

informa



Televes signs a distribution agreement in Siria

Televes Middle East FZE has signed a distribution agreement with MST, Malla & Sabban TRD. L.L.C.

The agreement between Televes Middle East and MST, Malla & Sabban TRD. L.L.C. was signed in the Sheraton Hotel of Damasco, where a seminar to present the Televes solutions (MATV, SMATV, Fibre Optics, IPTV and Broadcasting systems) was organized for more than 200 people, including authorities and professionals.

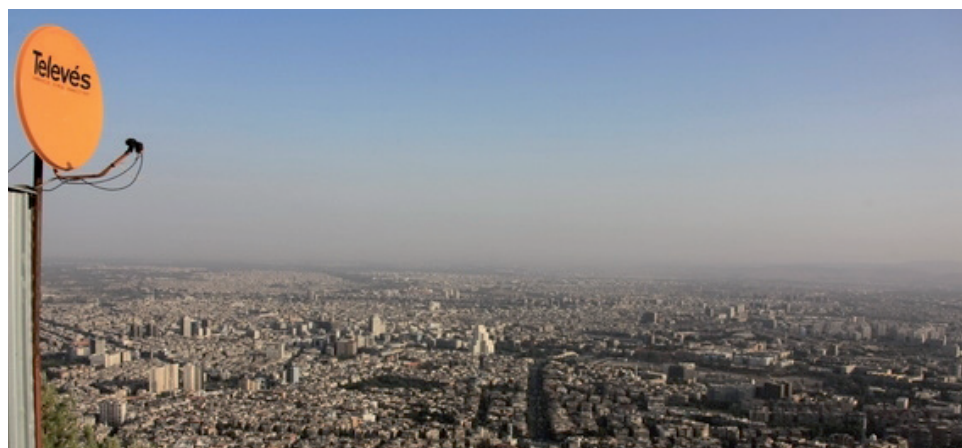


The presence of Televes in the Middle East goes back long in time, firstly via distributors and wholesalers supplied directly from Spain and, since 1999, when the subsidiary was established, providing technical, sales and

logistical support to our customers in the area from the offices in the Jebel Ali Free Zone – Dubai –.



With a very experienced team of technicians /engineers, large storage facilities and a wide range of products for the reception and distribution of TV signals, including Fibre Optics and a new IPTV/Digital Signage line; Televes Middle East FZE, one of the leaders in the region, is the ideal partner for the professionals related to the sector.



CONTENTS

General Information

Televes signs a distribution agreement in Siria

Product News

Headend and Line amplifiers

FAQ

Optical transmitter.
Input Signal - Optical Power

Your pictures

Real Installations

Donnafugatta Golf Resort & Spa
***** (NH Hotel)

Ideas

TS_ID edition in DVBS2-COFDM
headends

Training

Introduction to Fibre Optics

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For more information



Tel. (+34) 981 52 22 00
fax. (+34) 981 52 22 62
televes@televes.com



Foro de
Marcas Renombradas
Españolas

Headend and Line amplifiers

Ref.5340, 5341 and 5338

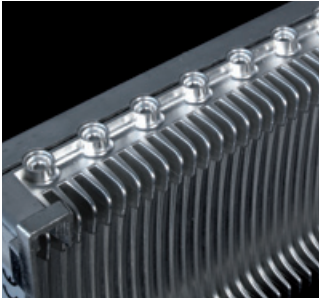
The DTKom series has been completed with two new headend multi-input amplifiers (ref. 5340 and 5341) and a new line amplifier (ref. 5338), which, like the whole range, stand out for their technical specifications and their easy installation and adjustment.

As part of the DTKom range, all their settings (switches and level potentiometers) are accessible from the outside and the diagram printed on the front clearly explains how to configure them.

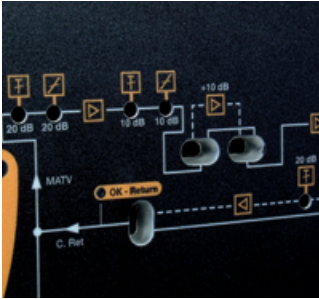
Specifically:

- The three new amplifiers are PUSH-PULL, which allows to get output levels up to 123dBuV in VHF and UHF bands.
- Ref. 5340 is a 3 input amplifier (BI/FM-BIII-UHF) and ref. 5341 is a 5 input amplifier (BI/FM-BIII-BIV-BV-UHF). Both of them have splitband amplification to avoid inter-band intermodulation and a switch to choose between BI or FM.
- Ref. 5338 is a line amplifier for MATV distributions. It has a cable equalizer to compensate the cable losses in the network before the amplifier and a gain slope to compensate the cable losses in the distribution network after the amplifier.

Range	
Ref. 5340	3 In/1 out: UHF-BIII-BI/FM
Ref. 5341	5 In/1 out: UHF-BIV-BV-BIII-BI/FM
Ref. 5338	1 in/1 out with line powering, Forward Path 47-862 MHz



Heat dissipation



Block diagram

FAQ

For an optical transmitter, does an increase of input signal level result in an increase of optical power?

The modulation of an “optical carrier” with a RF signal, hardly affects the optical power.

The power is concentrated on the carrier,



in the same way that for analog TV signals the power is concentrated on the video carrier.

Therefore, for an optical transmitter, regulating the RF signal input level does not involve a significant variation of the output optical power.

Due to this fact, it is possible to use an optical transmitter as a light source to estimate the losses in a Fibre Optics network.



For an optical transmitter, increasing the RF input signal level does not result in an increase of the output optical power.



Your pictures

Benedict XVI's visit to Compostela could be followed thanks to a DAT HD BOSS.



For those who couldn't be at the Obradoiro Square, the CRTVG (Galician Television) installed big TV screens at strategic locations in Santiago de Compostela.

The technicians didn't take any risk and chose the best way to get pictures: obviously the DAT HD BOSS.



Ideas

TS_ID edition in DVBS2-COFDM headends

Whenever several MUX coming from a single satellite transponder are being tuned, it is possible that the TV set/DTT receiver is not able to decode some channels packed within those MUXs.

This problem is due to the fact that some TV sets or DTT decoders read the transport pack identifier during the channel scanning process, proceeding later in a particular way.

If that identifier is the same for several MUXs (as when this MUXs come from the same transponder), they will only store the services packed within the first scanned MUX, since they assume that the rest of packets with the same identifier will have identical content.

To solve this problem it is necessary to assign different identifiers to each MUX, and to do this the TS_ID have to be edited.



► IDs Manual

Ts_id: 0x04fc

N_id: 0x055f

On_id: 0x055f



Real Installations

Donnafugatta Golf Resort & Spa ***** (NH Hotel)

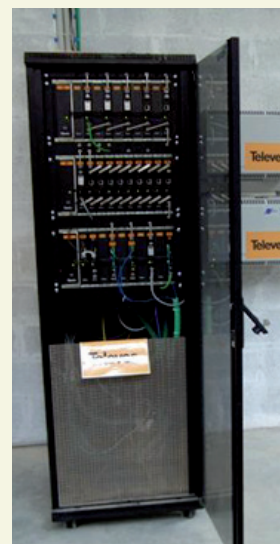
In the Sicilian town of Ragusa was built in 2010 a five-star luxury hotel, with 200 rooms, health center, helipad, 10 meeting rooms with capacity for 350 persons and two 18 holes golf courses.



The picture shows a headend composed of ten digital channel processors and five DVB-S2/COFDM transmodulators, which feed an optical transmitter connected to the Fibre Optics distribution network.

The system is remotely controlled by a headend controller via an IP modem.

Installed by C.D.C Energy S.r.l., based in Catania.





Introduction to Fibre Optics

Fibre networks are the professional solution for the TV signal distribution over wide areas.



The use of optical fibres is the professional solution to solve the problem of the distribution of the TV signal over wide areas.

More and more often we find situations in which we need to distribute the TV signal in wider areas like, for example, shopping centres, stadiums or residencial resources.

As distances covered by TV distribution networks increase, we start facing limitations due to the use of coaxial cable in long TV links: "higher attenuations that lead to the use of several cascaded amplification stages that will degrade the quality of the signal" (reduction of C/N).

The problem is even worse when you must distribute other TV bands than the terrestrial like, for example, satellite signals.

In this case, the high operating frequency (950 – 2150 MHz) of the satellite IF can be a source of serious problems for the installer.

A possible solution to this situation comes from the use of optical fibre, which is a waveguide made of glass material, capable to transport the light inside.

By means of the optical fibre we are able to transmit information, in our case television signal, in the form of light impulses and not more as electric signals, thus obtaining many advantages like transporting signals in the band between 5~2150 MHz to distances that can reach 25 Km with an attenuation about 0,3 dB/Km in all frequencies, avoiding the necessity of an equalizer.

Thanks to their small dimensions (the typical diameter of the fibre cable with 4 fibers is about 5mm) it is easy to pass the cable through conduits even though the space was very narrow,...etc.

Let's summarize its advantages:

- Minimum losses. Long distances can be covered and wide networks can be deployed without line amplification.
- Full compatibility with digital technology.
- Big bandwidth.
- Lightweight and small diameter.
- Abundance of silicon, the basic raw material to produce it.

And besides, like the coaxial cable, is safe and healthy:

- Offering immunity against noise and/or electromagnetic interferences.
- Making intrusions really difficult.
- Avoiding signal radiations to the environment.

In contrast, it demands a delicate handling as it is more fragile than coaxial cable, and any connectorization or splicing operation requires accuracy and neatness.

Taking into account the present context, Televes, world leader in the production of equipments and software for the reception and distribution of TV signals has developed a complete range of products for Fibre Optics.

