

The Radioelectric Frequencies of Rio do Tempo.

Editorial Note

I received the report published herein from a friend, an academic specialist in Physics who wishes to remain anonymous for professional reasons. The report contains a detailed analysis of the frequencies used for years for the DRV that I receive from communicators who identify themselves as 'deceased' talking from Rio do Tempo Station in the next world. The present paper provides answers to the interest and curiosity shown by me and my friend, whom I thank for his laborious research work. Notwithstanding the statement made by the communicators in answer to a question I put to them about this subject years ago, that frequencies have no significant importance in the communication process - "To modulate the waves we only need the shortwaves", I believe it is appropriate to publish this work for I consider that this is an important document in the essential gathering of information about the phenomenon.

We live in an extraordinary and fascinating age from the point of view of the development of the communication between the worlds, which is processed, in some cases, in a fluid and almost natural way supplying contacts of extremely high quality. Yet, there is rigorous, exhaustive analysis to be done, together with the compilation of all the existing information about an event of incomparable magnitude and importance in the history of humanity.

It is an urgent task for we have not even started to comprehend the phenomenon and consequently, we can not help the communicators in their efforts and work to reach "the opening of the road" for all of us, as someone said one day from Rio do Tempo Station. The author's identity and his contact information will be provided to those interested.

The forbidden emission.*

The purpose of this paper is to study the frequencies on which *Rio do Tempo* communicates with Anabela Cardoso.

Introduction

Cuadro Nacional de Atribución de Frecuencias, (CNAF).

In order to make this study we have worked with the CNAF, Spanish acronym for National Chart for Frequencies Allocation [of the Spanish State], since the reception of communications takes place in this country; said Chart is in the public domain and is available on the webpage of the Ministry of Science and Technology (<http://www.mcyt.es>)¹ .

This chart of frequency allocation gives us information about the bandwidth that the tuned frequency belongs to, the use given to this bandwidth in each region, the national allocation and the necessary observations following Article S5 of the Radiocommunications Ruling (RR) which complements the constitution and the agreement of the International Telecommunication Union ².

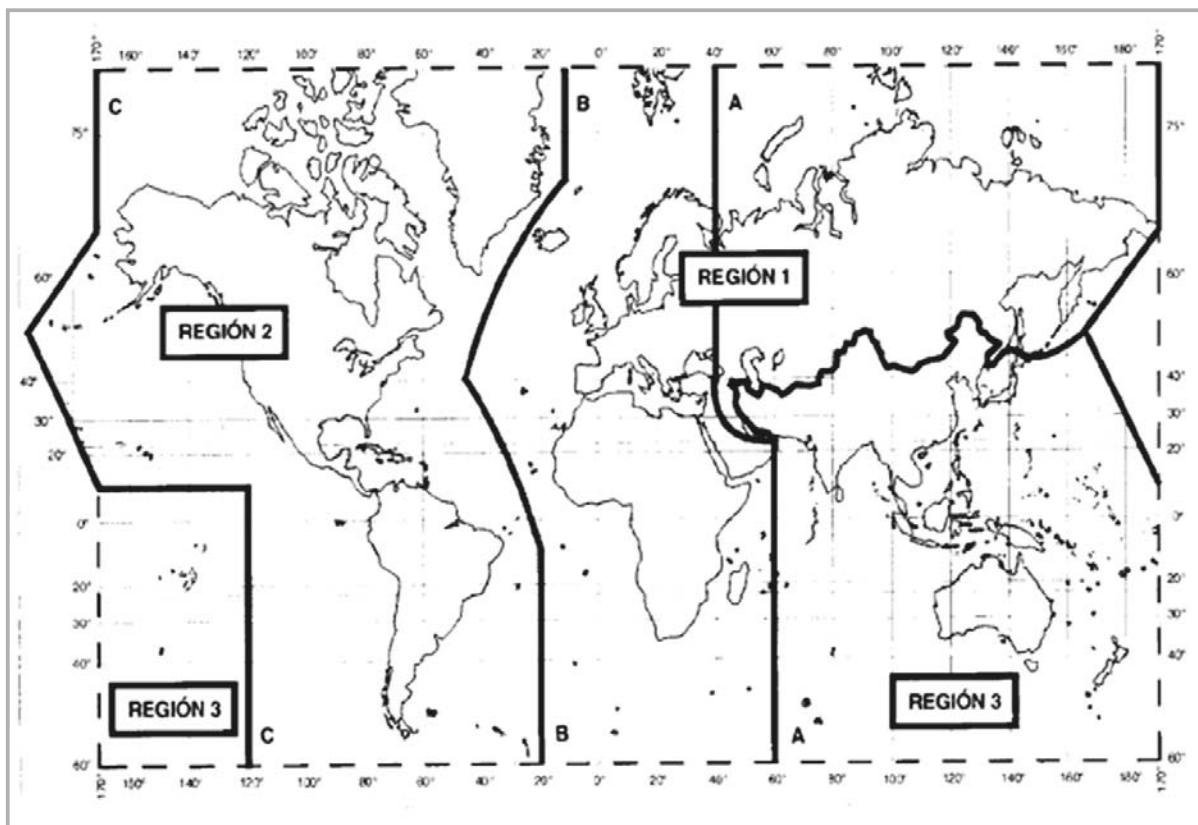
Article S5 of the Radiocommunications Ruling establishes the division of the world into three Regions from the point of view of the allocation of the frequency bands. These Regions are shown in the next map and are described in the text following it.

1. The webpage has changed. Please see:

<http://www.mityc.es/telecomunicaciones/Espectro/Paginas/CNAF.aspx> (N.ofT.)

2. For more info, please visit:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Telecommunication_Union (N.ofT.)



Regions for Frequency Allocation

Region 1: Region 1 covers the area which is limited to the East by line A (lines A, B, and C are defined later on), and to the west by line B, except for the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran which is located inside these limits. It also includes the whole of the territories of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kirghizstan, Russian Federation which is between in the northern (upper) part between lines A and C.

Region 2: Region 2 comprises the area limited to the east by line B and to the west by line C.

Region 3: Region 3 comprises the area (below the horizontal line) limited to the east by line C and to the west by line A, with the exception of the territories of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Kirghizstan, Russia Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Ukraine and the north area of the Russian Federation. It includes also the part of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran located outside these limits.

The ITU

The ITU (International Telecommunication Union) is a Swedish based agency whose purpose is to organize the radioelectric emissions on an international level.

Procedure

The frequencies

The frequencies that we are going to look at in the CNAF are the ones shown next in Table 1.

Table 1

Frequency

6.500 Khz

11.178 Khz

13.250 Khz

22.545 Khz

250 Mhz

Position of Frequencies in the CNAF

We have looked up, one by one, the frequencies of Table 1 on the CNAF chart, each one of them is placed in a bandwidth; each bandwidth is shown for each of the assigned regions in Article S5 together with their corresponding radiocommunication services by region as well as the use given to it at a national level. The national uses are specified at the CNAF table by a code, this code can be interpreted with the help of Table 2.

Table 2

Code	Use
C	Common Use
E	Special use
P	Exclusive use
RX	Used by the State
R	Used by the State for Government and Public Agencies
M	Mixed use that comprises of R and P.

The explanation of radiocommunication services are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3

Service	Detail
FIXED SERVICE:	Radiocommunication service between certain fixed points.
FIXED SERVICE VIA SATELLITE:	Radiocommunication service between terrestrial stations situated at given locations when one or more satellites are used; the given location can be a certain fixed point or any fixed point located in a certain area; in some cases, this service includes links between satellites; the satellite fixed service can also include connection links for other space radiocommunication services.

Service	Use
SERVICE BETWEEN SATELLITES:	Radiocommunication service that establishes links between artificial satellites.
SPACE OPERATIONS SERVICE:	Radiocommunication service that exclusively relates to the functioning of space vehicles, in particular to space tracking, space telemetry and space telecontrol.
MOBILE SERVICE:	Radiocommunication service between mobile stations and terrestrial stations or between mobile stations.
MOBILE SERVICE VIA SATELLITE:	Radiocommunication service between mobile terrestrial stations and one or more space stations or between space stations belonging to the service; or between mobile terrestrial stations and relayed through one or more space stations belonging to this service.
TERRESTRIAL MOBILE SERVICE:	Mobile service between base stations and mobile terrestrial stations or between mobile terrestrial stations.
TERRESTRIAL MOBILE SERVICE VIA SATELLITE:	Satellite mobile service in which the mobile terrestrial stations are located on Earth.

Service	Use
MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE:	Mobile service between coastal stations and ship stations, between ship stations, or between associated onboard communication stations; boat stations or rescue devices and distress radiobeacon stations for wreck location can also be included in this service
MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE VIA SATELLITE:	Satellite mobile service in which mobile terrestrial stations are located onboard ships; boat stations or rescue devices and distress radiobeacon stations for wreck location can also be included in this service.
HARBOUR OPERATION SERVICE:	Maritime Mobile Service at a harbour or its surroundings, between coastal stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, whose messages refer exclusively to ship operations, movements, and safety and, in case of emergency, for the safety of people.
SHIP MOVEMENT SERVICE:	Safety service, within the maritime mobile service, different from harbour operations service, between coastal stations and ship stations, or between ship stations, whose messages refer exclusively to the movement of ships.
AERONAUTICAL MOBILE SERVICE:	Mobile service between aeronautical stations and aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in which ship stations or rescue devices can also participate; distress radiobeacon stations for wreck location operating on designated emergency and rescue frequencies can also be included in this service.

Service	Use
AERONAUTICAL MOBILE SERVICE (R):	Aeronautical mobile service reserved to aeronautical communications, relating to the safety and regularity of flights, mainly on national or international routes for civilian aviation.
AERONAUTICAL MOBILE SERVICE (OR):	Aeronautical mobile service reserved to guarantee communications, including those relating to flight coordination, mainly out of the national and international routes for civilian aviation.
AERONAUTICAL MOBILE SERVICE VIA SATELLITE:	Mobile service through satellite in which mobile terrestrial stations are situated onboard aircraft; boat stations or rescue devices and distress radiobeacon stations for wreck location can also be included in this service.
AERONAUTICAL MOBILE SERVICE (R) VIA SATELLITE:	Aeronautical satellite mobile service reserved for aeronautical communications, relating to the safety and regularity of flights, mainly on national or international routes for civilian aviation.
AERONAUTICAL MOBILE SERVICE (OR)* VIA SATELLITE:	Aeronautical satellite mobile service reserved to guarantee communications, including those relating to flight coordination, mainly out of the national and international routes for civilian aviation.

Service	Use
BROADCASTING SERVICE:	Radiocommunication services whose emissions are assigned to be directly received by the general public. Said service include audio emissions traditional radio, television or other kinds.
SATELLITE BROADCASTING SERVICE:	Radiocommunication service in which the signals emitted or relayed by space stations are addressed to direct reception by the general public.
RADIO DETERMINATION SERVICE:	Radiocommunication service for purposes of radiodetermination.
SATELLITE RADIODETERMINATION SERVICE:	Radiocommunication service for purposes of radiodetermination that involves the use of one or more space stations.
RADIO NAVIGATION SERVICE:	Radiodetermination service for purposes of radionavigation.
SATELLITE RADIONAVIGATION SERVICE:	Radiodetermination service through satellites for purposes of radionavigation.
MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION SERVICE:	Radionavigation service aimed at ships and at their operation in safe conditions.

Service	Use
SATELLITE MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION SERVICE:	Satellite radionavigation service where terrestrial stations are located onboard ships.
AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION SERVICE:	Radionavigation service aimed at aircraft and their operation in safe conditions.
AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION SERVICE VIA SATELLITE:	Satellite radionavigation service where terrestrial stations are located onboard aircraft.
RADIO LOCATION SERVICE:	Radiodetermination service for purposes of radiolocation.
RADIOLOCATION SERVICE VIA SATELLITE:	Satellite radiodetermination service used for radiolocation purposes.
METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT SERVICE:	Radiocommunication service aimed at observation and research used in meteorology, including hydrology.
EARTH EXPLORATION SERVICE:	Radiocommunication service between terrestrial stations and one or various space stations that can include links between space stations by which: information is obtained about the Earth's features and its natural phenomena, including data relative to the condition of the environment, by means of active or passive sensors onboard Earth satellites; analogous information is collected by means of platforms located in the air or on the surface of the Earth; said information can be distributed to terrestrial stations belonging to a common system; the polling ³ of platforms can also be included.

Service	Use
METEOROLOGY SERVICE VIA SATELLITE:	Earth exploration service through satellites for meteorological purposes.
STANDARD-FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNALS SERVICE :	Radiocommunication service for the transmission of specified frequencies, time signals or both, of credited high precision, for scientific, technical and other purposes, aimed at general reception.
STANDARD-FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNALS SATELLITE SERVICE:	Radiocommunication service that uses space stations located on Earth satellites for the same purpose as the standard-frequency and time signals service.
SPACE RESEARCH SERVICE:	Radiocommunication service that uses space vehicles and space objects of other kinds for scientific or technological research purposes.
HAM RADIO SERVICE:	Radiocommunication service whose purpose is individual learning, inter-communication and technical research, carried out by properly authorized amateurs, who are interested in radio engineering in an exclusively personal and non-profit making way.
SATELLITE HAM RADIO SERVICE:	Radiocommunication service that uses space stations located on Earth satellites for the same purposes of those of the ham radio service.
RADIO ASTRONOMY SERVICE:	Service that involves the use of radio astronomy.

Service	Use
RADIOSEARCH SERVICE:	One-way mobile radio communication service with selective signalling and free of voice transmission.
SAFETY/ SECURITY SERVICE:	Any radioelectric service that is operated in a permanent or temporal way to guarantee the safety of human life and the safeguard of belongings.
SPECIAL SERVICE:	Radiocommunication service not covered by previous ones, exclusively assigned to satisfy needs classified as of general interest and not open to public correspondence.

Note:

3. In this area of knowledge, the term “polling” is used to refer to the process that questions stations to test their state (N.ofT.)

to be continued

* Translated from Spanish by Yanis Arencibia Esperanza