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Spectrum Management

Radio Standards Specification

FM Broadcasting Transmitting Equipment

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Canada

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1. Intent

- 1.1 This specification sets requirements for the type-approval of FM broadcast transmitting equipment described by the above title. Transmitting equipment type-approved under this specification are considered technically suitable for use by broadcasting undertakings for which a Broadcasting Certificate is required in accordance with the provisions of the *Radiocommunication Act*.
- 1.2 The standards comprising the type-approval requirements of this specification are divided into two parts:
 - Sections 3 to 6 contain the general equipment standards and the minimum emission standards which relate to the radiated signal of the FM transmitting equipment. Compliance with these standards shall be supported by an engineering brief providing measurement results in accordance with Radio Standards Procedure 100 (RSP-100).
 - Annex A contains the performance standards recognized by the industry to ensure quality operation of FM broadcasting equipment. The submission of test results for these performance measurements is not required but the results shall be kept on file by the applicant. Compliance with the standards of Annex A shall be supported by a statement certifying that the equipment meets the standards.

2. General

- 2.1 This specification covers the transmitting equipment proper: namely from audio input terminals to the radio frequency output terminals including any separate R.F. amplifiers and filters.
- 2.2 The transmitting equipment shall be capable of meeting the standards in this specification on each standard FM channel at the rated power output for which it is designed to operate.
- 2.3 Notwithstanding the fact that a particular piece of equipment meets this specification, the Department reserves the right to require that adjustments be made to that equipment wherever it causes interference within the meaning of the *Radiocommunication Act*.
- 2.4 In the event that the equipment fails to function during type-approval tests under this specification, all tests affected by the failure shall be repeated after the trouble has been corrected by the applicant.
- 2.5 Applicants seeking type-approval of equipment under this specification shall satisfy the Department at their own expense that the equipment actually meets this specification.
- 2.6 The Department reserves the right to revise this specification.

3. Standard Test Conditions

- 3.1 **Definition** - Standard test conditions are those conditions which shall apply to a transmitting equipment while it is being tested for minimum requirements. Where no special conditions are called for in the tests, the conditions shall be those specified by the manufacturer for normal operation and these shall be stated in the test report.
- 3.2 **Standard Test Voltage** - Shall be one of the rated power supply voltages specified by the manufacturer.
- 3.3 **Standard Temperature** - Shall be $20^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$. Actual temperature shall be recorded in the test report.
- 3.4 **Standard Test Load** - Shall have a resistive impedance characteristic and be capable of dissipating the output power of the transmitting equipment. At the test frequency, the resistive component of the test load shall be within 5% of the load impedance into which the transmitting equipment was designed to operate. Any reactive component of the test load shall not be greater than 5% of the resistive component over the range of ± 100 kHz from the test frequency.
- 3.5 **Standard Test Frequencies** - Shall be the carrier frequency of the channel for which the transmitting equipment is designed to operate. For transmitting equipment capable of operating on any one channel in the 88-108 MHz band, tests shall be made on two channels, one near each end of the band. The test frequencies shall be stated in the test report.
- 3.6 **Standard Test Input Signal** - The standard audio test signal shall be a 400-Hz sine wave.

- 3.7 **Standard Test Equipment** - All measurements shall be made with instruments having sufficient accuracy to ensure that errors due to test instrumentation are not appreciable.
- 3.8 **Standard Test Set-up** - Unless otherwise specified, all tests shall be made with the carrier at rated power output and modulated with the standard test input signal.
- 3.9 **Warm-up Time** - The transmitting equipment and test instrumentation shall be switched on at least 30 minutes before any test is started.

4. Transmitting Equipment Standards

- 4.1 **Transmission System** - A FM broadcasting transmitting equipment consists of all the apparatus necessary to convert the modulating input signal to a frequency modulated carrier at the center frequency of a standard FM channel in the 88-108 MHz frequency band.
- 4.2 **Type of Emission** - The designation of modulation and emission refers to the manner in which the carrier is modulated and transmitted. The transmitting equipment shall produce F3EGN emission for monophonic operation and F8EHF emission for stereophonic operation. The transmitting equipment shall be capable of operating with a frequency deviation of ± 75 kHz, which is equivalent to 100% modulation.
- 4.3 **Carrier Frequency Adjustment** - The transmitting equipment shall be capable of operation in accordance with these standards on any channel in the specified carrier frequency range without change in construction other than changing frequency determining components. Provision shall be made for trimming the carrier frequency to the assigned frequency under normal operating conditions.
- 4.4 **Power Supply Rating** - The A.C. voltage input shall be at a frequency of 60 Hz. Voltage, frequency and maximum kVA requirement shall be indicated on the transmitting equipment.
- 4.5 **Phase-to-Phase Loading** - The transmitting equipment, if rated above 10 kVA, shall present a balanced load to the A.C. mains such that the current in each phase shall be within 10% of the average of the three currents.

5. Equipment Requirements

- 5.1 **Design** - Transmitting equipment shall be designed according to good engineering practice.
- 5.2 **Nameplate** - There shall be securely fastened to each transmitting equipment in a conspicuous external location, a nameplate having permanently marked thereon the type-approval number, the manufacturer's name, the model identification and the serial number, together with sufficient other information to identify the unit completely. All other units associated with it shall be suitably identified.
- 5.3 **Protection of Personnel** - The transmitting equipment shall be so constructed that all hazardous components are totally enclosed, or protected from accidental contact by personnel. The transmitting equipment enclosure shall provide adequate personnel safety during operation.
- 5.4 **Equipment Changes and Modifications** - Any major design or equipment changes, other than the replacement of defective components by equivalent parts made to an approved equipment will void the approval unless notified to and approved by the Department. The notification must provide evidence that the modification results in equal or improved transmitting equipment performance.

6. Minimum R.F. Performance Standards

6.1 Power Output Rating

- 6.1.1 **Definition** - The power output rating of a transmitting equipment is the carrier power at which the transmitting equipment may be operated continuously into the test load.
- 6.1.2 **Method of Measurement** - The carrier power shall be measured by using a suitable power measuring device. The method shall be described in the test report.
- 6.1.3 **Standard** - The standard rating of power output for the transmitting equipment shall be as specified by the individual manufacturer. The transmitting equipment shall be capable of being adjusted to deliver the rated power output when the A.C. input voltage varies by 5% from the rated value.

The test report shall state the power output limits over which the transmitting equipment complies with this specification.

Adjustment of the power output of the transmitting equipment shall permit operation over a range of at least from 50% to rated power output.

6.2 Carrier Frequency Stability

- 6.2.1 **Definition** - The carrier frequency stability is the ability of the transmitting equipment to maintain a mean test frequency.
- 6.2.2 **Method of Measurement** - After a warm-up period of one hour at rated A.C. input voltage, measure the frequency of the carrier at one minute intervals during a period of fifteen minutes. From these measurements determine a mean test frequency. Then, measure and record the operating frequency at a temperature of 5 °C at 85, 100 and 115% of the rated A.C. supply voltage. Repeat for a temperature of 45 °C.

Where it is not practical to subject the complete transmitting equipment to the specified test conditions, it is permissible to isolate and separately measure the stability of the frequency-determining elements of the transmitting equipment under the specified conditions.

- 6.2.3 **Minimum Standard** - The frequency of the carrier shall remain within ± 1000 Hz of the mean test frequency.

6.3 Spurious Emissions

- 6.3.1 **Definition** - Spurious emissions are radio frequency signals appearing at the transmitting equipment output terminals on frequencies other than the specified carrier frequency and modulation products.
- 6.3.2 **Method of Measurement** - The transmitting equipment shall be operated into the standard test load at rated power. The carrier shall be modulated with the standard test input signal at 100% modulation. Using a sampling device measure all spurious emissions up to the third harmonic of the carrier frequency. The voltage of the emission shall be measured with a frequency selective instrument. The attenuation versus frequency characteristics of the power sampling device and the load used in this test shall be known over the range of frequencies involved. Record all spurious outputs in dB relative to rated power except those more than 20 dB below the values in 6.3.3.
- 6.3.3 **Minimum Standard** - Spurious emissions of the transmitting equipment shall not exceed the values given in the following table:

Spurious Emission	Maximum Value
between 120 kHz and 240 kHz from the carrier frequency	-25 dB*
more than 240 kHz and up to and including 600 kHz from the carrier frequency	-35 dB*

more than 600 kHz from the carrier frequency $-(43 + 10 \log P)^*$ or
-80 dB*
whichever is the stronger
P = power in watts

* Referred to the power level of the unmodulated carrier.

6.4 Cabinet Radiation

6.4.1 **Definition** - Cabinet radiation is any emission from the transmitting equipment housing or enclosure from sources other than a normal output port.

6.4.2 **Method of Measurement** - The transmitting equipment shall be operated at rated power output and at a suitable frequency. A receiving antenna, located alternately at a known distance between three and ten metres from at least three sides of the transmitting equipment (i.e., front, back, left- or right-hand side), shall be connected to a calibrated field strength meter or frequency selective voltmeter. Field strength measurements shall be made and the results recorded for all emissions (including the fundamental and harmonics of the carrier frequency) up to the third harmonic of the carrier frequency. For the measurement, the receiving antenna shall be rotated in all three planes and the maximum received field shall be noted (allowance shall be made for antenna factor and transmission line loss of the measuring equipment). Using the free space formula below, calculate the reference field strength.

$$E = 7\sqrt{P/r} \text{ volts per metre}$$

Where P is the rated output power in watts and r is the distance in metres.

6.4.3 **Minimum Standard** - Emissions at any frequency shall be at least 54 dB below the calculated field strength reference level. Any radiation weaker than 70 dB below the reference level need not be recorded.

Issued under the Authority of
the Minister of Communications

Original signed by G.R. Begley

G.R. Begley
Director General
Broadcasting Regulation Branch

Annex A

A.1 Audio Performance Standards (Monophonic)

A.1.1 Audio Input Impedance

A.1.1.1 **Standard** - The audio input impedance shall be a nominal 600 ohms balanced to ground. Additional impedances may also be provided.

A.1.2 Audio Input Level for 100% modulation

A.1.2.1 **Definition** - The audio input level for 100% modulation is the audio input, expressed in dBm (0 dBm = 1 mW), necessary to produce a frequency deviation of ± 75 kHz.

A.1.2.2 **Method of Measurement** - The standard test signal shall be adjusted to produce 100% modulation and this level shall be recorded.

A.1.2.3 **Standard** - The standard audio input level for 100% modulation shall be 10, ± 2 dBm.

A.1.3 Audio Frequency Response

A.1.3.1 **Definition** - The audio frequency response is the inverse ratio of input voltages relative to the voltage at 400 Hz, expressed in dB, required to maintain a constant percentage of modulation across the audio frequency range.

A.1.3.2 **Method of Measurement** - The standard test set-up shall be used. The normal 75-microsecond pre-emphasis shall be employed. The audio input to maintain a constant modulation level of 25%, 50% and 100% shall be determined at a sufficient number of points over the frequency range 50 to 15 000 Hz to enable curves to be plotted.

A.1.3.3 **Minimum Standard** - The audio frequency response curves shall lie on or between the dashed curves of Figure A.1.

A.1.4 Audio Frequency Harmonic Distortion

A.1.4.1 **Definition** - The audio frequency harmonic distortion is the harmonic content of the audio signal contributed by the transmitting equipment.

A.1.4.2 **Method of Measurement** - The standard test set-up shall be used and the demodulated output fed to a wave or distortion analyser. The normal 75-microsecond pre-emphasis shall be employed and the demodulator shall include a 75-microsecond de-emphasis. Measurements at 100% modulation shall be taken at a sufficient number of frequencies in each range of frequencies to plot a distortion vs frequency curve.

A.1.4.3 **Minimum Standard** - The audio frequency distortion including all harmonics up to 30 kHz shall not exceed 1% in the range of frequencies from 50 to 15 000 Hz.

A.1.5 Frequency Modulation Noise Level on Carrier

A.1.5.1 **Definition** - The frequency modulation noise on the carrier is the residual frequency modulation resulting from disturbances produced in the transmitting equipment itself within the band of 50 to 15 000 Hz.

A.1.5.2 **Method of Measurement** - Using the normal 75-microsecond pre-emphasis, a sample of the R.F. output of the transmitting equipment shall be fed to a distortion and noise meter, via a suitable demodulator. The frequency response characteristic of the demodulator shall be within ± 1 dB of the normal 75-microsecond de-emphasis curve from 50 to 15 000 Hz. Readings shall be taken of the output levels with standard test modulation of 100% and without modulation with the input terminated in 600 ohms. Their ratio shall be expressed in dB below 100% modulation (± 75 kHz deviation).

A.1.5.3 **Minimum Standard** - The ratio shall be at least 60 dB below 100% modulation.

A.1.6 Amplitude Modulation Noise Level on Carrier

A.1.6.1 **Definition** - The amplitude modulation noise level of an FM carrier is the ratio of the rms value of the amplitude modulation component (50 to 15 000 Hz) of the carrier envelope to the rms carrier value during the absence of applied modulating voltage.

A.1.6.2 **Method of Measurement** - Measurement of the carrier amplitude modulation noise level may be accomplished by the use of a linear peak carrier responsive AM detector coupled to the output of the transmitting equipment. Readings are made of the d-c voltage and the rms value of the a-c component across the detector load resistor. The d-c voltage must be multiplied by 0.707. The measurement shall be made in the absence of modulating voltage with the audio input terminated in 600 ohms.

A.1.6.3 **Minimum Standard** - The ratio shall be at least 50 dB below carrier level within the band of 50 to 15 000 Hz.

A.2 Stereophonic and Multiplex Operation (See Figure A-2)

A.2.1 Definitions

- A.2.1.1 **FM stereophonic broadcast** - The transmission of a stereophonic program by a single FM broadcast station utilizing the main channel and a stereophonic subchannel.
- A.2.1.2 **Left (or right) signal (L) or (R)** - The electrical output originating from a microphone or combination of microphones placed so as to convey the intensity, time and location of sounds originating predominantly to the listener's left (or right) of the centre of the performing area.
- A.2.1.3 **Left (or right) channel** - The left (or right) signal path through an FM stereophonic broadcasting system.
- A.2.1.4 **Main channel (L + R)** - The band of frequencies from 50 to 15 000 Hz which frequency modulate the main carrier and which provide compatible monophonic reception.
- A.2.1.5 **Pilot subcarrier** - A 19-kHz subcarrier serving as a control signal for use in the reception of FM stereophonic broadcasts.
- A.2.1.6 **Stereophonic subcarrier** - A subcarrier having a frequency which is the second harmonic of the pilot subcarrier frequency.
- A.2.1.7 **Stereophonic subchannel (L - R)** - The band of frequencies from 23 to 53 kHz containing the stereophonic subcarrier and its associated sidebands.
- A.2.1.8 **Stereophonic separation** - The ratio (in dB) of the output of the L (or R) channel due to a signal intended for that channel only to the output of the R (or L) channel due to the same signal.
- A.2.1.9 **Crosstalk** - The presence of an undesired signal occurring in one channel (L or R) caused by the signal in the other channel (R or L).
- A.2.1.10 **Subsidiary Communication Multiplex Operation (SCMO)** - Authorization to transmit information on additional multiplex subcarrier or subcarriers.
- A.2.1.11 **Multiplex subcarrier** - A subcarrier having a frequency within the range 20-99 kHz and which is modulated with subsidiary communication information.

A.2.2 Standards

A.2.2.1 L+R Channel

A.2.2.1.1 The modulating signal for the L+R channel shall consist of the sum of the left and right signals, (L+R).

A.2.2.1.2 When only a left (or right) signal exists in the L+R channel, the deviation of the main carrier shall not exceed 45% of the total modulation.

A.2.2.2 Pilot Subcarrier

A.2.2.2.1 The frequency of the pilot signal shall be $19\,000 \pm 2$ Hz.

A.2.2.2.2 The deviation of the carrier by the pilot signal shall be between 8% and 10% of the maximum modulation for monophonic operation.

A.2.2.3 L-R Channel

A.2.2.3.1 The stereophonic subcarrier shall be the second harmonic of the pilot subcarrier and shall cross the zero voltage axis with a positive slope simultaneously with each crossing of the zero voltage axis by the pilot subcarrier.

A.2.2.3.2 Amplitude modulation (DSB/SC) of the stereophonic subcarrier shall be used.

A.2.2.3.3 The stereophonic subcarrier shall be suppressed to a level at least 40 dB below the total modulation of the carrier.

A.2.2.3.4 The stereophonic subcarrier shall be capable of accepting audio frequencies from 50 to 15 000 Hz.

A.2.2.3.5 The modulating signal for the stereophonic subcarrier shall be equal to the difference of the left and right signals, (L-R).

A.2.2.3.6 The pre-emphasis characteristics of the L-R channel shall be identical with those of the L+R channel with respect to phase and amplitude at all frequencies.

A.2.2.3.7 The sum of the sidebands resulting from amplitude modulation of the stereophonic subcarrier shall not cause a peak deviation of the carrier in excess of 45% of the total modulation when only a left (or right) signal exists in the L-R channel.

A.2.2.4 **SCMO**

A.2.2.4.1 Any form of modulation may be used on any multiplex subcarrier.

A.2.2.4.2 More than one multiplex subcarrier may be used. During periods of no program transmission, the multiplex subcarriers and their significant sidebands shall be within the frequency range of 20 kHz to 99 kHz. During monophonic or stereophonic program transmission the multiplex subcarriers and their significant sidebands shall be within the frequency range of 53 kHz to 99 kHz.

A.2.2.4.3 During periods of no program transmissions, the modulation of the carrier by the arithmetic sum of all subcarriers above 76 kHz may not exceed 10% and modulation of the carrier by the arithmetic sum of all subcarriers may not exceed 30% referenced to ± 75 kHz deviation. During monophonic or stereophonic program transmissions, the modulation of the carrier by the arithmetic sum of all multiplex subcarriers above 76 kHz may not exceed 10% and modulation of the carrier by the arithmetic sum of all multiplex subcarriers below 76 kHz may not exceed 10%.

A.2.2.4.4 Without subsidiary communications the total modulation of the FM carrier by the sum of all baseband signals may not exceed 100% (75 kHz peak deviation). When subsidiary communications services are provided, using subcarriers concurrently with the broadcasting of stereophonic or monophonic programs, the peak modulation deviation may be increased as follows:

(1) With more than one subcarrier, the total peak modulation may be increased by 0.5% for each 1.0% subcarrier injection modulation and,

(2) Under no circumstances may the modulation of the FM carrier exceed 110% (82.5 kHz peak deviation).

A.2.3 Multiplex Performance Standards

A.2.3.1 Audio Frequency Response

A.2.3.1.1 **Method of Measurement** - Using the measurement method of A.1.3.2, except that the maximum modulation level shall be 90%, determine the frequency response curves of the L and R channels.

A.2.3.1.2 **Standard** - The audio frequency response curves shall lie on or between the dashed curves of Figure A.1.

A.2.3.2 Audio Frequency Harmonic Distortion

A.2.3.2.1 **Standard** - The L and R channels shall meet the requirements of A.1.4 except that the maximum modulations shall be 90% and the ratio shall be referenced to this level.

A.2.3.3 Frequency Modulation Noise Level on Carrier

A.2.3.3.1 **Standard** - The requirements of A.1.5 shall apply except that the maximum modulation shall be 90% and the ratio shall be referenced to this level.

A.2.3.4 Amplitude Modulation Noise Level on Carrier

A.2.3.4.1 **Minimum Standard** - The requirements of A.1.6 shall apply except that the maximum modulation shall be 90%.

A.2.3.5 Crosstalk

A.2.3.5.1 **Method of Measurement** - Stereophonic Crosstalk - Using the standard test input signal to produce 90% modulation of the carrier by the L+R channel, measure the components of the signal appearing in the L-R channel. With 90% modulation of the carrier by the L-R channel, measure the components of the signal appearing in the L+R channel.

A.2.3.5.2 **Minimum Standard** - Crosstalk into either channel shall be at least 40 dB below 90% modulation.

A.2.3.5.3 **Method of Measurement** - Multiplex Crosstalk - Modulate any multiplex subcarrier at the maximum level and at the maximum modulating frequency for which it is designed to operate. If more than one such subcarrier is provided, modulate them simultaneously. Record such level and frequency in the test report. With no modulation on the L+R or the L-R channels, measure the output of the L+R and the L-R channels.

With no modulation on the multiplex subcarrier or subcarriers, apply the standard input signal to both L+R and L-R channels, measure the level of the crosstalk in the output of the multiplex subchannel and record this level in the test report.

A.2.3.5.4 **Minimum Standard** - Crosstalk from multiplex channels into the L+R or L-R channels shall be at least 60 dB below maximum modulation level. There is no standard for crosstalk from the L+R or L-R channels into the multiplex subchannels.

A.2.3.6 Stereophonic Separation

A.2.3.6.1 **Method of Measurement** - Modulate the carrier to a level of 90% with a standard test signal applied to the L channel only. Measure the demodulated output of the L and R channels and determine the separation at frequencies of 100, 400, 1 000, 2 500, 5 000, 7 500 and 10 000 Hz. Repeat the above with a test signal applied to the R channel only.

A.2.3.6.2 **Minimum Standard** - The stereophonic separation between channels shall be 30 dB or better.

A.2.3.7 **Frequency Stability of Subcarriers**

A.2.3.7.1 **Method of Measurement** - In a manner similar to that described in 6.2, determine the frequency stability of the pilot subcarrier and that of any multiplex subcarrier employed, over the same temperature and A.C. input range.

A.2.3.7.2 **Minimum Standard** - The pilot subcarrier frequency shall be 19 000 Hz, ± 2 Hz, and any multiplex subcarrier shall be within 500 Hz of the operating frequency selected by the manufacturer as noted in the test report.

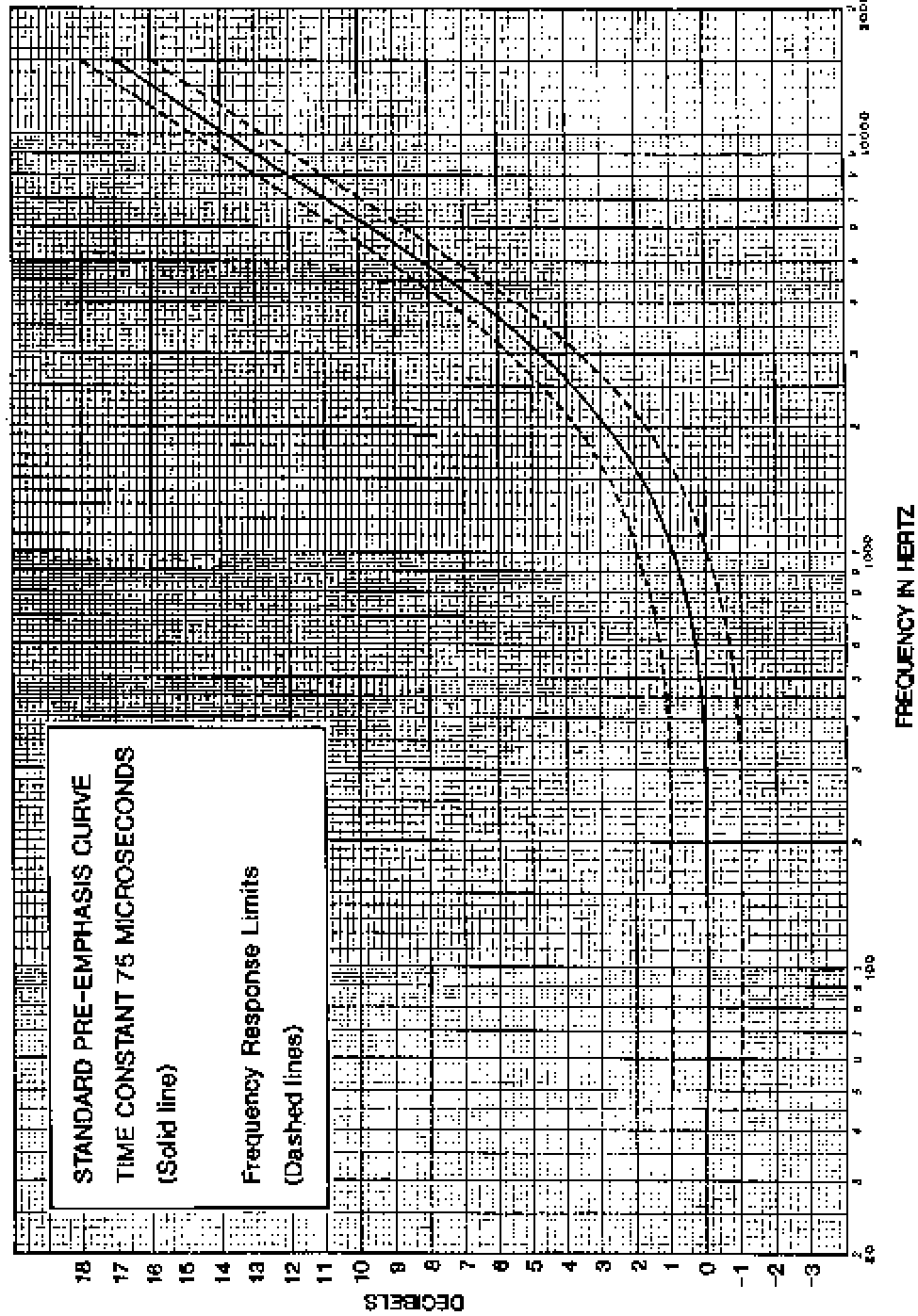
A.2.4 **Stereophonic Subcarrier Suppression**

A.2.4.1 **Method of Measurement** - Using a stereo modulation monitor or other suitable method, determine the level of the stereo subcarrier.

A.2.4.2 **Minimum Standard** - The stereo subcarrier shall be at least 40 dB below the total modulation of the carrier.

FIGURE A.1

RSS-153



McE AUDIO FREQUENCY 40 4882
481 00 0 0 0 0
PERFORMER'S RECORD CO.

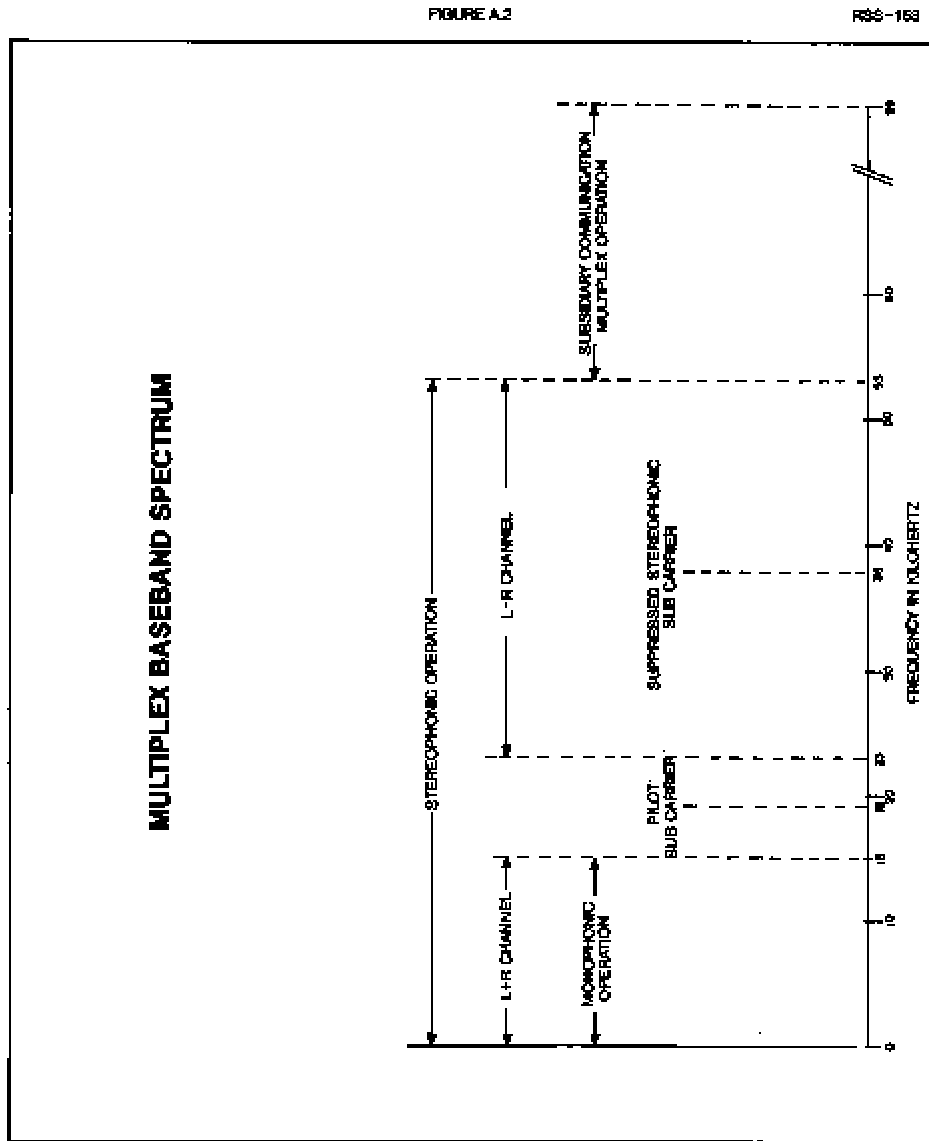


FIGURE A.2

RSS-153