

Report Of Intermodulation Product Findings

BOZEMAN, MONTANA

KMMSFM	95.1 MHz.
KISN	96.7 MHz.
KXLB	100.7 MHz.

August 17, 2006

**Electronics Research Inc.
7777 Gardner Road
Chandler, Indiana 47610
Phone (812) 925-6000 Fax (812) 925- 4030**

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Bozeman, Montana

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REPORT OF FINDINGS CLEAR CHANNEL RADIO BOZEMAN

Introduction: This report of findings is based on data collected at the Clear Channel broadcast facility. The report includes measurements offered as proof that the combined operations of KMMSFM (95.1 MHz.), KISN (96.7 MHz.), and KXLB (100.7 MHz.) transmitters are in compliance with the FCC Rules and Regulations as required by the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 47 section 73.317 paragraph (b) through (d). In brief, the collection of measurements presented in this report shows that all possible third order inter-modulation (IM) products generated by this multiplex system are less than the maximum allowable level as required by section 73.317 (b) through (d). Jeff Taylor of Electronics Research, Inc. located in Chandler, Indiana performed the measurements summarized herein on August 17, 2006.

The following exhibits are provided:

Exhibit A:

- A-1 Drawing Depicting Antenna.
- A-2 SHPX-8AC6-SP Antenna Specification Sheet.
- A-3 Drawing Depicting Multiplexing Scheme.
- A-4 973 Series Branch Combiner Specification Sheet.

Exhibit B:

- B-1 Equipment Employed In Intermodulation Product Measurement.
- B-2 Broadcasting Scheme of the Multiplexed Systems.
- Table 1. Carrier Reference Levels.
- Table 2. Calculated Third Order Products.
- Table 3. Intermodulation Analysis Measurements.

Exhibits Accompanying Report: Exhibit A provides comprehensive information on both antenna and filters used by these radio stations. Exhibit B illustrates the broadcasting scheme of each station, the layout of the equipment used to isolate and measure potential intermodulation products and forward carrier reference levels. Found within Table 1 are the narrow band carrier frequency measurements that provide relative output signal levels for the IM analysis. Table 2 lists the calculated third order products that can be generated from FM transmitters broadcasting from the multiplexed system. The IM Analysis Measurements, in Table 3, provides detailed information obtained from the product frequency investigation.

The Nature of Intermodulation Products (IM): Intermodulation products result from inadequate transmitter-to-transmitter isolation. Intermodulation products are commonly generated from radio stations operating into multiplexed facilities and congested antenna broadcast sites. The mechanics associated with the phenomenon have been well documented. When two or more transmitters are coupled to each other, new spectral components are produced by the mixing of the station frequencies in the active circuits of each transmitter. The common term used to describe this phenomenon is third order product denoted by the mathematical expression $[2(F_1)-(F_2)]$, where F_1 signifies the frequency of the transmitter that is generating the intermodulation product, and F_2 signifies the frequency causing the interference.

The Multiplexed System: These measurements were taken with all three FM stations operating from the combined antenna system. The multiplexed system is fundamentally comprised of antenna, feed line and multiplexer unit. The SHPX-8AC6-SP (antenna) and Branch combiner units are products of Electronics Research, Inc, while the 4 1/16" feedline components are products of Myat. Refer to Exhibit B-1, for an illustration of the Broadcasting Scheme of these stations.

To accomplish the aggregation of multiple transmitter signals into a common antenna feed and provide transmitter-to-transmitter isolation, a multiplexing scheme consisting of a "Branch Combiner" was installed. Specifically, the combiner utilizes ERI Model 973 series filter modules for each transmitter. The multiplexer, fully assembled, exhibited transmitter port-to-port isolation in excess of -56 dB. Other performance measurements, such as match, loss, group-delay, etc, revealed that the multiplexer unit was in proper working condition. Refer to page 12 for the Combiner Specification Sheet.

The IM Investigation: Directional Couplers were placed at key locations throughout the combiner to monitor and maintain the multiplexer's performance. All couplers furnished with the system are factory calibrated and capable of delivering accurate and repeatable RF measurements. To facilitate the taking of the measurements, the coupler located at the antenna output of the multiplexed system was used. Care was taken in the selection of the measurement location to insure that the measurements would be made far removed from transmitters and any filtering used to reduce broadcast emissions. The coupler selected would normally be used for antenna reflection measurements and thus would provide greater than -30 dB directivity and a forward signal sample of -45 dB.

The forward port of the coupler was used for sampling the outgoing carrier levels and IM products. The IM sampled signal was fed by shielded cable into a Band Pass Filter where all extraneous energy was steeply attenuated. Various attenuation pads were used, when needed, on the band pass filter and/or the FIM71 to ensure an adequate signal level for measurements without overloading the measurement equipment. A Potomac Instruments FIM-71 Field Strength Receiver Serial # 242 was employed to record the level of all signals investigated. To facilitate the selective tuning of the Receiver and Band Pass Filter a Wavetek Model 3000 Serial # 7512028 signal generator was used. An IFR Model 2399A Spectrum Analyzer Serial # 02113071 was used to measure the close in spectral attenuation of each carrier and wide band search for any anomalies that may need further investigation. See attached Exhibit B-1 for an illustration of the measurement equipment.

Prior to recording measurements, all pertinent broadcasting equipment including Transmitters, Multiplexer, Feed Line and Antenna were adjusted to optimal performance. Also, it was confirmed before taking any measurements that all stations of concern were operating at their full licensed power level. From the equipment setup described above, the relative output signal level of each stations forward carrier was made. The resulting signal levels of these measurements are listed in Table 1, column labeled "Adjusted Level". This level will be used as the reference level for possible IM products of each carrier and was necessary to confirm that no significant levels of spurious energy, referenced to each carrier, were present from any transmitter operating from the multiplexed system.

Table 1 - Carrier Reference Levels.

Carrier Frequency (MHz)	Pad One (dB)	Bandpass Filter Loss (dB)	Full Scale Range (dBμ)	Scale Reading (dB)	Adjusted Level (dBμ)	Notes
95.1	-	-	120	0.8	119.2	
96.7	-	-	120	7.7	112.3	
100.7	-	-	120	0.3	119.7	

Predictable third-order products due to system harmonics mixed with all on-site interfering frequencies that could be generated from the multiplexed system are calculated and listed in Table 2.

	95.1	96.7	100.7
95.1	---	98.3	106.3
96.7	93.5	---	104.7
100.7	89.5	92.7	---

Product Number	Product Frequency (MHz)	Transmitter Frequency (MHz)	Interfering Frequency (MHz)
1	89.5	95.1	100.7
2	92.7	96.7	100.7
3	93.5	95.1	96.7
4	98.3	96.7	95.1
5	104.7	100.7	96.7
6	106.3	100.7	95.1

Using the equipment previously described the IM product measurements were recorded and are listed in Table 3. The signal levels referenced to the carriers are calculated and listed in the column labeled "Level Referenced to Carrier". Refer to Exhibit B-2 for a layout of the measurement equipment.

IM Measurements Taken in

Product Frequency (MHz)	Transmitter Frequency (MHz)	Interfering Frequency (MHz)	Pad (dB)	Bandpass Filter Loss (dB)	Total Loss	Full Scale Range (dBμ)	Scale Reading (dBμ)	Adjusted Level (dBμ)	Carrier Reference Level (dBμ)	Level Referenced to Carrier (dB)	Notes*
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Transmitter Mixes

	95.1	Ref.	0		0	120	0.8		119.2		
	96.7	Ref.	0		0	120	7.7		112.3		
	100.7	Ref.	0		0	120	0.3		119.7		
89.5	95.1	100.7	6	6.8	12.8	20	19	13.8	119.2	-105.4	
92.7	96.7	100.7	6	6.8	12.8	20	20	12.8	112.3	-99.5	
93.5	95.1	96.7	6	6.9	12.9	20	20	12.9	119.2	-106.3	
98.3	96.7	95.1	6	7	13	20	17.7	15.3	112.3	-97	
104.7	100.7	96.7	6	6.4	12.4	20	20	12.4	119.7	-107.3	
106.3	100.7	95.1	6	6.4	12.4	20	20	12.4	119.7	-107.3	

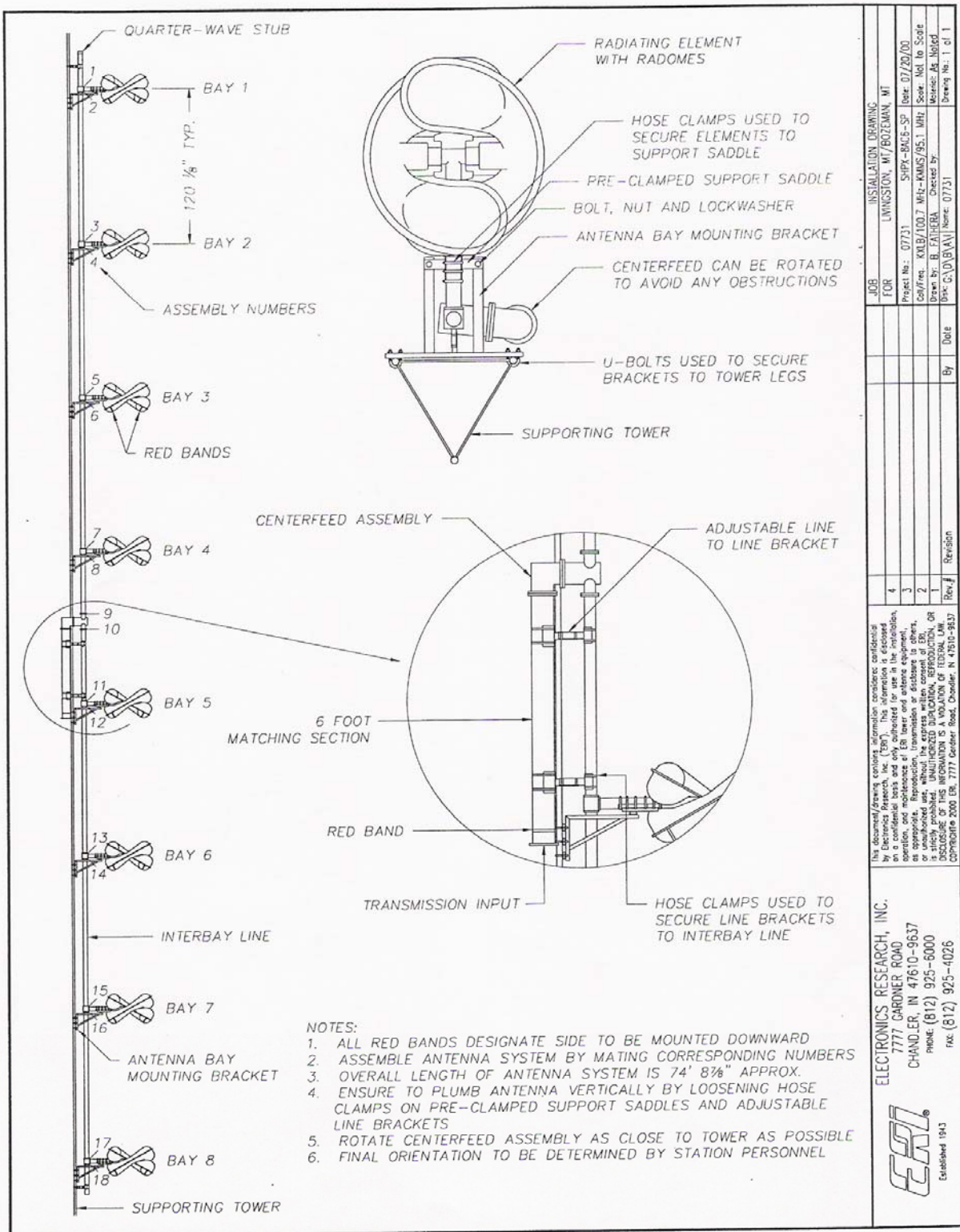
The Spectrum Analyzer was used to check the close in spectral attenuation of the carrier to confirm the operation of the transmitter is in compliance with Sections (b) and (c) of the FCC Rules and Regulations.

As a final proof of the systems IM Product performance, a wide band search was undertaken using the Spectrum Analyzer. The purpose for this measurement was to look for suspicious anomalies that may warrant further investigation. My search ranged the complete frequency span of the receiver and resulted in no additional investigations.

Conclusion: Based upon my observations and measurements taken on August 15, 2006 as summarized in this document, I, Jeff Taylor, find the subject system- specifically the transmitter and filter system for the operation of KMMSFM, KISN and KXLB into the antenna to be in proper working order. Furthermore, based on the measured data, it is my opinion that there are no inter-modulation products in excess of 80 dB below carrier levels generated from or within the station operating on the installed system. Based on this recorded data, I conclude that KMMSFM, KISN, and KXLB is in compliance with the requirements of Section 73.317 paragraph (b) through (d) of the FCC Rules and Regulations.

Respectfully submitted,
Electronics Research, Inc.

Jeff Taylor, Field Technician



ELECTRONICS RESEARCH, INC.
 7777 GARONER ROAD
 CHANDLER, IN 47610-9637
 PHONE: (812) 925-6000
 FAX: (812) 925-4026

Established 1943

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Rev#	Revision	By	Date
4			
3			
2			
1			

JOB: INSTALLATION DRAWING
 FOR: LIVINGSTON, WY/BOZEMAN, MT
 Project No.: 07231
 SPPH-BAL-SP
 Date: 07/20/00
 Cal/rev: KALB/100.7 MHz-KAMS/95.1 MHz
 Scale: Not to Scale
 Drawn by: B. FATHERRA
 Checked by: J. G. (JOHAN)
 Name: 07/31
 Drawing No.: 1 of 1

A-2 ERI Antenna Specification Sheet

Clear Channel Radio

Bozeman, Montana

General Specifications

Antenna Type High Power FM-Broadcast, Suitable For Triplexing
 Model Number SHPX-8AC6-SP
 Number of Bay Levels Eight
 Polarization Right Hand Circular

Electrical Specifications

Antenna Input Power Capability 59 KW Max ⁽¹⁾
 Operating Frequency Band 95.1 ~ 96.7 ~ 100.7 Megahertz.
 VSWR <1.15:1 @ Operating
 Frequencies ⁽²⁾
 Azimuthal Pattern Circularity Less Than +/- 1.5 dB from RMS (Free Space)
 Power Split 50/50 (Horizontal & Vertical)
 Frequency Specific Information:

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Station ERP</u>	<u>Beam Tilt</u>	<u>First Null Fill</u>	<u>Second Null Fill</u>	<u>Power Gain</u>	<u>Line Loss</u> ⁽³⁾	<u>Filter Loss</u> ⁽⁴⁾	<u>Computed TPO</u>
95.1	100 KW	-1°	15 %	3%	4.199	.205 db	.2185 db	26.2 KW
96.7	18.5 KW	-1°	7 %	1%	4.348	.209 db	.2480 db	4.70 KW
100.7	100 KW	-1°	15 %	3%	4.074	.2119 db	.2045 db	27.0 KW

Mechanical Specifications

Antenna Feed System Fed With One 6 1/8" Lines
 Input Connector 6 1/8"-50 Ohm EIA Flanged
 Element Deicing.....Radomes
 Interbay Spacing 120 1/8" Center to Center
 Array Length..... 74.75'
 Construction Material (Antenna)..... All Noncorrosive
 Construction Material (Mounting)..... All Stainless Steel

1) Power Capability Has Been Rated Assuming an Operating Transmission VSWR of 1.5:1

2) VSWR Specification Achieved After On Site Tuning For User Specific Frequencies.

3) Line Loss Assumes A Feed Run of 286.33 Feet, 4 1/16" Rigid.

4) Losses Taken From Actual Combiner.

A-4 ERI Combiner Specification Sheet

Clear Channel Radio
Bozeman, Montana

General Specifications:

Multiplexer Type Branch Combiner "Series 973"
Number of Combining Units Three
Injected Port to Injected Port Isolation < - 56 dB
Output Connector 6 1/8 "50 Ohm EIA (Flanged)
Output Power (Designed) 58 KW⁽¹⁾

Heat Removal Forced Air for 95.1 and 100.7 MHz. Natural Convection for 96.7 MHz.
Physical Arrangement All Components floor standing

Injected Port Specifications:

Frequency Assignment 95.1, 96.7, and 100.7 MHz.
Power Rating, Each Injected Port (Designed).....27.1 KW
Input Connector3-1/8" 50 Ohm EIA (Flanged)
VSWR..... < 1.07:1 @ +/-200 KHz.⁽²⁾
Group DelayLess than 150 ns Overall Variation, Carrier @ +/- 150 KHz.
Insertion Loss (Measured):

95.1 MHz. - 0.2185 dB
96.7 MHz. - 0.2480 dB
100.7 MHz. - 0.2045 dB

1) Power Rating Listed is as Designed Only. Actual Power Capabilities May Vary.

2) When Terminated in 50 Ohm Resistive Load.

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7777 GARDNER ROAD
CHANDLER, IN. 47618

FIGURE 1

-----THEORETICAL-----
VERTICAL PLANE RELATIVE FIELD

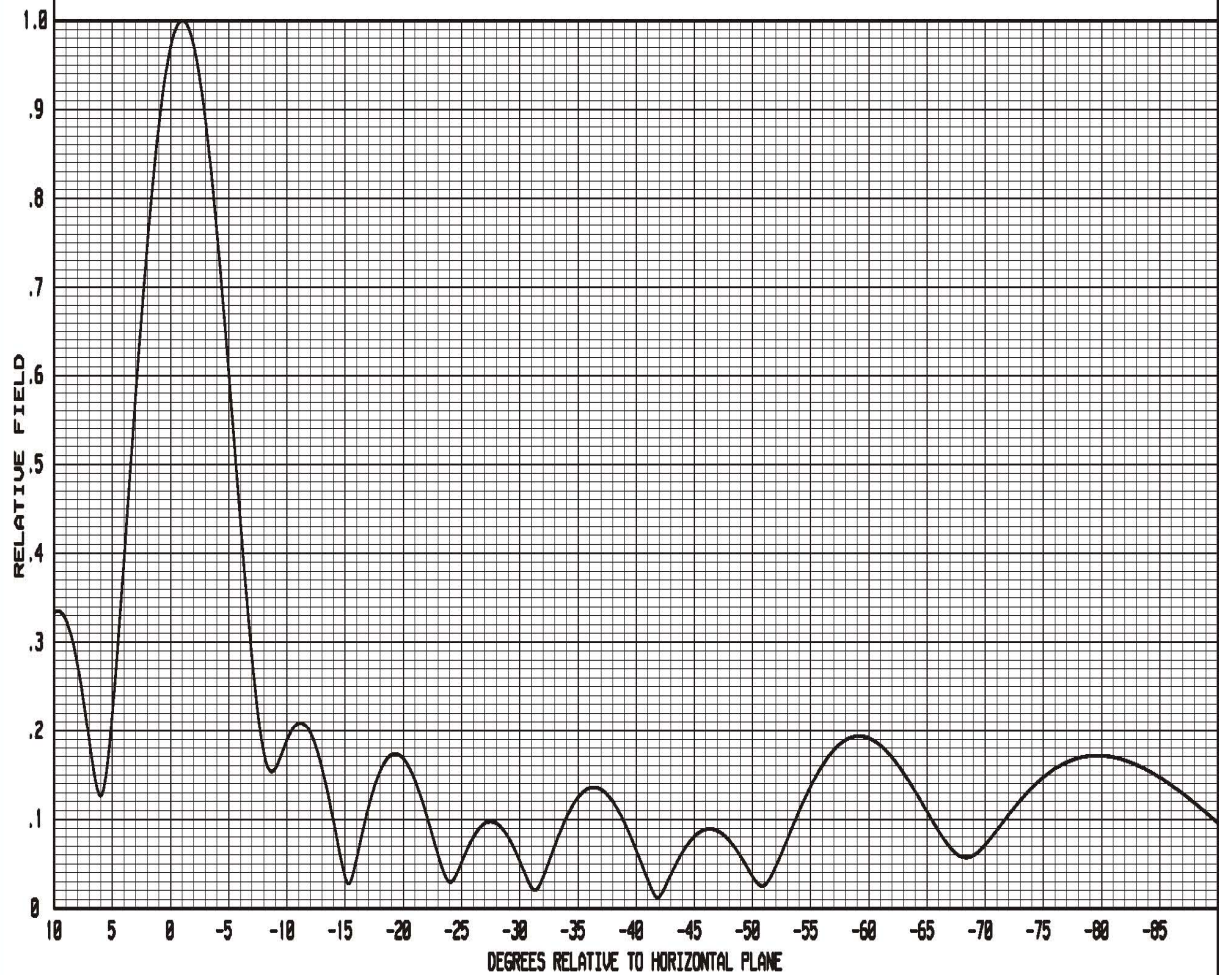
8 ERI TYPE SHP, SHPX, LP, OR LPX ELEMENTS
-1.00 DEGREE(S) ELECTRICAL BEAM TILT
15 PERCENT FIRST NULL FILL
3 PERCENT SECOND NULL FILL

POWER GAIN IS 3.952 IN THE HORIZONTAL PLANE(4.199 IN THE MAX.)

NOVEMBER 9, 2004

95.1 MHz.

ELEMENT SPACING:
120.125 INCHES



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FIGURE 2

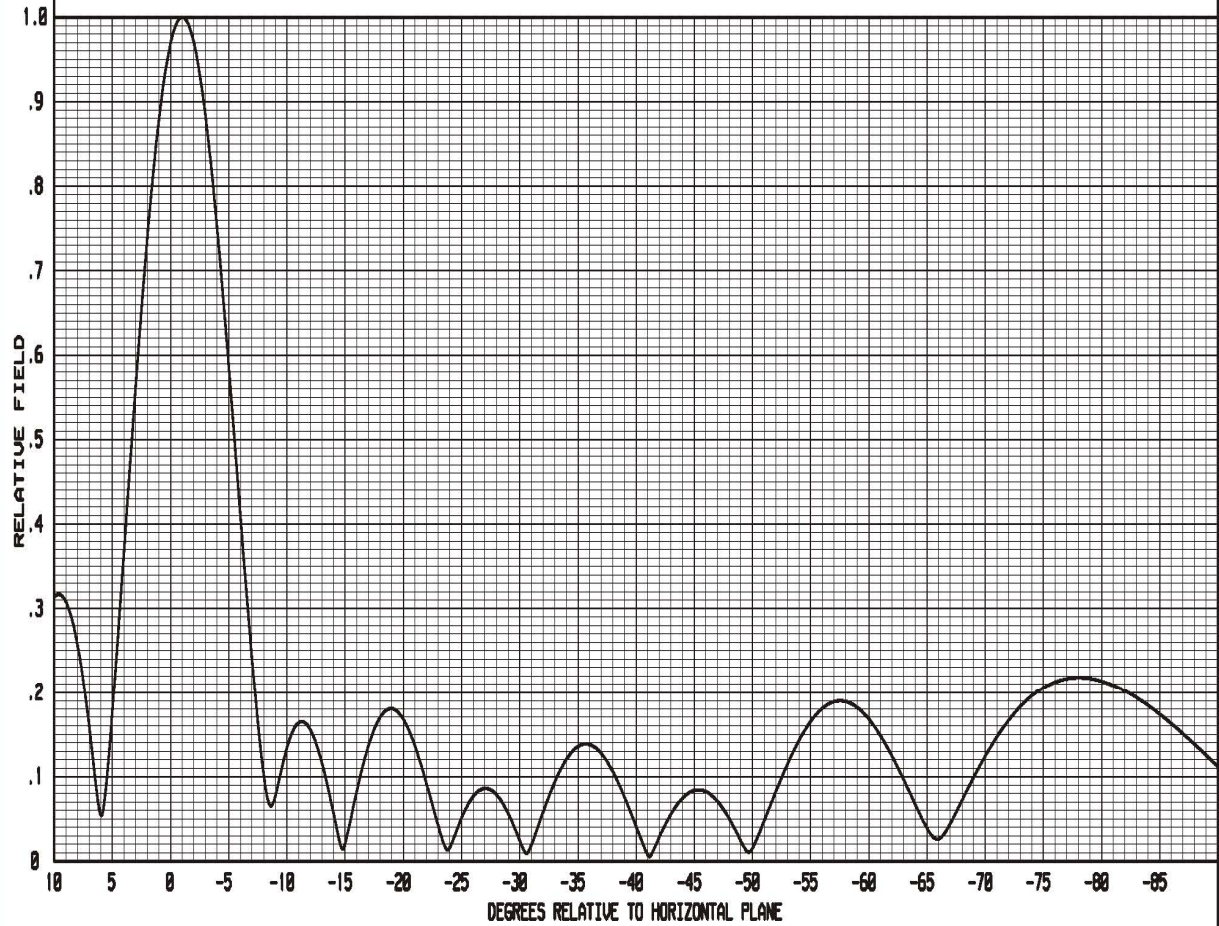
-----THEORETICAL-----
VERTICAL PLANE RELATIVE FIELD

8 ERI TYPE SHP, SHPX, LP, OR LPX ELEMENTS
-1.00 DEGREE(S) ELECTRICAL BEAM TILT
7 PERCENT FIRST NULL FILL
1 PERCENT SECOND NULL FILL
POWER GAIN IS 4.885 IN THE HORIZONTAL PLANE(4.348 IN THE MAX.)

NOVEMBER 9, 2004

96.7 MHz.

ELEMENT SPACING:
128.125 INCHES



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FIGURE 3

-----THEORETICAL-----
VERTICAL PLANE RELATIVE FIELD

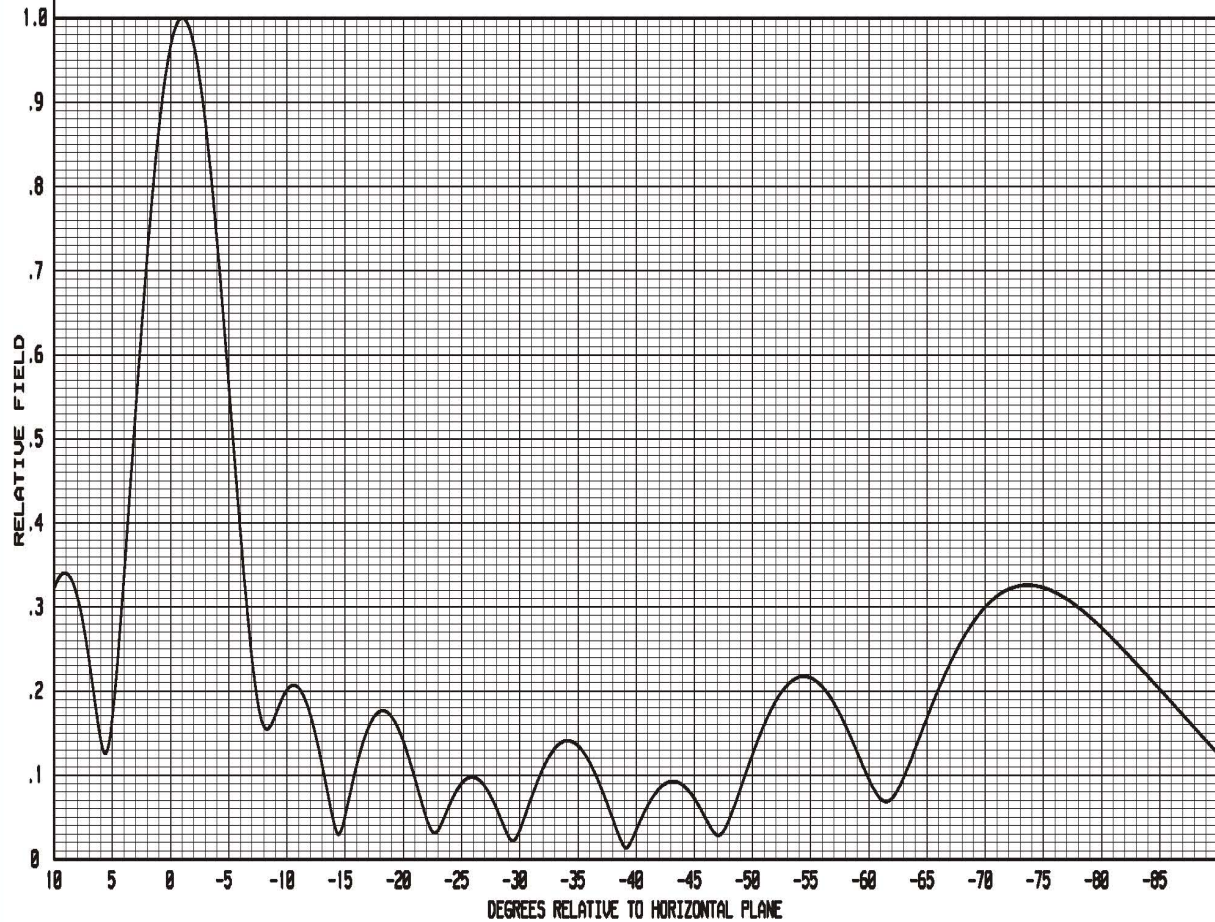
8 ERI TYPE SHP, SHPX, LP, OR LPX ELEMENTS
-1.00 DEGREE(S) ELECTRICAL BEAM TILT
15 PERCENT FIRST NULL FILL
3 PERCENT SECOND NULL FILL

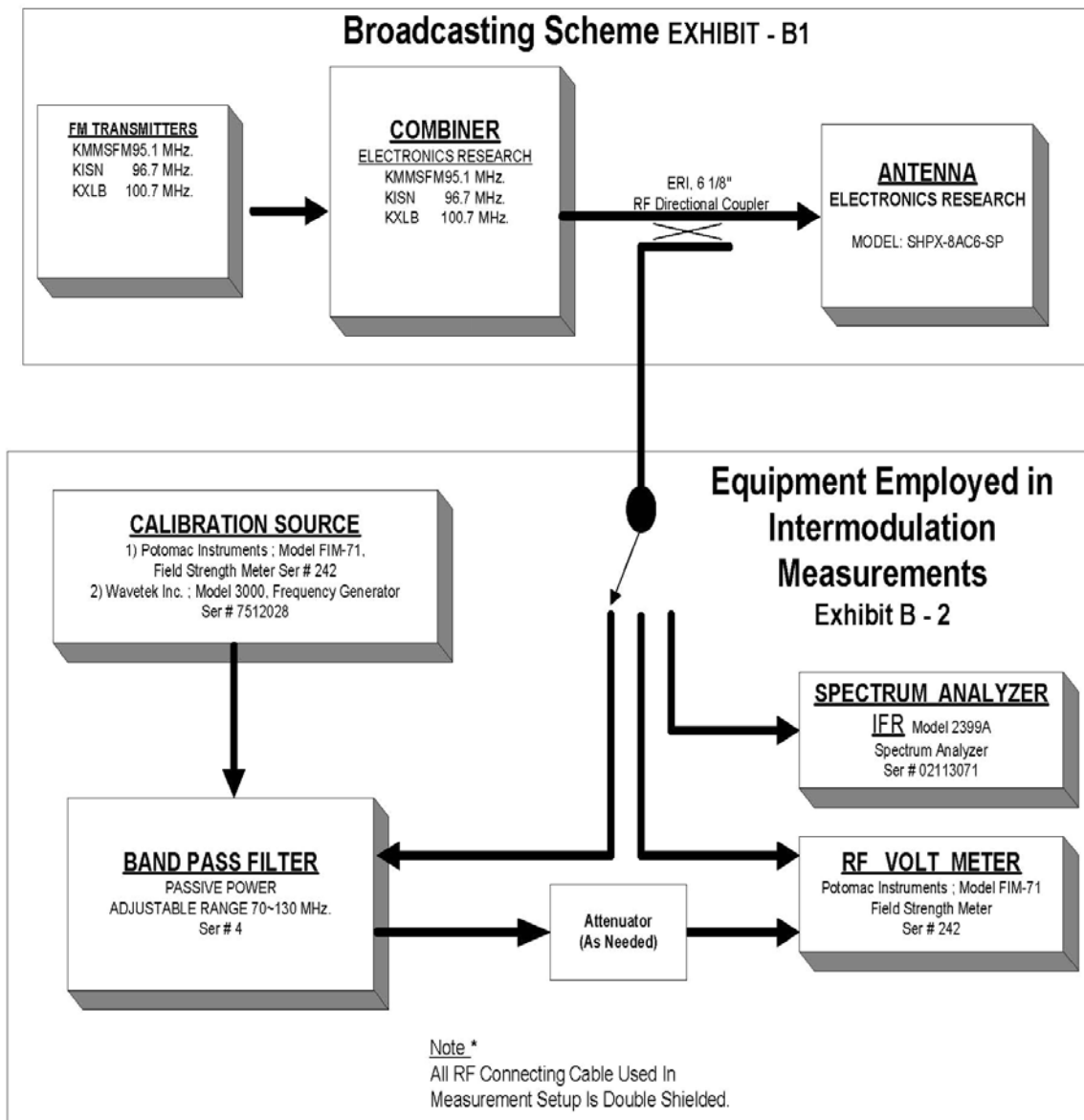
POWER GAIN IS 3.887 IN THE HORIZONTAL PLANE(4.874 IN THE MAX.)

NOVEMBER 9, 2004

188.7 MHz.

ELEMENT SPACING:
120.125 INCHES





Broadcasting Scheme and Equipment Employed in Intermodulation Measurements

EXHIBIT B