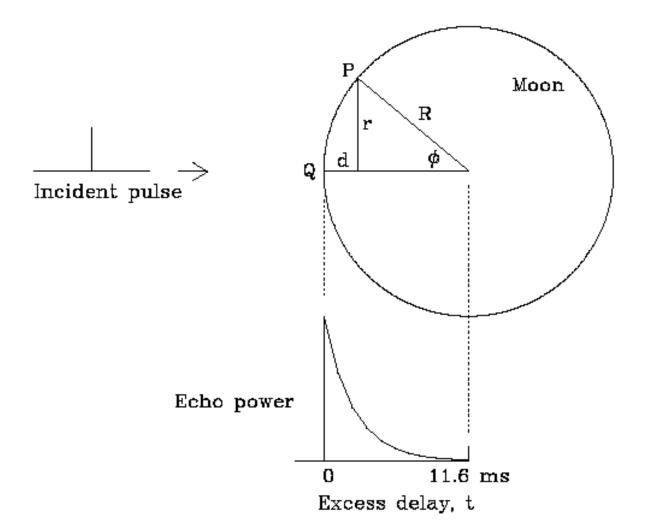
Frequency-Dependent Characteristics of the EME Path

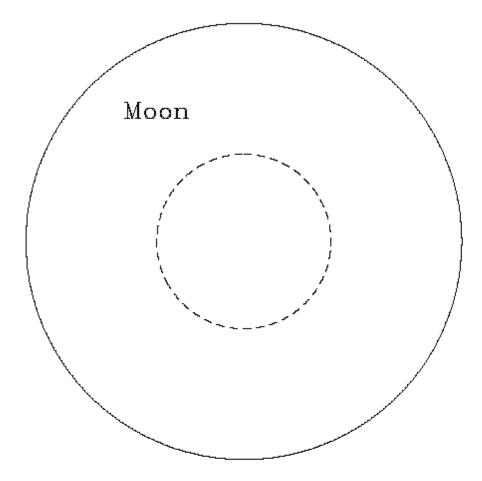
Joe Taylor, K1JT

14th International EME Conference, Dallas August 12 - 14, 2010

EME Geometry (side view)

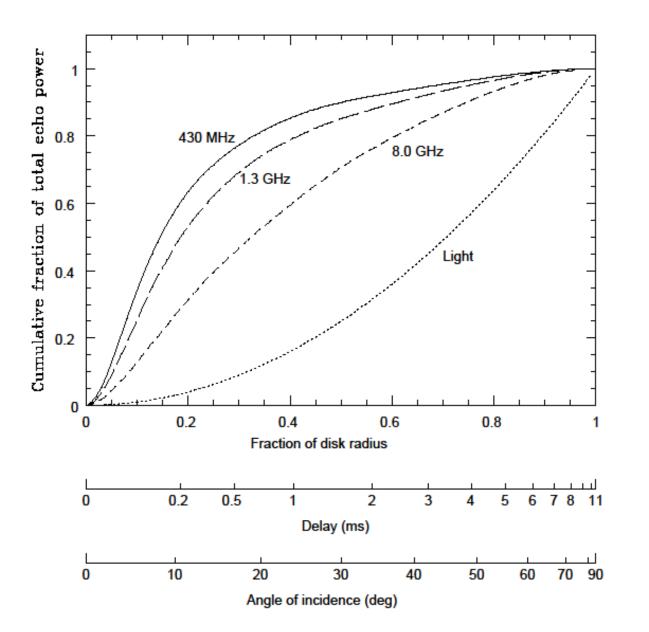


EME Geometry (from Earth)



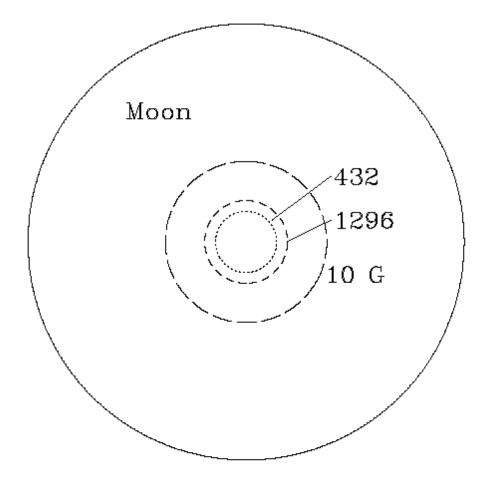


Cumulative Echo Power

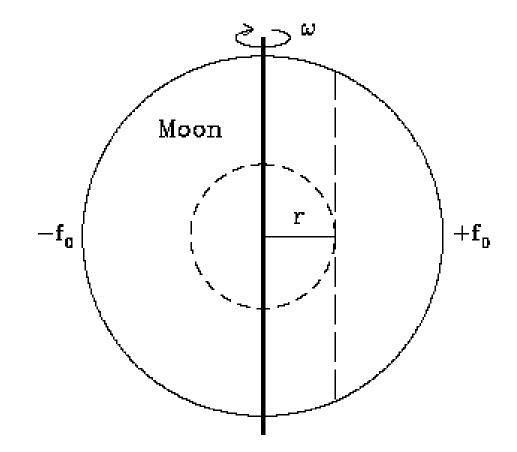


Reference: Hagfors (1970)

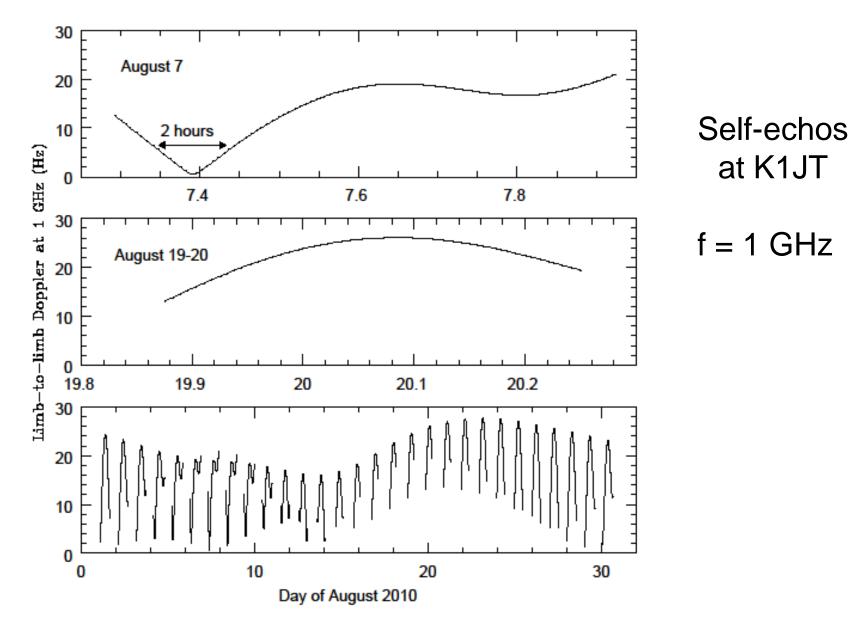
EME Geometry (from Earth)



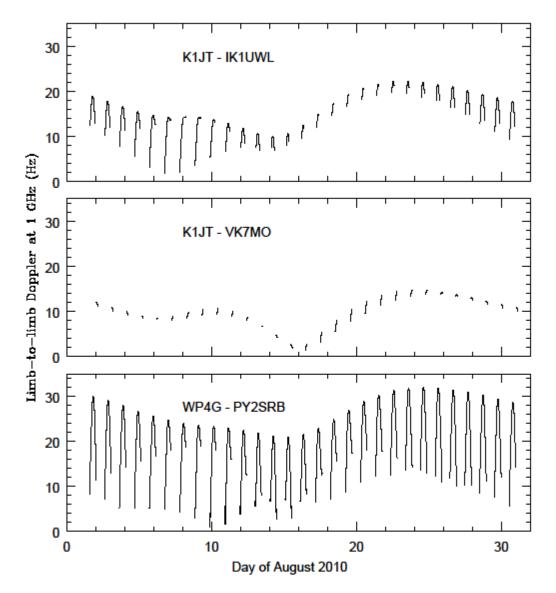
EME Geometry (from Earth)



Predicted Doppler Spread



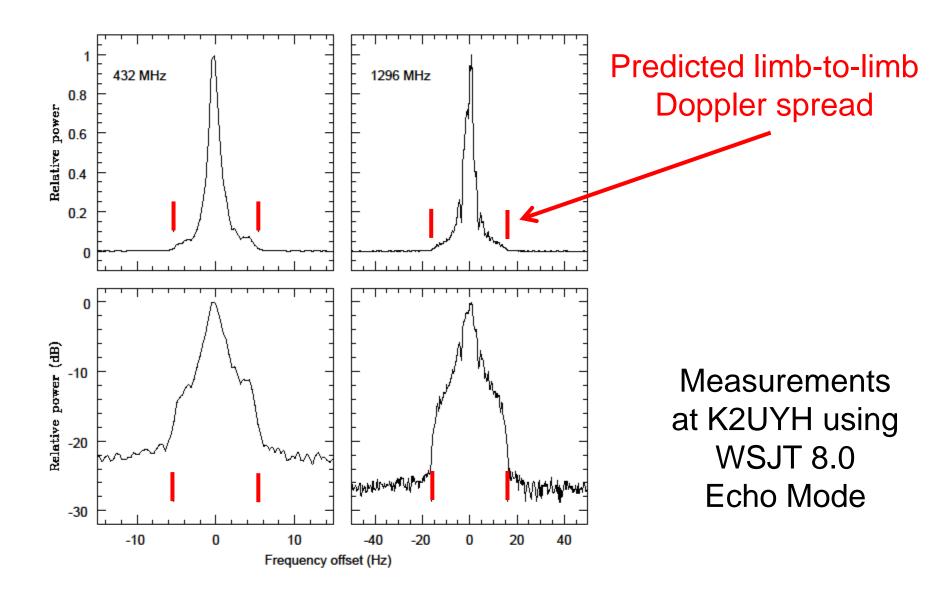
Two-Station Predictions



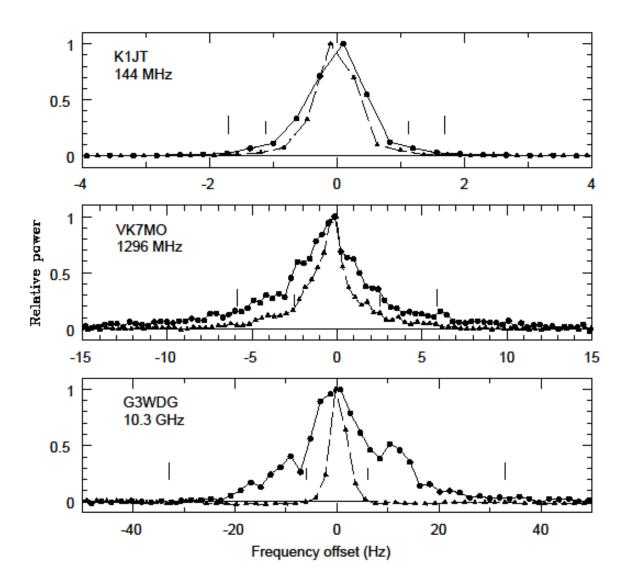
f = 1 GHz

Calculations now in WSJT 9.0

Measurements at 432 and 1296 MHz

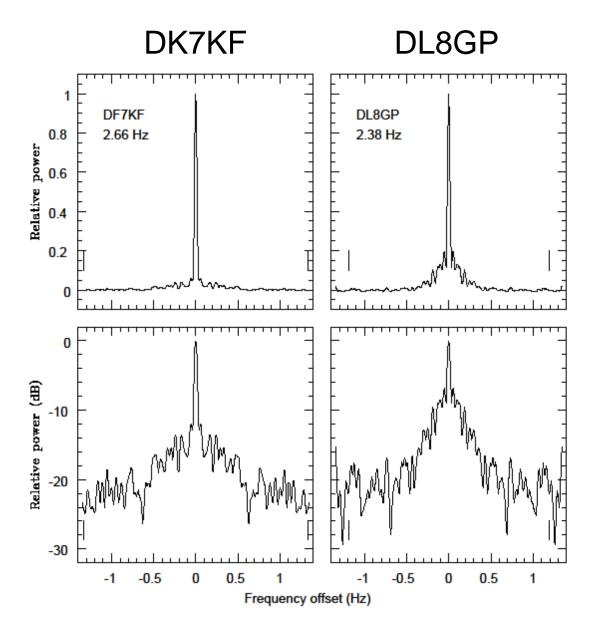


High and Low Libration Rates



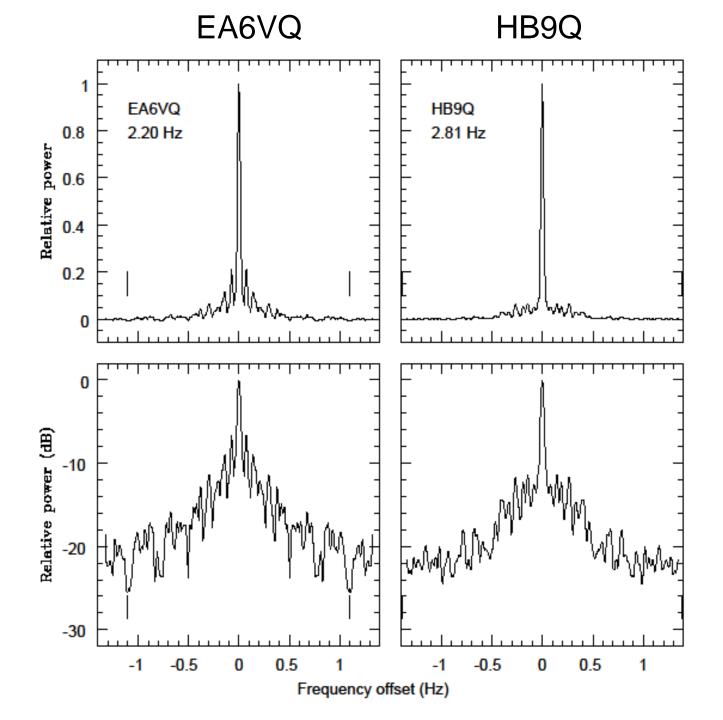
Self-echo measurements using WSJT 8.0

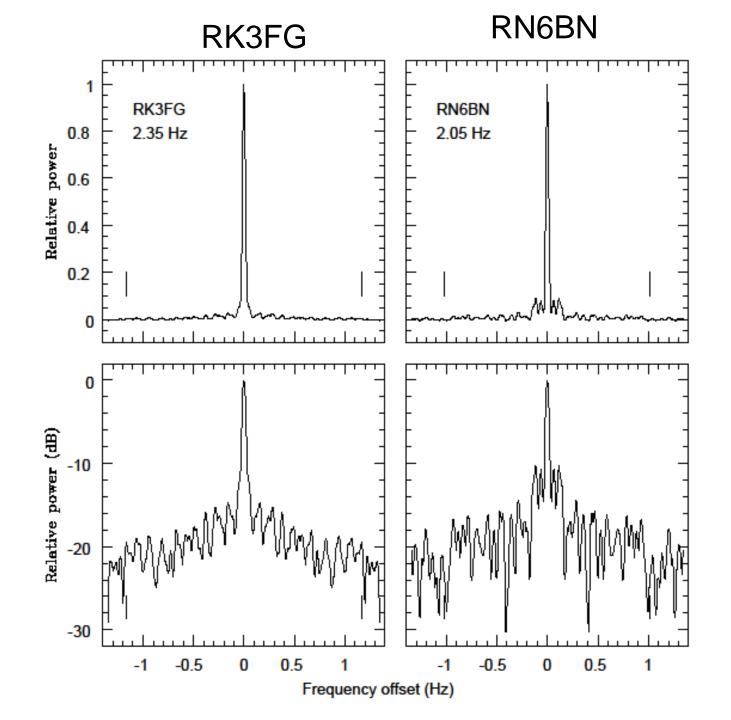
Bi-Static Measurements - 144 MHz

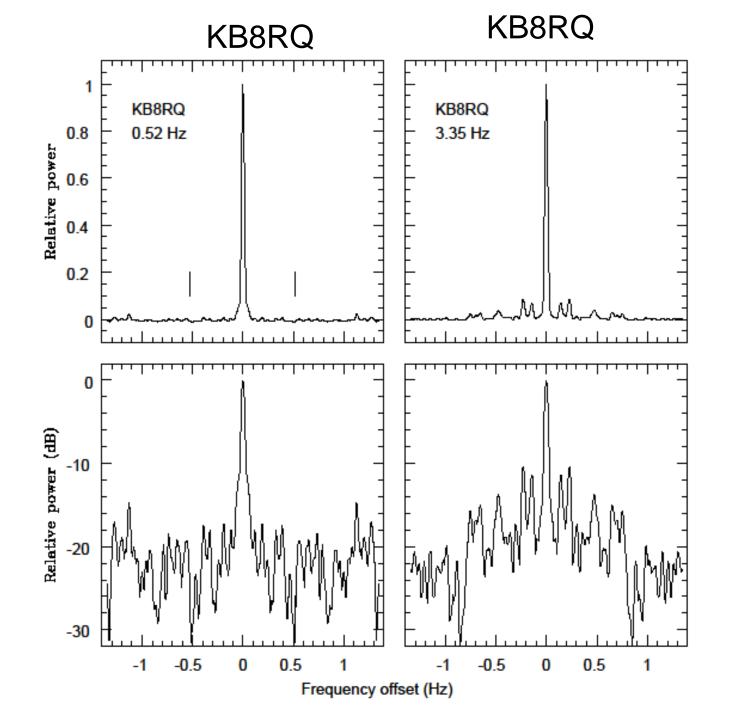


JT65B signals, duration 47 s, received at K1JT

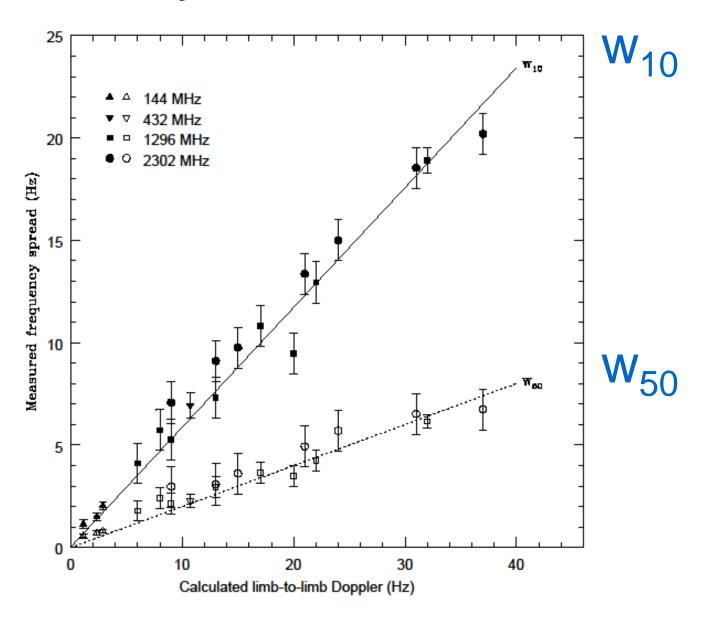
Spectra computed from symbol-to-symbol fading



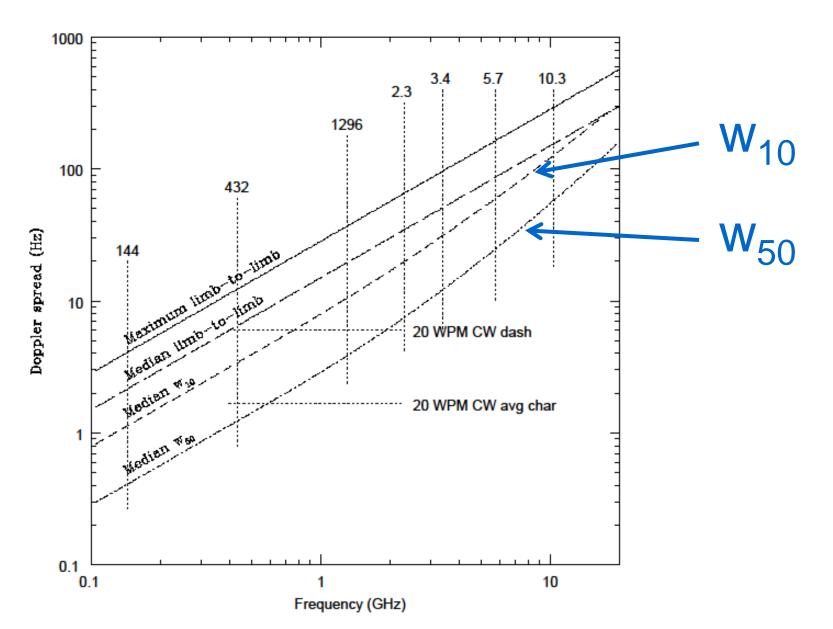




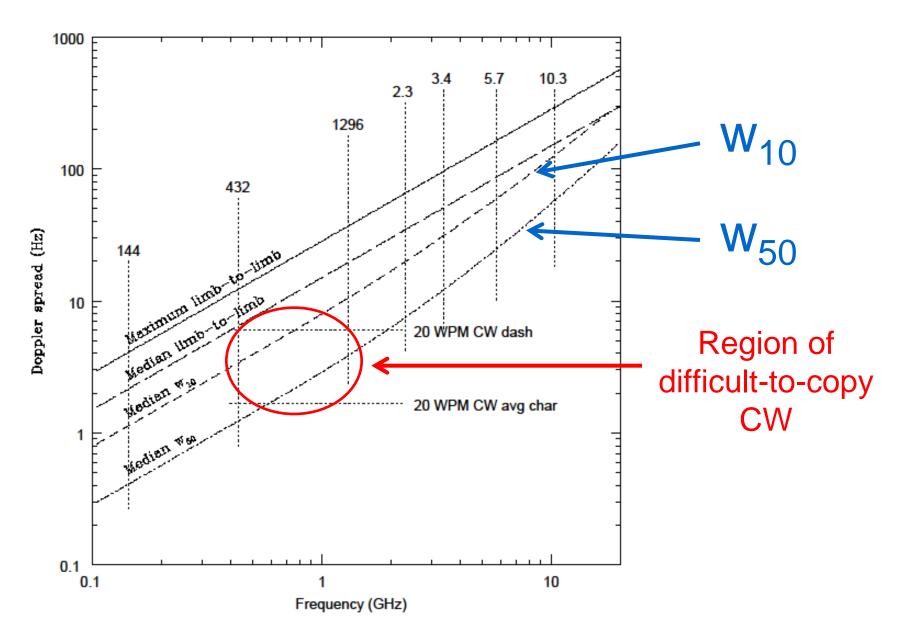
Summary of Measurements



Implications for Amateur EME



Implications for Amateur EME



Typical Numbers, by Band

Frequency	Maximum	Median	Median	Median
(MHz)	Spread	Spread	w ₁₀	W ₅₀
	(Hz)	(Hz)	(Hz)	(Hz)
144	4	2.2	1.1	0.4
432	12	7	3	1.2
1296	37	19	10	4
2304	65	35	20	8
3400	97	51	31	12
5760	164	86	60	25
10368	295	156	128	58

<u>Summary</u>

- EME echoes are nearly specular at VHF, increasingly diffuse at UHF and up
- Libration fading = Doppler spread

 different manifestations of same effect !
- Libration is predictable: depends on station locations, daily and monthly cycles
- Deep libration minima are short (< 2 hours)
- EME at 70 and 23 cm can benefit from wellstructured coding/modulation diversity

Coming WSJT Features

<u>WSJT 7</u>

- FSK441
- JT6M
- JT65 A-C
- JT4 A-G
- WSPR

<u>WSJT 9</u>

- FSK441
- ISCAT
- JT65 A-C
- JT4 A-G
- Echo
- JTMS (?)
- JT65AA (?)