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**Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB);  
Second Generation DVB  
Interactive Satellite System (DVB-RCS2);  
Part 2: Lower Layers for Satellite standard**

**EBU DVB®**

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**Reference**

REN/JTC-DVB-384-2

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# Contents

Intellectual Property Rights .....	11
Foreword.....	11
Modal verbs terminology.....	12
Introduction .....	12
1 Scope .....	14
2 References .....	14
2.1 Normative references .....	14
2.2 Informative references.....	15
3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations.....	16
3.1 Terms.....	16
3.2 Symbols.....	19
3.3 Abbreviations .....	20
4 Two-way Satellite Interactive Satellite System models .....	23
4.0 Introduction .....	23
4.1 Interactive Satellite System Reference Models .....	23
4.2 System Model.....	23
4.3 Dynamic Connectivity.....	23
4.4 Reference Architectures .....	24
4.5 Protocol Stack Model.....	24
4.6 The Lower Layers .....	24
4.6.0 Introduction.....	24
4.6.1 Lower Layer Services .....	25
4.6.2 Lower Layer Interfaces .....	27
5 Forward Link and Regenerative Mesh Downlink.....	29
5.0 Introduction .....	29
5.1 SDU Transport in the Forward Link.....	29
5.1.0 Introduction.....	29
5.1.1 SDU Transport in GSE PDUs.....	30
5.1.1.0 Introduction.....	30
5.1.1.1 Implicit Integrity Protection of SDU (optional) .....	30
5.1.1.2 Explicit Integrity Protection of SDU.....	30
5.1.1.3 Maximum Transfer Unit for an SDU in the Forward Link .....	30
5.1.2 SDU Transport in TS Packets (optional) .....	30
5.2 Addressing in the forward link .....	31
5.2.0 Introduction.....	31
5.2.1 Addressing of L2S .....	31
5.2.2 Addressing the Unicast Higher Layer Traffic .....	31
5.2.2.0 Introduction.....	31
5.2.2.1 Addressing Unicast Sent with GSE.....	31
5.2.2.2 Addressing Unicast Sent over a TS Packet stream (optional) .....	31
5.2.3 Addressing the Multicast Higher Layer Traffic .....	32
5.2.3.0 Introduction.....	32
5.2.3.1 Addressing Multicast over GSE.....	32
5.2.3.2 Addressing Multicast over TS Packet stream.....	32
5.3 Layer 2 FEC (optional).....	32
5.3.0 Introduction.....	32
5.3.1 LL-FEC Frame.....	33
5.3.1.0 Introduction .....	33
5.3.1.1 Filling of Application Data Table .....	33
5.3.1.2 Generation of the FEC Data Table.....	34
5.3.1.2.0 Introduction .....	34
5.3.1.2.1 Reed-Solomon Code.....	34
5.3.1.2.2 Raptor Code.....	35

5.3.2	Carriage of LL-FEC Frames .....	35
5.3.2.0	Introduction .....	35
5.3.2.1	Carriage of Application Data .....	36
5.3.2.1.0	Introduction .....	36
5.3.2.1.1	GSE-FEC application data optional header extension .....	36
5.3.2.1.2	NLOS Adaptation optional header extension .....	37
5.3.2.2	Carriage of Parity Data .....	38
5.3.2.3	Real-Time Parameters .....	40
5.4	DVB-S2(X) Physical Layer .....	40
5.4.0	Introduction .....	40
5.4.1	DVB-S2 CCM operation .....	41
5.4.2	DVB-S2 and DVB-S2X ACM operation .....	41
5.4.2.1	ACM TDM carrying TS packets (optional) .....	41
5.4.2.2	Single stream ACM TDM carrying GSE PDU .....	41
5.4.2.3	Multi-stream ACM TDM carrying GSE PDU (optional) .....	41
5.4.2.4	Transmission mode usage .....	41
5.4.2.5	PL frame usage .....	42
5.4.2.6	SYNC Byte Usage .....	42
5.4.3	FL Modulation and Coding .....	42
5.4.4	Symbol Scrambling .....	42
5.4.4.0	Introduction .....	42
5.4.4.1	Broadcast Type Symbol Scrambling .....	42
5.4.4.2	Custom Type Symbol Scrambling (optional) .....	42
5.4.5	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (optional) .....	42
6	Forward Link L2S .....	43
6.0	Introduction .....	43
6.1	Protocol Stack .....	43
6.2	Forward Link L2S Components .....	43
6.2.0	Introduction .....	43
6.2.1	Network Clock Reference Indication .....	44
6.2.1.0	Introduction .....	44
6.2.1.1	NCR in Continuous GS .....	44
6.2.1.2	NCR in TS Packet Stream (optional) .....	45
6.2.2	Broadcast Tables .....	45
6.2.2.0	Introduction .....	45
6.2.2.1	Network Information Table (NIT) .....	45
6.2.2.2	RCS Map Table (RMT) .....	46
6.2.2.3	Superframe Composition Table (SCT) .....	46
6.2.2.4	Frame Composition Table version 2 (FCT2) .....	46
6.2.2.5	Broadcast Configuration Table (BCT) .....	46
6.2.2.6	Satellite Position Table (SPT) .....	46
6.2.2.7	Correction Message Table (CMT) .....	47
6.2.2.8	Terminal Burst Time Plan Table version 2 (TBTP2) .....	47
6.2.2.9	Multicast Mapping Table version 2 (MMT2) .....	47
6.2.2.10	Transmission Mode Support Table version 2 (TMST2) .....	47
6.2.2.11	Fast Access Table (FAT) .....	47
6.2.2.12	Supplementary Tables (optional) .....	47
6.2.3	Terminal Information Message (TIM) .....	48
6.3	Refresh and Update Intervals .....	48
6.4	Syntax and Coding of FL Signals for L2S .....	48
6.4.0	Introduction .....	48
6.4.1	Table and Message Identification and Placement .....	48
6.4.2	The NCR Packet .....	50
6.4.3	Transport of Configuration Tables and Messages .....	50
6.4.3.1	Transport in Continuous Generic Stream .....	50
6.4.3.1.0	Introduction .....	50
6.4.3.1.1	Un-addressed Lower Layer Signalling Transport in GSE Packets .....	51
6.4.3.1.2	Addressed Lower Layer Signalling Transport in GSE Packets .....	51
6.4.3.2	Transport in TS Packets (optional) .....	51
6.4.3.2.0	Introduction .....	51
6.4.3.2.1	Un-addressed Transport in TS Packets (optional) .....	52

6.4.3.2.2	Addressed Lower Layer Signal Transport in TS Packet Stream (optional).....	53
6.4.4	The SCT Content .....	55
6.4.5	The FCT2 Content .....	56
6.4.6	The BCT Content.....	58
6.4.6.0	Introduction .....	58
6.4.6.1	Format Data Block for LM Burst .....	59
6.4.6.2	Format Data Block for CPM Burst .....	61
6.4.6.3	Format Data Block for Continuous Transmission.....	63
6.4.6.4	Format Data Block for Spread-Spectrum LM Burst .....	65
6.4.7	The SPT Content.....	68
6.4.8	The CMT Content.....	68
6.4.9	The TBTP2 Content.....	69
6.4.10	The NIT Content.....	72
6.4.11	The RMT Content.....	73
6.4.12	The MMT2 Content .....	74
6.4.13	The TMST2 Content.....	75
6.4.14	The TIM Content .....	76
6.4.15	The Fast Access Table Content (optional).....	78
6.4.16	Supplementary SI Tables Content (optional).....	78
6.4.17	The Descriptors.....	78
6.4.17.0	Introduction .....	78
6.4.17.1	Correction Message Descriptor .....	78
6.4.17.2	Control Assign Descriptor.....	80
6.4.17.3	Echo Value Descriptor .....	80
6.4.17.4	Linkage Descriptor.....	81
6.4.17.5	Satellite Return Link Descriptor .....	82
6.4.17.6	Satellite Forward Link Descriptor.....	83
6.4.17.7	Logon Contention Descriptor.....	86
6.4.17.8	Correction Control Descriptor.....	87
6.4.17.9	Mobility Control Descriptor.....	87
6.4.17.10	Correction Message Extension Descriptor .....	88
6.4.17.11	Void.....	89
6.4.17.12	Implementation Type Descriptor (optional).....	89
6.4.17.13	LL FEC Identifier Descriptor (optional) .....	91
6.4.17.14	Frame Payload Format Descriptor .....	93
6.4.17.15	Pointing Alignment Support Descriptor.....	94
6.4.17.16	Forward Link Streams Descriptor (optional) .....	96
6.4.17.17	Lower Layer Service Descriptor .....	97
6.4.17.18	Logon Response Descriptor.....	99
6.4.17.19	DHCP Option Descriptor .....	101
6.4.17.20	TRANSEC Message Descriptor.....	101
6.4.17.21	Transmission Offset Descriptor .....	102
6.4.17.22	RCS Content Descriptor (optional).....	103
6.4.17.23	Logon Security Descriptor (optional) .....	104
6.4.17.24	Random Access Load Control Descriptor.....	104
6.4.17.25	CLI Instruction Descriptor (optional) .....	105
6.4.17.26	Random Access Traffic Method Descriptor (optional).....	106
6.4.17.27	Network Layer Info descriptor.....	107
6.4.17.28	Higher Layers Initialization descriptor.....	107
6.4.17.29	Lowest Software Version descriptor .....	108
6.4.17.30	Mesh System descriptor (optional) .....	109
6.4.17.31	Extension Protocol descriptor (optional).....	110
6.4.17.32	Continuous Carrier Control Descriptor (optional) .....	111
6.5	Transmission of Forward Link L2S Data Structures .....	112
7	Return Link and Mesh Uplink.....	113
7.0	Introduction .....	113
7.1	Return Link Logical Link Control.....	114
7.1.0	Introduction.....	114
7.1.1	SDU Transport in the Return Link.....	114
7.1.2	Maximum Transfer Unit for an SDU in the Return Link.....	115
7.2	Return Link Medium Access Control.....	115

7.2.0	Introduction.....	115
7.2.1	The Addressed Link PDU (ALPDU).....	115
7.2.1.0	Introduction.....	115
7.2.1.1	Addressed Link PDU Format and Syntax .....	115
7.2.1.1.0	Introduction .....	115
7.2.1.1.1	compressed_protocol_type Field.....	116
7.2.1.1.2	protocol_type Field.....	117
7.2.1.1.3	alpdu_label_byte Field (optional).....	118
7.2.1.1.4	sdu_byte Field.....	118
7.2.1.1.5	fragmenting_alpdu.....	118
7.2.1.1.6	sequence_number Field.....	118
7.2.1.1.7	alpdu_crc Field (optional).....	118
7.2.1.2	The ALPDU Label .....	118
7.2.1.3	Identifying the Transmission Resources for the ALPDU.....	119
7.2.1.4	Mapping the ALPDU to Available Payload.....	119
7.2.1.4.0	Introduction .....	119
7.2.1.4.1	Forwarding the ALPDU in One Payload-adapted PDU .....	119
7.2.1.4.2	Forwarding the ALPDU Using Several Payload-adapted PDUs .....	119
7.2.1.4.3	Integrity Protection of a Fragmented ALPDU.....	119
7.2.1.4.4	Multiplexing Payload-adapted PDUs used for Different ALPDUs .....	119
7.2.2	The Payload-adapted PDU (PPDU).....	120
7.2.2.0	Introduction.....	120
7.2.2.1	start_indicator and end_indicator Fields .....	121
7.2.2.2	ppdu_length Field .....	121
7.2.2.3	fragment_id Field .....	122
7.2.2.4	alpdu_label_type Field .....	122
7.2.2.5	protocol_type_suppressed Field .....	122
7.2.2.6	ppdu_label_byte Field (optional).....	122
7.2.2.7	use_alpdu_crc Field .....	122
7.2.2.8	total_length Field.....	123
7.2.2.9	alpdu_byte Field.....	123
7.2.2.10	The PPDU Label (optional).....	123
7.2.3	The Frame PDU .....	123
7.2.3.1	Context Differentiation of the Frame PDU .....	123
7.2.3.2	The Frame PDU Format and Syntax.....	124
7.2.3.3	The Payload Label.....	125
7.2.4	Lower Layer Addressing by the RCST.....	126
7.2.4.0	Introduction.....	126
7.2.4.1	Addresses used for Lower Layer Signalling towards NCC.....	126
7.2.4.2	Lower Layer Addressing of SDUs.....	126
7.2.4.2.0	Introduction .....	126
7.2.4.2.1	Transparent Star.....	126
7.2.4.2.2	Transparent Mesh .....	127
7.2.4.2.3	Regenerative Mesh .....	128
7.2.4.3	Virtual Network Addressing .....	128
7.2.5	Random Access .....	128
7.2.5.0	Introduction.....	128
7.2.5.1	Channels for Random Access .....	128
7.2.5.1.1	Timeslots for Random Access Logon.....	128
7.2.5.1.2	Timeslots for Random Access Control (optional).....	128
7.2.5.1.3	Timeslots for Random Access User Traffic (optional).....	128
7.2.5.2	Random Access Methods.....	129
7.2.5.2.0	Introduction .....	129
7.2.5.2.1	Slotted Aloha.....	129
7.2.5.2.2	CRDSA (optional).....	129
7.2.5.3	Resources for contention.....	133
7.2.6	Dedicated access.....	133
7.2.6.0	Introduction.....	133
7.2.6.1	Channels for Dedicated access.....	133
7.2.6.1.1	Timeslots Dedicated to an RCST and for Logon Burst .....	133
7.2.6.1.2	Timeslots Dedicated to an RCST and for Control Burst .....	133

7.2.6.1.3	Timeslots Dedicated to an RCST and for Traffic/Control Content .....	133
7.2.6.1.4	Timeslots Dedicated to an RCST and for Traffic Content .....	134
7.2.6.1.5	Carrier Dedicated to an RCST and for Traffic/Control Content.....	134
7.2.6.2	Unsolicited Resources for Dedicated access .....	134
7.2.6.3	Solicitation for Resources for Dedicated access .....	134
7.2.6.3.0	Introduction .....	134
7.2.6.3.1	Volume Based Dynamic Capacity.....	135
7.2.6.3.2	Rate Based Dynamic Capacity (RBDC).....	135
7.2.6.3.3	Requests per request class .....	136
7.2.6.3.4	Limitation of the Requested Level of Resources.....	136
7.2.6.3.5	Carrier for Continuous Transmission (Option).....	136
7.2.7	Burst Time Plan Distribution.....	136
7.2.8	Assignment of a Carrier for Continuous Transmission (Option).....	137
7.3	Transmission Bursts .....	137
7.3.1	Transmission Burst Content Type .....	137
7.3.2	Burst Waveform.....	137
7.3.3	Energy Dispersal.....	138
7.3.4	Payload CRC .....	138
7.3.5	Coding and Interleaving.....	139
7.3.5.0	Introduction .....	139
7.3.5.1	The Turbo FEC Encoder for Linear Modulation.....	139
7.3.5.1.0	Introduction .....	139
7.3.5.1.1	Turbo Code Permutation .....	140
7.3.5.1.2	Circulation of Initial State .....	141
7.3.5.1.3	Rates and Puncturing Map.....	141
7.3.5.2	Convolutional Encoder for CPM.....	142
7.3.5.2.0	Introduction .....	142
7.3.5.2.1	The FEC Encoder for CPM .....	143
7.3.5.2.2	Trellis Termination .....	144
7.3.5.2.3	The Bit-interleaver for CPM.....	144
7.3.6	Inclusion of Known Symbols.....	146
7.3.6.0	Introduction.....	146
7.3.6.1	Burst Construction for TC-LM and SS-TC-LM.....	146
7.3.6.2	Burst Construction for CC-CPM.....	147
7.3.7	Modulation.....	147
7.3.7.0	Introduction.....	147
7.3.7.1	Linear Modulation of Burst.....	147
7.3.7.1.0	Introduction .....	147
7.3.7.1.1	Baseband Shape and Group Delay .....	147
7.3.7.1.2	Preamble and Post-amble Symbols .....	148
7.3.7.1.3	Pilot Block Symbols .....	148
7.3.7.1.4	Payload Symbols .....	148
7.3.7.1.5	Direct-Sequence Spreading .....	152
7.3.7.2	Continuous Phase Modulation of Burst.....	152
7.3.7.2.0	Introduction .....	152
7.3.7.2.1	Continuous Phase Modulation Signal and Pulse Shaping .....	152
7.3.7.2.2	Continuous Phase Modulation Bit to Symbol Mapping .....	153
7.3.7.2.3	Phase Trellis Termination.....	154
7.3.8	Burst Transmission Power Envelope .....	155
7.3.9	Transmission Burst Timing .....	156
7.3.9.0	Introduction.....	156
7.3.9.1	Burst Transmission Start Accuracy.....	157
7.3.9.2	Symbol Clock Accuracy .....	157
7.3.9.3	Carrier Frequency Accuracy .....	157
7.4	Void.....	157
7.5	The Return Link Structure (MF-TDMA) .....	158
7.5.0	Introduction.....	158
7.5.1	Segmentation of the Return Link Resources.....	158
7.5.1.0	Introduction.....	158
7.5.1.1	Superframe .....	158
7.5.1.2	Superframe Sequence.....	159
7.5.1.3	Frame .....	159

7.5.1.4	Timeslot .....	161
7.5.2	Guard time .....	161
7.5.3	The Dynamic MF-TDMA Transmission Channel .....	161
7.5.4	The Frequency Range of the Dynamic Transmission Channel .....	163
7.6	Return Link Continuous Carrier (Option) .....	163
8	Return Link L2S .....	165
8.0	Introduction .....	165
8.1	Transport of the Logon PDU .....	165
8.2	Transport of the Control PDU .....	166
8.2.1	Transport of Control PDU in Control Burst .....	166
8.2.2	Transport of Control PDU multiplexed with higher layer PDUs .....	166
8.3	Syntax and Coding of RL Signals for L2S .....	166
8.3.0	Introduction .....	166
8.3.1	Logon PDU content .....	166
8.3.2	Control PDU Content .....	170
8.3.3	CSC Burst Issued by RCST .....	180
8.3.4	Transmission of Return Link L2S Data Structures .....	181
9	M&C Functions Supported by L2S .....	181
9.0	Introduction .....	181
9.1	Connecting the Forward Link .....	181
9.1.0	Introduction .....	181
9.1.1	Acquisition of the Forward Link Signalling .....	182
9.1.2	Acquisition of Multiple Forward Link Streams (optional) .....	183
9.1.3	Acquisition of Multiple Forward Link TDMs (optional) .....	183
9.2	Connecting the Return Link .....	183
9.2.0	Introduction .....	183
9.2.1	Return Link States and State Transitions .....	183
9.2.2	Initialize for Logon Procedure .....	187
9.2.3	Lower Layer Logon Procedure .....	188
9.2.3.0	Introduction .....	188
9.2.3.1	Basic Logon Procedure .....	188
9.2.3.2	Logon via Dynamically Allocated Logon Timeslots .....	190
9.2.3.3	Logon with Support for Large Timing Uncertainty .....	190
9.2.4	Acquiring the Superframe Sequence for Operation .....	191
9.2.5	TDMA Synchronization Procedure .....	191
9.2.6	Synchronization Monitoring Process .....	192
9.2.7	Logoff Procedures .....	193
9.2.8	Control of Continuous Carrier Transmission .....	193
9.3	Protocol Type Support .....	195
9.4	Interactive Network Entry .....	195
9.4.0	Introduction .....	195
9.4.1	Entry Type Indication .....	196
9.4.2	Alignment Status .....	196
9.4.3	Subscription Status .....	196
9.4.4	Higher Layers Initialization Status .....	196
9.4.5	Commissioning Status .....	197
9.4.6	Lower Layer Capabilities .....	197
9.4.7	Higher Layer Capabilities .....	197
9.4.8	Providing the unicast MAC Addresses for the Higher Layers .....	197
9.4.9	Lower Layer Service Assignment .....	197
9.4.10	Initialization of the Higher Layers .....	198
9.4.11	Initialization for Mesh Communication .....	198
9.5	Return Link Timeslot Grid Control .....	199
9.6	Timeslot Access Method Control .....	199
9.7	Random Access Load Control .....	199
9.7.1	Contention Control for Logon Timeslots .....	199
9.7.1.1	Stationary RA Load Control for Logon .....	199
9.7.1.2	Dynamic RA Load Control for Logon .....	200
9.7.2	Contention Control for Control Timeslots (optional) .....	200
9.7.2.0	Introduction .....	200



9.7.2.1	Stationary RA Load Control for Control Signals .....	200
9.7.3	Contention Control for Traffic Timeslots .....	200
9.7.3.0	Introduction .....	200
9.7.3.1	Stationary RA Load Control for Traffic .....	200
9.7.3.2	Dynamic RA Load Control for Traffic .....	201
9.8	Forward Link Feeder MODCOD Control .....	202
9.9	Control of RCST Transmission Characteristics .....	202
9.9.1	EIRP Control .....	202
9.9.2	Transmission Duration Control .....	203
9.9.3	Symbol Rate Control .....	203
9.9.4	Return Link MODCOD Control .....	203
9.9.5	Waveform Configuration Control .....	204
9.9.5.0	Introduction .....	204
9.9.5.1	Configuring the Waveform for TC-LM .....	204
9.9.5.2	Configuring the Waveform for CC-CPM .....	205
9.9.5.3	Configuring the waveform for CRDSA TC-LM (optional) .....	205
9.9.5.4	Configuring the waveform for SS-TC-LM (optional) .....	205
9.9.5.5	Configuring the waveform for the Continuous Carrier (optional) .....	206
9.9.6	Contention Diversity Transmission Control (optional) .....	207
9.10	Frame Payload Format Control .....	207
9.10.0	Introduction .....	207
9.10.1	Payload Content Type Control .....	208
9.10.2	Frame Payload Format Differentiation .....	208
9.10.3	Frame Payload Format Control .....	209
9.10.4	ALPDU Label Format Control .....	209
9.10.5	SDU Protocol Type Field Control .....	209
9.10.6	Essential Traffic Payload Structures .....	209
9.10.6.0	Introduction .....	209
9.10.6.1	Transparent Star .....	210
9.10.6.2	Transparent Mesh .....	210
9.10.6.3	Regenerative Mesh .....	210
9.10.6.4	Transparent Star Continuous Transmission .....	210
9.11	Return Link Status Supervision .....	211
9.12	Remote Control of the RCST .....	211
9.12.0	Introduction .....	211
9.12.1	Log Off .....	211
9.12.2	Hold Transmission .....	211
9.12.3	Wakeup .....	211
9.12.4	Remote Echo .....	211
9.12.5	SNMP Set to Remote (optional) .....	211
9.12.6	CLI Instruction to Remote (optional) .....	212
9.12.7	Network Failure and Recovery .....	212
9.12.8	Rain Fade Indications .....	212
9.13	Control of the MTU .....	212
9.14	Pointing Alignment Support .....	212
9.15	M&C of the CC operation (Option) .....	213
10	Mobile Terminal Operation (optional) .....	214
10.0	Introduction .....	214
10.1	Mobility Management .....	214
10.1.0	Introduction .....	214
10.1.1	Beam Handover .....	214
10.1.2	Satellite/Gateway Handover .....	216
10.2	Interference Avoidance .....	216
10.2.0	Introduction .....	216
10.2.1	Off-Axis EIRP Emission Density .....	217
10.2.2	Power Flux Density at the Surface of the Earth .....	217
10.2.3	Fault Conditions .....	217
11	Security .....	217
<b>Annex A (normative):</b>	<b>Reference waveforms .....</b>	<b>218</b>

<b>Annex B (normative):</b>	<b>Interleaver Permutations for CC-CPM.....</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>Annex C (normative):</b>	<b>CPM Phase response samples.....</b>	<b>247</b>
<b>Annex D (informative):</b>	<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>249</b>
History .....		250

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# 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.

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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 standardization, interoperability and future proof specifications.

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part deliverable covering the DVB Interactive Satellite System specification as identified below:

- ETSI TS 101 545-1: "Overview and System Level specification";
- ETSI EN 301 545-2: "Lower Layers for Satellite standard";**
- ETSI TS 101 545-3: "Higher Layers Satellite Specification";
- ETSI TR 101 545-4: "Guidelines for Implementation and Use of ETSI EN 301 545-2";
- ETSI TR 101 545-5: "Guidelines for the Implementation and Use of ETSI TS 101 545-3".

<b>National transposition dates</b>	
Date of adoption of this EN:	23 July 2020
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Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	30 April 2021
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	30 April 2021

## 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).

"must" and "must not" are **NOT** allowed in ETSI deliverables except when used in direct citation.

## Introduction

The present document is a specification of the lower layers and the lower layer embedded signalling for the management and control system, for two way interactive satellite networks specified by ETSI TS 101 545-3 [i.16]. It represents a new generation of ETSI EN 301 790 [1]. The following amendments have been made relative to ETSI EN 301 790 [1]:

- The modulation schemes are CPM, 8PSK and 16QAM, in addition to QPSK.
- The FEC for QPSK, 8PSK and 16QAM is a 16-state turbo code, commonly called Turbo-phi.
- The FEC for CPM is Convolutional Coding.
- The waveform characteristics are configurable to allow adaptation to different applications.
- A set of normative reference waveforms are specified, to support interoperability.
- The MF-TDMA burst constructions for the reference waveforms are differentiated with respect to the operating point, by balanced use of preamble, postamble and pilots so that the decoder synchronization sensitivity threshold corresponds with the payload decoding sensitivity threshold.
- The forward link packet encapsulation uses GSE as specified in ETSI TS 102 606 [8] with strengthened integrity control to comply with the recommendations for internet subnet-working as found in IETF RFC 3819 [9]. Alternative encapsulation over a TS Packet stream is supported for migration.
- The return link packet encapsulation is an adaptation of the generic stream encapsulation (ETSI TS 102 606 [8]), where the IP packets are fragmented just in time so that the fragments fit exactly into the remaining free space of varying size available in the transmission frame payloads of different size, without using an intermediate fixed frame size streaming layer like ATM and MPEG TS. This new encapsulation protocol for the return link was named RLE (Return Link Encapsulation).
- The link transport specification is generalized to suit a multitude of protocols, not only IP. This applies to the forward link as well as the return link and to the design of the RLE protocol. The support of transport of other protocols than IP is however considered implementation dependent.
- Support for random access user traffic is included.
- The framing structure of the return link is simplified.

- The payload size can be adapted by selecting a suitably sized burst. Bursts are a low number of multiples of a unit timeslot, and bursts of different size can be fitted to the unit grid by concatenating unit timeslots to larger timeslots that can hold larger bursts. This concatenation may be done just in time.
- The modulation and coding to be used in a timeslot can be selected independently, allowing per timeslot ACM for more granular and more flexible link adaptation. The adaptation for a timeslot may be done just in time.
- Power headroom reporting is included. The power control system supports an optional control mode aiming for constant power spectrum density over carriers of different BW as an alternative to control the EIRP.

The present document allows substantial configuration flexibility in that the burst constructions and FEC can be adapted to some extent to the operating environment of the RCST. In order to guide in implementation and interoperability a set of reference burst configurations are specified, and the essential configuration space for such configuration is also indicated.

Clause 2 provides the references. Clause 3 provides the definitions of terms, explains symbols and expands abbreviations. Clause 4 provides further guiding in the reading of the present document through the introduction of reference models. Clause 5 specifies the forward link. Clause 6 specifies the syntax and coding of the lower layer signalling system components used in the forward link. Clause 7 specifies the return link. Clause 8 specifies the syntax and coding of the lower layer signalling system components used in the return link. Clause 9 specifies the management and control functions supported via the network internal L2S system. Clause 10 is reserved for future specification of the operation of mobile terminals. Clause 11 addresses security. Annex A provides the normative reference burst constructions. Annex B provides the CC-CPM interleaver permutations in tabular form. Annex C provides the CPM pulse shape specification in tabular form. Annex D provides the bibliography list.

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