Chapter 6
Television Via Satellite

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Abstract This chapter provides an overview of satellite direct-to-home (DTH) digital television in the Americas. It covers the history and some technical specifications. Differences between satellite DTH's ATSC (Advanced Television Systems Committee) and terrestrial systems are compared. The paper concludes with notes on key technology evolutions that allowed the introduction of digital DTH satellite service and contribute to its continued growth today.

Introduction

Many consumers worldwide have the option to receive digital television from one or more sources today: terrestrial broadcasts, cable and satellite systems, high-speed Internet connections as well as recorded and prerecorded media like DVDs. However, it was satellite distribution in the United States in 1994 that first provided consumers with widespread opportunity to receive digital television. Addition of IPTV functionality to satellite STBs allows new services to be delivered via customers' broadband connections.[2]

The Development of Digital Satellite Delivery

The History

Although satellite DTH television delivery was the dream of futurists for decades, little technological progress was made before 1980. DTH service in the United States began in 1979 when the FCC declared that receive-only terminal licensing

[1] This chapter is based on an earlier paper published in the *Proceedings of the IEEE*, Vol. 94, No. 1, January 2006.

[2] DIRECTV Plus® HD DVR receiver is Media Share compatible with any Intel® Viiv™ processor technology-based PC.

D. Gerbarg (ed.), *Television Goes Digital*,

was no longer mandatory and individuals started installing dishes, initially with a diameter >4 m, to receive signals intended for distribution to cable head-ends. From roughly 1985 to 1995, millions of 2–3-m dishes were purchased by individuals to receive these analog cable feeds. Although dish installations could cost several thousand dollars, the feeds were initially available without a monthly charge. Reference [1] discusses various DTH business startup attempts in the 1980s that would have used smaller dishes, but planned to charge a monthly fee. None were financially successful. The major challenge for satellite system design was the need to generate, within project cost constraints, sufficient satellite power levels for a practical dish size while meeting reception electronics requirements consistent with consumer electronics price expectation.

The digital DTH satellite era began in 1994 and quickly captured the "big dish" market and other latent market demand. Table 6.1 summarizes satellite DTH growth in the United States over the last 20 years [2–6].

The link geometry for homes in the contiguous 48 states typically affords an elevation angle, which is the line-of-sight angle above the horizon, of at least 30. This geometry means that potential obstacles such as trees or adjacent houses are rarely an actual impediment. The link geometry also means that multipath from hills and buildings are not an issue, especially for microwave frequencies used by DTH systems. Except for the era of big dish DTH, which used a C-band downlink of 4 GHz, all DTH systems in the Americas have operated in the higher frequency Ku-band. For regulatory purposes, the DTH bands are divided into "fixed satellite service" and "broadcasting satellite service" bands. For systems licensed in the Americas for the Broadcasting Satellite Service (BSS) [7,8], the uplink frequencies are in the band 17.3–17.8 GHz and the downlink frequencies are in the band 12.2–12.7 GHz. For Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) systems in the United States, the most common uplink and downlink bands are 14.0–14.5 GHz and 10.7–11.2 GHz, respectively. In either band the primary link environmental impediment is moisture along the line of sight – that is, rain – that causes signal fades. This degradation can be sufficiently estimated to establish margins for practical system designs [9].

DTH systems themselves cause intra-system interference, like that of cross-polarized signals at the same frequency, and intersystem interference, like that from satellites at neighboring orbital locations received via consumer receive dish

Table 6.1 US DTH households

Households with service subscriptions	Year-end figures in millions [2–6]				
	1984	1989	1994	1999	2004
C-band (analog, 2–3 m dish)	~7	~2.7	2.2	1.6	0.27
FSS Ku (digital, .90 m dish)	–	–	0.25	14[a]	–
BSS Ku (digital, 0.45 m dish)	–	–	0.35	10	24
Total Sat DTH	~0.7	~2.7	2.8	13	24
Total TV households	84.9	91.6	94.9	100.8	110.3
Sat DTH penetration	<1%	3%	3%	13%	22%

[a]FSS Ku peaked at about 2.3 M subscribers during 1999

side-lobes. Intersystem interference is illustrated in Figs. 6.2 and 6.3. Careful coordination via ITU, FCC, and other governmental agencies and direct coordination between system operators has kept interference to an acceptable level.

- The advent of Digital occurred round 1990 when a number of key technologies had made sufficient progress to make all-digital satellite DTH economically practical. These developments provided numerous benefits unavailable with analog solutions: Smaller consumer dish size
- Tuning to dozens of channels without the need to re-point the dish
- More standard definition (SD) television channels per unit Radio Frequency (RF) bandwidth
- More consistent quality and potential for improved quality, such as HDTV, and increased number of services without increase in the dish size
- New innovative services using high-quality, high-speed digital path into multiple homes
- Although DTH system designers recognized that they could utilize progress in key areas like video/audio coding and cost reductions in Very Large Scale Integrated (VLSI) circuit technology, several areas were perceived as fundamental technical system interfaces and constraints: Home DTH receiver outputs compatible with home off-air television inputs
- Consumer dish and outdoor electronics power and control via established interfaces
- Set-top boxes consistent with consumer electronics industry practice, such as use of wireless remote controls and adherence to UL safety guidelines
- RF link design, such as RF channel bandwidth and polarization reuse, consistent with existing FSS and BSS frequency plans

The first three constraints, along with a cost target, established many of the high-level requirements for initial DTH home receivers. The last constraint set many fundamental requirements on the design of the RF portion of uplink centers, DTH satellites, and tuner circuitry of home receivers. For the BSS system designs, such as the DirecTV system that went online in 1994, the designers achieved compatibility with ITU BSS Plan for the Americas, [7,8], that based its intersystem interference planning on an analog FM implementation with 1 m receive dishes. Reference [10] provides additional perspective on first-generation digital DTH system designs, including a digital DTH link budget.

The major digital DTH systems in the Americas, as of January 2005, are summarized in Table 6.2.

Service Offerings

The "pay" business model of satellite DTH created a technical role for the DTH service provider that had no counterpart in traditional advertising-supported terrestrial broadcasting. Each satellite DTH provider sets the direction and tempo of

Table 6.2 Major digital DTH systems in the Americas (January 2005)

System	DIRECTV	Dish Network	Bell ExpressVu	Star Choice	Sky Brasil	Sky Mexico	DIRECTV Latin America
Website	http://www.directv.com	http://www.dishnetwork.com	http://www.bell.ca	http://www.starchoice.com	http://www.sky.tv.br	http://www.sky.com.mx	http://www.dirctvla.com
Service area	USA	USA	Canada	Canada	Brazil	Mexico	South and Central America
Subscribers	14 M	11 M	1.5 M	0.8 M	1.1 M	1.1 M	.8 M
Services							
Subscription	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Per Per View	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Local channels	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HDTV	X	X	X	X			
DVR	X	X	X				
Interactive	X	X	X		X	X	X
Satellites							
Number in service	8	6	1	2	1	1	2
>1 orbit slots	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Bands used (Ku = 10–17 GHz) (Ka > 18 GHz)	BSS Ku, FSS Ku, FSS Ka	BSS Ku, FSS Ku	FSS Ku	FSS Ku	FSS Ku	FSS Ku	FSS Ku
Transmission							
Transport	System B	System A	System A	System C	System A	System A	System B
Program Guide (EPG)	Proprietary	System A with proprietary extensions	System A with proprietary extensions	Proprietary	System A with proprietary extensions	System A with proprietary extensions	Proprietary
CA Provider	NDS	Nagra	Nagra	Motorola	NDS	NDS	NDS
Middleware Provider	NDS	OpenTV	OpenTV		OpenTV	OpenTV	OpenTV
Reception							
Dish size (typical)	45 cm	45 cm	45 cm	60 cm	60 cm	60 cm	60 cm
Number of dishes	1 or 2	1 or 2	1	1	1	1	1

evolution of its delivery system. It may or may not tend to use open standards, but service must be compelling, cost effective, and secure. Each new technology evolution can require a substantial investment in customer education, customer premises equipment provisioning and installation, and back-office systems, such as billing. For the US providers, nurturing customer relationship has been one of their great successes. One satellite DTH company has been selected as having the highest customer satisfaction rating among all multi-channel programming providers for seven out of the last nine years [11].

DTH system service offerings include the following:

- Subscription TV
- Pay per view (PPV)
- *Local channel rebroadcasts*. To provide a seamless, high-quality experience, satellite DTH services offer subscription packages of local NTSC “off-air” stations. In the United States, by law [see sidebar on “US Local Channels Regulatory Evolution”], these stations may only be rebroadcast into the same “local market” where they are broadcast terrestrially. By year-end 2004, Dish Network had announced that it was re-broadcasting local channels into 152 markets representing 93% of the US population, while DirecTV’s totals were 130 markets and 92% respectively.
- *High-definition television (HDTV)*. Since the enjoyment of HDTV necessitates purchase of- relatively expensive HD monitor, HDTV viewer-ship has grown slowly in the United States since ATSC terrestrial broadcasts were initiated in 1998 [12].
- *Digital video recorders (DVRs)*. DVRs have proven to beexcellent ancillary application for satellite services. Aggressive marketing of new receiver types to “early adopters” gave US satellite service providers majority of all DVR households at the end of 2004. DVR application benefits from two basic satellite DTH service attributes, availability of electronic program guide (EPG) information and all-digital broadcasts. For a given program, as indicated in the EPG, digital content can be directly recorded to a hard disk drive without the need to perform A/D conversion.
- *Interactive television*. The simplest interactive television services are not associated with any particular video services: for example, an electronic program guide, or screens displaying personalized and localized information, including weather, news, financial information, lottery results, and so on [13]. More complex interactive services are integrated with program video which requires more complex implementations. Due to great complexity and need for careful management of receiver resources, technologies deployed to date by satellite DTH operators have used proprietary middleware implementations (Table 6.2). Considerable work has been done to create standards for interactive services, and the ATSC “ACAP” standard [14] and the OpenCable “OCAP” standard [15] are noteworthy examples.
- *Home networking*. DTH providers’ newest services feature satellite receivers with integrated home networking features, including support for connecting to a terrestrial broad-band path such as DSL. Networked receivers enable digital television to be recorded on one receiver and played on another. The linkage to

the Internet permits remote DVR scheduling over the Internet and applications such as transfer of electronic photos from cell phones to the family's home network [16].

- *Special markets*. Although satellite DTH may be symbolized by small roof-mounted antenna on a single-family home, services provide programming for various special markets including multiple dwelling units' hospitality market of hotels, bars, and restaurants, mobile vehicles [17]; and commercial aircraft [18].

DTH System Architecture

Figure 6.1 provides a simplified diagram of an all-digital multi-channel satellite DTH system.

Broadcasting Facility

Most DTH subscription channels are delivered to the DTH broadcasting or uplink facility via existing "backhaul" satellites or fiber. These backhaul signals are often the same feeds used to deliver programming to other satellite and cable distributors. Some programs, such as theatrical films for PPV, arrive at the facility as prerecorded

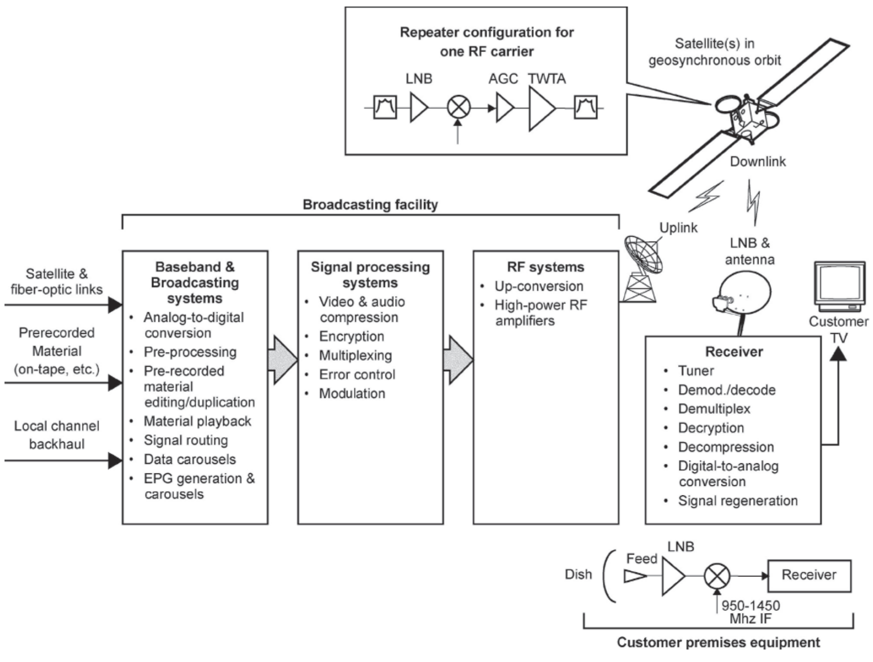

Fig. 6.1 All-digital multichannel satellite DTH system

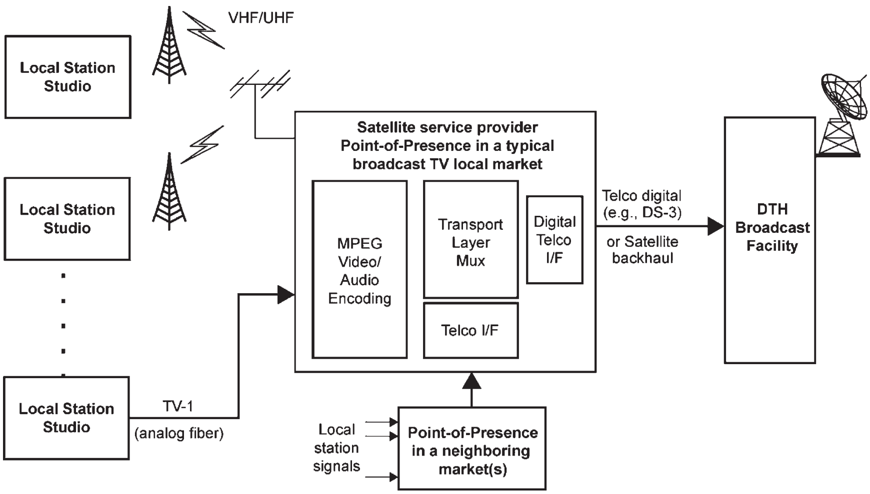

Fig. 6.2 In-market local television backhaul solution

digital tapes. Satellite delivery of local television channels has necessitated use of in-market digital facilities to preprocess and backhaul, signals to a DTH broadcasting facility via leased terrestrial transmission facilities. Figure 6.2 summarizes the components of a typical in-market backhaul solution. The broadcasting facility provides a number of functions common to any broadcasting facility, such as incoming signal monitoring, adjustment, and resynchronization, signal routing within the facility, and for prerecorded content, quality control, cloning, and playback. Program content for most channels is unchanged by the facility. Certain channels, by agreement with the originator, may have commercials or promotional spots inserted at points identified, by in-band tones for example, by the originator. Prerecorded material is copied from digital tape masters to video file- servers. Video servers use redundant arrays of independent disk (RAID) technology and play back the content on a digital satellite channel at a time established by the daily broadcast schedule. The "pay" business model of DTH systems also requires that the broadcast site provide conditional access equipment in addition to service information/electronic program guide (SI/EPG) equipment, compression encoders, and multiplexing, error control, and modulation equipment. The conditional access system, which includes equipment within the home, permits customer access to programming services only when certain conditions are met – for example, the customer's account is in good standing and he is located in a geographic area where that particular programming is available per agreement with the content owner, e.g., is not subject to sports blackout. The SI/EPG equipment creates data streams that are used by in-home electronics to display information about the programming channels and individual programs.

The EPG data typically include program title, start and end times, synopsis, program rating for parental control, alternate languages, and so on. The signal processing equipment performs redundancy reduction processing (compression) on both television video and audio. Digital video/audio is typically routed within the broadcasting facility in the serial digital component format [19] at 270 Mb/s, but is reduced to the range of 1–10 Mb/s prior to transmission via compression encoding. This signal processing dramatically reduces the transmission path investment – in satellites, for example – and conversely also increases the entertainment channels available for a given amount of transmission bandwidth and investment. Most operational digital DTH systems in the Americas use Motion Picture Experts Group (MPEG)-2 encoding standard or a proprietary system with nearly identical signal processing characteristics. The compressed video/audio streams from multiple programming channels are typically multiplexed into a single high-speed stream. Each of the constituent streams may have a fixed data rate or individual channel rates can vary dynamically depending on their instantaneous "image complexity." The latter approach is called statistical multiplexing. With either method, the resultant stream is processed by forward error control (FEC) logic. The FEC method, often concatenating convolutional block codes, provides excellent delivered quality at signal-to-noise thresholds below those available with previous analog methods. For systems deployed in the 1990s, quadrature phase shift keying (QPSK) modulation was used in virtually every instance in the Americas. This modulation is more bandwidth-efficient than binary PSK' is a constant envelope modulation and therefore appropriate for satellite transmission systems with repeater output stages driven into the limiting region.

Broadcasting Satellites

Each uplink signal from the broadcasting facility or facilities is received and rebroadcast by an RF "transponder" of a frequency-translating repeater on board a geosynchronous communications satellite. For BSS band operation, the satellite receives signals in the range 17.3–17.8 GHz [8], down converts each signal by 5.1 GHz, and retransmits it in the range 12.2–12.7 GHz [7]. The satellites used in DTH systems are very similar in architecture to geosynchronous communications satellites that have been deployed for international and domestic telecommunications since the mid-sixties. For DTH systems, the satellites' greatly increased physical size and weight permit relatively high levels of received solar energy- and hence dc power – and relatively large onboard antennas enabling downlink beam shaping. Figure 6.3a illustrates a typical DTH satellite as deployed in the 1990s [10,20–22]. The configuration is dominated by sun-oriented solar panels for dc power generation and parabolic reflectors to create downlink beams.

Each satellite's communications "payload" is a microwave frequency-translating repeater. A broad-band front-end receiver, one per polarization, down-converts to the downlink frequency and drives multiple RF chains, one per carrier, with each RF chain or "transponder" having a high-power Traveling Wave Tube (TWT) transmitter [10]. Typically, each TWT amplifier has a saturated-power rating of 240 W [20]. The primary repeater functional elements are shown within Fig. 6.1.

In the United States,, a single system operator often uses multiple satellites at a given orbital location and, additionally, multiple satellites at adjacent orbital

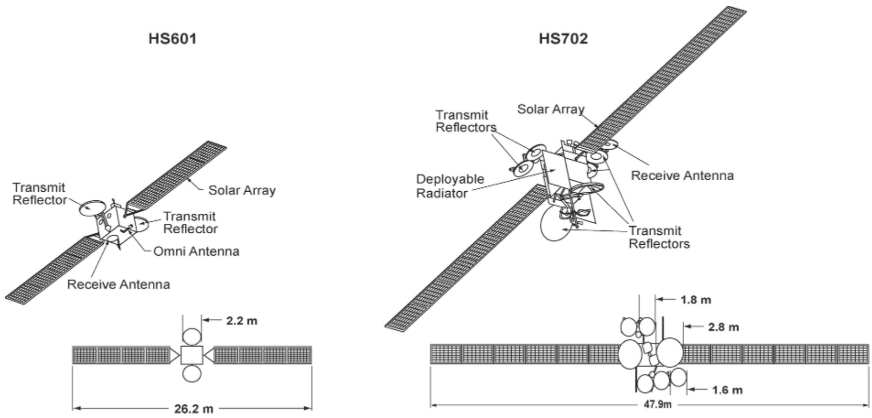

Fig. 6.3 Progress in satellite platforms provides more delivered bandwidth per spacecraft and bandwidth reuse via spot-beam technology, (**a**) D1 (HS601). (**b**) D11 (HS702)

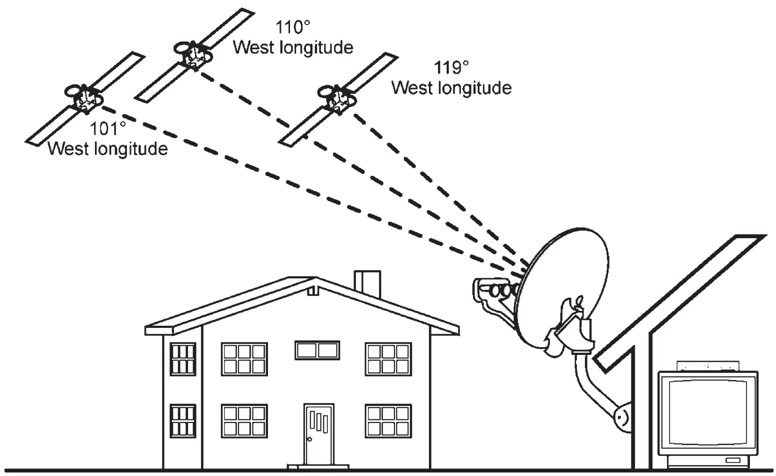

Fig. 6.4 Use of adjacent orbital locations permits spectrum reuse

locations to increase the total available capacity. Multiple satellites at a single orbital location – separated in longitude by at least 0.1° – permits full use of the available spectrum by effectively pooling the capabilities of several satellites. This implements futuristic visions from past decades for massive "earth-facing communications relay platforms" without the necessity for a single physical vehicle. Use of adjacent orbital locations permits spectrum reuse by a single system operator. This is illustrated in Fig. 6.4.

A single orbital location – separated in longitude by at least 0.1 – gives full use of the available spectrum by effectively pooling capabilities of several satellites. This implements futuristic visions from past decades for massive "earth-facing communications relay platforms" without the necessity for a single physical vehicle. Use of adjacent orbital locations permits spectrum reuse by a single system operator.

Customer Electronics

As illustrated in Fig. 6.5, the DTH customer electronics consists of a small aperture antenna and low-noise block down-converter, an integrated receiver/decoder (IRD) unit (or simply "receiver") and a handheld remote control. The antenna is typically an off-set parabolic reflector in the range of 45–60 cm in diameter. The RF signal collected by the horn at the focus is coupled with a low-noise amplifier and then block down-converted to an L-band IF of 950–1,450 MHz, or as wide as 250–2,150 MHz for recent models. The "outdoor" electronics, shown diagrammatically in Fig. 6.1, receives low-voltage dc power via the same coaxial cable used to deliver the down-converted signal into the customer's home and, specifically, to the receiver. The receiver provides the many functions listed on the extreme right in Fig. 7.1. The unit's circuitry includes an IF tuner, a QPSK demodulator, FEC decoder, stream de-multiplexer (to capture a single programming channel), decryptor under conditional access control, an MPEG video/audio decoder, and TV signal regenerator. In the Western Hemisphere, most DTH receivers also utilize a replaceable "smart card" with an embedded secure microprocessor used to generate cryptographic keys for decryption of individual services. In the event that security is compromised, the system operator may only need to replace the smart card to allow economic upgrade of a portion of the conditional access logic instead of far more costly replacement of entire receivers. The receiver outputs signal to various home entertainment devices such as standard definition, HD televisions and audio amplifier systems. The receiver may have front panel controls but it is routinely controlled via signals from a handheld remote control using IR, and in many cases – RF transmission.

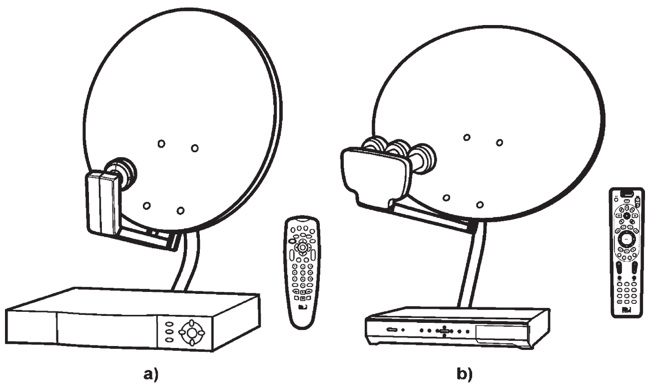

Fig. 6.5 DTH customer electronics. (**a**) ~1995. (**b**) ~2005

ITU Recommendation ITU-R BO.1516 [23], published in 2001, presents a generic reference model for a digital DTH receiver. This model presents the common functions required in a satellite IRD. The reference model is arranged in layers, with the physical layer located at the lowest level of abstraction, and services layer located at the highest level.

Terrestrial DTV receivers share these reference model functional elements, with notable differences that reflect both business and technical differences in these services.

- The physical and link layers of the terrestrial receiver are designed to support antennas and modulations required for off-air (terrestrial) signal reception.
- The conditional access layer of the terrestrial receiver is optional, whereas in satellite systems all services, even local channel rebroadcasts, tend to be encrypted. While there are "digital-cable-ready DTVs" having decrypt capabilities, there are no "satellite-ready DTVs."
- The EPG and interactive service capabilities tend to be highly customized in a satellite receiver, to meet the competitive needs of the service operator.

Common Functional Elements of Digital DTH Systems in the Americas

Beginning in 1994 and driven by business imperatives, the first digital DTH satellite systems were launched prior to the creation of industry standards for either modulation and coding, or transport and multiplexing, or video and audio source encoding. Nevertheless, standards for digital DTH application did follow, and there are four of note for the Americas: ITU System A/DVB (used by Dish Network, Sky Brasil, Sky Mexico, and Bell ExpressVu), ITU System B (used by DirecTV and DirecTV Latin America), ITU System C (used by Star Choice), and the more recent ATSC A/81 standard (adopted in 2003, but not yet in use).

A high-level description of the first three standards is presented in "Digital multi-program television systems for use by satellites operating in the 11/12 GHz frequency range," International Telecommunication Union, Recommendation ITU-R BO.1516, 2001 [23]; Table 6.3 excerpts some summary characteristics from Table 6.1 of that document, which correctly concludes that common receiver designs supporting all of these systems are possible. It is to be noted that as service offerings evolve, architectures of service providers in the Americas may diverge from these standards.

Analog to Digital Evolution

The first decade of evolution- culminating in 1994 with the introduction of all-digital DTH- is marked by maturation of four key technologies (Table 6.4). These technologies combined to dramatically increase the number of standard-definition (SD)

Table 6.3 Summary of ITU DTH formats as of 2001

	System A	System B	System C
Modulation scheme	QPSK	QPSK	QPSK
Symbol rate	Not specified	Fixed 20 Mbaud	Variable 19.5 and 29.3 Mbaud
Necessary bandwidth (−3 dB)	Not specified	24 MHz	19.5 and 29.3 MHz
Roll-off rate	0.35 (raised cosine)	0.2 (raised cosine)	0.55 and 0.33 (4th order Butterworth filter)
Reed–Solomon outer code	(204, 188, $T = 8$)	(146, 130, $T = 8$)	(204, 188, $T = 8$)
Interleaving	Convolutional, $I = 12$, $M = 17$ (Forney)	Convolutional, $N1 = 13$, $N2 = 146$ (Ramsey II)	Convolutional, $I = 12$, $M = 19$ (Forney)
Inner coding	Convolutional	Convolutional	Convolutional
Constraint length	$K = 7$	$K = 7$	$K = 7$
Basic code	1/2	1/2	1/3
Generator polynomial	171, 133 (octal)	171, 133 (octal)	117, 135,161 (octal)
Inner coding rate	1/2, 2/3, 3/4, 5/6, 7/8	1/2, 2/3, 6/7	1/2, 2/3, 3/4, 3/5, 4/5, 5/6, 5/11, 7/8
Net data rate	23.754–41.570 Mbits/s given symbol rate of 27.776 Mbaud	17.69–30.32 Mbits/s at fixed 20 Mbaud symbol rate	16.4–31.5 Mbits/s given symbol rate of 19.5 Mbaud
Packet size	188 B	130 B	188 B
Transport layer	MPEG-2	Non-MPEG	MPEG-2
Commonality with other media (i.e. terrestrial, cable, etc)	MPEG transport stream basis	MPEG elementary stream basis	MPEG transport stream basis
Video source coding	MPEG-2 at least main level/main profile	MPEG-2 at least main level/main profile	MPEG-2 at least main level/main profile
Aspect ratios	4:3 16:9 (2.12:1 optionally)	4:3 16:9	4:3 16:9
Image supported formats	Not restricted, recommended:	720 × 480, 704 × 480	720(704) × 576
	720 × 576, 704 × 576	544 × 480, 480 × 480	720(704) × 480
	544 × 576, 480 × 576	352 × 480, 352 × 240	528 × 480, 528 × 576
	352 × 576, 352 × 288	720 × 1,280, 1280 × 1,024	352 × 480, 352 × 576
		1920 × 1,080	352 × 288, 352 × 240
Frame rates at monitor (per second)	25	29.97	25 or 29.97
Audio source decoding	MPEG-2, Layers I and II	MPEG-I, Layer II; ATSC N53 (AC3)	ATSC A/53 or MPEG-2 Layers I and II

(continued)

Table 6.3 (continued)

	System A	System B	System C
Service information	ETS 300 468	System B	ATSC A/56 SCTE DVS/0 II
EPG	ETS 300 707	System B	User selectable
Teletext	Supported	Not specified	Not specified
Subtitling	Supported	Supported	Supported
Closed caption	Not specified	Yes	Yes

(Excerpts From Table 6.1 of [23]. Reproduced With the Kind Permission of the ITU)

Table 6.4 Evolution of US DTH systems

	1984–1986	1994–1996	2004–2006
General			
Primary system application	Delivery to cable head-ends	Direct-to-Home	Direct-to-Home
Dish size	2–3 m	0.45–0.90 m	0.45–0.65 m
Receivers per home (typical)	1	1	2–4
Cost of home electronics	>$ 1,000	<$700	<$100 per receiver (service provider cost)
Viewable TV channels per home (typical)	24 (plus additional channels given antenna re-pointing)	>200	>200 plus >10 HD
Total TV channels	Dozens	>200	1,000s
Transmission			
Downlink frequency	~4 GHz	>10 GHz	>10 GHz
Downlink beam shape	Single 48-states beam plus some AK/HI coverage	Single 48-states beam plus some AK/HI coverage	48-states beam plus AK/HI coverage plus spots for local markets
Number of orbit locations per system	>10	1	>3
Total satellites per system	N/A	Up to 3	More than 10
Video/audio encoding	None	MPEG 2 with statmux	MPEG 2 plus MPEG 4 for certain new services
Modulation & FEC	Analog FM	Reed–Solomon and convolutional codes, QPSK	Prior solution plus 8-PSK for certain new services
Service offerings			
Subscription TV	X	X	X
Pay Per View TV	–	X	X
High Def TV	–	–	X
Interactive	–	–	X
Local channels	–	–	X
Digital video recorders	–	–	X
Home networking	–	–	X

television channels offered, while simultaneously reducing the receive antenna to easily manageable dimensions and allowing less expensive consumer equipment.

1. *Video/audio encoding*. Beginning in the late 1980s, experts from many organizations developed the MPEG-1 and MPEG-2 standards for video and audio "source coding," with the latter standard approved in 1995 [24]. This international effort meant that a tool kit capable of providing substantial compression gains could be reduced to commercial silicon with the confidence that the chips would be used in mass-produced consumer electronics. Use of MPEG by most DTH systems in the Western Hemisphere contributed substantially to its early adoption.
2. *Modulation and error control*. Although concatenated coding for Forward Error Control was first recognized in the late 1960s [25], the earliest concatenated coding applications on a mass-market basis were digital DTH satellite systems [23].
3. *Consumer electronics*. The 1.2 m microelectronics feature size available in the early 1990s permitted low-cost implementation of required MPEG and FEC processing. With "Moore'sLaw" improvements in digital memory and other circuits, retail prices for DTH home electronics, including outdoor equipment, was below $700 by 1994.
4. *Satellite platforms*. The early 1990s saw a new generation of satellite platforms specially designed for DTH application. These satellites deployed sun-oriented solar panels developing 4 kW of dc power [21]. Also, in the early 1990s, satellite TWT amplifier designs began routinely using phase-combined conduction-cooled TWT pairs to generate the desired >200-W RF power levels.[20]

Evolution Since 1994

In the second decade of evolution, various US systems have substantially expanded their capacity and service offerings. In general, this evolution has not required major technology breakthroughs but rather the identification, customization, and deployment of available technology most appropriate for the desired application.

1. *Video/audio encoding*. With a market demand for more HDTV channels, DTH systems are deploying MPEG-4 advanced video compression (AVC) [26] and audio compression [27] to reduce required capacity per HD and SD channel by one-half. Existing MPEG-2 broadcasting and customer facilities for SD DTH signals are expected to continue to be used for some time because of the cost involved in replacing tens of millions of fielded MPEG-2 receivers. One consequence of using MPEG-4 for retransmission of ATSC broadcasts via satellite is that the satellite DTH operator has no choice but to decode the MPEG-2 and re-encode in MPEG-4, introducing an additional distortion source into the distribution chain. It is anticipated that, as the use of MPEG-4 technology increases, efficient transcoding schemes will be developed to mitigate this effect.

2. *Modulation and error control*. Again driven by an increased demand for HDTV, DTH providers spearheaded the development of a new modulation and coding technique, DVB-S2 [28], that was approved and put into use from 2005 (Fig. 6.6).

The standard's FEC uses a Bose–Chaudhuri–Hocquenghem (BCH) code concatenated with a low-density parity check (LDPC) inner code yielding performance within 0.7 dB of the Shannon limit. Figure 6.7 shows the 30% bandwidth efficiency of DVB-S2 compared to prior satellite solutions.

3. *Outdoor equipment*. It is expected that the simplicity, low cost, and high performance of the offset fed parabolic dish will continue its prominence as the receive antenna technology for systems in the Americas. An alternative- the dual-circularly-polarized phased array antenna- remains more costly and is used only in very specialized applications such as truly mobile services – i.e., operation while in motion – for motor vehicles [17].

As illustrated in Fig. 6.5, outdoor equipment has increased in complexity, using conventional technology, by adding multiple feed/low noise amplifier/block down

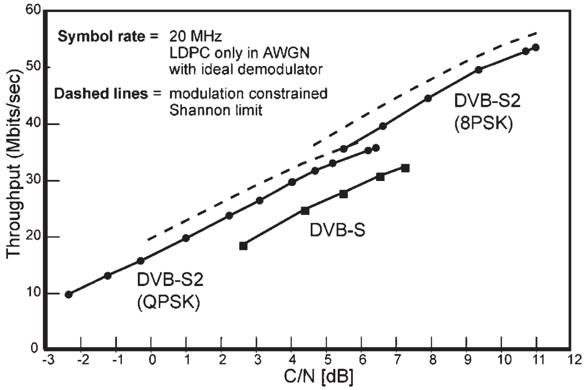

Fig. 6.6 DVB-S2 satellite modulation and coding [28] provides increased throughput per unit bandwidth

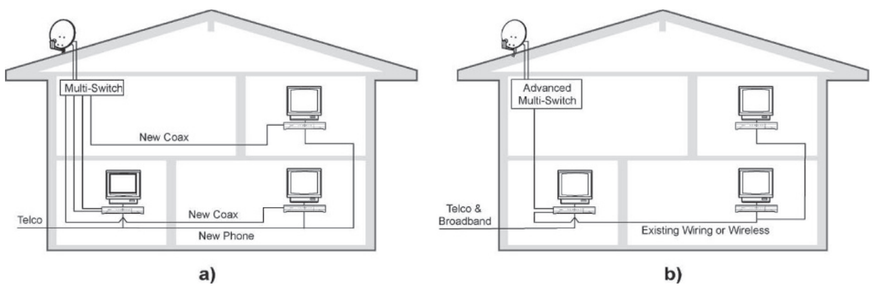

Fig. 6.7 (**a**) Traditional installations require new wiring from outdoor equipment to each TV served. (**b**) Home networking between DTH receivers require new wiring only from outdoor equipment to home gateway

converter assemblies near the dish focal point. These additional assemblies give access to signals from additional orbital locations. Outdoor equipment giving the customer access to signals at three orbital locations, 101°, 110°, and 119° West longitude, was deployed in the United States in 1999 (Fig. 6.5b presents an example of equipment that has been in use since 2002). Reference [29] presents key outdoor equipment electrical performance specifications.

4. *Consumer electronics*. DTH systems continue to benefit from general cost/performance improvements in digital electronics and other specific progress in consumer and personal computer electronics.

The introduction of new technologies such as MPEG-4 and DVS-S2 increases the chip count and receiver cost; however, the same integration trend will soon apply to this new class of receiver.

It is common practice for the receiver to support secure software upgrades delivered as data files via the satellite. This allows significant flexibility to a digital DTH operator to add (within the constraints of the receiver's hardware, of course) new functionality, and to correct software bugs. For example, a software download may occur as a result of additional satellites or transponders becoming available to a satellite operator. Confidence in the reliability of satellite-delivered receiver software delivery has increased to a point where a receiver may conceivably ship from a manufacturer with only simple "bootstrap loader" software. This software guides the installer through the setup of the receiver and ODU and then authenticates and loads into memory, additional software downloaded via satellite on a continuously available data service.

By the end of the year 2000 with hard drive capacity improvements allowing cost-efficient storage of dozens of hours of standard-definition video, integrated digital video recording became an important DTH application at the turn of the century. DVRs for satellite-delivered HDTV became available in 2004 with total capacity of 250 MB allowing 25–30 h of MPEG-2 encoded HD programming.

Typically, DTH programming flows from the customer's dish to one or more indoor receivers, e.g., one in the family room, the den, and the master bedroom. As illustrated in Fig. 9, home receiver networking, introduced in 2005, permits DTH programming to flow between receivers [16]. With home networking, a program recorded on the DVR in the family room can now be watched in either the den or bedroom, for example. Using industry standard home networking protocols as a basis, these home media networks feature automatic device discovery, QoS bandwidth management, and advanced content security.

5. *Satellite platforms*. Satellite platforms continue to progress by providing substantially more bandwidth per satellite, but without proportionally greater costs for the satellite and its delivery to orbit. Figure 6.3 illustrates progress in satellite platforms over a ten-year period. The platform on the right provides 16 kW end-of-life total dc power vs. 4 kW for the satellite type on the left, first used for DTH in 1994 [20,30]. The newer platform also permits substantial increases in "shelf space" allowing more than twice as many active transponders [31].

The newer platforms achieve greater dc power levels by increasing the total solar panel area and by using more advanced solar cells. The triple-junction – that is, triple-layer – gallium arsenide (GaAs) solar cells of 2005 provide more than double the dc power per unit area than single-junction silicon cells of a decade earlier [32]. Satellite platform weight has been controlled by addition of electric ion propulsion for satellite orbital position station-keeping. Ion propulsion is ten times more efficient, allowing for a reduction in propellant mass of up to 90% when compared with traditional chemical propulsion [33]. This reduction can be used to reduce launch cost, add payload functionality, and increase satellite in-orbit lifetime.

The DTH satellites, currently in the planning stage as shown in Fig. 6.3b have six offset parabolic antennas for downlink communications as against two such antennas in the satellites of a decade earlier [30]. Although there is little change in basic technology of these antenna systems, the design has been customized through careful placement near the dish focal point of sometimes dozens of feed horns, to synthesize both national beams and local spots. The spot beams permit frequency reuse between some noncontiguous local beams and hence improve overall spectrum efficiency. The spot beams are used for local channel delivery back into the originating markets [30].

6. *Satellite fleets and backhaul networks*. The largest DTH operators in the US, DirecTV and Dish Network, have increased their total delivery capacity by using satellites at multiple orbit locations, with each new location providing a full "reuse" of the spectrum. Operators create high downlink power levels over their licensed spectrum and provide backup capability by deploying multiple satellites at many of their assigned orbital locations. Figure 6.8 shows the planned 2007 satellite fleet for DirecTV. Figure 6.8 also illustrates the extensive fiber

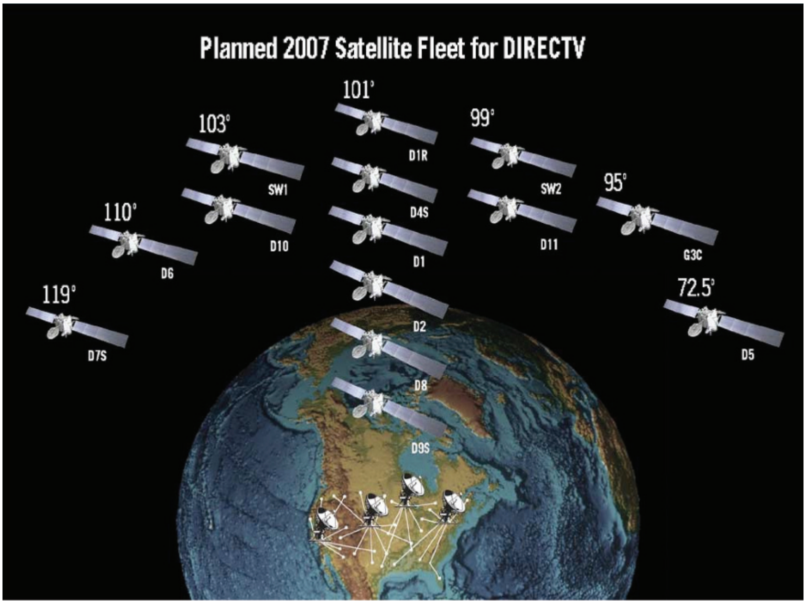

Fig. 6.8 Shows the planned 2007 satellite fleet for DirecTV

networks used, along with satellite links (not depicted), for backhaul of local channels. As more and more local HDTV is rebroadcast by satellite services, these networks are expected to expand significantly.

Finally, since the original IEEE paper in 2006, new services have been added. A notable advancement since then, for example, is the addition of IPTV functionality to satellite STBs to allow video on demand services delivered via customers' broadband connections.

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