

# WebSDR for HF

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# What is an SDR anyways?

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- Software Defined Radio - radio on a chip(s)
  - ADC - Analog to Digital Converter
  - Replaces analog components closer to the antenna
  - Mixes powerful audio and CPU resources
- Panoradio SDR [block diagram](#)
- If money isn't an object - OR you have an [ARDC](#) grant
  - [Elecraft K4](#) - 16 Bit ADC, exceptional noise filtering and DSP
  - [Flex 6400](#) - 16 Bit ADC, brick wall filters, dual receivers

# Half Moon Bay, Utah, and Beyond!

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- Fun tuning into other far away (DX) stations WebSDR
- Important to remember what bands are active there/then
  - KFS - <http://websdr1.kfsdr.com:8901/>
    - Directional antennas - <http://69.27.184.58:81/>
    - <http://kiwisdr.com/public/>
  - Utah - <http://kiwisdr3.sdrutah.org:8075/>
  - Other geographically dispersed KiwiSDR

# How do we use WebSDR ?

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- Enable browser based audio (HTML 5 or java/script)
- Below Waterfall, select a single band of interest
- Set VFO to a frequency of interest or click, hold and drag the tuning karat \_/-\\_
- Select bandwidth, LSB-med for 40/80m, USB-med on 60m channels
- Use wide or narrow to suit your preference or interference
- AF (volume) and RF Gain (received signal) control, try manual
- Adjust RF gain for 1 S unit deflection on the S meter
- Try DSP and audio buffering options to fine tune

# If money is an object RTL-SDR ~ \$30

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- <https://www.rtl-sdr.com/rtl-sdr-quick-start-guide/>
- 8 Bit inexpensive hardware
- Free, open source software
  - v3 and v4 cover lower HF bands by enabling direct sampling
- Filtering makes a huge difference
  - AM and FM Broadcast filters prevent front end overload
- Beware of fakes!
- Need help spending your money? Get an [AirSpy](#) or [SDRPlay](#) product!

# Experiment: RTL-SDR and SDR++

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- SDR++ & GQRX free software runs on most platforms
- Software install help in [RTL-SDR site](#)
  - We used a v4 on 80m band
  - Listened to two members simulate the 80m HF net
- Filtering makes a huge difference
  - AM and FM Broadcast filters prevent front end overload
  - Choose notch filters to remove a very narrow band of signals
- Any ~60' wire will work, outdoors is best but not required
  - We used a single strand of an unplugged LED strip indoors

# HF propagation types

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- 40/60/80m are mostly night time bands
  - Not always, depends on the Sun
- Ground wave
  - Follows the earth ~ 100 miles
- Skywave
  - Single/multi hop ~ 1500 - 3500 - 7000 miles
  - NVIS - near vertical incidence skywave ~ 300 miles
- Antenna polarization - try to match if you can
  - Works OK if you can't

# Wrap up and questions

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## ☆ Most importantly:

- Explore the HF bands, maybe you'll get hooked
- Experiment with the receiver, there is no high SWR danger
- Try listening to the Contra Costa County and local HF Nets
  - 40m - LSB 7.213 kHz or close given interference, Thursdays 1800
  - 60m - USB channelized, typically Ch2 5.346.5 kHz, Thursdays 1815
  - 80m - LSB 3.893 kHz County net, Thursdays 1830
  - 80m - LSB 3.890 kHz Bay Area NVIS, Saturdays 0800

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