Improving your DX Chase: Station optimization

and automation





About me:



• Technical Chair: NCARC

• Director: RMHAM

• Treasurer: MHDXA

• 30+ years in IT @ CSU

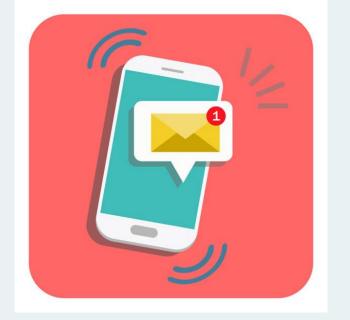
 Favorite 2 areas of ham: DX'ing & SOTA

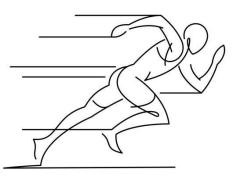
About my DX'ing: (As of Oct 2025)

Mixed	Phone	CW	DIGI	160M	80M	40M	30M	20M	17M	15M	12M	10M	6M	2M (Challenge
worked	291	206	193	241	73	109	155	119	213	151	190	117	156	2	1285
confirmed	286	200	186	225	69	105	147	114	202	132	182	108	152	2	1213
verified	286	200	186	224	67	103	146	112	201	132	182	107	150	2	1202

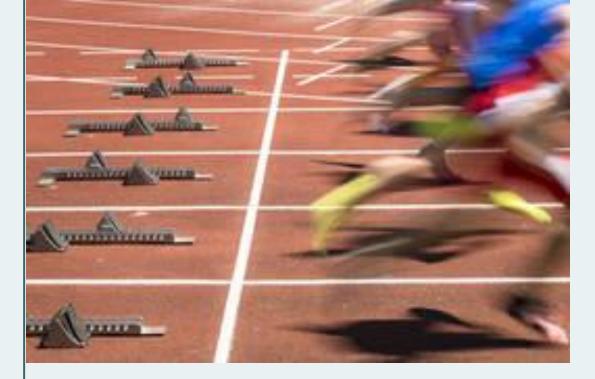
The (twisted?) art of DX'ing











Why do we have to be quick?

- Grayline
- QSB
- Never know when QSY/QRT
- Spot propagation
- DX "Checking prop" on a new band

Building an efficient station (Goals)

- Extremely low noise
 - Special attention given to Common Mode
- Flexible receiving options
 - Vertical / Horizontal
 - Incoming angle
 - Diversity receive
- Flexible transmitting options
- 3:00am "Idiot proof"!
 - Can't transmit into out-of-band antenna
 - Can't transmit into second radio
 - Can't transmit into receive only antenna

Building an efficient station (Goals)

- Instant QSY between bands / band areas
- No tuning needed band edge to band edge
- No amplifier warm up
- Station equipment "follows" you
 - Amp band switches
 - Antennas switch
 - Band pass filters switch
 - Rotors auto-selected
 - Input interface auto-switches (Mic, Key, Computer)

Station Optimization

Keeping everything resonant (and ready to go at 50 ohms!!)

The "no-tune" station

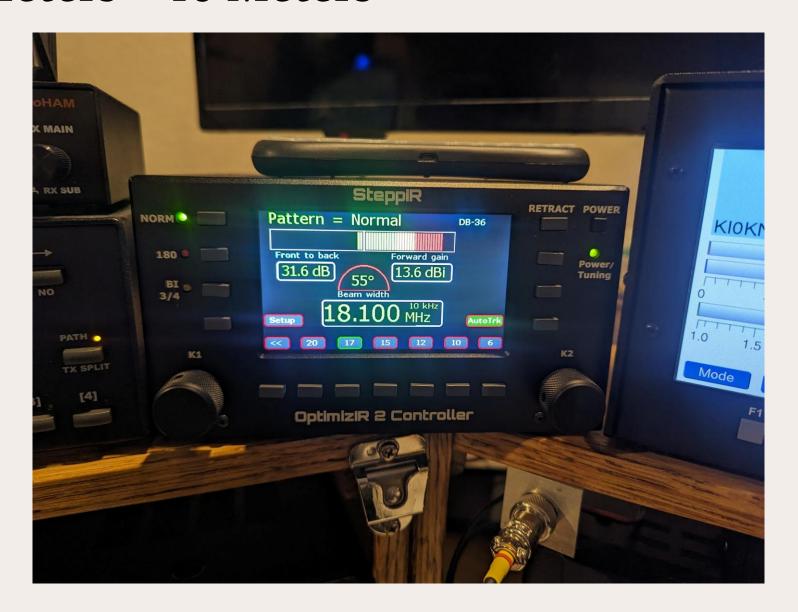
For each band 6-160M:

- Antenna must be natively resonant and wide banded enough to require no tuning edge-to-edge (less than 2:1 SWR)
- -Or-
- Antenna must be adjustable in some fashion (quickly) to move its resonance within the band.

6 Meters – 40 Meters



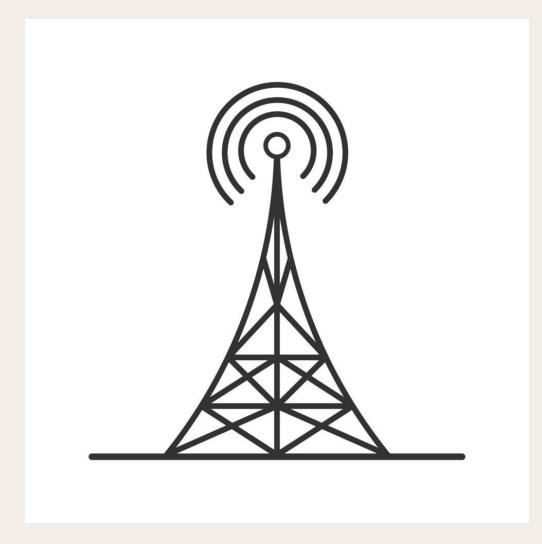
6 Meters – 40 Meters



6 Meters – 40 Meters



60 Meters and Below? New challenges....



Physical limits impose a greater challenge on building "full size" antennas (1/4 wave or larger) as the wavelength increases.

Ex: 160 Meter quarter wave = \sim 132 ft

Below 30 Meters? New challenges....



Short antennas

Limited bandwidth

How do you make short antennas wide-banded?



Adjustable resonance



Adjustable resonance

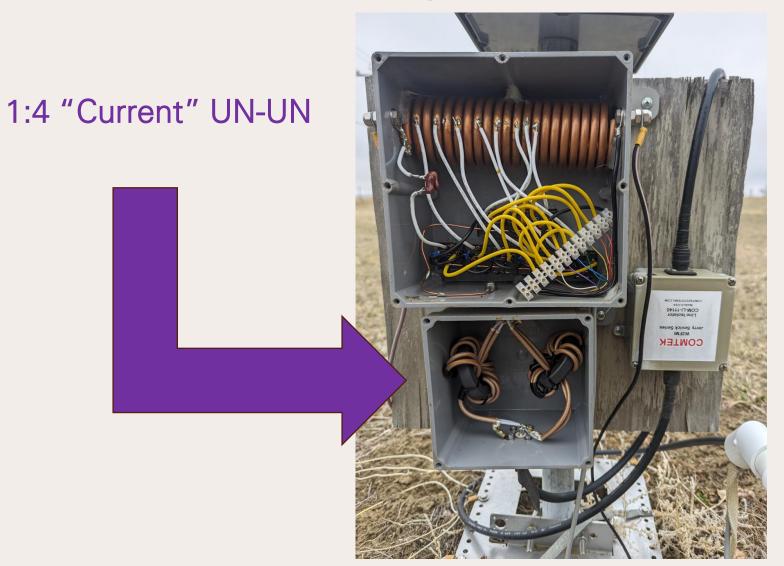


Resonant frequency # Best SWR

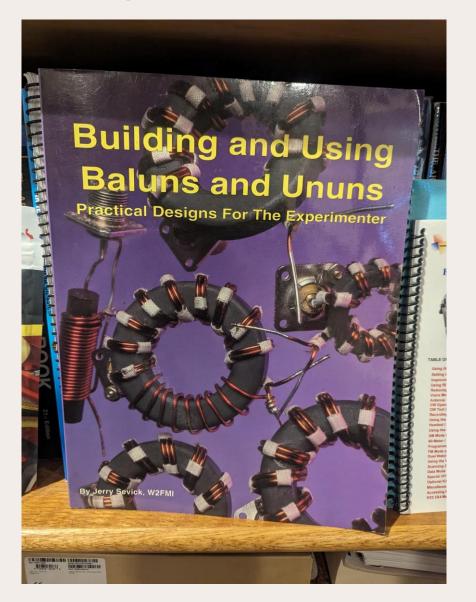
KIOKN 160 Meter antenna:

Resonance: 1.845 Mhz @ 12.5 Ohm

SWR (50 Ohm) @ 1.845 Mhz ~4:1

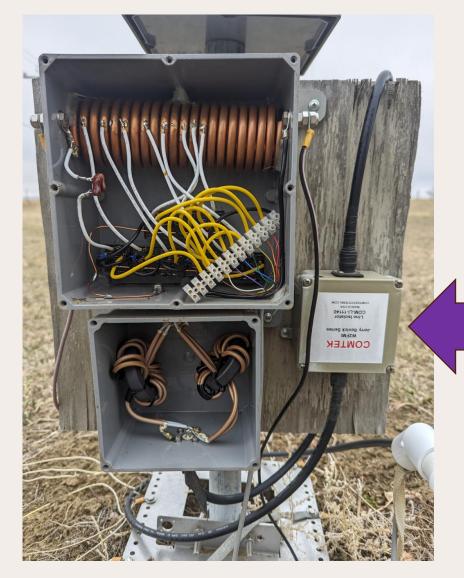


*Located @ antenna, keeps feedline impedance at 50 ohms

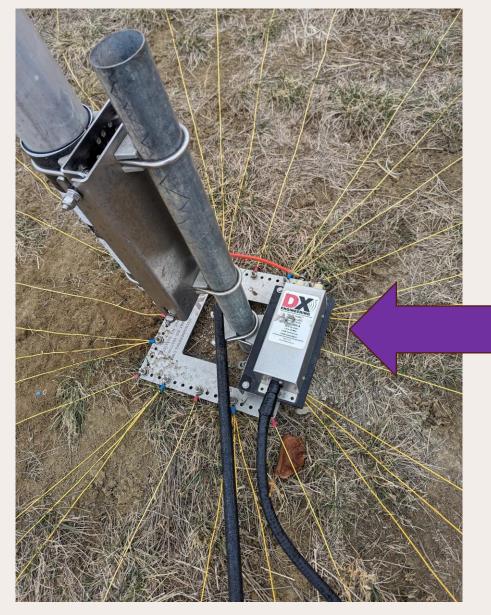


Station Optimization

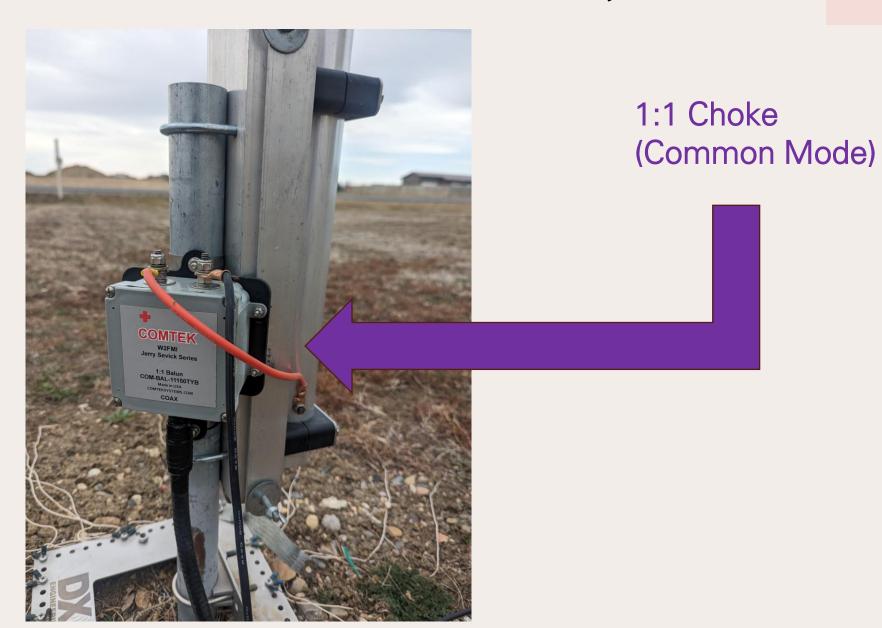
Common mode. Keep the RF where it belongs!

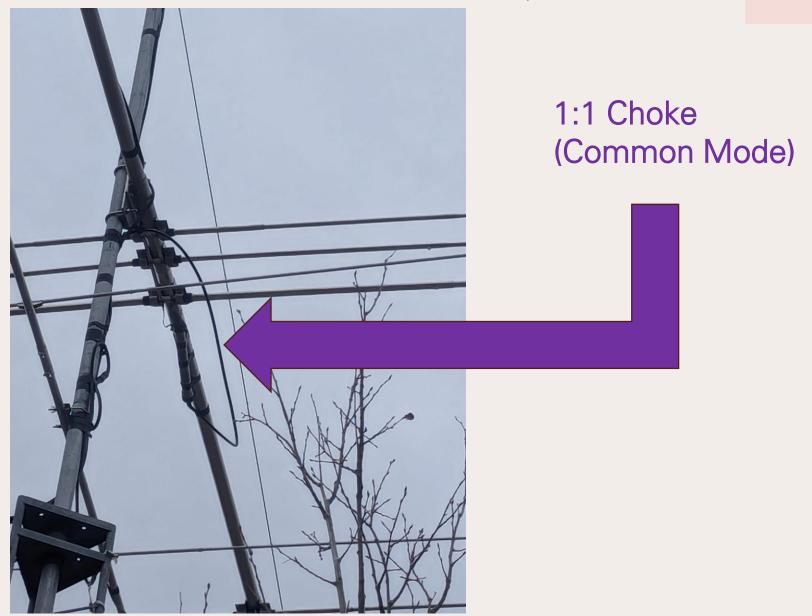


1:1 Choke (Common Mode)



1:1 Choke (Common Mode)









Station Optimization

NOISE!!!!

LDF4-50A Heliax Feedlines



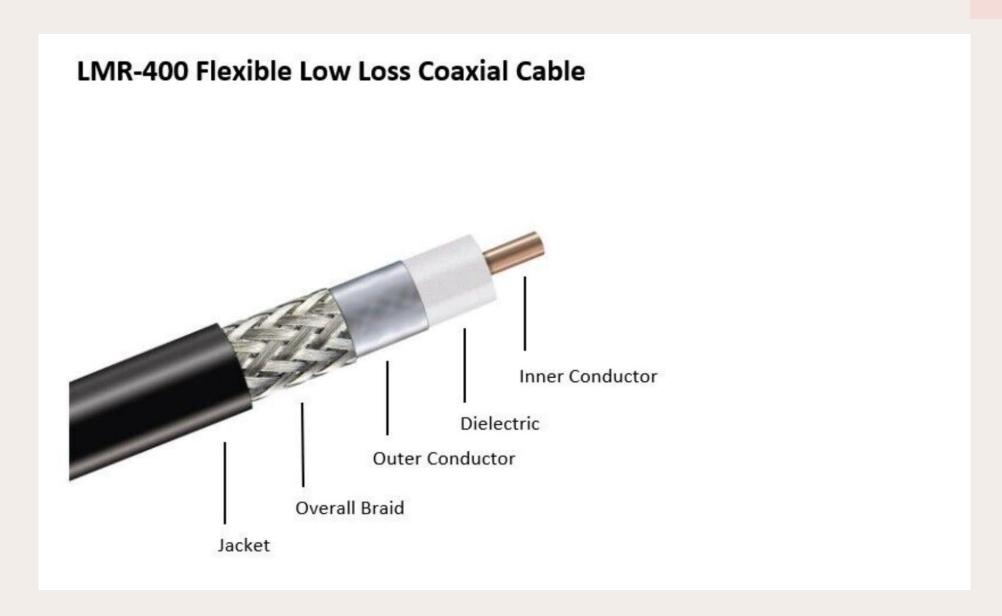
LDF Heliax Feedlines

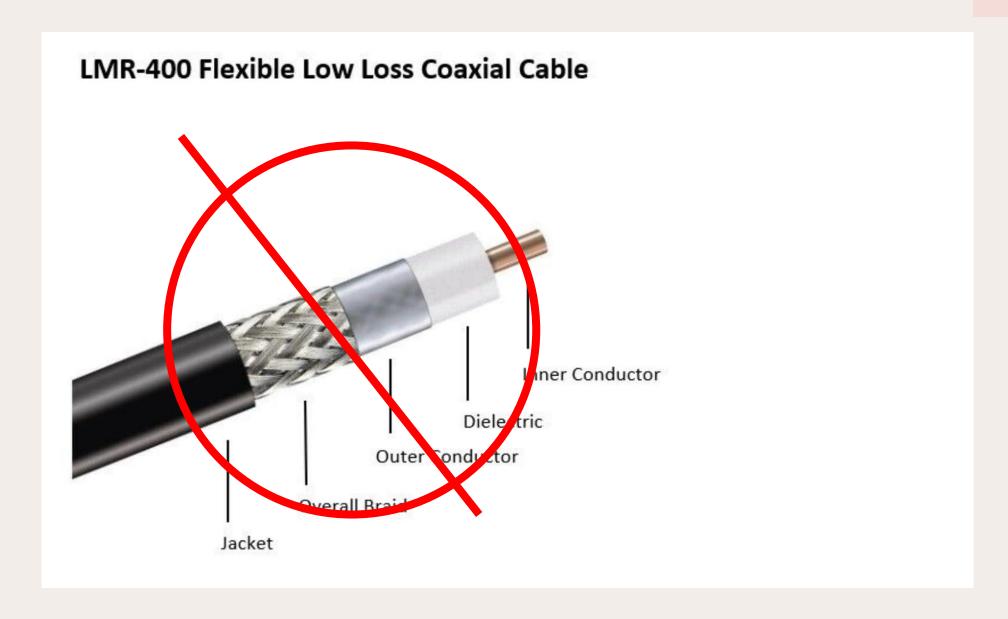


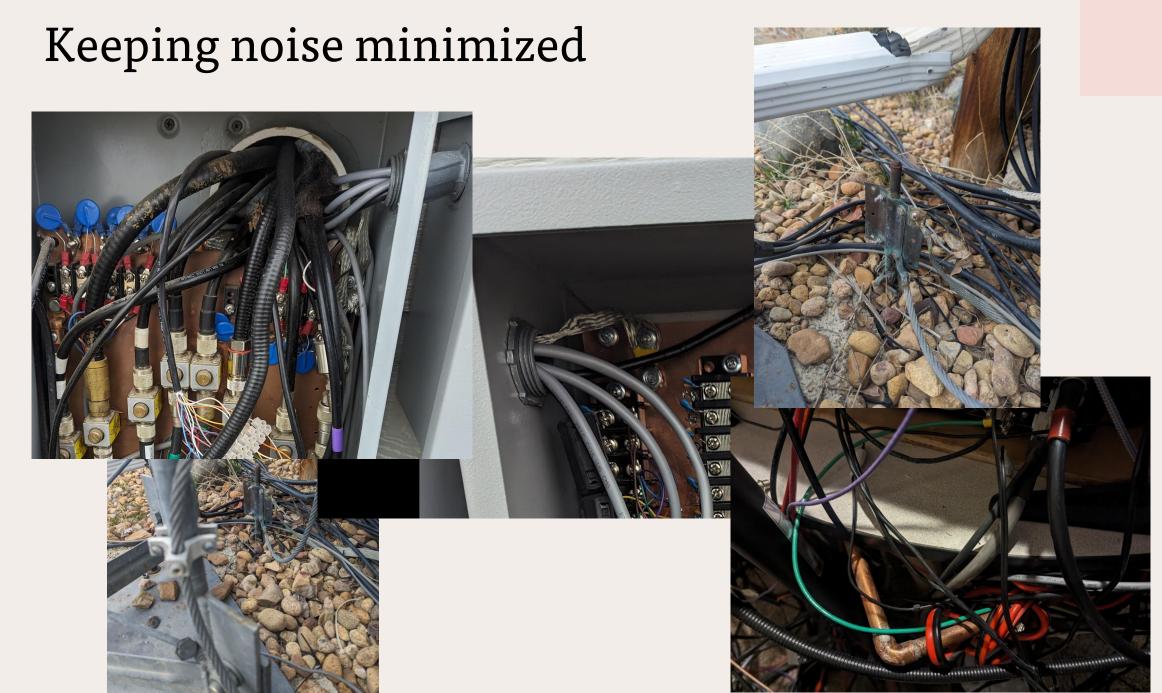


<100% shield coverage

100% shield coverage







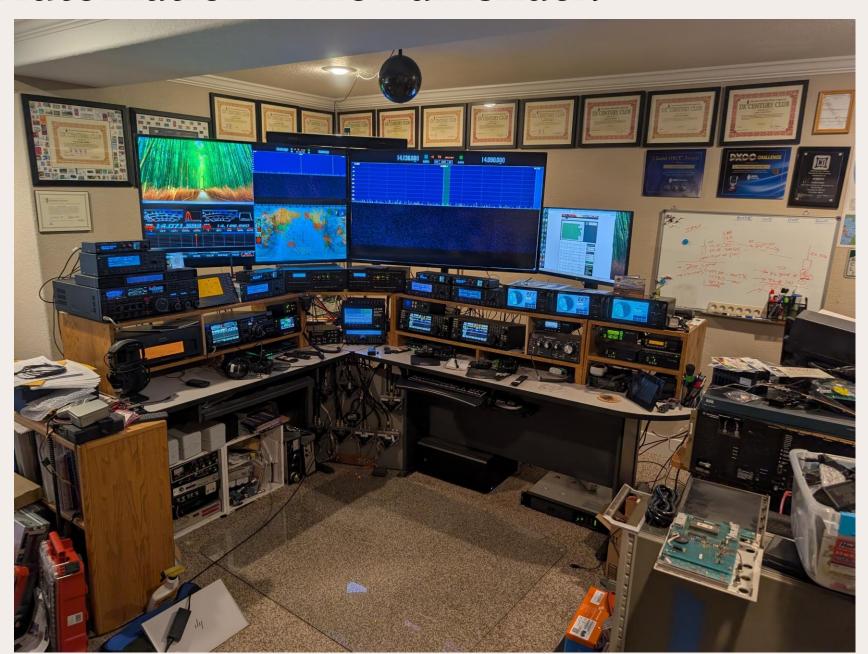




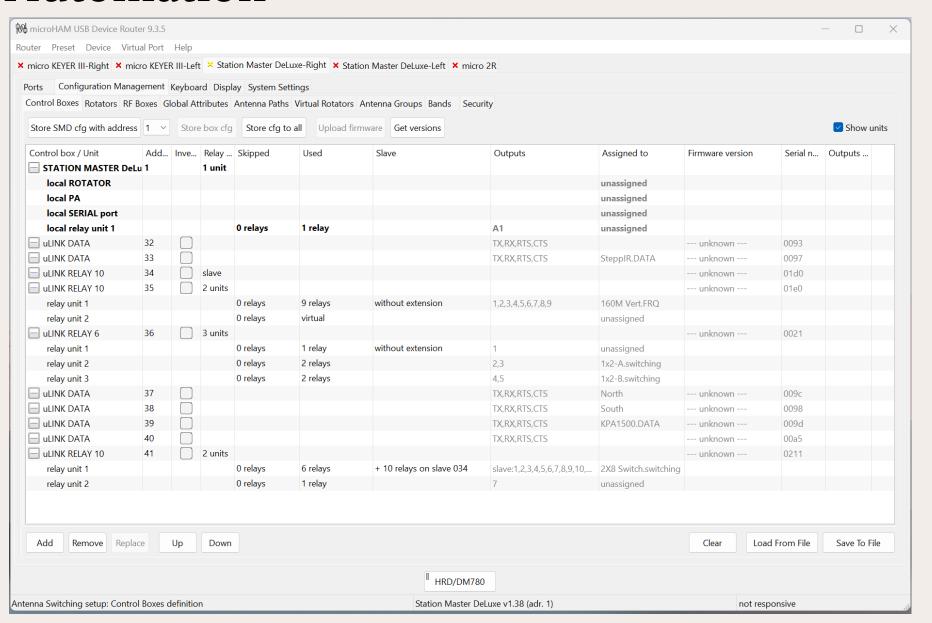
Station Optimization

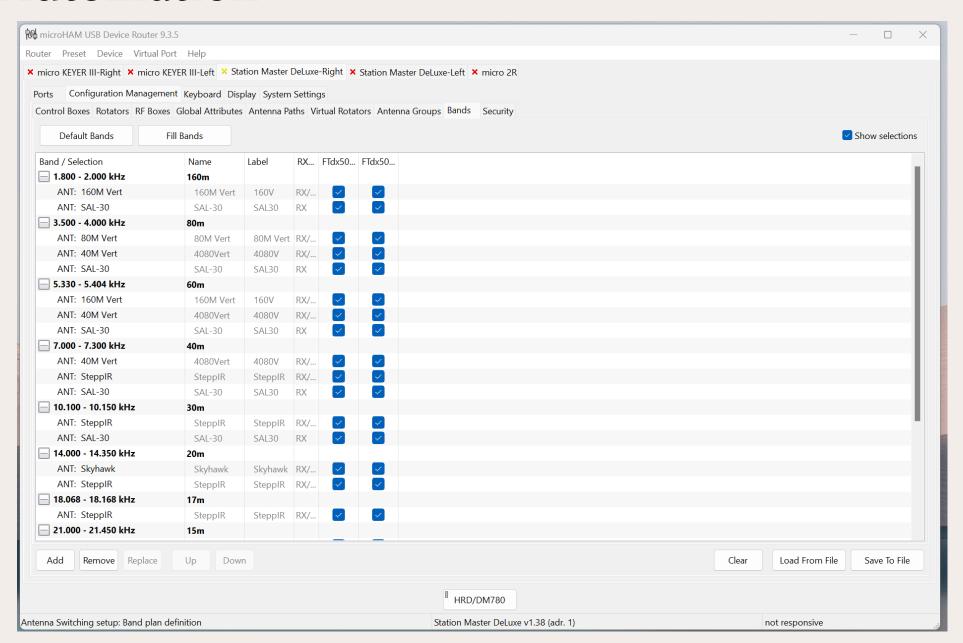
Automation: Putting it all together

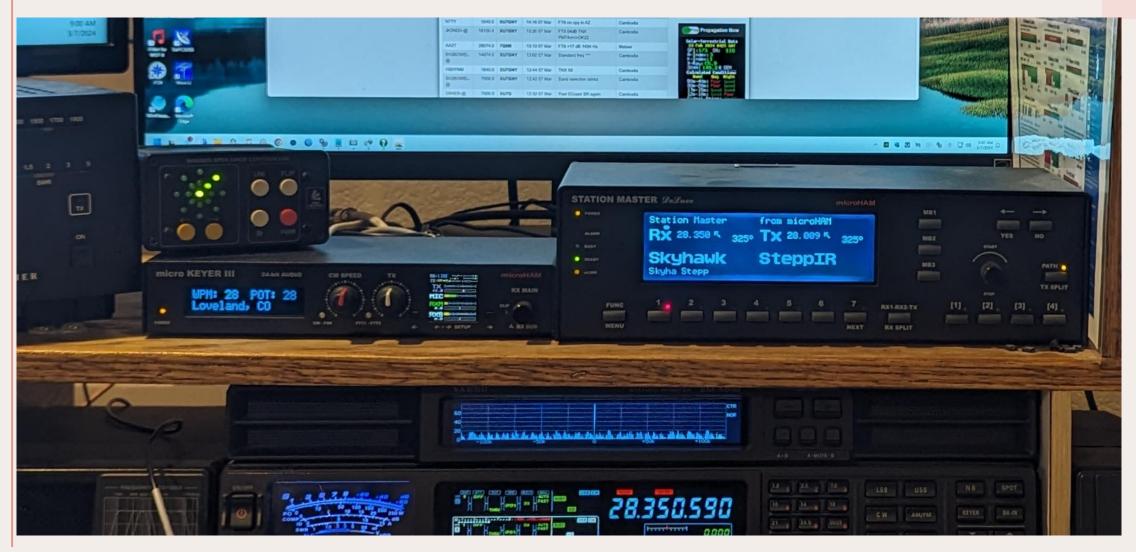
Automation: The hamshack







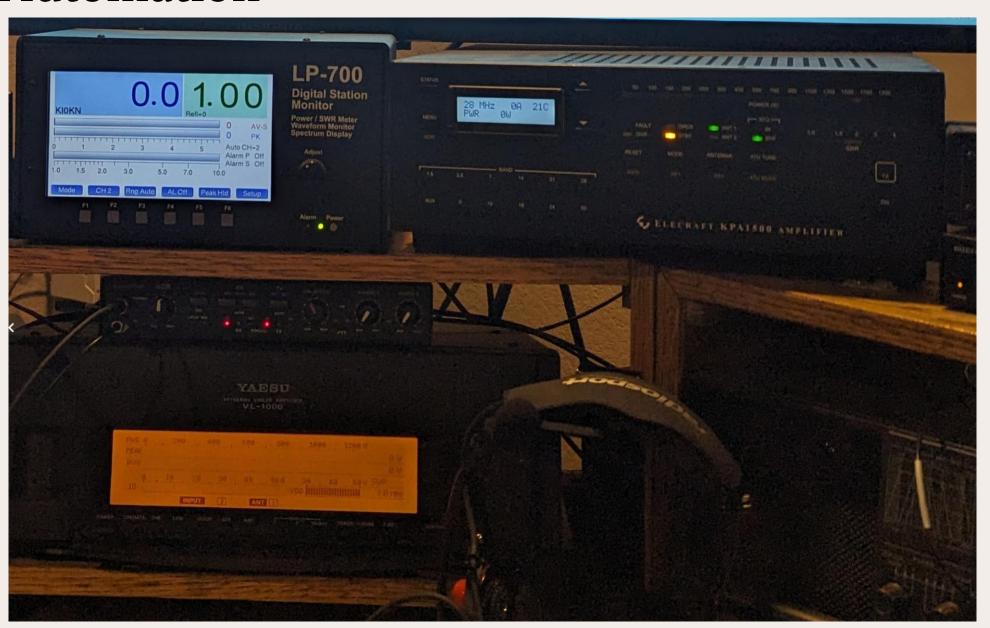




Keyer / audio card handles audio/key inputs / outputs



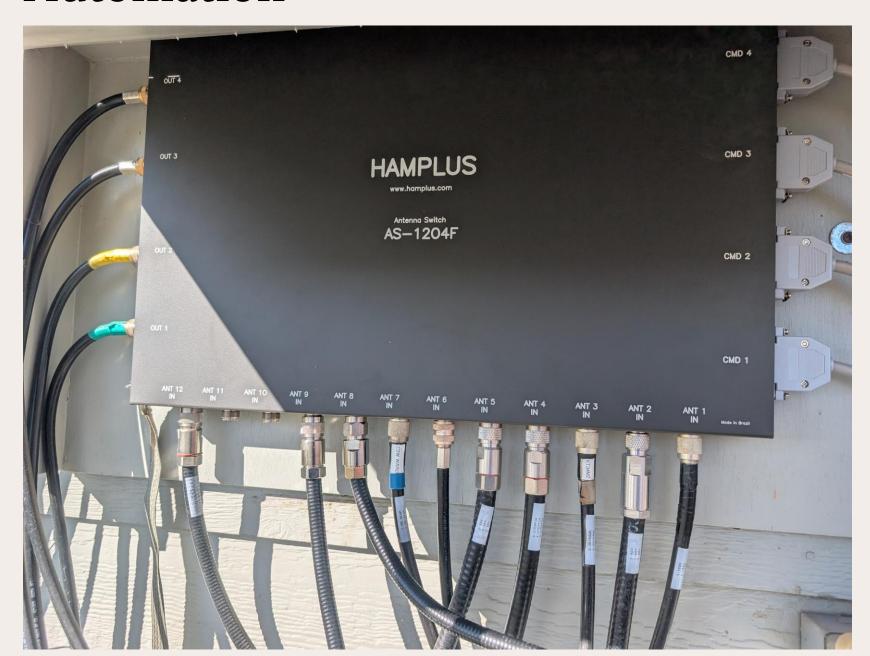






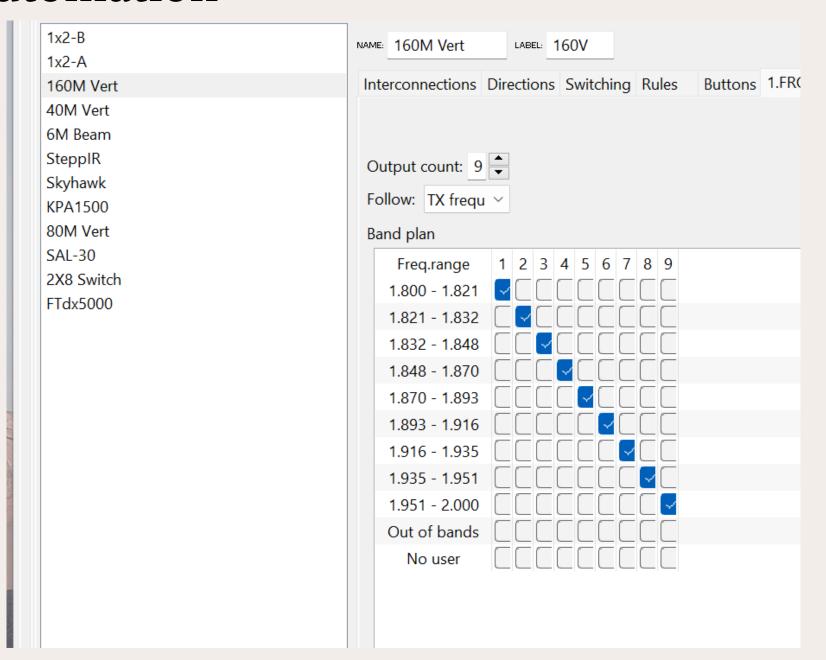


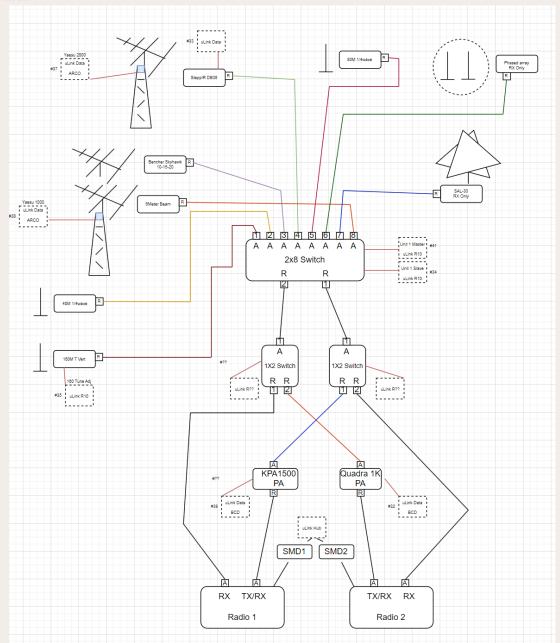




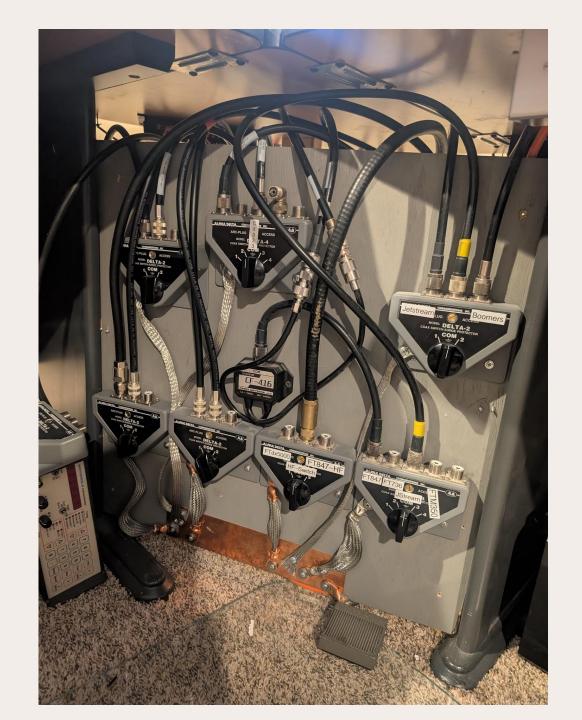








The only "Manual" part of the station ©

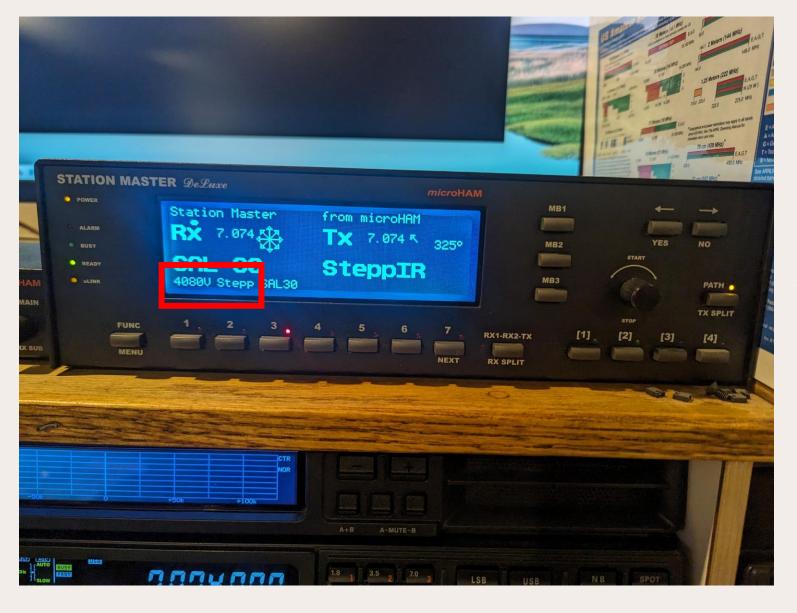


Station Optimization

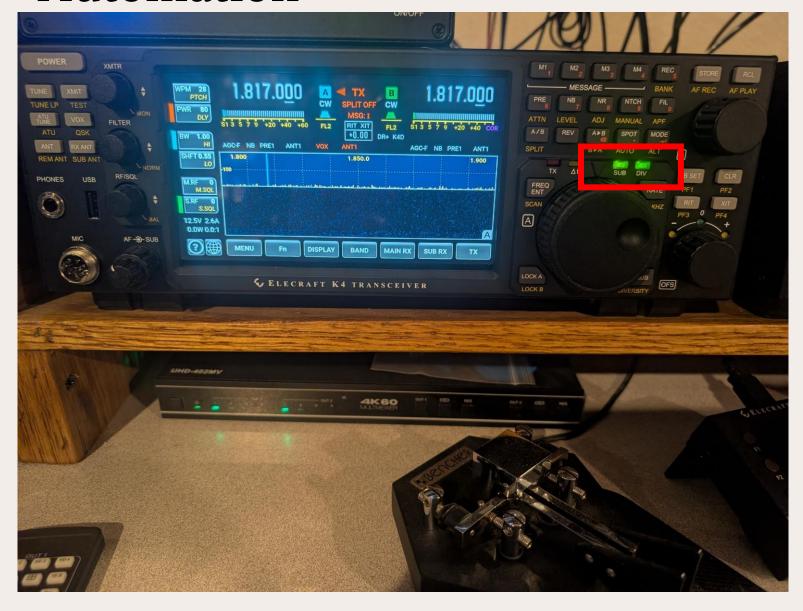
Automation: Have multiple options available quickly



Multiple RX and TX antennas available



Multiple polarizations available (Horizontal / Vertical)



Multiple
polarizations
available
(Horizontal /
Vertical) Diversity



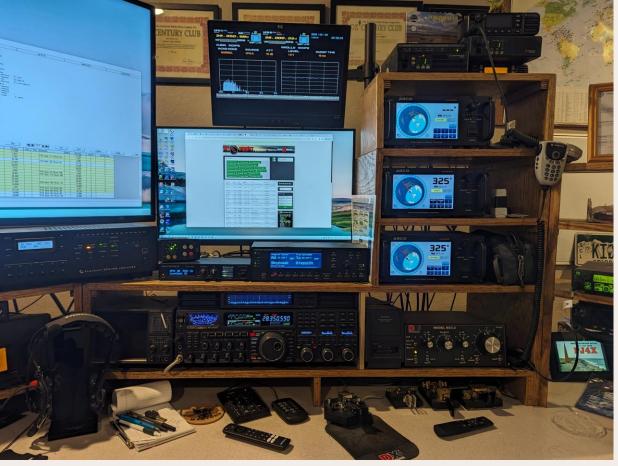
Check Long Path & Skew Path quickly!!





- Especially useful for FT8
 - Decode on both at same time, with same or different antennas

- Listen on 2 (or more) radios at the same time
 - Ground RX port on RX Radios while radio 1 transmitting



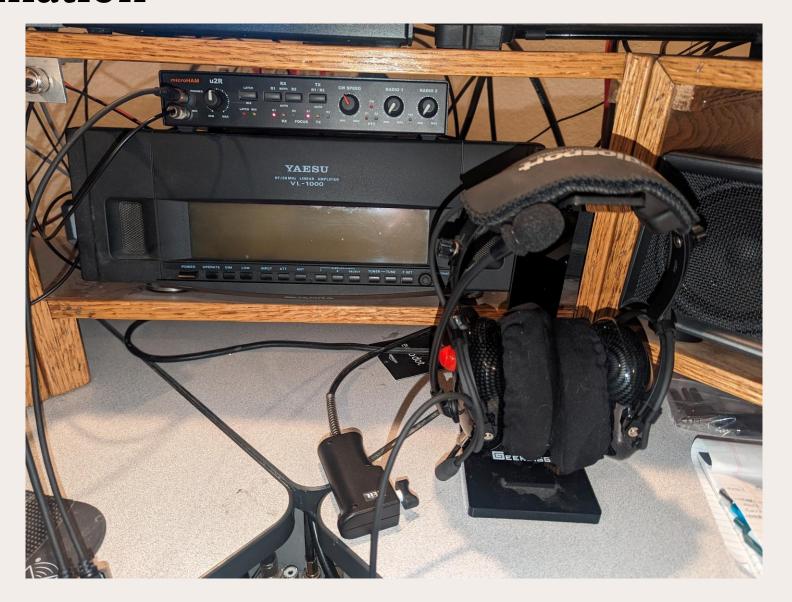
Station Optimization

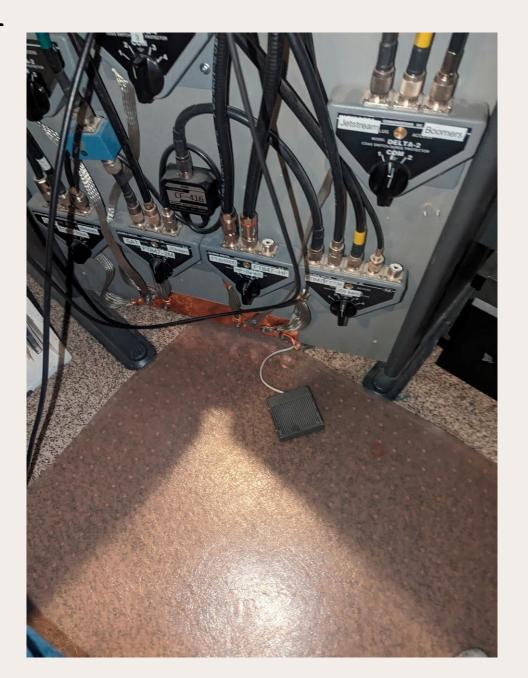
Automation: Quickly make changes











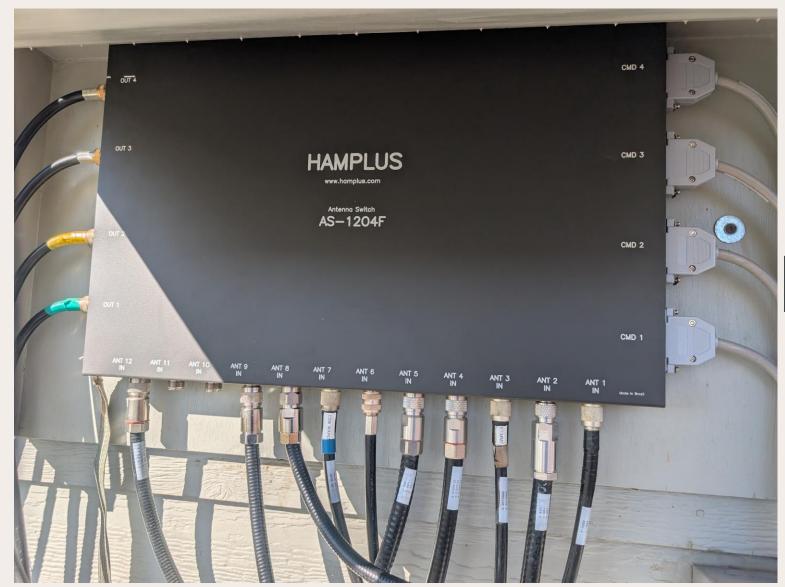


Putting it all together









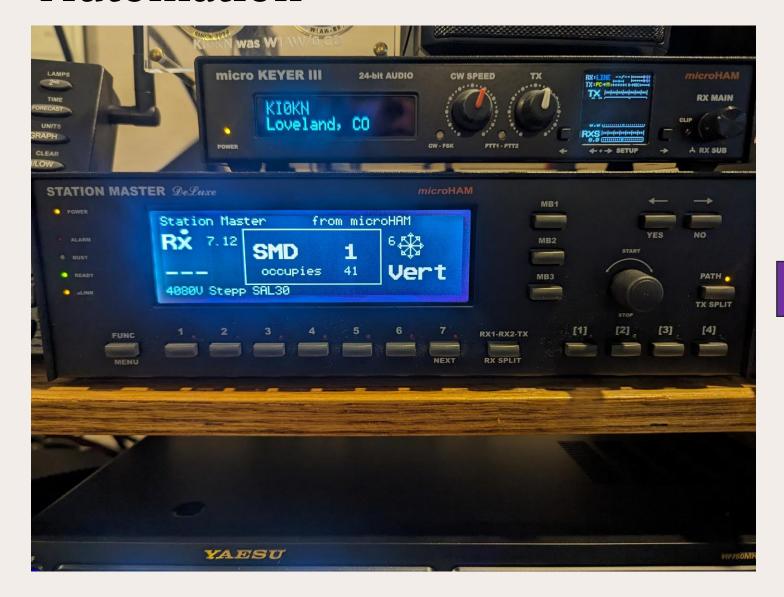










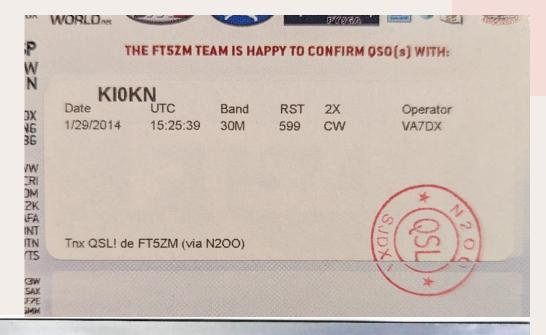
















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Thank you