

WORLD



*Defining the future of digital radio*

# Overview of the DAB+ System

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Digital Multimedia Broadcasting

Radio • Mobile TV • Multimedia • Traffic Data

2013

**DAB Family of Standards**

**DAB+ Features**

**Ensemble Structure**

**System Structure**

**Network Options**

**The Future**

# Welcome to the DAB Family of Standards



One family provides  
the most cost effective  
delivery of digital radio  
and mobile TV

## The Eureka Family of Standards



- **DAB :** 1995 Original audio with PAD and data services standard
- **T-DMB :** 2006 Added video services for Mobile TV and enhanced data streaming
- **DAB+ :** 2007 Enhanced audio service efficiency

### Why DAB+?

One family provides the most cost effective delivery of digital radio and mobile TV

- 2.5 times more audio services than DAB due to the use of HE AAC+ v2
- Slightly better coverage – 1 to 2dB better than DAB – better FEC coding
- More flexibility for Programme Associated Data delivery
- PAD content has much stronger error protection

**For detailed description of the DAB+ system refer to the following ETSI standards documents**

EN 300 401	Main document
TR 101 496-1, -2, -3	Guidelines of use and operation
TS 102 563	Transport of AAC audio



See <http://www.worlddab.org>  
or  
<http://www.etsi.org/standards>

# DAB+ Features

## Overview of the DAB+ System

# Audio - Room for Lots of Services

Australian example

Simulcast stations (AM / FM)

new DAB+ only stations

## Sydney



## Perth



## Brisbane



## Adelaide



## Melbourne



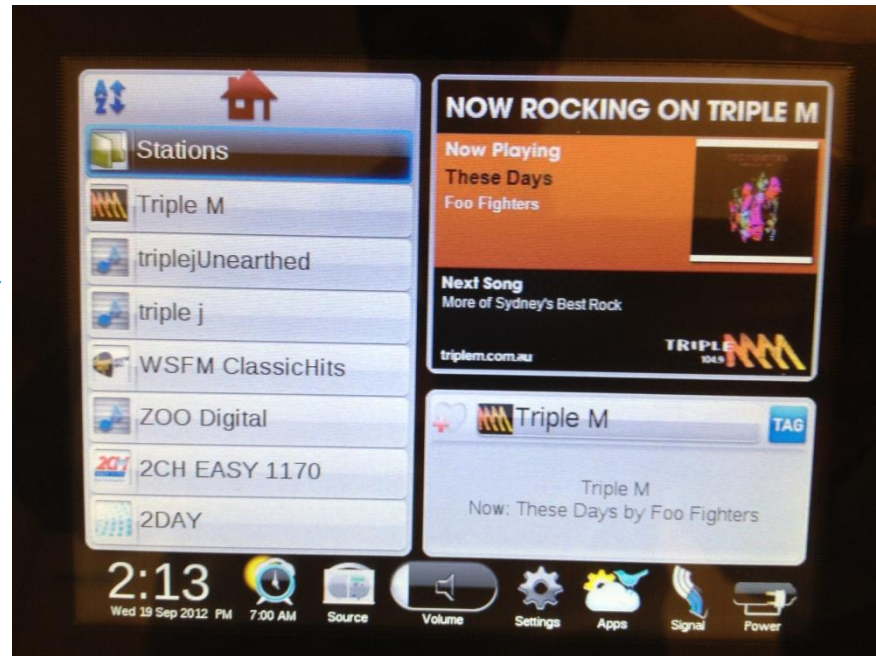
# Choose the station from a list

No more need to remember the station's frequency!!!

Station list



Easy to choose a station,  
listener has more  
information about the  
services available





# Programme Associated Data (PAD)

## Dynamic Label Segment – Text Delivery

Straight forward, effective

Up to 128 characters per text segment

All DAB+ receivers have DLS text display

Good receivers block text display or appropriate scrolling speed



# Programme Associated Data Slideshow (SLS) Images

Further strengthens the audio message

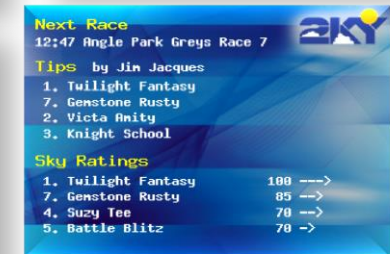
Standalone advertising during song  
items

Promotion of station activities

Traffic and weather reports

Sports results and stock market  
information

Local news, happenings, community  
events



**Next Race**  
12:47 Angle Park Greys Race 7

**Tips** by Jim Jacques

1. Twilight Fantasy	180 ---->
7. Gemstone Rusty	85 -->
2. Victa Anity	70 -->
3. Knight School	70 -->

**Sky Ratings**

1. Twilight Fantasy	180 ---->
7. Gemstone Rusty	85 -->
4. Suzy Tee	70 -->
5. Battle Blitz	70 -->

# Data Services

## Electronic Programme Guide (EPG)

Very useful tool for promotion of programs, talent, competitions

Especially useful for multilingual national broadcasters with scheduled programme slots

Is flexible, can be station, network or ensemble based

Some receivers can record programs for later listening



# Data Services – Other

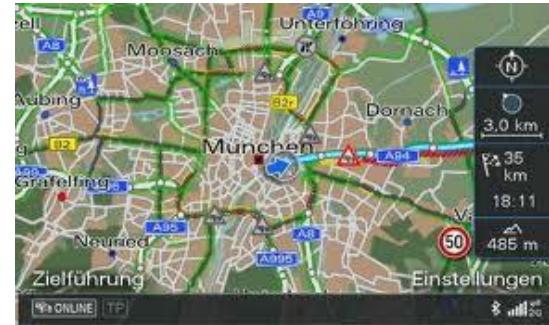
Traffic e.g. TMC and TPEG can provide up to the moment information on

- current traffic flow and congestion
- fuel locations and prices
- parking

Journaline

- Hierarchical categorised text service

Custom  
Applications can  
be developed



# Ensemble Structure

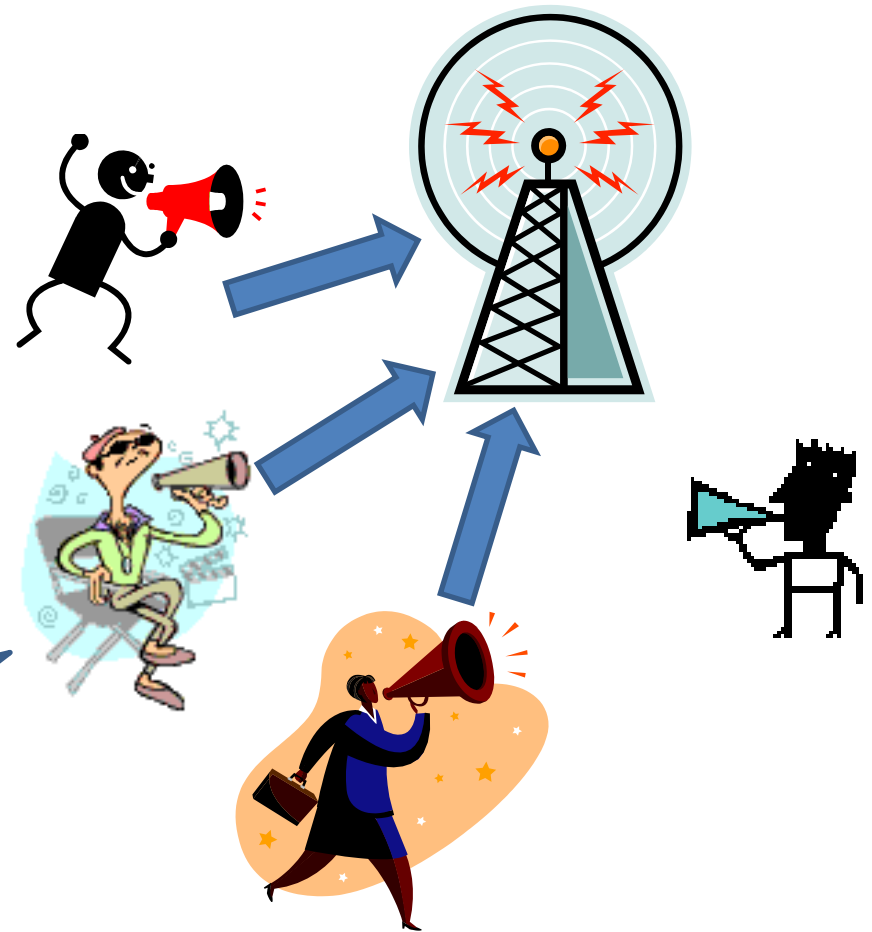
# Ensemble Structure

Multiple different radio stations transmitting on the same frequency

Multiple different radio stations use the same transmitter

Multiple different radio stations share the cost of that single transmission

Very flexible to ensure the broadcaster can deliver the content they provide in the most cost effective manner



# Ensemble Structure

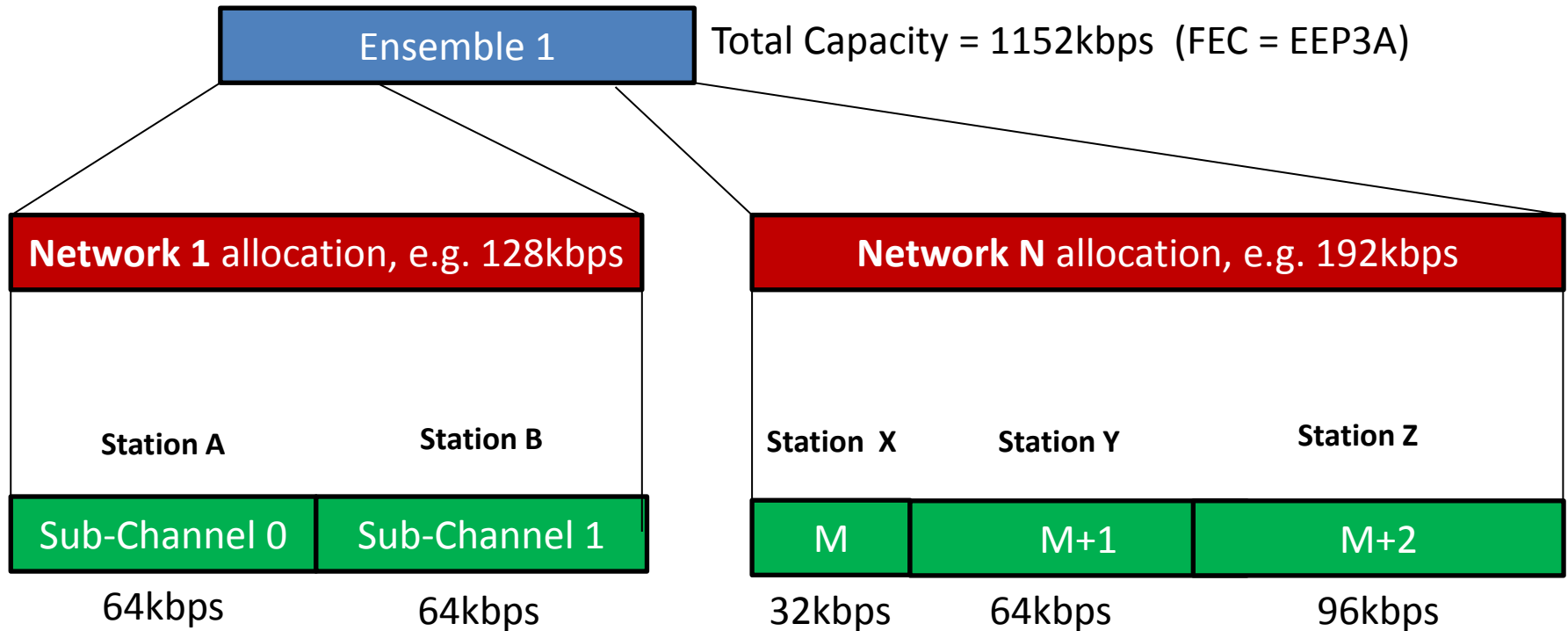
An Ensemble will typically carry multiple services from multiple radio networks, for example:

• Network 1 – 2 stations (services)	128kbps
• Network 2 – 4 stations	256kbps
• Network 3 – 3 stations	192kbps
• Network 4 – 9 stations	576kbps
<b>Total 18 stations</b>	<b>1152kbps</b>

- Each network can have their own allocated capacity on the ensemble
  - No other network has access to that capacity
- Each network can **reconfigure** their allocated capacity anytime without impacting the other networks' services
  - **Pop-up services** change their name and sometimes bit rate regularly



# Ensemble Structure





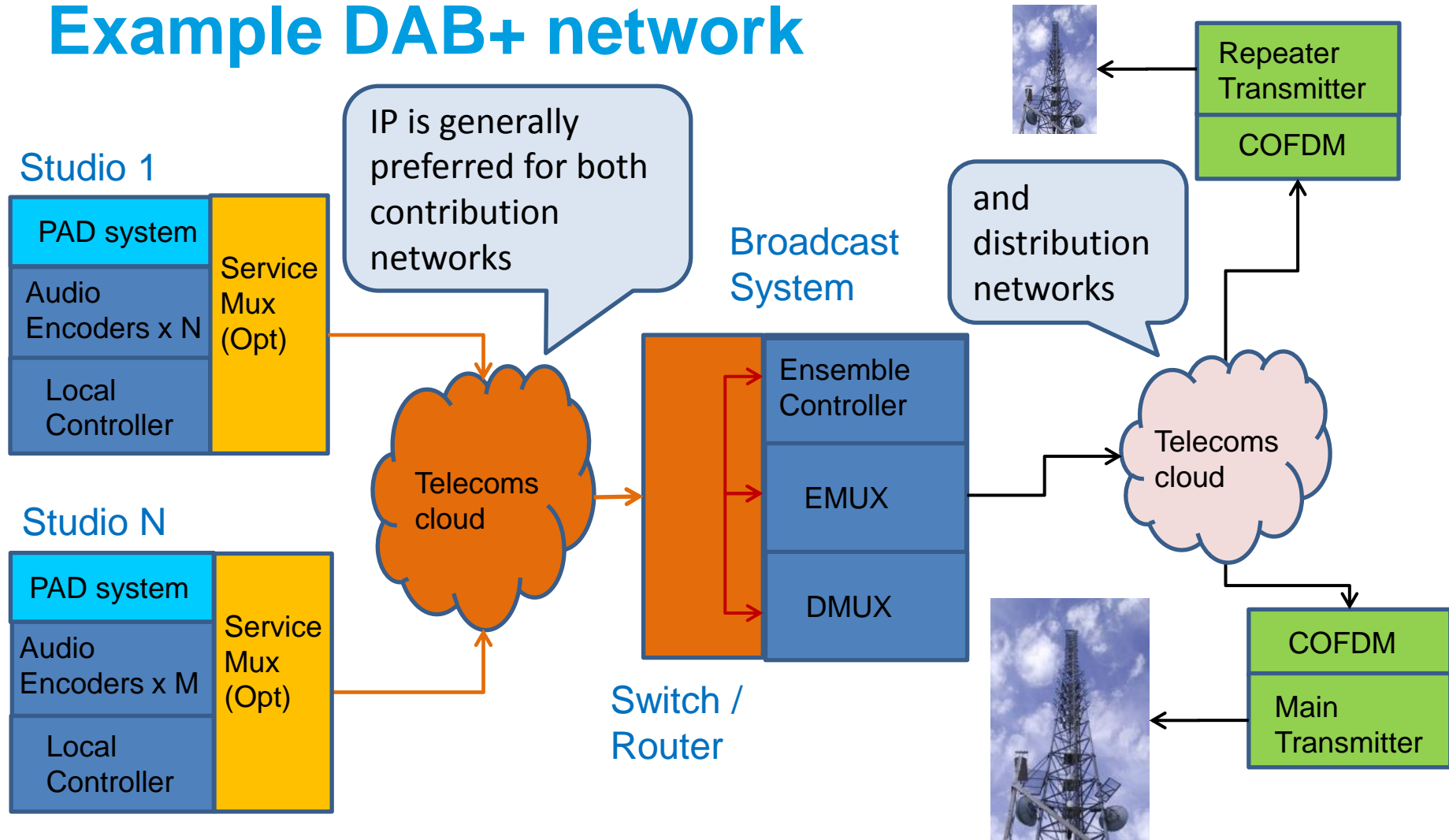
# Ensemble Structure

Each ensemble has

- its own Ensemble Label
- its own unique Ensemble ID code
- can carry a unique identifying code of the transmitter (TII)
- a Signalling Channel – the Fast Information Channel (FIC)
  - Provides details about all services (stations) carried
    - Service labels
    - Bit rates
    - Data location in the stream
  - Provides details of all data services and PAD
  - Provides announcements and warnings

# System Structure

# Example DAB+ network



# DAB+ Audio

Many combinations to allow the most cost effective delivery of different audio content types

HE AAC+ V2 audio encoding table combinations

Sampling rate (kHz)	SBR on	Sub-channel data rates (kbps)					
		Stereo		Parametric Stereo		Mono	
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
48	no	24	192	-	-	16	176
24	yes	24	136	24	48	16	64
32	no	24	192	-	-	16	168
16	yes	24	136	24	48	16	64

Coding Technologies / Dolby AAC+ implementation

# DAB+ Audio Encoding

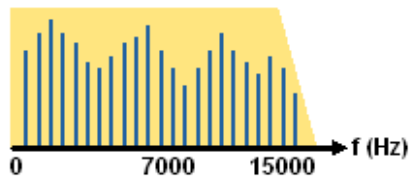
## Spectral Band Replication

From Computer Desktop Encyclopedia  
© 2005 The Computer Language Co., Inc.

Efficient sample rate and bit rate  
reduction method

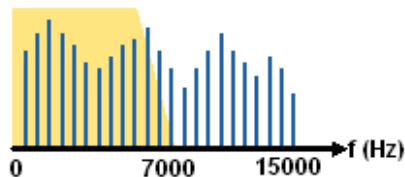
Only slight audio degradation

MP3 at 128Kbps



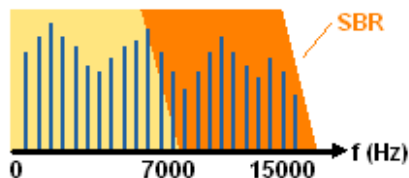
File size

MP3 at 64Kbps (frequencies cut in half)



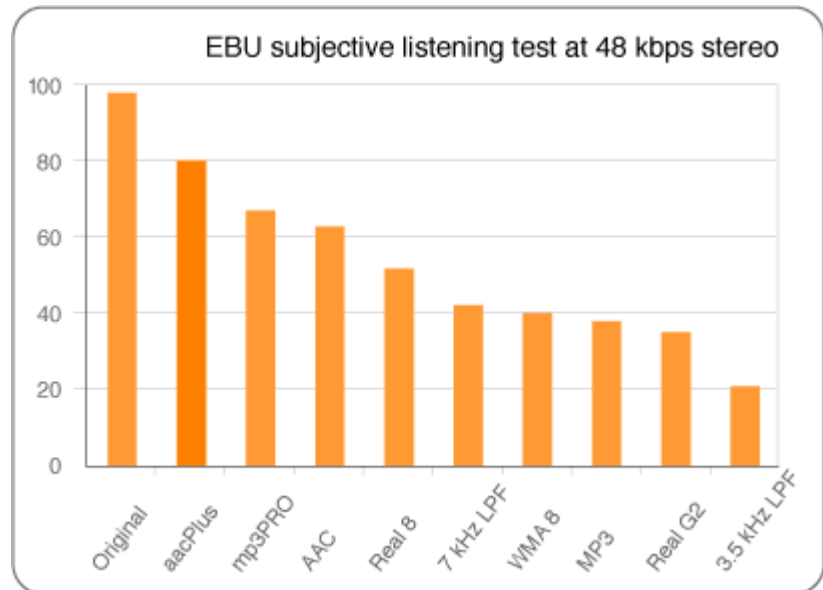
File size

mp3PRO at 64Kbps (high frequencies SBR encoded)



File size

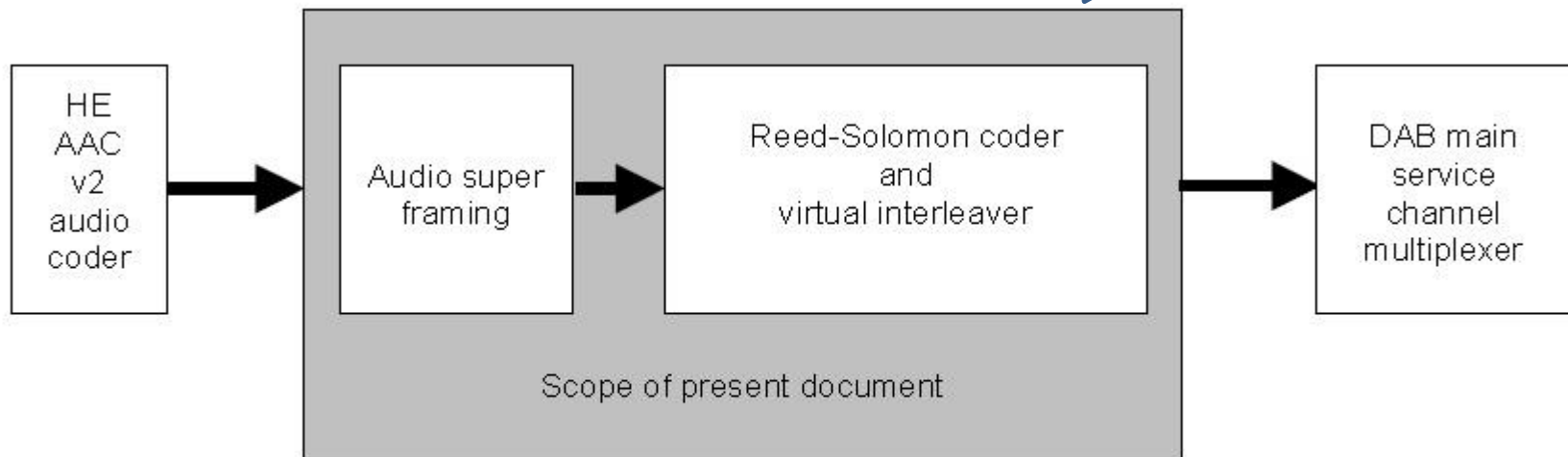
SBR data



# DAB+ Audio Encoding

Outer layer of FEC coding and interleaving provides protection for PAD – especially important to ensure robust SLS image delivery

Signal Flow with outer layer FEC



**Figure 1: Conceptual diagram of the outer coder and interleaver**

# Audio - PAD

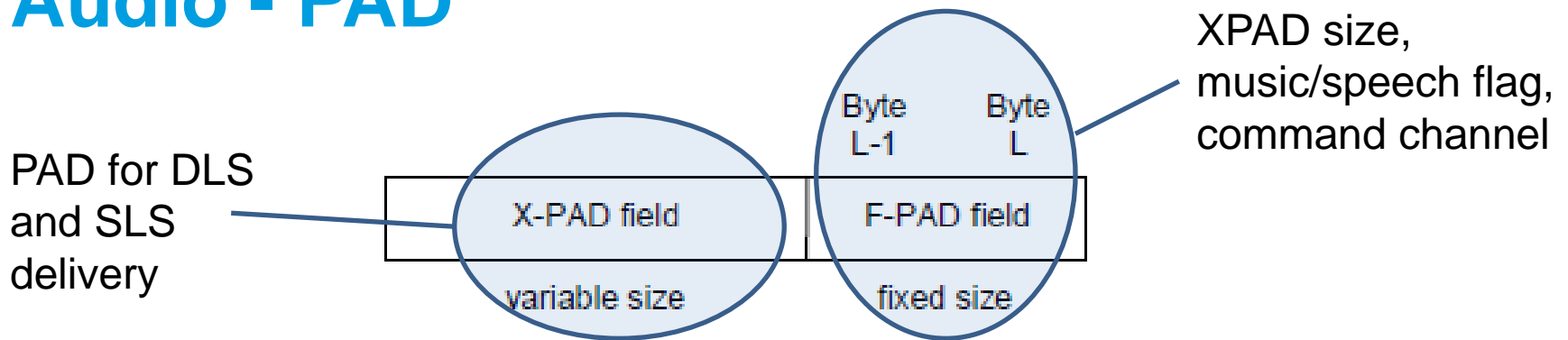


Figure 2: Coding of the PAD field

Table 10: Maximum bit rate of F-PAD and X-PAD data

AAC core sampling rate	Maximum bit rate for F-PAD data (2 bytes)	Maximum bit rate for X-PAD data (196 bytes)
16 kHz	267 bps	26 133 bps
24 kHz	400 bps	39 200 bps
32 kHz	533 bps	52 267 bps
48 kHz	800 bps	78 400 bps

Typical use: SBR on @ 24kHz core sampling rate, 3 frames per super-frame, 1 super-frame per 120mS

# Audio Bit Rates v PAD Bit Rate

Need to ensure the correct balance between audio bit rate, audio settings and PAD

Audio bit rate  $\approx$  Sub-Channel bit rate \* 0.9 – PAD bit rate

SLS images are best synchronised with audio using pre-delivered images and header update display triggers, either

TriggerTime = time/date or

TriggerTime = now

Sub-Channel bit rate (kbps)	FEC Overhead 10%	Payload capacity (kbps)	PAD (kbps)	Audio bit rate (kbps)
32	3.2	28.8	1	27.8
32	3.2	28.8	2	26.8
32	3.2	28.8	4	24.8
32	3.2	28.8	8	20.8
48	4.8	43.2	1	42.2
48	4.8	43.2	2	41.2
48	4.8	43.2	4	39.2
48	4.8	43.2	8	35.2
64	6.4	57.6	1	56.6
64	6.4	57.6	2	55.6
64	6.4	57.6	4	53.6
64	6.4	57.6	8	49.6
64	6.4	57.6	16	41.6
80	8	72	1	71
80	8	72	2	70
80	8	72	4	68
80	8	72	8	64
80	8	72	16	56



# Signal Flow - Transmitter

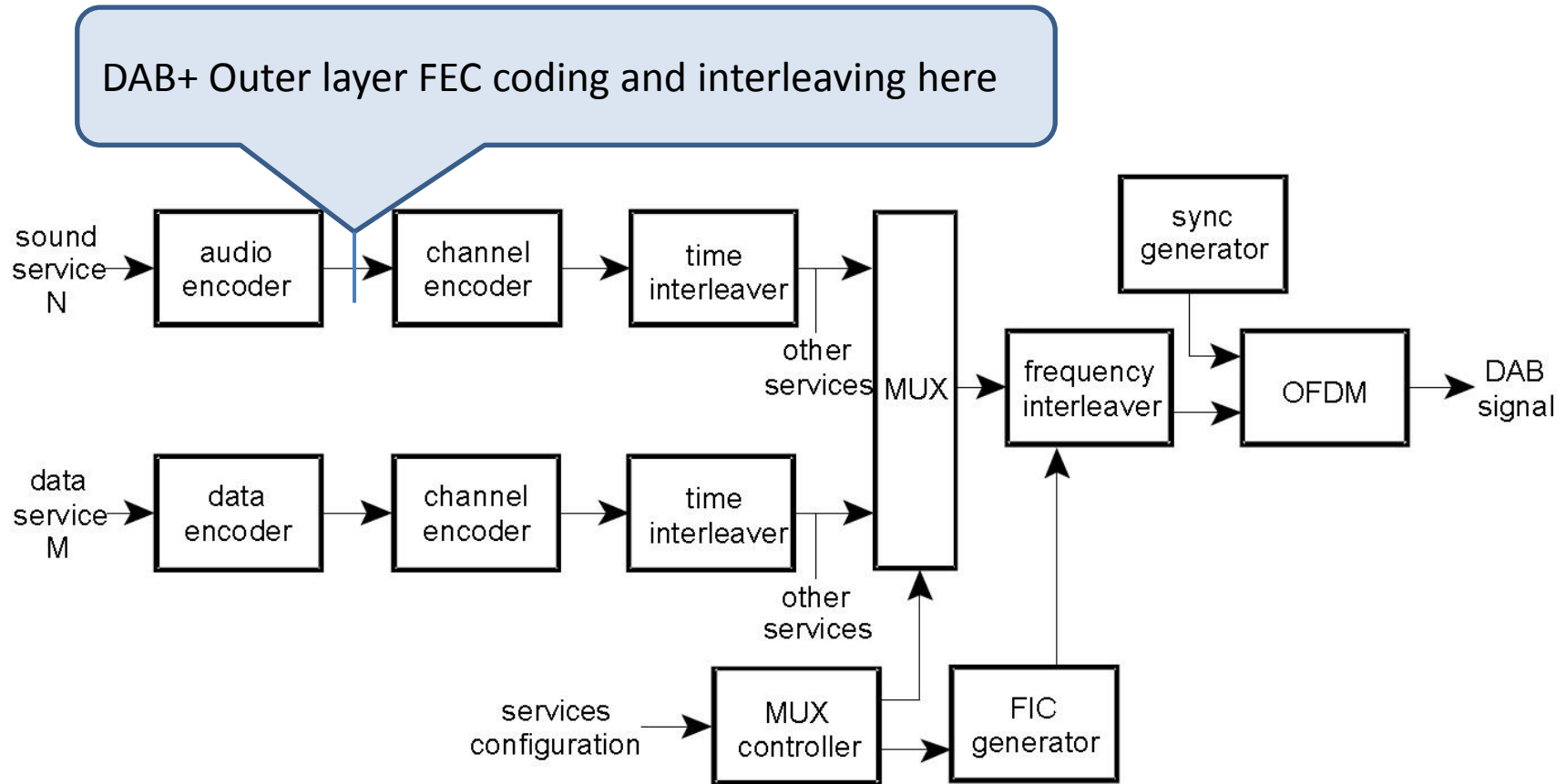


Figure 4.3.1: Conceptual block diagram of the EUREKA DAB system transmitter drive

# FEC Code Rate Comparison

FEC Code	Code Rate	Capacity (kbps)	Number of 64kbps channels	Approximate power required relative to 3A
1A	1/4	576	9	-3 to -6dB
2A	3/8	864	13	-2 to -3dB
3A	1/2	1152	18	0
3B	2/3	1536	24	+3dB
4A	3/4	1728	27	+6dB

Payload capacity and transmit power can be traded  
Stronger FEC protection = lower capacity BUT lower power for the same coverage area

# Transmission Structure

Signalling and service information is sent in the Fast Information Channel

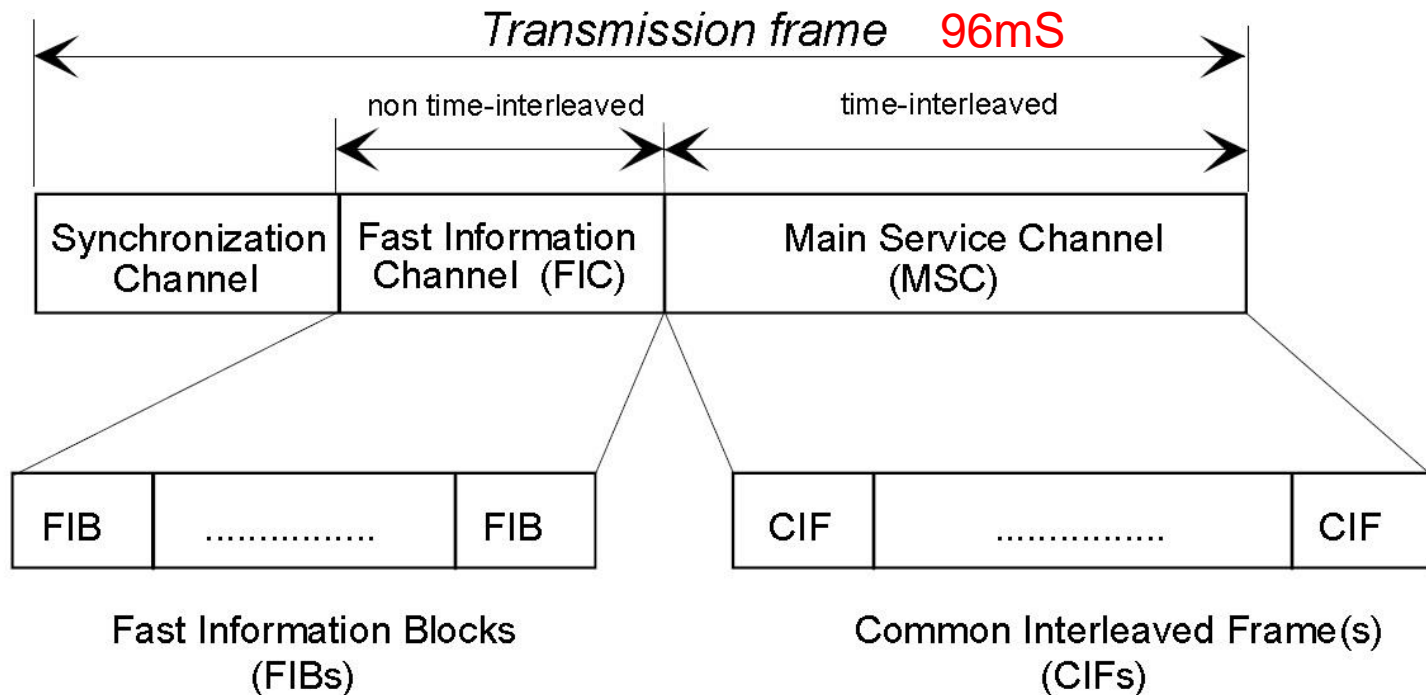
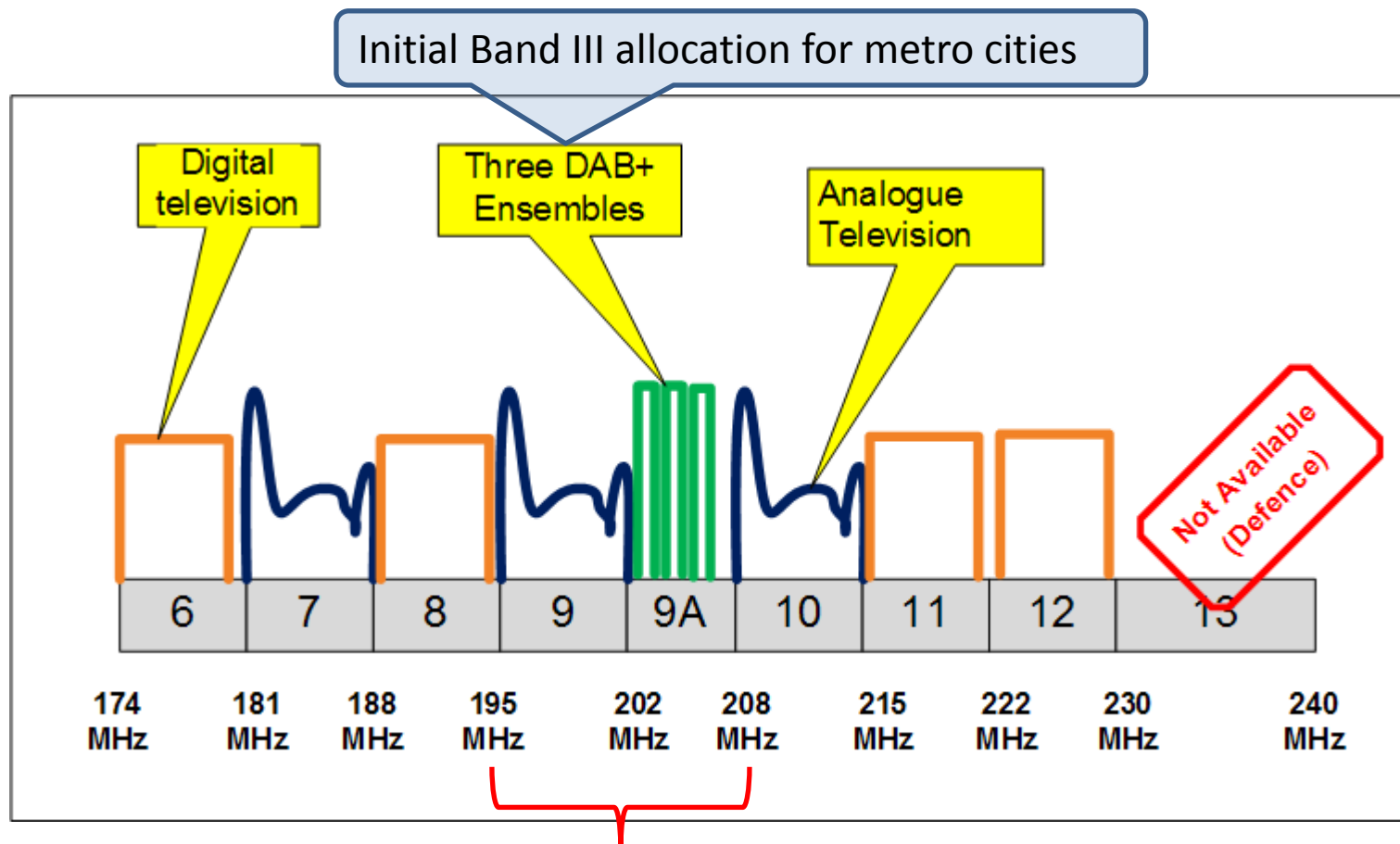


Figure 2: Transmission mode independent description of the FIC and MSC

# DAB+ Transmission – Australian VHF channels



2 DTV channels allocated = 14MHz = 8 DAB channels = 8A, B, C, D, 9A, B, C, D

# RF Spectrum

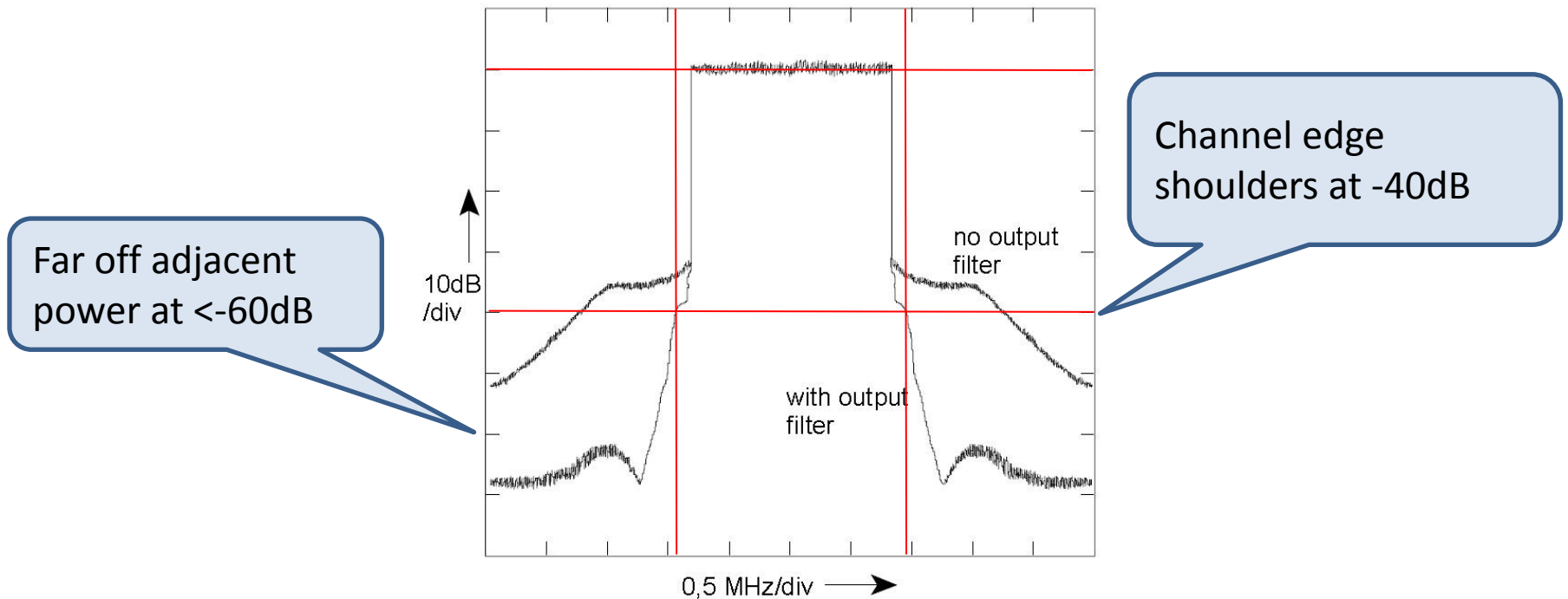


Figure 4.3.4: Example of DAB transmitted signal spectrum (VHF band III)

Signal bandwidth = 1536 carriers at 1kHz each => 1.535MHz

Channel bandwidth = 1.712 MHz

# Network Options

# Star Network

Central multiplexing equipment

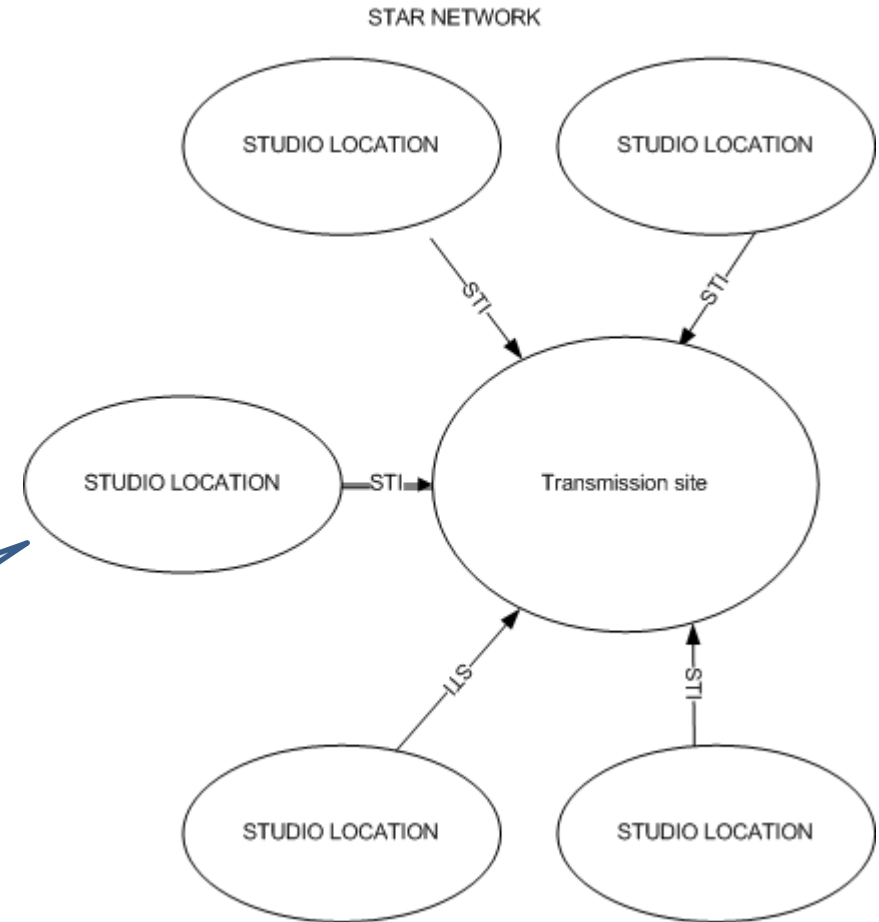
Individual links per studio site

Simple networking

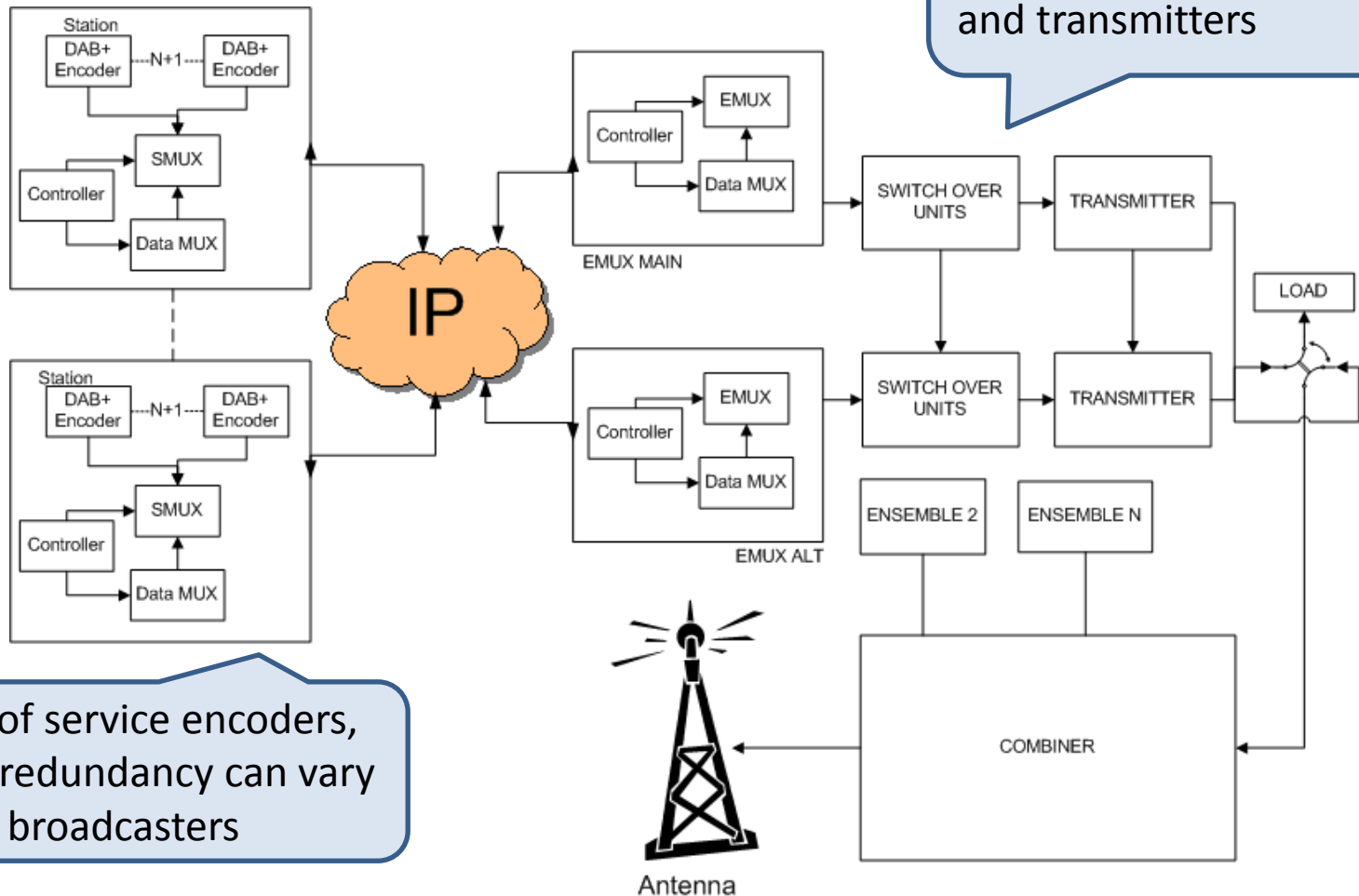
Stations are in control of their content

Privacy

This architecture is often used for stand-alone / isolated installations such as single city or area transmissions



# Star Network



Number of service encoders, PAD and redundancy can vary between broadcasters



# Mesh Network

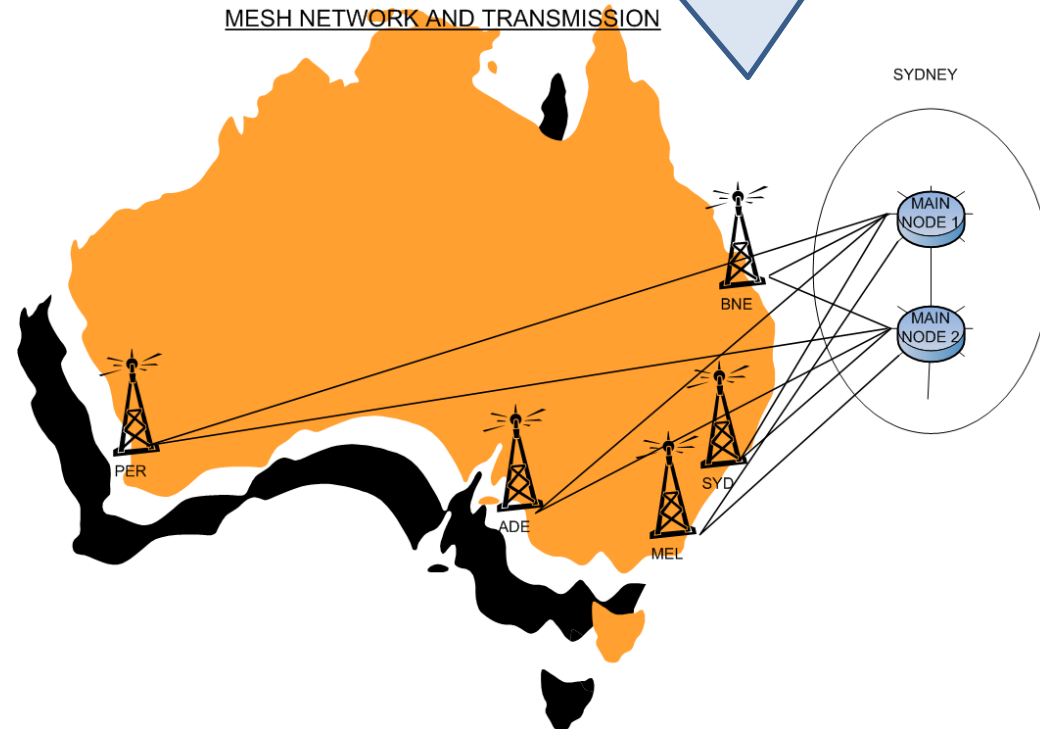
Transparent interconnect  
between sites

High Redundancy and Reliability

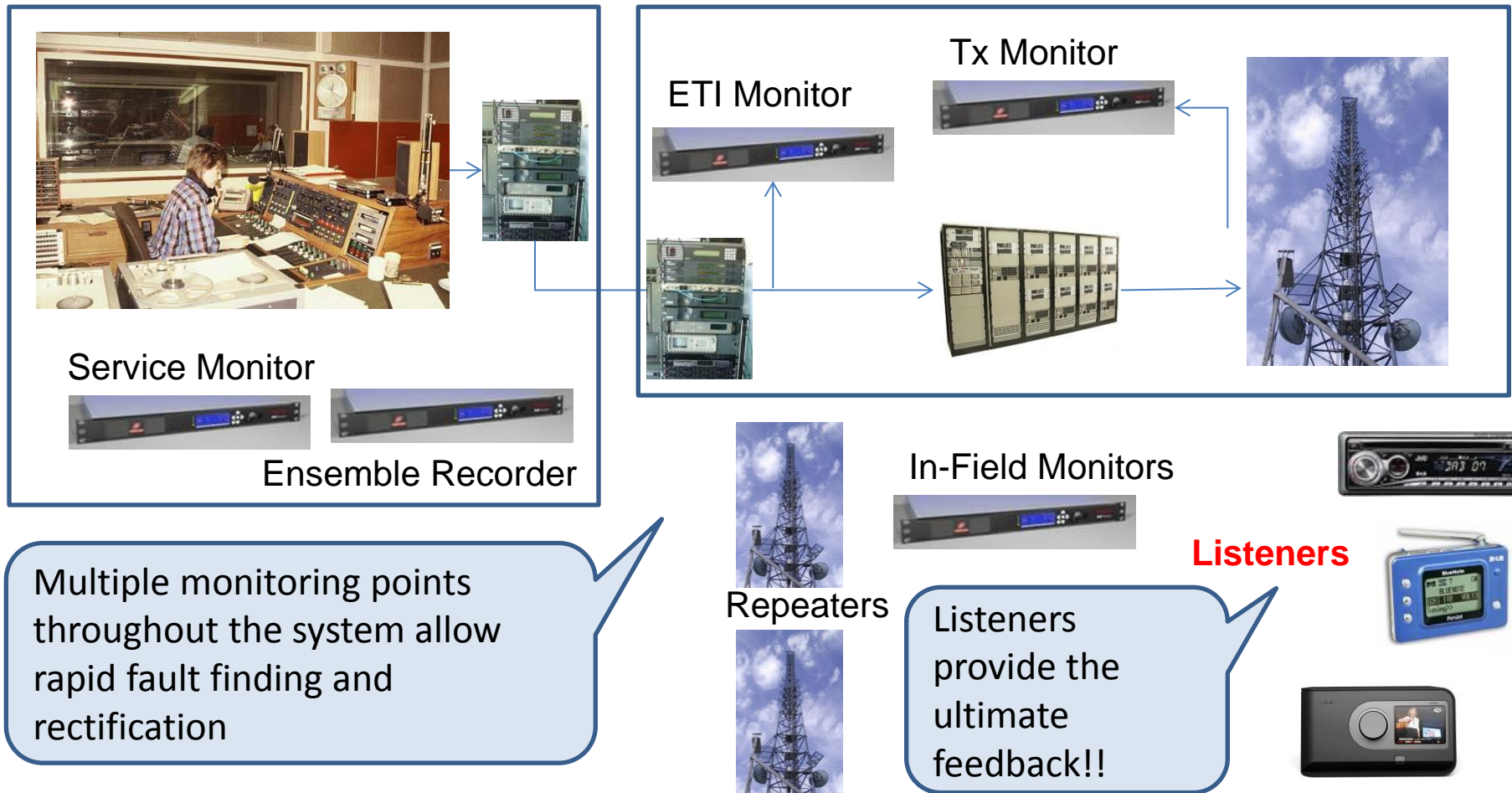
Typically uses a multicast  
enabled VPN

Content produced at any site can  
be transmitted at any site

Suitable for distributed broadcast  
networks such as national multi-  
studio networks



# Monitoring Equipment - Overview

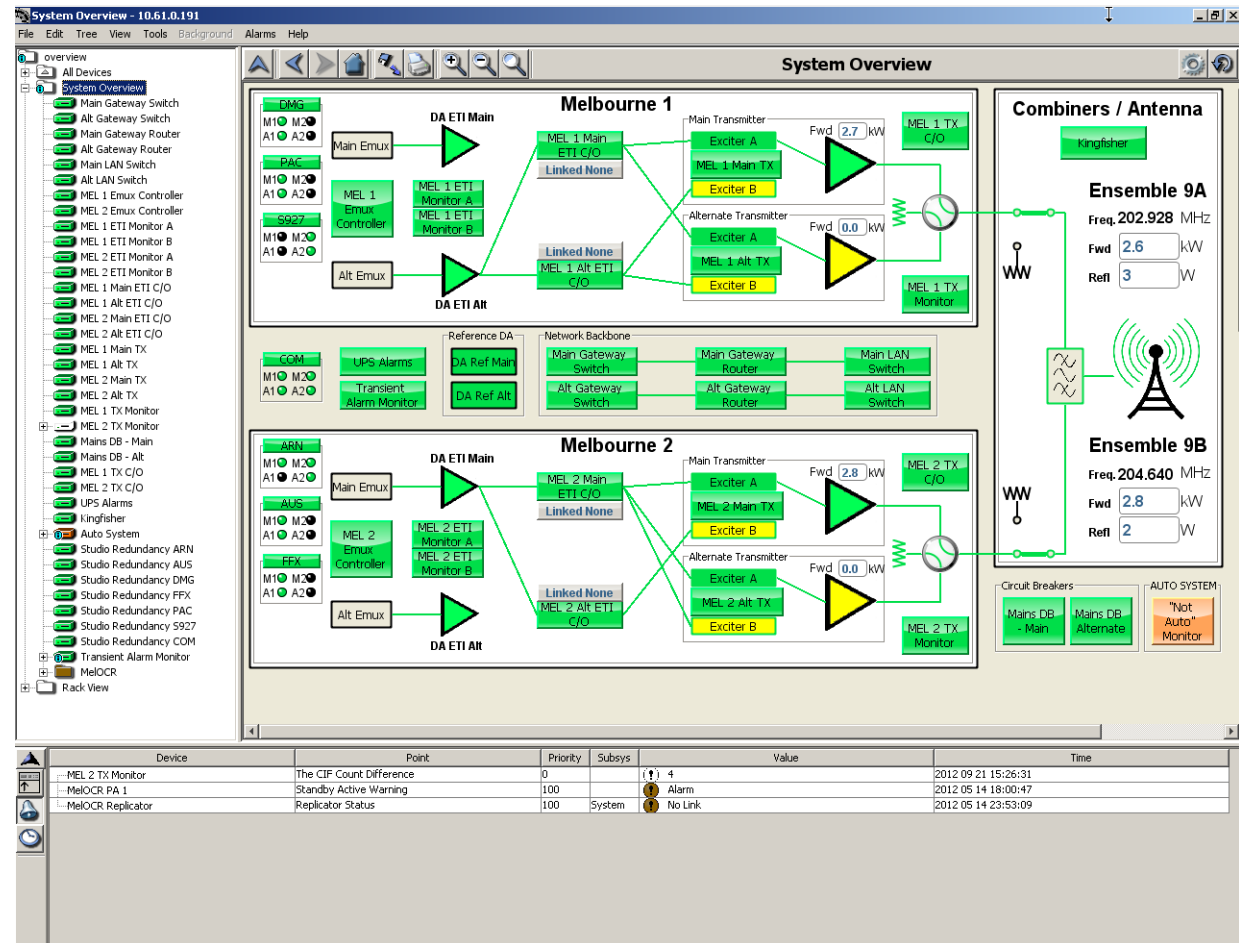


# Network Management System

Network Management is essential for rapid fault detection and correction

Virtually all equipment now has SNMP fault reporting

Remote access via web interface allows best grade of service



# Examples of DAB+ multiplexer and transmitter equipment



# The Future

## Overview of the DAB+ System

# The Future – Hybrid Radio

Hybrid Radio combines digital radio broadcast to deliver audio and common PAD to many AND the internet to provide individual actions and services

DL+ and CAT-SLS are examples of Hybrid Radio

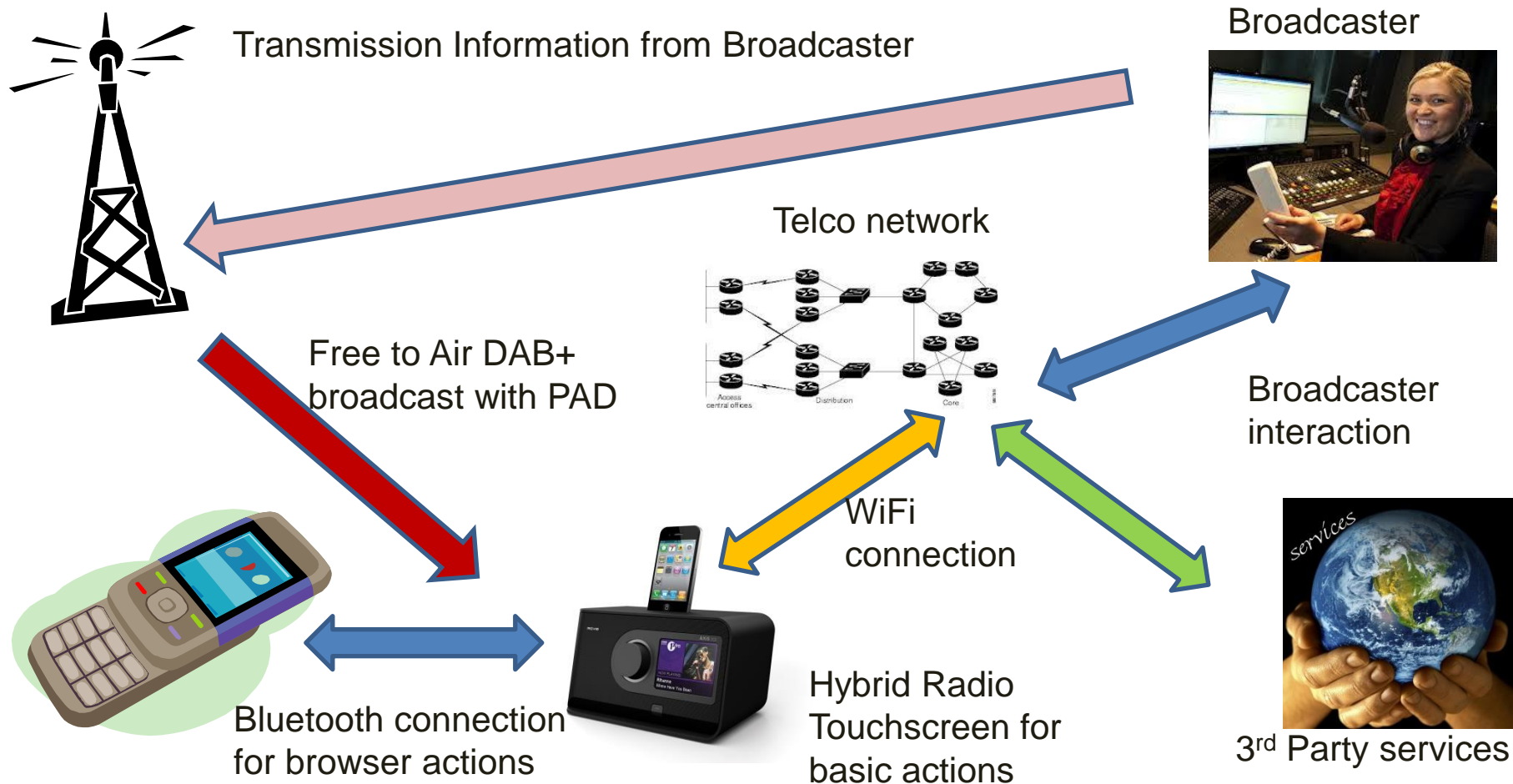
Providing More Information to listeners on demand

Tagging and reminders for later content use

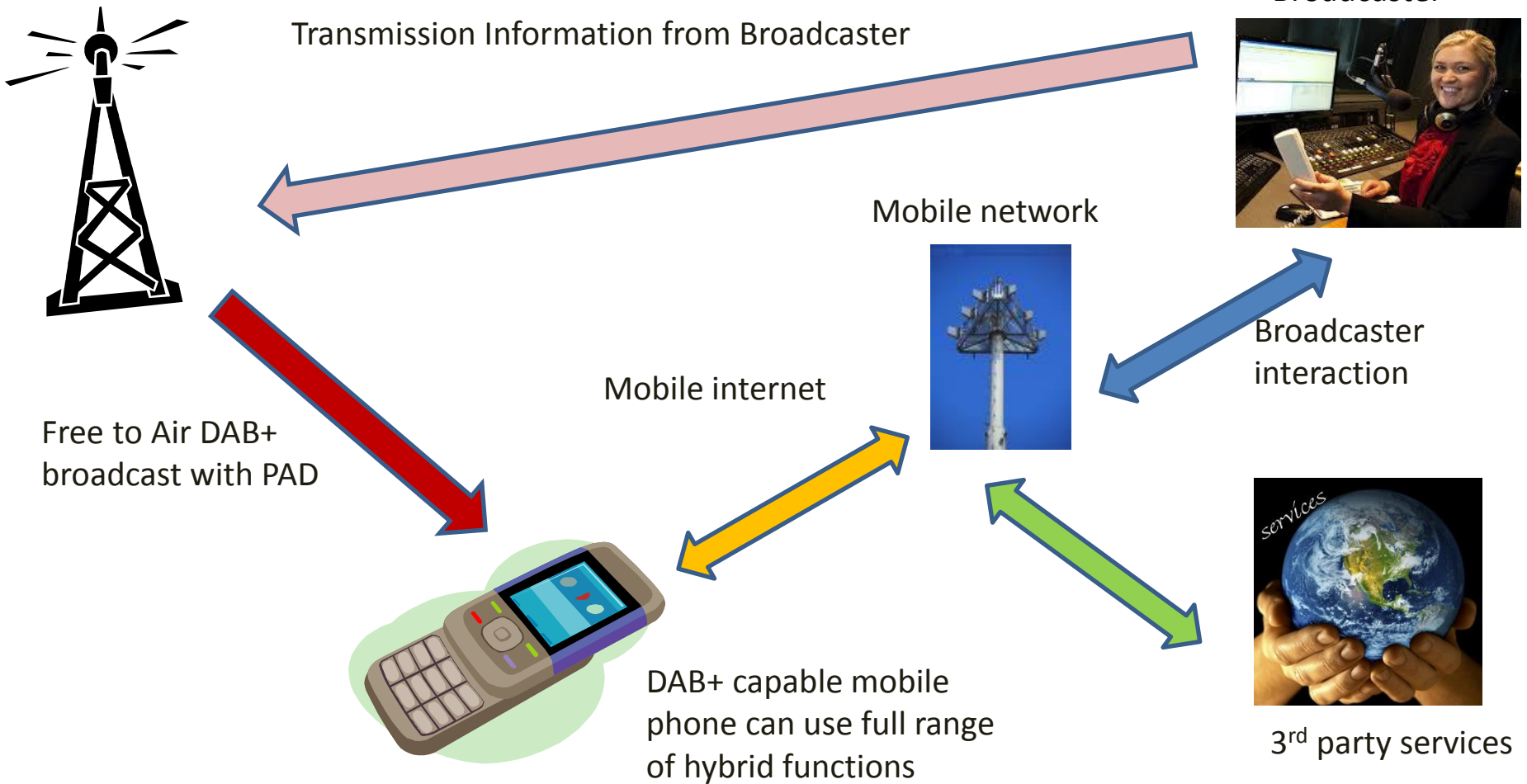
The standards are being written now!



# What is Hybrid Radio



# What is Hybrid Radio



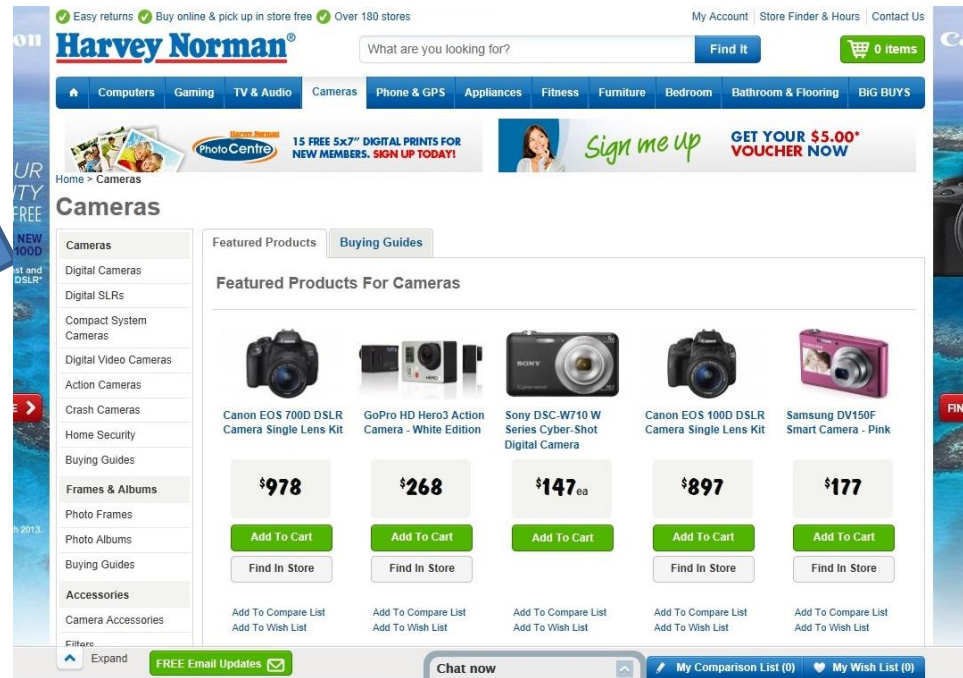


# More Information: Use Case Example 1 – connection to an advertiser

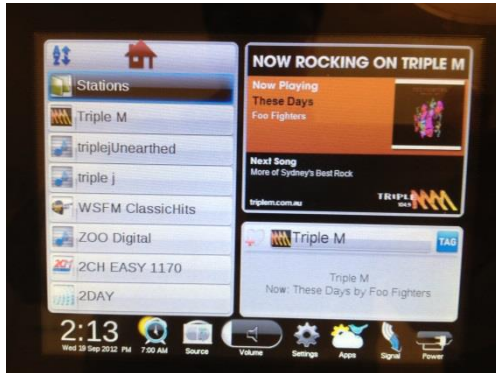


Screen  
tap

Accessing a website  
from a URL delivered  
associated with a  
product / service being  
advertised



# More Information: Use Case Example 2 – Artist Information



Screen tap

Listeners can access more information about the current artist, tour dates, biographical info, purchase

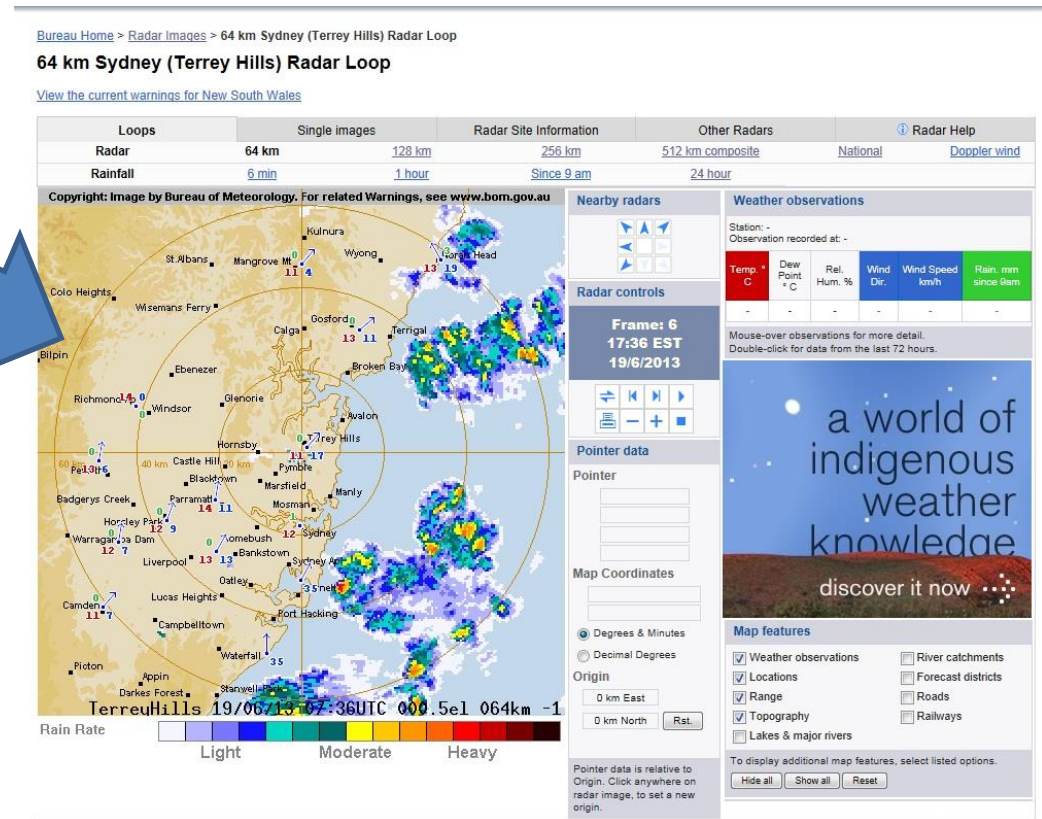


# More Information: Use Case Example 3 – Public Information



Button press

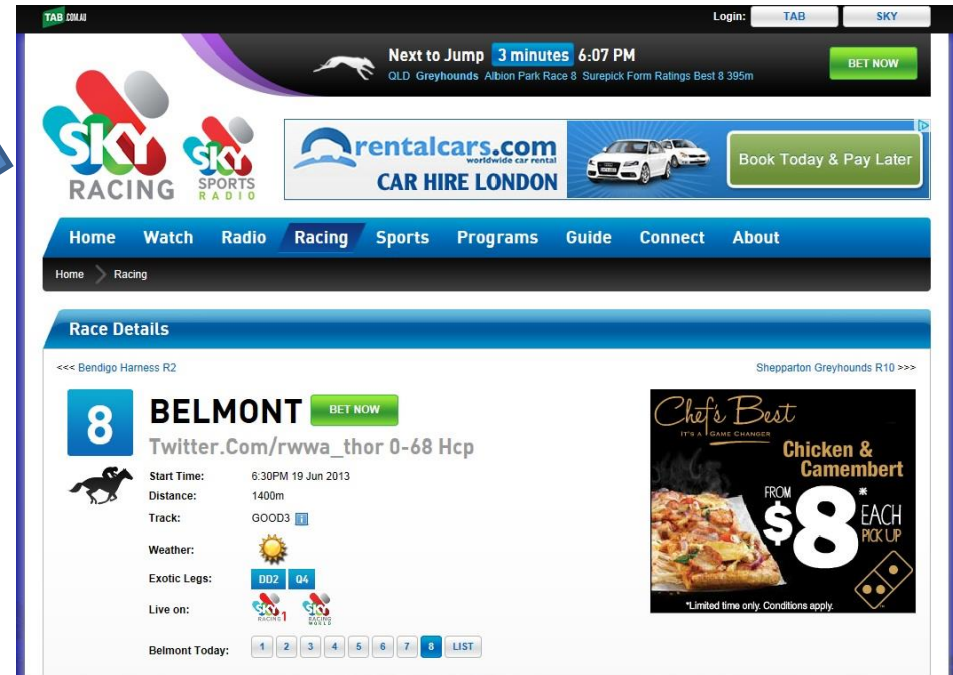
Accessing a website from a URL delivered associated with the information provided



# More Information: Use Case Example 4 – Sports Results



Screen tap



Drives listeners to use additional broadcaster facilities, value add advertising and cross promotion

What sport is on tonight, current and previous results, betting



# Summary – Top Tips

1. DAB+ is the best Digital Radio delivery system available
2. Proven technology
3. Cost effective infrastructure
4. Deployed worldwide and expanding rapidly
5. Very flexible operation for broadcasters
6. Huge range of receiver products
7. Great features including scrolling text, images, EPG and data services
8. Many new developments including Interactivity

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**For more information**