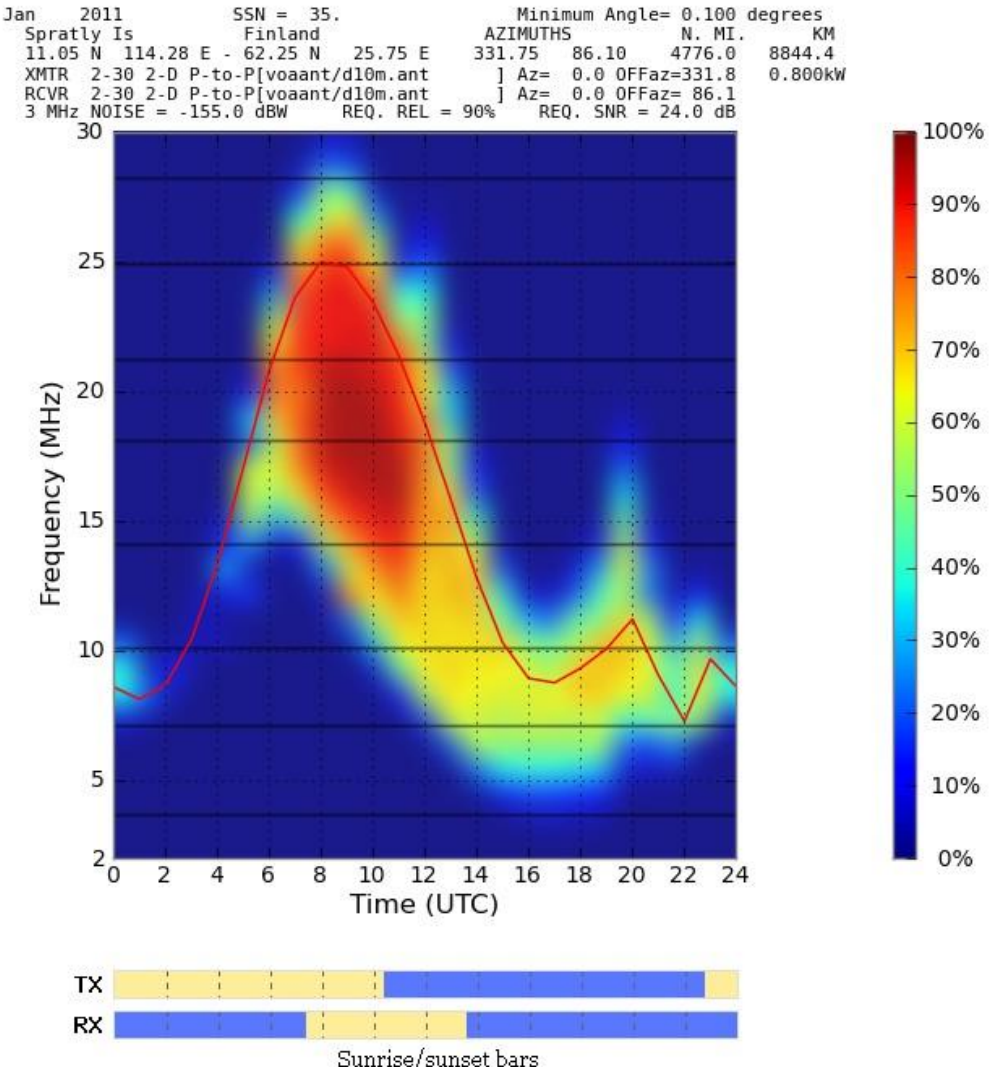
PileUP!

Volume 15(1-2) 2011



VOACAP is now on-line thanks to OH6BG & Team

PileUp! is the newsletter of Contest Club Finland. Contribute!
CCF website: http://www.contestclubfinland.com/

PileUP! 15(1-2) – Eds. Ilkka, OH1WZ; Esa OH7WV; Kim, OH6KZP
PileUP! is best viewed when printed in A5-size booklet. Instructions: Don't read too seriously.

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TNX: K9JKA, K9LA, N5TJ, OH0XX, 1EG, 1RX, 1RY, 1VR, 1VT, 1WZ, 1XX, 1ZAA, 2BCV, 2BH, 2BN, 2FH, 2KI, 2MM, 2PM, 2UA, 5BM, 5IJL, 5TS, 5XT, 6BG, 6KN, 6KZP, 6UM, 7EA, 7MA, 7UE, 7WV, 8NC, SE5E, SM0BYD, SM0W, SM2WMV, Prof. Dr. H. Crofthill

Simple solutions get the job done (tower rotator @OH4A/OH6LI, Photo OH1WZ).

From the Talkoo Editors

This Xmas issue is the 61st published PileUP!. When I now read the first issue (1/97), I realize that this publication was started by Harri, OH6YF (sk), Timo, OH1NOA, and Ari, OH1EH. The excitement and enthusiasm of the (then) young organizers is evident. It was also catchy: our club soon had lots of members in Finland – 5% of the ham population! This autumn we had a little project regarding PileUP!. We asked for paper copies of the early issues and they were scanned into pdf-files and archived at the CCF web site. All but two were found. 2002 was a busy year for CCF because of WRTC2002 and from that year we are still missing #2 and #3. If you happen to have those, please contact us. Our compliments are due to Arvo, OH3CV, who did the hard work.

The previous issue of PileUP! (September 10, 2010) was a double issue, and it has been accessed over 4,000 times from nearly 100 countries. Since then, we have worked the SAC and CQ WW contests, inter alia. We have also heard about the possibility to join the **January CCF/OHDXF cruise**, which again has an interesting agenda (ohdxf.fi). **Hurry along**; you still can book a trip. This one we owe to OH6KN–OH6UM and their team of guests.

In December the sad news reached us. Pioneer of OH radio contesting and inspirer of many, Axel, OH5NW, passed away at the age of 80. We have lost a true gentleman of the bands.

Following the spririt of Axel and others, great scores were achieved by OH hams in last autumn's contests. The number of Sunspots still remained very low, which resulted in migration towards the south in hopes of a thicker ionosphere. The real long-distance traveler was Seppo, OH1VR, who cleared several customs checks to reach the distant ZL7-land. The Canary Islands and Azores were again a resort of many OH migratory hams. Team Arcala announced last spring the acquisition of reinforcements to the locker room. Jeff, N5TJ, was promised to return to the European scene, which he certainly did from CR2X in CQ WW SSB. Records were (will be) broken from the same station again in November, when Toni, OH2UA manned CR2X on CW. Congratulations to the Arcala team. Lot's of behind-the-scenes-hours were certainly put to the project by many. We earth-borns may not comprehend your (oversized) activities, but we appreciate the reputation that leaks a bit to us (CCF folks) too.

Talking about jumbo antennas - I have had the opportunity to operate from OH8X a couple of times during CQ WPX in M/2. On the 2nd occasion in 2009, I saw the Mammoth standing calmly in the snowy March landscape. The coax cable came into the shack too. One light press of the switch and it would have been connected for me. But I never did it, thinking I'd be spoiled by the experience. I just let Veijo OH6KN next to me work the JA pileups on 80 and 160 SSB... Not very smart thinking, many might say. Well, I still get some pleasure from the 40M dipole, 80M vertical and the 3-el motorized and tunable fiberglass yagi at home.

The editors of this issue want to thank all who contributed and you were many!. Jari, OH6BG, covers VOACAP and reports great work by many, and our congratulations are due to Jari & team. We got some participants to the rewrite-lyrics-to-Irwin-Goodman-songs contest, TNX. Carl, K9LA, brings hope and discusses solar flux and sunspots. CQ WW CW aftermath comes in several articles by Juha, OH8NC, Teemu, SM0W, and Ilkka, OH1WZ. PileUP! interviewed Jeff, N5TJ, to catch attention to his most recent achievement from CR2X. He seems to be native to the region EA8-CT3-CU2. PileUP! also interviewed OT Pertti, OH2PM, on the eve of his special day. Pertti has experience of radio contesting from seven decades. Kari, OH5-TS, covers SAC activities from the historical town of Hamina and Antti, OH7EA, exposes us to 5R8, where he was during CQ WW SSB. All this and much more in this 72-page PileUP! 15(1-2), another joint-work talkoo-issue by CCF friends.

73 ilkka OH1WZ

Esa, OH7WV
Kim, OH6KZP (see p. 67)

Huumoria

Tunnetko harrasteeseen liittyvän maantieteen? Kokeile tätä.

1. KP1 on
   a) Mahassa
   b) Navassa
   c) Jalassa

2. CQ-zonessa 5 sijaitseva vuoristo on nimeltään
   a) Appalakit
   b) Lippalakit
   c) Pipot

3. XV on
   a) Tuotnam
   b) Vietnam
   c) Noudatnam

4. JD1 on
   a) Otsawasara
   b) Ogasawara
   c) Oksawasara

5. HC8 on
   a) Galakaikkos
   b) Galaloppus
   c) Galapagos

6. Mitkä seuraavista voivat sijaita CQ-zonessa 4?
   a) K0SSU
   b) W0TKA
   c) W1SKI
   d) WI1NA

7. Mikä näistä ei voi olla japanilainen kutsumerkki?
   a) JU0MA
   b) JO1KU
   c) HA1KU
   d) RA1KU

8. Yksi KH5-saarista on
   a) Tavis
   b) Jarvis
   c) Elvis

9. Tyynellä valtamerellä sijaitsee
   a) Tonga
   b) Tanga
   c) Stonga

10. Mahdollisia kutsuja voivat olla
   a) IS0/M0KA
   b) LO0SER
   c) RA/KK1NE
   d) VO1/V1TSI

Contesterin lauantai, IR0WIN

Viideltä mastoon ja kuudelta kolvaan
Se on sellainen kontesterin perjantai
Viideltä mastoon ja kuudelta kolvaan
Se on sellainen kontesterin perjantai

Tiistai-iltana asemalle hän saapuu
Wintest ja PC heti siihen kaatuu
ICOMin myymistä kovasti hän katuu
Kunnes koittaa hektinen lauantai

Biimillä japsit ja geepeellä jenkit
Se on sellainen kontesterin lauantai
Biimillä japsit ja geepeellä jenkit
Se on sellainen kontesterin lauantai

Joka watti linukasta bandille lähtee
Hikipäässä miehemme kertoimet hakee
Rytty taikka CW, bandil hänet kuulee
Aina kun koittaa se lauantai

Viideltä mastoon ja kuudelta kolvaan
Se on sellainen kontesterin perjantai
Biimillä japsit ja geepeellä jenkit
Se on sellainen kontesterin lauantai

Kelit on hyvät ja workkinen maistuu
Aurora vähitellen päältä kun haihtuu
Jenkkejä lokiin ja sanomat ne vaihtuu
Aina kun koittaa se lauantai

Viideltä mastoon ja kuudelta kolvaan
Se on sellainen kontesterin perjantai
Biimillä japsit ja geepeellä jenkit
Se on sellainen kontesterin lauantai

Ei watti tapa, IR8WIN

Kaikki alkoi siitä kun mä hamssiluvan sain
Sitten juhlan kunniaksi ISON PUTKEN hain
Eikä siinä turhaan liioin kainosteltu lain
RF kiersi ringissä ja irvisteltiin vain

Ei watti tapa ja tuhanteen ei huku
Kun on alkuun päästy niin antaa mennä vaan
Ei watti tapa ja tuhanteen ei huku
Kun on alkuun päästy niin antaa mennä vaan

Elämä on tylsää jos ei joskus worki näin
No kuka sitä aina jaksaa olla stand-by vain
Antaa mennä samaan tahtiin peditio peräkkäin
Kaikki murheet jätetään me noviiseille näin

Ei watti tapa ja tuhanteen ei huku
Kun on alkuun päästy niin antaa mennä vaan
Ei watti tapa ja tuhanteen ei huku
Kun on alkuun päästy niin antaa mennä vaan

Kaikkihan me täällä ollaan pieni hetki vaan
On aivan turhaa jättää maita muille päälle maan
Joku toinen kuitenkin ne workkii aikanaan
Workitaan nyt kaikki, toiset kuulkoot omiaan

Ei watti tapa ja tuhanteen ei huku
Kun on alkuun päästy niin antaa mennä vaan
Ei watti tapa ja tuhanteen ei huku
Kun on alkuun päästy niin antaa mennä vaan

The correlation between sunspots and solar flux

Carl Luetzelschwab, K9LA

With Cycle 24 definitely on the rise, it is important to understand the relationship between sunspots and 10.7 cm solar flux. Historically we've used sunspots to predict the state of the ionosphere, as sunspots are a proxy for the true ionizing radiation between wavelengths of 0.1 and 100 nanometers. Another proxy for the true ionizing radiation is 10.7 cm solar flux. With sunspots being a visual measurement and requiring a bit of human interpretation, 10.7 cm solar flux is much more objective, as it is a true measurement at 2800 MHz. The purpose of this short article is to look at the correlation between sunspots and solar flux.

Let's first look at the correlation between daily values. Figure 1 does this using a scatter plot of the daily solar flux data and the daily sunspot number data for June 2000.

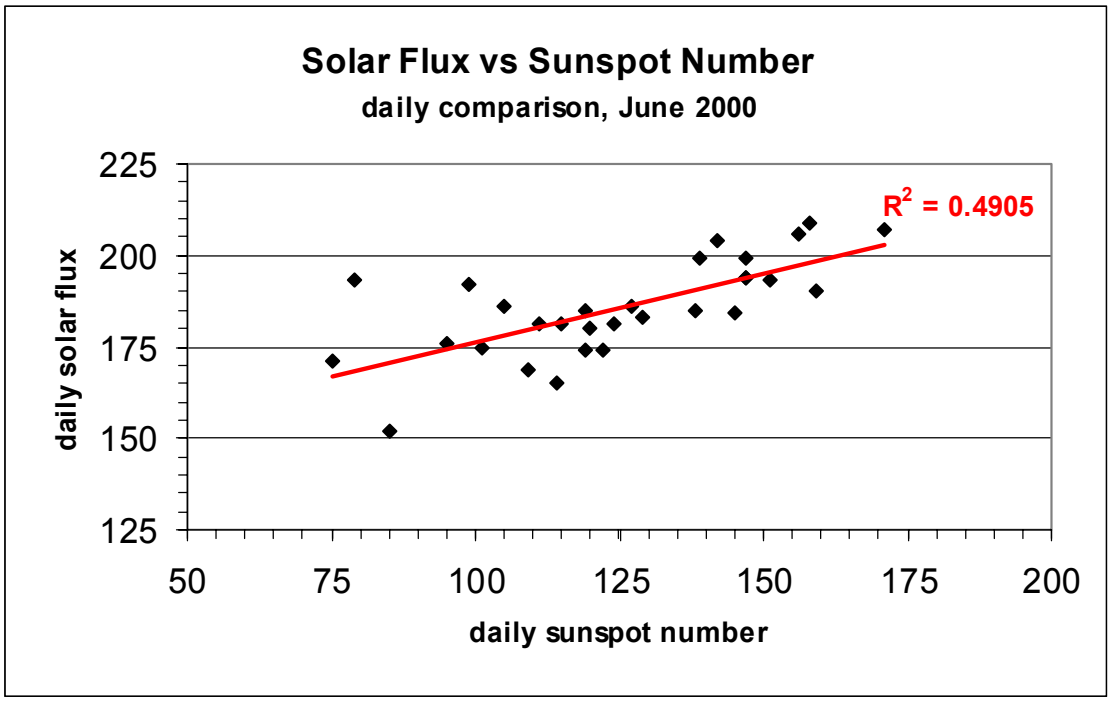


Fig. 1. Correlation between daily values.

The red line is a best-fit linear trend line, and the R^2 value in the upper right corner of the plot tells us how well correlated the two daily values are using this linear trend line. An R^2 of 1 would indicate perfect correlation, and for this condition all the data points would fall right on the red best-fit linear trend line. An R^2 of 0 would indicate no correlation, and the data points would be widely scattered about the red best-fit linear trend line.[1]

With an R^2 of 0.49, we conclude that the daily solar flux and the daily sunspot number are somewhat correlated[2]. Can it be better? Yes – if we use monthly mean (average) values of solar flux and sunspot number. Figure 2 is a scatter plot of the monthly mean solar flux and the monthly mean sunspot number.

[1] (Eds.) R^2 also tells the proportion of the variation in the Y values that is explained by the line (model), 1 = 100%.

[2] (Eds.) Positively correlated

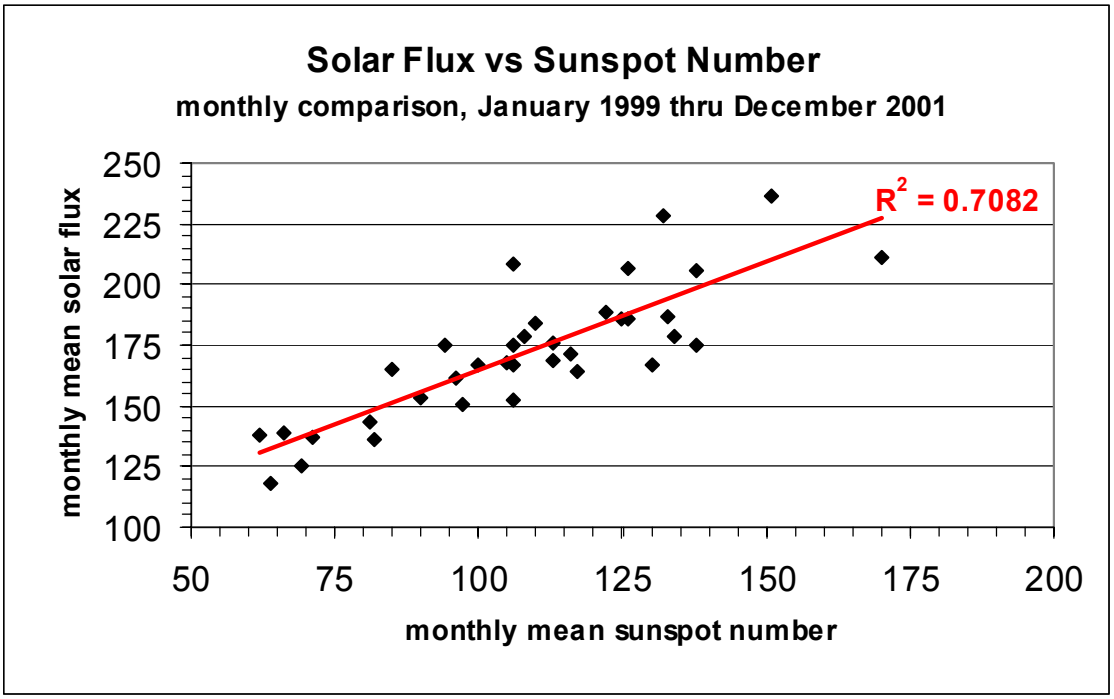


Fig. 2. Correlation between monthly mean values.

With an R^2 value of 0.71 (again using a linear trend line), the monthly mean correlation is better than the daily correlation. But there's still uncertainty. For example, the monthly mean solar flux was anywhere from 150 to 210 when the monthly mean sunspot number was around 105.

Let's go to the next level and compare smoothed solar flux to smoothed sunspot number (smoothed solar flux is calculated in the same way as the smoothed sunspot number – it uses monthly mean data from the desired month and data from 6 months before and after the desired month). This is done in Figure 3 for July 1999 through June 2001.

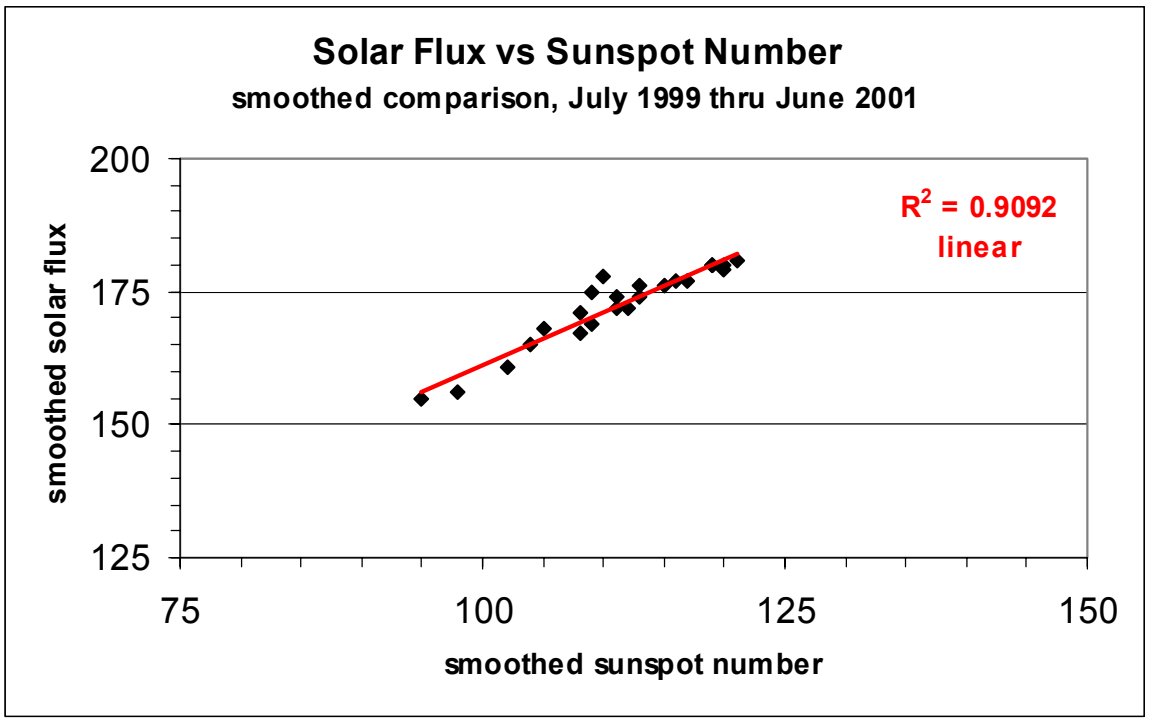


Fig. 3. Correlation between smoothed values.

This is much better. The data nicely hugs the red best-fit linear trend line. The R^2 value of 0.91 indicates a high degree of correlation. But we can do even better (a higher value of R^2) with a second order polynomial trend line. Figure 4 shows this data.

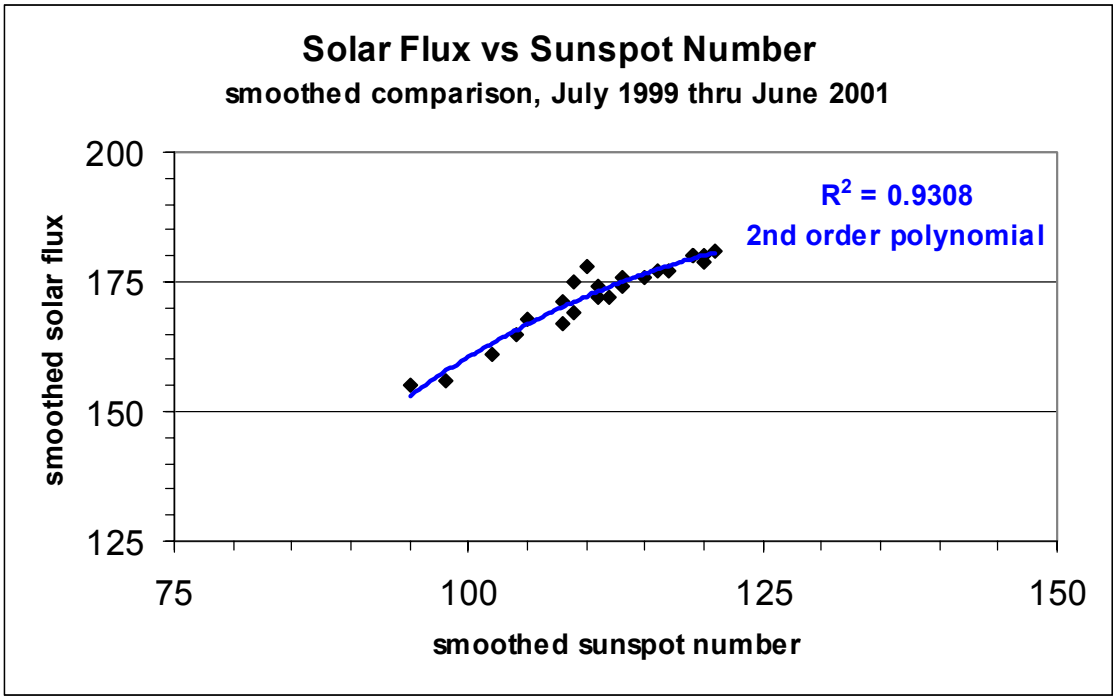


Fig. 4. Correlation between smoothed values using a polynomial.

This correlation between smoothed solar flux and smoothed sunspot number using a second-order polynomial trend line is the basis for the equations seen in our propagation literature. Using the term φ_{12} for the smoothed solar flux and the term R_{12} for the smoothed sunspot number, we have

$$\varphi_{12} = 63.75 + 0.728\ R_{12} + 0.00089\ (R_{12})^2$$

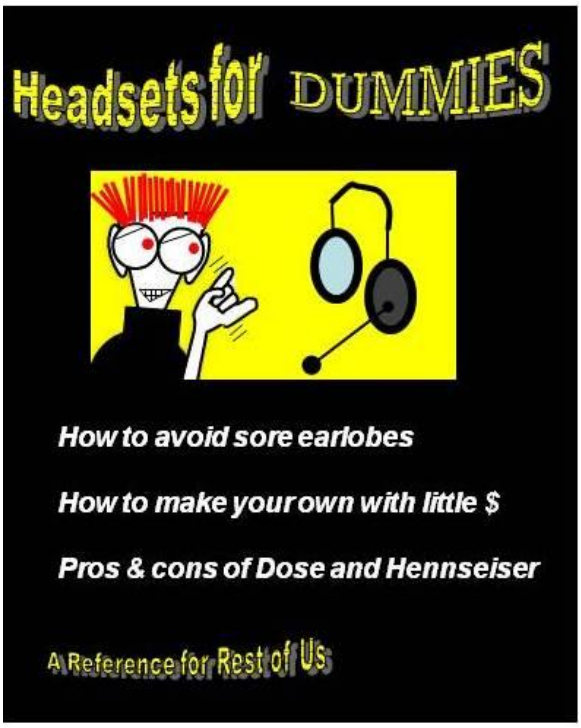
and

$$R_{12} = (93918.4 + 1117.3\ \varphi_{12})^{1/2} - 406.37$$

These equations were derived from much more data than what are presented in the smoothed plot of Figure 4.

It is important to note that these two equations are intended to be used with smoothed values. Using these equations to convert from daily solar flux to daily sunspot number (or vice versa) will result in much uncertainty as is seen in Figure 1.

And as a reminder, our propagation prediction programs are set up to use a smoothed solar index – and as Figure 4 shows, either the smoothed sunspot number or smoothed solar flux is acceptable since they are highly correlated.



VOACAP Online takes the sweat out of HF predictions

Jari Perkiömäki OH6BG/OG6G

In the Spring of 2010, a Finnish-British team of Linux and HF propagation enthusiasts launched an online version of VOACAP (Voice of America Coverage Analysis Program), a free professional HF propagation prediction package, originally developed for the Voice of America. In November 2010, a new mechanism was added for TX and RX coordinate entry using Google Maps. This made the service even more usable and accessible, particularly for a casual user.

Fig. 1. For point-to-point predictions, the QTH markers can be positioned on the map with the mouse. The red marker is the TX and the blue the RX. The red line is the great-circle path, the shortest path between the two locations.

On the right hand side, there is the "Swap TX-RX" button to swap the coordinates. If you swap the TX and RX, you may see some differences in predictions on the same circuit due to different noise levels at the RX end. Also, you can experiment by running the prediction via the ”long-path”. The red line will then show the long-path route. Alternatively, the TX and RX QTH coordinates can be selected from a DXCC-type pop-up menu, or you can enter your Maidenhead locator in the Name field and press ”Loc calc” button. Finally, you can set the TX site coordinates as your default by clicking on the ”Set as default” button. You can remove the default setting by clicking on the ”Reset default” button. Shown on Fig. 1 is the route from Spratly Islands (Thitu Island) to Finland.

From dream to reality

All those who have used the Windows version of the VOACAP package probably agree that it is an extremely powerful prediction tool but, at the same time, has a very steep learning curve. I tried the software for the first time more than ten years ago. But at that time, something was wrong, and it simply did not work on my computer. Later, in the beginning of 2000s, I returned to the software; I was encouraged and discouraged at the same time. On the one hand, I felt that at last here I have a

serious program that could help me in getting a practical understanding of how propagation behaves. On the other hand, I had a hard time to understand what the program was trying to tell me!

By a stroke of luck I got introduced to George Lane, a senior HF propagation engineer with the Voice of America. He told me to buy his book "Signal-to-Noise Predictions Using VOACAP." Today, this book is available free from Rockwell Collins on CD-ROM (only shipping charges apply!). I still had a lot of questions and George was very kind and helpful in explaining the ins and outs of the software. Our extensive exchange of e-mails was the base material for my website "VOACAP Quick Guide" (www.voacap.com) – well, today, I guess it's not such a "quick" guide anymore.

A couple of years ago, I started to become obsessed with the idea of getting the software online on the Internet. I wanted to build a service which would not require the slightest knowledge of propagation – or of VOACAP for that matter – so that anyone can use it and understand the result. Unfortunately, there was a big problem: I wanted to run the software on Linux, and the source code did not compile as-is. The source code was written in Fortran and is in the public domain, a rare thing these days.

The dream finally came true when I met James Watson, HZ1JW, a Briton who is currently stationed in HZ land. He had the skills and knowledge to port the Fortran code so that it could be compiled using the GCC compiler commonly used on Linux platforms. He was also instrumental in writing a bunch of Python scripts to generate graphical presentations of the VOACAP output, i.e. the prediction itself. The same scripts are used today to produce those blazingly fast result graphs at VOACAP Online. Finally, Juho Juopperi, OH8GLV, volunteered to take care of the server-side programming that is needed to get calculations done on the server itself. Today, VOACAP Online is hosted on a web server equipped with 8 CPUs and 16 GB of RAM, and a fast Internet connection of 1 Gbps.

The simpler, the better

VOACAP Online is a greatly simplified version of the versatile VOACAP HF prediction package but the performance is not compromised in any way. The online version is optimized for ham radio purposes, as it only requires the absolute minimum amount of input data. If you were using the original VOACAP package, you could easily be confused while entering the required input. Also you must understand which output parameters are really important for your purposes, and most importantly, what the output means in terms of communication. So, VOACAP Online does not offer all of the functionality that is potentially available; it only offers what seems (to me, at least) most relevant for practical ham radio prediction purposes.

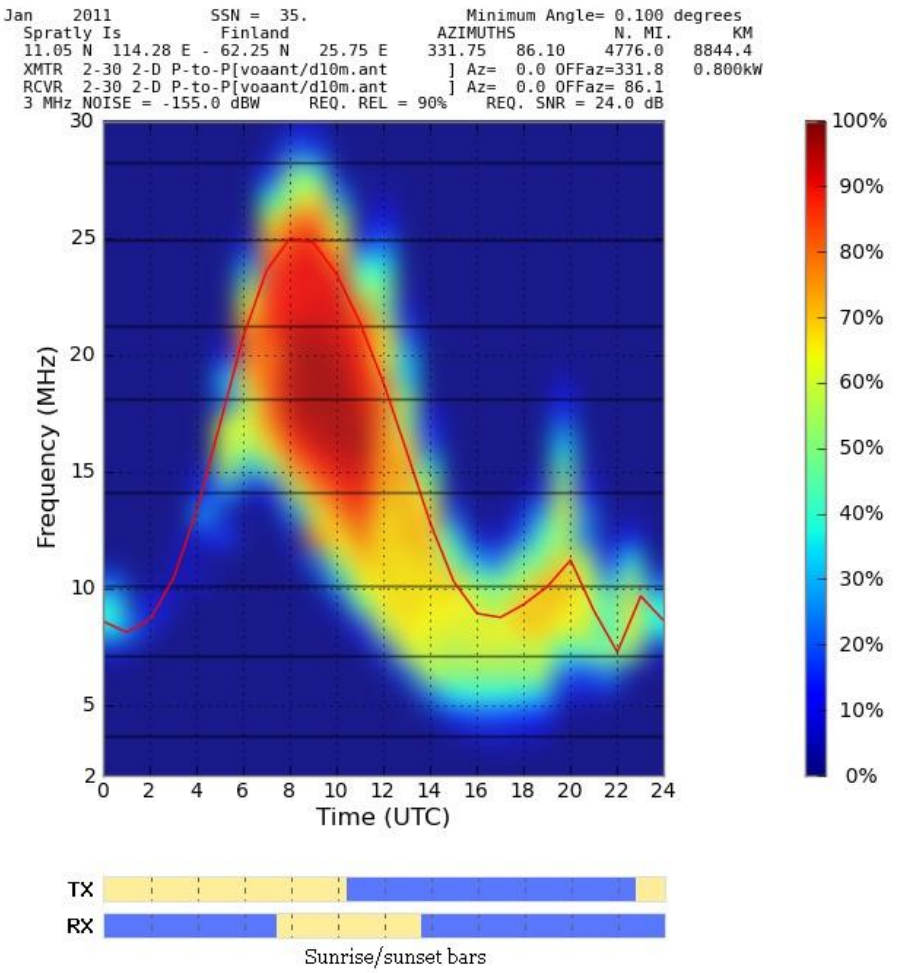


Fig. 2. VOACAP Online visually shows your **chances to achieve the lowest copyable CW-grade communication** between the transmitter and the receiver as a function of frequency vs. UTC time. Also, the sunlight and night hours are visible below the graph to help determine grayline propagation periods on the low bands.

The probability of communication is shown with colors. The dark red means extremely good chances (100%) and dark blue no chance (0%), see the color legend. The ham bands are marked with slightly darker horizontal lines. The thick red line that crosses the graph marks the MUF, the **median** maximum usable frequency for a given ionospheric path, month, SSN, and hour. It is not the maximum usable frequency in terms of communications, but a statistical concept.

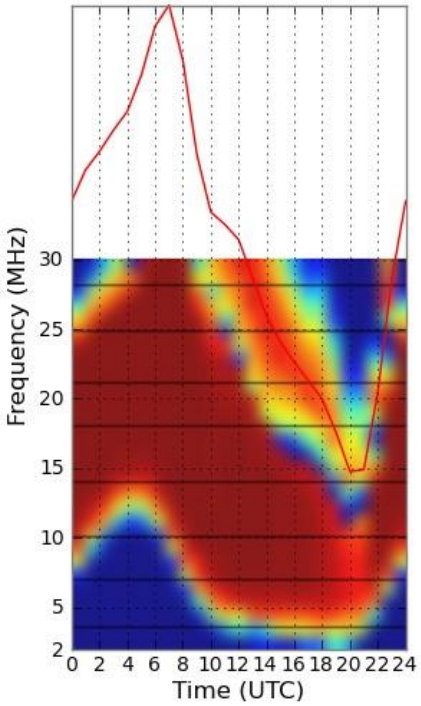


Fig. 3. Experimenting with VOACAP is fun! Sometimes the predicted MUF can go way beyond the scales of the graph. Here is a circuit from Sanya (China) to Tokyo in October 2012. The MUF must be near 50 MHz at 7 UTC!

Coverage area maps also available

VOACAP Online also offers short-path and long-path coverage area maps at http://www.voacap.com/coverage.html. These can be extremely useful for contesters and DX pedition operators to get a quick overview of propagation conditions from the transmitter site to the rest of the world. To support coverage map predictions, all antenna models in VOACAP Online are omnidirectional.

Fig. 4. For the coverage area predictions at its simplest, the user needs only to set the TX coordinates. All RX sites use the same antennas as specified by the user. Also, the noise level at all RX sites is the same. Shown in Figure 4 is the input data for DX0DX (Spratly Islands) on 24 MHz at 13 UTC in January 2011.

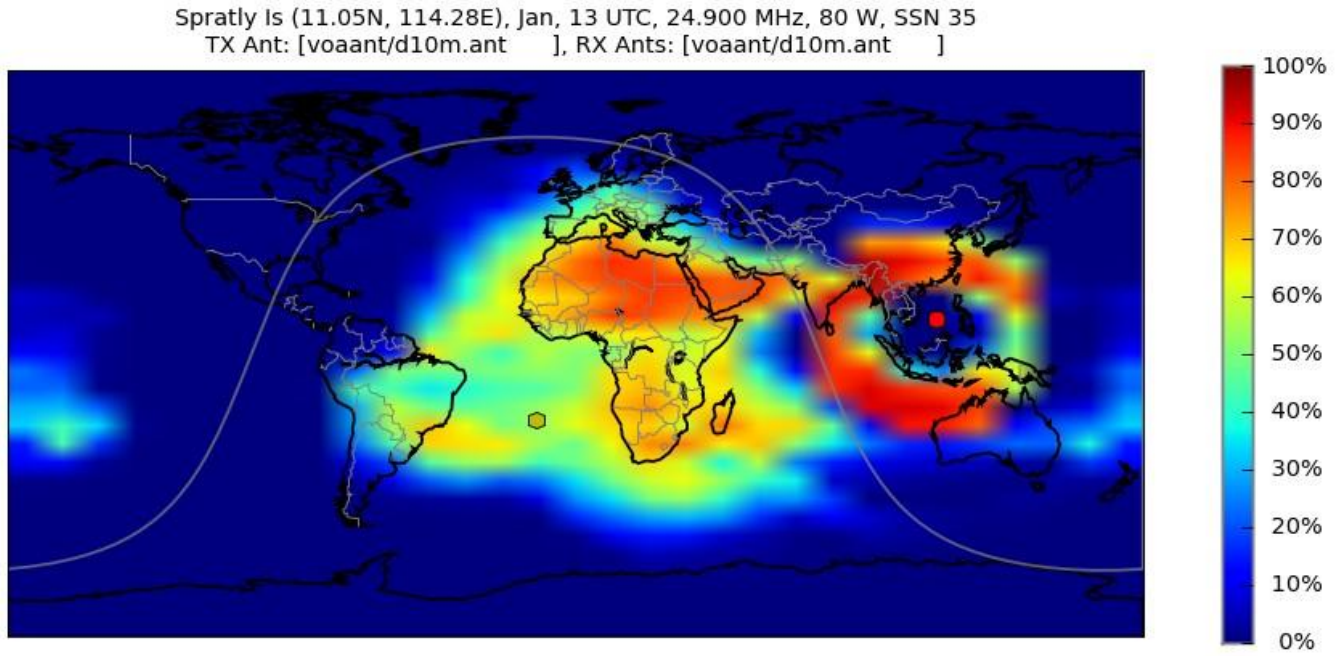


Fig. 5. This is the short-path coverage area prediction from DX0DX (Spratly Islands) to the rest of the world in January 2011 on 24 MHz at 13 UTC, using 100 watts into a dipole antenna @ 10 meters above the ground. All the receiver sites use the same dipole model. Also the grayline terminator is visible on all coverage area maps. The red circle shows the TX site, and the yellow circle shows the position of the Sun. It seems that no opening is predicted to the US East Coast...

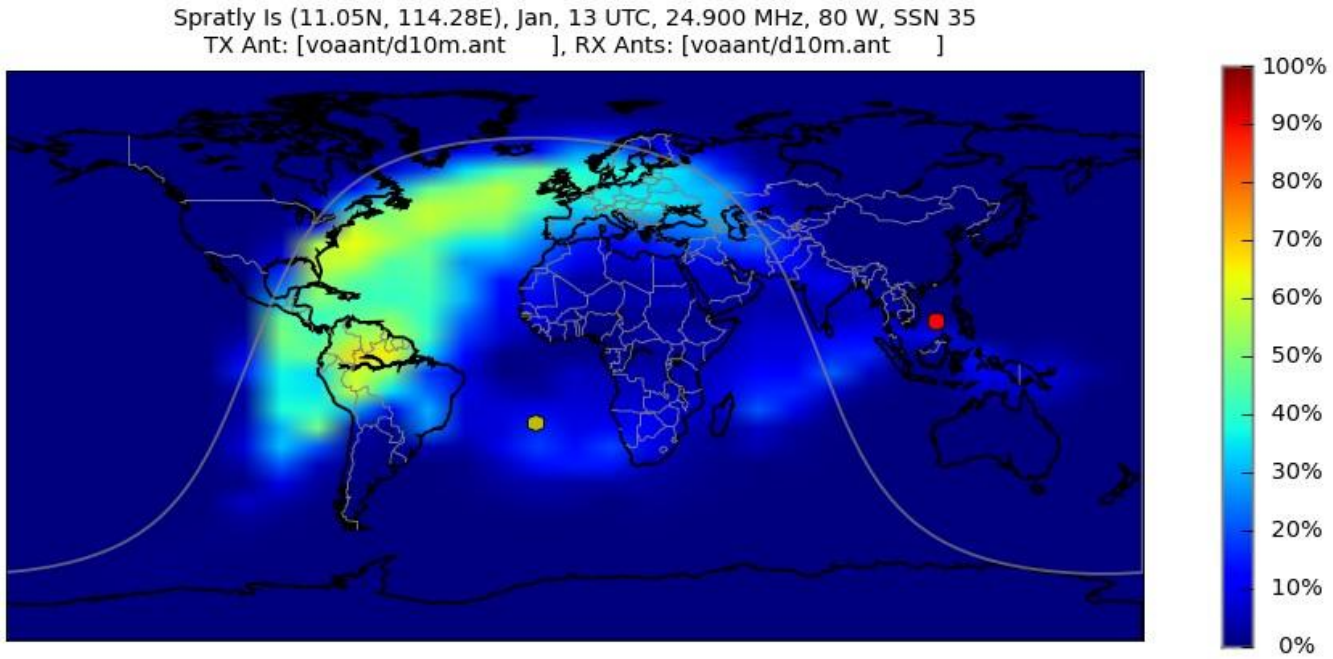


Fig. 6. Using the same input data as for Fig. 5 but via long-path, the long-path coverage area prediction from DX0DX (Spratly Islands) to the rest of the world in January 2011 on 24 MHz at 13 UTC. Now it seems that there is indeed a possibility for a long-path opening to the US East Coast!

In a nutshell, VOACAP Online Point-to-point and Coverage Area predictions help the ham radio operator in many ways:

1. Extremely easy to use: at its simplest, just move the QTH markers on the map to the locations of your choice or or select a location from a menu. Run the prediction!
2. You can find those rare openings to DX countries; experiment with short-path vs. long-path settings
3. You can experiment with power, a superb tool for QRP ops
4. You can experiment with a variety of antennas, from verticals to 8-element Yagis at various heights
5. Many times quicker and easier to use than the Windows version
6. The prediction is visually easy to read, ham radio bands are clearly marked
7. Web-based, so it's independent of all operating systems, works on Windows/Mac/Linux/your mobile phone
8. Coverage area map predictions are available; even long-path maps!
9. Takes care of the technicalities, i.e., correct input parameters, e.g.:

- the correct sunspot numbers are automatically updated
- the recommended calculation method is used
- the reference SNR (signal-to-noise ratio) is set to CW-grade transmission quality
- the antennas are tested and their patterns are verified
- the power fed to the calculation engine takes into account some feedline losses; this is why the result shows 800 Watts of input power when you chose 1000 W
- the ionospheric coefficients are set according to theory

If you have ideas to make VOACAP Online better, please send your suggestions (and questions, too), to oh6bg@sral.fi.
Point-to-point predictions:
http://online.voacap.com
Coverage area predictions:
http://www.voacap.com/coverage.html

5R8X experience
Antti, OH7EA

(Photos OH8NC & OH6KN)

Martti, OH2BH, and Juha, OH8NC, first had the idea of activating 5R8 in CQWW SSB, but soon the plan evolved to do a bit bigger scale operation with two dedicated low band operators (OH2PM and OH6KN) from a specific location picked by Åke 5R8FU and the rest of us activating higher bands from Åke's QTH. This was to be my second DXpedition and I was very pleased to be asked to join the more seasoned guys to do some CW and quickly got the necessary green light for the trip from my YL to get away for a week.

There was a bit of uncertainty upon departure from Helsinki due to a strike but fortunately our flight wasn't affected. The five of us had nine big suitcases, each weighing app. 23 kg, plus the hand luggage, so there was quite some stuff to be concerned about. We only took our hand luggage to Paris (F) where we spent the night, all the rest of the stuff was cleared to 5R8 directly. There was also a good load of equipment that was shipped to 5R8 before our arrival.

The flight from Paris was uneventful but long, around 11 hours. When we finally landed, it took another 3 hours to get through the customs, wait for the luggage, and sort some documents that we were bringing transceivers into the country. Our host Åke, 5R8FU, was waiting for us at the airport with his wife and we finally left the airport in the middle of the night. We stayed at Åke's guest house the whole length of the stay.

5R8X: OH6KN, 5R8FU, OH2BH, OH8NC, OH2PM, and OH7EA in the front. Åke's TH11 is seen in the background.

Next day (Thursday) we started putting things together at Åke's place, replacing his TRX with our K3, laptop, keyers, etc. Åke has a TH11 on a sturdy tower in a

residential area of Antananarivo. This was our high band QTH. It was already afternoon when we got on the air and Martti started logging stations on 17m SSB. What happened after a while was a power outage due to an afternoon thunderstorm that was to happen every day since – in the middle of the best US run. The power was usually out for 1–2 hours. Our low band / antenna specialists Veijo, OH6KN, and Pertti, OH2PM, went to check the low band QTH, which was situated about 10km away. They took some gear there and the next day started building the antennas, which were to be: 160m GP, 2xGP for 80m, a beverage towards the North, 30/40m GP and an additional 17m dipole. There was a lot to do.

Martti, OH2BH, is having a rest from the station and antenna building.

I was there at the low band QTH on Saturday helping to erect the 30/40m GP and operating 17m CW at noon. Most of the signals were just above noise level so copying was really difficult, no matter how hard I tried to pull out the signals with the K3. Just when the bands started opening, there was a massive shower and a thunderstorm that lasted nearly 4 hours. The same storm had forced Martti and Juha, OH8NC, to stop operating CQWW SSB at the high band QTH. In addition, that day, downtown, we ate something bad that upset our stomachs.

On Sunday evening our main contest ops Martti and Juha took a rest and I jumped in to do some contest operating. But after an hour or two I just couldn't work anymore, I was totally exhausted. Stomach problems do wear you down fast. It was terrible to be in such a state because conditions were good in the evening to the US and we had massive pile-ups in the contest.

The 5R8X low band vertical antennas.

On the last day we took a trip to city centre with Martti, Åke, and his wife and son. We had a nice lunch and came back to pack our stuff so there wasn't that much sight-seeing involved this time, which of course isn't that surprising for us hams. Veijo and Pertti stayed for another week to work the low bands.

Outside Åke's guesthouse. SM colors!

What really did surprise me was how poor the bands were in the morning. Condx to JA weren't nearly as good as I had hoped and at times it was quite a struggle to log QSO's and keep the rate going. Before the pedition I was helped by Ville, OH2MM/PY2ZEA, from Brazil to do some propagation analysis and

forecasts to make best use of the available bands. Unfortunately we didn't quite get what I was expecting. The low bands were tedious work and noise levels were pretty high at times on all bands. But challenge is good! You have to make use of what you've got.

The low band DX-QTH.

I think we netted about 14,5k QSO's altogether and fortunately the last two nights provided good low band openings to EU/NA, which was a very nice end to the operation. Martti had organized the pedition well with the rest of the group while Veijo and Pertti did a fantastic job building the antennas and preparing the low band site. Thanks also to Åke for helping with the arrengements! Using the special callsign 5R8X was really excellent as there were Radio Arcala participants operating from four different DXCC entities at the same time (CR2X, OH8X, OH0B, 5R8X). This was a nice event, thanks for the fantastic company guys as well as all of you who called us in the pile-ups!

Our QSL.

TWO WEEKS OF RADIO ARCALA'S BONGO DRUMS IN MADAGASCAR, AFRICAN ZONE 39

Radio Arcala traveled to Madagascar to put 5R8 on low bands and in the CQWW SSB Contest with 14,560 QSOs of which 4,607 on low-bands, consisting of 8,610 unique calls, to claim ultimate success — hence this QSL.

Radio-wise, they applaud the two K3s for performance, size and appearance as the rigs passed through Customs easily, with no eyebrows raised. In the pileups, they were able to sort out each and every caller — hence this QSL.

But ultimately it was a massive antenna jungle with phased verticals over a guarded field. At dawn the low-band convoy left base camp for a 12-hour stint on the field with no sanitary facilities. And finally it all paid off when the top-band opened at the end of the second week — hence this QSL.

Another stint of DXotica with another hasty military coup underway did not hamper this DXpedition, nor was a single bullet fired — hence this QSL.

Thanks to Ake, 5R8FU and Jacqueline at La Villa Suede for hosting 5R8X and to NCDXF and OHDXF for their logistical support.

EQUIPMENT:

2 x Elecraft K3 & Alpha 91B, phased verticals & Hy-Gain TH11DX.

(Cover, left: OH6KN, 5R8FU, OH2BH, OH8NC, OH2PM, kneeling OH7EA)

Operators: **Martti Laine, OH2BH**
Pertti Simovaara, OH2PM
Veijo Kontas, OH6KN
Antti Nevantaus, OH7EA
Juha Hulkko, OH8NC

RADIO X ARCALA

BY8AC: Close to the heaven
Esa, OH7WV @BY4
Another contest away from home

In 2010 I was again looking for a place outside of China for CQWW CW. I contacted station managers at JD1 Ogasawara, KH0 Saipan, and T8 Palau. Also 9V1 Singapore was an option but with all of them I was running late. Either the stations were already booked or there was no station available at all. I would have had a station available at KH6 but I thought that would be too far away just for a contest. Some time earlier I had received an invitation to BY8AC, a very young station in Sichuan province in central China but I hoped to go somewhere outside of BY. Well, since all other options were gone, a couple of weeks before the contest I informed them that I will join the group and booked the flights.

The flight to Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province, takes three hours from Shanghai. BY is a big country, a three-hour flight west from Shanghai on the east coast does not take you even halfway through the country. I was excited to see the mountains that people say are really beautiful and to experience authentic Sichuan food as I love my food spicy.

Coincidence

I knew I would be on the same flight with Mark, BD4FM, and expected to meet him at the gate. Incidentally we got to the security check at the same time. I had a WX0B SixPak with the controller wired together in my bag, which I thought could resemble a bomb, so I was a little nervous before the security check and prepared to explain what it is. Nervous because I still struggle with my Chinese and the security staff usually don't speak English. Eventually they were more interested in my camcorder spare batteries than the blue boxes. Maybe the inspector knew what a SixPak is?

The flight was uneventful. Afterwards I was told there had been quite a bit of turbulence but I had no idea of that; I slept as usual. After landing the first surprise struck: my cell phone wouldn't start up. It powered up but then got stuck with the display showing only white. The problem persisted despite removing and reinstalling the battery several times. Damn. I was expecting a work-related call from a client and also wanted to SMS my wife, who was on a business trip in

Beijing, that I was safely back on ground. BH8AGP was at the airport to pick us up so we loaded the car and headed towards the mountains. During the drive I realized that I could try to reset the phone. It took me a while to remember the key combination and then pressing the keys 1-3-9 at the same time when powering up came to my mind. It worked!

It was almost a two-hour drive from the airport to the station. The last few kilometers were, hmmm….exciting. It was getting dark and the road up to the mountain was really narrow and winding. A true off-road experience! At times we were on the edge where there was a long way down if you would fall. Couldn't help thoughts like "Oh boy, I have not made a will" spinning in my mind. We made it to the station with no problems though. Just couldn't believe my eyes when I saw small two-wheel drive cars up there. Did they fly here or what?

The road.

The QTH is located on top of a mountain the locals call Yang Tian Wu, meaning something like "I'm looking up to heaven". The highest point, where also the only tower so far sits, is about 800 m ASL. The station's contest history and location in this place is very short, only about a year. Even with a short history, I was not the first non-BY op as there had been one JA op earlier. I was the first non-Asian op though.

Yummy!

They had just recently put up the first real tower. Antennas, the C31XR 13el tribander and the EF34013 3el shorty 40 were installed during the past week. A rushed installation had caused some damage to both antennas. 15m was unusable due to a very high SWR on the tribander. The 40m yagi had low SWR at 7200 and around 3 at 7000. We did not run legal limit on 40 to make sure the amp would not get damaged. Although SWR 3 is still quite ok, the amp's protection circuit would engage very easily.

A Spiderbeam was erected on a telescoping mast to be used on 15 and as a mult antenna when the run station would be using other antennas. For the low bands there were a 40/80 GP and a 160 dipole.

BY8AC antennas.

We settled down and started putting together the station. The plan was to run M/S and there would be 8 operators assigned for the contest: BA8AG, BA8AT, BA8BA, BD4FM, BD4HF, BG8BKJ, BY8AC, and OH7WV.

The total number of people at the station was more than a dozen. We didn't get far with the setup when everyone was called to have dinner together. This was the first evening's highlight I had been waiting for: homemade real Sichuan food. It was absolutely delicious, but not as spicy as I expected, even though I had informed them in advance that I can eat very spicy food.

Dinner Sichuan way.

When I commented on that, I was told that they were a little cautious to use the spices when a laowai (foreigner) is eating. Eventually they realized I can have it spicy, so they said today the food is only hot, tomorrow it will be spicy. I said I can't wait and we all toasted to that.

Setup

The initial plan was to place the running station in the main operating room and the multiplier station in another. I recommended to place the stations in the same room side by side to make communication between the operators easier. That would also allow for convenient use of the SixPak 2x6 controller for both stations as the ops could easily reach it. It worked out very well. The running station had a K3 and OM-2500, the mult station a K3 and FL-2100Z, both stations equipped with band filters.

The only problem we faced during the set up was that the BY and W hardware were not fully compatible: the Chinese PL-259's would not bottom out on the SixPak SO-259's, thus being loose. The hidden "MacGyver" inside me improvised rings made of wire inside the PL-259's to get them sit tight.

By midnight or so everything was set up and we could go and have some rest. The contest would start 8 AM local time. I was assigned the first main op shift and Tom, BD4HF, also from Shanghai, who had arrived already earlier, took the controls at the mult station.

BD4FM making PL-259 adjustment rings.


BD4HF installing the adjustment rings to the PL-259s.

The run started with a good rate to US but was cut short in a mere half an hour. We lost all station power. The utility power was out and even if available would only support lighting and running with low power. There is a generator to provide electric supply during the contests. Something in the generator blew up and it stopped producing power although the engine was running ok. We were dead in the water for 20 minutes before regaining the power with a small spare generator and could continue with 100W. Of course the low power tremendously impacted the rate and we lost most of the US window the first morning. Another hour later a new big generator was brought to the station and we could continue running with the amps.


BD4FM (on the right) at the running station, BD4HF at the mult station, and BA8BA on the background.

Contest

There are other more sophiticated analyses on log statistics in this PU! issue so I'm not going to make a highly detailed analysis of our log.

I briefly browsed through the log afterwards and thought that generally speaking we did pretty good.

I checked the "runs" on N1MM logger. Not sure how the program defines a run as I had fun with many long pileups, but the program says the longest run was only 181 QSO's. Anyway, it appears I made the highest rates but I'm not really satisfied with the 10 and 60 minutes figures as I know I can do a lot better than this.

2010-11-27 0811Z – 6.0 per minute (1 minute), 360 per hour by OH7WV
2010-11-27 0811Z – 3.2 per minute (10 minutes), 192 per hour by OH7WV
2010-11-27 0814Z – 2.6 per minute (60 minutes), 158 per hour by OH7WV

Trouble

There were power failures later on shutting us down several times. No apparent reason was found, but we lost quite a bit of valuable operating time. Two relays in the SixPak got toasted when the power was cut off during transmission and hot switching occurred. I'm planning to build a simple UPS to the SixPak to avoid future relay damages. Probably a large electrolytic cap would suffice to keep the relays engaged for a couple of seconds, which should be enough.

More yummy

As promised, the second day dinner was exactly what I expected. Ahhhh….this is something one needs to do again. Of course Chinese bai jiu was offered but I had to be very careful with that during the contest. It has a bigger impact on you than the OM-amp on the bands, hi. This "65-amp fluid" also has very distinctive taste which I bet most people would pass. For the Finns out there who enjoy the so-called "kalsarikänni," this is the stuff you want.

Our claimed score 3,951,072 puts the previous record 2,985,018 by B7P in the history books with a good margin.

Band	Q	P	DX	Z
160	39	73	25	12
80	225	458	64	20
40	930	2415	101	30
20	931	2110	94	31
15	900	2235	95	27
10	26	53	23	16
All	3051	7344	402	136
				Score 3,951,072

However, the guys in southern China at B7P made an even higher score so we will not win or claim the record, unless log checking reverses the finishing order. Even with this result I'm amazed how well this group did considering the fairly simple antenna setup and short experience as a group to run a multi-op contest. Central China also has a much shorter operating window to USA than Southern China does. If we could have run full power and without power outages we would have been able to make a much bigger score. What the impact of having the Spiderbeam compared to a bigger antenna on 15m was is difficult to tell. Maybe that is marginal.

When BY8AC gets a bit more aluminum up it will be one of the most serious players on the Chinese contesting field. Already now the CW operating skills are awesome.

The radio

This was my first opportunity to operate with a K3. I became acquainted with the K2 earlier while living in W5-land in the early 21st century but this is a completely different breed of a radio.

Somehow I immediately liked the K3. The good audio and selectivity made me want to explore its capabilities more. During the following contest hours I had the chance to dig deeper into it. However, there were two things that left me cold. One is that I was not impressed with the second VFO usability. The same applies to the scene if I were to run SO2R with two K3's. The other thing is that I never got familiar with how the bandwidth adjustment actually works. That may be a simple thing to learn and get familiar with; I just didn't have the time to pick it up. My initial thought is that it is at least as strange as in the Pro3. Completely different to what I'm used to as an old-time Yaesu FT-1000 series user. All in all, this made me consider replacing my FT-1000MP's, which I've been contesting with for a looooong time, with a pair of K3's. Time will tell which radios will sit on my future contest shack table.

Tower building

I recommend looking at building a tower the Chinese way at:

http://www.hellocq.net/forum/showthread-t-252158.

Aftermath

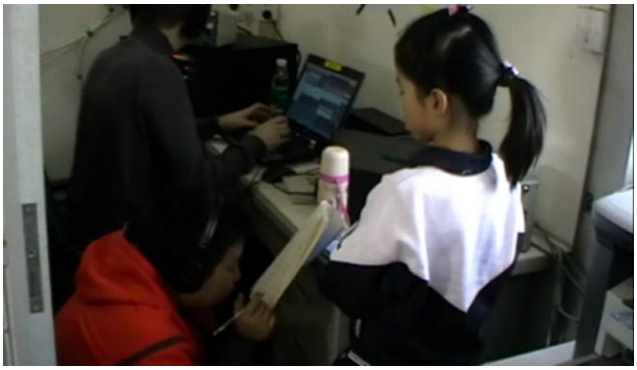
Yeah right. Speculation, speculation, speculation.

I had fun. That's what counts. And I'm sure whoever visits BY8AC will have fun.

Disclaimer: Capability of having spicy food at this station is required.

Definitely will do this again, if I will be in China at the time of the next contest.

B7P 2010 CQWW SSB
Esa, OH7WV @BY4
Photos Jyrki K9JKA



In 2010 B7P did the CQWW SSB contest in a truly international way. There were operators from 7 DXCC entities: BY, EA, F, I, OH, VR2, and W.

This year I'm not providing you with an actual contest story, instead there are some pictures taken at the contest site mainly by Jyrki, K9JKA.

Oh, before going to the pics, I want to bring up something great. At the contest site there were kids of the local operators on the first contest day wearing headphones and listening to the contest audio. They had a pen and paper in front of them, and they would copy the callsigns on the paper along with the pileup op logging the stations in WinTest. Amazingly, sometimes the 7-year old had the call on his/her paper before the pile-up op did on WT…

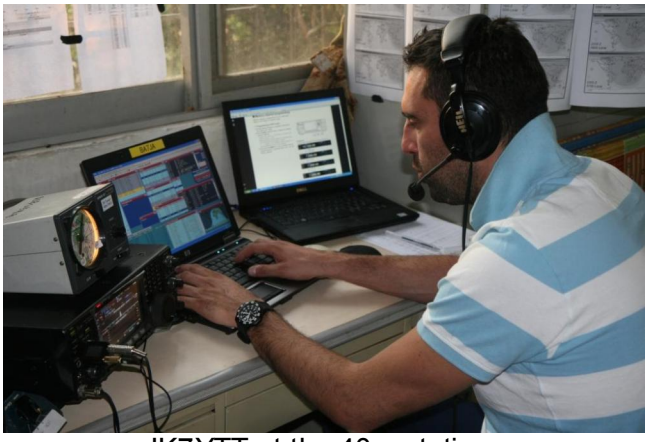
B7P Pics, CQ WW SSB 2010

80m beam at sunset.

Tea house and 20m yagi.

160m station being prepared.

VR2YDC.



IK7YTT at the 40m station.

OH6RX operating at 20m station, OH7WV in the background listening.

OH6RX, EA5BBM, and F4BKV.

Kun kauemmaksi ei pääse..
Seppo Sisättö, OH1VR/ZL7VR

English summary at the end.

Ajatus matkasta Chathamin saarelle, 800 km itään Uuden Seelannin eteläsaaresta, taisi syntyä noin vuosi sitten heitosta: ’Pitäisikö sinne mennä?’ Onhan kysymyksessä kaukaisin asuttu paikka maapallolla Suomesta katsoen. Se olisi myös huipennus juhlavuodelleni ’50 vuotta OH1VR:nä’. Matkan pääasia olisi osallistuminen CQ WW CW -kisaan SOSB 15 LP -luokassa.

Kaliforniassa ääneen lausumani heitto sai vastakaikua ystävältäni Oliverilta, W6NV, joka sanoi olevansa kiinnostunut lähtemään mukaan. Peräytymistietä ei siten ollut vaan idea lähti toteuttamaan itseään. Saimme jo puoli vuotta ennen matkaa lupa-asiat (ZL7V, ZL7NV ja ZL7VR) hoidetuksi Rexin, ZL4IV, avulla. Hän on lupiemme ’trustee’.

Air Chatham lentää saarelle päivittäin joko Aucklandista, Wellingtonista tai Christchurchista. Lentolippu yhtiön Convair 580 -koneeseen varattiin sekin jo puoli vuotta ennen reissua varsinaisten Uuden Seelannin ja Suomen välisten lippujen hankinnan jäädessä myöhäisempään ajankohtaan. Ne tarjosi liki 500 euroa halvimmalla Vayama-niminen nettitoimisto reitille: Helsinki-Peking-Sydney-Christchurch. Majoituimme Henga Lodgeen (entinen Chatham Lodge) Rogerin G3SXW:n antaman vihjeen perusteella. Se kannatti.

ZL7VR –korttini etusivu

Kumpikin meistä hoiti omat asemansa. Koska matkustan aina käsimatkatavaroin, olin haasteellisessa tilanteessa. Sen ratkaisin seuraavasti: mukaan Elecraftin K3, MFJ:n 4125 virtalähde, microHAMin USB Interface II, Frizel FD-4 windom ja Win-Testillä varustettu läppäri. Kesällä olin saanut japanilaiselta RADIXilta lahjoituksena kevyen 4-el/21 MHz biimin Chathamille vietäväksi ja jätettäväksi. Syöttöjohdot saimme käyttöömme paikallisjärjestelyin.

Itse matkasta voisi kertoa paljonkin, mutta riittäköön se, että omistamani K3 on reissun jälkeen varmasti yksi maailman läpivalaistuimmista transceivereistä. Saimme tiistaina 23. marraskuuta perille saavuttuamme nopeasti asemani ääneen. Windomini syöttöpiste ripustettiin Oliverin 40 m GP:hen ja pileupit saattoivat alkaa. OH2BEN avasi ensimmäisenä yhteyden Suomeen.

Seuraavana päivänä teimme varsinaiset antennityöt: 4-el RADIX 8-9 m korkeuteen Armstrong-kääntöön, windom sen alapuolelle ja siitä parinkymmenen metrin päähän 5/8-aallon vertikaali 20:lle. Seuranneet pari päivää käytettiin lisävirityksiin ja ennen kaikkea kusoiluun. Kelit olivat alussa hyvät mutta heikkenivät kisan lähestyessä. Aamui-

sin 15 aukesi jenkkeihin ja muutaman tunnin kuluttua alkoivat japanilaiset tulla läpi ja muutaman tunnin kuluttua jossain määrin myös Eurooppa.

Aikaa jäi myös Henga Lodgen keittiön tuotteiden maisteluun – huippuna paikallisen jättiravun pyrstö, joka todella maistui. Olimme koko viikon paikan ainoat asiakkaat, joten meistä pidettiin hyvää huolta. Paikan viineissäkään ei ollut valittamista ☺

Chathamin saari on kaukana kaikesta. Aikaero Suomeen on 12 tuntia. CQ WW CW alkoi siten lauantaina kello 14 – ei kuitenkaan paikallista aikaa, joka on 45 minuuttia edellä Uuden Seelannin aikaa. Jos kysymys olisi täydestä tunnista, saari eläisi eri vuorokautta kuin emämaa. Niin lähellä päivälinjaa paikka on. Sanotaankin, että Chathamin 600 asukasta näkevät ensimmäisenä maapallolla uuden päivän alun.

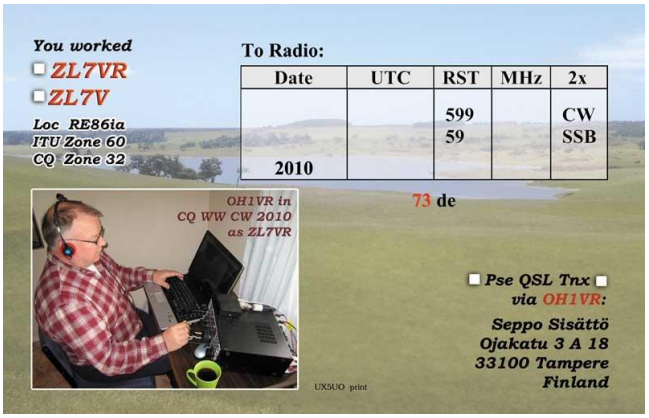
Itse kilpailussa ei ollut dramatiikkaa: aamuisin jenkkejä, sitten Japania ja hieman myöhemmin Aasiaa ja lopulta mahdollisesti Eurooppaa. Reilusti yli tuhat jenkkikusoa ja ehkä 500 JA-kusoa – siinä päälinjaukset 2000 kuson tuloksestani. Kertoimet olivat oma juttunsa. Sadalla watilla oli vaikea murtautua pileupien läpi, joten pääosa kertoimista 'löysi' minut. Esimerkiksi zonen 29 poisjäänti harmitti, kun ketään en sieltä kuullut, ja vielä enemmän se harmitti, kun myöhemmin havaitsin VK6LW:n olleen SOSB 15 HP -luokassa ja ajaneen 2500 kusoa. Toisaalta huomasin, että läntiseen Australiaan on Chathamilta matkaa kuusi aikavyöhykettä!

Paras tunti kisassa tuotti runsaat 160 yhteyttä. Yli sadan kuson tunteja oli vain viisi mutta siihen voi olla erittäin tyytyväinen. Tätä kirjoitettaessa kertoo verkkosivu 3830, että olisin vielä luokkani kärjessä mutta olen yllättynyt, jos parempaa tulosta ei ilmesty esimerkiksi Pohjois-Afrikasta, Karibialta tai Etelä-Amerikasta. Jos tilanne tällaisena säilyy, johtuu se vain siitä, että em. alueilta ei ollut vakavaa yrittäjää samassa luokassa mukana.

Radioamatööriasioiden ulkopuolisista matkakokemuksista voisi kirjoittaa enemmänkin. Erityistä sydämen tykytystä ja verenpaineen nousua aiheutti DNA, joka tilaamani dataroamingin eston sijasta esti minulta kaikki ulkomaanpuhelut. Finnairin lakon aiheuttamien muutosten hoitaminen olikin sitten tosi 'mukavaa'. Yhtiö putosi tämän seikkailun jälkeen asteikoillani hylkyoperaattoreiden kasaan, jossa jo entuudestaan minulla ovat olleet Telia-Sonera ja Elisa Saunalahtineen. Asiakkaat ja niiden tarpeet ovat niille kaikille kauhistus ja mieluiten unholaan painettava asia.

Lähtisinkö uudelleen? Ehkä. Toisaalta olen nyt käynyt niin kaukana, että Suomesta ei maapallolla juuri kauemmaksi pääse. Ja en ollut siellä ensimmäinen OH-amatööri. Antti OH5TB workki Chathamilta jo 1996 ZL7BTB:nä.

Ks. www.oh1vr.net



QSL:n toinen puoli

Summary by OH6KZP

Seppo, OH1VR, tells the story of going as far away as he could for the final leg of his 50th anniversary year as a ham radio operator. He set up shop with Oliver, W6NV, for CQ WW CW at the Henga Lodge on the Chatham Islands, and they both enjoyed QSOs and culinary delights as the only customers.

Seppo participated in the 15m LP category, using a 4-el Radix beam up 9m with Armstrong rotation. True to his principles, the operation was carried out by using only equipment that was brought over as hand luggage. Indeed, Seppo's K3 rig is by now probably one of the most X-rayed pieces of ham radio equipment in existence.

Although operating barefoot entails some challenges, the contest entry was quite successful with 2000 QSOs. The rate exceeded 100 for five hours, with over 1,000 W/VE and 500 JA stations in the log. Would he do the trip again? Perhaps, but it's hard to get any further away from Finland than this!

Reaaliaikainen tulosseuranta CQ WW 2010

Juha Hulkko, OH8NC

English summary at the end of the article.

CQ WW 2010 CW -kilpailussa äänessä oli Radio Arkala, **OH8X**, ja sen sisarasemia Suomessa ja maailmalla. Arkalan pilotti oli Pasi, OH6UM, osallistuen SOAB luokkaan. Ilkka, OH1WZ, ajoi samassa luokassa Pusulasta Martin, **OH2BH**, asemalta. Toni, OH2UA, oli Azoreilla **CR2X** – myös SOAB. Martti itse oli Pekan, OH2TA, ja Juhan, OH1ND (OH1NOR), kanssa Ahvenanmaalla kutsulla **OH0X** ajaen multi-singleä. Turkissa Pertti, OH2PM, ajoi **TC4X**-kutsulla 40m single bandia. Olli, OH0XX, hyödynsi Madagaskarilla, kutsulla **5R8WW**, Radio Arkalan (5R8X) kalustoa SOAB luokassa.

Hyvissä ajoin ennen kilpailua Ilkka, OH1WZ, avasi pelin ja kertoi julkisesti CCF:n sivuilla tavoitteensa kilpailussa. Tämä oli mielestäni hieno ja rohkea teko. Tästä innostuneena aloin miettimään miten saisin kilpailun seuraamisesta enemmän irti. Spottien laskeminen DX Summitista tuntui turhauttavalta puuhalta.

Kehnona CW-operaattorina en aikonut itse osallistua kilpailuun. Siispä päätin rakentaa yksinkertaisen reaaliaikaisen tulosseurannan, jotta pysyisin kärryillä miten homma etenee. Asetelma oli mielenkiintoinen. Suomessa oli kiinnostava Arkala-tiimin sisäinen taistelupari (OH2BH, OH8X) ja Azoreilla CR2X, kaikki samassa luokassa. Kisaa edeltävinä päivinä alkoivat keliennusteet huonontua ja Ilkan itselleen julkisesti asettama tavoite alkoi vaikuttaa mahdottomalta, vaikka niin -2BH kuin -8X -asemat varustuksiltaan olivat huippuluokkaa mahdollistaen täysmittaisen SO2R-operoinnin.

Lisäksi operaattorit ovat mielestäni tasaväkisiä ja hieman erilaisia operointiprofiililtaan. Ilkka on huippustrategi. Pasi on sitkeä pileupin pyörittäjä. Kelien suhteen oli kiinnostavaa nähdä avautuvatko pohjoisen yökelit jenkkeihin 20m ja 15m. Mikäli näin tapahtuisi saisi Pasi yläbandeilla selvän edun. Ilkan kannalta oli tärkeää alabandien onnistuminen verrattuna Pasiin. Alalabandit kun yleensä ovat paremmat Etelä- kuin Pohjois-Suomesta. Molempien kannalta 10m mahdollinen aukeneminen oli kysymysmerkki. 10m on ollut viime vuosina etelästä selvästi parempi kuin pohjoisesta. Pohjoisesta ei tahdo edes Eurooppaan päästä.

Oolannin m/s-tiimi OH0X antoi hyvän vertailukohdan SOAB-miehille. Miten paljon puoliharvinainen OH0-kerroin vaikuttaa tulokseen? Tonin sijainti Azoreilla on tunnetusti Euroopan parhaita, varsinkin jenkkisuuntaan ja yhden pisteen EU:hun. Itäsuunta on Azoreilta haasteellinen. Oli todella mielenkiintoista nähdä miten Tonin taival kulkee suhteessa Suomen Arkalan miehiin.

Näistä lähtökohdista rakensin järjestelyn, jonka avulla voisin reaaliaikaisesti seurata kotonani Madekoskelta, Oulun kupeesta, asemien OH8X, OH2BH ja CR2X kilpailun etenemistä. Toteutin seurannan yksinkertaisesti, hyödyntäen Win-Test -ohjelman verkko-ominaisuuksia. Kaikilla kolmella asemalla oli rinnakkainen apu-PC, jossa pyöri myös WT, jolle qsot ja yhteenvedot kirjautuivat varsinaiselta operointi-PC:ltä paikallisesti. Olin apu-PC:hin yhteydessä Teamviewer remote desktop -ohjelmalla reaaliaikaisesti. Päätin tehdä näin, koska en halunnut millään tavoin häiritä operaattoreiden työrauhaa.[3]

Tavoitteet

Ennen kilpailua pyysin Ilkalta, Pasilta ja Tonilta heidän kokonaistavoitteittensa lisäksi neljännestavoitteet (12 tunnin välein). Jokainen operaattori oli tehnyt tavoitteensa omista lähtökohdistaan huomioiden mm. kelit, aseman sijainnin ja aseman varustuksen parhaaksi katsomallaan tavalla. 12 tunnin välitavoitteet olivat hieman keinotekoisia, koska kukaan kolmesta operaattorista ei luonnostaan ollut suunnitellut kilpailua 12 tunnin jaksoissa tavoitteitaan miettiessään. Jokaisella oli myös oma tapansa suunnitella kilpailustrategioitaan.

Oheisessa taulukossa on esitetty Arkalan kolmen aseman lopulliset tavoitteet CQ WW 2010 CW:

[3] (Toim.) Asemalla OH2BH apu-PC:n kamera oli kaiken varalta teipattu umpeen häveliäisyyssyistä.

Tavoitetaulukko, ennen kisaa laaditut 12 tunnin jaksoihin jaetut tavoitteet.

	Qsos		Mult		Score	
	%	#	%	#	%	Pts
Q1 (0-11h)	30	1395	60	406	14	816,270
Q2 (12-23h)	57	2651	80	541	46	2,682,030
Q3 (24-35h)	78	3627	94	635	75	4,372,875
Q4 (36-47h)	100	**4650**	100	**676**	100	**5,830,500**
OH8X				**points per qso**		**1.85**
Q1 (0-11h)	25	1083	52%	346	13	794,402
Q2 (12-23h)	52	2267	74%	494	39	2,374,184
Q3 (24-35h)	74	3211	85%	570	63	3,880,172
Q4 (36-47h)	100	**4348**	100%	**667**	100	**6,148,246**
OH2BH				**points per qso**		**2.12**
Q1 (0-11h)	30	2265	60	463	15	1,844,618
Q2 (12-23h)	59	4455	80	617	47	5,779,802
Q3 (24-35h)	76	5738	94	725	75	9,223,088
Q4 (36-47h)	100	**7550**	100	**771**	100	**12,297,450**
CR2X				**points per qso**		**2.11**

Taulukosta voi nähdä, että Pasin ja Ilkan tavoitteet ovat lähellä toisiaan ja Tonin, kuten olettaakin sopii, aivan eri hehtaarilla. Pasi ja Ilkka tavoittelivat uutta OH-ennätystä ja hyvää EU-sijoitusta ja Toni uutta EU-ennätystä. Suunniteltu tuloksen kertyminen oli Pasilla ja Tonilla samanlainen. Ilkka laski muita enemmän kolmannen ja neljännen neljänneksen (Q3, Q4) varaan.

Tulokset ja havaintoja numeroiden perusteella

results vs. targets						
	Qsos	%	Mult	%	Score	%
Q1	1372	98.4	374	92.2	869.000	106.5
Q2	2813	106.1	494	91.4	2,770,000	103.3
Q3	3584	98.8	598	94.1	4,251,000	97.2
Q4/Final	**4414**	94.9	**630**	93.2	**5,700,000**	97.8
OH8X			**points per qso**		**2.05**	+10.5
	Qsos	%	Mult	%	Score	%
Q1	1066	98.4	390	112.7	752,000	94.7
Q2	2034	89.7	540	109.3	2,047,000	86.2
Q3	2977	92.7	602	105.6	3,531,000	91.0
Q4/Final	**4100**	94.3	**665**	99.7	**5,200,000**	84.6
OH2BH			**points per qso**		**1.91**	-10.4
	Qsos	%	Mult	%	Score	%
Q1	1928	85.1	409	88.4	1,535,000	83.2
Q2	4006	89.9	555	90.0	4,933,000	85.3
Q3	5369	93.6	646	89.1	7,334,000	79.5
Q4/Final	**6776**	89.8	**739**	95.8	**10,752,000**	87.4
CR2X			**points per qso**		**2.15**	+1.6

Pasi pääsi kolmikosta lähimmäksi kokonaistuloksen tavoitettaan jääden siitä vain noin 2%. DXien suhteellinen osuus oli 10% suurempi (1.85 vs 2.05 pistettä/Q) kuin tavoitteissa. Tämä kertoo, että jenkkikelit yläbandeilla olivat kohtuullisen hyvät – ennakoitua paremmat. Toisaalta tämä kostautui alabandien kertoimien määrässä. Kertoimissa Pasi jäi 7% kokonaistavoitteistaan. Pasin claimed tulos on uusi

OH-ennätys noin 11% marginaalilla edelliseen OH5LF (op. OH1WZ) ennätykseen vuodelta 1999.

Ilkka jäi omasta pistetavoitteestaan n. 15%. Selkein syy oli DX-%. DX:ien suhteellinen osuus jäi 10% tavoitteista (2.15 vs. 1.91 pistettä/Q), mikä kertoo oletettua huonommasta yläbandien kelistä. Kertoimet toteutuivat tavoitteen mukaisesti.

Oli todella mielenkiintoista seurata miten kelit Helsingin ja Oulun leveysasteilla ovat erilaiset. Alabandeilla Ilkka pyöritti pileuppia kun taas Pasilla oli vaikeaa. Vastaavasti yläbandeilla Pasilla oli ilta- ja yökeliä, jotka eivät ulottuneet Pusulaan. Kilpailun toisella puoliskolla näytti siltä, että Ilkka ajaa Pasin kiinni. Hänen qso-vauhtinsa varsinkin alabandeilla olivat selvästi paremmat. Pasi sai kuitenkin ajettua paljon kertoimia, kun pileuppi ei pyörinyt. Tämä tasoitti tilannetta, eikä ero lopussa kuroutunut umpeen. Pasi oli kilpailun puolivälissä 35% Ilkkaa edellä pisteissä. Lopussa ero oli n. 10 %.

Toni jäi omasta tulostavoitteestaan 13% ja kertoimissa 5%. DXiä tuli suunnitellusti. Hän claimasi uuden 10+ miljoonan EU-ennätyksen isolla 44% erolla edelliseen.

Heti alussa Toni meni menojaan verrattuna Ilkkaan ja Pasiin. Tonin qso-vauhti oli lähes koko ajan noin 20–30% kovempi kuin Ilkalla ja Pasilla. En muista yhtään tuntia kilpailussa, jossa Ilkan tai Pasin tuntivauhdit olisivat olleet isompia kuin Tonilla. Taulukoista tarkkaavainen lukija näkee paljon yksityiskohtia.

Oolannissa OH0X tiimi teki hienon tuloksen rampa-asemalla ajaen 4900q ja 7.3 miljoonaa pistettä. Tavoite oli 7 miljoonaa. Pertti teki myös kovan dipoli-tuloksen 40m:llä Turkista, 3100q ja 1.5 miljoonaa pistettä saavuttaen tavoitteensa. Ollin, 5R8WW, tavoitteita ja tuloksia minulla ei ole tiedossa.

Ajatuksia tulosseurannasta

Nykyään kun logit on jälkikäteen kaikkien saatavissa on mahdollista ajaa kaikki analyysit kilpailun jälkeen. Itse kuitenkin ajattelen, että jos kokeilemaani reaaliaikaseurantaa kehitettäisiin fiksummaksi ja analysoitavat asiat mietittäisiin tarkasti, voisi olla hyödyllistä että seurannan tulokset olisi käytettävissä heti kilpailun jälkeen. Tällöin kun operaattoreilla on tuoreessa muistissaan kilpailun kulku, jolloin voisi virheistä paremmin oppia. Kilpailun aikana ei luonnollisestikaan saa ainakaan single op -luokissa feedbackia hyödyntää.

Oleellista ei tietenkään ole pelkästään vertailu tavoitteisiin vaan olosuhteiden muuttuessa kilpailun aikana (esim. kelit) tulee kilpailijan oppia tekemään oikeat muutokset operointi taktiikkansa suhteen. Lisäksi kilpailun ulkopuoliselle on jännittävää ja hyödyllistä, kun voi seurata tilanteiden kehittymistä aitiopaikalta.

En ole lainkaan varma onko tällä ajattelullani ja kokeellani mitään käytännön merkitystä tai onko se hyödyllistä kenenkään kannalta. Sen päättäköön jokainen porukka omalta kohdaltaan. Itselleni reaaliaikainen tulosseuranta oli virkistävä ja jännittävä kokemus.

Summary (by OH1WZ)

Juha, OH8NC, is one of the driving forces behind Radio Arcala activity. In this article he describes an effort to build a real-time score monitoring system for three Arcala stations in CQWW CW. These were OH8X, OH2BH, and CR2X, all participating in SOAB. Juha was at home in OH8-land, and connected over the internet to extra PCs at these stations by using Teamviewer software. The extra PCs ran Win-Test and were configured to see the WT used by the ops themselves.

In advance, the ops were asked for detailed operating targets down to the detail of 12-hour intermediate targets. The first table shows these, while the second table shows how the targets were reached by OH8X, OH2BH, and CR2X. The hypothesis was that proper planning and target setting would help the ops to reach better scores, and to adapt to changes in band conditions and operating infrastructure. Juha reports that the experiment was successfull in that it provided fun and excitement.

Poor ground beneficial for smooth vertically polarized WSPR-antenna patterns (figures pending)

Jan “Zaba” Hubach, OH1ZAA

At OH3MHA we use for WSPR-communications presently a 4 x 3 m vertical (28/25/22/19mm Alu-tubing, totally 11.5 m in length) attached to a wooden fence support, with the fence's wires (cut for various lengths) functioning as the radials. SWR is excellent on 7 MHz. On the 10/14/18/21 MHz bands it can be forced to accept some RF-power with matching circuits. There is considerable loss in the long RG-58 cable. Finally it is the magnitude of the current in the vertical element that is forming the amplitude of the radiated field in cooperation with the properties of the surrounding soil.

The station is situated in an industrial area with poor ground (assuming a dielectric constant of ε = 5 and a conductivity of 5 mS/m). Pending future site improvements it was decided to run some simulations with a design frequency of 14.15 MHz using the free MMANA 1.2.0.20 simulator. To get rid of the radials, a J-pole structure seemed suitable, while the matching section is usable as a mechanical support to get the radiating part of the [vertical dipole] element up in the clear. Starting at 1 m elevation with the structure base the top of the structure arrives at 17.7 m height (guying ropes certainly needed, unlike with the first vertical).

The simulation was done for Ocean water (dielectric constant ε = 80; conductivity 4000 mS/m), Lake water (ε = 80; 1 mS/m), Good ground (ε = 20; 20 mS/m), and Poor ground (ε = 5; 5 mS/m). Though the maximum intensity of the radiated far field does not change more than 15 dB between the cases, its dependence on the take-off angle is huge. Over Ocean water one is able to launch into a low angle of 5 degrees, but there is a -13 dB relative dip at 20 degrees take-off, and even a stronger wide maximum peaking at 44 degrees vertical elevation.

Lake water is similar but the signal gets 2 dB weaker at the low lobe while its peak rises to 9 degrees take-off. The relative dip at 20 degrees is -4 dB and the actual maximum again at 44 degrees though about 1 dB weaker relative to Ocean water. Good ground provides relatively poor (-6 dB, 8 - 20 degrees) low angle take-off, until radiation peaks with a wide lobe around 42 degrees. However, Poor ground gives a reasonably even lobe maximum with take-off angles all the way from 12 to 50 degrees.

Generally speaking, for the vertical-over-soil cases the drop-off in field strength is pretty abrupt at all angles below 10 degrees for any type of ground quality. This observation counts strictly for 14 MHz, and cannot be blindly extrapolated for other frequency bands, as we have no more simulation data presently, and the frequency dependence of the Browster angle is known to vary abruptly due to soil parameters. A word of warning: a heavily tapered structure like a metallic tower extended with a tube radiator will not allow much current to flow in the thinner upper part of the structure. This can be helped, however, by usage of a proper top load at the highest point of the system (e.g. a crossed pair of aluminum pipes functioning as a capacitance). A decent antenna simulator will show the current - amplitudes of such a solution, steering the experienced designer toward a satisfactory end result.

To get the antenna in the clear from nearby structures the 14 MHz simulation was extended with the relative height of the whole structure as a parameter. The results got considerably worse for the first three cases, but over Poor ground a very smooth take-off pattern was obtained over 10-30 degree angles at 5 - 7 meters of added elevation over the original structure. Lifting the base 6 meters up from ground-zero places the actual radiative part of the vertical (dipole) between 12 and 23.7 meters in height, and the antenna current maximum nearly 18 meters over ground: a nice accomplishment without the employment of a supporting tower.

For comparison: a 3-element horizontally polarized 14 MHz yagi at 18 meters height yields about 9 dB more field strength at 16 degrees take-off angle (even over poor ground) than a vertical dipole centered at the same height. However, the horizontal yagi covers only one particular azimuth sector at its parked heading, while the vertical structure serves a more desirable permanent omni-directional WSPR-pattern. Of course surrounding buildings or structures will partially distort the "omni-perfection" (case open for some additional general simulations).

Hopefully I can export/attach some plots later for a better illustration of the contents of this little study. Cross-checking with another simulator would not be bad either (must have K6STI's Antenna Optimizer 6.35 Professional somewhere). Actually I need still one more basic simulation for Gulf of Bothnia waters (ε = 80; 200 mS/m) as my main location and rotary tower is situated 25 meters from that shoreline in KP01ro. However, on 14 MHz with vertical polarization no other soil or waters will beat Poor ground for effective "whispering" over a wide and smooth range of elevation angles.

Cheers/73, "Zaba" OH1ZAA/NNoY

Obi-Wan Kenobi meets Count Dooku – Aftermath of CQ WW CW 2010

Ilkka OH1WZ

Pre-contest planning and actual contest activities warrant proper aftermath. This year's CQ WW CW witnessed some tough competition in OH, SOAB. This article takes a look into two logs. The Arcala team had put several stations on the air. These included CR2X, 5R8WW, TC4X, OH0X, OH2BH, and the mother station OH8X. The logs of the last two are reported here. The initiative was to compare the logs and deduce some ideas on how to improve the scores in the future – of both stations. The analyses follow the example given by the 1999 review of OH0Z & OH5LF logs in PileUP! 5/99. The battle by Luke (OH6KZP @ OH4A) and Obi-Wan (OH6UM @ OH8X) was in PU! 1/09.

Obi-Wan, i.e. Pasi OH6UM arrived in Arkala well in time. He was received by 7 towers, ranging 42–110 m in height. The antenna assortment for 40–10M has three or more directional antennas. 5-el and 2/2-el yagis on 80M lifted his spirit as well as the 3-el breathtaking Mammuth on 160M. Despite great trust in the equipment, Arcala Jedis are always on standby for Aurora. Being located 65°N, over 100 visible aurora nights per year are reality in Arcala.

Count Dooku, i.e. Ilkka OH1WZ made it in daylight to OH2BH to see that all antennas and wires are in place, and towers could safely be rotated. The station has three towers, 42-48 m in height. Because of an issue in the balun unit, there were one or two directions to use on 40–10M. The 4-el and 3-el yagis on 40M and 80M were the prime guns as well as the 7/7-el monsters on 20M and 15M. OH2BH is in the south, 60°N. The 600 km distance to OH8X can make a huge difference. Apart from the balun-issue, the station was in superb state, much owing to Martti's preparations. On 160M, a full-size wire-vertical forms a pretty sight.

There was additional excitement both in Arkala and Pusula this year. We tried to boost performance by pre-contest planning, and this included preparation of detailed blueprints of the contest activities. In this PileUP!, Arkala head coach, Juha OH8NC, covers this activity. In short, both stations used Win-test for logging, which enabled real-time remote monitoring of the logs and Win-test statistics by the coach, sitting at home in Oulu.

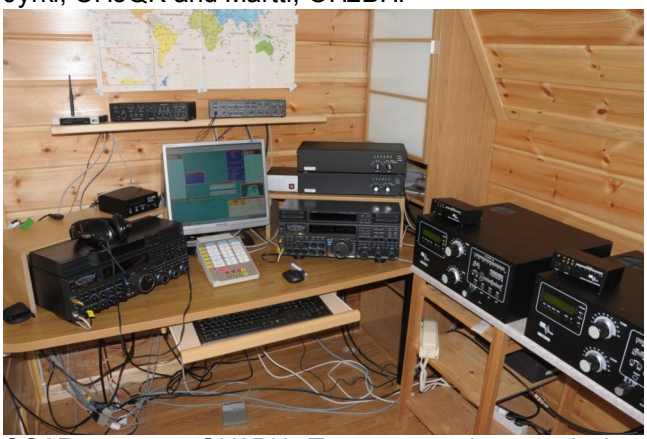
Solar and geomagnetic numbers

The contest took place Nov 27–28. There were 22–34 SWO sunspots and the 10.7-cm flux was 77–80. High latitude (College) Daily A- and three-hour K-indeces were (swpc. noaa.gov):

D	A	03	06	09	12	15	18	21	24
27	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
28	7	3	3	1	0	2	2	1	2

At the start, the magnetic field was very quiet, as the K-index stayed at 0 until 18 GMT. Many post-contest reports (3830) mentioned that the first night was good on the low bands. The second nite was characterized by modest aurora, which was lesser the third nite. The flux was low. Values above 85 are considered sufficient for 15M OH–JA and OH–WVE openings. Values above 150 would give rise to solid over-the-pole night-time OH2–WVE openings on 20M and 15M. In SOAB, and from Finland, the WVE-QSOs are most important. CQ WW is an extended ARRL DX contest from our perspective.

Troops of Count Dooku are installing gadgets in October 2010, at the start of the contest preparations. Jyrki, OH3QK and Martti, OH2BH.



SO2R setup at OH2BH. Tower controls are missing. Radios are FT5000DXs. OM automatic amps.

A look at the logs

This analysis took place Dec 22–28, after receiving OH8X's log following the deadline of log-submission. Because the Cabrillo logs did not have the multiplier information, I manually entered in MS-Excel the DXCC and the points for each QSO. This means that the analyses aren't entire-

ly precise. Dupes were marked using MS-Excel's sorting and text-functions. The xls-file used is available at www.helsinki.fi/~korpela/PU/.

The CQ-zone is informative, and the distributions of QSOs by zone reveal the major disparity in the logs. The QSO-point totals were 7800 and 9000 for Dooku and Obi-Wan, respectively. Dooku was more active in 19 zones, but Ob-Wan's control was matchless in zones 3 and 4, which is what finally matters in CQ WW.

Number of QSOs by station and QSO-point difference per WAZ-zone.

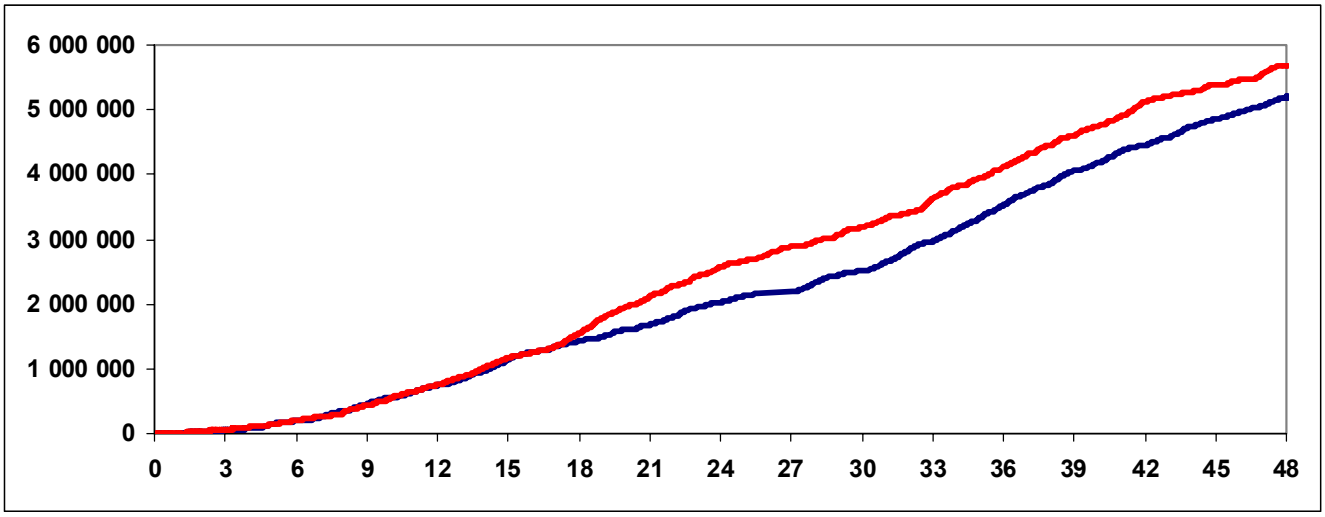
Z	8X	2BH	Δpts	Z	8X	2BH	Δpts
1	7	5	6	21	18	21	-9
2	2	2	0	22	4	4	0
3	410	111	897	23	1	0	3
4	626	308	954	24	19	26	-21
5	568	606	-114	25	228	342	-342
6	8	2	18	26	6	6	0
7	4	5	-3	27	4	7	-9
8	35	35	0	28	10	15	-15
9	21	18	9	29	6	4	6
10	6	2	12	30	9	9	0
11	16	18	-6	31	4	3	3
12	4	3	3	32	4	7	-9
13	13	12	3	33	25	32	-21
14	730	765	-35	34	7	6	3
15	700	723	-23	35	5	12	-21
16	590	663	-73	36	1	2	-3
17	104	112	-24	37	7	6	3
18	38	43	-15	38	5	10	-15
19	12	14	-6	39	7	1	18
20	137	139	-4	40	11	7	12
				Tot.	4412	4106	1182

Dooku was busier chasing multipliers, 664 vs 631. All this despite of the lost of his spaceship's SO2R-unit – an unfortunate event that prevented him from reaching the two-radio hyperspace on day 2. Dooku's command module was also hit accidently by his own lightsaber, which took out the "/"-button on the keyboard slowing him down. But the Force 7/7-el beams were with him and he continued through the meteor clouds on manual routing.

The figure below shows that the battle of Count Dooku and Obi-Wan Kenobi was even until minute 1080 (18 GMT). In the 4-6 hours that followed, Obi-Wan took a lead that he kept until the end of the battle. What happened 18-22 GMT Saturday night?

Well, for that four-hour period OH2BH log shows 293 QSOs with 591 points (27 mults, 2.01 pts/Q), while OH8X log has 506 QSOs and 1440 points (33 mults, 2.84 pts/Q). In the final score, the difference in points was 1200. Almost 70% of this advantage was gained by Obi-Wan during these four magical hours. At 01:36–03:05 GMT Count Dooku had to load his batteries, which was not the case with Obi-Wan, who just kept pushing knowing that the nightly over-the-pole opening had been to his benefit and his only.

Obi-Wan made 82 QSOs, 216 points and 11 mults when Dooku was asleep. This shows what endurance can do. The graphs show that Count Dooku developed a ruthless pursue, but never cought Obi-Wan again. Our example shows that even a few hours can make a difference in a 48-hour radio contest, when the marginals otherwise are small. Hearing OH8X log 3-pointers at very fast rate and not hearing the DX-stations he worked had a terrible psychological impact on Count Dooku, who, deep in his heart, became aware of his defeat already at such an early stage. Those darn 18–22-GMT-hours!



Score development for OH8X (red curve) and OH2BH (blue curve) during the 48-hour, or 2880-minute long CQ WW contest.

The first night showed some good 160M and 80M DX-openings, also from OH. Normally, even in the presence of modest Aurora Borealis, OH8X sees the low-band world thru a 20–30 dB attenuator. This was not the case in 2010, and Obi-Wan became soon aware of it and used his firepower to its full potential. Dooku at OH2BH wasn't given a chance, although he fired his smaller guns as fast as he could.

Some more serious (boring) analysis

Both logs combined, there were a total of 166 different country mults worked. The country-tables (last page) reveal that, both logs combined, there were at least 61, 122, 115, 125, 105, and 75 (total 603) country mults on 10–160M. 372 mults were common to both logs. OH8X had 98 unique mults and OH2BH 133. These are typical numbers for Dooku. The tables also show that Obi-Wan did better towards west on 160 and 80M. Dooku's best QSOs on 160 were 9K, 9M2, 9M6, DU, JA, SU, and TF. Zones 8 and 9 were entirely lost. 5R8WW in Madagaskar reported having heard OH8X 579, using a small multiband vertical. South (5R8) is the direction that is least affected by the auroral absorption in Arkala.

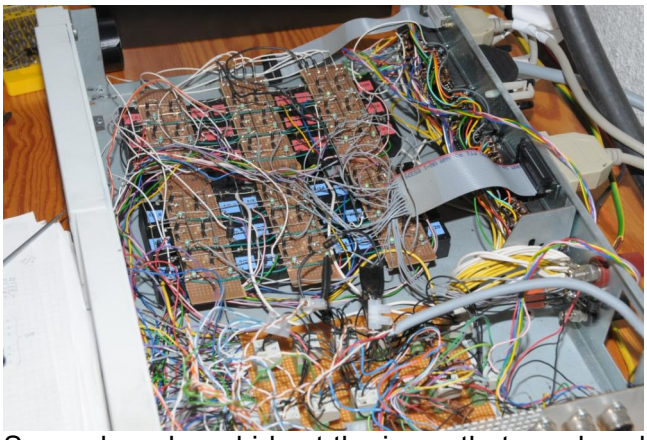
Count Dooku had released his score objective well before the contest. See tables below.

OH2BH Score, 5,184,660

	160	**80**	**40**	**20**	**15**	**10**	**Qs**	**PTS**
EU	338	700	593	349	169	103	2252	2252
NA	11	311	205	294	253	0	1074	3222
SA	0	9	13	7	23	1	53	159
AS	56	84	204	215	45	11	615	1845
OC	3	7	13	8	13	1	45	135
AF	3	11	15	13	19	8	69	207
QSO	**411**	**1122**	**1043**	**886**	**522**	**124**	**4108**	**7820**
C	60	95	104	90	106	49		**504**
Z	16	32	32	33	34	12		**159**
DX	18	38	43	61	68	17	DX-%	
Mult	18	11	13	14	27	49	Mult%	

OH2BH Target, 6,018,341

	160	**80**	**40**	**20**	**15**	**10**	**Qs**	**PTS**
EU	194	605	400	600	120	93	2012	2012
NA	50	170	250	400	135	2	1007	3021
SA	5	15	20	30	30	15	115	345
AS	70	150	240	350	210	25	1045	3135
OC	2	5	15	25	15	5	67	201
AF	4	14	20	25	25	15	103	309
QSO	**325**	**959**	**945**	**1430**	**535**	**155**	**4349**	**9023**
C	55	85	100	111	100	55		**506**
Z	20	28	32	35	30	16		**161**
DX	40	37	58	58	78	40	DX-%	
Mult	23	12	14	10	24	46	Mult%	



Somewhere here hid out the issue that paralyzed the use of multiple ant-directions at OH2BH.

The target wasn't met, because the DX-% was not achieved but on 20 meters. OH8X did better here too. The old OH-record from 1999 by Count Dooku (@ OH5LF) will be history. Whether OH8X will reach the original target of being #1 in EU will be seen in the next years. When the solar flux goes above 120, 4O3A and others will have tough times, because of the over-the-pole openings on 20-15-10 resulting in hundreds of W/VE QSOs per band during the optimal time – early eve-ning hours in North America. These openings explain the previous high OH and OH0 scores in CQ WW during the sunspot maxima (OH8RC, OH5SE, OH0V, OH6JW etc.). The sport is different from 1969, 1980 or 1990, but the ionosphere will treat OH stations the same. It all depends now on the solar activity. The settings are ready: the brand, ants, ops and radios at OH8X, and wide use of great logging software, RBNs, and the DX-cluster by the participants will all back up great scores and new records.

Appendix: Country multipliers. @ = in two logs,
x = OH8X only, H = OH2BH only.

Cmult	10	15	20	40	80	160
3A			H			
4K	@	@	x	@		
4L		x	H	@	@	@
4O		x		H	@	
4X	H	H	H	x	@	@
5B	@	@	@	@	@	H
5H		H		x		
5N	H	H				
5R	x	x	x	x	x	x
5R8	H					
5X			@			
5Z		@	x	x		
6V				x		
8P		@	H	x	H	x
8Q	H	H			x	
9A	@	@	@	@	@	@
9H	x	H	@	x		
9J					x	
9K		@				@
9L	H		H		H	
9L5	x	x				
9M2			x	@		@
9M6		H	x	@	H	H
9V	H					
9Y		H	@			
A4		H		H		
A6				x	H	
A7	H	@	x	@	x	
BV				H		
BY		@	@	@	@	H
C5	H	H	H	@		
C6			@	x		x
C7		H				
C8				H		
CE	H		@	x	@	
CE9			x			
CN	@	@	H	H	@	
CO				x		
CT	@	H	@	@	@	
CT3	x	@	@	@	@	
CU2	x	H	H	H	@	x
CX		@		x	H	
D4		H	x	H		
DL	@	@	@	@	@	@
DU				@		H
E7	@	@	@	@	@	@
EA	@	@	@	@	@	@
EA6		@		@		
EA8			@	@	@	x
EA9	H	@		x	H	@
EI			H	@	@	@
EK					H	
ER		@	@	@	@	@
ES	H	@	@	@	@	@

Cmult	10	15	20	40	80	160
EU	H	@	x	@	@	@
EX		@	x	x	@	x
EY						x
F	@	@	@	@	@	@
FJ		@	x			x
FM		H	x	H	@	
FY		H		H	x	
G	@	@	@	@	@	@
GD		H	H	H		@
GI		H	@	@	@	H
GJ			H	@	@	@
GM	H	x	@	@	@	@
GMs	H					@
GU					H	
GW				H	@	@
HA	H	@	@	@	@	@
HB9	H	x	@	@	@	H
HC			x	@	@	x
HI		H			x	
HK		@	@			
HK		@	@			
HL			@	@	H	
HS		@		@	H	
HZ		H	x			
I	@	@	@	@	@	@
IH9				H	@	
IS	x	H	H	@	H	
IT9	@	@	@	x	@	x
J2		@		H	x	
J3			x			
J7		H			H	
JA		@	@	@	@	H
JW		x	x	@		
K		@	@	@	@	@
KH2		H	@	H	H	
KH6		@	@	x		
KL		@	@	@		
KP2		@	@	@	@	
KP4		@	H	@	H	x
LA	@	@	@	@	@	@
LU		@	@	@	x	
LX			H	@	H	H
LY	@	@	@	@	@	@
LZ	@	@	@	@	@	@
OA			x			
OD	H	H		H		
OE	H	@	@	@	@	@
OH	@	@	@	@	@	@
OH	@	@	@	@	@	@
OK	H	@	@	@	@	@
OM	H	@	@	@	@	@
ON		@	@	@	@	@
OY		H	H	@	@	

Cmult	10	15	20	40	80	160
OZ		@	@	@	@	@
P4		@	x	@	@	x
PA	@	@	@	@	@	@
PJ2		x		@		
PJ4		@	x	@	x	
PJ5			x	H		
PY		@	@	@	@	x
PZ		@				
S5	@	@	@	@	@	@
SM	@	@	@	@	@	@
SP	H	@	@	@	@	@
SU	x	@	@	@	@	@
SV	x	@	@	@	@	@
SV9		x	@	H	H	
T7		x	H			H
TA	x	@	H	@	@	@
TF		@	@	@	@	@
TI			x	x	@	
UA	@	@	@	@	@	@
UA2			@	@	@	@
UA9	@	@	@	@	@	@
UK			H		H	
UN	H	@	@	@	@	@
UR	H	@	@	@	@	@
V2		x		H	@	
V4		@			@	
V5	x			x		
V8		H				
VE		@	@	@	@	@
VK		@	@	@	@	
VP		x				
VP2E		@	@	@	H	
VP2M		x				
VP2V		x				
VP5				H		
VP9			H			
VQ9						x
VU		H		x	@	x
XE		@	@	x	x	
XV		@	x	x	H	
YB		x	H	@	H	
YL	H	@	@	@	@	@
YN		H	x			
YO	H	@	@	@	@	@
YS		H	H			
YU	@	@	@	@	@	@
YV			x	@		
Z2		H	H	@	H	@
Z3	x	@	@	@	@	
ZA	x	@	@	@	@	
ZB	H					
ZD8		H		H		
ZF					@	
ZL		H	@	@		
ZL7				x		
ZL8				H		
ZP		H				
ZS		@	H	H		

Case RUUTIKELLARI
OF200AD – OG5A
Kari Korhonen, OH5TS

It all started in 2009. Hamina celebrated the 200th anniversary of Hamina Peace[4] with many events. We at Hamina ARC, OH5AD decided to contribute our share. So we acquired OF200AD call sign, which we used in the events during the year 2009.

[4] Russia - Sweden

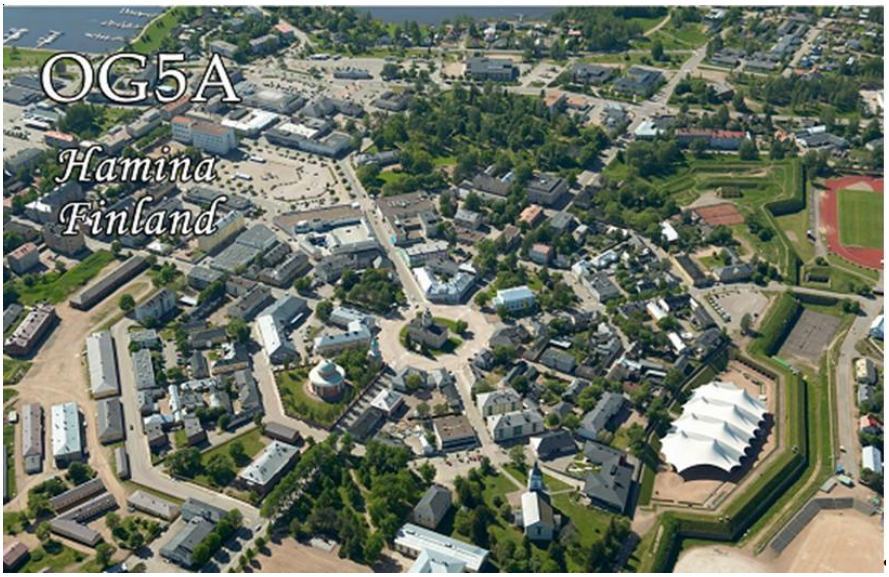
The Hamina Peace Treaty was signed on September 17, 1809. The main celebration was organized around that particular date 200 years later. We had proposed to set up a ham radio station open for public and the city gave us a remarkable site in the historic quarters, the Gun Powder Cellar - Ruutikellari.

Powder Cellar (Photo OH5IJL)

We erected a 12 m tower with an A3S and a surplus telescoping mast with a 40M delta loop and a 80 m dipole on Thursday the 17th on the banks surrounding the Cellar. Two stations, a FT-1000mp with a Drake L4B and an Icom 756 ProII with a small Dentron amp were used. The showroom had two screens. One displayed the main station laptop screen image with an audio signal from the 1000mp and the other was connected to a video camera. From Friday the 18th till Saturday the 19th we operated on SSB and RTTY and had more than 250 people visiting the site.

The SAC CW Contest was to start at 12:00 on Saturday the 19th. At 11 UTC we stopped the phone operation and started preparing to the Contest. Unfortunately we could not get the laptops to key the interfaces and while troubleshooting the network crashed. The LPT port address was wrong. We finally got on the air at 14:07, more than two hours late. Things ran smoothly until the third QSY to 80 m at 23:30. Our dipole just went dead. Nobody remembered the balun was rated for 150W. While the other bands were more or less closed we decided to go home and come back in the morning. We restarted at 5:40 on Sunday morning and enjoyed nice pile ups and a surprising opening on 15 to ZL and JA. Things ran smoothly until the end of the contest. Just three hours after the end of the contest all antennas were down, the building empty and the site cleaned.

Operated by OH5HBE, OH5KE and OH5TS in M/S, OF200AD made 1035 QSOs, 154 C, 358.358 points in 16 hours of operating time was #15 in Scandinavia.



OF200AD and OG5A QSLs.

In the spring 2010 we at the Club felt we are missing a challenging program for the year. Someone realized that the Club will have her 50th anniversary in 2011 and that would motivate a special call sign. It did not take long to kick the idea back and forth before we decided to take the call for 5 years. We were lucky - OG5A call was vacant, and that's what we got.

The first major contest to participate with the OG5A call was the IOTA contest in July. We set up a station in Kuorsalo island EU-140, using the antennas of OH5TS. The station itself was in the old school building, only 50 meters from the antenna tower. This time we invited two guest operators, Kari OH5WH and Timo OH6GLE, to work the contest with me. We made 2597 QSOs, 353 mults and 5.745.075 points being #9 in the island M/S category.

However, our main activity of the year was once again an open-doors event in the Gun Powder Cellar in September. The town of Hamina has organized "The Night of Lights" for already 20 years and it happens to coincide with the SAC CW weekend. Our plan was to erect the same set up as in 2009.

We put the antennas up on Thursday on the banks and then started with the stations on Friday. The Night of Lights starts officially at 5 pm Friday afternoon and we had one station on the air by that time. Unfortunately the Man upstairs pou-

red a lot of water with high winds, which really reduced the number of people visiting us.

SAC 2010 operation (Photo OH5IJL)

This year we had only two SAC operators, Vesa OH5XX and myself. Since Vesa had never run a contest with a logging program he elected to be the multi-station operator. The stations were configured so that the Yaesu had the A3S and the Icom had the 40 and 80M antennas. Thus with good luck the Icom multi station could have worked mults on 21 and 28 as well. The contest started without a problem and things ran smoothly, except Vesa complained that he does not get anyone to answer his calls. He got 9 mults in the log by the time we swabbed positions. Well, the Icom station really did not work. After a short while we started to check the cables and finally realised the BBF was also functioning as an antenna.

Vesa had to leave to come back in the morning and I decided to use just the Yaesu and manually change the antenna cables when needed. 40 and 80 were tough bands with 700 watts and small wire antennas. Nevertheless, we managed to work nice number of DX and countries there, too.

On Sunday the conditions were considerable worse than on Saturday. We had no good runs and had to jump between the bands just all the time. About an hour before the end we found ourselves in a completely empty hall. Guys had taken down the 40 and 80 m antennas and the most of the exhibition gear. Our promise was 1500 QSOs and we were near 1600 so we thought - what the heck, that's it!

CLAIMED SCORE – SAC 2010
OG5A M/S High Power
OH5TS, OH5XX

80 292 34
40 330 46
20 588 57
15 309 54
10 64 19

Total 1583 QSO 210 cty 752,220 points.

OG5A is #7 in the Claimed Scores.

This coming year 2011 is the 50th anniversary of the Club. We have already talked with the city officials of having the Cellar for the third time. Maybe just because of our activity and the number of visitors we have had, there are now other groups competing for the use of the Cellar during the Night of Lights. We have high hopes that we will get the place for our 50th anniversary open-doors event and celebration and most importantly for the SAC CW in 2011.

These two projects have activated the Club members and that is a good sign for our anniversary in 2011. In addition we already have two new licensees and hopefully more will come.

It's amazing how well such a modest set up can work in a contest environment. You may only imagine how easy and quick it is to erect a radio station capable of reliable communication around the world in case of a serious crisis of any kind.

73, Kari OH5TS

Feel free to visit our web site at http://oh5ad.ijl.fi/ for more pictures, videos and history.

OH3AA CQWW CW European Record Story from 1981
Jorma, OH2KI

OH3AA is a radio club (RC) established in mid-1950's and having 50-60 members from within and from surrounding counties of the town of Hämeenlinna in Southern Finland. The great advantage for OH3AA was to have an access to the best hilltop QTH in the country – that's what we thought, anyway.

We had operated HF contests mainly on CW, on single-op or multi-op basis depending on our manpower resources and on members' particular interests. The author of this memorial story (then OH3XZ) had run many antenna tests on the hill. We then had perhaps the best antennas of their kind: a 5-element vertical array on 80 m, with a huge ground wire system, directed to the USA; we had 5-over-5 yagis for 28 MHz high up on a scenery-viewing tower, and the radio club had a TH6DXX at 100 feet. Using these - plus additional antennas for 15-40-160 m bands - we gradually attained better and better scores. Our Nordic SAC we won both on CW and SSB a number of times. This was the platform to start thinking of breaking the CQWW CW record, then held by SK2KW. Earlier, if my recollections are correct, a couple of OH-stations already had held CQWW CW multi-multi European records, namely OH2AM and OH5SM.

So we decided to build a proper contest station for OH3AA. In those days winter came early and, always during the SSB-period in October, the first snow or sleet and frost came, which guaranteed a hard time for our antenna builders. Many towers were put up so that we had two towers for each band between and including 40-10 metre bands. Low frequencies were covered by verticals, dipoles and receiving antennas. The hill was full of antennas. Quarter-wave shorted stubs were used in transmitter feedlines and corresponding stubs or sometimes also LC-filters were used in receivers to reduce harmonics and cross-band effects - thus to facilitate multi-multi operation.


The mast team: OH3JR & OH3TQ.


Is monitored by the ground surveillance team.


Talkoo-folks: OH3IO has the helmet.

This was a local radio club effort; all participated both in building the stations, lending their radios for the club, and, of course, everybody operated. In 1981, we were lucky to have both experienced older hams and good younger operators in our own ranks. But we needed more. We

invited some non-members to operate. The final list of operators was long and, according to CQ Magazine of Oct, 1982, the operators were: OH2CR, OH2DT, OH3UU, OH3JR, OH3XT, OH3WS, OH3XS, OH3TQ, OH3YI, OH3EQ, OH3WZ, OH3KS, OH3RF, OH3IO and OH3XZ (the author). But there were more.

Many club members were assisting the operation. If we look back at Who was Who, then greatest honours go to certain persons: OH3XW was the antenna hardware guy and a skilled radio technician, OH3PY was supporting the electricity installations, OH3WZ (SK) and OH3JR were the tower climbers in the harsh winter conditions. OH3TQ (SK) was the experimenter of receiving antennas among many other tasks.

Ossi, OH3YI.

OH3KS (son of OH3PS), TS-530S and the CAT linear amp, which were produced a total of 11 pieces.

We also made some antenna history. OH2DT and the undersigned erected a full-size 2-el yagi for 40 m. This was rather a rare occurrence in those days. Our yagi seemed to have its best F/B well above 7100 kHz. Elements were greatly tapered – 7 different sizes of Al-tubing in each half-element. Doing “cut-and-try” for several days we finally got the yagi on the band, but the big surprise was that no literature we knew of supported the measures of these tapered yagi elements. True, W2PV had written about tapering in Ham Radio about a year earlier, but the calculations simply could not be done using mere paper and pencil. There were programmable calculators, of course, but programming these was both slow and tedious.

OH2CR in front and OH3XZ (OH2KI).

OH3WS and the MLA-2500.

We also had noted a story in an old QST(?) which dealt with the difficulty of making properly tapered elements. The PCs which we would have needed for calculations came only some time later. No Y/O existed. This led OH2DT to develop his own yagi calculation program with the aid of which he later could ascertain that the lengths of very much tapered elements are surprisingly long, and there is no mistake about that!

What did we achieve? Bob Cox, K3EST, and Larry Brockman N6AR wrote: “In Europe the top honors went to the gang at OH3AA. They also set a new European record”. So we were indeed mentioned! No trophies were available, and it took years to receive even the paper award. Such were the times then.

This year of OH3AA's 1981 was also otherwise a good Finn Year: OH2BH as CT3BZ won the World, OH8SR won 14 MHz, and OH2MM won the expedition trophy as SU1AA.

However, records don’t hold for long. It soon was the era for OH0W to renew the record. That was a massive set-up gathering of OH-operators from all over the country to build the station and to operate. They are a different story as Kipling probably would have said.

73 Jorma, OH2KI (ex OH3XZ)

”*Jälkipolttimen tuulahduksia*” (Toim.)

OH2KI: ”Saattoi muuten olla Risto ja UX-Jaskakin, mukana, en jaksa varmaksi muistaa. Jutun idea on siis antaa kredittiä kaikille osallisille ja kertoa, että ”taviksetkin” voivat voittaa kisoja, kun vain siihen on hyvät edellytykset, eli QTH:n on oltava hyvä ja into päällä. Minulla oli hengennostatus-bulletiineja, joita kirjoitin ja kuvitin ennen ja jälkeen kisan, mutta ne ovat jossain muuttotavaroissani, ei löydy tähän hätään...”

OH2BCV: ”Kyllä olin mukana. Muistan hyvin asemani sotilaallisen määrittelyn. "Sinä olet 15 metrin aseman vastaava". Siinä ei vaatimattomuus auttanut TQ:n edessä. On se vain kumma kun emme meinanneet saada mitään sertifikaattia – TQ sitäkin pyyteli pitkään.”

OH2KI: ”Pelin henki oli SA/INT siksikin, että moni jäsenistä oli viestiarmeijamme ydinjoukkoa! Ilman myötämielistä tukeahan me emme olisi voineet olla armeijan radioaseman rakennuksessa. Se radioasema muuten oli joitain osin OH2NB:n junailema, Armas kerran sanoi minulle.”

EA8AH - Magic Mountain!

Pekka, OH1RY/EA8AH

Kymmenen vuotta tulee täyteen, kun ensimmäiset savut otettiin linukasta uudessa QTHssa.
Sardinan bunkkerista lähdön jälkeen aloitin kaksi vuotta kestäneen etsinnän vielä paremmasta paikasta. Ajelin autolla 15m yagi 6m maston päässä kaikkien saaren pohjoisosan kukkuloiden päälle ja vertasin signaalia Sardinaa vastaan. Kiitos OH2MM, OH1MA ja OH0XX arvokkaasta avusta Sardinassa. Testattiin myös Manolon, EA8ZS, isoja yageja vastaan. Optimipaikka löytyi viimein Guia-vuoren huipulta, josta näkymät ovat hulppeat sekä USA- että EU-suuntaan. 270 astetta pelkkää horisonttia. QTH:n korkeus merenpinnasta on 480 m. Paikka on suhteellisen lähellä kaupunkia ja palveluita. Eikä siinä vielä kaikki - 2 hehtaarin tontilla oli vieläpä hyväkuntoinen talo!

Tällainen näköala avautuu Bunkkerin edestä USAn ja EUn suuntaan! Etualalla Galdarin kylmä tulivuori.

Kun vuonna 2002, OH2U päätti lähteä etelään ja Sardinaan CQ WW CW-osaan, tehtiin sopimus, että koko kontillinen kamoja roudataan mäelle ja ponnistetaan vielä kerran vuoden 2004 CQ WW SSB-osassa voittoon. Aloin tutkia Terrain Analyzer-ohjelmalla antennien optimikorkeuksia eri suuntiin. Vuori slouppaa jyrkästi pääworkkimissuuntiin, joten mastojen korkeudet jäivät alle 12m (10, 15, 20). Heti aluksi ideana oli se, että roottorit hylätään. Antenneina on 4 kpl yageja per bandi kaikkiin pääilmansuuntiin. Käytännön signaaliraportit todistavat TA-ohjelman tulokset.

Bunkkeri on kaivettu maan alle, koska sen piti alunperin olla vesisäiliö! Kaiken rakentamisen edellytyksenä oli myös, että tehdään istutuksia ja maisemoidaan aluetta.

Animaatiokuva mastojen sijoittelusta tontille.

Kaikki ei aina ollut näin ruusuista. Heti, kun mastoja alettiin pystyttää, alkoivat poliisien vierailut. Piti näyttää kaiken maailman papereita ja lupia. Jo yksistään vertikaalin asennus talon katolle vaati 80-sivun pumaskan, jonka jokaisen sivu leimautettiin Madridissa! Asianajaja piti valjastaa hommiin, koska hän tunsi paikalliset tavat ja poliisit. Kun poliiseista päästiin, itseasiassa aloimme tarvita heitä – rosvot tunkivat bunkkeriin ovista ja kattoluukusta! Tietokoneet lähtivät kolmeen otteeseen, ennenkuin asensimme sinne kunnon hälytysjärjestelmän. Onneksi rosvot eivät ymmärtäneet rigien, Acomien eikä automaattijärjestelmä-purkkien päälle mitään. Kontestit tulivat näin workittua ilman QRT-kausia. PC-kauppiaan ovi kyllä kävi tiheään!

Oman mausteensa antennien asennukselle asettaa se, että asema sijaitsee Natura-alueella, joten kaikki mastot ovat trailerien päällä! Asema itsessään on puoliksi maan alla - eli bunkkeri. 120 neliötä workkimistilaa ja 80 neliötä alumiinivarastoa ja genistä varten. Genis on 65kVA Perkins. Asema on optimoitu M/2 työskentelyyn. Täysautomaattinen bandinvaihto, Acomit, Mikroham II+R:t, 8kpl double-six-pack, valinnainen yhden tai kahden suunnan lähetys, jne... Kerroinasemien antennit erikseen 250m päässä bunkkerista. MULT- ja RUN-asemien blokkausjärjestelmä, yksi signaali per bandi. Kaapelia on levitetty mäelle 1500m, 10-millisestä tuumaiseen hard-lineen asti.

Luontokaan ei aina ole myötämielinen kontestiworkkimista kohtaan. Monet muistavat CQ WW CW 2005 jälkeisen Delta-myrskyn, joka pyyhkäisi Kanarian saarten yli ja pyyhkäisi samalla kaikki 10 mastoa antenneineen maahan. Sama homma tapahtui täman vuoden CQ WW CW osan jälkeen. Erona oli vain se, että myrsky alkoi heti pari tuntia kontestin jälkeen eikä seuraavana iltana, kuten v. 2005. Tarkalle meni ja voitto tuli, mutta antennit meni taas. Onni onnettomuudessa oli se, että Suomen Antennin 16 yagin lähetys oli kuriirin erheen vuoksi myöhässä, emmekä ehtineet nostaa niitä ylös ennen kontestia!

Tällaista jälkeä syntyi viime marraskuussa! Ison maston trailerikin heitti volttia!

Nykyään bunkkerista workitaan n. 10 kontestia vuodessa ja tuloslista näyttää kohtuulliselta. Tässä parin viime vuoden tuloksia!:

2009

CQ 160 CW	1.world
CQ WW RTTY M/M	1.world
ARRL CW M/S	1.world
CQ 160 SSB	4.world
CQ WPX SSB M/S	1.world
CQ WPX CW	1.world
IARU HQ	1.world*
CQ WW RTTY	1.world
CQ WW SSB	1.world
CQ WW CW	1.world

2010

CQ WW 160 CW	1.world
CQ WPX RTTY M/S	1.world
ARRL CW M/2	1.world ?
CQ WPX SSB M/M	1.world
CQ WPX CW	1.world
CQ WW RTTY M/2	1.world
CQ WW SSB M/M ?	
CQ WW CW	1.world?

* Saksalaisethan sen kuitenkin sitten voittivat, vaikka olimme jo lehdissäkin ykkösiä!

Tulevaisuuden projekteja ovat kaupunginjohtajan ja hallituksen saaminen radiokilpailujen taakse, jotta saamme pysyvät antenniluvat. Olemme myös ilmoittautuneet pelastusverkoston yhdeksi silmuksi. Jos vaikka Tsunami iskee! Olemmehan operatiivisia, vaikka valtakunnan verkko katkeaisi. Sitä odotellessa - Tervetuloa käymään, jos Gran Canarialla piipahdatte!

Tässä yksi kontestikuva. CQ WPX RTTY M/S. Vasemmalta oikealle: Juan, EA8CAC; Olli, OH0XX; Pekka, EA8AH

Summary by OH6KZP:

The EA8AH station relocated from Sardina to its current location on Mount Guia about 10 years ago. The new station is located 480m asl and has a clear 270-degree horizon. The setup is optimized for operation in the M/2 category and is automated to a significant extent. The station is used in about 10 contest efforts per year, with most yielding top spots in the world standings.

Weather conditions have not been favorable to the location. Severe damage occurred immediately after the CQWW CW contests in both 2005 and 2010, but the station rises again. On a related note, it has been signed up as a partner in the local emergency network, since it is operational even with the island's mains down. If you are in Gran Canaria, please pop by!

N5TJ Special interview
by PileUP! Contest Journal

Lance Armstrong (s. 18. syyskuuta 1971 Plano, Texas) on yhdysvaltalainen maantiepyöräilijä. Hän on eräs kaikkien aikojen menestyneimmistä maantiekilpapyöräilijöistä. Armstrong dominoi Ranskan ympäriajoa koko 2000-luvun alun voittamalla kilpailun ennätykselliset 7 kertaa peräkkäin vuosina 1999–2005. Seitsemällä voitollaan hän on ympäriajon historiassa aivan omassa kastissaan. Ennen Armstrongia viiteen voittoon ovat kyenneet Bernard Hinault, Eddy Merckx, Jacques Anquetil ja Miguel Indurain. Armstrongin menestys perustui erityisesti hänen vahvuuteensa vuoristoetapeilla ja aika-ajoissa. Hänen maineensa on kuitenkin kärsinyt sitkeiden, joskin todistamattomien doping-huhujen myötä.

Jeffrey Steinman (s. 12. helmikuuta 1964 St. Louis, Minnesota) on yhdysvaltalainen radioamatööri (N5TJ). Hän on eräs kaikkien aikojen menestyneimmistä radiomatööreistä. Steinman dominoi CQWW-kilpailua koko 1990-luvun voittamalla kilpailut ennätyksellisillä tuloksilla useasti monista eri asemapaikoista vuosina 1990–2000, 2010. (Ensimmäinen 1990 CQWW SSB SOAB from WM5G). Ennätyksillään hän on aivan omassa kastissaan. Ennen Steinmania samaan määrään voittoja on yltänyt Richard Norton ja Vilho Hiilesmaa. Steinmanin menestys perustuu erityisesti hänen vahvuuteensa workkimisen ylämäkien hallinnassa ja tasaisen kovaan tuntivauhtiin. Hänen maineensa ei ole kärsinyt doping-huhuista tai muusta kähmimisestä.

Jeff Steinman, N5TJ running away with 300+ QSOs per/h with a minimum wind resistance!.

SUPERMAN STEINMAN GOES AT THE SPEED OF LIGHT

Jeff Steinman, N5TJ, 46 teamed up with Radio Arcala - came, ran and went home with a World win and a huge EU record. For his past achievements, he is already holding both CW and SSB CQWW World records from EA8BH. He is doing 9000 miles a year in bicycle road riding while also speeding away with more than 10.000 QSOs in 48 hours!

Is he a magician? Who is this strange man? What is his personality and how does he think, move and dance?

PileUP! went to take a look at him and put some serious questions to him. Here's is what we found in a recent interview:

JEFF STEINMAN, N5TJ AS A PERSON

Why do you do contesting? What makes a man sit down for 48 hours like a pancake?
I like it. Not as much as I did 30 years ago. But for one [CQWW] contest a year I can get motivated for the challenge of planning and operating. I've only done 48 hours a handful of times in my life. But if I am going to spend a week of time to fly somewhere else in the World and operate. I am going to try and operate 48 hours.

Are there many similarities between road bike racing and amateur radio contesting?
Very few! One is mostly physical, the other mental. Being in good physical shape should make operating 48 hours easier. Being in sharp mental shape is needed on the bike to make tactical decisions during the race such like in contesting.

What kind of differences do you see in contesting if you compare your operation from EA8BH ten years back and now from CR2X?
Windows vs. DOS
Sunspot peak vs. where is Cycle 24?
Lots of new prefixes and operators to work!
EA8BH was built for SO1R with some 2nd radio capability while CR2X is fully designed for SO2R.

You rarely appear in the contesting community at large and you seldom take part in hamventions and discussions on email reflectors. Why's that?

In the past when I was more active I went to Dayton most years. But now, since I have been less active, it seems natural that my participation in those events declined also. I did participate as a speaker in the first Contest University that K3LR presented. And I have presented many times at Dayton and local TX hamfests. I would like to visit Visalia once and also Fredricshaffen in Germany.

You still have quite a bit of hair left. What's your secret?
You're kidding, right? That or you have an old picture.

What is your favorite music? Why?
MP3s of old CW Sprint contests. Why not?

When on SSB, do you have a tendency to speak in a simpler manner when working and/or focusing on one particular area of the world? Which areas and why?
I'll speak more quickly when running USA as English is our native language. When running EU or Asia I try to slow down a bit to cut down on repeats.

What is your measured QSO speed per hour? What was the UBN, say, for the World record operation at EA8BH?
For SOAB all that matters is final QSO count. I try to avoid big hours, they are too much work and overall counterproductive. That said you need to avoid slow hours (<100) too. My best hour from CR2X was just 300. From EA8BH about 350. I do not recall the UBN, I think score reduction from claimed to final was ~ 5%.

How do you value a non English speaker in the 48-hour SSB run? How much is an disadvantage compared to native English speaker? Where would one loose/gain most; QSOs, energy, UBN etc.
For SSB I think being a native English speaker is an advantage. It probably comes into play in many areas such as less energy (to think in a second language), lower error rates, etc. Other non-English speakers who listen to me say that I am quick(er) to pick up calls from the pileup than they are.

How do you see Cycle 24 so far and, when it peaks out, do you plan to run for a World title again? How about your WRTC interests from now on?
I'm not following it closely but would like to try CQWW SSB SOAB from Texas when conditions are good. It's been 20 years since I did one of those. A very different contest than operating from the DX side. Four WRTC wins are enough for one lifetime. I'm retired.

JEFF STEINMAN HELPING PILEUP MAGAZINE UNRAVEL A CONTESTING MYSTERY

How loud is your monitor? Or, if due to SO2R you cannot listen to your own voice anymore, how do you feel about losing that option?
If I am using SO2R then my monitor is silent. The only exception being I want to hear CW sent by the paddle. I should add that for audio switching I do not use the PC to change what I hear based on PTT. I learned SO2R 30 years ago using a manual, 3 position rotary switch. And I continue to use that today for audio switching.

As a native English speaker, please explain to us why we use the verb "run" in the phrase "running QSOs"? Which other expressions could there be?
I'm not sure where that comes from. Assume from going "fast". If the rate is lower I suppose we could say we are Jogging QSOs? Walking QSOs? And if the rate is really high driving QSOs? Or flying QSOs?

And the phrase "search and pounce"...people abbreviate it to "S&P'ing"...it's ridiculous... peeing? Give us a better suggestion here too, please.
Instead of peeing … maybe "#1ing". Search and Call? Or if using the DXCluster Click and Call? Because those poor guys forget how to search!

How loud is your monitor? Or, if due to SO2R you cannot listen to your own voice anymore, how do you feel about losing that option?
Ever since I changed from a CRT to LCD my monitor has gone quiet.:

If you practised doping just once with an 18 gauge needle, what would you inject into an OH contester? Sour milk, high-fat milk, Finnish Easter pudding, Pommac, Battery energy drink? Or, laughing gas?
An OH contester on laughing gas. Now that WOULD be funny.

OK, what is your personal relationship with the F1 button? (Not Jenson Button!) Why?
It's my favorite key. The most important one.. Well, 2nd important maybe. Hard to log many QSOs w/o the ENTER key.

You wake up in the morning - and notice that you have a dipole strung around your neck - what happened that night?
I got drunk at Field Day.

Have you ever made two QSOs simultaneously on the same frequency? Or felt that way?
All the time. How else do you think I can make 9500 QSOs?

Do you think in CW or SSB? Why? Do you ever find yourself Morse coding with any of your body parts? Be honest.
I use FM. No morse coding with my body parts, they all have "no code" licenses.

Thank You Mr Steinman – we do appreciate your time and wisdom and were proud that you came to Finland for WRTC 2002 and put the record straight from the vicinity of Porvoo where the PileUP editorial offices are also located. http://www.porvoo.fi/

Excuse us Mr Steinman – one more.
If one of your legs were to be amputated, which one would you choose?
Why?
I can honestly say this is a question I have never considered. I am right handed so I'll say my left.


Jeff is definately not a member of the Texas Horse Widow association.

You in all probability also have one of these, because Jeff made over 10,000 Qs in CQWW 1999.

WORLD WIN FROM EUROPE – THE OLD WORLD

It involved everything in Amateur Radio contesting plus some more. It involved the best people in town with the desire, proven skills & sound support from their team. It also included exercising for best physical shape to do 48 hours nonstop without noticing the change of day and night – the ticking of time.

Jeff, N5TJ, top of the SSB class, took to road bicycle racing, making 9000 miles in a single year. He saw the ups and downs of varied landscape but kept running to the horizon with energy and commitment. He was ready to contest.

Toni, OH2UA, of the CW class, chose freeride skiing and traveled to many world destinations from the deep slopes of Swiss Alps to the bottomless surfaces of powder snow in Japan to increase his speed and ability for quick turns with no errors, just as in radiosport.

They both cut the finish line first with a world win of 15+ million on SSB (9,616 QSOs), and passing the 10+ million mark on CW (6,890 QSOs) respectively for the first time ever, setting new EU records for others to beat.

Radio Arcala's strategy did jell from Azores in Europe at their remote CR2X Atlantic outpost.

Operators: Jeff Steinman, N5TJ, SSB
Toni Linden, OH2UA, CW

RIBEIRA GRANDE

Equipment: 2x Yaesu FTDX5000 & OM2500 amps
Station Automation: microHAM
Towers (3) and RAC-X Controllers by 403A and YT3M
Customized Antennas by OH1JT and K6MYC & M2 Antenna Systems

NA Tower:	Stacked 10-L interlaced 10-15-20 yagis
EU Tower:	Stacked 10-L interlaced 10-15-20 yagis + 2-L 40M
Rotating Tower:	10-L interlaced 10-15-20 yagi, 2-L 40M + 2-L 80M
160M:	L-vertical and DXE 4-direction beverage

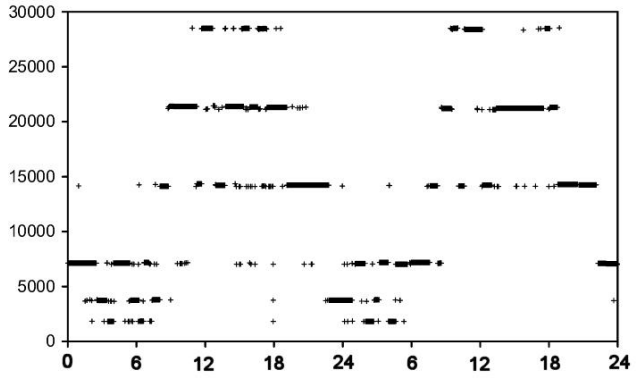
Meet the Azores-Finland Friendship Consortium: Fernando Tavares, CU2BV; Jose Melo, CU2CE; Francisco Gil, CU2DX; Martti Laine, OH2BH/CU2KG; Juha Hulkko, OH8NC/CU2KH and Toni Linden, OH2UA/CU2KI.

Visit Radio Arcala & Azores: www.radioarcala.com www.cu2a.com

CQWW 2010, QSL of CR2X, winner of both SSB and CW in Europe, SOABHP. Winner of World SSB.

A peek at CR2X's log

Soon after Xmas, PileUP!'s editorial office received CR2X's CQWW SSB log. Because this log is likely to be #1 WW and #1 in EU and reports an EU record, we treated it with outmost care and put it in the famous PileUP!-log-analysis-and-cooking pot.
The first impression, after having loaded the log-file into MS-Excel, was that it takes much longer than usual to scroll down to the last line. 9624 QSOs is a lot!



Jeff, N5TJ @ CR2X was busy on all bands. The graph shows the time and kHz of 9624 Qs.

We suspected that NA contacts would show in Jeff's log. Well, they certainly did. An amazing 4591 Qs. That's every second Q (47.7%) and 69% of the point total. The poorest band was not 160M, but 10M. On top-band, CR2X worked 143 North American stations. Well, Azores is almost half-way to W/VE. 20M and 15M were the money bands with 1600 and 1500 WVEs, respectively. Asia seems difficult. Well, the shortest distance is 5300 km to 5B4. VO1 is just 2560 km from CR2X and zone 8 is some 4000 km away. There were only 302 Qs to Asia from CR2X, which still is more than the 219 SA contacts.

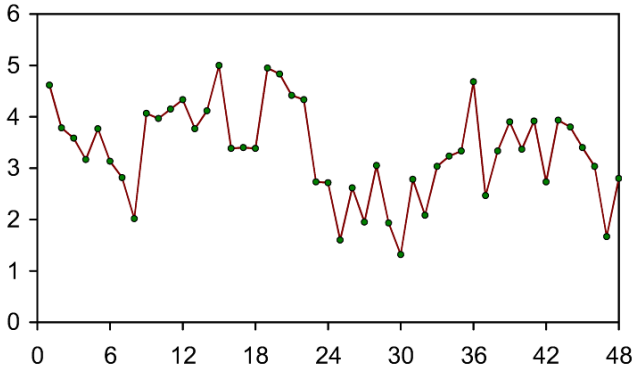
Wait a minute, there were 9624 QSOs and the contest lasts for 2880 minutes. Assuming that we don't have to leave the radios, but work continuously for 48 hours, that's 3.34 QSOs per minute.

In terms of points, 15M produced most, but Jeff had worked lots of 1-point EU stations there too (129 countries). The points-per-Q ratio was clearly best on 20M, being nearly 2.5, which means that the DX-% was 75. This ratio was poorest on 10M, where Jeff worked 700 EU stations, probably when NA was not available. On 10M, we found 95 countries worked, which is almost unbelievable.
The maximal distances on 160 and 80M were ZS9X and ZM1A, respectively. Jeff even worked 8N5A on 80, at 08Z, and that must have been via LP, 28 000 km. On 10M we found VE2IM, VK6, HS, XE, and one station from zone 4, but no 3. Off all zones Jeff missed 23 (JT, UA0Y) and 37 (East Africa). Zone 19 is tough, just 2 Qs on 20M. And Jeff cannot be happy with his JA total, 53, of which 50 on 20M. There were 3 double-mult (singl) JA-qsos on the other bands.

Win-test is much better in finding the multipliers than our pot, so here is the WT summary sheet:

BAND	QSO	CQ	DXC	DUP	POINTS	AVG
160	346	16	68	7	660	1.91
80	775	27	97	7	1583	2.04
40	1936	30	107	32	3920	2.02
20	2478	36	124	28	6104	2.46
15	3047	37	130	49	6349	2.08
10	911	27	95	8	1316	1.44
TOTAL	9493	173	621	131	19932	2.10

TOTAL SCORE : 15 826 008



This graphs shows the speed at which Jeff made those QSOs. The values are hourly averages in Qs per minute.

Congratulations Jeff and the CR2X team.

The story about SJ2W

Mike, SM2WMV

Barbecueing SJ2W way. SM2WMV CQWW CW.

I have, since I started with ham radio, been very interested in contesting and even more in building various equipment. I built a small station in SM3 with monobanders up on a hilltop at my parents place, but while the location was excellent towards east it was really bad towards west, making it impossible to produce any good results from there. Also the need to carry everything by hand up on the hilltop was also another downside.

I got in contact with the gang who used to operate from SM2HWG location, some 160 km north from the SM3 QTH and started to do contests from there. This was a lot of fun and made it possible to compete seriously again. During this period I had come close to finish my studies, which were done further north in SM, and it was time to consider what I wanted to do in the future. When the university offered me a job as a research engineer I accepted the job at once and I knew that I would be stuck in Luleå for many years, which is about 380 km north of the old SM3 QTH.

In 2007, SM2HWG decided to sell his house and move into the nearby town. Everybody involved in the station got quite sad about this and after some discussions I decided to buy the 60-m-high OH8QD tower with all antennas and the search for a new QTH began. Since I wanted to have the same people involved in building the new station, I knew that I could not buy a place located as far north as where I work. So I ended up buying a place where I am actually the one having the longest traveling time except for SM3JLA who has got another 5km or so.

The new QTH is located 64.5°N, outside a small village with about 700 m to the closest neighbor and with 3.1 ha of land plus several km of forest around in most directions. The goal is to build a four radio multi-operator station (or SO2R), which can be competitive in Scandinavia, but hopefully also in Europe during good propagations. And all of this with a very limited budget, which means plenty of extra work and searching for surplus equipment. The idea is to have one or two BIG antenna systems on each band used mainly for run, and to have independent mono-band antennas on each band, on an own rotator so there is never any need to rotate the running station - antennas to work a multiplier, flexibility being the key word!

During the first autumn, we erected the 4-SQ for 80m, which did require a lot of work cutting down trees. The plan was also to get the ¼ vertical up for 160m, but the work required for the 80m 4-SQ was more than expected, and we ended up with just an FD-4 multi-band dipole plus the 4-SQ for 80m, during the first winter.

After 2009 had passed, we had gotten the 160m vertical up, the small 16m tubular tower with 6/6el for 10m and the 60m tower up, which did only hold the top 6el for 20m (OH8QD design) sitting at 55m and a temporary 6el Yagi for 15m just 14m up. Unfortunately we noticed that the performance of the 4-SQ for 80m did drop when the other towers came up, however we believe its mostly F/B that has been effected. We also managed to get up 8 beverages (250-750 m) in the forest, covering the important directions (750 m JA). Most are around 500 m long and they work extremely well on 160m. On 80 and 40m they are a bit too narrow, but on these bands we pretty much never need them anyway.

During the winter of 2009 we worked a few contests with pretty modest results but it still felt like the QTH was good, very low noise and we still produced quite good results compared to what we did see at the old SM2HWG QTH. We felt we just needed to get more hardware in the air and improve various things in the shack as well.

In the beginning of 2010 we spent a weekend down at the old SM3 QTH, taking down the last equipment and transporting everything up to the SJ2W QTH. This included some tower sections which we used to put up a 18-m-high tower which holds a rotating 5el mono-bander for 15m and a 4el mono-bander for 20m. which is fixed at Europe. The 5el mono-bander for 15m in this case is the freely rotating multiplier antenna for 15m, and the 4el for 20m will be rotational after next summer with a side-mount.

The rest of the summer was mainly spent assembling and hoisting antennas. Just prior to the IARU HF Championship we managed to get the

2nd 6el Yagi for 20m up in the 60m tower, and the 4el mono-bander for 20m fixed at Europe. With this setup we worked 3600 QSOs on 20m SSB as SK9HQ, averaging over 100q/h. This felt amazing, and even better when seeing that no other HQ-station in Europe had come close to us on 20m SSB, and still we used a 1x4-1000A amp which must be considered QRP for being a HQ-station. Even though we knew propagations were optimal for us, this gave us a real confidence boost and really looking forward to the real contests later during the year.

Gus, SG3P (owner of SK3W) came up and spent a week at the QTH, just like in 2009. This time the job was to assemble the 3el Yagi for 40m up in the 60m tower. This needed to be built in the tower, since the 20m Yagi was in the way and the reason why it was hoisted first was because the original plan was to have the 20m Yagi in top, but during a winter of simulations I changed my mind. During this week we suffered from quite high winds, and after a few days of waiting we got tired of the wind and started the work anyway. It all went pretty smoothly, even if we could hear Gus curse[5] a lot, when some gusts of wind made it hard for him.

Just prior to the SAC SSB contest the entire planned antenna work outside was done. However we had to postpone the 2nd 3el Yagi for 40m for the summer of 2011 since the wallet got empty.

I have been developing a control system for the station that I call openASC. I started the work before I had bought the QTH and have been working on it now for over three years. It is basically a box which can easily be configured to handle large radio stations, controlling everything from antenna switching, rotating antennas, control of phase angles, beverage control, RF-power meter (including VSWR protection). The beauty of the system is that each operating position has got access to everything and this also includes remote control. It is currently in use at SJ2W and will be used at SK0X and SK3W as well in the near future.

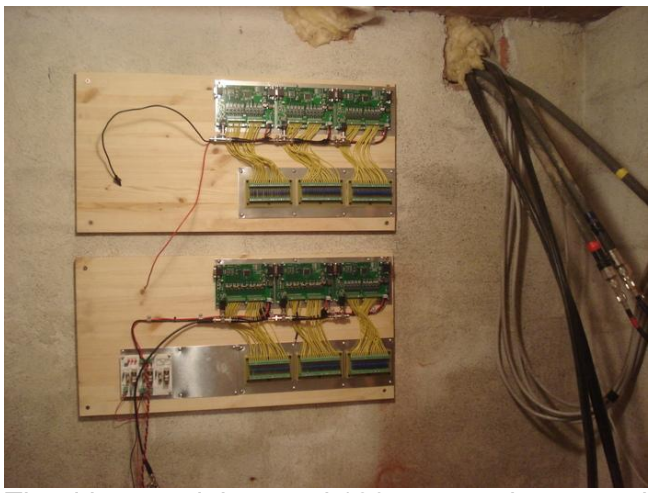
[5] Swedes often go for Finnish cursing, because their language is so mild (Ed.).

openASC - Box controlling the whole station, rom ant-combinations to rotation of 4-SQ or the towers.

The current antennas at SJ2W:
160m: 39m high vertical
80m: 4-SQ
40m: 3el mono @60m + vertical
20m: 6/6/6el mono + 4el mono @EU
15m: 6/6el mono + 5el mono
10m: 6/6el mono

For the CQWW DX SSB contest, the goal was to beat the current SM record (SOAB) set by SM3JLA (SJ2W member) in 1999 from SL3ZV. I set some what I considered being optimistic goals, which would end up with a score about as high as his claimed score, but didn't really think I could reach it this year without 10m. I got to borrow an SB220 amplifier from SM2EKM for the 2nd radio and I was really hyped, even though a cold prior to the contest made me a bit afraid. It went away in time and everything went quite well. The operator was a bit rusty and the

multiplier count a bit low, but I still managed to beat the record with quite some margin and my other dream of 5000q as a single op was within reach. I ended up with 4886qsos, 139+453 multipliers which gave a score of 6,023,600 points. The goal for next year is to improve the multipliers (move more) and work > 5000 QSOs plus of course get closer to the Finns who now beat me (OH8X & OH0B).



The driver modules, total 120 outputs that control all antennas, part of the openASC system.

For the CQWW DX CW contest the goal was to beat the old best M/S result from SM2HWG, which was set in 2003. This score (claimed) was 6,950,935 pts (4062q, 186z, 641dxcc), but since the solar flux was so low we didn't really expect to beat it this year. However, when the contest was over we had not just beaten our old score from SM2HWG but also the Swedish M/S record set by SK3W in 2000. However we might have too low margin to actually make it after log check. With only 8+38 multipliers on 10m we were really happy about this result, and I think it is the first time over 5000q as M/S in mainland Scandinavia on CW (?). We ended up with 9,370,080 pts (5042q, 178z, 686 dxcc).

The results of 2010 really made us eager for the future. We have a long list of things, which will improve the station more. The plan for the summer of 2011 is to convert an old freestanding 40m high military tower to a rotating tower with one guy level. This tower will hold a 5/5el stack for 20m and a 2/2el stack for 40m, to increase the flexibility on these two bands and to add the 2nd direction antennas for the run station on both bands. We also plan to get the 2nd 3el Yagi for 40m up in the 60m tower and put up a 4-SQ for 40m which will mainly be used as a quick go-to antenna for RX.

The plan for 2012 is to add the main antenna systems for 15/10m, which will probably be a 6/6/6el stack for 15m and a 6/6/6/6el stack for 10m. Also some improvements on 80m are planned, probably a 2el Yagi.

SJ2W shack. CQWW CW 2010.

The evening before the IARU contest at around 22:00 local time, SM2WMV up in the tower.

The major projects during this winter is to increase the functionality of the openASC system, add the option so we can work in-band multipliers on the running band with a 2nd radio, build the last boxes of the antenna switch system so it handles four radios and finish the started project of a preset tuned amp with a pair of 4CX1500B tubes.

The SJ2W website gets updated frequently with information of what is going on at the station. There is A LOT of pictures and information there, which I believe you can find interesting. And for all of you who know Swedish (or use Google translate), there is also a thread on a Swedish message board, which contains the full story of the project (~55 pages long).

SJ2W website: http://www.sj2w.se/contest/
Elektronikforumet:
http://elektronikforumet.com/forum/viewtopic.php?f=3&t=29184

73 de Mike, SM2WMV and the rest of the SJ2W crew

Radiourheilua setsemällä vuosikymmenellä – OT Pertti OH2PM

PileUP! lehden erikoishaastattelussa

Sitten viime numeron, jossa muisteltiin vanhoja oikein urakalla, on meidän toimituksen aloittelevien kilpailuamatöörien[6] keskuudessa vallinnut vahva tunne siitä, että vaikka asiat ennen eivät olleetkaan paremmin, olivat ne ajat ainakin eri lailla. Toimitukseen kantautui managerien välityksellä viesti lähestyvästä merkkipäivästä, ja väsytystekniikalla[7] saimme tämän erikoishaastattelun, joka luotaa menneitä – nykyisyyden näköalapaikalta.

Pertti Simovaaran nimellä löysimme PTH-THK-Ficoran kansioista seuraavat kutsumerkit: OH2PM, OH1PS, OG2P, OH0PM, OG0R ja OH0R (voimassa). Kaivelimme arkistoja, QSL-korttipinoja ja vanhoja lokeja ja löysimme lisäksi seuraavia kutsuja, jotka ovat Pertin tai joissa Pertti on ollut mukana:

OH1AD/0	1963
DJ0KV	1963–1964
OH1PS/4X	1970
HB9HLO	1993–1996
XX9TR, -TRR,-X	1996–2006
BY1QH, -1DX	1996–2006
DX1S	1996–2006
ZA1A, -B, -UT	2000-luku
AH3D	2003
EA8BH	2003 CQ 160 (WW-record)
S9BB, S9A	2004 CQ WW CW
CU2A (CU2CE)	2006 WPX CW (Eu-record)
V31PP	2006 ARRL DX CW
OJ0B, OJ0J	2000-luku
FO/OH1RX	2008 Marquesas
TC4X	2008–2010 CQWW CW 40
CR2X	2010 CQ 160 CW
5R8X	2010 Madagaskar

Multi-op porukoihin Pertti on mahtunut ainakin asemilla OH1AA, OH1AD, OH1SH, OH0B, EA8ZS, XX9X, B1A, CR2X, ZA1A ja PS2T. Lisäksi löysimme maininnan single-op -operoinnista ainakin asemilta K6XT ja CT3BZ. Tyypillistä ko. asemilta saadulle kuva-materiaalille oli, että yleensä OH2PM keikkuu mastossa korjaamassa jotain ja näkyy kuvissa niin pienenä, ettei niitä kehtaa PileUP!:iin laittaa.

Listasta näkyy, että 1970–2000 oli Pertin meno hiljaisempaa. Haastattelussa hän kertoo tuolloin workkineensa osa-aikaisesti mökki-/kotiasemalta Mäntsälästä. Kaikkiaan, joulukuuhun 2010 mennessä, on kusoja takana reilut puoli miljoonaa.

Sitten itse kysymyksiin.

Mieleenpainuvimmat saavutukset:
Kakkosten Joulukilpailun voitto 1959 ja vielä fonella, siitä kaikki alkoi. Muut olivat syöneet liikaa kinkkua.

Filosofia:
Mitään lopullista totuutta en kilpailemisesta ole yli 50 vuoden aikan löytänyt, vaikka todellista pohdintaakin olen harrastanut. Aluksi kiehtoi vain kilpaileminen ja voittamisen jano. Pian opin kuitenkin elämään reaalimaailmassa ja vain haaveilemaan kansainvälisestä menestyksestä.
Minua viehätti erityisesti erään suomalaisen pitkän matkan juoksijan tokaisu hävityn Suomi-Ruotsi -maaottelun jälkeen: "Tärkeintä ei ole voitto vaan päivärahojen kuittaus".
Joskus 80-luvulla opin rentoutumaan erityisesti CW-kilpailussa. Oli mahdotonta keskittyä mihinkään muuhun kuin workkimiseen jos mieli päästä tavoitteeseen. Kuulokkeet ja CW on erinomainen nollauskonsti, edellyttää kyllä että CW:n lukeminen on yhtä helppoa kuin vaikkapa käveleminen.

Millaista touhu oli 1960-luvulla?
Pitää heti aluksi tunnustaa että menneitten aikojen muisteleminen on yksi paheistani, niin paha että kerrankin kun yhdessä Martin, OH2BH, ja Tonin, OH2UA,[8] kanssa hiukan historian havinoita juniorille valotettiin, Martti pyysi minua rajoittumaan vain Tonin isän syntymän jälkeiseen aikaan.

Aloitin kilpailemisen 1959 ja rigi oli 1957 rakentamani vastaanotin ja 10–15(input) watin CW/AM-lähetin. Muutama kuukausi luvan saamisen jälkeen Pertti, OH2SH (OH1SH, EA7-GSU), joka kävi usein viikonloppuisin anoppilassa noin 15 km päässä minun QTH:sta, tuli käymään. Perttiä (Petteri) oli kilpailukärpänen purrut jo Porissa. Ensimmäinen Multi-One SAC kilpailu workittiin Petterin kanssa Mäntsälästä 1960. Siitä on erityisesti jäänyt mieleeni 3-bandin Quadin pystyttäminen aamuyöllä kesken kilpailun. Ei oikein saatu kusoja USA:n länsirannikolle niin päätettiin nostaa minun keskeneräinen quadi pystyyn puutarhaan. Kahteen pekkaan se ei oikein tahtonut onnistua, mutta kun kesken vanhempieni unia vietiin yksi nostoköysi omakotitalon yläkerrassa nukkuvien vanhempieni ikkunasta sisään saatiin parempi nostokulma (huom. eri asia kuin lähtökulma) ja antenni nousi ylös. Samanlainen luova hulluus oli kuvaavaa koko

[6] Lupa alle 35 vuotta vanha
[7] Yleisin tapa saada PileUP!-lehteen mitään.
[8] Toni Linden, Euroopanmestari, s. 1979. Faija, s. 1956.

60-luvun toiminnalle Salossa OH1AD:n porukoissa. Muutin ensi kerran Saloon 1962.
Salossa me emme juurikaan tienneet miten muualla toimittiin, paitsi mitä Jori, OH1QP, referoi OH2TI:n toiminnasta ja QST:stä luettiin tai bandilla kuultiin. Tekniikasta oli aikalailla tietoa. Esim. Martti, OH1PM, oli suunnitellut ja rakentanut SSB-lähettimen jo 50-luvun puolivälissä. Laitteet oli pääasiasssa itse suunniteltuja ja tehtyjä, myös vastaanottimet. Jollakin oli RP65 vastaanotin ja jossain vaiheessa kolehtiin saatiin niin paljon rahaa että kerholle hankittiin Drake 2B RX. OH1AD:n porukassa useimmat olivat 60-luvulla lauantaisin töissä klo 8–13, ainoastaan Teuvolla, OH1WD, oli lauantait vapaat, joten hän workki asemalla yksin muutaman tunnin. Myöhemmin omaa kilpailemistani rajoitti 70-luvun alusta aina 2000-luvun alkuun tarve olla jokseenkin kirkassilmäisenä töissä aamupalaverissa maanantaisin klo 8, riippumatta siitä missä maassa olinkaan. Teollisuudessa oli yleisesti tapana hoitaa sisäisiä asioita ja palavereita maanantaisin ja muut sidosryhmät sitten muina päivinä.


OH1AD:n VKZL-special Ylhäisten mäellä (@OH1VT). Salonjokilaakso aukesi 40 m alempana. Hyppyrimäkimastossa Jussi OH1TK ja teltta. ”Teltta oli hyödyksi Perniöstä tansseista palatessa”, kertoi OH1XX. Antdesign OH1QP ja OH2PM joskus 1960-luvulla. OH1AD:n arkisto.

Mitä silloin osattiin? Mistä silloin ei ollut hajuakaan, joka nyt on päivänselvää?
Osattiin rakentaa Quadeja ja vertikaaliantenneja, antenninkääntäjiä ja näyttölaitteita, hitsata ja pystyttää teleskooppikolmiomastoja, suunnitella ja rakentaa vastaanottimia ja lähettimiä. Erittäin hyödyllisiä olivat alipäästösuotimet M/M-aseman lähettimiin. Silloin WAEDC-kilpailussa piti multi-multi luokassakin käyttää yhtä ja samaa juoksevaa numeroa. Siihen Pena, OH1VT kehitti ratkaisun vieläpä digitaalisella näytöllä, tosin mekaanisella sellaisella.

Kelien ennustaminen oli olematonta tai ennusteet olivat hyvin pitkälle aikavälille ja siten kilpailijalle hyödyttömiä. Kahden suunnan biimausta ei harrastettu vielä 60-luvulla ja kerrostettuja antenneja käytettiin vain VHF:llä. Vibro-avaimet vaihtuivat elbugeihin, tosin porukassa aina joku halusi käyttää vibroa, joten rinnakkaiset avaimet tarvittiin. Kerroinlistat oli paperilla ja duplikaattikirjanpitoa hoidettiin ruutupaperilla aakkostamalla, jos ehdittiin.

Mihin pärjääminen perustui – muutokset tässä vuosien mittaan?
Kansainvälisellä tasolla pärjääminen on aina ja nyt perustunut aseman sijaintiin ja suorituskykyyn sekä operaattorin osaamiseen. Lopputulos on näiden tekijöiden tulo, ei summa. Onneksi tätä ei silloin tiedetty vaan jatkettiin kilpailemista aurooran alla ja kehitettiin toimintaa.
50 vuotta sitten kilpailustrategiaan kiinnitettiin paljon vähemmän huomiota kuin nyt. Myös käytettävissä olevan historia- ja ennustedatan määrä oli lähes olematon. Meidän porukka kilpaili lähinnä innostuksen ja kohtuullisten antennien voimin. Merkittävää menestystä ei myöskään tullut, mutta sen verran oltiin piikkinä lihassa että OH2AM:n porukka ei saanut pitkiä taukoja pitää. Nykyisin workitaan ensimmäisten 12 tunnin aikana parempi tulos kuin 50 vuotta sitten koko kilpailussa.

Paljonko oli varaa satsata? Oliko jo silloin kilpavarustelua?
Rahan käyttö varusteluun oli marginaalista. Esim. minä sain ensimmäisen tehdaskekoisen rigini vasta vuonna 1971. Kilpavarustelua on aina ollut, QST:n sivuilla näkyi hehtaarikaupalla antenneja, siihen aikaan useammin Rhombic kuin korkea torni. Jenkeillä oli lehtikuvissa Collinseja rinnakkain ja päällekkäin. Meidän rigejä ei oikein voinut pinota päällekkäin kun niistä puuttui usein kotelo. Laite oli usein valmistunut toimintakuntoon kilpailua edeltävänä yönä. Sen verran käytiin 60-luvulla OH2AM:llä kylässä, että tiedettiin miltä oikeat kilpailuvarusteet näyttää. Siltä pohjalta osattiin valokuviin kerätä koko kylän rigit, jotta näytettäisiin enemmän professionaalisilta. Joskus Salossa käyneet visitorit, mm. OH2WI, OH2MM, OH2BDP ja OH3PC toivat omia Drakelineja mukanaan.

Mitä teknisiä mullistuksia muistat kokeneesi, sellaisia, jotka ratkaisevalla tavalla ovat vaikuttaneet tähän urheiluun?
Mullistuksia on ollut sekä hyviä että huonoja. Tietokonelokit ja lokientarkastuksen paraneminen on ainakin minun osaltani pidentänyt kilpailuinnostuksen säilymistä. Automaattiviritteiset tai esiviritetyt linukat sekä SO2R-tekniikka ovat viime vuosikymmenien kehityksen tulosta. Ilman niitä ei tasavertaisissa olosuhteissa pärjää. Siinä suhteessa tällainen "yksikorvainen" operaattori joutuu antamaan hiukan tasoitusta kun pitää aina summata molemmat radiot. Kaupallisia laitteita on nykyisin saatavilla myös kohtuuhintaan, joten

kustannukset eivät ole suurin este. Kahden tai useamman suunnan biimaus on joissakin QTH:issa iso etu. Solid-state-innostuksessa markkinoille tuli vastaanottimia, joiden dynamiikka oli surkea, kunnes saatiin FETit etupäähän ja valmistajat oppivat suunnittelemaan mixerit ja kokonaiskonseptin. Lisäksi hyvät tehoa kestävät filtterit ovat lisänneet M/M- ja SO2R-asemien suorituskykyä. SO2R ei tosin ole pelkästään tekniikkalaji, siitä saa täyden hyödyn vain todellinen osaaja ja se on syytä oppia pian kävelemisen jälkeen.
Salossa kaupallisten vastaanottimien modifioinnissa kunnostautui erityisesti Maku, OH1OY. Hyvän rigin konsepti on ollut pitkään tiedossa, mutta kaupallisia toteutuksia saatiin odottaa pitkään, kun "kansanradio"-tyyppisten general-coverage radioiden myyminen oli tuottavampaa. Itse tein suorituskykyisen 20-single band vastaanottimen TI:n FETeillä jo 60-luvun puolivälin jälkeen..

Miltä meno nyt näyttää? Onko kyseessä sama laji?
Jos vertaa radiourheilua vaikkapa mäkihyppyyn niin molemmissa on tapahtunut huimaa kehitystä. 1951 Tauno Luiro, 19v, hyppäsi 139m ja nyt hyppyjen pituus on kaksinkertainen. Mäet, varusteet ja tyyli ovat hyvin erilaisia. Hyppääjät ovat edelleen nuoria, mutta myös dopingia esiintyy. Radiourheilussa on samanlaista kehitystä, tulokset ovat moninkertaisia, mutta toisin kuin mäkihypyssä, kilpailijoiden keski-ikä on roimasti noussut. HF-kilpailuyhteydet pidetään kaiketi edelleen ionosfäärin kautta, bandipinnoista en aina ole ihan varma.

Mihin perustuu menestys nykyään?
Aseman sijainti * aseman suorituskyky * operaattorin taidot = score. Pilkkuminimin aikaan aseman sijainnin kerroin on suurempi kuin yksi. Kärjessä on hyvin tasaista. Nykyisin on niin paljon tietoa käytettävissä, että ennakkosuunnittelun merkitys korostuu entisestään. Nuottien pitää olla kunnossa ennen kilpailua. Meidän leveysasteilla pitää osata siirtyä suunnitelmaan B jos olosuhteet eivät vastaa ennakoitua. Taktikointia esiintyy vielä kilpailun jälkeenkin, voi ilmoittaa tuloksensa esim. assisted-luokkaan, jos siellä on ennakkoilmoitusten perusteella paremmat sijoittumismahdollisuudet. Herää kysymys, mitkä ovat tässä lajissa menestyksen mittareita. Olympiavoittajat muistetaan, maailmanennätykset on tehty rikottaviksi.

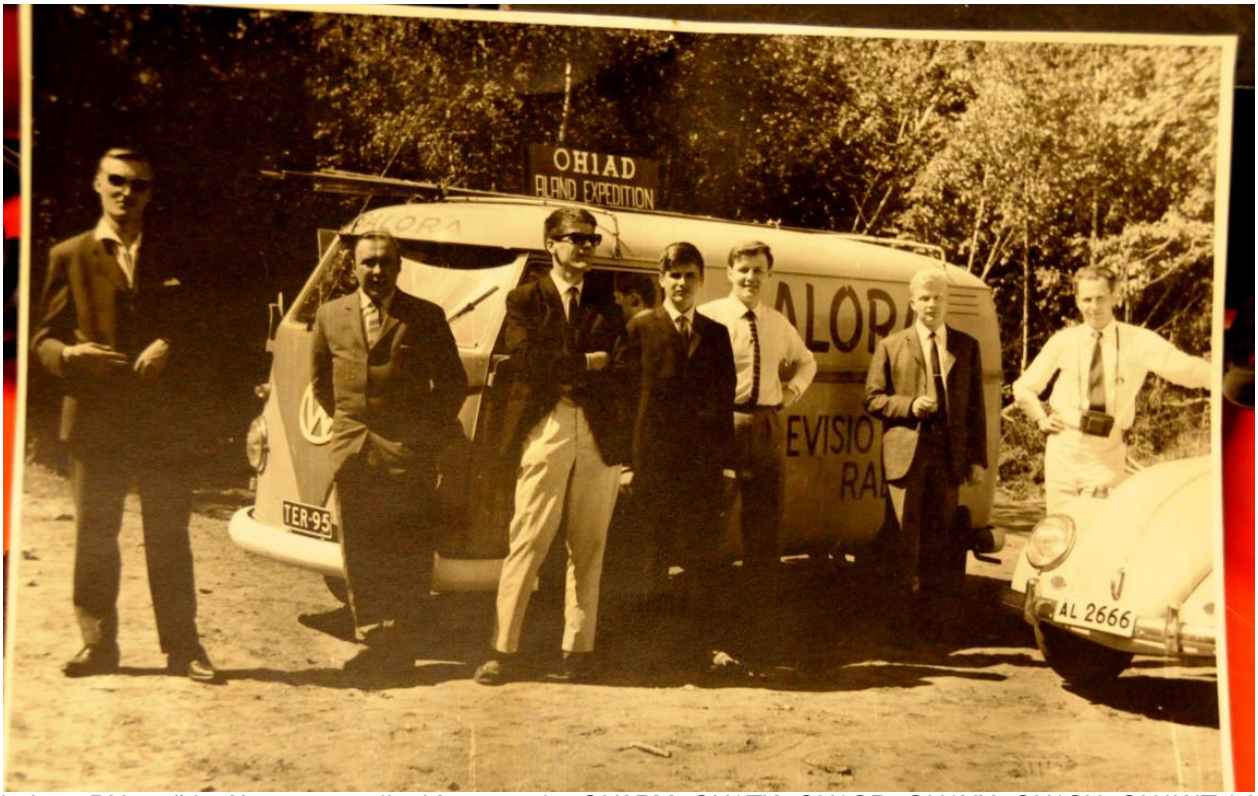
Klusteri, netti-vastaanottimet, jne. Mitä ajatuksia herättävät?
Kilpaillessani en niitä ajattele. Tekniikka kehittyy ja tulee jatkuvasti kehittymään ja niistä on monille monenlaista hyötyä. Itsekin katsoin viimeksi tänään klusterilta mitä DXiä olisi mahdollisesti 160:llä. Uusi teknologia antaa sääntöjä luovasti tulkitseville lisää mahdollisuuksia kilpailukykynsä kehittämiseen. Vaara on samaa luokkaa kuin uimahyppääjällä, joka kymmenestä metristä yrittää liian vaikeaa temppua. Mahalasku sattuu..
Dopingilla menestyneet urheilijat ovat kiinni jäätyään ennemmin tai myöhemmin sekoilleet kuka milläkin tavalla. Monen, etenkin XYL:n, mielestä radiourheilijat ovat hurahtaneet jo siinä vaiheessa, kun ovat lajin valinneet?
Kilpailujen järjestäjät ovat jo antamassa periksi, ei ole enää muuta kuin assisted-luokka (esim. WAEDC) tai ainakin erilaisia assisted-luokkia lisätään ja niistä tehdään entistä houkuttelevampia. Ymmärrän toisaalta kilpailujen järjestäjien vaikeudet toimia etiikan ja moraalin valvojina lajissa, jossa kilpailijoiden kulttuuritaustat ja maan tapa vaihtelevat kovasti eikä "dopingvalvontaa" pystytä järjestämään. Klusterin käyttöä kilpailussa voisi verrata navigaattorin käyttöön suunnistuksessa, siis pelkkä maastojuoksukilpailu kerrointen osalta. Ihan OK mutta eri laji. Assisted tai NON-Assisted luokan valintani jatkossa riippuu siitä, kumpi huononee nopeammin, näkö vai kuulo.

Mikä on se kipinä radiourheilussa, joka on saanut sinut pysymään mukana kuudella, vaiko jopa seitsemällä vuosikymmenellä?
Seitsemäs vuosikymmen on alkamassa. Syitä radiokilpailemiseen on paljon. Entisellä kymmenottelijana minulla on edelleen kilpailuvietti. Sitä voi radiokisassa tyydyttää vaikka toinen polvi onkin aitajuoksussa vaurioitunut ja vasen korva kuulee tuskin muuta kuin kutsut ruokapöytään.
Ionosfäärin käyttäytymistä kontestin aikana on kotikontein vaikea ennustaa, siksi on aina olemassa mahdollisuus että jossain kilpailun vaiheessa keli paranee, se antaa toivoa. Jotta 48 tunnin pyrähdyksen jotenkuten jaksaa, pitää hoitaa kohtuullisesti myös sekä fyysistä että henkistä kuntoa. Mäntsälän Yhteiskoulussa opetettiin jo kaksitoistavuotiaalle "mens sana in corpore sano". Mastoissa kiipeily on oivallinen kuntoilulaji, mutta vaatii perehdytystä.
Kilpailussa on alku ja loppu, toisin kuin bandipinnojen keräilyssä. Motivoituakseni minulla pitää olla ajallisesti selkeä, saavutettavissa oleva tavoite. Työelämässä se oli kvartaalitulos ja jatkuvuus, kilpailussa itselleni asettama tulostavoite vuodesta toiseen. Hyvä sijoitus on hieno asia, mutta ei ainoa. Koko kilpailutoiminnalle on ratkaisevaa, että osallistujilla on useita eri motiiveja, kuten kilpailun tuoma jännitys, aseman tai omien taitojen testaaminen, henkilökohtaiset ennätykset, maanosan tai maan ennätykset, uudet maat tai bandipinnat tai ihan vain huvin vuoksi kilpaileminen. Multi-luokissa on toivottavasti aina myös vahva sosiaalinen elementti.

Kilpailuhenkisyyttä on myös se, että tukee muiden kilpailemista pitämällä ainakin muutaman kuson ja lähettää niistä lokin. Kilpailun sisällä voi olla monta kilpailua, itsensä voittaminen on kova saavutus millä tasolla tahansa. Vain politiikassa ja vaalien jälkipuinnissa kaikki näyttävät voittavan.

Mitä muuttaisit jos saisit päättää?
Minä uskon evoluutioon. Olen liian vanha ajamaan muutoksia, enkä edes tunne nykyihmisten tarpeita. "Que Sera, Sera". Itseasiassa lyhentäisin Solar Cyclen yhteen vuoteen. Minimit olisi Suomen kesällä, silloin on muutakin tekemistä. Kiinnostuksen ylläpitämiseksi voitaisiin järjestää veikkauskilpailuja voittajien tuloksista, koko maailmassa tai suomalaisten osalta. Kehitelmiä tulosseurannan mahdollistamiseksi pitää jatkaa, lajista puuttuu yleisö. Tuloksia ei julkaista enää RA:ssa. Sponsoreita sentään onneksi on. Jotta kilpailutoiminnalla olisi tulevaisuutta, kaipaan lisää pyyteettömiä kannustajia vanhanajan Nipan (OH2XK) malliin "mies talosta ja kaksi parhaasta". Nykyisin tietysti "henkilö", muuten joutuu pariksi vuodeksi kiven sisään.

Mistä seuraavaksi ääneen, joko on suunnitelmia?
Seuraavaksi tulen ääneen täältä Salon Kiikalasta. Vuoden tauon jälkeen on edes yksi 160:n antenni jälleen pystyssä. Kuukausi on minunlaiseni eläkeläisen elämässä pitkän tähtäyksen suunnittelua, viikon varoituksella on lähtövalmius kaikkialle, minne rokotukset on voimassa ja lähemmäksi, silloin kun eka lento lähtee. Kosovostakin workittiin itsenäisyysjulistuksen rakettien paukkuessa aivan silmien edessä. Megapeditiot eivät niinkään enää kiinnosta, niissä on tuotekehitys- tai tehdasprojektin maku, sellainen elämä on taakse jäänyttä. Pitää olla tilaa improvisoinnille niin kauan kuin siihen kykenee. Reissaaminen on mukavaa mukavassa porukassa.



Varhainen DX-peditio Ahvenanmaalle. Vasemmalta OH2PM, OH1TK, OH1QP, OH1XX, OH1SH, OH1WT (sk) ja OH0NI (sk). OH1AD:n arkisto.

Summary by OH6KZP:
Pertti, OH2PM, ponders his 50+ years (seven decades) of contesting activity, contrasting then with now, and gives some insight into what keeps him going. He has been active from numerous locations and participated in several DX peditions around the world.

Pertti's contesting career started with a victory in the 1959 Finnish Christmas contest, after which the 1960s brought with it many team efforts at Salo Radio Club, OH1AD. There was a quieter period in 1970–2000 due to other life engagements, but Pertti is again going strong, climbing towers, and churning out good contest scores.

Pertti feels that radiosport has evolved quite a bit, and still needs to change in a number of ways, for example by finding an audience and making contest efforts easier to follow. The contest spirit should also be kept up by us all by giving out a few QSOs in contests that we don't participate in seriously, and by people unselfishly encouraging one another.

AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 YEARS AND ON THE WAY ENJOYING LITTLE PISTOL CONTESTING – PART TWO

Olli, EA4BQ/EA8

PART I ENDED:
"In the next Pile-Up magazine you will find PART TWO with the stories among others about Argentina 1996–1998 including a dinner with then president of Argentina Carlos Menem, LU1SM, Venezuela 1999–2000 including sharing an event with the president Hugo Chavez, Peru 2001–2002 with the story of Miss Peru, Mexico 2003–2004, Panama 2006–2009. In the contesting side you will find anecdotes of the following contest operations LU/OH0XX, CP6AA, PZ5JR, OA-40DMR – 40-year anniversary as ham in 2002, OA4WW, OC4WW, HC8N, HP1/OA4WW. V31XX, PZ5XX etc."

OH2BBM, 1963

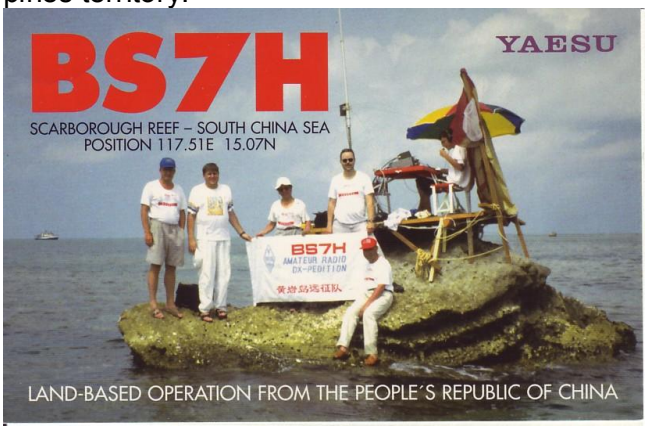
1996 – 1998 Buenos Aires, Argentina

As mentioned in Part I I spent 1994 and 1995 in the Philippines. The Philippines had a certain latin touch due to its long history as part of Spain.

Wikipedia tells us about the history of the Philippines: "*The arrival of Ferninand Magellan in 1521 marked the beginning of an era of Spanish interest and eventual dominance. Manila emerged as the Asian hub of the Manila-Acapulco Galleo fleet. Missionary work led to widespread Christianity. In 1898, the Spanish – American war began in Cuba and reached the Philippines. Aguinaldo declared Philippine independance from Spain in Kawit, Cavite on June 12, 1898 and the First Philippine Republic was established the following year. Meanwhile, the islands were ceded by Spain to the United States for US$20 million dollars in the 1898 Treaty of Paris. As it became increasingly clear the United States would not recognize the First Philippine Republic, the Philippine-American broke out. It ended with American control over the islands.*".

1995 BS7H SCARBOROUGH REEF AND THE 1898 TREATY OF PARIS

Scarborough Reef is also known as Huang Yan Dao or Yellow Rock island in chinese. The 1898 Treaty of Paris was a very important part of the ARRL accreditation documentation of BS7H, Scarborough reef project, because it defines the Philippines boundaries. In 1995 I acquired from the Philippines goverment a document which ratified the boundaries defined in the 1898 Treaty of Paris. My excuse for requesting the ratification was the fact that we were constructing a country-wide GSM network and wanted to be sure that all the base stations will be located in the Philippines territory.



Argentina calls

Anyway the latin touch of the Philippines was not strong enough for my already semilatin mentality and as the opportunity to open Nokia Telecommunications office in latin-America popped up I was the first one to apply for and was lucky to be selected to a General Manager, Latin-America position. First move in 1996 from Manila was to Santiago de Chile but very shortly, after 2-3 months, we found out that we were late there and decided to move to the other side of the Andies to Buenos Aires where the next cellular network licenses were to be auctioned.

1996 CP6/OH0XX ARRL, CP6AA WPX SSB, CP6AA CQ WW CW

At the ham front I quickly found out that there was an easy route from Buenos Aires via Sao Paulo to Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Bolivia. I contacted the members of Radio Club de Santa Cruz: CP6PL Manuel, CP6UA Enrique, CP6XE Miguel and CP6DA Ma Edith among others. I received a permission to use their club station, which had a very nice set-up in downtown Santa Cruz. In 1996 I ended up having three visits to CP6 land. At least the result of the one of them is still in the books of CQ WW All time records (2010):

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CP Bolivia
A CP6AA(OH0XX) 4,299,834 3283 120 334 '96
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Priorities

In March 1996, the then Minister of Foreign Trade of Finland, Ole Norrback and his delegation, visited Argentina and Chile. Unfortunately the visit coincided with CQ WPX SSB contest, which I had decided to participate from CP6AA. Luckily the delegation had a member Mr. Pertti Kärkkäinen, (OH2MT), ambassador of Finland in Argentina 1988–1993, who understood the real priorities of life and was ready to help me to get out of the business hassle Just On Time to reach CP6 land for the WPX contest. In the middle of one of the planning meetings he "CW:ed" me, using his fingers as a paddle that it is time to go and very diplomatically told to the rest of the audience that Mr. Rissanen has a very important appointment which he cannot miss. Outside the meeting room was waiting my good old ALPHA 87A linear, I just grabbed it and ran to the airport to catch the plane first to Sao Paulo.

Handshaking presidents

In March 1997, the then President of Finland, Martti Ahtisaari, paid a an official visit to Argentina. I was one of the Nokia representatives in his delegation, so I used the opportunity first of all to handshake two presidents Martti Ahtisaari (#1) and Carlos Menem (#2) and second before the official dinner I was able to introduce myself as OH0XX to LU1SM. For the Finnish speaking readers I include the first two paragraphs of the speech of President Martti Ahtisaari during the official dinner at the residence of President Carlos Menem, March 3rd, 1997:

"TASAVALLAN PRESIDENTTI MARTTI AHTISAAREN PUHE JUHLAILLALLISELLA ARGENTIINAN PRESIDENTIN VIRKA-ASUNNOSSA 3. 3. 1997

Esitän mitä parhaimmat kiitokseni Teille, Herra Presidentti, niistä ystävällisistä sanoista ja tervetulotoivotuksista, jotka esititte puolisolleni ja minulle henkilökohtaisesti samoin kuin mukanani seuraavalle suomalaiselle seurueelle. Olen myös kiitollinen niistä lämpimistä ajatuksista, jotka kohdistitte Suomea ja sen kansaa kohtaan.
Vierailuni on Suomen valtionpäämiehen ensimmäinen valtiovierailu Argentiinaan. Argentiina tunnusti vasta-itsenäistyneen Suomen jo toukokuussa vuonna 1918 ja lähettiläitä vaihdettiin niinkin - varhain kuin 1920-luvulla. Argentiinan ensimmäinen lähettiläs Hilarión D. Moreno akkreditoitiin Helsinkiin vuonna 1926. Suomen ensimmäinen lähettiläs Argentiinassa ja Latinalaisessa Amerikassa ylipäätään, Georg Gripenberg saapui laivalla Buenos Airesiin syyskuussa vuonna 1929 ja ryhtyi hoitamaan tehtäväänsä. Kauppa loi alusta lähtien suhteidemme perustan. ".

1997 CONCURSO NACIONAL DE TELEGRAFIA - CNCW – EA9/EA4BQ @EA9IE

In 1990, I was introduced to CNCW by Guillermo, EA9EO (SK) and by Juanma, EA5RS and together we operated multiop as ED4GU from Guadalajara. "GU" was a rare province multiplier at that time. After this introduction I got stuck with CNCW, so there I was: 1991 as ED8GC, 1992 as 8P9EA, 1993 as 8R1RPN, 1994 as 9M2RH, 1995 as OH0XX/DU1, and 1996 as LU/OH0XX.

The rules were changed in 1997 so that one could only participate from the territory of Spain. In order to continue I had to find a location in Spain. Juan José, EA9IE and his wife Pilar, EA9AM were my salvation accepting to host me in 1997. I will always remember their friendliness and hospitality.

CNCW takes place the last full weekend of September (unfortunately coinciding with SAC) from Saturday 16Z to Sunday 16Z. In 1997, Friday evening before the contest, I flew from Buenos Aires to Madrid (11 hours flight) and Saturday morning from Madrid to Malaga, where I took a taxi to Algeciras. The last leg was a ferry trip to Ceuta and there I was Just On Time to operate CNCW @EA9IE. Sunday evening I started the return trip and I was at the Nokia office in BA already Monday afternoon doing business as usual. A CNCW contest operation. which was carried out in less than 60 hours.

I missed both 1998 and 1999 CNCW´s – unforgivable – but got back to the track in 2000, when we bought a house in Cotos de Monterrey, some 50 kilometers north of Madrid. 2000–2004 I participated as EA4BQ from there with Cushcraft R8 vertical and 40/80 dipoles. In 2005 I set myself a goal to participate CNCW from all 9 EA districts and in 2005–2010 I was EA5/EA4BQ, EA6/EA4BQ, EA7/EA7ATX, EA4BQ/EA8, EA4-BQ/1 and EA4BQ/2. Tnx Juanma EA5RS, Josep EA6BF, Paco EA7ATX, Pekka EA8AH, Juanjo

EA1WX and Juan Carlos EA2AOV. 2011 will be the year for EA3 and will be my 20th CNCW. And then for 2012 the only one, which left is EA0...

1998 H40AA TEMOTU – LU/OH0XX

Martti, OH2BH, invited me to be the South American representative in the H40AA team:

USA: Tim N4GN, Wayne N7NG, Bruce W6OSP
EU: Pekka OH1RY, Leena OH2BE, Martti OH2BH, Pekka OH2TA
SA: Olli LU/OHØXX
AS: James 9V1YC, Aki JA5DQH

The shortest route to fly to Temotu from Buenos Aires was the following: Buenos Aires – Auckland (ZL) – Cairns (VK) – Honiara (H44) – Temotu, Santa Cruz Islands. The first leg is partly flown over Antarctica and with a little bit of luck you can watch scenaries seldom seen.

1999 – 2000 Caracas Venezuela

Nokia Telecommunications won her first GSM network deal in latin-America with Corporación Digitel in Venezuela after three years of hard work. After the win of Digitel project I decided to return to Spain, I already has a contract signed with Nokia Mobile Phones in Madrid and in order to facilitate the move - as already mentioned - we bought a house in Cotos de Monterrey close to Madrid. My wife, Hilkka, responsible for the move, sent all our stuff from Buenos Aires to Cotos and meanwhile in Caracas the principal owners of Digitel, the El-Hibri family, made me an offer that I couldn´t resist, a position of CEO of Digitel. So goodbye to Nokia and instead of moving to Cotos we moved to Caracas, our second stop there, as you might remember the first one was in 1992-3, see Part I of the saga.
September 15th, 1999, president Hugo Chavez Frias with his two ministers, assisted the inauguration of Digitel GSM services. As the CEO of the company I had the first speech. In my speech I emphasized my special connection with Venezuela starting with my first QSO with Rúben, YV1ST of Maracaibo in 1962 and continuing telling about the surprise visit of Rúben in Helsinki in 1963 showing up at the door of my home early Sunday morning with my OH2BBM QSL card in his hand.
If I remember right I also spoke about the importance of foreign investment in the infrastructure of Venezuela. I had to refer to 120 million US dollar Digitel project financing by Nokia and had to refer to to my challenge to justify it in Finland in front of the board of Nokia Telecommunications.
Afterwards I continued telling stories about my stay in Caracas 1992-1993 and finally I finished my speech promising to retire in Chiciribiche, one of the best beach areas in Venezuela.
President Hugo Chavez spoke after me and started his speech saying: “Olli, apparently you like Venezuela and you liked our “Welcome party” - “Nuestra fiesta de bienvenida” - we arranged for you in 1992”. He was referring to his coup attempt of February 4th, 1992, which I had for a long time been calling a “Welcome party” for me. For details see Part I. When we hugged after his speech he whispered me to wait for him in Chiciribiche. Hugo Chavez was #3 in “Handshaking presidents” scoreboard.

Camatagua, the contest QTH of Reinaldo, YV5AMH

The stories about YV4A, YV5A and some m/m operations will be told in the Part III of this saga.

2001 – 2002 Lima, Peru

After succesfull start-up of GSM service in Venezuela by Digitel, the principal owners of the company, Mr. Ibrahim El-Hibri (RIP) and his son Fuad El-Hibri decided to sell the operation. Late 2000 Digitel was sold to Telecom Italy Mobile, TIM, for 350 million USD. TIM decided to put her own Italian CEO and suddenly I found myself in Madrid enjoying life and wondering “Where to go next”.
Only two months later, early 2001, I got a call from TIM Italia asking me to go to Lima, Perú to resolve a dispute between TIM and Nokia. I ac-

cepted this interesting consulting task, which after resolving the dispute turned out to be the position of the Vice President of TIM Peru (COO & CTO).

The first thing was to apply for a ham license and right away I got the OA4DMR callsign. In 2002, I applied for OA40DMR to celebrate 40 years as a ham, another part of the festivities was to be QRV from 4 Guyanas: FY5YE, PZ5RA (ex Dutch Guyana), 8R1RPN (ex British Guyana) and YV6/OH0XX the eastern part of Venezuela which is called Guiana Highlands in the state of Bolivar where two important cities, Ciudad Bolívar and Ciudad Guayana, are located. The Guaynas trip had a coindicence with the following: "The Venezuelan coup attempt of 2002 was a failed coup d'état on 11 April 2002 that saw President Hugo Chávez ousted from office for 47 hours, being restored by a combination of military force and mass demonstration of popular support. Chávez was detained by the military." The story about my involvement in it will be told in the part III of the saga.

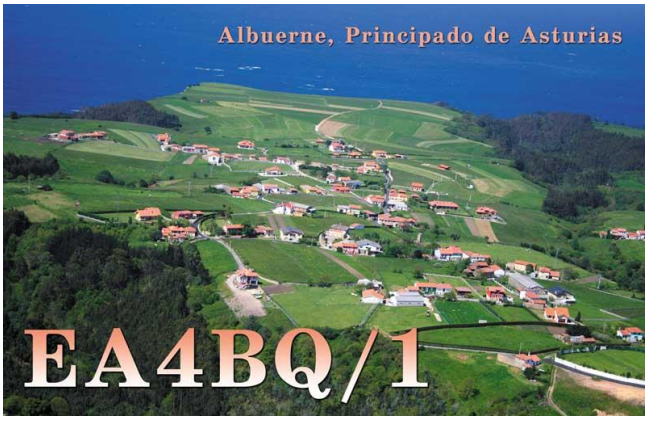
I will finish this Part II by revealing the secret with Miss Peru 2000 and Miss Peru 2001, which have been the cover girls of my OA4WW QSL card[9]. TIM Perú was the sponsor of “Miss World or Miss Mundo” competition and the management had elected our lawyer to be the man, who “crowns” the miss. Before the Miss World competition there was a company event where the top management had to show their dancing skills to the employees - some kind of “Dances with stars” exercise – and I won it and I was unanimously elected to be the man to “crown” the miss.

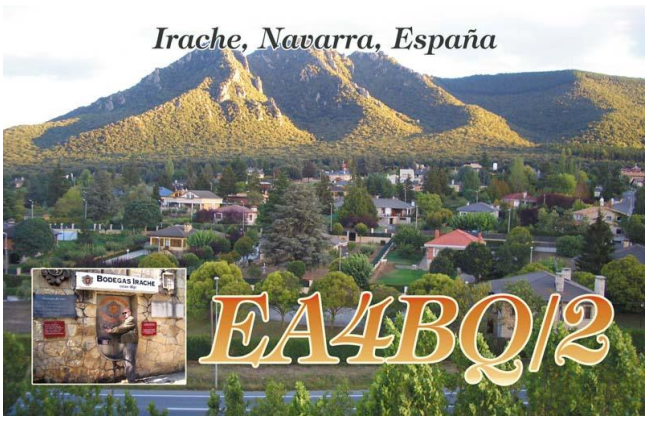
[9] Which, according to terminology by OH7MHL, has the right F/B ratio among QSLs (Ed.)

Part III

In the next Pile-up magazine you will find PART THREE where you will find the story about Radio Club Peruano, OA4O and the story about the first ever SMS (Short Message Service) sent from Macchu Picchu to Finland. You will also find who is the president #4 in the handshaking scores as well as YV5A, OA4WW/OC4WW, HC8N, HP1/-OA4WW, V31XX stories. "Around the world in 80 years" adventure continues with 2003 in Mexico and 2005-2009 in Panama.

STAY TUNED





CQWW SSB 2010 – Breaking the European record on 80m - Twice!

Teemu S. Korhonen, SMØW
teemu [at] sm0w.com

Teemu SM0W, the crazy Finn in SM0-woods running kilometers of cables.

In 2005, when propagation on 80m was extremely good, I set out the first time to break the European record in CQWW SSB on 80M. When the claimed scores on 3830 started compiling, I was at the top and when the final results came back from CQWW, the claimed score had been sufficient for a new EU record on 80m. Boy, was I happy!

At the same time I got more valuable insight into how the hysteric turmoil works on 80M and I can say it takes quite a “man” to cope 34+ hours in the driver’s seat in the upper 10 kHz! One must be quite mad himself to take on such an endeavor, like some of us hardnecks from these DX wastelands of the north! Maybe it has something to do with my Finnish blood ;)

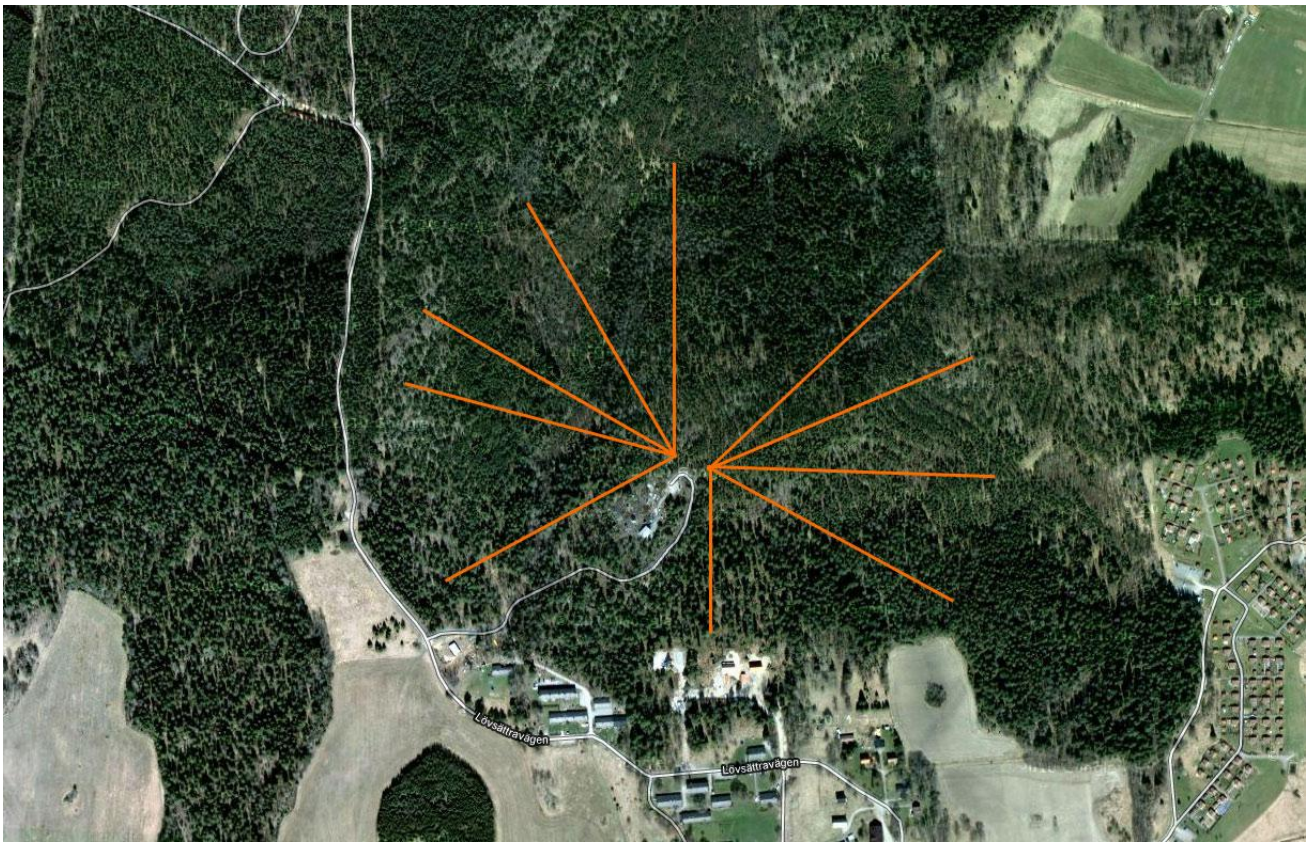
Two years passed and I was beaten, recordwise, by F6CTT in 2007. Revenge started growing and during the spring of 2010 I decided to get my act together again. It was time yet again to invade the upper ten in an attempt to beat the record. I knew that what I had against me was the increasing solar activity, which meant; #1 Propagation not as good as in 2005 or 2007, #2 Less activity on lowbands due to more activity on upper bands, #3 Last but worst probably more affection of Aurora due to solar activity. These were the golden three factors against me and what I had to cope with. I knew that any K-index over 3 would close the band instantly and any record numbers would be out of sight. I was lucky, the magnetometer in Kiruna, the northernmost city in Sweden, stayed almost dead flat the whole weekend – there was some aurora saturation both nights, but it seems like my signals managed to punch through even to the west-coast of USA without problems over the short-path. But for sure I suffered somewhat from the aurora saturation in the very low signal strengths received at my end, and it was two shaky nights always keeping in mind that, if the magnetometer fluctuated just a little bit more, the band would go quiet.

The six months prior to the contest were mainly used to analyze my old log, trying to figure out where to have the antenna pointing at what time and what you could expect to hear. Contest-wise this is where the real magic happens! There are two types of contest operators, those who just fool around the bands with no real agenda and those who come up with a master plan before the contest and stick to it based on pure statistics. I for myself have found out that the latter is essential for a good outcome, and if you want to be in-the-game and not out-of-the-game this is the way to do it!

The most important, I would say key factor, that I discovered analyzing my game from 2005 was that I was not hearing well enough! Ouch! I needed to do something about this before I even started considering trying again. The solution I went for was separate RX ants. The forest around the station is big and it was possible to plan for long beverage antennas with very high directivity, high f/b, and low noise. Low noise is extremely important to hear the weakest stations calling just above the noise floor of the receiver itself. That is the type of signals you expect from long hauling callers on the low bands. At my site, being on a hilltop, I am also suf-

fering quite badly from perception static on the TX antenna (3 element beam), which sometime brings the atmospheric noise up to S9, making reception difficult.

During the summer of 2010 I laid out a plan with 10 single-wire beverage antennas 270–400 m in length in a star configuration around the station. I was considering using reversible beverages but I feel "in the heat of the battle" something could happen with the electronics, so I decided just to use single-wire beverages for more flexibility and reliability. Work started in the beginning of September and I utilized every weekend including the SAC weekends. Sometimes you need to sacrifice something for a bigger purpose as some wise individual probably has said some time. I'm just plain stupid running around the forest putting up long wires in the trees. Sometimes a thought that crossed my mind was – "I wonder what a "normal" person would say if I told him what I do on my leisure time." Probably he would consider me insane and recommend me to a very good shrink. Isn't it funny what kinds of thoughts cross your head while doing this kind of work? It took me about one day per beverage, and yet additional time for the end terminations.



The Beverage antenna configuration.

Closing up to the contest I received some great help from Hans, SMØBYD, who helped me in the forest, sunshine or rain, warm or ice-cold. Hans is also part of the result and I would not have been ready before the contest without his valuable help. Thank you Hans! The last beverage wire was soldered just hours before the contest started into its 9:1 transformer in pitch black in the light of a really lousy flashlight.

The second important strategic mistake I analyzed from the 2005 experience was not being loud enough in Europe, when beaming NA or JA. My plan was to power split into two antennas. I simulated a sloping dipole with reflector from another tower which gave substantial gain down to Europe also covering more high-angle radiation for short-range contacts. The sloper with reflector and the power splitter itself was built, but I was one day short of finishing the special control box, which would always divide power into the beam and sloper when I would be transmitting, and permitting me to listen to one antenna only on demand as a complement to the Beverages. So I will not get to use this system until CQWW CW and my belief is to gain

a lot of this when you don't constantly need to turn the beam back down into deep Europe to fight for your frequency when the hungry wolves come creeping closer trying to take over your frequency. A famous contester from the far north once said; -If another station tries to run over you, just burn him away! This is the concept in short terms I am speaking about!

My piece of theater finally got all the acts together and it was time for the big gala premiere, with the audience of the world tuning in. All the scenery was up, now it was time for the curtains to rise and for myself to perform. First hour rate was well over 200 and never dropped below 100 until the morning. My first reflections during the morning were - WOW this contest will be won solely thanks to the Beverage antennas! Half of the DX stations I worked were not audible on the yagi because of the perception static. The Beverages were totally quiet! I was also able to work very weak QRP-guys from Europe by listening on the 300 and 45 degree Beverages thanks to the deep null towards EU on the antennas. If I tried listening to the 180 degree Beverage they just disappeared into the splatter and noise from other strong European stations.

The beam.

A few hours into the contest, probably sitting with my legs locked in a weird way under the chair as I was using VOX, I suffered a massive latepull/cramp in my upper thigh. I had been running around in the forest all day fixing the Beverages and probably stressed something. My eyes almost blacked out because of the pain but I tried to stand up and continue operating not to lose the good rate I had! Had to stand up for over one hour before the cramp went away, then I could sit again, but when writing this two weeks later after the contest I am still very sore in my thigh.

Stopped operating after 9am local time when the band died. I was dead tired because I had been going for 28 hours nonstop already. Took 5 hours of sleep and started operating again when dusk came. I did not bother to go one hour early to try to work NA long path because I had already worked several zone 3 and zone 1 the previous night beaming short path into NA.

I stuck to my prearranged plan the whole 2nd night and was constantly scanning the band with the 2nd VFO of the FT1000MP mk V working some nice multiplier from time to time. Stayed in the chair until 10 am the next morning. When the last night came I was still missing very easy ones like VK6 and a few others and it was like sitting on pins and needles the whole night trying to get them into the log, I was not far away from the record and I needed those last mults. And they came! Full of euphoria at the end of the contest I could summarize 2428 Q's, 32 zones and 118 countries. All in all I broke the reigning EU record by 60k, hopefully it will survive log checking! Current standings are claimed #1 EU, #2 World.

One week after CQWW SSB I got severely sick and after 2 weeks a severe case of glandular fever was concluded. I was totally off the scene and just days before the contest I was still suffering of high fevers and an extremely soar throat because of the swollen tonsils. I had not eaten or drunk much for 3 weeks and was in very bad shape. I decided I would participate in CQWW CW anyway and do my best. I have never experienced such good conditions on 80M as the first night! 500 NA's were logged and a huge amount of Zone 3 stations got into the log, this was really incredible! Unfortunately both evenings of the contest were hit by aurora that disturbed the best propagation into JA and Asia. I was beaten by SN3A and claimed #2 EU with a score of 693,625 points, which consisted of 2604 Qs, 35Z and 120 Countries.

Thanks to everyone that gave me a call, I had a blast! CU on the bands!

73 de Teemu SM0W

CQ World Wide DX Contest 1979 - Phone

Some OH single band/single op.
scores

SCORE/STN	160	80	40	20	15	10	TOTAL
OH6JW 4.5	31/3/16	163/14/47	147/17/57	730/34/87	1433/34/81	1042/32/83	qso 3545 dx 2770 z 134 c 368
OH1VR 4.3 TAVOITE	34/4/17 50/5/20	128/9/42 200/10/45	188/24/64 250/25/70	713/32/71 1000/35/85	1019/30/81 1000/35/90	1234/33/93 1800 35/95	qso 3316 3500 dx 2680 2700 z 132 145 c 368 405 650
OH6DX 4.0	19/5/18	69/6/30	56/11/43	864/26/70	1607/26/76	815/29/80	qso 3440 dx 2950 z 103 c 317
OH1BR 3.5	11/2/11	170/6/34	59/9/36	748/31/80	371/32/68	1672/34/103	qso 3031 dx 2439 z 114 c 332
SK2KW 14.5 MULTI OP/MULTI TX	-	432/53/13	435/65/25	3068/121/39	2871/106/34	3321/110/40	qso 10027 dx 7929 z 151 c 455

Osattiin sitä ennenkin workkia. Seppo, OH1VR, lähetti arkistostaan löytyneen yhteenvedon CQ WW SSB -kisasta vuodelta 1979. Käsin tehdyt merkinnät ovat vuodelta 1980.

CQ WW 2010 Claimed scores (TNX pileup.ru)

SSB

SOAB HP, World

1. CR2X.....15,821,244 (N5TJ) *

4. 4O3A.....10,919,589 (ES5TV) *

SOSB(A) 14 MHz, World

4. OH8L.....1,212,120 (OH8LQ) *

SOSB 3,5 MHz, World

2. SM0W.....558,300 *

4. EA8CMX.....435,297 (OH2BYS) *

CW

SOAB HP, World

2. CR3E.....14,909,890 (CT1BOH)

8. CR2X.....10,752,450 (OH2UA) *

SOSB 28 MHz, World

3. ZB2X.....327,055 (OH2KI) *

SOSB 14 MHz, World

2. EA8CUU.....1,373,460 (OH6CS) *

4. CR6T.....1,091,805 (OH1NOA) *

SOSB 7 MHz, World

4. TC4X.....1,531,166 (OH2PM) *

SOSB 3,5 MHz, World

2. EA8CMX.....770,985 (OH2BYS) *

3. SM0W.....693,625 *

SOSB(A) 14 MHz, World

2. OH8L.....1,086,096 (OH8LQ) *

SOSB LP 21 MHz, World

3. ZL7VR.....612,644 (OH1VR) *

SOAB HP, Europe

1. CR2X.....10,752,450 (OH2UA) *

3. 4O3A.....8,364,148

6. OH8X.....5,669,040 (OH6UM) *

9. OH2BH.....5,180,350 (OH1WZ) *

SOSB 7 MHz, Europe

2. OH0V.....885,864 (OH6LI) *

SOSB 1,8 MHz, Europe

6. OH4A.....182,850 (OH6KZP) *

J-P, OH6RX, and Jyrki, K9JKA, having B7P-dinner during CQWW SSB 2010. (OH7WV)

The best dinners are prepared with fresh meat (CQ WW SSB B7P, photo OH7WV)

OG5B 80M Create February 2010.

OG5B 80M Create January 2010.

Recurring solar patterns uncovered from paleomagnetic data – Towards full understanding of the solar cycles

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Anomaly road 7
6T9 Titty Hill, England, U.K.

Abstract

In this short paper, we present the first results of RETROMAGN, which was a campaign that helped the mankind to recover the status of the magnetosphere in the last 3.4 million years at high accuracy. Our results will have great implications, because our prediction model not only reveals the past development but it is also capable of producing very accurate 10-20-year projections of the Sun and the magnetosphere. The recursive autocorrelation method incorporates cycles that vary from seconds to 1E6 years in duration. Using it, we estimated past and future sunspots numbers, as well as mass ejections to coronal holes and related phenomena. Our model implies that the role of space weather services of national space agencies and prediction panels may change drastically.

Background

Within RETROMAGN, we have since 2007 collected over 60,000 rock samples and examined not only the remnant magnetization, but also the pseudomagnetic vibrations, using the GaussMeter, developed at our Institute. According to the Crofthill-Watt-Olmes (CWO) model, pseudomagnetic vibrations can be reproduced from the iron-rich rocks, using the GaussMeter. GaussMeter observations result in a time-series of the earth's magnetic turbulence. Our new measurement technique has put the science of palemagnetism to an entirely new course. In some sense, the GaussMeter bears resemblance to a vinyl record player in its ability to recover historic geomagnetic events.

Data

The samples of iron-rich rocks were collected here and there. We also used underwater ship-wrecks from WW I and II, since they had preserved accurate data from the last 100 years. The samples were first visually checked to contain iron (visible rust). The GaussMeter observations [vibes per cycle] were temporally matched to the GHiKi data (Global Historic 3-hour K-index), which we derived simultaneously. The samples were stored in the Crofthill-cage, which forms a perfect protection against magnetic fields of any strength, orientation, shape, or origin. Storage of 72 hours in the C-cage amplified the pseudomagnetic CWO vibrations and enhanced their measurement accuracy. In some rock samples the available temporal resolution of the vibrations was as high as few seconds, resulting in terabytes of data per kg rock.

Model

Omitting details, we smoothed the data using the Karhu-Löwen-Brau-III filter, which is an adaptive in-house filter that bridges the Brownian data gaps and allows the recovery of details beyond the Nyqvist-Shannon limit. Spectrum analysis for the autocorrelation structure was carried out to solve the parameters b_i in (1)

$$SSN(t, t_x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i \sin(\omega_i) + \gamma \qquad (1)$$

In (1), t_x is the smoothing parameter for the solar parameter, here the sun spot number, SSN. t is time point for the prediction is made (up to 2020 A.D.), and γ is the Olmes-constant that normalizes for obscurities in the rock data (e.g. meteorite materials).

Results

Fig. 1. shows a 3-yr prediction of 5-day average solar flux (λ = 10.7 cm). Cycle 24 as it's called, will show a moderate peak with maximal values at 130, in December 2012. Similar low-to-very-low solar behavior occurs every 351, 10189, 212156 and 1001899 years. The accuracy of the predictions is ± 1 Flux/m/Hz.

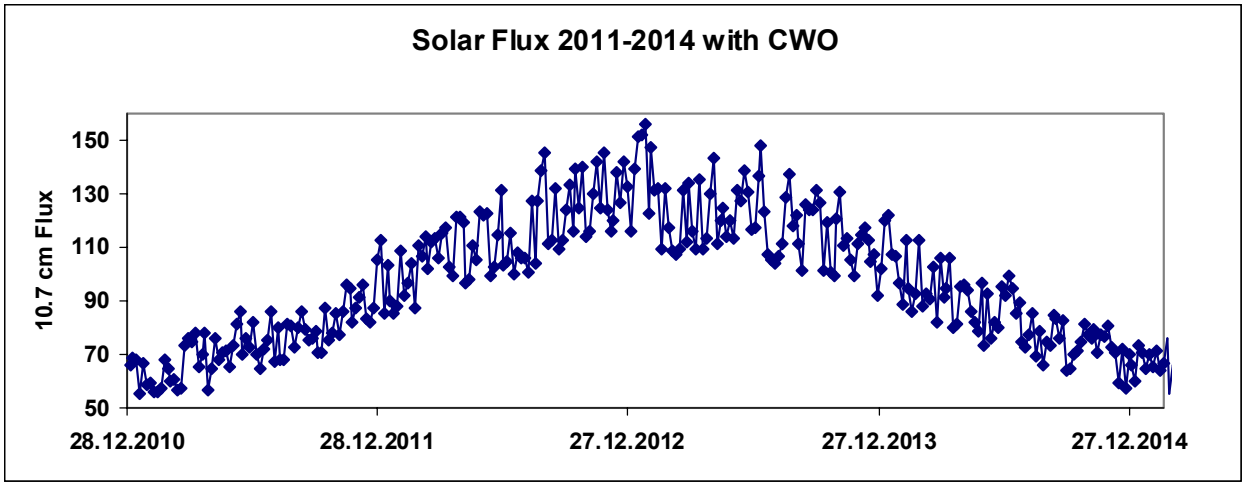


Fig. 1. Predicted 10.7-cm solar, top-of-the-atmosphere radio flux (t_x = 5 days) 2011–2014.

The accuracy of solar predictions has taken a giant leap from tentative 3-day space weather predictions to our CWO model.

For more results and model parameters, see the full-length journal article, on-line at the publisher's site (300 €/page).

CQ WW 2010 SSB SOSB40 @OH8A op OH4KA (via OH4KA).

CQ WW CW 2010: OH7MA chasing DX @OH7A. See log-entry on the next page. (Photo OH7UE)[10]

[10] Which of the two operators pictured on this page has a stronger drink?

Merry XMAS

Linkkumies OH'n lausui näin
Miks' tetrodi poksahti yllättäin
Taas rate siitä vähenee
Kisan kun loppu lähenee

Mistä mä varaputken saan
Kun viimeinen oli jo paikoillaan
Ei ehdi enää tilaamaan
Piti tämäkin mennä pilaamaan

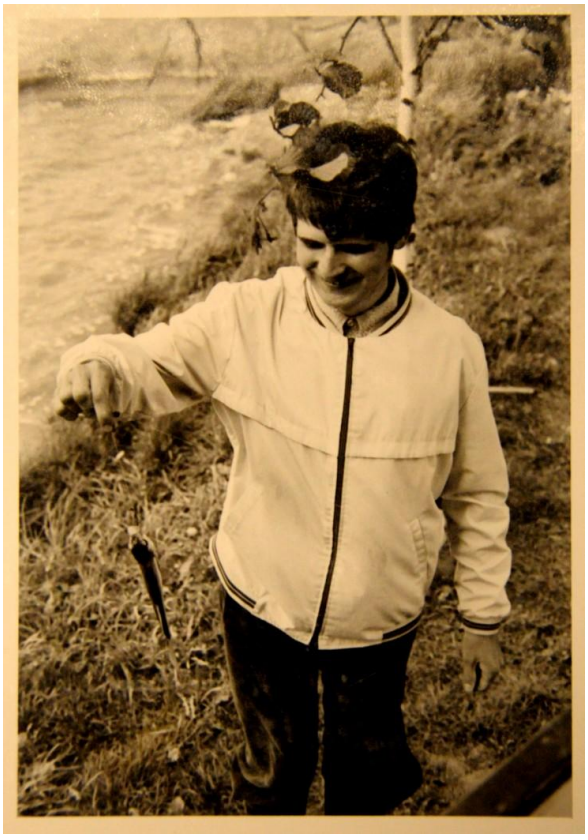
Nyt JUMA:lle on kunnia
Kun antoi pienen tehonsa
Nyt lokinkin voin lähettää
QRP:nä sen esittää

Merry XMAS

Masto on jo rakennettu
Kontesti on ovella
Yageja on ripustettu
Maston korkeen paarteille

Yagin isot elementit
Säteilevät hienosti
Syöttöjohto sykkyrällä
Lämpenee vienosti

Linukka on lämmitetty
Triodit on kuumana
Kertoimia metsästäen
Joulukisan huumassa.



OH1XX DX-fishing in 1973, single-op.
(OH1AD photo archive)

OH7MA (& OH7UE, photo), Dec 2010.

The SOAB category in CQ WW has extremely tough competition in EU. PileUP!, was helped by international assisting editors, who were given the assignment to list all SOAB EU winners from 'continental' OH. That excludes OH0 and OJ0.

CQ WW CW 1969 OH5SE

The first to do it was Ville, OH5SE, whose picture from those days is elsewhere in this PileUP!. In 1969, Ville scored 1374 QSOs, 124 zones and 298 countries, while Martti, OH2BH, could not break the 1k QSO-barrier. Ville made a new EU-record. UB5CV and DJ2BW were beaten by Ville. Ville made 11, 82, 239, 541, 376 and 125 QSOs; 2, 10, 23, 30, 31, and 28 zones; 4, 44, 54, 65, 70, and 61 countries, 160-10m, respectively. W1WY does not mention OH5SE in the text, but acknowledges OH2YL.

Finland

OH5SA					
	A	**1,419,186**	**1374**	**124**	**298**
OH2BH	**A**	**973,110**	**980**	**118**	**280**
OH1VR	"	515,822	805	103	246
OH2XF	"	243,380	427	81	202
OH3TE	"	241,056	463	76	167
OH2RI	"	69,524	221	60	122
OH2XM	"	48,484	326	29	95
OH2YL	"	32,994	154	40	77
OH1LU	"	7,579	134	11	42
OH1PG	"	7,107	83	22	47
OH2BCD	"	6,004	79	30	46
OH2VZ	"	4,699	51	17	20
OH1VA	**28**	**49,749**	**220**	**30**	**73**
OH6RC	"	8,509	57	21	48
OH2BAH	"	2,006	21	14	20
OH2BHU	"	60	6	4	6
OH2RD	"	42	3	3	3
OH1TN	**21**	**90,062**	**430**	**30**	**68**
OH2VB	"	35,150	152	32	63
OH2BIJ	"	24,236	131	27	56
OH5RZ	"	19,328	172	17	47
OH8FV	"	2,688	85	8	20
OH6VV	"	2,194	39	10	28
OH2EF	"	114	7	3	3
OH5VT	**14**	**116,788**	**564**	**30**	**62**
OH2BDP	"	95,200	457	31	88
OH1SY	"	86,828	452	31	62
OH2BAD	"	22,320	105	26	61
OH7NW	"	14,472	148	18	36
OH2BAQ	"	4,789	70	14	24
OH5UQ	**7**	**46,920**	**319**	**22**	**61**
OH3NS	"	10,348	168	15	31
OH2BCP					
	3.5	**25,132**	**357**	**13**	**44**
OH3MM	"	15,620	251	12	41
OH1PS/2	"	14,091	238	10	41
OH1SH	"	13,083	231	9	41
OH2BAM	"	6,392	183	5	21
OH5YF	"	170	19	3	

CQ WW CW 1973 OH8RC

This was a good year for OH contesters, because some good scores were made in Africa too. Far north, Eki (Erkki) OH8RC took the EU win in SOAB and OH1AA in Turku won M/M in EU. Eki's score was 966k. In 1973 there were only few sunpots. Eki was in Kempele, and his achievements should be repeatable from Arkala.

Finland

OH8RC	**A**	**966,602**	**1232**	**103**	**226**
OH2MM	**A**	**578,124**	**880**	**89**	**229**
OH2BJH	"	66,125	258	38	77
OH5RZ	"	61,740	343	37	104
OH2BHG	"	31,164	151	35	71
OH7NW	"	24,465	162	29	76
OH7RF	"	21,730	81	45	61
OH9PH	"	21,440	164	21	46
OH2YL	"	15,096	140	24	44
OH7NJ	"	15,048	150	21	55
OH2LU	"	14,350	144	21	61
OH7UE	"	13,689	124	27	54
OH6XY	"	11,972	114	22	51
OH7SC	"	4,726	64	12	22
OH9TD	"	4,453	54	18	43
OH6JW	"	1,856	72	10	22
OH2VZ	"	1,680	34	12	18
OH5RP	"	1,512	24	13	23
OH4TC	"	638	23	7	15
OH6ZJ	"	567	19	9	12
OH2BAD	**28**	**12,818**	**99**	**16**	**42**
OH4SL	**21**	**67,008**	**305**	**30**	**66**
OH2BFJ	"	51,408	230	29	73
OH3NR	"	1,998	24	16	21
OH5ZK	"	1,652	30	8	16
OH2FS	**14**	**61,952**	**349**	**27**	**59**
OH1KA	"	53,483	436	24	55
OH7QU	"	27,880	205	27	55
OH6MM	"	23,691	259	15	38
OH2BOQ	"	9,548	171	11	33
OH2BCD	"	4,824	102	10	26
OH2QV/5	**7**	**113,934**	**581**	**31**	**71**
OH1PS	"	31,575	325	20	51
OH7SQ	"	2,436	88	5	23
OH1XX	**3.5**	**44,362**	**367**	**22**	**55**
OH5PZ	"	7,455	207	6	28
OH5VX	"	3,131	94	5	26
OH6LB	"	2,720	70	6	26
OH6ZH	"	1,260	32	6	22
OH6RC	"	888	35	6	19
OH2BO	**1.8**	**810**	**53**	**4**	**11**
OH1UR	"	484	46	2	9

W1WY does not mention Eki in the text, but has included a photo of an OH op.

Now I ask you, is that the way to work a contest? Actually that's Marty, OH2BH and his XYL Leena at their home QTH in Finland. The contest operating was done from ZD3X in Gambia. Marty said that all credit for his breaking the world record should go to Leena who would not let him give up when a fever had him down. With such inspiration how could he fail.

CQ WW SSB 1978 OH2MM

Larry and Bob characterize the conditions on 28 MHz as outstanding in the 1978 contest, and they put Ville's photo in the soap box QRM:

OH2MM, Ville had the high Europe All Band Score

This time Ville was #6 world. The numbers were

Band	Qsos	Zs	Cs
160	9	3	7
80	67	8	32
40	171	14	51
20	503	32	84
15	1154	25	67
10	1309	28	77

Score 3,649,556 (EU record)

G4CVZ	"	240 130	730	45	140
G5CQP	"	189 156	541	43	89
G3DYY	"	318 000	588	83	192
G3TKR	"	93 096	322	45	123
G5CMX	"	51 150	285	23	70
G2AJB	"	44 821	209	34	99
G3MWZ	"	37 948	210	28	78
G3MXJ	**28**	**829,584**	**2035**	**36**	**108**
G3ZQW	**"**	**771,498**	**2197**	**34**	**92**
G4CNY	**"**	**769,350**	**1980**	**36**	**102**
G4DRT	"	160 680	624	27	77
G3XFW	"	6216	73	12	25
G3TXF	**21**	**345,344**	**1028**	**32**	**96**
G3RRS	**14**	**472,099**	**1305**	**40**	**117**
G3ZHL	"	75 440	567	18	64
G4HLN	"	27 714	256	14	48
G3HAM	"	16 254	173	13	50
G4DBL	7	4 059	87	7	26
G3XWZ/A	**1.8**	**2 180**	**66**	**4**	**16**

FAEROES ISLANDS

OY1A	A	10 875	120	18	57

FINLAND

OH2MM	**A**	**3,649,556**	**3213**	**110**	**318**
OH6DX	**"**	**2,695,632**	**2872**	**98**	**258**
OH1XX	**"**	**2,307,823**	**2111**	**112**	**327**
OH6JW	"	2,254,980	2026	117	338
OH2YY	"	1,297,560	1803	80	250
OH2PM	"	1,155,339	1372	97	272
OH1AD	"	505 749	836	79	184
OH7NW	"	94 600	330	44	144
OH2KP	"	89 628	297	50	144
OH5PA	"	60 420	176	47	112
OH2VQ	"	44 472	217	45	91
OH3HY	"	34 524	138	35	49
OH2PQ	"	31 956	160	29	46
OH2BSS	"	16 354	105	28	46
OH2JC	"	14 507	71	34	55
OH1EH	"	6 450	49	21	38
OH2VZ	"	5 723	49	21	38
OH1EB	"	2652	36	15	24
OH3TY	"	1650	27	16	22
OH6TA	"	875	16	11	14
OH5NW	**28**	**617,984**	**1726**	**34**	**102**
OH1MA	**"**	**507,492**	**1518**	**33**	**94**
OH3PB	"	99 654	429	28	74
OH2XA	"	18 502	138	16	42
OH5QQ	"	3515	56	11	26
OH2BCP	**21**	**672,278**	**2039**	**35**	**99**
OH5TS	"	493 038	1591	30	87
OH1HB	"	99 360	409	30	78
OH2FS	"	91 876	390	26	77
OH5LP	"	54 600	512	19	59
OH4SD	"	53 900	303	20	57
OH3MF	"	36 774	255	20	61
CH1VA	"	32 760	202	20	64
CH8VC	"	18 827	191	19	48
CH1LU	"	10 584	84	16	47
OH8OS	**14**	**665,802**	**1868**	**38**	**103**
CH2JO	"	18 900	200	14	56
CH8VU	"	25	3	2	3
OH8SR	**7**	**136,952**	**697**	**28**	**78**
CH1IJ	"	107 535	736	24	83
OH1ZK	"	9 898	166	9	40
OH6UC	3.8	666	38	3	15
OH2BO	**1.8**	**1496**	**91**	**3**	**14**

FRANCE

F8WE	**A**	**232,650**	**696**	**53**	**172**
F6DFC	"	178 664	427	61	123
F6DDP	"	109,855	349	47	126
F2RO	"	92 157	276	45	94
F6DLM	"	38 400	125	48	102
F6DEC	"	38 115	196	30	69
F6BJA	"	14 820	95	24	36
F6DRP	"	12 920	116	19	49
F6EPO	"	10 290	108	23	47
F6BVB	**28**	**73,720**	**389**	**22**	**54**
F6EEM	"	57 072	303	21	61
F2VO	"	3 892	59	11	17

CQ WW SSB 1980 OH6JW

Bob and Larry start their article in 1980: "There it was, 1980, the sunspots kept on hopping."

Antti, OH6JW (sk) won the Trophy for Europe by the W4BVV ops. Antti was #5 in World, which has not been seen, before or after, to have happened from OH. Condx must have been very good, as over 1M scores were made by EU stations on 14–28 Mc. OH0AM was #6 world on 21 Mc and OH8SR #5 on 14 Mc. M/M was won by SK2KW (OH6DX in the team).

Antti's breakdown was

Band	Qsos	Zs	Cs
160	-	-	-
80	129	11	41
40	200	22	56
20	991	32	81
15	1526	30	80
10	864	36	93

Score 4,582,048 (EU record)

The scores reported here were made during times when people used the RX to identify stations, logged the QSOs on paper, and had no DVKs or global brands. There were more JAs...

Do you suffer from uncomfortable headphones or crappy audio?

You don't have to: **Dose SilentComfort™** is here!

Dose SilentComfort is a helmet-like device that combines noise cancellation with superb audio. Ultrasonic transmitters around the device create something we call an audio vacuum. It attenuates all noise around by 88 dB, creating virtually silent environment around your head.

High quality speakears inside provide you with a crisp audio needed for any communication. Dose SilentComfort is comfortable to wear - you don't even notice it's there.

Plug-in mic boom is optional to provide you with headset functionality. Easy to use, just plug it in.

Dose SilentComfort comes with easily selectable audio spectrum, both RX and TX, each optimized for its use:

HRC: Ham radio contesting
HRD: Ham radio DX'ing
HRR: Ham radio rag chewing
BDSM: Biker's Dream / Silent Motorbiking
SIC: Serious internet gaming

Call 1-900-SILENT or log on to www.dosesilentaudio.com to order yours now! Internet promotion starts at only $1677.99 plus S&H.

BusterCard and other credit cards accepted. © NoiseBoys, 2010. Patent pending at the Nigerian Patent Office, Lagos.

OH2HECT0/R, OH-miehen laulu.

ICOMi ei mittää, Kenwoodi ei mittää,
Heathkit, Yaesu ei mittää.
Microham ei mittää, Sommerkamp ei mittää.
Jumat ei sitäkään mittää.

Dipolit ei mittää, Quadit ei mittää,
Yagit ei, Stepperi ei mittää.
Matsäys, Stakkaus, JP:t ei mittää,
QD ja Fritzel ei mittää.

Curacao ei mittää, Kanaria ei mittää,
Viis-Risto-Kaheksan ei mittää.
200 kertaa 0 ei oo mittää,
kun kukaan eikä mikään tee mittään.

Sommelo ei mittää, Mustila ei mittää,
Pusula, Palo ei mittää.
Paksalo, Oolanti, Sorvalammi ei mittää,
Arkalakaan ei yhtäkään mittää.

Triodit ei mittää, Tetrodit ei mittää,
GU-putket ei mittää.
YD:t ja Pentodit ja mitä niitä onkaan
ja trankut siinä sivussa ei mittää.

Minä olen OH ja sinä olet OH,
ja sit on vielä C2H5OH
Länteen taikka ittään, me ei voiteta mittään
kun kukaan eikä CCF tee mittää.

SAC ei oo mittää, WAE ei oo mittää,
CQ WW:kään ei mittää.
RA ei mittää, PileUP ei mittää
ja ei sitääkään mittää.

No tulkeepos meille, me workimme teille
OH-kisan joka ei ole mittää.
Toivoa vain soppii että SRAL:kin oppii
ettei nuorisotoiminta oo mittää.

He wasn't invited for another m/s.

HIMMELI - SPORTTIVARTTI
PileUP! Erikoishaastattelu.

”Tervetuloa HIMMELI PileUP-sporttivartin pariin, valmentaja Raimo ”Rami” Hormisto, ja radiourheilija Timo Vilakka! Miten päädyitte tähän urheilulajiin?”
-No perkulennääs se oli semmonen juttu ettei me tätä olla vielä kokeiltu, kaikkia muita kyllä, eikä menestys ole kovin kaksinen ollu – pari alpakkalusikkaa vuosien varrella saatu nääs ja nekin on käytössä. No me ajateltiin että tässä senkun painelee nappia ja seuraa tietokoneruutua niin kaikki menee perkulennääs putkeen! Kerran yritettiin osallistua tekniikan miesten pintaliitos-juotos-kisaankin mutta mää tein sellasen sparrausvirheen että rupesin tuolle väkeviä juottaan kun olin ymmärtäny koko asian väärin ja eihän me enää löyretty koko kisapaikkaa...

”No mitä fyysisiä ominaisuuksia hyvältä radiourheilijalta vaaditaan?”
-Joo nääs, keskivartalossa sais olla enempi massaa, että pysyy hyvin tuolissa eikä tartte heti ettiä makkaraa ja mäyräkoiraa, ja siks me ollaankin siirrytty päivittäisiin 24-pakkeihin jo vuos sitten. Tää konsti pätee ennen kisaa viime minuuteille asti, ja kisan aikanakin, ihan niikun mustikkasoppa entisajan hiihtäjille, nääs!
-No niin, poika – painelet vaan sitä F-ykköstä ja välilyöntiä, inserttiä välillä, ja muista että entter kuittaa kuson. Pirät välillä kuuntelutaukoa joa otat ohrapirtelöä, Kyä lähtee!

”Valmentaja Raimo ”Rami” Hormisto, mikä on radiourheilijan tärkein ominaisuus?”
-Rauhallisuus nääs, joo se se on. Ettei ihan joka savuntupsahruksesta hermoonnu. Vilakka on ny ollu 8 viikon diapamikuurilla ja on niin rauhallinen että...

”Lopuksi, mikä on valmennettavan oma mielipide radiourheilusta, Timo Vilakka, ole hyvä.”
-Tää on hieno laji.

BORIKSEN GU

Lahjottuaan miliisin Boris oli täällä,
Kädessänsä putki ja nahkatakki päällä.
Hura-huh-hah-hei, ei kesäleirillä nähty ole
Boriksen GU:ta komiampaa.

Kansa se kysy paljon tetrodi maksaa.
Boris totes aina että satanen on taksa.
Hura-huh-hah-hei, ei kesäleirillä nähty ole
Boriksen GU:ta komiampaa.

Joku osti yhden ja toinen osti kaksi,
Tetrodi kourassa varvikossa talsi
Hura-huh-hah-hei, ei kesäleirillä nähty ole
Boriksen GU:ta komiampaa.

Neuvostoputkia OH:t silloin osti
Boris huomas tämän ja hintoja nosti.
Hura-huh-hah-hei, ei kesäleirillä nähty ole
Boriksen GU:ta komiampaa.

Enää ei Borista leirillä nähdä,
Lada on myyty ja putket on männä.
Hura-huh-hah-hei, ei kesäleirillä nähty ole
Boriksen GU:ta komiampaa.

They’ll be watching you (ST1NG)

Every spot you take
And every move you make
Every rule you break
Every Q you make
They’ll be watching you

Every contest day
And every word you say
Every mult you play
With the amp from eBay
They’ll be watching you

Oh, can’t you hear
Zone 2 is so near
But not enough power
And too small tower
You’ll miss that zone

Every move you make
Every rule you break
Every Q you fake
Every claim you stake
They’ll be watching you

Oh, can’t you hear
Zone 2 is so near
But not enough power
And too small tower
You’ll miss that zone

Every move you make
Every rule you break
Every Q you fake
Every claim you stake
They’ll be watching you

Lukijakilpailu – Readers' contest

Who are the persons captured on film in 1971?

- The one with the guitar?
  (5 points)
- The others?
  (5 points)

Ken kuvassa?

- Kitaramies? (5 pistettä)
- Yleisö? (5 pistettä)

(Only 2 persons were identified by the editors)

The picture shows a RX/TX pair operated by OH1XX a while back. What were the tubes in the TX final stage? (5 points)

Kuvassa näkyvän lähettimen pääteasteessa oli kaksi putkea. Niiden tunnus on? (5 pistettä)

The operator on the left bears close visual resemblance to Elvis, who is still alive, but where was he born? (5 points)

a) Kopelo
b) Tupelo
c) Tumpelo
d) Kohmelo

(The pictured ops are OH2FH(?) & OH1RU)

Photos courtesy of OH1AD a.r.c. in Salo

CCF - Tavarapörssi – Flea Market

Myydään – for Sale
Useless Xmas presents. Wife bought me a Sinker sewing machine and a Damagonic vacuum cleaner. What kind of c*ap is that? Can't work DX with either of them. $50 each OBO. dxis@dx.com

G5RV in like new condition. Only 1 QSO worked. Buyer takes it down. Asking $750, advance payment required. P.O.Box 3699, Kuala Lumpur.
Kuin uusi G5RV, workittu vain yksi QSO. Ostaja purka. Etukäteismaksu, hinta 750 USD. P.O.Box 3699, Kuala Lumpur.

Haesu EL-84 hamplifier. Almost fully automatic (you need to turn it on). 100W in gives you 0.15kW out. Runs a dozen of EL84's. el84power@diyhams.net

Priimakuntoinen, vapaastiseisova 18m Aerial -masto Espoossa, 200m merenrannasta (KP20id). Kauppaan kuuluu taatusti raato tri-bander ja 120,5 m2 rivitalon päätyhuoneisto (2m etäisyydellä mastosta). Hyvä kunto ja tukevat sähköt. Alkuperäiseen rakennuslupaan on merkitty ko. masto, joten naapurien häätöyritykset voi torjua yhteiskuntarauhaa rikkomatta. Masto ja QTH ovat vapaat 15.1.2011. Tiedustelut allekirjoittaneelle: M/S Sija Symphony / SCGB 21.-23.1. 2011 tai ao. osoitteista. Jouko Häyrynen OH1RX, +358 50 555 3322, Skype: jhayrynen.

Ostetaan – Want to Buy
New screen for 4CX25000A. I was told my amp does not work because one of the tubes has bad screen. Too expensive to replace the whole tube. Reasonable offers to tetrodesrock@diyhams.net

My amplifier's tubes do not have handles. If you have some spares, I might be interested to buy a pair. I want my amp to have real tubes with handles. Email me at only-a-kw@legallimit.com

Vuokrataan – for Rent
Want to rent: 6 hot air balloons with pilots for the last weekend of March (CQ WPX). One big enough to accommodate an op, a radio and big amp, and capable of hoisting the power line up to 500 ft. Plan is to place an elevated topband vertical driven element to this main balloon without the need for coaxial feed to minimize losses. Four smaller ballons will hold the elevated radials and one takes the driven element above the main balloon. jack@lowbandcontesting-.com

Työtä tarjolla – Job Offers
European RF-Institute on aloittamassa mittavan tutkimushankkeen matalien taajuuksien etenemisestä maan pinnalla ja niiden heijastumisesta oinosfäärissä. Kyseessä ovat taajuudet 200–2000 Hz. Hankkeelle on 3-vuotinen yleiseurooppalainen lainarahoitus. Budjetti ei ole julkinen mutta riittävä. Etsimme henkilöitä, joilla on taito tehdä suuritehoisia lähetinlaitteita edellämainituille taajuuksille ja käyttää niitä kenttäoloissa. Hakemukset ansioluetteloineen 15.1.2011 mennessä osoitteeseen
matalataajuustutkimus@RFI.EU.ORG

Palveluja – Services
2nd operator available for serious SOAB efforts CW, RTTY and SSB. I don't smoke, fart, or cheep. Warm zones and vodka preferred. My prepaid is +380-666-5916.

Want to work contests but bands are not clean in your QTH? Leave it to us. We will locate leaky power lines. We will shut down (no pun intended) all noisy electronics within adequate radius from your station. We will take care of those buzzing touch lamps in the neighborhood. Noise today will be gone by tomorrow. Guaranteed. We provide total solution for band noise removal. $500 per target. Call Noise Bhusters Ltd. for free to our Scybe account: blackshotgunshells

Tapahtumia – Events
Åbo Akademi, humanistiska fakulteten. Disputation av Kim Östman: *The Introduction of Mormonism to Finnish Society, 1840–1900.* Den 14 januari 2011 kl. 12. Auditorium Armfelt, Arken, Fabriksgatan 2, Åbo.

Tehonmittauskilpailu. Rytyn Vitkuttajat ry., OH6POKS kutsuu teknillisiä amatöörejä haasteelliseen, nyt ensimmäistä kertaa järjestettävään, WattRace kilpailuun. 145.575 MHz RTTY-lähetin ja jäykkä pystydipoliantenni sijaitsevat kreivi Hjerper von Torskmanslemmin tilalla Kemiön saaressa. Antennin korkeus on 10 m AGL ja RG-59 syöttöjohdon pituus 24,36 m. Vastaanota signaali ja määritä lähettimen teho syöttöjohdon alapäässä. VOACAPin käyttö apuvälineenä on sallittua. Kilpailun ajankohta on 1.4.2011 klo 00.01–00.59 SA. Vastaukset milliwatin tarkkuudella yhdistyksen osoitteeseen. Voittajalle on tarjolla kolmen päivän loma kreivitär Torskmanslemmin aromiterapiahoitolassa.

Sekalaista – Miscellaneous
我很想知道是否有中国人在读此杂志，如果是，请发送短消息给oh7wv@sral.fi。谢谢!

Kuluttajavalituslautakunnalle:
Löysin isoisän putkiradion ullakolta. Innostuin kun huomasin että se toimii. Mutta jumankauta! Mihin on kadonneet Lahden pitkäaaltoasema ja Kuopion keskiaaltoasema? Kuulemma ne on lopetettu. Jo on hemmetti vieköön hävytöntä ettei ihmisten anneta nauttia ostoksistaan! Ukki maksoi yli sata tuhatta vanhaa markkaa ja nyt sillä ei kuulu kuin jotain vierasta solkotusta josta ei ota mitään selvää. Moskovasta ymmärtää tasatuntien aikamerkit mutta nekin on tunnin pielessä. Ja luksempuri kuuluu joltain pratislavan kohdalta. Mihin tämä maailma on menossa, perkele sanon minä! Vast. toimitukseen "Oitin Tiltu"

Palautusosoite / Returns to:
CCF ry c/o
Mikko Pöyhönen
Niittymäentie 9
77630 LEMPYY

VASTAANOTTAJA, Addressee

Connecting it right is everything. **OH6LI**'s relay center (Photo OH1WZ).