

Edition 5.0 2017-11

REDLINE VERSION



Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services Part 3: Active wideband equipment for cable networks

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 33.060.40; 33.170 ISBN 978-2-8322-5101-0

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

	JKEWU	KU	ხ
		ICTION	
1		e	
2		pative references	
3		s, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms	
	3.1	Terms and definitions	
	3.2	Symbols	
	3.3	Abbreviated terms	
4		ods of measurement	
	4.1	General	
	4.2	Linear distortion	
	4.2.1		
	4.2.2	, ·	
	4.3	Non-linear distortion	
	4.3.1	General	
	4.3.2	<i>31</i>	
	4.3.3		
	4.3.4	'	
	4.3.5	- 1	
	4.3.6	, ,	
	4.3.7		
		Automatic gain and slope control step response	
	4.4 4.4.1	Noise figure	
	4.4.1		
	4.4.2		
	4.4.3	• •	
	4.4.4	Crosstalk attenuation	
	4.5.1		
	4.5.1	, , ,	
		Measurement of composite intermodulation noise ratio (CINR) noise power	
	4.0	ratio (NPR)	
	4.6.1	•	
	4.6.2	Equipment required	48
	4.6.3	Connection of equipment	49
	4.6.4	Measurement procedure	49
	4.6.5	Presentation of the results	50
	4.7	Signal level for digitally modulated signals	
	4.7	Immunity to surge voltages	52
	4.7.1	General	52
	4.7.2	Equipment required	52
	4.7.3	Connection of equipment	52
	4.7.4	Measurement procedure	52
5	Equip	oment requirements	53
	5.1	General requirements	53
	5.2	Safety	

5.3 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	
5.4 Frequency range	
5.5 Impedance and return loss	
5.6 Gain	
5.6.1 Minimum and maximum gain	
5.6.2 Gain control	
5.6.3 Slope and slope control	54
5.7 Flatness	
5.8 Test points	55
5.9 Group delay	
5.9 Noise figure	
5.10 Non-linear distortion	55
5.10.1 General	55
5.10.2 Second-order distortion	55
5.10.3 Third order distortion	56
5.10.4 Composite triple beat	56
5.10.5 Composite second order	56
5.10.6 Maximum operating level for pure digital channel load	56
5.11 Hum modulation	57
5.12 Automatic gain and slope control	
5.12 Power supply	57
5.13 Environmental	
5.13.1 General	57
5.13.2 Transportation	57
5.13.3 Installation or maintenance	
5.13.4 Operation	
5.13.5 Energy efficiency of equipment	
5.14 Marking	
5.14.1 Marking of equipment	
5.14.2 Marking of ports	
5.15 Requirements for multi-switches	
5.15.1 Control signals for multi-switches	
5.15.2 Amplitude frequency response flatness	
5.15.3 Return loss	
5.15.4 Through loss	
5.15.5 Isolation	
5.15.6 Crosstalk attenuation	
5.15.7 Satellite IF to terrestrial signal isolation	
, 3	
5.16.2 Recommendation of testing level degree	
5.17 Mean operating time between failure (MTBF)	
nnex A (informative) Derivation of non-linear distortion	
nnex A (normative) Test carriers, levels and intermodulation products	63
A.1 Two signal tests for second- and third-order products	63
A.1.1 Intermodulation products with test signals at frequencies f_{a} and f_{b} see Table A.1	63
A.2 Three signal tests for third order products – Intermodulation products with test signals at frequencies f_a , f_b and f_c , see Table A.2 and Figure A.3	64

Annex B (informative) Test frequency plan for composite triple beat (CTB), composite second order (CSO) and crossmodulation (XM) measurement	66
Annex C (normative) Checks on test equipment	
Annex C (informative) Measurement errors that occur due to mismatched equipment	68
Annex D (informative) Examples of measurement channels	69
D.1 Operating frequency range 110 MHz to 1 006 MHz	69
D.2 Operating frequency range 110 MHz to 862 MHz	69
D.3 Operating frequency range 258 MHz to 1 218 MHz	69
Annex F (informative) Examples of signals, methods of measurement and network design for return paths	
Bibliography	77
Figure 1 Maximum error a for measurement of return loss using VSWR-bridge with	
directivity D = 46 dB and 26 dB test port return loss	
Figure 2 – Measurement of return loss	
Figure 1 – Basic arrangement of test equipment for evaluation of the ratio of signal to intermodulation product	23
Figure 2 – Connection of test equipment for the measurement of non-linear distortion	
by composite beat	
Figure 3 – BER measurement test configuration	
Figure 4 – CINR measurement test setup	37
Figure 5 – Connection of test equipment for the measurement of composite crossmodulation	
Figure 5 – Plot of CINR in dB curve (forward path) versus EUT channel output signal level in dBμV	38
Figure 6 – Carrier/hum ratio	
Figure 7 – Test set-up for local-powered objects	
Figure 8 – Test set-up for remote-powered objects	
Figure 9 – Oscilloscope display	
Figure 10 – Time constant T _C	
Figure 10 – Measurement of noise figure	
Figure 11 – Measurement of AGC step response	
Figure 11 – Measurement of crosstalk attenuation for loop through ports of multi-	
switches	
Figure 12 – Characteristic of the noise filter	
Figure 13 – Test setup for the non-linearity measurement	
Figure 14 – Presentation of the result of <u>CINR</u> NPR	
Figure 15 – Measurement set-up for surge immunity test	
Figure A.1 – An example showing products formed when $2f_a > f_b$	
Figure A.2 – An example showing products formed when $2f_a < f_b$	
Figure A.3 – Products of the form $f_a \pm f_b \pm f_c$.	
Figure C.1 – Error concerning return loss measurement	
Figure C.2 – Maximum ripple	
Figure F.1 – Spectrum of a QPSK-modulated signal	
Figure F.2 - Measurement of non-linearity using wideband noise	
Figure F.3 – Network used in the design example	

This is a	preview of "S+	JEC 60728-3 Fo	d 5 " Clic	k here to i	ourchase the full	version from the	ANSI store
11113 13 6	I PICVICW OI OI		u. J Onc		Jui Grade the run	VCISION NONE UN	ANOI SIDIO.

Figure F.4 – A test result measured from a real 20 dB return amplifier	
Figure F.5 – The CINR curve of one amplifier is modified to represent the CINR of the whole coaxial section of the network	
Figure F.6 - The CINR of an optical link as a function of OMI, example	
Table 1 - Correction factors where the modulation used is other than 100 %	
Table 1 – Measurement parameters for full channel load	34
Table 2 – Notch filter frequencies	49
Table 3 – Example of return loss requirements for all equipment	54
Table 4 – Parameters of surge voltages for different degrees of testing levels	59
Table 5 – Recommendations for degree of testing levels	60
Table A.1 – Intermodulation products with two signals	63
Table A.2 – Intermodulation products with three signals	64
Table B.1 – Frequency allocation plan	66
Table F.1 – Application of methods of measurement in IEC 60728-3 for return path equipment	
Table F.2 – Application of methods of measurement in IEC 60728-6 for return path	

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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

Part 3: Active wideband equipment for cable networks

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 itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC 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.

DISCLAIMER

This Redline version is not an official IEC Standard and is intended only to provide the user with an indication of what changes have been made to the previous version. Only the current version of the standard is to be considered the official document.

This Redline version provides you with a quick and easy way to compare all the changes between this standard and its previous edition. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

International Standard IEC 60728-3 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 fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2010. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) extension of upper frequency range limit for cable network equipment in the forward path from 1000 MHz to 1218 MHz (optional up to 1794 MHz);
- b) extension of upper frequency range limit for cable network equipment in the return path from 85 MHz to 204 MHz:
- c) integration and update of IEC 60728-3-1 content;
- d) integration and update of the Technical Specification CLC/TS 50083-3-3 content;
- e) deletion of specifications and test methods for obsolete analogue parameters;
- f) additional normative references;
- g) additional terms and definitions and abbreviations.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
100/2975/FDIS	100/2990/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.

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, 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.

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

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 publication using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

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—signals and sound signals and their associated data signals and 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:

- CATV¹-networks:
- MATV-networks and SMATV-networks;
- individual receiving networks;
- 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—installed used in such cable networks, distribution and receiving systems.

For active equipment with balanced RF signal ports this standard applies to those ports which carry RF broadband signals for services as described in the scope of this standard.

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.

This word encompasses the HFC (Hybrid Fibre Cable) 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 3: Active wideband equipment for cable networks

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60728 <u>lays down</u> specifies the measuring methods, performance requirements and data publication requirements for active wideband equipment of cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services.

This document

- applies to all broadband amplifiers used in cable networks;
- covers the frequency range 5 MHz to 3 000 MHz;

NOTE The upper limit of 3 000 MHz is an example, but not a strict value. The frequency range, or ranges, over which the equipment is specified, should be published.

- applies to one-way and two-way equipment;
- lays down specifies the basic methods of measurement of the operational characteristics of the active equipment in order to assess the performance of this equipment;
- identifies the performance specifications to be published by the manufacturers;
- states the minimum performance requirements of certain parameters.

Amplifiers are divided into the following two quality levels:

Grade 1: amplifiers typically intended to be cascaded;

Grade 2: amplifiers for use typically within an apartment block, or within a single residence, to feed a few outlets.

Practical experience has shown that these types meet most of the technical requirements necessary for supplying a minimum signal quality to the subscribers. This classification is not a requirement but is provided to users and manufacturers for information about minimum quality criteria of the material required to install networks of different sizes. The system operator has to select appropriate material to meet the minimum signal quality at the subscriber's outlet, and to optimise cost/performance, taking into account the size of the network and local circumstances.

All requirements and published data are understood as guaranteed values within the specified frequency range and in well-matched conditions.

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 60065, Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus - Safety requirements

IEC 60068-1:1998, Environmental testing – Part 1: General and guidance

IEC 60068-2-1, Environmental testing – Part 2-1: Tests – Tests A: Cold

IEC 60068-2-2, Environmental testing – Part 2-2: Tests – Tests B: Dry heat

IEC 60068-2-6, Environmental testing – Part 2-6: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)

IEC 60068-2-14, Environmental testing – Part 2-14: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature

IEC 60068-2-27, Environmental testing – Part 2-27: Tests – Test Ea and guidance: Shock

IEC 60068-2-29, Basic environmental testing procedures - Part 2-29: Tests - Test Eb and guidance: Bump

IEC 60068-2-30, Environmental testing – Part 2-30: Tests – Test dB: Damp heat, cyclic (12 h + 12 h cycle)

IEC 60068-2-31, Environmental testing – Part 2-31: Tests – Test Ec: Rough handling shocks, primarily for equipment-type specimens

IEC 60068-2-32, Basic environmental testing procedures - Part 2-32: Tests - Test Ed: Free fall

IEC 60068-2-40, Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2-40: Tests – Test Z/AM: Combined cold/low air pressure tests

IEC 60068-2-48, Basic environmental testing procedures - Part 2-48: Tests - Guidance on the application of the tests of IEC publication 60068 to simulate the effects of storage

IEC 60529, Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)

IEC 60728-1, Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services

Part 1: System performance of forward paths

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

IEC 60728-4, Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 4: Passive wideband equipment for coaxial cable networks

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

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

IEC 60950-1, Information technology equipment - Safety - Part 1: General requirements

IEC 61000-4-5, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test

IEC 61319-1, Interconnections of satellite receiving equipment – Part 1: Europe

IEC 61319-2, Interconnections of satellite receiving equipment – Part 2: Japan

IEC 62368-1, Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment – Part 1: Safety requirements

ITU-T Recommendation G.117, Transmission systems and media — Digital systems and networks — International telephone connections and circuits — General recommendations on the transmission quality for an entire international telephone connection — Transmission aspects of unbalance about earth

ITU-T Recommendation O.9, Specifications of measuring equipment – General – Measuring arrangements to assess the degree of unbalance about earth



Edition 5.0 2017-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services Part 3: Active wideband equipment for cable networks



CONTENTS

FC	REWO	RD	5
IN	TRODU	CTION	7
1	Scop	e	8
2	Norm	ative references	8
3	Term	s, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms	9
	3.1	Terms and definitions	
	3.2	Symbols	
	3.3	Abbreviated terms	14
4	Meth	ods of measurement	14
	4.1	General	14
	4.2	Linear distortion	15
	4.2.1	Return loss	15
	4.2.2	Group delay variation	15
	4.3	Non-linear distortion	16
	4.3.1	General	16
	4.3.2	Types of measurements	16
	4.3.3	Intermodulation	17
	4.3.4	•	
	4.3.5	'	
	4.3.6	Method of measurement of non-linearity for pure digital channel load	
	4.3.7		
	4.4	Noise figure	
	4.4.1	General	
	4.4.2		
	4.4.3	, ,	
	4.4.4	•	
	4.5	Crosstalk attenuation	
	4.5.1	Crosstalk attenuation for loop-through ports	
	4.5.2	Crosstalk attenuation for output ports	
	4.6 4.6.1	General	
	4.6.1		
	4.6.3	···	
	4.6.4	· ·	
	4.6.5	•	
	4.7	Immunity to surge voltages	
	4.7.1	General	
	4.7.2		
	4.7.3	···	
	4.7.4	• •	
5	Equip	oment requirements	
	5.1	General requirements	40
	5.2	Safety	
	5.3	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	
	5.4	Frequency range	
	5.5	Impedance and return loss	

5.6	Gain	41
5.6.1	1 Minimum and maximum gain	41
5.6.2	2 Gain control	41
5.6.3	Slope and slope control	41
5.7	Flatness	41
5.8	Test points	41
5.9	Noise figure	41
5.10	Non-linear distortion	42
5.10.	.1 General	42
5.10.	.2 Second-order distortion	42
5.10.	.3 Third order distortion	42
5.10.	.4 Composite triple beat	42
5.10.	.5 Composite second order	42
5.10.	.6 Maximum operating level for pure digital channel load	42
5.11	Hum modulation	43
5.12	Power supply	43
5.13	Environmental	43
5.13.	.1 General	43
5.13.	.2 Transportation	43
5.13.	.3 Installation or maintenance	43
5.13.	.4 Operation	43
5.13.	.5 Energy efficiency of equipment	44
5.14	Marking	44
5.14.	.1 Marking of equipment	44
5.14.	.2 Marking of ports	44
5.15	Requirements for multi-switches	44
5.15.	.1 Control signals for multi-switches	44
5.15.	.2 Amplitude frequency response flatness	44
5.15.	.3 Return loss	44
5.15.	.4 Through loss	44
5.15.	.5 Isolation	44
5.15.	.6 Crosstalk attenuation	44
5.15.	.7 Satellite IF to terrestrial signal isolation	45
5.16	Immunity to surge voltages	45
5.16.	.1 Degrees of testing levels	45
5.16.	.2 Recommendation of testing level degree	45
Annex A	(normative) Test carriers, levels and intermodulation products	46
A.1	Two signal tests for second- and third-order products	46
A.1.1		
A.1.2	2 Signal levels	46
A.2	Three signal tests for third order products – Intermodulation products with test signals at frequencies f_a , f_b and f_c , see Table A.2 and Figure A.3	47
	(informative) Test frequency plan for composite triple beat (CTB), composite rder (CSO)	
Annex C	(informative) Measurement errors that occur due to mismatched equipment	50
	(informative) Examples of measurement channels	
D.1	Operating frequency range 110 MHz to 1 006 MHz	
D.2	Operating frequency range 110 MHz to 862 MHz	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

D.3 Operating frequency range 258 MHz to 1 218 MHz	51
Bibliography	
Figure 1 – Basic arrangement of test equipment for evaluation of the ratio of signal to intermodulation product	18
Figure 2 – Connection of test equipment for the measurement of non-linear distortion by composite beat	21
Figure 3 – BER measurement test configuration	24
Figure 4 – CINR measurement test setup	28
Figure 5 – Plot of CINR in dB curve (forward path) versus EUT channel output signal level in dB _μ V	29
Figure 6 – Carrier/hum ratio	30
Figure 7 – Test set-up for local-powered objects	31
Figure 8 – Test set-up for remote-powered objects	
Figure 9 – Oscilloscope display	32
Figure 10 – Measurement of noise figure	
Figure 11 – Measurement of crosstalk attenuation for loop through ports of multi-switches	36
Figure 12 – Characteristic of the noise filter	37
Figure 13 – Test setup for the non-linearity measurement	37
Figure 14 – Presentation of the result of NPR	39
Figure 15 – Measurement set-up for surge immunity test	40
Figure A.1 – An example showing products formed when $2f_a > f_b$	46
Figure A.2 – An example showing products formed when $2f_a < f_b$	47
Figure A.3 – Products of the form $f_a \pm f_b \pm f_c$	
Figure C.1 – Error concerning return loss measurement	
Figure C.2 – Maximum ripple	50
Table 1 – Measurement parameters for full channel load	26
Table 2 – Notch filter frequencies	37
Table 3 – Example of return loss requirements	41
Table 4 – Parameters of surge voltages for different degrees of testing levels	45
Table 5 – Recommendations for degree of testing levels	45
Table A.1 – Intermodulation products with two signals	46
Table A.2 – Intermodulation products with three signals	47
Table B.1 – Frequency allocation plan	48

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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

Part 3: Active wideband equipment for cable networks

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 itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC 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 60728-3 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 fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition published in 2010. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) extension of upper frequency range limit for cable network equipment in the forward path from 1000 MHz to 1218 MHz (optional up to 1794 MHz);
- b) extension of upper frequency range limit for cable network equipment in the return path from 85 MHz to 204 MHz;
- c) integration and update of IEC 60728-3-1 content;

- d) integration and update of the Technical Specification CLC/TS 50083-3-3 content;
- e) deletion of specifications and test methods for obsolete analogue parameters;
- f) additional normative references;
- g) additional terms and definitions and abbreviations.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
100/2975/FDIS	100/2990/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.

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, 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.

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

INTRODUCTION

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 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.

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

Part 3: Active wideband equipment for cable networks

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60728 specifies the measuring methods, performance requirements and data publication requirements for active wideband equipment of cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services.

This document

- applies to all amplifiers used in cable networks;
- covers the frequency range 5 MHz to 3 000 MHz;

NOTE The upper limit of 3 000 MHz is an example, but not a strict value.

- applies to one-way and two-way equipment;
- specifies the basic methods of measurement of the operational characteristics of the active equipment in order to assess the performance of this equipment;
- identifies the performance specifications to be published by the manufacturers;
- states the minimum performance requirements of certain parameters.

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, Environmental testing – Part 1: General and guidance

IEC 60068-2-1, Environmental testing – Part 2-1: Tests – Tests A: Cold

IEC 60068-2-2, Environmental testing – Part 2-2: Tests – Tests B: Dry heat

IEC 60068-2-6, Environmental testing – Part 2-6: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)

IEC 60068-2-14, Environmental testing – Part 2-14: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature

IEC 60068-2-27, Environmental testing – Part 2-27: Tests – Test Ea and guidance: Shock

IEC 60068-2-30, Environmental testing – Part 2-30: Tests – Test dB: Damp heat, cyclic (12 h + 12 h cycle)

IEC 60068-2-31, Environmental testing – Part 2-31: Tests – Test Ec: Rough handling shocks, primarily for equipment-type specimens

IEC 60068-2-40, Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2-40: Tests – Test Z/AM: Combined cold/low air pressure tests

IEC 60529, Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)

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

IEC 60728-4, Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 4: Passive wideband equipment for coaxial cable networks

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

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

IEC 61000-4-5, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test

IEC 61319-1, Interconnections of satellite receiving equipment – Part 1: Europe

IEC 61319-2, Interconnections of satellite receiving equipment – Part 2: Japan

IEC 62368-1, Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment – Part 1: Safety requirements