High Performance Multi-op and Single-op Station building principles.

Here we will present the concepts and designs for making a Successful Station; Both Multi-op and Single-op will be presented.

Specific circuits and designs are presented in a follow on Presentation.



Agenda

- Multit-op
 - Station Layout
 - Lower Four
 - Microwaves
 - RF Superiority
- Single-op
 - Station Layout
 - SO2R
 - Logging



Multi-op Station Layout

- What is important to M/O layout?
- Individual Station Autonomy
- Reasonable Level of Consistency between Stations
- How many Towers (rotors) do you need
- Ability to See or Reach and Touch the other Stations



Multi-op Station Layout Cont'd

- What bands can work together
- Use of Headphones
- Use of Computers and Logging Software



Contest Manager

- Separate Person, PC and Position
- Skeds WSJT and other
- Rover Schedules and Liason
- Co-ordinates Needed Grids
- Starts Months in Advance



Multi-op 'Lower Four'

- 50MHz must be Dedicated
 - Critical band for qso's
- 144MHz must be Dedicated
 - Critical for qso's and liason
- 222MHz can be combined
- 432MHz can be combined



Multi-op Microwaves

- This is operated as a single station
- Ease of access to Liason
 - Proximity to other stations (222/432)
 - Use of 223.500 FM for Intercom
- Band Scope (Panadapter) is Invaluable for finding the “weak ones”



RF Superiority

- Power; More is Better
 - Matter of System Gain; EIRP
- Use of Pre-Amplifiers; A Must
- Separate TX Feedline
- T/R at the Top of the Tower
- Inter Station Interference Issues



Single-op

- Apply all concepts of the RF Superiority of Multi-op
- Apply none of the Layout concepts



Single-op Layout

- All of the comfort of a single station
- Be sure to have two radios
- Do not distribute the lower four bands
- Use all Transverters
- Computer controls all
 - Important for Logging Accuracy



Logging and Radio Control

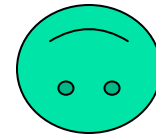
- Have bands (transverters) controlled by each of the two Radio's
- Every Band must stand alone and be designed for RF Superiority
- Disable Transverters that are not Selected
- Have the Logging Program push and follow the Radio's Band Selection





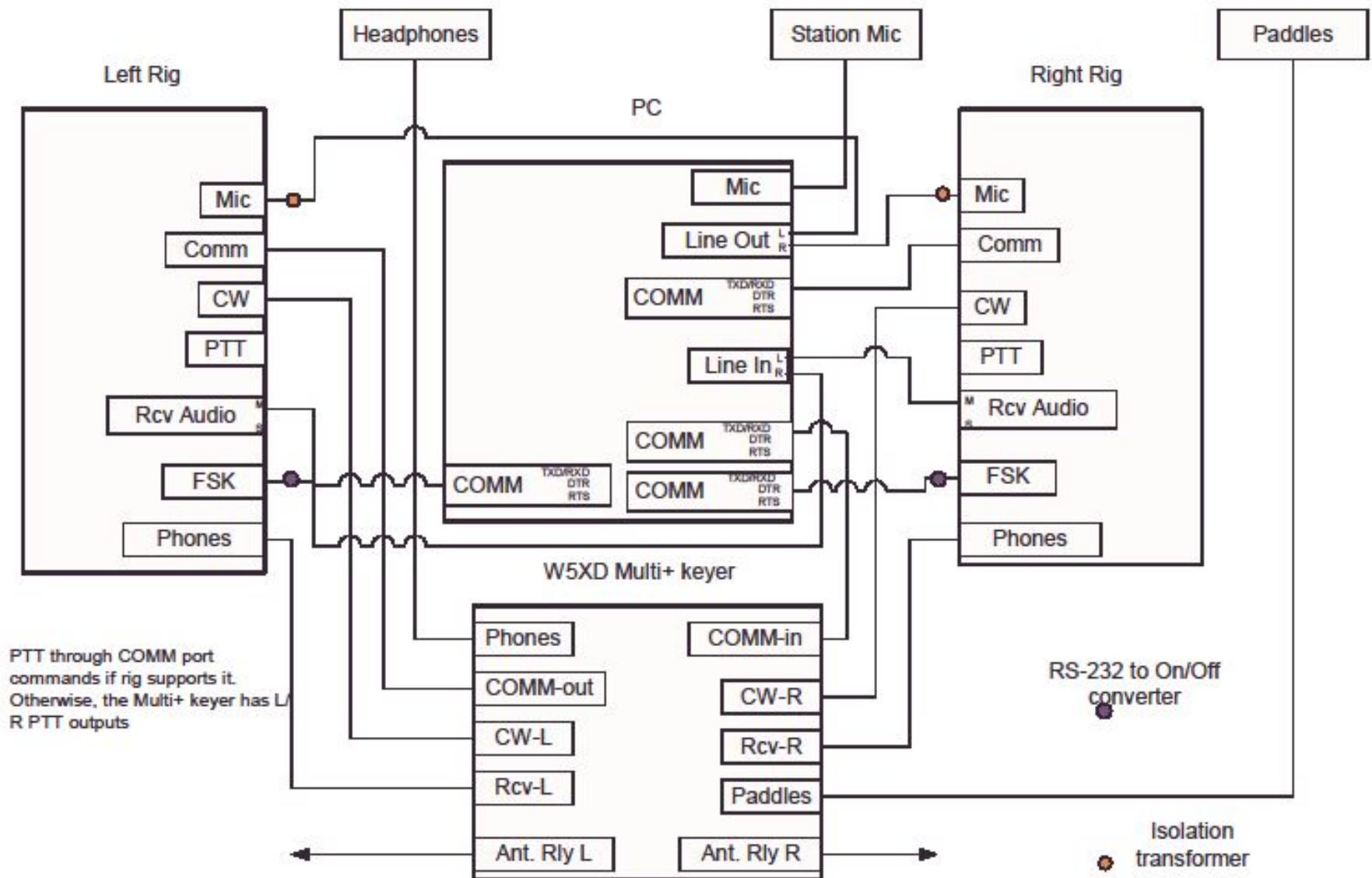
Switching Needed

- PTT
 - Could use two footswitches
- CW Key line; or Keyer
- Microphone; Computer can do this
- Receive Audio
 - Radio 1, Radio 2, BOTH



WriteLog SO2R setup

including FSK operation w/dedicated COMM ports





SO2R Controllers

- Homebrew
- MK-1100 from Writelog
- MK2R+ from MicroHam
- DXDoubler from Top Ten Devices
- OTRSP

Dual Screen S02R

- Dual Wide Flat Screens
- One Software Radio
- One Hardware Radio

