



Evolution of Broadband Satellite Architecture to Full On-Board Processing System

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Presentation Outline

- **About Nortel Networks**
- **Market Dynamics**
- **Role of Satellite**
- **Evolution vs. Revolution**
- **Satellite Multimedia Evolution Path**
- **Summary**

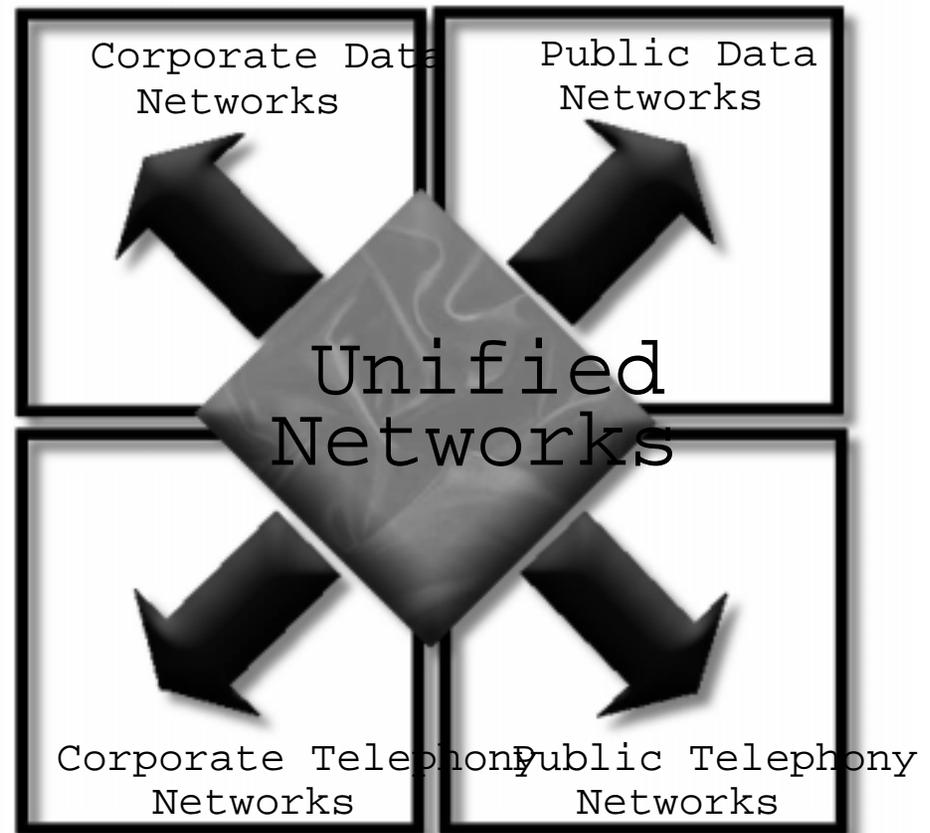
Corporate Profile

- **Nortel Networks works with customers worldwide to design, build, and deliver telephony and IP-optimized networks.**
- **Customers include:**
 - public and private enterprises and institutions;
 - Internet service providers;
 - local, long-distance, cellular & PCS communications companies;
 - cable television carriers;
 - satellite operators; and
 - utilities
- **Focused on superior value for the customer**

The Unified Network Brings It All Together

Unified Network defined:

- **Brings together the world's disparate telephony and data networks**
- **Optimized for both service providers and enterprise customers**
- **Significantly reduces network costs and enables the delivery of new services**



Dynamics of Broadband Access Market

- **Pent up Demand for xDSL, Cable Modem, and LMDS**
 - Operators: GTE, NorthPoint, Metricom, Advanced Radio Telecom, Teligent, WinStar, ...
 - Manufacturers: Nortel Networks, Lucent, Alcatel, Intel, Broadcom, Copper Mountain, Newbridge Networks, ...
- **Large Carriers Acquiring Cable Companies to Provide Broadband Access**
 - AT&T buy out of Media One and TCI
- **ISPs and New Operators Looking to Alternate Means of Providing Access to Users**
 - AOL Investment in SpaceWay & DirecPC for Satellite Access
 - Teligent and WinStar using LMDS
 - Utility Companies using power lines

Satellites Traditional Role

- **Original use for point to point TV distribution (Telstar)**
- **Evolved into trans oceanic telephony trunking (Intelsat)**
- **Step out into thin route telephony (Spade and Domsats)**

Satellites in Broadcast

- **Satellites always have been good at broadcast (wide area coverage)**
- **First application was for narrow band messaging**
- **Lower cost ground segment invoked a DTH role and a data broadcast role**
- **Data broadcast (Equatorial) in C Band preceeded two way VSATs in Ku Band**

Direct-to-Home

- **Key element is the availability of low cost receivers in the home unit**
- **RF technology benefited from standards in EIRP from the satellite driving a standard receiver package**
- **Analogue broadcasts were not susceptible to diverging standards. Used existing TV standards**
- **Introduction of digital TV drove the need for a standard**

Digital TV

- **First roll out in North America used a proprietary technology (Hughes Direct TV)**
- **Europeans were more active in promoting a common standard DVB/MPEG2 (SES Astra)**
- **North Americans now realising the benefit of this standard (EchoStar, Express-Vu)**
- **A manufacturing community exists in support of DVB/MPEG (Philips et al)**

Two Way VSATs

- **Takes advantage of the wide area coverage**
- **Often bundled with a business TV application.**
- **Some benefits from a standardised RF system.**
 - Standard satellite EIRP and interference environment (1.8m package)
- **Suffered from a lack of a digital standard**
 - Proprietary FEC coding, modulation, MAC layer and transmission rates

Multimedia Satcom

(Revolution or Evolution)

Revolution

- **Much hype from the revolutionaries (Teledesic, Celestri, Skybridge, Astrolink)**
- **Revolutionary in orbits, technology, cost models or investment needs**
- **Rationale based on lower delay, increased capacity, applications (mesh) or combinations of these.**
- **Clear role in the future for LEO based overlays delivering symmetrical bandwidth for highly interactive applications. Also attractive for 3rd generation mobile (FPLMTS)**

Multimedia Satcom

(Revolution or Evolution)

But

- **Ignores the role of Regional Satellite Systems**
- **Doesn't fit the profile of early applications (high assymetry, multicast)**
- **Promotes proprietary air interfaces**
- **Ignores the synergy with existing Digital Broadcast system**
- **Carries a heavy negative cash flow prior to any revenue production.**

Multimedia Satcom

(Revolution or Evolution)

Evolution

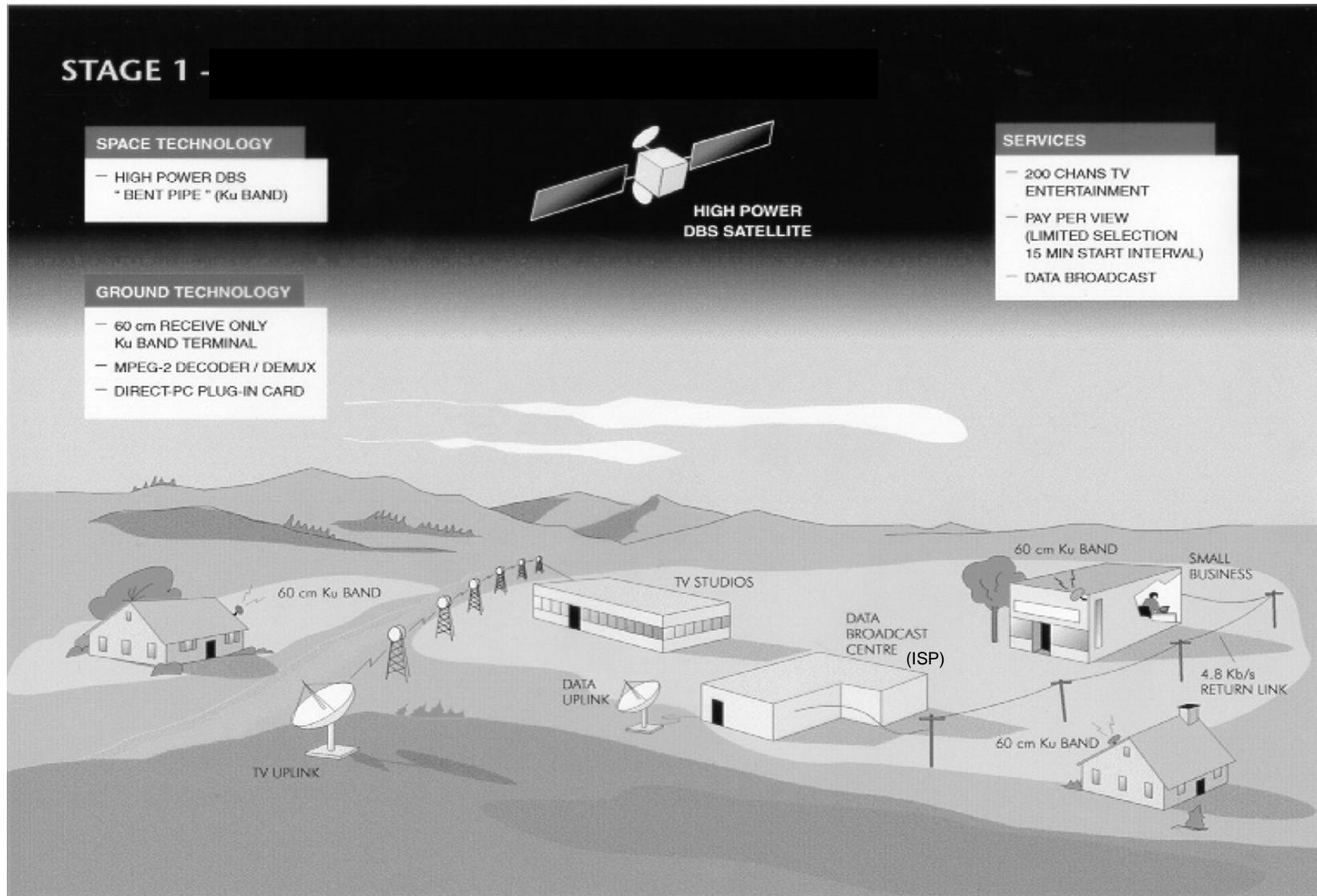
- **Builds on existing broadcast standards**
- **Evolves incrementally with greater sophistication at each stage**
- **Incremental to current DBS infrastructure**
- **Builds on Direct to Home consumer equipment**
- **Creates a new market community based on standards that converge broadcast with two way communications**
- **Services the assymetrical and host based application areas.**
- **A natural access to the Internet**
- **Complementary to future LEO based broadband systems**

Service Evolution Path

5 Major Steps

- **DirecPC/Astra-Net (1997)**
- **Advanced Return Channel System (ARCS) with Ka Band piggy back payload (1999)**
- **ARCS On Board Multiplex with limited downlink flexibility (2001)**
- **Fully switch OBP system (2002)**
- **LEO Overlay (2003-2004)**

Stage 1



Stage 2

STAGE 2 -

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

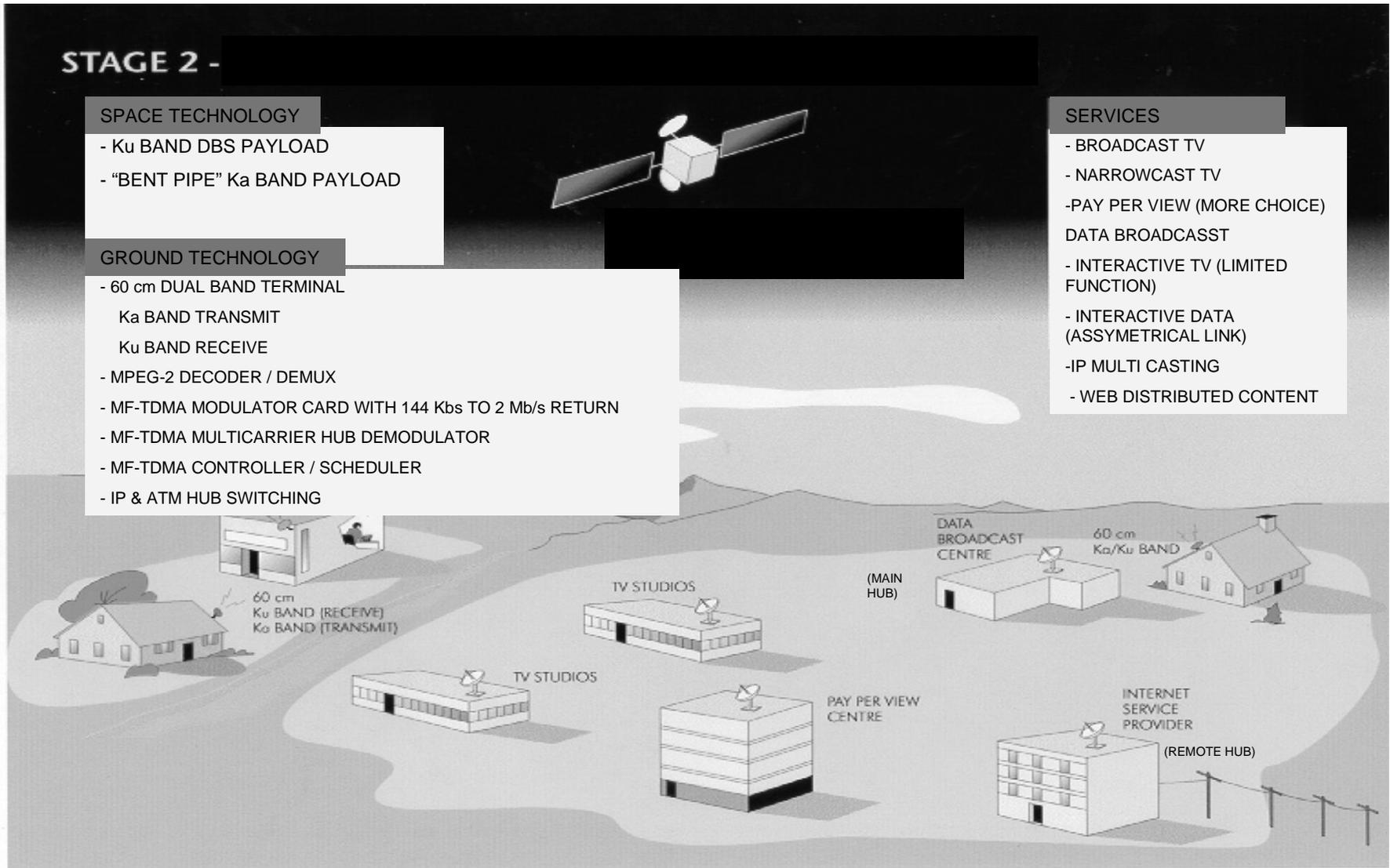
- Ku BAND DBS PAYLOAD
- "BENT PIPE" Ka BAND PAYLOAD

GROUND TECHNOLOGY

- 60 cm DUAL BAND TERMINAL
 - Ka BAND TRANSMIT
 - Ku BAND RECEIVE
- MPEG-2 DECODER / DEMUX
- MF-TDMA MODULATOR CARD WITH 144 Kbs TO 2 Mb/s RETURN
- MF-TDMA MULTICARRIER HUB DEMODULATOR
- MF-TDMA CONTROLLER / SCHEDULER
- IP & ATM HUB SWITCHING

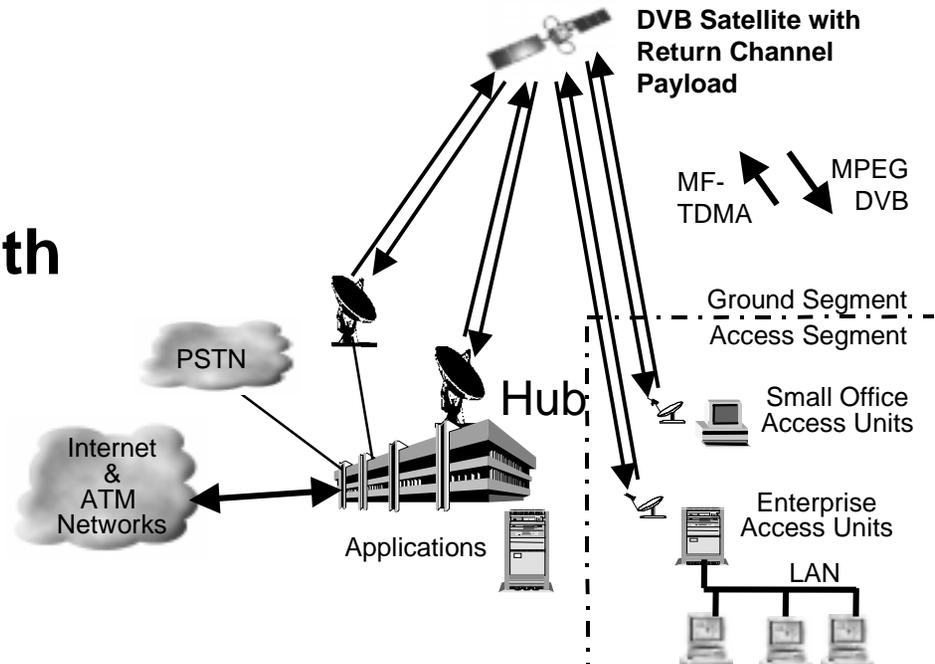
SERVICES

- BROADCAST TV
- NARROWCAST TV
- PAY PER VIEW (MORE CHOICE)
- DATA BROADCASTS
- INTERACTIVE TV (LIMITED FUNCTION)
- INTERACTIVE DATA (ASYMMETRICAL LINK)
- IP MULTI CASTING
- WEB DISTRIBUTED CONTENT



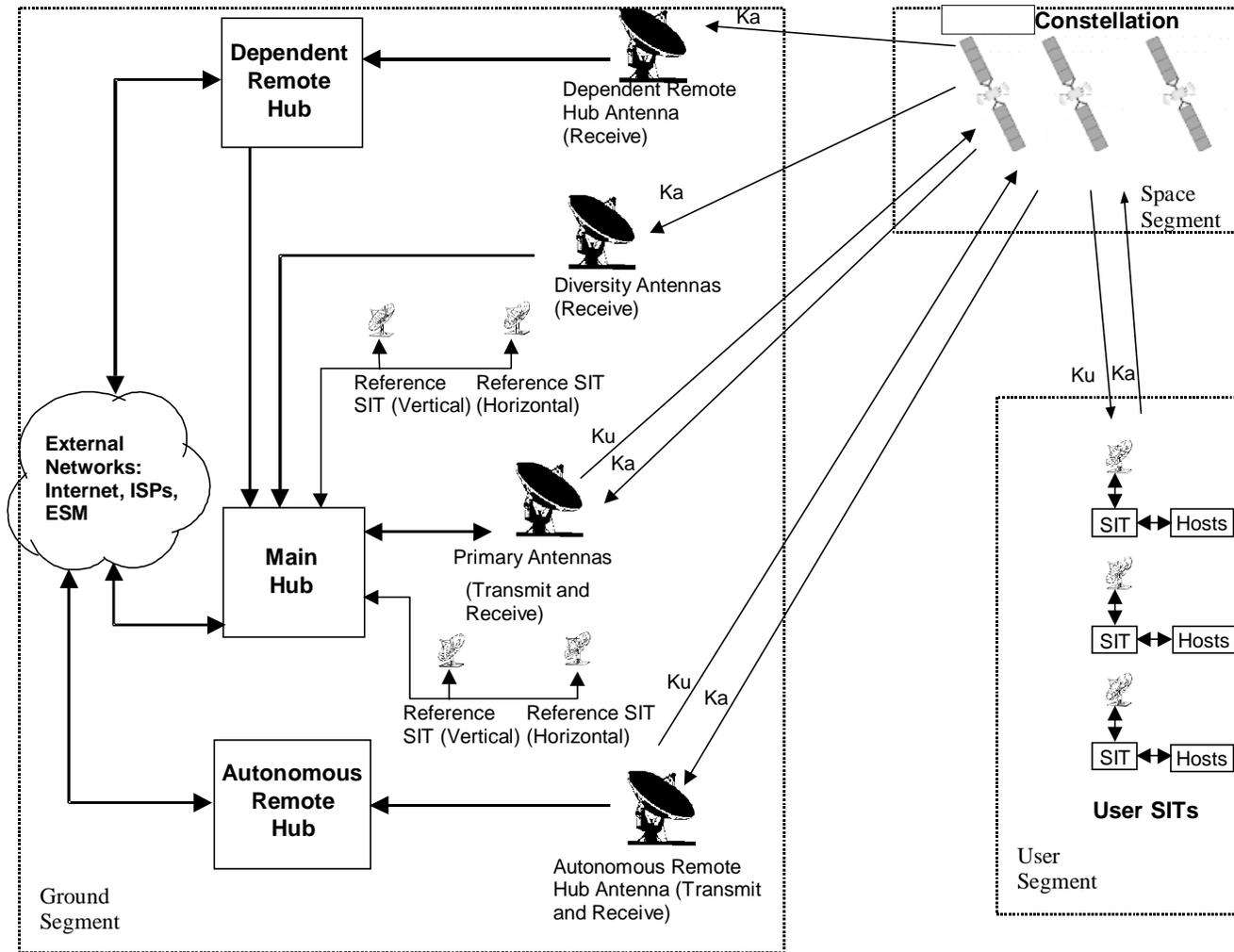
Advanced Return Channel Systems

- **Asymmetric broadband service across a region**
 - 38 Mbps to user
 - 2 Mbps from user
- **Cost-effective access with small dish size**
- **Application-oriented architecture**
- **Open system design**



Superior approach to provide
broadband services for regional
satellite operators & broadcasters

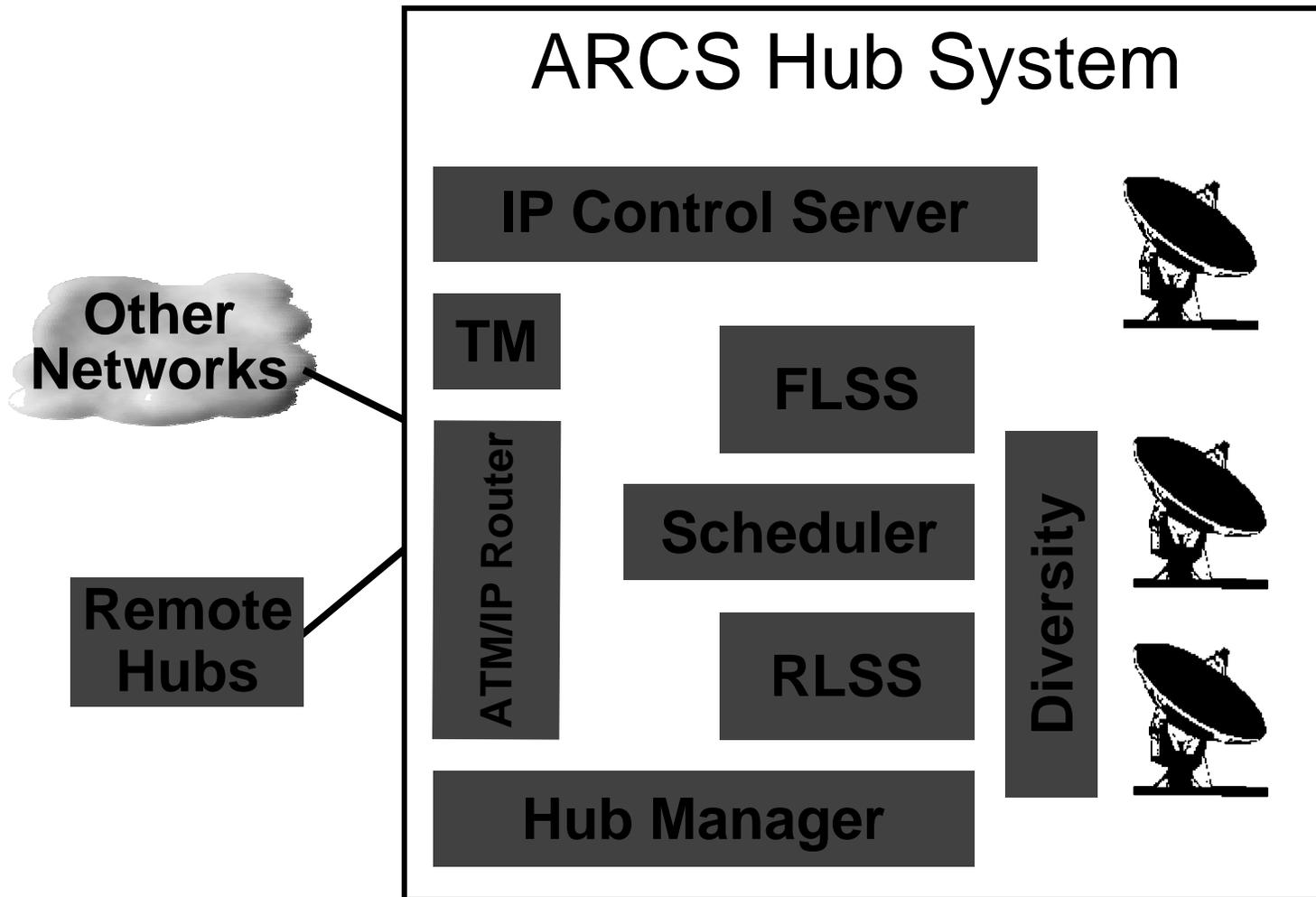
System Architecture Overview



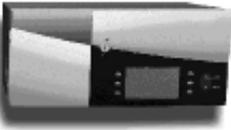
ARCS Features

- **IP Access Network**
- **Bandwidth-on-demand**
- **IP Multicast**
 - Efficient
 - Reliable
- **Secure Access**
- **Redundancy: Carrier Grade**
- **High Capacity**
- **Low Cost Terminals**
- **Evolution to IP-QoS and ATM**

Return Channel Hub Elements

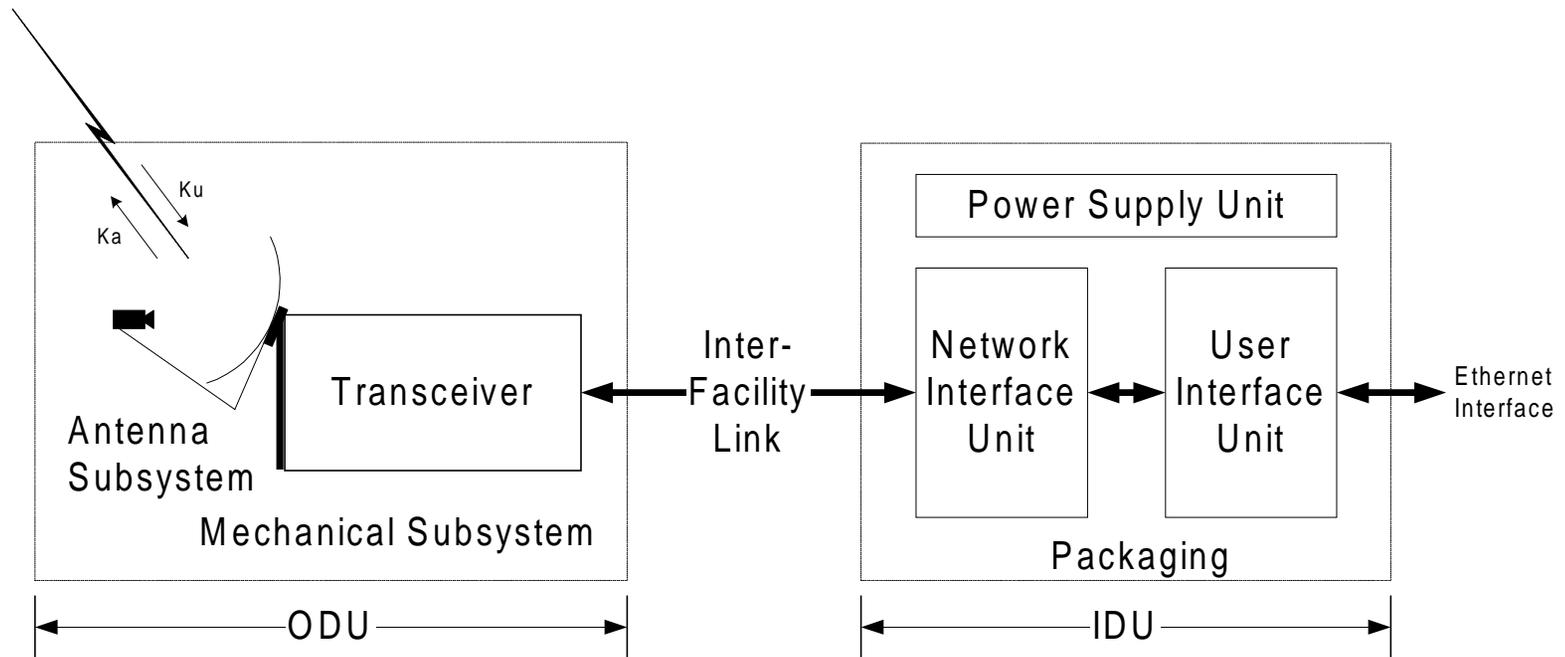


ARCS Access Portfolio

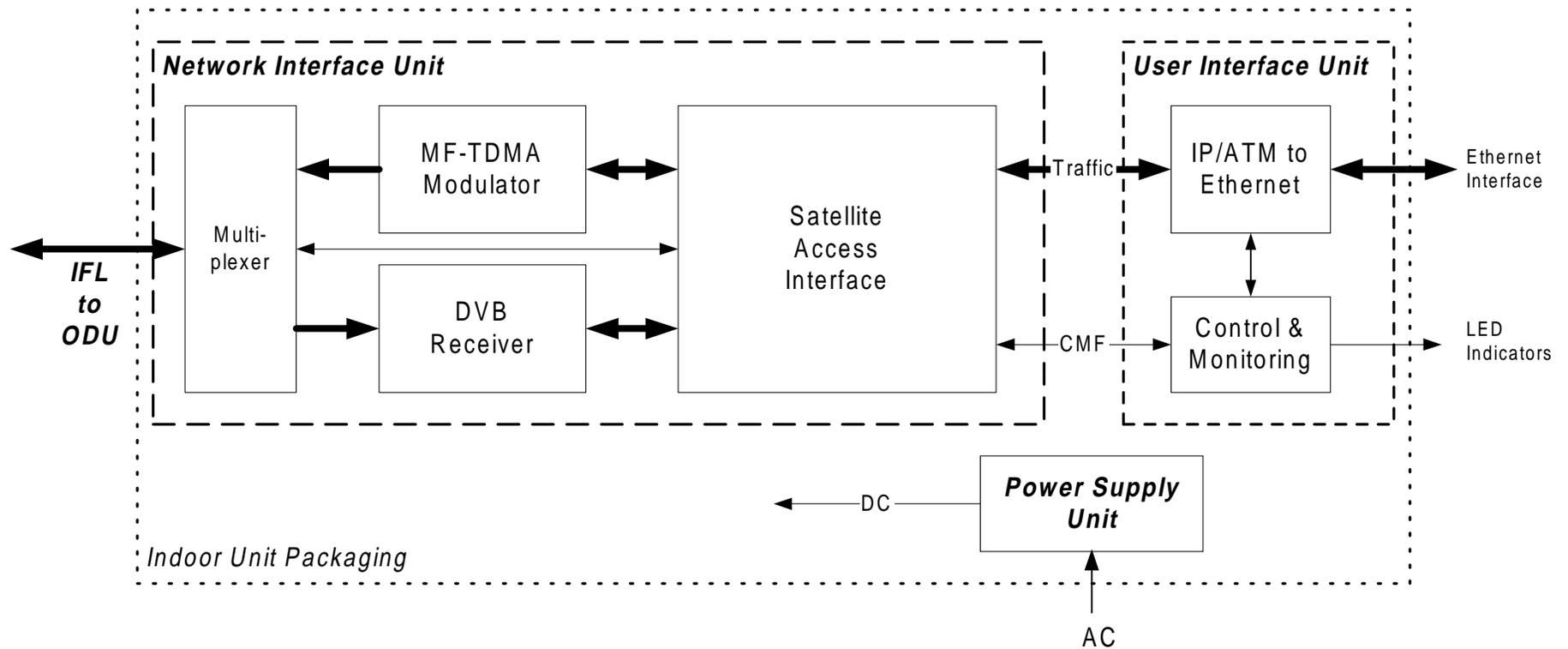
 <p>0.6 m</p>	<p>150 Kbps</p>  <p>38 Mbps</p>	 <p>190 mm</p>	<p>10BaseT</p>
 <p>0.9 m</p>	<p>380 Kbps</p>  <p>38 Mbps</p>	 <p>270 mm</p>	<p>10BaseT</p>
 <p>1.2 m</p>	<p>2048 Kbps</p>  <p>38 Mbps</p>	 <p>400 mm</p>	<p>10BaseT</p>

- High reliability, high performance enterprise full portfolio
- Totally new price performance paradigm relative to VSAT - competitive with ANY terrestrial solution
- Minimal "out of the box" assembly and configuration facilitates broad deployment
- Unobtrusive antenna designs lower community resistance

Satellite Interactive Terminals (SIT)



Indoor Unit Block Diagram



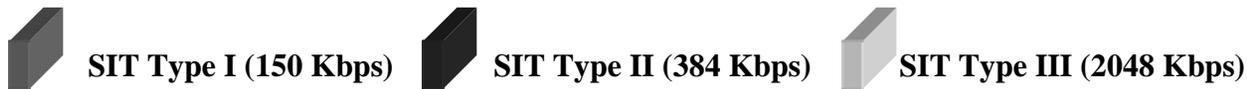
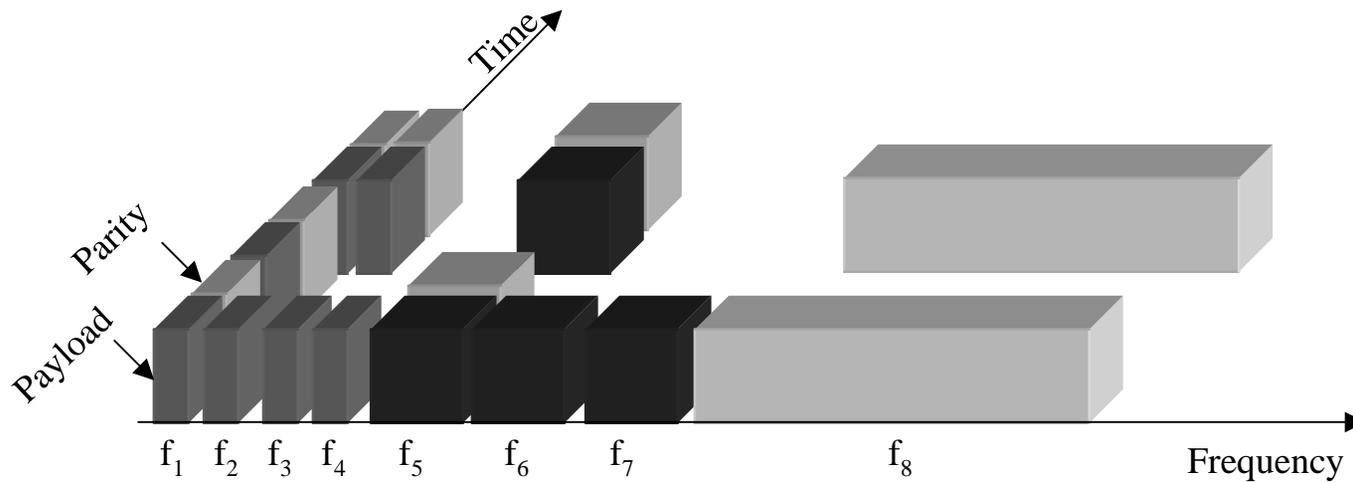
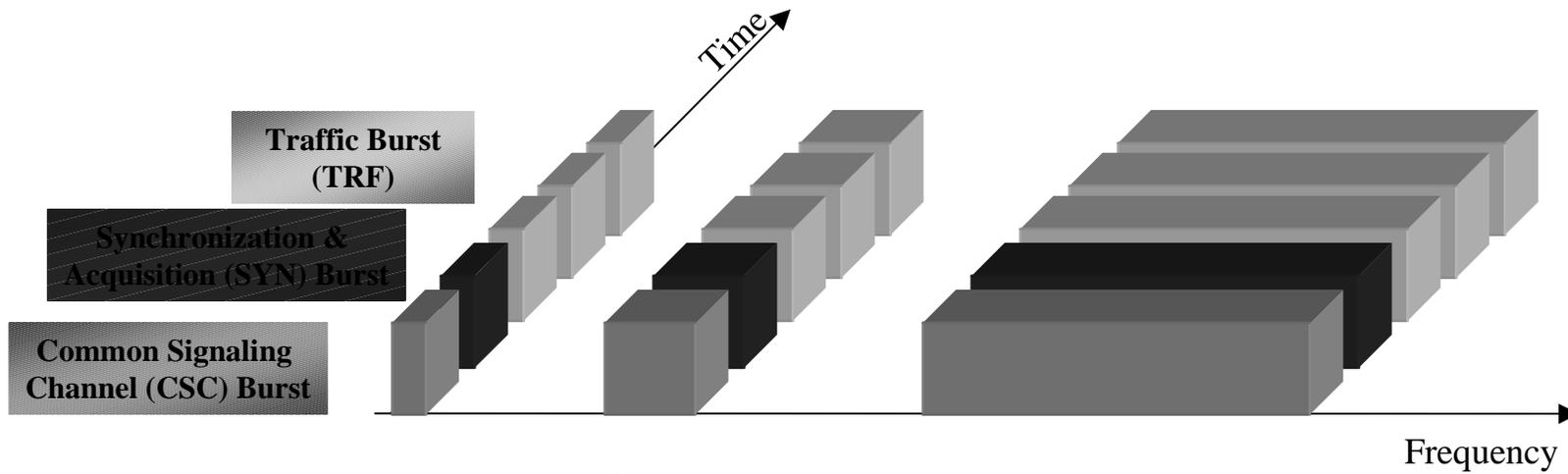
ARCS Air Interface Standardization

- **Satellite Return Channel air-interface specifications are under standardization at the ETSI-DVB (Digital Video Broadcasting) group, DVB-RCS Ad-Hoc Group.**
- **The baseline for the proposed standard is the RCS air-interface specification developed by ESA/ESTEC group (Eutelsat, Hispasat, Telenor, Telesat, Teracom, SES-Astra).**
- **The DVB-RCS Ad-Hoc Group is chaired by Nortel Networks and the vice-chair is from Philips**

Air Interface: Return Link

- **Multiple Access: MF-TDMA**
- **Modulation and Channel Coding: Quadrature Phase Shift Key (QPSK) modulation with a combination of concatenated channel coding (an inner convolutional coding with various encoding rates and an outer Reed-Solomon Forward Error Correcting (FEC) coding)**
- **Medium Access Control (MAC) Scheme: CF-DAMA (Combined Free – Demand Access Multiple Assignment)**
- **Burst Structure: Typical bursts will be composed of up to 4 cells with fixed cell size of 53 bytes (Migration to ATM in the future)**

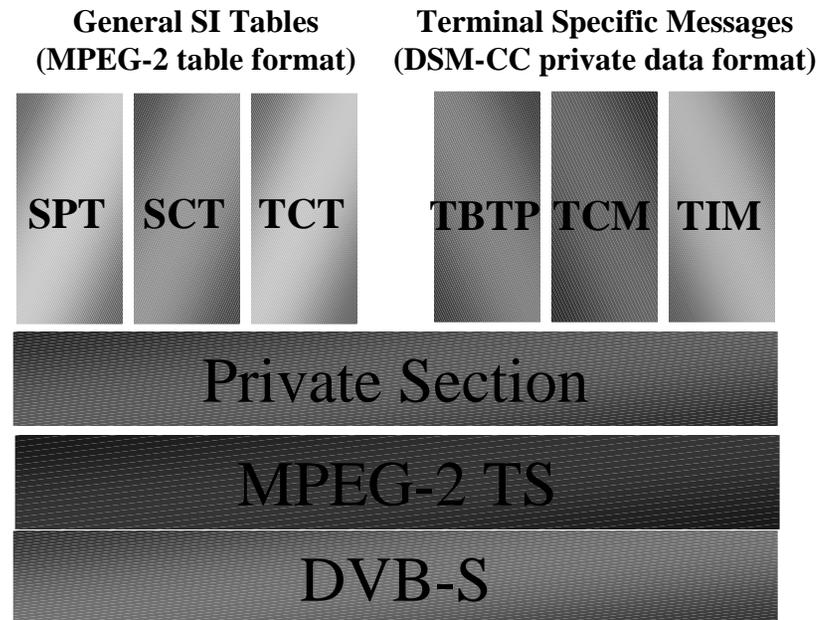
Air Interface: Return Link (MF - TDMA)



Air Interface: Forward Link

- **Standard IP & ATM over DVB**
 - **ETSI EN 301 192: Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); DVB specification for data broadcasting, 1998**
- **The Forward Link carries a multiplex of ARCS traffic and signaling.**
- **Includes Service Information (SI) to describe all streams on the forward link.**

Forward Path Signaling Protocol Stack



SPT: Satellite Position Table

SCT: Superframe Composition Table

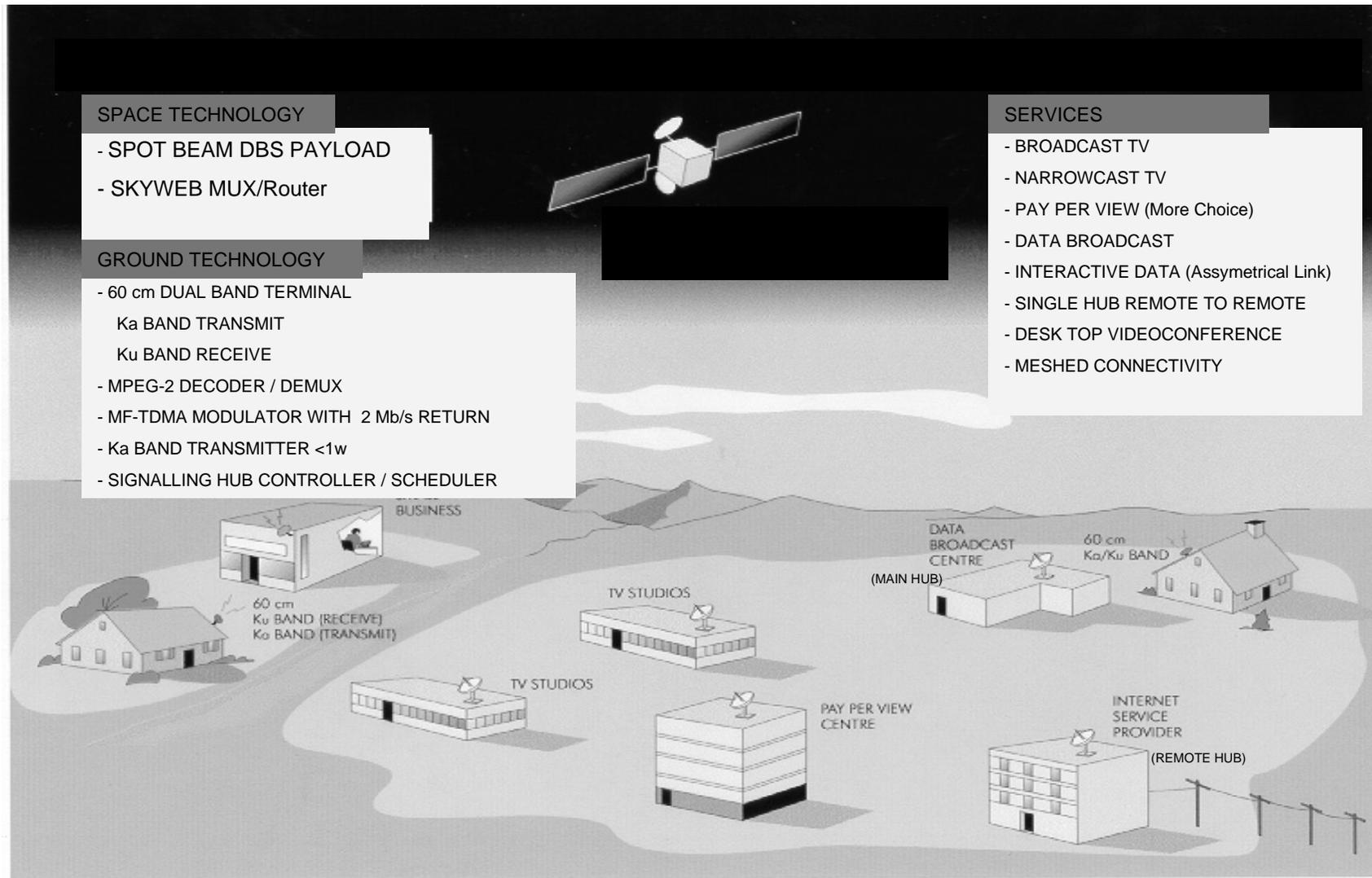
TCT: Time-Slot Composition Table

TBTP: Terminal Burst Time Plan

TCM: Terminal Correction Message

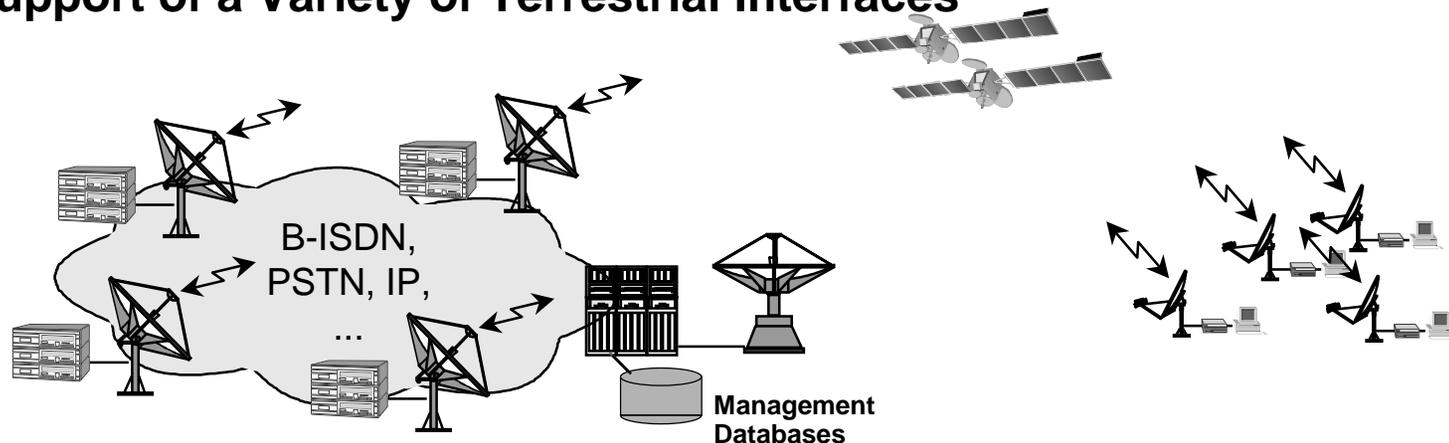
TIM: Terminal Information Message

Stage 3



Architectural Attributes

- **Two Tiered Resource Management**
 - Centralized Resource Allocation at NCC
 - Distributed Real Time Resource Management (CAC, MAC, BOD) at Gateways
- **Support of Least Cost Routing between CPEs and Gateways**
- **Centralized Subscriber Management Functions**
 - Billing, Authentication, Registration
- **Service Transportability (Virtual Home Environment)**
- **Support of Lawful Interception**
- **Support of a Variety of Terrestrial Interfaces**



Communications services

- **Connectivity :**

- CPE <--> Gateway : single hop, full beam-to-beam connectivity (least cost routing)
- CPE <--> CPE : double hop, full beam-to-beam connectivity
- Gateway <--> Gateway : terrestrial (if needed)
- NCC <--> Gateway : terrestrial inter-CC network
- NCC <--> CPE : via Gateway

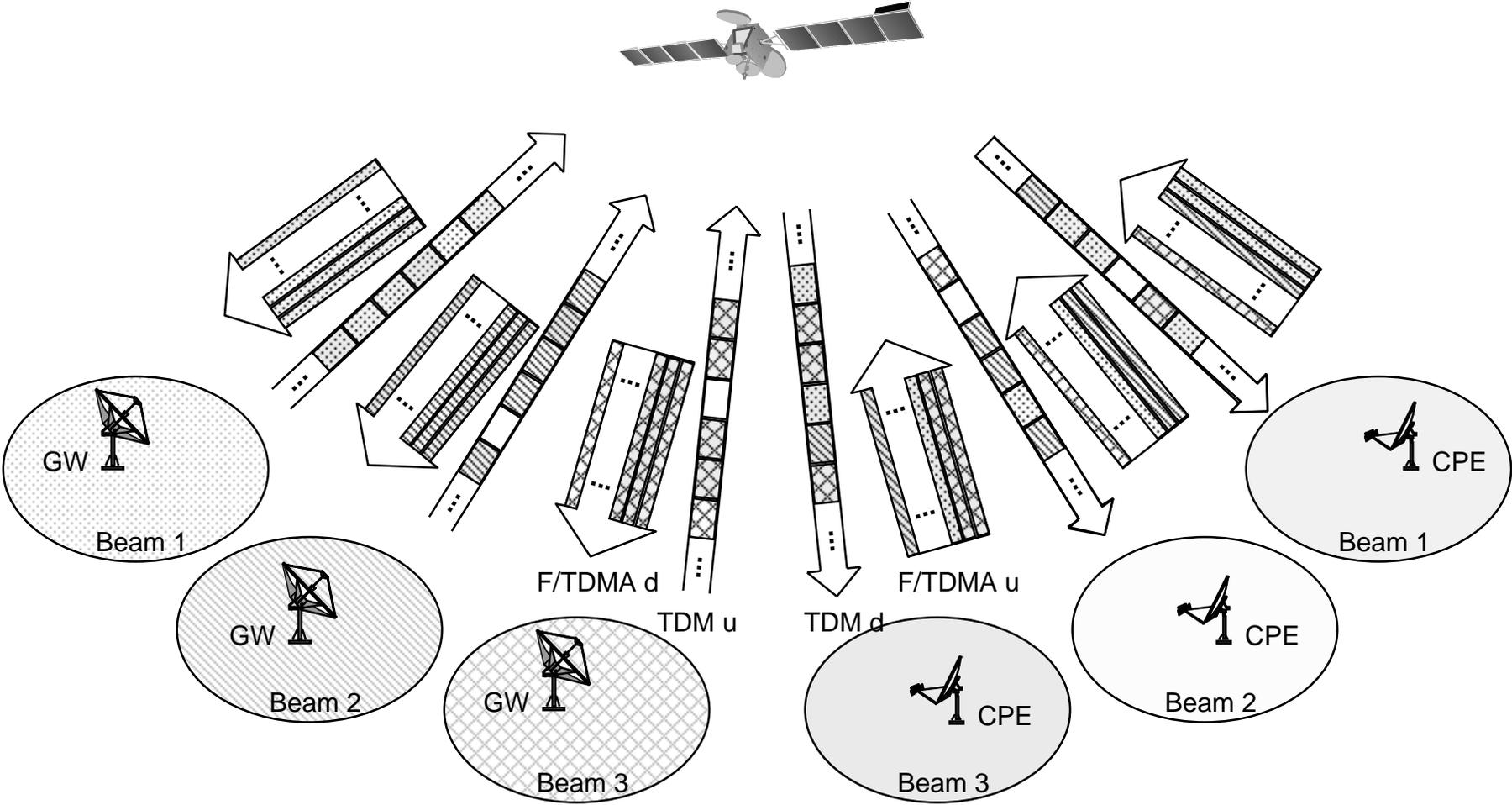
- **Quality of Service :**

- ATM class 1, BER : 1×10^{-10}
- Availability : 99.5 %, call blocking : 1 to 3 %

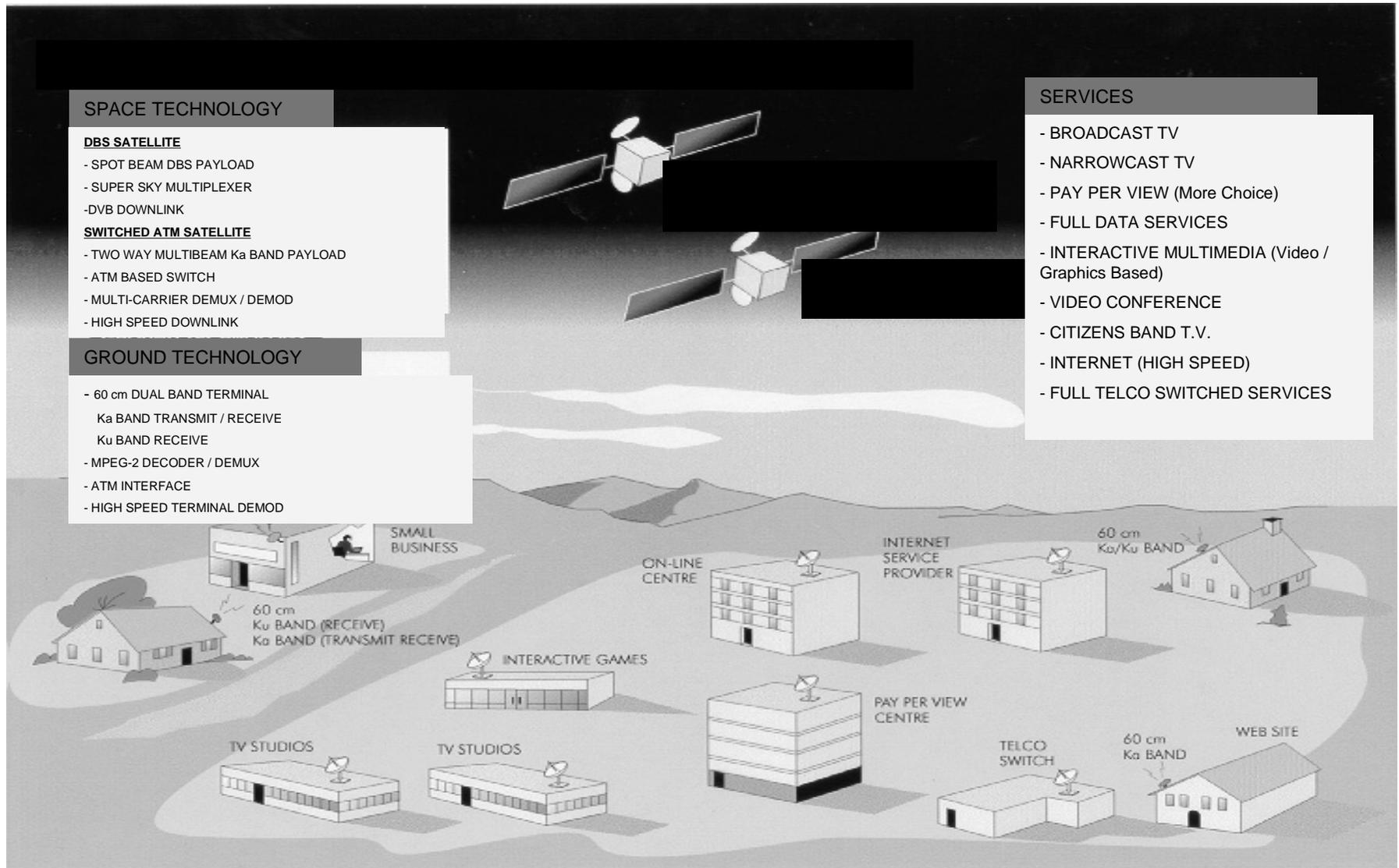
- **Services :**

- ATM
- IP
- IP multicast

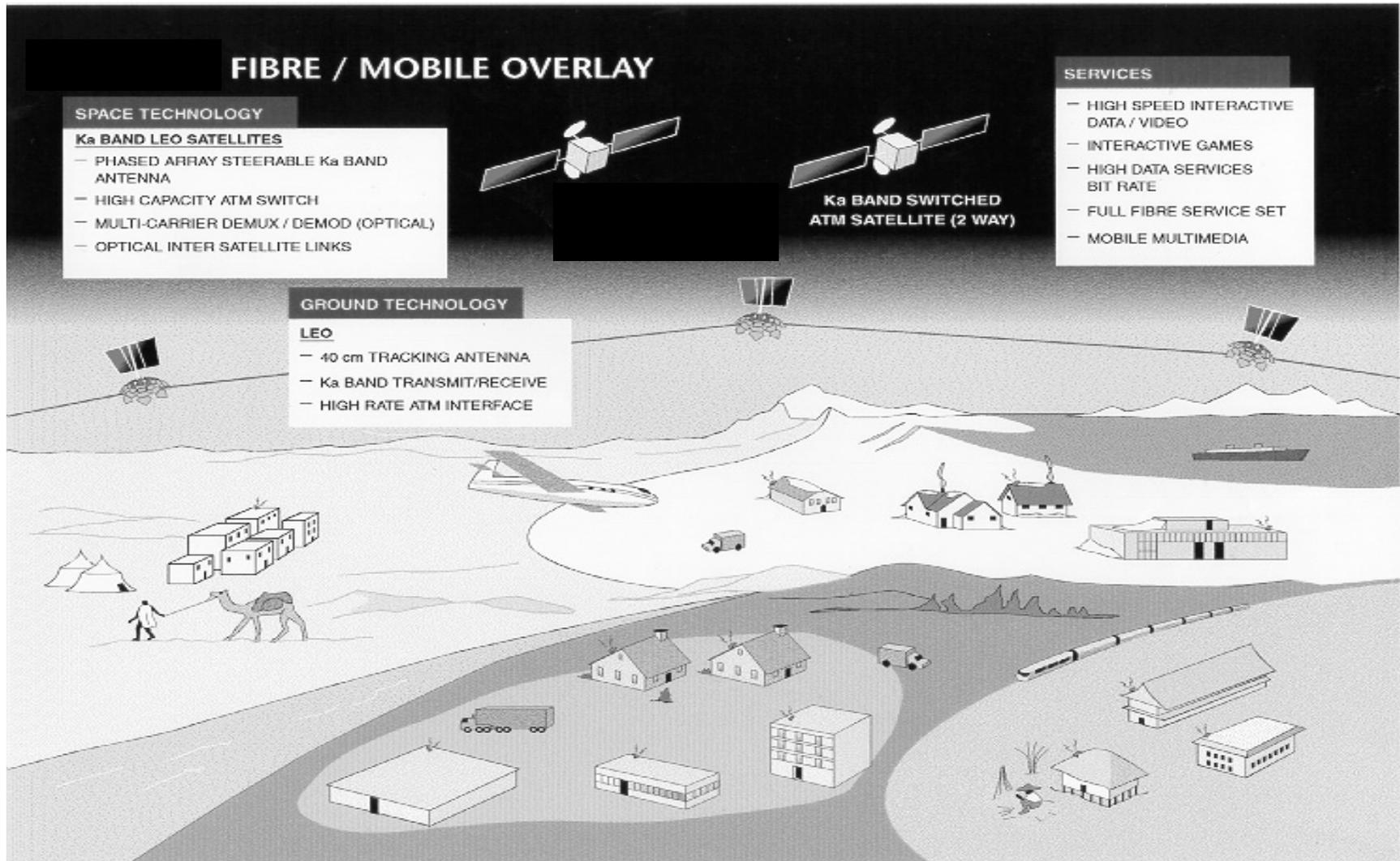
Air interface



Stage 4



Stage 5



Summary

- **Demand for Broadband Access**
- **Satellite as another Alternate Access Vehicle**
- **Ambiguity in Market Place**
 - Reduce investment requirements
- **Technical Glitches in Recent Mobile Systems**
 - Simplicity the key
- **Commercial Problems of Recent Satellite Programs**
 - Avoiding premature obsolescence
- **Evolutionary and Standards-based Approach to Broadband Multimedia via Satellite Most Appropriate Technique for Cost and Time-to-Market**