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CABLE TV ANALYSER

PROMAX-10 *Premium*

1 GENERAL

1.1 Description

The **PROMAX-10 *Premium*** is seven functions in one instrument, **Level Meter**, **Datalogger**, **Scan**, **Tilt**, **Spectrum Analyser**, **Transient Detector**, and **Cable Digital Analyser** which makes it an excellent tool for the installation and maintenance of **analogue and digital** television signal reception/distribution systems working in the **5 to 862 MHz** range, which includes **FM radio**, **community TV systems** (MATV), **cable TV** (CATV) and **wireless cable TV** (MMDS) including the **sub-band** (return path).

The **PROMAX-10 *Premium*** incorporates the power level measurement function in the whole frequency band, very useful to check a possible input saturation of some broadband demodulators.

As a **Level Meter**, the **PROMAX-10 *Premium*** enables the following measurements:

Analogue channels:

- Video carrier level measurement
- Carrier / Noise ratio measurement (C/N)
- Video / Audio ratio measurement (V/A)
- CSO and CTB Intermodulation distortion measurement

Digital channels DVB-C, DVB-T and DAB:

- Channel power measurement by integration
- Carrier / Noise ratio measurement (C/N)
- Bit Error Rate (BER) measurement
- Modulation Error Ratio (MER) measurement
- Graphical representation of DVB-QAM signals Constellation Diagram.

The **Datalogger** function allows up to 55 loggers or measurements to be taken and stored, each with carrier levels, C/N and V/A ratios, channel power or MER of up to 140 channels. The measurements obtained may be checked, transferred to a PC or printed at any time.

In **Scan** operating mode, the **PROMAX-10 *Premium*** indicates the level of all channels present on the band in a bar-graph display. The span and reference level are user definable. A moving marker shows the exact level of each specific channel.

In **Tilt** operating mode, the screen shows, both graphically and numerically, the difference in levels between any four previously defined pilot frequency channels, in order to obtain a qualitative measurement on band equalisation.

As a **Spectrum Analyser** it provides the analysis of the entire band, with a span defined by the user from 1 to 100 MHz. Furthermore, it is possible to alter the reference level, and to detect and maintain the **maximum** and **minimum** values for **INGRESS** measurements.

The **Transient Detector** mode, permits to count the number of impulsive interferences in the return path and with a level higher than a threshold defined by the user. The maximum frequency range is from 5 to 100 MHz.

In designing the **PROMAX-10 Premium**, special attention was given to building a multi-purpose, accurate, yet easy-to-use instrument. A simple keyboard gives direct access to the various operating modes and, once in them, any measurement parameter can be easily changed using the rotary selector/button.

In addition, it has an **RS-232C** terminal for connecting to a printer or computer for producing reports on the measurements obtained.

The instrument is powered by means of an internal rechargeable battery.

All these functions have been brought together in one instrument weighing only half a kilo. The ergonomic, sturdy design makes the **PROMAX-10 Premium** a working tool without parallel.

1.2 Specifications

TUNING

Tuning range

From 5 to 862 MHz.

Tuning mode

By channels or by frequency.

Channel plan

10 channel plans, each one with a maximum of 140 channels. Factory start-up channel plans: CCIR, EIA, OIRL, JAP2, UK, FCC, STD2L, AUST ⁽¹⁾.

Resolution

10 kHz.

Indication

Graphic LCD with back lighting.

Channel frequency offset

± 2 MHz (10 kHz resolution).

POWER LEVEL MEASUREMENT

Measuring range

From 70 to 120 dBμV (From 10 dBmV to 60 dBmV ⁽²⁾).

Bandwidth

From 5 to 862 MHz

Resolution

1 dB

Accuracy

± 3 dB (From 5 to 40 °C)

LEVEL MEASUREMENT

Measurement

Analogue channels

Video carrier level measurement.

Digital channels

Power measurement in the channel bandwidth by integration method.

Measuring range

From 25 to 120 dBμV. (From -35 dBmV to 60 dBmV) ⁽²⁾.

Maximum input level

From 5 to 862 MHz	120 dB μ V. (60 dBmV ⁽²⁾).
DC to 60 Hz	60 V DC or RMS

Reduction of the measurement range depending on the number of channels.

Up to 10 channels	110 dB μ V.
From 11 to 20 channels	107 dB μ V.
From 21 to 50 channels	103 dB μ V.
From 51 to 80 channels	101 dB μ V.

Readout Digital in dB μ V, dBmV or dBm and analogue through a graphic bar. 1 dB resolution

IF bandwidth 230 kHz $\pm$ 50kHz

Input impedance 75 Ω

Audible indicator Tone which varies with the signal level.

Accuracy

Analogue channels	$\pm$ 2 dB (from 0 to 40 °C) for negative video modulation ⁽³⁾ .
Digital channels	$\pm$ 3 dB (from 0 to 40 °C) for 8 MHz bandwidth channels.

DIGITAL SIGNALS MEASUREMENT

MER (Modulation error ratio)

Measurement range	22 dB to 34 dB for 64 QAM.
Accuracy	$\pm$ 2 dB

BER (Bit error rate)

Measured before RS decoding

Measurement range	10 E-2 to 10 E-8
--------------------------	------------------

Constellation Diagram DVB-QAM signals (Annex A/B/C) and DOCSIS / Euro-DOCSIS

Lock range -10 dBmV to 60 dBmV

Symbol rate

Measurement range	1000 to 7200 Msym/s* for 16/64/256 QAM
--------------------------	--

Datalogger For each digital channel, the level and the MER can be stored.
(BER for data dumping to printer or transfer to PC)

Modulation type 16/32/64/128/256 QAM ITU J1 annex A/C and 64/256 QAM ITU J1 annex B.

Bandwidth 8 MHz

Frequency tuner 62.5 kHz.

VIDEO / AUDIO RATIO MEASUREMENT (ANALOGUE CHANNELS)

Measurement Ratio of video to audio carrier levels.

Measurement range From 0 to 40 dB

Audio subcarrier frequency

Variable	4-9 MHz.
-----------------	----------

Accuracy $\pm$ 2 dB (from 5 to 40 °C) for FM audio carrier ⁽⁴⁾.

* Including the OP-010-E option, otherwise the margin is from 1000 to 7000.

CARRIER / NOISE RATIO MEASUREMENT

Measurement

Analogue channels Ratio between carrier level and the channel's noise level.

Digital channels Ratio between the channel power and the noise level. The frequency where noise is measured is user definable in absolute or relative value. In the relative mode, the unit takes as default frequency offset the value $BW/2 + 0.5$ MHz.

Measurement range ⁽⁵⁾

Analogue channels 40-50 dB for input level between 60 and 70 dB μ V.
> 50 dB for input level > 70 dB μ V.

Digital channels > 30 dB for input level > 60 dB μ V.

Accuracy ± 2 dB (45 – 862 MHz) ± 3 dB (5 – 45 MHz)

CSO & CTB INTERMODULATION PRODUCTS MEASUREMENT

(ANALOGUE CHANNELS)

CSO Ratio of the peak level of the video carrier to the peak of the distortion products of second order beat. Measured at four frequencies user definable.

Measuring frequencies User definable from -2.50 to -0.50 MHz and from 0.50 to 2.50 MHz. (Default values -1.50, -0.50, 0.50 and 1.50 MHz).

CTB Ratio of the peak level of the video carrier to the peak of the distortion products of third order beat. Measured at the carrier frequency or, approximately mode, in a channel previously defined by the user.

DATALOGGER FUNCTION

Max. number of loggers 55

Number of channels/logger 140

Measurements

Analogue channels Level, C/N and V/A.

Digital channels Channel power and MER. (BER for data dumping to printer or transfer to PC).

SCAN

Span Variable: 10, 30, 100, 300 MHz and full band (from 5 to 862 MHz, according to the channel plan).

Power detection Forward band (45 to 862 MHz).

Reference level Variable from 60 to 120 dB μ V in 10 dB steps.

TILT

Indication Numerical and by level bar.

Analysed band Forward (45 to 862 MHz) or Return path (5 to 100 MHz).

Number of pilots 4 per band.

Pilots frequency From 5 to 862 MHz.

Pilots resolution 10 kHz.

SPECTRUM ANALYSER

Span	From 1 to 100 MHz (1, 5, 15, 30, 50, 100 MHz).
Reference level	Variable from 60 to 120 dB μ V in 10 dB steps.
Analysed band	Forward (45 to 862 MHz) or Return path (5 to 100 MHz).
Detector	Peak or average.
Bandwidth	230 kHz.
Resolution	
Peak detector	
Span 100 MHz	900 kHz.
Span 50 MHz	450 kHz.
Span 30 MHz	280 kHz.
Span 15 MHz	140 kHz.
Span 5 MHz	50 kHz.
Span 1 MHz	10 kHz.
Average detector	
Span 30 MHz	280 kHz.
Span 15 MHz	140 kHz.
Span 5 MHz	50 kHz.
Span 1 MHz	10 kHz.

TRANSIENT DETECTOR

Detection threshold	From 20 to 60 dB μ V in steps of 1 dB.
Detection range	From 5 to 100 MHz maximum.
Readout	Number of detected transitory in the measuring time. Present detected level and maximum detected level in the time of the measurement.

AUDIO

Demodulation	AM / FM / LEVEL (variable tone according to the signal level).
Output	Internal speaker / external headphones.

POWER SUPPLY LNB

Input	By external power supply.
Output	By input signal connector.
Voltage	24 V nominal (25 V max.).
Current	500 mA max.
Protection	Current limiter.

POWER SUPPLY

NiMh battery	7.2 V – 1.4 Ah.
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Low battery indication

Autonomy	Graphic indication on the display:  Approximately 3 hours (30 % on / off excepting measurements of MER / BER).
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Automatic power-off

Battery charge	Power-off after approximately 10 minutes of non-use.
Equipment consumption	By fast internal charger. 13.5 W.

Mains to charger adapter 230 V / 50-60 Hz / 13.5 V DC minimum (EUROPE and other countries).

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

This equipment could be used on the following environmental conditions, in these conditions the specifications could also be applied:

Altitude Up to 2000 metres.
Temperature range From 5 °C to 40 °C.
Maximum relative humidity 80 % (up to 31 °C),
decreasing lineally up to 50% at 40°C.

MECHANICAL FEATURES

Dimensions 70 W (90 on the display) x 218 H x 50 D mm.
Weight 825 g. (including battery and holster).

- (1) *Under request carried out at the factory. (See option OP-010-61)*
- (2) *Because of safety reasons, the maximum input power over the entire band is limited up to 120 dBμV. The equivalent power level for a group of channels of similar levels is related with the input power level over the entire band according to the following expression:*

$L_T = L + 10 \log N$ (L_T : total level, L : mean level of one channel, N : number of channels present).

For higher input power levels, the use of an external attenuator of 20 dB is recommended.

There may be certain frequencies where the symbol "<" appears at levels higher than 25 dBμV (maximum 28 dB). This is due to the automatic correction of the frequency response.

The value measured remains correct, although the accuracy becomes ±3 dB

- (3) *For the positive video modulation (L standard) it can vary from 0 to -2 dB among white and black image.*
- (4) *For the AM audio carrier (L standard), it can vary from 0 to -3 dB below the V/A value.*
- (5) *See appendix E*

INCLUDED ACCESSORIES

AL-012 EUROPE and other countries 230 V / 50-60 Hz mains adapter (basic version only).
AL-022 USA and CANADA 120 V / 50-60 Hz mains adapter (only with the OPT-010-1).
AL-032 UK 230 V / 50-60 Hz mains adapter (only with the OP-010-2).
AL-042 Australia 240 V/50-60 Hz mains adapter (only with the OP-010-3)
AL-052 Japan 100 V / 50-60 Hz mains adapter (only with the OP-010-4).
AA-012 Car cigarette lighter adapter cable.
DC-239 **PROMAX-10 Premium** Carrying case.
DC-286 Carrier belt.
AD-057 F/female - F/female input adapter.
AD-058 F/male - F/female rapid adapter.
CC-030 F/male - F/male (1m) coaxial cable.
DC-284 Rubber holster.

OPTIONS

OP-010-1	Substitute mains adapter by AL-022.
OP-010-2	Substitute mains adapter by AL-032.
OP-010-3	Substitute mains adapter by AL-042.
OP-010-4	Substitute mains adapter by AL-052.
OP-010-61	Change channel plan. (Carried out under request in the factory).
OP-010-E	Extension of SYMBOL RATE measurement range.

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

AD-055	F/female - BNC/female adapter.
AD-056	F/female - IEC/female adapter.
CI-023	Portable serial printer.
CC-208	Data transfer cable to PC or printer.
RM-010	Remote control software for PROMAX-10 <i>Premium</i> .
AT-20C	20 dB attenuator.

2 SAFETY RULES

2.1 Generals

- * Use this equipment connected **only to devices or systems with their common at ground potential.**
- * This equipment can be used in **Over-Voltage Category I** installations and **Pollution Degree 2** environments.

Use the mains adapter in **Over-Voltage Category II** installations and **Pollution Degree 1** environments. It is for **INDOOR USE**.
- * When using some of the following accessories **use only the specified ones** to ensure safety.

 - Power adapter
 - Car cigarette lighter adapter
- * Observe all **specified ratings** both of supply and measurement.
- * Use this instrument under the **specified environmental conditions**.
- * The user is not authorised to manipulate inside the instrument:

 - Any other change on the equipment should be carried out by qualified personnel.
 - On the Maintenance paragraph the proper instructions are given.
- * Follow the **cleaning instructions** described in the Maintenance paragraph.

* Symbols related with safety:

	DIRECT CURRENT
	ALTERNATING CURRENT
	DIRECT AND ALTERNATING
	GROUND TERMINAL
	PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR
	FRAME TERMINAL
	EQUIPOTENTIALITY
	ON (Supply)
	OFF (Supply)
	DOUBLE INSULATION (Class II protection)
	CAUTION (Risk of electric shock)
	CAUTION REFER TO MANUAL
	FUSE

2.2 Descriptive Examples of Over-Voltage Categories

- Cat. I** Low voltage installations isolated from the mains.
- Cat. II** Portable domestic installations.
- Cat. III** Fixed domestic installations.
- Cat. IV** Industrial installations.

3 INSTALLATION

3.1 Power supply

The **PROMAX-10 Premium** is a portable instrument powered by a built-in 7.2 V NiMH rechargeable battery. Before taking any measurement, the user should make sure that the battery is fully charged (use the mains adapter supplied with the instrument).

3.1.1 Battery charge

The instrument has a 230 V / 50-60 Hz, mains adapter, for use in EUROPE and other countries, to power or to charge the instrument. (See accessories to request other types of adapters).

There are two different situations on battery charge:

- 1) With the instrument stopped, on having connected the external power adapter, begins a cycle of fast load which duration will depend on the battery state. For an empty battery this time will be of 2.5 h. approximately. The charge indicator of frontal panel will remain illuminated during this period. On having finished the battery charge the indicator will be illuminated blinking to indicate that a maintenance charge takes place.
- 2) With the instrument working, when connecting the power adapter, this one feeds the instrument and provides a maintenance charge, remaining illuminated the charge indicator. The MER / BER measurements produce a light discharge of the battery in spite of the external power adapter being connected.

ATTENTION

When stopping the instrument is reinitiated a charge process.

It is for that reason recommendable to discharge the battery using instrument without external power adapter to make complete the charge / discharge process.

ATTENTION

*The charge system of **PROMAX-10 Premium** incorporates a security system that does not allow the process charge from certain temperature limit, beginning the maintenance charge instead.*

CAUTION

Before using the power adapter, make sure that the adapter is suitable for the mains voltage.

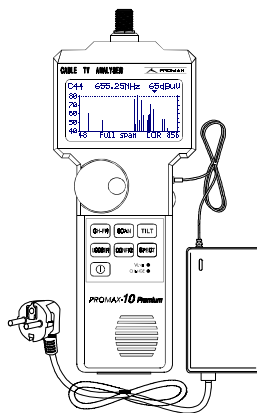


Figure 1.- PROMAX-10 Premium and mains adapter connection.

3.1.2 Recommendations for using the battery

In case of anticipating a long period of inactivity for the equipment it is recommended to store it with the battery discharged.

When the equipment starts the operation after a long period of inactivity to follow next steps:

- Put to charge the instrument with the external adapter.
- If it starts on the maintenance mode (indicator flashing) wait for the pass to the charging mode (indicator lighting permanently).
- Start up the equipment, assuring that the function AUTO POWER OFF is OFF, the indicator will stand permanently lighted and it will stay in this condition during a period of time about 10 to 14 hours.

Use the equipment in normal way, reason why after one to three whole cycles of charge/discharge, depending on the time and temperature of inactivity, the battery will have been reconditioned.

3.2 Installation and start-up.

The **PROMAX-10 Premium** has been designed for use as portable equipment.

A fully charged battery can power the equipment for more than three hours.

When the low battery indicator appears on the display (), the battery must be recharged.

When a fully discharged battery is installed, it is possible that, due to residual charges, the **PROMAX-10 Premium** may start up. In this case, the instrument will automatically disconnect before the low battery indicator appears on the display.

3.2.1 Contrast adjustment

When turning on the **PROMAX-10 Premium**, if the on/off key [16] is held pushed, on the display will appear the message '**CONTRAST ADJUSTMENT - Turn the rotary selector**', then turning the rotary selector [9] it is possible to adjust the display contrast to get the best viewing according to working conditions. The new contrast value is held when the unit is turned off and when battery is removed.

4 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

4.1 Description of the controls and elements

Front panel

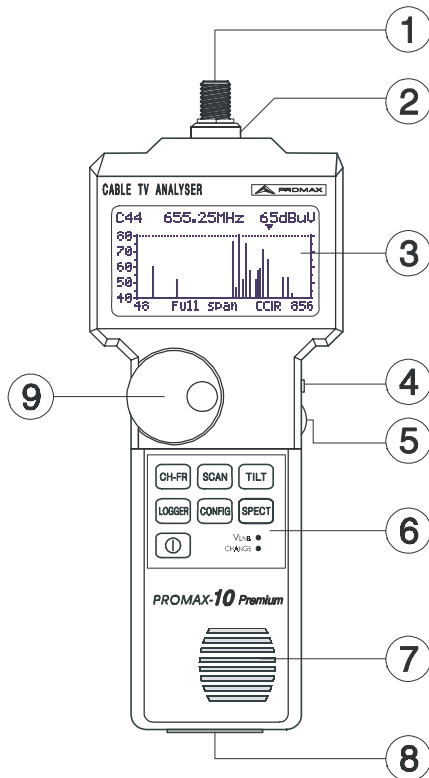


Figure 2.- Front panel.

- [1] F-F (or F-BNC or F-IEC) adapter.



Maximum input voltage level 60 VAC rms /50-60 Hz.

- [2] "F" male base connector.
- [3] Graphic display with back lighting.
- [4] DC power adapter external input.
- [5] Volume control.
- [6] Keyboard. 7 keys for function selection.

- [7] Loudspeaker.
- [8] Connection to computer or printer.

CC-208 specific connection cable.



Do not connect any cable other than that supplied by the manufacturer, otherwise the instrument may suffer serious damage.

- [9] Rotary selector / Push button.

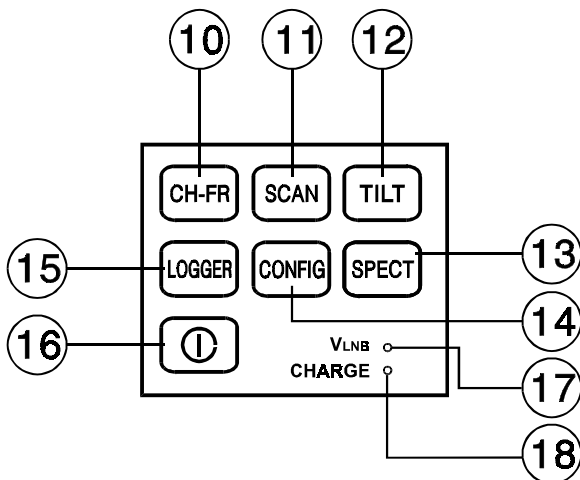


Figure 3.- PROMAX-10 *Premium* keyboard.

- [10] **CH-FR**
Selects the **CHANNEL - FREQUENCY** operating mode.
- [11] **SCAN**
Selects the **SCAN** operating mode.
- [12] **TILT**
Selects the **TILT** operating mode.
- [13] **SPECT**
Selects the **SPECTRUM ANALYSER** and the **TRANSIENT DETECTOR** operating modes.

- [14]  Access to **CONFIGURATION** menus specific to each operating mode and to the global configuration menu of the unit.
- [15]  Selects the **DATALOGGER** operating mode. Enables multiple measurements to be taken, visualised, printed or transferred to a PC automatically.
- [16]  On/Off key.
- [17] LNB external supply indicator.
- [18] Battery charge indicator.

4.2 Operating instructions

The **PROMAX-10 Premium** has 6 independent operating modes:

-  The **CHANNEL-FREQUENCY** operating mode measures the video carrier **level**, the Carrier/Noise ratio (**C/N**), the Video/Audio ratio (**V/A**) and activates audio carrier demodulation for **analogue** channels; as well as measuring the channel **power** and the Carrier/Noise ratio (**C/N**), the Bit Error rate (**BER**) and the Modulation Error ratio (**MER**) and represent the **Constellation Diagram** for **digital** channels. It also permits to measure the **CSO** and **CTB** intermodulation distortion.
-  The **DATALOGGER** operating mode enables multiple measurements to be performed and memorised for subsequent checking, transfer to PC or printing. It can perform and store up to 55 obtained measurements or loggers in the memory. Each logger carries out level, C/N, V/A, channel power or MER measurements on the channels activated in the channel plan (up to a maximum of 140 channels).
-  The **SCAN** operating mode shows the signal level of all channels present on the chosen frequency band in a bar-graph display. The span and the reference level may be selected through the rotary selector. In addition, a moving marker shows the numeric level of any specific channel. This mode also permits to define the pilot channels, used for the **TILT** measurement (only in the forward band).
-  This key permits to accede to 2 operating modes:
The **SPECTRUM ANALYSER** mode provides a spectrum analysis over the entire band in two parts: return path or sub-band (5 to 100 MHz) and forward band (5 to 862 MHz). The span is user definable between 1 and 100 MHz. In addition, it is possible to change the reference level, and **maximum** and **minimum** levels may be detected and held for **INGRESS** measurements.

TILT

To access any operating mode, simply press the corresponding key.

The parameters relative to a particular operating mode can be modified through the **configuration menu associated to the mode**. In order to accede to the configuration menu associated to a particular operating mode, simply press the **CONFIG** key [14]. Some modes have more than one configuration page, to accede to the second page it is necessary to press the **CONFIG** key again. The general parameters of configuration (selecting/editing the channel plan, measurement units, language, etc.) can be changed through the **Global Configuration Menu**, to which it is acceded by pressing again the **CONFIG** key [14]. To leave a configuration menu, just press the key of the operating mode you wish to accede.

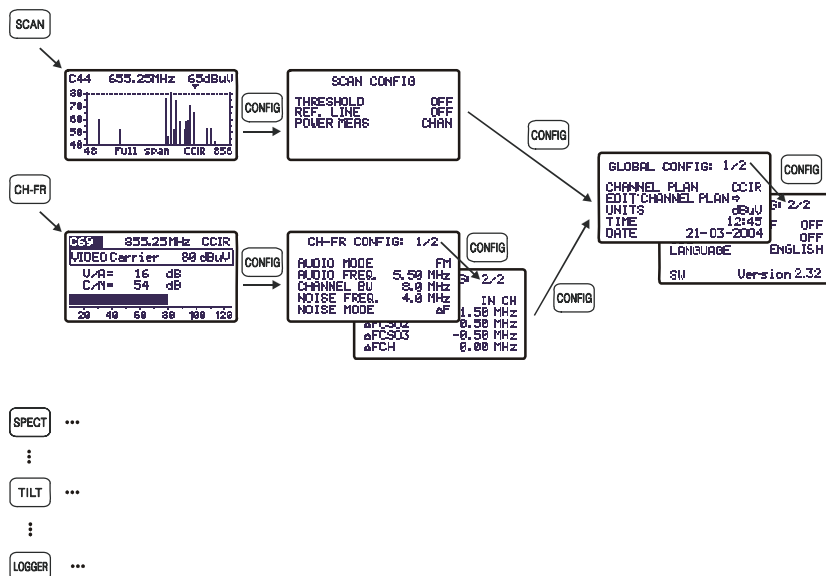


Figure 4.- PROMAX-10 *Premium* configuration menus.

4.2.1 Global configuration menu

In order to accede to the global configuration menu, from any operating mode (SCAN, CH-FR, SPECT, etc.), you must press the **CONFIG** [14] key repeatedly (the first time that presses this key accedes to the configuration menu relative to the mode in use, which can have more than one page). The global configuration menu consists of two pages (attached figure shows the first one), to switch from one to the other simply press the **CONFIG** [14] key.



```
GLOBAL CONFIG:  1/2
CHANNEL PLAN    CCIR
EDIT CHANNEL PLAN
UNITS           dBµV
TIME            12:45
DATE            21-03-2004
```

Figure 5.- Global configuration. 1/2.

In order to modify the state of a given parameter, you must turn the rotary selector [9] until this one appears shaded and next press it, then the value of the parameter will appear shaded and turning the selector a new value will be able to be defined. Finally, to validate the new state, press the rotary selector [9] again.

The first page of the global configuration menu permits to modify the following parameters:

a) CHANNEL PLAN

It allows you to choose the active channel plan between the 10 channel plans that unit can store (CCIR, EIA, FCC, etc.).

b) EDIT CHANNEL PLAN.

When selecting this field and pressing the rotary selector, the unit accedes to the active **CHANNEL PLAN**.

The attached figure shows an example of channel plan. The first line shows the name of the channel plan (**CCIR** in the figure), the audio carrier offset (**5.50 MHz**), the modulation type (**FM**) and the units of measurement (**dBµV**). Next line shows the head of the columns that constitute the channel plan: the first column (**CHAN**) shows the name of each channel and the second one (**FREQ**) the associated frequency, in MHz. The third column (**BW**) defines channel bandwidth, in MHz. The fourth column (**ON**) activates or deactivates the channel and the fifth ones (**DIG**) defines if the channel is analogue or digital.

```
CCIR 5.50 FM dBµV
CHAN FREQ BW ON DIG
ALL
C02 48.25 7.0 0 0
C03 55.25 7.0 0 0
C04 62.25 7.0 0 0
C01 105.25 7.0 0 0
C02 112.25 7.0 0 0
```

Figure 6.- Editing a channel plan.

In the case of defining the channel as digital, the configuration page of parameters relative to QAM measurement will be accessed directly (see section 4.2.3.1.6).

The maximum number of channels in a channel plan is of 140.

The activation (ON) / deactivation (OFF) of the channels affects to the following operation modes: **CH-FR**, **SCAN** and **DATALOGGER**. When a channel has been deactivated, this one will not be able to be tuned nor to be measured. This property allows to make agile the operation of the **PROMAX-10 Premium**, because it allows to activate only those channels in which we are interested.

The Edit Channel Plan function allows to automatically activate all the channels defined in the channel plan by means of the **ALL** field on the third line. When to the right of **ALL** we select **ON**, all the channels of the plan will be activated, otherwise, if we select **OFF** all channels will be deactivated. In order to activate / deactivate a particular channel, turn the rotary selector [9] until this one appears shaded and then press it, the cursor will jump to the **ON** column, then turning the selector it will be possible to activate it (it appears a cross) or to deactivate it (it does not appear a cross).

By means of the Edit Channel Plan function also it is possible to define channels as **analogue** or **digital**. To do this, turn the rotary selector [9] until the channel that you wish to modify appears shaded and then press it twice, the cursor will jump to the **DIG** column, then turning the selector it will be possible to define it as digital (appears a cross, channel C04 in the example of the previous figure) or as analogue (it does not appear a cross). In the case of selecting it as digital it is possible to accede directly to the digital channel configuration. In order to return to the Edit Channel Plan function press the **CONFIG** [14] key.

To modify the rest of characteristics of the channel plans it is necessary to have the **RM-010** software (optional accessory).

c) UNITS

The **PROMAX-10 Premium** permits to select the level units between **dBmV**, **dBμV** and **dBm**.

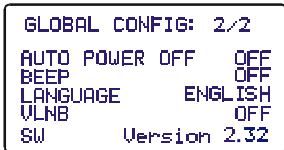
d) TIME

To enter the time select the TIME field and press the rotary selector. Firstly, turn the rotary selector to change the minutes field. Next press the selector again to modify the hours and finally press it once again to confirm the new time.

e) DATE

To enter the date select the DATE field and press the rotary selector. First change the year field, then the month and finally the day.

The parameters which may be modified on the second page of the global configuration menu of the unit are as follows:



```

GLOBAL CONFIG: 2/2
AUTO POWER OFF  OFF
BEEP            OFF
LANGUAGE        ENGLISH
ULNB            OFF
SW              Version 2.32
  
```

Figure 7.- Global configuration. 2/2.

f) AUTO POWER OFF

This field permits to activate (ON) or deactivate (OFF) the POWER-OFF function. When this function is ON, the unit automatically turns off when it has remained inactive for a period of 10 minutes.

g) BEEP

This function permits to activate (ON) or deactivate (OFF) the **PROMAX-10 Premium** beeper. When it is on, it sounds on pressing any key or when turning the rotary selector in order to alert the user.

h) LANGUAGE

This field permits to select the language between: ESPANOL, FRANÇAIS, ENGLISH and DEUTSCH.

i) EXTERNAL UNITS POWER SUPPLY (VLNB)

By means of the **PROMAX-10 Premium** it is possible to provide the voltage necessary to feed external units (MMDS antennas *Multichannel Multipoint Distribution Service* in case of terrestrial television without cable *wireless cable*) by the signal input connector.

This voltage will have to be provided externally by the power input [4] and to be included in the margin from 21 to 25 V, in opposite case the instrument will not allow to activate this function, displaying the message "**Error VEXT** " at the moment of the configuration.

The activation or deactivation of **VLNB** takes place according to the described process next:

- Press repeatedly the key **CONFIG** until acceding to the second screen of the configuration menu.
- Turn the rotary selector until appears shaded line **VLNB**.
- Press the rotary selector to activate the selection. Turning the rotary selector, this one goes successively of **OFF** to **ON**.
- Finally, to press the rotary selector to activate the configuration changes.

When surpassing the maximum LNB current consumption the output feeding will be deactivated and **LED** (VLNB) from frontal will blink during a minute. In order to reactivate again the LNB voltage, after solving the cause of malfunction, it must be access again to the instrument configuration according to the sequence previously described.

ATTENTION

Before using the LNB feeding function make sure of absence of other power supplies in the measurement/power supply connector like DC / AC voltages.

The entrance of external voltages when trying to feed from the PROMAX-10 Premium, can produce damages in the implied equipment.

IMPORTANT

To leave the global configuration menu, just press the key of the operating mode you wish to accede.

The lower line of the screen shows the **version** of the unit **control software** (2.32 in previous figure).

4.2.2 SCAN operating mode

The **SCAN** operating mode shows, in a single screen, the signal level of all the active channels in the channel plan by means of a bar-graph. In addition, the exact level of any particular channel may be measured by simply placing the marker over it (only analogue channels).

To access to this operating mode, press the **SCAN** key [11]. The top line of the screen will display the channel name (C44), the tuned frequency (655.25 MHz) and the level (65 dB μ V) of the channel the marker is over. The marker can be moved by turning the rotary selector [9].

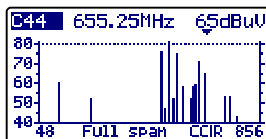


Figure 8.- SCAN mode, *full span*.

The channel is selected when it is shaded.

To change the **span** (shown bandwidth), press the rotary selector [9] (the span field is activated) and then turn it. The span is variable from the entire band (*full span*) to 10 MHz in the following steps:

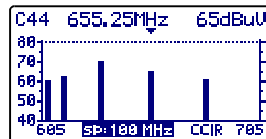


Figure 9.- SCAN mode, *span 100 MHz*.

10, 30, 100, 300 MHz y full span.

By pressing the rotary selector [9] again, you can change the reference level, in other words, on turning the rotary selector [9] the graph is displaced vertically.

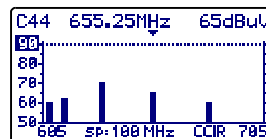


Figure 10.- SCAN mode,
Ref. 90 dB μ V.

To modify the tuned channel, press the rotary selector [9] again, the channel field will be activated and then turning the rotary selector you will be able to change it.

The attached figure shows an horizontal line at 45 dB μ V. This line allows to establish judgements of channel level acceptance easily. To activate and define this **reference line** see the *Scan configuration menu* (section 4.2.2.1).

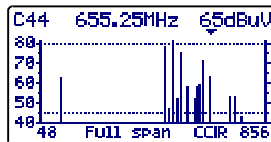


Figure 11.- SCAN mode with
reference line at 45 dB μ V.

In the case of having activated the broadband power detection function (**POWER MEAS** -> Σ PWR) in the configuration menu of **SCAN** mode (See section 4.2.2.1), on the display of **PROMAX-10 Premium** will appear the total power level on the instrument RF input. See the attached figure.

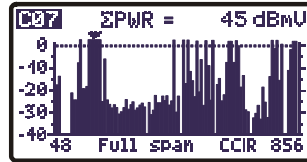


Figure 12.- SCAN mode, power detection function.

This parameter indicates the total power that is being transmitted by the connected coaxial cable to the **PROMAX-10 Premium** in the band from 5 to 862 MHz.

The **SCAN** operating mode also allows channels to be programmed for use as pilots in **TILT** operating mode, in the forward band (see section 4.2.5 *TILT operating mode*).

IMPORTANT

In the SCAN operating mode, all channels are considered as analogue, as a consequence digital channels power must be measured always from the CHANNEL-FREQUENCY operating mode.

4.2.2.1 SCAN mode configuration

In the **SCAN** operating mode, pressing the **CONFIG** key [14] will access the configuration menu for this mode.

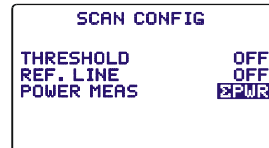


Figure 13.- SCAN configuration menu.

This menu permits to change three parameters:

THRESHOLD, **REFERENCE LINE** and **POWER MEASUREMENT**. To accede to any of them, turn

the rotary selector [9] until it appears shaded and next press the selector, then the value of the parameter will appear shaded and turning the selector you will be able to modify its value. Finally, to validate the new value, press the rotary selector [9] again.

a) THRESHOLD

It defines the minimum level to show channel on the display (OFF or between 21 and 120 dBμV). If the threshold is deactivated (OFF), on the **SCAN** representation will appear all the active channels of the channel plan with a level higher than 20 dBμV. Otherwise, if we define a level for the **THRESHOLD** parameter, channels with a level lower than the threshold value will not be displayed.

b) REFERENCE LINE

It permits to activate or to deactivate (OFF) a reference line on the **SCAN** graph (between 21 and 120 dBμV). This reference line allows to establish judgements of channel level acceptance just with a glance at the **SCAN** screen.

c) POWER MEASUREMENT

It allows to define if the measurement of the power is carried out on the channel bandwidth (**CHAN**) indicates by the **MARKER** or over the full band between 5 and 862 MHz (Σ PWR).

IMPORTANT

To leave the SCAN operating mode configuration menu, just press the key of the operating mode you wish to access.

4.2.3 CHANNEL-FREQUENCY operating mode

The **CHANNEL-FREQUENCY** operating mode provides the following measurements:

- Analogue channels:**
- Video carrier level
 - Carrier / Noise (C/N) ratio
 - Video / Audio (V/A) ratio
 - CSO-CTB intermodulation distortion measurement
- Digital channels:**
- Channel power by measurements integration
 - Carrier / Noise (C/N) ratio
 - Bit error rate (BER)
 - Modulation error ratio (MER)
 - Constellation Diagram

To access to this mode of operation, press the **CH-FR** key [10]. There exist two **tuning modes**: by **channel** or by **frequency**. When pressing the **CH-FR** key [10], if the instrument is in this mode allows the switching from channel tuning to frequency tuning.

4.2.3.1 Channel tuning

4.2.3.1.1 Video carrier + V/A + C/N measurement

If the tuned channel has been defined as analogue by means of the Edit Channel Plan function (see section 4.2.1 *Global Configuration Menu*), the **PROMAX-10 Premium** will display a screen as the one shown in the attached figure.

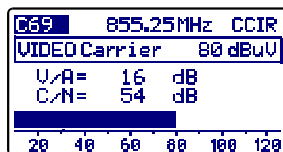


Figure 14.- V/A and C/N Level measurement

The tuned channel (C69 in the figure) appears in the higher left hand corner; this may be changed by turning the rotary selector [9]. At its right appears the frequency (855.25 MHz) and the active channel plan (CCIR in the figure).

Below is shown the **video carrier level**, **VIDEO Carrier** (80 dBμV in the example). The units of measurement may be changed using the *Global Configuration Menu* (section 4.2.1). At the bottom, a bar-graph displays the level with a resolution of 1 dB.

Also the **ratios between the video and the audio carriers (V/A)** and the **video carrier and noise (C/N)** are shown. The example in previous figure shows a channel with a Video/Audio ratio of 16 dB and a C/N ratio of 54 dB.

4.2.3.1.2 Audio carrier measurement and demodulation

For the **PROMAX-10 Premium** to demodulate an audio signal and show its characteristics (level and frequency offset), press the rotary selector [9] again.



In the attached figure, the audio carrier level (**AUDIO Carrier**) is 64 dB μ V and the frequency offset is 5.50 MHz (**F**). It also shows if the audio (whether Level, FM or AM) is activated (a speaker appears) or not (no icon appears). To change the audio carrier offset (**F**) and the audio modulation (Level, FM or AM) accede to the *Channel-Frequency configuration menu* (section 4.2.3.3).

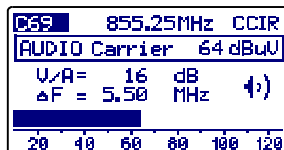


Figure 15.- Audio demodulation and measurement.

4.2.3.1.3 CSO-CTB distortion products measurement

The active devices present in the distribution systems, when working in its nonlinear zone, generate interferent signals, called distortion products, that can fall within the video bandwidth. From a certain level this interference becomes visible on the TV image.

The distortion products of greater level and which usually fall within the channel bandwidth are those of second and third order beats.

The **CSO** distortion (*Composite Second Order*) is defined, as a ratio of the peak level of the video carrier to the peak of the distortion products of second order beat, produced by the rest of channels. The ratio is expressed in dB and can be resembled to a C/N measurement as it is desired to be maximum.

Similarly, the **CTB**, *Composite Triple Beat*, is defined as a ratio of the peak level of the video carrier to the peak of distortion products of third order beat, which show up at the same frequency as the video carrier.

In order to obtain these measurements, the carriers of the channel plan that is desired to transmit, must be present in the network and the measurements must be carried out for each one of the channels of the system.

Second order beats show up within the channel, around the video carrier, but as the relative position of the video carrier in all the channels can be different, it is difficult to determine where they are going to appear, as a consequence we would have to be made a sweep within all the channel. The **PROMAX-10 Premium** performs this measurement automatically at four frequencies around the video carrier (-1.5, -0.5, +0.5 and +1.5 MHz). These frequencies can be modified by the user, see *Channel-Frequency mode configuration menu* (section 4.2.3.3).

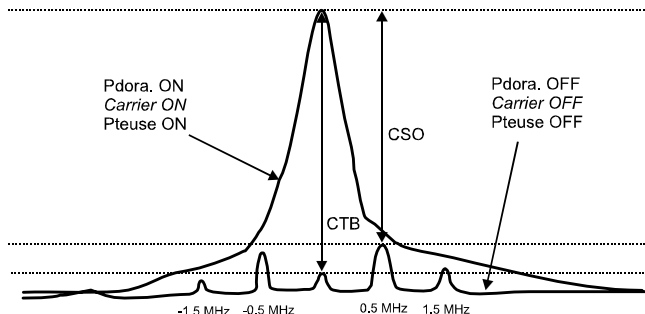


Figure 16.- Interpretation of the CSO and CTB measures.

The **PROMAX-10 Premium** displays as **CSO** value the worst measurement (that is to say, the **CSO** ratio that has minor value) accompanied of the frequency offset for which it has been obtained (for example, in the figure previous at +0.5 MHz).

The **CTB** measurement is performed equivalently to the **CSO**. If all the channels that are transmitted have the video carrier at the same position within the channel, then the **CTB** beat will show up at the same frequency as the video carrier. It is for that reason, that the **PROMAX-10 Premium** makes this measurement at the same frequency as the video carrier and, as consequence, to make this measurement it is necessary to **turn off** the video carrier of the channel we want to analyse. If it is not possible to turn off the carrier at the head-end, the **PROMAX-10 Premium** allows, like approach, to make this measurement at one of the free adjacent channels (see section 4.2.3.3. *Channel-Frequency mode configuration*).

MEASURING METHOD

When pressing the rotary selector [9] again, we will accede to the **CSO-CTB** distortion products measuring screen. First of all it will appear the message **REMOVE CARRIER. PRESS TO MEASURE**. That is to say, once the video carrier level on which it is desired to make the measurement appears on the screen, you must press the rotary selector [9] in order that the unit retains the carrier level and comes to calculate the **CSO** and **CTB** ratios; next you must turn off the video carrier of the channel you want to make the measurement (at the right of the **CTB** measurement will appear the message **Carrier OFF**).



C69	855.25MHz	CCIR
VIDEO Carrier	80 dBuV	
CSO=	48dB	F=0.50 MHz
CTB=	51dB	Carrier OFF
> 56/-1.50	> 52/-0.50	
48/-0.50	51/-1.50	

Figure 17.- CSO and CTB measurement.

The display will show the level of the video carrier (80 dBuV in the previous figure) and the **CSO** ratio (accompanied by the frequency offset for which the minimum ratio has been obtained) and the **CTB** ratio (with the message **Carrier OFF** or **Carrier ON** according to the equipment has detected the absence or not of carrier).

The lower part of the screen shows the 4 measures made for the estimation of the **CSO** value.

If the rotary selector [9] is pressed again, the unit will return to the measurement screen of the video carrier + V/A +C/N (paragraph 4.2.3.1.1).

4.2.3.1.4 Power and C/N ratio measurement of digital channels (DVB-C / DVB-T / DAB).

When the tuned channel has been defined as digital by means of the Edit Channel Plan function (see section 4.2.1 *Global Configuration Menu*) a screen as shown in the attached figure will appear. This screen shows the digital **CHANNEL POWER** (40 dB μ V in the example) together with its related channel bandwidth (**BW** = 8.0 MHz) and the **Carrier/Noise ratio** (**C/N**=17 dB). At the bottom of the screen, as in the case of analogue channels, a bar-graph represents the channel power, with a resolution of 1 dB.



Figure 18.- Measuring a digital channel.

VERY IMPORTANT

*In order to measure digital channels correctly, previously, the channel must be defined as digital (see Edit Channel Plan function at section '4.2.1 Unit Global Configuration') and, if necessary, the CHANNEL BW parameter should be redefined by means of the Channel-Frequency configuration menu. When a channel has been defined as digital, the PROMAX-10 *Premium* tunes it at its central frequency.*

Digital channels power measurement is carried out by means of an integration method. The **PROMAX-10 *Premium*** divides the bandwidth of the channel (**CHANNEL BW**) in sections of 230 kHz (4 by each MHz approximately) and measures the contribution of each one to the total power of the channel. This way, a very exact measurement is obtained, specially in the case of degraded channels, because the channel flatness is had in consideration.

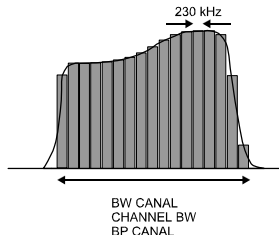


Figure 19.- Measuring the power of a digital channel by integration.

The **C/N ratio** measurement shows the ratio between the digital channel power and the noise power. The user can define the frequency where the noise power must be measured. Two possibilities exist:

I. Absolute method

Selecting in the Channel-Frequency configuration menu the **NOISE MODE** parameter as **FREQ**, the equipment will interpret the **NOISE FREQ.** value as the frequency where the noise power measurement must be done. Naturally the user must be sure that the **NOISE FREQ.** value corresponds with a free channel.

II. Relative method

Selecting in the Channel-Frequency configuration menu the **NOISE MODE** parameter as **F**, the unit will make the measurement of noise at the frequency obtained to add to the tuning frequency (channel central frequency) the value defined for the **NOISE FREQ.** parameter. The **PROMAX-10 Premium** takes by default **NOISE FREQ.** = $BW/2 + 0.5 \text{ MHz}$, where **BW** is the channel bandwidth defined in the channel plan, thus for example, if it is desired to measure the C/N ratio of a digital channel with a bandwidth (BW) of 8 MHz, **NOISE FREQ.** will take as value 4.5 MHz. The Channel-Frequency configuration menu (paragraph 4.2.3.3) allows the user to redefine this parameter; when tuning a new channel the equipment will return to assign to **NOISE FREQ.** the default value.

The following figure shows that when making C/N measurements in the relative method (ΔF), it is essential to bear in mind the presence of adjacent channels; otherwise, the noise could be confused with the signal of another channel.

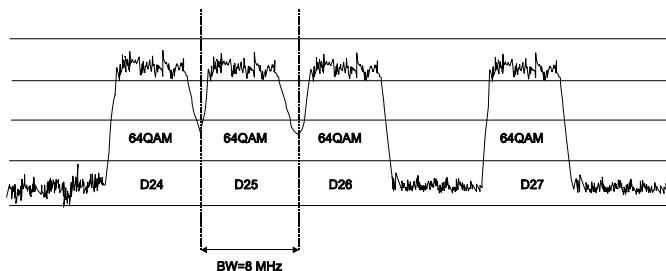


Figure 20.- Example of digital channels spectrum.

Taking as example the previous figure, if we suppose that for the channels that appear in the figure it has defined a bandwidth of 8 MHz, in the relative mode of measurement the **PROMAX-10 Premium** will take as value for **NOISE FREQ.** = **4.5 MHz**. Note that this method can cause erroneous measures in the measurement of the channels **D24** and **D25**.

For **D24** it is advised to configure **NOISE FREQ** = **-4.5 MHz** and to verify if the measurement increases. In case a channel has two adjacent channels (for example channel **D25**) it is recommended to select the absolute mode and to assign to the **NOISE FREQ.** parameter a frequency corresponding to a free channel (for example between **D26** and **D27**).

4.2.3.1.5 Constellation Diagram representation, Bit Error Rate (BER) and Modulation Error Ratio (MER) measurement in digital channels.

Once obtained the **Power and C/N ratio measurement**, the **BER** and **MER** measurement on tuned channel as well as the **Constellation Diagram** graph representation for the **DVB-QAM** digital signal can be obtained pressing the rotary selector



(See appendix H 'Principle of QAM modulation. The Constellation Diagram').

The **PROMAX-10 Premium**, after some seconds for calculation, will show a screen like the one of the attached figure. On it besides the **Constellation diagram**, also appears the type of **QAM** modulation, the symbol rate (**SR**), the error rate obtained for the digital signal (**BER**), the modulation error ratio measurement (**MER**) (see appendix G 'Measurement of the modulation digital ratio (MER)'), the represented quadrants (**Q1-4**) and the type of detected codification (**MPEG2**).



When pressing again the rotary selector , the **PROMAX-10 Premium** carries out a new measurement. If the selector rotary is pressed two times, it is acceded again to the screen of **Power and C/N ratio measurement** (section 4.2.3.1.4).

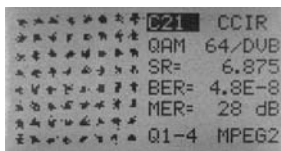


Figure 21.- Constellation Diagram representation and BER and MER measurement in a digital channel.

When pressing the **CH-FR [10]** from **Q1-4** (graphical representation in four quadrants), goes to only a quadrant e.g.: **Q1**, pressing again **CH-FR [10]** obtains an extended representation (zooming x4) e.g.: **Q1 Z**. Press **CH-FR [10]** to return afresh to the **Q1-4** mode.

In order to change the quadrant, from **Q1-4** press and keep pressed the **CH-FR [10]** key until a quadrant frame selector will appear and slide it by means of the rotary selector [9], locate it in the wished quadrant and finally loose the **CH-FR [10]** to set the new quadrant for representing.

4.2.3.1.6 Configuration of QAM signal measurement using edit channel plan.

From the edit channel plan it's possible to access directly to the following page of the configuration menu of the parameters relative to this mode, for the tuned channel.

The parameters which may be changed and their margins are shown in the following table. To change a given parameter turn the rotary selector [9] until the field is activated (it will appear shadowed) and then press. The value of the parameter will be activated and may be changed by turning the rotary selector. When the value you want appears, press the rotary selector [9] to validate it.

CONFIG

QAM CONFIG		
C21	474.00 MHz	CCIR
ANNEX ITU-T	A	
MODULATION	QAM 64	
SYMBOL R.	6.875	
ATTN.	AUTO	
ΔFCH	0.00	

Figure 22.- Configuration of digital signal measurement.

DESCRIPTION	PARAMETERS	VALUES
System (<i>according to country</i>)	ANNEX ITU-T	DVB, B, C
QAM Modulation	MODULATION	16, 32, 64, 128, 256
Symbol Rate	SYMBOL RATE	1.000 to 7.200(*)
Attenuation	ATTN.	Auto or from 0 to 60 dB. (Steps of 10 in 10)
Channel frequency Offset	ΔFCH	From - 2.00 to 2.00 MHz

(*) **Remark:** Including the OP-010-E option, otherwise the margin is from 1000 to 7000.

IMPORTANT

To leave the configuration menu, just press the key of the operating mode you wish to access.

4.2.3.2 Frequency tuning and configuration

When in **CHANNEL-FREQUENCY** operating mode, pressing again the **CH-FR** [10] key switches **tuning by channel** to **tuning by frequency** and vice versa. In the **tuning by frequency mode** the instrument becomes a receiver with a resolution of 10 kHz in the 5 to 862 MHz band. In this mode you may tune to any signal within the band, including leakage pilots, telephone and communications signals. To change tuning simply press the rotary selector [9] until the digit you want to change is underlined and then turn the rotary selector [9]. The channel number will appear to the left of the tuning frequency, as long as it corresponds to an active channel.

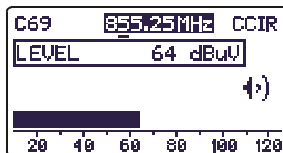
CH-FR


Figure 23.- Level signal measurement.

a) Measurement functions

When the **PROMAX-10 Premium** works in frequency tuning, it allows to measure the signal level being represented on a graphical bar. Simultaneously, this is indicated by the loudspeaker which emits a tone that varies with the measured level.

The access to the measurement functions from the **CHANNEL-FREQUENCY** operation mode when the instrument operates in **channel tuning** or **frequency tuning** for the **analogue** or **digital channels**, is described in the following figure.

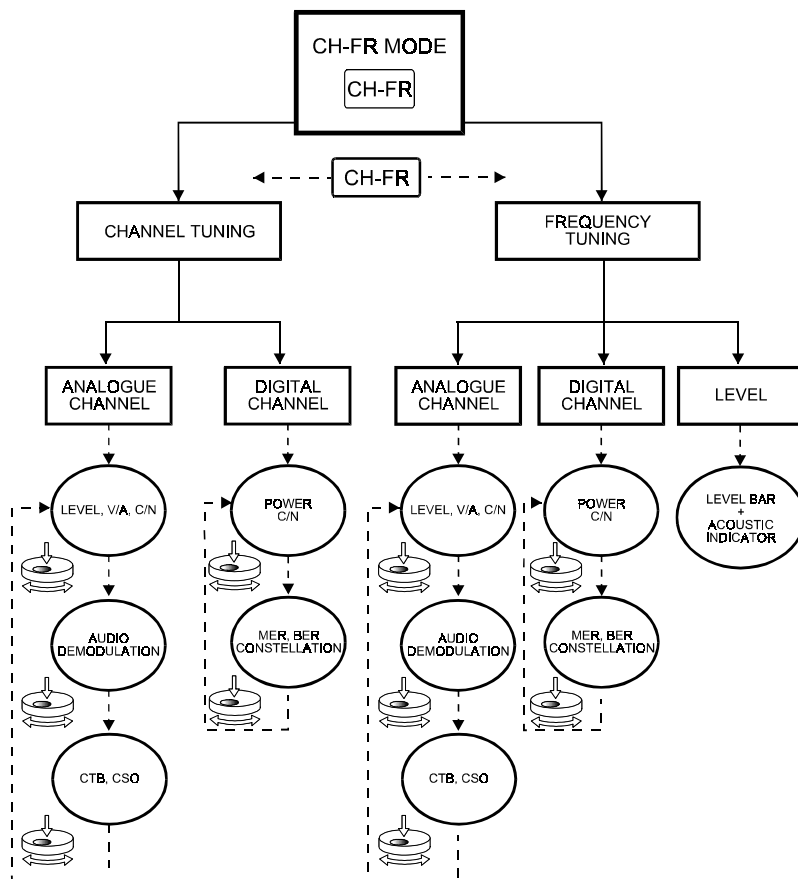


Figure 24. - Access to the measurement functions, CH-FR operation mode.

The measurements when operating in frequency tuning are identical to the described ones for the channel tuning operation (See section "4.2.3.1 Channel tuning").

b) Configuration

When the **PROMAX-10 Premium** works in the FREQUENCY-TUNING operating mode, pressing the **CONFIG** key [14] will access the first page of the configuration menu of the parameters relative to this mode.



Figure 25.- CH-FR configuration 1/2.

The parameters, which may be changed, and their margins are shown in the following tables. To change a given parameter turn the rotary selector [9] until the field is activated (it will appear shadowed) and then press. The value of the parameter will be activated and may be changed by turning the rotary selector. When the value you want appears, press the rotary selector [9] to validate it.

DESCRIPTION	PARAMETER	VALUES
Carrier type	MODE FREQ	ANL: Analogue DIG: Digital
Frequency steps	FREQ STEP	From 0.01 to 10.00 MHz
(Only digital channels) Digital channel bandwidth	CHANNEL BW	From 0.3 to 9.9 MHz
(Only digital channels) Frequency where noise is measured in the C/N measurement.	NOISE FREQ.	± 99.9 MHz (relative mode). 5.00 MHz to 862.00 MHz absolute mode.
(Only digital channels) Noise measuring mode.	NOISE MODE	FREQ (Absolute): Noise level is measured at the frequency defined by NOISE FREQ. BW/2 (Relative): The value defined by NOISE FREQ. is added to the tuning frequency.
(Only ANL mode) CTB measurement mode	CTB SHOWED	IN CH or free channel
(Only ANL mode) Δ FCS01	ΔFCS01	From ± 0.5 to ± 2.50 MHz
(Only ANL mode) Δ FCS02	ΔFCS02	From ± 0.5 to ± 2.50 MHz
(Only ANL mode) Δ FCS03	ΔFCS03	From ± 0.5 to ± 2.50 MHz
(Only ANL mode) Δ FCS04	ΔFCS04	From ± 0.5 to ± 2.50 MHz
System (<i>according to country</i>)	ANNEX ITU-T	DVB, B, C
QAM Modulation	MODULATION	16, 32, 64, 128, 256
Symbol Rate	SYMBOL RATE	1.000 to 7.000
Attenuation	ATTN.	Auto or from 0 to 60 dB. (Steps of 10 in 10)

The parameters **FREQ. STEP**, **CHANNEL BW**, **NOISE FREQ.**, **Δ FCS0 y** **SYMBOL RATE** are changed digit by digit, starting at the lowest weight.

REMARK: When switching from frequency to channel, if the tuned frequency does not correspond to any channel, the **PROMAX-10 Premium** will search for the channel nearest to this frequency and will stay tuned to this channel. This operation may take a few moments.

4.2.3.3 CHANNEL-FREQUENCY mode configuration

In **CHANNEL-FREQUENCY** mode, when the instrument works in channel tuning, pressing the **CONFIG** key [14] will access the first page of the configuration menu of the parameters relative to this mode.

CONFIG

ANL CH CONFIG: 1/2

AUDIO MODE FM
AUDIO FREQ. 5.00 MHz
 Δ FCH 0.00 MHz

The parameters which may be changed and their margins are shown in the following table. To change a given parameter turn the rotary selector [9] until the field is activated (it will appear shadowed) and then press. The value of the parameter will be activated and may be changed by turning the rotary selector. When the value you want appears, press the rotary selector [9] to validate it.

Figure 26.- CH-FR configuration 1/2.

DESCRIPTION	PARAMETER	VALUES
(Only analogue channels) Audio modulation	AUDIO MODE	FM: Audio FM AM: Audio AM LV: The loudspeaker emits a tone whose frequency varies according to the received signal level. OFF: Audio deactivation.
(Only analogue channels) Audio carrier offset	AUDIO FREQ.	From 4.00 to 9.00 MHz
(Only digital channels) Digital channel bandwidth	CHANNEL BW	From 0.3 to 9.9 MHz
(Only digital channels) Frequency where noise is measured in the C/N measurement.	NOISE FREQ.	$\pm$ 99.9 MHz (relative mode). 5.00 MHz to 862.00 MHz absolute mode.
(Only digital channels) Noise measuring mode.	NOISE MODE	FREQ (Absolute): Noise level is measured at the frequency defined by NOISE FREQ. ΔF (Relative): The value defined by NOISE FREQ. is added to the tuning frequency.
Channel frequency Offset	Δ FCH	From - 2.00 to 2.00 MHz

The parameters **AUDIO FREQ.**, **CHANNEL BW** and **NOISE FREQ.** are changed digit by digit, starting at the lowest weight.

To accede to the second page of the configuration menu, press **CONFIG** [14] key again.

The **CTB SHOWED** parameter allows to define the method of measurement for the CTB. **IN CH** (within the channel) is the suitable method whenever the carrier of the channel in study can be turned off. If it is not possible, as approach, any other channel (free) can be defined for the measurement of the CTB.

CONFIG

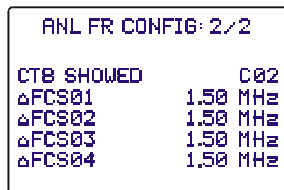


Figure 27.- CH-FR configuration 2/2.

Parameters **ΔFCS01**, **ΔFCS02**, **ΔFCS03** and **ΔFCS04** allow to modify the frequencies where the CSO is measured (the **PROMAX-10 Premium** admits values from -0.5 to -2.50 and from 0.5 to 2.5 MHz). These parameters are modified digit to digit, beginning by the one of smaller weight.

Finally, **ΔFCH** parameter allows to set the frequency offset for the channel tuning (**PROMAX-10 Premium** admits values from -2.00 to 2.00 MHz).

IMPORTANT

To leave the configuration menu of the CHANNEL-FREQUENCY mode, just press the key of the operating mode you wish to access.

4.2.4 SPECTRUM ANALYSER operating mode.

SPECT

Pressing the **SPECT** key the unit switches to the SPECTRUM ANALYSER mode. This function has 4 different operating modes (SPECT, MAX, MIN and TRANS), which are selectable through the spectrum mode configuration menu (see section 4.2.4.5).

4.2.4.1 SPECTRUM operating mode.

In the **SPECTRUM** mode, the **PROMAX-10 Premium** provides a spectral analysis of the band; the span and the reference level are variable. The spectral analysis can be done in the **forward band** or in the **return path** as it is selected in the spectrum configuration menu (section 4.2.4.5); this menu also allows to select the **detector** used for the representation of the spectrum between **peak** and **average**.

The marker frequency is displayed in the higher left hand corner of the screen (650.00 MHz) and, to its right, the frequency signal level (34 dBμV). To alter the marker frequency turn the rotary selector [9].

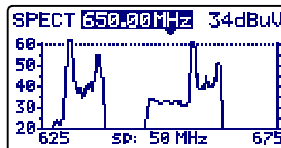


Figure 28.- SPECT mode.

By pressing the rotary selector [9] you can alter the **span** between 1 MHz and 100 MHz.

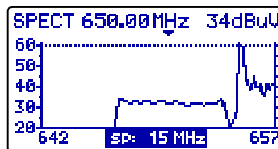


Figure 29.- SPECT mode, span reduction.

DETECTOR	SPAN	FREQUENCY RESOLUTION
PEAK	100 MHz (full span in the return path)	900 kHz
	50 MHz	450 kHz
	30 MHz	275 kHz
	15 MHz	135 kHz
	5 MHz	45 kHz
	1 MHz	10 kHz
AVERAGE	30 MHz	280 kHz
	15 MHz	140 kHz
	5 MHz	50 kHz
	1 MHz	10 kHz

By pressing the rotary selector [9] again the reference level may be modified.

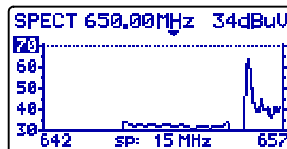


Figure 30.- Reference level modification.

Pressing the rotary selector [9] a second time will activate the tuning frequency field of the marker, being possible to tune new frequencies.

The attached figure shows an horizontal line at 45 dBμV. This line allows to identify levels over a reference of our interest easily. The activation and definition of this **reference line** is carried out on the spectrum analyser configuration menu.

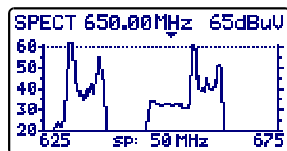


Figure 31.- Reference line.

4.2.4.2 MAX operating mode.

The SPECTRUM operating mode also permits to be configured as **maximum hold** (MAXIMUM INGRESS). This option is selected on the Spectrum Configuration menu (section 4.2.4.5). In the **MAX** mode, the **PROMAX-10 Premium** holds on the screen the maximum measured level through a dotted line.

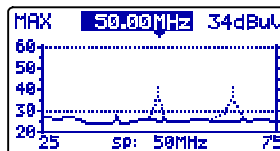


Figure 32.- MAX mode.

This measurement is used to be carried out on the **return** path and permits to detect intermittent interferences.

Since on this operation mode the **PROMAX-10 Premium** holds on the screen the maximum measured value (through a dotted line), after making several measurements over the band, it will be possible to detect impulsive type interferences. It is advised to previously define a reference line which actuates as a maximum noise threshold (30 dB μ V on previous figure).

4.2.4.3 MIN operating mode.

This measurement permits to detect permanent channel interferences that in an other way could remain masked because of the variable nature of the signal. It is interesting in analogue channel measurements as well as in digital channel.

To select this representation mode you must select the **MIN** mode, MINIMUM INGRESS (see section 4.2.4.5. *Spectrum mode configuration menu*).

In this operating mode it is advised to select the **Average detector** (see section 4.2.4.5. *Spectrum mode configuration menu*).

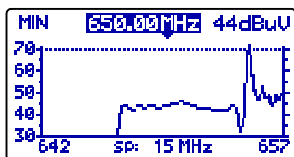


Figure 33.- MIN mode. First scan.

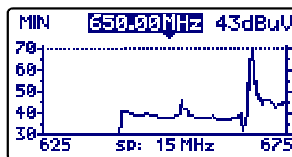


Figure 34.- After several scans.

Previous figures show an example of this measurement over a digital channel. Left figure corresponds to the first sweep. After several sweeps (right figure) an interference is seen at the centre of the channel, which previously remain masked by the noisy nature of the signal.

4.2.4.4 TRANSIENT DETECTOR operating mode

IMPORTANT

The Transient detector mode is only operative in the return path.

The TRANSIENT DETECTOR mode allows to count the number of transitory with a level higher than a certain threshold. The threshold is defined by the user (between 20 and 60 dB μ V) as well as the detection frequency range.

The **SCAN** field shows the margin of frequencies on which the detector acts (the higher frequency can be reduced by means of the **STOP.FREQ.** parameter on the configuration menu).

The lower line (**TIME**) shows the time since the detector is active.

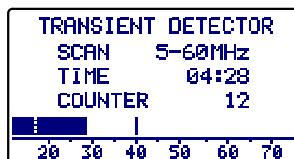


Figure 35.- Transient detector mode.

The **COUNTER** field shows the number of impulses that have exceeded the level defined by the **REF. LINE** parameter in the configuration menu of the SPECT mode (section 4.2.5.5).

To initialize the TIME and COUNTER fields, press the **SPECT** [13] key.

In the lower part of the screen it appears a bar that shows present level, a dotted line shows the detection threshold (REF. LINE) whereas the continuous line indicates the maximum detected level.

4.2.4.5 SPECTRUM ANALYSER mode configuration

Pressing the **CONFIG** key [14] will access the parameter configuration menu for the **SPECTRUM** function.

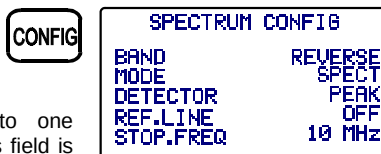


Figure 36.- SPECT mode configuration.

To change the value assigned to one parameter, turn the rotary selector [9] until its field is activated (this will appear shadowed) and then press. The value of the parameter will be activated and may be changed by turning the rotary selector. When the value you want appears, press the rotary selector [9] to validate it.

The parameters that can be modified through this menu are:

a) BAND

It selects the analyzed band between:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| RETURN PATH | Sub-band spectrum (5 to 100 MHz). |
| FORWARD | Band from 45 to 862 MHz. |

b) MODE

It selects the representation mode:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| SPECT | Instantaneous value. |
| MIN | Minimum values held (MIN INGRESS). |
| MAX | Maximum values held (MAX INGRESS). |
| TRANS | Transient detector. Only operative in the return path. |

c) DETECTOR (Only for the SPECT, MAX and MIN modes)

It selects the used detector between:

- PEAK**
- AVERAGE**

In the **TRANS** mode the detector used is always **PEAK**.

d) REF. LINE

It permits to activate / deactivate and to define the reference line level in 1 dB steps from 20 to 120 dB μ V (dB μ V units). This line appears on the spectrum representation and also it is the threshold value for the impulses detection in the TRANSIENT mode (only if its value is under 60 dB μ V).

e) STOP. FREQ

It defines the maximum frequency for the transient detection.

IMPORTANT

To leave the configuration menu of the SPECT mode, just press the key of the operating mode you wish to access.

4.2.5 TILT operating mode.

The **TILT** operating mode displays on-screen, graphically and numerically, the difference in level between any four frequencies previously defined as pilots. This function provides a quantitative measurement about band equalisation.

This function can be applied to forward and to the return paths, according to is defined in the TILT mode configuration menu (section 4.2.5.1 *Tilt mode configuration*).

To access this mode of operation press the **TILT** key [12]. The screen will show a bar-graph of the four pilot channels and the difference in level (TILT) between the upper pilot and the lower pilot (- 5 dB in the example). When the pilots are not present or its level is lower than 20 dBuV, the message '**NO PILOTS**' will appear. Turning the rotary selector [9] the reference level may be modified.

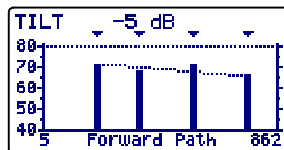


Figure 37.- TILT mode.

The pilots may be defined in two ways:

a) By frequency

Using the **TILT** configuration menu. See section 4.2.5.1 *Tilt mode configuration*.

b) By channel (only pilots in the forward band).

From the **SCAN** mode. In order to do this:

1. Place the marker over the channel you want as low pilot.
2. Press the **SCAN** key [11], and the message '**PILOT 1: PRESS TILT**' will appear at the bottom of the screen.
3. Keeping the **SCAN** key [11] held down, press the **TILT** key [12], and a message '**PILOT 1 ENTERED**' will appear as confirmation.

Repeat the steps 1 to 3 for the 3 following pilots.

4.2.5.1 TILT mode configuration.

Pressing the **CONFIG** [14] key will access to the first page of the configuration menu.



To change a given parameter turn the rotary selector [9] until the field is activated (this will appear shadowed) and then press. The value of the parameter will be activated and may be changed by turning the rotary selector. When the value you want appears, press the rotary selector [9] to validate it.

TILT CONFIG: 1/2	
BAND	FORWARD
F.PILOT1	100.25 MHz
F.PILOT2	487.25 MHz
F.PILOT3	551.25 MHz
F.PILOT4	631.25 MHz

Figure 38.- TILT configuration. 1/2

a) BAND

It permits to select between the **FORWARD** mode (45 to 862 MHz) and the **RETURN PATH** mode (5 to 100 MHz).

b) F. PILOT 1

It defines a frequency belonging to the forward band (from 45 to 862 MHz) where the first measurement of level will be done. This parameter, and the rest of pilots, is defined digit by digit, by pressing repeatedly and turning the rotary selector.

c) F. PILOT 2

It defines the second pilot frequency belonging to the forward band.

d) F. PILOT 3

It defines the third pilot frequency belonging to the forward band.

e) F. PILOT 4

It defines the fourth pilot frequency belonging to the forward band.

To accede to the second page of the TILT configuration menu, press the **CONFIG** key again. This screen permits to define the frequencies of the pilots belonging to the return path (from 5 to 100 MHz). As in previous screen, the frequencies are defined digit by digit.

CONFIG

TILT CONFIG: 2/2	
R.PILOT1	5.00 MHz
R.PILOT2	16.00 MHz
R.PILOT3	27.00 MHz
R.PILOT4	45.00 MHz

Figure 39.- TILT configuration 2/2

IMPORTANT

To leave the configuration menu of the TILT mode, just press the key of the operating mode you wish to access.

4.2.6 DATALOGGER operating mode.

The **LOGGER** function permits to automatically measure the level, the Carrier/Noise ratio and the Video/Audio ratio (the latter only in the case of analogue channels) as well as the power channel and MER measurements of each active channel in the channel plan (see paragraph Channel Plan editor at section 4.2.1. *Unit Global Configuration*). These measurements are stored in the memory so that they can be subsequently viewed, printed or transferred to a PC. The **PROMAX-10 Premium** will store up to 55 obtained channels or loggers in the memory, with a maximum of up to 140 analysed channels in each.

When pressing the **LOGGER** [16] key, a screen similar to the one of the attached figure will appear. The first line shows the logger number (i.e. 53 in the attached figure) followed by the date it was acquired (only if MEASURE function was executed on that logger previously). Below, the different functions you can perform from this operating mode are shown: **VIEW**, **MEASURE** and **PRINT**.

LOGGER

LOGGER NUMBER	53
VIEW	21-04-04
MEASURE	
PRINT	
14:52:22	21-04-04

Figure 40.- LOGGER function. Initial menu.

On the bottom of the display appears present time and date. To modify them see section 4.2.1 *Global Configuration Menu*.

To accede to any of the different fields of the initial screen of the **LOGGER** function, turn the rotary selector [9] until it is activated (it appears shadowed) and next press it.

First of all you must select the logger on which you want to perform any function: turn the rotary selector until the **LOGGER NUMBER** field is shadowed and press it. Then turning the rotary selector, select the desired logger (from 0 to 54) and finally press it again to validate. The acquisition date appears under the logger number (only if you have taken measurements on this logger).

To carry out a logger acquisition you must select the **MEASURE** function, for this purpose turn the rotary selector [9] and when this field appears shadowed press it, in this way you will accede to the logger. Next press again the rotary selector [9] in order that the **PROMAX-10 Premium** makes all the measurements defined in the **LOGGER** configuration menu over all the active channels of the channel plan (see *Edit Channel Plan* function at section 4.2.1 *Global configuration menu*).

IMPORTANT

The processing of channels as analogue or digital and the parameters to make the measures (the frequency of the audio carrier for the analogue channels and the frequency offset for the noise measure of the digital channels C/N ratio) will correspond with the configuration of the equipment at the time of carrying out the measurement.

To return to the initial menu of the **LOGGER** function press the **LOGGER** key.

To check the measurements stored in a specific logger select the **VIEW** option:

The first line shows the channel plan (CCIR in the example), the audio carrier offset (5.50 MHz), the audio demodulation (FM) and the units of measurement (dBμV). The second line shows the logger number (53 in the attached figure) and the headings of the measurements (V, V/A and C/N). The measurements taken are shown in the following format: first column shows the channel, the **D** indication on its right means it has been defined as digital (see *Edit Channel Plan* function at section 4.2.1 *Global configuration menu*), the second column shows the level (analogue channels) or the channel power (digital channels), the third the V/A ratio (analogue channels) and the fourth the C/N ratio (analogue channels) or MER (digital channels). Turning the rotary selector [9] you can see the rest of channels.

CCIR	5.50	FM	dBμV
LOG:53	0	V/A	C/N
CH2	23	~	~
CH3	21	~	~
CH4	21	~	~
S01	46	28	15
S02	< 20		
S03	0 42	MER = 21	

Figure 41.- Viewing a logger.

The time and date when measurements were taken appear at the end of the list of measurements, in the following order: hour:minute:second and month:day:year. To return to the initial menu of the **LOGGER FUNCTION** press **LOGGER** key.

To print the stored measurement select the **PRINT** field, previously consult section 4.3 *Connecting to a computer or a printer*.

PROMAX-10 <i>Premium</i>				

LOGGER NUMBER				10
DATE: 08:55				21-03-2004
CHANNEL PLAN:				CCIR
AUDIO:				5.50 MHz (FM)
UNITS:				dBuV
THRESHOLD:				OFF
NOISE FREQ.:				BW/2
CHAN	FREQ	V	V/A	C/N
C23	487.25	76	14	52
C25	503.25	53	9	33
C27	519.25	81	16	55
C29	535.25	59	13	39
C31	551.25	78	16	44
C34	575.25	67	11	45
C37	599.25	54	7	34
C38	607.25	57	14	>37
C39	615.25	62	18	>42
C41	631.25	71	14	43
C43	647.25D	43		13
C14	70	MER = 33		
BER = 8.8E-6				

Figure 42.- Example of print.

4.2.6.1 Datalogger configuration.

From the **LOGGER** mode, when pressing the **CONFIG** key [14] we will accede to the configuration menu. This menu permits to modify the **THRESHOLD** and **MEASURES** parameters. To accede to them turn the rotary selector and once the parameter we want to change is appears shadowed, press it; then turning it its value will be modified. Finally press it again to validate the new value.

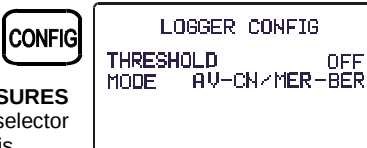


Figure 4.3.- Logger configuration menu.

a) THRESHOLD: It activates / deactivates the measurement threshold.

This parameter allows to carry out the logger function in an agile way, by activating only those measures we consider significative.

In the **OFF** mode (deactivated) all measurements are taken (with a level higher than 20 dBuV). On the other hand, when a level is defined, only those channels with a level higher than the **THRESHOLD** value will be measured.

b) MEASURES: It defines the types of measurements to be made.

This parameter allows to select the measurements that are desired to made between:

	ANALOGUE CHANNELS			DIGITAL CHANNELS		
	Level	Audio / Video Ratio	Carrier / Noise Ratio	Power	MER	BER
LEVEL / POWER	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-
AV - C/N / MER	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
AV-CN / MER-BER	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ^(*)

(*) **Note:** The **BER** measurements represent an increase of the data acquisition time.

IMPORTANT

To leave the configuration menu of the DATALOGGER mode, just press the key of the operating mode you wish to access.

4.3 Connection to a Computer or Printer.

The **PROMAX-10 Premium** permits the connection to a PC or to a serial printer for data transfer, by means of the connection cable model **CC-208**.

Do not connect any cable other than that supplied by the manufacturer, otherwise serious damage may be caused to the equipment.

- 1) Prior to connecting the equipment to a PC, disconnect both from their respective power supplies.
- 2) Connect the end of the connection cable corresponding to the **PROMAX-10 Premium** to connection [8] and the other end to the serial port of your computer or printer.

Once the computer or printer have been connected, select on the **PROMAX-10 Premium** the **LOGGER** operation mode. If **PRINT** function is selected data will be dumped to the remote unit through the serial port.

The communication parameters used by the **PROMAX-10 Premium**, and which therefore must be defined on the remote unit (PC or printer) are the following:

Rate	19200 bauds
Data bits	8 bits
Parity	None
Stop bits	1

The remote control software **RM-010** (optional accessory) permits to carry out from a computer the following options:

- 1) CHANNELS PLAN PROCESSOR: Modify, add or delete channel plans.
- 2) CONFIGURATION: Permits to modify all the configuration parameters.
- 3) DATALOGGER: Permits to edit and to save all the measurement contained in a logger.
- 4) UPDATE: Allows to update the **PROMAX-10 *Premium*** software version.

5 MAINTENANCE

This part of the manual describes the maintenance procedures and the location of faults.

5.1 Instructions for returning by mail

Instruments returned for repair or calibration, either within or outwit the guarantee period, should be forwarded with the following information: Name of the Company, name of the contact person, address, telephone number, receipt (in the case of coverage under guarantee) and a description of the problem or the service required.

5.2 Method of maintenance

The method of maintenance to be carried out by the user consists of cleaning the cover and changing the battery. All other operations should be carried out by authorised agents or by personnel qualified in the servicing of instruments.

5.2.1 Cleaning the cover.

CAUTION

Do not use scented hydrocarbons or chlorized solvents. Such products may attack the plastics used in the construction of the cover.

The cover should be cleaned by means of a light solution of detergent and water applied with a soft cloth. Dry thoroughly before using the system again.

CAUTION

To clean the contacts, use a dry cloth. Do not use a wet or damp cloth.

CAUTION

Do not use for the cleaning of the front panel and particularly the viewfinders, alcohol or its derivatives, these products can attack the mechanical properties of the materials and diminish their useful time of life.

5.3 Components which user can not replace

5.3.1 Not replaceable fuses by user

To be replaced by qualified personnel. Its position identifier and characteristics are:

F001:	FUS	0.5 A	T	125 V
F002:	FUS	2.5 A	T	125 V

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.- MEASUREMENT OF THE VIDEO CARRIER LEVEL (C_v) -ANALOGUE CHANNELS-

A) Negative Video Modulation (PAL/NTSC)

The measurement of the video carrier level is carried out taking the modulation peak as the measurement value, this being the maximum value of the signal during the line synchronism. The system requires a minimum length of time in order to make this measurement, since it has to detect the peak of the modulated signal.

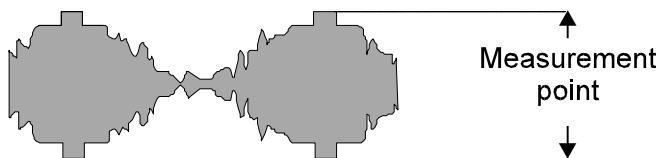


Figure 44.- Measurement of the video carrier level.

The typical values between which the video carrier level fluctuates are:

- In the transmission line: From 70 to 100 dB μ V (From 10 to 40 dBmV)
- In the user's terminal: From 60 to 80 dB μ V (From 0 to 20 dBmV)

B) Positive Video Modulation (SECAM)

On this type of modulation, the line synchronism is defined by a minimum carrier level. The maximum signal level (measurement point) is variable in time, and it is a function of the picture that is being transmitted. It could vary from 10 dB among white and black image; nevertheless white signals, Video Insertion Test (VIT), are transmitted in the sweep pulses, which reduce this margin to 4 dB approximately.

Due to this fact, and the small duration of the VIT, when we measure levels of SECAM signals, it is advisable to add 2 dB to the quantity showed on the display, in order to obtain a more accurate measurement in its average value.

APPENDIX B.- MEASUREMENT OF THE ADJACENT CHANNEL LEVEL -ANALOGUE CHANNELS-

The user can obtain the ratio between the video carrier amplitudes of two adjacent channels.

$$C_{LV1} - C_{LV2}(\text{dB})$$

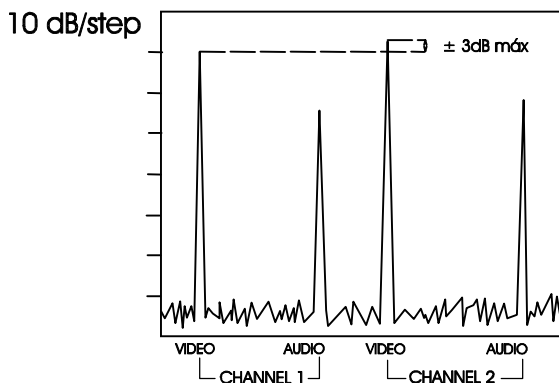


Figure 45.- Measurement of the adjacent channel level.

Differences of more than 3 dB between carriers of adjacent channels may cause problems of interference in reception.

APPENDIX C.- MEASUREMENT OF THE VIDEO / AUDIO RATIO -ANALOGUE CHANNELS-

$$V / A = V_L - A_L \text{ (dB)}$$

It permits to measure the ratio between the video carrier and the audio carrier amplitudes.

Although this process depends on the standard used, it is usual to consider that a properly transmitted PAL channel should have a sound subcarrier 13 dB below the video carrier.

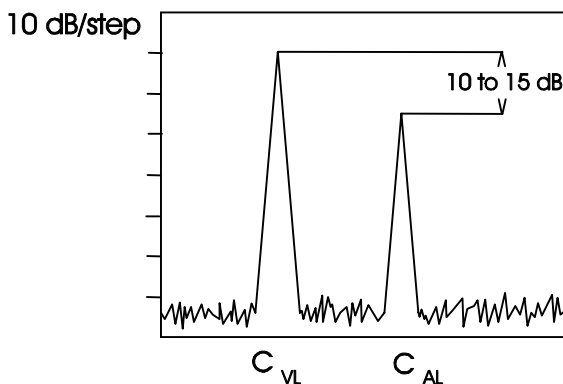


Figure 46.- Video / Audio ratio measurement.

These specifications ensure that there is no interference in the same or the adjacent channel.

APPENDIX D.- CARRIER TO NOISE RATIO (C/N) -ANALOGUE CHANNELS-

The Carrier to Noise ratio is a signal quality measurement. The noise power depends on the measurement filter bandwidth, in analogue TV it is usual to refer the noise level to a bandwidth of 5 MHz (this is the case of the **PROMAX-10 Premium**). If it is desired to know the C/N measurement for a different bandwidth (BW_x), the following correction should be applied.

Starting from the C/N definition:

$$C/N_{BW_x} = C - N_{BW_x}$$

where C: Video carrier level

N_{BW_x}: Noise power referred to a BW_x measurement bandwidth

and as the noise power referred to BW_x could be related with the noise power referred to 5 MHz according to:

$$N_{BW_x} = N_{5MHz} + 10 \log\left(\frac{BW_x}{5MHz}\right)$$

the C/N ratio referred to a noise measurement bandwidth BW_x should be expressed as:

$$C/N_{BW_x} = C - N_{BW_x} = C - N_{5MHz} - 10 \log\left(\frac{BW_x}{5MHz}\right) = C/N_{PROMAX-10} - 10 \log\left(\frac{BW_x}{5MHz}\right)$$

That is to say, the factor 10 log (BW_x / 5 MHz) should be subtracted to the **PROMAX-10 Premium** readout.

There exist some standards that determine the minimum C/N value for an installation. In general, greater values than 40 dB are considered as good quality signals. Under 40 dB snow should appear on the TV screen.

APPENDIX E.- CARRIER / NOISE RATIO MEASUREMENT (C/N)

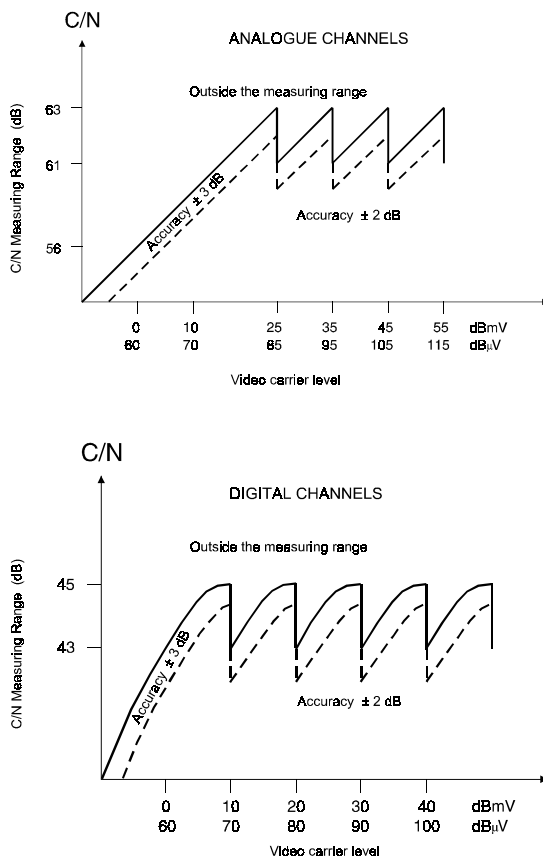


Figure 47.- C/N ratio measuring range.

Example

Suppose that the video carrier level for an analogue channel, is of 10 dBmV, from the diagram we can deduce that the measurement range is of 48 dB. Thus, if when we carry out the measurement the C/N ratio is 54 dB the display will show C/N > 48 dB.

On the other hand, if C/N=42 dB we will see on the display C/N = 42 dB.

APPENDIX F.- CARRIER TO NOISE RATIO FOR 64-QAM DIGITAL CHANNELS (C/N).

For a 64-QAM DBV-C digital signal with a bandwidth of 8 MHz, the C/N ratio must be better than 20 dB. Measurements lower than this value will correspond to signals with a no acceptable quality.

Justification and example

The basic parameter which describes the quality of a digital signal is the ratio of the number of erroneous bits to the total number of bits transmitted. This parameter is known as BER (Bit Error Rate).

The DBV Group (Digital Video Broadcasting) defines a 'quasi error free transmission' (ETR290 Measurements Group ETR 290) as that with less than 1 error event per transmission hour. For a 64 QAM DBV-C transmission, the pre-FEC error (Forward Error Correction) must be <1.E-4.

In digital transmissions, as there is not one carrier, it is better to speak in Eb/No terms. The relation between Eb/No and the C/N is given by the following equation:

$$C/N(\text{dB}) = \frac{E_b}{N_o}(\text{dB}) + 10 * \log(R_s * \frac{\log_2(M)}{BW})$$

Where:

E_b	= Energy per bit
N_o	= Noise power in a 1 Hz bandwidth
R_s	= Symbol rate
M	= Number of points of the constellation
BW	= Bandwidth

For DVB-C, 64 QAM, $R_s=6.875$ Mbaud, $BW=8$ MHz,

$$C/N(\text{dB}) = E_b / N_o(\text{dB}) + 7.12.$$

For a BER of $1E-4$, $E_b/N_o \approx 16$ dB. Therefore $C/N \approx 23$ dB.

APPENDIX G.- MEASUREMENT OF THE MODULATION ERROR RATIO (MER).

Analogue and digital carriers are very different in terms of the signal content and the power distribution over the channel. Therefore need to be measured differently.

The amount of distortion in a system is related to the total power of all of the carriers making accurate power measurements critical for optimum performance.

Instruments such as signal level meters that are designed to measure only analogue carriers will not accurately measure digital carriers.

Modulation error ratio (**MER**), used in digital systems is analogous to Signal/Noise (**S/N**) measurement used in analogue systems. **MER** represents the ratio of the error power to the average power in an ideal **QAM** signal. Ideally you should have at least 4 or 5 dB of margin from the **MER** where significant errors occur, to allow for system degradation. **MER** measurements are useful for early detection of non-transient (noise) impairments, such as system noise and the second and third order beats (**CSO** and **CTB**). This measurement takes in account not only amplitude noise, but also phase noise.

Determining the **MER** of a signal is a key part of determining the margin from failure of the digital system. Unlike analogue systems where you can see degradations in Carrier/Noise (**C/N**) performance, a poor **MER** is not noticeable on the picture right up to the point of system failure.

MER is defined as follows, expressed in dB:

$$20 \log \frac{\text{RMS error magnitude}}{\text{average symbol magnitude}} \text{ (dB)}$$

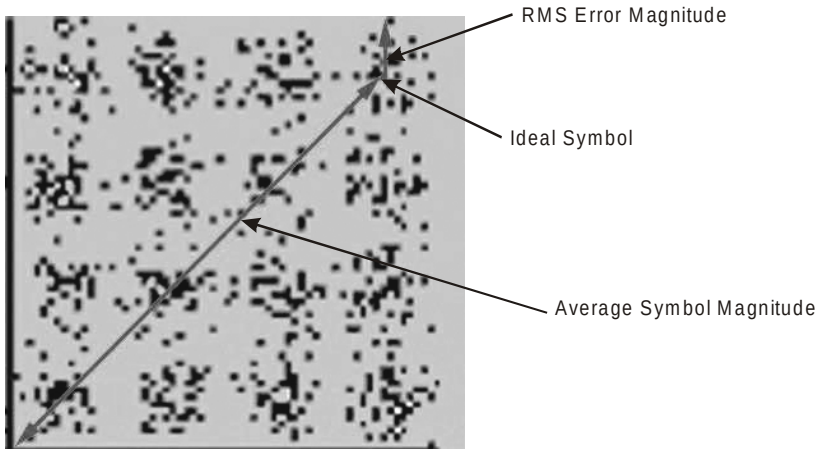


Figure 48.- Modulation error ratio (**MER**)

64 QAM set decoders require better than **23 dB MER** to operate. To allow for system degradation, a margin of at least **3** or **4** dB is preferred. However, **QAM 256** set decoders require better than **28 dB MER** to operate with margins of **3 dB** at least. Typically the maximum **MER** displayed on portable analysers is about **34 dB**.

MER was chosen as the preferred measurement for cable TV because of it's similar to the analogue Carrier/Noise (**C/N**) measurement expressed in dB that most people from cable industry are familiar with.

APPENDIX H.- PRINCIPLE OF QAM MODULATION. THE CONSTELLATION DIAGRAM

The modulation process implies to transfer the information contained in a signal to a high frequency carrier. Modulation **QAM**, in concrete uses modulation in quadrature consisting of two carriers each one of the same frequency, one called **I** (in phase) and another out of phase 90° called **Q** (quadrature).

Each one of them is modulated in amplitude and phase by a portion of the digital input signal. The two modulated signals are combined then and they are transmitted as a single waveform. The receiver only needs to invert the process for generating a digital output that can be processed to produce images or another useful information also.

The number of levels used in the modulation of each carrier determines the number of possible symbols and, consequently, the number of bits that can be transmitted in a certain bandwidth. The **DVB-C** standard allows 5 types of modulation: **16 QAM**, **32 QAM**, **64 QAM**, **128 QAM** and **256 QAM**.

For example, if four amplitude levels are applied to each one of the carriers, each signal could reach the value of -3.0, -1.0, +1.0, +3.0 at a given instant in time, so we have 16 possible combinations. This is known as **16 QAM**. Extending the previous exposition to four amplitudes, it allow us to generate 8 states for each carrier and 64 possible combinations (**64 QAM**).

These digital signals can be visualized graphically by means of the **Constellation Diagram**. If one imagines on an axis the possible states of the first carrier (signal **I** or signal in phase) we would obtain the image in figure 49.

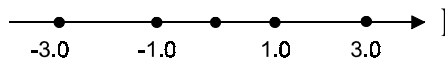


Figure 49.- Signal I states

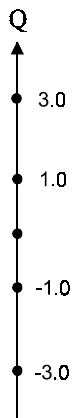


Figure 50.- Signal Q states

Figure 50 shows the other signal (**Q** in quadrature) on a vertical axis to consider the 90° phase change.

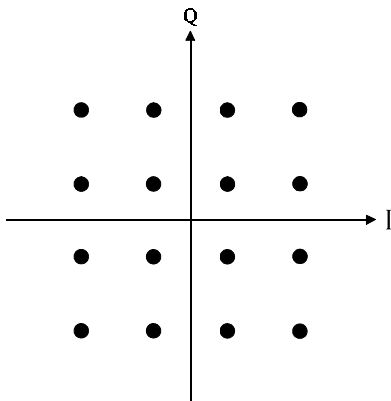


Figure 51.- I-Q states combination

Figure 51 shows the combination of these two signals. This image constitutes the Constellation Diagram of the modulated digital signal.

APPENDIX I.- FREQUENCY OFFSET ADJUSTMENT FOR TUNING ANALOGUE AND DIGITAL CHANNELS.

It is possible to introduce an offset of the tuning central frequency for the channels defined in each channel plan using the ΔFCH parameter (± 2 MHz). Therefore, it is possible to adapt the measures to irregular tunings, due to small displacements on channel central frequencies that are defined by the standard channel plan.

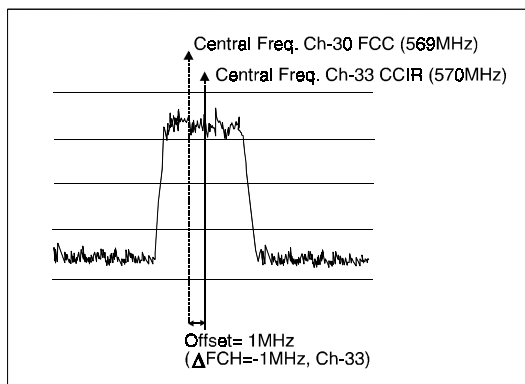


Figure 52.- Frequency offset on the tuning central frequency.

Taking as example the previous figure, if we suppose that in the configuration parameters of the digital channel (CH-33) a frequency offset equals to 1 MHz has been defined for the channel tuning frequency ($\Delta FCH = -1\text{MHz}$), although the central frequency corresponding to channel 30 (569 MHz) does not match with the defined one for the current CCIR channel plan (CH-33, 570 MHz), it will be possible to take measures corresponding to the Dcsis normative for the standard FCC channel plan (CH-30, 569 MHz) with no need to modify the current channel plan or to enter a new one.