

© Copyright SEK. Reproduction in any form without permission is prohibited.

Kabelnät för television, ljudradio och interaktiva tjänster – Del 1: Systemfordringar på framkanaler

*Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services –
Part 1: System performance of forward paths*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 60728-1:2008. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 60728-1:2008.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN 60728-1:2008

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningssdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 60728-1, Fourth edition, 2007 - Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 1: System performance of forward paths**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 50083-7, utgåva 1, 1996, SS-EN 50083-7/A1, utgåva 1, 2000 och SS-EN 50083-7 C3, utgåva 1, 2007, gäller ej fr o m 2011-04-01.

ICS 33.060.40

Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a säkerhet, prestanda, dokumentation, utförande och skötsel av elprodukter, elanläggningar och metoder. Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetskraven tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringssarbetet inom elområdet

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt

Utdriften av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringssarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringssverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

Var med och påverka!

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtidens standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

SEK Svensk Elstandard

Box 1284
164 29 Kista
Tel 08-444 14 00
www.elstandard.se

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 60728-1

May 2008

ICS 33.060.40

Supersedes EN 50083-7:1996 + A1:2000

English version

**Cable networks for television signals,
sound signals and interactive services -
Part 1: System performance of forward paths
(IEC 60728-1:2007)**

Réseaux de distribution par câbles
pour signaux de télévision,
signaux de radiodiffusion sonore
et services interactifs -
Partie 1: Performance de la voie directe
(CEI 60728-1:2007)

Kabelnetze für Fernsehsignale,
Tonsignale und interaktive Dienste -
Teil 1: Systemanforderungen
in Vorwärtsrichtung
(IEC 60728-1:2007)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2008-04-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in two official versions (English and German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 100/1242/FDIS, future edition 4 of IEC 60728-1, prepared by technical area 5, Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services, of IEC TC 100, Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 60728-1 on 2008-04-01.

This European Standard supersedes EN 50083-7:1996 + A1:2000 + corrigendum August 2007.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2009-01-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2011-04-01

For this European Standard the informative Annex J of IEC 60728-1:2007 shall be disregarded and has been replaced by the informative Annex ZB, *A-deviations*.

Annexes ZA and ZB have been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 60728-1:2007 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 61169-2	NOTE Harmonized as EN 61169-2:2007 (not modified).
IEC 61169-24	NOTE Harmonized as EN 61169-24:2001 (not modified).
CISPR 16-1	NOTE Harmonized in EN 55016-1 series (not modified).

Annex ZA

(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

NOTE 1 When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Where a standard cited below belongs to the EN 50000 series, the European Standard applies instead of the relevant International Standard.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
-	-	Coaxial cables - Part 2-4: Sectional specification for cables used in cabled distribution networks - Indoor drop cables for systems operating at 5 MHz - 3 000 MHz	EN 50117-2-4	- ¹⁾
-	-	Characteristics of DAB receivers	EN 50248	- ¹⁾
-	-	Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB): Framing structure, channel coding and modulation for 11/12 GHz satellite services	ETSI EN 300 421	- ¹⁾
-	-	Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB): Framing structure, channel coding and modulation for cable systems	ETSI EN 300 429	- ¹⁾
-	-	Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB): Specification for Service Information (SI) in DVB systems	ETSI EN 300 468	- ¹⁾
-	-	Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB): Satellite Master Antenna Television (SMATV) distribution systems	ETSI EN 300 473	- ¹⁾
-	-	Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB): Framing structure, channel coding and modulation for digital terrestrial television	ETSI EN 300 744	- ¹⁾
-	-	Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB): Multipoint Video Distribution Systems (MVDS) at 10 GHz and above	ETSI EN 300 748	- ¹⁾
-	-	Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB): Microwave Multipoint Distribution Systems (MMDS) below 10 GHz	ETSI EN 300 749	- ¹⁾
-	-	Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB);Second generation framing structure, channel coding and modulation systems for Broadcasting, Interactive Services, News Gathering and other broadband satellite applications	ETSI EN 302 307	- ¹⁾

¹⁾ Undated reference.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
-	-	Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES);Television Receive-Only (TVRO) satellite earth stations operating in the 11/12 GHz frequency bands	ETSI ETS 300 784	- ¹⁾
-	-	Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB);Guidelines on implementation and usage of Service Information (SI)	ETSI TR 101 211	- ¹⁾
-	-	Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB);Measurement guidelines for DVB systems	ETSI TR 101 290	- ¹⁾
IEC 60050-705	- ¹⁾	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Chapter 705: Radio wave propagation	-	-
IEC 60050-712	- ¹⁾	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Chapter 712: Antennas	-	-
IEC 60050-713	- ¹⁾	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Part 713: Radiocommunications: transmitters, receivers, networks and operation	-	-
IEC 60050-725	- ¹⁾	International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Chapter 725: Space radiocommunications	-	-
IEC 60617	Database	Graphical symbols for diagrams	-	-
IEC 60728-2	- ¹⁾	Cabled distribution systems for television and sound signals - Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility for equipment	EN 50083-2	2006 ²⁾
IEC 60728-3	- ¹⁾	Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 3: Active wideband equipment for coaxial cable networks	EN 60728-3	2006 ²⁾
IEC 60728-5	- ¹⁾	Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 5: Headend equipment	EN 60728-5	2008 ²⁾
IEC 60728-10	- ¹⁾	Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 10: System performance of return paths	EN 60728-10	2006 ²⁾
IEC 60728-11 (mod)- ¹⁾		Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services - Part 11: Safety	EN 60728-11	2005 ²⁾
IEC 60728-12	- ¹⁾	Cabled distribution systems for television and sound signals - Part 12: Electromagnetic compatibility of systems	EN 50083-8	2002 ²⁾

²⁾ Valid edition at date of issue.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60966-2-4	- ¹⁾	Radio frequency and coaxial cable assemblies - Part 2-4: Detail specification for cable assemblies for radio and TV receivers - Frequency range 0 to 3 000 MHz, IEC 61169-2 connectors	EN 60966-2-4	2003 ²⁾
IEC 60966-2-5	- ¹⁾	Radio frequency and coaxial cable assemblies - Part 2-5: Detail specification for cable assemblies for radio and TV receivers - Frequency range 0 to 1 000 MHz, IEC 61169-2 connectors	EN 60966-2-5	2003 ²⁾
IEC 60966-2-6	- ¹⁾	Radio frequency and coaxial cable assemblies - Part 2-6: Detail specification for cable assemblies for radio and TV receivers - Frequency range 0 to 3 000 MHz, IEC 61169-24 connectors	EN 60966-2-6	2003 ²⁾
ISO/IEC 13818-1	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information: Systems	-	-
ISO/IEC 13818-2	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information - Part 2: Video	-	-
ISO/IEC 13818-3	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information - Part 3: Audio	-	-
ISO/IEC 13818-4	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information - Part 4: Conformance testing	-	-
ISO/IEC 14496-1	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Coding of audio-visual objects - Part 1: Systems	-	-
ISO/IEC 14496-2	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Coding of audio-visual objects - Part 2: Visual	-	-
ISO/IEC 14496-3	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Coding of audio-visual objects - Part 3: Audio	-	-
ISO/IEC 14496-4	- ¹⁾	Information technology - Coding of audio-visual objects - Part 4: Conformance testing	-	-
ITU-R Recommendation BS.412-9	- ¹⁾	Planning standards for terrestrial FM sound broadcasting at VHF	-	-
ITU-R Recommendation BT.417-4	- ¹⁾	Minimum field strengths for which protection - may be sought in planning an analogue terrestrial television service	-	-

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
ITU-R Recommendation BT.470-7	- ¹⁾	Conventional analogue television systems	-	-
ITU-R Recommendation BT.500-11	- ¹⁾	Methodology for the subjective assessment of the quality of television pictures	-	-
ITU-T Recommendation J.61	- ¹⁾	Transmission performance of television circuits designed for use in international connections	-	-
ITU-T Recommendation J.63	- ¹⁾	Insertion of test signals in the field-blanking interval of monochrome and colour television signals	-	-

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	11
1 Scope.....	16
2 Normative references	17
3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations.....	19
3.1 Terms and definitions	19
3.2 Symbols	29
3.3 Abbreviations	30
4 Methods of measurement at system outlet.....	32
4.1 General	32
4.2 Mutual isolation between system outlets.....	34
4.2.1 Introduction	34
4.2.2 Equipment required	34
4.2.3 Connection of the equipment	34
4.2.4 Measurement procedure	35
4.2.5 Presentation of the results.....	36
4.3 Amplitude response within a channel.....	36
4.3.1 Introduction	36
4.3.2 Equipment required	36
4.3.3 Connection of the equipment	36
4.3.4 Measurement procedure	37
4.3.5 Presentation of the results.....	39
4.4 Chrominance-luminance gain and delay inequalities.....	39
4.4.1 Introduction	39
4.4.2 Equipment required	40
4.4.3 Connection of the equipment	40
4.4.4 Measurement procedure	40
4.4.5 Presentation of the results.....	42
4.5 Non-linear distortion	42
4.5.1 General	42
4.5.2 Intermodulation.....	42
4.5.3 Composite beat	42
4.5.4 Composite crossmodulation.....	47
4.5.5 Intermodulation noise	47
4.5.6 Hum modulation of carriers.....	47
4.5.7 Differential gain and phase	52
4.6 Carrier-to-noise ratio	56
4.6.1 Introduction	56
4.6.2 Equipment required	56
4.6.3 Connection of the equipment	56
4.6.4 Measurement set-up.....	57
4.6.5 Measurement procedure	57
4.6.6 Presentation of the results.....	58
4.7 Echoes	58
4.7.1 Introduction	58

4.7.2	Equipment required	59
4.7.3	Connection of the equipment	60
4.7.4	Measurement procedure	60
4.7.5	Presentation of the results	60
4.8	AM-VSB television, FM radio and FM television signal level	60
4.8.1	General	60
4.8.2	Definitions for NTSC, PAL and SECAM systems	61
4.8.3	Equipment required	61
4.8.4	Measurement procedure	61
4.8.5	Presentation of the results	62
4.9	Data echo rating and data delay inequality	62
4.10	Interference in FM sound radio channels	62
4.11	Methods of measurement for digitally modulated signals	62
4.11.1	Introduction	62
4.11.2	Basic assumptions and measurement interfaces	62
4.11.3	Signal level for digitally modulated signals	65
4.11.4	RF signal-to-noise ratio $S_{D,RF}/N$ for digitally modulated signals	66
4.11.5	Bit error ratio (BER)	68
4.11.6	BER versus E_b/N_0 or C/N	69
4.11.7	Noise margin	72
4.11.8	Modulation error ratio (MER)	74
4.11.9	Phase jitter	76
4.11.10	Phase noise of an RF carrier	78
5	Performance requirements at system outlet	81
5.1	General	81
5.2	Impedance	82
5.3	Requirements at the terminal input	82
5.3.1	Signal level	82
5.3.2	Other parameters	83
5.4	Carrier levels at system outlets	83
5.4.1	Minimum and maximum carrier levels	83
5.4.2	Carrier level differences	84
5.5	Mutual isolation between system outlets	85
5.5.1	Isolation between two subscribers	85
5.5.2	Isolation between individual outlets in one household	85
5.5.3	Isolation between forward and return path	85
5.6	Frequency response within a television channel at any system outlet	86
5.6.1	Amplitude response	86
5.6.2	Group delay	86
5.7	Long-term frequency stability of distributed carrier signals at any system outlet	87
5.8	Random noise	88
5.9	Interference to television channels	89
5.9.1	Single-frequency interference	89
5.9.2	Single-channel intermodulation interference	90
5.9.3	Multiple frequency intermodulation interference	90
5.9.4	Intermodulation noise	90
5.9.5	Cross-modulation	91
5.10	Video baseband requirements	91

5.10.1	Differential gain and phase in any television channel.....	91
5.10.2	Echoes	91
5.10.3	Amplitude and phase response for PALplus signals.....	91
5.11	Hum modulation of carriers in television channels	91
5.12	Requirements for data signal transmission	92
5.12.1	Data signals carried in the structure of a television signal.....	92
5.12.2	Data signals other than those carried within the structure of a television signal.....	92
5.13	Digitally modulated signals – Additional performance requirements	93
5.13.1	DVB (PSK, QAM, OFDM) performance	93
5.13.2	NICAM performance	94
5.13.3	DAB performance	94
5.14	FM sound radio – Additional performance requirements	95
5.14.1	Amplitude response within an FM channel	95
5.14.2	Phase response within an FM channel.....	95
5.14.3	Interference within an FM channel	95
5.14.4	AM hum modulation on FM sound carriers	95
5.14.5	Echoes within an FM channel	95
6	Performance requirements at receiving antennas	95
6.1	Introduction	95
6.2	Method of measurement of field strength.....	96
6.2.1	Introduction	96
6.2.2	Equipment required	96
6.2.3	Connection of the equipment	96
6.2.4	Measurement procedure	96
6.2.5	Presentation of the results.....	98
6.3	Requirements	98
6.3.1	General	98
6.3.2	Field strength requirements	98
6.3.3	Quality of received signals.....	100
6.3.4	Safety.....	104
6.3.5	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	104
6.4	Interference reduction	104
6.4.1	General	104
6.4.2	Active antennas	104
7	Performance requirements at home network interfaces of cable networks	104
7.1	Introduction	104
7.2	Requirements at HNI1 for passive coaxial home networks	106
7.2.1	General	106
7.2.2	Carrier levels at the HNI1	106
7.2.3	Mutual isolation between two HNI1	108
7.2.4	Frequency response within any television channel at the HNI1	109
7.2.5	Long-term frequency stability of distributed carrier signals at HNI1	110
7.2.6	Random noise at the HNI1.....	110
7.2.7	Interference to television channels at the HNI1	110
7.2.8	Return path requirements at the HNI1	111
7.3	Requirements at HNI2 for active coaxial home networks	111
7.3.1	Carrier levels at the HNI2	111
7.3.2	Mutual isolation between two HNI2	113

7.3.3 Frequency response within any television channel at the HNI2	113
7.3.4 Long-term frequency stability of distributed carrier signals at HNI2	114
7.3.5 Random noise at HNI2.....	114
7.3.6 Interference to television channels at the HNI2.....	116
7.3.7 Return path requirements at the HNI2	117
7.4 Requirements at HNI3 and at system outlet or terminal input when the home network is mainly of balanced type	118
7.4.1 Introduction	118
7.4.2 Requirements at HNI3	118
7.4.3 Requirements at system output	118
7.4.4 Additional requirements at HNI3 for upstream transmission	119
7.5 Requirements at HNI3 (Case C)	119
7.6 Requirements at HNI3 (Case D)	119
 Annex A (normative) Calibration of modulation depth.....	120
Annex B (normative) Equipment required – Additional items	121
Annex C (normative) Preliminary checks on the measuring equipment for carrier-to-noise ratio.....	122
Annex D (normative) Correction factors	123
Annex E (normative) Calibration of the measuring receiver.....	124
Annex F (normative) Correction factors for noise	125
Annex G (normative) Null packet and PRBS definitions.....	127
Annex H (normative) Digital signal level and bandwidth	129
Annex I (normative) Correction factor for a spectrum analyser.....	132
Annex J (informative) Differences in some countries	133
Annex K (informative) Examples of home network implementation	143
 Bibliography.....	151
 Figure 1 – Example of a master antenna television system (MATV) for terrestrial reception	12
Figure 2 – Example of the headend of a master antenna television system for satellite (SMATV) reception	13
Figure 3 – Example of a master antenna television system for terrestrial and satellite (SMATV) reception	13
Figure 4 – Example of a cabled distribution system for television and sound signals.....	14
Figure 5 – System model for downstream direction of a cable network for television and sound signals (CATV)	15
Figure 6 – Arrangement of test equipment for measurement of mutual isolation between system outlets	35
Figure 7 – Arrangement of test equipment for measurement of frequency response within a channel.....	37
Figure 8 – Interpretation of displays for measurement of frequency response within a channel.....	38
Figure 9 – Test signal (signal F for 625-line systems) employed for chrominance/luminance gain and delay inequality.....	39
Figure 10 – Test signal (signal B2 for 625-line systems) employed for chrominance/luminance gain and delay inequality.....	39

Figure 11 – Arrangement of test equipment for measurement of chrominance/luminance gain and delay inequality.....	40
Figure 12 – Displayed pulses: chrominance low and lagging.....	41
Figure 13 – Displayed pulses: chrominance high and leading	41
Figure 14 – Connection of test equipment for the measurement of non-linear distortion by composite beat.....	43
Figure 15 – Weighting curve for 625-line system B, G and D1 (PAL): CW interference with no special (frequency offset) control	45
Figure 16 – Weighting curve for 625-line system I (PAL): CW interference with no special (frequency offset) control	45
Figure 17 – Weighting curve for 625-line systems D and K (PAL): CW interference with no special (frequency offset) control	46
Figure 18 – Weighting curve for 625-line system L (SECAM): CW interference with no special (frequency offset) control	46
Figure 19 – Hum modulation envelope (x = percentage peak-to-peak hum modulation).....	47
Figure 20 – Calibrated potential divider.....	48
Figure 21 – Stable variable DC source.....	48
Figure 23 – Oscilloscope display.....	49
Figure 24 – Connection of equipment for hum modulation measurement (AC method)	51
Figure 25 – Signal D2	52
Figure 26 – Example of the modified staircase waveform	53
Figure 27 – Arrangement of test equipment for measurement of differential gain and phase	54
Figure 28 – Arrangement of test equipment for carrier-to-noise ratio measurement.....	57
Figure 29 – Echo rating graticule	59
Figure 30 – Arrangement of test equipment for measurement of echo rating	60
Figure 31 – I/Q signal source and RF modulator	63
Figure 32 – Reference receiver	64
Figure 33 – Test set-up for BER measurement.....	68
Figure 34 – Test set-up for BER measurement versus E_b/N_0 or C/N and noise margin measurement.....	70
Figure 35 – Example of BER measurement versus E_b/N_0	72
Figure 36 – Example of BER measurement versus C/N	72
Figure 37 – Test set-up for modulation error ratio (MER) measurement and phase jitter measurement.....	75
Figure 38 – Example of constellation diagram for a 64 QAM modulation format	76
Figure 39 – Example of constellation diagram for a 64 QAM modulation format with arc sections due to phase jitter	78
Figure 40 – Test set-up for phase noise measurement.....	79
Figure 41 – Example of mask for phase noise measurements: PSK, APSK and QAM formats	81
Figure 42 – Example of mask for phase noise measurements: OFDM format	81
Figure 43 – Home network types used to define the requirements at HNLI (coaxial).....	105
Figure A.1 – Calibration of modulation depth	120
Figure F.1 – Noise correction factor CF versus measured level difference D	126

Figure J.1 – Mask group delay characteristic for PAL signals with FM-FM sound (Netherlands).....	135
Figure J.2 – Single-frequency interference (VSB-AM NTSC) (Japan)	136
Figure J.3 – Single-frequency interference (VSB-AM HDTV) (Japan)	137
Figure J.4 – Single-frequency interference (64 QAM digital) (Japan).....	137
Figure J.5 – Requirement for echo loss in relation to the time delay of the reflected signal (Netherlands).....	138
Figure J.6 – Echoes (VSB-AM NTSC) (Japan)	139
Figure J.7 – Echoes (FM NTSC) (Japan)	139
Figure J.8 – Echoes (FM HDTV) (Japan)	140
Figure J.9 – Echoes (VSB-AM HDTV) (Japan)	140
Figure J.10 – Echoes (64 QAM digital) (Japan)	141
Figure K.1 – Examples of HNI.....	145
 Table 1 – Application of the methods of measurement	33
Table 2 – Residual carrier reduction factors	50
Table 3 – Frequency distance f_m	81
Table 4 – Carrier signal levels at any system outlet	83
Table 5 – Maximum level differences at any system outlet between distributed television channels	84
Table 6 – Mutual isolation	85
Table 7 – Residual carrier level at television or FM radio output within the same outlet or between two different outlets	86
Table 8 – Amplitude response variation	86
Table 9 – Group delay variation	87
Table 10 – Maximum deviation of conversion frequency for digitally modulated DVB signals	88
Table 11 – Carrier-to-noise ratios at system outlet (television)	88
Table 12 – Carrier-to-noise ratios at system outlet (radio).....	89
Table 13 – Differential gain and phase in television channels	91
Table 14 – Modulation error ratio MER of a DVB signal	93
Table 15 – Phase jitter of a DVB signal.....	93
Table 16 – Phase noise of a DVB signal (PSK, APSK and QAM)	94
Table 17 – Phase noise of a DVB-T signal (COFDM)	94
Table 18 – Minimum field strength levels recommended by ITU-R.....	99
Table 19 – Minimum field strength levels recommended by CEPT [3].....	99
Table 20 – Minimum signal level at the headend input for the reception of analogue sound broadcasting.....	100
Table 21 – Minimum signal level at the headend input for the reception of analogue television broadcasting	100
Table 22 – Minimum signal level at the headend input for the reception of DAB signals at an error ratio of $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ and code rate 1/2.....	101
Table 23 – Minimum signal level and RF signal-to-noise ratio at the headend input for stationary reception	101
Table 24 – Minimum signal level and carrier-to-noise ratio at the headend input for the reception of FM modulated satellite signals.....	102

Table 25 – Minimum RF signal-to-noise ratio at the headend input for the reception of DVB-S or DVB-S2 satellite signals	102
Table 26 – Minimum values for signal-to-disturbance ratio	103
Table 27 – Minimum values for signal-to-echo ratio	103
Table 28 – Signal level at HNI1	107
Table 29 – Maximum level differences at HNI1	108
Table 30 – Mutual isolation between two HNI1	109
Table 31 – Amplitude response variation at HNI1	109
Table 32 – Group delay variation at HNI1	110
Table 33 – Signal level at HNI2	112
Table 34 – Maximum level differences at HNI2	113
Table 35 – Amplitude response variation at HNI2	114
Table 36 – Group delay variation at HNI2	114
Table 37 – Carrier-to-noise ratios at HNI2 (television)	115
Table 38 – Carrier-to-noise ratios at HNI2 (radio)	116
Table 39 – Minimum signal level at coaxial terminal input (case A) or at coaxial system outlet (case B)	118
Table F.1 – Noise correction factor	125
Table G.1 – Null transport stream packet definition	128
Table H.1 – Examples of bandwidths for digital modulation techniques	131
Table K.1 – Example of home network with coaxial cabling (passive) from HNI1 to SO	149
Table K.2 – Example of home network with coaxial cabling (active) from HNI2 to SO	149
Table K.3 – Example of home network with balanced pair cables (active) from HNI3 to coaxial terminal input (case A)	150
Table K.4 – Example of home network with balanced pair cables (active) from HNI3 to coaxial SO (case B)	150

INTRODUCTION

Standards of the IEC 60728 series deal with cable networks including equipment and associated methods of measurement for headend reception, processing and distribution of television signals, sound signals and their associated data signals and for processing, interfacing and transmitting all kinds of signals for interactive services using all applicable transmission media.

This includes

- CATV¹-networks;
- MATV-networks and SMATV-networks;
- individual receiving networks;

and all kinds of equipment, systems and installations installed in such networks.

The extent of this standardization work is from the antennas and/or special signal source inputs to the headend or other interface points to the network up to the terminal input.

The standardization of any user terminals (i.e., tuners, receivers, decoders, multimedia terminals, etc.) as well as of any coaxial, balanced and optical cables and accessories thereof is excluded.

The reception of television signals inside a building requires an outdoor antenna and a distribution network to convey the signal to the TV receivers.

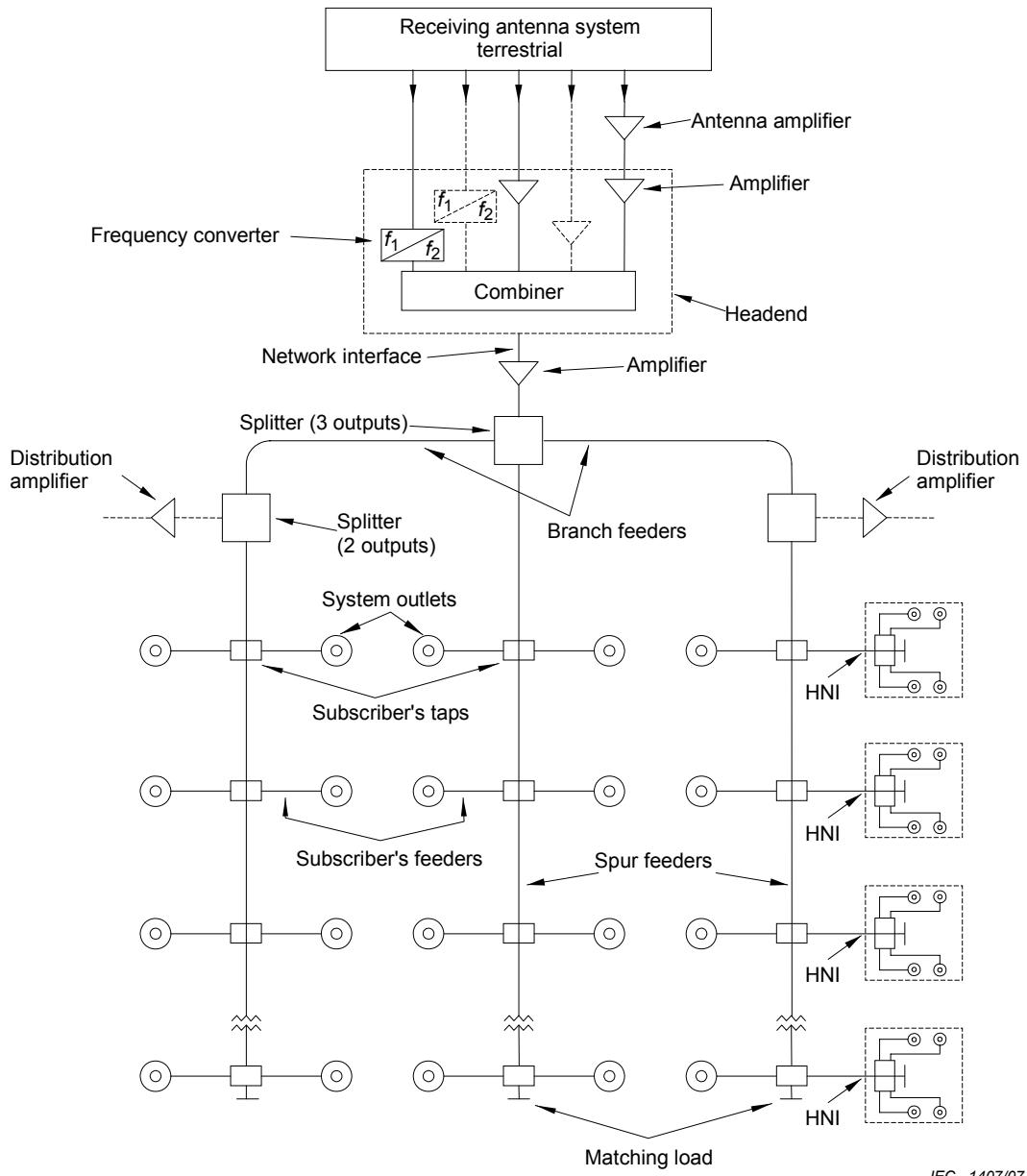
The installation of an outdoor antenna for each TV receiver should be avoided for several obvious technical, economical and practical reasons.

In a building divided into apartment blocks, the installation of a master antenna television system for terrestrial (MATV) and/or satellite (SMATV) reception, as shown in Figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, describing as an example the various parts of the system is usual. Most of the terms used in the IEC 60728 series can be referred to these figures.

When signals to be conveyed to the TV receivers are picked up far away, for geographical reasons, and the number of users (subscribers) is very high, the installation of a cable network using coaxial cables and/or fibre optic cables is used, as indicated in Figure 4, describing as an example the various parts of the system.

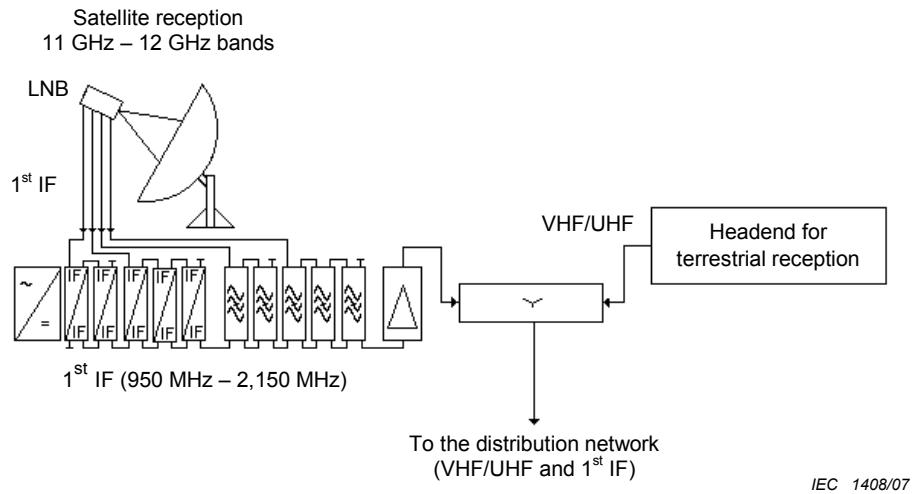
A system model of a cable network is shown in Figure 5, where the main parts of the systems are indicated, as defined in Clause 3.

¹ This word encompasses the HFC networks used nowadays to provide telecommunications services, voice, data, audio and video both broadcast and narrowcast.



Some apartments (dwelling units) are served with a home network (HN), interfaced to the MATV system by the Home Network Interface (HNI).

Figure 1 – Example of a master antenna television system (MATV) for terrestrial reception



NOTE Distribution at the 1st IF on the same cable as terrestrial VHF/UHF channels.

Figure 2 – Example of the headend of a master antenna television system for satellite (SMATV) reception

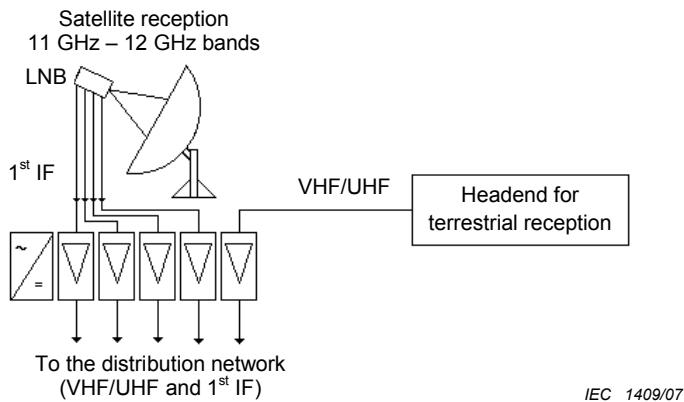


Figure 3a – Headend for terrestrial and satellite reception using multicable distribution

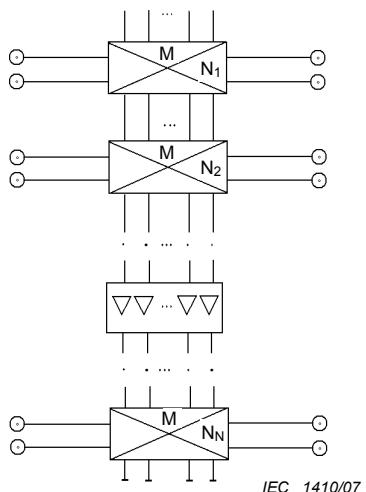


Figure 3b – Distribution with switching matrix at each flat

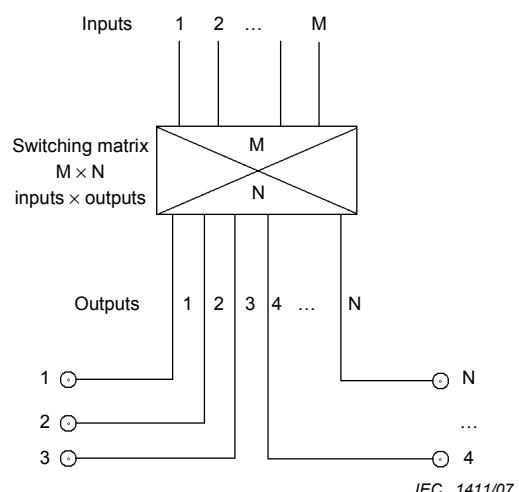


Figure 3c – Distribution with switching matrix: star configuration

NOTE Distribution at the 1st IF using multicable and multi-switch technique.

Figure 3 – Example of a master antenna television system for terrestrial and satellite (SMATV) reception

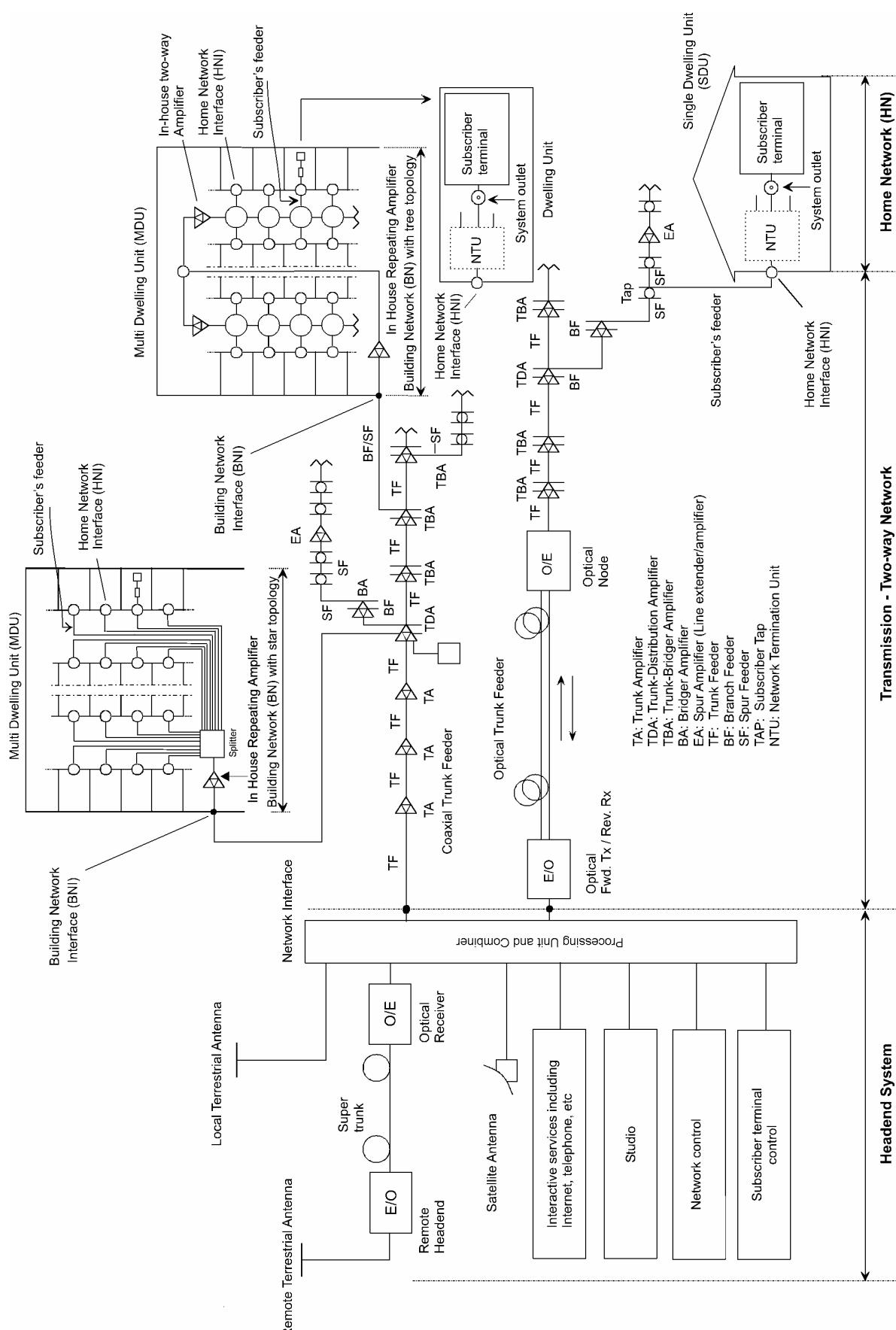


Figure 4 – Example of a cabled distribution system for television and sound signals

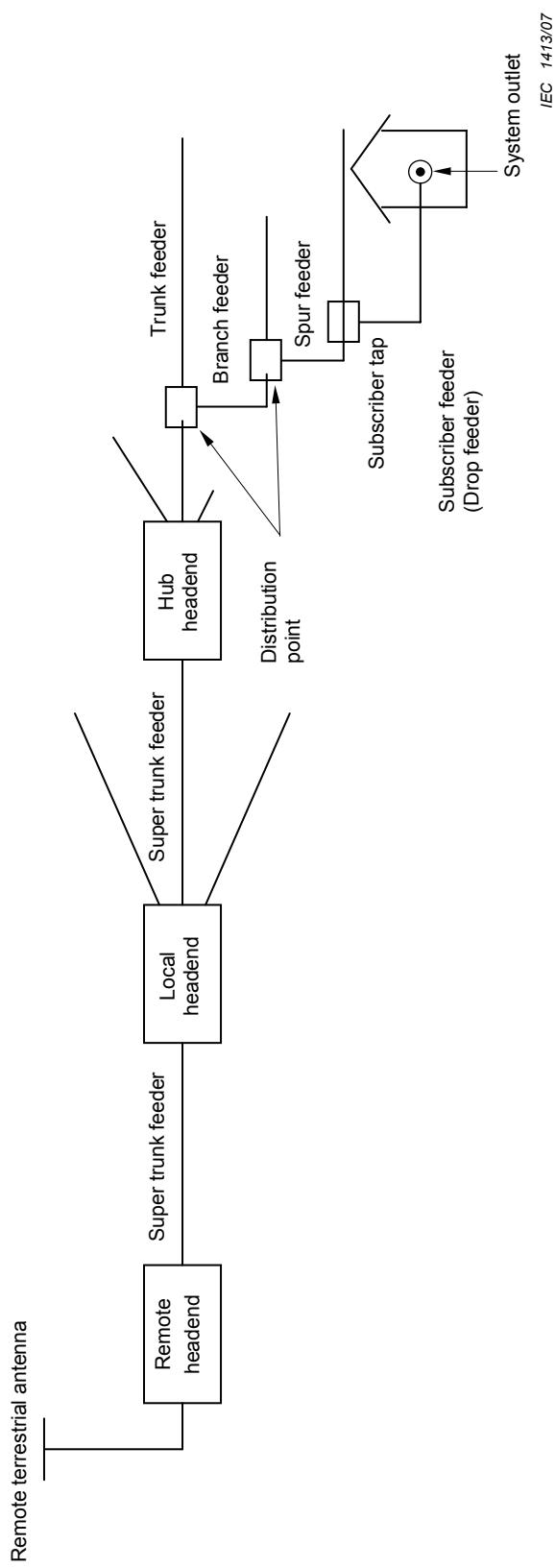


Figure 5 – System model for downstream direction of a cable network for television and sound signals (CATV)

CABLE NETWORKS FOR TELEVISION SIGNALS, SOUND SIGNALS AND INTERACTIVE SERVICES –

Part 1: System performance of forward paths

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60728 is applicable to any cable network (including individual receiving systems) having in the forward path a coaxial cable output and primarily intended for television and sound signals operating between about 30 MHz and 3 000 MHz.

This standard specifies the basic methods of measurement of the operational characteristics of cable network having coaxial cable outputs in order to assess the performance of these systems and their performance limits.

All requirements refer to the performance limits, which shall be obtained between the input(s) to the headend or headends and any system outlet when terminated in a resistance equal to the nominal load impedance of the system, unless otherwise specified. Where system outlets are not used, the above applies at the subscriber's end of the subscriber's feeder. Also the requirements which are obtained between the input(s) to the headend or headends and any home network interface (HNI) are given.

NOTE 1 Methods of measurement described in this standard are considered as basic. However, any equivalent method that ensures at least the same accuracy may be used.

NOTE 2 If the system operator wishes to subdivide the system into a number of parts or wishes to use different transmission media (for example, coaxial cabling, balanced cabling, optical cabling), the accumulation of degradations should not exceed the figures given in this standard.

NOTE 3 System performance requirements of return paths as well as specific methods of measurement for the use of the return paths in cable networks are described in IEC 60728-10.

Clause 5 defines the system performance limits which will, with an unimpaired input, (headend input signal), produce picture and sound signals (at system outlets) where the impairment to any single parameter will be not worse, in normal operating conditions for any analogue channel, than Grade four on the five-grade impairment scale contained in ITU-BT 500-10. For digitally modulated signals, the quality requirement is a quasi-error-free (QEF) reception.

Appropriate performance requirements for the signals at the receiving antennas site are given in Clause 6 in order to provide at the input of the headend of the cable network both analogue and digital television signals with suitable quality.

Clause 7 is applicable to home networks (including those of individual receiving systems) using coaxial cables, balanced cables or optical cables and primarily intended for television signals, sound signals and interactive services, operating between about 30 MHz and 3 000 MHz.

This clause, considering the basic operational characteristics of a home network, specifies the requirements which shall be obtained at the home network interface (HNI) taking into account the performance requirements given at the system outlet or at the terminal input.