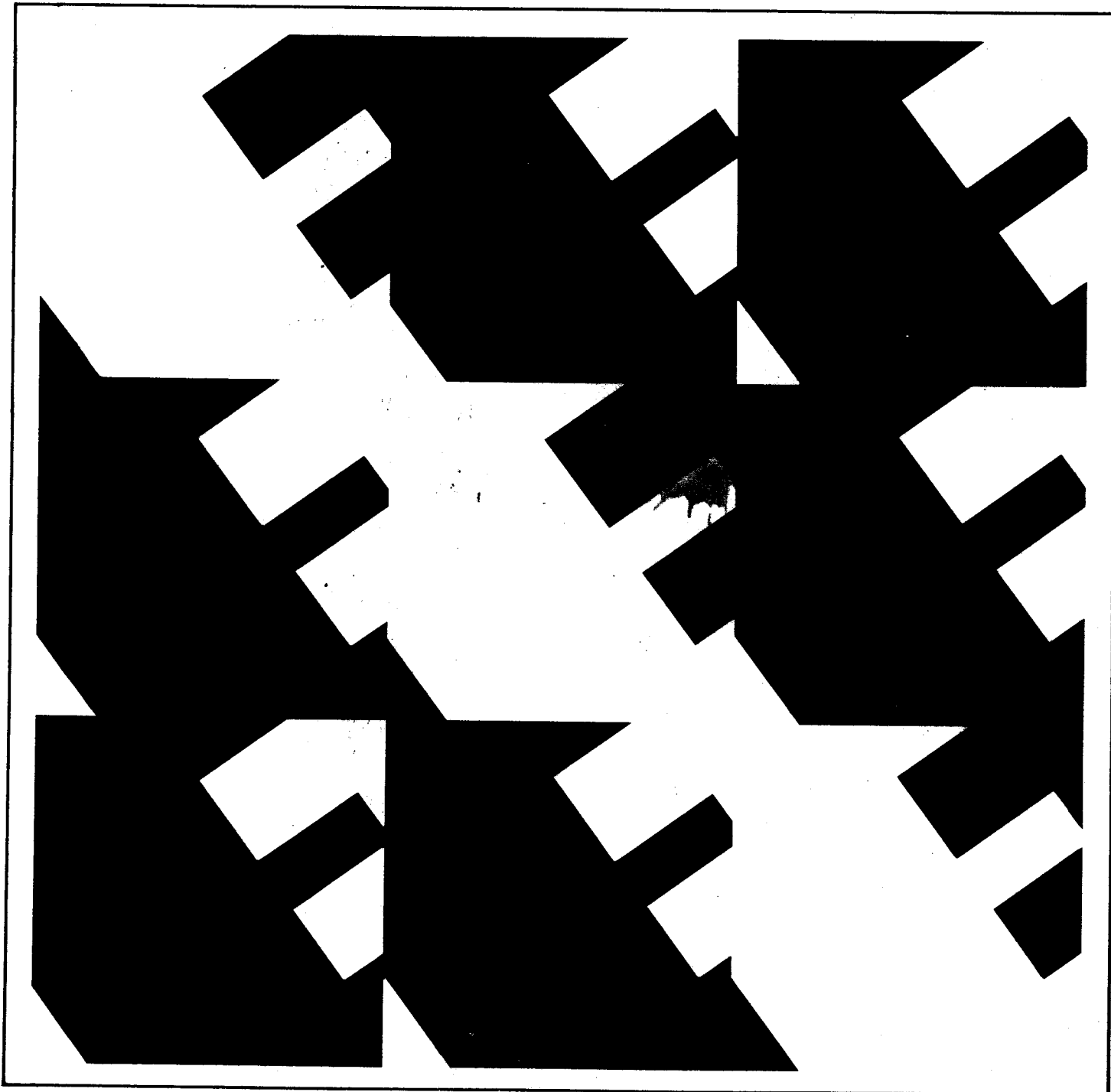


IEEE/IHF Standard Methods of Testing Frequency Modulation Broadcast Receivers

IHF-T-200, 1975
Supersedes IHFM-T-100, 1958



ANSI/IEEE Std 185-1975



Approved December 20, 1974

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Foreword

(This foreword is not a part of IEEE Std 185-1975, IHF-T-200, 1975, Standard Methods of Testing Frequency Modulation Broadcast Receivers.)

This standard is the result of an industry-wide effort including active participation of the Electronics Industries Association and the Institute of High Fidelity to promote standardization in the field of frequency modulation receiver performance measurements. Particularly noteworthy is the removal of the 6dB ambiguity in receiver sensitivity which has stemmed from the widespread usage of "terminated microvolts" to express the input signal to a receiver, as opposed to the long-established IRE-IEEE usage of "open-circuit microvolts". This ambiguity was resolved by expressing sensitivity in terms of available power, this being consistent with both IEEE and IEC standardization. Input signal levels are standardized in terms of dBf, with one femtowatt (10^{-15} W) as the reference level. At a $300\ \Omega$ impedance level, 1 dBf corresponds to $1.1\ \mu\text{V}$ open circuit, while 120 dBf corresponds to 1.1 V, leading to a convenient scale.

This standard was initiated by the Subcommittee on Frequency Modulation Receivers of the IEEE Broadcast and Television Receivers Group*. The 1968-1970 membership of this subcommittee was:

D. R. von Recklinghausen, *Chairman*

J. J. Bubbers
H. N. Frihart
H. Heisrath

A. L. Limberg
F. L. Mergner
R. Snelling

The 1971-1974 membership of this subcommittee which included active representation from EIA and IHF was:

H. N. Frihart, *Chairman*
E. M. Tingley, *Secretary*

M. Alexander
O. E. Beckman
D. French

J. Hirsch
L. Feldman
L. Pearson

This standard was approved by the Standards Committee of the IEEE Consumer Electronics Group. Membership of this committee was:

J. Avins, *Chairman*

D. Sillman

H. O. Wood

*Currently known as the IEEE Consumer Electronics Group.

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