

Adaptive Digital Equalization



- What is it?
- Why do you need it?
- How does it work in the real world?
- What can you do to make it work the best?



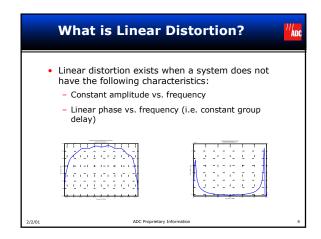
What is Adaptive Equalization?

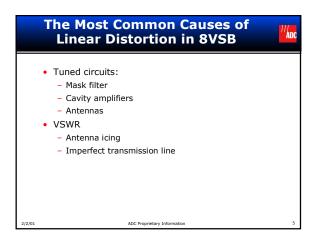


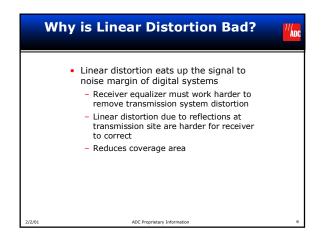
- System for monitoring and compensating for linear and nonlinear distortion in the transmission system
- Maintains low distortion 8VSB signal
- Works even when you're not at the transmitter so changes in RF system performance are tracked and equalization adjustments are automatically made

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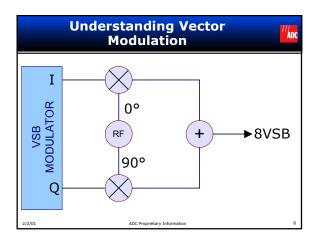
ADC Proprietary Information

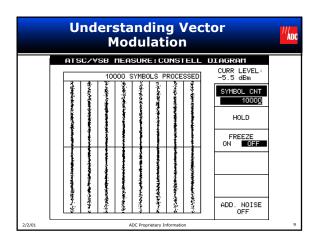


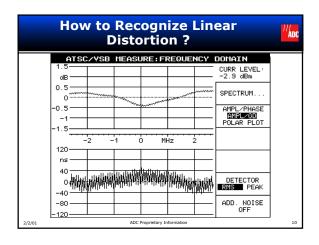


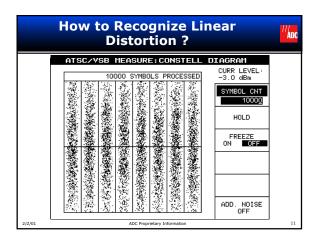


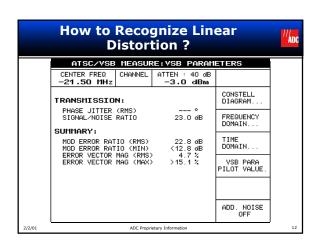
How to Recognize Linear Distortion? Linear distortion causes random noise in the complex domain thus increasing EVM Noise is independent of signal amplitude Constellation diagram will be 8 fat lines instead of 8 skinny lines ACC Proprietary Information 7

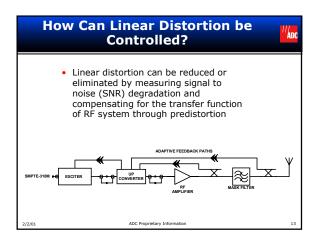


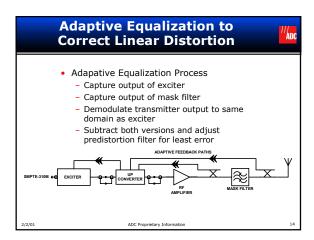


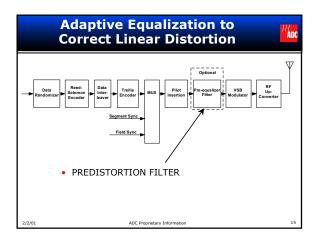




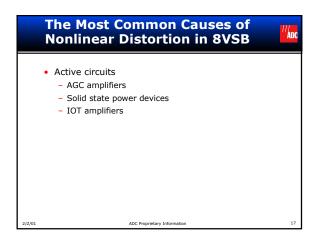


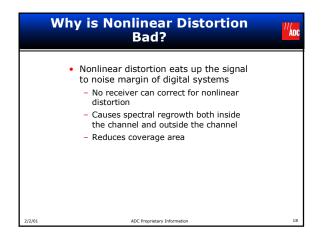


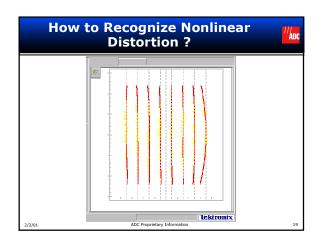


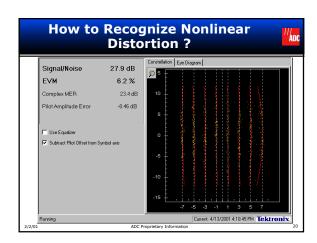


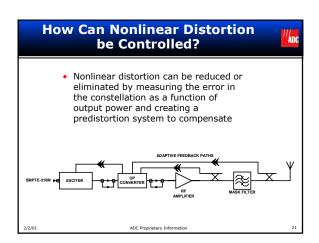
Nonlinear distortion exists when a system does not have the following characteristics: Constant gain vs. output power Constant phase vs. output power

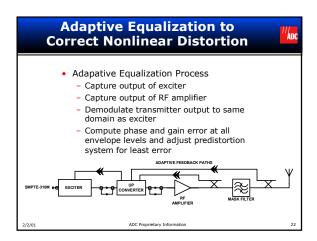


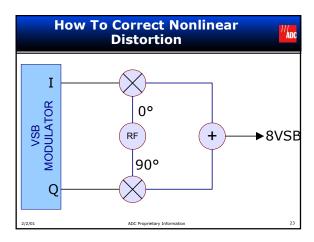


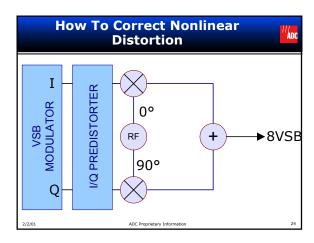












Maximizing Performance of Adaptive Systems Eliminate as much VSWR as possible Reduce temperature variations of mask filter Maintain the quality of the adaptive sample points and cabling ACC Proprietary Information 25

The Broadband Company	<u> </u>
Understanding Adaptive Equalization for Digital Television Transmitters	
Presented by Dan Dickey	
April 21, 2001	
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