August 2026

Newsletter of the County of Orange Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service

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Next OCRACES Meeting:

Thursday, August 6, 2026, at 7:00 p.m., Online on Zoom

Open to all County and City RACES and EmComm Members

CRO's Nest

by Ken Bourne, W6HK, Chief Radio Officer Emeritus

AI Revolutionizes RFIC Design

Modern Radio Frequency Integrated Circuits (RFICs) have enhanced the design of amateur radio transceivers and other communications equipment, not only in the HF and VHF spectrum, but also in microwave and millimeter wave equipment, giving us capabilities and features that we would not have thought possible just a few years ago.

Unfortunately, the design of RFICs has been accomplished only through years of experience. But we are seeing where artificial intelligence (AI) can greatly speed up the process. AI leaders are developing machine-learning-driven algorithmic methods for designing RFICs. Some of the resulting chips look more like modern art than circuit layouts, but the performance of their physical prototypes exceeds state-of-the art circuits. Most importantly, AI has conceived working designs in orders of magnitude less time than by a human designer.

In this column, I am including excerpts from a fascinating article, "AI Designs Radio Chips That Humans Couldn't Even Imagine," by Professor Kaushik Sengupta, Princeton University, in the July 2026 issue of *IEEE Spectrum*.

There are serious obstacles in jumping from designing RFICs by human engineers to designing with an algorithmic synthesis process, such as now used in designing central processing units (CPUs) and graphics processing units (GPUs) for computers. RF is a highly complex "animal" of multiple physical domains. Much needs to be balanced in RF design. For example, Maxwell's equations, which operate across different spatial and temporal scales, govern how electromagnetic (RF) fields interact with active and passive devices that must be cooperatively designed for the RF chip to function. Additionally, the designer must consider the laws of thermodynamics, which determine how heat is generated and dissipated during operation, as well as the mechanics of thermal expansion and contraction that determine how reliably the chip and its packaging survive temperature changes. (Have you ever destroyed an RFIC such as an FM transceiver's amplifier by talking too long? I have!)

Simultaneously accounting for all these imposed physical constraints makes the design space almost impossibly large, while RF constraints (especially at UHF and microwave frequencies) can be almost impossibly small (considering resonance of component size and traces). Every design decision involves complex priorities that often compete with each other, preventing the optimization of any of them. We hams often demand a transceiver manufacturer to incorporate certain capabilities in new equipment, while not understanding the complexities and the time it would take to develop an acceptable product. Typically, a single new chip design takes years and tens to hundreds of millions of dollars. To develop such a chip would require an incredibly large market, not only for hams but also for commercial and law-enforcement two-

(Continued on page 2)

CRO's Nest *Continued from page 1*

way radios, cell phones, wireless routers, etc. RFIC designing is tough enough at HF and VHF/UHF frequencies normally used by hams, but gets really crazy at higher microwave frequencies, such as 28 and 39 GHz for 5G cellular signals, 26.5 to 40 GHz or higher for satellite communications, and 77 GHz for automotive radar.

RFIC architecture includes various elements, such as the number of stages an amplifier needs to fulfill its intended function. The architecture shows the paths (such as traces) that signals must take to progress through those stages and includes passive elements such as inductors and transmission lines and active elements such as transistors. Passive elements require much more space than active elements, but active elements will easily overheat if not carefully designed into the chip, with an intricate network of metal elements to confine electromagnetic energy only to the places it should be traveling around the chip. To make an RFIC such as a power amplifier, the first step is to identify a candidate circuit template, which suggests how many amplification stages a circuit needs. (Rather than using a single stage with the required output, combining the output of two or more smaller amplifiers will result in better bandwidth and efficiency.) The template also suggests the configuration of the passive structures. Engineers have access to an extensive library of such templates, but they can't just be used off-the-shelf. Some have better gain at the expense of stability; some have better bandwidth at the expense of efficiency; still others are more energy efficient at the expense of output power, and so on.

To arrive at the spot where all these different parameters are balanced into optimal harmony, engineers will typically lay out several different versions of the circuit, using intuitions and methods they have picked up over the years. Unfortunately, the decision around the architecture, circuit topology, or electromagnetic passives cannot be done separately. One decision influences the others. For example, when an electromagnetic wave encounters a transistor or any other component, the path it travels must be perfectly "matched" to what comes next. Otherwise, some of the energy reflects backward instead of flowing forward, because of impedance mismatching. To prevent those reflections, engineers design special transitions that smooth the handoff between components. These microscopic adapters also split, combine, and distribute the signal across multiple paths with carefully controlled timing and strength. Typically, this engineering takes months and resource-heavy simulation and iteration. Until recently, it was assumed that only an experienced engineer could master the subtleties of RF design. This entrenched notion has long held back algorithmic innovations.

Engineers took a step with AI to speed up parts of RFIC design, by training machine learning algorithms on circuit templates, relying on libraries of existing designs invented by humans. This requires simulation steps as part of the optimization cycle, using immense computing resources. Worse still, for advanced broadband designs, there are no existing templates. This leads toward the goal of allowing algorithms to determine—entirely from scratch—every parameter for architecture, constituent circuits, and electromagnetic passives.

In this new approach, the system explores the design space by generating myriad candidate circuit combinations and mapping the resulting performance trade-offs. It is not biased by prior human designs, so it can produce novel circuit topologies different from those created by human designers. Its algorithm learns to understand circuits, electromagnetics, and the needed close codesign.

This approach is an example of "inverse design" and must account simultaneously for circuit behavior and the electromagnetic responses of the interconnects and passive elements that link them together. To do this, engineers must replace RF circuit simulators with AI-based emulators. Once Prof. Sengupta and his staff at Princeton had their reinforcement learning (RL) and suitable AI emulator, they essentially had an end-to-end AI designer. He said, "With the removal of templates and the time to synthesize cycle upon cycle of optimized circuits, it is now clear that AI-driven synthesis could break traditional design barriers and push the limits of RFIC capabilities." Multiport ICs are no problem for these AI algorithms. Combining RL framework with inverse design, RFICs can be created from specifications all the way to a fabrication-ready layout, from low-noise amplifiers to subterahertz and broadband power amplifiers.

With AI, all an RFIC designer needs to do is specify virtually any set of scattering parameters. As long as they are physically realizable under Maxwell's equations, the model produces a corresponding structure. Ideally, AI-produced designs would maximize every conceivable trade-off, holistically optimizing every parameter to its most ideal physical state. But Prof. Sengupta says we are not there yet. AI can hallucinate a design that creates bad circuits that don't work, requiring verification methods under human oversight. Much more data is needed. It's plentiful, and countless engineers at companies and academic labs around the world simulate nearly identical RF circuits and passive structures every day. The bad news is that it's locked away behind nondisclosure agreements. Deeper collaboration between AI researchers and chip designers will unlock the field's full potential., Then RFIC designs and resulting communications equipment will go beyond our imagination. We ain't seen nothin' yet! ✸

Xiegu Announces G7250 SDR 100-Watt Radio

The Chinese manufacturer Xiegu has announced their forthcoming G7250 SDR 100-watt transceiver that covers HF and 50 MHz. It is a split-type separate controller and rf deck, built around a direct RF-sampling architecture. It is aimed at hams who want flexible installation, touchscreen, and physical controls, digital signal processing tools, and a built-in automatic antenna tuner. Key features include:

- RF direct-sampling architecture
- Covers HF and 50 MHz amateur radio bands
- Built-in adjustable digital filters
- Digital noise reduction, noise blanker (NB), and noise threshold (NTH)
- Built-in voice recorder and playback for calling
- Pre-set CW (Morse code) message calling
- Spectrum and waterfall display
- Built-in automatic antenna tuner
- Remote baseband signal transmission over a network

The transceiver uses a direct RF-sampling platform with dedicated baseband and RF units. It covers 0.5-30 MHz and 50-54 MHz, supports SSB, CW, NFM, AM, and DIG modes, and provides up to 100 W output on HF and 90 W on 50 MHz.

The detachable control head features a 7-inch high-resolution capacitive touchscreen together with full physical controls. Operators can use touch input, buttons, or a combination of both. A spectrum scope and waterfall display provide a visual view of activity across the selected frequency range. The head unit (display and controller) and the main body can be deployed independently, connected together via Ethernet at distances over 300 feet.

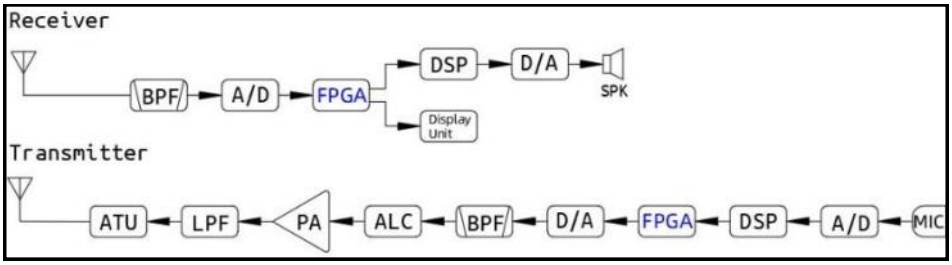
The G7250 includes adjustable digital filters, digital noise reduction, a noise blanker, and a noise-threshold function. Voice recording and playback can be used for calling, while preset CW messages support repeated Morse code calls. The feature list also includes remote baseband-signal transmission over a network.

The receiver front end uses multi-stage filtering and high-Q inductors to reduce input loss and support signal selectivity. A two-stage, large-dynamic-range preamplifier is specified to improve front-end dynamic range and IP3 performance. Published receiver figures include 0.2 µV sensitivity for SSB, CW, and FM, 2 µV for AM, and an MDS of -138 dBm.

Prototype of forthcoming Xiegu G7250 HF/50-MHz SDR 100-watt transceiver. (Photo supplied by Radioddity.)

A built-in automatic antenna tuner compensates for antenna mismatch across a stated impedance range of 20-150 Ω. The tuner stores settings for each band and reloads them when the operator returns to a previously tuned band. Initial tuning is specified at no more than 10 seconds, while memory tuning is specified at no more than 0.1 second. Some speculate that the tuner will match only a 3:1 SWR, much less than the tuner in the lower-power Xiegu G90.

The features and specifications mentioned above are based on the current Xiegu G7250 prototype and information provided by the manufacturer. These are for preview purposes only and do not represent the final product's official specifications or performance. Radioddity is the largest official distributor of Xiegu. Check their website for updates. ✸



Xiegu G7250 HF/6-m SDR t transceiver block diagram.

Next OCRACES Meeting: August 6th

The next County of Orange RACES meeting will be on Thursday, August 6, 2026, at 7:00 p.m., online on Zoom. This meeting will be open to all county and city RACES and EmComm members.

During this meeting we will discuss electrical and grounding procedures and precautions for a typical ham shack. Meeting attendees are invited to share what they have done in their ham shacks for effective and safe operation. We also invite recommendations on power supplies to enable mobile radios to operate in a home station.

RACES PSRs are reminded to register for this meeting on the InTime Calendar. ✸

ICS & NIMS Courses Required for OCRACES

All OCRACES members and many City RACES members are required to take and pass the following FEMA Incident Command System (ICS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) courses (as listed at https://training.fema.gov/nims/)

- ICS-100: Introduction to the Incident Command System (IS-100.c)
- ICS-200: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents (IS-200.c)
- IS-700: National Incident Management System, An Introduction
- IS-800: National Resource Framework, An Introduction

Clicking on the above links will take you mostly to course overviews, objectives, prerequisites, length in hours (which PSRs may log on InTime), link for taking the online course, classroom materials (if available) that may be downloaded, and final exam to be taken online.

The following descriptions are for updated courses. Successfully completed previous versions are acceptable for credentialing purposes.

IS-100.c: Introduction to the Incident Command System, ICS 100, provides the foundation for higher level ICS training. This course describes the history, features and principles, and organizational structure of the Incident Command System. It also explains the relationship between ICS and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

IS-200.c: Basic Incident Command System for Initial Response, ICS-200, provides the context for ICS within initial response, and supports higher level ICS training. This course provides training on, and resources for, personnel who are likely to assume a supervisory position within ICS.

IS-700.b: An Introduction to the National Incident Management System provides an overview of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The National Incident Management System defines the comprehensive approach guiding the whole community—all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), and the private sector—to work together seamlessly to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the effects of incidents. The course provides learners with a basic understanding of NIMS concepts, principles, and components.

IS-800.d: National Resource Framework, An Introduction provides guidance for the whole community. Within this broad audience, the National Response Framework focuses especially on those who are involved in delivering and applying the response core capabilities:

- Private sector partners
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
- Government officials
- Community leaders
- Emergency management practitioners
- First responders

This introductory course is temporarily unavailable. Students should download and review the National Response Framework and review the NRF document. You may then take the IS-800.d online exam for a completion certificate.

These four courses are included in the FEMA Independent Study Program (ISP), which is a catalog of free, self-paced online courses hosted by FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI). ISP covers a wide range of emergency management topics: NIMS, ICS, NRF, continuity, planning, public information, etc. Many ISP courses begin with IS-### (such as these four required courses). The complete ISP catalog is found at https://training.fema.gov/is/crslist.aspx?lang=en&all=true.

The IS-100:c (ICS-100), IS-200:c (ICS-200), IS-700:b, and IS-800:d courses, which are required for OCRACES members, are delivered online through ISP. Contrary to announcements made in error during OCRACES meetings and nets, ICS-300 is **not** required, and, in fact, is not an ISP course. **ICS-300: Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents O0465** is a 3-day course designed for those emergency response personnel who would function in a Command or General Staff position during a large, complex incident or event, or personnel who are or would likely be part of a local or regional Incident Management Team during a major incident, whether single agency, multiagency, or Unified Command. To enroll in ICS-300, you must successfully complete the ICS-100, ICS-200, IS-700, and IS-800 courses. The ICS-300 course is scheduled and delivered through Cal OES and CAL FIRE-Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM). This 3-day course, sponsored by the Homeland Security Grant Program/Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), is occasionally hosted by the County of Orange EOC or a city EOC, or the Orange County Health Care Agency or other agency.

ICS-400: Advanced ICS for Command and General Staff is also not an ISP course. It provides training and resources for personnel who require advanced application of ICS. This course is a 16-hour program, typically delivered as an in-person 2-day course. In some virtual or distant-learning formats, it may be spread out over 3 to 5 days, with shorter daily sessions (e.g., 6.5 hours per day). This course requires prerequisite completion of ICS-100, ICS-200, ICS-300, IS-700, and IS-800. ✸

Training Costa Mesa Police Explorers

On June 30, 2026, OCRACES member Robert Stoffel provided 800-MHz portable radio training at the Costa Mesa Emergency Operations Center for members of Costa Mesa Police Explorer Post 198. The class included an overview of the Countywide Coordinated Communications System, and detailed instruction on how to use the Motorola APX portable radio. Robert is the retired OCSD Director of Communications and Technology Division, and now a Professional Services Responder (PSR) volunteer. The Explorers appreciated learning about the "ins and outs" of the 800-MHz radio system. ✸

OCRACES Member Robert Stoffel, KD6DAQ, presents 800-MHz portable radio training to members of Costa Mesa Police Explorer Post 198 at the Costa Mesa EOC.

Carlson Tower Lift Reduces Tower Climbing

The Carlson Tower Lift was introduced at Hamvention on May 15-17, 2026, in Xenia, Ohio, by Carlson Towers, Inc. It is a mechanical elevator that eliminates the need to repeatedly climb sectional lattice towers to perform needed antenna servicing. The initial release, Model 25, works on Rohn 25G and Amerite 25 towers up to 60 feet tall. It can be installed together with new tower installations and retrofitted onto existing towers.

The Lift secures the tower-top equipment—antennas, mast, rotator, and thrust bearing—into a sturdy Carriage that is mechanically raised and lowered on the tower from ground level with an integrated winch-and-pulley system. The Lift enables the antenna and equipment to be lowered to a comfortable working height to safely and easily perform basic antenna equipment service, maintenance, and replacement. The Lift then raises the Carriage and equipment back to the top of the tower.

Carlson Tower Lift Carriage.

The Carlson Tower Lift is an evolution of traditional “hazer” systems, built with tight tolerances for smooth and safe operation. Features enable the Lift operator to effectively manage the guy lines so they do not interfere with the Lift’s movement up and down the tower, and securely station the Carriage on any rung of the tower.

Until recently, Carlson Towers was known as Carlson Roof Towers. The company reports it will continue to improve its utility and functionality for ham radio operators and other users. The company also announced plans to move beyond the roof by developing innovative tower infrastructure products for markets outside of and larger than rooftop antenna mounting for amateur radio. Those rooftop towers have been renamed Carlson Compact Towers. The ultimate goal is to become a successful product development company for the greater tower infrastructure industry. The Carlson Tower Lift is this initiative’s first product. More information about the Tower Lift is on Carlson’s home page and on the Tower Lift page. ✸

Carlson Tower Lift.

Countywide RACES/EmComm News

"RACES/ EmComm News" provides an opportunity to share information from all City & County RACES/ACS units and EmComm organizations and supportive amateur radio clubs in and near Orange County, as well as from Cal OES and federal agencies.

Please send your news to *NetControl* Editor Ken Bourne, W6HK, at:

kbourne.ocsd@earthlink.net

Amateur Radio Exam Sessions

SANTA ANA
Sponsor: Orange County Amateur Radio Club
Date: August 21, 2026
Time: 5:30 p.m. (no walk-ins / register or call ahead)
Contact: Kenneth O. Simpson
(714) 651-6535
Email: VEtesting@w6ze.org
VEC: ARRL/VEC
Location: Orange County Red Cross
600 Parkcenter Dr Rm 213
Santa Ana CA 92705-3518
Website: https://hamstudy.org/sessions/W6KOS-OC/all

FULLERTON
Sponsor: The PAPA System
Date: August 24, 2026
Time: 10:00 a.m. (no walk-ins / register or call ahead)
Contact: Rick Norton
(562) 698-7758
Email: rick@rnorton.com
VEC: Greater LA VEC
Location: Sizzler Restaurant
1401 N Harbor Blvd
Fullerton CA 92835-4105
Website: https://hamstudy.org/sessions/WM6M-OC/all

2026 Orange County EmComm Jamboree

Orange County EmComm Operator Scott MacGillivray, KM6RTE, invites everyone to this year's Emergency Communications (EmComm) Jamboree, which he has organized in cooperation with the Orange County Sheriff's Department Reserve Bureau and Emergency Management Division.

The goal is to learn EmComm "best practices," as well as pick up some "tips and tricks" from others. Scott says this is a great opportunity to become familiar with a variety of portable communications, antennas, and electrical power equipment to better respond when a disaster occurs., All types of communications will be covered, such as GMRS/FRS, amateur radio, and Starlink.

Activities will start at 9:00 a.m. on Saturday, September 26, 2026 at the Orange County Sheriff's Regional Training Academy. Setup will be in the field just north of the main parking lot located at 15991 Armstrong Avenue in Tustin. The plan is to wrap things up no later than 1:00 p.m.

Those planning to bring their portable equipment and set it up for display near their car are asked to get there early (gate opens around 8:00 a.m.) to have their display ready by 9:00 a.m. However, displaying equipment is not required since a key goal of the event is to learn from others and get ideas to help build an EmComm Go-Kit.

A city or other emergency organization that has a communications vehicle that its volunteers can operate is welcome to set it up as well.

The plan is to meet up at the blue canopy at 9:00 a.m. for a brief overview and discussion. Then, going from setup to setup, operators will share 5-10-minute discussions on their equipment. Around 10:30 a.m., the presentations will start.

Presentations are scheduled on ARES, Starlink, Portable Winlink station, and POTA. Scott is looking for additional presenters and invites them to contact him at csmacg67@outlook.com.

Orange County Amateur Radio Club (OCARC)

The next meeting of the Orange County Amateur Radio Club will be on Friday, August 21, 2026, at 7:00 p.m., at the American Red Cross (George M. Chitty Building), 600 Parkcenter Drive, Santa Ana).

South Orange Amateur Radio Association (SOARA)

The monthly SOARA member meeting will be held on Monday, August 17, 2026, at 6:30 p.m. at the Norman P. Murray Community and Senior Center, 24932 Veterans Way, Mission Viejo. Visitors are welcome.

Clairemont Repeater Association (CLARA)

The bimonthly CLARA tailgate party will be held on Saturday, August 15, 2026, at 5:00 p.m., Deerfield Park in Irvine, near the Deerfield Community Center located at 55 Deerwood West.

August 2026

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1 Weekly 60 m ACS Net
2	3 Weekly 2 m ACS Net	4	5	6 OCRACES Zoom Meeting	7	8 Weekly 60 m ACS Net
9	10 Weekly 2 m ACS Net & SOARA Meeting	11	12	13	14	15 Weekly 60 m ACS Net
16	17 Weekly 2 m ACS Net	18	19	20	21 Orange County Amateur Radio Club Meeting	22 Weekly 60 m ACS Net
23	24 Weekly 2 m ACS Net	25	26	27	28	29 Weekly 60 m ACS Net
30	31 Weekly 2 m ACS Net					

Upcoming Events:

- **August 6, 1900-2100 hours:** OC-RACES meeting, online on Zoom
- **August 10, 1830 hours:** South Orange Amateur Radio Association (SOARA) meeting, Norman P. Murray Community and Senior Center, 24932 Veterans Way, Mission Viejo
- **August 15, 1700 hours:** Clairemont Repeater Association bimonthly tailgate party at 55 Deerwood West in Irvine
- **August 21, 1900 hours:** Orange County Amateur Radio Club (OCARC) meeting, American Red Cross (George M. Chitty Building), 600 Parkcenter Drive, Santa Ana
- **September 26, 0900-1300 hours:** Orange County EmComm Jamboree, Sheriff's Academy, Tustin

Mission Statement

■ **To provide emergency communication services for the County of Orange under the guidance of the Orange County Emergency Manager and Emergency Management Division Personnel**

■ **These services include, but are not limited to:**

- **Support to the County of Orange Emergency Management Division with auxiliary communications capabilities from County Emergency Operations Center radio room and field locations to and from:**
  - **The general population,**
  - **Orange County city RACES, EmComm, and Public Service organizations,**
  - **Adjacent counties, and**
  - **State and Federal Government organizations**
- **Provide voice and digital communication services in the event of the loss of existing communications infrastructure including public service radio services, cellphone service, internet service, conventional power, and any combination of these services**

County of Orange RACES Frequencies

60 m: 5371.5 kHz USB (dial) (Channel 4) (OC ACS Net—Saturdays, 1000 hours)
6 m: 52.620 MHz output, 52.120 MHz input, 103.5 Hz PL
2 m: 146.895 MHz output, 146.295 MHz input, 136.5 Hz PL*
2 m: 146.595 MHz simplex
1.25 m: 223.760 MHz output, 222.160 MHz input, 110.9 Hz PL
70 cm: 446.000 MHz simplex
70 cm: 448.320 MHz output, 443.320 MHz input, 141.3 Hz PL (private)
70 cm: 449.100 MHz output, 444.100 MHz input, 110.9 Hz PL (private)
70 cm: 449.180 MHz output, 444.180 MHz input, 107.2 Hz PL (private)
70 cm: 449.680 MHz output, 444.680 MHz input, 131.8 Hz PL (private) (off-air)
*Primary Net—Thursdays, 1900 hours

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Visit Our Web Site
https://ocraces.org
It's Where It's @!

Questions or Comments?
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"W6ACS ... Serving Orange County"

Meet Your County of Orange RACES Members!

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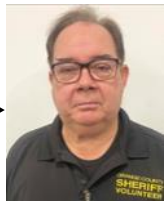
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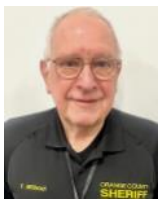
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