ALE – Introduction

Gordon Gibby KX4Z NCS521

ref: JIM GROVE

What ALE does / Why Useful

- Can find a frequency on which you can hold texting or voice comms with a desired counterparty.
- Does this by real live on-the-air discoveries, both from hourly testing and immediate testing
- Unnecessary to have CHARTS, WEB PAGES, EXPERIENCE or KNOWLEDGE – extremely helpful to MILITARY for example – no expertise needed.
- Pick the desired recipient, push buttons.

Connections

- Can send short TEXT message ("AMD") directly
- Can put you on an actual working frequency where it has already made digital contact with your counterparty – then you just talk via mic/speaker [I have minor experience with that]

How the magic happens

- Software is able to keep a list of allowed frequencies.
- It can keep multiple such lists, from which you may have to choose (particularly for SHARES)
- SOUNDINGS: on SHARES, and on some HAM, stations periodically send out "soundings" announcing their presence
- Software maintains some knowledge of whom it has heard where, recently. It can utilize this.
- Software can also just "try every frequency" in order, to find your counterparty.
- Stations should be "SCANNING" typically 2 frequencies/second or faster

Versions & History

- Evolved from "selective calling" systems
- Earliest versions ~1970's 1980's?? manufacturer specific, no interoperability
- 1986: 2nd Generation: interoperability MIL-STD-188-141A
- Mostly government/military utilization
- Mid 1990's prices began to fall, NGO utilization increasing
- PC-ALE 2G softwre 2009? N2CKH Steve Hadjucek
 - Download site and QRG file: https://hflink.com/pcale/

3rd Generation

- Late 1990's 3rd gen big improvements: MIL-STD-188-141B, with backward compatibility to 2G, adoped in NATO STANG 4538.
- Very expensive, militaries adopted, far fewer NGO's etc.
- Note: Typically ALE requires much tighter frequency accuracy than WINLINK methods, for example. WINLINK techniques typically accept +/- 100Hz and work fine – I've seen 10Hz specs for ALE. Tough to do at 20 Mhz.

Enter ION2G

- Latest widely available computer-based ALE system
- 2G interoperability IL-STD-188-141B (ALE 2G)
- https://ion2g.appI (Download available there)
- Windows 10/11; Linux; MacOS.
- HF radios such as ICOM, YAESU, KENWOOD.
- Current beta release 0.9.8.5

Licensing?

- Not required to play around with it
- \$20 while in BETA, gives you "personalized permanent license" and CCIR-493-4 SELCALL address assignment
- I registered for my SHARES call NCS521 and received a "license" zipped file: ion2g-NCS521.lic
- This can be uploaded in part of SETTINGS in ION2G



RX....

2202 kHz



License Status

Registered to: Gordon Gibby

Callsign: NCS521 4-digit Address: 1785 6-digit Address: 111785 License file size: 638 (bytes)

License expires: Fri, 05 Mar 2123 15:51:19 GMT

Days remaining: 35626 License status: VALID

Select License

Small Helpful Manual

- https://groups.io/g/fayetteare s/attachment/1820/0/lon2gMa n.pdf
- Extremely helpful to ME
- Sent to me by JIM GROVE who is probably the local expert.
- Placed on our "educational articles" page at https://www.nf4rc.club/
- https://www.nf4rc.club/how-t o-docs/ion2g-basic-manual/





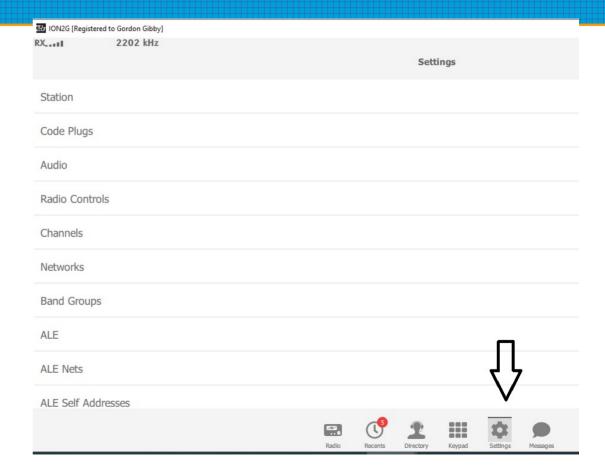


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BASIC Settings

- Most setups are familiar to any digital operator
- Few new ones settings for alerting operator
- Adding in ALE channels
- Self Address (for me, NCS521)

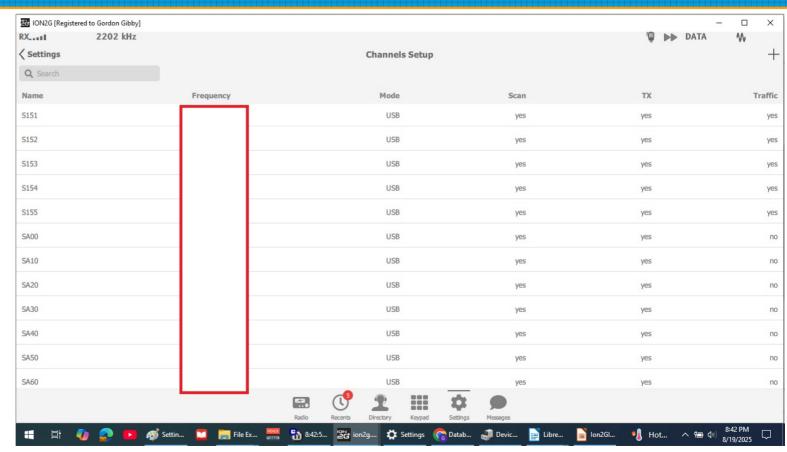




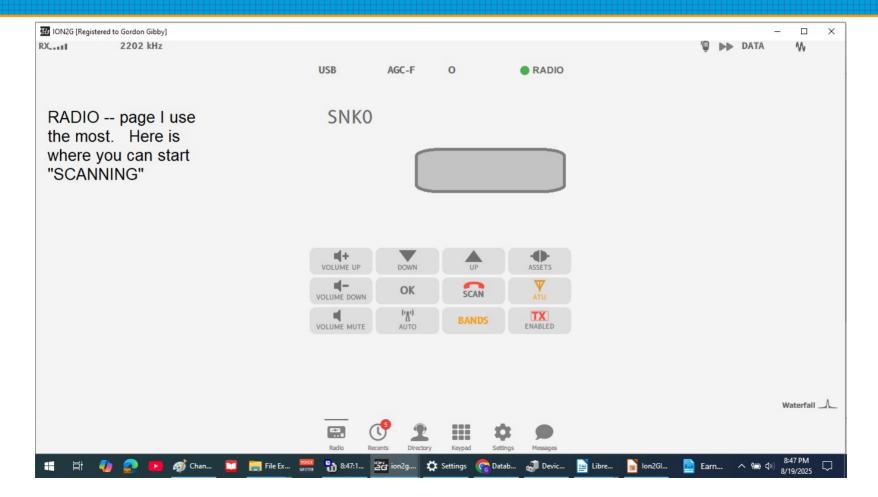
Settings Channels

You will need a QRG file or similar to get all the SHARES frequencies.

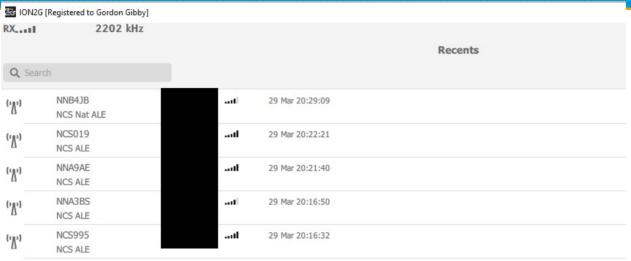
There are amateur ones as well, but I've not fiddled with them.



"RADIO"



"Recents" – stations heard in scanning





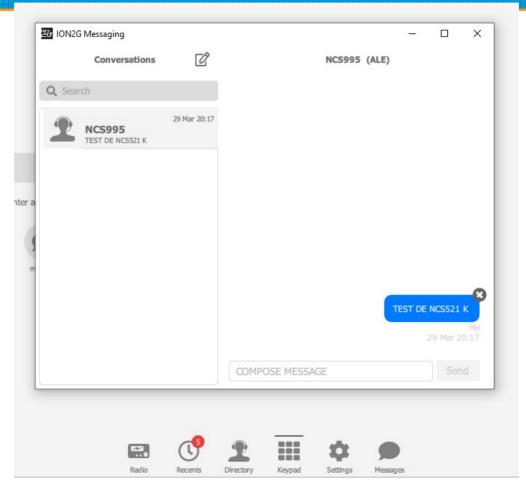








Messages – how to have text over HF



Tips to make ALE work WELL

- Good radio 100W, CAT control
 - I can get an sBitx to work when I have UART cable; wrote emulator for ICOM7300!
- Agree on which "NETS" (list of frequencies) everyone will use IN ADVANCE
- GOOD ANTENNA NVIS right? Verticals POOR
 - Need low loss AND wide band.
 - Autotuner that automatically remembers tuning can help
 - Tilted Folded Dipoles favored but that RESISTOR = LOSS
 - I chose a particularly long OCFD so that the impedance becomes somewhat stabilized above some frequency

Problem: ALE needs constant operation

- Just like a WINLINK RMS
- If your radio isn't "ON" then what is the point?
- Solving limited coax: ANTENNA MULTIPLEXERS
- Planning for nearby lightning protection

Limitations of ALE

- The calling / sounding system requires excellent frequency accuracy
- (More than non stabilized oscillators can produce)
- NOT a "weak signal" mode no where CLOSE to FT8 or FT4....
- (Likely bested by VARA!)
- Requires GOOD ANTENNA and SUFFICIENT POWER
- Requires FAST SCANNING / BAND CHANGES diode switching is the best

Ham Adoption-limited

- Small group of followers: https://www.hflink.com/
- EXTREMELY USEFUL SITE
- Very dedicated folks
- Groups.io helpful: https://groups.io/g/hflink/topics
- Never really caught on for hams except special purpose. Most hams not interested in 24/7 connections to a specific, limited group of persons.
- Sounding on cw/data frequencies; they have Phone frequencies; not sure how they handle sounding. Likely legal "short data" but unsure if common

Usefulness for SHARES

- Apparently many more STATIONS than HUMANS
- Best use is to allow very easy reliable connections between county EOCs, state resources etc. Known counterparties
- Need NVIS type antennas to succeed.
- Would be better if redesigned for better low-signal performance
- Once connected you can switch to ANYTHING YOU WANT ON THAT FREQUENCY!! Consider VOICE, psk31, etc.

