



**Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB);
Next Generation broadcasting system to Handheld,
physical layer specification (DVB-NGH);
Part 1: Base Profile**

ETSI EN 303 105-1 V1.1.1 (2022-03)

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EBU DVB®

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	9
Foreword.....	9
Modal verbs terminology.....	10
Introduction	10
1 Scope	11
2 References	11
2.1 Normative references	11
2.2 Informative references.....	11
3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations.....	12
3.1 Terms.....	12
3.2 Symbols.....	15
3.3 Abbreviations	20
4 System overview and architecture.....	22
4.1 Architecture	22
4.2 Input processing	26
4.2.1 Architecture	26
4.2.2 Mapping of input streams onto PLPs.....	27
4.2.3 Encapsulation into baseband frames.....	27
4.3 Bit-interleaved coding and modulation, MISO precoding.....	27
4.3.1 Architecture	27
4.3.2 FEC encoding and interleaving inside a FEC block	27
4.3.3 Modulation and component interleaving	28
4.3.4 Formation of interleaving frames for each PLP.....	28
4.3.5 Time interleaving (inter-frame convolutional interleaving plus intra-frame block interleaving)	28
4.4 Frame building, frequency interleaving.....	28
4.4.1 Architecture	28
4.4.2 Formation of logical frames.....	29
4.4.3 Mapping of logical frames onto NGH frames	29
4.4.4 Logical channel types	31
4.4.5 Single tuner reception for frequency hopping.....	31
4.5 OFDM generation.....	32
4.5.1 Architecture	32
5 Input processing	32
5.1 Mode adaptation.....	32
5.1.1 Overview	32
5.1.2 Input interface.....	33
5.1.2.1 Overview	33
5.1.2.2 Input formats, input formatting.....	33
5.1.2.2.1 Overview	33
5.1.2.2.2 Transport Stream packet header compression	34
5.1.2.3 Subsequent processing of formatted input streams	36
5.1.3 Input stream synchronization (optional)	36
5.1.4 Compensating delay (optional)	37
5.1.5 Null packet deletion (optional, for TS only, ISSY-IF, ISSY-BBF and ISSY-UP modes)	37
5.1.6 Baseband frame header (BBF-HDR) insertion	38
5.1.7 Mode adaptation sub-system output stream formats.....	39
5.1.7.1 Overview	39
5.1.7.2 ISSY-IF mode, TS (with or without packet header compression), GSE, GCS	39
5.1.7.3 ISSY-BBF mode, TS (with or without packet header compression), GSE, GCS	40
5.1.7.4 ISSY-UP mode, TS (with or without packet header compression) and GSE.....	41
5.2 Stream adaptation	41
5.2.1 Overview	41
5.2.2 Scheduler	42

5.2.3	Padding	42
5.2.4	Use of the padding field for in-band signalling	42
5.2.4.1	Overview	42
5.2.4.2	In-band type A	43
5.2.4.3	In-band type B.....	46
5.2.5	Baseband frame scrambling	47
6	Bit-interleaved coding and modulation	48
6.1	FEC encoding	48
6.1.1	Overview	48
6.1.2	Outer encoding (BCH).....	49
6.1.3	Inner encoding (LDPC)	50
6.1.4	Bit Interleaver	51
6.2	Mapping bits onto constellations.....	52
6.2.1	Overview	52
6.2.2	Bit to cellword de-multiplexer	53
6.2.3	Cell word mapping into I/Q constellations	57
6.3	Cell interleaver	59
6.4	Constellation rotation	62
6.5	I/Q component interleaver.....	63
6.6	Time interleaver	64
6.6.1	Overview	64
6.6.2	Division of interleaving frames into time interleaving blocks	66
6.6.3	Writing of each TI-block into the time interleaver	67
6.6.4	Mapping of interleaving frames onto one or more logical frames	68
6.6.5	Number of cells available in the time interleaver	71
6.6.6	PLPs for which time interleaving is not used	72
7	Distributed and cross-polar MISO	72
7.1	System overview	72
7.2	Transmit/receive system compatibility.....	72
7.3	MISO precoding.....	72
7.4	eSFN processing for MISO	73
7.5	Power imbalance	73
7.6	SISO/MISO options for P1, aP1 and P2 symbols.....	73
8	Generation, coding and modulation of layer 1 signalling	74
8.1	Introduction	74
8.2	L1 signalling data	75
8.2.1	Overview	75
8.2.2	P1 signalling data.....	75
8.2.3	L1-PRE signalling data	77
8.2.3.1	Parameters	77
8.2.3.2	N-periodic spreading of L1-PRE data	85
8.2.4	L1-POST signalling data	85
8.2.4.1	Overview	85
8.2.4.2	L1-POST configurable signalling data.....	86
8.2.4.3	Self-decodable partitioning of the PLP loop in L1-POST configurable.....	94
8.2.4.4	L1-POST dynamic signalling.....	96
8.2.4.5	Repetition of L1-POST dynamic data	97
8.2.4.6	Additional parity of L1-POST dynamic data	98
8.2.4.7	L1-POST extension field.....	98
8.2.4.8	CRC for the L1-POST signalling	99
8.2.4.9	L1 padding	99
8.3	Modulation and error correction coding of the L1 data.....	99
8.3.1	Overview	99
8.3.1.1	Error correction coding and modulation of the L1-PRE signalling.....	99
8.3.1.2	Error correction coding and modulation of the L1-POST signalling	100
8.3.2	Scrambling and FEC encoding	103
8.3.2.1	Scrambling of L1-PRE and L1-POST information bits	103
8.3.2.2	Zero padding of BCH information bits	103
8.3.2.3	BCH encoding.....	105
8.3.2.4	LDPC encoding.....	105

8.3.2.4.1	Introduction	105
8.3.2.4.2	LDPC encoding for L1-PRE.....	106
8.3.2.4.3	LDPC encoding for L1-POST	106
8.3.2.5	Puncturing of LDPC parity bits.....	108
8.3.2.5.1	Puncturing of LDPC parity bits for L1-PRE	108
8.3.2.5.2	Puncturing of LDPC parity bits for L1-POST	110
8.3.2.6	Generation of additional parity for L1-POST signalling.....	111
8.3.2.7	Removal of zero padding bits.....	112
8.3.2.8	Bit interleaving for L1-POST signalling.....	112
8.3.3	Mapping bits onto constellations	113
8.3.3.1	Overview	113
8.3.3.2	Mapping of L1-PRE signalling	113
8.3.3.3	Demultiplexing of L1-POST signalling	114
8.3.3.4	Mapping into I/Q constellations	115
9	Frames	115
9.1	Frame builder	115
9.2	Logical frame structure	116
9.2.1	Overview	116
9.2.2	Signalling of the logical frame.....	117
9.2.3	Mapping the PLPs onto logical frames	117
9.2.3.1	Overview	117
9.2.3.2	Allocating the cells at the output of the time interleaver for a given PLP.....	117
9.2.3.3	Allocating the cells of the PLPs	118
9.2.3.3.1	Overview	118
9.2.3.3.2	Allocating the cells of the common and type 1 PLPs	118
9.2.3.3.3	Allocating the cells of type 2 PLPs.....	119
9.2.3.3.4	Allocation of cells positions in the logical frame for each of the type 2 PLPs	119
9.2.3.3.5	Mapping of the time interleaver output cells for each type 2 PLP, together with any padding, to the allocated cell positions in the logical frame.....	122
9.2.3.3.6	Allocating the cells of type 3 PLPs.....	123
9.2.3.3.7	Allocating the cells of type 4 PLPs.....	123
9.2.4	Auxiliary stream insertion	124
9.2.5	Dummy cell insertion.....	124
9.3	Logical super-frame structure.....	124
9.4	Logical channel structure	125
9.4.1	Overview	125
9.4.2	Logical channel type A	125
9.4.3	Logical channel type B	126
9.4.4	Logical channel type C	126
9.4.5	Logical channel type D	126
9.4.6	Logical channel group	127
9.5	Mapping of logical channels to NGH frames.....	127
9.5.1	Overview	127
9.5.2	Mapping for logical channels type A.....	127
9.5.3	Mapping for logical channels type B	128
9.5.4	Mapping for logical channels type C	128
9.5.5	Mapping for logical channels type D.....	128
9.5.6	Restrictions on frame structure to allow tuner switching time for logical channels of types C and D	128
9.6	NGH frame structure	129
9.7	Super-frame	130
9.8	NGH frame.....	131
9.8.1	Overview	131
9.8.2	Duration of the NGH frame	131
9.8.3	Capacity and structure of the NGH frame	132
9.8.4	Mapping of L1-PRE signalling information to P2 symbol(s)	134
9.8.4.1	Introduction	134
9.8.4.2	Addressing of OFDM cells	135
9.8.5	Dummy cell insertion.....	136
9.8.6	Insertion of unmodulated cells in the frame closing symbol	137
9.9	Future Extension Frames (FEFs).....	137
9.10	Frequency interleaver	137

10	Local service insertion.....	144
10.1	Orthogonal-Local Service Insertion (O-LSI).....	144
10.1.1	Overview	144
10.1.2	O-LSI symbols and data cells	144
10.1.2.1	Overview	144
10.1.2.2	Power level of the O-LSI data cells	144
10.1.2.3	Filling of O-LSI symbols with LF data cells.....	145
10.1.3	O-LSI scattered pilot patterns	145
10.1.3.1	Location of O-LSI scattered pilot patterns	145
10.1.3.2	Power level of scattered pilot cells.....	145
10.1.3.3	Modulation of scattered pilot cells	145
10.1.4	O-LSI continual pilots	146
10.1.4.1	Overview	146
10.1.4.2	Location of O-LSI CPs.....	146
10.1.4.3	Power level of CP cells	146
10.1.4.4	Modulation of continual pilot cells	146
10.1.5	Normalization factor K	146
10.2	Hierarchical local service insertion (H-LSI).....	147
10.2.1	Introduction.....	147
10.2.2	Overview	147
10.2.3	L1 signalling for hierarchical local service.....	148
10.2.4	LS burst header encoding	148
10.2.4.1	Basic signalling	148
10.2.4.2	LS burst header coding.....	149
10.2.4.3	Cyclic delay.....	150
10.2.4.4	Scrambling of the lower branch	150
10.2.5	Frequency interleaving of local service cells	150
10.2.6	Insertion of local service pilots	151
10.2.6.1	Overview	151
10.2.6.2	Location of local service pilot cells.....	151
10.2.6.3	Amplitude of local service pilot	151
10.2.7	Hierarchical modulator	151
11	OFDM generation	153
11.1	Overview	153
11.2	Pilot insertion	154
11.2.1	Introduction.....	154
11.2.2	Definition of the reference sequence	154
11.2.2.1	Introduction.....	154
11.2.2.2	Symbol level	155
11.2.2.3	Frame level.....	155
11.2.3	Scattered pilot insertion	156
11.2.3.1	Overview.....	156
11.2.3.2	Locations of the scattered pilots.....	156
11.2.3.3	Amplitudes of the scattered pilots.....	157
11.2.3.4	Modulation of the scattered pilots.....	157
11.2.4	Continual pilot insertion	158
11.2.4.1	Overview	158
11.2.4.2	Locations of the continual pilots	158
11.2.4.3	Locations of additional continual pilots in extended carrier mode.....	158
11.2.4.4	Amplitudes of the continual pilots	158
11.2.4.5	Modulation of the continual pilots	158
11.2.5	Edge pilot insertion.....	159
11.2.6	P2 pilot insertion.....	159
11.2.6.1	Locations of the P2 pilots.....	159
11.2.6.2	Amplitudes of the P2 pilots.....	159
11.2.6.3	Modulation of the P2 pilots.....	159
11.2.7	Insertion of frame closing pilots	159
11.2.7.1	Introduction.....	159
11.2.7.2	Locations of the frame closing pilots	160
11.2.7.3	Amplitudes of the frame closing pilots	160
11.2.7.4	Modulation of the frame closing pilots	160

11.2.8	Amplitudes of pilots in the presence of intentional power imbalance (SISO)	160
11.2.9	Modification of the pilots for MIXO	161
11.2.10	Amplitudes of pilots in the presence of intentional power imbalance (MIXO)	162
11.3	Tone reservation	162
11.4	Mapping of data cells to OFDM carriers	163
11.5	IFFT - OFDM Modulation	163
11.5.1	Introduction	163
11.5.2	eSFN processing	165
11.6	PAPR reduction	166
11.6.1	Overview	166
11.6.2	Active Constellation Extension (ACE)	166
11.6.3	PAPR reduction using tone reservation	168
11.6.3.1	Introduction	168
11.6.3.2	Algorithm of PAPR reduction using tone reservation	168
11.7	Guard interval insertion	169
11.8	P1 symbol insertion	170
11.8.1	P1 symbol overview	170
11.8.2	P1 symbol description	170
11.8.2.1	Introduction	170
11.8.2.2	Carrier distribution in P1 symbol	171
11.8.2.3	Modulation of the active carriers in P1	172
11.8.2.4	Boosting of the active Carriers	174
11.8.2.5	Generation of the time domain P1 signal	174
11.8.2.5.1	Generation of the main part of the P1 signal	174
11.8.2.5.2	Frequency-shifted repetition in guard intervals	175
11.8.3	Additional P1 (aP1) symbol	175
11.8.3.1	aP1 symbol overview	175
11.8.3.2	aP1 symbol description	175
11.8.3.2.1	Overview	175
11.8.3.2.2	aP1 scrambling sequence	176
11.8.3.2.3	Frequency-shifted repetition in guard intervals	176
12	Spectrum characteristics	177

Annex A (normative): Splitting of input MPEG-2 TSs into the data PLPs and common PLP of a group of PLPs179

A.1	Overview	179
A.2	Splitting of input TS into a TSPS stream and a TSPSC stream	180
A.2.1	General	180
A.2.2	TS packets that are co-timed and identical on all input TSs of the group before the split	181
A.2.3	TS packets carrying Service Description Table (SDT) and not having the characteristics of category (1)	181
A.2.4	TS packets carrying Event Information Table (EIT) and not having the characteristics of category (1)	182
A.2.4.0	Mapping of table identifiers to EIT variants	182
A.2.4.1	Required operations	183
A.2.4.2	Conditions	183
A.3	Receiver implementation considerations	185
A.4	Splitting of an input TS into several TSPS streams	185
A.5	Splitting of an input TS into several TSPS streams and a common PLP	186

Annex B (informative): Allowable sub-slicing values187

Annex C (normative): Input stream synchronizer and receiver buffer model.....188

C.1	Input stream synchronizer	188
C.2	Receiver buffer model	190
C.2.1	Modelling of the PLP cell streams	190
C.2.2	Decoding rate limit	193
C.2.3	De-jitter buffer	194

Annex D (normative):	Calculation of the CRC word	196
Annex E (normative):	Addresses of parity bit accumulators for $N_{ldpc} = 16\ 200$	197
Annex F (normative):	Addresses of parity bit accumulators for $N_{ldpc} = 4\ 320$	201
Annex G (informative):	Constellation diagrams for uniform, non-uniform and hierarchical constellations	202
Annex H (normative):	Locations of the continual pilots	209
Annex I (normative):	Reserved carrier indices for PAPR reduction	213
Annex J (informative):	Scattered pilot patterns	214
Annex L (informative):	Bibliography	220
History		221

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Foreword

This draft 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), and is now submitted for the combined Public Enquiry and Vote phase of the ETSI standards EN Approval Procedure.

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.

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The DVB Project is an industry-led consortium of broadcasters, manufacturers, network operators, software developers, regulators and others from around the world committed to designing open, interoperable technical specifications for the global delivery of digital media and broadcast services. DVB specifications 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.

The present document is part 1 of a multi-part deliverable covering the Next Generation broadcasting system to Handheld, physical layer specification (DVB-NGH), as identified below:

Part 1: "Base Profile";

Part 2: "MIMO Profile";

Part 3: "Hybrid Profile";

Part 4: "Hybrid MIMO Profile".

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Modal verbs terminology

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Introduction

The present document is structured as follows:

- it gives a general description of the transmission system for digital terrestrial and hybrid broadcasting to handheld terminals;
- 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.

The multi-part deliverable consists of four parts each covering a different structure of the transmitter network:

- Base Profile (the present document): Covers sheer terrestrial transmission with single and multi-aerial structures that require only a single aerial and tuner on the receiver side
- MIMO Profile (ETSI EN 303 105-2 [i.1]): Covers sheer terrestrial transmission with multi-aerial structures on both ends. Terminals suitable for this profile need to employ two tuners as well.
- Hybrid Profile (ETSI EN 303 105-3 [i.2]): Covers a combination of terrestrial and satellite transmissions that requires only a single tuner on receiver side.
- Hybrid MIMO Profile ((ETSI EN 303 105-4 [i.3]): Covers a combination of terrestrial and satellite transmission requiring a double aerial and tuner set-up on receiver side. Once again, a part of the configurations can be handled by MIMO profile [i.1] receivers, other configurations require a special hybrid MIMO [i.3] receiver. The present document describes the base profile in full detail. For the MIMO [i.1] and hybrid profiles [i.2] and [i.3] only the differences between those and the base profile are described, i.e. additional functional blocks and parameter settings and those that are permitted in the MIMO [i.1] or hybrid profile [i.2]. The hybrid MIMO profile [i.3] is not formulated solely as a list of differences to the other three profiles. Instead it defines how previously-described elements are to be combined to provide hybrid MIMO [i.3] transmission, as well as introducing profile-specific information. Functional blocks and settings that are the same as in the base profile are not described again, but can be derived from the base profile reflected by the present document.

1 Scope

The present document describes the next generation transmission system for digital terrestrial and hybrid (combination of terrestrial with satellite transmissions) broadcasting to handheld terminals. It specifies the entire physical layer part from the input streams to the transmitted signal. This transmission system is intended for carrying Transport Streams or generic data streams feeding linear and non-linear applications like television, radio and data services. DVB-NGH terminals might also process DVB-T2-lite signals.

2 References

2.1 Normative 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 referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

- [1] ISO/IEC 13818-1: "Information technology - Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information: Systems".
- [2] ETSI EN 300 468: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Specification for Service Information (SI) in DVB systems".
- [3] ETSI TS 102 606: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Generic Stream Encapsulation (GSE) Protocol".
- [4] 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".

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- [i.1] ETSI EN 303 105-2: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Next Generation broadcasting system to Handheld, physical layer specification (DVB-NGH); Part 2: MIMO Profile".
- [i.2] ETSI EN 303 105-3: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Next Generation broadcasting system to Handheld, physical layer specification (DVB-NGH); Part 3: Hybrid Profile".
- [i.3] ETSI EN 303 105-4: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Next Generation broadcasting system to Handheld, physical layer specification (DVB-NGH); Part 4: Hybrid MIMO Profile".
- [i.4] ETSI EN 302 755: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Frame structure channel coding and modulation for a second generation digital terrestrial television broadcasting system (DVB-T2)".

3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

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

active data cell: OFDM cell which is not a pilot, tone reservation cell or unmodulated cell in the frame closing symbol

anchor PLP: is the PLP of a PLP cluster which is always decoded in order for the receiver to play out the service partially or fully, i.e. with a part or all of the service components respectively

NOTE: The anchor PLP carries the in-band signalling for all PLPs (anchor and associated PLPs) in the given PLP cluster.

aP1 symbol: additional P1 symbol that carries S3 and S4 signalling fields and is located right after the P1 symbol

associated PLP: is a PLP associated with an anchor PLP in a given PLP cluster

NOTE: The associated PLP carries a service component of the full service carried by the given PLP cluster. An associated PLP does not carry in-band signalling, which in turn is carried by the anchor PLP of the given PLP cluster.

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

baseband frame: set of K_{bch} bits which form the input to one FEC encoding process (BCH and LDPC encoding)

cell: OFDM carrier in an OFDM symbol and its associated modulation state (incl. data cells, pilot cells, dummy cells, reserved tones, etc.)

common PLP: PLP having one slice per logical frame, transmitted after the L1-POST signalling, which may contain data shared by multiple PLPs

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, type 2, type 3 or type 4

data symbol: OFDM symbol in an NGH frame which is neither a P1, an aP1 or a P2 symbol

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

elementary block of frames: block of not more than four NGH frames belonging to the same NGH profile and building an instance of the frame type sequence of the related NGH system (e.g. SISO/SISO/SISO/MIMO)

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

FEC block: set of N_{cells} OFDM cells carrying all the bits of one LDPC FECFRAME

FEC chain: part of the BICM block reaching from the FEC encoder to the I/Q component interleaver (if present, otherwise to the cell interleaver) for PLPs and the cell mapper for L1 signalling

FECFRAME: set of N_{ldpc} (16 200 or 4 320) bits from one LDPC encoding operation

FEF interval: number of NGH frames between two FEF parts of an NGH signal

FEF part: part of the super-frame between two NGH 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-NGH 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

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

hybrid combining: simultaneous reception of a DVB-NGH signal from a terrestrial transmitter and one from a satellite carrying an identical input stream, and generation of a single output stream (by combining both signals) that is more robust than the output stream gained from only one signal

input stream: stream of data for an ensemble of services delivered to the end users by the NGH system.

NOTE: Each service can be made up of multiple service components . An input stream may be structured into a number of logical channel groups defined in accordance with the service requirements.

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 logical frames

NOTE: The interleaving frame may be mapped directly to one logical frame or may be mapped to multiple logical frames. It may contain one or more TI blocks.

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

L1-POST dynamic signalling: L1 signalling consisting of parameters which may change from logical frame to logical frame within the same logical super-frame

L1-POST signalling: signalling carried in the beginning of a logical frame providing detailed L1 information about the NGH system and the PLPs. L1-POST signalling consists of a configurable and a dynamic part

L1-PRE signalling: Signalling carried in the P2 symbols having a fixed size, coding and modulation, including basic information about the NGH system as well as information needed to decode the L1-POST signalling

NOTE: Some fields of the L1-PRE signalling may change from one NGH frame to another within the same NGH super-frame, for example, L1_POST_DELTA for logical channel types B and C.

logical channel: sequence of logical super-frames for the transport of data over a given repeating pattern of RF channels in the NGH system

logical channel group: group of logical channels such that the NGH frames which carry the logical frames of one logical channel in the group are never transmitted parallel in time to the NGH frames which carry the logical frames of another logical channel in the same group

logical frame: container with a fixed number of (uniform or non-uniform) QAM cells and a given structure for the carriage of data into the NGH frames

logical super-frame: entity composed of a number of logical frames. The logical configurable signalling information may only change at the boundaries of two logical super-frames

MIXO: either MISO or MIMO

MIXO group: group (1 or 2) to which a particular transmitter in a MIXO 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.

NGH frame: fixed physical layer TDM frame that may be further divided into variable size sub-slices

NOTE: An NGH frame starts with one P1 symbol, followed for a part of the frame types by an additional P1 (aP1) symbol and always one or multiple P2 symbols carrying the L1-PRE information.

NGH profile: subset of all configurations allowed by the related part of the present document

NOTE: The present document defines a base profile, a MIMO profile, a hybrid profile and a hybrid MIMO profile.

NGH signal: signal belonging to a particular profile of the present document (NGH base profile, NGH MIMO profile, NGH hybrid profile or NGH hybrid MIMO profile) and consisting of the related NGH frame types, including any FEF parts

NOTE: A composite RF signal may be formed comprising two or more NGH signals, where each NGH signal has the others in its FEF parts.

NGH super-frame: particular number of consecutive NGH frames

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

NGH system: broadcast system defined by the present document whose input is one or more TS, GCS or GSE streams and whose output is an RF signal

NOTE: The NGH system:

- means an entity where one or more PLPs are carried, in a particular way, within a DVB-NGH signal on one or more frequencies;
- is unique within the NGH network and it is identified with an NGH_SYSTEM_ID. Two NGH systems with the same NGH_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).

NGH_SYSTEM_ID: 16-bit field identifies uniquely the NGH system within the DVB network (identified by its NETWORK_ID)

normal symbol: OFDM symbol in an NGH frame which is neither a P1, nor an aP1, nor a P2, nor a frame closing symbol (equivalent to a data symbol that is not a frame closing symbol)

OFDM cell: See "cell" above.

OFDM symbol: time domain representation of all active carriers including the appended guard interval

P1/aP1 signalling: signalling carried by the P1/aP1 symbol(s) and used to identify the basic mode of the NGH frame, the aP1 symbol is present only in a part of the defined frame types

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 NGH signal, its timing, frequency offset and FFT-size.

P2 symbol: pilot symbol located right after P1 (aP1 if present) 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-PRE signalling information and may also carry data.

PLP_ID: 8-bit field identifies uniquely a PLP within the NGH system, identified with the NGH_SYSTEM_ID

NOTE: The same PLP_ID may occur in one or more logical frames of the logical super-frame.

PLP cluster: set of up to 4 PLPs that carry a particular TS input stream or a collection of GS input streams with the same STREAM_ID

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

NOTE: A PLP may carry one or multiple service components or services.

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