# NFL Media New Facility at Inglewood

Patches, we don't need no stinking patches.

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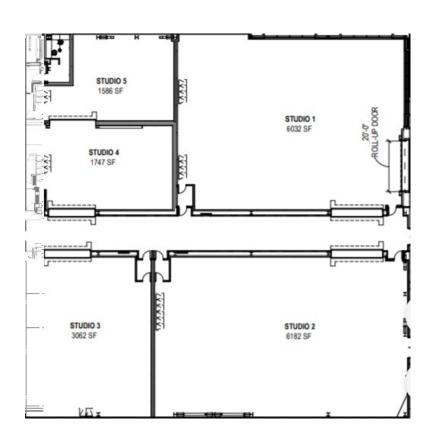
# Background

NFL Media had the opportunity to build a new facility from the bottom up. As a greenfield the infrastructure uses ST-2110. This was possible due to decision for the building and standard publication converging.

- Old facility located in Culver City, Ca.
- New facility located next to SoFi Stadium in Inglewood, Ca.



# Facility – Part 1



Current facility is comprised of:

- 13700x9800 (count of flows and baseband)
- (6) Studios
- (6) Production Control Rooms
- (5) Audio Control Rooms
- (1) Voice Over Booth
- (1) Newsroom set
- (1) Outdoor demo field area
- (94) edit bays (19 physical, 75 virtual)
- (42) Ingest channels
- (42) Playback channels
- (16) 10x2 Quick Turn around systems
- Connectivity to multiple location throughout the campus



# Facility – Part 2

- The NFL 2021 season, which includes the Super Bowl LVI were broadcast from NFL Media next to SoFi Stadium in Inglewood, Ca.
  - Total Access
  - GameDay
  - NFL Now
  - RedZone from NFL Network
- NFL Media control rooms were used instead of trucks for most of the NFL Network programming during the Super Bowl week, including:
  - Super Bowl Halftime Show
  - Super Bowl Opening Night
  - NFL Honors



# Facility – Part 3

- NFL Podcasts also produced primarly out of NFL Media.
  - Around the NFL
  - NFL Fantasy
  - Move the Sticks
- NFL Digital takes live content and other sources within NFL Media to do its encoding for VOD and streaming.

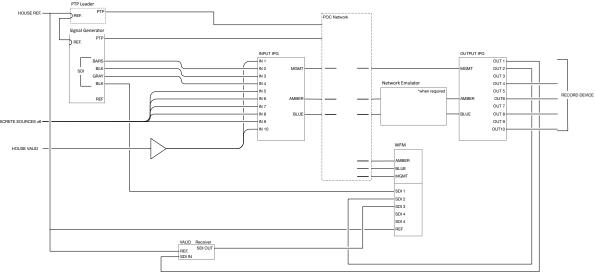


# Pre-build

NFL Media setup an InterOp Lab in the Culver City facility.

- Testing
- Learn
- Control environment
- No pressure
- No distractions

This provided a primer to create a foundation that was familiar to the operations and production crew that was used to build new workflows.





# Build Time - Before Inglewood

#### Concerns

- New Facility been built
- New Technology
- New Workflows
- Deadline, launch date
- Pandemic

#### Solutions

- Temp Facility
- Setup, configure, and debug
- Implemented some workflows
- Fine tune tools for deployment
- Control of resources

### Talk about pressure.



# Build Time - Inglewood

#### Concerns

- Scale
- New workflows
  - Partially develop
  - Introducing and training operators for changes and limitations
  - New findings based on feedback.
- Ongoing resolution for findings, existing and new
  - Correctly define what needs to be fixed.
  - Will they be adopted in time.
- Pandemic



# Build Time - Inglewood

Solution

The mix of the following was the reason for a solid launch:

- InterOp Lab Learning and testing.
- Temp facility Configure and debugging.
- Taking a step at a time, workflow by workflow.
  - Concentrating on backbone, one room, system, etc.
- Constant communication with everyone involve.
  - Vendors
  - Manufacturers
  - Integrators
  - Operations
  - Production



# Lessons – ST-2110 & NMOS

#### ST-2110

- Goal was to do 80% IP and 20% baseband.
- Ended with about 50-50
  - IP native products availability:
    - Not available yet.
    - Not fully functioning.
    - Not good for production.
    - End of Life.
  - Most of the baseband is for transmission.
- Reduce the need for patches, distribution amplifiers and embedders.

#### NMOS

- Mindful that it is an HTTP based protocol so there is some latency.
  - Used other protocols when quick cuts are needed.
- Senders are not dependent on the abovementioned.
- Some senders do need an external tool to provide their multicast addresses.



#### Lessons - Devices

- Need to account for unexpected effect based on use.
  - Example, sending multiple route change requests quickly accumulated in a system which would slow down and defer the swaps.
- Consider how and what can be configured.
  - Some did no have a way to adjust PTP parameters.
    - No PTP domain or only available for senders.
  - Some just limit what can be adjusted.
    - What multicast block of address it can use, for example only alter the last 2 octets.
  - Some do not have drivers to control them.
    - Senders can be treated as unmanaged sources, manually enter and update in database.
    - Receivers not in database but manually enroll sources directly on device.
  - Watch for default configurations.
    - Make sure they adjusted before linking them to the network or they will flood ports and receivers.



### Lessons - Database

Track how many databases are needed. We ended up with 2:

- Broadcast control
- Tally

A high-count entry facility will make database:

- Take a prolonged time and disrupt functionality during changes.
- Take long times for devices that do an initial load. How they communicate for sync?
- Have a common protocol.
- Account for levels and entry types.
- Additional steps to coordinate the databases.



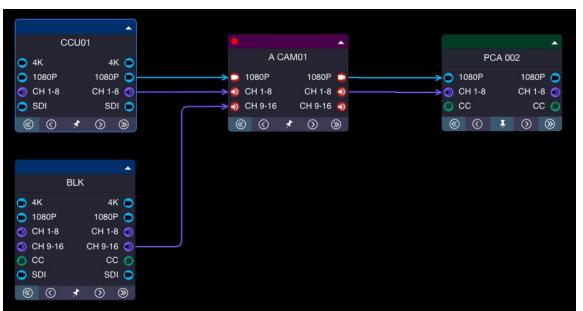
# Lessons - Formats HD/UDH and SDR/HDR

- How does the device support them?
  - One format at a time, or both simultaneously?
  - If one, how does it switch? A checkbox or reboot? Can NMOS trigger it?
    - Can the device handle format conversion on the fly?
    - Reserve them for devices that can't generate the format.
  - If one, what else changes?
    - Example, using NMOS a devices in UHD mode uses 2 of the same GUIDs for HD and UHD and 2 new for UHD.
  - Broadcast Controller software database entry considerations.
    - How does the routing deal with both when available?
      - Example, Sender can do transmit HD/UHD, and addressee is listed as capable of consuming both but is in HD mode only, UHD can be routed and engulf the system's receiver.



# Tools

- Query and manage IS-04 and IS-05 software.
  - To assign Multicast addresses.
  - Confirm correct data.
- Signal path mapping software.
  - Illustrate how flows work.
  - Troubleshooting routes.
- Device status monitoring software.
- Deployment software.
  - Setup network switches.
  - Setup devices.





# Elements

- PTP
  - PTP Leader capable of doing SMPTE ST 3059-2 profile.
    - Switches need to be able to handle the additional management packets.
  - Detailed infrastructure, especially priorities.
  - Having a solid PTP base and network allow to concentrate on the real issues.
- IP Gateways
  - High density and multi functions like frame sync, format, resolutions, color, delay and others.
  - From 1 to 4 channels for throw downs to deal with monitoring positions and/or one offs.



# Thank you

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