



Application Note

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web = www.kh6htv.com email = kh6htv@arri.net

Comparison of Hi-Des DVB-T Receivers

Jim Andrews, KH6HTV



HV-110 Receiver (170 - 950 MHz)



HV-120A Receiver (100 - 950 MHz & 1.15 - 2.65 GHz)



HV-122, Diversity Receiver (170 - 862 MHz)

The major supplier of DVB-T equipment for USA, ATV hams is Hi-Des in Taiwan (www.hides.com.tw). They supply both modulators and receivers. App. note, AN-42 reviewed the most popular modulator, the model HV-320E, and compared it to the older HV-100EH [1]. App. note, AN-27a, reviewed the HV-120 receiver and compared it to the original HV-110 [2]. Since then Hi-Des has added a newer receiver, their model HV-122. This application note reviews the Hi-Des models HV-110, HV-120A & HV-122. It also discusses in more detail the HV-122.

Comparison Table for the 3 Hi-Des Receivers

Parameter	HV-110	HV-120A	HV-122
List Price	\$169 (sometimes on sale for \$125)	\$209	\$269
Frequency Coverage	170-950MHz	100-950MHz & 1.15-2.65GHz note: 2 separate SMA antenna inputs	170-862 MHz
ATV Amateur Bands covered	70cm & 33cm	70cm, 33cm, 23cm & 13cm	70cm only
Measured Sensitivity, ** see note	-95dBm, 70cm -93dBm, 33cm	-95dBm, 70cm -96dBm, 33cm -91dBm, 23cm -92dBm, 13cm	-95dBm, 70cm
Measured Sensitivity -- with low noise preamp	-98dBm, 70cm	-98dBm, 70cm -97dBm, 23cm	-98dBm, 70cm
Bandwidths supported	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 MHz	2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 MHz	1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8 MHz diversity, 2.5 MHz or higher
Inverted Spectrum supported	Yes, Automatic	Yes, Automatic	NO
Diversity Reception	NO	NO	YES, 2 antenna inputs
Video Coding Formats supported	MPEG-2, MPEG-4 H.264	MPEG-2, MPEG-4 H.264	MPEG-2, MPEG-4 H.264
A/V Outputs	HDMI & composite video + stereo line level audio	HDMI & composite video + stereo line level audio	HDMI & composite video + stereo line level audio
Control	IR remote control only	IR remote control & Up/Down channel push buttons	IR remote control & Up/Down channel push buttons
Front Panel Display	2 digit Channel #	2 digit Channel #	2 digit Channel #
On Screen Display S meter in dBm	Yes	Yes	No
On Screen Display Signal/Noise dB	Yes	Yes	Yes
DVR	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cooling Fan	No	Yes	Yes & No
DC Voltage	+5 V	+12 V	+12 V
DC Current	600 mA	390 mA	450 mA

** Note: The sensitivity was measured using "Normal" ATV digital parameters. They are: QPSK modulation, 1080P resolution, 5/6 code rate (i.e. FEC), 1/16 guard, 6 Mbps.

For detailed comments on the earlier models HV-110 & HV-120A, see AN-27a, reference [2]. The following comments are for the newest model, HV-122.

Frequency Coverage: The HV-122 worked at the low spec. limit of 170MHz, but would not work at the high spec. limit of 862 MHz. It did function properly at 850 MHz. The HV-122 only covers the amateur 70cm band for ATV. The HV-110 & HV-120A cover more amateur bands.

Low Bandwidths: The HV-122 did work all the way down to 1 MHz bandwidth. I used the HV-320A to generate low bandwidth, DVB-T test signals. At 1 MHz, I was only able to use 360x480 resolution video at 400 kbps. 2 MHz bandwidth worked with 720x480 video at 2 Mbps. 4 MHz bandwidth worked with 1280x720 video at 4 Mbps.

Spectrum Inversion: There is no Hi-Des specification given on the ability to work with inverted sideband DVB-T signals. The HV-122 was tested and found that it **would not work** with an inverted sideband. Both the HV-110 and HV-120A work fine with inverted sideband spectrum and they do it automatically. For details on the measurement to test spectrum inversion, see AN-50a, [3]

Sensitivity: The HV-122 was found to have the same identical sensitivity on the 70 cm band as the HV-110 & HV-120A. For details on the measurement procedure to test sensitivity, see reference [4].

dBm S Meter: The HV-122 does not have an On-Screen-Display (OSD) capability for displaying the RF input power level in dBm. Both the HV-110 and HV-120A do have this capability. What the HV-122 does have is a relative signal strength bar graph which can be activated, via the remote control, along with a lot of other digital parameters. This appears as a semi-transparent, gray over-layer on the video image. A calibration curve was run on the HV-122 bar graph. The bar graph has values ranging from 0 to 100%. With no input signal, the background, residual noise level indicated 9%. When performing the sensitivity measurements, the P5 picture digital threshold indicated 15% (at -95dBm, 70cm). From that point on upward, I found that for each 10dB increase in input power level, the bar graph increased 10%. It maxed out at 100% with -4dBm input. Thus, with this calibration curve, one could calculate the actual rf input power in dBm.

Diversity Reception: I set up an experiment to verify if the diversity feature really worked on the HV-122. Using the same setup as I used to measure sensitivity, I split the DVB-T test signal into two paths using a 6dB resistive power divider. I put a 20dB, SMA attenuator in one path and connected that to one of the two antenna inputs. In the other path, I put a rotary step attenuator (0-69dB in 1 dB & 10dB steps) and connected it to the other antenna input. I intentionally used different cable lengths to alter the incoming phase between the two antenna inputs. I set the overall test signal level so that the max. input signal to the receiver was about 10dB above the digital threshold. I then rapidly switched the step attenuator through it's range. At 0dB setting, it's signal was the

strongest input. When it was 20dB, both antenna signals were equal. When the step attenuator was set > 20dB, it's signal was weaker. As I changed the attenuator settings, the HV-122 receiver never lost lock on a signal. However, I noted that the switching back and forth from one antenna receiver to the other was not seamless. There was always a jerkiness in the displayed video when switching between antenna inputs.

Low Latency Mode: Both the HV-120A and HV-122 are capable of working in a low latency mode. This feature is important if one is using the equipment to actually fly an R/C aircraft, such as a drone, using the on board camera to actually pilot the aircraft. Otherwise, the typical DTV long latency is a major safety issue. Thus Hi-Des has included this option. One needs to go into the setup menu to activate this feature in the receiver firmware. However, it only works when used with a matching Hi-Des modulator (Hi-Des calls them transmitters) in which the same low latency mode in the firmware has been activated. For general ATV activity with multiple transmitters being used by various ATV hams, one should stay with standard DVB-T coding and not use the low latency mode.

Digital Video Recorder: A DVR is a nice feature in all of these Hi-Des receivers. There is a slot in the front panel to accept a micro-SD memory card. Pushing the RED button on the provided remote control turns on and off the recording. While recording there is displayed in red in the upper left corner on the monitor screen Rec and a running clock. However, I found that you can not have the on-screen-display (OSD) turned on at the same time you want to record. If you do, then the receiver crashes and needs to reacquire the signal and nothing is recorded. I found the same problem also with both the HV-110 and HV-120A. The issue no doubt is the receivers' computer is running out of horsepower trying to do both tasks simultaneously. The recording on the memory card is in .TS format. This is the same as used in conventional DVDs. Each recorded file is up to 262 kB in size. The recordings can be played back on a PC using the VLC program.

Thermal Issues: I found early on dealing with Hi-Des products that they often times had thermal issues. The early units, both receivers and modulators all used the same enclosure. They did not provide any ventilation holes, etc. They worked OK in a normal room temperature environment, but quickly overheated and shut down if used outdoors in a hot ambient temperature or exposed to bright sunlight. I solved this on my own Hi-Des gear by drilling holes in the top of the extruded housing and adding a small 40x40mm cooling fan. I documented this in my app. note, AN-37 [5]. Since publishing AN-37, Hi-Des then added a tiny cooling fan and some vent holes in the front panel on some of their products. For the HV-122, I put in the table (page 2) the note for the HV-122 "Yes & No". This is because I have tested two recent production (summer 2020) HV-122s for fellow ATV hams and I found that one had the fan while the other one did not. If you happen to get one without a cooling fan, you are advised to add a fan.

Encryption: The Hi-Des modulators and receivers are capable of having their DVB-T transmissions encrypted. This feature should never be activated as it is illegal for USA radio amateurs to use encrypted transmissions.

CONCLUSION: *I do not recommend the HV-122 receiver as a 1st choice for amateur radio/TV (ATV) usage.* It is more suitable for use with remote control (R/C) aircraft, such as drones. In that environment, the diversity reception is an important feature to be able to track a moving aircraft with constant doppler shift and fading rf signals. Other reasons for my conclusion include: Cost -- it is the most expensive of the 3 receivers. Frequency Coverage -- it only covers the 70cm amateur band. Spectrum Inversion -- For ATV use at microwave frequencies, it restricts the options on available local oscillators. S Meter -- the other receivers have a direct reading dBm S meter.

AVAILABILITY: Unfortunately, at the present time (Aug., 2020), Hi-Des seems to be trying to push the HV-122 in preference to the older HV-110 and HV-120A. They are obviously trying to market it to the drone market (the buzz word is FPV for First Person View). Plus they sell it for a higher price. Oftentimes, when checking the Hi-Des, E-Bay web site, they do not list for sale the HV-110 or HV-120A. They only offer the HV-122. If you really want to purchase the HV-110 or HV-120A, I thus recommend that you contact Hi-Des customer service directly via e-mail. (sales@hides.com.tw) The customer support from Hi-Des is excellent. If you ever encounter any issues with your Hi-Des equipment, do not hesitate to contact them. They respond to e-mail inquiries within 24 hours or less.

Other Hi-Des Receivers: Hi-Des sells several other options for the receivers reviewed here along with several other receiver products.

HV-110: There are no other options. The 110 was Hi-Des' original, stand alone, DVB-T receiver.

HV-120: Besides the "A" version reviewed here, Hi-Des also offers two other options (-1.2G & 2.4G) which include a SAW band-pass filter on the front end of the High Band SMA input. With the SAW filter, the high band, frequency coverage range is thus limited to only the 23cm or 13cm band.

HV-122: The standard HV-122 version is reviewed here. The -2.4G version includes a SAW filter and only works on the 13cm band (2.1 - 2.55GHz). The "A" version covers a very wide band from 170MHz to 2.7GHz. But Hi-Des warns in a small footnote on their web site, it has very poor sensitivity, down -20dB, from 170 to 700MHz. Thus it is only really useful from 0.7 to 2.7GHz. Thus I feel it is not worth considering.

USB TV Tuner Dongles: Hi-Des also sell several USB dongles with model numbers of UT-100, UT-120, UT-130 & UT-160. The USB dongles all require a supporting PC computer. Thus, I feel they are only useful for ATV service in the ham shack. They are not as generally useful as the stand alone units. Plus they are quite expensive, compared to the garden variety of TV tuner dongles, which can be purchased for \$25 or less.

REFERENCES:

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3. "Is DVB-T Sideband Sensitive ?", Jim Andrews, KH6HTV Video Application Note, AN-50a, July, 2020, 3 pages
4. "Measuring ATV Receiver Sensitivity & Received Signal Strength", Jim Andrews, KH6HTV, -- Boulder Amateur TV Club -- TV Repeater's REPEATER, club newsletter, issue #46, June, 2020, pp. 6-9. available at: <https://kh6htv.com/newsletter/>
5. "Thermal Issues with Hi-Des, DVB-T, Equipment", Jim Andrews, KH6HTV Video Application Note, AN-37, March 2017, 3 pages