TRANSITIONING WWARA REPEATERS TO NARROWBAND

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WHAT DO COORDINATION BODIES DO?

- Repeater coordination
 - Promote efficient use of spectrum
 - Ensure fair access to spectrum and minimize interference
 - 95% paperwork Processing, 5% Arbitration
- Publish Repeater Listings
 - Much more accurate than online and crowd sourced offerings
 - WWARA site updated nightly
 - ORRC site updated as applications approved
- Publish Local VHF/UHF Band Plans
 - Avoid interference by following the plan
 - Simplex, crossband and shared repeater pairs identified



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RepeaterBook

Transitioning WWARA Repeaters to Narrowband

BAND PLANS

- VHF/UHF band plans managed by coordination bodies
- Oregon Radio Relay Council
 - www.orrc.org
 - Local Band Plans available
- Western Washington Amateur Relay Association
 - www.wwara.org
 - Repeater list published nightly
 - Local Band plans available
- Inland Empire Coordination Council
- British Columbia Amateur Radio Coordination Council

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www.bcarcc.org

TYPICAL WWARA COORDINATION PROCESS

- 1. Repeater owner chooses repeater pair and applies for coordination
- 2. Repeater owner puts equipment on air
- 3. Coordination requires a test period (3-6 months)
- 4. If no complaints, coordination request is processed and published publicly
- 5. Absent any concerns, coordination is issued
- 6. Renewal period is 5 years

REPEATER TIMELINE

- 1950s AM repeaters
- 1970s Shift to Analog FM repeaters
- 1989 Project 25 started (P25 digital solution)
- 2005 Icom introduced first DSTAR system (first open ham radio digital solution)
- 2007 First DMR solutions released (commercial radio solution, adapted to ham radio)
- 2013 FCC requires all commercial stations to go narrowband (12.5kHz)
- 2013 Yaesu announces System Fusion

DEFINITIONS

Legacy

25KHz

Phase 1

Narrowband 12.5KHz

Phase 2

Narrowband 6.25KHz

- Wide Band Analog FM
 - 20/25 kHz channel spacing
 - 5 kHz deviation, 16K0F3E
- Narrowband Analog FM
 - 12.5 kHz channel spacing
 - 2.5 kHz deviation, 11K2F3E
- Narrowband Digital
 - 9K80D7W (P25), 9K36F7W (Fusion), 7K60FXW (DMR), etc.
- Ultra-Narrowband
 - 6.25 kHz channel spacing
 - 4K00F1W (NXDN), 6K00F7W (DSTAR), 5K00J3E (ACSSB)

VHF VS. UHF NARROWBANDING

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- 70cm currently has 25kHz channels
 - Narrowbanding to 12.5kHz is straight forward
- 2m has 20kHz channels
 - 12.5kHz doesn't divide into 20kHz evenly
 - Users will have to move a little

Existing	New	Existing	New	Existing	New
145.1100	<i>145.1000</i> 145.1125	146.6200	146.6250	147.0000	147.0000 147.0125
145.1300	145.1250 145.1375	146.6400	146.6375 146.6500	147.0200	147.0250
145.1500	145.1500	146.6600	146.6625	147.0400	147.0375 147.0500
145.1700	145.1625 145.1750	146.6800	146.6750 146.6875	147.0600	147.0625
145.1900	145.1875	146.7000	146.7000	147.0800	147.0750 147.0875
145.2100	145.2000 145.2125	146.7200	146.7125 146.7250	147.1000	147.1000

Transitioning WWARA Repeaters to Narrowband

NARROWBANDING SAVES LIVES

- Hasn't been a 'open' 2m pair in over a decade* and for the first time in 2018, all WWARA 70cm pairs were full
- Commercial world shifted to narrowband in 2013
- Multiple digital solutions in use already for repeaters
 - All digital solutions are narrowband
- WWARA Coordinations of new repeaters has increased 23% since 2013
 - Digital repeaters has increased 77% in the same time period
 - Hams want more repeaters, mostly narrowband digital

WWARA NARROWBAND PROPOSAL

- May 2019 Public proposal to narrowband VHF/UHF at WWARA
 - Presentations at more than a dozen clubs and SeaPac
 - Provides band plan for 12.5 kHz channels for 2m and 440 bands
 - 2m pairs increase ~50%, 440 pairs increases ~100%
 - Currently 13% of 2m and 22% of 70cm systems already narrowband
 - 70% of new systems in 2024 are narrowband digital

FACTS ABOUT NARROWBANDING

- Provides more repeater pairs for new modes
 - There will be more new modes
- All (current) digital voice modes are narrowband
- Most WWARA new requests are for digital voice systems
 - 70% in 2024
 - Currently wasting wide space with narrow modes
- Supported in all commercial gear since 1997
 - Most amateur gear supports narrowband after 2000
 - New wideband gear is hard to find
- Only the repeater may need to change, nothing else
 - No antennas, feedlines, entrance panels, duplexers, etc.

ANTICIPATED ISSUES

- Narrowband systems must be narrow on the output regardless of input signal
- Training users how to program narrow FM
- Potential loss of range on high altitude systems
- Coordinating moves of adjacent systems
- Tracking wide and narrow systems simultaneously

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Coordinating changes with adjacent regions

WWARA NARROWBAND PROPOSAL

- By 2023 the new band plan will be accepted
 - Allows allocating narrowband pairs
- By 2025 all new coordinations must be narrowband
 - The WWARA stops accepting applications for new wide band analog systems
 - Wideband FM systems can still be renewed
- By 2030 no wideband systems can be renewed
 - No wide band systems will be renewed, need to convert to narrowband or lose coordination
- By 2035 all systems on 2m/70cm will be narrowband

JOIN OR CONTACT US

- Join us and help shape the future
 - Decisions are made by those who show up
 - All licensed amateurs are welcome
 - Cost is minimal and meetings are only quarterly
- WWARA https://www.wwara.org/
 - Next WWARA meeting Dec 7, 2024 @ 10:00 AM

WWARA RESOURCES

• WWARA Repeater Listings -

https://www.wwara.org/coordinations/coordination-datafiles/

- WWARA Band Plans https://www.wwara.org/documents/band-plan/
- WWARA Narrowband Plan -

https://www.wwara.org/documents/narrowband-plan/

 Getting Coordinated with WWARA -<u>https://www.wwara.org/coordination-process/howto-get-</u> <u>coordinated/</u>

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