FT8 and JTAlert

An Efficient QSO Generation System



Larry Banks, W1DYJ

Licensed: 1961 [KN1VFX] W1DYJ since 1966 Amateur Extra

9B DXCC [297-Cnf / 299-Wkd] DX Challenge: 1888 8B WAS 6M VUCC [615 grids-Cnf] All Low Power



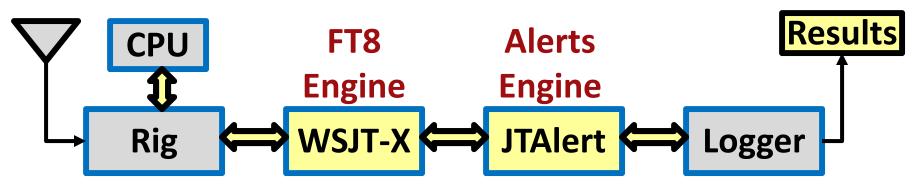
FT8 and JTAlert ~ Agenda

- Basics of WSJT-X & FT8
- HW / SW Setup
- JTAlert

FT8 and JTAlert

• W1DYJ results

March 2025



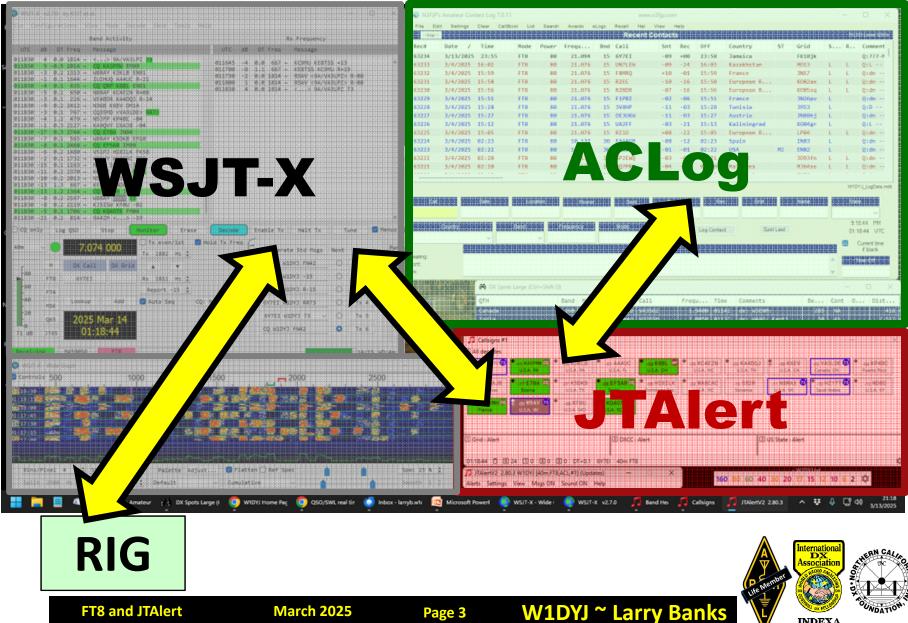
An Efficient QSO Generation System

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W1DYJ ~ Larry Banks



Overall Setup ~ My Primary 23" Monitor



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I will be adding my observations and opinions as I have logged nearly 6000 QSOs on FT8 since 2017. They will be in green.



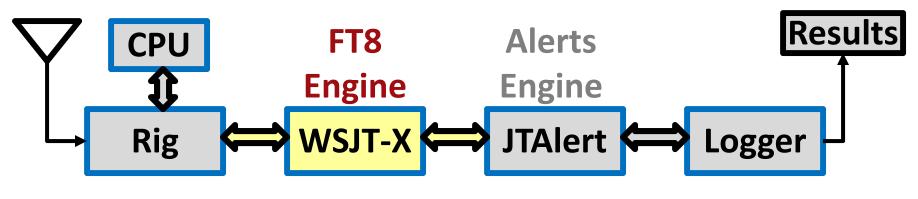
FT8 and JTAlert ~ Agenda

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FT8 and JTAlert

• W1DYJ results

March 2025



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W1DYJ ~ Larry Banks



FT8 Basics ~ What Is It???

- A Weak Signal semi-automated digital communications mode riding on an USB RF signal
- Not for Ragchewing
- It can be "hard" on your rig



W1DYJ ~ Larry Ban

FT8 Basics ~ What Is It???

<u>Weak- Signal ≠ Not QRP</u>

You will hear arguments about this.

I usually run my rig at 80w to be conservative, 1 dB below the 100w of my barefoot rig. Some rigs cannot run this much safely – read the specs!



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FT8 Basics ~ *It's Controversial!*

(Disruptive Technology)

FCC Part 97:

Advance the communication and technical skills of radio

FT8, FT4, etc. $\rightarrow \rightarrow$ RTTY, PSK, etc. is like CW $\rightarrow \rightarrow$ Spark or SSB $\rightarrow \rightarrow$ AM You will hear some "old-timers" claiming that FT8 QSOs

ARE NOT REAL QSOs!

or that these shouldn't count for DXCC...

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FT8 Basics ~ WSJT [2001] Weak Signal Joe Taylor

Joe Taylor, K1JT, is a retired Princeton professor and a <u>Nobel Prize in Physics:</u> (discovered a new type of pulsar)

The original version was intended for

VHF/UHF communication

...and had many modes for different purposes.



FT8 Basics ~ WSJT-X [2017]

WSJT - *Experimental*

Added

- JT9 Optimized for the LF, MF, and HF bands
- QRA64 EME
- **MSK144** Meteor Scatter on the VHF bands
- **WSPR** *Weak Signal Propagation Reporter:* probing potential propagation paths
- **FT8** Targeted multi-hop sporadic E propagation on 6m and higher VHF



FT8 Basics ~ WSJT-X [2017] WSJT - *Experimental*

Added

- JT9 Optimized for the LF, MF, and HF bands
- QRA64 EME
- **MSK144** Meteor Scatter on the VHF bands
- WSPR Weak Signal Propagation Reporter: probing potential propagation paths

The popularity of FT8 on HF is largely a happy accident in that it fulfilled a latent frustration of many potential users of WSJT-X with the slow rate of QSOs using 1 minute T/R periods.

Email, 1/10/19, Bill Somerville, G4WJS (SK)



FT8 Basics ~ Sensitivity From Joe Taylor, K1JT Typical S/N (BW = 2500 Hz.): +10 dB SSB $+0 \rightarrow -10 \text{ dB}$ CW - 15 dB (good radio/ears) - 21 dB (I often see -24 dB) FT8 - 31 dB **WSPR**

More sensitive than CW!

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FT8 Basics ~ Technically

Named for:

Steven Franke: K9AN & Joe Taylor: K1JT An 8 tone -frequency shift keying format [FSK]

[1 baud = 3 bits]

15 Second T/R timing Tone spacing: 6.25 Hz 50 Hz bandwidth

77 bit word + 14 bit CRC

→ 2⁷⁷ = 151,115,727,451,828,646,838,272 (about 1.5 x 10²³) possible messages



FT8 Basics ~ Operationally

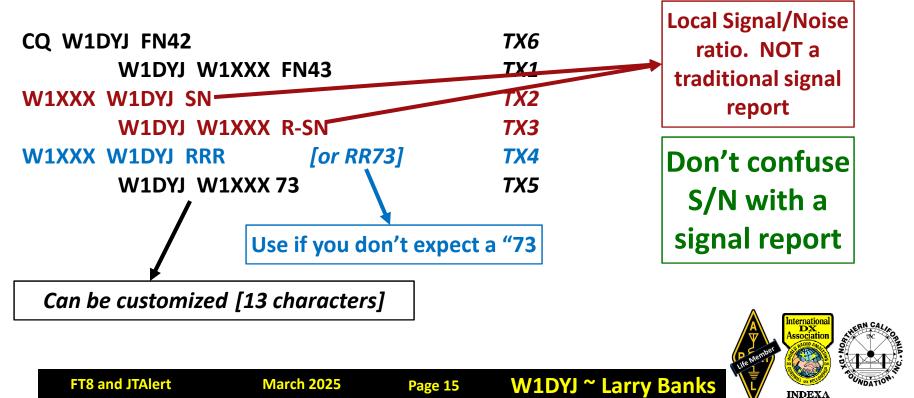
- Very structured syntax
- Maximum of 13 free form characters
- Both ends must use the same syntax
- Absolute minimum info to be "legal" QSO — call sign / signal report [+grid]

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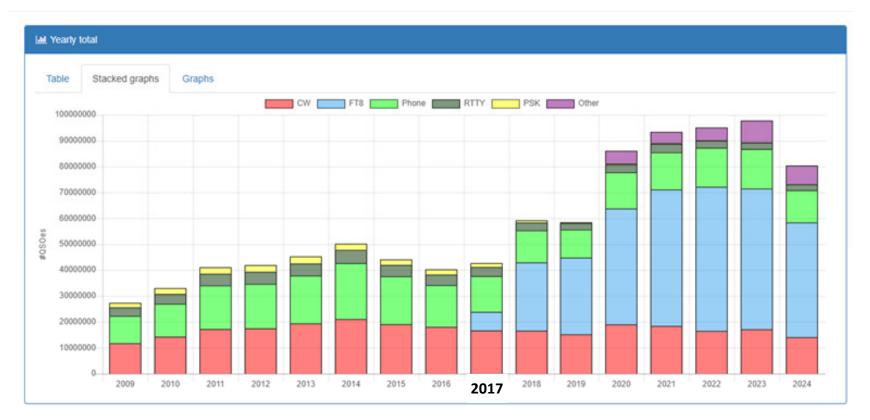


FT8 Basics ~ Operationally

- Very structured syntax
- Maximum of 13 free form characters (TX5)
- Both ends must use the same syntax



FT8 Basics ~ Annual Growth based on Club Log



Mode statistics based on data from <u>*Club Log*</u> – from LA8AJA

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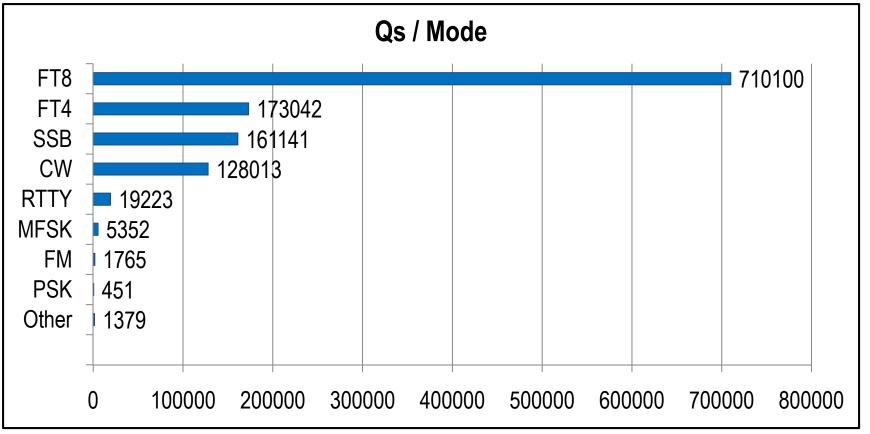
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FT8 and JTAlert

FT8 Basics ~ A Single Day's Uploads to Club Log

For: 1 March 2025



Mode statistics based on data from <u>Club Log</u> – from K8TE



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FT8 Basics ~ Why I do it

- Gave up on PSK years ago
- Tried JT65 slow!
- FT8 is More Sensitive than CW
 - Important for someone (like me) with MEAGER CW skills and WORSE typing skills
- Makes running barefoot with homebrew antennas viable for DX



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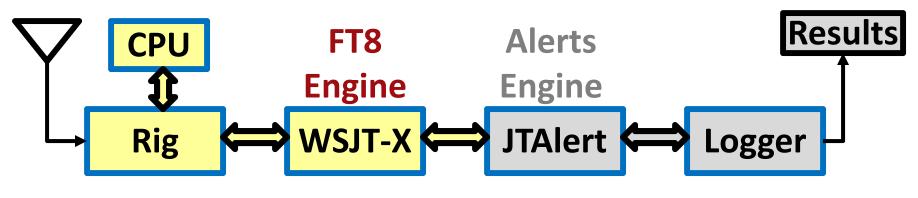
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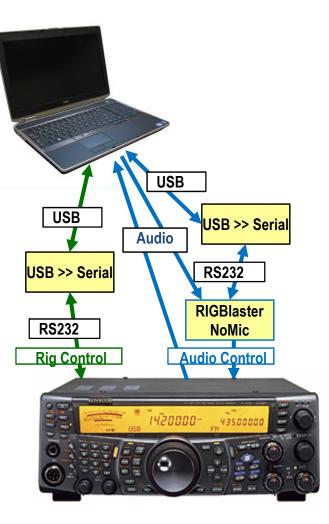
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FT8 Setup ~ HW





Older Rig

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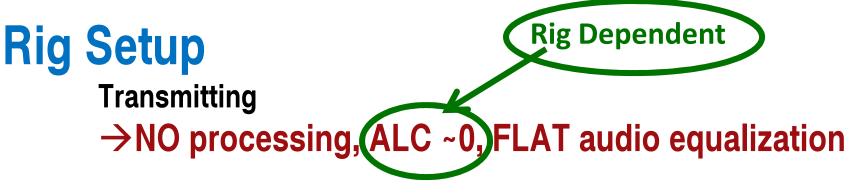
SSB Rig in Upper Sideband



 -	2000	Or
	and	

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FT8 Setup ~ HW Essentially the same as PSK31 or AFSK RTTY



Receiving

FT8 and JTAlert

 \rightarrow NO noise reduction, FLAT response, full SSB BW

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 \rightarrow Let the WSJT-X software do it's thing

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FT8 Setup ~ HW

Rig Setup – Receiving: <u>NO noise reduction, FLAT response, full SSB BW</u>

Some hams claim they see better S/N ration by limiting their received bandwidth. NOT TRUE! It is apparent only.

Joe Taylor, K1JT, 10 Dec 2023:

"This question has been asked and answered many times on this and similar forums. WSJT-X measures noise power by computing the spectrum of the receiver's output, averaged over the reception interval, and fitting a baseline to the regions that have no discernible signal present. The resulting value -- effectively a noise power density, or power per unit bandwidth -- is then scaled to yield noise power in 2500 Hz bandwidth." "Do NOT use "noise reduction" features, and do NOT use a receiver bandwidth narrower than about 2.5 kHz. Wider bandwidths are even better, up to 4 or 5 kHz. WSJT-X does all necessary narrow-band filtering in software."

Reino Tararmo, OH3Ma, 22 March 2025:

Also note that the receiver bandwidth should be wider than the waterfall bandwidth for a more accurate S/N calculations especially at the edges of the waterfall.



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FT8 Setup ~ SW **Read the Fine Manual** RTFM!

You WILL NOT operate FT8 effectively if you don't. I'm only covering a small portion of the application.



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FT8 and JTAlert

[or GPS Dongle if no Internet]

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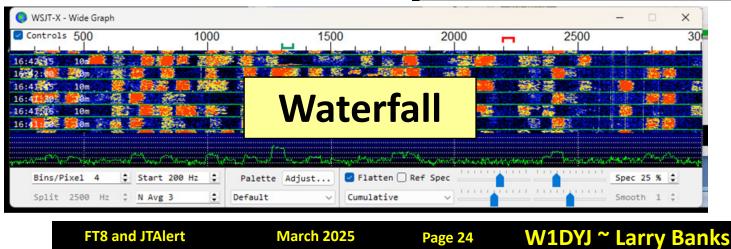
Check your computer with: <u>"time.is</u>"

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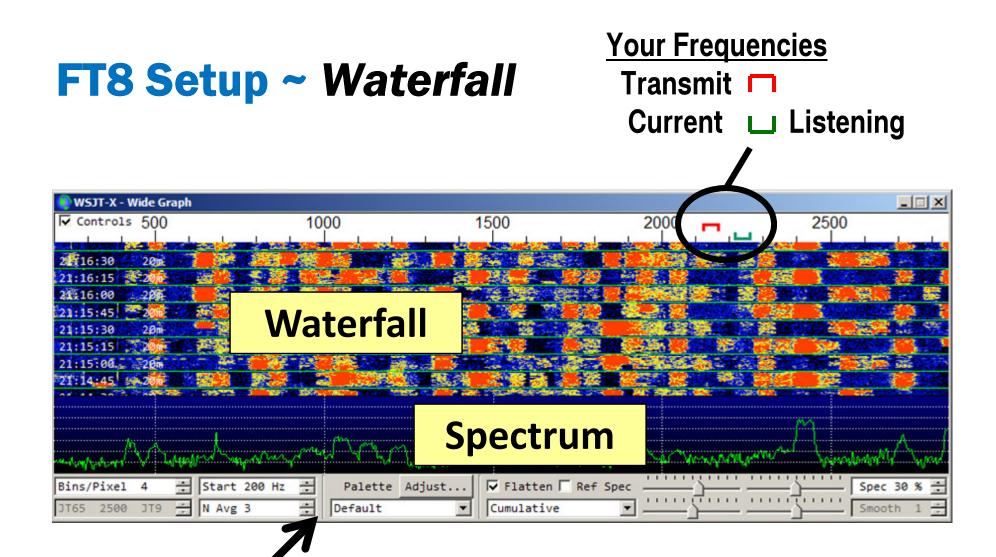


FT8 Setup ~ WSJT-X GUI

	onfigu	rati	ons			de Deo	ode	Save	Tool	.s H	elp											
			10000		-	tivity	_	_	_	_	_						x Freque				_	_
UTC	dB	DT	Freq	Me	ssag	e						UTC	dB	DT	Fred	1	Messag	e				
164145 164145 164145 164145 164145 164145 164145 164145 164145 164145 164145 164145 164145 164145	1 -12 -3 -5 -8 2 -13 -13 1 15 -8 -12 -15 2 -9	0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 1.3 0.4 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2	314 - 2509 - 793 - 617 - 2262 - 2113 - 2962 - 2359 - 1654 - 1799 - 996 - 2014 - 2014 - 2014 - 2084 - 1035 - 2302 -	 <	3G K 3G K 2 USA 8ML 00DEX 00DE	AASBYS AASMY WD0GOL WSJHC E FSJQF : EEG GGE B W B B F A K K K K	RR73 M10 R-10 EM11 R-04 M26 N25		Co	D	n	164100 164130	-5 -3	0.2	1300		SV3ISC SV3ISC					
164145 164145 164145 164145 164145	-13 -14 -12 -	0.2 0.2 0.8	963 ~ 1621 ~ 2362 ~	WD N5	IK4 6BNY 6BNY	IK5UIS LZH JNS N3AZ HG1DCI KB5ROU	4 17 -19	:														
164145 164145 164145 164145	-13 -14 -12 - -1 -21	0.2 0.2 0.8 0.1 0.2	963 ~ 1621 ~ 2362 ~ 1687 ~ 1200 ~	WD WD NS PA	0 IK4 06BNY 06BNY 06BNY 06BNY 06BNY 06BNY 06BNY 06BNY 06BNY	N3AZ HG1DCI KB5ROD	4 17 -19 RR73	;														
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164145 164145 164145 164145 164145 164145 164145 164145 0 CQ or 10m	-13 -14 -12 - -1 -21 -5 nly	0.2 0.8 0.1 0.2 0.2 Log S	963 ~ 1621 ~ 2362 ~ 1687 ~ 1200 ~ 1708 ~ QSO 28	CQ WD N5 PA CQ KA	e IK4 GBNY GLBJ OLMA F50 Stop 40	LZH JNS N3AZ HG1DCI KB5ROU YC JNØ3 IV3GOU DO	4 17 -19 RR73 Monit	or × eve 2195 1303	n/1st Hz Hz	:	 			/2/1/	Gene JN7LE JN7LE	rato W W3 W W3	e Std M 1DYJ FN4 1DYJ -15	sgs 12	Next O	Now Tx 1 Tx 2		
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Control Panel \rightarrow *RTFM*

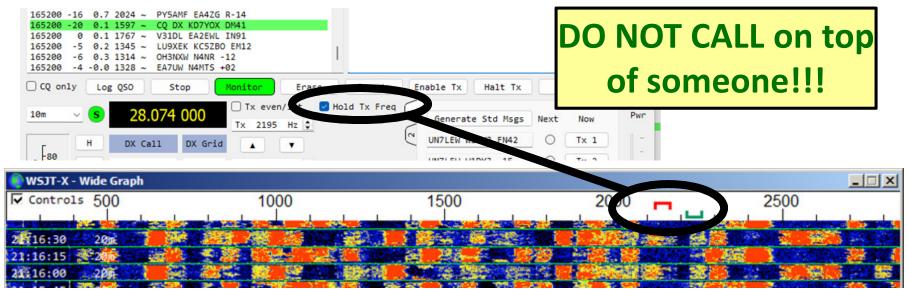
FT8 and JTAlert

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WSJT-X v2.7.0 by K1JT et al. File Configurations View Mode Decode UTC dB DT Freq Me		Rx Frequency	\A/I
165200 -11 0.1 1022 PY2RIO EA3NE R-1 165200 -6 0.1 2028 LUGEEG IZ3KVD 73 165200 -1 0.1 2539 EC3A EA2DR R-11 165200 -1 0.1 2539 EC3A EA2DR R-11 165200 -4 0.7 1167 CQ \$53EO JN65 165200 -9 0.2 1638 N3AZ IK2SYK JN45 165200 7 0.1 1280 DOIPH W5XO -06 165200 0 0.1 429 IK4LZH K4QAL 73 165200 -3 -0.0 2995 CQ WE6Z CM98 165200 -3 -0.2 2860 CQ EF5CR IM99 165200 -10 0.1 573 OK1DTC KCØNSS R- 165200 -10 0.1 2862 OGP KØMMX MJ79 165200 -12 -0.5 837 CQ 94A4A JN75 165200 -12 -0.6 536 CQ 242ED IN72 165200 -12 -1.9 1617	3 164100 164130 164130 164200 164530 164630 164630 164700 164715 164700 164800 164800 164800 164900 164900 164930 165930 8 1 1 1	AB DT Freq Message 55 0.2 1297 SV3ISC N4NR -04 -3 0.2 1300 SV3ISC N4NR R73 0 0.2 1300 CQ POTA N4NR EL94 6 0.3 1298 WD6BNY N4NR -16 -8 0.2 1298 WD6BNY N4NR -16 -9 0.2 1298 KD2BRV N4NR +06 0 0.3 1301 KD2BRV N4NR +06 0 0.3 1301 KD2BRV N4NR +06 0 0.3 1302 CQ POTA N4NR EL94 -5 0.3 1302 CQ POTA N4NR EL94 -5 0.3 1302 CQ POTA N4NR EL94 -6 0.3 1302 CQ POTA N4NR EL94 -6 0.3 1302 CQ POTA N4NR EL94 -6 0.3 1304 NSSLY N4NR *07 -1 0.3 1305 NSSLY N4NR R73 -2 0.3 1313 F4ACR N4NR -08	Clicking on CQ call → starts Xmit
165200 -4 -0.0 1328 EA7UW N4MTS +02 CQ only Log QSO Stop Mon 10m S 28.074 000 H DX Call DX Grid	itor Erase Decode Tx even/1st S Hold Tx Freq x 2195 Hz 🛊	Generate Std Msgs Next Now UN7LEW W1DYJ FN42 O Tx 1	Pwr Predefined Messages
FT8 UN7LEW R: 60 FT4 40 MSK Lookup Add ✓ 20 Q65 2025 Mar 05	x 1303 Hz : Report -15 : Auto Seq CQ: None ~ Setup	UN7LEW W1DYJ -15 Tx 2 UN7LEW W1DYJ R-15 Tx 3 UN7LEW W1DYJ RR73 Tx 4 UN7LEW W1DYJ 73 Tx 5 CQ W1DYJ FN42 Tx 6	TX5 "13 characters"
74 dB JT65 16:52:17 Receiving MA590SG FT8			WD:5m

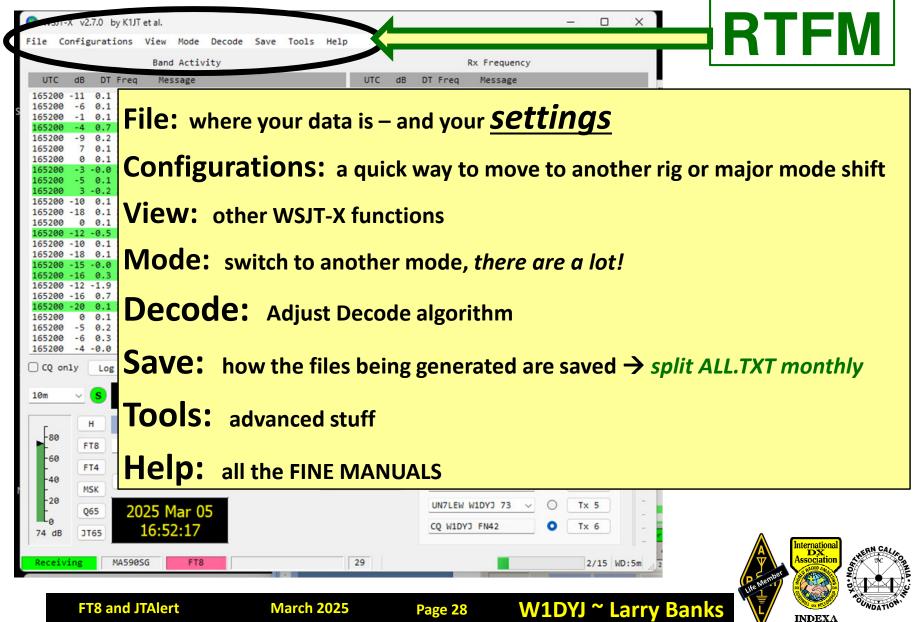
FT8 Setup ~ Control: <u>HOLD TX FREQ</u>



To avoid QRM from competing callers, it is usually best to answer a CQ on a different frequency from that of the CQing station. The same is true when you tail-end another QSO. Choose a Tx frequency that appears to be not in use. <u>From the Fine WSJT-X manual</u>



FT8 Setup ~ Control Options



FT8 Setup ~ General settings

"**F2**"

From
main
menu:
FILE >>
Settings

My Call: W1DYJ My Gr	rid: FN42KL AutoGr	rid IARU Region: Region 2 🗸	
Message generation for type 2 compound	callsign holders: Full call in Tx3	~	
Display			
□ Start new period decodes at top		Font	Display
Blank line between decoding periods		Decoded Text Font	Display
Display distance in miles			
Tx messages to Rx frequency window			
Show DXCC, grid, and worked-before	status 🗌 Show principal prefix instea	ad of country name	
🗌 Highlight DX Call in message	🗌 Highlight DX Grid in message	e	
Behavior			
🗌 Monitor off at startup	Enable VHF and submode features	s	
Monitor returns to last used frequence	ncy 🗹 Allow Tx frequency changes whi	le transmitting	Behavio
Double-click on call sets Tx enable	Single decode		
Disable Tx after sending 73	Decode after EME delay		
Calling CQ forces Call 1st			
🗌 Alternate F1-F6 bindings		Tx watchdog: 5 minutes 💲	
🗌 CW ID after 73	Per	riodic CW ID Interval: 0 💲	
			J.

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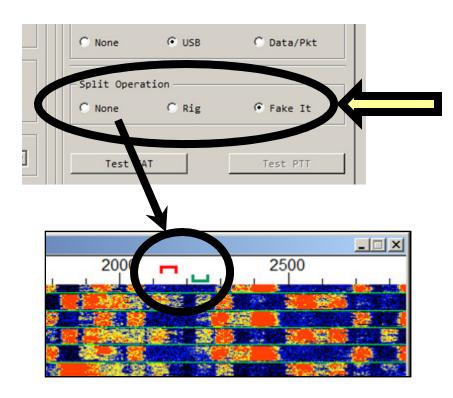
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FT8 Setup ~ Radio settings

CAT Control

General Radio Aulio Tx Macro Rig: Kel cod TS-597/G	✓ Poll Interval: 1 s +
CAT Control	PTT Method
Serial Port: COM4	
Serial Port Parameters	O CAT O RTS Sport: COM27
Baud Rate: 9600	V Port: COM27
Data Bits	Transmit Audio Source
○ Default ○ Seven	Eight Rear/Data O Front/Mic
Stop Bits	Kear/Data O Front/MIC
O Default O One	O Two
Handshake	○ None ○ USB ○ Dativy
	• None
	Hardware Split Operation
	None ORig OFake It
Force Control Lines	
DTR: Low V F	RTS: High ~ Test CAT Test PTT
Update Hamlib	
● 64-bit ○ 32-bit	Update Hamlib Revert Update
In use: Hamlib 4.6.1 2025-01-2	1T09:43:13Z SHA=cb77f3 64-bit
Backed up: Hamlib 4.6~git 2024-12	2-04T23:15:35Z SHA=be045d 64-bit

FT8 Setup ~ Radio settings: Fake It



Moves the RF and Audio frequencies in opposite directions, resulting in a cleaner transmitted signal. It keeps the Tx audio always in the range 1500 to 2000 Hz, where the audio pass band is flat, and puts audio harmonics above the audio pass band.

20M – audio @ 2120 Hz: 14074.00 + 2.120 = 14076.12

With Fake It: 14074.50 + 1.620 = 14076.12

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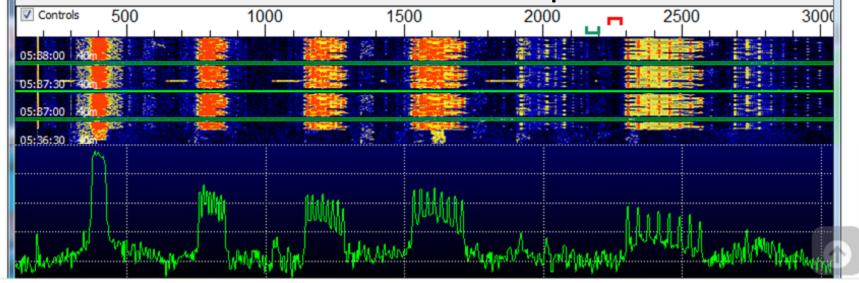
FT8 Setup ~ Radio settings: Fake It



Audio = 400 Hz.

Moves the RF and Audio frequencies in opposite directions, resulting in a cleaner transmitted signal. It keeps the Tx audio always in the range 1500 to 2000 Hz, where the audio pass band is flat, and puts audio harmonics above the audio pass band.

W1DYJ ~ Larry Banks



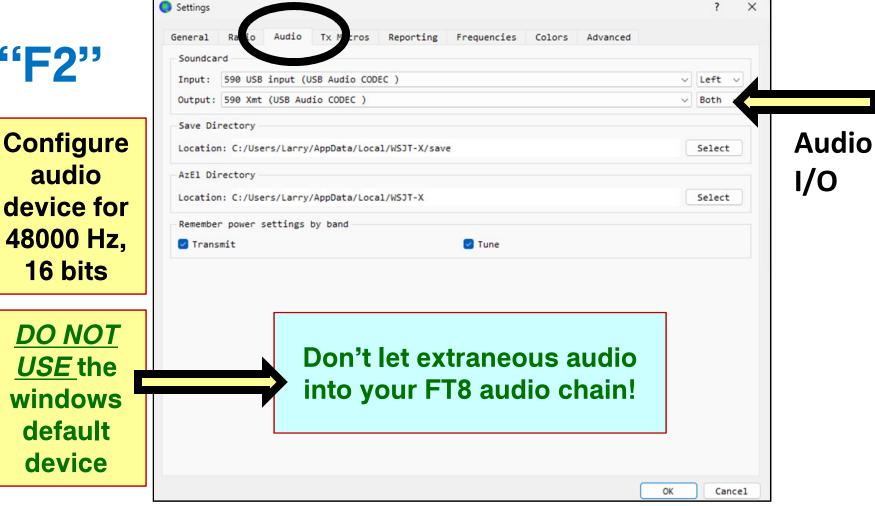
Vastly over modulated and bad harmonics



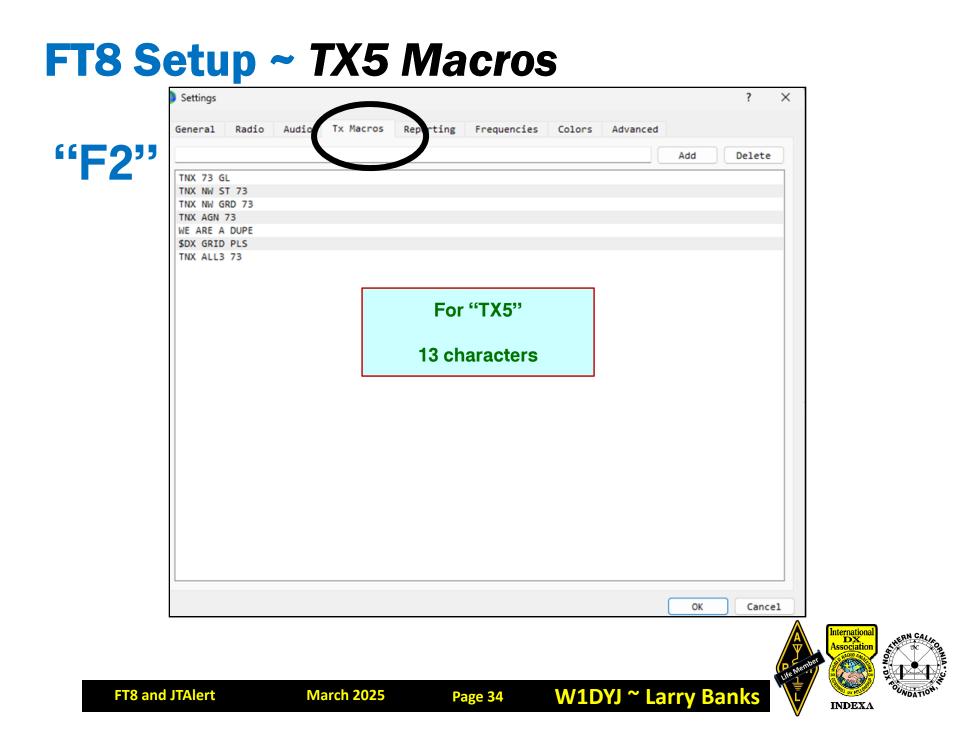
FT8 and JTAlert

FT8 Setup ~ Audio settings









FT8 Setup ~ *Reporting*

F2" 、	Logging					
	Prompt me to log QSO Log automatically (columnation)			Op Call:		
	Convert mode to RTTY	intesting only)				
	dB reports to comment	·c	Logging			
	Clear DX call and gri					
	Network Services					
	Z Enable PSK Reporter S	potting	Use TCP/	/IP connection		
	UDP Server					
	UDP Server:	127.0.0.1		Accept UDP requests		
	UDP Server port number:	2237	\$	✓ Notify on accepted UDP r	- UDP	data
	Outgoing interfaces:	loopback_0	~	,		
	Multicast TTL:	1	÷	Accepted UDP request res ore	s window	
	Secondary UDP Server (d	eprecated)				
	Enable logged contact	ADIF broadcast				
	Server name or IP addres	ss: 127.0.0.1				
	Server port number:	2333			\$	
		Net	work Servio	ces		
				ОК	Cancel	ERN

FT8 Setup ~ Frequencies

"F2"

-	0.0000 ppm 🌻	Intercept: 0.00	Hz	<u>}</u>				
rking Fr	equencies							
ARU Regi	on Mode	Frequency	Pref	Description	Start Date/Time	End Date/Time		
A11	WSPR	0.136 000 MHz (2190m)	\Box				1	
A11	JT65	0.136 130 MHz (2190m)						
A11	JT9	0.136 130 MHz (2190m)	\Box			-		
Region 1	FreqCal	0.198 000 MHz (OOB)	\Box		Custom	ize		
A11	JT65	0.474 200 MHz (630m)			frequen	cies		
A11	JT9	0.474 200 MHz (630m)						
A11	WSPR	0.474 200 MHz (630m)						
Region 2	PreqCal	0.660 000 MHz (OOB)	Solution					
Band 160m	Offset	dipole @ 25ft		Antenna De	escription			
80m		dipole @ 25ft						
40m		dipole @ 25ft						
30m		dipole @ 25ft		ç	Set up you	r		
20m	0.000 000 MHz	moxon rectangle @ 36	Ft		station info		- 1	
17m	0.000 000 MHz	15m dipole @ 33ft				,		
15m	0.000 000 MHz	15m dipole @ 33ft						
12m	0.000 000 MHz	15m dipole @ 33ft						

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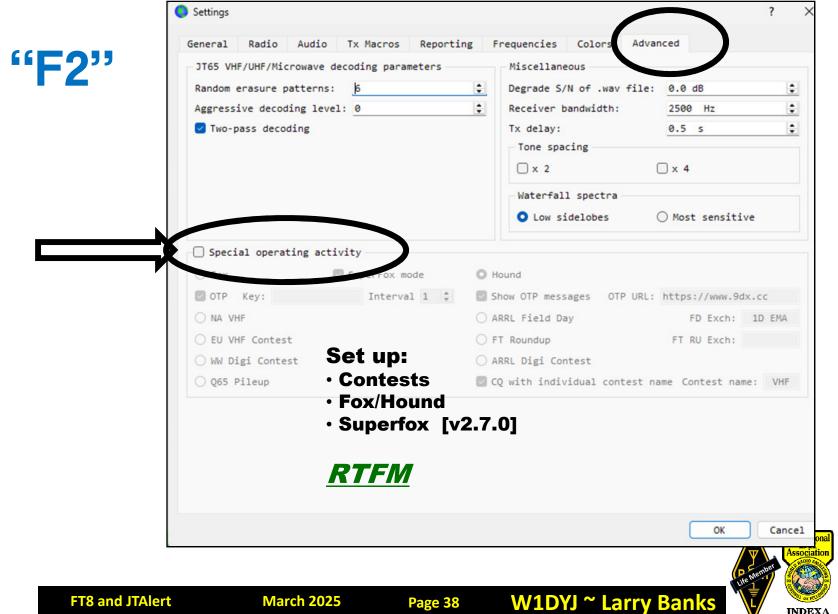
FT8 Setup ~ Colors

"F2"

	March 2025	Page 37		′J ~ Larry		Life Mennoe	
					ОК	Cancel	ion Streen Cal
	Download Version: VER20250115			Download Lat	est CTY.dat		
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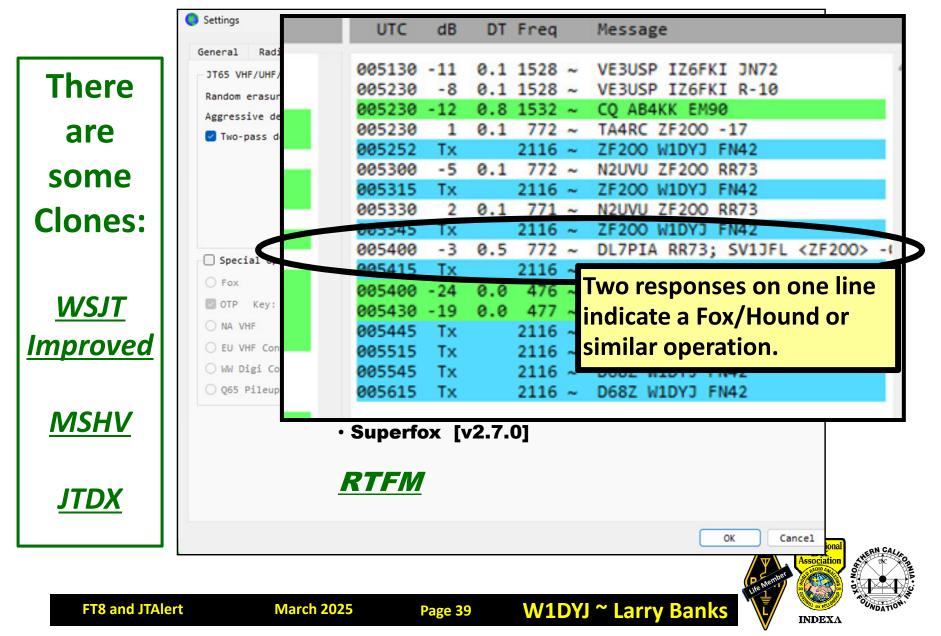
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FT8 Setup ~ Advanced



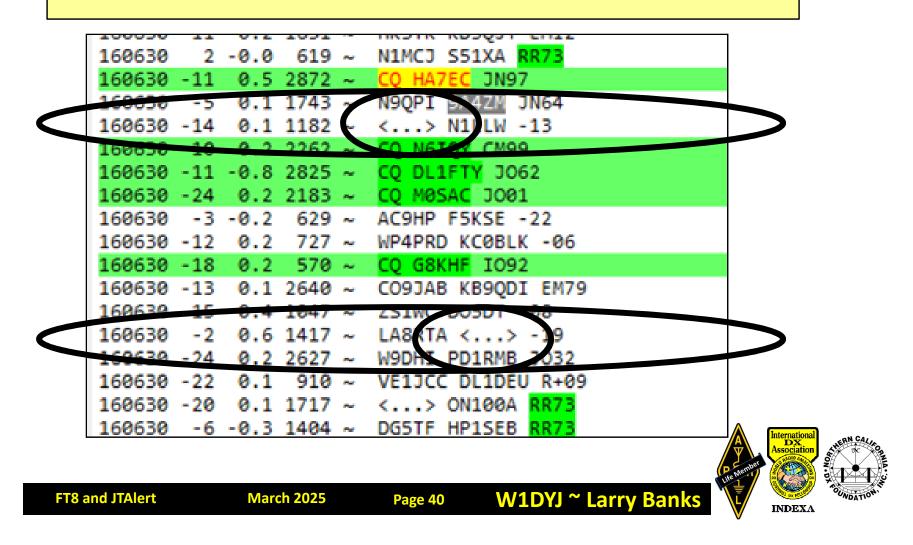
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FT8 Setup ~ Advanced



FT8 Setup ~ Special Call Signs

represents a call Sign that is not yet decoded, or a Call Sign that doesn't fit the specified format.



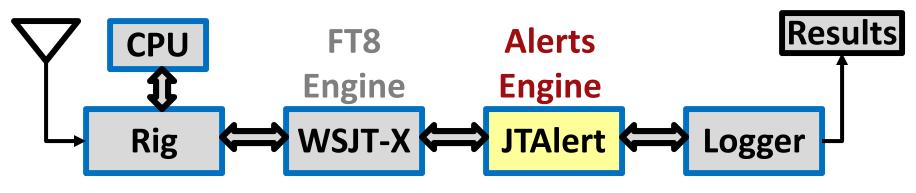
FT8 and JTAlert ~ Agenda

- Basics of WSJT-X & FT8
- HW / SW Setup
- JTAlert

FT8 and JTAlert

• W1DYJ results

March 2025



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FT8 and JTAlert ~ JTAlert

JTAlert

FT8 and JTAlert

Integrates with WSJT-X and Provides <u>Real Time</u> Audio & Visual Alerts

W1DYJ ~ Larry Banks

My personal preference for integrating WSJT with my logger (ACLog from N3FJP)

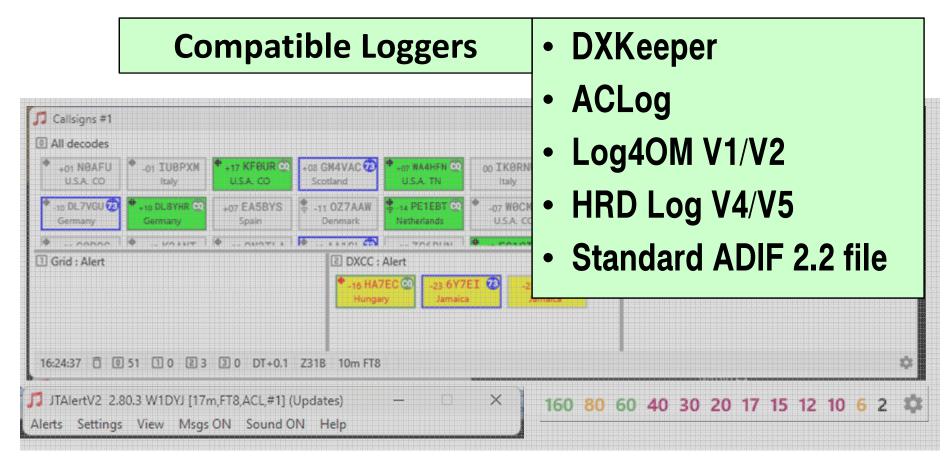
I knownothing about GridTracker

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March 2025



JTAIert Laurie Cowcher, VK3AMA https://hamapps.com/jtalert



Real Time Audio & Visual Alerts.

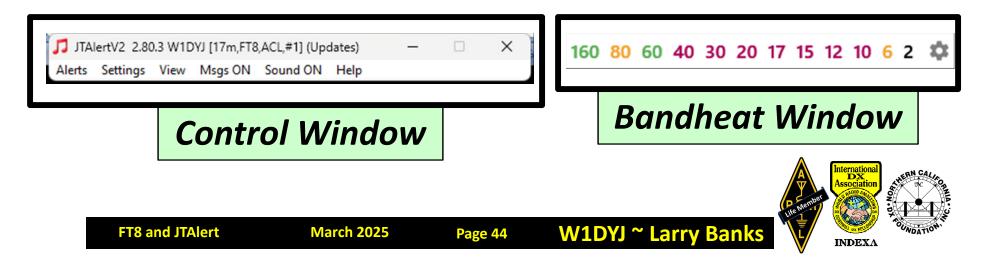
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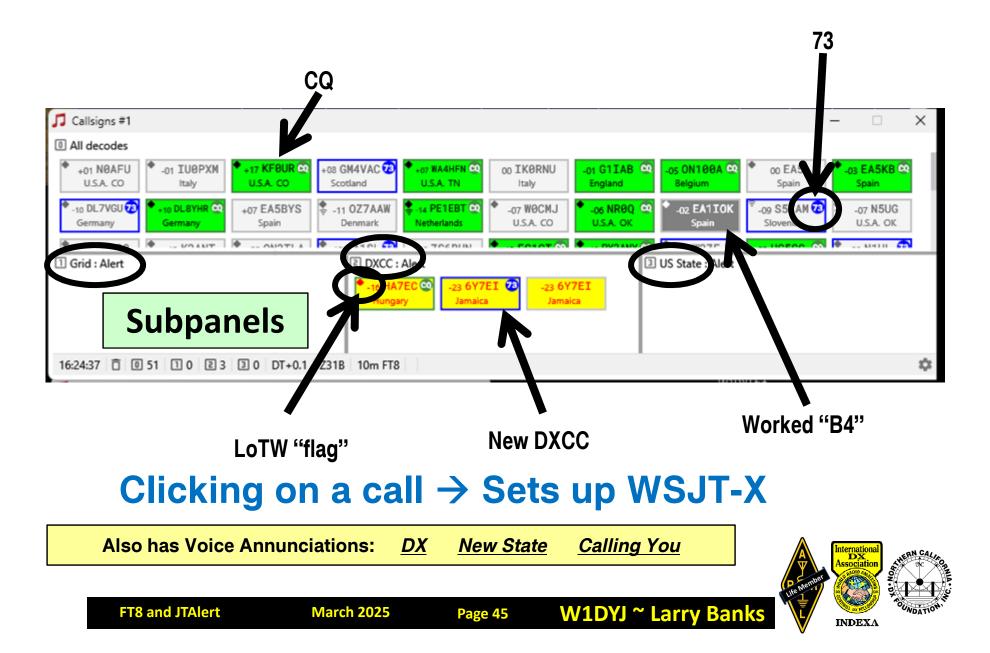
JTAlert ~ The Windows I Use

Callsigns Window

🎵 Callsigns #1				- 🗆 🗙			
All decodes							
+01 NØAFU U.S.A. CO		A4HFN CO A. TN Italy England	CO EA5L Belgium	-03 EA5KB Q Spain			
 -10 DL7VGU Control Contro		E1EBT O +.07 WOCMJ rlands U.S.A. CO U.S.A. OK	CQ • _02 EA1IOK Spain Spain Slovenia				
Ф 00000 Ф КОАЫТ				🖗 MATHE 🚮			
I Grid : Alert I DXCC : Alert I US State : Alert I Grid : Alert -16 HA7EC I Jamaica -23 6Y7EI Jamaica							
16:24:37 📋 🛛 51 🗋 0 🖻 3	3 0 DT+0.1 Z31B 10m FT8			\$			



JTAlert ~ Callsigns Windows



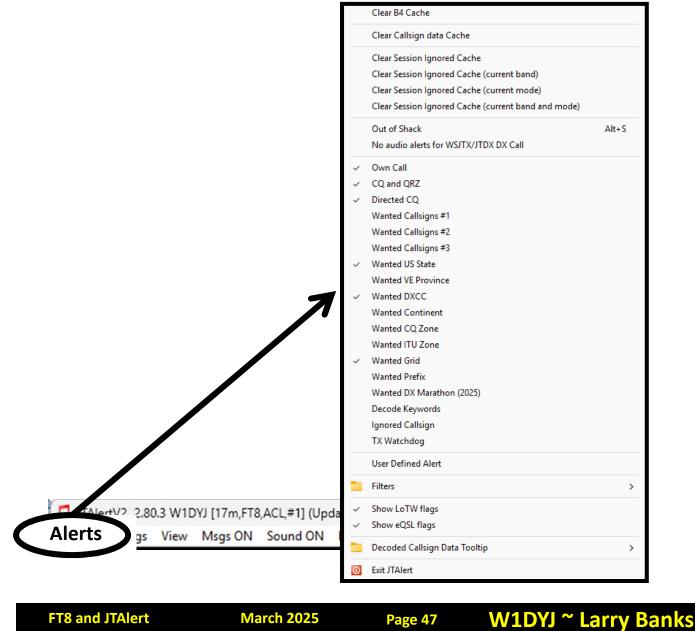
JTAlert ~ Alert Types

Audio and visual alerts for several alert conditions

- •Your Callsign decoded (someone calling you)
- •CQ
- •Wanted Callsign
- All below by Band/Mode
 - •Prefix
 - •Grid
 - •US State
 - •VE Province
 - •DXCC
 - •CQ Zone
 - •Continent
 - •CQ Marathon

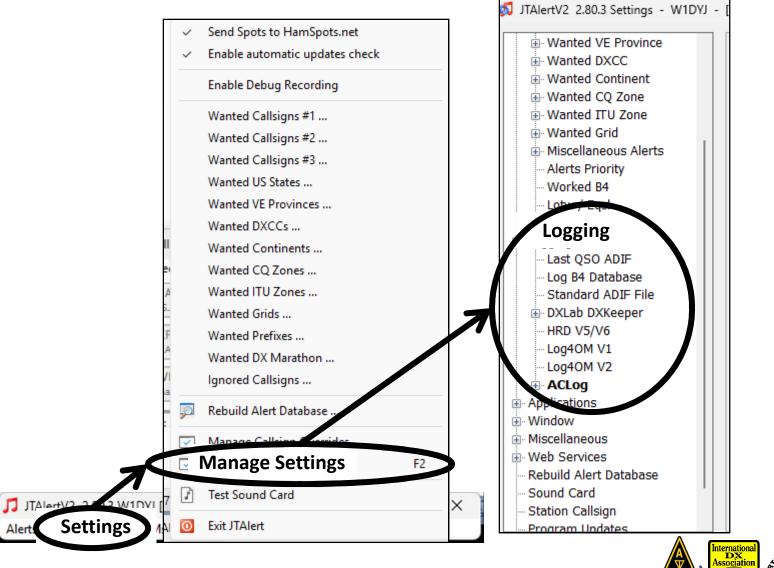


JTAlert ~ Selecting Alerts



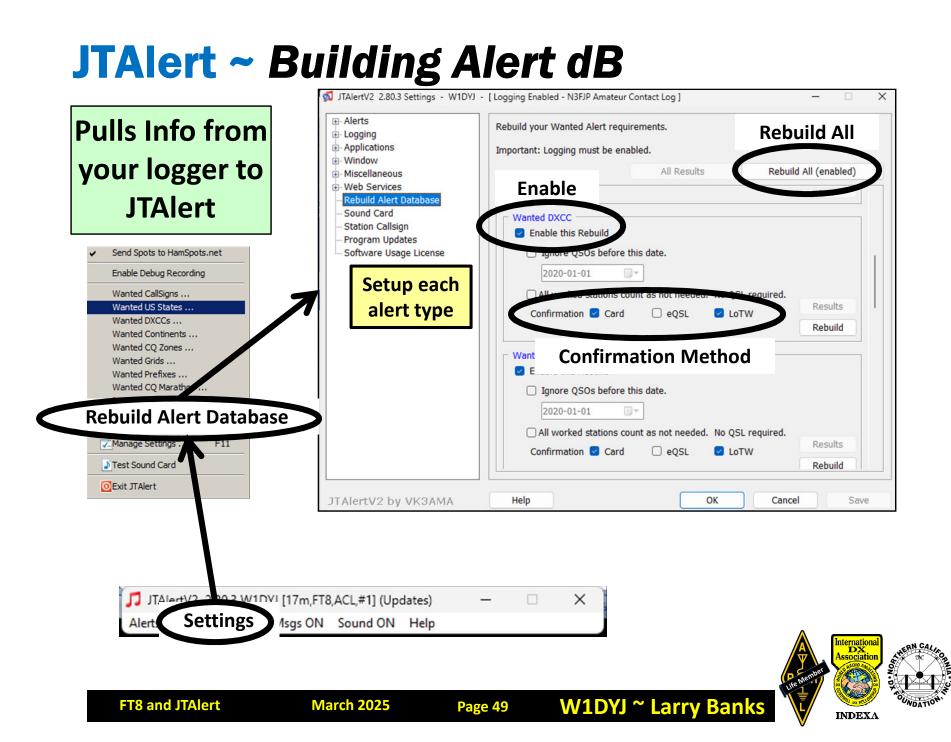


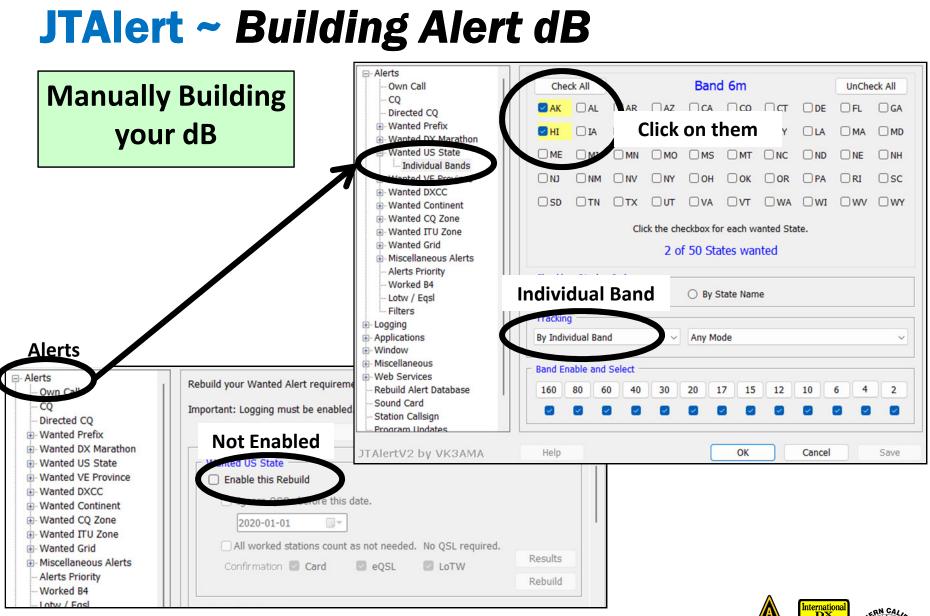
JTAlert ~ Selecting Your Logger





FT8 and JTAlert

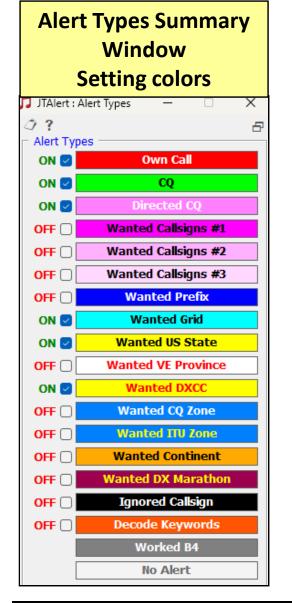






FT8 and JTAlert

JTAlert ~ Some Additional Stuff



FT8 and JTAlert

	Setting Badges and Borders	
R R	Badges & Borders	
	 Top Right ∨ Badge position Standard CQ Show border Show badge Text ∨ Back ∨ Directed CQ Otracted CQ Show border Show border Show badge Text ∨ Back ∨ Directed CQ OTA Text ∨ Back ∨ Directed CQ For A Show border Show border Show border Show badge Sotra Sotra Show border Show border Sotra Show border Show border Show border Sotra Show border Show border Show border Show border Show border Sotra Show border Show	Some Callsign Options Callsign Options Callsign section B4/State ✓ ◆ Lotw SNR dB ▲ Eqsl Image: Country section SNR dB Image: State B4 date replaces Country Image: Grid replaces Country for VHF Visual display
	So Text v Back v	Allow ATNO blinking effect
March 2025	Page 51 W1DYJ ~ Larr	ry Banks

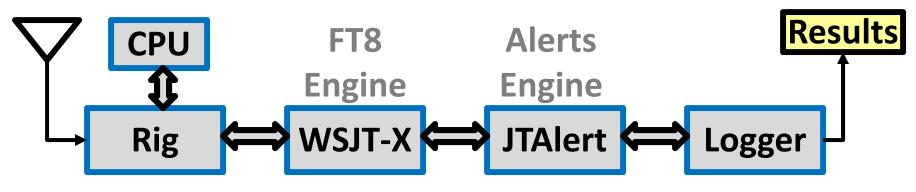
FT8 and JTAlert ~ Agenda

- Basics of WSJT-X & FT8
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FT8 and JTAlert

• W1DYJ results

March 2025

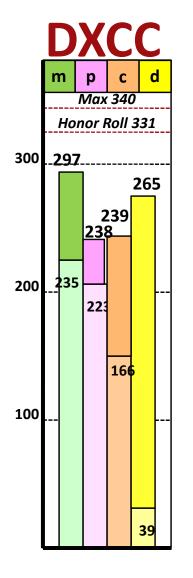


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FT8 and **JTAIert** ~ W1DYJ Results – DXCC

As of 20 March 2025



March 2025

FT8 and JTAlert

DXCC

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Count of overall Entities

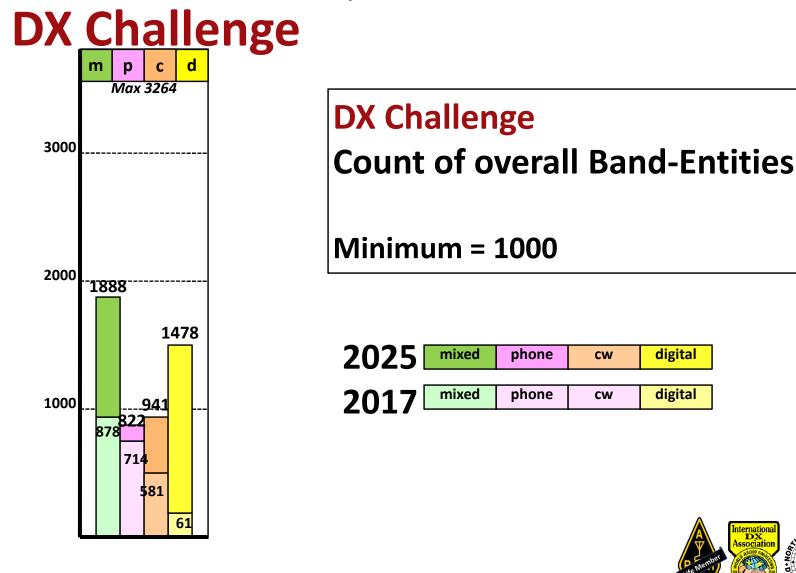
Minimum = 100 Endorsements by band and mode

2025	mixed	phone	cw	digital
2017	mixed	phone	cw	digital



FT8 and JTAlert ~ W1DYJ Results – DX Challenge

As of 20 March 2025



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W1DYJ ~ Larry Banks

FT8 and JTAlert

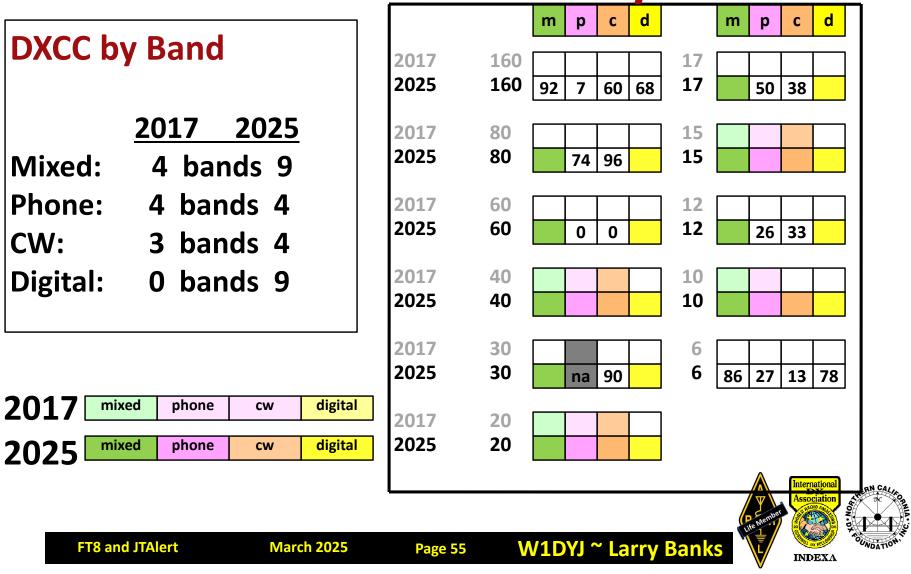
March 2025



FT8 and JTAlert ~ W1DYJ Results – DXCC Details

As of 20 March 2025

DXCC by Band



Some Final Thoughts

- Be sure your computer clock is accurate
 - WINDOWS clock is not!
- Be aware of different FTx modes:
 - Contests, Fox/Hound, etc.
- SPLIT is good [Fake It / Hold TX Freq]
- Don't allow extraneous audio in audio chain

W1DYJ ~ Larry Ban

• How much power???

March 2025

FT8 and JTAlert

• "Keep received reports to ~ -5 dB" (Joe T.)

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Some Resources

Web Sites

This talk: <u>https://www.qsl.net/w1dyj/FT8%20for%20web.pdf</u>

WSJT-X: <u>https://wsjt.sourceforge.io/</u>

JTAlert: <u>http://hamapps.com/</u>

Email Reflectors

WSJT-X: wsjtgroup@groups.io

WSJT-X: main@WSJTX.groups.io

WSJT-X AND all other forks or add-ons to the program. The "official" email reflector.

WSJTX.group.io is a private forum and is NOT operated by the Core WSJT Group! Messages MUST include a hashtag. Moderator very strict!

W1DYJ ~ Larry Banks

JTAlert: Support@HamApps.groups.io



Thank you!

www.qsl.net/w1dyj



FT8 and JTAlert

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Appendix



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Abstract

FT8: An Update

Larry first gave this talk in 2019. Since then a lot has changed and FT8 is now very popular. This talk will review the 2019 talk which discusses how to use WSJT-X and FT8, and will add some insights that Larry has discovered with the nearly 6000 contacts he has logged on FT8.

Licensed in 1961 as novice KN1VFX, Larry became W1DYJ in 1966. After acquiring three degrees in EE from MIT, Larry was hired in 1969 by Hewlett-Packard Medical's Cardiac lab in Waltham, MA, working on Electrocardiographs and then Cardiac Ultrasound systems. He moved to HP Medical Education in 1993, responsible for technical and project management training. When HP split apart, he became Agilent Technology's global program manager for their Learning Management System. "Retiring" in 2005, he consulted for Avago (now Broadcom) on eLearning technologies through 2012. He now spends his time chasing DX and contesting in Woburn, traveling with his wife Maren, and attending many jazz and classical concerts. He is the net manager and newsletter editor for the MMRA, publications editor for HamXposition, and a member of the YCCC.

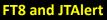


Ham Radio ~ Who Am I?

- Mom was a high School cafeteria worker. Dad was an electrician and had a dual workshop: <u>woodworking</u> and <u>electronics</u> (my two continuing favorite hobbies). They both highly valued education.
- As a kid: I "played" in his workshop, had an erector set, and read all the Tom Swift books...
- Built a crystal radio when I was 12 (1958) –the first station heard was the BBC and I was hooked on radio.
- Obtained my ham radio license at 15 in 1961 (a junior in HS).
- Went to MIT (SBEE'67, SMEE'69, EE'70) in part because of my ham radio experience.
- Hired (1969) by HP Medical (Waltham/Andover) developing hospital cardiac instrumentation (electrocardiographs, then real-time cardiac ultrasound) in part because of my practical experience with ham radio.
- Moved to HP/Agilent Corp Ed (project management experience) in 1993
- "Retired" in 2005; then part-time consulted for Avago (now Broadcom) as their eLearning platform WW PM

W1DYJ ~ Larry Banks

• Finally retired (for real) in 2012 – now play with ham radio



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Ham Radio ~ What have I logged...

What I have logged, as of 25 February 2025:

Mode	#	<u>1st Q</u>			Confi	rmed
FT4	268	8/2019	BND	#Qs	#WAS	#DXCC
FT8	5848	8/2017 >>>>>>>>>	160	426	48	68
JT65	97	6/2017	80	449	48	87
MSK144	1	5/2017	60	329	49	106
PSK31	64	5/2003	40	365	41	105
PSK63	1	3/2017	30	512	50	136
Q65	1	8/2024	20	738	43	99
RTTY	10336	1/2017	17	432	50	182
========			15	424	48	143
Total digital 16616		12	411	50	167	
			10	384	50	90
SSB	27642	7/1994	6	1481	48	77
CW	18528	9/2014	2	342	17	2
FM	86	11/1993	0.7	45	7	1
Total Qs		63215				



Г

Use Split

From the WSJT-X online manual:

"To avoid QRM from competing callers, it is usually best to answer a CQ on a different frequency from that of the CQing station. The same is true when you tail-end another QSO. Choose a Tx frequency that appears to be not in use. You might want to check the box Hold Tx Freq. "

From the Hinson document linked from same:

"The CQing station doesn't need to say up 3 or anything else. He will decode all stations in the audio spectrum. You can call him at 300Hz or 2300Hz and it won't make any difference. They all display. You don't have to (and don't want to) move to his frequency. If there is more than one station calling him, they will hopefully be spread all over the audio spectrum, not causing QRM to the station trying to make a QSO or each other. If a bunch call on his frequency, they just QRM each other and the guy CQing will be working those who are split. Additionally, if he starts a QSO with someone close to your transmit frequency, your transmitter will be disabled so you don't cause him QRM. If you are transmitting further away, you can keep calling him and he should pick you up as he works through the list of callers."





In the v2.0 FT8 and MSK144 protocols there are 2^77 = 151,115,727,451,828,646,838,272 (about 1.5 x 10^23) possible messages. If AP is not enabled, the decoder's job of finding the correct message is equally difficult for every one of these integers. The inner-most layer of the decoder knows nothing about what type of user-meaningful message may emerge from the process. At this stage, "F6ABC ON4KHG 73", "73 XYZ TU", and "ABCDEFGHIJK" are all nothing more than different integer numbers between 0 and 51,115,727,451,828,646,838,271.

Hash codes are a one-way function, a.k.a. lossy compression. Many callsigns can have the same hash code, the point is to represent a callsign using less bits that necessary to exactly represent the callsign, which is necessary if the callsign is non-standard, or the other callsign is non-standard. A standard callsign requires 28 bits to store, a non-standard callsign in WSJT-X v2.0.0 FT8 and MSK144 modes can take up to 58 bits to store.

