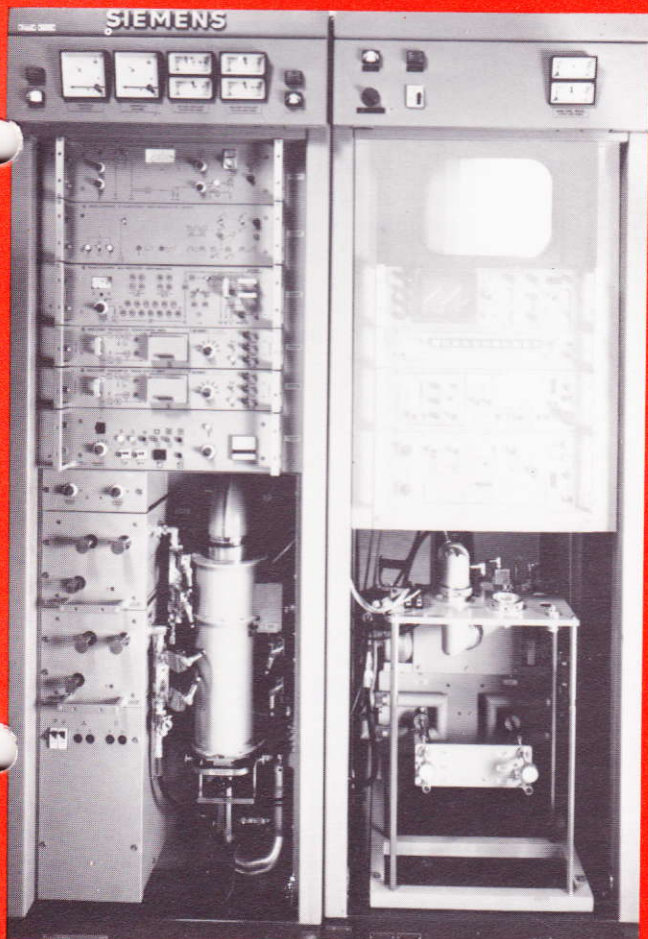


SIEMENS

TV Transmitter 2/0.2 kW Band III with modulation at a fixed IF

Type Q 20-A 1067



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I. Design

The 2/0.2 kW VHF Band III television transmitter consists of separate amplifier chains for the picture and sound signals with a combining network at the output. The picture and sound pre stage with associated power supply is located in one cabinet together with the 2/0.2 kW output stage with power supply and the diplexer in a second cabinet, the combining unit. It is possible to house in this cabinet also some monitoring equipment. As picture monitor, oscilloscope, switch point selector, sound demodulator, Nyquist demodulator, but note this equipment is not part of the transmitter.

The standard version is designed for operation in accordance with the CCIR Recommendations (625 lines, 7 MHz channel bandwidth). If required the transmitter can also be supplied to the FCC standard (525 lines, 6 MHz channel bandwidth), or OIRT standard (625 lines, 8 MHz channel bandwidth). For these systems the transmitter is fully color-compatible to the NTSC, PAL or SECAM standards.

Modulation at fixed IF assures the transmitter meets high quality requirements with excellent long-term stability.

The lower signal level stages up to 10 W output power incorporate silicon transistors, the power stages tetrodes. Both the picture and sound amplifier and diplexer combining unit can be tuned over the entire band III range of 174 to 230 MHz. Before delivery, they are tuned to a fixed channel.

Forced air cooling only is employed. The transmitter operates from a three-phase 380/220 V $\pm 3\%$ mains. For larger mains variations a mains regulator is required. This is not supplied as part of the transmitter.

II. Features

Small dimensions.

Picture and sound transmitters 2/0.2 kW, with associated power supply in one cabinet. Diplexer with probable monitoring equipment in a second cabinet.

Transmitter interlock in accordance with IEC Recommendations 215-1.
Fault memory for 39 functions.

Transmitter preamplifier stages up to an output power of approx. 10 W fitted with silicon transistors.

Modulation at fixed IF.

For TV transmission in accordance with CCIR Recommendations (625 lines, channel bandwidth 7 MHz).

Also available for FCC or OIRT standards.

Completely color-compatible for NTSC, PAL or SECAM standards.

III. Construction

(fig. 2)

The cabinets 685 mm wide, 1070 mm deep and 2026 mm high have lockable doors at the back and front. Meters for monitoring all important parameters are located in an instrument panel above the front doors.

For signal processing and amplification the prestige cabinet contains the video preequalizer, exciter with FM exciter unit, picture modulator, picture converter, 5 W transistorized picture driver stage 100 W power amplifier, sound converter with 10 W transistorized sound driver stage together with the power supply and protection circuits. As well as the 2 kW picture PA, 0.2 kW sound PA with associated power supply and protection circuits. The second cabinet, the combining unit, contains the diplexer and on request also monitoring assembly units.

It is advisable because of noise to install the air cooling equipment in a separate sound-proof room.

High long-term stability of its characteristics makes the transmitter especially suitable for operation on unattended stations. A remote control system carries commands to the transmitter and transmits back the corresponding signals. On attended stations the transmitter is switched on centrally from the transmitter control panel.

An interlock loop prevents damage to the transmitter by operators errors. All control knobs and sliders that may have to be adjusted occasionally cannot endanger personnel.

The transmitter contains all monitoring instruments required for constant supervision and measurement of the operating voltages and currents. In addition to meters in the instrument panel across the top of the transmitter, meters are provided on the front panel of individual units where necessary. Visual indicators and lamps indicate deviations from normal operation and faults in each stage.

The quality of the picture and sound signals can be checked at various points. For example the video pre-equalizer has well decoupled 75 ohm outputs to which video control instruments can be connected. A number of directional couplers with 50 ohm outputs are provided for IF and RF test equipment. Separate control units containing a video-tracer, video oscilloscope, and Nyquist demodulator can also be supplied on request, and located above the diplexer.

IV. Principles of operation

(fig. 3)

2/0.2 kW picture and sound transmitters

The two video inputs of the picture transmitter are designed as coaxial insertion filters. The incoming video line therefore does not terminate in the transmitter but can be continued to any other points such as the picture transmitter monitoring equipment. A remote controlled change over switch connects the video pre-equalizer input to one of the two program lines.

The subsequent video pre-equalizer equalizes and prepares the video signal. It contains an adjustable correction network to compensate for non-linear distortion in the power amplifier stages following (linearity correction), and a delay equalization network adjustable in steps and mainly effective at the upper end of the video frequency band. The video pre-equalizer also assumes the functions of levelling, white level clamping, indication of excessive white level and pre-correction of the differential phase occurring in the subsequent power amplifier stages.

The exciter supplies a standard 38.9 MHz IF sinewave for the video and sound modulators, and an RF sinewave

for the two converters at a frequency obtained by adding the channel frequency f_C to the intermediate frequency f_{IF} . As the frequency f_{IF} is subtracted again in the converters, frequency errors of the IF oscillator cancel out at the transmitter output.

The channel frequency is obtained by multiplication from a quartz crystal oscillator in a thermostatically controlled oven. The oscillator frequency remains within the admissible tolerance over many months without requiring correction.

In the modulator the standard IF of 38.9 MHz is amplitude modulated (negative modulation) with the video signal. The blanking level determines the level clamping, and is such that with color transmission the color burst remains practically unaffected. A band-pass filter following the modulator stage also acts as vestigial sideband filter.

This is followed by a delay equalizing circuit which in the vestigial sideband range provides better possibilities of equalizing than video frequency equalization. Both the vestigial sideband filter and delay equalizer can be switched out of the signal path from the front panel and measured separately. The modulator also contains a further equalizing circuit to correct for amplitude non-linearity in the subsequent RF power amplifier stages.

The IF signal from the modulator is fed to the picture frequency converter, where it is converted to the channel frequency and amplified to about 0.5 W. Another transistor stage amplifies the RF signal to the 5 W level to drive the RF penultimate amplifier to 100 W peak sync across 50 ohms.

The FM exciter contains an oscillator that is frequency modulated by the audio signal from a two stage regulator and AF amplifier. An AFC circuit keeps the center frequency of the FM signal within the usual tolerances by a large safety margin. In accordance with the CCIR standard, the frequency modulator operates at 33.4 MHz. After amplification the IF sound signal is applied to the sound converter, which resembles the picture converter. This is followed by a 10 W transistorized driver.

2/0.2 kW picture and sound stage

The 2 kW picture output stage fitted with the tetrode type YL 1056 is a straight amplifier operating in class AB.

The sound output stage is preparing the 200 W output power.

Combining unit

The diplexer in this unit combines the picture and sound transmitter outputs to the common antenna input without

mutual interference. It also helps to suppress the color subcarrier at -4.43 MHz in the lower sideband.

Its characteristic is obtained with two identical band stop filters inserted in a double bridge with absorber.

For measuring purposes, the picture or sound transmitter can be connected directly to the antenna or a dummy load.

The diplexer is situated in the lower part of this cabinet, up to a height of about 80 cm. Above the diplexer, another 85 cm can be used for taking up additional monitoring equipment.

V. Electrical Data for CCIR Standard B

General

Rated output power, single and double transmitter	2/0.2 kW
Ratio of picture to sound output power	10 : 1
Frequency range	
Transmitter tuning range	174 to 230 MHz (channels 5 to 12)
Video frequency modulation bandwidth of vision channel	0 to 5 MHz
Color subcarrier frequency	4.43 MHz
Color system	NTSC, PAL or SECAM
Frequency deviation with 100% drive	± 50 kHz
Maximum frequency deviation	≥ 70 kHz
Sound frequency modulation bandwidth	30 to 15,000 Hz

Cooling

Air cooling

Admissible ambient temperature range in transmitter room to meet specified performance	} + 5 to +45 °C for b/w operation +15 to +45 °C for color operation
Maximum admissible humidity in transmitter room	
Running-in time	30 minutes

Output power and power consumption

Single transmitter

Double transmitter

Rated output power

Picture transmitter (Peak pulse power)
Sound transmitter

> 2 kW
> 0.2 kW

> 2 kW
> 0.2 kW

Mains input*)

3 × 380/220 V ± 3%
50 Hz ± 5%

3 × 380/220 V ± 3%
50 Hz ± 5%

Power input including blowers

- a) with 2/0.2 kW rated power,
white picture
- b) with 2/0.2 kW rated power,
black picture without lift
- c) Operating transmitter with 2/0.2 kW into the antenna,
standby transmitter with 2/0.2 kW into dummy load,
black picture without lift

approx. 4.6 kVA
 $\cos \varphi \geq 0.93$

approx. 5.1 kVA
 $\cos \varphi \geq 0.93$

—

approx. 4.6 kVA
 $\cos \varphi \geq 0.93$

approx. 5.1 kVA
 $\cos \varphi \geq 0.93$

approx. 10.2 kVA
 $\cos \varphi \geq 0.93$

Phase current

max. 9 A

max. 18 A

Fuses (fast trip)

3 × 20 A

2 × (3 × 20 A)

Blowers

- a) Inlet air

0.55 kW

2 × 0.55 kW

Mains voltage regulator

3 × 2.5 kVA

2 × (3 × 2.5 kVA)
alternativ:
1 × (3 × 7.5 kVA)

*) For larger mains voltage fluctuations a mains voltage regulator is required.

Picture transmitter

Output power, measured at diplexer output	≥ 2 kW
Terminations	
Transmitter output	50 Ω unbalanced
Admissible VSWR	1.1 : 1 ($\approx a_r = 26$ dB)
Class of emission	
Negative-going amplitude modulation with partial suppression of lower sideband	A5C
Type of modulation	Frequency modulation at intermediate frequency
Intermediate frequency generation	
Oscillator frequency	38.9 MHz
Carrier frequency generation	
Carrier frequency = (Carrier frequency + IF) – IF	
Oscillator frequency range	approx. 9.6 to 12.8 MHz
Multiplication	$\times 18$
Pulling range of carrier frequency	approx. ± 4 kHz
Setting accuracy of carrier frequency	better than ± 50 Hz
Maximum deviation of carrier frequency from set value after 30 min. uninterrupted operation	$\leq \pm 500$ Hz
after 1 month with oscillator crystal ovens switched on	$\leq \pm 150$ Hz
Input for external exciter	1
Input impedance	50 Ω
Input frequency (f_c = carrier frequency)	$f_c/6$
Cross-talk attenuation of the input out of circuit	≥ 80 dB
Return loss of external input	≥ 20 dB
Rated input voltage	1 V _{rms} $\pm 10\%$
Remote changeover internal/external	Floating contact (60 V, 0.2 A)
Number of video inputs	2
Input impedance	75 Ω
Return loss of VF input for frequencies up to 5 MHz when terminated with 75 Ω	≥ 34 dB
Peak-peak VF input voltage for composite color signal	0.7 to 1.3 V positive
Cross-talk attenuation between the two video inputs for frequencies up to 5 MHz	≥ 56 dB
Level clamping, switch-selected	
Keyed	Clamping of blanking level without impairing color sync signal
Unkeyed	Sync level clamping
Level stability	
Peak voltage (sync pulse)	100%
Peak voltage variation when changing from black to white picture	< 0.5 dB
Blanking level with standard input signal	75% +0%, -4%
White level with standard input signal	10 to 12.5%
White level clipping (can be switched off)	
Attenuation of signal components above 4.5 MHz exceeding clipping level	< 0.5 dB
Operate uncertainty	$< \pm 1\%$
Operate level	adjustable in the range 0 to 25%
Envelope delay response	
Deviation from a constant for	
f = 0 to 4.5 MHz	$\leq \pm 40$ ns
f = 4.8 MHz	$\leq \pm 100$ ns

*) The reduced quality of certain transmission functions dependent on the VSWR of the load must be taken into consideration.

Linearity

Linearity measure m = ratio of minimum to maximum slope of modulation characteristic between black and white picture measured with constant modulation frequency across transmitter and Nyquist demodulator

For $f = 0$ to 4 MHz
when modulating signal changes from
12 to 75% with white clipper or
10 to 75% without white clipper ≥ 0.9

For color subcarrier frequency 4.43 MHz
when modulating signal changes from
12 to 87.5% with white clipper or
10 to 87.5% without white clipper ≥ 0.9

Differential phase

for color subcarrier frequency 4.43 MHz
when modulating signal changes from
12 to 87.5% with white clipper or
10 to 87.5% without white clipper $\leq \pm 3^\circ$

Amplitude/frequency response

Sideband spectrum of picture transmitter
including diplexer Fig. 1-1

Frequency response measured across transmitter
including diplexer and Nyquist demodulator
assuming frequency response of Nyquist demodulator
as shown in fig. 1-3 Fig. 1-2

Build-up transient

(measured across transmitter and Nyquist demodulator)

Low frequencies

Tilt of 50 Hz square wave when modulating signal
changes from 10 to 75% $\leq \pm 2\%$

High frequencies

Build-up transient of a 250 kHz square wave
measured at Nyquist demodulator when modulating
signal changes from 55 to 75% Fig. 1-4

Spurious output

Noise

Random noise voltage level between 10 kHz and
5 MHz referred to black-white step 10/75% ≥ 56 dB rms rating

Hum

Level of hum voltage up to 1 kHz referred to
black-white step 10/75% ≥ 43 dB peak rating

Intercarrier interference ratio (measured across transmitter, diplexer and Nyquist demodulator) referred to 30 kHz deviation of sound transmitter with a modulating frequency of 500 Hz	≥ 38 dB
Spurious emissions	
Harmonics	≤ 1 mW
Combination signals produced by transmitter	≤ 1 μ W
Sound transmitter	
Output power measured at diplexer output	≥ 0.2 kW
Termination	
Output	50 Ω unbalanced
Admissible VSWR	(1.3 : 1 ($\approx a_r \approx 18$ dB))
Class of emission	
Frequency modulation	F3
Type of modulation	IF modulation (F3)
Sound carrier intermediate frequency	33.4 MHz
IF carrier frequency generation	
Oscillator frequency	33.4 MHz
Regulating circuit with phase discriminator. Spacing between picture and sound carriers held constant at 5.5 MHz (standard B)	
Auxiliary carrier frequency generation	
Same auxiliary carrier used as in picture transmitter: Carrier frequency = (picture carrier frequency + picture IF) – sound IF	
Maximum deviation of sound carrier frequency from set value within one month (transmitter run in)	≤ 1000 Hz
Center frequency shift with modulation up to ± 50 kHz deviation	none
Frequency deviation	
with 100% TV signal	± 50 kHz
maximum deviation	± 75 kHz
maximum shift from set value within 1 month	$\leq \pm 5\%$
AF input	
Input impedance	≥ 2000 Ω balanced to ground 600 Ω (if desired)
Control range of AF input voltage (manual control on site) for both ± 30 kHz and ± 50 kHz deviation	-4 to +8 dBm
Control steps	2 \times 10 dB (coarse) / 20 \times 0.5 dB (fine)
AF frequency response (referred to 1,000 Hz) between 40 and 15,000 Hz	$\leq \pm 0.5$ dB
Distortion factor between 40 and 15,000 Hz referred to 50 kHz deviation	$\leq 1\%$
Amplitude/frequency response between 40 and 15,000 Hz without preemphasis	level ± 0.5 dB
with preemphasis corresponding to a time constant of 50 μ s	± 1 dB
Spurious modulation (referred to 500 Hz)	
FM unweighted voltage referred to ± 30 kHz deviation	≥ 50 dB
FM weighted voltage (through an ear filter in accordance with CCIR 1949) referred to ± 30 kHz deviation	≥ 60 dB

AM unweighted voltage referred to 100% AM	≥ 48 dB
AM synchronous voltage referred to 100% AM	≥ 54 dB
Spurious emission	
Harmonics	≤ 1 mW
Out-of-band combination signals	≤ 1 μ W

Diplexer

Power rating	
Picture transmitter peak power	2.5 kW
Picture transmitter average power	1.5 kW
Sound transmitter	0.5 kW
Frequency range	
Diplexer tuning range	170 to 230 MHz (channels 5 to 12)
Cooling	air cooled
Input impedance with output terminated up to 50 Ω	
Picture input	50 Ω unbalanced
VSWR in passband	$\leq 1.1 : 1$ ($\cong a_r > 26$ dB)
Sound input	50 Ω unbalanced
VSWR in passband	$\leq 1.03 : 1$ ($\cong a_r > 30$ dB)
Output impedance	50 Ω unbalanced
Admissible load VSWR	$\leq 1.4 : 1$ ($\cong a_r > 15.5$ dB)
Decoupling	
Picture input to sound input	
at picture carrier frequency f_B	≥ 25 dB
at sound carrier frequency f_T	≥ 40 dB
Picture input to absorber	
at picture carrier frequency f_B	≥ 20 dB
Attenuation	
Sound input to antenna at sound carrier frequency f_T	≤ 0.7 dB
Picture input to antenna at picture carrier frequency f_B	≤ 0.2 dB

Test points

RF test points

Measuring head	at output 5 W frequency converter picture
	Output of LV 1 (100 W picture)
	Output of LV 2 (2 kW picture)
	Output of LV 3 (0.2 kW sound)
	2 \times output of diplexer
RF output voltage of coupler loops	1 V _{rms}
Output impedance	50 Ω
Directivity	≥ 34 dB

IF test points

	Output modulator
	Output equalizer amplifier
IF output voltage	250 mV _{rms} +1/-4 dB
Output impedance	50 Ω

VF test points

(switched)	Output white clipper
	or
	output VF precorrector
	(color composite signal)
Output voltage	1 V peak-peak
Output impedance	75 Ω

Sideband spectrum of picture transmitter

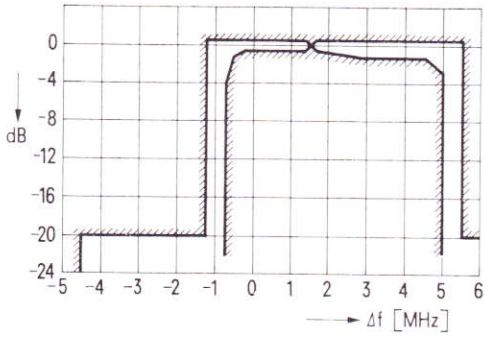


Fig. 1-1

Δf [MHz]	high Limit [dB]	low Limit [dB]
-4.43	-30	—
≤ -1.25	-20	—
-1.25 to -0.75	+0.5	—
-0.75	+0.5	-4
-0.5	+0.5	-1.0
-0.25	+0.5	-0.5
0	+0.5	-0.5
+1.5	Ref value	—
+3 to +4.5	+0.5	-1.0
+5	+0.5	-2.5
+5 to +5.5	+0.5	—
$\geq +5.5$	-20	—

Overall amplitude characteristic picture transmitter + nyquist demodulator*)

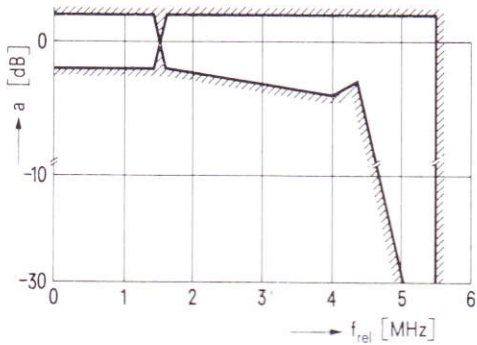


Fig. 1-2

Frequency MHz	Limit dB
0 to 1.5	+1 / -1
1.5	Ref value
3	+1 / -1.5
4	+1 / -2
4.43	+1 / -1.5
5	+1 / -28.5
≥ 5.5	-30 / —

Amplitude characteristic of nyquist demodulator RF + ZF with switched on sound trap

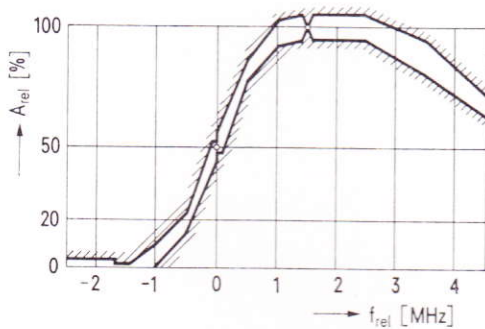


Fig. 1-3

f_{rel} MHz	low Limit	A_{rel} [%] high Limit
< -1.65	0	2
-1.65	0	0.8
-1.35	0	0.8
-1	0	8.5
-0.5	15	25
0	48	52
+0.5	75	85
+1	91.5	101.5
+1.4	95	105
+1.5	Ref value	—
+1.6	95	105
+2.5	95	105
+3.5	80	95
+4.43	63	71

Buildup transient of picture transmitter + nyquist demodulator with sudden changes from 55% to 75% of the peak voltage and vice versa

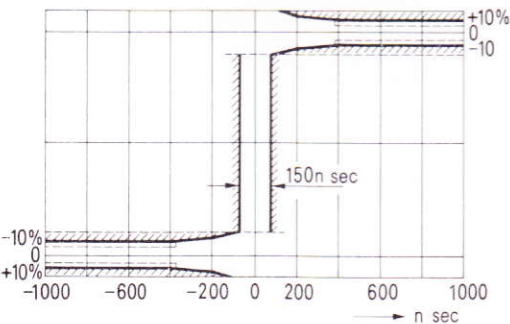


Fig. 1-4

Time [ns]	Limits [%]
± 75	-10
± 100	+11
± 200	± 7
$\pm [400 \text{ to } 1000]$	± 5
$\pm [400 \text{ to } 1000]$	± 3 for smear

*) Transm. with receiver precorrection and with sound trap

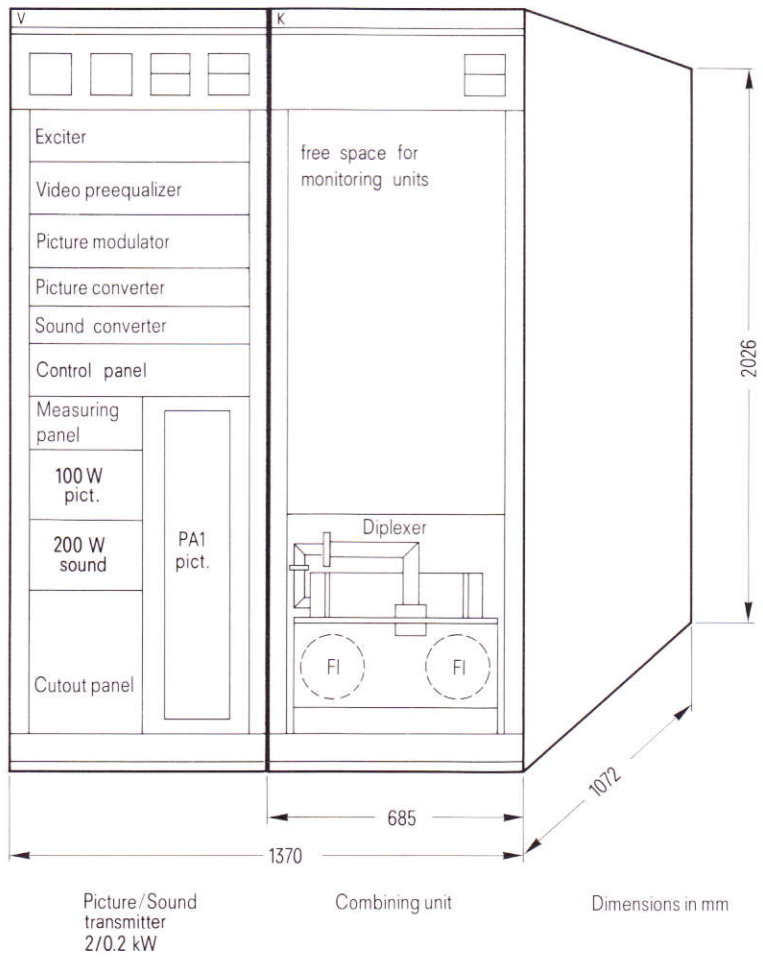


Fig. 2

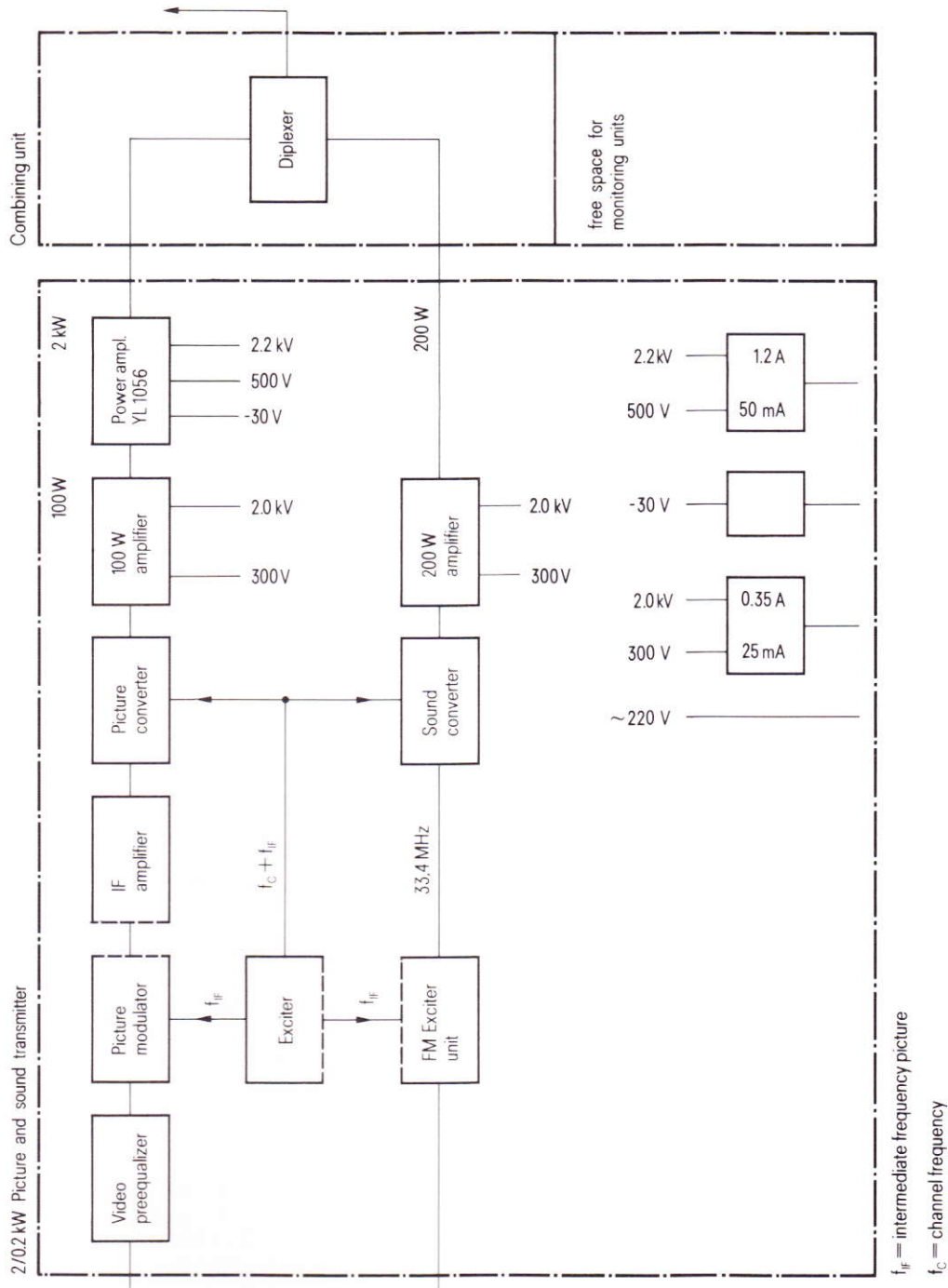


Fig. 3

VI. Scope of Delivery

VI. Designations, sizes and weight

Designation	Dimensions/Weight B × D × H (mm)	Designation	Dimensions B × D × H (mm)
Band III TV Transmitter 2/0.2 kW	1370 × 1072 × 2026 ca. 1200 kg		
Cabinet 1: Picture/sound transmitter 2/0.2 kW comprising:	685 × 1072 × 2026	Cabinet 2: Combining unit comprising:	685 × 1072 × 2026
1 Instrument panel	685 × 120 × 181	1 Instrument panel	685 × 120 × 181
1 Exciter	483 × 375 × 133	1 Diplexer	525 × 964 × 600
1 VF preequalizer	483 × 375 × 133	containing	
1 Picture modulator	483 × 448 × 133	2 Filter cavities	456 × 861 × 218
1 Picture converter	483 × 448 × 88	2 3-dB couplers	426 × 120 ∅
1 Sound converter	483 × 448 × 88	1 Double directional coupler	60 × 650 × 90
1 Control panel	483 × 448 × 133	2 Diode probes	—
1 Measuring panel	230 × 70 × 90	1 Termination resistor	—
1 Cutout panel	226 × 242 × 430	prepared for housing	
1 Picture amplifier 100 W	230 × 220 × 450	monitoring equipment	
1 Sound amplifier 200 W	230 × 220 × 450		
1 Power amplifier (cavity) YL 1056 picture driver	230 × 230 × 750		
1 Power supply	420 × 280 × 860		
1 3-phase transformer	340 × 225 × 287		
4 Directional couplers	—		
1 Measuring head	—		
6 Diode probes	—		
1 Blower	—		
1 Air ducting system with filter and silencer	—		

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