



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 302 755 V1.3.1:2012**  
**01-junij-2012**

---

**Digitalna videoradiodifuzija (DVB) - Struktura okvirov, kodiranje kanalov in modulacija za drugo generacijo sistema digitalne prizemne televizijske radiodifuzije (DVB-T2)**

Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) - Frame structure channel coding and modulation for a second generation digital terrestrial television broadcasting system (DVB-T2)

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
**(standards.iteh.ai)**

[SIST EN 302 755 V1.3.1:2012](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f5e8bc67-9def-4f58-b2ba-076Eacc9ca0/sist-en-302-755-v1-3-1-2012)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: [EN 302 755 Version 1.3.1](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f5e8bc67-9def-4f58-b2ba-076Eacc9ca0/sist-en-302-755-v1-3-1-2012)

---

**ICS:**

33.170	Televizijska in radijska difuzija	Television and radio broadcasting
--------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

<b>SIST EN 302 755 V1.3.1:2012</b>	<b>en</b>
------------------------------------	-----------

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
**(standards.iteh.ai)**

[SIST EN 302 755 V1.3.1:2012](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f5e8bc67-9def-4f58-b2ba-078f5ace96a6/sist-en-302-755-v1-3-1-2012)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f5e8bc67-9def-4f58-b2ba-078f5ace96a6/sist-en-302-755-v1-3-1-2012>

# ETSI EN 302 755 V1.3.1 (2012-04)



**Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB);  
Frame structure channel coding and modulation  
for a second generation digital terrestrial  
television broadcasting system (DVB-T2)**

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f5e8bc67-9def-4f58-b2ba-078f5ace96a6/sist-en-302-755-v1-3-1-2012>



---

**Reference**

REN/JTC-DVB-308

---

**Keywords**audio, broadcasting, data, digital, DVB, MPEG,  
terrestrial, TV, video**ETSI**

---

650 Route des Lucioles  
F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - NAF 742 C  
Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la  
Sous-Préfecture de Grasse (06) N° 7803/88

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
**(standards.iteh.ai)**

SIST EN 302 755 V1.3.1:2012<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f5e8bc67-9def-4f58-b2ba-078f5ae9f0133441f302755-v1-3-1-2012>**Important notice**

Individual copies of the present document can be downloaded from:

<http://www.etsi.org>

The present document may be made available in more than one electronic version or in print. In any case of existing or perceived difference in contents between such versions, the reference version is the Portable Document Format (PDF). In case of dispute, the reference shall be the printing on ETSI printers of the PDF version kept on a specific network drive within ETSI Secretariat.

Users of the present document should be aware that the document may be subject to revision or change of status. Information on the current status of this and other ETSI documents is available at

<http://portal.etsi.org/tb/status/status.asp>

If you find errors in the present document, please send your comment to one of the following services:

[http://portal.etsi.org/chaicor/ETSI\\_support.asp](http://portal.etsi.org/chaicor/ETSI_support.asp)

---

**Copyright Notification**

No part may be reproduced except as authorized by written permission.  
The copyright and the foregoing restriction extend to reproduction in all media.

© European Telecommunications Standards Institute 2012.

© European Broadcasting Union 2012.

All rights reserved.

**DECT™**, **PLUGTESTS™**, **UMTS™** and the ETSI logo are Trade Marks of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members.  
**3GPP™** and **LTE™** are Trade Marks of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members and of the 3GPP Organizational Partners.  
**GSM®** and the GSM logo are Trade Marks registered and owned by the GSM Association.

# Contents

Intellectual Property Rights .....	7
Foreword.....	7
1 Scope .....	8
2 References .....	8
2.1 Normative references .....	8
2.2 Informative references.....	8
3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations .....	9
3.1 Definitions.....	9
3.2 Symbols.....	12
3.3 Abbreviations .....	16
4 DVB-T2 System architecture .....	18
4.1 System overview .....	18
4.2 System architecture .....	19
4.3 Target performance .....	21
5 Input processing .....	22
5.1 Mode adaptation.....	22
5.1.1 Input Formats.....	22
5.1.2 Input Interface.....	23
5.1.3 Input Stream Synchronization (Optional).....	23
5.1.4 Compensating Delay for Transport Streams.....	24
5.1.5 Null Packet Deletion (optional for TS only, NM and HEM).....	24
5.1.6 CRC-8 encoding (for GFPS and TS, NM only).....	25
5.1.7 Baseband Header (BBHEADER) insertion.....	25
5.1.8 Mode adaptation sub-system output stream formats.....	26
5.2 Stream adaptation.....	29
5.2.1 Scheduler .....	30
5.2.2 Padding .....	30
5.2.3 Use of the padding field for in-band signalling .....	30
5.2.3.1 In-band type A .....	31
5.2.3.2 In-band type B.....	33
5.2.4 BB scrambling .....	34
6 Bit-interleaved coding and modulation .....	35
6.1 FEC encoding.....	35
6.1.1 Outer encoding (BCH).....	36
6.1.2 Inner encoding (LDPC) .....	38
6.1.2.1 Inner coding for normal FECFRAME.....	38
6.1.2.2 Inner coding for short FECFRAME.....	39
6.1.3 Bit Interleaver (for 16-QAM, 64-QAM and 256-QAM).....	40
6.2 Mapping bits onto constellations.....	41
6.2.1 Bit to cell word de-multiplexer.....	42
6.2.2 Cell word mapping into I/Q constellations .....	45
6.3 Constellation Rotation and Cyclic Q Delay .....	50
6.4 Cell Interleaver.....	50
6.5 Time Interleaver .....	52
6.5.1 Mapping of Interleaving Frames onto one or more T2-frames .....	54
6.5.2 Division of Interleaving frames into Time Interleaving Blocks.....	54
6.5.3 Interleaving of each TI-block.....	55
6.5.4 Using the three Time Interleaving options with sub-slicing .....	57
6.5.5 PLPs for which Time Interleaving is not used.....	59
7 Generation, coding and modulation of Layer 1 signalling.....	59
7.1 Introduction .....	59
7.2 L1 signalling data .....	60

7.2.1	P1 Signalling data .....	60
7.2.2	L1-Pre Signalling data .....	62
7.2.3	L1-post signalling data.....	66
7.2.3.1	Configurable L1-post signalling.....	67
7.2.3.2	Dynamic L1-post signalling .....	72
7.2.3.3	Repetition of L1-post dynamic data .....	74
7.2.3.4	L1-post extension field.....	74
7.2.3.4.1	Padding L1-post extension blocks .....	75
7.2.3.5	CRC for the L1-post signalling .....	75
7.2.3.6	L1 padding .....	75
7.2.3.7	L1 bias balancing bits.....	75
7.3	Modulation and error correction coding of the L1 data.....	76
7.3.1	Overview .....	76
7.3.1.1	Error correction coding and modulation of the L1-pre signalling.....	76
7.3.1.2	Error correction coding and modulation of the L1-post signalling .....	76
7.3.2	Scrambling and FEC Encoding.....	78
7.3.2.1	Scrambling of L1-post information bits .....	78
7.3.2.2	Zero padding of BCH information bits .....	78
7.3.2.3	BCH encoding.....	80
7.3.2.4	LDPC encoding.....	80
7.3.2.5	Puncturing of LDPC parity bits.....	81
7.3.2.6	Removal of zero padding bits.....	82
7.3.2.7	Bit interleaving for L1-post signalling .....	82
7.3.3	Mapping bits onto constellations .....	83
7.3.3.1	Demultiplexing of L1-post signalling .....	83
7.3.3.2	Mapping into I/Q constellations .....	83
7.3.3.3	Modification of L1 signalling constellations by L1-ACE algorithm.....	83
8	Frame Builder.....	85
8.1	Frame structure.....	85
8.2	Super-frame .....	86
8.3	T2-Frame.....	87
8.3.1	Duration of the T2-Frame.....	87
8.3.2	Capacity and structure of the T2-frame .....	88
8.3.3	Signalling of the T2-frame structure and PLPs .....	90
8.3.4	Overview of the T2-frame mapping .....	91
8.3.5	Mapping of L1 signalling information to P2 symbol(s).....	91
8.3.6	Mapping the PLPs.....	93
8.3.6.1	Allocating the cells of the Interleaving Frames to the T2-Frames .....	93
8.3.6.2	Addressing of OFDM cells .....	94
8.3.6.3	Mapping the PLPs to the data cell addresses.....	95
8.3.6.3.1	Insertion of bias balancing cells .....	95
8.3.6.3.2	Mapping the Common and Type 1 PLPs.....	97
8.3.6.3.3	Mapping the Type 2 PLPs .....	97
8.3.7	Auxiliary stream insertion .....	98
8.3.8	Dummy cell insertion.....	99
8.3.9	Insertion of unmodulated cells in the Frame Closing Symbol .....	99
8.4	Future Extension Frames (FEF) .....	99
8.5	Frequency interleaver .....	100
9	OFDM Generation.....	105
9.1	MISO Processing.....	105
9.2	Pilot insertion .....	106
9.2.1	Introduction.....	106
9.2.2	Definition of the reference sequence .....	106
9.2.2.1	Symbol level .....	107
9.2.2.2	Frame level.....	108
9.2.3	Scattered pilot insertion .....	108
9.2.3.1	Locations of the scattered pilots.....	108
9.2.3.2	Amplitudes of the scattered pilots .....	110
9.2.3.3	Modulation of the scattered pilots .....	110
9.2.4	Continual pilot insertion .....	110

9.2.4.1	Locations of the continual pilots .....	110
9.2.4.2	Locations of additional continual pilots in extended carrier mode.....	111
9.2.4.3	Amplitudes of the Continual Pilots .....	111
9.2.4.4	Modulation of the Continual Pilots .....	111
9.2.5	Edge pilot insertion.....	111
9.2.6	P2 pilot insertion.....	111
9.2.6.1	Locations of the P2 pilots.....	111
9.2.6.2	Amplitudes of the P2 pilots.....	111
9.2.6.3	Modulation of the P2 pilots.....	112
9.2.7	Insertion of frame closing pilots .....	112
9.2.7.1	Locations of the frame closing pilots .....	112
9.2.7.2	Amplitudes of the frame closing pilots .....	112
9.2.7.3	Modulation of the frame closing pilots .....	113
9.2.8	Modification of the pilots for MISO .....	113
9.3	Dummy tone reservation .....	114
9.4	Mapping of data cells to OFDM carriers.....	114
9.5	IFFT - OFDM Modulation .....	115
9.6	PAPR Reduction .....	116
9.6.1	Active Constellation Extension.....	117
9.6.2	PAPR reduction using tone reservation .....	118
9.6.2.1	Algorithm of PAPR reduction using tone reservation.....	119
9.7	Guard interval insertion.....	121
9.8	P1 Symbol insertion .....	121
9.8.1	P1 Symbol overview.....	121
9.8.2	P1 Symbol description .....	121
9.8.2.1	Carrier Distribution in P1 symbol .....	122
9.8.2.2	Modulation of the Active Carriers in P1.....	123
9.8.2.3	Boosting of the Active Carriers.....	125
9.8.2.4	Generation of the time domain P1 signal.....	126
9.8.2.4.1	Generation of the main part of the P1 signal.....	126
9.8.2.4.2	Frequency Shifted repetition in Guard Intervals.....	126
10	Spectrum characteristics.....	126
<b>Annex A (normative):</b>	<b>Addresses of parity bit accumulators for <math>N_{ldpc} = 64\ 800</math>.....</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>Annex B (normative):</b>	<b>Addresses of parity bit accumulators for <math>N_{ldpc} = 16\ 200</math>.....</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Annex C (normative):</b>	<b>Additional Mode Adaptation tools .....</b>	<b>139</b>
C.1	Input stream synchronizer .....	139
C.1.1	Receiver Buffer Model.....	141
C.1.2	Requirements of input signal.....	143
<b>Annex D (normative):</b>	<b>Splitting of input MPEG-2 TSs into the data PLPs and common PLP of a group of PLPs .....</b>	<b>145</b>
D.1	Overview .....	145
D.2	Splitting of input TS into a TSPS stream and a TSPSC stream .....	146
D.2.1	General .....	146
D.2.2	TS packets that are co-timed and identical on all input TSs of the group before the split.....	147
D.2.3	TS packets carrying Service Description Table (SDT) and not having the characteristics of category (1)....	147
D.2.4	TS packets carrying Event Information Table (EIT) and not having the characteristics of category (1) .....	149
D.2.4.1	Required operations .....	149
D.2.4.2	Conditions.....	149
D.3	Receiver Implementation Considerations.....	151
<b>Annex E (informative):</b>	<b>T2-frame structure for Time-Frequency Slicing .....</b>	<b>152</b>
E.1	General .....	152
E.2	T2-frame structure.....	153

E.2.1	Duration and capacity of the T2-frame.....	153
E.2.2	Overall structure of the T2-frame.....	153
E.2.3	Structure of the Type-2 part of the T2-frame.....	154
E.2.4	Restrictions on frame structure to allow tuner switching time.....	155
E.2.5	Signalling of the dynamic parameters in a TFS configuration.....	156
E.2.6	Indexing of RF channels.....	156
E.2.7	Mapping the PLPs.....	157
E.2.7.1	Mapping the Common and Type 1 PLPs.....	157
E.2.7.2	Mapping the Type 2 PLPs.....	157
E.2.7.2.1	Allocating the cells of the Interleaving Frame to the T2-Frames.....	157
E.2.7.2.2	Size of the sub-slices.....	158
E.2.7.2.3	Allocation of cell addresses to the sub-slices on RF <sub>start</sub> .....	159
E.2.7.2.4	Allocation of cell addresses to the sub-slices on the other RF channels.....	159
E.2.7.2.5	Mapping the PLP cells to the allocated cell addresses.....	161
E.2.8	Auxiliary streams and dummy cells.....	161
<b>Annex F (normative):</b>	<b>Calculation of the CRC word.....</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>Annex G (normative):</b>	<b>Locations of the continual pilots.....</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Annex H (normative):</b>	<b>Reserved carrier indices for PAPR reduction.....</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Annex I (normative):</b>	<b>T2-Lite.....</b>	<b>169</b>
I.1	Overview.....	169
I.2	In-band signalling.....	169
I.3	FEC encoding for T2-Lite.....	169
I.4	Bit to cell word de-multiplexer.....	170
I.5	Modulation limitations for T2-Lite.....	171
I.6	T2-Lite L1-signalling.....	171
I.7	T2-Lite mode limitations.....	172
I.7.1	FFT size limitations.....	172
I.7.2	Pilot pattern limitations.....	172
I.7.3	Limitations on mode combinations.....	172
I.8	T2-Lite time interleaver memory.....	173
I.9	T2-Lite signal structure.....	173
I.10	T2-Lite PLP data rate limitations.....	173
I.11	T2-Lite receiver buffer model limitations.....	174
<b>Annex J (informative):</b>	<b>Transport Stream regeneration and clock recovery using ISCR.....</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>Annex K (informative):</b>	<b>Pilot patterns.....</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Annex L (informative):</b>	<b>Allowable sub-slicing values.....</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>Annex M (informative):</b>	<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>187</b>
History	.....	188

## Intellectual Property Rights

IPRs essential or potentially essential to the present document may have been declared to ETSI. The information pertaining to these essential IPRs, if any, is publicly available for **ETSI members and non-members**, and can be found in ETSI SR 000 314: "*Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs); Essential, or potentially Essential, IPRs notified to ETSI in respect of ETSI standards*", which is available from the ETSI Secretariat. Latest updates are available on the ETSI Web server (<http://ipr.etsi.org>).

Pursuant to the ETSI IPR Policy, no investigation, including IPR searches, has been carried out by ETSI. No guarantee can be given as to the existence of other IPRs not referenced in ETSI SR 000 314 (or the updates on the ETSI Web server) which are, or may be, or may become, essential to the present document.

## Foreword

This European Standard (EN) has been produced by Joint Technical Committee (JTC) Broadcast of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), Comité Européen de Normalisation ELECTrotechnique (CENELEC) and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

NOTE: The EBU/ETSI JTC Broadcast was established in 1990 to co-ordinate the drafting of standards in the specific field of broadcasting and related fields. Since 1995 the JTC Broadcast became a tripartite body by including in the Memorandum of Understanding also CENELEC, which is responsible for the standardization of radio and television receivers. The EBU is a professional association of broadcasting organizations whose work includes the co-ordination of its members' activities in the technical, legal, programme-making and programme-exchange domains. The EBU has active members in about 60 countries in the European broadcasting area; its headquarters is in Geneva.

European Broadcasting Union  
 CH-1218 GRAND SACONNEX (Geneva)  
 Switzerland  
 Tel: +41 22 717 21 11  
 Fax: +41 22 717 24 81

[standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f5e8bc67-9def-4f58-b2ba-078f5ace96a6/sist-en-302-755-v1-3-1-2012](http://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f5e8bc67-9def-4f58-b2ba-078f5ace96a6/sist-en-302-755-v1-3-1-2012)

The Digital Video Broadcasting Project (DVB) is an industry-led consortium of broadcasters, manufacturers, network operators, software developers, regulatory bodies, content owners and others committed to designing global standards for the delivery of digital television and data services. DVB fosters market driven solutions that meet the needs and economic circumstances of broadcast industry stakeholders and consumers. DVB standards cover all aspects of digital television from transmission through interfacing, conditional access and interactivity for digital video, audio and data. The consortium came together in 1993 to provide global standardisation, interoperability and future proof specifications.

### National transposition dates

Date of adoption of this EN:	19 March 2012
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	30 June 2012
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	31 December 2012
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	31 December 2012

---

# 1 Scope

The present document describes a second generation baseline transmission system for digital terrestrial television broadcasting. It specifies the channel coding/modulation system intended for digital television services and generic data streams.

The scope is as follows:

- it gives a general description of the Baseline System for digital terrestrial TV;
- it specifies the digitally modulated signal in order to allow compatibility between pieces of equipment developed by different manufacturers. This is achieved by describing in detail the signal processing at the modulator side, while the processing at the receiver side is left open to different implementation solutions. However, it is necessary in this text to refer to certain aspects of reception.

Versions 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 of this specification defined a single profile which incorporates time-slicing but not time-frequency-slicing (TFS). Features which would allow a possible future implementation of TFS (for receivers with two tuners/front-ends) can be found in annex E. It is not intended that a receiver with a single tuner should support TFS.

The present document (version 1.3.1 of this specification) adds a T2-Lite profile. This profile is intended to allow simpler receiver implementations for very low capacity applications such as mobile broadcasting, although it may also be received by conventional stationary receivers. The details of this T2-Lite profile are described in annex I. Version 1.3.1 also introduces a name, which is 'T2-base profile', for the previous single profile.

---

# 2 References

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the reference document (including any amendments) applies.

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

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

## 2.1 Normative references

The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] ETSI TS 101 162: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Allocation of identifiers and codes for Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) systems".
- [2] ETSI TS 102 992: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Structure and modulation of optional transmitter signatures (T2-TX-SIG) for use with the DVB-T2 second generation digital terrestrial television broadcasting system".

## 2.2 Informative references

The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

- [i.1] ISO/IEC 13818-1: "Information technology - Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information: Systems".
- [i.2] ETSI TS 102 606: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Generic Stream Encapsulation (GSE) Protocol".

- [i.3] ETSI EN 302 307: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Second generation framing structure, channel coding and modulation systems for Broadcasting, Interactive Services, News Gathering and other broadband satellite applications (DVB-S2)".
- [i.4] ETSI EN 300 468: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Specification for Service Information (SI) in DVB systems".
- [i.5] ETSI EN 300 744: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Framing structure, channel coding and modulation for digital terrestrial television".

## 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

**0xkk:** digits 'kk' should be interpreted as a hexadecimal number

**active cell:** OFDM cell carrying a constellation point for L1 signalling or a PLP

**auxiliary stream:** sequence of cells carrying data of as yet undefined modulation and coding, which may be used for future extensions or as required by broadcasters or network operators

**BBFRAME:** set of  $K_{\text{bch}}$  bits which form the input to one FEC encoding process (BCH and LDPC encoding)

**bias balancing cells:** special cells inserted into the P2 symbols to reduce the effect of the bias in the L1 signalling

**common PLP:** PLP having one slice per T2-frame, transmitted after the L1 signalling and any bias balancing cells, which may contain data shared by multiple PLPs

**configurable L1-signalling:** L1 signalling consisting of parameters which remain the same for the duration of one super-frame

**data cell:** OFDM cell which is not a pilot or tone reservation cell (may be an unmodulated cell in the Frame Closing Symbol)

**data PLP:** PLP of Type 1 or Type 2

**data symbol:** OFDM symbol in a T2-frame which is not a P1 or P2 symbol

**div:** integer division operator, defined as:

$$x \text{ div } y = \left\lfloor \frac{x}{y} \right\rfloor$$

**dummy cell:** OFDM cell carrying a pseudo-random value used to fill the remaining capacity not used for L1 signalling, PLPs or Auxiliary Streams

**dynamic L1-signalling:** L1 signalling consisting of parameters which may change from one T2-frame to the next

**elementary period:** time period which depends on the system bandwidth and is used to define the other time periods in the T2 system

**FEC Block:** set of  $N_{\text{cells}}$  OFDM cells carrying all the bits of one LDPC FECFRAME

**FECFRAME:** set of  $N_{\text{ldpc}}$  (16 200 or 64 800) bits from one LDPC encoding operation

**FEF part:** part of the super-frame between two T2-frames which contains FEFs

NOTE: A FEF part always starts with a P1 symbol. The remaining contents of the FEF part should be ignored by a DVB-T2 receiver and may contain further P1 symbols.

**FFT size:** nominal FFT size used for a particular mode, equal to the active symbol period  $T_s$  expressed in cycles of the elementary period  $T$

**for i=0..xxx-1:** the corresponding signalling loop is repeated as many times as there are elements of the loop

NOTE: If there are no elements, the whole loop is omitted.

**frame closing symbol:** OFDM symbol with higher pilot density used at the end of a T2-frame in certain combinations of FFT size, guard interval and scattered pilot pattern

**Im(x):** imaginary part of x

**interleaving frame:** unit over which dynamic capacity allocation for a particular PLP is carried out, made up of an integer, dynamically varying number of FEC blocks and having a fixed relationship to the T2-frames

NOTE: The Interleaving Frame may be mapped directly to one T2-frame or may be mapped to multiple T2-frames. It may contain one or more TI-blocks.

**L1 bias balancing bits:** unused bits within the L1 signalling fields which are nominated to be set so as to reduce the overall bias in the L1 signalling

**L1-post signalling:** signalling carried in the P2 symbol carrying more detailed L1 information about the T2 system and the PLPs

**L1-pre signalling:** signalling carried in the P2 symbols having a fixed size, coding and modulation, including basic information about the T2 system as well as information needed to decode the L1-post signalling

NOTE: L1-pre signalling remains the same for the duration of a super-frame.

**MISO group:** group (1 or 2) to which a particular transmitter in a MISO network belongs, determining the type of processing which is performed to the data cells and the pilots

NOTE: Signals from transmitters in different groups will combine in an optimal manner at the receiver.

**mod:** modulo operator, defined as:  
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f5e8bc67-9def-4f58-b2ba-078f5ace96a6/sist-en-302-755-v1-3-1-2012>  

$$x \bmod y = x - y \left\lfloor \frac{x}{y} \right\rfloor$$

**nn<sub>D</sub>:** digits 'nn' should be interpreted as a decimal number

**normal symbol:** OFDM symbol in a T2-frame which is not a P1, P2 or Frame Closing symbol

**OFDM cell:** modulation value for one OFDM carrier during one OFDM symbol, e.g. a single constellation point

**OFDM symbol:** waveform  $T_s$  in duration comprising all the active carriers modulated with their corresponding modulation values and including the guard interval

**P1 signalling:** signalling carried by the P1 symbol and used to identify the basic mode of the DVB-T2 symbol

**P1 symbol:** fixed pilot symbol that carries S1 and S2 signalling fields and is located in the beginning of the frame within each RF-channel

NOTE: The P1 symbol is mainly used for fast initial band scan to detect the T2 signal, its timing, frequency offset, and FFT-size.

**P2 symbol:** pilot symbol located right after P1 with the same FFT-size and guard interval as the data symbols

NOTE: The number of P2 symbols depends on the FFT-size. The P2 symbols are used for fine frequency and timing synchronization as well as for initial channel estimate. P2 symbols carry L1 and L2 signalling information and may also carry data.

**physical layer pipe:** physical layer TDM channel that is carried by the specified sub-slices

NOTE: A PLP may carry one or multiple services.

**PLP\_ID:** this 8-bit field identifies uniquely a PLP within the T2 system, identified with the T2\_system\_id

NOTE: The same PLP\_ID may occur in one or more frames of the super-frame.

**Re(x):** real part of x

**reserved for future use:** not defined by the present document but may be defined in future revisions of the present document

NOTE: Further requirements concerning the use of fields indicated as "reserved for future use" are given in clause 7.1.

**slice:** set of all cells of a PLP which are mapped to a particular T2-frame

NOTE: A slice may be divided into sub-slices.

**sub-slice:** group of cells from a single PLP, which before frequency interleaving, are transmitted on active OFDM cells with consecutive addresses over a single RF channel

**T2-base signal:** T2 signal using the T2-base profile

**T2-frame:** fixed physical layer TDM frame that is further divided into variable size sub-slices. T2-frame starts with one P1 and one or multiple P2 symbols

**T2-Lite signal:** T2 signal using the T2-Lite profile

**T2 profile:** subset of all configurations allowed by the present document

NOTE: The present document defines a T2-base profile and a T2-Lite profile.

**T2 signal:** signal consisting of the waveform using a particular profile of the present document (T2-base profile or T2-Lite profile), including any FEF parts. (standards.iteh.ai)

NOTE: A composite RF signal may be formed comprising two or more T2 signals, where each T2 signal has the others in its FEF parts. [SIST EN 302 755 V1.3.1:2012](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f5e8bc67-9def-4f58-b2ba-07812cc56a0/sist-en-302-755-v1-3-1-2012)

**T2 Super-frame:** set of T2-frames consisting of a particular number of consecutive T2-frames

NOTE: A super-frame may in addition include FEF parts.

**T2 system:** second generation terrestrial broadcast system whose input is one or more TS or GSE streams and whose output is an RF signal

NOTE: The T2 system:

- means an entity where one or more PLPs are carried, in a particular way, within a DVB-T2 signal on one or more frequencies;
- is unique within the T2 network and it is identified with T2\_system\_id. Two T2 systems with the same T2\_system\_id and network\_id have identical physical layer structure and configuration, except for the cell\_id which may differ;
- is transparent to the data that it carries (including transport streams and services).

**T2\_SYSTEM\_ID:** this 16-bit field identifies uniquely the T2 system within the DVB network (identified by NETWORK\_ID)

**time interleaving block (TI-block):** set of cells within which time interleaving is carried out, corresponding to one use of the time interleaver memory

**type 1 PLP:** PLP having one slice per T2-frame, transmitted before any Type 2 PLPs

**type 2 PLP:** PLP having two or more sub-slices per T2-frame, transmitted after any Type 1 PLPs

## 3.2 Symbols

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

$\oplus$	Exclusive OR / modulo-2 addition operation
$\Delta$	Guard interval duration
$\lambda_i$	LDPC codeword bits
$\eta_{\text{MOD}}, \eta_{\text{MOD}}(i)$	number of transmitted bits per constellation symbol (for PLP $i$ )
$I_{TR}$	Vector containing ones at positions corresponding to reserved carriers and zeros elsewhere
$a_{m,l,p}$	Frequency-Interleaved cell value, cell index $p$ of symbol $l$ of T2-frame $m$
$A_{CP}$	Amplitude of the continual pilot cells
$A_{P2}$	Amplitude of the P2 pilot cells
$A_{SP}$	Amplitude of the scattered pilot cells
$b_{BS,j}$	Bit $j$ of the BB scrambling sequence
$b_{e,do}$	Output bit of index $do$ from substream $e$ from the bit-to-sub-stream demultiplexer
$c(x)$	BCH codeword polynomial
$C/N$	Carrier-to-noise power ratio
$C/N+I$	Carrier-to-(Noise+Interference) ratio
$C_{\text{bal}}(m)$	Value to which bias balancing cells are set for T2-frame $m$
$C'_{\text{bal}}(m)$	Desired value for the bias balancing cells in T2-frame $m$ to approximately balance the bias
$C_{\text{bias}}(m)$	Bias in coded and modulated L1 signalling for T2-frame $m$ before applying the L1-ACE algorithm
$C_{\text{bias\_L1\_ACE}}(m)$	Value of $C_{\text{bias}}(m)$ after being reduced by the correction to be applied by the bias balancing cells
$C'_{\text{bias}}(m)$	Residual bias in the modulated cells of the L1 signalling for T2-frame $m$ after correction by the L1-ACE algorithm
$C_{\text{data}}$	Number of active cells in one normal symbol
$C_{\text{FC}}$	Number of active cells in one frame closing symbol
$C_{\text{im}}(m)$	Imaginary part of $C_{\text{bias}}(m)$
$C_{\text{L1\_ACE\_MAX}}$	Maximum correction applied by L1-ACE algorithm
$c_{m,l,k}$	Cell value for carrier $k$ of symbol $l$ of T2-frame $m$
$C_{P2}$	Number of active cells in one P2 symbol
$c_{\text{post},m,i}$	Correction applied to cell $i$ of coded and modulated L1-post signalling in T2-frame $m$ by L1-ACE algorithm
$c_{\text{pre},m,i}$	Correction applied to cell $i$ of coded and modulated L1-pre signalling in T2-frame $m$ by L1-ACE algorithm
$C_{\text{re}}(m)$	Real part of $C_{\text{bias}}(m)$
$CSS_{S1,i}$	Bit $i$ of the S1 modulation sequence
$CSS_{S2,i}$	Bit $i$ of the S2 modulation sequence
$C_{\text{tot}}$	Number of active cells in one T2-frame
$D_{\text{BC}}$	Number of cells occupied by the bias balancing cells and the associated dummy cells
$D_i$	Number of cells mapped to each T2-frame of the Interleaving Frame for PLP $i$
$D_{i,\text{aux}}$	Number of cells carrying auxiliary stream $i$ in the T2-frame
$D_{i,\text{common}}$	Number of cells mapped to each T2-frame for common PLP $i$
$D_{i,j}$	Number of cells mapped to each T2-frame for PLP $i$ of type $j$
$D_{L1}$	Number of OFDM cells in each T2-frame carrying L1 signalling
$D_{L1\text{post}}$	Number of OFDM cells in each T2-frame carrying L1-post signalling
$D_{L1\text{pre}}$	Number of OFDM cells in each T2-frame carrying L1-pre signalling

$d_{n,s,r,q}$	Time Interleaver input / Cell interleaver output for cell $q$ of FEC block $r$ of TI-block $s$ of Interleaving Frame $n$
$D_{PLP}$	Number of OFDM cells in each T2-frame available to carry PLPs
$d_{r,q}$	Cell interleaver output for cell $q$ of FEC block $r$
$D_x$	Difference in carrier index between adjacent scattered-pilot-bearing carriers
$D_y$	Difference in symbol number between successive scattered pilots on a given carrier
$e_{m,l,p}$	Cell value for cell index $p$ of symbol $l$ of T2-frame $m$ following MISO processing
$f_c$	Centre frequency of the RF signal
$f_{-post_{m,i}}$	Cell $i$ of coded and modulated L1-post signalling for T2-frame $m$
$f'_{-post_{m,i}}$	Cell $i$ of L1-post signalling for T2-frame $m$ after modification by the L1-ACE algorithm
$f_{-pre_{m,i}}$	Cell $i$ of coded and modulated L1-pre signalling for T2-frame $m$
$f'_{-pre_{m,i}}$	Cell $i$ of L1-pre signalling for T2-frame $m$ after modification by the L1-ACE algorithm
$f_q$	Constellation point normalized to mean energy of 1
$f_{SH}$	Frequency shift for parts 'B' and 'C' of the P1 signal
$g(x)$	BCH generator polynomial
$g_1(x), g_2(x), \dots, g_{12}(x)$	polynomials to obtain BCH code generator polynomial
$g_q$	OFDM cell value after constellation rotation and cyclic Q delay
$H(p)$	Frequency interleaver permutation function, element $p$
$H_0(p)$	Frequency interleaver permutation function, element $p$ , for even symbols
$H_1(p)$	Frequency interleaver permutation function, element $p$ , for odd symbols
$I_{FEF}$	Value signalled by FEF INTERVAL
$I_{JUMP}, I_{JUMP}(i)$	Frame interval: difference in frame index between successive T2-frames to which a particular PLP is mapped (for PLP $i$ )
$i_j$	BCH codeword bits which form the LDPC information bits
$j$	LDPC information bits
$k'$	Carrier index relative to the centre frequency
$k$	OFDM carrier index
$K_{bch}$	number of bits of BCH uncoded Block
$K_{bit}$	1 024 bits
$K_{ext}$	Number of carriers added on each side of the spectrum in extended carrier mode
$K_{L1\_PADDING}$	Length of L1_PADDING field
$K_{ldpc}$	number of bits of LDPC uncoded Block
$K_{max}$	Carrier index of last (highest frequency) active carrier
$K_{min}$	Carrier index of first (lowest frequency) active carrier
$K_{mod}$	Modulo value used to calculate continual pilot locations
$k_{p1}(i)$	Carrier index $k$ for active carrier $i$ of the P1 symbol
$K_{post}$	Length of L1-post signalling field including the padding field
$K_{post\_ex\_pad}$	Number of information bits in L1-post signalling excluding the padding field
$K_{pre}$	Information length of the L1-pre signalling
$K_{sig}$	Number of signalling bits per FEC block for L1-pre- or L1-post signalling
$K_{total}$	Number of OFDM carriers
$l$	Index of OFDM symbol within the T2-frame
$L$	Maximum value of real or imaginary part of the L1-post constellation
$L_{data}$	Number of data symbols per T2-frame including any frame closing symbol but excluding P1 and P2
$L_F$	Number of OFDM symbols per T2-frame excluding P1
$L_{im}(m)$	Correction level for the imaginary part of the L1-post used in the L1-ACE algorithm