

Member of





DAB+ Digital Radio - Technical Workshop

New developments for DAB+ systems

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DAB+ Headend Systems

Encoding & Multiplexing

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Principle structure of a DAB+ Headend







How can I transmit my audio program to an ensemble multiplexer?

Pros and cons of the possible solutions





- x Re-encoding degrades audio quality
 - x If standard web stream is used (MP3 / AAC)
- x Very high delay (typ. 30 sec)
- **x** PAD insertion only possible with additional effort
- x Announcements only possible with additional effort
- **x** Feed via internet = no guaranteed service
- **x** Feeding into redundant multiplexer is almost useless

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Via conventional Audio Encoder / Decoder



- Requires additional audio codec equipment Х
 - More components \rightarrow more possibilities for defects Х
- Re-encoding degrades audio quality Х
 - if high-compression codec is used (e.g., AAC) Х
- PAD insertion only possible with additional effort Х
- Announcements only possible with additional effort Х

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- Requires approx. 2 Mbps per AES67 Stereo signal Х
 - **x** If unicast \rightarrow doubling of bandwidth in case of redundant headends
 - x Use of AES67 results in high bandwidth at the ensemble provider site
- GPS Grandmaster clock for PTPv2 is highly recommended Х
- PAD insertion only possible with additional effort Х
- Announcements only possible with additional effort Х



AES67 = Audio Transmission over IP

High-quality Audio

 Compatible with DANTE[®] / Ravenna / Livewire

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Via DAB+ Encoder in Studio



- Best possible audio quality, because only one encoding
- ✓ Bandwidth-saving transmission to the multiplexer (≈ 100 kbps)
- ✓ Current DAB+ encoders allow complete control from the multiplexer site
- ✓ Direct PAD insertion (e.g., via FTP) into the encoder
- ✓ Transmission of announcements (e.g., via GPI) without additional effort
- ✓ Main feed via MPLS and backup feed via Internet possible
- x No separation of contribution network and DAB+ Headend



DAB+ Headends with redundancy



Why redundancy is important?

- A DAB+ Headend is a <u>Broadcast System</u>
 - An availability of 99.99% already means a failure of 53 minutes per year
 - Typical causes of downtime
 - Power failure
 - Error in distribution network
 - System update
- If a non-redundant multiplex fails, <u>all</u> programs in an ensemble are interrupted

> High availability can only be achieved with a redundant system



Ideal redundant DAB+ Headend





Two examples of complex **DAB+ Headends**



Example 1: Public Broadcaster NDR / Germany

- I6 fully redundant encoder & multiplexer DAB+ Headends
- Each multiplex contains 8 9 audio programs
 - Total of 2 x 129 = 258 DAB+ encoders required
- Each program has its own PAD channel (DL+ / SLS)
- Each multiplex has its own
 - NPAD channel (TPEG / SPI)
 - DAB ↔ DAB / DAB ↔ FM service linking, activation via linkage sets
- Possibility of connecting external commercial broadcasters



Block Diagram NDR





Example 2: Polish Radio & EMITEL / Poland

- I redundant national DAB+ pre-multiplex with 10 programs (+1 backup encoder)
- 17 regional multiplexes containing the national multiplex + 2 regional programs
 - Total of 10 national + 17 x 2 regional programs = 44 programs
- N+1 multiplex redundancy for regional headends
- Parallel ETI and EDI distribution
- Data services: SPI (logo only), TA, TPEG, DLS and SLS
- Special requirement:
 - Nationwide "crisis announcement" simultaneously in all ensembles and programs



Block Diagram: Polish Radio / EMITEL



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