

Introduction to D-STAR Digital Voice



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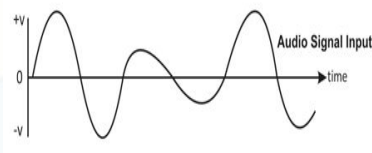
ARRL/TAPR Digital Communications Conference

Topics

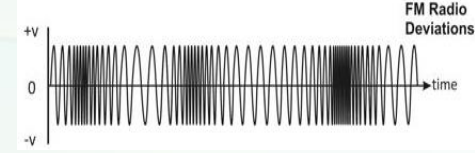
- How digital voice differs from FM
- Technical comparison of DV modes
- ICOM's D-STAR hardware evolution
- Networking
- Reflectors
- How to program the repeater memories
- Using DR mode features
- Questions

How do FM & Digital Voice Differ?

FM transmit



Modulator



How do FM & Digital Voice Differ?

FM transmit



Digital Voice transmit



How do FM & Digital Voice Differ?

FM transmit



Digital Voice transmit



Digital Voice receive



Tech Spec Comparison

	D-STAR	DMR	Fusion	M17
Vocoder	AMBE+	AMBE+2	AMBE+2	Codec 2
Modulation	GMSK	4FSK	C4FM	4FSK
Multiplex Method	FDMA	TDMA	FDMA	FDMA
Transmission Rate	4.8 kbps	4.8 kbps x 2	9.6 kbps	9.6 kbps
Bandwidth	6.25 kHz	12.5 kHz	12.5 kHz	9 kHz
Channels supported	1	2	1	1
Standard Developer	JARL	ETSI	Yaesu	M17 Team

AMBE = Advanced Multi-Band Excitation (patented Digital Voice Systems, Inc.)

Codec 2 = Codec 2 developed by David Rowe, VK5DGR, (LGPL license)

GMSK = Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying

4FSK = 4-level Frequency Shift Keying

C4FM = Continuous 4-level Frequency Modulation

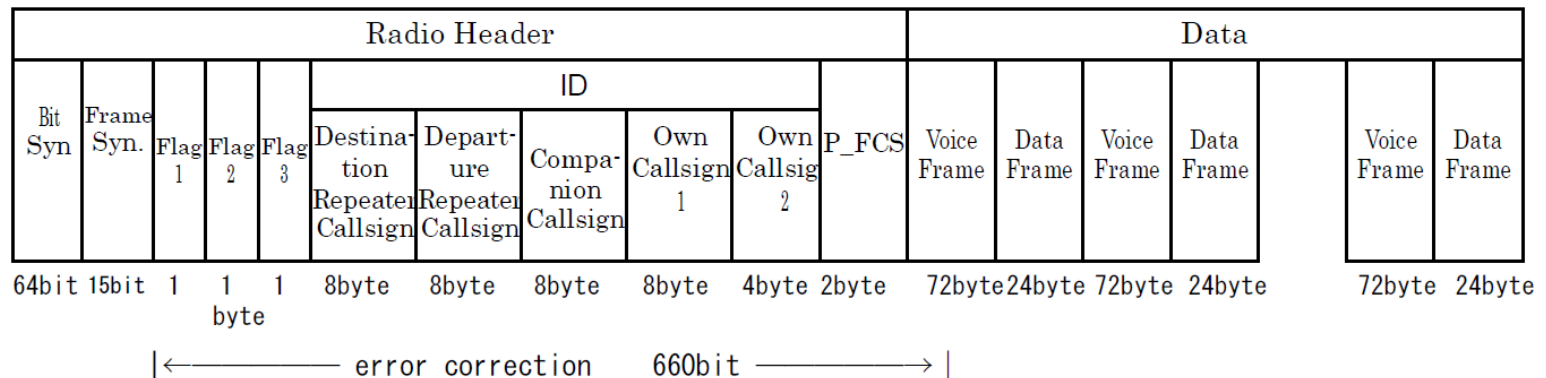
FDMA = Frequency Division Multiple Access

TDMA = Time Division Multiple Access

Only D-STAR is narrow enough to use on HF

Digital Voice Packet Structure

- Digital voice is transmitted in packets with a header and a payload as described in the JARL specifications at <https://www.jarl.com/d-star/shogen.pdf>



- The digital data packet has a different payload.
- The header has four 8-byte ASCII callsign fields that provide ID and signal destination information.

Four Header Callsign Fields

- R1: Destination (receiving) repeater callsign including module. Ex. KI4WXS C (8 bytes)
- R2: Departure (forwarding) repeater callsign where to send the packets. Ex. KI4WXS G (8 bytes)
- UR: Companion callsign directs the receiving station to do certain things CQCQCQ means calling anyone. (8 bytes)
- MY - Own callsign. Your callsign / 4 added characters. (8 & 4 bytes)

CALL SIGN
UR: CQCQCQ
R1: KI4WXS C
R2: KI4WXS G
MY: W9HPX /ID52 ▶

ICOM's Early D-STAR Radios

- ICOM began releasing D-STAR radios in 2004 beginning with the IC-2200H mobile.
- The ID-1 released in late 2004 was the first 1.2 GHz mobile radio with 128 kbps digital data (DD) capability through an RJ-45 jack.
- Single band HTs with DV capability were released in 2005 and the IC-91AD dual band in 2006.
- These all needed an optional board to do D-STAR.
- Users had to manually program repeaters into memories using either software or front panel entry.

ICOM's D-STAR Features

- Talk radio to radio (simplex) with FM or DV.
- Talk on a local DV repeater in DV mode.
- Talk on a local DV repeater to another DV repeater anywhere. This is called talking between zones.
- Talk on a local DV repeater to a specific ham without knowing where he is located. This is called callsign routing.

Why Network a Repeater?

- Repeaters are very quiet without users.
- Connectivity brings more users to the repeater and increases the coverage area.
- Wide area nets become possible.
- Giving users control gives them choices, but some repeater owners prefer to limit control.
- Access Points (hotspots) give the user full control.

The Creation of Reflectors

- US hams wanted to use D-STAR differently than JARL's original plan.
- Robin Cutshaw, AA4RC, in Atlanta wrote D-Plus, an add-on to ICOM's repeater software that allows multiple D-STAR repeaters to be linked together.
- The software duplicates the data stream and resends it (reflects) to all the other linked repeaters.
- D-Plus is therefore known as a reflector system.
- ICOM has embraced this and incorporated it in the design of their later D-STAR radios.

Reflector - What is it?

- Reflectors are not unique to D-STAR?
- Other DV modes also use them, but they are named differently:
 - D-STAR calls them Reflectors
 - DMR calls them Talk Groups
 - WIRES-X - Yaesu calls them Rooms
- Hams have created many reflector systems:
 - D-STAR - REF, XRF, DCS, XLX
 - DMR - IPSC (Motorola), IPMSC (Hytera), PCS, BrandMeister (DMR+), TGIF (DMR+)
 - Fusion - WIRES-X Rooms, YSF reflectors, FCS reflectors

ICOM 2nd Gen D-STAR Radios

- These radios still required a separate D-STAR board.
- HT's
 - IC-92AD (2008) - GPS capable with a special speaker mic.
 - IC-80AD (2009)
- Mobile's
 - IC-2820H (2008) - GPS capable, diversity receive capable
 - ID-880H (2009)
- Base Station
 - IC-9100 (2011) - HF through 1.2 GHz (opt.) all mode radio

ICOM 3rd Gen D-STAR Radios

- ICOM introduced DSP built-in vocoder, SD card, QSO recording, DR mode (GPS near repeater search.)
- HT's
 - ID-31 (2013) - UHF only, internal GPS, SD card slot.
 - ID-51AD (2013) - Internal GPS, SD card slot.
- Mobile's
 - ID-5100A (2014) - Internal GPS, SD card slot, touch screen, Bluetooth.
 - ID-4100A (2017) - Internal GPS, SD card slot, Bluetooth.
- Base Station/Mobile
 - IC-7100 (2013) - HF through 450 MHz all mode radio, GPS support with 3rd party GPS receiver.

Current D-STAR Radios

- DR Mode, GPS, and SD card slots are now found in all ICOM's current radios.
- ICOM added Picture Mode, Spectrum Scope/ Waterfall, Terminal and Access Point Modes
- HT
 - ID-52A (2019) - Color screen, improved RX audio, Bluetooth.
- Portable
 - IC-705 (2020) - QRP, all mode HF through 450 MHz, battery operation, color touch screen, spectrum scope, Bluetooth.
- Base Station
 - IC-9700 (2019) - VHF/UHF/1.2G software defined radio, color touch screen, spectrum scope, Digital Data capability.

Future D-STAR Radio

- Current ICOM D-STAR radio technology is mature, but there are new horizons
- Base Station
 - IC-905 (not yet released) - VHF/UHF/SHF all mode transceiver - 144, 440, 1200, 2400, 5600 MHz, 10 GHz (optional)



DR Mode Features

- Makes most efficient use of available memories.
- Easy to update repeater frequencies, both FM and DV.
- Easy to find nearest repeaters, FM or DV or both.
- Easy to dial UR commands to the repeater to:
 - Link to a reflector.
 - Unlink from a reflector.
 - Find out what the repeater is linked to.
 - Echo test your TX audio.
 - Call sign route to someone.
 - Select a local call or a gateway call (Use reflector).
- Newest ICOM radios have 2500 Repeater Memories to fill. ICOM ships the radio with a Repeater List.

Repeater Memory Programming

- How do you program all those memories?
- Go to www.dstarinfo.com
 - Click on Downloads / Repeater List Downloads for DR Mode Radios
 - Enter your geographic location
 - Click Lookup Location
 - Select your radio model
 - Select number of Empty Repeater Slots (I do 3 or 4)
 - Select percent FM (I do 70%-80%)
 - Click Download
- You will now have a .csv file on your PC which can be viewed and edited with Excel if desired.

Repeater Memory Programming

- Insert your SD card into your PC (adaptor if used). SD card must have been formatted in your radio.
- Copy the .csv file(s) from your PC to the SD card placing it into the Csv/RptList folder.
- Put the SD card back into the radio.
 - Press Menu.
 - navigate to Set /SD Card /Import/Export /Import /Repeater List /<file name> /Import file /YES
 - When complete, power cycle the radio.
- You have now programmed 2,500 DV and FM repeaters into your radio.

Your Callsign (UR) Memories

- There are up to 300 UR memories in D-STAR radios.
- They hold the commands you will send to the repeater to do Linking, Unlinking, Echo Test, Callsign Routing, etc.
- These must be programmed by you to meet your needs.
- Each memory holds a name and a command.

Your Call Sign (Remain 288 memories)		
No.	Name	Call Sign
1	Use Reflector	CQCQCQ
2	Unlink REF	U
3	REF Status	I
4	Echo Test	E
5	link to REF001C	REF001CL
6	link to REF012A	REF012AL
7	link to REF030C	REF030CL
8	link to REF038A	REF038AL
9	link to REF038C	REF038CL
10	link to REF054C	REF054CL
11	link to XRF054C	XRF054CL
12	link to DCS054A	DCS054AL
New		

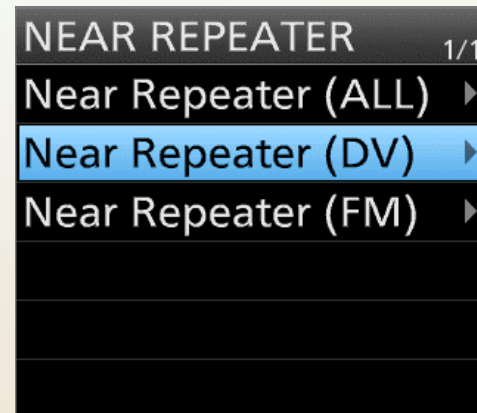
Using the DR Mode

- To enter the DR mode long press the DR button. You will see a screen like this:
- Scroll down to highlight the From part of the screen. Press the blue Enter button.



Using the DR Mode - Find Repeater

- You will be given this screen. Select Near Repeater and press Enter.
- You will be given a choice of ALL, DV, or FM. Select one and press Enter. If you have a good GPS position...



Using the DR Mode - Find Repeater

- You will be given a repeater list sorted by closest first. It will see the direction and distance from you. Scroll for more repeaters.
- Select the one you want, and press Enter.



Using the DR Mode - Find Repeater

- You will be taken to the DR mode starting screen. Your radio is now ready to use the repeater.

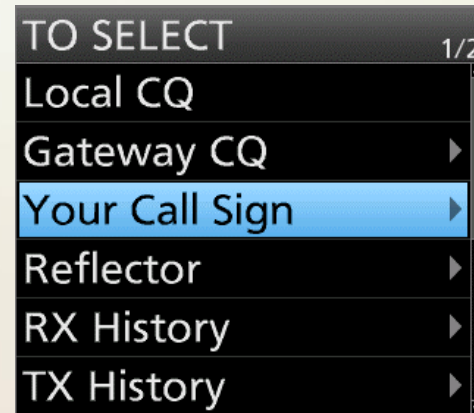


Using the DR Mode - UR Commands

- Select the TO part of the DR mode screen. Press Enter.

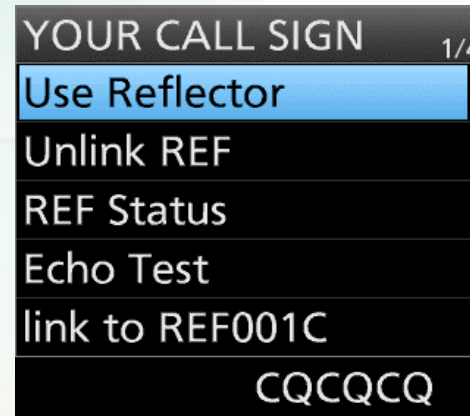


- Select the option you want from the menu. I select Your Call Sign because it contains my most used commands. Press Enter.



Using the DR Mode - UR Commands

- You are now in the Your Call Sign memories. Select the command you want to use. Press Enter.
- You will be taken back to the DR mode starting screen.
- Your radio is ready to use.



Using the DR Mode - UR Commands

- To access any of the commands in the Your Call Sign Memories rotate the dial to the one you want.
- With that command showing press PTT to send it to the repeater.
- Then turn the dial back to Use Repeater CQCQCQ to talk.



Additional Information Sources

- <http://www.charlottedstar.org/> – This is our web site. These slides will be posted on the site.
- <https://groups.io/g/CharlotteDigitalRadio> – This is our group. Please join to keep up with what we are doing. Post a message or a question.
- <http://www.charlottedstar.org/D-STAR DR Mode.pdf> – How to use DR mode.

- www.dstarinfo.com – download current repeater data (.csv file) to import into your compatible D-STAR radio.
- www.dstarusers.org – Official D-STAR repeater directory.



THANKS FOR LISTENING

QUESTIONS?