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Sistemi radiodifuzije - Digitalna zvokovna radiodifuzija (DAB) za mobilne, prenosne in fiksne sprejemnike

Radio Broadcasting Systems - Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) to mobile, portable and fixed receivers

Sample Document

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ETSI EN 300 401 V2.2.1 (2026-02)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

**Radio Broadcasting Systems;
Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) to mobile,
portable and fixed receivers**

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Reference

REN/JTC-DAB-114

Keywords

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	7
Foreword.....	7
Modal verbs terminology.....	8
1 Scope	9
2 References	9
2.1 Normative references	9
2.2 Informative references.....	10
3 Definition of terms, symbols, abbreviations and conventions.....	10
3.1 Terms.....	10
3.2 Symbols.....	13
3.2.0 General.....	13
3.2.1 Arithmetic operators	13
3.2.2 Logical and set operators	13
3.2.3 Functions	13
3.2.4 Constants	13
3.3 Abbreviations	13
3.4 Conventions.....	15
4 Basic DAB system description.....	15
4.0 General	15
4.1 Transport mechanisms.....	17
4.2 Multiplex Configuration Information (MCI).....	19
4.3 Audio coding.....	19
4.4 Service Information (SI).....	19
4.5 Conditional Access (CA).....	19
4.6 Energy dispersal	19
4.7 Convolutional coding	19
4.8 Time interleaving	20
4.9 Common Interleaved Frame (CIF).....	20
4.10 DAB transmission signal.....	20
4.11 Radio frequency parameters	20
5 Transport mechanisms.....	20
5.1 Introduction	20
5.2 Fast Information Channel (FIC)	22
5.2.1 Fast Information Block (FIB)	22
5.2.2 Fast Information Group (FIG)	23
5.2.2.0 Introduction.....	23
5.2.2.1 MCI and SI: FIG type 0 data field.....	24
5.2.2.2 Labels: FIG type 1 data field.....	25
5.2.2.3 Extended labels: FIG type 2 data field	26
5.2.2.3.1 FIG type 2.....	26
5.2.2.3.2 Structure of the extended label data field	27
5.2.2.3.3 Segmentation	28
5.2.2.3.4 Receiver considerations.....	28
5.2.2.4 CA: FIG type 6 data field.....	28
5.2.2.5 Summary of available FIGs.....	29
5.3 Main Service Channel (MSC)	30
5.3.0 General.....	30
5.3.1 Stream mode	30
5.3.2 Packet mode - network level.....	30
5.3.2.0 Introduction.....	30
5.3.2.1 Packet header	31
5.3.2.2 Packet data field	31
5.3.2.3 Packet CRC	32
5.3.3 Packet mode - data group level.....	32

5.3.3.0	Introduction	32
5.3.3.1	MSC data group header	33
5.3.3.2	Session header	33
5.3.3.3	MSC data group data field	34
5.3.3.4	MSC data group CRC	34
5.3.4	Interrelation of network and transport level in packet mode	34
5.3.5	FEC for MSC packet mode	35
5.3.5.0	Introduction	35
5.3.5.1	FEC frame	36
5.3.5.2	Transport of RS data	36
5.3.5.3	Receiver considerations	38
6	Multiplex Configuration Information (MCI)	38
6.1	Introduction	38
6.2	Sub-channel organization	40
6.2.0	General	40
6.2.1	Basic sub-channel organization	40
6.2.2	FEC sub-channel organization	44
6.3	Service organization	44
6.3.0	General	44
6.3.1	Basic service and service component definition	45
6.3.2	Service component in packet mode with or without Conditional Access	46
6.3.3	Service component with Conditional Access in stream mode	47
6.3.4	Void	48
6.3.5	Service component global definition	48
6.3.6	User application information	49
6.3.7	Locating service components	51
6.3.7.1	Service component identification	51
6.3.7.2	Stream audio service components	51
6.3.7.3	Stream data service components	51
6.3.7.4	Packet data service components	52
6.4	Ensemble and configuration information	52
6.4.1	Ensemble information	52
6.4.2	Configuration information	53
6.5	Multiplex reconfiguration	54
7	Audio coding	54
7.1	Introduction	54
7.2	Void	55
7.3	Void	55
7.4	Programme Associated Data (PAD)	55
7.4.0	Introduction	55
7.4.1	Coding of F-PAD	55
7.4.2	Structure of X-PAD	57
7.4.2.0	General	57
7.4.2.1	Short X-PAD	58
7.4.2.2	Variable size X-PAD	58
7.4.3	Application types	59
7.4.4	Contents indicator	60
7.4.4.1	Contents indicator in short X-PAD	60
7.4.4.2	Contents indicator in variable size X-PAD	60
7.4.5	Applications in X-PAD	61
7.4.5.0	Introduction	61
7.4.5.1	MSC data groups in X-PAD	61
7.4.5.1.0	Introduction	61
7.4.5.1.1	X-PAD data group for data group length indicator	61
7.4.5.1.2	X-PAD data group for MSC data group	62
7.4.5.1.3	Transport of MSC data groups in short X-PAD	62
7.4.5.1.4	Transport of MSC data groups in variable-sized X-PAD	62
7.4.5.2	Dynamic label	62
8	Service Information	65
8.1	Service Information (SI)	65

8.1.1	Introduction.....	65
8.1.2	Service component language	67
8.1.3	Time and country identifier	68
8.1.3.1	Date and time (d&t)	68
8.1.3.2	Country, LTO and International table	69
8.1.4	Service Component Information.....	70
8.1.5	Programme Type	72
8.1.6	Announcements	73
8.1.6.0	General	73
8.1.6.1	Announcement support	73
8.1.6.2	Announcement switching.....	74
8.1.6.3	OE Announcement support.....	75
8.1.6.4	OE Announcement switching.....	76
8.1.7	EWS information	77
8.1.8	Frequency Information	80
8.1.9	Void.....	84
8.1.10	OE Services	84
8.1.11	Void.....	85
8.1.12	Void.....	85
8.1.13	Ensemble label.....	85
8.1.14	Service label.....	85
8.1.14.1	Programme service label	85
8.1.14.2	Data service label	86
8.1.14.3	Service component label	86
8.1.14.4	X-PAD user application label	87
8.1.15	Service linking information	87
9	Conditional Access (CA).....	90
10	Energy dispersal	90
10.1	General procedure	90
10.2	Energy dispersal as applied in the Fast Information Channel	90
10.3	Energy dispersal as applied in the Main Service Channel.....	91
11	Convolutional coding	91
11.0	Introduction	91
11.1	Convolutional code.....	91
11.1.1	Mother code	91
11.1.2	Puncturing procedure.....	92
11.2	Coding in the Fast Information Channel	94
11.2.1	Transmission mode I.....	94
11.3	Coding in the Main Service Channel.....	94
11.3.0	Introduction.....	94
11.3.1	Unequal Error Protection (UEP) coding	94
11.3.2	Equal Error Protection (EEP) coding.....	97
11.3.3	Future error protection coding	98
12	Time interleaving	99
13	Common Interleaved Frame	105
14	DAB transmission signal.....	105
14.1	General principles.....	105
14.2	Structure of the main signal.....	106
14.3	Synchronization channel	109
14.3.0	Introduction.....	109
14.3.1	Null symbol	109
14.3.2	Phase reference symbol	109
14.3.3	Time reference	110
14.4	Block partitioning and association of blocks to OFDM symbols	110
14.4.0	Introduction.....	110
14.4.1	Block partitioning and association of blocks to OFDM symbols in the Fast Information Channel.....	111
14.4.1.1	Transmission mode I.....	111
14.4.2	Block partitioning and association of blocks to OFDM symbols in the Main Service Channel	112

14.4.2.1	Transmission mode I	112
14.5	QPSK symbol mapper	113
14.6	Frequency interleaving	113
14.6.0	Introduction.....	113
14.6.1	Transmission mode I.....	114
14.7	Differential modulation	114
14.8	Transmitter Identification Information signal	115
14.8.0	Introduction.....	115
14.8.1	Transmission mode I.....	116
15	Radio frequency characteristics.....	118
15.1	Use of the transmission mode.....	118
15.2	Time characteristics.....	118
15.3	Spectrum characteristics	119
15.4	Spectrum mask	120
15.5	Permitted values of the central frequency	120
Annex A (normative):	DAB location coding	121
A.1	Introduction	121
A.2	Coordinates.....	121
A.3	Division into zones.....	121
A.4	Division of the banded zones	123
A.5	Division of the polar zones.....	124
Annex B:	Void	127
Annex C:	Void	128
Annex D (informative):	Multiplex reconfiguration	129
Annex E (normative):	Calculation of the CRC word	131
History		132

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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 EN Approval Procedure (ENAP).

NOTE 1: 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 Eureka Project 147 was established in 1987, with funding from the European Commission, to develop a system for the broadcasting of audio and data to fixed, portable or mobile receivers. Their work resulted in the publication of European Standard, ETSI ETS 300 401 [i.1], for DAB® (see note) which now has worldwide acceptance.

NOTE 2: DAB® is a registered trademark owned by one of the Eureka Project 147 partners.

The DAB® family of standards is supported by World DAB®, an organization with members drawn from broadcasting organizations and telecommunication providers together with companies from the professional and consumer electronics industry.

With respect to the previous version of ETSI EN 300 401 [i.2] published in January 2017, the present document contains several refinements to the DAB system. These refinements were performed and agreed by the WorldDAB Forum and include the following areas:

- inclusion of new and revised FIGs;
- provision of signalling for indication of services with public prominence;
- addition of the DAB location coding system.

Proposed national transposition dates	
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	3 months after ETSI publication
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	6 months after doa
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	6 months after doa

Modal verbs terminology

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1 Scope

The present document establishes a broadcasting standard for the Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) system designed for delivery of high-quality digital audio and video programmes and data services for mobile, portable and fixed reception from terrestrial transmitters in the Very High Frequency (VHF) frequency bands as well as for distribution through cable networks. The DAB system is designed to provide spectrum and power efficient techniques in terrestrial transmitter network planning, known as the Single Frequency Network (SFN) and the gap-filling technique. The DAB system meets the required sharing criteria with other radiocommunication services.

The present document defines the DAB transmission signal. It includes the coding algorithms for multiplexing of audio and video programmes and data services, channel coding and modulation. Provision is also made for transmission of additional data services which may be programme related or not, within the limit of the total system capacity. The present document provides information on the system configuration which includes information about the ensembles, services, service components and linking of them.

The present document describes the nominal characteristics of the emitted DAB signal. The aspects related to the receiver design are outside the scope of the present document.

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] [ETSI TS 103 466](#): "Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB); DAB audio coding (MPEG Layer II)".
- [2] [ETSI TS 102 563](#): "Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB); Transport of Advanced Audio Coding (AAC) audio".
- [3] [ETSI TS 101 756](#): "Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB); Registered Tables".
- [4] [ETSI TS 102 367](#): "Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB); Conditional access".
- [5] [ETSI TS 103 176](#): "Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB); Rules of implementation; Service information features".
- [6] [ETSI EN 301 234](#): "Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB); Multimedia Object Transfer (MOT) protocol".
- [7] [ETSI TS 102 980](#): "Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB); Dynamic Label Plus (DL Plus); Application specification".
- [8] [ETSI ES 201 980](#): "Digital Radio Mondiale (DRM); System Specification".
- [9] [ETSI TS 102 386](#): "Digital Radio Mondiale (DRM); AM signalling system (AMSS)".
- [10] [IEC 62106](#): "Radio data system (RDS) - VHF/FM sound broadcasting in the frequency range from 64,0 MHz to 108,0 MHz".

- [11] [Recommendation ITU-T X.25](#): "Interface between Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) and Data Circuit-terminating Equipment (DCE) for terminals operating in the packet mode and connected to public data networks by dedicated circuit".
- [12] [ETSI TS 104 089](#): "Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB); Emergency Warning System (EWS); Definition and rules of behaviour".

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- [i.1] ETSI ETS 300 401 (edition 1) (1995): "Radio Broadcasting Systems; Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) to mobile, portable and fixed receivers".
- [i.2] ETSI EN 300 401 (V2.1.1) (2017): "Radio Broadcasting Systems; Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) to mobile, portable and fixed receivers".

3 Definition of terms, symbols, abbreviations and conventions

3.1 Terms

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

Access Control System (ACS): particular set of rules for managing entitlement checking and conditional access messages

announcement cluster: group of services which share the same announcement interruption privileges

Capacity Unit (CU): smallest addressable unit (64 bits) of the Common Interleaved Frame (CIF)

Change Event Indication (CEI): set of FIG fields with particular values to indicate a change of database content for certain service information features

Common Interleaved Frame (CIF): serial digital output from the main service multiplexer which is contained in the Main Service Channel part of the transmission frame

Conditional Access (CA): mechanism by which the user access to service components can be restricted

convolutional coding: coding procedure which generates redundancy in the transmitted data stream in order to provide ruggedness against transmission distortions

DAB transmission signal: transmitted radio frequency signal

database key: set of FIG fields that sub-divide a database for certain service information features

data service: service which comprises a non-audio primary service component and optionally additional secondary service components

energy dispersal: operation involving deterministic selective complementing of bits in the logical frame, intended to reduce the possibility that systematic patterns result in unwanted regularity in the transmitted signal

ensemble: transmitted signal, comprising a set of regularly and closely-spaced orthogonal carriers

NOTE: The ensemble is the entity which is received and processed. In general, it contains programme and data services.

Ensemble Identifier (EId): unique 16-bit code, allocated to an ensemble and intended to allow unambiguous world-wide identification of that ensemble

Equal Error Protection (EEP): error protection procedure which ensures a constant protection of the bit stream

Extended Programme Associated Data (X-PAD): extended part of the PAD carried towards the end of the DAB audio frame, immediately before the Scale Factor Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)

NOTE: Its length is variable.

Fast Information Block (FIB): data burst of 256 bits

Fast Information Channel (FIC): part of the transmission frame, comprising the Fast Information Blocks, which contains the multiplex configuration information together with optional service Information and data service components

Fast Information Group (FIG): package of data used for one feature in the Fast Information Channel. Eight different types are available to provide a classification of the features

Fixed Programme Associated Data (F-PAD): fixed part of the PAD contained in the last two bytes of the DAB audio frame

logical frame: data burst, contributing to the contents of a sub-channel, during a time interval of 24 ms

EXAMPLE: Data bursts at the output of an audio encoder, a Conditional Access scrambler and a convolutional encoder are referred to as logical frames. The number of bits contained in a specific logical frame depends on the stage in the encoding process and the bit rate associated with the sub-channel.

logical frame count: value of the CIF counter corresponding to the first CIF which carries data from the logical frame

Main Service Channel (MSC): channel which occupies the major part of the transmission frame and which carries all the digital audio service components, together with possible supporting and additional data service components

MSC data group: package of data used for one user application in the Main Service Channel

NOTE: MSC data groups are transported in a series of one or more packets or X-PAD data sub-fields.

Multiplex Configuration Information (MCI): information defining the configuration of the multiplex

NOTE: It contains the current (and in the case of an imminent reconfiguration, the forthcoming) details about the services, service components and sub-channels and the linking between these entities. It is carried in the FIC in order that a receiver may interpret this information in advance of the service components carried in the Main Service Channel. It also includes identification of the ensemble itself.

N: transform length of Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)

null symbol: first Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex (OFDM) symbol of the transmission frame

OFDM symbol: transmitted signal for that portion of time when the modulating phase state is held constant on each of the equi-spaced, equal amplitude carriers in the ensemble

NOTE: Each carrier is four-phase differentially modulated from one symbol to another, giving a gross bit rate of two bits per carrier per symbol.

packet mode: mode of data transmission in which data are carried in addressable blocks called packets

NOTE: Packets are used to convey MSC data groups within a sub-channel.

primary service component: first and mandatory component of a service

NOTE: It can be used as a default selection in the receiver.

programme: time-slice of a programme service, corresponding to an entry in a programme schedule

Programme Associated Data (PAD): information which is related to the audio data in terms of contents and synchronization

programme item: time-slice of a programme, for example, a piece of music or a news report

programme service: service which comprises an audio primary service component and optionally additional secondary service components

protection level: level specifying the degree of protection, provided by the convolutional coding, against transmission errors

protection profile: scheme of convolutional coding applied

Reserved for future addition (Rfa): bits that do not change the meaning of other parts of an information entity and so are not evaluated by receivers

NOTE: Rfa bits are always set to zero. If a new requirement is determined and specified in the future, Rfa bits may be replaced by fields with definite functions, but this will have no effect on any existing parts of the information entity.

Reserved for future use (Rfu): bits that change the meaning of other parts of an information entity and so are evaluated by receivers

NOTE: Rfu bits are always set to zero. If a new requirement is determined and specified in the future, Rfu bits may be replaced by fields with definite functions, and associated parts of the information entity may also change meaning.

secondary service component: service component that is additional to the primary service component

service: user-selectable output which can be either a programme service or a data service

service component: part of a service which carries either audio (including PAD) or data

Service Identifier (Sid): 16-bit or 32-bit code used to identify a particular service

Service Information (SI): auxiliary information about services, such as service labels and programme type codes

service label: alphanumeric characters associated with a particular service and intended for display in a receiver

Single Frequency Network (SFN): network of DAB transmitters sharing the same radio frequency to achieve a large area coverage

stream mode: mode of data transmission within the Main Service Channel in which data are carried transparently from source to destination

sub-channel: part of the Main Service Channel which is individually convolutionally encoded and comprises an integral number of Capacity Units per Common Interleaved Frame

synchronization channel: part of the transmission frame providing a phase reference

transmission frame: actual transmitted frame, conveying the Synchronization Channel, the Fast Information Channel and the Main Service Channel

transmission mode: specific set of transmission parameters (e.g. number of carriers, OFDM symbol duration)

Unequal Error Protection (UEP): error protection procedure which allows the bit error characteristics to be matched with the bit error sensitivity of the different parts of the bit stream

User Application (UA): data application defined in a separate standard

X-PAD data group: package of data used for one user application in the Extended Programme Associated Data (X-PAD)

3.2 Symbols

3.2.0 General

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

3.2.1 Arithmetic operators

\wedge	Power
/	Integer division with truncation of the result toward zero; for example, $7/4$ and $-7/-4$ are truncated to 1 and $-7/4$ and $7/-4$ are truncated to -1
$Q(a/b)$	$Q(a/b)$ is the quotient part of the division of a by b (a and b positive integers)
$R(a/b)$	$R(a/b)$ is the remainder of the division of a by b
$\text{mod}(a,b)$ (b positive integer)	$\text{mod}(a,b) = \begin{cases} R(a/b) & \text{if } a \text{ is a positive integer} \\ R((b-R(-a/b))/b) & \text{if } a \text{ is a negative integer} \end{cases}$
$(\text{mod } p)$	Modulo p operation

3.2.2 Logical and set operators

$\max [, \dots]$	The maximum value in the argument list
$\min [, \dots]$	The minimum value in the argument list
\oplus	Exclusive or
\cap	Set intersection
\cup	Set union
\setminus	Set exclusion: $\{-3, -2, \dots, 3\} \setminus \{0\}$ is the set of integers $\{-3, -2, -1, 1, 2, 3\}$

3.2.3 Functions

\sin	Sine
\cos	Cosine
\exp	Exponential
$e^{(\cdot)}$	Exponential function
$\sqrt{\quad}$	Square root
\log_{10}	Logarithm to base 10
j	Imaginary unit, $j^2 = -1$
Rect	$\text{Rect}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$
δ	Kronecker symbol $\delta(i,j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = j \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$

3.2.4 Constants

π	3,14159265359...
e	2,71828182846...

3.3 Abbreviations

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

A/D	Audio/Data
ACS	Access Control System
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AMSS	Amplitude Modulation Signalling System
AppTy	Application Type
ASCTy	Audio Service Component Type
ASu	Announcement Support flags
ASw	Announcement Switching flags