Federal Communications Commission

§ 73.682 TV transmission standards.

(a) Transmission standards. (1) The width of the television broadcast channel shall be 6 MHz.

(2) The visual carrier frequency shall be nominally 1.25 MHz above the lower boundary of the channel.

(3) The aural center frequency shall be 4.5 MHz higher than the visual carrier frequency.

(4) The visual transmission amplitude characteristic shall be in accordance with the chart designated as Figure 5 of § 73.699: Provided, however, That for stations operating on Channel 15 through 69 and employing a transmitter with maximum peak visual power output of 1 kW or less the visual transmission amplitude characteristic may be in accordance with the chart designated as Figure 5a of § 73.699.

(5) The chrominance subcarrier frequency is 63.88 times precisely 5 MHz (3.579545 MHz). The tolerance is ±10 Hz and the rate of frequency drift must not exceed 0.1 Hz per second (cycles per second squared).

(6) For monochrome and color transmissions the number of scanning lines per frame shall be 525, interlaced two to one in successive fields. The horizontal scanning frequency shall be 2/455 times the chrominance subcarrier frequency; this corresponds nominally to 15,750 Hz with an actual value of 15,734.264 ± 0.044 Hz. The vertical scanning frequency is 2/525 times the horizontal scanning frequency; this corresponds nominally to 60 Hz (the actual value is 59.94 Hz). For monochrome transmissions only, the nominal values of line and field frequencies may be used.

(7) The aspect ratio of the transmitted television picture shall be 4 units horizontally to 3 units vertically.

(b) During active scanning intervals, the scene shall be scanned from left to right horizontally and from top to bottom vertically, at uniform velocities.

(9) A carrier shall be modulated within a single television channel for both picture and synchronizing signals. The two signals comprise different modulation ranges in amplitude in accordance with the following:

(i) Monochrome transmissions shall comply with synchronizing waveform specifications in Figure 7 of § 73.699.

(ii) Color transmissions shall comply with the synchronizing waveform specifications in Figure 6 of § 73.699.

(iii) All stations operating on Channels 2 through 14 and those stations operating on Channels 15 through 69 licensed for a peak visual transmitter output power greater than one kW shall comply with the picture transmission amplitude characteristics shown in Figure 5 of § 73.699.

(iv) Stations operating on Channels 15 through 69 licensed for a peak visual transmitter output power of one kW or less shall comply with the picture transmission amplitude characteristic shown in Figure 5 or 5a of § 73.699.

(10) A decrease in initial light intensity shall cause an increase in radiated power (negative transmission).

(11) The reference black level shall be represented by a definite carrier level, independent of light and shade in the picture.

(12) The blanking level shall be transmitted at 75 ± 2.5 percent of the peak carrier level.

(13) The reference white level of the luminance signal shall be 12.5 ± 2.5 percent of the peak carrier level.
(14) It shall be standard to employ horizontal polarization. However, circular or elliptical polarization may be employed if desired, in which case clockwise (right hand) rotation, as defined in the IEEE Standard Definition 42A65–3E2, and transmission of the horizontal and vertical components in time and space quadrature shall be used. For either omnidirectional or directional antennas the licensed effective radiated power of the vertically polarized component may not exceed the licensed effective radiated power of the horizontally polarized component. For directional antennas, the maximum effective radiated power of the vertically polarized component shall not exceed the maximum effective radiated power of the horizontally polarized component in any specified horizontal or vertical direction.

(15) The effective radiated power of the aural transmitter must not exceed 22% of the peak radiated power of the visual transmitter.

(16) The peak-to-peak variation of transmitter output within one frame of video signal due to all causes, including hum, noise, and low-frequency response, measured at both scanning synchronizing peak signal and wide-band axes, shall not exceed 5 percent of the average scanning synchronizing peak signal amplitude. This provision is subject to change but is considered the best practice under the present state of the art. It will not be enforced pending a further determination thereof.

(17) The reference black level shall be separated from the blanking level by the setup interval, which shall be 7.5±2.5 percent of the video range from blanking level to the reference white level.

(18) For monochrome transmission, the transmitter output shall vary in substantially inverse logarithmic relation to the brightness of the subject. No tolerances are set at this time. This provision is subject to change but is considered the best practice under the present state of the art. It will not be enforced pending a further determination thereof.

(19) The color picture signal shall correspond to a luminance component transmitted as amplitude modulation of the picture carrier and a simultaneous pair of chrominance components transmitted as the amplitude modulation sidebands of a pair of suppressed subcarriers in quadrature.

(20) Equation of complete color signal:

(i) The color picture signal has the following composition:

\[ E_0 = E_r' + [E_o' \sin (\omega t + 33') + E_o' \cos (\omega t + 33')] \]

Where:

\[ E_o' = 0.41(E_o' - E_o') + 0.48(E_o' - E_o'). \]
\[ E_o' = 0.52(E_o' - E_o') + 0.74(E_o' - E_o'). \]
\[ E_o' = 0.30E_o' + 0.50E_o' + 0.2E_o'. \]

For color-difference frequencies below 500 kHz (see (iii) below), the signal can be represented by:

\[ E_0 = E_o' + [(1/(1.14))(1/(1.78))(E_o' - E_o') \sin \omega t + (E_o' - E_o') \cos \omega t] \]

(ii) The symbols in paragraph (a)(20)(i) of this section have the following significance:

- \( E_0 \) is the total video voltage corresponding to the scanning of a particular picture element, applied to the modulator of the picture transmitter. 
- \( E_r' \) is the gamma-corrected voltage of the monochrome (black-and-white) portion of the color picture signal, corresponding to the given picture element.

Note: Forming of the high frequency portion of the monochrome signal in a different manner is permissible and may in fact be desirable in order to improve the sharpness on saturated colors.

\( E_o' \) and \( E_o' \) are the amplitudes of two orthogonal components of the chrominance signal corresponding respectively to narrowband and wide-band axes.

\( E_o', E_o', \) and \( E_o' \) are the gamma-corrected voltages corresponding to red, green, and blue signals during the scanning of the given picture element.

\( \omega \) is the angular frequency and is 2 times the frequency of the chrominance subcarrier.

The portion of each expression between brackets in (i) represents the chrominance subcarrier signal which carries the chrominance information.

The phase reference in the \( E_0 \) equation in (i) is the phase of the burst+180°, as shown in Figure 6 of §73.699. The burst corresponds to amplitude modulation of a continuous sine wave.

(iii) The equivalent bandwidth assigned prior to modulation to the color difference signals \( E_o' \) and \( E_o' \) are as follows:

- Q-channel bandwidth:
  - At 400 kHz less than 2 dB down.
and having a transfer gradient (gamma exponent) of 2.2 associated with each primary color. The voltages $E_R, E_G, E_B$ may be respectively of the form $E_R/\gamma, E_G/\gamma, E_B/\gamma$ although other forms may be used with advances in the state of the art.

NOTE: At the present state of the art it is considered inadvisable to set a tolerance on the value of gamma and correspondingly this portion of the specification will not be enforced.

(v) The radiated chrominance subcarrier shall vanish on the reference white of the scene.

NOTE: The numerical values of the signal specification assume that this condition will be reproduced as CIE Illuminant C ($x=0.310, y=0.316$).

(vi) $E_I, E_I', E_I''$ and the components of these signals shall match each other in time to 0.05 microsecond.

(vii) The angles of the subcarrier measured with respect to the burst phase, when reproducing saturated primaries and their complements at 75 percent of full amplitude, shall be within $\pm 10^\circ$ and their amplitudes shall be within $\pm 20$ percent of the values specified above. The ratios of the measured amplitudes of the subcarrier to the luminance signal for the same saturated primaries and their complements shall fall between the limits of 0.8 and 1.2 of the values specified for their ratios. Closer tolerances may prove to be practicable and desirable with advance in the art.

(21) The interval beginning with line 17 and continuing through line 20 of the vertical blanking interval of each field may be used for the transmission of test signals, cue and control signals, and identification signals, subject to the conditions and restrictions set forth below. Test signals may include signals designed to check the performance of the overall transmission system or its individual components. Cue and control signals shall be related to the operation of the TV broadcast station. Identification signals may be transmitted to identify the broadcast material or its source, and the date and time of its origination. Figures 6 and 7 of §73.699 identify the numbered lines referred to in this paragraph.

(i) Modulation of the television transmitter by such signals shall be confined to the area between the reference white level and the blanking level, except where test signals include chrominance subcarrier frequencies, in which case positive excursions of chrominance components may exceed reference white, and negative excursions may extend into the synchronizing area. In no case may the modulation excursions produced by test signals extend beyond peak-of-sync, or to zero carrier level.

(ii) The use of such signals shall not result in significant degradation of the program transmission of the television broadcast station, nor produce emission outside of the frequency band occupied for normal program transmissions.

(iii) Such signals may not be transmitted during that portion of each line devoted to horizontal blanking.

(iv) Regardless of other provisions of this paragraph, after June 30, 1994, Line 19, in each field, may be used only for the transmission of the ghost-canceling reference signal described in OET Bulletin No. 68, which is available from the FCC Warehouse, 9300 East Hampton Drive, Capitol Heights, MD 20743. Notwithstanding the modulation limits contained in paragraph (a)(23)(i) of this section, the vertical interval reference signal formerly permitted on Line 19 and described in Figure 16 of §73.699 may be transmitted on any of lines 10 through 16 without specific Commission authorization, subject to the conditions contained in paragraphs (a)(21)(i) and (a)(22)(ii) of this section.

(22)(i) Line 21, in each field, may be used for the transmission of a program,
related data signal which, when de-
coded, provides a visual depiction of in-
formation simultaneously being pre-
sented on the aural channel (captions).
Line 21, field 2 may be used for trans-
mision of a program-related data sig-
nal which, when decoded, identifies a
rating level associated with the cur-
rent program. Such data signals shall
conform to the format described in fig-
ure 17 of §73.699 of this chapter, and
may be transmitted during all periods
of regular operation. On a space avail-
able basis, line 21 field 2 may also be
used for text-mode data and extended
data service information.

NOTE: The signals on Fields 1 and 2 shall be
distinct data streams, for example, to supply
captions in different languages or at dif-
ferent reading levels.

(ii) At times when Line 21 is not
being used to transmit a program re-
lated data signal, data signals which
are not program related may be trans-
mitted, Provided: the same data format
is used and the information to be dis-
played is of a broadcast nature.

(iii) The use of Line 21 for trans-
mision of other data signals con-
forming to other formats may be used
subject to prior authorization by the
Commission.

(iv) The data signal shall cause no
significant degradation to any portion
of the visual signal nor produce emis-
sions outside the authorized television channel.

(v) Transmission of visual emergency
messages pursuant to §73.1250 shall
take precedence and shall be cause for
interrupting transmission of data sig-
als permitted under this paragraph.

(23) Specific scanning lines in the
vertical blanking interval may be used
for the purpose of transmitting tele-
communications signals in accordance
with §73.646, subject to certain condi-
tions:

(i) Telecommunications may be
transmitted on Lines 10–18 and 20, all
of Field 2 and Field 1. Modulation level
shall not exceed 70 IRE on lines 10, 11,
and 12; and, 80 IRE on lines 13–18 and
20.

(ii) No observable degradation may
be caused to any portion of the visual
or aural signals.

(iii) Telecommunications signals
must not produce emissions outside the
authorized television channel bandwidth. Digital data pulses must be
shaped to limit spectral energy to the
nominal video baseband.

(iv) Transmission of emergency vis-
ual messages pursuant to §73.1250 must
take precedence over, and shall be
cause for interrupting, a service such as
text that provides a visual depic-
tion of information simultaneously
transmitted on the aural channel.

(v) A reference pulse for a decoder as-
associated adaptive equalizer filter de-
signed to improve the decoding of tele-
communications signals may be in-
serted on any portion of the vertical
blanking interval authorized for data
service, in accordance with the signal
levels set forth in paragraph (a)(23)(i)
of this section.

(vi) All lines authorized for tele-
communications transmissions may be
used for other purposes upon prior ap-
proval by the Commission.

(24) Licensees and permittees of TV
broadcast and low power TV stations
may insert non-video data into the ac-
tive video portion of their TV trans-
mision, subject to certain conditions:

(i) The active video portion of the
visual signal begins with line 22 and
continues through the end of each
field, except it does not include that
portion of each line devoted to hori-
zontal blanking. Figures 6 and 7 of
§73.699 identify the numbered line re-
ferred to in this paragraph;

(ii) Inserted non-video data may be
used for the purpose of transmitting a
telecommunications service in accord-
ance with §73.646. In addition to a tele-
communications service, non-video
data can be used to enhance the sta-
tion’s broadcast program service or for
purposes related to station operations.
Signals relating to the operation of TV
stations include, but are not limited to
program or source identification, relay
of broadcast materials to other sta-
tions, remote cueing and order mes-
sages, and control and telemetry sig-
nals for the transmitting system; and

(iii) A station may only use systems
for inserting non-video information
that have been approved in advance by
the Commission. The criteria for ad-
advance approval of systems are as fol-

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(A) The use of such signals shall not result in significant degradation to any portion of the visual, aural, or program-related data signals of the television broadcast station;

(B) No increase in width of the television broadcast channel (6 MHz) is permitted. Emissions outside the authorized television channel must not exceed the limitations given in § 73.687(e). Interference to reception of television service either of co-channel or adjacent channel stations must not increase over that resulting from the transmission of programming without inserted data; and

(C) Where required, system receiving or decoding devices must meet the TV interface device provisions of Part 15, Subpart H of this chapter.

(iv) No protection from interference of any kind will be afforded to reception of inserted non-video data.

(v) Upon request by an authorized representative of the Commission, the licensee of a TV station transmitting encoded programming must make available a receiving decoder to the Commission to carry out its regulatory responsibilities.

(b) Subscription TV technical systems.

The FCC may specify, as part of the advance approval of the technical system for transmitting encoded subscription programming, deviations from the power determination procedures, operating power levels, aural or video baseband signals, modulation levels or other characteristics of the transmitted signal as otherwise specified in this Subpart. Any decision to approve such operating deviations shall be solely at the discretion of the FCC.

(c) TV multiplex subcarrier/stereophonic aural transmission standards.

(1) The modulating signal for the main channel shall consist of the sum of the stereophonic (biphonic, quadraphonic, etc.) input signals.

(2) The instantaneous frequency of the baseband stereophonic subcarrier must at all times be within the range 15 kHz to 120 kHz. Either amplitude or frequency modulation of the stereophonic subcarrier may be used.

(3) One or more pilot subcarriers between 16 kHz and 120 kHz may be used to switch a TV receiver between the stereophonic and monophonic reception modes or to activate a stereophonic audio indicator light, and one or more subcarriers between 15 kHz and 120 kHz may be used for any other authorized purpose; except that stations employing the BTSC system of stereophonic sound transmission and audio processing may transmit a pilot subcarrier at 15,734 Hz, ± 2 Hz. Other methods of multiplex subcarrier or stereophonic aural transmission systems must limit energy at 15,734 Hz, ± 20 Hz, to no more than ±0.125 kHz aural carrier deviation.

(4) Aural baseband information above 120 kHz must be attenuated 40 dB referenced to 25 kHz main channel deviation of the aural carrier.

(5) For required transmitter performance, all of the requirements of § 73.687(b) shall apply to the main channel, with the transmitter in the multiplex subcarrier or stereophonic aural mode.

(6) For electrical performance standards of the transmitter, the requirements of § 73.687(b) apply to the main channel.

(7) Multiplex subcarrier or stereophonic aural transmission systems must be capable of producing and must not exceed ±25 kHz main channel deviation of the aural carrier.

(8) The arithmetic sum of non-multichannel baseband signals between 15 kHz and 120 kHz must not exceed ±50 kHz deviation of the aural carrier.

(9) Total modulation of the aural carrier must not exceed ±75 kHz.

(d) Digital broadcast television transmission standard.

§ 73.683 Field strength contours and presumptive determination of field strength at individual locations.

(a) In the authorization of TV stations, two field strength contours are considered. These are specified as Grade A and Grade B and indicate the approximate extent of coverage over average terrain in the absence of interference from other television stations. Under actual conditions, the true coverage may vary greatly from these estimates because the terrain over any specific path is expected to be different from the average terrain on which the field strength charts were based. The required field strength, \( F(50,50) \), in dB above one micro-volt per meter (dBu) for the Grade A and Grade B contours are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channels</th>
<th>Grade A (dBu)</th>
<th>Grade B (dBu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2–6</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7–13</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–69</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) It should be realized that the \( F(50,50) \) curves when used for Channels 14–69 are not based on measured data at distances beyond about 48.3 kilometers (30 miles). Theory would indicate that the field strengths for Channels 14–69 should decrease more rapidly with distance beyond the horizon than for Channels 2–6, and modification of the curves for Channels 14–69 may be expected as a result of measurements to be made at a later date. For these reasons, the curves should be used with appreciation of their limitations in estimating levels of field strength. Further, the actual extent of service will usually be less than indicated by these estimates due to interference from other stations. Because of these factors, the predicted field strength contours give no assurance of service to any specific percentage of receiver locations within the distances indicated. In licensing proceedings these variations will not be considered.

(c) The field strength contours will be considered for the following purposes only:

(1) In the estimation of coverage resulting from the selection of a particular transmitter site by an applicant for a TV station.

(2) In connection with problems of coverage arising out of application of § 73.3555.

(3) In determining compliance with § 73.685(a) concerning the minimum field strength to be provided over the principal community to be served.

(d) For purposes of determining the eligibility of individual households for satellite retransmission of distant network signals under the copyright law provisions of 17 U.S.C. 119(d)(10)(A), field strength shall be determined by the Individual Location Longley-Rice (ILLR) propagation prediction model. Guidance for use of the ILLR model for these purposes is provided in OET Bulletin No. 72. This document is available through the Internet on the FCC Home Page at http://www.fcc.gov.

(e) In the case of measurements to determine the eligibility of individual households to receive satellite retransmission of distant network signals under the copyright law provisions of 17 U.S.C. 119(d)(10), if a satellite carrier and the network station or stations asserting that the retransmission of a signal of a distant network station is