

REGULATIONS

Part 5 – Answers Relating to Standard licence operations.

Section 23

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

Schedule 3

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

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 25

7. A Standard operator can transmit a power of 100 watts pX on two emission modes. What are the modes?

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

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

8. A Standard operator is limited to what power level for all other emission modes?

30 watts pY

9. What does pX mean?

Peak envelope power (PEP)

10. What does pY mean?

Average power

11. What does pZ mean?

Carrier power

12. 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.

13. What is telegraphy?

Non voice communication methods e.g. Morse code.

14. What is telephony?

Voice communication methods

