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MSK144

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Standard MSK144 message frames are 72 ms long, compared with about 120 ms for an equivalent FSK441 message. The MSK144 waveform allows coherent demodulation, allowing up to 3 dB better sensitivity. After QSO partners have exchanged callsigns, MSK144 can use even shorter messages with frames only 20 ms long. As in all the fast modes in WSJT-X, the 72 ms (or 20 ms) messages are repeated without gaps for the duration of a transmission cycle. For most purposes we recommend a T/R cycle duration of 15 s, but 5 s and 10 s sequences are also supported.

Short ("Sh") messages in MSK144 are intended primarily for 144 MHz and higher frequencies, where most underdense pings are very short. These messages do not contain full callsigns; instead, they contain a hash of the two callsigns along with a report, acknowledgement, or 73. Short messages are fully decodable only by the station to whom they are addressed, as part of an ongoing QSO, because only then will the received hash match that calculated using the known strings for "My Call" and "DX Call". If you are monitoring someone else's QSO, you will not be able to decode its Sh messages.

MSK144 includes a "Contest Mode" in which grid locators replace signal reports in the standard QSO exchange.

An MSK144 signal occupies the full bandwidth of a typical SSB transmitter, so transmissions are always centered at an offset of 1500 Hz. For best results, selectable or adjustable Rx and Tx filters should be set to provide the flattest possible response over at least 300 - 2700 Hz. The maximum permissible frequency offset between you and your QSO partner is 200 Hz, and less is better.

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MSK144: Unterschied zwischen den Versionen

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