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Quality and Innovation



April 1985



SPOTLIGHT Bob Luff

"It's always the engineers and scientists that get an industryy out of a lull." and United Artists Cablesystems Senior Vice President Bob Luff is doing his part.

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MY TURN More on CLI

Archer Taylor takes a look at CLI, and argues it isn't burdensome.

FEATURE Digital TV update

Nick Worth of Telecable discusses NCTA tests of the new ITT digital chip set. Can it defeat sync suppression? Possibly, but not easily.

FEATURE Digital MTS systems

N. Ejima of Masushita Electric Industrial Co. illustrates how digital MTS can be delivered to subscriber terminals.

FEATURE Using BTSC for MTS

Pete Morse and Richard Adamec of Jerrold focus on the BTSC format for stereo transmission over cable.

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TECH II 43 The MTS tracking method

Pioneer's Larry Brown describes the tracking method of out-of-band FM stereo simulcasting.



Larry Brown

PRODUCT PROFILE 54-57 Billing software

This month, CED takes a look at billing software packages.



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About the cover

Bob Luif, Washington Bureau Chief of the Luff News Network, is depicted in this fictional setting by artist Frank Kim.

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10.10 Mar. 10.1

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Spotlight



Robert Luff

ob Luff is used to being drafted. Just before graduating from college in 1970, Luff wrote a letter to the Federal Communications Commission inquiring about job openings. He received a response asking him to come down and "talk." He arrived, as requested on July 6, 1970, and was immediately sworn in as a United States government employee. No application, no resumé, no interview, no bureaucratic red tape. It was the first step in Luff's journey to senior vice president of engineering for United Artists Cablesystems, the twelfth largest MSO in the country.

In 1977, Luff was ready to move on and, because of his intimate knowledge of the regulatory issues facing the cable industry, the National Cable Television Association recruited him as their vice president of engineering. Almost three years later, Luff was ready to move on again. "Even though I saw the regulatory structure from the other side with the NCTA, I was really beginning to tire of the filings of comments, reply comments, reply to reply comments and so on. It all began to get a little old."

So, without much hesitation, Luff stepped in at United Artists Cablesystems as director of engineering. On his way up to the office of senior vice president of engineering, Luff received the ACE Special Recognition Award, the Science and Technology Award from the NCTA and also was asked to chair the NCTA Engineering Committee for the current term.

What is Bob Luff's advice to an engineer or technician just starting out in cable television? "You must do your technical homework. This is a very complex industry. It's growing extremely fast, and there is a big gap between the textbooks and what we are actually doing. If you have just entered the industry, your technical education has just begun."

Luff also advises those who want to get ahead to expand their personal skills such as speaking, listening, writing, leadership, problem solving, etc. "To be a wonderful engineer but a novice at management skills is just not good enough anymore. With the enormous size and complexity of most companies, the industry desperately needs men and women who can lead and direct technical departments. A technician is not just a technician for long; you are a technical manager before you know it, so start acquiring the skills now. If you wait until the day you need them, it's going to be awfully tough."

What's in store for the cable industry? "First of all, we simply have to solve the compatibility problem. We must develop the technology to interface with the home electronics available now and what is coming in the future. We also must begin to target multiple outlets in the home if we are to keep the growth of pay TV and other ancillary programming on an up scale." Luff stated. "We have really done a disservice to ourselves with the settop converter. It restricts the freedom of the consumer to attach other devices, including multiple TV sets and FM radios, to the cable service. There is too much product now available via cable to expect that folks are going to continue to purchase multi- and maxi-pays in the quantity that we are offering simply for one TV set in the living room. It is very hard to make money on the second, third and fourth outlet in a home because of that expensive box."

Luff also is concerned that cable is becoming a "me too" in the entertainment industry. "I fear that if we continue to be about the same as broadcast TV, only a little more of it, that we are letting our competitors catch up to us at a time when we could be making big strides ahead. There are so many ways to make cable TV more appealing and to really capture the public's interest. High quality stereo, multidimensional sound, high resolution —we could attain a realism that has not yet been achieved through conventional TV. There would be a thousand different applications for such a clear corridor to 50 million households, but the time for us to wait for the manufacturers to lead us into new technologies is past. So, many of the top MSOs have started going out on their own trying to develop new products." How successful will they be? "I don't know, but most of the major MSOs command enough subscriber count that an appropriate long-range plan with a manufacturer could be put into effect."

The cable industry is at a plateau, and Bob Luff is confident that new technologies will be the way out. "It is always the engineer or the scientist that gets any industry out of a lull. It's good old-fashioned engineering perspiration that figures out a way to remove the barriers and get bigger and better. I have confidence that it is going to be somebody wearing Hush Puppies with a slide rule strapped to his belt that is going to get us beyond where we are today in basic entertainment service to full service telecommunications using all the capacity and horsepower we have in our cable systems."

This, no doubt, is true and rumor has it that Bob Luff has a pair of Hush Puppies hidden in his closet.

—Lesley Dyson Camino

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Engineered to a new standard Reader Service Number 4

My Turn

More on "CLI"

By Archer S. Taylor, Malarkey-Taylor Associates

he FCC Second Report and Order in Docket 21006 requires quarterly leakage monitoring and an annual demonstration of compliance with the leakage criteria called "Cumulative Leakage Index" (CLI). To many operators, these requirements appear to be giant monsters demanding endless man-hour sacrifices to the great god, FAA.

I disagree. There is evidence in paragraph 63 of the Report, buttressed by FCC staff comments at various conferences, that the "monitoring can be done by service personnel while conducting service calls" and making installation in the normal course of business. The wording of the new Section 76.614 apparently is being revised to make clear that the monitoring program need be no more elaborate than equipping enough service vehicles with detectors to assure a reasonable and practicable likelihood of covering the system at least four times a year.

Moreover, I submit that, in most cases, routine leakage monitoring logs can provide all the data needed for demonstrating compliance with the CLI criterion except for calibration of the monitoring facility. To this end, however, the leakage logs should provide some quantitative indication of the magnitude of a leak, such as the Sniffer meter reading, and the approximate distance between the monitoring vehicle and the cable. Actual measurement of field intensity, with dipole at 10 feet, may only be necessary at the strongest leak; although to be sure of determining which is the strongest, one should probably check several strong leaks.

On the date chosen to "demonstrate compliance," count the number (N) of leaks shown in the log as not yet repaired. Determine the field intensity



(E) in microvolts per meter of one or more of the strongest leaks, using a Wavetek RD-1 or equivalent, at 10 feet (3 meters) above ground and 10 feet from the leak with the dipole parallel to both the cable and the ground.

Calculate NE²; where N is the number of unrepaired leaks and E is the field intensity of the largest leak, in microvolts per meter at 10 feet. Estimate the percentage of the aerial plant covered by the monitor survey (must be at least 75 percent). Multiply NE² by 100 and divide by the percentage of plant covered to determine the index 1∞. Since E is the largest leak, there is no way the CLI could be any greater than this. Now convert to decibels by calculating 10 log 1∞. If that number is less than 64, you have demonstrated conclusively that the CLI is in compliance with (less than) the specified criterion.

The table shows that you can have a good many leaks that most of us would consider to be rather large and still be in compliance with the CLI criterion:

Total Number of Unrepaired Leaks in System	Field Intensity, Measured at 10 feet, of the Largest Leak that would be in Compliance if All of the Leaks Produced the Same Field intensity				
1	1372	microvolts/meter			
7	500				
188	100				
754	50				
4710	20				

If the number is greater than 64, all is not necessarily lost. Repairing the largest leak may take care of the problem. Substituting the sum of the squares of actual leakage fields (in microvolts per meter at 10 feet) for NE² will produce a lower number, but requires the equivalent of a dipole measurement for each leak. Moreover, leaks measuring less than 50 microvolts per meter at 10 feet can be eliminated from the computation. For systems covering a wide area, the use of the 13000 index, based on the slant height from each leak to a point 10,000 feet (3,000 meters) above the center of the system, also will produce lower numbers, but requires much more computation.

Monitoring leakage in high-rise MDUs was just as difficult a problem under the old rule as the new. The only difference is that nobody did it before. A quarterly fly-over may be the only answer.

I believe cable TV systems constructed in the last 10 years or so (except for those with extensive highrise MDUs) will be able to comply easily with the CLI criterion, providing that:

- sleeved connectors are installed throughout;
- drop cable is moderately well shielded using well-designed and properly installed F connectors;
- leakage is conscientiously monitored and leaks are corrected promptly after detection; and
- response to customer trouble calls is prompt and effective.

The old rules as well as the new rules require that the monitoring procedures be capable of detecting a leak anywhere in the system that has a field strength of at least 20 microvolts per meter, measured with a dipole at 10 feet. (Proposed Rule Making in Docket 85-38 would raise this minimum to 50 microvolts per meter at 54-216 MHz; 150 microvolts per meter above 216 MHz. In another essay, I plan to discuss several ways to do this.) **CED**

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Reader Service Number 5

Return Path



NCTA Convention

It's time to register for the 1985 NCTA show, being held June 3-5. If you're a manager, see that your staff attends, and if you're an engineer, tear this page out and take it to your boss. Register before April 12 and save some money. You won't want to miss this year's convention.

The technical program we've designed is practical, hard-hitting and still one of the cable industry's most prestigious engineering forums. Look at the line-up. Eleven 90-minute sessions covering issues ranging from ''cableready'' interface to signal leakage rules to multichannel sound will give you and your staff the information you need to solve current problems while keeping pace with the future.

Over 50 technical papers form the basis for presentations in the 11 sessions. Don't miss the sessions or their Q/A periods. All papers will be published as the 1985 edition of "NCTA Technical Papers," a softcover volume to be available for purchase at the convention and by mail from NCTA afterward. Volume discounts are planned; check at the publications booth for details.

A new convention format highlights doing business in a deregulated environment and contending with the everchanging consumer electronics industry. Also, 11½ hours have been set aside for exclusive exhibit viewing. Finally, one of the three general sessions will be a videoconferenced debate between top management at the IEEE Consumer Electronics show in Chicago and cable CEOs on the "cable-ready" issue.

The cost? Before April 12, 1985, NCTA

member price is \$225; non-members, \$450. After April 12, 1985, NCTA member price is \$275; non-members, \$550. Full program includes all management, general and technical sessions, entrance to exhibits and scheduled luncheons. Check with convention headquarters (202/775-3606) for further details.

The sessions?

Ingress/Egress

mod.: J. Wong; spkrs.: T. Hartson, R. Dickinson, J. Ward, W. Homiller, R. Haller

Addressability and Pay-Per-View

mod.: G. Stubbs; spkrs.: S. Sirazi, M. Ermolovich, A. Hospador, A. Wechselberger

Off-Premises Promise: Get Out of the House

mod.: R. Kearns; spkrs.: J. Preschutti, N. Kowalski, J. Van Cleave, J. Simons, B. Campbell

Tests, Measurements and Performance Analysis

mod.: D. Stasi; spkrs.: L. Katzfey, J. Mitchell, W. Kostka, M. Ellis, L. West MTS and Digital Audio

mod.: J. Van Loan; spkrs.: T. Stutz, W. Thomas, I. Switzer, A. Vigil, A. Best Fiber Optics: Reports from the Field

mod.: B. Garrett; spkrs.: P. Kerstens, R. Hoss, M. Carr, J. Chiddix, L. Engdahl "Cable-Ready"

mod.: D. Large; spkrs.: J. Stern, L. Brown, G. Gates, J. Cherry, W. Ciciora **Plant Design**

mod.: W. Riker; spkrs.: R. Blumenkranz, R. Thayer, S. Moote, K. Babb, D. Atman Improving Customer Service

mod.: L. Janes; spkrs.: S. Thompson, R. Clevenger, F. Baker, G. Nydegger, J. VanKoughnet

Signal Relay

mod.: S. Tipton; spkrs.: R. Hsu, P. White, N. Mountain, T. Straus Digital Transmission mod.: A. Taylor; spkrs.: N. Jain, F. Stratton, G. Baxes, A. Wechselberger Don't miss it!

Wendell H. Bailey, Jr. Vice President, Science & Technology National Cable Television Association





Kudos

Congratulations to Bob Mauney on an excellent article. Engineers who are developing a noise "budget" for their systems must also consider the C/N of the converter. If a converter with a C/N of 47 dB at a particular input level is added to a system with a C/N of 43.9 dB, the overall C/N as delivered to the subscriber TV input will be 42.2 dB:

 $-10 \log (10^{-47/10} + 10^{-43.9/10})$

Thus, if an overall C/N of 44 dB is desired, combined headend plus distribution plant C/N must be somewhat higher than 44 dB.

> Nick Worth Vice President, Engineering Telecable Corp.



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Reader Service Number 6

Volume 11, No. 4



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Not worried? You ought to be



As the FCC proposes to drop its section 76.605 rules on signal quality, you might wonder why Mass Media Bureau Chief James McKinney recently warned the industry to worry about the change. Less FCC regulation is a good thing, isn't it?

Perhaps. Of course, there's the other possibility McKinney pointed out: "One of the concerns of our technical deregulatory efforts revolves around the possibility that we will, by default, create 50 or more sets of technical criteria that will have to be met in the various states."

Worried yet? Think this might be a problem? McKinney does. It's one thing to meet a single set of uniform national technical standards—quite another to meet dozens of varying rules. And that's assuming possible local rules vary only in roughly comparable numerical ranges.

Visual and aural carrier levels can fluctuate between jurisdictions. It's a bother and an expense, to be sure. But so long as the acceptable limits of signal quality track closely with the old FCC standards, it's a familiar beast.

There is, unfortunately, another scenario. Suppose a regulatory authority decided the old FCC technical rules were too lenient. Start worrying.

McKinney is suggesting the setting of in-house industry standards to replace the old FCC rules. He also is proposing some help in the area of technical guidelines franchising authorities can adopt. He would do so by publishing an FCC Office of Science and Technology bulletin containing the old rules. Local franchising authorities could adopt any of the rules as part of their agreements.

But any rules in excess of those guidelines would be barred. The FCC wouldn't recommend or require the adoption of these rules, of course, but regulatory bodies still would have technical quality standards to refer to if they desired.

But McKinney didn't just tell technical personnel to worry. He wants you to do something about it. Specifically:

- Learn all you can about new technologies.
- Educate your non-technical boss.
- Become more professional.
- Get more involved in the setting of technical policy.

Regarding the policy side, McKinney specifically called for more direct input from field level technical personnal as new FCC rules are pondered. He wants to hear from you—not just from the NCTA and other industry-wide representatives. He has asked *directly* for your input. As the Notice of Proposed Rule Making on Section 76.605 is considered, you've got a chance to make your views known.

The ball is in your court. You can worry or you can act. But you can't very well complain that things are done to you or that nobody asked. NCTA's Department of Science and Technology can tell you how to get your comments to McKinney. Give them a call.

Lary 4 15m

h Derspective

PIII. SOMETIMES, LEAVING WELL-ENOUGH ALONE IS THE HARDEST PART.

In this space shuttle, micro-chip world of new today, gone tomorrow, it's good to know there are some things you can still rely on to stay the same. P III. Years of dependability. Years of proven service.



Digital television update

By Nicholas Worth, Vice President of Engineering, Telecable Corp.

Will the new generation of television sets, based upon digital processing chips, be able to defeat sync suppression scrambling? In August 1984 the NCTA Engineering Advisory Committee appointed a subcommittee to seek answers to this question. Subcommittee membership includes four representatives from cable MSOs and three from decoder manufacturing firms. During the period from August 1984 to the present, subcommittee members performed various tests utilizing television sets built with ITT Digit 2000 chip sets. The ITT Semiconductor Division in Lawrence, Mass., cooperated fully in providing materials and information to subcommittee members.

Before discussing the test results, a little background information is in order. A color television signal meeting the National Television Systems Committee (NTSC) standard has a fixed relationship between its vertical and horizontal synchronization frequencies and its color subcarrier frequency. This fixed relationship allows frequency interleaving of luminance and chrominance energy, reducing chrominance interference with luminance information.

In an NTSC video signal, $F_h = F_{sc} \times$

2/455 = 3.579545 MHz $\times 2/455 = 15,734$ Hz. Also: $F_v = F_h \times 2/525 = 15,734$ Hz $\times 2/525 = 59.94$ Hz. Because of this relationship, it is impossible to derive the synchronization frequencies by counting down from a multiple of the color subcarrier frequency.

Shown in Figure 1 is a block diagram of a typical television receiver which uses the ITT Digit 2000 concept. The MAA 2000 Central Control Unit stores and outputs factory programmed alignment and control information and controls other chips in the set via the control bus. The CCU also interfaces with tuner circuits and user inputs. The MAA 2100 Video Code Unit converts the analog composite video signal from the





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complete line of pedestals built to *your* specifications ...not someone else's. For example, CWY pedestals feature

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video demodulator into a digital signal for processing in the MAA 2200 Video Processor Unit and the MAA 2500 Deflection Processor Unit. Subsequent to processing, the digital signals are reconverted to analog red, green and blue signals in the MAA 2000 chip. The MAA 2200 Video Processor Unit digitally (arithmetically) processes chrominance and luminance information. The MAA 2500 Deflection Processor Unit performs clamping, sync separation and sync recovery. It is the MAA 2500 chip which is of primary interest in this discussion.

Horizontal sync first is recovered by traditional clamping and slicing methods. To improve noise immunity, an internally generated CW signal is digitally phase locked to the recovered sync and used for horizontal synchronization. With an NTSC signal, even further noise immunity is possible. If the ratio of color reference burst to recovered sync is stable, indicating a fixed relationship, the MAA 2500 chip automatically switches to the "burst" mode inwhich F_h is derived by counting down a multiple of F_{er} .

Vertical sync is first acquired by digitally integrating the separated composite sync, then acquired by phase locking an internally generated CW signal to the recovered vertical sync signal.

When a television signal is scrambled by suppressing or offsetting horizontal sync (Figure 2), a TV employing the ITT Digit 2000 chip set cannot normally acquire sync. However, it is possible to preempt control of the MAA 2500 DPU chip from the MAA 2000 CCU and, by interfacing to the control bus, force the DPU chip to operate in the burst mode. The DPU will randomly sample the video signal until it captures the color reference burst. It then will recover the horizontal sync frequency and registration from the color reference burst. Capture time may vary from several seconds to several minutes. Even if synchronization can be established in this manner, the picture brightness and contrast (determined by sampling the back porch and sync amplitude) will be in error if the sync is suppressed, resulting in a dark, faded picture. It is, therefore, necessary to manipulate various viewing parameters such as brightness and contrast to recover a viewable picture.

Utilizing ITT digital television sets with externally available control buses, together with special bus interface hardware and an IBM PC with custom software, subcommittee members succeeded in obtaining viewable (although slightly darkened) pictures from sync suppressed scrambled signals. Every known type of fixed sync suppression



scrambling was tested, with similar results. It is important to note that the viewing parameters necessary for recovery of a sync suppressed signal are not suitable for recovery of a clear signal. Therefore, each switch between clear and scrambled signals requires reconfiguration of viewing parameters and changing of horizontal and vertical sync recovery modes.

How much of a threat will television sets employing digital chip sets pose? Obviously, the average cable subscriber will not acquire the expertise and expend the money necessary to control a digital television set in the manner described above, but what if this expertise and equipment is provided by a third party? Far fetched? The largest consumer electronics retailer in the nation currently supplies an "enhancer/ stabilizer" for \$59.95 that just happens to defeat "copy guard," used to protect video tape cassettes from unauthorized duplication.

When will digital television sets penetrate the marketplace in significant quantities? According to the Oct. 29, 1984, issue of *Television Digest*, ITT currently is supplying chips to 21 television set manufacturers. Toshiba, Zenith and several other manufacturers have announced plans to introduce digital television sets in 1985. But futuristic services for which the chip set was designed, such as teletext, have been slow to gain consumer acceptance. And set manufacturers' attention currently is focused on television stereo. Nevertheless, the ITT chip set promises to reduce assembly labor costs and improve picture quality. Digital televisions may achieve significant marketplace penetration within a few years.

What can be done to avoid future problems? First, NCTA strongly urges television set manufacturers to make accessible only those bus control functions necessary for alignment and repair by television service persons. This step will preclude the possibility of forcing the MAA 2500 DPU chip into the burst mode from a rear panel receptacle. Second, decoder manufacturers may take advantage of the knowledge gained from the tests which have been conducted, to develop effective counter measures. For instance, processing the satellite premium signals to periodically alter the frequency relationship between color reference burst and horizontal sync frequency for short durations might disrupt sync acquisition in the forced burst mode. Changing the depth of sync suppression produces varying brightness when viewing a sync suppressed signal on a digital TV. Third, decoder manufacturers and MSOs should strive to develop more secure encoding schemes. CED





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Digital sound

By N. Ejima, Masushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd.

The current requirements for a cable network transmission system, especially for cable audio, are: high fidelity transmission from the headend to a home receiver, high protection from signal piracy, frequency spectrum efficiency and electronic system control from a central office for signal allocation, bit-width mode change, program tiering, addressing, etc.

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System overview

The system consists of headend equipment and a home subscriber terminal (Figure 1). There are two kinds of headend equipment for the system: an encoder that converts the analog audio to a digital format and control signals, and a modulator that modulates the RF (radio frequency) signal by QPSK (quadrature-phase shift keying).

This equipment is connected with currently used operator headend equipment such as a line distribution amplifier. The control signals include channel codes, mode codes (hi-fi or ultra hi-fi mode), addressing code, tiering codes, etc., and can be connected to a billing computer through an interface.

The home terminal, which is a receiver/decoder, is installed in the same way as a CATV converter in a subscriber home. Audio is available from the L and R output terminals, which then are connected to the stereo amplifier.

A transmission frequency is assigned independently from the channel number. It is a convenient system; for example, when CH 3 of the TV program is stereo or bilingual, an operator can assign any frequency slot for TV stereo or bilingual program. Moreover, should it happen that the frequency must be





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changed for some reason, it easily can be assigned without the subscriber becoming aware of the change.

Digital modulation

The QPSK modulation system is used to transmit the digitized audio via cable. QPSK needs 23 percent less bandwidth compared with BPSK-VSB (biphase shift keying, vestigial side-band). Table 1 shows the result of our study for modulation choice.

	Table 1	
Modulation	Eb/No* at 10 ⁻⁴ BER	BW ***
ASK	14.4 dB	1.3R**
BPSK	8.4 dB	1.3R
BPSK-VSB	11.4 dB	1.6R/2
QPSK	8,4 dB	1,3R/2

- Eb/No: bit energy
- to noise density •• R: bit Rate
- Roll off rate = 0.3

Another merit of QPSK is that carrier transmission is not required. It, therefore, contributes to a lower beat interference from the adjacent channel. (VSB needs a carrier for reproduction.)

Figure 2 shows experimental data from a study of interference from the adjacent channel. Even with an increase of 20 dB of an adjacent TV signal, the quality of the data is not significantly degraded.



One factor of great concern in a CATV plant is a reflection (echo) caused by mismatching. The signal degradation caused by reflection appears as a lower S/N (signal to noise) ratio, which is varied by phase difference of RF signal and delay time. The worst case in QPSK occurs when the phase difference of the RF signal is 90 degrees and the delay time (t) = T. (T is the period between samples.) In this case if the D/U ratio (ratio of desired to undesired signal) is 15 dB, the Eb/No ratio (bit en-



ergy to noise density ratio) becomes 3.5 dB worse equivalently. (See Figure 3.) If the D/U ratio is 20 dB, Eb/No ratio becomes about 1.5 dB worse. Then, the BER (bit error rate) is acceptable even when other terminals of the cable are open or short since the D/U ratio is more than 15 dB.

In order to limit the bandwidth of the RF signal, 30 percent roll-off filter is used and 1.376 Mbps of digitized data is transmitted in a bandwith of 894 kHz. A guard bandwidth is necessary so that the total bandwidth is 1 MHz. Figure 4 shows the spectrum and an example ot channel allocation.

The signal is transmitted in a form of frame periodicity. It is important, therefore, to design an effective bit allotment in the frame for simplicity of decoding, error correction and efficiency of transmission.

The frame structure is shown in Figure 5. Each of the S-1 and S-2 blocks has 32 samples of 16-bit PCM data in either the "ultra high fidelity" mode or alternatively 32 samples of two 8-bit PCM data in the "high fidelity" mode. Each frame is sent every lms; therefore, the total bit rates result in 1.376 Mbps and a sampling frequency result in 32 KHz.

To maintain digitized data through the transmission system at a low error rate during a limited period, interleaving is performed in a frame structure. Figure 5 shows the interleaving matrix of the system. Two PCM data (S-1 and S-2) make a 32-bit line and the lines make an interleaving matrix. Each bit is sent in sequence vertically from top to bottom and left to right. This means 32 successive errors are spread out into 32 different lines and the signal error bit can be corrected in each line. Through this interleaving, any pulse type noise below 23 microseconds in duration does not generate a 'click'' or ''pop'' in the reproduced sound.

Figure 4 Frequency spectrum and channel allocation



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The data format includes BCH codes that allow a one bit error of sound data to be corrected and a two bit error to be detected. When a two bit error occurs. it is interpolated with other data. Two kinds of interpolation are utilized in order to obtain error concealment in this system. One is interpolation by using the average data; the other is by using the previous data. If one block is detected, the average of previous and following data would be substituted. If more than two blocks are consecutively detected, the previous data would be substituted until a correct block comes. It was experimentally confirmed that the dual interpolation method is effective for the least degradation of reproduced sound. Probability of misdetection, which might be translated to "click" or "pop," is calculated as Pm = 39C3 *ER3 (where ER is a bit error rate before detection). Therefore, average interval of misdetections (Tm) is Tm = 1/(Pm*fb) (where fb is the block frequency). This is illustrated in Figure 6. For instance a subscriber would hear one "click" at an error rate 10-5 during one month of continuous listening.

The data format also includes control codes.

The channel code is an index to indicate the allocation of a channel,



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not a channel number. By associating the index with a TV channel number, it is convenient to use as a simultaneous audio for MTS applications.

- There are two modes of sound quality. The Ultra High Fidelity (UHF) mode is 16 bits linear quantization equivalent to the quality of compact disc, one stereo channel in a 1 MHz bandwidth.
- The High Fidelity mode (HF) is 8 bits linear quantization, which is better than the quality of conventional FM broadcasting, two stereo channels in a 1 MHz bandwidth.

Examples of the availability of these two channels are as follows:

- Stereo + stereo
- Stereo + TV stereo

English TV stereo sound + bilingual TV sound

Stereo + high speed data

- The addressing code is the address of the subscriber. It consists of two portions; one is an operator code and the other a subscriber code. This code is capable of assigning 4,000 operators to addressing 500,000 subscribers in each system.
- Other codes include:
 - Tier code
 - Scrambling code
 - Synchronous code
 - Parental control code
 - MTS tracking code

Bit number reduction technology

QPSK modulation is one method used to reduce bandwidth. However, transmission of high quality sound with less digitized data is an essential point for total bandwidth reduction. A technology introduced as follows is a new system to reduce the bit number.

The objective of this development was to realize a sound quality better than FM. By using 8 bit, we can take advantage of circuits and IC technology already well known. Then the commonly known circuits for digital processing can be adopted.

Figure 7 is a block diagram of the system. An analog input signal is converted into PCM data by a 16-bit analogto-digital converter. The 16-bit PCM data is transformed into 8-bit data through unique 16 to 8 bit compression, which includes a 16 to 8 bit compressor, 8 to 16 expander, predictor and two kinds of feedback loops.

The 8-bit output signal is the input signal for a receiver circuit which includes an 8 to 16 bit expander and predictor. Finally, an analog output signal is derived through a 16-bit digital to analog converter.

The most effective factor for high

sound quality in the system is the quantizing functions of the 16 to 8 bit compressor and of the 8 to 16 bit expander. The final function was determined by many of the experimental listen tests and simulations. The design of the predictor also is useful for protection against bit errors on the transmission line.

As a result of the development of the bit number reduction system, representative characteristics are as follows: Dynamic Range - more than 85 dB S/N Ratio - more than 65 dB Harmonic Distortion - less than 0.08 percent The quality of most music programs in our listen tests was very good. It was almost impossible for our listening panel to discriminate between the 8-bit digitally companded system and the 16bit linear system.

Security against signal theft

Digital modulation of the format itself does have a kind of security since conventional receivers cannot reproduce it. However, more security is necessary to protect from unauthorized subscribers, illegal modification of equipment or black markets.

There is a special scramble system for



Now available to the CATV/MATV industries exclusively from CWY Electronics...the Model 1500 cable length checker (time domain reflectometer) that helps you locate cable problems easily and accurately...at an incredibly low cost.

The Model 1500 can be used to locate opens and shorts in any cable with a constant velocity of propagation, including 50 ohm, 75 ohm, and 93 ohm cable, and paired cable.

And the real beauty of the Model 1500 is that it's so simple to use, requiring no special training. For example, the Model 1500 features a four-digit LCD display for the length of the coaxial cable from 5m (15') to 2,000m (6,500') and indicates whether the cable termination is open or short. The conversion switch on the front panel allows you to select readout in feet or meters, whichever best suits your requirements.

Also, the Model 1500 features two digital switches that allow easy operation for the cable nominal velocity propagation setting from 0.01 to 0.99...and rechargeable Ni-Cad batteries, AC adaptor, and 12-volt battery mean long life and reliable operation wherever you are.



Reader Service Number 20

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this purpose. A scramble key code is delivered to authorized home terminals in a control period and the key descrambles the signal. In order to deliver the scramble key with high security, an encryption system with crypto address codes is used.

Those time-variant scramble key codes and crypto address codes make it possible for an operator to stop the work of pirates or nonsubscriber home terminals. Also, these codes make it essentially impossible to steal the data format or descramble the key code from the transmission line.

Signal processing

Figure 8 shows a block diagram of the signal processing including most of the functions mentioned above.

As a sending system, the music signal is digitized by an A/D converter, and the digitized bit is transformed into an 8-bit word by the bit number reduction circuit when in the hi-fi mode.

The data goes through a parallel-serial transformer, BCH code adder, scrambler, interleave process and control codes adder. This output is serial data, and a roll-off filter and QPSK modulation are applied. Finally, power amplifiers send out this data onto the cable line.

A home terminal tunes the RF signal and demodulates the QPSK signal. After frame and bit synchronizing, each control code is separated and the main data are deinterleaved. Then error correction, descrambling and DPCM expansion take place. Finally, the analog L and R signal is available through the D/A converter.

The system control in the sending system is connected to the billing computer and it supplies addressing codes, tiering, scrambling codes, etc. In other words, the system controller controls all codes simultaneously.

The controller in the home terminal consists of a one-chip microcomputer and authorizes the addressing code, stores data in a memory, deciphers the scramble key code, etc.

Application

This transmission is useful not only for basic digital audio service but also for addressable pay-per-listen audio service. As mentioned in the section on control codes, the hi-fi mode has a variety of uses, such as a stereo standalone service, stereo simultaneous for TV programs, bilingual service for TV programs, etc. Continued on page 48. The online customer service and billing system for cable TV.

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Reader Service Number 22



By Pete Morse, Vice President, Marketing and Richard William Adamec, Senior Electronic Development Engineer, General Instrument, Jerrold Subscriber Systems Division

The title of our paper is MTS-BTSC, and many of you probably think this stands for multichannel television sound-Broadcast Television Systems Committee. But that's not correct. MTS-BTSC is multiple technical solutions for *better* television sound over cable.

Approximately 12 television stations scattered throughout the country currently are transmitting MTS, with many more expected to do so within the next two years. In fact, preliminary industry surveys indicate that more than 40 percent of U.S. TV stations will be transmitting MTS by 1987-1988. As the number of TV stations broadcasting MTS increases over the next several years, it can be expected that almost every CATV operator will have at least one or two local MTS stations around his system.

MTS? How?

While the parties involved with off-air reception of MTS have been moving full steam ahead with their rollout, the CATV industry, on the other hand, has been moving more cautiously on this issue. This cautious approach has certainly not been due to a lack of interest since a large number of CATV operators and suppliers have been very heavily involved in discussions of cable carriage of MTS over the last two years. In fact, many proposals have been made on how to provide MTS service to cable subscribers. Some of these proposals, such as FM simulcasting, also have included provisions for premium audio services above and beyond the broadcast MTS programming. Yet all of this discussion has yet to yield a clear path or line of attack that we, the cable industry, can follow.

Part of the uncertainty in the cable community can be attributed to the lack of definitive action by the FCC with regard to the selection of a standard system for the generation and handling of MTS broadcasts and part, to the high cost of implementing various proposed approaches. The BTSC system that has been proposed under present FCC rules has resulted in a "de facto" standard for the broadcast community, in that the subcarrier cannot be used for any other service. The FCC, however, does allow for other MTS transmission systems-provided they do not interfere with the BTSC system. Because of this stance by the FCC and the uncertainty surrounding the "must-carry" rules, the cable industry has been wary of proceeding with MTS introduction.

It is apparent that the BTSC system



32/April 1985

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Standard converter output

of separate BTSC adapter?

compatible with a stereo TV?

Can converter be made compatible

with a stereo TV through the use

Figure 2 Converter compatibility with BTSC

RF			BASEBAND
Plain	Pay	Addressable	Addressable
Yes	Mono only	Mono only	Mono only
_	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*

* Through baseband audio input jacks



tainly not been due to a lack of interest since a large number of CATV operators and suppliers have been very heavily involved in discussions of cable carriage of MTS over the last two years. In fact, many proposals have been made on how to provide MTS service to cable subscribers. Some of these proposals, such as FM simulcasting, also have included provisions for premium audio services above and beyond the broadcast MTS programming. Yet all of this discussion has yet to yield a clear path or line of attack that we, the cable industry, can follow.

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It is apparent that the BTSC system will become well entrenched over the next several years, and it will be extremely difficult for the cable community to work around it. And extensive testing shows that cable systems will have problems passing BTSC-MTS signals to their subscribers.

These problems take a variety of forms depending on the type of system involved and its condition. For example, new processing equipment is required to support the increased bandwidth required of the BTSC system. Also, typical headend modulators must be modified to accommodate BTSC.

Although plain RF converters will satisfactorily pass the wider spectrum of the MTS system, in the scrambled mode the descrambling process causes distortion in the audio stereo demodulator. The large volume of baseband converters on the market today do not demodulate the BTSC system to stereo audio. Further, there are no inexpensive modulators to remodulate the BTSC aural baseband to the outgoing RF channel of these converters.

So what do we, as an industry, do?

MTS choices

Most of the major cable equipment suppliers have announced MTS adapter boxes intended to decode MTS signals

Reader Service Number 39







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A DIVISION OF FIRST DATA RESOURCES, INC. 135 Longview Dr. Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544 505/672-1600 and provide baseband audio outputs to be fed to a separate hi-fi system or to the baseband audio inputs of a stereo TV. The method of transmitting the MTS signals to the adapter box, however, varies among manufacturers between analog versus digital and in-band versus out-of-band techniques. Each of the various techniques offers some positive and negative aspects, and each has its own group of supporters. While the vast array of choices has generated a good deal of creative thinking which will ultimately benefit the cable subscriber, the multitude of choices also has created a great deal of confusion for system operators.

To add to the confusion, system operators also must decide whether they should provide adapters to only those customers that experience audio problems with their stereo TVs or whether they should provide stereo adapters to all customers who request them. Either way, additional costs result.

One way a system operator could offset the costs of modifying his system for MTS would be by offering a package of MTS services above and beyond the locally available signals for a small monthly fee. The operator could improve his relationship with his subscribers by treating this potential liability as a revenue generating opportunity. The operator would be enhancing the perceived value of his cable service while at the same time "falling into line" if any FCC must-carry regulations are passed. With the projected growth of MTS over the next two years, most system operators undoubtedly will be carrying MTS signals in some format over their cable system.

BTSC system

In order to understand the problems associated with the BTSC system for MTS, it first is necessary to understand the BTSC baseband audio spectrum and its processing. Figure 1 shows how the various components of the audio signal are combined before transmission.

To achieve backward compatibility, the information from both the Left and Right audio channels is combined (L + R) and transmitted in the standard 50-15 kHz audio band using 75 µS preemphasis for noise reduction. The spatial information is developed by subtracting the Right channel signal from the Left channel (L-R). This information is modulated using AM double side-band-suppressed carrier (AM DSB-SC) techniques, centered around twice the horizontal line rate (2 x Fh) or 31.468 kHz. A pilot tone at Fh is included to ensure proper detection of the spatial information.

Reader Service Number 28

The big news is clustering and regional networking.



NYT Cable has completed the monumental task of tying together 55 franchises to serve 105,000 suburban subscribers spread across the southern part of New Jersey. To accomplish this, NYT utilized the Hughes AML Microwave System. According to Director of Cable Operations, Dave McDonald, NYT Cable could not have achieved such clustering without an AML. This uniquely cost-effective system is presently serving 35 channels covering 2800 miles of cable plant through 10 hubs—4 from an AML transmitter located at Arney's Mount and 6 from a second transmitter at Audubon, New Jersey. Since the initial installation in 1979, NYT Manager of Engineering, Rich Gregory, reports that they've had no serious problems.

The fact is, more and more major cable companies like NYT Cable are turning to clustering for regional advertising and to improve profitability by the consolidation of marketing, management, and operations. And when regional clustering is under consideration, Hughes AML Microwave is the only choice. With an AML, you also gain the flexibility to continue to expand easily in any direction—without adding costly equipment. Plus with Hughes you get in-depth training and field support unparalleled in the industry.

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Hughes AML Microwave Systems

Reader Service Number 29



RLUAUCA Sterec **Another Innovation From** The People At Wegener.

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For cable services, all it takes to start offering subscribers this exciting new audio format is a broadcast stereo modulator card that plugs into your Wegener 1600 Mainframe. Over 3,000 cable systems are already using our expandable 1600 Mainframe to provide FM delivered stereo services such as MTV and The Nashville Network. Now that plug-in broadcast TV stereo is also available, shouldn't you be talking to the stereo audio experts at Wegener, too?

Call today for more information.



These techniques are similar to those used for FM multiplex stereo except that the pilot frequency is 15.734 kHz instead of 19 kHz. Borrowing further from FM radio, a secondary audio channel (SAP), which is analogous to the SCA channel in FM radio, is offered. The signal for this channel is limited to 10 kHz bandwidth and is sent on a carrier at 5 x Fh (78.67 kHz) using FM. Provision is made for a low-grade data channel at 6.5 x Fh (102.3 kHz), but this channel currently is not of importance to the cable industry.

This audio spectrum is used to modulate the standard 4.5 MHz aural subcarrier using FM techniques. The deviation is increased from 25 kHz to 73 kHz to reduce noise problems. Using Carson's rule for the bandwidth of an FM signal, the resulting bandwidth of the aural carrier is:

BW = 2 (dF + Fm)= 2 (73 + 105) kHz= 360 kHz

where:

- BW = the resulting bandwidth
- dF = maximum frequency
- deviation
- Fm = maximum modulating frequency

This is in comparison to 80 kHz for standard aural transmission. Because of this increase, any systems which used tuned signals on the audio carrier should be checked with this increased bandwidth signal to confirm proper operation.

To maximize the signal-to-noise ratio of the incoming aural carrier, the NAB proposed increasing the carrier level to -3 dB relative to the video carrier level. The NCTA was very concerned about this because FCC regulations require system operators to maintain the audio carrier at -15 to -17 dB relative to the video carrier to reduce intermodulation distortion in CATV systems. It was felt that these reduced levels would cause a significant increase in the resulting noise in the audio signal. Further tests performed by the NCTA indicate, however, that these concerns were unfounded. The S/N of demodulated audio signals will not suffer significantly because of system noise.

Converter compatibility

Another concern of the NCTA has been the compatibility of existing CATV converters and BTSC-MTS. Specifically, the widely used sync suppression scrambling and the latest technology baseband converters appear to cause distortion to the audio signal. This went unnoticed with mono signals but appears when BTSC-MTS is decoded.



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Figure 2 summarizes the findings of the NCTA and General Instrument, Jerrold Division. It is noted that plain converters or block converters are compatible with the BTSC-MTS signal. That is to say, the audio carrier will not be corrupted with AM, and a stereo-TV could adequately decode the audio signal. This is contingent, of course, on the bandwidth of the output filters of the converter. In most instances, these filters are adequate for BTSC-MTS considerations. Also, the demodulation of the audio carrier must be performed using inter-carrier mixing techniques to eliminate any incidental FM which the tuner

in the converter causes.

For reasons described below, RF and baseband converters require the use of a BTSC adapter that demodulates and decodes the audio signal. This adapter could be incorporated into the converter or included as a "sidecar." Through the use of proprietary techniques, this adapter could offer volume control, SAP/stereo selection and other features that are controllable from a converter's handheld remote control unit and addressable from system headends.

Most RF systems scramble the video signal by suppressing the horizontal



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EF Data Corporation 1233 North Stadem Drive Tempe, Arizona 85281 sync signal at the headend and then restoring it at the converter by changing the RF gain.

There are two main types of sync suppression: sine wave and pulse. In sine wave sync suppression systems, the sync is AM modulated with a sine wave. In addition, the aural carrier is AM modulated with the same sine wave. In pulse systems, the sync is suppressed by a fixed amount (6 or 10 dB) and the aural carrier is modulated with timing pulses to indicate when restoration should begin and end.

In a sine wave sync suppression descrambling converter, the sync restoration is accomplished by modulating the video and audio signal with the sine wave which has been demodulated from the aural carrier. When the wider bandwidth aural carrier is passed through the narrow band pass filters before demodulation, FM to AM distortion takes place. This results in the picture being noticeably modulated by the sound. CATV manufacturers currently are developing methods which will overcome this effect.

In pulse sync suppression systems, the sync restoration is performed by triggering a fixed attenuator to cause a 6 or 10 dB change in gain through the converter. The wider bandwidth aural carrier and any FM to AM distortion will not, therefore, affect the video signal. Some concerns have been raised about incorrect timing, but no problems have been observed in tests performed in the laboratory.

The major concern with sync suppression systems has been the excessive AM put on the audio carrier. When the audio signal is demodulated, the timing pulses and the restoration pulses combine and result in signal components at multiples of the horizontal line rate as shown in Figure 3. When the stereo subcarrier is decoded, two effects can be observed. First, the noise around the pilot signal causes phase jitter on the detector circuit which results in reduced separation of the L and R signals. Second, the components at 2 x Fh will be brought down to baseband and appear as buzz at 60 Hz and its harmonics. Television set manufacturers do not expect this AM to be present and, therefore, do not take adequate precautions against this effect.

To overcome this problem, General Instrument, Jerrold Division, has developed a BTSC decoder designed to access the RF signal before sync restoration. This decoder is a standard BTSC decoder, but with high performance AGC/limiter circuitry. AFT is provided, not separate tuning, because the input signal will be the output of the tuning *Continued on page 58.* Communications Engineering & Design



CED's feature supplement and Product Profile

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MTS tracking method

By Larry C. Brown

Vice President, New Business Development, Pioneer Communications of America Inc.

Today's cable systems and the BTSC stereo TV delivery method cannot live together. That is the conclusion of engineering studies commissioned by the NCTA, as well as similar testing conducted independently by several major MSOs.

Offending equipment in CATV systems includes headend processors, modulators, scrambling systems and subscriber converters. The impact of these incompatibilities on subscriber reception—the "subscriber symptoms" which can result from attempting to carry BTSC signals on a CATV system vary widely.

Subscribers equipped with the new BTSC TV sets may encounter noisy sound on monophonic scrambled channels when the stereo TV mistakenly interprets remnants of the scrambling "key" signal as a stereo pilot, triggering the TV to look for BTSC stereo signals that aren't there.

The gated-sync and sine-wave-sync suppression scrambling systems in widespread use in CATV today will have other repercussions on subscribers. When receiving BTSC stereo signals, stereo separation will be decreased to near FCC minimum, while audio distortion will approach the FCC maximum. Both scrambling systems and converter phase modulation will cause noisy sound on stereo scrambled channels. Subscribers may find themselves unable to receive any stereo reception at all due to elimination of the L-R and/or pilot portions of the BTSC signal by their baseband converter or their cable operator's headend processor. Or they may experience tremendous "garbage noise" during stereo broadcasts, when a headend processor passes a BTSC stereo pilot (telling all BTSC TVs to switch into "stereo"), but the same processor blocks the L-R portion of the BTSC signal. And listeners to a SAP channel will experience similar, but likely more severe, symptoms.

However, most CATV subscribers won't be equipped with a BTSC stereo TV for a long time. So most awesome to the cable operator is the fact that BTSC stereo TV signals also will impact his

.

subscribers with plain old monophonic TVs. A BTSC signal carried, for example, on channel 2 may cause low-frequency interference patterns to appear on all the monophonic subscriber TVs tuned to channel 3, as a result of insufficient adjacent channel sound trap width in the mono TVs. A subscriber may tune in to a local (off-air) channel which has begun broadcasting BTSC stereo only to find that suddenly his pictures appear totally scrambled, as the BTSC signal causes his set-top decoder to mis-



takenly attempt to "descramble" pictures that were never scrambled in the first place!

The list of possible symptoms goes on and on. The net effect, however, is quite clear: Many of today's cable operators will open themselves up to a customer service NIGHTMARE if they place BTSC signals on their existing cable systems.

There is one sure and simple way to avoid all the problems and repercussions expected from carrying BTSC stereo TV signals in a CATV system: DON'T! Simply keep BTSC signals completely out of the CATV system, at least for the time being. Off-air channels may begin broadcasting BTSC signals, but it is a relatively easy and inexpensive engineering task to "block" the troublecausing stereo portions of this signal at the headend, leaving the signal with only conventional monophonic content on the cable system.

But cable cannot be oblivious to consumer demand for stereo reception. More and more local TV stations are announcing their plans to "go stereo." Consumer awareness of stereo TV will grow as national multimillion dollar marketing campaigns of TV set manufacturers and the TV networks take hold. Other technologies in competition with cable, like VCRs, already are stereo. And, although the threat of a "must-carry" ruling by the FCC seems to have temporarily abated, the issue is not at all dead; it could easily resurface at any time in the form of a must-deliver or must-offer ruling by the FCC in response to renewed pressures from the NAB, set manufacturers and others.

There is one alternative delivery method for stereo TV for cable operators which is as practical as it is simple: out-of-band tracking of FM stereo audio simulcasts. In this method, BTSC format stereo TV signals are kept *entirely off* the cable system. Thus, all the possible repercussions of carrying BTSC signals go away for the cable operator.

Instead, with out-of-band tracking, each cable system channel offered in stereo is processed at the headend into two simulcast signals: 1) a specially "tagged" (but otherwise standard monaural) TV channel, and 2) a simulcast FM stereo channel. Subscriber homes then are offered a new "stereo TV sound service" option by the operator.

All homes immediately become potential stereo sound subscribers. No stereo TV set purchase is required by the subscriber for stereo reception. This opens the opportunity for cable TV subscription to be an alternative method of getting stereo TV for consumers—instead of buying a new \$600 to \$1000 BTSC stereo TV set. From a

TECH II

business opportunity standpoint, this attribute is the greatest advantage of tracking.

Each home subscribing to stereo sound is rented or sold an add-on stereo adapter to receive the service. A subscriber picks up this box from the cable operator's office, takes it home and self-installs it between his cable drop, converter and an existing home stereo amplifier and speakers. Once this relatively simple installation is done, the subscriber's stereo audio system becomes his sound source for reception of *all* TV channels—with the attendant quality improvements you would expect on channels delivered in either monophonic or stereo sound.

At CATV headends, the cable operator needs audio processing equipment for each channel offered to subscribers in stereo. This equipment serves to demodulate, separate and remodulate the channel into these 2 or 3 separate signals (Figure 1):

Format	Bandwidth	Content	Location
Mono TV Channel with Pioneer 'tag'	6 MHz	(l. + R)	TV Channel
FM Stereo Channel	200 kHz	L, R stereo	88-120 MHz
SAP (if applic.)	200 kHz	SAP	88-120 MHz



Interconnection diagram of standalone stereo adapter

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facturers' sync-suppression systems.

The "tracking" method of TV stereo delivery is a viable and practical approach whereby CATV operators can turn their stereo TV problem into an opportunity. Troublesome BTSC TV signals are kept out of the CATV system. Costly CATV system upgrades, for only a handful of subscribers who own BTSC TVs, are avoided. A smaller investment gets the CATV operator "on the air" with a new stereo audio service attractive to all his subscribers. Instead of two or three networks available in stereo off-the-air, and then available only to BTSC-equipped subscribers, all subscribers can receive the many satellite-delivered cable channels currently programming in stereo. (There are about 14 such channels at this writing.)

Cable operators, equipment suppliers, programming services and subscribers -the"out of band tracking" method of TV stereo delivery appears to be one of those rare cases where everybody benefits. CED

Note: Pioneer currently is in the process of scheduling field tests of the Pioneer stereo adapter system described here with various MSOs for mid- to late 1985.



Additionally, the digital format includes a space of 10 kbps for such information as computer data, character broadcast and video facsimile, which in the future may be transmitted parallel to the audio program.

Small cable operators have difficulty in preparing self-made programs or addressing capability. In this case, a key station may produce programs or addressing codes instead of an operator, and deliver them via satellite to the operators. If several channels are modulated by QPSK and transmitted by FDM (frequency division multiplexing), each operator can receive the satellite signal, convert the frequencies and re-transmit with reasonable bandwidth. Thus, even small operators easily can launch digital audio services. CED



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Gill Management Services	Business Manager I	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Receivable only
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Product Profile

	Company Name	Name of Software	Pending Instalis Records	Delinquent Disconnect Records	Bad Debt Write-offs	Other Reports	Inventory Control
	AM Computer Services	The Cable Manager	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Business Systems	CATV Management System	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	CableData	CableData	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Cablefacts	Cablefacts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Check Free Systems	Check Free Systems	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
	Computer Utilities of the Ozarks	Cable 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Cox Communications	Cable Information	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Creative Data Systems	Cable TV Billing System	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Ehlen Software Products	CATV 6.0	Option	Yes	Option	Yes	Option
	First Data Resources	Cable Control System	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Creative Management Systems	Online Customer Service & Billing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Florida Automated Resources	Cable Billing System	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Gill Management Services	Business Manager III	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Gill Management Services	Business Manager I	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Great Lakes Data Systems	Apple Store Cable Billing	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	KMP Computer Systems	Cablestar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Logical Data Management	Subscriber Management & Accounting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Magnicom Systems	Marc-10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Parallex Corp.	Parallex	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	T-C Specialties	Coupon Book Billing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
_	Telease	Business Operating System	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Toner	SMART	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Pay Per View Ordering	Dispatching	Installment Scheduling	Customer Service History Records	Trouble Call Tracking	Addressable Converter Activation
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Option	Option	Option	Option	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	Yes	Νο	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Continued from page 40.

section of the converter, channel 2, 3 or 4.

Two baseband audio outputs are provided that supply an external amplifier and speakers with either decoded stereo or SAP program material. The performance of this decoder in a cable system will be equivalent to stereo TVs under broadcast (BTSC stereo audio) conditions.

Baseband converters

The development of the baseband converter has been a major technologi-

cal advancement for the CATV industry. Now, sophisticated scrambling techniques are being used which make it very difficult to descramble the signal. In addition, the audio signal is being processed to give added security and volume control. Unfortunately, no fullfeatured baseband converter offering volume control of the BTSC audio (supplied to the TV set at RF) can be effectively produced.

In a typical baseband converter, the video is brought to baseband and, hence, the audio to a stable 4.5 MHz. This audio subcarrier is sampled, demodulated and processed before being

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remodulated to 4.5 MHz and recombined with the processed video. The combined signal then is modulated to the output channel of the converter.

The L-R information of the BTSC signal is encoded using dbx-TV noise reduction. This involves active wideband companding of the signal. If the L+R is changed 2 dB in amplitude, the L-R signal should, therefore, be changed 4 dB. In addition, there also is frequency dependent processing being performed which requires compensation. The only way to accurately adjust the volume and maintain separation is to decode the signal, process it and reencode the signal. This is difficult to do in headend equipment and beyond the capabilities of a set-top converter. Thus, no full-featured baseband converter will supply volume-controlled audio to a stereo TV at RF.

There are various ways of making baseband converters compatible with BTSC stereo TVs. Two methods involve bypassing the audio processing, either by an audio loop through or a 4.5 MHz loop through. If volume control is used, there normally are 15 kHz low pass filters in the audio path which eliminate the spatial (L—R) and SAP signals so that current converters out in the field will not pass the BTSC signal undisturbed.

If baseband audio outputs are desired, the BTSC adapter described earlier could again be used. This version, however, would not need the intercarrier mixing or the 4.5 MHz demodulator if enough limiting is originally used.

Techniques have been presented which achieve this goal with existing equipment. However, the audio signals for full quality performance must be processed independently of the RF input to the TV set. Therefore, baseband audio connects to stereo TVs should be required of the TV manufacturers.

Conclusion

The technical challenges facing CATV system engineers and managers might be significant in some cases. However, you should be preparing your systems for BTSC compatibility as it is very likely that you will encounter a requirement for it within the next few years. The introduction of multichannel sound to television, even in this rudimentary form, will generate increased consumer interest in television in general and cable in particular. Further, with the application of even a modest marketing effort, it will increase consumer interest in cable television even more so-especially in the area of bilingual sound tracks accommodated through the secondary audio programming capability. CED

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