



Summerland Amateur Radio Club

Regulations Exam study guide

Emission Codes

Regulations exam subset

Emission Codes

There are numerous emission codes. The regulations exam paper is likely to have questions related to these codes. It is advantageous if you can recall the following codes extracted from the ACMA website <https://www.acma.gov.au/amateur-radio-operating-procedures>

Purpose of transmission Emission mode symbols for a transmitter modulation

	AM	SSB	FM	PM
Morse	A1A A1B	J2A J2B	F1B	G1B
Speech	A3E	J3E	F3E	G3E
Data (packet)	A2D A1D	J2D	FID F2D	G1D G2D
RTTY	A2D	J2D	F2D	G2D
Facsimile	A2C	J2C	F2C	G2F
FSTV	C3F A3F	J3F	F3F	G3F
SSTV	A2F	J2F J3F	F2F F3F	G2F G3F

AM = amplitude modulated

SSB = amplitude modulated and uses a single-sideband, suppressed carrier

FM = angle modulated and uses frequency modulation and

PM = angle modulated and uses phase modulation.

Use examples are:

- Single sideband (SSB) suppressed carrier is represented by: 2K80J3E

The first 4 letters/numbers represent the necessary bandwidth of the signal, '2K80' means two thousand, eight hundred Hz, or 2800 Hz. The final 3 letters/numbers represent the modulation used, 'J' means the carrier is amplitude modulated, '3' means single channel analogue and 'E' means telephony (speech).

- FM is represented by: 16K0F3E

'16K0' means 16 kHz bandwidth, 'F' means Frequency modulation, '3' means single channel analogue and 'E' means telephony.