AES67-101: The Basics of AES67



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Vice-Chair

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Ward-Beck.Systems - Audio Domains



The least you SHOULD know about networking:

The physical datalink networks transported sessions presented by the application

RJ45.audio

PATCHING.audio MATRIXING.audio BUSSING.audio

RX

DATA

ROUTING.audio SWITCHING.audio MULTICASTING.audio

The Road to Incompatibility...

AES67-2013 Standard for audio applications of networks:

High-performance streaming audio-over-IP interoperability

AES 67

AES67-2018 Standard for audio applications of networks: High-performance streaming a udio-over-IP interoperability

References

Audio Engineering Society, New York, NY., US. AES11 - AES recommended practice for digital audio engineering Synchronization of digital audio equipment in studio operations

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) IEEE 1588-2008 - IEEE Standard for a Precision Clock Synchronization Protocol for Networked Measurement and Control Systems, July 2008

Internet Engineering Task Force

RFC 768 – User Datagram Protocol" RFC 791 – Internet Protocol RFC 4566 – Session Description Protocol

RFC 7273 – RTP Clock Source Signalling

- RFC 1112 Host Extensions for IP Multicasting
- RFC 2236 Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 2
- RFC 2474 Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers
- RFC 2616 Hypertext Transfer Protocol HTTP/1.1
- RFC 2974 Session Announcement Protocol
- RFC 3190 RTP Payload Format for 12-bit DAT Audio and 20- and 24-bit Linear Sampled Audio
- RFC 3261 SIP: Session Initiation Protocol
- RFC 3264 An Offer/Answer Model with the Session Description Protocol (SDP)
- RFC 3376 Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 3
- RFC 3550 RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications
- RFC 3551 RTP Profile for Audio and Video Conferences with Minimal Control
- RFC 5939 Session Description Protocol (SDP) Capability Negotiation

AES67.audio

Connection Management

Transport

Control &

Monitoring

Discovery

Connection

Management

Session

Description

Quality of Service

Encoding & Streaming

Synchronization

Media Clock

Transport

IGMP.audio **MULTICASTING**.audio **ROUTING**.audio

CLOCKING.audio

AES Standards AES 3 - Serial Digital Audio

- AES 10 Serial Multichannel Audio Digital Interface (sMADI)
- AES 14 XLR-type polarity and gender
- AES 59 25 pin D-Sub connector
- AES67 High-performance streaming audio-over-IP
- AES70 Audio applications of networks Open Control Architecture

AES3-1992 REVISED AES standard for digital audio — **Digital input-output interfacing** — Serial transmission format for twochannel linearly represented digital audio data

AES3-2003 **Revision of AES3-1992**

AES 10 - MADI AES Recommended Practice for Digital Audio Engineering — Serial Multichannel Audio Digital Interface (MADI)

MADI subfran Audio channe Sample numb AES3 subfran

	2	
	7	
-	5	

0	1	2	3	4	 	54	55	0
0 Ch 0	1 Ch 1	2 Ch 2	3 Ch 3	4		54 Ch 54	55 Ch 55	0 Ch (
0 Ch 0 n	1 Ch 1 n	2 Ch 2 n	3 Ch 3 n	4		54 Ch 54 n	55 Ch 55 n	0 Ch (n +

Data Rates

RTP PACKETS - REQUIRED AND recommended packet times

Control & Monitoring

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EXACT Packet time

¹∕₈ millisecond "125 microseconds"

¹/₄ millisecond"250 microseconds"

"333 microseconds"

"1 millisecond"

"4 milliseconds"

Packet samples (48 kHz)	Packet samples (96 kHz)	Packet samples (44,1 kHz)
6	12	6
12	24	12
16	32	16
48	96	48
192	n.a.	192

Layered packet encapsulation

1518 / 1522

	12	8	20	rtes 14/18	By
	RTP Header	UDP Header	IP Header	Ethernet Header	
Layer					
(Trans	Layer 4				
ork Lay	Layer 3 (Netw		L		
				<u></u>	

Layer 2 (Link Layer)

MTU (maximum transmission unit, largest size of a packet that can be transmitted without being split) 1500 Bytes in an IP/Ethernet LAN: in principle **0 to 1460 bytes** available for RTP **payload** data per packet

RTP overhead **12 Bytes**

1460	4
RTP Payload (PCM Modulated Data)	Ethernet Trailer
5 (Session Layer)	
sport Layer)	
yer)	

RTP PACKETS - REQUIRED AND recommended packet times

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RTP PACKETS - REQUIRED AND recommended packet times

Packet Timing in Microseconds - Bytes Per Packet VS Channels in stream - 96KHz - 24-Bit

RTP PACKETS - REQUIRED anD recommended packet times

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RTP PACKETS - REQUIRED anD recommended packet times

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AES67 - RX SHALL SUPPORT 1MS - 1-8 CHANNELS 48KHZ - 24BIT

SMPTE 2110-30

Audio Channels in Stream

LEVEL A 1ms 1-8 CH

6 5 4 LEVEL B 0.125ms 1-8 CH

3

2

1

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ANEMAN.AES67.AUDIO

MIX and Match

			AES67 Net	working
ging Technol	Merging Technol	PreMo2	Talkback	Vocal E
-		Ртемо	Ртемо	PreM ►
)iscard changes Ap	ply all
Activate	SI Sh	DP Statu		

Remote Control of Device *application Functions*

- device and channel names
- network settings
- sample rate, bit rate
- Status and health monitoring Status reporting

AES70 Ember+ Ember Midi SNMP **RS232** RS485 bus

Copperlan VISA Eucon Mackie HUI JSON Service Directory Made up - UDP / TCP

DISCOVERY.AES67.AUDIO

- SIP Session Initiation Protocol SAP - Session Announcement Protocol BONJOUR - apple zeroconf
- AES70 Connection Management MDNS
- NMOS -
- SNMP
- KLV within stream
- FAST METADATA (SDP extension)

NMOS

Media Clock

- Stream identification
- Timing
- Relationships
- **Discovery and registration**
- Connection management
- JSON data structures

Session description protocol **V=0** v= (protocol version number, currently only 0)

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o=-20 IN IP4 192.168.110.178 (originator and session identifier : username, id, version number, network address) s=WardBeck 32ME s= (session name : mandatory with at least one UTF-8-encoded character) t=0 0 t= (time the session is active) a=clock-domain:PTPv2 0 a=* (attribute Clock version and domain) m=audio **50000** RTP/AVP **98** m= (media name and transport port and IP address / RTP profile 98) C=IN IP4 239.30.178.1/100 c=* (connection information/TTL) a=rtpmap:98 L24/48000/8 a=* (attribute RTP profile / Bit Rate / Sample Rate / Channels) a=framecount:48_{a=* (attribute}) a=sync-time:0 a=* (attribute required by ST2110-30) a=ptime:1_{a=*} (attribute: Packet Time) a=ts-refclk:ptp=IEEE1588-2008:EC-46-70-FF-FE-00-8F-C8:0a=* (attribute) a=mediaclk:direct=0_{a=* (attribute)}

OCA EXTENDED SDP TLV - KLV

a=OCA:1000:1.1.3:OcaBlock:0:1:BLK_Library=Library a=OCA:1001::OcaLibrary:0:1e6:Application= 222 a=OCA:1002::OcaLibrary:0:1e6:Preset= 57575 a=OCA:1003::OcaLibrary:0:1e6:Microphone=23452345 a=OCA:10000:1.1.3:OcaBlock:0:5:preAMP 1=Kick Drum a=OCA:10001:1.1.1.4:OcaSwitch:0:1:Phantom=1 a=OCA:10002:1.1.1.4:OcaSwitch:0:1:Phase_Invert=0 a=OCA:10003:1.1.1.4:OcaSwitch:0:1:Input(MIC/LINE)=0 a=OCA:10005:1.1.1.5:OcaGain:0:63:Pre Amp Gain=45 a=OCA:10100:1.1.3:OcaBlock:0:3:DSP Input 1=2 a=OCA:10101:1.1.1.4:OcaSwitch:0:1:HPF Enable=1

a=OCA:1000=Librarya=OCA:1001=222a=OCA:1002=57575a=OCA:1003=23452345a=OCA:10000=Kick Druma=OCA:10001=1a=OCA:10002=0a=OCA:10003=0a=OCA:10005=45a=OCA:10100=2a=OCA:10101=1

Channel 1	Receiving (no s	ync)
Name	Channel 1	
m=audio 5004 R	TP/AVP 96	^
c=IN IP4 239.11.	11.33/100	
a=rtpmap:96		
L24/48000/2a=O	CA:1000:1.1.3:OcaBlock:0:1:BLK_Library=	
Library		
a=OCA:1001::Oc	aLibrary:0:1e6:Application= 222	
a=OCA:1002::Oc	aLibrary:0:1e6:Preset= 57575	
a=OCA:1003::Oc	aLibrary:0:1e6:Microphone= 23452345	
a=OCA:10000:1.	1.3:OcaBlock:0:5:preAMP 1=Kick Drum	
a=OCA:10001:1.	1.1.4:OcaSwitch:0:1:Phantom=1	~
0.01.10000.1		
Normal Mode	Channel 1	>

http://MULTICASTING.audio

Network Layer(3) : (one-to-many)

Media Clock

- Only one connection per stream on transmitter side
- Switches copy packets as required
- Network traffic increases on last (closest to receiver) segment(s) of • network path only

QOS - DIFFERENTIATED SERVICES (DIFFSerV)

Control & Monitoring			
Discovery	Class name	Traffic type	Default DiffServ class (DSCP decimal value)
Connection Management Session Description	Clock	IEEE 1588-2008 Announce, Sync, Follow_Up, Delay_Req, Delay_Resp, Pdelay_Req, Pdelay_Resp and Pdelay_Resp_Follow_Up packets	EF (46)
Transport	Media	RTP and RTCP media stream data	AF41 (34)
Quality of Service Encoding & Streaming	Best effort	IEEE 1588-2008 signaling and management messages. Discovery and connection management messages.	DF (0)
Synchronization			
Media Clock			

IEEE1588 Precision time protocol (PTP) PTP Domain

Control & Monitoring

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Media Clock

Logical grouping of clocks that are synchronised to each other using PTP, but may not be synchronised to other clocks in another domain

Grandmaster clock (GM)

A grandmaster clock is the highest-ranking clock within its PTP domain and is the primary reference source for all other PTP elements.

Master Clock (Mode)

A clock that is the source of time to which all other clocks in that

domain are synchronised

Slave clock

A slave clock receives the time information from a master clock by synchronizing itself with the master clock. It does not redistribute the time to another clock. In the data center, servers are typically PTP slave clocks.

IEEE1588 Precision time protocol (PTP)

Ordinary clock

Control & Monitoring

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Media Clock

An ordinary clock is a PTP clock with a single PTP port. It could be a master clock (grandmaster) or a slave clock.

Boundary clock (BC)

A boundary clock is the intermediary device between a PTP grandmaster and its PTP slave clients. It has multiple PTP ports in a domain and maintains the time scale used in the domain. Different ports on the boundary clock can be master ports or slave ports. The boundary clock terminates the PTP flow, recovers the clock and time stamp, and regenerates the PTP flow. Effectively, there is a slave port to recover the clock and master ports to regenerate the PTP packets.

Transparent clock (TC)

A transparent clock measures the time needed for a PTP event message to transit the device and then compensates for the packet delay.

AES67 PTP MEDIA PTOFILE: Delay Mechanism: E2E Announce Interval: 2 secs Announce message and is a multiple of announce

intervals. No announce messages are received within the timeout interval, the unit will assume the role of grandmaster.

Sync Interval – Rate that one sync message is sent. The sync and follow up messages are sent from the master to the slave to determine the difference in clock frequency. This information is used in conjunction with the network delay to synchronise the clocks.

Delay Reg Interval – rate at which a slave clock sends delay request messages to the master. The delay request message allows a slave device to calculate the network delay from the slave to the master. This option is only valid when using the E2E delay matrix

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SMPTE ST 2059-2:2015 "SMPTE PROFILE FOR USE OF IEEE-1588 PRECISION TIME PROTOCOL IN PROFESSIONAL BROADCAST APPLICATIONS"

Slave Clock

A clock that is synchronized to a master clock (the provider of time) within an environment that uses the Precision Time Protocol (PTP). A slave may, in turn, be a master to another clock and may simultaneously be a boundary clock. Slave Clocks

(nodes)

Media Clocks

Media clock: The clock used by senders to sample and receivers to play digital media streams. The media clock for audio streams reads in units of samples.

Grandmaster: The master source of synchronization for clock distribution via PTP. The grandmaster is a network device and is identified by an EUI-64.

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