SONY

Singapore Digital Broadcast

Comments by Sony Corp

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(iii) Document history

Date	Version	Release By	Comments
5th Jan '12	1.0	M Fakhruddin	Initial release
6th Aug '12	2.0	Lee Shook Yee	Response to the Draft Technical Spec for T2 Receiver (IDA-MDA TS IRD-T2) 1 Aug 12
8th Aug '12	2.1	Lee Shook Yee	Revised comments and added Section 4.2 for Channel Zapping Time

Chapter 1 Audio & Video Related

1.1 Auto Format Description

Table B.6 of ETSI TS 101 154 defines AFD format in its coded frame. It does not specify the required receiver's output.

We suggest that the Singapore specification includes illustration of the required output on 4:3 and 16:9 displays. (We have prepared an illustration of the required outputs based on the AFD values specified in the specification. Please see Section 5.1)

1.2 Multiple Audio Streams

Mandating HE-AAC 5.1 v2 and E-AC3 will incur a huge licensing cost on the receivers. Due to the competitive pricing of receivers, this cost will be passed through to the end users.

This paragraph is marked as confidential.

We feel that since Singapore terrestrial broadcast is mainly used as the second delivery source, complementing Cable and IPTV, the terrestrial receivers will be seldom connected to a surround system. Furthermore, less than 10% of the population actually have a surround system at home. Hence, making this a mandatory feature will add significant cost to what may well be used by a small minority of users.

As such, we would strongly suggest that multi-channel audio feature be made optional for receiver manufacturers to decide base on their target market segment.

Chapter 2 Service Information Related

2.1 Tamil Languages/Fonts

Almost all consumer electronics devices do not support Tamil fonts/OSD. This is mainly due to the fact that other languages sufficiently cover the Tamil demographics and it is not a strongly requested feature. As such, it is not commercially viable to support Tamil fonts/OSD.

This paragraph is marked as confidential.

Sony believes that the majority of population in Singapore speaks English. The number of people that only speak Tamil is relatively low in Singapore.

As such, we would like to strongly recommend that the support of Tamil for display of EPG and other broadcasted metadata be made optional.

Sony does understand that it is Singapore's national policy to support all its official languages, but we do hope that supplier's commercial realities are also taken into consideration.

2.2 LCN

The specification in Section 6.6.1 defined a LCN numbering from 0 to 1023 which seems to clash with the requirement of channel mapping as outlined in Section 6.6 to support a channel list from 1 to 999.

Chapter 3 RF Related

3.1 DVB-T2 Mode

Section 5.3.3 has already outlined the DVB-T2 modes in Singapore which superseded the requirement in 5.3.2. As such, section 5.3.2 is not necessary to be referred to. To avoid confusion, we recommend that this section to be removed from the specification.

Chapter 4 General

4.1 EMC Requirement

The current regulations in Singapore do not require most consumer electronic products to conform to any particular EMC standard (Telecommunication products regulated by the IDA do require EMC conformance).

If the clause in the current version of the draft receiver standard is a change in the policy direction in Singapore, Sony feels that this should be addressed at a broader level and not in the digital broadcast receiver standards.

In particular, receiver manufacturers will require a sufficient amount of notice to ensure that its products meet this new requirement and are tested in accordance to the new requirements. Industry standard practice for this is around 2 years.

An example of this was the 2 year implementation grace period given for the requirement to comply with CISPR 22 in the UK (Please see section 5.3).

EMC per say has very little to do with the migration from to DVB-T to DVB-T2, although the testing method will need to change. In the case of the Malaysian specification it was original inherited from the New Zealand Specification. In New Zealand it was already a public policy to conform to CISPR13 and as such the statement in the New Zealand Receiver specification was merely a restatement of a well published public policy.

We recommend that the EMC requirement be removed from the digital receiver specification.

4.2 Channel Zapping Time

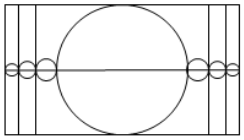
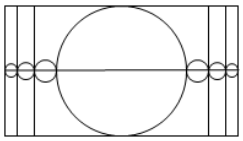
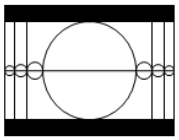
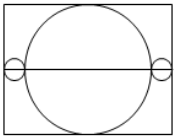
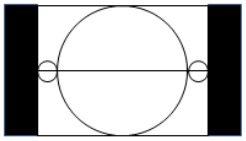
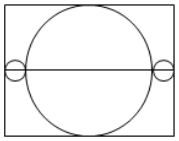
The indicated channel zapping time is unclear to whether it is intended for the same multiplex or between multiplexes. Our understanding for the requirement outlined in Section 9.10 is for channel change within the multiplex.

As such, we recommend that this requirement is stated clearly.

Chapter 5 References

5.1 Required output from AFD

Illustration of the required outputs based on the AFD values specified in the Singapore Receiver Specification.

INPUT				OUTPUT DISPLAY	
Source		Broadcasted Frame	AFD Code	16:9	4:3
Source	Source Image				
16:9		16:9	1000		
			1010		
4:3		4:3	1000		
			1001		

5.2 Multi-channel Licensing Cost Structure

This figure is marked as confidential.

5.3 CISPR 20 Grace Period

Below is a sample of sun rise date for EMC regulation set 2 years from date of 1st publication.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 November 2006

ISBN 978 0 580 61896 3

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Comments
16829 Corrigendum No. 1	30 November 2006	Corrigendum to insert the correct CISPR 22:2005 text
	29 February 2008	Implementation of IEC amendment 1:2005 with CENELEC endorsement A1:2007

Table 1: Cut off Showing CISPR20 Grace Period