MFSK32 images from VOA Radiogram, program 126, 29-30 August 2015

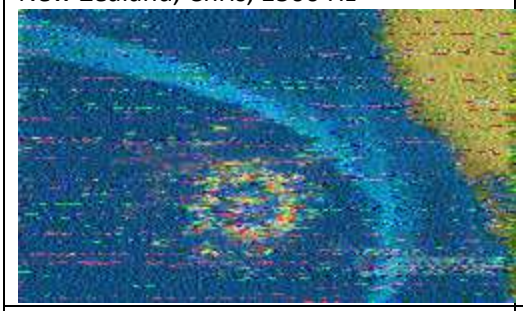
All frequencies via North Carolina

During program 126, an MFSK32 image was transmitted twice, first at the usual center frequency of 1500 Hz, then at a higher center frequency of 2000 Hz. This was to find out if moving to a higher center frequency improved the quality of the decoded image. The rationale is that much of the noise and content that may interfere with the digital mode occurs at lower audio frequencies. Some listeners pointed out that this may only seem to be true because the bandwidth and shape factor of many receivers used by VOA Radiogram listeners favor the lower audio frequencies.

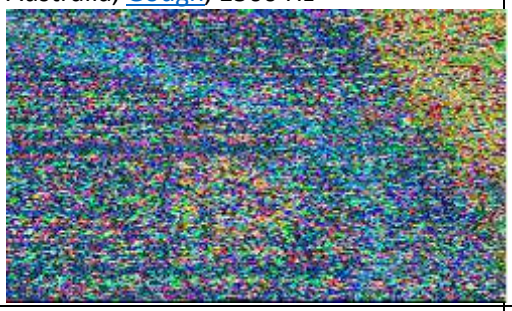
Displayed below is the image that provided the better decode, or that decoded at all. This is not a scientific comparison. In some cases, the RSID failed to move Fldigi to 2000 Hz. And the comparison between the two images was usually subjective.

Saturday, 0930-1000 UTC, 5745 kHz

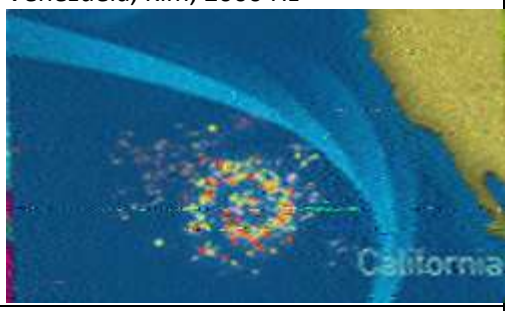
New Zealand, Chris, 1500 Hz



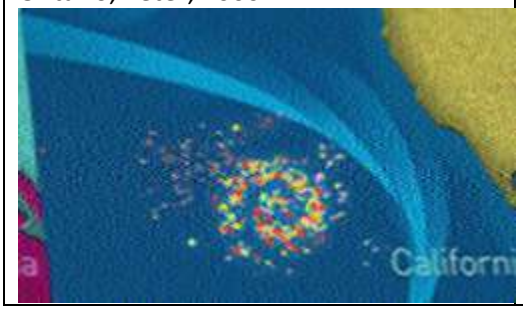
Australia, Gough, 1500 Hz



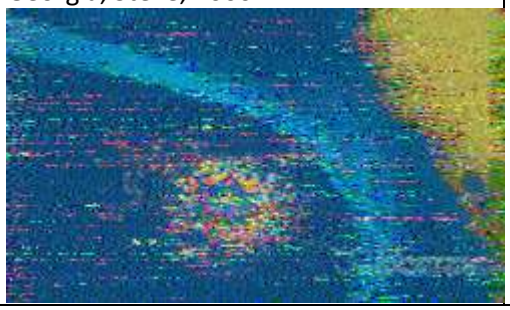
Venezuela, Kim, 2000 Hz



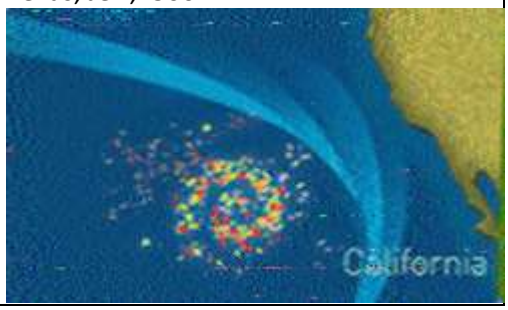
Ontario, Peter, 2000 Hz



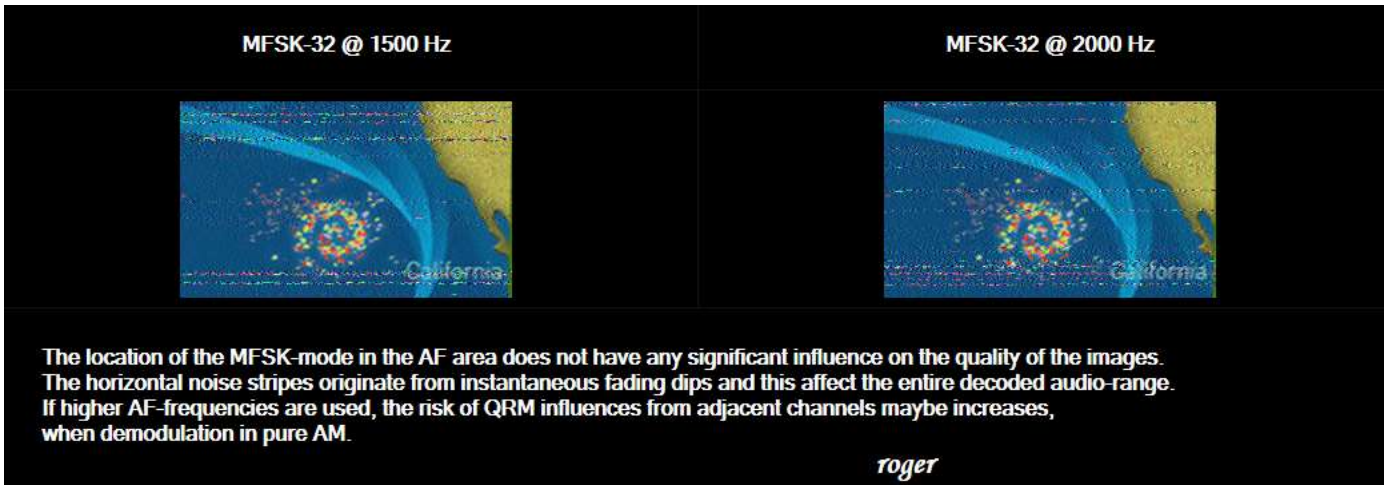
Georgia, Steve, 2000 Hz

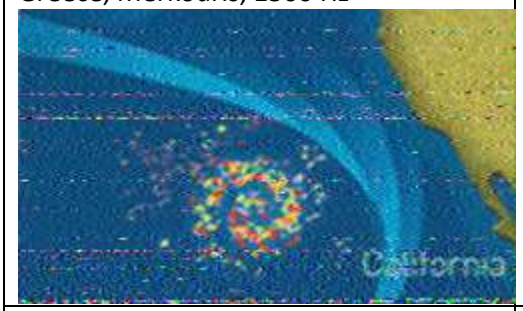
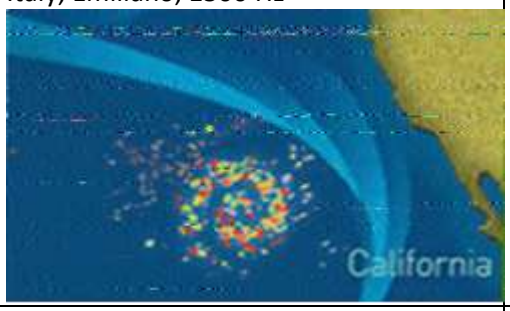
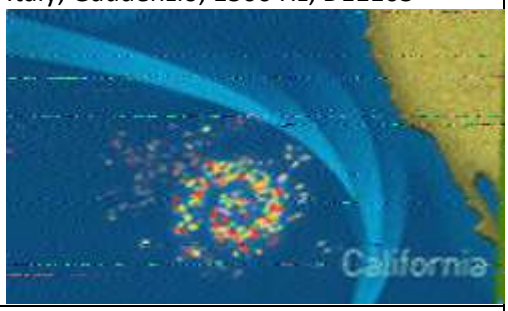
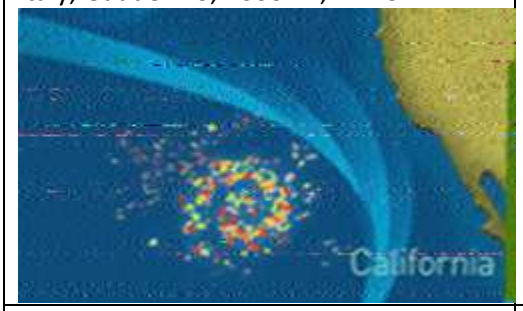
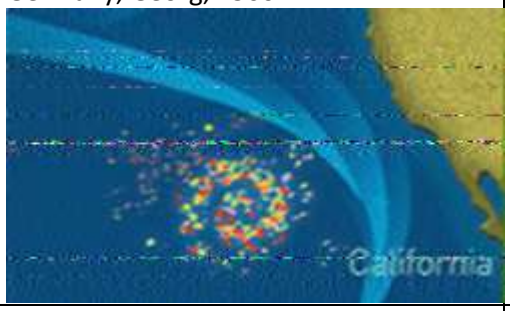
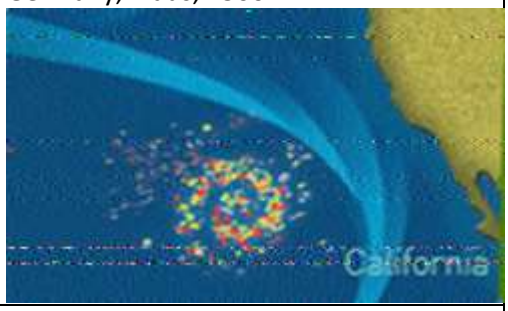
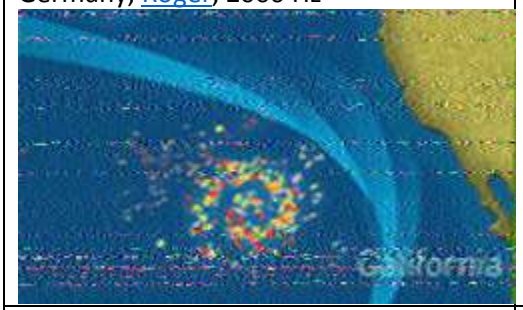
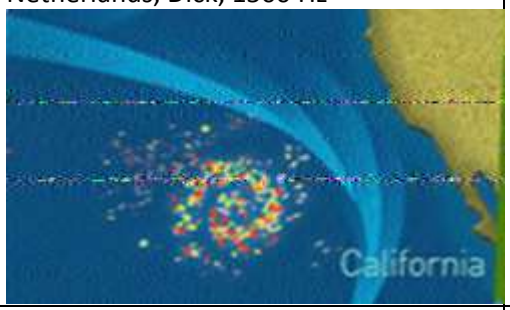
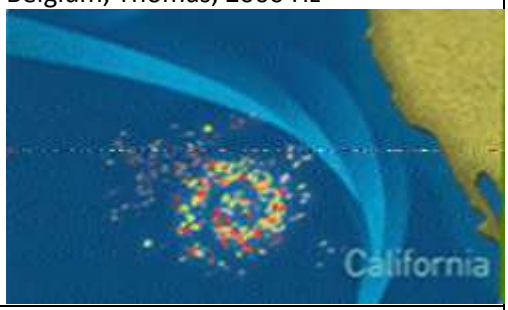
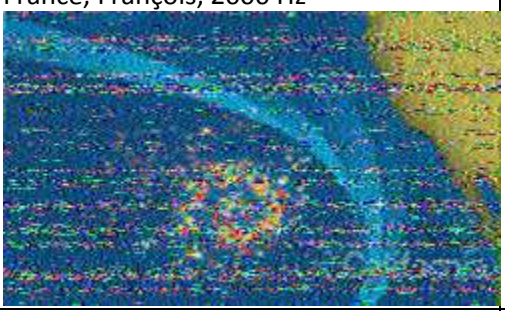
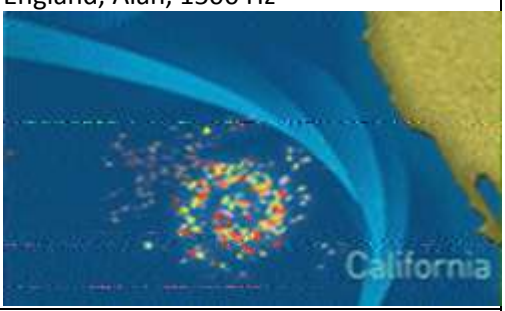
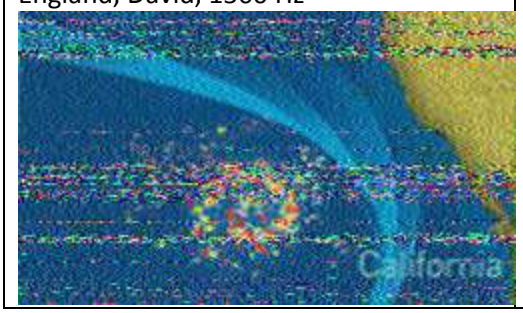
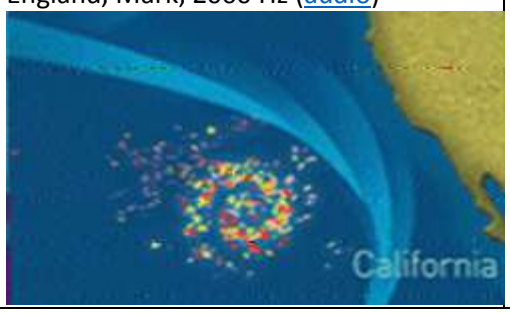
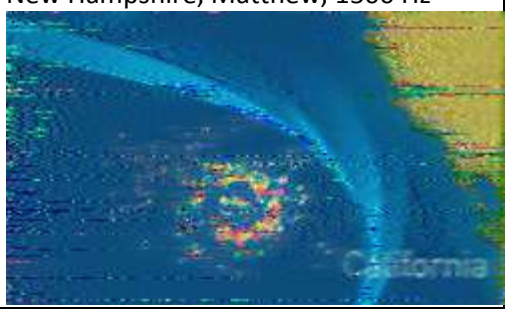


Texas, Jeff,1500 Hz



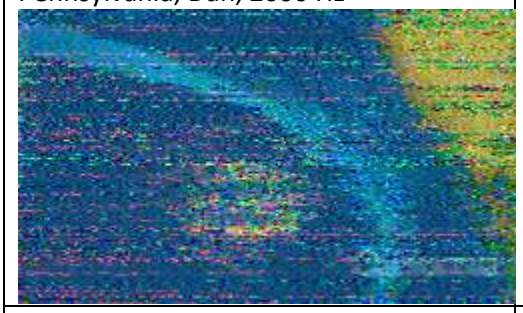
Analysis by Roger in Germany of the Saturday 1600-1630 UTC broadcast on 17870 kHz:



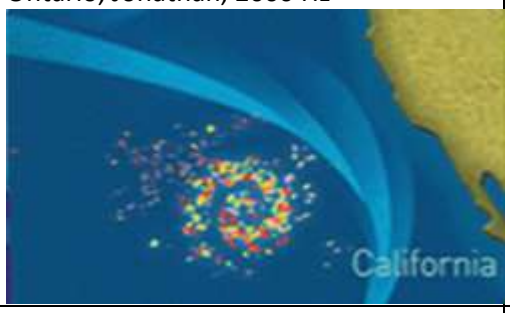
Saturday, 1600-1630 UTC, 17870 kHz		
Greece, Merkouris, 1500 Hz	Italy, Emiliano, 1500 Hz	Italy, Gaudenzio, 1500 Hz, DE1103
		
Italy, Gaudenzio, 2000 Hz, RTL-SDR	Germany, Georg, 1500 Hz	Germany, Klaus, 1500 Hz
		
Germany, Roger, 2000 Hz	Netherlands, Dick, 1500 Hz	Belgium, Thomas, 2000 Hz
		
France, François, 2000 Hz	France, Louis, 2000 Hz	England, Alan, 1500 Hz
		
England, David, 1500 Hz	England, Mark, 2000 Hz (audio)	New Hampshire, Matthew, 1500 Hz
		

Saturday, 1600-1630 UTC, 17870 kHz (continued)

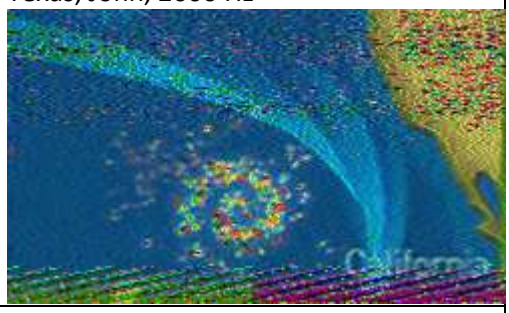
Pennsylvania, Dan, 2000 Hz



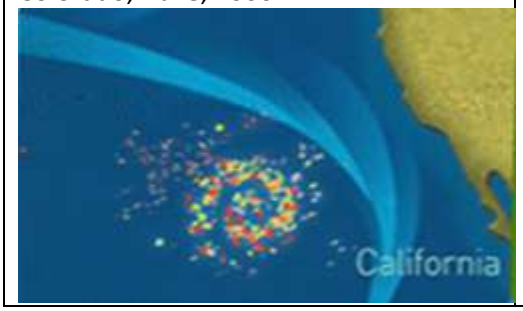
Ontario, Jonathan, 2000 Hz



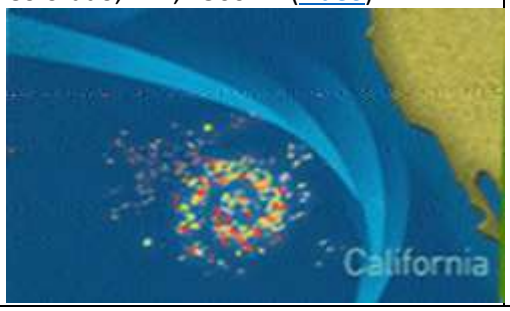
Texas, John, 2000 Hz



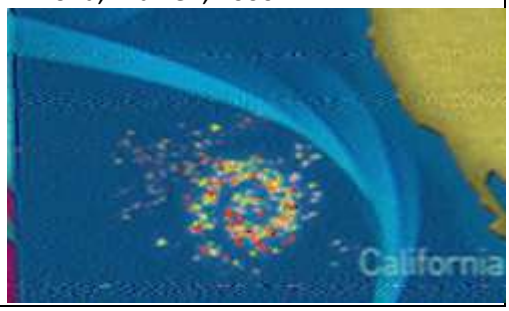
Colorado, Dave, 2000 Hz



Colorado, Tim, 1500 Hz (video)

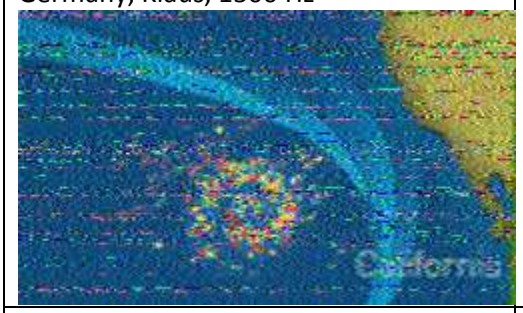


Arizona, Warren, 2000 Hz

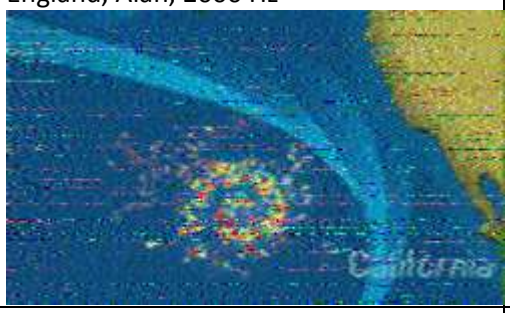


Sunday, 0230-0300 UTC, 5745 kHz

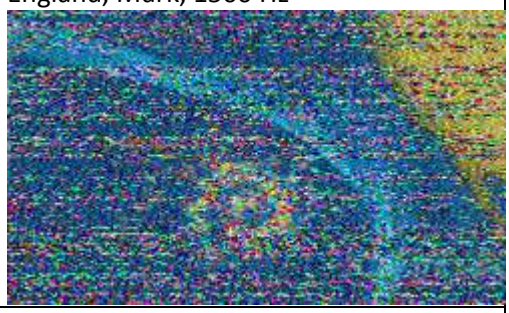
Germany, Klaus, 1500 Hz



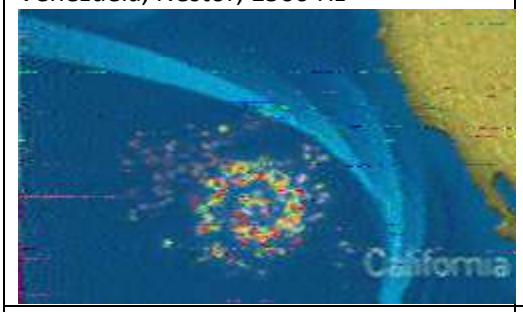
England, Alan, 2000 Hz



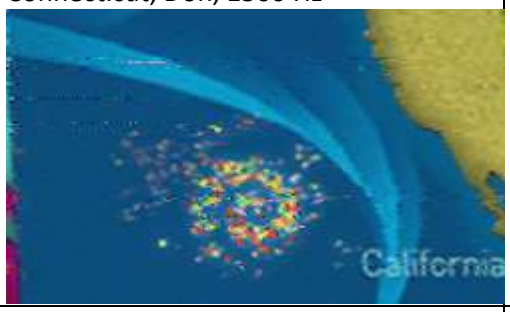
England, Mark, 1500 Hz



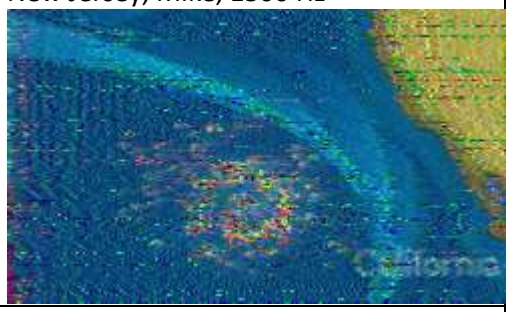
Venezuela, Nestor, 1500 Hz



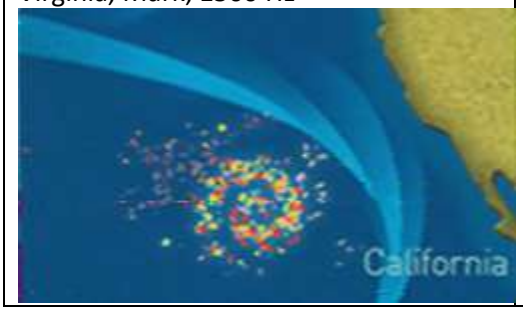
Connecticut, Don, 1500 Hz



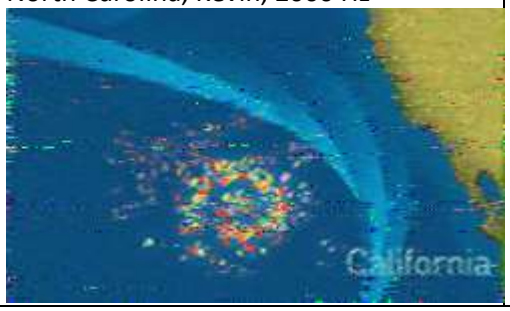
New Jersey, Mike, 1500 Hz



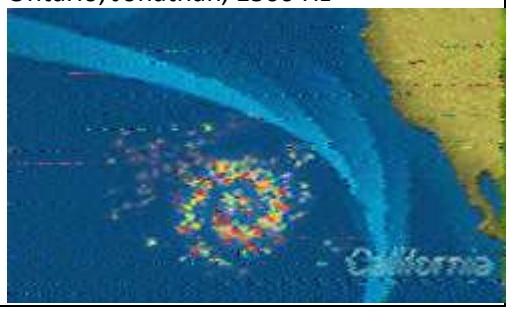
Virginia, Mark, 1500 Hz



North Carolina, Kevin, 2000 Hz

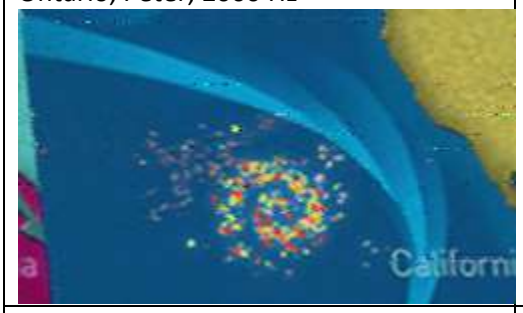


Ontario, Jonathan, 1500 Hz

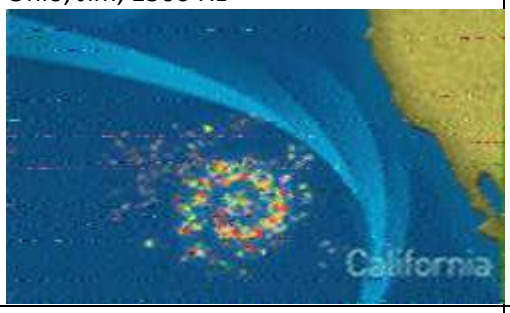


Sunday, 0230-0300 UTC, 5745 kHz (continued)

Ontario, Peter, 2000 Hz

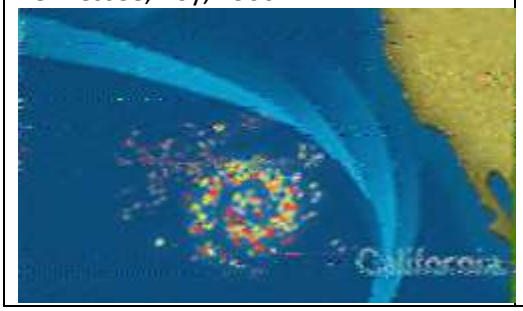


Ohio, Jim, 1500 Hz

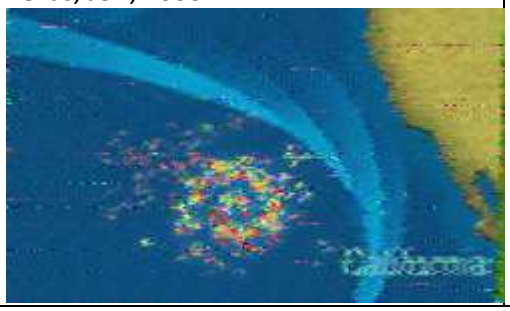


Georgia, Steve, 2000 Hz

Tennessee, Roy, 1500 Hz

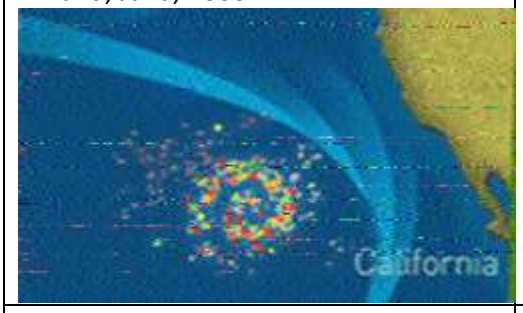


Texas, Jeff, 2000 Hz

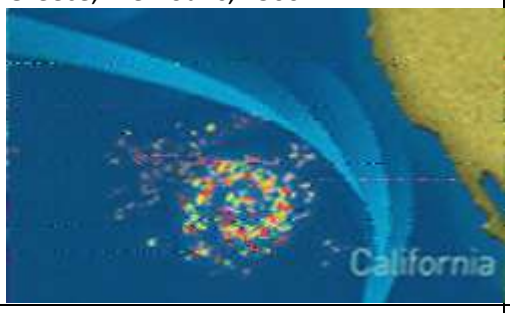


Sunday, 1930-2000 UTC, 15670 kHz

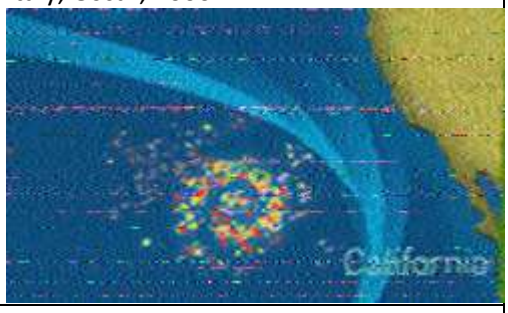
Finland, Juha, 2000 Hz



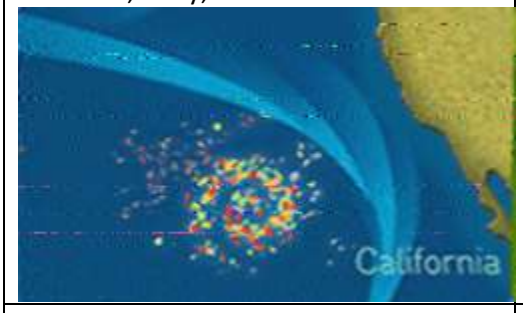
Greece, Merkouris, 1500 Hz



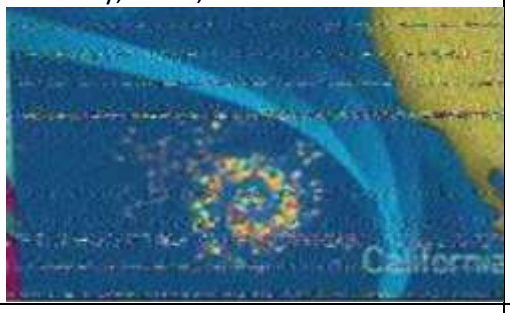
Italy, Oscar, 2000 Hz



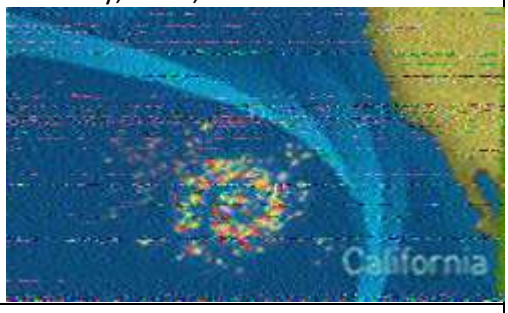
Denmark, Willy, 1500 Hz



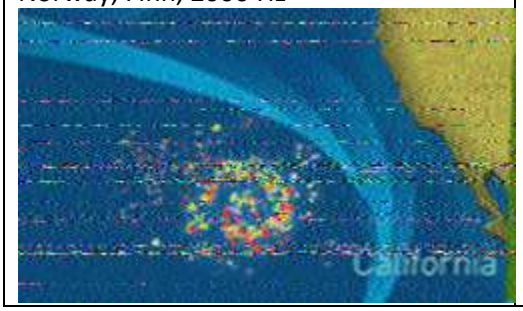
Germany, Frank, 2000 Hz



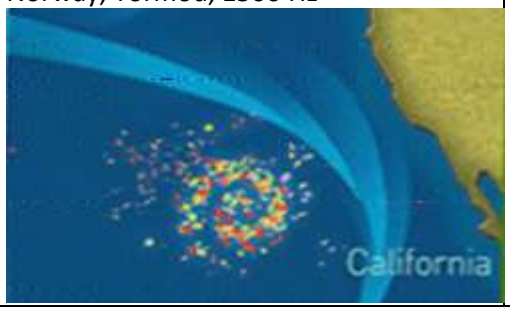
Germany, Klaus, 2000 Hz



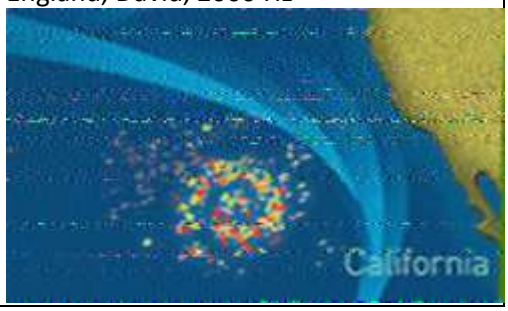
Norway, Finn, 2000 Hz



Norway, Tormod, 1500 Hz

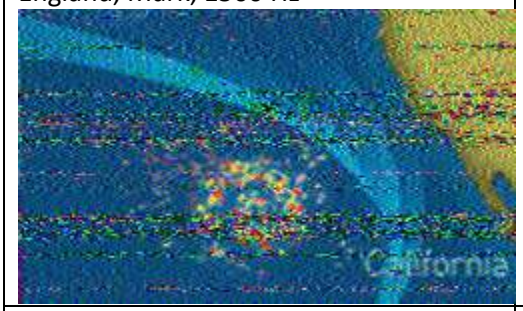


England, David, 2000 Hz

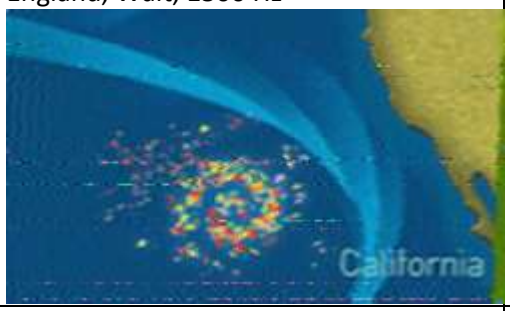


Sunday, 1930-2000 UTC, 15670 kHz (continued)

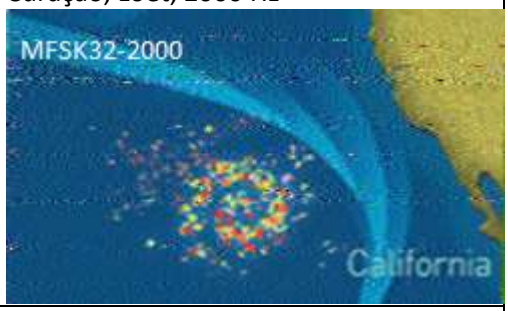
England, Mark, 1500 Hz



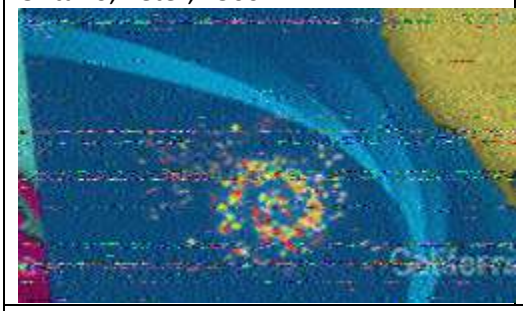
England, Walt, 1500 Hz



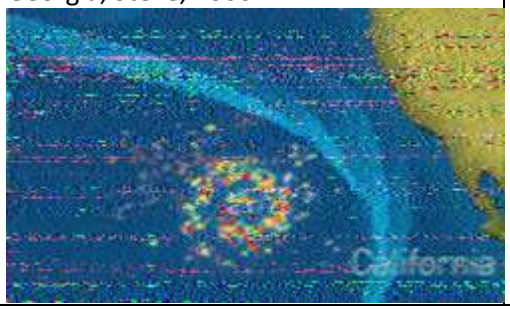
Curaçao, Loet, 2000 Hz



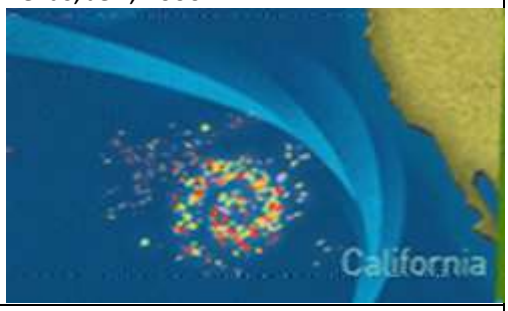
Ontario, Peter, 1500 Hz



Georgia, Steve, 2000 Hz

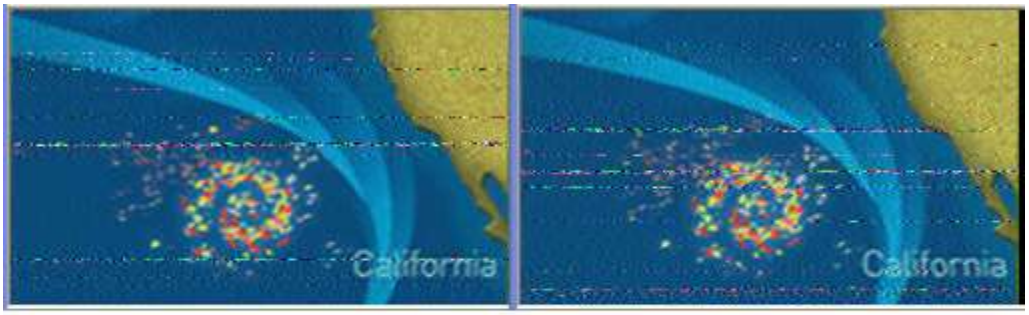


Texas, Jeff, 2000 Hz



See also this video by Gabriele in Italy.

A comparison by Georg in Germany of the Saturday 1600-1630 UTC broadcast on 17870 kHz:



center frequency = 1500 Hz center frequency = 2000 Hz
receiver: Grundig Satellit 3400
antenna: indoor vertical telescopic ant.

Screenshot by Oscar of the Sunday 1930-2000 UTC broadcast on 15670 kHz. It shows most noise in the lower audio frequencies. Is this a characteristic of the noise, or of the bandwidth and shape factor of the receiver?