

# SELEX

## Communications

a Finmeccanica Company

### Digital Satellite TV Glossary of Technical terms

ACU	:	Antenna control unit.
ADC	:	Analogue Digital Converter
Arabsat 3A	:	Satellite at 26 degrees east relaying television broadcasts
Aston	:	Encryption system
Astra 2	:	Satellite at 28 degrees east relaying television broadcasts
Azimuth	:	The horizontal rotation of a satellite dish
BER	:	Bit Error Rate, the amount of errors in a digital signal
Bit rate	:	The rate at which digital information is processed, typically 55 Mbits/sec for satellite TV systems.
CONAX	:	Encryption System
CT100	:	Low loss coaxial cable
CT167	:	Super low loss coaxial cable.
CryptoWorks	:	bound transmission
DAC	:	Digital Analogue Converter
Decoder	:	Or satellite television receiver which can be used to decode encrypted television channels.
Downlink	:	The Transmission of a signal from a Satellite back to an earth bound receiver
DVB	:	Digital Video Broadcast
Elevation	:	The vertical rotation of a satellite dish
EPG	:	Electronic Program Guide. A chronological listing of all available programming covering an extended time period (typically 36 hours or more). This listing displays on your TV screen.
Eurobird 1	:	Satellite at 28 degrees east relaying television broadcasts
Footprint	:	The antenna coverage pattern which a satellite directs toward the earth. This defines the geographic area in which signals can be received. Many satellite operators publish footprint diagrams to indicate what size of dish is required depending on where reception is required within the footprint zone.
GPS	:	Global Positioning System
HDTV	:	High Definition Television. HDTV programs deliver ultra-clean, ultra-sharp pictures when viewed on an HDTV compatible DBS receiver and TV.
Hot bird 1	:	Satellite at 13 degrees east relaying television broadcasts
Irdeto	:	Encryption System
Ku Band	:	The name given to a band of frequencies transmitting television channels (Typically 10.7 to 13 GHz).
LNB	:	Low Noise Blocker. The LNB is the component located at the focus point of the satellite dish in the antenna unit. It converts the Ku-band signal beamed from the satellite to 3.7 - 4.2GHz signal, then filters out low-end frequencies and amplifies the high-frequency signal before sending it to the multiswitch via the coaxial cables.
MPEG2	:	"Motion Pictures Expert Group". A standard designed to compress moving video signals.
Multiplexing	:	A technique for allowing several channels to be transmitted on one transponder the same frequency
Multiswitch	:	An electronic device which combines all the satellite channels from the antenna unit and provides an amplified signal for distribution.

NTSC	:	Television standard, used in North and Central America and Japan
PAL	:	Television standard invented in Germany, used in the UK and most of Europe Australia, and South America.
Pixel	:	An individual dot within an image
PCMCIA	:	"Personal Computer Memory Card International Association" The Interface standard used by CAM modules.
QPSK	:	"Quadrature Phase Shift Keying" - the transmission system used for digital satellite TV broadcasts.
Quad LNB	:	The type of LNB used in Europe
Radome	:	Fibreglass weather proof cover surrounding a marine antenna system
RF	:	Radio Frequency
RG-6	:	The type of coaxial cable.
SCART	:	"Syndicat des Constructeurs d'Appareils Radiorécepteurs et Téléviseurs", a French developed Standard and connector for connection audio and visual devices to a television.
SECAM	:	Television standard, invented in France, used in France, Eastern Europe and Russia
Skew	:	The rotation of the LNB to achieve the correct polarisation
Transponder	:	A device on the satellite that receives a signal and at the same time transmits a corresponding signal at a different frequency
Uplink	:	The transmission of a signal to a satellite from an Earth bound transmission station
VIACCESS	:	Encryption System
Videoguard	:	Encryption System