

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Radio data system (RDS) – VHF/FM sound broadcasting in the frequency range  
from 64,0 MHz to 108,0 MHz –  
Part 5: Marking of RDS receiver devices

IEC 62106-5:2018

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IEC Central Office  
3, rue de Varembe  
CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11  
[info@iec.ch](mailto:info@iec.ch)  
[www.iec.ch](http://www.iec.ch)

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**RADIO DATA SYSTEM (RDS) –  
VHF/FM SOUND BROADCASTING IN THE FREQUENCY  
RANGE FROM 64,0 MHz TO 108,0 MHz –****Part 5: Marking of RDS receiver devices**

## FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62106-5 has been prepared by technical area 1: Terminals for audio, video and data services and contents, of IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

This first edition, together with IEC 62106-1, IEC 62106-2, IEC 62106-3, IEC 62106-4 and IEC 62106-6, cancels and replaces IEC 62106:2015, and constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC 62106:2015:

- provision has been made to carry RDS on multiple data-streams (RDS2);
- a logo for RDS2 has been added,
- new are receiver profiles, conformity requirements, certification and compliance test.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
100/2909/CDV	100/3059A/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62106 series, published under the general title *Radio data system (RDS) – VHF/FM sound broadcasting in the frequency range from 64,0 MHz to 108,0 MHz*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
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IEC 62106-5:2018

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## INTRODUCTION

Since the mid-1980s a fascinating development has taken place. Most of the multimedia applications and standards have been created or redefined significantly. Hardware has become extremely powerful with dedicated software and middleware. In the mid-1980s Internet as well as its protocols did not exist. Navigation systems became affordable in the late 1990s, and a full range of attractive smartphones now exist. The computing power of all these new products is comparable with that of the mainframe installations in that era.

Listener expectations have grown faster than the technology. Visual experience is now very important, like the Internet look and feel. Scrolling text or delivering just audio is nowadays perceived as insufficient for FM radio, specifically for smartphone users. New types of radio receivers with added value features are therefore required. RDS has so far proven to be very successful.

FM radio with RDS is an analogue-digital hybrid system, which is still a valid data transmission technology and only the applications need adaptation. Now the time has come to solve the only disadvantage, the lack of sufficient data capacity. With RDS2, the need to increase the data capacity can be fulfilled.

RDS was introduced in the early 1980s. During the introductory phase in Europe, the car industry became very involved and that was the start of an extremely successful roll-out. Shortly afterwards RDS (RBDS) was launched in the USA.

The RDS Forum has investigated a solution to the issue of limited data capacity. For RDS2, both sidebands around the RDS 57 kHz subcarrier can be repeated a few times, up to three, centred on additional subcarriers higher up in the FM multiplex still remaining compatible with the ITU Recommendations.

The core elements of RDS2 are the additional subcarriers which will enable a significant increase of RDS data capacity to be achieved and then only new additional data applications will have to be created, using the RDS-ODA feature, which has been part of the RDS standard IEC 62106 for many years.

In order to update IEC 62106:2015 to the specifications of RDS2, IEC 62106 has been restructured as follows:

- Part 1: Modulation characteristics and baseband coding
- Part 2: RDS message format, coding and definition of RDS features
- Part 3: Usage and registration of Open Data Applications ODAs
- Part 4: Registered code tables
- Part 5: Marking of RDS and RDS2 devices
- Part 6: Compilation of technical specifications for Open Data Applications in the public domain

The following future parts are planned:

- Part 7: RBDS
- Part 8: Universal Encoder Communication Protocol UECP

The original specifications of the RDS system have been maintained and the extra functionalities of RDS2 have been added.

# RADIO DATA SYSTEM (RDS) – VHF/FM SOUND BROADCASTING IN THE FREQUENCY RANGE FROM 64,0 MHz TO 108,0 MHz –

## Part 5: Marking of RDS receiver devices

### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 62106 defines receiver profiles and criteria that can be used for marking RDS receiver devices.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 62106 (all parts), *Radio Data System (RDS) – VHF/FM sound broadcasting in the frequency range from 64,0 MHz to 108,0 MHz*

### 3 Terms, definitions, abbreviated terms and conventions

For the purposes of this document, the terms, definitions and abbreviated terms given in IEC 62106-1 and IEC 62106-2 apply. The notation and conventions given in IEC 62106-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

### 4 Receiver profiles, marking and certification requirements of RDS devices and compliance testing

#### 4.1 Receiver profiles

Table 1 recommends the usage of RDS features applicable to various types of FM/RDS receiver, described by the following generic descriptions:

- Hi-Fi – Typically a mains powered non-portable device used within a home (living room, etc.).
- Portable – Typically a battery/mains option device for use in kitchen, bathroom, etc. which may on occasion be taken outside or, for example, on holiday.
- Smart/Tablet – Smartphone or Tablet device with integrated FM tuner.
- Car Radio – A single- or multiple-tuner receiver mounted within the vehicle dashboard, used for audio reception or one which is an integral part of a multimedia system (i.e. excludes any integrated TMC function).
- TMC – A separate hand-held navigation device with TMC receiver or the TMC function incorporated within a car radio/navigation system.



**Table 1 – Usage of RDS features in various receiver types**

Feature	Hi-Fi	Portable	Smart/Tablet	Car Radio	TMC
PI	M	M	M	M	M
AF	R <sup>a</sup>	R	O	M	R <sup>b</sup>
CT	R	R	O <sup>c</sup>	M	M <sup>d</sup>
ECC <sup>e</sup> and PI-CI <sup>e, f</sup>	R	R	R	R	R
PI-Extended Generic	O	O	O	R	R
PS	M	R	M	M	
EON-PS	O	O	O	R	
Regionalization <sup>g</sup>	R	R	R	M	
LPS <sup>†</sup>	R	R	R	R	
PTYI <sup>h</sup>	O	O	O	O	
PTY SELECTION <sup>i</sup>	R	R	R	R	
PTY STAND-BY/EON	O	O	O	O	
PTY-31 <sup>j</sup> (ALARM) EON	R	R	R	M	R <sup>k</sup>
PTYN <sup>l</sup>	O	O	O	O	
Service Following FM & DAB <sup>m</sup>				M	
RT <sup>n</sup>	R	R	R	R <sup>p</sup>	
RT+ <sup>n</sup>	O	O	R <sup>q</sup>	R	
eRT <sup>o</sup>	O	O	O	O	
TP	R <sup>r</sup>	R <sup>r</sup>	O	M	
EON-TP	R	R	O	M	
TA	R	R	O	M	
EON-TA	O	R	O	M	
TMC <sup>s</sup>					M
TMC-SPN					M
TMC-TI					M <sup>s</sup>

M: Mandatory – All RDS radios shall provide features marked as mandatory to be considered in compliance with the specification. However, if in any country the RDS feature in question is not used, M can be replaced by O.

R: Recommended – While not mandatory, it is recommended that RDS radios provide these features for the best possible user experience. However, if in any country the RDS feature in question is not used, R can be replaced by O.

O: Optional – These are optional features that can be implemented in an RDS radio at the manufacturers' discretion.

<sup>a</sup> AF is useful even for a fixed location device (in a simplified form) as it will ensure the device is using the strongest signal if the same radio programme is available on more than one frequency. The receiver should provide an option to disable AF in case the user wants to connect an FM radio cable network service.

<sup>b</sup> Used in addition to Tuning Information with TMC Group (TI).

<sup>c</sup> Connected devices that are synchronized to the mobile carrier's network will always be at least a few seconds time delayed. The time tolerance in the standard for mobile networks is in the order of minutes, not seconds or milliseconds. Many mobile devices can be manually re-configured to synchronize time via another source, but some devices cannot be re-configured, or the end-user does not care to change it.

<sup>d</sup> In order to synchronize with traffic message expiry times, etc.

<sup>e</sup> Required for RadioDNS; ECC and PI-CI uniquely identify a country world-wide.

<sup>f</sup> PI-CI, the PI country code, is used to uniquely identify a country together with ECC.

<sup>g</sup> Capability to identify Regional networks and programmes. Product reacts up to customer expectation. The radio shall identify the generic PI structure and use the regional AF information.

<sup>h</sup> PTYI has some limited application if PTY Standby feature is implemented.