

# Accuphase

DDS FM STEREO TUNER

## T-1300

- Double-tuned front end easily handles high level interference signals
- High-precision DDS principle for local oscillator
- Variable bandwidth IF filter prevents interference
- Multipath reduction function
- Digital FM demodulator keeps distortion and noise to a minimum
- DS-DC achieves ideal stereo demodulation with DSP technology
- MDS type D/A converter
- Memory buttons give quick access to 20 stations





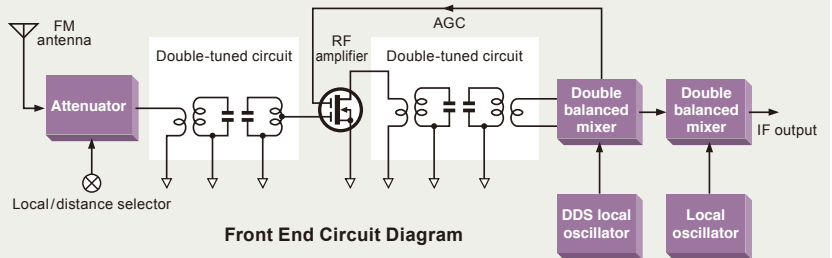
# Experience peace of mind with the T-1300 FM stereo tuner

The T-1300 blends the latest in RF circuit design with sophisticated digital signal processing to create an exceptional FM stereo tuner. The DSP applies a variable bandwidth IF filter, multipath reduction, digital FM demodulator, and DS-DC stereo demodulation after the intermediate frequency stage to achieve unprecedented reception characteristics. The large-size tuning knob offers manual station selection to compliment the 20 station memory slots. Enjoy effortless FM broadcast reception and high quality sound with the T-1300.

## Innovation – At the leading edge of technology

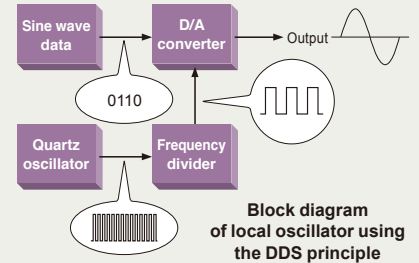
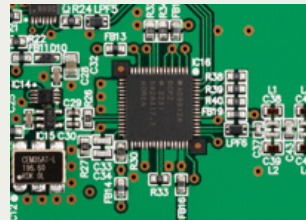
### Double-tuned front end easily handles high level interference signals

The front end not only must provide selectivity for weak radio signals, it also needs to competently handle broadcast stations with strong field strength and convert the signal to the intermediate frequency (IF) while suppressing interference and distortion. The T-1300 performs these tasks brilliantly, thanks to a double-tuned circuit with excellent selectivity characteristics, placed before the RF amplification stage. This proactively prevents intermodulation distortion and blocking which can otherwise occur with strong input signals. The circuit's two-stage design further bolsters performance, resulting in excellent sensitivity and selectivity. The double-balanced mixer with differential input also employs a two-stage topology, forming a double superheterodyne circuit that reliably blocks any type of interference signal before IF conversion.



### Revolutionary DDS (Direct Digital Synthesis) principle in the local oscillator

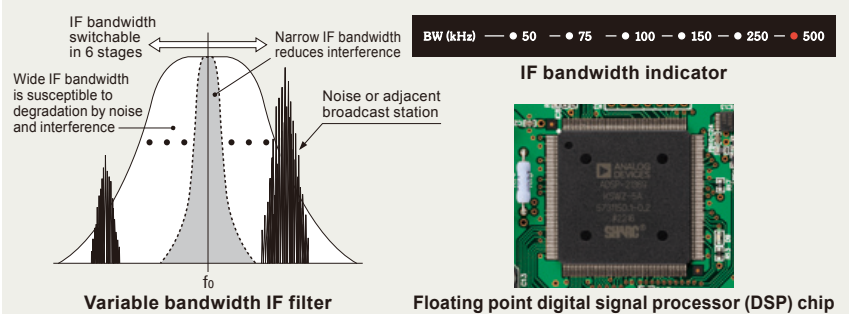
The mixer combines the signal from the antenna input with the signal from a local oscillator for conversion into the intermediate frequency (IF). The local oscillator in the T-1300 is a DDS (Direct Digital Synthesis) circuit. Conventional PLL (Phase Locked Loop) circuits use feedback to stabilize the frequency, but this produces frequency modulation components that tend to degrade the S/N ratio. With DDS, however, the output of a quartz oscillator is divided to create the digital signal timing that governs the readout of sine wave data and the operation of the D/A converter, which then produces the analog waveform output. Because there are no frequency modulation components, this revolutionary circuit configuration creates an extremely pure signal with an outstanding S/N ratio.



### Variable bandwidth IF filter prevents interference

The T-1300's bandwidth selector provides a choice of six settings (50, 75, 100, 150, 250, 500 kHz). Normally, a wider bandwidth setting is preferable in terms of performance characteristics, but restricting the bandwidth can reduce noise in certain situations, making it easier to obtain a quality signal from a station highly affected by interference from an adjacent station.

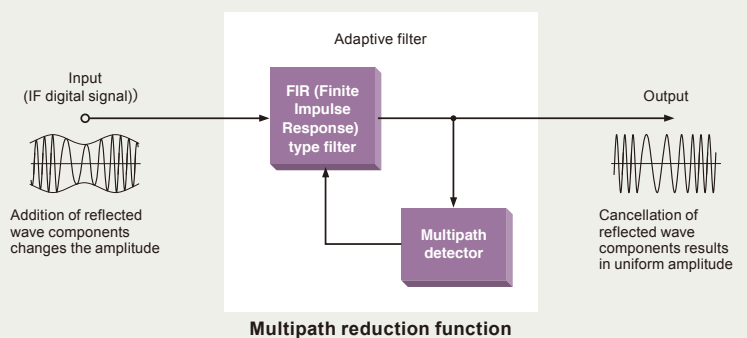
The variable bandwidth IF filter is implemented using a FIR (Finite Impulse Response) type digital filter with perfectly linear phase characteristics, thereby eliminating the phase shift that can occur with conventional IF bandwidth filters.



### Multipath reduction (MPR) function minimizes reflections

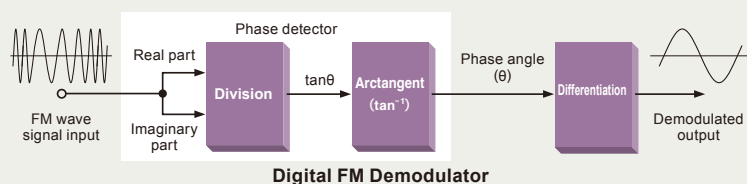
Multipath reception refers to a condition where the same broadcast signal reaches the antenna via several different propagation routes. With FM broadcasts, this occurs when the signal travels to the antenna in a straight line, but is also reflected and therefore slightly delayed by buildings, mountains, or other tall obstructions. When the direct waves and reflected waves are received together, distortion and noise occur.

The high-speed, high-precision DSP chip in the T-1300 makes it possible to perform highly accurate multipath reduction (MPR) through signal processing that effectively suppresses the harmful reflected components. This technique, which is based on adaptive filtering principles, greatly reduces reflected wave components and ensures that only the desirable direct wave components are received, resulting in high-quality audio output.



### Digital FM demodulator keeps distortion and noise to a minimum

The FM demodulator circuit is a crucial component that significantly affects the distortion and noise characteristics of the tuner's audio output. In the T-1300, the imaginary part of the digitized FM signal is divided by the real part to extract the tangent of the phase angle ( $\theta$ ). By calculating the arctangent from this, the phase angle can be determined. Differentiation is then used to obtain the time variation of the phase angle resulting in the FM demodulated output (audio output).



### Memory slots for 20 stations

The station buttons make it easy to store and recall up to 20 broadcast stations. The settings for MUTE, MODE, LOCAL, MPR and BANDWIDTH are also stored at the same time, making it possible for example to memorize different settings for various reception conditions and instantly access them as needed.





- 1 MUTE button eliminates inter-station noise.
- 2 MODE button allows selection of Stereo / Blend / Mono.
- 3 LOCAL button enables attenuation of excessive antenna input levels.
- 4 MULTIPATH REDUCTION button improves reception of direct waves by suppressing reflected waves.
- 5 METER button switches between signal indication and multipath indication.
- 6 MEMORY button assigns stations to the STATION buttons.
- 7 STATION buttons provide direct access for up to 20 stations.
- 8 BANDWIDTH knob helps reduce interference from adjacent stations.

**DS-DC achieves ideal stereo demodulation with DSP technology**

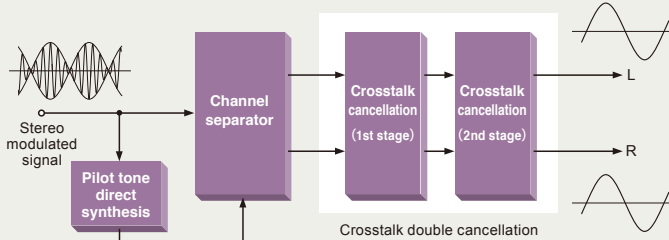
The stereo demodulator in the T-1300 features a principle called DS-DC (Direct Synthesis – Double Cancellation). The demodulator comprises the two technologies described below. Since all operations are carried out in the digital domain through software-based algorithms in the DSP chip, ideal stereo demodulation performance can be achieved, resulting in amazingly high channel separation.

**1 Pilot Tone Direct Synthesis**

A conventional FM tuner uses a PLL circuit to extract the pilot tone and obtain the frequency and phase components from the input signal (stereo-modulated signal). If the level of the pilot tone decreases, noise will be heard and stereo separation becomes extremely poor. With DS-DC, the waveform of the pilot tone in the input signal is identified as is and generated directly by the DSP arithmetic. Therefore the pilot tone can be extracted reliably even in the presence of high noise levels.

**2 Crosstalk Double Cancellation**

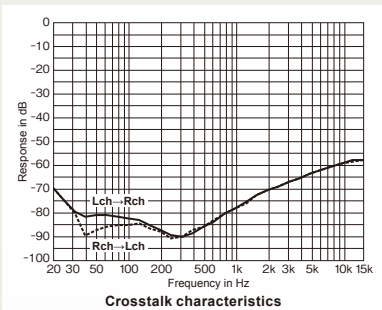
After the input signal has been separated into the left and right components, the circuit eliminates crosstalk using a dual approach that also takes phase components into consideration. The result is extremely thorough left/right separation.



DS-DC type stereo demodulator circuit



DSP chip for DS-DC



Crosstalk characteristics



**Supplied Remote Commander RC-440**

Can also operate preamplifiers and integrated stereo amplifiers.



