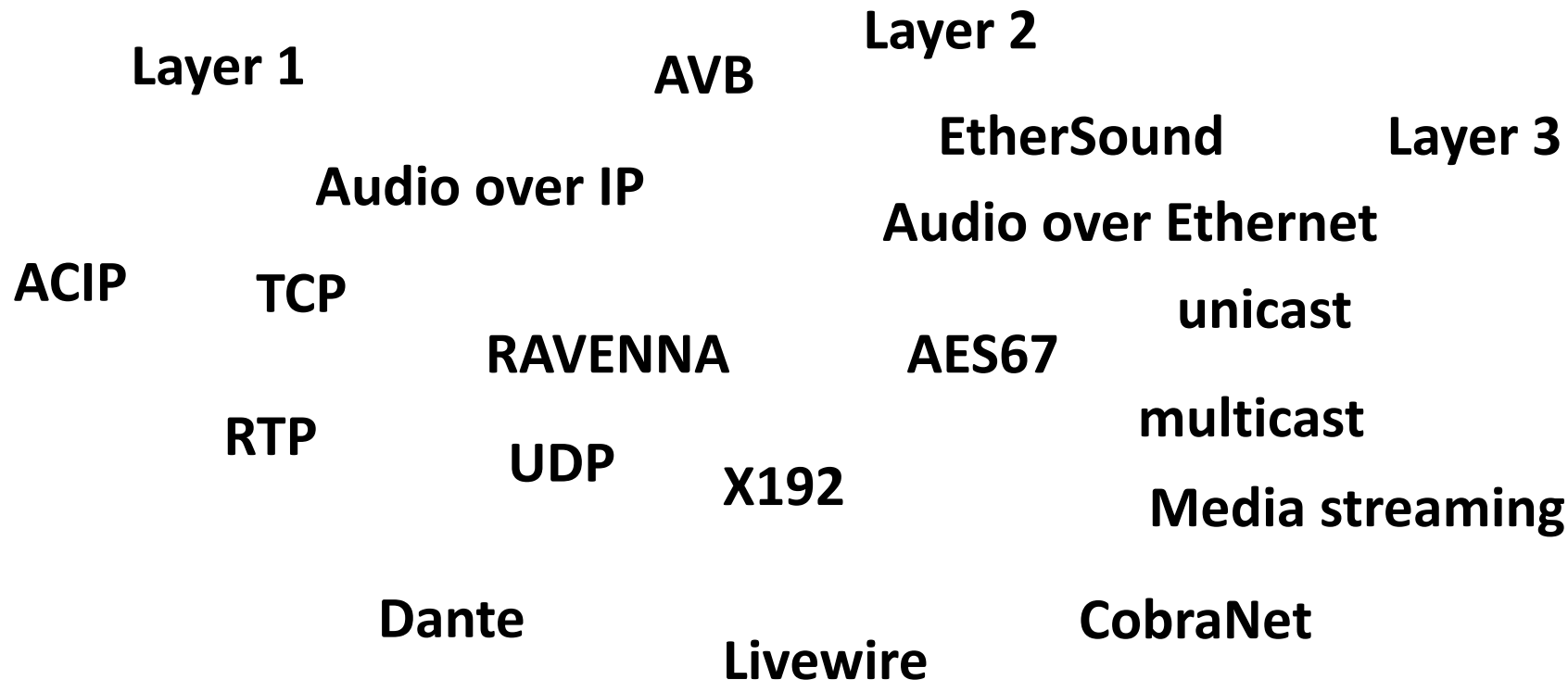


# Overview on IP Audio Networking

Andreas Hildebrand, RAVENNA Evangelist  
ALC NetworX GmbH, Munich

## *Topics:*

- Audio networking vs. OSI Layers
- Overview on IP audio solutions
- AES67 & RAVENNA
- Real-world application examples
- Brief introduction to SMPTE ST2110
- NMOS
- Control protocols





Layer 1

Layer 2

Layer 3

## Terminology often

- ambiguous
- used in wrong context
- marketing-driven
- creates confusion

ACIP

TCP

RTP

Dante

Livewire

CobraNet

AVB

Sound

Audio over IP

Audio over Ethernet

unicast

multicast

Media streaming





Layer 1

Layer 2

Layer 3

ACIP

Terminology often

- ambiguous
- used in wrong context
- marketing-driven
- creates confusion

**Audio over IP**

Dante

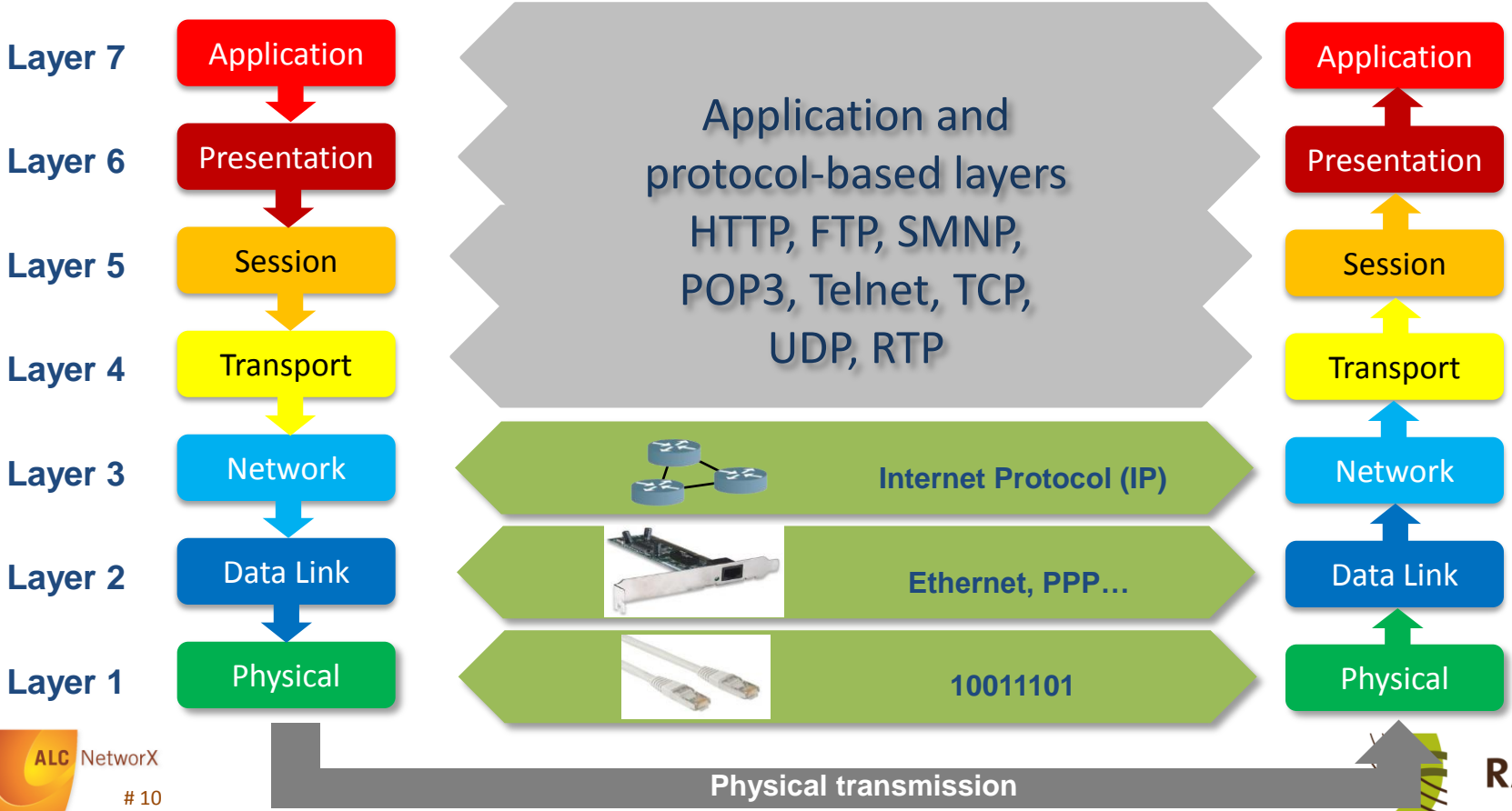
Livewire

CobraNet





# Overview on IP Audio Networking





*Classification by OSI network layer:*

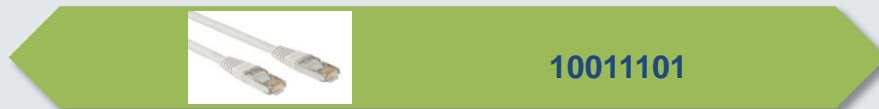
## Layer 1 Systems

Transmit

Receive

Layer 1

Physical



Physical

Physical transmission



### *Layer 1 systems:*

- Examples: SuperMac (AES50), A-Net Pro16/64 (Aviom), Rocknet 300 (Riedel), Optocore (Optocore), MediorNet (Riedel)
- Fully proprietary systems
- Make use of layer 1 physical transport (e.g. CAT5 or fiber)
- Mostly point-to-point or daisy-chain topologies (“switches” need to be custom-built)
- Ring topology may provide high availability
- Ruggedized due to proprietary infrastructure
- Usually very low latencies achievable
- Fixed device & channel capacity (varying between solutions)
- Limited to selected media formats (due to proprietary use of physical layer)





## *Classification by OSI network layer:*

### Layer 2 Systems

Transmit

Receive

Layer 2

Data Link

Ethernet, PPP...

Data Link

Layer 1

Physical

10011101

Physical

Physical transmission







### *Layer 2 systems (“Audio-over-Ethernet”):*

- Examples: CobraNet (Cirrus), EtherSound (Digigram), SoundGrid (Waves)
- Proprietary systems based on layer 2 (data link level)
- Mostly utilizing Ethernet infrastructure (e.g. FE or GbE)
- Operate on structured topologies (star / tree), but may also be limited to daisy-chain or ring topologies
- Size of network limited to LAN segment (or lower)
- Fixed device & channel capacity (varying between solutions)
- Limited to selected media formats (due to proprietary end points)
- Usually low to very low latencies achievable
- Ruggedized due to exclusive infrastructure usage





## *Classification by OSI network layer:*

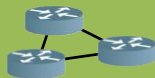
### Layer 3 Systems

Transmit

Receive

Layer 3

Network



Internet Protocol (IP)

Network

Layer 2

Data Link



Ethernet, PPP...

Data Link

Layer 1

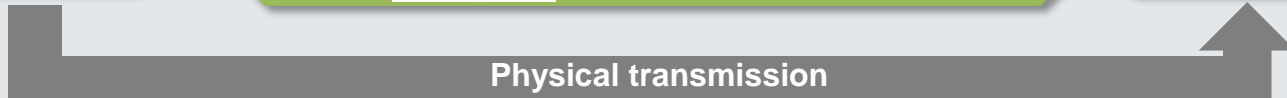
Physical



10011101

Physical

Physical transmission






### *Layer 3 systems (“Audio-over-IP”):*

- (Proprietary) systems based on layer 3 (Internet Protocol)
- May run on any IP-capable infrastructure, mostly Ethernet (sometimes limited to selected network equipment)
- Uses structured topologies (star / tree / mesh), but may also run on daisy-chain or ring topologies
- Size of network not limited (includes routing capabilities)
- Can operate in shared traffic environments
- Flexible / scalable device & channel capacity & flexible choice of media formats
- Latencies vary depending on network environment (and payloads etc.)





## *Existing Audio-over-IP solutions / technologies / initiatives:*

Technology	Purveyor	Date introduced	Application
Livewire	Telos/Axia	2003	Radio Broadcast
Wheatnet-IP	Wheatstone	2005	Radio Broadcast
Dante	Audinate	2006	Install & Live Sound
N/ACIP	EBU	2007	Broadcast
Q-LAN	QSC Audio Products	2009	Install & Live Sound
 <b>RAVENNA</b>	ALC NetworX	2010	Broadcast





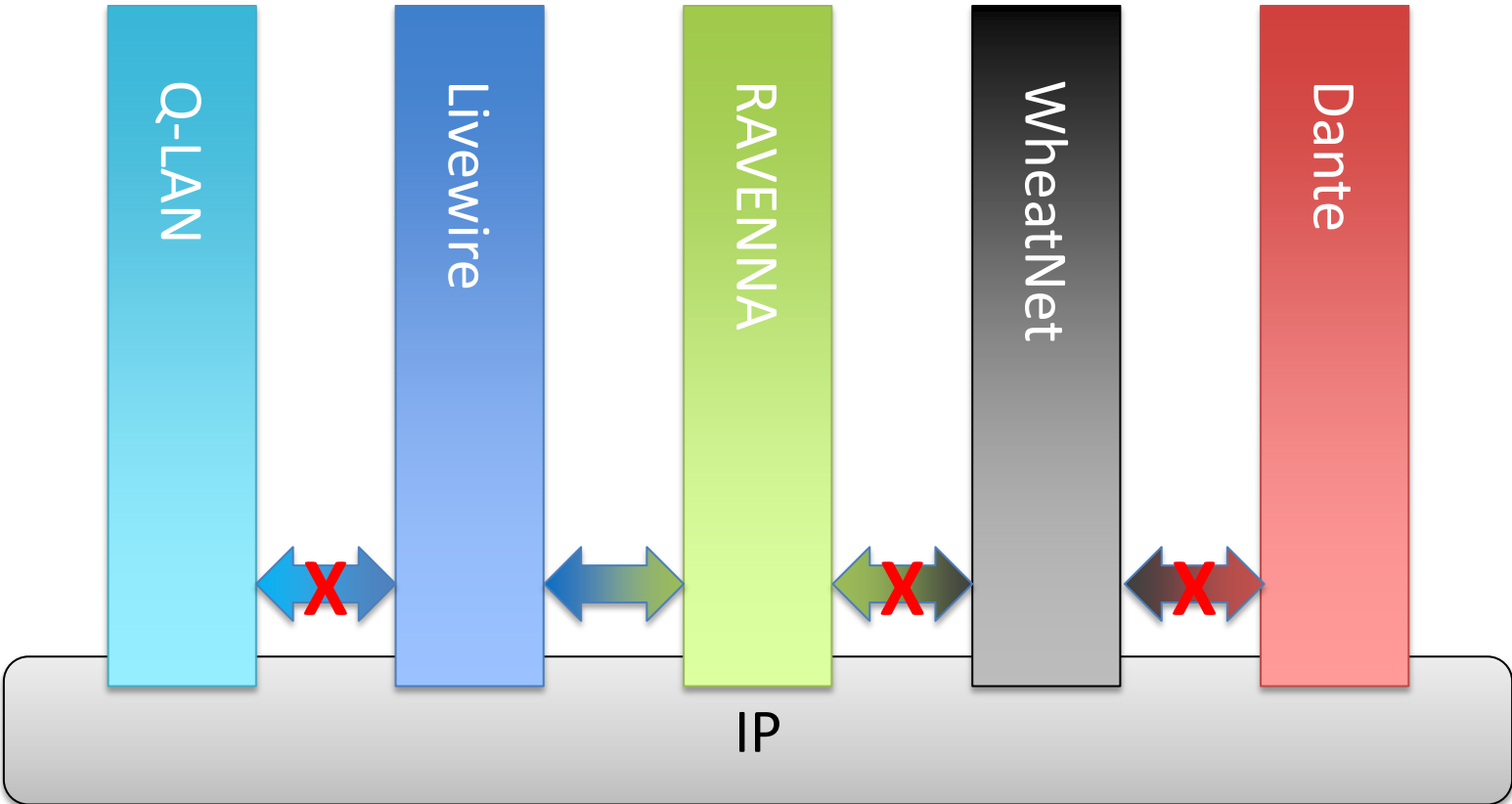
## Selected solutions / technologies compared to OSI layer model:

OSI Layer	A-Net	EtherSound	CobraNet	Livewire, Dante & ...	RAVENNA
Application					
Presentation					
Session				RTP	RTP
Transport				UDP	UDP
Network				IP	IP
Data Link		Ethernet	Ethernet	Ethernet	Ethernet
Physical	Copper	Copper / Fiber	Copper / Fiber	Copper / Fiber	Copper / Fiber



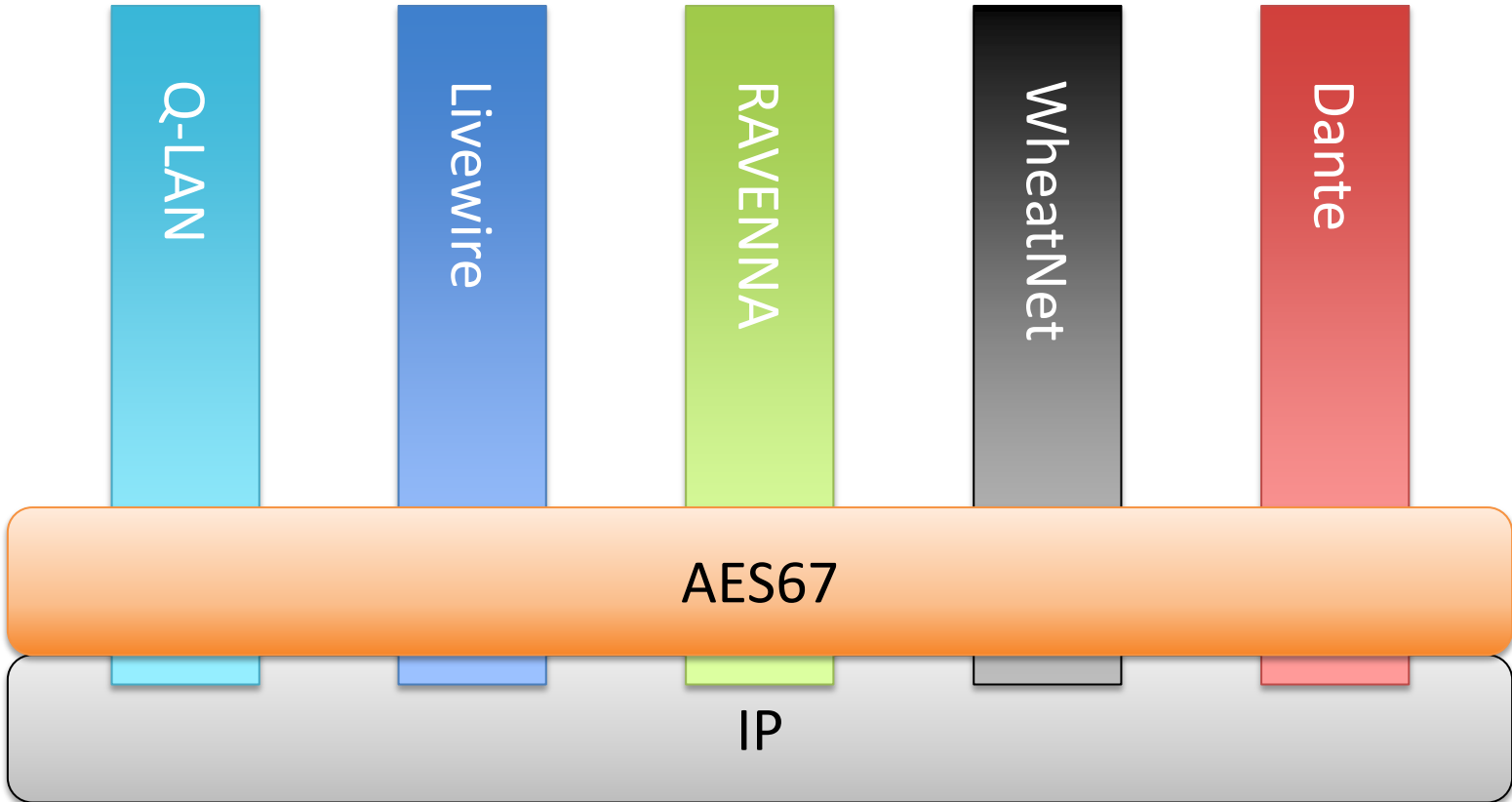


# Overview on IP Audio Networking





# Overview on IP Audio Networking





**AES67**

**AES67-2013 Standard for  
Audio Applications of Networks:  
*High-performance Streaming Audio-  
over-IP Interoperability***

published on September, 11th, 2013



## Scope:

- **Interoperability guidelines** for professional, low-latency audio over campus and local area IP networks **using existing protocols wherever possible.**
- Excludes:
  - Non-IP networking
  - Low-bandwidth media
  - Data compression
  - Low-performance WANs and public Internet
  - Video (should provide good basis for follow-on video project)

## Goal:



- Technology providers may choose to implement interoperability as a special mode, or transition to it as their native mode

## *AoIP general technology components*

Discovery

Connection Management

Session Description

Encoding

QoS

Transport

Media Clock

Synchronisation

## *Timing & Synchronization - Requirements*

- Bit transparency → no sample rate conversion → streams need to run on same media clock
- Concurrent operation of different sample rates
- Determinable (low) latency
- Time alignment between streams
- Phase-aligned local word clocks according to AES11 (replacement for “house clock” distribution)
  - ⇒ Clock reassembly from stream data not appropriate
  - ⇒ Distribution of master clock beats not sufficient
  - ⇒ Common understanding of absolute time required (“wall clock”)

## *AES67 technology components*

Media Clock

48 kHz

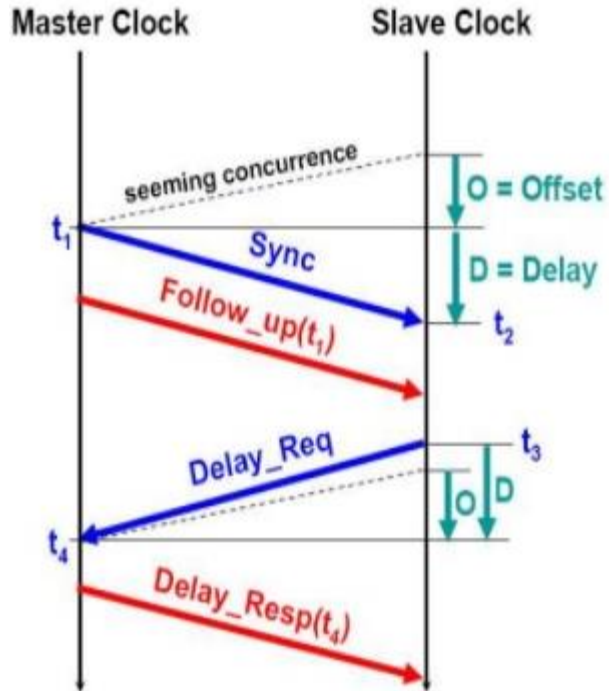
Synchronisation

IEEE 1588-2008 (PTPv2)

## *AES67 synchronization & media clocks*

- All nodes are running local clocks
- Local clocks are precisely synchronized to a common wall clock via PTP

## IEEE1588 (PTP) – principle of operation



Basic calculations:

$$t_2 - t_1 = \text{Delay} + \text{Offset}$$

$$t_4 - t_3 = \text{Delay} - \text{Offset}$$

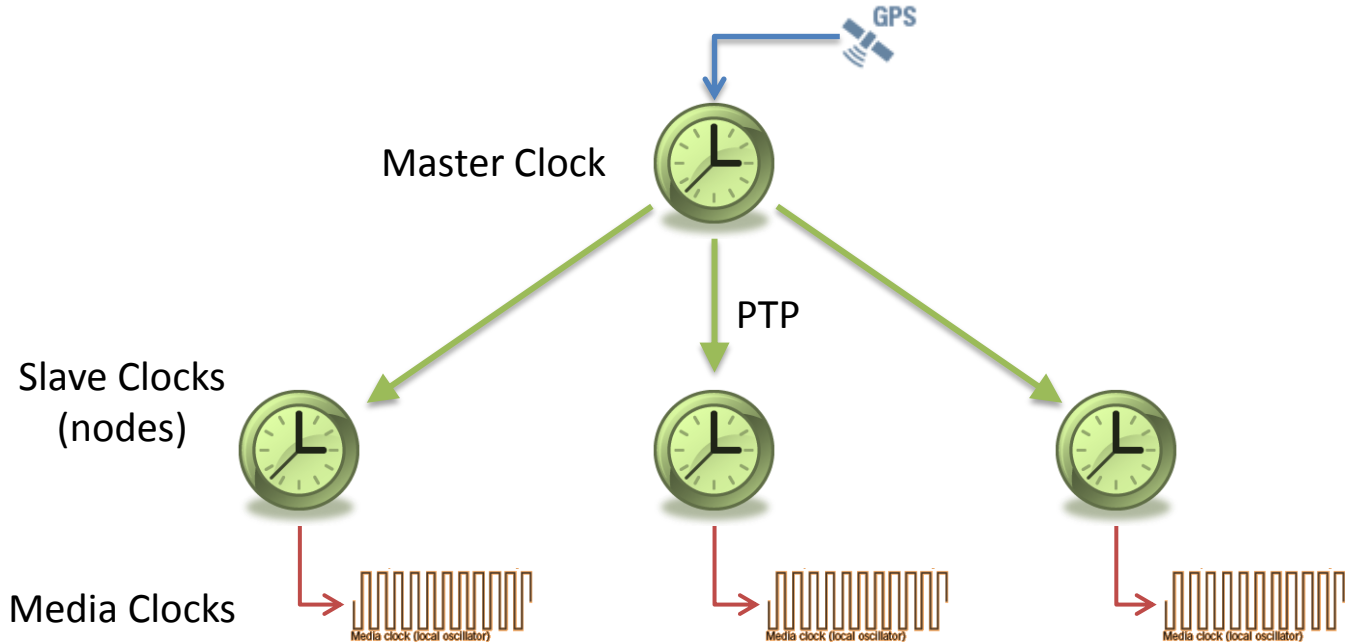
$$\text{Delay} = ((t_2 - t_1) + (t_4 - t_3)) / 2$$

$$\text{Offset} = (t_2 - t_1) - \text{Delay}$$

## *AES67 synchronization & media clocks*

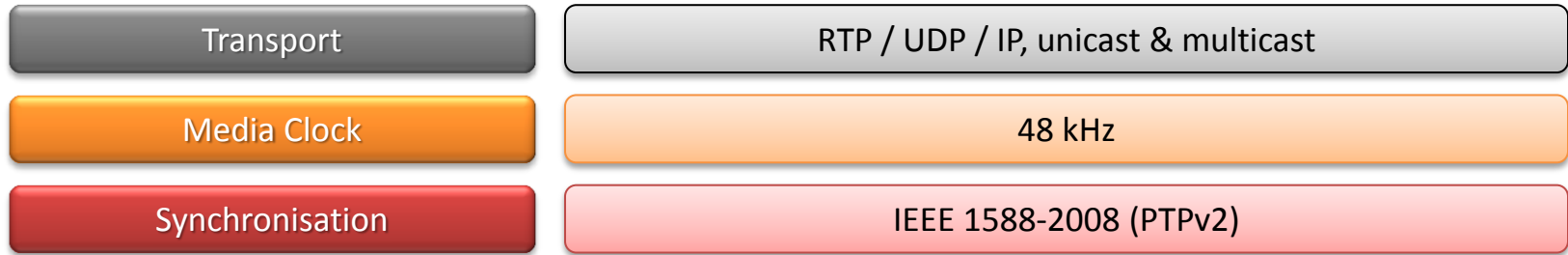
- All nodes are running local clocks
- Local clocks are precisely synchronized to a common wall clock via PTP
- Media clocks are generated locally from synchronized local clock

## *AES67 synchronization & media clocks*





## *AES67 technology components*



# AES Standard for Audio Applications of Networks - High-performance Streaming Audio-over-IP Interoperability



DNS, WWW/HTTP  
 P2P, EMAIL/POP, SMTP  
 Telnet, FTP  
 recognizing data  
 HTML, DOC, JPEG, MP3, AVI  
 Sockets, Session establishment  
 in TCP, SIP, RTP  
 RPC - Named pipes,  
 TCP, UDP, SCTP, SSL, TLS  
 IP, Isec, ICMP, IGMP, OSPF  
 Ethernet, 802.11, MAC/LLC, VLAN, ATM, HDP  
 Fibre Channel Frame Relay, HDLC,  
 PPP, Q.921, Token Ring, ARP  
 RS-232, RJ45, V.34, 100BASE-TX, SDH, DSL, 802.11

# AES Standard for Audio Applications of Networks - High-performance Streaming Audio-over-IP Interoperability

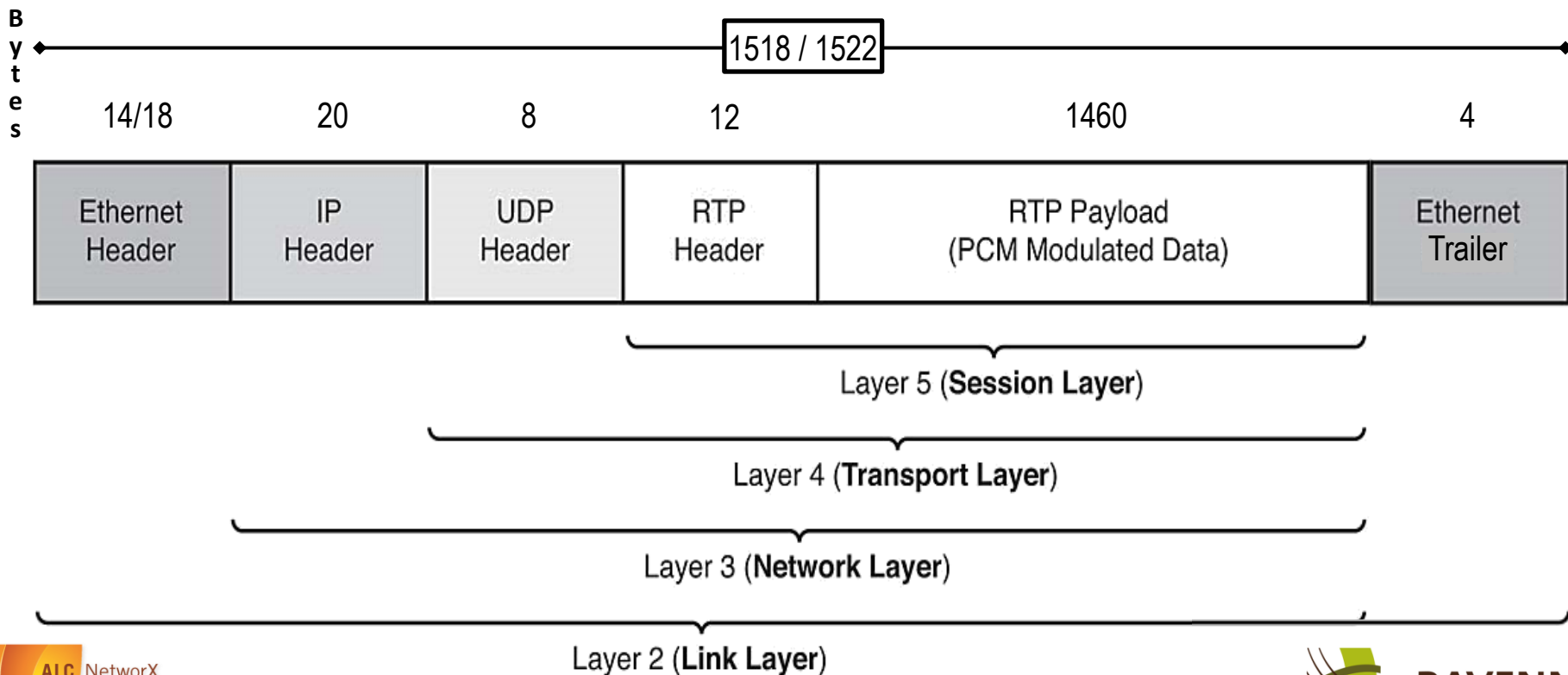


# AES Standard for Audio Applications of Networks - High-performance Streaming Audio-over-IP Interoperability

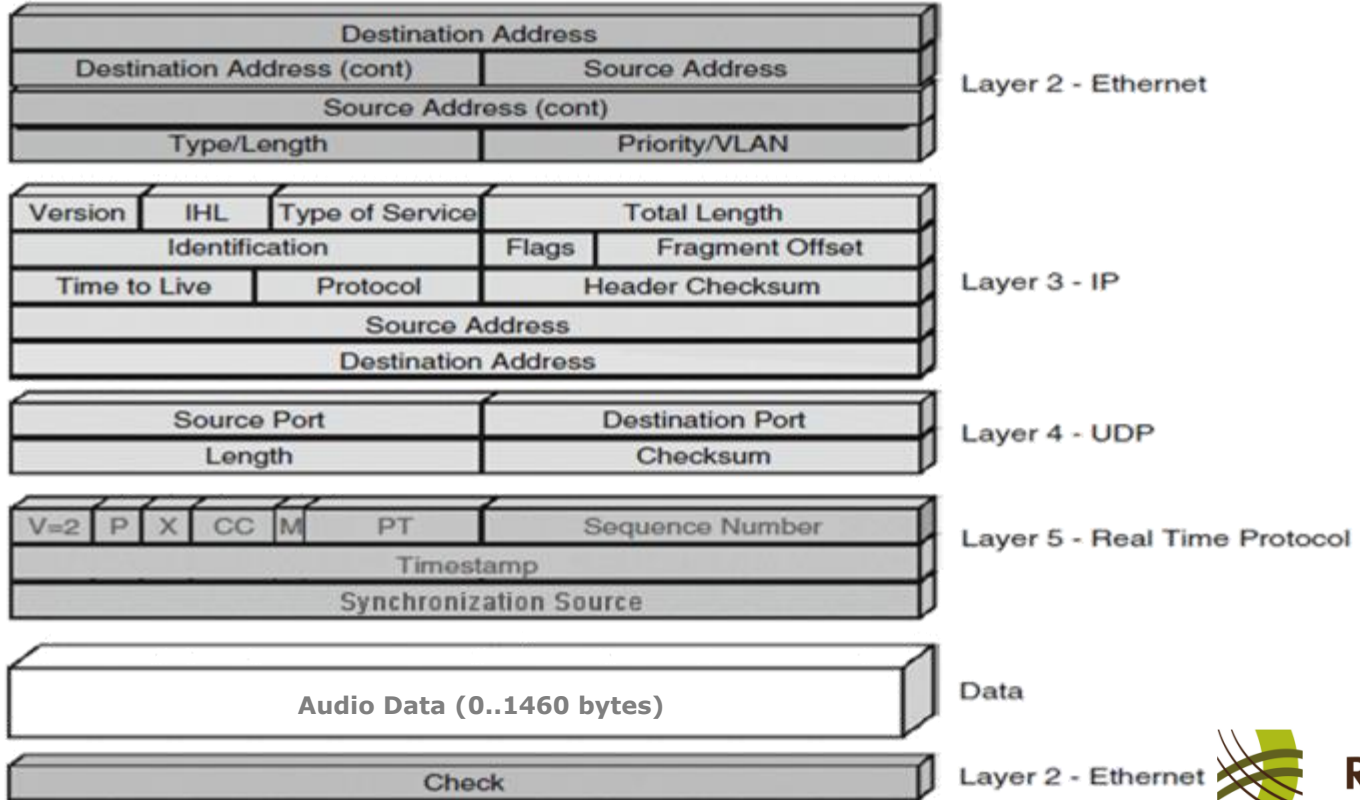


DNS, WWW/HTTP  
 P2P, EMAIL/POP, SMTP  
 Telnet, FTP  
 recognizing data  
 HTML, DOC, JPEG, MP3, AVI  
 Sockets, Session establishment  
 in TCP, SIP, **RTP**  
 RPC - Named pipes,  
 TCP, UDP, SCTP, SSL, TLS  
 IP, IPsec, ICMP, IGMP, OSPF  
 Ethernet, 802.11, MAC/LLC, VLAN, ATM, HDLC  
 Fibre Channel Frame Relay, HDLC,  
 PPP, Q.921, Token Ring, ARP  
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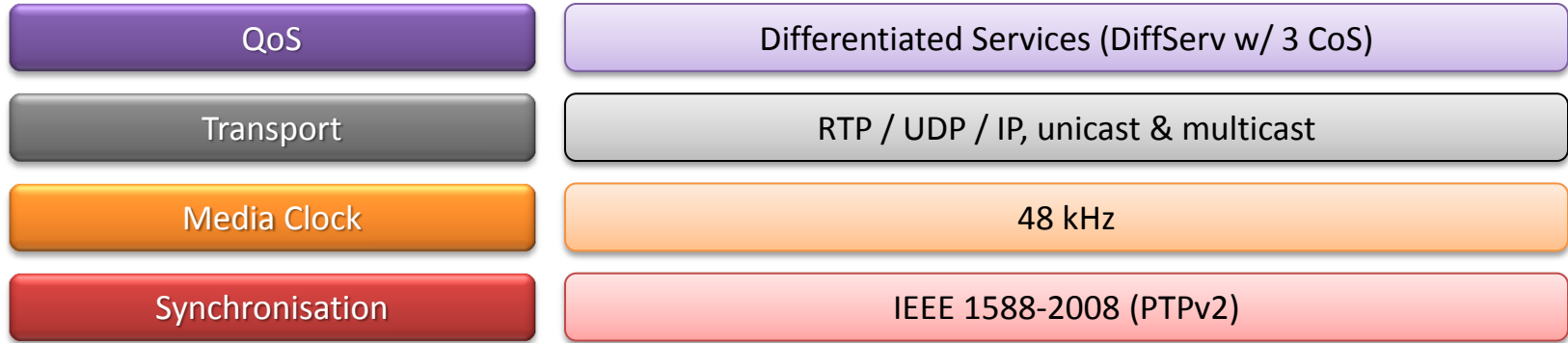
## Layered Packet Encapsulation



## Layered Packet Encapsulation - RTP



## *AES67 technology components*



## *QoS – Differentiated Services (DiffServ)*

- Defined in RFC 2474
- Defines up to 64 traffic classes (i.e. EF, AFx, CSx, BE etc.)
- Packets are tagged with DSCP value (0 – 63)
- Switches store packets in different priority queues (requires proper configuration)
- Egress scheduler forwards packets from higher prioritized queues first (strict priority / weighted round robin / guaranteed minimum bandwidth ...)



## QoS – Differentiated Services (DiffServ)



## *QoS – Differentiated Services (DiffServ)*

- Defined in RFC 2474
- Defines up to 64 traffic classes (i.e. EF, AFx, CSx, BE etc.)
- Packets are tagged with DSCP value (0 – 63)
- Switches store packets in different priority queues (requires proper configuration)
- Egress scheduler forwards packets from higher prioritized queues first (strict priority, weighted round robin, guaranteed minimum bandwidth)
- Needs to be supported along full path from the transmitting to the receiving end
- No admission control → congestion / packet dropping possible when bandwidth is exceeded

## *AES67 technology components*

Discovery	Not specified
Connection Management	SIP (unicast), IGMP (multicast) + ???
Session Description	SDP (RFC4566, RFC7273)
Encoding	L16/L24, 1..8 ch, 48 samples
QoS	Differentiated Services (DiffServ w/ 3 CoS)
Transport	RTP / UDP / IP, unicast & multicast
Media Clock	48 kHz
Synchronisation	IEEE 1588-2008 (PTPv2)

## Discovery & Connection Management in AES67



**New stream available!**

**Read all about it!**

```
v=0
o=- 1311738121 1311738121 IN IP4 192.168.1.1
s=Stage left I/O
c=IN IP4 239.0.0.1/32
t=0 0
m=audio 5004 RTP/AVP 96
i=Channels 1-8
a=rtpmap:96 L24/48000/8
a=recvonly
a=ptime:1
a=ts-refclk:ptp=IEEE1588-2008:39-A7-94-FF-FE-07-CB-D0:domain-nmbr=0
a=mediaclk:direct=963214424
```

## *Discovery & Connection Management in AES67*

- **Discovery:** excluded, but several possibilities mentioned (i.e. ZeroConf, SAP and others)
  - Discovery enables enumeration / registration devices & streams
  - Announces protocol / location (uri) for SDP data
- **Connection management:** SDP, IGMP (multicast), SIP (unicast)
  - SDP data required for connection setup and stream description
  - SDP transport: unicast - SIP, multicast - no protocol specified (assuming manual means available via device-specific UI)
- **Real-world problem:**
  - different discovery methods used by various systems (i.e. mDNS vs. SAP)
  - No common method for (multicast) SDP exchange
  - Lack of means for manual read-out / entry of SDP data

⇒ **No simple interoperability!**

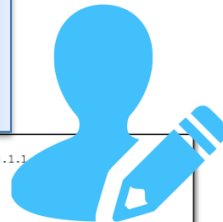
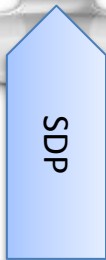


### *Discovery & Connection Management in AES67*

- **RAVENNA®**: DNS-SD (mDNS), rtsp for SDP transfer
  - Works with multicast & unicast (side-by-side with SIP)
  - Method supported by virtually any media player and / or streaming application
- **Dante™** (in AES67 mode): SAP
  - Experimental protocol for announcing multicast sessions
  - Periodically multicast transmission of full SDP data records
  - No manual read-out / entry of SDP data
- **Problem solver #1: *RAVENNA-2-SAP Converter***
  - Converts selected or all RAVENNA announcements into SAP and vice versa
  - Provides full SDP read-out and manual entry through UI



## RAVENNA-to-SAP Converter

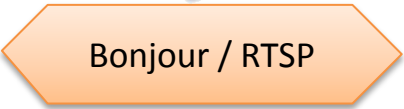


```
v=0
o=- 1311738121 1311738121 IN IP4 192.168.1.1
s=Stage left I/O
c=IN IP4 239.0.0.1/32
t=0 0
m=audio 5004 RTP/AVP 96
i=Channels 1-8
a=rtmap:96 L24/48000/8
a=recvonly
aptime:1
a=ts-refclk:ptp=IEEE1588-2008:39-A7-94-FF-FE-07-CB-D0:domain-rmbr=0
a=mediaclk:direct=963214424
```

Overview on IP Audio Networking - A. Hildebrand



## RAVENNA-to-SAP Converter







# RAVENNA The IP-based Real-Time Media Network

RAVENNA-2-SAP CONVERTER

RAI

## RAVENNA

Streamname	Origin	Multicast	SAP	RTSP
From CALL1 Digigram				rtsp://192.168.11.30:554/by-n...
From CALL2 Digigram				rtsp://192.168.11.34:554/by-n...
Hapi_90105_2	192.168.9.1	239.67.9.10/1		rtsp://192.168.9.1:80/by-nam...
Hapi_90105_3	192.168.9.1	239.67.9.11/1		rtsp://192.168.9.1:80/by-nam...
Lawo PGM out	192.168.2.1	239.67.2.100/1		rtsp://192.168.2.1:8081/by-na...
MNA_Montone_Demo_1	192.168.10.50	239.67.10.1/128		rtsp://192.168.10.50:80/by-na...
MoniLoop	192.168.2.1	239.1.2.1/1		rtsp://192.168.2.1:8081/by-na...
Monitor	192.168.4.2	239.67.222.222/1		rtsp://192.168.4.2:8081/by-na...
SRC 7@xmode401587	192.168.255.3	239.192.3.52		rtsp://192.168.255.3:554/by-n...
SRC 8@xmode401587	192.168.255.3	239.192.3.53		rtsp://192.168.255.3:554/by-n...
TONE@xmode401587	192.168.255.3	192.168.255.3		rtsp://192.168.255.3:554/by-n...
uNet Mini 1 ch 1-2				rtsp://192.168.15.11:554/by-n...
uNet Mini 2 ch 1-2				rtsp://192.168.15.12:554/by-n...
uNet Standard ch 1-8 from ...				rtsp://192.168.15.10:554/by-n...
uNet Standard ch 9-16				rtsp://192.168.15.10:554/by-n...
uTrack24 ch 1-8				rtsp://192.168.14.10:554/by-n...
uTrack24 ch 17-24				rtsp://192.168.14.10:554/by-n...
uTrack24 ch 9-16				rtsp://192.168.14.10:554/by-n...

## SAP

AUTO  
> <  
x x

Streamname	Origin	Multicast	R...
FocusriteRedNetA16R : 32	192.168.5.22	239.67.31....	
Hapi_90105_2	192.168.9.1	239.67.9.1...	
Hapi_90105_3	192.168.9.1	239.67.9.1...	
MNA_Montone_Demo_1	192.168.10.50	239.67.10....	
NTP-Penta-720 : 32	192.168.7.11	239.67.253...	
uNet Mini 1 ch 1-2	192.168.15.11	239.67.15....	
uNet Mini 2 ch 1-2	192.168.15.12	239.67.15....	
uNet Standard ch 1-8 from andrew	192.168.15.10	239.67.15....	
uNet Standard ch 9-16	192.168.15.10	239.67.15....	
uTrack24 ch 1-8	192.168.14.10	239.67.14....	
uTrack24 ch 17-24	192.168.14.10	239.67.14....	
uTrack24 ch 9-16	192.168.14.10	239.67.14....	
Y001-Yamaha-QL1-06eScc : 29	192.168.12.12	239.67.64....	
Y001-Yamaha-QL1-06eScc : 31	192.168.12.12	239.67.127...	
Y001-Yamaha-QL1-06eScc : 32	192.168.12.12	239.67.1.1...	

## LOCAL

RTSP SDP x

AUTO	Streamname	Multicast	Sou...	R...	SAP
RAVENNA					
AUTO					
+	x				
SAP					
AUTO					
+	x				

13.09.2016 08:53:34,441 Received SAP announce for: Y001-Yamaha-QL1-06eScc : 32  
 13.09.2016 08:53:34,501 Received SAP announce for: uNet Standard ch 9-16  
 13.09.2016 08:53:35,334 Received SAP announce for: uTrack24 ch 9-16  
 13.09.2016 08:53:36,502 Received SAP announce for: uNet Standard ch 1-8 from andrew  
 13.09.2016 08:53:37,842 Received SAP announce for: uNet Mini 2 ch 1-2  
 13.09.2016 08:53:38,333 Received SAP announce for: uTrack24 ch 17-24  
 13.09.2016 08:53:38,335 Received SAP announce for: uTrack24 ch 1-8  
 13.09.2016 08:53:38,367 Received SAP announce for: uNet Mini 1 ch 1-2  
 13.09.2016 08:53:38,501 Received SAP announce for: uNet Standard ch 9-16  
 13.09.2016 08:53:39,334 Received SAP announce for: uTrack24 ch 9-16  
 13.09.2016 08:53:40,501 Received SAP announce for: uNet Standard ch 1-8 from andrew



The RAVENNA-2-SAP Converter is firmware developed by to help connecting AES67



## *Discovery & Connection Management in AES67*

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  - Works with multicast & unicast (side-by-side with SIP)
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- **Problem solver #1:** **RAVENNA-2-SAP Converter**
  - Converts selected or all RAVENNA announcements into SAP and vice versa
  - Provides full SDP read-out and manual entry through UI
- **Problem solver #2:** Use of **ANEMAN** by Merging (**A**udio **NE**twork **MAN**ager).
- **Problem solver #3:** Use of new industry standard **AMWA NMOS IS-04 & IS-05**.

What can it do?

# AES Standard for Audio Applications of Networks - High-performance Streaming Audio-over-IP Interoperability



AES67

AES67



ACIP

AES67

RAVENNA



What can it do?

## AES67 – the “O negative” of audio networking



**RAVENNA**

**Q-SYS™**

**AES67  
Livewire+**



**Dante™**

**ACIP**

## *AES67 – the “O negative” of audio networking*

Who is supporting it?



*AES67 – the “O negative”  
of audio networking*

Who is supporting it?



**RAVENNA**

**GENELEC®**



» NEUMANN.BERLIN



**SONIFEX**

**ARCHWAVE**  
connecting audio

**COVELOZ**  
COCREATE

**DirectOut**  
TECHNOLOGIES

**RIEDEL**



**RAVENNA**  
AES67 built-in



## What is **RAVENNA**?





## An “Open Technology” platform:

- Based on **technology publicly available**
  - ⇒ *No proprietary “black box” design*
- Utilizes **standard protocols**
  - ⇒ *Proven technology, widely supported*
- Designed to work on **existing networks**
  - ⇒ *No new network equipment required*
- **No proprietary licensing** policy
  - ⇒ No cost per channel, suits all performance needs
- Draft on operating principles **published** since June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2011

## What is **RAVENNA**?

RAVENNA Draft on  
Operational Principles



### Ingredients:

- 20 ml PTPv2
- 500 g RTP
- 1 pkt multicast
- 1 pinch of Bonjour

### Cooking order:

1. Stew PTP to order
2. Add RTP
3. Mingle with multicast
4. Add Bonjour on top

**Serve hot and Enjoy!**

## An “Open Technology” platform:

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  - ⇒ *No proprietary “black box” design*
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- Draft on operating principles **published** since June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2011
  - ⇒ *Anybody can implement / support RAVENNA technology*
- **Supported** by renowned companies from the ProAudio industry



## RAVENNA Partners (& AES67 Supporters):

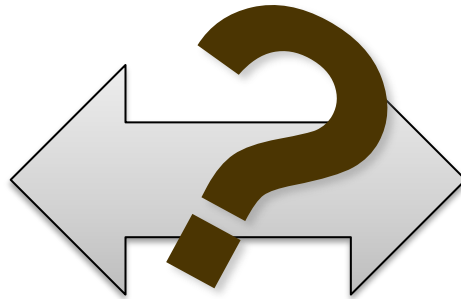


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  - ⇒ *Anybody can implement / support RAVENNA technology*
- **Supported** by renowned companies from the ProAudio industry
  - ⇒ *Broad market acceptance*
- Active participation in AES X192 standardization TG
  - ⇒ **RAVENNA supports AES67 standard**



**AES67**



**RAVENNA**





AES67



**RAVENNA**

+ Discovery

+ Redundancy

QoS three classes

+ classes adjustable

Media Format L16/L24 PCM

+ AES/EBU, DSD/DXD, Video

48 Samples per packet

+ 1, 6, 12, 64...

1-8 Audio channels

+ 64, 128...

Encoding 48kHz

+ 44.1, 96, 192, 384kHz...



AES67





## RAVENNA

+ Discovery

+ Redundancy

More  
Features

QoS three classes

+ classes adjustable

Media Format L16/L24 PCM

+ AES/EBU, DSD/DXD, Video

48 Samples per packet

+ 1, 6, 12, 64...

More  
Options

1-8 Audio channels

+ 64, 128...

Encoding 48kHz

+ 44.1, 96, 192, 384kHz...



AES67









*AES67 – the “O negative”  
of audio networking*

Who is supporting it?

AES67 “real-world” example applications:





## **RAVENNA @ Soccer World Cup 2014**

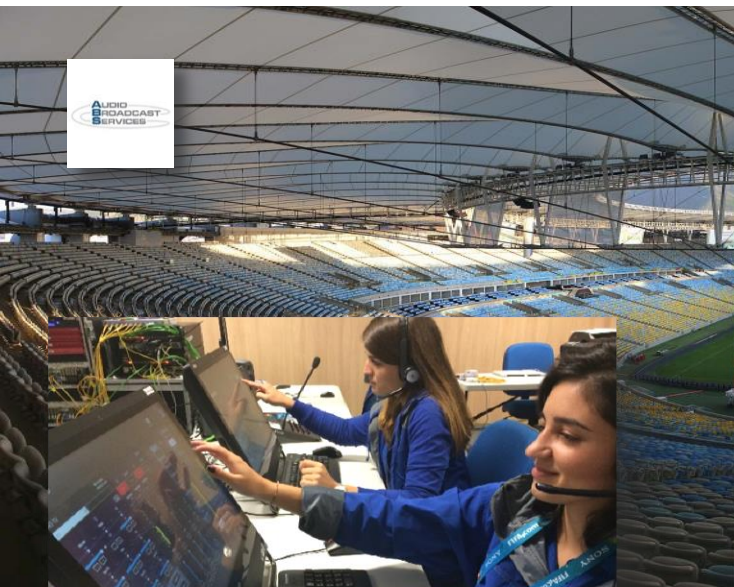
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**RAVENNA**  
AES67 built-in

# The IP-based Real-Time Media Network



## RAVENNA @ Soccer World Cup 2014



# 87

Overview on IP Audio Networking - A. Hildebrand

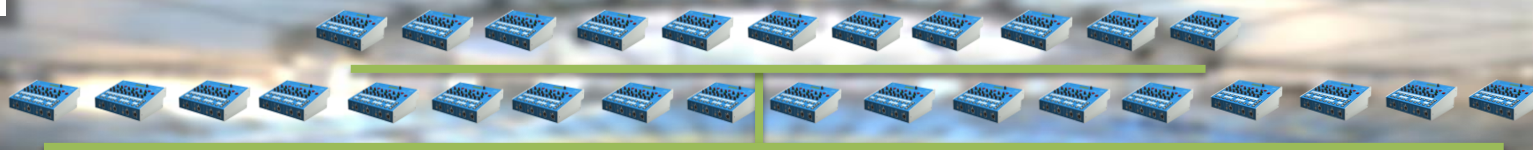


**RAVENNA**  
AES67 built-in



**RAVENNA**  
AES67 built-in

# The IP-based Real-Time Media Network



/n



Brazilian Telco  
to IBC in Rio



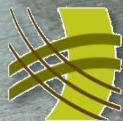
## RAVENNA @ Soccer World Cup 2014





**RAVENNA**  
AES67 built-in

# The IP-based Real-Time Media Network



## **RAVENNA** @ Asian Games 2014





**RAVENNA**  
AES67 built-in

# The IP-based Real-Time Media Network



## RAVENNA @ Asian Games 2014





Conventional system setup:



**RAVENNA @ Asian Games 2014**





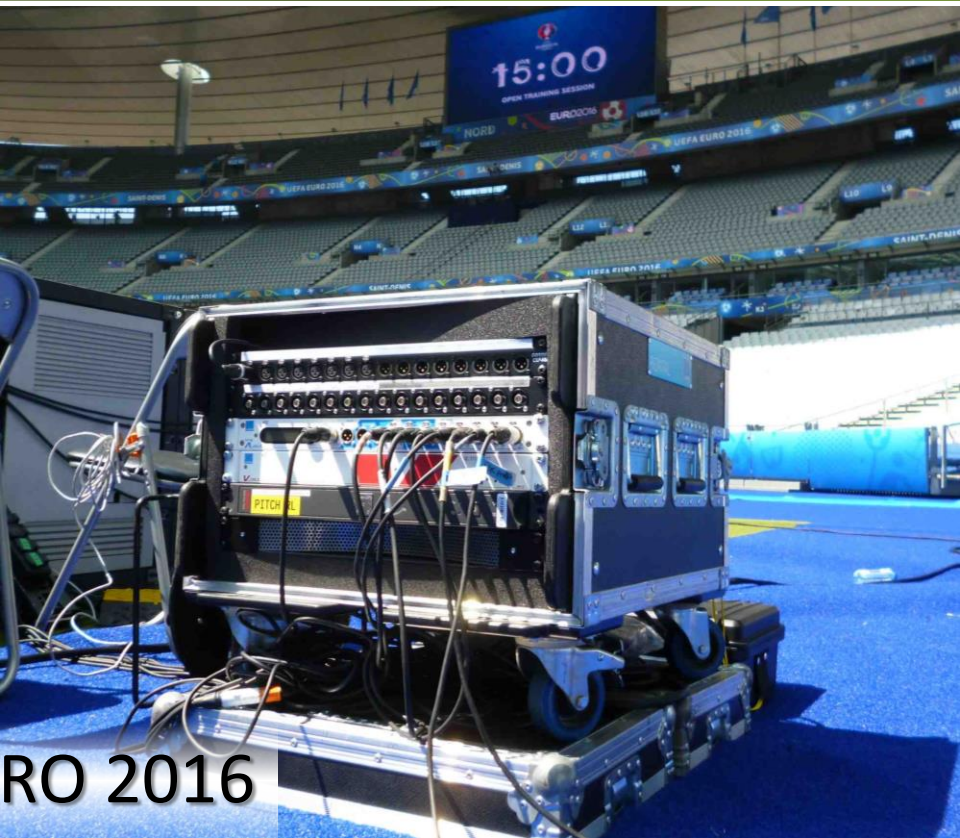


## RAVENNA @ Asian Games 2014



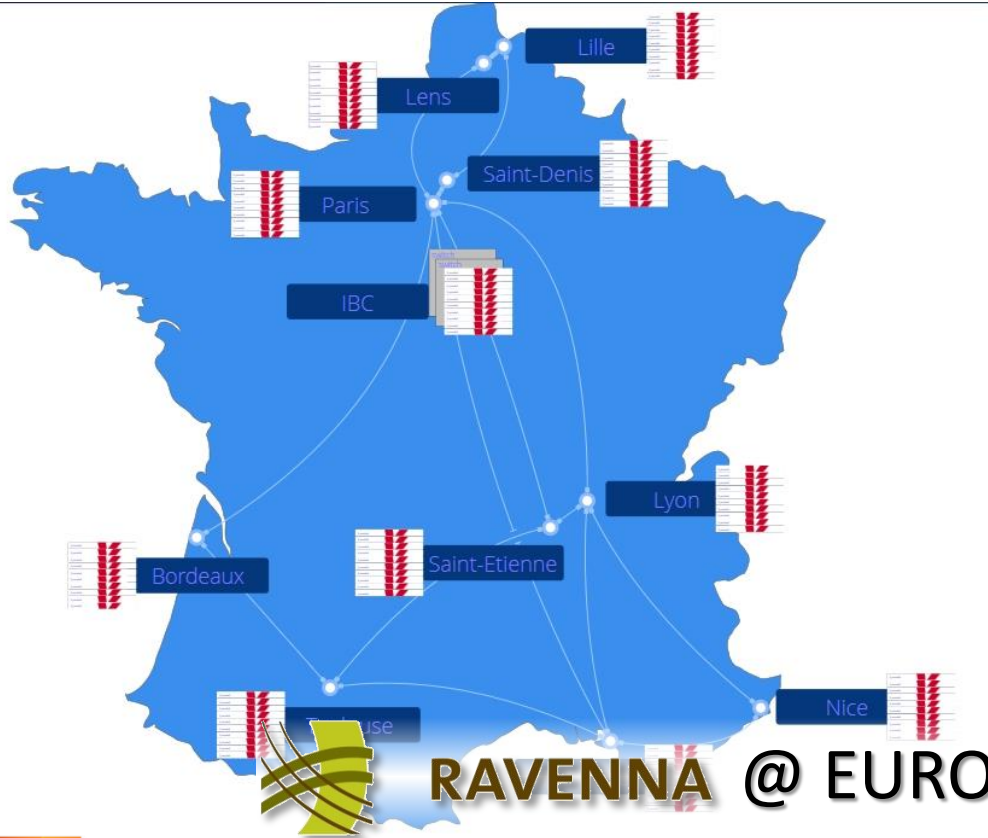
**RAVENNA**  
AES67 built-in

# The IP-based Real-Time Media Network



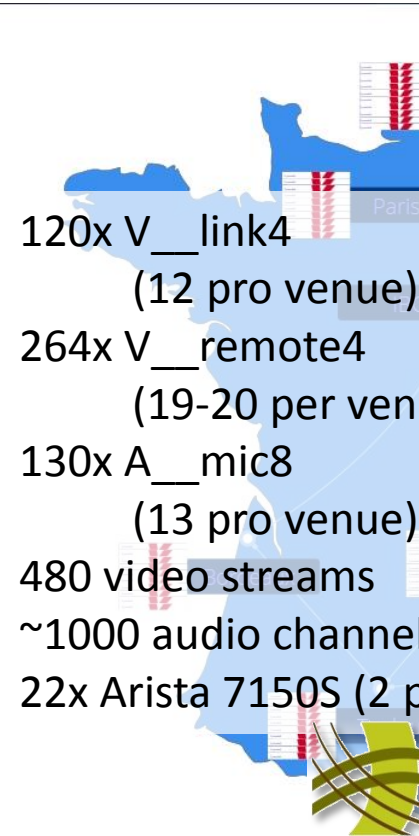
**RAVENNA @ EURO 2016**





## RAVENNA @ EURO 2016



120x V\_\_link4  
(12 pro venue)

264x V\_\_remote4  
(19-20 per venue, 73 at IBC)

130x A\_\_mic8  
(13 pro venue)

480 video streams

~1000 audio channels

22x Arista 7150S (2 per venue, 2 at IBC)

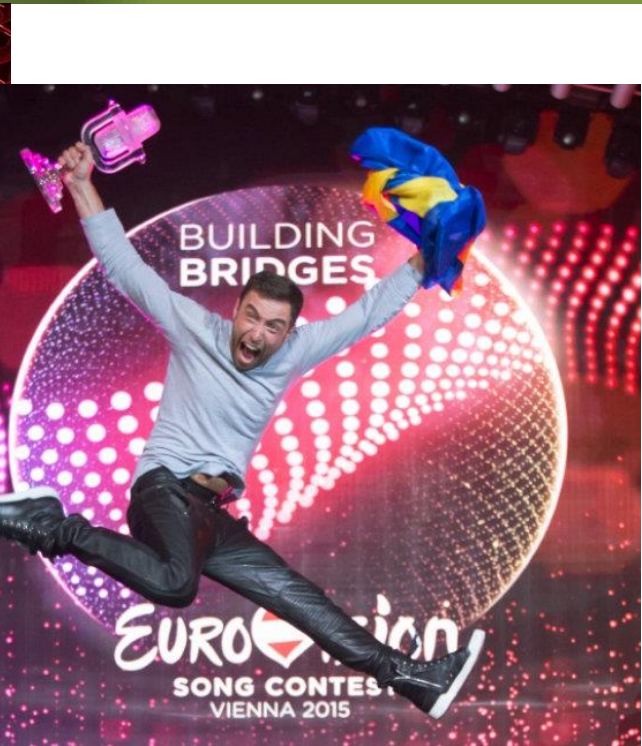


## RAVENNA @ EURO 2016



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# The IP-based Real-Time Media Network



## RAVENNA @ ESC 2015





**RAVENNA**  
AES67 built-in

# The IP-based Real-Time Media Network



**RAVENNA @ ESC 2015**



ALC NetworkX

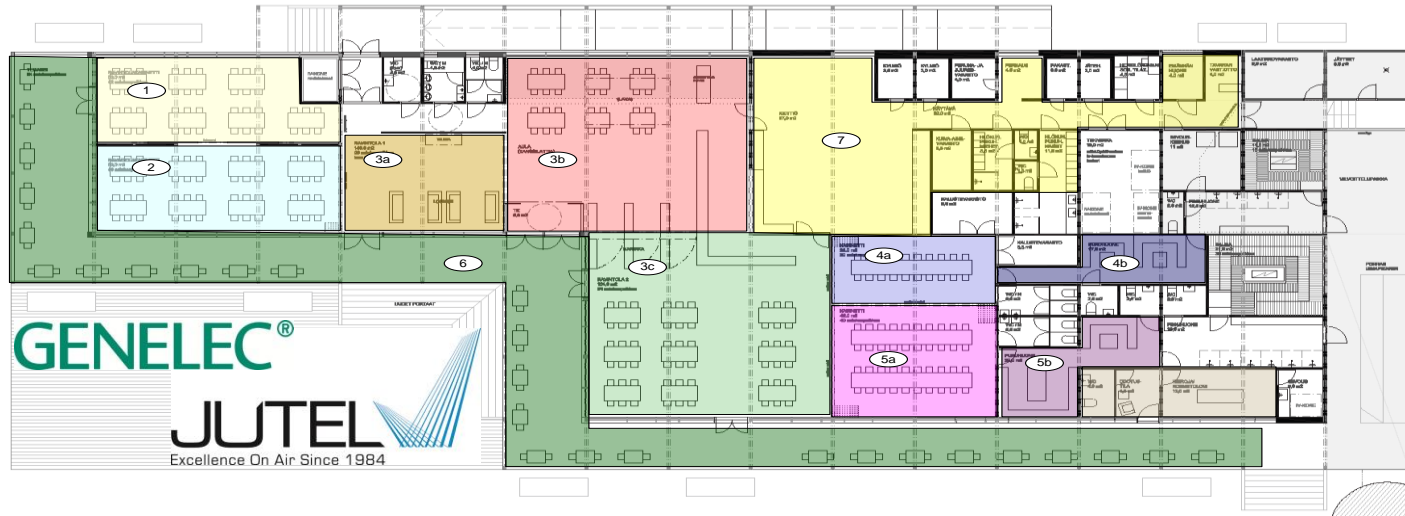
# 97

Overview on IP Audio Networking - A. Hildebrand



**RAVENNA**  
AES67 built-in

## AES67 Installed Sound Pilot: Nallikari restaurant complex, Oulu, Finland:



### NALLIKARI, ääniryhmät Jutel Oy, Jki 10.12.2012

1. Ravintolakabinetti 1
  2. Ravintolakabinetti 2
  - 3a. Ravintola lounge
    - 3b. Aularavintola
    - 3c. Ravintolasali
  - 4a. Saunakabinetti 1
  - 4b. Sauna 1
  - 5a. Saunakabinetti 2
  - 5b. Sauna 2
  6. Terassi
  7. Keittiö ja henkilökunta
- Lisäksi orkesteri / lavallaitteet

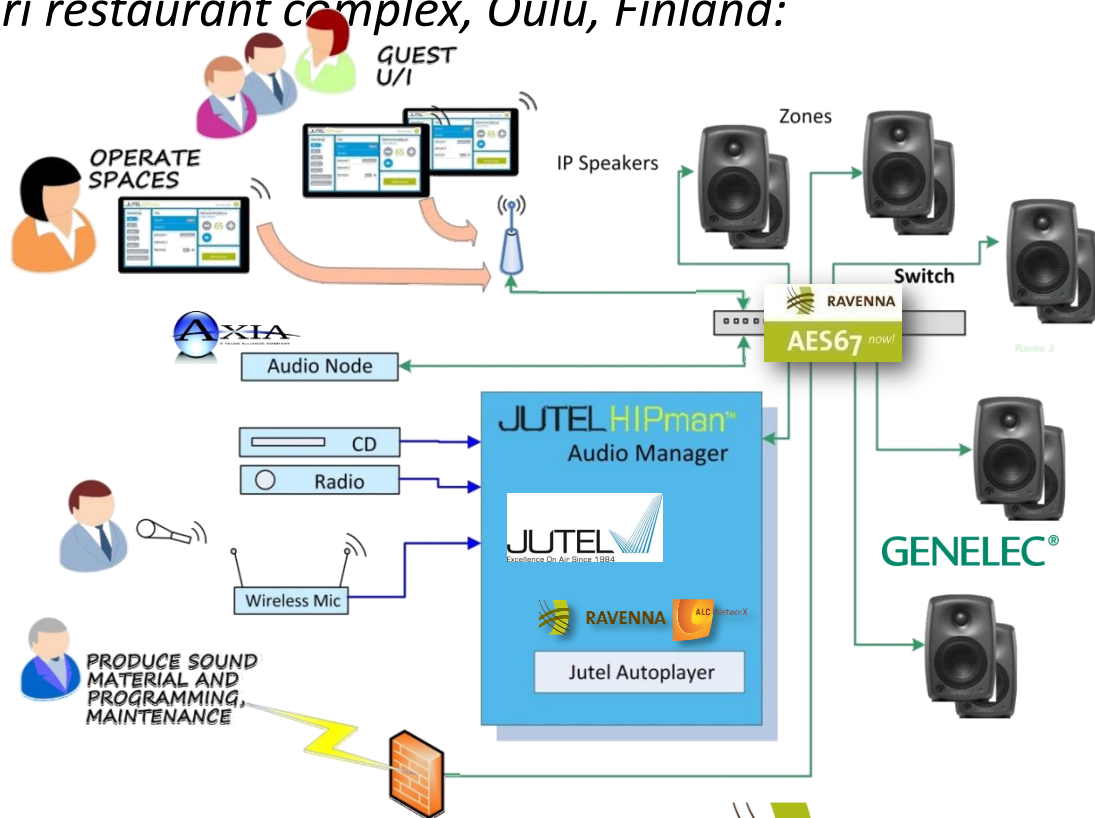
YRITYS/OSASTO	TOIMIKO	TOIMIKO/OSASTO	YRITYKSEN/OSASTON KÄYTTÖKOHTE	YHTEYSTIEDOT
GENELEC	OSASTO	OSASTO	NALLIKARIN RANTARAVINTOLA	11000
RAVINTOLAKABINETTI 1	RAVINTOLAKABINETTI 2	RAVINTOLA LOUNGE	SAUNAKABINETTI 1	SAUNA 1
SAUNAKABINETTI 2	SAUNA 2	TERASSI	KEITTIÖ JA HENKILÖKUNTA	
ARKKITEHTI	PROJEKTI	PROJEKTI	ARKKITEHTI	PROJEKTI
13.11.2012	ARK 144	102		

- Multi-zone restaurant environment with programmable background music
- Audio processing, playout, routing and remote control functions
- Wireless user control via Android tablets



## AES67 Installed Sound Pilot: Nallikari restaurant complex, Oulu, Finland:

- Jutel HIPman audio management, processing & play-out system w/ RAVENNA Virtual Sound Card
- 30 IP-driven Genelec speakers
- Axia xNode for PTP GM and utility audio I/O (mic, monitoring)
- Android tabs for wireless control
- Remote maintenance access
- Common network for all services
- RAVENNA/AES67 audio streaming







**RAVENNA**  
AES67 built-in

# The IP-based Real-Time Media Network



**RAVENNA @ ONL 2015**

Ugo Ponte © 2015

- 10 Neumann DMI-8 (78 digital mics)



- 2 Lawo MC<sup>2</sup>56



- 1 Merging Pyramix

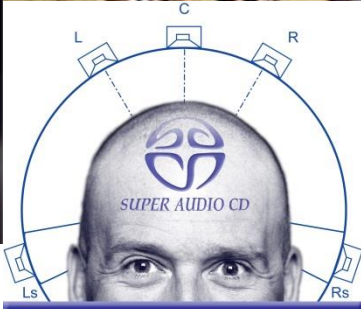




**RAVENNA**  
AES67 built-in

# The IP-based Real-Time Media Network

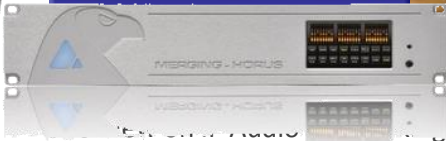
**Pyramix**  
DIGITAL AUDIO WORKSTATION



**RAVENNA**



# 101



A. Hildebrand



**RAVENNA**  
AES67 built-in



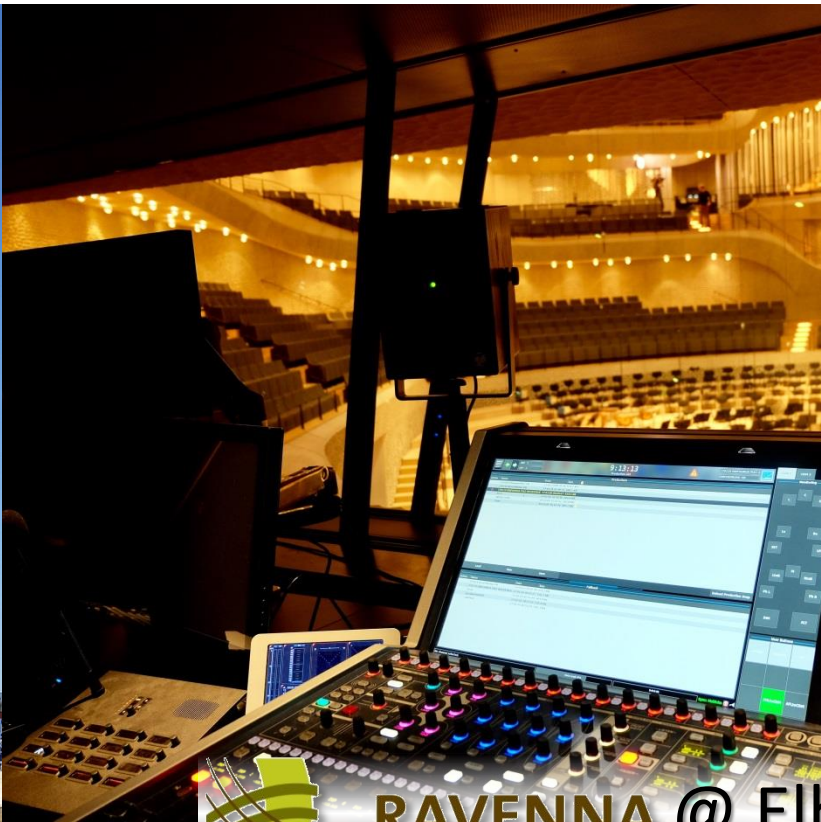
**RAVENNA**  
AES67 built-in

# The IP-based Real-Time Media Network



## RAVENNA @ Elbphilharmonie Hamburg 2017





Common infrastructure for live mixing and broadcast production  
1 mc<sup>2</sup>66 + 5 mc<sup>2</sup>36 consoles, DALLIS I/O + Nova73 router  
Common access to all sources w/ integrated access rights management  
Uplink to OB van



## RAVENNA @ Elbphilharmonie Hamburg 2017




**RAVENNA**  
NETWORK PARTNER

# WINNERS

## AV AWARDS 2017

BROADCAST/MEDIA PROJECT OF THE YEAR

**LAWO**

**RAVENNA**  
AES67 built-in

**ELBPphilharmonie**



## Beyond AES67 - other important standards / industry alliances



AES67, AES70



Promoting adoption of AES67



ST2110, ST2059



Promoting adoption of IP standards for media industry



IP-related suite of protocols



NMOS IS-04/05/06  
(D&R, connection management)



Ethernet authority (802.x),  
PTP (1588)



Important tech docs on  
broadcasting (ACIP)



## Beyond AES67 - other important standards / industry alliances



### ST2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks

- Defines transport and synchronization of elementary essence streams (video, audio, ancillary data)
- Primarily targeting at live production applications
- AES67 referenced as transport standard for audio essence



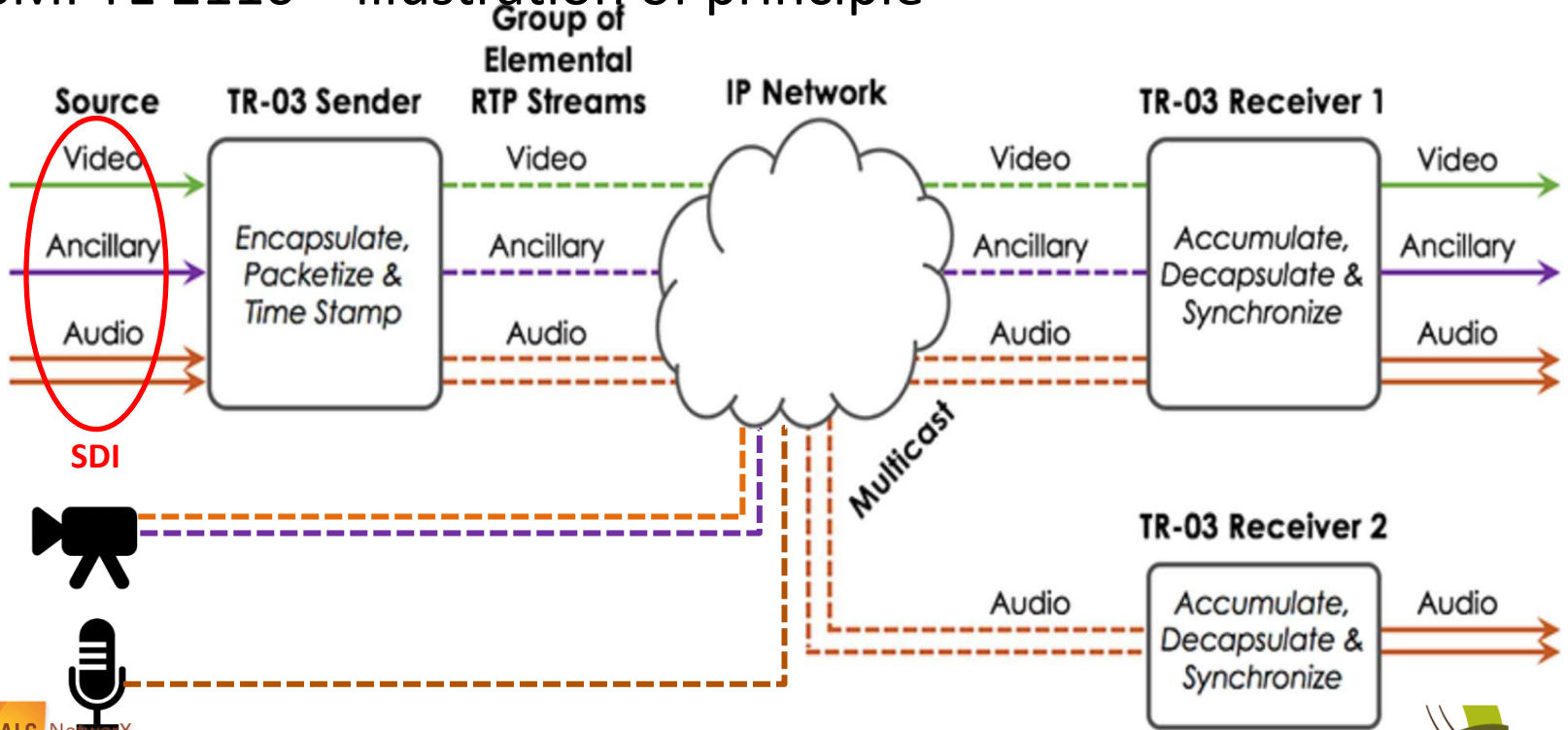
### Network Media Open Specifications (NMOS)

- IS-04 – discovery & registration of network objects (devices, resources, streams etc.)
- IS-05 – connection management
- IS-06 – network control (SDN)





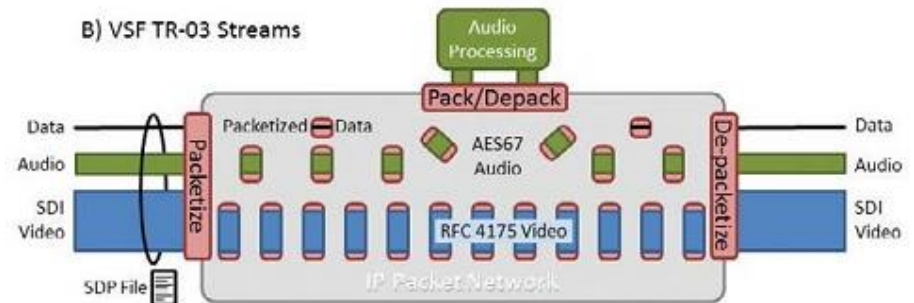
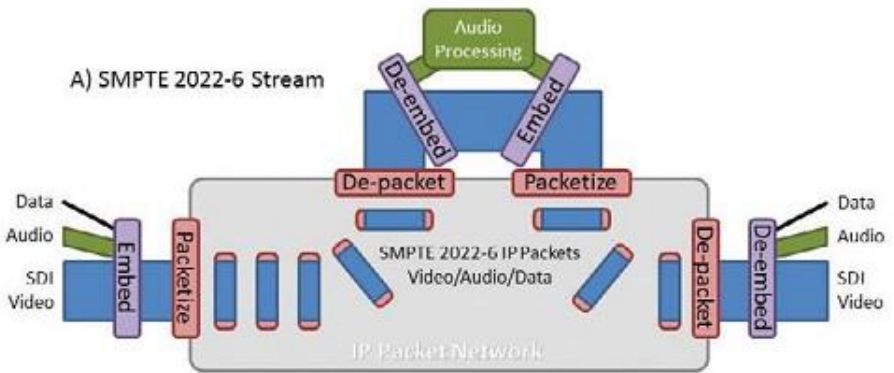
## SMPTE 2110 – illustration of principle







## Comparison





## Comparison



### ST2022-6

- Single stream transport of audio, video and ancillary data
- All media in sync
- Efficient for WAN and point-to-point applications
- Not flexible, requires de-embedding of the whole stream for audio



### ST2110

- Separate audio, video and ancillary data streams
- Inter-stream synchronization via RTP, PTP (method is identical to AES67)
- Provides greater flexibility in production networks
- Audio stream transport & format is based on AES67





# SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks

### Document structure:


- 2110-10: System Timing & Definitions
  - defines transport layer and synchronization (SMPTE2059, clocks, RTP, SDP etc.)
- 2110-20: Uncompressed Active Video
  - defines payload format for raw video (RFC4175, RTP, SDP, constraints)
- 2110-21: Traffic Shaping and Delivery Timing for Uncompressed Active Video
  - defines timing model for senders and receivers (traffic shaping requirements)





## SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks

### Document structure:

- 2110-30: PCM Digital Audio
  - defines payload format for linear audio (AES67, constraints)
- 2110-31: AES3 Transparent Transport
  - defines payload format for non-linear audio and meta data (RAVENNA AM824)
- 2110-40: Transport of SMPTE Ancillary Data
  - defines RTP payload format for SDI ancillary data (new IETF RFC (draft))
- ~~2110-50: Interoperation of ST 2022-6 Streams~~  ST2022-8
  - ~~what it says... (VSF TR-04)~~





## SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks

### Constraints of 2110-10 & -30 w/ respect to AES67

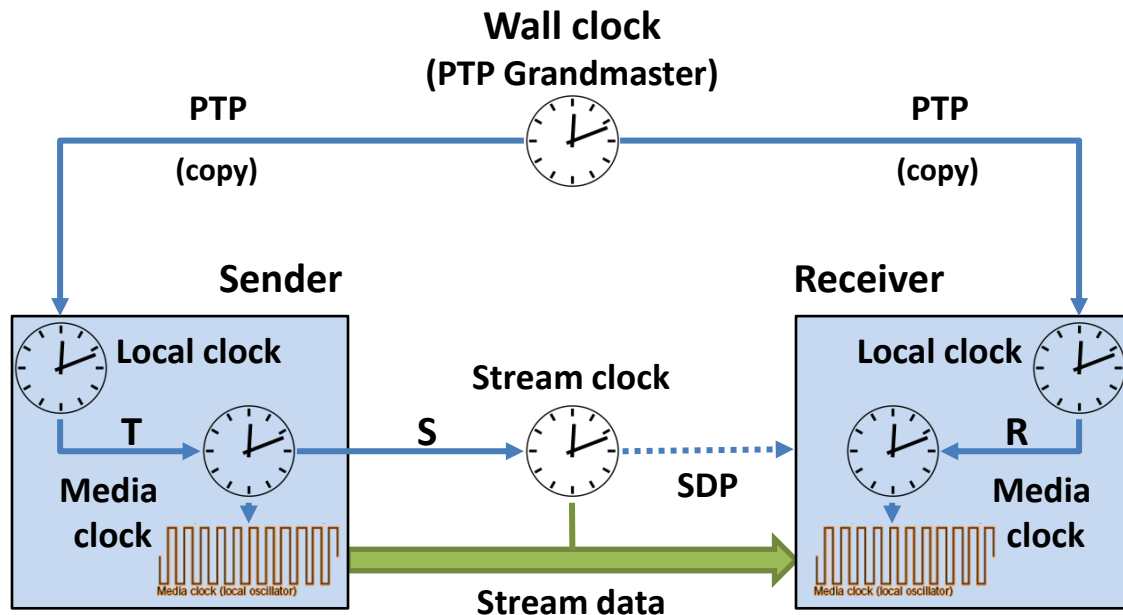
#### - Synchronisation & Timing -

- PTP:
  - support of SMPTE 2059-2 required
  - message rate according to AES-R16-2016 (AES67 PTP Media profile)
  - `defaultDS.slaveOnly=true` for devices not capable of entering PTP master state
  - `a=ts-refclk:ptp=traceable` and `a=tsrefclkts-refclk:localmac=<mac_addr>` allowed
- RTP clock: `offset=0` w/ respect to media clock / network clock
  - `a=mediaclock:direct=0`



## AES67 synchronization & media clocks

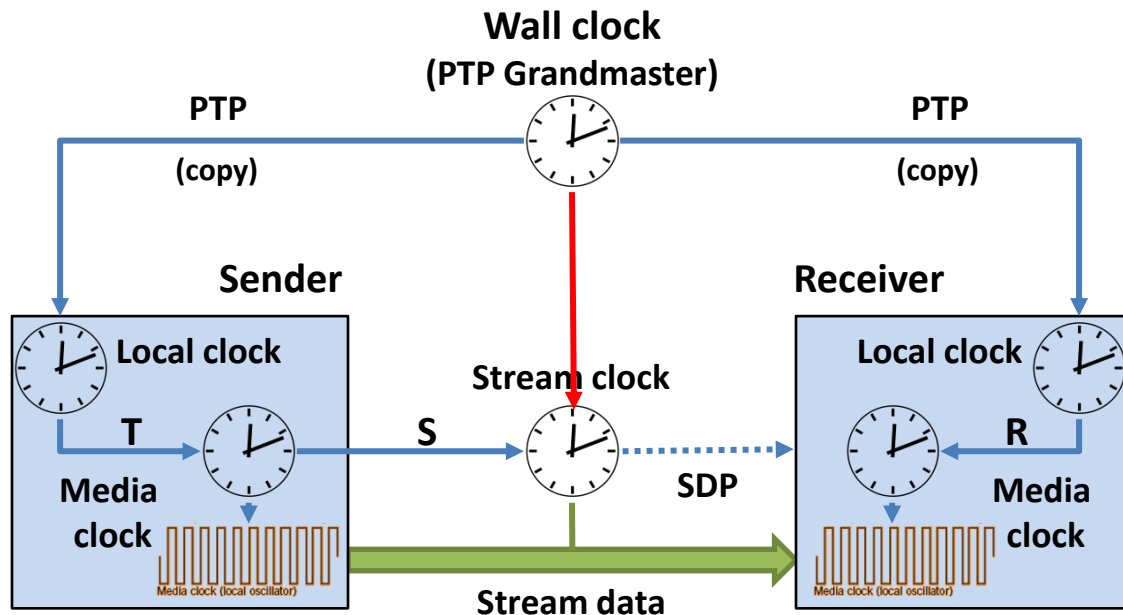
- Relations **T** and **R** are established on node start-up
- Relation **S** is established on stream start-up
- **S** may be random to defeat crypto attacks
- This offset will be constant throughout the stream's lifetime
- The overall offset (**T + S**) will be conveyed via SDP (`a=mediack:direct=<offset>`)





## AES67 synchronization & media clocks

- Relations **T** and **R** are established on node start-up
- Relation **S** is established on stream start-up
- **S** may be random to defeat crypto attacks
- This offset will be constant throughout the stream's lifetime
- The overall offset (**T + S**) will be conveyed via SDP (`a=mediack:direct=<offset>`) – **must be "0" in ST2110**





# SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks

## Constraints of 2110-10 & -30 w/ respect to AES67

### - Protocols -

- Support of RTCP not required (but must be tolerated)
- Support of SIP (or any other connection management protocol) not required
- Redundancy (optional): SMPTE 2022-7
  - no identical IP source and destination addresses
- Channel assignment map (SDP attributes - optional)
  - `a=fmtp:<payload type> channel-order=<convention>.<order>`
  - **Example:** `a=fmtp:101 channel-order=SMPTE2110.(51,ST)`







## SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks

### Constraints of 2110-10 & -30 w/ respect to AES67

- 6 conformance levels:

Level	Supported by the Receiver
<b>A (mandatory)</b>	<b>Reception of 48 kHz streams with 1 to 8 audio channels at packet times of 1 ms</b>
B	Level A + 1 to 8 channels at packet times of <b>125</b> $\mu$ s
C	Level A + 1 to <b>64</b> channels at packet times of <b>125</b> $\mu$ s

**AES67 compliant**



## SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks

### Constraints of 2110-10 & -30 w/ respect to AES67

- 6 conformance levels:

Level	Supported by the Receiver
AX	Level A ( $\Rightarrow$ 48 kHz) + Reception of 96 kHz streams with 1 to 4 audio channels at packet times of 1 ms
BX	Level B + AX + 1 to 8 channels at packet times of 125 $\mu$ s
CX	Level C + AX + 1 to 32 channels at packet times of 125 $\mu$ s

96 kHz





## SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks



**AES67**

**Compatibility ?**



**ST2110-30**

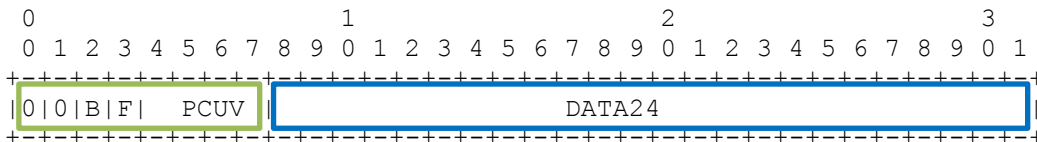




## SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks

### 2110-31 – transparent transport of AES3 audio data

- Builds on RAVENNA’s AM824 (IEC 61883-6) payload definition:
  - retains AES67 definitions for synchronization and RTP usage
  - uses **3 bytes** for PCM24 + **1 byte** for AES3 meta data



- RTP payload format signaled in SDP:

```
a=rtpmap:<pt> AM824/48000/<nchan>
```

- retains all other SDP parms





# SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks

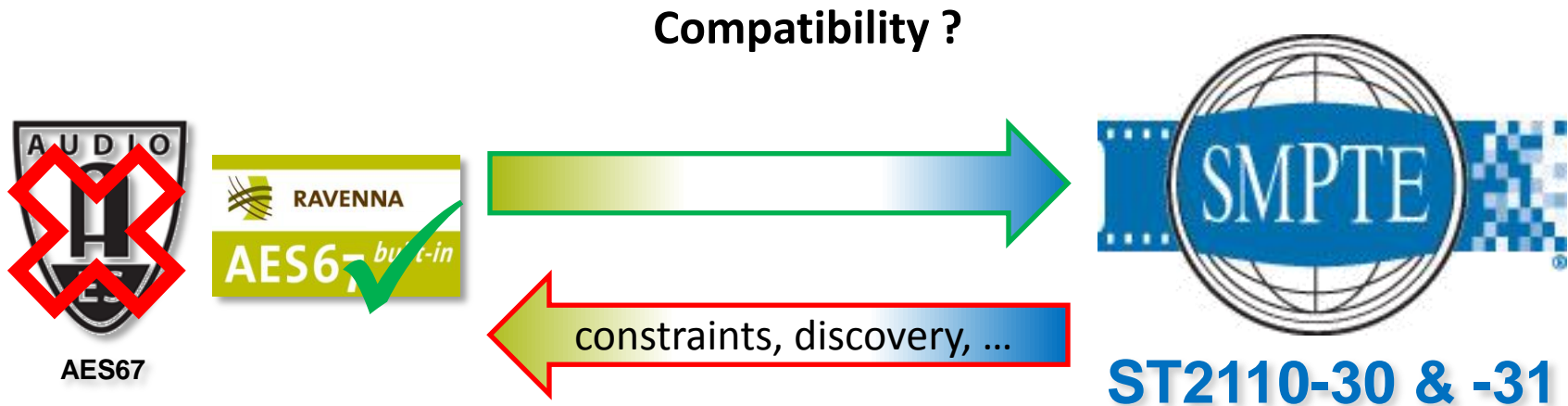
## 2110-31 – transparent transport of AES3 audio data

- Can transport any format which can be encapsulated in AES3
  - L24 PCM w/ AES3 subframe meta data (PCUV bits)
  - non-PCM audio and data formats as defined by SMPTE ST 337 / 338 (i.e. Dolby®E etc.)





## SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks





## Control Protocols





# JT-NM ROADMAP

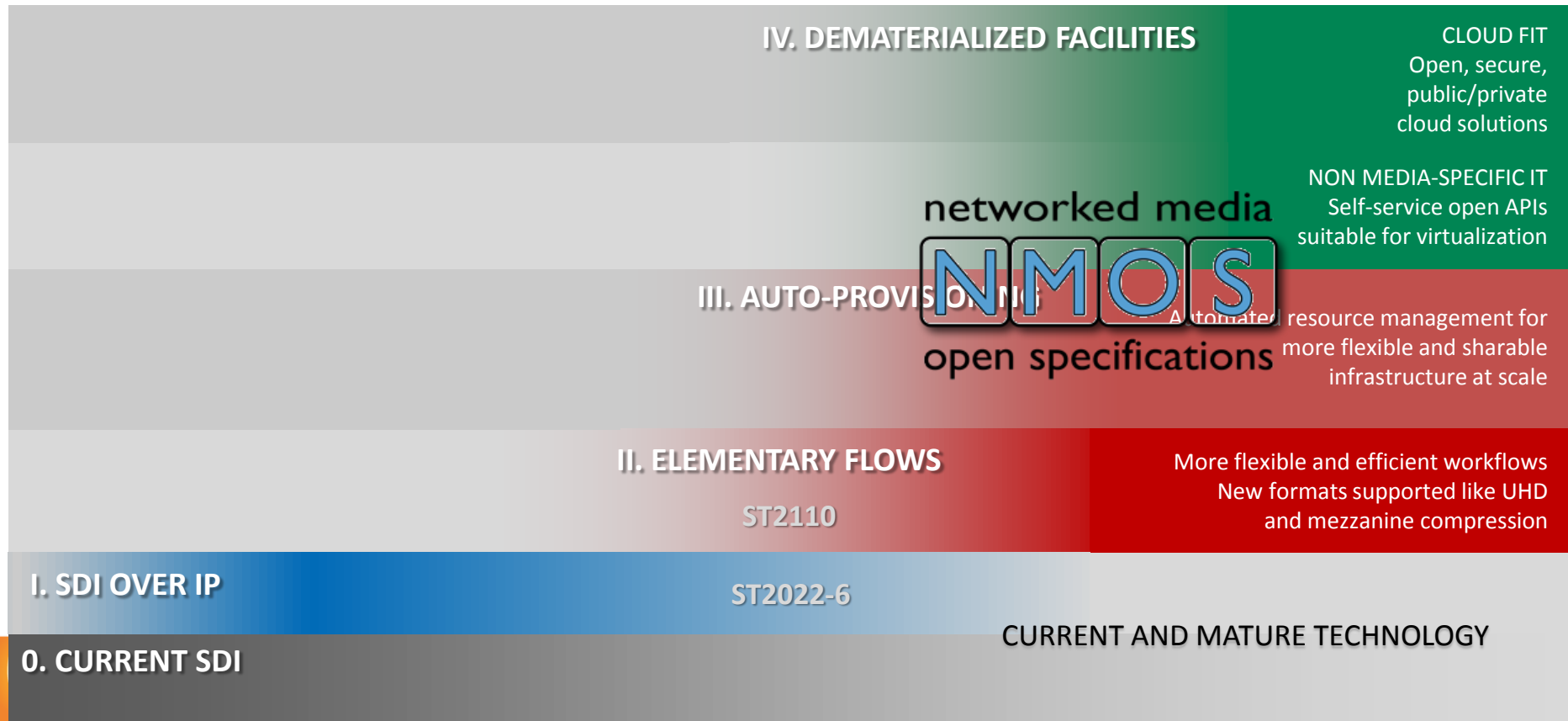
of networked media open interoperability\*







## JT-NM Roadmap





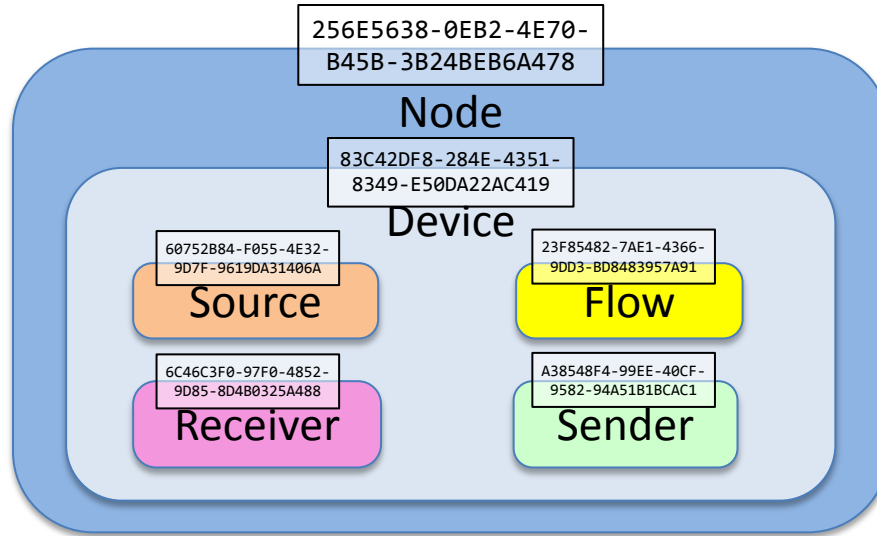
# Key elements





# Identity







# Discovery & Registration





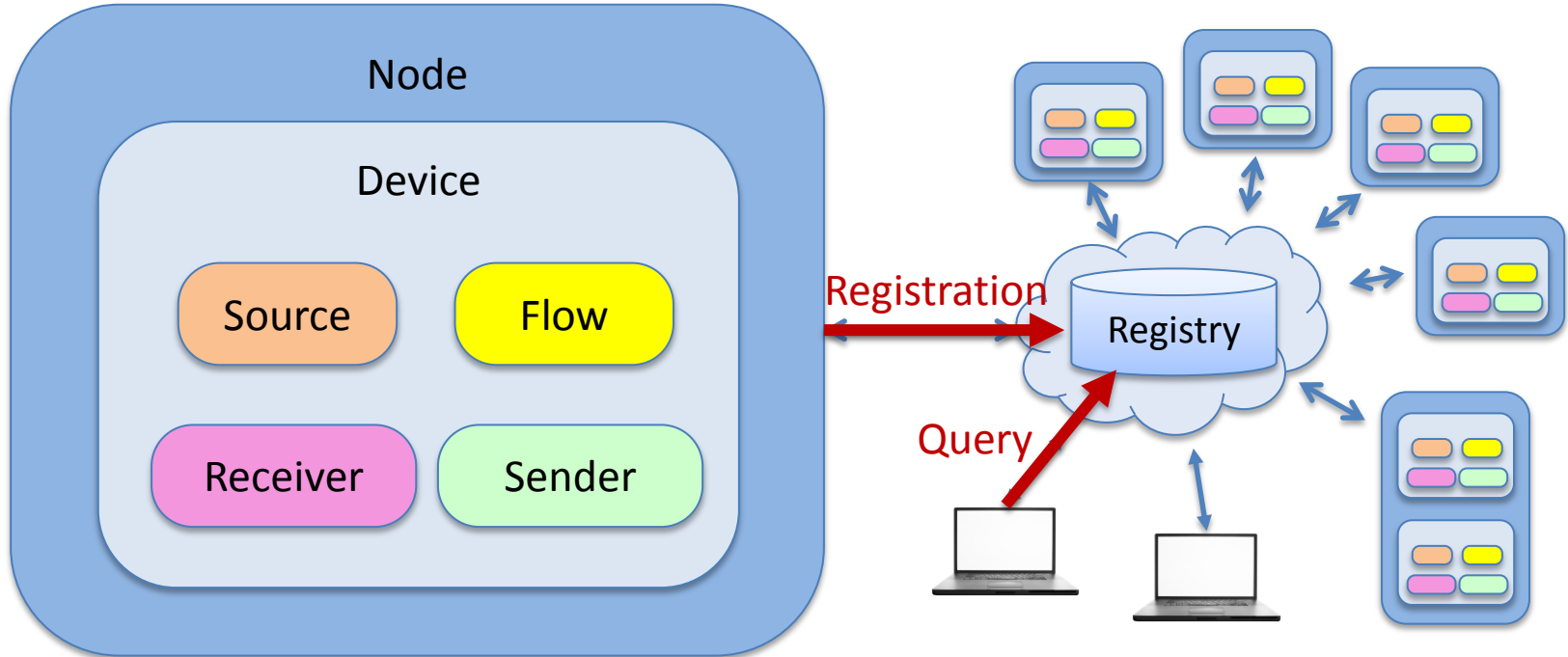
# IS-04





Ensure parts of a  
networked media system  
can find each other









# Connection management





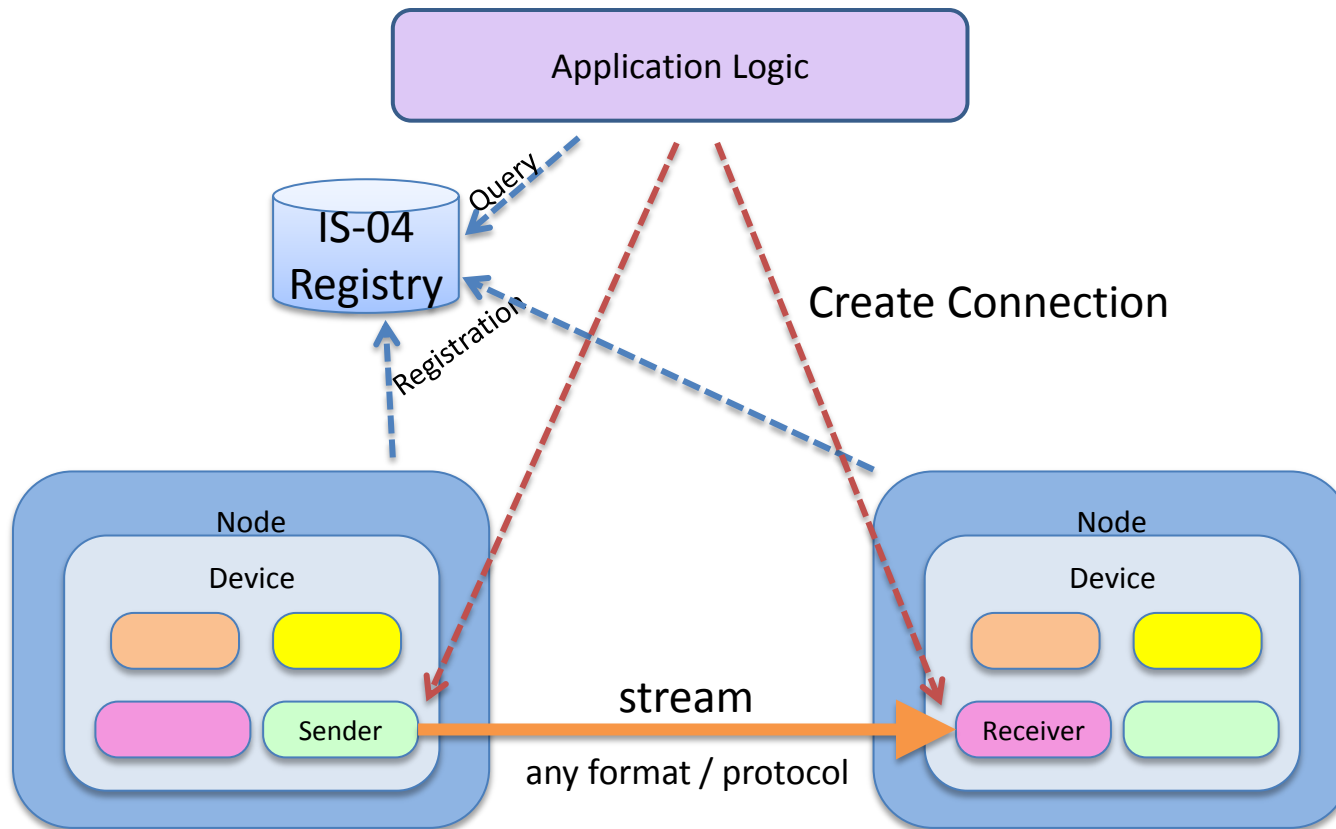
# IS-05





# Make it simple for applications to (dis)connect devices







# Network Control





# IS-06

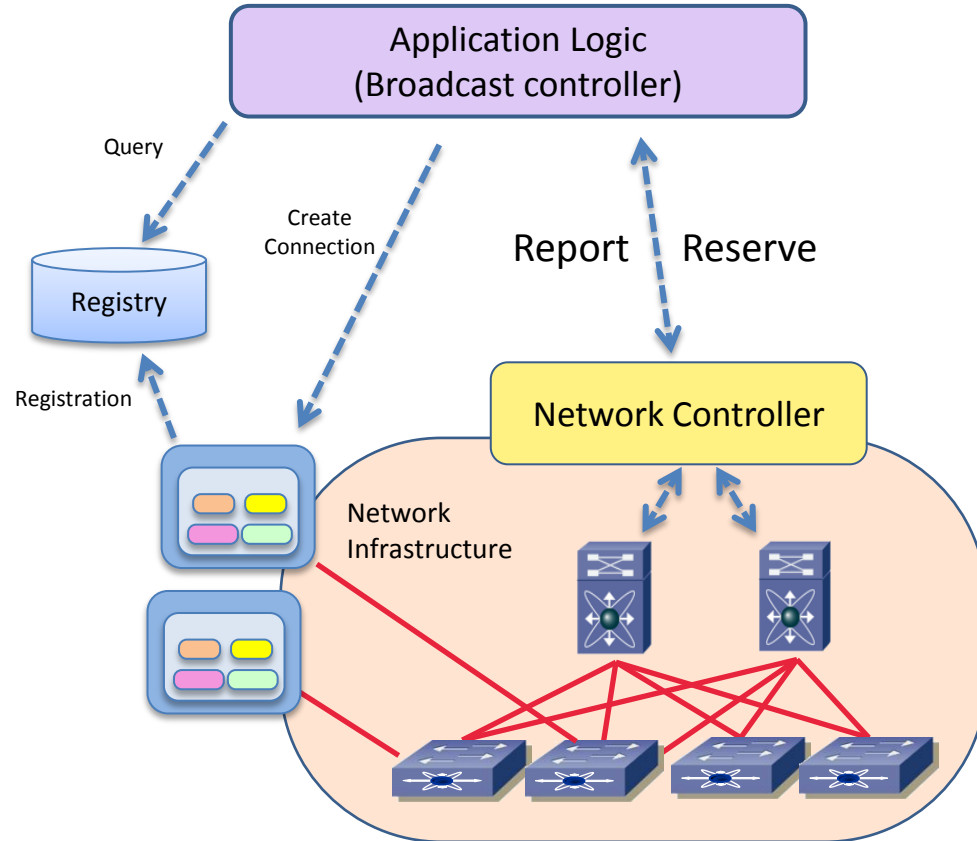
(on-going work)





# Reserve and manage low-level network flows

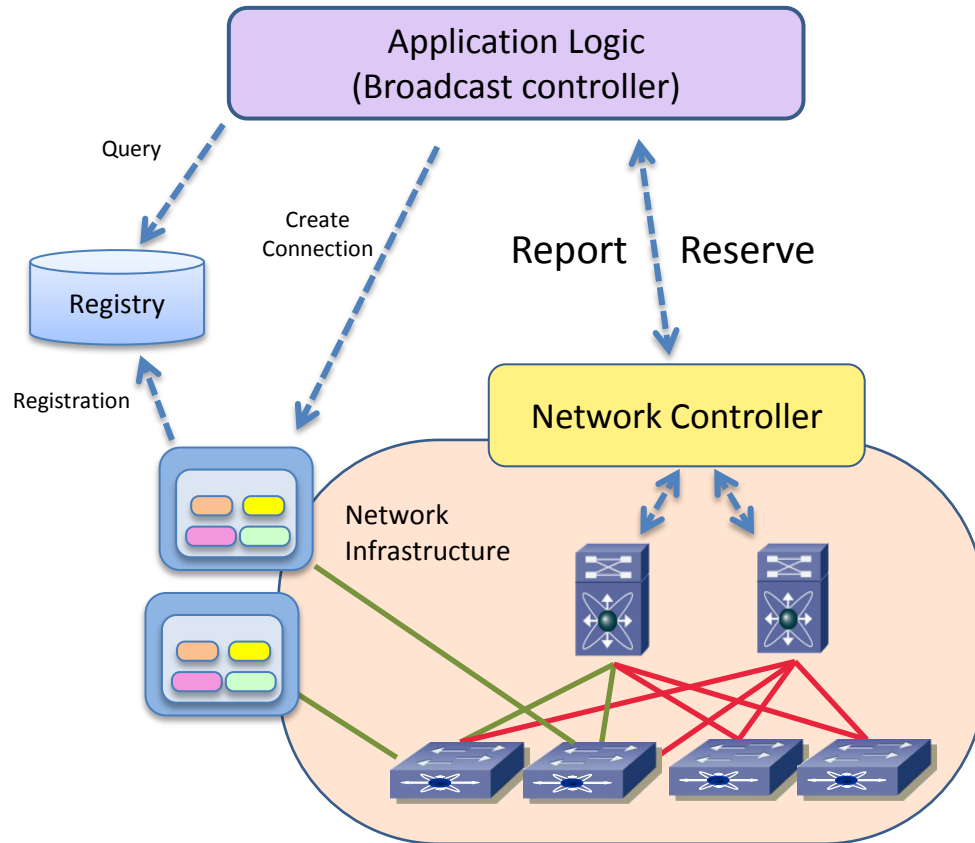




Overview on IP Audio Networking - A. Hildebrand







Overview on IP Audio Networking - A. Hildebrand





# Implementations





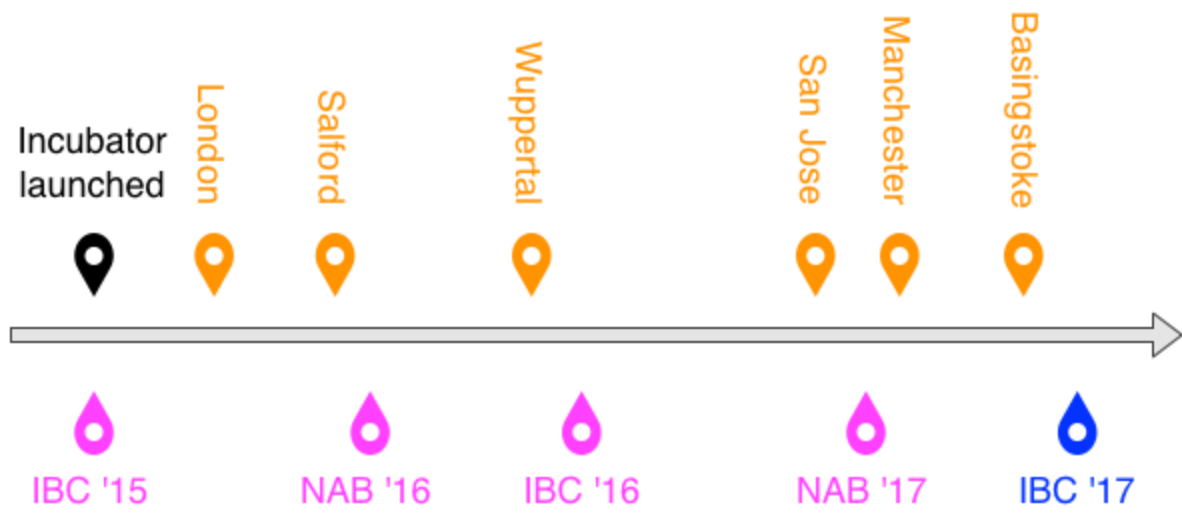
# Networked Media Incubator







# Overview on IP Audio Networking





## Workshop participants

Aperi  
**Arista**  
**Atos**  
**Avid**  
**Axon Digital Design**  
**Barco Silex**  
**BBC**  
Bosch  
Calrec Audio  
CBC Radio-Canada  
**Cisco**  
**Covelox**  
**Dalet**  
dB Broadcast

DirectOut  
**EBU**  
**Embrionix Design**  
Ericsson  
**Evertz**  
Fox  
**Glitch Digital**  
**Grass Valley**  
**Harmonic**  
Imagine  
Communications  
IML  
Juniper Networks  
KBS  
**LAWO/ALC NetworX**

**Macnica**  
**Matrox**  
**Mellanox Technologies**  
**MOG**  
**Nevion**  
**Nextera Video**  
**NHK**  
Origami Tech  
**Panasonic**  
PBS  
**Riedel**  
**Ross Video**  
RTI

**Snell Advanced Media**  
Sohonet  
**Sony**  
**STORDIS**  
**Streampunk Media**  
**Suitcase TV**  
Tedral  
**Tektronix**  
Telestream  
**Telos Alliance**  
Telstra  
Xytech  
Yamaha (Music)





# Overview on IP Audio Networking





## IP Showcase with ST2110 / AES67 / NMOS IS-04 & IS-05 (IBC 2017)

### OPEN INTEROPERABILITY

SMPTE ST 2110 & AMWA IS-04



### CONNECTION MANAGEMENT

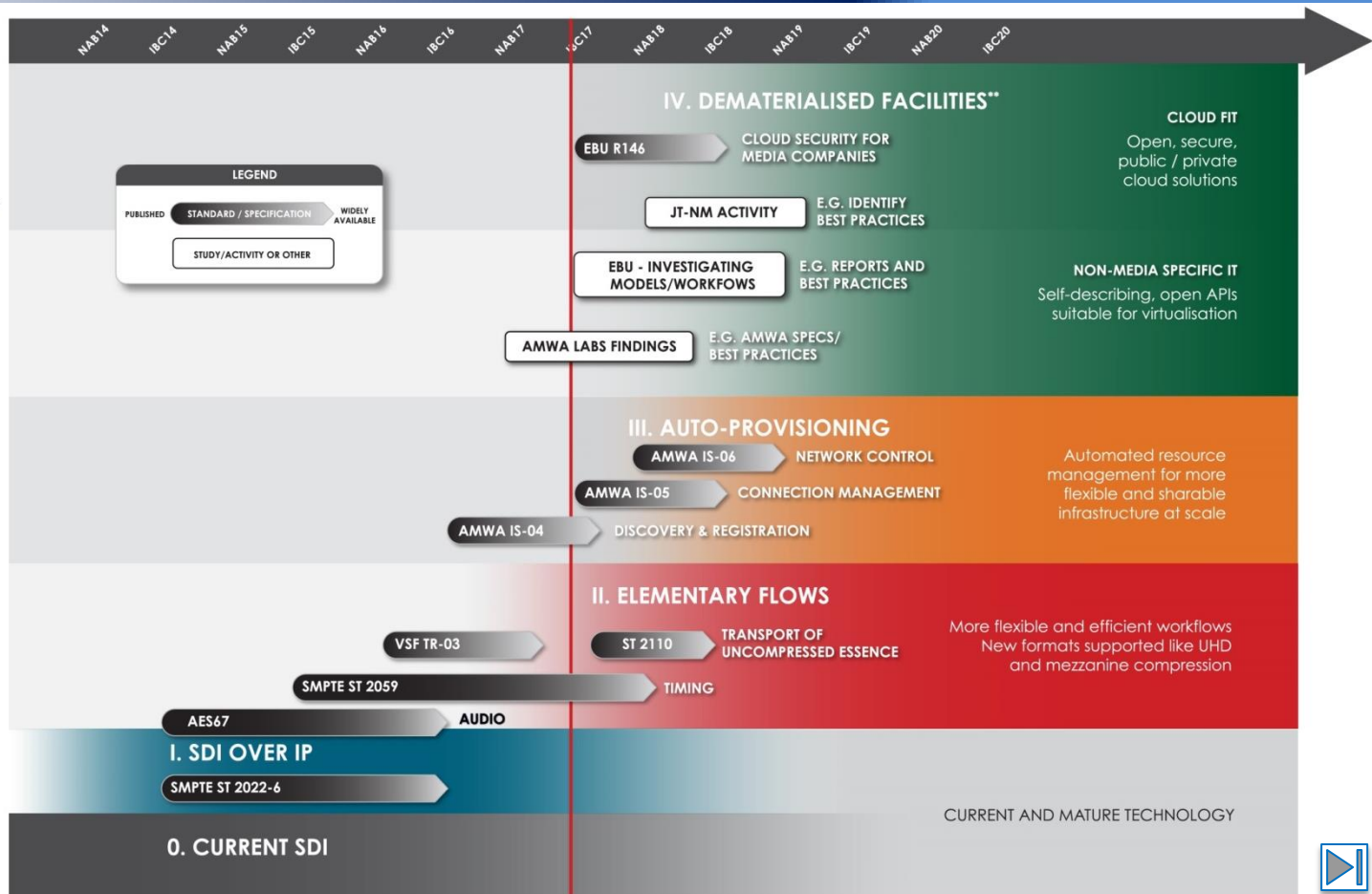
AMWA NMOS IS-05





# JT-NM ROADMAP

of networked media open interoperability\*



\*\*Additional information on Dematerialised Facilities at jt-nm.org. \* JT-NM assumption as of August 2017 and will evolve over time. Visit JT-NM.org for the latest update. Feedback to jt-nm-info@videoservicesforum.org



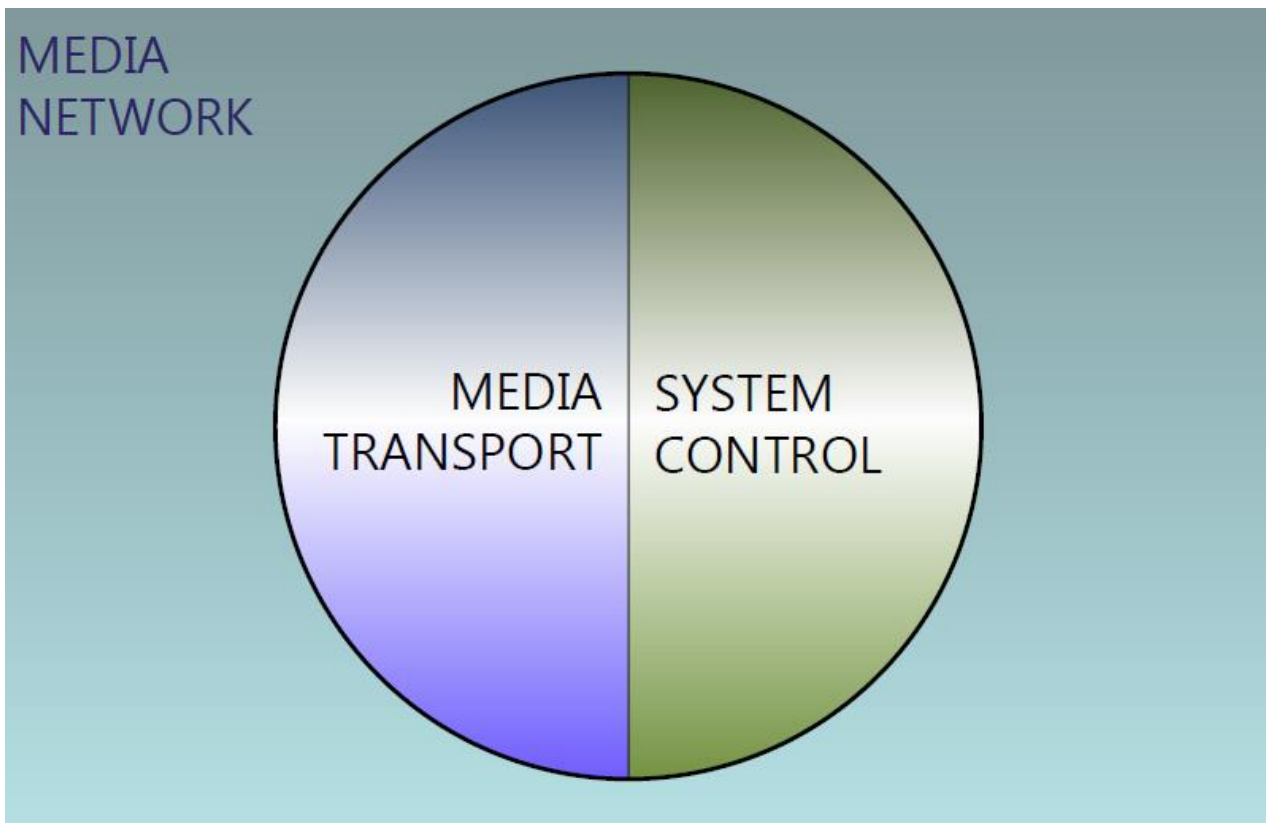


## Device & system control “control protocols”





# Overview on IP Audio Networking





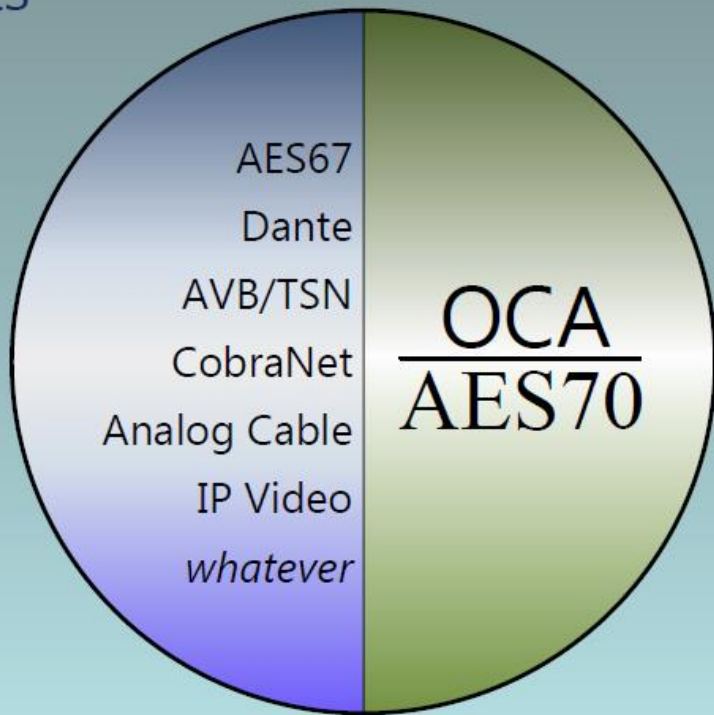
# OCCA<sup>AES 70</sup>

OPEN CONTROL ARCHITECTURE



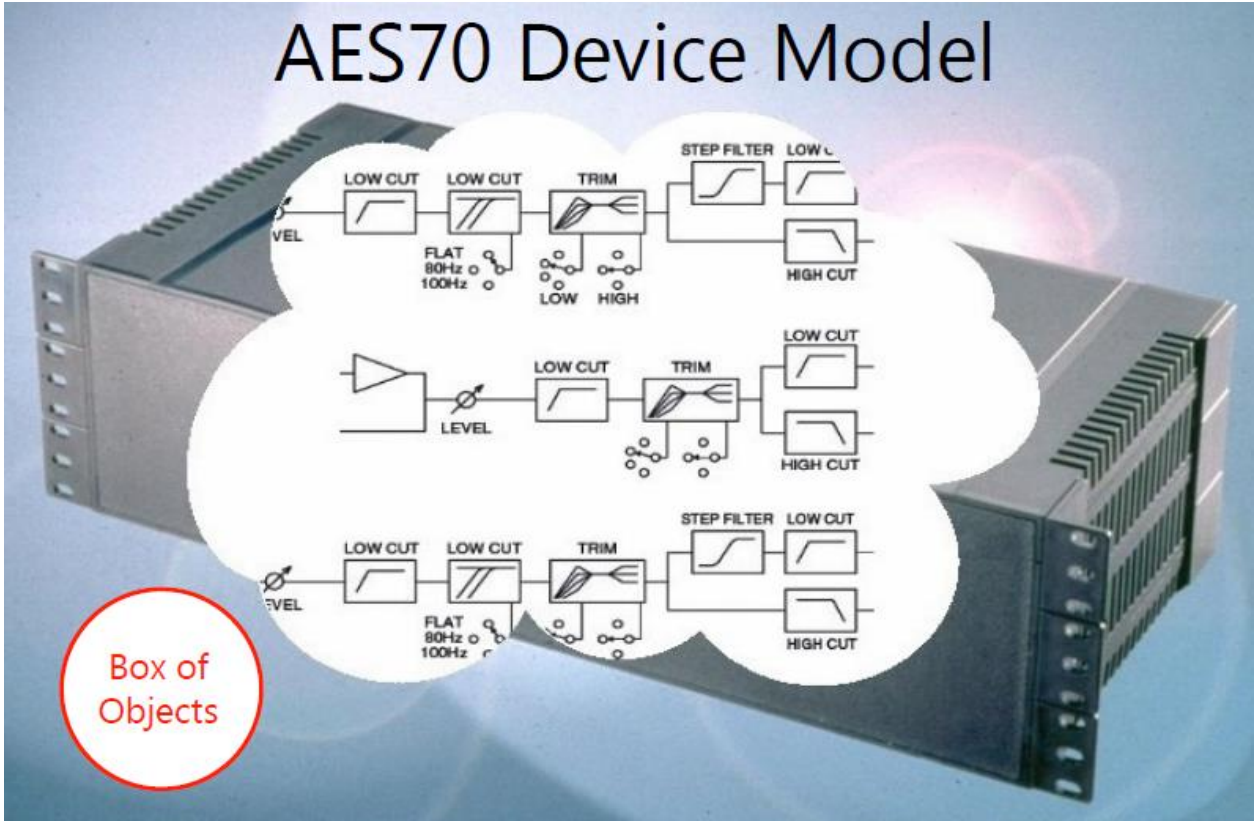


## PROTOCOLS





## AES70 Device Model



Box of Objects



## AES70-2015 Control Repertoire

### Media Connection Management

- Connection control
- Directory/discovery

### Additional Functions

- Control grouping (~VCA groups)
- Crossfading
- Snapshot & preset management
- Reconfigurable DSP device setup
- Reliable firmware updating

### Signal Monitoring

- Level sensors (meters)
- Frequency sensors
- Time interval sensors
- Temperature sensors
- Arbitrary numeric sensors

### Signal Processing

- Gain controls
- Mutes
- Switches (n-position)
- Delays
- Equalizers
- Filters (IIR & FIR)
- Limiters & Compressors
- Expanders & Gates
- Levelers
- Matrices
- Signal generators
- Arbitrary numeric and text parameters

+ *Proprietary extensions as needed*





### *Other (competing) control protocols:*

- AES24 (abandoned)
- AES42 (digital microphone control)
- AES64 (no adoption)
- ST2071 (very complex)
- P1722.1 (AVB-related)
- OSC (MI), DMX (live show control), ...
- myriads of proprietary protocols (Dante, Livewire, QSC, Crestron, AMX, HiQnet, ...)
- EmBer+ (open technology, many adopters incl. Lawo)
- NMOS IS-0x ?







**Thank you for your attention!**

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[www.ravenna-network.com](http://www.ravenna-network.com)

