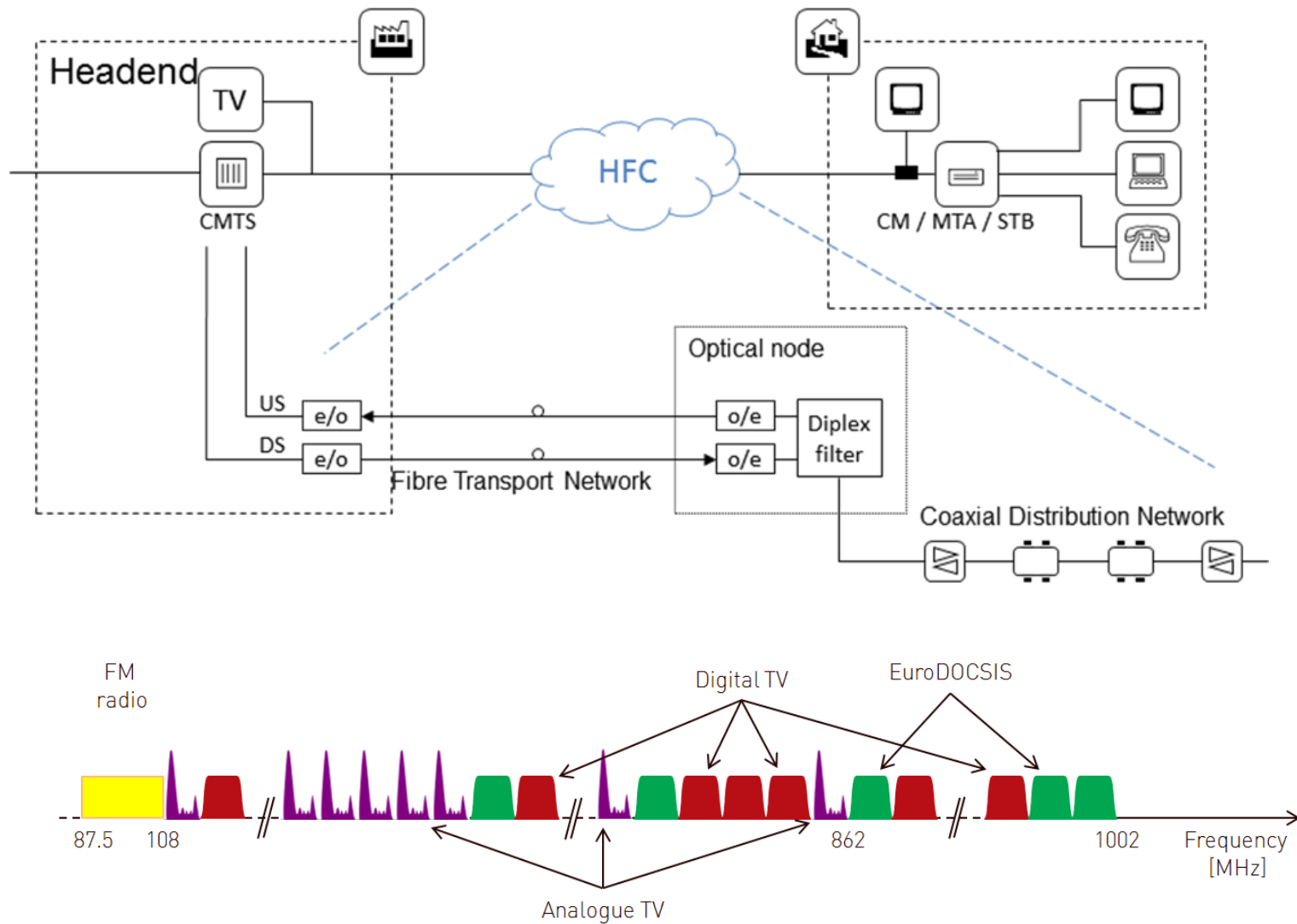


Contributing to Draft ECC Mandate to Develop Harmonised Technical Conditions for the 694 – 790 MHz Frequency Band

Cable Network use case as analysis describing cable network services from a perspective to afford protection from new radio services in 700 MHz band.

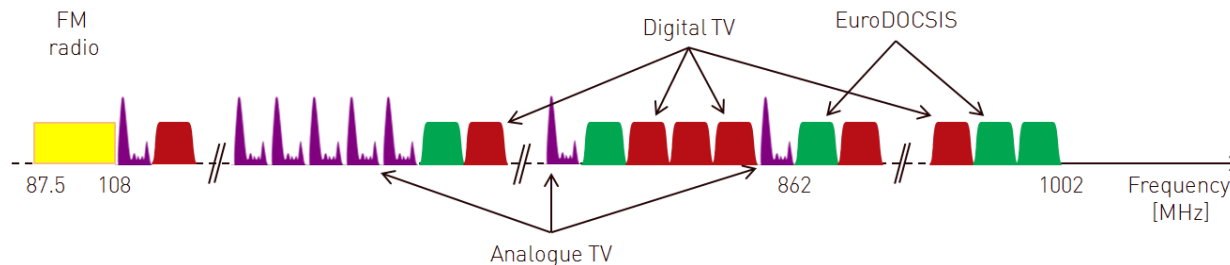
April 2014

Topology and Spectral Overview





Signal Characteristics and Interference Thresholds



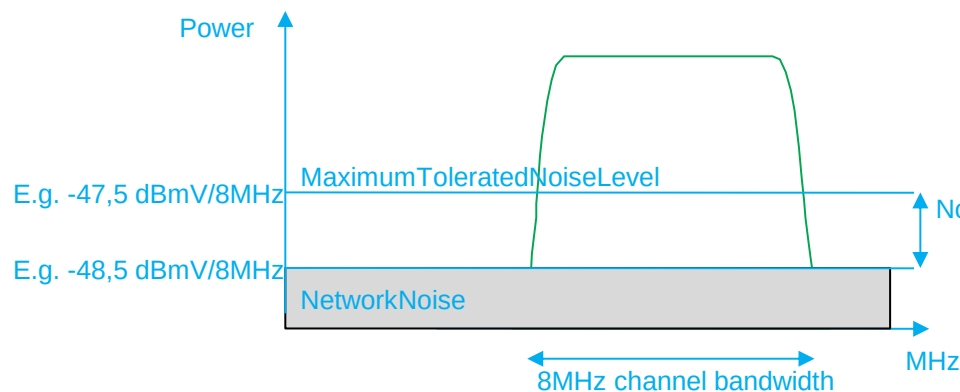
Signal type	Min level [dBmV/8MHz]	Typical level [dBmV/8MHz]	Max level [dBmV/8MHz]	Maximum tolerated noise level [dBmV/8MHz]
Analogue TV (PAL)	-3	5	17	-49
DVB-C 64 QAM Digital Television	-13	-4	7	-39
DVB-C 256 QAM Digital Television	-6	0	14	-38
DVB-C 64 QAM TV and EuroDOCSIS	-17	-4	13	-17 – 25.5 dB SNR = -42.5
DVB-C 256 QAM TV and EuroDOCSIS	-13	0	17	-13 – 34,5 dB SNR= -47.5

EN 60728-1
EN 302 878-2



General Calculation Method Interference on RF Cable Systems

Noise margin [dB]	C _{noise_margin} [dB]
0,5	9,6
1	6,9
2	4,3
3	3,0
4	2,2
7	1,0
10	0,5



Noise margin gap to be filled with acceptable interference
E.g.: The 1 dB noise margin between
-47,5 dBmV/8MHz MaximumToleratedNoise and
-48,5 dBmV/8MHz NetworkNoise
will be 'filled' by adding -54,4 dBmV/8MHz induced
by a NRS transmitter which is 6,9 dB
below the original MaximumToleratedNoise.

$$\text{Network Noise [W]} + \text{NRS Interference [W]} < \text{Maximum Tolerated Noise Level [W]}$$

$$\text{NRS Interference [dBmV]} < \text{Maximum Tolerated Noise Level [dBmV]} - C_{\text{noise_margin}} [\text{dB}]$$

-54,4 dBmV/8MHz-47,5 dBmV/8MHz-6,9





General Calculation Method Interference on RF Cable Systems

$$U_{induced} [\text{dBmV}] = P_t [\text{dBm}] - 20 \log_{10}(r [\text{m}]) - 20 \log_{10}(f [\text{MHz}]) \\ - a_b - a_s + G_t + 78.34$$

- a_s = shielding effectiveness
 - Passive equipment norm
 - Coaxial cable norm
 - Device shielding effectiveness
 - Industry accepted shielding effectiveness
 - 55 dB 65 dB 75 dB

EN 50083-2

EN 50117-2-5

EN 55020/CISPR20

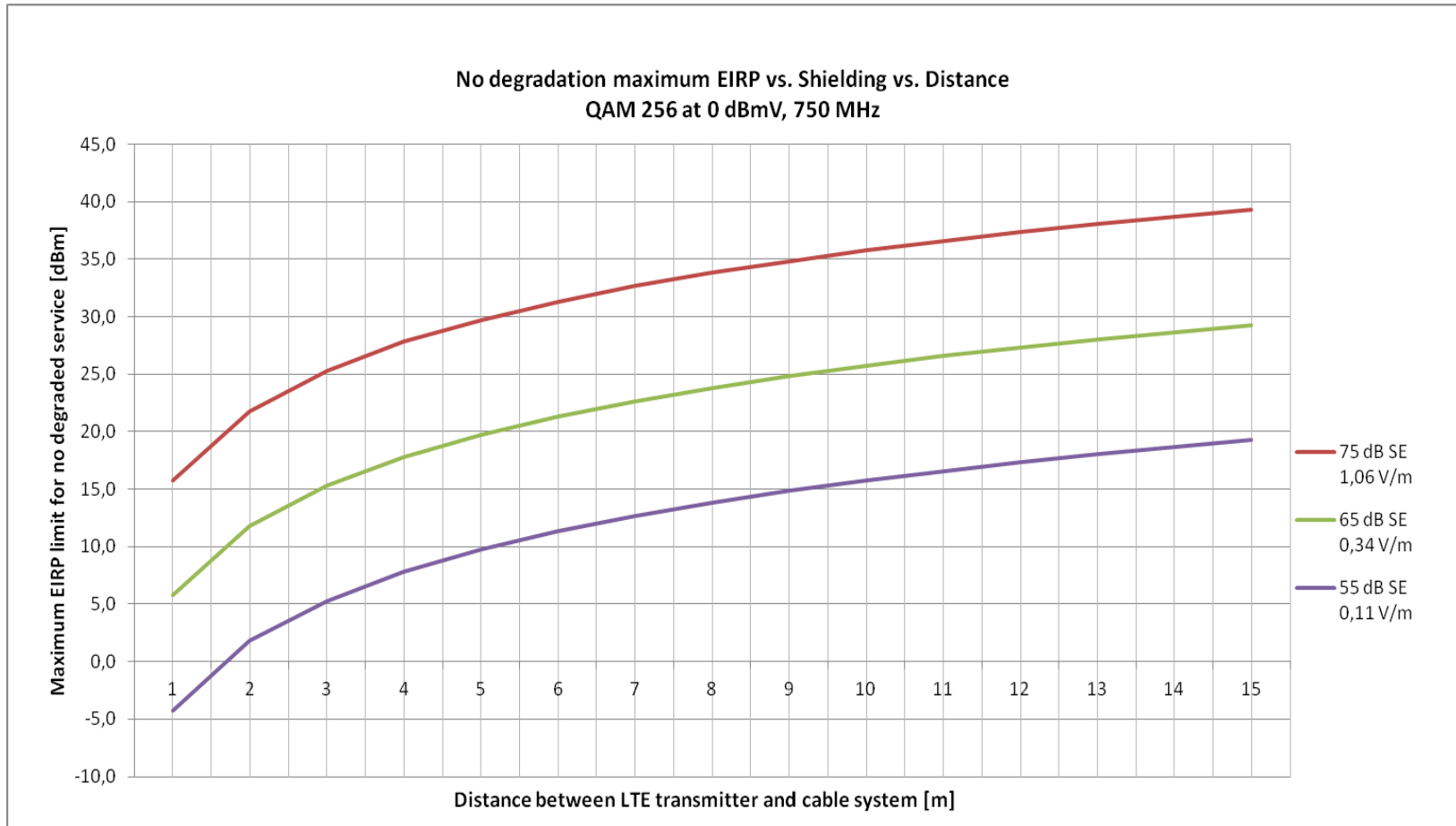
ATRT PG ESKM





Case I: Typical Rx level vs. Shielding effectiveness

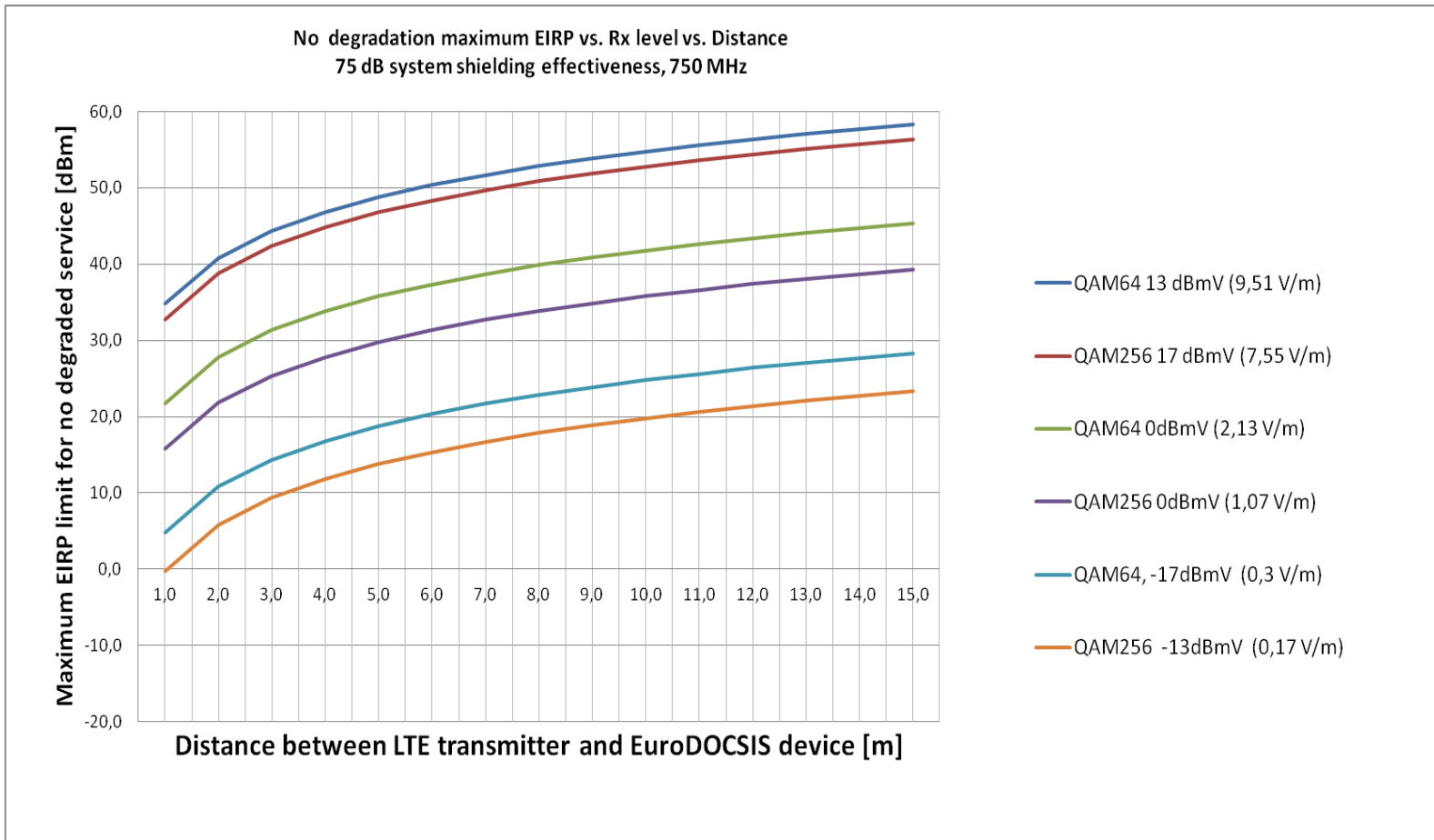
$a_b = 0$ dB
 $G_t = 0$ dB





Case II: High shielding v.s. Receive level

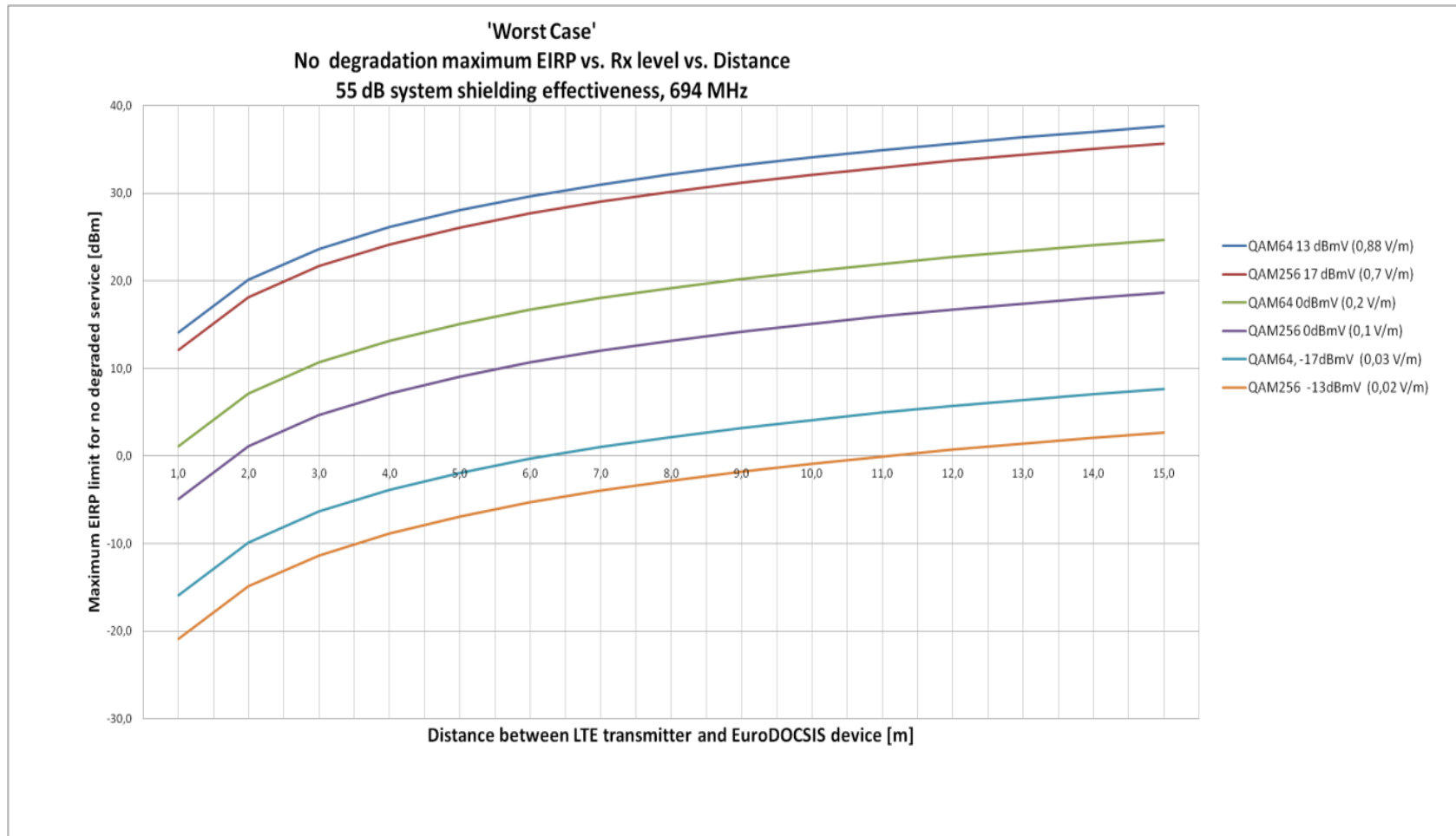
$a_b = 0 \text{ dB}$
 $G_t = 0 \text{ dB}$





Case III: Worst Case - Low shielding

$a_b = 0 \text{ dB}$
 $G_t = 0 \text{ dB}$



Case III: Worst Case - Low shielding



- ❑ **Any questions?**

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