





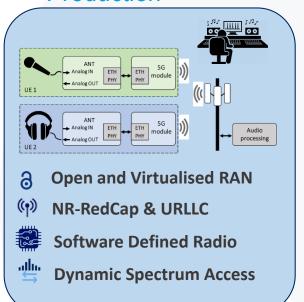


# 5G key technology enablers for emerging media content production services

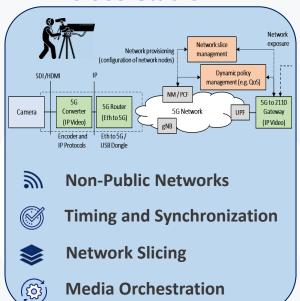
ICT-42-2020

5G core technologies innovation

#### Live Audio RECORDS Production

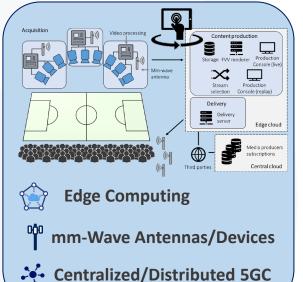


#### Multiple Camera RECORDS Wireless Studio



## Live Immersive Media Production







## Design

of 5G components for professional content production



## Development

of state-of-the-art 5G prototypes



## Integration

into end-to-end 5G infrastructures



## **Validation**

in the context of real production use cases



### **Demonstration**

of the potential value for the sector



# RECORDS Consortium





## Use case Live audio production

Main partners:













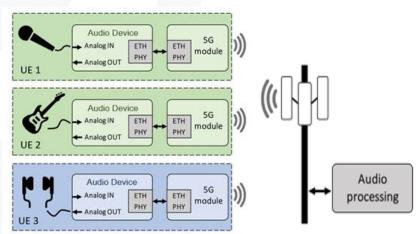
- In a live audio production setup (e.g. music concerts, music festivals, TV shows), the artists are equipped with professional Programme Making and Special Events (PMSE) equipment
  - 5G wireless microphones
  - In-Ear Monitor (IEM) systems
  - Control tools and gateways between 5G and traditional audio infrastructure domains.

#### 4 main areas of work:

- Capturing of live audio data
- Temporary spectrum access
- Automatic setup of wireless equipment
- Use of a local NPN

#### Requirements:

- End-to-end delay < 4 ms</p>
- User data rate ~500 kbps
- Synchronization of all audio sources ± 500 ns





## Use case live immersive media

#### **Main partners:**









#### leader

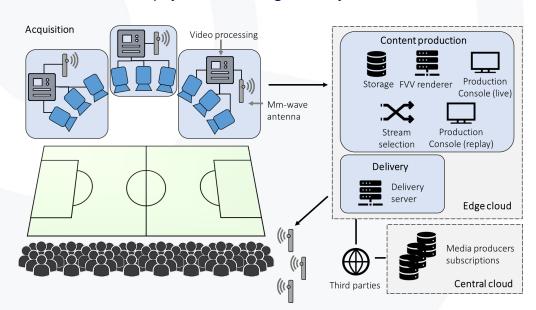
- Real-time end-to-end free-viewpoint video (FW) system that includes capturing, 5G contribution, virtual view synthesis on an edge server, 5G delivery and visualization on user terminals.
- The 5G connectivity allows a portable FVV system to operate in real time with reduced deployment cost and high flexibility.

#### Video workflow in 3 stages:

- Capturing.
- **Encoding and transmission.**
- Synthesis and visualization.

#### **Requirements:**

- Media acquisition: up to 1.5 Gbps per camera.
- Radio uplink speeds of 20-200 Mbps.
- Downlink speeds of 2-20 Mbps per user.
- Connected end-users: 10-100 per 1000 m<sup>2</sup>.
- Reliability: 1 error every 10 min.





# Use case Multiple camera wireless studic

**Main partners:** 



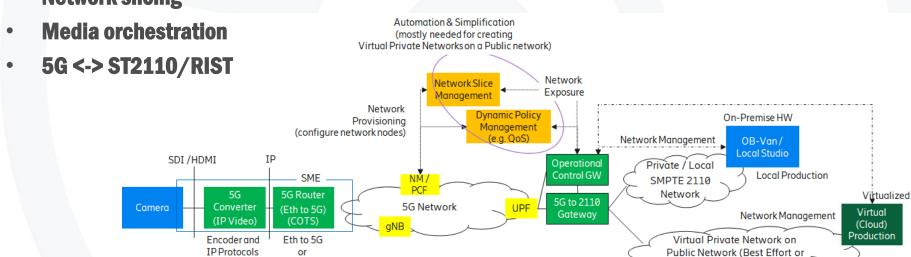
- The best of an **IP studio** combined with the super-fast and highly reliable wireless 5G connections
- 5G will facilitate new types of workflows addressing 3 core requirements:
  - Flexibility and reduction cost in setting up productions
  - Scalability from small to large events
  - Shareability of content along the production chain and between creative stages
- 2 sub use-cases:
  - 1. Multiple cameras (~5) in a wireless studio. Wired/wireless functionalities will be combined using a fully IP system
  - 2. Outdoor production scenario with 2 or more 5G-enabled cameras and sound capture devices connected to NPN

# UC2 Multiple wireless camera - Components

**USB** Dongle



- Non-public networks
- Timing and synchronization
- Network slicing



Remote Production

QoS Provisioned)

## Professional content production today



Sport events, newsgathering, etc

- DVB-T based transmitter:
  - Bandwidth: 30/40Mbps
  - Latency: >= 20ms
  - UHF link for the «camera» controls
- Bonded cellular systems:
  - Bandwidth: depends from the number of aggregated modems; 30-70 Mbps
  - Latency: >=600ms-1s
  - Some of them capable to deal with return video, tally and intercom (separate solutions)
  - Plug & Play solutions

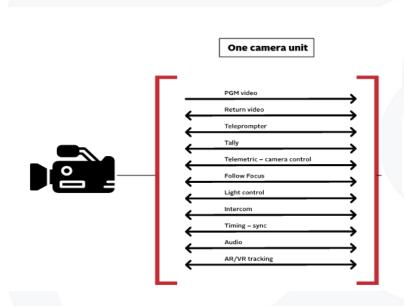


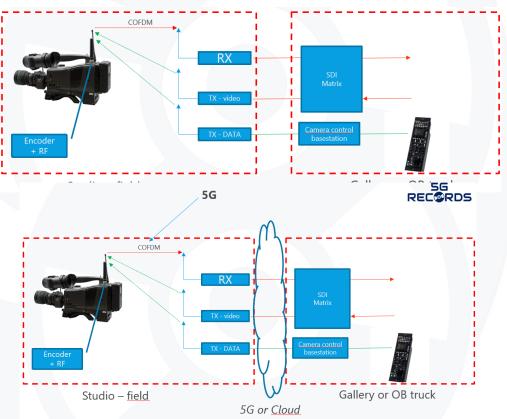
# UC2 Multiple wireless camera

- Scenario 1: Wireless cameras within a production
  - Exploring the substitution of COFDM technologies with 5G
- Scenario 2: Remote production over 5G
  - Equipment on the event premises <-> production team in the gallery
    - Racking, PTZ controls, intercommunication between the crews
- Scenario 2: Remote contribution
  - Going beyond current bonding-based solutions
- Exploring cloud-based MCR



## Traditional set-up to 5G enabled set-up





# Codecs assessment (latency, quality and bandwidth trade-off)



- NR Midband (3.8GHz) 100MHz: around 120Mbps 200Mbps (uplink)
- 4-5 «wireless» cameras 5G enabled: around 30/40 Mbps each;1080p50
  - Codecs (standardized): H.264/HEVC
    - JPEG-XS, VC2: at least 100Mbps
  - Latency (enc +dec): from 30ms to 100ms depending from the configurations
    - normal latency: no restrictions on the GoP structure (I, P, B frames)
       →reorder on the decoder side
    - Intra ONLY: given the available bit-rate, we expect poor quality
    - IPPP...IPPP: latency and quality to be checked
    - Frame divided in multiple slices: latency should improve, quality to be checked



# UC2 Multiple wireless camera - KPI

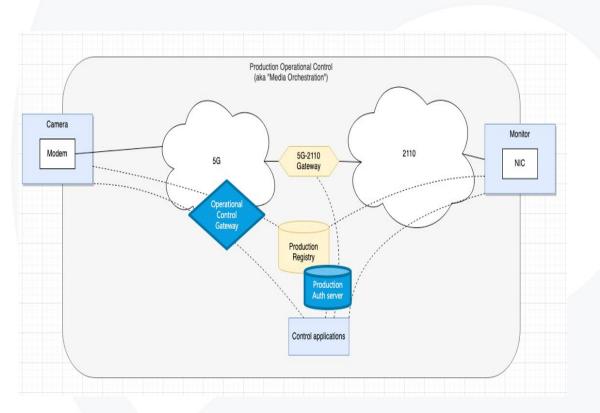
## Remote production over 5G

Characteristic system parameter		Comment
Glass to Glass latency	20-150 ms	Latency from a image being captured by a camera to the point it becomes usable in a production gallery (discounting onward distribution
Video uplink Data Rate	>50 Mb/s	This is to allow high quality video . different compression algorithms may be deployed depending depending on the format of the video
Service area	1000m <sup>2</sup>	Typical small studio area
Mobility	≤10km/h	Support for walking speed or robotic mount
Number of Streams	Up to 5	
Jitter and latency	Constant	

## .... more relaxed for the contribution scenario



# Media Orchestration & Gateway



### **GATEWAY**

RTP <-> ST2110

RTP<->RIST

**RIST <->ST2110** 

RIST <->RTP



## Next steps

- Studying/testing timing solutions for media production using 5G
- Lab tests in March @Aachen (Ericsson Lab)
  - Without the operational control layer and the gateway
- Testing the operational control layer and gateway before the end of the year
- Planning for live trials one for each use-case
- Interaction with 3GPP (and other SDOs)
  - Study on Media Production over 5G NPN: to identify standardization needs and potential standards gaps when using 5G NPN Systems for media production













# Thanks for your attention! Any questions?