

JULY 2011

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Broadcast engineering WHAT IN THE WORLD IS THIS?

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

BROADCAST ENGINEERING is the field of <u>electrical engineering</u>, and now to some extent <u>computer engineering</u> and <u>information technology</u>, which deals with <u>radio</u> and <u>television broadcasting</u>. <u>Audio engineering</u> and <u>RF engineering</u> are also essential parts of broadcast engineering, being their own <u>subsets</u> of electrical engineering.

Broadcast engineering involves both the <u>studio</u> end and the <u>transmitter</u> end (the entire <u>airchain</u>), as well as <u>remote broadcasts</u>. Every <u>station</u> has a broadcast <u>engineer</u>, though one may now serve an entire station group in a city, or be a <u>contract</u> engineer who essentially <u>freelances</u> his services to several stations (often in small <u>media markets</u>) as needed.

DUTIES

Modern duties of a broadcast engineer include maintaining <u>broadcast automation</u> systems for the studio and <u>automatic transmission systems</u> for the transmitter <u>plant</u>. There are also important duties regarding <u>radio towers</u>, which must be <u>maintained</u> with proper <u>lighting</u> and <u>painting</u>. Occasionally a station's engineer must deal with <u>complaints</u> of <u>RF</u> <u>interference</u>, particularly after a station has made changes to its transmission facilities.

TITLES

Broadcast engineers may have varying titles depending on their level of <u>expertise</u> and field specialty. Some widely used titles include:

Broadcast <u>design engineer</u> Broadcast <u>systems engineer</u> Broadcast <u>IT</u> engineer Broadcast <u>IT systems engineer</u> Broadcast <u>network engineer</u> Broadcast <u>maintenance engineer</u> <u>Video</u> broadcast engineer <u>TV studio</u> broadcast engineer <u>Outside broadcast</u> engineer <u>Remote broadcast</u> engineer

QUALIFICATIONS

Broadcast engineers may need to possess some or all of the following <u>degrees</u>, depending on the broadcast technical environment. If one of the formal qualifications is not present, a related degree or equivalent professional experience is desirable.

OUR SUSTAINING MEMBERS:

ктѕм-ти

KVIA-TV

KRWG-TV

KBNA-AM/FM & KAMA-AM

KHEY-AM/FM, KPRR-FM & KTSM-AM/FM

KLAQ-FM, KISS-FM & KROD-AM

KPAS-FM-ALGIE A. FELDER CSBE

KINT98.COM INTERNET RADIO NETWORK

BURST COMMUNICATIONS INC.- THOM JOHNSON

GIESLER BROADCASTING SUPPLY INC. DAN GEISLER

ENTRAVISION COMMUNICATIONS

PANASONIC-JIM McGowan

SCMS, INC.-

TNT BROADCAST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONTRACTORS, INC. -PAUL TERRY

KSCE-TV

RF Specialties of Texas Dan Sessler.

KCOS-TV

TIME WARNER CABLE

KELP-AM ARNOLD McClatchy

HUNTLEIGH TECHNOLOGY GROUP







Phone 503-286-9555 Fax 503-286-9565 www.burstvideo.com thom/@highfiber.com



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Degree in <u>electrical engineering</u> Degree in <u>electronic engineering</u> Degree in <u>telecommunications</u> <u>engineering</u> Degree in <u>computer engineering</u> Degree in <u>management information</u> <u>system</u> Degree in broadcast technology

KNOWLEDGE

Broadcast engineers are generally required to have knowledge in the following areas, from conventional video broadcast systems to modern Information Technology:

 CONVENTIONAL BROADCAST Audio/Video <u>instrumentation measure-</u><u>ment</u> <u>Baseband video</u> – standard / <u>hi -def</u> Broadcast studio <u>acoustics</u> Television studios - broadcast video

<u>cameras</u> and <u>camera lenses</u> <u>Production switchers</u> (video mixer) <u>Audio mixer</u>

BROADCAST IT

-Video compression - DV25, MPEG, DVB or ATSC (or ISBD) -Digital server playout technologies. -VDCP, Louth, <u>Harris</u>, control protocols -<u>Broadcast automation</u>. -<u>Disk storage</u> - <u>RAID/NAS/SAN</u> technologies -Archives - <u>Tape archives</u> or <u>grid storage</u> technologies -<u>Computer networking</u> -<u>Operating systems</u> - <u>Microsoft Windows/ Mac OS/ Linux/ RTOS</u> -<u>Post production</u> - <u>video capture</u> and non-linear editing systems (NLEs).

RF

-RF <u>satellite uplinking</u> - High-powered amplifiers (HPA)

News continues in page 5

SBE CHAPTER 38 OFFICERS

<u>CHAIRMAN</u> Antonio Castro SBE member # 11456. KFOX/COX retired Chief Eng. 800 Arredondo dr. El Paso. TX 79912 915-584-1220 home 915-525-8507 cell farahjac@sbcglobal.net

VISE CHAIRMAN Marvin Hanley SBE member # 20969 Montwood High School Media Technology 915-937-2500 915-346-7839

Secretary/Treasurer Enrique Lopez SBE member # 18698 Clear Channel Radio 4045 N. Mesa El Paso, TX. 79902 915-351-5400 main 915-351-5415 direct 915-204-2073 cell

<u>Certification Committee</u>: David Halperin.

<u>Membership Committee</u>: TBD TBD

<u>Frequency Coord. Committee</u>: Warren Reeves Owen Smith

<u>Scholarship Committee</u>: Rick Vilardell

Web Site Committee: Norbert Miles

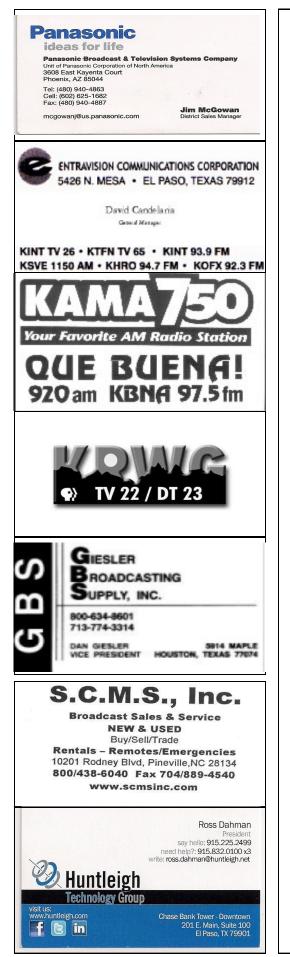
Sustaining Membership: TBD

Program Chairman: Enrique Lopez

Newsletter: Antonio Castro

EAS Chairman: Ron Haney

Executive Committee: Antonio Castro Enrique Lopez Marvin Haney



EL PASO,TX CHAPTER 38 MEETING MINUTE DATE 06/14/2011 LOCATION: Rancher's Grill

MEETING CALLED TO ORDER: 12:40 PM, BY ANTONIO CASTRO, THERE WERE 8 MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY: MINUTES ACCEPTED AS POSTED IN THE NEWSLETER BY GLENN LEFFLER

REPORT OF THE TREASURER: CURRENT BALANCE OF \$ 7,655.89, . ACCEPTED BY NORBERT MILES.

REPORT OF THE CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE: GLENN LEFFLER HAVING PROBLEMS WITH HIS RE-CERTIFICATION. WE WILL CALL MEGAN CLAPPE

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE: ATTENDING MEM-BERS WILL INVITE AT LEAST ONE PROSPECT

REPORT OF THE FREQUENCY COORDINATOR COMMITTEE: NO RE-PORT

REPORT OF THE SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE: VOTED UNANI-MOUSLY FOR ALEXANDER BARRON AS THE RECIPIENT FOR THIS YEAR.. NEXT MONTH WILL PRESENT THE CHECK.

REPORT OF THE WEB SITE COMMITTEE : 551 HITS, NOW WE HAVE A CHAT ROOM. WILL REMOVE DEAD LINE FOR SCHOOLARSHIP.

REPORT OF THE EAS CHAIRMAN : NO RESPONSE FROM THE CHAIR-MAN RON HANEY.

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE: NO PRESENTATION THIS TIME.. RF SPECIALTIES OF TEXAS FOR JULY.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS: PAUL TERRY HAS NO REPORT

NEW BUSINESS OR ANY ITEMS FOR THE CHAPTER INTEREST: NONE

NEXT MEETING DATE AND LOCATION: JULY 12, 2011, LOCATION : CLEARCHANNEL RADIO STUDIO. @ 6:30PM

MEEETING ADJOURNED: 1:08 PM .

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR:

Enjoy the article pulled from WIKIPEDIA, it is of relevant information for our group 2010 . You can always check by your self the content

NOTES FROM THE SECRETARY:

It WAS sent via regular mail a very friendly remainder to those members and sustaining members that had not covered the 2011 dues. Watch for the mail !! ONLY 7 MEMBERS !!



Our July meeting will be held at the CLEARCHANNEL RADIO STUDIO where we are going to present the scholarship check to the student

ALEXANDER BARRON.

And for the MAIN EVENT, we are proud to present:

RF Specialties of Texas, own by our long time friend Dan Sessler. They represent among many other equipment: Nautel AM & FM transmitters and Linear TV transmitters. Do not miss this opportunity to say hello and check out the presentation

The invitation is for Tuesday the 12 of July, 2011 at 6:30 PM @ CLEARCHANNEL RADIO STUDIO

4045 n. Mesa, El Paso, Texas We want to start early in order to cover all aspects of the meeting, so please be there on time.

PIZZA and drinks will be offered !!









RF <u>satellite uplinking</u> – High-powered amplifiers (HPA) RF <u>communications satellite</u> <u>downlinking</u> – Band detection, <u>carrier</u> detection and <u>IRD</u> tuning, etc.

RF transmitter maintenance - IOT UHF transmitters, solid state VHF transmitters, antennas, transmission line, high power filters, digital modulators

 HEALTH AND SAFETY <u>Occupational safety and health</u> <u>Fire suppression</u> systems like <u>FM 200</u>. Basic <u>structural engineering</u> <u>RF</u> hazard mitigation

Above mentioned requirements vary from station to station

DIGITAL ENGINEERING

The conversion to <u>digital</u> broadcasting means broadcast engineers must now be well-versed in <u>digital televi-</u> <u>sion</u> and <u>digital radio</u>, in addition to <u>analogue</u> principles. New equipment from the transmitter to the <u>radio an-</u> <u>tenna</u> to the receiver may be encountered by engineers new to the field. Furthermore, modern techniques place a greater demand on an engineer's expertise, such as <u>sharing broadcast towers</u> or <u>radio antennas</u> among different stations (<u>diplexing</u>).

Digital audio and digital video have revolutionized broadcast engineering in many respects.^[4] Broadcast <u>stu-</u> dios and <u>control rooms</u> are now already digital in large part, using <u>non-linear editing</u> and <u>digital signal process-</u> ing for what used to take a great deal of time or money, if it was even possible at all. <u>Mixing consoles</u> for both <u>audio</u> and <u>video</u> are continuing to become more digital in the 2000s, as is the <u>computer storage</u> used to keep digital media <u>libraries</u>. <u>Effects processing</u> and <u>TV graphics</u> can now be realized much more easily and professionally as well.

Other devices used in broadcast engineering are telephone hybrids, broadcast delays, and dead air alarms

ENGINEERING SERVICES

Broadcast stations often call upon outside engineering services for certain needs. For example, because <u>struc-</u> <u>tural engineering</u> is generally not a direct part of broadcast engineering, <u>tower</u> companies usually <u>design</u> broadcast towers.

Other companies specialize in both broadcast engineering and <u>broadcast law</u>, which are both essential when making an application to a national <u>broadcasting authority</u> for a <u>construction permit</u> or <u>broadcast license</u>. This is especially critical in <u>North America</u>, where stations bear the entire burden of proving that their proposed facilities will not cause interference and are the best use of the <u>radio spectrum</u>. Such companies now have special <u>software</u> that can map projected <u>radio propagation</u> and <u>terrain shielding</u>, as well as <u>lawyers</u> that will <u>defend</u> the applications before the U.S. <u>Federal Communications Commission</u>, <u>Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission</u> (CRTC), or the equivalent authorities in some other countries.

ORGANIZATIONS

In the <u>United States</u>, many broadcast engineers belong to the <u>Society of Broadcast Engineers</u> (SBE). Some may also belong to the <u>Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers</u> (SMPTE),¹ or to organizations of related fields, such as the <u>Audio Engineering Society</u> or <u>Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers</u> (IEEE)) - <u>IEEE Broadcast Technology Society</u> (BTS).

For public radio, the Association of Public Radio Engineers was created in late May 2006.