# **EESTI STANDARD**

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Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services Part 7-1: Hybrid Fibre Coax Outside Plant Status Monitoring sc. Sc. **Physical (PHY) Layer Specification** 



# EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

# NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 60728-7- 1:2005 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 60728- 7-1:2005 ingliskeelset teksti. Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 13.06.2005 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 60728-7-1:2005 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 60728-7-1:2005. This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 13.06.2005 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian			
	national standardisation organisation.			
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 02.02.2005.	Date of Availability of the European standard text 02.02.2005.			
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.			
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# EUROPEAN STANDARD

# EN 60728-7-1

# NORME EUROPÉENNE

# EUROPÄISCHE NORM

February 2005

ICS 35.100.10; 33.160; 33.040

English version

# Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services Part 7-1: Hybrid Fibre Coax Outside Plant Status Monitoring – Physical (PHY) Layer Specification

(IEC 60728-7-1:2003)

Réseaux de distribution par câbles pour signaux de télévision, signaux de radiodiffusion sonore et services interactifs Partie 7-1: Surveillance de l'état des installations extérieures des réseaux hybrides à fibre optique et câble coaxial -Spécification de la couche physique (CEI 60728-7-1:2003) Kabelnetze für Fernsehsignale, Tonsignale und interaktive Dienste Teil 7-1: Zustandsüberwachung Hybrid-Faser-Koax-Netze (HFC) – Festlegung Bitübertragungsschicht (PHY) (IEC 60728-7-1:2003)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2004-12-01. 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.

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

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

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# Foreword

The text of the International Standard IEC 60728-7-1:2003, 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 formal vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 60728-7-1 on 2004-12-01 without any modification.

The following dates were fixed:

-	latest date by which the EN has to be implemented	
	national standard or by endorsement	(dop) 2005-12-01
-	latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn	(dow) 2007-12-01

**Endorsement notice** 

The text of the International Standard IEC 60728-7-1:2003 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



First edition 2003-10

Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services –

Part 7-1: Hybrid Fibre Coax Outside Plant Status Monitoring – Physical (PHY) Layer Specification



Reference number IEC 60728-7-1:2003(E)

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# **INTERNATIONAL** Anis Oocur **STANDARD**



First edition 2003-10

Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services -

Part 7-1: Hybrid Fibre Coax Outside Plant Status Monitoring -**Physical (PHY) Layer Specification** 

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Commission Electrotechnique Internationale International Electrotechnical Commission Международная Электротехническая Комиссия



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# INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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

# Part 7-1: Hybrid Fibre Coax Outside Plant status monitoring – Physical (PHY) layer specification

# 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.
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International Standard IEC 60728-7-1 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 standard was submitted to the national committees for voting under the Fast Track Procedure as the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
100/576/CDV	100/683/RVC

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 committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2006. At this date, the publication will be

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

The following differences exist in some countries:

The Japanese de facto standard (NCTEA S-006) concerning requirements for the HFC nt, i this ent syst. outside plant management, which was published in 1995, has already been available in Japan. The purpose of this standard is to support the design and implementation of interoperable management systems for HFC cable networks used in Japan. (see Table 4)

- 4 -

# INTRODUCTION

Standards of the IEC 60728 series deal with cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services including equipment, systems and installations for

- head-end reception, processing and distribution of television and sound signals and their associated data signals, and
- processing, interfacing and transmitting all kinds of signals for interactive services

using all applicable transmission media.

All kinds of networks like

- CATV-networks,
- MATV-networks and SMATV-networks,
- individual receiving networks

and all kinds of equipment, systems and installations installed in such networks, are within this scope.

The extent of this standardization work is from the antennas, special signal source inputs to the head-end or other interface points to the network up to the system outlet or the terminal input, where no system outlet exists.

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

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

# Part 7-1: Hybrid Fibre Coax Outside Plant status monitoring – Physical (PHY) layer specification

# 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60728 specifies requirements for The Hybrid Fibre Coax (HFC) Outside Plant (OSP) Physical (PHY) Layer Specification and is part of the series of specifications developed by the Hybrid Management Sub-Layer (HMS) subcommittee under the SCTE. The purpose of the HMS specification is to support the design and implementation of interoperable management systems for evolving HFC cable networks. The HMS Physical (PHY) Layer Specification describes the physical layer portion of the protocol stack used for communication between HMS-compliant transponders interfacing to managed outside plant network elements (NE) and a centralized head-end element (HE).

This standard describes the PHY layer requirements that must be implemented by all *Type 2* and *Type 3* compliant OSP HMS transponders on the HFC plant and the controlling equipment in the head-end. Any exceptions to compliance with this standard will be specifically noted herein as necessary. Refer to Table 1 for a full definition of the type classifications.

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) is not specified in this standard and is left to the vendor to ensure compliance with local EMC regulatory requirements. Other than operating temperature, physical parameters such as shock, vibration, humidity, etc., are also not specified and left to the vendor's discretion.

Transponder type classifications referenced within the HMS series of standards are defined in Table 1.

Туре	Description	Application
	Refers to legacy transponder equipment, which is incapable of supporting the HMS specifications	This transponder interfaces with legacy network equipment through proprietary means.
Туре О		This transponder could be managed through the same management applications as the other types through proxies or other means at the head-end
	e 1 Refers to stand-alone transponder equipment (legacy or new) which can be upgraded to support the HMS specifications	This transponder interfaces with legacy network equipment through proprietary means.
Туре 1		Type 1 is a standards-compliant transponder (either manufactured to the standard or upgraded) that connects to legacy network equipment via a proprietary interface
Type 2	2 Refers to a stand-alone, HMS-	This transponder interfaces with network equipment designed to support the electrical and physical specifications defined in the HMS standards.
1,900 -	compliant transponder	It can be factory or field-installed.
		Its RF connection is independent of the monitored NE
	pe 3 Refers to a stand-alone or embedded, HMS-compliant transponder	This transponder interfaces with network equipment designed to support the electrical specifications defined in the HMS standards.
Туре З		It may or may not support the physical specifications defined in the HMS standards.
		It can be factory-installed. It may or may not be field-installed.
		Its RF connection is through the monitored NE

# Table 1 – Transponder type classifications

# <text>