

### 3 Narrow bandwidth sound-programme circuit (7 and 5 kHz-type sound-programme circuit)

These types of circuits are recommended:

- for setting up a large number of temporary sound-programme circuits for the transmission of commentaries and reports on events of large interest (e.g. sporting events); and
- for permanent sound-programme circuits which are used primarily for speech transmission or as connection between studio outputs and long-, medium- or short-wave broadcast-transmitter inputs.

The performance characteristics of narrow bandwidth sound-programme circuits are defined in Recommendation J.23, and as suitable equipment for 7 kHz-type circuit is specified in Recommendation J.34, for analogue transmission.

*Note* — These types of circuits fall within the category of “medium-band circuits” referred to in Recommendation D.180 [1] for tariff purposes.

### 4 Use of ordinary telephone circuits

For this type of transmission of special programmes such as speech, some operational aspects are given in Recommendation N.15 [2].

#### References

- [1] CCITT Recommendation *Occasional provision of circuits for international sound- and television-programme transmissions*, Vol. II, Rec. D.180.
- [2] CCITT Recommendation *Maximum permissible power during an international sound-programme transmission*, Vol. IV, Rec. N.15.

## Recommendation J.13

### DEFINITIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL SOUND-PROGRAMME CIRCUITS

(former Recommendation J.12; amended at Geneva, 1972 and 1980)

#### Definition of the constituent parts of an international sound-programme connection

The following definitions apply to international sound-programme transmissions.

#### 1 international sound-programme transmission

The transmission of sound over the international telecommunication network for the purpose of interchanging sound-programme material between broadcasting organizations in different countries. Such a transmission includes all types of programme material normally transmitted by a sound broadcasting service, for example, speech, music, sound accompanying a television programme, etc.

#### 2 broadcasting organization (send)

The broadcasting organization at the sending end of the sound programme being transmitted over the international sound-programme connection.

#### 3 broadcasting organization (receive)

The broadcasting organization at the receiving end of the sound programme being transmitted over the international sound-programme connection.

#### 4 international sound-programme centre (ISPC)

A centre at which at least one international sound-programme circuit terminates and in which international sound-programme connections can be made by the interconnection of international and national sound-programme circuits.

The ISPC is responsible for setting up and maintaining international sound-programme links and for the supervision of the transmissions made on them.

## 5 international sound-programme connection

5.1 The unidirectional path between the broadcasting organization (send) and the broadcasting organization (receive) comprising the international sound-programme link extended at its two ends over national sound-programme circuits to the broadcasting organizations (see Figure 2/J.13).

5.2 The assembly of the "international sound-programme link" and the national circuits between the broadcasting organizations, constitutes the "international sound-programme connection". Figure 3/J.13 illustrates, by way of example, an international sound-programme connection as it might be encountered in practice.

## 6 international sound-programme link (Figure 2/J.13)

The unidirectional path for sound-programme transmissions between the ISPCs of the two terminal countries involved in an international sound-programme transmission. The international sound-programme link comprises one or more international sound-programme circuits interconnected at intermediate ISPCs. It can also include national sound-programme circuits in transit countries.

## 7 international sound-programme circuit (Figure 1/J.13)

The unidirectional transmission path between two ISPCs and comprising one or more sound-programme circuit sections (national or international), together with any necessary audio equipment (amplifiers, comparators, etc.).

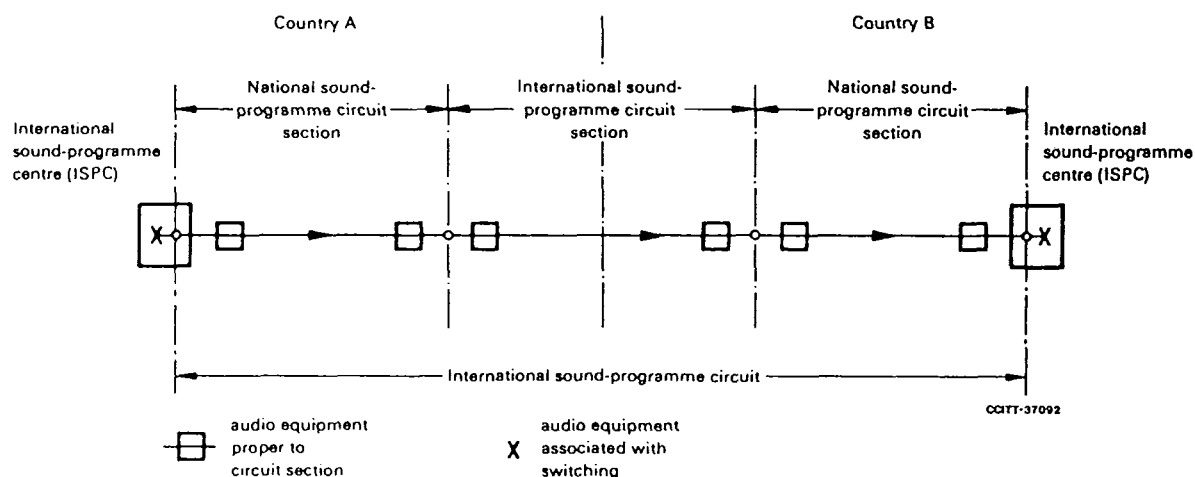


FIGURE 1/J.13

An international sound-programme circuit composed of two national and one international sound-programme circuit-section

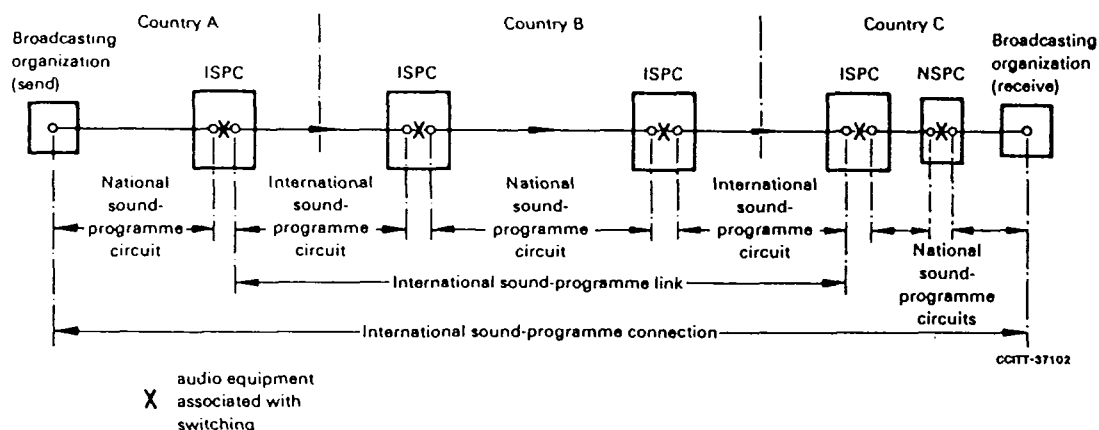


FIGURE 2/J.13

An international sound-programme link composed of international and national sound-programme circuits and extended on a national sound-programme circuit at each end to form an international sound-programme connection