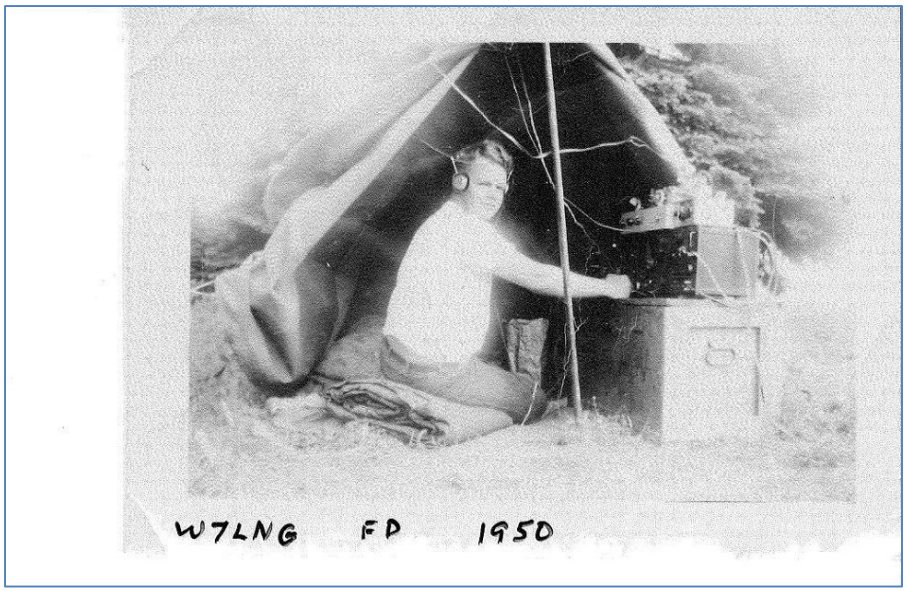
Portable Operations



A Practical Overview

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Revision 1 – 08.06.2016

Presentation Topics and Format

- Define what is “working portable”
- Classify some categories of Portable Operations and provide examples.
- Discuss why you should consider working portable?
- Discuss 4 main areas to consider for portable operations and provide some practical examples for setup or gear that can be used.
- Second half of the presentation will be a display of portable gear and allow for participants to ask questions and discuss their own “portable” setups and experiences with other club members.

What is “Working Portable”?

- There are not a lot of encompassing definitions for “working portable” or portable operations… ARRL Op guide??

- Very subjective and open to interpretations!

Generic Definition de W4ALF:

Partaking in Amateur Radio Tx/Rx, with equipment, away from your normal QTH.

Portable Ops Classification

1. Public Service and Emergency Communications:

   Volunteer for Paddlefest/ARES/RACES/MARS

2. Events and Activities:

   Field Day/Flight of the Bumblebee/Dxpeditions/NPOTA

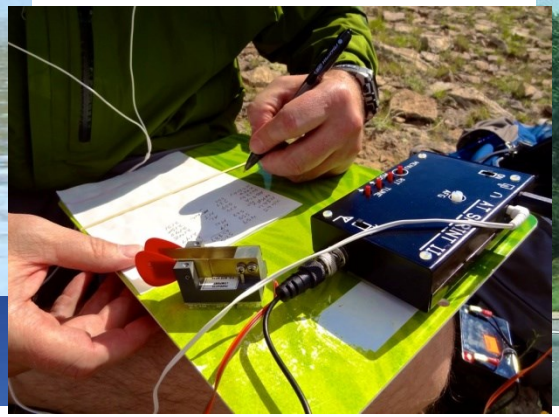
3. Leisure Portable:

   Park bench ops/IOTA/SOTA/Hiking & Camping/Vacation

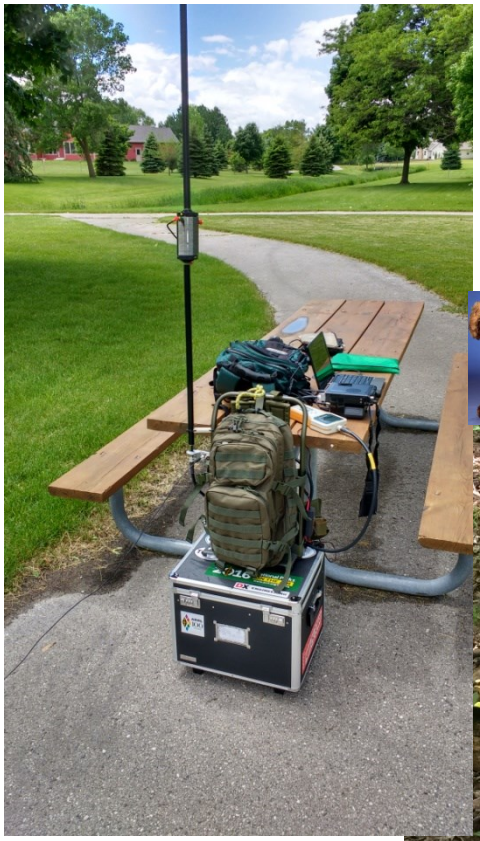
4. Mobile:

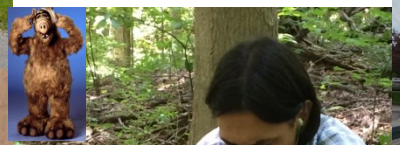
   Car VHF Roaming/Maritime/Airplane/Pedestrian Mobile/Bike

Do you work “Portable”?



Yes. I work Portable!





Why Work Portable?

- Volunteer and provide emergency communications for the community.
- Experiment and test different portable “Setups” designed for mobility. Big or Small!
- It’s good to get out of the house - you can combine hobbies!
- Low noise levels – great for QRP!
- It’s a different skill set in the hobby you can “hone”.
- Satisfy your sense for adventure - IOTA/SOTA/Dxpeditions…

4 Main Considerations

1. Location

   Are there trees for antennas/is there shade for me? Place to sit? Power source on site? Will there be people at the site? QRN? Weather that day Rain/Hot/Cold? Accessibility to the site?

2. Power Source

   Power source at location? Bring a Battery? What Size do I need? What Kind of Battery? Do I need a generator?

3. Rig

   What kind of rig do I need or rig type should I take? What power output of the rig is necessary or practical?

4. Antenna System

   What kind of antennas can I use? Monoband? Multiband? Support for Antenna? What kind of feedline type to use? If I need to put a dipole in a tree, how do I get it up there?

Location, Location, Location

- Will the location limit my power source needs/requirements?
- Is there a tree to support wire antennas?
- Park benches or convenience facilities e.g. Washrooms? Where do I sit and operate? Is there shade from sun or shelter from rain? Weather is a factor
- How far is the spot I picked from my vehicle?
- Is it near other people? Do I want that?
- Is it near possible sources of QRM and QRN?
- What other supporting gear will I need to make the trip successful?
- Build a checklist of items you need or layout the gear on garage floor and take an inventory.
- Are other hams going to be operating there as well? Bandpass filters and Antenna separation.

Power Source

What to do if there are no “outlets”?

- Generators

  Require gas or fuel

  Must be rated for your power requirements “Watts”

  Cons: can be bulky and noisy both Decibel levels while running and can cause RFI.

Generac weighs about 50lbs
Provides about 2000W running watts of power
Costs about $500 – 12V at 8.7A
At half load can run for about 3.5 HRS
Has built in inverter for 120v AC

Batteries Not included

Battery Types:

Off the store shelf:

Alkaline/carbon Zinc generic/ Nimh/NiCD rechargeables/lithium high drain

Gnrl. Capacity range up to 1500 mah sometimes more.

Large Capacity Batteries – measured in AH or Amp Hours <1 AH up to 150+ AH per Batt.

Lead Acid

Flooded Std. Lead Acid

AGM – Absorbed Glass Mat

Gel – Silica Gel chemistry prevents spillage if case broken

Lithium Ion - LIPO and LIFEPO4 – Lithium Ion Polymer and Lithium FerroPhosphate

Require Special Charger - are very light - sometimes only 30% or less of lead acid equivalent. Used in Radio Control hobby extensively. Can withstand High discharge rates. LIFEPO has more stable chemistry than LIPO.

Lead Acid Batteries

Battery Types for Lead Acid

Std. Flooded Lead Acid – Cheap but heavy. Depth of Discharge 50% to attain same cycle life, need more charge top off

AGM absorbed Glass Mat –Sealed, maintenance free, depth of discharge 80% to attain same cycle life

Gel Cell batteries contain a silica type gel that the battery electrolyte is suspended in, this thick paste like material allows electrons to flow between plates but will not leak from the battery if the case is broken. In gnrl - Works better for low discharge rates and higher ambient temps requires special charger.

Most important characteristic is the one below:

deep-cycle battery is a lead-acid **battery** designed to be regularly deeply discharged using most of its capacity. In contrast, starter **batteries** (e.g. most automotive **batteries**) are designed to deliver short, high-current bursts for cranking the engine, thus frequently discharging only a small part of their capacity.

Batteries for marine applications and solar applications are deep-cycle type.

Lithium Ions: LIPO & LIFEPO4's

Lithium Ion Polymer LIPO and Lithium ferrophosphate LiFePO4.

Come in S's 1s 2s= 7.4 V 3S=11.1V for LIPO 4S=14.8V [S per cell nominal 3.7V full charge voltage 4.2V per cell]

LIFEPO 3S 9.9V 4S 13.2V [S per cell nominal 3.3V per cell and full charge at 3.6V]

C rating: is the Continuous Discharge Rate e.g. 2.2AH batt with 40C rating can handle 2.2x40 = 88 amp continuous discharge

Pros:

batteries are extremely lightweight and can withstand high discharge rates from use. Hold charge over time. Can be acquired in a variety of final voltages.

Cons:

Require special charger and charging procedures/can be expensive per AH in Comparison/LIPOS have more volatile battery chemistry than LIFEPO's. should not be discharged under minimum voltages per cell as to not damage battery cells

Can be acquired online and are used extensively in the Radio Control community.

Eflite/Zippy/Turnigy/Bienno Power/K2 with BMS/Battery Tender

Battery Capacity Calculation

RxT= Rx Time

RxAh = Amp Hours current draw on Receive

TxT= Tx Time

TxAh = Amp Hours current draw on Transmit

Df = Duty Factor – Duty Cycle expressed as a fraction

[Duty Cycle = is the time that a device spends in its active state as a fraction of the total time under consideration]

(RxT *RxAh) + (TxT*TxAh)*Df = Amp Hours Required To Operate

Duty Cycles for Ham Radio Modes

Table 11-2

Operating Duty Cycle of Modes Commonly Used by Amateurs

Mode	*Duty Cycle*	*Notes*
Conversational SSB	20%	1
Conversational SSB	40%	2
SSB AFSK	100%	
SSB SSTV	100%	
Voice AM, 50% modulation	50%	3
Voice AM, 100% modulation	25%	
Voice AM, no modulation	100%	
Voice FM	100%	
Digital FM	100%	
ATV, video portion, image	60%	
ATV, video portion, black screen	80%	
Conversational CW	40%	
Carrier	100%	4

1. Without Speech Processing 2. with Speech Processing / Gnrl Rule: Digital modes 80%-100% Duty Cycle

Battery Capacity Calc Example?

- **For my Yaesu FT-817 transceiver, operating CW with 5 watts output, we get the following.**
- Receive current: 400mA (0.400 A)
- Transmit current: 2.0 A
- Assume transmit 40% the time and 60% Receive and assume a 40 percent transmit duty cycle operating CW.
- Receive current = 0.400 A X 0.6 hour = 0.240 Amp-hour
- Transmit current = (2.0 A X 0.4 hr) X 0.4 duty factor = 0.320 Amp-hour
- Total current capacity required: 0.240 Ah + 0.320 Ah = 0.560 Amp-hours.
- A 10-Ah battery will last 10/0.56 = 17.86 hours.
- This does not take into account you will not deplete battery to complete discharge.

Rigs

For Portable - there usually 2 main categories:

Barefoot = approx. 100w output

Pros: more power out for voice/dx

Cons: requires larger Power Source

QRP = defined here as 1W to 5W/10W output approx.

Pros: Can accomplish similar goals than 100w especially when coupled with CW mode. 5W to 100W 13db change – 2 S units

Cons: Not great Pile buster for DX sometimes and best when coupled with modes like CW and digital.

Rig Examples

100W rigs:

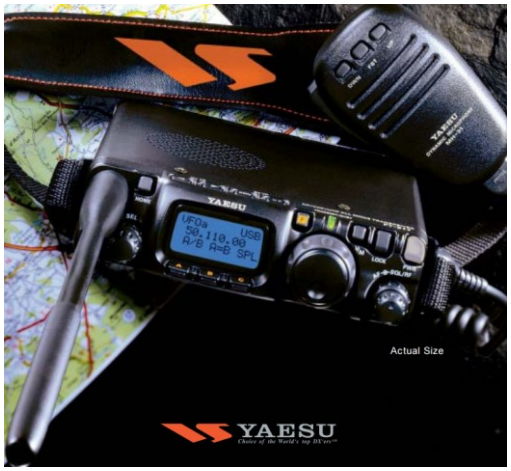
Radio	Power Out	Mode	Weight	Rx Draw	Tx Draw	Ant. Tuner
ICOM 7000	100w	VHF/HF	5.1 lbs	2A	22A	No
Yaesu FT 891	100w	HF	4.18lbs	2A	23A	No
TS-480HX/SAT	200w/100w	HF	8.15lbs	1.5A	20.5A	SAT Yes

Rig Examples

QRP Rigs:

Radio	Power Out	Mode	Weight	Rx Draw	Tx Draw	Ant. Tuner
KX3	10W-15W	HF/Opt. 2M	1.5 lbs	150 ma	1.5-2A	Yes Opt.
Yaesu 817 ND	3W-5W	VHF/HF	2 lbs	450 ma	2A	No
MT3B	200w/100w	10-20-30M	4.4 oz	150 ma	500 ma	No

Other Rigs: YouKits H1b1, Hendricks PFR-3B, Elecraft KX1/K2, MFJ 9340, TENTEC 539 Argonaut/506 Rebel/507 Patriot



Antennas

Wire Antennas:

Monoband Resonant Dipoles, half wave length
EFHW & Random Wires, 35ft, 68ft,128ft, other
Doublets - open ladder line 600ohm, 44ft, 66ft..
G5RV – ladder line 300 ohm, 102 ft total length
OCF Carolina Windom – 25ft/41ft=66ft 28%/62% Ratio

also merit mention: Folded Dipole, NorCal Doublet, Trapped Dipole, Linked Dipoles

Commercially available Antenna Systems:

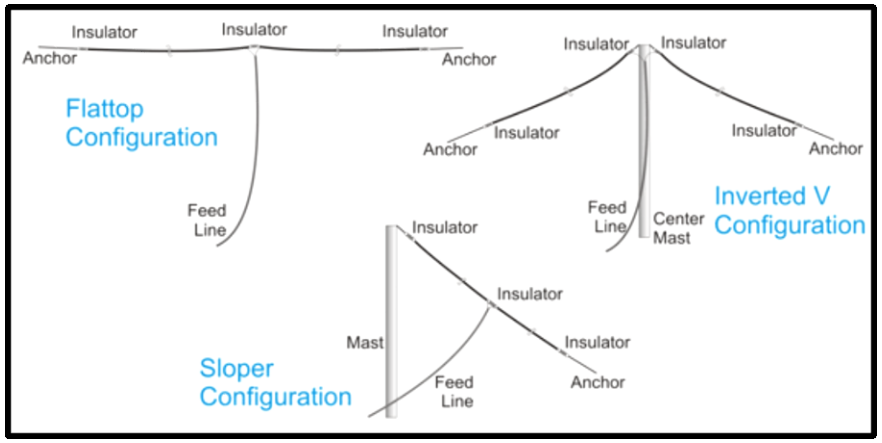
Buddipole – multi part system vert/dipole/yagi
SuperAntenna - small vertical
Alex loop & Chameleon Loop – shielded Loops approx. 33” In Diameter

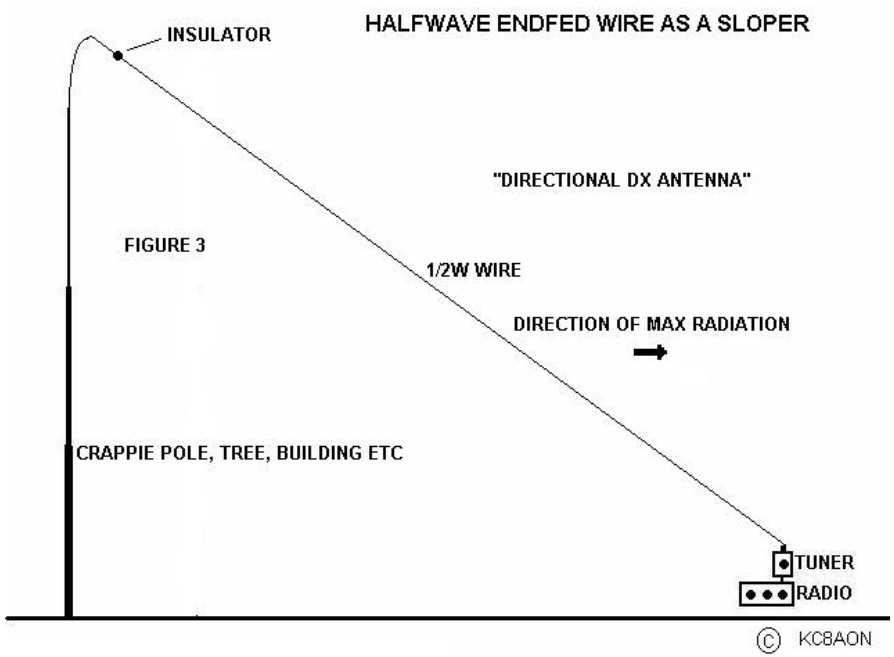
Wire Antennas

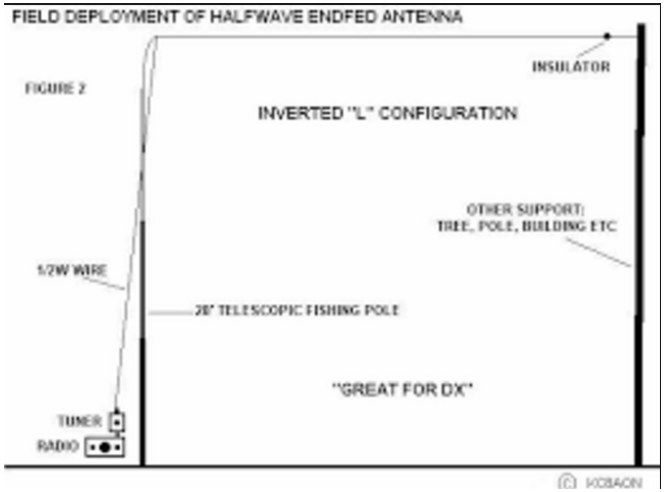
Some General Rules of Thumb:

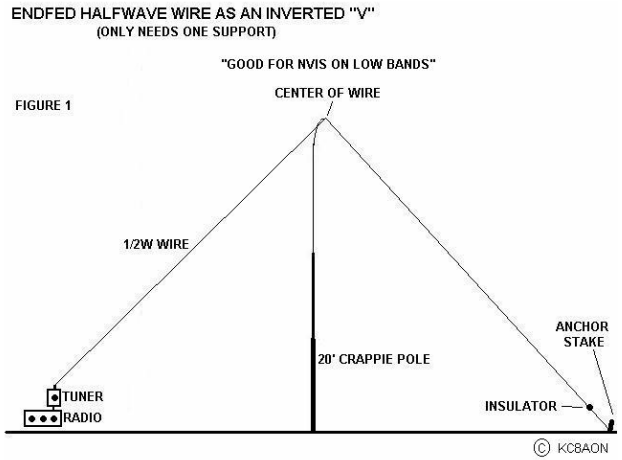
- Try to make antenna length at least ½ wavelength of lowest frequency desired/ shortened versions ¼ wavelengths.
- End feds; make counterpoise about ¼ wavelength
- Height about ground should be at least ¼ wavelength
- Avoid center feed a half-wave multi-band antenna with a high impedance feedline that is close to an odd multiple of a quarter-wave long.
- Use Baluns, Ununs & Chokes 9:1/4:1/1:1 to increase efficiency of your Antenna.

Wire Antenna Configurations





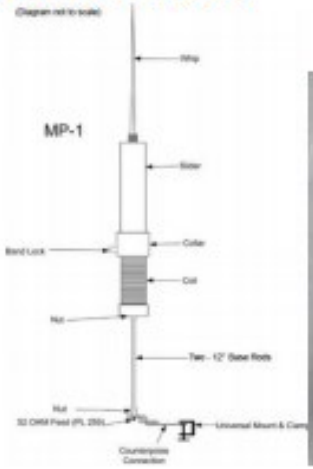




Commercial Antenna “Systems”

BuddiPole portable vertical/dipole system
40m-6m; dipole or vertical configuration
collapses to 22”
handles 250 watts
weighs less than 2 lbs

W6MMA MP-1
40m-6m
handles 300 watts



Antenna Support

- Trees!
- Fiberglass Masts
- Aluminum Masts – Push up or sectional
- Any Tall Structure!

31’ Jackite fiberglass pole:
collapses to 46”

33’ MFJ fiberglass pole, MFJ-1910:
collapses to 46”

Go Work Portable! De W4ALF

[END PRESENTATION]

Appendix

Links:

Dipole Length Calc:
http://www.hamuniverse.com/dipivcal.html

Loss in DB Feedline Loss Calc:
http://www.qsl.net/co8tw/Coax_Calculator.htm
http://kv5r.com/ham-radio/coax-loss-calculator/

Wire Antenna Overview:
http://ctsara.org/Basics%20of%20Antennas%20-%20horizontals%2005072009[1].pdf

SOTA Beams – QRP Gear:
http://www.sotabeams.co.uk/

Buddipole Antennas:
http://www.buddipole.com/

Jackite (fiberglass poles):
http://www.jackite.com/

Appendix

Suggested Readings:

ARRL portable Antenna Classics:
http://www.arrl.org/shop/ARRL-s-Portable-Antenna-Classics/

ARRL QRP Basics:
http://www.arrl.org/shop/QRP-Basics-2nd-Edition/

VK3YE Minimum QRP:
https://www.amazon.com.au/Minimum-QRP-Doing-under-amateur-ebook/dp/B016CIB51G

WA3WSJ Pedestrian Mobile Handbook:
http://w3bqc.homestead.com/WA3WSJ_s_PM_Handbook.pdf

WD8RIF Portable Ops:
http://wd8rif.com/pdf/PortableAmateurRadioOperations.pdf

Appendix

Useful formulas:

Total Dipole Length = 468/Freq in Mhz

Ohm's Law: V = I x R

V *voltage* [Volts] = I c*urrent* [Amps] * R *resistance* [Ohms]

Power Circle Formula or "PIE" Circle: P = I x E

P Power [Watts] = I c*urrent* [Amps] * E Voltage [Volts]

Power Measurement in Db:

Db= 10 x Log10(P2/P1)

P2 = Power Out/P1 Power In or Reference Power

Appendix

Useful Formulas:

Required Battery Capacity Calculation:

RxT= Rx Time

RxAh = Amp Hours current draw on Receive

TxT= Tx Time

TxAh = Amp Hours current draw on Transmit

Df = Duty Factor – Duty Cycle expressed as a fraction

[Duty Cycle = is the time that a device spends in its active state as a fraction of the total time under consideration]

(RxT *RxAh) + (TxT*TxAh)*Df = Amp Hours Required To Operate

Appendix

Suggested Wire lengths for Endfed with 9:1 unun [SWR indicated]:

Wire Length Feet	1.8 MHz	3.7 MHz	5.3 MHz	7.1 MHz	10.1 MHz	14.2 MHz	18.1 MHz	21.2 MHz	24.9 MHz	28.5 MHz	50.1 MHz
175	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.5
169	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1
162	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.5
146	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5
135	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.3
124.5	*1.3*	*1.3*	*1.2*	*1.3*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*1.8*	*1.6*	*1.4*	*1.1*	*1.4*
98.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2
88.5	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5
72	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1
59	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.5
53	*1.6*	*1.4*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*1.5*	*1.1*	*1.9*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*1.7*	*1.1*
49	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5
44		1.2	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.2
36		1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.5
29.5				1.2	1.2	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.3
24.5				1.6	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.4

Appendix

QRP Watering Hole Frequencies CW:

- 160 Meters ~ 1.810 MHz
- 80 Meters ~ 3.560 MHz
- 40 Meters ~ 7.040 and 7.030 MHz
- 30 Meters ~ 10.106 MHz
- 20 Meters ~ 14.060 MHz
- 17 Meters ~ 18.080 MHz
- 15 Meters ~ 21.060 MHz
- 12 Meters ~ 24.906 MHz
- 10 Meters ~ 28.060 MHz