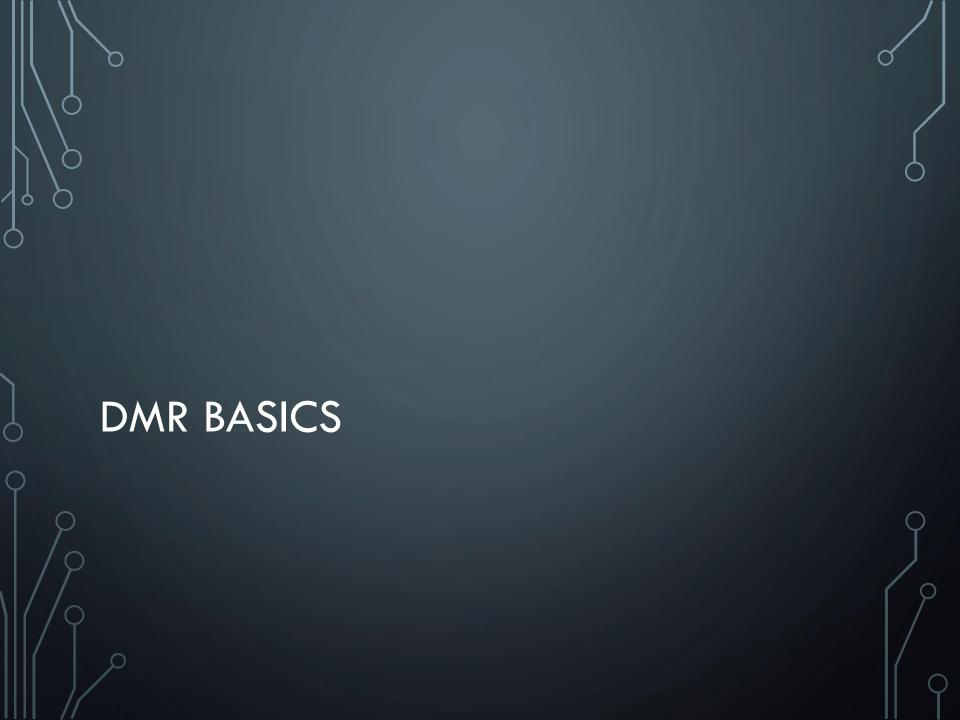
DIGITAL MOBILE RADIO (DMR) LINKING, OPERATING PRACTICES AND PROGRAMMING KØNGA MIKE, RMHAM

TOPICS

- Basics
- Operating Practices
 - Network Linking Setup
 - Best Practices
- Programming



MIKE'S DMR DOCTRINE

If something about using DMR for Amateur Radio doesn't make sense, remember that DMR was created for commercial use, and was never designed nor intended for Amateur Radio use.

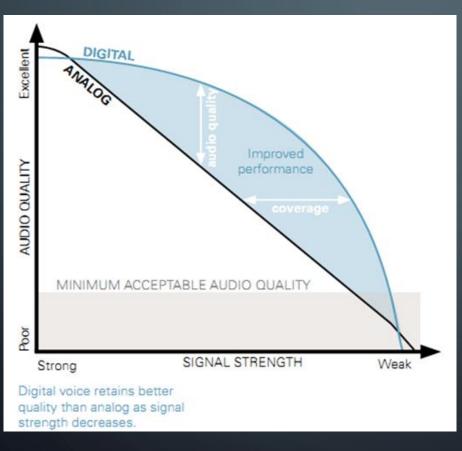
WHAT IS DMR/TRBO?

- DMR (Digital Mobile Radio) is an international commercial digital radio standard that originated in Europe*
- TRBO refers to MotoTRBO which is Motorola's implementation of the DMR standard
- Many Amateur Radio repeater networks use MotoTRBO equipment, which is why they are commonly referred to as "TRBO" networks
- You do not need to use a Motorola MotoTRBO radio to use these networks

TWO REPEATERS IN ONE!

One call per TDMA saves licensing and repeater and channel Two-channel Analog or Digital FDMA System equipment costs by enabling the equivalent of two 6.25 kHz channels within a single licensed 12.5 kHz channel Repeater 1 Frequency 1 Combining Equipment Repeater 2 Frequency 2 Radio Groups Two calls per repeater and channel Two-channel Digital TDMA System Repeater Frequency 1 Lower infrastructure cost, 1 box in rack TWO voice channels from one repeater Radio Groups

BETTER SIGNAL QUALITY



- No hiss, popping, or static
- Better RF range than older digital technologies
- Forward Error Correction and Cyclic Redundancy Check coders

DMR END USER OPERATION

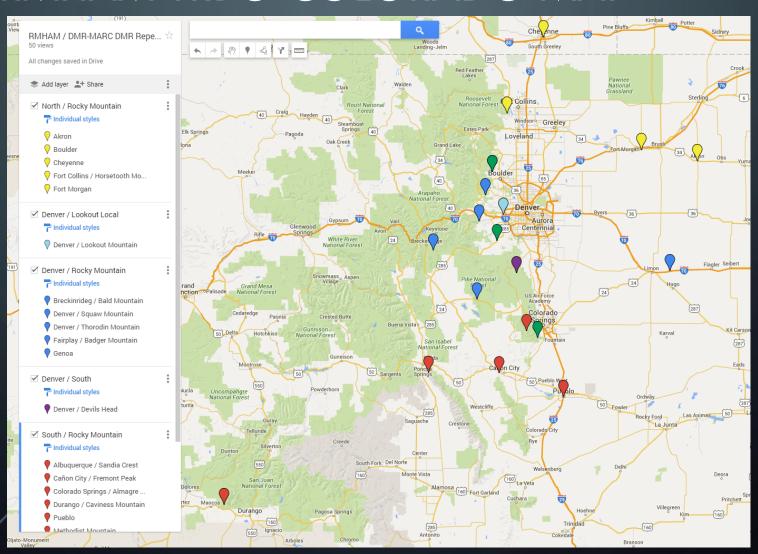
UNDERSTAND THE NETWORK

- Two major networks in Colorado
 - Rocky Mountain Ham Radio TRBO
 - DMR-MARC
- RMHAM TRBO is mostly Colorado, with some repeaters in New Mexico, Wyoming and Montana
- DMR-MARC is world-wide
- Each network will have their own Talk Groups, they own way of handling repeater slots, and sometimes operating/best practices.

RMHAM TRBO NETWORK

- Five Talk Groups: Rocky Mountain (wide), North, South,
 Denver, and Lookout Local
- When contacting another ham, use the smallest coverage talk group possible
- If necessary, use Rocky Mountain to make contact, then move to a smaller coverage talk group if possible
- Map: http://bit.ly/rmham-trbo-map

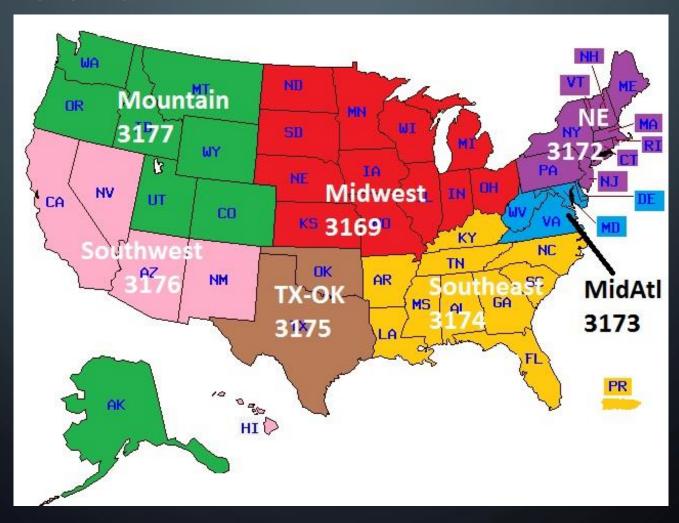
RMHAM TRBO COLORADO MAP



DMR-MARC

- World Wide, MANY talk groups
- World Wide, World Wide English, North America, Local, US Regionals
- Colorado is in the Mountain regional talk group
- Also has User Activated Talk Groups, sometimes called Tactical Talk Groups (e.g., TAC310), which are only active when you transmit on them.

DMR-MARC US REGIONAL TALK GROUPS



DMR NETS

- RMHAM TRBO Tech Net
 - First Saturday of the Month, 7:00 PM, Rocky Mountain talk group
- World Wide DMR-MARC Net
 - World Wide talk group, Saturdays, 16:00 UTC Summer, 17:00 UTC Winter
- DMR-MARC Tech Net
 - North America talk group, Thursdays, 01:00 UTC Summer, 02:00
 UTC Winter (This translates to Wednesday Night in the States)

ID YOUR TALK GROUP

- When calling, identify which talk group you are transmitting on.
- "This is K-0-N-G-A on Rocky Mountain"
- Many Hams scan various channels and may want or need to turn scan off and tune to your channel to respond.
- If you don't ID the talk group, the responding ham may not know which channel to tune to.
- BTW: Audio ID is required by FCC rule (see next slide)

GET A DMR-MARC RADIO ID

- dmr-marc.net -> Contact Us -> "I'd like a USER ID for my radio"
- Everything works best when each radio has a unique ID
- Put your Radio ID in the codeplug and upload to the radio
- Radio ID is NOT a replacement for ID'ing. You must still ID vocally every 10 minutes per FCC regulations.

LEVERAGE THE SAMPLE CODEPLUGS

- Available on the RMHAM Website
 - www.rmham.org
 - MotoTRBO/DMR -> Sample Codeplugs
- All RMHAM TRBO repeaters and many DMR-MARC repeaters already programmed in
- Quickest way to get on the air
- Use as a foundation for your own codeplug

AUDIO LEVELS

- Many radios allow you to increase the gain on the radio's microphone (internal and external)
- Some radios (early CS700s) needed the mic gain increased
- Don't overdo it; increase in small increments and test. Use your best judgement to increase further based on feedback from other Hams.

TALK GROUPS AND REPEATER SLOTS

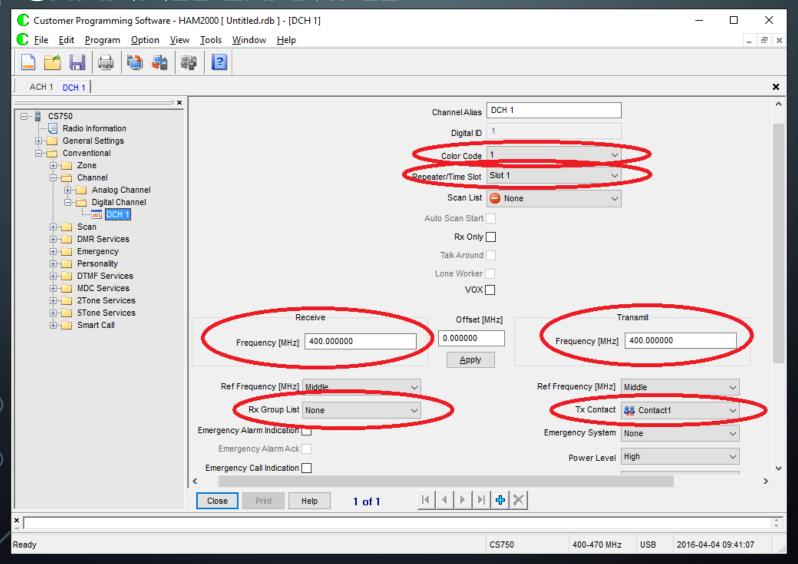
- Each repeater has 2 repeater slots (time slots)
- Each slot can handle 1 conversation at a time. Thus, each repeater can handle 2 simultaneous separate conversations
- Some networks allow multiple talk groups on the same repeater slot
- Only one talk group can be transmitting at a time on a single repeater slot
- It may be necessary to monitor the other talk groups on a repeater slot to determine if the slot is free to operate on*

PROGRAMMING

BASIC PROGRAMMING CONCEPTS

- In order to program a DMR radio for repeaters, you must know:
 - Repeater frequencies
 - Repeater Color <u>Code</u>
 - Desired Talk Group/Receive Group
 - The Repeater Slot that Talk Group is on

CHANNEL EXAMPLE



COLOR CODE

- DMR repeaters use a Color Code as the first access point after the receive frequency
- Color Codes are designed to allow two repeaters with the same frequency to operate effectively if they are relatively close to each other
- You must know the Color Code of the repeater in order to successfully use the repeater

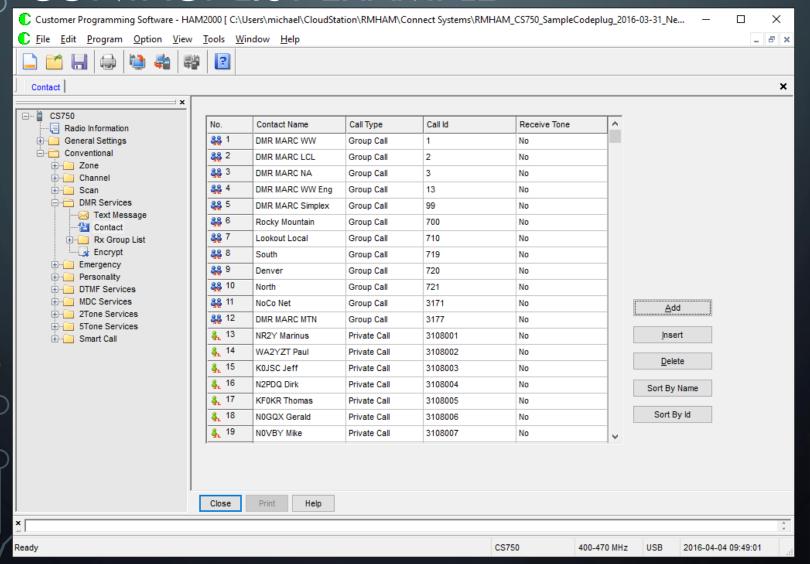
CONTACT LIST

- DMR radios use a Contact List for:
 - Private Call (used for Radio IDs)
 - Talk Groups (required for most repeaters)
 - All Call (often used for simplex)
- Radios with displays will show the Radio ID of person who is transmitting
- If you have the Radio ID in your radio's Contact List, the contact name or tag will display instead of the Radio ID
- Typical contact names include call sign and name

TALK GROUPS

- Access Control (analogous to tones on analog radios) is accomplished with Talk Groups
- If a repeater uses Talk Groups, you must know which Talk Groups the repeater uses in order to use the repeater with your radio
- Talk Groups are assigned to a Repeater Slot in a repeater
- More than one Talk Group can be assigned to a single Repeater Slot, but only one Talk Group can use the slot at any given time

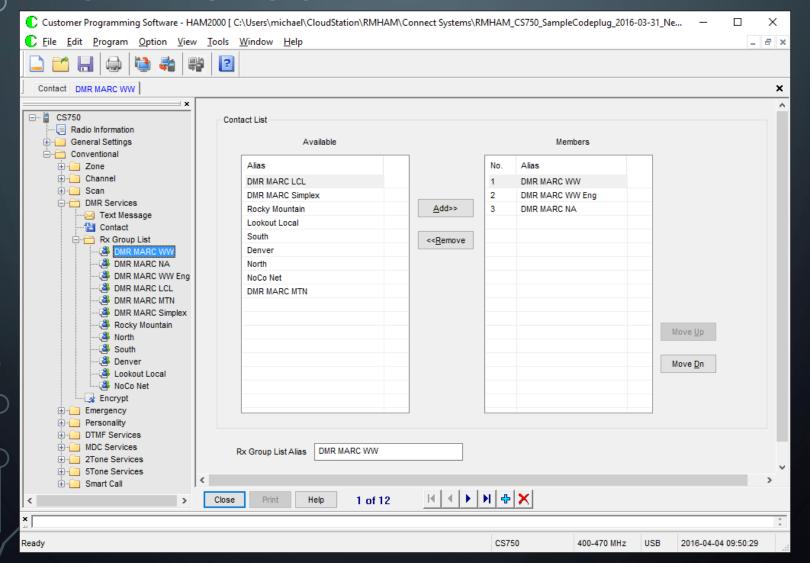
CONTACT LIST EXAMPLE



RECEIVE GROUPS

- Receive Groups are how DMR radios use Talk Groups when receiving signals
- Talk Groups are assigned to Receive Groups. Receive Groups are assigned to the receive frequency on the channel in your radio.
- More than one Talk Group can be assigned to a Receive Group
 - Recommended config by DMR-MARC
 - Can cause confusion when scanning
- Remember Mike's DMR Doctrine

RECEIVE GROUP EXAMPLE



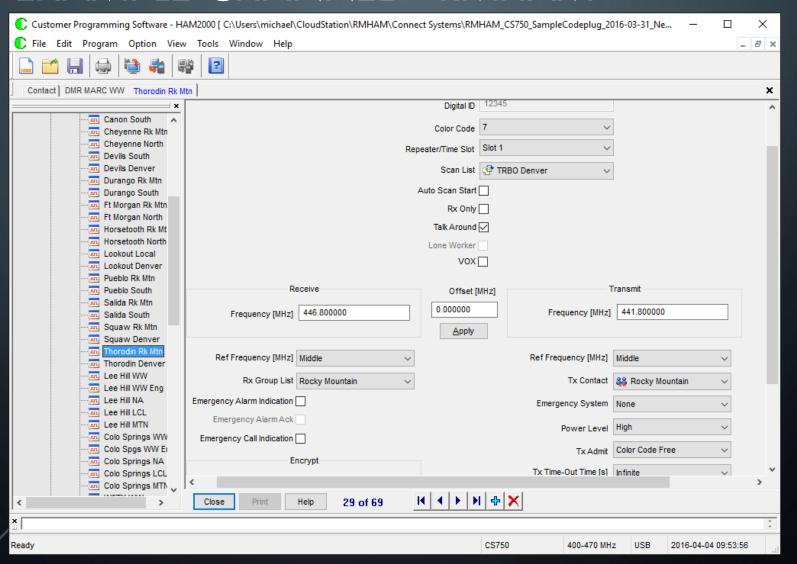
REPEATER SLOTS

- DMR repeaters have 2 "time slots" that share a frequency, allowing for two separate, simultaneous conversations
- This means one repeater can do the work of two while using less bandwidth than a single analog repeater
- You must know which Repeater Slot you wish to use in order to set up your radio (more on this later)

EXAMPLE CHANNELS

| | | | Receive | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Channel | Color Code | Time Slot | Frequency | Transmit Frequency | Talk Group |
| Squaw Colo | 7 | Slot 1 | 446.9375 | 441.9375 | Colorado |
| Squaw Denver | 7 | Slot 2 | 446.9375 | 441.9375 | Denver |
| | | | | | DMR MARC |
| Lee Hill WW | 1 | Slot 1 | 445.05 | 440.05 | WW |
| Lee Hill WW Eng | 1 | Slot 1 | 445.05 | 440.05 | DMR MARC WW Eng |
| | | | | | j |
| Lee Hill NA | 1 | Slot 1 | 445.05 | 440.05 | DMR MARC NA |
| Lee Hill LCL | 1 | Slot 2 | 445.05 | 440.05 | DMR MARC LCL |
| Lee Hill MTN | 1 | Slot 2 | 445.05 | 440.05 | DMR MARC MTN |

EXAMPLE CHANNEL - RMHAM



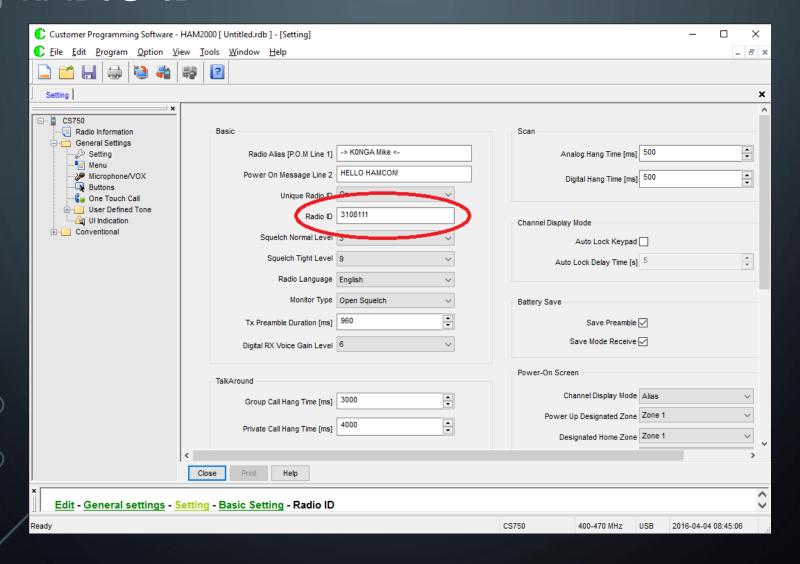
ADMIT CRITERIA

- Used to prevent transmit when a frequency is in use
- For Digital Channels, use "Color Code"
- For Analog Channels, do not use admit controls.
- Prevents "doubling" or transmitting at the same time without knowing
- Default settings in sample codeplugs

RADIO ID

- Identifies the radio to the DMR Repeater
- Each Radio's ID should be unique on the repeater/network
- Not a replacement for Call Sign
- Required for operation with the repeater

RADIO ID



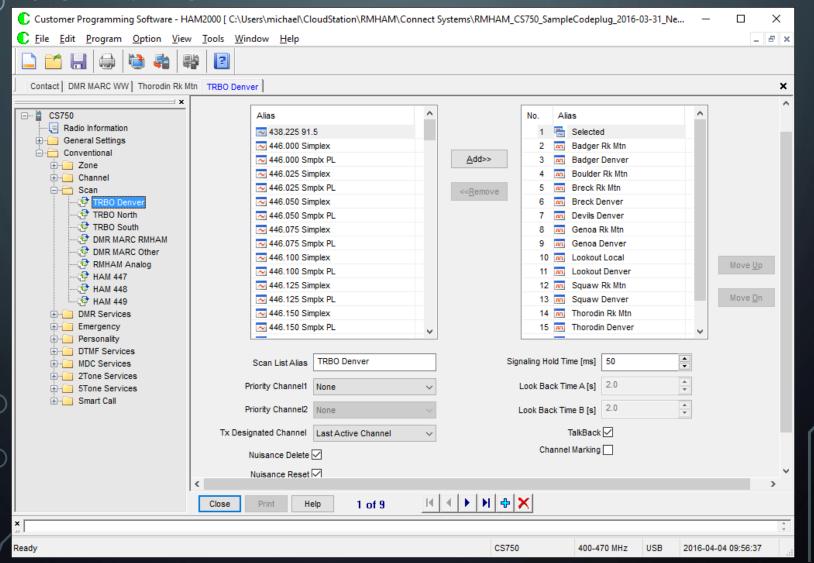
ZONES

- Channels are assigned to Zones
- Only one (1) Zone can be in use (active) at a time
- On HTs, corresponds with channel selection dial
- Radios can have numerous zones
- Channels can be a member of more than one Zone

SCAN LIST

- Named list of channels grouped together
- List is assigned to a channel
- When that channel is activated, the list assigned to that channel will be scanned
- Lists can contain digital and analog channels
- Some radios have advanced scan list settings
- Scan Lists and Zones are completely separate entities (in most radios) and do NOT have to be identical

SCAN LIST EXAMPLE



ROAMING

- Automatic feature available on some radios
 - Motorola, Hytera, Vertex Standard
- Radio measure signal strength of channels in a list,
 determines the strongest signal, and tunes to that channel
- Best use case is for times when a single talk group needs to be used but the user will be moving through a large area.

BUTTONS

- Programmable!
- Every radio manufacturer is different
- Check the Sample Codeplug for what the buttons do
- Change to you heart's content, but remember what they do!



STUFF AND THINGS

- RMHAM Website www.rmham.org
- DMR-MARC Website <u>www.dmr-marc.net</u>
- Contact Me: K0NGA@arrl.net