Test Receiver R&S®EFA
ATSC/8VSB – ITU-T J.83/B – M/N Analog TV

Comprehensive analysis/demodulation/monitoring of digital and analog TV signals

- Standard test receiver
- High-end test receiver
- High-end demodulator
- Multistandard digital and analog platform for terrestrial and CATV applications
- Application areas: production, monitoring, coverage, service, research and development
- Comprehensive measurement and monitoring functions
- Modular design — easy retrofitting of options
- SDTV MPEG2 analyzer/decoder option
- IEC/IEEE-bus and RS-232-C interface
- Simple, user-friendly operation

ROHDE&SCHWARZ

The EFA Family

The TV Test Receiver and Demodulator Family EFA offers outstanding performance features and excellent transmission characteristics. The instruments provide high-precision reception and demodulation of vestigial sideband AM signals (analog TV signals) as well as of digitally modulated TV signals. They measure a comprehensive range of transmission parameters and are therefore ideal for measurement and monitoring applications in cable networks, TV transmitter stations and development labs.

The complete EFA family at a glance

Standard test receivers
- Model 50: digital TV, ATSC/8VSB
- Model 70: digital TV, ITU-T J.83/B
- Model 90: analog TV, standard M/N

High-end test receivers
- Model 53 incl. option EFA-B3: digital TV, ATSC/8VSB
- Model 73 incl. option EFA-B3: digital TV, ITU-T J.83/B
- Model 93 incl. option EFA-B3: analog TV, standard M/N

High-end demodulators
- Model 53: digital TV, ATSC/8VSB
- Model 73: digital TV, ITU-T J.83/B
- Model 93: analog TV, standard M/N

Standard test receiver
- Model 40: digital TV, DVB-T

High-end test receiver
- Model 43 incl. option EFA-B3: digital TV, DVB-T

High-end demodulator
- Model 43: digital TV, DVB-T

Data sheet No. PD 0757.5514.xx

Standard test receivers
- Model 60: digital TV, DVB-C
- Model 12: analog TV, standard B/G
- Model 78: analog TV, standard D/K or I

High-end test receivers
- Model 63 incl. option EFA-B3: digital TV, DVB-C
- Model 33 incl. option EFA-B3: analog TV, standard B/G
- Model 89 incl. option EFA-B3: analog TV, standard D/K or I

High-end demodulators
- Model 63: digital TV, DVB-C
- Model 33: analog TV, standard B/G
- Model 89: analog TV, standard D/K or I

Data sheet No. PD 0757.2421.xx

Wide variety of models

The TV Test Receiver Family EFA from Rohde & Schwarz is a versatile and high-performance TV test receiver and demodulator platform, which can be optimally configured for any application, whether digital or analog.
Three frontends are available:

standard selective,
high-end selective and
high-end non-selective.

The high-end models have an even better signal-to-noise ratio than the standard models and offer excellent intermodulation characteristics. This, coupled with minimum inherent frequency response, guarantees extremely accurate measurements.

The approach described in the following will help you find the right EFA model for your application:

- If the application mainly concerns measurements in cable networks or on terrestrial signals, a receiver model that selects the channel to be measured is the appropriate choice. Adjacent-channel signals, which impair measurement results, are filtered out by high suppression. Then, a choice has to be made between the standard selective and the high-end selective version. As with the other criteria, this choice depends on the application.
- Measurements on modulators or TV transmitters, where only one TV signal is involved, are performed with one of the demodulator models with the high-end non-selective frontend, which guarantees extremely low measurement uncertainty without preselection.
- The last selection criterion is the TV demodulator used, and whether it is analog and/or digital

The EFA test receivers can be configured for digital signals and for the analog TV standard M/N (option EFA-B30).

Operation involving a mix of analog and digital channels is becoming more widespread. In addition to the analog models, the digital demodulator option offers complete digital measurement functionality:

– For terrestrial applications, this task is performed by the digital

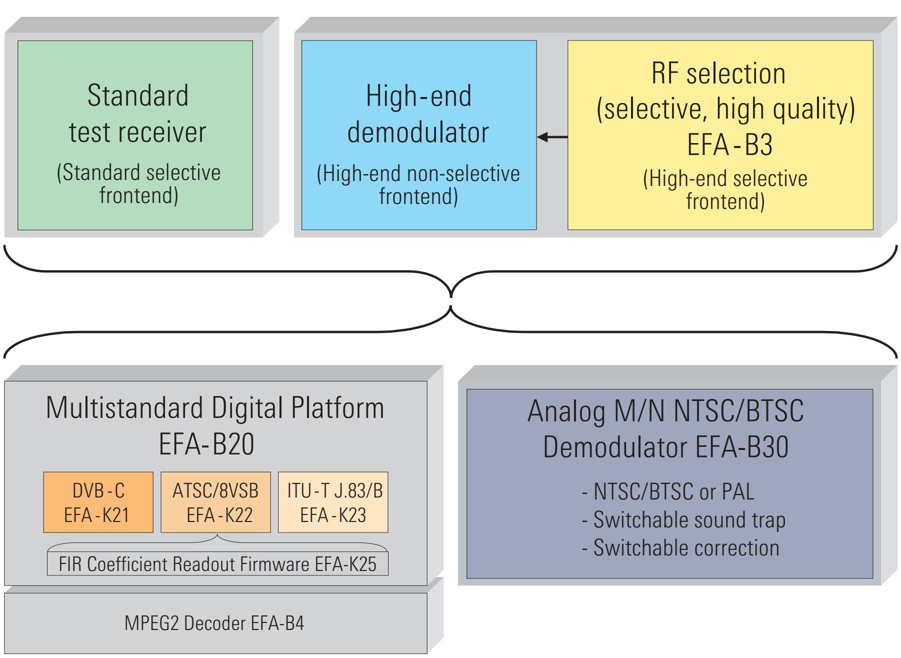
  ATSC/8VSB demodulator
  (options EFA-B20 + EFA-K22)

– In cable networks, this is handled by the QAM demodulator option for the

  ITU-T J.83/B standard
  (options EFA-B20 + EFA-K23) or
  DVB-C standard
  (options EFA-B20 + EFA-K21)

– For baseband analysis, the SDTV MPEG2 analyzer/decoder (option EFA-B4) rounds off the EFA product line.

EFA model selection concept



The EFA Family

EFA — realtime signal analysis

EFA's powerful digital signal processing provides fast and thorough analysis of the received digitally modulated TV signal. Analysis is performed simultaneously with, but independently of, demodulation and decoding. The MPEG2 transport stream is permanently available for decoding as well as for video and audio reproduction.

Due to its realtime analysis capability, the high number of measured values necessary for the complex calculation and display processes are made available for subsequent mathematical/statistical processing in an extremely short and as yet unequalled time. Because of its high-speed data acquisition, the TV Test Receiver EFA is the ideal choice not only for R&D but also for production environments where short measurement cycles are essential.

Standard test receiver (EFA models 50/70/90)

- Selective receiver
- Typical use in the field where adjacent channels need to be filtered
- High-end synthesizer with low phase noise
- Excellent price/performance ratio

High-end demodulator (EFA models 53/73/93)

- Wideband input (non-selective receiver), tunable
- Typically used for transmitter testing
- Outstanding SNR, excellent intermodulation characteristics
- High-end synthesizer with extremely low phase noise

High-end test receiver (EFA models 53/73/93 + option EFA-B3)

- Outstanding SNR and improved intermodulation characteristics
- Rejection of image frequency and IF
- Two additional selective RF inputs (50 Ω and 75 Ω)
- Extended frequency range from 4.5 MHz to 1000 MHz

Block diagram of TV Test Receiver EFA

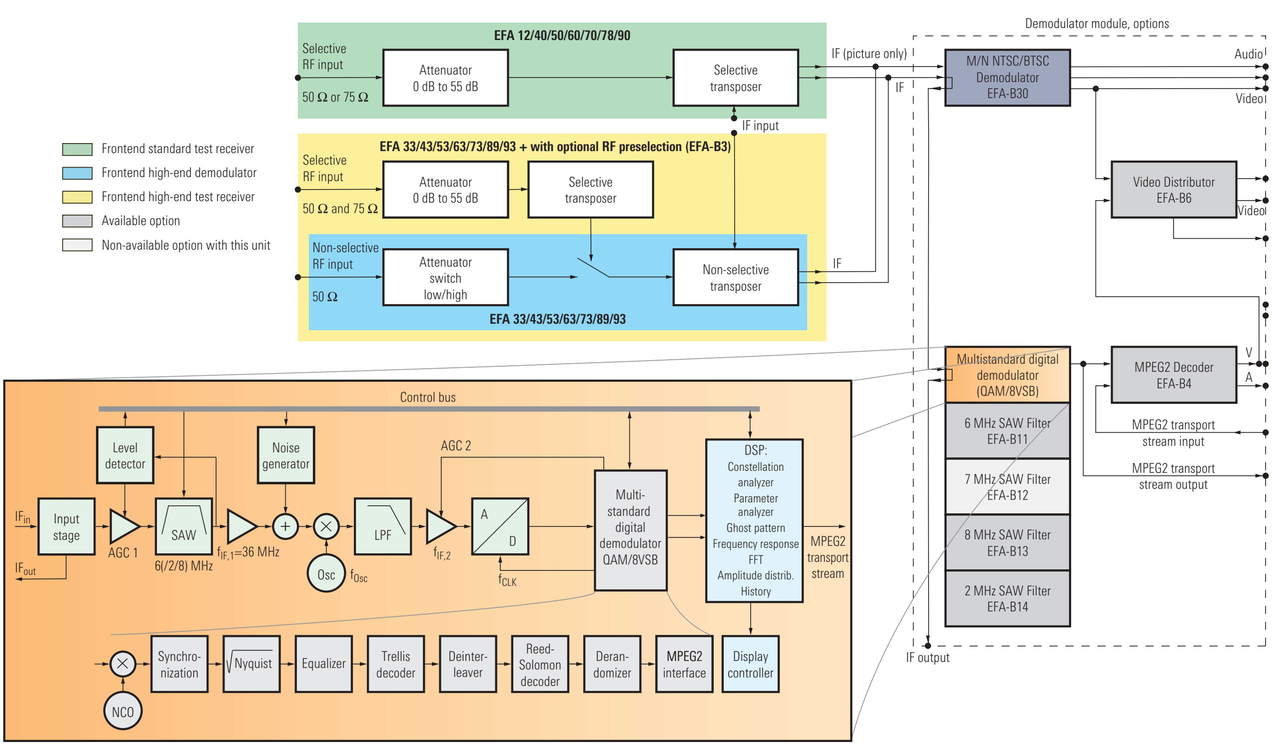


Table of available EFA models & options

			Standard test receivers				High-end demodulators				High-end test receivers				
		Models ⇨	50	60	70	90	53	63	73	93	53	63	73	93	Slot needed
Option	Designation	Order No.	8VSB	DVB-C	J.83/B	M/N	8VSB	DVB-C	J.83/B	M/N	8VSB	DVB-C	J.83/B	M/N	
EFA-B3	RF Preselection	2067.3627.02	–	–	–	–	❍	❍	❍	❍	◆	◆	◆	◆	1
EFA-B4	MPEG2 Decoder	2067.3633.02	–	❍	❍	❍ 1)	–	❍	❍	❍ 1)	–	❍	❍	❍ 1)	1
EFA-B6	Video Distributor	2067.3656.02	–	–	–	–	❍ 3)	❍ 3)	❍ 3)	❍	❍ 3)	❍ 3)	❍ 3)	❍	0
EFA-B11	6 MHz SAW Filter	2067.3691.00	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	0
EFA-B13	8 MHz SAW Filter	2067.3579.03	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	0
EFA-B14	2 MHz SAW Filter	2067.2562.00	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	0
EFA-B20	Digital Demodulator Platform	2067.3585.02	✔	✔	✔	❍ 2)	✔	✔	✔	❍ 2)	✔	✔	✔	❍ 2)	1
EFA-B30	M/N NTSC/BTSC Demodulator	2067.3556.02	❍	❍	❍	✔	❍	❍	❍	✔	❍	❍	❍	✔	1
EFA-K21	DVB-C / J.83/A/C (QAM) Firmware	2067.4000.02	❍	✔	❍	❍	❍	✔	❍	❍	❍	✔	❍	❍	0
EFA-K22	ATSC/8VSB Firmware	2067.4017.02	✔	❍	❍	❍	✔	❍	❍	❍	✔	❍	❍	❍	0
EFA-K23	J.83/B Firmware	2067.4023.02	❍	❍	✔	❍	❍	❍	✔	❍	❍	❍	✔	❍	0
EFA-K25	FIR Coefficient Readout Firmware	2067.4046.02	❍ 4)	❍ 4)	❍ 4)	❍ 4)	❍ 4)	❍ 4)	❍ 4)	❍ 4)	❍ 4)	❍ 4)	❍ 4)	❍ 4)	0
ZZT-314	Carrying Bag for 19" units, 3 HU	1001.0523.00	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍	0

Each basic unit has three free slots to take up options.

✔ included in basic unit ◆ must be ordered with basic unit ❍ available – not applicable

1) Can be retrofitted if option EFA-B20 is built in.

2) Must be ordered with min. one firmware option (EFA-K21 or EFA-K22 or EFA-K23).

3) Requires EFA-B4 or EFA-B30

4) Requires models EFA.50/53 or option EFA-B20 + EFA-K22

Common to all models

- In-depth measurement capabilities
- Simple, user-friendly operation
- Modular design — easy retrofitting of options
- Alarm messages for measurement functions, internal storage
- IEC/IEEE-bus and RS-232-C interface

Digital options

Digital Demodulator Platform EFA-B20

- Retrofit of analog instruments
- Multistandard demodulator platform supporting DVB-C demodulation (with EFA-K21), ATSC/8VSB demodulation (with EFA-K22), ITU-T J.83/B demodulation (with EFA-K23)
- Included in basic EFA 50/53/60/63/70/73 models
- MPEG2 transport stream output (serial or parallel)
- General measurement functions for
  - RF input level
  - carrier frequency offset
  - bit rate offset
  - BER (before and after Reed-Solomon)

MPEG2 Decoder EFA-B4

- MPEG2 syntax analysis according to DVB standard
- SDTV decoding, 625L or 525L supported, SDI output, PAL / SECAM / NTSC video out

6 MHz SAW Filter EFA-B11

- Adjacent-channel rejection
- Meets US requirements

8 MHz SAW Filter EFA-B13

- Adjacent-channel rejection
- Meets European and US standards, recommended for spectrum measurements

2 MHz SAW Filter EFA-B14

- Adjacent-channel rejection
- Meets channel return requirements (in cable applications)

DVB-C Firmware EFA-K21

- Analysis, demodulation and monitoring of DVB-C signals according to ETS 300 429 standard
- Included in basic EFA 60/63 models

ATSC/8VSB Firmware EFA-K22

- Analysis, demodulation and monitoring of ATSC/8VSB signals according to ATSC Doc. A/53
- Included in basic EFA 50/53 models
- Additional SMPTE310M MPEG2 TS output

ITU-T J.83/B Firmware EFA-K23

- Analysis, demodulation and monitoring of American digital cable signals according to ITU-T J.83/B standard
- Included in basic EFA 70/73 models

FIR Coefficient Readout Firmware EFA-K25

- Calculation of FIR filter coefficients for linear precorrection of digital signals
- Only available for the ATSC/8VSB models

Analog option

M/N NTSC/BTSC Demodulator EFA-B30

- Meets FCC requirements (group delay correction)
- Switchable sound trap
- Switchable group delay correction
- Switchable synchronous or envelope detector
- Integrated BTSC/MTS decoder
- Retrofit of digital instruments

ATSC/8VSB

EFA models 50/53 — all measurement functions for ATSC digital TV standard

EFA 50/53 characteristics

The ATSC/8VSB Test Receiver EFA, fully compatible with the ATSC Doc. A/53 standard, receives, demodulates, decodes and analyzes 8VSB (eight-level vestigial sideband) signals. All key parameters for demodulating the received signal can be automatically or manually selected:

- 8VSB modulation
- Trellis decoder (code rate 2/3)
- Fixed symbol rate for normal use (10.762238 Msymbols/s)
- Variable symbol rate for special modulator tests and lab analysis (2 Msymbols/s to 11 Msymbols/s)
- Reed-Solomon error correction 207/187/10
- Optional SAW filter bandwidths: 6 MHz, 8 MHz and 2 MHz
- Input of any IF frequency with the aid of the EFA-B3 option: frequency range continuously tunable from 5 MHz to 1000 MHz
- Special function: invert spectrum feature

Features

The new test receiver, even the basic version, features a wide range of innovative measurement functions, allowing comprehensive, in-depth signal analysis. In addition to measuring general parameters (Fig. 1) such as bit error ratio (BER), more thorough analysis includes:

- I/Q constellation diagrams (Fig. 2) with user-selectable number of symbols to be displayed, range: 1 to 999 999 999 symbols
- Frequency spectrum, including automatic shoulder attenuation measurement to FCC recommendation (Fig. 3),
- Complex channel transmission function (Fig. 4)
- Received echo signals (ghost pattern, Fig. 5)
- Histogram I (Fig. 6) with user-selectable number of symbols to be displayed, range: 1 to 999 999 999 symbols
- Modulation error ratio (MER), error vector magnitude (EVM), phase jitter and signal-to-noise ratio (Fig. 7)
- Linearity analysis from amplitude distribution histogram and CCDF referred to the RF signal (Figs 8 and 9)
- History function: long-term monitoring of transmission parameters (Fig. 10)
- Alarm monitoring window (Fig. 11) and alarm statistics (Fig. 12)
- Permanent MPEG2 transport stream demodulation (independent from the selected measurement task)
- Integrated noise generator

Any failures and degradations are immediately visible in the constellation diagram. Effects of interest can be located more precisely by varying the number of symbols represented. The integrated spectral analysis function enables simple examination of the signal type and its spectrum. One can see immediately, for example, whether there is a marked frequency offset, or if the pilot carrier level matches the specification. An optional filter with 8 MHz channel bandwidth covers spectral components outside the 6 MHz user channel while effectively suppressing more distant components. The shoulder attenuation according to the FCC recommendation can be measured with this optional 8 MHz SAW filter.

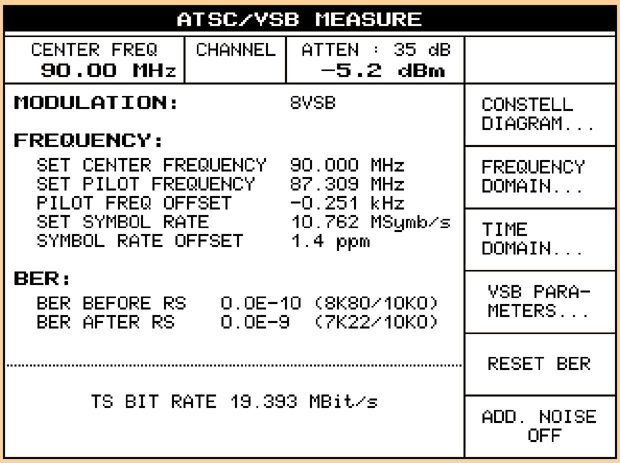


Fig. 1: Measurement menu

All parameters for the demodulated ATSC/8VSB channel are displayed on a single screen and can be checked at a glance:

- Level of the input signal
- Two BERs (bit error ratio) — before and after Reed-Solomon decoder — provide a fast quality overview of the demodulated signal
- Pilot frequency offset
- Symbol rate offset

Hint: When required, the internal noise generator can be activated to perform END (equivalent noise degradation) or noise margin measurements which are based on the BER measurement.

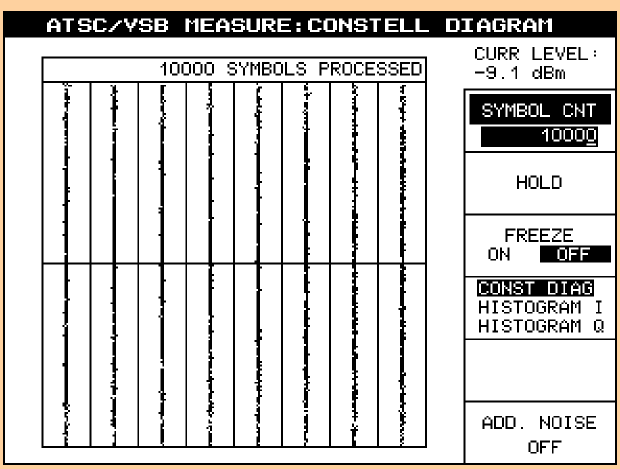


Fig. 2: Constellation diagram

The constellation diagram is always the best way to represent digital modulation. It is also the best visual tool for interpreting measurement results such as pilot amplitude error. For in-depth analysis, adjustment of the displayed number of symbols is possible (10 000 symbols are shown in this example).

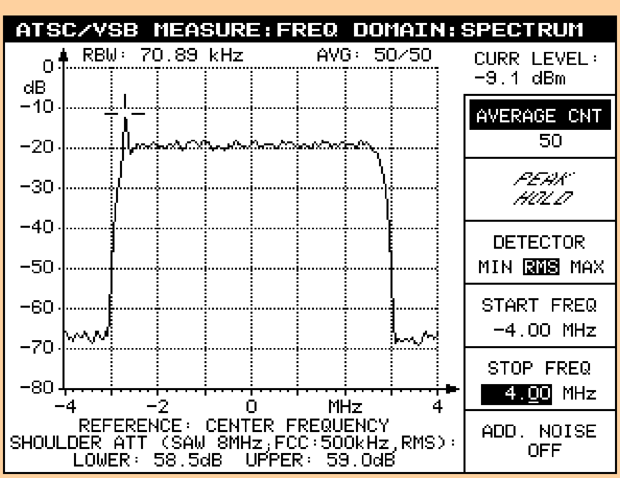


Fig. 3: Spectrum analysis

Thanks to this integrated feature, a separate spectrum analyzer is not required anymore.

All basic spectrum analyzer functions are provided: start/stop frequency (or center/span) and several detection and averaging modes.

The automatic shoulder attenuation measurement (strictly compliant to FCC recommendations) makes checking the performance of any ATSC/8VSB transmitter a child's play.

ATSC/8VSB

Fig. 4: Amplitude and phase frequency response

The coefficients of the equalizer are used to display the amplitude and phase frequency response (shown here), the group delay (not shown here) and the polar plot representation.

In the 8VSB demodulation chain, the equalizer compensates for frequency, phase and delay degradation that may have been introduced during the 8VSB transmission. It is then easy for the EFA to output the amplitude response, phase response and group delay, displaying the equalizer coefficients over the frequency by means of FFT.

The polar plot representation — which is the complex representation of amplitude and phase — may also help to interpret very short echoes (that are difficult to visualize on the ghost pattern).

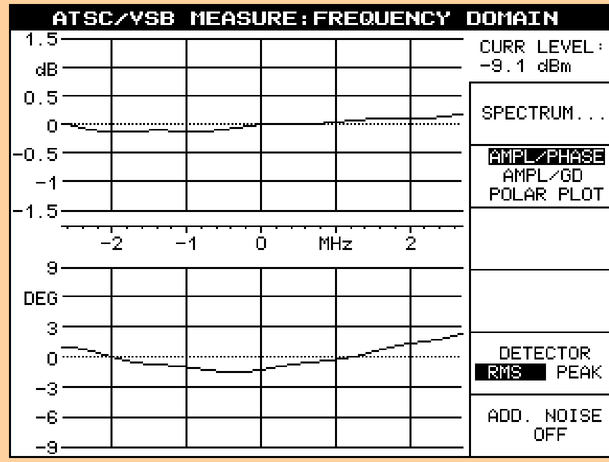


Fig. 5: Ghost pattern

The ghost pattern measurement allows the main ATSC/8VSB signal (0 dB relative), echoes and pre-echoes to be visualized and measured (numeric values).

The range function allows the visualization of the short echoes that may occur in urban areas (reflections from buildings).

The units of the X axis and of the numeric values can be changed from µs to km or even miles, depending on the application.

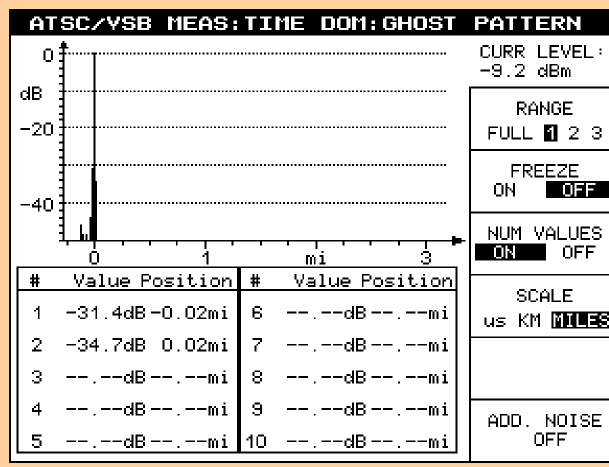
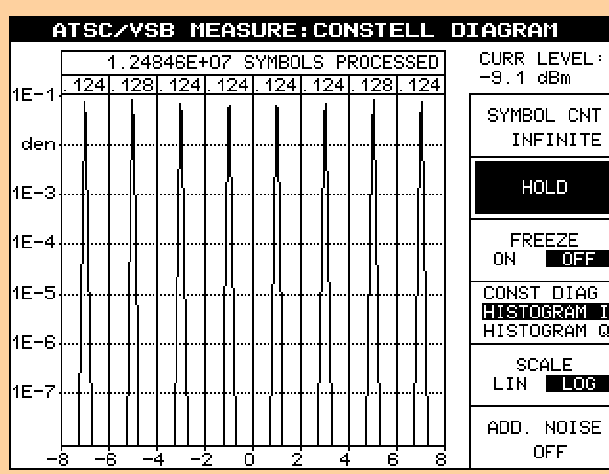


Fig. 6: Histogram I

Histogram I represents the distribution of the eight-level vestigial sideband modulation (8VSB) on the X axis, and can be expressed in a linear or logarithmic scale.

It allows an estimate of the interferer's origin (interferer, Gaussian noise, etc).

Hint: Check the position of the sync pulse (±5), and check the impact on the distribution.



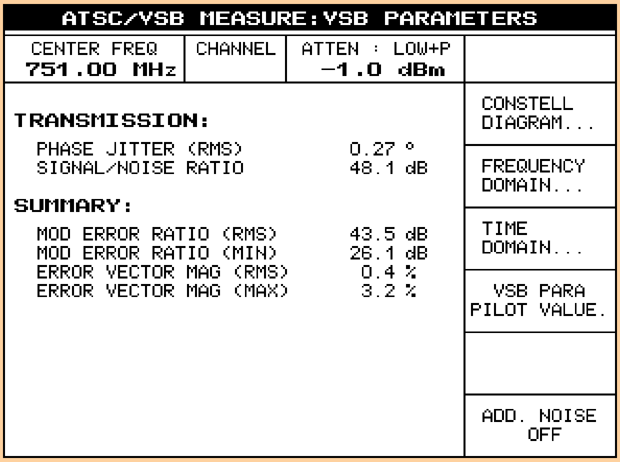


Fig. 7: 8VSB modulation parameters

All 8VSB parameters are calculated from the constellation diagram:

- Phase jitter
- Signal-to-noise ratio
- MER (modulation error ratio), RMS and Min
- EVM (error vector magnitude), RMS and Max...

... and the pilot parameters (not shown here):

- Pilot value
- Data signal to pilot ratio
- Pilot amplitude error

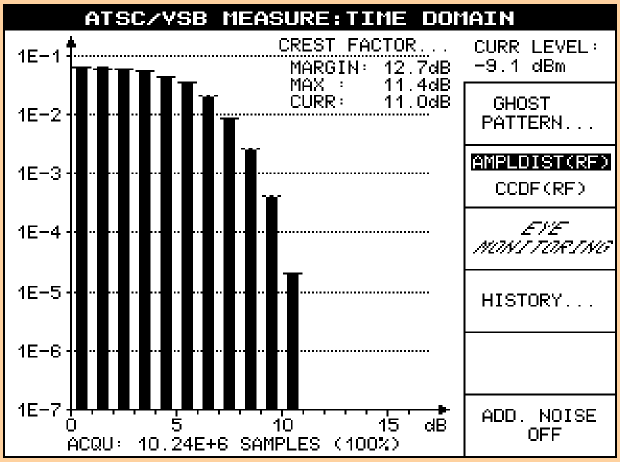


Fig. 8: Amplitude distribution function

The measurement function for displaying the amplitude distribution or the CCDF (complementary cumulative distribution function) is used to detect nonlinear distortion.

The frequency distribution of the 8VSB signal is divided into several 1 dB windows to determine the amplitude distribution. Information on the crest factor is obtained from the frequency distribution and displayed in the upper right-hand corner of the graph. The reference values are marked by short horizontal lines.

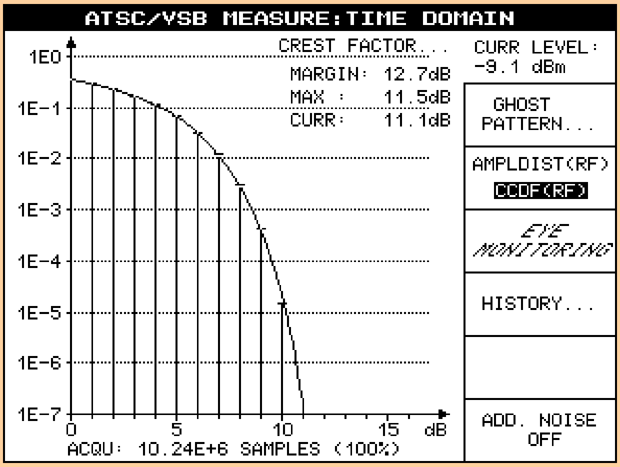


Fig. 9: Complementary cumulative distribution function (CCDF)

In contrast to the amplitude distribution, each trace point indicates how often a certain voltage level is attained or exceeded. The ideal frequencies are displayed as short, horizontal lines at 1 dB intervals (reference values) so that the amplitude distribution of the applied signal can be compared with that of an ideal 8VSB signal. Any deviation from the ideal distribution is then identified by the deviations of the column heights and the value of the crest factor, for example due to clipping in the transmitter output stage.

Fig. 10: History function

This measurement is just what is required for long-term ATSC/8VSB transmitter monitoring and does not require any additional tools.

The key parameters (level, synchronization information, MER/dB, MER/%, EVM/%, BER before and after Reed-Solomon decoder, synchronization and MPEG2 TS data error) are, therefore, displayed in graphical form. This mode can also display all values numerically (average, max, min, current). BER and level measurements run continuously and are independent of other measurements. The user can configure a monitoring interval from 60 seconds (shown here) to 1000 days.

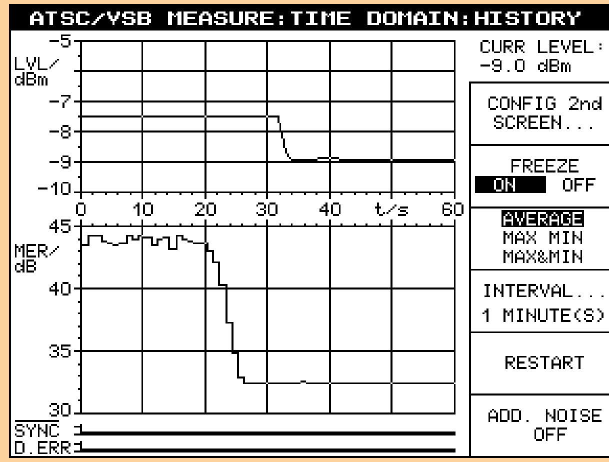


Fig. 11: Monitoring/Alarm register

The EFA checks the input level (LV), 8VSB synchronization (SY), modulation error ratio (ME), error vector magnitude (EM), bit error ratio before Reed-Solomon decoder (BR) and MPEG2 data errors (DE) of the 8VSB signal at a rate of once per second.

All alarm messages are stored in the alarm register together with the date and time.

Up to 1000 entries can be stored.

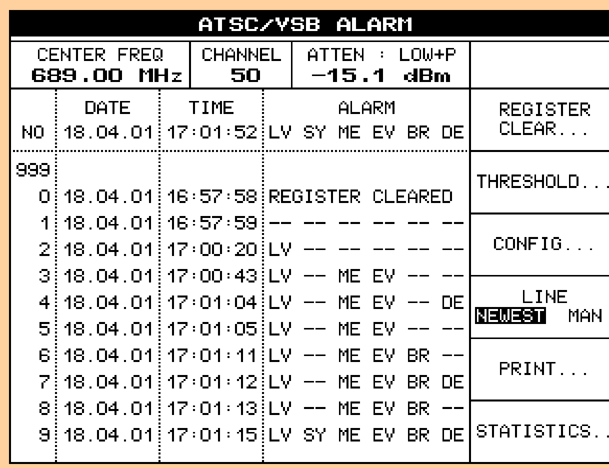
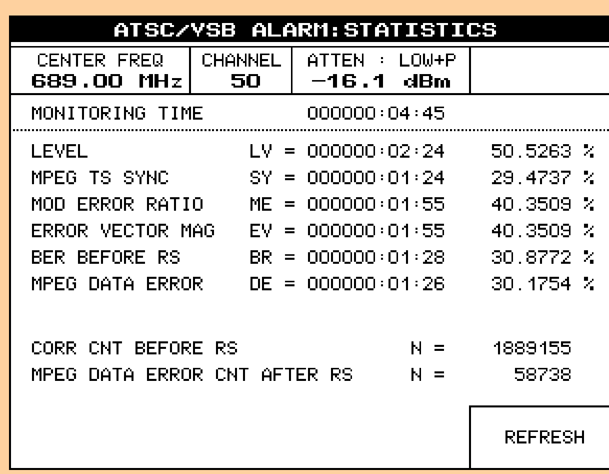


Fig. 12: Statistics function

The alarm messages can be called up at a keystroke (in the alarm menu), providing the user with an overview of downtimes.



Typical applications

EFA-ATSC/8VSB for production of modulators and transmitters

The EFA's analysis capabilities permit in-depth testing of the transmitter's performance thanks to the outstanding MER/EVM dynamic range, amplitude distribution measurement and spectrum analysis - integrating the automatic shoulder attenuation measurement according to FCC recommendations.

Monitoring of ATSC/8VSB transmitters and transposers

The EFA is the perfect solution for monitoring ATSC/8VSB signals. An alarm is triggered if one of the selected parameters exceeds the set threshold (all thresholds can be individually configured): incident level, ATSC/8VSB synchronization, MER (modulation error ratio), EVM (error vector magnitude), BER before Reed-Solomon decoder and MPEG2 TS data error can be checked in realtime independently of other measurements and decoding. If an error occurs, a 1000-line register is available for recording the date, time and description of the event.

EFA ATSC/8VSB as relay receiver

For this special application, the EFA is simply optimized for reception at a keystroke — adding a special filter in order to remove any analog M/N co-channel interferers. This allows reception even under adverse operating conditions. The user is also able to configure the bandwidths of the main amplitude- and phase-controlled loops.

EFA as a multistandard digital and analog platform

Since the analog terrestrial standard M/N is still in use, and broadcasters need a future-proof solution for their short- and long-term investment based on an EFA ATSC/8VSB receiver, an analog M/N NTSC/BTSC demodulator can optionally be implemented. It covers all application areas from R&D to field measurements. Furthermore, to protect your investment, the unit can be updated by means of options to demodulate and analyze the ITU-T J.83/B and DVB-C digital cable standards. These unique features make the new EFA family members THE measurement devices for the present and the future.

Summary of measurements required for the various ATSC/8VSB applications

ATSC/8VSB application	Level	BER	MER/EVM	SNR	Pilot parameters	Phase jitter	Constellation diagram	Frequency spectrum - shoulder attenuation	Amplitude (f) - phase (f) - group delay (f)	Amplitude distribution - CCDF	Ghost pattern	History	Alarm	Statistics
Production of modulators and transmitters	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	!	✔	✔		
Transmitter installation	✔	✔	✔		✔		✔	!	✔			✔		
Coverage measurement of terrestrial signals	✔	!	✔				✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔
Monitoring of TV transmitters and transposers	✔	✔	✔		✔		✔			✔	✔	!	✔	✔
Research and development	✔	✔	!	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		
Service	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	!	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔

! most important measurement ✔ required measurement

ITU-T J.83/B

EFA models 70/73 – all measurement functions for ITU-T J.83/B digital CATV standard

Besides the deployment of the worldwide digital terrestrial TV network and the already established digital video broadcasting over satellite, digital cable TV still represents an alternative for many consumers worldwide. Additionally, cable technology provides a return channel within the same physical layer (coax cable), allowing the consumer to send back information to the cable headend for versatile applications (full Internet access, video-on-demand and more). The boundary between data communications and TV networks has never been so narrow!

EFA 70/73 characteristics

Fully compatible with the ITU-T J.83/B standard, the EFA 70/73 models receive, demodulate, decode and analyze 64 QAM or 256 QAM (quadrature amplitude modulated) signals. All key parameters for demodulating the received signal can be automatically or manually selected:

- 64 QAM or 256 QAM modulation
- Trellis decoder (code rate 14/15 for 64 QAM and 19/20 for 256 QAM)
- Fixed symbol rate for normal use (5.056941 Msymbols/s for 64 QAM and 5.360537 Msymbols/s for 256 QAM)
- Variable symbol rate for special modulator tests and lab analysis (1 Msymbols/s to 6999 Msymbols/s)
- Reed-Solomon error correction 128/122/3
- Optional SAW filter bandwidth: 6 MHz, 8 MHz and 2 MHz
- Input of any IF frequency with the aid of the EFA-B3 option: frequency range continuously tunable from 5 MHz to 1000 MHz
- Special function: invert spectrum feature

Features

The new test receiver, even the basic version, features a wide range of innovative measurement functions, allowing comprehensive, in-depth signal analysis. In addition to measuring general parameters (Fig. 13) such as bit error ratio (BER), more thorough analysis includes:

- I/Q constellation diagrams (Fig. 14) with user-selectable number of symbols to be displayed, range: 1 to 999 999 999 symbols
- I/Q parameters, modulation error ratio (MER), error vector magnitude (EVM), phase jitter and signal-to-noise ratio (Fig. 15)
- Frequency spectrum (Fig. 16)
- Complex channel transmission function (Fig. 17)
- Received echo signals: echo pattern (Fig. 18)
- Histogram I (Fig. 19) and Q (Fig. 20) with user-selectable number of symbols to be displayed, range: 1 to 999 999 999 symbols
- Linearity analysis from amplitude distribution histogram and CCDF referred to the RF signal (Figs 21 and 22)
- History function: long-term monitoring of transmission parameters (Fig. 23)
- Alarm monitoring window (Fig. 24)

Any failures and degradations are immediately visible from the constellation diagram. Effects of interest can be located more precisely by varying the number of symbols represented. The integrated spectral analysis function enables simple examination of the signal type and its spectrum.

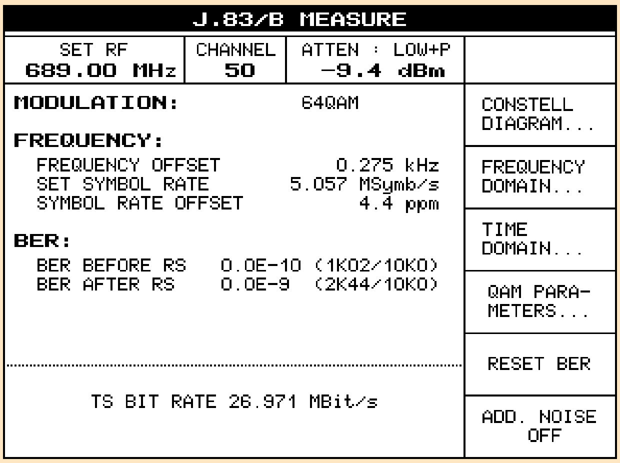


Fig. 13: Measurement menu

All parameters for the demodulated ITU-T J.83/B channel are displayed on a single screen and can be checked at a glance:

- Level of the input signal
- Two BERs (bit error ratio) — before and after Reed-Solomon decoder — provide a fast quality overview of the demodulated signal
- Demodulated symbol rate
- Symbol rate offset

Hint: When required, the internal noise generator can be activated to perform END (equivalent noise degradation) or noise margin measurements which are based on the BER measurement.

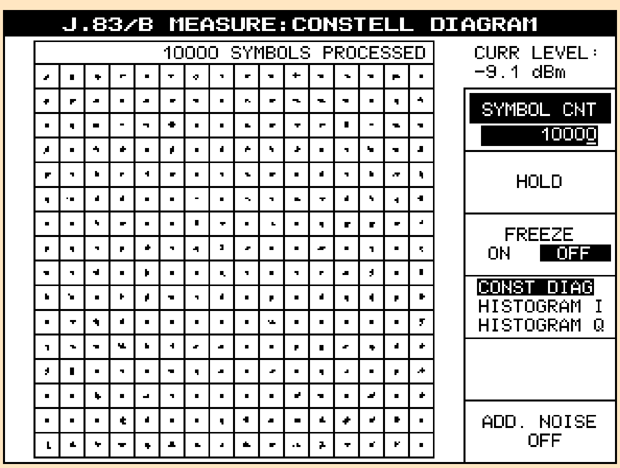


Fig. 14: Constellation diagram

The constellation diagram is always the best way to represent digital modulation. It is also the best visual tool for interpreting measurement results like I/Q amplitude imbalance or carrier suppression. For in-depth analysis, adjustment of the displayed number of symbols is possible (10 000 symbols are shown in this example).

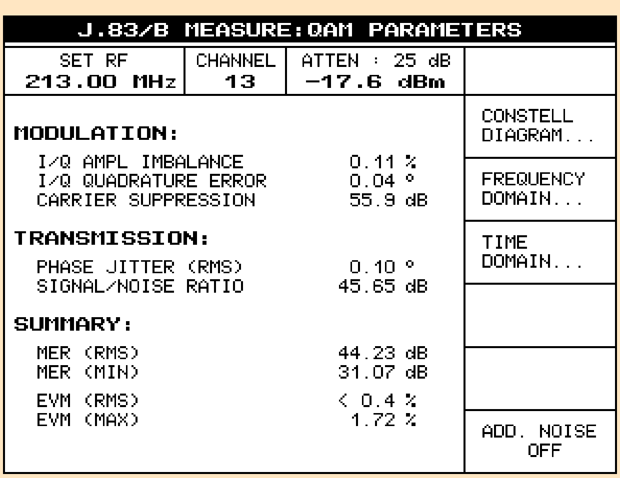


Fig. 15: QAM modulation parameters

All QAM parameters are calculated from the constellation diagram:

- I/Q amplitude imbalance
- I/Q phase error
- Carrier suppression
- Phase jitter
- Signal-to-noise ratio
- MER (modulation error ratio), RMS and Min
- EVM (error vector magnitude), RMS and Max

ITU-T J.83/B

Fig. 16: Spectrum analysis

Thanks to this integrated feature, a separate spectrum analyzer is not required anymore.

All basic spectrum analyzer functions are provided: start/stop frequency (or center/span) and several detection and averaging modes.

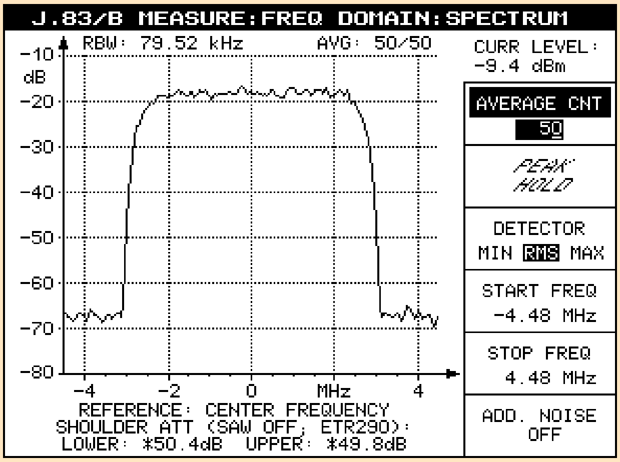


Fig. 17: Amplitude and phase frequency response

The coefficients of the equalizer are used to display the amplitude and phase frequency response (shown here), the group delay (not shown here) and the polar plot representation.

In the ITU-T J.83/B demodulation chain, the equalizer compensates for frequency, phase and delay degradation that may have been introduced during the QAM transmission. It is then easy for the EFA to output the amplitude response, phase response and group delay, displaying the equalizer coefficients over the frequency by means of FFT.

The polar plot representation — which is the complex representation of amplitude and phase — may also help to interpret very short echoes (that are difficult to visualize on the echo pattern).

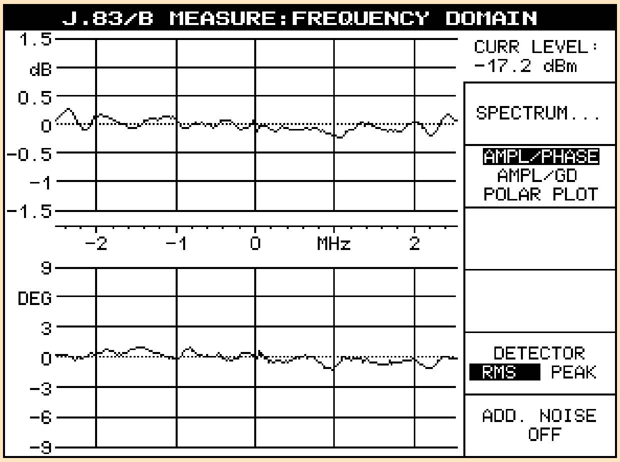
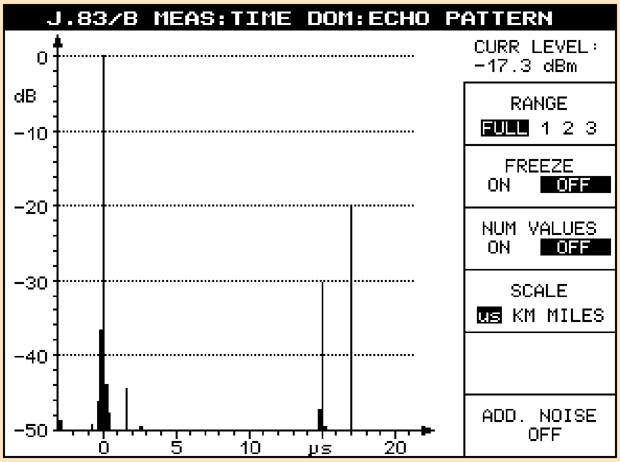


Fig. 18: Echo pattern

The echo pattern measurement allows the main QAM signal (0 dB relative), echoes and pre-echoes to be visualized and measured (numeric values).

The range function allows the visualization of the reflections. The units of the X axis and of the numeric values can be changed from µs to km or even miles, depending on the application.



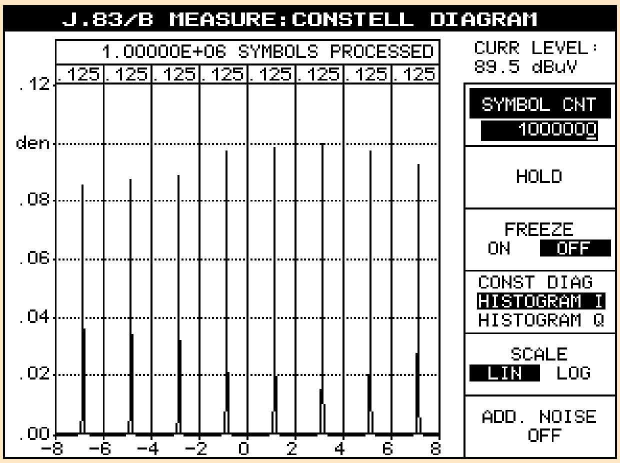


Fig. 19: Histogram I

Histogram I represents the distribution of the quadrature amplitude modulated (QAM) signal on the X axis (I for inphase), and can be expressed in a linear or logarithmic scale.
It allows an estimate of the interferer's origin (interferer, Gaussian noise, etc). Linear scaling is used in this plot.

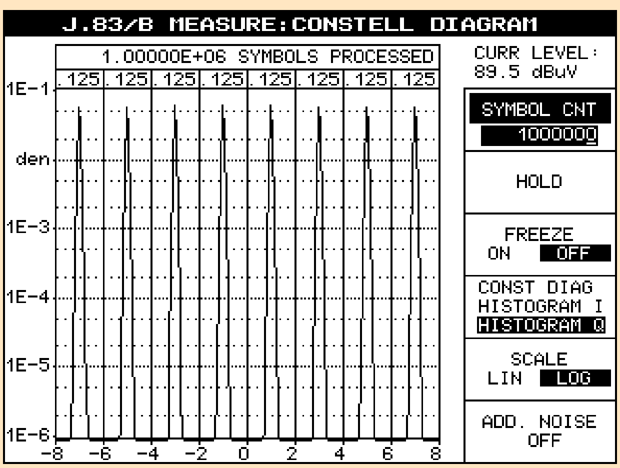


Fig. 20: Histogram Q

Same representation as Fig. 15 — but referring to the distribution of the Q component projected on the X axis (Q for quadrature). Logarithmic scaling is used in this plot.

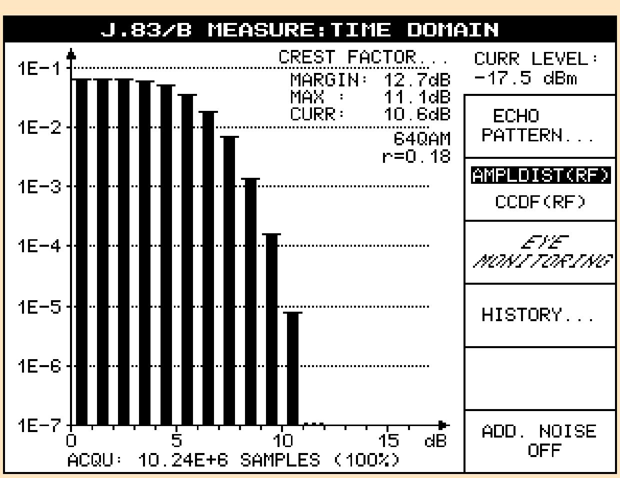


Fig. 21: Amplitude distribution

The measurement function for displaying the amplitude distribution or the CCDF (complementary cumulative distribution function) is used to detect nonlinear distortion.
The frequency distribution of the QAM signal is divided into several 1 dB windows to determine the amplitude distribution. Information on the crest factor is obtained from the frequency distribution and displayed in the upper right-hand corner of the graph. The reference values are marked by short horizontal lines.

Fig. 22: Complementary cumulative distribution function (CCDF)

In contrast to the amplitude distribution, each trace point indicates how often a certain voltage level is attained or exceeded. The ideal frequencies are displayed as short, horizontal lines at 1 dB intervals (reference values) so that the amplitude distribution of the applied signal can be compared with that of an ideal QAM signal. Any deviation from the ideal distribution is then identified by the deviations of the column heights and the value of the crest factor, for example due to clipping in the modulator output stage.

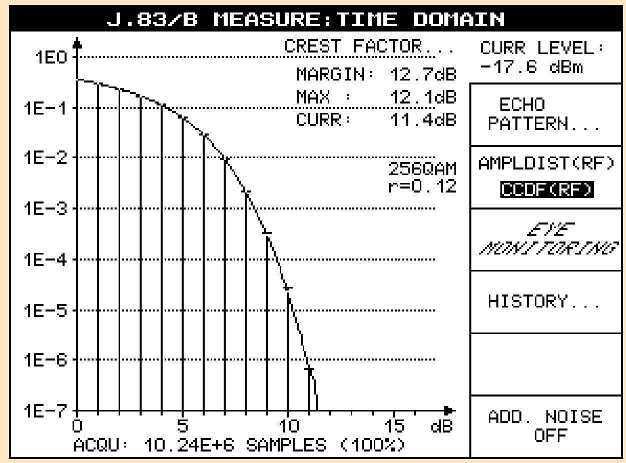


Fig. 23: History function

This measurement is just what is required for long-term ITU-T J.83/B modulator monitoring in cable headends, and does not require any additional tools.

The key parameters (level, synchronization information, MER/dB, MER/%, EVM/%, BER before and after Reed-Solomon decoder and MPEG2 TS data error) are, therefore, displayed in graphical form. This mode can also display all values numerically (average, max, min, current). BER and level measurements run continuously and are independent of other measurements.

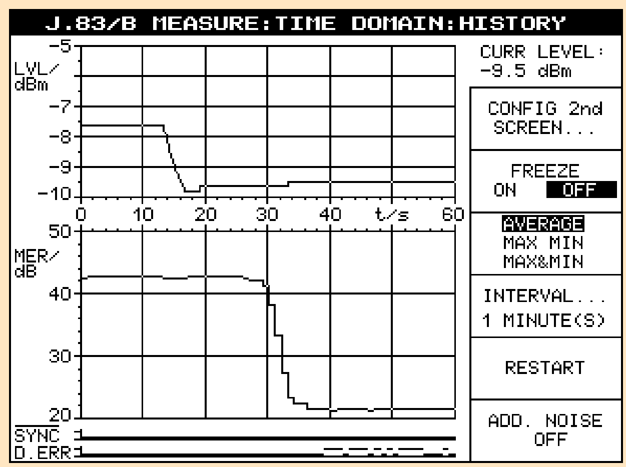
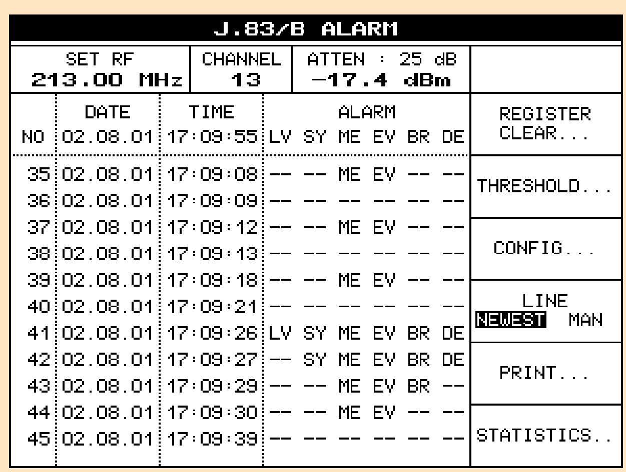


Fig. 24: Monitoring/Alarm register

The EFA checks the input level (LV), QAM synchronization (SY), modulation error ratio (ME), error vector magnitude (EV), bit error ratio before Reed-Solomon decoder (BR) and MPEG2 data errors (DE) of the ITU-T J.83/B signal at a rate of once per second.

All alarm messages are stored in the alarm register together with the date and time.

Up to 1000 entries can be stored.



Typical applications

EFA for production of modulators

The EFA's analysis capabilities permit in-depth testing of the cable modulator's performance thanks to the outstanding MER/EVM dynamic range, amplitude distribution measurement and spectrum analysis. Another feature is the Equalizer ON/FREEZE/OFF function, which is mandatory during the alignment phase of the modulators. Finally, the high accuracy and repeatability of the measurements makes the EFA ideally suited for the production of QAM modulators.

Cable headend monitoring

The capability of the EFA to handle multichannel reception with the spectrum measurement and the history functions (graphical measurement representation versus time) permit the unit to monitor cable headends. In addition, an alarm is triggered if one of the selected parameters exceeds the set threshold (all thresholds can be individually configured). Incident level, QAM synchronization, MER (modulation error ratio), EVM (error vector magnitude), BER before Reed-Solomon decoder and MPEG2 TS data error can be checked in realtime independently of other measurements and decoding. If an error occurs, a 1000-line register is available for recording the date, time and description of the event.

EFA in research and development laboratories

Thanks to the high-quality frontend design, the dynamic range of the modulation error ratio measurement (MER dynamic range better than 41 dB) allows the unit to be used as a reference demodulator in research and development laboratories.

EFA as a multistandard digital and analog platform

Since the analog standard M/N is still heavily in use, and broadcasters need a future-proof solution for their short- and long-term investment, an analog M/N NTSC/BTSC demodulator can optionally be implemented. It covers all application areas from R&D to cable headend measurements. Furthermore, to protect your investment, the unit can be updated by means of options to demodulate and analyze the ATSC/8VSB digital terrestrial and DVB-C digital cable standards. These unique features make the new EFA family members THE measurement devices for the present and the future.

Summary of measurements required for the various ITU-T J.83/B applications

ITU-T J.83/B application	Level	BER	I/Q parameters	SNR	Phase jitter	MER/EVM	Constellation diagram Histograms	Frequency spectrum	Amplitude (f) - phase (f) - group delay (f)	Amplitude distribution - CCDF	Echo pattern	History	Alarm	Statistics
Production of modulators	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	!	✔	✔	✔	✔				
Cable headend monitoring	✔	✔				✔	✔	✔			✔	!	✔	✔
Research and development	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	!	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		
Service	✔	✔	✔			✔	!	✔				✔	✔	✔

! most important measurement ✔ required measurement

Analog TV

EFA models 90/93 – new high-end M/N TV demodulator

Rohde & Schwarz provides a high-end measurement device that can cover all application areas from R&D to field measurements. This EFA model was created to offer the best performance and the most useful features to test standard M/N transmitters under optimal conditions. To accomplish this, a sound trap filter has been integrated in the unit as well as synchronous and envelope detectors, a BTSC audio decoder and additional features!

To further protect your investment, the unit can be updated by means of options to demodulate and analyze the upcoming digital TV standards ATSC/8VSB and ITU-T J.83/B. These unique features make the new EFA family members THE measurement devices for the present and the future!

EFA 90/93 characteristics

Fully compatible with the FCC standard, the EFA 90/93 models receive and demodulate any analog TV signals to standard M/N (NTSC/BTSC and PAL). All key parameters for demodulating the received signal can be automatically or manually selected:

- Switchable video bandwidth (sound trap)
- Switchable group delay correction
- Switchable envelope or synchronous (5 different modes) detector
- Demodulation using intercarrier method
- Balanced audio outputs
- Measurement functions for
  - vision/sound carrier power ratio
  - FM sound carrier and pilot deviation
- Measurement of video modulation depth and residual picture carrier
- Input of any IF frequency with the aid of the EFA-B3 option: frequency range continuously tunable from 5 MHz to 1000 MHz
- Special function: invert spectrum feature (with option EFA-B3)

Features

The EFA models 90/93 provide high-precision demodulated baseband signals (vision and sound) for measurements in various applications (TV transmitters, cable headends, coverage measurements, R&D). At the same time, all relevant RF parameters are measured at high speed and represented in a logically arranged way (Fig. 25). User-configurable alarm messages permit unattended monitoring of the received signals as well as switchover to alternative links in the event of a failure.

The high-end demodulator version is used for on-site measurements on TV transmitters. This version offers particularly low-distortion demodulation of the broadcast signal. It is perfectly suited for these types of measurements; its low measurement uncertainty permits optimal alignment as well as permanent quality control of the transmitter.

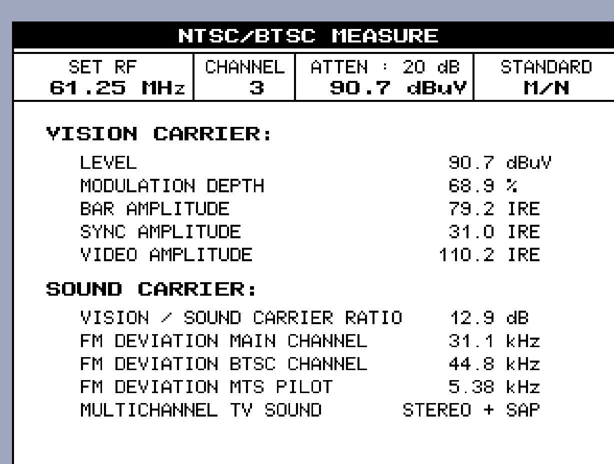


Fig. 25: Measurement window

All parameters for the demodulated standard M/N TV channel are displayed on a single screen and can be checked at a glance:

- Vision carrier level
- Video modulation depth
- Bar/sync/video amplitudes (expressed in IRE)
- Vision/sound level ratio
- Main and BTSC channel FM deviation
- FM deviation of MTS pilot
- Sound mode indication (Mono, Stereo, SAP)

Specification of intermodulation

In-channel distortion

In-channel distortion is determined by means of a modulated TV signal with a vision carrier (f_{VC}), a colour subcarrier (f_{SB}) and a sound carrier (f_{SC}). Modulation is chosen such that the vision carrier is lowered by 6 dB, the colour subcarrier by 14 dB and the sound carrier by 10 dB relative to the sync pulse level. The level of the intermodulation product is measured at the video output relative to the black-to-white transition of the video signal. Fig. 26 shows the signals involved and the reference level at the RF.

Out-of-channel distortion

The effect of signals outside the received channel is described by the 3rd-order intercept point (TOI). For the EFA family, this parameter is specified on the basis of a three-tone measurement with the following signals: a wanted carrier at the receive frequency f_{VC} and two unwanted carriers 14 MHz and 15 MHz above the receive frequency.

The unwanted frequencies are chosen to be within the bandwidth of the RF preselection but outside the bandwidth of the first IF filter. The effect of out-of-channel interference on the receiver can thus reliably be determined. It is assumed that each of the three signals has a level P = –33 dBm. The level of the intermodulation product ΔIM 1 MHz relative to the wanted carrier is measured (see Fig. 27, measurement at the RF). The 3rd-order intercept point is:

$$TOI/dBm = P/dBm + \frac{\Delta IM/dB}{2} + 3$$

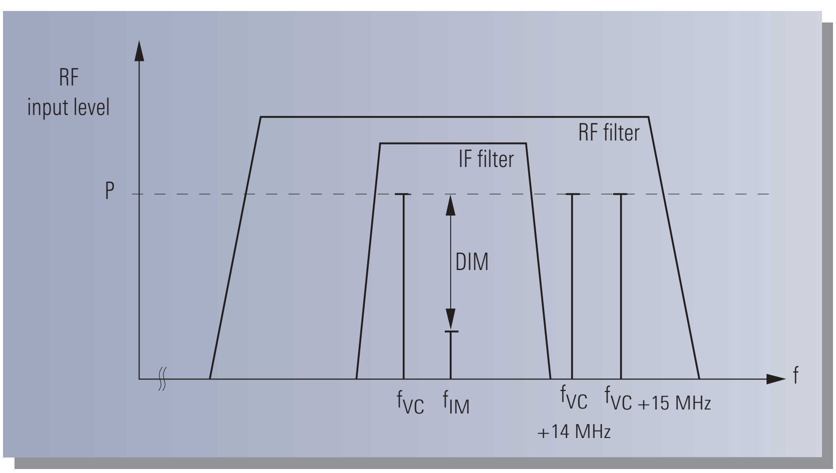


Fig. 26

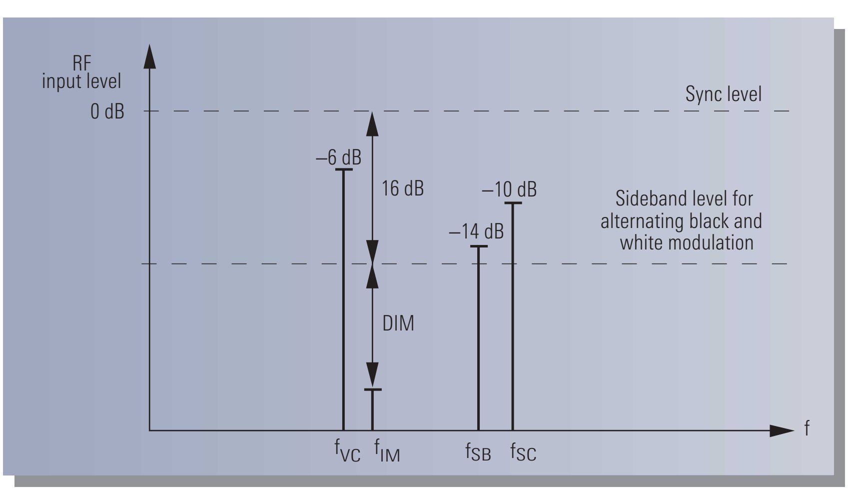


Fig. 27

Specifications

ATSC/8VSB characteristics (specific to EFA models 50/53 or EFA-B20 + EFA-K22)

	Standard test receiver	High-end test receiver with option EFA-B3	High-end demodulator
RF input	selective	selective [1]	non-selective
Connector	50 Ω or 75 Ω, BNC or N female, front or rear panel	50 Ω, N female, rear panel and 75 Ω, BNC female, rear panel	50 Ω, N female, rear panel
Return loss	≥14 dB in channel with 50 Ω connector and input attenuation ≥10 dB ≥12 dB in channel with 75 Ω connector and input attenuation ≥10 dB	≥17 dB (>20 dB typ.) in channel with 50 Ω connector ≥14 dB (>17 dB typ.) in channel with 75 Ω connector	≥30 dB
Frequency range [2]	48 MHz to 862 MHz	4.5 MHz [3] to 1000 MHz	45 MHz to 1000 MHz
Level range [4]	–71 dBm to +20 dBm (low distortion, preamplifier = OFF) –75 dBm to +20 dBm (low noise, preamplifier = OFF) –80 dBm to +13 dBm (low noise, preamplifier = ON)	–78 dBm to +20 dBm (normal) [5] –77 dBm to +20 dBm (low distortion) [5] –80 dBm to +16 dBm (low noise) [5]	–50 dBm to +20 dBm
Noise figure	12 dB typ. (low noise) 7 dB typ. (low noise, preamplifier = ON)	9 dB typ. (normal) [6] 7 dB typ. (low noise) [6] 11 dB typ. (low distortion) [6]	
Image frequency rejection	≥70 dB (VHF) and ≥50 dB (UHF)	100 dB	
IF rejection		100 dB	
Local oscillator			
Resolution	1 Hz	1 Hz	1 Hz
Frequency error	$\leq 2 \times 10^{-6}$	$\leq 2 \times 10^{-6}$	$\leq 2 \times 10^{-6}$
Phase noise [7]	≥50 dB	≥58 dB	≥62 dB [8]
SSB phase noise (RF = 860 MHz)	typ. –82 dBc /Hz at 1 kHz typ. –90 dBc /Hz at 10 kHz	typ. –91 dBc /Hz at 1 kHz typ. –100 dBc /Hz at 10 kHz	typ. –93 dBc /Hz at 1 kHz typ. –106 dBc /Hz at 10 kHz
System performance			
MER	≥40 dB [9]	≥41 dB [10]	≥42 dB [11]
EVM	≤0.66% [9]	≤0.59% [10]	≤0.52% [11]
SNR	≥42dB [9]	≥43 dB [10]	≥44 dB [11]

[1] The selective RF inputs of the high-end TV test receiver (with option EFA-B3) are additional to the non-selective RF input of the high-end demodulator. For specifications involving the non-selective RF input see the high-end demodulator column.
[2] Center frequency.
[3] For frequencies < 10 MHz: group delay tilt increases up to 200 ns, amplitude tilt increases up to 0.7 dB pp typ., minimum input level: –30 dBm, SAW filter ON.
[4] For quasi error-free MPEG2 transport stream.
[5] At low input frequencies such as 4.57 MHz: additional tilt (0.7 dB pp typ.), minimum input level: –30 dBm, SAW filter ON.
[6] RF >47.15 MHz
[7] FM S/N ratio measured at IF output, referred to ±30 kHz frequency deviation and 500 Hz modulation frequency, deemphasis 50 µs, measured to DIN45405, weighted to CCIR468-3.
[8] In frequency range 45 MHz to 900 MHz.
[9] Signal power >–40 dBm, equalizer on.
[10] Signal power >–43 dBm, equalizer on.
[11] Signal power >–30 dBm, equalizer on.

ATSC/8VSB common characteristics

IF input	50 Ω, BNC female, rear panel	
Return loss	≥20 dB in channel	
Center frequency	36 MHz	
Level range	–30 dBm to –5 dBm	
IF output	50 Ω, BNC female, rear panel	
Return loss	≥20 dB	
Center frequency	36 MHz	
Level, regulated	–17 dBm	
MPEG2 TS parallel output	LVDS (188 bytes)	
MPEG2 TS ASI output	serial MPEG2 transport stream (ASI); 75 Ω	
SMPTE 310M output	800 mV pp, 75 Ω (only with nominal symbol rate of 10.762238 Msymbols/s)	
Symbol rate	2 Msymbols/s to 11 Msymbols/s (default 10.762238 Msymbols/s)	
Bandwidth (SAW filter)	2 MHz, 6 MHz, 8 MHz or SAW filter OFF	
Channel correction	self-adapting equalizer, equalizer freeze, equalizer off	
Measurements	signal power pilot carrier frequency offset pilot value pilot amplitude error data signal power to pilot carrier power ratio symbol rate offset MPEG2 TS bit rate BER (bit error ratio) before and after Reed-Solomon decoder	SER (segment error ratio) segment errors per second EVM (error vector magnitude) MER (modulation error ratio) SNR (signal/noise ratio) phase jitter crest factor shoulder attenuation (referred to FCC recommendation)
Graphic displays	constellation diagram histogram I/Q frequency spectrum amplitude frequency response phase frequency response group delay frequency response	polar plot amplitude distribution (RF) CCDF (RF) eye monitoring history
Alarm messages	signal power, synchronization, EVM, MER, BER before Reed-Solomon decoder, MPEG2 data error	
Storage	alarm message with date and time, up to 1000 messages	
Memory for instrument setup storage	0 to 4	

Test parameters	Range	Resolution	Error
Signal power	depending on model, see above	0.1 dB	<3 dB, typ. <1 dB
MER (modulation error ratio)	18 dB to 30 dB 30 dB to 35 dB	0.1 dB 0.1 dB	≤0.8 dB ≤1.0 dB
MER (modulation error ratio)	1.9% to 3.2% 3.2% to 12.5%	0.01% 0.01%	≤12% of actual value ≤10% of actual value
EVM (error vector magnitude)	1.17% to 2.07% 2.07% to 8.3%	0.01% 0.01%	≤12% of actual value ≤10% of actual value
SNR (signal/noise ratio)	18 dB to 30 dB 30 dB to 35 dB	0.1 dB 0.1 dB	≤0.5 dB ≤0.8 dB
Data signal/pilot power ratio	7 dB to 19 dB	0.1 dB	≤0.2 dB (SAW filter OFF)
Pilot amplitude error	–8 dB to +4 dB	0.1 dB	≤0.2 dB (SAW filter OFF)
Pilot value	0.5 to 2	0.01	≤0.03 (SAW filter OFF)
Pilot carrier frequency offset	±100 kHz	1 Hz	≤280 Hz + 2 ppm x RF
Symbol rate offset	±150 ppm	0.1 ppm	<10 ppm, typ. <3 ppm
BER before Reed-Solomon	1.0×10^{-3} to 0.1×10^{-15}	$0.1 \times 10^{-\text{exponent}}$	–
BER after Reed-Solomon	1.0×10^{-5} to 0.1×10^{-14}	$0.1 \times 10^{-\text{exponent}}$	–
SER (segment error ratio)	1.3×10^{-3} to 0.1×10^{-12}	$0.1 \times 10^{-\text{exponent}}$	–
Segment errors/s	1.0×10^{-12} to 10×10^{-3}	$0.1 \times 10^{-\text{exponent}}$	–

Specifications

ITU-T J.83/B characteristics (specific to EFA models 70/73 or options EFA-B20 + EFA-K23)

	Standard test receiver	High-end test receiver with option EFA-B3	High-end demodulator
RF input	selective	selective [1]	non-selective
Connector	50 Ω or 75 Ω, BNC or N female, front or rear panel	50 Ω, N female, rear panel and 75 Ω,BNC female, rear panel	50 Ω, N female, rear panel
Return loss	≥14 dB in channel with 50 Ω connector and input attenuation ≥10 dB ≥12 dB in channel with 75 Ω connector and input attenuation ≥10 dB	≥17 dB (>20 dB typ.) in channel with 50 Ω connector ≥14 dB (>17 dB typ.) in channel with 75 Ω connector	≥30 dB
Frequency range [2]	48 MHz to 862 MHz	4.5 MHz [3] to 1000 MHz	45 MHz to 1000 MHz
Level range [4]	–58 dBm to +20 dBm (low distortion, preamplifier = OFF) –62 dBm to +20 dBm (low noise, preamplifier = OFF) –67 dBm to +13 dBm (low noise, preamplifier = ON)	–66 dBm to +20 dBm (normal) [5] –65 dBm to +20 dBm (low distortion) [5] –68 dBm to +16 dBm (low noise) [5]	–50 dBm to +20 dBm
Noise figure	12 dB typ. (low noise) 7 dB typ. (low noise, preamplifier = ON)	9 dB typ. (normal) [6] 7 dB typ. (low noise) [6] 11 dB typ. (low distortion) [6]	
Image frequency rejection	≥70 dB (VHF) and ≥50 dB (UHF)	100 dB	
IF rejection		100 dB	
Local oscillator			
Resolution	1 Hz	1 Hz	1 Hz
Frequency error	≤2 x 10^{-6}	≤2 x 10^{-6}	≤2 x 10^{-6}
Phase noise [7]	≥50 dB	≥58 dB	≥62 dB [8]
SSB phase noise (RF = 860 MHz)	typ. –82 dBc /Hz at 1 kHz typ. –90 dBc /Hz at 10 kHz	typ. –91 dBc /Hz at 1 kHz typ. –100 dBc /Hz at 10 kHz	typ. –93 dBc /Hz at 1 kHz typ. –106 dBc /Hz at 10 kHz
System performance			
MER	≥40 dB [9]	≥41 dB [10]	≥42 dB [11]
EVM	≤0.66% [9]	≤0.59% [10]	≤0.52% [11]
SNR	≥42dB [9]	≥43 dB [10]	≥44 dB [11]

1) The selective RF inputs of the high-end TV test receiver (with option EFA-B3) are additional to the non-selective RF input of the high-end demodulator. For specifications involving the non-selective RF input see the high-end demodulator column.

2) Center frequency.

3) For frequencies < 10 MHz: group delay tilt increases up to 200 ns, amplitude tilt increases up to 0.7 dB pp typ., minimum input level: –30 dBm, SAW filter ON.

4) For quasi error-free MPEG2 transport stream, 256QAM.

5) At low input frequencies such as 4.57 MHz: additional tilt (0.7 dB pp typ.), minimum input level: –30 dBm, SAW filter ON.

6) RF >47.15 MHz

7) FM S/N ratio measured at IF output, referred to ±30 kHz frequency deviation and 500 Hz modulation frequency, deemphasis 50 µs, measured to DIN45405, weighted to CCIR468-3.

8) In frequency range 45 MHz to 900 MHz.

9) Signal power >–40 dBm, equalizer on.

10) Signal power >–43 dBm, equalizer on.

11) Signal power >–30 dBm, equalizer on.

Certified Environmental System
ISO 14001
REG. NO 1954

Certified Quality System
ISO 9001
DQS REG. NO 1954

ITU-T J.83/B common characteristics

IF input	50 Ω, BNC female, rear panel
Return loss	≥20 dB in channel
Center frequency	36 MHz
Level range	–30 dBm to –5 dBm
IF output	50 Ω, BNC female, rear panel
Return loss	≥20 dB
Center frequency	36 MHz
Level, regulated	–17 dBm
MPEG2 TS parallel output	LVDS (188 bytes)
MPEG2 TS ASI output	serial MPEG2 transport stream (ASI); 75 Ω
Symbol rate	1 Msymbols/s to 6.999 Msymbols/s
Bandwidth (SAW filter)	2 MHz, 6 MHz, 8 MHz or SAW filter OFF
Channel correction	self-adapting equalizer, equalizer freeze, equalizer off
Measurements	signal power carrier frequency offset symbol rate offset MPEG2 TS bit rate BER (bit error ratio) before and after Reed-Solomon decoder EVM (error vector magnitude) MER (modulation error ratio) SNR (signal/noise ratio) phase jitter I/Q amplitude imbalance I/Q quadrature error carrier suppression crest factor shoulder attenuation
Graphic displays	constellation diagram histogram I/Q frequency spectrum amplitude frequency response phase frequency response group delay frequency response polar plot amplitude distribution (RF) CCDF (RF) eye monitoring history
Alarm messages	signal power, synchronization, EVM, MER, BER before Reed-Solomon decoder, MPEG2 data error
Storage	alarm message with date and time, up to 1000 messages
Memory for instrument setup storage	0 to 4

Test parameters	**Range**	**Resolution**	**Error**
Signal power	corresponding to level range	0.1 dB	<3 dB, typ. <1 dB
MER dB (modulation error ratio in dB)	18 dB to 30 dB 30 dB to 35 dB	0.1 dB 0.1 dB	≤0.8 dB ≤1.0 dB
MER % (modulation error ratio in %)	1.9% to 3.2% 3.2% to 12.5%	0.01% 0.01%	≤12% of actual value ≤10% of actual value
EVM (error vector magnitude)	1.17% to 2.07% 2.07% to 8.3%	0.01% 0.01%	≤12% of actual value ≤10% of actual value
SNR (signal/noise ratio)	18 dB to 30 dB 30 dB to 35 dB	0.1 dB 0.1 dB	≤0.5 dB ≤0.8 dB
I/Q amplitude imbalance	0.00% to 5.00%	0.01%	≤0.03%
I/Q quadrature error	0.00° to 5.00°	0.01°	≤0.03°
Carrier suppression	25 dB to 45 dB 45 dB to 60 dB	0.1 dB 0.1 dB	≤1.0 dB ≤3.0 dB
Carrier frequency offset	±100 kHz	1 Hz	≤280 Hz + 2 ppm x RF
Symbol rate offset	±150 ppm	0.1 ppm	<10 ppm, typ. <3 ppm
MPEG TS bit rate	5.333 Mbit/s to 43.433 Mbit/s	1 kbit/s	<1 kbit/s
BER before Reed-Solomon	1.0×10^{-3} to 0.1×10^{-15}	$0.1 \times 10^{-exponent}$	–
BER after Reed-Solomon	1.0×10^{-5} to 0.1×10^{-14}	$0.1 \times 10^{-exponent}$	–

Specifications

NTSC/BTSC characteristics (specific to EFA models 90/93 or option EFA-B30)

	Standard test receiver	High-end test receiver with option EFA-B3	High-end demodulator
RF input	selective	selective [1]	non-selective
Connector	50 Ω or 75 Ω, BNC or N female, front or rear panel	50 Ω, N female, rear panel and 75 Ω BNC female, rear panel	50 Ω, N female, rear panel
Return loss	≥14 dB in channel with 50 Ω connector and input attenuation ≥10 dB ≥12 dB in channel with 75 Ω connector and input attenuation ≥10 dB	≥17 dB (>20 dB typ.) in channel with 50 Ω connector ≥14 dB (>17 dB typ.) in channel with 75 Ω connector	≥30 dB
Frequency range [2]	45 MHz to 860 MHz	5 MHz [3] to 1000 MHz	45 MHz to 1000 MHz
Level range [4]	–67 dBm to +13 dBm (preamplifier = OFF) –77 dBm to +3 dBm (preamplifier = ON)	–67 dBm to +21 dBm (normal) [5] –67 dBm to +21 dBm (low distortion) [5] –77 dBm to +21 dBm (low noise) [5]	–41 dBm to +21 dBm
Noise figure	12 dB typ. (low noise) 7 dB typ. (low noise, preamplifier = ON)	9 dB typ. (normal) 7 dB typ. (low noise) 11 dB typ. (low distortion)	
Image frequency rejection IF rejection	≥70 dB (VHF) [6] and ≥50 dB (UHF) [6]	100 dB 100 dB	
Local oscillator			
Resolution	1 Hz	1 Hz	1 Hz
Frequency error	$\leq 2 \times 10^{-6}$	$\leq 2 \times 10^{-6}$	$\leq 2 \times 10^{-6}$
Phase noise [7]	≥50 dB	≥58 dB	≥62 dB [8]
SSB phase noise (RF = 860 MHz)	typ. –82 dBc /Hz at 1 kHz typ. –90 dBc /Hz at 10 kHz	typ. –91 dBc /Hz at 1 kHz typ. –100 dBc /Hz at 10 kHz	typ. –93 dBc /Hz at 1 kHz typ. –106 dBc /Hz at 10 kHz
Video demodulation			
Signal/noise ratio (referred to b/w transition)	P_{RF} ≥–30 dBm	P_{RF} = –33 dBm	P_{RF} ≥–1 dBm
S/N_{rms} weighted to CCIR Rec. 567	low noise: ≥60 dB typ. 64 dB low distortion: ≥57 dB typ. 59 dB	low noise: ≥64 dB typ. 66 dB low distortion: ≥62 dB typ. 64 dB	≥67 dB typ. 70 dB
Nonlinear distortion (with synchronous detector)			
Luminance nonlinearity	≤2%	≤2%	≤2%
Differential gain	≤2%	≤2%	≤2%
Differential phase	≤1°	≤1°	≤1°
Intermodulation in channel, referred to b/w transition	low noise: ≥52 dB low distortion: ≥62 dB	low noise: ≥52 dB low distortion: ≥62 dB	≥55 dB
3rd-order intercept point (0 dB attenuation)	low noise: ≥0 dB low distortion: ≥+5 dB	normal: ≥+10 dBm low distortion: ≥+14 dBm	
Linear distortion [9]			
12.5T pulse amplitude error Sound trap OFF (BW=5 MHz) Sound trap ON (BW=4 MHz)			≤5% typ. <2% ≤10% typ. <5%
Amplitude frequency response Sound trap OFF Sound trap ON	reference: 0.5 MHz ≤0.5 dB (DC to 4.2 MHz) ≤0.5 dB (DC to 3.6 MHz)	reference: 0.5 MHz ≤0.35 dB (DC to 4.2 MHz) ≤0.35 dB (DC to 3.6 MHz)	reference: 0.5 MHz ≤0.25 dB (DC to 4.2 MHz) ≤0.25 dB (DC to 3.6 MHz)
Group delay frequency response Flat group delay (≤4.2 MHz) FCC group delay (≤3.6 MHz)	reference 0.1 MHz ≤25 ns ≤25 ns	reference 0.1 MHz ≤20 ns ≤20 ns	reference 0.1 MHz ≤20 ns ≤20 ns
Transient response (with synchronous detection)	12.5/75% modulation	12.5/75% modulation	12.5/75% modulation
2T pulse k factor	≤1%	≤1% typ. 0.6%	≤1% typ. 0.5%
2T pulse amplitude error			≤2% typ. 1%
12.5T pulse amplitude error			≤5%
Chrominance/luminance gain			≤3%
Chrominance/luminance delay Flat group delay FCC group delay	≤20 ns ≤20 ns	≤15 ns ≤20 ns	≤12 ns ≤20 ns
Tilt, 15 kHz, T_{rise} 200 ns	≤1%	≤1%	≤1%

[1] The selective RF inputs of the high-end TV test receiver (with option EFA-B3) are additional to the non-selective RF input of the high-end demodulator. For specifications involving the non-selective RF input see the high-end demodulator column.

[2] Vision carrier frequency.

[3] For frequencies < 10 MHz: group delay tilt increases up to 200 ns, amplitude tilt increases up to 0.7 dB pp typ., minimum input level: –30 dBm, SAW filter ON.

[4] Levels are rms values referred to sync. pulse.

[5] In receive range 5 MHz to 20 MHz: .–41 dBm to +20 dBm.

[6] Image frequency of vision carrier.

[7] FM S/N ratio measured at IF output, referred to ±30 kHz frequency deviation and 500 Hz modulation frequency, deemphasis 50 µs, measured to DIN45405, weighted to CCIR468-3.

[8] In frequency range 45 MHz to 900 MHz.

[9] Additional ripple caused by SAW filter.

Common NTSC/BTSC demodulator characteristics (EFA models 90/93 or option EFA-B30)

IF input	50 Ω, BNC female, rear panel
Vision carrier frequency	38.9 MHz
Return loss (34 MHz to 40 MHz)	≥20 dB
Input level	–21 dBm to –1 dBm (rms value referred to sync pulse)
IF output	50 Ω, BNC female, rear panel
IF vision carrier frequency	38.9 MHz
Return loss (34 MHz to 40 MHz)	≥20 dB
Input level, regulated	–7 dBm (rms value referred to sync pulse)
Amplitude frequency response (34 MHz to 40 MHz)	≤0.25 dB
Intercarrier input	50 Ω, BNC female, rear panel
Intercarrier frequency	4.5 MHz
Return loss (4.4 MHz to 4.6 MHz)	≥20 dB
Input level	–35 dBm to –15 dBm
Zero reference	selectable: internal/external/off
Position of internal zero reference pulse	8 µs to 55 µs in line, line 10 to 22 selectable, field 1/2 selectable
External zero reference input	75 Ω, BNC female, rear panel
Control voltage	>1 V
Delay of carrier blanking relative to control pulse	<3 µs
Video demodulation	synchronous and envelope detector (switchable)
Synchronous detector PLL mode: PLL bandwidth	sampled: medium, slow continous: fast, medium, slow
Video bandwidth/group delay (sound trap)	4 MHz (FCC), 5 MHz (FCC), 5 MHz (FLAT)
Video outputs	75 Ω, BNC female, front panel ;75 Ω, BNC female, rear panel
Return loss (0 to 5 MHz)	≥26 dB
Output level (CCVS, modulation depth 87.5%)	1.0 V_{PP} ±2% into 75 Ω
DC offset of video signal, zero vision carrier	0 V ±20 mV
Decoupling of outputs (level variation at terminated output when switching the other outpus between short circuit and open circuit)	≤1%
Quadrature output of synchronous detector	75 Ω, BNC female, rear panel
Return loss (0 to 5 MHz)	≥20 dB
Gain error referred to inphase signal	≤1 dB
Audio demodulation modes	split carrier, quasi split carrier, intercarrier
Audio composite output	75 Ω, BNC female, rear panel
Output level into 75 Ω	10 mV/kHz FM deviation
Amplitude frequency response 30 Hz to 47 kHz 47 kHz to 120 kHz	 ≤±0.05 dB ≤±0.5 dB
Phase frequency response 30 Hz to 47 kHz	 ≤±0.5°
THD (±25 kHz FM deviation) f_{mod} 30 Hz to 15 kHz $\pm f_{mod}$ 15 kHz to 50 kHz	 ≤0.1% ≤0.5%
Audio stereo outputs (BTSC/MTS)	Lemo Triax connectors, in pairs, front panel, unbalanced, Z<10 Ω
Signals	left/right, SAP, mono, L + R/L - R
Audio mono output (main channel)	Lemo Triax connector rear panel, balanced, non-floating, Z<10 Ω
Output level into 600 Ω at ±25 kHz FM deviation and 500 Hz f_{mod}	0 dBm to 10 dBm, adjustable in 0.1 dB steps
Deemphasis	75 µs/OFF
Amplitude frequency response, 30 Hz to 15 kHz	≤±0.3 dB
THD, ±25 kHz FM deviation, f_{mod} 30 Hz to 15 kHz	≤0.1%
Signal/noise ratio Deemphasis 75 µs, referred to ±25 kHz FM deviation) Split-carrier mode Quasi-split carrier mode/intercarrier mode With all-black picture modulation With sinewave modulation (0 to 4 MHz)	 measured to DIN 45405, weighted to CCIR 468-3 ≥60 dB ≥60 dB ≥50 dB
Alarm messages	
Vision carrier level, TV synchronization, vision/sound carrier ratio, FM deviation MTS pilot, FM deviation main channel, FM deviation BTSC channel	

Specifications (options)

Common NTSC/BTSC demodulator characteristics cont. (EFA models 90/93 or option EFA-B30)

Test parameters	Resolution	Error
Vision carrier level (rms value referred to sync. pulse)	0.1 dB	≤3 dB
Residual picture carrier	0.1%	≤0.5%
Modulation depth of vision carrier	0.1%	≤0.5%
BAR Amplitude	0.1 IRE	≤1 IRE
Sync Amplitude	0.1 IRE	≤1 IRE
Video Amplitude	0.1 IRE	≤1 IRE
Vision/sound carrier ratio	0.1 dB	≤2 dB
FM deviation (main channel)	100 Hz	≤3% +200 Hz
FM deviation (BTSC channel)	100 Hz	≤3% +200 Hz
FM pilot deviation (MTS pilot)	10 Hz	≤5%

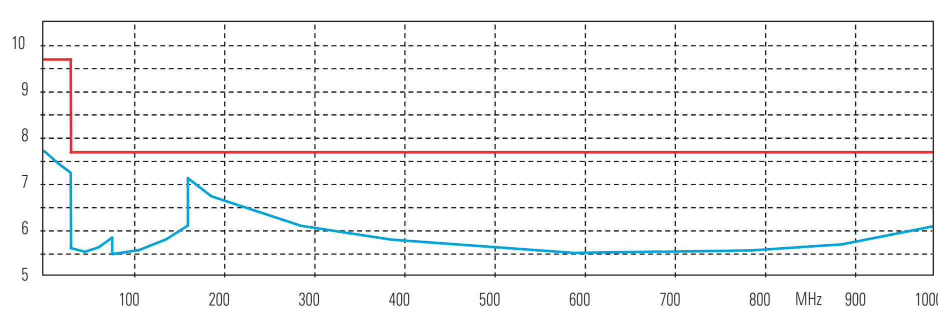
Options

RF Preselection EFA-B3

RF preselection for High-End Demodulator Models EFA 53/73/93. Two selective RF inputs with 50 Ω and 75 Ω impedance in addition to the non-selective RF input of the high-end demodulator. Demodulation of variable IFs (analog TV) up to 50 MHz via the selective RF inputs.

IF inputs	selective
Connectors	50 Ω, N female, rear panel and 75 Ω, BNC female, rear panel
Return loss	17 dB (>20 dB typ.) in channel with 50 Ω connector 14 dB (>17 dB typ.) in channel with 75 Ω connector
Frequency range	4.5 MHz [1] to 1000 MHz
Level range	see high-end test receiver column of relevant demodulator mode
System performance	
Noise figure	7 dB typ. (low noise) 9 dB typ. (normal) 11 dB typ. (low distortion)
Image frequency rejection	100 dB
IF rejection	100 dB

[1] For frequencies < 10 MHz: group delay tilt increases up to 200 ns, amplitude tilt increases up to 0.7 dB pp typ., minimum input level: –30 dBm, SAW filter ON.



Noise figure (low noise mode)

Options (continued)

MPEG2 Decoder EFA-B4

Realtime measurement functions: simultaneous monitoring of all signals in transport stream.
Realtime measurement functions according to test specifications for DVB systems (ETR290): priorities 1, 2 and 3.

Signal format	
Transport stream	to ISO/IEC 1-13818
Data rate of transport stream	up to 54 Mbit/s
Length of data packets	188/204 bytes, automatic switchover
Signal input	
Internal: from DVB demodulator	
External: asynchronous serial MPEG2 transport stream, 270 Mbit/s (TS ASI)	BNC connector on rear panel, 200 mV pp to 1 V pp, 75 Ω
Video signal output	
CCVS (PAL, SECAM, NTSC)	BNC connector on rear panel, 1 V pp ±1%, 75 Ω
Video serial digital (ITU-R 601), 270 Mbit/s	BNC connector on rear panel, 800 mV pp, 75 Ω
Audio signal outputs	
Connectors front panel	Lemo Triax female, in pairs, unbalanced, <25 Ω
Connectors rear panel	Lemo Triax female, in pairs, balanced, floating, <25 Ω
Signals	mono, left/right, sound 1/ sound 2
Level of balanced output at rear panel (full scale)	+6 dBm ±0.2 dB into 600 Ω
Frequency response (40 Hz to 15 kHz)	±0.5 dB relative to 1 kHz
S/N ratio	>70 dB, unweighted
THD	>70 dB

Video Distributor EFA-B6

Video output	2 x BNC female on front panel; 2 x BNC female on rear panel; 75 Ω
Return loss (0 to 6 MHz)	≥26 dB
Level accuracy	≤2%
DC offset of video signal (MPEG2 decoder mode, black level	0 V
DC offset of video signal (analog TV mode, zero vision carrier)	0 V ±20 mV
Decoupling of outputs (level variation at terminated output when switching the other outputs between short circuit and open circuit)	≤1%
Quadrature signal output	1 x BNC female on front panel; 1 x BNC female on rear panel; 75 Ω
Return loss (0 to 6 MHz)	≥20 dB
Decoupling of outputs (level variation at terminated output when switching the other outputs between short circuit and open circuit)	≤1%

6 MHz SAW Filter EFA-B11

Ripple in band	0.4 dB pp
Rejection of adjacent channels	>50 dB (>±3.8 MHz); >85 dB (>±5.3 MHz) with High Adj. Chan Power ON

8 MHz SAW Filter EFA-B13

Ripple in band	0.8 dB pp
Rejection of adjacent channels	>55 dB (>±4.4 MHz); >90 dB (>± 5.3 MHz) with High Adj. Chan Power ON

2 MHz SAW Filter EFA-B14

Ripple in band	0.7 dB pp
Rejection of adjacent channels	>45 dB (>±1.3 MHz)

General data

Display	monochrome LCD (320 x 240), backlit
Interfaces	IEC625-2/IEEE488 bus, RS-232-C, printer (Centronics)
Temperature range	to IEC68-2-1/-2
Rated temperature range/Operating temperature range	+5 °C to +45 °C/0 °C to +50 °C
Climatic resistance	95% rel. humidity, cyclic test at +25 °C/+40 °C, meets DIN EN 60068-2-30
Power supply	100 V to 120 V/220 V to 240 V, +10%/–15% (autoranging), 50 Hz to 60 Hz
Power consumption	EFA 12/60/78: 70 VA, EFA 33/63/89: 75 VA, EFA 33/63/89 + EFA-B3: 90 VA
Dimensions (W x H x D)	435 mm x 147 mm x 460 mm
Weight	approx. 12 kg, depending on options

Ordering information

ATSC/8VSB Test Receiver [1)] Selective, constellation diagram, MPEG2 data stream output	EFA 50	2067.3004.50
ATSC/8VSB Test Demodulator [1)] Broadband, constellation diagram, MPEG2 data stream output	EFA 53	2067.3004.53
ITU-T J.83/B Test Receiver [1)] Selective, constellation diagram, MPEG2 data stream output	EFA 70	2067.3004.70
ITU-T J.83/B Test Demodulator [1)] Broadband, constellation diagram, MPEG2 data stream output	EFA 73	2067.3004.73
TV Test Receiver, Std. M/N/NTSC/BTSC RF 45 MHz to 860 MHz	EFA 90	2067.3004.90
TV Demodulator, Std. M/N/NTSC/BTSC RF 45 MHz to 1000 MHz	EFA 93	2067.3004.93

[1)] Note: please fill in configuration sheet (available from your local representative or from Rohde & Schwarz website, EFA section) so that your test receiver / demodulator can be tailored to your requirements.

Options

RF Preselection for demodulators (models 53, 73, 93)	EFA-B3	2067.3627.02
MPEG2 Decoder	EFA-B4	2067.3633.02
Video Distributor (4 video outputs, only models 53, 73, 93)	EFA-B6	2067.3656.02
Residual Picture Carrier Measurement	EFA-B8	2067.3727.02
6 MHz SAW Filter	EFA-B11	2067.3691.00
8 MHz SAW Filter	EFA-B13	2067.3579.03
2 MHz SAW Filter	EFA-B14	2067.3562.00
Digital Demodulator Platform	EFA-B20	2067.3585.02
M/N NTSC/BTSC Demodulator	EFA-B30	2067.4046.02

Firmware options

DVB-C / J83/A/C (QAM) Firmware (for models 50, 53, 70, 73 or option EFA-B20)	EFA-K21	2067.4000.02
ATSC/8VSB Firmware (for models 60, 63, 70, 73 or option EFA-B20)	EFA-K22	2067.4017.02

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