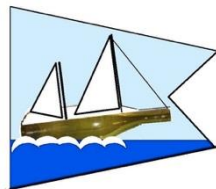


# VHF Marine Radio

Part 1 of our Trilogy:  
VHF & AIS





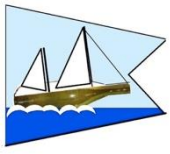
# Scott Richard Berg



## WAØLSS /MM, WDC8214, KCQ

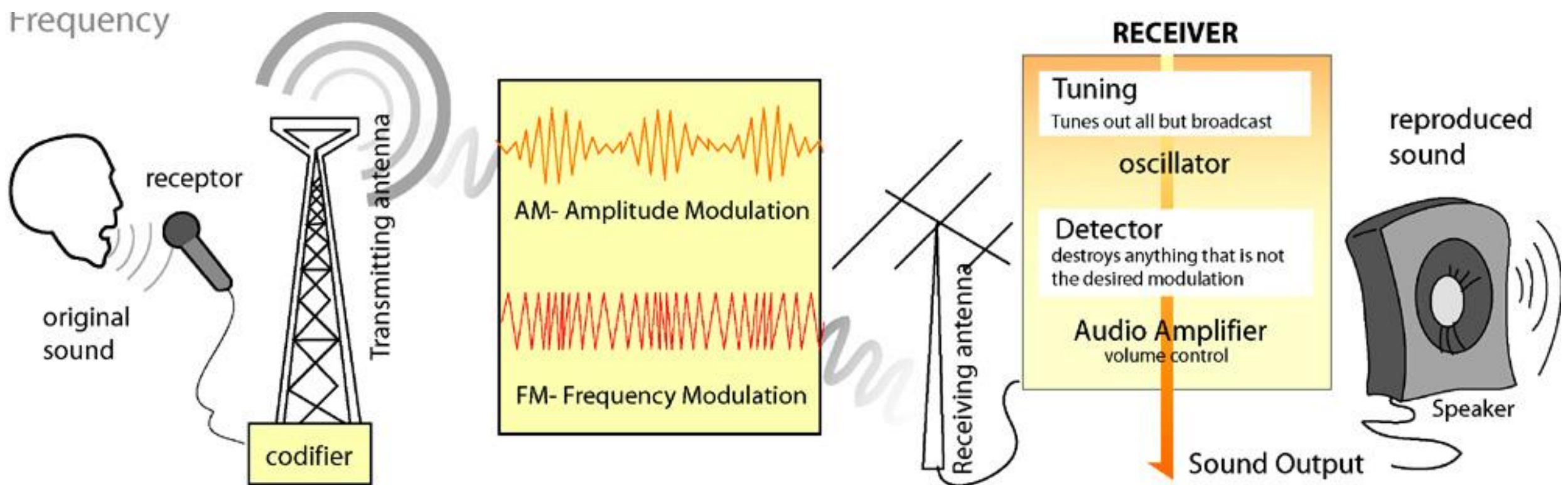
- Licensed Marine Radio Operator
- Commercial Marine HF Station Operator (GMDSS)
- USCG GMDSS Taskforce Member
- Extra Class Ham Operator
- AIS Dealer and Installer
- Full Time Cruiser
- USCG Licensed Captain



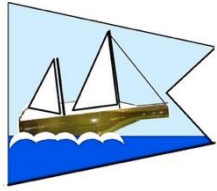


# What is Radio Anyway?

- Encoding, Transmitting, Receiving, & Decoding Information
- Little real change from early days of Marconi and Morse to your Pactor Modem and Sat Phone



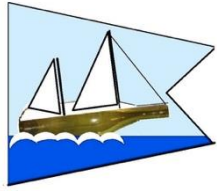




# "Modes" of Transmission

- CW (Morse Code using Continuous Waves)
- AM/FM (Amplitude and Frequency Modulation)
- SSB (Single Sideband)
- Marine VHF (FM, Aircraft VHF is AM)
- SSB (a type of AM as well)
- Digital modes like Pactor over HF are types of AM
- Digital Cell Phones & Sat Phones are types of FM



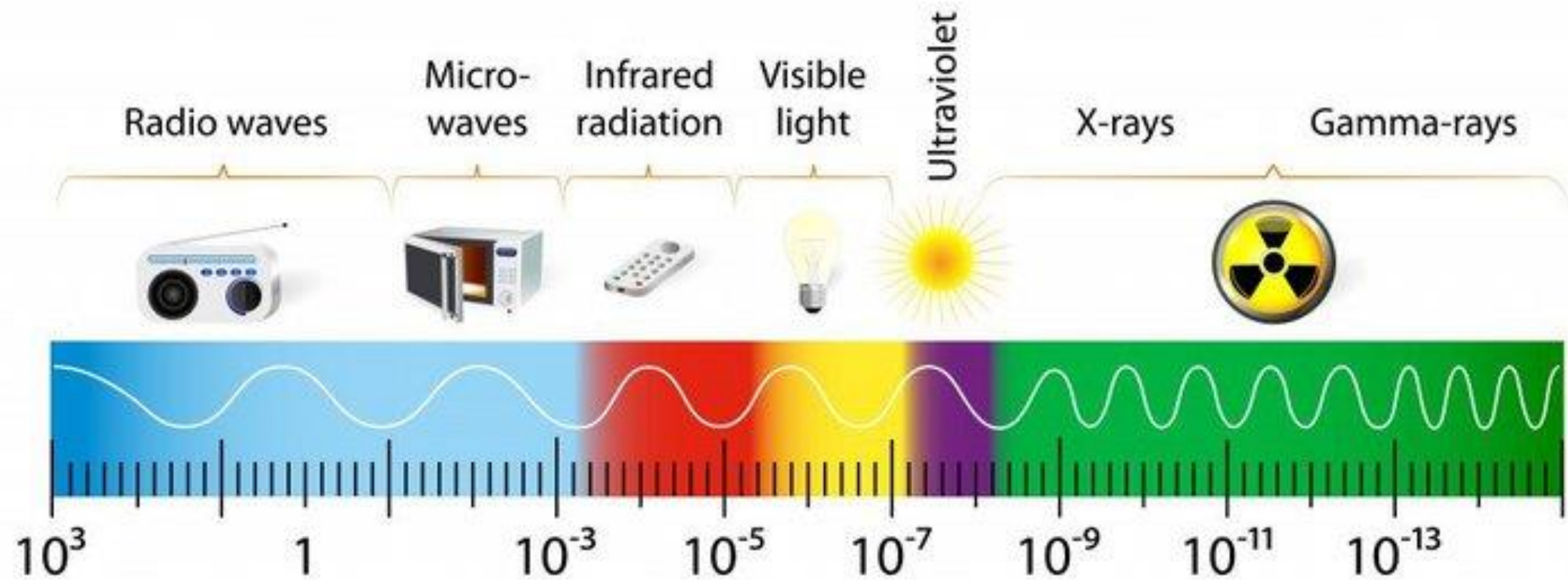


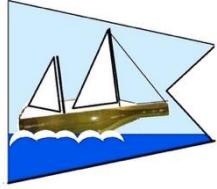
# From "DC to Daylight"



Thinking in Powers of 10  
Frequency vs Wavelength

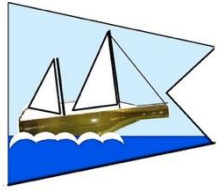
## THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM



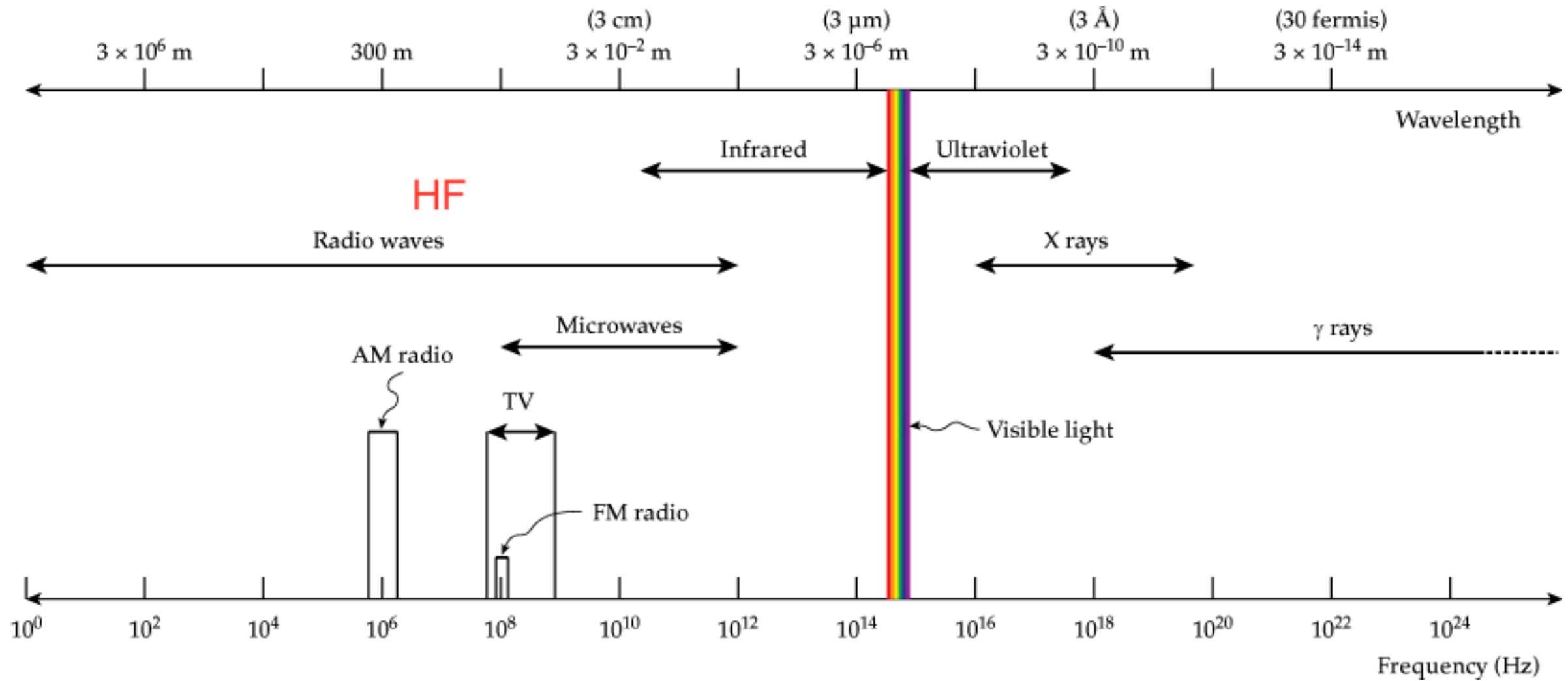


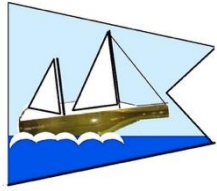
# For Extra Credit: Understanding Orders of Magnitude

- $10^1 = 10$
- $10^2 = 100$
- $10^3 = 1000$
- $10^{-2} = .01$
- $10^{100} = \text{a GooglePlex!}$



# Marine Communications along the Radio Spectrum





# Converting Frequency to Wavelength

$\lambda$  = Wavelength  
 $f$  = Frequency  
 $v$  (or  $c$  in a vacuum) = Velocity (speed of light)

$$\lambda = V / f$$

And

$$f = V / \lambda$$

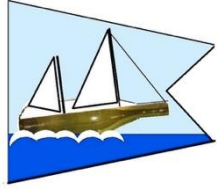
**Which is great for calculating the color of the blue sky but for our needs a simpler formula (derived from this) is:**

**Wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) = 300 / frequency ( $f$ ) in MHz**

**so:**

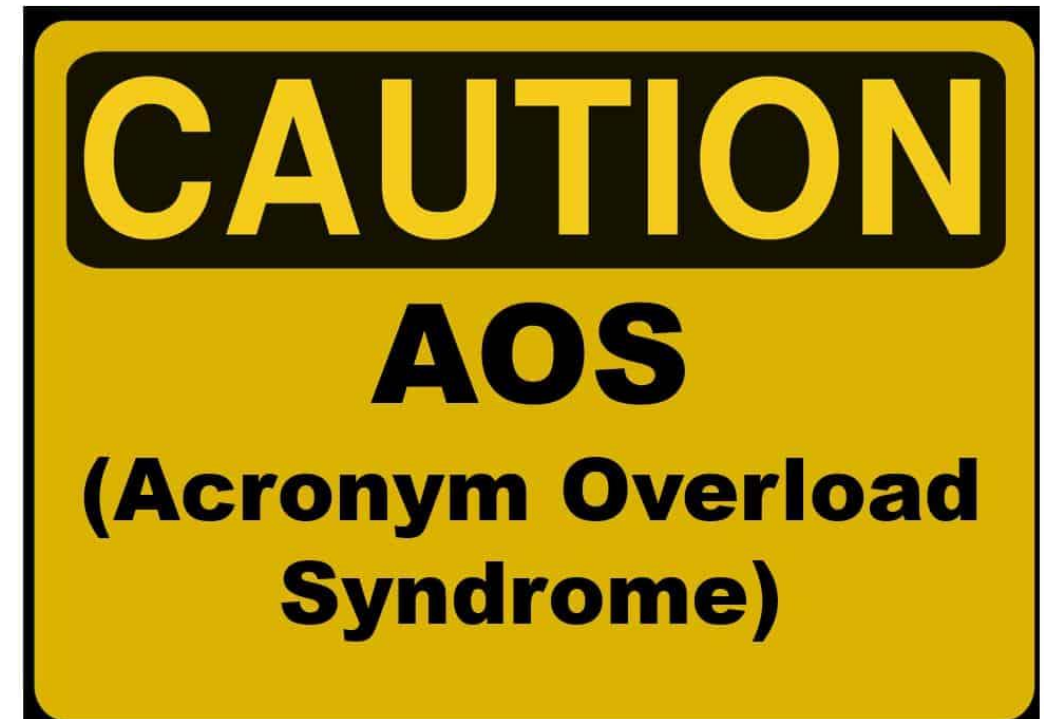
**The 20m Ham Band is at 14.300mhz. This will be important!**

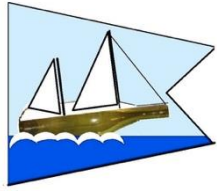




# Acronym Check

- GMDSS (Global Maritime Distress & Safety System)
- VHF (Very High Frequency)
- HF (High Frequency)
- AIS (Automatic Identification System)
- AM/FM (Amplitude & Frequency Modulation)
- SSB (Single Side Band)
- CW (Continuous Wave)
- AMTOR (Amateur Teleprinting Over Radio)
- PACTOR (Portmanteau of Packet Radio & AMTOR)
- RADAR (RADio Dectection And Ranging)

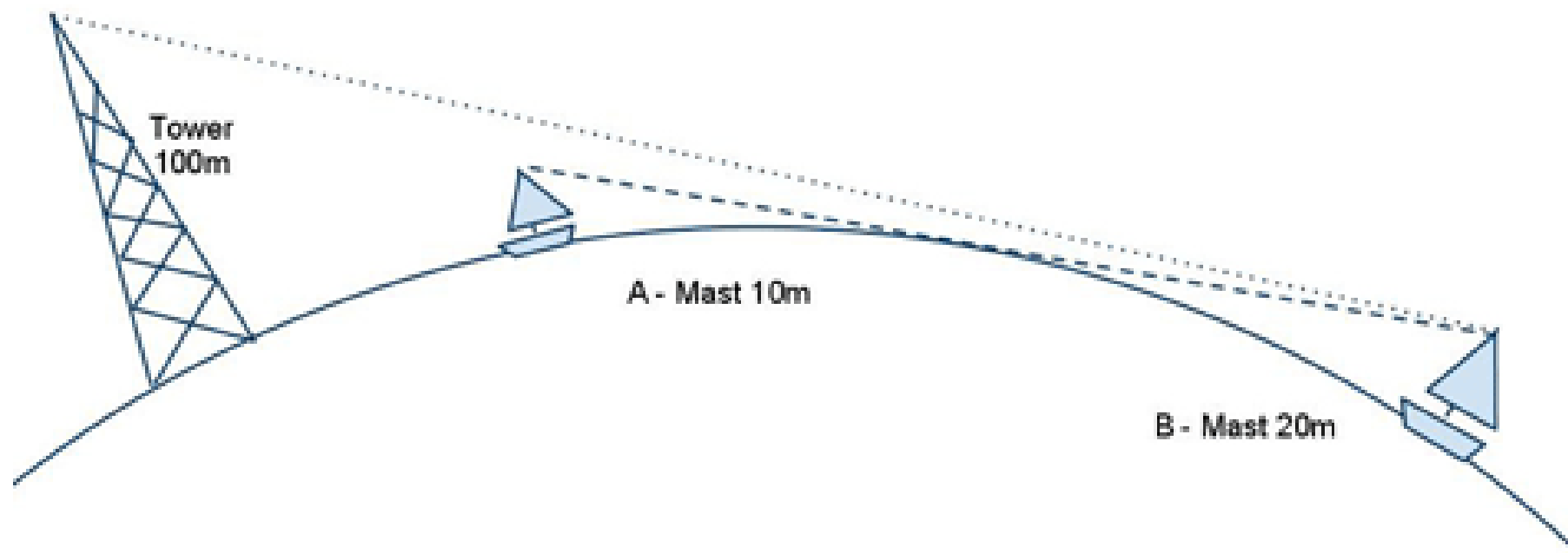




# VHF

- Used by Everyone from Hams to Aircraft
- Amateur, Military, First Responders, and more
- Installed and Hand-Held
- Line of Sight Communication

$$\text{Horizon (km)} = 3.57 \sqrt{\text{Mast height (m)}}$$





# Marine VHF

- “Line of Sight” “Party Line” communication using FM with Fixed Station and Hand Held Radios
  - Digital Selective Calling
  - GPS Enabled
  - That "Little Red Button"
- 1st Line of Boat to Boat and Emergency Communication





# Installation 1

- Radio Location
- Power Voltage, Cabling, and OCP
- Antenna Feed Line
- Antenna Location





# Radio Location

- Dry unless truly Water-Proof Radio
- Remote Mic in Cockpit
- Good cable runs available
- Easy to reach Mic from helm
- Easy to reach by 2<sup>nd</sup> User

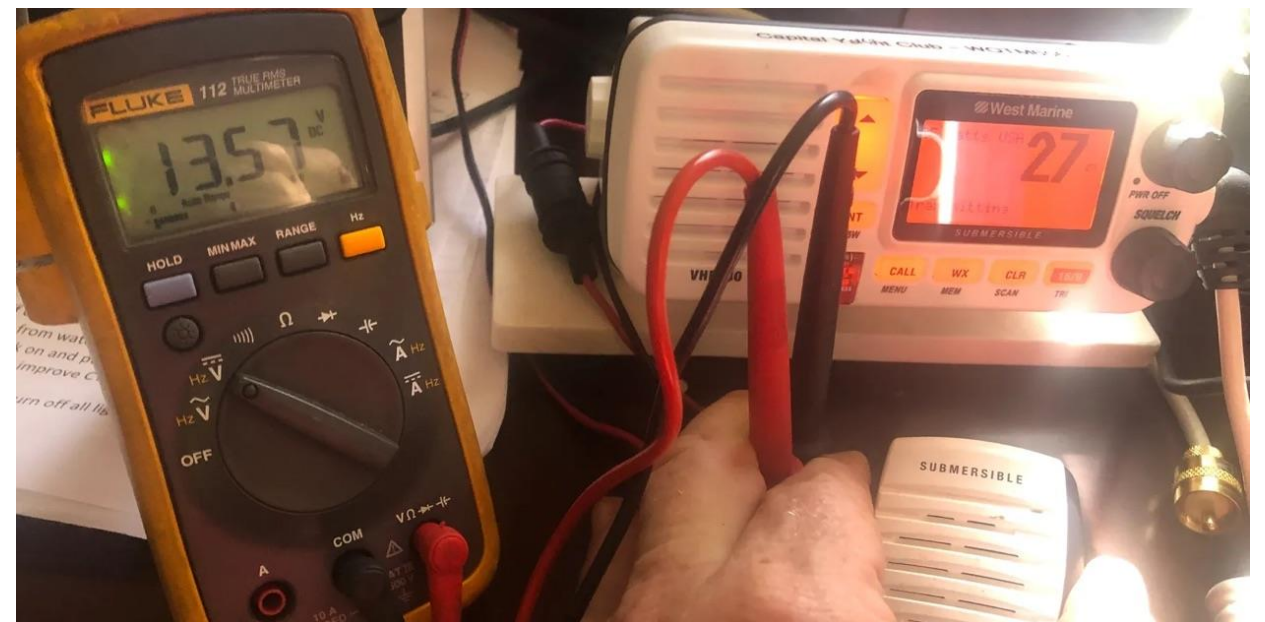






# DC Power Supply

- Tinned Copper Wire with  $<3\%$  Voltage Drop
- Circuit Breaker to protect Wire
- Factory fuse to protect Radio
- Chafe Protection for all wire





# Antenna Feed Line

- Best COAX CABLE you can source
- Professionally Crimped or Soldered TOP Connection
- Test Connection with VSWR Meter or Analyzer
- Seal outside with COAXSEAL
- Pro Hint: Solder the 'top' sailboat connection below!





# COAX

The Good, The Bad, & The Ugly

**Common *RG8X* loses 4.7db or almost 70% of it's total power in 100' @ VHF Frequencies**

***LMR400UF* less than 1db or about 30%**

**GOOD COAX MATTERS!**



# Save This...

	30	50	100	144	150	440
<b>LMR-100A®</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>		<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>
<b>RG-58A/U</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>LMR-200®</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>		<b>3.9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>RG-59</b>		<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>			<b>7.6</b>
<b>RG-8X</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>LMR-240®</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>LMR-240 Ultra®</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>RG-8/U</b>		<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>			
<b>RG-213</b>		<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>RG-214</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>LMR-400®</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>		<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>LMR-400 Ultra®</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>		<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>



# Testing the Antenna

- Using an SWR/Watt Meter & Dummy Load
- Using an Antenna Analyzer
- DB Loss is the issue. Every 3db cuts power by 50%
- Few Cruisers will have an Analyzer
- Find a local Ham Radio Club!





# Antenna Analyzer







# SWR Meters





# Aircraft VHF



- Still “Line of Sight” “Party Line” communication using AM(!) with Fixed Station and Hand Held Radios
- “Guard” Frequency is 121.5 (same as an SART Beacon)
- Your marine VHF can’t call most commercial aircraft
- Your aircraft VHF can in an emergency!
- We carry an Icom A23 in our ‘Ditch Bag’

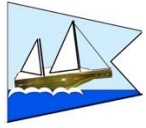


# Automatic Identification System (AIS)



- A Boat to Boat VHF Based System using GPS to Transmit your Boat's Position, Course, Speed and More
- Class A, B, B+ (with more on the way)
- Transmit vs Receive Only
- A True “Game Changer”
- Privacy Concerns





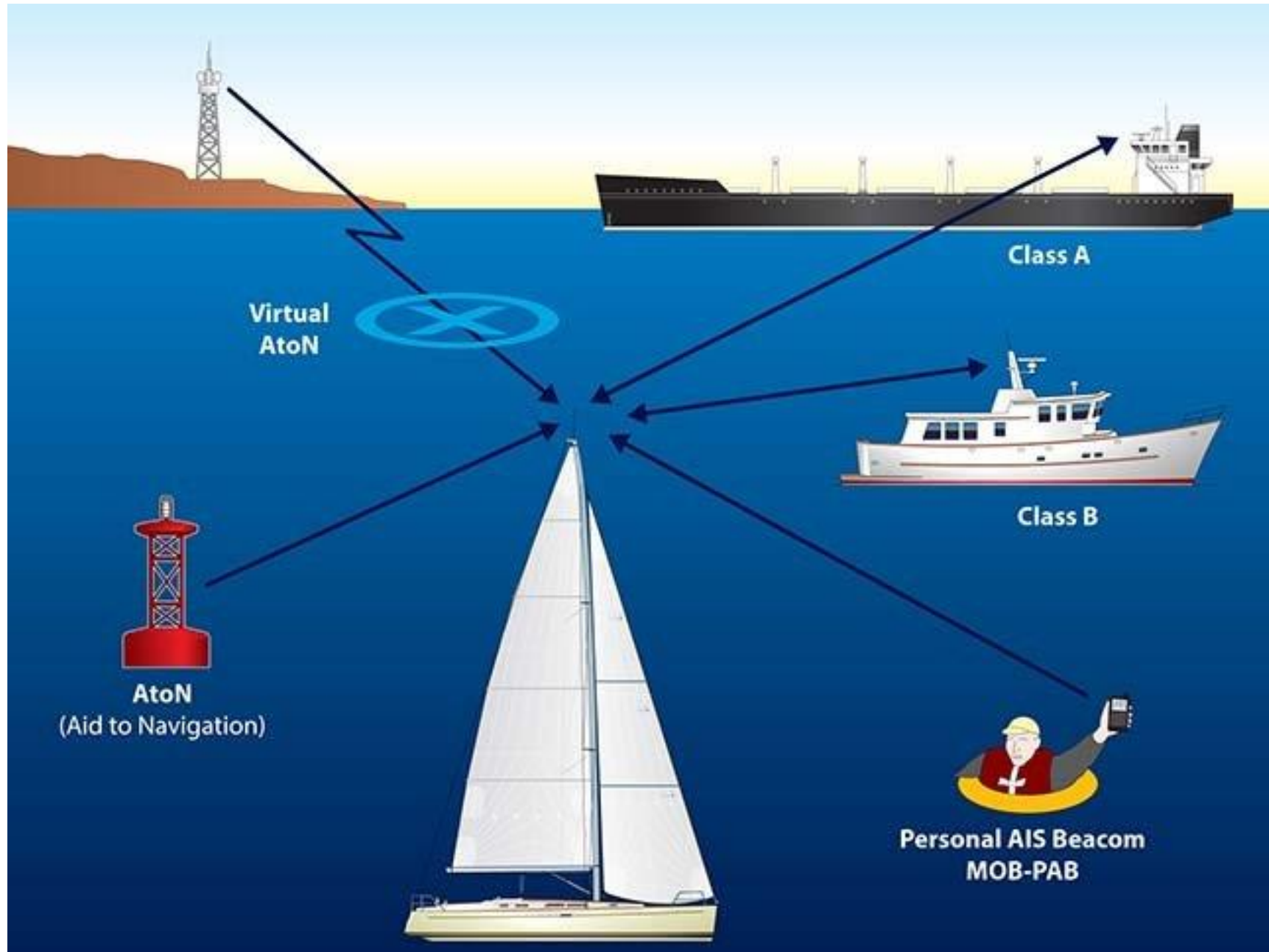
# Classes of AIS

- Class A—12w, variable output
- Class B — 2w, fixed output, slower packets
- B + Models (now 5 watt, more packets, evolving)
- Receive Only
- Shore Stations





# AIS in Action





# Cruising with AIS

- Be Followed by Shore Side Friends ([MarineTraffic.com](http://MarineTraffic.com))
- Ships Changing Course for you
- Boats Hidden Behind the Bend
- Calling Ships by Name
- Integrated VHF/AIS Systems





# Annapolis Harbor

3:19 PM Wed Aug 21 LTE 30%

marinetraffic.com

MarineTraffic: Global Ship Tracking Intelligence | AIS Marine Traffic How to take a screenshot on your iPhone, iPad, and iPod touch - Apple Support

MarineTraffic - Ship Tracking  
MarineTraffic.com  
INSTALLED OPEN

MarineTraffic Live Map Explore Community Pricing Vessel, Port, etc. Log In

**CHARDONNAY**  
Sailing Vessel

**CHARDONNAY**  
AT ANCHOR OFF  
THE POTOMAC RIVER

[Add to Fleet](#) [Vessel Details](#)

**BERT JABIN'S YARD**  
[US] **US ANP**

**ATD:** 2019-08-12 11:46 **ATA:** 2019-08-17 10:31

[Past Track](#) [Route Forecast](#)

Status: **Class B** Speed/Course: **0kn / 0°** Draught: **N/A**

Received: 17 hours, 5 minutes ago (AIS)  
Source: 5118 Annapolis School of Seamanship  
Report your position with [OnCourse](#)

Ad closed by Google

[Stop seeing this ad](#)

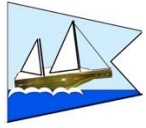
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Map data ©2019 Google [Terms of Use](#)



# Important AIS Facts

- Be sure your AIS is "Type Approved" for your flag country
- Be sure your AIS is correctly programmed with your yacht information and MMSI—This is done by the dealer usually
- Remember (from our VHF Discussion): Not all MMSI's are the Same (FCC issued critical for cruisers)
- Boat US and USPS 'OK' for local waters, but...
- Like with VHF Voice, ALWAYS use best engineering practices: Antennas, Antenna Feed Line, Power Cabling, and Power Supply Voltage



# Keeping Legal

- Ship's Station License (required for all but domestic VHF operation)
  - Issued in the US by the FCC in the US
  - Good for 10 Years
  - Comes with Call Sign & "Real" MMSI
- Station Operator's License
  - **Required for all but fully domestic VHF operation**
  - Restricted (RROP), Marine (MROP), Commercial (GROL)
- Type Approved Equipment
  - FCC Part 15, 80, and 97

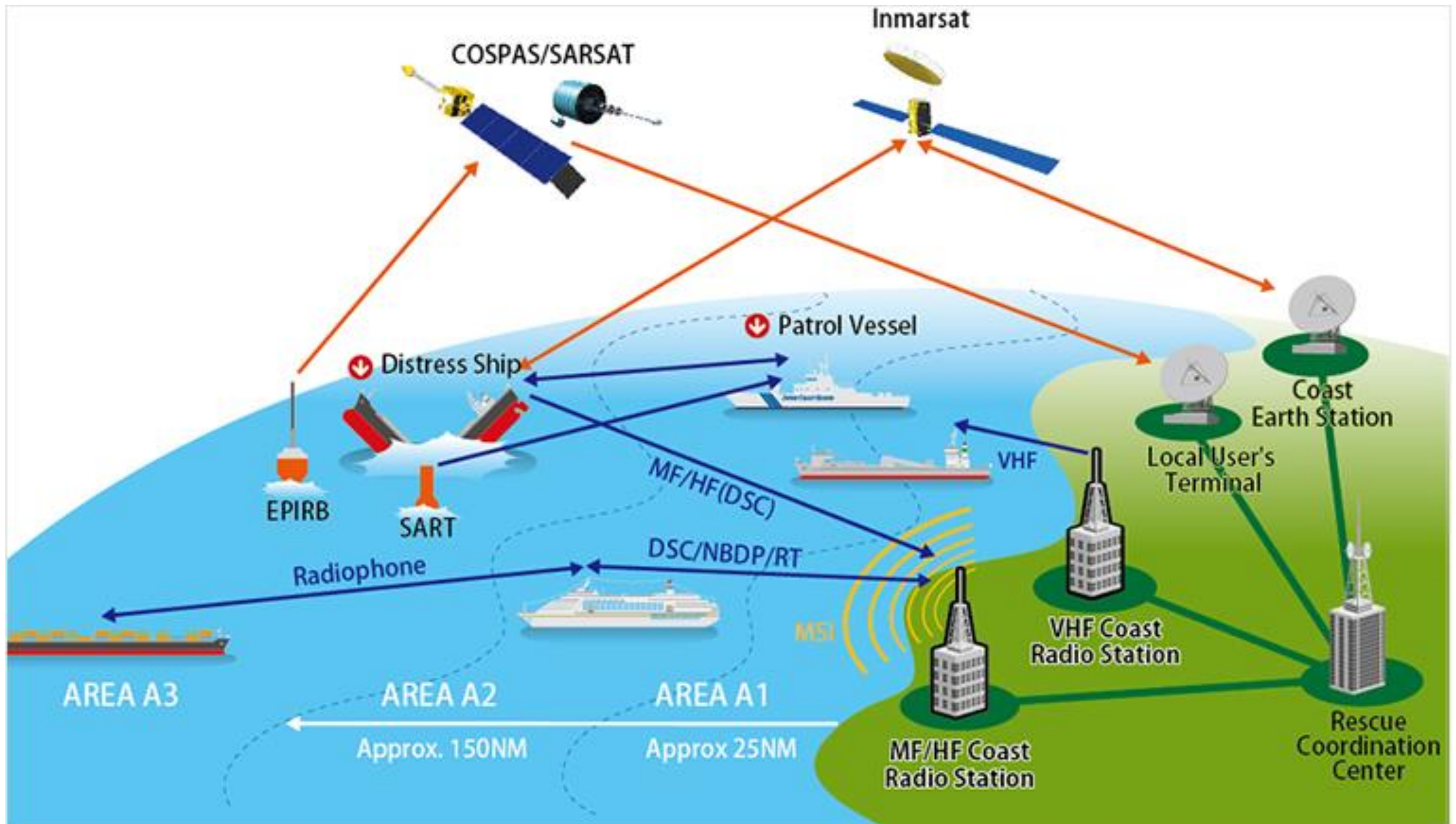


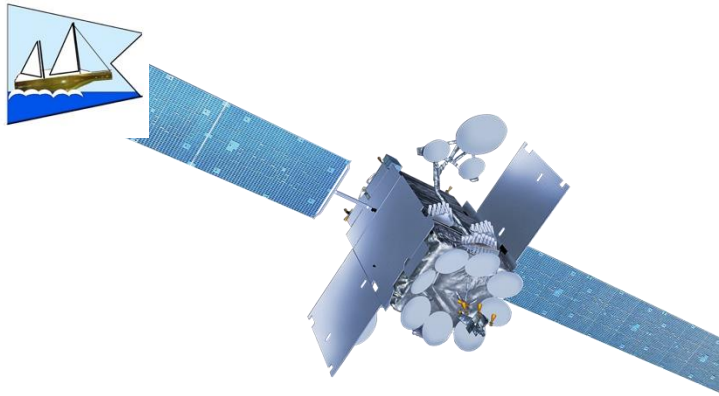




# GMDSS

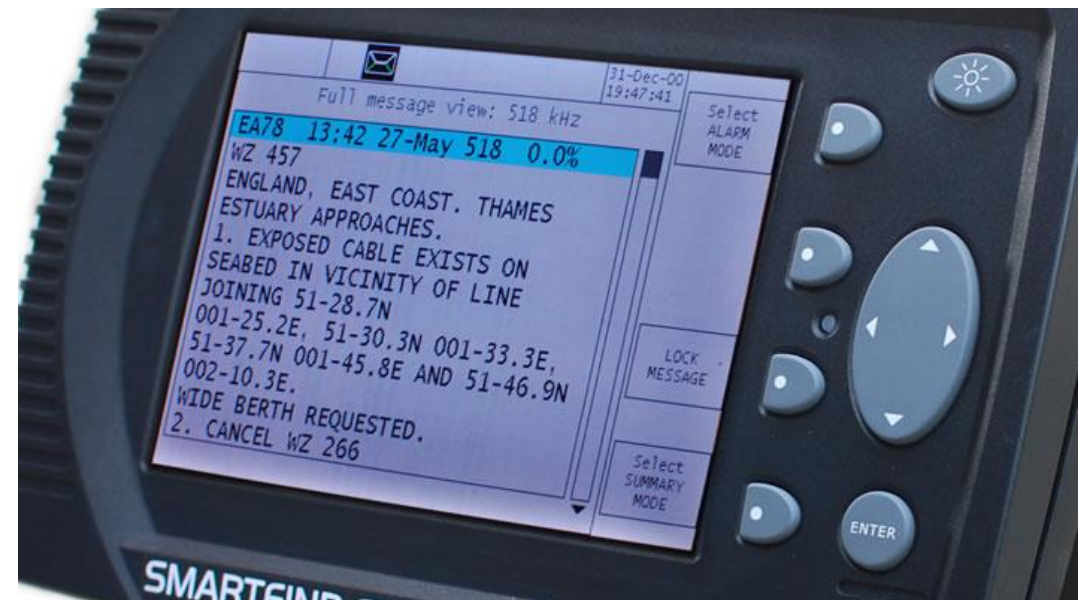
(Global Maritime Distress & Safety System)





# GMDSS

- VHF & VHF DSC Radio
- MF/HF DSC Radio
- EPIRB (COSPAS/SARSAT)
- SART
- NAVTEX
- INMARSAT
- Iridium (Finally)







# Questions?

