



# DXCC Honor Roll in One Solar Cycle

## A Little Pistol Adventure

KY6R – Rich Holoch  
IDX 2013

DX Academy





# Dedication

- I would like to thank Tom, N6BT and Dean, N6BV for their unwavering support and help with my education with all things antennas
- I would like to thank Jack, K6JEB, and Peter, W6DEI for their friendship and camaraderie - helping me put up my antennas and letting me try my Pacificon presentations at East Bay Amateur Radio Club (EBARC) meetings. Big thanks to ALL members of EBARC!
- I would like to thank Dr. Robert Schmieder, KK6EK for teaching me how large scale DX-peditions are organized
- I would like to thank Paul Howes, WA6GYG for more than 10 years of friendship, kind words and the best Antenna Forum on the planet, and the NCDXC/SCDXC for inviting me to present at the best DX Convention, the IDXC
- I would especially like to thank my wife, Kat, who supports my ham radio insanity



# KY6R



**K-Line: Elecraft K3, P3, KPA-500, KAT500. (TS-590s Backup)**

I have been a Database Designer, DBA and Programmer since 1981 and currently work for macys.com in San Francisco. I was the 130<sup>th</sup> employee at Oracle, 30<sup>th</sup> at Gupta and 470<sup>th</sup> at PeopleSoft.

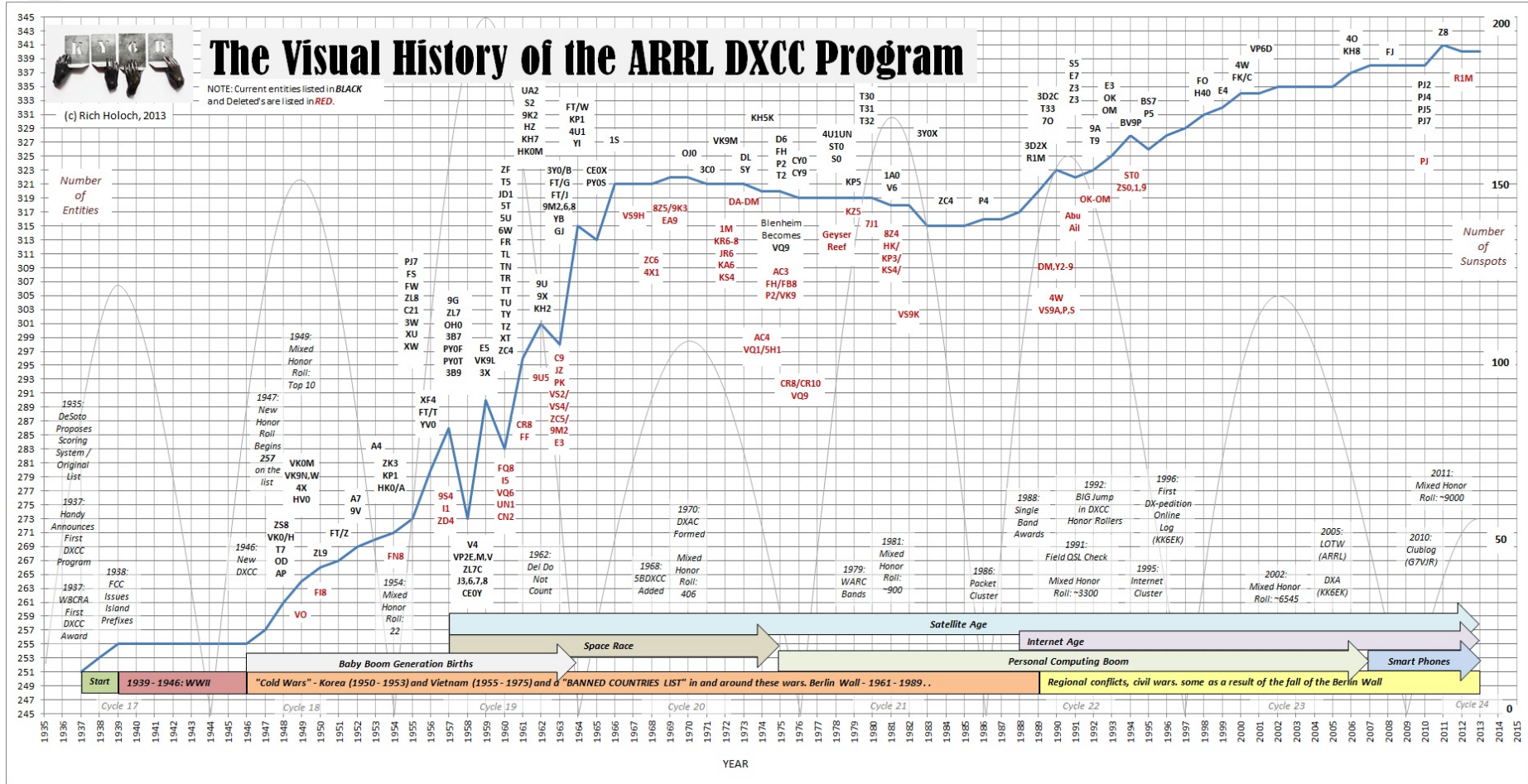


# My DXCC Standings

- I made Honor Roll (Mixed) on January 1, 2013
- My final QSO was with SV2ASP/A
- The first 300 were made with 200 watts or less and wire antennas
- I have 8BDXCC and am almost at the 2000 level in the Challenge
- Now working on 160M DXCC and I am up to 50 entities



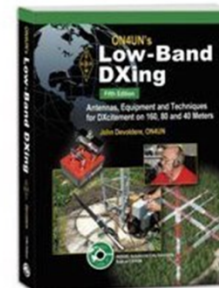
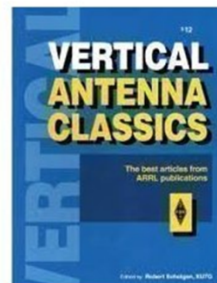
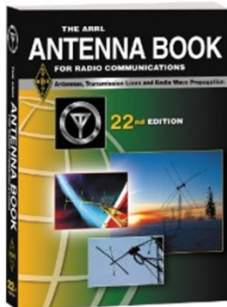
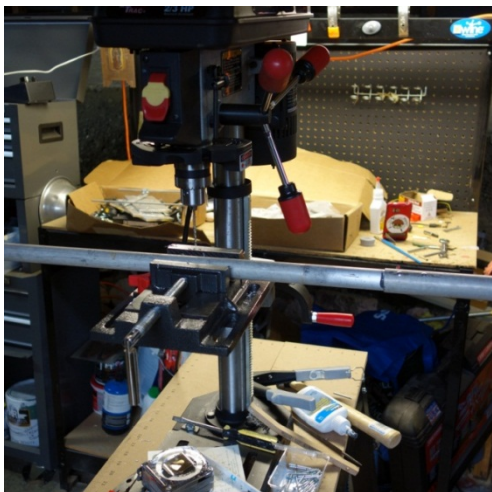




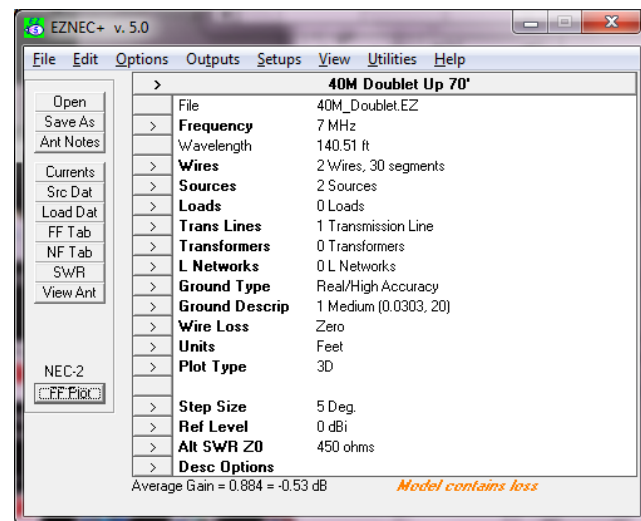
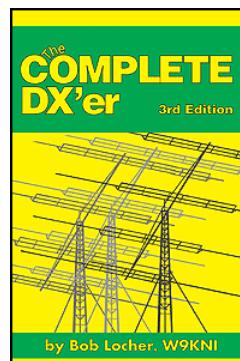
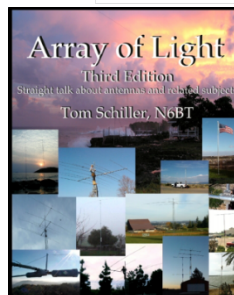
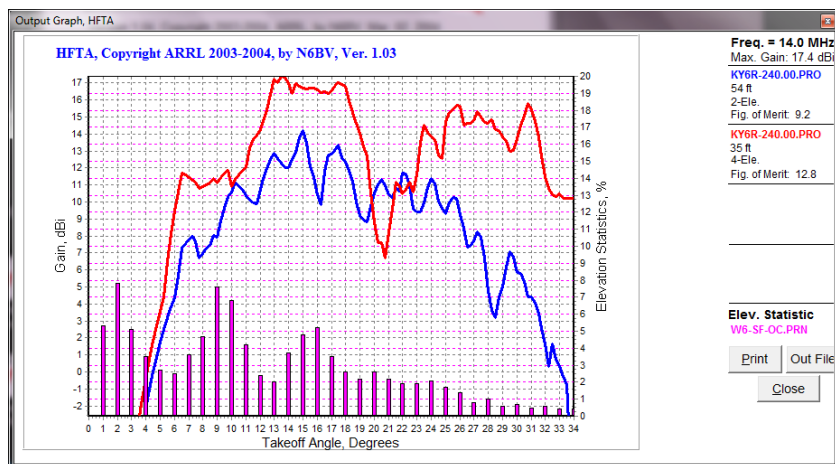
You can download a nice PDF of this diagram at <http://dxccleuth.wordpress.com/> and scroll down in the blog. If you print it on large A3 paper, it looks great!



# Tools of the Trade



## Drill Press and Pop Riveter

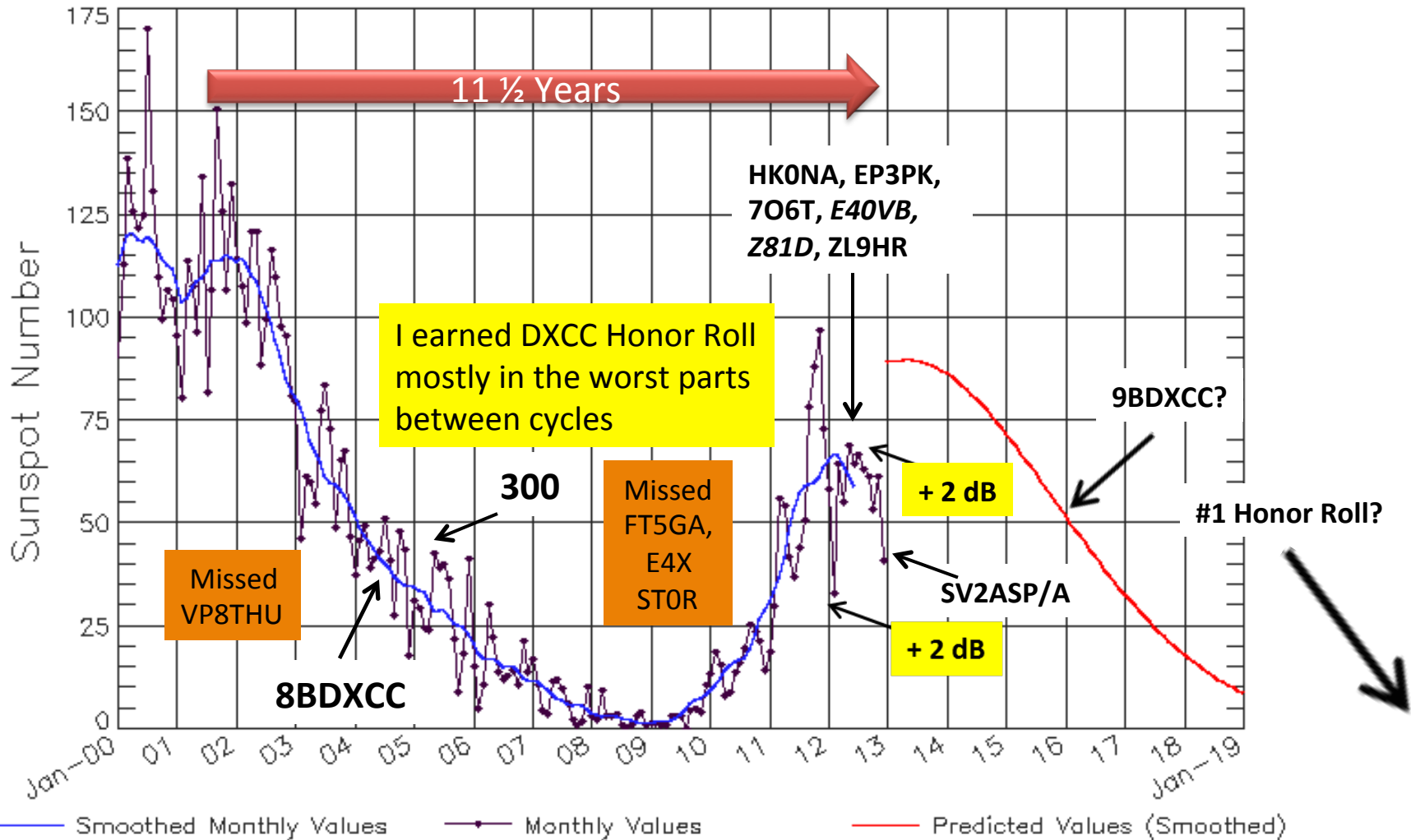


Superimposes an EZNec like antenna model over your terrain. Used to get a more real world view of how your antennas perform at your QTH.

Lets you design and optimize antennas given their real world dimensions (i.e. "taper schedule")

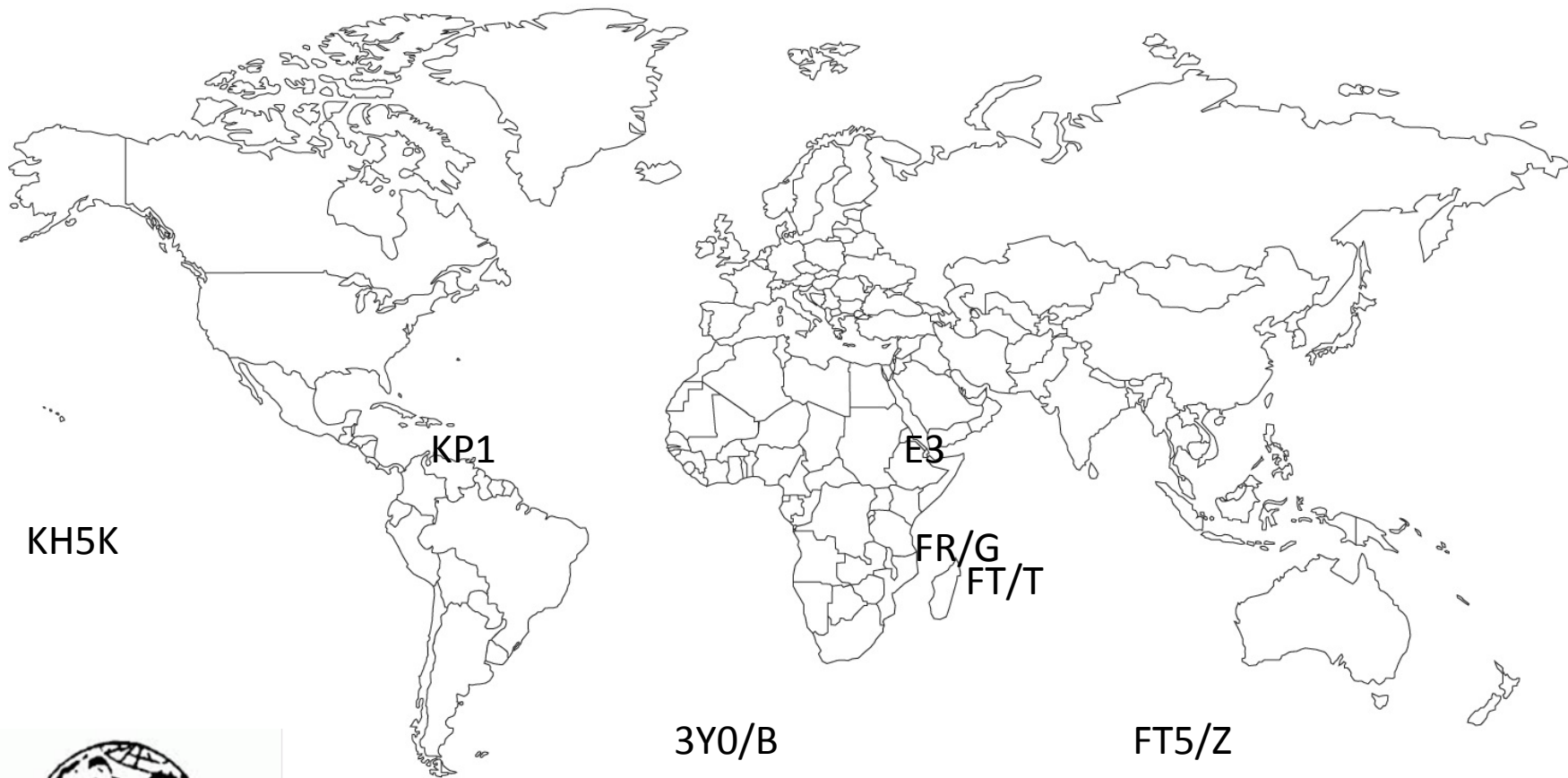
# Solar Cycles 23 and 24

ISES Solar Cycle Sunspot Number Progression  
 Observed data through Dec 2012





# What I Need for DXCC HR #1



KH5K

KP1

E3

FR/G  
FT/T

3Y0/B

FT5/Z

VP8/S

VK0/H

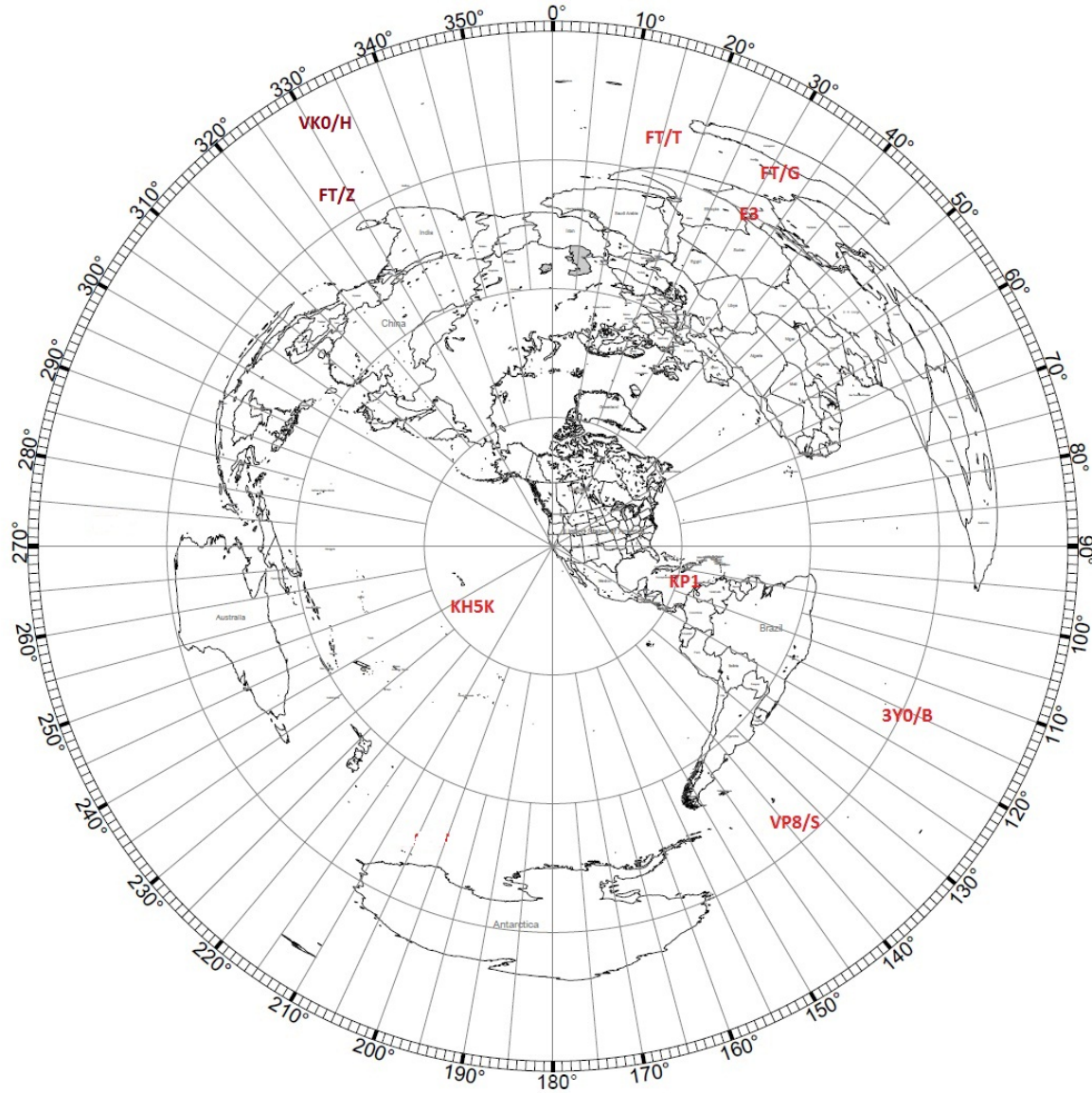


“Tell them to go activate what I need!”



# Azimuthal View – Centered on KY6R

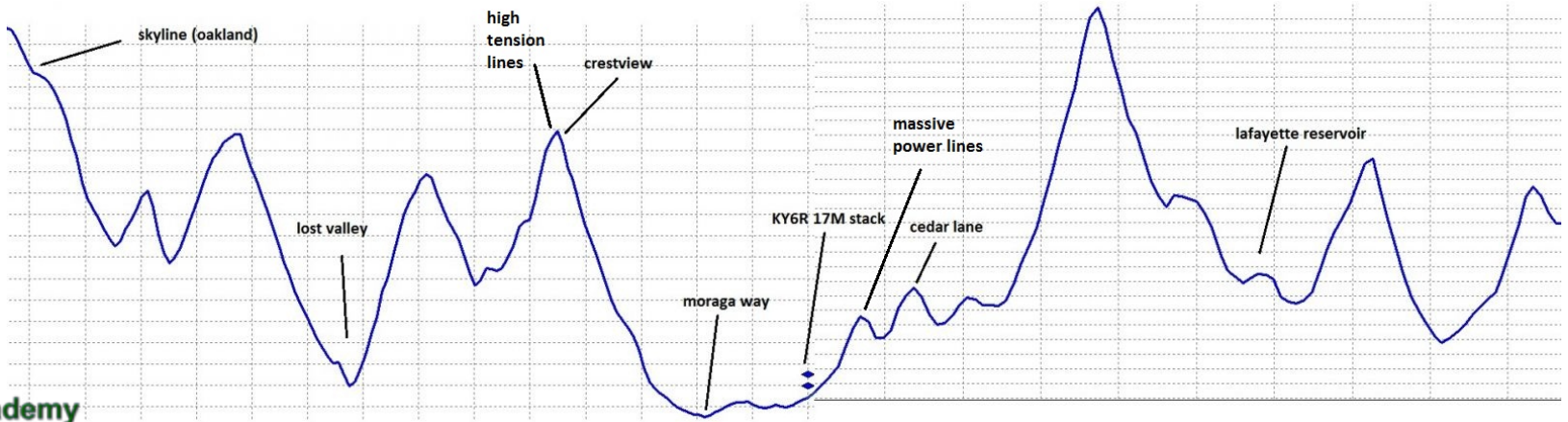
DX Academy



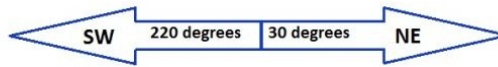
Shunts signals below 11 degrees

# My QTH

Shunts signals below 18 degrees



DX Academy



# Best DX Advice I Have Ever Received

DX Academy



- From 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"***
- From Tom, N6BT's Book "Array of Light":  
Page 19 – ***"I have concluded that 2 dB represents a level which can be heard and and accounts for another "layer" of stations that can be worked"***



# The KY6R “2 dB Rule”

- If I can squeeze 2 dB out of any antenna on any band, then its worth doing. This means reducing loss in the case of a low-band vertical
- If I can drop my TOA by 2 degrees on any band, then its worth doing (as long as I still clear my hills)



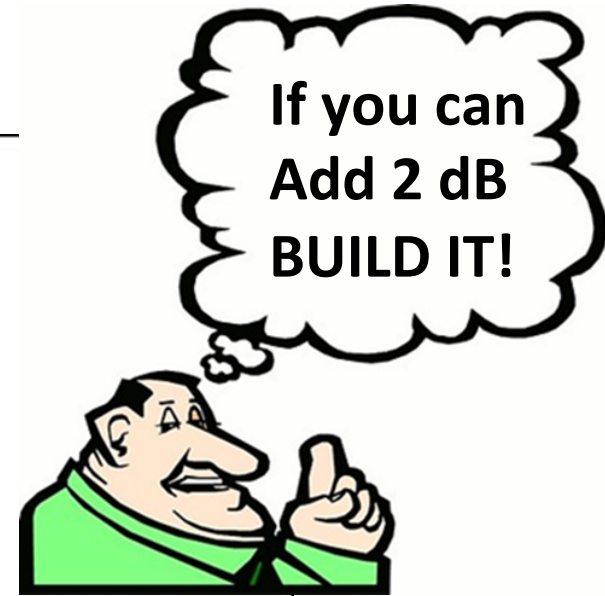
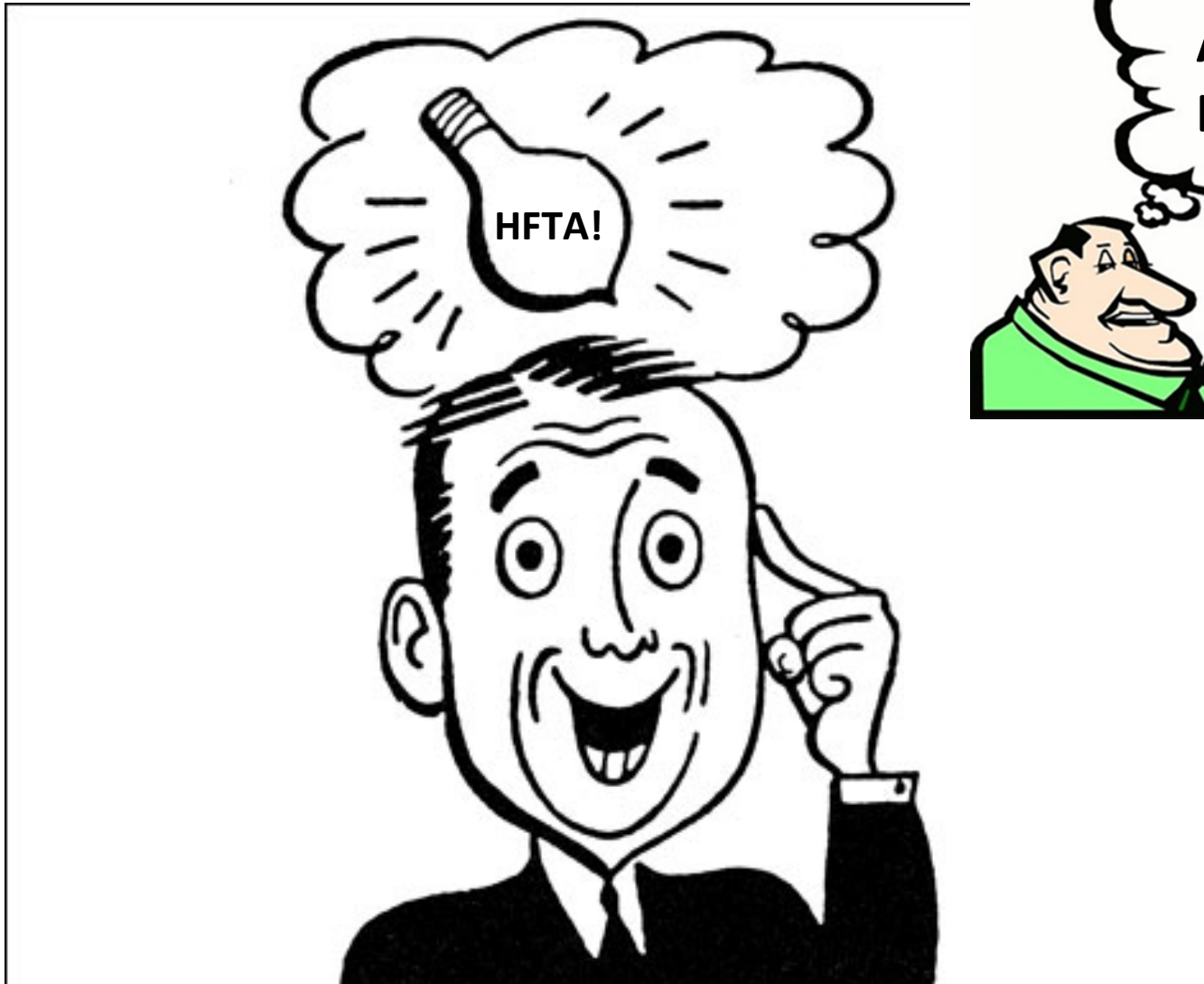


# HFTA + EZNEC = Toolbox

- HFTA and EZNEC are the two tools needed to assess the 2 dB and 2 degree rules
- I have successfully followed these rules and used these tools starting in late 2011 to achieve 100% success in every ATNO that I have gone after
- I went from 325 to 331 (that count toward DXCC) within the span of one year (2012)

# My HFTA “Epiphany” . . .

DX Academy





# 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 eek out more gain in your antenna system



# Background – Late 2011





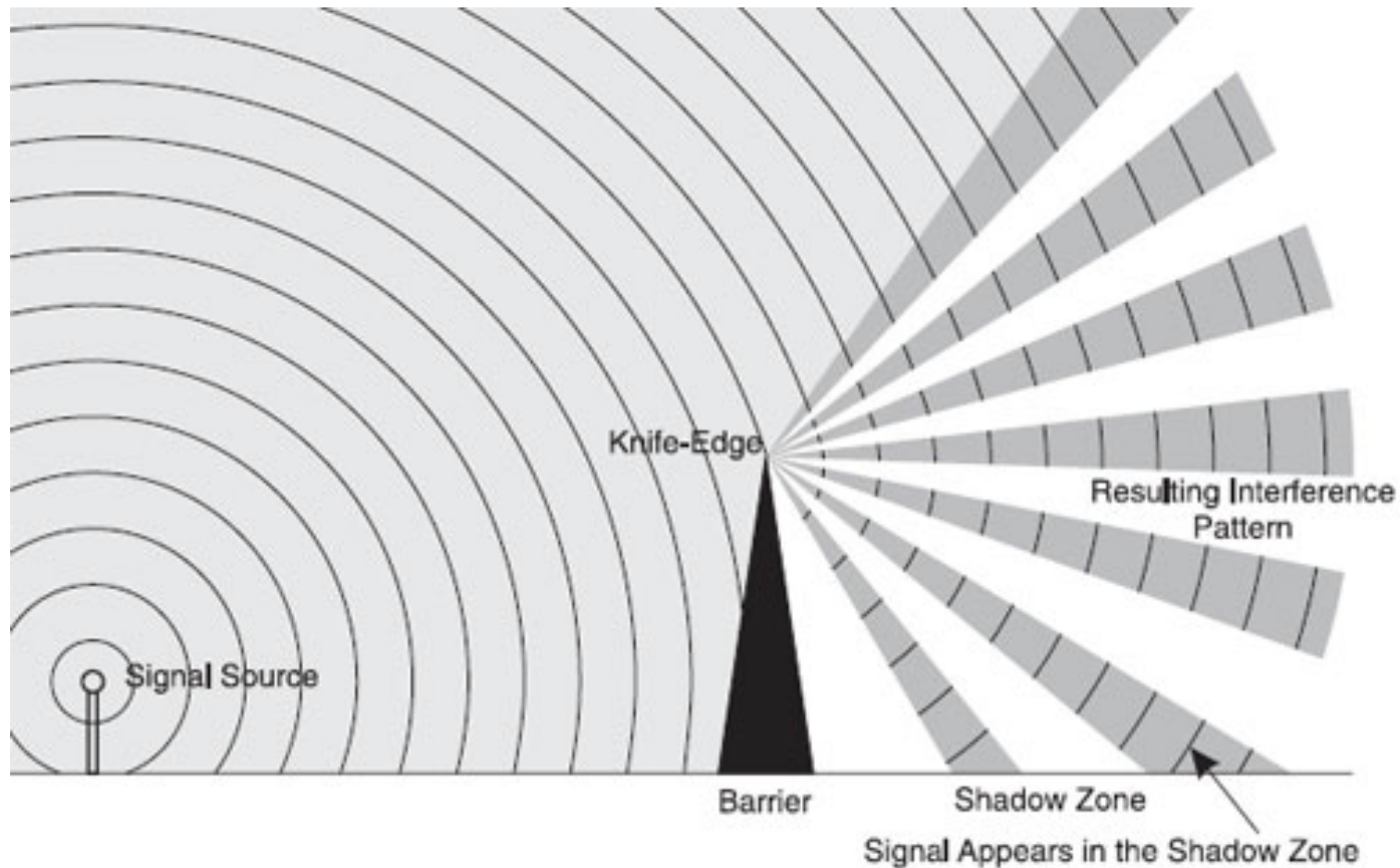
# From 2009 – 2011 I Hit a Terrible Wall



- Hills, Hills and More Hills!
  - SP ME / AF suffers most
  - Low TOA needed at bottom of cycle
  - Nearby hills diffracts low TOA 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?

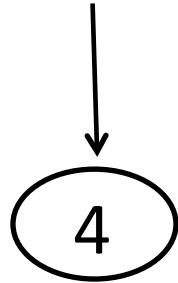


I actually posted on a forum asking if anyone knew about “selective propagation “. Then I came to my senses and realized this is science – not séance.

# The \$12 KY6R Sextant (Inclinometer)



Sextant reading



FR/T, 70, EP  
7 E3, FR/G, E4

SV/A

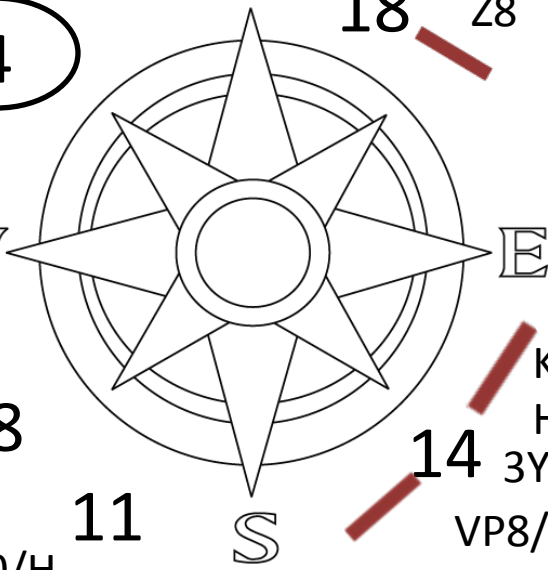
18 Z8

3 W  
FT5Z

KH5K 8  
ZL9  
VK0/H

11

KP1  
HK0  
14 3Y0/B  
VP8/S



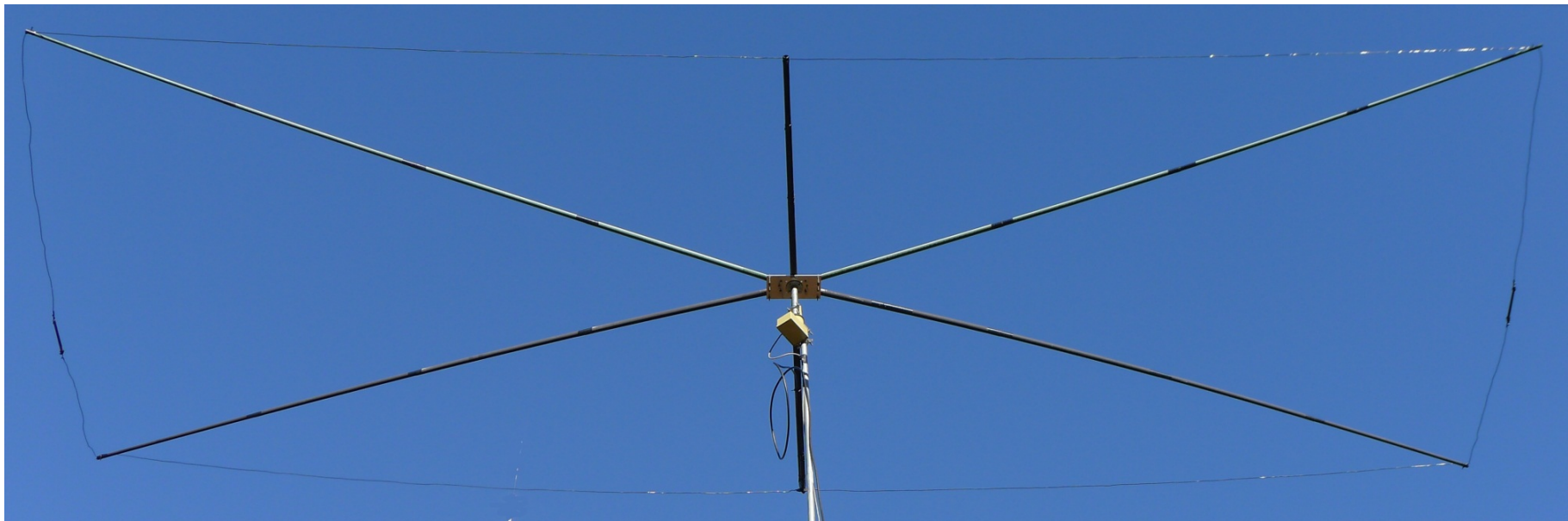
These are readings from the street  
which is about 15' above the bottom  
of the tower base or 30' below the top.  
*This test proves that HFTA is correct.*

N by NE





# My Old High Band HF Antenna



- Missing STOR motivated me to replace wire 20M Moxon (3 dBd gain and 24 dB F/B, up 30') with:
- ⇒ The A3S - gives me about 2 dBd more gain on 20/15/10M
  - ⇒ The Nested 17/12M Monoband Yagi - gave me 3 dBd more gain
  - ⇒ The new height of the A3S and Moxon greatly lowers the TOA



# 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 is up 30'?
- How does it compare to what I had before (20M Moxon up 30')
- Will it be worth investing \$800?

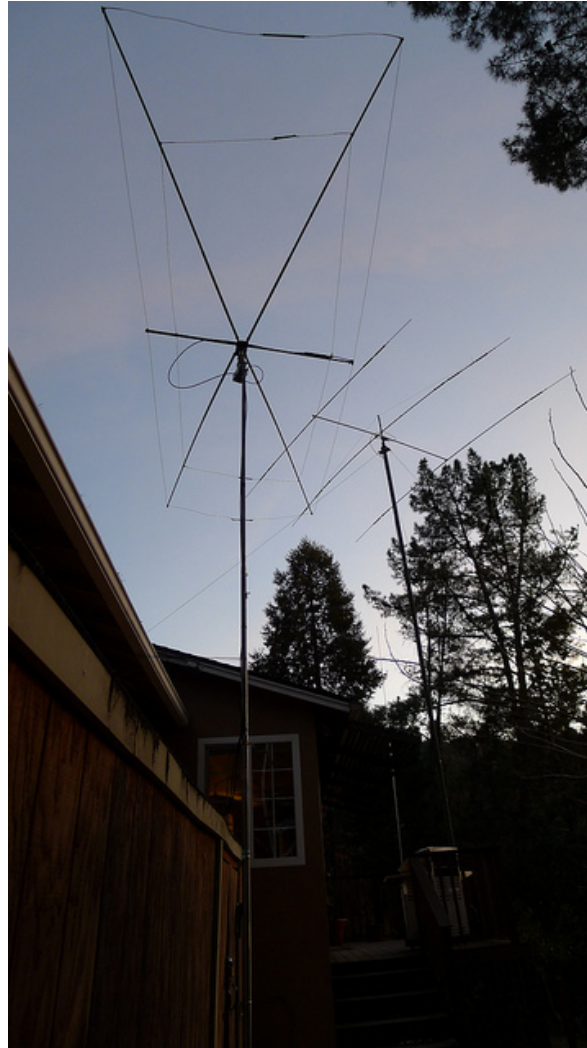




# Paid \$1500 for $>2$ dBd gain +24 dBd F/B



A3S + 30M at 46' on AB-952  
- Replaced 20M Moxon at 30'



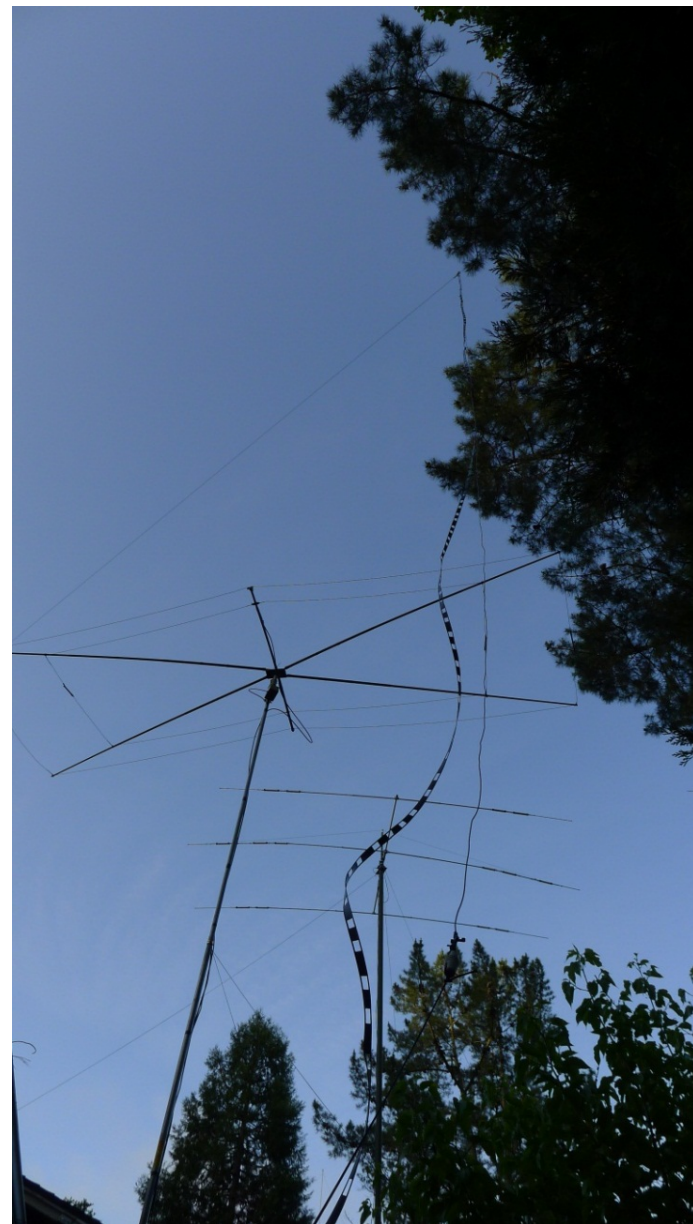
17/12M Nested Moxon  
- Replaced 20M Moxon at 30'  
(which acted as a dipole)



Increased 33' vertical to 45'  
w/six 5' top hats,  
added Switchable Base LC's



# K9AY Loops for RX and 40M Half Square





# Full KY6R Honor Roll “Retrospective”







# “Basic” Little Pistol Tips

- The antenna is easily the most important “tool” to earn Honor Roll
- Your operating skill is also critical. Listening and knowing how to work split is a must
- You don’t need an amplifier, but it takes a lot of frustration out of the chase
- You need a receiver that has good filtering and which lets you hear the really weak ones
- Live by the cluster, die by the cluster



# Favorite Antennas for the First 300 (aka “Before The Wall”) . . .

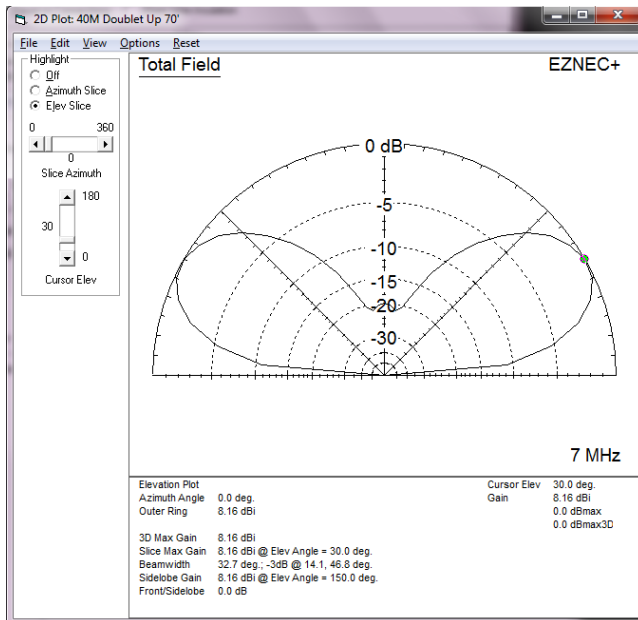
- Ladder line fed doublet up only 35’ and used with a tuner
- Bruce Array – opened 40M up in a way that the low doublet couldn’t
- I also tried Force-12 Sigma 5 and 40 short hatted vertical dipoles
- Moxon wire beams on Crappie Poles



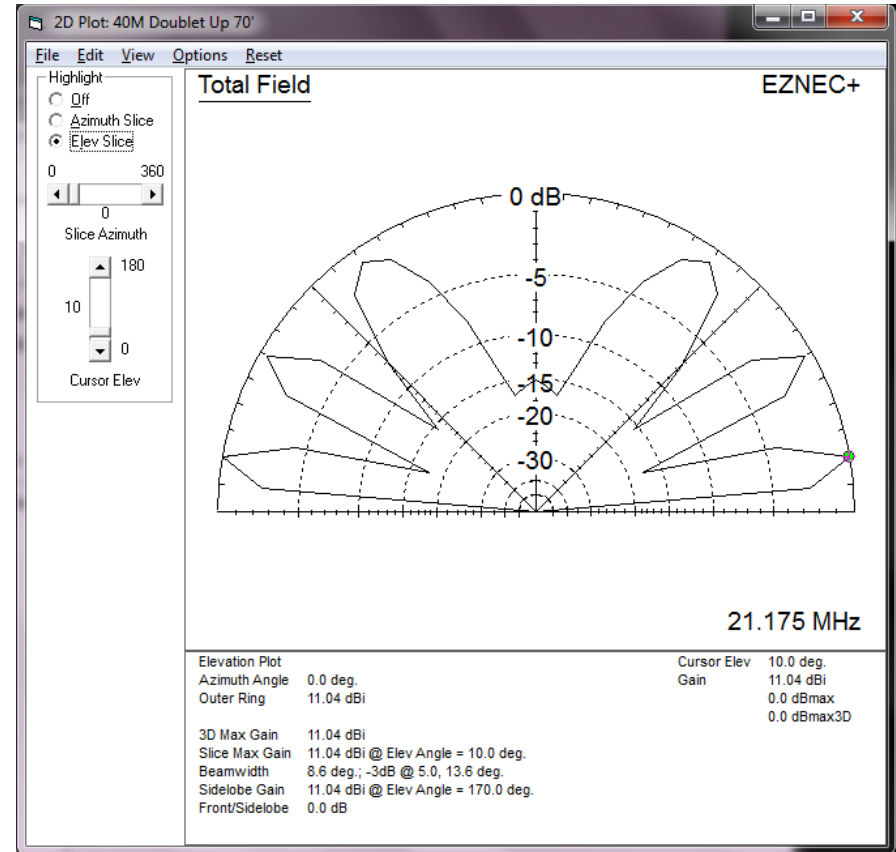
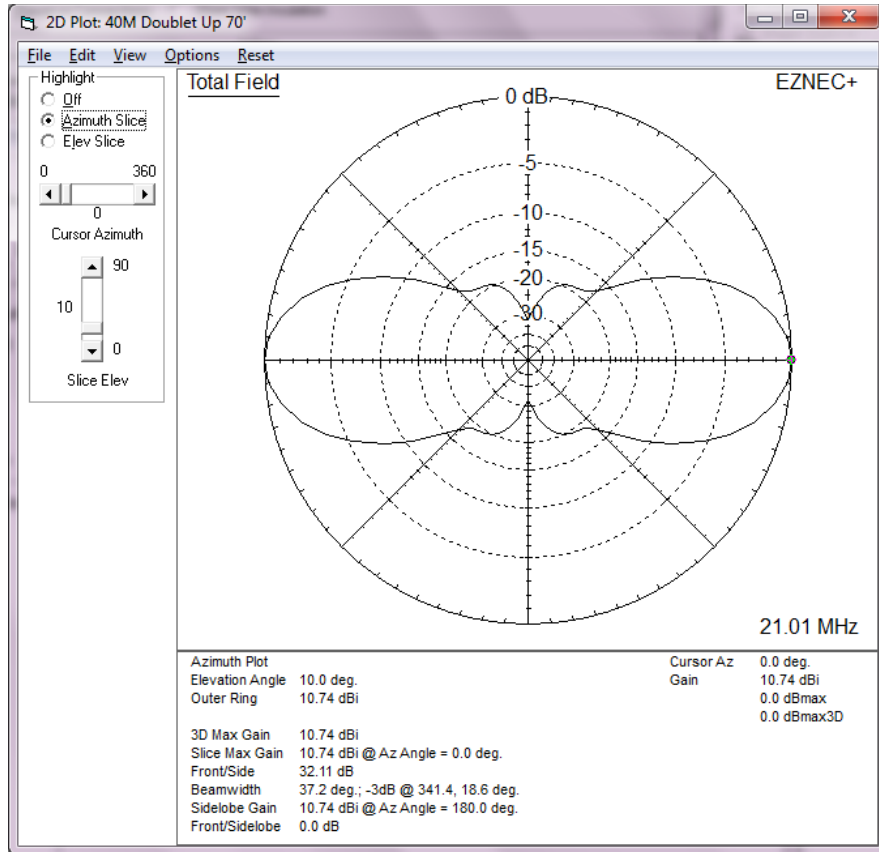
# “Lowly Dipole” – High and in the Clear



Old Dipoles Can Learn New Tricks!

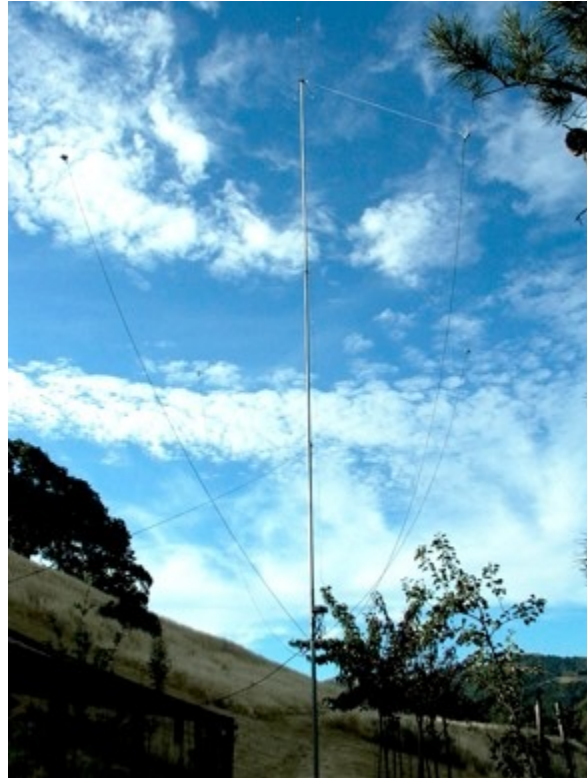


# 40M Doublet on 15M

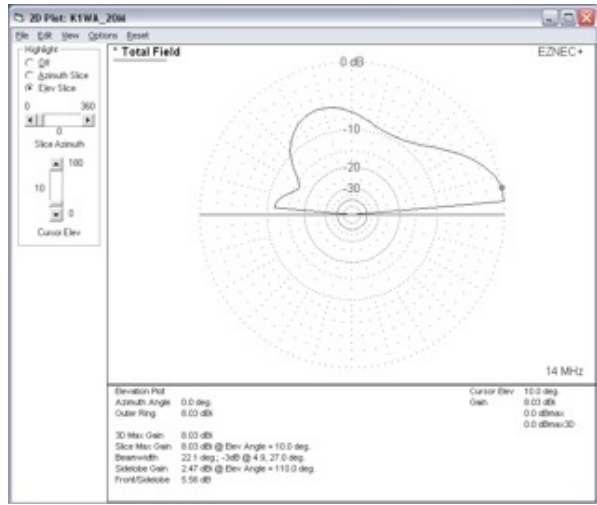
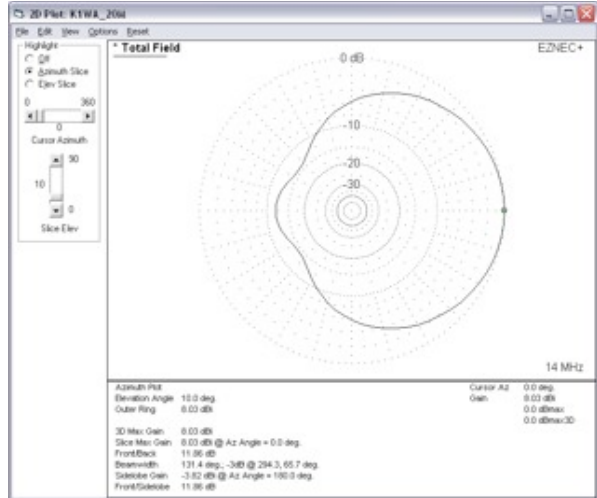




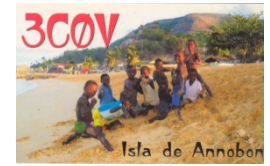
# Verticals That Don't Require Radials



K1WA Array



SHVD - Best Low Band ROI



Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria





# If I Could Only Have One (Stealth) Antenna



+

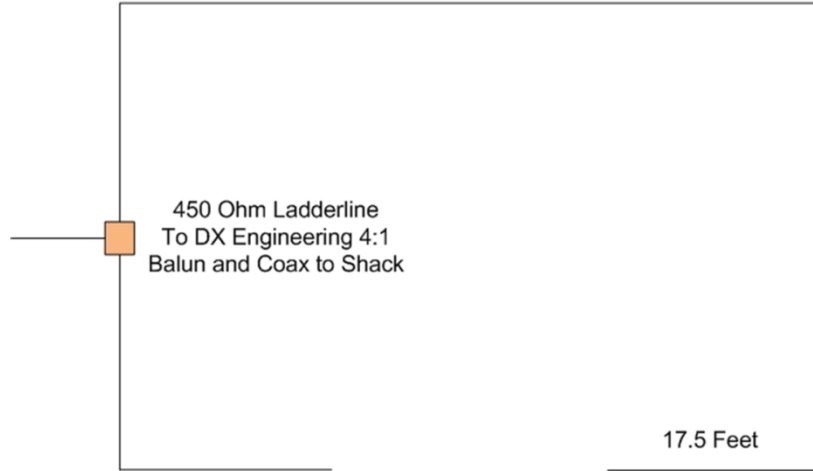




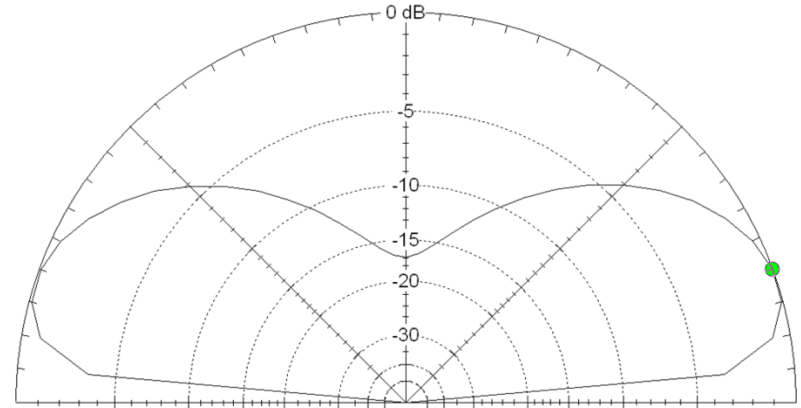


# Bruce Array's on the Low Bands

45 Feet

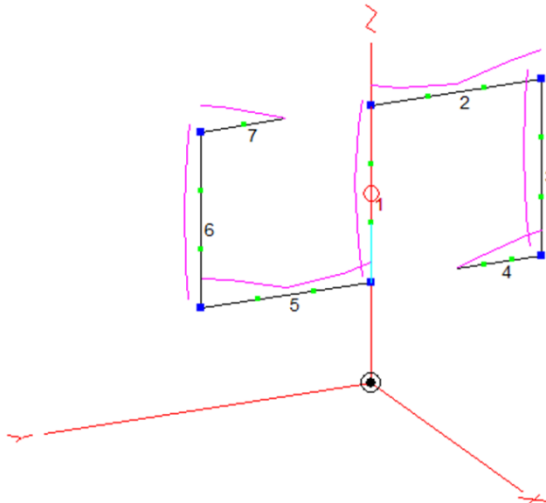


30 Feet



7 MHz

140 Feet #12 AWG Wire – Full Wavelength on 40M  
10 Feet off the ground

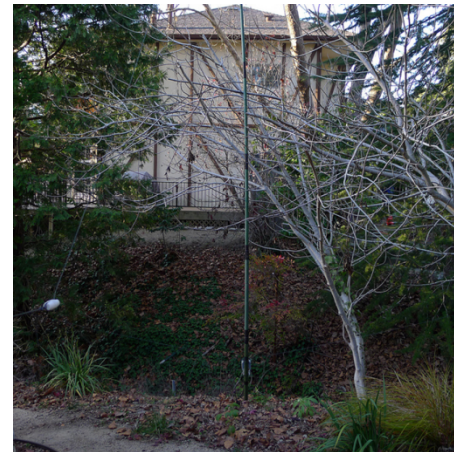
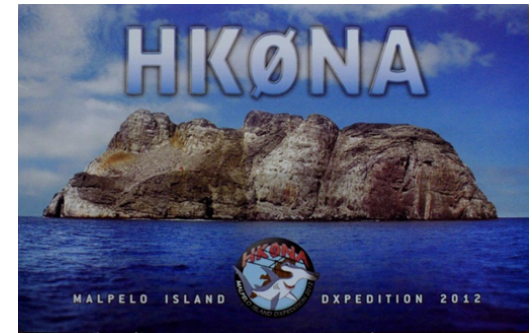


Elevation Plot	Cursor Elev	20.0 deg
Azimuth Angle	Oain	3.78 dBi
Outer Ring		0.0 dBmax
		0.0 dBmax:2D
3D Max Gain		3.78 dBi
Slice Max Gain		3.78 dBi @ Elev Angle = 20.0 deg.
Beamwidth		34.9 deg., -3dB @ 5.7, 40.6 deg.
Sidelobe Gain		3.72 dBi @ Elev Angle = 160.0 deg.
Front/Sidelobe		0.06 dB



# 160M – My 9<sup>th</sup> DXCC Band

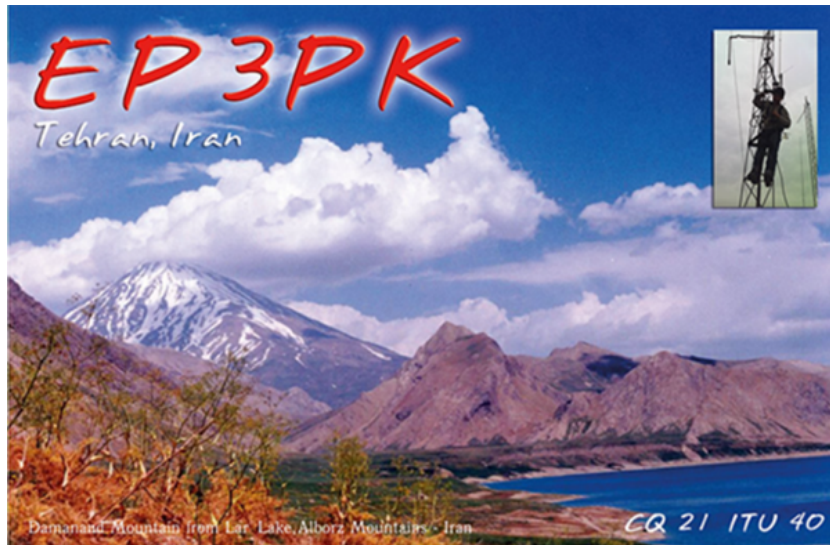
- I use a Cushcraft MA160V with 64 50' radials for transmit
- The antenna is only 36' tall
- I added a Ten Tec variable capacitor at the base - which doubles the usable bandwidth to 80 khz





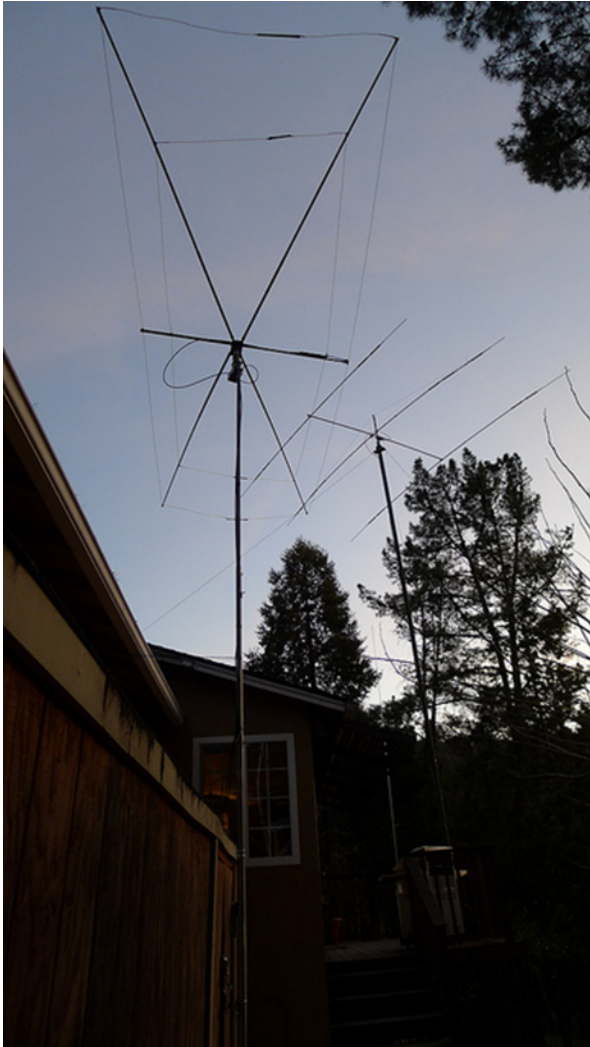


# Cushcraft A3S – Great ROI





# Nested Moxon – Best High Band ROI



“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





# My Annual 2 dBd “Quest”

- Can I improve my antenna gain by 2 dBd? (on the high bands)
- Can I drop the TOA by a couple of degrees?
- What are the bands with the highest probability that I should consider for the height of Sunspot Cycle 24 – for those left that I need for an ATNO?
- Last year I improved by 2 dBd across the board - by going from a Moxon to the A3S on 20 – 15 – 10 and from a dipole to a nested Moxon on 17 – 12M

There is not much gain left to squeeze  
out of my QTH . . .

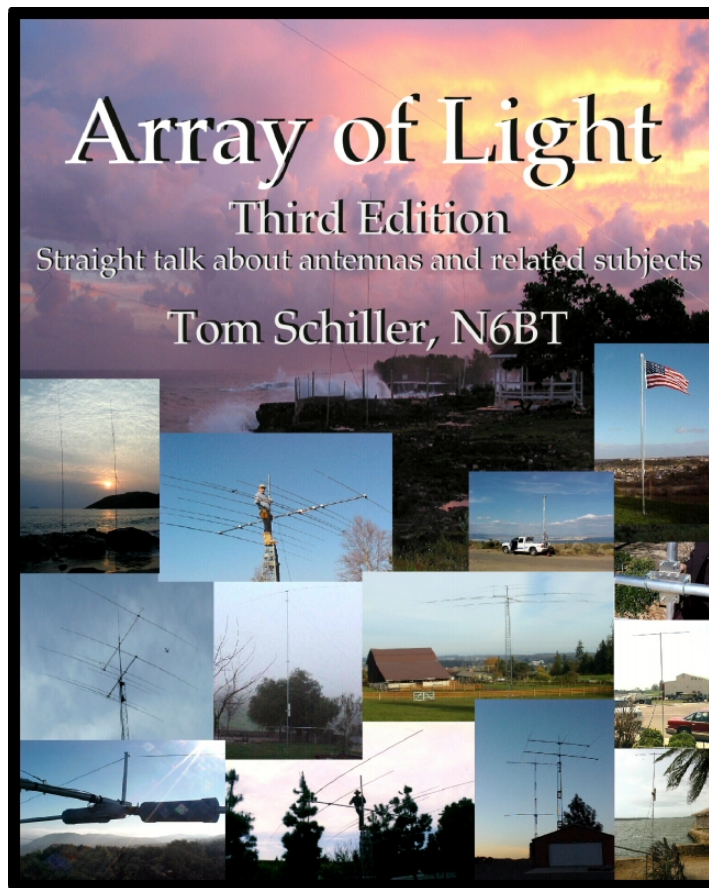




# Enter “Array of Light”, by Tom, N6BT

I met Tom at Pacificon 2012 and I bought his fantastic “Array of Light” book.

I finally learned how my A3S really performed. It was a real eye opener!



I learned about “proximity”, how cell drivers are designed and the gain you get from height over ground.

I had modeled and cut the aluminum for a 24’ 4 element direct feed “OWA” yagi for 20M.





# I Purchased Two Old Yagi's For \$325



Wilson M520 5 element 20M on 40' 3" boom

And a Force-12 C3 for \$150 . . . .

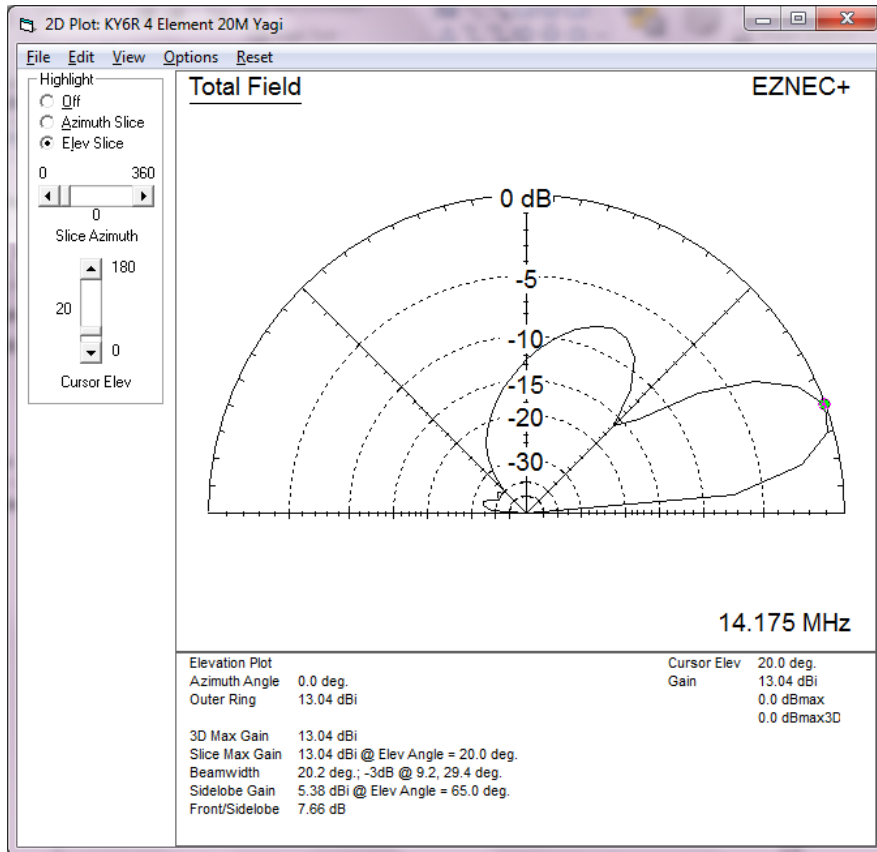
I bought two of Carl, AI6V's old antennas from his "antenna graveyard" up in Nevada City.



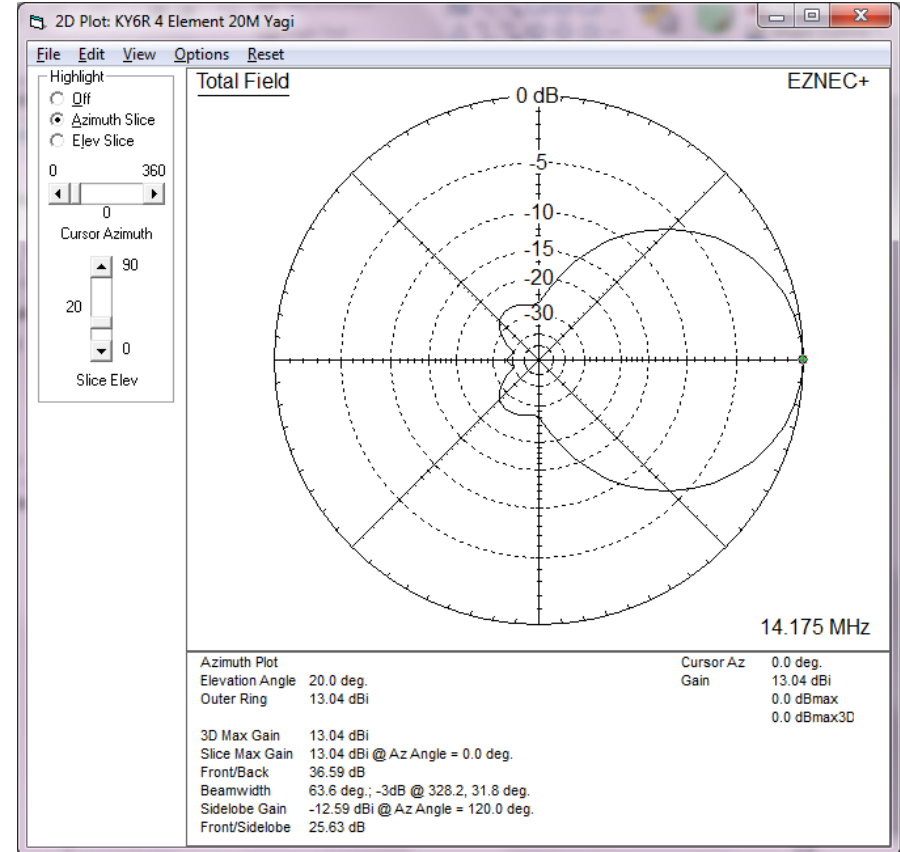
KLM 5 element 10M yagi on 27' boom

# The 4 Element 20M Idea (24' Boom)

This Antenna is Featured in "Array of Light", and I wanted to see if it made sense to have one really "serious" antenna with a lot more gain than what I had – even if just on one band – 20M being the "money band"



13 dBi Gain!



36 dB Front to Back!



# But What About My Tower?



- My AB-952 Military Mast with the A3S at 45'
- The 24' 20M 4 element yagi would be way too top heavy
- Tom suggested a stack of 2 element mono banders







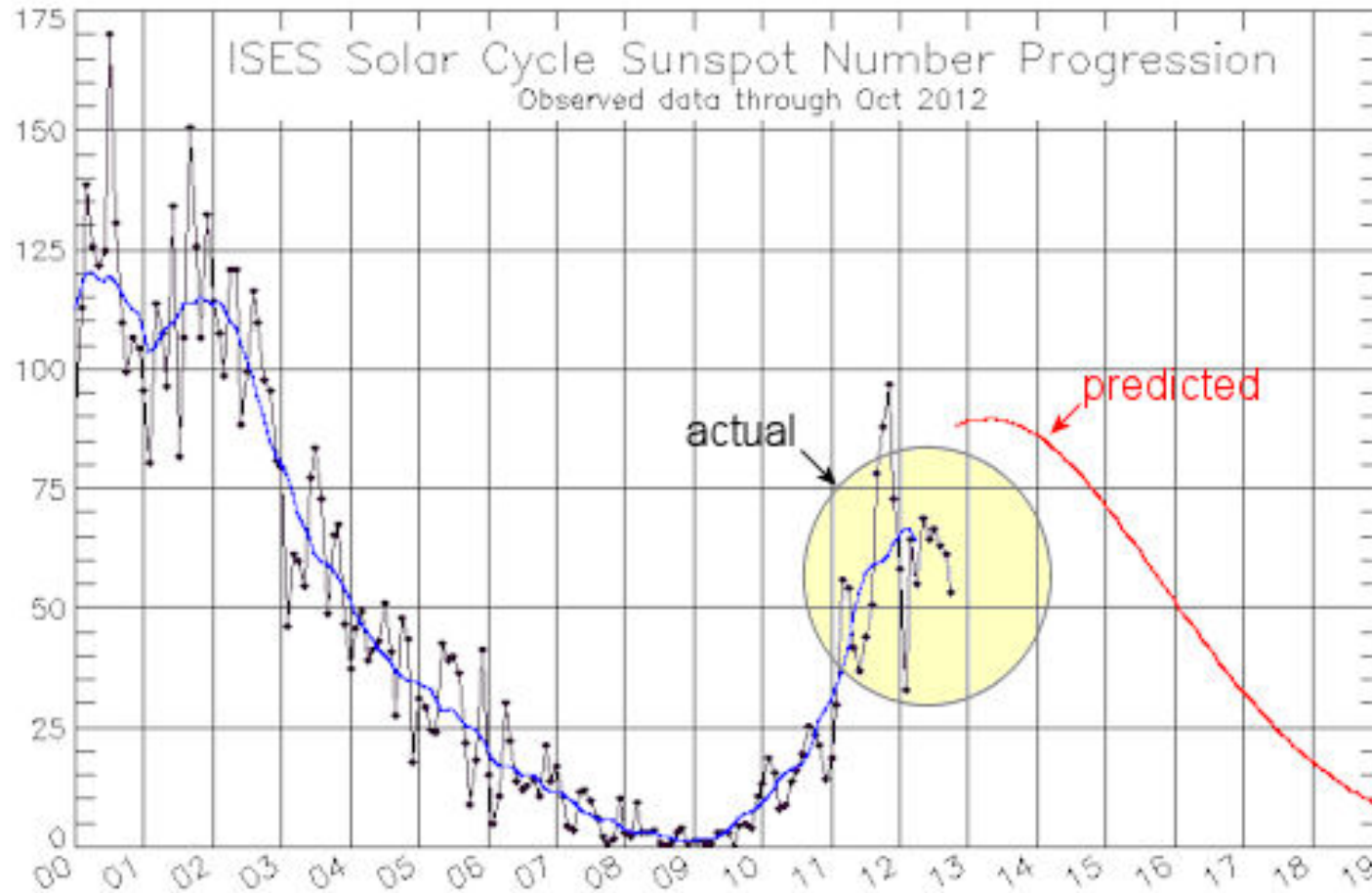
# Finally Dropped the 20M Idea

(I “did the math”)

- My AB-952 can go up to 55'
- $492/f =$  half wave stacking distance  $492/18.1 = 27'$
- 55' was not enough for a 20M 2X2 Stack
- But its perfect for a 17M stack ( $27 + 27 = 54'$ )
- Must use “Armstrong Rotator” though . .



# 17 Meters = Good Choice



I am not a contester, and 17M seems to be a great strategic choice for this **very** weak cycle



# My 17 Meter "2X2" Stack







# Why a stack?

- Very good gain
- Low TOA
- Flexibility – switch for best angle / null
- Compressed lobes
- Broad banded
- “Models well”, but more importantly, on air it works well on the other bands (with a tuner)



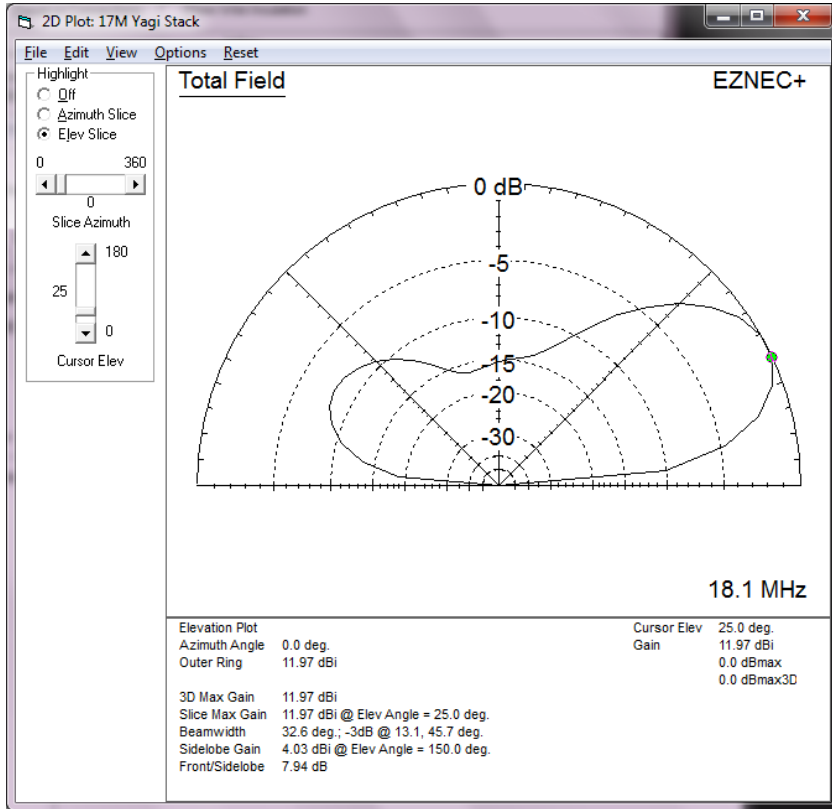
# Tried a 17/12M duo bander



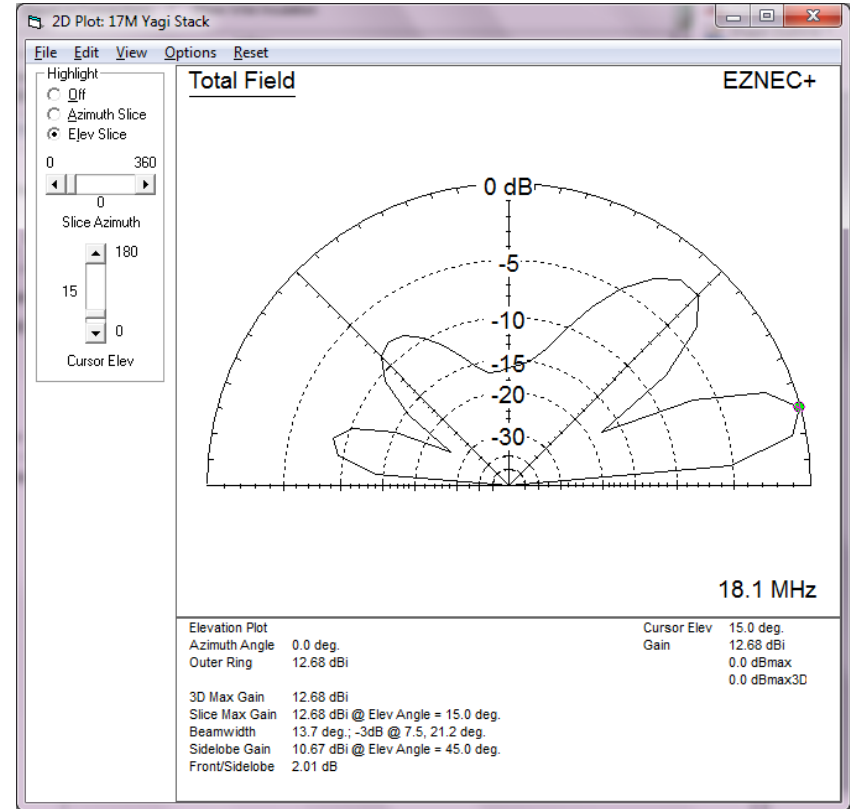
PRO: Compact and fairly light weight  
CON: Still too top heavy on my tower



# Single 17M Yagi's



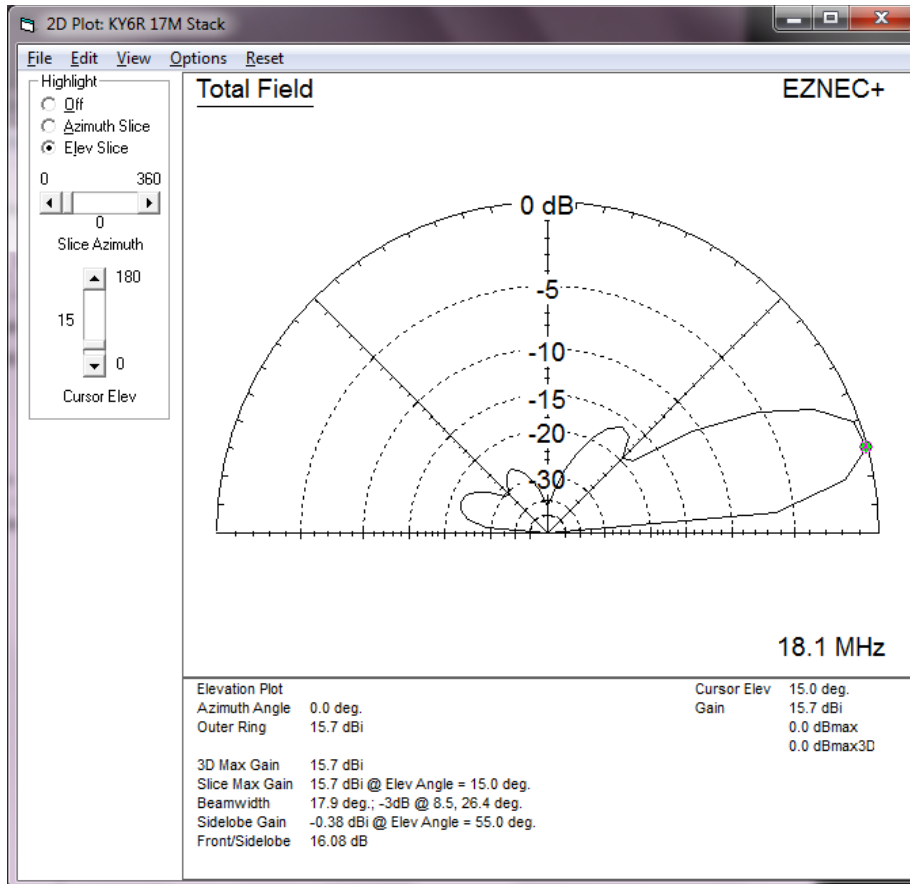
At 27' – ~ 12 dBi



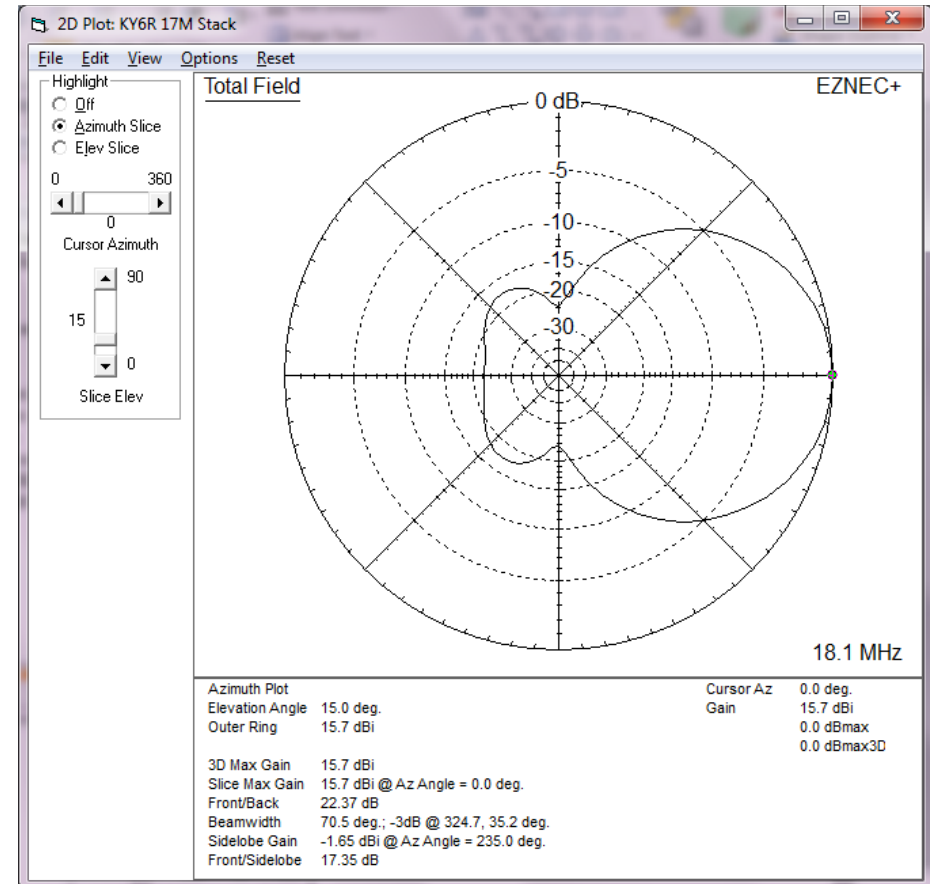
At 54' – ~12.7 dBi



# What about a 2x2 17M Yagi Stack?



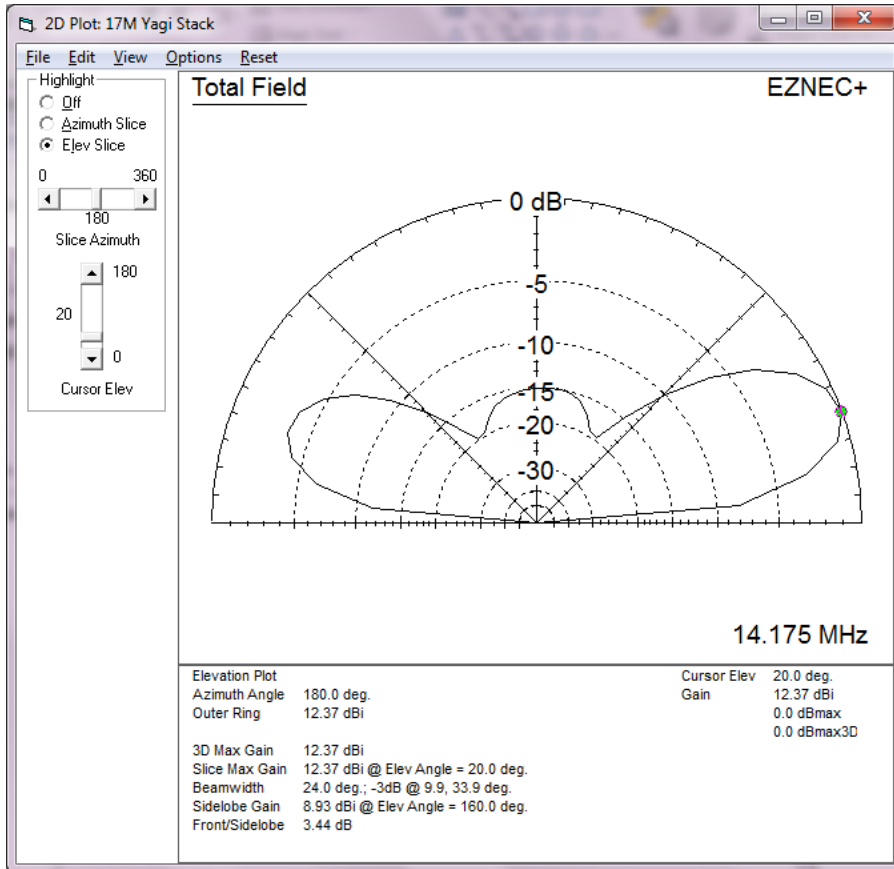
15.7 dBi, Excellent TOA



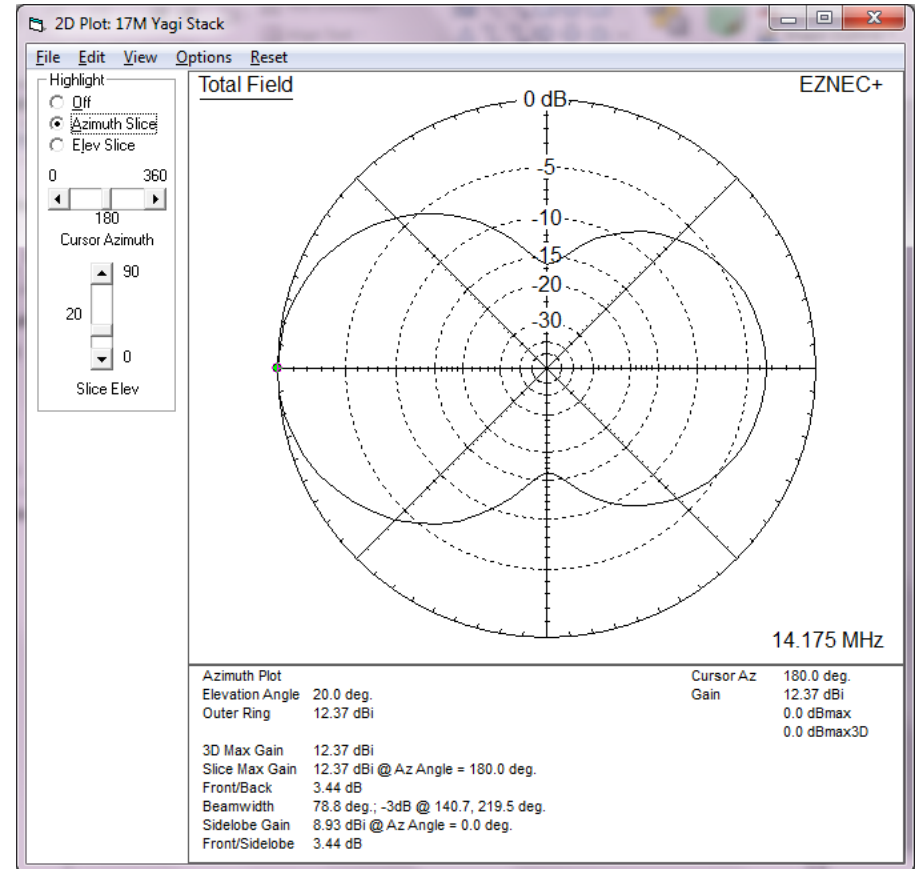
22.4 dB F/B



# The Same Stack on 20M



12.4 dBi in reverse direction, Good TOA

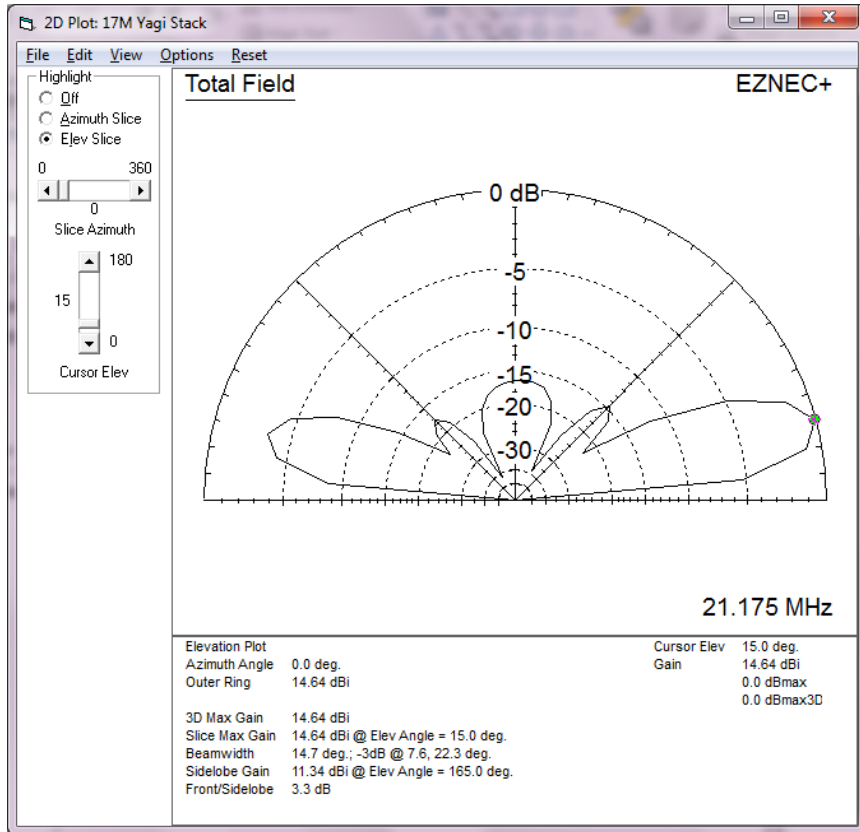


Insignificant F/B

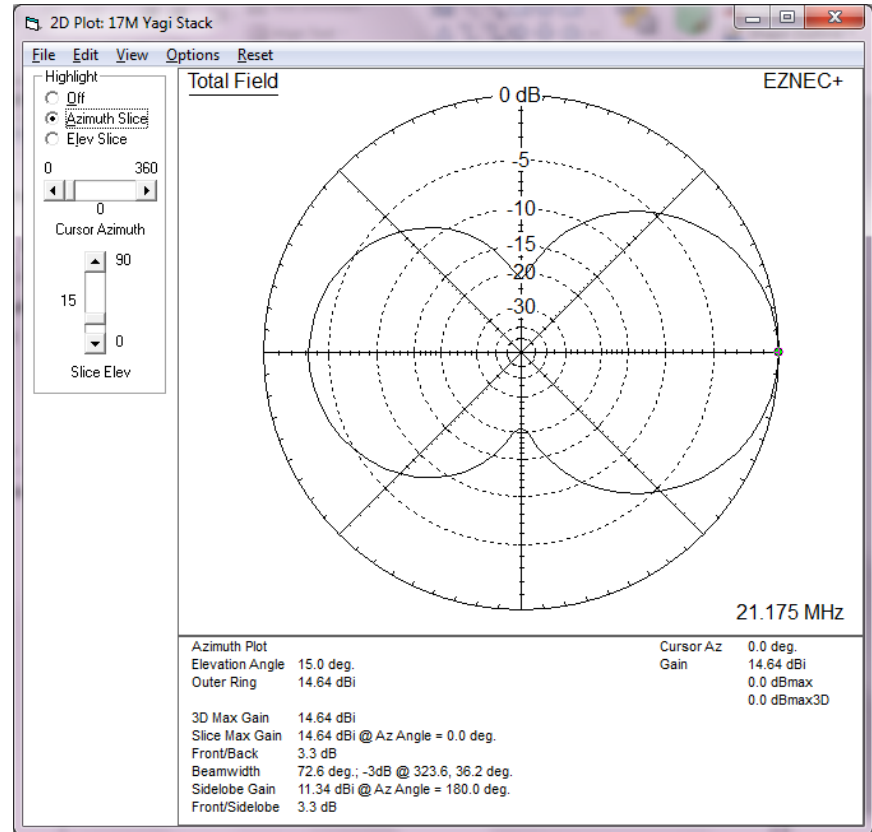
Has the characteristics of an Extended Double Zepp



# The Stack on 15M



14.6 dBi gain, Excellent TOA

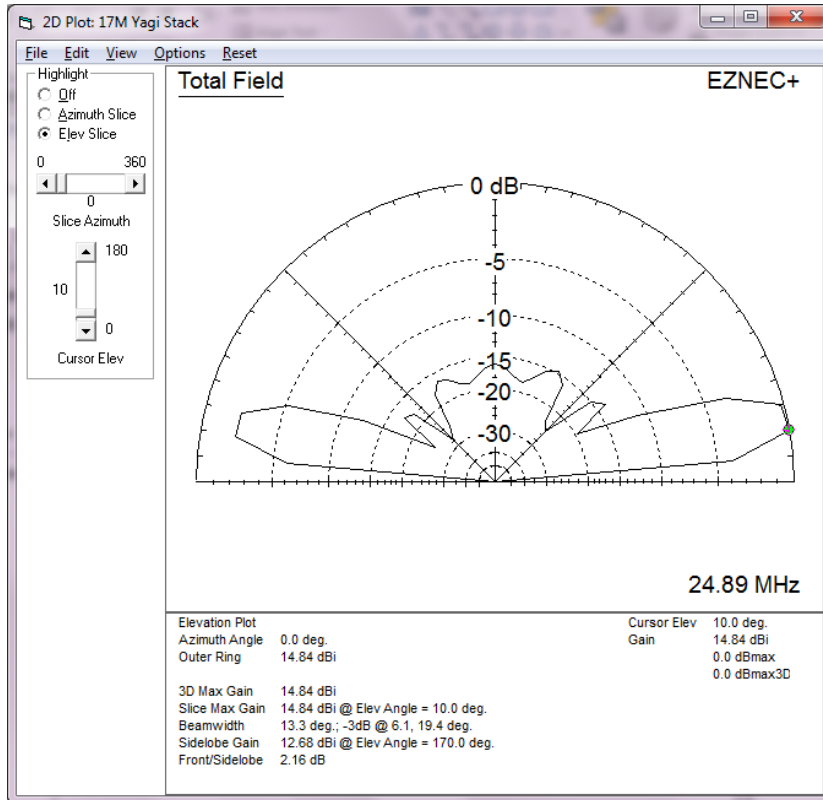


Insignificant F/B

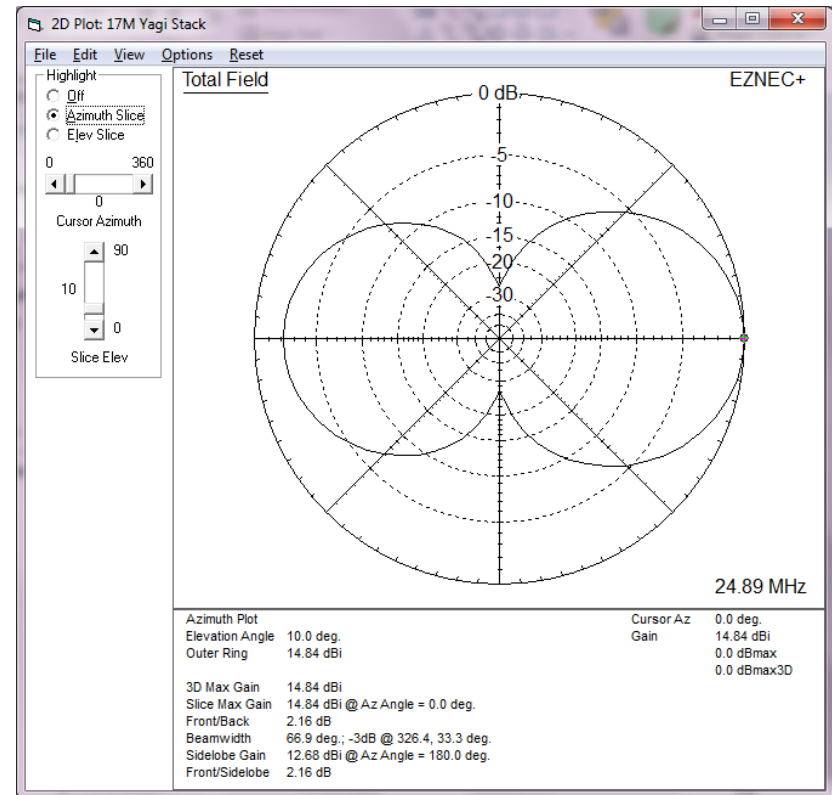




# The Stack on 12M



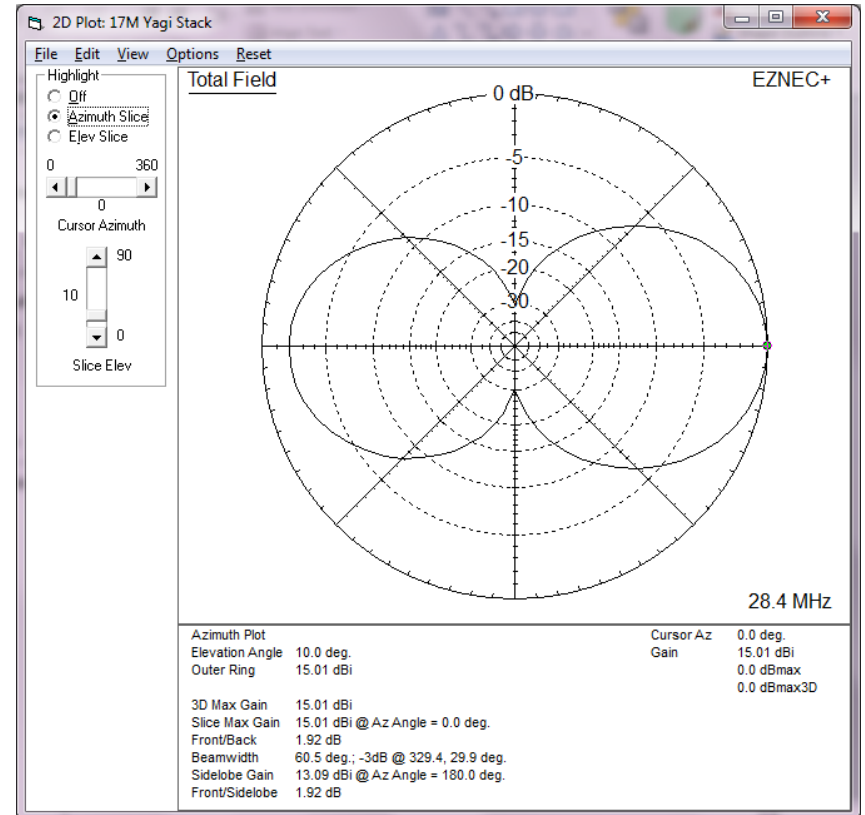
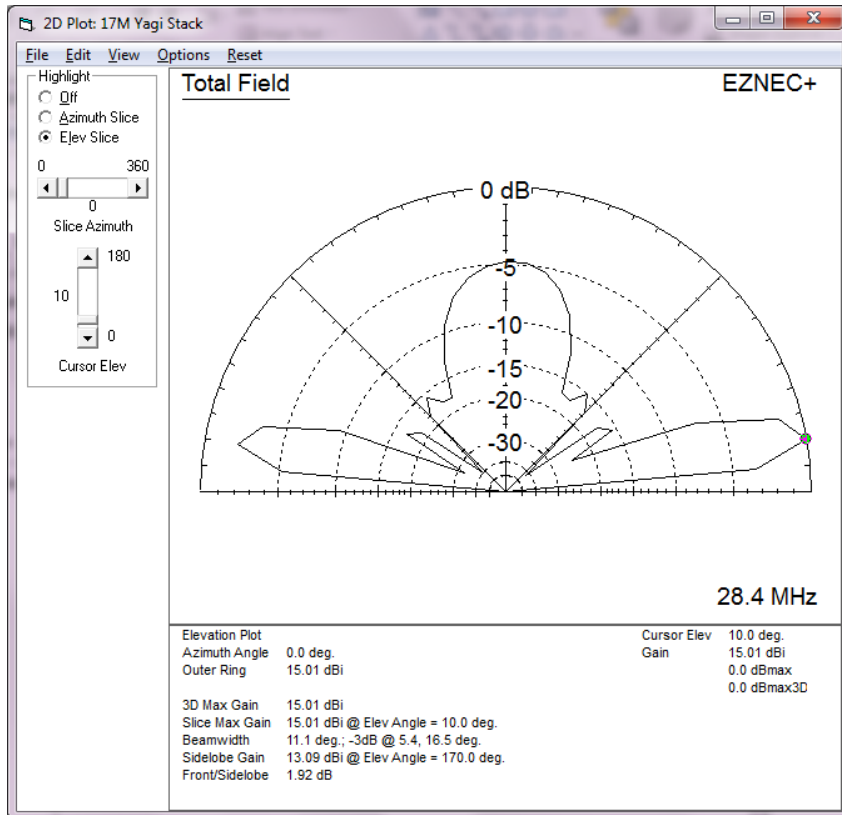
14.8 dBi gain, Superb TOA



Insignificant F/B



# The Stack on 10M

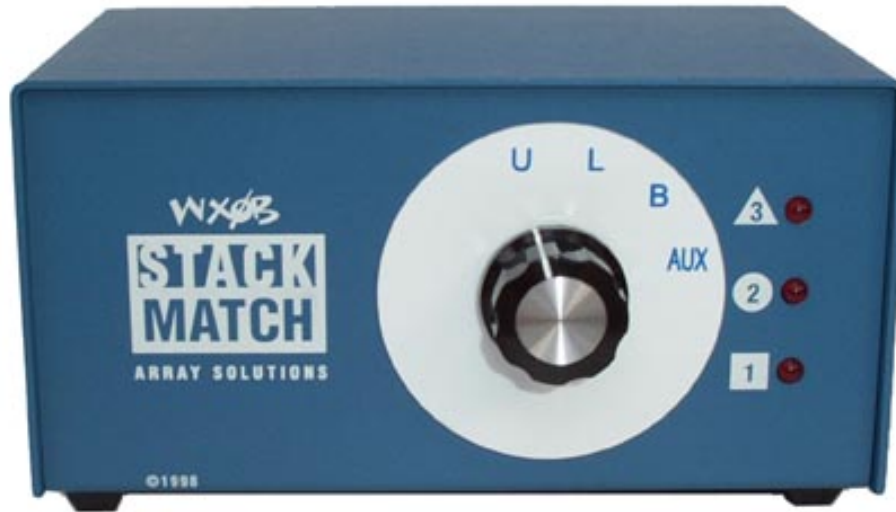


Good gain – but with big ugly lobe.  
 Superb TOA



# Array Solutions Stackmatch II

## ARRAY SOLUTIONS



StackMatch II Controller

Does a great job of phasing and “flattening” the SWR of the two yagis in a stack



# Does it Pass The 2 dBd Test?

BAND	ANTENNA	PASS?	DIFFERENCE
20M	A3S (2 dB) with trap loss and spacing	Yes	+2 dB [*]
17M	Nested Moxon (4 dB)	Yes	+3 dB
15M	A3S (3 dB) with trap loss and spacing	Yes	+2 dB [*]
12M	Nested Moxon (4 dB)	Yes	+2 dB
10M	A3S (4 dB) with trap loss	Yes	+2 dB [*]

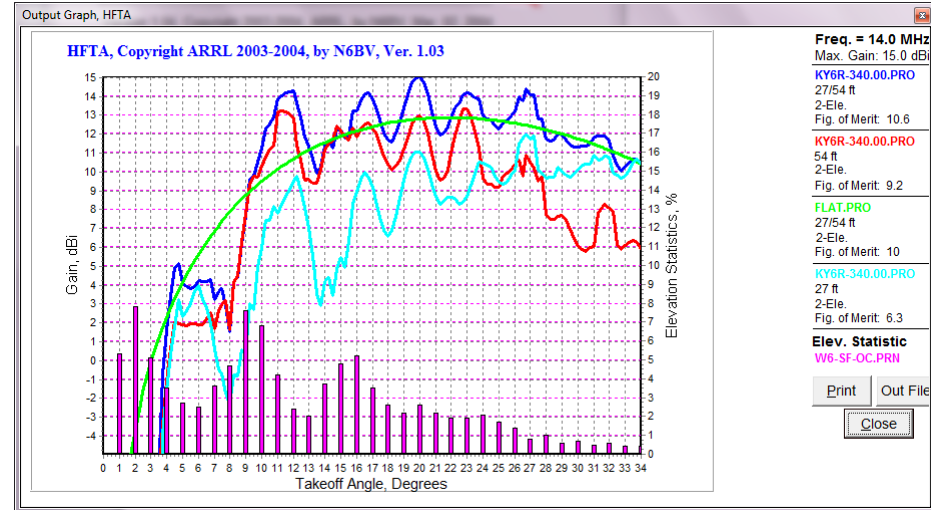
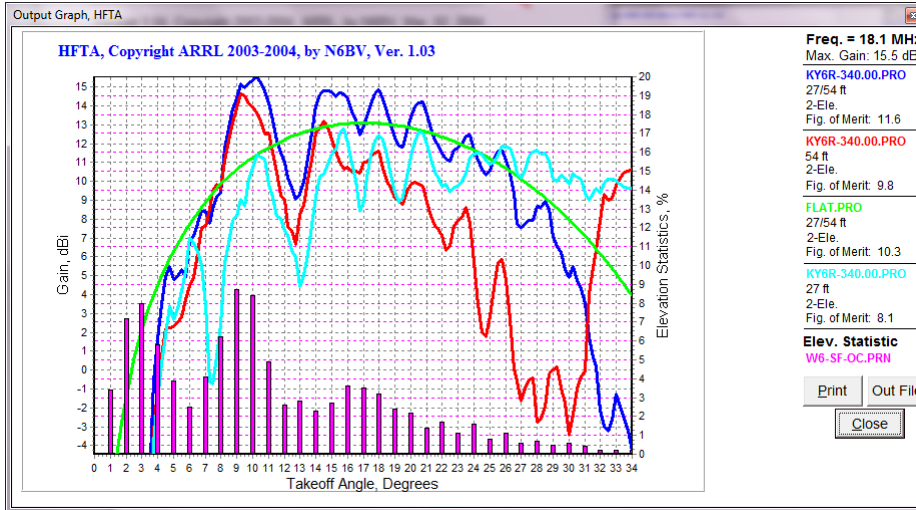
Spec for spec, it passes the test. Lets look at the stack (real world) given my terrain in HFTA.

[\*] The A3S has less gain than its published Specification – by at least 2 dB, maybe 3 dB. Its hard to tell exactly how much less, but minimizing loss is the name of the game.





# A 15 dB Difference!



- I consistently get reports that just the top yagi in the stack is 15 dB better than both switched in
- This happens on both 17M as well as 20M
- Its not quite as apparent on receive
- There are a few paths where the lower antenna was noticeably better (VU at West Coast night time greyline on 20M)



# How to Read an HFTA Chart

Direction

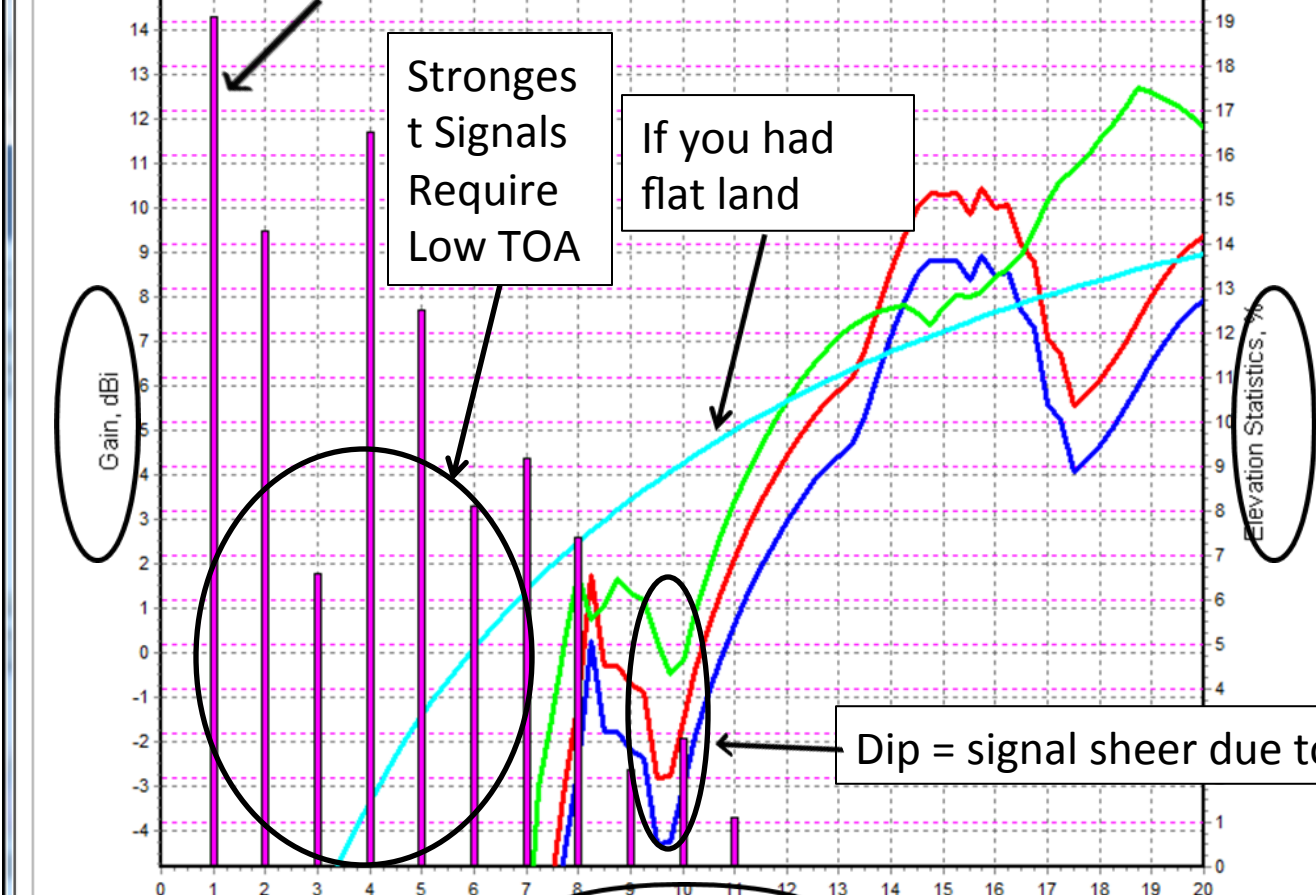
The higher the bar, the higher the probability you will work them at this angle

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

Freq. = 14.0 MHz  
 Max. Gain: 12.2 dBi  
 KY6R-30.00.PRO  
 30 ft  
 2-Ele.  
 Fig. of Merit -10.9  
 KY6R-30.00.PRO  
 30 ft  
 3-Ele.  
 Fig. of Merit -9.4  
 KY6R-30.00.PRO  
 46 ft  
 3-Ele.  
 Fig. of Merit -6.7  
 FLAT.PRO  
 30 ft  
 2-Ele.  
 Fig. of Merit -1.5  
**Elev. Statistic**  
 W6-SF-AF.PRN  
 Print Out File  
 Close

FOM

Compare these antennas



Strongest Signals Require Low TOA

If you had flat land

Gain, dBi

Elevation Statistics, %

Dip = signal shear due to hill

Takeoff Angle, Degrees

Higher Angles With Lower Bars = "ESP ZONE!"



# HFTA “Figure of Merit”

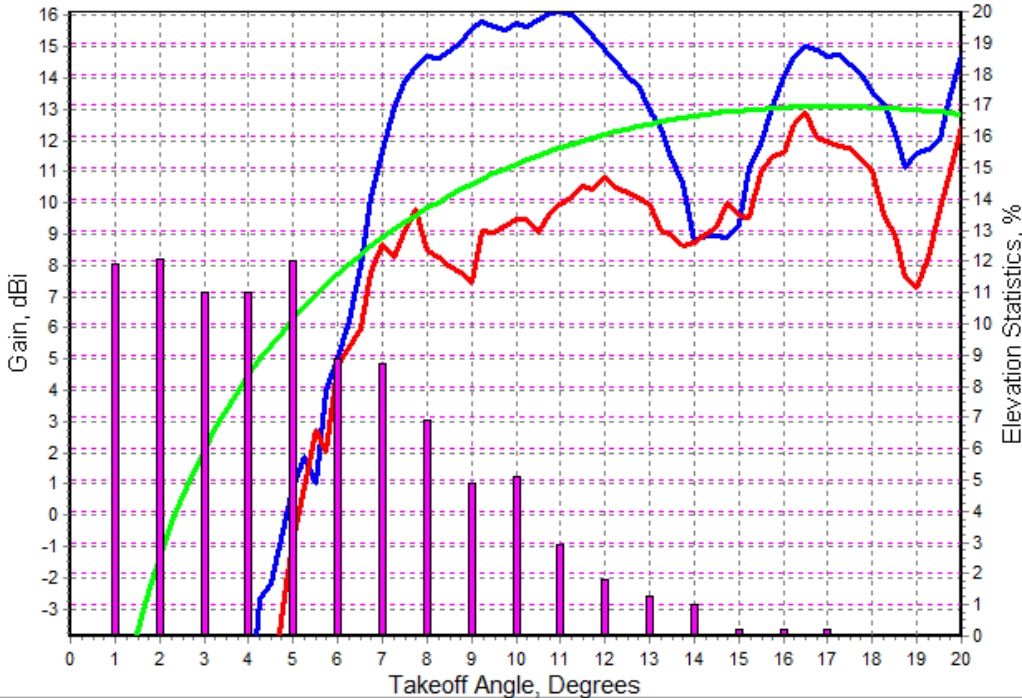
- “A weighted statistical average computed by multiplying the gain at each angle by the statistical percentage that the band is open at that angle. The products for all angles are averaged to compute the Figure of Merit, which is calibrated in dBi” – source = ARRL Antenna Book Addendum



# FT5/T - Tromelin

Output Graph, HFTA

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



Freq. = 18.1 MHz  
Max. Gain: 16.1 dBi

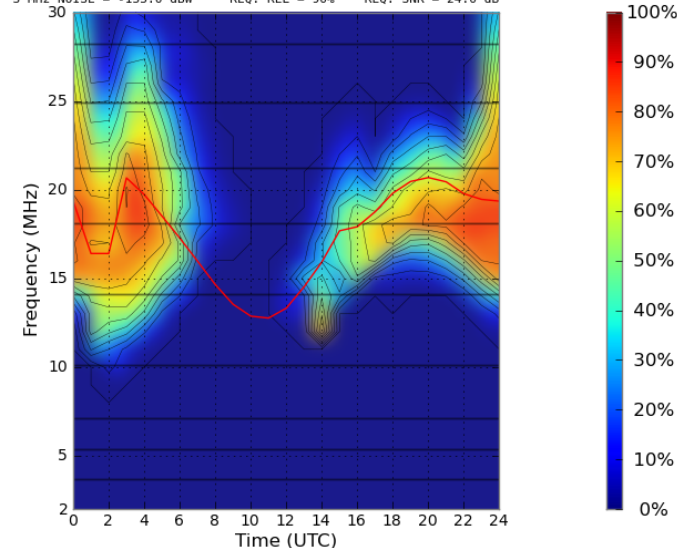
**KY6R-0.00.PRO**  
27/54 ft  
2-Ele.  
Fig. of Merit: 9.9

**KY6R-0.00.PRO**  
35 ft  
2-Ele.  
Fig. of Merit: 4.8

**FLAT.PRO**  
27/54 ft  
2-Ele.  
Fig. of Merit: 7.4

Circuit Reliability (%)

May 2013 SSN = 83. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees  
TX RX AZIMUTHS N. MI. KM  
38.82 N 123.40 W - 10.14 S 49.22 E 14.91 348.25 9039.6 16740.0  
XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[voaant/5e115m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz= 14.9 0.400kW  
RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[voaant/3e110m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=348.3  
3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB

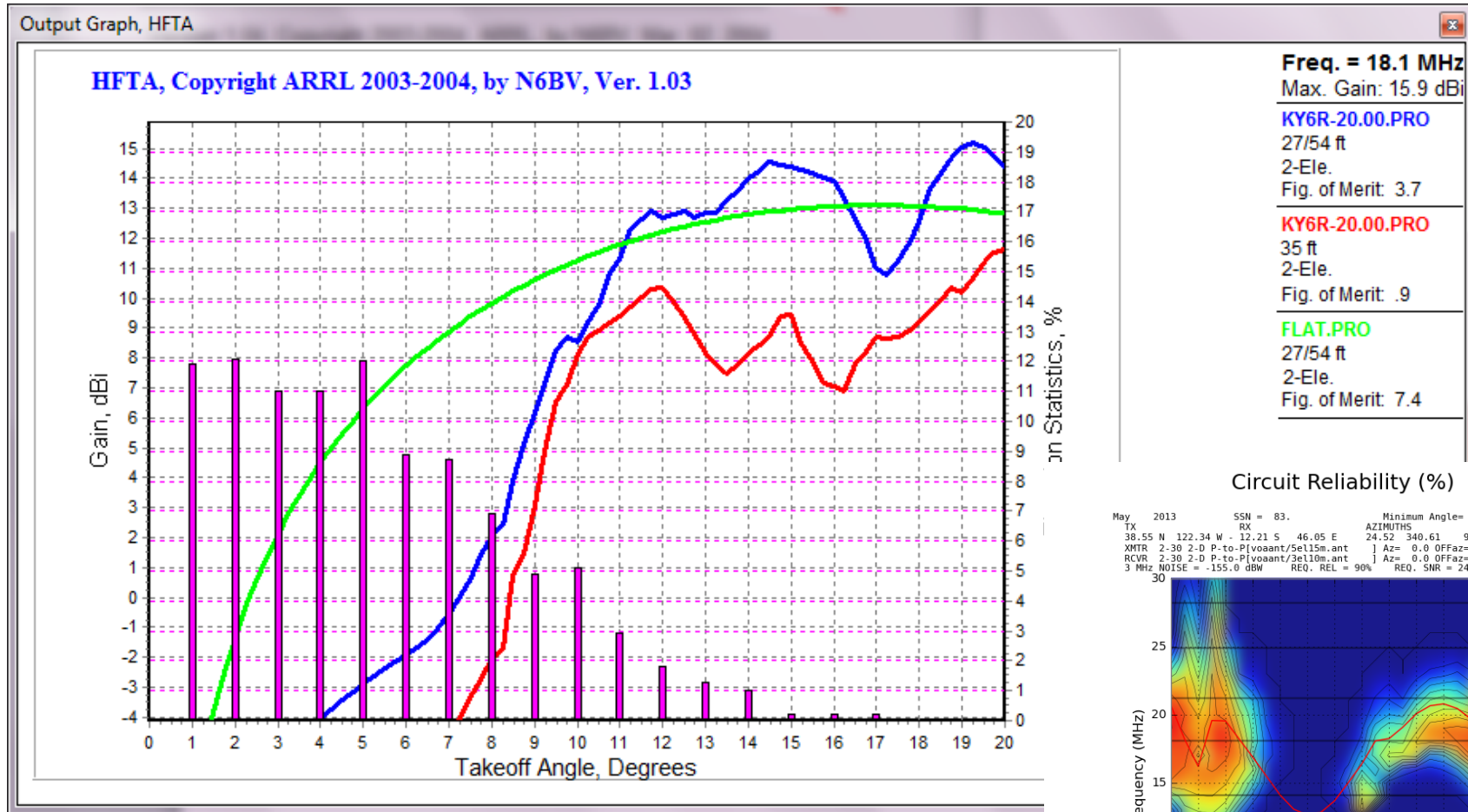


The Stack has 4.6 dB more gain than my old Nested Moxon. The TOA is about the same. The stack will be a big improvement.

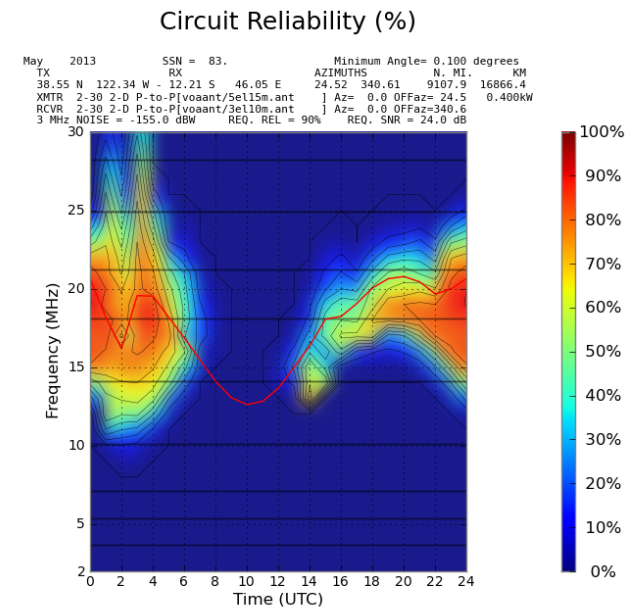
May 2013 - 17m predicted best



# E3 – Eritrea and FT5/G - Glorioso



The Stack has 2.8 dB more gain than my Nested Moxon.  
 The TOA is 2 degrees lower and will make a big difference.



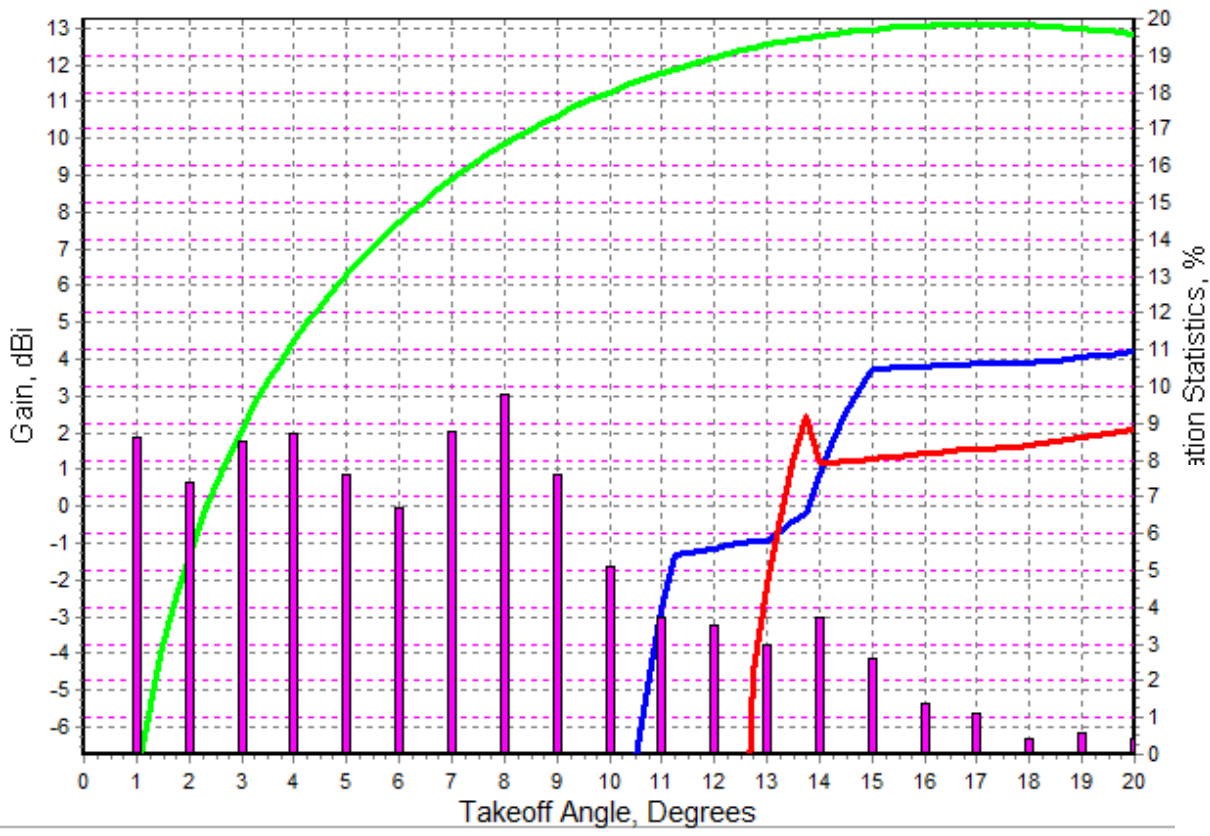
May 2013 - 17m predicted best



# KP1 - Navassa

Output Graph, HFTA

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



**Freq. = 18.1 MHz**  
 Max. Gain: 13.3 dBi

---

**KY6R-100.00.PRO**  
 27/54 ft  
 2-Ele.  
 Fig. of Merit: -5.2

---

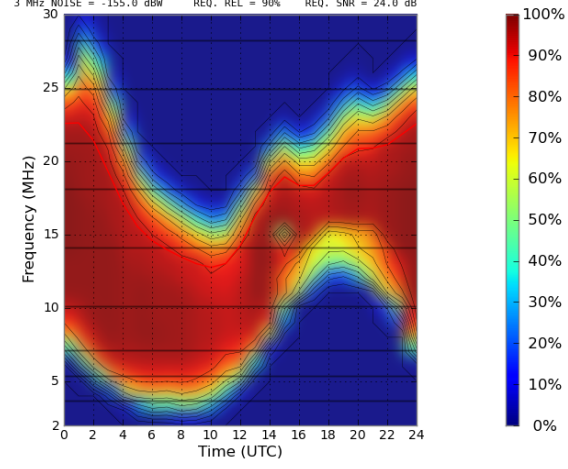
**KY6R-100.00.PRO**  
 35 ft  
 2-Ele.  
 Fig. of Merit: -7.5

---

**FLAT.PRO**  
 27/54 ft  
 2-Ele.  
 Fig. of Merit: 9.1

Circuit Reliability (%)

May 2013 SSN = 83. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees  
 TX 38.55 N 122.70 W - 19.31 N 74.88 W 101.03 305.57 2728.0 5051.8 KM  
 XMTX 2-30 2-D P-to-P[voant/5el15m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=101.0 0.400km  
 RX 38.55 N 122.70 W - 19.31 N 74.88 W 101.03 305.57 2728.0 5051.8 KM  
 RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[voant/3el10m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=305.6  
 3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REG. REL = 90% REG. SNR = 24.0 dB



The higher yagi in the Stack has 2.3 dB more gain than my Nested Moxon. The TOA is 2 degrees lower and will make a big difference.

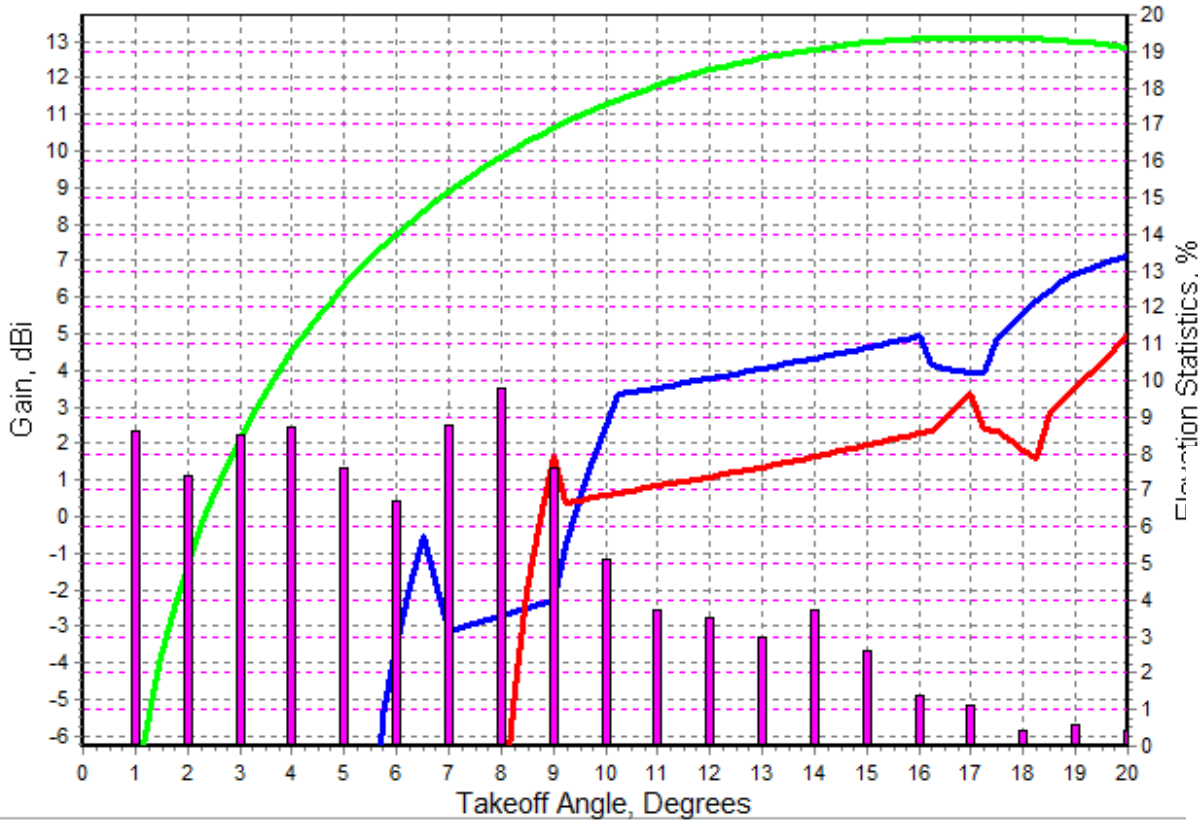
May 2013 – 20+17M best



# 3Y0/B - Bouvet

Output Graph, HFTA

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



Freq. = 18.1 MHz  
Max. Gain: 13.7 dBi

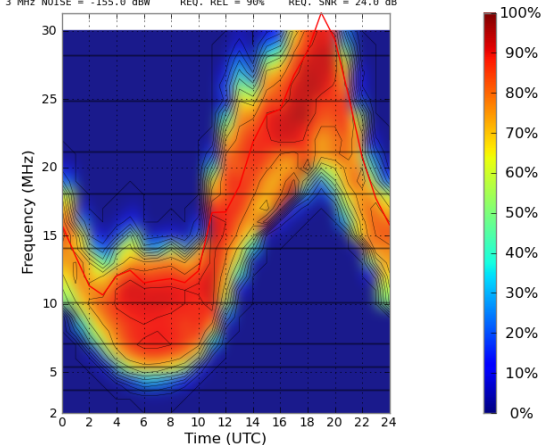
**KY6R-130.00.PRO**  
27/54 ft  
2-Ele.  
Fig. of Merit -.7

**KY6R-130.00.PRO**  
35 ft  
2-Ele.  
Fig. of Merit -2.8

**FLAT.PRO**  
27/54 ft  
2-Ele.  
Fig. of Merit 9.1

Circuit Reliability (%)

May 2013 SSN = 83. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees  
TX RX AZIMUTHS N. MI. KM  
38.27 N 122.34 W 54.37 S 37.27 W 139.06 297.99 7063.4 13080.4  
XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[voant/5el15m\_ant ] Az= 0.0 OFaz=139.1 0.400kW  
RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[voant/3el10m\_ant ] Az= 0.0 OFaz=298.0  
3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB

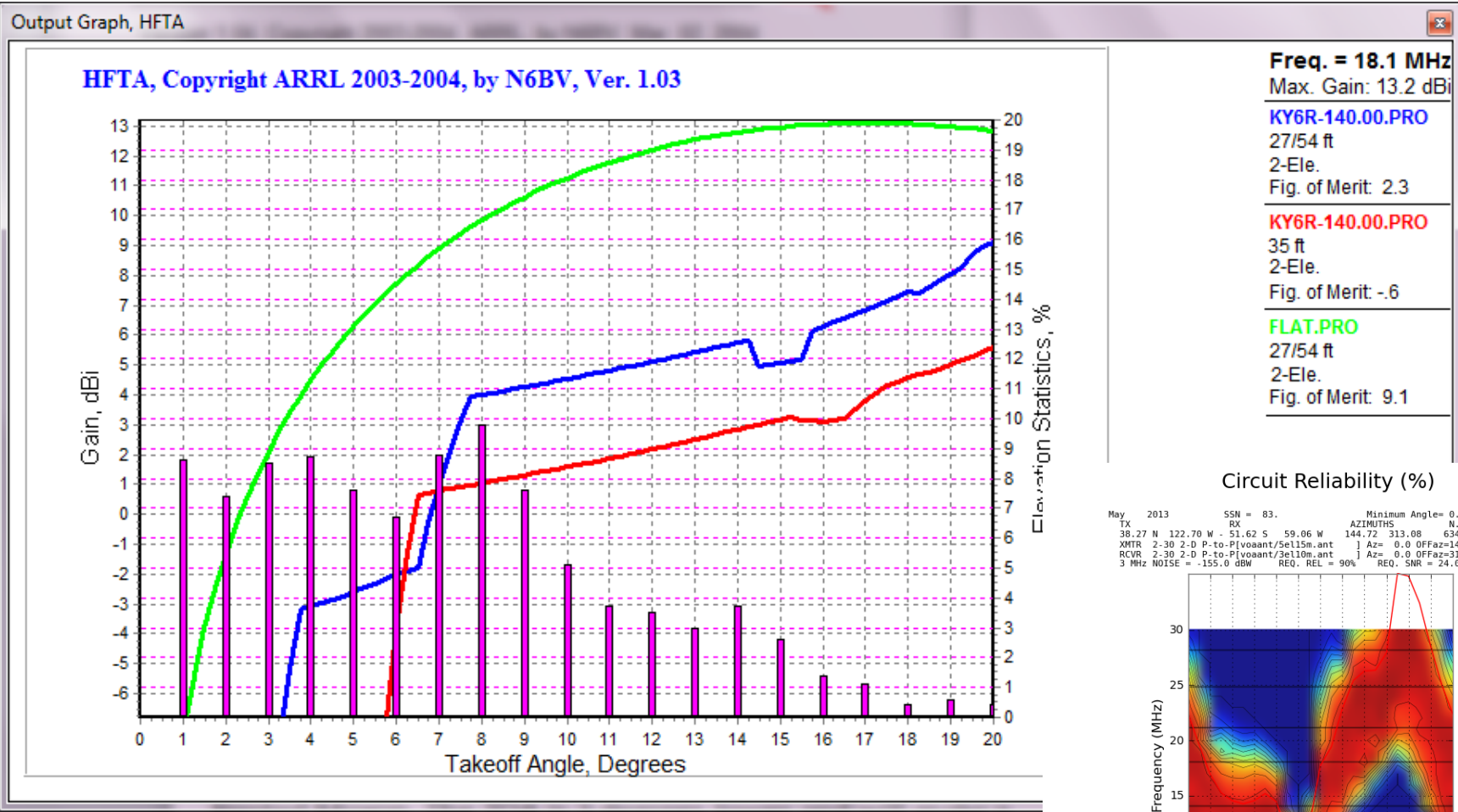


The higher yagi in the Stack has 2.1 dB more gain than my Nested Moxon. The TOA is 2 degrees lower and will make a big difference.

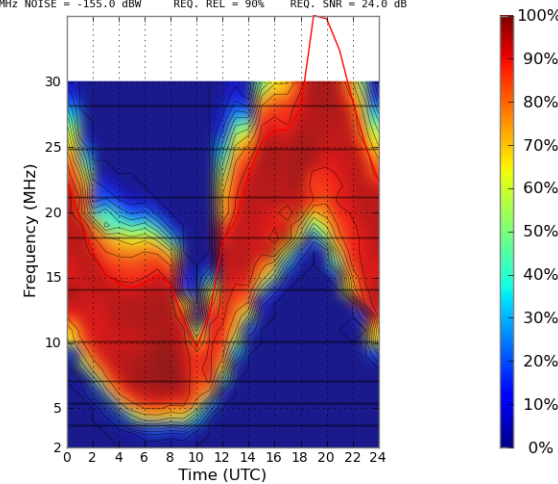
May 2013 – 30/15/17/12M best



# VP8/S – South Sandwich



Circuit Reliability (%)



The higher yagi in the Stack has 1.7 dB more gain than my Nested Moxon. The TOA is 3 degrees lower and will make a noticeable difference.

May 2013 – 30/20/17/12M best

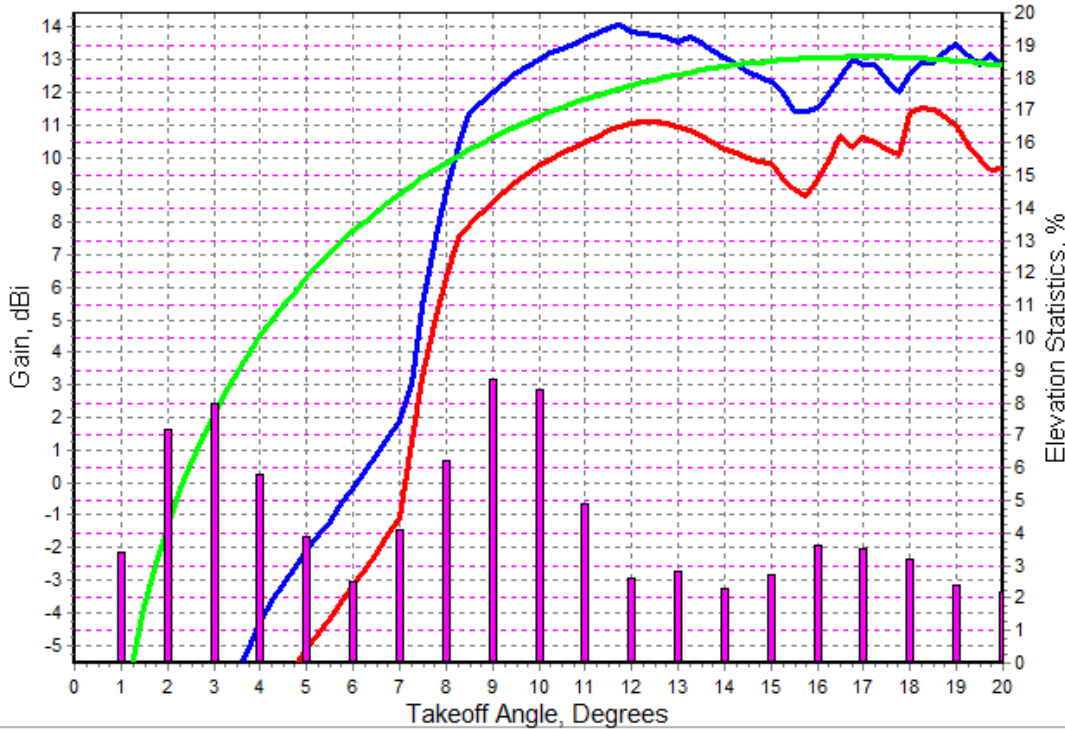




# VK0/H – Heard Island

Output Graph, HFTA

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



Freq. = 18.1 MHz

Max. Gain: 14.4 dBi

KY6R-205.00.PRO

27/54 ft

2-Ele.

Fig. of Merit: 10.5

KY6R-205.00.PRO

35 ft

2-Ele.

Fig. of Merit: 8.2

FLAT.PRO

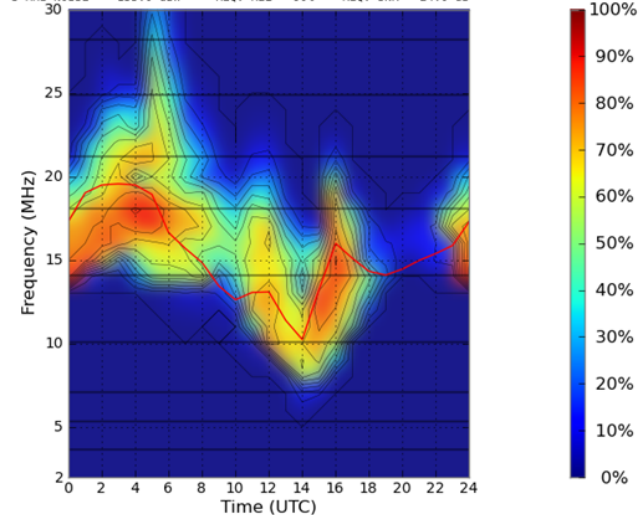
27/54 ft

2-Ele.

Fig. of Merit: 10.3

### Circuit Reliability (%)

Jan 2014 SSN = 82. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees  
 TX 38.82 N 123.40 W - 53.07 S 73.48 E AZIMUTHS N. MI. KM  
 XNTR 2-30 2-0 P-to-P[voant/Sel15m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=213.6 17970.0  
 RCVR 2-30 2-0 P-to-P[voant/Sel10m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=134.1 0.400kw  
 3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB

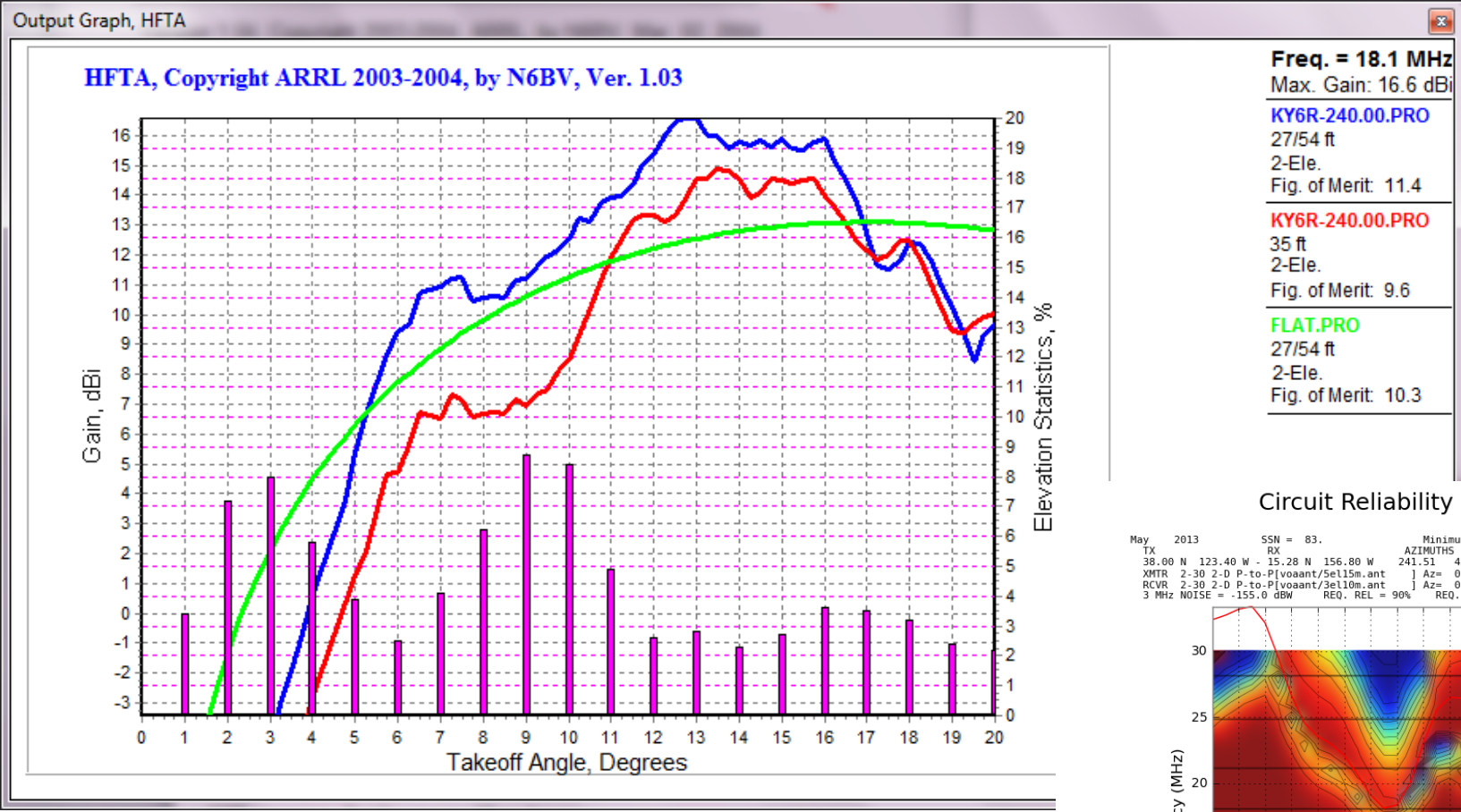


The higher yagi in the Stack has 2.3 dB more gain than my Nested Moxon. The TOA is (maybe) 1 degree lower. The stack will be a good improvement.

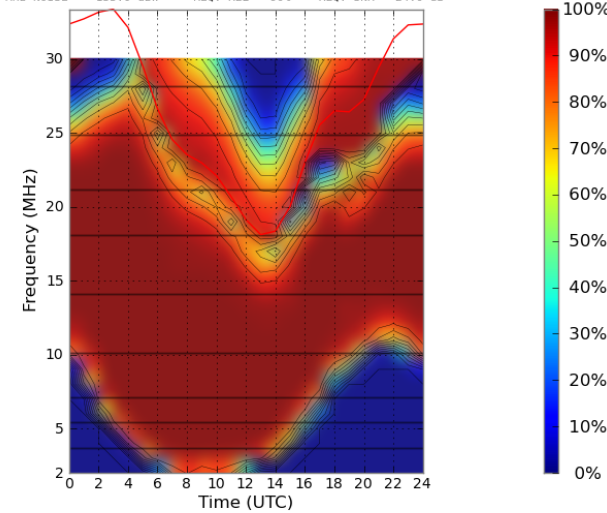
May 2013 – 17M best



# KH5K – Kingman Reef



May 2013 SSN = 83. Minimum Angle = 0.100 degrees  
 TX RX AZIMUTHS N. MI. 4132.3 KM  
 38.00 N 123.40 W - 15.28 N 156.80 W 241.51 45.89 2231.4  
 XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[voant/Sel15m\_ant] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=241.5 0.400kW  
 RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[voant/Sel10m\_ant] Az= 0.0 OFFaz= 45.9  
 3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB



The higher yagi in the Stack has 1.8 dB more gain than my Nested Moxon. The TOA is the same. The stack will be better – not sure if it will be a big difference though.

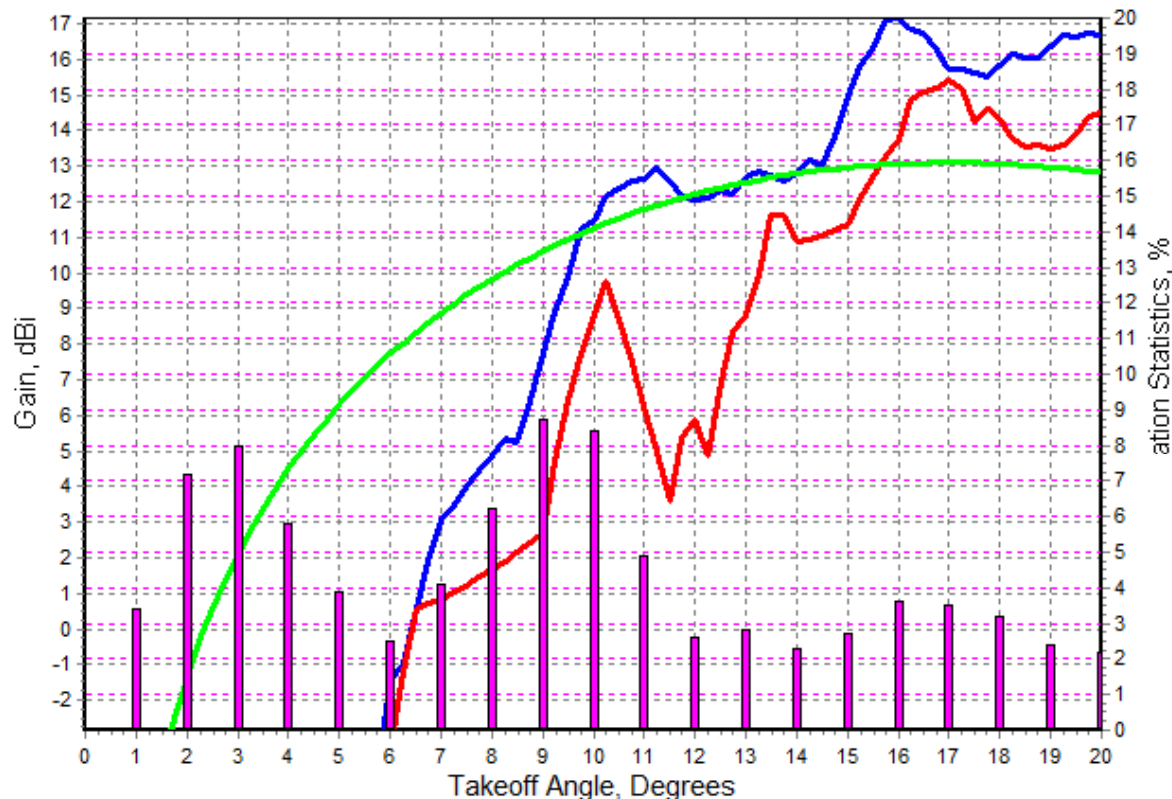
May 2013 – 30/20/17M best



# FT5/Z – Amsterdam / St. Paul

Output Graph, HFTA

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



Freq. = 18.1 MHz

Max. Gain: 17.2 dBi

KY6R-270.00.PRO

27/54 ft

2-Ele.

Fig. of Merit: 11.2

KY6R-270.00.PRO

35 ft

2-Ele.

Fig. of Merit: 8.9

FLAT.PRO

27/54 ft

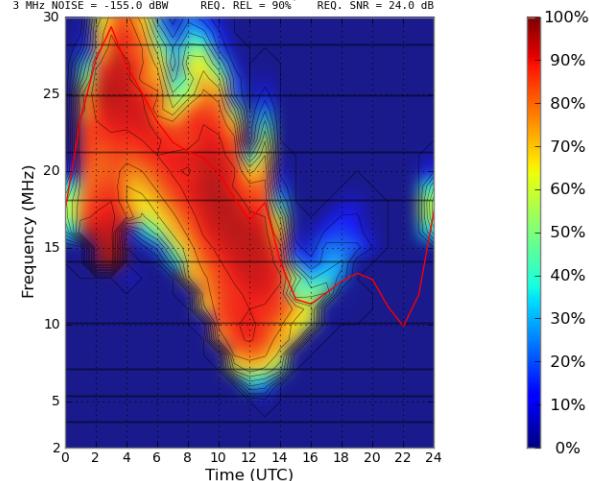
2-Ele.

Fig. of Merit: 10.3

Circuit Reliability (%)

```

May 2013      SSN = 83.      Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees
TX           RX           AZIMUTHS      N. MI.      KM
39.10 N 123.40 W - 38.27 S 78.75 E 265.74 80.31 9769.8 18092.2
XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P1voaant/3el15m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=265.7 0.400kW
RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P1voaant/3el10m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz= 80.3
3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW      REQ. REL = 90%      REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB
  
```



The higher yagi in the Stack has 2.3 dB more gain than my Nested Moxon. The TOA is the same. The stack should make a difference that is noticeable.

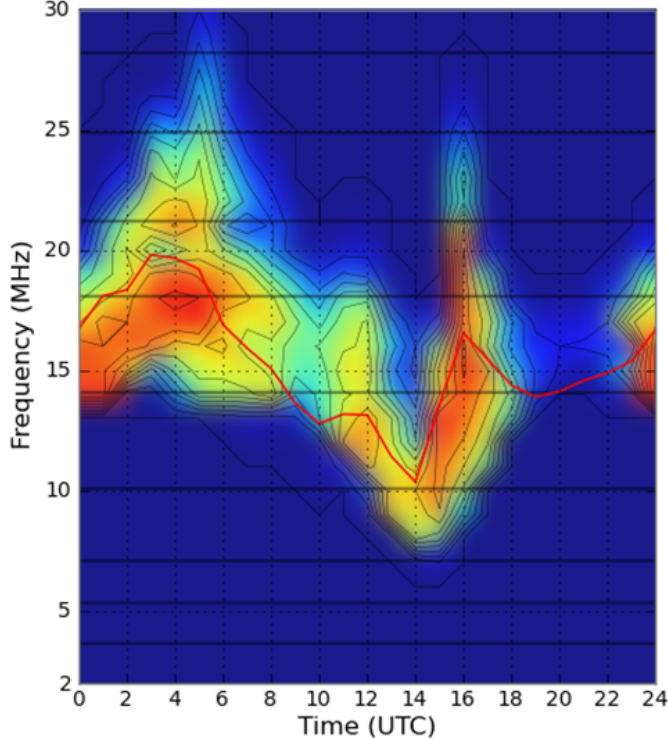
May 2013 – 17/15M best



# Heard Island - January 2014

## Circuit Reliability (%)

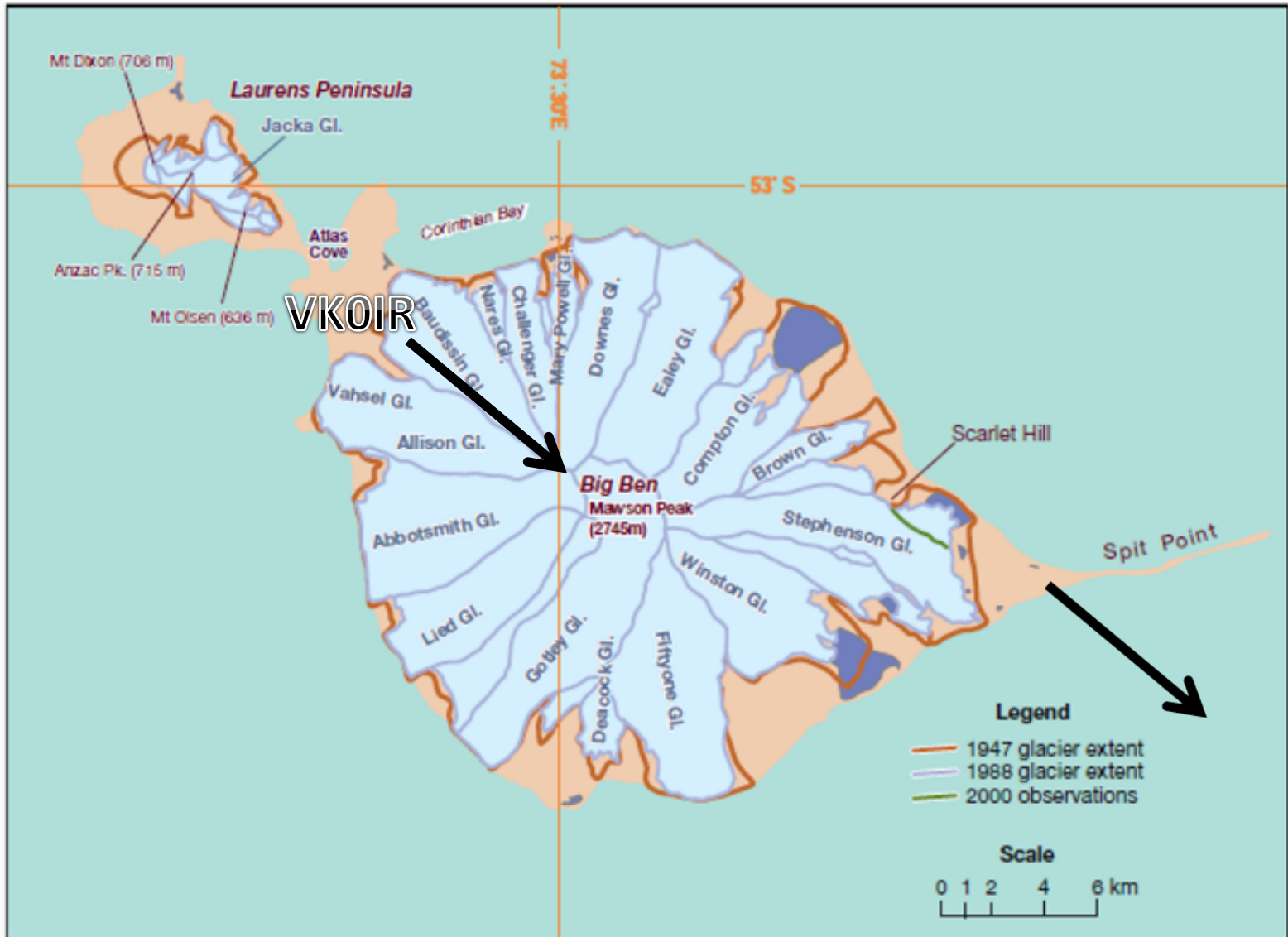
Jan 2014 SSN = 84. Minimum Angle= 0.100 degrees  
 TX RX AZIMUTHS N. MI. KM  
 38.55 N 122.70 W - 49.61 S 69.61 E 214.49 136.89 9958.6 18441.8  
 XMTR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[voaant/3el15m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=214.5 0.800kW  
 RCVR 2-30 2-D P-to-P[voaant/3el10m.ant ] Az= 0.0 OFFaz=136.9  
 3 MHz NOISE = -155.0 dBW REQ. REL = 90% REQ. SNR = 24.0 dB







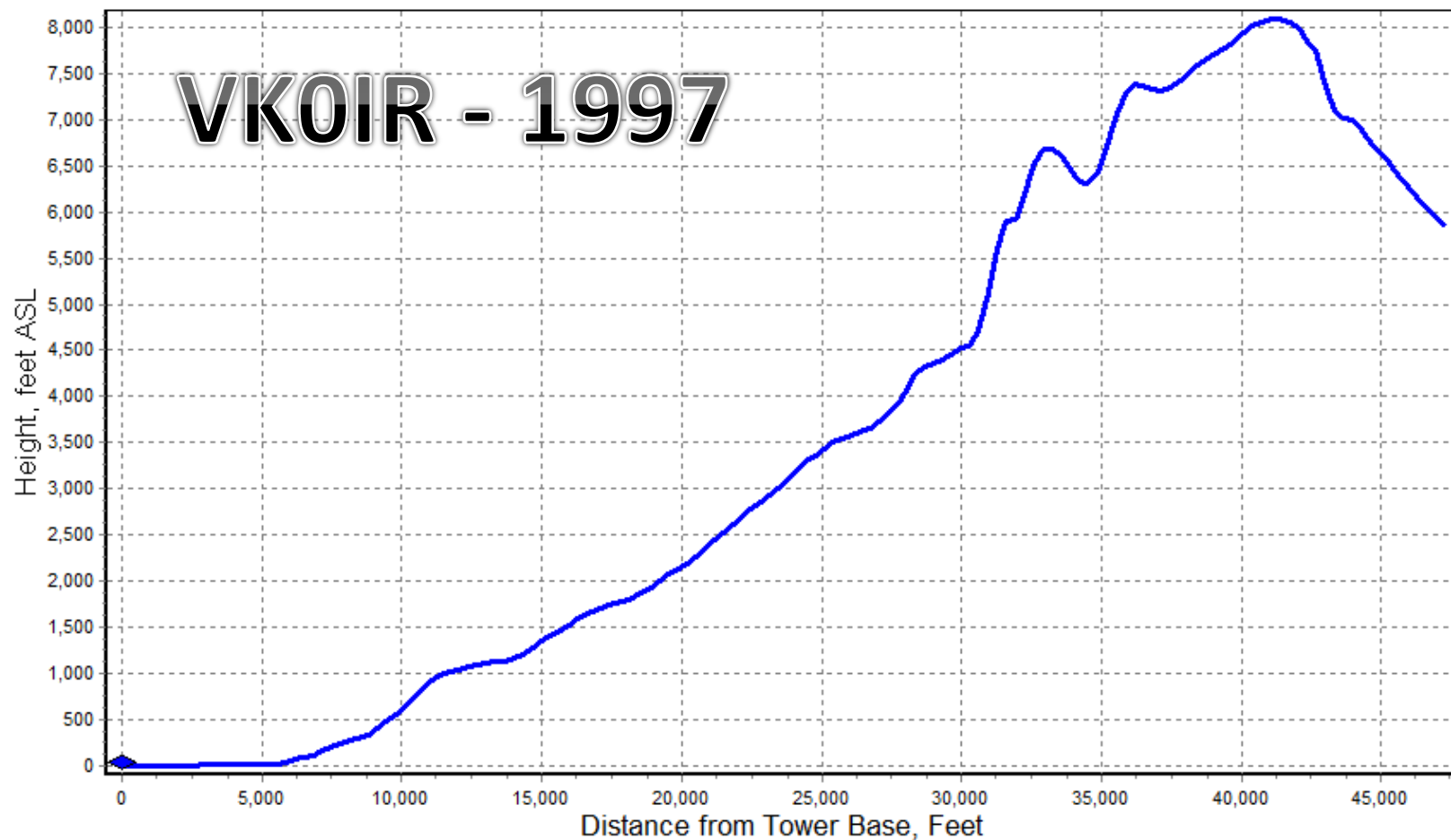
# From VK0/H to KY6R = 138°



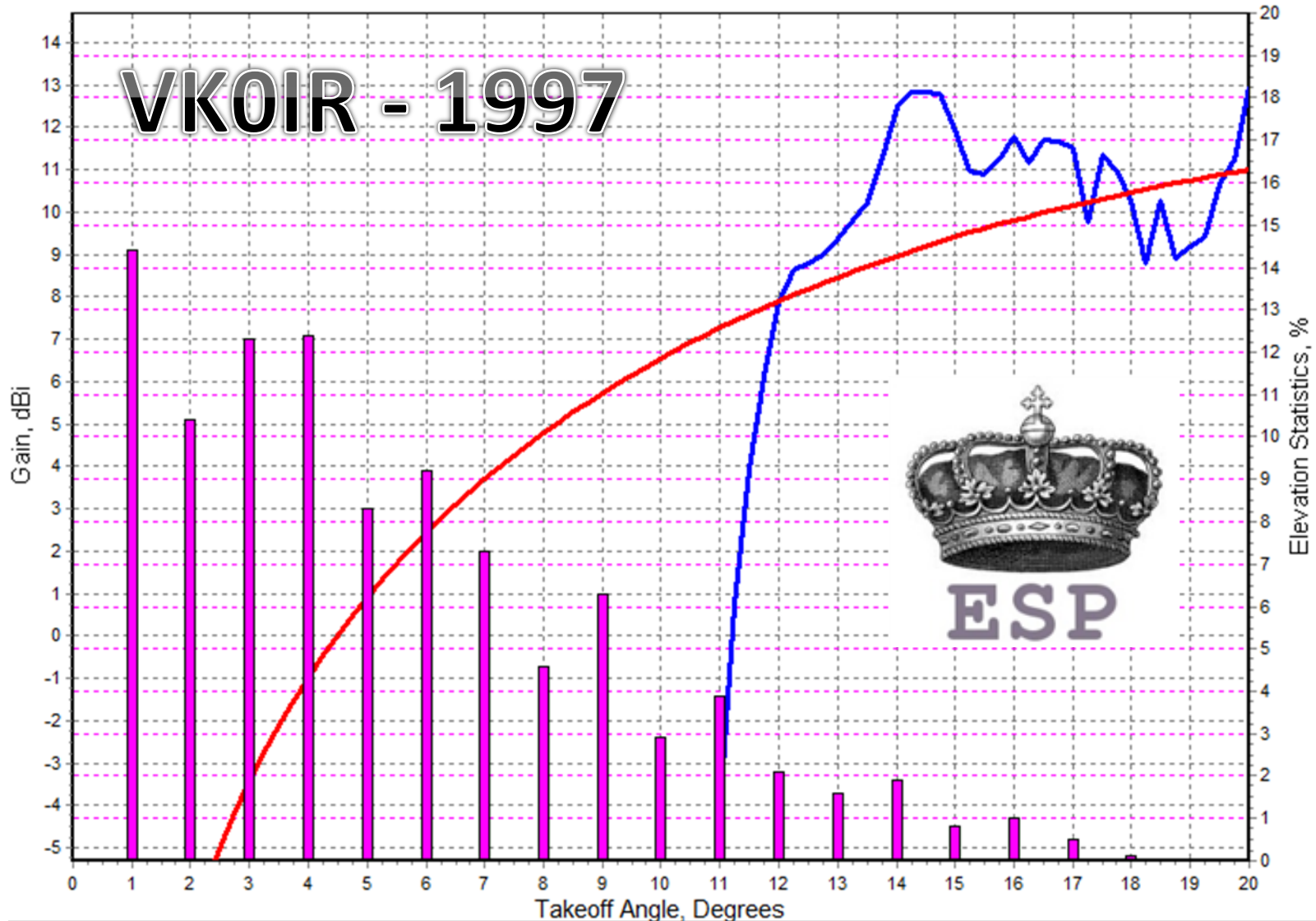


# From "Atlas Cove" to KY6R = 138°

Terrain Profile



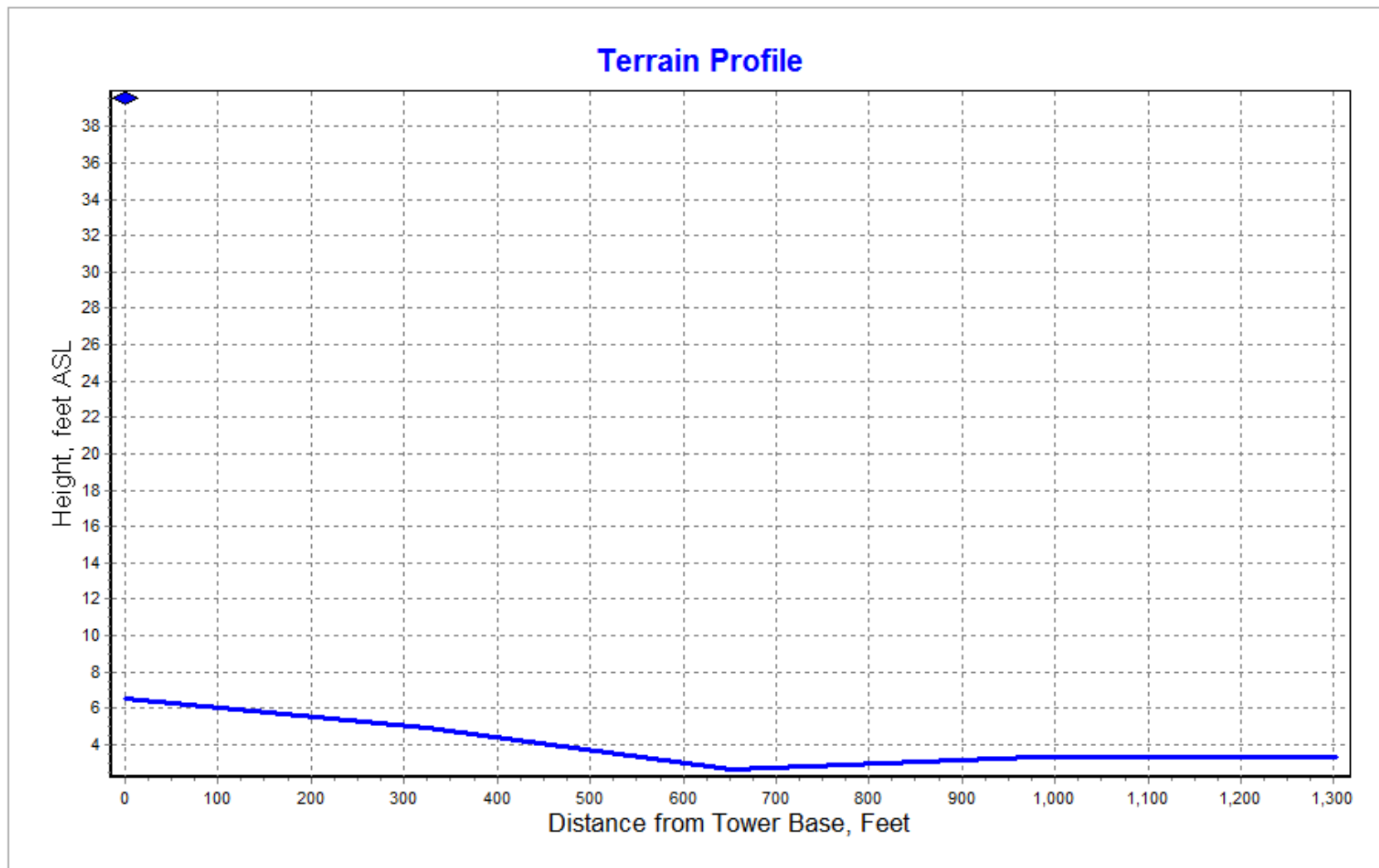
# From "Atlas Cove" to KY6R = 138°



HFTA Data and Analysis provided by Dean Straw, N6BV



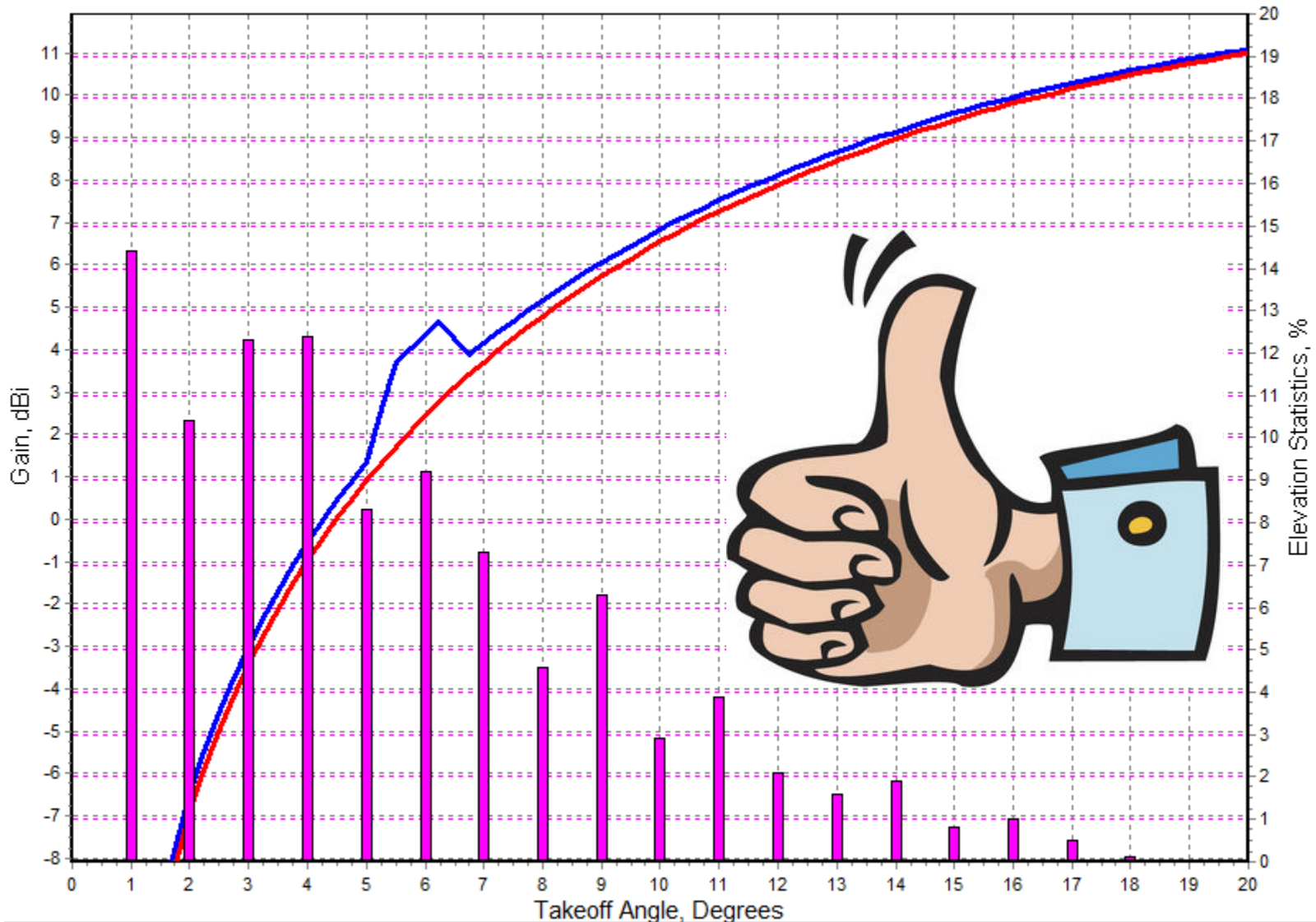
# From “Spit Point” to KY6R = 138<sup>0</sup>



HFTA Data and Analysis provided by Dean Straw, N6BV



# From "Spit Point" to KY6R = 138°





# It Was Well Worth It

- To squeeze any more performance out – I would either:
  - Need to move to a hilltop or flat location
  - Put up a 70' fixed tower
  - Improve my low band antennas – but this is really not possible on my tiny low lying lot
  - Drive a mobile rig next to salt water or to a mountain top (?)



# References

- <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