Ham Radio Operations

How to make a successful contact on Ham Radio Presented by Bob Cheek N4RFC and David Poss KM4IEH

Overview

- What you need to know before you talk
- Answering your first CQ
- Calling your first CQ
- Repeater QSOs

Before you talk.....there are some things you need to know

- RST Signal Reporting System
- Q Signals
- Phonetic Alphabet
- Country Call Prefix lists
- Grid Squares
- QRZ.com
- RepeaterBook.com ARRL Repeater Guide

RST Signal Reporting System

- Readability
 - 1-Unreadable.
 - > 2-Barely readable, occasional words distinguishable.
 - ► 3-Readable with considerable difficulty.
 - ▶ 4-Readable with practically no difficulty.
 - ► 5-Perfectly readable.

RST Signal Reporting System

- Signal Strength
 - 1-Faint signals barely perceptible.
 - > 2-Very weak signals
 - ▶ 3-Weak signals.
 - ▶ 4-Fair signals.
 - ▶ 5-Fairly good signals.
 - ▶ 6-Good signals.
 - 7-Moderately strong signals.
 - 8-Strong signals.
 - 9-Extremely strong signals.

RST Signal Reporting System

- Tone Only used on CW
 - 1-Sixty-cycle ac or less, very rough and broad.
 - > 2-Very rough ac, very harsh and broad.
 - 3-Rough ac tone, rectified but not filtered.
 - 4-Rough note, some trace of filtering.
 - 5-Filtered rectified ac but strongly ripple-modulated.
 - 6-Filtered tone, definite trace of ripple modulation.
 - 7-Near pure tone, trace of ripple modulation.
 - 8-Near perfect tone, slight trace of modulation.
 - 9-Perfect tone, no trace of ripple or modulation of any kind.

Q Signals - Shorthand for Ham Radio

- The Q-code is a standardized collection of three-letter codes all of which start with the letter "Q". It is an operating signal initially developed for commercial radiotelegraph communication and later adopted by other radio services, especially amateur radio.
- Although Q-codes were created when radio used for Morse Code exclusively, they continued to be employed after the introduction of voice transmissions. To avoid confusion, transmitter call signs starting with "Q"

Q Signals - Shorthand for Ham Radio

- Some often used Q Signals
 - QSO I can communicate with _____ direct (or relay through _____). Can you communicate with _____ direct or by relay?
 - **QTH** My location is _____. What is your location?
 - QRM Your transmission is being interfered with ______ (1. Nil; 2. Slightly; 3. Moderately; 4. Severely; 5. Extremely.) Is my transmission being interfered with?
 - **QSB** Your signals are fading. Are my signals fading?
 - QSY Change to transmission on another frequency (or on ____kHz). Shall I change to transmission on another frequency (or on ____kHz)?
 - QRX I will call you again at _____hours (on _____kHz). When will you call me again? Minutes are usually implied rather than hours.
 - Download and print the Q Signal list from ARRL.ORG

Phonetic Alphabet

There are lots of variation on this one! But, try to stick with the "standard" phonetic alphabet.

AAlpha	J–Juliette	P–Papa	WWhiskey
BBravo	IIndia	Q–Quebec	XX-ray
CCharlie	K—Kilo	R–Romeo	YYankee
DDelta	L—Lima	S—Sierra	ZZulu
EEcho	M-Mike	TTango	
FFoxtrot	N–November	UUniform	
GGolf	0–0scar	VVictor	

ARRL Country List

PDF or printed list of DXCC countries call sign prefixes

- Each country has a specific set of prefixes for their amateur calls. You can tell what country the station is located by the call prefix.
- Download from ARRL.ORG
- QRZ.COM you can look up the information and a web page for each amateur stations from the QRZ database
 - QRZ.COM can also lookup basic information for your electronic log. Subscription required.
 - QRZ has integrated electronic logbook with electronic QSL (Confirming contacts)

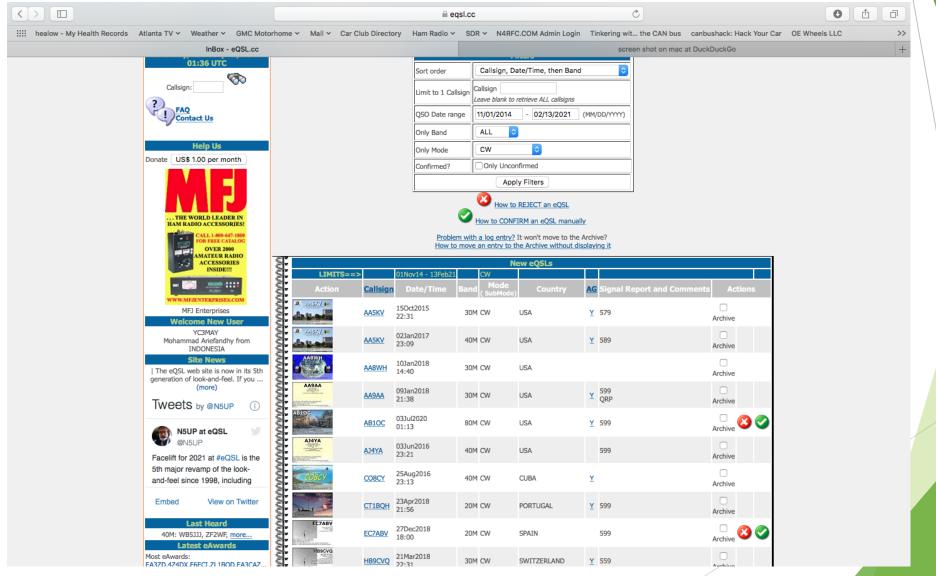
ARRL Countries List

ealow - My Health Records Atlanta TV × Weather × GMC Motorhome × Mail × Car Club Directory Ham Radio × SDR × N4RFC.COM Admin Login Tinkering wit the CAN bus canbushack: Hack Your www.arrl.org/files/file/DXCC/2019%20DXCC%20Current.pdf screen shot on mac at DuckDuckGo					
					Entity
Prefix	Entity	Cont	ITU	CQ	Code
	Spratly Is.	AS	50	26	247
$1A^{-1}$	Sov. Mil. Order of Malta	EU	28	15	246
3A*	Monaco	EU	27	14	260
3B6, 7	Agalega & St. Brandon Is.	AF	53	39	004
3B8	Mauritius	AF	53	39	165
3B9	Rodrigues I.	AF	53	39	207
3C	Equatorial Guinea	AF	47	36	049
3C0	Annobon I.	AF	52	36	195
3D2*	Fiji	OC	56	32	176
3D2	Conway Reef	OC	56	32	489
3D2*	Rotuma I.	OC	56	32	460
3DA#	Swaziland	AF	57	38	468
3V*	Tunisia	AF	37	33	474
3W,XV	Viet Nam	AS	49	26	293
3X	Guinea	AF	46	35	107
3Y*	Bouvet	AF	67	38	024
3Y*	Peter 1 I.	AN	72	12	199
4J, 4K	Azerbaijan	AS	29	21	018
4L*	Georgia	AS	29	21	075
40^{47*}	Montenegro	EU	28	15	514
4S*	Sri Lanka	AS	41	22	315
4U_ITU#*	ITU HQ	EU	28	14	117
4U_UN*	United Nations HQ	NA	08	05	289

To log or not to log, that is the question

- FCC No longer requires logging your QSO. However, most Hams still do.
- > There are 3 categories for logging amateur radio activity.
 - ▶ Legal, invaluable in proving your innocence in an interference complaint.
 - > Operationally, invaluable when filing out that QSL card that took months to arrive.
 - Personally, a log is a personal history reminding of the people and places you have made contact with in the past.
- ▶ How to log? Paper or Electronic?
 - Paper
 - Low cost
 - Simple
 - Portable
 - Doesn't require a computer
 - ▶ Electronic
 - ► Easy QSL generation Necessary for LOTW, EQSL, Club Log, etc.
 - Sort, find, and report QSO quickly
 - Auto Fill log using QRZ Database

On Line Logging - EQSL



Calling CQ

- What does CQ Mean? It means "I wish to contact any amateur station" A general call to have a QSO with another amateur radio station.
- Find a quiet frequency, make sure you are in the proper section of the band for your license class.
- Keep your call short three to four CQs, then your call, rinse and repeat
 - CQ CQ CQ this is N4RFC N4RFC Nancy four Romeo Foxtrot Charley

Your first QSO

Ready for your first QSO? First, LISTEN LISTEN LISTEN !!

- Listen to some QSOs to get the feel for the exchange and conversation
- Start with calling a station that has called a CQ.
- Tune in the station carefully so you are exactly on frequency.
- ▶ Give the other station's call followed by your call. Your call always last.
- "KM4IEH this is N4RFC November Four Romeo Foxtrot Charley .. Go Ahead"
- When you are answered, give you call, the other stations report, your QTH and your Name.
- Example: "KM4IEH this is N4RFC. Thanks for the come back, Copy you 59 in Woodstock Georgia and my name is Bob. How copy? KM4IEH this is N4RFC."

VHF & UHF Repeater QSOs

- A different technique is used on Repeater QSOs
 - > On HF a call could be answered from a station almost anywhere on the earth.
 - A repeater has a more limited coverage area
 - Repeaters are often monitored by local stations and mobiles
 - A brief call asking if anyone is listening or stating you are listening.
 - New contact -> Give signal report, your QTH, and Name
 - If repeater is busy, keep contact short.
 - Listen for other stations breaking in -> Acknowledge them and give turn to talk

VHF & UHF Repeater QSOs

- Resources for repeater operations
 - ► ARRL Repeater Guide
 - www.repeaterbook.com Online Android App
 - CARS website ->

https://www.wx4car.org/uploads/8/3/7/7/83773582/repeatersystem_etiquette.pdf