122 GHz Experiments ____ and Construction



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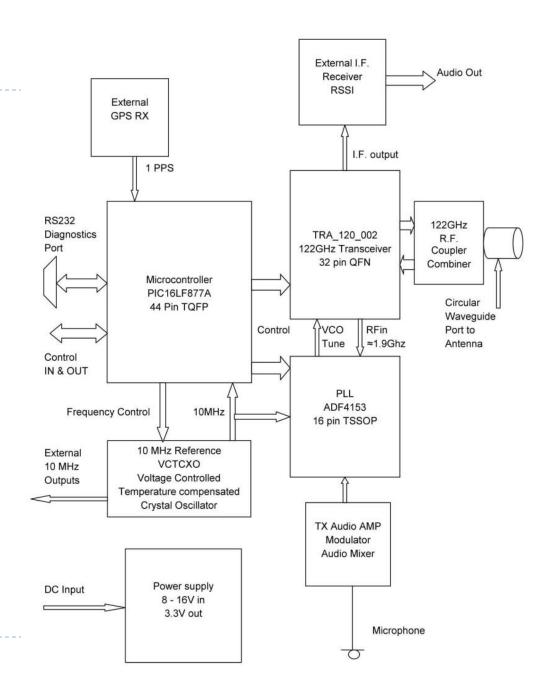
It Started in Australia

- After years of difficult to get or expensive parts and no one to talk to-
- ▶ VK3CV Tim Tuck, develops a board based on a Silicon Radar chip for 122GHz that promises simple operation on 122GHz.
- Antenna was the problem. They developed a combiner that made a single horn or chaparral feed possible and that made the project possible.
- ▶ All that is left is to do DC wiring and drill holes.
- Meanwhile a group in the Bay Area has been working on a similar project-but that is a different story.
- ▶ The Silicon Radar chip is good for 0.5mw output and 10db NF.

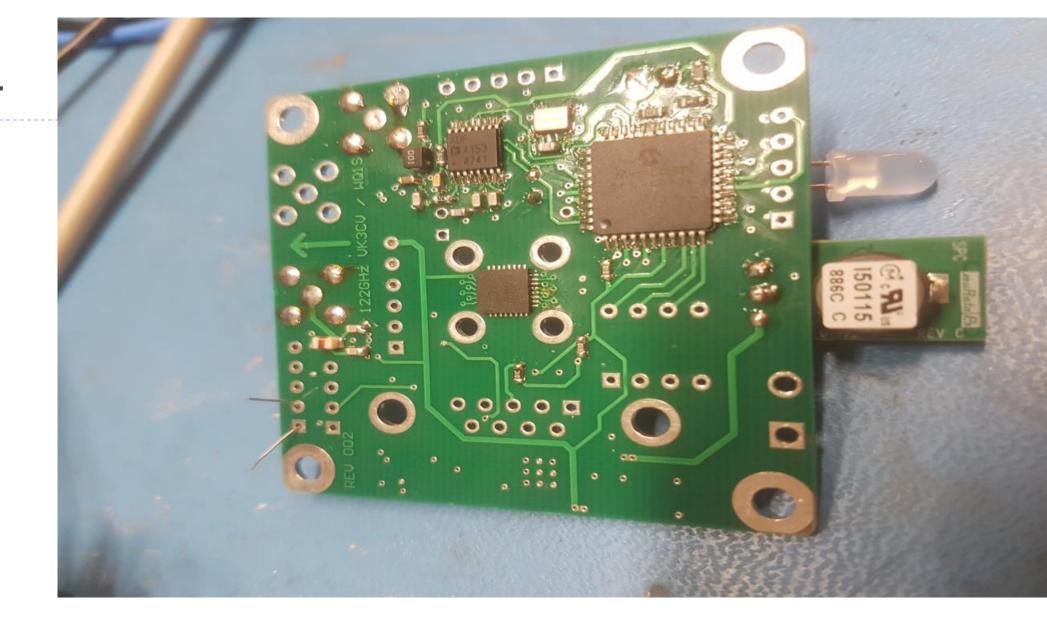


The Board Block Diagram

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All you need is-
 Jacks for
  microphone
  DC input
  144mhz output
Switches for-
  Mode
 Off/on
 TX/PTT
Indicator lights
GPS is not needed.
(Disable the ptt on the HT)
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The Board First Run





Feeds-

- ▶ Horn with combiner
- Chaparral feed with combiner
- ▶ WR8 adapter with combiner





Levels of Complexity

- Basic Level-
- Start simple and build more as you get better.
- Full Duplex,
- ▶ IF radio is an FM receiver on 2 meters (Baofeng works fine)
- Horn antenna for 20db gain.
 - Easy to use, pointing and tuning are easy
 - More than 3 miles is difficult



Intermediate Level-

- Horn plus lens antenna, 10db more gain.
- ▶ Use an OCXO for CW, and multimode 2m receiver. (I use an Alinco
 - DJ XII wideband receiver.)
- Pointing needs a riflescope to help. Pointing begins to be challenging.
- Stability and frequency accuracy good for CW.
- Think 2ft dish on 10GHz.
- Start to see variable effects of propagation.



Advanced level-

- Dish antenna-
 - ▶ 10db better than lens.
 - Pointing becomes more challenging
 - More problems with propagation vs distance.

Future Improvements

- ▶ The Third run of boards will be dual frequency 122/134GHz. Date?
- Many people doubled their order for the second run, so boards are available.
- ▶ The instructions to make the radio are pretty complete
- But make sure you can solder well around surface mount components.
- A series of building sessions at a club lab might be a good idea.
- Who would have ever thought the hot tip in ham radio would be 122GHz?



122 GHz is the Hot Homebrew Band

 Once you have the board, some switches and plugs, the rest is up to you and your needs and creativity



Crude Beginnings

Basically a good idea. But-

What didn't workGPS not necessary
Zero power finder not enough
Switches on the front moved to
Back.

New main board with better mic circuit. (Huge improvement) Using a Linhof tripod.





More Rigs

N6NB's version.

Internal microphone

Headset.

Baofeng HT.

Felt like a Gunn diode

rig.

No tripod

But it worked!

2.5 miles with good Signals!

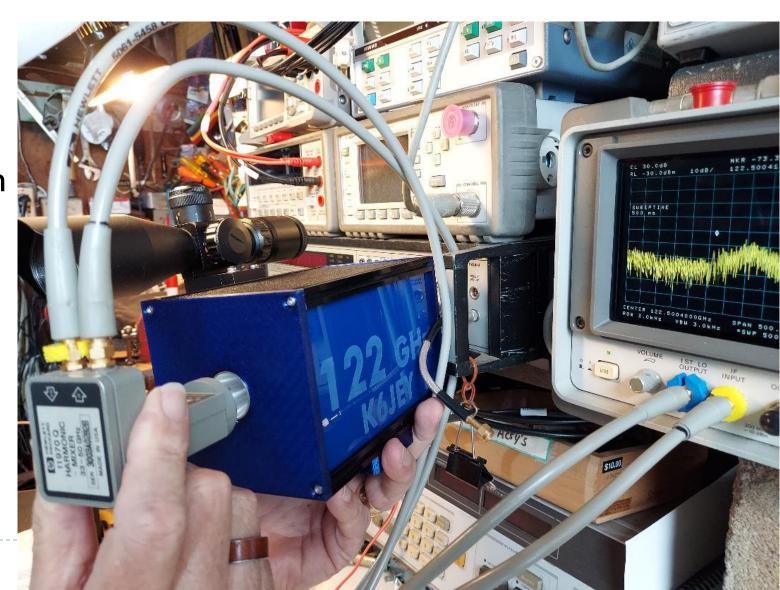




Optimized version

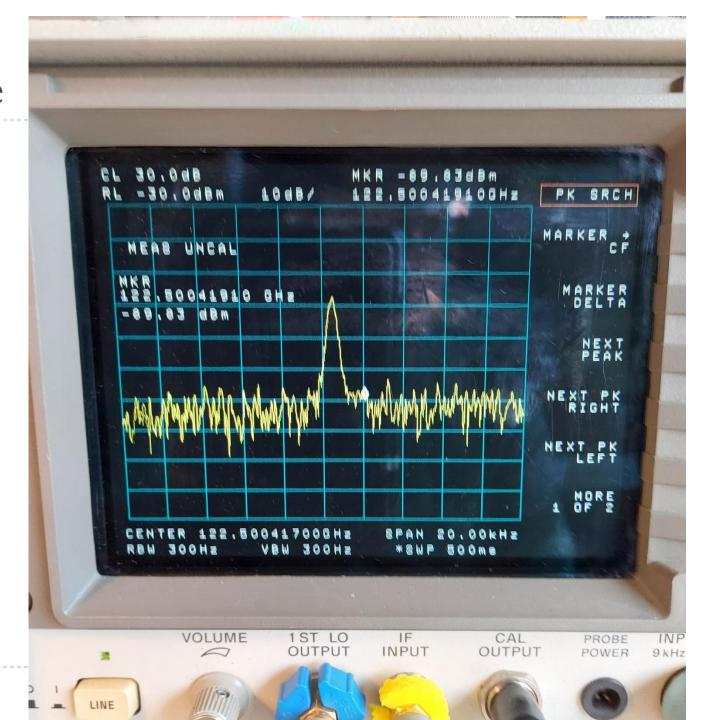
Testing-

- With hpll1970Q mixer in front of the horn
- Second run board
- Custom box
- Flush mount horn
- Scope well mounted.
- Cool looking.



Better Analyzer Picture

- ▶ HP8563AC tuned to
- ▶ 122,500.417000MHz
- ▶ GPS locked.
- Phase noise is better than the
 - Picture.
- Using a 50GHz mixer
- 2. HP8563A's are about \$1500



Helen with Tony's first run- Optimized basic radio

Solid Linhof tripod
Baofeng UV6r HT
Rifle scope
External Mic
Bienno battery on
the ground
Horn just peeks out of the box
Easily does 4 miles.
PTT modified so the HT will

never transmit.



Next-

Intermediate Level Details - With Tony Long

An Improved 122 Ghz Radio Chassis

Things I like in microwave radio chassis:

- Modular design
- Clean wiring
- Flexible mounting options
- Durable
- Field serviceable

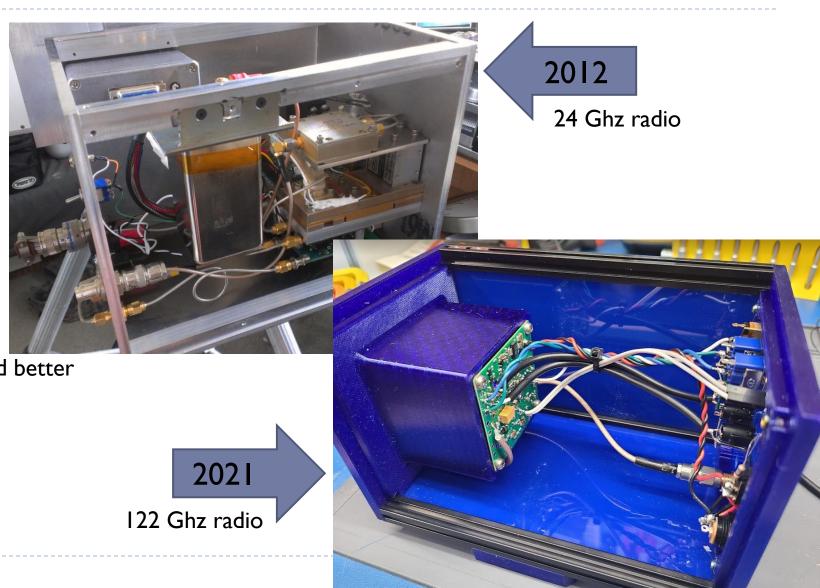
Ten Years ago my radios:

- Had lots of machined aluminum
- Took months to build

Since then, 3D printing, laser engraving, and better parts have become more readily available.

Now my radios feature:

- Aluminum structural extrusions
- Lots of custom 3D printed pieces
- Take days to build
- Can share the designs with others



Pros and Cons of Plastic

- Untreated plastic offers no shielding
- Plastic is light!
- Break something? Print a new one for pennies and zero labor time.
- Some plastics don't hold tolerances well over time
- Consumer 3D printing still not good enough for high performance waveguide
 5 GHz or so, plating still not widespread.
- ▶ CAD steep learning curve, none of it is very good software, most of it is very expensive, especially anything decent.
- Laser cutting/engraving is simply incredible for front panels
- ▶ 3D printers are cheaper than a milling machine and constantly improving.



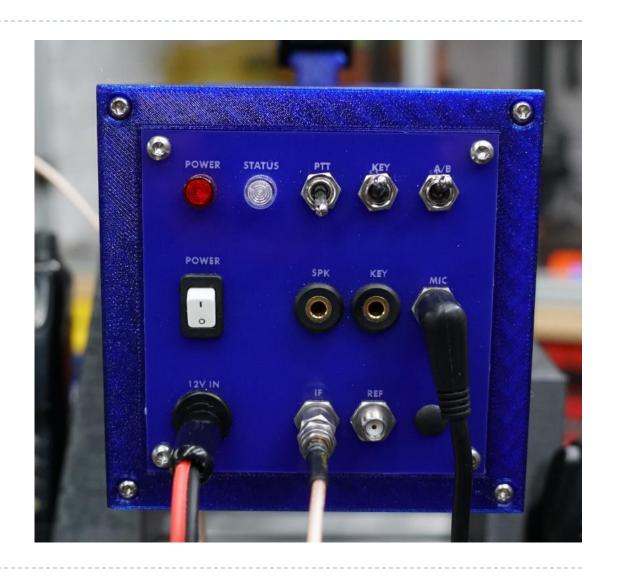
Front Panel Example

This front panel took ~20 minutes to design, 5 minutes to fabricate.

Labels are laser engraved, holes are laser cut, all in the same machine, in one job.

Sadly a decent consumer laser is ~\$5,000+

You can order laser cut pieces online...





Metal panels

- This panel is made from 6061 Aluminum
- This front panel was cut on a waterjet.
- Can also cut carbon fiber, or basically anything.
- ► Cheapest machine is ~\$25k
- But you can get this service online too!





I use Fusion 360

- Free for personal use
- ▶ Some annoying limitations (cannot export 2D geometry unless you pay)





3D Printing at KC6QHP

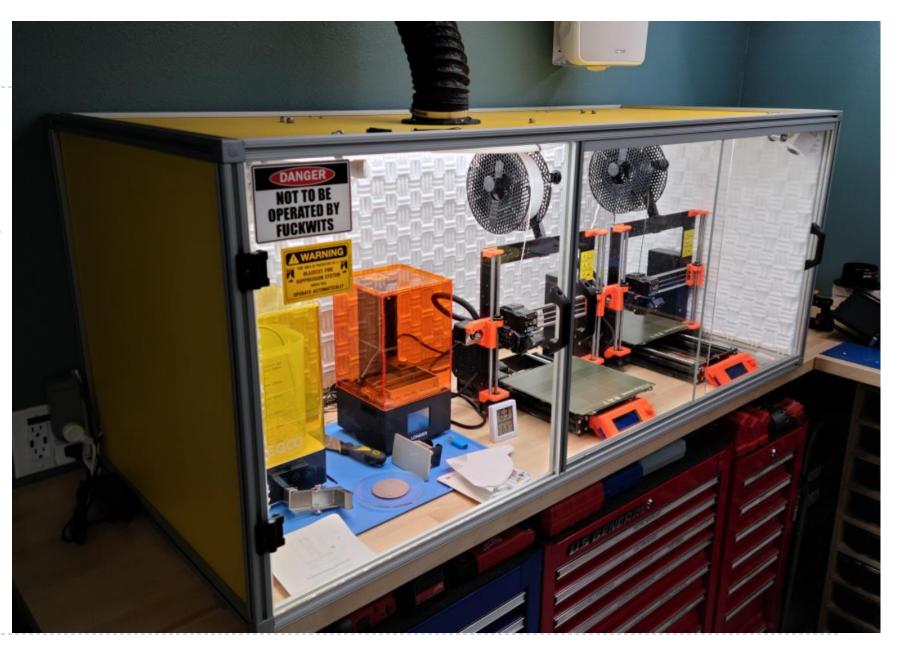
- 2x Prusa i3 Mk3s+ FDM printers
- Ix Longer Orange 10 resin printer
- Acoustically insulated, fire resistant enclosure with fume extraction and automatic fire suppression



Safe-T-Sensor: Cooking Fire Solution for Microwave Ovens



Blaze Cut automatic fire extinguisher



Antenna calibration fixture

- Makerbeam aluminum extrusion used again, this time the XL size (15mmx15mm)
- Threaded adjuster allows I inch of travel





Completed Radio on 3D Printed Gimbal

- Lens can be removed if desired.
- Still finishing the worm gear
 drive for elevation adjustment
- Azimuth adjustment is an inexpensive but very smooth pan head (and has printed graduations).





Demo Time

▶ Show off the live demo from the back yard/ garage at KC6QHP QTH

