

Slow Scan TV (SSTV)

What is Slow Scan Television, also known as SSTV?

- •A method of sending still pictures on a voice bandwidth (less than 3 kHz) channel or medium
- Similar in many ways to facsimile (fax)
- Until recently it was an analog mode with relatively low resolution

- Concept developed in 1957 by Copthorne Macdonald
- Early standard was 120 lines @ 120 pixels per line, black and white picture
- First live tests performed on 11 meter Ham band
- FCC legalized use of SSTV by Advance Class and above in 1970

Early methods of receiving SSTV

- Use of a CRT with long persistence phosphors
 - Scan time had to be very short
- Use of a standard CRT using a camera with an open shutter
- Modification of commercial FAX machines
- •Commercial SSTV 'machines' HAL Robot, etc

SSTV Today

- With the advent of computers being equipped with sound cards, some clever Hams were able to write programs that would allow transmitting and receiving SSTV picture with nothing other than a sound card equipped computer
- •The software would take a typical graphics file and 'scan' it in a SSTV format at the receiving end the SSTV 'scan' would be converted back into a typical graphics file

Two types of SSTV in common use today

- Traditional 'analog' SSTV as described above
- Digital SSTV

Analog SSTV Advantages

- Somewhat simpler to use and shorter learning curve
- Will usually get some picture in less than ideal conditions
- Most programs backwards compatible with legacy formats

Analog SSTV Disadvantages

- When a portion of the picture is 'taken out' by a static crash or other phenomena, it cannot be recovered. The entire picture must be resent.
- •Picture quality varies directly with band conditions. Noisy or fading band conditions result in a less than ideal picture

Digital SSTV Advantages

- Picture Quality is as good as the original picture's quality
- Has various redundancy settings to adjust to band conditions
- Allows requests for retransmission of only missing segments to complete picture with segments 'taken out'

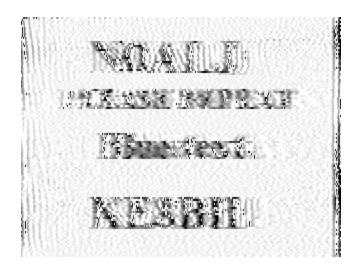
Digital SSTV Disadvantages

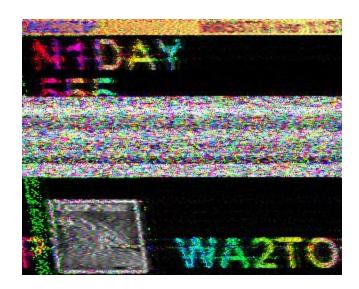
- Somewhat more complex and longer learning curve
- No picture possible when poor band condition threshold is reached.











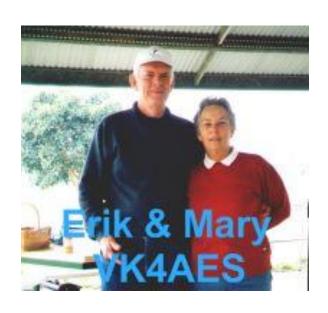
What's it sound like? – Picture from KQ4TX in Scottie 1 mode, 59 signal





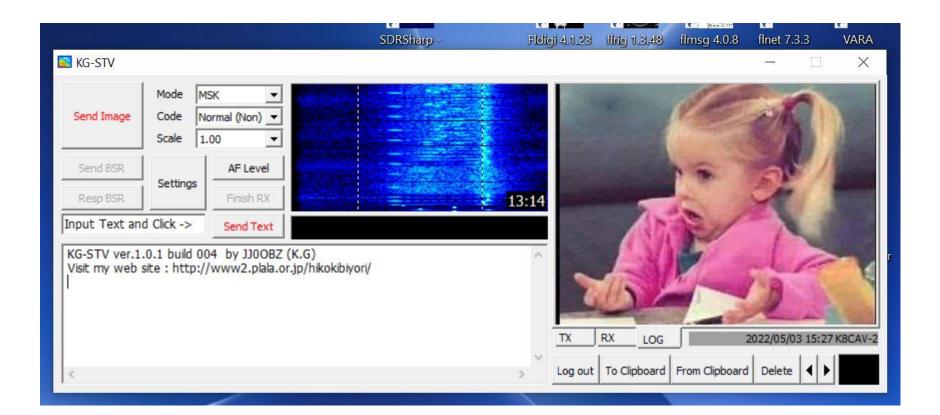












Where to get Software (Windows)

MMSSTV https://hamsoft.ca/pages/mmsstv.php

SSTV FAX WX https://www.dxzone.com/dx441/sstv-fax-wx-software.html

MultiPSK https://www.dxzone.com/dx8464/multipsk.html

MixW https://www.dxzone.com/dx3165/mixw-v3.html

EasyPal

http://www.vk3evl.com/index.php?Itemid=62id=57option=com_contentview=article

KG-STV http://www.wells10000.plus.com/m5aml/kg-stv.htm

Where to get Software (MAC)

Black Cat SSTV https://www.blackcatsystems.com/software/sstv.html

Multiscan 3B SSTV https://www.dxzone.com/dx28725/multiscan-3b-sstv-for-apple-macos.html

Where to get Software (Linux & Raspberry Pi)

QSSTV for Linux https://www.dxzone.com/dx2648/qsstv-for-linux.html

SSTV with the Raspberry PI 4B https://km4nmp.com/2019/11/24/sstv-with-the-raspberry-pi-4b/

TRXAMADRM

http://www.pa0mbo.nl/ties/public_html/hamradio/txamadrm/index.html

Suggested HF SSTV Frequencies (from Wikipedia)

	Freq		
Band	(kHz)	Mode	<u>Notes</u>
160m	1890	LSB	
80m	3730	LSB	Europe
80m	3845	LSB	
6925		USB	Pirate Transmissions
40m	7165	LSB	Europe
40m	7171	LSB	
40m	7180	LSB	Proposed
30m	10132	USB	MP73N Mode Only
20m	14230	USB	Alternates: 14227 kHz USB 14233 kHz USB
15m	21340	USB	
27700		USB	Pirate Transmissions
10m	28680	USB	

Suggested VHF and above SSTV Frequencies

(from Wikipedia)

Freq		
(MHz)	Mode	Notes
50.680	NFM	
50.950	USB	
145.500	NFM	
145.550	USB	
145.600	NFM	
145.625	NFM	Australia
145.800	NFM	ISS Downlink Call: RS0ISS
223.850	NFM	
433.775	NFM/USB	Australia
430.950	NFM/USB	
	(MHz) 50.680 50.950 145.500 145.550 145.600 145.625 145.800 223.850 433.775	(MHz)Mode50.680NFM50.950USB145.500NFM145.550USB145.600NFM145.625NFM145.800NFM223.850NFM433.775NFM/USB