



Opportunity Solution and Business



## OSB at a glance

- Founded in August 2007.
- Headquarter in Hanoi and 2 branches in Ho Chi Minh City and VungTau
- Joint venture company in Myanmar (Satcom Business)
- Working in Satcom industry as
  - System Integrator
  - VSAT Service Operator (Licensed in Vietnam)

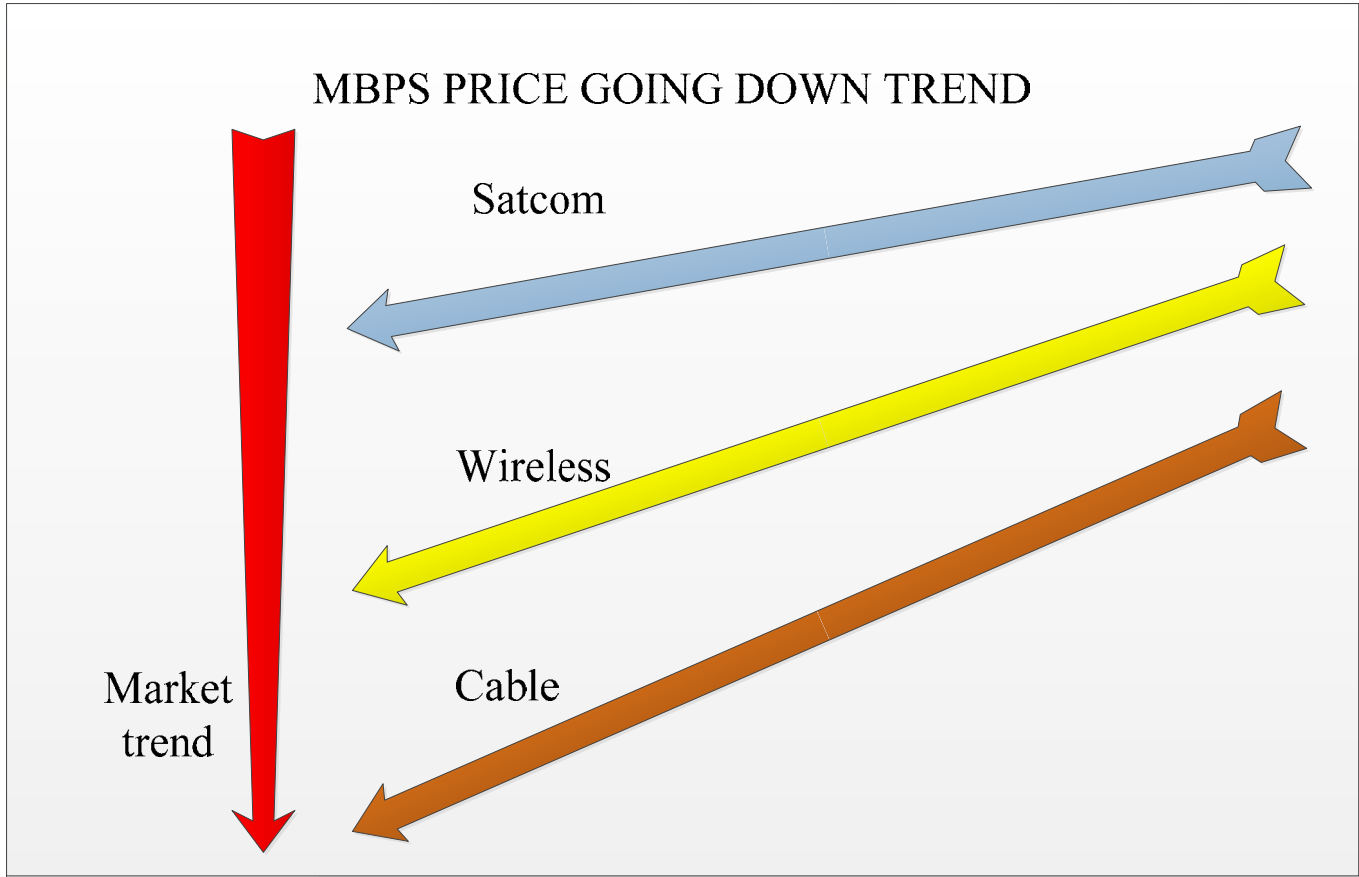
Challenges in the Satcom Market

New Technologies & Applications

Questions and Discussion



# CHALLENGES IN THE SATCOM MARKET





<b>Market demand</b>	<b>Limitation of Satcom</b>
High Speeds and High Volumes Data	High cost
Terminal toward personal perspective	Terminal size bigger than others
Real time and multimedia Applications	High latency
Increasing demand for services and application	Exhausted of resources (Orbit slot/ Spectrum)

# Challenges

## What Happens in an Internet Minute?



## And Future Growth is Staggering





## Broadcasting sector?

- SD TV is changing to HDTV and UHD TV.
- 3D TV starting in demand.
- Interactive TV needed.
- Mobility in favor.





# NEW TECHNOLOGIES & APPLICATIONS



## Satcom responses to Market by improving Technologies

1. Higher bandwidth efficiency
2. Lower latency
3. Smaller terminal
4. Enrich resources



## 1. Higher bandwidth efficiency

- High modulation scheme
- Carrier in carrier

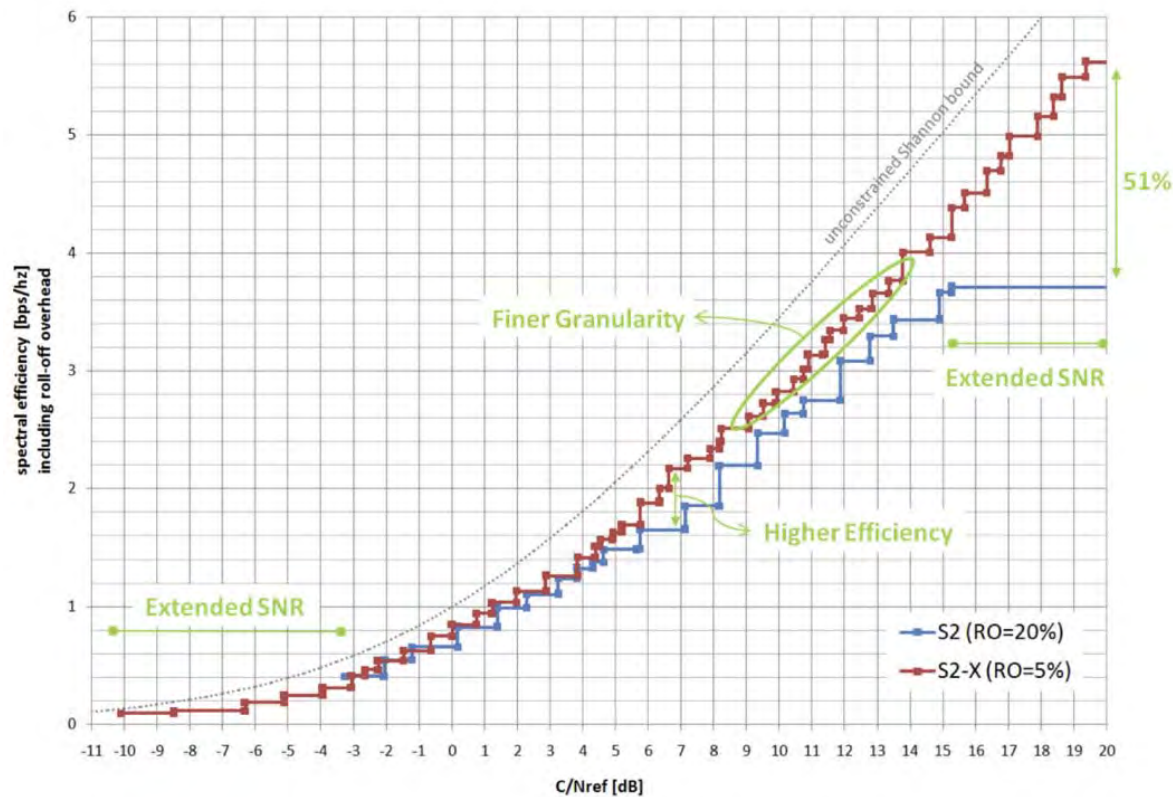


## High modulation scheme

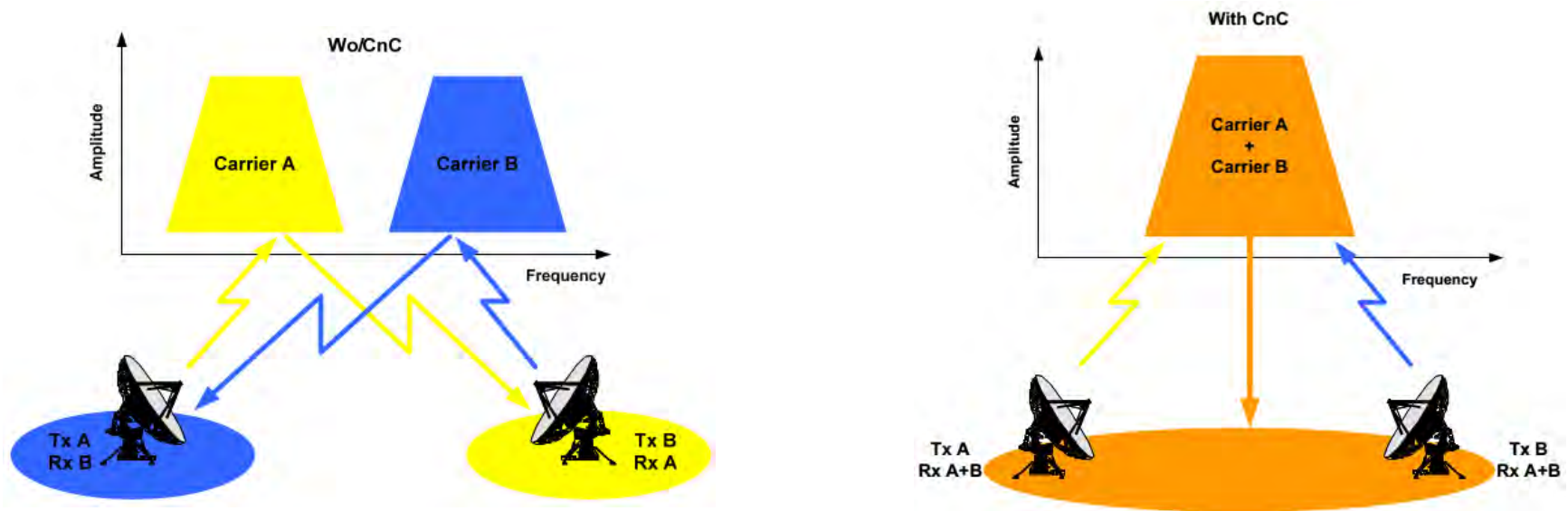
- Lower roll-offs (5%, 10%, 15%)
- High modulation scheme (adding 64, 128 and 256APSK)
- Adaptive Coding and Modulation (ACM)



## High modulation scheme: efficiency gains up to 51%



# Carrier in Carrier



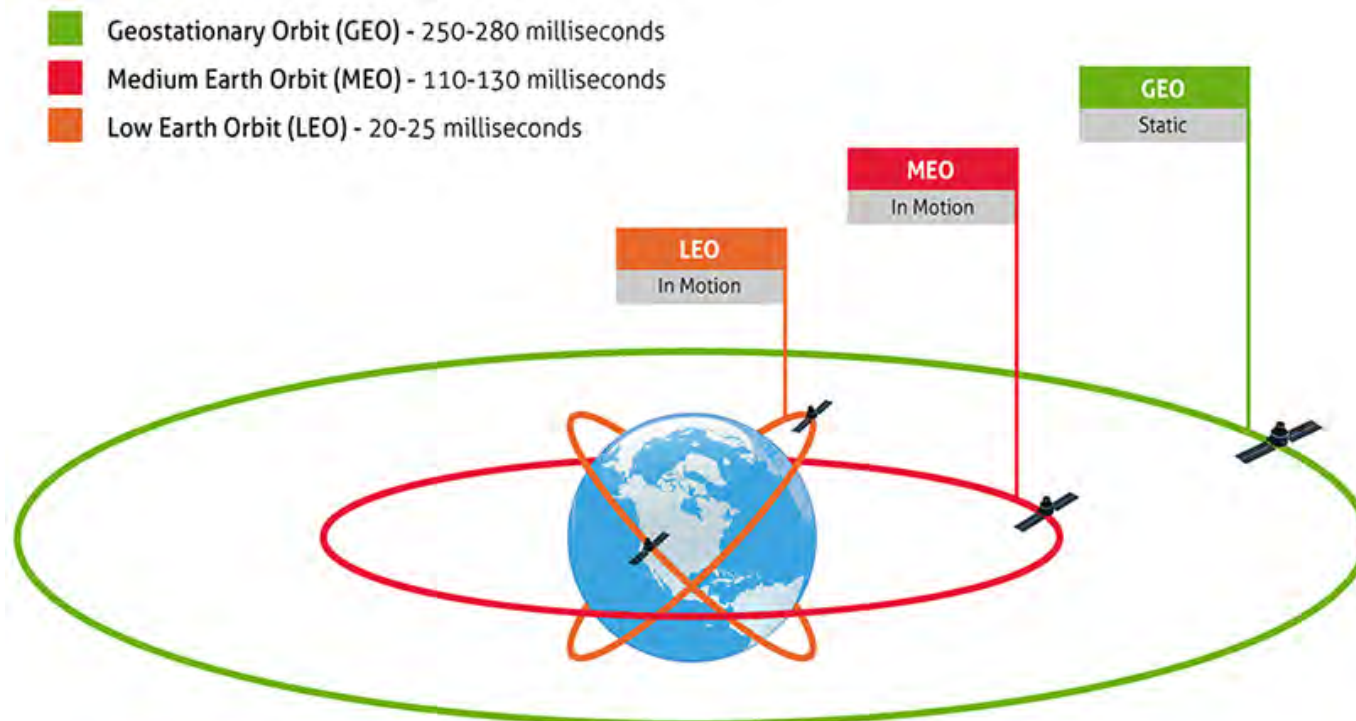


## Carrier in Carrier

- Bandwidth saving
- Reduce BUC/HPA and/or antenna size
- Reduce power requirement
- More power on satellite needed

## 2. Lower latency

- Lower height of Orbit: more and more MEO used nowadays.







### 3. Smaller terminal

- Smaller antenna
- Smaller HPA
- Smaller Modem





## 4. Enrich resources

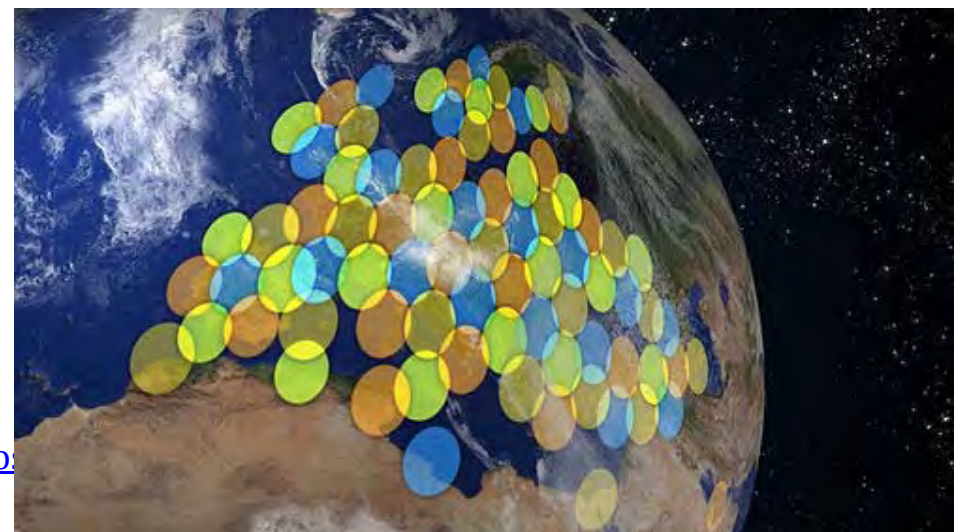
- HTS (High Throughput Satellite)
- Higher frequency & Wider bandwidth
- Encourage utilization of existing allocated spectrum



## HTS (High Throughput Satellite)

- Gigabit of throughput
- High-level frequency re-use and spot beam technology
- Mostly Ka-band

<http://www.o>





## Higher frequency & Wider bandwidth

- Ka-band: Uplink 26.5 – 40 GHz; Downlink 18 – 20 GHz
- Bandwidth is up to several hundreds of MHz



## Encourage utilization of existing allocated spectrum

- Encourage usage of planed bands that allocated to satellite communication
- Use maximum frequency band that allocated to satellite communication (for example Extended C-band etc...)



## Encourage utilization of existing allocated spectrum

- Equipment available for planned and extended bands
- New satellites with planned and extended bands



## C-band ext frequency allocation

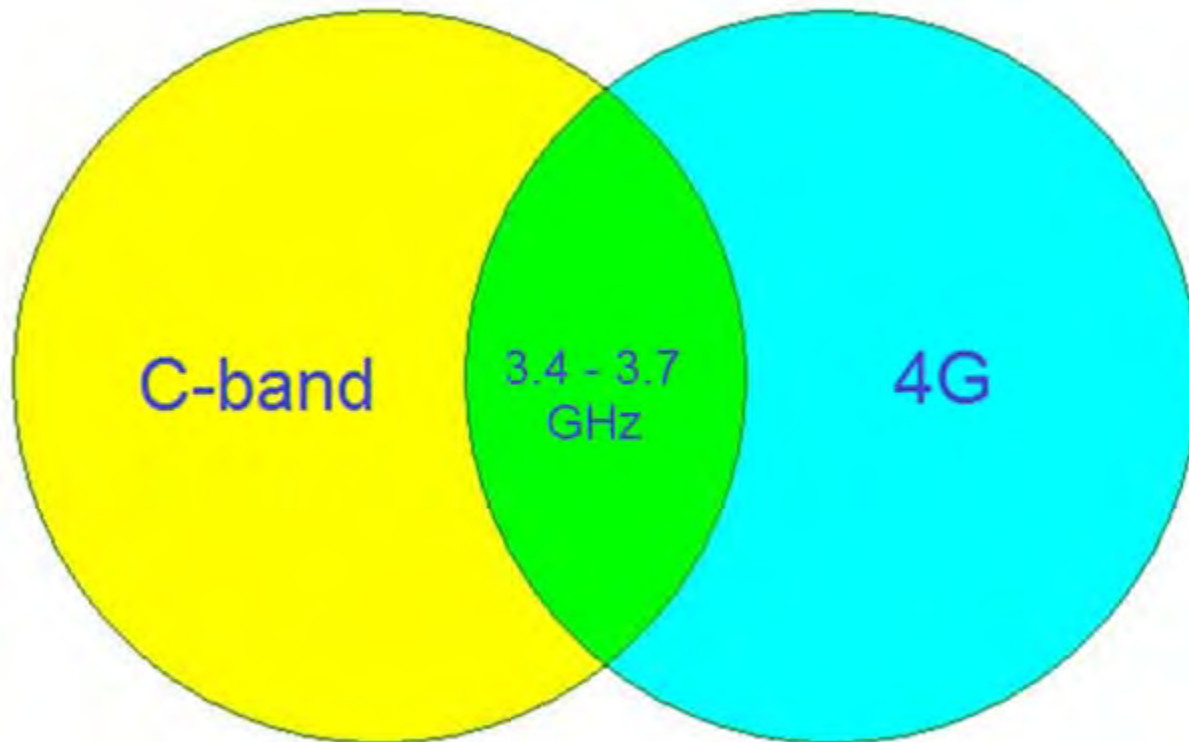
- Downlink: 3.4 – 3.700 GHz

## 4G frequency allocation

- FDD band number 22: Uplink: 3.410 – 3.500 GHz; Downlink: 3.510– 3.600 GHz
- TDD band number 42: 3.4 – 3.6 GHz; number 43: 3.6 – 3.8 GHz



# Overlap frequency







## Mobility

- Aeronautical
- Mobile Land
- Maritime



<http://www.osbholding.com>



# Aeronautical

Commercial



Military





# Mobile Land

Military



[://www.osbholding.c](http://www.osbholding.c)

DSNG





# Mobile Land

Passenger Transportation  
(Rail, Buses, Ferrier...)





## Maritime

### Cargo



### Passenger Vessel





# Maritime

Military



Oil rig support vessel





# QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION



## Question for Discussion

- What are coming technologies that meet the market's demand and support competitive price (per Mbps)?
- Which can be killer applications by Satcom ?
- How to further improve bandwidth utilization?





**THANK YOU FOR  
LISTENING**