Technical Language Definitions:

- Transponder Number: The antenna number of that particular satellite.
- Frequency: The number of times of vibration per second of electro magnetic waves. Ku band satellite TV uses frequency of 10-12 GHz, which is a compete waveform 10,000,000,000 times per second.
- Polarization: The way electro magnetic waves travel. It can be H=horizontal, V=vertical, R=right hand circular, L=left hand circular.
- Coverage or Footprint: The region of which the broadcast signal cover.
- Symbol rate: The speed of which the data is transmitted, equivalent to baud rate in computer.
- FEC: Forward error correction, equivalent to parity check on data transmission. Expressed in ratio. 7/8 means every 8 bytes received, one byte is used for error correction. The bigger the ratio, the better is the quality of the picture. Best quality is ½; its ratio is 1:1.
- VPID: Video program identification number, equivalent to the video signal channel.
- APID: Audio program identification number, equivalent to the audio channel. By using same VPID on different APID, same channel can have different sound track.
- PCR: Program clock reference, is used by receiver to synchronize the video and audio elements. Sometimes is using same number on VPID.
- FTA: Free to air is a term for signal broadcast without encryption.
- STB: Set top box is another term for receiver.
- DVB: Digital Video Broadcast is a data compression technology for digital video.
- MPEG2: is a data compression technology for digital video.
- MPEG4: is a newer data compression that fits high definition video within a smaller bandwidth.
- MHEG-5: is a software that allows extra functions on a receiver such as a special feature EPG for PVRs and automatically adding channels when they become available.
- C band: 3-4 GHz of microwave frequency.
- Ku band: 10-12 GHz of microwave frequency.
- LNB: Low noise block converter is a pickup device or antenna installed on the focus of the satellite dish to amplifier the received microwave signal from the satellite and down converts it into intermediate signal to feed down the coax cable into the receiver.
- Dual LNB or Multi LNB: A configuration using two or more LNBs, so that it can supply signal to multiple receivers or in some cases, using different installation angles on one dish to achieve the same affect as multiple dishes – allowing the one dish to receive from multiple satellites.
- DiSEqC: is a technology allowing a single receiver to receive signals from multiple dishes or a motorized dish pointing to different satellites. It tells the switch or motor what to do.
- DiSEqC 1 is a switching system to connect to different fixed position dish.
- DiSEqC 1.2 is a manual pre-align satellite position control program for motorized dish.
- DiSEqC 1.3 or USALS: Universal satellites automatic location system is a software, which can calculate the azimuth and elevation angle for the dish. This program will automate the process of aiming to multiple satellites with single motorized dish.
- 22 KHz: A signal to control the switching of LNBs on different or on same dish using a switch.
- Geostationary satellite: Satellites on the obit of 35,800 Km above the equator. These satellites orbit at the same speed of earth, therefore, it appears it is hanging on the sky. Most TV signal uses this orbit.
- Leo: Low earth orbit is an orbit less than 2000Km above earth. Most mobile communication uses these orbits.
- Transponder: Antenna broadcasting from a satellite.
- Magnetic North: The polarity according to compass.
- True North: The south polarity that agrees with the axis of the earth.