

## **Digital Television DVB-T COFDM and ATSC 8-VSB Errata Sheet**

### **Page 42, figure 4.1**

The QEF channel is actually defined as being from the data input to the data output (and not between the transmitter output and receiver input as shown in the diagram). The error correction is an integral part of the QEF channel.

### **Page 51**

The last sentence should read: Code rates of 1/2, 2/3, 3/4, 5/6 and 7/8 are allowed for DVB-T.

### **Page 107**

In fact today most systems are organised as 16 bit wide memory buses.

### **Page 152, table 13.1**

The echo correction range figures for the ATSC system are figures from tests done. Actual values are very dependent on receiver design.

### **Page 156**

As can be seen from the two graphs, the echo performance of the COFDM system becomes markedly better than the 8-VSB system with increase in echo amplitude. The COFDM system will work up to 0dB echoes. The 8-VSB system performance is better with small echo amplitudes

### **Page 158, table 13.4**

Minimum signal level figures are clearly very dependent of receiver design. The figures stated are therefore not to be taken as universally fixed in any way. Further, the units should be stated as dB $\mu$ V

### **Page 159 section 13.9**

It must be said here that Non-linear distortions, which are the problem in high power amplification, manifest themselves as intermodulation products rather than amplitude and phase ripple.

### **Page 159 section 13.10**

The DVB-T system was designed to work within a SFN (Single frequency network) Hence the importance of echo tolerance. (Clearly the system can also work within a MFN).