#### **SSB Basics**

#### La Cruz Marina 12/27/13









# About Me – David DeLong

40 years radio experience





- At 13 youngest to get extra class license & built my own transmitter
- Work for <u>ZETRON</u> for 28 years
  - Started out as a hardware engineer
  - Involved in all aspects of the business VP for most departments – Sales, Product Management, Most recently Engineering
- Currently on 2 year venture on our sailboat Apsaras
- My rig Icom 718



# Plan for Today





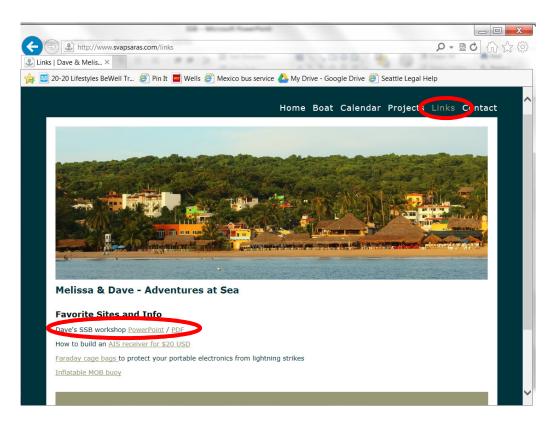
- · Few slides and info prepared
- I'll ask on each topic whether there are people interested to make sure we focus on areas of interest
- Intended to be casual conversation so holler out with questions
- Plus lots of time for questions at the end

## Don't sweat taking notes





 Will publish this presentation on our blog site links page – www.svapsaras.com





- Why SSB
- HAM vs. Marine
- Licensing
- System components
- Noise sources
- Propagation
- Transceiver Operation
  - Channels vs frequencies
  - Antenna tuning
  - RIT/Clarifier
- Emergency Channels
- Popular nets
- Data/email
- Weather charts
- My favorites
  - Cheap Navigation
  - Lightning Protection





#### Why SSB?

Not a substitute for VHF FM





- Long range communication
  - Reliable 50-150 miles
  - Slightly tricky: 1000's miles
- Slow speed data capabilities
  - Weather charts
  - Email

- Fills the "gap" between VHF and satellite with no airtime cost

### Why not?

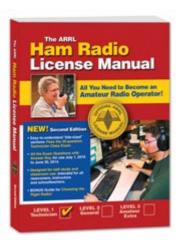


- Satellite coming down in cost
- Coast Guard HF infrastructure nearing end of life



## HAM vs Marine

- HAM pro's
  - More people on land to talk to
  - Free email (winlink)
- HAM con's
  - Test required for license
  - No reciprocal privileges for US in Mexico
  - Cannot use Marine frequencies
  - Not a substitute for Marine





## Licensing

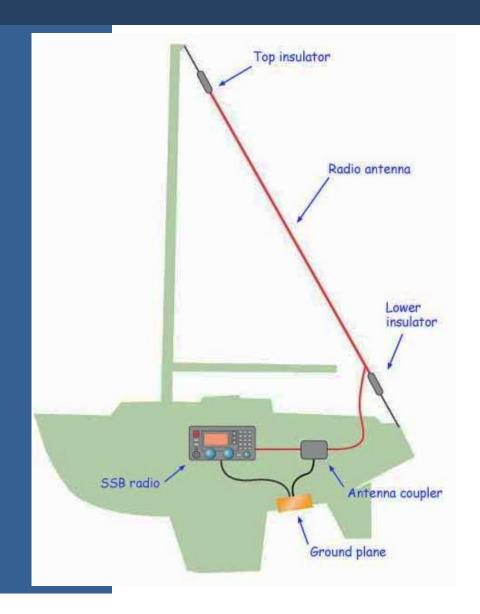
- SSB requires 2 licenses
- Station license
  - Good for 10 years
  - Assigns MMSI and call sign to your boat
- Operator license
  - Restricted Radiotelephone (R
  - Good forever
- File online using FCC's ULS





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#### System Components







- Transceiver
- Tuner
- Antenna
- Ground system
- Optional
  - Modem for email

#### Transceiver



- Icom 802 appears most popular system
  - Comes with control head separate from transceiver itself







- Most are automatic
- Should be near antenna and ground
- Radio can be anywhere



#### Antenna





- Some have "traps" that work like a tuner
- Backstay
  - Random length requires a tuner
  - Watch out high voltages cause "RF burns"
- Emergency
  - a 14 gauge wire is very effective

#### Grounding



- Controversial subject
- Some recommend 25-75 square feet of copper foil strap in your bilge
- Others run a copper foil to a thru-hull
- I use the KISS-SSB counterpoise

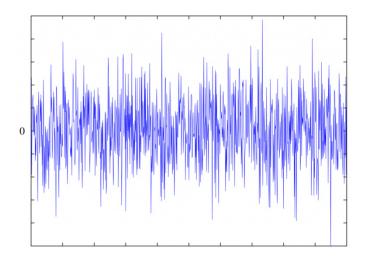


#### **Noise Sources**





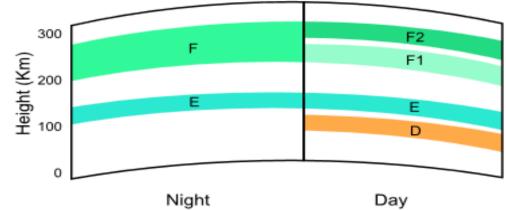
- Unlike VHF FM, HF SSB is very sensitive to noise
  - Inverter
  - Motors
  - Computers
  - Florescent lights
  - Some LEDs
  - Wireless router



## Propagation



- Ionosphere excited by the sun
- Radio waves absorbed or bounced (skip)



#### Propagation – Ground or Sky Wave



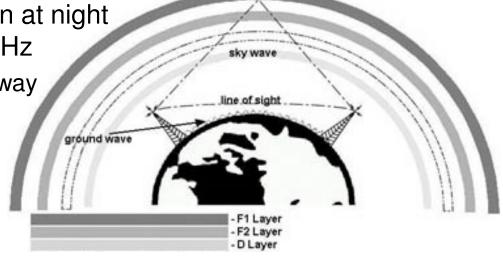




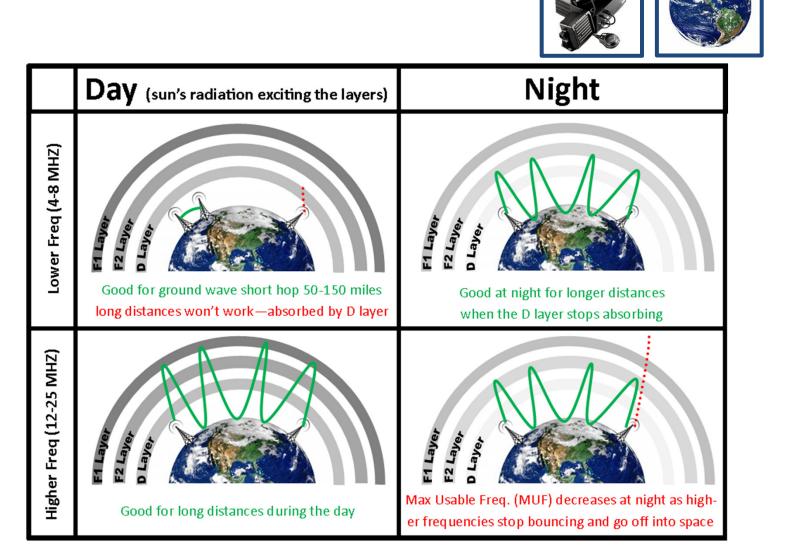
- Lower frequencies "bend" over horizon
- Lower frequencies go further
- Frequencies up to about 4 MHz absorbed by the D layer during the day inhibiting skip

#### Sky wave (skip) can be worldwide

- Higher frequencies go further (up to a point)
- MUF comes down at night to about 10-12 MHz
  - D layer goes away enabling low freq skip



### **Propagation Summary**



#### **Effects on Propagation**



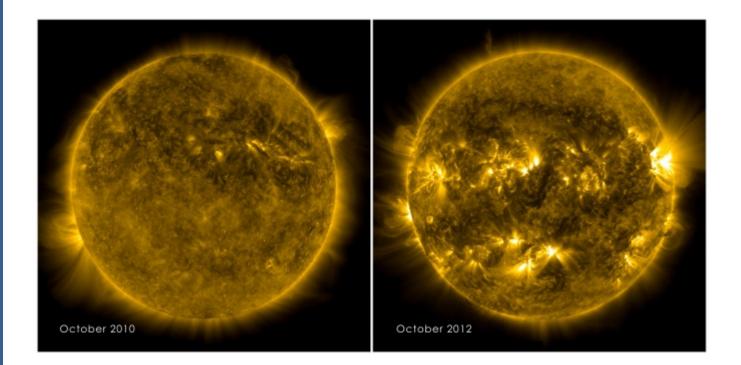


- Time of day
- Sun spots
  - 11 year cycle (peaked this year)
  - Excites the F layer improving skip
- Solar flares
  - Excites the D layer increasing absorption
- Other
  - Geomagnetic storms, lightning, EMP

#### Sun Spots







#### How to test Propagation





- HAM channel 14,300
   Is almost always active. Even if you aren't a HAM you can listen in and see who you can hear.
- Atomic clock time National Institute of Standards & Technology's (NIST) continuously transmits on 2.5, 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz.
  - WWVH in Kauai, Hawaii female voice
  - WWV in Fort Collins, Colorado male voice
  - They also transmit severe oceanic weather warnings

#### **Radio Operation**

- Channels/Frequencies
- Antenna Tuning
  - Auto/Manual
- Clarifier/RIT







#### **Emergency Channels**





- Digital Selective Call (DSC):
  - 2,187.5, 4,207.5, 6,312, 8,414.5, 12,577, 16,804.5 kHz
- Use HAM frequencies in an emergency
  - 14,300 is almost always active
- These simplex frequencies are used for distress and safety communications but are not normally guarded.
  - 2182, 4125, 6215, 8291, 12290, 16420 kHz

#### Simplex Channels

#### 2182 is the CH 16 of HF

4 MHz	6 MHz	8 MHz	12 MHz
4146 4149	6224 6227 6230	8294 8297	12,353 12,356 12,359 12,362 12,365
16 MHz	18/19 MHz	22 MHz	25/26 MHz
-			
16,528	18,825	22,159	25,100
16,528 16,531	18,825 18,828	22,159 22,162	25,100 25,103
16,528 16,531 16,534	18,825 18,828 18,831	22,159 22,162 22,165	25,100 25,103 25,106
16,528 16,531 16,534 16,537	18,825 18,828 18,831 18,834	22,159 22,162 22,165 22,168	25,100 25,103 25,106 25,109
16,528 16,531 16,534	18,825 18,828 18,831	22,159 22,162 22,165	25,100 25,103 25,106



Generally Good during the day for ground wave 50 to 100 miles & at night for sky wave for longer distances Good during the day for sky wave longer distances

#### **Popular Nets**

- Local time (GMT -6 hours)
- Time Freq Notes
- 0730 6212 Picante
- 0800 6212\* Amigo Mexico and Puddlejump
   \*May change to 6227
- 0830 3968 Sonrisa HAM (LSB)
- 1500 21412 Pacific Maritime Mobile HAM
- 1900 6516 Southbound
- All 14300 Pacific Seafarer's Net







#### Weather





# Sound Capture

#### EMAIL

- 1. Request GRIB file via email-either client will work
- 2. Wait a few minutes
- 3. Check your received emails and you will have an email with GRIB files attached



#### **Cheap Navigation**







Open CPN Chart Software—Free

## **Lightning Protection**





 <u>http://techprotectbag.com/</u> for portable electronics







#### Questions?





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