

**“The Successful Ham Radio Operator’s Handbook”**

12/26/2018

**Errata and errors:**

**Table 14.8. WSJT digital mode HF frequencies.**

Band	WSPR	JT65	JT9	FT8
160 m	1.866.6	1.838	1.839	1.840
80 m	3.568.6	3.570	3.572	3.573
40 m	7.038.6	7.076	7.078	7.074
30 m	10.138.7	10.138	10.140	10.136
20 m	14.095.6	14.076	14.078	14.074
17 m	18.104.6	18.102	18.104	18.100
15 m	21.094.6	21.076	21.078	21.074
12 m	24.924.6	24.917	24.919	24.915
10 m	28.124.6	28.076	28.078	28.074
< 10 m	See the Frequencies table in WSJT-X			

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There are 340 DXCC countries at present. The DXCC country count changes up and down with worldwide geopolitical changes.

***Section 3.4 Two Meter Band Plan***

Reference to Table 2.3 should be Table 3.3.

***Section 3.5 What Other Non-Amateur Services Use VHF/UHF?***

Reference to Table 2.4 and 2.5 should be to Table 3-4 and Table 3-5.

**Section 3.7.3 DMR**

**DMR Radios**

Change <https://www.radioid.net/cgi-bin/trbo-database/userreg.cgi> to <https://www.radioid.net/>

## Section 4.3.2 Grounding

Reference to Figure 5-4 should be Figure 4-4.

## Section 5.12.2 Mobiling

### Mount your Radio Safely

Reference to Figure 3 should be Figure 5-17.

## Section 7.18.3 Baluns

Change Figure 7.33.title from **Ferrite cores used as a 1:1 choke or current balun** to  
**Ferrite cores used as a 1:1 choke balun**

## Section 11.3.1 Buying an Amplifier

Change section on PEP to:

### Peak Envelope Power – PEP

An amplifier's power rating is called the *Peak Envelope Power* – *PEP*. PEP is defined as

$$PEP = \frac{V_{RMS}^2}{R_L}$$

$V_{RMS}$  is the “root-mean-square” voltage and  $R_L$  is the load resistor (often assumed to be 50 ohms). For a CW carrier voltage (solid line in Figure 11-31) we calculate  $V_{RMS}$  by squaring the voltage, dashed line in Figure 11-31, then taking its average (mean), and then taking its square root.

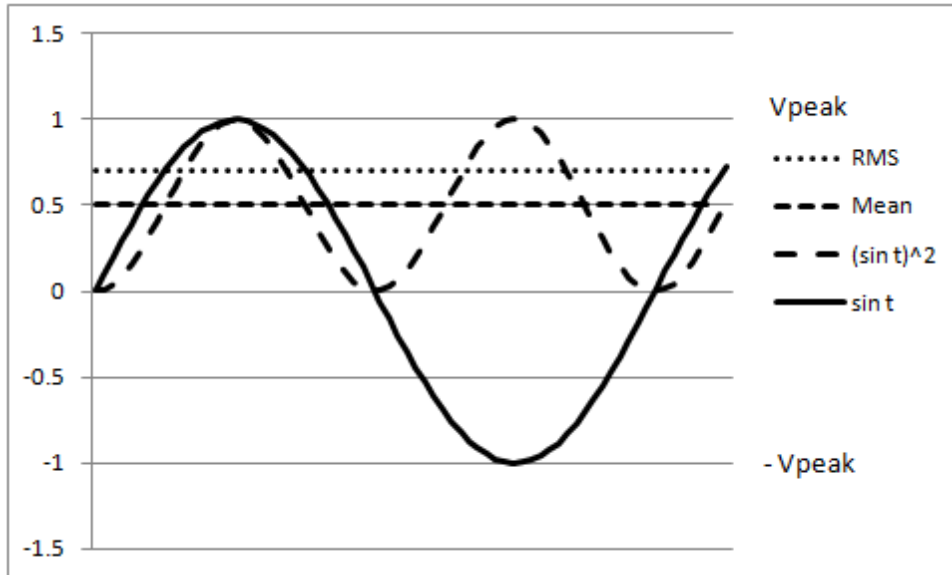


Figure 11-31.  $\sin t$ ,  $(\sin t)^2$ ,  $V_{AVG}$  and  $V_{RMS}$ .

For the pure sinusoidal CW carrier this is an easy calculation and it turns out that

$$V_{RMS} = \frac{V_{PEAK}}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707 * V_{PEAK}$$

and

$$PEP = \frac{V_{RMS}^2}{R_L} = \frac{V_{PEAK}^2}{2 R_L}$$

The PEP rating for amplifiers represents the continuous power that an amplifier can deliver.