WSPR (pronounced whisper)

Weak Signal Propagation Reporter

WSPR

- Uses HF radio with USB
- Computer
 - sound card
 - Internet connection
- Started in April 2008

Key Folks

Joe Taylor, K1JT

- Developed WSPR, moonbounce, meteor scatter
- Professor of Astronomy at UMass
- Professor of Physics at Princeton
- Awarded Nobel Prize in Physics in 1993 for discovery of the first orbiting pulsar
- Bruce Walker, W1BW
 - Developed and maintains WSPRnet.org database, etc
 - Degree in physics from MIT
 - Career high performance scientific computing
 - Primary radio interests are very low power (QRPp) operation on HF and software-defined radios (SDRs)

WSPR

- Transmission of beacon-like signal
 - Callsign
 - Maidenhead grid location (4 digit)
 - Transmitted power (in dBm)
- Receives (spots) other beacons reporting
 - Callsign of receiving station
 - Grid location of receiver
 - Frequency (MHz)
 - Frequency drift (Hz/min)
 - Time, date UTC
 - Time offset (seconds)
 - Signal to noise ratio (dB)

WSPR Transmissions

- □ Start at the even minutes plus 1 sec
- Last for 110.6 seconds
- □ Transmission consists of 162 bits
 - 50 data callsign (28), locator (15), power (7)
 - Forward Error Correction
 - continuous phase 4-FSK, tone separation 1.46
 Hz
 - 1.46 baud
- □ Bandwidth is 6 Hz

WSPR Reception/Decoding

- Xmtr/Rcvr clocks should be within about +/-1 second
- Frequency should not change more than +/- 1 Hz/minute
- □ Filter bandwidth is about 1.5 Hz
- Decoding is complex and occurs after the complete transmission
- Minimum S/N for reception
 - around −28 dB on the WSJT scale
 - □ 2500 Hz reference bandwidth

Power and Decibels (dB)

- \Box 0 dBm = 1 milliwatt (0.001 watt)
- 3 dB represents doubling/halving of power
- 10 dB represents ten times increase/decrease in power

Transmit Power

<u>dBm</u>	<u>Watt</u>	<u>dBm</u>	Watt
0	0.001	20	0.1
3	0.002	23	0.2
7	0.005	27	0.5
10	0.01	30	1
13	0.02	33	2
17	0.05	37	5

Weak-signal S/N Limits

- Bandwidth (B = 2500 Hz)
- □ SSB ~0 dB
- □ CW, "ear and brain" -15 dB
- □ WSPR -28 dB

WSPR Bands

200 Hz band segments

- 1400–1600 Hz of an SSB signal
- 600, 160, 80, 60, 40, 30, 20, 17, 15, 12, 10, 6, 4, 2 Meter bands
 - Mostly 40, 30, 20 Meters
- □ Each WSPR signal is 6 Hz wide
- Many signals in each band

WSPR Band – 20 Meter

- □ 20 Meters 14000 14350
 - **350KHz**
- □ WSPR Band 200 Hz
- □ WSPR Signal 6 Hz
- Have received as many as 9 spots at one time







switched from inside to outside antenna dropped noise at 110 and 170 13:25 on 40M switched from inside to outside antenna – signal at 100 and 120 dropped noise dropped at

13:27 on 40M switched from outside to inside antenna – four signals increased noise at 005 increased



System Requirements

- □ SSB receiver or transceiver and antenna
- Computer running Windows, Linux, FreeBSD, or OS X
- □ 1.5 GHz or faster CPU and at least 100 MB available RAM
- □ Monitor with at least 800 x 600 resolution
- Sound card supported by your operating system and capable of 48 kHz sample rate
- If you will transmit as well as receive, an interface using a serial port to key your PTT line or a serial cable for CAT control. Linux and FreeBSD versions can also use a parallel port for PTT. Alternatively, you can use VOX control.
- Audio connection(s) between receiver/transceiver and sound card
- Means for synchronizing computer clock to UTC

Software, Manual, QST Article

Download WSPR Software

- www.physics.princeton.edu/pulsar/K1JT/ wspr.html
- Download Manual
 - www.physics.princeton.edu/pulsar/K1JT/ WSPR_2.0_User.pdf
- Nov 2010 QST Article

www.physics.princeton.edu/pulsar/K1JT/ WSPR_QST_Nov_2010.pdf

My Earlier Setup

- Elecraft K2
 - Running 1 W down to 1 mW (with step attenuator)
- SignaLink USB soundcard
- Stealth antennas
 - End fed 20M, 30M outside antenna
 - DX-EE inverted vee attic antenna 0 40M, 20M, 15M, 10M
- Using WSPR exclusively since April 2009
 - Other than lightning damage





41 dB Step Attenuator (2 watt)



Current Receiver (no xmtr)

□ RFSpace – SDR-IQ

Web connection possible

Connections – USB port & antenna



Amplified Magnetic Loop Antenna

- Pixel Technologies RF PRO-1B
- Rotator
- About 5 feet above ground



How can you use WSPR?

- Look at propagation patterns
 - No radio involved
- □ Use WSPR to optimize your setup
 - Compare reception with others locally
 - Look for and eliminate noise sources
 - Compare antennas
- Let it run when not otherwise busy
- Run it all the time

Demos

- □ WSPR software
 - Screen capture
- WSPRnet.org
 - Online

WSPR 2.21 by K1	JT						
File Setup View Sa	ave Band	Help					
					200 150 100 50 0		
Frequencies (MHz) Dial: 14.095600 Tx: 14.097029	Tx fra	✓ Upload spot Ction (%) 34 10 20 30 dB DT	s I⊽ Frequenc J 40 50 60	70 80 90	100	Band Map Special Idle <u>T</u> une	Tx <u>N</u> ext
<u>Erase</u> 2011 Feb 08 14:20:26				Dilit			
						W	aiting to start

😌 Station par	ameters	x			
Call:	AI4RY	_			
Grid:	EM72go				
Audio In:	2 Microphone (3- USB Audio CODEC	•			
Audio Out:	5 Speakers (3- USB Audio CODEC)				
Power (dBm):	30				
PTT method:	VOX				
PTT port:	None	•			
Enable CAT					
CAT port:	СОМЗ	▼			
Rig number:	221 Elecraft K2	•			
Serial rate:	4800				
Data bits:	8				
Stop bits:	2	•			
Handshake:	None	▼			

S Frequer	ncy Hopping		X
Band	Tx fraction (%)		Tuneup
□ 600 m		0	
□ 160 m		0	
<mark>⊏ 8</mark> 0 m		0	
<mark>⊏ 6</mark> 0 m		0	
₽ 40 m		34	Γ
<mark>⊽</mark> 30 m		34	
<mark>₽</mark> 20 m		34	
□ 17 m		0	
□ 15 m		34	
□ 12 m		0	
□ 10 m		34	
<mark>□ 6 m</mark>		0	
□ 4 m		0	Γ
□ 2 m		0	
C Other		0	
	Coordinated hopping		