



Synchronization of ST 2110 Audio

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IP SHOWCASE THEATRE AT IBC - SEPT. 14-18, 2018

A. Hildebrand: Synchronization of ST 2110 Audio







Andreas Hildebrand, RAVENNA Technology Evangelist

- more than 25 years in the professional audio / broadcasting industry
- graduate diploma in computer science
- R&D, project & product management experience
- member of AES67 TG and ST2110 DG



ALC NetworX GmbH, Munich / Germany

- established 2008
- R&D center
- developing & promoting RAVENNA
- Partnerships with > 40 manufacturers



RAVENNA

- IP media networking technology
- designed to meet requirements of professional audio / broadcasting applications
- open technology approach, license-free
- fully AES67-compliant (built-in)



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Timing & Synchronization – General Requirements

- · Media bit-transparency
 - → no sample rate conversion
 - → streams need to run on same media clock
- Concurrent operation of different sample rates on same network
- Determinable (low) end-to-end latency
- Time alignment between media streams
- Replacement for "house clock" distribution (word clock, black burst etc.)
- ⇒ Distribution of master clock beats not sufficient
- □ Common understanding of absolute time required ("wall clock")



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Timing & Synchronization – Accuracy Requirements

- Audio applications have highest time accuracy & precision demands:
 - ⇒ Sample accurate alignment of streams (± ½ sample)
 - @ 48 kHz: ± 10 μs
 - @ 96 kHz: \pm 5 μ s
 - @ 192 kHz: ± 2.5 μs
 - ⇒ "Distribution" of word clock reference (AES11 calls for ± 5% max jitter / wander):
 - @ 48 kHz: ± 1 μs
 - @ 96 kHz: ± 500 ns
 - @ 192 kHz: ± 250 ns



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Synchronization & Media Clocks

- All nodes are running local clocks
- Local clocks are precisely synchronized to a common wall clock via IEEE 1588-2008 (PTPv2)
- PTPv1 standardized by IEEE in 2002 (IEEE 1588-2002)
 PTPv2 followed in 2008 (IEEE1588-2008)
 PTPv1 and PTPv2 are not compatible!



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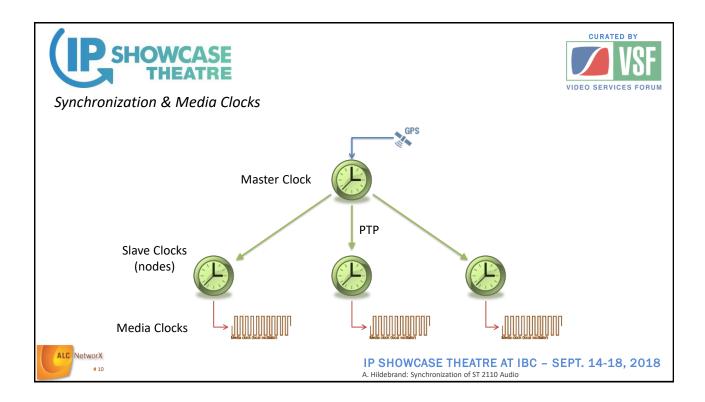


Synchronization & Media Clocks

- All nodes are running local clocks
- Local clocks are precisely synchronized to a common wall clock via PTP
- · Media clocks are generated locally from synchronized local clock



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Synchronization & Media Clocks

- All nodes are running local clocks
- Local clocks are precisely synchronized to a common wall clock via PTP
- Media clocks are generated locally from synchronized local clock
- Generation of any desired media clock (sample rate) possible
- Concurrent operation of different media clocks possible
- Phase accuracy of AES 11 (± 5% of sample period) achievable by deployment of PTP-aware switches (BC or TC)
- Synchronization across facilities possible by reference to absolute time (TAI / GPS)
- Essence data (audio samples or video frames) is related to the media clock upon intake
 - essentially receiving a generation "time stamp" with respect to the media clock



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Synchronization & media clocks

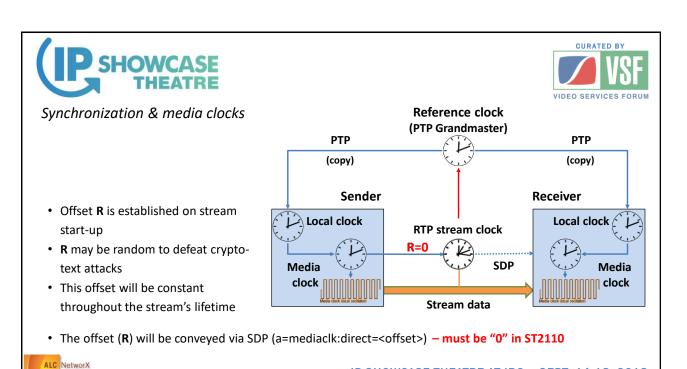
- 3 type of clocks in the system:
 - · Wall clock provided by Grandmaster
 - local copy of the wall clock in each node
 - Media clock derived from the local clock (i.e. 48 kHz for audio, 90 kHz for video)
 - RTP clock (stream clock) derived from the media clock



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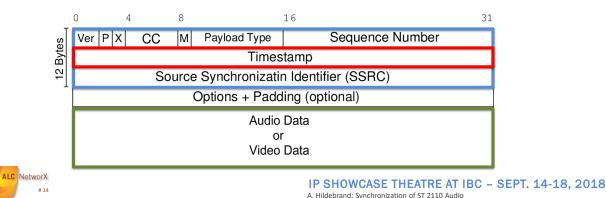






RTP Packets (Layer 5)

- · Consist of RTP header, optional payload headers and the payload itself
- RTP header (overhead) = 12 bytes, payload (linear audio data) = up to 1440 bytes
- RTP Timestamp = media clock counter (for linear PCM audio) = 32 bits (4 bytes)





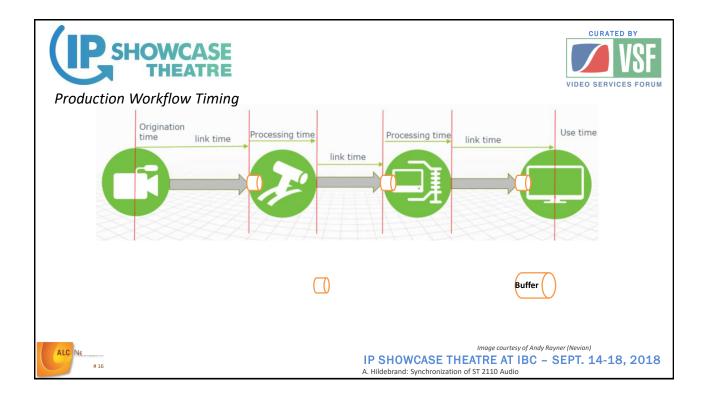


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- Essence data (audio samples or video frames) is related to the media clock upon intake
 essentially receiving a generation "time stamp" with respect to the media clock
- Fixed / determinable latency by configuring a suitable link offset ("playout delay")
- · Inter-stream alignment by comparing and relating the time stamps of individual essence data



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How to synchronize streams across various processing stages

- · Problem:
 - Any stream leaving a (processing) device is a new stream
 - New alignment of (processed) essence to wall clock time
 - Alignment of original essence is lost
- Possible solutions:
 - Use of original time alignment for new stream (RTP timestamps adjusted to those of original essence)
 - ? Offest increases, might be too large for downstream Rx buffer
 - ? Which timestamps serve as reference when mixing essence?
 - P How does the (processing) host now the exact relationship between ingress / and egress essence?
 - Carry origin timestamps as in-band meta data
 - ? Requires new payload format (audio essence data + audio meta data), or
 - P Needs to make use of (experimental) RTP header extensions mechanism (which in turn may result in variable / decreased audio payload segments)
 - Carry origin timestamps as out-of-band meta data
 - P. Requires new standard (in the works → AES X242!)



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How to synchronize streams across various processing stages

- Problem:
 - Any stream leaving a (processing) device is a new stream
 - New alignment of (processed) essence to wall clock time
 - Alignment of original essence is lost
- Intermediate (?) / current solution:
 - Leave alignment task to management layer (i.e. Broadcast Controller)
 - o Devices report processing delays to BC (or have fixed / configurable delays)
 - o BC configures required Rx delay for subsequent stages (playout delay)



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