Amateur Radio Technician Class Training

Slideset created by Alan Wolke, W2AEW Permission granted for use by the MORE Project

Based on the No-Nonsense Technician Class Study Guide by Dan Romanchik, KB6NU

Updates by Rebecca Mercuri, Ph.D., K3RPM







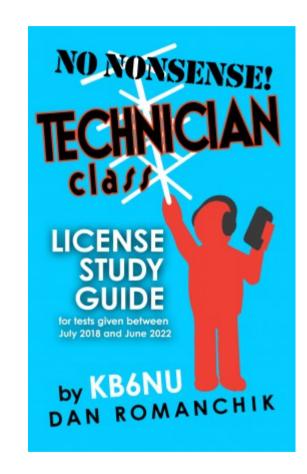
AMATEUR RADIO DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS

Welcome to Session 6

Any Questions Before We Start?

Agenda

- Introduction
- Radio Wave Characteristics (RWC)
- Electronic Components and Circuits (ECCD)
- Electrical Principles (EP)
- Antennas and Feed Lines (AFL)
- Amateur Radio Signals (ARS)
- Electrical Safety (ES)
- Radio Practices and Station Setup (RPSS)
- Station Equipment (SE)
- Operating Procedures (OP)
- Rules and Regulations (RR)



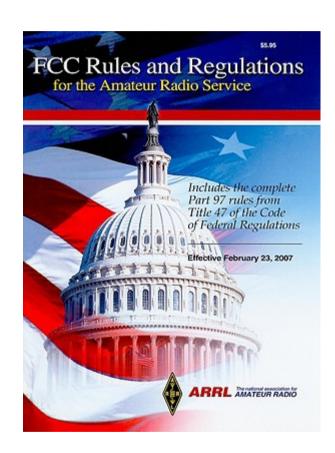
Rules & Regulations (RR)

- Amateur Radio Service
- Authorized Frequencies
- Licensing & Classes
- Authorized Transmissions
- Control Operator
- Station ID, 3rd Party Traffic, ...

Rules & Regulations

- Amateur Radio Service
 - one purpose is: Advancing skills in the technical communications phases of the radio art
- Regulated and enforced by the FCC
- Part 97 applies to Amateur Radio

Part 97 defines an amateur radio station as a station in an Amateur Radio Service consisting of the apparatus necessary for carrying on radio communications



More FCC Part 97 Definitions

Space Station

An amateur station located >50km above earth

Beacon



Volunteer Frequency Coordinator

Recommends transmit/receive channels and other parameters for auxiliary and repeater stations

Selected by amateur operators in a local/regional area

COMMUNICATIONS

Repeaters

Repeater

 Amateur station that simultaneously retransmits the signal of another amateur station on a different channel(s)

Auxiliary Station

 A station that transmits signals over the air from a remote receive site to a repeater for retransmission

Interference



Harmful Interference

- -...that which seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a radio communication service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations
- NEVER permitted!
- Intentionally causing interference is grounds for:
 - Revocation of license
 - Fines
 - Prison

The ITU

International Telecommunications Union

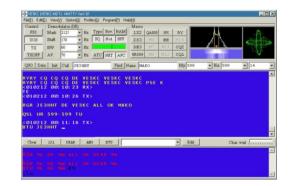
- ITU is a United Nations agency for information and communication technology issues
- Three ITU Regions
 - North American radio stations are in Region 2
- ITU deals with worldwide amateur radio issues
- FCC deals with US only, within ITU framework

Some Frequency / Mode Allocations

Band	Frequencies (In MHz)	Modes You Can Use
80 meters	3.525 - 3.600	CW
40 meters	7.025 – 7.125	CW
15 meters	21.025 – 21.200	CW
10 meters	28.000 – 28.300 28.300 – 28.500	CW, RTTY/data, 200 watts PEP maximum power CW, phone, 200 watts PEP maximum power
Above 50 MHz	All amateur privileges	

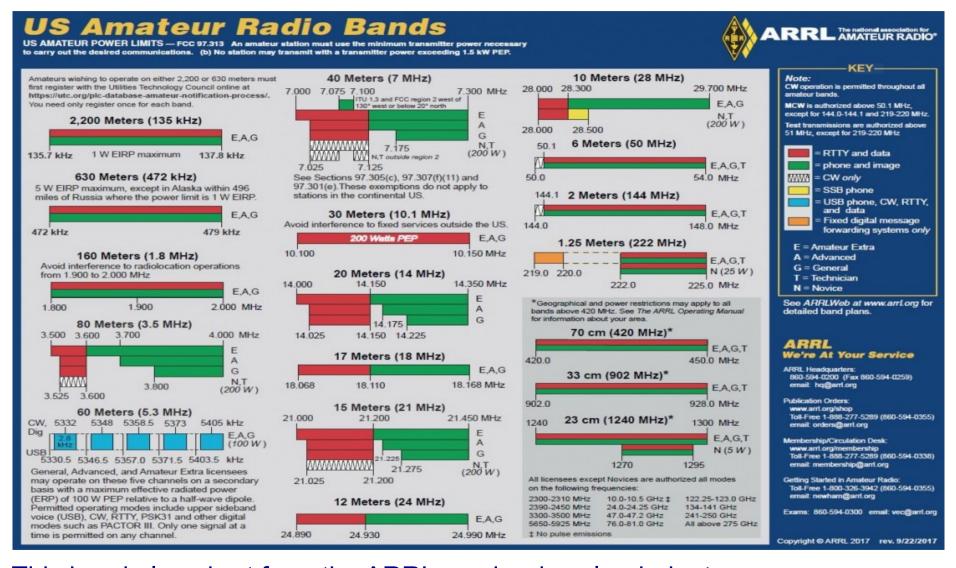






CW = Morse code; PEP = peak envelope power; RTTY = radioteletype.

Full Band Plan Chart

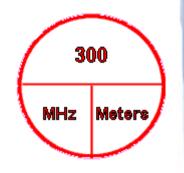


This band plan chart from the ARRL can be downloaded at: http://www.arrl.org/graphical-frequency-allocations Rules & Regulations 7 of 26

Questions on Frequencies & Bands

Memorize These Facts!

- 52.525 MHz is within the 6 meter band
- The **2 meter band** is what you're using when your station is transmitting on 146.52 MHz
- **443.350 MHz** is in the 70 cm band, authorized for use by Technicians in ITU Region 2
- 1296 MHz is a 23 cm frequency that Techs can use
- The **1.25 meter band** is what you're using when your station is transmitting on 223.50 MHz.
- Technicians have <u>HF</u> phone & RTTY privileges on 10m only
- Permitted operating Power for Technicians:
 - 200W on assigned portions of HF
 - 1500W above 30MHz



Primary and Secondary Users

- Amateur radio shares some bands with other international radio services
 - Sometimes we're the primary users, i.e.70 cm band
 - Sometimes we're the secondary users, i.e. 23 cm band
- Secondary users of a band...
 - ...must not cause harmful interference to primary users
 - Example: If you learn that your 23 cm operation is interfering with a radiolocation service outside the US, you must stop operating or take actions to eliminate the interference

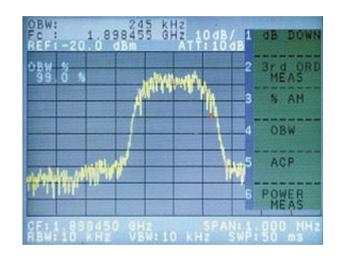
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Sub-bands

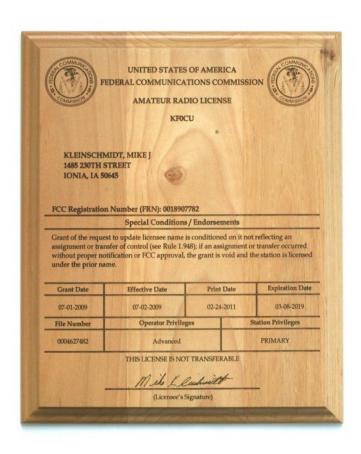
- FCC defines sub-bands for specific operating modes
 - CW only is allowed in these mode-restricted sub-bands:
 - 50.0 to 50.1 MHz
 - 144.0 to 144.1 MHz
- Mode-restricted sub-bands for the Technician are found on...
 - 6 meters
 - 2 meters
 - 1.25 meters

Frequency Selection

- Don't operate right at the band or sub-band edge!
- Reasons why:
 - To allow for calibration error of the transmitter frequency display
 - So that modulation
 sidebands do not extend
 beyond the band edge
 - To allow for transmitter frequency drift



Licenses & Operating





Call Signs in the USA

- Consist of one or two letters, followed by a single number, followed by one, two or three letters
 - -1x2, 2x1, 1x3, 2x2, 2x3
 - Vanity call sign requested by a licensed amateur must match the allowed format for their class
- Technician, General & Extra use different formats
- Special event call signs are typically 1x1
 - W8C is an example of a special event call sign
- Clubs can apply for a call sign
 - must have at least four members

Memorial Station at ARRL

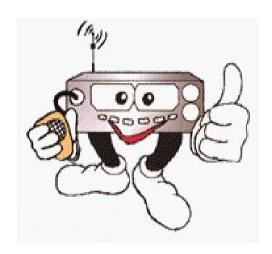
Records and Operating

- Contact logging is no longer required, but many Hams still do it
- You must keep your mailing address current
 - Failure to do so can result in suspension or revocation!
 - FCC will take action
 if correspondence is
 returned due to
 incorrect address



When Am I Eligible to Operate??

- You can begin to operate as soon as your name and call sign appear in FCC's ULS database
- License good for 10 years
- Renewal grace period is 2 years
- If your license is expired, you can't transmit until renewal shows in the database





Operating Outside of the USA

- Allowed if the foreign country allows it
 - Some countries have reciprocal agreements
 - Ex: Germany, operate as DL/W2AEW
 - Check local restrictions
- International waters
 - Any vessel documented or registered in US is OK





Authorized & Prohibited

- Prohibited Transmissions
 - Obscene or indecent words or language



- Music
 - Except when incidental to an authorized retransmission of staffed spaceflight communications
- Unpublished codes or ciphers
 - Except when transmitting control commands to space stations or radio controlled crafts

Other Prohibitions

 No communications with any country whose administration has notified the ITU that it objects to such communications



- Can not use station to make money or be compensated, except
 - Operation in incidental to classroom instruction
 - Occasional notification of equipment for sale
- No broadcasting
 - No transmissions intended for reception by general public
 - Exception: only where such communications directly relate to the immediate safety of human life or protection of property
 - Exception: when transmitting code practice,
 information bulletins, or transmissions necessary for
 emergency communications
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What is Allowed?

- Communications incidental to the purposes of the amateur service and remarks of a personal nature
- Brief transmissions for the purposes of making adjustments
- You may receive a letter from the FCC or other agencies if you are reported for violations – be sure to respond as instructed

Control Operator & Types

- Station is NEVER operated without a Control Operator
- Who can be a Control Operator?
 - Only a person for whom an amateur operator/primary station license grant appears in the FCC database or who is authorized for alien reciprocal operation
 - Is usually the station licensee
- License class of the Control Operator determines the transmitting privileges
 - Ex: Technician can't be control operator in Extra
 - class portion of band



Guest operating under supervision

Control Operator & Control Point

- Required only for transmitting
- Designated by Station Licensee
- BOTH control operator and station licensee are equally responsible for proper operation
- Operator or originating station responsible when using repeater
- Control Point: location at which the control operator function is performed



Amateur Radio Operator Yvette Cendes KB3HTS, at Station W8EDU, 2005

Control Type

Local Control

 Such as transmitting using a handheld radio

Speaker AF CON RRC-1258MkII PA COM-1 Rotator

Remote Control

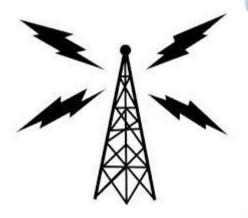
- Control operator is not at the station location but can indirectly manipulate the operating adjustments of a station – such as operating a station over the internet
- A control operator is required and must be present at the (remote) control point, indirectly manipulates the controls of the station (which is located elsewhere)

Automatic Control

- Repeater when the control operator is not present at a control point
- Only type permissible for the control operator to be at a location other than the control point
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Station Identification

- Every 10 minutes & at end of contact
- Using English
- Voice (phone) or CW (Morse) emission
- Phonetic alphabet encouraged
- Exception: when transmitting signals to control a model craft
- Tactical call, like "Race Operator" OK
 - But must still ID with call sign every 10 minutes



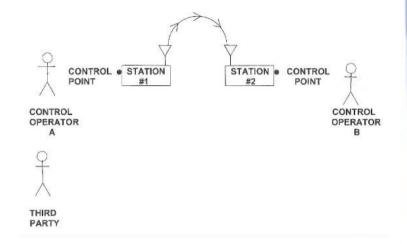
More Station Identification

- Self-assigned Identifiers
 - Examples: "/3","mobile", "QRP"
 - All of these are correct
 - W2AEW stroke W3
 - W2AEW slant W3
 - W2AEW slash W3
 - May add call district if transmitting outside of your licensed district
 - Must not conflict with other FCC identifiers or foreign country call sign prefixes



Third Party Communications

- Transmitted on behalf of or to someone other than licensee
 - Example: Radiograms used in traffic handling
- Legal in US
 - May have restrictions
 communicating outside of US –
 must have 3rd party agreement
 with US
 - Authorized by FCC with any station whose government permits such communications



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Station Records

- Station records must be made available for inspection by FCC representative at any time
- These records include your RF emission tests, equipment manuals, and specifications



Rules & Regulations Chapter End

CONGRATULATIONS!!! You've finished the Technician License Study Materials!

Questions?

What topics are fuzzy to you?

Let's Practice for the Exam!