



Manhattan Area Amateur Radio Society

Monthly Newsletter

July 2010

MAARS Monthly Meeting
July 9 th 7:30 PM
Manhattan Church of Christ
2510 Dickens Ave.

Manhattan Church of Christ,
2510 Dickens Ave. We also
hope you will join us for dinner
at the Sirloin Stockade at 5:30 in
Manhattan.

The President's Corner

Brian Carter KC0DWX

The Manhattan Area Amateur Radio Society set up for the ARRL field day on June 26th and 27th and the Northview Community Park in Manhattan. I'd like to thank all members who participated in the event and especially those folks who spent the night as well as being at pretty much the entire event. Dave Mills(KD0AZG) made the shelter arrangements with the Manhattan Parks Dept. as well as provided equipment. Daniel Soldan and Mark Benfer provided equipment as well and were involved in making contacts at the event. Gordon(KB0YYO) stayed through-out the entire event and certainly gets the award for staying with it and keeping and eye on things.

The heat made for a pretty warm event however there was enough of a breeze to make it almost bearable and it wouldn't be field day if it didn't rain so of course it did early Sunday morning.

Thanks again to all who helped support the event and we look forward to next year.

Our next MAARS meeting is Friday July 9th at 7:30 PM at the

THIS MONTHS EVENTS

July

9MAARS Dinner
Sirloin Stockade 5:30 PM
9MAARS Meeting 7:30
PM
21Buffalo Wild Wings
6:00 PM

Weekly Nets

MAARS 147.2550
Club net
Tuesdays 9:00 PM CST
Youth net
Thursdays 8:00 PM CST

27 Day Solar Predictions

Date	Flux 10.7 cm	A Index	Kp Index
Jul 07	74	5	2
Jul 08	74	5	2
Jul 09	74	6	2
Jul 10	74	8	3
Jul 11	76	8	3
Jul 12	78	5	2
Jul 13	80	5	2
Jul 14	78	8	3
Jul 15	80	15	3
Jul 16	70	8	3
Jul 17	70	5	2
Jul 18	72	5	2
Jul 19	74	5	2
Jul 20	74	5	2
Jul 21	74	5	2
Jul 22	75	5	2
Jul 23	75	18	4
Jul 24	73	12	3
Jul 25	73	10	3
Jul 26	73	8	3
Jul 27	73	15	3
Jul 28	73	10	3
Jul 29	72	8	3
Jul 30	72	5	2
Jul 31	72	5	2
Aug 01	72	5	2
Aug 02	72	5	2

Solar Flux: This flux number is measured from the amount of radiation on the 10.7cm band (2800MHz). It is closely related to the amount of ultraviolet radiation, which is needed to create an ionosphere. The lowest possible number for this solar flux is 63.75. Single hop propagation already starts at 70 in lower latitude areas. Worldwide long distance propagation (DX) may turn up already with a solar flux at 120. From experience, an average solar flux of 170 seems to be ideal for 10m-20m bands QRP DX with good possibilities during these conditions to reach every possible part of the globe

Your membership in MAARS is important to help keep the club alive and maintain equipment. If you haven't already done so please consider joining MAARS at a prorated fee. We also have a student rate available. Dues should be mailed to MAARS, P.O. Box 613, Manhattan, KS 66505.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

June 1st 2010 to July 1st 2010

Submitted by: Christine Chainey KCØYJN, Treasurer

As of June 1, 2010

Cash on Hand	\$110.00
Checking account	\$148.76
Savings account	\$1,086.89
TOTAL	\$1,345.65

Income:

Membership Dues	\$40.00
Interest	\$ 0.13

Expenditures:

AT&T	\$35.41
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As of July 1, 2010

Cash on Hand	\$110.00
Checking account	\$153.35
Savings account	\$1,087.02
TOTAL	\$1,350.37

with a simple dipole running as low as 5 Watts!

A- and K-index: Geomagnetic activity indices, high indices (K:>5 or A:>20) means stormy conditions with an active geomagnetic field. The more active, the more unstable propagation with possible periods of total propagation fade-out. Especially around the higher latitudes and especially at the polar regions, where the geomagnetic field is weak, propagation may disappear completely. Extreme high indices may result in aurora propagation, with strongly degraded long distance propagation at all latitudes. Sporadic-E is strongest during low indices. Low indices result in relative good propagation, especially noticeable around the

higher latitudes, when transpolar paths may open up. Maximum K-index is 9, and the A-index can exceed well over 100 during very severe storm conditions, with no maximum. The ARRL often reports the K-index from the Alaskan station where this index is known as the College K-index. Other stations reporting K-indices include Planetary and Boulder. In contrast, the A-indices are usually reported for the Planetary station only.

The higher the K-index, the more unstable propagation becomes, the effect is stronger at high latitudes, but weaker near low latitudes.

When storm level is reached, propagation strongly degrades, possibly fade out at high latitudes.