

# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

**Guideline for synchronization of audio and video –  
Part 1-1: Measurement methods for synchronization of audio and video  
equipment and systems – General**

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INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTROTECHNICAL  
COMMISSION

PRICE CODE

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## GUIDELINE FOR SYNCHRONIZATION OF AUDIO AND VIDEO –

**Part 1-1: Measurement methods for synchronization  
of audio and video equipment and systems –  
General**

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Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC 62312-1-1, which is a technical specification, has been prepared by IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

The text of this technical specification is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
100/1270/DTS	100/1316/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical specification can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The list of all the parts of IEC 62312, under the general title *Guideline for synchronization of audio and video*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- transformed into an International standard,
- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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## INTRODUCTION

Audio and video equipment processes or reproduces the input signals of audio and video, then outputs these signals in various forms. Audio and video equipment needs time to process or reproduce the input signal. This time depends on the signal format, the architecture of equipment and the design of equipment. Hence audio and video equipment may have different output delays for audio and video signals, and this causes unsynchronised audio and video outputs.

This Technical Specification is the general part of the measurement method for that time difference between audio and video outputs. The other subparts of IEC/TS 62312-1 describe specific measurement methods for specific audio and video equipment.

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## **GUIDELINE FOR SYNCHRONIZATION OF AUDIO AND VIDEO –**

### **Part 1-1: Measurement methods for synchronization of audio and video equipment and systems – General**

#### **1 Scope**

This part of 62312 gives guidelines for methods of synchronization of audio and video

This Technical Specification describes general measurement methods for the synchronization of audio and video equipment.

#### **2 Normative references**

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

IEC/TS 62312-2, *Guideline for synchronization of audio and video – Part 2: Methods for synchronization of audio and video systems*

#### **3 Terms and definitions**

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply. Also the terms and definitions given in IEC 62312-2 apply.

##### **3.1**

##### **EUT**

equipment under test

#### **4 Measuring conditions**

##### **4.1 General conditions**

##### **4.1.1 Power supplies**

##### **4.1.1.1 Voltage**

The supplied AC power voltage shall be the fixed value of the region where the equipment under test is used. The supplied DC power voltage shall be the fixed value specified by the manufacturer. The tolerance shall be within  $\pm 1\%$  in both cases. If this tolerance does not affect the results of measurement, the tolerance can be within  $\pm 5\%$ .

##### **4.1.1.2 Frequency**

The frequency of the AC power supply shall be 50 Hz or 60 Hz and the fluctuation shall be within  $\pm 2\%$ .

#### 4.1.1.3 Waveform distortion

##### 4.1.1.3.1 AC power supply

The waveform of the AC power supply shall be a sine wave in which the harmonic content is 2 % or less.

##### 4.1.1.3.2 DC power supply

The ripple voltage shall be 0,1 % or less.

#### 4.1.2 Environmental conditions

##### 4.1.2.1 Environmental air condition

The environmental conditions for measurements shall be:

Ambient temperature:	20 °C + 15 °C –5 °C
Relative humidity:	60 % ± 15 %
Air pressure:	96 kPa ± 10 kPa

##### 4.1.2.2 Warm up

The equipment under test shall be powered on 5 min before starting the test. It may be zero if the warm up does not affect the results of measurement.

##### 4.1.2.3 Initialization

The equipment under test shall be initialized before starting the test.

#### 4.2 Specific conditions

If specific conditions are required for the measurement of equipment, these conditions shall be specified.

NOTE The other subparts of IEC 62312-1 specify the measurement method for the specific equipment, the special conditions may be specified in that part.

#### 4.3 General settings

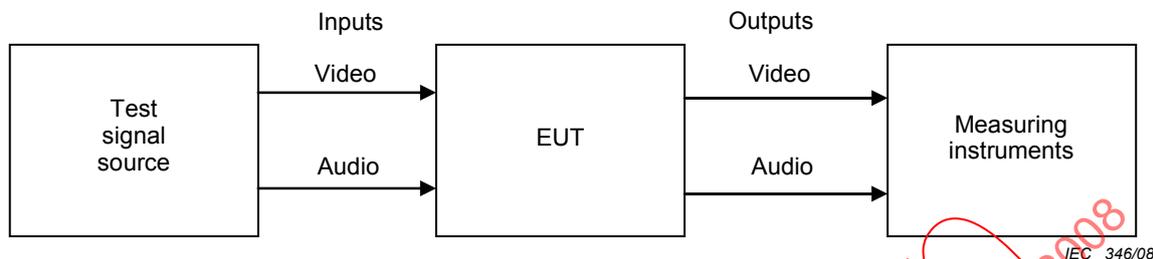
General settings for equipment shall be set to the default setting which is specified by the manufacturer, normally centre position. If there will be no special indication and the functions that affect the results of measurement, all of the controllers shall be switched off.

#### 4.4 Specific settings

If specific equipment has its own specific settings, it shall be set to have the results of measurement regarding the specific settings. The other subparts of IEC 62312-1 specify specific settings for specific equipment.

## 5 Measurement methods

### 5.1 General block diagram



**Figure 1 – General block diagram for measurement**

The test signal source provides the reference audio and video signal. There is either no time difference between them or the difference is specified. These audio and video test signals are applied to EUT in appropriate method for each EUT. The EUT reproduces or processes these test signals and outputs the audio and video signals. The measuring instruments measure the output from the EUT and measure the time difference between audio and video outputs from the EUT.

### 5.2 Test signal source and test signal

#### 5.2.1 General

The test signal source provides audio and video test signals as a reference signal for measuring. The content, format and media of the test signal are different depending on the EUT.

The basic format of the test signal content consists of synchronized audio and video signals that are used as a reference for synchronization and are processed or reproduced by EUT. The EUT outputs the resulting signal to the measuring instruments. The output signal should be detectable and be able to be measured by the measuring instruments. To conform to this requirement, the test signal content should be made suitable for the measuring instruments.

The form of the test signal is an electrical signal or a signal recorded on media. The format and media of the test signal should be appropriate for EUT. This would normally be the default format and media appropriate to the functionality of EUT.

#### 5.2.2 Signal generator

Where a signal generator is applied to an EUT that has a signal input, the format of output signal of the signal generator should be appropriate for EUT. The signal will be input through an appropriate signal interface on the EUT.

#### 5.2.3 Test disc

Where a test disc is applied to EUT that is a disc player, the test disc format should be appropriate for EUT.

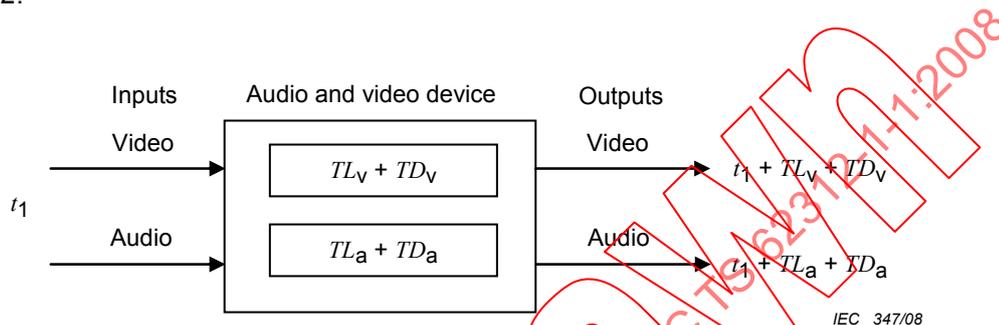
## 5.3 EUT

### 5.3.1 Equipment

#### 5.3.1.1 General

In this Technical Specification, the EUT is an audio and video device that consists of audio and video units. Each unit includes latency and delay. The model of audio and video device is defined in IEC 62312-2.

Figure 2 shows a simplified model of an audio and video device based on the definition of IEC 62312-2.



The total latency and the delay of the audio and video device are defined.

#### Key

$TL_v$  is the total latency of video

$TD_v$  is the total delay of video

$TL_a$  is the total latency of audio

$TD_a$  is the total delay of audio

**Figure 2 – Audio and video device**

Latency and delay are defined in Clause 3 of IEC 62312-2.

The audio and video device reproduces or processes the input signal, and this causes delay and latency. From the input to the output, the total delay and the total latency are caused in each of audio and video signals. The audio and video signals are input to the audio and video device at the time  $t_1$ , the total latency and delay are added to this to form the audio and video output signals.

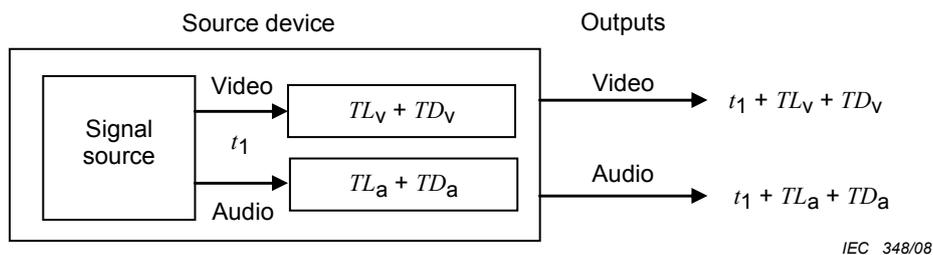
The outputs from the source device are audio and video signals in analogue or digital form.

#### 5.3.1.2 Category of audio and video device

##### 5.3.1.2.1 Source device

Audio and video devices are categorized into specific types of devices.

Figure 3 shows the source device and the signal source which is the input to the source device. The signal source can be in various forms. In case of disc player, disc is a signal source. In case of tuner, received and decoded broadcasting signal is a signal source.

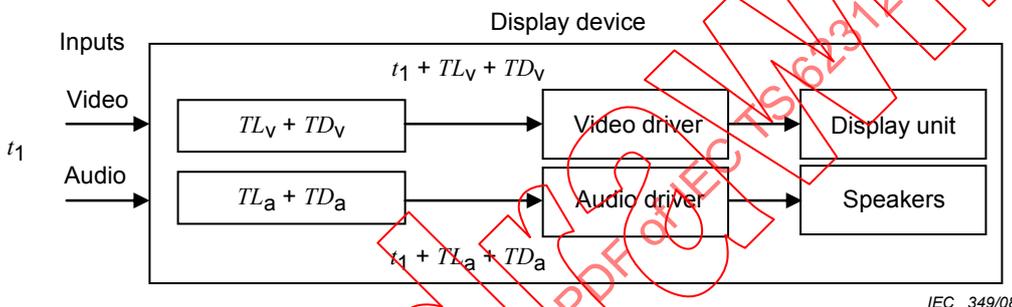


IEC 348/08

Figure 3 – Source device

5.3.1.2.2 Display device

Figure 4 shows the display device. The outputs from this device are audio and video signals reproduced as sound and visual images realized by a display unit and speakers.

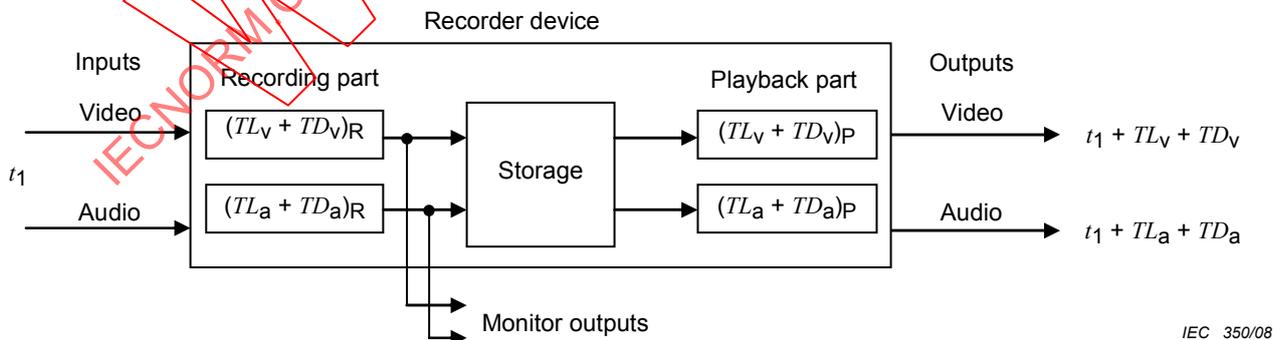


IEC 349/08

Figure 4 – Display device

5.3.1.2.3 Recorder device

Figure 5 shows the recorder device, the audio and video signals are recorded on the storage and these signals are played and then output. The total delay and latency are the sums of each of the total delay and latency of the recording part and the playback part, as identified by suffix R for the recording part and P for the playback part. In order to measure the recording part delay, the monitor outputs are used.



IEC 350/08

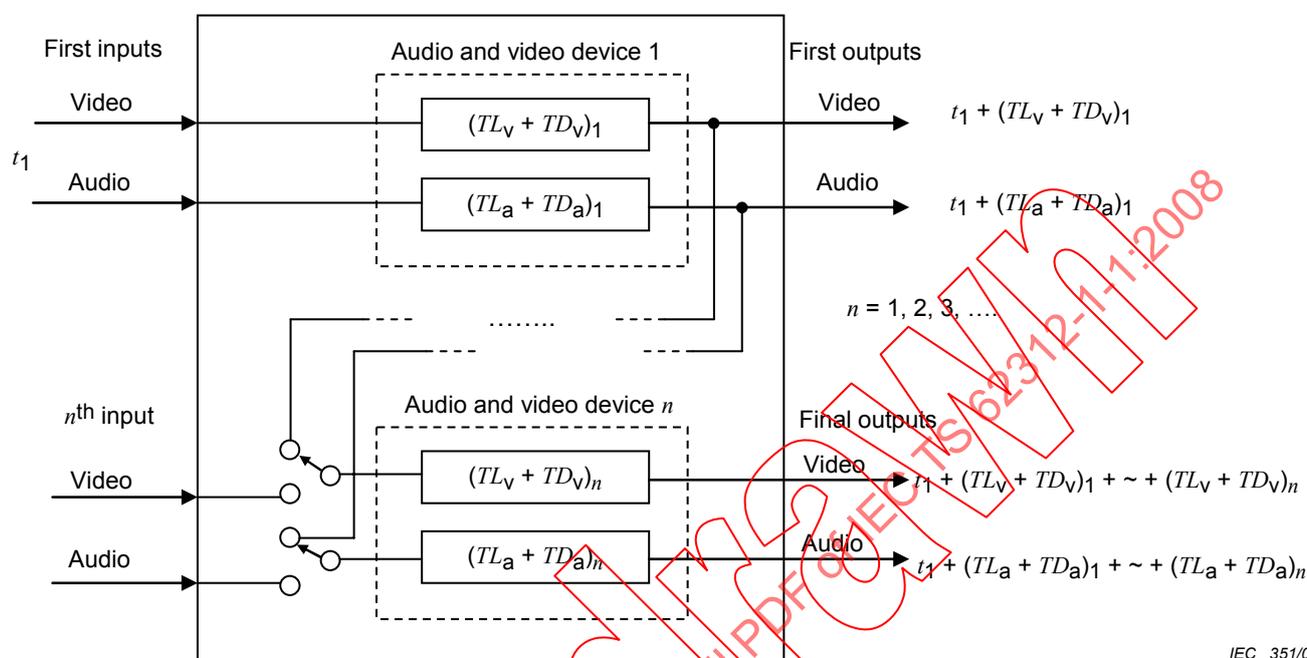
Figure 5 – Recorder device

5.3.2 Compound equipment

Equipment may consist of multiple audio and video devices. Generally the EUT is defined as the device between the first input and the final output. When it is required to measure the EUT from the second or later input to before the final output, those inputs and outputs should be

the subject of measurement. Figure 6 shows compound equipment that consists of multiple ( $n$  devices) audio and video devices.

For instance, equipment such as a TV with a video recorder consists of TV tuner as a source device, recorder device and display device.



IEC 351/08

Figure 6 – Compound equipment

## 5.4 Measuring instruments

### 5.4.1 General

The audio and video device outputs audio and video signals with the total values of latency and delay as shown in Figure 2. The measuring instruments should have a capability to measure the timing of the output signal, that is a processed or reproduced signal of the input signal. The measuring instruments measure the value of the difference between them, or, a calculation gives the difference, the value is:

$$T_d = (t_1 + (TL_v + TD_v)) - (t_1 + (TL_a + TD_a)) = (TL_v + TD_v) - (TL_a + TD_a)$$

where

$T_d$  is a time value that indicates the total latency and delay of the video against the audio.

### 5.4.2 Measurement of signal

The forms of output signals are analogue or digital. When it is in analogue form, the measuring instruments are a video analyser, audio analyser or oscilloscope. When they are in digital form, they are signals in a digital interface. The signal format of a digital interface will be a specific format depending on each interface format. The measuring instruments should have a capability to measure these signals.

### 5.4.3 Measurement of reproduced signal

To measure the output of the reproduced audio and video signals, measuring instruments should have a capability to measure sound and visual images.

To measure sound, an acoustic to an electrical (A/E) transducer is applied. If the acoustic spatial delay is out of the subject of the measurement, the electrical signal of the audio is applied to measure sound.

To measure visual image, an optical to electrical (O/E) transducer is applied. The O/E transducer senses the visual image on the display unit. Which part of the visual image should be the subject of the measurement depends on the test signal contents.

Oscilloscope or other measuring instruments are used to measure these converted electrical signals.

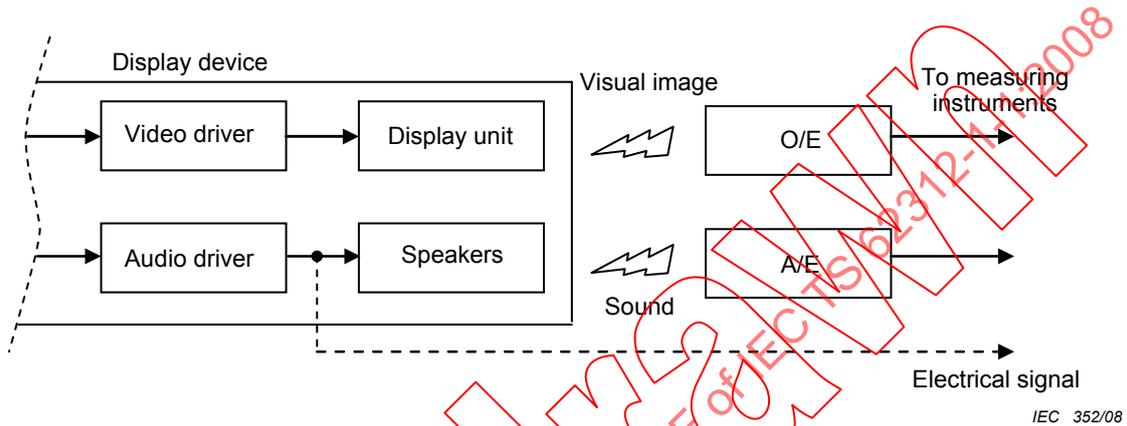


Figure 7 – Measurement of reproduced signal

#### 5.4.4 Specific requirement

The form and format of the audio and video outputs from EUT vary depending on the kind of EUT. The content of the output from the EUT depends on the test signal.

The measurement instrument should have a capability to measure the outputs from the EUT.