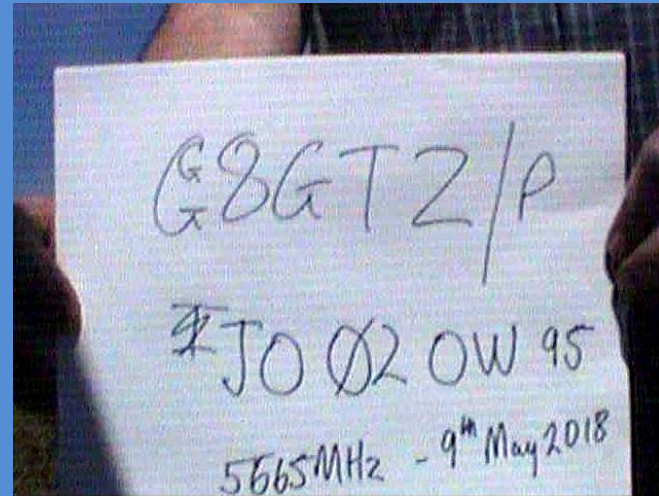


Seeing from A to B

5.6 GHz FPV ATV

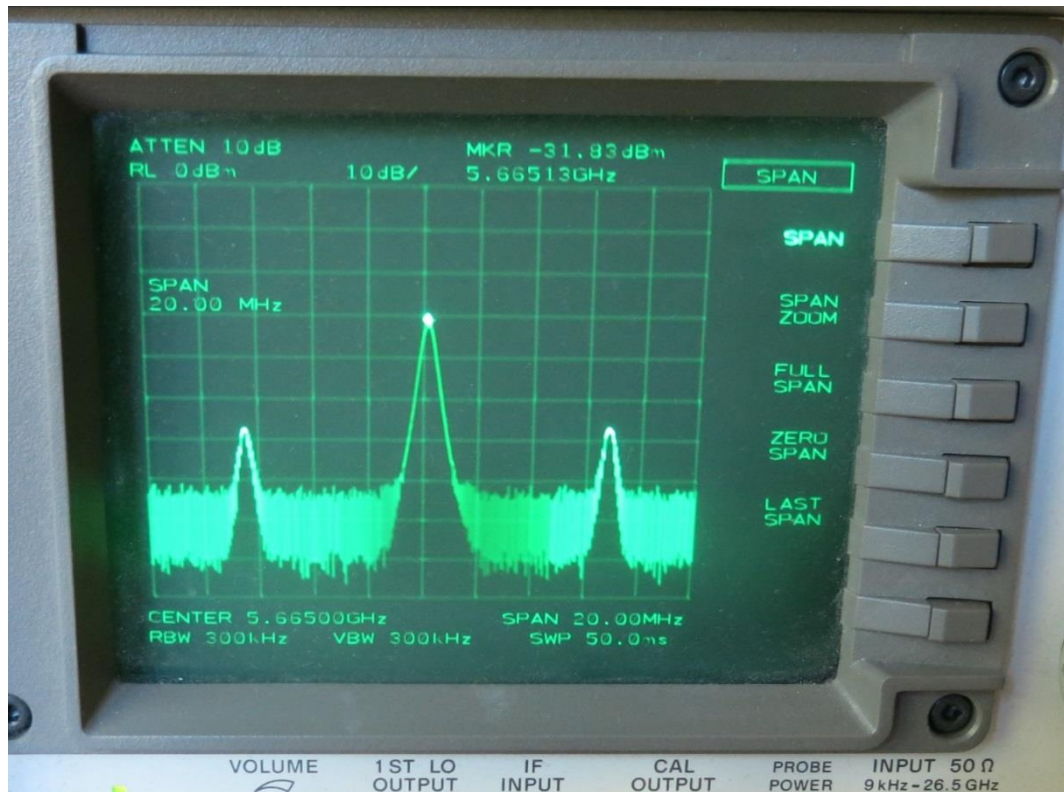


Barry Chambers G8AGN

5.6GHz FPV ATV

Activity centred on 5665 MHz (in E to S segment)

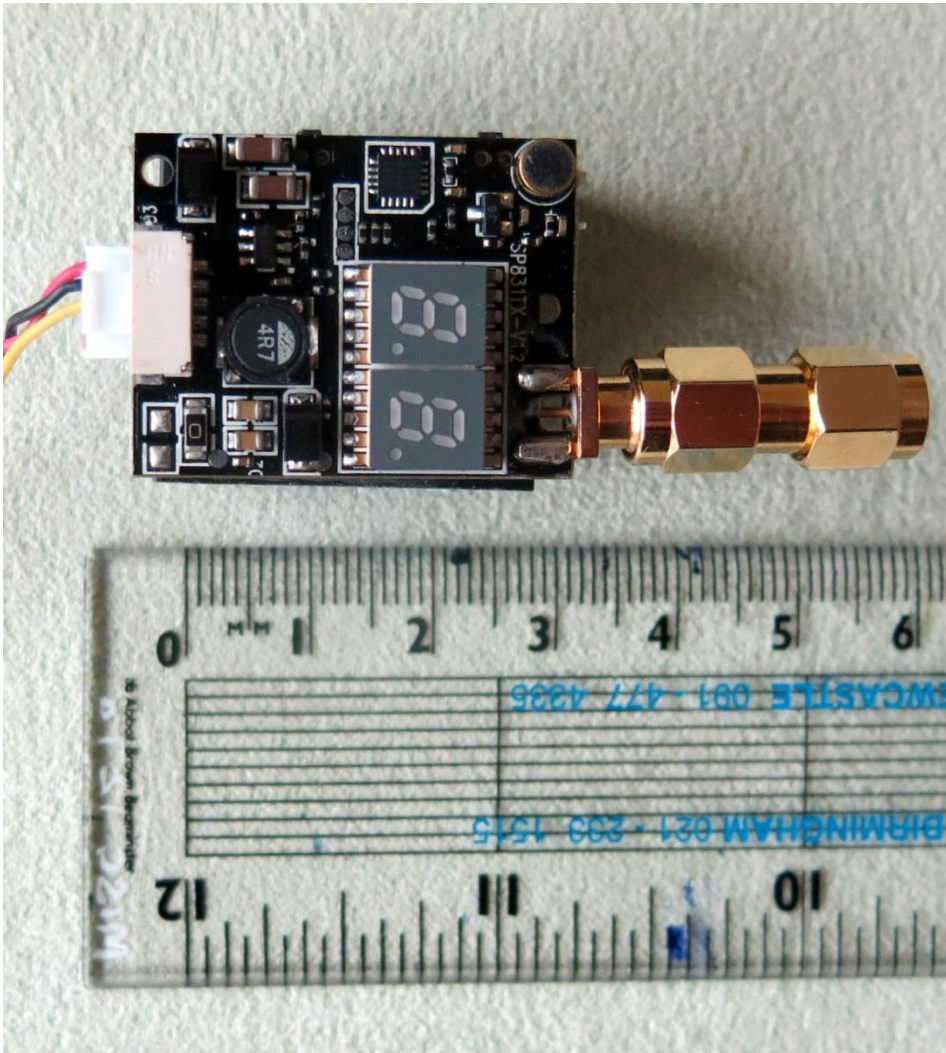
Wideband FM. Typically 18MHz bandwidth PAL



Modulated carrier

Vision and 6.5 MHz
audio sub - carriers
(no modulation)

Typical Tx module (nominal 600 mW)



Synthesised source

LEDs show channel number
33 or E3 = 5665 MHz

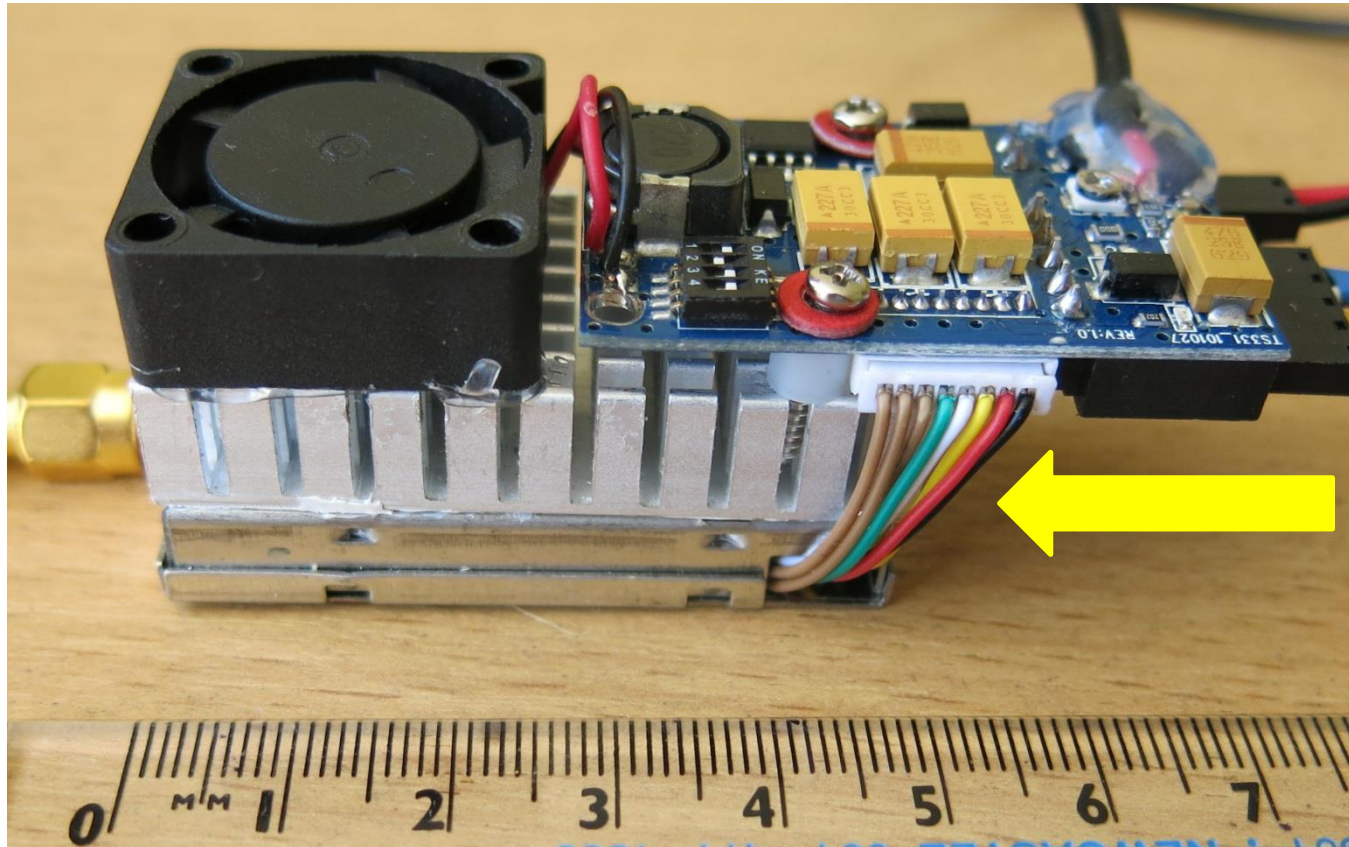
Runs from 12 V (SMPS)

Needs a heat sink (not
fitted as standard)

Reverse polarity SMA RF
connector

Built-in microphone

More Tx power - 1



**multi-coloured
wires**

TS582000 Tx module

**Nominal RF output 2 W (1.7 W measured)
Built-in microphone and fan (noisy)**

More Tx power - 2

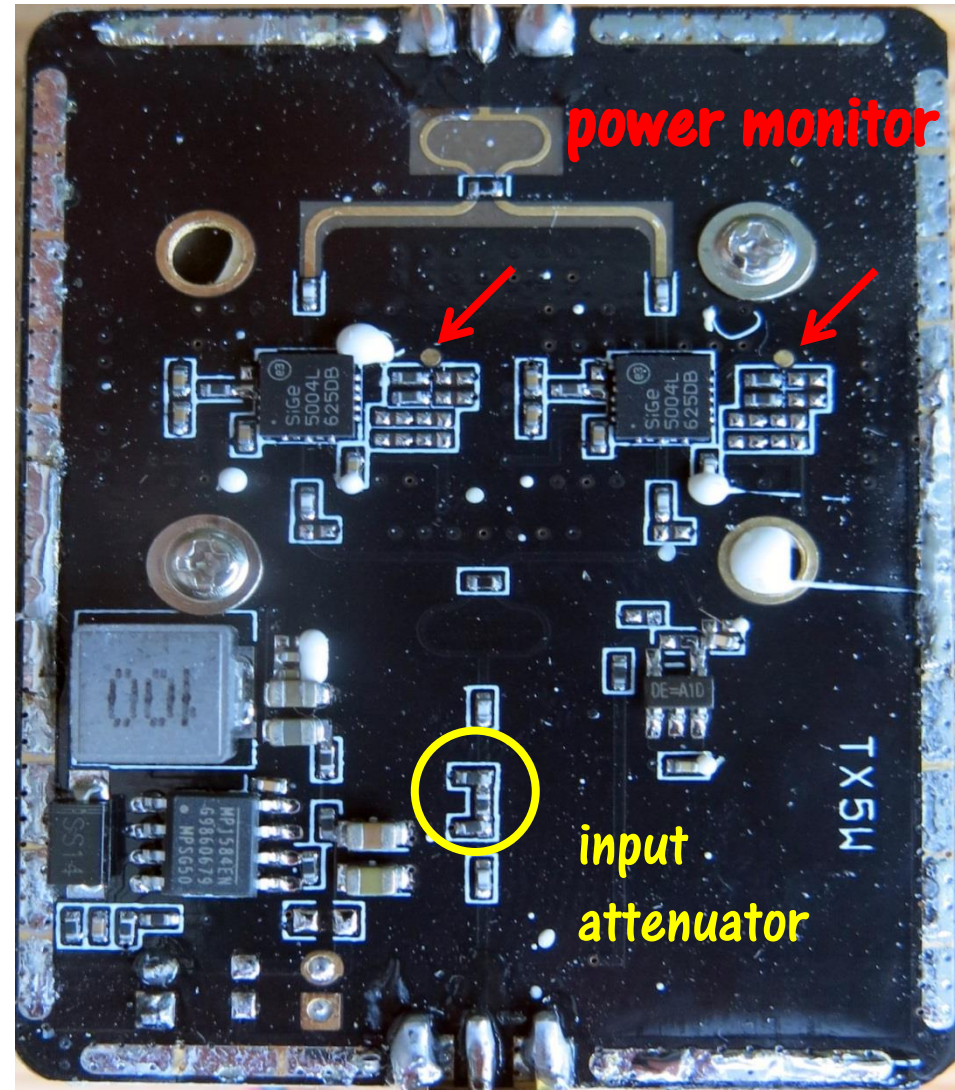


TXPA58002W5 PA module

Nominal 600 mW RF input

Nominal 2.5 W RF output

FRAGILE (SMPS or RF ?)

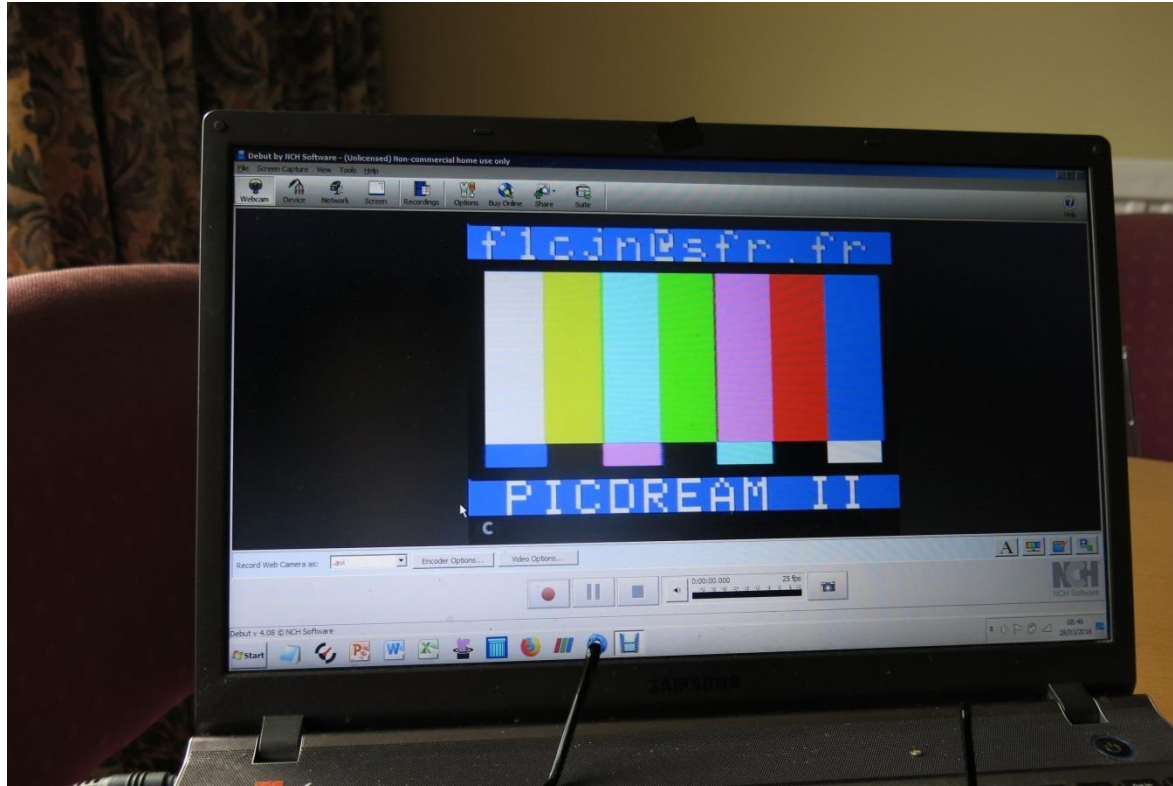


Simplest Rx using laptop for video display



Debut software (free download)

Debut software



Input from USB video source – webcam or ROTGO1 FPV receiver

Can save video or screenshots

RC832 receiver



Synthesised LO

LEDs show channel number

*Two independent outputs for
both video and audio*

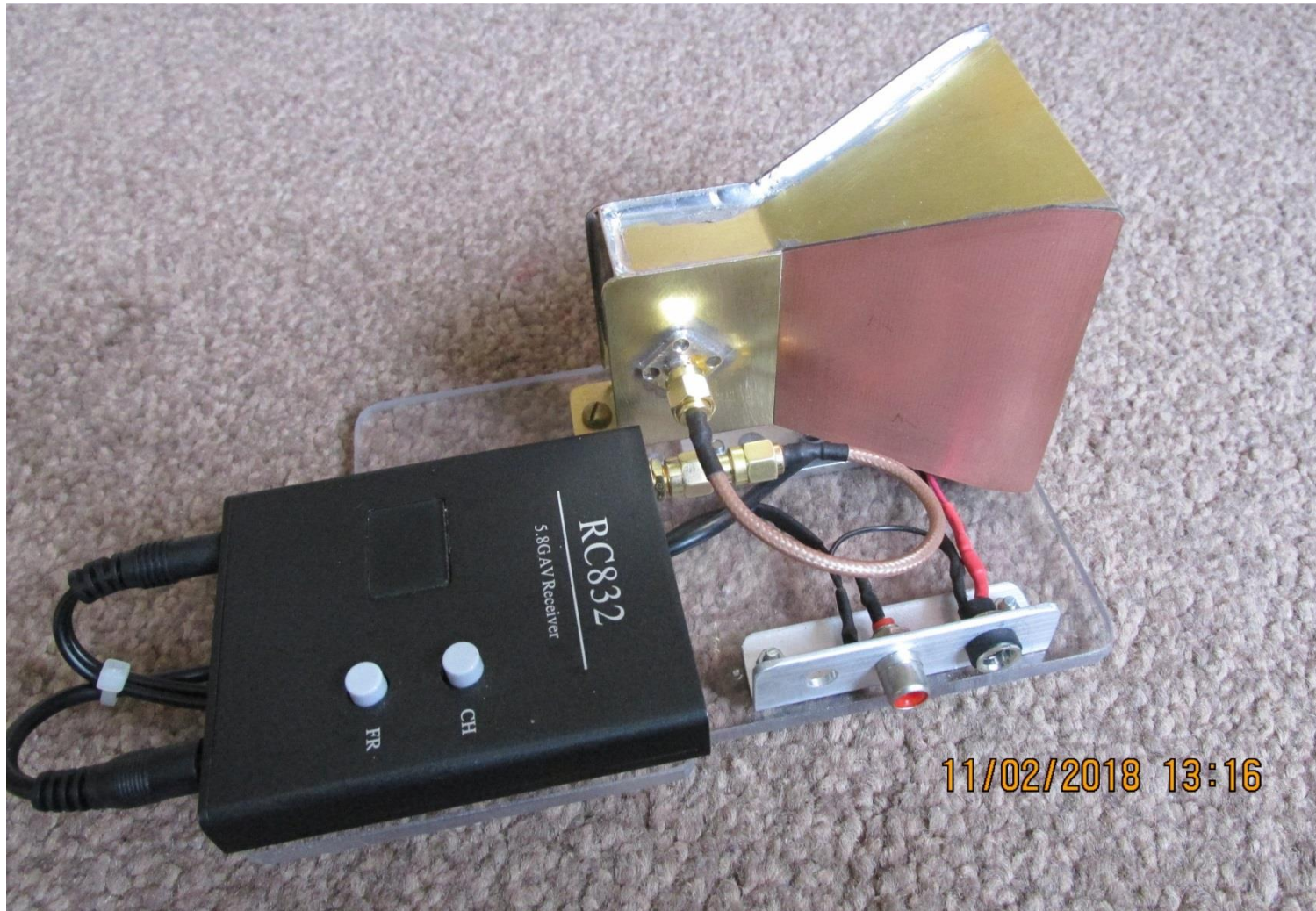
Simple antennas

WA5VJB
log-periodic
2 -11 GHz
(G4DDK)



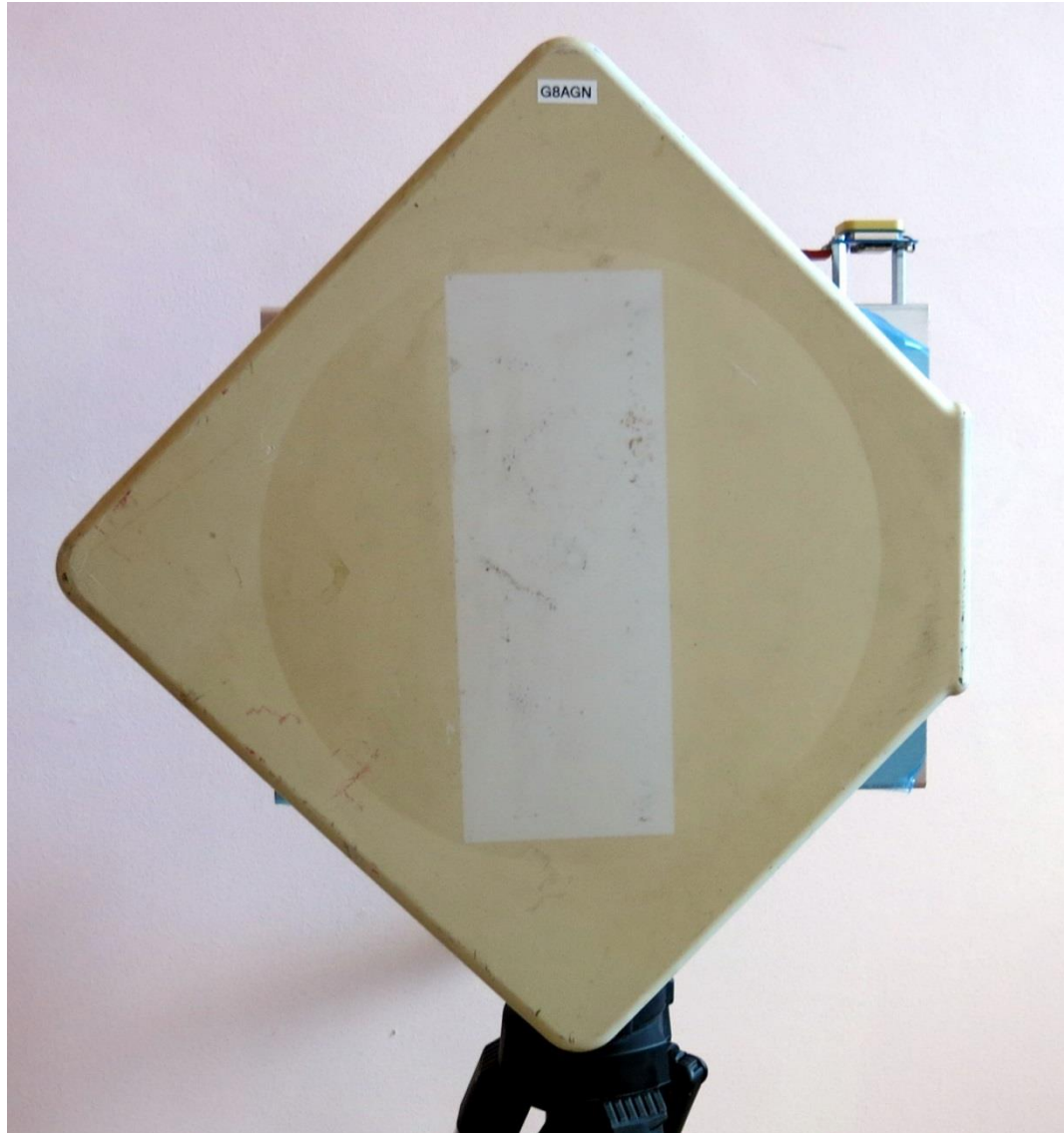
FPV whip
(not
recommended !)

Horn feed for Sky dish (GORPH)



11/02/2018 13:16

Flat panel antenna - 1



Gain 21 dBi

(ex G3AAF)

Flat panel antenna - 2

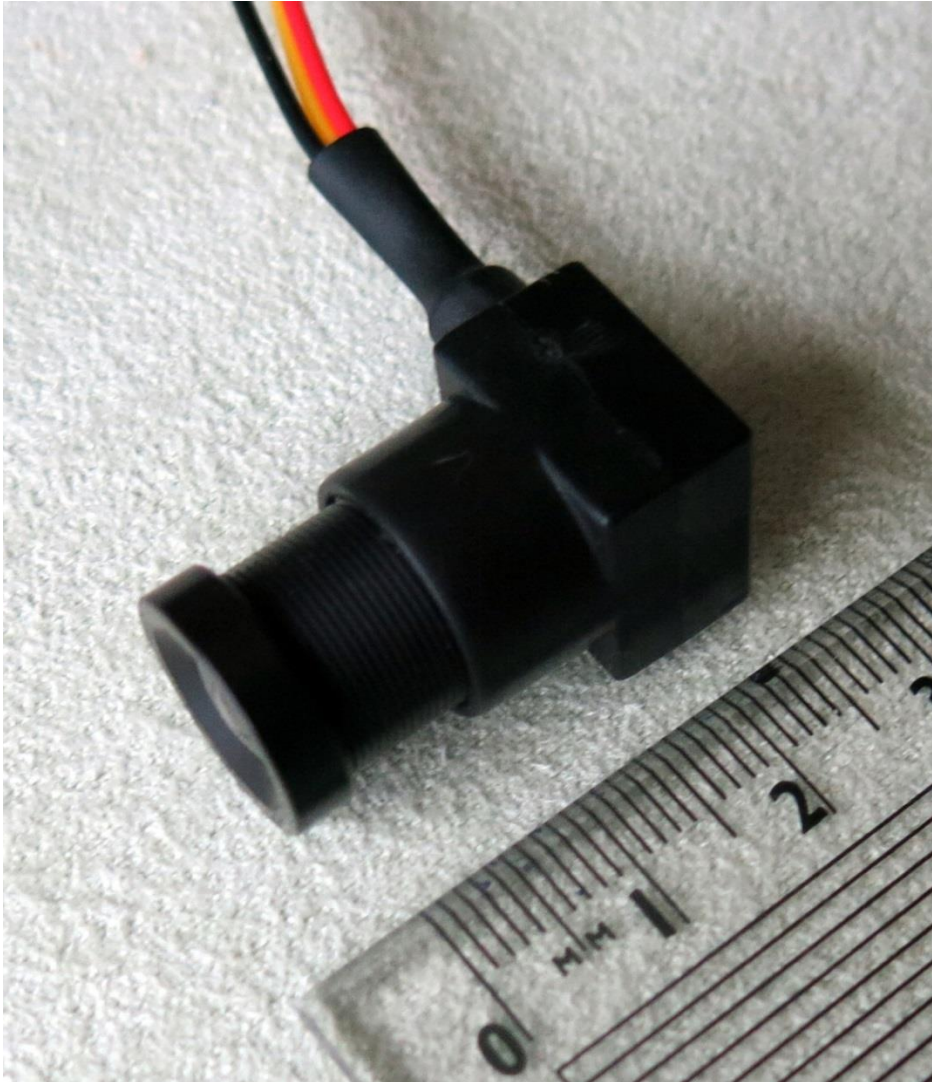


Gibeon 24 dBi gain



Mikrotik 23dBi gain

Vision sources



Any camera which outputs
CVBS (1V p-p into 75 ohms)

e.g.

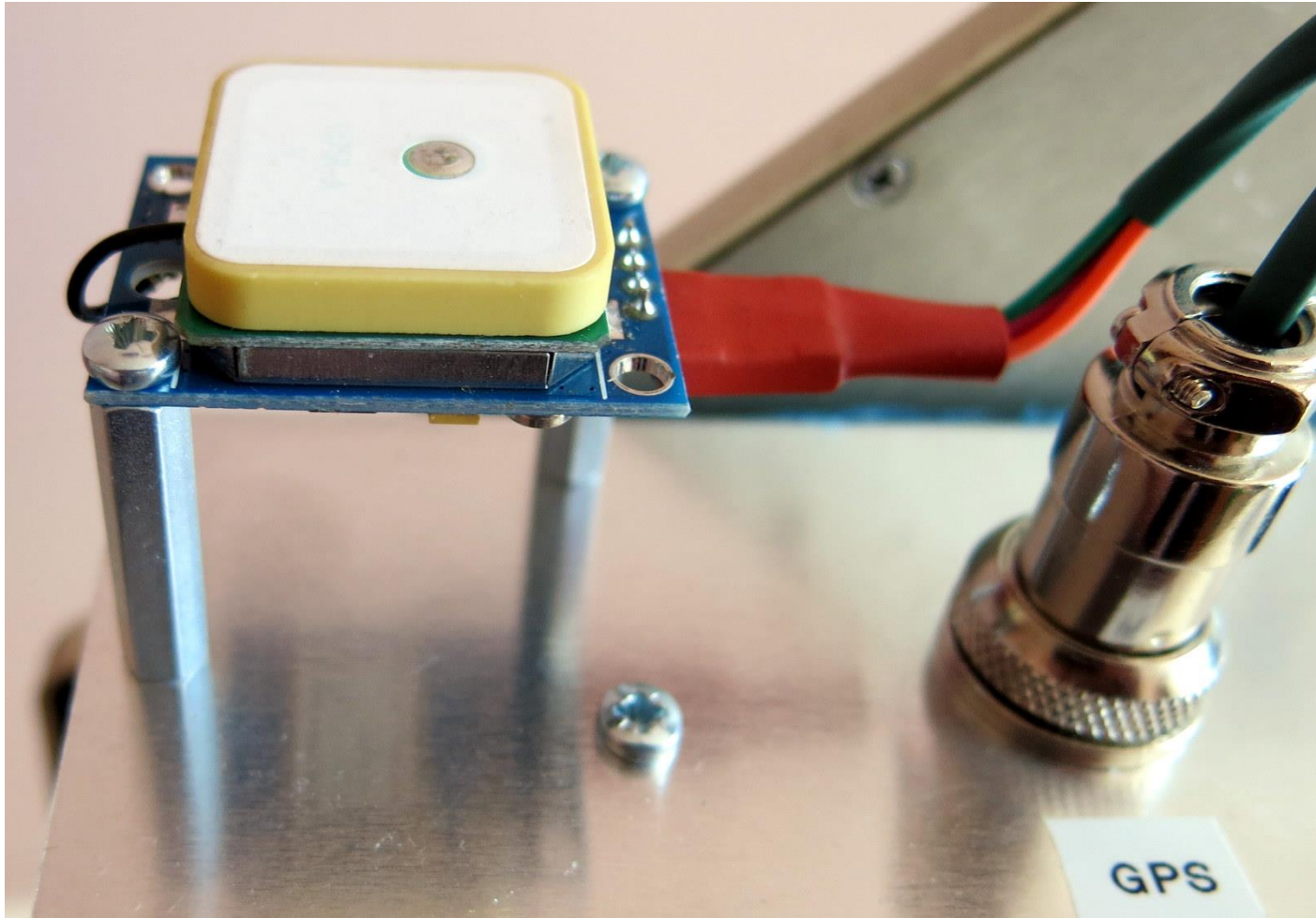
FPV camera

700 TV lines

Adjustable lens

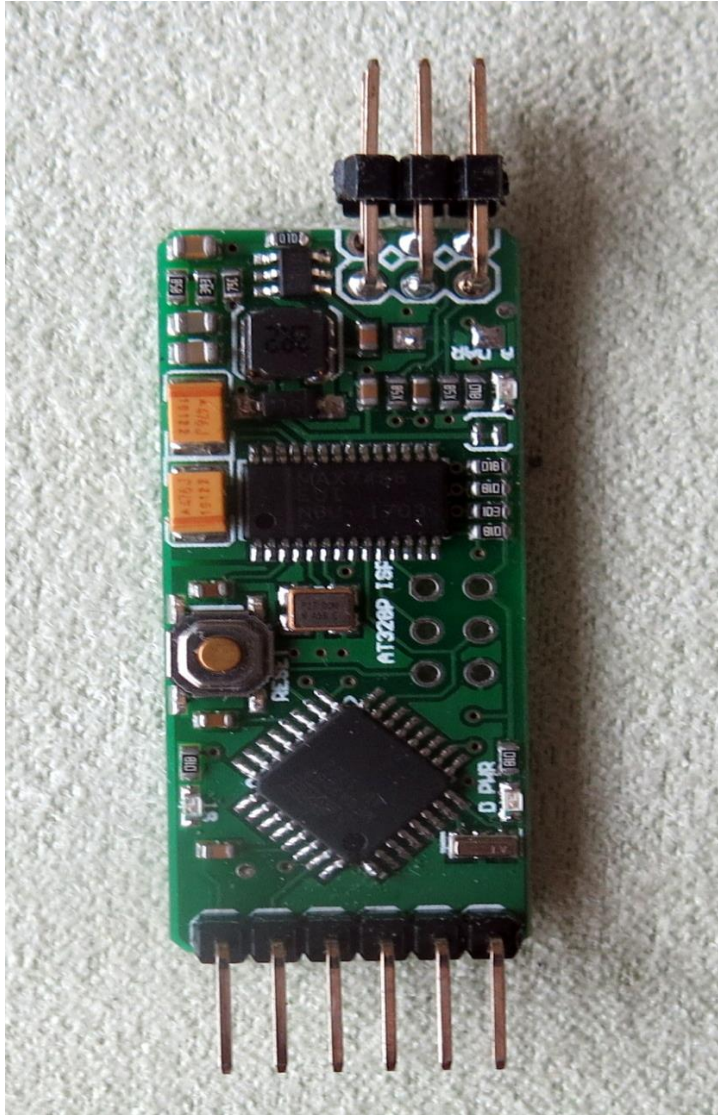
12 V supply

GPS



uBlox NEO-6M

Caption generator (minim or micro OSD)



Superimposes captions on video from camera

Arduino based (Pro Mini Atmel 328)

MAX7456 character generator chip

Character set can be modified easily

Accepts input from GPS for calculation of

8 figure Maidenhead locator

Transmitted video with caption



G8AGN caption generator using minimOSD and GPS

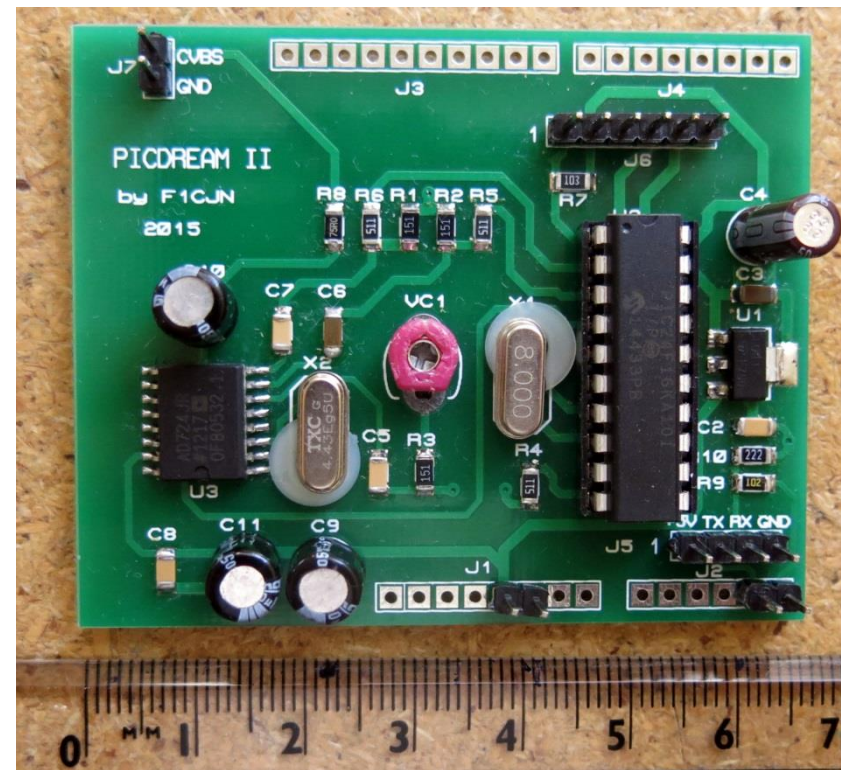
PICDREAM 2 (F1CJN)



Optional colour bars

Scrolling and/or fixed messages

*Programmed 'on the fly'
using laptop and USB to
serial interface*



Arduino and TVOut software



Simple hardware uses
Arduino Nano and 2 resistors
for composite video output

B & W only

Fixed and moving text and
Teletext type graphics

Can also use bitmaps

Monitors

Many analogue TFT colour monitors are available, e.g. for car reversing cameras

Must have CVBS (analogue composite video) input , 1 V p-p into 75 ohms

Ideally will also have audio input and loudspeaker

Most monitors will select PAL or NTSC automatically

BLUE SCREEN

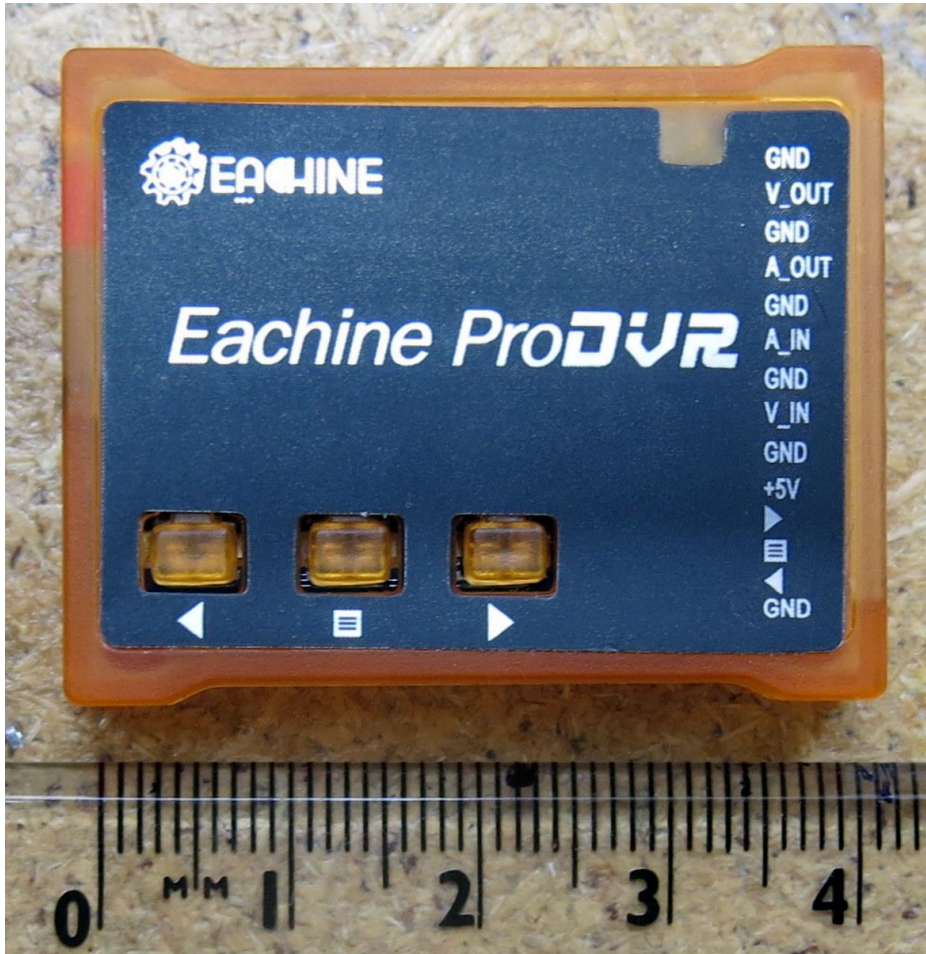
Be careful when choosing nominal screen resolution

640 x 480 means maximum of 240 horizontal lines (non-interlaced)

Ideally PAL needs about 288 otherwise the picture is clipped, especially at the bottom (but can live with this)

Beware of high resolution monitors which are meant for PCs (digital only)

Video recorder



Eachine ProDVR

5 V supply

Records both video and audio

Up to 18 hours on 32 GB micro SD

Video can be routed to the monitor via the recorder to eliminate “Blue Screen” problem for weak signals

Stop recording before removing power to the recorder !!

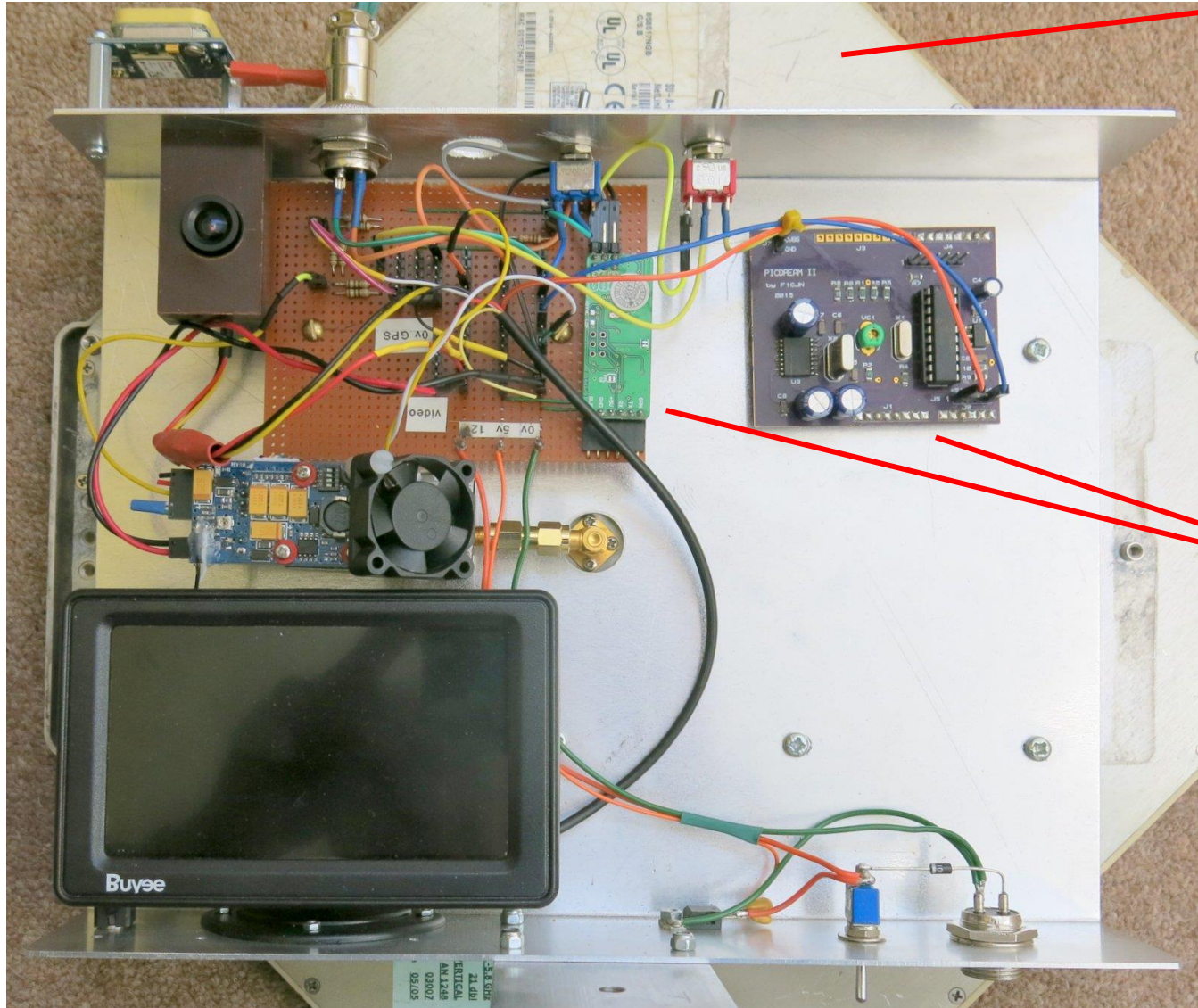
Simple medium power Tx

GPS

Camera

Tx module

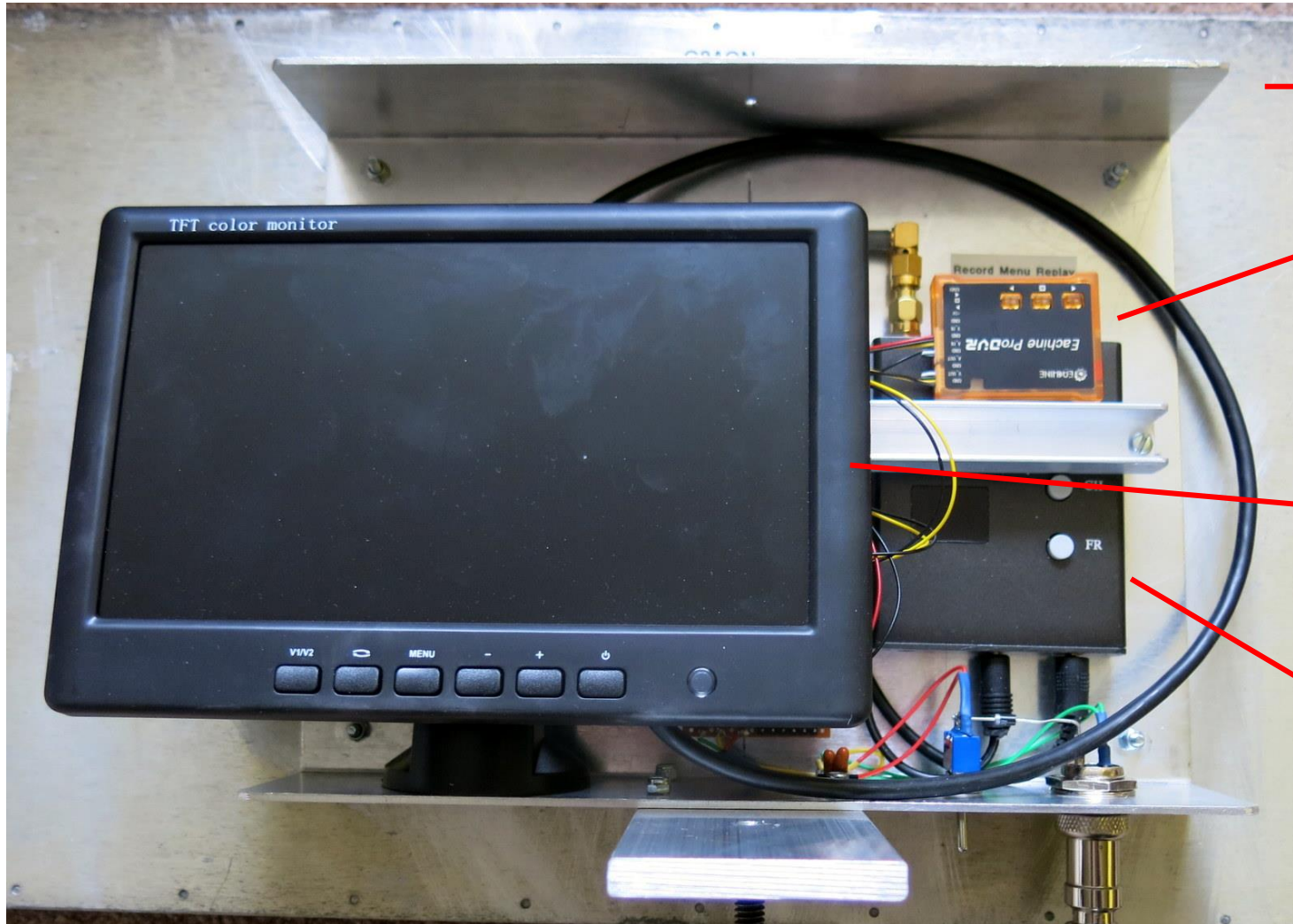
4.3"
monitor



Antenna

OSD (2)

Typical Rx



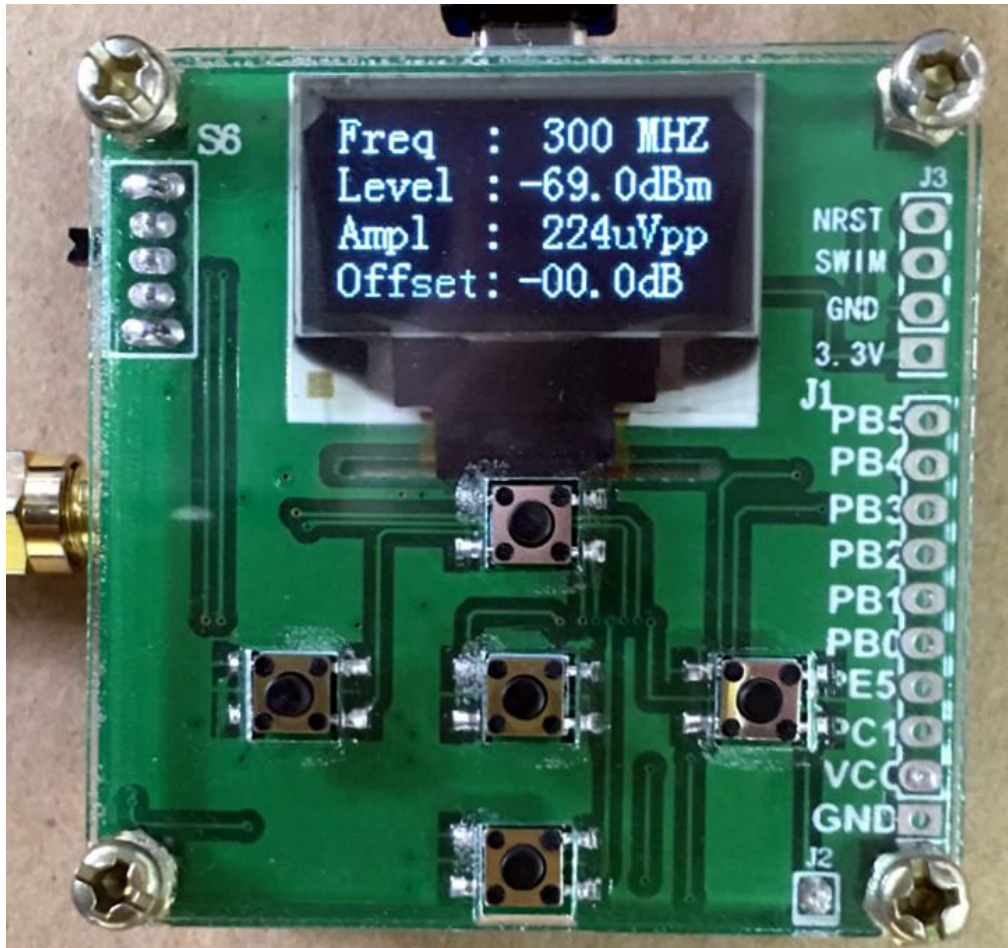
Antenna

proDVR
recorder

7" monitor

RC832 Rx

Test Gear- commercial power meter



Power measurement up to 8 GHz

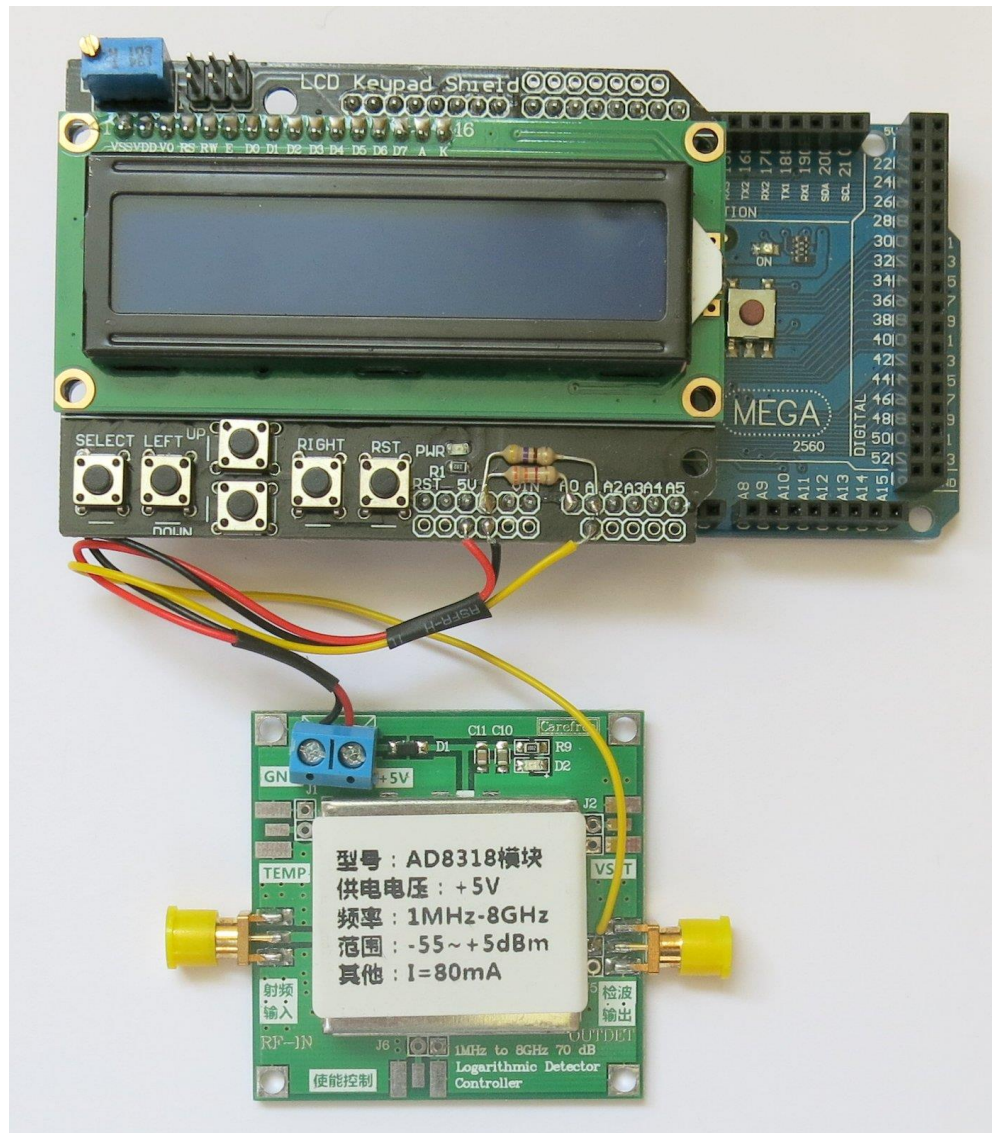
Based on AD8318 log amp

Needs external attenuator

Low cost - Bangood etc

Home-brew version on WWW

Test Gear- homebrew power meter



Details and Arduino sketch on the [WWW](#)

Test Gear - 5 GHz scanner



Low cost RX5808 module
uses Richwave RTC6715 chip

Arduino libraries on [WWW](http://www)

Arduino Nano controls Rx frequency and
reads RSSI output

128 x 64 OLED displays band and strongest
signal frequency



5.6 GHz FPV ATV in the field

Paths which can be worked under normal propagation conditions will be LOS

Check the path profile beforehand using software such as PathProfile (GOMJW)

Use K factor of 1.33 and station locations in Lat/Long or QRA

Check the direction of the distant station from you using a compass and the beam heading given by PathProfile. Remember magnetic deviation.

If using flat plate antennas, the beamwidth is quite broad so very precise alignment is not necessary. Usually, you should see something on switch-on.

Should be no problems with tuning since all Tx and Rx use synthesisers

**Let's look
at some
5.6 GHz video
contacts !**