

PileUP!

Volume 16(1) 2012



OOT Vili OH3VV, 86 years, at CCF Cruise

PileUp! is the newsletter of Contest Club Finland (CCF) with 2000 - 5000 readers.
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Publisher: Contest Club Finland ry.

Instructions: Don't read too seriously.

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Jäsenkokous Tampereella 25.8. klo 13

Contest Club Finland ry ja SRAL:n kilpailuvaliokunta kutsuvat OH-amatöörit SAC:n vauhditustapahtumaan Tampereelle Aamulehden auditorioon lauantaina 25. elokuuta kello 13 alkaen.

Tilaisuuden aluksi on CCF:n ylimääräinen kokous, jonka asiana on sääntöuudistuksen toinen käsittely (UUDET SÄÄNNÖT). Sen jälkeen on vuorossa tämän vuoden SAC:n vauhditus. Tällä kertaa maaottelusta on rakennettu todellinen kisa, jossa nimetyt joukkueet ottavat mittaa toisistaan ja joiden tuloksen kehittymistä voi seurata Internetissä reaaliajassa.

Tämä ei tarkoita sitä, että keskittyisimme vain joukkuekisaan. 'Mies talosta ja kaksi parhaasta' on edelleen edellytysmenestyksellemme. Tampereella julkistetaan myös ne kuusi asemaa, jotka edustavat maaottelussa Suomea.

Suomen joukkueen valitsee toimikunta, johon kuuluvat:

OH1RX, OH3LB, OH6MW ja OH6XX. Lisää ohjelmasta seuraavassa bulletiinissa. Merkitse tapahtuma jo kalenteriisi. Seuraa myös CCF:n ja SRAL:n verkkosivuja.

CQ de OH1VR

Contest Club Finland ry (CCF) on viisitoistavuotisen olemassaolonsa aikana koonnut suomalaiset kilpailevat radioamatöörit yhteen. Maailman radioamatöörien kilpailuseurojen joukossa CCF kuuluukin suuriin ainakin kun katsomme isojen kansainvälisten kisojen seuratuloksia.

Seuratulokset ovat toki hyvä aktiivisuuden mittari, mutta niistä voi myös vetää harhaanjohtavia lopputuloksia. Menestyksemme kun näyttää perustuvan yhä useammin suhteellisen pienen joukon tulokselliseen osanottoon – ei niinkään suureen osallistuvien OH-asemien määrään. Asiasta on syytä olla huolissaan, koska se kertoo, että yhä harvempi OH-asema kilpailee. On siis tehtävä jotakin.

Jokainen aseman omistava radioamatööri on potentiaalinen kilpailija. Eli Suomessa on tästä lähtökohdasta arvioituna parituhatta potentiaalista kilpailijaa, joista esimerkiksi viime syksyn SAC:hen saimme menestyksekkään ilmaveivi –kampanjan ansiosta herätellyksi mukaan ehkä joka neljännen.

Innovatiivisuus on osa harrastettamme. Kilpailutoiminnassa sitä on mukana paljon. Nopeasti kehittyvät lokiohjelmat, asema-automatiikka, moninaiset antenniratkaisut, skimmer, RBN, on-line scoring, keliennusteet jne. ovat ehkä nostaneet tosimelellä osallistuvien kynnyistä mutta samalla ne ovat tuoneet kilpailuihin lisäulottuvuuksia. Esimerkiksi RBN –tiedostojen kilpailun jälkeen tehty analyysi voi auttaa monella tasolla arvioimaan osallistumisen onnistumista.

Kilpailutoiminnan uudet työkalut voivat tuntua vaativilta. On selvää, että niistä on hyötyä mutta hienokaan systeemi ei auta, jos asemapöydän ja tuolin välissä istuva operaattori ei osaa niitä hyödyntää. Kilpailutyöskentely hioo osanottajien operointitaitoja, koska osallistuminen on parasta harjoittelua. Kokematon operaattori ei sanottavasti uudesta tekniikasta hyödy. Sitä on ehkä mielekästä hankkia vasta taitojen lisääntymisen mukana.

Kuten edellä sanoin: On siis tehtävä jotakin. Hyvin harva meistä osallistuu tänään kotimaan kilpailuihin. Niiden tilanne on surkea. Mihin on kadonnut kipinä, jonka hehkuessa parin tunnin kisassa oli niin runsaasti osanottajia, että parhaat saivat liki tai jopa yli 300 yhteyttä. Nyt yhteysmäärät liikkuvat kymmenissä. Se ei enää kilpailulta tunnu. Voittajakin saattaa ratketa sillä, kenen kaveri sattuu piipahtamaan hetkeksi bandille tutunsa kisassa workkimaan.

Aloitin tämän pääkirjoituksen nostamalla CCF:n mailman kilpailuseurojen valiojoukkoon. Siellä emme kuitenkaan kauaa pysy, ellemmme ryhdy rakentamaan suomalaista radioamatöörien kilpailutoimintaa uudelleen kotimaan kilpailuista kansainvälisiin kisoihin edeten. Ryhtykäämme siis kilpailutoiminnan Elmereiksi.

Seppo Sisättö OH1VR

WMCC 2012

World Meeting of Contest Clubs, Helsinki 2012



Doug K1DG: Lessons of WRTC's

This year CCF added a new dimension to the traditional CCF/OHDXF Cruise to Stockholm – World Meeting of Contest Clubs or shortly WMCC. Agenda of this pre-cruise meeting varied from Contesting Today through lessons learnt at World Radiosport Team Championship (WRTC) during its different phases to Cloud Contesting and Online Scoring.

You see how contesters start from history and smoothly proceed to current or even future issues. Small is Beautiful was a nostalgic reminiscence from time when everybody was using mere 100 watts even during contests. An apt conclusion of a well-planned day was the discussion of Contest Ethics and Etiquette.

In spite of raging snowstorm, contesters gathered on Friday morning, February 3, in one of the auditoriums of Viking Line M/S Mariella to exchange experiences and ideas.

After opening words were said by CCF President Seppo, OH1VR, we were in serious business, however, in a most amiable atmosphere from start to closure.

Panel: Where are we?

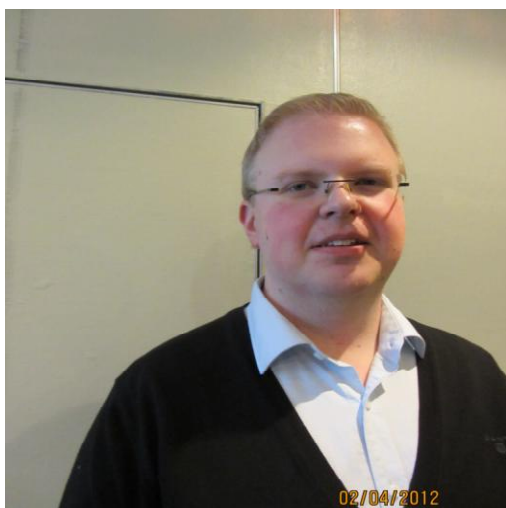
The opening evaluation of the contesting situation in different

countries was chaired by Olof, SM6CKV/G0CKV. The panel was manned by Lionel, G5LP, and Kazu, JK3GAD, so the opening stage was in secure hands.

It was generally noted and accepted as a fact that many people want to preserve the hobby in the same state as it was when they got their licence. So we also have our own Change Resistance Movement. Here are some individual highlights: Doug, K1DG, noted that there are many hams participating in the contests but they never send a log. If anyone wanting to register into LOTW finds it difficult, Doug can do that for you.

Don, G3XTT, mentioned that young ops like Internet and Skimmer. Also he wondered what is the meaning of a contest for DXers and IOTA hunters. As a sidenote he mentioned that Clublog has a large data base of calls. Tonno, ES5TV, reported that in Estonia there are some school clubs and 3-5 newcomers enter our ranks each year.

Teemu, SM0WKA, stressed that mentoring is The Thing, let the



Teemu, SM0WKA

newcomers operate. Seppo OH1VR, reminded us that we need to talk not only about Contesting but also about Emergency Communication and others sectors of our hobby when addressing the public.

Lessons of WRTC's

The first presentation of the day was devoted to the history of previous six WRTC events and was competently brought home by Doug, K1DG, Chairman of WRTC 2014.

WRTC contest was based on the concept that that it would be held within the IARU HF Championship. This succeeded so well that it became a tradition. Special attention was given to the principle "as equal-as-possible" concerning locations and antennas in order to easily find out who were the best operators. The teams were formed by two operators and team leaders selected on the basis of performance in contests in "qualifying period". The stage was ready!

Seattle 1990

First WRTC was organized in context of Goodwill Games in Seattle in July 1990. There were 22 teams representing 14 countries. 1990 WRTC showed great Interest in WRTC concept - level playing field and on-site referee. Winning teams made 1400+ QSOs and common opinion was that social side of the contest was as important as contesting itself!

San Francisco 1996

WRTC 1996 venue was not far from Seattle globally thinking: San Francisco Bay area gathered 52 teams from 26 countries, massive growth from the first competition! There were some lessons learned: it appeared to be very difficult to find equal stations in San Francisco Bay area and some QTHs were just not competitive. Also it was also noted that even more time was needed for competitors and visitors to socialize.

Slovenia 2000

WRTC 2000 traveled to Europe, more precisely to Slovenia. 53 teams competed, representing a mix of existing stations and Field Day style stations. All QTHs were good, some even better than the rest. The competition included off-air CW & SSB pileup contests. Good organization made the whole event run very smoothly. Every team felt it had a location that offered a chance to win. Some hilltops, though, were better than others. Not everybody realized that there is lightning in Slovenia in

July. On the contest side it may be noted that the choice of off-times impacted the results.

Finland 2002

WRTC 2002 in Finland broke the 4-year cycle due to sunspot decline. 52 teams from 26 countries participated. Team selection was made by societies and clubs. As in Slovenia, there was a mix of existing and Field Day style stations. The antenna systems, though, were identical. No bad QTHs but no hilltops, either. Hourly score updates at HQ was a treat!! Stations were spread out too far and some teams got sporadic-E on 10 m, some did not. Not having spare stations can cause stress to team members. Surprisingly enough, a summer camp can be very hot and testers can sing!

Brazil 2006

Team count was reduced to 46. Team selection was made by a special score evaluation system. What comes to the station side there was a mix of existing and temporary stations, log-periodic antennas, 2-el beams for 40 and 80 m inv-V dipoles. A 700W Acom amp was provided to overcome the distances but this made station design more difficult than before because of interstation interference problems. Score updates were offered hourly at HQ and Online. Some QTHs had problems caused by line noise and hills. Transparent Team Selection Process increased competition in qualifying years. A sidenote: Brazilians think that 10-15°C temperature is "cold"!

Russia 2010

In Russia we saw 48 two-operator teams and identical FD-style setups providing a true "level playing field". 500 m station spacing was enough on the 100W power level with C3 clone + Inv-Vs (40+80 m) antennas. This time both stations could transmit. Hourly score updates were online PLUS live webcasts of most events. Level playing field made competition much more fair and, consequently, more intense.

Just like in Finland, there is lightning in Russia in July. Streaming video of opening/closing ceremonies very popular, Real-time scoreboard failed – must be tested thoroughly before event, WRTC has become the true World Championship ("Olympics") of Ham Radio, Fair and open Team Selection process, Accurate log-checking process required, Locations must be as equal as possible so all have a chance to win, The social side of the event is just as important as the competition.

Cloud Contesting

Tonno ES5TV, declared that he tries to peek into the future of contesting and that he did for sure!

Cloud Computing will do everything up in the Internet instead of on premises. Such chores may include many operations such as live logging in the internet, online scoreboard, graphical display of the top stations' locations on the bands, notifications about change of bands/frequencies, rate, summary,

mult lists, and others. Instant checking, prohibition of log massaging, inclusion of webcams would thrill spectators as well as competitors.

There are some risks and problems involved, though. Internet failure or inaccessability is one of them, system failure and recovery plan also have to be considered. Cost factor is always there – who will pay the bill? What can we do with hacking, stealing/adding QSOs, and identification? And how to sanction – maybe bonus for those who log online or penalty for not doing so. In Tonno's vision, contesting is actually moving to the cloud.

Equipment

All amplifiers will be solid state (no more tuning!) and 80 m yagis will be a standard solution. Recorded voice files and robot operators will do the dirty work for you as the computer will tune the band looking for multipliers. Remote operation will be an everyday practice - just pick up your favorite island. Rules have to be drawn to exclude the use of remote receiving antennas.

Operating

Tonno says that a W/VE team will continue to win the top spot at the next two WRTCs although he will keep his thumbs up for Europeans. Aging of contesters will have its impact in the record scores. To put it short: CW scores start to decline, RTTY/PSK modes reach the glory and SSB stays as it is today.

Contest rules

There will be more liberal categories

with respect to computer assistance and external data. Attempts will be made by contest rule-makers to define the acceptable limits of computer assistance to "unassisted" operators, particularly regarding real-time deciphering of CW and voice signals. There will be real time scoring available. Initial experiments in real time log validation will be taken.

What is most important?

The main thing, of course, is to have fun and to make sure we continue to have fun in contesting in the future. If we can ensure fair play and equal norms, we will have fun.

However, there are several issues which need to be dealt with: assistance and RBN, log massaging, power, TX blocking, remote RX/TX, robot operating, SO2R, use of databases, soliciting QSOs & self-spotting, log padding, dirty signals and frequency thefts, pile up behaviour, following band plan and category swapping. It is imperative to make sure none of those escalates beyond controllable limit ruining contesting. Also we need to make sure that the peer group is adhering to the same norms.

Attractive contest rules

It is well understood that we must have attractive enough rules in order to get the masses participate in the contests. This means short submission deadlines, quick claimed scores, results and awards, serious and accurate log checking, open logs and UBNs, clear and thorough rules and adequate categories. Last but not least there should be no exceptions made

and no political tricks played!

How can we control and enforce our contest rules? Well, there is a cornucopia of suitable methods available: webcams, full recordings, bio recognition, short or immediate submission (or real time logging), global SDR recordings and referees. Not enough? Then let's add penalties for late submission, no recording, etc...

Biggest dangers

We have to face some serious dangers in order to be prepared to tackle them. The most obvious danger is aging of competitors, the second one is our young population possibly losing interest. Do we see contest participation increasing?

Well, cheating has been tackled well and going down as methods to detect cheating are improving faster than cheating.

Keeping apart from Internet is so far under control and it is possible keep it at a reasonable distance by having strict and easy-to-understand rules. There is a nightmare: robots will be operating and testers will become obsolete. On the other hand, rules against skimmers are established already now. And why should we let the robots have the fun? Can we detect robots operating?

To conclude his presentation, Tonno noted that in the realm of tower and neighborhood restrictions there is some light: TV is going cable and science is letting us to explain that ham radio is really harmless. Furthermore, radio equipment is steadily getting better.

The audience was left in a positive mood – thank you, Tonno, for making our day

Openness - Online Scoring

Don, G3XTT, and Jose, EA7KW, formed a panel for discussing the theme “Openness – Online scoring”. The panel was moderated by Olof, SM6CKV/G0CKV.



Don, G3XTT

The subtitle for this panel was put in plain language as “How to make Contesting more interesting for the Audience & Joe, the average ham?” Don, G3XTT, noted that there are limitations in certain contests, such as BERU. Jose, EA7KW, pointed out some issues, among which were time limitations (12, 24, 48h), points for own continent and DX (EA9) and (almost) real-time log submission.

Olof, SM6CKV, stressed that there are two extremes: ultimate fairness or level playing field expressed in rules vs. just having fun.

Doug, K1DG asked: “Do the rules have to cover ALL possible situations where you can cheat? And do we have

two categories - contesters vs. participants?"

Roger, G3SXW, brought up this well-founded question: "How many categories can we have? Should everybody be awarded?"

Olof, SM6CKV, commented on dirty signals. What should we do about them?

Small is beautiful

- An alternative approach

Evergreen OOT Peter, OH2BM/OH5NQ, fired heavy artillery of thought-provoking ideas about the possibility of using low power in contests. We all do know these ideas but perhaps it is good for us to be reminded that high power is not the only way to partic



Peter OH2BM/OH5NQ and Timo OH1NX

General statements

Peter started his presentation with a long list of non-controversial statements. It is easy to accept those obvious benefits that result from restricting output power to 100W for all

participants. Signal levels would be down and overcrowded bands would appear less congested, for sure. As a result, there would be less splatter and more available frequencies.

In this situation, operating and antenna building skills would have more weight. In multi-TX environment inter-station interference would be negligible (OH2BR: more on this subject in http://wiki.contesting.com/index.php/Multi-Operator_Contesting).

More fun for many contesters would be derived from being able to run pileups for the first time. And, of course, we would cause less neighbour-interference.

Special statements

Peter went on to demonstrate his cause by some special statements. Many of them are no more arguable than the above stated general statements. Let us have a close look at Peter's arguments...

- Using present national maximum "legal power" causes a lot of inequality - everyone is allowed 100W, however!
- General power restriction to 100W would cause more equality between stations – rich and poor alike!
- We could probably show the futility of running high power – a matter of a few decibels!
- Easier for expeditions to build competitive stations.
- Less TV, stereo and telephone interference.
- More fun, less troubles.
- Hams could set an example of saving energy on a global scale

– better public relations!

Well, some of them could raise a heated debate, some of them wouldn't!

Other contest matters

Peter has been in the business for a long time – sixty years to be exact. His first entry in CQWW dates back to 1952! During those six decades contesting has seen considerable changes. Therefore, Peter calls for strict and changing rules.

Also, Peter would greet abandoning “the idiotic 599 or 59” as it has no relevance at all. Same might apply to giving zone in CQWW, but perhaps one could get an extra multiplier by giving the locator as well.

More wise words from Peter:

- Computer aid is an ambiguous matter when it comes to correcting call signs and zones – operator skills fall behind!
- The WRTC is a new contest model that can be further developed. Standardized rigs and antennas are fine, but prior tests on location takeoffs should be mandatory.

General questions

We all agree that overpowered stations will always be there notwithstanding the limit - 100W or 1kW. It is true that nobody can really check the power of thousands of stations. Honesty is an ambiguous matter – but so it is in all sports.

Breaking world records is not possible if rules keep changing so we have to start all over again.

And the final warning word from Peter is: “Can we keep interest in contesting in this shrinking global world?”

Contest Ethics & Etiquette

Our day of WMCC was concluded with a deliberation by Jukka, OH6LI, on Contest Ethics & Etiquette.

According to Jukka's wish, I will not delve into debating or analysing the arguments of my namesake.

Fair Play



by Jukka Klemola, OH6LI

As we contest on crowded bands, it is important that we play fair.

The goal for us on CQ WW CC is that fair play would be understood in the same way by all participants.

Understanding Fair Play

Fair play is an aspiration that an activity is enjoyed for its own sake, with proper consideration for fairness, ethics, respect and a sense of fellowship with one's competitors.

This is from Wikipedia, about sportmanship.

Wikipedia describes an amateur as a person who is attached to a particular activity without pay and often without formal training.

The CQ WW CC Concept of Fair Play is about sharing the most important views between testers of all cultures.

Fun

People view Fun as an activity they enjoy so much doing, that they lose sense of time. (Quote from Tomi OH6EI)

Fair Play is about sharing the Fun.

Agreeing about something between testers in different cultures does not come for free. However, testing is such an activity where we share a competitive activity across the World; live, in real time.

The need for Fair Play

As the number of testers grows, it is becoming increasingly important to share the same views for Fair Play. The frequencies we share for testing stay.

This creates a need for the more active testers to truly act and operate in a Fair Play manner.

Casual operators on the bands are simply there for having some contacts, nothing more. It is our responsibility that

we operate so the regular hams can also share in the Fun!

The reasons why there are so many people on the radio during the contests vary a lot. For more active, result-oriented testers the reasons are vastly different, from the people coming to join the activity for just a few hours - or even for just a moment or two.

The message to the active testers is:

You decide how much fellowship You have and show for Your Fellow Testers.

CQ WW CC is not alone

WWROF.org has created a testers' Code of Ethics.

The CQ WW CC endorses WWROF initiative.

The most relevant points are:

"I will learn and obey the rules of any contest I enter, including the rules of my entry category."

"I will not modify my log after the contest by using additional data sources to correct call sign or exchange errors."

Please visit www.wwrof.org for more on this important subject.

Unlike others

Testing uniquely depends upon the integrity of contestants.

That is, there is no referee in the shack. There are no spectators, not even PTT inspectors to follow the testers.

In practice, a hidden message suggests that the tester is his own referee. We do not see this kind of competitive activity anywhere else.

Communications

Much of Fair Play comes from just playing by the rules. But there are aspects beyond the rules and rules differ from a contest to another.

In case of any questions about rule interpretation, the CQ WW CC can be easily approached at the questions@cqww.com email address.

Be a Fair Referee!
Be a Fair Fellow Tester!

Have Fun Testing!



Metsästäjänä ja saaliina ARRL:n DX Contestissa

Seppo, OH1VR

Tämä on tarina jokavuotiseen ARRL:n DX -kisaan osallistumisesta Englannista ja USA:sta ja siitä kuinka Wireless Conteste-reiden nelihenkinen tiimi koki nämä molemmat ulottuvuudet tänä vuonna. Osallistuimme kahden lähettimen luokassa kutsulla M5E sähkötysosaan Marconi Centrestä Cornwallista ja puheella samaan luokkaan San Franciscon lahdelta kutsullamme W6WB.

Wireless Testers perustettiin tammikuussa 2006 San Franciscon Baylle. Kutsullamme W6WB on kunniakkaat ja pitkät perinteet, jotka alkavat vuodesta 1920, jolloin 13-vuotias Bud Bane sai sen. Hän oli radion pioneereja ja piti kutsua hallussaan yli 80 vuotta joulukuussa 2003 tapahtuneeseen kuolemaansa saakka. Hänen radioaktiiviteetteihinsä kuului sekä teknisiä kokeiluja ja saavutuksia että alan julkaisuja. Hän oli mm. vuonna 1928 jo kaikkiin maanosiin yhteyden pitäjien radioamatöörien kärkijoukkoa.

Wireless Tester haluaa kunnioittaa Bud Banen 83 vuotta W6WB:na aktivoimalla kutsun kerran kaksi vuodessa. Monet klubimme jäsenistä ovat itsekin olleet aktiivisia radioamatöörejä jo yli 50 vuotta ja intoa DX:ien metsästämiseen ja kilpailuihin joukolla yhä riittää.

Tänä vuonna ydinjoukkomme muodostivat Olof G0CKV/SM6CKV, Kazu JK3GAD/M0CFW, Oliver W6NV ja Seppo OH1VR. Kaliforniassa tiimissämme olivat mukana myös Denny KX7M ja Al AD6E.

M5E:nä meillä oli kunnia aktivoida maailmankuulu Marconi Centre Poldhussa Cornwallissa 111 vuotta Marconin menestyksekkään Atlantin ylittäneen



(Kuva: Chris G0WYS, GB2GM:n puheenjohtaja)

kaikkien aikojen ensimmäisen radiolähteyksen jälkeen. Hän lähetti S-kirjaimen yli valtameren – teimme 'saman' mutta 4000 kertaa ja kaksisuuntaisesti.

Idea ARRL:n DX Contestiin osallistumista syntyi Friedrichshafenissa kesäkuussa 2011. Halusimme aktivoida cw:llä lyhimmän mahdollisen englantilaisen kutsun M5E, jonka haltija on Olof G0CKV. Olimme osallistuneet



(Olof G0CKV, 160 m vertikaalin viritys)

edellisvuosina samaan kilpailuun Suomesta ja Kaliforniasta ja oppineet, että auroravyöhykkeen tuntumasta ei voi menestyä. Kahden OG1M –operaation jälkeen päätimme mennä sekä etelämmäksi että lännemmäksi. Tässä tapauksessa lounais-Englantiin.

'CQ M5E M5E TEST' ARRL:n DX Contest alkoi. Tiimimme jakautui kahteen osaan: Kazu ja Olof sekä Oliver ja Seppo. Ensimmäinen vuoro operoi kahdeksan

tuntia, jonka jälkeen siirryimme neljän ja kuuden tunnin vuoroihin. Näin saimme lepoa riittävästi ja pysyimme virkeinä. Aloitimme alabandeilla 160, 80 ja 40. Muut bandit – 20, 15 ja 10 – tarjosivat pelkkää kohinaa kunnes ensimmäinen kuso tuli 20:lla kello 09.17 UTC. Aurinko ei ollut meille suosiollinen kilpailuviikonloppuna.

Tapahtui myös muuta. Olimme aivan Atlantin rannalla, josta etelään seuraava kiinteä maapiste on Etelä-manner. Perjantain ja lauantain välisen yön kova tuuli käänsi 20 m antennimme 90 astetta sivuun. Oliver kiipesi mastoon ja palautti sille oikean suunnan mutta kun lauantain iltavuoro saapui, se havaitsi tuulen kääntäneen myös 15:n ja 10:n biimit väärään suuntaan. Menetimme yhteyksiä.

Kisan aikana seurasimme keitä muita on mukana kahden lähettimen luokassa Englannista. RBN:sta totesimme M6T:n olevan mukana samassa luokassa. Onnittelumme heille paremmasta tuloksesta. Toisaalta totesimme, että emme ole hävinneet vasta-alkajille. Hävisimme neljällä bandilla mutta kaksi bandia saimme kotiin. Se antaa tulevaisuuden toivoa. Joka tapauksessa yhteysmäärämme 3998 on liki neljä kertaa enemmän kuin vuotta aikaisempi tuloksemme Suomesta.

Aseman rakentaminen Podhun Marcon Centreen kesti neljä päivää. Entä purkaminen? Isäntäkerhomme GB2GM:n jäsenten apu maanantaiaamuna oli niin tukevaa, että kaikki antennit olivat alhaalla ja kaapelit keloilla jo puolenpäivän aikaan. Se todisti, että ham spirit ei ole ainakaan siellä menneisyyden käsite. Olemmekin jo aloittaneet keskustelut seuraavasta Wireless Contestereiden Poldhun matkasta



(M5E tiimi: Kazu, Oliver, Seppo ja Olof.)

Sitten Atlantin rannalta Tyynelle valtamerelle

Kahden viikon väli ARRL:n sähkötys- ja puheosien välillä on lyhyt, kun siirrytään mantereelta toiselle – Atlantin rannoilta Tyynen valtameren rannoille. Toisaalta siirtymistämme helpotti se, että asemat ja antennit olivat jo valmiina San Franciscon alueella. Piti vain ryhtyä operoimaan. Oliver W6NV aseman haltijana oli hoitanut tiimensä kanssa kaikki kuntoon.

Puheosassa meillä oli päivä- ja yövuorot. Näin siksi, että etäisyyttä kunkin lepopaikalle oli 20-30 km. Virkeä operaattori on kuitenkin tärkeä asia kuten jo cw:llä totesimme. Tosin sunnuntaina oli jo väsymistäkin ilmassa. Pyysihän yksi operaattori NH2T:tä siirtymään 160 metrille huomaamatta sitä, että juuri siellä he pitivät jo kusoa. Siitä irtosi naurua.

Jo vuotta aikaisemmin W6WB menestyi samassa luokassa ARRL:n puheella. Nyt halusimme parantaa tulostamme. Kazu JK3GAD oli jälleen salainen aseemme japaninkielisyytensä vuoksi. Euroopan pileup länsirannikolta on lähinnä unelma mutta JA -pileup ei ja parhaat hyödyt siitä saa, kun operaattori puhuu japania. Siitä tosin seuraa uniikkien kutsujen suuri määrä – niin tapahtui viime vuonnakin. Tosiasia on, että ero itärannikon Euroopan

ja länsirannikon JA -pileupien välillä on pääsyy miksi USA:n länsirannikolta ei voi voittaa. JA on vain yksi kerroin mutta Euroopasta maakertoimia saa 'kasapäin' monella bandilla.

Kelit olivat vaatimattomat puheosankin aikana. San Franciscon alueella 20 oli aluksi lähinnä suhinna ja lopulta yllätykseksemme pidimmekin 10:llä enemmän yhteyksiä kuin 20:lla. Japani tuli sisään kymptä kohtuullisen mukavasti mutta Eurooppaan saimme vain kaksi yhteyttä: CT ja CU2. Kilpailu päättyi sikäläistä aikaa kello 16 sunnuntaina iltapäivällä. Tunnelma oli joukossamme korkealla kun aloimme lukea 3830:sta raportteja. Alustava tuloksemme on 4,3 miljoonaa pistettä eli emme saaneet rikki taannoista W6AX:n länsirannikon ennätystä 5,1 miljoonaa. Ehkä ensi vuonna. Yllätys oli se, että yhteysmäärämme on luokassamme näyttäisi olevan suurin koko USA:ssa – vain kertoimissa hävisimme roppakaupalla idän asemille.

Radiomme, antennimme ja muut työkalumme

Asemamme olivat automatisoituja. Radioina käytimme sekä sähkötyksellä että puheella Elecraftin K3:ia, Englannissa linukoina Elecraftin KPA-500ia ja Kaliforniassa Acom 2000A:ia.

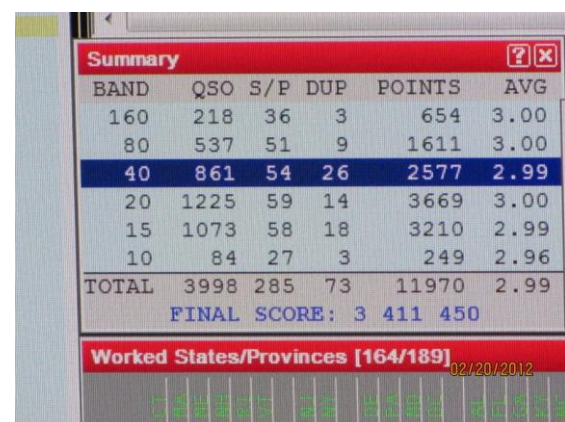
Antennina meillä oli Englannissa 3-el biimit 20:lle ja 15:sta ja 5-el kymptä sekä vertikaalit 160/80/40. Kaliforniassa pääantennit 20/15/10 olivat 4/4-el tai 5/5-el, joiden lisäksi oli vielä pitkäpuomisia mono-bandereita, 2- ja 4-el 40:lle, four square 80:lle ja vertikaali 160:lle.

Molemmissa paikoissa käytimme kuunteluun beverageja. Myös cluster, skimmer ja RBN kuuluivat työkalui-

himme. Tietokoneet olivat pelkästään kilpailukäyttöön suunniteltuja.

Entä sitten? Kaikki tämä oli sen verran innostavaa, että taidamme uusia molemmat keikat tulevaisuudessa. Hyvä tiimihenki, monet hienot hetket kilpailun kestäessä, tiimin kansainvälisyys, ripaus menestyksen makua – siinä jatkon eväät.

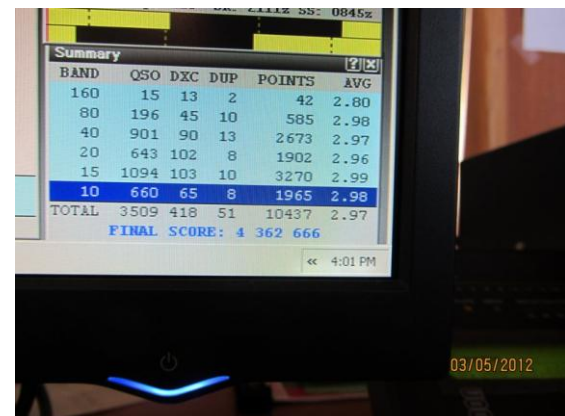
Seppo Sisättö OH1VR/AE6PP
The Trustee of W6WB



BAND	QSO	S/P	DUP	POINTS	AVG
160	218	36	3	654	3.00
80	537	51	9	1611	3.00
40	861	54	26	2577	2.99
20	1225	59	14	3669	3.00
15	1073	58	18	3210	2.99
10	84	27	3	249	2.96
TOTAL	3998	285	73	11970	2.99
FINAL SCORE:				3 411	450

Worked States/Provinces [164/189] 02/20/2012

M5E:n tulosruutu



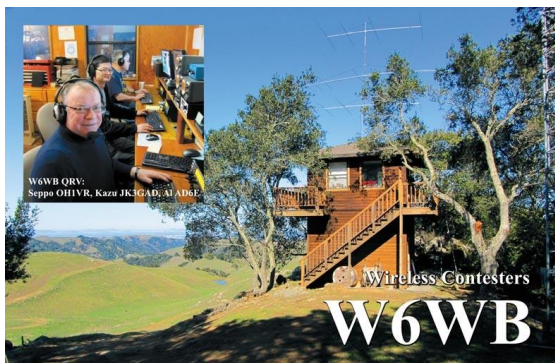
BAND	QSO	DXC	DUP	POINTS	AVG
160	15	13	2	42	2.80
80	196	45	10	585	2.98
40	901	90	13	2673	2.97
20	643	102	8	1902	2.96
15	1094	103	10	3270	2.99
10	660	65	8	1965	2.98
TOTAL	3509	418	51	10437	2.97
FINAL SCORE:				4 362	666

03/05/2012

W6WB:n tulosruutu



Phone -kilpailun jälkeen kokoonnuimme isommalla joukolla peijaisiin: vasemmalta Kazu JK3GAD, Steve K6AW, Bob N6TV



W6WB:n QSL



Peijaisissa mukana myös vasemmalta: Al AD6E, Don N6DA, Denny KX7M ja Oliver W6NV.

Start preparing for the Scandinavian Activity Contest 2012

Please mark the following dates in your calendars:

- **CW 15 – 16 September 1200 – 1200 UTC**
- **SSB 13 – 14 October 1200 -1200 UTC**

Last year we started a couple of new categories that immediately got very popular. Take a look at the rules and choose the category that suits you best. The Scandinavians are already into their planning of this year Polar Battle. Antennas has been built, strategies and plans updated.

SAC 2012 Introduces National Team Contesting

Last year's SAC entailed many general developments, including open logs and log checking reports, and new categories to make the contest more attractive to non-Scandinavians. Still, there are always things to develop further. For example, the important Scandinavian Cup has practically always been a simple (although very tough!) OH-SM affair, and the spectator aspects of the contest have been lacking.

This year SAC is teaming up with the popular online scoring site cqcontest.ru to dramatically improve the real-time features of the contest. Scandinavian

national teams of six stations from different categories will compete in a new “contest within a contest” for country and glory. The teams, chosen by each national league, will use real-time scoring and, in many cases, provide real-time audio and video from their efforts through the above-mentioned website to appease curious spectators.

SAC will be the first annual ham radio contest to showcase the use of real-time technology in this spectator-directed manner. Coupled with the prestigious competition between national teams, it is hoped that a significant boost in media interest and excitement among the ham population will result. Simple briefs to help with outreach to journalistic outlets will be provided in English for use by the national leagues, contest clubs, and local hams.

See [National team contesting trial SAC-2012](#) for further information on the national team contesting rules.

Note: The SAC National Team Contesting Trial is a trial and is done in parallel with the traditional Scandinavian Cup.



<http://sactest.net>