

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



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

**Réseaux de distribution par câbles pour signaux de télévision, signaux de
radiodiffusion sonore et services interactifs –
Partie 101: Performances des systèmes de voie directe soumis à une charge de
porteuses exclusivement numériques**



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**CABLE NETWORKS FOR TELEVISION SIGNALS,
SOUND SIGNALS AND INTERACTIVE SERVICES –****Part 101: System performance of forward paths
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The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
100/2641/FDIS	100/2668/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.

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INTRODUCTION

Standards and 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 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 of the customer premises equipment.

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, 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 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 Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 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.

This standard deals with digital signals only.

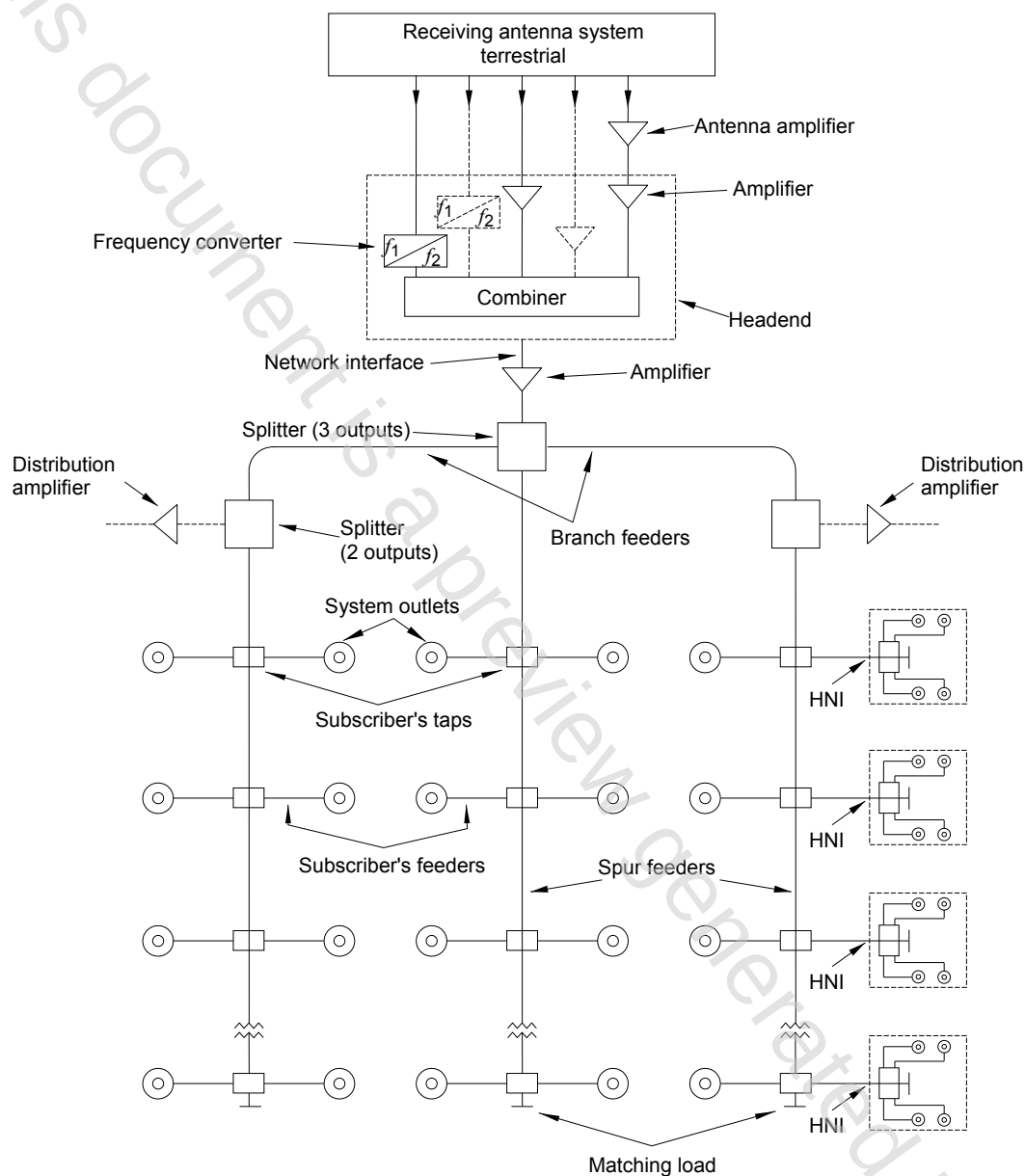
For forward path analogue signals refer to IEC 60728-1. For return paths signals (analogue and digital) refer to IEC 60728-10.

Clause 4 defines the methods of measurement of the system performance parameters at the system outlet.

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 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, for digital television signals with suitable quality.

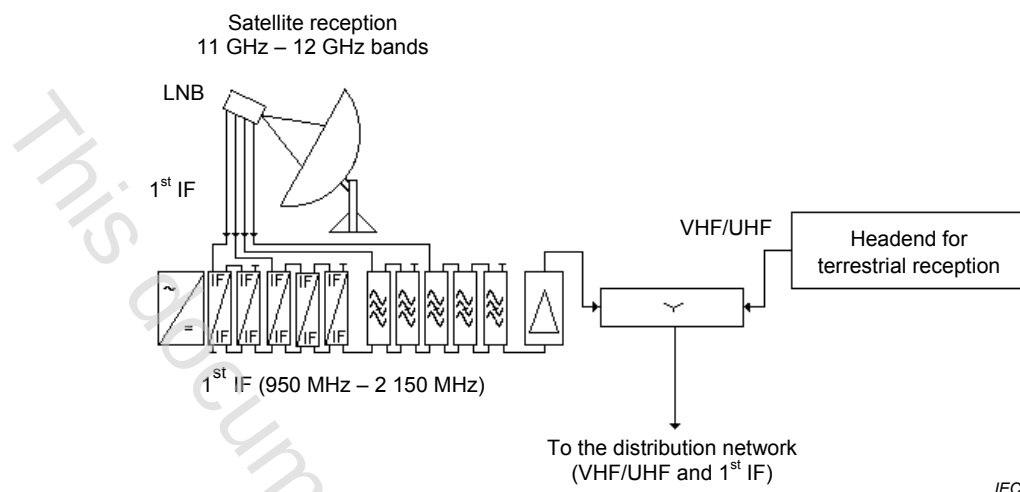
Clause 7 is applicable to home networks (including those of individual receiving systems) using coaxial cables, balanced cables or optical cables and is primarily intended for television signals, sound signals and interactive services, operating between about 30 MHz and 3 000 MHz. Clause 7 also considers basic operational characteristics of a home network, specifies the requirements with respect to the home network interface (HNI) taking into account the performance requirements given at the system outlet or at the terminal input.



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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

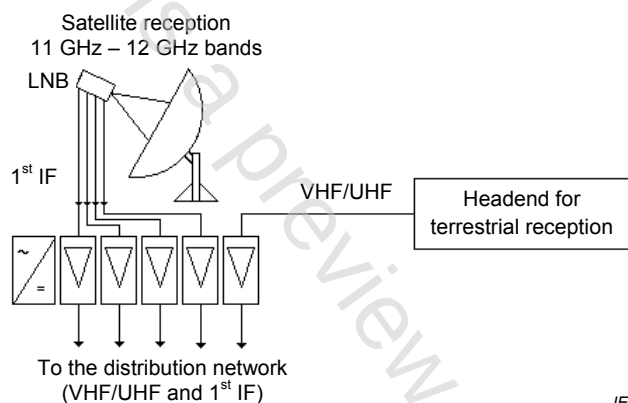


Figure 3a – Headend for terrestrial and satellite reception using multicable distribution

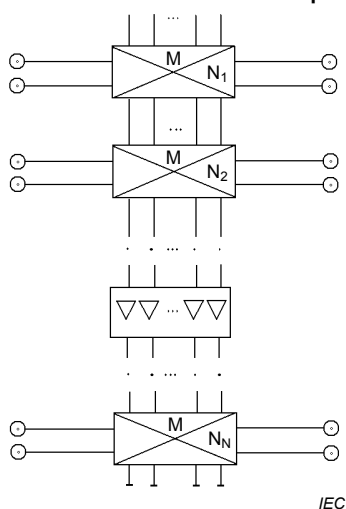


Figure 3b – Distribution with switching matrix at each flat

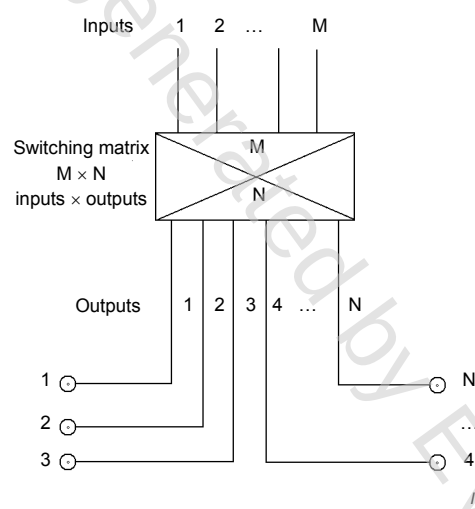


Figure 3c – Distribution with switching matrix: star configuration

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

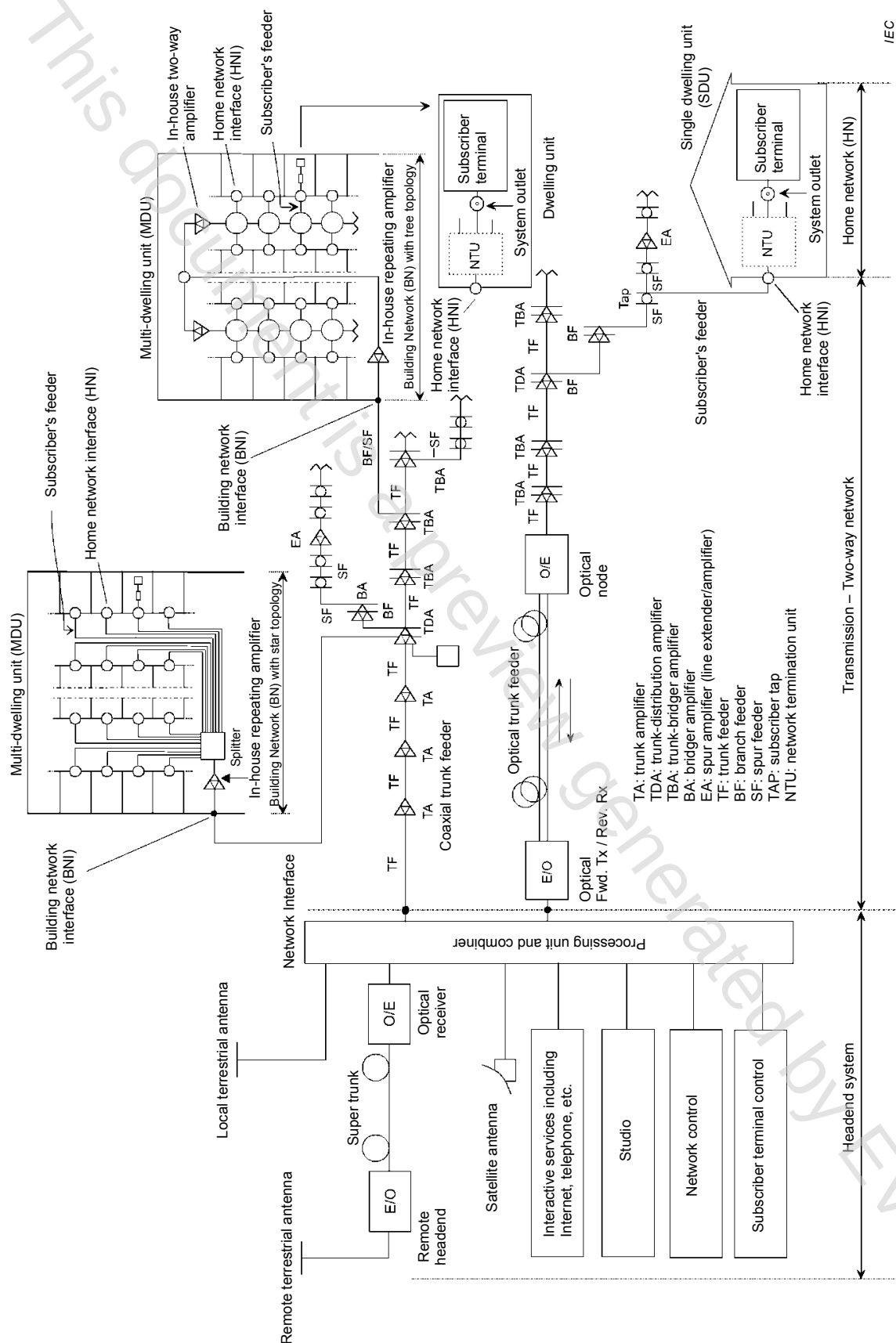


Figure 4 – Example of a cable distribution system for television and sound signals

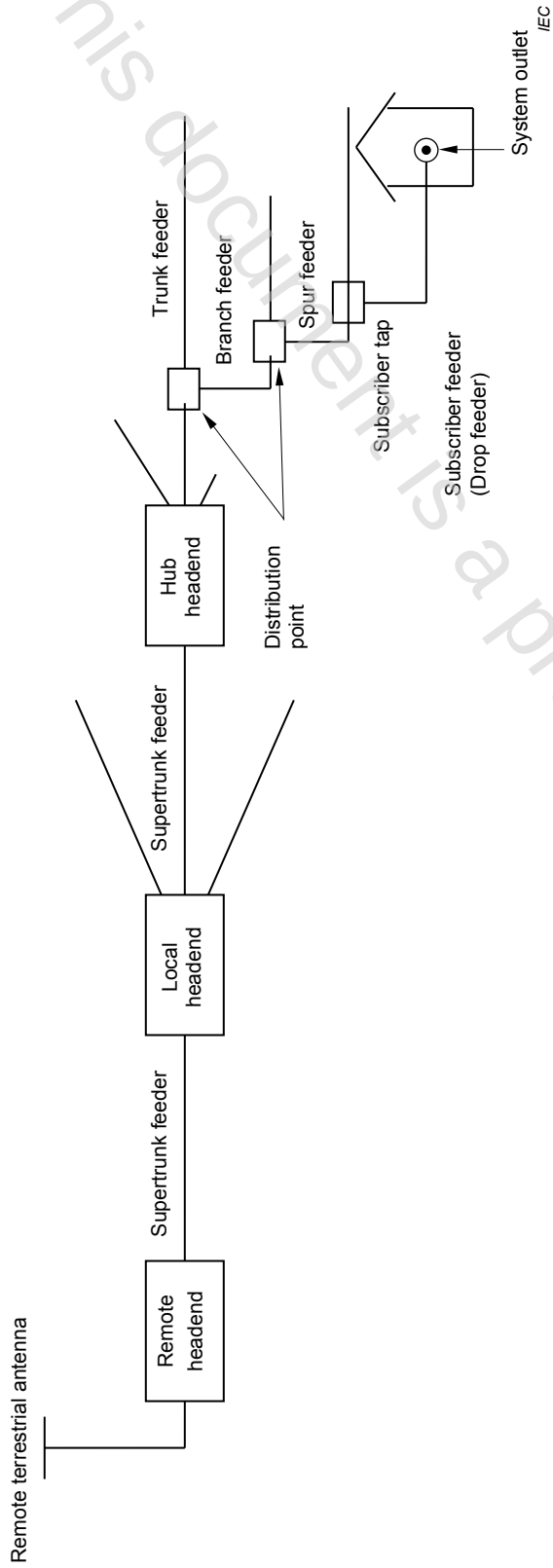


Figure 5 – System model for downstream direction of a cable network for television and sound signals (CATV)

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

Part 101: System performance of forward paths loaded with digital channels only

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60728 is applicable to any cable network (including individual receiving systems) distributing only digital channels 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 a cable network having coaxial cable outputs in order to assess the performance of these systems and their performance limits.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-705, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 705: Radio wave propagation*

IEC 60050-712, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 712: Antennas*

IEC 60050-725, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Chapter 725: Space radiocommunications*

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

IEC 60728-1-1, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 1-1: RF cabling for two way home networks*

IEC 60728-1-2, *Cable networks for television signals sound signals and interactive services – Part 1-2: Performance requirements for signals delivered at the system outlet in operation*

IEC 60728-2, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 2: Electromagnetic compatibility for equipment*

IEC 60728-3, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 3: Active wideband equipment for cable networks*

IEC 60728-3-1, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 3-1: Active wideband equipment for cable networks – Methods of measurement of non-linearity for full digital channel load with DVB-C signals*

IEC 60728-5, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 5: Headend equipment*

IEC 60728-10, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 10: System performance of return paths*

IEC 60728-11, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 11: Safety*

IEC 60728-12, *Cabled distribution systems for television and sound signals – Part 12: Electromagnetic compatibility of systems*

IEC 60966-2-4, *Radio frequency and coaxial cable assemblies – Part 2-4: Detail specification for cable assemblies for radio and TV receivers – Frequency range 0 MHz to 3 000 MHz, IEC 61169-2 connectors*

IEC 60966-2-5, *Radio frequency and coaxial cable assemblies – Part 2-5: Detail specification for cable assemblies for radio and TV receivers – Frequency range 0 MHz to 1 000 MHz, IEC 61169-2 connectors*

IEC 60966-2-6, *Radio frequency and coaxial cable assemblies – Part 2-6: Detail specification for cable assemblies for radio and TV receivers – Frequency range 0 MHz to 3 000 MHz, IEC 61169-24 connectors*

ISO/IEC 13818-1, *Information technology – Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information – Part 1: Systems*

ISO/IEC 13818-2, *Information technology – Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information – Part 2: Video*

ISO/IEC 13818-3, *Information technology – Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information – Part 3: Audio*

ISO/IEC 13818-4, *Information technology – Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information – Part 4: Conformance testing*

ISO/IEC 14496-1, *Information technology – Coding of audio-visual objects – Part 1: Systems*

ISO/IEC 14496-2, *Information technology – Coding of audio-visual objects – Part 2: Visual*

ISO/IEC 14496-3, *Information technology – Coding of audio-visual objects – Part 3: Audio*

EN 50248, *Characteristics of DAB receivers*

ETSI EN 300 421, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Framing structure, channel coding and modulation for 11/12 GHz satellite services*

ETSI EN 300 429, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Framing structure, channel coding and modulation for cable systems*

ETSI EN 300 468, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Specification for Service Information (SI) in DVB systems*

ETSI EN 300 473, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Satellite Master Antenna Television (SMATV) distribution systems*

ETSI EN 300 744, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Framing structure, channel coding and modulation for digital terrestrial television*

ETSI EN 300 748, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Multipoint Video Distribution Systems (MVDS) at 10 GHz and above*

ETSI EN 300 749, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Microwave Multipoint Distribution Systems (MMDS) below 10 GHz*

ETSI EN 302 307, *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 302 755, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Frame structure, channel coding and modulation for a second generation digital terrestrial television broadcasting system (DVB-T2)*

ETSI EN 302 769, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Frame structure channel coding and modulation for a second generation digital transmission system for cable systems (DVB-C2)*

ETSI ETS 300 784, *Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES) – TeleVision Receive-Only (TVRO) satellite earth stations operating in the 11/12 GHz frequency bands*

ETSI TR 101 211, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Guidelines on implementation and usage of Service Information (SI)*

ETSI TR 101 290, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Measurement guidelines for DVB systems*

ETSI TS 102 831, V1.1.1 (2010-10), *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Implementation guidelines for a second generation digital terrestrial television broadcasting system (DVB-T2)*

ETSI TS 102 991, V1.2.1 (2011-06), *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Implementation guidelines for a second generation digital cable transmission system (DVB-C2)*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60050-705, IEC 60050-712 and IEC 60050-725, as well as the following apply.

NOTE The most important definitions are repeated below.

3.1.1

active antenna

antenna incorporating active devices

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-712:1992, 712-03-29]

3.1.2

active home network

home network that uses active equipment (for example, amplifiers) in addition to passive equipment like splitters, taps, system outlets, cables and connectors up to the coaxial RF interface (input and/or output) of the terminal equipment for distributing and combining RF signals

[SOURCE: IEC 60728-1:2014, 3.1.2]

3.1.3

antenna

part of a radio transmitting or receiving system which is designed to provide the required coupling between a transmitter or a receiver and the medium in which the radio wave propagates

Note 1 to entry: In practice, the terminals of the antenna or the points to be considered as the interface between the antenna and the transmitter or receiver are specified.

Note 2 to entry: If the transmitter or receiver is connected to its antenna by a feeder line, the antenna is considered to be a transducer between the guided radio waves of the feeder line and the radiated waves in space.

Note 3 to entry: See also IEC 60728-1:2014, 3.1.3, IEC 60728-1-1:2014, 3.1.2 and IEC 60728-1-2:2014, 3.1.2.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-712:1992, 712-01-01, modified – The deprecated term "aerial" has been deleted, in Note 1 "should be specified" has been replaced by "are specified", Note 2 has been clarified and a Note 3 giving additional references has been added.]

3.1.4

antenna amplifier

amplifier (often a low-noise type) associated with an antenna

[SOURCE: IEC 60728-1:2014, 3.1.4]