# DAB Network Architectures and Equipment

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#### **Overview**

**DAB+ Network Structures** 

Redundancy

**Proposed Network Architectures** 

**Ancillary Equipment** 

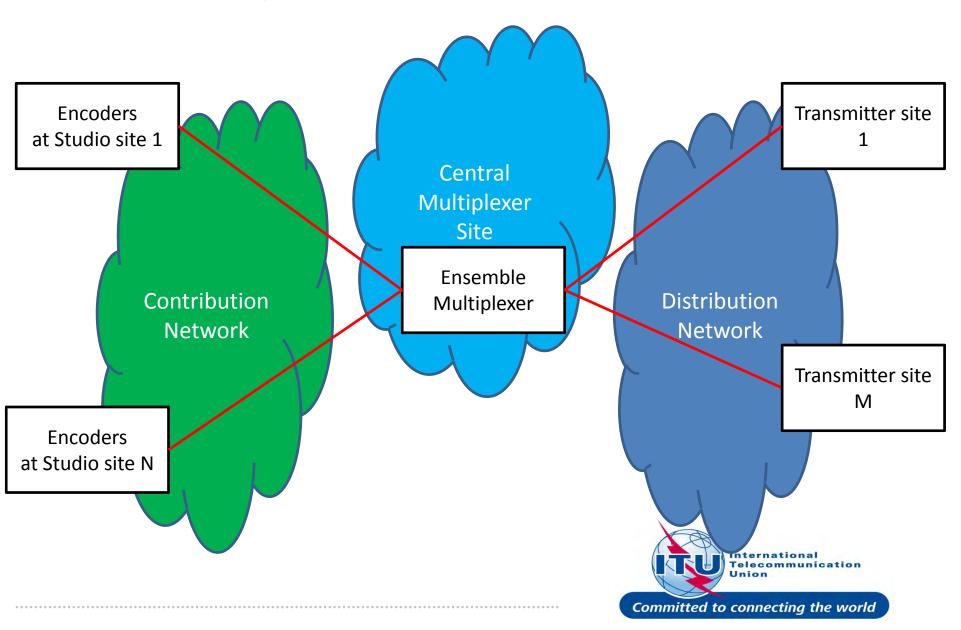
**Next Steps** 

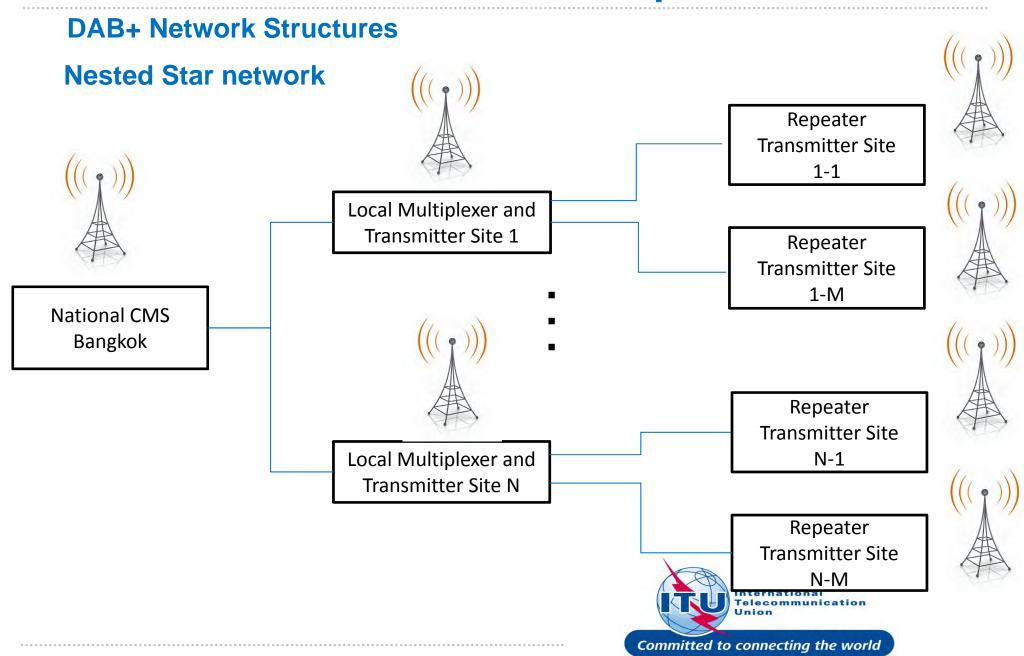


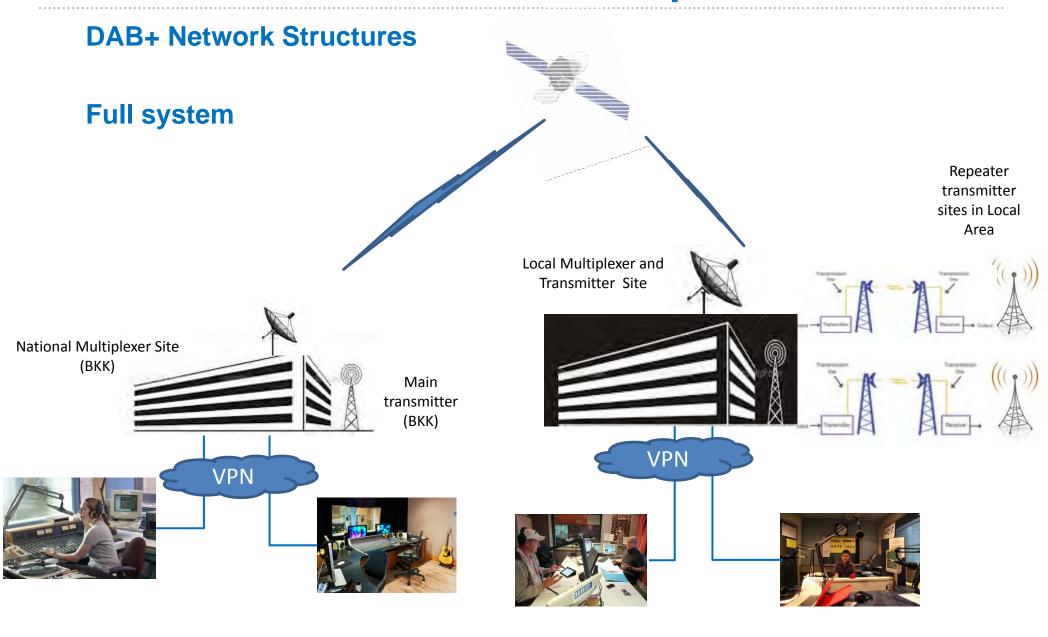
#### **DAB+ Network Structures**

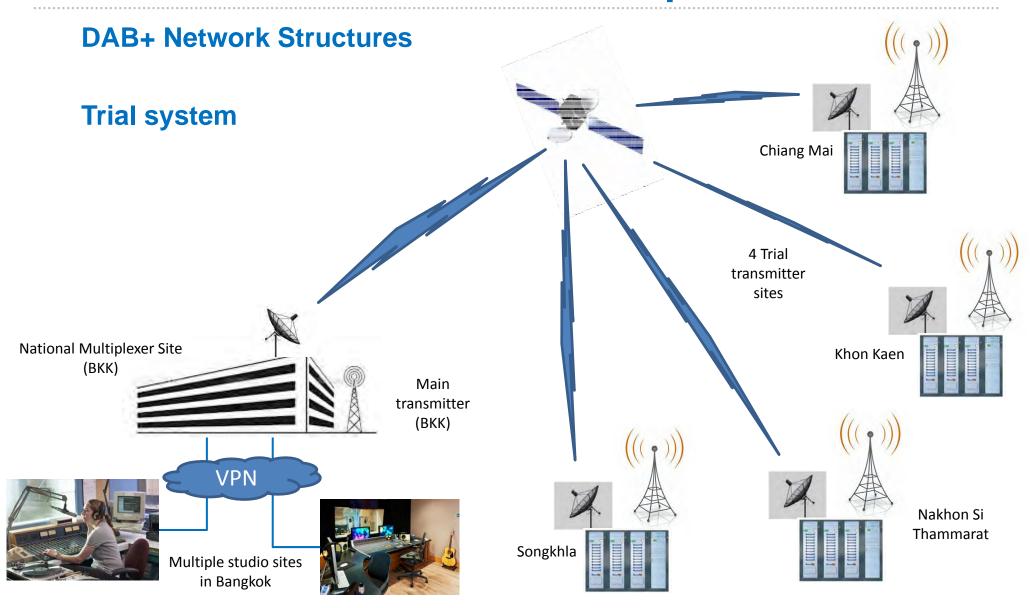


#### **DAB+ Network Structures**

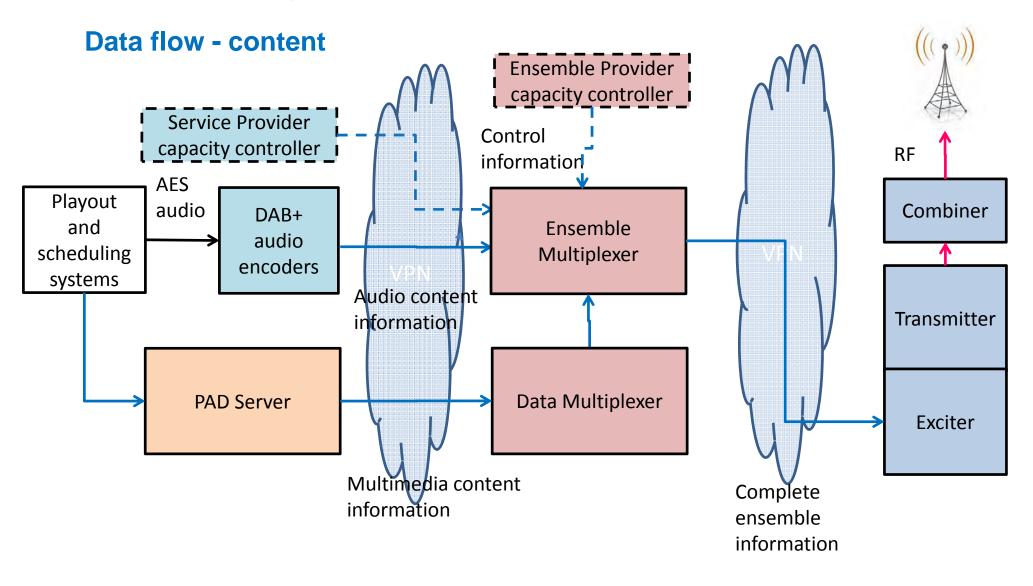






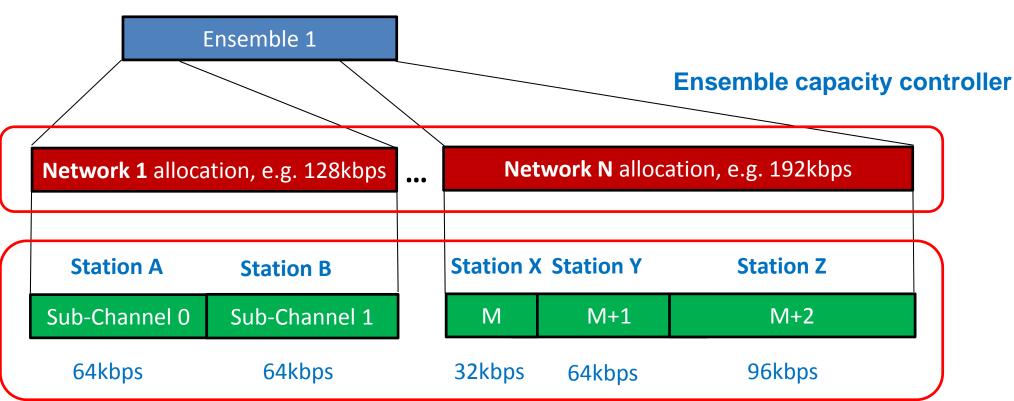


#### **DAB+ Network Structures**



#### **DAB+ Network Structures – Capacity control**

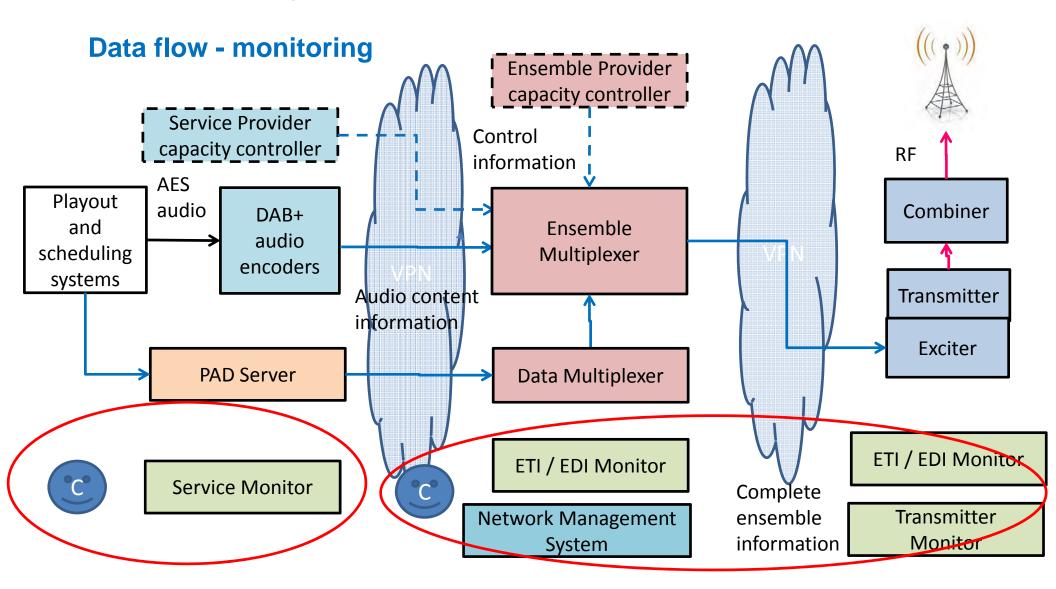
Total Capacity = 1152kbps (FEC = EEP3A)

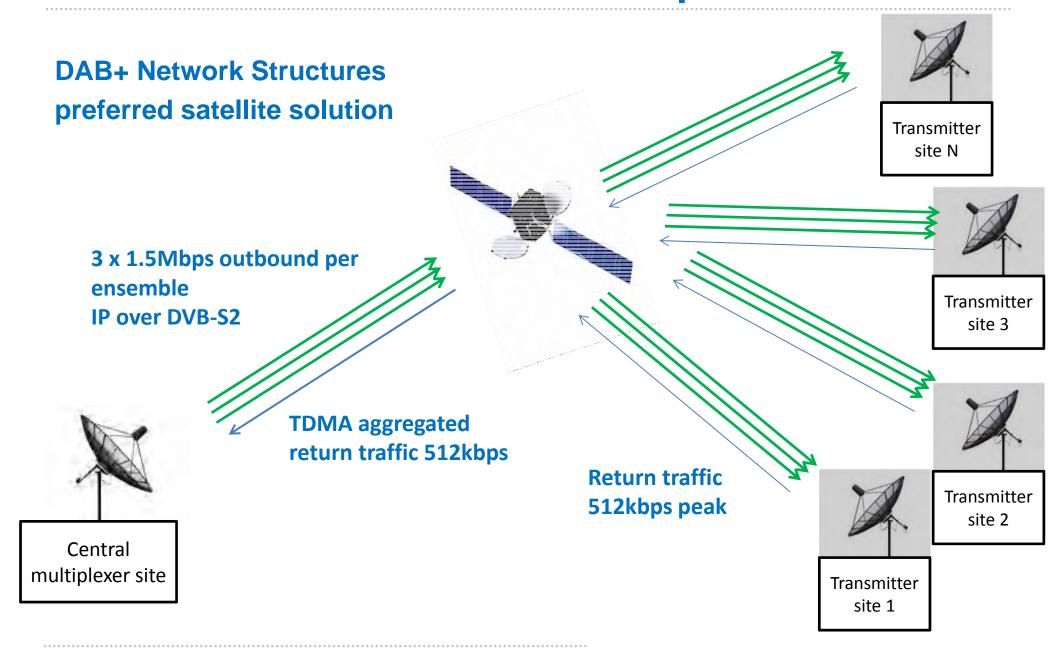


**Service provider capacity controller** 

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#### **DAB+ Network Structures**





#### **DAB+ Network Structures**

Architectures are proposed for the three main site types

- Studio Site
- Central Multiplexing Site (CMS)
- Transmitter Site

The architecture for each site type is reused at all sites with minimal variations

The contribution and distribution networks will generally be very similar with only slight variations in both contribution and distribution based on local conditions



#### Redundancy



#### Redundancy

#### Purpose

- Minimise service interruptions
  - Equipment failures
  - Equipment servicing and maintenance

#### **Cost Benefit**

- Increases as the listening population increases
- Redundancy can be added in stages to spread Capex over time
- Need a minimum amount to counter potential long periods of outage

#### Types

- None
- N+1
- 1+1



#### Redundancy

#### Audio Service Interruption

Ed	quipment options	Failure	<del>)</del>		Mainte	nance	
•	Studio	None	N+1	1+1	None	N+1	1+1
	<ul> <li>Encoders</li> </ul>	Υ	Υ	N	Υ	N	N
	<ul> <li>Service Controller</li> </ul>	N	N	N	N	N	N
	<ul> <li>Studio to EMUX link</li> </ul>	Υ	_	N	Υ	_	N
	<ul> <li>PAD Server</li> </ul>	N	N	N	N	N	N
•	Multiplexer Sites						
	<ul> <li>Ensemble Multiplexer</li> </ul>	Υ	-	N	Υ	-	N
	<ul> <li>Ensemble Controller</li> </ul>	N	N	N	N	N	N
	<ul> <li>Data Multiplexer</li> </ul>	N	N	N	N	N	N
	<ul> <li>NTP server</li> </ul>	Υ	-	N	Υ	-	N
	• NMS	N	N	N	N	N	N



#### Redundancy

#### **Audio Service Interruption**

#### Equipment options

- Transmitter site
  - Distribution Links
  - Transmitters
    - Exciter
    - PA
  - Combiner
  - Antenna system
  - Monitors

Failure	<b>)</b>		Mainte	Maintenance				
None	N+1	1+1	None	N+1	1+1			
Υ	Υ	N	Υ	N	N			
Υ	-	N	Υ	-	N			
Υ	Υ	N	Υ	N	N			
Υ	-	_	Υ	-	-			
Υ	_	N	Υ	_	N			
N	N	Ν	N	N	Ν			



#### Redundancy Proposal – Trial System

Use an N+1 approach on a site basis where possible

- Avoids long outages
- Minimum cost impact
- Some service interruptions are possible
  - Encoders
  - Service and Ensemble Controllers
  - Transmitters
  - Monitors

To minimise service interruptions

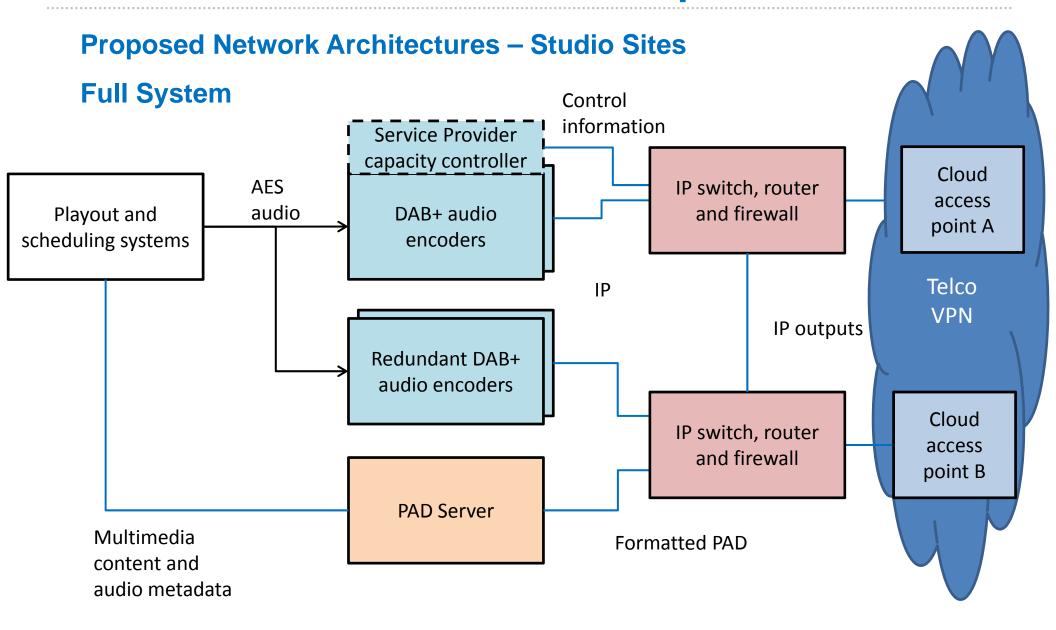
- EMUX = 1+1
- Satellite transceivers = 1+1
- Transmitter exciters = 1+1
- Antenna = 1+1 split system

Full System variations

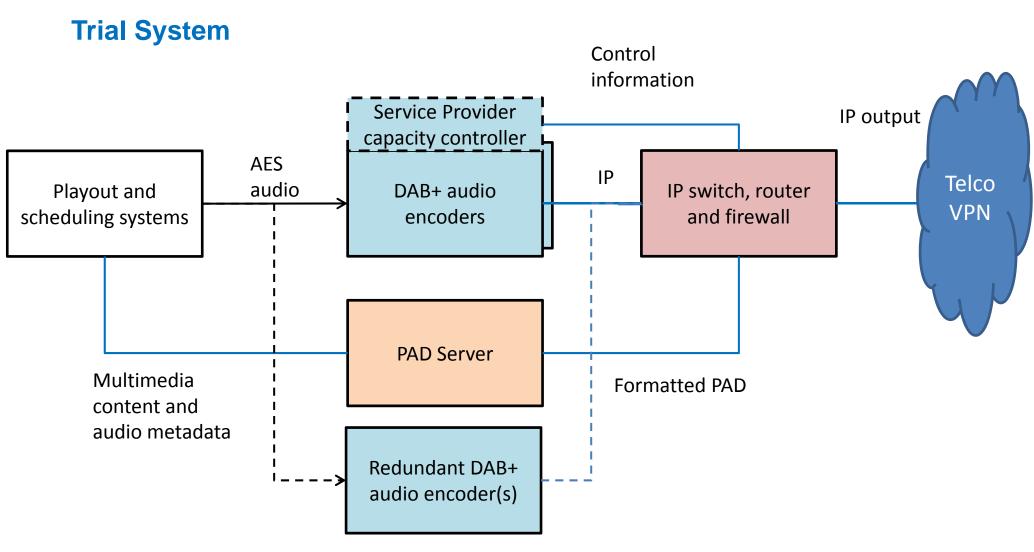
Encoders => 1+1

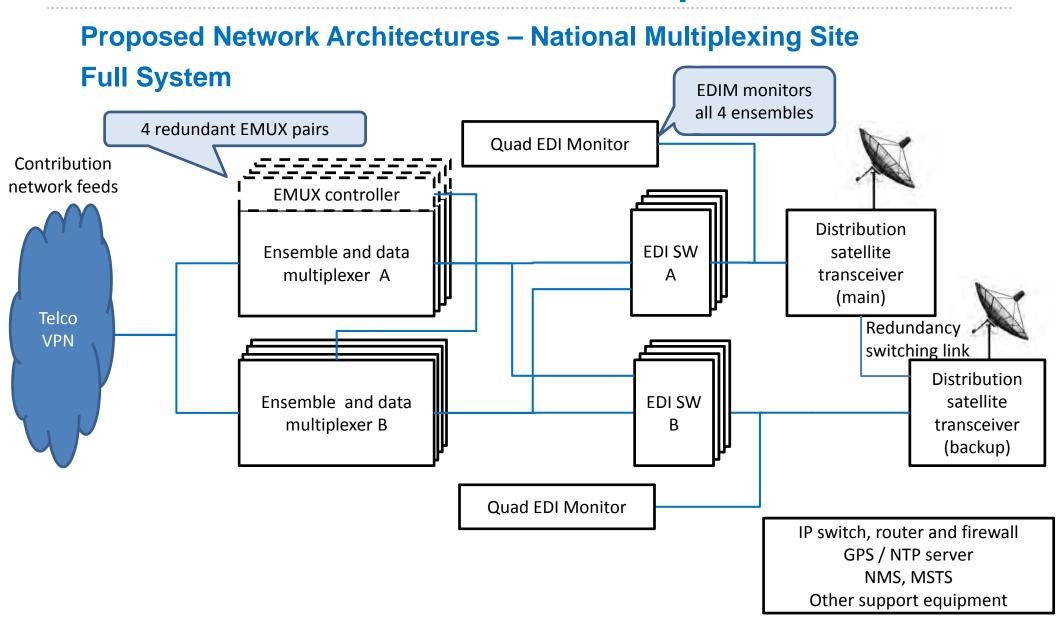
Microwave distribution links transceivers = 1+1

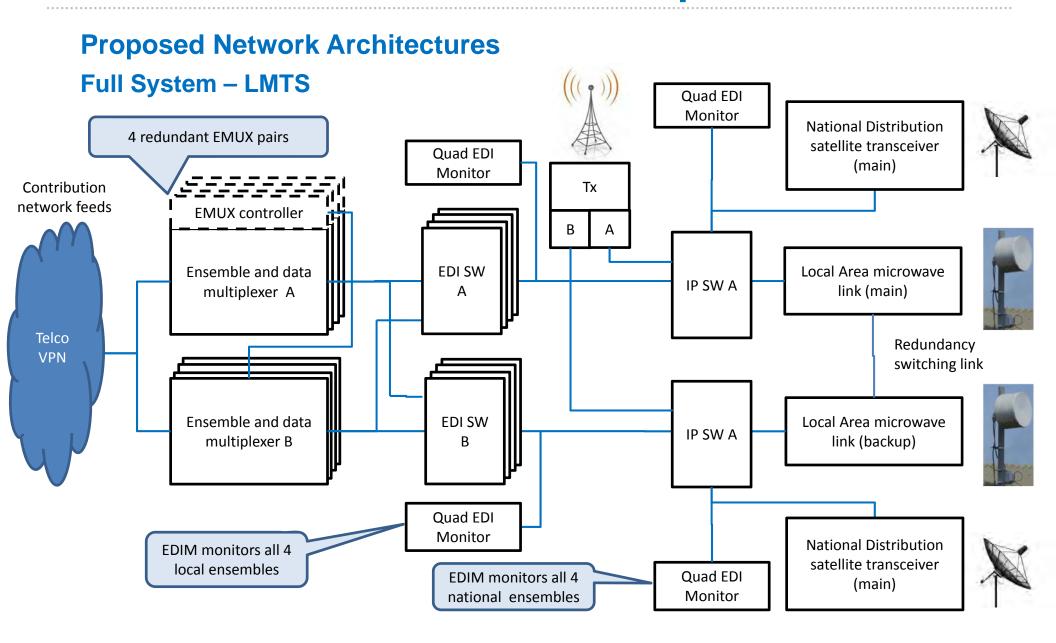


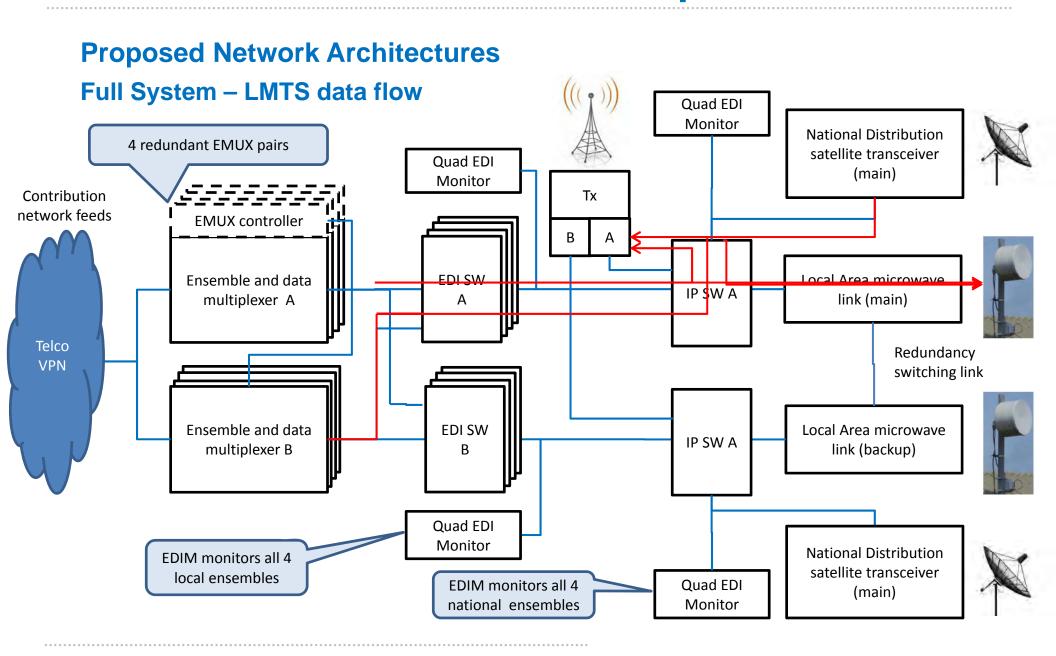


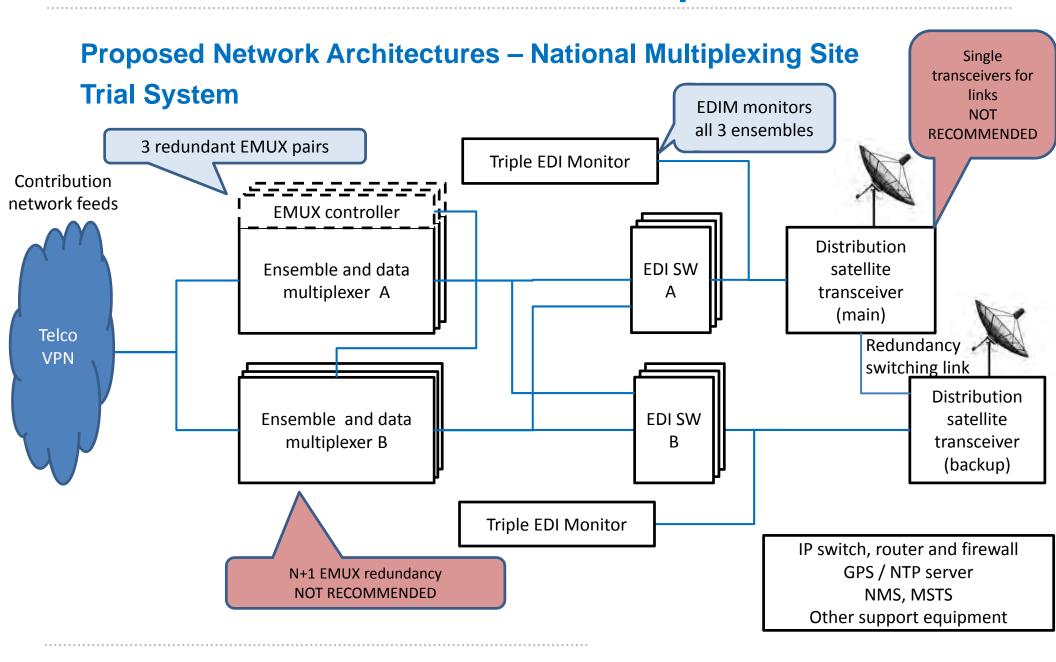
#### **Proposed Network Architectures – Studio Sites**

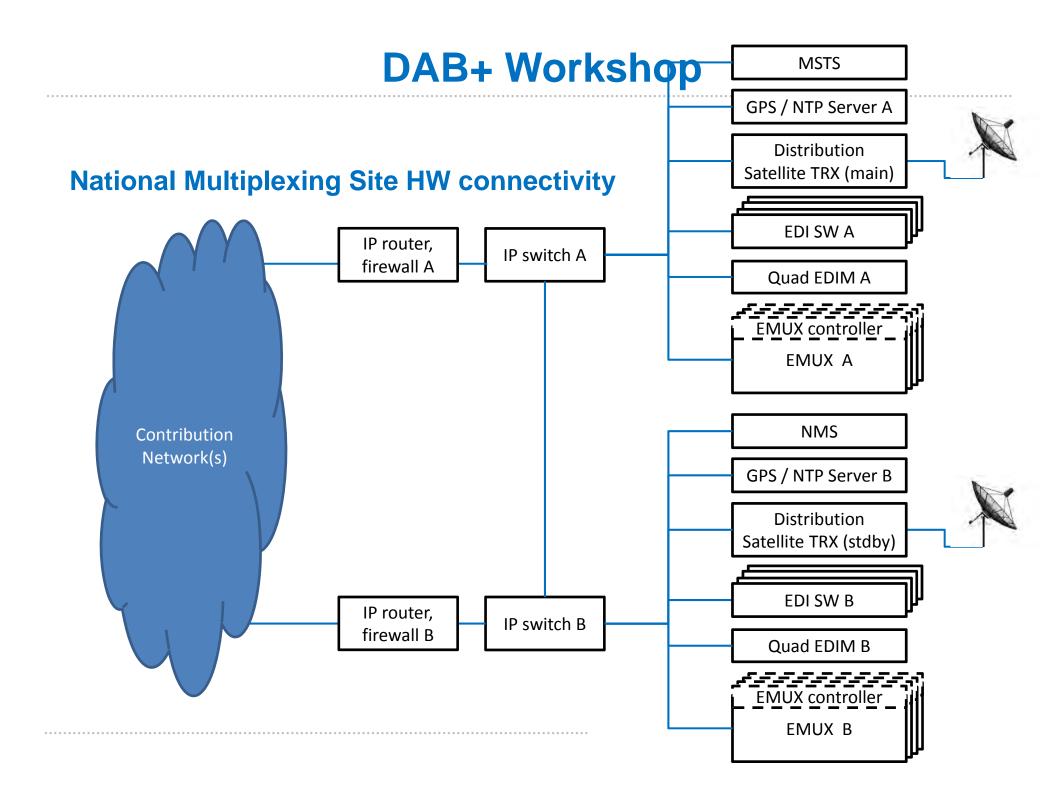


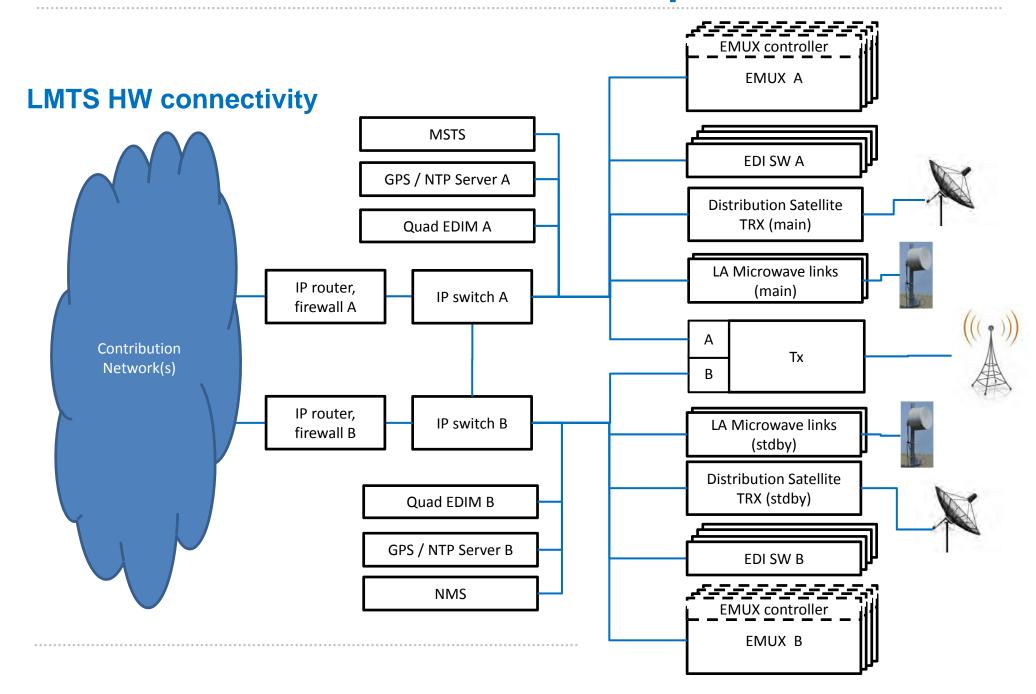


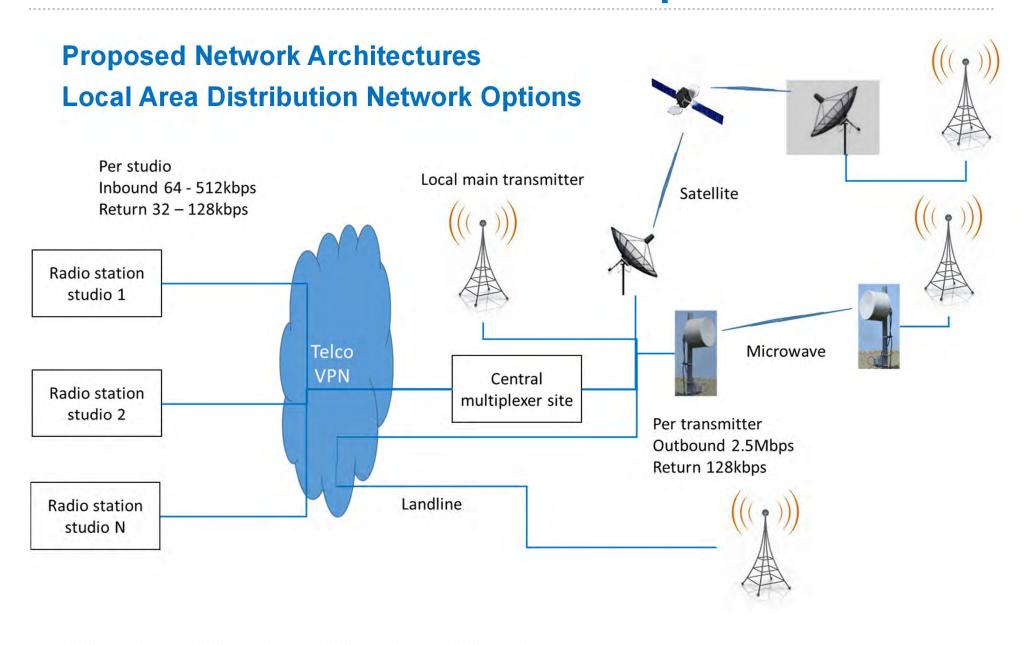


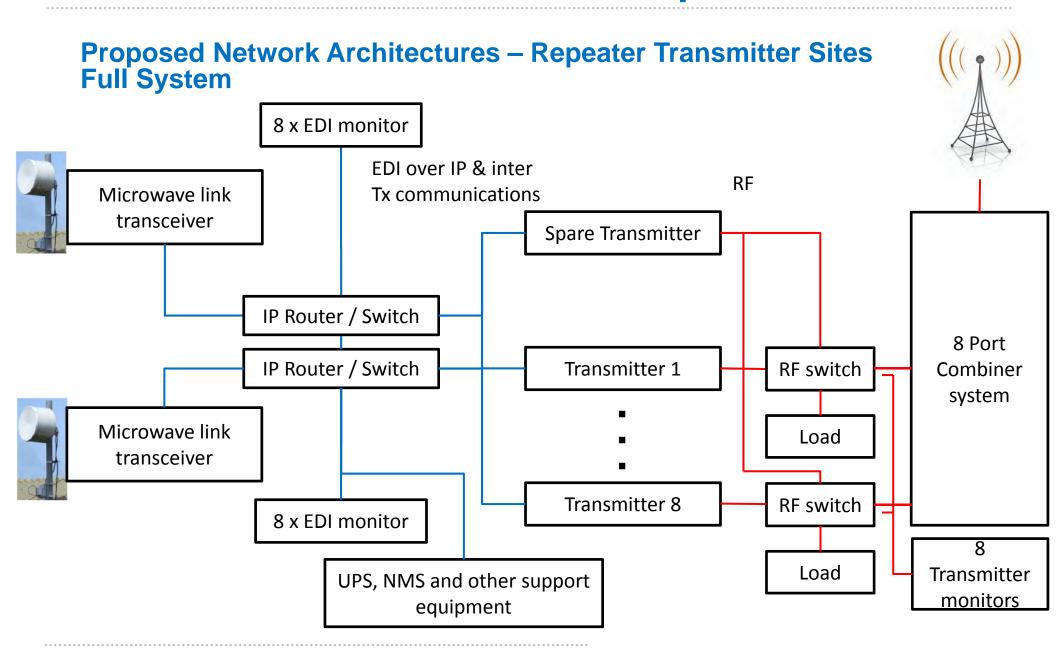




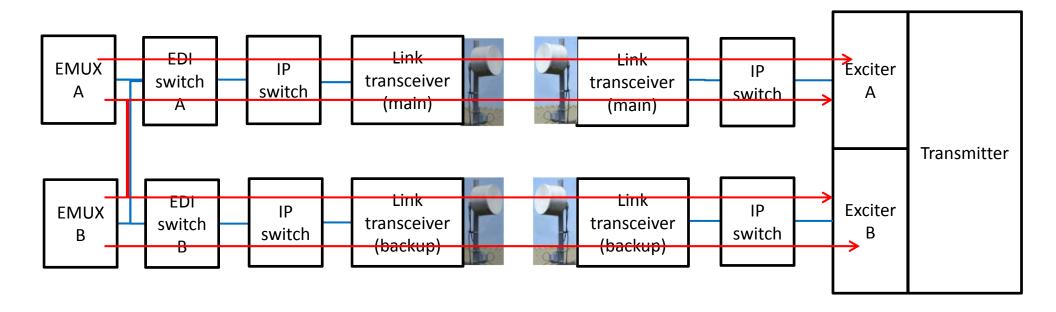






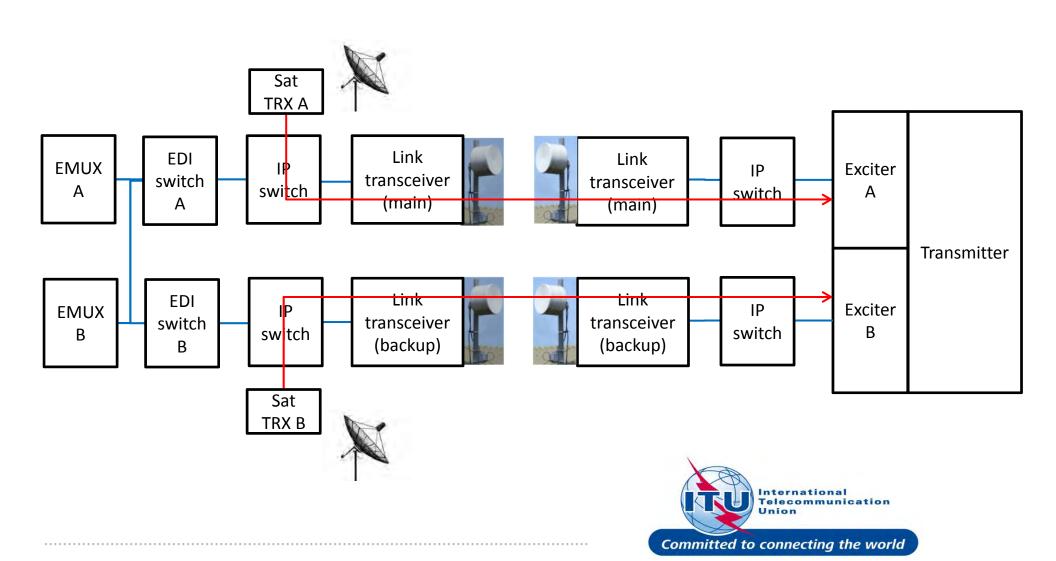


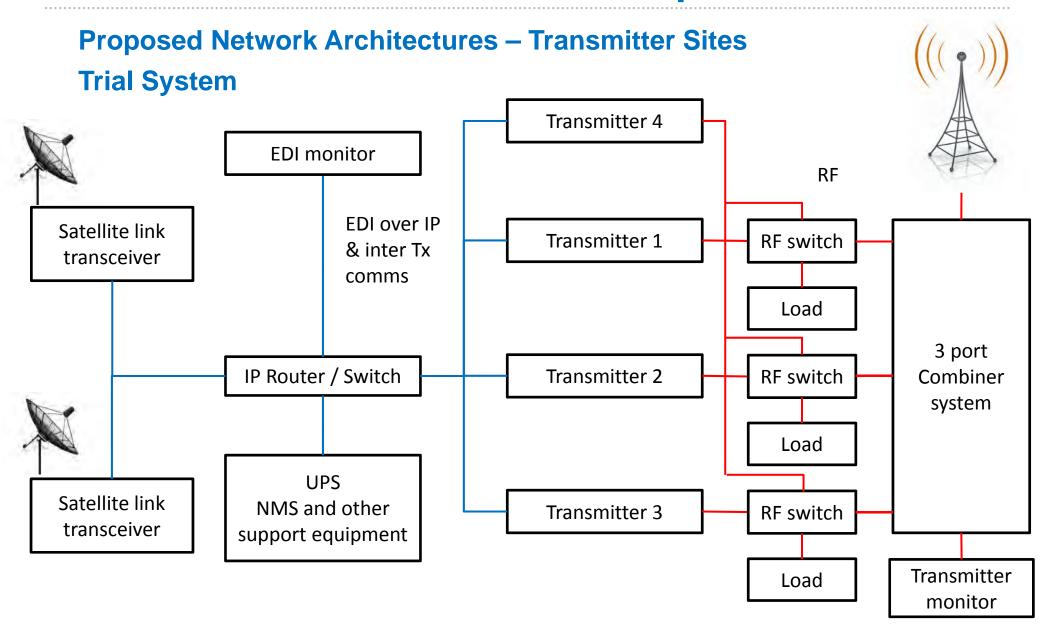
# Proposed Network Architectures – Transmitter Sites Redundant ETI streams





# Proposed Network Architectures – Transmitter Sites Redundant ETI streams





#### **Ancillary Equipment**



#### **Ancillary Equipment**

- Essential for system operation
- Used to 'glue' the primary system components together
- Provides support functions
- Has a critical influence on system performance

#### Critical items

- NTP server
- IP switches and routers
- UPS



#### **Ancillary Equipment**

#### Don't forget....

- Power systems back up
- Lightning protection and grounding
- MSTS for system access and control

#### Measurement tools

- Field measurements and analysis
- Monitors RF transmitter, ETI/EDI
- Network Management System



**Next Steps** 

The road is long.....



#### **Next Steps**

- An assessment of the system cost has been undertaken
- Given agreement to proceed the budget needs to be examined to determine the level of redundancy possible
- It is recommended to construct with an architecture as close to the full system as possible to allow maximum systems and operations learning
- A detailed analysis of the coverage area and interference analysis is required to design the optimum transmission power and pattern ensure maximum population coverage
- The full system design should be undertaken including processes in the operation redundant systems – there maybe some system enhancements required



#### **Next Steps**

- Site arrangements for equipment positioning
- Tower access and antenna positioning
- Operations planning management, monitoring and maintenance
- Equipment tendering and purchase
- Factory and Site Acceptance Test plans
- Trials test plans
  - Testing different FEC rates
  - Testing On-Channel Repeater capabilities (additional equipment)
  - Testing SFN operation (additional equipment)
  - Tuning coverage analysis and modelling tools
- Engage with the industry



#### The future





#### **Thank You**

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