

Digital Modes 101

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Used for a variety of purposes

- Chatting
- DX'ing
- Contesting



So many to choose from...

- RTTY
- PSK31
- PSK63
- Olivia
- MFSK
- Pactor

- Amtor
- JT65
- JT9
- FSK441
- ...and more



The focus of today are the following popular digital modes

- Radioteletype (RTTY)
- Phase Shift Keying 31 baud (PSK31)

Digital Basics

 Digital modes are used to send text from one station to another...keyboard to screen

In RTTY and PSK31, the text is sent in real time...as you type, the text is sent

Digital Basics

- Characters are represented by a series of 1's and 0's.
- In a computer, the standard is ASCII (American Standard Code of Information Exchange).
- The ASCII letter capital A is represented by
 - Decimal 65
 - Hexidecimal 41
 - Bit mapping 01000001



In Ham Radio Digital Modes...

- Letters are still represented by 1's and 0's....but not using the ASCII definition
- Each mode has it's own interpretation of what a letter is
- Each mode has a different way of determining what a 1 and a 0 is.
- The 1's and 0's are transmitted using audio tones.

Basics...

- Since it's audio tones, the set up is simple
- Receive: connect audio out from your rig to the PC's Line or Mic in.
- Transmit: connect audio out from the PC to the rig's mic or data input (we'll talk about a RTTY variation in a minute).

Basics...

- It's common to have an interface box between the rig and computer
 - Eliminates possible ground loops that could cause hum, which might distort the signal.
 - Adds functions, like switching the rig audio input from the PC to the mic.
 - Popular: West Mountain Radio, SignaLink

Let's start with the most basic



- A 1 is tone on
- A 0 is tone off
- Variable number of bits:
 - E is dit
 - F is dit-dit-dah-dit
- Case ambiguous you decide if it's upper case or lower case
- Includes numbers and some punctuation



Looking at RTTY now

A 1 is called a Mark

A 0 is called a Space

The standard mark and space tones are 2125 hz and 2295 hz respectively, sent using Lower Sideband (LSB)...audio remember?



Looking at RTTY now

- Uses 5 bit Baudot code sent at 45 baud
 - Every letter is the same 5 bits long
 - Example: Baudot code for letter A is 11000

Upper Case only

Includes numbers and punctuation



Used to be sent via a teletype machine



- Now sent using a software program
- 2 types of sending, depending on your rig

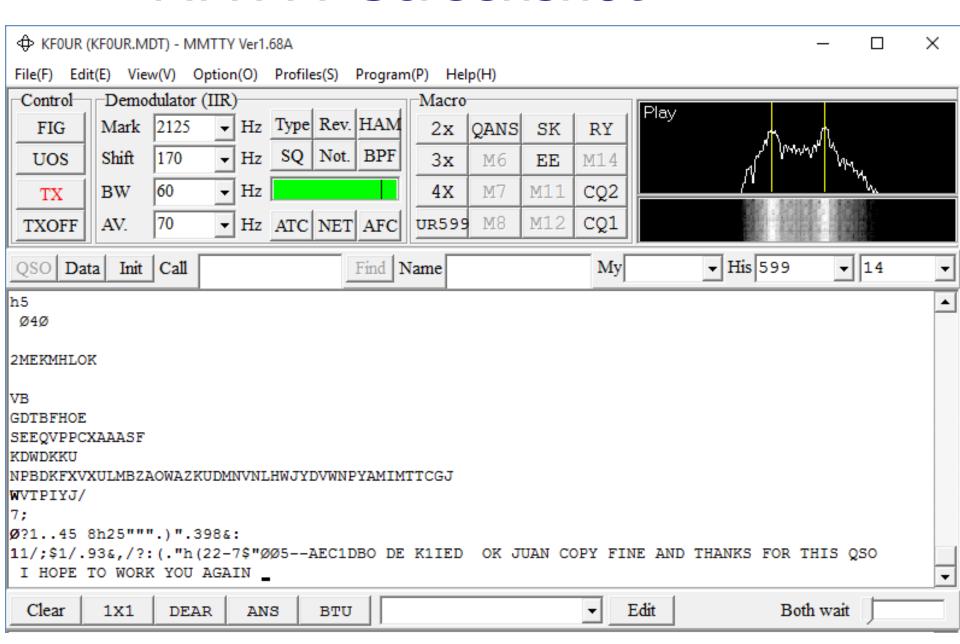
RTTY....

- AFSK Audio Frequency Shift Keying the PC sends the audio tones to the rig's mic or data input. Rig is in LSB mode.
- FSK Frequency Shift Keying the PC sends a signal (1 or 0) to the rig to have it send the appropriate tone (mark or space)

RTTY....

- Popular free software: MMTTY by JE3HHT
- Some newer rigs have a built-in decoder – no PC needed.
- Some newer rigs have the interface built-in – no external device needed

MMTTY Screenshot





RTTY Demo

PSK31

- A 1 or 0 is noted by the phase of the audio. Determined by a soundcard.
- 31.25 baud
- Variable number of bits. More common letters are shorter (= faster).
- Case sensitive both upper case and lower case
- Can backspace!

PSK31...

 Soundcard can hear and determine a 1/0 when a human can't.

 Great for weak propagation or QRP or poor antenna.

Most users turn down the power.

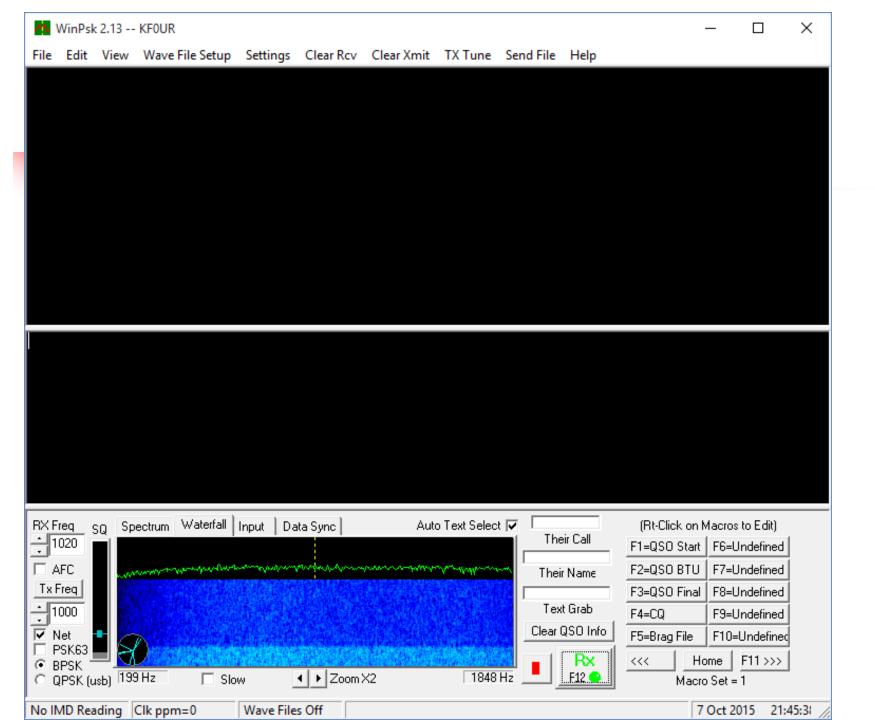
PSK31...

 Lots of programs – all use the same free decoder from Peter Martinez G3PLX.

 What's different is the GUI wrapper and functions the developer decided to put it.

PSK31...

- Popular free software: Lots!
- I've used WinPSK for many years.





PSK31 Demo



Thanks for your time!

C U on the air

73, Shel KFØUR



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