



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Digitalna videoradiodifuzija (DVB) - Radiodifuzijski sistem naslednje generacije za dlančnike, specifikacija fizične plasti (DVB-NGH) - 3. del: Hibridni profil

Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB) - Next Generation broadcasting system to Handheld, physical layer specification (DVB-NGH) - Part 3: Hybrid Profile

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ETSI EN 303 105-3 V1.1.1 (2022-03)



**Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB);
Next Generation broadcasting system to Handheld,
physical layer specification (DVB-NGH);
Part 3: Hybrid Profile**

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Foreword

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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 3 of a multi-part deliverable. Full details of the entire series can be found in part 1 [1].

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	24 March 2022
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	30 June 2022
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	31 December 2022
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	31 December 2022

Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "**shall**", "**shall not**", "**should**", "**should not**", "**may**", "**need not**", "**will**", "**will not**", "**can**" and "**cannot**" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the [ETSI Drafting Rules](#) (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

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1 Scope

The present document describes the next generation transmission system for digital hybrid (combination of terrestrial with satellite transmissions) broadcasting to handheld terminals. It specifies the differences of the Hybrid Profile physical layer part to the physical layer part of the Base Profile ETSI EN 303 105-1 [1] from the input streams to the transmitted signals. 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.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at <https://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.

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

- [1] ETSI EN 303 105-1: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Next Generation broadcasting system to Handheld, physical layer specification (DVB-NGH); Part 1: Base Profile".

2.2 Informative 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 not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

Not applicable.

3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in ETSI EN 303 105-1 [1] apply.

3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the symbols given in ETSI EN 303 105-1 [1] apply.

3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in ETSI EN 303 105-1 [1] apply.

4 DVB-NGH hybrid system definition

4.1 System overview and architecture

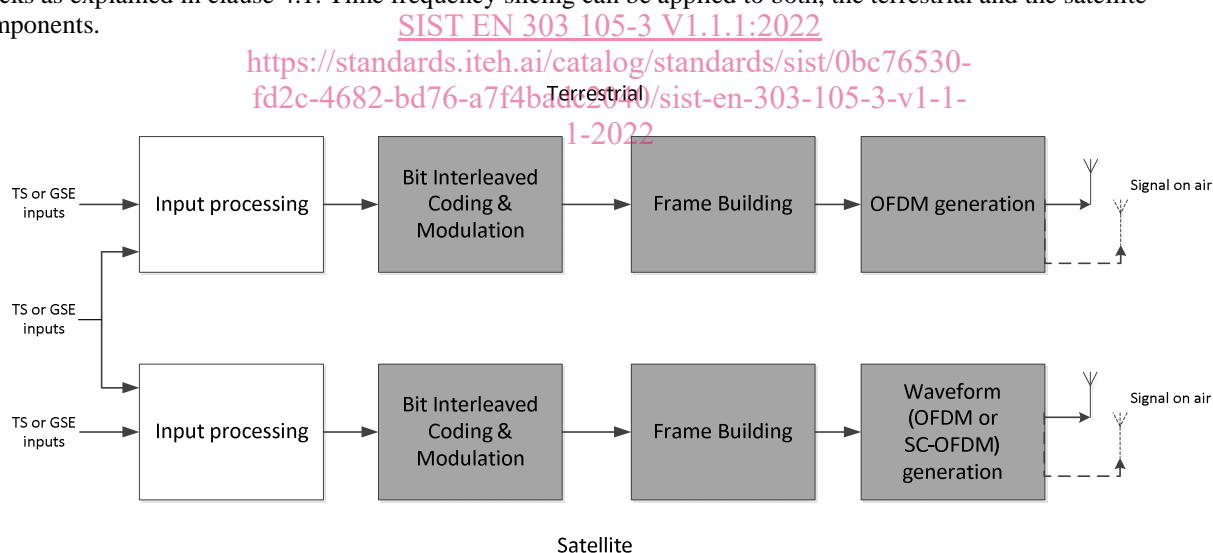
4.1.1 Overview

The Hybrid Profile - reflected by the present document - specifies the hybrid signal format, composed of a component coming from the terrestrial network, and an additional component, coming from the satellite. Hybrid signals according to the NGH profile reflected by the present document include an additional P1 symbol (aP1, see ETSI EN 303 105-1 [1], clause 11.8.3). The satellite component of the Hybrid Profile - reflected by the present document - is defined for channel bandwidths 1, 7, 2 and 5 MHz (these three bandwidths are also covered by the Base Profile [1]).

Hybrid NGH signals can also be Base Profile compliant, in which case they are covered by ETSI EN 303 105-1 [1].

Besides defining the hybrid signals, the Hybrid Profile - reflected by the present document - defines moreover the mechanisms to receive two signals simultaneously (one signal from a terrestrial transmitter and one from the satellite) and to combine their outputs to a single stream.

Figure 1 represents the high level NGH physical layer block diagram of the Hybrid Profile - reflected by the present document. Two chains are present, one for the terrestrial component and the other for the satellite component. Compared to the Base Profile, the terrestrial and satellite chains of the Hybrid Profile - reflected by the present document - present potential functional differences in the BICM, frame building and waveform generation. The system architecture of the satellite component is that of the terrestrial component, with the possibility of replacing the OFDM modulation block by the SC-OFDM modulation block, characterized additionally by the absence of particular functional blocks as explained in clause 4.1. Time frequency slicing can be applied to both, the terrestrial and the satellite components.



NOTE: Blocks differing from the Base Profile are shaded grey.

Figure 1: High level NGH physical layer block diagram of the Hybrid Profile - reflected by the present document

Both SFN and MFN configurations are possible for the Hybrid Profile - reflected by the present document. In the SFN case, when the satellite and terrestrial components share the same frequency, the signal transmitted in the two components shall be exactly the same. The system input(s) to the terrestrial and the satellite path may differ from each other in the MFN case. In the MFN case, the system architecture of the Hybrid Profile of DVB-NGH - reflected by the present document - is composed of two components: the terrestrial component, as specified in ETSI EN 303 105-1 [1], and the satellite component, as represented in figure 1.

MISO in the Hybrid Profile - reflected by the present document - is applicable to OFDM only, to both, the terrestrial and the satellite paths.

Table 1 indicates the allowed parameter settings for the Hybrid Profile - reflected by the present document. According to it, the following hybrid cases can be devised:

- SFN, OFDM: The terrestrial network and the satellite share the same frequency and the same signal is transmitted on the two components. The signal waveform is OFDM and the preambles of both components consist of a P1 plus an aP1 symbol. The OFDM parameter set is applicable to both components, terrestrial and satellite. Alternatively, the Base Profile could be adopted for both components. In that case the P1 part of the preamble of both components consists of a P1 symbol only.
- MFN, OFDM: The satellite signal is transmitted on a different frequency, OFDM is used on both components. The terrestrial component is transmitted according to the Base Profile, the satellite component according to the OFDM settings listed in table 1. The preamble of the terrestrial component consists of a P1 symbol and the preamble of the satellite component consists of a P1 plus an aP1 symbol.
- SFN, SC-OFDM: This case consists of the satellite coverage and of terrestrial gap fillers sharing the same frequency of the satellite signal. The SC-OFDM settings are applicable to both components, terrestrial and satellite. Preambles consist of P1 plus aP1 symbols for the satellite and the terrestrial component.
- MFN, SC-OFDM on the satellite component, OFDM on the terrestrial component: The terrestrial component is configured in line with the Base Profile, the satellite component using the permitted SC-OFDM settings outlined in table 1. The preamble of the terrestrial component consists of a P1 symbol and the one of the satellite component of a P1 plus an aP1 symbol.

Table 1: Allowed parameter settings for the Hybrid Profile - reflected by the present document

Parameters	Hybrid waveform	
	OFDM	SC-OFDM
Bandwidths	1,7 MHz	X
	2,5 MHz	X
	5,0 MHz	X
	6,0 MHz	
	7,0 MHz	
	8,0 MHz	
	10,0 MHz	
	15,0 MHz	
	20,0 MHz	
Constellations	QPSK	X
	16-QAM	X
	64-QAM	
	256-QAM	
FFT sizes	0,5k	
	1k	X
	2k	X
	4k	
	8k	
	16k	