



# Video over Ethernet

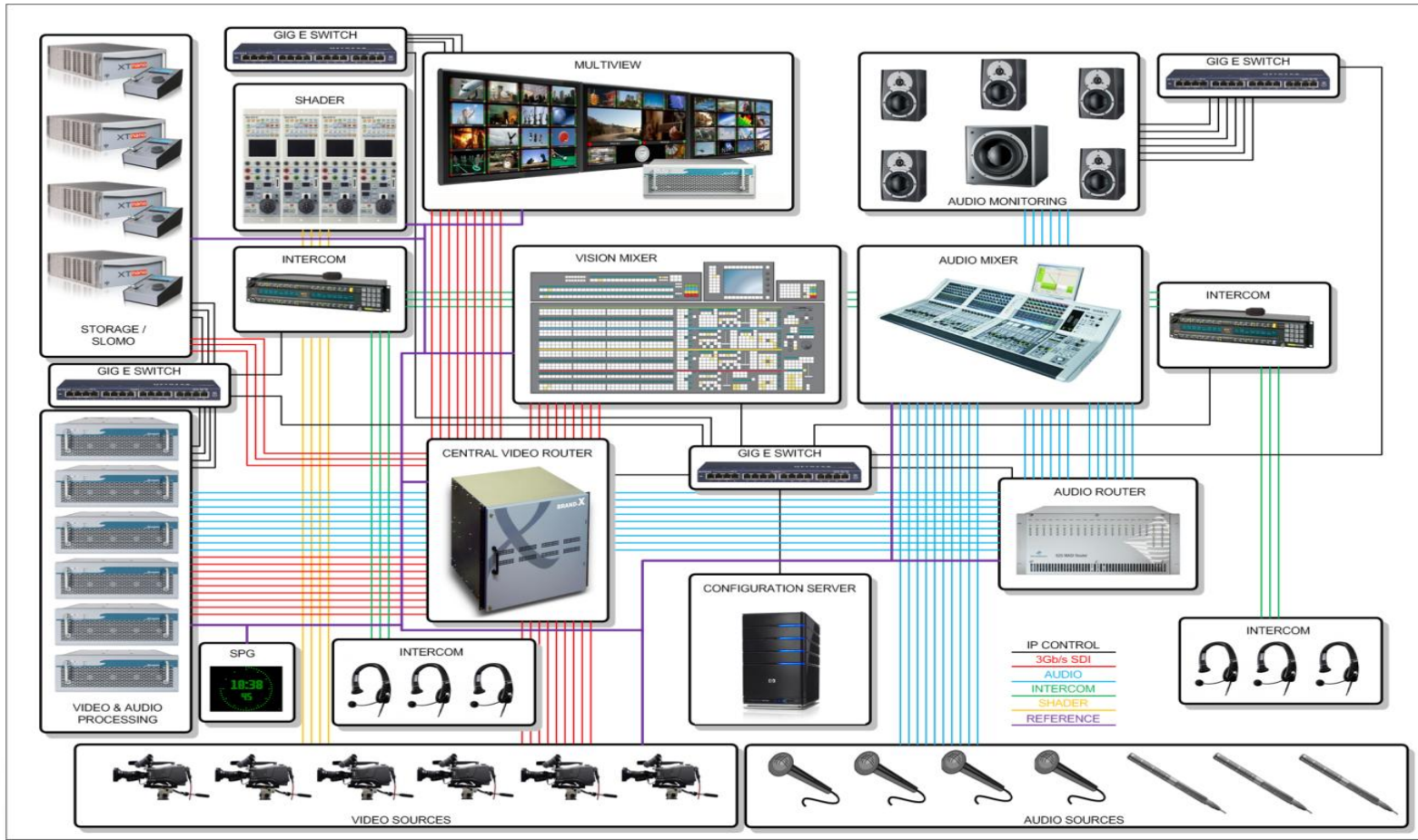
**Jan Eveleens**

Chief Executive Officer

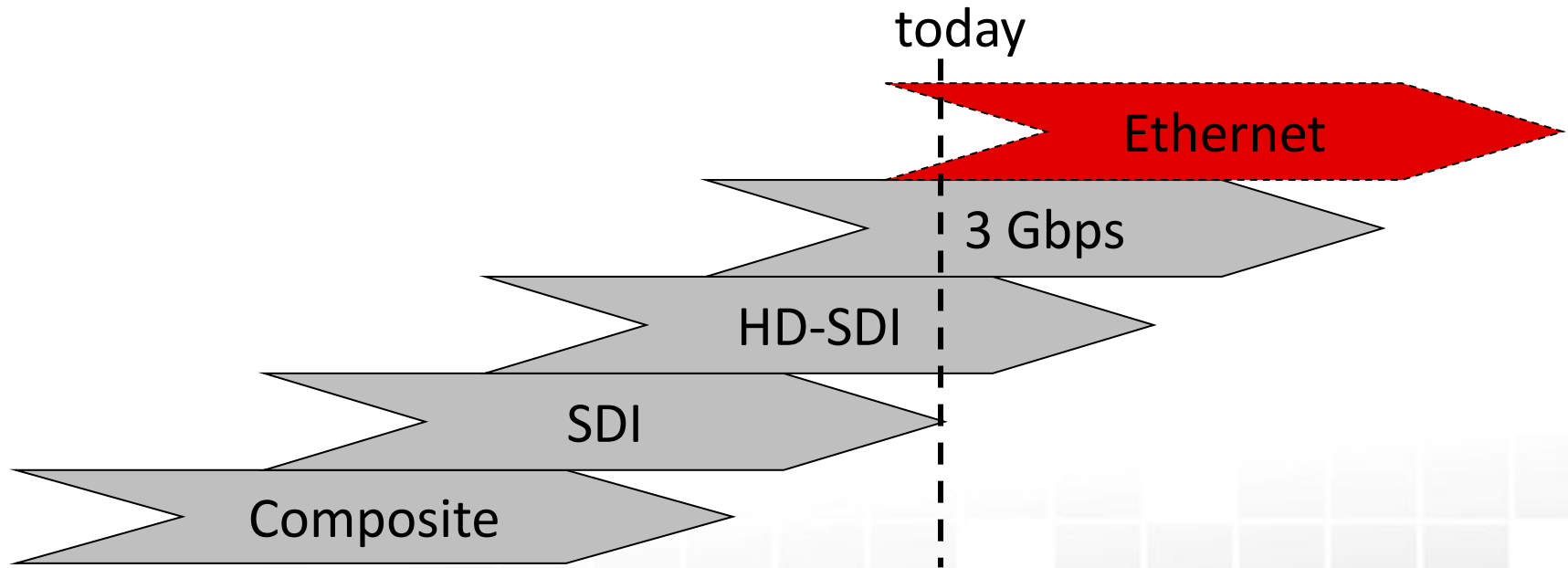
[Jan.eveleens@axon.tv](mailto:Jan.eveleens@axon.tv)



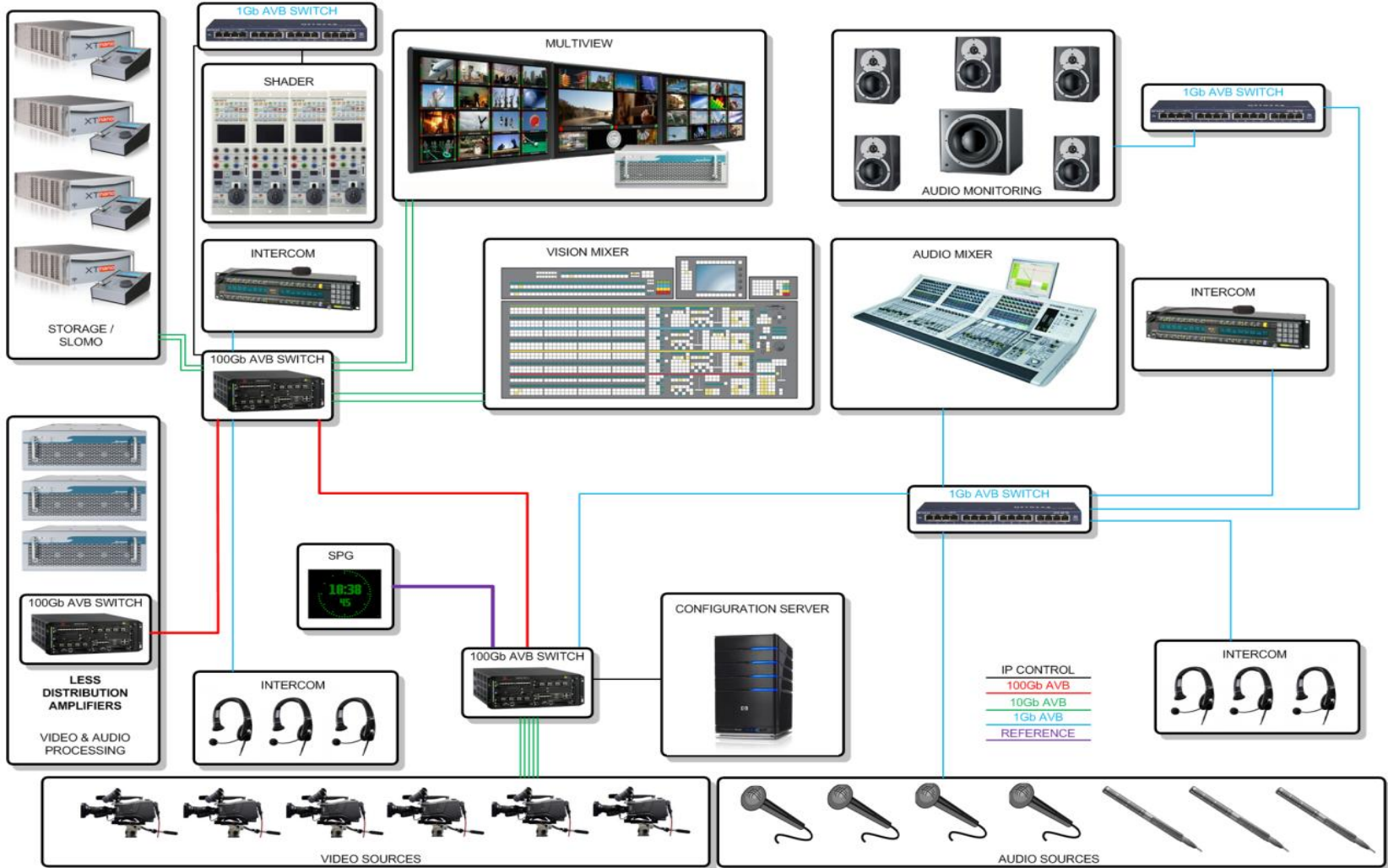
# Live Production as we know it



# Live Production infrastructures: the next wave !







## What is AVB ?

- **AVB = Audio Video Bridging**
- **A set of standards created by the IEEE**
- **From the charter of the IEEE AVB task group:**

***"specifications that will allow time-synchronized low latency streaming services through 802 networks"***

# The AVB key elements

## Audio Video Bridging (AVB)

Time  
Synchronization

Traffic Shaping

Bandwidth  
Reservation

Configuration

# AVB terminology

- **Stream**
  - A “pipe” that contains one or more channels of audio and/or video data in an AVB cloud
- **Talker**
  - An entity in the AVB cloud that can send a stream
- **Listener**
  - An entity in the AVB cloud that can receive a stream
- **Controller**
  - An entity on the network which configures and connects Talkers and Listeners in an AVB network

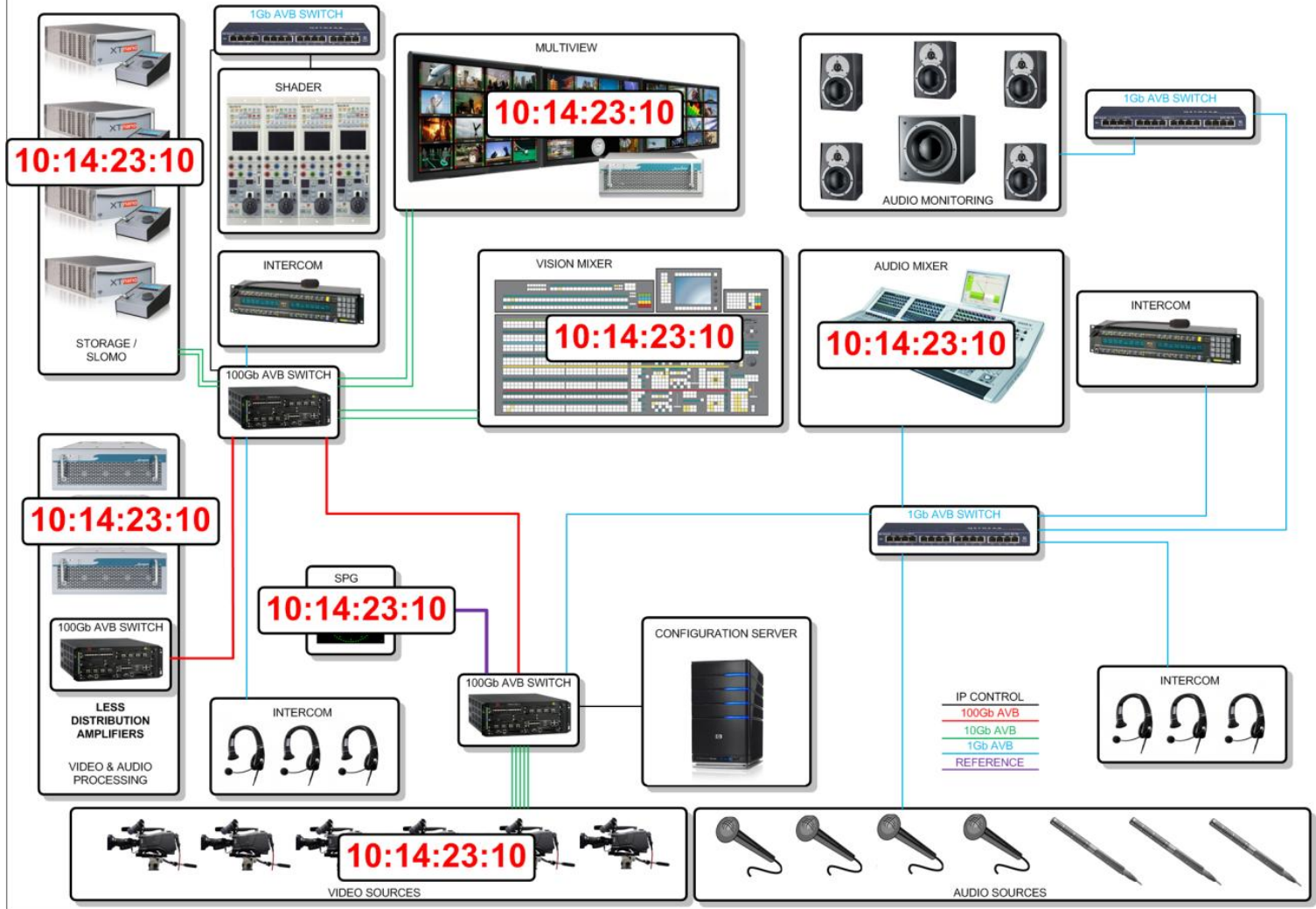
# AVB synchronization

- Guarantees accurate **absolute** timing of all AVB enabled nodes
- IEEE802.1AS is a special (more tightly defined) profile of IEEE1588
- Uses timestamp that is exchanged regularly between all nodes
  - The timestamp is based on an EPOCH absolute reference time (0:00:00 Jan. 1, 1970)
  - Switches will measure delay in switch and add correction factor to timestamp message
    - Each node receives original timestamp plus cumulative delay thru the network  
Adding correction factor to timestamp results in actual time that is in sync
- No special reference infrastructure is needed
  - No need for extra Cables
  - No reference distribution amplifiers (DA's)



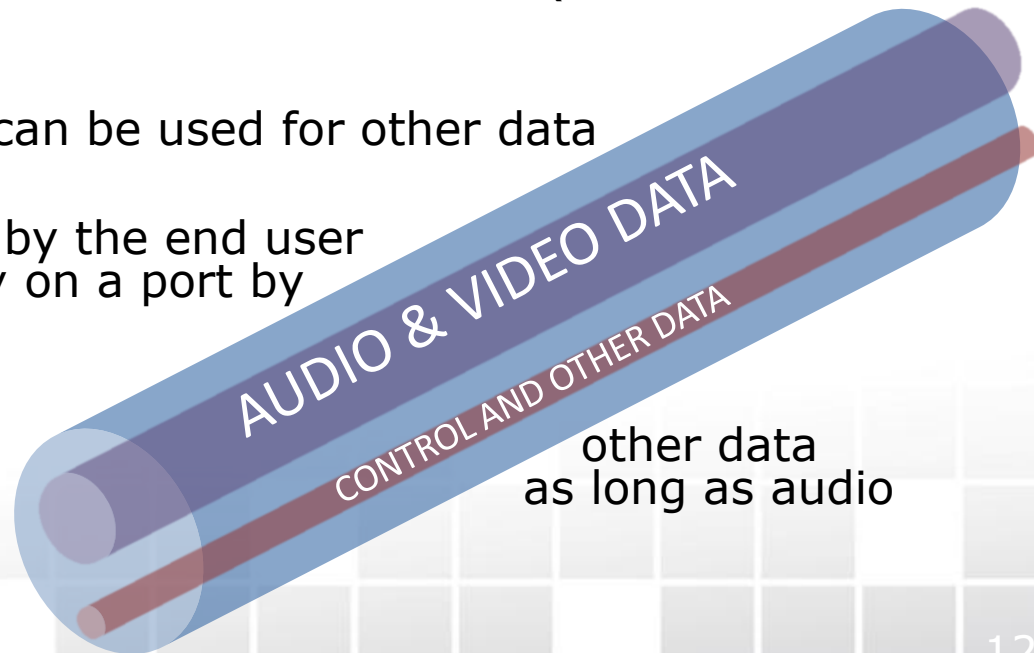




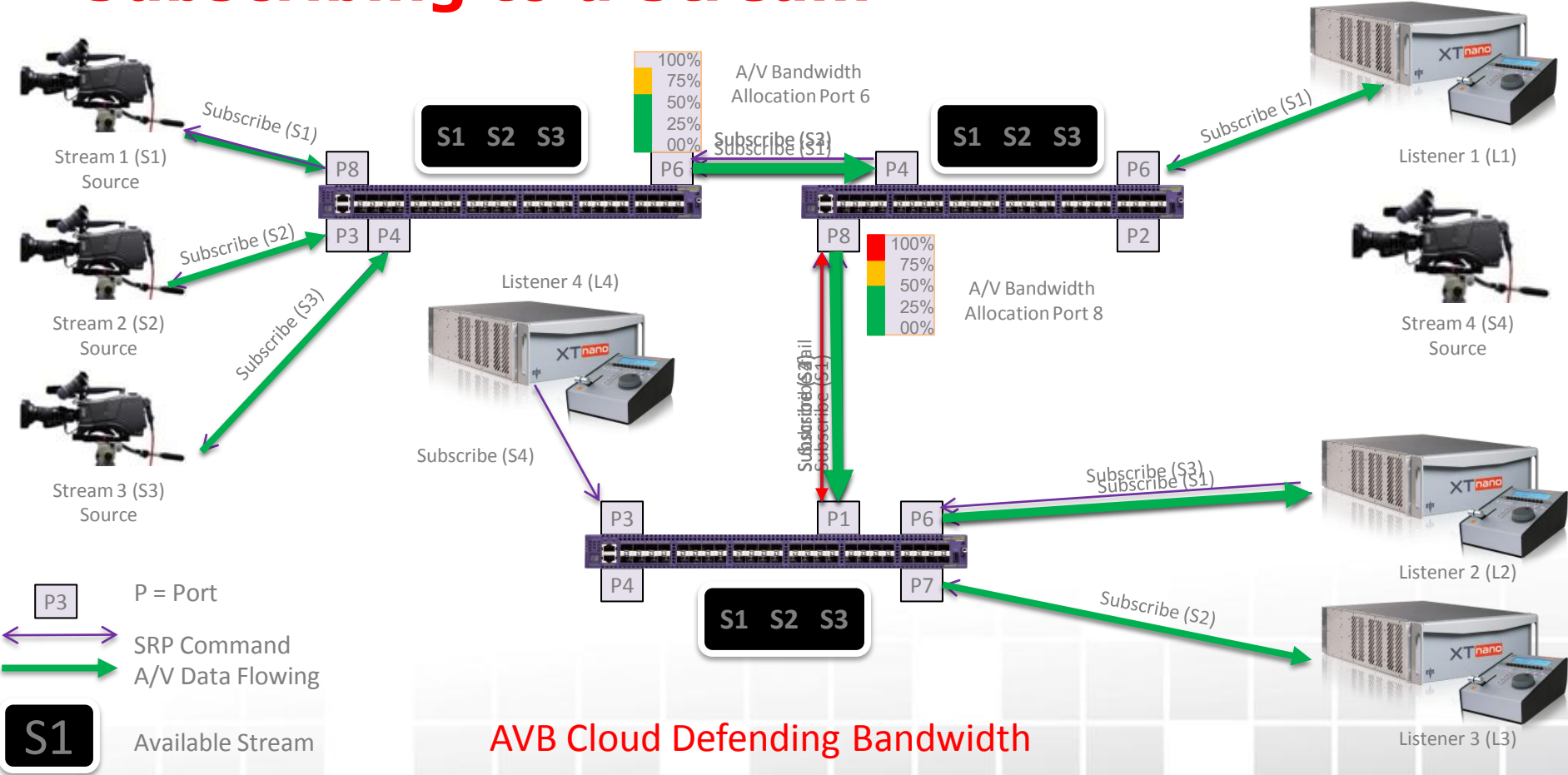


# Admission Control/bandwidth management

- This technology makes sure that the payload (audio and video) can use a predefined amount of the bandwidth.
- For AVB audio this is 75% of the maximum data rate (often 1Gb Ethernet)
- The other 25% of bandwidth can be used for other data
- This percentage is adjustable by the end user depending on switch flexibility on a port by port basis
- When available control and may use more bandwidth and video data need less



# Subscribing to a Stream



AVB Cloud Defending Bandwidth

- **Priority based scheduling**

- Time sensitive streams have highest priority (Audio & Video)
- Other data can eventually be passed but as a factor of waiting time and available space. (data that is in a queue for a longer time will raise in the priority scale).

- **Traffic shaping: AVB nodes must 'behave'**

- Avoid bursts in the network as this can create momentarily peaks in bandwidth on the network which may exceed capacity of link buffers-> packet drop !
- No jumbo-frames !



# Example: Ethernet packets in light Traffic



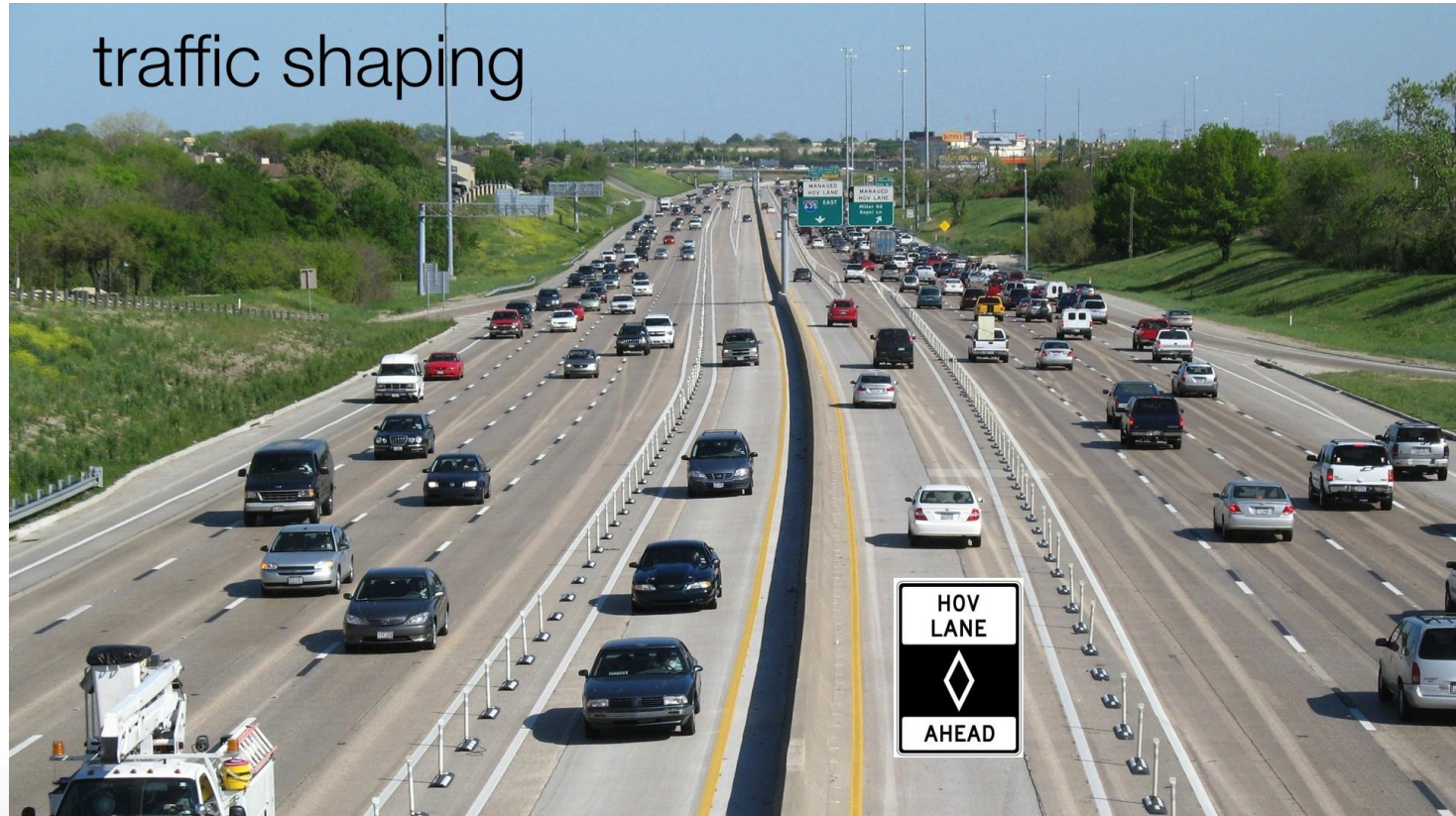
# Example: Ethernet packets in heavy Traffic

heavy traffic





# Example: Ethernet packets in an AVB system



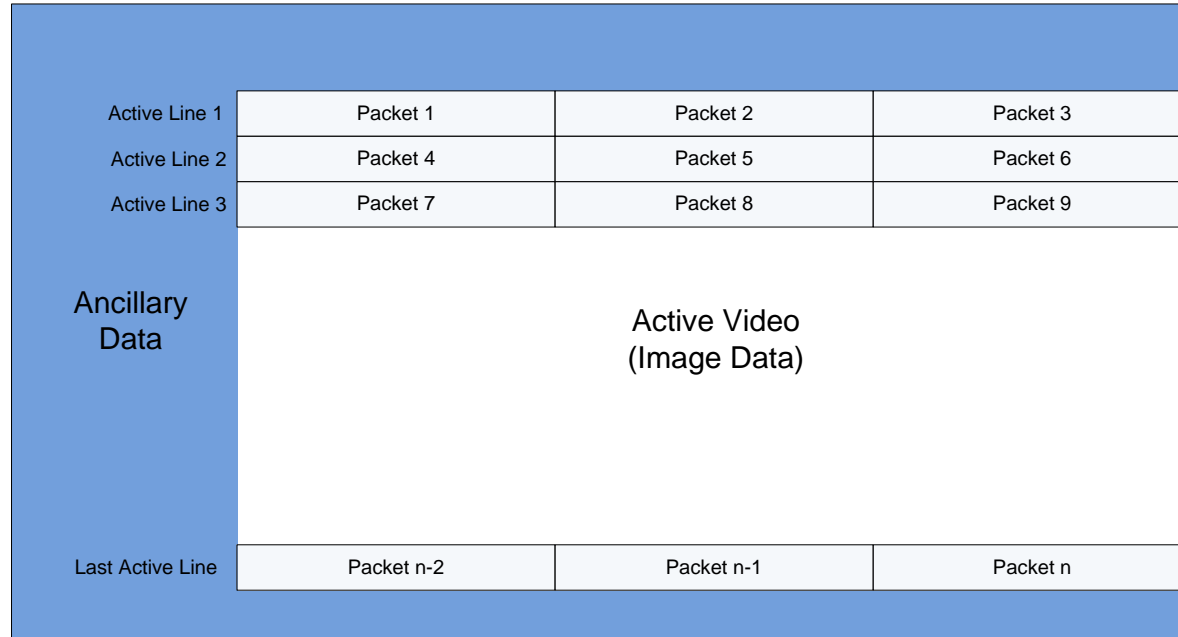
# AVB Configuration Protocol

- **Discovery**
  - Devices announce their presence to any listening controller
- **Configuration**
  - Controllers learn more about devices of interest and configure them
- **Connection Management**
  - Controllers make connections between Listeners and Talkers
- **Control**
  - Controllers interact with devices to control gain, phase, timing etc.

## IEEE 1722 RAW Video Format - 1

- Transmit (only) (active) video
  - audio, data as separate streams
- Save bandwidth (can be upto 40% !) vs SDI format
  - Vertical blanking can still be send (optionally)
- Horizontal resolution (active picture): upto 65535 pixels (16-bit field)
- Vertical resolution (active picture): upto 65535 pixels (16-bit field)
- Frame-rate: 24, 25, 30, 35, 85 Hz
  - Multiplier: 1, 2, 3, 4
  - Including all 1000/1001 variants
- Bit-depth: 8,10,12 or 16 bit
- Pixel format: 4:1:1, 4:2:0, 4:2:2, 4:4:4, .....
- Color space/coding: YCbCr, sRGB, XYZ, YCM, Bayer, BT601, BT709, .....

# IEEE 1722 RAW Video Format - 2



Active pixels	sample words per pixel	Bits per sample word	Packets per Line	Packet Payload size
720	2	10	2	900
1280	2	10	3	1067
1920	2	10	4	1200
3840	2	10	7	1372



# Typical characteristics of an AVB network

- All nodes are **fully synchronised** to a (very stable) network clock
  - Allows very accurate recovery of media clocks
    - SDI can be recovered within broadcast quality jitter specifications
    - Audio clock can be recovered maintaining phase relation
  
- **Low latency**: typically **2ms** overall network delay
  - Allows for complex/distributed networks (multiple hops)
  
- The network **self-manages bandwidth reservation** such that links will never get overcommitted and/or packets are dropped
  
- Uses **multi-cast**, so only one copy of each active source on any given link or backbone

## How real is Ethernet AVB ?

- 100Mbps, 1Gbps, 10Gbps, 40Gbps and 100 Gbps Ethernet AVB switches are shipping
- Several professional AVB audio products on the market from several vendors:
  - Audio processors, audio consoles, speakers, etc
  - Intercom systems
- First broadcast quality AVB video products have started shipping
- Compliance testing and certification process is up and running

# ESPN in the USA is on-air with AVB audio !



*“The audio infrastructure here is primarily AVB,” says Jonathan Pannaman, senior director of technology, ESPN. “We have a little MAD1 transport in parts, but even that will be converted to AVB at some point. The entire comms infrastructure is all AVB, from the [router] core to the panels.”*

# Relevant companies with AVB products (or are working on it)



ARISTA



AXON



CROWN  
by HARMAN



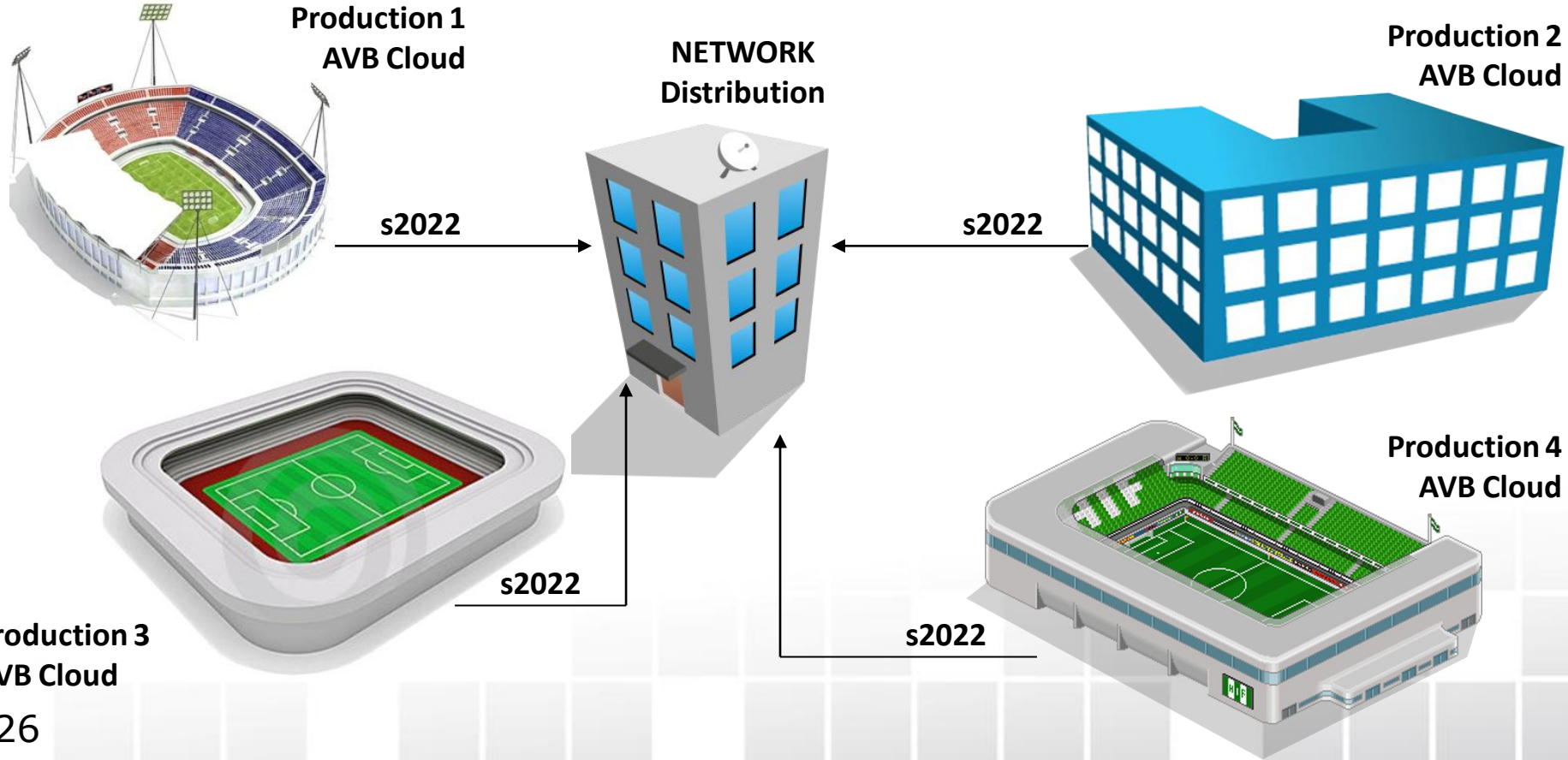
BIAMP  
SYSTEMS



# Ethernet AVB vs SMPTE2022-6

<h2>Ethernet AVB</h2>	<h2>SMPTE 2022-6</h2>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Complete framework/solution for real-time, low-latency audio, video and data transport               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Includes (clock-)synchronisation</li> <li>▪ Includes bandwidth management/QoS</li> </ul> </li>   <li>▪ Supports separate transport of video, audio and (ANC) data</li>   <li>▪ Allows for 'any' type of future video format</li>   <li>▪ Plug-and-play</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Specifies only transport layer protocol               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No (clock-)synchronisation</li> <li>▪ No bandwidth management/QoS</li> </ul> </li>   <li>▪ Video is transported as encapsulated SDI, no solution for audio or ANC data (+ waste of bandwidth !)</li>   <li>▪ Limited to (existing) SDI formats</li>   <li>▪ IP addresses management (fiddling)</li> </ul>

# AVB and s2022 hand in hand





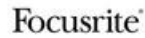
**A very important element: interoperability**

Ensuring that AVB nodes talk to AVB nodes

## **AVnu Alliance**



# AVnu Alliance members (overview)



## Summarising the key benefits of Ethernet - AVB

- Based on **existing** and **open standards** from a very reputable and successful standards body (IEEE)
- Provides **one framework** for reliable, time-synchronised, real-time transport of **video, audio and data**
- **Proven technology** that is **available now**: large professional AVB audio systems being deployed in the field
- **Interoperability** is going to be taken care of: **AVnu alliance**
- **Plug-and play**: no conflicts or fiddling with IP addresses, etc
- **Fool-proof**: the network is self-managing, it does not rely on the skills of network engineers or a (proprietary) software management layer.
- **Perfect co-existence** (and reserved bandwidth for) with standard IP traffic (eg. control, monitoring, etc)

NEURON

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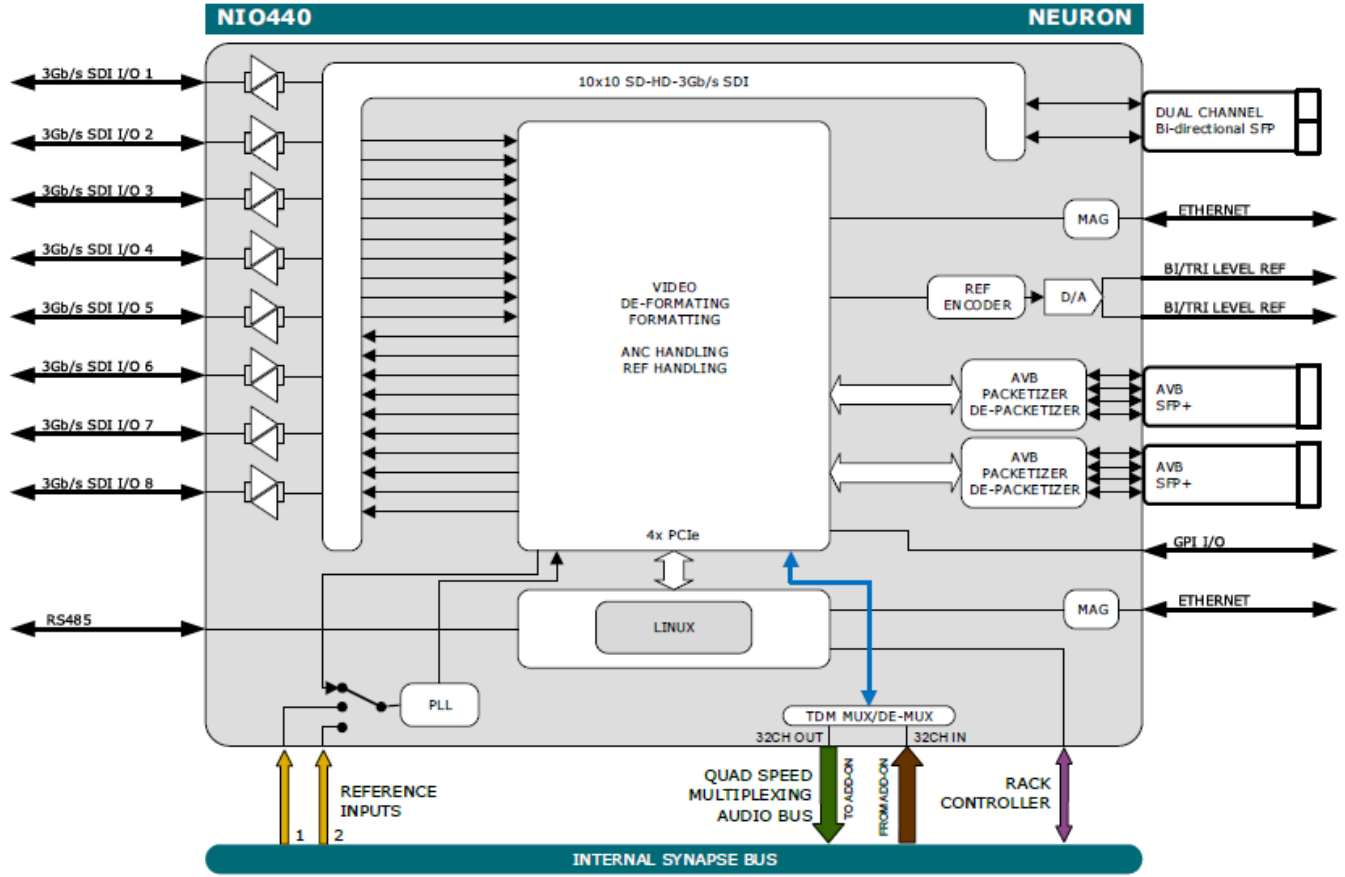
ETHERNET AVB

# Neuron: multi-Award winning !



**NEURON** | ETHERNET  
AVB  
NETWORKED LIVE MEDIA  
PRODUCTION SYSTEM







# Fully powered by Neuron





**Thank you !**

**Come and see us at our booth:**

**#SU5405**