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Part 1: MPEG media transport (MMT)

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Partie 1: Transport des médias MPEG

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iso.org/directives<

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 23008-1:2017), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO/IEC 23008-1:2017/Amd 1:2017.

The main changes are as follows:

- addition of signalling message for layout configuration;
- addition of signalling messages related to delivery over mobile networks;
- addition of signalling messages to support multipath delivery;
- addition of procedcure for session setup and control;
- addition of procedcure for using WebSockets.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 23008 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iso.org/members.html and www.iso.org/members.html and

Introduction

This document specifies the MPEG media transport (MMT) technologies for the transport and delivery of coded media data for multimedia services over heterogeneous packet-switched networks including internet protocol (IP) networks and digital broadcasting networks. In this document, "coded media data" includes both timed audiovisual media data and non-timed data.

MMT is designed under the assumption that the coded media data will be delivered over a packetswitched delivery network. Several characteristics of such delivery environment, such as non-constant end-to-end delay of each packet from the sending entity to the receiving entity, have been taken into consideration.

For efficient and effective delivery and consumption of coded media data over packet-switched delivery networks, this document provides the following elements:

- the logical model to construct contents composed of components from various sources, for example, components of mash-up applications;
- the formats to convey information about the coded media data, to enable delivery layer processing, such as packetization;
- the packetization method and the structure of the packet to deliver media content over packetswitched networks supporting media and coding independent hybrid delivery over multiple channels;
- the format of the signalling messages to manage delivery and consumption of media content.

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Information technology — High efficiency coding and media delivery in heterogeneous environments —

Part 1:

MPEG media transport (MMT)

1 Scope

This document specifies MPEG media transport (MMT) technologies, which include a single encapsulation format, delivery protocols and signalling messages for transport and delivery of multimedia data over heterogeneous packet-switched networks for multimedia services. Types of packet-switched networks supported by this document include bidirectional networks such as Internet Protocol (IP) networks and unidirectional networks such as digital broadcast networks (which may or may not use the IP).

The technologies specified by this document belong to one of three functional areas of MMT: media processing unit (MPU) format, signalling messages and delivery protocol.

The MPU format specifies the "mpuf" branded ISO-based media file format (ISOBMFF) encapsulating both timed and non-timed media contents. The MPU format is a self-contained ISOBMFF structure enabling independent consumption of media data, which hides codec-specific details from the delivery function.

The signalling functional area specifies the formats of signalling messages carrying information for managing media content delivery and consumption, e.g. specific media locations and delivery configuration of media contents. I/catalog/standards/sist/5/815a09-4c58-421b-b6a1-

The delivery functional area specifies the payload formats that are independent of media and codec types, which allow fragmentation and aggregation of contents encapsulated as specified by this document for delivery using packet-switched oriented transport protocols. The delivery functional area also provides an application layer transport protocol that allows for advanced delivery of media contents.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 14496-12:2022, Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects — Part 12: ISO base media file format

ISO/IEC 23000-19, Information technology — Multimedia application format (MPEG-A) — Part 19: Common media application format (CMAF) for segmented media

IETF RFC 3986, Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax, January 2005

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electroped ia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1.1

access unit

AU

smallest media data entity to which timing information can be attributed

3.1.2

asset

any multimedia data entity that is associated with a unique identifier and that is used for building a multimedia presentation

3.1.3

dependent asset

asset (3.1.2) for which one or more other assets are necessary for decoding of the contained media content

3.1.4

encoding symbol

unit of data generated by the encoding process

3.1.5

encoding symbol block 1611 STANDARD PR

set of encoding symbols (3.1.4)

3.1.6

FEC code

algorithm for encoding data such that the encoded data flow is resilient to data loss

3.1.7

FEC encoded flow c8ad21006499/iso-iec-23008-1-2

logical set of flows that consists of an *FEC source flow* (3.1.11) and one or more associated *FEC repair flows* (3.1.9)

3.1.8

FEC payload ID

identifier that identifies the contents of an MMTP packet (3.1.20) with respect to the MMT FEC scheme (3.1.16)

3.1.9

FEC repair flow

data flow carrying repair symbols to protect an FEC source flow (3.1.11)

3.1.10

FEC repair packet

MMTP packet (3.1.20) along with repair FEC payload identifier (3.1.27) to deliver one or more repair symbols (3.1.29) of a repair symbol block (3.1.30)

3.1.11

FEC source flow

flow of MMTP packets (3.1.20) protected by an MMT FEC scheme (3.1.16)

3.1.12

FEC source packet

MMTP packet (3.1.20) protected by an FEC encoding

3.1.13

media fragment unit

MFU

fragment of a media processing unit (3.1.14)

3.1.14

media processing unit

MPU

generic container for independently decodable timed (3.1.35) or non-timed data (3.1.25) that is media codec agnostic

3.1.15

MMT entity

software and/or hardware implementation that is compliant to a profile of MMT

3.1.16

MMT FEC scheme

forward error correction procedure that defines the additional protocol aspects required to use an FEC scheme in MMT $\,$

3.1.17

MMT protocol

MMTP

application layer transport protocol for delivering MMTP payload (3.1.22) over IP networks

3.1.18

MMT receiving entity

MMT entity (3.1.15) that receives and consumes media data

3.1.19

MMT sending entity

MMT entity (3.1.15) that sends media data to one or more MMT receiving entities (3.1.18)

3.1.20

MMTP packet

formatted unit of the media data to be delivered using the MMT protocol (3.1.17)

3.1.21

MMTP packet flow

sequence of MMTP packets (3.1.20) with same MMT sending entity (3.1.19) and MMT receiving entity (3.1.18)

3.1.22

MMTP payload

formatted unit of media data to carry *Packages* (3.1.26) and/or signalling messages using either the *MMT protocol* (3.1.17) or an Internet application layer transport protocols (e.g. RTP).

3.1.23

MMTP session

single MMTP transport flow (3.1.24) that is used for certain period of time

3.1.24

MMTP transport flow

series of *MMTP packet flow* (3.1.21) delivered to the same destination

3.1.25

non-timed data

media data that do not have inherent timeline for the decoding and/or presenting of its media content

3.1.26

package

logical collection of media data, delivered using MMT

3.1.27

repair FEC payload ID

FEC payload ID (3.1.8) for repair packets

3.1.28

repair packet block

segmented set of FEC repair flow (3.1.9) which can be used to recover lost source packets

3.1.29

repair symbol

encoding symbol that contains redundancy information for error correction

3.1.30

repair symbol block

set of repair symbols (3.1.29) which can be used to recover lost source symbols (3.1.33)

3.1.31

source FEC payload ID

FEC payload ID (3.1.8) for source packets

3.1.32

source packet block Tab CTANDADD DDFV

segmented set of FEC source flow (3.1.11) that is to be protected as a single block

3.1.33

source symbol

unit of data to be encoded by an FEC encoding process

3.1.34

source symbol block

set of source symbols (3.1.33) generated from a single source packet block (3.1.32)

3.1.35

timed data

data that has inherent timeline information for the decoding and/or presentation of its media contents

3.1.36

asset delivery characteristics

ADC

description about required quality of service (QoS) for delivery of assets (3.1.2)

Note 1 to entry: ADC is represented by the parameters agnostic to a specific delivery environment.

3.1.37

network abstraction for media

parameter that is used for an interface between media application layer and underlying network layer

3.2 Abbreviated terms

ADC asset delivery characteristics

AL-FEC application layer forward error correction

ARQ automatic repeat request

AU access unit

AVC advanced video coding

CLI cross layer interface

CRI clock relation information

DCI device capability information

EVC essential video coding

GFD generic file delivery

HRBM hypothetical receiver buffer model

HTTP hypertext transfer protocol

ISOBMFF ISO base media file format

LA-FEC layer aware forward error correction

LR license revocation

LS license signalling

MPI media presentation information

MC measurement configuration ARD PREVIEW

MFU media fragment unit mards.iteh.ai

MMT MPEG media transport

ISO/IEC 23008-1:202

MMTP http://mmt.protocol.teh.ai/eatalog/standards/sist/578f5a09-4c58-421b-b6a1-

MP MMT package C8ad2100649

MPU media processing unit

MTU maximum transmission unit

MVC multi-view video coding

NAM network abstraction for media

NTP network time protocol

PA package access

PID packet identifier

PTP precision time protocol

RAP random access point

RTP real-time protocol

SDP session description protocol

SI security information

SSWR security software request

SVC scalable video coding

TCP transmission control protocol

TS transport stream

UDP user datagram protocol

URI uniform resource identifier

URL uniform resource locator

URN uniform resource name

UUID universally unique identifier

UTC coordinated universal time

XML extensible mark-up language

4 Conventions

The following convention applies in this document.

The Big Endian number representation scheme is used.

5 Overview

This document defines a set of tools to enable advanced media transport and delivery services. The tools spread over three different functional areas: media processing unit (MPU) format, delivery and signalling. Even though the tools are designed to be efficiently used together, they may also be used independently regardless of the use of tools from the other functional areas.

The media processing unit (MPU) functional area defines the logical structure of media content, the Package and the format of the data units to be processed by an MMT entity and their instantiation with the ISO base media file format as specified in ISO/IEC 14496-12. The Package specifies the components comprising the media content and the relationship among them to provide necessary information for advanced delivery. The format of data units in this document is defined to encapsulate the encoded media data for either storage or delivery and to allow for easy conversion between data to be stored and data to be delivered (see Clause 7).

The delivery functional area defines an application layer transport protocol and a payload format. The application layer transport protocol defined in this document provides enhanced features for delivery of multimedia data when compared with conventional application layer transport protocols, e.g. multiplexing and support of mixed use of streaming and download delivery in a single packet flow (see 9.2). The payload format is defined to enable the carriage of encoded media data which is agnostic to media types and encoding methods (see 9.3).

The signalling functional area defines formats of signalling messages to manage delivery and consumption of media data. Signalling messages for consumption management are used to signal the structure of the Package (see 10.3) and signalling messages for delivery management are used to signal the structure of the payload format and protocol configuration (see 10.4).

A multimedia service may use any subset of the tools defined in this document according to its specific needs. Furthermore, interfaces between protocols and standards defined by this specification and those defined in other specifications can also be defined and used. Figure 1 illustrates the different functions and their relationships to existing protocols and standards.

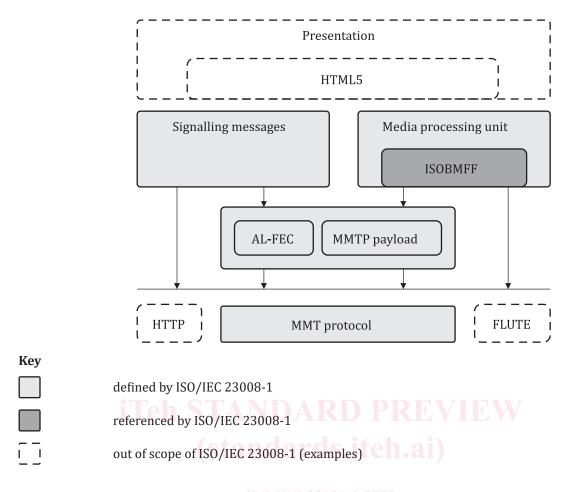


Figure 1 — MMT functional areas, tools and interfaces

<u>Figure 2</u> depicts the end-to-end architecture for this document. The MMT sending entity is responsible for sending the Packages to the MMT receiving entity as MMTP packet flows. The sending entity may be required to gather contents from content providers based on the presentation information of the Package that is provided by a Package provider.

A Package provider and content providers may be co-located. Media content is provided as an Asset that is segmented into a series of encapsulated MMT Processing Units that forms a MMTP packet flow.

The MMTP packet flow of such content is generated by using the associated transport characteristics information. Signalling messages may be used to manage the delivery and the consumption of Packages.

This document defines the interfaces between the MMT sending entity and the MMT receiving entity, as well as their operations. The MMT sending entity shall conform to the sender operations as defined in <u>Clause 9</u>.