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Digital terrestrial television receivers for the DVB-T system

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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DIGITAL TERRESTRIAL TELEVISION RECEIVERS FOR THE DVB-T SYSTEM

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62216-1 has been prepared by technical area 1, Terminals for audio, video and data services and contents, of IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment

This standard cancels and replaces IEC 62216-1, published in 2001. This first edition constitutes a technical revision.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
100/1449/CDV	100/1541/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

INTRODUCTION

Television has evolved over the last half century from an up-market entertainment medium to becoming the major information tool around the world. Television is available to virtually all people around the globe, be it individually or in a community setting.

The advent of the “personal computer”, enabling global reach and instant interaction has escalated the demand for more and more information and the ability to respond to it instantly. It is thus that the broadcasters and content providers set out to seek new means of delivering higher levels of content, be it in volume or quality using existing or new transport mechanisms available.

Digitalisation, taken from the world of information technology was the obvious choice. It further brought the added benefits of efficient use of spectrum and energy. Terrestrial television has to migrate from analogue to digital in order to survive in the new information society.

Governments are keen to switch off the inefficient analogue broadcasts for a number of obvious reasons, but only will be able to do so when consumers are confident that the new proposition is attractive and affordable.

Due to the multitude of communities, sometimes single operators, often on a country by country basis dealing with the parameters and standards options of launching Digital Terrestrial services based on DVB, there is a natural tendency to create a variety of incompatible platforms tied to particular TV operators, and this in turn does not allow for economy of scale for all parties concerned, be it content providers, broadcasters, network providers or equipment manufacturers.

In 2000, after over two years of requirement capture in DigiTAG (Digital Television Action Group) EACEM (European Association of Consumer Electronics Manufacturers), which has evolved into EICTA (European Information, Communications and Consumer Electronics Technology Industry Associations), decided to address this situation by developing a basic specification as a minimum platform, providing secure reception of broadcast content and associated services. This resulted in the first revision of this standard. It has been used as a basis in many countries to deploy Digital Terrestrial TV (DTT) with great success.

In 2007, with a new wave of High Definition services being considered to be launched due to the availability of MPEG4 components, EICTA and the French “Forum HD” decided to collaborate to create an update for High Definition, and make some minor adjustments that were due after 7 years of practice with Standard Definition terrestrial TV in the market. The new standard improvements are taking into account contributions and comments from a.o. UK DTG (draft HD D-Book), Nordig and DGTVi. This standard does not yet address new generations of channel coding (DVB-T2) now being considered by DVB. Extensions of this standard in this domain may be foreseen in the future.

DIGITAL TERRESTRIAL TELEVISION RECEIVERS FOR THE DVB-T SYSTEM

1 Scope and object

This International Standard specifies both Standard Definition and High Definition receivers for the DVB-T system.

It concerns:

- broadcasters, and
- receiver manufacturers.

The objective is to define:

- how to provide broadcasts that are understood by all receivers and enable receivers to provide good facilities to their users;
- the behaviour required from receivers to work well with these broadcasts and to be attractive to consumers.

To avoid doubt, the words “shall”, “should”, etc. are used in the traditional way to distinguish issues that are mandatory versus those that are optional A baseline receiver will support the mandatory features but not all the optional features in this standard. Inclusion of optional features is part of the marketing strategy of the manufacturer.

Subtitling and teletext are considered to be components of TV services. Standalone teletext services (without associated video content) are not part of this standard.

This standard primarily addresses terrestrial delivery of digital transmissions.

This standard primarily addresses deployment in countries that use European Latin script based languages.

Two types of systems are considered:

- standard systems where services are all SD and use well-established codecs. Standard receivers which can decode standard services are suitable for these systems;
- advanced systems where some services may use advanced codecs, for example to provide HD video. Advanced receivers which can decode advanced services are suitable for these systems.

Where the term “receiver” or “broadcast” is used without a qualifier, the statement is applicable equally to both types of systems.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61169-2, *Radio-frequency connectors – Part 2: Sectional specification – Radio frequency coaxial connectors of type 9,52*

IEC 60958-1, *Digital audio interface – Part 1: General*

IEC 61937 (all parts), *Digital audio – Interface for non-linear PCM encoded audio bitstreams applying IEC 60958*

ISO/IEC 6937, *Information technology – Coded graphic character set for text communication – Latin alphabet*

ISO/IEC 8859-9, *Information technology – 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets – Part 9: Latin alphabet No. 5*

ISO/IEC 11172-2, *Information technology – Coding of moving pictures and associated audio for digital storage media at up to about 1,5 Mbit/s – Part 2: Video*

ISO/IEC 13818-1, *Information technology – Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information: Systems*

ISO/IEC 13818-2, *Information technology – Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information: Video*

ISO/IEC 13818-3, *Information technology – Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information: Audio*

ISO/IEC 14496-3, *Information Technology – Coding of audio-visual objects –Part 3: Audio*

ISO/IEC 14496-10, *Information technology – Coding of audio-visual objects – Part 10: Advanced Video Coding*

ISO 639-2, Codes *for the representation of names of languages – Part 2: Alpha-3 code*

ITU-R BS.775-2, *Multichannel stereophonic sound system with and without accompanying picture*

ITU-R BT.470-7 *Conventional television systems*

ITU-R BT.1119-2, *Wide-screen signalling for broadcasting (Signalling for wide-screen and other enhanced television parameters)*

ITU-R BT.1359-1, *Relative timing of sound and vision for broadcasting*

EN 50049-1, *Domestic and similar electronic equipment interconnection requirements: Peritelevision connector*

EN 50221, *Common Interface Specification for Conditional Access and Other Digital Video Broadcasting Decoder Applications*

EN 300 294, *Television Systems – 625-line television Wide Screen Signalling (WSS)*

EN 300 468, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Specification for Service Information (SI) in DVB systems*

EN 300 472, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Specification for conveying ITU-R System B Teletext in DVB bitstreams*

EN 300 743, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Subtitling systems*

EN 300 744, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Framing structure, channel coding and modulation for digital terrestrial television*

EN 301 775, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Specification for the carriage of Vertical Blanking Information (VBI) data in DVB bitstreams*

ETR 162, *Digital broadcasting systems for television sound and data services; Allocation of Service Information (SI) codes for Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) systems*

Note that the allocation of identifiers is handled by DVB; up-to-date information on DVB identifiers can be obtained from <www.dvb.org>.

ETR 289, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) – Support for use of scrambling and Conditional Access (CA) within digital broadcasting systems*

ETS 300 231, *Television systems; Specification of the domestic video Programme Delivery Control system (PDC)*

ETS 300 706, *Enhanced Teletext specification*

R206-001, *Guidelines for Implementation and Use of the Common Interface for DVB Decoder Applications*

TS 101 154, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Implementation guidelines for the use of Video and Audio Coding in Broadcasting Applications based on the MPEG-2 Transport Stream*

TR 101 211, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Guidelines on implementation and usage of Service Information (SI)*

TS 101 699, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Extensions to the Common Interface Specification*

TS 102 006, *Digital Video Broadcast (DVB); Specification for System Software Update in DVB systems*

TS 102 366, *Digital Audio Compression (AC-3, Enhanced AC-3) Standard*

CEA 770.3, *High Definition TV Analog Component Video Interface*

CEA 861, *A DTV Profile for Uncompressed High Speed Digital Interfaces*