



ENG:

Experiences of a worldwide active system supplier

ITU Seminar

Spectrum Usage and User Requirements for Terrestrial Electronic News Gathering Recommendation 723 (WRC-03)

Geneva, 8 March 2006



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Tandberg TV

Market leader in provision of open solution for digital broadcasting

Based in Norway / UK

Broadband, cable, satellite, wireless, IP

More than 600 employees worldwide

Offices in Asia, Australia, Europe, USA

Sales, 24/7 customer support



Tandberg AVS

- Since 2001 part of TANDBERG TV
- Based in Germany, Heidenrod-Kemel
- long time experience in ENG analogue and digital
- Digital transmission systems for many years
- Broadcast applications
- Surveillance & security applications
- Digital, system & RF infrastructure



Argentina	Greece	Poland
Australia	India	Portugal
Austria	Indonesia	Saudi-Arabia
Belgium	Italy	Singapore
Brazil	Japan	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Lebanon	Spain
PR China	Macedonia	Sweden
Croatia	Malaysia	Switzerland
Czech Republic	Mexico	Taiwan
Denmark	Netherlands	USA
Finland	Norway	Uzbekistan
France	New Zealand	Vietnam
Great Britain	Nigeria	

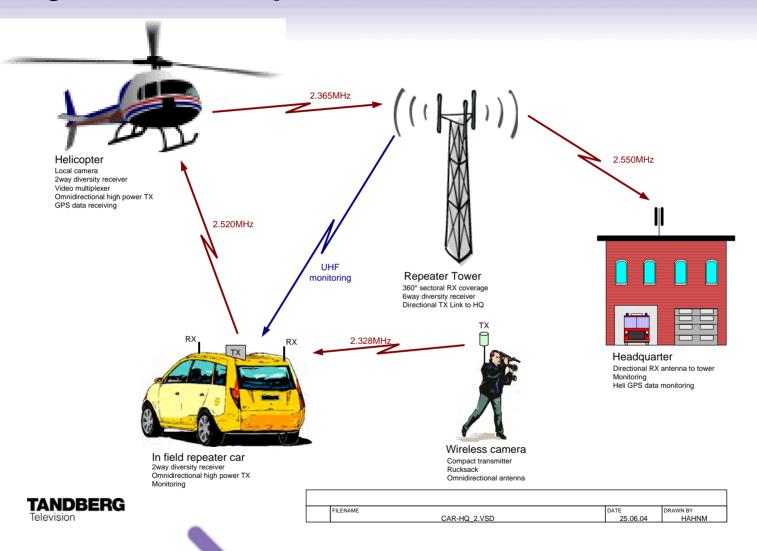
Sorry if we did miss any and of course the

"Volvo Ocean Race"

our best live promotion, daily on Eurosport

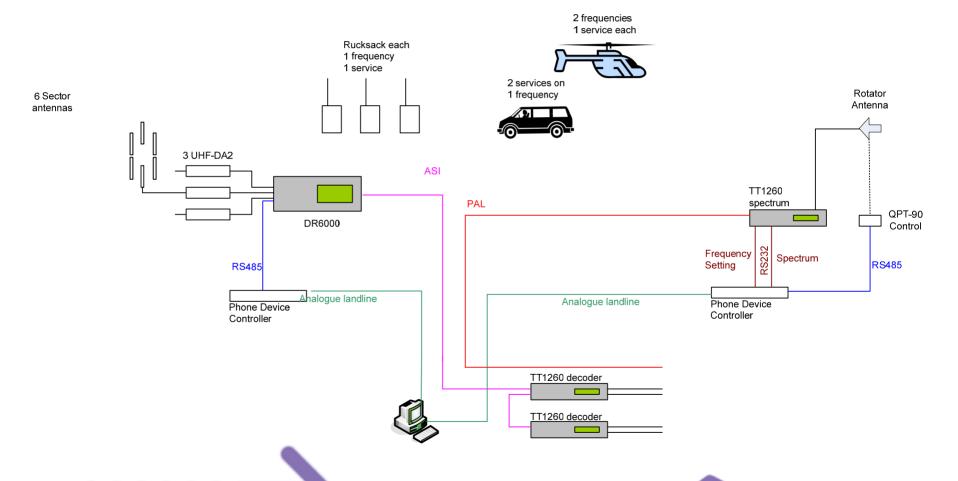


ENG System Principles



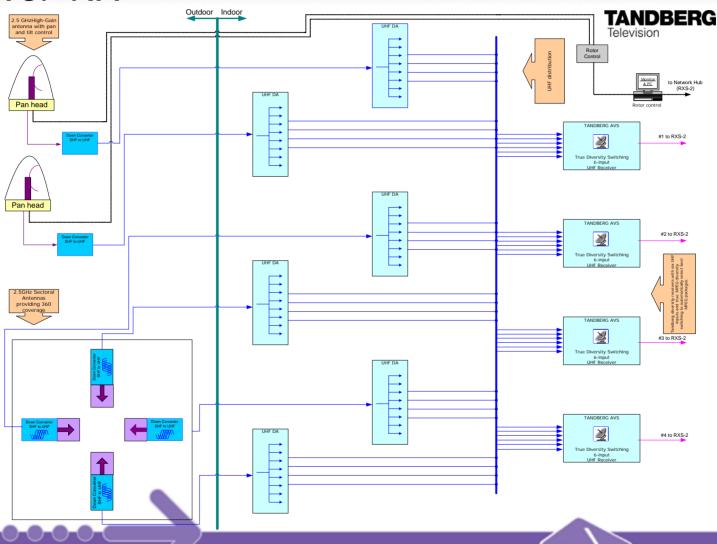


ENG System Example 1: 2.5 GHz System



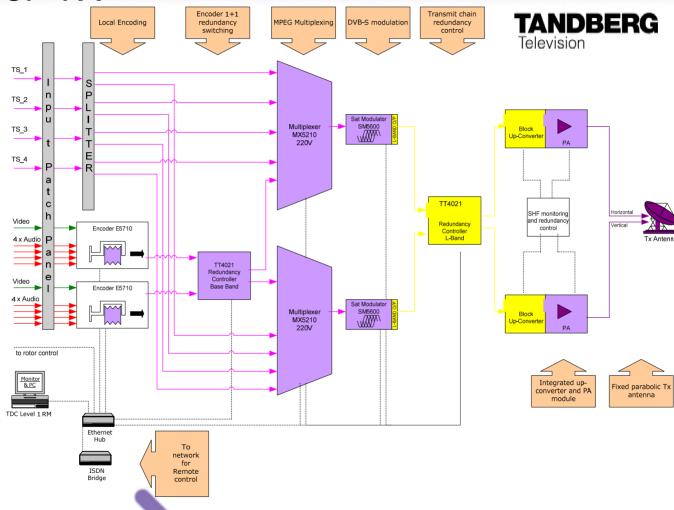
ENG System Example 2: 2.5 GHz +10 GHz

Tower RX



ENG System Example 2: 2.5 GHz +10 GHz

Tower TX



Technology today

SDTV (PAL and NTSC)

MPEG2 Encoding (4:2:0 and 4:2:2)

DVB-T COFDM (2k) Modulation 6, 7 or 8 MHz

3-20 MBit/s Video Bit rate

Frequency Ranges: 1.9-2.1, 2.3-2.7, 3.3-3.6, 5.8, 7.2, 7.8, ...

Fixed Links: DVB-S (QPSK, 8PSK)

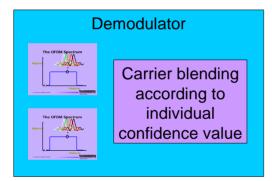
Block down converter RF->UHF, filtered and broadband

6 way MRC diversity receiver (esp. at higher frequencies)



Technology today

FFT-MRC diversity



















Ongoing Projects

HDTV

COFDM (2k) 8 MHz

MPEG2 for first generation

MPEG4 H.264 in future

Receiver and Transmitter: New quality requirements due to 64 QAM

Signal distribution and multiplexing

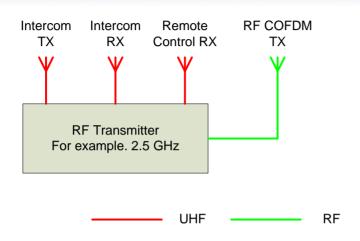
Combining Streams (MUX)

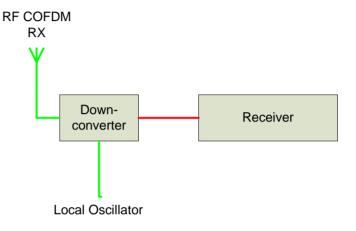
Combining Receive-Sites (Switch)

Distribution Streams by IP



Challenges from the frequency perspective





RF:

Interaction of different Video-Links

Interaction with different radio services (UMTS, GSM1800)

Distortion by ISM Services

Frequency conversion:

Interaction with mobile communication services

UHF

Broadcast transmitters

Intercom



Comments on Question ITU-R 89-1/6

- Received picture and sound quality
 - Scalable video
 - Using presets: robustness vs. quality
- Number of Sound channels
 - 2-4 channels (some used for remote control or data)
- Latency:
 - <100ms for talkback systems, otherwise parameter not that important
- Transmission channel bandwidth
 - DVB-T compliant: 8MHz, 2k, QPSK, 16QAM, 64 QAM, ½ FEC, 1/4 guard
- Equipment size:
 - Small transmitters (like a battery)
 - Integration of all functions in one box (encoder, modulator, up converter, power amplifier) with low power consumption (e.g. 1W COFDM power (16QAM, 8MHz) with 13% efficiency in Tandberg products)



Comments on Question ITU-R 89-1/6

- Talkback, Return video
 - Technology available for return audio and return video
- Delivery of Content
 - Relay technology for offline delivery
 - Flexible microwave links
 - Steerable antennas on TX and RX site in combination with basic omni antennas



Comments on Question ITU-R 93/6

Frequency Requirements:

RF: COFDM 8 MHz channels are needed but not more !!!

Remote control: UHF 50 kHz
 Intercom: UHF 50 kHz

• Frequency bands:

- Band should not exceed 10% rel. bandwidth in respect of costs
- 1.9-2.1, 2.3-2.7, 3.3-3.6 GHz are well approved and give reasonable ranges

Additional technical and operational factors:

- For permanent installations a tower is recommended without TX on it !!!!
- Higher frequencies means less coverage per transmitter
- Higher bandwidth means higher costs of the complete system
- TX with 1W or more should have an output (channel) filter to avoid noise
- RX should have an input filter to keep the sensitivity high
- TX Power is only one factor for the system performance !!!
- Power control loop RX/TX: Additional data channel, optimize RF output



Comments on Question ITU-R 93/6

Sharing bands:

- Sharing bands needs discipline: Everyone (!) should use as little power as possible
- Using standardised equipment, following ETSI and RTTE 1995/5/EC
- Frequency management: Implementation of a easy to use "mechanism" managed by regulation

Comments / Ideas / Visions

TX Power is only one factor for the system performance !!!

- Power control loop RX/TX: Additional data channel, optimize RF output.
- Online mechanism to allocate a frequency: The database "knows" all services, handles all requests and assigns a frequency and the max. output power to the user or directly to the wireless link

Industry Outlook

- DENG should be considered as a constantly growing application which soon will replace most analogue systems.
- In the near future DENG will find the way also in TV studio applications due to improvements in encoder/decoder technology.
- Therefore Frequency Coordination- and Management is vital in international and national regulation bodies

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• Questions ???

