

**AM IBOC  
Ascertainment Project  
Corporation for Public  
Broadcasting**

**The dTR/H&D Joint Venture**

**A Joint Venture of duTreil, Lundin & Rackley and Hatfield & Dawson**

# Project Objectives

- Determine if AM IBOC can be successfully added to AM Public Radio Stations
- Provide Information that will optimize the performance of the AM Station for improvements to both Analogue and IBOC
- Identify Problem Installations
- Provide Suggestive Remedies for Conversion to IBOC

# Project Components

- Site Visits to 53 CPB Qualified AM Stations from the Bering Sea to Puerto Rico
- Station Physical Inspection
- Antenna System Measurements
  - System Bandwidth
  - Directional System Performance





# Project Analysis and Report

- Antenna System's compliance with Ibiquity's recommended "desired characteristics"
- Information for optimization for both IBOC and Analog system
- Report problems installations
- Recommendations for IBOC implementation

# Non-DA Antennas

## Poor Performance May Result from:

- Electrically Short Antennas
- Poor Skirt-Feed Design
- Odd Vertical Geometry or Other Antenna Mounting or Structural Geometry

# Directional Antennas

## Poor Performance May Result from:

- High RSS/RMS Ratio
- Non-Optimum Feed System
- Possible Parameter Inversion
- Unfortunate Choice of System Geometry

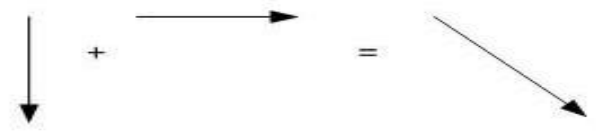
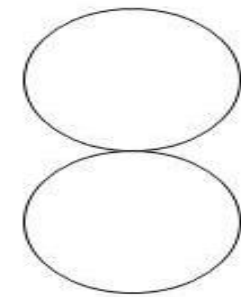
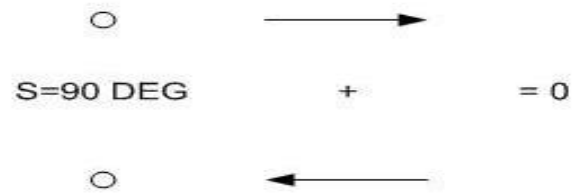
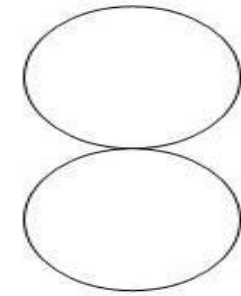
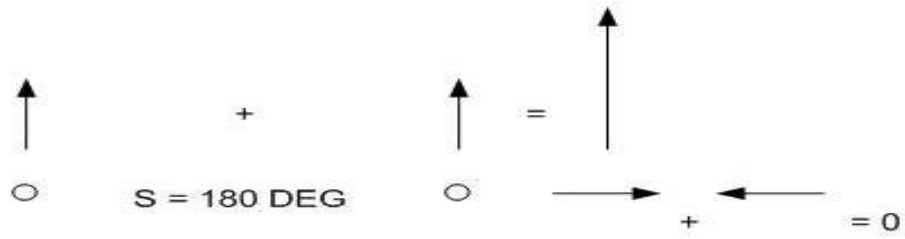


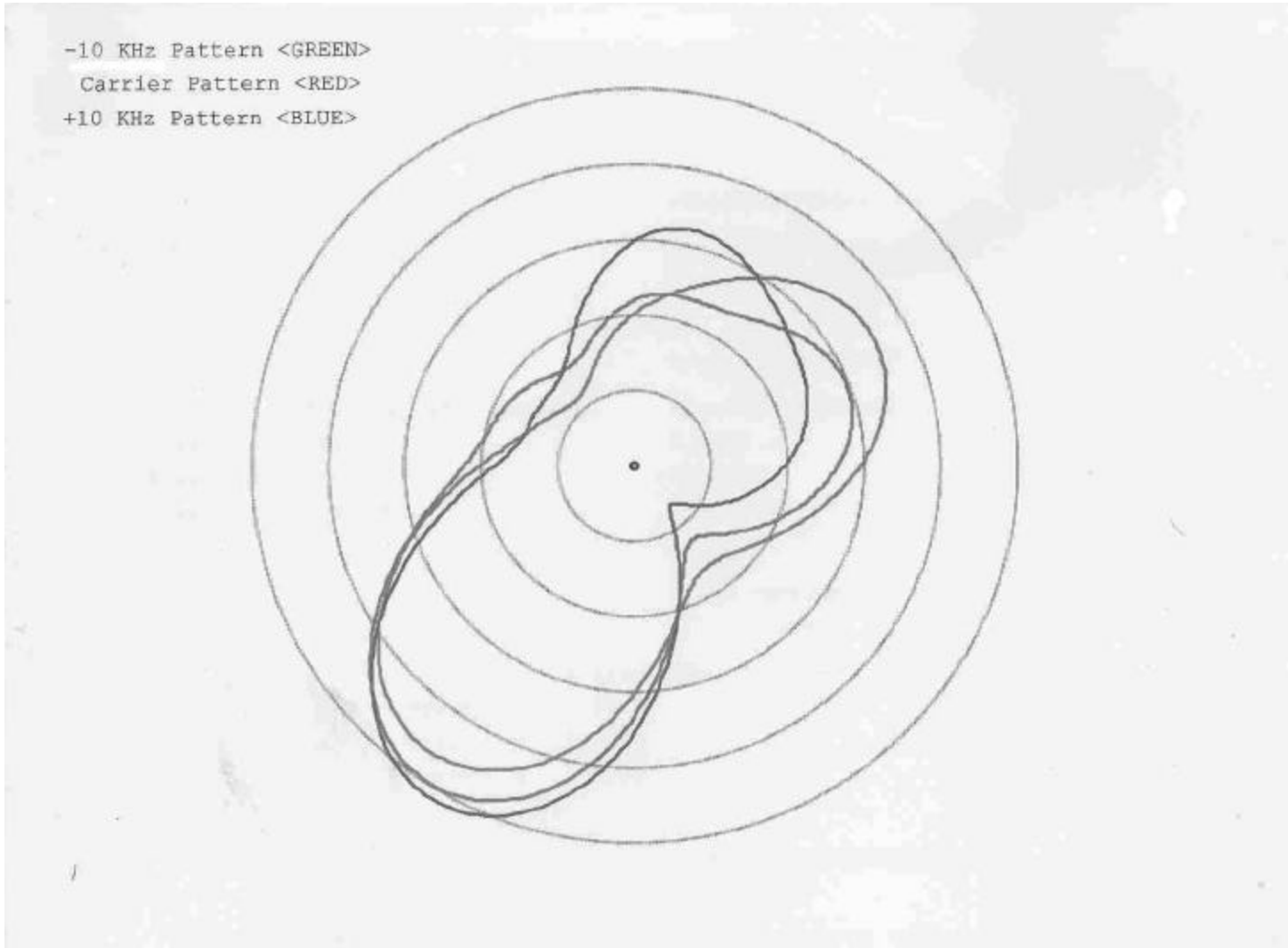
# **RMS = Pattern Size**

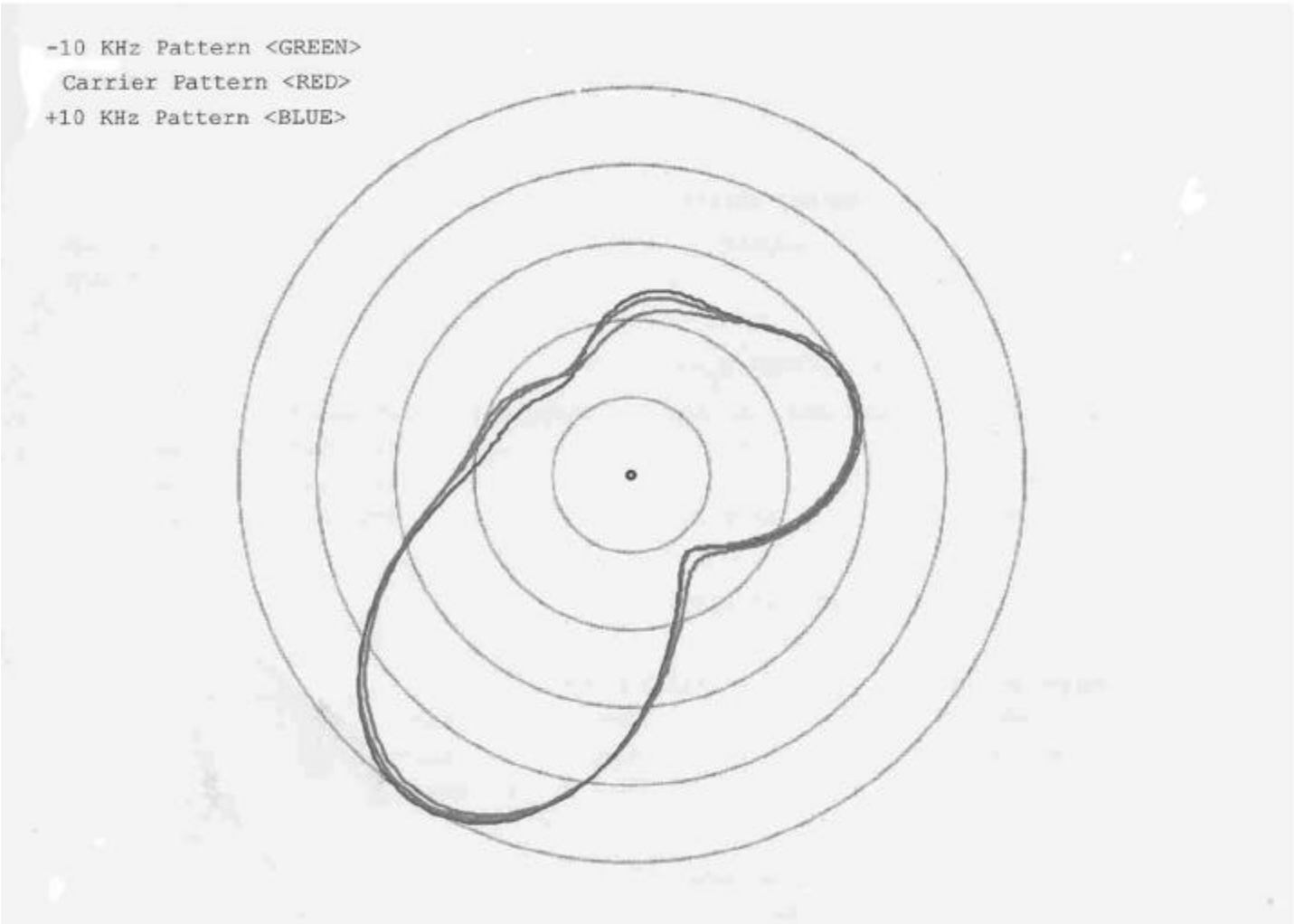
$$**RSS = (E_1^2 + E_2^2 + \dots + E_n^2)^{1/2}**$$

**If E values are large  
system is “sensitive” to small %  
changes**

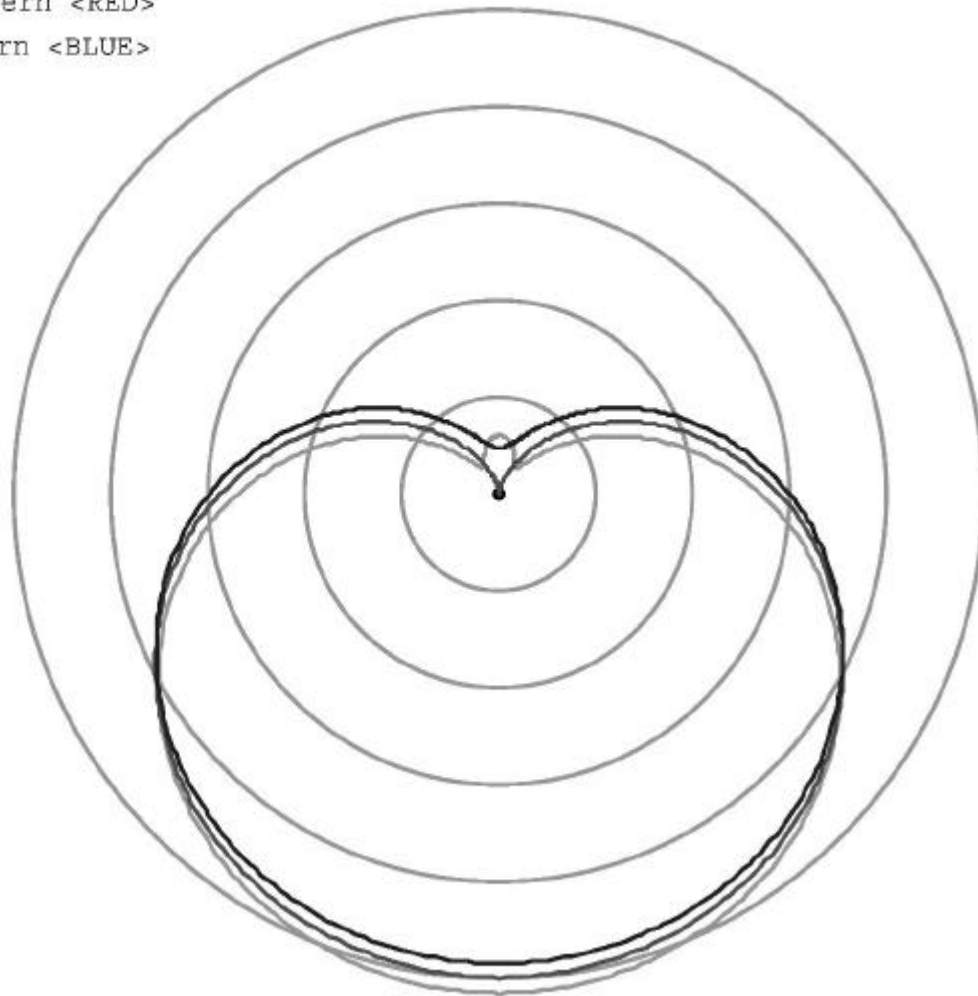
**If E values are small  
system is more stable and has less  
change with frequency (sidebands)**







-10 KHz Pattern <GREEN>  
Carrier Pattern <RED>  
+10 KHz Pattern <BLUE>



# With simple straightforward feed system designs

	Lower VSWR	Upper VSWR
Example 1	1.11:1	2.17:1
Example 2	1.80:1	1.14:1
Example 3	2.17:1	1.18:1

**The difference in feed system between Example 1 and Example 2 is only a 20 degree change in phase angle of the two ACU networks!**

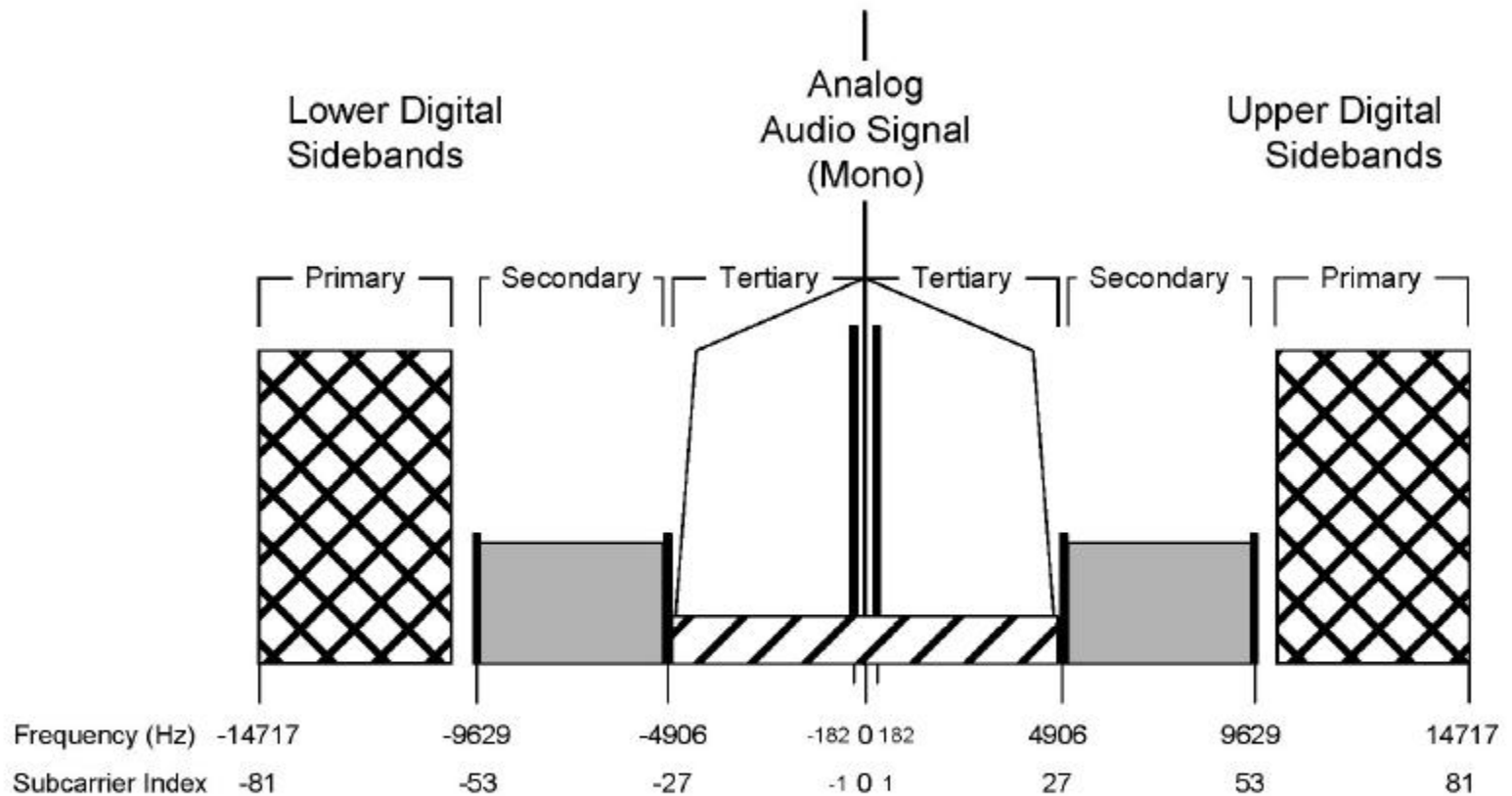
# Best case for this simple feed system design

	Lower VSWR	Upper VSWR
Example 4	1.12:1	1.09:1
Input Z	45 +j2	48 -j4

**Corrected with Phase Rotation Network to:**

Input Z	46 +j3	47 -j3
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# IBOC Review



**Figure 2 AM IBOC hybrid waveform spectrum.**



# Antenna Performance Concerns

- Unnecessarily High Digital-to-Analog Crosstalk (Hiss and “Bacon Frying” Sound)
- Decreased “Robustness” of Digital Signal
- Digital Coverage Area Limited by Pattern Bandwidth

# Antenna Performance Concerns

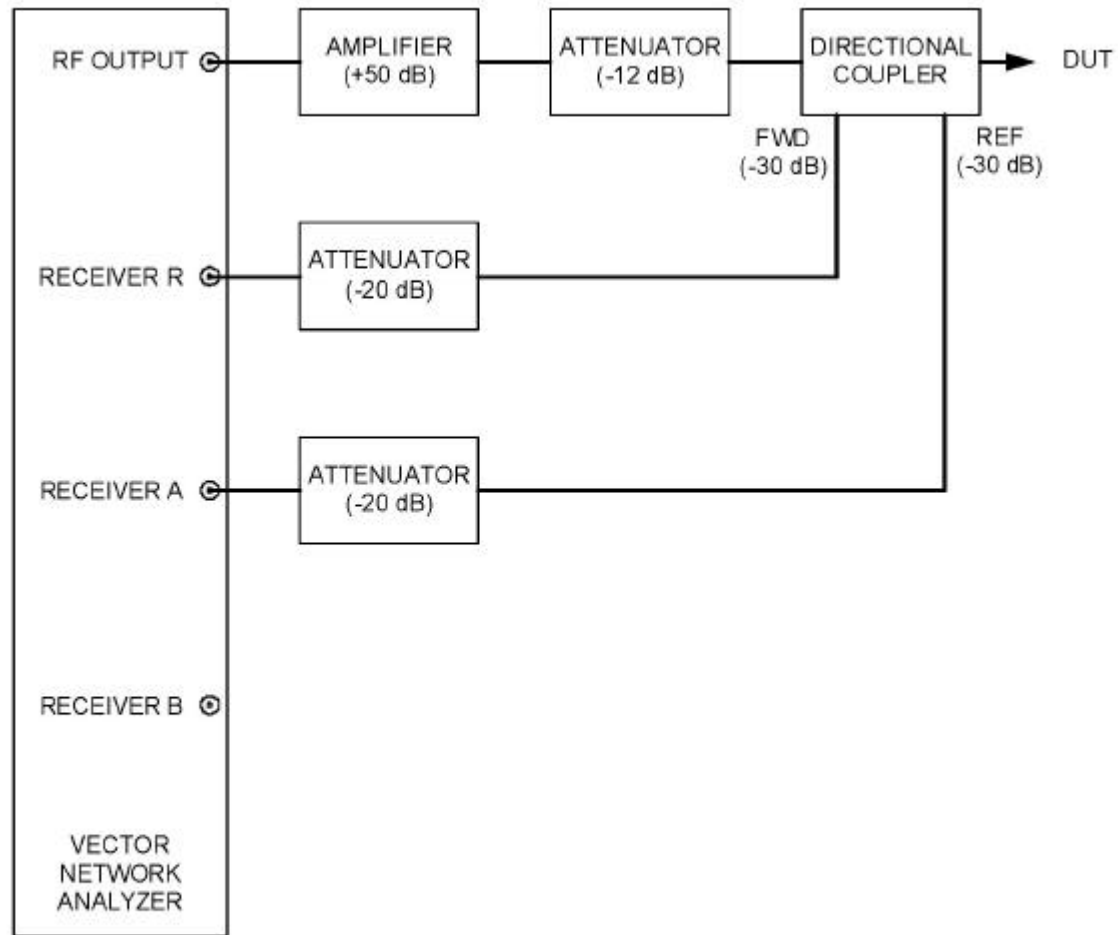
- Higher Adjacent Channel Interference Resulting from Poor Pattern Bandwidth
- Noisier Analog Reception in DA Null Region Due to Poor Pattern Bandwidth

# IBOC Antenna System Requirements (as we know now)

- +/- 5 kHz – RF Final Amplifier Load Impedance Symmetry Such That VSWR of One Sideband Impedance Does Not Exceed 1.035:1 When Normalized to the Complex Conjugate of the Corresponding Sideband Impedance on the Other Side of Carrier Frequency (Hermitian Symmetry)

# **IBOC Antenna System Requirements (as we know now)**

- +/- 10 kHz – RF Final Amplifier Load  
Impedance VSWR Not Exceeding 1.20:1
- +/- 15 kHz – RF Final Amplifier Load  
Impedance VSWR Not Exceeding 1.40:1



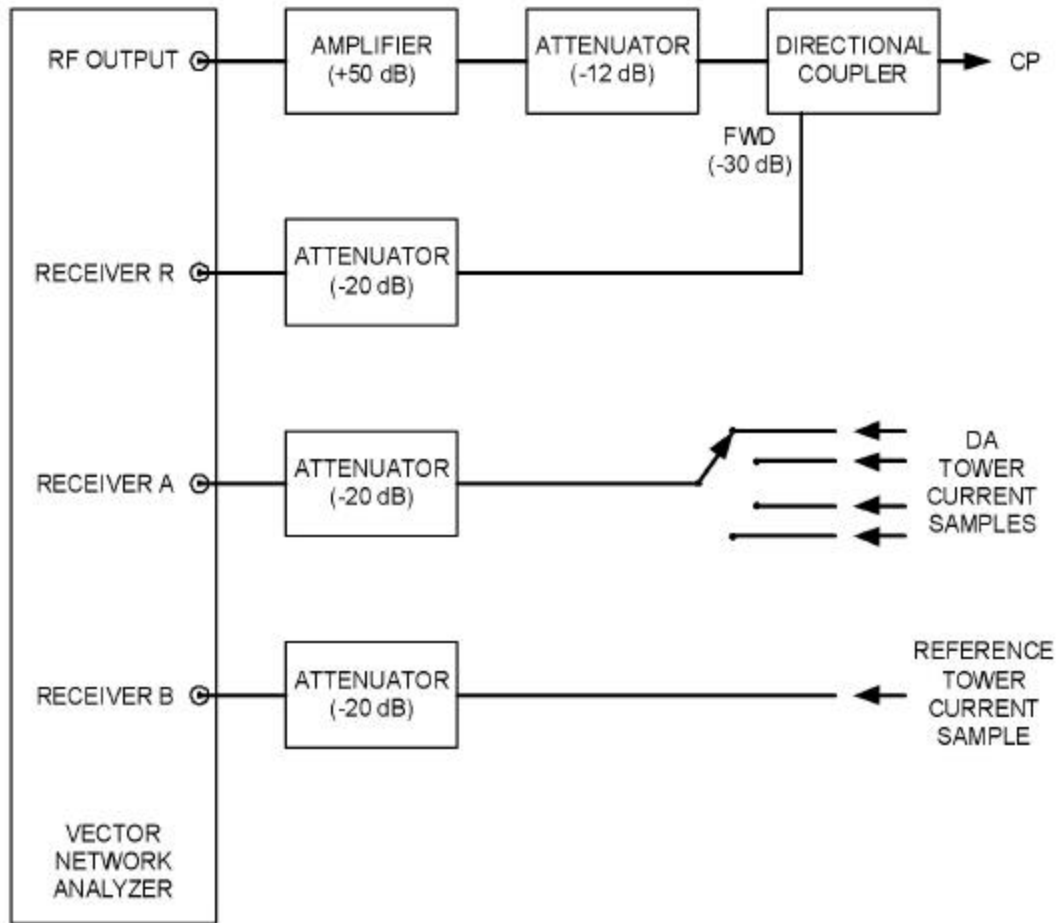
Input Impedance Measurement System

# **IBOC Antenna System Requirements (as we know now) Cont.**

- For Directional Antennas
  - Amplitude Response of +/- 2 dB across the 30 kHz Bandwidth
  - Phase Response of less than  $27^{\circ}$  across the 30 kHz of Bandwidth

# Directional Antenna Analysis

- System Measurements +/- 30 kHz  
Measured on Sample System
- Measurements used in MiniNEC model to  
determine Far-Field Performance



Antenna Array Parameter Measurement System



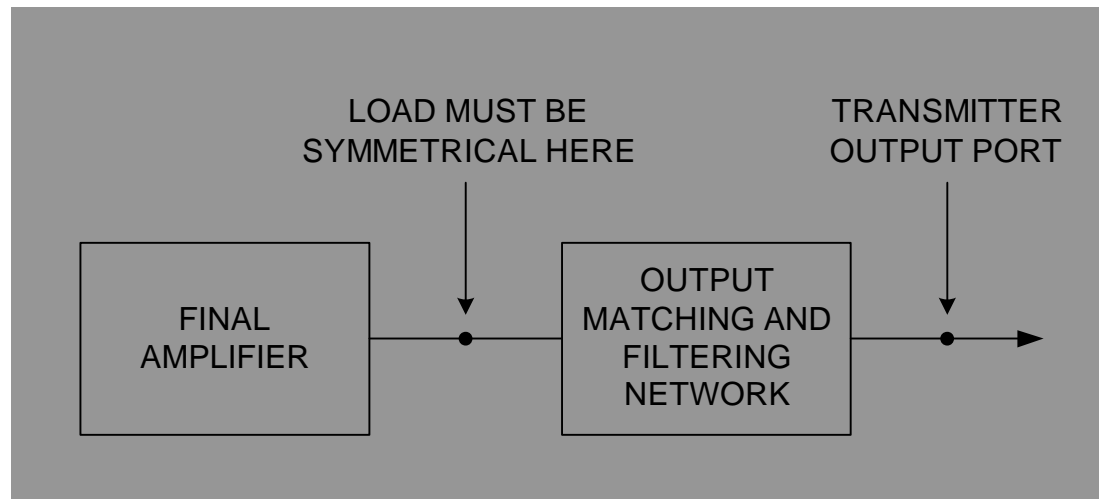
# DRM Antenna System Requirements

- +/- 10 kHz –VSWR Not Exceeding 1.20:1
- +/- 15 kHz –VSWR Not Exceeding 1.40:1
- Hermitian Symmetry
- Re-injection of suppressed carrier may also be used in cases where bandwidth is limited

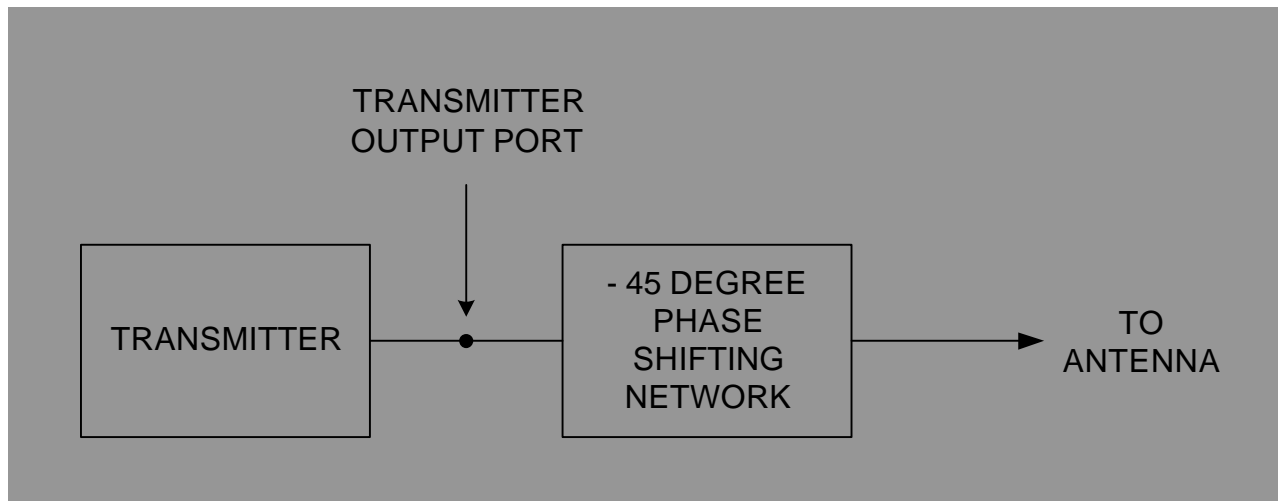
# Optimizing Load Impedance

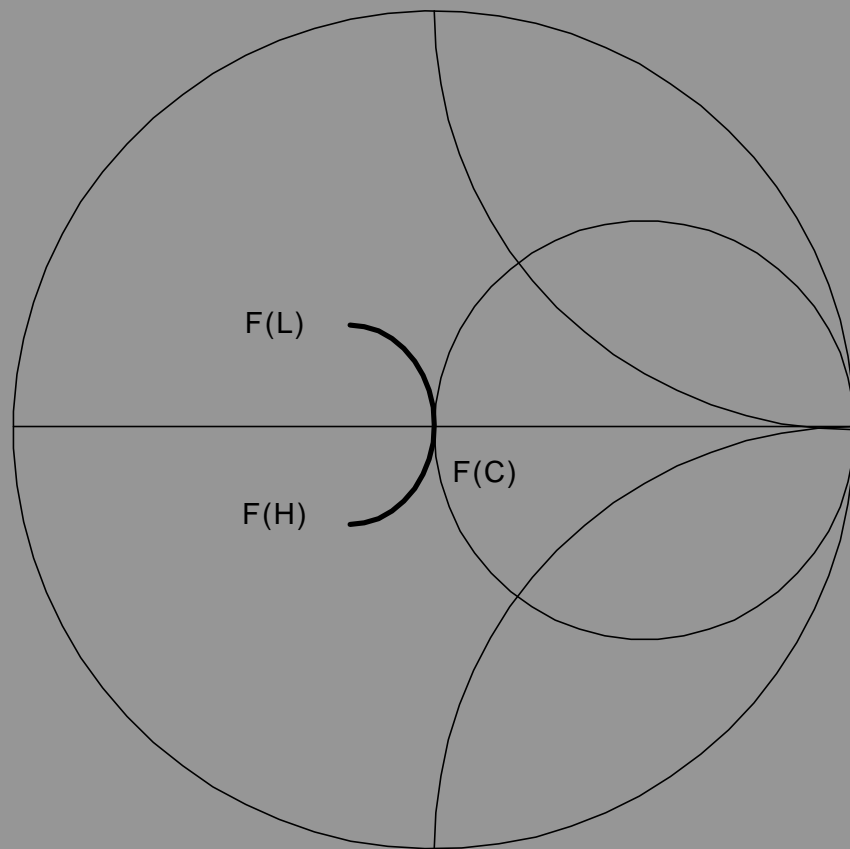
- Reduces Noise from Digital-To-Analog Crosstalk
- Improves Spectral Purity of Digital Signal
- Improves Headroom for Receiver Error Correction

# Final Amplifier Load Optimization

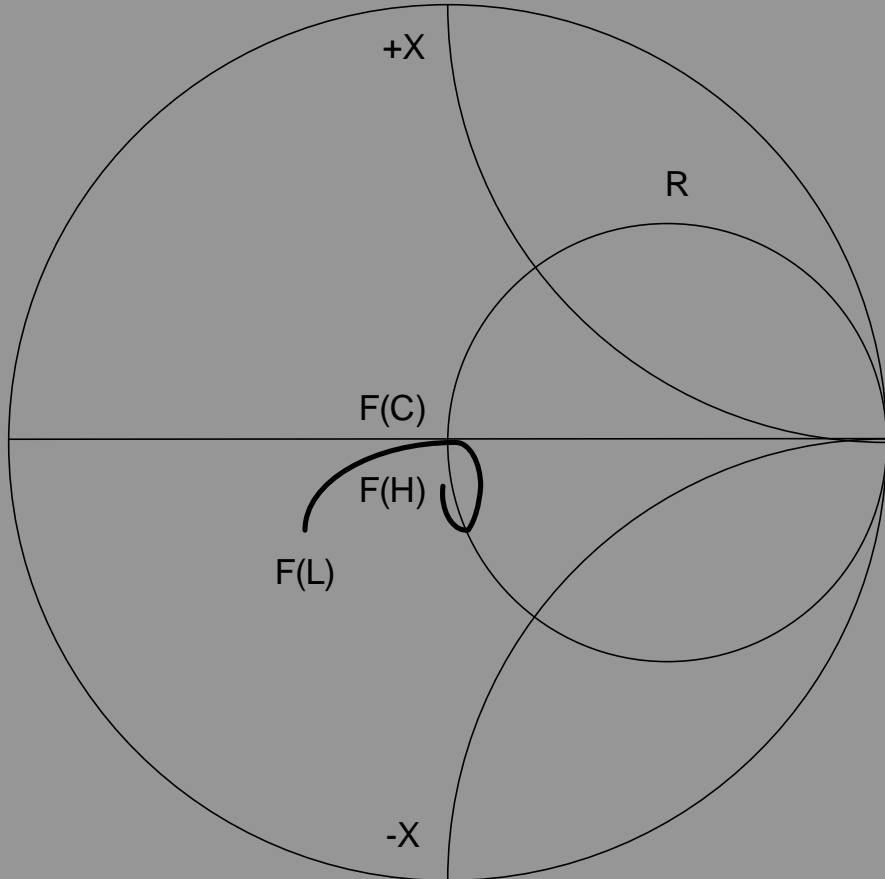


# Phase Rotation Network



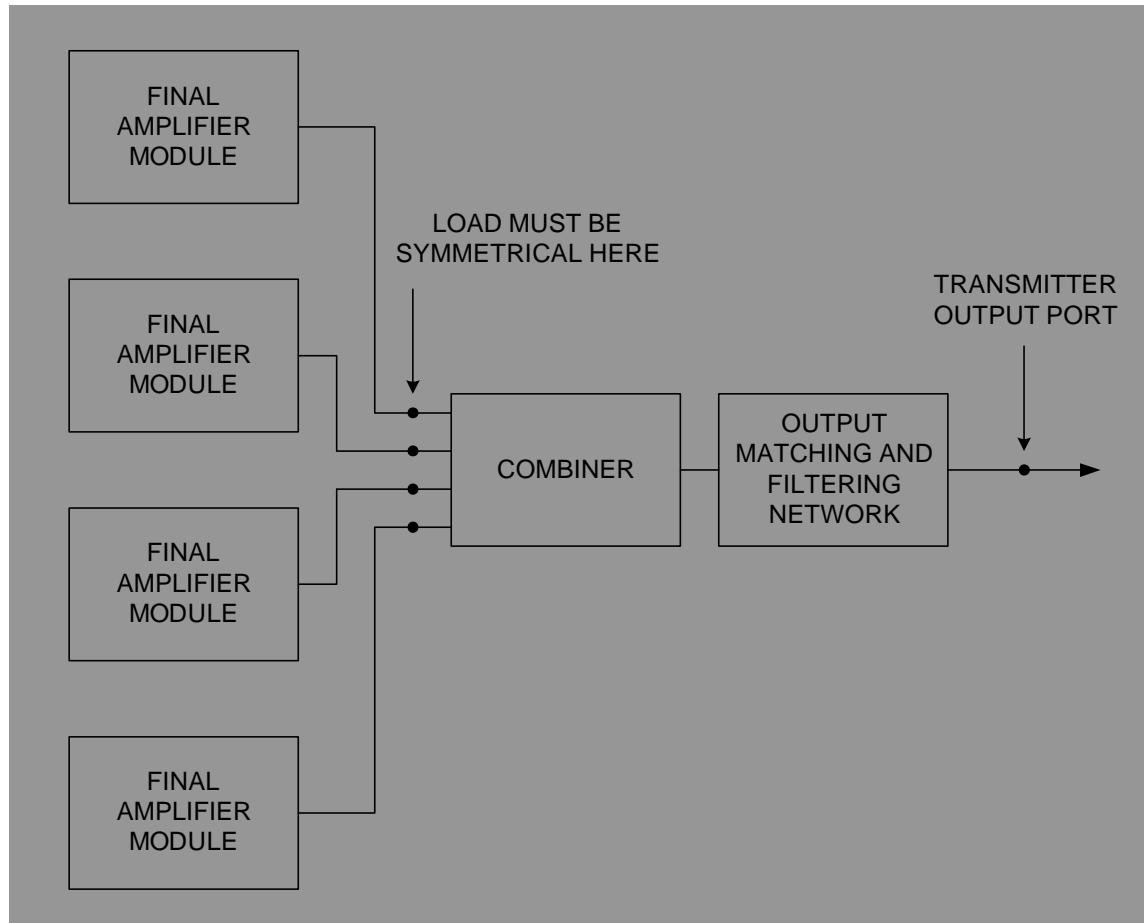


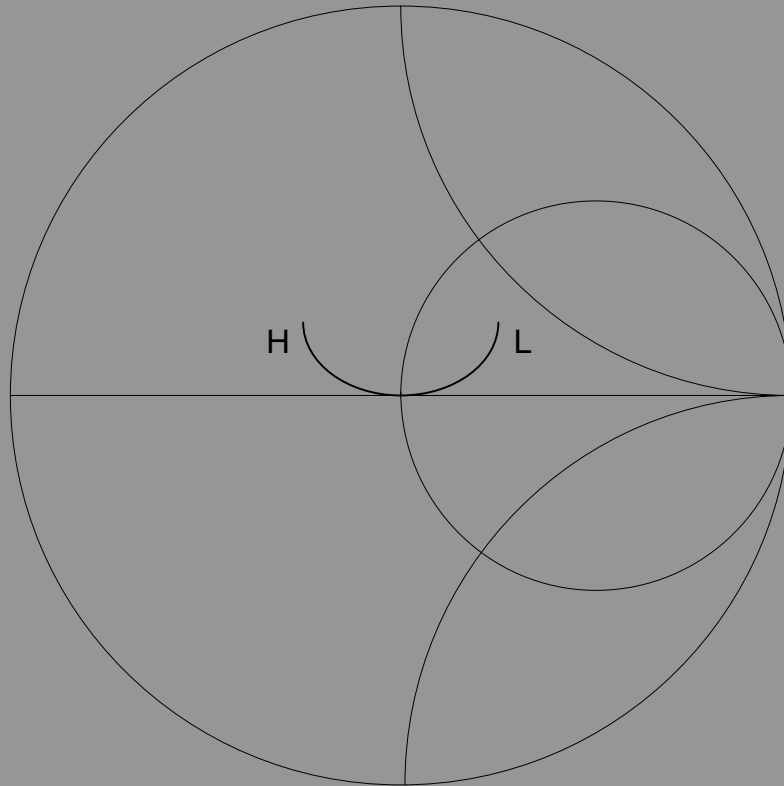
FINAL AMPLIFIER LOAD IMPEDANCE SYMMETRY



UNCORRECTABLE IMPEDANCE ASYMMETRY

# Transmitters With Transformer Combiners

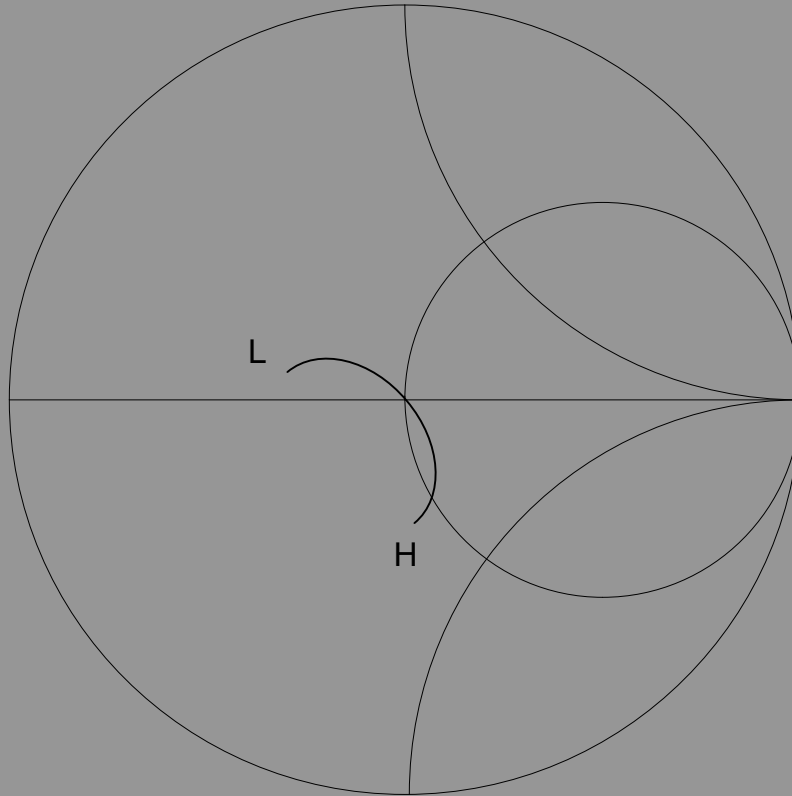




SYMMETRICAL SIDEBAND LOAD  
FOR TRANSMITTER WITH  
-135 DEGREE OUTPUT NETWORK

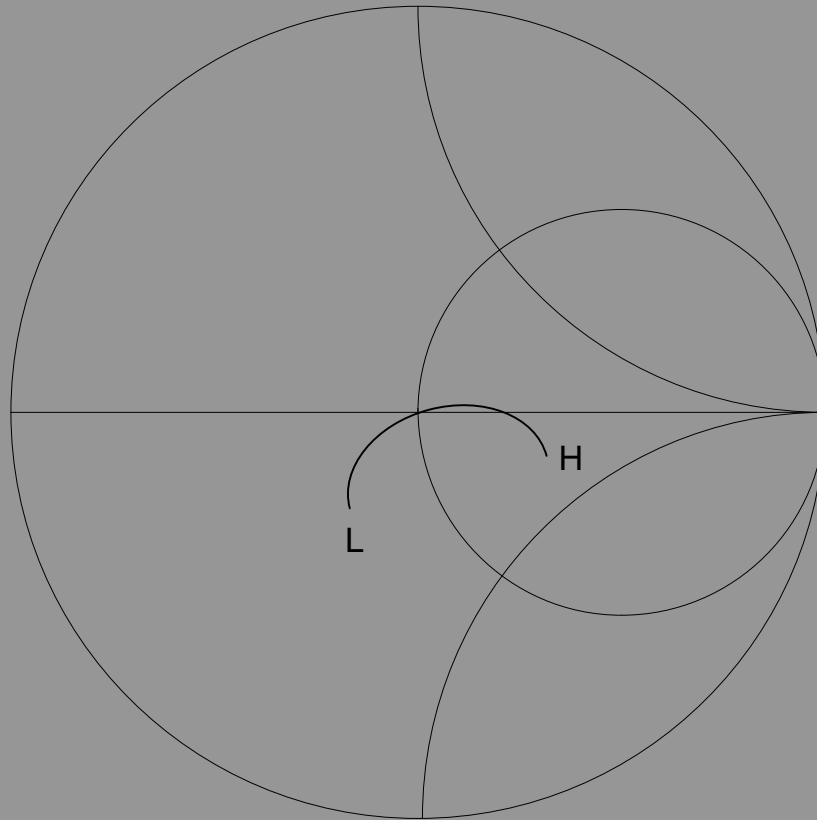
(MOST HARRIS MODELS)





SYMMETRICAL SIDEBAND LOAD  
FOR TRANSMITTER WITH  
-200 DEGREE OUTPUT NETWORK

(MOST BE MODELS)

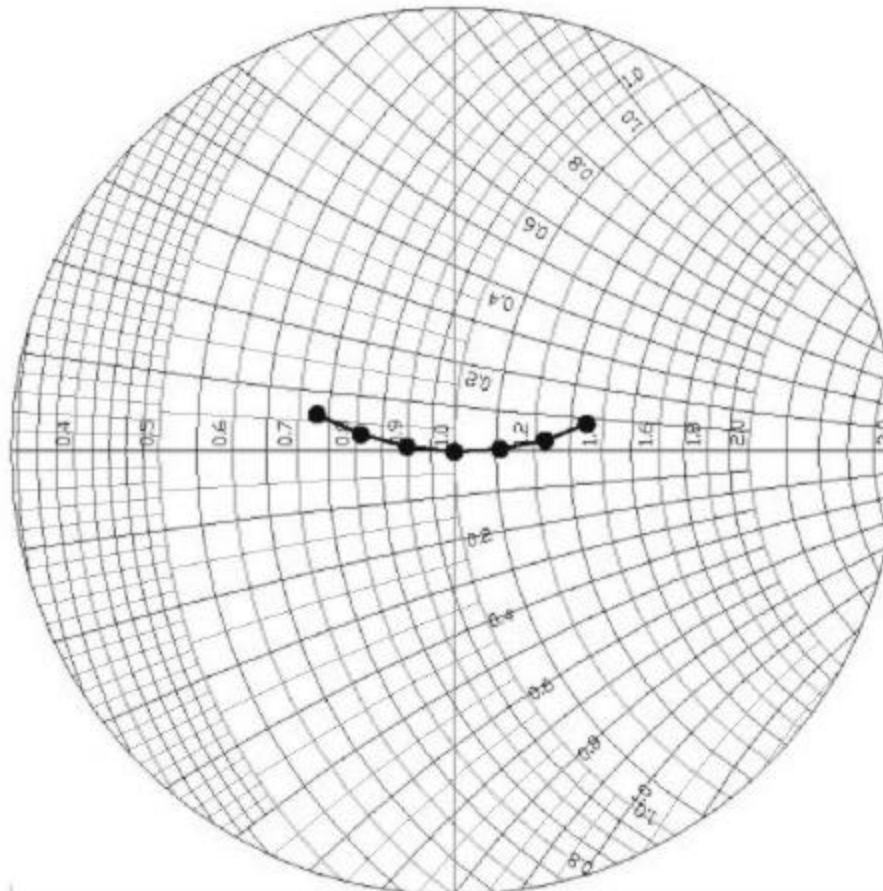


SYMMETRICAL SIDEBAND LOAD  
FOR TRANSMITTER WITH  
-60 DEGREE OUTPUT NETWORK

(NAUTEL MODELS?)

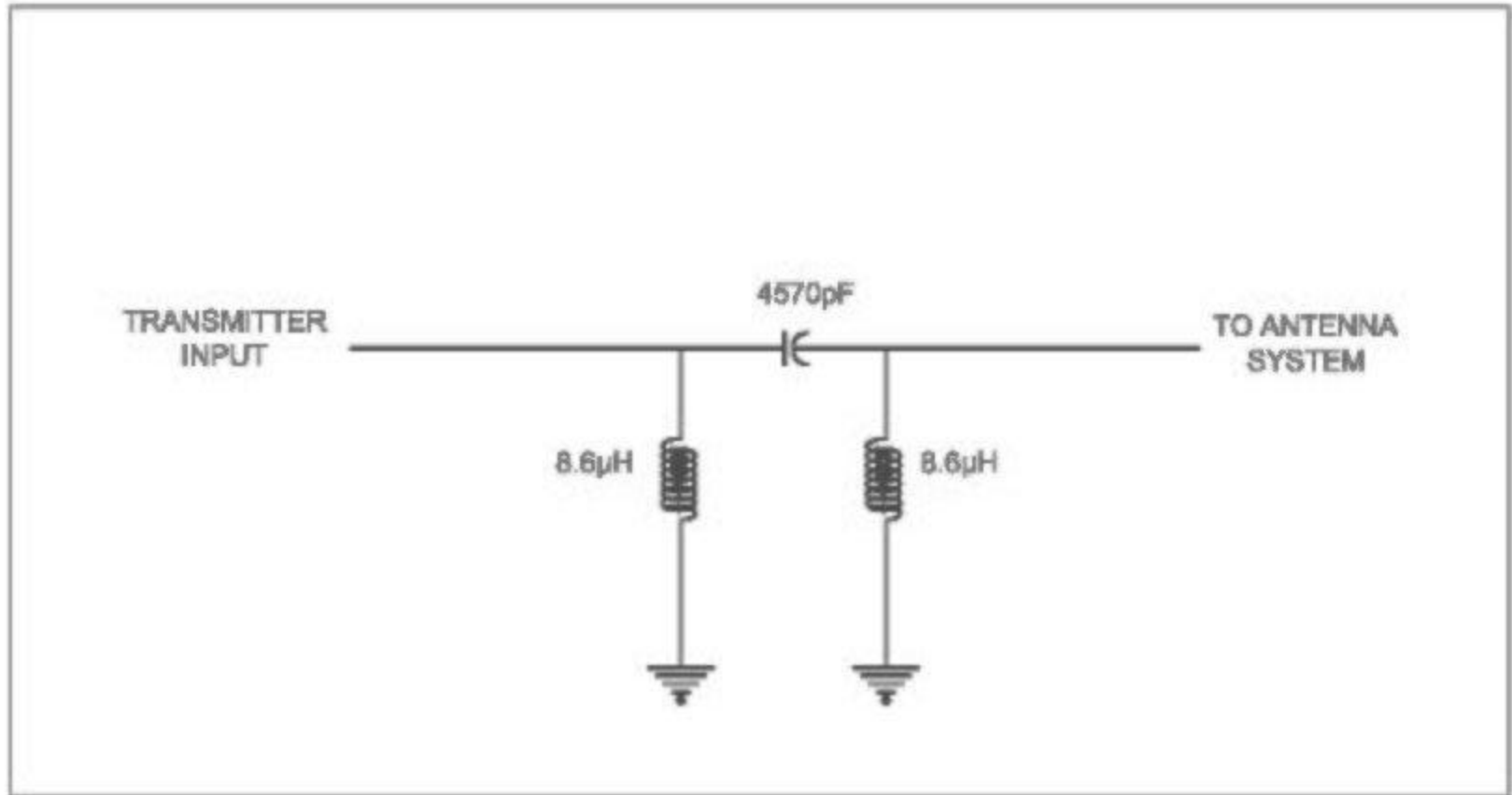
KOTZ

Frequency (kHz)	Impedance		VSWR	IBOC	
	Resistance	Reactance		VSWR	Symmetry
705	67.5	4.4	1.363	Yes	
710	61.4	1.6	1.231	No	
715	55.5	0.4	1.110	Yes	
720	50.0	0.0	1.000		No
725	45.0	0.6	1.112	Yes	
730	40.4	1.7	1.241	No	
735	36.5	3.2	1.381	Yes	

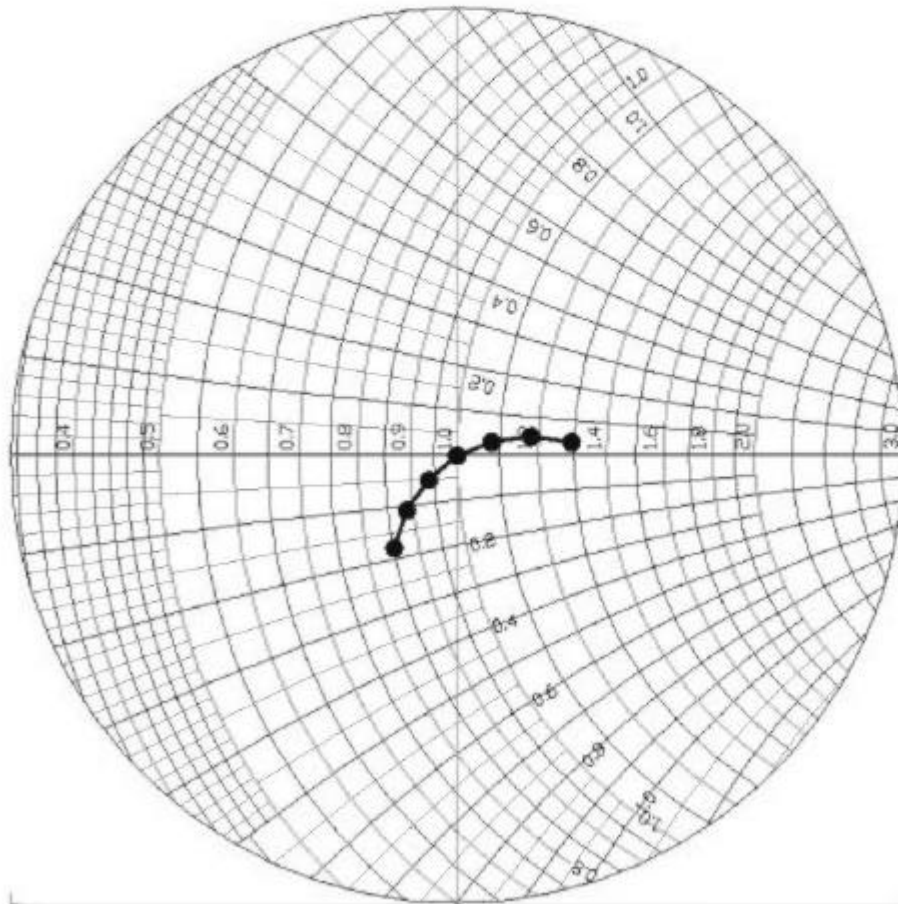


Load At Antenna Feed Line

# 104.5° Rotation

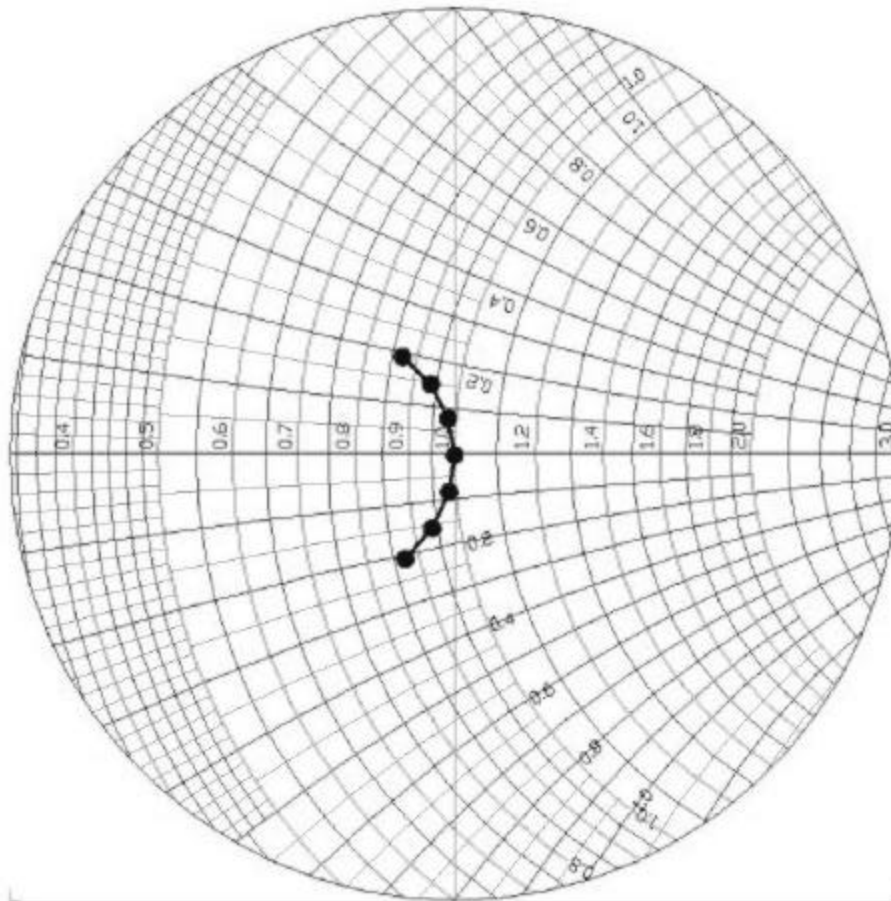


Frequency (kHz)	Impedance Resistance	Impedance Reactance	VSWR	IBOC VSWR	IBOC Symmetry	IBOC VSWR
705	42.6	-8.9	1.285	Yes		
710	44.3	-5.4	1.181	Yes		
715	46.8	-2.5	1.087	Yes		
720	50.0	0.0	1.000		No	1.155
725	54.0	1.7	1.088	Yes		
730	59.0	2.6	1.188	Yes		
735	64.6	2.0	1.296	Yes		

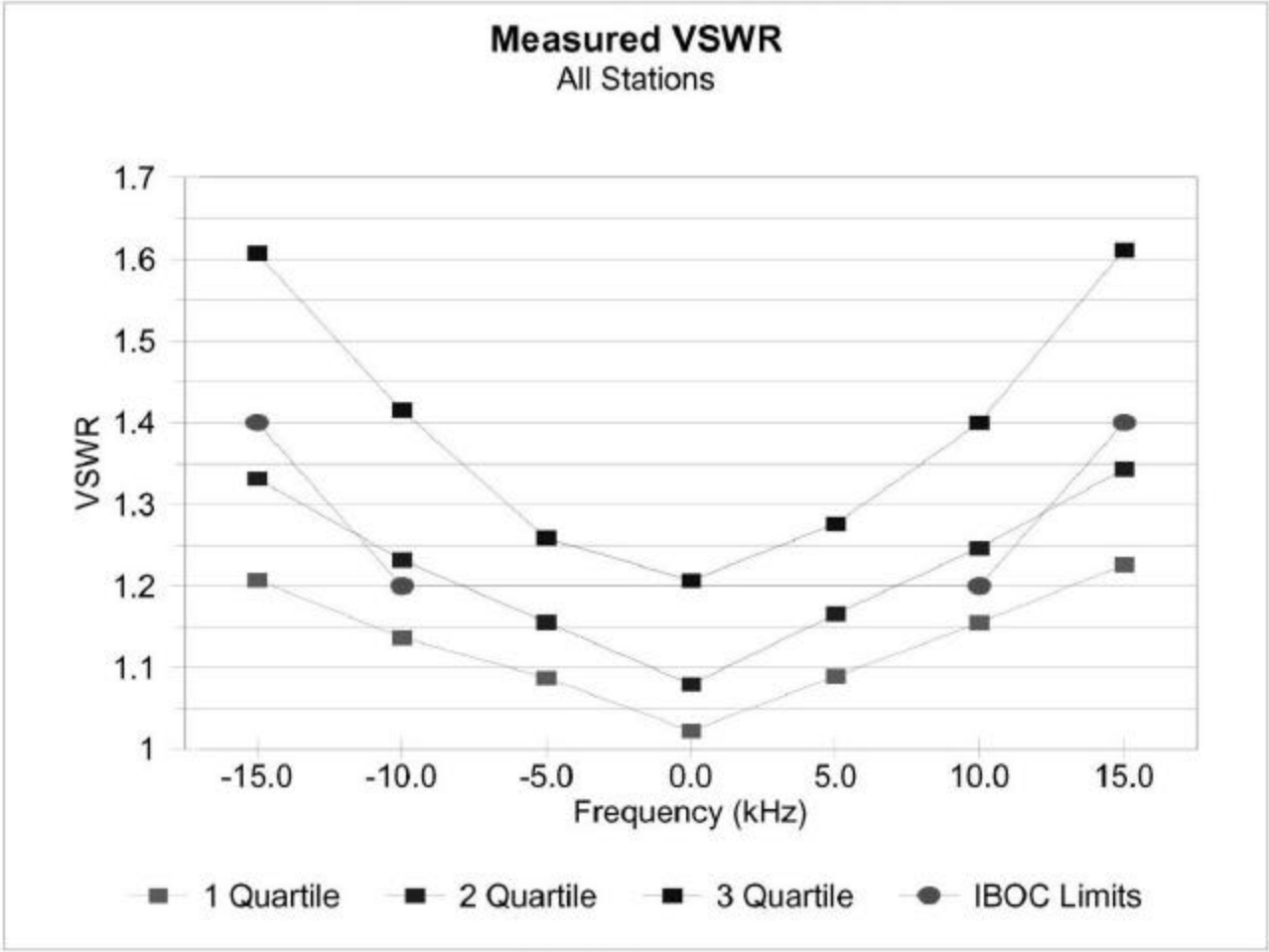


Load Rotated Through Phase Rotation Network

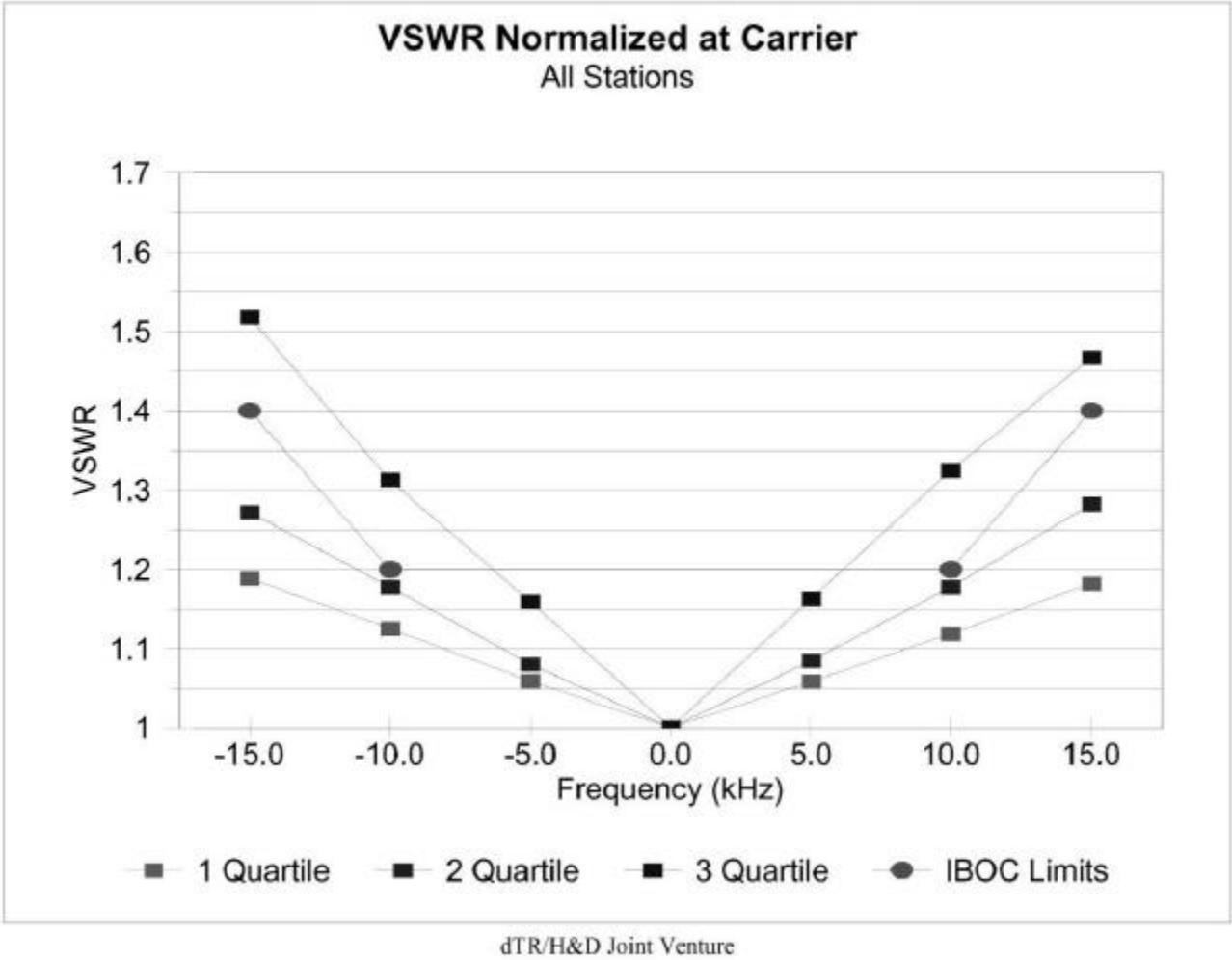
Frequency (kHz)	Impedance Resistance	Impedance Reactance	VSWR	IBOC VSWR	IBOC Symmetry	IBOC VSWR
705	43.5	9.7	1.285	Yes		
710	46.8	7.4	1.181	Yes		
715	49.1	4.0	1.087	Yes		
720	50.0	-0.0	1.000		Yes	1.003
725	49.2	-4.1	1.088	Yes		
730	46.9	-7.8	1.188	Yes		
735	43.6	-10.3	1.296	Yes		



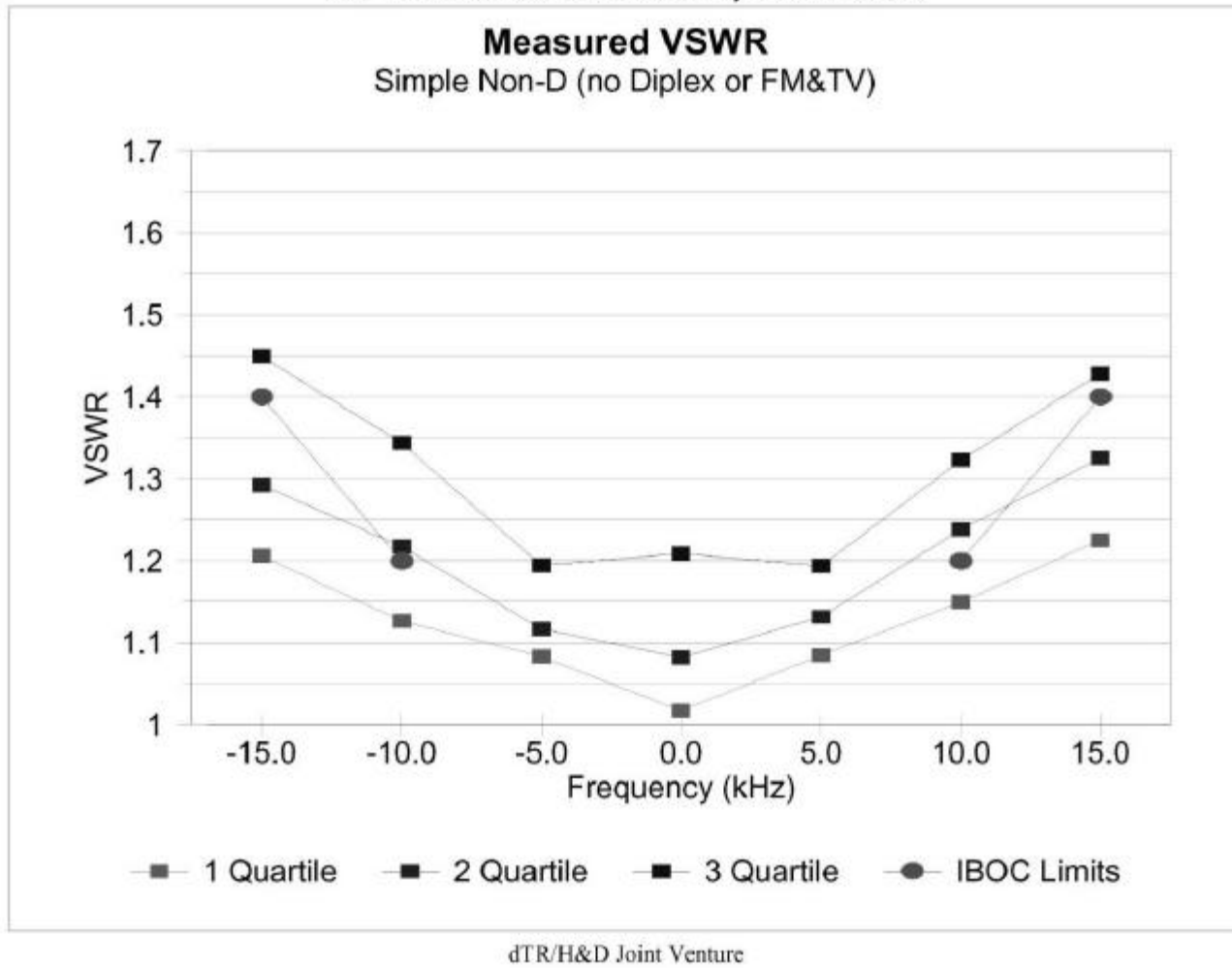
Load Rotated in Transmitter Output Network

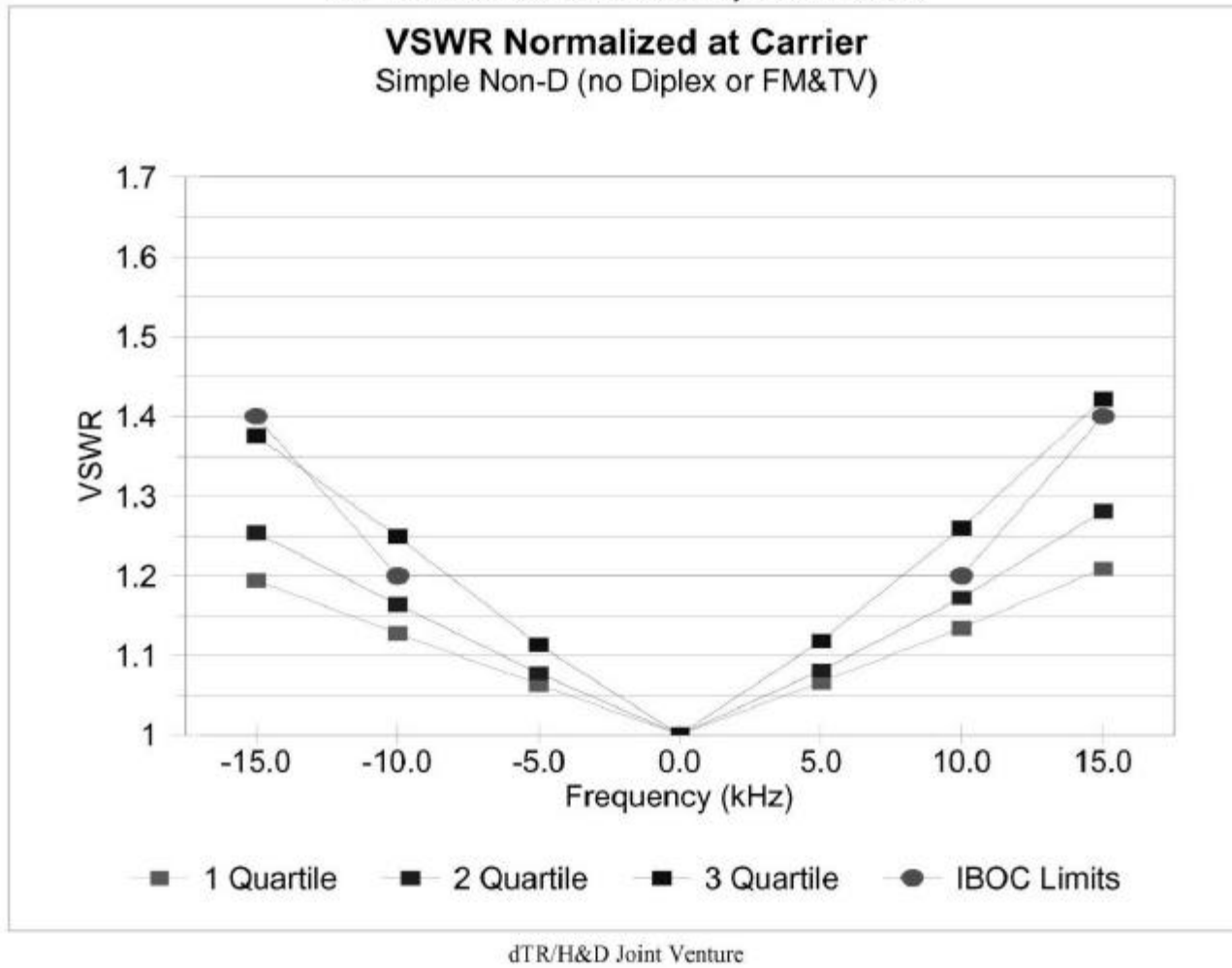


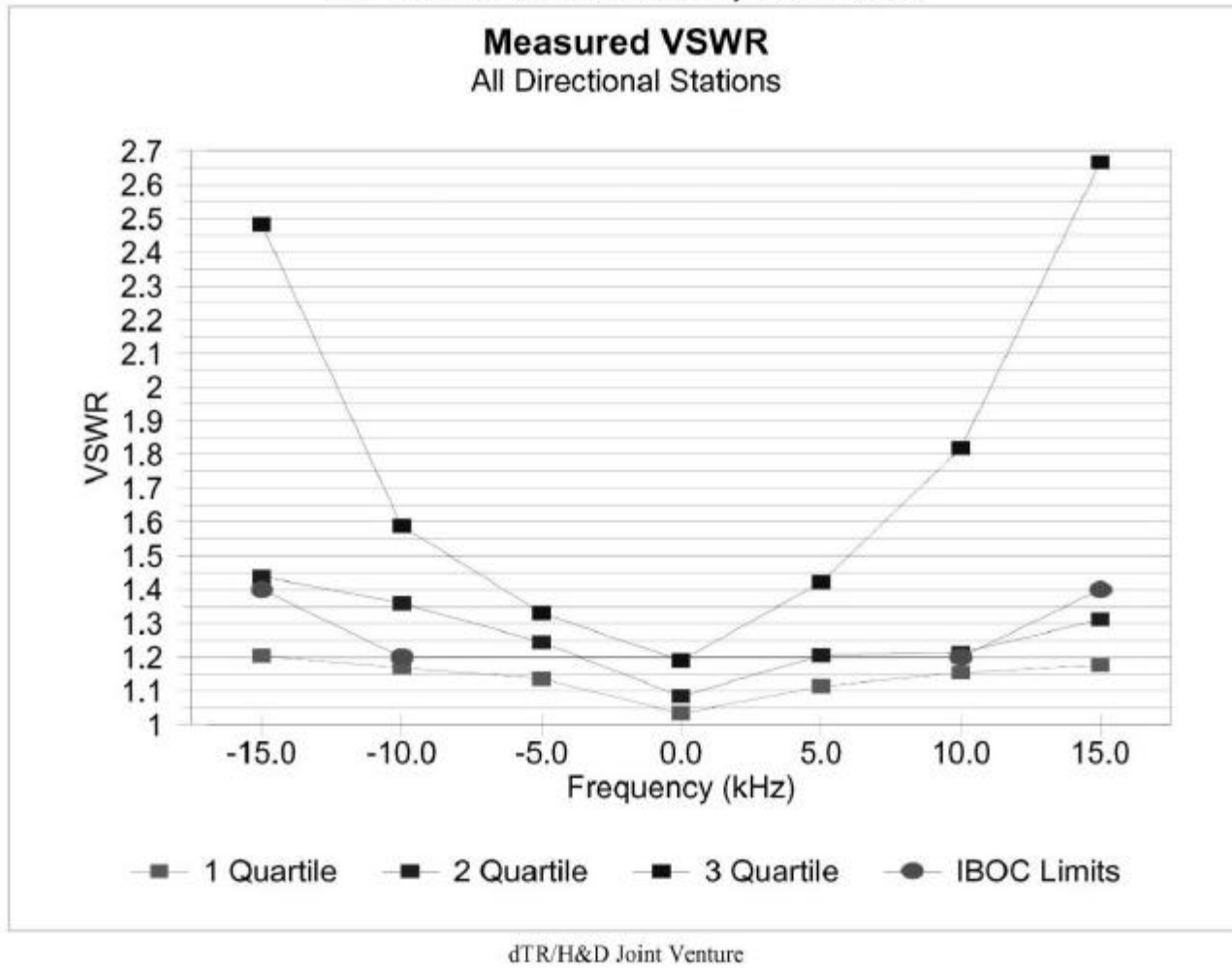
dTR/H&D Joint Venture

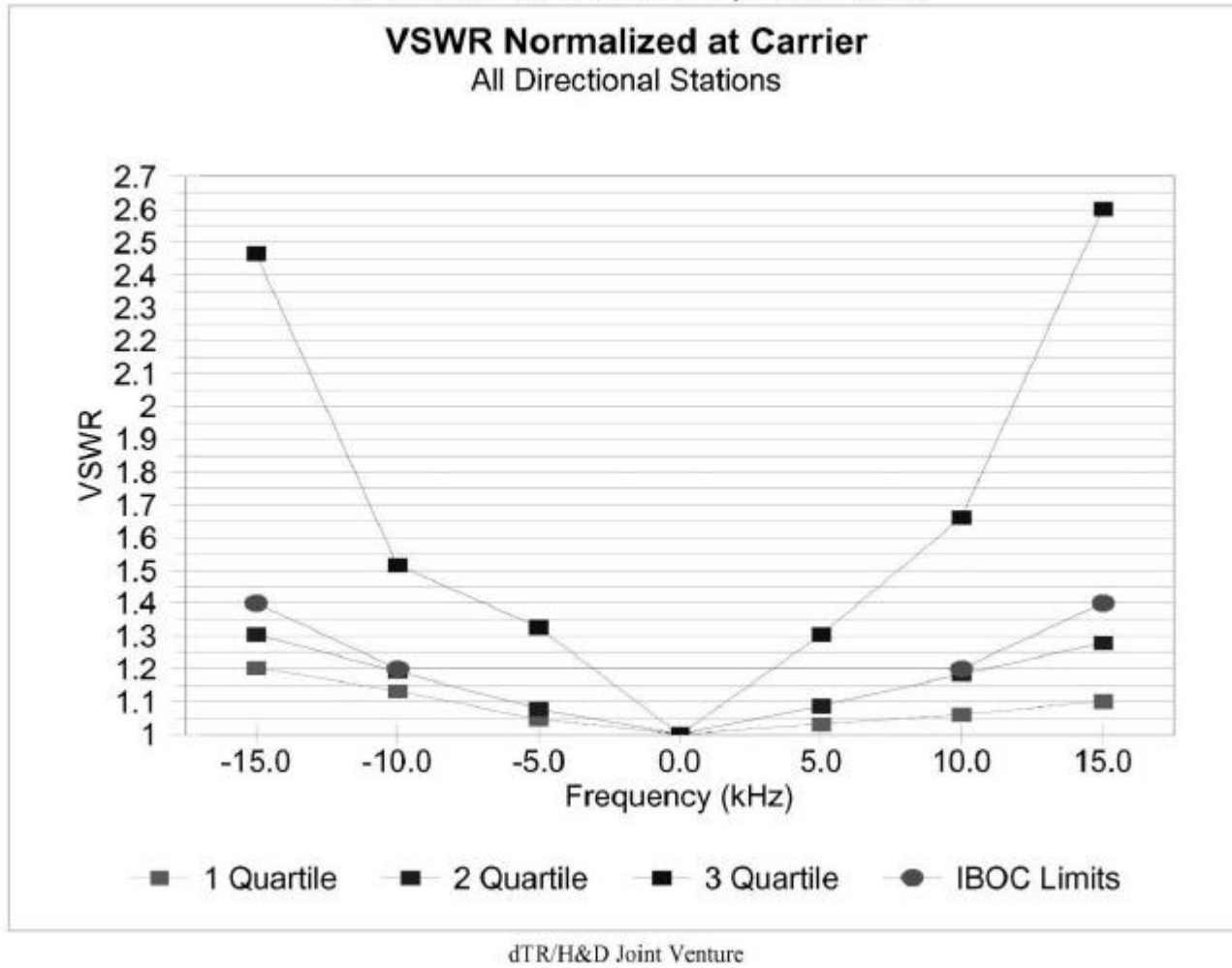


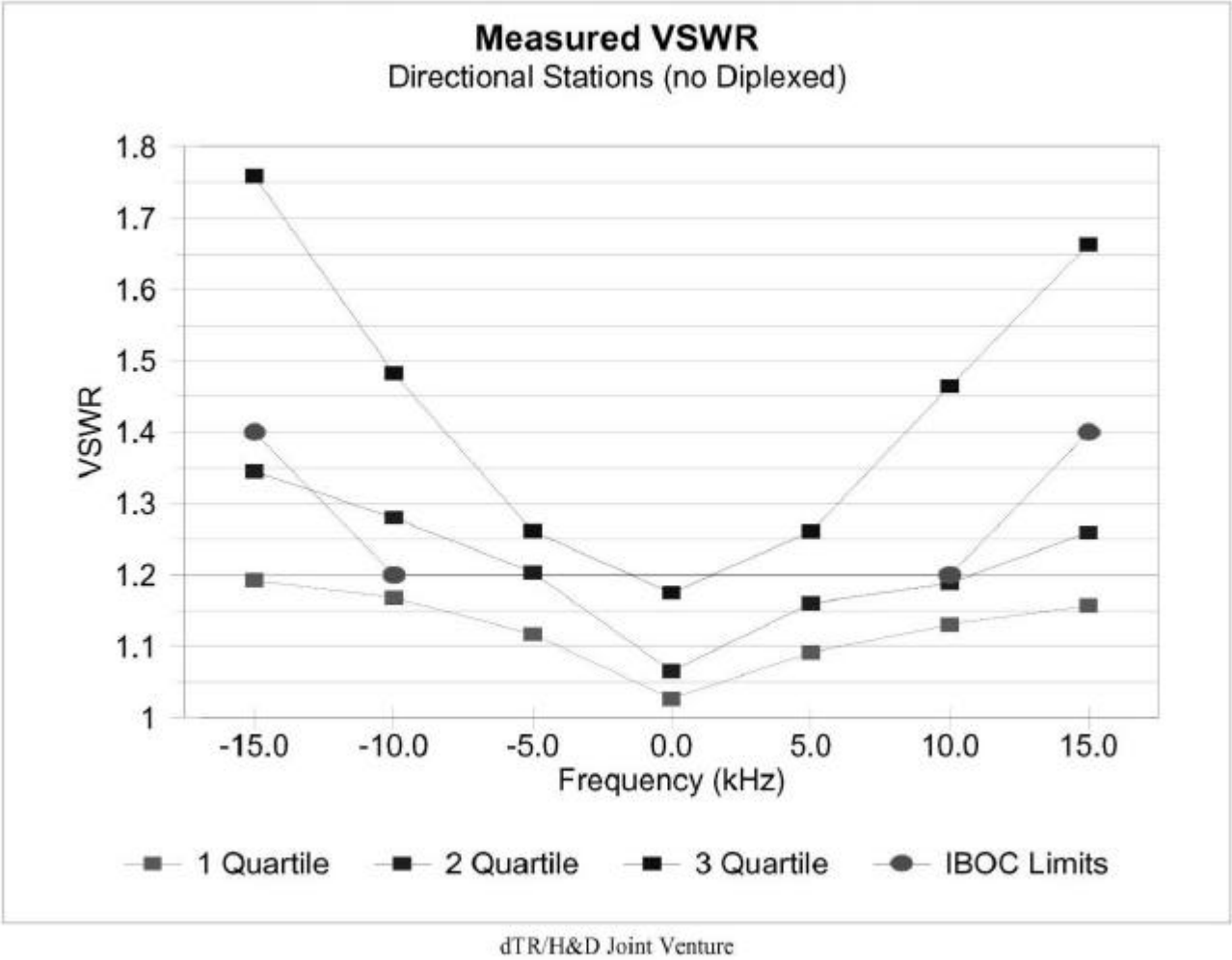


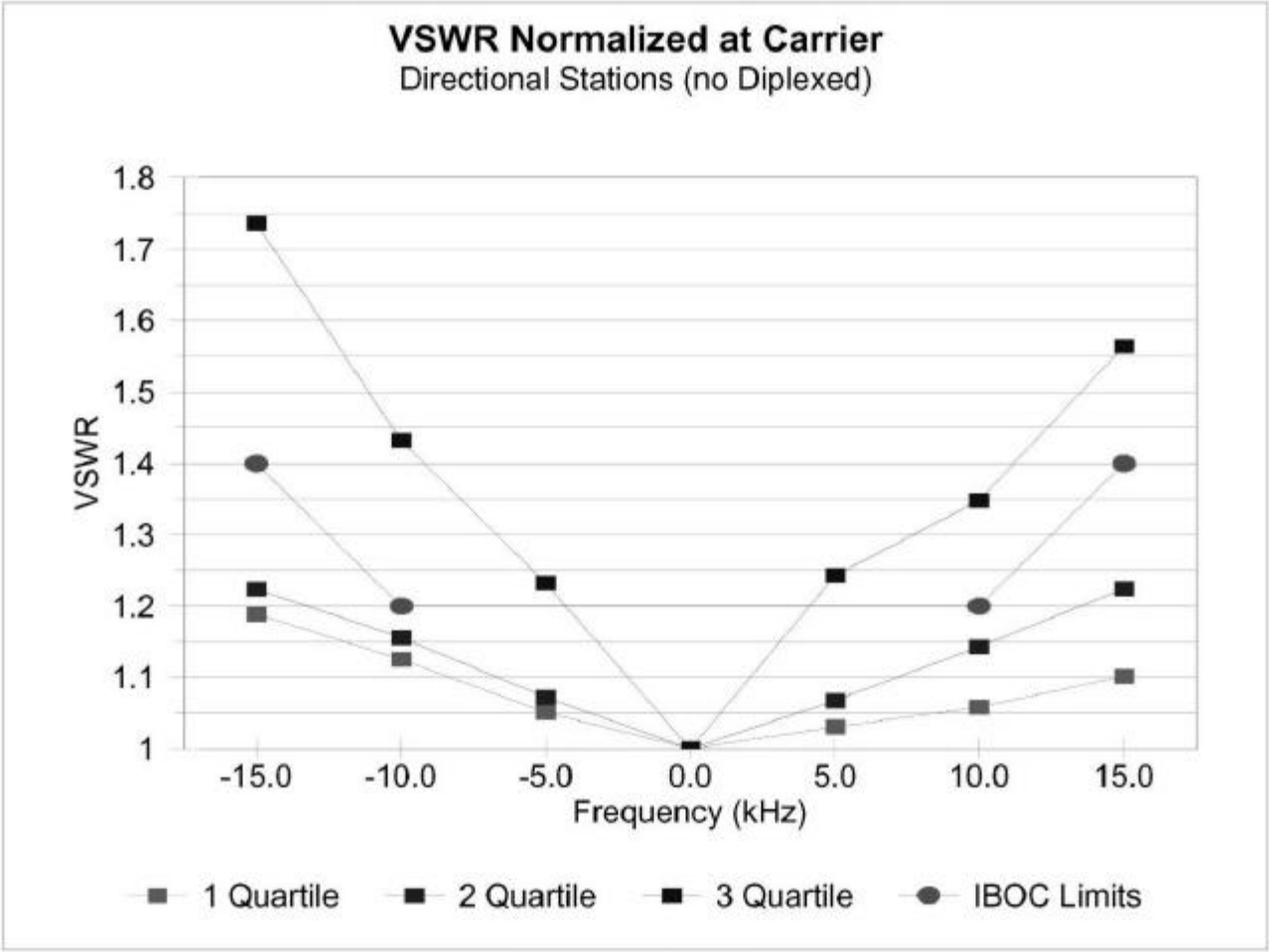




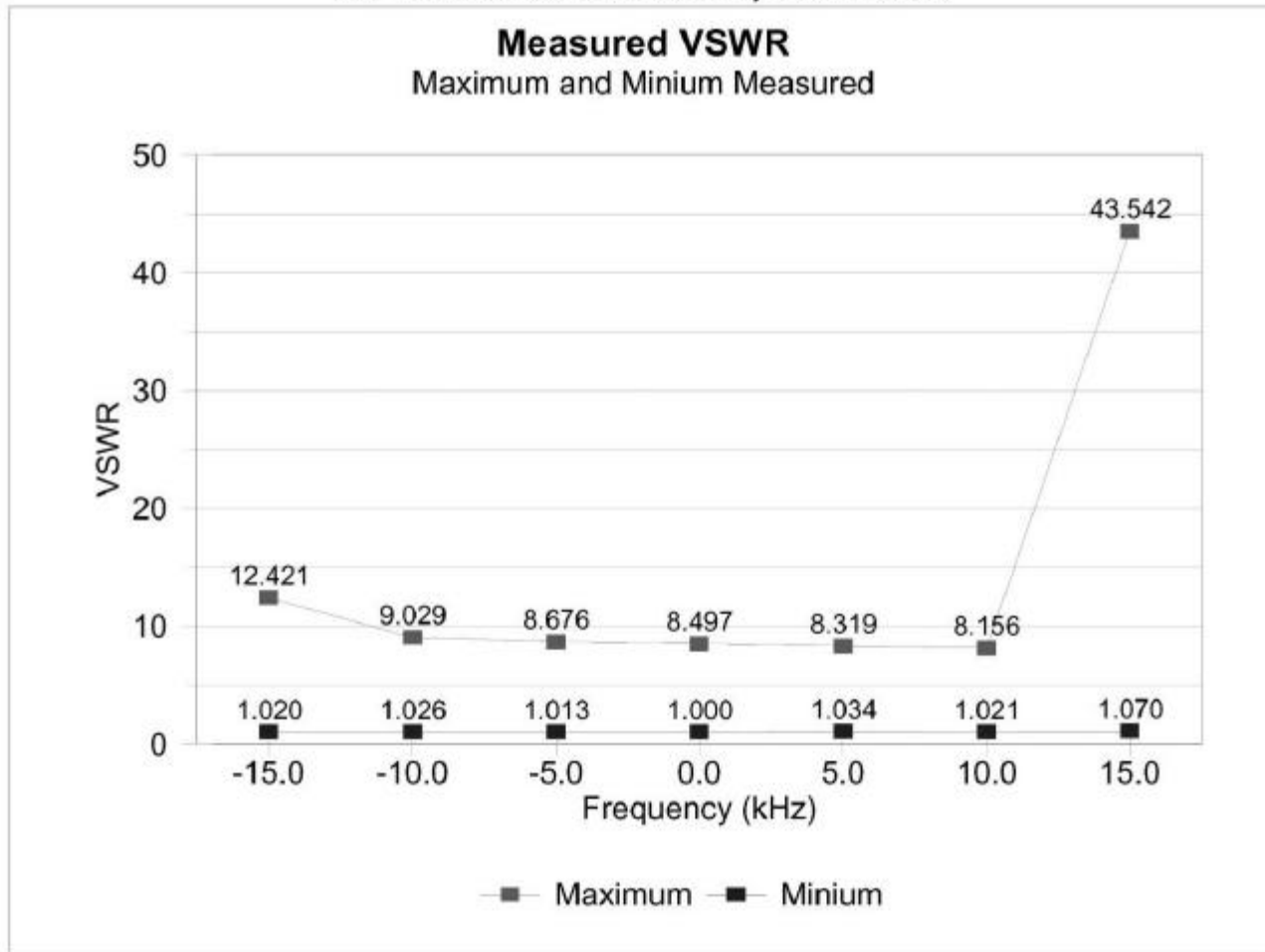








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# Pattern Bandwidth

18 Directional Stations – 648 Azimuths  
(10 Degree Intervals)

- 41% Meet IBOC Requirements
- 59% Do not
  
- Some Patterns Fail over Complete Range
- Most Patterns Fail in Minima or Backside



# Overall Statistics

- <2% Essentially “Digital Ready”
- ~55% Only Modest Modifications Needed
- ~27% Significant Modification/Investment
- ~15% Total Redesign/Rebuild Needed

# Important Findings

- Poor Maintenance (or complete lack of any maintenance)
- Low power due to wrong operating impedance at carrier
- Poor modulation due to wrong operating impedance at carrier
- Patterns out of adjustment

# Maintenance

- IBOC readiness allows attention to other critical infrastructure issues
- Do you buy a new transmitter to put it in a garden shed with a leaky roof?
- Is it time to improve?
  - Electrical service
  - Fencing
  - Security
  - Grounding
  - Etc.

# Where to Go From Here

- Transmitter Manufactures are Thinking About This Problem – Adaptive Equalization
- Not Pass-Fail Test – IBOC Signal Has Redundancy
- See What Happens

Thanks!