PROPAGATOR

NO. 6/77

JUNE 1977

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THE MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE ILLAWARRA AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY

A Member Club of the Wireless Institute of Australia.

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PO Box 1838
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NOTICE OF MONTHLY MEETING - JUNE 1977

Members are advised that the monthly meeting of the Illawarra Amateur Radio Society will be held at the Wollongong Town Hall Meeting Room on Monday, 20 June 1977 at 7.30 pm.

AGENDA

- 1 Apologies and welcome to visitors.
- 2 Minutes of previous General Meeting.
- 3 Correspondence.
- 4 Financial Report.
- 5 General Business.

THIS MONTHS LECTURE

This month Keith VK2BUU will give a talk on his NOISE CANCELLING DEVICE. This is basically the same as appeared in A.R. some months back. Keith has had some very good results from this piece of equipment and he will attempt to demonstrate its operation as well as outline the modifications he made to the unit.

73's GEOFF 2ZHU

MOONBOUNCE REPORT - JUNE 1977

The scheduled EME tests for May were carried out in pouring rain on 28 May. The quantity of water on the ground almost made it seem like a maritime-mobile operation, with Charlie VK2ZEN, having quite a damp few hours attending the dish.

First time contacts were made with K9AQP/1, 'M'/'0' copy and then with K3NSS, who use an 85 ft dia dish. Their signals were very good on their first transmissions, at 11 dB and more on peaks, allowing 5 3 9 reports to be exchanged. However, the strength then dropped for some reason to approximately 6 dB above noise. They are certainly not obtaining results which could be expected from a dish of this size.

A half hour VK2AMW CQ period then followed, during which we were called by a station which was almost certainly W7GBI. 'T' reports were exchanged but no contact resulted.

As there is no other VK station on 432mHz/EME yet and we are not allowed to transmit with the dish pointing lower than 10 degrees above the horizon, the only way to make our 70cm band WAC was to arrange a low power scheduled test with VK2AYF, some 8 miles distant!! Local reflections from side lobes radiated from the dish were used.

VK2AYF is the only station, apart from VK2ALU, who operates on 70cm in the Wollongong area, so this contact doubled his score! As Stuart, VK2AYF is leaving Wollongong this month to live in Sydney, VK2AMW had to get in quick to catch him. At the present rate of progress of amateur activity on the UHF bands in Wollongong, the CBer's will be showing us the way!

Lyle VK2ALU.

OSCAR News.

VK2ALU has been putting RTTY into Oscar 7 Mode B to try out equipment capabilities. Any one interested in trying to make a contact in this mode?

VHF AND TV GROUP FIELD DAY

The VHF and TV Group is conducting a field day contest over the June long weekend.

As information we expect the following groups to be active:-

VK2BAD/p at high range, Mittagong - 2 and 6m SSB/FM, 432 to 436 SSB/FM.

VK2BSU/p at Mt. Bindo - 2 and 6 SSB/FM, possibly 70cm.

VK2APF/p at Mt Piddington - as above.

VK2ATZ/p at Mt Warrawolong - as above.

VK2ZEH/p at Mt Bald - 6m SSB and 2m FM.

Other possibilities are VK2TK and the ACT Division, with the Brisbane VHF Group near Lismore.

A METHOD OF REDUCING

Drew Diamond VK3XU 55 Winbirra Pde Ashwood, Vic., 3147

Many amateurs have HV power lines running near their location. These lines have a habit of developing leaky insulators, resulting in a particularly objectionable noise level. At this location is can reach levels in excess of "S9".

The problem is therefore, how can this noise be eliminated or reduced? Consider that this particular source of noise has three salient features; it is coherent, has a fixed location, and a fairly constant level in the short term.

Though I do not think it is a new idea, this little circuit appears to offer a solution. Two antennas are used. One is a "noise" antenna and the other is the main antenna for the particular band in use. The noise antenna must be located in a position where it will receive the maximum amount of noise and minimum of wanted signal. The main antenna is of course just the opposite. The noise antenna could consist of about 10 metres of hook-up wire run along a wooden fence or under the eaves of the house in such a position that it will receive a large noise voltage.

Consider the circuit. The heart of it is T1, a transmission line transformer. The noise sample is propagated along b,a, and signal plus noise along c,d in the opposite direction. The net field from these two in-

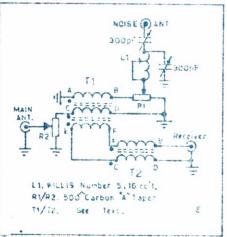


FIGURE 1

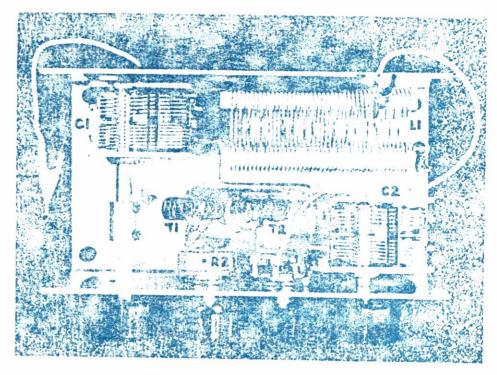
fluence e.f. Now idealty, if the noise field along b,a was equal in amplitude and phase to the noise component in c.d., it would leave only signal component in e.f. which is coupled via balun T2 to the receiver.

It would be unlikely, of course for the above situation to occur, so I have included some adjustments. R1 and R2 are used to adjust the amplitude of noise components from each antenna to equal each other exactly. C1, C2 and L1 form a matching network so that the impedance of the noise antenna can be matched to R1/T1 on any HF band.

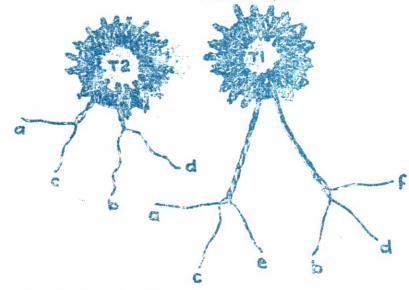
All the components are mounted in a simple U shaped box 8 x 5 x 15 cm. Ct is supported upon insulating posts and has an insulated shaft to the knob. Number 3 knitting needles are a good source of majorial fait insulated posts and shafts.

of material for insulated posts and shafts.
Is soldered to the tag of C1 at one end
If to a little insulated post at the other.
A small clip lead is used to connect the noise antenna and another road for tapping L1.

T1 and T2 are wound on O2 toroidal formers about 2 cm in diameter (just



Method of Construction and Layout.



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Transformer Windings

about any core will do) and are critical in only one respect, the connections must be right. Number 22 B & S enamelled wire is used. For T1, cut off three lengths each about 50 cm long and for T2, two lengths about 60 cm long. It is tridar wound Twist the three wires together at one and and clamp about 2 cm in a vice. Twist the other ends together and fix them firmly in the chirck of a hand drill Give the drill a few tugs to take out the win kies, then twist them up to about two twists per cm, at the same time keeping the wire taut. The two wires of T2 are wired up in the same manner. The number of turns for T1 and T2 is not critical, just fill the formers neatly as shown in the photo-Remove the insulation from the ends, and using an charmeter, locate the respective wires sb, cd and cf. Join a to d. Pair oil c and I which leaves b and c

Adjustment is fairly simple. A good level of noise village must first an established. Furn R1 to max, and R2 to min. Then adjust C1, L1 and C2 for maximum received noise. Now R2 is advanced to max and R1 to min. Rutate R1 from min.

and a point will be reached where the noise will drop. Alternately adjust R1 and R2 for best noise null but try to achieve this with R2 near its max, setting. If a null is achieved too far down R1 and R2, receiver noise begins to become apparent. Some final adjustment of C1 and C2 may be necessary. A piece of plain cardioard could be placed behind the knobs upon which the settings for each band are marked.

I see no reason why this circuit could not be used at VHF for radio or TV reception. The noise afterina could be a small, low beam pointed at the source of noise. The Z matching becomes unnecessary of course. R1 and R2 should be step attenuators with 10 and 1 dB steps.

The device seems to be particularly useful when the noise has reached \$6 or more. During periods when the level has reached \$9 it is possible to restore an otherwise transable band. Sometimes, unfortunately, it appears to be impossible to obtain a deep null on the noise, due possibly to those being more than one leaky insulator in the area.

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FOR SALE

MR3 HIGH-BAND A/C BASE STATION

Two (2) of these units available. Output is from a QQEO3/12. The receiver has a 2MHZ block filter. Unit consists of two (2) boxes approximately five inches high bolted together with the power supply and speaker in one box. Converted to 140MHZ, complete with microphone and circuits but no crystals - \$20.00 each.

G Cuthbert VK2ZHU 2 Nioka Avenue Keiraville Phone 28 9085

PYE AM LOW-BAND BASE

One (1) low-band PYE AM unconverted base station. 3/12 driver, pair of 3/12 output. Circuits and instructions. Included also one (1) MR6A low-band FM unit, not working (Intended to combine units for a 52.525 base.) - lot of work involved. - \$10.00

G Cuthbert VK2ZHU as above.

SOLID STATE 40 METRE TRANSCEIVER

Solid State 40 metre Transceiver 75 watts PEP. This is an AFQ building blocks unit and is complete with microphone and speaker. Size of the unit is 8" x 6" x 3". $\frac{1}{5}$ //c

Contact Barry Hartley VK2FE 29 1455 Work or 84 2439 at home.

HIGH RANGE 2 METRE BEACON

This experimental beacon is situated on High Range, 15 km north west of Mittagong, 2700 feed above sea level, with omnidirectional get-away. Transmitter is on 144.12 MHz, 10 watts to 5 el. collinear vertical antenna, MCW Ident. VK2RHR.

Reports of receiption would be welcomed by the Beacon Officer, Barry VK2ZAG at P.O. Box 318, Mittagong, 2575, or at I.A.R.S. meetings.

It is proposed to develop the site for a repeater if it proves satisfactory. A shack with 240V A.C. power has already been constructed.

WANTED URGENTLY

Information from other groups etc for inclusion in the PROPOGATOR, similar to above. (How about something from the southern repeater). We would also welcome articles on any interesting subject or some small device you have built and think other people may be interested in:

Switched polarization cubical quad

by C. J. McCLOUD, G8IBQ*

A high-gain aerial which could be vertically or horizontally polarized by operating a simple control in the shack was required by the author, and this led to the development of the following design.

Aerial details (Fig 1)

The aerial consists of eight closed loops, mounted on an alloy boom. Each loop is made of \(\frac{3}{2}\) in aluminium tubing and held in position by \(\frac{1}{2}\) in doweling which is bolted to the main boom.

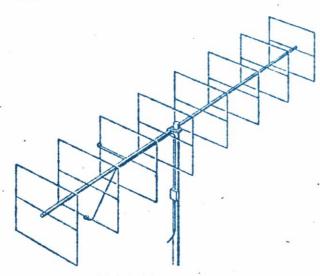


Fig 1. Aerial construction

The reflector is 21 in on all sides and is spaced 20 in behind the horizontally-polarized driven element. This driven element is 20in on all sides and is fed half way along the bottom leg. The vertically-polarized driven element is placed 141in in front of the first driven element and is of the same, size. It is fed half way along one of the vertical legs. The sizes of the two driven elements can be arranged so that the horizontal element is tuned to 144-145MHz and the vertical element tuned for 145-146MHz. This will improve the swr, as with the band plan fm simplex is largely in the top half of the band and vertically polarized. At the frequency to which the driven element is tuned the swr is 1:1-1 and rises to 1:1-4 at the band edge. The directors are placed 141in apart in front of the driven elements. The first director is 194 in on all sides, the second 19in and the rest are 18gin on all sides. The dimensions of the completed aerial are 107in long and 21in wide. The element spacings given above may be varied between 0.15\(\lambda\) and 0.25\(\lambda\) to improve gain.

Reprinted from RABIO COMMUNICATION July 1975

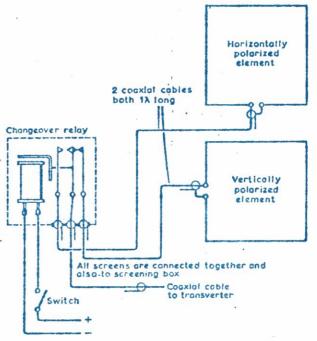


Fig 2. Element switching details

Element switching (Fig 2)

A coaxial cable I Along is connected to each of the two driven elements. These two cables are taken to a change-over relay mounted in a metal box on the mast. A coaxial feeder from the transceiver is also brought to this relay. The screens of the three cables are joined together and connected to the relay box. The centre conductors of the cables are connected to the relay so that in one position the vertically-polarized element is connected to the feeder and in the other position the horizontally-polarized element is connected to the feeder. The relay can be of any type available, but a coaxial relay is to be preferred.

Conclusion

The author has had very good results from this aerial and it out-performs the eight-element Yagi which it has now replaced. He will be pleased to hear from readers who make use of the design.

WINTER MAINTENANCE FOR AMATEUR RADIO EQUIPMENT

- 1. Oil all RF stages to reduce noise levels.
- 2. Rotate tubes and check air pressure.
- 3. Adjust heaters to 100 degrees.
- 4. Plug all grid leaks and check padding on padders.
- 5. Check RH group of all bleeders.
- 6. Check water levels in tank circuits and reservoir capacitors.
- 7. Check sharpness of trimmers and reshapren if necessary.
- 8. Replace all screens in filters dropped by screen droppers.
- 9. Check weights of all plate loads.
- 10. Empty ion traps and clean excess flux from all magnets.
- 11. Sweep all IFT'S and empty IFT cans.
- 12. Check and if necessary instal new beaters in mixers.
- 13. Clip new lambswool on all buffers.
- 14. Check licenses of drivers and renew if necessary.
- 15. Check linears with ruler.
- 16. Fit new hoppers on all feeders.
- 17. Look down all flat transmission lines for reflections.
- 18. Check taste of PI output with product detector and mop up any splatter.
- 19. Check that rate of PI output matches feed lines.
- 20. Grind seats of all standing waves.
- 21. Discard all out of date complementary output stages.
- 22. Keep more than one ion in the fire at all times.
- 23. Replace all spent 'T', 'Q', 'Z', gamma matches.
- 24. Check high and low beams for distance.
- 25. Dust and replace all images at a standard frequency.
- 26. Count quads.
- 27. Make sure that all guys are tight and all plate circuits are loaded (suggest a bus bar for this). Beware end effect.
- 28. Tighten lids on biscuit containers.
- 29. Oil all crystal locks.
- 30. Dredge all net channels.

ex WESTLAKES

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VFO - 820 \$145 DG - 1 Digital Display \$160	FREQUENCY COUNTERS	P.O.A.
YG. 88C Crystal Filter \$ 64	HY - GAIN ANTENNAS	
SP. 520 - 820 \$ 36	14AVQ 10-40M, verticals, 19' tall, no guys	\$ 65
TRIO KENWOOD model TS 700 - A FM-AM-CW-SSB	18AVT-WB 10-80 M. verticals, 23' tall no guys	\$ 95
transceivers. Full 144-148 MHz coverage, 10-Watt output, VFO controlled, self-contained, AC-DC operation.	TH3JR 10-15-20 junior 3 el. Yagi 12' boom TH3MK3 10-15-20 senior 3 el. Yagi 14' boom	\$ 16 <i>Q</i> \$220
\$650	1H6DXX 10-15-20 senior 6 el. Yaqi 24' boom	\$250
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variable form 1 Watt to full power, VIFO controlled AC-DC operation. Styling as TS-700-A. P.O.A.		\$ 25
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ICOM	PL-259 SO-239 Chassi Mount	\$1.20
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6146 - b valves RCA new Large stock \$10 each.		\$270

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Basic Electronics A very useful book, especially for beginners. Published by Electronics Australia. Projects and Circuits Over thirty Electronics Australia projects combined 31.50 into a book of 112 pages. Westlakes Novice Licence Manual This excellent book is being revised. At the time of writing, we have run out of copies for sale, but we might have supplies of the revised Manual by this meeting.

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	4.7 uF	6e	
	100 uF	12c	
	220 uF	15c	
	470 uF	20 c	
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.0047, .002

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