ANYTONE PROGRAMMENTE

WORKSHOP - RMHAM-U

KØNGA MIKE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HAM RADIO



MIKE'S DMR DOCTRINE

DMR is a commercial radio protocol.

It was never designed nor intended for Amateur Radio use.

Some things about DMR are not going to make sense.

Accept this. It will make your life easier.



WRITE THIS DOWN

- 438.675 / -5mhz offset
- Color Code 1
- Time Slot 2
- Talk Group 3108
 - BM Colorado



AGENDA

- Basics Review
- Anytone Stuff
- •What you need to know
- Programming workflow



BASICS REVIEW

"No, I will not fix your computer." -Me, constantly



WHAT IS DMR/TRB0?

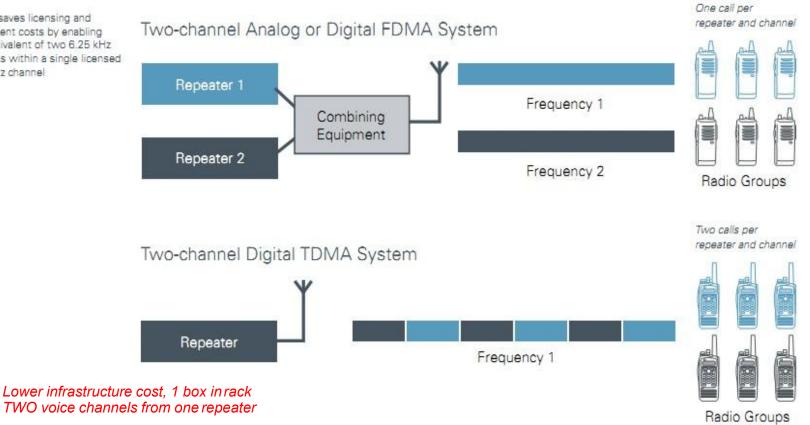
- DMR (Digital Mobile Radio) is an international commercial digital radio standard (ETSI) that originated in Europe
- TRBO refers to MotoTRBO which is Motorola's implementation of the DMR standard
- Many Amateur Radio repeater networks use MotoTRBO equipment, which is why they are commonly referred to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





TWO REPEATERS IN ONE!

TDMA saves licensing and equipment costs by enabling the equivalent of two 6.25 kHz channels within a single licensed 12.5 kHz channel





NEW CONCEPTS

- Frequency Pair not new
- Color Code Functions similar to a CTCSS or DCS access tone
- Repeater Slot Each DMR Repeater has two, you must specify which one to use
- Talk Group Each repeater slot can be logically segmented further into talk groups
- Receive Group List of talk groups to monitor on the channel's assigned repeater slot



ANYTONE STUFF

"What do you mean there's no codeplug for this brand-new bleeding-edge DMR radio from a company nobody's ever heard of?" -Too many people, too often



RANT, SORT OF

- Chinese radios are typically more affordable than Motorola
 - Less expensive to purchase
 - CPS typically free
- Typically, each Chinese radio (and, more often than not, each model) comes with its own CPS, which won't work with other radios/models
- Each CPS will have its own quirks
 - Terms will differ
 - Things that should be pull-downs will be buttons for some reason
 - Settings will be in different places
- Just because it's the newest doesn't mean it's better than what came before



ANYTONE MODELS

- HTs
 - AT-D868UV
 - AT-D878UV
 - AT-D878UVII
 - AT-D168UV *
- Mobile
 - AT-D578UV Pro/Plus
- Each require their own CPS.
- Firmware is specific to each model
 - Watch out for 578 Pro (v1) and Plus (v2)

*New!



WHAT YOU NEED

"Yes, you need a computer to run computer software." -Me, on an actual AOL support call.



WHAT YOU NEED

- Tier 2 DMR Radio (very common)
 - Programming cable
 - Programming software (Customer Programming Software CPS)
 - Windows Computer
- Radio ID
 - https://radioid.net
 - Create an account
 - You'll need a downloaded copy of your license
- Information about the repeater
 - Frequency pair
 - Color code
 - Talk group(s)
 - Time slot / repeater slot



PROGRAMMING WORKFLOW

"To experience true DMR freedom, you must learn to program your radio yourself." -Me, constantly



BASIC PROGRAMMING CONCEPTS

- In order to program a DMR radio for repeaters, you must know:
 - Repeater frequencies
 - Repeater Color Code
 - Desired Talk Group/Receive Group
 - The Repeater Slot that Talk Group is on
- The order you need to add them to your codeplug:
 - Talk Groups
 - Receive Groups
 - Create Channels where you bring it all together
 - Add Channels to Zones so your radio knows what to do



EXAMPLE CHANNELS

	~ .		-		
	Color	Time	Receive	Transmit	
Channel	Code	Slot	Frequency	Frequency	Talk Group
Thorodin Rky					Rocky
Mtn	7	Slot 1	441.8	446.8	Mountain
Thorodin					
Central	7	Slot 2	441.8	446.8	Central
					DMR MARC
Lee Hill WW	l	Slot 1	445.05	440.05	WW
Lee Hill WW					DMR MARC
Eng	1	Slot 1	445.05	440.05	WW Eng
					DMR MARC
Lee Hill NA	1	Slot 1	445.05	440.05	NA
					DMR MARC
Lee Hill LCL	1	Slot 2	445.05	440.05	LCL
					DMR MARC
Lee Hill MTN	1	Slot 2	445.05	440.05	MTN



RADIO ID

Model Set Program		Tx(430 - 440 MHz)} VHF{Rx(136 - 174 MHz) Tx(144 - 146	Witzijjjinewiatij version 5.04	
Model Set Program		p.		
JVII	200			
ommon Setting	No. Radio	ID Name		
Channel	1 31081	11 K0NGA Mike		
Zone	2			
- Scan List	3			
Roaming Channel	4			
Roaming Zone	5			
FM	6			
Auto Repeater Offse	7	A		
Device information	8			
Optional Setting	9	<u> </u>		
Alarm Setting	10			
Local Information	11			
Hot Key	12			
APRS	13			
GPS Roaming	14			
tal	15			
Radio ID List	16			
Contact/Talk Group	17			
Prefabricated SMS	18			
Receive Group Call	19 20	-4		
Encryption Code	21			
AES Encryption Co	22	-		
ARC4 Encryption C	23	- 		
Digital Contact List	24	-		
120000	25	-		
2000140000	26			
4000160000	27	1		
6000180000	28	+		
80001100000	29			
10000112000	30			

List Radio ID

This shows a brief message of 250 Radio IDs Double click to enter the editing interface

The AT- radio will allow multiple DMR Radio ID numbers to be used with the radio. This feature will allow one radio to be used for example as a Commercial Radio with its own DMR ID, and at the same time also be used as an Amateur radio with

10/13/2024 4:56 PM



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

- 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



CONTACT LIST EXAMPLE

量 妈 雪	0					
0.5	No.	TG/DMR ID	Call Alert	Name	Call Type	
non Setting hannel	1	3108	None	BM Colorado	Group Call	
one	2					
can List	3					
paming Channel	4					
parning Zone	5		Į.		<u> </u>	
И	6					
to Repeater Offse	7		Á		ja ja	
evice information	8					
otional Setting	9					
arm Setting	10					
cal Information	11	3				
t Key	12					
PRS	13					
PS Roaming	14					
	15	71				
edio ID List	16					
ontact/Talk Group	17	4 /4				
etapricaled SIMS	18					
eceive Group Call	19	7				
cryption Code	20					
S Encryption Co	21				4 3	
RC4 Encryption C	22	+				
gital Contact List	23	7	4		4	
·· 120000	24	-				
2000140000	25	7			- 4	
4000160000	26	1				
6000180000	27					
80001100000	28					
··· 10000112000	29 30	7				

List Talk Group

This shows a brief message of 10000 Talk Groups

Double click to enter the editing interface

The AT-D868UV program looks like an excel spreadsheet once opened, and the left side defines the many aspects of programming. Open the DIGITAL CONTACT Talk Group tab on the left side and double click on the first line (Line No. 1). The

Status (10/13/2024 | 5:00 PM

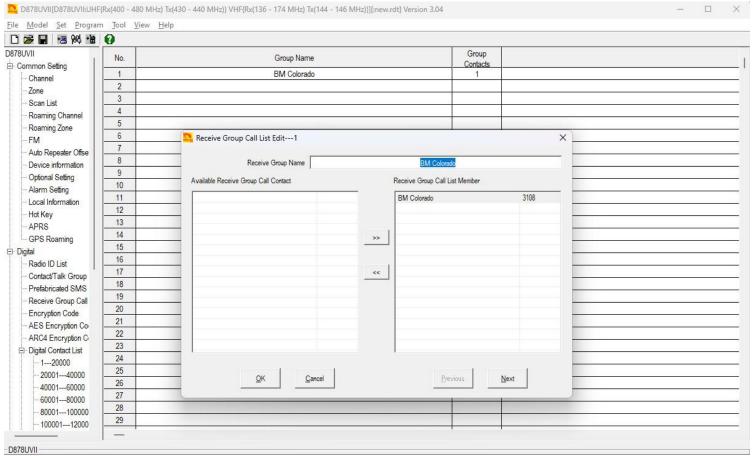


RECEIVE GROUPS

- 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
- Some radios can bypass the need for Receive Groups
- Remember Mike's DMR Doctrine



RECEIVE GROUP EXAMPLE



Receive Group Call List Edit Window

You can leave this blank if all you want to do is to listen to the same channel as you transmit on. Then under Channel set-up in the section below you select i *NONE i to fishen to the Receive Group List.

If you want to listen to more TG_i s besides the TG set up in the Channel set-up, add the TG in the Receive Group Call list, then under Channel set-up in the section below you select the list number. You can program up to 64 TG_i s per receive group. Note: If the Talk Group List contains a TG with the same number as another one, then this Receive Group List will not work.

Status 10/13/2024 5:03 PM



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

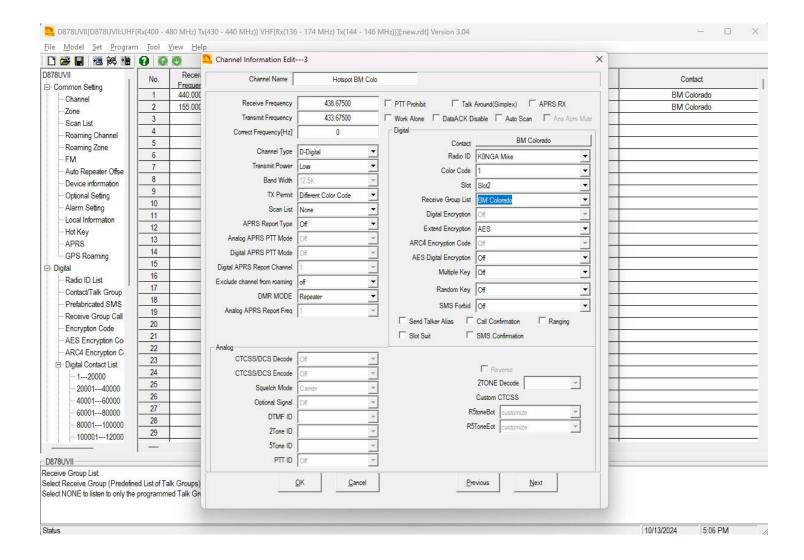


REPEATER SLOTS

- 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 CHANNEL - RNHAM





ZONES

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



QUESTIONS?





- "You're always making things difficult."
- -Veruca Salt, "Willy Wonka & the Chocolate Factory (1971)



BONUS — EXPORT/IMPORT

- Anytone updates their firmware and CPS frequently
- Codeplugs don't always open between versions
- Codeplugs aren't always compatible between models
- Codeplugs aren't always compatible between sub-models (Commercial, Amateur, Europe)
- Solve this with Export/Import!
 - Data is saved in .csv files
 - Data can be imported regardless of model or CPS version
 - Unnecessary data is ignored



STUFF AND THINGS

- RMHAM Website http://www.rmham.org
- Interactive DMR repeater map: http://bit.ly/rmham-trbo-map
- Radio ID https://www.radioid.net/
- Brandmeister
 - Dashboard: https://brandmeister.network/
 - Audio Feeds: http://hose.brandmeister.network/
 - Wiki: https://wiki.brandmeister.network
- Colorado Hotspot Frequencies: https://www.ccarc.net/wordpress/hot-spots/
- Contact Me: K0NGA@arrl.net

