### Introduction to NBEMS



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### Why Digital EmComm?

- Think back to your last public service event, drill, or deployment.
- You probably passed a lot of traffic best suited for voice communications but...
- What if you had been asked to pass
  - Roster of evacuees
  - Required prescription medications
  - Directions to a disaster scene

### Why Digital EmComm?

- The needs of our Served Agencies have changed.
- They still need voice communications but...
- There's an increasing need for data communications.
- We need to be able to provide more than just voice communications from a ham with an HT.

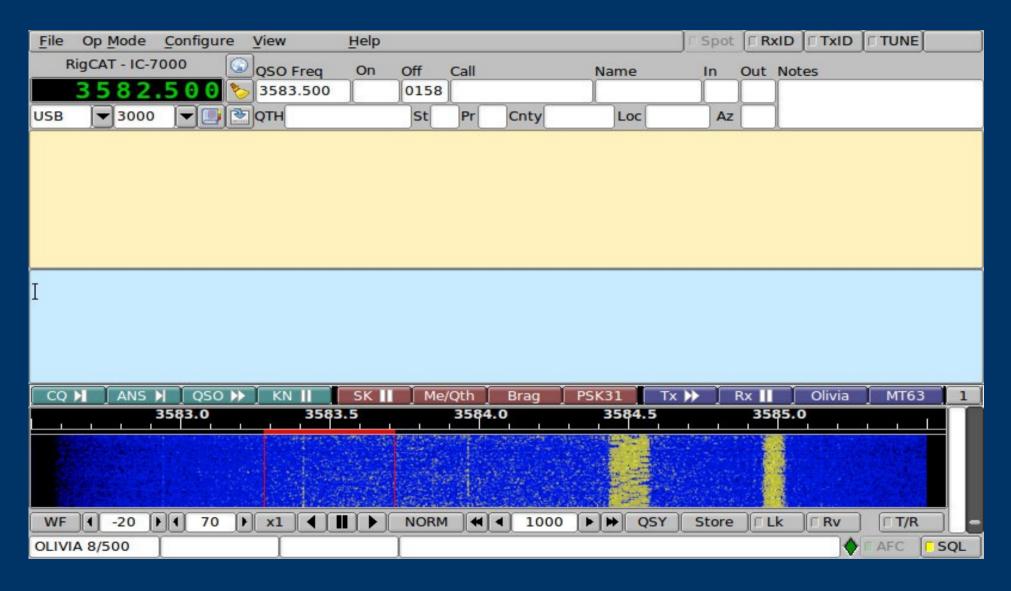
### What is NBEMS?

- Narrow Band Emergency Messaging System
- Consists of several programs:
- Fldigi Fast Light Digital modem application
- Flarq Fast Light Automatic Repeat Request
- Flwrap embed a checksum in a file
- Flmsg ICS forms, Radiogram, text, CSV
- Flamp Amateur Multicast Protocol
- Can download from http://www.w1hkj.com/
- Runs on Windows, Linux, and Mac.
- Released under GNU Public License, so is completely FREE.

### NBEMS philosophy

- Keep it cheap.
- Keep it simple.
- Use Open Source software.
- Don't depend upon infrastructure.
- Make it fun to use between drills and disasters.
- Any computer, any radio.

# Fldigi



### How it works

- Fldigi uses your computer's sound card to generate and decode digital signals.
- Flmsg talks to Fldigi to send and receive messages.
- All work is done by your computer, don't need an external Terminal Node Controller (TNC).
- Audio from your computer speakers go into your radio's mike input for transmission.
- Audio from your radio goes into your computer's mike or line-in for decoding.
- Don't need an extremely powerful new computer, older machines work just fine.

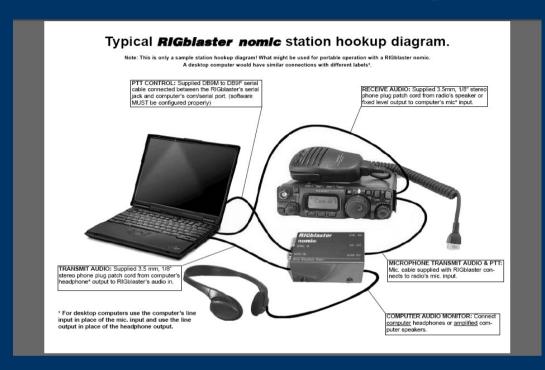
# Interfacing with computer

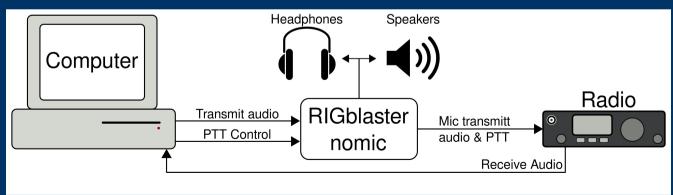
- Many ways to interface with computer.
- Rigblaster
- SignaLink
- USB for newer HF radios.
- But, if necessary, hold radio mike up to computer speaker and...
- Hold radio speaker up to computer mike!
- In an emergency, don't really need hardwired interface.
- Disable all DSP "enhancement" programs on mic.

### Acoustic Interface

- Easiest way to interface radio to computer is to...
- Hold radio mike up to computer speakers.
- Hold radio speaker up to computer mike.
- You do PTT manually.
- Works especially well with VHF/UHF FM.
- Real gamesaver during emergencies.
- Allows you to easily send data using any radio.
- Hams can participate who do not have a soundcard interface.
- MT63 is sufficiently robust to deal with background noise, even in a noisy EOC or field site.

# Rigblaster nomic setup

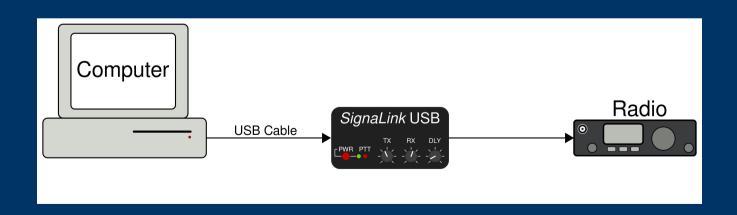




# Signalink USB



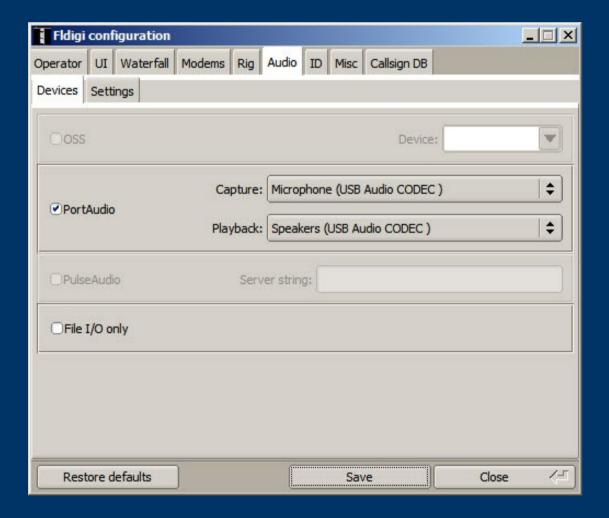




### SignaLink Configuration

- SignaLink is very easy to configure.
- Just connect to computer via USB.
- Configure Fldigi to use SignaLink USB sound card.
- Generate just enough audio from computer to trigger SignaLink vox.
- Use volume controls on SignaLink and don't touch computer audio settings

# SignaLink Configuration



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# Configuring Fldigi

• First time through, wizard is run.

Enter your personal info.

Also configure soundcard, radio interface, and

modems.



### Soundcard Calibration

- If possible, calibrate your soundcard.
- Especially necessary for narrowband HF modes.
- Can use fldigi WWV mode or CheckSR.exe.



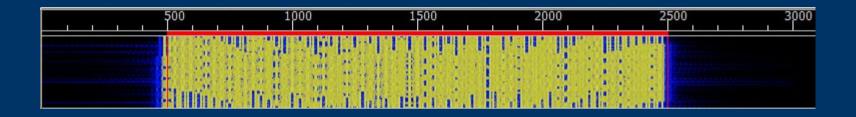
### Modes

- Lots of modes, most popular ones are...
- MT63 (500, 1000, 2000)
- Olivia
- "R" PSK modes...fast with FEC
- Popular PSK31 OK for making non-emcomm contacts, but has no error correction.

### MT63 – Most Versatile Mode

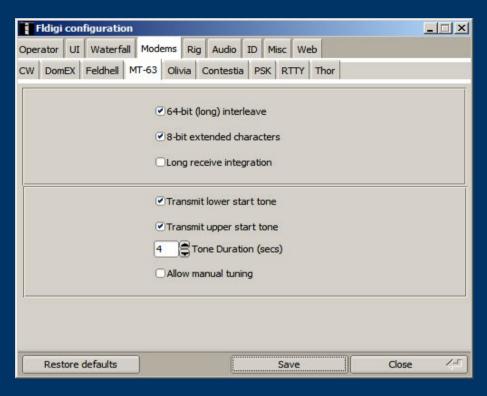
- MT63-2000 great choice for FM EmComm.
- Fast less than 2 min to send 2kb text file.
- Data redundancy in time and in frequency.
- Used by MARS.
- Very resistant to noise can lose up to 25% of signal and still copy.
- Works well with holding mike up to speaker.
- Used in WPA ARES SET and Red Cross drills.

### MT63-2000 Waterfall



- 64 tones sent at same time.
- Signal width is 2000 Hz.
- Offset frequency is always fixed at 1500 Hz.
- Fixed low frequency eliminates tuning errors.
- Sounds like a giant buzzsaw.

# Important MT63 configuration



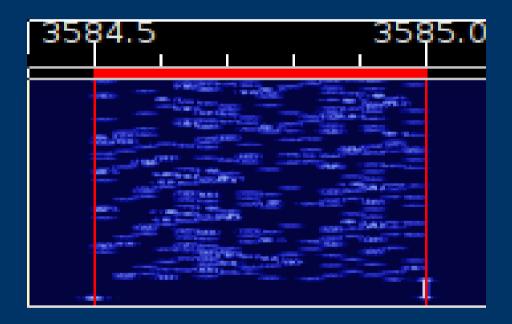
- Be sure to set 64 bit interleave and 8-bit char.
- Provides extra data redundancy.
- Both stations must have same interleave setting.
- Uncheck manual tuning for VHF/UHF.

### HF modes

- Preferred HF mode is Olivia.
- Olivia is great for poor HF conditions.
- Will get through when no other mode will.
- Can make contacts below noise floor!
- Does not require precise tuning.
- We use 8/500 when possible 8 tones in a 500 Hz bandwidth.
- ▼ When conditions are poor, we go to 16/500 16 tones in a 500 Hz bandwidth.
- 16/500 is slower, but will get through.
- Fine article in Dec 2008 QST by WB8ROL.

### Olivia waterfall

Screenshot of Olivia 16/500 signal in waterfall



• Unmistakable sound…like a flute!

### **HF Tips**

- A few things to remember for HF operation.
- Always use upper sideband (USB), even on 40M and 80M.
- Don't overdrive your audio.
- Disable speech compressor, noise blanker, and all other audio processing.
- Adjust mike gain so that ALC just moves a little.
- Digital modes are 100% duty cycle so...
- 50 watts is plenty!
- RF kills touchpads...use an external mouse!
- Don't need high power for digital modes anyway.

### Data Verification with Checksums

- Checksums allow you to be 100% sure your message was received accurately.
- Checksum is inserted into a file by Flmsg.
- Receiving station computes the checksum on the incoming file and...
- If the two checksums are identical, the file was received without error.
- Allows multiple stations to receive and confirm data 100%.
- Great for bulletins like situation updates, weather reports, road closures, lists of contact info.

### Example

### This is an example of a file with a checksum:

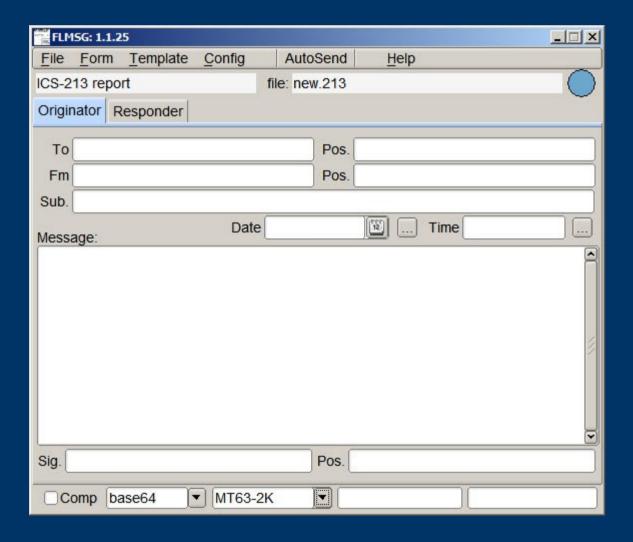
[WRAP:beg] [WRAP:crlf] [WRAP:fn example.txt] This is an example of a wrapped file. Here's what happens when we wrap something. [WRAP:chksum B71E] [WRAP:end]

- Note the WRAP beg and end delimiters.
- Also note the checksum, it's B71E.
- Flmsg automatically generate checksums.
- Flmsg also computes checksums on incoming messages.

# Flmsg – send/receive messages

- Flmsg used to send formatted messages:
  - ICS forms like ICS-213
  - ARRL Radiograms
  - Blank text
- Easy workflow for CSV spreadsheets.
- No need for use of text editor like Notepad.
- Starts transmission automatically.
- Eases importing and checksum verification of incoming message.
- Can have incoming messages automatically opened!

# Flmsg screenshot

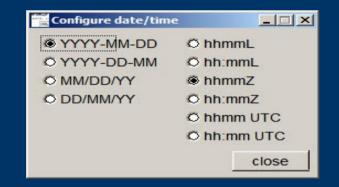


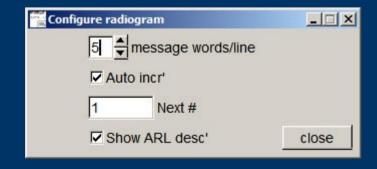
# Flmsg - configuration

Click on Config menu.





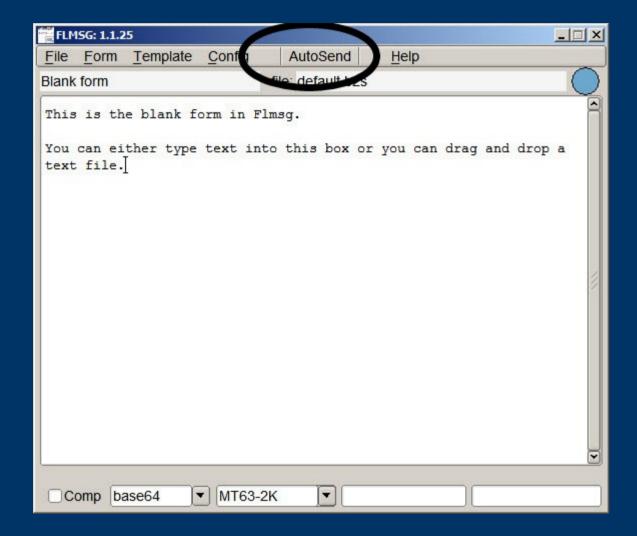




# Flmsg – Autosend workflow

- One click sending!
- Enter text directly into large empty box.
- Can also drag-and-drop text file into box.
- Push the AutoSend menu at top.
- Will be prompted to save file with automatically assigned unique filename.
- Flmsg will cause Fldigi to automatically send message.

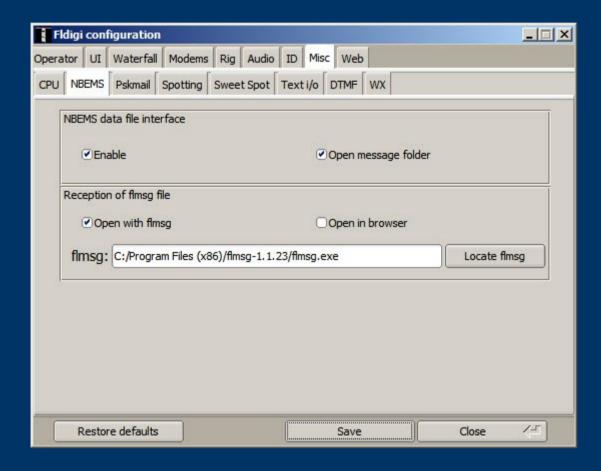
# Flmsg – Autosend Blank Text



# Flmsg Auto Display of Messages

- Incoming messages can be automatically opened in Flmsg.
- Can also auto open messages in browsers.
- Can walk away and come back to see messages displayed.
- Display in browser great for EOC or Served Agency facility.
- In Flmsg, Config->Misc, hit NBEMS tab.
- Check appropriate boxes.
- Must check box for Enable NBEMS data interface.
- Important: must enter complete path to flmsg.exe.

# Configure Fldigi for Incoming Data



# CSV Files for Spreadsheets

 Flmsg simplifies sending and receiving Comma Separated Value (CSV) spreadsheets

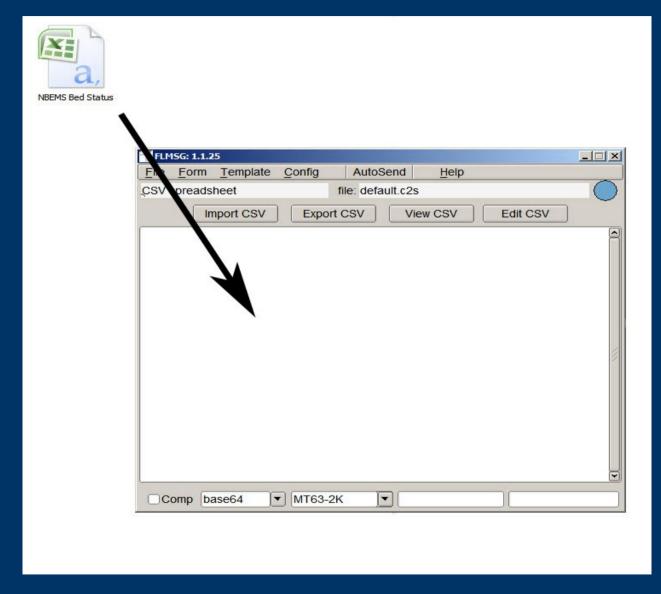
#### To Send:

- Form->CSV menu
- Drag-and-drop CSV file into the large text box.
- Push Auto Send.

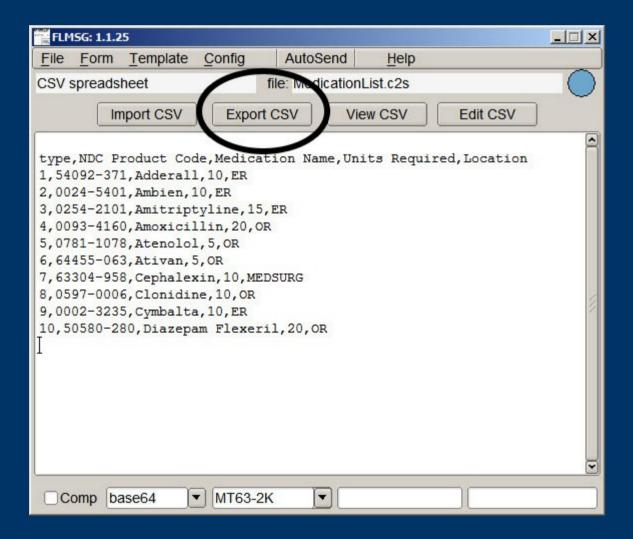
### To Receive:

- Incoming CSV file will auto open in Flmsg.
- Push Export CSV button.
- Save to Desktop or USB drive.

# Drag-and-Drop to Import CSV File



# Extract Incoming CSV File



### Data Guidelines for Emcomm

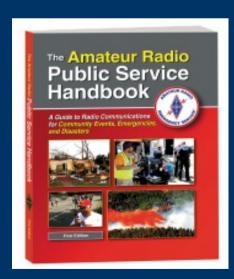
- We send only text files, no binary files.
- We do not send Word Documents, save as text.
- Excel spreadsheets must be exported as CSV.
- We do not send images.
- Limit file size to 3KB to avoid repeater timeouts.
- CRITICAL: Meet with Served Agency beforehand to set expectations.
- Encourage Served Agency to give us data electronically.
- Remember, we have limited bandwidth.

### Next steps

- Our strength is the ability to turn fun amateur activities into powerful emcomm tools.
- So, download NBEMS, and make lots of contacts!
- If you're ready for your daily hamming, you're more prepared for emergency than you think.
- Be active, and on the day you're needed, you'll feel right at home.

### Resources

- Western PA ARES Website: http://wpaares.org
- Docs available as well as membership sign up page
- wpaares-digital Yahoo group for WPA hams only
- NBEMSham Yahoo group
- ARRL's Public Service Handbook



### Resources

- W1HJK (author of fldgi) http://www.w1hkj.com/
- MT63 Wikipedia page http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MT63
- August 2009 QST
- June 2010 QST
- ARRL NBEMS page http://www.arrl.org/nbems

### Acknowledgments

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- N3MSE, John Rodgers, Western PA SM
- AB3ER, Larry Keller, Western PA SEC
- N3SPW, John Szwarc, former Western PA SEC