
**Information technology — Generic coding
of moving pictures and associated audio
information —**

Part 6:
Extensions for DSM-CC

AMENDMENT 3: Transport buffer model in
support of synchronized user-to-network
download protocol

*Technologies de l'information — Codage générique des images animées et
des informations sonores associées —*

Partie 6: Extensions pour DSM-CC

*AMENDEMENT 3: Modèle de tampon de transport en support du protocole
de chargement utilisateur-réseau synchronisé*



PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

© ISO/IEC 2001

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.ch
Web www.iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this Amendment may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Amendment 3 to International Standard ISO/IEC 13818-6:1998 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

Information technology — Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information — Part 6: Extensions for DSM-CC

AMENDMENT 3: Transport buffer model in support of synchronized user-to-network download protocol

Add the following new subclause:

9.2.9 T-STD buffer model for synchronized download protocol

9.2.9.1 Introduction

The MPEG-2 Transport System Target Decoder (T-STD) buffer model is defined for the Synchronized Download protocol. The buffer model includes a secondary multiplexing stage based on the `table_id_extension` field of the DSM-CC section structure. The secondary multiplexing stage allows multiple data modules of a single program element to be independently synchronized.

A secondary channel is referenced as a data module channel. The `table_id_extension` field conveys a copy of the `moduleId` of the data module. Each data module channel is identified by the `moduleId` value shared by all data modules conveyed in this data module channel.

The primary, conventional multiplexing stage uses the MPEG-2 Transport Stream packet's PID value to forward the packet payloads to their respective smoothing buffer. The payloads of the Transport Stream packets are all portions of DSM-CC sections of a program element of `stream_type` value 0x14. The DSM-CC sections convey Download Control messages or Download Data messages. Download control messages are conveyed in sections with `table_id` value 0x3B while Download Data messages are conveyed in sections with `table_id` value 0x3C. The `section_number` field identifies the block number of the data module conveyed in the section. The payloads of the DSM-CC section sharing the same `table_id`, `table_id_extension` and `version_number` field values are re-assembled in-order in the receiver to reconstruct the synchronized data modules.

9.2.9.2 Definitions

Table 9-7 below defines the DSM-CC section payload as the bytes between the section header bytes and the CRC32 or checksum bytes at the end of the section. The concept of DSM-CC section payload is used in the definition of the T-STD for the Synchronized Download protocol.

Table 9-7 DSM-CC Section Format

Syntax	No. of bits	Mnemonic
DSMCC_section(){		
table_id	8	uimsbf
section_syntax_indicator	1	bslbf
complement_indicator	1	bslbf
reserved	2	bslbf
section_length	12	uimsbf
table_id_extension	16	uimsbf
reserved	2	bslbf
version_number	5	uimsbf
current_next_indicator	1	bslbf
section_number	8	uimsbf
last_section_number	8	uimsbf
 <i>DSM-CC section payload</i>		
if(section_syntax_indicator == '0') {		
checksum	32	uimsbf
}		
else {		
CRC_32	32	rpchof
}		
}		

DSM-CC section header bytes shall correspond to the first 8 bytes of the DSM-CC section (from the table_id field to the last_section_number field included) and the last 4 bytes of the section (checksum or CRC_32 field). The section payload bytes are the bytes starting immediately following the last_section_number field and up to the field immediately preceding the checksum or CRC_32 field.

A DSM-CC section payload includes a Download message header and a Download message. In the case of a Download Control message (table_id 0x3B), the message header is a dsmccMessageHeader structure. In the case of a Download Data message (table_id 0x3C), the message header is a dsmccDownloadDataHeader structure and the Download message is a DownloadDataBlock message. The payload of a DownloadDataBlock message shall be referenced as the Download data message payload. The payload of the DownloadDataBlock message shall not include the moduleId, moduleVersion, reserved and blockNumber fields at the beginning of the message. The Download Data Message payload represents a portion of a synchronized data module.

9.2.9.3 Data module channels

The secondary multiplexing/de-multiplexing stage operates on the table_id_extension fields of DSM-CC sections with table_id value 0x3C. DSM-CC sections conveying other messages (like the DownloadInfoIndication message) may be conveyed in the same program element. It is only in the case of table_id equal to 0x3C that the table_id_extension field values are used to identify the data module channels.

The Transport System Target Decoder buffer model for synchronized data elementary streams includes a Transport Buffer, a Smoothing Buffer and a Data Module Buffer. The purpose of the Data Module buffer is to allow for the re-assembly of the synchronized data modules before they are decoded and presented in the receiver.

9.2.9.4 Transport system target decoder buffer model

Complete Transport Stream packets containing data from program element n of stream_type 0x14 are passed to the transport buffer for program element n, TBn. The size of TBn is fixed and equal to 512 bytes. This includes duplicate Transport Stream packets and packets with no payloads. Transfer of any data from the System Target Decoder input to TBn is considered instantaneous. All data that enter TBn are removed from TBn at a rate RXn. When there are no data in TBn, the rate RXn is equal to 0.

Bytes that are part of a DSM-CC section are delivered to the Smoothing buffer SBn. Other bytes are not and may be used to control the system. Duplicate Transport Stream packets are not delivered to SBn. All bytes enter SBn

instantaneously upon leaving the buffer TB_n . All bytes that enter the smoothing buffer SB_n leave the smoothing buffer SB_n .

The data module stream bytes in buffer SB_n are all delivered to their associated data module buffer at the rate sb_leak_n . The value of sb_leak_n is either defined implicitly or listed explicitly in the ISO/IEC 13818-1 `smoothing_buffer_descriptor`. The value of the leak rate may follow the classification specified in Table 7-13 of Section 7.5.5 of this specification. The size of SB_n , SBS_n , is implicitly declared or listed explicitly in the ISO/IEC 13818-1 `smoothing_buffer_descriptor`. Only synchronized data module data bytes (bytes of a Download data message payload) in data module k of program element n enter the data module buffer DMB_{nk} . If there is DSM-CC section data in SB_n and buffer DMB_{nk} is not full, the data is transferred from SB_n to DMB_{nk} at a rate defined by sb_leak_n . When there is no DSM-CC section data in SB_n , no data is removed from SB_n . Bytes from a DSM-CC section header are removed instantaneously and discarded and may be used to control the system. Bytes from a DSM-CC section CRC_32 field or checksum field that immediately follow the last data module byte in the DSM-CC section payload are removed instantaneously and discarded and may be used to verify the integrity of the data. Bytes from the `dsmccDownloadDataHeader` message header and the first 6 bytes of the `DownloadDataBlock` message (representing the `moduleId`, `moduleVersion`, `reserved` and `blockNumber` fields of the message) are discarded and may be used to control the system. Bytes from the payload of a DSM-CC section with a `table_id` value other than 0x3C are taken out of buffer SB_n at rate sb_leak_n . These bytes are subsequently discarded and may be used to control the system. All bytes that enter the smoothing buffer SB_n leave it. All data module bytes of data module stream n enter the data module demultiplexer instantaneously upon leaving SB_n .

The size of the buffer DMB_{nk} is $DMBS_{nk}$. The value of $DMBS_{nk}$ shall be at least equal to the largest size that synchronized module k can take in program element n . In buffer DMB_{nk} , the synchronized data modules shall be reconstructed from the in-order concatenation of the `DownloadDataBlock` data message payloads as indicated by the `section_number` field of the DSM-CC section headers. The DSM-CC sections conveying a synchronized data module are identified by unique `table_id`, `table_id_extension` and `version_number` values.

For the Data Elementary Buffer DMB_{nk} , all data for the data module that has been in the buffer longest are removed instantaneously at time td_nk . The Decoding time td_nk may be specified by the Presentation Time Stamp located in the adaptation field of the `dsmccDownloadDataMessageHeader` in the first section (`section_number` 0x00) conveying the synchronized data module and a Data Module Decode Time (DMDT) common to all data modules in the program element n . The value of DMDT may be signaled in the MPEG-2 Transport Stream (e.g., in the `moduleInfoBytes` in the `DownloadInfoIndication` message). Alternatively, the value of td_nk may be equal to the PTS of the previous data module in the data module channel when the value of DMDT is not specified. The presentation data unit resulting from decoding the data module is presented at the instant specified by the PTS field associated with the synchronized data module.

Buffer TB_n shall not overflow. Buffer SB_n shall not overflow. Buffer DMB_{nk} shall not overflow nor underflow. Underflow of DMB_{nk} occurs when one or more bits of the data module is not present in DMB_{nk} at the Data Module Decode Time associated with the data module.

In the example shown in Figure 9-1 below, three synchronized or synchronous data elementary streams, nk , nj and nh , multiplexed within the same program element referenced by PID value 0x0FDA. To the right of the smoothing buffer SB_n , a secondary demultiplexing operates on the `table_id_extension` field to route the data module bytes to their respective data module channels. A collection of synchronized data streams is conveyed in MPEG sections where `table_id` is equal to 0x3C and `table_id_extension` is equal to 0xABCD, 0x9876 and 0x1122. Each value of the `table_id_extension` field identifies the secondary channel on which a data elementary sub-stream is being conveyed.

Figure 9-1 also shows three synchronized or synchronous data elementary streams mk , mj and mh multiplexed in the MPEG-2 program element referenced by PID value 0x1753 and in MPEG sections with `table_id` field value equal to 0x3C.

The following notation is used in Figure 9-1:

TB_n	is the transport buffer.
SB_n	is the smoothing buffer for program element n .
DMB_{nk}	is the data module buffer for data module channel k of program element n .
Rx_n	is the rate at which data is removed from TB_n .
sb_leak_n	is the rate at which data is removed from SB_n .
$A_{nk}(j)$	is the j^{th} access unit for data module channel k of program element n .
$td_{nk}(j)$	is the decoding time in the system target decoder of the j^{th} access unit in data module channel k of program element n .

$tp_{nk}(j)$ is the presentation time in the system target decoder of the j th access unit in data module channel k of program element n .

$t(i)$ indicates the time in seconds at which the i th byte of the Transport Stream enters the system target decoder.

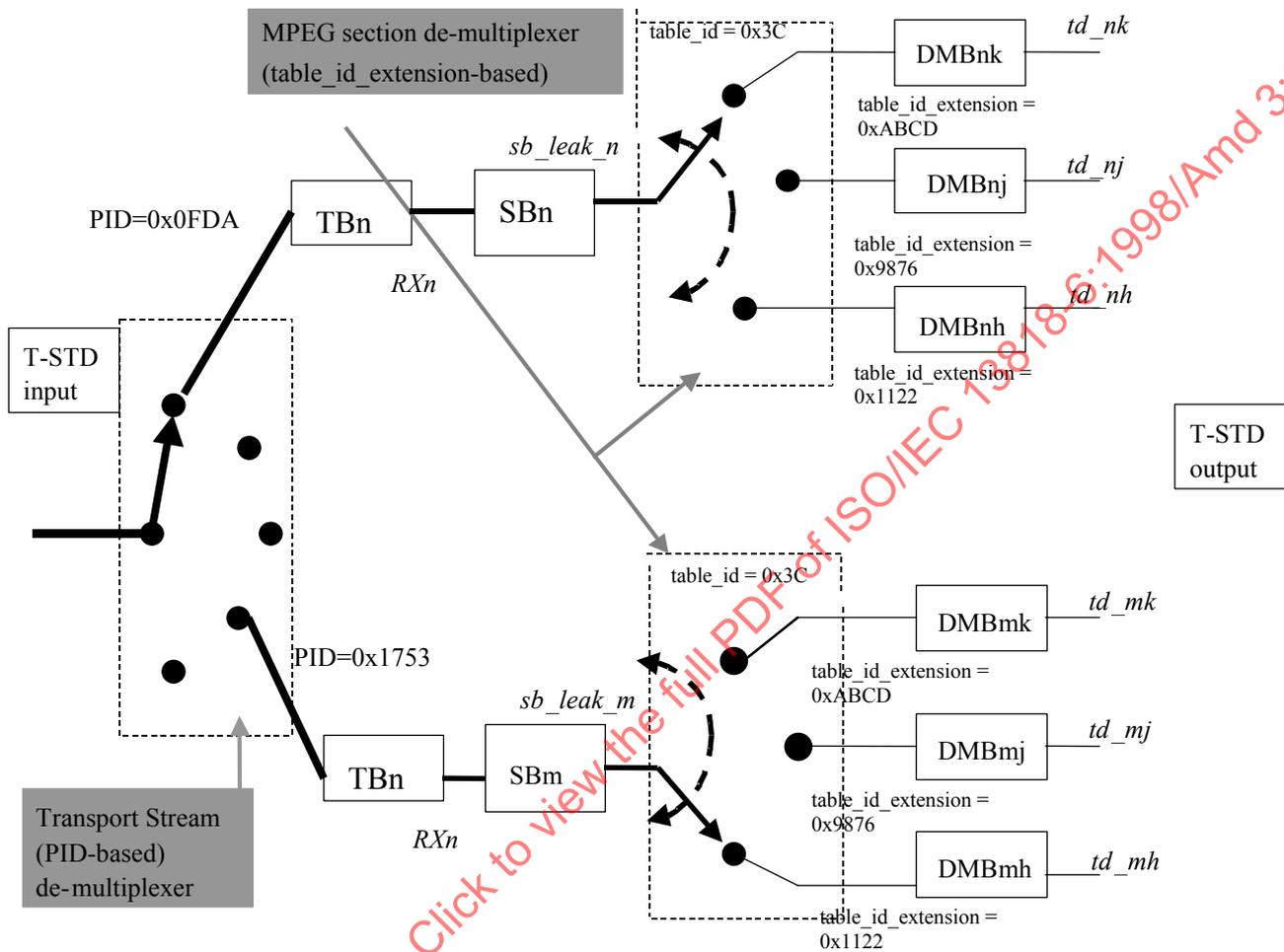


Figure 9-1 T-STD for DSM-CC Synchronized Download Protocol