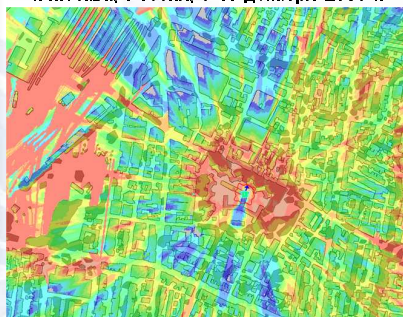# Принципы частотно-территориального планирования сетей DVB-H

Часть 6
Аспекты миграции от существующих систем к DVB-H

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DVB H   bmcoforum

Migration aspects

Migrating to DVB-H is usually done from:

- An existing infrastructure of an analogue service

- An existing infrastructure of a fixed DVB service. DVB-H is backwards compatible with DVB-T, so this should not be a problem. However, neither the analogue not the DVB-T infrastructures are usually dense enough in order order to provide deep-indoor DVB-H coverage.

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Migration aspects

Migration shall include:

- A **coverage model** where both services are overlaid taking into account their respective technical parameters (ERP, patterns, planning thresholds...)

- A spectrum model ensuring both networks are compatible one with each other: the spectrum required for DVB-H should "fit" into the spectrum already used: SFN is usually prefered because it is less spectrum consuming. But an SFN network is limited in size ! The spectrum compatibility is checked by ensuring:
    - That the analogue network is not interfered by the introduction of the DVB-H network (using C/I $_{DVB \rightarrow Analogue}$ protection ratios)
    - That the DVB-H network introduced is not interefered by the analogue network (using C/I $_{Analogue \rightarrow DVB}$ protection ratios)

Migration aspects

Rdaio-planning a migration to DVB-H must therefore include a frequency assignment of the DVB-H network:

- SFN only: By selecting the least interfering frequency

- MFN only: By selecting the least interfering frequencies in case of MFN

- Multiple SFNs

    - By defining the SFN groups
    - Then selecting per SFN area the least interfering frequency
    - Then calculating in MFN mode the interference, forbiding any interfernce within each SFN.

Конец!!!