

W7GJ'S ADDITIONAL TIPS FOR USING JT65 IN WSJT

(Revised 9 March, 2012)

* **DIGITAL MODE OPERATION.** Most stations operating digital modes use some sort of "interface" between the computer and radio to permit the radio to properly and automatically send the tones generated by the computer, although newer radios such as the Elecraft K3 and KX3 have such interfaces built-in and are already "digital ready". If you have an older radio and need an external interface, these can be purchased from commercial vendors or you can build them yourself. Anything that will permit PSK31 (a popular digital mode on HF) will probably work fine for JT65. If you have an interface, please skip to the next section.

HOWEVER, even if you do NOT have any interface you CAN operate digital modes with what you have (if you have no amplifier and external relays to sequence on and off)! Just follow these steps:

1. Download and install the free WSJT program onto your computer.
2. Connect an audio line from your radio's headphone jack to your computer sound card LINE IN (or MIC IN if there is no LINE IN provided).
3. Lay your radio microphone on the computer speaker, and set the radio to transmit in VOX mode in USB.
4. Set your computer clock accurately to UTC.
5. Follow the steps on this page to properly choose the settings for JT65 mode when you run WSJT.

* **TUTORIAL.** Study the new User Manual and Tutorial (included in the WSJT download) when you download the latest version of WSJT from K1JT's website:

<http://www.physics.princeton.edu/pulsar/K1JT/wsjt.html>

* **DEMO AND PRACTICE.** K1JT has provided DEMO files on his website, so you can practice decoding actual .wav files. There are three secrets to success in learning how to efficiently and accurately use the JT65 software to decode weak signals:

1. PRACTICE
2. PRACTICE
3. PRACTICE

You can often find local stations willing to practice with you, by going to <http://www.chris.org/cgi-bin/jt65talk>. Please remember that it is NOT NECESSARY to have a computer interface just to practice receiving files! Just run audio from the receiver headphone jack to the LINE INPUT on the computer sound card jack, download the software, set the clock in the computer and have at it! Practice makes perfect!

* **STARTING THE PROGRAM – MONITORING OR SENDING MESSAGES.** When you start WSJT, you must go to the MODE tab at the top of the screen to select the correct JT65 mode. JT65B is used on 2m, and JT65A mode is the worldwide standard for 6m EME. You can just RECEIVE JT65 signals by pressing the MONITOR button. Or you can RECEIVE AND AUTOMATICALLY TRANSMIT by pressing the AUTO IS OFF button. That button will then change to a red AUTO IS ON, button and you will transmit every even minute (if the TX FIRST box IS checked) or every odd minute (if the TX FIRST box IS NOT checked). Pressing the AUTO IS OFF button to start sending is the way you send messages in JT65!

* **AUDIO INPUT LEVELS.** When the program is in the MONITOR or RECEIVE mode, you will

see a box at the bottom of the main screen labeled RX NOISE. This should be between zero and +2 dB. You can also watch this level in the lower right corner of the SpecJT screen, and you can adjust it there with the slider directly to its left. It may be necessary to adjust the computer sound card audio output level or the receiver audio output level to obtain the proper no-signal RX NOISE input into the program.

* **GRID LOCATOR ENTRY.** Make sure you type your grid locator with the last two letters in LOWER CASE (for example, "DN27ub") when you enter it in the SETUP/OPTIONS pull down.

* **SPECJT WATERFALL.** Some of the big changes in the new JT65 include the fact that WSJT now includes its own improved waterfall display, so that it is not necessary to watch SPECTRAN to see the weak signals. There are three sliders along the bottom of the SPECJT screen, as well as options along the top. I set mine as follows:

I select OPTIONS/JT65 DF AXIS and OPTIONS/PALETTE/LINRAD. I set the speed to 3. The BRIGHTNESS slider (at the bottom left) is set approximately in the middle of its range. The CONTRAST slider (just to the left of center at the bottom) is set slightly to the right of center. The DIGITAL GAIN slider (on the right bottom) is set so JT65 displays a level between zero and +2 dB. With the proper settings, the SPECJT screen should show some faint "yellow snow" over (at least) the 1200-1500Hz range with no signals present.

* **SOUND CARD CORRECTION.** With the most recent WSJT version, it also is possible to enter sound card correction factors for the input and outgoing audio. The suggested correction factors are displayed in the lower left corner of the JT65 screen for the particular sound card being used in your computer. This is a BIG improvement, especially for laptop computers (whose sound cards are often not so accurate). Make sure to enter the average correction values displayed (after you have been running in MONITOR mode for 10 minutes so they can settle in to reasonably stable values), by typing them in under the SETUP/OPTIONS/ (under "Rate in" and "Rate out"). If you have a choice with your soundcard, you should select either 11025 Hz (or an integer multiple thereof) as the sampling rate.

* **COMPUTER CLOCK.** Note that you will still have to set your computer clock accurately, although the new version allows for twice as much error in your timing. If you do not have a connection to the internet while you are on the air (so you can automatically update the computer clock using DIMENSION 4 or a similar program), or do not have a GPS unit automatically updating your computer clock, you should try to manually set it within a second or two of the correct time by listening to WWV.

* **WEAK CW DISPLAY.** Note that you can also use the SPECJT screen while you are in the JT65 MONITOR mode to display weak CW signals. Additional notes on CW EME can be found on my web page under note #10. Note that on CW, the signals will be ZERO BEAT on the operating frequencies specified. Also, remember what constitutes a contact. One station must receive final RRR - then contact is complete. The way a contact progresses (either CW or JT65) is listed under the HELP button (or just press F5) on the JT65 screen. You must ALTERNATE the messages through the contact to efficiently make it work. First station sends calls, second station sends calls and OOO, first station sends RO, second station sends RRR. It is NOT efficient (and often not successful) if one station simply "parrots" what they have been receiving. You may only have favorable conditions for a short period of time...make the most of them by efficiently following the procedure!

* **SAVE DECODED.** If you have space on your computer, I would suggest always saving your decoded .wav files as documentation of your contacts. You can do this under the SAVE/DECODED button at the top (I would NOT suggest checking SAVE/ALL).

* **DECODE PULL DOWN SETTINGS.** You should make sure that DECODE/JT65 is set for INCLUDE AVERAGE IN AGGRESSIVE DEEP SEARCH. If you have a fast computer, you don't need to check anything else under that category. Only if your computer seems to take a long time to decode (at the end of a receive sequence), you can try changing the setting to DECODE/JT65/QUICK DECODE. If you are new to JT65, you may wish to check DECODE/JT65/NO DEEP SEARCH, but that will limit your sensitivity by about 4 dB. It is better to properly learn how to use the more "AGGRESSIVE" settings. Although doing so will give you a higher percentage of false decodes, you can assess the validity of the decodes by carefully watching the DT and DF to determine whether they are real or false. See FALSE DECODES section below.

* **SETUP OF MESSAGES.** The way you MUST establish the messages to be sent on JT65 mode is the following:

1. Make sure you have entered your correct callsign and grid locator into the required fields under the SETUP/OPTIONS at the top of the screen.
2. Enter the callsign of the station you are going to call in the TO RADIO box on the center left of the main WSJT program screen.
3. Press the LOOKUP button to have the correct grid locator inserted in the GRID box. If the callsign does not enter the grid automatically, you must manually enter it here. The standard messages that you send with JT65 mode automatically include the grid locator AND the callsign, so if you are going to properly decode them with the most sensitivity, you must tell the computer what they are ahead of time.
4. Near the bottom of the main WSJT operating screen, just above the AUTO IS OFF button, is the GENSTDMMSG button. You MUST press this to generate standard messages in the message selection window. Standard message #1 will be the DX call followed by your call and your 4 letter grid locator. Standard message #2 will be the same as the first message, but also will have three letters "OOO" following it.

A significant part of the sensitivity of JT65 is in trying to decipher a STANDARD MESSAGE that has been generated automatically BY THE PROGRAM. The exact STANDARD MESSAGE that you are transmitting will be displayed in a YELLOW box in the lower right corner of the main screen during your XMIT periods. If the box during your XMIT periods turns RED, it is a warning that the message you have selected to send is NOT a standard message, but is instead a custom RANDOM TEXT MESSAGE.

RANDOM TEXT MESSAGES require signals to be 4 to 6 dB stronger before they can be properly decoded, and are NEVER to be used at the start of a contact! In fact on 6m EME, it is strongly recommended that they are NEVER used at all!

NOTE: In order to save precious time during the program operation, if you double click on the SpecJT trace of a signal that has been decoded successfully, steps 2, 3 and 4 are automatically performed for you. In addition, the program turns ON the FREEZE audio filter reduces the TOL to 50 Hz and centers the audio filter on that signal frequency. Furthermore, if the decoded signal shows a station replying to your CQ, the program will select the newly generated STANDARD MESSAGE #2 to be sent at the beginning of your next XMIT sequence. Otherwise, the first message will be selected for sending.

If, instead of double clicking on the SYNC trace on the SpecJT waterfall, you double click on the DX CALLSIGN shown in a decoded message, all the steps above will be automatically EXCEPT the TOL will not be narrowed to 50 Hz and the FREEZE filter will not be turned on.

So, in summary, make absolutely sure that you are always generating and sending standard messages if you want the other station to be able to decode them easily!

* **MESSAGE SELECTION.** You will have about 10 seconds to decode the incoming message and select the appropriate outgoing message before your XMIT period begins. In that case, you can simply move the little selection dot to the right of the message of your choosing and that message will be sent at the start of the next transmit sequence. Once the XMIT sequence begins, you can't change messages by moving the little selection dot to the right of the message - you have to actually press the "Tx1" or "Tx2" button (or whatever message button to which you wish to switch your transmission). Remember, you can always confirm what message is really being sent by watching the little colored window in the lower right hand corner of the JT65 screen.

***FALSE DECODES.** If you see a weak (low Sync and dB values) station calling you and there is a "?" behind the decode, it should probably be ignored as a false decode. This is quite common if signals are weak and there is QRM. If there is any such question about whether a station is really calling you or not, or they are really sending you OOO or RO or RRR, wait to see it a second time. Note that one of the ways you will be able to tell whether decodes with callsigns are "REAL" or not, is to watch the values of DT and DF. Assuming that the computer clocks are accurately set on both ends of the EME circuit, the DT (the Delay Time) for the signals actually going to the moon and back should read between 2.5 and 3.5 seconds. If it is something like zero or -1.0, it is probably bogus interference.

The DF (Difference in hertz from the sync Frequency of 1271 Hz) should be consistent from sequence to sequence and should match the trace that you observed on the SpecJT waterfall as the signal was received.

***IDENTIFYING STATIONS.** Often, stations will be identified by their DF, and that must be closely watched. For example, if a station sends you calls and OOO and his DF is +127 Hz, the "RRR" (shorthand message without callsigns) are probably coming from him if the RRR are coming from someone at +125 Hz. If you have multiple different messages coming to you from different stations - for example someone sending RRR or RO while you are also copying calls from someone on another frequency - you can use the DF to help determine who is sending what (just like you would distinguish between CW signals by their respective pitches). If you have the SPECJT waterfall OPTION set to JT65 DF AXIS, you will see the stations' sync traces lining up with the DF along the top of the screen....those numbers should match the DF in the decodes.

* **SHORTHAND MESSAGES.** Remember that the "shorthand" messages (those only represented by different alternating tone frequencies) of "RO" and "RRR" will usually show a "?" mark after them if you are not copying them with a FREEZE filter turned on (and with a TOL less than 100 Hz). With the narrow TOL, you will see the ? disappear if the message is real. The rationale for this is that, since there are no calls with these messages, you are identifying who is sending these messages simply by the DF, and making sure that it is from the station (which you identify by their frequency) with whom you are in process of completing.

* **SYNC BOX.** The SYNC box in the center of the main JT65 screen acts like a "squelch" to set the level at which the program should try to decode messages. Setting it at zero would tell the program to try to decode extremely weak messages (and/or noise bursts), which can result in a large percentage of false decodes. The SYNC setting should always be set higher than zero if you don't want to have to carefully judge each decoded sequence for viability. For EME, you need to have it set to maximum sensitivity and you need to carefully examine each decode to determine if it meets all the requirements to be a good decode of a true message. I always recommend that the SYNC be set to -2 for best results on EME.

* **TX FIRST BOX.** Remember, you need to always need to have the TX FIRST box either checked or unchecked, depending on how your skeds are set up. You don't want to be transmitting at the same time as your sked partner, in which case nobody will ever hear anything!

* **ZAP BOX.** You can get assistance in filtering out birdies by using the ZAP box. However, if you see no birdies with unchanging frequency on your SPECJT spectrum, I would suggest leaving this unchecked.

* **CLIP/NB BOX.** The NB box is basically an adjustable noise blanker to work on things like static crashes. Since some sensitivity is sacrificed, it is recommended to leave the NB box unchecked unless absolutely necessary. This box has been removed from WSJT9.

* **AFC BOX.** The AFC box is a way to try to decode drifting signals. It is always best to leave your rig on and well warmed up prior to an operating period. If you see signals that appear to drift as they are displayed on the SPECJT waterfall, you can always try to DECODE again with the AFC box checked. Otherwise, I suggest leaving it unchecked.

* **FREEZE/TOL.** Remember that the FREEZE box is basically a narrow DSP filter (the width in Hz of which is set by the TOL settings). You must have the receiver always in the wide open (widest bandwidth and XTAL) USB position, and use the FREEZE filter to select which station you want to decode. Make sure you know how to properly use the FREEZE filter to move it to different traces and decode the different stations calling you during any particular minute using the DECODE again button after you reset the FREEZE filter on a particular station.

* **QUICK RESETS/DECODING.** If you move the mouse cursor onto the main sync frequency trace of a station shown on the SPECJT screen, and DOUBLE CLICK it, you will automatically turn the FREEZE filter on, set it to a TOL of 50 Hz, and be ready to decode that particular sequence when it comes to an end, or decode it again (if the receive period has already come to an end). If you double click on a decoded callsign of a station who is calling you, you will automatically set your next transmit message to TX2 (so you will be sending them OOO and calls as soon as your next XMIT period begins). If you double click on the decoded callsign of a station who was calling CQ, you will automatically set your next transmitted message to TX1 (just callsigns).

* **CALLSIGNS WITH SHORTHAND MESSAGES.** If you are working a pileup, and/or skeds with random callers, you can avoid confusion by sending calls PLUS "RO" and/or "RRR" so everyone can be clear as to whom is being worked. HOWEVER, remember that several dB of lost sensitivity is involved with sending such non-standard messages! Of course, if you are just working people on random, and have no schedule at that time you can probably just work down through the standard messages shown on the JT65 screen (which will include just "RO" by itself and "RRR" by itself without any callsigns).

Note that there currently is NO PROVISION in JT65 to automatically include the callsigns with the shorthand messages if that is desired. I have found that it is often easiest to just simply make the changes in the standard TX1 message and then select it for sending. So, if you want to add "RO" or "RRR" to your callsign messages, simply replace your grid locator in TX1 message with either "RO" or "RRR". Note that you MUST use those messages for maximum sensitivity (do NOT enter "RORO" or "RR") since JT65 is looking for standard generated messages (it is important to use these formats, as the sensitivity is much improved).

For example, if 3Y0X is making a contact with W7GJ and has already decoded callsigns, they would be sending the automatically generated TX2 standard message of "W7GJ 3Y0X EC41

OOO" and would have "W7GJ 3Y0X EC41" for the message in TX1. If they see (from the traces on the SPECJT screen) an "RO" coming in from W7GJ, wanted to send "RRR" to complete the contact in the next sequence, but wanted to avoid confusion with another station who still might be running a sked with them, they would replace their locator in the TX1 message with "RRR". This creates the message "W7GJ 3Y0X RRR". Then they would select that message for sending at the beginning of your next XMIT period (by pressing the TX1 button). This is a lot to do in 8 seconds (or less) between the decode of the received period and the start of the next XMIT period, but it IS POSSIBLE with some practice and familiarity with the procedure and reading the incoming messages off the SPECJT screen. JT65 will still look for a message of that exact format (or "W7GJ 3Y0X RO"), so it is very important to follow that format. Remember that a message such as "W7GJ 3Y0X RORO" or "W7GJ 3Y0X RR" would not have any more sensitivity than the random text message of "TU NEW DXCC", which is possible if signals are VERY strong, but is NOT recommended, because such messages could waste a lot of time without decoding at all. A "standard message" with maximum sensitivity is being transmitted if its background is yellow in the window in the lower right corner of the JT65 screen...if the background is red, you are transmitting a random text message (which will have to come in stronger to be properly decoded). Note that "QRZ W7GJ DN27" is just as sensitive as "CQ W7GJ DN27", and can be used effectively and without any penalty to indicate that you are seeing a trace but have not decoded the caller yet.

Techniques to most efficiently increase the rate of successful random contacts are discussed further in section IV of my web page:

<http://www.bigskyspaces.com/w7gj/DXPEDITIONS.htm>

* **RECEIVER SETTINGS.** Remember to make sure that your receiver is set for the widest possible passband, with the widest possible XTAL filter for USB. There must be NO DSP filters or audio filters turned on! In addition, the AGC should be turned OFF, and the noise blanker should probably be turned ON.

* **WSJT MODE SETTINGS.** You may laugh at this, but remember to make sure that you are running the correct mode! JT65A is the standard for 6m EME. JT65B is the standard for 2m. JT65B or JT65C are used on the higher frequencies. Especially if you operate more than one band, it is easy to forget to change the setting when you change bands!

* **CALL3.TXT.** I have created an expanded call3.TXT file that includes all the currently active stations on 6m EME, as well as many others who are active on VHF/EME. You can download it from my website, and simply copy it into the directory where you have WJST installed:

<http://www.bigskyspaces.com/w7gj/call3.txt>

* **GJTRACKER.** The Windows program GJTRACKER permits easy evaluation of future common moon windows between stations and also includes a recent version of call3.txt file. For the most powerful use of this program, you can unzip its files directly into the folder where you have installed WSJT:

<http://www.bigskyspaces.com/w7gj/GJTRACKER.zip>

* **SAMPLE SCREENS.** With all the settings properly made, the actual JT65A and SpecJT screens should look like this:

<http://www.bigskyspaces.com/w7gj/JT65AscreenW7GJ.jpg>

<http://www.bigskyspaces.com/w7gj/SpecJTscreenW7GJ.jpg>

* **IMPORTANT!!** The duty cycle of JT65A is 100% for each 48 second transmit period. It is **ESSENTIAL** that you take this into consideration, and lower your power and/or provide more cooling for your amplifier. You don't want to blow up your amplifier by running this mode!