Frequency-Dependent Characteristics of the EME Path

Joe Taylor, K1JT

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

EME Geometry (side view)



Cumulative Echo Power



Reference: Hagfors (1970)

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

DK7KF DL8GP 1 DL8GP DF7KF 2.38 Hz 0.8 2.66 Hz Relative power 9.0 0.2 0 0 Relative power (dB) -10 -20 -30 -0.5 -0.5 0.5 -1 0 -1 0.5 1 0 Frequency offset (Hz)

JT65B signals, duration 47 s, received at K1JT







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
- Libration is predictable: depends on station locations, daily and monthly cycles
- Libration fading = Doppler spread (different manifestations of same effect !)
- EME at 70 and 23 cm can benefit greatly from adequate coding/modulation diversity

Coming WSJT Features

WSJT 7

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

WSJT 9

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