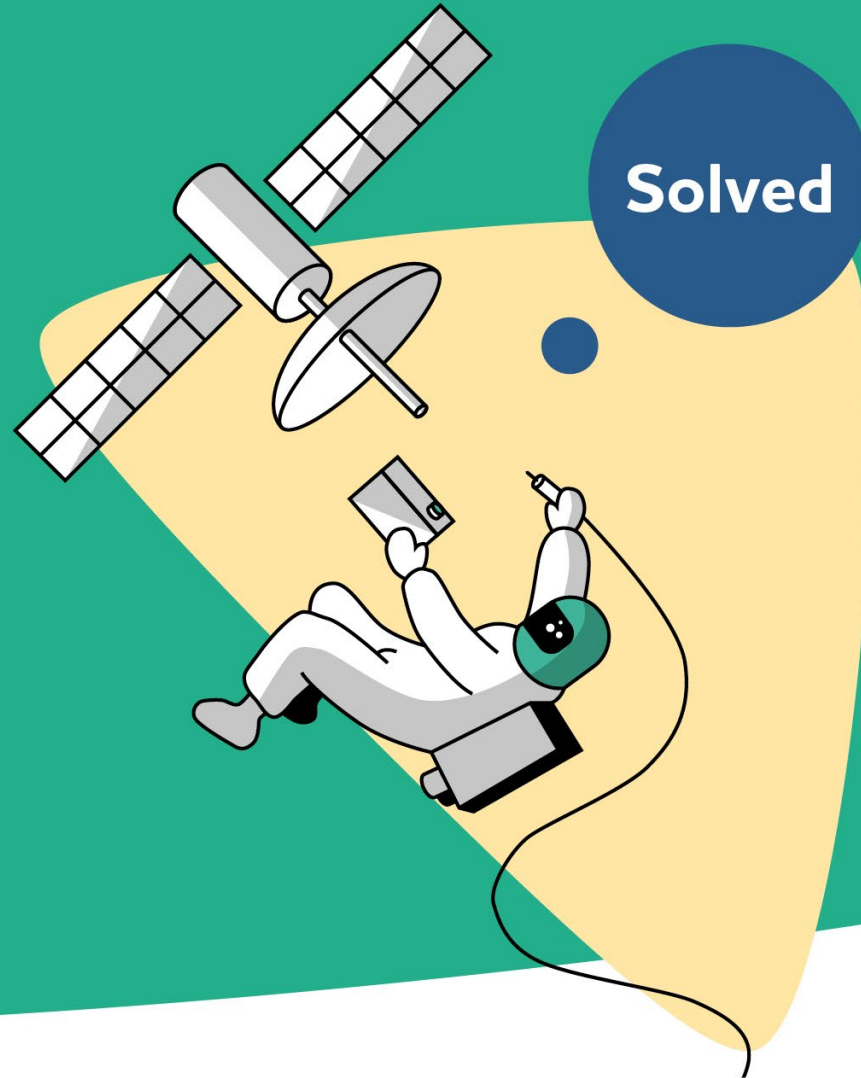


# EDI/ETI distribution over satellite – scenarios and best practice

Tork Niendorf

9<sup>th</sup> Seminar on DAB+ signal distribution

March 9<sup>th</sup> 2023, Geneva



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- ▶ Comparison and case examples
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# Introduction - who we are

- ▶ **Broadcast technology driven** company in Flensburg, close to Danmark.
- ▶ **More than 25 years experience.**
- ▶ **Manufacturer**, supplier and system integrator.
- ▶ **In-house expertise in standards**  
Audio over IP, DVB-S/S2, DAB+, FM und RDS, Cloud, Kubernetes
- ▶ **75 % engineers:**  
Development, support



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# EDI/ETI Introduction

## Ensemble Transport Interface (ETI)

- ▶ [ETSI 300 799](#)
- ▶ For transport of the DAB multiplexer output to the transmitter network
- ▶ Physical interface: telecom E1 lines with fixed bitrate of 2 Mbit/s

## Encapsulation of DAB Interfaces (EDI)

- ▶ [TS 102 693](#)
- ▶ Distribution of ETI (and STI) data streams over IP networks
- ▶ UDP/IP multicast or simulcast



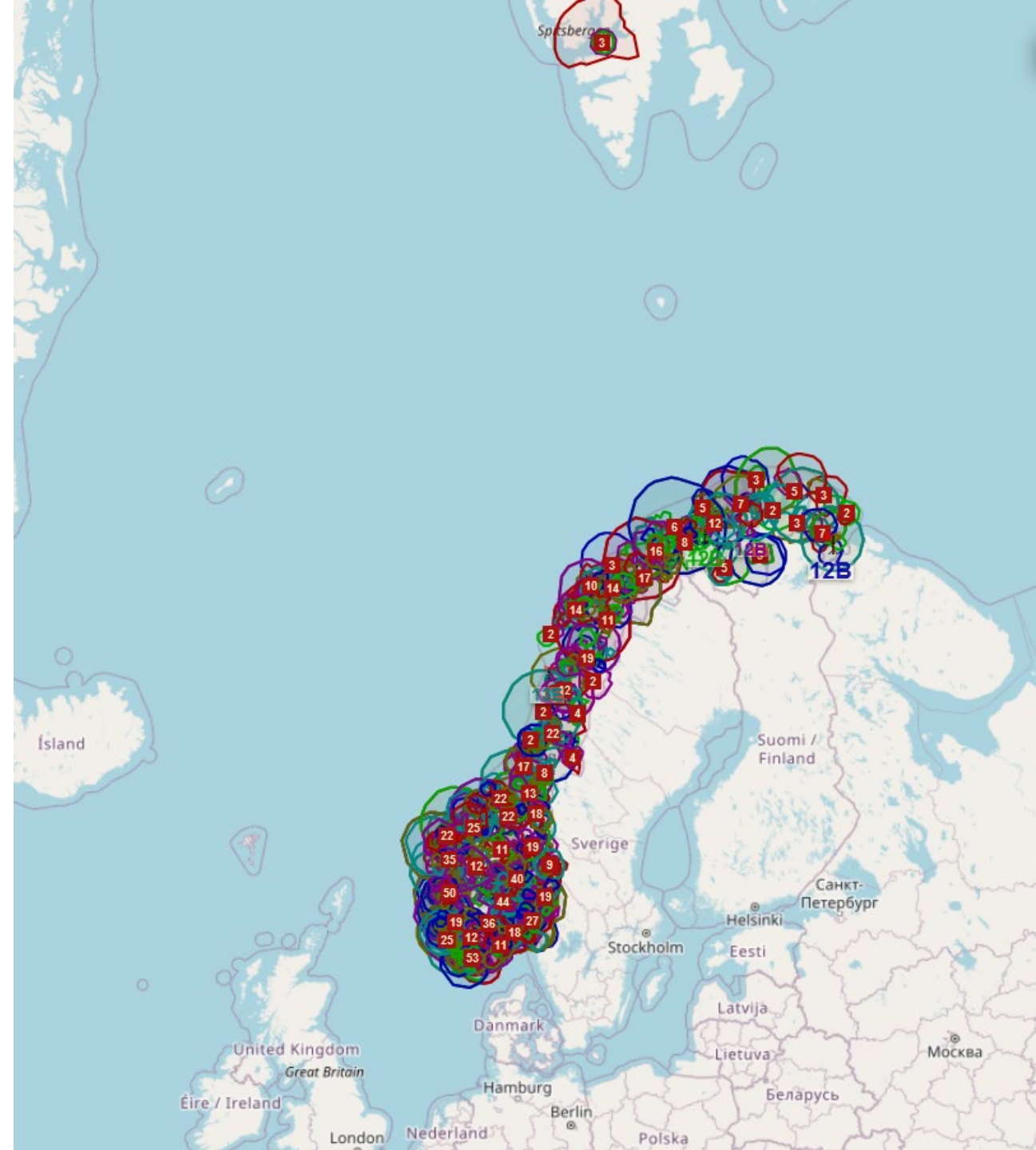
# Why is there a need for DAB distribution over satellite?

## Example Norway

- ▶ High number of transmitter stations
- ▶ Large country with very remote locations
- ▶ Many low-power gap-fillers

## Satellite distribution enables...

- ▶ Cost-efficient feeds to remote transmitters without or with unstable IP connection
- ▶ Backup feeds for IP-based distribution



# Use-case: Norkring

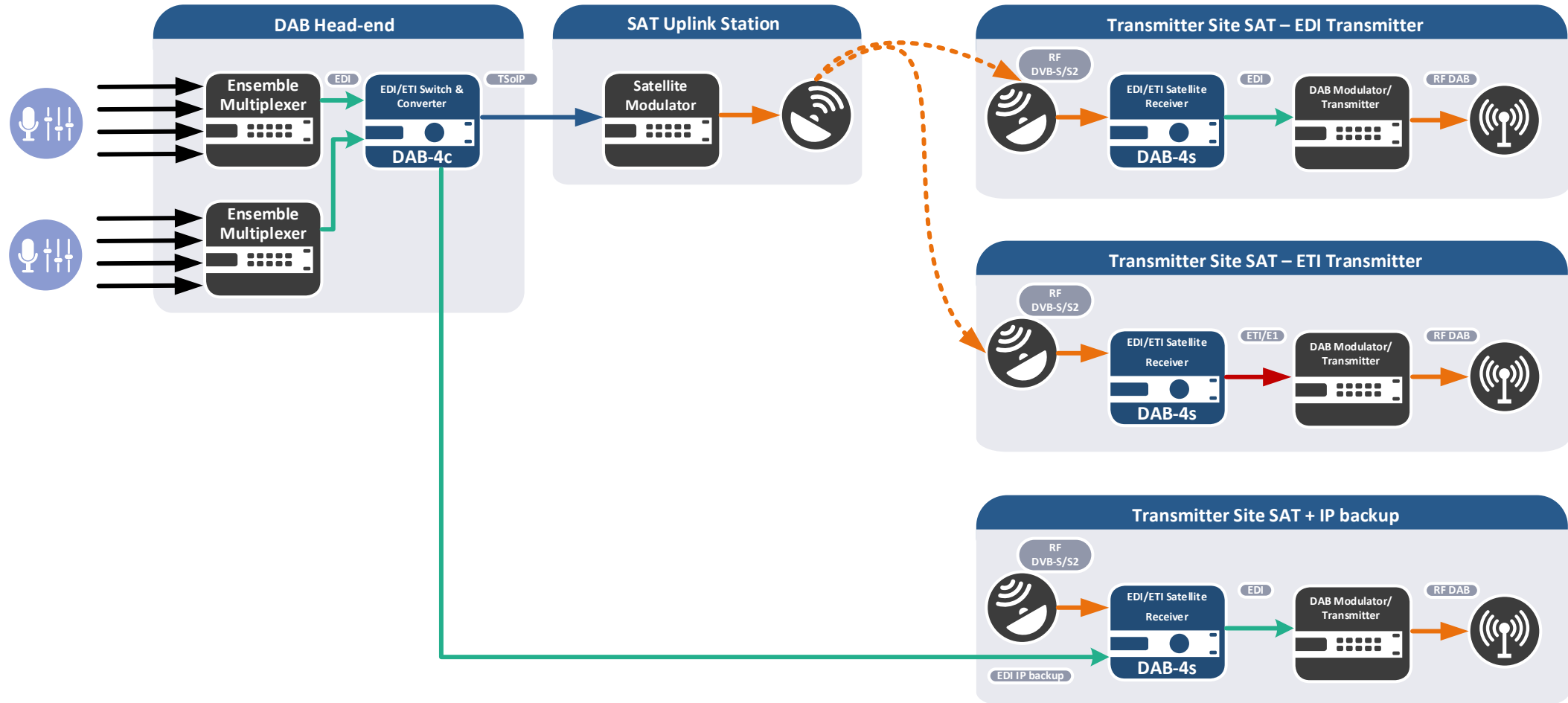
## Norkring/Telenor, Norway (Service provider)

- ▶ Development of a DAB+ Radio System
- ▶ Complete uplink and around 1.200 satellite receiver for DAB distribution operating in SFN mode
- ▶ The satellite receiver includes EDI to ETI converter and DVB-S2 GSE Deencapsulation.

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# EDI Satellite Distribution



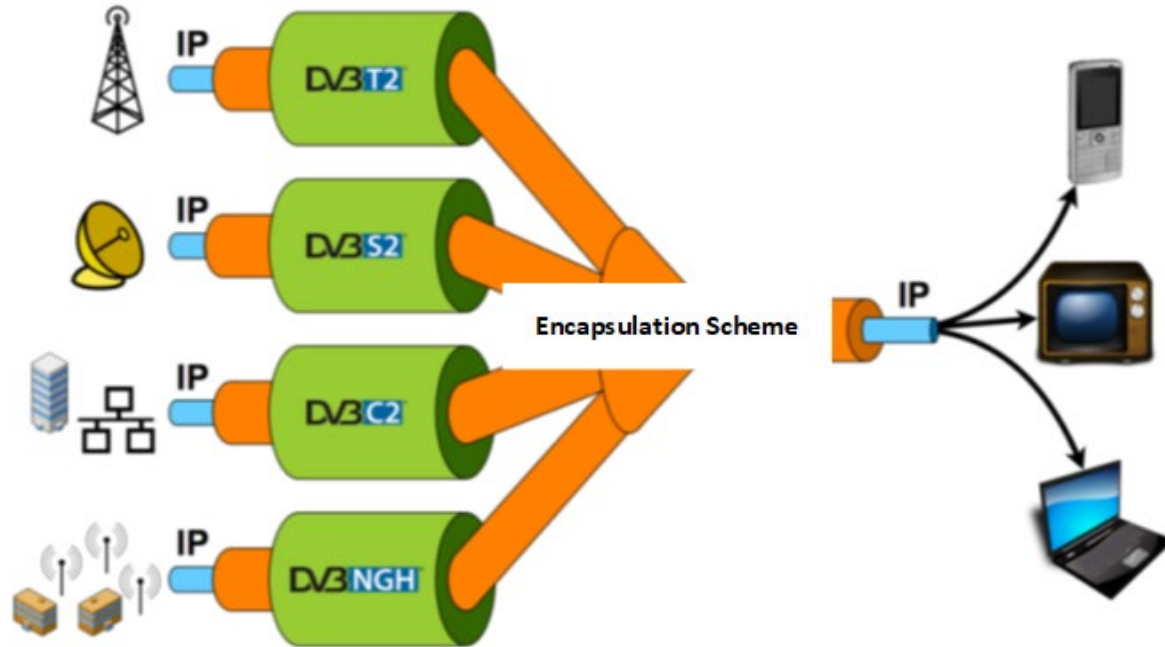
# Introduction to DVB-S2

- ▶ DVB-S2 is the second generation standard for satellite broadcasting, developed by the Digital Video Broadcasting Project as a successor of the DVB-S standard.
- ▶ This architecture is designed for broadband satellite applications such as digital television or radio, as well as interactive services such as Internet access or content distribution.
- ▶ The first generation DVB-S has adopted a MPEG-2 data structure, which is optimized for the broadcast delivery of digital television data.





# Introduction to DVB-S2



- ▶ There are several Encapsulation Schemes available for transport of IP packets over DVB-S2.

dab+

Solutions

Solved

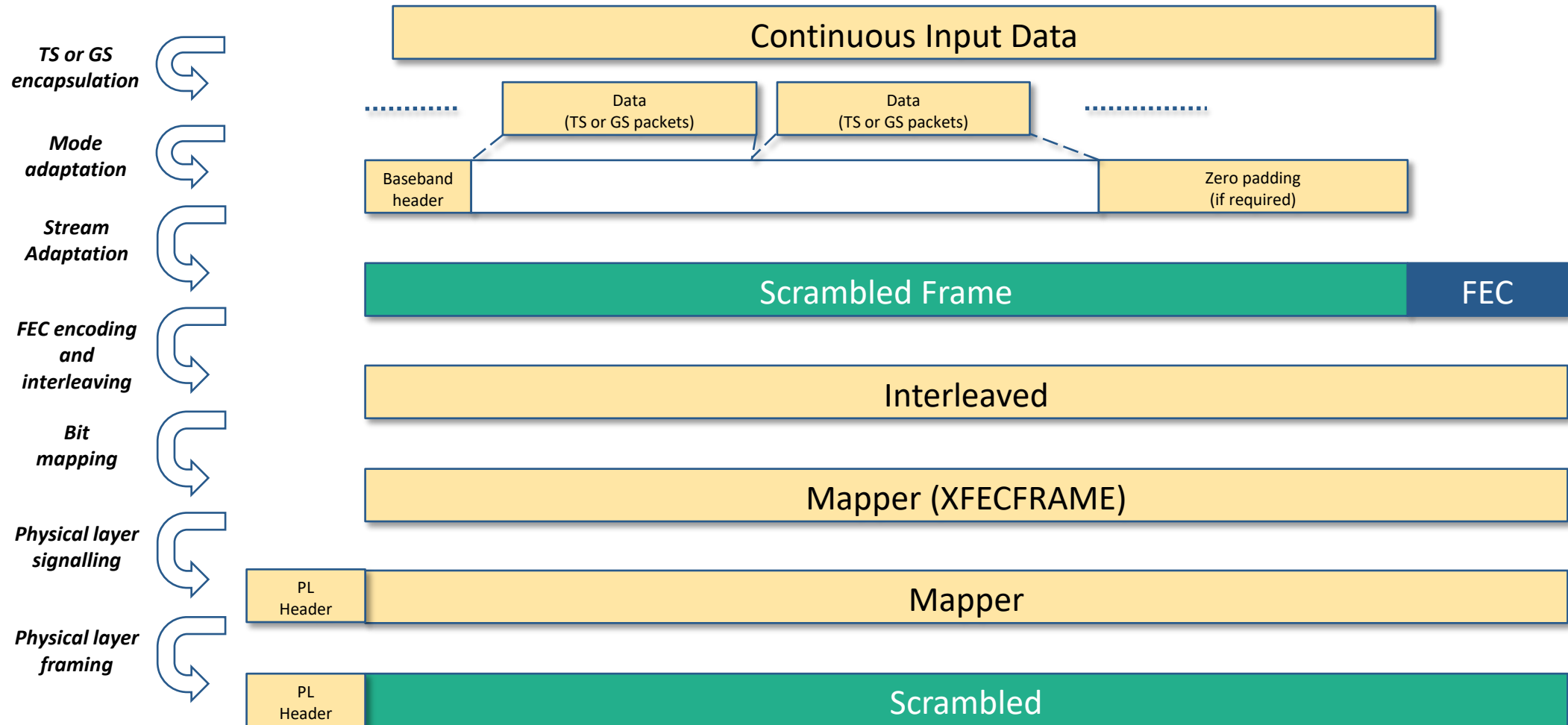


# EDI/ETI Distribution over DVB-S2

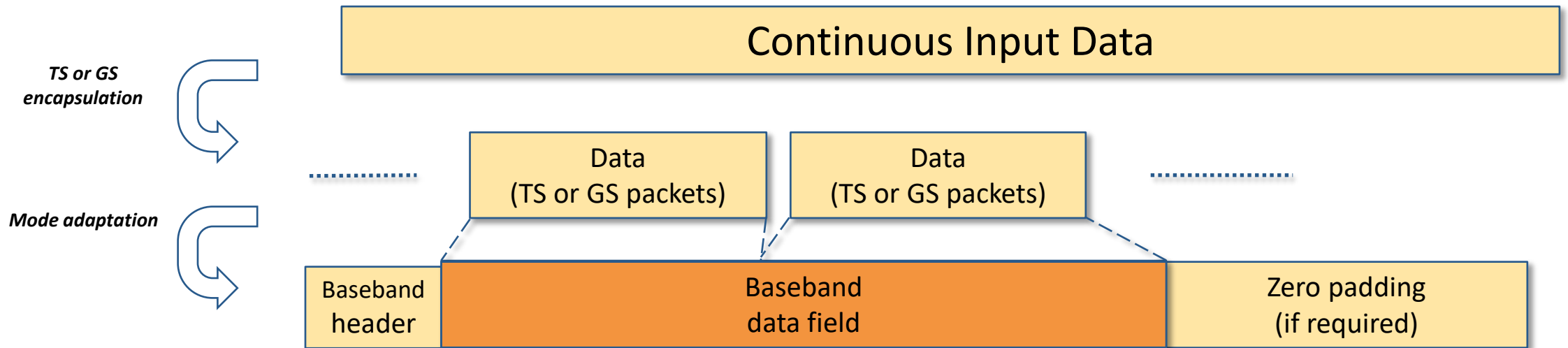
- ▶ Encapsulation schemes enable the carriage of network layer packets over DVB networks.
- ▶ Depending on the scheme the transport efficiency (protocol overhead) can be higher or lower.



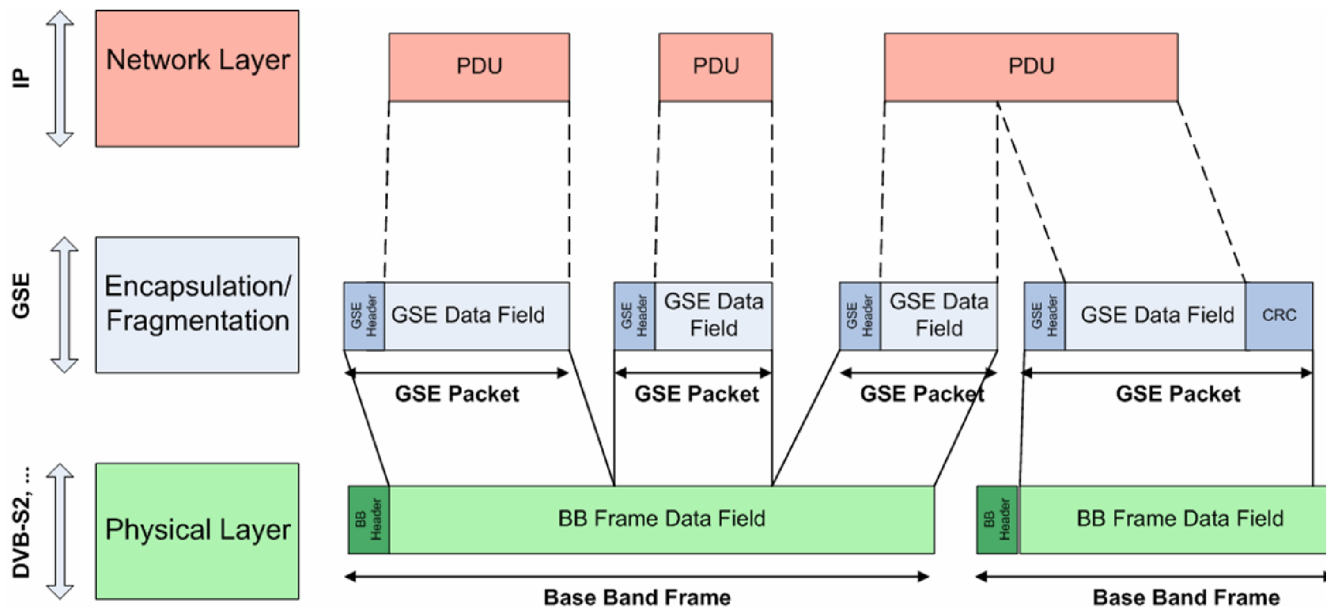
# DVB-S2 Framing Structure



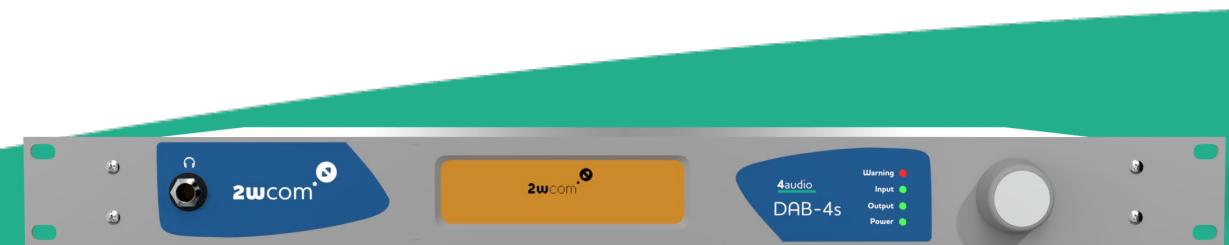
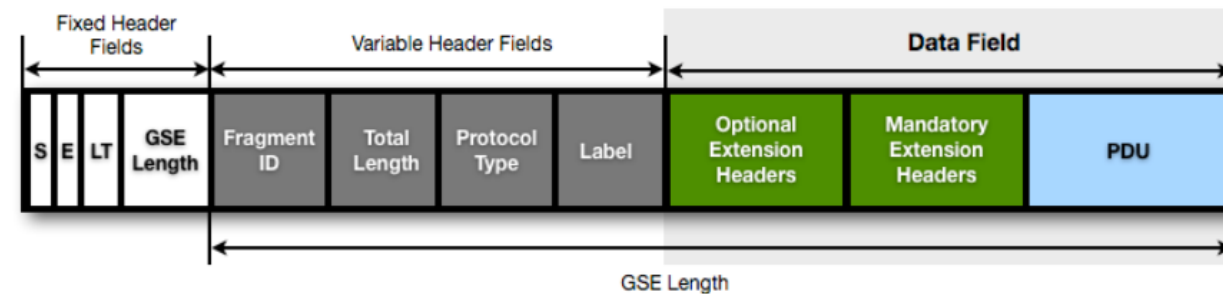
# DVB-S2 Framing Structure



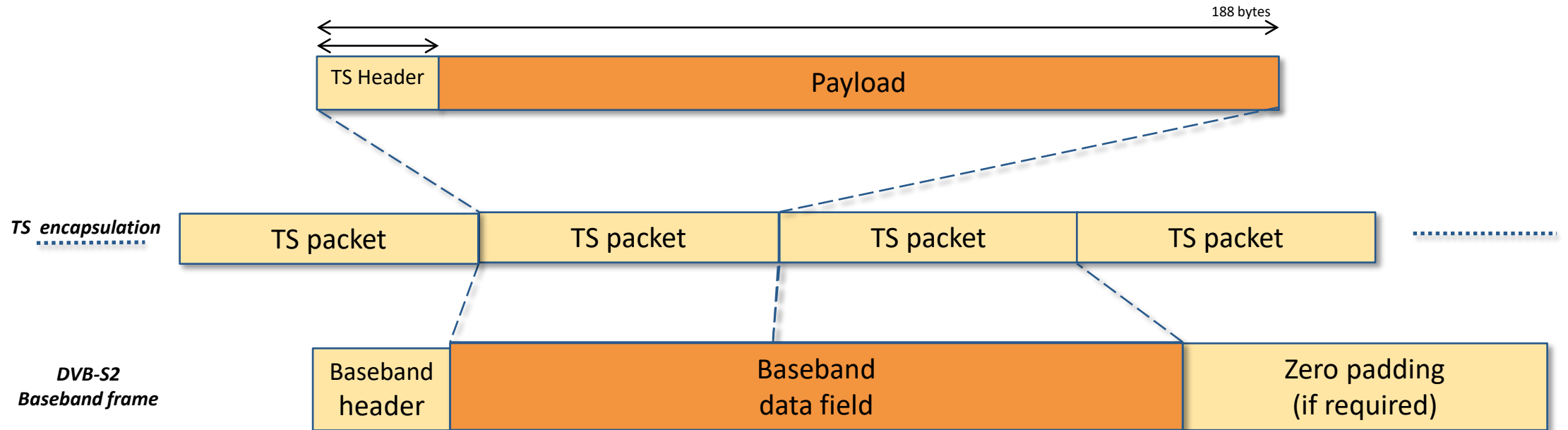
# GSE – Generic Streaming Encapsulation



- ▶ IP Packets are directly copied into the PDU field of the GSE packet. The protocol overhead is minimal.

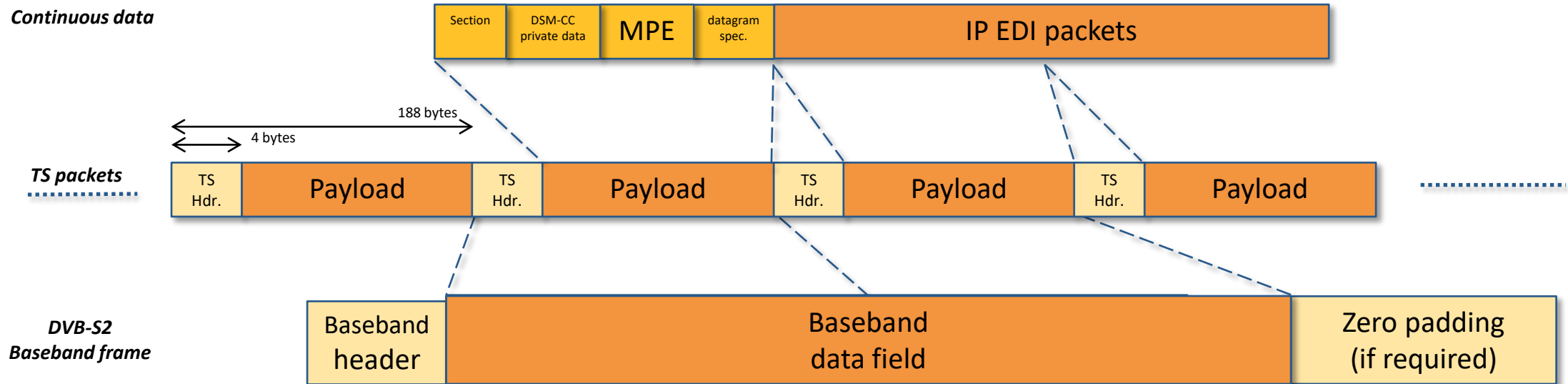


# MPEG-2 Transport Stream

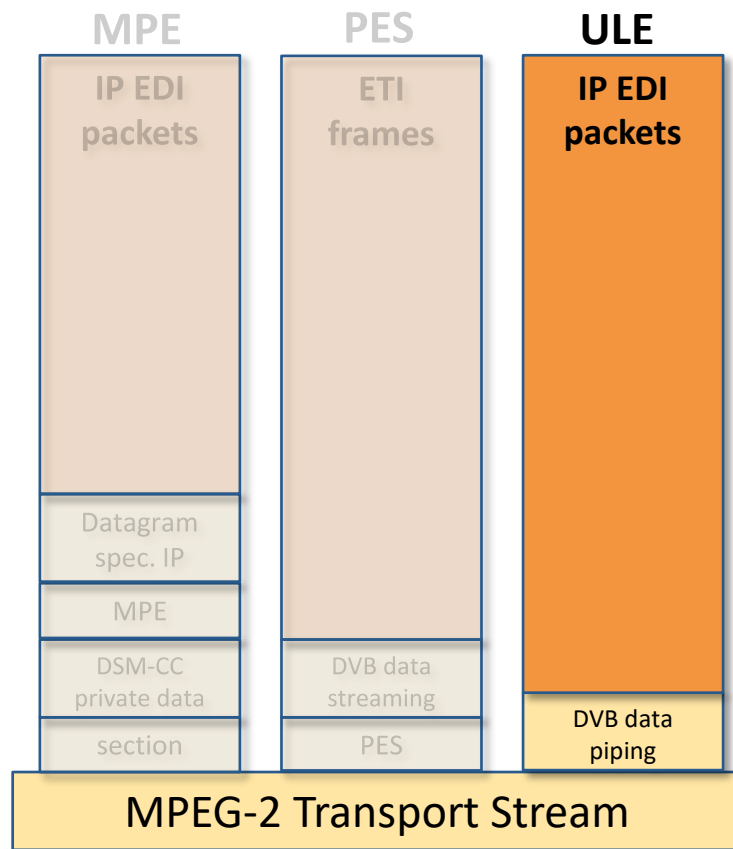


# MPEG-2 TS – Multiprotocol Encapsulation

- ▶ Multi-Protocol Encapsulation (MPE) protocol is a standard method to carry IP packets over MPEG-2 TS. It inherits section data structure with a default header size of 12 bytes.
- ▶ The header includes various fields.



# Unidirectional Lightweight Encapsulation

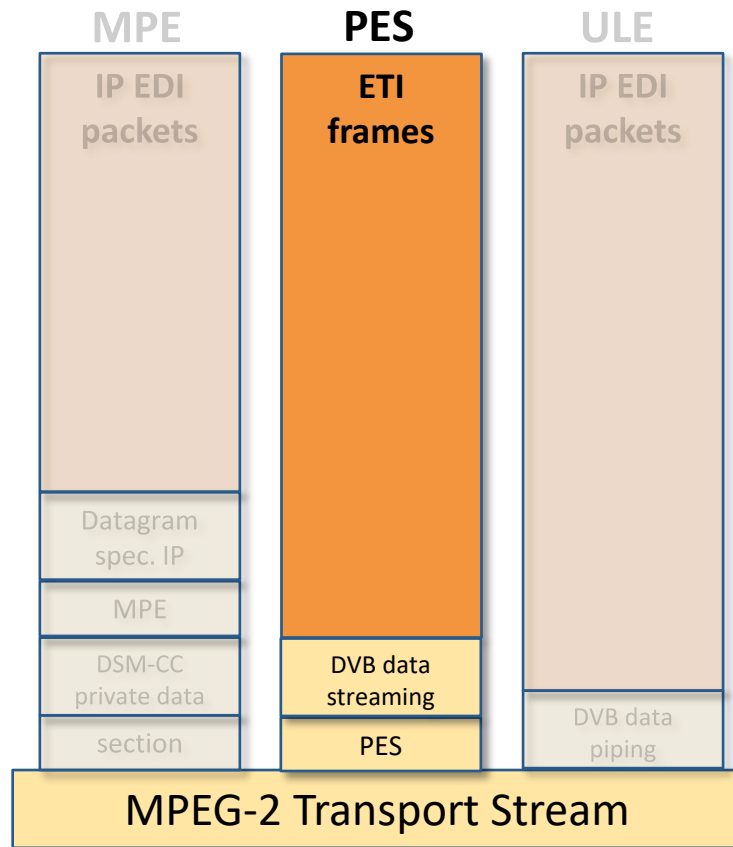


- The Unidirectional Lightweight Encapsulation (ULE) protocol is an alternative to MPE which is a lightweight and extensible solution for carrying IPv4, IPv6 and Protocol Data Units (PDUs) over MPEG-2 transmission networks.
- ULE has been engineered by the [IP over DVB](#) (ipdvb) working group of the [Internet Engineering Task Force](#) (IETF) and has been standardized in RFC 4326.





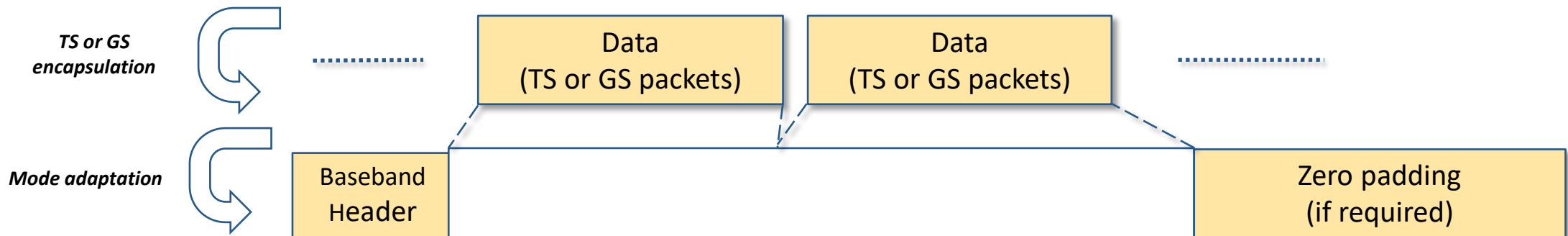
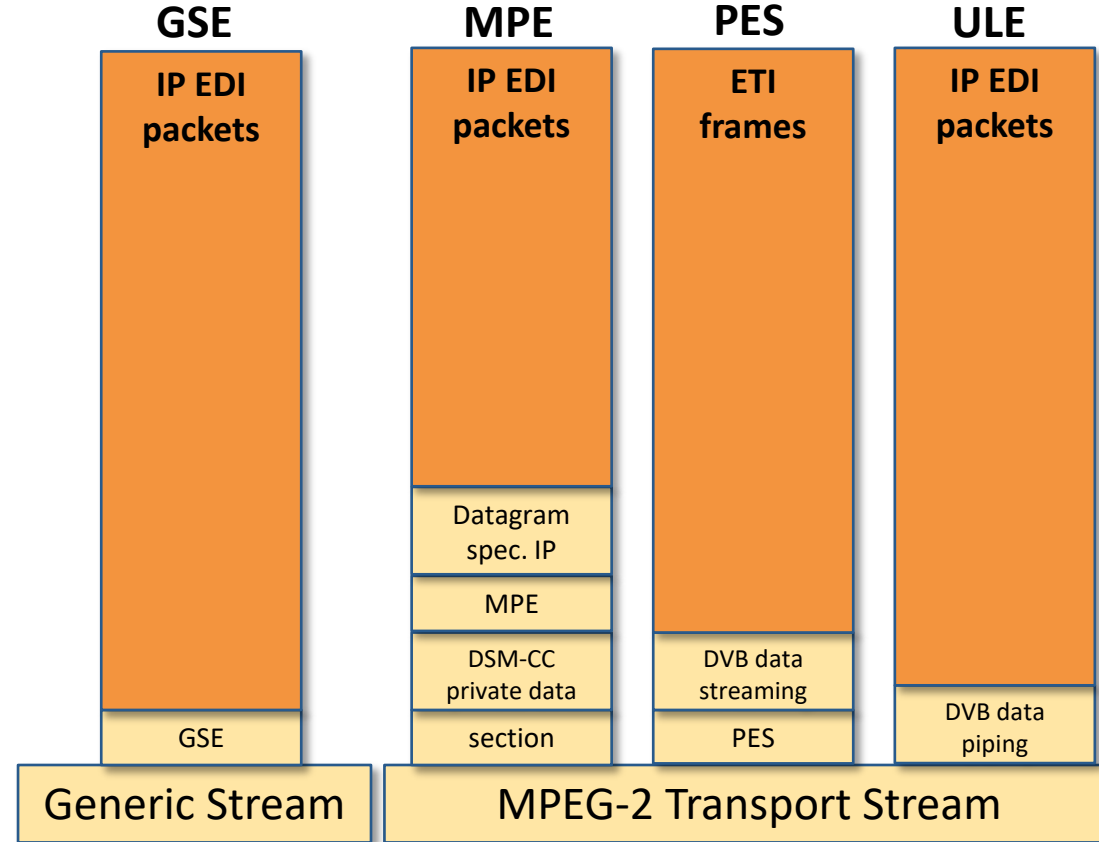
# MPEG-2 TS – DVB Data Streaming – ETI



- ▶ For transmission of ETI Frames (uncompressed or compressed) when no IP EDI is available a Packetized Elementary Stream (PES), similar to audio and video distribution, can be used.

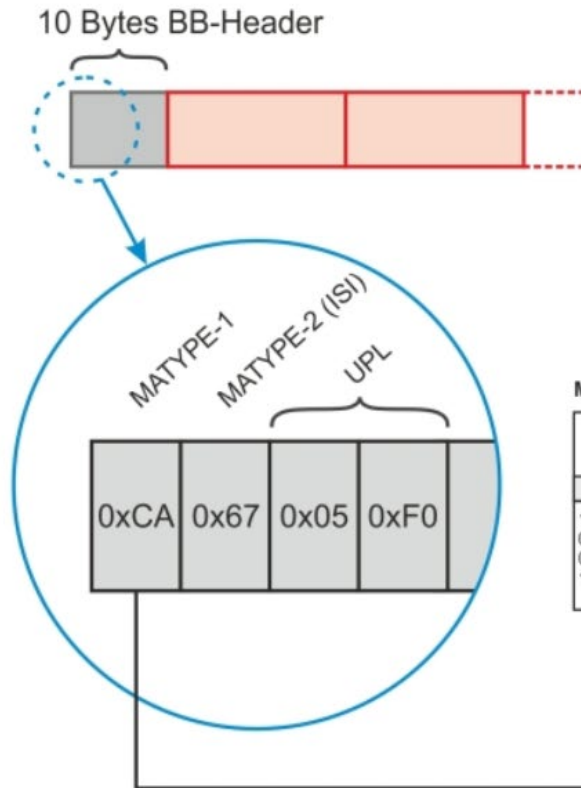


# Overview of Encapsulation schemes



# DVB-S2 Multistreaming

- ▶ Multistream technology includes a mechanism in the underlying baseband frame structure that merges multiple transport and generic data streams.
- ▶ On the basis of the ISI, the demodulator is capable of separating each stream.



MATYPE-1 field mapping

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
TS/GS		SIS/MIS	CCM/ACM	ISSYI	NPD	RO	
11 = Transport 00 = Generic packetized 01 = Generic continuous 10 = reserved		1 = single 0 = multiple	1 = CCM 0 = ACM	1 = active 0 = not active	1 = active 0 = not active	00 = 0.35 01 = 0.25 10 = 0.20 11 = reserved	



Solutions

Solved



# Summary

- ▶ DVB-S/DVB-S2 MPE (Multiprotocol Encapsulation, IP EDI)
  - Protocol overhead is higher compared to GSE
  - Highly supported
  - Easy Integration into existing deployments
  - Deployments in : Germany, France, Italy, Australia
  - An alternative could be ULE (Unidirectional Lightweight Encapsulation)
- ▶ DVB-S2 GSE (Generic Streaming, IP EDI)
  - Bandwidth efficient due to absence of MPEG2-TS overhead
  - High transport efficiency
  - Combinable as Multistream with a TS on a different ISI (Input Stream Identifier)
  - Deployments in Norway
- ▶ DVB-S/DVB-S2 MPEG-2 TS (DVB Data Streaming - ETI)
  - For ETI Transmission (Compressed or Uncompressed) to DAB Transmitter that only have ETI interfaces.





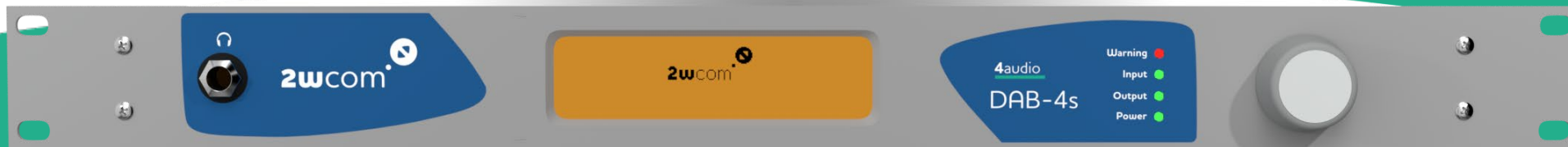
## Thank you!

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# GSE-Lite / GSE-HEM

- ▶ GSE-Lite profiles for GSE encapsulation are specified in ETSI TS 102 606-1 standard Annex D.
- ▶ In order to reduce the memory and processing requirements at both transmitter and the receiver, the GSE-Lite profile has been conceived to provide a simple yet completely functional sub-set of GSE.
- ▶ The GSE-HEM (High Efficiency Mode) is specified in the EN 302 307 part 2 standard
- ▶ A high-efficiency BBFRAME mode (GSE-HEM) is introduced, similar to the T2 and C2 systems, to transport GSE/GSE-Lite packets



# ETI and ETI Distribution (examples)

