

Edition 2.0 2007-08

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD





#### THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED

#### Copyright © 2007 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either IEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester.

If you have any questions about IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

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

Email: inmail@iec.ch Web: www.iec.ch

#### About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

#### **About IEC publications**

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Rease make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigenda or an amendment might have been published.

■ Catalogue of IEC publications: www.iec.ch/searchpub

The IEC on-line Catalogue enables you to search by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,...). It also gives information on projects, withdrawn and replaced publications.

■ IEC Just Published: www.iec.ch/online news/justpub

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details twice a month all new publications released. Available on-line and also by email.

■ Electropedia: <u>www.electropedia.org</u>

The world's leading online dictionary of electronic and electrical terms containing more than 20 000 terms and definitions in English and French, with equivalent terms in additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary online.

Customer Service Centre: <a href="https://www.ies.ch/webstore/custserv">www.ies.ch/webstore/custserv</a>

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication of need further assistance, please visit the Customer Service Centre FAQ or contact us:

Email: csc@iec.ch

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11 Fax: +41 22 919 03 00

standards/ec/84/aa05



Edition 2.0 2007-08

## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PRICE CODE



ISBN 2-8318-9263-5

### CONTENTS

		UCTION	_
,	1 Scor	pe	11
		native references	
Š		ns, definitions, symbols and abbreviations	
	3.1	Terms and definitions	
	3.2	Symbols	
	3.3	Abbreviations	19
2			
	4.1	Methods of measurement for digitally modulated signals	
		4.1.1 Introduction	
		<ul><li>4.1.2 Basic assumptions and measurement interfaces</li></ul>	∠۱
	4.2	Single-channel intermodulation specification for channel amplifier and	∠ 1
	7.2	frequency converter	23
	4.3	Three-carrier intermodulation measurement	24
	4.4	Two carrier intermodulation measurements for second and third-order	
		products	
		4.4.1 Introduction	
		4.4.2 Intermodulation products with test signals at frequencies $f_a$ and $f_b$	
		4.4.3 Signal levels	
	4.5	Carrier-to-spurious signal ratio at the output	26
		4.5.1 Carrier to-spurious signal ratio at the output of equipment for AM-TV systems	26
		4.5.2 Carrier-to-spurious signal ratio at the output of equipment for FM-TV	20 20 5 2
		systems	
		4.5.3 Shoulder attenuation	
	4.6	Signal-to-noise measurement	29
		4.6.1 Television carrier-to-noise ratio (analogue modulated signals)	29
	<	4.6.2 RF signal-to-noise ratio (SD, RF/N) for digitally modulated signals	32
	4.7	Differential gain and phase for PAL/SECAM signals	
		4.7.1 Introduction	34
		4.7.2 Differential gain (for PAL/SECAM only)	
		4.7.3 Differential phase	
	4.8	Group delay measurements	
		4.8.1 Group delay variation of analogue TV signals	38
		4.8.2 Procedure for the measurement of group delay variation on DVB channel converters	30
	4.9	Phase noise of an RF carrier	
	4.5	4.9.1 Introduction	
		4.9.2 Equipment required	
		4.9.3 Connection of the equipment	
		4.9.4 Measurement procedure	
		4.9.5 Presentation of the results	
	4.10	Hum modulation of carrier	
		4.10.1 Definition	

		4.10.2 Description of the method of measurement	
		4.10.3 Measuring Procedure	
		4.10.4 Calculating the hum modulation ratio	
		2T-pulse response, K-factor	
	4.12	Chrominance-luminance delay inequalities (20T-pulse method)	49
		Luminance non-linearity	
	4.14	Intermodulation distortion (FM stereo radio)	
		4.14.1 Introduction	
		4.14.2 Equipment required	
		4.14.3 Connection of equipment	
		4.14.4 Measurement	
	4.15	Decoding margin (Teletext)	
			53
		4.15.2 Method of measurement and measuring set-up (Figure 29)	
		4.15.3 Applicability of measuring set-up	53
5	Perfo	ormance requirements and recommendations	54
	5.1	Safety	
	5.2	Electromagnetic compatibility	54
	5.3	Environmental	
	5.4	Marking	55
		5.4.1 Marking of equipment	55
		5.4.2 Marking of ports	55
6	Equi	oment characteristics required to be met	55
	6.1	General	55
	6.2	Power supply voltage	56
	6.3	RF signal requirements	56
		6.3.1 Impedance (input)	56
		6.3.2 Impedance (output)	
		6.3.3 Return loss (input, output) of equipment	
		6.3.4 Return loss (output) of headend	
		6.3.5 Typical back off for digital against analogue signals	
		6.3.6 Immunity against other signals in the FM radio and TV range	57
		6.3.7 Carrier-to-spurious-signals ratio at output in the frequency range of 40 MHz to 862 MHz	57
		6.3.8 Image rejection for AM TV and FM radio	
		6.3.9 Carrier to local oscillator signal ratio at the output for AM TV and FM	51
		radio	58
		6.3.10 Frequency stability	
		6.3.11 Phase noise of digital modulated signals at the output of the headend	
		6.3.12 In-channel group delay variation for digital modulated signals	
		6.3.13 In-channel peak-to-peak amplitude response variation for digitally modulated signals	
		6.3.14 Stability of sound intercarrier	
		6.3.15 Stability of residual carrier amplitude	
		6.3.16 Frequency stability – SAT IF/IF converter	
		6.3.17 Typical modulation error ratio (MER) for a QAM signal	
		6.3.18 Minimum <i>C/N</i> values at the output of the headend	
	6.4	Composite video signal requirements	
	. · ·	6.4.1 Impedance	

	6.4.2 Return loss	62
	6.4.3 Signal voltage	62
	6.4.4 Polarity	62
	6.4.5 Offset voltage	62
6.5	Audio signal requirements	62
	6.5.1 Input impedance	62
	6.5.2 Output impedance	62
	6.5.3 Signal level	
6.6	Requirements for decoding margin (teletext)	
6.7	IF signal requirements (AM-TV)	
	6.7.1 Impedance	
		63
6.8	Antennas for terrestrial reception	
	6.8.1 Impedance.	63
	6.8.2 Return loss	
6.9	Antenna amplifier	
7 Equ	ripment characteristics required to be published	64
7.1	General	64
7.2	Environmental conditions	
7.3	Maximum permissible output level	64
7.4	Operating range for output level	65
7.5	TV standard	65
7.6	Clamp	
7.7	Noise figure	65
	7.7.1 Equipment without AGC.	
	7.7.2 Equipment with AGC	
7.8	Data control signals, description of interface	
nttps://sta7.9	Output level stability for TV modulators, TV converters and pilot generators	
7.1	O Pilot signal	
7.1	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
	7.11.1 Differential gain	
	7.11.2 Differential phase	
	2 Group delay variation for analogue TV signals	
	3 Luminance non-linearity	
	4 2T-pulse	
	5 20T-pulse	
	6 Hum modulation	
	7 Television carrier-to-noise ratio	
	8 Audio in TV	
7.1	9 Processing units for FM radio	
	7.19.1 Audio input	
	7.19.2 Stereo crosstalk	
	7.19.3 Total harmonic distortion	
	7.19.4 Intermodulation distortion	
	7.19.5 Deviation, pre-emphasis	
7.2	O Antennas for terrestrial reception	
	7.20.1 Antenna gain	
	7.20.2 Sidelobe suppression	
	7.20.3 Return loss of antennas	69

7.21 Control signals for outdoor units	70
Annex A (normative) Definition of the specified test frequency range for return loss and noise figure	71
Annex B (informative) Audio connector for European system	73
Annex C (informative) Selectivity diagram for adjacent channel transmission	74
Annex D (informative) Differences in some countries	79
Annex E (normative) Correction factors for noise	80
Annex F (informative) Digital signal level and bandwidth	
Annex G (informative) Minimum frequency distance of converted satellite signals in the IF range	85
Annex H (informative) Measurement errors which occur due to mismatched equipment	86
Annex I (normative) Correction factor for spectrum analyser	87
Bibliography	88
Figure 1 – Example of headend	12
Figure 2 – Freguencies and levels of test carriers	24
Figure 3 – Test carrier and interfering products in the pass band	25
Figure 4 – Example showing products formed when 2 f <sub>a</sub> > f <sub>b</sub>	26
Figure 5 – Carrier-to-spurious signal ratio in the output	27
Figure 6 – Carrier-to spurious signal ratio at the output	28
Figure 7 – Shoulder attenuation	28
Figure 8 – Arrangement of test equipment for carrier-to-noise ratio measurement	29
Figure 9 – Arrangement of test equipment for measurement of differential gain and	
https:phase.unds.itah.un	
Figure 10 – Signal D2 waveform	
Figure 11 – Example of modified staircase	
Figure 12 – Measuring set-up for determining the group delay variation	
Figure 13 – RF signal (time domain) amplitude-modulated with a split-frequency signal	
Figure 14 – Spectral presentation of the group delay measurement	
Figure 15 – Description of the measuring set-up	41
Figure 16 – Choices of measuring aperture (value of the split frequency) for various measurement tests	41
Figure 17 – Test set-up for phase noise measurement	43
Figure 18 – Mask for phase noise measurements	44
Figure 19 – Carrier/hum ratio	45
Figure 20 – Test set-up for equipment with built-in power supply	46
Figure 21 – Test set-up for equipment with external power supply	46
Figure 22 – Oscilloscope display	47
Figure 23 – K-factor mask for Quality Grade 2	48
Figure 24 – Generation of 20T-pulse	49
Figure 25 – Example of amplitude and delay error using 20T-pulse	50
Figure 26 – Staircase signal for measurement of luminance non-linearity before and	E 1

Figure 27 – Example of a possible frequency combination displayed on a spectrur analyser	
Figure 28 – Arrangement of test equipment for intermodulation distortion	
Figure 29 – Principal measuring set-up for determination of decoding margin	
Figure 30 – Example of diagram of <i>NF</i> , <i>C/N</i> or <i>S/N</i> for equipment with AGC	
Figure A.1 – Test frequency range for TV channel processors	
Figure A.2 – Test frequency range for sub-band, full-band, multi-band amplifier	
Figure A.3 – Test frequency range for FM radio channel processor	
Figure B.1 – Mechanical dimensions	
Figure C.1 – Selectivity diagram	
	75
<b>^\</b> \ \ \ \	76
Figure C.4 – Group delay mask	76
Figure C.5 – Group delay pre-correction diagram	77
	7
	78
Figure E.1 – Noise correction factor <i>CF</i> (dB) versus measured level difference <i>D</i> (dB) versus measured level dif	
Figure G.1 – Frequency tolerance of converted signals in the IF range	
Figure H.1 – Error concerning return loss measurement	
Figure H.2 – Maximum ripple	86
Curven Preview	
Table 1 – Test signal levels in decibels relative to reference level	
Table 2 – Test signal levels in decibels relative to reference level	
Table 3 – Test signal levels in decibels relative to reference level	
Table 4 – Noise bandwidth	
Table 5 – Frequency distances for phase noise measurement	
Table 6 – Publications for environmental requirements of headend equipment	
Table 7 - Return loss (input, output) of equipment	
Table 8 – Return loss (output) of headend	56
Table 9 – Typical levels of digital signals with respect to analogue signals (back of	ff)57
Table 10 – Carrier-to-spurious-signals ratio of digital modulated channel with resp	
to the peak level of an analogue TV carrier	
Table 11 – Frequency stability for AM TV related to the nominal AM TV frequency	
Table 12 – Long-term frequency stability for digital modulated signals	
Table 13 – Shoulder attenuation for digital modulated signals	
Table 14 – Phase noise of a DVB signal (PSK and QAM)	
Table 15 – Phase noise of a DVB signal (OFDM)	
Table 16 – In-channel group delay variation for digital modulated signals	
Table 17 – In-channel peak-to-peak amplitude response variation of DVB signals .	
Table 18 – Stability of sound intercarrier	
Table 19 – Stability of residual carrier amplitude	
Table 20 – Frequency stability – SAT IF/IF converter	
Table 21 – Minimum requirements for MER for different QAM modulation schemes	61

Table 22 – C/N values for converters at the headend output	61
Table 23 – Return loss	62
Table 24 – Signal voltage	62
Table 25 – Signal level	63
Table 26 – Requirements for decoding margin (Teletext)	63
Table 27 – Return loss – IF signal	63
Table 28 – Return loss – Antennas for terrestrial reception	63
Table 29 – Recommended temperature ranges	64
Table 30 – Carrier-to-third-order intermodulation ratio for maximum output level of channel amplifiers/frequency converters	64
Table 31 – Carrier-to-third-order intermodulation ratio for maximum output level of sub-band, full band, multi-band amplifiers and multi-channel frequency converters for AM TV (not for channel amplifier)	64
Table 32 – Carrier-to-second-order intermodulation ratio for maximum output level of sub-band, full band, multi-band amplifiers and frequency converters for AM TV or FM radio (not for channel amplifier)	65
Table 33 – Carrier-to-intermodulation ratio for maximum output level of FM-TV channel amplifiers/frequency converters	65
Table 34 – Carrier-to-third-order intermodulation ratio for maximum output level of FM TV full band, sub-band amplifiers	65
Table 35 – Output level stability for TV modulators and TV converters	66
Table 36 – Recommendation for differential gain	67
Table 37 – Recommendation for differential phase	67
Table 38 – Recommendation for group delay variation	67
Table 39 – Recommendation for luminance non-linearity	68
Table 40 – K-factor masks for 2T-pulse responses	68
Table 41 – Recommendations for sidelobe suppression	7.2.869 200
Table 42 – Recommendation for return loss of antennas	69
Table B.1 – Mechanical dimensions	73
Table B.2 – Rin and signal allocation	73
Table B.2 – Rin and signal allocation	73
Table C.1 – Selectivity table	75
Table C.2 – Group delay pre-correction table	77
Table E.1 – Noise correction factor	80
Table F.1 – Examples of bandwidths for digital modulation techniques	84

#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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

#### Part 5: Headend equipment

#### **FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter
- 5) IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to EC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and EC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 60728-5 has been prepared by Technical Area 5: Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services, of IEC Technical Committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2001, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- Revised title and scope
- · Clause 3, several new terms and definitions
- Subclause 4.1, Methods of measurement for digitally modulated signals
- Subclause 4.6.2, RF signal-to-noise ratio (S<sub>D RF</sub>/N) for digitally modulated signals

- Subclause 4.8.2, Procedure for the measurement of group delay variation on DVB channel converters
- Subclause 4.9, Phase noise of an RF carrier
- Subclause 4.15, Decoding margin (Teletext)
- · Annex D, Special national conditions
- Annex E, Correction factors for noise
- · Annex F, Digital signal level and bandwidth
- Annex G, Minimum frequency distance of converted satellite signals in the IF range
- · Annex H, Measurement errors which occur due to mismatched equipment
- Annex I, Correction factor for spectrum analyser

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting	
100/1244/FDIS	100/1276/RVD	

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

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

The list of all the parts of the IEC 60728 series, under the general title Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services, can be found on the IEC website.

The actual list of all parts of the IEC 60728 series can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- · reconfirmed,
- · withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

For special national conditions existing in some countries, see Annex D.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

#### 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 standardisation 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 standardisation 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.

(https://stapoxxdx.iteh.ai)

Document Preview

FE 60 28-5:2007

ps://standards.iteh.av.zx \standards.iteh.av.zx \standards.iteh.av.z

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

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

#### Part 5: Headend equipment

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60728 defines the characteristics of equipment used in the headends of terrestrial broadcast and satellite receiving systems (without satellite outdoor units and without those broadband amplifiers in the headend as described in IEC 60728-3). The satellite outdoor units for FSS are described in ETSI ETS 300 158, for BSS in ETSI ETS 300 249. Test methods for both types (FSS and BSS) of satellite outdoor units are laid down in ETSI ETS 300 457.

#### This standard

- covers the frequency range 5 MHz to 3 000 MHz,
- identifies performance requirements for certain parameters,
- lays down data publication requirements for dertain parameters,
- stipulates methods of measurements;
- introduces minimum requirements defining quality grades (Q-grades).

This standard defines the overall characteristics for upstream/downstream signals between external sources/sinks (for example, antennas, cable modem termination systems, etc.) and the system interface to the cable network. In the case of modular headend systems, also single equipment as modulators, converters, etc. are described. Cable modem termination systems, encrypters, etc. are not described in this standard. If such equipment is used in headends, the relevant parameters for RF, video, audio and data interfaces should be met.

According to the definitions in 3.1 the headends are divided into the following three quality grades:

- Grade 1: central headend;
- Grade 2: hub headend or hubsite;
- Grade 3: MATV headend/individual reception headend.

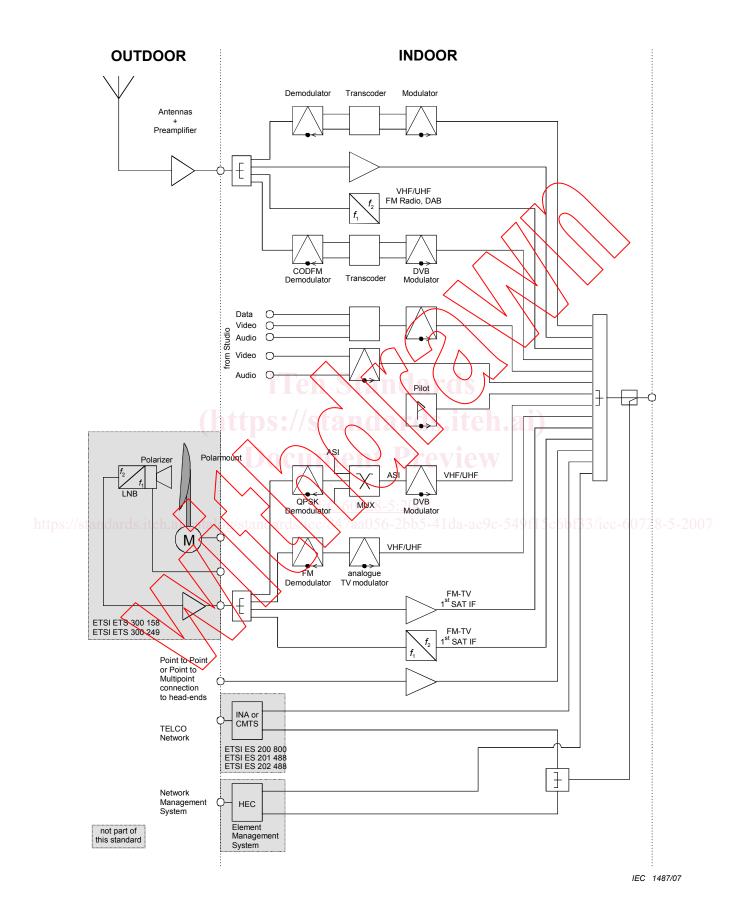


Figure 1 - Example of headend