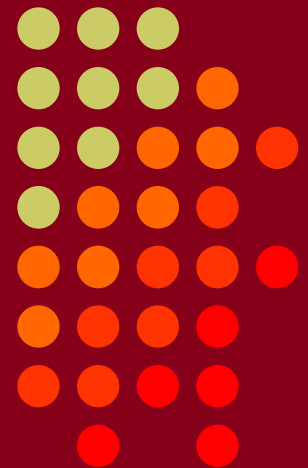


Optimizing your Station for Contest Operations

Doug Grant, K1DG
CTU May 2020



• CTU •
CONTEST
UNIVERSITY

ICOM®

“Optimize”



- 1. to make as effective, perfect, or useful as possible
- 2. to make the best of
- Today we will discuss optimizing within some set of constraints

You Have a Station, you want to use it for Contesting



- Determine your goals
- Establish your budget
- Indoors
- Outdoors



Determine your goals

- What contests do you prefer?
 - Domestic (NAQP, SS, Sprint...)
 - DX (CQWW, ARRL DX...)
 - World-works-world (WPX, IARU...)
 - VHF
- What mode(s) do you prefer?
 - CW, SSB, RTTY, Digi



Do you want to...

- ...do better than last year?
- ...beat the guy across town that beat you last year?
- Win your (section, state, call area, Division, country, world)?



Don't be unrealistic

- “Contesting looks like fun...what will it take for me to win the CQWW DX Contest for the USA this year? (p.s. I live in an HOA-restricted community in Wisconsin and only have a trap dipole in the attic).”

Do a fair assessment of your situation



- How much operating experience do you have?
 - Beginner, intermediate, expert?
- What is your station's real capability today?
 - Antennas, equipment
- Are there real limitations on possible improvements?
 - Living situation, HOA, etc.

Establish your budget and timeline



- Improving your station capabilities costs money (“TANSTAAFL”)
- Improvements can be incremental over a period of months, seasons, years
- Improving your operating skill costs nothing (just time)

Spending money



- *“I just got a call from a guy who wants me to build a remote contest station for him in Maine. He wants to win the CQWW. His budget is \$500k. I sent him a contract”*
– W2RE, January 2020
- Not everybody has that kind of money to spend on a contest station



Indoor improvements

- Equipment - transceiver
 - Modern (2010 vintage or later) transceiver
 - Look for a radio with >75-80 dB dynamic range for SSB; >85-90dB for CW
 - Rigs designed for mobile use are usually inadequate
 - Choose one with a user interface you like
 - Don't get hung up on buying the latest, greatest thing

The CQWW Top USA score has been made several times using 20-year old radios and even older amplifiers

Optimizing Radio Performance



- Receiving
 - Don't use the preamp except maybe on 10M
 - Learn how to adjust your filters
- Transmitting
 - Use the speech processor (but don't turn it up to "11")
 - Listen to your monitor so you sound good
 - Learn how to use your VOX
 - Adjust your CW rise time if necessary



Indoors - other

- Amplifier (if you want to enter HP category)
 - Used tube amps becoming available as guys upgrade to solid-state/autotune
 - 1500W from a used Alpha 76 are just as loud as 1500W from a KPA-1500
- Computer capable of running contest software
- Comfortable headset, wattmeter, tuner if needed, maybe a remote antenna switch control

Software, automation and all that jazz



- Don't get carried away with the software
- Automate only the basics (CW sending, radio frequency control, antenna/band switching)
- Many logging programs have too many features/distractions
- Spend more time on the air, less time configuring/debugging ports, databases, etc.

Get rid of unnecessary gear



- Often-touched equipment should be easy to reach
- Everything else should not be taking up space on the desk
- Lots of monitors/displays may impress visitors but won't help you make QSOs

A very cool station...but not for contesting!



Ergonomics

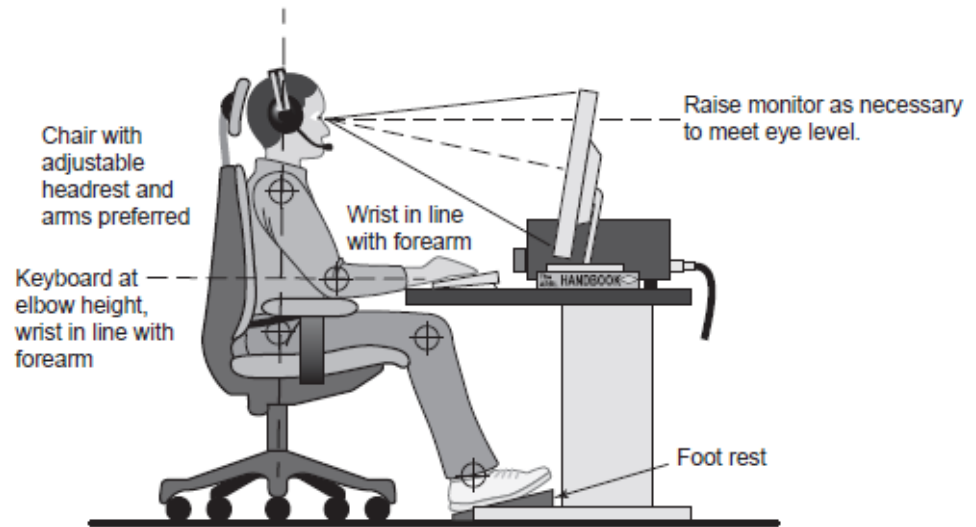
- If you want to increase Butt-in-Chair time, improve your chair!
- Try used office furniture stores or big-box office store sales (“secretarial” and “gamer”) chairs



Forward leaning – Bad



Backward leaning – Bad



Correct posture

ARRL1735



Ergonomics, 2

Desk Height as a Function of Operator Height

<i>Operator Height, inches</i>	<i>Desktop height, inches</i>
61-63	25-26
64-66	26-27
67-72	27-28.5
73-77	28.5-32

- Arrange equipment so you can easily reach important stuff
- Move less-often-touched items away

How well do you know your station?



- How long does it take you to change bands?
 - 5 seconds or less should be your goal
 - What takes the most time, and can you automate it?
- Are all controls that require adjustment clearly marked and intuitive?
- Are there intermittent things you know you should fix?

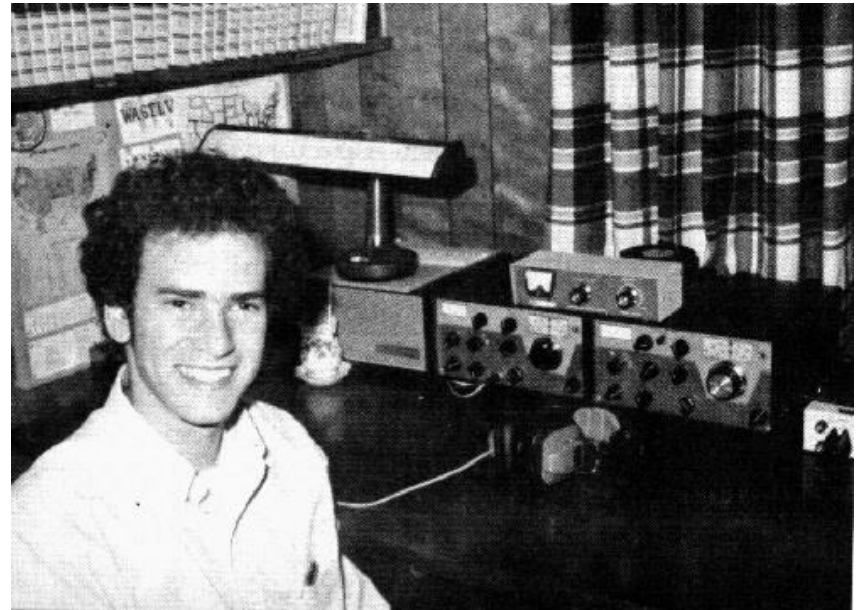
(Hint: they will break during the contest)

Incremental improvements over time add up like compound interest



1970 +/-

◦ CTU ◦
CONTEST
UNIVERSITY



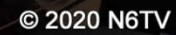
1975

ICOM®

N6TV (station) 2012



A decorative graphic in the bottom right corner consisting of a grid of colored dots. The dots are arranged in a roughly rectangular shape, with colors ranging from light green to red. The colors transition from light green on the left to orange in the middle and red on the right. The dots are of varying sizes and are scattered across the bottom right area of the slide.



Some quick looks at contest stations that could be improved



Radios too far apart...paddle & keyer too far from left radio



Too many speakers, not enough rotators



Enough rotators! (too many)



No rotators needed! Buy some chairs (and a real keyboard)!



Radios and monitor too high



SO4RLP or am I seeing double?



Much too neat



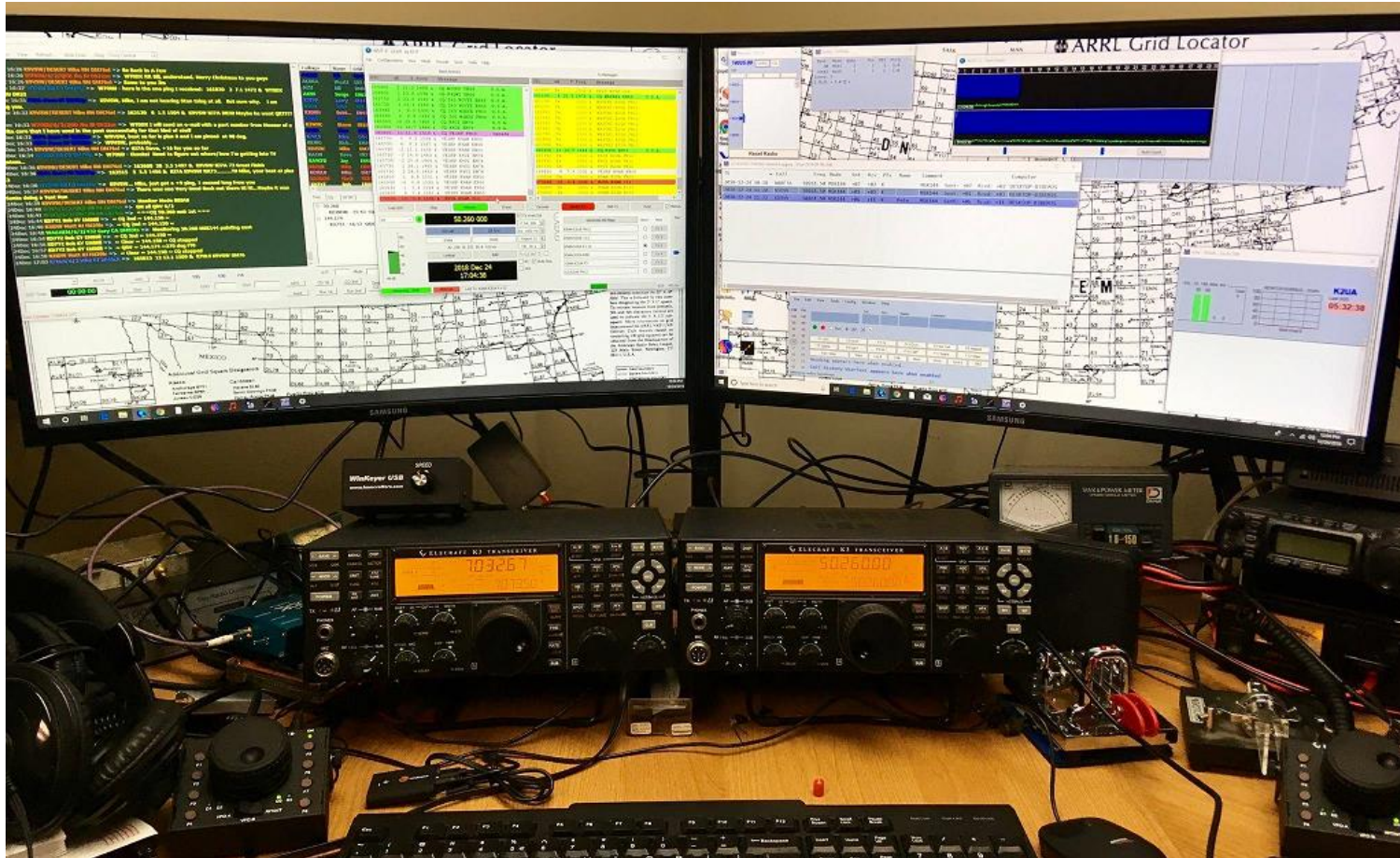
Much too manual



VHF Left, SO2R HF right



BIIIIIIG Monitors!





Outdoor improvements

- Antenna system
 - *(including feedlines, connectors, etc.)*
- Optimum type, height may be different for different types of contests and your location
- Lots of other talks about this in past CTUs
- Antenna system improvements are usually the best bang-for-the-buck in station improvements

1dB Improvement in Signal = 6% Improvement in Contest Score

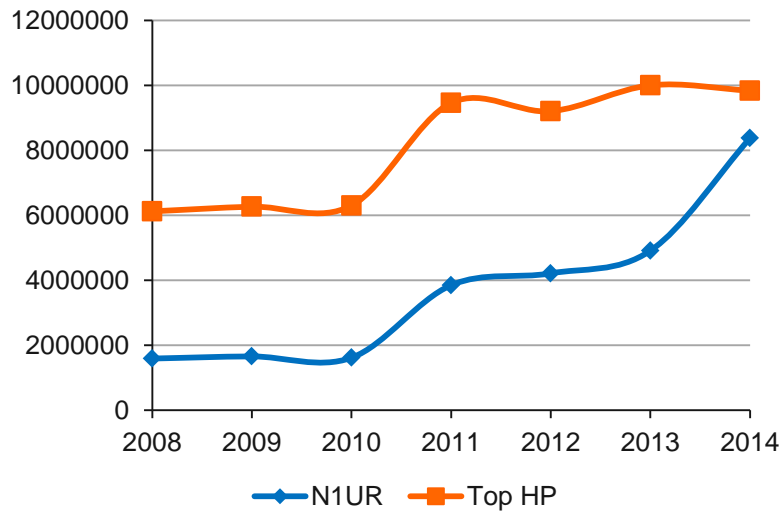


- You can improve your score by moving from low power to high power
- N1UR example in CQWW
 - Same op, same antennas, same QTH
 - Moved from LP category to HP category
 - Increased score (normalized to top HP scorers) by about 70%

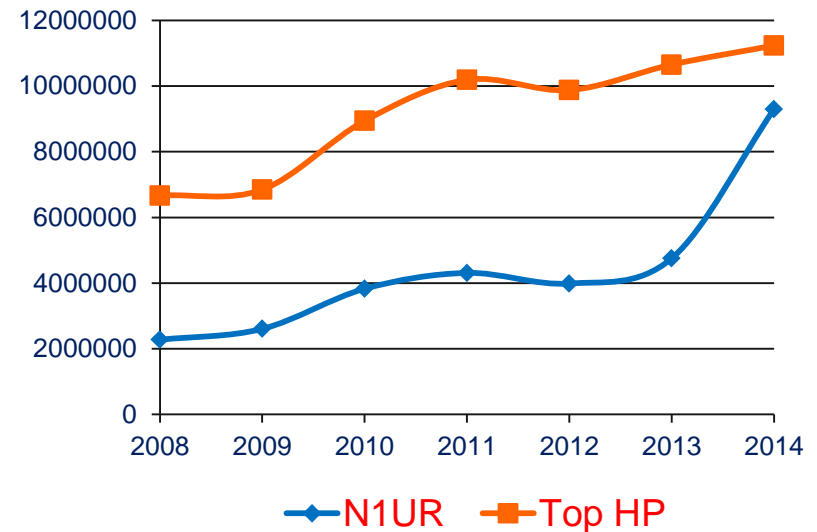
N1UR vs Top USA HP scores in CQWW



SSB



CW



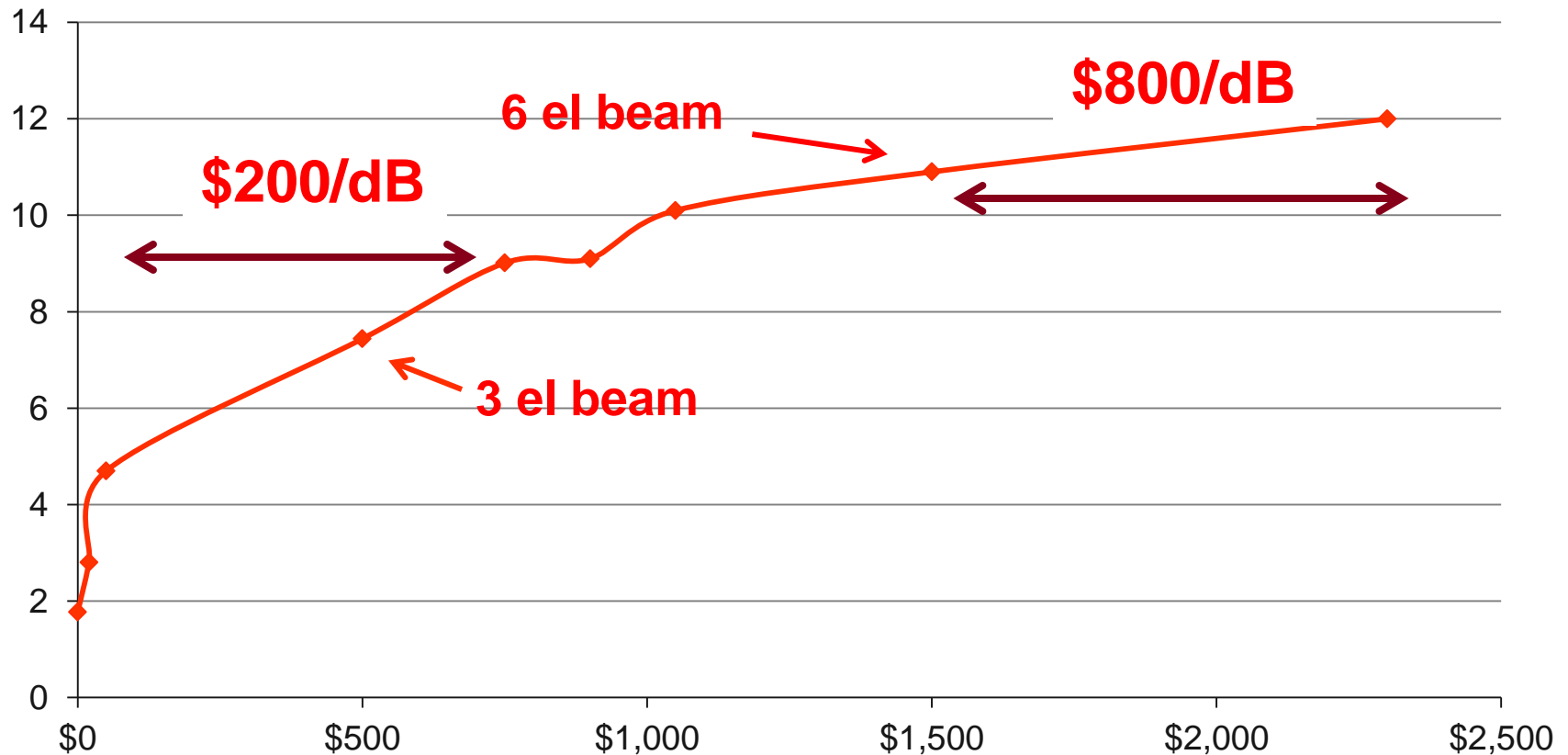
Normalized score increase is approximately 75% for 13dB increase in power

Improving your antenna by 1dB will improve your score in the same category



- The first few dB are not too expensive
 - On 15 Meters
 - GP on poor ground = 0 dBi
 - 40M dipole = 2.8 dBi; cost USD50, USD18/dB
 - 2-el wire beam = 5 dBi; cost USD100, USD20/dB

After 10dB improvement, each dB costs a lot!





For the high bands...

- Tower-mounted beams are very nice
 - Lots of hidden costs, though
 - Rotator, rotator cable, mast, concrete, guy wires, etc.
 - Many options...fixed, guyed, free-standing, crank-up, tilt-over...
- Safety first!
 - Contesting should not be a life-threatening sport!
 - Hire competent help and learn from them

Low band improvements are hard



● 40M

- Start with inverted Vee at 60 feet
 - (1.6 dBi FS, 6 dB over real ground but very high angle)
- Move to 2-el shorty beam at 60 feet
 - (\$1000 + rotator, gives 5-6 dBi gain in FS, 9-10 over real ground)
- 4 dB for \$1000 = \$250/dB; 25% increase in score
 - Probably much better due to lower angles
- Vertical or sloper array

● 80M/160M

- Start with inverted Vee at 60 feet
- Consider half-sloper or vertical array
 - Verticals need lots of radials
 - Arrays need phasing boxes, build or buy
- Adding a Beverage to receive better is <\$50

◦ GTU ◦



Improve your feedline

- Assume a tribander at 60 feet, 140 feet from the shack, fed with RG8X
 - Loss of 200' of RG8X on 10M: 4 dB
 - Replace with 200' LMR400, loss: 1.6 dB
 - Gain 2.4 dB for \$200 = \$83/dB
 - Equivalent to raising power by 1.7x AND helps on receive
 - Replace with surplus ¾" CATV line, loss of 0.4 dB
 - Gain 3.6 dB (20% score increase!) for \$?
- W3LPL's rule: "Feedline should have no more than 1dB of loss on the band of interest"

Test your antenna system periodically



- Most contest station failures arise from poorly-installed or poor-quality connectors
- Learn to install connectors correctly
 - Solder carefully
 - Crimp with the right tool
- Many stations are compromised by using “mystery coax” (get an antenna analyzer and measure the loss before you use it!)

A few words about location...



- It takes a Herculean effort and lots of \$ to overcome location problems
 - Geography
 - Terrain
- The right location can make all the difference
 - Hilltop, coastal = GOOD
 - Valley, desert = BAD (maybe OK for SS..)

If you are in the wrong location...



- Move
- Guest-op
- Remote

The Most Important part of your Contest Station



Equipment?



Antennas?



Location?



The most important part of your station



How to Improve your Operating Skill



- Practice, practice, then practice some more
 - REAL, NO-KIDDING, BUTT-IN-CHAIR PRACTICE (NOT CLUSTER-CLICKING)!
- Operate lots of little contests, even if only a few hours
- Operate between contests – even FT8!
- Work on CW copying, SSB timing, callsign recognition, knowledge of propagation

A game you can play: “Beat the Spots”



- Tune through a band for 5-10 minutes (depending on activity) and write down all the calls you can copy
- Check the DX Cluster or RBN to see how many you found (and how many you missed!)
- Skills: moving quickly, identifying calls

Another non-obvious way to improve your skills



- Read the contest writeups, especially the line scores
- If you see the same calls over and over, they will find their way into your subconscious memory (human Super Check Partial)
- During a contest, you will be able to respond to a full call even if you only hear a few letters

Improving your operator skills



- No shortcuts
- You can't buy time
- The “10,000-hour rule”*

Ummm...10,000 hours?

200> 48-hour single-ops?!?!



- *: The 10,000-hour rule applies to becoming one of the world's **best** (Chess grandmaster, Beatles, Larry Bird, Bill Gates, CT1BOH...). See K. Anders Ericsson's work.
- Kaufman argues that after 20 hours of deliberate practice you are “competent enough to recognize your mistakes and self-correct” (Search Josh Kaufman “The First 20 hours” TED talk on YouTube)

A 20-hour Success Story: The “other Admiral” N4OC



- N4OC and KØDQ operated as P4ØN in ARRL DX SSB 2010
- N4OC's first contest in 30 years, and first outside the U.S.
- First time using computer logging
- Shaky at first, but after <20 hours, he was running at 150+/hour

A supportive family is important



- “There is nothing like having a wedding anniversary fall on ARRL DX CW weekend ... ask my first wife.”
- ‘Reserve” contest weekends well in advance
- Verify dates for scheduled events like concerts
- Balancing family, work, and hobby is key to a happy life



Final thoughts

- Your contest station is a system
 - Equipment
 - Antennas
 - Location
 - Operator
- Optimizing your station requires equal attention to all pieces of the system

A good way to spend \$20 to learn the game

