

# IP over DVB developments in the IETF

IP Workshop (May 2004)  
ESTEC, ESA

# Overview

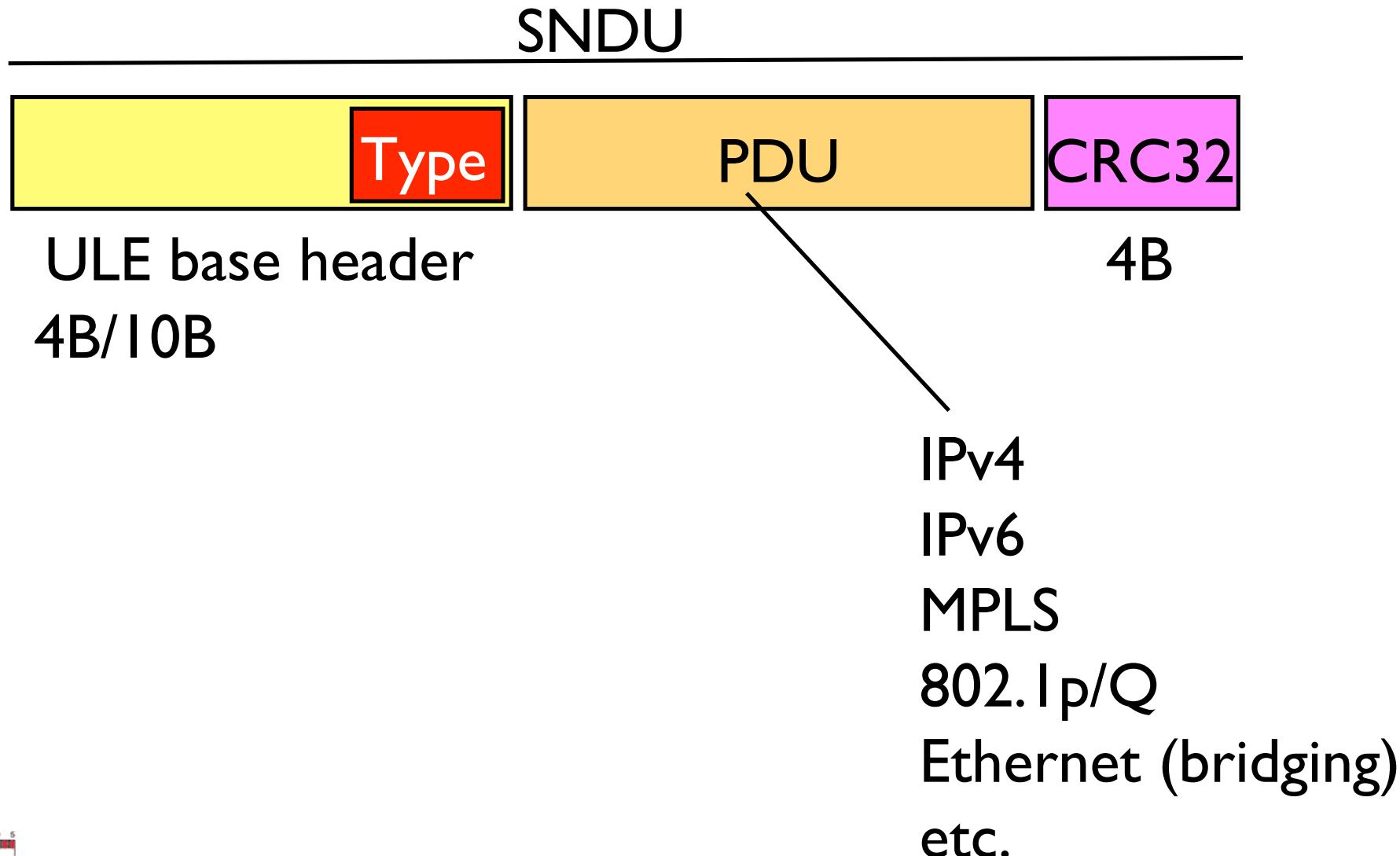
Encapsulation for DVB  
Address Resolution  
Working Group Status  
Questions & Answers



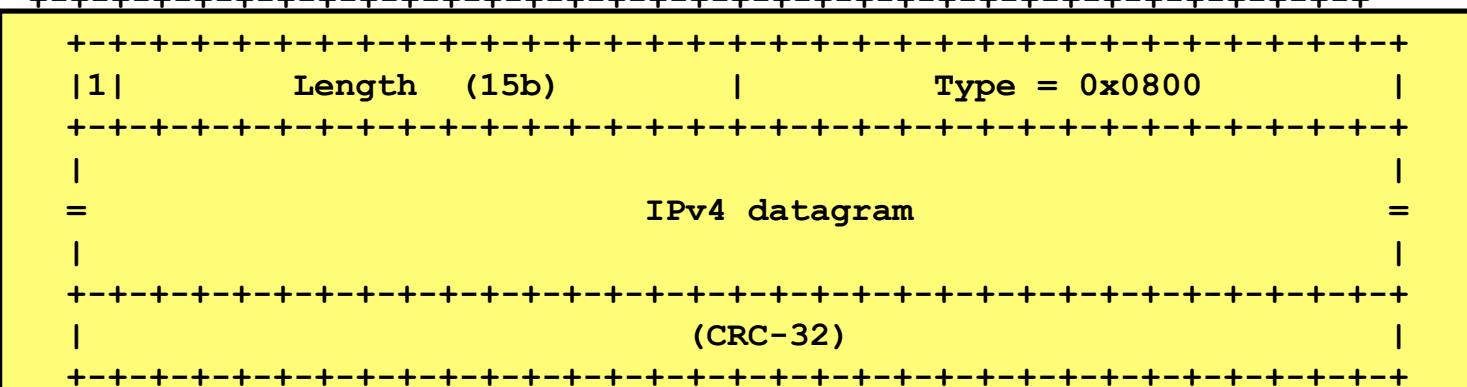
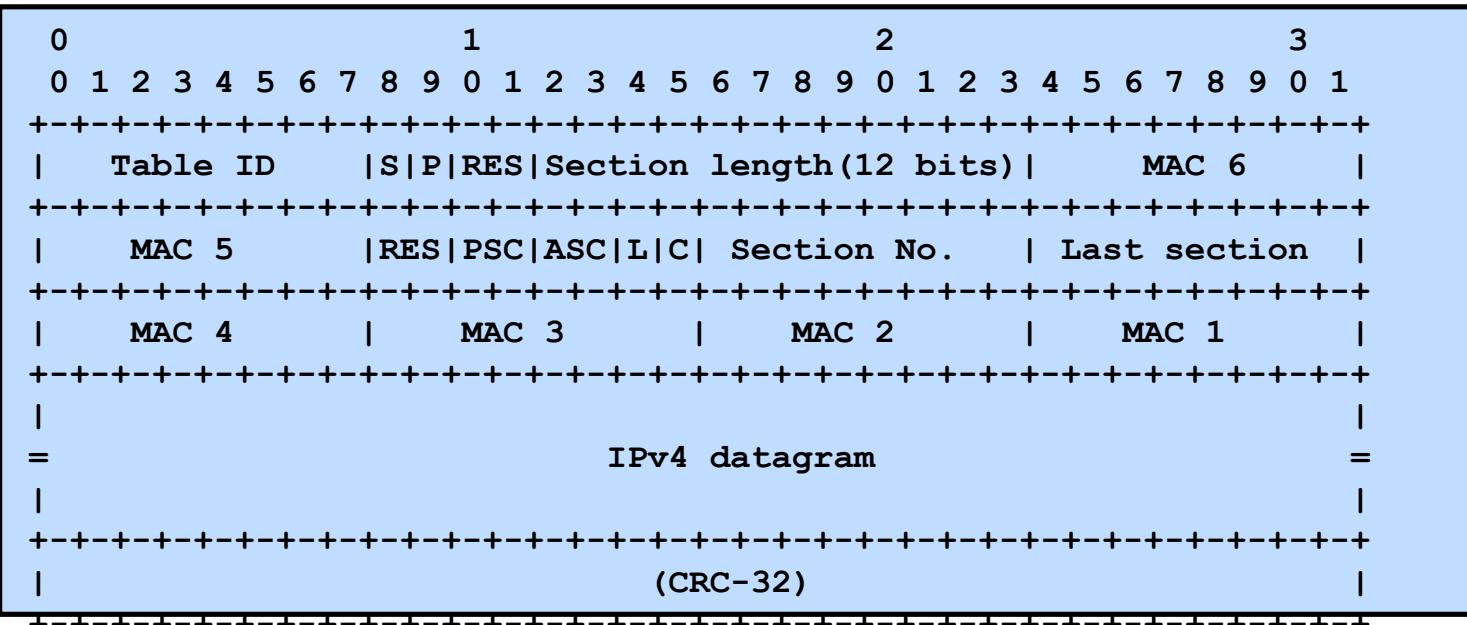
# Ultra Lightweight Encapsulation (ULE)



# ULE Format



# ULE & MPE

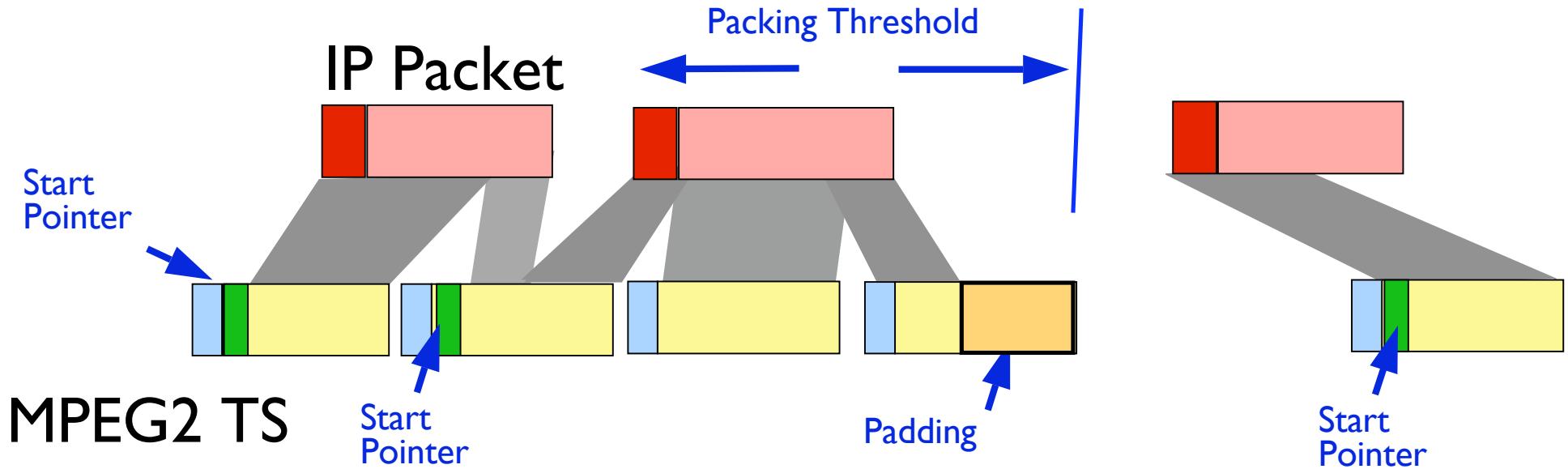


MPE  
~15 header  
fields

ULE  
3 header  
fields

50% less overhead when 1 PID per site/multicast group

# SNDU Transmission

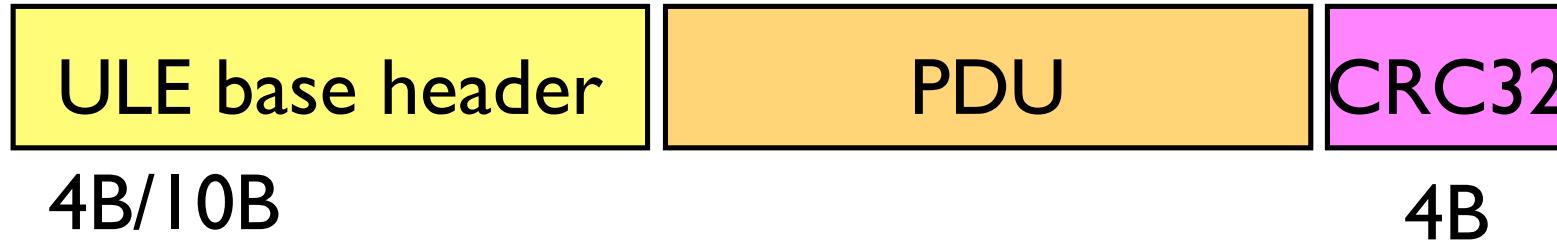


## Packing Threshold

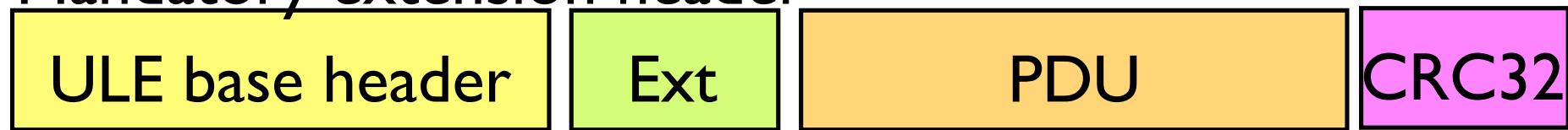
Maximum period to wait before Padding  
Determines transmission efficiency  
Controls QoS of flow

# ULE Headers

Standard SNDU

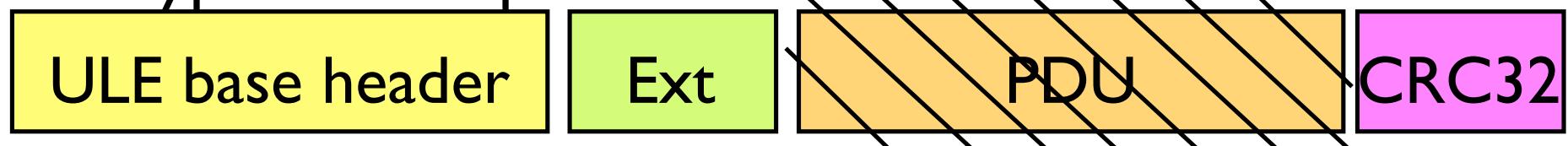


Mandatory extension header



*Process or discard PDU*

Encryption Example

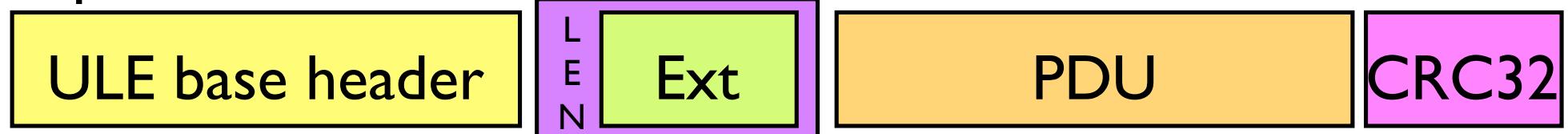


Type indicates Odd/Even key

*HELP NEEDED: How big is Encryption Ext?*

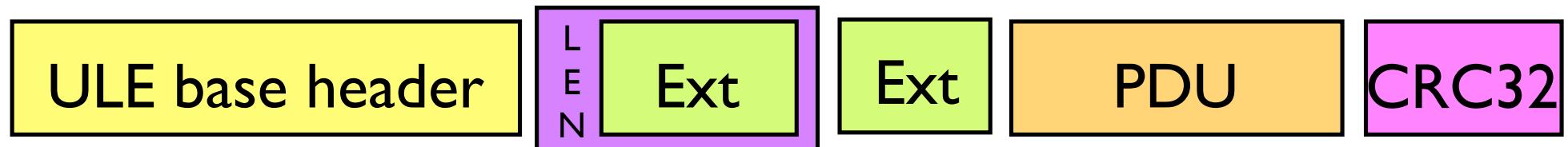
# ULE Optional Headers

Optional extension header



*Process or ignore extension*

Chained extension headers



*Several extensions possible*

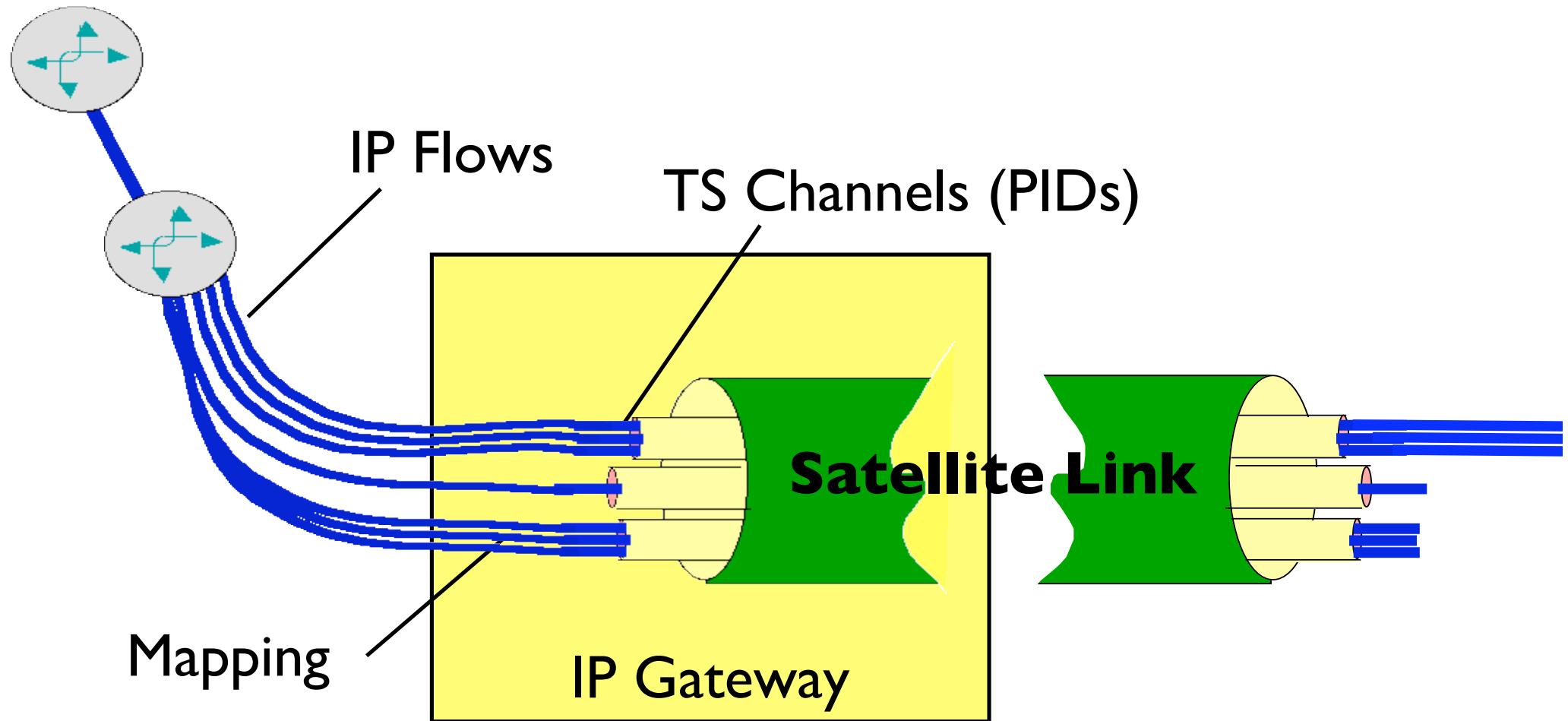
# ULE Benefits

- Support for Ethertype
  - IPv4; IPv6; MPLS; 802.1p/Q; Bridging; arp; ...
- Lightweight implementation
  - Simple, unambiguous, no “hiddens”, Interop!
- Improved efficiency (in some cases)
- Max Frame Size ( $\geq 1500$  B)
- Flexibility (extension headers)

# Address Resolution



# IP Gateway

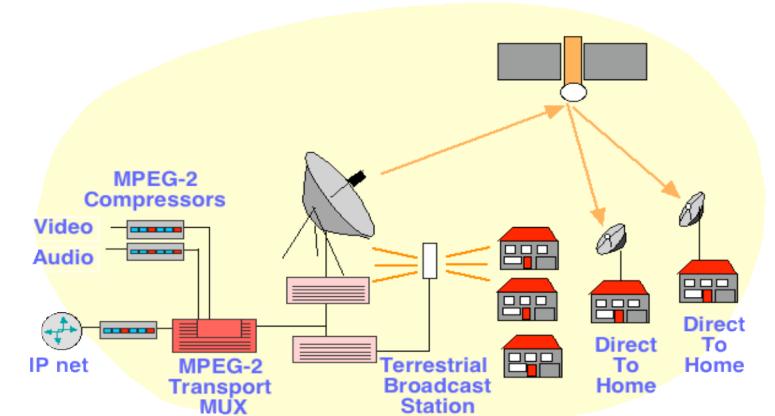
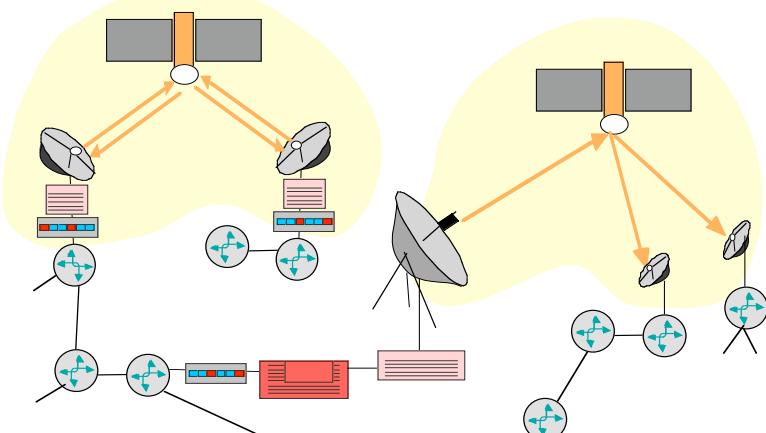


# Two approaches

For broadcast TV networks

AR below IP

Broadcast - technology dependent



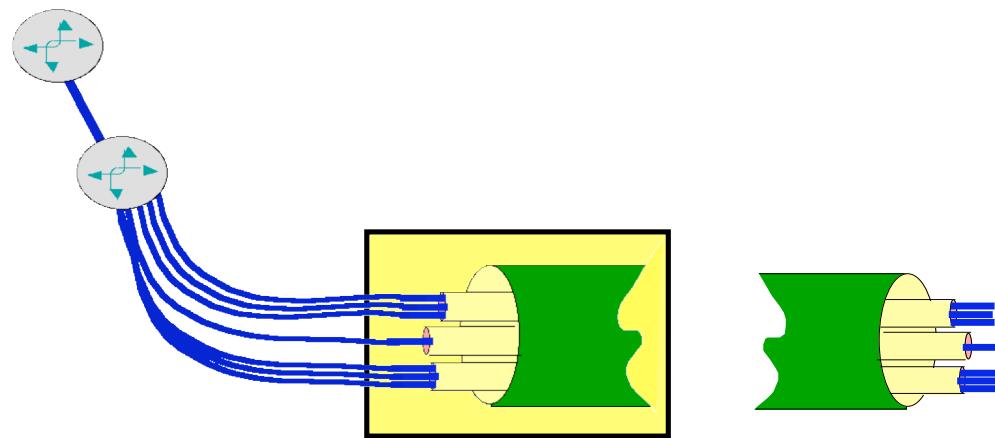
For data networks

AR above IP

Technology independent

*Two methods complementary*

# DVB Address Resolution



## DVB INT

Internet Notification Table (INT)  
MPEG-2 Control Plane  
Suited to broadcast / content distribution

## Issues

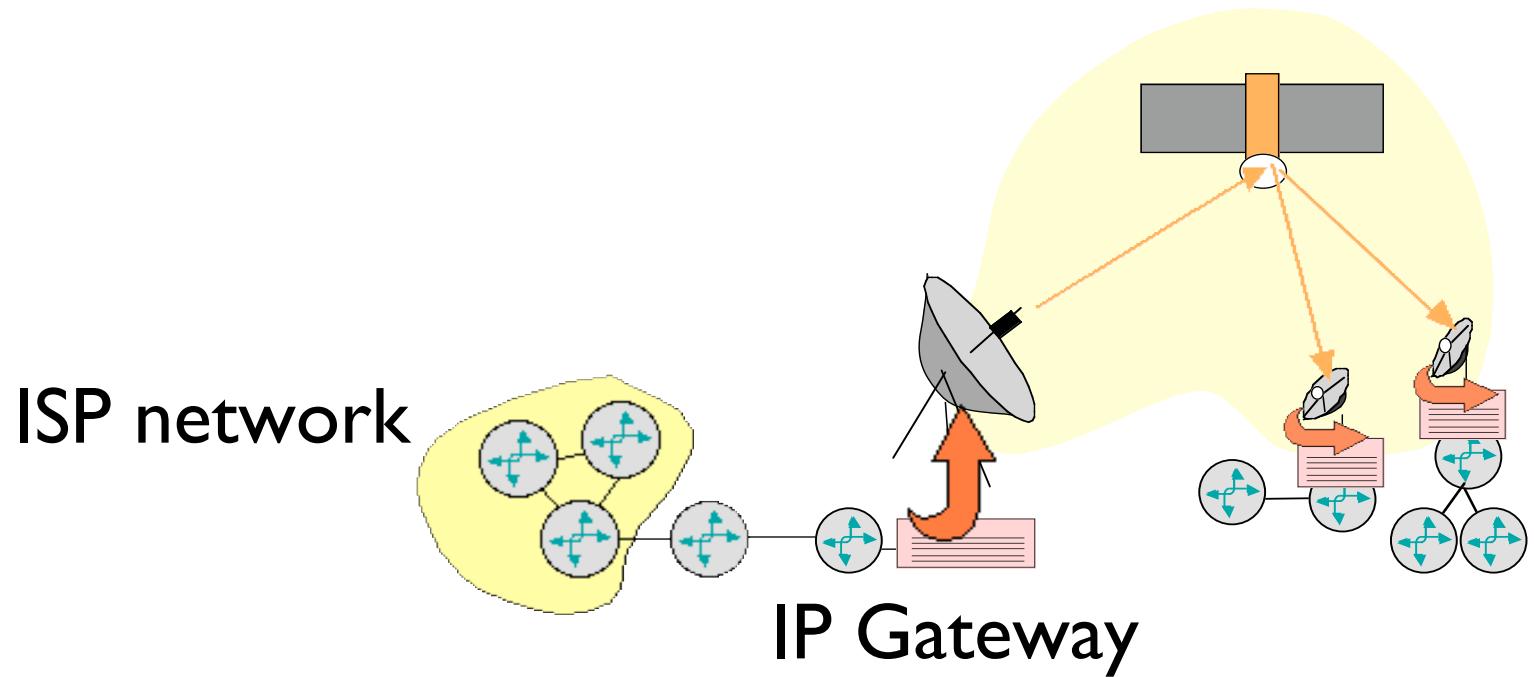
Only resolves IP prefix/MAC -> PID  
Must be implemented in driver  
DVB-RCS, ATSC, not using this

# Address Resolution

IP-based approach

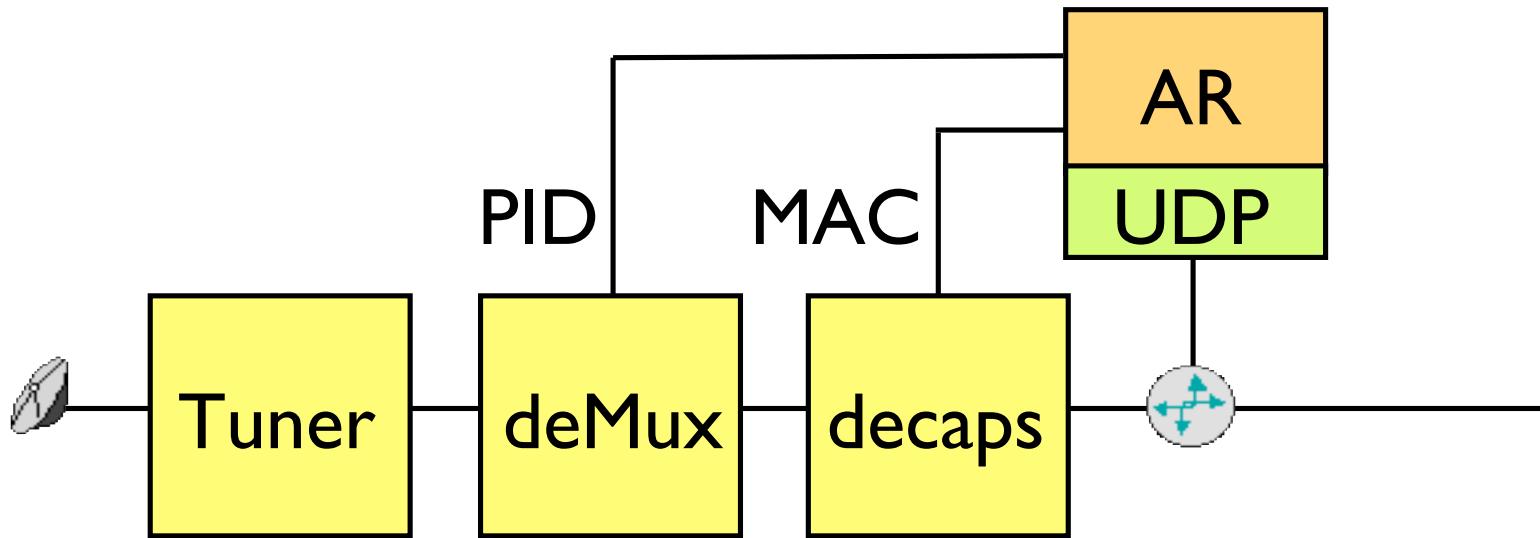


# AR Distribution



- PIDs are basis of Multicast Scaling & QoS Provision  
One PID -> One Receiver filter& Reassembly engine  
IP Gateways Multicast AR information over IP
- Used at Receivers (to set filters)

# AR above IP



Ensures a technology agnostic solution

Portable driver code

Can resolve other relevant parameters

Encaps; MTU; Priority; Packing Threshold; ...

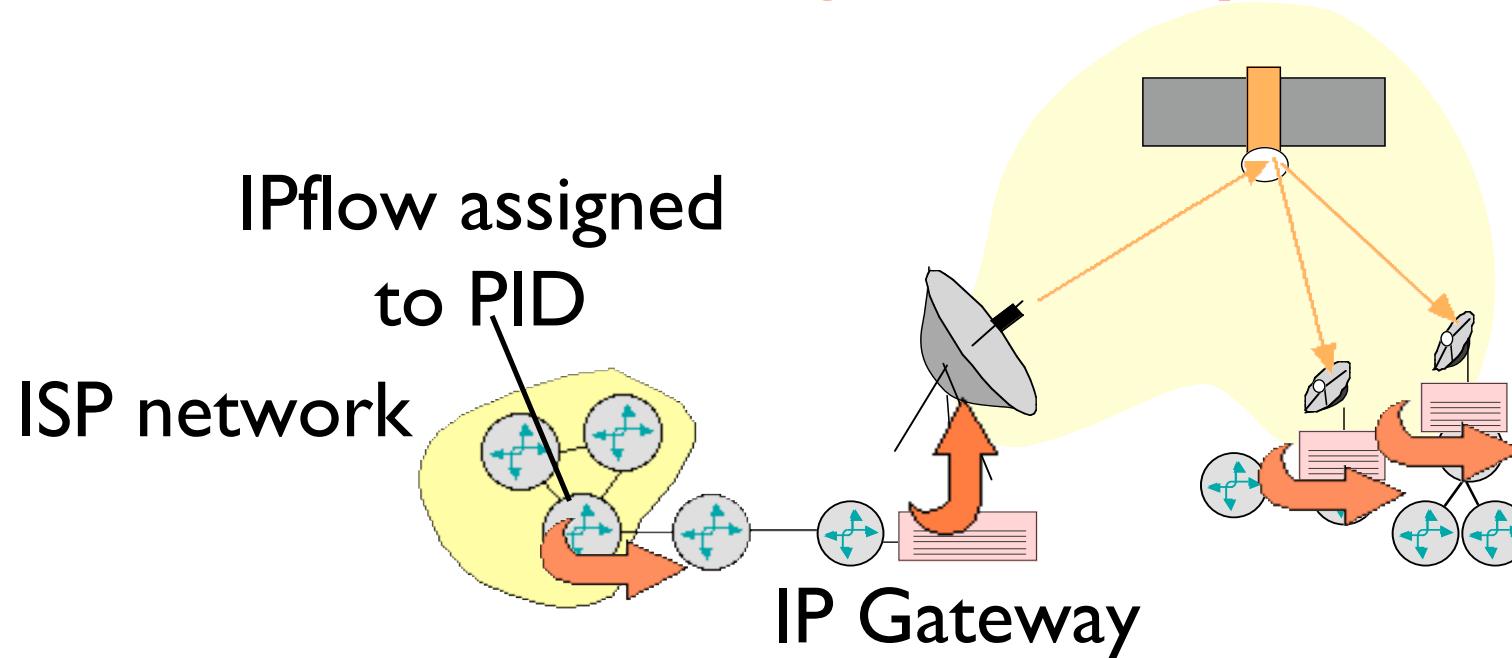
Closer integration with IP networking

New protocol required

# Sample XML Syntax

```
<dvb_spec>
  <system>
    <header
      system_name="unicast_example"
      revision="0"/>
    <body_address addrType="4"
      dest="139.133.204/24"
      PID="215"
      encaps="ULE"
      rate="512000" />
  </system>
</dvb_spec>
```

# Extending AR to provide QoS



PIDs are basis of Multicast Scaling & QoS Provision

One PID -> One Receiver filter& Reassembly engine

Assigned by ISP

ISP selects which specific PIDs carry which IP flows

IP Gateways may verify/assign use of parameters

# AR Summary

Stage 1: Identify what exists and what is needed  
Informational document (INT; MMT; PSIP; etc.)

Stage 2: Specify AR Syntax  
Table-based (QoS; Policy options; Auth; etc.)

Stage 3: Specify AR Distribution  
UDP-based/User-space implementation (e.g. RIP, ND)

Some configurations require INT  
AR tables can be built from INT

# Working Group Status



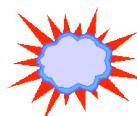


# Working Group Charter

- I. Architecture/Requirements (INFORMATIONAL)**
- 2. Encapsulation for MPEG-2 TS - ULE (STANDARDS TRACK)**
- 3. Address Resolution Mechanisms for IPv4/IPv6 (INFORMATIONAL)**
- 4. Address Resolution Protocol(s) (STANDARDS TRACK)**

## READING:

ID's available at <http://ietf.org>  
[draft-ietf-ipdvb-ule-01.txt](#)  
[draft-fair-ipdvb-req-04.txt](#)



# Summary

An IP-centric view

Flexible encapsulation (ULE)

IPv4 and IPv6

diffserv, tunnels, IPSEC, mobility, etc  
extensible

Auto-configuration of Receiver (AR)

assign capabilities to flows (PIPs)

traffic engineering for ISPs

# Questions & Answers

A large, white satellite dish antenna is mounted on a dark wooden deck. The dish is positioned diagonally, pointing towards the top right. A white cable runs from the dish's feed horn down the side of the dish. The background is a bright, overexposed sky.



# WG co-ordinates

**Charter:** <http://www.ietf.org/html.charters/ipdvb-charter.html>

**Chair:** Gorry Fairhurst <[gorry@erg.abdn.ac.uk](mailto:gorry@erg.abdn.ac.uk)>

**To subscribe to mailing list :**

subscribe ipdvb at [majordomo@erg.abdn.ac.uk](mailto:majordomo@erg.abdn.ac.uk)

**Archive:** <http://www.erg.abdn.ac.uk/ip-dvb/archive>

Next IETF: August 2004, San Diego....

# Acknowledgments

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The project partners were:

TU Graz (Prime)  
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EMS technologies  
University of Aberdeen

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