



**IP Datacast:
Program Specific Information (PSI)/
Service Information (SI);
Part 2: IP Datacast over DVB-SH**

DVB Document A079 rev2

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Foreword

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part deliverable covering the IP Datacast Program Specific Information (PSI)/Service Information (SI) over DVB-H and DVB-SH as identified below:

A079 Rev. 2 Part 1: IP Datacast: Program Specific Information (PSI)/ Service Information (SI); Part 1: IP Datacast over DVB-H

A079 Rev. 2 Part 2: IP Datacast: Program Specific Information (PSI)/ Service Information (SI); Part 1: IP Datacast over DVB-SH (to be completed)

Introduction

The contents of this document specify the use of PSI and SI tables and related descriptors in DVB-SH networks, and more generally of all signalling elements relevant to the usage of DVB-SH network (TPS, Signalling Field, SHIP).

The document describes how the network infrastructure SHALL generate the signalling. In some cases, the behaviour of the receiver is also specified. More general description of receiver behaviour and not-directly PSI/SI related signal generation is FFS in DVB-SH the implementation guideline.

The use of PSI/SI tables and/or descriptors not mentioned within this chapter is either not restricted for any particular network and specifying the use of such tables/descriptors is either outside of the scope of the present document, or can be applied for both DVB-H and DVB-SH networks and therefore can be found in [11].

Chapter 4.1 provides some introduction to the PSI/SI in DVB-SH

Chapter 4.2 specifies content regionalization concept within a “partially available TS”

Chapter 4.3 specifies MPE usage.

Chapter 4.4 specifies the descriptors required and their usage.

Chapter 4.5 specifies the PSI tables usage.

Chapter 4.6 specifies the SI tables usage.

Chapter 4.7 specifies the TPS and Signalling Field parameters and their usage.

Chapter 4.8 specifies the Update Notification Table usage.

Chapter 4.9 specifies the INT announcement usage.

Chapter 4.10 specifies SHIP usage.

Chapter 4.11 specifies the signalling field usage.

1 Scope

The focus of the present document is on PSI/SI tables and descriptors used in DVB-SH Systems. Used tables and descriptors are introduced, and their usage is described. The present document defines the set of PSI/SI data a DVB-SH Receiver may expect to be available on a DVB-SH bearer (data transmission baseband) and the DVB-SH Network is expected to make available on the DVB-SH Bearer.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at <http://docbox.etsi.org/Reference>.

***** GENERAL *****

- [1] ISO/IEC 13818-1: "Information technology -- Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information: Systems".

***** PSI *****

- [2] ETSI EN 300 468: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Specification for Service Information (SI) in DVB systems".
- [3] ETSI TR 101 211: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Guidelines on implementation and usage of Service Information (SI)".
- [4] ETSI ETR 162: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Allocation of Service Information (SI) codes for DVB systems".
- [5] ETSI EN 301 192: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); DVB specification for data broadcasting".

***** IETF *****

- [6] IETF RFC 1112: "Host extensions for IP multicasting".
- [7] IETF RFC 2464: "Transmission of IPv6 Packets over Ethernet Network".

***** SH *****

- [8] ETSI TS 102 585: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); "System specification for global services to handheld devices (SH) below 3GHz"
- [9] ETSI EN 302 583: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); framing structure, channel coding and modulation for global transmission to handheld (DVB-SH)".
- [10] ETSI TS 102 594: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); DVB-SH implementation guidelines"

***** H *****

[11]ETSI TS 102 470-1: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); IP Datacast Program Specific Information (PSI)/Service Information (SI) part 1 DVB-H" version V1.1.1 (2006-04)

The present document draws from a number of existing specifications listed in this clause. In case of ambiguity these original documents shall be considered as authoritative.

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply (only those definitions which are specific to this document and complementary to the definitions found in [11] are defined here). In addition, definitions have been classified according to their nature and scoping:

Infrastructure

DVB-SH: transmission system targeted to provide IP-based services to handheld terminals over hybrid global and local radio channels, as defined in EN 302 583 [9] and EN 301 192 [5].

DVB-SH bearer: link and physical layers into which IP packets are encapsulated according to DVB-SH specifications.

DVB-SH receiver: equipment or system can receive IP based services provided over a DVB-SH bearer.

DVB-SH region: group of cells transmitting same content on a partially available TS.

DVB-SH distribution network: network that transports a TS from a central head-end to a network of DVB-SH repeaters. The distribution network includes:

- The gateways, both at central (transmission gateway) and remote (reception gateway) places;
- The network itself, usually a satellite and/or an IP network.

We distinguish between global and a local distribution network, depending on the coverage requirements: global distribution network enables to reach all repeaters (e.g. via a satellite coverage) whereas a local distribution network enable reach of only a subset of the repeaters.

DVB-SH adaptation: function of customizing a "complete TS" to a region while preserving the PSI/SI identification: TS_id is kept the same, only content is locally removed and this signalled by using service_availability_descriptor. More generally SI tables are kept unique and identical in all regions, PSI are specific to each region. This adaptation function can be performed either on the head-end (central adaptation) or on the repeater (remote adaptation). The content removal can be done at SH or DVB service level.

DVB-SH {adaptation; distribution}: function combining together DVB-SH adaptation and distribution. Different options are possible among which "adapt then distribute" and "distribute then adapt". Order can therefore vary between both elements so this convention enables to describe all cases more generically. If needed the adapter / distribution element can be identified individually. The combination of both functions is not specified and left to implementation. However interfaces to and from these combined functions are specified.

DVB-SH adapter: equipment performing the DVB-SH adaptation function.

DVB-SH head-end: group of equipments in charge of generating a SH-compliant TS and interfacing it with a distribution network. Additionally, a DVB-SH head-end can have a SH adaptation function in case of central adaptation. We distinguish between a global and a local head-end depending on the type of distribution network to which the head-end is connected.

DVB-SH modulator: function that takes at its input a SH-compliant TS with its SHIP signalling and modulates it according to DVB-SH waveform standard [9]. The modulator synchronizes itself using a SHIP MPEG2 packet.

DVB-SH repeater: equipment in charge of modulating a TS according to DVB-SH physical waveform [9]. By nature, this equipment includes a DVB-SH modulator. In addition, it MAY include:

- a DVB-SH distribution reception gateway in case the repeater is not co-located with the DVB-SH head-end;
- a DVB-SH adapter in case of remote adaptation (see Figure 3).

DVB-SH network: DVB network that conveys DVB-SH bearers to DVB-SH receivers. The DVB-SH network is composed of the infrastructure and the receivers. A generic overview of the DVB-SH infrastructure is presented in Figure 1. Various options are also presented in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

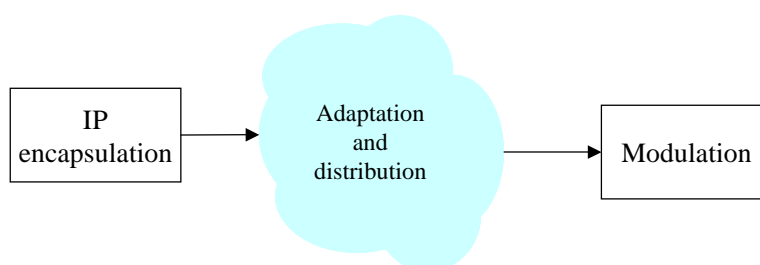


Figure 1: DVB-SH infrastructure synoptic

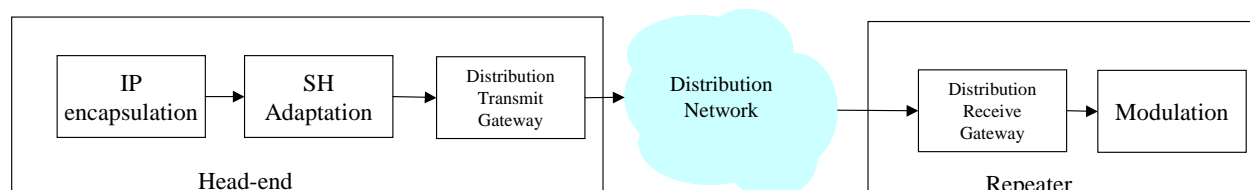


Figure 2: DVB-SH infrastructure in case of central adaptation

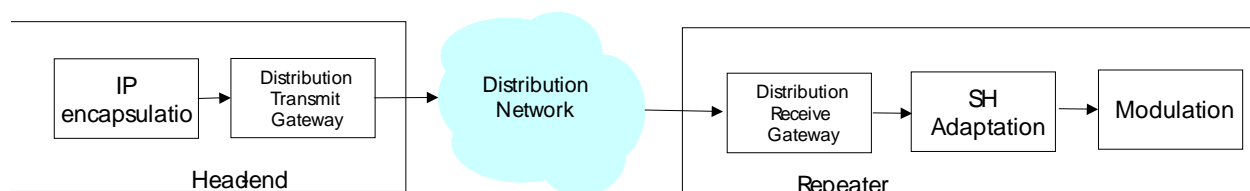


Figure 3: DVB-SH infrastructure in case of remote adaptation

Transport containers

SH service: fraction of the MPEG2 TS signalled to the modulator via the SHIP. A SH service is an entity that can be processed by a modulator. SH service can be used for filtering purpose and regionalization.

Partially available DVB/SH service: DVB/SH service that is not present in all cells where the TS is modulated. DVB service presence is informed by the service_availability_descriptor in SDT whereas the SHIP informs SH service presence. A partially available DVB/SH service carries local content. A synonym of a paDVB/SH service is a local DVB/SH service.

Common DVB/SH service: DVB/SH service that is present in all cells where the TS is modulated. DVB service presence is informed by the service_availability_descriptor in SDT whereas the SHIP informs SH service presence. A common DVB/SH service carries common content. There can be zero, one or more of such common DVB/SH services in a given TS.

Partially available TS: TS that signals in the PSI/SI one or more partially available DVB/SH service(s). N.B. This definition has nothing in common with the partial TS referred by the partial TS descriptor in [2] and MUST not be confused.

Complete TS: partially available TS where all signalled services, including the paDVB/SH ones, are actually present. Complete TS MUST be considered for generating the PSI/SI information coherently (in particular the SI that MUST be unique). However complete TS MAY not actually exist in the network as such and is only conceptually present for supporting the signalling generation. Complete TS MAY not be appropriate for actual transmission over the air.

Regionalized TS: partially available TS where not all signalled services are actually present. We distinguish between the “global regionalized TS” (aka “global TS”) where only the common services are present, and the “local regionalized TS” (aka local TS) where only the common services and a fraction of the local are present.

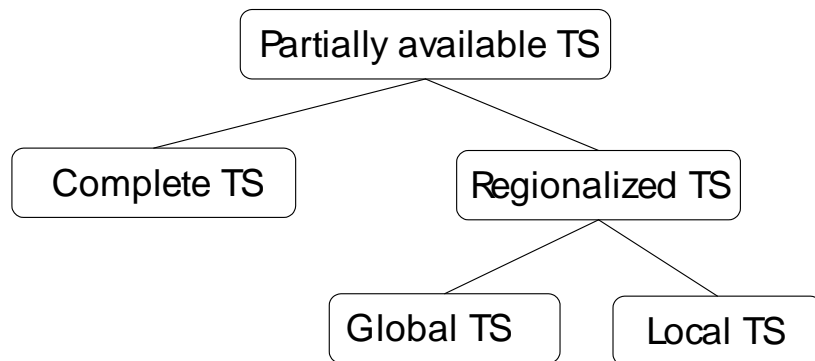


Figure 4: partially available TS tree definition

IP/MAC notification service: DVB service with a component carrying one or more INT sub_tables

IP/MAC partially available notification service: IP/MAC notification service that is partially available.

MPE-IFEC section: A private section as specified in EN 301 192 [5].

Tables

NIT_actual: NIT sub_table describing the actual delivery network. NIT_actual has table_id value 0x40

NIT_other: NIT sub_table describing the other delivery network. NIT_other has table_id value 0x41

INT deferred notification NIT: NIT sub_table containing a linkage_descriptor with linkage_type 0x0C

INT notification NIT/BAT: NIT or BAT sub_table containing a linkage_descriptor with linkage_type 0x0B

IP/MAC notification table: sub_tables as defined in [5] §8.4.3.

Signalling structures

For NIT & BAT

IP/MAC notification link structure: structure defined in [5] §8.2.1 and used in the direct linkage_descriptor inside BAT or NIT, when linkage_type is set to 0x0B

Deferred IP/MAC notification link structure: structure defined in [5] §8.2.2 and used in the deferred linkage_descriptor inside NIT, when linkage_type is set to 0x0C

For SDT & PMT

IP/MAC notification info structure: structure defined in [5] §8.3.1 and used by the PMT related to the IP/MAC notification service inside the data_broadcast_id_descriptor, when data_broadcast_id is set to 0x0B

multiprotocol encapsulation info structure: structure defined in [5] §7.2.1 and used by SDT in data_broadcast_descriptor and PMT in data_broadcast_id_descriptor, when data_broadcast_id is set to 0x0B

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

BAT	Bouquet Association Table
CA	Conditional Access
CAT	Conditional Access Table
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
DVB	Digital Video Broadcasting
EIT	Event Information Table
ES	Elementary Stream
INT	IP/MAC Notification Table
IP	Internet Protocol
IPv4	Internet Protocol, version 4
IPv6	Internet Protocol, version 6
Mbps	Mega bits per second
MPEG	Moving Picture Expert Group
NIT	Network Information Table
NVOD	Near Video On Demand
PAT	Program Association Table
PA	partially available
paTS	partially available TS
PID	Packet IDentifier
PMT	Program Map Table
PSI	Program Specific Information
RST	Running Status Table
SDT	Service Description Table
SH	Satellite to Handheld
SI	Service Information
ST	Stuffing Table
TDT	Time and Data Table
TOT	Time Offset Table
TPS	Transmission Parameter Signalling
TS	Transport Stream
TSDT	Transport Stream Description Table
UTC	Universal Time, Co-ordinated

4 PSI/SI IG for DVB-SH Systems

4.1 Introduction to PSI/SI (informative)

PSI/SI usage for DVB-SH does not significantly deviate from the PSI/SI usage for DVB-H as specified in [11]. In the particular case of SFN or in non-SFN when exactly same capacities are available on the different frequencies, the DVB-SH and DVB-H PSI/SI usages match on large extents so that they can even share the same introduction chapters 4.1.1 and 4.1.2.

In that latter case, the difference between DVB-SH and DVB-H mainly relies on the usage of descriptors needed for supporting signaling of SH novelties such as physical parameters (via SH_delivery_system_descriptor), MPE-IFEC (via time_slice_fec_identifier_descriptor) and their usage in the NIT and INT. These differences are described in the relevant chapters 4.4 (descriptors), 4.6 (NIT).

However, a new concept called “content regionalization” can be provided by SH on the same TS (then called a “partially available TS”) in some specific non-SFN modes (SH-B and SH-A non-SFN). The principle is that the actually transmitted content in the TS varies depending on the transmission location (cell_id) while preserving the SI, therefore simplifying hand-overs between satellite and terrestrial regions because the terminal does not need to parse SI each and every time. This concept therefore induces some impact on the PSI/SI side and needs special introduction in chapter 4.2.

4.1.1 PSI/SI and DVB network (SFN and non SFN with same capacities on different frequencies)

This section is same as [11] §4.1.

4.1.2 IP platform; IP flow and IP stream (SFN and non SFN with same capacities on different frequencies)

This section is same as [11] §4.2.

4.2 Content regionalization in SH networks (non-SFN with different capacities on different frequencies) (normative)

This chapter describes how content can be regionalized on a TS sent over a SH network on a hybrid frequency in a non-SFN context with different transmission capacities between satellite and terrestrial transmitters, while the latter are all SFN synchronized together. In such conditions, the terrestrial transmitters support different and in general increased capacity compared to satellite transmitter. Local content can therefore be injected in the different terrestrial cells in addition to the common satellite content repeated locally.

In order to prevent the terminal from parsing non-real time signalling (the SI) each time it performs a hand-over between a satellite and a terrestrial cell, a common SI is generated and transmitted in all cells and has to be acquired only once, real-time signalling (PSI) being the only location-dependent signalling to be acquired at each hand-over.

A “complete TS” is therefore defined in order to support SI unicity. Only the signalling part of the “complete TS” (to ensure unicity of signalling) SHALL be generated, other parts of complete TS (such as MPE data) is left to implementation. “Local TS” are the actual TS being modulated with the same SI as the “complete TS” but with their own specialized PSI. Since local TS are the ones to be actually modulated, these “regionalized TS” SHALL be fully generated in a mandatory way with the signalling and data). Therefore the interfaces between {adaptation; distribution} function on one side, and

modulation on the other side is mandated. {adaptation; distribution} functions themselves are not mandated and left open to implementation.

4.2.1 TS construction using time-slice bursts, DVB and DVB-SH services

4.2.1.1 Generalities (normative)

One particularity of SH networks is the possibility to provide content regionalization inside the same TS in the non-SFN case (global signal is not modulated on the same frequency as the local signal). The regionalization concept is summarized in Figure 5:

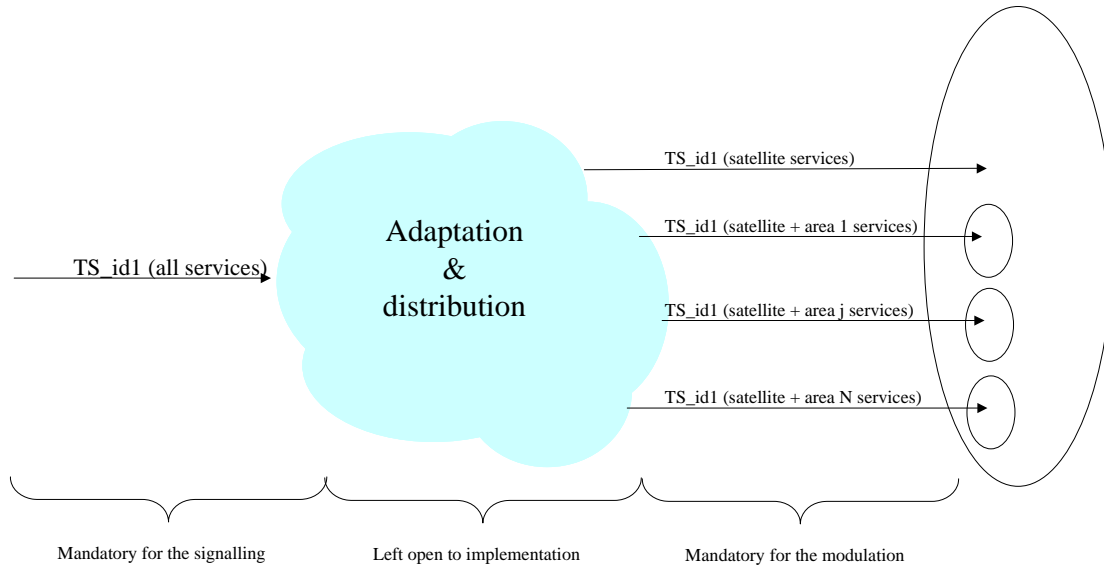


Figure 5: service regionalization concept

It can be seen in this figure that regionalization is performed in 3 main steps.

- *Step 1:* A master “complete TS” is generated that signals all services from a PSI/SI signalling standpoint. Therefore PSI/SI coherence is ensured between all regionalized TS.
- *Step 2:* This “complete TS” is then distributed and adapted to all modulators of the system (the common and local ones). The adaptation function consists mainly in filtering out the content that does not pertain to the location. The order of operations performed during this step is left open to implementation. Different approaches are possible for performing this step.

One implementation illustrated in Figure 6 consists in “distributing then adapting”. This approach is better suited for local re-multiplexing cases where more flexibility (and therefore more complexity) is required at the repeater level. In particular, advanced processing at section level can be done on the common satellite service repeated locally to avoid duplication of unnecessary MPE-IFEC sections, or enable replacement of satellite MPE-IFEC sections with complementary sections:

- The “complete TS” is distributed to the different repeaters as it is with all services actually included. Individual services are transported only once over the distribution network. Content can be distributed over a global or a local distribution network, depending on the coverage requirements.
- Inside each repeater an adaptation function creates a “regionalized TS” that is syntactically correct and where all PSI/SI tables are re-multiplexed along with SHIP and MPE signalling. PSI/SI are however still coherent between all the “regionalized TS” (the SI being the same), therefore a receiver catching local regionalized TS can learn the unique SI, about non-present neighbour or foreign local services.

- This regionalized TS is subsequently modulated.

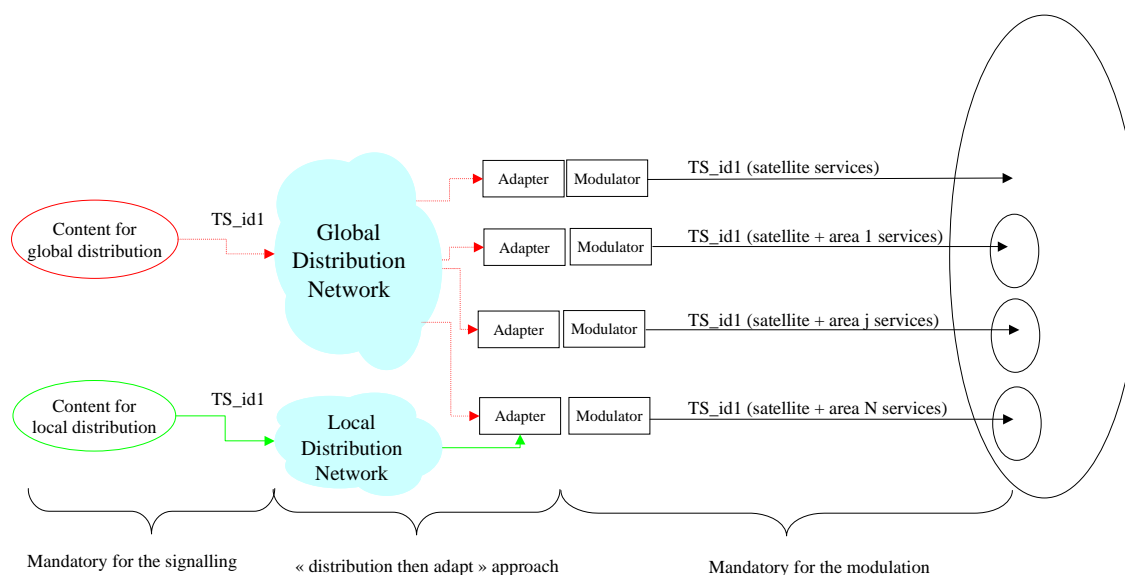


Figure 6: “Distribute then adapt” approach

Another implementation illustrated in Figure 7 consists in “adapting before distributing”. This approach is better suited for cases where local re-multiplexing can be avoided and where a central head-end can pre-process all signalling:

- The “complete TS” is adapted inside the head-end where all “regionalized TS” individual or complete parts can be pre-computed in the form of individual or group of DVB/SH service(s), further called a ‘part’.
- Each part is distributed to the relevant repeaters. Different distributions means are possible. As an example, each part could be carried within a different PID (PID_1 for “global regionalized TS” part common to all repeaters, PID_2 for “local regionalized TS” specific part to region 1, PID_3 for “local regionalized TS” specific part to region 2...). A local repeater in region X will then need to select PID_1 and PID_(X+1) to create the complete “regionalized TS”. If more transport granularity is required between two regions, more PID can be used to factorize the parts in common between different regions. More details on such a transport implementation is out of scope of this document.
- Inside each repeater the modulator is in charge of stacking the different parts by appending them for subsequent modulation.
- The head-end can be split into a global and a local head-end where most of the common signalling is being processed at the central head-end and only the local signalling is being processed in the local head-end. More details on this approach is out of scope of this document.

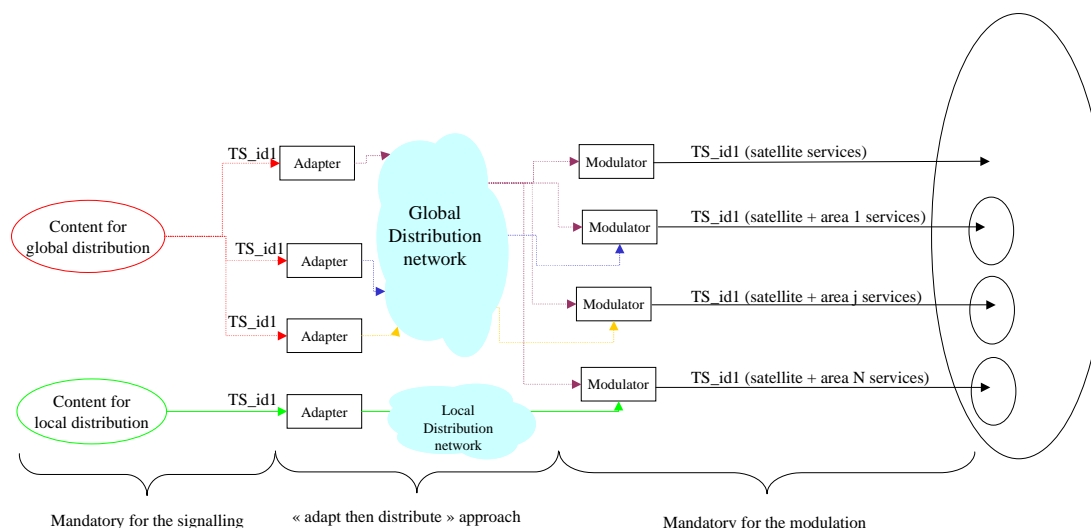


Figure 7: “Adapt then distribute” approach

- *Step 3:* the regionalized TS are modulated. The modulator located behind the adapter receives canonical TS. Depending on the cell to which they belong, these modulators therefore receive only a fraction of the “complete TS” services inside the “regionalized TS” with a coherent signalling between all the different “regionalized TS”. SHIP is used to synchronize the modulators together.

Note that regulatory constraints MAY impose all local repeaters to repeat the common services. In addition to these common service, local repeaters MAY also keep modulate local contents specific to the cell to which they belong.

Each “regionalized TS” is a syntactically correct TS so that a receiver receiving this only TS can process the signal and learn of a service absence and regionalization. In some circumstances, the terminal can receive several “regionalized TS” from the same “complete TS” (for instance the common and one local ones). If the network configuration and the terminal capacity enable it, the two “regionalized TS” can be combined together to provide more reception quality on the common content. Note that this improvement is always optional, a terminal being always able to switch from one “regionalized TS” to another without benefiting from the complementary reception.

Different options are possible for performing service filtering during adaptation: this can be done at SH or DVB service layer:

- At SH services layer, the adapter selects one or several SH services from the “complete TS” as signalled by the SHIP carried inside each SH frames. The downstream repeater will then modulates the only selected SH services and will align them within the SH frame. At the receiver side, these SH services are identified by the EFRAME sequence number. For the common services, the quality MAY be improved by recombining the EFRAMES from both “regionalized TS” in the terminal using code diversity. These principles are more detailed in section 4.2.1.3.
- At DVB service layer, the adapter selects only the relevant Elementary Streams from the “complete TS”. PSI/SI tables are recomputed. At the receiver side it is then not possible to combine the EFRAMES of the common content from the different paths since the individual bits received on satellite and terrestrial paths MAY differ. However, some combination is still possible at MPE and MPE-IFEC section level:
 - o For the common services, missing MPE sections on one path COULD be received on the other path.
 - o Additionally if MPE-IFEC is used, different MPE-IFEC sections COULD be received via the different paths and combined inside the same decoding matrix by the terminal. This code combining option is FFS.

4.2.1.2 Impact on PSI/SI (normative):

In all cases PSI/SI homogeneity is ensured since the same complete TS identification is used on all regionalized TS (in particular SI are unique). The DVB service granularity is used to provide consistent regionalization information whereby one DVB service MAY belong to, 1, several (e.g. one local content cell) or all cells (e.g. common content case). In Figure 8, a possible logical DVB object hierarchy is presented:

- One IP encapsulator delivers the complete “complete” TS where all (time-sliced) services are present, usually in individual elementary streams.
- These elementary streams are mapped in DVB services that are logically connected to individual cells: the presence of one DVB service in one cell is signalled via the SDT service_availability_descriptor. Therefore a DVB service is a *logical container* for regional distribution.
- If the content regionalization is performed at the SH service layer, the DVB services are in addition mapped on SH services using SHIP signalling so that adapters can perform filtering using SH frames and produce a “regionalized TS” (either local or common) by removing those SH services from the “complete TS” that are not present in the cell, and keeping those that are present. Possible update MAY occur on the local SH services (section header real-time parameters adaptation, PSI reprocessing, SHIP update...).
- If the content regionalization is performed at DVB service layer, the DVB services are simply removed from the “complete TS” at the level of the elementary stream. In addition a number of operations are performed (section header real-time parameters adaptation, PSI/SI reprocessing, SHIP update...) and the common service can be further optimized since no physical combination is requested between the satellite and the terrestrial paths.

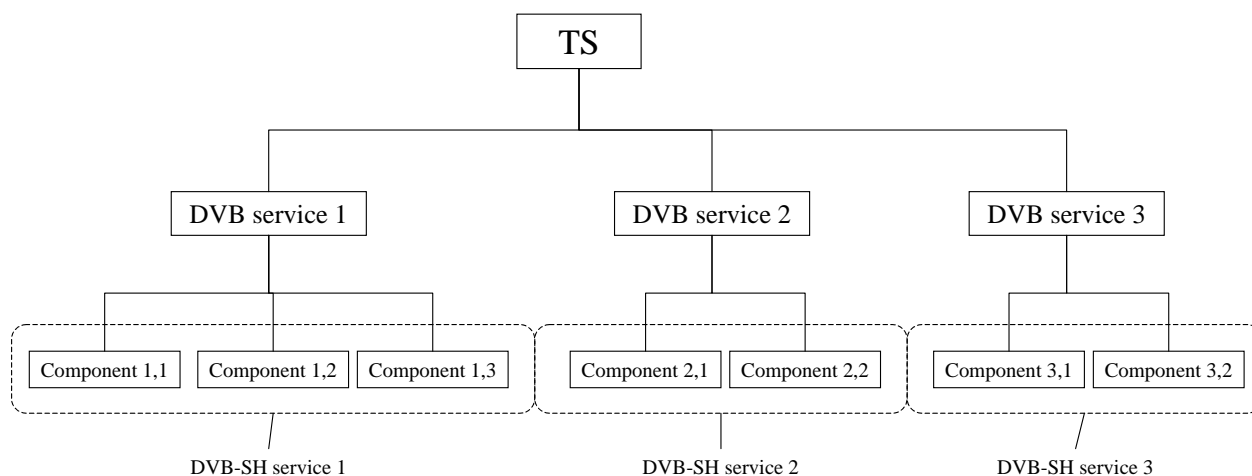


Figure 8: transport stream with regionalized content and related DVB object hierarchy

4.2.1.3 Filtering at SH service layer (informative):

Due to the specificity of SH service filtering, a special zoom is given on this case. When the filtering is performed at SH service layer, the “complete TS” different layers look like Figure 9.

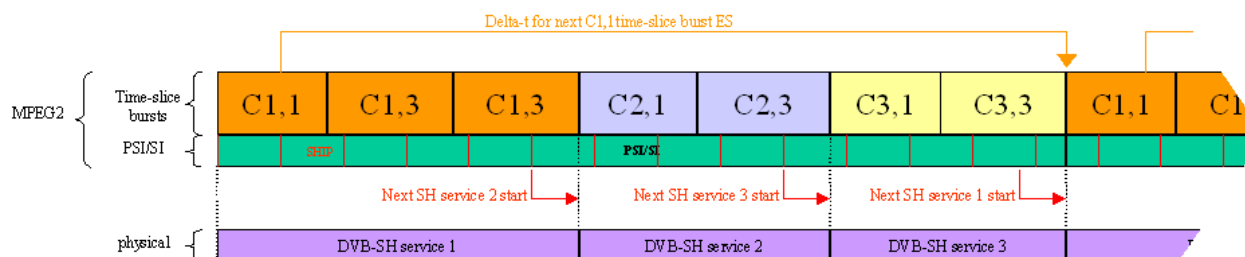


Figure 9: content regionalization signalling

It can be seen Figure 9 that:

- Time-slicing signalling is done at the MPE level using the real-time parameters of the MPE headers. MPE-IFEC sections MAY also be carried.
- MPEG2 TS level signalling is done via the PSI/SI; for instance the PMT, PAT and SDT signal to which DVB services the different elementary streams belong and in which cells the DVB services are located. In the example of Figure 9, the elementary streams $C_{i,j}$ of DVB service “i” share the same colour and are timely grouped together. They will be modulated on the same cells.
- DVB-SH level signalling is done by the SHIP packets inserted in each and every SH frame; the SHIP packets signal what and when the next SH service starts in the next SH frame. When content regionalization is performed, the DVB services MUST match the SH services, id-est a DVB service MUST be completely located inside a SH service.

Based on this signalling, the SH service filtering is performed by the {adapter; distribution} differently depending on the cell where the repeater is located and on the distribution method:

- In all cases, the global {adapter; distribution} keeps only one DVB service (e.g. the service 1) and distribute it to all repeaters.
- In the “transmit and adapt” method, one local adapter keeps the common service by regulatory constraint (service 1) and possibly one or more additional local service(s) (e.g. service 2 or 3) that are transmitted to the modulator so that this latter can transmit both services as exemplified in Figure 10.
- In the “adapt and transmit” method, one local adapter keeps the complementary local service(s) (e.g. service 2 or 3) and distributes them in individual parts to the modulator where they are combined with the common part in order to form the “regionalized TS” as exemplified in Figure 11.

This is described in more details below.

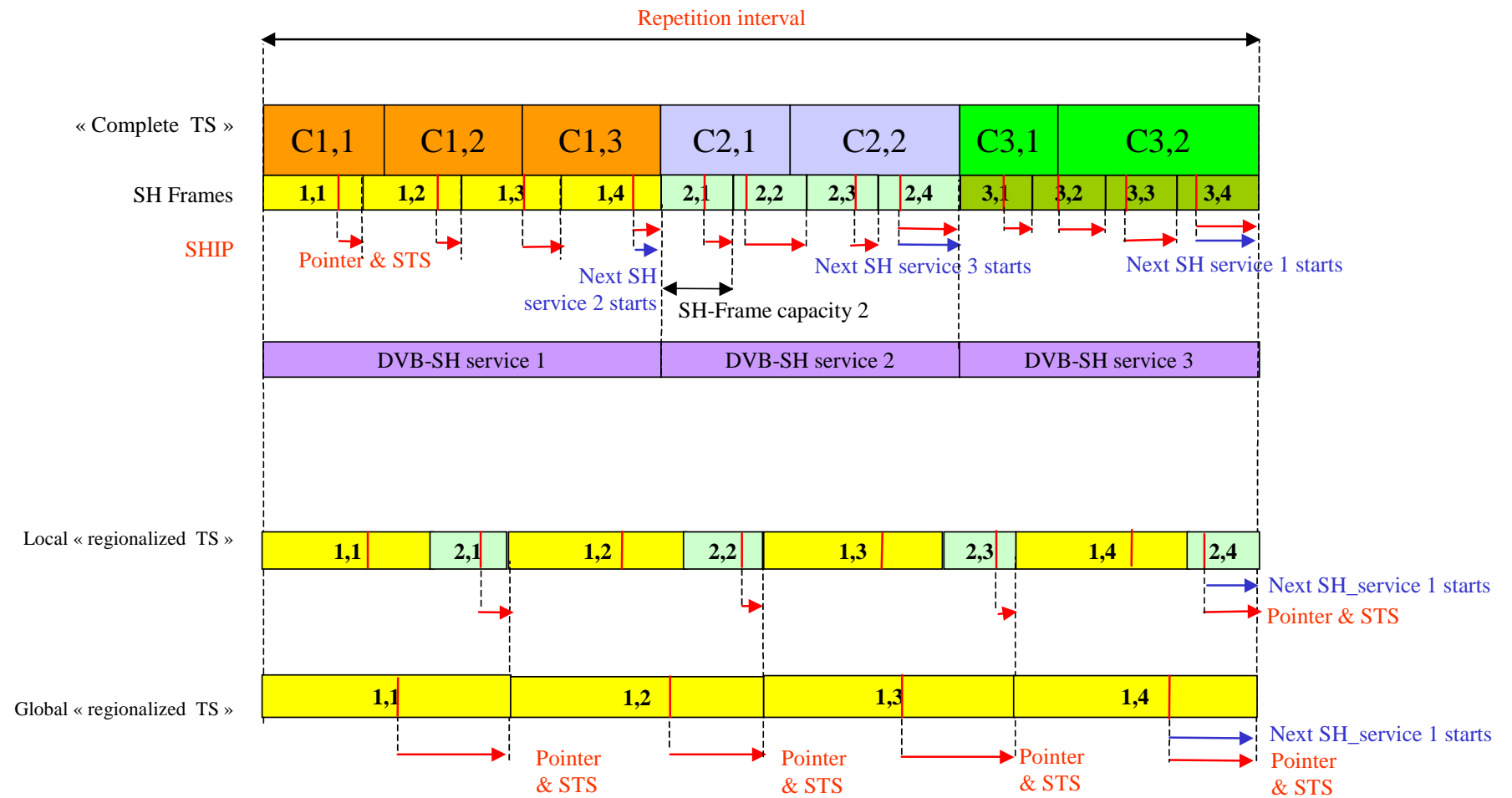


Figure 10: SH service filtering principle using "transmit and adapt" method

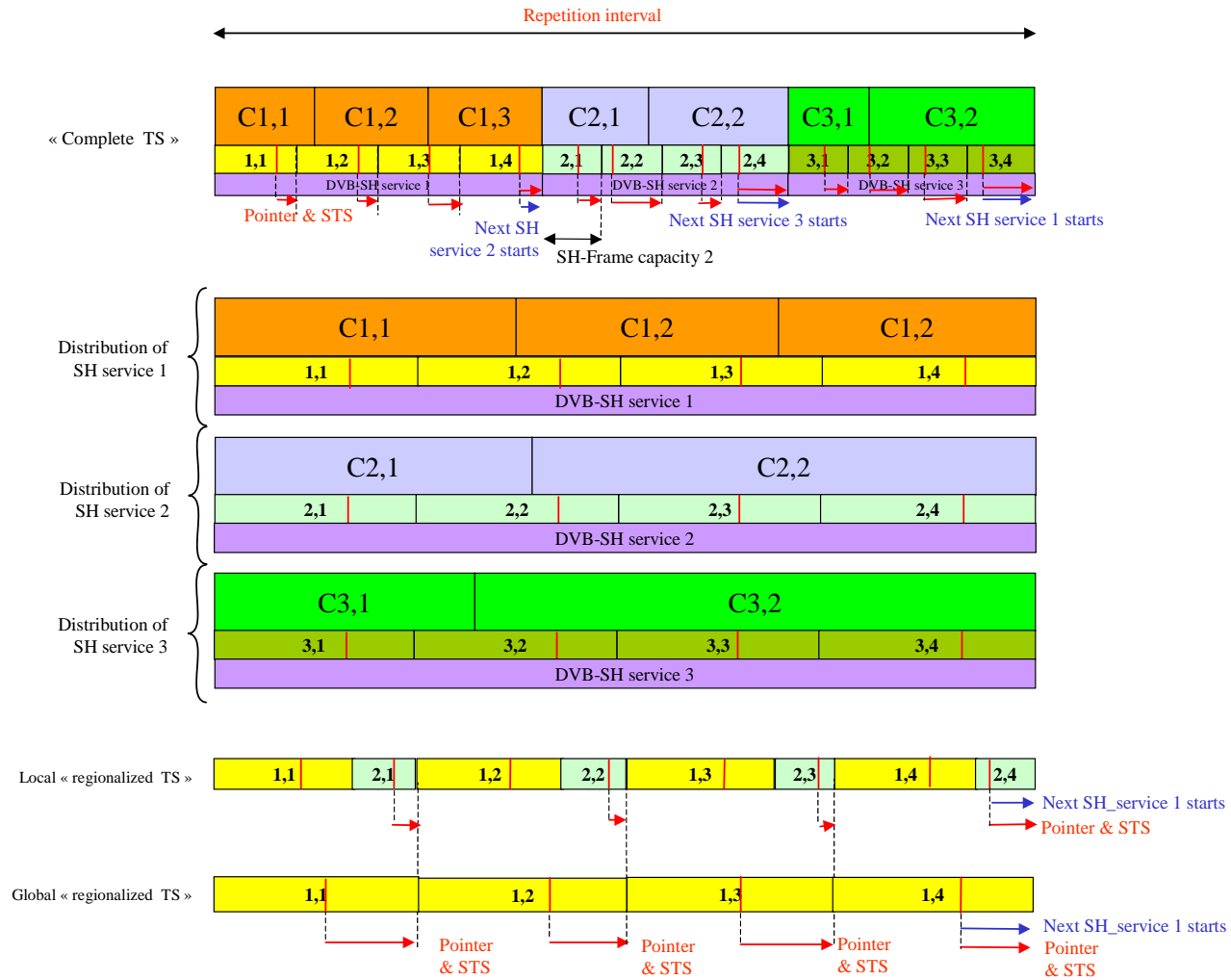


Figure 11: SH service filtering with “adapt and transmit” method

- The IP encapsulator constitutes the “complete TS” with following design criteria:
 - SHIP signals SH services for regionalization purpose, at least one SH service for each region. The SH services are repeated with a specific repetition_interval. SH services are timely grouped so that all SH services MUST be found during each repetition_interval.
 - As required for subsequent per-SH frame alignment, SH services MUST be aligned with SH frames following these rules: beginning of the first SH service of one region MUST match beginning of a SH frame; however if there is more than one SH service in this region, the remaining SH service(s) are not required to match this criteria. As a consequence repetition_interval is a multiple of the SH-frames duration used in the global “regionalized TS”.
 - There is one SHIP per SH-frame whose size depends on the actual modulation parameters:
 - SH frame capacity in the common SH service is based on the global modulation; this capacity is computed from the modulation characteristics (see for instance [9] table 5.11 for OFDM case and [9] table 5.12 for TDM case) and the chosen code rate and is expressed in units of EFRAMES that carries 8 MPEG2 TS.
 - SH frame capacity in the local SH service is a complementary capacity that comes in addition to the global capacity. Therefore SH frame size MAY differ between the common and local SH frame capacities.
 - Note that the above time-slice bursts need not be aligned with this repetition_interval. However in case power saving is sought with a class 2, time-slice burst MUST be aligned with SH frames as recommended in [10] §7.2.3.3.1.
- The {adapter; distribution} create and distribute the “regionalized TS” for subsequent modulation by the modulator:
 - To create the global “regionalized TS”, the {adapter; distribution} has to excerpt the common SH service (e.g. service 1). A valid SHIP is already present in every SH frame constituting the SH service that can be used by the global modulator to synchronize the global SH frame with the local ones.
 - To create the local “regionalized TS”, the {adapter; distribution} has to excerpt the SH service 1 and the local SH service (e.g. SH service 2) and merge both together. The merging of the global and local SH frames is done in such a way that only one valid SHIP is present in every SH frame, enabling the modulator to synchronize the local SH frame with the global SH frame and with other repeaters of the same terrestrial SFN cell. The merging is therefore achieved at the level of each and every SH frame, each SH frame bearing a common part that can be code-combined between the two “regionalized TS”, and a local part that is present only on the local “regionalized TS” (see section 4.2.1.4 for more information on receiver behaviour).
- The modulator receives a valid SH frame:
 - The resulting SH frame is received at a bit rate equal to the actual radio capacity. Therefore, thanks to the SHIP, the modulator can apply the usual processing for synchronization.
 - Note that the terrestrial modulator will receive two SHIP in each SH-frame, one in the common part and one in the local part, only one (the one in the local part) being valid.
 - This synchronization is important since both SH frames on the two “regionalized TS” need to be aligned by the two modulators before transmission. The procedures for doing such an alignment can be found in [10] §7.2.3.4.

4.2.1.4 Receiver behaviour with SH service layer filtering (informative):

First at cold start, terminal acquires PSI/SI. In particular, the terminal resolves the global path for the elementary stream of interest. It also resolves availability of the DVB service where the elementary stream is located. Additionally, the terminal MUST acquire via the received SHIP the map of the SH services. The structure of the SH services is repeated regularly in the common part using `service_synchronization_function` (see [9] §A.4.9 and 4.2.10.2.5).

We assume that the receiver has acquired non-real time information whereby the receiver has an exact map of SH services and DVB services availability per `cell_id`:

- From SHIP `cell_id` and `service_localization` functions, the receiver can map on which cells local SH services are being transmitted (see §4.10.2 for more details). We assume in the following that there is a unique common SH service with an id set to '0'.
- From SDT `service_availability_descriptor`, the receiver has knowledge of the availability of DVB services on each cell (see §4.43).

In this example, we assume the receiver is interested by a service carried within SH service '0':

- If the receiver can receive both "regionalized TS":
 - o On satellite signal, receiver wakes up at time signalled by previously received `delta-t` whereas on terrestrial signal, receiver wakes up at time signalled by updated `delta-t` (see §4.3)
 - o Receiver coarsely aligns each received SH-frame since SH frames are timely aligned (see [9] §5.5.2.2).
 - o Receiver localizes common SH service '0' on both "regionalized TS". This can be achieved by different means:
 - If the receiver maintains a precise time and frequency clock, it can predict start of the SH frame and SH service (see [10] §7.5.3.3).
 - When the first EFRAME has been decoded, the receiver can compare `CBCOUNTER_SH` that is related to the SH service number (see [9] §5.1.2).
 - When a SHIP is received, it can signal the start of a service in the next SH frame. If the SHIP indicates the start of service '0' in the next SH frame, the receiver can derive immediately the beginning of the common service.
 - o Inside the SH service '0', EFRAMES can be compared one to one using `CBCCOUNTER_FB`.
 - o Receiver decodes current EFRAME with soft bits information coming from both modulation paths as explained in [10] §7.2.2.3.
- If the receiver can receive only one "regionalized TS", receiver only decodes EFRAMES individually:
 - o Receiver wakes up at time signalled by `delta-t`. See §4.3 for more information.
 - o Receiver decodes current EFRAME with soft bits information coming from a unique modulation scheme.

Similar approach (as the reception of a unique "regionalized TS") would be applied for a local SH service.

4.2.2 Filtering at SH service level

4.2.2.1 Recommendations (normative)

"Complete TS" attributes

This section applies to the "complete TS".

“Complete TS” / Common SH service attributes / signalling part

As a consequence of common service repetition in all “regionalized TS”, the requirements applying to the common SH service are also valid for common SH services in all regionalized TS.

Optional SHIP parameters:

In general, optional functions SHOULD be conveyed in SHIP located in the common SH service. In particular, functions describing content localization such as `cell_id`, `service_localization`, `service_synchronization` MUST be located in the common SH service. Some exceptions are listed below in the local service attribute section.

If an optional function conveyed by the SHIP packet spans several successive SHIP, the function SHOULD be completely described within current common service or, otherwise stated, part of the function SHALL not be distributed in other services than the common one.

If it is not possible to convey the function within the current common service, then the following SHIP conveying the remaining of the function SHALL be located in the next iteration of the common service. Therefore no part of an optional function starting in the common service SHALL be located in the common part.

The procedure for supporting transmission of optional SHIP parameters over several SHIP is defined in §4.10.2.1.

Mandatory SHIP parameters:

Mandatory SHIP parameters are always pertinent for the actual regionalized TS where this SHIP is valid. In particular, SHIP having a `synchronization_id` set to ‘0’ are valid for the terrestrial cells and therefore convey radio parameters corresponding to the terrestrial cell. On the contrary, SHIP having a `synchronization_id` set to ‘1’ are valid for the satellite cell and therefore convey radio parameters corresponding to the satellite cell.

PSI/SI tables:

When present, the BAT, TOT, UNT, CAT, TSDT MUST be located in the common SH service only.

The NIT, SDT, TDT SHALL be sent in the common SH service only.

Other tables (EIT, RST, ST) are ignored and SHOULD not be transmitted.

The INT SHALL be sent in the common SH service only.

All tables sent in the common service SHALL be received in all cells.

“Complete TS” / local SH service attributes

Optional functions starting within a local SH service are:

- `service_synchronization_function`: the start flag of the `service_synchronization_function` MAY be used in a SHIP external to common SH service.
- Other functions specific to the local transmitters belonging to the cell where the local service is present (`transmitter_*`).

Filtering processing

The filtering at SH service layer consists in:

- Selecting those SH services from the “complete TS” that need to be kept in the “localized TS”, e.g. based on SHIP signalling (see [9] §A4.9)
- Extracting the corresponding MPEG2 TS packets including MPE, MPE-FEC, MPE-IFEC, SHIP, PSI/SI, NULL.

- Updating the MPE / MPE-IFEC headers real time parameters of the selected ES, in particular the delta-t:
 - o delta-t for the common services in the global and local “regionalized TS” being based on the repetition interval and global “regionalized TS” bitrate;
 - o delta-t for the local services in the local “regionalized TS” being based on the repetition interval and local “regionalized TS” bit rate;
 - o see §4.3 for more details.
- Creating or updating the SHIP packets inside the common and/or local SH service to signal the new `synchronization_time_stamp` value based on the actual global “regionalized TS” bit rate, and the new service arrangement in the synchronization function (see below).
- Creating or updating the PMT table of the local DVB services that are present on the local SH service only (see below and §4.5.2)

“Regionalized TS” attributes

A DVB-SH receiver MUST consider the received SI as valid for all other “regionalized TS” of the same TS. On the contrary, a DVB-SH receiver MUST consider the PSI of the current “regionalized TS” as only valid for the current TS.

As an exception, the PAT MAY be considered as valid for all “regionalized TS”.

The PMT MUST be monitored during an update period equal to a SH frame duration before being considered as updated. During this update period, a DVB-SH terminal receiving a void PMT SHALL NOT conclude that the service is not present but that this DVB service is not globally available. All received PMT during the update period MUST be considered. Only when the update period has ended that any conclusion can be drawn. Therefore at the end of the update period the following events MAY occur:

- If a non-void PMT has been received, then the corresponding ES are actually conveyed in the regionalized TS.
- If only void PMTs have been received, then no ES is actually being present in the “regionalized TS”.

The following situation CAN therefore occur:

- Those SH receivers receiving only the global “regionalized TS” will therefore have no information on the DVB services that are not present since all corresponding PMTs are void.
- Those SH receivers receiving only the local “regionalized TS” will get void PMT within the common SH service (for all local DVB services) but non-void PMTs (for the local services that are present) within their corresponding local SH services. Therefore SH receivers will consider the ES as present. Please note that non-void PMT are located in the only SH services that carry the corresponding ES and not in other SH services, if any other are present.

PMT SHALL be updated when a change in the receiver situation occurs (change in regionalized TS reception conditions).

“Regionalized TS” / Common SH service attributes

For the sake of code combining, all the bits of the common services MUST be identical in all regionalized TS.

All adapters MUST keep the same number of MPEG2 TS packets from the common SH service.

All adapters MAY modify MPEG2 TS packets provided that all adapters of the SH network perform the modification simultaneously and identically.

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MPE / MPE-FEC / MPE-IFEC section headers MUST be modified as follows:

- the delta-t must be updated to reflect change in bit rates and service distribution

SHIP packets MUST be modified as follows:

- SHIP packet are valid for the global repeater:
 - o synchronization_time_stamp MUST be updated to reflect the new emission time of the next SH frame start due to the difference in bit rates between “complete TS” and global “regionalized TS”;
 - o SH service information MUST be modified to align with the service arrangement available on the global “regionalized TS”;
 - o Pointer MUST be kept unmodified so that this information is correct for the global modulator.
- As a consequence, the SHIP packets MAY not be valid for the local repeaters:
 - o STS and pointer MAY therefore not be correct for the local modulators and these modulators MUST ignore them.
 - o SH service information MAY not be correct after filtering on the local modulators when a SH service following the common one is removed;
- To signal that SHIP MUST be ignored by local modulators but not by global, its synchronization_id MUST be set to “1” (see section 4.10.1.1 for more details).

PAT SHALL list all programs and therefore all DVB services of the “complete TS”. Therefore PAT of the “regionalized TS” SHALL NOT be modified compared to “complete TS”. See for more details §4.5.1.

All PMT present in the “complete TS” SHALL be present in common part of the “regionalized TS”. Therefore all DVB services of the “complete TS” have their PMT present in the “regionalized TS”. However, PMT describing local DVB services SHALL be void (no elementary streams are announced in the ES_info_loop, ES_info_length is set to ‘0’) while keeping the same version_number. See for more details §4.5.2.

Other PSI/SI tables MUST be kept unmodified since they MUST be generic for all cells.

“Regionalized TS” / Local SH service attributes

All modulators belonging to the cell where the SH service is modulated MUST keep the same number of MPEG2 TS packets from the local SH service (and discard those SH services that are not present in the cell).

Modulators MAY modify MPEG2 TS packets provided all modulators of the current cell perform this modification identically and simultaneously.

MPE / MPE-FEC / MPE-IFEC section headers MUST be modified as follows: the delta-t must be updated to reflect the change in bit rates and service arrangement. See for more details §4.3.

SHIP packets MUST be updated as follows:

- SHIP packets from the local SH service are relevant but MUST be updated:
 - o synchronization_time_stamp MUST be modified to reflect the emission time of the next SH frame due to the difference of bit rates between the “complete TS” and local “regionalized TS”;
 - o service_synchronization function MUST be updated to signal the start of the common SH service in the next SH frame;

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- pointer MUST not be updated;
- synchronization_id MUST be set to '0' to indicate that this SHIP can be used for synchronization by the local modulator (see 4.10.1.1).
- Other SHIP packets in the common SH service are irrelevant but MUST be kept unchanged (synchronization_id MUST be set to '1').

PAT SHALL not be repeated: All DVB services of the "local TS" have their PMT present in the local "regionalized TS". Other PMT (common services and non present local services) are not repeated.

Other PSI/SI tables MUST NOT be modified.

4.2.2.2 Example (informative)

Please refer to Figure 10.

At the global modulator, only the common DVB-SH service MUST be kept :

- The time-slicing information MUST be always correct and MAY be used by the receiver for power saving purposes.
- Only SHIP with synchronization_id set to '1' MUST be used
 - SH service 'next start' MUST be valid (signalling service '1' start).
 - synchronization_time_stamp MUST be valid and can be used by the modulators for synchronization purpose.
 - The SHIP pointer MUST be valid.
- The PSI/SI MUST be valid.

At a given local modulator, the common DVB-SH service MUST be kept along with one or several local DVB-SH services:

- delta-t information signalled by MPE MUST be always correct (with some adjustment for the common services, see §4.3).
- Only SHIP packets with synchronization_id set to '0' MUST be used:
 - The SH service 'next start' MUST be valid.
 - The synchronizatoin_time_stamp MUST be valid
 - The pointer MUST be valid
- SHIP with synchronization_id set to '1' MUST be ignored; therefore there is only 1 valid SHIP per SH frame.
- The PSI/SI are always correct.

While receiving a global "regionalized TS" or a local "regionalized TS", the receiver will rely on the only delta-t signalled by the MPE headers to perform power saving (See §4.3 for more details).

4.2.3 Filtering at TS layer

TS layer filtering MAY or MAY not be performed using underlying SH service structure. Therefore only reference to DVB services SHALL be done in the following although SH services MAY also be used.

4.2.3.1 Recommendations (normative)

“Complete TS” attributes

EIT, RST, ST are ignored and SHOULD not be transmitted.

Filtering processing

The filtering at TS layer consists in:

- Selecting the TS packets belonging to the target DVB service(s)
- Updating the MPE / MPE-IFEC headers real time parameters of the selected ES, in particular the delta-t.
- Updating the SHIP packets to signal the new DVB-SH service sequence (if present) and the new synchronization_time_stamp/pointer values.
- Updating the PAT and PMT tables to reflect the ES actual presence

To perform rate matching, NULL MPEG2 TS packets MAY be inserted.

“Regionalized TS” attributes / local SH service attributes

MPEG2 TS packets carrying elementary streams belonging to filtered-out DVB services are discarded.

MPEG2 TS packets carrying elementary streams belonging to filtered-in DVB services are kept.

MPEG2 TS packets carrying elementary streams belonging to filtered-in DVB services MAY be modified provided this update is done identically and simultaneously on all modulators of the cell.

MPE/MPE-FEC/MPE-IFEC sections headers are updated as follows: delta-t must be updated to reflect the change in bit rates and service arrangement.

SHIP is modified as follows:

- service_synchronization function: service_index is updated to reflect new service arrangement (if present);
- mandatory parameters: synchronization_time_stamp and pointer are updated to reflect the change in bit rates and service arrangement

One SHIP is inserted in each SH-frame whose capacity is computed from the actual modulation and encoding parameters.

PMT are constituted as follows:

- Only the PMT corresponding to the DVB services present in the “regionalized TS” SHALL be present.
- The regionalized PMT SHALL list all elementary streams present in this DVB service.

The PAT lists PMT that are present in the “regionalized TS” only.

The INT MUST not be updated.

The other PSI/SI tables are not modified.

4.2.3.2 Example (informative)

The examples are strictly the same as at the SH service layer with the following improvements:

- the SHIP “next service” indication is always correct (if SH service is used).

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- the PAT and PMT tables are not any more generic in the common part and no PMT SHALL be void.

4.3 Multiprotocol Encapsulation (normative)

Clause [11] §4.3 and [11] §5.2 apply without any exclusion. In addition, the following applies when paTS is used.

4.3.1 SH SERVICE FILTERING

4.3.1.1 Common DVB-SH service

In the common DVB service, if SH service filtering is used, the delta-t inserted in the real-time parameters is computed with a repetition interval equal to the actual common DVB service repetition interval and a bit rate equal to the bit rate used for global “regionalized TS” modulation. This computation is unique for all modulators, including the local ones. The DVB-SH receiver receiving the common DVB-SH service on the global “regionalized TS” MUST apply the signalled delta-t without any modification.

When the global and local “regionalized TS” do not have same bit rates, assuming stretch_factor to be the ratio between local and global “regionalized TS” bitrates (stretch_factor ≥ 1), the DVB-SH receiver receiving the common DVB-SH service on the local frequency MUST update the signalled delta-t using one of the two following methods:

- Assuming the receivers knows the position of the MPE section within the current SH frame as equal to $t(\text{start_current_frame}_{\text{local_TS}}; \text{current_sect}_{\text{local_TS}})$, we can derive:

A, the position of the MPE section within global TS:
 $A = t(\text{start_current_frame}_{\text{local_TS}}; \text{cur_sect}_{\text{local_TS}}) * \text{stretch_factor}$

B, the position of the next burst within global TS: $B = A + \text{delta_t}$

C, the position of next burst within local TS: $C = \text{frame_duration} * \text{floor}(B / \text{frame_duration}; 0) + [\text{B} - \text{frame_duration} * \text{floor}(B / \text{frame_duration}; 0)] / \text{stretch_factor}$

D, the updated delta_t: $D = C - A$

- Assuming the receivers does not know the position of the MPE section within the current SH frame, the actual delta-t cannot be know precisely and we need subtract the highest possible correction from the signalled delta-t value to avoid the receiver to wake up too late. This highest possible correction happens when the MPE section is at the beginning of the current SH frame (so both sections arrive at the same time on global and local) and the burst starts at the end of the target SH frame. In that case the delta-t is too long by $\text{SH_frame_duration} * (1 - 1/\text{stretch_factor})$. In the absence of MPE position knowledge within the SH frame, the delta-t needs then to be lowered by $\text{SH_frame_duration} * (1 - 1/\text{stretch_factor})$:

$$\Delta t' = \Delta t - \text{ceil} \left[\text{SH_service_duration} * \left(1 - \frac{1}{\text{stretch_factor}} \right) \right]_{10\text{ms}} \quad \text{where and } \text{ceil}(x)_{10\text{ms}}$$

gives the highest and nearest duration expressed in units of 10 ms

4.3.1.2 Local DVB-SH service

The DVB-SH receiver receiving the local DVB-SH service on the local frequency MUST apply the signalled delta-t without any modification.

In the following, we give one example that illustrates the need to update the delta-t on the “local regionalized TS”.

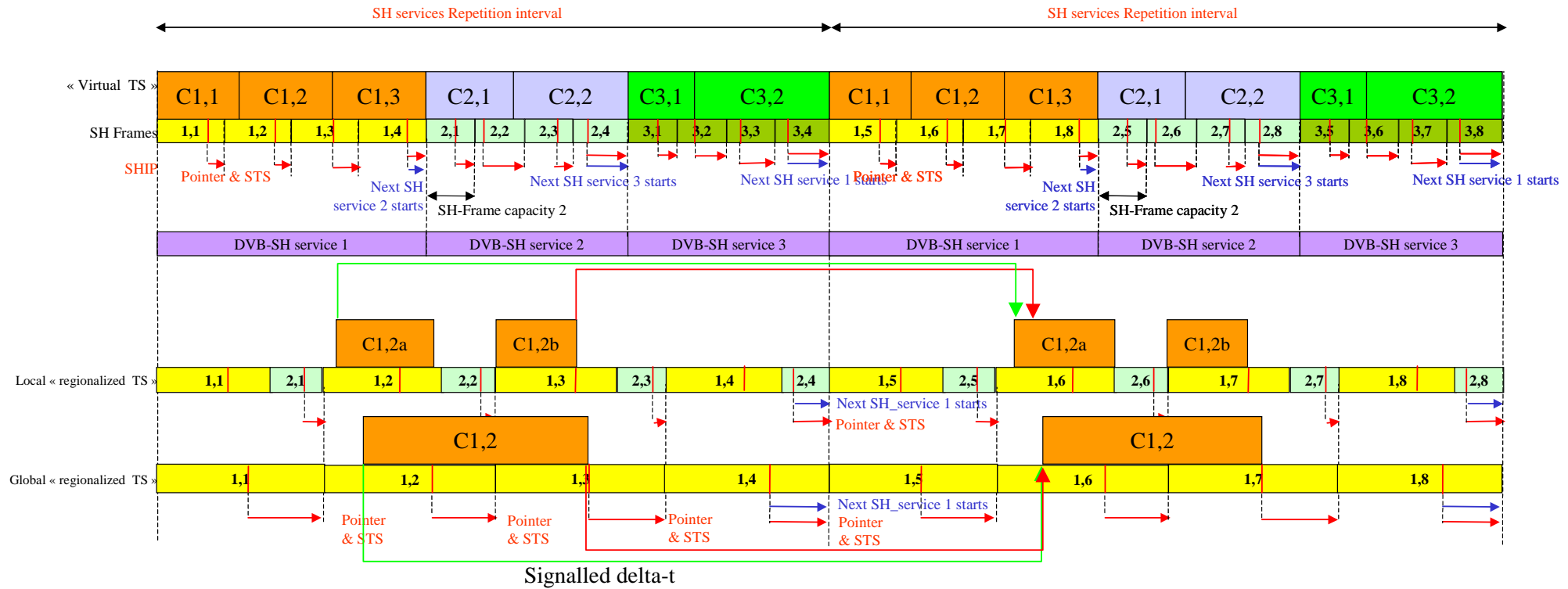


Figure 12: example of MPE delta-t updating

- The green delta-t signalled by first section of burst C1,2 can be used as it is since the durations between, respectively, SH frame start and MPE section, and SH frame start and next burst start, are identical
- The red delta-t signalled by last section of burst C1,2 need to be updated before being used in the “regionalized TS” since, in that case, the durations between SH frame start and MPE section, and SH frame start and next burst start, are different. If not updated, the red delta-t would lead to a too-late wake up time.

4.3.2 TS LAYER FILTERING

In TS layer filtering is used, the delta-t is computed on the actual “regionalized TS” with repetition interval being equal to the actual DVB service repetition interval and bit rate equal to the actual “regionalized TS” bit rate so that the DVB-SH receiver can process the delta-t signalling for all received services as usual.

4.4 Descriptors (normative)

The complete list of the descriptors, their use in different tables, and descriptor tags may be found in EN 300 468 [2] and EN 301 192 [5]. The list given in [11] §4.6 is fully applicable with the exceptions given hereunder.

4.4.1 SH_delivery_system_descriptor

SH_delivery_system_descriptor can be found in [2].

The descriptor **MUST** be found in the NIT in the TS loop, where there is at most 1 descriptor for each TS. Its purpose is to precise, for a given TS, the main physical (modulation, code rate, interleaver...) parameters. In addition to the physical parameters, it also delivers basic information on diversity options, including MPE-IFEC if relevant. One should note that it lacks frequency information since the latter can be found in other descriptors inside the NIT. It differs significantly from previous terrestrial and satellite delivery system descriptors in the sense that it has been designed to accommodate a large variety of system configurations. Therefore its size varies depending on the chosen configuration.

4.4.1.1 Diversity mode

The descriptor starts with a diversity_mode that indicates principle diversity options selected for this TS:

When paTS is not activated, there is no difference of content (in terms of hard bits) between the TS modulated on (possibly) different frequencies. The principle learning is that same bit rates are used for transmission on all frequencies listed in the cell_frequency_link_descriptor (see 4.4.5) and same 'hard bits' (including PSI/SI) are being modulated on all these cells. This does not however mean that there is no diversity supported:

- In SFN configuration, diversity can be supported on the unique frequency at the receiver side at radio layer (e.g. using multiple radio combining);
- In non-SFN configuration, diversity can be supported at physical layer with complementary code rates. To detect of complementary modes are used, the modulation loop has to be checked (see modulation loop).

When paTS is activated, this means that there is different content being transmitted over the different frequencies (in terms of hard bits), including PSI/SI that **MAY** differ between the different cells where the TS is being transmitted. Diversity_mode details how these different contents can be used for diversity purpose. 3 main combinations are possible:

- "FEC at physical layer": this case corresponds to the combination of soft bits for specific SH services (the common one) using the "code combining" technique described in [10] clause 7.2.2.3.3 and 7.4. In addition to the case where same code rates are being used (similar to the non-paTS non-SFN case described previously), it **MAY** be possible to use different complementary code rates.
- "FEC at link layer": this case corresponds to the possibility to provide diversity at the link layer, using MPE and MPE-IFEC sections (this latter case is FFS). In this case SH services **MAY** not be used, however SH usage even in this case is recommended in order to provide an homogeneous synchronization scheme.
- Both previous cases together.

All different diversity options are presented in Figure 13.

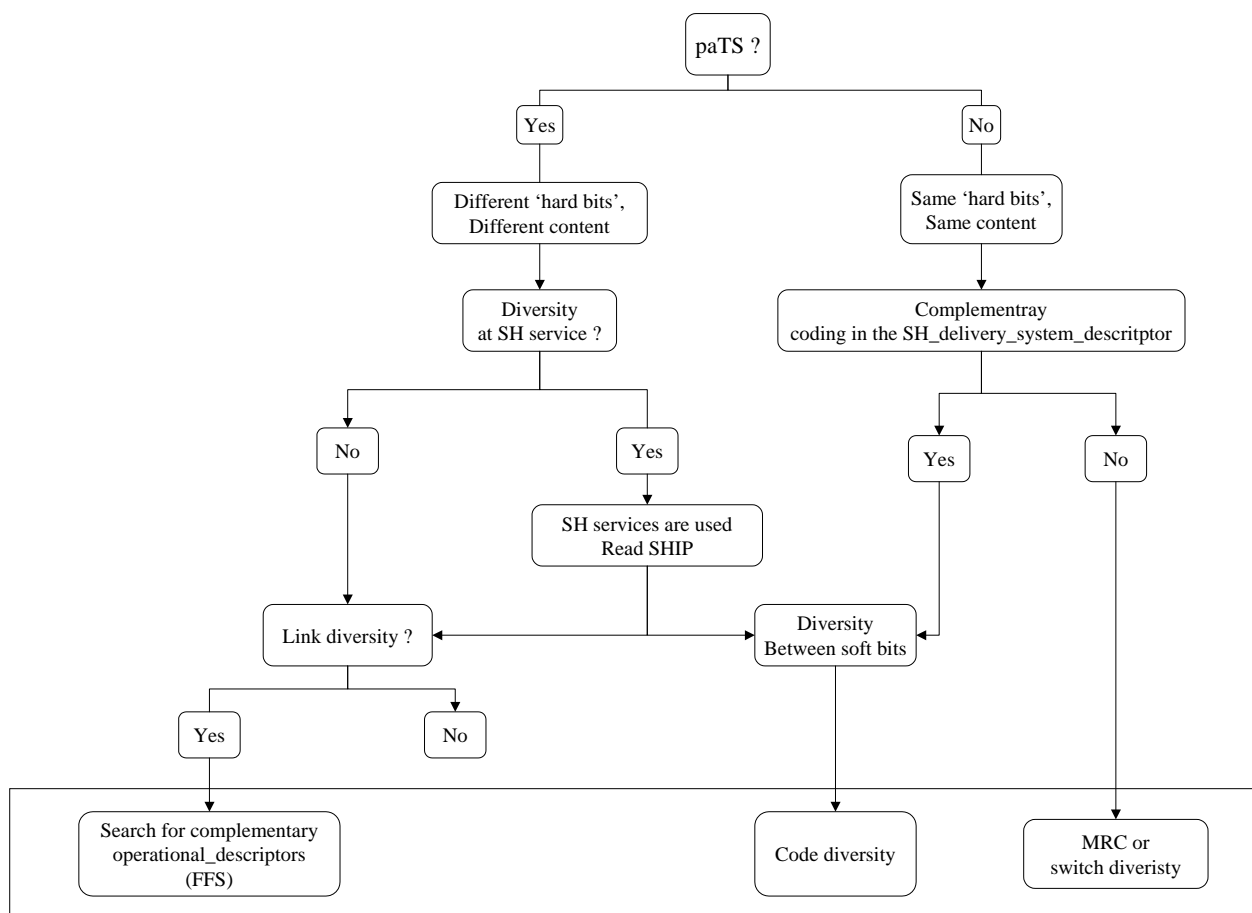


Figure 13: diversity options

4.4.1.2 Modulation loop

Then there is a loop on the modulation schemes. The number of iterations depends on the system configuration. In the simplest case, the SFN on one unique frequency, there is only one iteration describing an OFDM modulation. When additional diversity and/or frequencies are added, the number of iterations increases. Some examples are given in the table hereunder.

Case	Description	OFDM modulation	TDM modulation
1	SH-A SFN with 1 satellite	1	0
2	SH-A SFN with satellite diversity	2	0
3	SH-B with 1 satellite and same terrestrial scheme	1	1
4	SH-B with 2 satellite and same terrestrial scheme	1	2
5	SH-B with 1 satellite and different terrestrial schemes	As many terrestrial cells	1

Table 1: examples of modulation iterations within SH_delivery_descriptor

Among all these case, the 5 needs special explanations given below through the modulation ordering loop design rules and their usage with the NIT context.

Since the frequency is not included in the SH_delivery_system_descriptor, special care needs to be given to the modulation ordering according to the following rules:

- Satellite modulations:

- Satellites modulation are always the first, terrestrial are the last;
- When several satellite modulations exist, they are all positioned at the beginning of the list.
- Terrestrial modulations:
 - When terrestrial modulations are the same on all frequencies, one unique iteration **MUST** be done.
 - When different modulation parameters exist in the cells that transmit the TS, then all modulation schemes of all cells **MUST** be listed, even if some of them are redundant.
- Transition between satellite and terrestrial modulations in the loop:
 - When TDM is used for the satellite modulation, the transition is clearly defined by the change in the modulation scheme since TDM can only be used for a satellite transmission;
 - When OFDM is used for the satellite modulation, there is an ambiguity in the transition since OFDM is also used for terrestrial modulation. Therefore the transition **MUST** be defined via another mechanism which is the `common_frequency_flag`:
 - if OFDM modulation is used for satellite (SH-A mode), `common_frequency` flag **SHALL** be set to '1' for the relevant modulation scheme.
 - if OFDM modulation is used for terrestrial (all cases), `common_frequency` flag **SHALL** be set to '0'.

The usage of this ordering in conjunction with `cell_frequency_link_descriptor` is explained in the NIT section (clause 4.6.2).

Each element in the loop has a size that depends on the actual individual physical parameters, essentially if TDM or OFDM modulation scheme is used, and if, and how the interleaver is configured. The design has been made the most compact possible when several modulation schemes are present, using the following rules:

- When the interleaver is the same, it **SHALL** not be repeated after the first definition (`interleaver_presence` set to '1' for the first iteration, and '0' for the following).
- More generally, when an `interleaver_presence` is set to '0', this means that the latest previously described interleaver **MUST** be used. This can be useful not only between the satellite and terrestrial modulation (previous case) but also between terrestrial modulations when different parameters other than the modulation are changed.
- When the interleaver is of class 1, the short form **SHOULD** be used instead of the long form reserved for class 2.

4.4.1.3 Usage restrictions

Some combinations **MAY** correspond to non-canonical SH configurations: for instance it is possible to configure a `SH_delivery_system_descriptor` with a unique TDM modulation. Due to this independence of the TDM configuration with regards to the OFDM, some care **MUST** be taken when OFDM and TDM are configured in the same descriptor: OFDM and TDM parameters **MUST** be harmonized according to SH specifications given in [9], in particular the symbol rate.

When code combining is used in non-SFN conditions, then several modulations are present in the loop (at least 2) and complementary code rates **MUST** be announced. For instance in SH-B configuration with complementary codes, the following `SH_delivery_system` is used (see Table 2).

Syntax	Nof bits	elements	Multi	
SH_delivery_system_descriptor(){				
descriptor_tag	8	1	8	
descriptor_extension_tag	8	1	8	
descriptor_length	8	1	8	
diversity_mode	4	1	4	
reserved	4	1	4	
tdm_modulation_descriptor	24	1	24	
interleaver_descriptor_complete	32	0	0	
ofdm_modulation_descriptor	24	1	24	
interleaver_descriptor_partial	8	2	16	
}				
total in bits			96	bits
Total in bytes			12	bytes
signaled in bytes			10	bytes

DVB-SH_tdm_descriptor		
modulation_descriptor_type	1	set to "0"
interleaver_descriptor_flag	1	set to "1"
interleaver_type	1	set to "0"
reserved	5	
polarization	2	
roll off	2	
modulation_type	2	
code_rate	4	set to '1000 CR= 1/2 standard
symbol_rate	6	
	24	

DVB-SH_ofdm_descriptor		
modulation_descriptor_type	1	set to "1"
interleaver_descriptor_flag	1	set to "1"
interleaver_type	1	set to "1"
reserved	5	
bandwidth	3	
priority	1	
constellation_and_hierarchy	3	
code_rate	4	set to '1001 CR= 1/2 complementar
guard_interval	2	
transmission_mode	2	
satellite_frequency	1	
	24	

Table 2: SH_delivery_system descriptor in SH-B with complementary code

4.4.2 time_slice_fec_identifier_descriptor

This descriptor identifies whether time-slicing and/or MPE-FEC and/or MPE-IFEC are used on an elementary stream. This descriptor is used to announce each time-sliced Elementary Stream. The descriptor is defined in [5] §9.5.

When located in the first descriptor loop of NIT, the descriptor applies to all Elementary Streams within all Transport Streams within the DVB network. If located in the second descriptor loop of NIT, the descriptor applies to all Elementary Streams within the referred Transport Stream, overriding any time-slicing or FEC information from the first descriptor loop.

If located in the platform descriptor loop of an INT, the descriptor applies to all Elementary Streams referenced within the table, overriding any time-slicing or FEC information from the NIT. If located in the target descriptor loop, the descriptor applies to all Elementary Streams referenced within the current iteration of the target descriptor loop following the appearance of the descriptor, overriding any time-slicing or FEC information from the platform descriptor loop and in the NIT.

Note that the descriptor applies to Elementary Streams with stream_type 0x90. Other stream_type values may be specified later.

The descriptor may appear more than once, in which case each new occurrence overrides previous occurrence(s).

4.4.3 Service Availability Descriptor

This clause specifies the construction rules of the `service_availability_descriptor`, for the actual or a neighbouring partially available Transport Stream. We assume 1 TS having at least 1 `SH_delivery__system_descriptor` with a paTS in at least 1 network:

Step 1: the NIT `sub_tables` in scope SHALL be all the NIT `sub_tables` announcing this Transport Streams on networks where the `SH_delivery_system_descriptor` signals a paTS.

Step 2: the total set of cells in scope SHALL be all the cell entries of `cell_frequency_link_descriptors` assigned to this TS in the NIT `sub_tables` in scope.

Step 3: in the SDT `sub_table` of the Transport Stream, for each service entry of the `services_loop`:

Step 3.1: within the total set of cells, identify the subset of filtering cells (i.e. the cells on which the service is not available).

Step 3.2: in case two cell entries or more share the same `cell_id`, while providing opposite availability information for the service (whether the cell descriptions of these cell entries are identical or not), the common `cell_id` value SHALL be added to the subset of filtering cells.

Step 3.3: if the subset of filtering cells is empty, continue to next service entry

Step 3.4: otherwise, include the `service_availability_descriptor`, as follows:

- o either set `availability_flag` to 0, and list in the descriptor the `cell_id(s)` of the subset of filtering cells
- o or set `availability_flag` to 1, and list in the descriptor the `cell_id(s)` of the total set of cells that are not present in the subset of filtering cells.

Note: value of `availability_flag` could change for each inclusion of the `service_availability_descriptor`, in order for instance to produce the shortest list of `cell_id(s)` as possible in the descriptor.

4.4.4 cell_list_descriptor

This descriptor lists all the cells of the DVB network together with their `cell_id`.

4.4.4.1 General requirements:

The descriptor appears in the first descriptor loop of a NIT `sub_table` describing an IPDC DVB-SH Network and the cell list MUST be complete.

Due to the definition regarding the sign of latitudes and longitudes the south-western corner of the rectangle is specified.

4.4.4.2 Special case of satellite cells:

Cells corresponding to a satellite transmission are called beams.

Their `cell_id` is taken in the range [0;255] so that $\text{AND}(\text{cell_id};0\text{xFF00}) = 0\text{x0000}$

The descriptor also lists the locations and the extension of the listed cells. While the location of a satellite cell does not bring any complexity, the extension of can overflow current maximum values:

- `cell_extent_of_latitude` is coded on 12 bits but with steps of $90/2^{15}$; maximum value is therefore $11,25^\circ$. While `cell_extent_of_latitude` maximum values MAY be suitable for a pan-European satellite ($\pm 11^\circ$), these values fall short for a North American coverage ($\pm 12^\circ$).
- `cell_extent_of_longitude` is coded on 12 bits but with steps of $180/2^{15}$; maximum value is therefore $22,5^\circ$. While `cell_extent_of_longitude` maximum value MAY be suitable for a pan-European satellite ($\pm 20^\circ$), value for beam covering North America ($\pm 30^\circ$) or Middle East ($\pm 50^\circ$) are much more demanding.

In order to signal values beyond the maximum, it is recommended to use the value '0'. Extension '0' therefore means that cell is of extension greater than the maximum allowable value.

4.4.4.3 Special case of terrestrial cells:

Cells corresponding to a terrestrial transmission MUST have a cell_id of value greater than 255. Therefore AND (cell_id;0xFF00) must differ from 0x0000.

4.4.5 cell_frequency_link_descriptor

4.4.5.1 General requirements:

This descriptor lists all the frequencies used in transmission of a multiplex within the DVB network. It gives a complete list of cells and identifies the frequencies that are in use in these cells for the multiplex described.

The following applies:

- It appears not more than once in each iteration for which there is a SH_delivery_system_descriptor.
- The list of frequencies is complete.

4.4.5.2 Special case of frequency diversity:

When diversity of frequency is used in non-SFN configurations, the following ordering rules apply:

- Satellite cells are listed first, terrestrial cells are listed last.

4.5 PSI tables (normative)

4.5.1 Program Association Table (PAT)

4.5.1.1 Introduction (informative)

Program Association Table (PAT) provides the correspondence between a `program_number` and the PID value of the Transport Stream packets that carry the DVB service definition. The `program_number` is the numeric label associated with a DVB service. The overall table is contained in one or more sections. It may be segmented to occupy multiple sections.

A DVB network transmits the PAT on every Transport Stream. The PAT contains no descriptors. The program loop within PAT contains information about each DVB service within the actual Transport Stream:

- If the `program_number` 0x0000 is announced, the corresponding `network_PID` field is set to 0x10.
- The `program_number` of each DVB service available within the Transport Stream is announced. The corresponding `program_map_PID` indicates the PID of the PMT sub_table for the DVB service. A PMT sub_table is carried within an Elementary Stream with PID value between 0x0020 ... 0x1FFE.
- The PAT table does not contain multiple iterations of the program loop with the same value of the `program_number` field (i.e. each `program_number` is announced only once).

4.5.1.2 Requirements (normative)

The following requirements apply to all cases

PAT is always delivered in the Elementary Stream with the PID 0x0000.

For bit rate optimisation reasons, all Elementary Streams used to carry IP streams of a particular IP platform SHOULD be carried by a single DVB service unless paTS is used.

DVB-SH Network SHALL transmit PAT on each Transport Stream of the DVB network. The repetition period of all PAT sections is RECOMMENDED to be `SH_frame_duration` ms or lower.

If a DVB-SH Receiver is receiving an IP stream, the following applies:

- Receiver SHALL detect changes in the PAT table (version number field).
- In connection with receiving a burst, Receiver SHALL check for a new version of the PAT during on-time of the time-sliced Elementary Stream. Receiver MAY ignore PAT filtering during the off-period of the time-sliced Elementary Stream.

The following requirements apply to cases where the TS is of paTS nature at SH service layer

The PAT SHALL list all DVB services. This applies to the common DVB service but also to all local DVB services, including those that are not present in the cell.

The PAT SHALL be present in the common SH service and SHALL not be present in the local SH services.

A PAT table section shall not span two successive SH services. One PAT table section SHALL end before the end of the current SH service.

The following requirements apply to cases where the TS is of paTS nature at TS layer

The PAT SHALL list only those DVB services that are actually being sent on the paTS, keeping `program_map` PIDs that have been filtered-in, removing those that have been filtered out. The filtered-in `program_numbers` as well as the `program_map_PID` SHALL not be modified.

4.5.2 Program Map Table (PMT)

4.5.1.1 Introduction (informative)

The Program Map Table (PMT) provides mappings between program numbers and the program elements that comprise them. A PMT sub_table announces the mapping for a single DVB service. Within a Transport Stream, a PMT sub_table is identified by the program_number. A PMT sub_table is also referred to as a "program definition". The PMT is the complete collection of all program definitions (i.e. all PMT sub_tables) for a Transport Stream.

The program_number of each DVB program should be unique within the network. The PMT sub_table for a particular DVB service is transmitted on the same Transport Stream as the referred DVB service, except for the partially available case where (void) PMT sub tables referring local DVB services MAY be found in the global regionalized TS.

Descriptors in the PMT important for use in IPDC DVB-SH Systems are:

- data_broadcast_id_descriptor: For each component containing INT sub_table(s), this descriptor with data_broadcast_id set to 0x000B (IP/MAC Notification Info Structure) is located in the ES_info loop. Each INT sub_table within the Elementary Stream is announced.
- stream_identifier_descriptor: for each component carrying IP streams, this descriptor is located in the ES_info loop. The component_tag announced within the descriptor is unique for each component within the DVB service.

4.5.1.2 Requirements (normative)

The following requirements apply to all cases.

Generic requirements

DVB-SH Receiver SHALL support usage of multiple PMT sub_tables on a Transport Stream for a single IP platform.

DVB-SH Network SHALL transmit all PMT sub-tables on each Transport Stream of the DVB network.

The repetition period of all PMT sections is RECOMMENDED to be SH_frame_duration or lower

A PMT sub-table SHALL be carried by a unique section of maximum size 1024 bytes, including header and CRC, where the section_number field is set to 0.

Each PMT sub_table is delivered in an Elementary Stream on the PID announced in the PAT. Different PMT sub_tables may be delivered on different Elementary Streams, in which case they are differentiated by the PID. However different PMT sub-tables MAY be delivered on the same Elementary Stream, in which case sub-tables are differentiated by the program_number.

The PCR_PID field MAY be set to 0x1FFF, indicating that no PCR is associated with the program.

DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore PCR even if available.

The following descriptor types are important in DVB-SH System and may appear in a PMT sub_table:

- stream_identifier_descriptor;
- data_broadcast_id_descriptor.

DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore all other descriptors, when present.

DVB-SH Receiver SHOULD follow changes in PMT sub_table while accessing components of the DVB service. I.e. while receiving an INT sub_table or an IP stream carried within the components of a DVB service, a Receiver SHOULD also filter for newer versions of the PMT sub_table of that DVB service.

A/V services

These requirements apply for components carrying IP stream.

For each component carrying IP stream(s), the stream_type SHALL be set to value of 0x90.

The ES_info_loop associated with an Elementary Stream carrying IP stream(s) SHALL contain a stream_identifier_descriptor announcing the component_tag of the Elementary Stream. This component_tag SHALL be unique within the DVB service. The announced component_tag SHALL have the same value as in the corresponding data_broadcast_descriptor in the SDT (if any).

If a DVB-SH Receiver is receiving an IP stream, the following applies:

- the Receiver SHALL detect changes in an INT sub_table within the same Transport Stream announcing the received IP stream by detecting changes in PMT sub_table announcing the Elementary Stream where INT sub_table is carried.
- In connection with receiving a burst, Receiver SHALL check for a new version of the corresponding PMT sub_table during on-time of the time-sliced Elementary Stream. Receiver MAY ignore filtering of the particular PMT sub_table during the off-period of the time-sliced Elementary Stream.

Notification services

These requirements apply for components carrying INT sub-tables.

In case there is only one IP platform, component(s) carrying INT sub_table(s) SHOULD be announced as the first component(s) within the PMT sub_table of the DVB service. In case of several IP platforms, all components) carrying INT sub_table(s) MAY be found in the same PMT sub_table.

For each component carrying INT sub_table(s), the stream_type SHOULD be set to value of 0x05.

Each INT sub_table within an Elementary Stream SHALL be announced using a data_broadcast_id_descriptor in the corresponding PMT sub_table. The descriptor SHALL be located in ES_info_loop associated with the component. The descriptor SHALL appear exactly once for each INT sub_table carried within the Elementary Stream. In the data_broadcast_id_descriptor, the data_broadcast_id SHALL be set to value of 0x000B, indicating that the descriptor contains IP/MAC Notification Info Structure (see clause 4.9).

The following requirements apply to cases where the TS is of paTS nature at SH service layer:

During global “regionalized TS” transmission of the common SH services, all PMTs of the “complete TS” are repeated. Those PMTs listing local DVB services MUST be void (ES_info_length set to 0).

During local “regionalized TS” transmission of the local SH services, only those PMTs of the “complete TS” listing DVB services that are present MUST be present and MUST NOT be void. In case several local SH services are present, each PMT MUST be located in the SH service carrying the DVB service signalled by this PMT.

The PMT sub-tables corresponding to the different DVB local services SHOULD be transmitted on the same Elementary Stream with the same PID. Section packing SHALL be used to lower transmission overhead, especially when a high number of local services is present.

A PMT sub-table section SHALL not span two successive SH services: one PMT table section SHALL end before the end of the current SH service.

The following requirements apply to cases where the TS is of paTS nature at TS layer:

During global “regionalized TS” transmission, only the PMTs of the common DVB services are transmitted. Those PMTs listing local DVB services MUST not be present.

During local “regionalized TS” transmission, only the PMTs of the common and those local DVB services actually present are transmitted. Those PMTs listing local DVB services not present MUST not be transmitted.

4.5.3 Conditional Access Table (CAT)

Same content as clause [11] §5.4.3 & 4.4.3

4.5.4 Transport Stream Description Table (TSDDT)

Same content as clause [11] §5.4.4 & 4.4.4.

4.6 SI Tables (normative)

4.6.1 Bit rates and repetition intervals

In all SH modes excluding diversity at SH service level, the following applies to all SI tables transmitted over the TS exiting the IP encapsulator:

- The time between transmitting sequential sections of a sub_table SHOULD NOT exceed 100 ms, and the time between the last byte of the preceding section and the first byte of the next section SHALL not be less than 25 ms.
- The bandwidth used by an Elementary Stream transmitting sections of any sub_table SHOULD NOT exceed 1 Mbps calculated over any period of half a second.

[11] illustrates the requirements for times between sections of a sub_table. The maximum time of 100 ms is between sequential sections of a sub_table. The minimum time of 25 ms is between the last section of a sub_table to the first section of the next occurrence of the sub_table. The maximum repetition rate of a table defines the maximum time within which all sections of every sub_table of the table shall be transmitted once.

Note that different sub_tables of a particular table may be transmitted simultaneously.

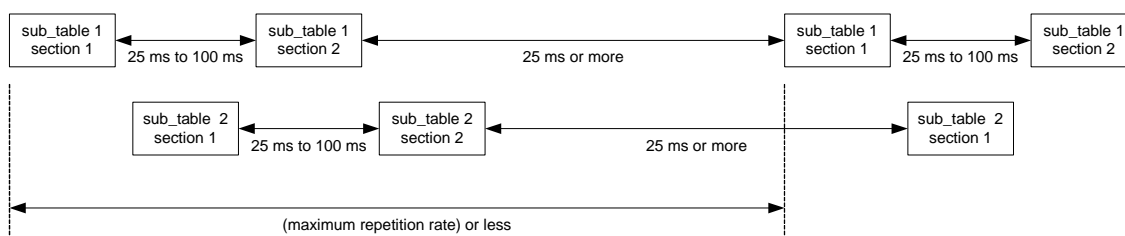
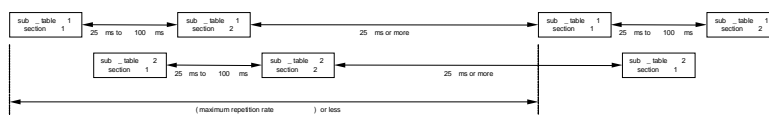


Figure 14: Times between sections of sub_tables (general case)

In modes supporting diversity at SH service level, these rules at the output of the IP encapsulator are modified as follows:

- In the common DVB service, the preceding rules MUST be respected with the corresponding global “regionalized TS” bit rate and during the common service duration;
- In the local DVB services, the rules MUST be respected for each service with the corresponding local “regionalized TS” bitrate and during the local service duration
- The stretch factor being defined as the ratio between the local and the global “regionalized TS” bitrates ($stretch_factor \geq 1$), due to the repetition of the common service on the local network:
 - The repetition intervals within the common service will be higher and the 25ms time between two succeeding sections of the same sub table must not be lower than $stretch_factor * 25$;
 - The bandwidth used by an Elementary Stream transmitting sections of any sub_table calculated over any period of half a second will be higher.

Satellite frequency



Terrestrial frequency

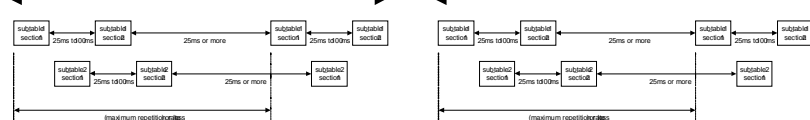


Figure 15: Times between sections of sub_tables (code diversity case)

Therefore the rules are the following in case diversity at SH service level is used:

- The time between transmitting sequential sections of a sub_table SHOULD NOT exceed 100 ms as computed with a bit rate equal to the global “regionalized TS” one for the common service and the local “regionalized TS” one for the local service;
- In the common service, the time between the last byte of the preceding section and the first byte of the next section SHALL not be less than 25ms multiplied by the stretch_factor and as computed with a bit rate equal to the global “regionalized TS” one.
- In the local service, the time between the last byte of the preceding section and the first byte of the next section SHALL not be less than 25ms as computed with a bit rate equal to the local one.
- In the common service, the bandwidth used by an Elementary Stream transmitting sections of any sub_table SHOULD NOT exceed 1 Mbps / stretch_factor calculated over any period of half a second with the global bit rate.
- In the local service, the bandwidth used by an Elementary Stream transmitting sections of any sub_table SHOULD NOT exceed 1 Mbps calculated over any period of half a second and with the local “regionalized TS” bit rate.

4.6.2 Network Information Table (NIT)

4.6.2.1 NIT_actual

Introduction (informative)

In general section [11] §4.5.1 applies unless contradicted by the requirements below.

Generalities

A DVB-SH Network SHALL transmit the NIT_actual on each Transport Stream of the DVB network. The NIT_actual SHALL contain exactly one SH_delivery_system_descriptor for each of Transport Streams of the actual delivery system and provide valid information about the Transport Stream.

A cell MAY contain multiple Transport Streams where IP streams are carried over DVB-SH sent on different frequencies. When hierarchical modulation is used, there MAY be up to two TS sent in the same frequency AND cell.

The following descriptors are important in DVB-SH System and SHALL appear in a NIT_actual sub_table:

- network_name_descriptor
- linkage_descriptor with a linkage type of 0x0B or 0x0C
- SH_delivery_system_descriptor
- cell_list_descriptor
- cell_frequency_link_descriptor

The following descriptor MAY appear in a NIT_actual sub_table:

- time_slice_fec_identifier_descriptor

DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore other descriptors, when present.

DVB-SH Receiver MAY assume the content of NIT_actual being static (i.e. not changing) during the time it is attached to a DVB network. Therefore a receiver may read the content of NIT_actual only when it attaches to the DVB network. A DVB-SH Receiver SHOULD read the content of NIT_actual every time it is attaching a DVB network (either when powered on, or when changing from a DVB network to another). The NIT does not depend on the location of the receiver and is the same under satellite and terrestrial coverage.

Linkage descriptors

The following applies to each Transport Stream carrying one or more INT sub_tables:

- The NIT_actual SHALL contain at least one linkage_descriptor with a linkage_type of 0x0B or 0x0C.
- If the NIT_actual carries linkage_descriptor(s) with a linkage_type of 0x0B, the following applies:
 - The descriptor(s) SHALL announce each DVB service carrying INT sub_table(s) within the actual DVB network.
 - Each of the descriptor(s) SHALL carry exactly one IP/MAC Notification Service Structure announcing one or more IP/MAC Notification Services.
 - The list of IP/MAC Notification Services announced SHALL be complete. The list is complete if all INT sub_tables within the DVB network are referred to by at least one linkage_descriptor with a linkage_type of 0x0B.

The following applies to each Transport Stream not carrying any IP flows:

The Transport Stream SHOULD carry a linkage_descriptor with a linkage_type of 0x0C within its NIT_actual, announcing at least one NIT_actual within the DVB network containing a linkage_descriptor with a linkage_type of 0x0B.

Network_name_descriptors

The following applies to the network_name_descriptor:

The descriptor SHALL appear exactly once in the first descriptor loop. The descriptor SHOULD contain the name of the DVB network (i.e. SHOULD NOT contain an empty string).

SH_delivery_system_descriptor, cell_list_descriptor, cell_frequency_link_descriptor

The following applies to the SH_delivery_system_descriptor:

- The descriptor SHALL appear at most once in each iteration of the transport_stream_loop (i.e. for each announced Transport Stream). Traditionally the descriptor is assumed to appear once in each iteration. However when several iterations make use of exactly the same descriptor, it can be omitted in replacement of the latest previously listed.
- There is no frequency given in the SH_delivery_system_descriptor, these are signalled by the cell_frequency_link_descriptor.

The following applies to the cell_list_descriptor:

- The descriptor SHALL be present in the first descriptor loop.
- The descriptor MAY appear more than once within the descriptor loop.
- Descriptor syntax MUST follow rules defined in clause 4.4.4, in particular:
 - o The cell and subcell list SHALL be complete.
 - o Cell_id range depends on cell type (satellite, terrestrial).

The following applies to the cell_frequency_link_descriptor:

- This descriptor SHALL appear in the transport_stream_loop to list all the frequencies where the Transport Stream is available within the DVB network.
- Descriptor syntax SHALL follow rules defined in clause 4.4.5, in particular
 - o The list of announced frequencies SHALL be complete.
 - o Cell list order depends on cell type (satellite, terrestrial).

The way SH_delivery_system_descriptor, cell_list_descriptor and cell_frequency_link_descriptor and combined are the following:

- Inside the main loop, the cell_list_descriptor describes all cells present in the network, their cell_id and latitude/longitude extension MUST follow the specific syntax given in 4.4.4.
- For each TS in the TS loop, one SH_delivery_system_descriptor is given that follows the syntax of 4.4.1 and gives as many modulation loop as needed.
- For each TS in the TS loop, one cell_frequency_link_descriptor follows that specifies on which cells and what frequencies the TS is being repeated. The cells are grouped in two categories depending on their cell_id, the satellite and the terrestrial. Inside each category, the following rules apply individually:
 - o If there are as many cell entries in the cell_frequency_link_descriptor as there are modulation entries in the SH_delivery_system_descriptor, then the modulation parameters are one to one allocated: first modulation to first cell, second modulation to second cell, etc...
 - o If there are fewer entries in the cell_frequency_link_descriptor than in the SH_delivery_system_descriptor, then the modulation parameters is unique and MUST be allocated to all cells.

Example: We assume in the following Table 2 a SH-B system where a unique TS is being distributed over a unique satellite cell and 10 local cells.

Syntax	Nof bits	elements	Multi
network_information_section(){			
table_id	8	1	8
section_syntax_indicator	1	1	1
reserved_for_future_use	1	1	1
reserved	2	1	2
section_length	12	1	12
network_id	16	1	16
reserved	2	1	2
version_number	5	1	5
current_next_indicator	1	1	1
section_number	8	1	8
last_section_number	8	1	8
reserved_for_future_use	4	1	4
network_descriptor_length	12	1	12
network_name_descriptor	96	1	96
cell_list_descriptor	816	1	816
linkage_descriptor	72	1	72
reserved_for_future_use	4	1	4
transport_stream_loop_length	12	1	12
transport_stream_id	16	1	16
original_network_id	16	1	16
reserved_for_future_use	4	1	4
transport_descriptors_length	12	1	12
SH_system_delivery_descriptor	96	1	96
cell_frequency_link_descriptor	552	1	552
CRC32	32	1	32
}			

} satellite TS loop

cell_list_descriptor			
descriptor_tag		8	
descriptor_length		8	
All_cells		792	
cell_id	16		
cell_latitude	16		
cell_longitude	16		
cell_extent_of_latitude	12		
cell_extent_of_longitude	12		
subcell_info_loop_length		8	
		816	

} 1 sat + 10 ter cells

} unitary size
72 bytes

cell_frequency_link_descriptor			
descriptor_tag		8	
descriptor_length		8	
All_cells		528	
cell_id	16		
frequency	32		
subcell_info_loop_length		8	
		552	

} 1 sat + 10 ter cells

} unitary size
48 bytes

Table 3: example of SH-B NIT (1 TS, 1 satellite cell, 10 terrestrial cells)

It can be seen that the number of listed satellite and terrestrial cells in the cell_list_descriptor is 1 and 10 respectively. In the TS loop, there is only one TS being listed, the satellite one. The SH_delivery_system_descriptor has 2 entries, 1 for TDM and 1 for OFDM whereas the cell_frequency_link_descriptor lists 11 entries, the first being the satellite cell (cell_id<256) and the others being terrestrial cells (cell_id>255). Therefore the satellite cell are described "1 to 1" by the unique satellite TDM modulation whereas the terrestrial cells are all described by the also unique OFDM modulation.

time_slice_fec_identifier_descriptor:

The following applies to the time_slice_fec_identifier_descriptor:

- When located in the first descriptor loop, the descriptor applies to all elementary streams with stream_type 0x90 within all transport streams announced within the sub-table.
- When located in the second descriptor loop, the descriptor applies to all elementary streams with stream_type 0x90 within the specific transport stream. This descriptor overwrites any descriptors in the first descriptor loop.

4.6.2.2 NIT_other

Specific requirements

A DVB-SH Network MAY transmit NIT_other on one or more Transport Streams of the DVB network. NIT_other has to be valid and only announce an existing network. In case other network is delivered using SH modulation, NIT_other SHALL contain exactly one SH_delivery_system_descriptor for each of the Transport Streams of the actual delivery system and provide valid information about the Transport Stream. Otherwise, NIT_other follows specification of [11] clause 5.5.1.2

Generic requirements

Other requirements applicable for NIT_actual are also application for NIT_other.

4.6.3 Bouquet Association Table (BAT)

Same as clause [11] §5.5.2 and 4.5.2

4.6.4 Service Description Table (SDT)

4.6.4.1 Introduction

In DVB-SH networks with paTS, different types of SDT tables can be used, contrarily to DVB-H networks where only SDT_actual are used:

- SDT_actual (table_id=0x42) describes the services present in actual TS
- SDT_other (table_id=0x46) describes the services present in other TS, be they in the current or other networks.

The two types of table are defined in [2] §5.2.3

4.6.4.2 SDT_actual

A DVB-SH Network SHALL transmit SDT_actual sub_table (table_id 0x42) for the actual Transport Stream. All transmitted sections of the SDT_actual for the actual multiplex SHALL be transmitted at least every 2 s.

The services_loop of the SDT_actual sub-table SHALL contain information about all DVB services composing the Transport Stream (id-est before filtering when this is a paTS). Each DVB service SHOULD NOT be announced more than once within an SDT_actual sub_table.

In a DVB-SH System, the following descriptor types SHALL appear in the SDT_actual of a Transport Stream where one or more MPE section streams are available:

- service_descriptor;
- data_broadcast_descriptor.

In a DVB-SH System, the following descriptor types MAY appear in the SDT-actual of a Transport Stream where one or more MPE section streams are available:

- service_availability_descriptor.

DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore other descriptors, when present.

The following applies to the SDT_actual when announcing a DVB service carrying INT sub_table or IP streams:

- the `EIT_schedule_flag` SHOULD be set to value of 0x00, indicating that the EIT schedule information for the DVB service is not present in the Transport Stream. DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore schedule information if present.
- DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore present/following information if present.
- The `running_status` SHOULD be set to value of 0x04, indicating that the DVB service is currently running.
- The following applies to the `service_descriptor`:
 - o The descriptor SHALL be present.
 - o DVB-SH Receiver SHALL NOT assume any particular value for the `service_type`.
 - o The `service_provider_name` MAY contain the service provider name. DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore service provider name.
 - o The `service_name` MAY contain the DVB service name. DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore service name.
- The following applies to the `data_broadcast_descriptor`:
 - o The descriptor SHALL be present for each component carrying one or more MPE section streams within the DVB service.
 - o It MAY occur more than once. DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore them all but one, for which the following applies:
 - The `data_broadcast_id` field SHALL be set to value 0x0005.
 - the `component_tag` field SHALL be set to the value of the component announced within the PMT sub_table of the DVB service.
 - the descriptor SHALL contain Multiprotocol Encapsulation Info Structure. For the structure, the following applies:
 - `MAC_address_range` SHALL be set to value of 0x01, indicating that only `MAC_address_6` in the header of MPE sections carried within the referred component contains valid MAC-address information.
 - `MAC_IP_mapping_flag` SHOULD be set to '1', indicating that it uses the IP to MAC mapping as described in RFC 1112 [6] for IPv4 multicast addresses, and RFC 2464 [7] for IPv6 multicast addresses.
 - `alignment_indicator` SHALL be set to '0', indicating that alignment of 8 bits is used.
 - `max_sections_per_datagram` SHALL be set to value of 0x01, indicating that each IP datagram is carried in exactly one MPE section.
 - DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore the text description of the data component, if present.

The following applies to the `service_availability_descriptor`:

- The inclusion as well as the generation of this descriptor SHALL follow clause 5.3.3 of this document.

Note that a DVB-SH Receiver does not use MAC address for filtering MPE section streams.

A DVB-SH Receiver SHALL NOT ignore `SDT_actual`, when it describes a paTS as signalled by `SH_delivery_system_descriptor`, as it may signal some restrictions on the service availability of the described Transport Stream.

4.6.4.3 SDT_other

A DVB-SH Network SHALL transmit `SDT_other` sub_table (table_id 0x46) for each non-actual Transport Stream fulfilling the three following conditions:

- The Transport Stream is a paTS as announced by `SH_delivery_system_descriptor` *diversity_mode*.

- The Transport Stream is a neighbouring Transport Stream, i.e. transmitted in geographically co-located, adjacent or intersecting cells, whether belonging to the actual and/or other network(s).
- The Transport Stream is actually filtered in one of the neighbouring cells.

All transmitted sections of the SDT_other for the actual multiplex SHALL be transmitted at least every 10 s.

Remaining requirements are similar to SDT_actual and recalled for memory.

The services_loop of the SDT_other sub-table SHALL contain information about all DVB services composing the Transport Stream (id-est before filtering when this is a paTS). Each DVB service SHOULD NOT be announced more than once within an SDT_other sub_table.

In a DVB-SH System, the following descriptor types SHALL appear in the SDT_other of a Transport Stream where one or more MPE section streams are available:

- service_descriptor;
- data_broadcast_descriptor.

In a DVB-SH System, the following descriptor types MAY appear in the SDT_other of a Transport Stream where one or more MPE section streams are available:

- service_availability_descriptor.

DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore other descriptors, when present.

The following applies to the SDT_other when announcing a DVB service carrying INT sub_table or IP streams:

- the EIT_schedule_flag SHOULD be set to value of 0x00, indicating that the EIT schedule information for the DVB service is not present in the Transport Stream. DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore schedule information if present.
- DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore present/following information if present.
- The running_status SHOULD be set to value of 0x04, indicating that the DVB service is currently running.
- The following applies to the service_descriptor:
 - o The descriptor SHALL be present.
 - o DVB-SH Receiver SHALL NOT assume any particular value for the service_type.
 - o The service_provider_name MAY contain the service provider name. DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore service provider name.
 - o The service_name MAY contain the DVB service name. DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore service name.
- The following applies to the data_broadcast_descriptor:
 - o The descriptor SHALL be present for each component carrying one or more MPE section streams within the DVB service.
 - o It MAY occur more than once. DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore them all but one, for which the following applies:
 - The data_broadcast_id field SHALL be set to value 0x0005.
 - the component_tag field SHALL be set to the value of the component announced within the PMT sub_table of the DVB service of the other TS.
 - the descriptor SHALL contain Multiprotocol Encapsulation Info Structure. For the structure, the following applies:
 - MAC_address_range SHALL be set to value of 0x01, indicating that only MAC_address_6 in the header of MPE sections carried within the referred component contains valid MAC-address information.

- MAC_IP_mapping_flag SHOULD be set to '1', indicating that it uses the IP to MAC mapping as described in RFC 1112 [6] for IPv4 multicast addresses, and RFC 2464 [7] for IPv6 multicast addresses.
 - alignment_indicator SHALL be set to '0', indicating that alignment of 8 bits is used.
 - max_sections_per_datagram SHALL be set to value of 0x01, indicating that each IP datagram is carried in exactly one MPE section.
- DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore the text description of the data component, if present.

The following applies to the service_availability_descriptor:

- The inclusion as well as the generation of this descriptor SHALL follow clause 5.3.3 of this document.

Note that a DVB-SH Receiver does not use MAC address for filtering MPE section streams.

A DVB-SH Receiver SHALL NOT ignore SDT_other, when it describes a paTS as signalled by SH_delivery_system_descriptor, as it may signal some restrictions on the service availability of the described Transport Stream.

4.6.4.4 Determining service availability

4.6.4.4.1 Service availability of the actual TS on the current cell

This sub-clause specifies how an IPDC DVB-SH Receiver can determine the service availability of the actual Transport Stream on the current cell.

In this procedure, the following prerequisites are known to the IPDC DVB-SH Receiver:

- Identity of the actual Transport Stream (original_network_id, transport_stream_id).
- If one service only is of interest, identity of the service (service_id).
- Identity of the current cell (cell_id).

The IPDC DVB-SH Receiver SHOULD conclude to the availability of all the services of the actual Transport Stream on the current cell:

- If the delivery_system_descriptor given for the Transport Stream implicitly or explicitly declares to not support or apply service filtering, or else
- if the SDT_actual sub_table is (unexpectedly) not found.

Otherwise, the IPDC DVB-SH Receiver SHOULD determine the availability of [one specific service | each service] of the actual transport Stream as follows: for [the service entry | for each service entry] in the services_loop of SDT_actual sub_table, the service is available on current cell:

- If the service_availability_descriptor is absent, or else
- If the availability_flag is unset and actual_cell_id is not listed in the descriptor, or else
- If the availability_flag is set and actual_cell_id is listed in the descriptor.
- Otherwise the service is not available on the current cell.

4.6.4.4.2 Service availability of a TS on the cells of a given network

This sub-clause specifies how an IPDC DVB-SH Receiver can determine the service availability of a Transport Stream in a given network. More specifically the purpose of this procedure is to determine, within the cells listed by the cell_frequency_link_descriptor given for the Transport Stream in this network, on which cell(s) each service is actually available.

In this procedure, the following prerequisites are known to the IPDC DVB-SH Receiver:

- Identity of the Transport Stream (original_network_id, transport_stream_id).

- If one service only is of interest, identity of the service (service_id).
- Identity of the network (network_id).

The IPDC DVB-SH Receiver performs the following initialization steps (should one of these steps fails, the procedure is aborted):

- If not already done, retrieve the NIT sub_table identified by network_id.
- If not already done, check the presence of the Transport Stream in the TS loop of the NIT sub_table.
- Retrieve the cell_frequency_link_descriptor as well as the delivery_system_descriptor given for the Transport Stream in the TS loop iteration.

The IPDC DVB-SH Receiver SHOULD conclude to the availability of all the services of the Transport Stream on all the cells listed by the cell_frequency_link_descriptor:

- if the delivery_system_descriptor implicitly or explicitly declares to not support or apply service filtering, or else,
- if the SDT (actual or other) sub_table associated to this Transport Stream is not found.

Otherwise, the IPDC DVB-SH Receiver SHOULD determine the availability of [one specific service | each service] of the actual transport Stream as follows: for [the service entry | for each service entry] in the services_loop of SDT sub_table :

- if the service_availability_descriptor is absent, the service is available on all the cells listed by the cell_frequency_link_descriptor, or else
- if the availability_flag is unset, the service is only available on the cells of the cell_frequency_link_descriptor which are not listed in the service_availability_descriptor, or else
- if the availability_flag is set, the service is only available on the cells listed by the cell_frequency_link_descriptor which are besides listed in the service_availability_descriptor.

4.6.5 Event Information Table (EIT)

Same as clause [11] §5.5.4 and 4.5.4

4.6.6 Running Status Table (RST)

Same as clause [11] §5.5.5 and 4.5.5

4.6.7 Time and Date Table (TDT)

Same as clause [11] §5.5.6 and 4.5.6

4.6.8 Time Offset Table (TOT)

Same as clause [11] §5.5.7 and 4.5.7

4.6.9 Stuffing Table (ST)

Same as clause [11] §5.5.8 and 4.5.8

4.6.10 IP/MAC Notification Table (INT)

This chapter gives precisions on the way INT MUST be used in a DVB-SH context. It is divided into two parts: the first is valid for all SH configurations whereas the second specific to cases when the TS is partially available.

4.6.10.1 Common specifications

This clause is applicable to all SH configurations.

Generalities

An IP platform MAY have IP streams on multiple Transport Streams within a DVB network. An IP platform MAY have IP streams on multiple DVB networks.

Two Transport Streams carrying IP streams of a particular IP platform MAY carry the same, partially different, or entirely different set of IP flows of the IP platform.

Two IP flows carried on a single Elementary Stream on a particular Transport Stream MAY be carried on different Elementary Streams on another Transport Streams as well.

If one or more IP streams of an IP platform are carried within a Transport Stream, the Transport Stream SHALL carry the INT sub_table describing the IP platform.

An IP stream MAY be announced on INT sub_tables of two or more IP platforms (i.e. one IP stream MAY belong to multiple IP platforms).

The INT sub_table of a particular IP platform SHALL NOT be carried in multiple Elementary Streams (i.e. only one copy allowed) on a particular Transport Stream.

DVB-SH network MAY use IPv4 and/or IPv6. Within one IP platform, and therefore INT, only one IP version SHOULD be used.

The INT is referenced by a data_broadcast_id_descriptor with a data broadcast id of 0x000B, in the ES_info loop of the PMT (see section 4.9 for more information on ways to signal the INT).

An INT table may consist of one or more INT sub_tables. INT sub_tables are differentiated by platform_id and action_type:

- The platform_id is used to identify the IP platform. Within the actual transport stream, a DVB-SH Network SHALL transmit one INT sub_table for each IP platform delivering IP streams within the Transport Stream. It is generally recommended to use one IP platform per service provider.
- The action_type indicates the action to be performed. Currently the only action type supported is 0x01, which means that location of IP streams in DVB networks is announced. The processing_order field of an INT sub_table with action_type 0x01 SHALL be set to value of 0xFF or 0x00, indicating that no ordering is implied.

All transmitted sections of the INT SHALL be transmitted at least once in every 30 s.

The INT is structured in two loops inside which different descriptors are used:

- the platform_descriptor_loop;
- the target and operational descriptor loops.

INT sub_table SHALL announce each IP stream of the IP platform available on the actual Transport Stream (i.e. target-loop SHALL contain a descriptor announcing the IP address of the corresponding IP flow, and the corresponding operational-loop SHALL contain a descriptor announcing the location of the IP stream within the actual Transport Stream).

INT sub_table SHOULD announce each IP stream of the IP platform available on the neighbouring Transport Streams. Neighbouring Transport Streams are Transport Streams, which are transmitted in geographically co-located, adjacent or intersecting cells. In the specific case of a satellite cell (called a beam, cell_id<255) the cell is neighbour of all terrestrial cells within the coverage of the satellite cell. Although the number of IP streams MAY be quite large, in

particular if there are local TS transmitted in the terrestrial cells, a different platform_id for signalling IP streams available only on the local TS SHALL be avoided.

Platform_descriptor_loop

The following descriptors MAY appear in platform_descriptor_loop:

- IP/MAC_platform_name_descriptor: Platform_loop MAY contain this descriptor, containing the name of the IP platform in one or more languages. The descriptor MAY occur more than once. Each occurrence of the platform_name SHOULD be identical with the platform_name announced using the same language code in NIT containing IP/MAC Notification Service Structure.
- time_slice_fec_identifier_descriptor: If this descriptor is present in platform_loop, it indicates that all Elementary Streams referred within this INT sub_table are time-sliced with parameters announced in this descriptor.

DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore all other descriptors in platform-loop.

Target_descriptor_loop

Following descriptors MAY appear in target-loop:

- target_IP_address_descriptor
- target_IP_slash_descriptor
- target_IP_source_slash_descriptor
- target_IPv6_address_descriptor
- target_IPv6_slash_descriptor
- target_IPv6_source_slash_descriptor

Each iteration of 2nd loop of INT table SHALL contain at least one of the above listed target-descriptors in target-loop.

Descriptor_length field of any descriptor in this loop SHALL NOT be set to "0" (i.e. the descriptor SHALL signal at least one IP flow).

An IP flow SHALL NOT be announced in more than one iteration of 2nd loop of INT table.

IP streams carried within an Elementary Stream SHALL use the same version of IP protocol. I.e. mixing IPv4 and IPv6 datagrams within a single Elementary Stream is not allowed.

Following applies to each target_IP_address_descriptor within the 2nd loop of INT table:

- The use of target_IP_slash_descriptor or target_IP_source_slash_descriptor instead is RECOMMENDED.
- Note that this descriptor can contain maximum of 62 IPv4_addr fields.
- IPv4_addr_mask field indicates the bits significant in each IP address announced in the following IPv4_addr fields within the descriptor.
- This descriptor refers to every IP flow with any source address and any of the announced destination address.

Following applies to each target_IP_slash_descriptor within the 2nd loop of INT table:

- Note that this descriptor can contain maximum of 51 IPv4_addr fields.
- IPv4_slash_mask indicates the number of significant bits in the corresponding IPv4_addr, starting from the msb.
- This descriptor refers to every IP flow with any source address and any of the announced destination address.

Following applies to each target_IP_source_slash_descriptor within the 2nd loop of INT table:

- Note that this descriptor can contain maximum of 25 IPv4_addr fields.
- IPv4_source_slash_mask indicates the number of significant bits in the corresponding IPv4_source_addr, starting from the msb.
- IPv4_dest_slash_mask indicates the number of significant bits in the corresponding IPv4_dest_addr, starting from the msb.
- This descriptor refers to every IP flow with any of the announced source address and any of the announced destination address.

Following applies to each target_IPv6_address_descriptor within the 2nd loop of INT table:

- The use of target_IPv6_slash_descriptor or target_IPv6_source_slash_descriptor instead is RECOMMENDED.
- Note that this descriptor can contain maximum of 14 IPv6_addr fields.
- IPv6_addr_mask field indicates the bits significant in each IPv6 address announced in the following IPv6_addr fields within the descriptor. IPv6_addr_mask value ffff:fff:fff:fff:fff:fff:fff:ff00 would indicate that the 8 lsb of the IPv6_addr value are to be ignored.
- This descriptor refers to every IP flow with any source address and any of the announced destination address.

Following applies to each target_IPv6_slash_descriptor within the 2nd loop of INT table:

- Note that this descriptor can contain maximum of 15 IPv6_addr fields.
- IPv6_slash_mask indicates the number of significant bits in the corresponding IPv6_addr, starting from the msb. IPv6_slash_mask_value 120 would indicate that the 8 lsb of the IPv6_addr value are to be ignored.
- This descriptor refers to every IP flow with any source address and any of the announced destination address.

Following applies to each target_IPv6_source_slash_descriptor within the 2nd loop of INT table:

- Note that this descriptor can contain maximum of seven (7) IPv6_addr fields.
- IPv6_source_slash_mask indicates the number of significant bits in the corresponding IPv6_source_addr, starting from the msb.
- IPv6_dest_slash_mask indicates the number of significant bits in the corresponding IPv6_dest_addr, starting from the msb.
- This descriptor refers to every IP flow with any of the announced source address and any of the announced destination address.
- If the IP/MAC_stream_location_descriptors associated with the first descriptor announce different locations than the IP/MAC_stream_location_descriptors associated with the second descriptor (i.e. located in different iteration of 2nd loop of INT table), DVB-SH Receiver would need to know which of the locations to use. For such cases, following applies:
 - If within an INT sub_table an IP flow is announced multiple times using different masks, Receiver SHALL use the one with more precise mask (i.e. the mask with more bits set). If several announcements are available it is to the implementation to decide which one to use, not to a DVB standard to specify this.

Operational_descriptor_loop:

NB: this section is identical to clause [11] §5.5.9 part dealing with operational_descriptor_loop and recalled for consistency.

Following descriptors MAY appear in operational-loop:

- IP/MAC_stream_location_descriptor: Each iteration of 2nd loop of INT table SHALL contain at least one IP/MAC_stream_location_descriptor in operational-loop, providing the location of IP streams. Given location SHALL NOT occur more than once within each iteration of 2nd loop of INT table.
- time_slice_fec_identifier_descriptor: If this descriptor is present in target_loop, it indicates that all Elementary Streams referred within this loop after this descriptor are time-sliced with parameters announced in this descriptor. Descriptor applies from the next IP/MAC_stream_location_descriptor (if any) to the end of the current iteration of the loop or to the next time_slice_fec_identifier_descriptor, whichever comes first.

The IP/MAC_stream_location_descriptor SHOULD have different content within each iteration of 2nd loop of INT table (i.e. SHOULD announce different location).

DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore all other descriptors in operational-loop.

4.6.10.2 Specificities in the case of a partially available TS

Unicity and availability of the INT

Each sub-table SHALL be part of the common services in case the TS is partially available so that the complete INT is available anywhere in the DVB-SH network. There MAY be a number of IP streams that are not available on the common service but only on the local service. Therefore the number of IP streams to be announced in the INT sent in the common service MAY be quite large. However due to the 30 seconds repetition interval, the bit rate increase is expected to remain limited.

Multiplicity of IP/MAC_stream_location_descriptors within operational_loop:

With a partially available TS, it MAY be possible that multiple IP/MACstream_location_descriptor entries exist for same target_IP_descriptor, whereby the same IP flow MAY be instantiated by different IP streams found in different DVB services. In such case, appearance order of the different IP/MAC_stream_location_descriptors within the operational_loop is of importance and MUST follow the rules :

- if the IP flow is present in a common DVB service, the position of the corresponding IP/MAC_stream_location_descriptor SHALL be first
- if the IP flow is present on several local DVB services,

The procedure for the receiver to choose the correct IP stream and corresponding DVB service is the following:

- 1) the terminal should
 - scan the INT table and the operational_loop;
 - select an IP address ;
 - find a matching {target_descriptor_loop(); operational_descriptor_loop()} in the loop following the platform_descriptor_loop;
 - in the operational_descriptor_loop() more than one IP/MACstream_location_descriptor will be found for the actual TS;
 - The first IP/MACstream_location_descriptor of the list should be the one associated with the satellite DVB service, other being associated to the local DVB services.
- 2) According to this order, a procedure can be followed as described under:
 - Step 1: list all services that contain the target IP address;
 - Step 2: check availability of the service in the SDT table, the latter being cached in the memory;
 - Step 3: if only one service is available, use its service_id to trigger the IP flow;
 - Step 4: if two services are available, use the service_id that is not in the first position of the list to trigger the IP flow.

4.7 Transmission Parameters Signalling (TPS)

The Transmission Parameters Signalling (TPS) bits are used to signal parameters related to the OFDM transmission scheme, i.e. to channel coding, modulation and interleaver. They are specified in [9] §5.7.4.3.

The Signalling Field is used to signal parameters related to the TDM transmission scheme, id est interleaver and channel coding (the modulation is supposed to have been resolved beforehand). The signalling field is specified in [9] §5.5.2.2.

4.8 Update Notification Table (normative)

Same as [11] §5.7 and 4.10

4.9 Announcing INT (normative)

This chapter summarizes how the INT SHALL be announced. The description starts from the ES that carries the INT and follows signalling backwards.

4.9.1 IP/MAC Notification Service

An elementary stream that carries an INT is called IP/MAC Notification service. This Elementary Stream is then called a IP/MAC Notification Service. An IP/MAC Notification Service MAY carry multiple INT sub_tables. An IP/MAC Notification Service SHOULD NOT carry any other data but INT sub_tables. DVB-SH Receiver MAY ignore any other data on an Elementary Stream carrying one or more INT sub_tables.

The notification service MUST be announced in the PMT describing the elementary stream where the INT is carried. The IP/MAC Notification Info Structure announces each INT sub_table carried within the announced component (see clause 4.9.2 for more details).

The DVB service described by this PMT is itself announced by an IP/MAC Notification Service Structure. The latter is located within a linkage_descriptor that MAY be found in the NIT_actual of each Transport Stream containing one or more IP/MAC Notification Services (see 4.9.3 for more details), or in BAT carried on at least one of the Transport Streams of the network (see 4.9.4 for more details).

4.9.2 IP/MAC Notification Info structure

As defined in clause 8.3.1 of [5], the structure is located in the ES_info loop of the PMT, precisely in the selector field of data_broadcast_id_descriptor, with the data_broadcast_id field set to 0x000B. There is exactly one structure per data_broadcast_id_descriptor but there MAY be several data_broadcast_id_descriptors within the ES_loop.

Following applies to each IP/MAC Notification Info Structure found in the PMT:

- At least one INT sub_table SHALL be announced.
- More than one INT sub_tables SHOULD NOT be announced.
- If more than one INT sub_tables are announced within a single structure, each SHALL have a different platform_id.
- If more than one platform_id are present, the list of platform_ids shall be complete.
- For each announced platform_id, action_type 0x01 (location of IP/MAC streams in DVB networks) SHOULD be announced exactly once.
- INT_versioning_flag fields SHALL be set to '1', indicating that the INT_version field reflects the changes of the announced INT sub_table.

NOTE: If INT_versioning_flag is set to 1, a Receiver needs to filter only the PMT sub_table to detect changes in PMT and INT sub_tables. If the flag is set to 0, the Receiver needs to filter both PMT and INT sub_table, therefore requiring one extra filter.

4.9.3 IP/MAC Notification NIT

As defined in [2], the IP/MAC Notification Service Structure is carried within exactly one linkage_descriptor, located in the first descriptor loop of a NIT. There is exactly one structure per linkage_descriptor but there MAY be several linkage_descriptors in the NIT main loop.

The following applies to each NIT containing IP/MAC Notification Service Structure:

- Each notification service within the DVB-SH network is announced in the NIT.
- If there are several IP platforms and therefore several INT sub_tables, these are announced in the same IP/MAC Notification Service Structure.
- In that case, the list of announced IP platforms SHALL be complete, so that each INT sub_table within the entire DVB network is referred to by at least one linkage_descriptor containing an IP/MAC Notification Service Structure.
- A platform_name SHALL be given for each announced IP platform. The platform_name MAY be announced just once within each NIT containing IP/MAC Notification Service Structures.

To get the names of each available IP platform within a DVB network, a DVB-SH Receiver would read the NIT containing linkage_descriptors with linkage_type 0x0B. Within such NIT, names of each available IP platform are announced.

4.9.4 IP/MAC Notification BAT

If an IP/MAC Notification BAT is used, the following applies:

- The BAT sub_table should be announced within the NIT sub_tables describing the actual delivery system.
- To announce a BAT sub_table, a NIT carries a linkage_descriptor with the linkage_type set to 0x0C.

As defined in [2], the IP/MAC Notification Service Structure is carried within exactly one linkage_descriptor, located in the first descriptor loop of a specifically identified BAT sub_table. There is exactly one structure per linkage_descriptor but there MAY be several linkage_descriptors in the BAT main loop.

Each IP/MAC Notification BAT announces each IP/MAC Notification Service within the DVB network. For each such DVB service, each IP platform for which INT sub_tables are carried in components of the service, is announced.

The following applies to each BAT containing IP/MAC Notification Service Structure:

- Each IP/MAC Notification Service within the DVB network is announced in the BAT.
- If there are several IP platforms and therefore several INT sub_tables, these are announced in the same IP/MAC notification service structure.
- In that case, the list of announced IP platforms SHALL be complete, so that each INT sub_table within the entire DVB network is referred to by at least one linkage_descriptor containing an IP/MAC Notification Service Structure.
- A platform_name SHALL be given for each announced IP platform. The platform_name MAY be announced just once within each BAT containing IP/MAC Notification Service Structures.

To get the names of each available IP platform within a DVB network, a DVB-SH Receiver would read the BAT containing linkage_descriptors with linkage_type 0x0B. Within such BAT, names of each available IP platform are announced.

4.10 SH frame initialization packet (normative)

SHIP is defined in [9] §Annex A. Its usage is refined in this chapter.

4.10.1 Mandatory SHIP parameters

Mandatory parameters are set according to specified rules except for the following parameters:

- synchronization_id
- individual_addressing_length

4.10.1.1 synchronization_id:

When SH_delivery_system_descriptor signals a diversity_mode where FEC diversity is used at SH service layer (diversity_mode XNOR '1110' = '1111'), the synchronization_id can be set to two different values:

- SHIP located in common services MUST have their synchronization_id set to 0x01;
- SHIP located in local services MUST have their synchronization_id set to 0x00.

Therefore, transmitters located in terrestrial cells (cell_id>255) MUST behave as usual, synchronizing on SHIP with a synchronization_id set to 0x00, and avoid using SHIP with a synchronization_id set to 0x01 that are reserved to . Transmitters located in satellite cells (cell_id<256) MUST use the unique SHIP with a synchronization_id set to 0x01.

4.10.1.2 individual_addressing_length:

In unicast configuration ('0x00'<individual_addressing_length<'0xFF') individual_addressing_length informs how many tx_identifiers entries there are in the SHIP so that multiple tx_identifiers can be addressed within the same SHIP. Using multicast addressing can be more efficient to address a large number of transmitters and therefore makes individual_addressing_length useless. Multicast and unicast addressing are therefore exclusive. When multicast addressing is used (individual_addressing_length=0xFF), this field can no more be used for setting the number of multicast entries. However, the receiver can still derive the number of entries from the section length and the individual function_loop_length. It is then still recommended to use several tx_identifier entries per SHIP even in the multicast case.

Using service_synchronization function assumes a multicast tx_identifier addressing scheme is used (length set to '0xFF').

Using service_localization function assumes a unicast tx_identifier addressing scheme is used (length set strictly between to '0x00' and '0xFF').

4.10.2 Optional SHIP parameters

In this chapter, we precise how some of the optional functions useful in a DVB-SH context SHALL be used: after some general requirements, we review cell_id function, service_localization function and service_synchronization function. Other optional SH-related (TDM, group_membership) or non SH-related functions MAY be used in a SH context but don't require specific guidance.

4.10.2.1 General requirements

According to § 4.2.2.1, In the specific case of diversity used at SH service layer (diversity_mode XNOR '1110' = '1111'), the SHIP packet SHALL signal the optional parameters in the common service so that any receiver will receive this information.

If the optional function cannot be transmitted in a unique SHIP because of size, then the information SHALL be split into successive SHIP packets because the payload of a SHIP (184 bytes) is not enough for carrying the optional data. This happens in the following cases:

- The list of tx_identifiers cannot be completed within the current SHIP: at least one tx_identifier address has been described but more are requested.

- An optional function cannot be ended within current SHIP: there is not enough bytes left in the current payload to complete the function, especially if this function has many iterations:
 - o For `service_localization_function`: with a unique multicast address for all cells, we can signal localization of 17 cells with 1 service declared in each cell within 1 SHIP;
 - o For `service_synchronization_function`: With a unique multicast address and no `cell_id`, we can signal a total number of services of 77.

To detect the multiple SHIP situation, the terminal cannot use `section_length` since the latter is limited to 182 bytes, therefore preventing this parameter to be used in multiple SHIP context. `Wait_for_enable_flag` is used for that purpose: the terminal discovers that there is a multi-SHIP case because the `wait_for_enable_flag` is set to '0' on the intermediate SHIP and set to '1' on the final SHIP where an `enable_function` MUST be located. So the terminal has to monitor successive SHIP to discover the full configuration. Moreover, in all cases, at each iteration, the `individual_addressing_length` signals the length within current SHIP so that total length is the sum of all successive signalled lengths.

More precisely, the syntax rules are the following:

- A function MAY be split into several parts
- Each part MUST be correctly signalled and MUST be compliant to the specification
 - o The part function description MUST be complete (fields `function_tag`, `function_length`, `data`, `wait_for_enable_flag`, `reserved`) MUST be present.
 - o Part `function_loop_length` MUST be set to the length of the part of the function located within current SHIP.
 - o `Wait_for_enable_flag` MUST be set to '0' up to the reception of `enable_function` listing the corresponding `function_tag`.
 - o Function MUST be enabled with reception of the function last part, or the following one if no room is available on the last part.
- The complete function CAN be built from individual parts to constitute a compliant function:
 - o The complete function description MUST be complete (fields `function_tag`, `function_length`, `data`, `wait_for_enable_flag`, `reserved`) MUST be present
 - o The complete `function_loop_length` MUST be set to the length of all individual parts and MUST be limited to 255 bytes.
 - o `Wait_for_enable_flag` MUST be set to '0' up to the reception of `enable_function` listing the corresponding `function_tag`.

Additional following rules are mandated:

- If signalling for a given `tx_identifier` MUST be split over several SHIP, the same `tx_identifier` SHOULD be used in all successive SHIP (the signalling MUST not change the addressing before completing the current one). This applies to both unicast and multicast addressing schemes.
- This rule MAY not be respected with content regionalization cases where different SHIP are generated for the global and local regionalized TS. However this rule MUST be respected for the sequence of individual SH service present in the same cell.
- The SHIP sequence SHALL be repeated regularly so that any transmitter or receiver performing a cold start SHALL be able to retrieve the complete sequence within a small delay and so that a missed intermediate SHIP MAY be recovered quickly.

4.10.2.2 Tx_identifier

`Tx_identifier` syntax depends on `individual_addressing_length`. See the later for more information.

4.10.2.3 Cell_id_function:

This cell_id SHALL be present when service_localization function is used to give binding information between cell_id and SH service (refer to service_localization_function for more information on this binding).

4.10.2.4 Service_localization_function:

This service_localization_function enables to discover what SH services are actually on which region. This function is therefore useful for both transmitters and receivers since both need to discover the SH regionalization information.

The service_localization_function by itself only lists the SH services. In order to provide binding information between the region and the SH services, the tx_identifiers and the cell_ids need to be detailed according to the following rules.

tx_identifier

For providing binding information between the service_localization_function and the transmitters, the following rules on tx_identifier are recommended:

- For signalling a common SH service alone: an individual tx_identifier (individual_addressing_length strictly between 0x00 and 0xFF) MUST be used unless the TS is being modulated over several satellite modulators.
- For signalling a local SH service: a multicast addressing scheme (individual_addressing_scheme equal to 0xFF) SHOULD be used since in the general case several modulators are located in a terrestrial cell; multicast addressing is therefore convenient for informing all the transmitters at once.
- For signalling a common SH service among other local services: a multicast addressing scheme (individual_addressing_scheme equal to 0xFF) SHOULD be used in order to address in the same SHIP the different transmitters.

Cell_id

For providing binding information between the service_localization_function and the receivers, the cell_id function MUST be used in the same SHIP as the service_localization_function. Therefore, the receiver can immediately derive on which cell_id the signalled SH service is being transmitted.

Example

For instance the SHIP detailed in Table 4 gives the regionalization information for a case where we have 2 common SH service (id=0 and id=1) sent on a unique cell (cell_id=0), and 2 additional local SH service sent on 10 local cells (cell_id fro 256 to 265).

The signalling is done using 11 different multicast groups (1 to 11) for the 11 different regions (1 for the global region, 10 for the local regions). Therefore the individual_addressing_scheme is set to multicast mode.

SH frame initialization_packet	individual	iteration	bits	bytes	value(dec)	value	remarks
transport_packet_header	32	1	32	4			
synchronization_id	8	1	8	1			
section_length	8	1	8	1	178	0xB2	Size is 178 bytes, enabling to determine the number of iterations in tx_loop when multicast addressing is used
Pointer	16	1	16	2			
periodic_flag	1	1	1	0,125			
future_use	14	1	14	1,75			
SH_use	1	1	1	0,125			
synchronization_time_stamp	24	1	24	3			
maximum_delay	24	1	24	3			
tps_ship	32	1	32	4			
individual_addressing_length	8	1	8	1	255	0xFF	multicast addressing is used
<i>Global tx_loop</i>							
tx_identifier	16	1	16	2	1	0x0001	multicast address equals 1 for 1 global region
function_loop_length	8	1	8	1	10	0x0A	10 < max value 255 / 0xFF bytes
cell_id	40	1	40	5	0	0x00	cell_id 0 for 1 global region
service_localization_function	40	1	40	5	0	0x00	2 global SH services are signalled SH_service_id varies from 0 to 1
<i>Local tx_loop</i>							
tx_identifier	16	10	160	20	2	0x0002	multicast address from 2 to 11 for the 10 local regions
function_loop_length	8	10	80	10	120	0x78	120 < max value 255 / 0xFF bytes
cell_id	40	10	400	50	256	0x0100	cell_id 256 to 265 for the 10 local regions
service_localization_function	56	10	560	70	2	0x02	2 global service(s) and 2 local service(s) are signalled at each iteration Global: 2 ids from 0 to 1 Local: 2 ids from (2+ k*2) to (3+ k*2) where k is selected in [0;9],
crc_32	32	1	32	4			
stuffing_byte	8	0	0	0			
			1504	188			

Table 4: example of SHIP with SH_service_localization function

In this example, there are 11 tx_identifier iterations, one for each multicast group / cell:

- Multicast_id 1 / cell_id 0:
 - o This group refers to the satellite cell (cell_id 0) where multicast group 1 configures the unique satellite transmitter (n.b.: individual addressing is not possible when there are other multicast groups being signalled for local repeaters).
 - o 2 SH_services (SH_services 0 and 1) are signalled on this cell, no local SH service is signalled.
 - o Not only the transmitter is configured but also the receiver, since the receiver can now attach SH_services 0 and 1 to cell_id 0.
- Multicast_id 2 to 11 / cell_ids 256 to 265:
 - o These groups refer to the 10 local cells (id 256 to 265).
 - o Different multicast groups are used to signal this information (from address 2 to 11).
 - o Inside every terrestrial cell, the 2 common SH_services (id 0 to 1) are signalled so that every local transmitter repeat the 2 common SH_services, in addition to a unique local SH_service selected among the 10 possible.

In the simple case of 1 common SH service and 1 local SH service per region, the maximum number of regions that enable to send all signalling in 1 DVB packet of payload size 184 bytes is around 10. If more regions are needed, the repeaters can be groups in different multicast groups, or signalling can be split in successive SHIP packets.

4.10.2.5 Service_synchronization_function:

The service_synchronization_function MUST be present in the following cases:

- Case 1: When diversity is used at SH service layer (diversity_mode XNOR '1110' = '1111') to signal SH services delineation to both transmitters and receivers,
- Case 2: When class 2 physical interleaver is used to signal SH service delineation to transmitters and receivers for power saving and memory reduction (see [10] §7.2.3.3.1);
- Case 3: The service_synchronization_function MAY be present when the number of SH frames per superframe is lower than 1 since other means can be used to synchronize transmitters (see [10] §7.5.1.2.2).

Depending on each case, the following requirements are put on service_synchronization:

Constraint Case	Number of SH services	Individual SH service	Sum of SH services	Example
1 (diversity at SH layer)	At least equal to the sum of global and local regions	In each region, one SH service MUST start a SH frame and end an SH frame	The SH services have a repetition_interval which is a multiple of SH_frame duration	See §4.2.1.3
2: long PHY interleaver with time slicing)	Inferior or equal to the number of time-slice services	Non specific	The SH services have a repetition interval equal to the repetition period of the physical interleaver, itself being a multiple of SH frames	See [10] 7.2.3.3.1§
3: transmitter synchronization	At least 1	Non specific	The cumulated length of all SH services MUST be higher or equal in size to the number of EFRAMES per Superframe	See [9] §A.4.9

Table 5: service_synchronization_function requirements

This service_synchronization_function enables to discover how SH services are actually organized at the level of EFRAMES in the TS. This function is therefore useful for both transmitters and receivers since both need to discover the SH services distribution. How the service_localization_function is signalled depends on the case:

- In case of content regionalization (case 1 of Table 5):
 - o if the synchronization_function is located on the common part, the service_synchronization_function MUST be complete and MUST list all SH services present in the complete TS in their sending order;
 - o if the synchronization_function is located on the local part, the service_synchronization_function MUST list only the common and current local service(s) in their sending order, all services being not transmitted in this local TS MUST not be listed.
- In case 2, in addition to the previous rule, the individual time-slices services MUST also be listed in their sending order.
- In case 3, no specific rule is required.

tx_identifier

Same rules as §4.10.2.4 apply.

Cell_id

Cell_id is not mandatorily required since the information is TS dependent (if the receiver catches the service_synchronization_function, this means it can receive the signalled services, except for the common part for which the service_localization_function MUST be used). However for simplification purposes, the same SHIP can also provide binding information between the service_synchronization_function and the receivers, the cell_id function MUST be used in the same SHIP as the service_localization_function. Therefore, the receiver can immediately derive on which cell_id the signalled SH service is being transmitted.

Example

For instance the SHIP detailed in Table 6 gives the service description information on a SHIP located on the common part for a case where we have the maximum possible number of SH service sent on a unique cell (cell_id=0). As can be seen, up to 75 services MAY be signalled in a unique SHIP.

SH frame initialization_packet	individual	iteration	bits	bytes	value(dec)	value	remarks
transport_packet_header	32	1	32	4			
synchronization_id	8	1	8	1			
section_length	8	1	8	1	178	0xB2	Size is 178 bytes, enabling to determine the number of iterations in tx_loop when multicast addressing is used
Pointer	16	1	16	2			
periodic_flag	1	1	1	0,125			
future_use	14	1	14	1,75			
SH_use	1	1	1	0,125			
synchronization_time_stamp	24	1	24	3			
maximum_delay	24	1	24	3			
tps_ship	32	1	32	4			
individual_addressing_length	8	1	8	1	255	0xFF	multicast addressing is used
<i>Global tx_loop</i>							
tx_identifier	16	1	16	2	1	0x0001	multicast address equals 1 for 1 global region
function_loop_length	8	1	8	1	160	0xA0	160 < max value 255 / 0xFF bytes
cell_id	40	1	40	5	0	0x00	cell_id 0 for 1 global region
service_synchronization_function	1240	1	1240	155	0	0x00	75 global SH services are signaled
crc_32	32	1	32	4			
stuffing_byte	8	0	0	0			
			1504	188			

Table 6: example of SHIP with a service_synchronization_function

4.11 Signalling field (normative)

Signalling field is defined in [9] §5.5.5.2. Its usage is refined in this chapter.

The signalling field **MUST** be used to signal the cell_id via the field transport_stream_identifier. The 8-bit field enables to signal a value between 0 and 255 which are the allowable values for satellite cell_id

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