

4K 衛星傳播, 亞洲衛星的嘗試

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- Brief Introduction of AsiaSat
- Hands-on Satellite Transmission
- Our Engagement with UHD
- How we see UHD?
- AsiaSat UHD Platform
- Conclusions



ASIASAT

Brief Introduction of AsiaSat

Our Background

Our Satellite Fleet

Our Facilities

Our People



Our Background

Head-quartered in Hong Kong

Established in 1988

Listing in Hong Kong Stock Exchange

Regional Satellite Operator

 Asia's leading satellite operator, aiming to provide highest quality satellite communications services in the region

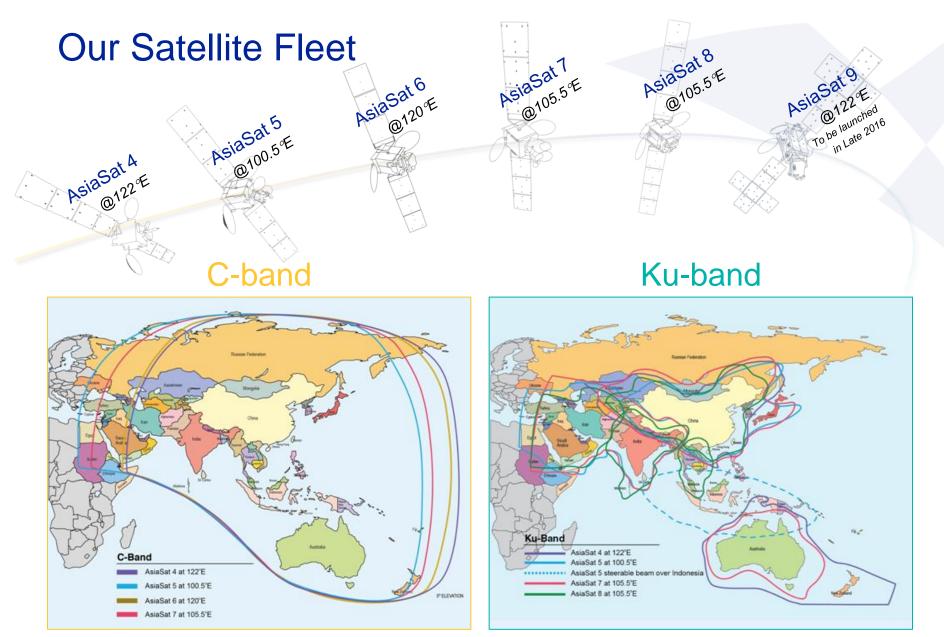
Coverage

- Across 50 countries in Asia-Pacific
- Reaching 2/3 of world's population

Customer Profile

- International and Regional TV Broadcasters
- Telecommunications Service Providers
- News Agencies
- Corporations and Governments





For more details of our satellite fleet, please visit our web site (http://www.asiasat.com/technology/satellite-fleet).



Our Earth Stations

Tai Po Earth Station



Stanley Earth Station





Meet Our People

We have over 130 staff in our organisation.

We are all committed to support Customer success in satellite transmission as Customer's success is our success.

Ever Better | Insightful | Partnering | Dependable | Committed

Please visit to our web site (http://www.asiasat.com/aboutus/meet-our-people) for more about our staff interesting stories.



Paul CHAN



Sara CHEUNG



Alison YEUNG



Preston LAI



Alan WONG



Paulus CHAU



CK YU





Fred HO

ASIASAT

Hands-on Satellite Transmission

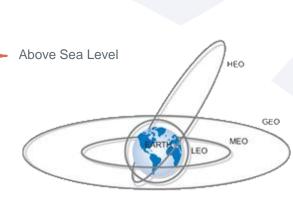
Where are the Satellites?

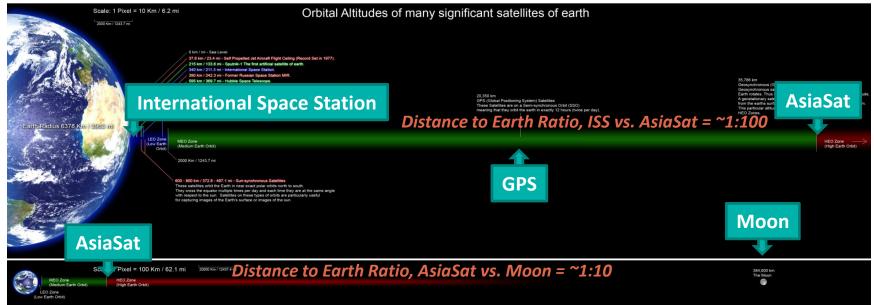
International Space Station (ISS):340km

GPS Satellites: 20,350km

AsiaSat (Geostationary Satellites): 35,786km

Moon: ~384,000km





Source: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Orbitalaltitudes.jpg



How does Satellite Transmission work?

- 1. Tx Earth Station to sends SIGNAL (Uplink)
- 2. Satellite receive and retransmit the SIGNAL
- 3. Rx Earth Station to receive SIGNAL (Downlink)
- 4. Using different frequency bands for Uplink and Downlink

Frequency Bands

• L-band: 1 to 2 GHz

• S-band: 2 to 4 GHz

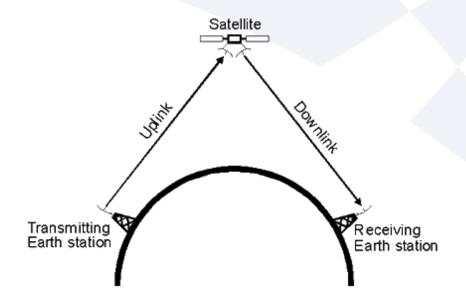
C-band: 4 to 8 GHz

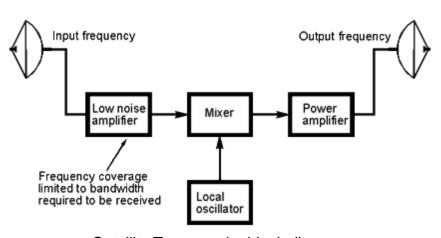
• X-band: 8 to 12 GHz

Ku-band: 12 to 18 GHz

• K-band: 18 to 27 GHz

Ka-band: 27 to 40 GHz



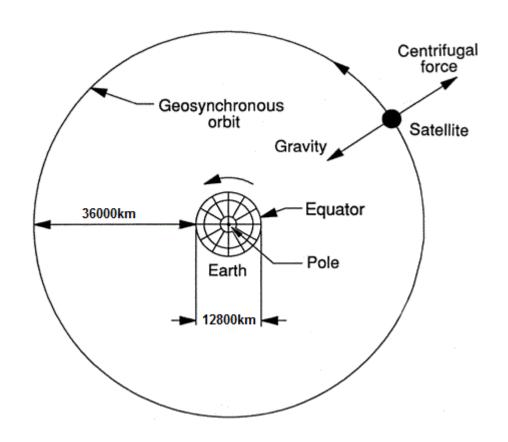


Satellite Transponder block diagram

How does Satellite stay in orbit?

Satellite stays in orbit due to the balance of two factors

- Angular Velocity
- Gravitational Pull between the Earth and the Satellite



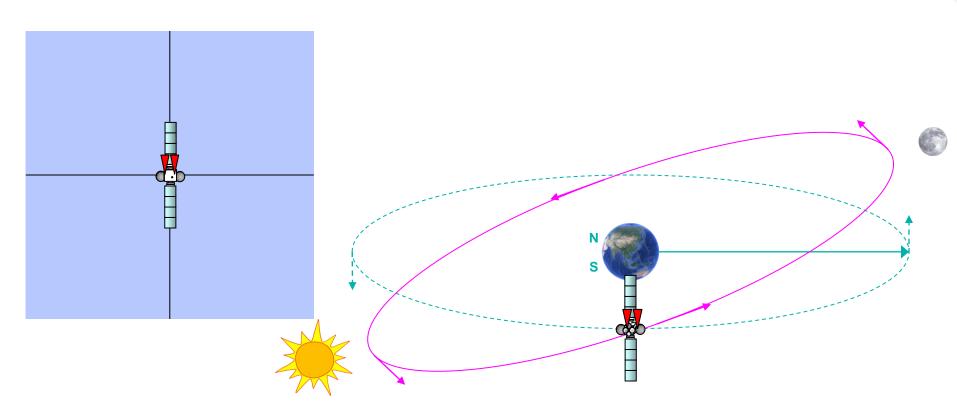


Does Satellite keep where they are Forever?

Forces act on satellite to change its orbit over time

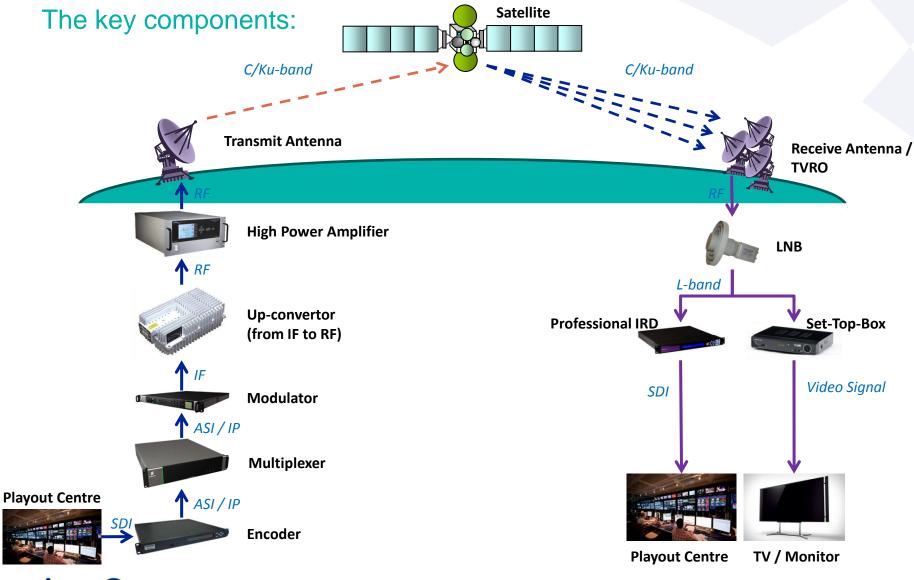
- Gravitational Pull from Sun & Moon
- Slight Asymmetries in Earth's Gravitational Field
- Solar Radiation Pressure







How to Broadcast a TV Signal through Satellite?



ASIASAT

Our Engagement with UHD

What have we done?

2014 Jan

Partnered with Cyberport HK for a UHD via Satellite live demo.

- 79Mbps
- DVB-S2, 16APSK
- MPEG-4
- 8-bit p30



2014 Aug

AsiaSat UHD project was initiated to evaluate the UHD solution. AsiaSat UHD Team was formed.

2015 Jan

Confirmed to proceed w/ **DVB-S2** and **HEVC** solution.





2015 Aug

Release the white paper – The Evolution and Impact of Ultra HD

2015 Oct

Partner with Rohde & Schwarz to launch the AsiaSat first UHD channel.

ROHDE&SCHWARZ

2014

2015

2016

2014 Jun/Jul

Supported EBU to put 3 FIFA World Cup matches (inc. Final) on AsiaSat 5

- 83Mbps
- NS3, 8PSK
- MPEG-4
- 8-bit, p60



FIFA WORLD C Brasil

EUR(O)VISION

2014 Oct

AsiaSat UHD
Research Lab was
established to
review UHD solution
from Playout,
Compression, to
Satellite Tx & Rx.

2015 Feb-May

Evaluating various off-air transcode HEVC solutions of different vendors, from encoding to decoding.

2015 Jun

Announce the launch of AsiaSat

2015 Oct 22

Officially launch

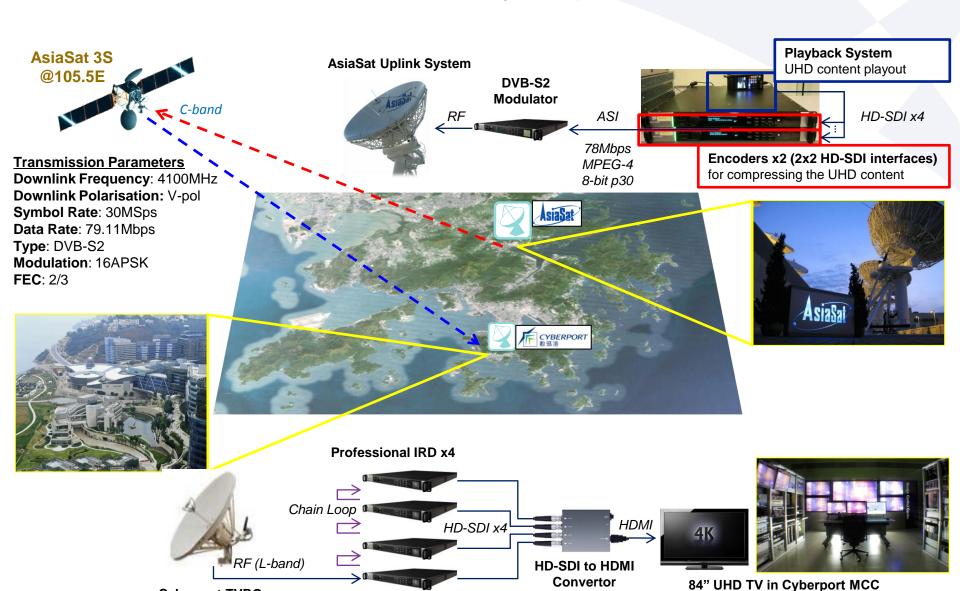
4K-SAT

with initial UHD content line up:

- 1.AsiaSat
- 2.Rohde & Schwarz
- 3. Fashion TV
- 4 Cyberport

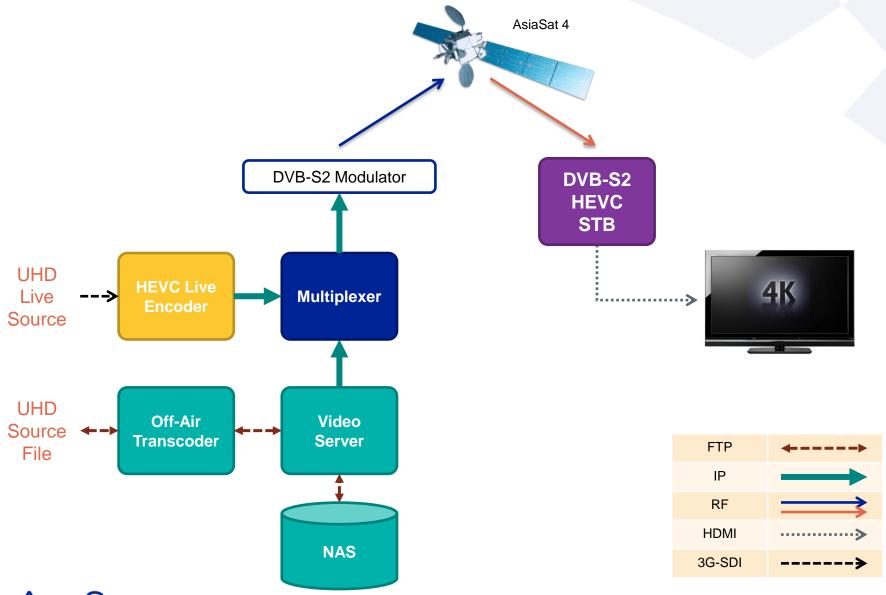


AsiaSat UHD Demo with Cyberport HK (23 Jan 2014)



Cyberport TVRO

HEVC Solution for UHD Broadcast

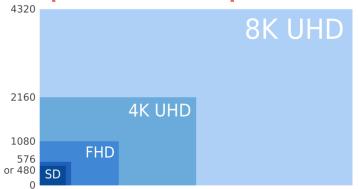


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How we see UHD?

It is a lot more than just pixels and pictures!

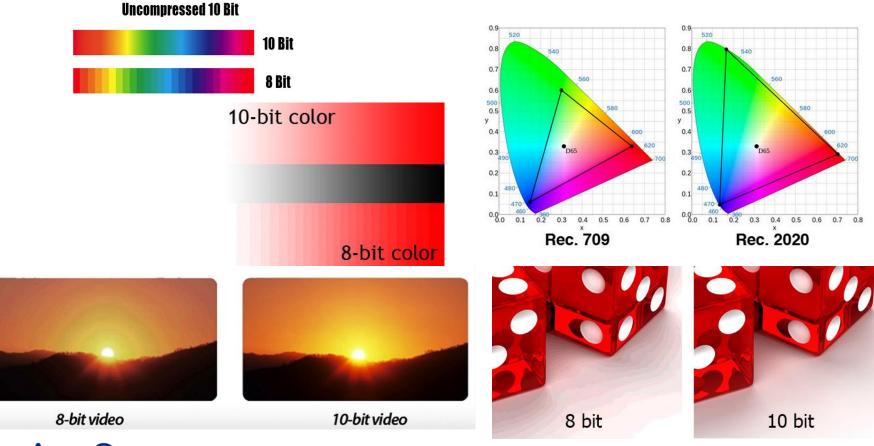
Higher Resolutions



It is a lot more than just pixels and pictures!

Higher Resolutions

Higher Colour Bit Depth



It is a lot more than just pixels and pictures!

Higher Resolutions Higher Colour Bit Depth Higher Dynamic Range

Original images



Results after processing



Simple contrast reduction





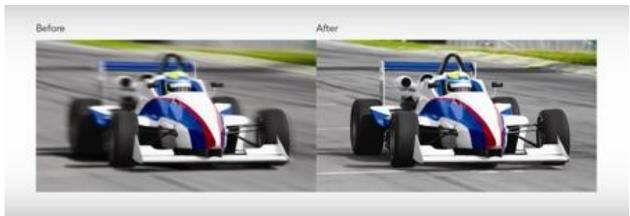




It is a lot more than just pixels and pictures!

Higher Resolutions Higher Colour Bit Depth Higher Dynamic Range **Higher Frame Rate**





It is a lot more than just pixels and pictures!

Higher Resolutions

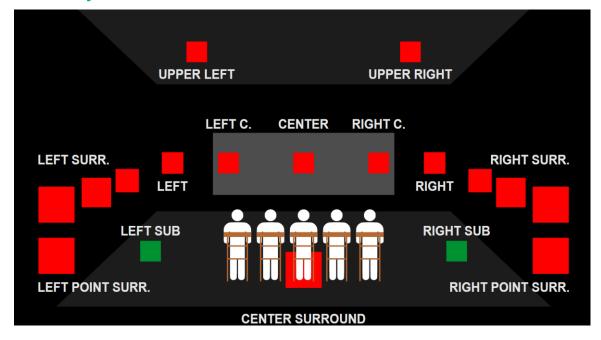
Higher Colour Bit Depth

Higher Dynamic Range

Higher Frame Rate

Significantly Enhanced Audio System

- 16.2
- 22.2



UHD Standards & Roadmap

Category	UHD-1 Phase 1	UHD-1 Phase 2	UHD-2
Deployment	2015	2018	2020
Resolution	3840x2160	3840x2160	7680x4320
Frame Rate	p50 / p60	p100 / p120	p100 / p120
Dynamic Range	HDR preferred	HDR mandatory	HDR mandatory
Colour Space	Rec.709	Rec.709 or Rec.2020	Rec.2020
Colour Sampling	4:2:0 / 4:2:2	4:2:0 / 4:2:2	4:2:0 / 4:2:2 / 4:4:4
Colour Bit Depth	10 bits	10 / 12 bits	10 / 12 / 14 bits
Video Encoding	HEVC Main 10	HEVC Main 10	HEVC Main 10
Audio Format	5.1	Beyond 5.1	Object Based
Audio Codec	Open	TBD	Next Generation Audio Codec
Viewing Angle	66 degrees	66 degrees	100 degrees
Viewing Distance	1.5H	1.5H	0.75H

UHD-1 Phase 2 UHD-2 UHD-1 Phase 1



2014











2016

2018

2020



Brasil

Requirements for Efficient UHD Satellite Transmission

Higher Satellite Throughput

Satellite Transmission Technology

DVB-S (1993)

DVB-S2 (2003) **DV3**52

DVB-S2X (2014) **DV3 S2X**

To Utilize the Spectrum Efficiently

Improvement in roll-off

New Enhanced Modulation & Coding Techniques

	DVB-S	DVB-S2	DVB-S2X
Roll-off	35%	20%	5%
Modulation	QPSK	8PSK	16APSK
No. of Bits per Hz	2	3	4
Expected			
Throughput	-	Min. 30%-40%	Min. 30%-40%
Improvement			

Advanced Compression Technology

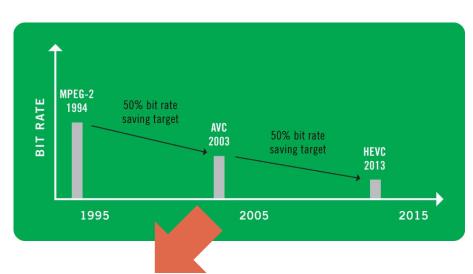
Compression Technology

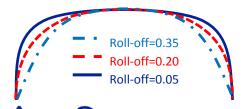
H.262 / MPEG-2 (1994)

H.264 / MPEG-4 AVC (2003)

H.265 / HEVC (2013)

Save the Bit Rate of a channel





More Bits per Hertz!

More Channels per Transponder!

Number of Channels per Transponder

		Compre	ssion	SD (p25/p30)	HD (p25/p30)	UHD (p50/p60)
	Estimated Bit Boto	H.262 / MPEG-2		3-5	-	-
	Bit Rate (Mbps) ¹	H.264 / MPEG-4 AVC		2 – 3	8 – 10	75 – 85
		H.265 / HEVC		-	4 – 5	15 – 25
	Satellite Transmission ²	Carrier Data Rate	Target TVRO Size ³	SD (p25/p30)	HD (p25/p30)	UHD (p50/p60)
	DVB-S QPSK FEC 3/4	38Mbps	2.4m+	7 – 12 channels in MPEG-2	4 – 5 channels in MPEG-4	-
	DVB-S2 8PSK FEC 5/6	72Mbps	2.4m+	24+ channels in MPEG-4	7 – 9 channels in MPEG-4 14 – 18 channels in HEVC	2 – 5 channels in HEVC
	DVB-S2 16APSK FEC 2/3	79Mbps	3m+	-	7 – 9 channels in MPEG-4 15 – 19 channels in HEVC	1 channel in MPEG-4 3 – 5 channels in HEVC
	DVB-S2X 16APSK FEC 114/180	83Mbps	3m+	-	8 – 10 channels in MPEG-4 16 – 20 channels in HEVC	1 channel in MPEG-4 3 – 5 channels in HEVC
	DVB-S2X 16APSK FEC 135/180	99Mbps	4m+	-	9 – 12 channels in MPEG-4 19 – 24 channels in HEVC	1 channel in MPEG-4 3 – 6 channels in HEVC

Assumptions:

- 1. Estimated Bit Rate range is for reference only.
- 2. Symbol Rate: 27.5MSps (DVB-S, 35% roll off); 30.0MSps (DVB-S2, 20% roll off); 34.285MSps (ĎVB-S2X, 5% roll off)
- 3. TVRO size at beam centre region in C-band.



UHD Challenges

UHD Standards => high throughput requirement!

- Much more details (High Resolution & High Colour Space)
- Much better viewing experience (High Frame Rate & High DR)

Cost of making the UHD content, expensive!

- Limited UHD studios available
- UHD recording equipment, most are up to p25 only
- Editing at p50 or p60 takes a long time

Evolution of SDI

UHD-SDI, Electrical or Optical Physical Layer?

UHD storage file format is to be finalized with HEVC enable

- The industry has not yet fixed the UHD source file format
- Aim at reducing storage size
- Existing formats are all in MPEG-4 compression
- Apple ProRes 50mins UHD p60 clip need 700GB storage! (14GB/min)

Spectrum/Bandwidth limited in Terrestrial / Satellite

Occupied by mobile applications



End to End UHD

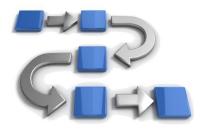
What needs to be upgraded besides the TV set?



Studio

Studio Interconnection Standards

- HD p50 needs 3Gbps
- 3G-SDI cable support up to 3Gbps
- UHD 1 p60 needs 10.5 Gbps,
- 4x 3G-SDI for UHD 1 at p60
- UHD 2 will need multiple 10 Gbps or over 100 Gbps
- Change of Physical Layer for UHD?
 - Electrical (Coaxial or Ethernet) or
 - Optical (Multimode Fibre)



Workflows

Compression Codec



Transitional workflows

- UHD & 4K production formats (ProRes, DPX, XAVC, etc.).
- Needs to support existing HD and UHD post production workflows and conversion.
- **UHD** Recording equipment

Domestic interconnection standards

- HDMI (ver. 1.4) => 4K p30
- HDMI (ver. 2.0) => UHD-1 p60

Domestic

Broadcast standards Spectrum

Video and Audio Codec Development

The higher bitrate of **UHD TV development** needs increased performance from Codecs and compression algorithms

CV352

Broadcast standards

UHD for Satellite, Cable, Terrestrial transmission and Internet connections.

Spectrum

Spectrum is limited in Terrestrial / Satellite





ASIASAT

AsiaSat UHD Platform

AsiaSat UHD Platform

Satellite

AsiaSat 4 @ 122 E

Transponder

A4-C13H

Downlink Frequency

• 4120MHz

Downlink Polarization

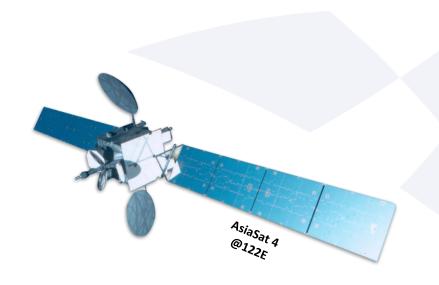
Horizontal

Carrier Parameters

- DVB-S2
- 8PSK, FEC 5/6
- 29.72MSps

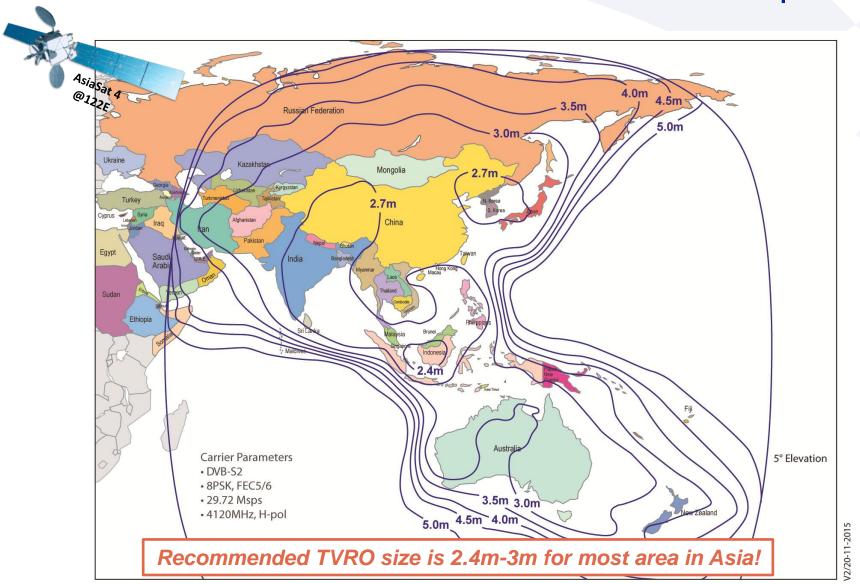
Max. Throughput

- 71.99Mbps
- for 3-5 UHD channels with HEVC compression





A4-C13H DVB-S2 MCPC Platform TVRO Map





ASIASAT

Conclusions



Conclusions

More UHD contents are required to push UHD broadcasting!

AsiaSat is the advocate for UHD broadcasting.

We are READY to support your UHD development in both Full Time and Occasional applications.

We give our best supports on both commercial and technical aspects on UHD trial via satellite.

Please get in touch with our people for more details!

AsiaSat 4K-SAT



Thank You

