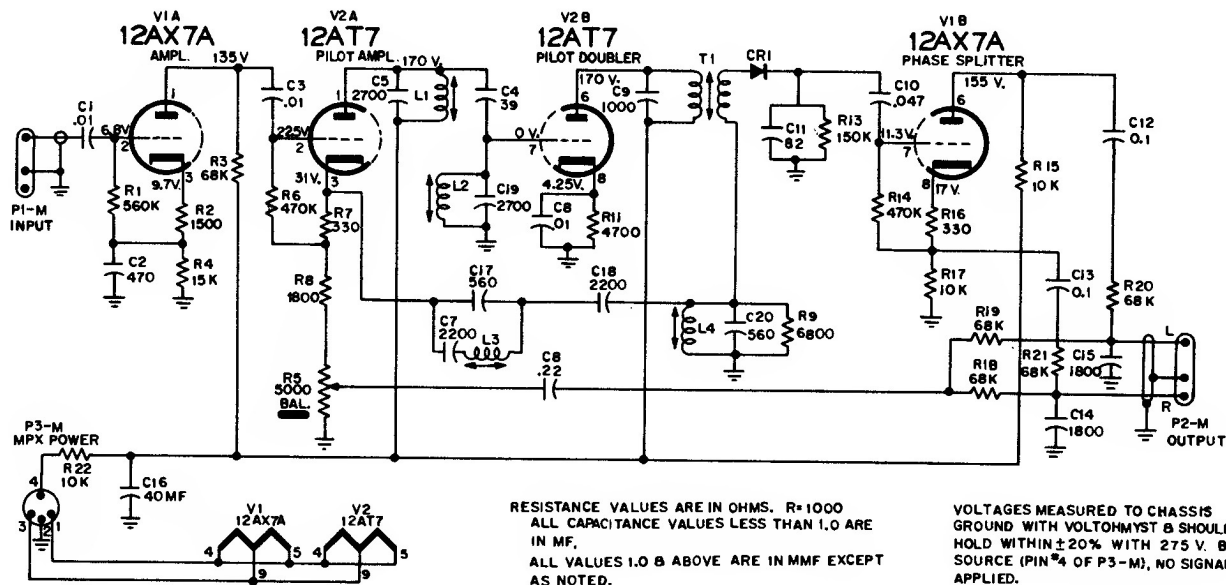


RCA VICTOR

RK-295

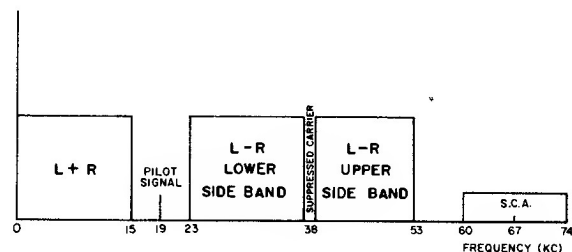
Chassis No. RS-200



FM STEREO (MULTIPLEX) OPERATION

The FM-Stereo (Multiplex) broadcasting system that has been approved by the FCC is compatible. This means that present FM tuners not equipped for the reception of an FM-Stereo signal will be able to receive a complete balanced program rather than only one channel, or an unbalanced program, as in former methods of stereocasting.

The FM-Stereo composite signal is composed of three pieces of information: the L+R signal, the L-R signal, and a 19 KC pilot signal. These are placed in the channel spectrum as shown.



Composite Signal

The L+R signal is the in-phase combination of the left channel and the right channel information and is used to frequency modulate the main carrier. The L-R signal is the out-of-phase combination of the same channels and is used to amplitude modulate a 38 KC carrier signal which is then suppressed leaving only the sidebands. This is the portion of the composite signal that, when matrixed with the L+R signal, separates the two channels. The 19 KC pilot signal is effectively the synchronizing signal and is used to reinsert the carrier in the L-R signal, thus making a local oscillator unnecessary.

Present FM tuners need only the L+R signal to reproduce the full and complete program. As this signal is the combination of the two stereo channels, none of the information is lost or suppressed for monophonic reproduction. In an FM-Stereo system, however, additional circuitry is necessary to separate the combined channels. This is the function of the L-R and 19 KC pilot signals.

After reception through the normal FM channel of the receiver, in a FM-Stereo system, the signal from the FM detector (discriminator or ratio-detector) is fed into two amplifier stages (V1A & V2A). From the cathode of V2A the L+R signal is fed directly to the matrix from the Balance control which is a part of the cathode circuit, and the L-R signal is filtered out and fed to T1—a mixing transformer. The 19 KC pilot signal is taken off at the plate of V2A and fed to a frequency doubler stage V2B. In V2B the grid is tuned to 19 KC and the plate is tuned to 38 KC. From the plate of V2B the 38 KC signal is fed to the mixing transformer, T1, where the 38 KC carrier is reinserted in the L-R signal. This signal is now demodulated in CR1 and passed on to a phase-inverter stage (V1B). In the phase inverter the L-R signal is taken off at the plate and the —L+R signal is taken off at the cathode. These two signals are now fed to the matrix where they combine with the L+R signal. By simple algebra $(L+R) + (L-R) = 2L$, and $(L+R) + (-L+R) = 2R$, thus the left and right channels are recovered and fed to the stereo amplifier.

This system, although similar in some respects to the color TV signal, differs in the fact that a local oscillator is not necessary for reinsertion of the carrier. Instead of sync pulse being supplied, an actual sync frequency is transmitted.

It is also possible for a commercial service keying signal (S. C. A.—such as is presently in use) to be transmitted in the composite signal.