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Method and Decoder for evaluating access control related data

The present invention relates to a method and to a decoder for evaluating access control data.

Background

Every new Pay TV system is based today on the use of entitlements stored either in the decoder or in a detachable control access system, typically a smart card. The user gains access to the programme only, if the description of the current broadcast programme fits with the entitled rights owned by the user. The entitlements are currently updated 'over-the-air' i.e. data, often in encrypted format, are send together with the scrambled video. Their analysis by the control access system updates the current entitlements of the user.
But if the user is not tuned on the channel carrying these 'over the air' data while data dedicated to him are emitted, these data are lost and the programme provider has no information of this loss. Therefore the programme provider does not know the exact state of the stored entitlements of the users. This state may even be different from the image contained in the subscriber management system.

Invention

It is one object of the invention to disclose a method of sending entitlements to all decoders in an inexpensive and easy way to solve this problem. This object is reached by the method disclosed in claim 1.

It is a further object of the invention to disclose a decoder which utilises the inventive method. This object is reached by the decoder disclosed in claim 9.

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Currently two solutions are used to cope with this addressing problem:

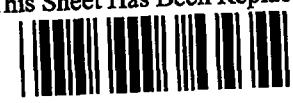
- Sending more than once the entitlement data. This method is efficient and from the point of view of material cost implies no price impairment. But there are two main counterparts: the bandwidth necessary to transmit the entitlement rights is drastically increased or for the same bandwidth the time requested to update a complete population is more important. Furthermore, there is no way to know if the data were received.

- Using a back link. The decoder can be equipped with a modem or in a cable network environment with a modulator. The decoder can then 'phone' to the subscriber management centre and confirm the reception of the rights. The draw back is obvious: it is expensive, the price of the decoder is increased and the subscriber management center has to be equipped with an expensive automatic phone center.

To overcome these disadvantages the invention operates in the following way: Each night, at a given hour (so called wake up hour) every decoder tunes to a pre-defined video or audio channel, so called Barker channel. Even the decoders which were previously in stand-by mode, will wake-up in order to tune to the Barker channel.
In order not to disturb the user in his night when waking up, the decoder does not activate signals going to the external world, such as Pin 8 of a SCART plug.
The programme provider can then send the maximum of entitlements on the Barker channel knowing that every decoder, which is powered, will be listening to its data stream.
It is possible to use the data of the Barker channel in a more efficient way than during a normal descrambling session.
Following are several suggested methods:
- the full band width is used for the data, replacing video and/or or audio information by entitlement information;

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- transmit over the air only data related to entitlements (EMM in EUROCRYPT terminology) and suppress every data related to the scrambling process (ECM in EUROCRYPT terminology);
- using a more efficient data protocol knowing that the access control process will work only with entitlements.

The decoder extracts the data from the Barker channel and transfers them to the access control system. If one of the enhanced transmission modes formerly described is used, the access control system will act in consequence.
At a given hour called sleep hour, the decoders return to stand-by mode.

The wake-up and the sleep hours need not to be stored definitively in the decoder. At the beginning of each session, it is possible to transfer the wake-up and sleep hours definition for the next session. In the same way, the Barker channel definition can be send over the air.

In order to operate correctly, it is important that the time shift between the actual time and the decoder's internal clock is not too large. One solution is, to send over the air also the current time in order to update the decoder's internal clock, at least once per day. Advantageously, a device as described in EP-A-92400812 (over-the-air adjusted real time clock) can be used.

The data send during a night period, i.e. between wake-up and sleep time, are not necessarily dedicated only to entitlement updates. The same night period can also be used for down loading data to update e.g. algorithms, encryption keys and/or frequency allocation tables in the decoder. The programme provider has the guarantee that all installed decoders will be updated.

In principle the inventive method consists in evaluating in a decoder access control related data - especially entitlements

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- which are transmitted within a broadcasted signal, whereby in said decoder the time (4) is monitored in processor means (6) and all such decoders suited for receiving said broadcasted signal are prepared to receive said access control related data between a determined wake-up time and a determined sleep time - denoted as session - using means for demodulating (2) and/or extracting (3) and/or processing (5) said access control data, and whereby these means are active after said wake-up time and these means are allowed to be in a stand-by mode after said sleep time under the control of said processor means and whereby during said session said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to said broadcasted and/or further broadcasted signal/s.

Advantageous additional embodiments of the inventive method are resulting from the respective dependent claims.

In principle the inventive decoder comprises power supply means (7) and clock means (4) controlled by processor means (6), which detect the time period between a determined wake-up time and a determined sleep time - denoted as session - and which activate in said session using said power supply means (7) means for demodulating (2) a TV or audio signal broadcasted in a Barker channel and means for extracting (3) from there access control related data and means for allowing access control (5) to said or further TV and/or audio channel/s, and which dis-activate after said session these means using said power supply means (7), whereby said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to determined TV and/or audio signals.

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Drawing

Preferred embodiments of the invention are described with reference to the accompanying drawing, which shows in:

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Fig. 1 inventive decoder.

Preferred embodiments

During stand-by mode a power supply unit 7 maintains powered only a central processor 6 and a clock 4. This clock can be either a dedicated external component like a real time clock or a software task part of the software running in processor 6. The central processor waits until the time delivered by the clock is equal or greater than the wake up hour.
Then power supply 7 is switched in a mode, where a tuner 2, a data extractor 3 and an access control system 5 are activated. Central processor 6 then transmits the frequency of the Barker channel to the tuner. The video signal received from input 1 is demodulated by the tuner and passed to the data extractor. The extracted data are passed to the access control system. This system can either be a separate process in a different processor or resident into the central processor.
In case that other data than entitlement rights are transmitted, they will be shared between the access control system and the central processor.
Once the time delivered by clock 4 is greater or equal to the sleep hour, the power supply is switched back by processor 6 to its stand-by mode, deactivating tuner, data extractor and access control system.

The invention can be applied to different pay TV or pay audio systems, e.g. EUROCRYPT or VIDEOCRYPT.

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Claims

1. Method for evaluating in a decoder access control related data - especially entitlements - which are transmitted within a broadcasted signal, characterised in that in said decoder the time (4) is monitored in processor means (6) and all such decoders suited for receiving said broadcasted signal are prepared to receive said access control related data between a determined wake-up time and a determined sleep time - denoted as session - using means for demodulating (2) and/or extracting (3) and/or processing (5) said access control data, whereby these means are active after said wake-up time and these means are allowed to be in a stand-by mode after said sleep time under the control of said processor means and whereby during said session said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to said broadcasted and/or further broadcasted signal/s.

2. Method according to claim 1, characterised in that said access control related data are transmitted within a dedicated TV and/or audio Barker channel and that said means for demodulating (2) are tuned during said session to a Barker channel under the control of said processor means (6).

3. Method according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that during said session said wake-up time and/or said sleep time is transmitted in said Barker channel and evaluated in said processor means (6).

4. Method according to claim 2 or 3, characterised in that during said session the frequency or number of the channel to be tuned for the next session is transmitted in said Barker channel and evaluated in said processor means (6).

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5. Method according to any of claims 1 to 4, characterised in that - especially during said session in said Barker channel - the current time is transmitted and used to set said decoder time (4) by said processor means (6).

6. Method according to any of claims 1 to 5, characterised in that during said session algorithms, encryption keys, frequency allocation tables and/or other decoder related data are transmitted - especially in said Barker channel - and down loaded for updating into said decoder.

7. Method according to any of claims 2 to 6, characterised in that during said session video and/or audio information in said Barker channel is replaced by access control related data.

8. Method according to claim 7, characterised in that said access control related data are entitlement data.

9. Decoder for a method according to any of claims 1 to 8, comprising:
power supply means (7) and clock means (4) controlled by processor means (6), which detect the time period between a determined wake-up time and a determined sleep time - denoted as session - and which activate in said session using said power supply means (7) means for demodulating (2) a TV or audio signal braodcasted in a Barker channel and means for extracting (3) from there access control related data and means for allowing access control (5) to said or further TV and/or audio channel/s, and which dis-activate after said session these means using said power supply means (7), whereby said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to determined TV and/or audio signals.

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Summary

Every new Pay TV system is based today on the use of entitlements stored either in the decoder or in a detachable control access system. The user gains access to the programme only, if the description of the current broadcast programme fits with the entitled rights owned by the user. The entitlements are currently updated 'over-the-air' i.e. data are send together with the scrambled video signal. But if the user is not tuned on the channel while data dedicated to him are emitted, then these data are lost and the programme provider has no information of this loss.
According to the invention each night at a given hour every decoder tunes (2) to a pre-defined video or audio channel, so called Barker channel. Even the decoders which were previously in stand-by mode, will wake-up in order to tune to the Barker channel. The programme provider can then send the maximum of entitlements on the Barker channel knowing that every decoder will be listening to its data stream.

Fig. 1

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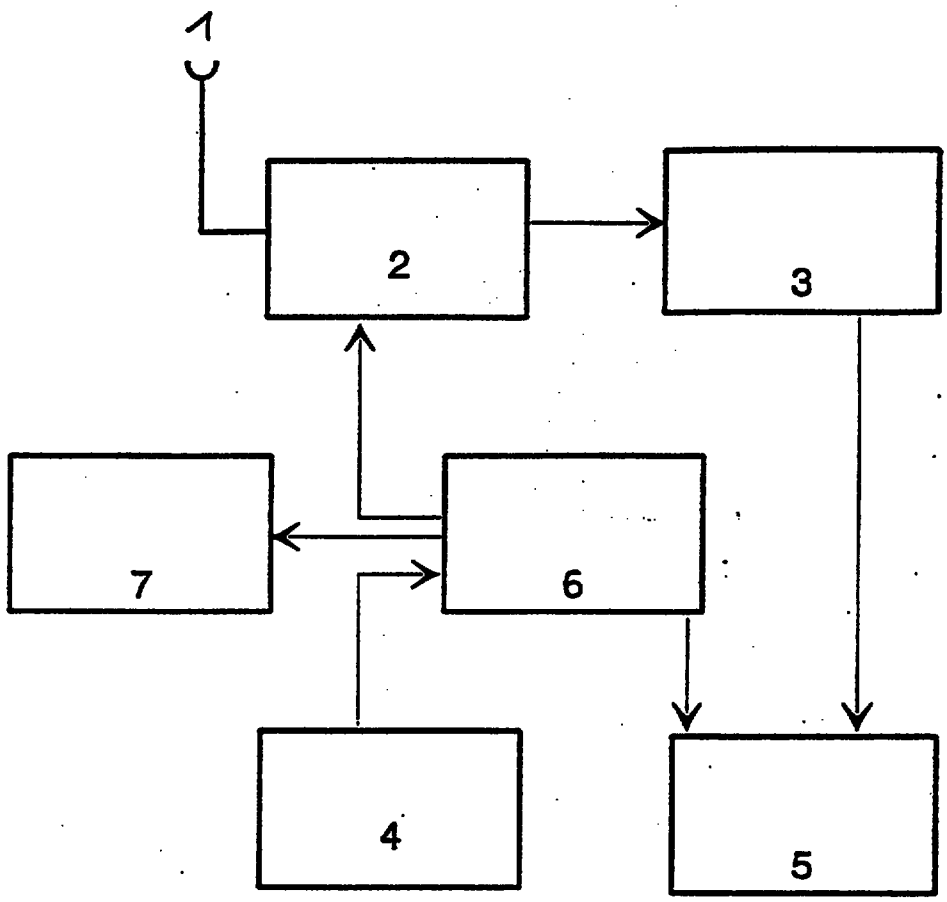


Fig. 1

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Method and Decoder for evaluating access control related data

The present invention relates to a method and to a decoder for evaluating access control data.

Background

Every new Pay TV system is based today on the use of entitlements stored either in the decoder or in a detachable control access system, typically a smart card. The user gains access to the programme only, if the description of the current broadcast programme fits with the entitled rights owned by the user. The entitlements are currently updated 'over-the-air' i.e. data, often in encrypted format, are send together with the scrambled video. Their analysis by the control access system updates the current entitlements of the user.
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Invention

It is one object of the invention to disclose a method of sending entitlements to all decoders in an inexpensive and easy way to solve this problem. This object is reached by the method disclosed in claim 1.

It is a further object of the invention to disclose a decoder which utilises the inventive method. This object is reached by the decoder disclosed in claim 9.

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Currently two solutions are used to cope with this addressing problem:

- Sending more than once the entitlement data. This method is efficient and from the point of view of material cost implies no price impairment. But there are two main counterparts: the bandwidth necessary to transmit the entitlement rights is drastically increased or for the same bandwidth the time requested to update a complete population is more important. Furthermore, there is no way to know if the data were received.

- Using a back link. The decoder can be equipped with a modem or in a cable network environment with a modulator. The decoder can then 'phone' to the subscriber management centre and confirm the reception of the rights. The draw back is obvious: it is expensive, the price of the decoder is increased and the subscriber management center has to be equipped with an expensive automatic phone center.

To overcome these disadvantages the invention operates in the following way: Each night, at a given hour (so called wake up hour) every decoder tunes to a pre-defined video or audio channel, so called Barker channel. Even the decoders which were previously in stand-by mode, will wake-up in order to tune to the Barker channel.
In order not to disturb the user in his night when waking up, the decoder does not activate signals going to the external world, such as Pin 8 of a SCART plug.
The programme provider can then send the maximum of entitlements on the Barker channel knowing that every decoder, which is powered, will be listening to its data stream.
It is possible to use the data of the Barker channel in a more efficient way than during a normal descrambling session. Following are several suggested methods:

- the full band width is used for the data, replacing video and/or or audio information by entitlement information;

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- transmit over the air only data related to entitlements (EMM in EUROCRYPT terminology) and suppress every data related to the scrambling process (ECM in EUROCRYPT terminology);
- using a more efficient data protocol knowing that the access control process will work only with entitlements.

The decoder extracts the data from the Barker channel and transfers them to the access control system. If one of the enhanced transmission modes formerly described is used, the access control system will act in consequence.
At a given hour called sleep hour, the decoders return to stand-by mode.

The wake-up and the sleep hours need not to be stored definitively in the decoder. At the beginning of each session, it is possible to transfer the wake-up and sleep hours definition for the next session. In the same way, the Barker channel definition can be send over the air.

In order to operate correctly, it is important that the time shift between the actual time and the decoder's internal clock is not too large. One solution is, to send over the air also the current time in order to update the decoder's internal clock, at least once per day. Advantageously, a device as described in EP-A-92400812 (over-the-air adjusted real time clock) can be used.

The data send during a night period, i.e. between wake-up and sleep time, are not necessarily dedicated only to entitlement updates. The same night period can also be used for down loading data to update e.g. algorithms, encryption keys and/or frequency allocation tables in the decoder. The programme provider has the guarantee that all installed decoders will be updated.

In principle the inventive method consists in evaluating in a decoder access control related data - especially entitlements

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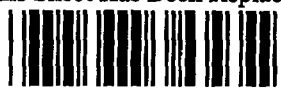
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- which are transmitted within a broadcasted signal, whereby in said decoder the time (4) is monitored in processor means (6) and all such decoders suited for receiving said broadcasted signal are prepared to receive said access control related data between a determined wake-up time and a determined sleep time - denoted as session - using means for demodulating (2) and/or extracting (3) and/or processing (5) said access control data, and whereby these means are active after said wake-up time and these means are allowed to be in a stand-by mode after said sleep time under the control of said processor means and whereby during said session said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to said broadcasted and/or further broadcasted signal/s.

Advantageous additional embodiments of the inventive method are resulting from the respective dependent claims.

In principle the inventive decoder comprises power supply means (7) and clock means (4) controlled by processor means (6), which detect the time period between a determined wake-up time and a determined sleep time - denoted as session - and which activate in said session using said power supply means (7) means for demodulating (2) a TV or audio signal broadcasted in a Barker channel and means for extracting (3) from there access control related data and means for allowing access control (5) to said or further TV and/or audio channel/s, and which dis-activate after said session these means using said power supply means (7), whereby said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to determined TV and/or audio signals.

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Drawing

Preferred embodiments of the invention are described with reference to the accompanying drawing, which shows in:

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Fig. 1 inventive decoder.

Preferred embodiments

During stand-by mode a power supply unit 7 maintains powered only a central processor 6 and a clock 4. This clock can be either a dedicated external component like a real time clock or a software task part of the software running in processor 6. The central processor waits until the time delivered by the clock is equal or greater than the wake up hour.
Then power supply 7 is switched in a mode, where a tuner 2, a data extractor 3 and an access control system 5 are activated. Central processor 6 then transmits the frequency of the Barker channel to the tuner. The video signal received from input 1 is demodulated by the tuner and passed to the data extractor. The extracted data are passed to the access control system. This system can either be a separate process in a different processor or resident into the central processor.
In case that other data than entitlement rights are transmitted, they will be shared between the access control system and the central processor.
Once the time delivered by clock 4 is greater or equal to the sleep hour, the power supply is switched back by processor 6 to its stand-by mode, deactivating tuner, data extractor and access control system.

The invention can be applied to different pay TV or pay audio systems, e.g. EUROCRYPT or VIDEOCRYPT.

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Claims

1. Method for evaluating in a decoder access control related data - especially entitlements - which are transmitted within a broadcasted signal, **characterised in** that in said decoder the time (4) is monitored in processor means (6) and all such decoders suited for receiving said broadcasted signal are prepared to receive said access control related data between a determined wake-up time and a determined sleep time - denoted as session - using means for demodulating (2) and/or extracting (3) and/or processing (5) said access control data, whereby these means are active after said wake-up time and these means are allowed to be in a stand-by mode after said sleep time under the control of said processor means and whereby during said session said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to said broadcasted and/or further broadcasted signal/s.

2. Method according to claim 1, **characterised in** that said access control related data are transmitted within a dedicated TV and/or audio Barker channel and that said means for demodulating (2) are tuned during said session to a Barker channel under the control of said processor means (6).

3. Method according to claim 1 or 2, **characterised in** that during said session said wake-up time and/or said sleep time is transmitted in said Barker channel and evaluated in said processor means (6).

4. Method according to claim 2 or 3, **characterised in** that during said session the frequency or number of the channel to be tuned for the next session is transmitted in said Barker channel and evaluated in said processor means (6).

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5. Method according to any of claims 1 to 4, characterised in that - especially during said session in said Barker channel - the current time is transmitted and used to set said decoder time (4) by said processor means (6).

6. Method according to any of claims 1 to 5, characterised in that during said session algorithms, encryption keys, frequency allocation tables and/or other decoder related data are transmitted - especially in said Barker channel - and down loaded for updating into said decoder.

7. Method according to any of claims 2 to 6, characterised in that during said session video and/or audio information in said Barker channel is replaced by access control related data.

8. Method according to claim 7, characterised in that said access control related data are entitlement data.

9. Decoder for a method according to any of claims 1 to 8, comprising:
power supply means (7) and clock means (4) controlled by processor means (6), which detect the time period between a determined wake-up time and a determined sleep time - denoted as session - and which activate in said session using said power supply means (7) means for demodulating (2) a TV or audio signal braodcasted in a Barker channel and means for extracting (3) from there access control related data and means for allowing access control (5) to said or further TV and/or audio channel/s, and which dis-activate after said session these means using said power supply means (7), whereby said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to determined TV and/or audio signals.

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METHOD AND DECODER FOR EVALUATING ACCESS CONTROL RELATED DATA

ABSTRACT

Every new Pay TV system is based today on the use of entitlements stored either in the decoder or in a detachable control access system. The user gains access to the programme only, if the description of the current broadcast programme fits with the entitled rights owned by the user. The entitlements are currently updated 'over-the-air' i.e. data are send together with the scrambled video signal. But if the user is not tuned on the channel while data dedicated to him are emitted, then these data are lost and the programme provider has no information of this loss.
According to the invention each night at a given hour every decoder tunes (2) to a pre-defined video or audio channel, so called Barker channel. Even the decoders which were previously in stand-by mode, will wake-up in order to tune to the Barker channel. The programme provider can then send the maximum of entitlements on the Barker channel knowing that every decoder will be listening to its data stream.

Fig. 1

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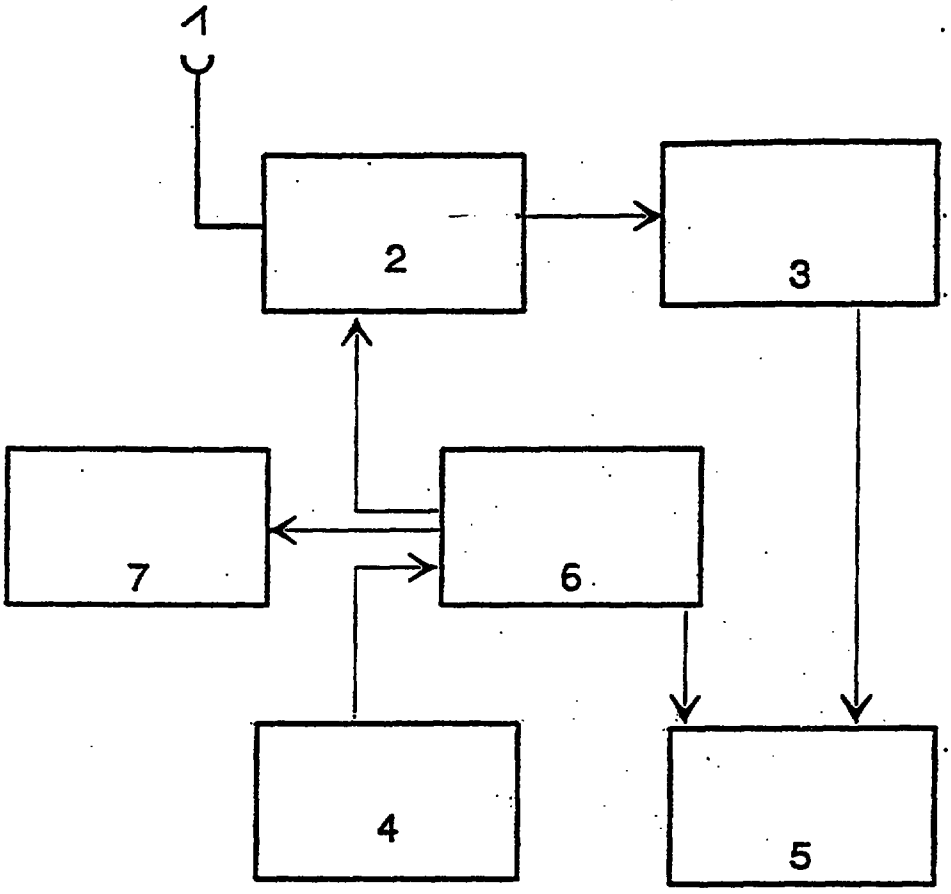


FIGURE 1

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METHOD AND DECODER FOR EVALUATING ACCESS CONTROL RELATED DATA

The present invention relates to a method and to a decoder for evaluating access control data.

Background

Every new Pay TV system is based today on the use of entitlements stored either in the decoder or in a detachable control access system, typically a smart card. The user gains access to the programme only, if the description of the current broadcast programme fits with the entitled rights owned by the user. The entitlements are currently updated 'over-the-air' i.e. data, often in encrypted format, are send together with the scrambled video. Their analysis by the control access system updates the current entitlements of the user.
But if the user is not tuned on the channel carrying these 'over the air' data while data dedicated to him are emitted, these data are lost and the programme provider has no information of this loss. Therefore the programme provider does not know the exact state of the stored entitlements of the users. This state may even be different from the image contained in the subscriber management system.

Invention

It is one object of the invention to disclose a method of sending entitlements to all decoders in an inexpensive and easy way to solve this problem. This object is reached by the method disclosed in claim 1.

It is a further object of the invention to disclose a decoder which utilises the inventive method. This object is reached by the decoder disclosed in claim 9.

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Currently two solutions are used to cope with this addressing problem:

- Sending more than once the entitlement data. This method is efficient and from the point of view of material cost implies no price impairment. But there are two main counterparts: the bandwidth necessary to transmit the entitlement rights is drastically increased or for the same bandwidth the time requested to update a complete population is more important. Furthermore, there is no way to know if the data were received.

- Using a back link. The decoder can be equipped with a modem or in a cable network environment with a modulator. The decoder can then 'phone' to the subscriber management centre and confirm the reception of the rights. The draw back is obvious: it is expensive, the price of the decoder is increased and the subscriber management center has to be equipped with an expensive automatic phone center.

A conventional subscription television signal decoder is disclosed in US-A-4 503 462.

To overcome these disadvantages the invention operates in the following way: Each night, at a given hour (so called wake up hour) every decoder tunes to a predefined video or audio channel, so called Barker channel. Even the decoders which were previously in standby mode, will wake-up in order to tune to the Barker channel.

In order not to disturb the user in his night when waking up, the decoder does not activate signals going to the external world, such as Pin 8 of a SCART plug.

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The programme provider can then send the maximum of entitlements on the Barker channel knowing that every decoder, which is powered, will be listening to its data stream.
It is possible to use the data of the Barker channel in a more efficient way than during a normal descrambling session.
Following are several suggested methods:

- the full band width is used for the data, replacing video and/or or audio information by entitlement information;
- transmit over the air only data related to entitlements (EMM in EUROCRYPT terminology) and suppress every data related to the scrambling process (ECM in EUROCRYPT terminology);
- using a more efficient data protocol knowing that the access control process will work only with entitlements.

The decoder extracts the data from the Barker channel and transfers them to the access control system. If one of the enhanced transmission modes formerly described is used, the access control system will act in consequence. At a given hour called sleep hour, the decoders return to stand-by mode.

The wake-up and the sleep hours need not to be stored definitively in the decoder. At the beginning of each session, it is possible to transfer the wake-up and sleep hours definition for the next session. In the same way, the Barker channel definition can be send over the air.

In order to operate correctly, it is important that the time shift between the actual time and the decoder's internal clock is not too large. One solution is, to send over the air also the current time in order to update the decoder's internal clock, at least once per day.

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The data send during a night period, i.e. between wake-up and sleep time, are not necessarily dedicated only to entitlement updates. The same night period can also be used for down loading data to update e.g. algorithms, encryption keys and/or frequency allocation tables in the decoder. The programme provider has the guarantee that all installed decoders will be updated.

In principle the inventive method consists in evaluating in a decoder access control related data - especially entitlements - which are transmitted within a broadcasted signal, whereby in said decoder the time (4) is monitored in processor means (6) and all such decoders suited for receiving said broadcasted signal are prepared to receive said access control related data between a determined wake-up time and a determined sleep time - denoted as session - using means for demodulating (2) and/or extracting (3) and/or processing (5) said access control data, and whereby these means are active after said wake-up time and these means are allowed to be in a stand-by mode after said sleep time under the control of said processor means and whereby during said session said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to said broadcasted and/or further broadcasted signal/s.

Advantageous additional embodiments of the inventive method are resulting from the respective dependent claims.

In principle the inventive decoder comprises power supply means (7) and clock means (4) controlled by processor means (6), which detect the time period between a determined wake-up time and a determined sleep time - denoted as session - and which activate in said session using said power supply means (7) means for demodulating (2) a TV or audio signal broadcasted in a Barker channel and means for extracting (3) from there access control related data and means for allow-

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ing access control (5) to said or further TV and/or audio channel/s, and which dis-activate after said session these means using said power supply means (7), whereby said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to determined TV and/or audio signals.

Drawing

Preferred embodiments of the invention are described with reference to the accompanying drawing, which shows in:

Fig. 1 inventive decoder.

Preferred embodiments

During stand-by mode a power supply unit 7 maintains powered only a central processor 6 and a clock 4. This clock can be either a dedicated external component like a real time clock or a software task part of the software running in processor 6. The central processor waits until the time delivered by the clock is equal or greater than the wake up hour.
Then power supply 7 is switched in a mode, where a tuner 2, a data extractor 3 and an access control system 5 are activated. Central processor 6 then transmits the frequency of the Barker channel to the tuner. The video signal received from input 1 is demodulated by the tuner and passed to the data extractor. The extracted data are passed to the access control system. This system can either be a separate process in a different processor or resident into the central processor.
In case that other data than entitlement rights are transmitted, they will be shared between the access control system and the central processor.

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Once the time delivered by clock 4 is greater or equal to the sleep hour, the power supply is switched back by processor 6 to its stand-by mode, deactivating tuner, data extractor and access control system.

The invention can be applied to different pay TV or pay audio systems, e.g. EUROCRYPT or VIDEOCRYPT.

Claims

1. Method for evaluating in a decoder access control related data - especially entitlements - which are transmitted within a TV or audio broadcasted signal, **characterised in** that in said decoder the time (4) is monitored in processor means (6) and all such decoders suited for receiving said broadcasted signal are prepared to receive said access control related data between a determined wake-up time and a determined sleep time - denoted as session - using means for demodulating (2) and/or extracting (3) and/or processing (5) said access control data, whereby these means are active after said wake-up time and these means are allowed to be in a stand-by mode after said sleep time under the control of said processor means and whereby during said session said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to said TV or audio broadcasted and/or further TV or audio broadcasted signals based on said received access control related data.

2. Method according to claim 1, **characterised in** that said access control related data are transmitted within a dedicated TV and/or audio Barker channel and that said means for demodulating (2) are tuned

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3. Method according to claim 1 or 2, **characterised in** that during said session said wake-up time and/or said sleep time for the next session is transmitted in said Barker channel and evaluated in said processor means (6).

4. Method according to claim 2 or 3, **characterised in** that during said session the frequency or number of the channel to be tuned for the next session is transmitted in said Barker channel and evaluated in said processor means (6).

5. Method according to any of claims 1 to 4, **characterised in** that - especially during said session in said Barker channel - the current time is transmitted and used to set said decoder time (4) by said processor means (6).

6. Method according to any of claims 1 to 5, **characterised in** that during said session algorithms, encryption keys, frequency allocation tables and/or other decoder related data are transmitted in said Barker channel and down-loaded for updating into said decoder.

7. Method according to any of claims 2 to 6, **characterised in** that during said session video and/or audio information in said Barker channel is replaced by access control related data.

8. Method according to claim 7, **characterised in** that said access control related data are entitlement data.

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9. Decoder for a method according to any of claims 1 to 8, comprising:
power supply means (7) and clock means (4) controlled by processor means (6), which detect the time period between a determined wake-up time and a determined sleep time - denoted as session - and which activate in said session, using said power supply means (7), means for demodulating (2) a TV or audio signal broadcasted in a Barker channel, means for extracting (3) from there access control related data and means for allowing access control (5) to said or further TV or audio broadcasted channels, and which dis-activate after said session these means using said power supply means (7), whereby said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to determined TV or audio and/or signals on the basis of said received access control related data.

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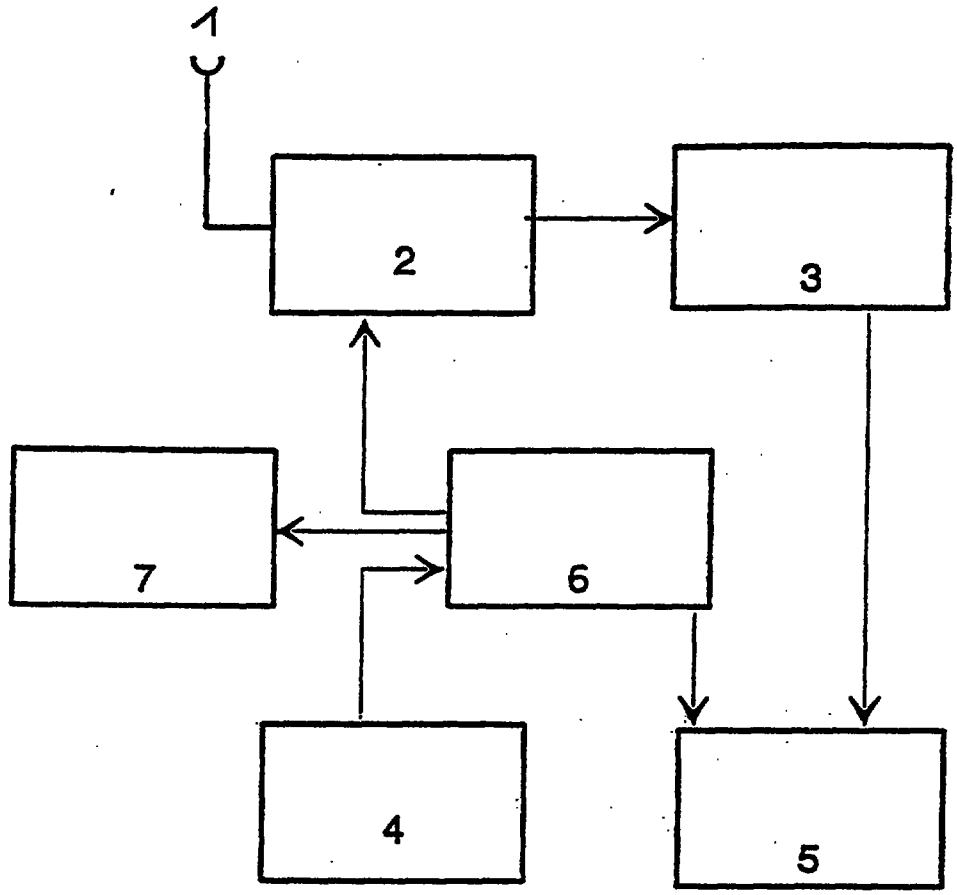


FIGURE 1

Once the time delivered by clock 4 is greater or equal to the sleep hour, the power supply is switched back by processor 6 to its stand-by mode, deactivating tuner, data extractor and access control system.

The invention can be applied to different pay TV or pay audio systems, e.g. EUROCRYPT or VIDEOCRYPT.

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Claims

1. Method for evaluating in a decoder access control related data - especially entitlements - which are transmitted within a TV or audio broadcasted signal, **characterised in** that in said decoder the time (4) is monitored in processor means (6) and all such decoders suited for receiving said broadcasted signal are prepared to receive said access control related data between a determined wake-up time and a determined sleep time - denoted as session - using means for demodulating (2) and/or extracting (3) and/or processing (5) said access control data, whereby these means are active after said wake-up time and these means are allowed to be in a stand-by mode after said sleep time under the control of said processor means and whereby during said session said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to said TV or audio broadcasted and/or further TV or audio broadcasted signals based on said received access control related data.

2. Method according to claim 1, **characterised in** that said access control related data are transmitted within a dedicated TV and/or audio Barker channel and that said means for demodulating (2) are tuned **during said session to a Barker channel under the control of said processor means (6).**

3. Method according to claim 1 or 2, **characterised in** that during said session said wake-up time and/or said sleep time for the next session is transmitted in said Barker channel and evaluated in said processor means (6).

4. Method according to claim 2 or 3, **characterised in** that during said session the frequency or number of

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the channel to be tuned for the next session is transmitted in said Barker channel and evaluated in said processor means (6).

5. Method according to any of claims 1 to 4, **characterised in** that - especially during said session in said Barker channel - the current time is transmitted and used to set said decoder time (4) by said processor means (6).

6. Method according to any of claims 1 to 5, **characterised in** that during said session algorithms, encryption keys, frequency allocation tables and/or other decoder related data are transmitted in said Barker channel and down-loaded for updating into said decoder.

7. Method according to any of claims 2 to 6, **characterised in** that during said session video and/or audio information in said Barker channel is replaced by access control related data.

8. Method according to claim 7, **characterised in** that said access control related data are entitlement data.

9. Decoder for a method according to any of claims 1 to 8, comprising:
power supply means (7) and clock means (4) controlled by processor means (6), which detect the time period between a determined wake-up time and a determined sleep time - denoted as session - and which activate in said session, using said power supply means (7), means for demodulating (2) a TV or audio signal broadcasted in a Barker channel, means for extracting (3) from there access control related data and means for allowing access control (5) to said or further TV or audio broadcasted chan-

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nels, and which dis-activate after said session these means using said power supply means (7), whereby said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to determined TV or audio and/or signals on the basis of said received access control related data.

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METHOD AND DECODER FOR EVALUATING ACCESS CONTROL RELATED DATA

ABSTRACT

Every new Pay TV system is based today on the use of entitlements stored either in the decoder or in a detachable control access system. The user gains access to the programme only, if the description of the current broadcast programme fits with the entitled rights owned by the user. The entitlements are currently updated 'over-the-air' i.e. data are send together with the scrambled video signal. But if the user is not tuned on the channel while data dedicated to him are emitted, then these data are lost and the programme provider has no information of this loss.
According to the invention each night at a given hour every decoder tunes (2) to a pre-defined video or audio channel, so called Barker channel. Even the decoders which were previously in stand-by mode, will wake-up in order to tune to the Barker channel. The programme provider can then send the maximum of entitlements on the Barker channel knowing that every decoder will be listening to its data stream.

Fig. 1

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nels, and which dis-activate after said session these means using said power supply means (7), whereby said means for access control (5) are entitled or further entitled to have access to determined TV and/or audio signal on the basis of said received access control related data.

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