

RECOMMENDATION ITU-R BT.1207-1

**DATA ACCESS METHODS FOR DIGITAL TERRESTRIAL
TELEVISION BROADCASTING**

(Question ITU-R 121/11)

(1995-1997)

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

- a) that many kinds of service signals, from high-speed video signals to low-speed data signals may be multiplexed within a channel;
- b) that multiple programme services may be multiplexed within a channel;
- c) that special care should be taken in choosing methods to access particular signals;
- d) that in many cases, particularly in the case of data services, receivers may not be required to deal with all the multiplexed signals carried by the channel,

recommends

1 that digital terrestrial television broadcasting (DTTB) systems should use the data access methods as specified in the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission Standard 13818-1 (ISO/IEC Standard 13818-1). The outline of the specifications is shown in Annex 1.

ANNEX 1

1 Introduction

In DTTB, many kinds of television programmes, sound programmes, and data broadcasting programmes are broadcast over one channel. The indirect identification by the Program Specific Information (PSI) of ISO/IEC Standard 13818-1 should be used as the data access method which enables viewers/listeners to easily access the desired program.

Furthermore, the ISO/IEC Standard 13818-1 specifications allow the system to extend the receiver's functions for viewers/listeners, using private sections or private descriptors.

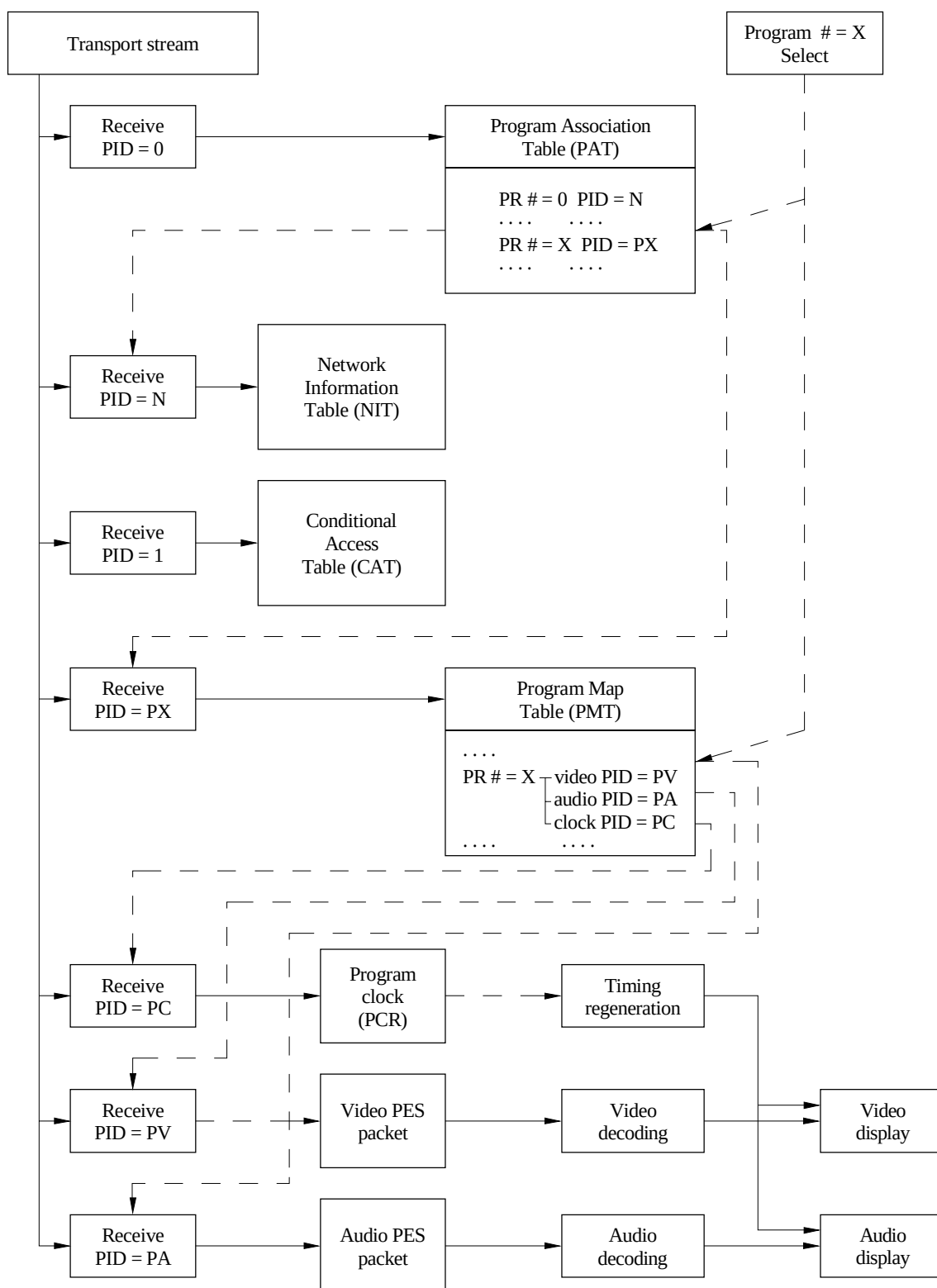
2 Basic data access flow in the receiver

A program is received based on the following four tables of PSI in ISO/IEC Standard 13818-1 specifications:

- Program Map Table (PMT), which transmits the relationship among the elementary streams which constitute the program, its attribute information, and the Packet Identifier (PID) of the packet in which the program is sent.
- Network Information Table (NIT), which transmits the information about the transmission channel in which the program is sent.
- Program Association Table (PAT), which indicates the PIDs in which PMT or NIT is transmitted.
- Conditional Access Table (CAT).

When the desired program is designated, the elementary streams which construct each program are received according to such a flow diagram as shown in Fig. 1 using these tables.

FIGURE 1
An example of data access flow in the receiver



PES : packetized elementary bit stream
PCR: program clock reference

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