

#### Keynote at NEM Summit 2013 by Dr. Oskar van Deventer

- Senior scientist media networking at TNO, The Netherlands Organisation for Applied Research
- Together with Dr. Omar Niamut and TNO colleagues
- Presenting a vision of Ultra Hybrid Broadcast Broadband Television, or Ultra HbbTV in short
- It is a vision that has many components and that offers an opportunity to Europe, both for R&D and standardisation, and what needs to be changed in European R&D and standards to make this vision come true





## UHDTV - More pixels:

UHDTV is first of all about more pixels. The Cisco Fresco demo at IBC showed that the trend for more pixels doers not need to stop at 8k. They showed wall-sized displays, in which the user can place multiple widgets, and where the user can decide the size of the TV that he wants to watch.



# UHDTV - Higher Framerate:

UHDTV is more than just more pixels.

-It is also about more frames per second, see BBC demo at IBC

- -It is also about better colour, and a wider colour gamut
- -It is also about better audio, for example 3D audio



## Ultra HbbTV - more media sources:

More sources means more difficult production, which means the need for a virtual direction framework and format-agnostic media productions.

This is exactly what TNO built in FP7 FascinatE, together with a.o. BBC, Alcatel Lucent, HHI, Technicolor, and other partners. The FascinatE solution allows for "late binding", which allows the director to produce multiple scripted productions and the possibility of automatically-generated scripts, which enables the director to manage the plethora of media sources. Also users could generate scripts for their friends.

See http://www.fascinate-project.eu/ and http://195.188.87.10/rd/projects/fascinate



## Ultra HbbTV - more interactivity:

Users can select their own camera's and views on their televisions and companion screens. In FascinatE, we build a solution with tiled streaming, where a user can pan, tilt and zoom his personal camera view and personal Region of Interest (RoI). As the video is offered in tiles of multiple resolution, the companion screen selects only those tiles that it need and only in the resolution that it can display.

This approach makes UHDTV usable for multiscreen, offering maximal with minimal waste of bandwidth and resources. This offers further opportunities for gaming and social TV, where users can share specific camera views with each other to highlight events that they spotted.



#### Ultra HbbTV – synchronisation:

All those camera views and audio tracks need to be synchronised over the different user devices.

- A user may select companion streams, like an alternative audio stream, subtitle track or sign language interpreter, to be presented on his HbbTV screen
- Some of the companion streams could be presented on separate companion screens, like smartphones and tablets
- Also social TV, "watching apart together", requires synchronisation in order to enjoy a shared experience

Measurements by TNO and others show that there can be delay difference of 6-10 seconds for the delivery of regular broadcasts. BBC reports delays of 30-60 seconds for HTTP adaptive streaming. Our user tests, together with KU Leuven, show that 1 second accuracy is required for social TV, whereas 40 ms or less is needed for frame-accuracy and lip-sync.

TNO has developed a framework for media synchronisation in a series of projects over the last seven years. Within FP7 HBB-Next, together with partners like RBB and IRT, we have built technology implementations and demonstrations of the different types of synchronisation.



## Ultra HbbTV - more diversity:

Media streams are transported over many different transports and modes. Depending on the scale of distribution, there is a choice between broadcast, multicast and unicast. CDNs deliver stored content by efficient caching, but increasingly they are also used for the delivery of live streams.

There are voices that all should converge to a single IP transport network that supports all services. However, each technology has its own merits. Broadcast is good for life delivery to many viewers. IP and broadband are good for interactivity. CDN is good for scalable delivery.



## <u>Ultra HbbTV – proof of concept:</u>

This integrated FascinatE + HBB-Next video shows many of the components of Ultra HbbTV in a single setup, as an example of how the vision might be realized:

- More pixels: 6k panoramic UHDTV video
- More sources: broadcast cam and Omnicam
- More interactivity: interacting with tiled streams
- More synchronisation: sync between stream and devices
- More diversity: combined broadcast + broadband network, television + companion screen



#### Ultra HbbTV - standardization:

Standards are essential to the Ultra HbbTV vision. The vision contains many components, which are provided by many companies. And which need to work together. We want to achieve a consistent non-fragmented European ecosystem for Ultra HbbTV. Standards are the way to glue the ecosystems together. We are not going to achieve this with monolithic American market-driven standards. Fragmentation is the status quo. Many bodies work on synchronisation and content delivery technologies, but each addresses its own limited part of the market, and solutions don't work together.

The link between European R&D and standards is weak. At one ETSI workshop, I witnessed an excellent presentation from a European R&D project about Content Centric Networks to ETSI workshop. However, there was not any follow up, as the project was finished. European R&D should not approach standardisation as "yet another dissemination platform". This is where ICT industry adopts technology and where business ecosystems are constructed.

I see an important role of RTO' like TNO, Fraunhofer and Joanneum here, namely to coordinate activities in various and **between** standards bodies. For example, TNO is coordinating media synchronisation between OIPF, DVB and HbbTV, where we are trying to get the same synchronisation framework adopted by all, and having standards that are applicable beyond some simple use case.



Europe underestimates the importance of "innovation in ICT and Media". Similary in NL, we have so called "Top Sectors", that do not consider ICT and Media as central elements. There is no Topsector ICT.



Europe has a strong media ecosystem and strong interests. Convergence is finally happening. Let Europe take this opportunity.





