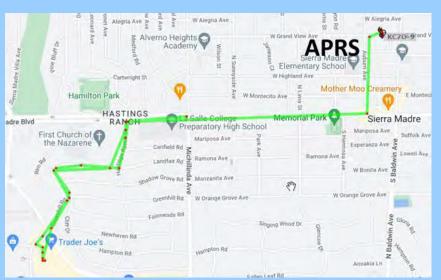
# Diplexers, Triplexers & the Low-Profile Mobile









### Low-Profile Mobile

- · Goal
- · Diplexers and Duplexers
- · A look back 50 years
- · Previous attempts at low-profile
- · Have a plan
- Installation
  - · Power
  - · Coax





- · Losses
  - Diplexers & Triplexers
  - · Coax

### Goal - Low-Profile Operation

- Operation on three bands + without switching or user input
  - · 2M, 220 & 440
  - · 2M APRS while operation on 2M, 220 or 440
  - · High band scanner receive
  - HF capable
- Equipment
  - Anytone AT-5888UV III (triband in cabin)
  - TM-221A APRS & TinyTrak3 (in trunk)
    - · On when the ignition is on
  - Scanner (in trunk)













### For the observant



# But First! Diplexers vs. Duplexers

- The term duplexer is misused by manufactures and Hams
- Eliminate confusion
  - Difference between
     Diplexers vs. Duplexers
- How do they work?
- Why use them?
- Efficiency?

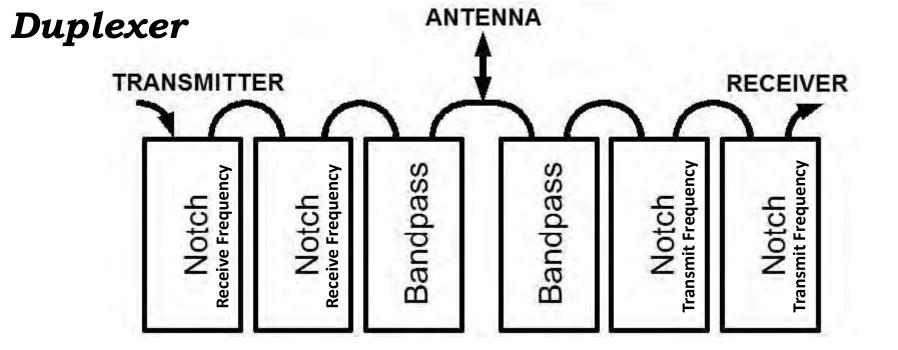


## What Is The Difference Between A Diplexer and a Duplexer?

- A duplexer separates a transmit and receive path based on signal direction
  - Diplexers and duplexers are not interchangeable, and they cannot be substituted for each other in common circuits
- Duplexers are devices that filter the signals of transmitters and receivers operating at different frequencies (simultaneously) so that they can share an antenna
  - In a duplexer, two band pass filters are connected in parallel
  - Notch filters are used to block the unwanted frequency

https://www.s-ehrlich.com/how-does-a-ham-radio-duplexer-work/

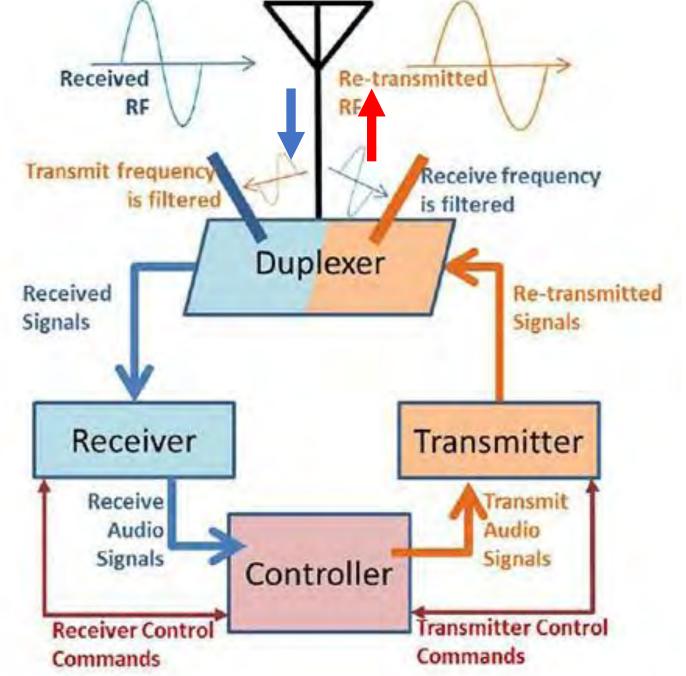
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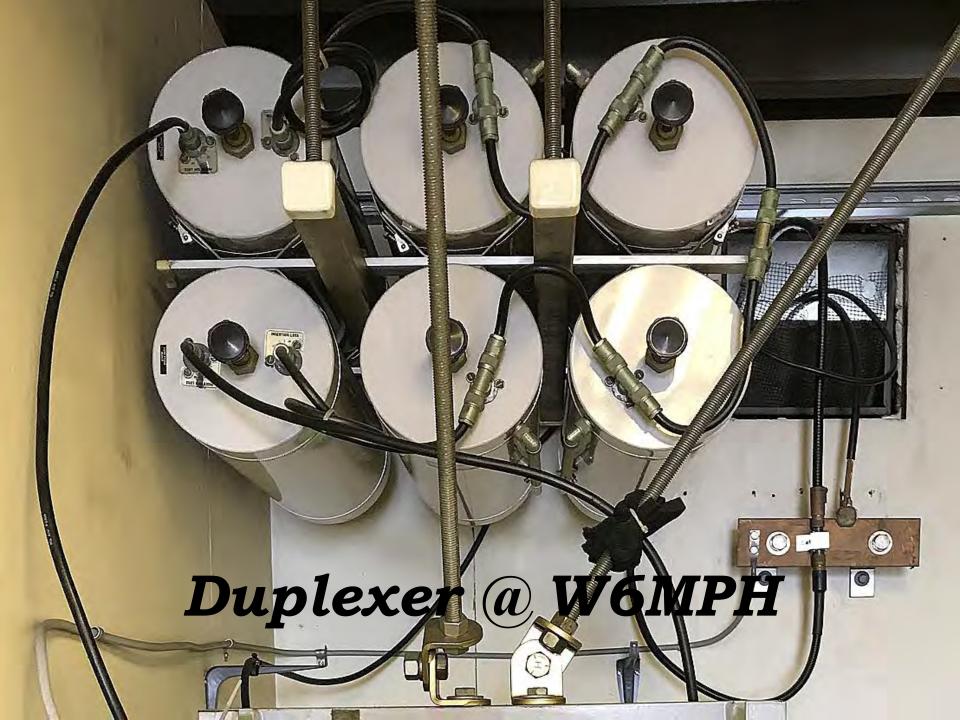


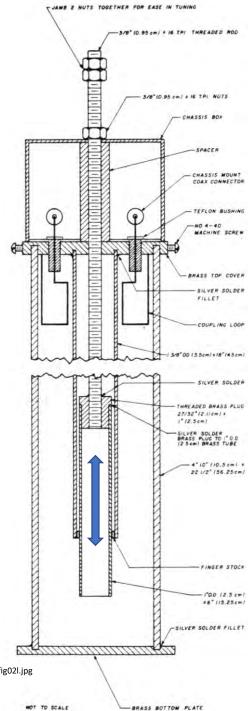
- Same band
  - transmit and receive frequency close by
    - 2M = T & R frequencies are 600 kHz apart

10

- Expensive \$\$ Thousands
- Complicated, large & difficult to tune correctly







 $https://www.robkalmeijer.nl/techniek/electronica/radiotechniek/hambladen/hr/1985/02/page12/fig02l.jpg\\ 3/14/2023$ 

- A diplexer is a passive (RF) filter component with three ports, which enables the sharing of a common antenna between two distinct frequency bands
  - This technology allows transmitters operating on different frequencies to use the same antenna and each band may both transmit and/or receive (simultaneously)
- For all multiplexer devices there are two input ports that are multiplexed onto a third port
  - This allows the signals from the two input ports to coexist on the output port without interfering with each other
- Different bands
- Inexpensive less than \$100
- Small & easy to use
- Miniscule loss

# **Duplexer** ~ \$3000



# Diplexer < \$100





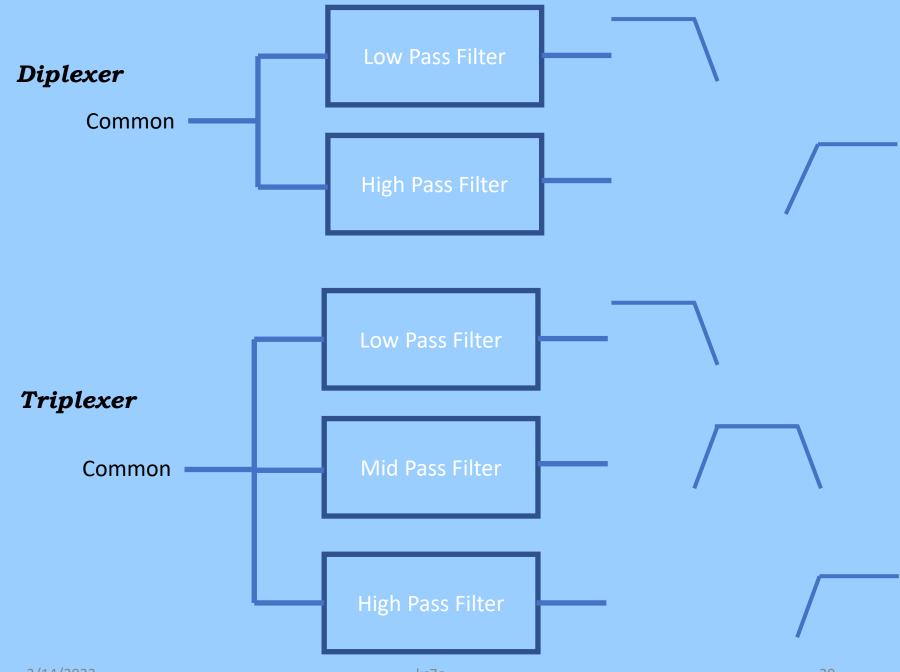
https://www.solidsignal.com/telewave-144-174-mhz-duplexer-tprd-1556?utm\_source=google&utm\_medium=cse&utm\_term=TPRD-1556&gclid=EAlalQobChMI7fTSzl\_G9wIVVsLCBB0njg0HEAQYBiABEgK4A\_D\_BwE

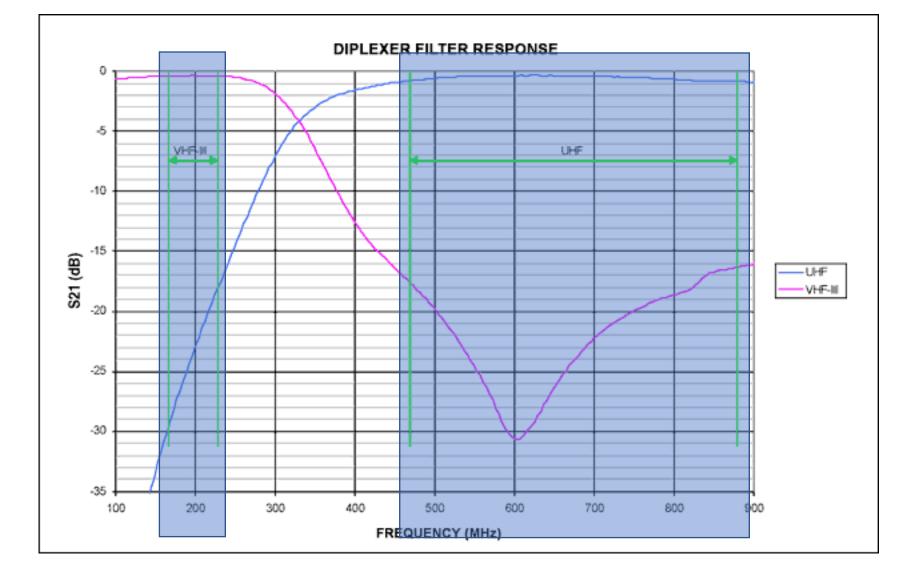






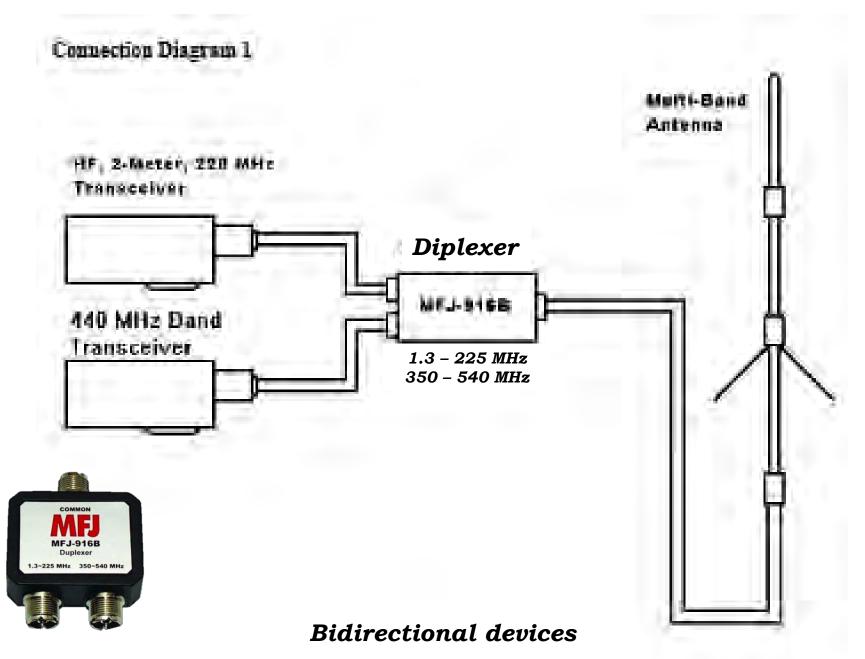
# Triplexers are always Triplexers Triplexers never TrUplexers!



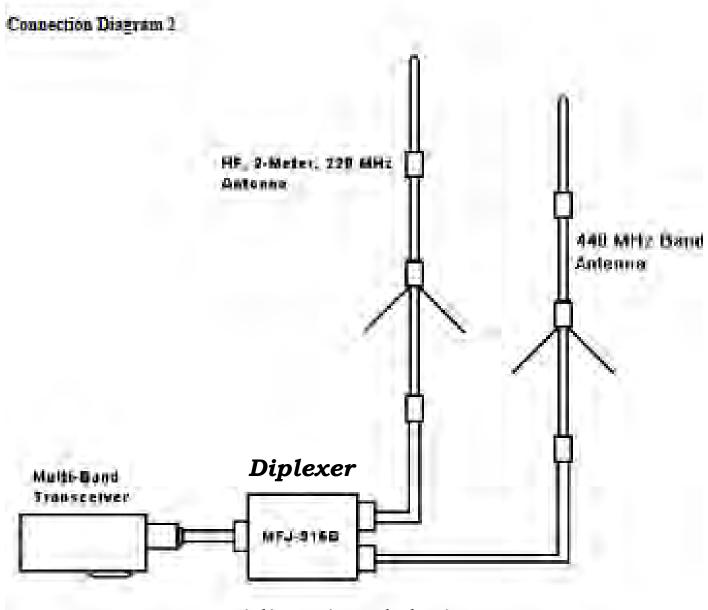


#### Power transfer between ports

https://www.maximintegrated.com/en/design/technical-documents/app-notes/3/3700.html

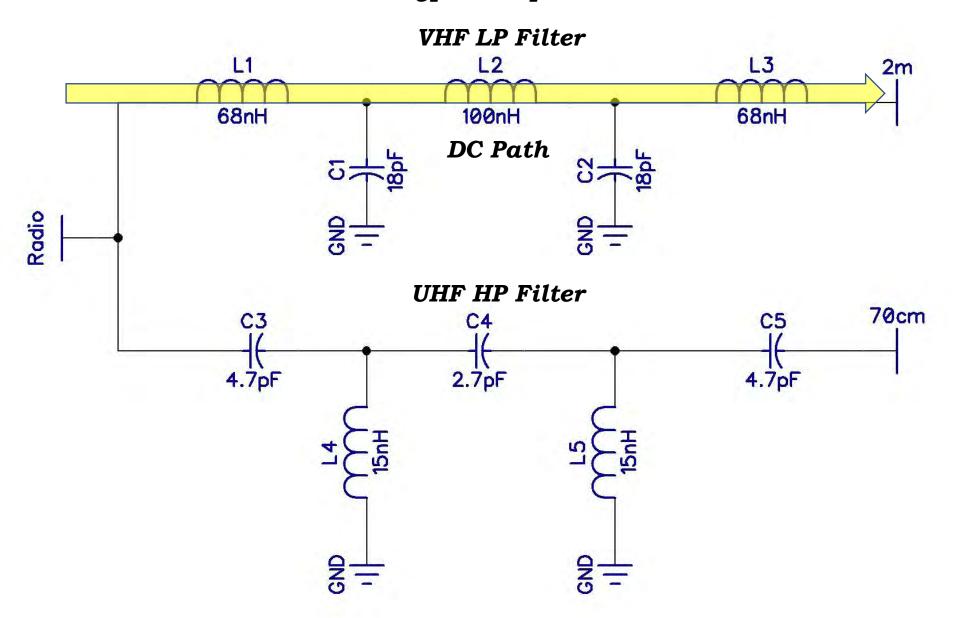


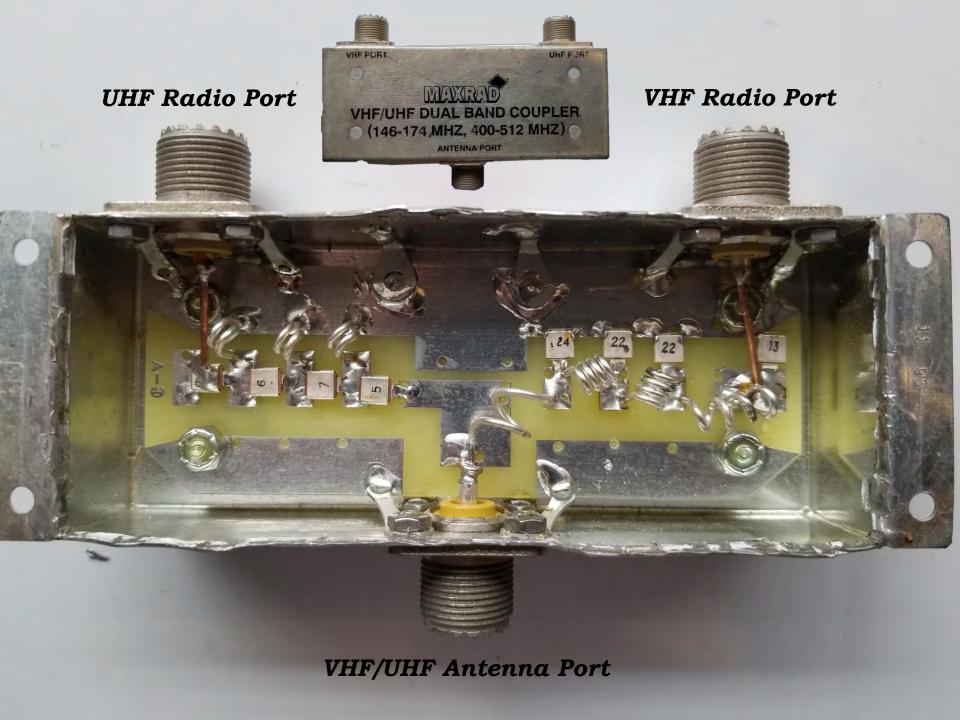
MFJ-916B & MFJ-916BN Indoor Duplexer (MFJ manual)



Bidirectional devices

#### Typical Diplexer

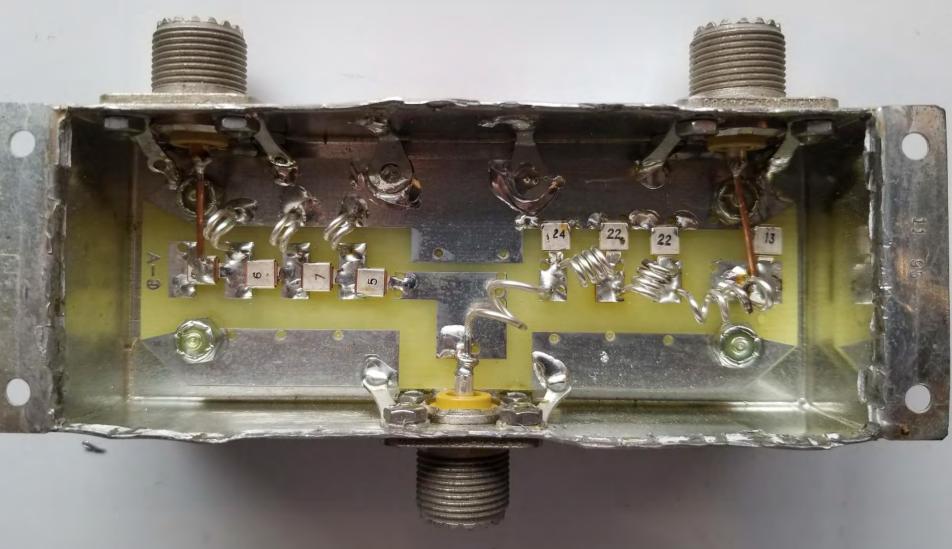




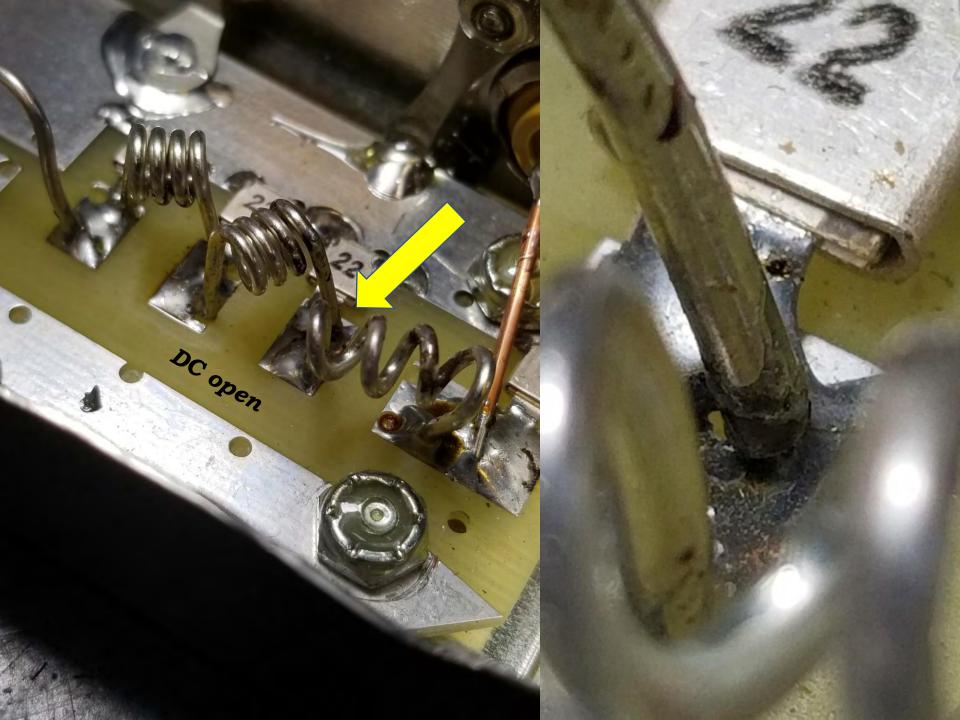
#### VHF Side Failed

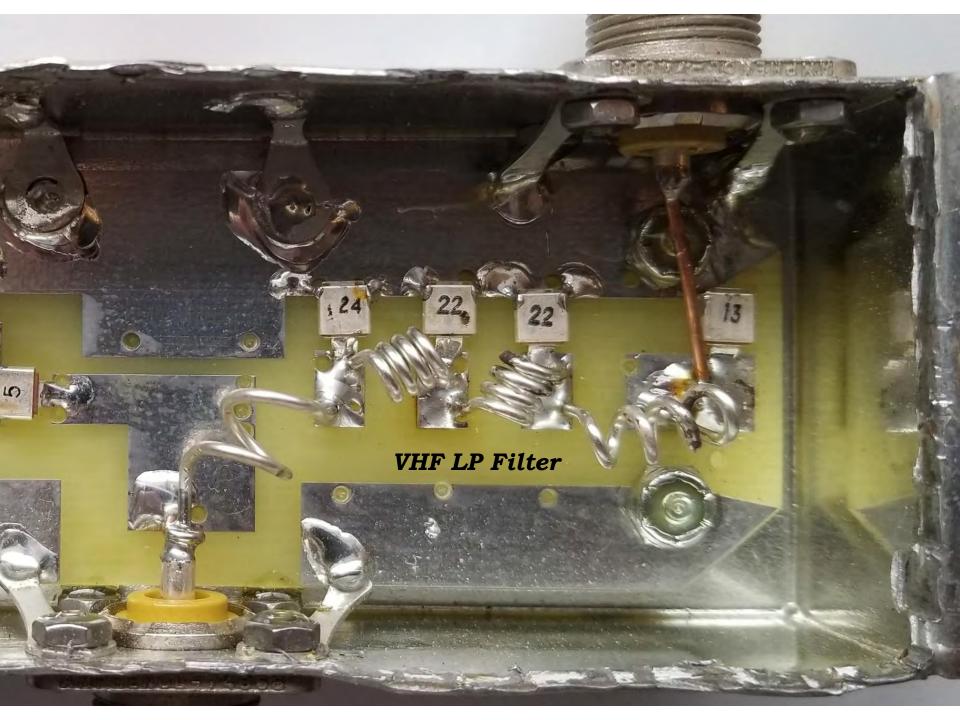
**UHF** Radio Port

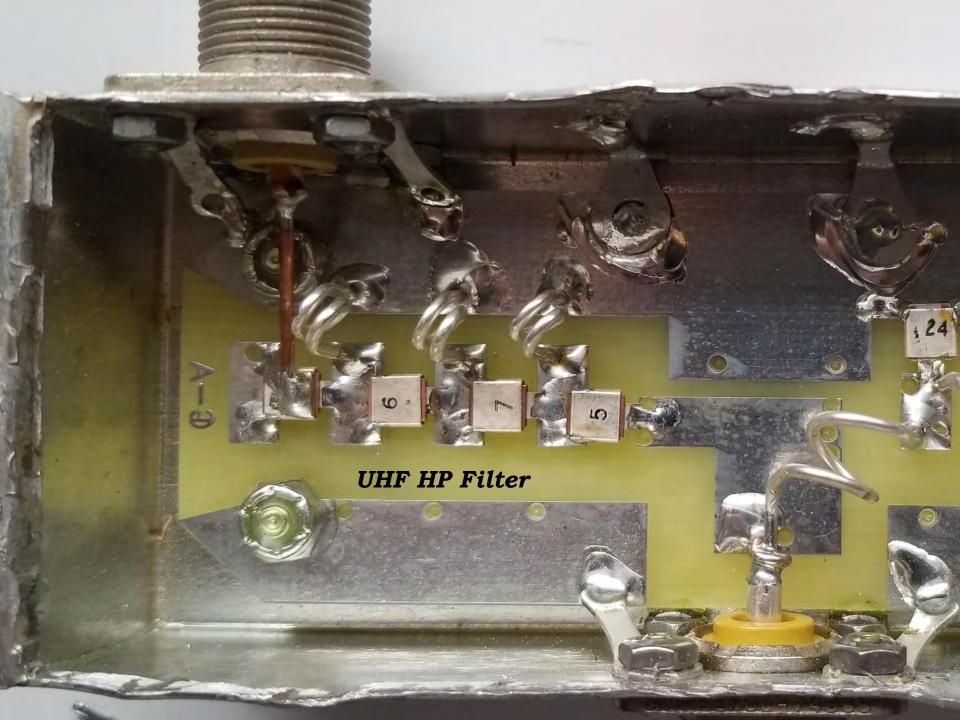
VHF Radio Port



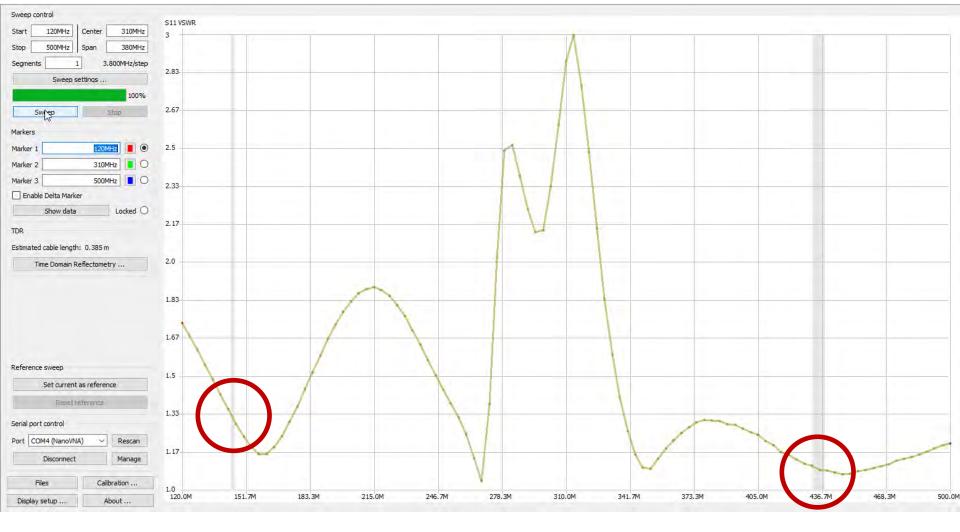
VHF/UHF Antenna Port

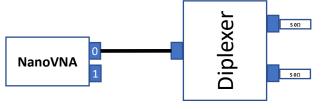






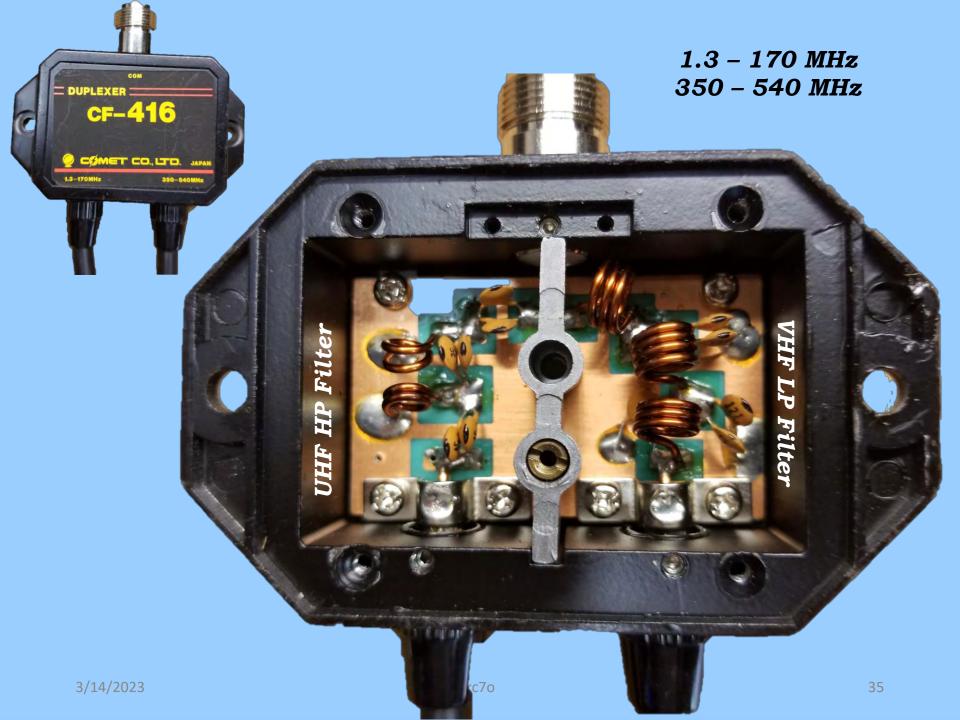
#### Maxrad – NanoVNA on Common port – 50-ohm termination on other ports



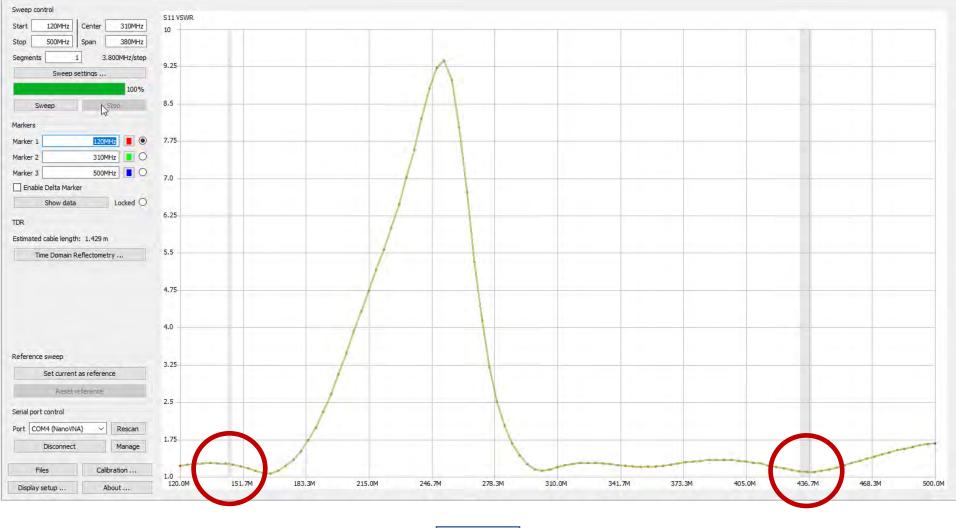


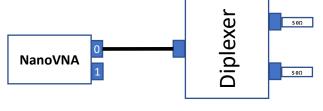
kc7o

3/14/2023



#### Comet CF-416 – NanoVNA on Common port – 50-ohm termination on other ports





3/14/2023 kc7o 36



Retail **Dealer List** 

#### CF-416A, CF-416B, CF-416C

	Band Pass	Ins Loss	Max Power
Low Pass:	1.3-170MHz	0.15dB	800W PEP
High Pass:	350-540MHz	0.25dB	500W PEP

Isolation: 60dB minimum

50 watts to 0.00005 watts CONNECTORS: Or 50 microwatts

CF-416A

Common: SO-239 Low pass: PL-259 High pass: PL-259



Retail Dealer List

#### CFX-324A

2M/220/70cm Triplexer with coax leads Band Pass Ins Loss Max Power 1.3-150MHz .2dB 600W PEP 200-320MHz 600W PEP .25dB 390-500MHz 3dB 600W PEP

Isolation: 40dB minimum

CONNECTORS: Common: SO-239

Low Pass: PL-259 w/coax lead Mid Pass: PL-259 w/coax lead High Pass: PL-259 w/coax lead

#### \*DX Engineering price June 2022



Retail Dealer List

#### CF-706A

HF-6M/2M-440MHz duplexer for the IC-706/MKII/G, FT-1[No Title]

To match the RX freq range of the IC-706MKII/G the CF-706A was engineered to pass the commercial FM band of 88-108MHz.

	Band Pass	Ins. Loss	Max Power
Low Pass:	1.3-57MHz	0.4dB	350w PEP
High Pass:	75-550MHz	0.4dB	350w PEP

Isolation: 40dB minimum

50 watts to 0.005 watts CONNECTORS: Or 50 milliwatts

Common: SO-239 Low pass: PL-259 High Pass: PL-259



https://cometantenna.com/amateur-radio/duplexers/ https://cometantenna.com/amateur-radio/triplexers/

### Way Back When

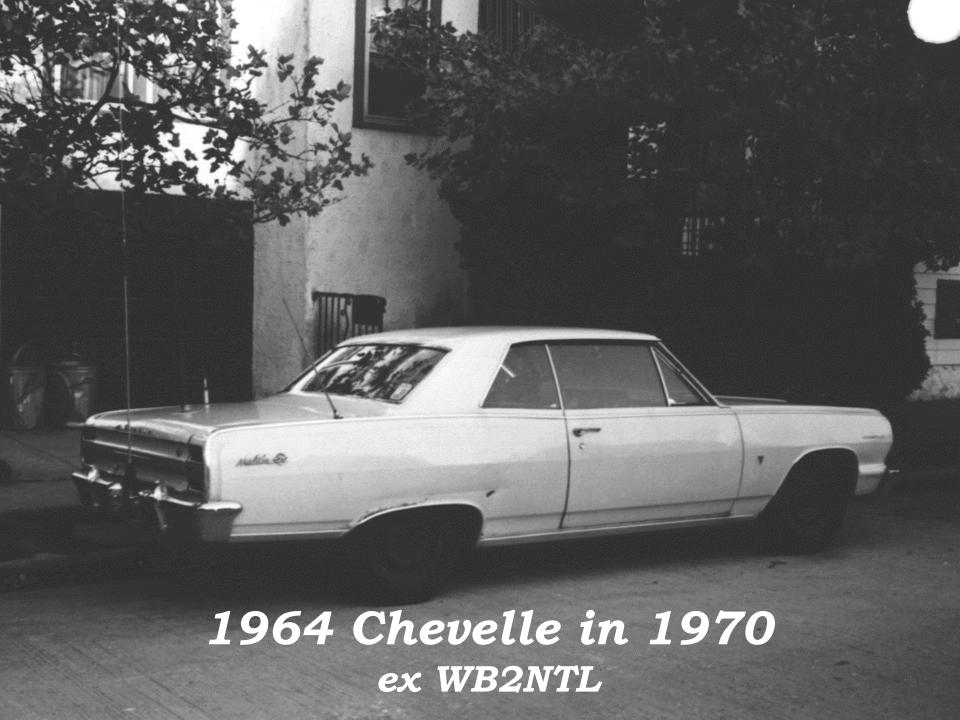
- When cars had room for radios
- When cars were made of metal &
- When bumpers were metal too!



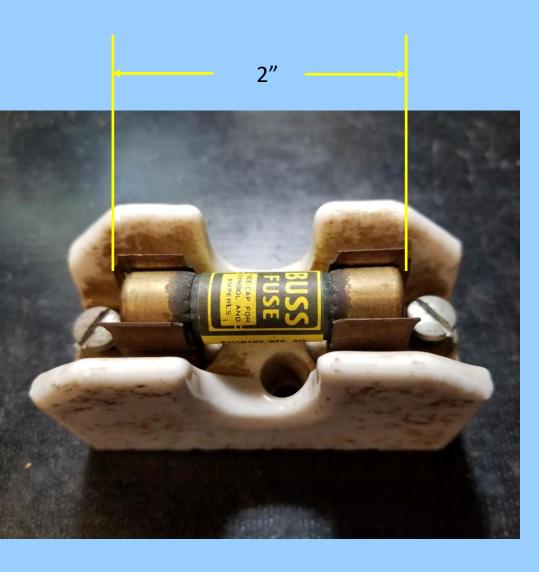
### A look back





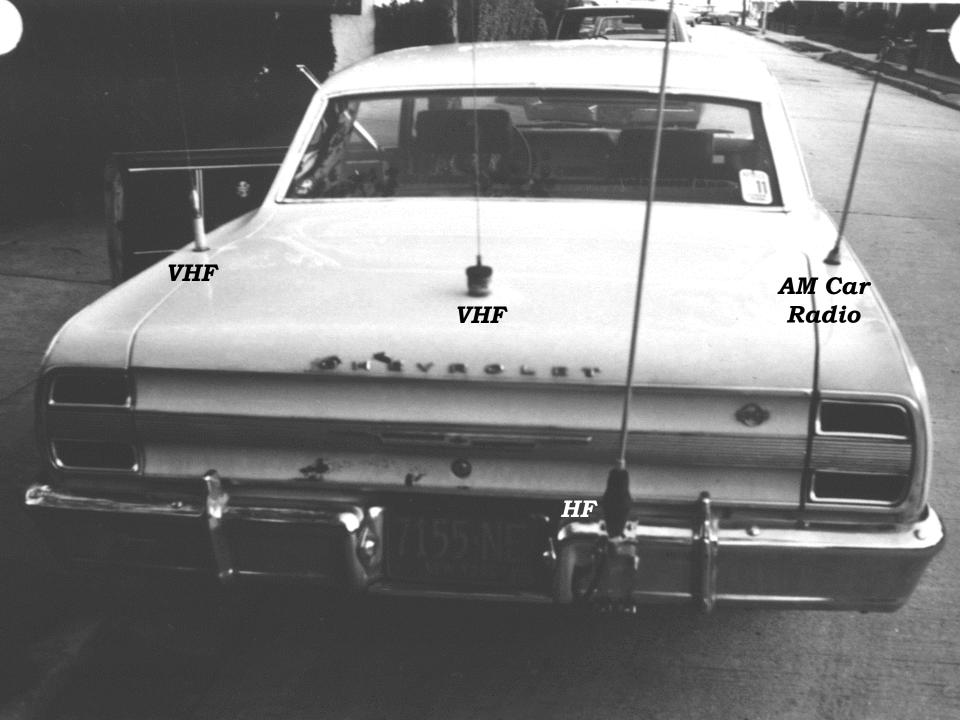


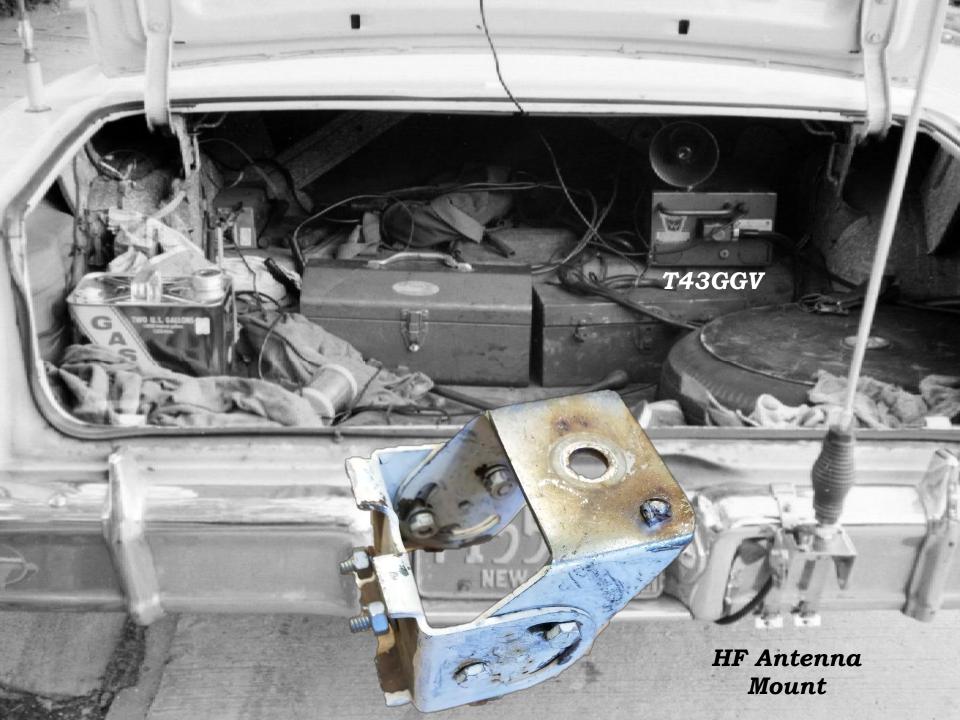




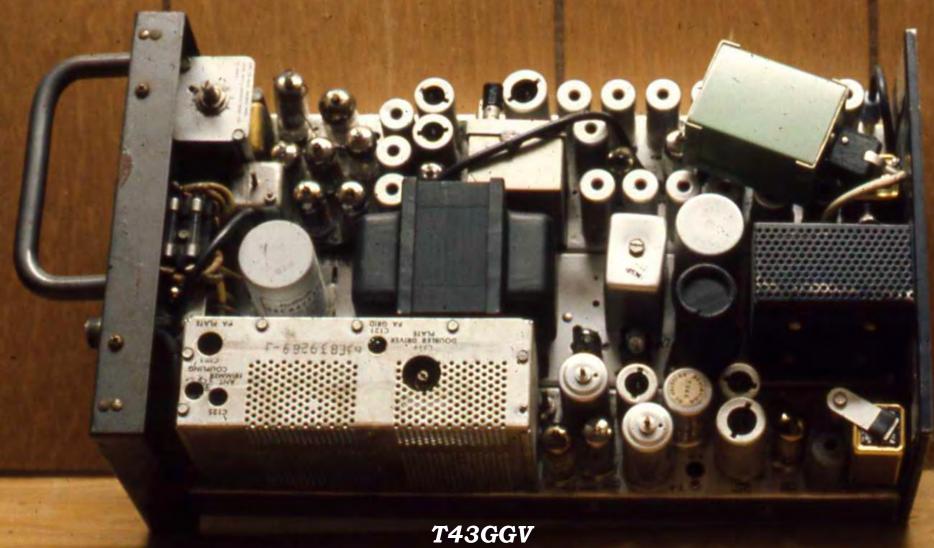


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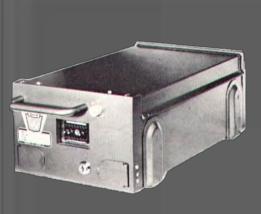




# All this for 146.940 Simplex!



1958 - 1962







= 30 Watts RF

The National Valve Museum http://www.r-tupe.org/

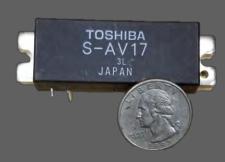
6.3 V filaments

0.8A

1.125A

= 12.13 Watts to heat!





= 50 Watts RF







1lb 3.3oz

10.4oz (4000 memory channels)









# Previous Attempt at Low-Profile

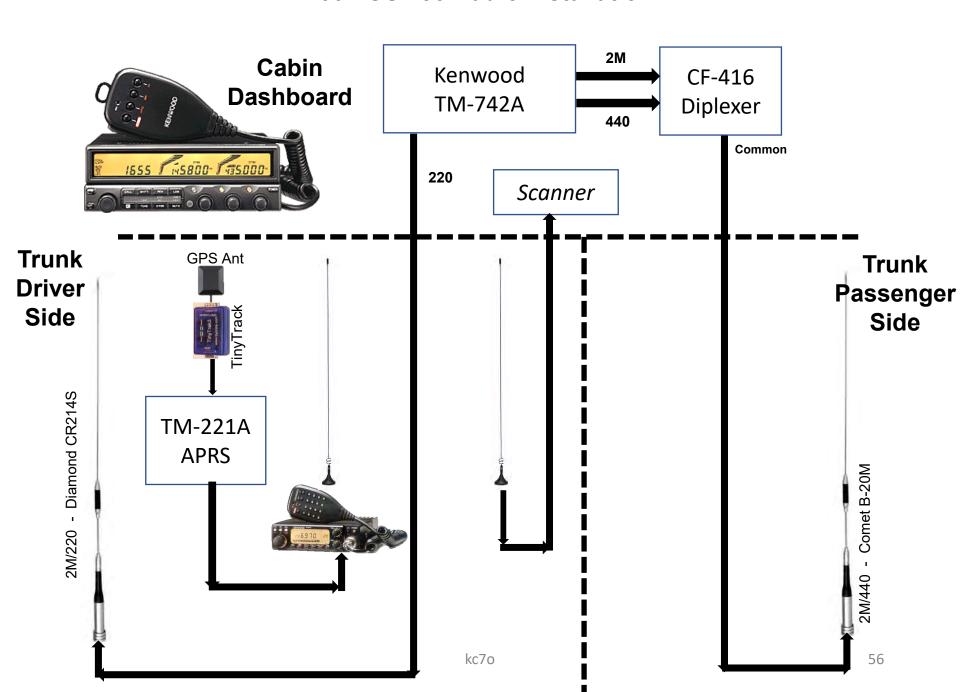
- Not to make holes in metal
- Antennas
  - · 2M/440 & 2M/220
  - Magnetic whip for APRS
  - Magnetic whip for scanner
  - GPS hockey puck
- Equipment not hidden away in cabin





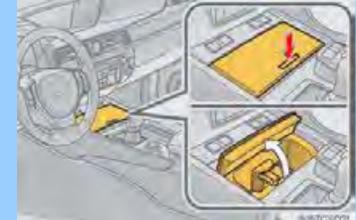


#### 2001 GS 430 Radio Installation



## Next Attempt at Low-Profile

- 2014 Lexus GS350
- Not to make holes in metal
  - Only two holes in plastic
    - One in the bottom of the armrest replaceable part
    - The other in the under-floor storage bin in trunk
- Minimum number of antennas
  - Two dual band
    - 2M/440 & 2M/220
  - GPS hockey puck
- Equipment hidden away in cabin Stealth!
  - Totally contained in center console
    - Radio, speaker & microphone in armrest
    - Radio remote head where cupholders were
      - Under a hinged lid



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# Have a Plan!

- What do you need now & in the future?
  - Radios
  - Power



- Current needed
  - Switched & not switched
- Coax to the trunk number
- Control lines to the trunk
- Who will do the wiring?
  - You or a commercial company?
    - Get a written estimate
- Create a wiring plan



# My Plan

- · 2M, 220, 440 & APRS
  - HF ability in future



- Started with a Kenwood TM-742A Triband
- Changed to Anytone AT-5888UV III Triband in 2021

#### Power

- Accessory switched 30-Amp to the armrest
- Accessory switched 30-Amp to the trunk
- 3 RG-8X cables from armrest to the trunk
- Control wires from armrest to the trunk
- Un-switched 10-Amp to trunk\*



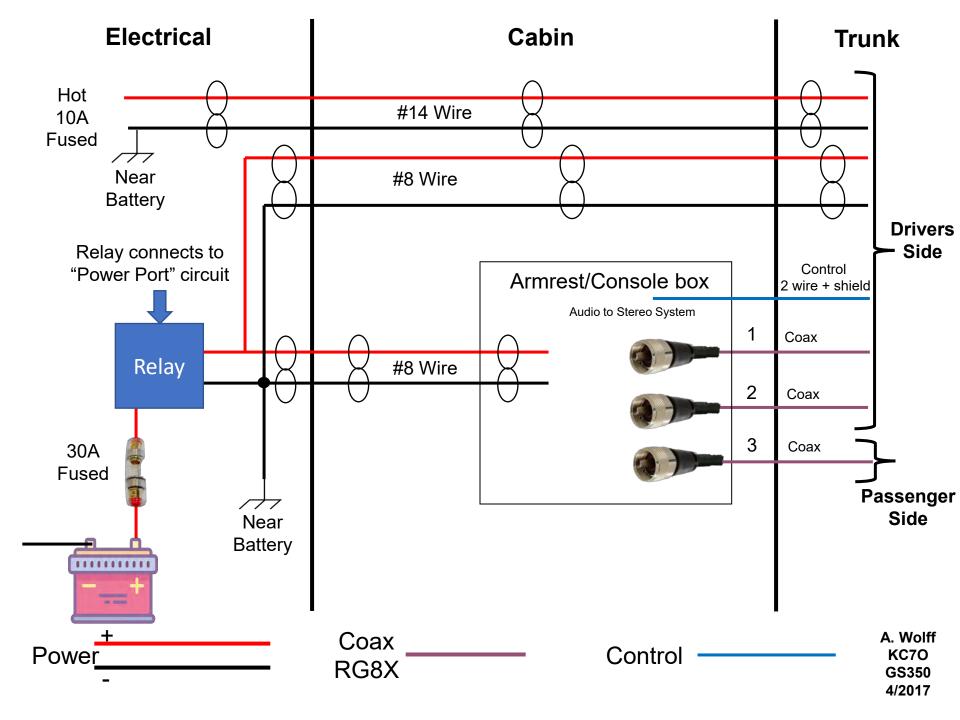
- \*Un-switched 10-Amp to trunk
  - To have 12V available when car is off
  - The hood of my car is under a shelf in my garage
    - When the battery died, I was able to jump it with a 2-Amp charger for a few hours to get car started
    - After not running for a long time, toping off the battery with a 2-Amp charger prevented over stressing the battery

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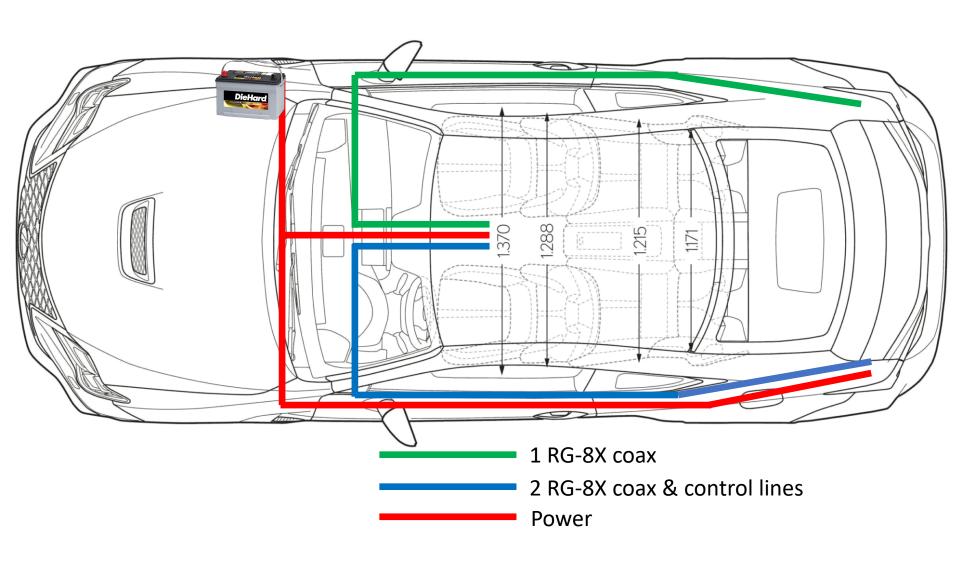
- Have a commercial company do the wiring (Car Electronics Installer)
  - It cost \$350 in 2017
    - As I told a friend: "do you know how much wooden panels costs to replace if I mess up?"

#### Prepare

- 3 RG-8X cables from armrest to the trunk
  - Prepare the three 25+ foot cables with PL-259's in advance (armrest end)
  - · Color code each cable
  - Put the trunk connectors on after installation
- 2 wires + shield from armrest to the trunk

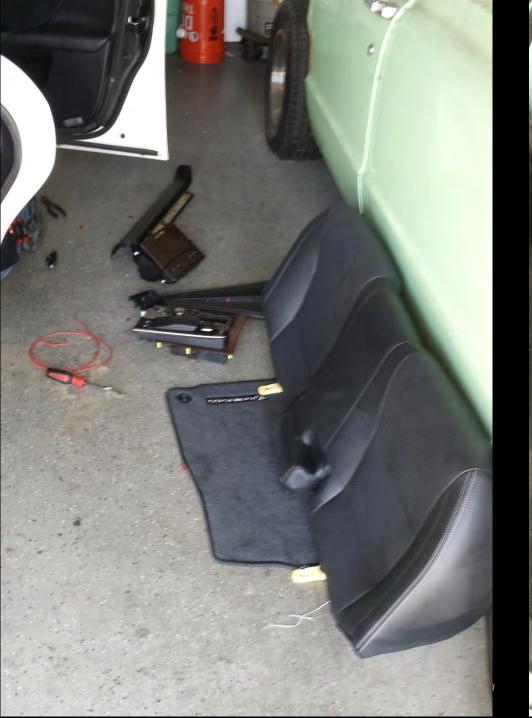


#### Coax & Power Runs

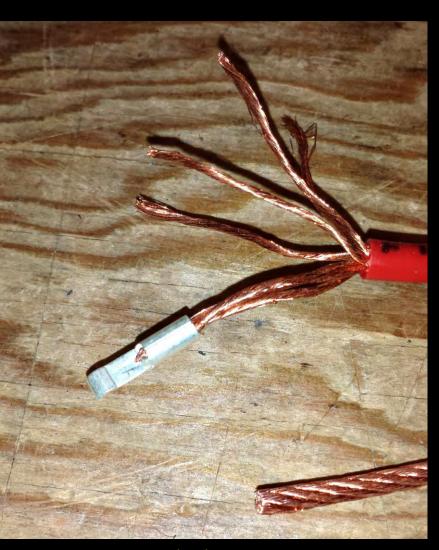






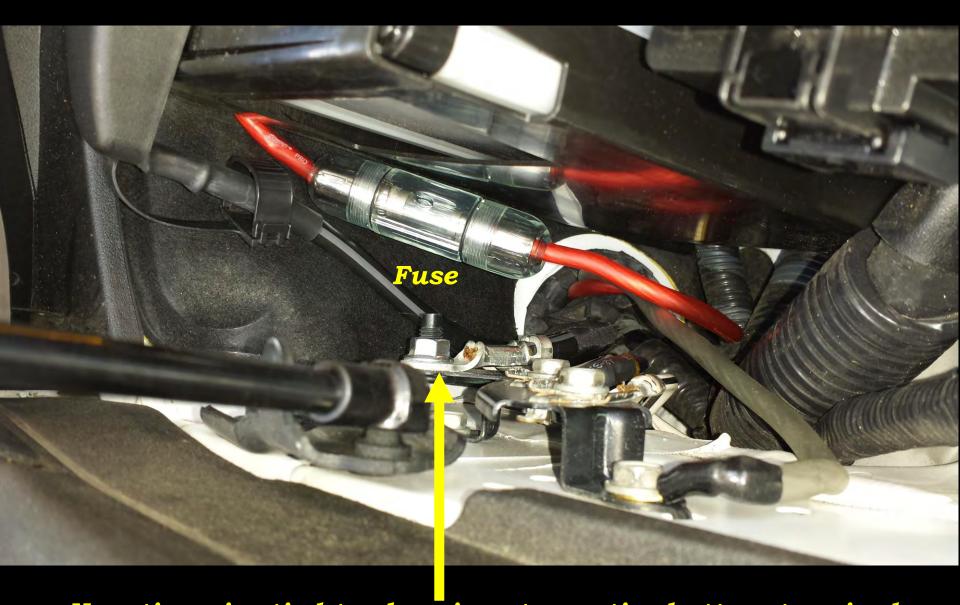








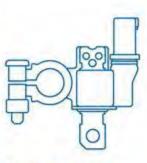
Unwind the #8 wire to fit PowerPoles



Negative wire tied to chassis not negative battery terminal (some cars have an Electronic Battery Sensor (EBS) between (-)

battery terminal and chassis) 68





Battery state detection (BSD)

#### **BSD** functions

- Charge prediction (SOC) Adaptable prediction of deliverable charge/energy
- Voltage prediction (SOF)
   Adaptable prediction of voltage drop
- Battery ageing (SOH)
   Determination of battery ageing

U, I, T

SOX

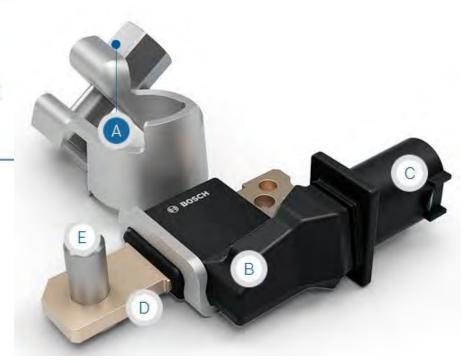
Electronic energy management (EEM)

- ► EEM coordination
- Battery management



#### **Battery features**

- ▶ State of charge (SOC)
- State of function (SOF)
- State of health (SOH)



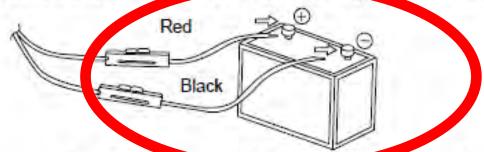
3/14/2023 kc7o



#### Initial Installation



Reconnect any wiring remaindment and agative terminal.

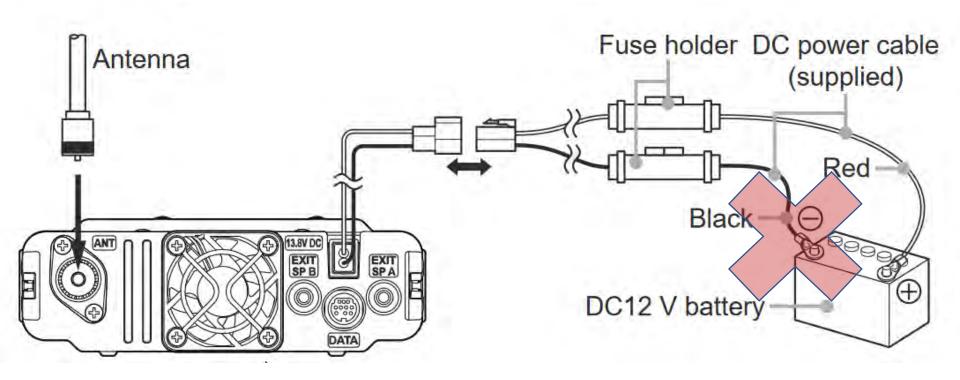


Connect the DC power cast to the transceiver's power supplyconnector.









### PROFESSIONAL DIGITAL TWO-WAY RADIO SYSTEM MOTOTRBO™ MOBILE Installation Guide

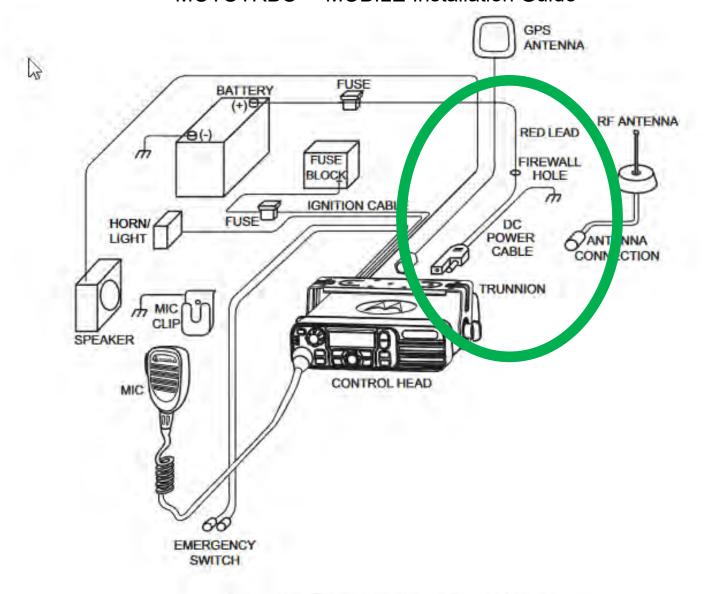
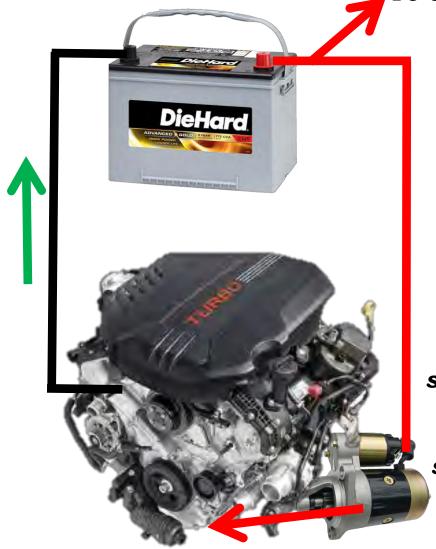


Figure 2-3 Radio Installation (Dash Mount)

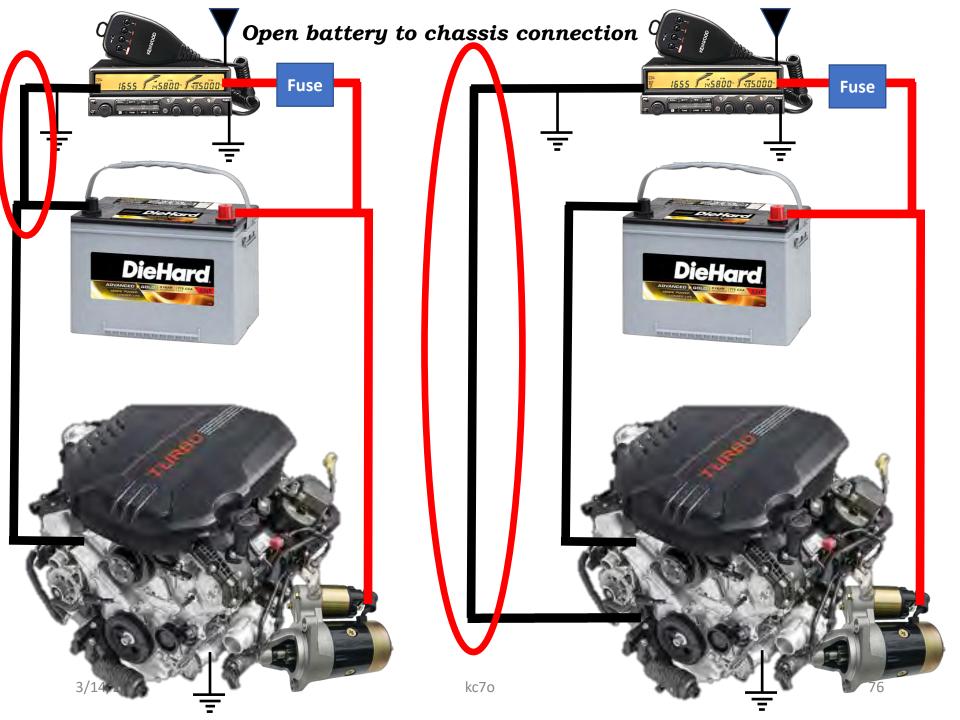
kc7o

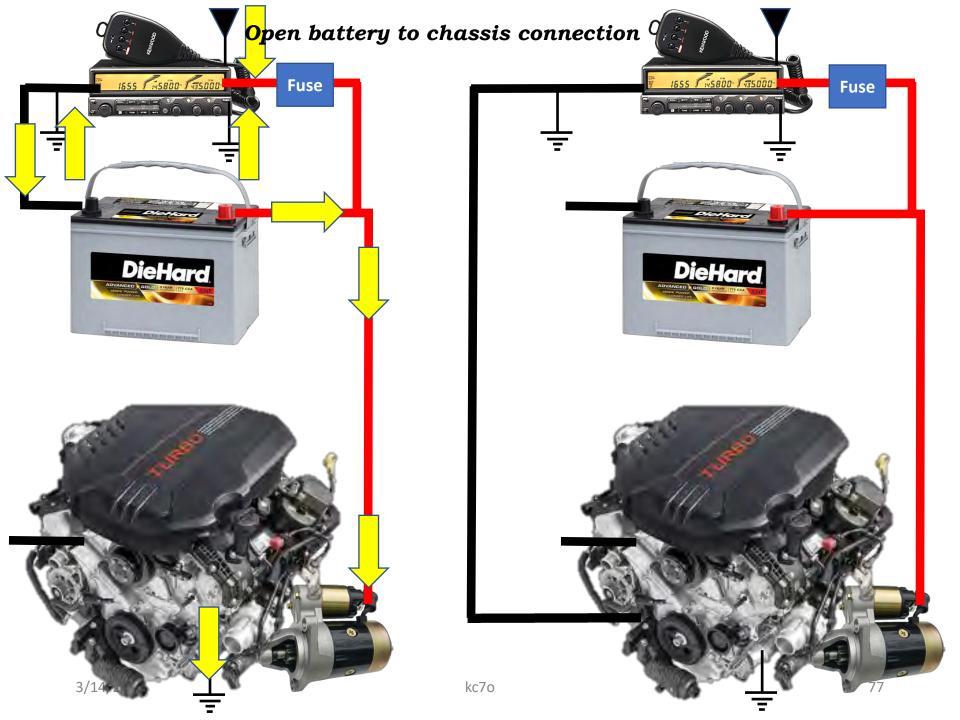
# Why?

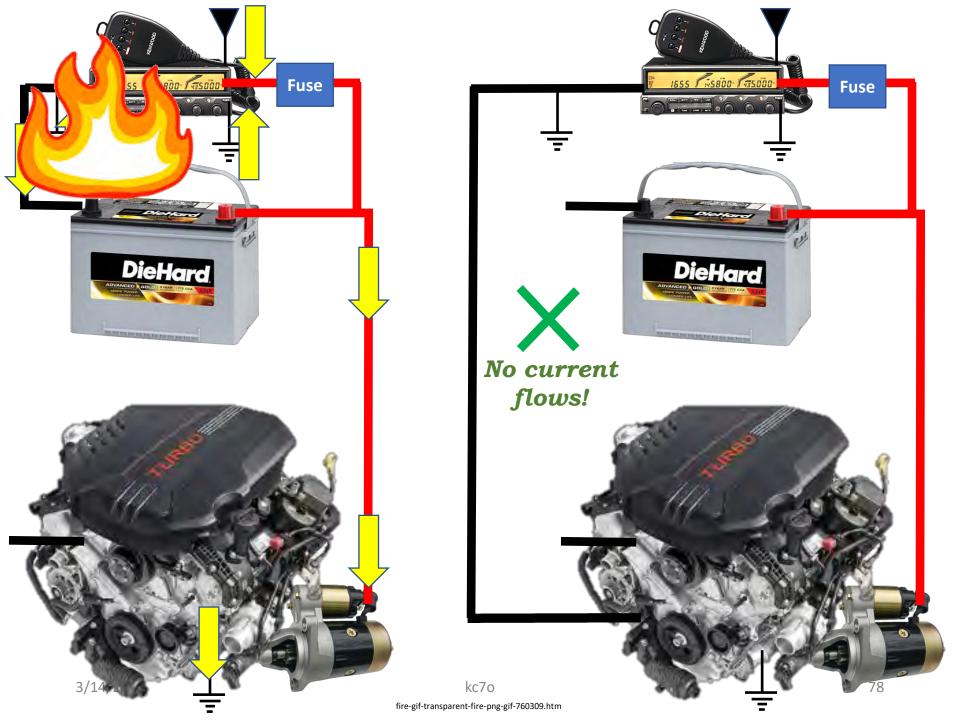
To car accessories



Push start solenoid activates
sending current
through
starter to ground



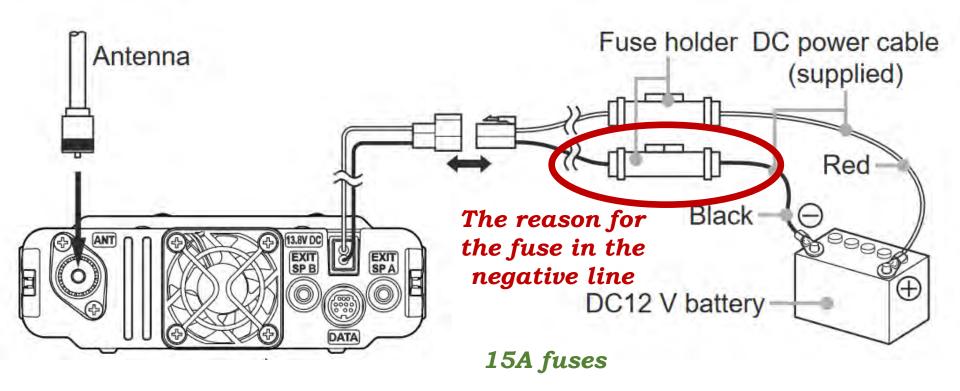










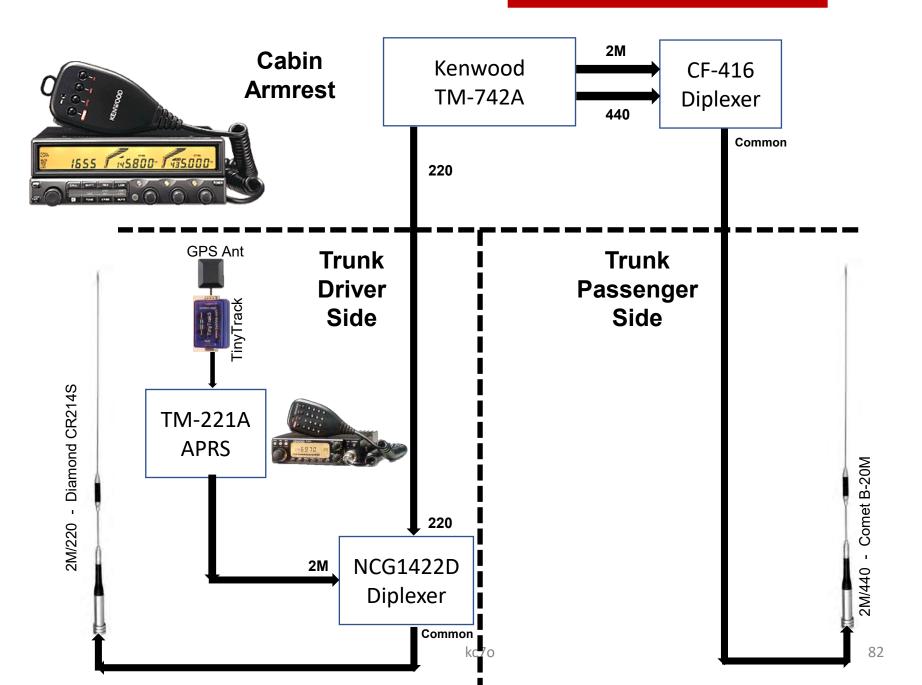






Car wash caps for SO-239's

#### 2014 GS 350 Radio Installation – Original Configuration 2017



### Original TM-742A Installation



### Cup Holder















# Upgrade to Tri-Band Anytone AT-5888UV III



Use diplexers and triplexers to minimize antennas











### Anytone AT-5888UV III uses CAT 6 cable for the remote-control head & mic to the radio - too fat to install

CAT.6 FLAT CABLE ROHS

Convenience

High Speed

Cat 6 Ethernet Cable Black 3 ft (6 Pack) - Flat Internet Network Cable - Jadaol Cat6 Ethernet Patch Cable Short -Cat6 Computer LAN Cable with Snagless RJ45 Connectors -3 feet Black (6 Pack)

Visit the Jadaol Store

\*\* \* \* 5,212 ratings | 28 answered questions

List Price: \$11.99 Details

With Deal: \$10.19 (\$1.70 / Item) prime One-Day & FREE Returns

You Save: \$1.80 (15%)

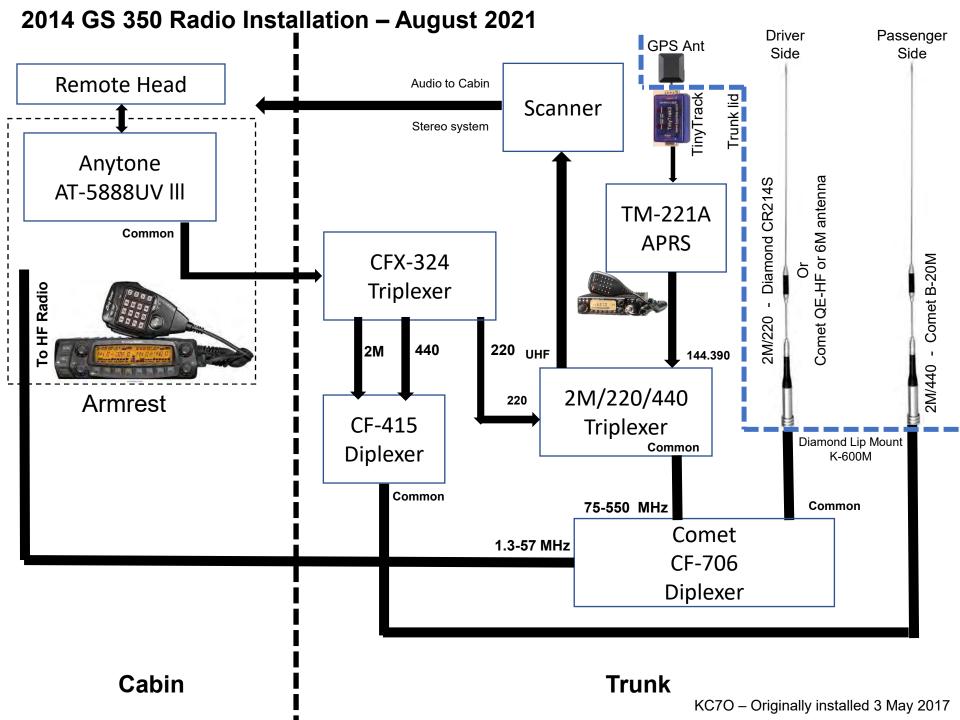
Thank you for being a Prime member. Get a \$100 Gift Card: Pay \$0.00 upon approval for the Amazon Prime Rewards Visa Card. No annual fee.

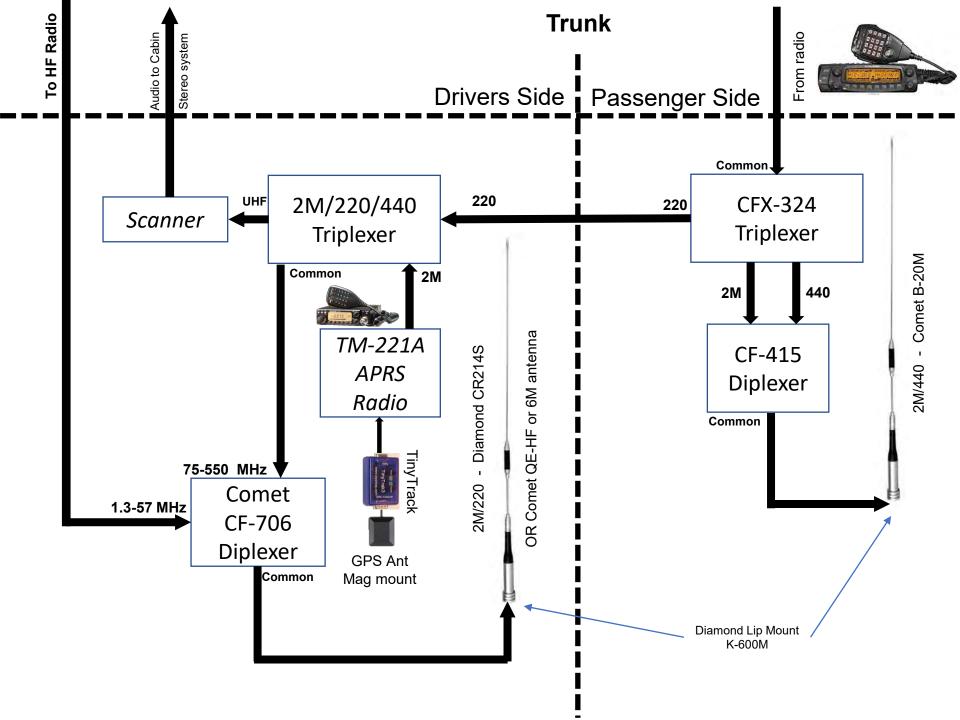
Eligible for amazonsmile donation.

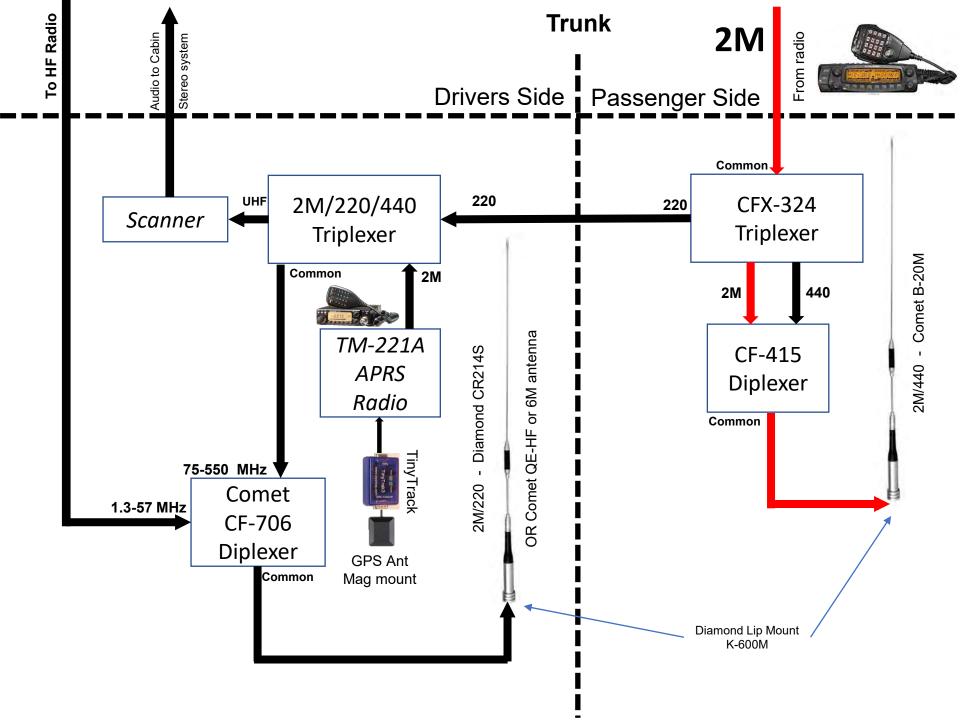
Size: 3ft-6Pack

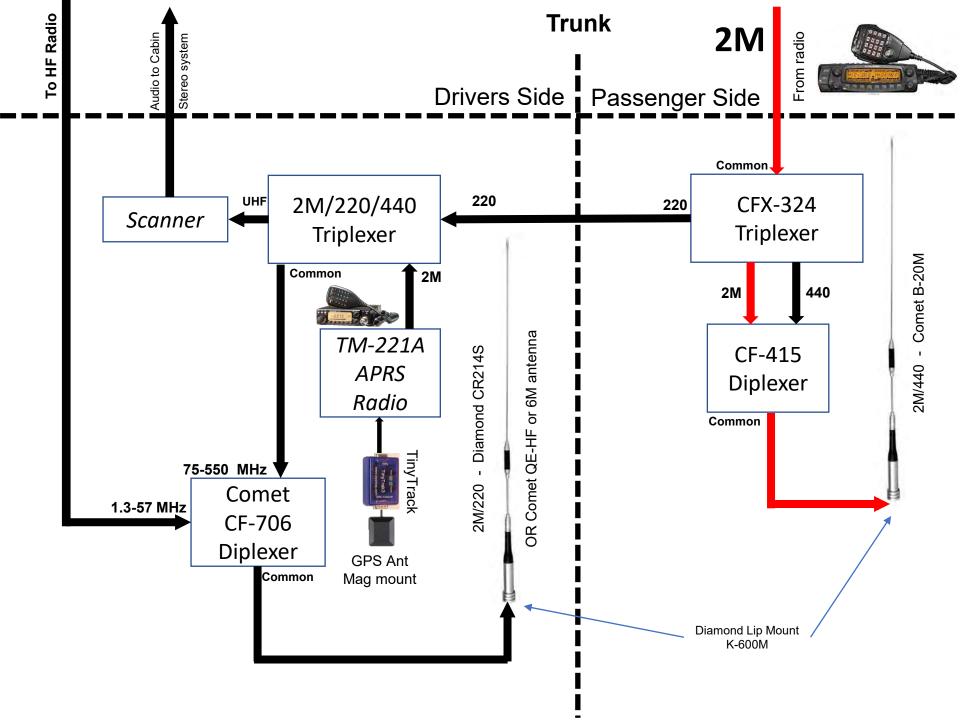


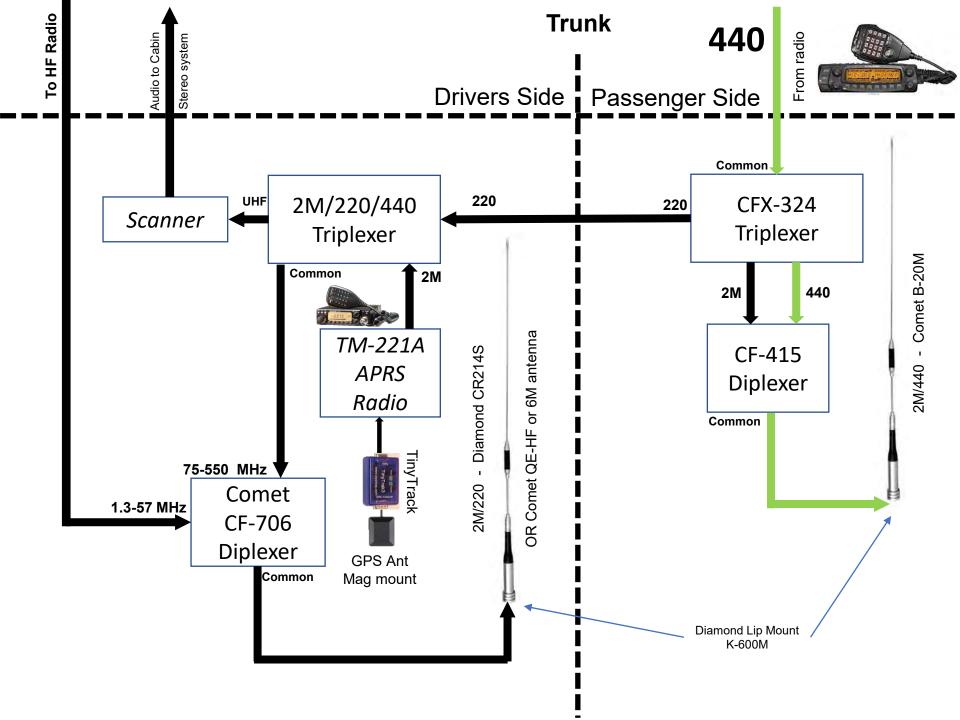


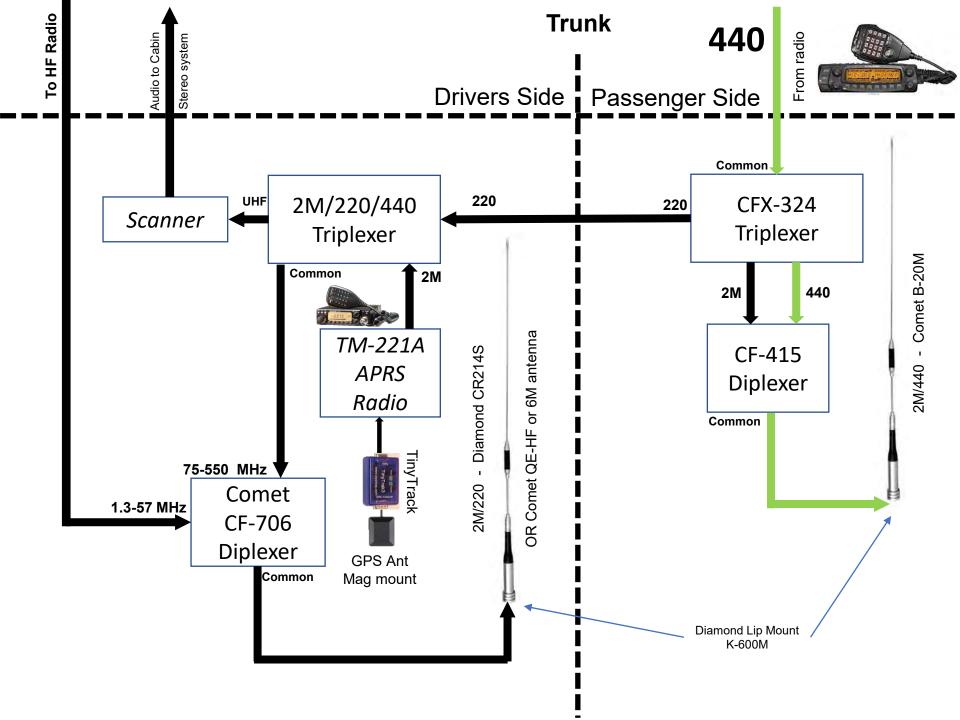


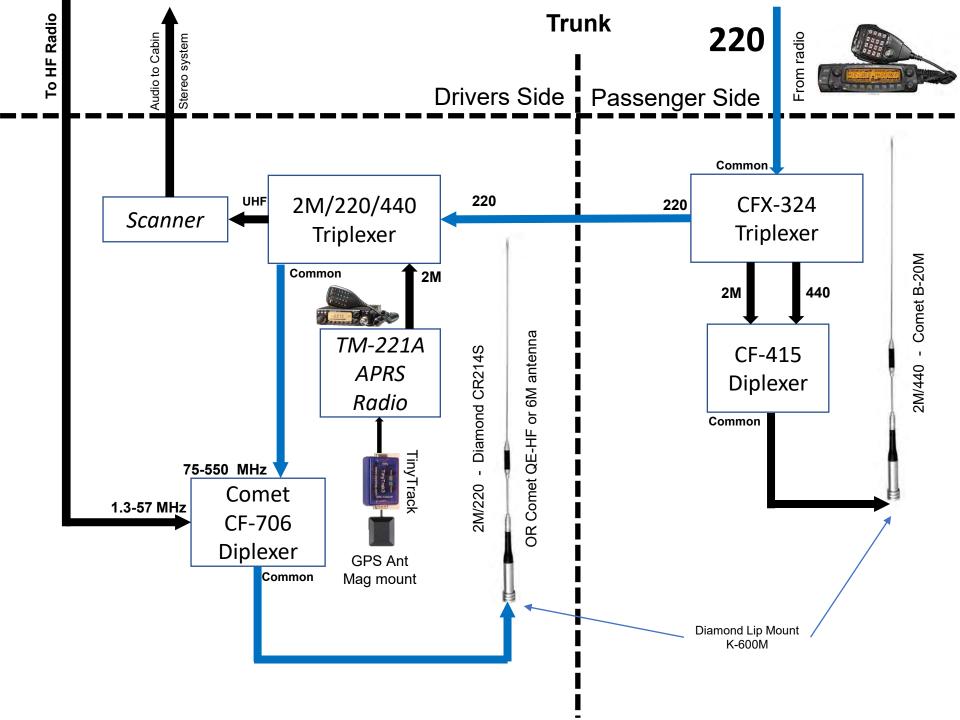


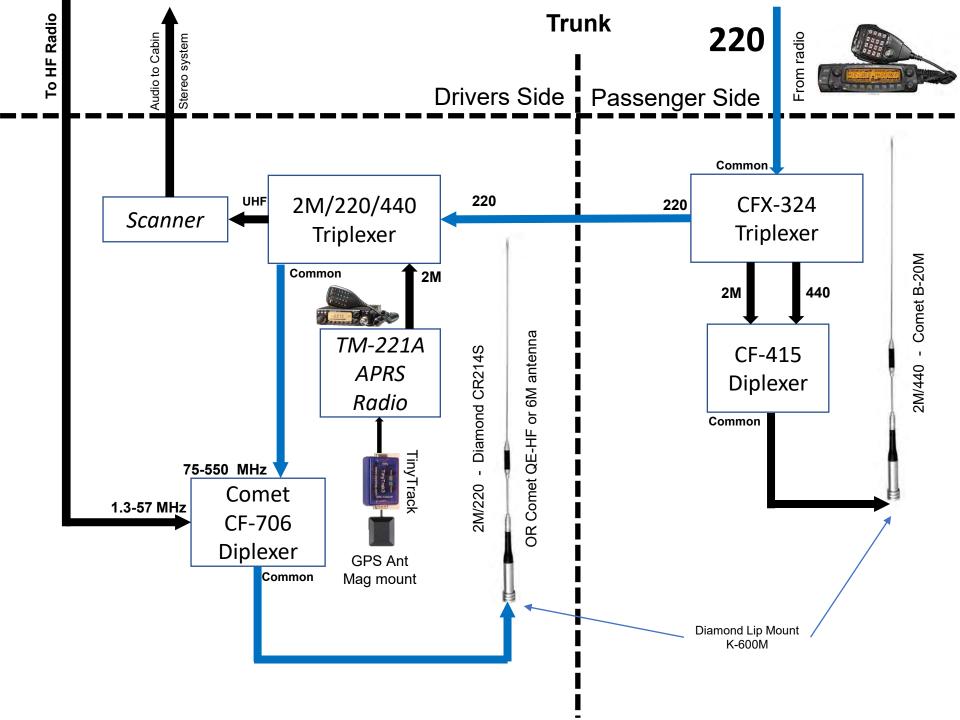


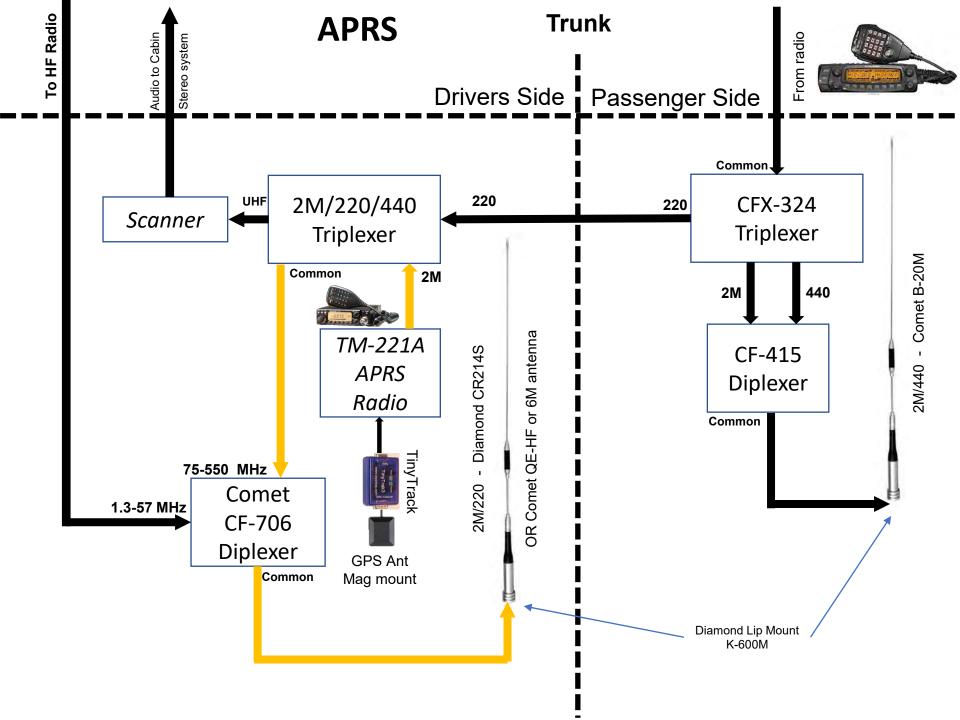


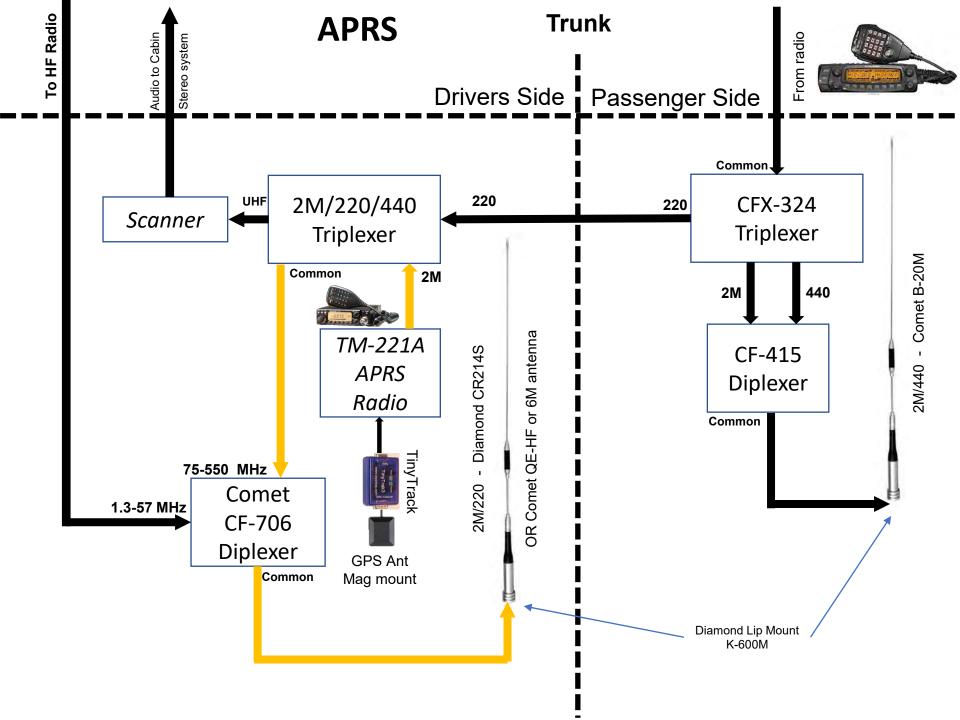


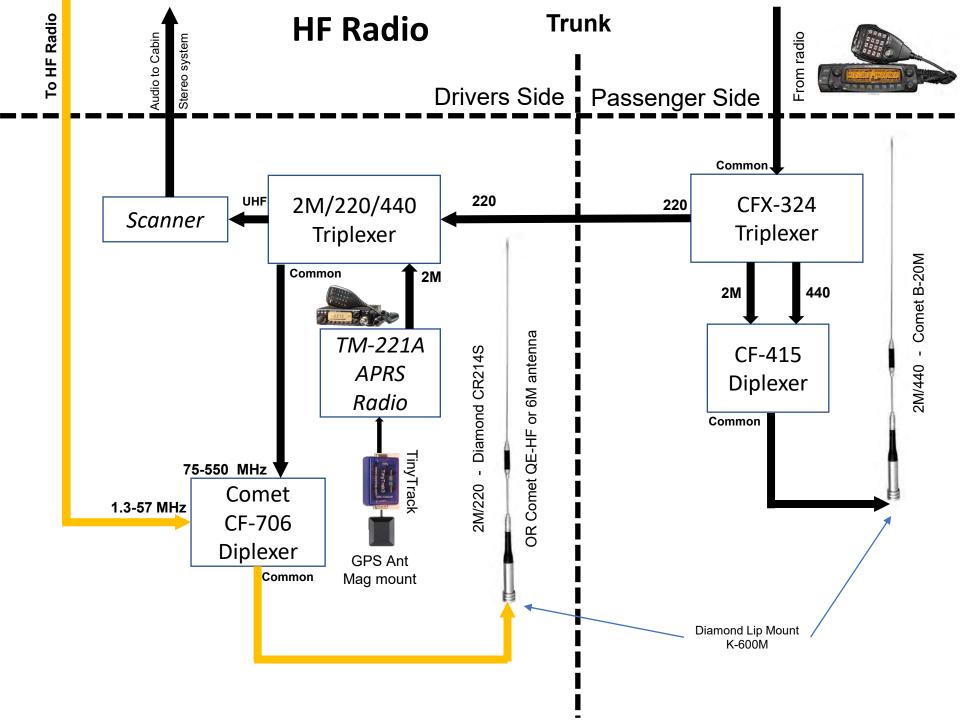


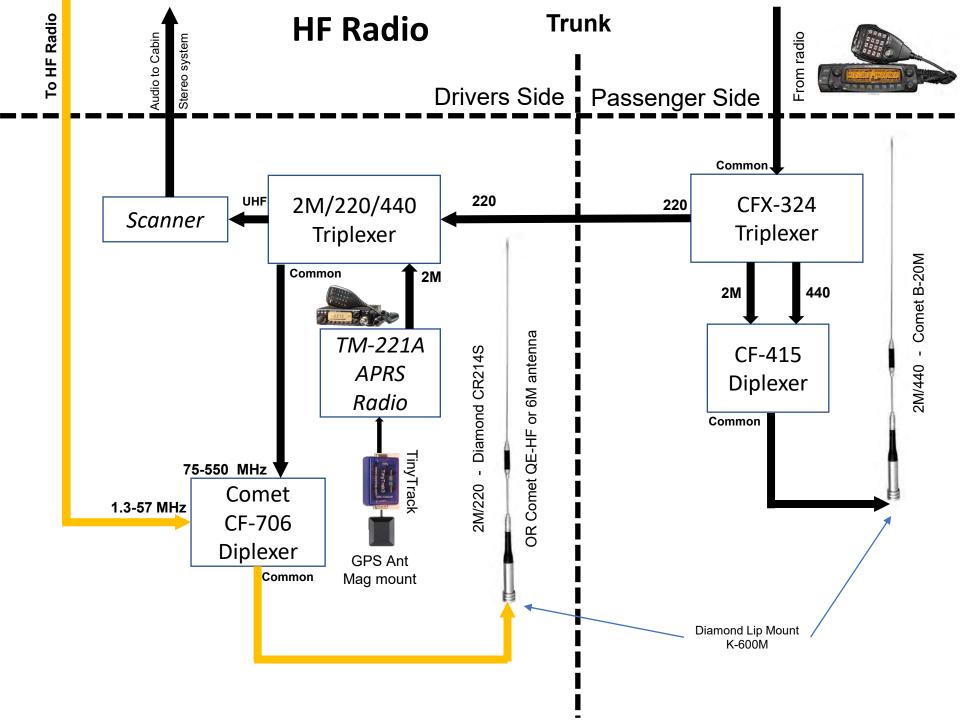


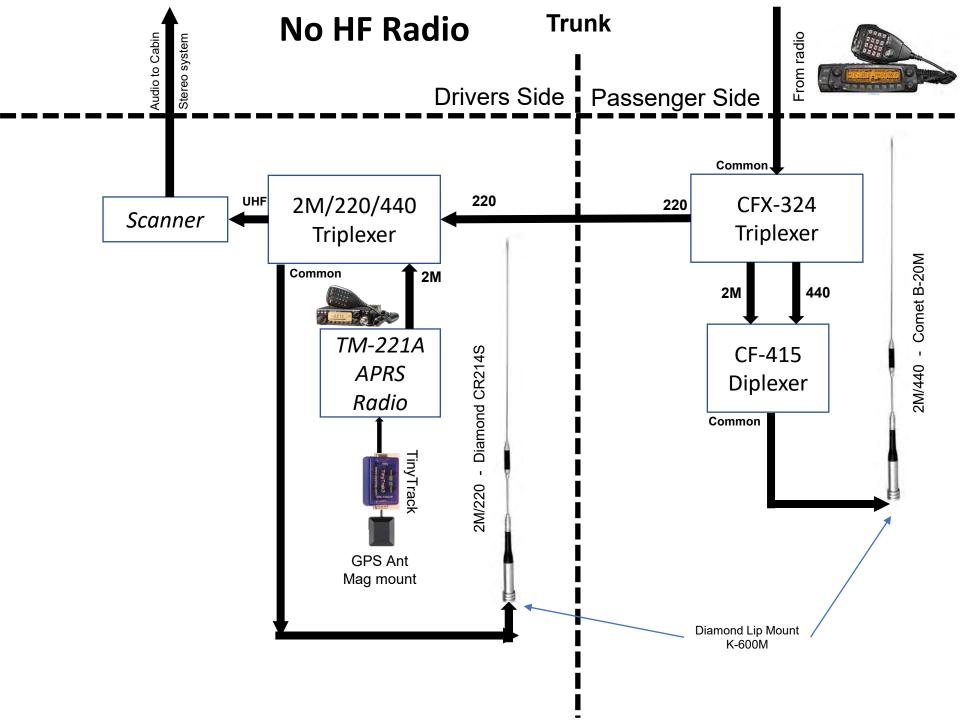


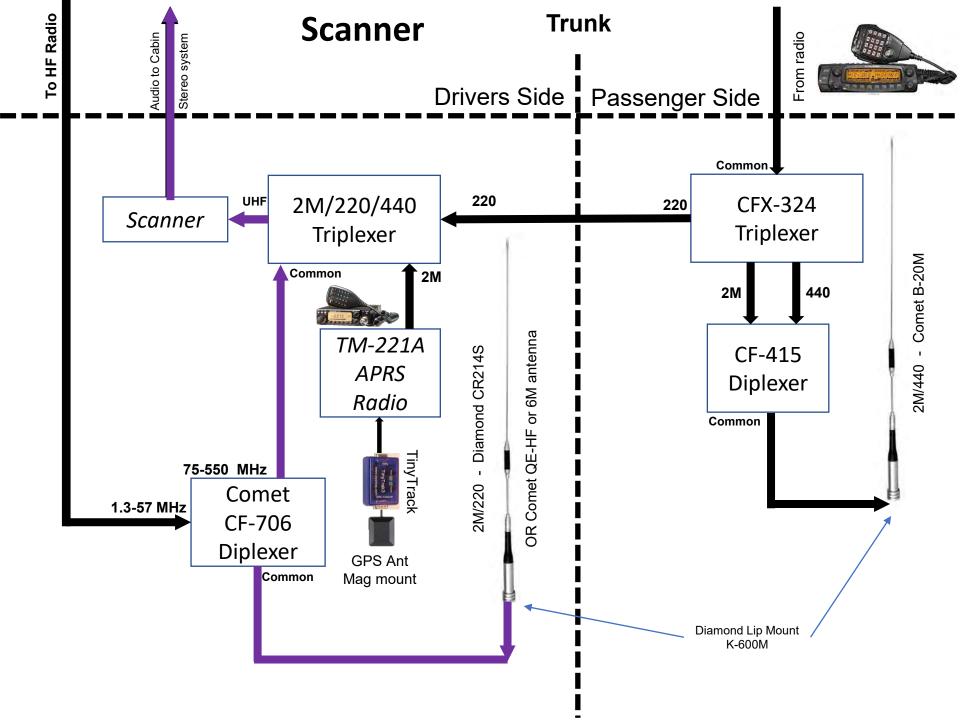


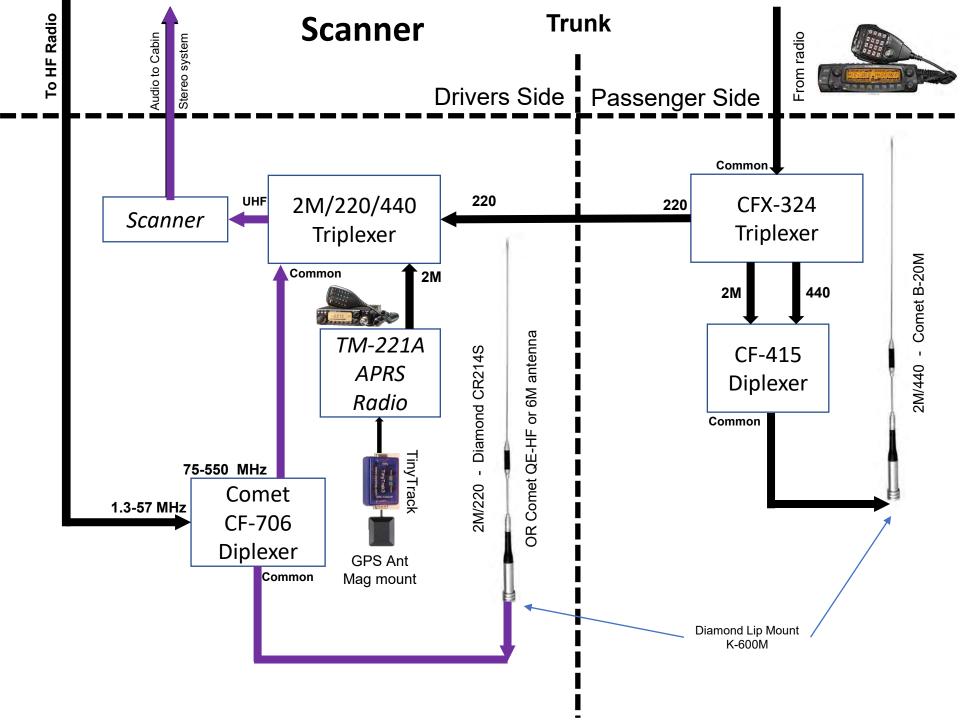






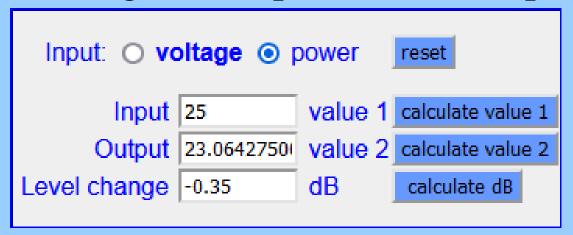








### Loss through the diplexers and triplexers



http://www.sengpielaudio.com/calculator-amplification.htm

Band		2M	2M APRS	2M APRS	220	220	440
CFX-324	Triplexer	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30
CFX-324	Triplexer				0.20	0.20	
CFX-416	Diplexer	0.15					0.25
CF-707	HF Diplexer		0.40	w/o HF	0.40	w/o HF	
	Loss in db	0.35	0.60	0.20	0.80	0.40	0.55
	Input (W)	25.0	10.0	10.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
	Output (W)	23.1	9.3	9.8	20.8	22.8	22.0
	Power loss (W)	1.9	0.7	0.2	4.2	2.2	3.0



### Compare diplexer and triplexer loss to RG-8X coax

### Quicks lyer Radlo



#### Coax Loss Chart dB per 100 Feet

	RG-316 RG-174	USA-58 RG-58	USA-8X RG-8X	USA-240 LMR-240	USA-213 RG-213	9913	USA-400 LMR-400	USA-Flex Bury-Flex
3.5 MHz	1.5	.8	.65	.45	.3	.23	.2	.26
7 MHz	2.1	1.2	.85	.64	.5	.32	.3	.37
14 MHz	3.0	1.7	1.21	.91	.7	.46	.5	.53
28 MHz	4.2	2.4	1.74	1.29	1.00	.65	.7	.75
50 MHz	5.6	3.2	2.36	1.73	1.40	.88	.9	1.00
144 MHz	9.6	5.5	4.20	2.95	2.40	1.54	1.44	1.73
440 MHz	17	9.9	7.92	5.23	4.40	2.818	2.7	3.08
2400 Hz	41.4	24.8	22.80	12.65	12	7.48	6.6	7.63

### www.qsradio.com

100' of RG-8X = 4.20 db loss @ 144 MHz 25' of RG-8X = 1.05 db

A diplexer and triplexer @ 144 MHz = 0.35 db

### Quicks Iver Radio



#### Coax Loss Chart dB per 100 Feet

	RG-316 RG-174	USA-58 RG-58	USA-8X RG-8X	USA-240 LMR-240	USA-213 RG-213	9913	USA-400 LMR-400	USA-Fle Bury-Fle
3.5 MHz	1.5	.8	.65	.45	.3	.23	.2	.26
7 MHz	2.1	1.2	.85	.64	.5	.32	.3	.37
14 MHz	3.0	1.7	1.21	.91	.7	.46	.5	.53
28 MHz	4.2	2.4	1.74	1.29	1.00	.65	.7	.75
50 MHz	5.6	3.2	2.36	1.73	1.40	.88	.9	1.00
144 MHz	9.6	5.5	4.20	2.95	2.40	1.54	1.44	1.73
440 MHz	17	9.9	7.92	5.23	4.40	2.818	2.7	3.08
2400 Hz	41.4	24.8	22.80	12.65	12	7.48	6.6	7.63

### www.qsradio.com

100' of RG-8X = 7.92 db loss @ 440 MHz 25' of RG-8X = 1.98 db

A diplexer and triplexer @ 440 MHz = 0.55 db

## Useful Hint

- · If your have a fuzzy trunk liner
- You can use the hook side of sew-on
   Velcro to secure items like coax





