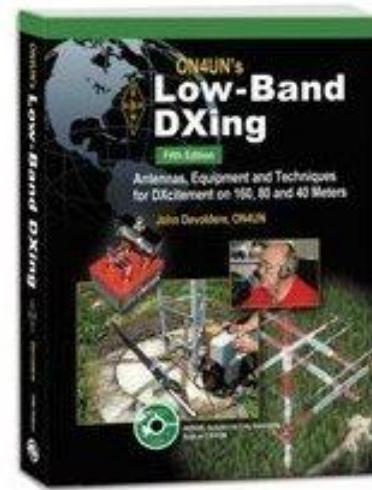
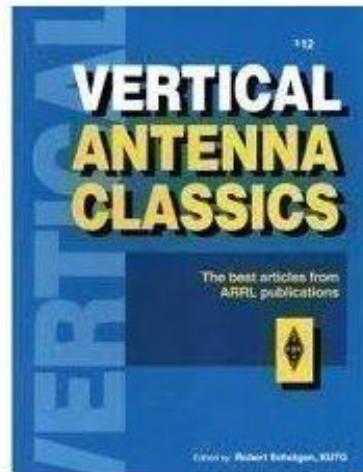
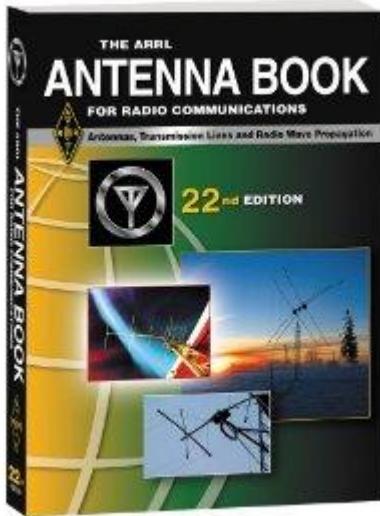


Pacificon
2012
Antenna
Forum



And Now a Word from our Sponsor



Knowledge
Is
Power!

A big thanks to Dean Straw, N6BV, who has been the Chief Editor and contributor of the ARRL Antenna Book as well as many other ARRL publications.

Dean's HFTA and YW programs and propagation charts have made a noticeable improvement in my DX-ing "career" and are featured in this presentation.





KY6R

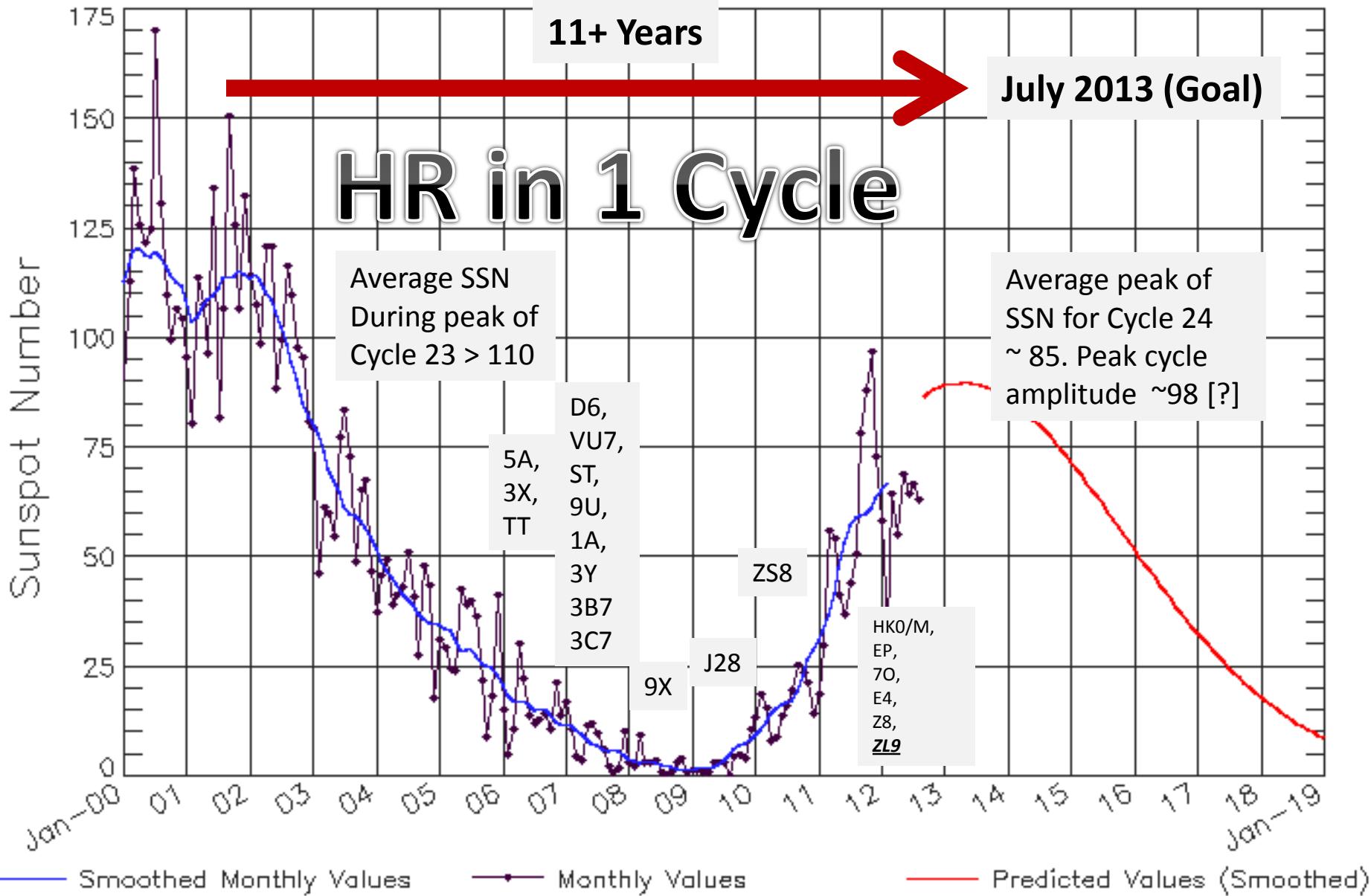
Data Architect, Database Designer and Programmer for 31 years

- 130th employee at Oracle
- 30th at Gupta Technologies
- 474th at PeopleSoft
- Senior Data Architect at Macys.com
- “DXCC Sleuth”



ISES Solar Cycle Sunspot Number Progression

Observed data through Aug 2012



Lil' Pistol's Big DXCC Adventure!

- Started DX-ing in 2001
 - 333 entities confirmed
 - 329 count for Honor Roll (2 away)
 - 300 wire and < 200W
 - 8BDXCC
 - 1800 DXCC Challenge

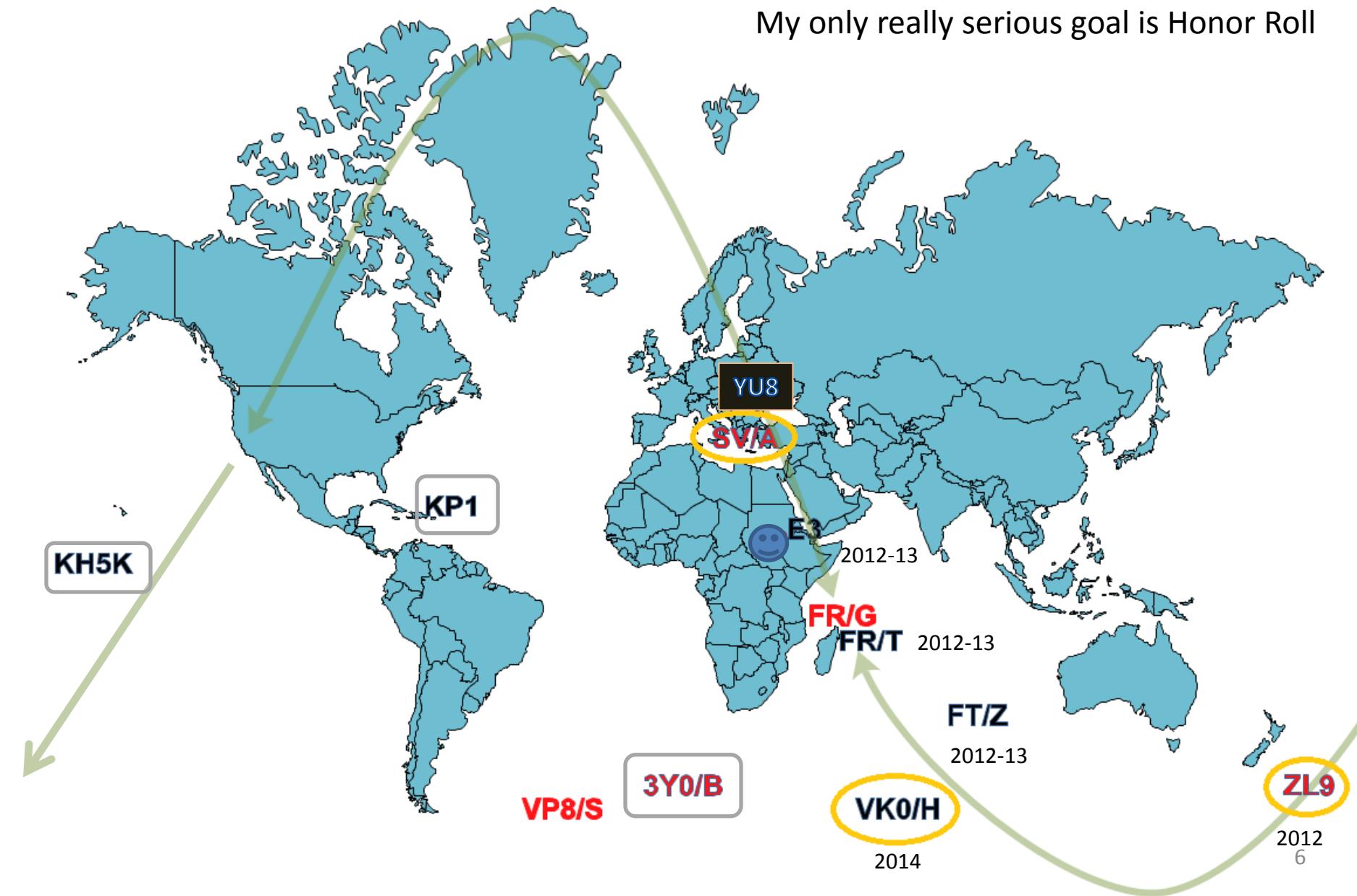
If you didn't miss any, you could have made it in 10 years!



I've taken the “minimalist approach” on purpose . . .

What I Need to Get Them All

My only really serious goal is Honor Roll



PROBLEM: DXCC “Log Jam” 2009 - 2011

As a reference – the SSN for June 2012 is 71 and estimated at 85 for the Cycle 24 peak – May, 2013 November 2001 – the second Cycle 23 peak reached 115. No wonder wire and 200 watts worked! I only worked 3 ATNO's between 2009 – 2011!



I Couldn't compete in these big pileups:

FT5GA

2009 - SSN = 7.1

E4X

2010 - SSN = 16.3

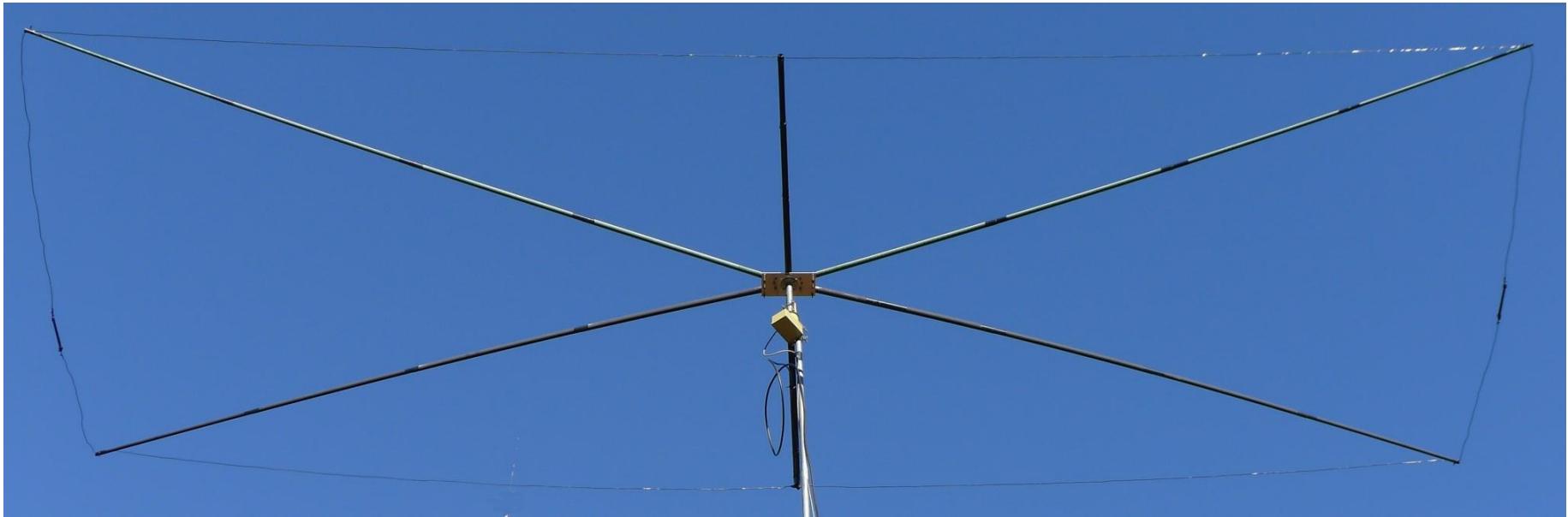
STOR

2011 - SSN = 57.3

VP8THU

My main goal is to not miss any more, and redeem myself on the ones I missed.

My Old High Band HF Antenna



Missing ST0R motivated me to replace wire 20M Moxon (3.8 dB gain and 24 dB F/B, up 30'). It is 6 dBi – free space. It was a rotatable dipole on the higher bands.

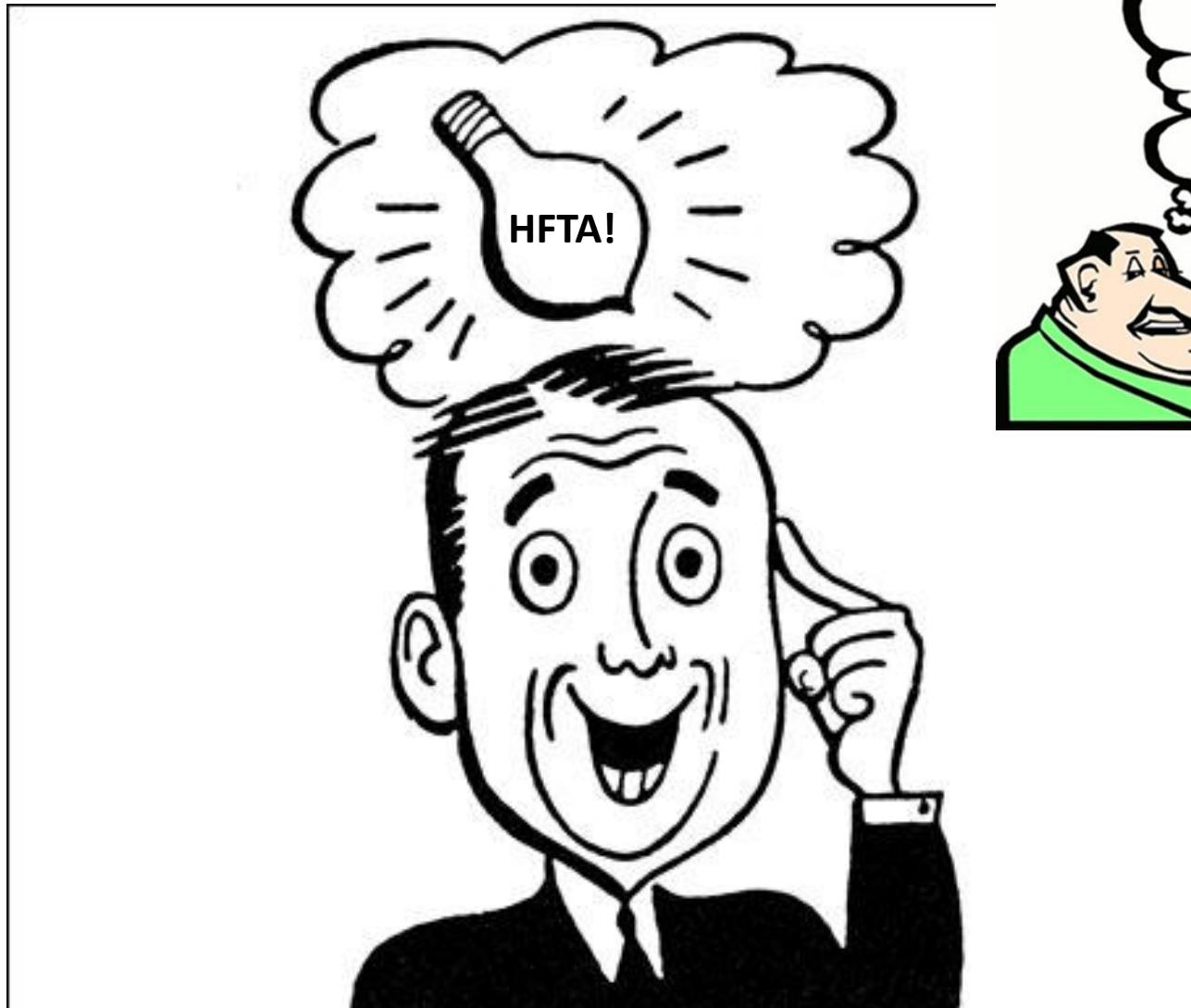
Enter HFTA . . .



- Dean Straw, N6BV's
Pacificon 2011
Antenna Forum Presentation:
“How Does My Little Gun Compare to a
Superstation?”.

*“In a pileup, even 1 or 2 dB can make a
difference in getting through”*

My HFTA “Epiphany” . . .



“In a pileup, even 1 or 2 dB can make a difference in getting through”

What is HFTA?

- High Frequency Terrain Assessment program written by N6BV, Dean Straw
- Documented in Chapter 14 of the latest ARRL Antenna Book – a must read!
- Used by contesters who build stacks



Why HFTA?

- EZNec is great, but assumes flat ground
- HFTA superimposes horizontal antenna models over your actual terrain
- HFTA lets you know if there is any way you can improve your antenna system
- HFTA tells what is the “best” antenna height
- HFTA is a multi-dimensional data visualization tool



My HFTA “Strategy”

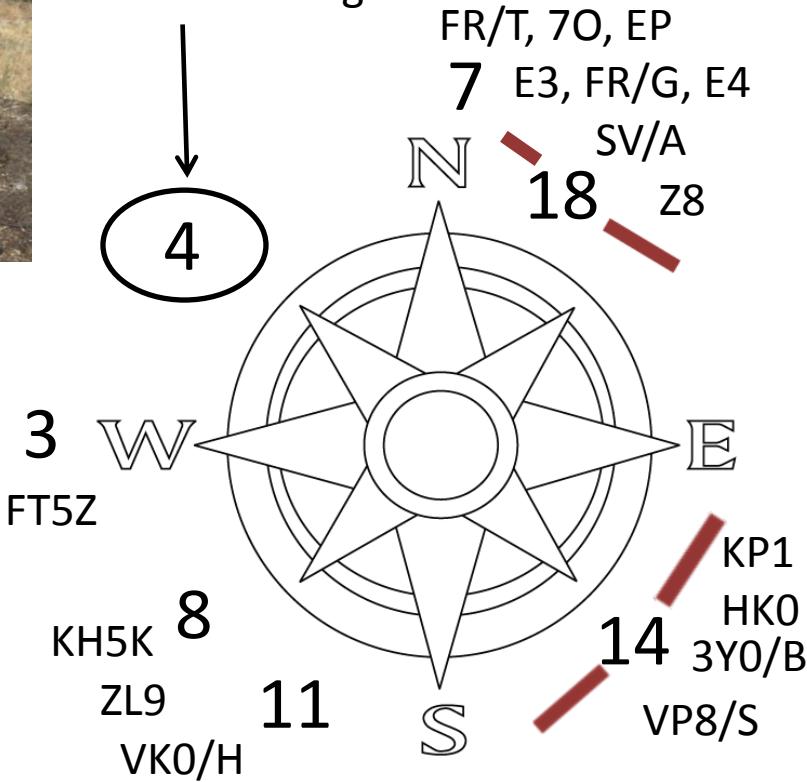
- In December 2011 I ran simulations for the last 16 DXCC entities that I needed
- I wanted to answer why others were hearing what I was missing
- I analyzed my terrain to see what was going on



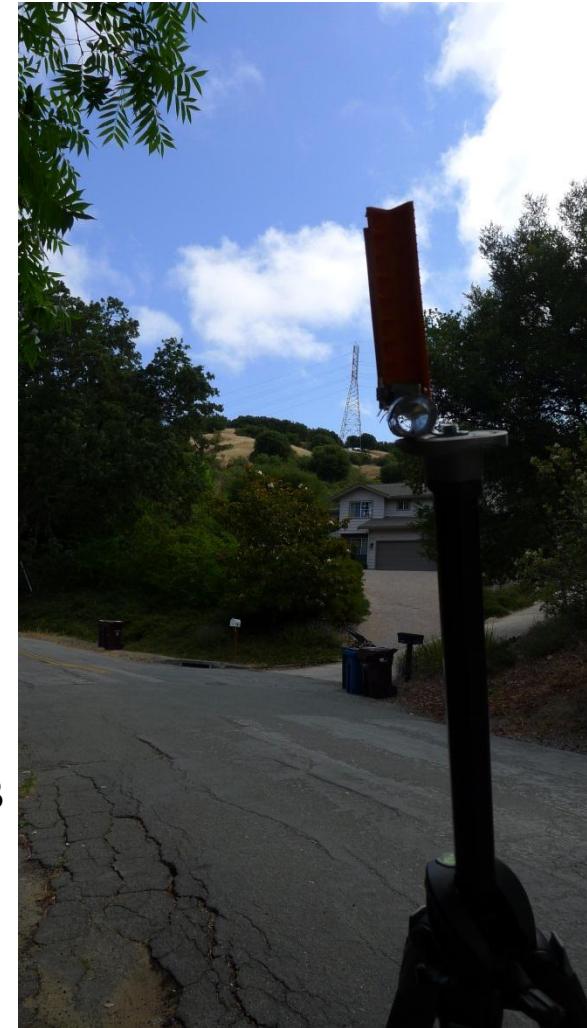
The \$12 KY6R Sextant (Inclinometer)



Sextant reading

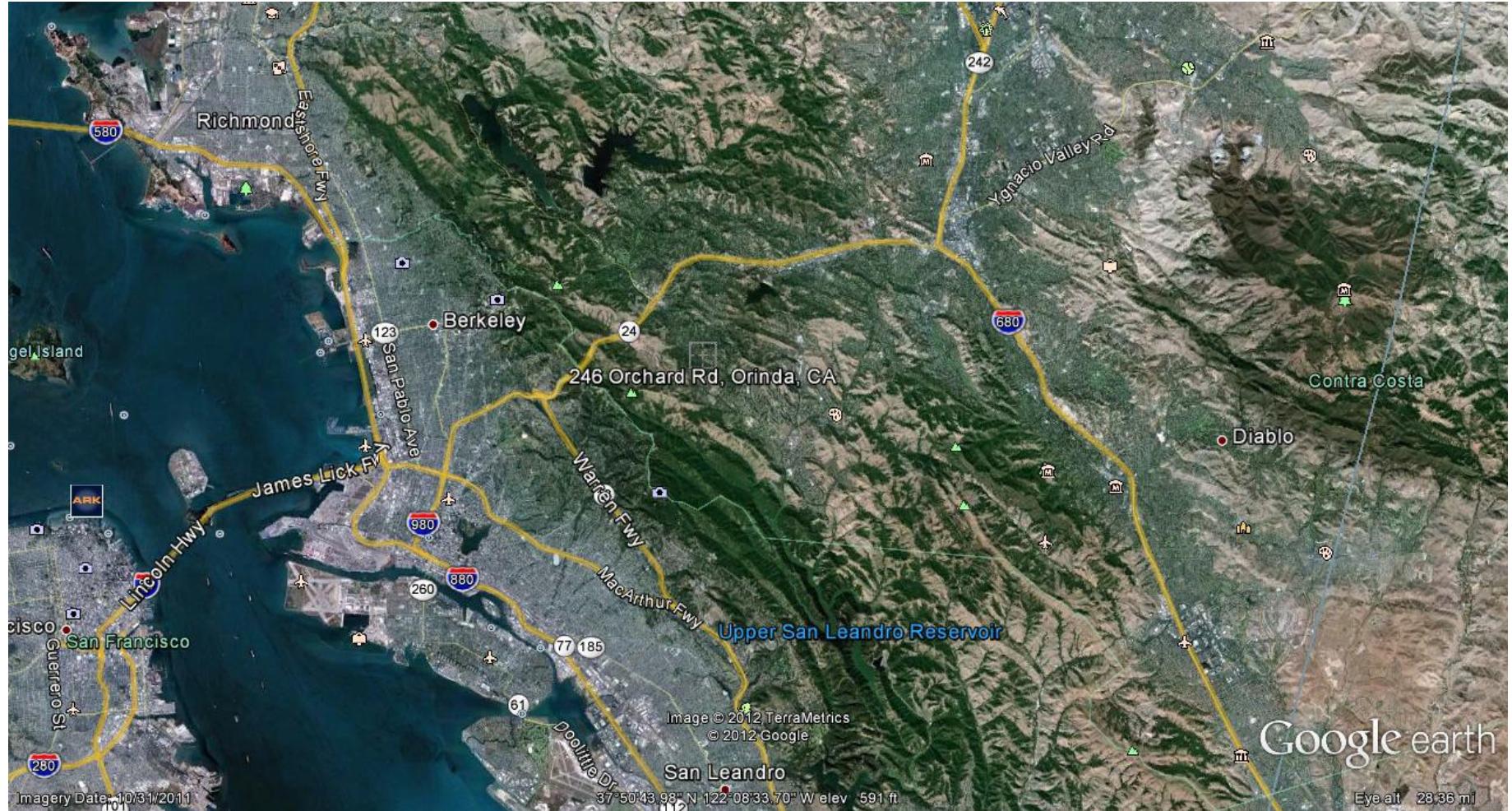


These are readings from the street
which is about 15' above the bottom
of the tower base or 30' below the top.
This test proves that HFTA is correct.

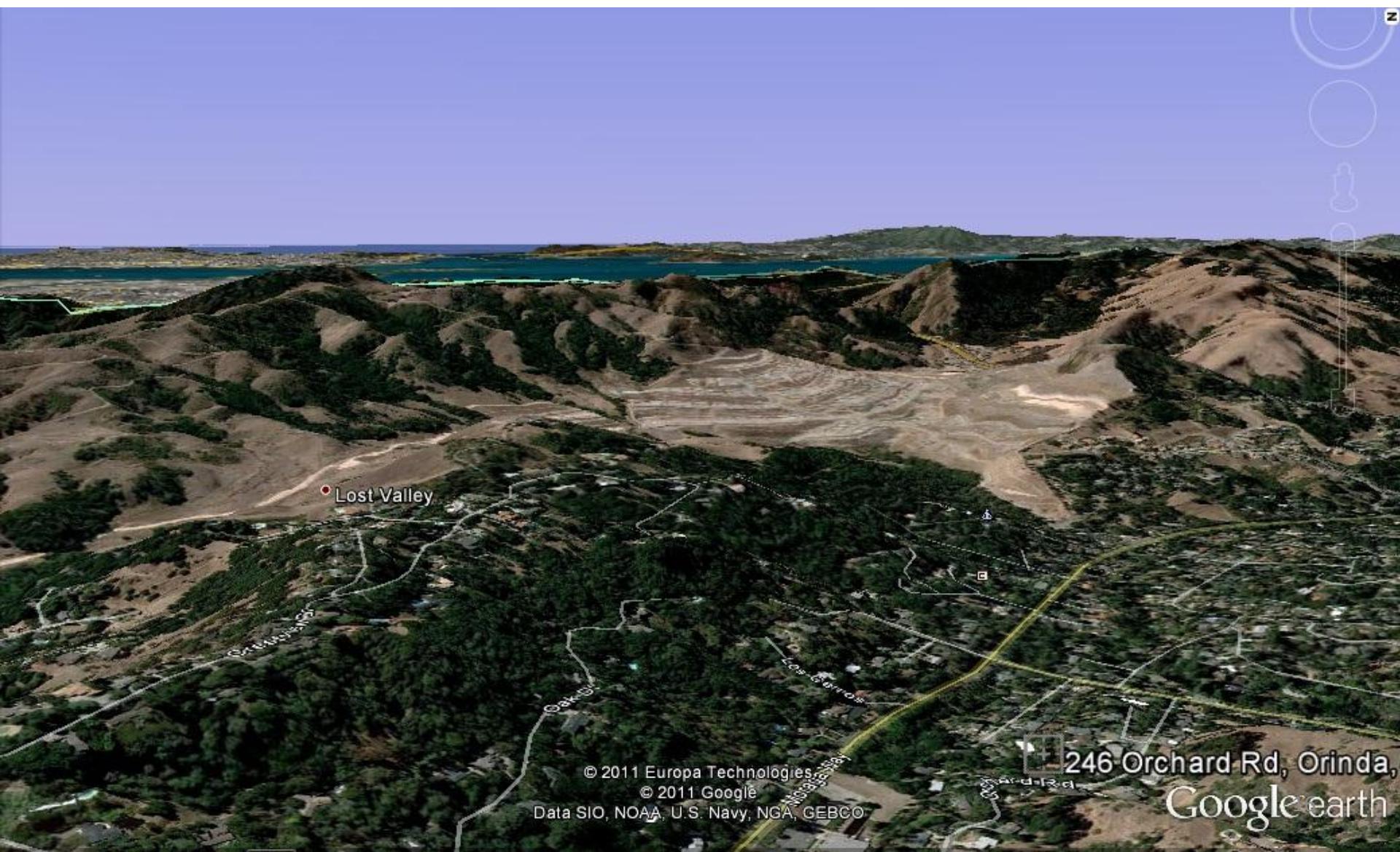


N by NE

Orinda, California



KY6R – Looking West



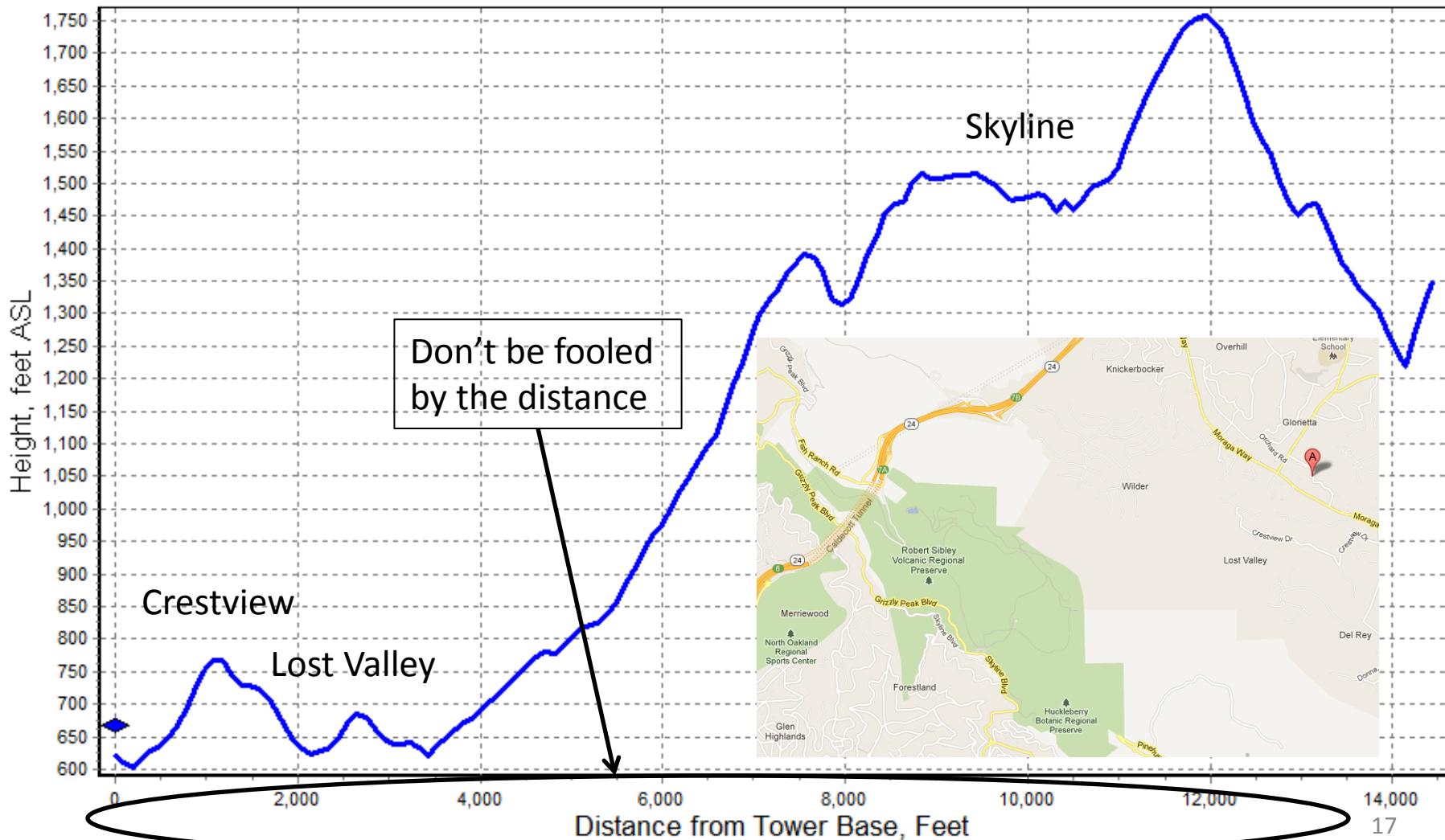
© 2011 Europa Technologies
© 2011 Google
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

246 Orchard Rd, Orinda,
Google earth

HFTA Says West Looks Like This

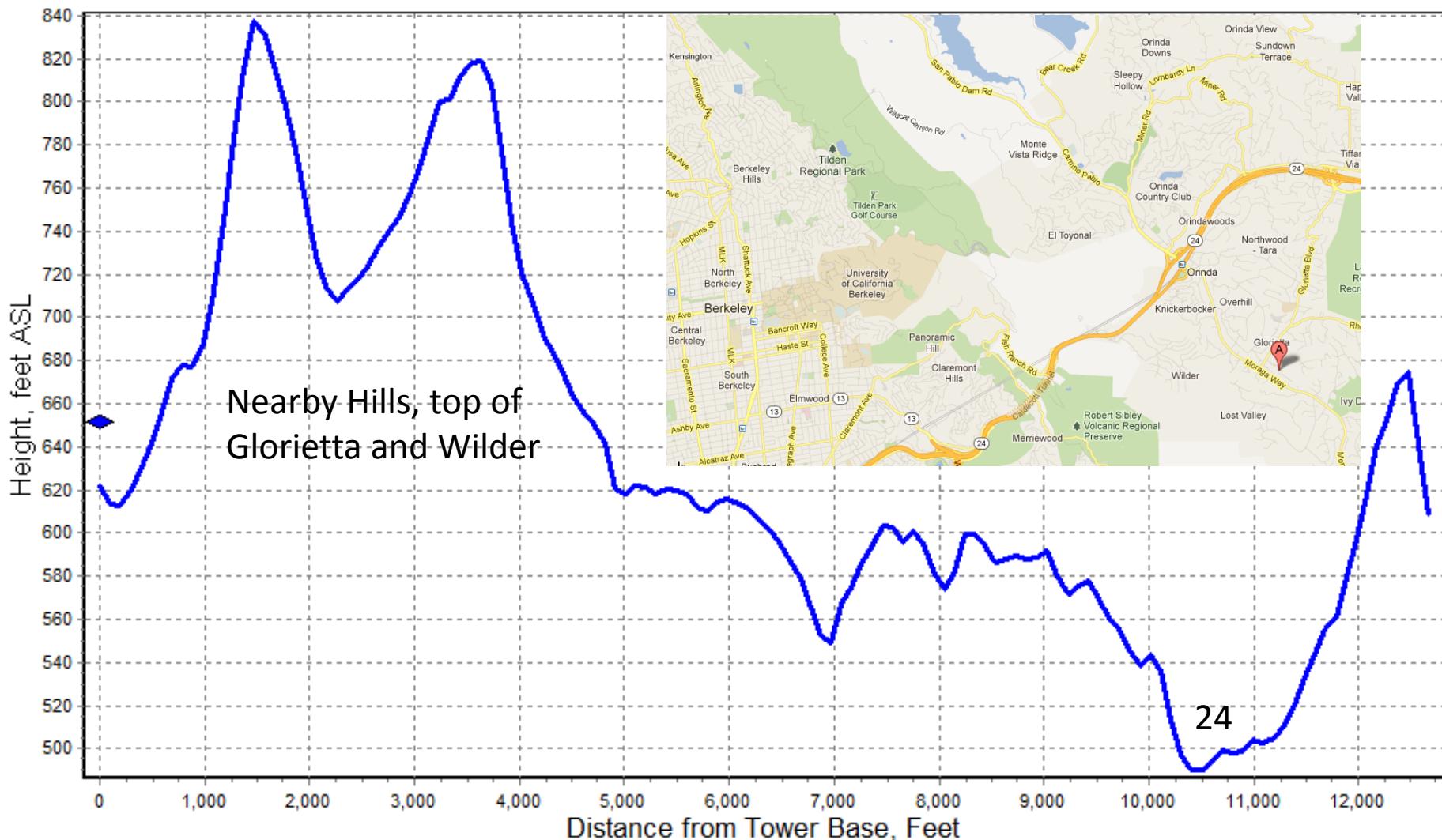
Round Top (Sibley)
And Grizzly Peak

Terrain Profile



North West

Terrain Profile



KY6R – Looking North

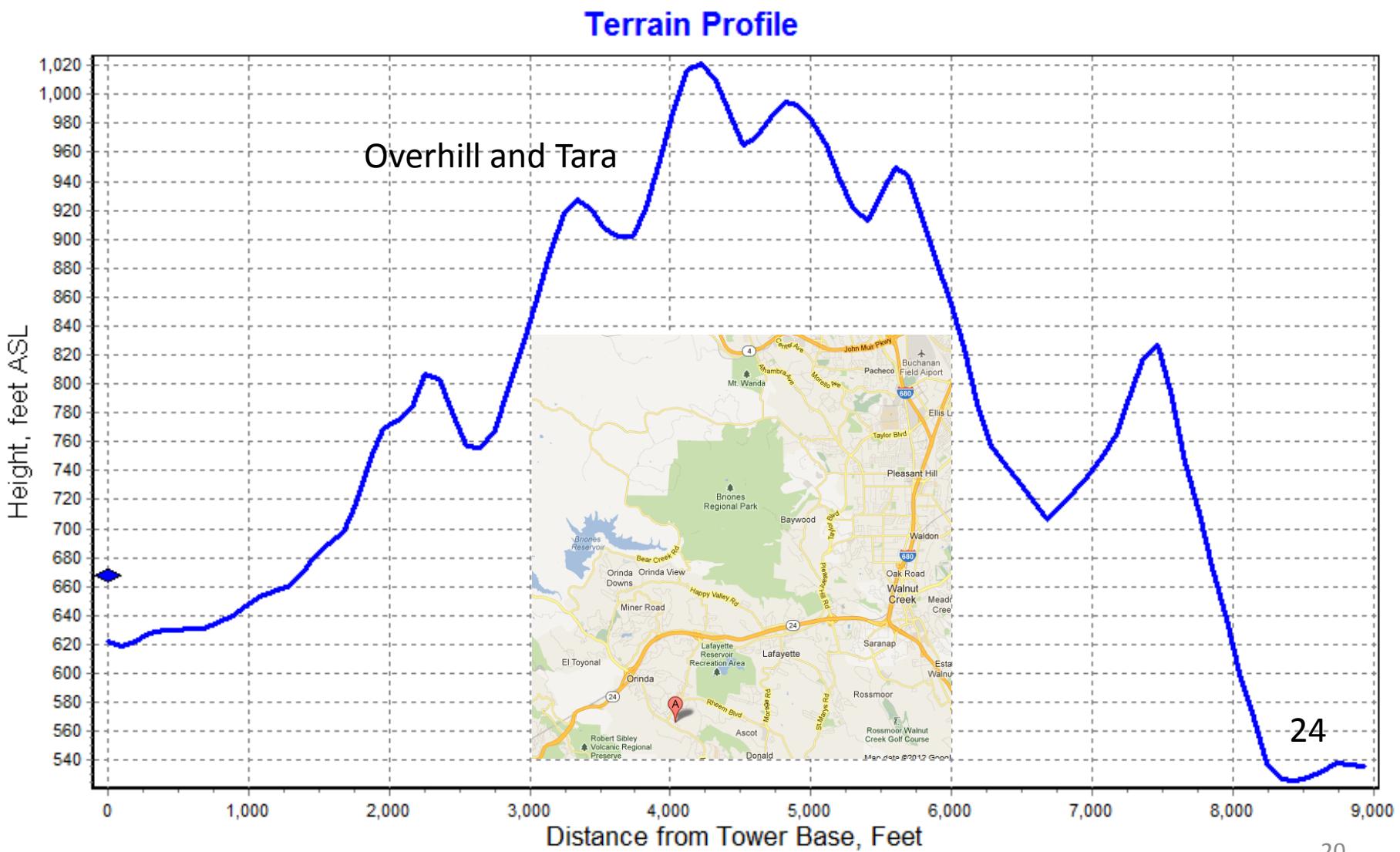


246 Orchard Rd, Orinda, CA 94563

© 2011 Europa Technologies
© 2011 Google
Image © 2011 GeoEye

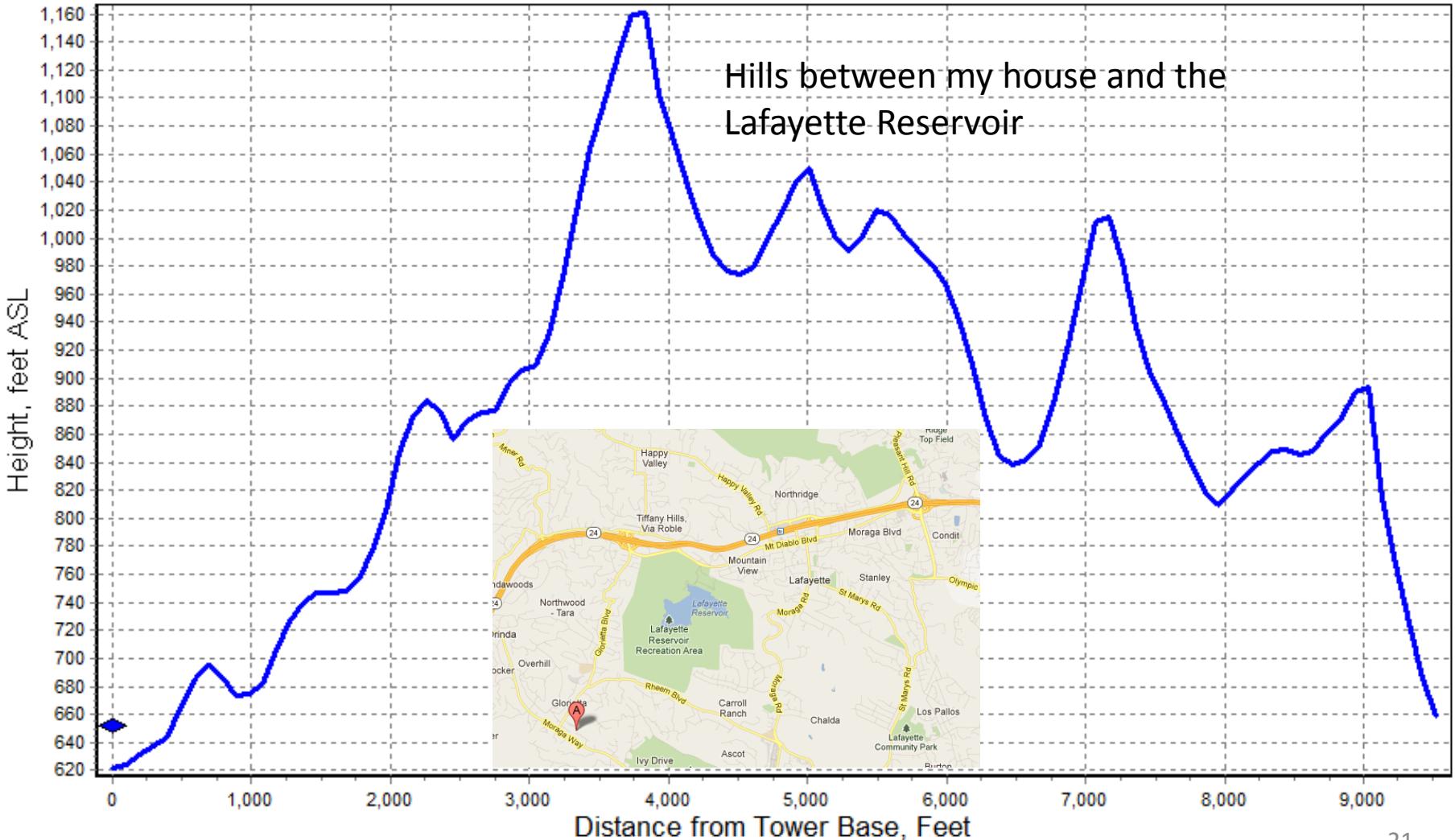
Google earth
19

HFTA Says North Looks Like This



North East

Terrain Profile



KY6R – Looking East



Image © 2011 DigitalGlobe

© 2011 Google

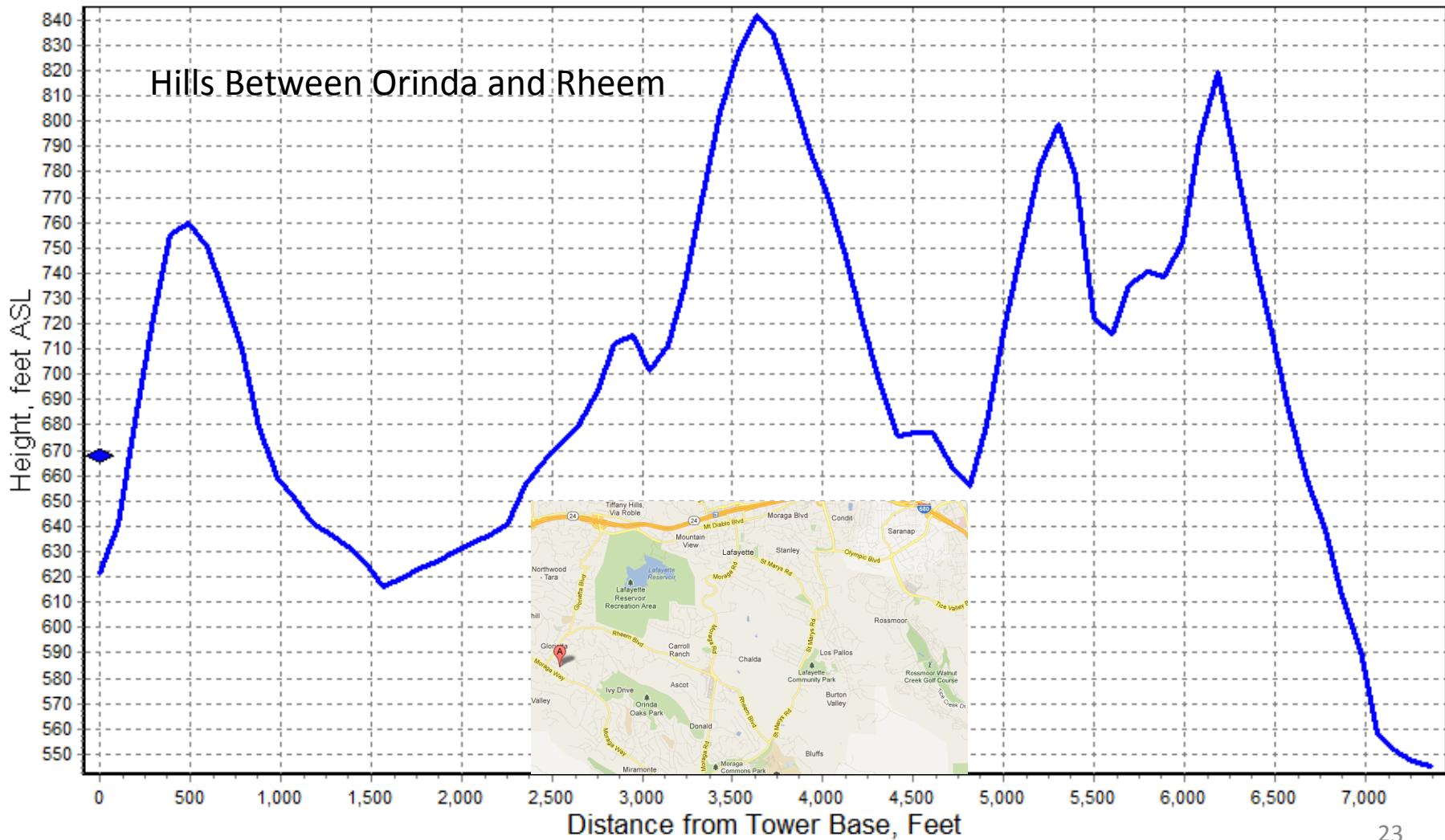
© 2011 Europa Technologies

246 Orchard Rd, Orinda, CA 94563

Google earth

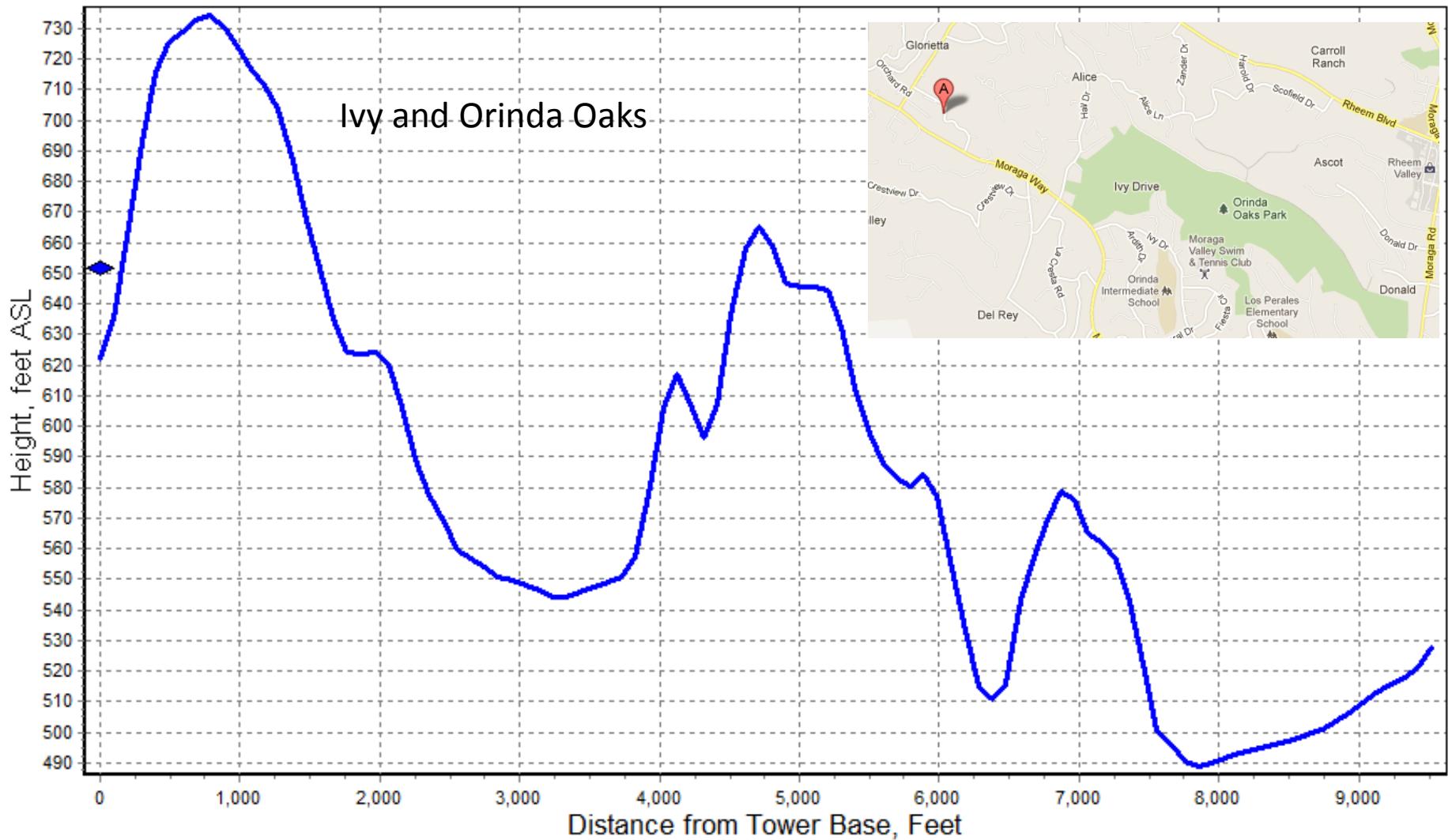
HFTA Says East Looks Like This

Terrain Profile



South East

Terrain Profile

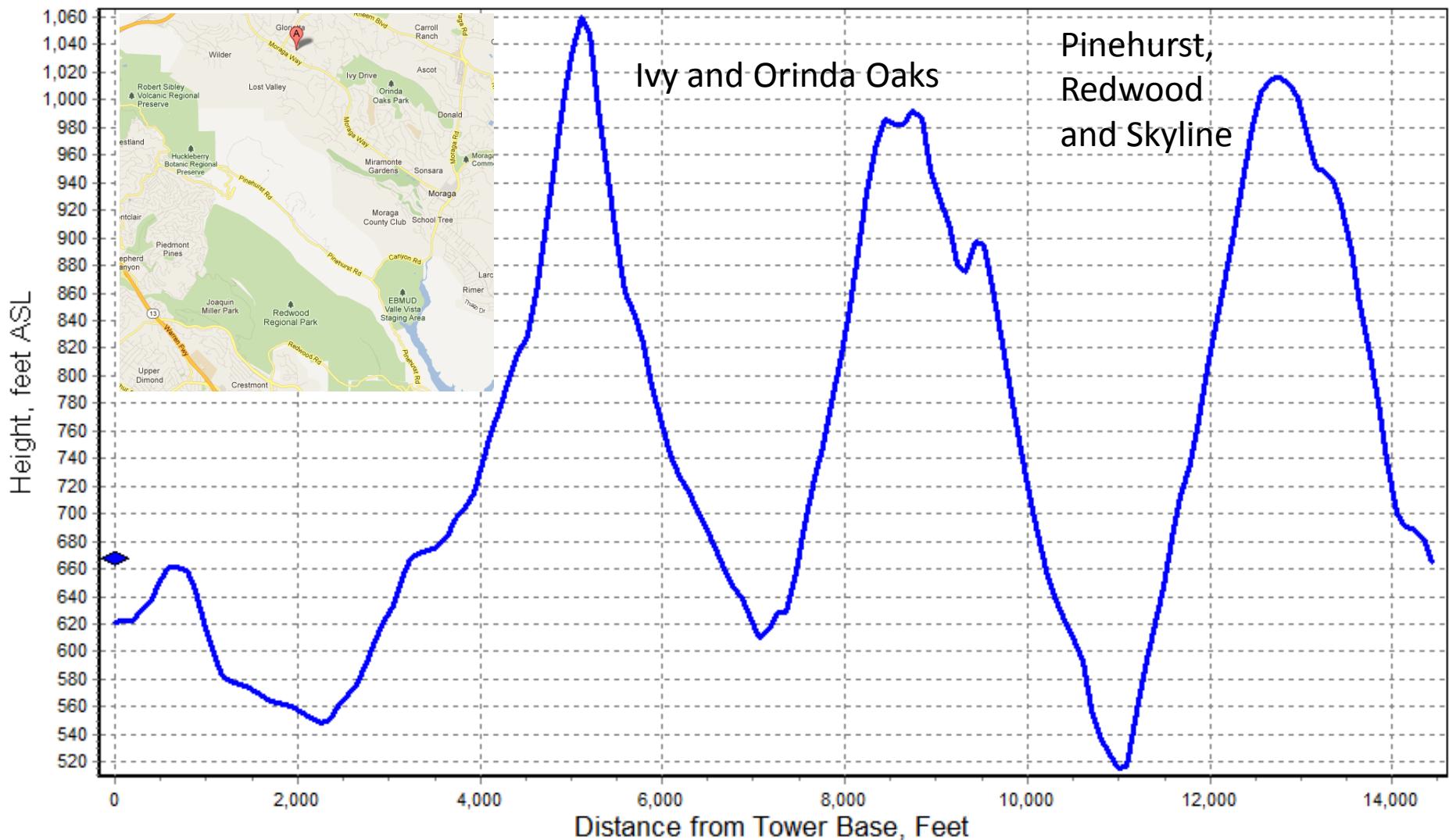


KY6R – Looking South



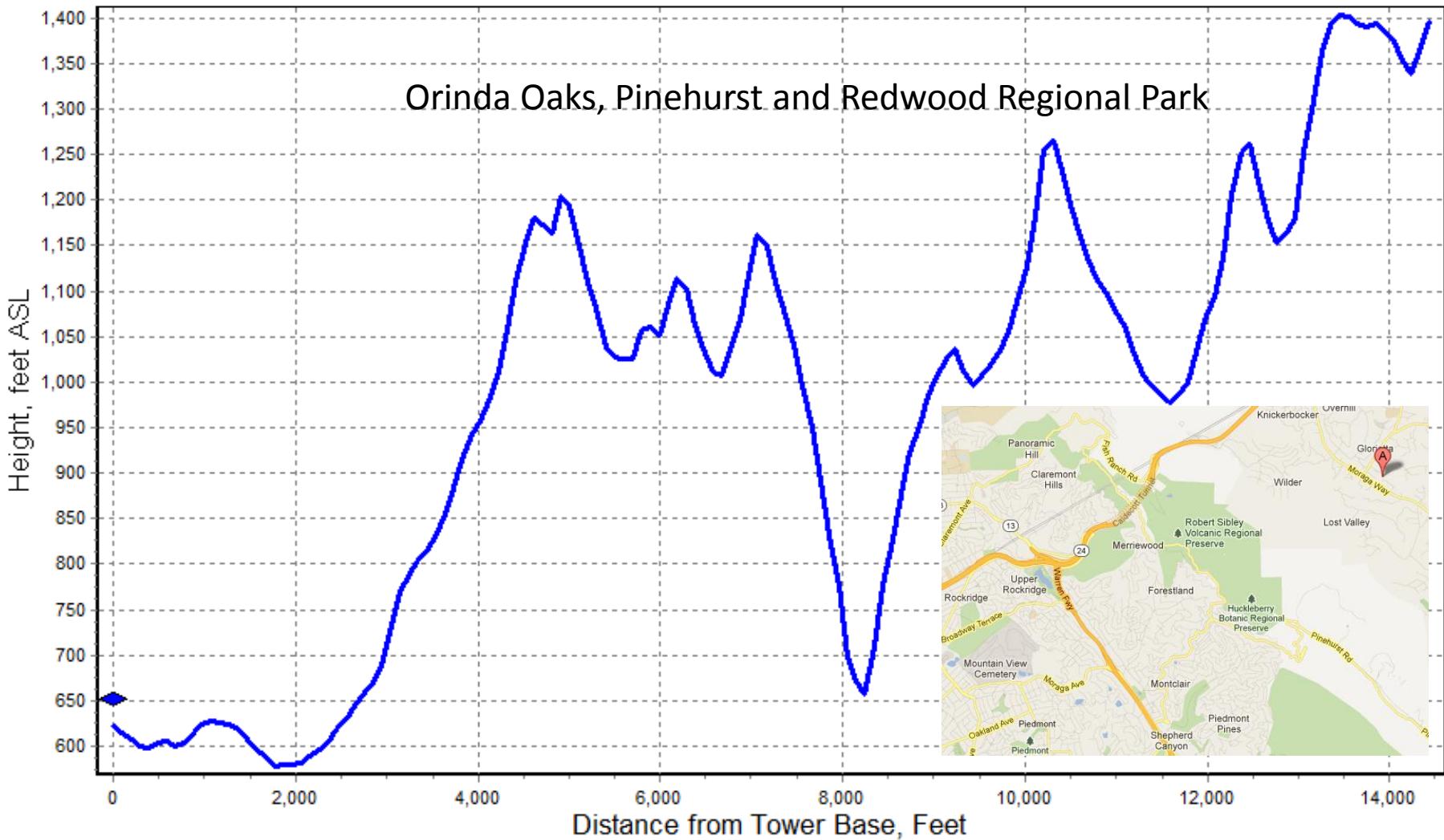
What HFTA Says South Looks Like

Terrain Profile



South West

Terrain Profile

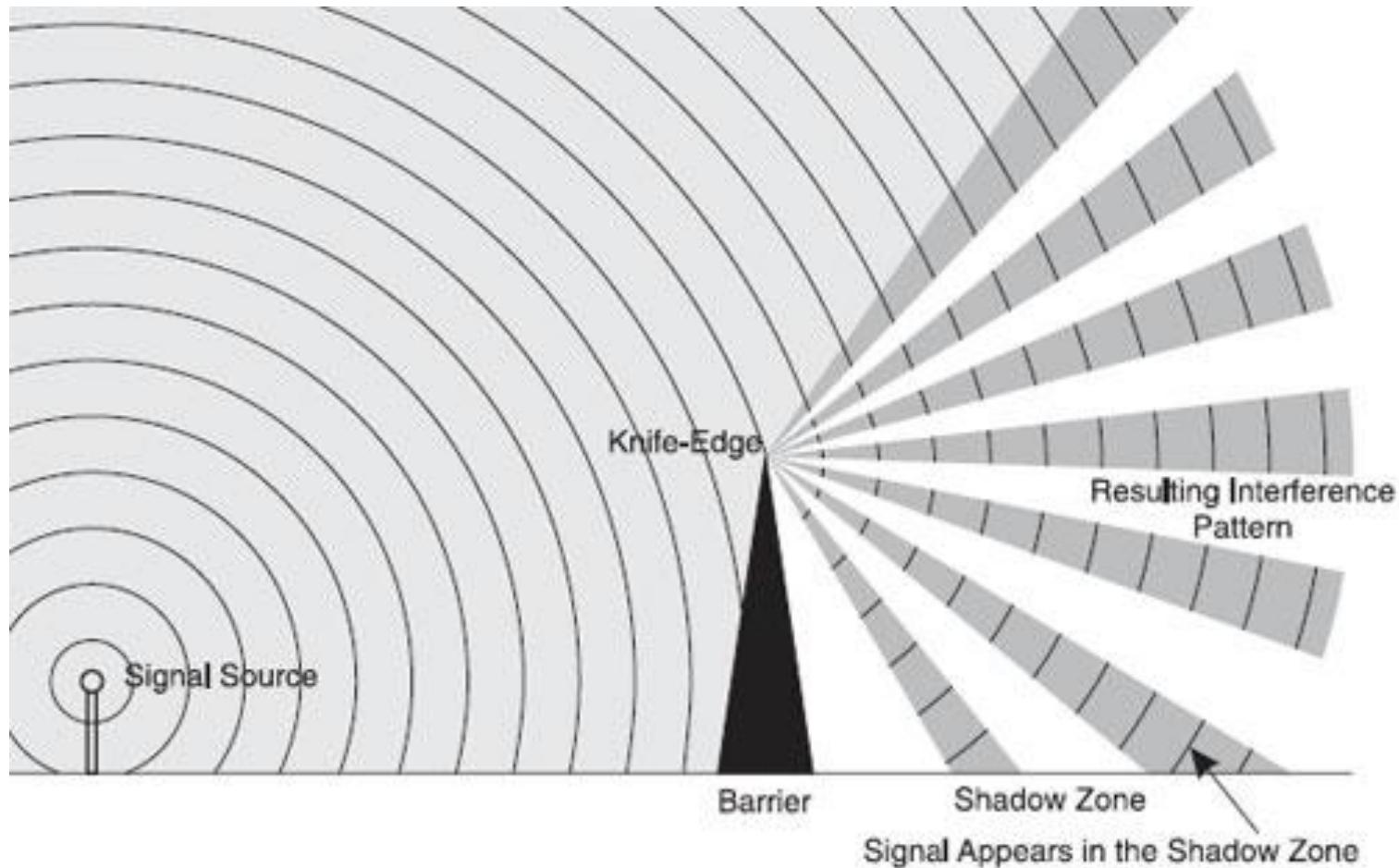


So What is My Problem?

- Hills, Hills and More Hills!
 - SP ME / AF suffers most
 - Low TOA needed at bottom of cycle
 - Nearby hills diffract low angle signals
 - No (or very low) sun spots – weak F2
 - I have worked stations in the same areas before – but either with higher SSN's and smaller pileups, and sometimes LP



Theory #1: Knife Edge Diffraction?



I actually posted on a forum asking if anyone knew about “selective propagation”. Then I came to my senses and realized this is science – not séance.

What Should I Do?

- Possibilities include:
 - Improve gain of low-band verticals
 - Increase height and gain of horizontally polarized antennas
 - Forget about low TOA SP polar paths – use LP, or, wait until a really lucky high TOA opening occurs
 - Drink heavily
- What is not possible:
 - Anything wider than a 40M half square (70')
 - More than 800 watts
 - Put up fixed tower
 - Bulldoze nearby hills



Testing an Assumption

- If I were to buy a portable / semi permanent Military Surplus Mast System (AB-952 or AB-577) what would be the best height?
- How does it compare to my A3S that (was originally) up 30'?
- How does it compare to what I had before (20M Moxon up 30')
- Will it be worth investing \$800?



Paid \$1500 for >2+ dB gain > 20+ dB F/B



A3S + 30M at 46' on AB-952
~ 3 dB gain improvement
(with the height increase)

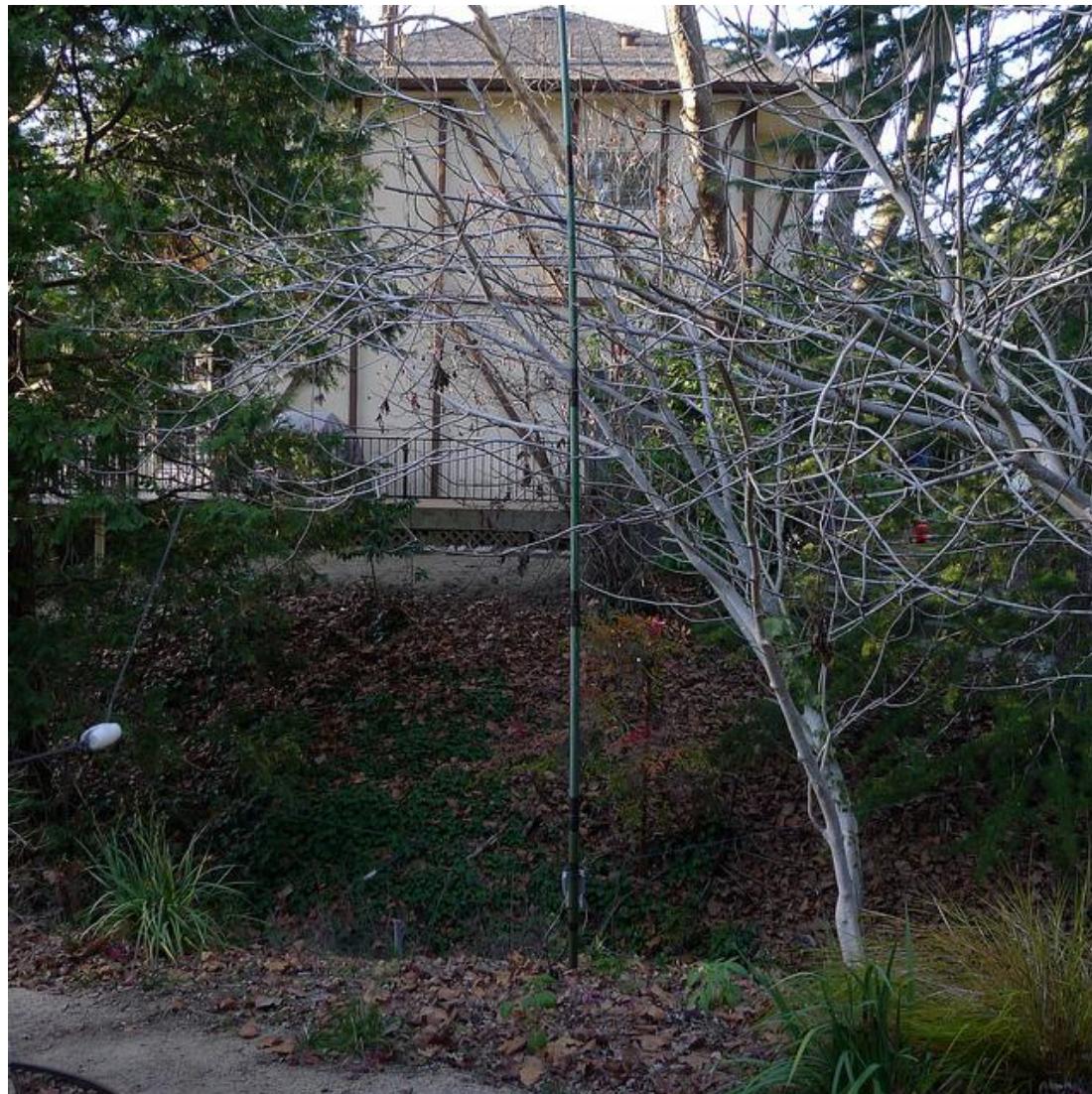


17/12M Nested Moxon
~ 3 dB gain improvement
(with the height increase)

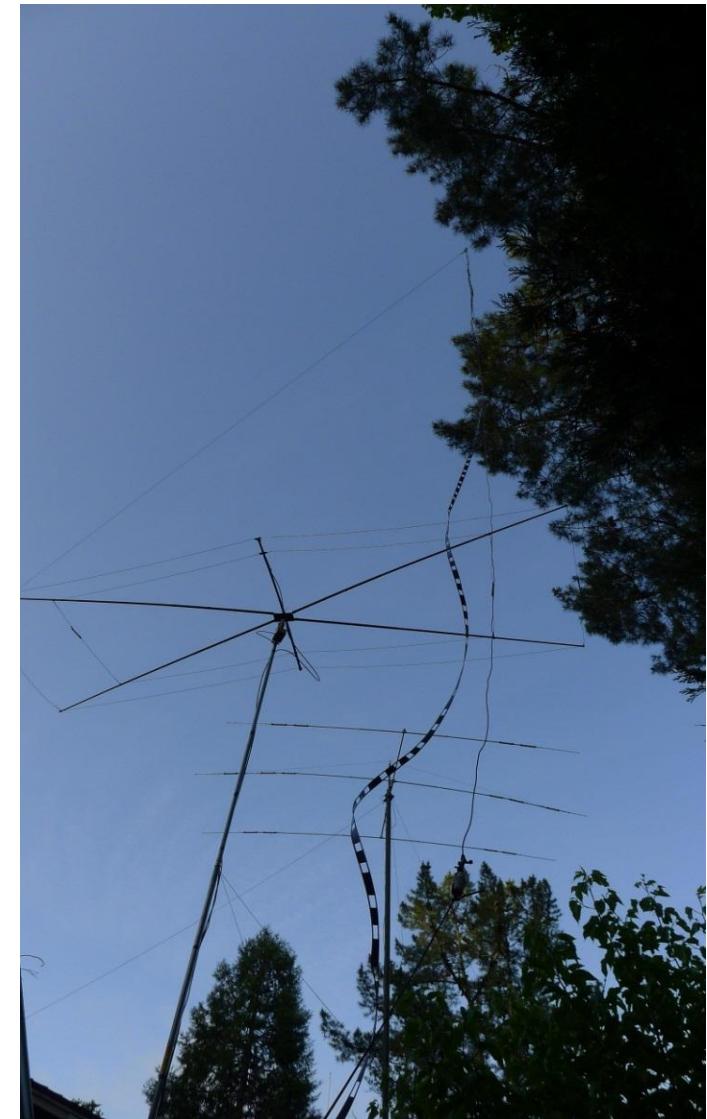


Increased 33' vertical to 45'
w/six 5' top hats,
base loading for 160M³²

K9AY Loops for RX and 40M Half Square



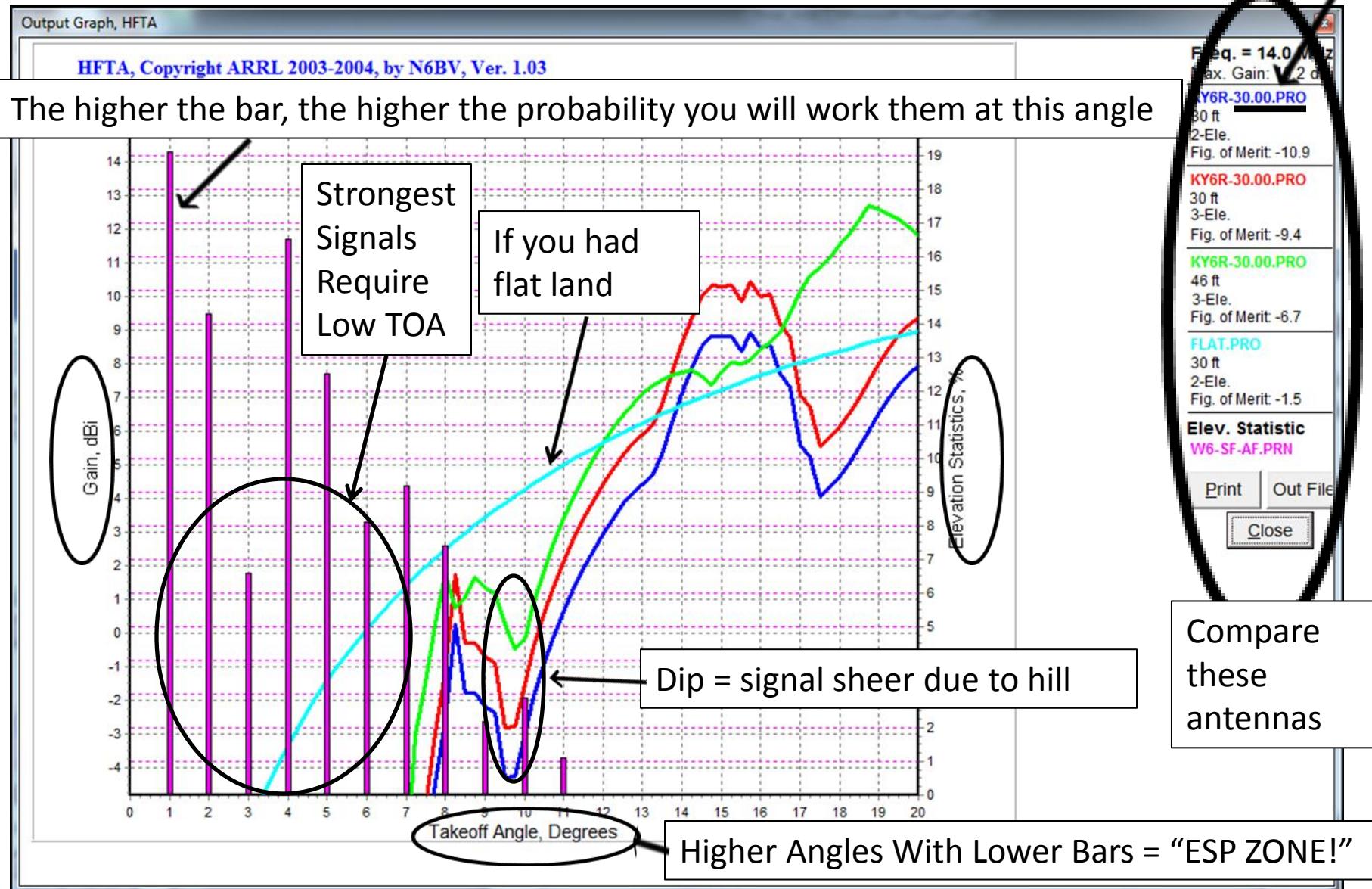
Great on 160/80M RX



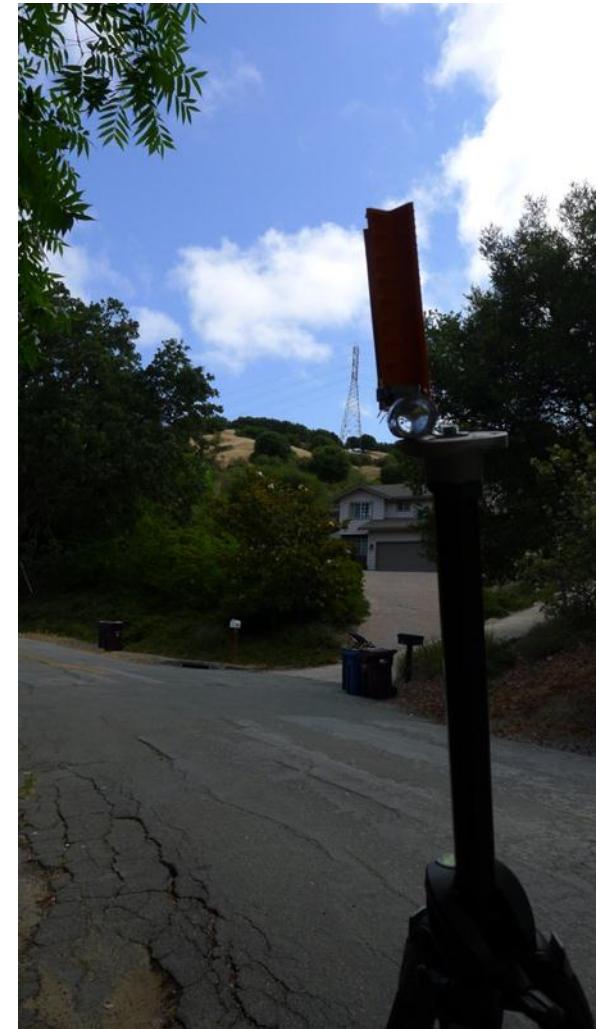
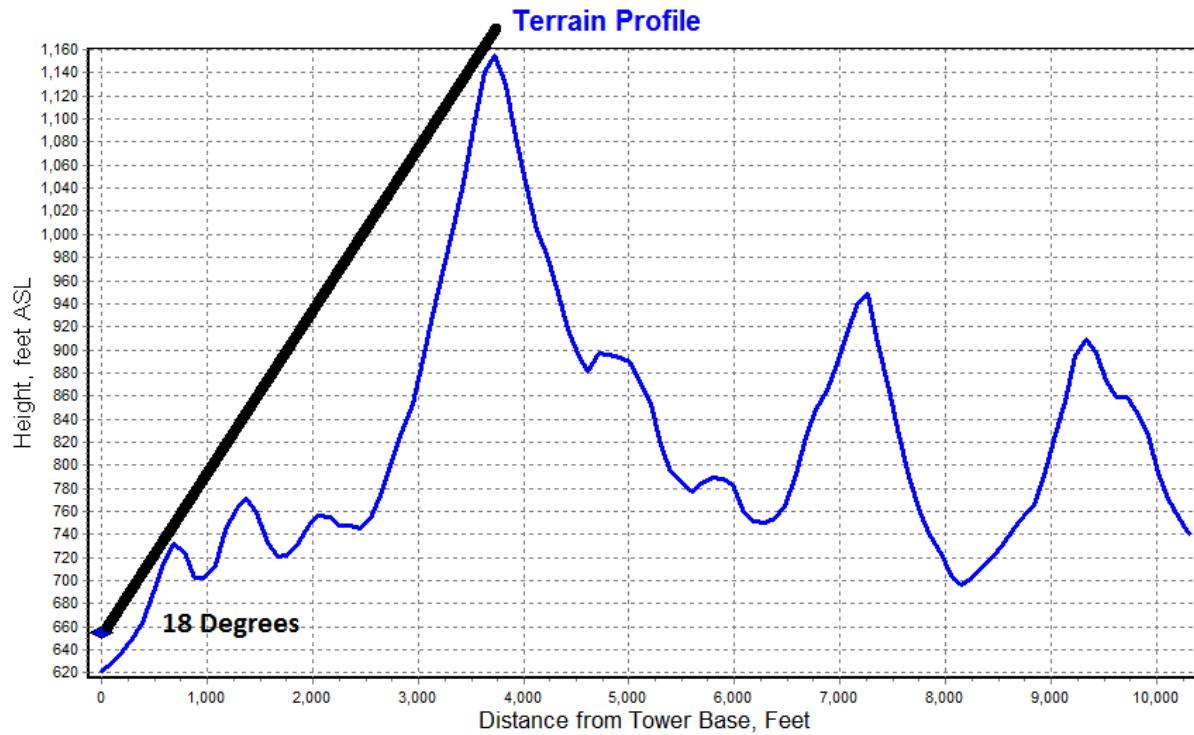
3 dB gain on 40M

How to Read an HFTA Chart

Direction



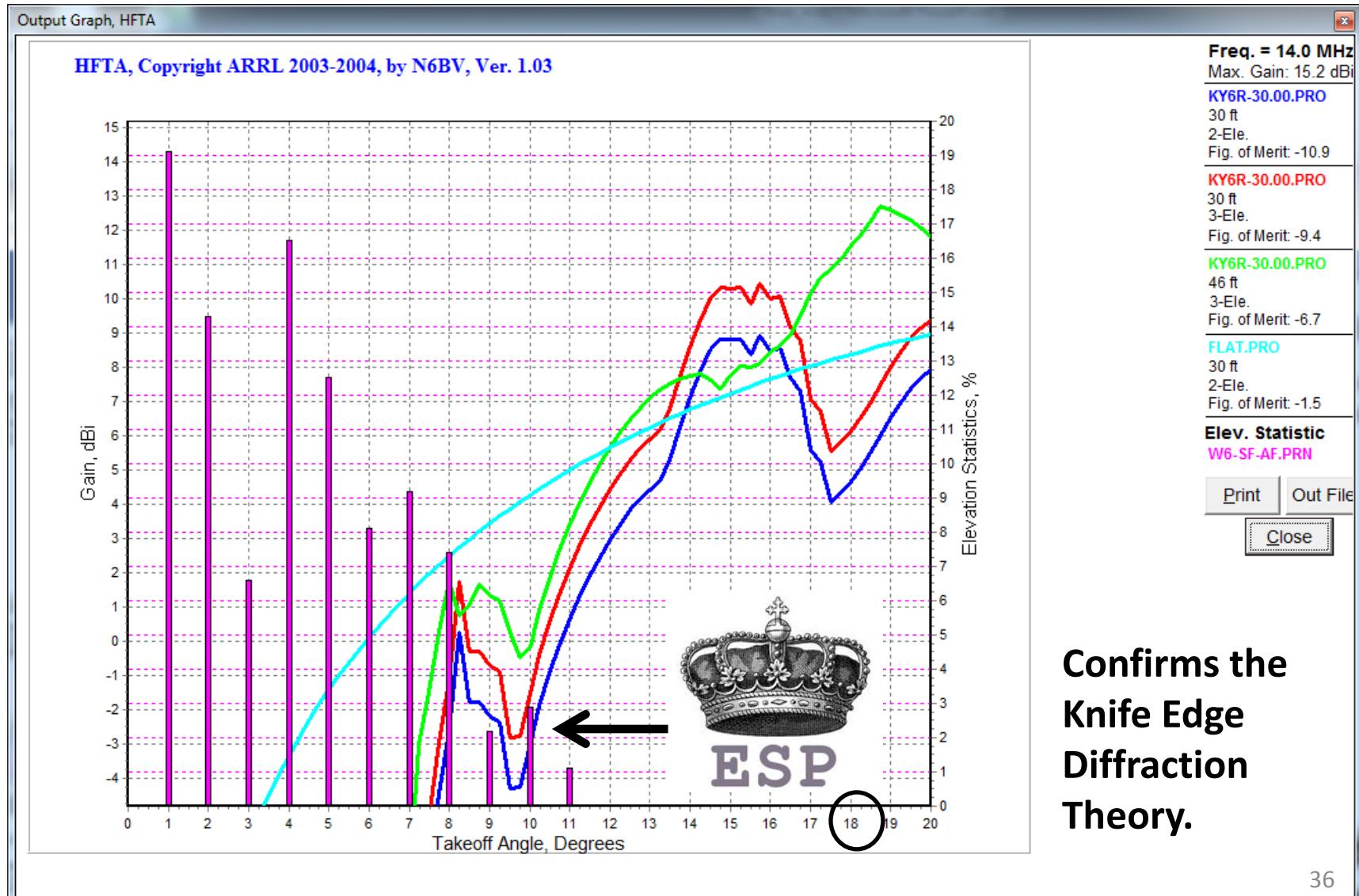
South Sudan Path Terrain at KY6R



11 degrees is almost at the absolute end of the range of angles that support communication between my QTH and stations that are in or near South Sudan (zones 34, 37 and parts of 21). When my neighbor who is on top of a hill facing the NE says the DX station is “S9” and I can’t hear them, now I know why. Orinda is plagued with many high tension towers and the one in the picture affects me. The lowest noise level I ever have is S5, many times its S9.

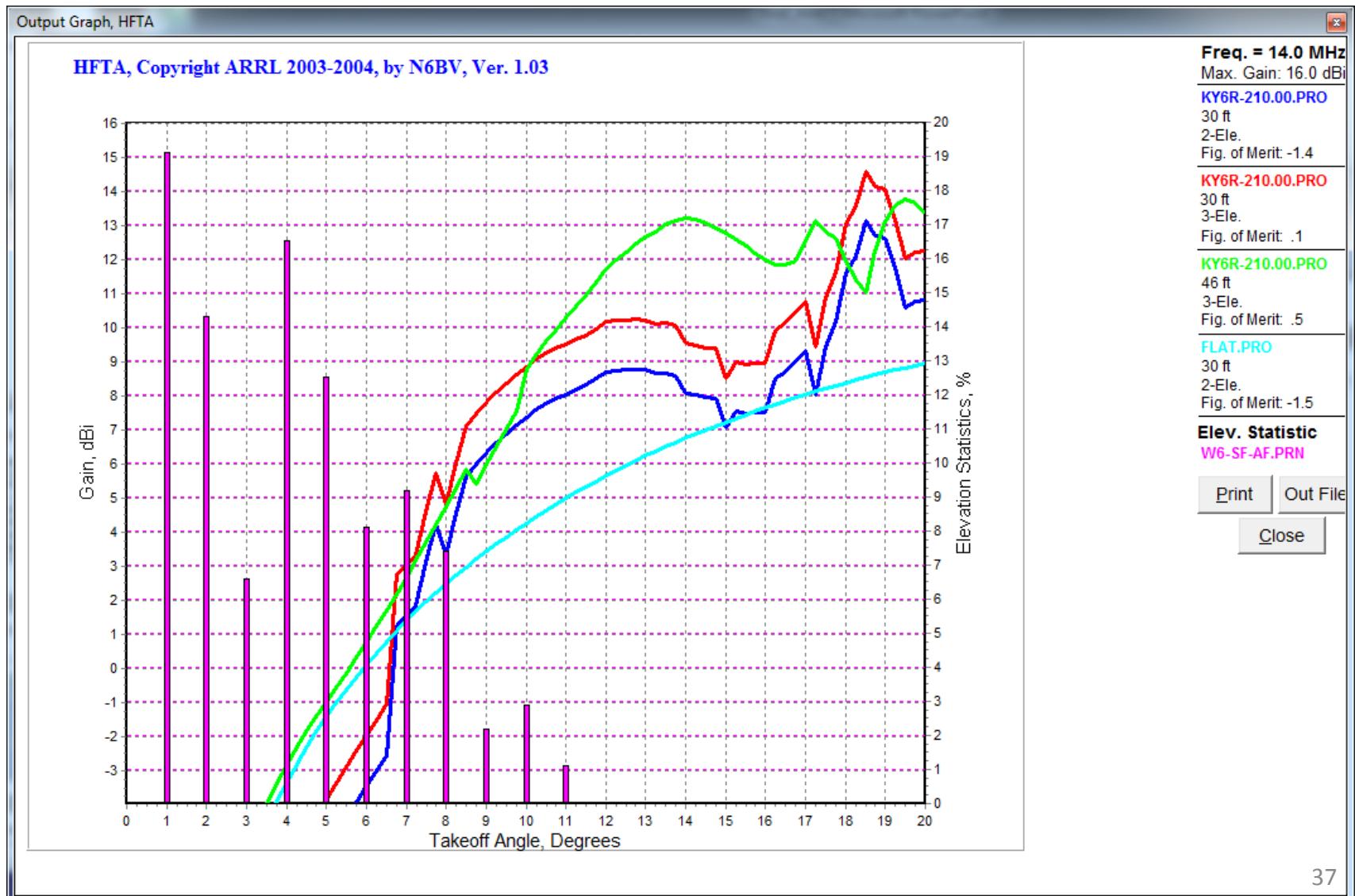
Sudan / South Sudan Case Study

On the short path, it *would* have made the difference between working them or not. Notice the “shear” below 10 degrees TOA. I would have had a +3 dB better signal.

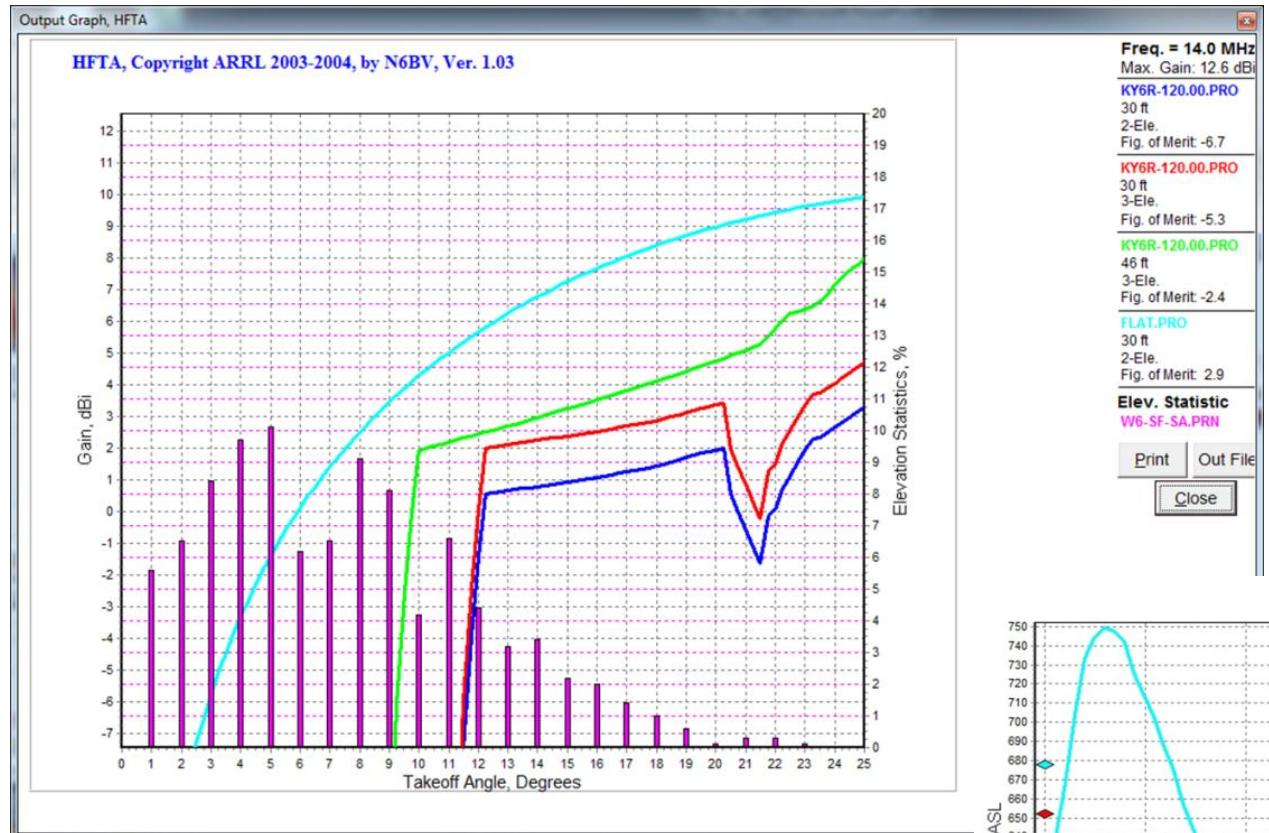


Sudan / South Sudan Case Study

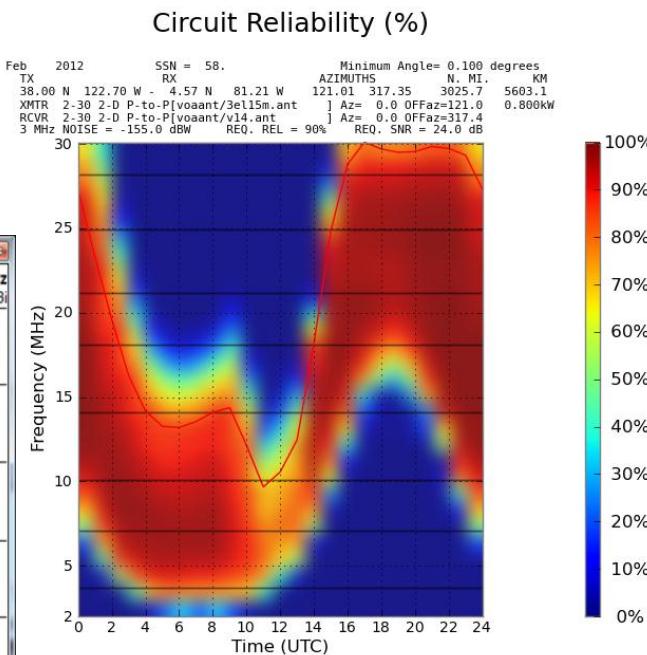
The long path shows a 2dB improvement over my old 2 element 20M Moxon.
But the hills shear anything below 6 degrees off.



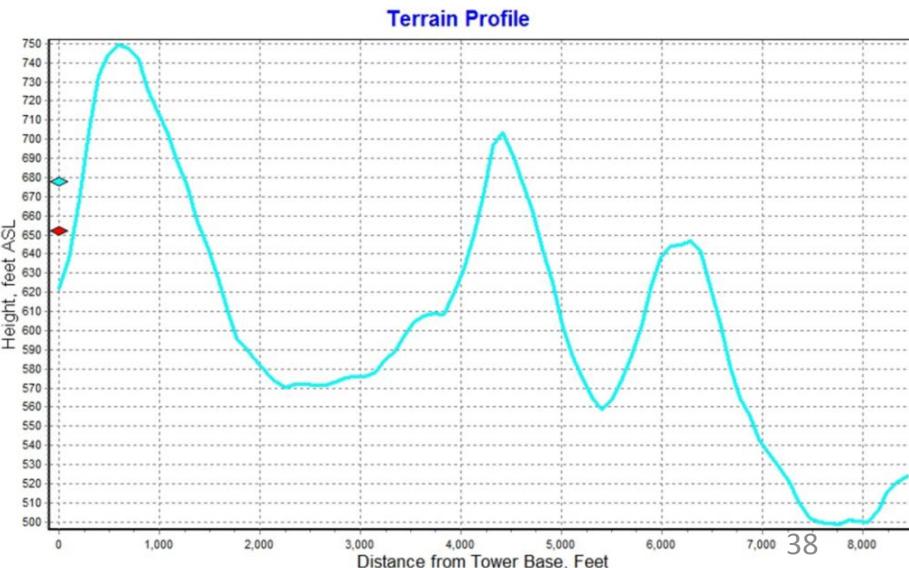
HKONA:Malpelo January 2012



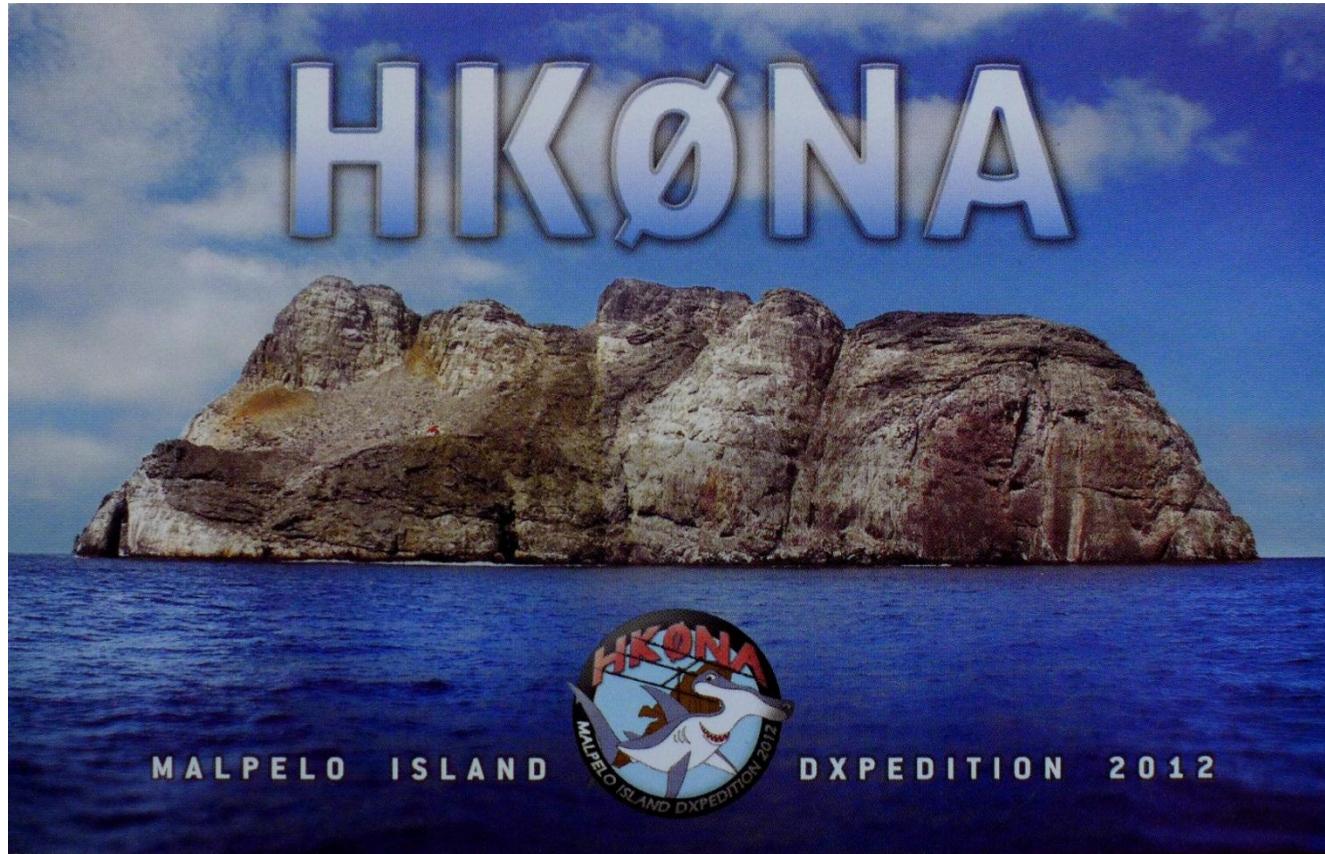
New antenna farm made easy work on all bands. The A3S is at least 2 dB better and opens up 2 critical degrees of TOA. The HKONA team rocked!



All bands were open



HK0NA - #329/325– all bands and modes!

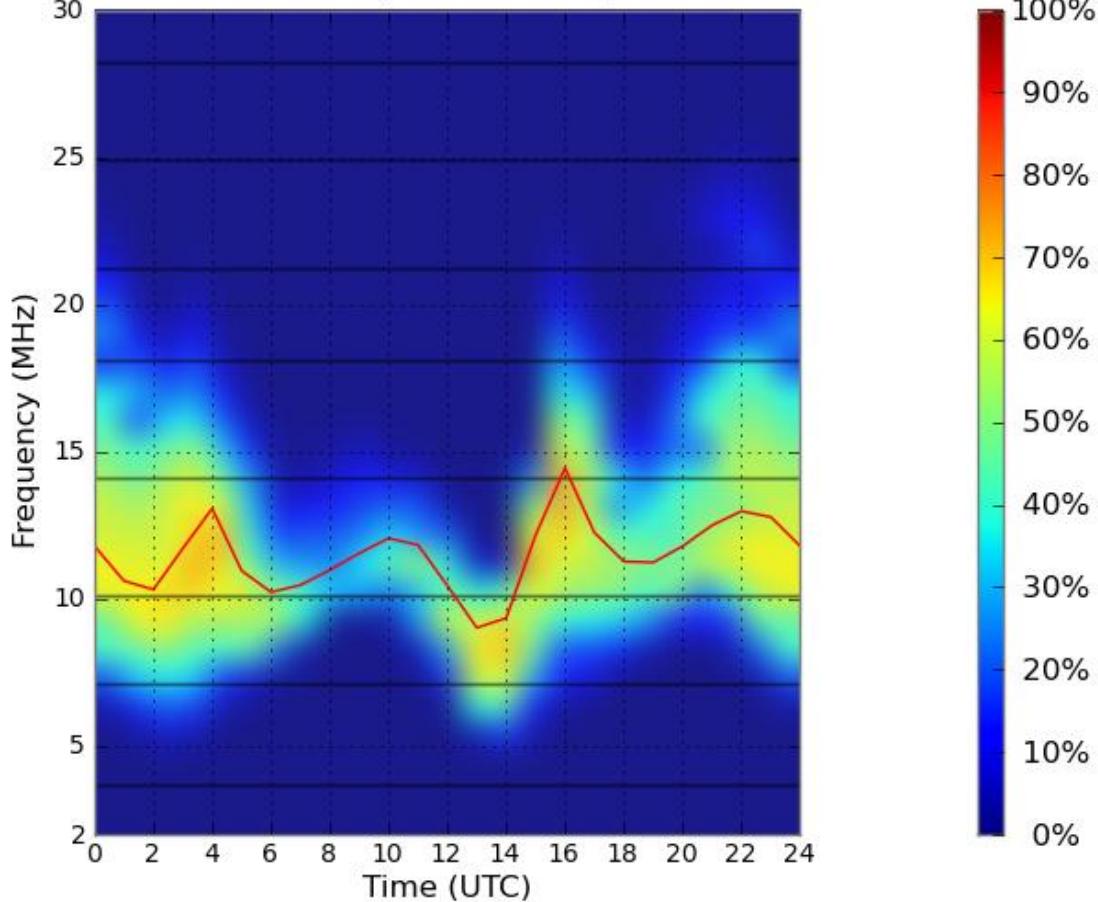


This is the first time I worked a rare DX-pedition first on 80M. The new vertical is the Best 80M antenna I have ever had. Once they activated “OP B” I had no problem on any band. This is a good indicator for working ZL9HR, and KP1 and KH5K . . .

EP3PK – Iran Case Study – 12/2011

Circuit Reliability (%)

Dec 2011 SSN = 85. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees
TX RX AZIMUTHS N. MI. KM
38.00 N 122.70 W - 35.75 N 51.68 E 4.74 355.39 6367.8 11792.2
XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[voaant/3ell10m.ant]] Az= 0.0 OFFaz= 4.7 0.800kW
RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[voaant/v14.ant]] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=355.4
3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB



This circuit requires a 90% probability, so 60% just didn't cut it.

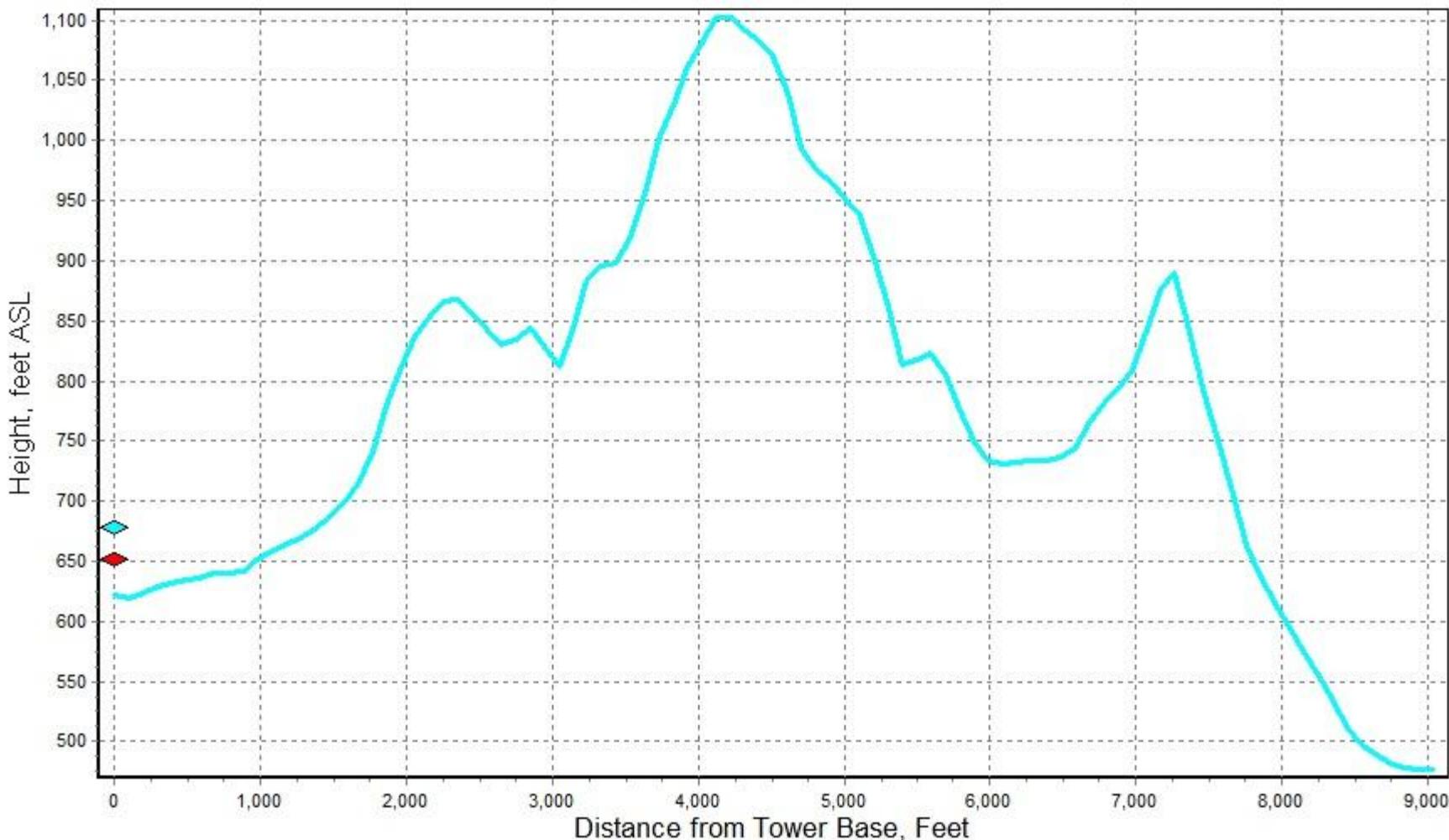
In the same timeframe, E44PM was in Palestine and never heard him either.

Some worked E44PM On 17M around 1600z.

EP3PK – Iran Case Study

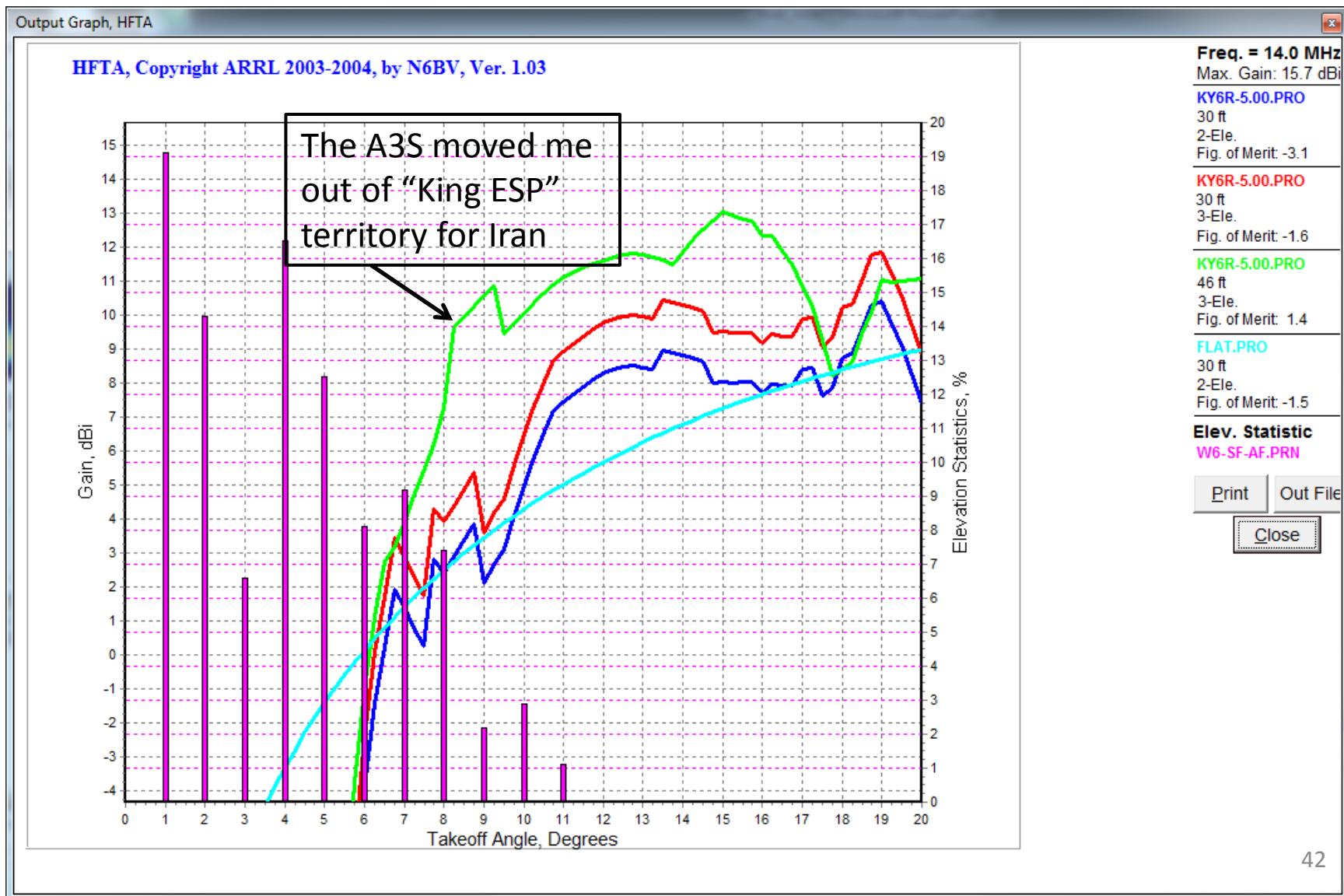
Short path – just OK

Terrain Profile



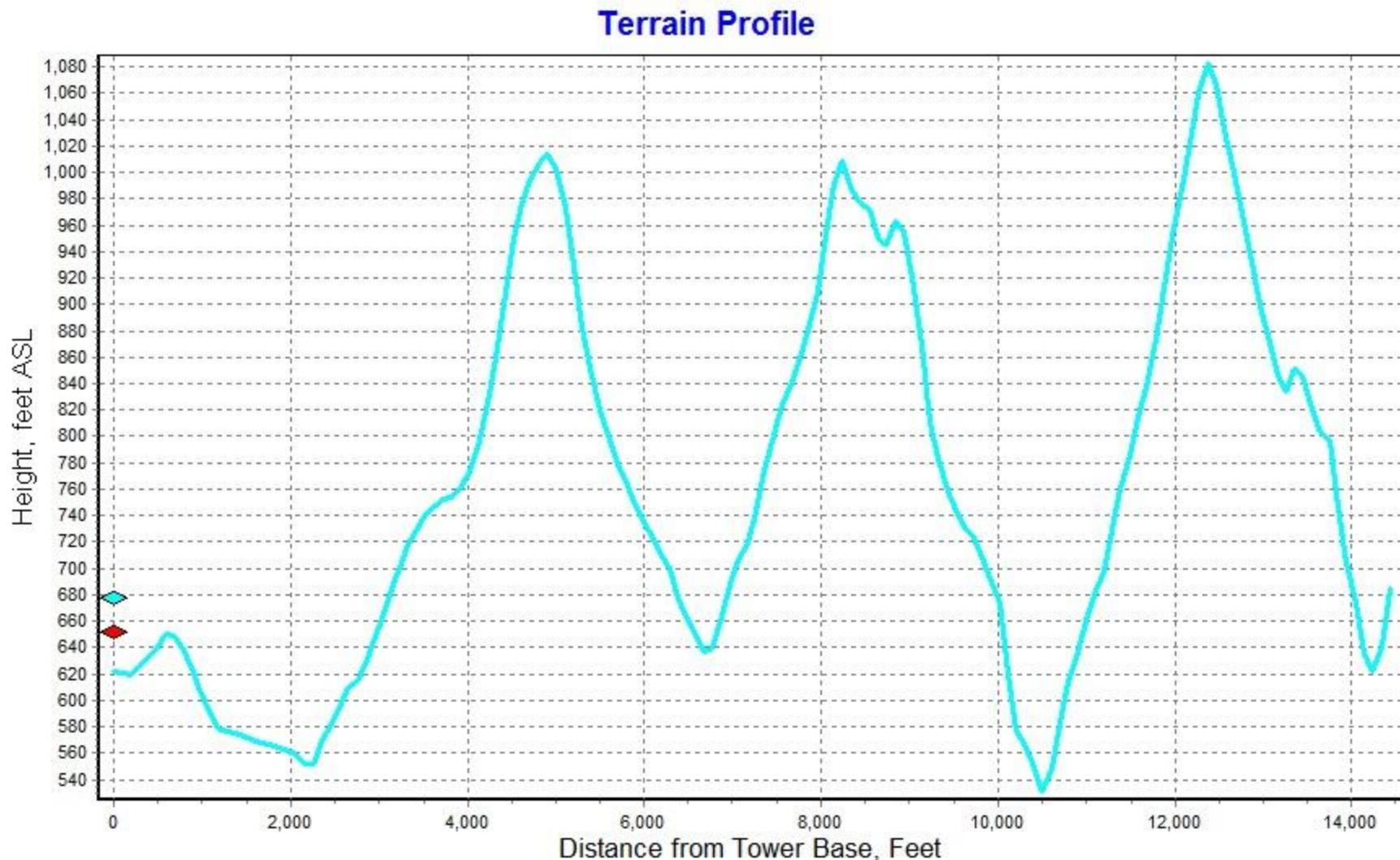
EP3PK – Iran Case Study

Short path – some angles will be possible with the right propagation . . At 46', EP will be 4 to 7dB stronger than a Moxon at 30'. Well worth the money, and it will make the difference.



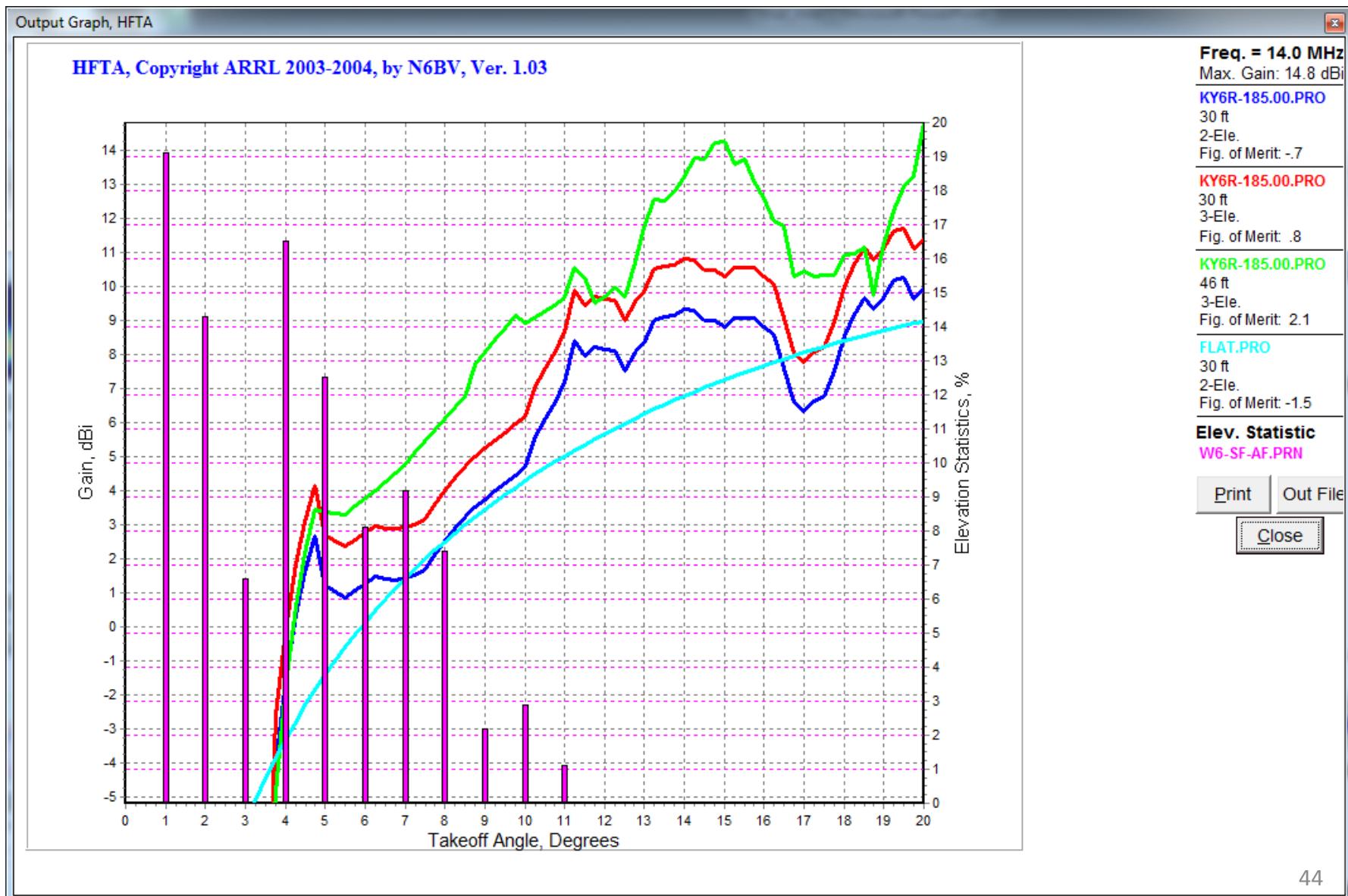
EP3PK – Iran Case Study

Long path – a bit better

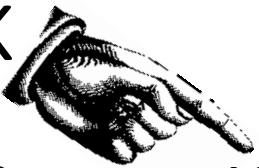


EP3PK – Iran Case Study

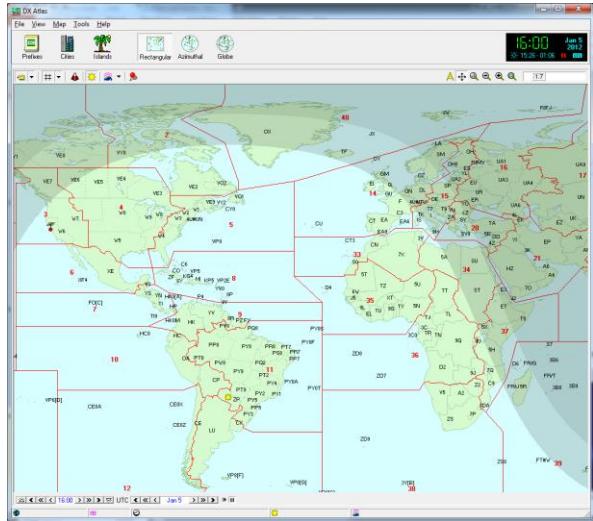
On the LP, 46' will be 3 dB stronger on most angles. Worth the money.



EP3PK



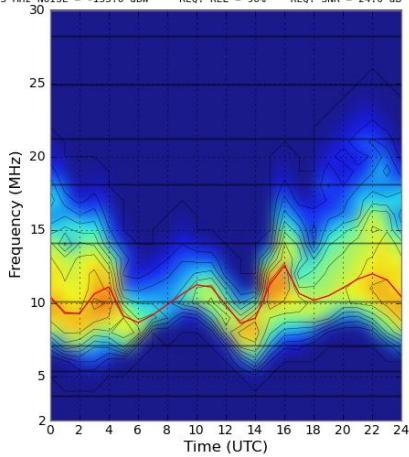
January 5, 2012 – 1609z



Circuit Reliability (%)

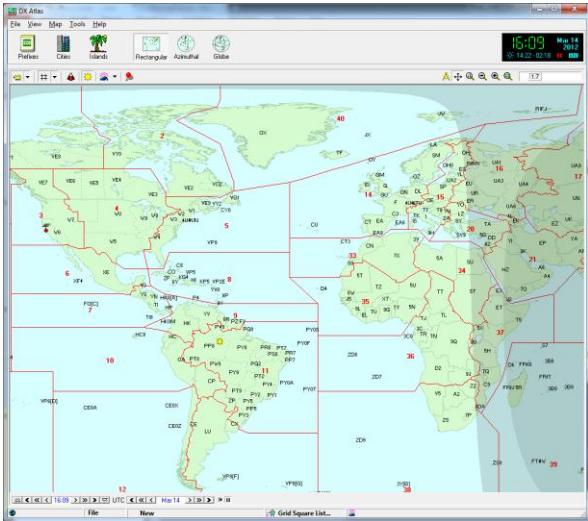
```

Jan 2012      SSN = 65.      Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees
TX           RX
          N. MI.   KM
30.00 N 122.70 W -35.46 N 51.68 E 4.77 355.39 6385.2 11824.4
XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P!voaant/3el15m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz= 4.8 0.800kW
RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P!voaant/d15m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=355.4
3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB
  
```



Did hear 4X via 20M LP

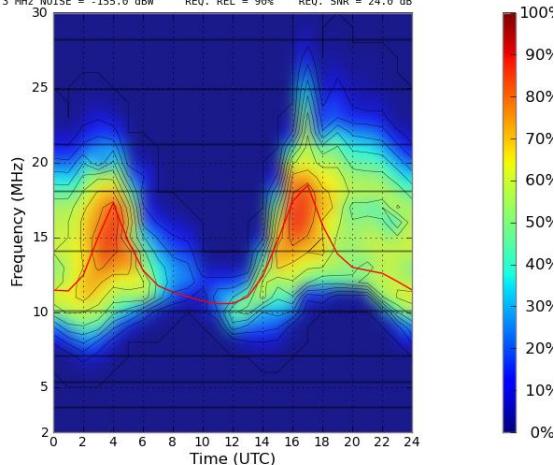
March 14, 2012 – 1609z



Circuit Reliability (%)

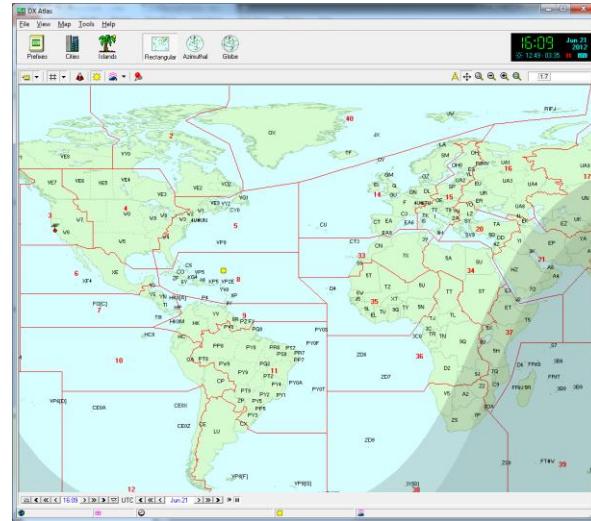
```

Mar 2012      SSN = 68.      Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees
TX           RX
          N. MI.   KM
30.00 N 122.70 W -35.75 N 52.03 E 4.45 355.68 6367.8 11794.7
XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P!voaant/3el15m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz= 4.4 0.800kW
RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P!voaant/d15m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=355.7
3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB
  
```



17M predicted, worked 20M

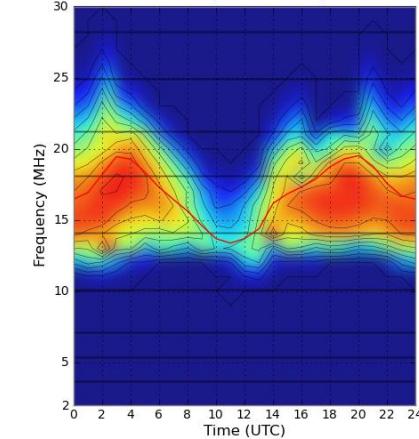
June 21, 2012 – 1609z



Circuit Reliability (%)

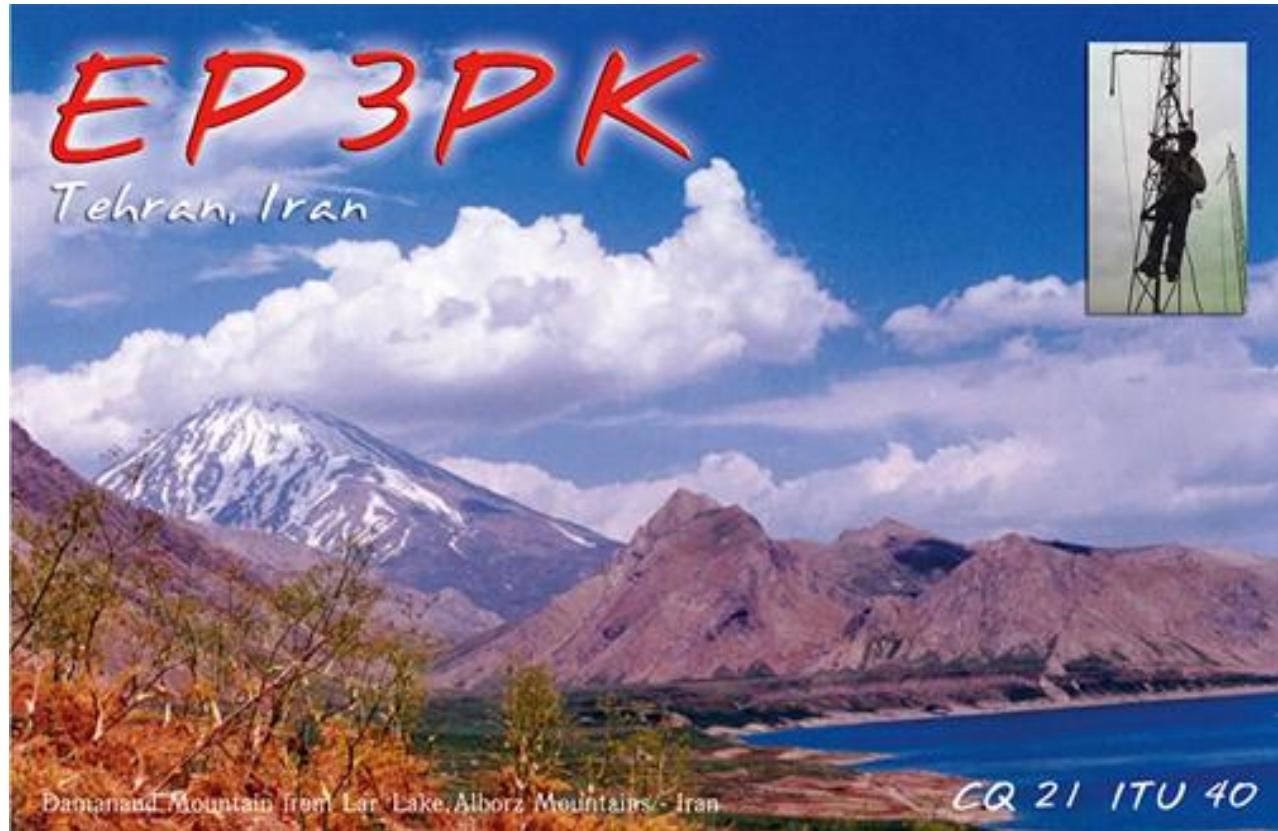
```

Jun 2012      SSN = 72.      Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees
TX           RX
          N. MI.   KM
37.72 N 121.99 W -36.03 N 52.38 E 4.74 355.37 6367.8 11792.1
XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P!voaant/3el15m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz= 4.7 0.800kW
RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P!voaant/d15m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=355.4
3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB
  
```



17M should be good⁴⁵

EP3PK - #330/326 - 3/14/12 1609z



Pooyan is one of the nicest and most resourceful hams in the world. You should see his wonderful home brewed gear!

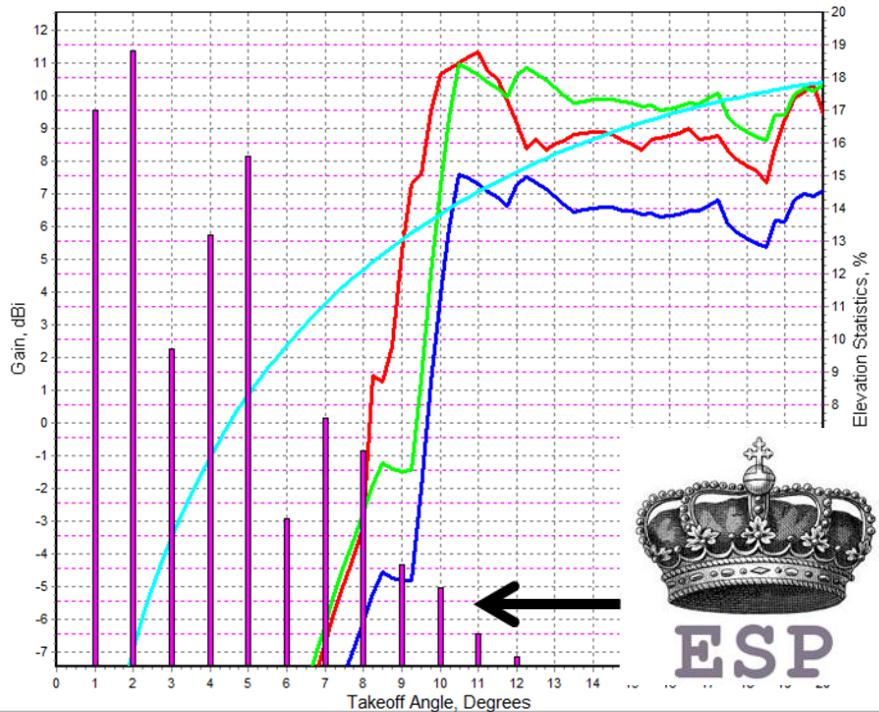


706T – Yemen – Biggest Surprise Ever!

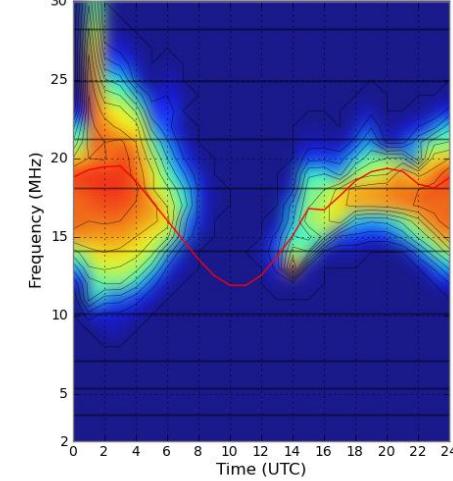
May 2012
 TX 37.72 N 122.34 W 14.60 N 43.95 E
 RX 16.49 346.58 7571.6 14021.4
 AZIMUTHS 0.100 degrees N. MI. KM
 XTRX 2-30 2-D P-to-P-Yosant/3el15m ant 1 Antenna 0.00 dB
 RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P-Yosant/3el10m.ant 1 Az= 0.0 OFFaz=346.6
 3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB

Output Graph, HFTA

HFTA, Copyright ARRL 2003-2004, by N6BV, Ver. 1.03

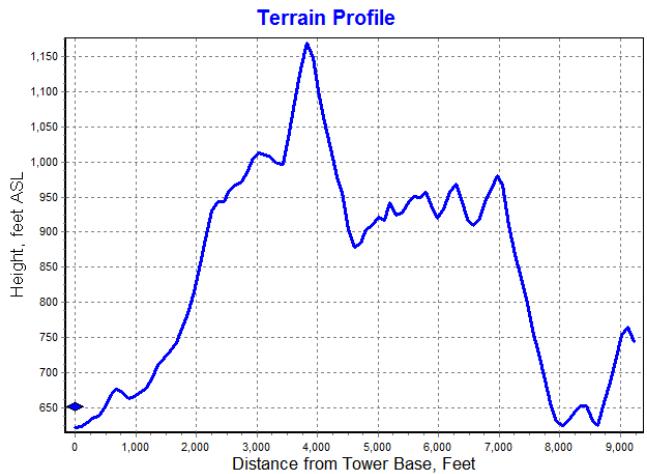


My old 20M Moxon up 30' would have been a dipole on 17M. My new 17/12M Nested Moxon – up only 25' made the difference in working Yemen. 3 - 4 dB for 10% more angles. A dramatic improvement.

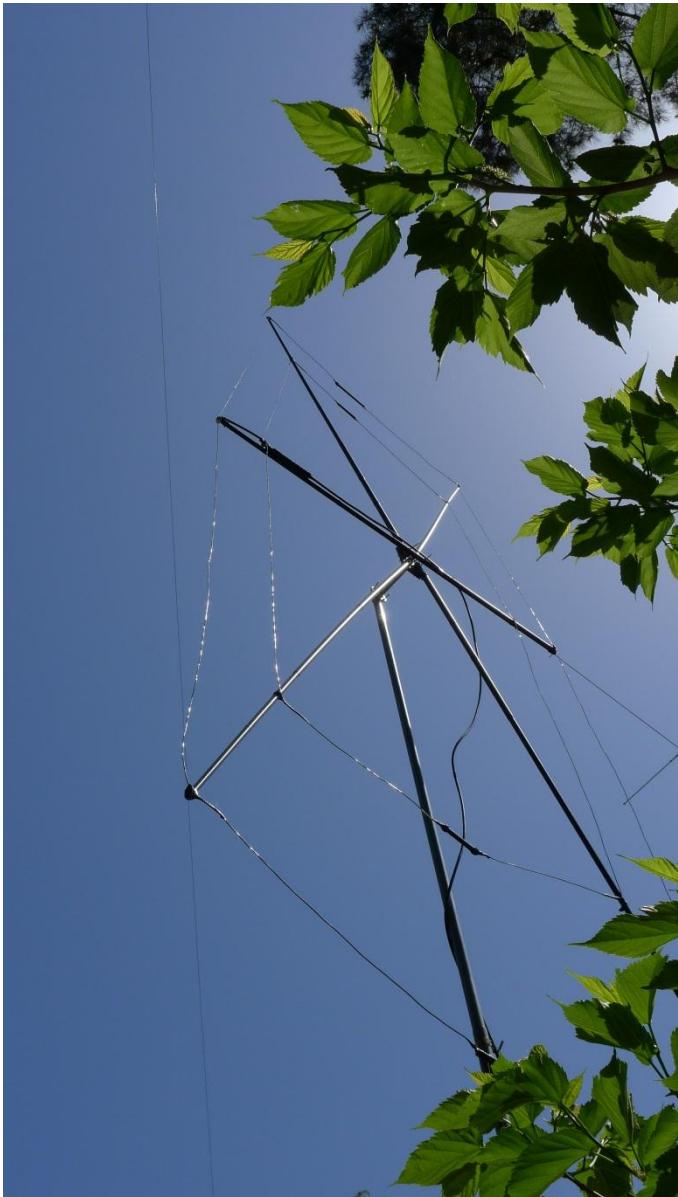


17M emerging as Important in Cycle 24

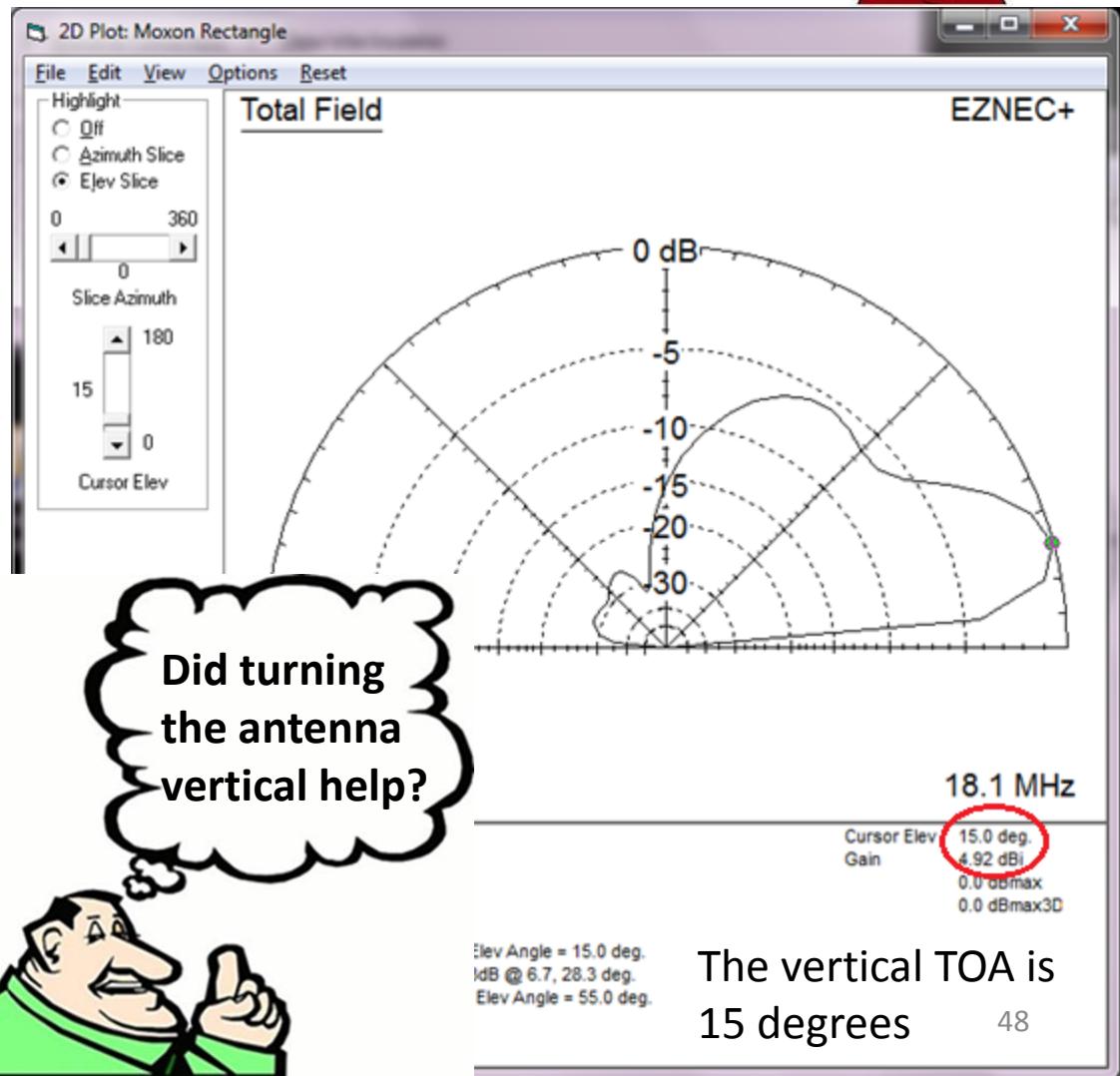
Terrain Plot, HFTA



706T – The Ghost of ST0R



VOACAP correctly Predicted 17M

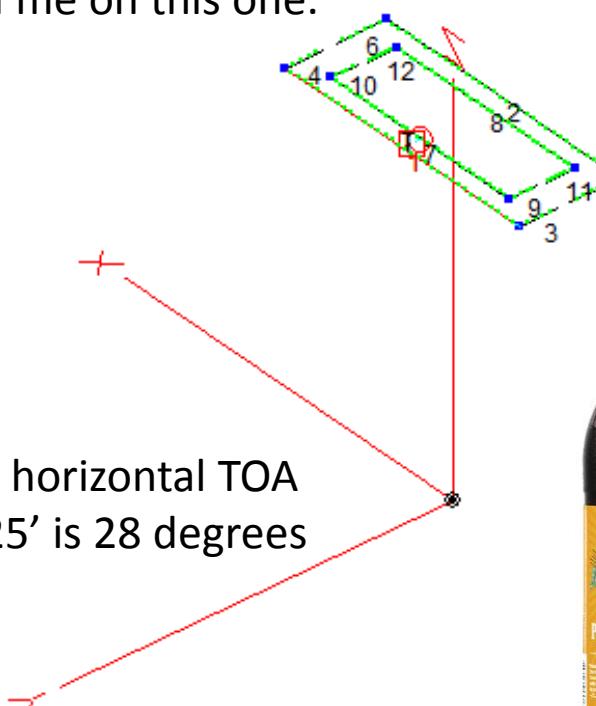
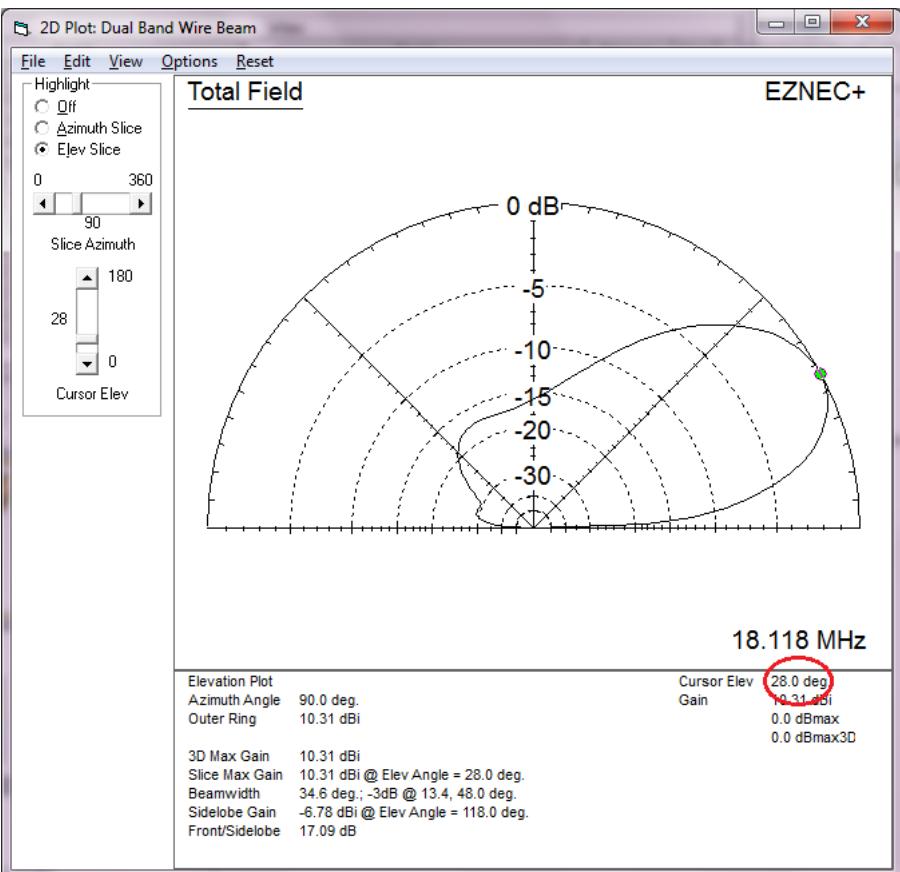


706T = #331/327 0136z, 17M SSB

"Yes, I worked you. Your signal was probably the weakest of any I have worked. Propagation was outstanding. Even NE5EE on his screwdriver antenna in SF was louder than you." - Paul, N6PSE

This was a good indicator for working Z8 and E3. A huge thanks to

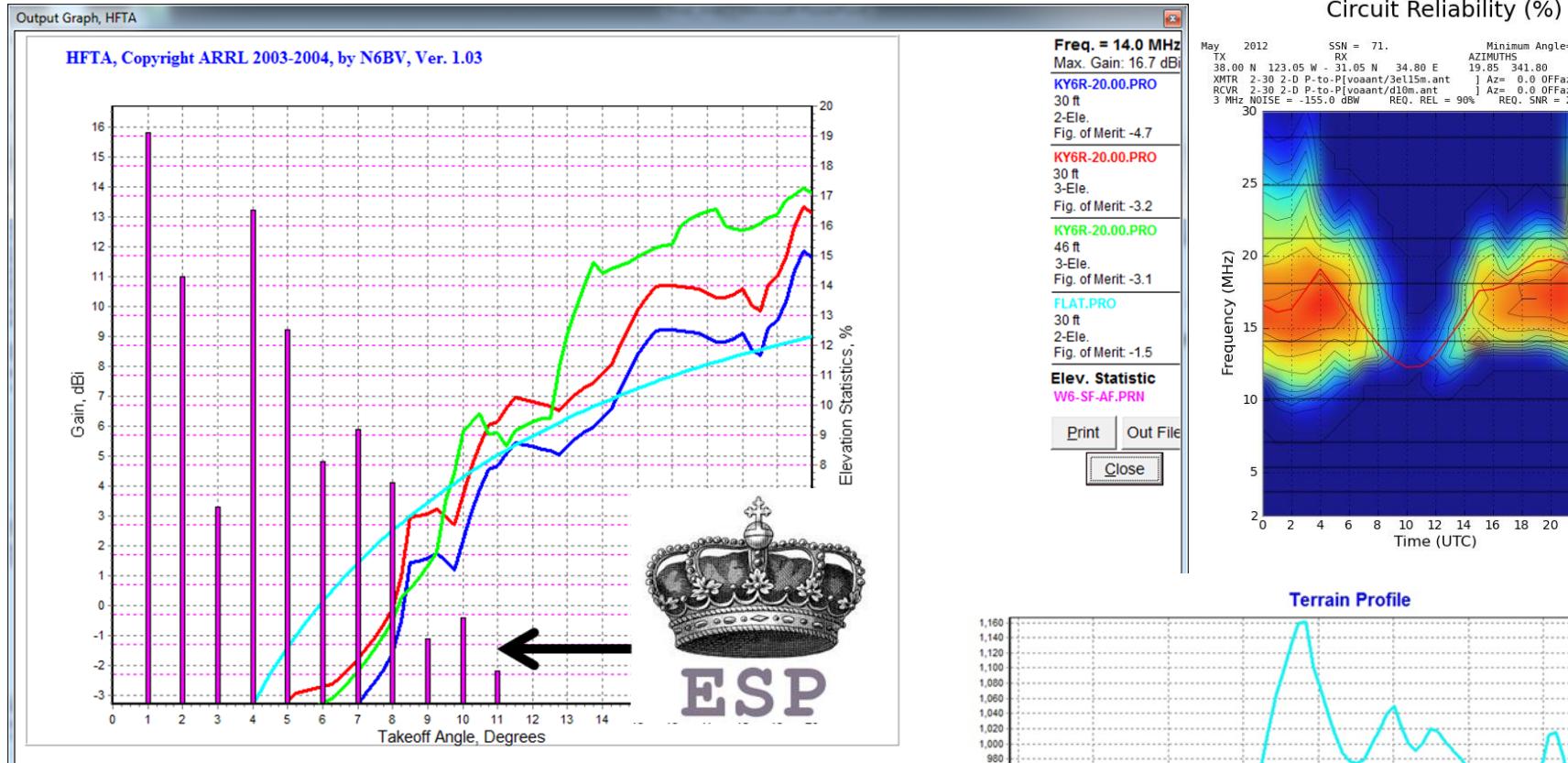
Paul who hung in there
with me on this one.



The horizontal TOA
At 25' is 28 degrees

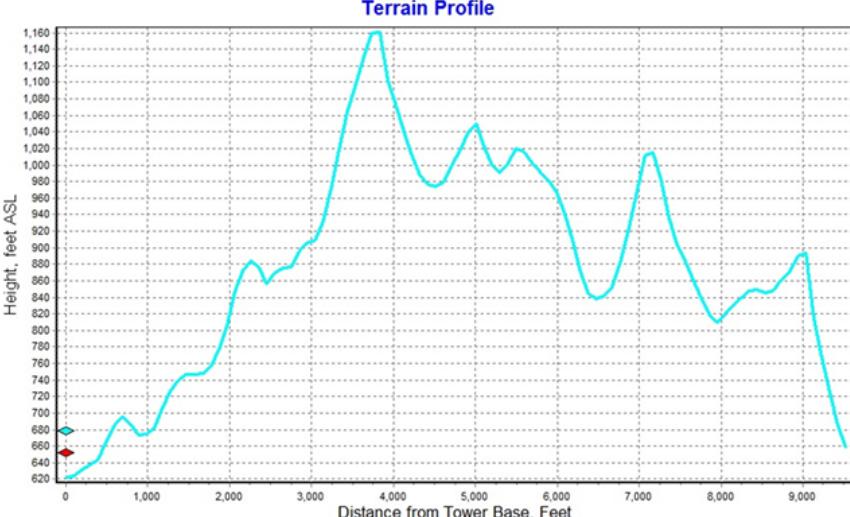


E40VB - #332/328 – May 15, 2012 0429z

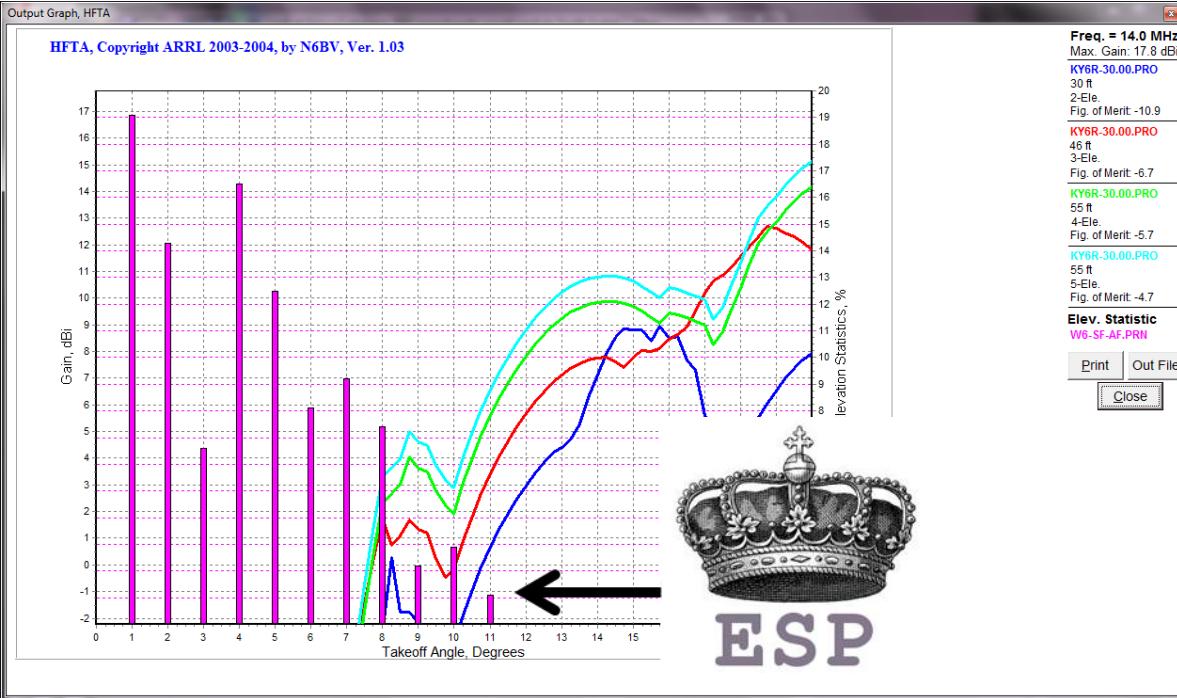


17M should have been good - but worked him (ESP but easily) on the 20M evening greyline. Vlad is one of the most amazing operators.

50

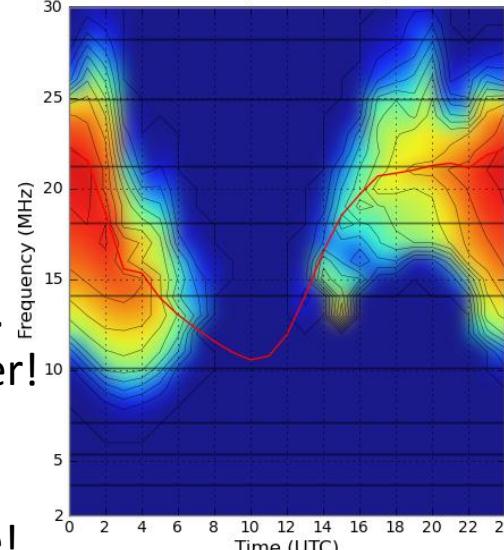


Z81D – #333 / 329 - Sep. 13, 2357z



Circuit Reliability (%)

Sep 2012 SSN = 77. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees
TX RX AZIMUTHS N. MI. KM
37.44 N 121.64 W - 7.36 N 30.59 E 36.03 331.90 7698.6 14256.7
XMTTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[vvoaant/3el15m.ant] I Az= 0.0 OFFaz= 36.0 0.800kW
RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[vvoaant/3el10m.ant] I Az= 0.0 OFFaz=331.9
3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB



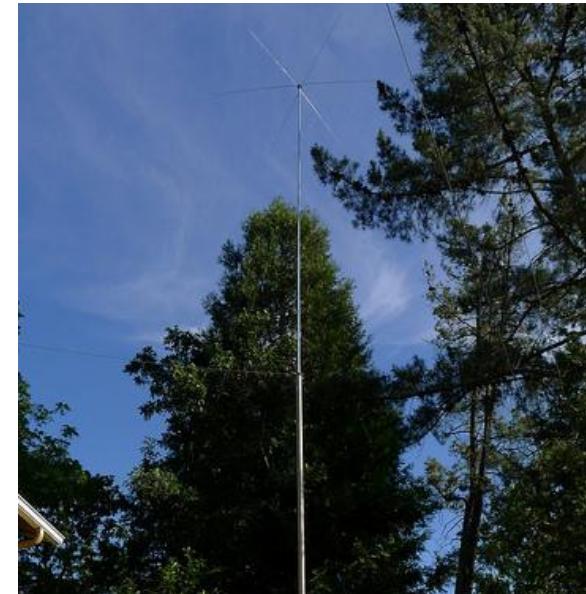
The SSN was 77 today, and for ST0R it was 57. The A3S at 46' is 2 - 3 dB better than the Moxon at 30', and a better TOA. A 4 element 20M monobander at 55' would be 3 - 4 dB better!

Conclusive proof that even a 1 – 2 dB improvement is worth the time and money spent. A huge thanks to Diya for this one!

And Now, The Final Mile!

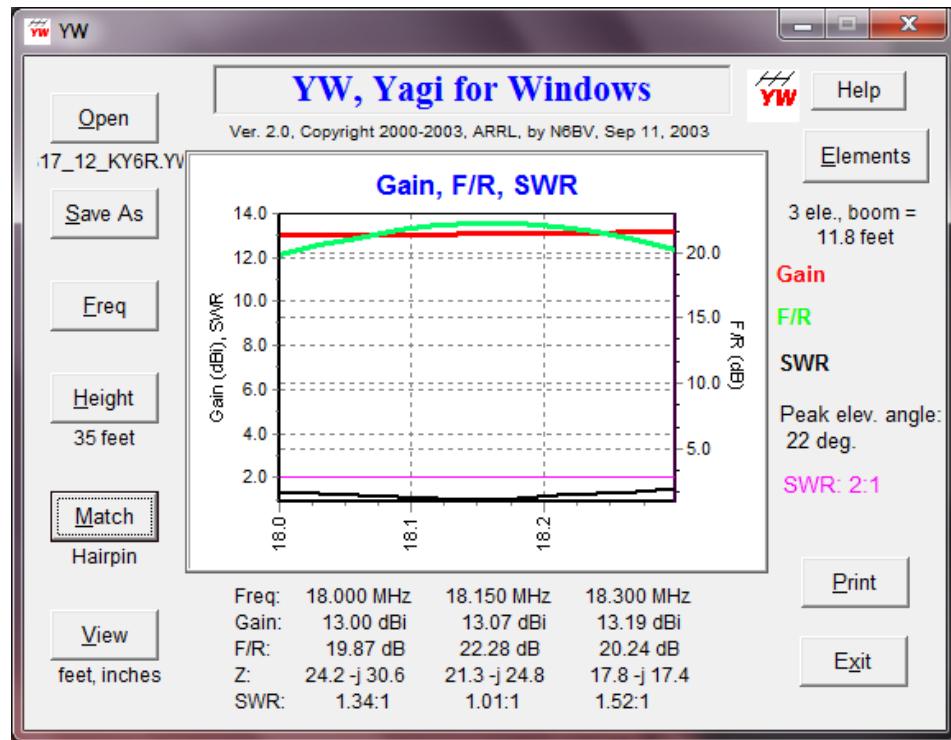


Summer 2012 Antenna Fun: One Old Wilson M520 Yagi (\$150)



Still have enough
left over for a
3 element yagi!

17M Seems to be “Emerging” in Cycle 24

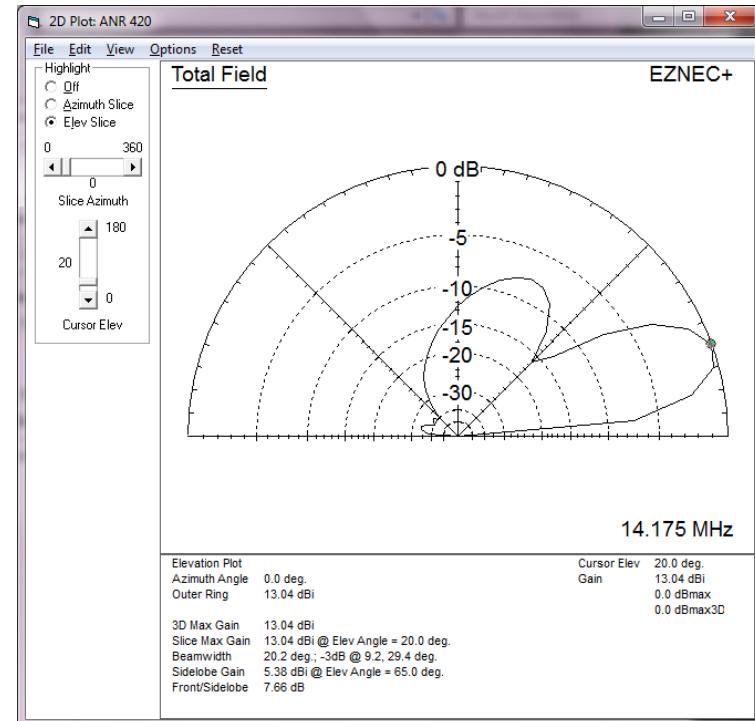
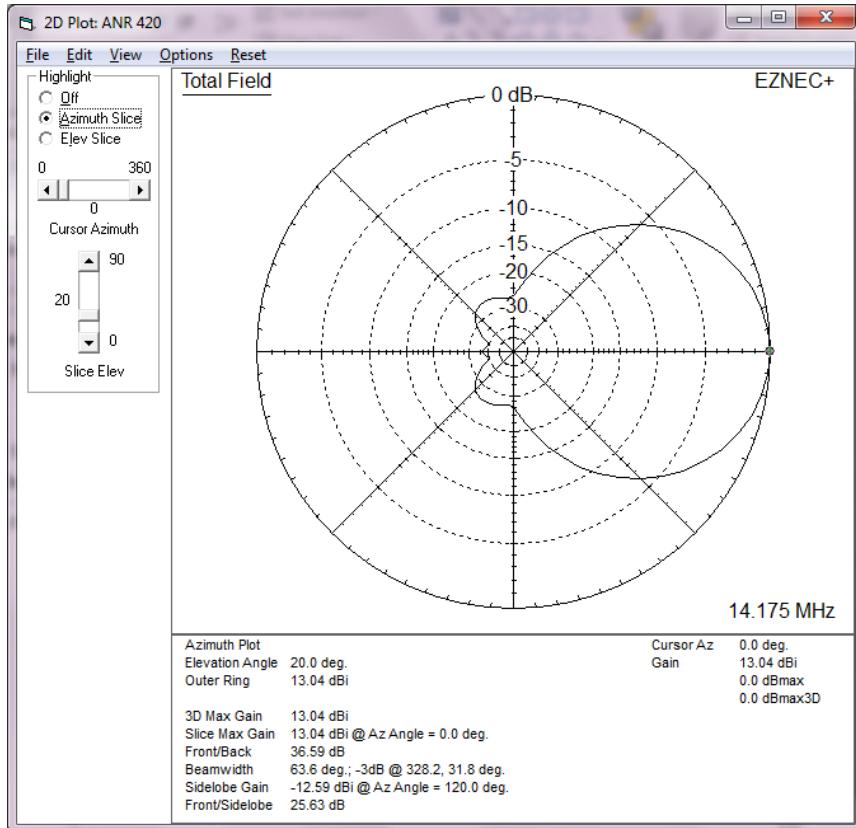


5 dB over a dipole



I keep seeing 17M as the band “open for business” in Cycle 24. So I designed and built a 3 element 17M mono band yagi using another N6BV program, Yagi for Windows (YW). This antenna is 2 dB better than my nested 17/12M Moxon – and willing to give up 12M gain.

4 Element 20M Monobander with a 24' Boom?



If I can raise it to 55', its 5 dB over a dipole, 2 dB over the A3S – and drops the TOA by 2 degrees for all the entities that I need. I'd rather have two great mono band yagi's – one on 17M and the other on 20M than the A3S. I would like to thank W6ANR for this design!



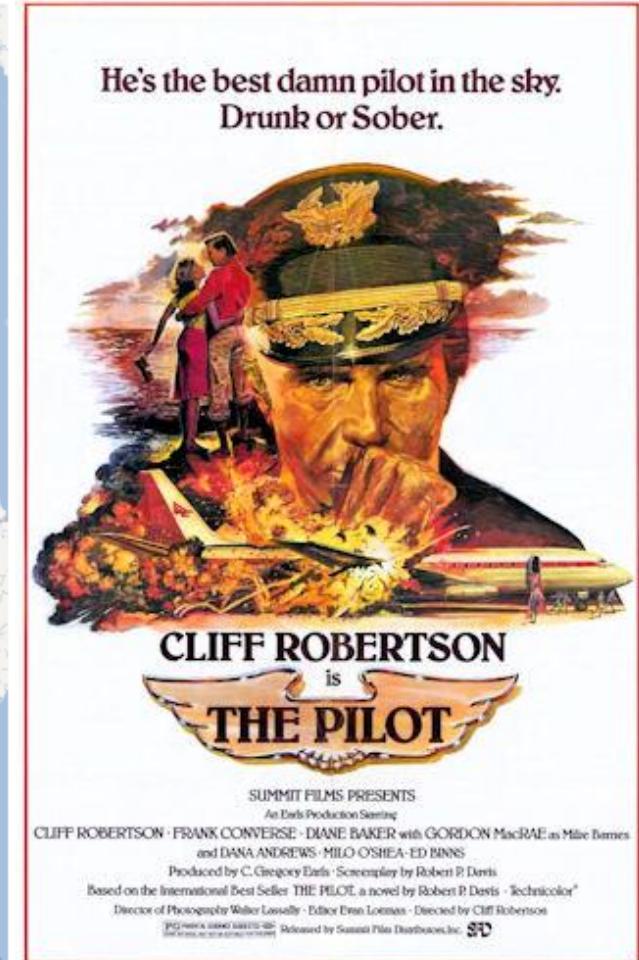
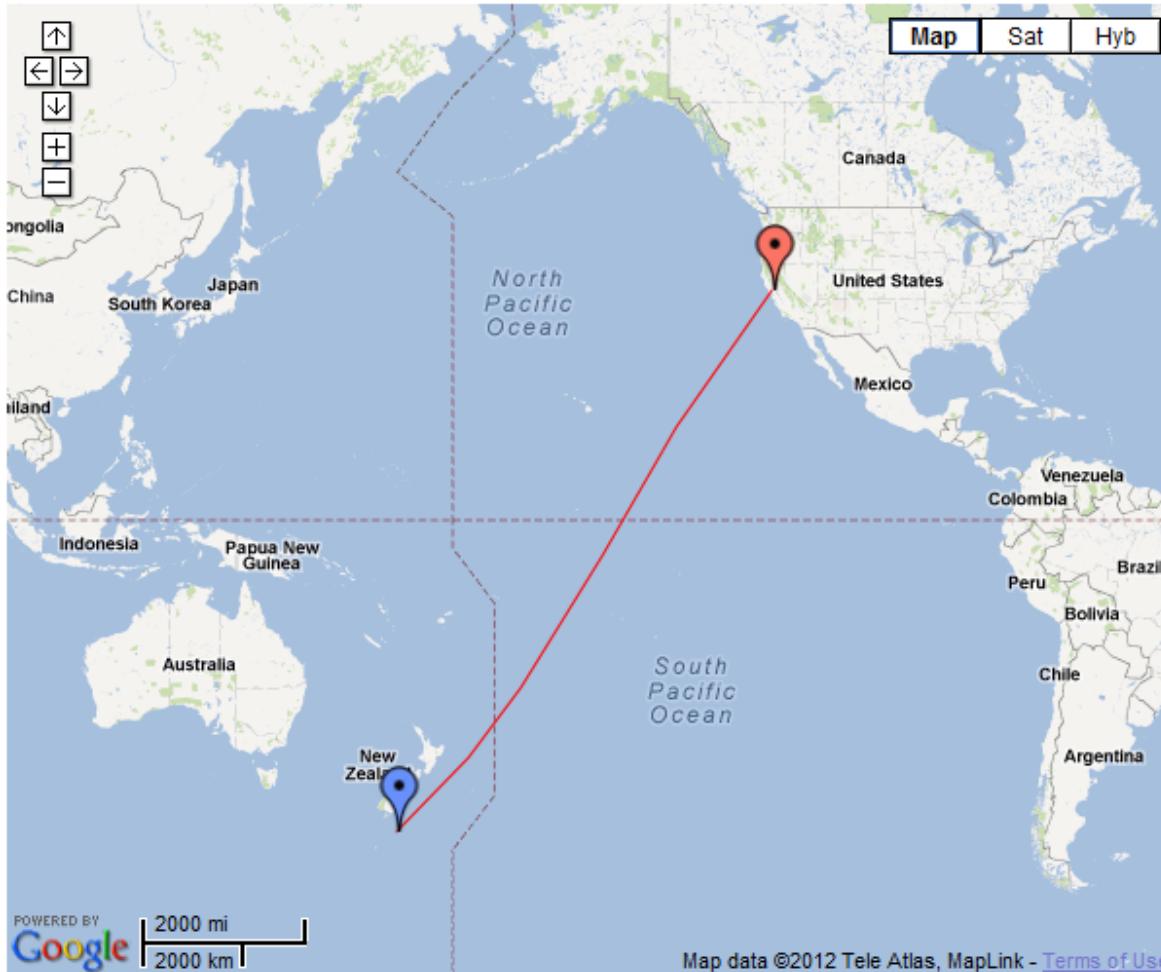
Old
27'
Boom
5 el
10M
yagi
55

Why Replace the A3S with a Mono Bander?

- The problem that I have had is not so much gain as available take off angles
- I have been the ESP king because the angles that I have been able to work are the weakest ones
- If I can drop the angles by 2 degrees and increase the gain by 2 dB, that will make a world of difference
- I'm really tired of being the “ESP King”!

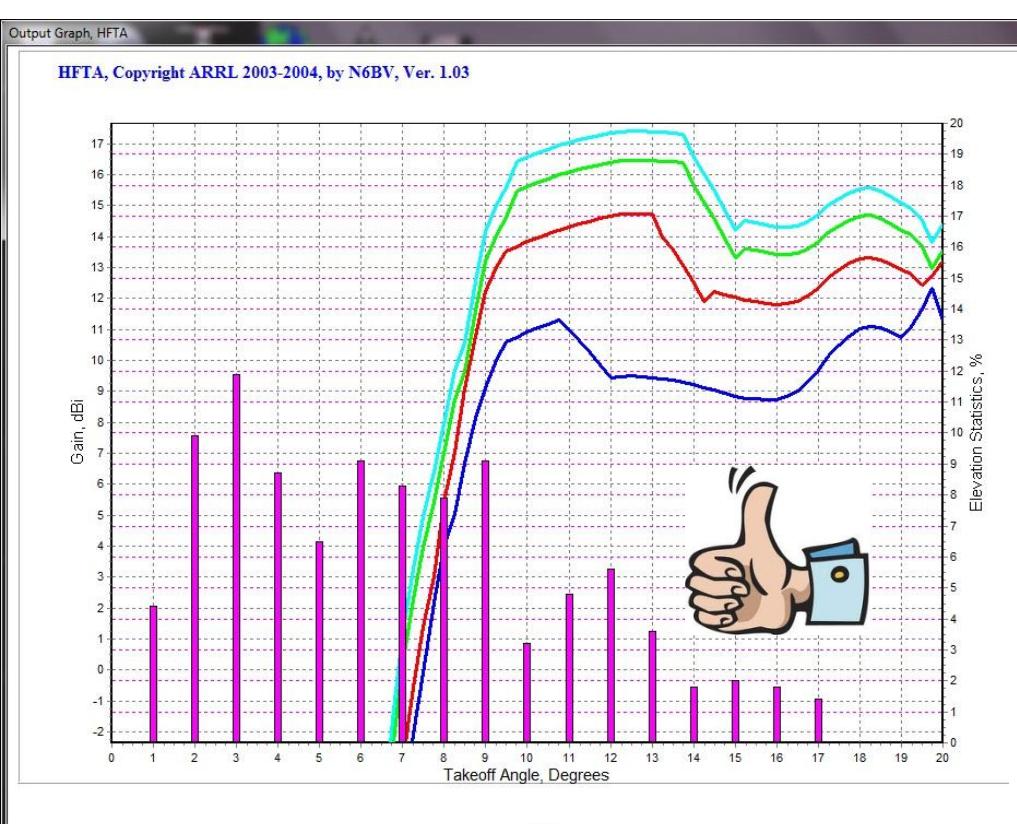


ZL9HR – Campbell Island – Nov 2012



This team has done a fantastic job of pulling this rare activation off.

ZL9HR – Campbell Island



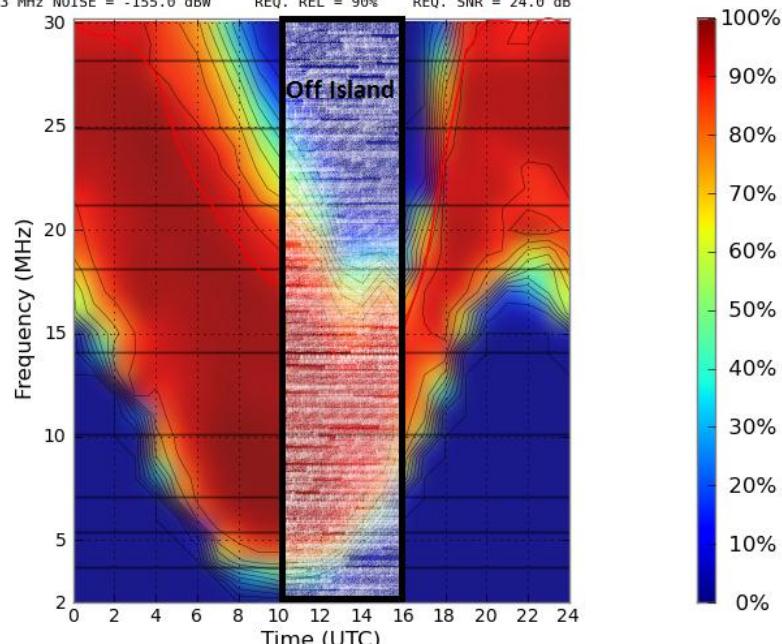
Freq. = 14.0 MHz
Max. Gain: 17.7 dBi
KY6R-220.00.PRO
33 ft
2-Ele.
Fig. of Merit: 5.3
KY6R-220.00.PRO
46 ft
3-Ele.
Fig. of Merit: 8.9
KY6R-220.00.PRO
50 ft
4-Ele.
Fig. of Merit: 10.6
KY6R-220.00.PRO
50 ft
5-Ele.
Fig. of Merit: 11.5
Elev. Statistic
W6-SF-OC.PRN

Print Out File

The ZL9HR Team has to be off island from (roughly) 1000 – 1600z

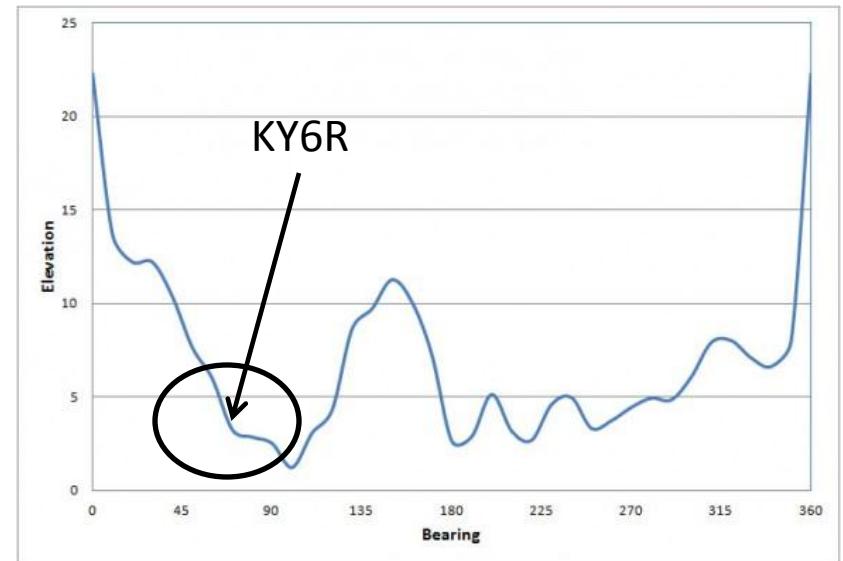
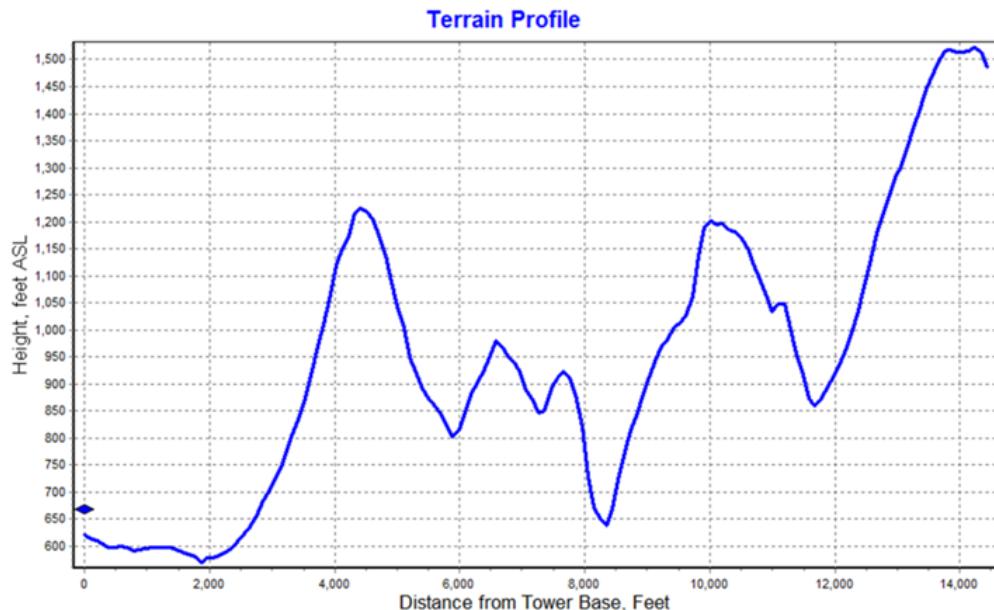
Circuit Reliability (%)

Oct 2012 SSN = 78. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees
TX RX AZIMUTHS N. MI, KM
38.27 N 122.70 W - 48.69 S 171.56 E 218.46 47.71 6280.5 11630.6
XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P/voaant/3ell15m.ant] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=218.5 0.800kW
RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P/voaant/3ell10m.ant] Az= 0.0 OFFaz= 47.7
3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB



The A3S at 46' is 3 - 5 dB better than what I had last year. A 4 element 20M yagi at 50' would be 5 – 6 dB better, and a 5 element yagi up 50' would be 6 – 7 dB better.

ZL9HR Terrain – to KY6R

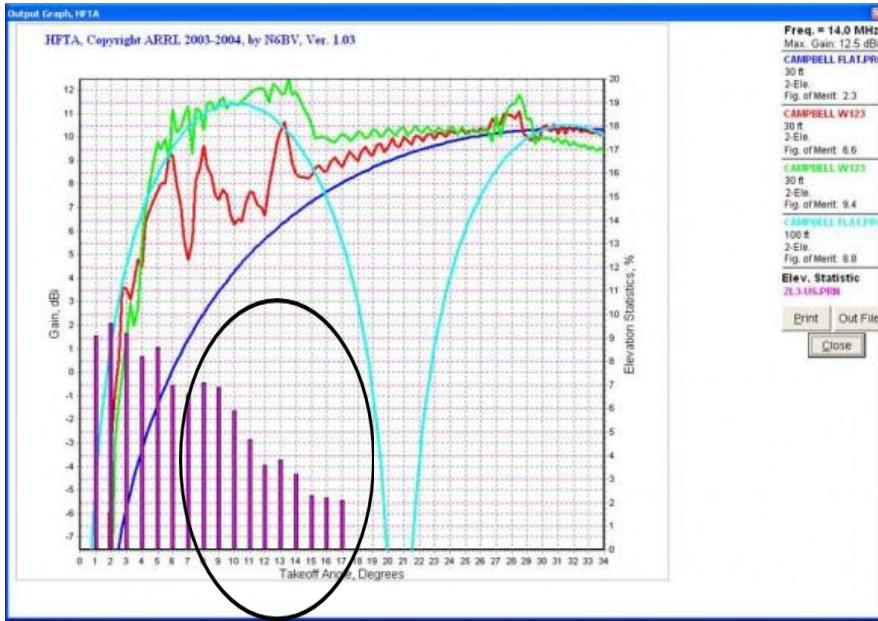


KY6R Terrain
“Side Slice Model”

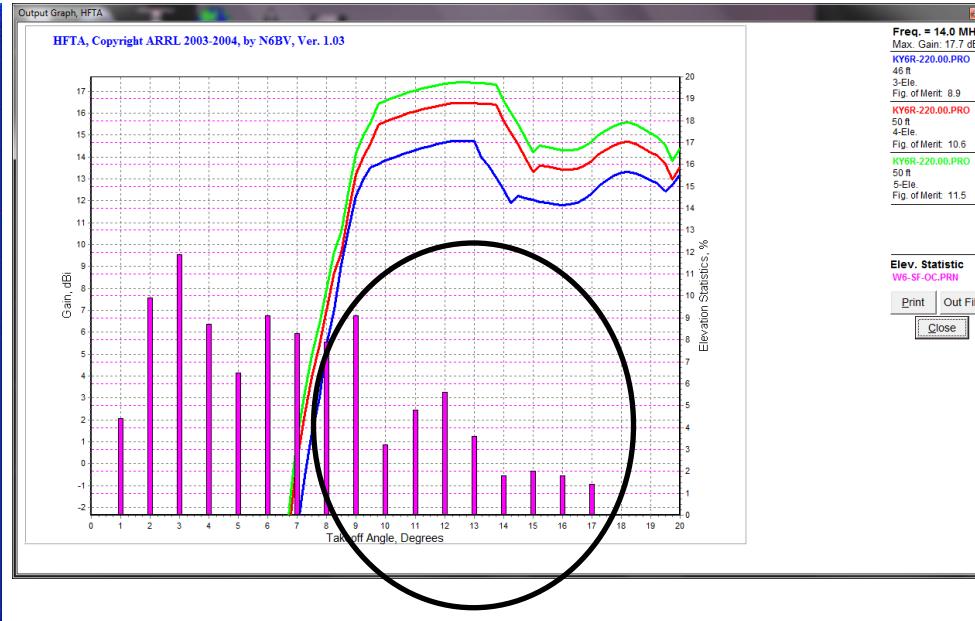
ZL9HR Terrain
“Panoramic View”
(Diagram courtesy of K3EL)

The path between ZL9HR and KY6R is really excellent. Much better than from KY6R to 7O6T!

ZL9HR to the West Coast



ZL9HR to North America
(HFTA diagram courtesy of K3EL)



KY6R to ZL9HR

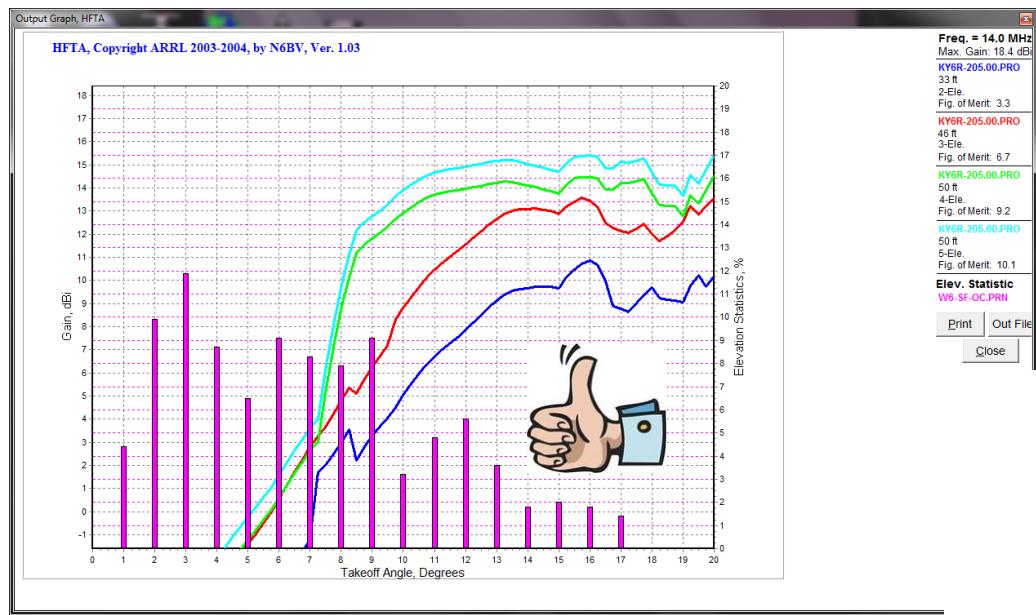
ZL9HR, being on an island and on a bluff overlooking salt water will support low angles From 1 – 17 degrees.

At KY6R, the hills surrounding my QTH block angles between 1 – 7 degrees, but support angles 8 – 17 very well and with substantial gain.

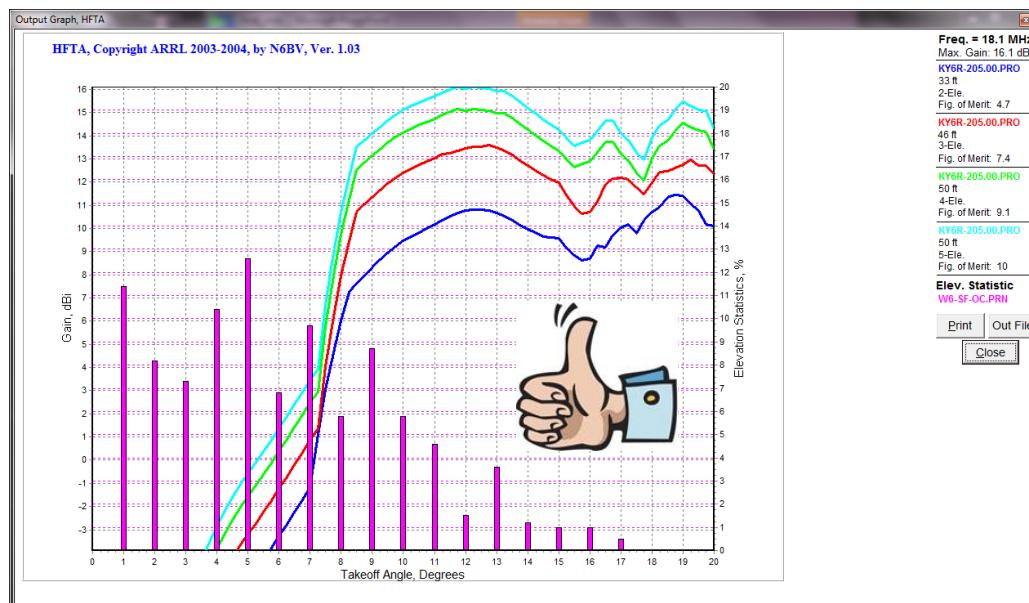
VK0/H Heard Island



VKO/H – Heard Island (Jan 2014)

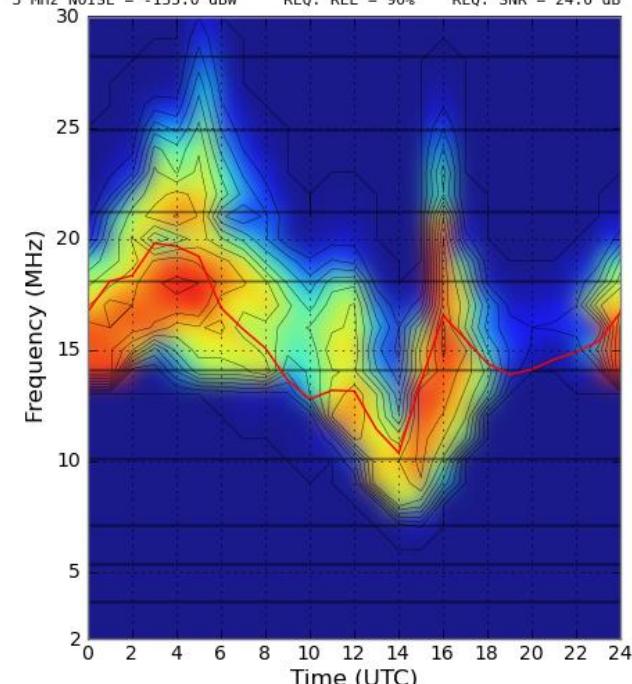


I will most definitely replace the A3S with a 4 element 20M yagi by the time Heard Island 2014 is activated. I will also most likely upgrade my 3 element 17M yagi to a 4 element OWA design.

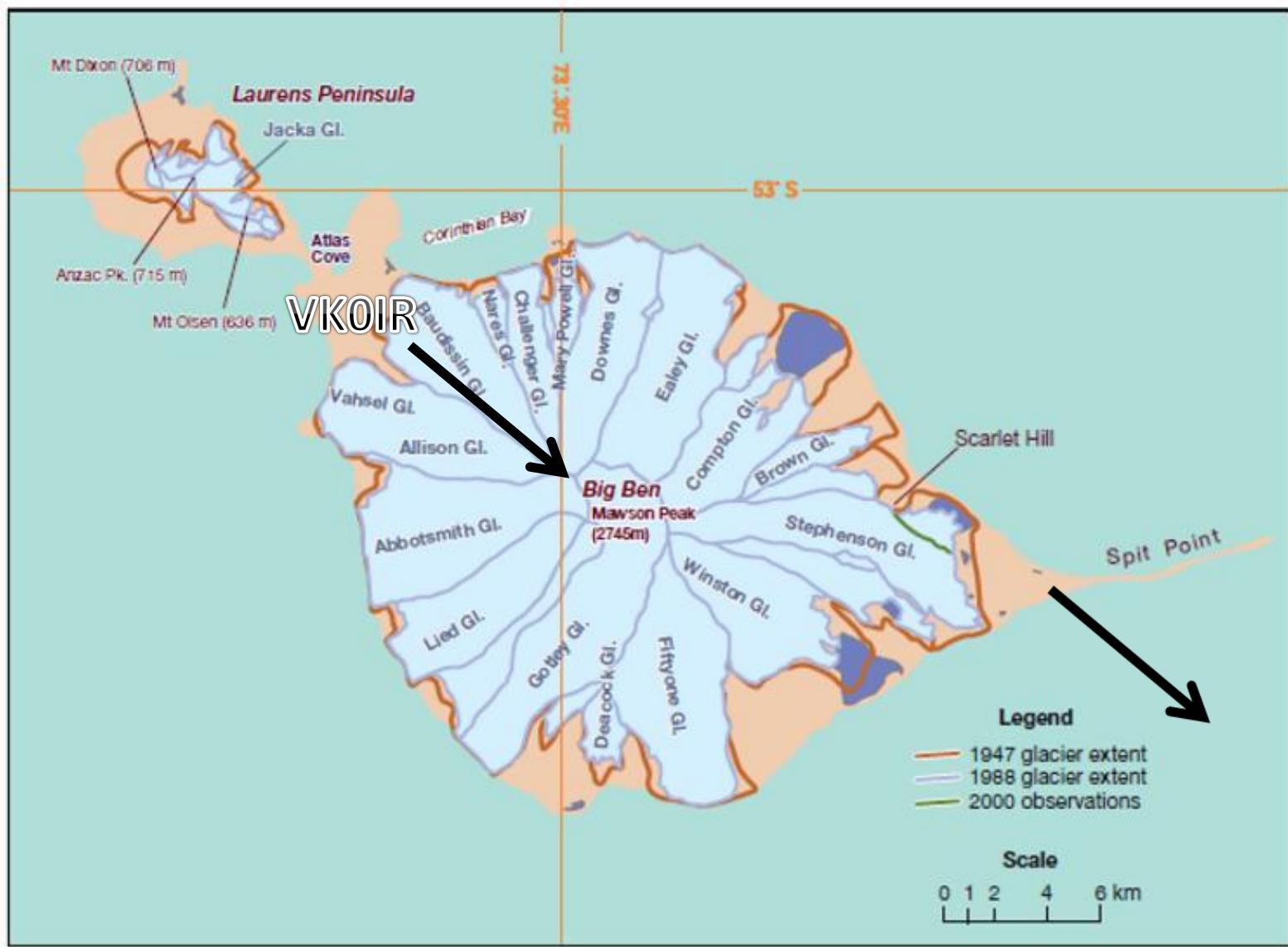


Circuit Reliability (%)

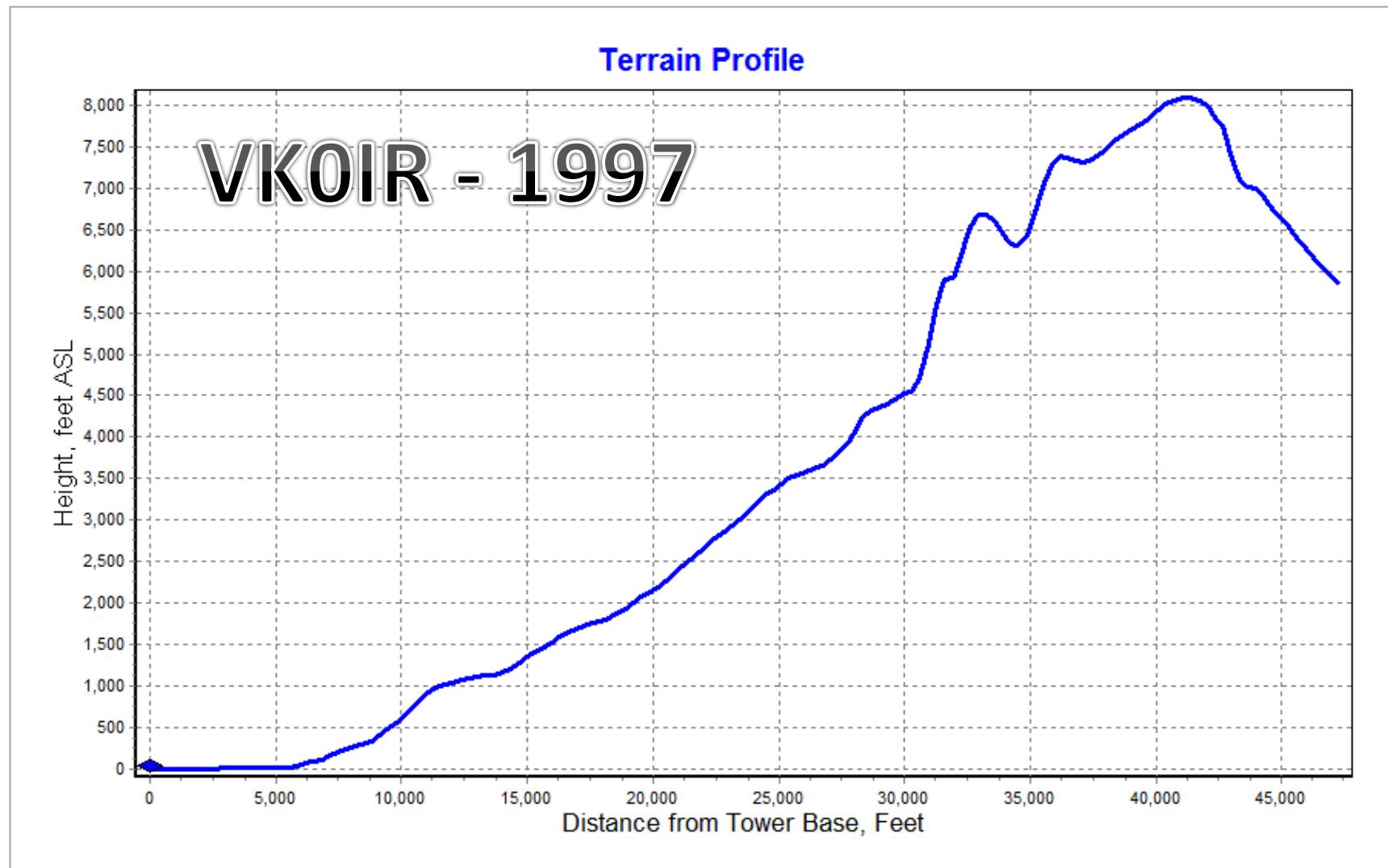
| | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Jan 2014 | SSN = 84. | Minimum Angle = 0.100 degrees |
| TX | RX | N. MI. KM |
| 38.55 N 122.70 W - 49.61 S 69.61 E | | 214.49 136.89 9958.6 18441.8 |
| XMTTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P [voaant/3ell15m.ant] |] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=214.5 | |
| RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P [voaant/3ell10m.ant] |] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=136.9 | 0.800kW |
| 3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW | REQ. REL = 90% | REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB |



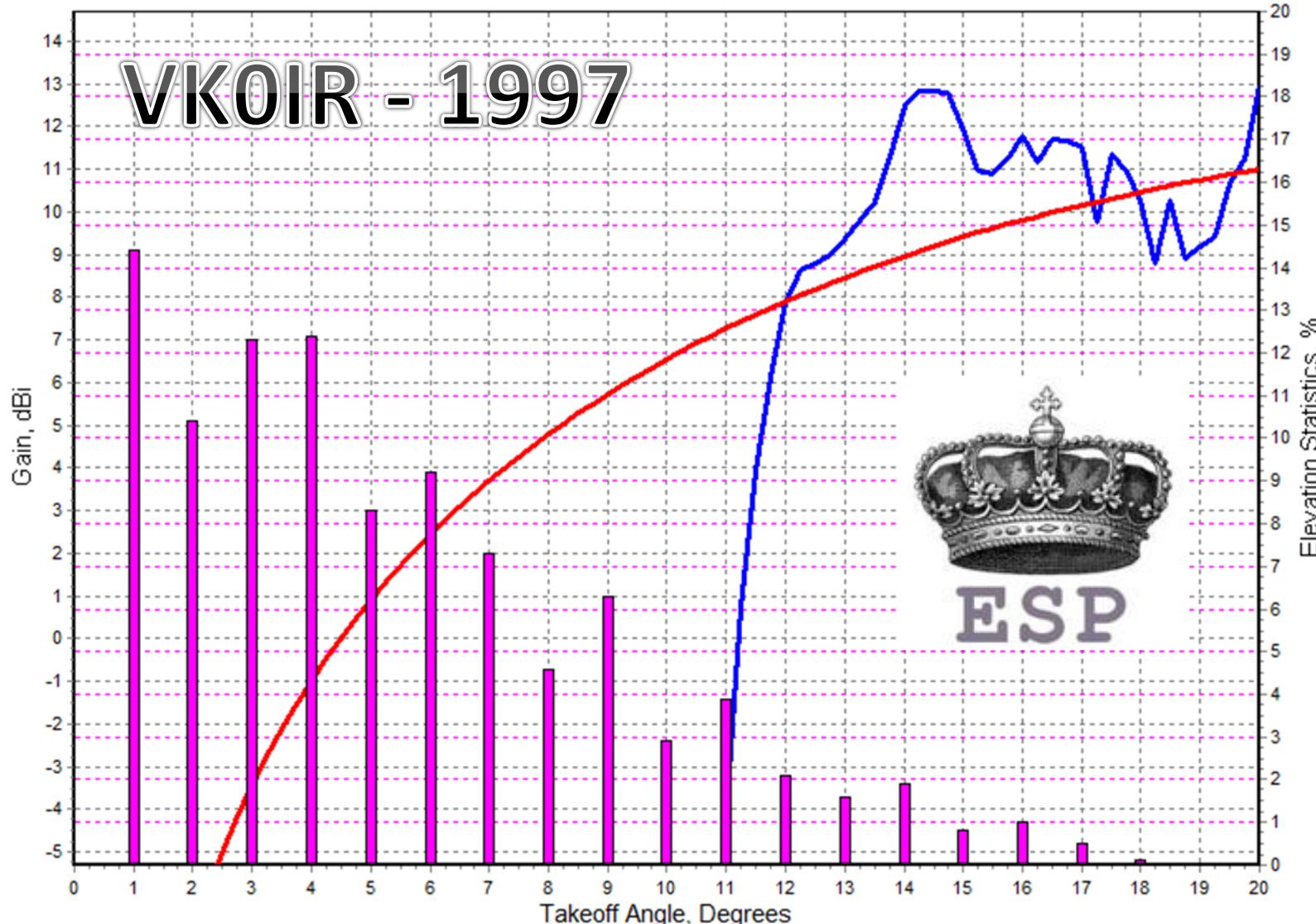
From VK0/H to KY6R = 138°



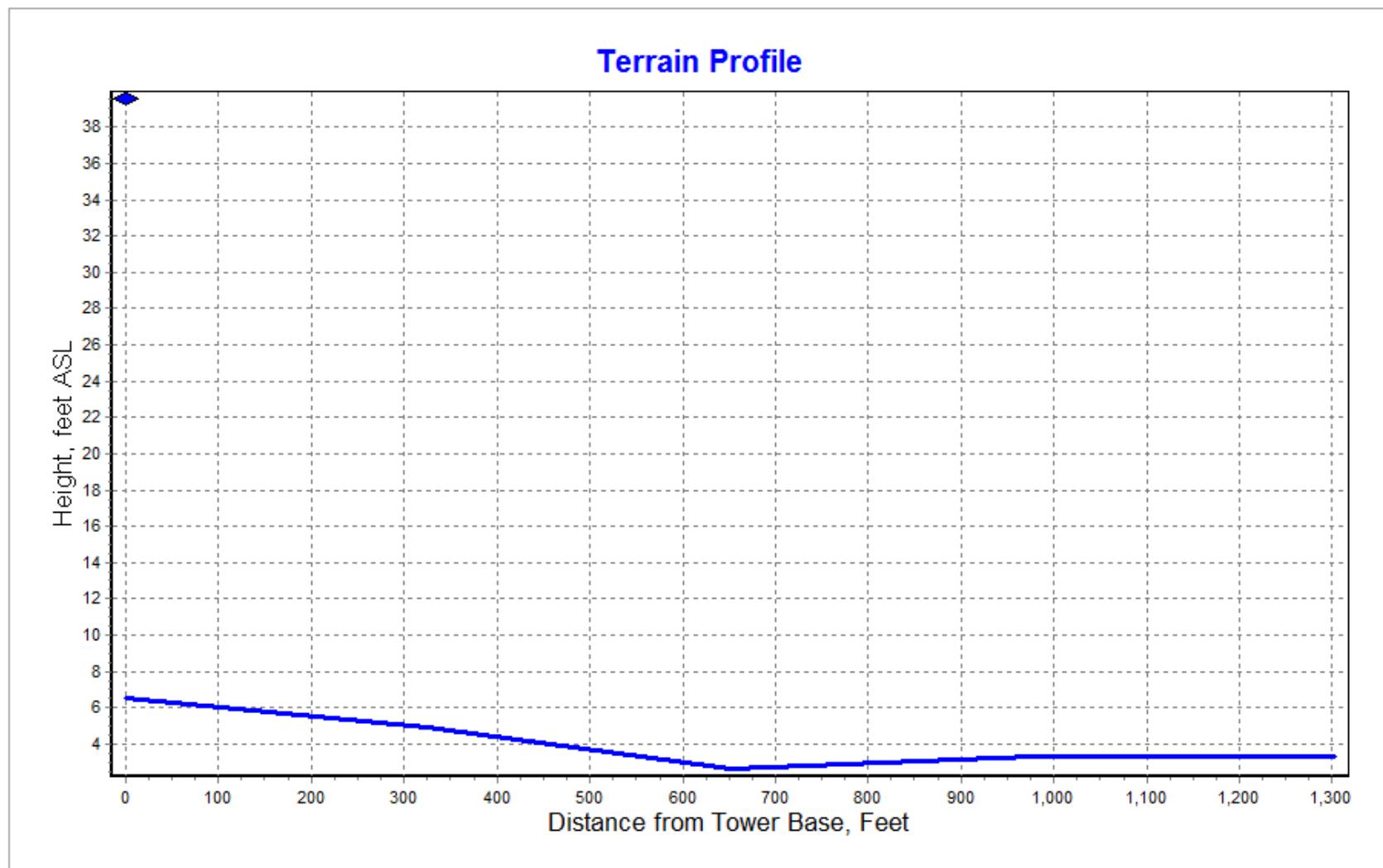
From “Atlas Cove” to KY6R = 138°



From “Atlas Cove” to KY6R = 138°



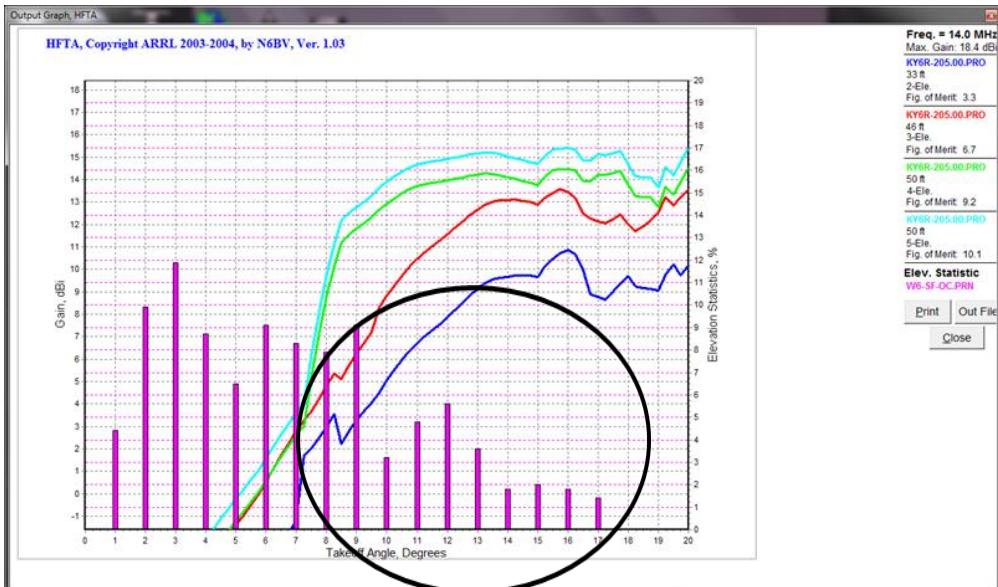
From “Spit Point” to KY6R = 138°



From “Spit Point” to KY6R = 138°



I Left My Heart at Spit Point

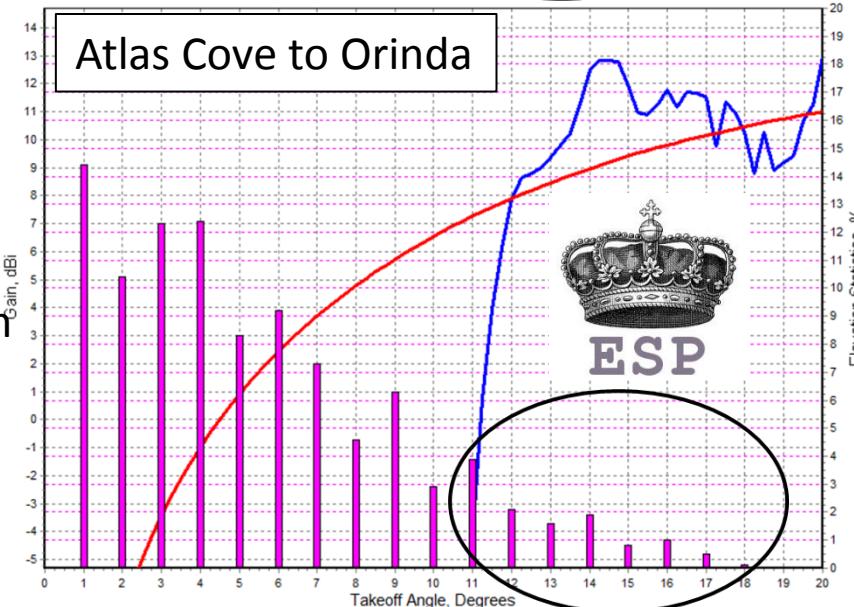
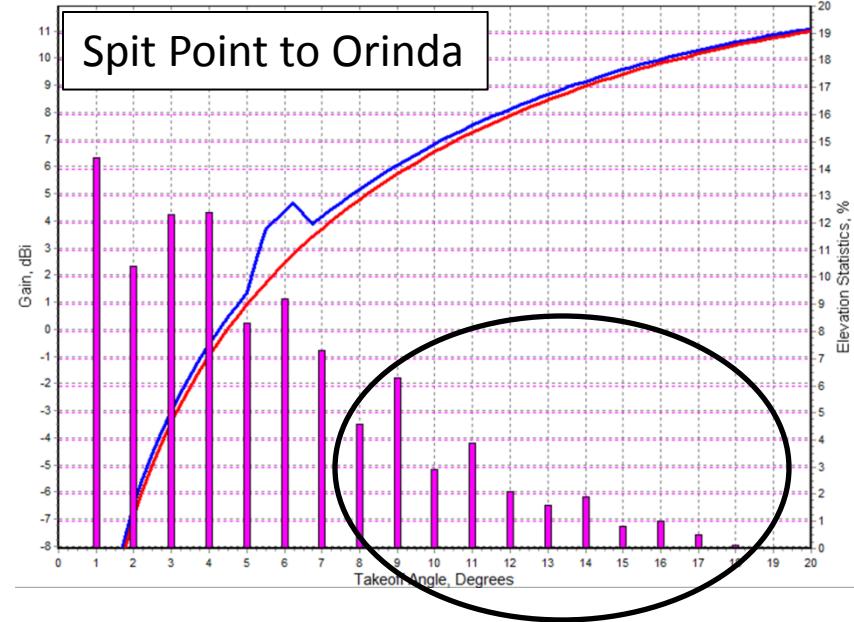


Orinda to Heard Island – 8 to 17 usable degrees TOA.

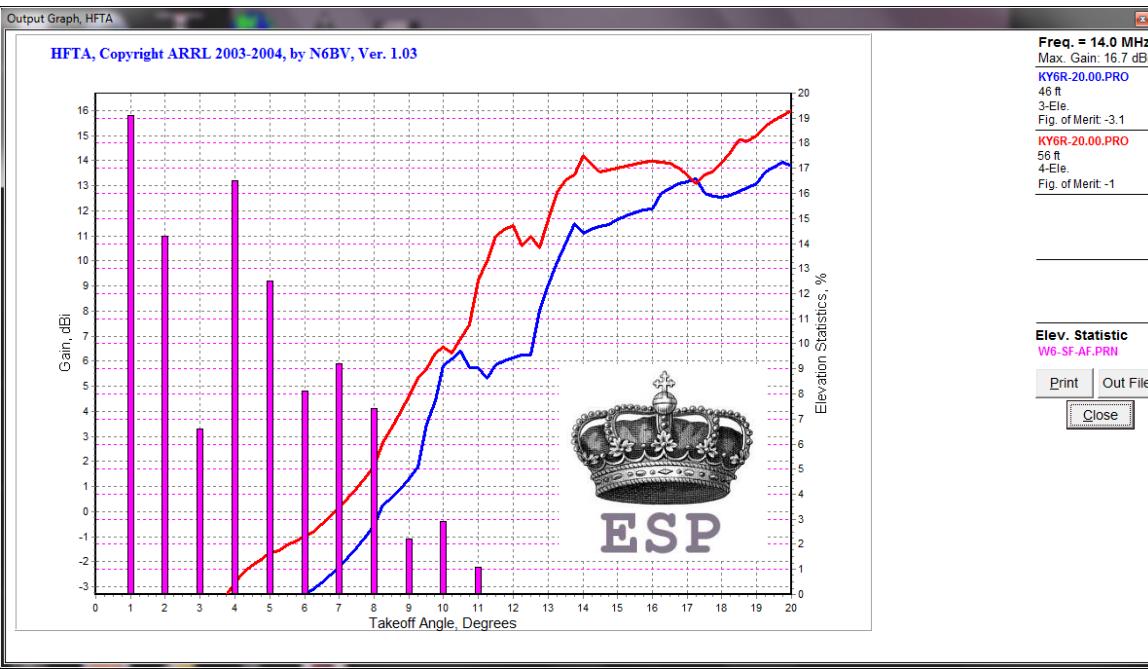
Spit Point supports Orinda usable angles from 8 – 17 degrees TOA – well out of the “ESP” range.

Atlas Cove only supports Orinda usable angles from 12 – 17 TOA, and this would be in the “ESP” range.

The best angles for KY6R are between 8 and 13.

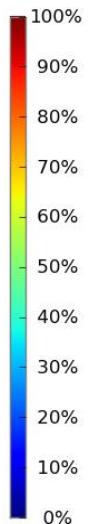
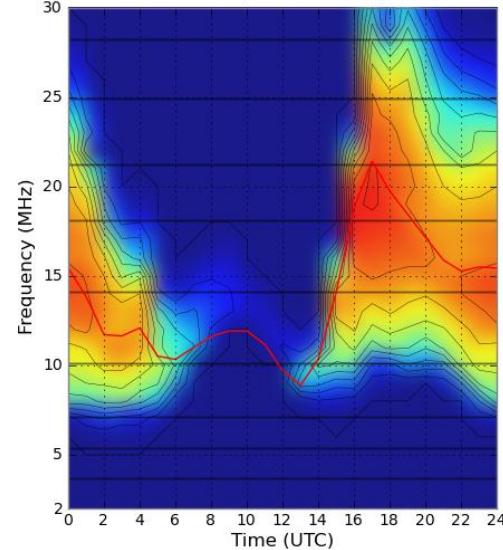


E3 - Eritrea

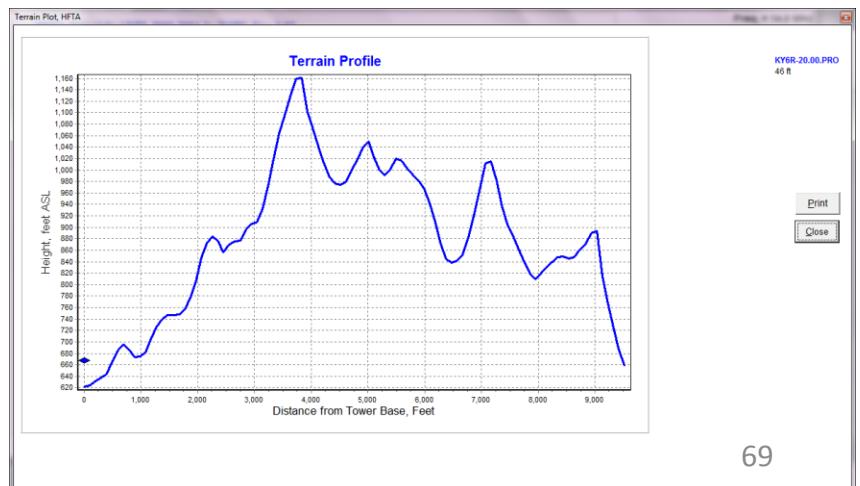


Circuit Reliability (%)

Dec 2012 SSN = 82. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees
TX RX N. MI. KM
38.82 N 123.05 W - 15.96 N 38.32 E 21.36 342.83 7355.1 13620.5
XMTTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P/voaant/3el15m.ant J Az= 0.0 OFFaz= 21.4 0.800kW
RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P/voaant/3el10m.ant J Az= 0.0 OFFaz=342.8
3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB

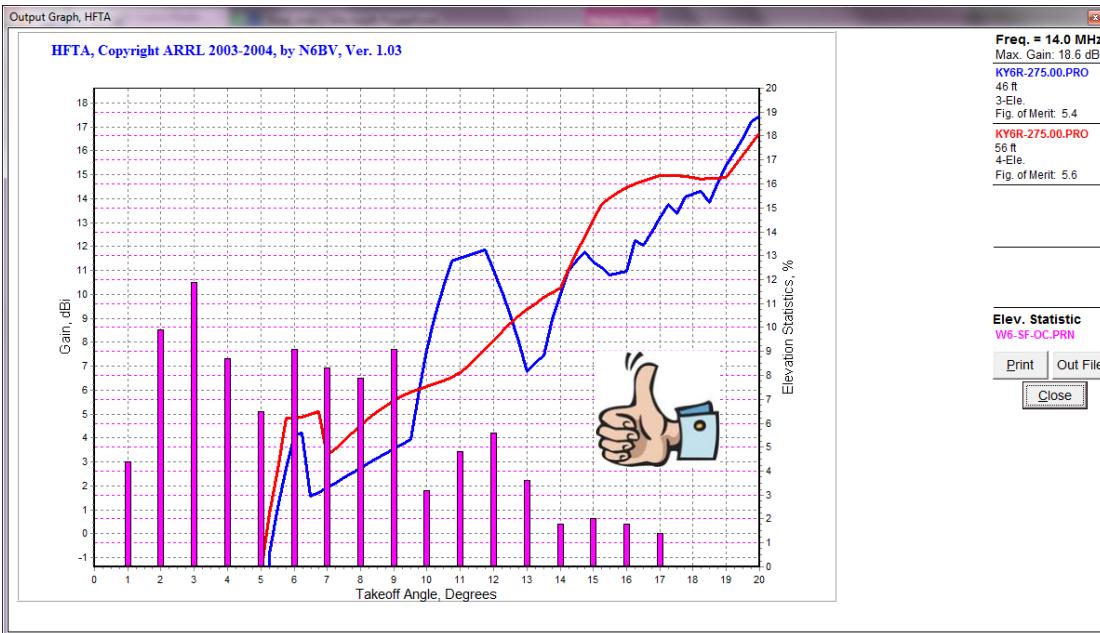


I'd love to replace the A3S with my new 4 element 20M OWA design yagi. The problem is that I would then degrade 15M – which would be a good band to work Eritrea – if it is activated in the next year or so. Recent security concerns will keep Eritrea very rare . . .

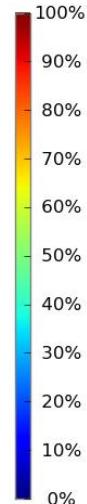
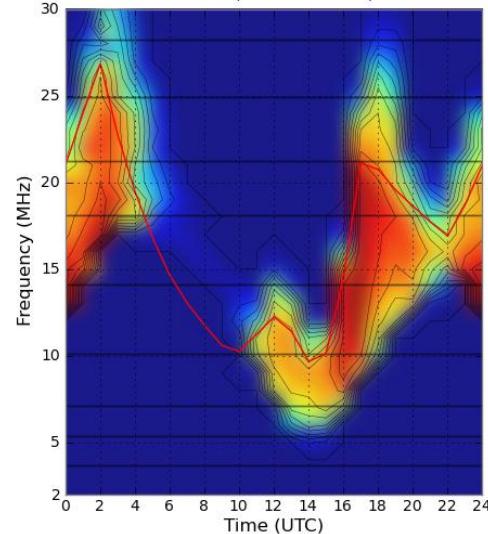


FT5Z – Amsterdam / St. Paul

Circuit Reliability (%)

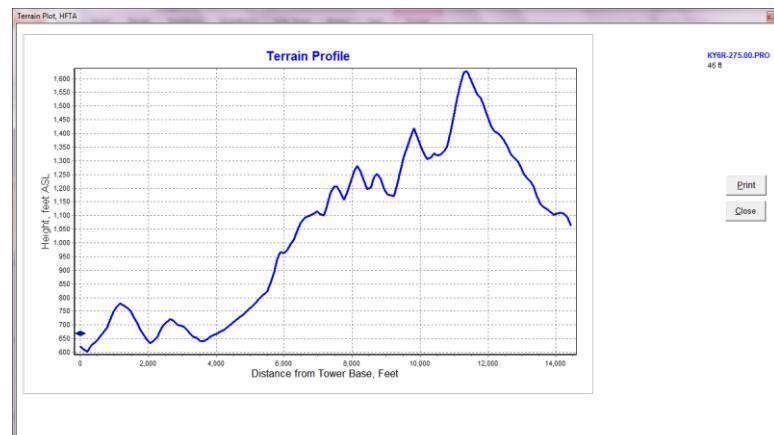


Dec 2013 SSN = 84. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees.
TX RX AZIMUTHS N. MI. KM
37.16 N 121.99 W -32.55 S 84.73 E 273.92 70.60 9466.0 17529.7
XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P\voaant\3el15m.ant 1 Az= 0.0 OFFaz=273.9 0.400Kw
RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P\voaant\3el10m.ant 1 Az= 0.0 OFFaz=70.6
3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB



If FT5Z were to be activated in December 2013,
I would have short but high probability openings
On 40, 30, 20, 17 and 15M between 1600 – 1800z
and 20 or 17M between 0000 – 0300z.

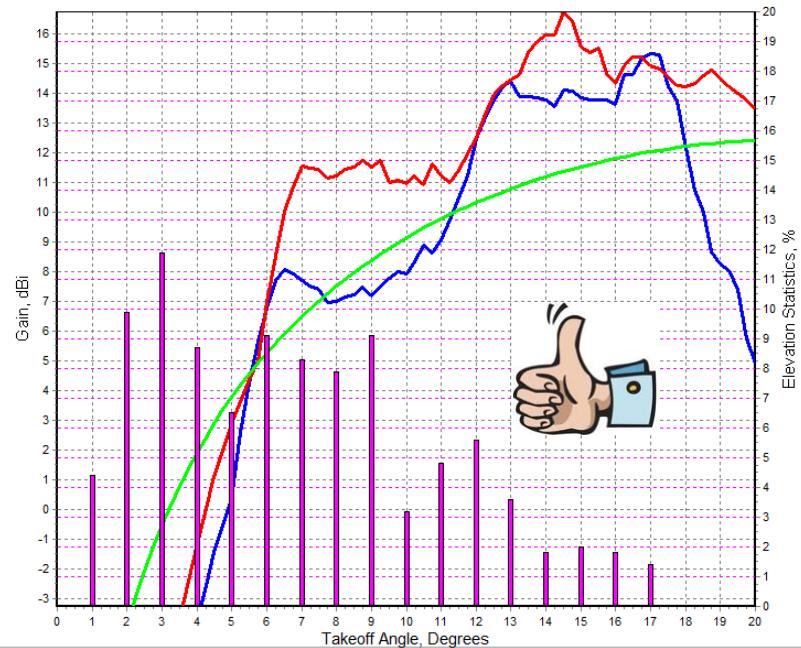
To beat the rest of the USA, 40 or 30M at the West
Coast sunrise would be awesome – like TO4E was in
2005. 20M might be a good bet after sundown, but
not very likely to thwart the East Coasters.



KH5K – Kingman Island

Output Graph, HFTA

HFTA, Copyright ARRL 2003-2004, by N6BV, Ver. 1.03



Freq. = 14.0 MHz

Max. Gain: 16.7 dBi

KY6R-240.00.PRO

30 ft

2-Ele.

Fig. of Merit: 8

KY6R-240.00.PRO

46 ft

3-Ele.

Fig. of Merit: 9.8

FLAT.PRO

48 ft

3-Ele.

Fig. of Merit: 6.9

Elev. Statistic

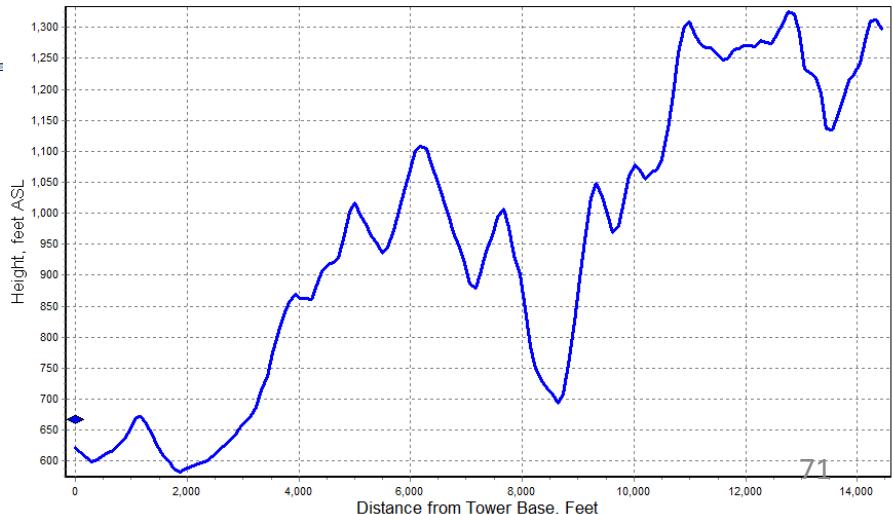
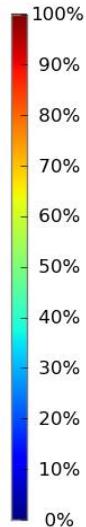
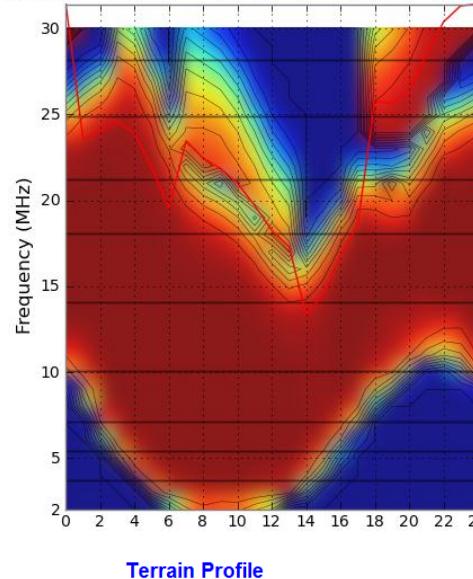
W6-SF-OC.PRN

Print

Out File

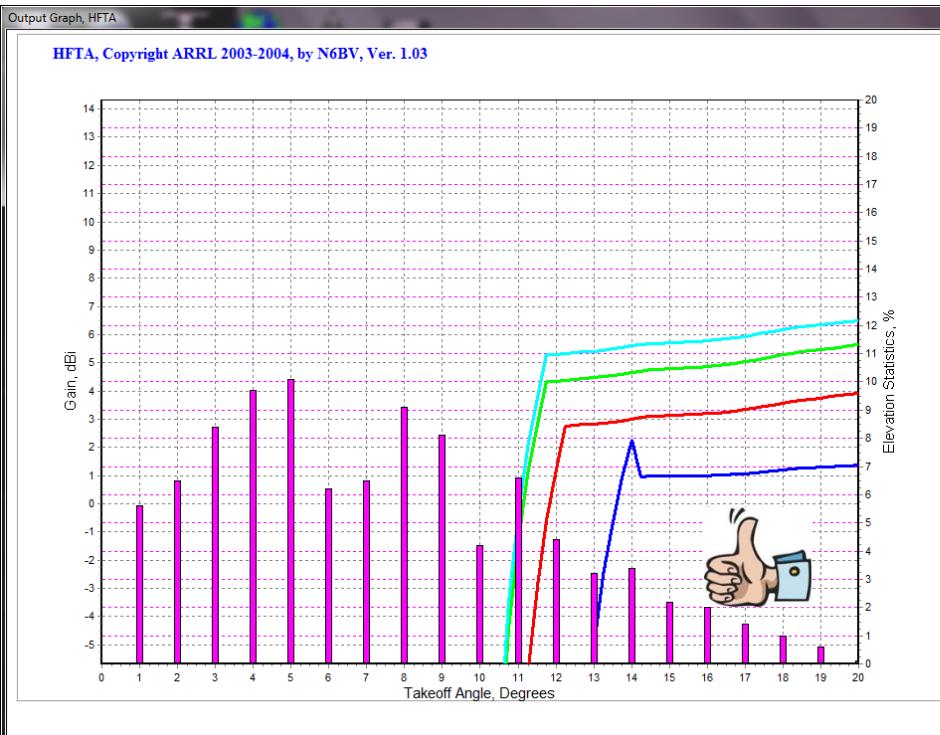
Circuit Reliability (%)

May 2012 SSN = 71. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees N. MI. KM
TX 36.88 N 121.64 W - 15.96 N 158.91 W 247.66 50.31 2342.0 4337.1 RX AZIMUTHS 0.0 OFFAz=247.7 0.800kW
XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P/voaant/d15m.ant] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=247.7 RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P/voaant/3el10m.ant] Az= 0.0 OFFaz= 50.3 3 Mhz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB



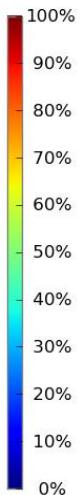
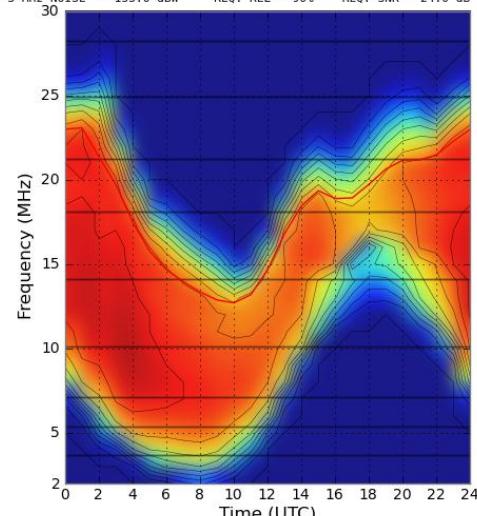
Will be 3 - 5 dB better with A3S up 46'.
Would have been easy from the West Coast
with something as simple as a vertical.

KP1 - Navassa

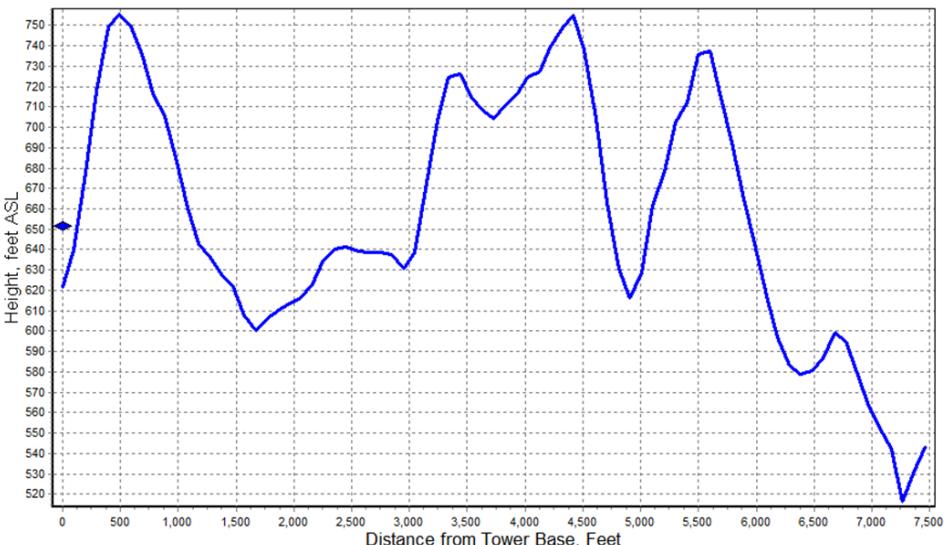


Circuit Reliability (%)

May 2012 SSN = 71. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees
TX RX N. MI. KM
38.55 N 122.34 W - 18.31 N 67.15 W 96.74 305.11 3104.5 5749.1
XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[voaant/3el15m.ant] Az= 0.0 OFFaz= 96.7
RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[voaant/v14.ant] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=305.1
3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB



Terrain Profile

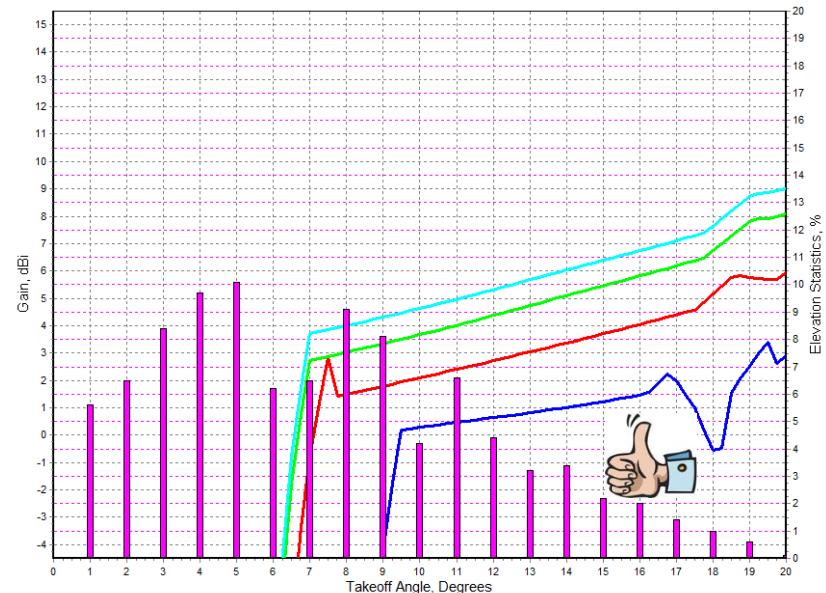


It was rumored that KP1 would be Activated in Spring 2012, SSN = 85. A3S at 46' will make this much easier, but would have been pretty easy any way. The 4 element 20M yagi would be 2 dB better than that. Just a dream for now.

3Y0/B - Bouvet

Output Graph, HFTA

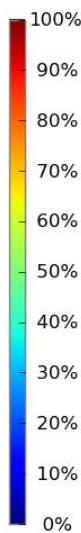
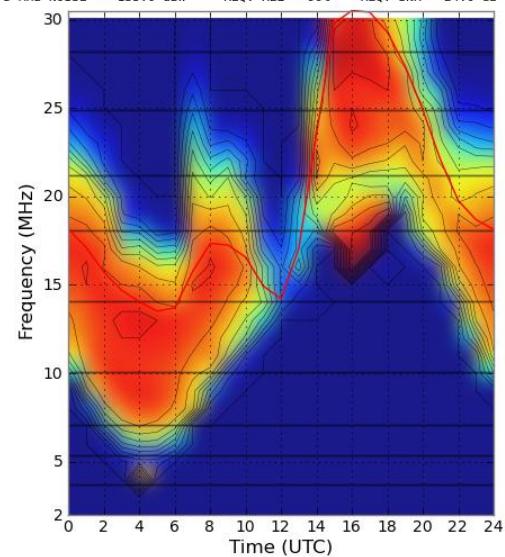
HFTA, Copyright ARRL 2003-2004, by N6BV, Ver. 1.03



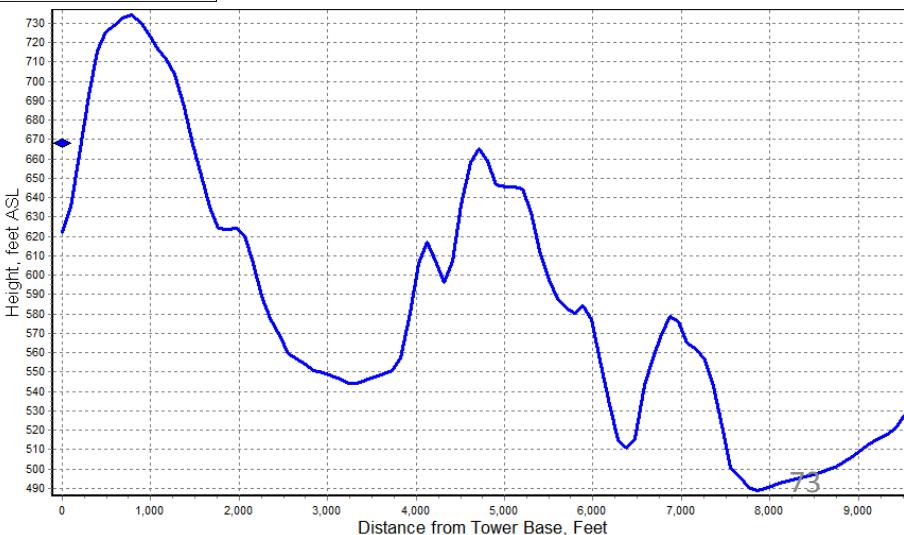
Freq. = 14.0 MHz
 Max. Gain: 15.5 dB
KYGR-130.00.PRO
 33 ft
 2-Ele.
 Fig. of Merit: -3.9
KYGR-130.00.PRO
 46 ft
 3-Ele.
 Fig. of Merit: -2
KYGR-130.00.PRO
 50 ft
 4-Ele.
 Fig. of Merit: 1.6
KYGR-130.00.PRO
 50 ft
 5-Ele.
 Fig. of Merit: 2.5
Elev. Statistic
W6-SF-SA.PRIN

Print Out File
 Close

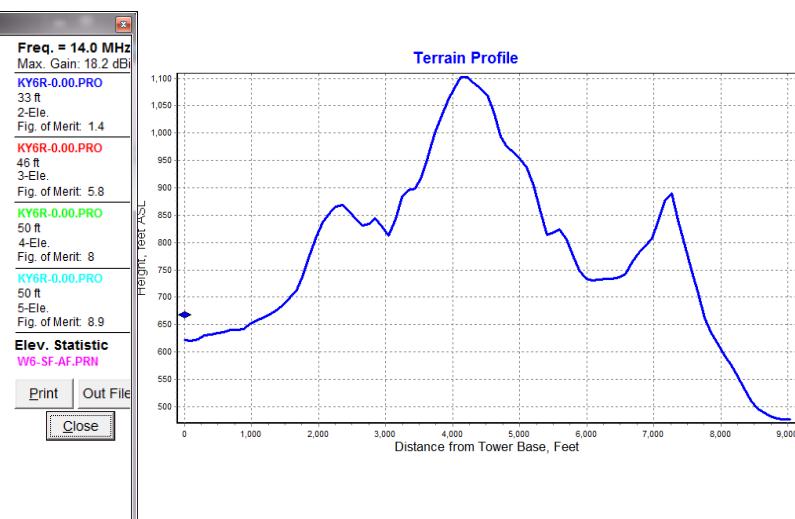
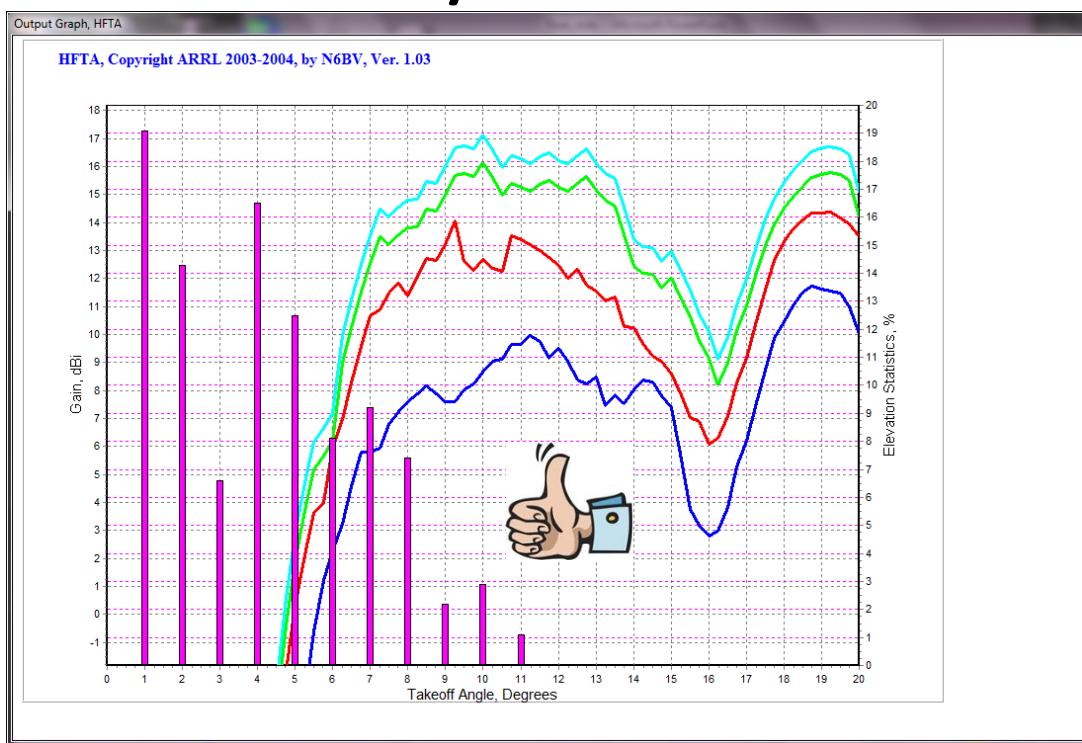
Mar 2012 SSN = 68. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees
 TX RX AZIMUTHS N. MI. KM
 38.00 N 121.64 W - 51.84 S 5.27 E 128.37 270.75 8461.5 15669.4
 XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P/voaant/3el15m.ant] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=128.4 0.800kW
 RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P/voaant/3el10m.ant] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=270.8
 3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB



If Bouvet were activated in March 2012, my A3S would have out performed my old 20M Moxon by 2 dB and with 17% more angles Available. The 4 element 20M yagi would be 2 dB even better. Just a dream for now.

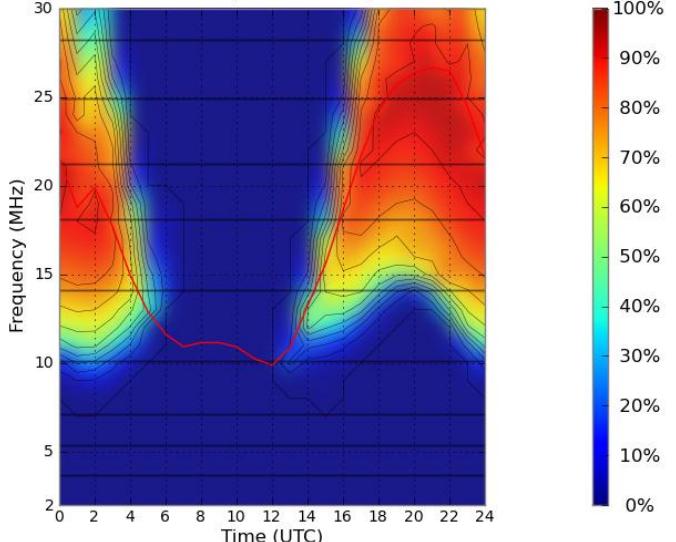


FR/T – Tromelin – Short Path



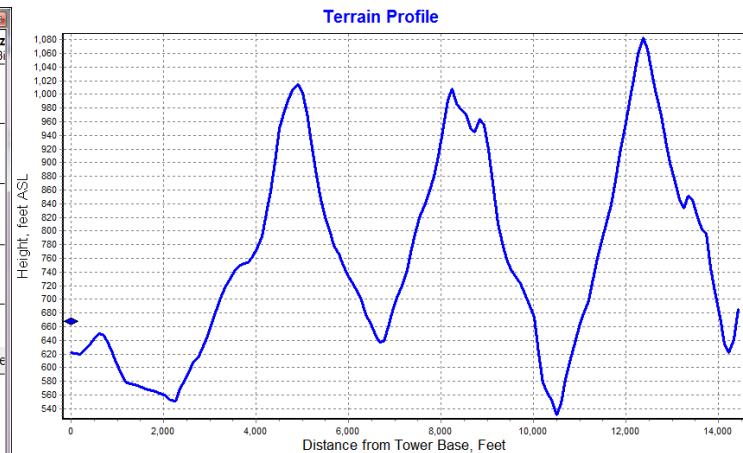
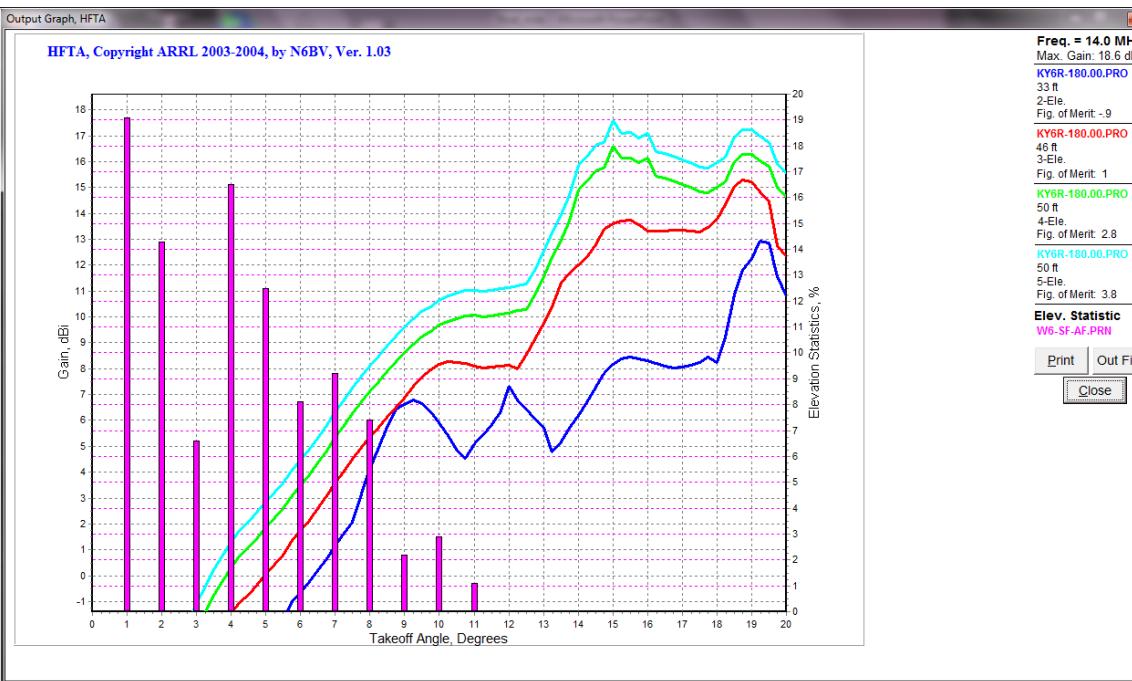
Circuit Reliability (%)

Oct 2012 SSN = 78. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees
 TX RX AZIMUTHS N. MI. KM
 38.55 N 123.05 W - 15.96 S 52.03 E 12.18 350.12 9425.6 17454.9
 XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[vvoant/3el15m.ant]] Az= 0.0 OffAz= 12.2 0.800kW
 RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[vvoant/3el10m.ant]] Az= 0.0 OffAz= 350.1
 3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB



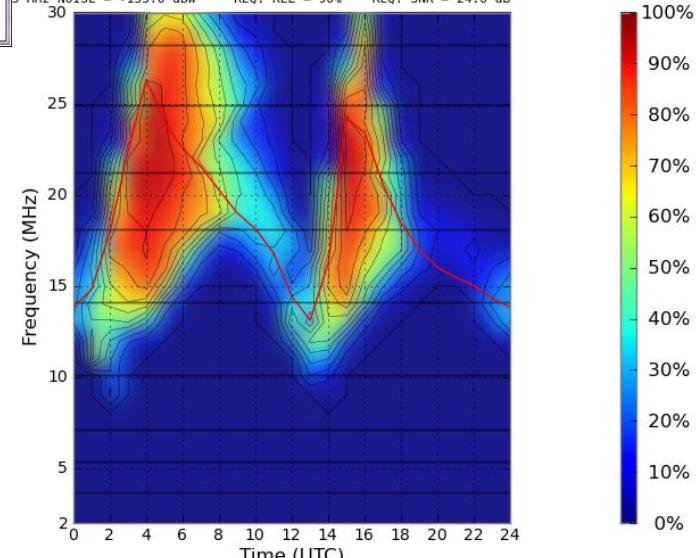
On the short path (zero degrees), I just skirt past the same hill and ridge that is in the way for anything between 5 and 30 degrees N-NE

Tromelin – Long Path



Circuit Reliability (%)

Time: 2012 SSN = 78. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees
TX RX AZIMUTHS <Long> N. MI. KM
38.55 N 123.05 W - 15.96 S 52.03 E 192.18 170.12 12187.3 22569.0 0.800kW
XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[vvoaant/3el15m.ant]] Az= 0.0 Offaz=192.2
RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[vvoaant/3el10m.ant]] Az= 0.0 Offaz=170.1
3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB

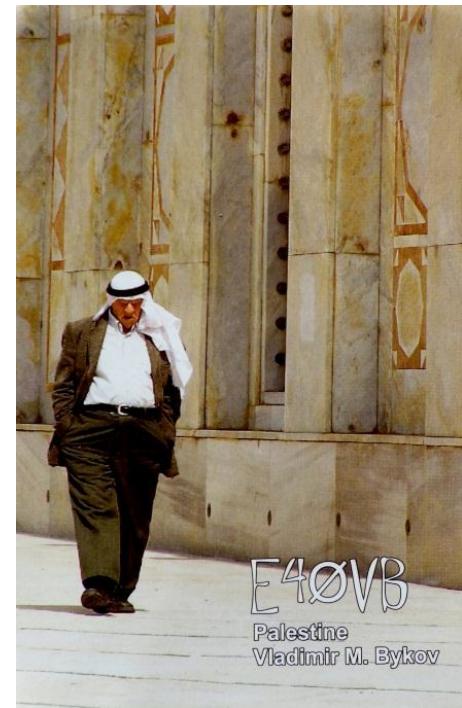
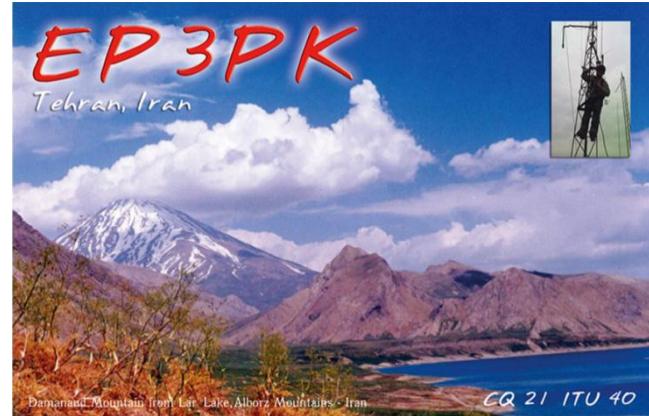
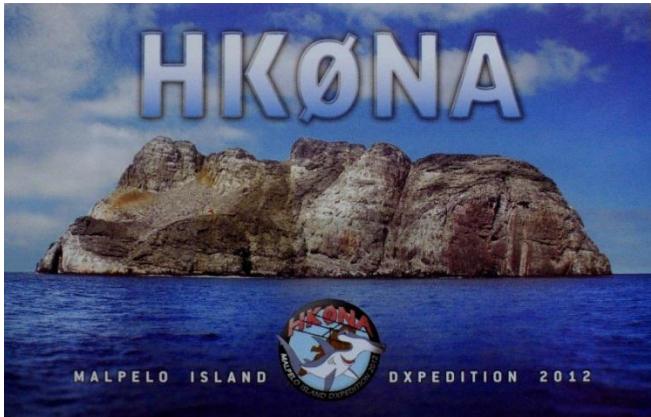


I worked TO4E on the Long Path easily on the low bands, and Tromelin could also support that path. It seems like the lowbands would be great during the morning LP and higher bands would be better on the SP.

Conclusion

- HFTA, YW and VOACAP have helped me visualize:
 - My QTH constraints, and how to overcome these
 - What to improve in my antenna system
 - How much money to spend for best ROI
 - How a one to two dB gain improvement **does** help your chances of busting a pileup
 - How it has conclusively made the difference between working the DX or not at my QTH
 - How to get the DX-peds signals **above** the noise level and walk the DXCC HR “Final Mile”

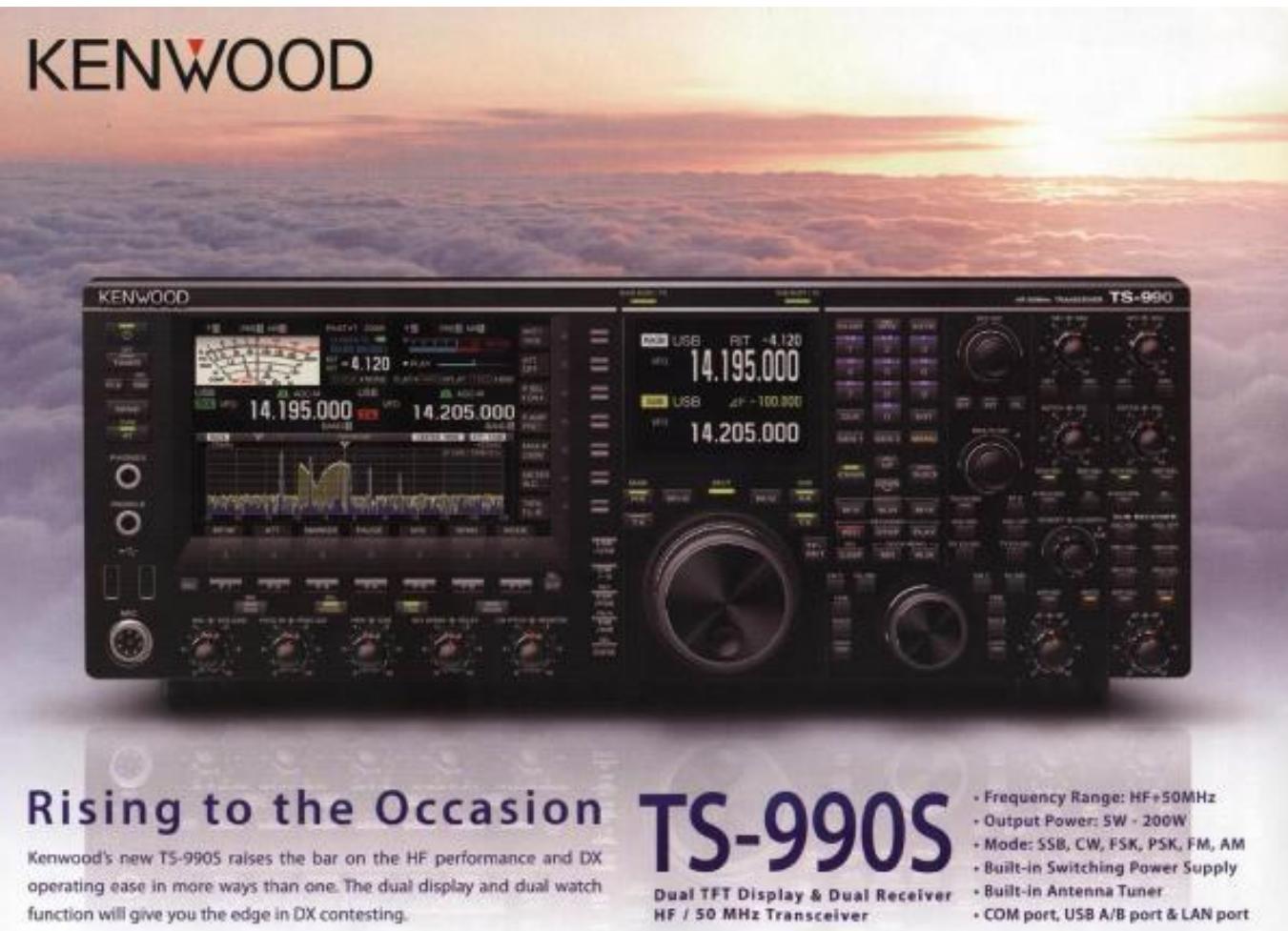
Results!



Notice how half were major DX-peds and half were single ops.

I look forward to adding ZL9, FR/T, and FT5/Z in the next year. I should make Honor Roll in 2013, and will then prepare an antenna retrospective for next years Pacificon.

When I make Honor Roll . . .



The advertisement features a Kenwood TS-990S HF/50 MHz Transceiver against a backdrop of a sunset or sunrise over clouds. The radio has two large digital displays showing frequencies: 14.195.000 and 14.205.000. The left display shows a signal strength meter and various operating parameters. The right display shows more detailed frequency and mode information. The radio is black with numerous knobs, buttons, and a front-panel antenna tuner. The Kenwood logo is visible in the top left corner of the radio's face.

KENWOOD

Rising to the Occasion

Kenwood's new TS-990S raises the bar on the HF performance and DX operating ease in more ways than one. The dual display and dual watch function will give you the edge in DX contesting.

TS-990S

Dual TFT Display & Dual Receiver
HF / 50 MHz Transceiver

- Frequency Range: HF+50MHz
- Output Power: 5W - 200W
- Mode: SSB, CW, FSK, PSK, FM, AM
- Built-in Switching Power Supply
- Built-in Antenna Tuner
- COM port, USB A/B port & LAN port

Links

- <http://eastbayarc.org/pdf/final-mile.pdf>
for an updated copy of this presentation
- <http://dxccsleuth.wordpress.com/>
for a history of DXCC entities
- <http://ky6r.wordpress.com/>
for a blog related to my “Pilot” communications
- Twitter = @KY6R, Skype is KY6R--
- My information on QRZ.COM is up to date