

REGULATIONS

Part 3 – Answers Relating to Advanced licence operations.

Section 13

1. How your operating frequencies.
2. What is the schedule in the LCD that stipulates the Advanced operator frequencies?

Schedule 2

3. On what frequencies could an operator expect interference from industrial, scientific or medical devices?

2.4 – 2.45 GHz

4. What bandwidth designation is the frequency range in question 3?

13 cm

Section 15

5. Why do you need to exercise caution if transmitting in the 50 – 52 MHz band?

Amateur radio is the secondary user and broadcasting is the primary user.

6. What is the bandwidth designation for the 50 – 52 MHz frequencies?

6 m

Section 15A

7. What schedule in the LCD should the operator consult before transmitting on the frequencies 3.4 GHz to 3.6 GHz?

Schedule 5

8. What is the bandwidth designation for the 3.4 GHz to 3.6 GHz frequencies?

9 cm

Section 15C

9. What is the maximum transmission power on the frequencies 135.7 kHz to 137.8 kHz?

A maximum effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP) of 1-watt pX.

10. What is the bandwidth designation for the 135.7 kHz to 137.8 kHz frequencies?

2200 m

Section 15D

11. What is the maximum transmission power on the frequencies 472 kHz to 479 kHz?

A maximum effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP) of 5 watts pX.

12. What is the bandwidth designation for the 472 kHz to 479 kHz frequencies?

630 m

13. What is the area where operators are excluded from operating on these frequencies?

Timor Nondirectional Beacon Area.

14. Where in the LCD is this area defined?

LCD Part 3 (1)

Section 16

15. Except for Section 15C and 15D, an advanced operator can transmit a power of 400 watts pX on three emission modes. What are the three modes?

(a) C3F (AM or vestibule sideband carrier, analogue information, Television) or

(b) J3E; (AM or SSB, analogue information, Telephony) or

(c) R3E. (AM or SSB, analogue information, Telephony)

16. Except for Section 15C and 15D, an advanced operator is limited to what power level for all other emission modes?

120 watts pY

17. What does pX mean?

Peak envelope power (PEP)

18. What does pY mean?

Average power

19. What does pZ mean?

Carrier power

20. What does Peak Effective Isotropic Radiated Power mean?

EIRP (Effective Isotropic Radiated Power) is the peak radiated power of an antenna in a specific direction.

21. What is telegraphy?

Non voice communication methods e.g. Morse code.

22. What is telephony?

Voice communication methods

