IEC 60728-113

Edition 1.0 2018-07

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 113: Optical systems for broadcast signal transmissions loaded with digital channels only

Réseaux de distribution par câbles pour signaux de télévision, signaux de radiodiffusion sonore et services interactifs – Partie 113: Systèmes optiques pour la transmission de signaux de diffusion soumis à une charge de porteuses exclusivement numériques

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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

Part 113: Optical systems for broadcast signal transmissions loaded with digital channels only

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60728-13 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 bilingual version (2018-12) corresponds to the monolingual English version, published in 2018-07.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
100/3103/FDIS	100/3125/RVD

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.

The French version of this standard has not been voted upon.

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

The list of all the parts of the IEC 60728 series, published under the general title *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services,* 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

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- withdrawn,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

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

International Standards and other deliverables of the IEC 60728 series deal with cable networks, including equipment and associated methods of measurement for headend reception, processing and distribution of television and sound signals and for processing, interfacing and transmitting all kinds of data signals for interactive services using all applicable transmission media. These signals are typically transmitted in networks by frequency-multiplexing techniques.

This includes, for instance:

- regional and local broadband cable networks,
- extended satellite and terrestrial television distribution systems,
- individual satellite and terrestrial television receiving systems,

and all kinds of equipment, systems and installations used in such cable networks, distribution and receiving systems.

The extent of this standardization work ranges from antennas and/or special interfaces to headends, or other interface points on the network up to any terminal interface of the equipment on the customer's premises.

The standardization work will consider coexistence with users of the RF spectrum in wired and wireless transmission systems.

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

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

Part 113: Optical systems for broadcast signal transmissions loaded with digital channels only

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60728 is applicable to optical transmission systems for broadcast signal transmission that consist of headend equipment, optical transmission lines, in-house wirings and system outlets. These systems are primarily intended for television and sound signals using digital transmission technology. This document specifies the basic system parameters and methods of measurement for optical distribution systems between headend equipment and system outlets in order to assess the system performance and its performance limits.

In this document, the upper signal frequency is limited at about 1 000 MHz. For systems requiring more bandwidth, refer to IEC 60728-13-1.

The purpose of this part of IEC 60728 is to describe the system specifications of FTTH (fibre to the home) networks for digitally modulated broadcast signal transmission. This document is also applicable to broadcast signal transmission using a telecommunication network if it satisfies the optical portion of this document. This document describes RF transmission for fully digitalized broadcast and narrowcast (limited area distribution of broadcast) signals over FTTH, and introduces xPON system as a physical layer media. The detailed description of the physical layer is out of the scope of this document. The scope is limited to RF signal transmission over FTTH, thus, it does not include IP transport technologies, such as IP Multicast and associate protocols.

Some interference descriptions between the telecommunication system and the broadcast system are addressed in Clause 7.

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 60068-1:2013, *Environmental testing – Part 1: General and guidance*

IEC 60728-1:2014, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 1: System performance of forward paths*

IEC 60728-6:2011, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 6: Optical equipment*

IEC TR 60728-6-1:2006, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 6-1: System guidelines for analogue optical transmission systems*

IEC 60728-101:2016, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 101: System performance of forward paths loaded with digital channels only*

IEC 60825-1, *Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements*

IEC 60825-2, *Safety of laser products – Part 2: Safety of optical fibre communication systems (OFCS)*

IEC 60825-12, *Safety of laser products – Part 12: Safety of free space optical communication systems used for transmission of information*

IEC 61755-1:2005, *Fibre optic connector optical interfaces – Part 1: Optical interfaces for single mode non-dispersion shifted fibres – General and guidance*

ITU-T Recommendation G.692, *Optical interfaces for multichannel systems with optical amplifiers*

ITU-T Recommendation G.694.2, *Spectral grids for WDM applications: CWDM wavelength grid*

ITU-T Recommendation J.83, *Digital multi-programme systems for television, sound and data services for cable distribution*

ITU-T Recommendation J.382, *Advanced digital downstream transmission systems for television, sound and data services for cable distribution*

3 Terms, definitions, graphical symbols and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions 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

3.1.1
optical transmitter
transmitting fibre optic terminal device accepting at its input port an electrical signal and providing at its output port an optical signal modulated by that input signal

Note 1 to entry: For the purposes of this document, optical transmitters can have more than one input port accepting electrical RF signals.

Note 2 to entry: This piece of equipment amplifies frequency multiplexed electrical signals and converts these electrical signals into optical signals. The optical wavelength is a 1 500 nm band (1 550 ± 10 nm in the 1 530 nm to 1 625 nm range).

[SOURCE: IEC TR 61931:1998, 2.9.6, modified – Notes 1 and 2 have been added]

3.1.2
optical receiver
receiving fibre optic terminal device accepting at its input port a modulated optical signal, and providing at its output port the corresponding demodulated electrical signal (with the associated clock, if digital)

Note 1 to entry: For the purposes of this document, optical receivers can have more than one output port providing electrical RF signals.

[SOURCE: IEC TR 61931:1998, 2.9.7, modified – Note 1 has been added]

3.1.3
optical amplifier
optical waveguide device containing a suitably pumped, active medium which is able to amplify an optical signal

Note 1 to entry: There are several methods based on wavelength to be used for amplification. The term “Erbium Doped Fibre Amplifier (EDFA)” is the synonym of optical amplifier in this document.

[SOURCE: IEC TR 61931:1998, 2.7.75, modified – Note 1 has been added.]

3.1.4
splitter
optical fibre device, possessing three or more optical ports, which shares optical power among its ports in a predetermined fashion, at the same wavelength or wavelengths, without wavelength conversion

Note 1 to entry: The ports can be connected to fibres, detectors, etc.

[SOURCE: IEC TR 61931:1998, 2.6.21, modified – The term "splitter" has been added, and "optical fibre branching device" and "optical fibre coupler" have been deleted.]

3.1.5
WDM filter
wavelength selecting device (used in WDM transmission systems) in which optical signals can be transferred between two predetermined ports, depending on the wavelength of the signal

3.1.6
WDM coupler
wavelength coupling device (used in WDM transmission systems) in which optical signals in different wavelengths can be coupled between two predetermined ports

3.1.7
optical modulation index
optical modulation index of k^{th} RF signal, OMI_k is defined as

$$OMI_k = \frac{\phi_h - \phi_l}{\phi_h + \phi_l}$$

where

ϕ_h is the highest instantaneous optical power of the intensity modulated optical signal;

ϕ_l is the lowest instantaneous optical power of the intensity modulated optical signal;

k is the total number of RF signals.

Note 1 to entry: This definition does not apply to systems where the input signals are converted and transported as digital baseband signals. In this case, the terms "modulation depth" or "extinction ratio" defined in 2.6.79 and 2.7.46 of IEC TR 61931:1998 are used. A test procedure for extinction ratio is described in IEC 61280-2-2.

[SOURCE: IEC 60728-6:2011, 3.1.10, modified – The definition has been clarified and Notes 1 and 2 to entry have been replaced by a new Note 1 to entry.]

3.1.8
total optical modulation index
resulting optical modulation index when more than one RF signal is transmitted, OMI_{tot}, which is defined as

$$OMI_{tot} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{K} OMI_k{}^2}$$

where

OMI_k is the optical modulation index of the k-th RF signal;

K is the total number of RF signals.

3.1.9
RIN
relative intensity noise
ratio of the mean square of the intensity fluctuations in the optical power of a light source to the square of the mean of the optical output power

Note 1 to entry: The RIN is usually expressed in dB(Hz-1) resulting in negative values.

Note 2 to entry: The value of RIN can also be calculated from the results of a signal to noise measurement for the system.

[SOURCE: IEC 60728-6:2011, 3.1.12, modified – Note 2 has been added]

3.1.10
responsivity
ratio of an optical detector's electrical output to its optical input at a given wavelength

Note 1 to entry: The responsivity is generally expressed in ampere per watt or volt per watt of incident radiant power.

Note 2 to entry: Sensitivity is sometimes used as an imprecise synonym for responsivity.

Note 3 to entry: The wavelength interval around the given wavelength can be specified.

[SOURCE: IEC 60728-6:2011, 3.1.15]

3.1.11
wavelength
distance covered in a period by the wavefront of a harmonic plane wave

Note 1 to entry: The wavelength λ of light in vacuum is given by

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f}$$

where

c is the speed of light in vacuum (c = 2,997 92 × 10^8 m/s);

f is the optical frequency.

Note 2 to entry: Although the wavelength in dielectric material, such as fibres, is shorter than in vacuum, only the wavelength of light in vacuum is used.

[SOURCE: IEC TR 61931:1998, 2.2.9, modified – Notes 1 and 2 to entry have been added.]

3.1.12
central wavelength
average of those wavelengths at which the amplitude of a light source reaches or last falls to half of the maximum amplitude

[SOURCE: IEC 60728-6:2011, 3.1.26, modified – The term "centre wavelength" has been replaced by "central wavelength".]