## You don't have to throw your SDI baby away with the bathwater.

End-user case studies on deployments of all sizes, as well as post-deployment considerations

#### **Kevin Salvidge – Leader Europe Limited**





















#### Disclaimer

# The following presentations features real life events.

No customer have been named, to prevent any potential embracement.



#### **Reference Source**

Unlike BB/TLS in the SDI world, PTP comes with a number parameters, that if incorrect configured, can result in unexpected an unpleasant affects to your IP operations.

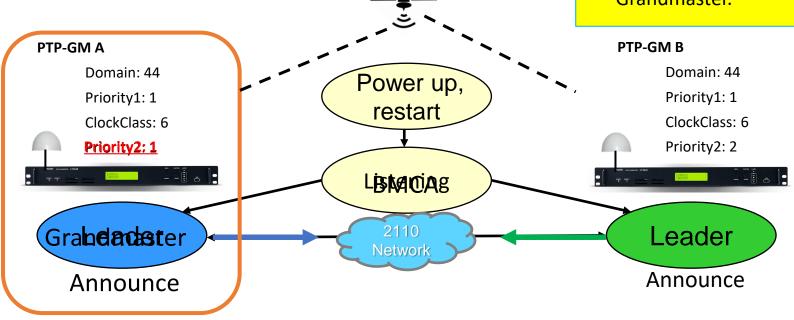
#### **Best Master Clock Algorithm**



- BMCA (Best Master Clock Algorithm)
  - Who is Grandmaster?
  - When devices powered on
  - PTP Devices Listen
  - Gather announce message



- > A key to the resiliency of the PTP is the BMCA.
- The BMCA allows a Leader to automatically become the Grandmaster or take over the duties of Grandmaster when the previous Grandmaster loses its GPS, gets disconnected due to a switch fault, or for what ever reason is unable to continue as Grandmaster.

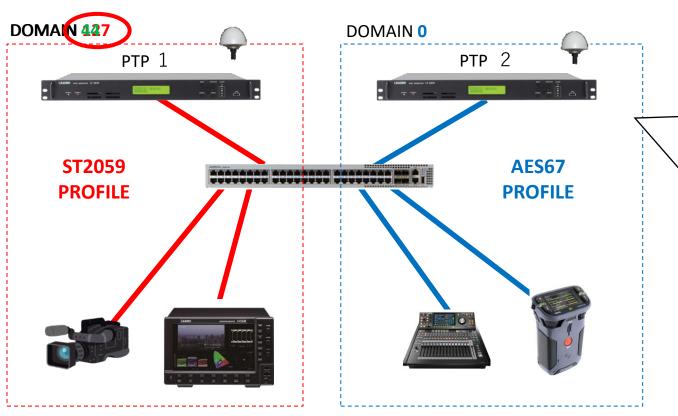


**GPS Satellite** 

#### **PTP Domains**



- System configuration with Domain divided
  - Some audio equipment only supports the profile of AES 67



Domains are for use of multiple PTP services simultaneously with one physical Ethernet connection.

PTP operation is performed between devices having the same DOMAIN.

Domain 0 is used by Audio services for audio reference.

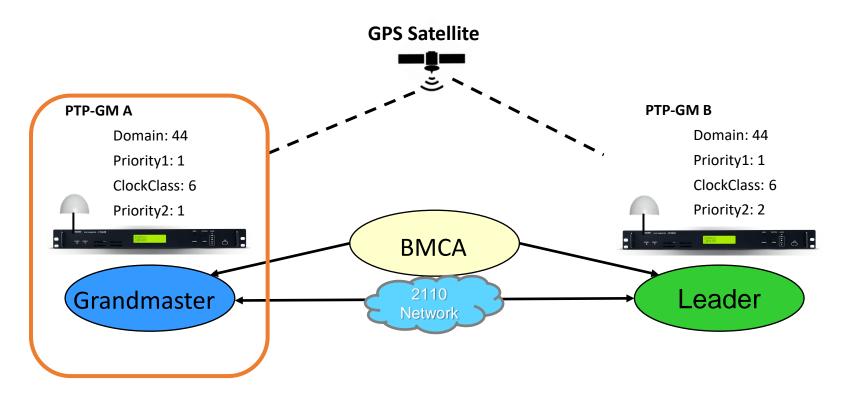
Domain 127 is the default for PTP, so any new equipment that is added to the network could be a Grandmaster via BMCA on Domain 127, so it is possible to have the new equipment take over without you knowing it.

#### Video equipment

#### Audio equipment

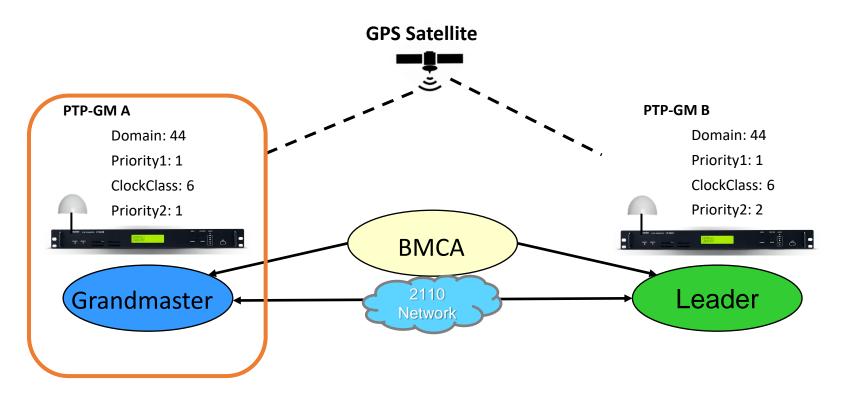


If the Leader does not see an Announce message from a better clock within the Announce Time Out Interval, then it takes over the role of Grandmaster.





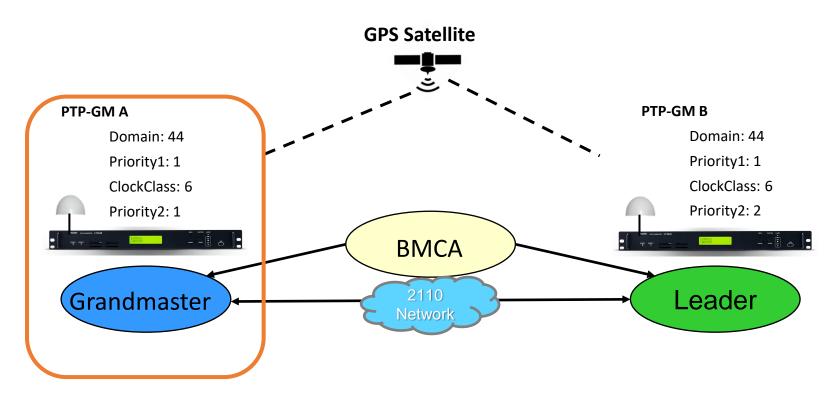
• This runs continuously so Leader capable devices are constantly on the look out for the possible loss of the current Grandmaster.





For this reason, you want the network detection timeout to be longer that the

Time out interval of the BMCA (Grandmaster / Leader)

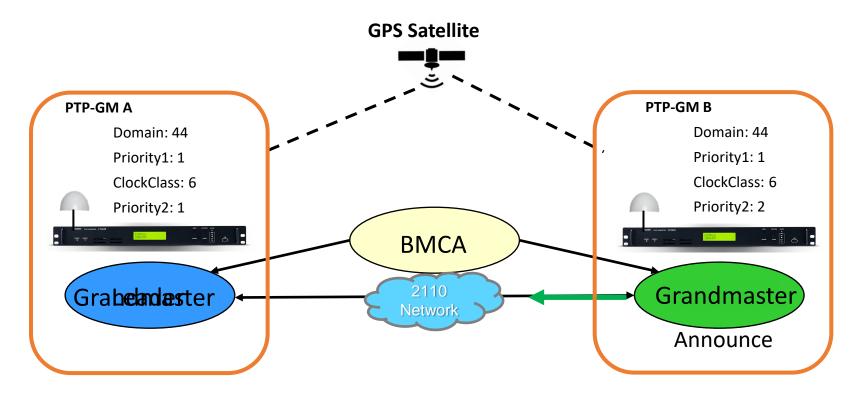




#### **Best Master Clock Algorithm**

HOWCASE

• If you don't, then the Leader capable devices will keep jumping to the conclusion that the Grandmaster has gone away and they need to take over.



#### Larger 2110 Leaf and Spine

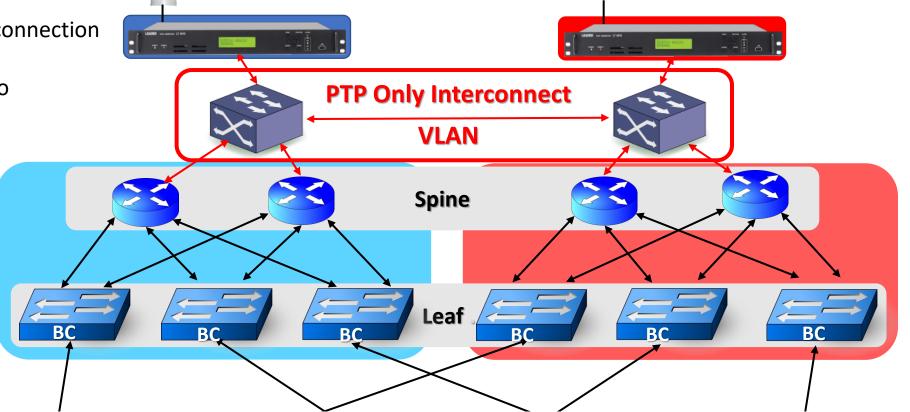
(IP SHOWCASE

In an Air Gap Network the only connection between networks is the PTP communication between the two Grandmaster and the Leader

Each Leaf connects to every Spine in it own network

Each South bound Leaf Port is a Boundary Clock

Elesachendre BN/ICEs add electionsfsake place at the feeder switch level not Neveer rolovenBlanedrwiettia add metwechplines



**NOTE:** For Spine / Leaf network architectures the Leaf ports connected to PTP follower endpoints should always stay in Master state.

Configure this CLI to ensure they will always stay as masters, even if the Follower is misconfigured or a GM is accidently connected under this port.

#### **Best Master Clock Algorithm**



1920x1080/501 Y	(CbCr(422) 10bit	IP A	TIME: 17:05:44
VENT LOG LIST	SAMPLE No.874	<< NOW LOGGING >	·>
874: 2022/06/22 17:04:	17 IP2 LINK UP		
873:2022/06/22 17:04:	17 IP2 LINK UP	GMID:00-0	9-0d-ff-fe-01-0a-c2,PTP Cloc····
872:2022/06/22 17:04:	13 IP2 LINK UP		
871:2022/06/22 17:04:	13 IP2 LINK UP	GMID:28-a	f-fd-ff-fe-d9-9d-9b,PTP Clock····
870:2022/06/22 17:04:	07 IP1 LINK UP	GMID:00-0	9-0d-ff-fe-01-0a-c2,
869:2022/06/22 17:00:	29 IP2 LINK UP		
868:2022/06/22 17:00:	29 IP1 LINK UP		
867:2022/06/22 17:00:	29 B 1920x1080/50	01	
866: 2022/06/22 17:00:	28 B NO SIGNAL		
865:2022/06/22 17:00:	23 B 1920x1080/50	01	
FCS	IP CS	UDP CS	
Video1 RTP Sequence	Video2 RTP Sequence	Video3 RTP Sequence	Video4 RTP Sequence
Mbit Stream1	Mbit Stream2	Mbit Stream3	Mbit Stream4
Interval Variation1	Interval Variation2	Interval Variation3	Interval Variation4
PTP Unlock	PTP GMID	PTP ClockClass	
Video1 RTP Timing	Video2 RTP Timing	Video3 RTP Timing	Video4 RTP Timing
Audio1 RTP Timing	Audio2 RTP Timing	Audio3 RTP Timing	Audio4 RTP Timing
ANC1 RTP Timing	ANC2 RTP Timing	ANC3 RTP Timing	ANC4 RTP Timing
Video1 CMAX	Video2 CMAX	Video3 CMAX	Video4 CMAX
Video1 VRX	Video2 VRX	Video3 VRX	Video4 VRX

#### Sync Pulse Generators (SPG's)

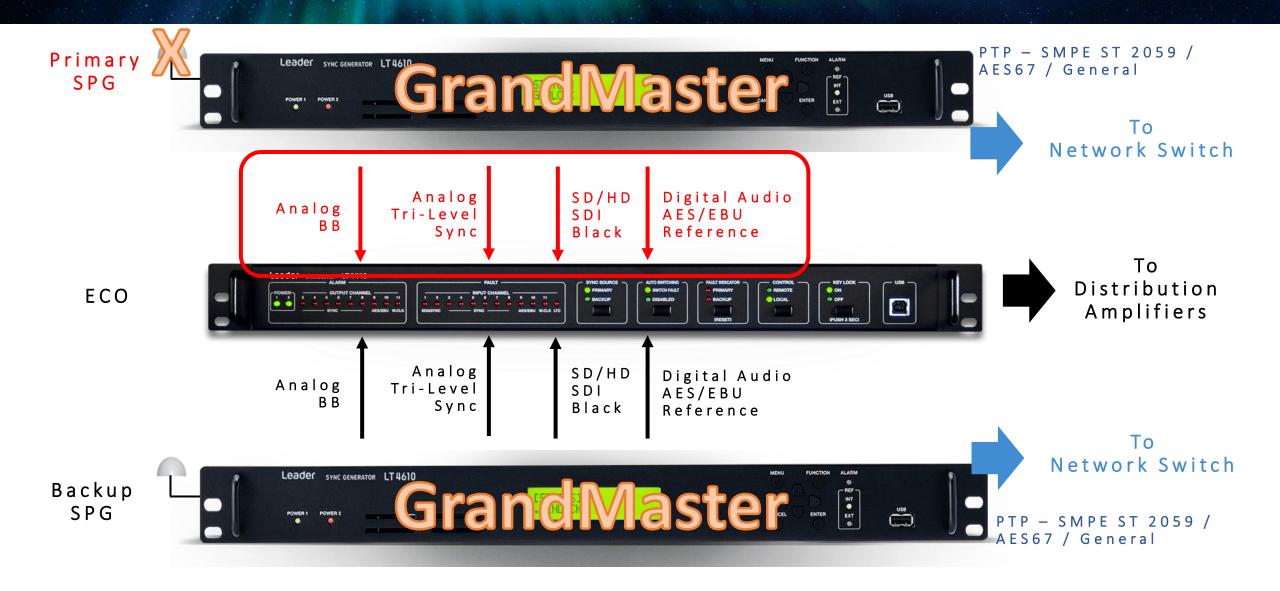
SHOWCASE



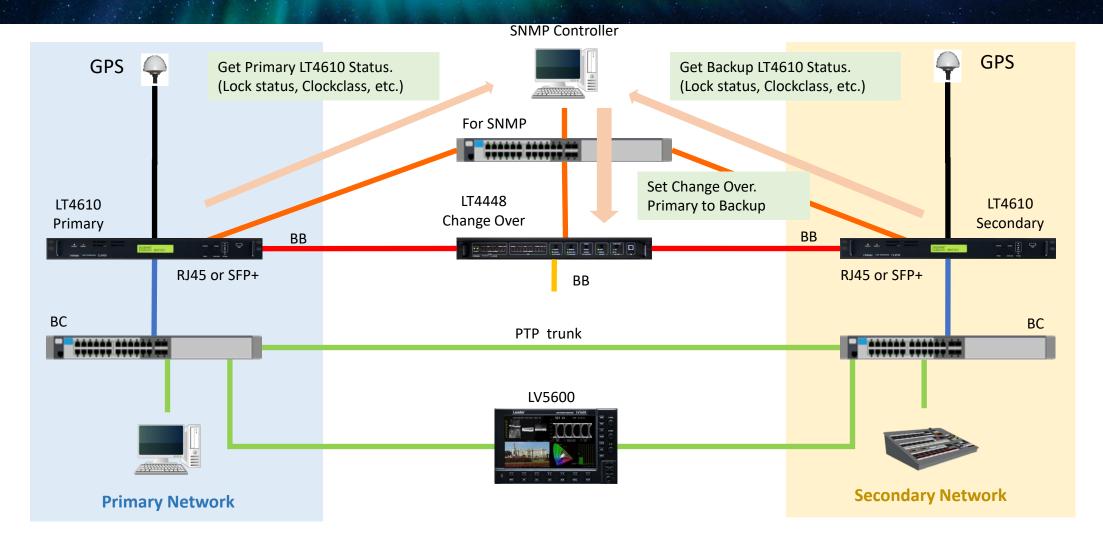
## Leader Sync Pulse Generators (SPG's) + PTP ( PSHOWCASE



## Leader Sync Pulse Generators (SPG's) + PTP (PSHOWCASE



## Leader Sync Pulse Generators (SPG's) + PTP (IP showcase



## Leader Sync Pulse Generators (SPG's) + PTP (PSHOWCASE







#### Ancillary Data

- Over the years, the SDI "Ancillary Data" system has become the home for lots of things.
  - Some are intrinsic to the video signal
  - Some are independent essences
  - And some have ended up there because it seemed like a good place to put it at the time.





### Video Payload ID (VPID) Codes SMPTE ST352

#### Is carried within the Ancillary data space to assist a device in quickly decoding the video signal.

SMPTE ST2110-20 specifies the transport of uncompressed active video

The Ancillary Data is managed as part of SMPT ST2110-40

## Leader Video Payload ID



1920x1080/59.94P YCbCr(422) 10bit	IP A	TIME: 11:45:52
PAYLOAD ID DISPLAY SMPT	E ST352	
	SDI Output(SDP)	ST2110-40
INTERFACE LINE No.	10	
BYTE1	10001001 [89]	10001001 [89]
VERSION ID	SMPTE ST352-2011	SMPTE ST352-2011
PAYLOAD ID	1125(1080) LINE	1125(1080) LINE
DIGITAL INTERFACE	3Gb/s LEVEL-A	3Gb/s LEVEL-A
BYTE2	11001010 [CA]	11001010 [CA]
TRANSPORT STRUCTURE	PROGRESSIVE	PROGRESSIVE
PICTURE STRUCTURE	PROGRESSIVE	PROGRESSIVE
HDR / SDR	SDR	SDR
PICTURE RATE	60/1.001	60/1.001
BYTE3	10000000 [80]	10000000 [80]
ASPECT RATIO	16:9	16:9
H SAMPLING	1920	1920
COLORIMETRY	REC 709	REC 709
SAMPLING STRUCTURE	4:2:2 YCbCr	4:2:2 YCbCr
BYTE4	00000001 [01]	00000001 [01]
CHANNEL ASSIGNMENT	NOT USED	NOT USED
LUMINANCE / COLOR	YCbCr	YCbCr
AUDIO EMB MODE	NOT USED	NOT USED
BIT DEPTH	10BIT	10BIT



#### • And now for a new challenge !

- To assist in the control and switching of IP multicast flows within a broadcast facilities broadcasters are using NMOS Orchestration systems to configure IP receivers.
- They configure receivers by means of **Session Description Protocol (SDP)**.
- Session Description Protocol does not deliver any media streams itself but is used between endpoints for negotiating on network metrics, media types and other associated properties.

### You don't have to



v=0o=LEADER 1649664978 1649664978 IN IP4 192.168.1.1 s=LV5600 SER05/06 t=00 a=group:DUP primary secor m=video 5000 RTP/AVP 96 v=0c=IN IP4 239.0.20.1/64 a=rtpmap:96 raw/90000 a=fmtp:96 sampling=YCbCi exactframerate=50; colorim TP=2110TPN; PM=2110BPM a=source-filter: incl IN IP4 2 a=ts-refclk:ptp=IEEE1588-20 a=mediaclk:direct=0 a=mid:primary m=video 5000 RTP/AVP 96 c=IN IP4 239.0.20.1/64 a=fmtp:96 sampling=YCbCi exactframerate=50; colorim TP=2110TPN; PM=2110BPM a=rtpmap:96 raw/90000 a=source-filter: incl IN IP42 a=ts-refclk:ptp=IEEE1588-20 a=mediaclk:direct=0 a=mid:secondary

#### -20 Video

s=LV5600 SER05/06 t=00

o=LEADER 1649664978 1649664978 IN IP4 192.168.1.1

a=group:DUP m=audio 5000 c=IN IP4 239.0 a=rtpmap:97 L a=ptime:1 a=source-filte a=ts-refclicptp a=mediaclkdi a=mid:priman m=audio 5000 c=IN IP4 239.0 a=rtpmap:97L a=ptime:1 a=source-filte a=ts-refclk:ptp a=mediaclkdi a=mid:second

v=0o=LEADER 1649664978 1649664978 IN IP4 192.168.1.1 s=LV5600 SER05/06 t=00 a=group:DUP primary secondary m=video 5000 RTP/AVP 100 c=IN IP4 239.0.40.1/64 a=rtpmap:100 smpte291/90000 a=source-filter: incl IN IP4 239.0.40.1 192.168.1.1 a=ts-refclk:ptp=IEEE1588-2008:00-0c-17-ff-fe-4c-62-05:127 a=mediaclk:direct=0 a=mid:primary m=video 5000 RTP/AVP 100 c=IN IP4 239.0.40.1/64 a=rtpmap:100 smpte291/90000 a=source-filter: incl IN IP4 239.0.40.1 192.168.2.1 a=ts-refclk:ptp=IEEE1588-2008:00-0c-17-ff-fe-4c-62-05:127 a=mediaclk:direct=0

#### -30 Audio

a=mid:secondary -40 ANC

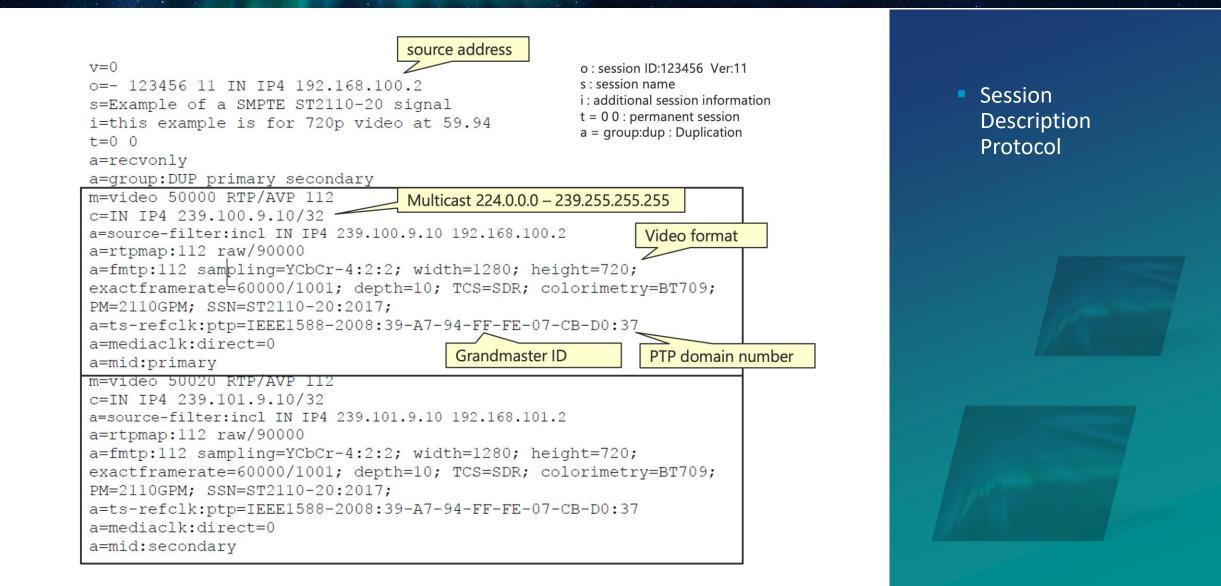
#### Session Description Protocol

- Video
- Audio
- ANC Data











NMOS CONNECTION LIST (IS-05) NMOS ON					
Receiver/Sender	Time	Input	Source	Destination	Response
Audio3 G4					
Audio4 G1					
Audio4 G2					
Audio4 G3					
ANC1	2022/09/02 01:19:27	А	192.168.100.115	239.0.40.1	HTTP/1.1 200 OK
4100					

=LV5600 SER05/06
=0 0
=group:DUP primary secondary
n=video 5000 RTP/AVP 100
=IN IP4 239.0.40.1/64
=rtpmap:100 smpte291/90000
=source-filter: incl IN IP4 239.0.40.1 192.168.100.115
=ts-refclk:ptp=IEEE1588-2008:00-0C-17-FF-FE-4C-62-05:44
=mediaclk:direct=0
=mid:primary
n=video 5000 RTP/AVP 100
=IN IP4 239.0.40.1/64
=rtpmap:100 smpte291/90000
=source-filter: incl IN IP4 239.0.40.1 192.168.100.120
=ts-refclk:ptp=IEEE1588-2008:00-0C-17-FF-FE-4C-62-05:44
=mediaclk:direct=0
=mid:secondary

Session Description Protocol

Being able to analysis the SDP is vital if an error has occurred in its creation and receivers on the network are unable to connect or display the IP stream.

The SDP can be copied and exported as a text tile for remote analysis.





#### **SDI Video Payload ID**



**SDP Video Payload ID** 

- Session Description Protocol
- In 'True Hybrid' operation, the Leader can display both the SDI Payload ID and the SDP to allow easy comparisons.





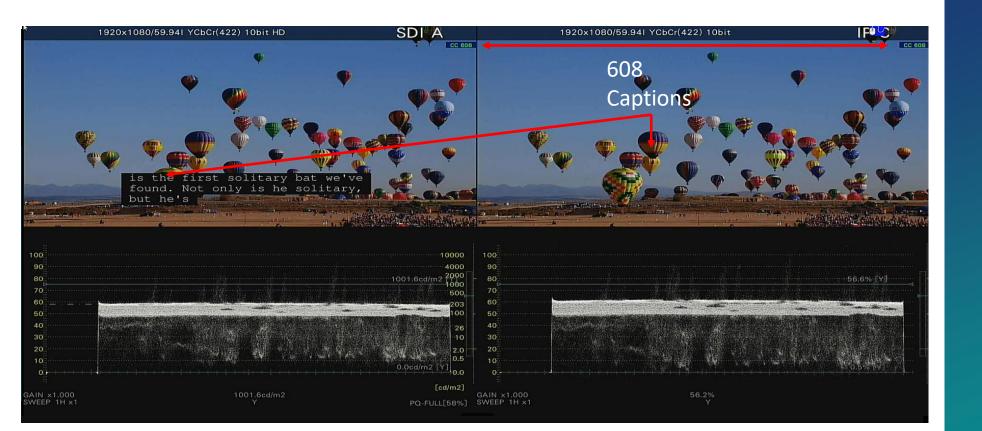
PAYLOAD ID DISPLAY SMPTE	ST352	PAYLOAD ID DISPLAY SMPTE S	PAYLOAD ID DISPLAY SMPTE ST352	
INTERFACE LINE No.	10	INTERFACE LINE No.	10	
BYTE1	10001001 [89]	BYTE1	10000101 [85]	
VERSION ID	SMPTE ST352-2011	VERSION ID	SMPTE ST352-2011	
PAYLOAD ID	1125(1080) LINE	PAYLOAD ID	1125(1080) LINE	
DIGITAL INTERFACE	3Gb/s LEVEL-A	DIGITAL INTERFACE	1.485Gb/s	
BYTE2	11001010 [CA]	BYTE2	00001010 [0A]	
TRANSPORT STRUCTURE	PROGRESSIVE	TRANSPORT STRUCTURE	INTERLACED	
PICTURE STRUCTURE	PROGRESSIVE	PICTURE STRUCTURE	INTERLACED	
HDR / SDR	SDR	HDR / SDR	SDR	
PICTURE RATE	60/1.001	PICTURE RATE	60/1.001	
BYTE3	00000000 [00]	BYTE3	00100000 [20]	
ASPECT RATIO	UNKNOWN	ASPECT RATIO	16:9	
H SAMPLING	1920	H SAMPLING	1920	
COLORIMETRY	REC 709	COLORIMETRY	REC 709	
SAMPLING STRUCTURE	4:2:2 YCbCr	SAMPLING STRUCTURE	4:2:2 YCbCr	
BYTE4	00000001 [01]	BYTE4	00000001 [01]	
CHANNEL ASSIGNMENT	NOT USED	CHANNEL ASSIGNMENT	NOT USED	
LUMINANCE / COLOR	YCbCr	LUMINANCE / COLOR	YCbCr	
AUDIO EMB MODE	NOT USED	AUDIO EMB MODE	NOT USED	
BIT DEPTH	10BIT	BIT DEPTH	10BIT	

- Session Description Protocol
- The same applies to ANC Data Analysis of -40 ANC Data stream and SDI embedded audio



### You don't have to .....

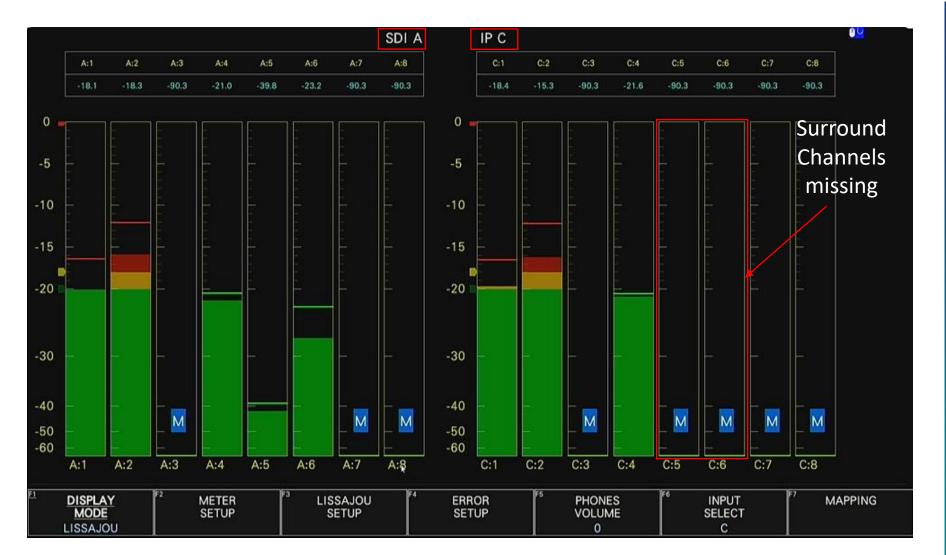




#### Day-to-Day Operations

- 'True Hybrid' operation allows you to ensure ancillary data like closed captions are present.
- Multiple analysis tools like PIC and WFM can be displayed in both IP and SDI.





#### Day-to-Day Operations

 The same applies to Audio Analysis of -30 or -31 audio stream and SDI embedded audio.







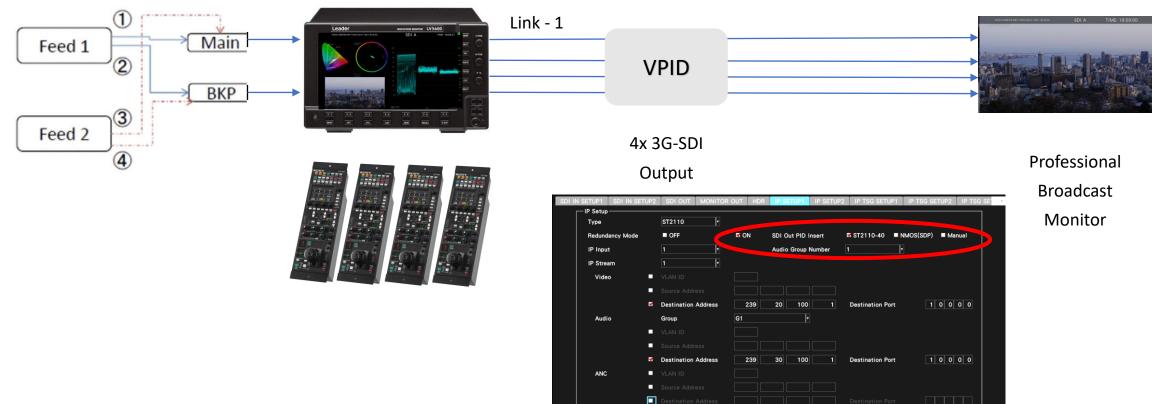
#### IP to SDI Gateways

Test and Measurement products have always acted as gateways in broadcasters' facilities.

Now, with the introduction of IP, they are continuing to fulfil this role.



#### 2022-7







#### Vision Engineer in an IP World

It's not uncommon for Vision Engineers to have to control multiple cameras and this involves rapidly switching between cameras sources.

### Leader You don't have to





#### Day-to-Day **Operations**

- Vision Engineers expect the same performance from IP test and measurement products, as they previously enjoyed with SDI.
  - They also don't care if the video source is IP or SDI, their job is to match the images, irrespective of underlying infrastructure.





#### Audio-to-Video Synchronization

Also known as lip sync refers to the relative timing of audio (sound) and video (image) parts during playout.

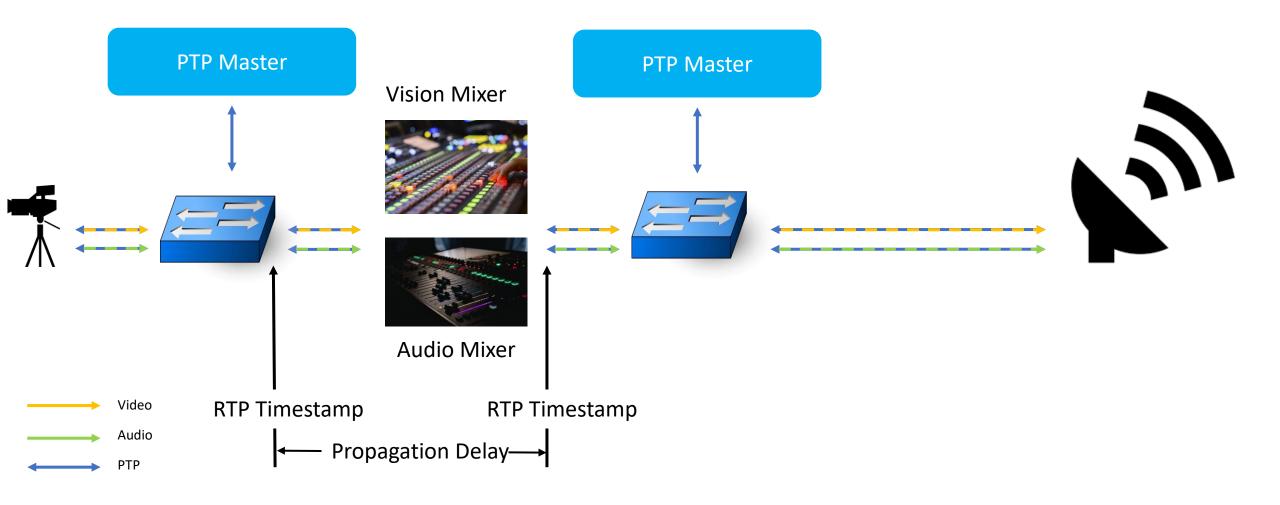


#### Reference clock (PTP Grandmaster) PTP PTP (copy) (copy) ST2110 Sender Receiver Local clock Local clock RTP stream clock R SDP Media Media clock clock Stream data

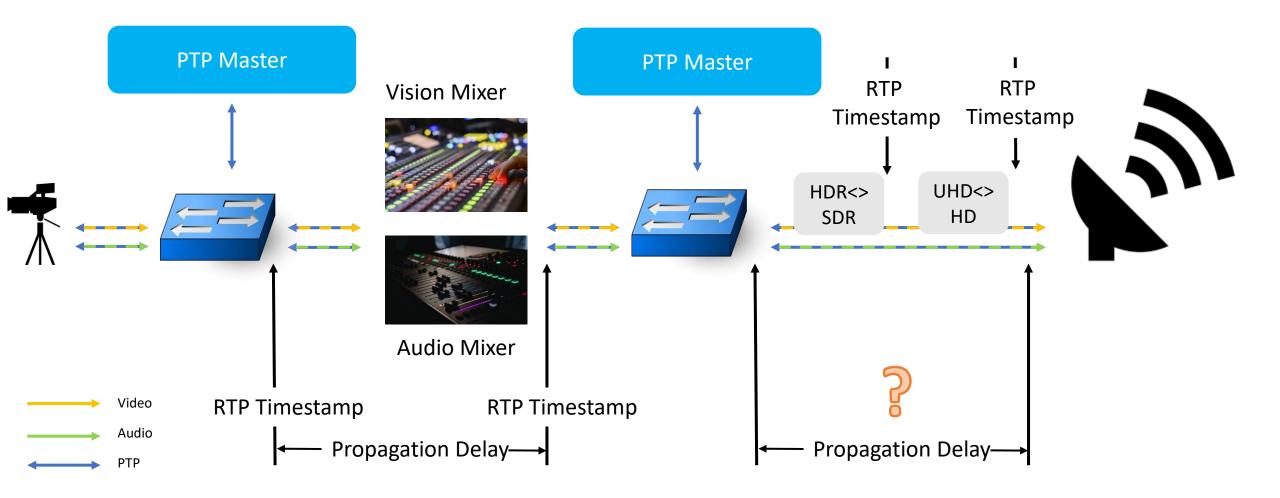
#### Day-to-Day Operations

- It can be confirmed whether video, audio and ANC essences are synchronized with PTP by comparing the timing information of the PTP and the RTP timestamp.
- The transmitting side transmits the stream according to the time of the PTP and the receiving side reproduces in accordance with the time of PTP.

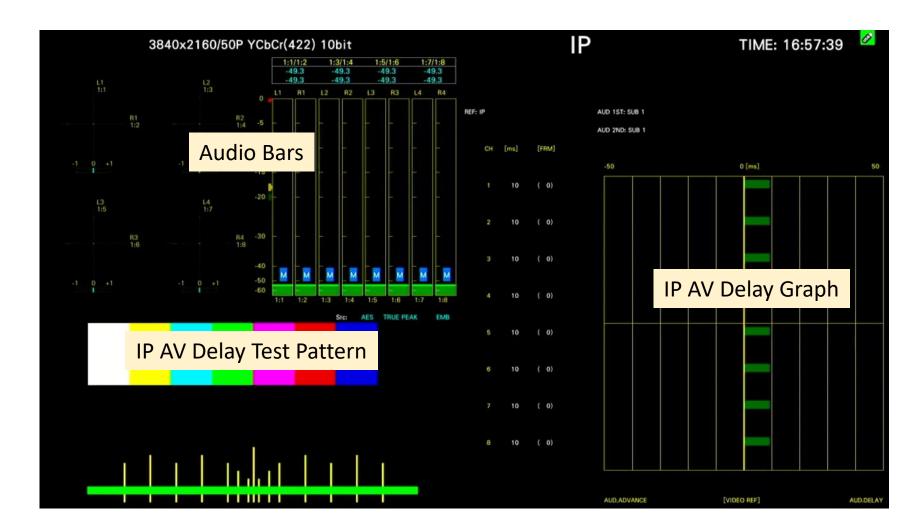








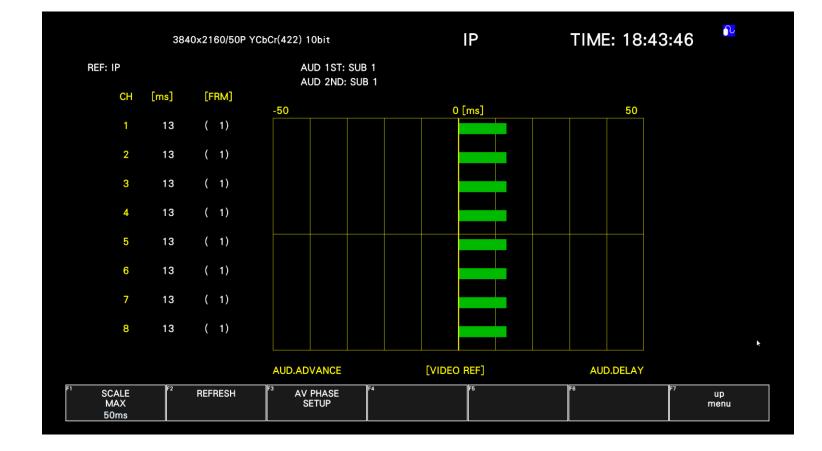




#### Day-to-Day Operations

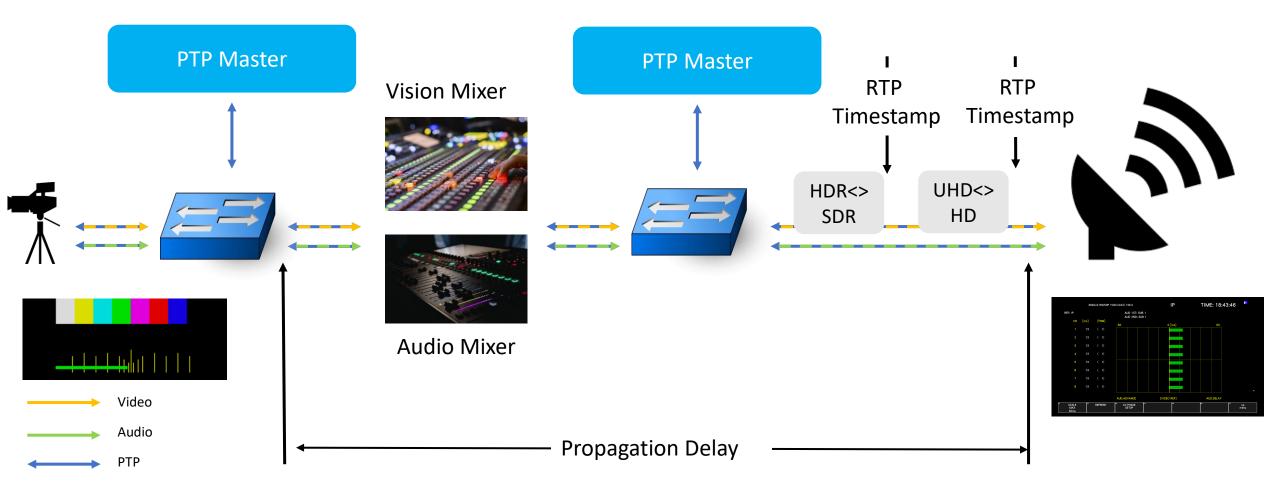
- Using an IP AV
  Delay test pattern allows
   broadcasters to
   accurately identify
   the AV Delay.
- The IP AV Delay Graph displays the Audio Lead/Lag for each individual audio channel.





**AV Delay** 











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info@aimsalliance.org

#### Kevin Salvidge

- Sales Engineering Manager
- Email : salvidge@leadereurope.com
- Tel : +44 7826 178 752



SHOWCASE







If you would like more information including a copy of this presentation.



## Any Questions?













