



DIGITAL radio mondiale

The **FUTURE** of global radio

"Flexible and Complete Digital Radio for Europe"

DRM European Workshop In conjuction with the DRM General Assembly 6th - 7th April 2016 - Erlangen, Germany







DRM+ in VHF band III

Technical parameters of DRM+ for all the VHF bands DRM+ as complement to DAB/DAB+ in VHF band III



► Worldwide basic for DRM+ in VHF bands I, II, III

ITU Rec. BS.1114-9 "Systems for terrestrial digital sound broadcasting to vehicular, portable and fixed receivers in the frequency range 30 - 3 000 MHz"

 describes DRM+ (DRM robustness Mode E, ITU-System G) as designed for all the VHF bands

ITU-Rec. BS.1660-7 "Technical basis for planning of terrestrial digital sound broadcasting in the VHF band"

Report ITU-R BS.2214-1 "Planning parameters for terrestrial digital sound broadcasting systems in VHF bands"

- give all the core technical parameters for the use of DRM+ in all VHF bands (30 – 300 MHz):
 - Required minimum field strength levels for the given reception modes
 - Frequency grid of 100 kHz (in FM band and VHF band III)
 - Out-of-band spectrum mask
 - Protection ratios of DRM+, FM,T-DAB, DVB-T interfered with by DRM+



Europe related basic for DRM+ in VHF band III

RRC-06 (ITU Regional Radio Conference 2006, Geneva):

- gives administrative and technical regulations in the ITU Region 1 for DVB-T and T-DAB
- Final Acts, Article 5 (Note: quote shortened): in the case of the use of an entry in the digital Plan with different characteristics the conditions specified in Section II of Annex 4 (Note: Examination of the conformity with the digital Plan entry) are met.

Such use shall not claim more protection than that afforded to the above-mentioned digital entry.

DRM+ fulfils the requirements of the RRC-06:

- T-DAB is not more interfered with by DRM+ as by T-DAB
- DRM+ is less interfered with by T-DAB as by DRM+ (due to the different rating bandwidth)

DRM+ can be used in VHF band III compatible with T-DAB / DVB-T



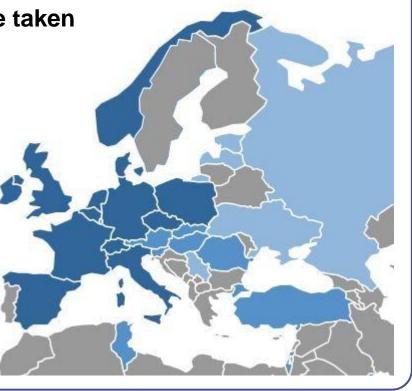
► Status of DAB/DAB+ in VHF band III in Europe

Most countries in Europe have DAB/DAB+ in operation or in consideration.

To respect the DAB/DAB+ development the following conditions have to be taken into account to operate DRM+:

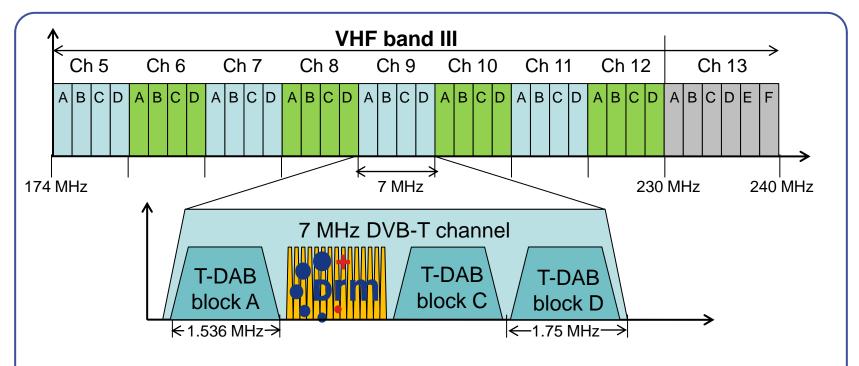
- Availability of sufficient frequencies without avoiding the development of T-DAB
- Low transmitting power to reduce the interference impact
 - Countries with regular T-DAB services
 - Countries with trials and/or regulation
 - Countries with interest

Source: https://www.worlddab.org/country-information





► DRM+ frequency grid in VHF band III



The frequency grid of 100 kHz and the low protection ratios of DRM+ gives a flexible use without avoiding the T-DAB development

- 70 DRM+ channels in one 7 MHz DVB-T channel
- 15 DRM+ channels in one DAB block (1.536 MHz, without guard band)



► Transmitting power of DRM+ compared to T-DAB

To cover the same service area

 DRM+ needs less transmitting power and less minimum field strength level than DAB/DAB+ in any case:

Mean value of the difference of the needed transmitting power / the minimum field strength level	DAB+ (mean of PL 1A - 4A)	DAB (mean of PL 1 - 5)
DRM+ (4-QAM)	12 dB	15 dB
DRM+ (16-QAM)	4 dB	7 dB

Therefore and due to better protection ratios:
 DRM+ has less interference impact than DAB/DAB+

For more information: "Study on the Comparison of the Transmitting Power between DRM+ and DAB/DAB+ in VHF Band III to Cover the same Service Area", German DRM Platform, 2015



► DRM+ compared to DAB/DAB+

In VHF band III DRM+ is the little cousin of DAB/DAB+ The similarities of both are:

- both can be operated compatible together without preventing development potentials
- both can use available transmitting and antenna equipment
- both include identical content services for the user
- both are receivable with one digital multi-standard radio

The advantages of DRM+ are:

- less bandwidth for a flexible service to broadcast a small number of programmes in one multiplex
- less transmission power to reach the same coverage area
- less interferences impacts



► Summary: DRM+ as ideal complement to DAB/DAB+

DAB/DAB+ is far established in Europe

- we have to take into account that DAB/DAB+ in operation or in consideration in most European counties
- will be used to deliver a high amount of programmes in a large multiplex to cover wide areas
- cannot serve local service areas and therefore is not a solution for the small broadcasters in any way

DRM+ is market ready but still not completely marketable

- most suitable to cover local areas with a small amount of programmes
- the ideal complement (not a competitor) to DAB/DAB+ and gives the best chance to speed-up the digitalization of terrestrial radio for <u>all</u> radio broadcasters
- mandatory condition is the availability of multi-standard radio for FM,
 DAB/DAB+ and DRM/DRM+ on the European market



Summary – once again..

Assumptions to provide DRM in VHF band III:

- The market power of single European counties is obviously too weak to bring DRM+ in addition to DAB/DAB+ into the market
- The famous 'chicken or egg' problem must be solved from the receiver aspect. That will inspire the content providers to broadcast via DRM (DRM30 and DRM+)
- The impetus to the radio receiver and car industry must be given at a European level with a harmonised strategy of the European countries

Solving the Chicken and the Egg Problem

- at a European level
- from the receiver aspect
- · essential immediately!



Pictures: amazon.co.uk / dreamstime.com



► Finally...

Thank you for your kind attention

For more information please contact the presenter directly thereafter



DRM Project Office P.O. Box 360 1218 Grand Saconnex, Geneva, CH www.drm.org

www.drm-forum.de

Joachim Lehnert

Chairman of the German DRM Platform

Head of Technical Department Media Authority of Rhineland-Palatinate (LMK)

P.O.Box 21 72 63 Turmstraße 10 67072 Ludwigshafen Germany Phone: +49 (0)621 / 52 02-250 Fax: +49 (0)621 / 52 02-257 email: Lehnert@LMK-Online.de www.LMK-Online.de