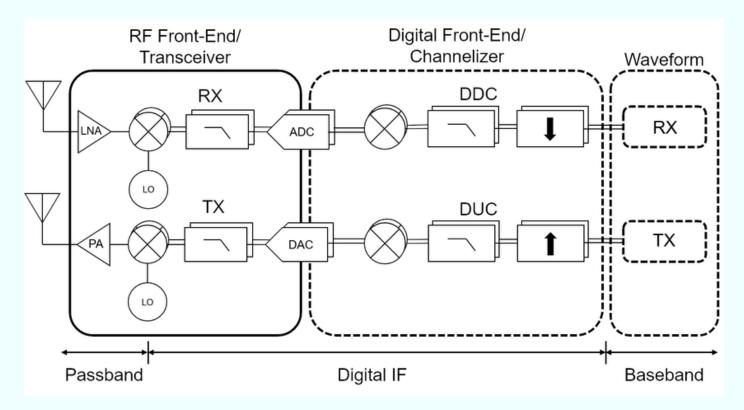
WebSDR

Rick Fletcher, W7YP FVARC Presentation February 18, 2025

Topics

- Overview of Software Defined Radio (SDR)
- What is WebSDR?
- Architecture of a WebSDR station
- What does WebSDR offer to the user?
- Who can use it?
- Using WebSDR as your secondary receiver
- Adding a WebSDR station of your own to the network
 - WEB-888 SDR Receiver

Typical Direct Conversion SDR Architecture



Advantages of Direct Conversion SDR

- Simpler design with far fewer components = lower cost and enhanced reliability
 - Smaller size
- Reduced power consumption
- Elimination of image frequency issues (no IF stages)
 - This is especially beneficial in crowded spectrum environments
- High selectivity
 - All the top receivers in Sherwood Engineering's test of Dynamic Range, Narrow-Spaced (2 kHz), are SDR transceivers
- Flexible digital signal processing enabling a wide range of receiver functions

WebSDR Background

- First conceived as a way to make the 25 m radiotelescope at Dwingeloo, NL available to many radio amateurs for EME reception
- First implementation of WebSDR was done by the amateur radio club at the University of Twente, NL in 2007
- Beta testing of a public release of the software began in 2008
- Software is now freely available
- WebSDR servers are available to cover spectrum from 9 kHz to 2 GHz and beyond



WebSDR Server Implementions

- SDR technology has made it easy and affordable to put wideband SDR receivers on the Web for others to use
 - All the users need is a Web browser
 - The user can adjust the frequency, passband and mode
- These Web-accessible SDR receivers can be singleuser at a time or support multiple users simultaneously
- Web SDR servers can consist of a PC running Linux, a radio interface and an SDR radio or be self-contained units
 - PC-based servers often employ a quadrature mixer connected to the PC's soundcard, such as the popular SoftRock kits or RTL-SDR dongle
 - SDRplay RSP1, RSP1a and RSP1b are also popular SDR receivers





Self-contained WebSDR Servers

- Raspberry Pi builds
 - Needs an SDR HF "hat"
 - Pi 3s can support about 1 MHz of bandwidth at a time
 - Pi 4s can support about 2 MHz of bandwidth at a time
- Web-888 SDR Receiver (https://www.rx-888.com/web/)
 - Actually, runs an open clone of WebSDR called OpenWebRX
 - Web user interface is virtually identical
 - Source code is modified from Beagle_SDR_GPS
 - https://github.com/RaspSDR/server

Web-888 SDR Receiver

- Based on the proven RX-888
 - 16-bit ADC for good dynamic range
 - Covers 1 kHz to 62 MHz, and 118 MHz to 145 MHz
 - Listen to the airband
 - Simultaneously operate 13 RX channels and 13 waterfall channels
- Compatible user experience with KiwiSDR
 - Runs OpenWebRX
- Single board design, combining FPGA and CPU
 - Low power consumption
 - Efficient form factor
 - Supports precision reference clock
- Accessible from virtually any web browser
- Minimal setup put your own WebSDR server on the Internet
 - Share idle antennas or dedicate antennas



What Does WebSDR Offer to the User?

- No license required to use WebSDR receivers
 - Potential hams can experience worldwide HF radio without a shack
- Enjoy worldwide radio that would be cost-prohibitive or impossible to achieve with your own local radio and antenna setup
 - Compensate for too high a noise floor at your QTH
- Listen to yourself as heard by others
- Listen to EU broadcast stations as they complain about Trump
- Follow emergencies/disasters in other countries
- Listen to shortwave radio from around the world, with signal quality that might be impossible to achieve from your own station
- Use a WebSDR server as a secondary receiver
- Use WebSDR stations with antenna farms that most of us can only dream of

What Does WebSDR Offer to the User? (cont.)

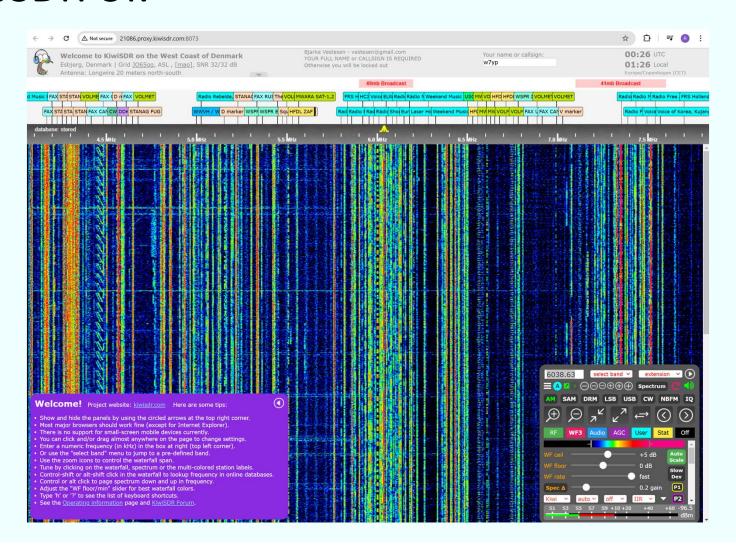
- Decodes an amazing number of modulation types and digital modes
 - Analog modulation: AM, SAM, FM, NFM, WFM, SSB, CW
 - Digital modulation: ASK, FSK, PSK, RTTY, SSTV, Digital FM, HF FAX, DRM, Packet, FT8/FT4, JS8Call, WSPR, DMR, D-Star, YSF, NXDN, M17, FreeDV...
 - Aeronautical comms: Voice, ADS-B, HFDL, VDL2, ACARS
 - Maritime comms: AIS, MSI, NAVTEX, DSC
 - And more, with more being added
- All decoding is done in the server
- Listen to up to 13 frequencies/bands simultaneously
- WebSDR and OpenWebRX allow the user to experience all these modes without:
 - A receiver of their own
 - A sound card interface to their PC
 - A host of different PC applications for the modes of interest

Alternatives to WebSDR

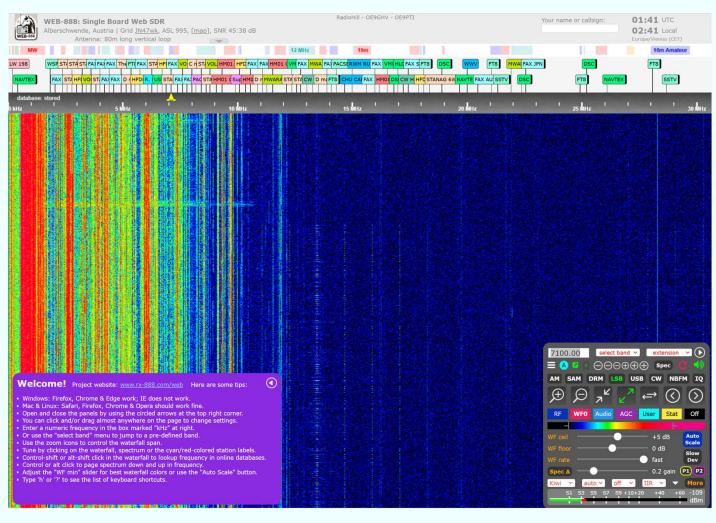
- OpenWebRX: https://www.openwebrx.de/
 - Multiuser SDR Receiver implementation
 - More active development than WebSDR
 - Team is rapidly adding support for different modulation modes and CODECs
 - Decoding is implemented in the SDR receiver, not on the client side
 - WebSDR-like user interface
 - Images for Debian, Ubuntu, Docker and Raspberry Pi
 - Documentation: https://github.com/jketterl/openwebrx/wiki
 - Receiver List: https://www.receiverbook.de/
 - Web-888 SDR Receiver is a plug-and-play implementation
 - Like WebSDR, top banner on linked server's page shows server hardware type, owner's callsign, grid square, location, antenna type and elevation:



WebSDR UI:



OpenWebRX UI:



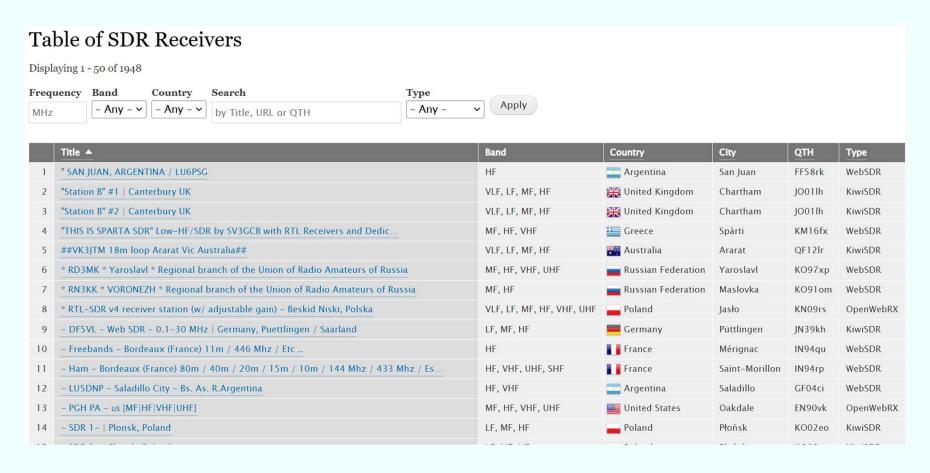
Finding WebSDR Servers

• A list of currently active WebSDR servers in on http://www.websdr.org/

Currently there are 145 servers active, with 1763 users and 676 MHz of radio spectrum.			
Filter band: Any and region: Any and mobile support and covering MHz.			
Location and URL	Frequency range	Antenna	
WebSDR at the University of Twente, Enschede, NL http://websdr.ewi.utwente.nl:8901/ JO32KF; 676 users	0.000 - 29.160 MHz	Mini-Whip	
WebSDR Maasbree Netherlands (Low): rural low noise level, 160m/80m/60m/40m/30m/20m/17m/15m band, CW segments included http://sdr.websdrmaasbree.nl:8901/ JO31ai59; 117 users	1.799 - 1.991 MHz	Low noise active receiving loop and GPS locked RX888MKII	
	3.468 - 3.852 MHz 5.277 - 5.469 MHz		
	6.908 - 7.292 MHz		
	10.054 - 10.246 MHz		2
	13.983 - 14.367 MHz		*
	18.022 - 18.214 MHz		
	20.841 - 21.609 MHz		
BATC & AMSAT-UK QO-100 (Es'Hail-2) Geostationary Satellite WebSDR http://eshail.batc.org.uk:8901/IO70JB; 53 users	10489.500 - 10490.000 MHz	1.3m Dish -> GPS-locked Octagon LNB -> Airspy Receiver	3
* RD3MK * Yaroslavl * Regional branch of the Union of Radio Amateurs of Russia http://websdr.srr76.ru/ KO97XP; 45 users	436.276 - 438.324 MHz		
	144.000 - 146.048 MHz		
	27.876 - 29.924 MHz	Inv.V antenna for each band	
	20.588 - 21.612 MHz	Inv.V	(4)
	13.338 - 14.362 MHz	Inv.V antenna for each band	
	6.558 - 7.582 MHz 2.938 - 3.962 MHz		
	1.288 - 2.312 MHz		

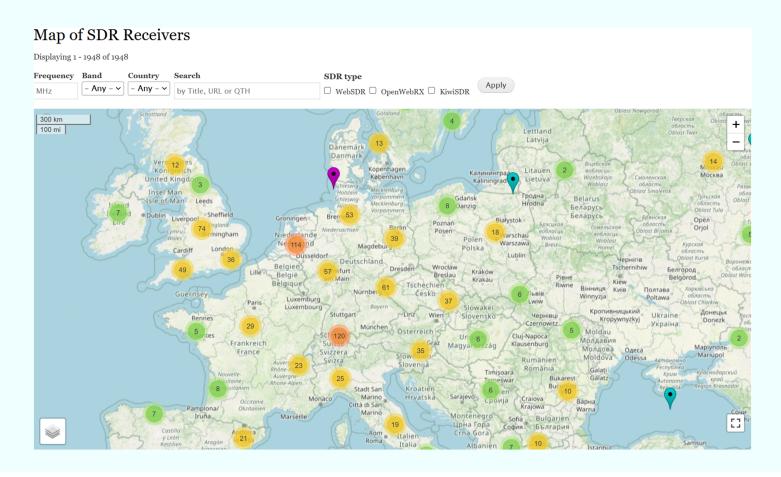
Finding WebSDR Servers (cont.)

• World of Receivers and Transmitters Table: https://rx-tx.info/table-sdr-points

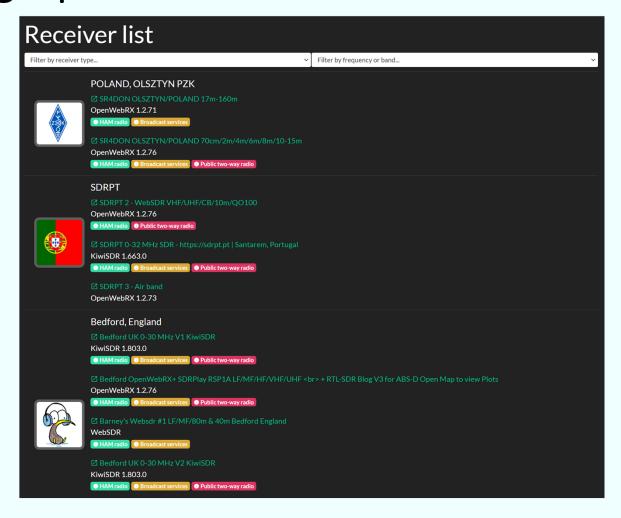


Finding WebSDR Servers (cont.)

• World of Receivers and Transmitters Map: https://rx-tx.info/map-sdr-points

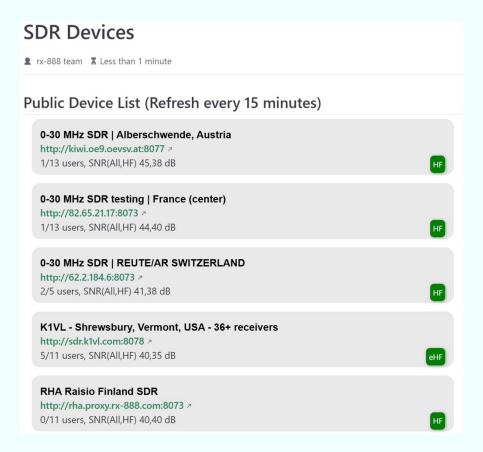


Finding OpenWebRX Servers: https://www.receiverbook.de

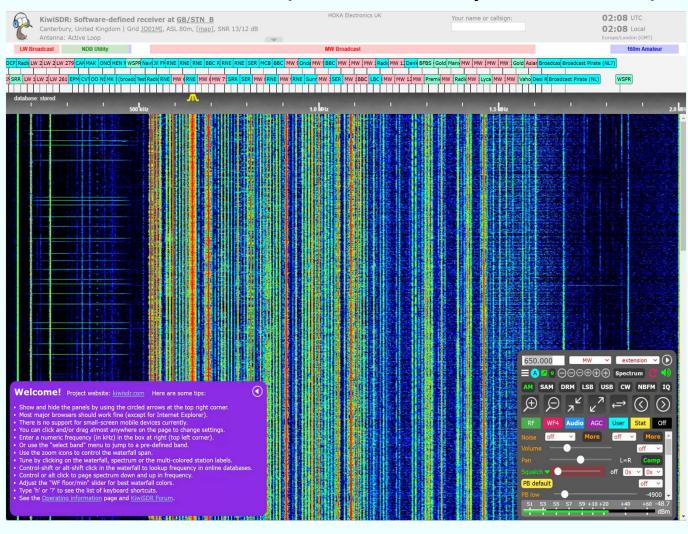


Web-888 Online SDR Server List

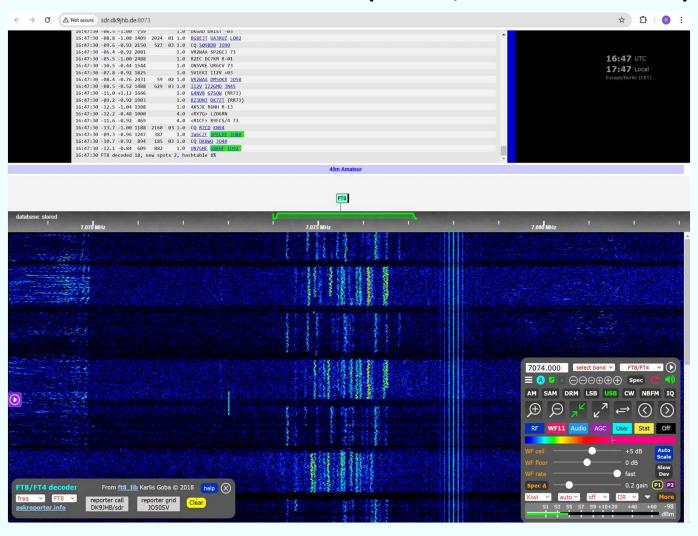
https://www.rx-888.com/web/rx.html



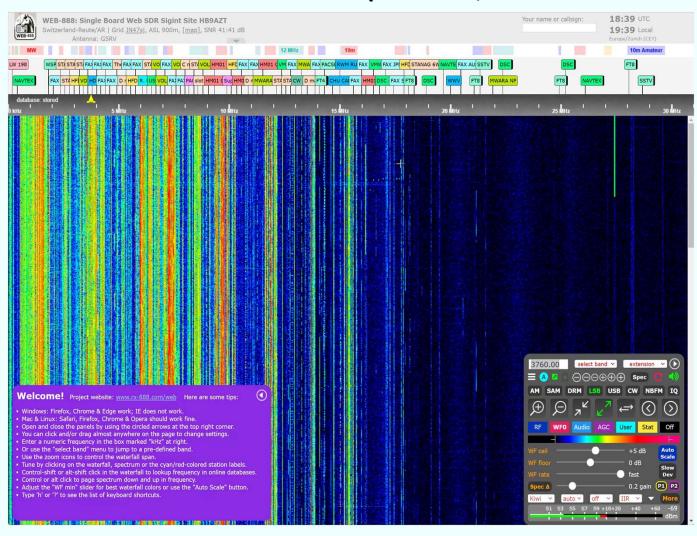
WebSDR Demo Video (Canterbury, UK MW):



OpenWebRX Demo Video (Jena, DE 40m FT8):



OpenWebRX Demo Video (Reute, CH 80m QSO):



Resources

- WebSDR organization:
 - http://websdr.org/
- World of Receivers and Transmitters Table of SDR Receivers:
 - https://rx-tx.info/table-sdr-points
- World of Receivers and Transmitters Map of SDR Receivers:
 - https://rx-tx.info/map-sdr-points
- WebSDR Receiver User Manual:
 - http://lu5dnpwebsdr.sytes.net:8901/guia/guide.html
- WebSDR Quick Start Guide:
 - https://peanutpower.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Guide-to-using-WebSDRv20161125.pdf
- WebSDR FAQs:
 - https://www.websdr.org/faq.html
- Sherwood Engineering Receiver Test Data:
 - http://www.sherweng.com/table.html

Q&A