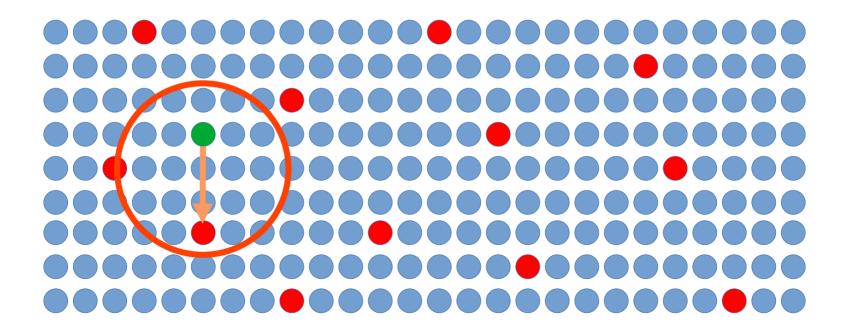
### Using WSPR to Find Open Bands

- What is WSPR?
  - Side journey into error-control coding
- WSPR Transmitter & Antenna
- Caveats
- WSPR Mid-Afternoon
- WSPR During Grayline
- WSPR at Night

### How the Magic Works

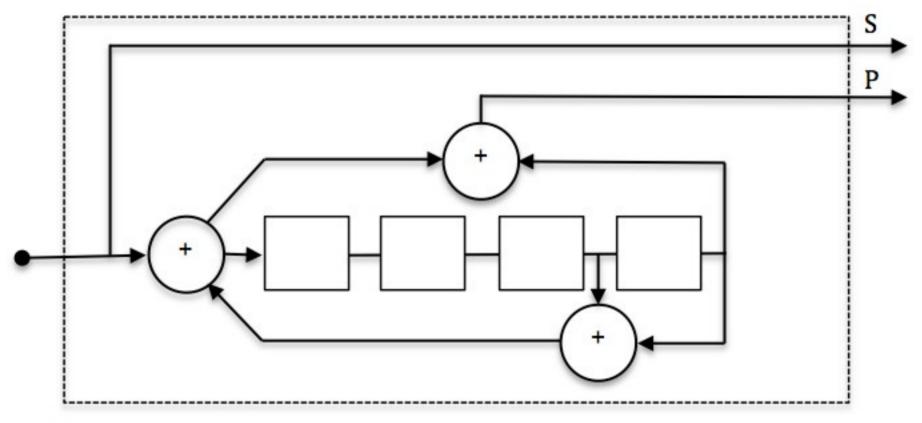
- Automatic Repeat reQuest (ARQ)
  - Some parity bits are computed and attached to the message
  - Upon receipt, parity bits recomputed
  - If they differ from what was received, a Repeat is reQuested, otherwise an ACKnowledgement is sent
  - This is how the Internet works (TCP)
- Forward Error Correction (FEC)
  - More parity bits are computed and attached to the message
    - Sometimes parity bits can outnumber the message bits
  - Upon receipt, parity bits recomputed
  - If they differ from what was received, the receiver looks for the "closest" symbol
- Gazillion ways to implement this

### Distance Metric



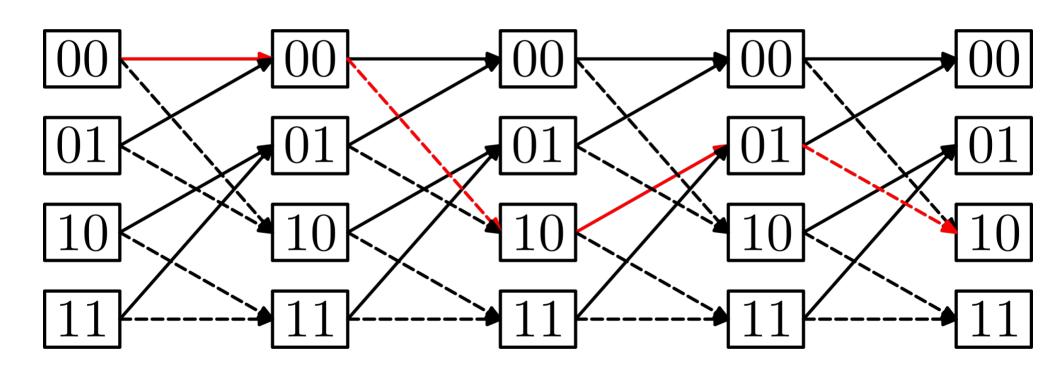
If too many errors, this method can pick the wrong answer

### Convolutional Coder Example



Sixteen state recursive systematic convolutional code

# Trellis (Viterbi) Decoder Example



# Weak Signal Propagation Reporter

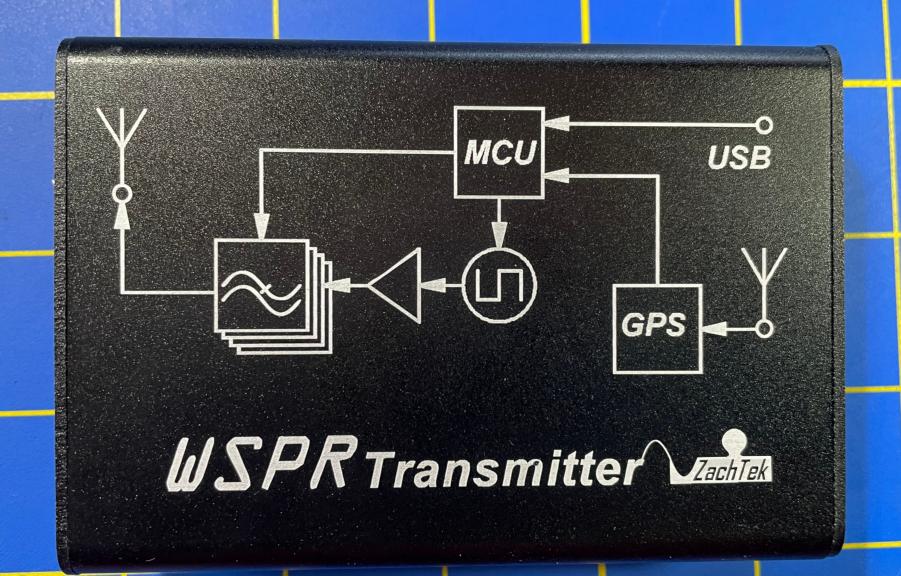
- 1. Transmitted message: callsign + 4-character-locator + dBm Example: "K1JT FN20 30"
- 2. Message length after lossless compression: 28 bits for callsign, 15 for locator, 7 for power level ==> 50 bits total.
- 3. Forward error correction (FEC): long-constraint convolutional code, K=32, r=1/2.
- 4. Number of channel symbols: nsym = (50+K-1)\*2 = 162.

# Weak Signal Propagation Reporter

- 5. Keying rate: 12000/8192 = 1.46 baud.
- 6. Modulation: continuous phase 4-FSK. Tone separation 1.46 Hz.
- 7. Synchronization: 162-bit pseudo-random sync vector.
- 8. Data structure: each channel symbol conveys one sync bit and one data bit.

# Weak Signal Propagation Reporter

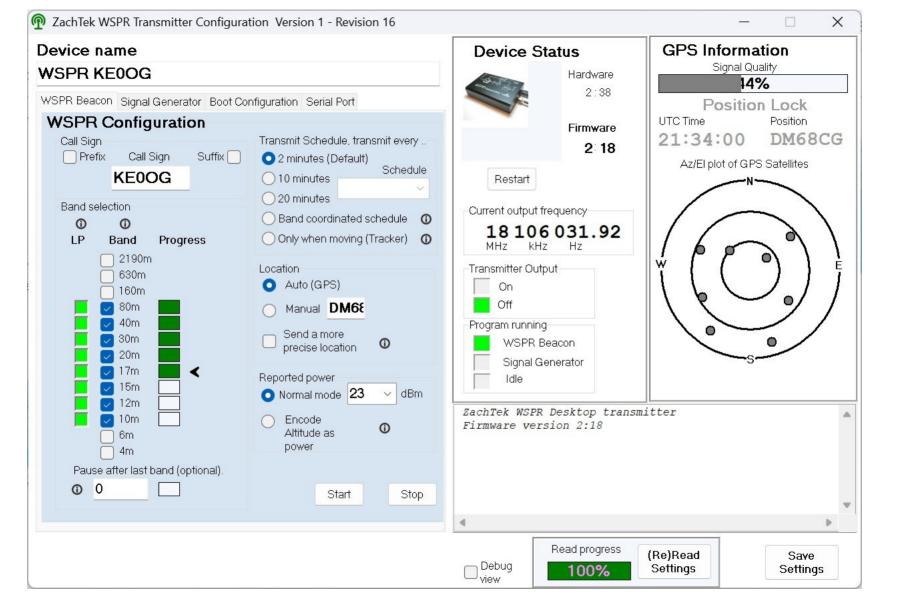
- 9. Duration of transmission: 162\*8192/12000 = 110.6 s.
- 10. Transmissions start two seconds into an even UTC minute: i.e., at hh:00:02, hh:02:02, ...
- 11. Occupied bandwidth: about 6 Hz
- 12. Minimum S/N for reception: around -27 dB on the WSJT scale (2500 Hz reference bandwidth).

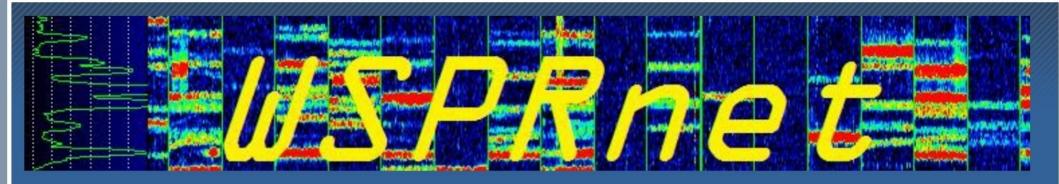












### **WSPRnet**

Welcome to the Weak Signal Propagation Reporter Network

Chat | Activity | Map | Database | Forum |

My account | Log out

Search

#### **Frequencies**

USB dial (MHz): 0.136, 0.4742, 1.8366, 3.5686, 5.2872, 5.3647, 7.0386, 10.1387, 13.5539, 14.0956, 18.1046, 21.0946, 24.9246, 28.1246, 50.293, 70.091, 144.489, 432.300, 1296.500

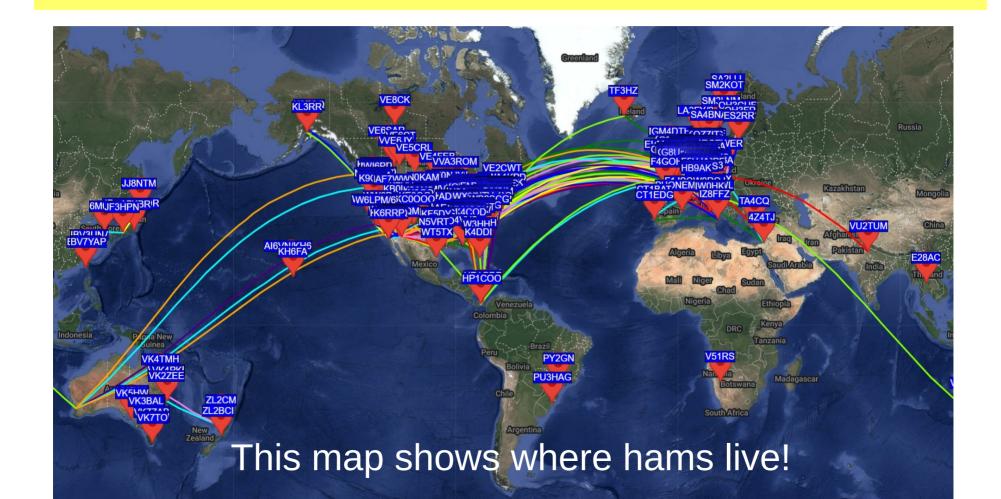
Navigation

The Weak Signal Propagation Reporter Network is a group of amateur radio operators using K1JT's MEPT\_JT digital mode to probe radio frequency propagation conditions using very low power (QRP/QRPp) transmissions. The software is open source, and the data collected are available to the public through this site.

### WSPRnet bulk upload limits

Starting about 2.5 days ago, the load on the WSPRnet database went critical. It appears this was caused by many stations bulk-uploading spots over and over again, almost all of which were already in the database. A similar problem last year caused me to implement

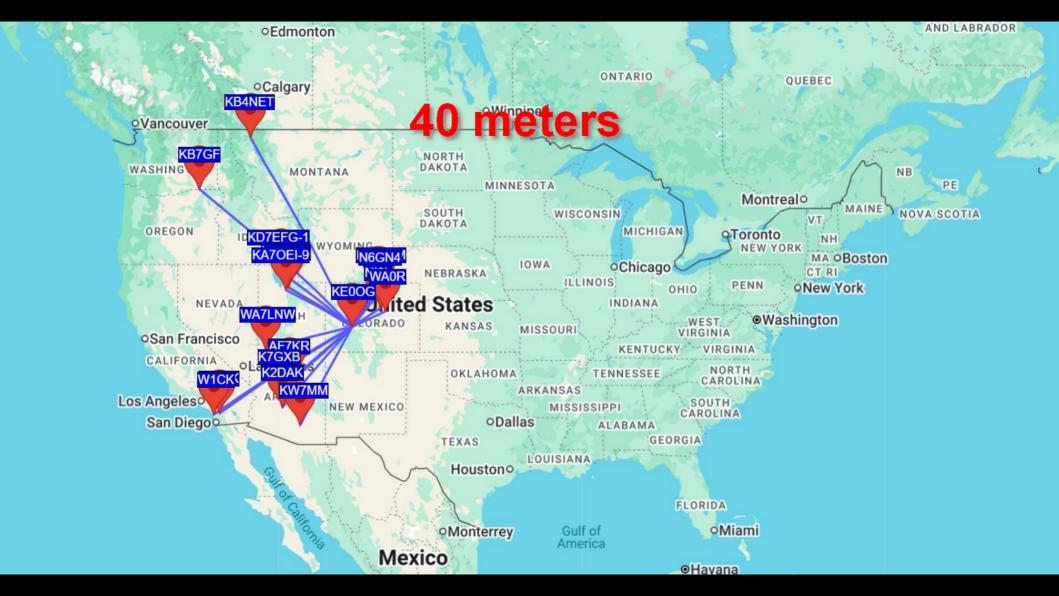
### The Great WSPR Caveat

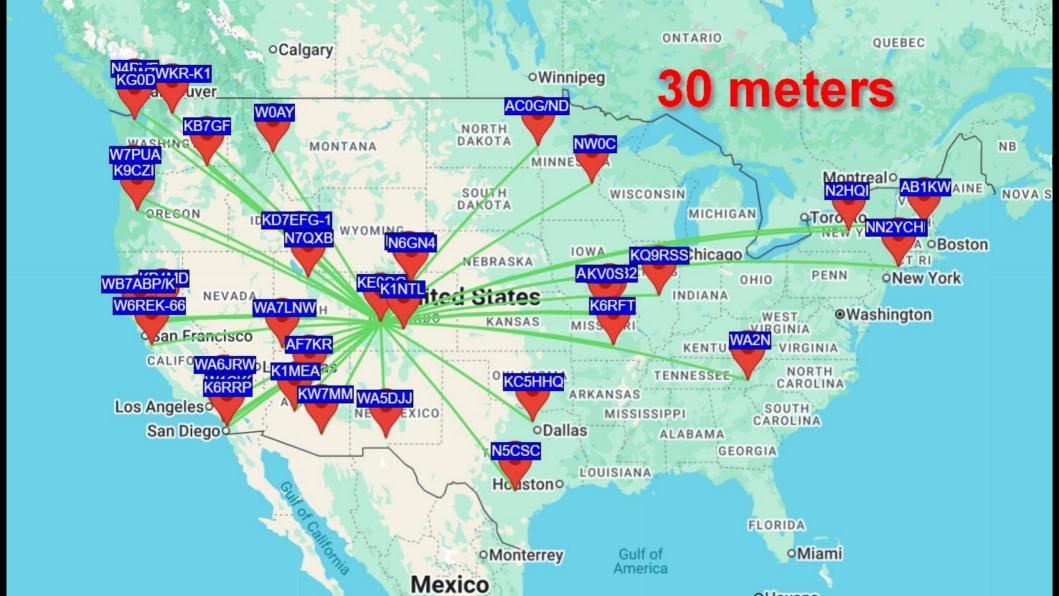


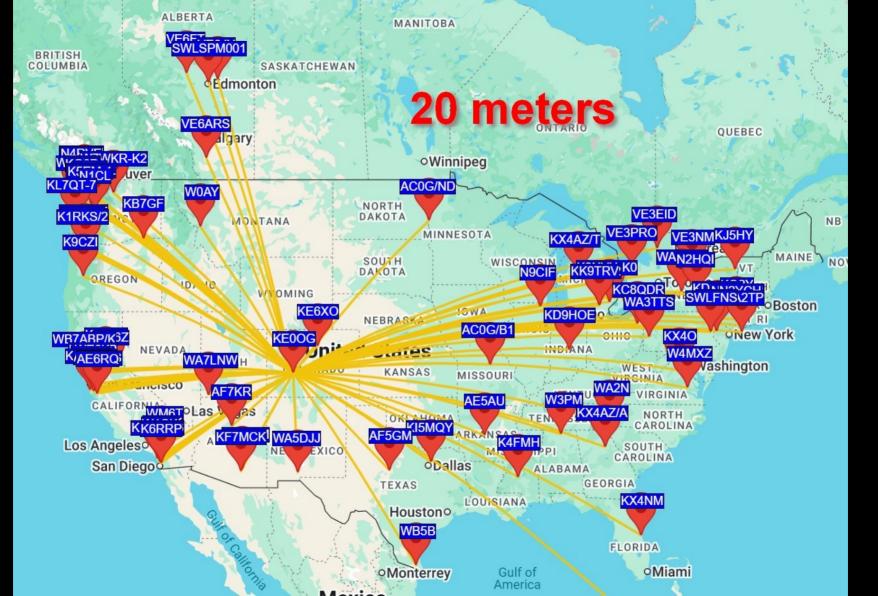
### Mid-Afternoon

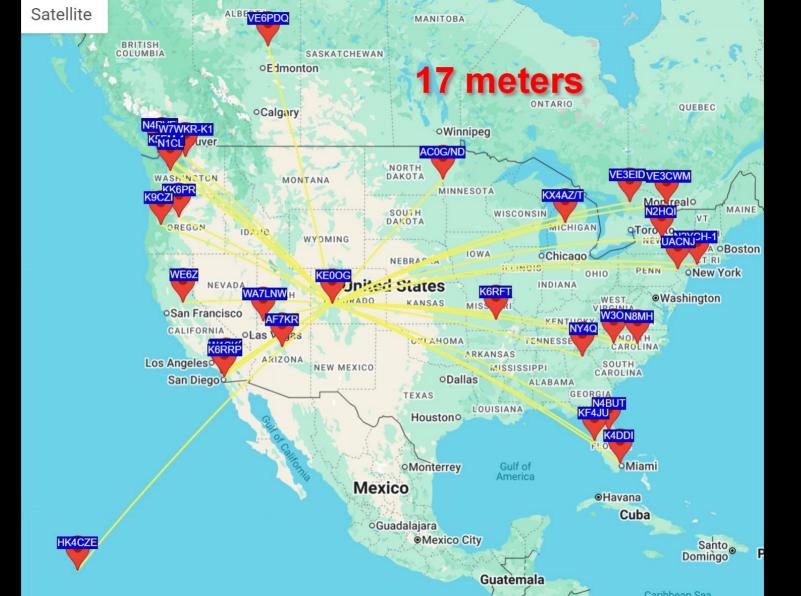
- ~ 2:30 MDT, 2030 UTC
- Grid Square DM68cg (20 miles SE of Montrose)
- Data taken 19 July 2025

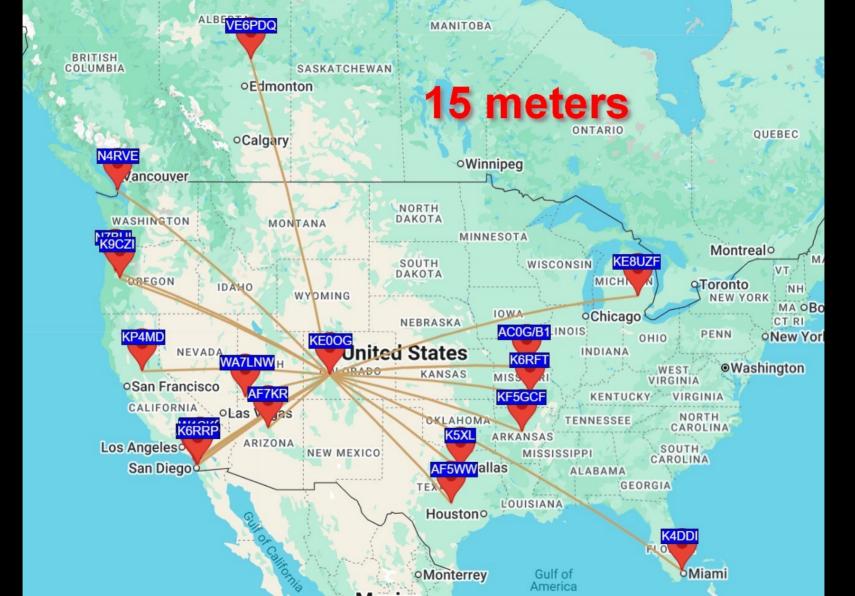




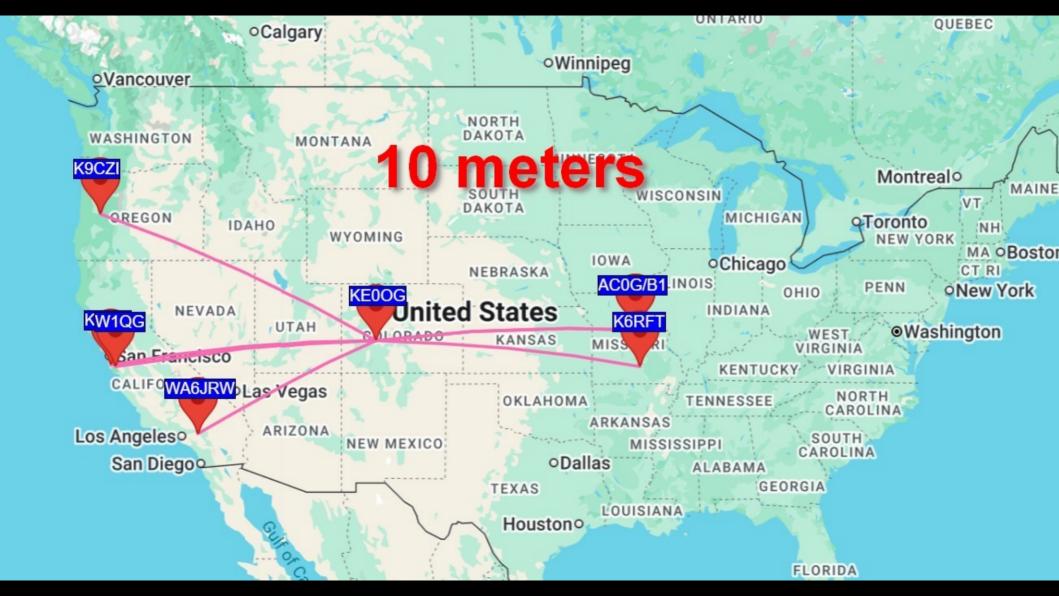




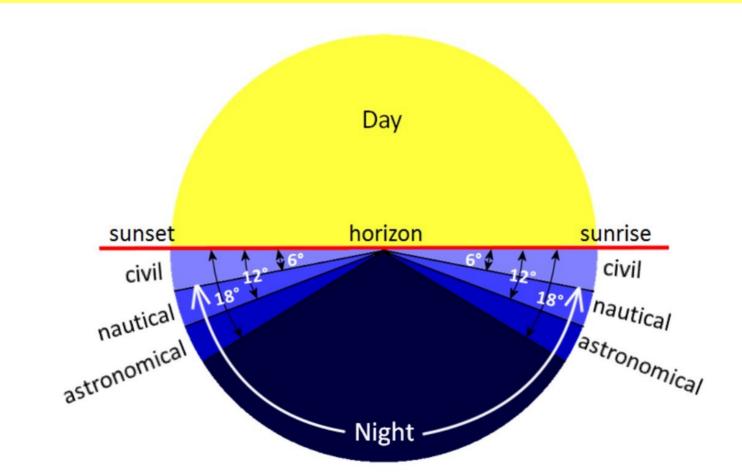




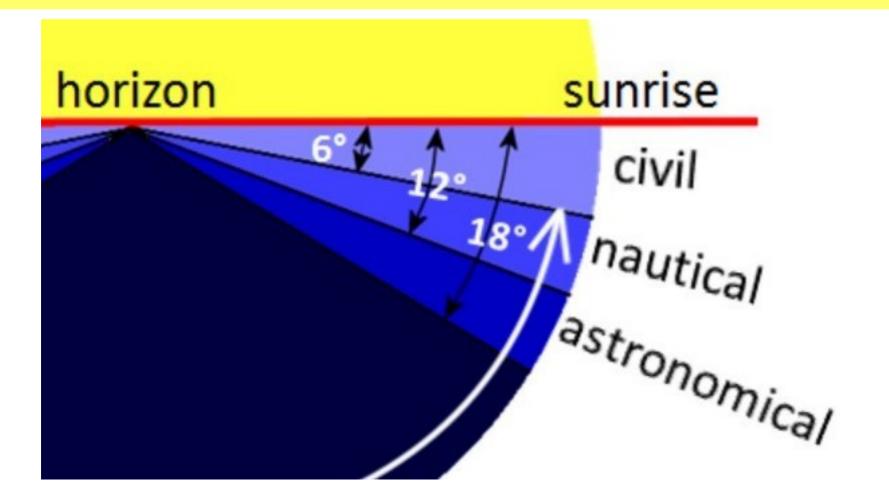




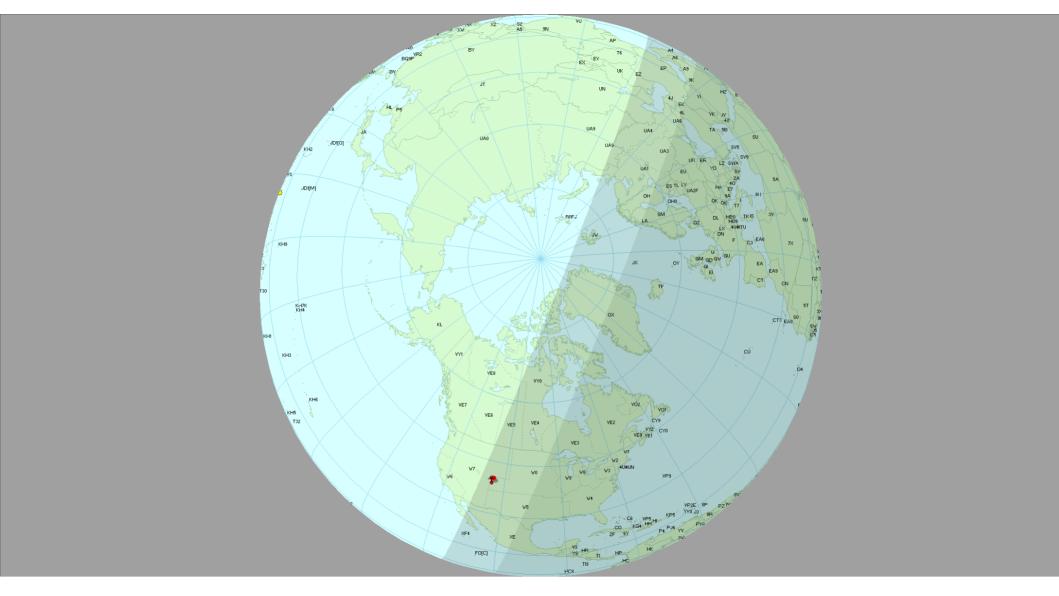
# Grayline



# Grayline—Types of Twilight

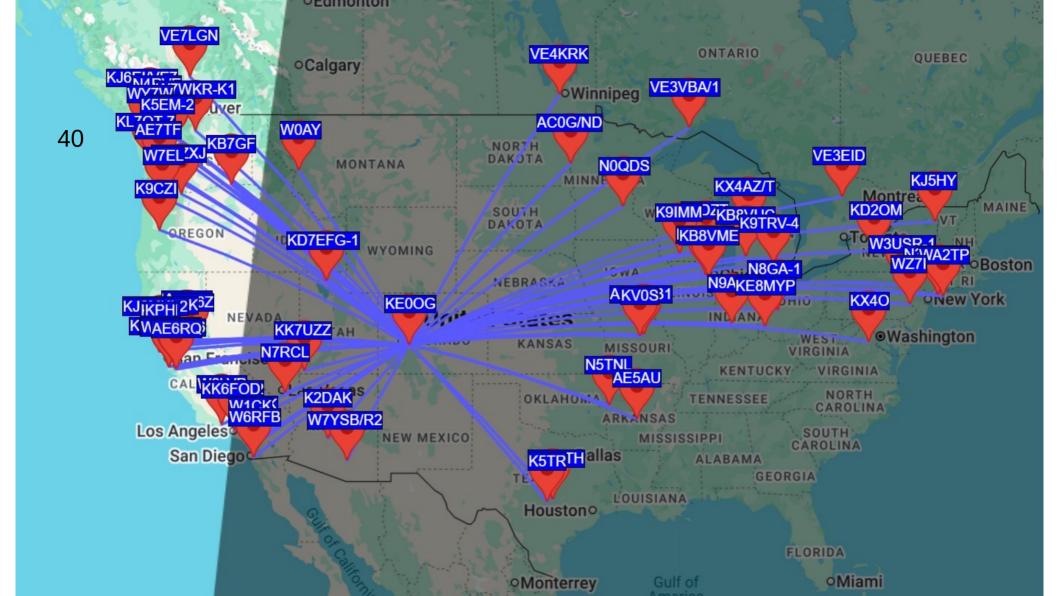


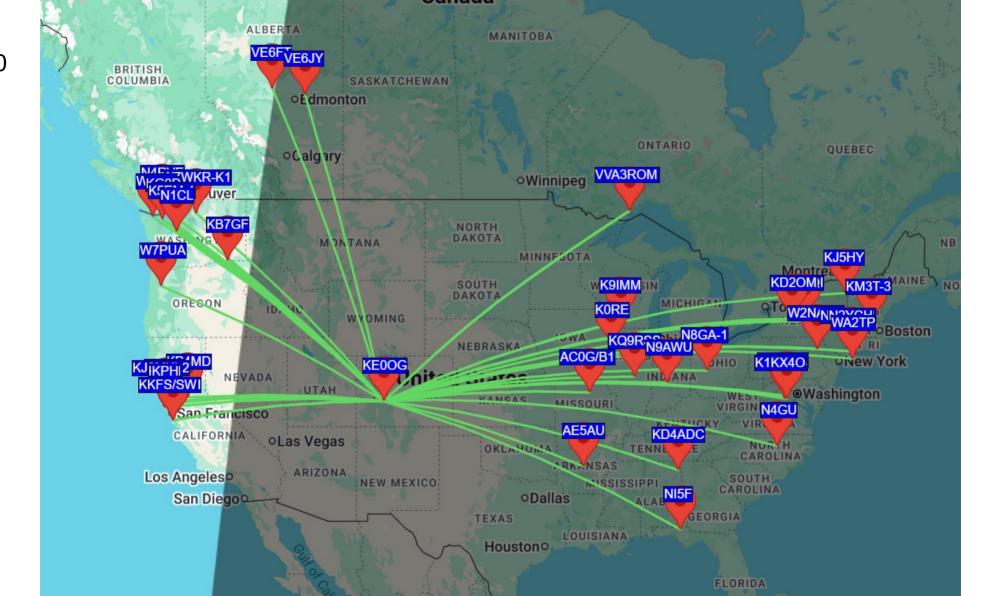


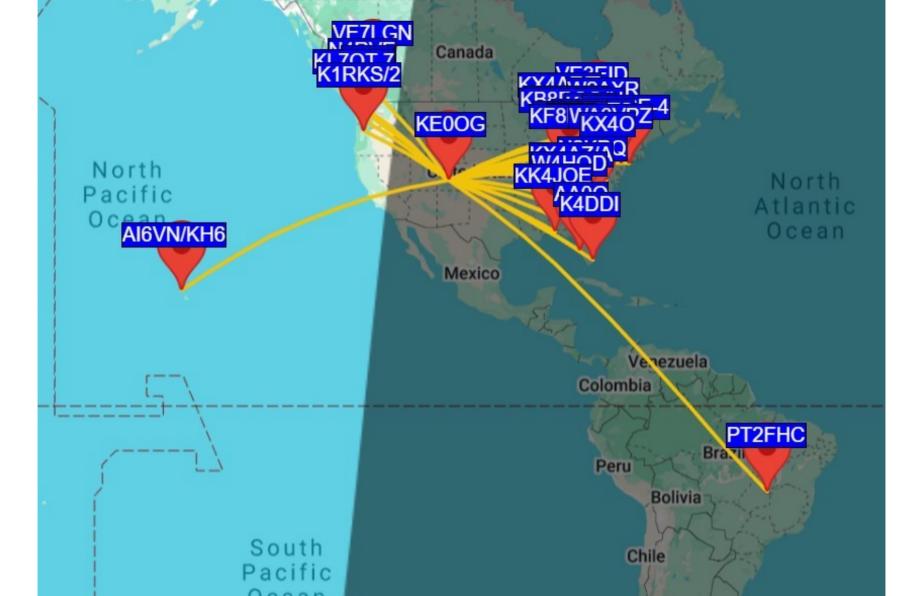


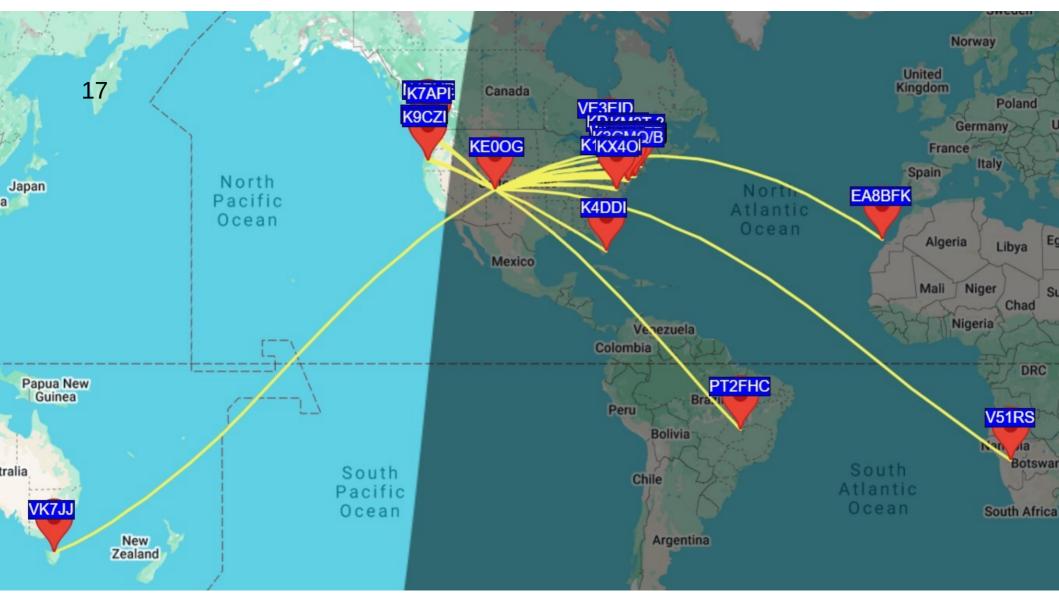


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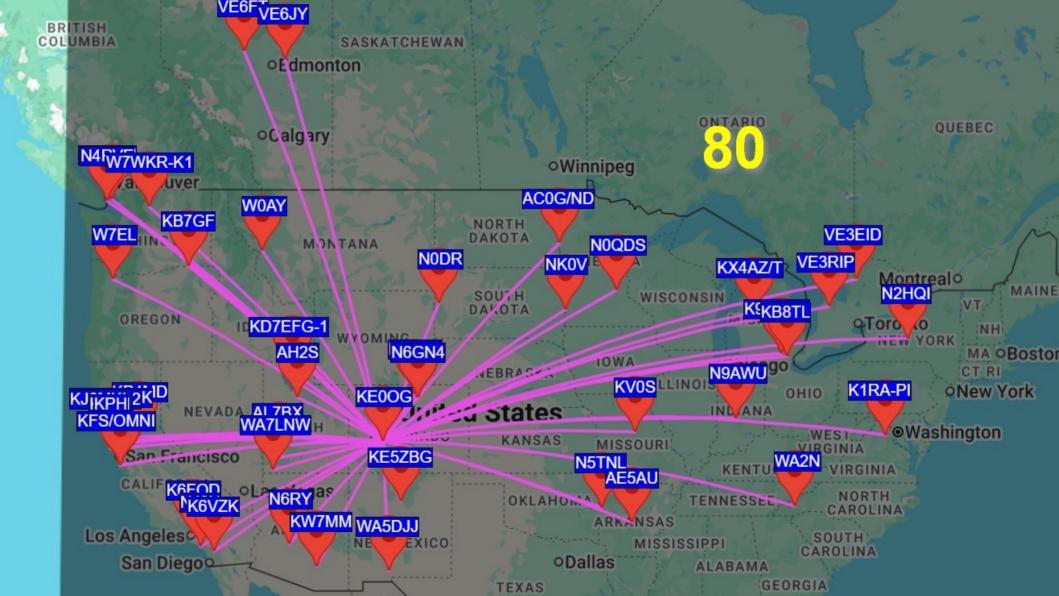


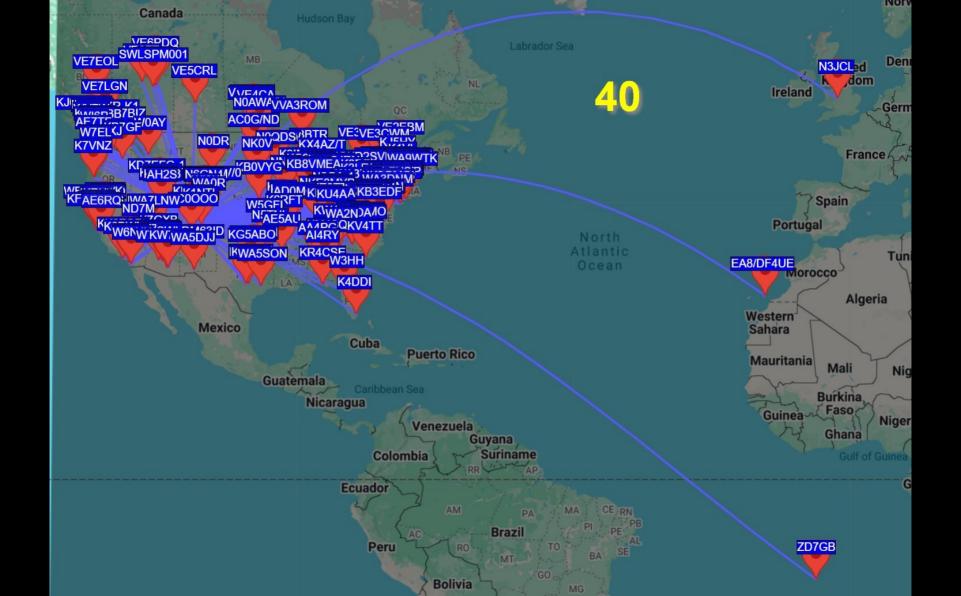


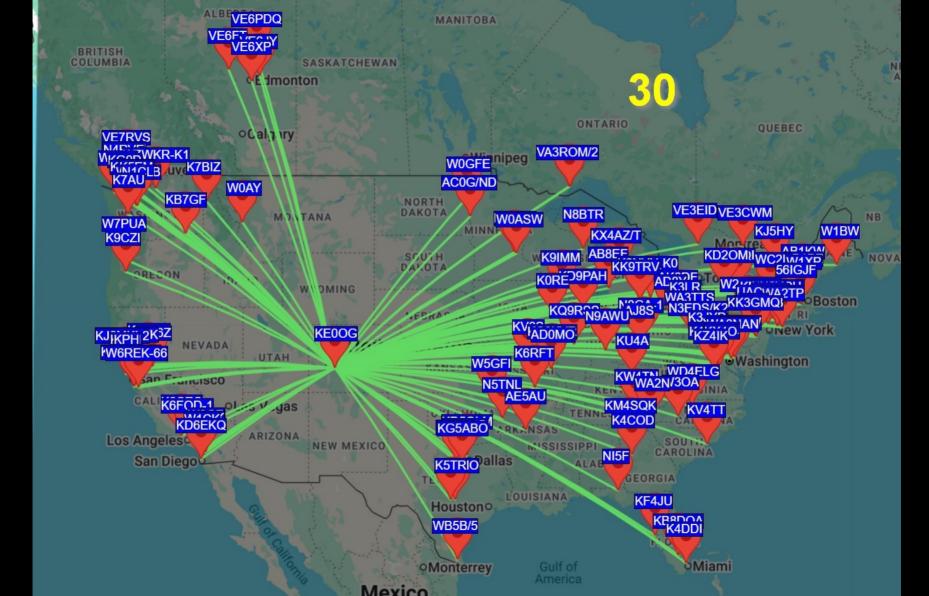


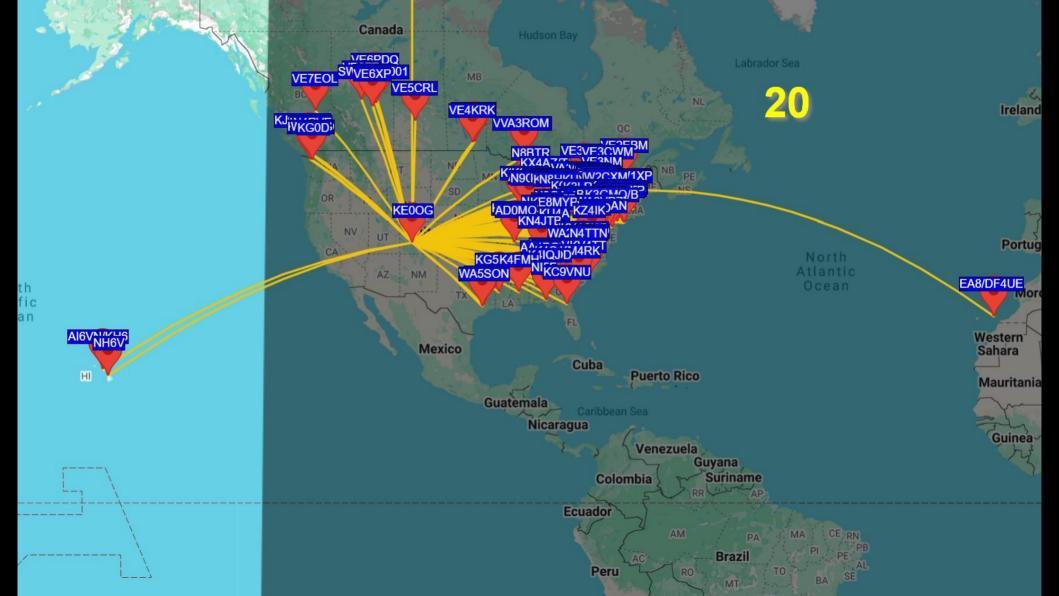
### Night

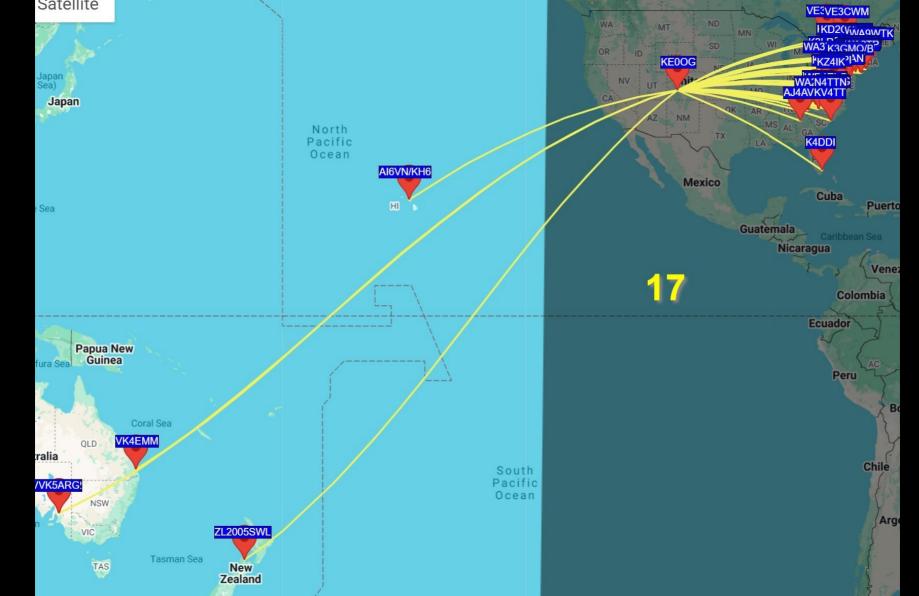
- 7:30 to 8:30 pm, 15 Sept 2025 MDT
- Nothing on 15, 12, 10











### Summary

- WSPR is amazing, even at 200 mW (23 dBm)
- Error-control coding is amazing
- Nice if you can switch quickly between bands
  - Requires an "all band" antenna like an 80-10m EFHW
- "Gray line" was a bust, but day vs night sure showed differences