CLOSE DOWN Page 9 (11) — At any time on DEMAND of person acting under the AUTHORITY of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPT.

THE SCHEDULE

Important points to note from the schedule are:

	Carrier power to antenna	PEP to antenna	
1.85-2 MHz	9dBW	15dBW	No RTTY
70.025-70.5	16dBW	22dBW	Only band in which a government official may demand you to cease using immediately. Only available till further notice.

NOTES

1.81-2MHz & 3.5-3.8MHz	Only shared bands; certain frequencies to be avoided by amateurs.
10.1-10.15 70.025-70.5 & all bands above 430 MHz	Used on a secondary basis on condition that they shall not cause interference to other services.

BANDS		
3.5-29.7MHz 144-146 MHz 432-440 MHz	20dBW	26dBW

NOTES

430-432 MHz	Power must not exceed 10dBW Effective Radiated Power (ERP) Not available within area bounded by 53°NO2°E, 55°NO2°E, 53°NO3°W and 55°NO3°W.
432-440 MHz	High definition TV allowed.
3.5, 7.0, 10.1, 14, 21, 144 MHz	Facsimile allowed: bandwidth not greater than 6kHz. These bands may be used by non amateur stations in the event of natural disasters to meet the needs of international emergency communication in the disaster area in accordance with regulations of the Radio Regulatory Department.
7.0, 14.0, 21, 28, 144	Amateur satellite may be used in these bands limited on 1260-1270 MHz Earth to Space 5650-5670 MHz Earth to Space 5830-5850 MHz Space to Earth

Data transmissions allowed from 144 MHz.
Class B licence starts at 144 MHz. RTTY is allowed.
Knowledge of power limitations on 1000 MHz for RAE has been discontinued.

POWER The dBW is a ratio expressed logarithmically, with 0 dBW set as 1W. The power doubles for every increase of 3 dBW, so 3 dBW = 2W, 6 dBW = 4W, etc. An increase of 1 dBW is equivalent to multiplying by 1.26. Multiplying 1.26 by itself repeatedly, as many 1.26s as there are dBW, will give the power in watts; eg 20 dBW = 1.26 x 1.26 x . . . x1.26 (20 1.26s) = 101W (100W is the correct answer).

NOTE

20 dBW = 100W
9 dBW = 8W
15 dBW = 32W

The Decibel is not a measure of anything, it is a ratio of one power (or voltage, or current) to another. The formulae are:-

$10 \text{ Log } \frac{P2}{P1}$ = For a positive dB $20 \text{ Log } \frac{V2}{V1}$ or $\frac{I2}{I1}$ = For a positive dB

For a negative dB change the 1 & 2 around.

Another way to work out what the actual power out, is to enter the dBW on top of the line and divide it by the number at the front of the equation. This will give you the "power" of ten:-

$26 \text{ dBW} = \frac{26}{10} = 2.6$ this is the power of $10 = 10^{2.6} = 398.107$ Watts. Try working out 9 dBW (ans = 7.943W)