# Understanding Digital A/V Principles, Technology and Connectivity – A Comprehensive Overview

Where we are and where we're going, from Alexander Graham Bell to Zigbee

**Presented by** 

Joseph D. Cornwall, CTS-D, CTS-I Technology Evangelist Legrand

### **Our Agenda**

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A/V History

Selecting A/V Display Size

USB and A/V

Market Disruption

Break

A/V and 802.11

Critical
Digital A/V
Concepts

A/V Ecosystem

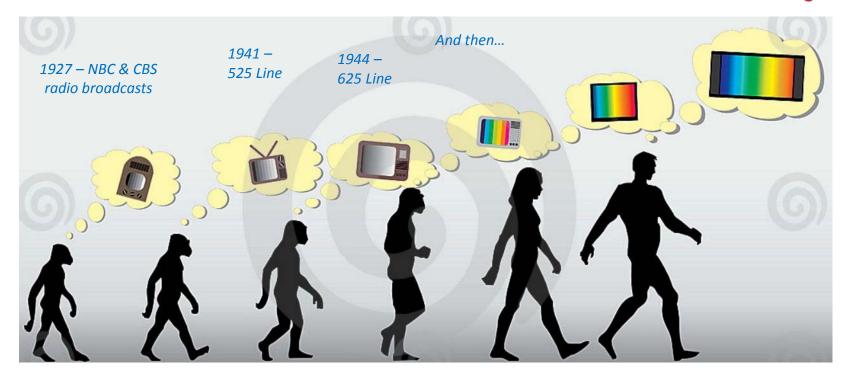
What's Next?

# Let's Start With Some History...

"Some mornings it just doesn't seem worth it to gnaw through the leather straps." - Emo Phillips



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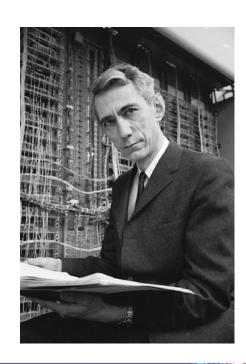
#### **CONVERGENCE**

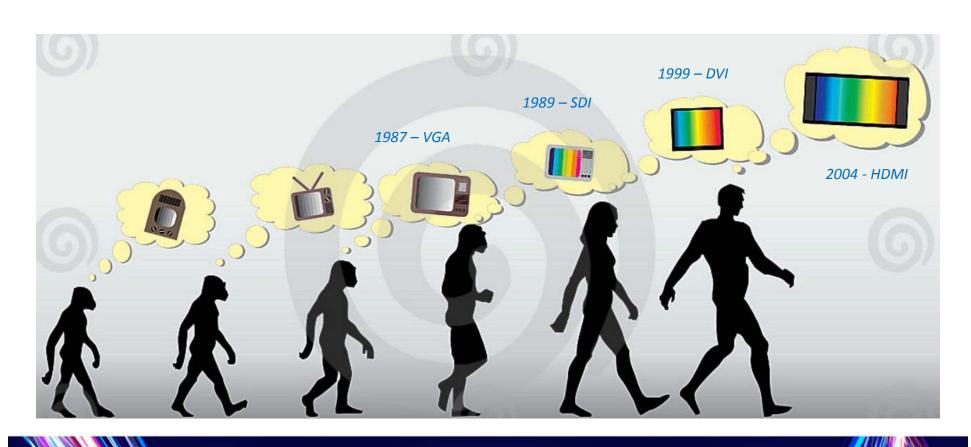
The merging of distinct technologies, industries, or devices into a unified whole

# The Genesis of Convergence

"I just wondered how things were put together."

- Claude Shannon's thesis explained that electrical applications of Boolean algebra could construct any logical, numerical relationship (1937)
- A Mathematical Theory of Communication marks the genesis of the digital epoch (1948)
- Information can be defined and quantified with absolute precision





# A/V In Today's Market

"I was born not knowing and have had only a little time to change that here and there." — Richard Feynman



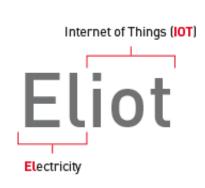


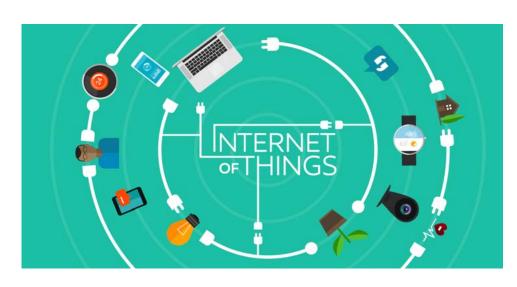


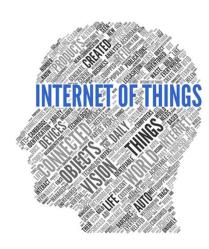


# **Experience Architecture**

# AV Is IoT!



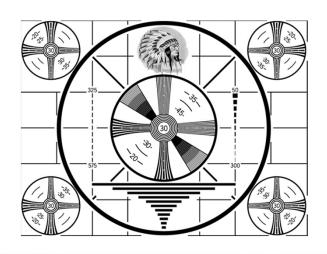




# **Market Disruption**

"Performance is your reality. Forget everything else." — Harold Geneen

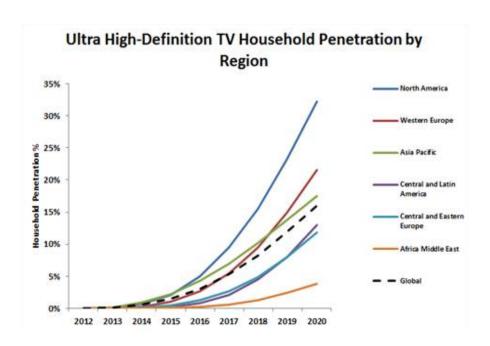
# I currently own, or plan on purchasing, a 4K display or device.





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- 4K Outpacing Analog Sunset Changeover
- 40% of 2017 Sales will be UltraHD screens
  - √ 76 million to ship this year
  - √ 21% Increase projected 2018
- Fully Mainstream In 3 to 6
   Years



# **4K Is About More Than Resolution**

It's really "shorthand" for displays that include additional interoperability standards

HDCP 2.2, ATSC 3.0, HDR, Deep Color

Multi-Content Multi-tasking





- DISCAS is a scientific standard, based on human vision, that defines the screen size for a given audiovisual system based on audience viewing distance.
- ANSI/AVIXA V202.01:2015 DS1
   Display Image Size for 2D Content in Audiovisual Systems (DISCAS)



# **Mobile Integration Drives Change**

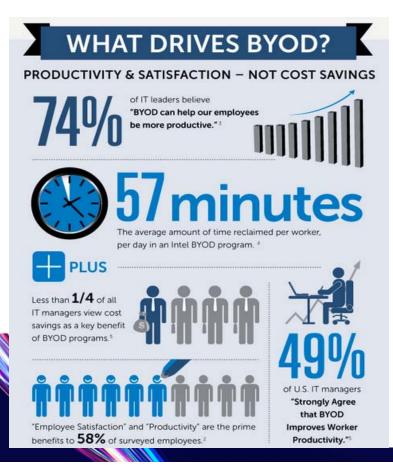
There are more than 1.6 billion mobile devices in the workforce, and that number will continue to grow...

Mobility

CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION Orlando, FL | February 4-8



# **Mobile Sources - Fixed A/V Assets**



- 38% of companies will stop providing devices to workers by 2017
  - From Gartner "Global Market for Enterprise Mobility Mgmt"
- BYOD market in NA estimated to grow from \$29.5B in 2014 to \$89.6B by 2019
- EU market will grow from \$19.35B in 2013 to \$74.70 by 2019
- BYOD is saving companies money and helping their employees become more productive
  - From Cisco "The Financial Impact of BYOD"

# **Rules For Wireless Connectivity**



#### Bluetooth

- Secure
- Convenient
- Designed for low bandwidth applications where a cable-free connection is desired



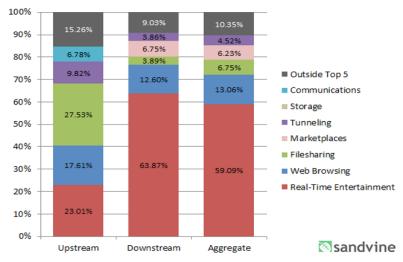


# 4 times speed, double range

# Network Capacity – An Immovable Object

- Over 50% of all N.A. peak Internet traffic supports YouTube and Netflix content
- Enterprise IT networks are struggling to keep up with bandwidth demands
- There's no simple way to shift the total connectivity of "the last 100 meters" to the LAN

#### Peak Period Traffic Composition (North America, Fixed Access)

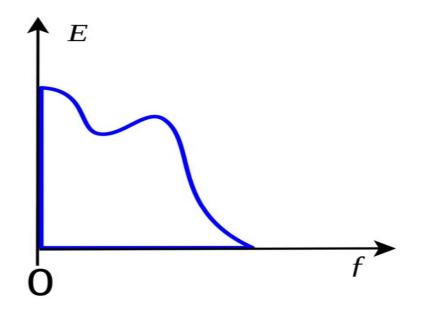


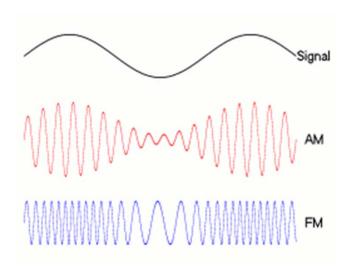


# Important Digital A/V Concepts

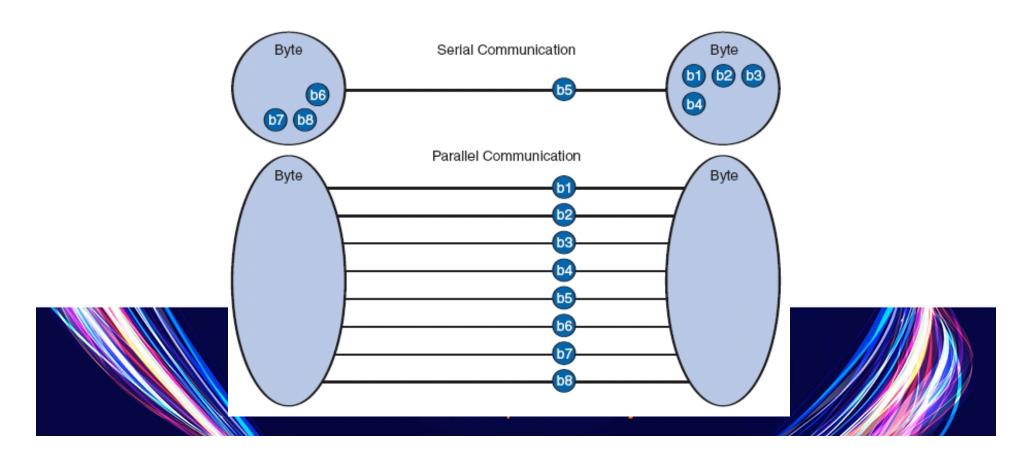
"All truths are easy to understand once they are discovered; the point is to discover them." - Galileo Galilei

#### **Baseband and Passband**



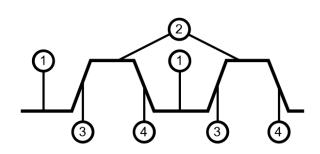


## **Series vs Parallel**

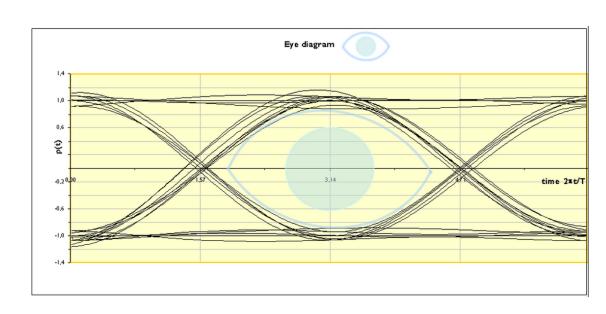




# Squares, Sines and Eyes



A digital signal waveform: (1) low level, (2) high level, (3) rising edge, and (4) falling edge



- In the digital world there are no copies, only clones
- Blom's Scheme: a symmetric threshold key exchange protocol used in cryptography
  - A trusted party gives each
     participant a secret key and a public
     identifier, which enables any two
     participants to independently create
     a shared key for communicating.
  - Keys updated after each encoded frame





#### **AV-Over-IP**

- Leverages the LAN
- JPEG2000, H.264, H.265,
   HTML 5, WEB RTC, etc.
- Ideal for remote connections
- Streaming codecs are "lossy" and that's a decision point for certain applications



# Exploring Bandwidth

"I'm looking for a lot of men who have an infinite capacity to not know what can't be done." – Henry Ford

AV Signal Quality Triangle

Temporal Resolution

# **Spatial Resolution**

Horizontal Pixels	Vertical Pixels	Total Pixel Count
720	480	.35 Megapixel
1280	720	.92 Megapixel
1920	1080	2.07 Megapixel
3840	2160	8.29 Megapixel

- Horizontal pixels describe how many "columns" of pixels make up the total image
- Vertical pixels describe how many "rows" of pixels make up the total image

#### **Actual Pixel Count**

H-Active	H-Blank	H-Total	V-Active	V-Blank	V-Total	Image	Actual
720	138	858	480	45	525	345,600	450,450
1280	370	1650	720	30	<i>750</i>	921,600	1.24 M
1920	280	2200	1080	45	1125	2.07 M	2.48 M
3840	560	4400	2160	90	2250	8.29 M	9.9 M

 Additional Bandwidth provided by horizontal and vertical blank pixels is used for embedded information such as EDID, audio content, HDCP, etc...

## **Temporal Resolution**



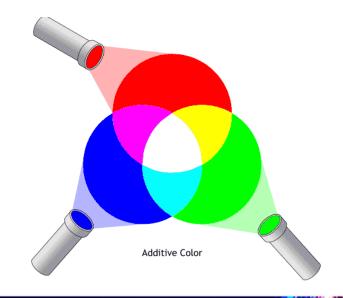
- Interlacing splits frames into fields
  - Every even number scan line
  - Every odd number scan line
  - Effective frame rate is ½ scan frequency
- Progressive scanning presents full frames by building the image sequentially

#### **Radiometric Resolution**

 Determines how finely a system can represent or distinguish differences of intensity, and in digital systems is expressed as a number of levels or bits. The higher the radiometric resolution, the better subtle differences of intensity of reflectivity can be represented.

#### **True Color**

- Red, Green and Blue (RGB)
- 8-bits per color = 256 "shades"
- 256 x 256 x 256 = 16.77 million possible colors
  - 24-bit color
  - 30-bit color w/ 8b-10b line coding



# **Chroma Subsampling**

Color sample ratio refers to the ratio of luma (Y') samples to each color difference sample (CB and CR). Less color detail is recorded and less bandwidth is required for storage and transmission. Because we are less sensitive to color detail than we are to luma detail, subsampling the chroma signal can be considered perceptually lossless.

4:4:4	Each R, G, and B channel, or each Y', CB, and CR channel, is sampled at the same rate. Maximum color detail is maintained.
4:2:2	The color channels are subsampled so that the color resolution is halved. For example, the first pixel in a line contains Y', CB, and CR samples. The next pixel contains only a Y' sample. This pattern repeats. Most professional video formats use 4:2:2 color subsampling.
4:1:1	The color is subsampled so that the color resolution is quartered. The first pixel in a line contains Y', CB, and CR samples. The next three pixels only contain Y' samples. This pattern repeats.
4:2:0	This ratio indicates that the CB and CR channels are subsampled both horizontally (as in 4:2:2) and vertically. This reduces color resolution in both the horizontal and vertical dimensions compared to 4:2:2, which only reduces horizontal chroma resolution.  There are several methods for locating CB and CR samples relative to Y' samples, yielding several different 4:2:0 formats.

# Determining Bandwidth in the 20th Century

Horizontal active pixels 1920

Vertical active pixels 1080 186,625,000 Hz

Frame Rate 60 fps Or

RGB X 3 187 MHz

Chroma Decimation  $\div 2$ 

## **Determining Bandwidth in the 21st Century**

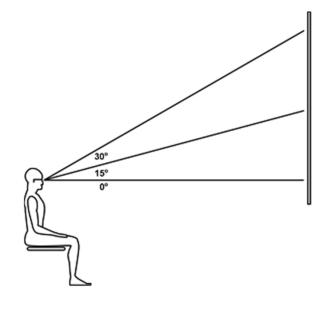
Total horizontal pixels	2200	4,455,000,000
Total vertical pixels	1125	Or
Frame Rate (refresh rate)	60 fps	4.46 Gbps
Color bit-depth x 3	24	4.40 Gbp3
8b/10b line coding	1.25	And then account for codec signal compression and IP overhead
÷ Chroma decimation	1 (4:4:4)	

### Selecting Display Size For An A/V Project

"What we see depends mainly on what we look for." - John Lubbock

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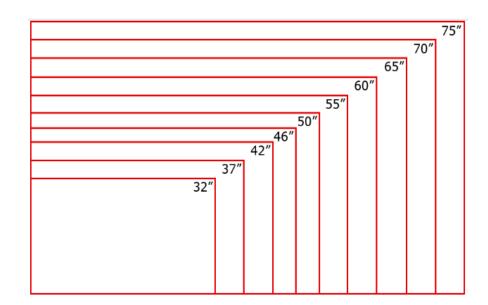
### **Sight lines and Distances**



- Reference 90-degrees perpendicular to the center of the screen
- Closest viewer should be no more than 1x screen width away
  - 27" LCD monitor viewed from 2 feet
  - 110" projection image viewed from 8 feet
- Top of the screen no more than 30degrees above line of sight

#### The 4:6:8 Rule of Thumb

- 4x Image Height
  - ✓ Inspection of visuals "without clues" (maps, drawings, medical charts)
- 6x Image Height
  - ✓ Reading spreadsheets and websites
- 8x Image Height
  - ✓ For general video and "non-critical" viewing



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- This is 14 point Calibri font
- This is 16 point Calibri font
- This is 20 point Calibri font
- This is 28 point Calibri font
- This is 36 point Calibri font
- This is 36 point Arial font

# Display Image Size for 2D Content in Audiovisual Systems

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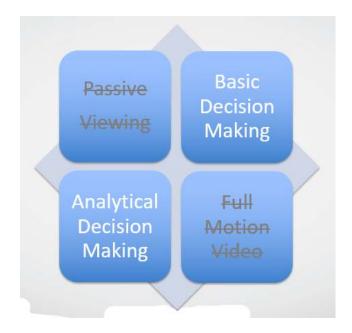
- ANSI/AVIXA V202.01:2015 DS1
- The goal of DISCAS is to create a scientific standard, based on human vision, to define the screen size for a given audiovisual system based on audience viewing distance.



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## **Defining Viewing Categories**

- DISCAS deals with Analytical Decision Making (ADM) and Basic Decision Making (BDM) although there are four viewing categories in PISCR
  - Analytical Decision Making:
  - Basic Decision Making:
- Based on "Acuity of Vision" concepts
  - The ability to discern individual line pairs, which in today's technology, can be related to pixels.



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# What is Analytical Decision Making?

- Concerned with the finest of details
- Pixel-level accuracy required
- Used for medical imagery, technical drawings, e-evidence, photographic evaluation





## What is Basic Decision Making?

- BDM is the most common type of viewing category
- Concerned with overall content rather than detail
- Optimized for PowerPoint, text, spreadsheets, and unified collaboration and communications



# Break – 10 Minutes Please





### Digital A/V Ecosystem

"To manage a system effectively, you might focus on the interactions of the parts rather than their behavior taken separately." — Russell I. Ackoff



### **SDI - Serial Digital Interface**

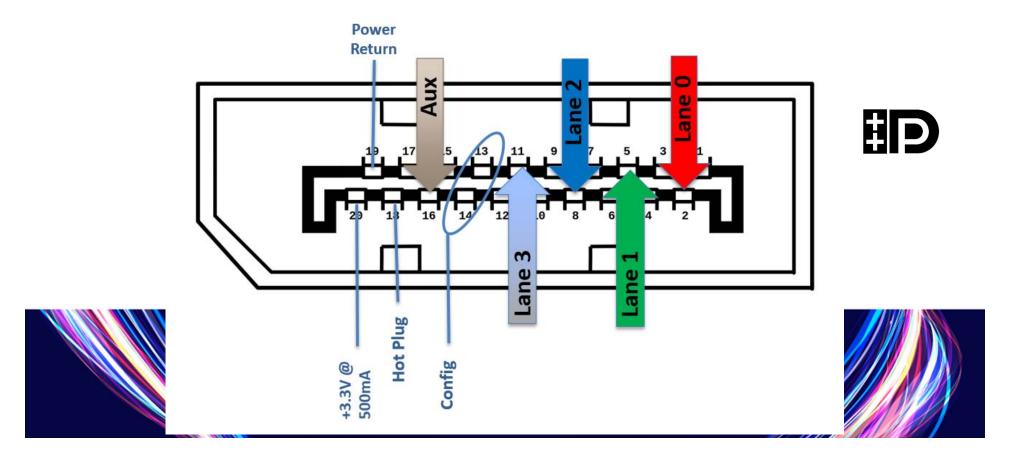
- SDI (1989)
- HD SDI (1998)
- 3G SDI (2006)
  - 3 Gbit/s for 1080p

- •6G SDI (2014)
  - -6 Gbit/s for 2160p30
- •12G SDI (2014)
  - —12 Gbit/s for 2160p60
- •24G SDI (2014)
  - -24 Gbit/s and 8Kp60

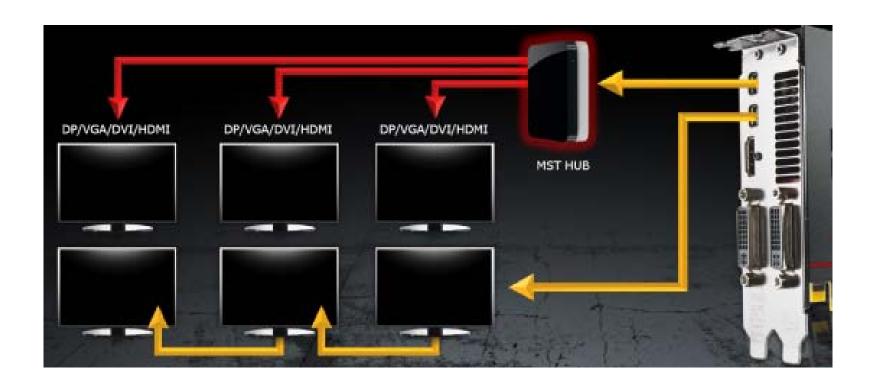




# DisplayPort & DisplayPort Dual Mode



# **Understanding MST**





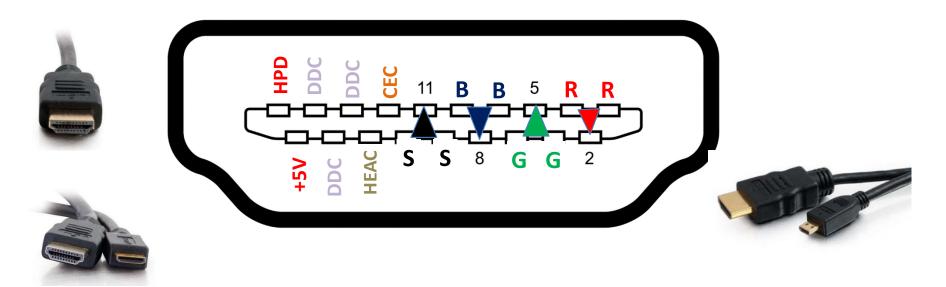


DP++ Operation

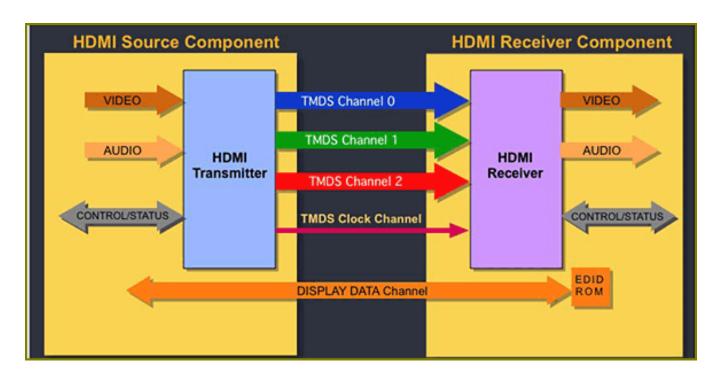




# **High Definition Multimedia Interface**



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### **HDBT – A New IEEE Standard**

"The nice thing about standards is that there are so many of them to choose from." – Andrew S. Tanenbaum

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## **HDBaseT History And Operation**

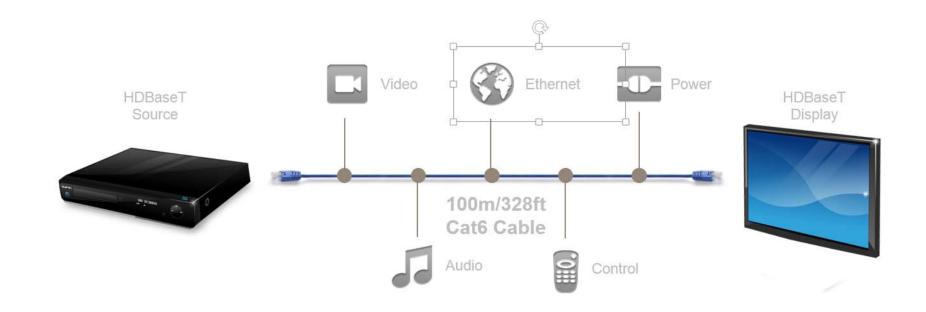
- HDBaseT Alliance was established in 2010
  - LG electronics, Samsung Electronics, Sony Pictures, Valens Semiconductor
- A global standard for advanced digital media distribution
  - HDBaseT 2.0 standard finalized in August 2013
- Link can be via copper or fiber



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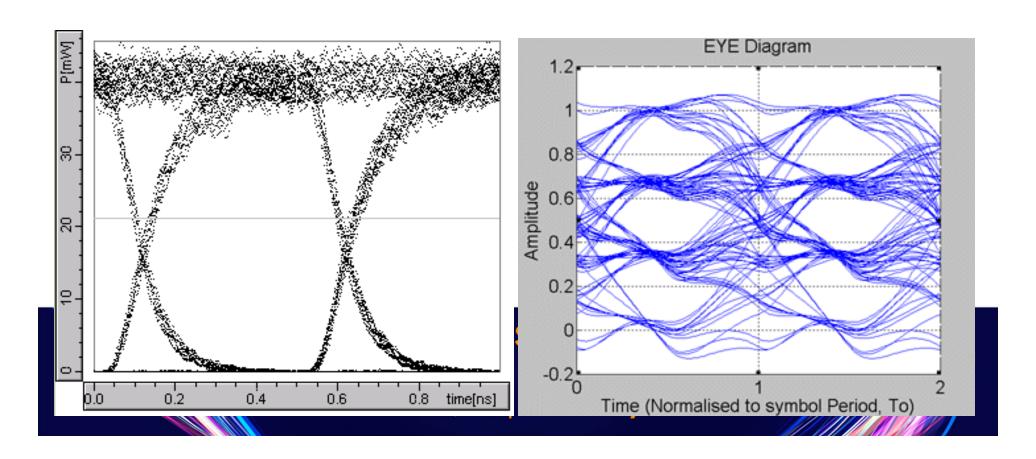


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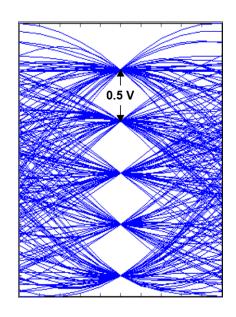
# **Multi-Level Signaling in PAM**





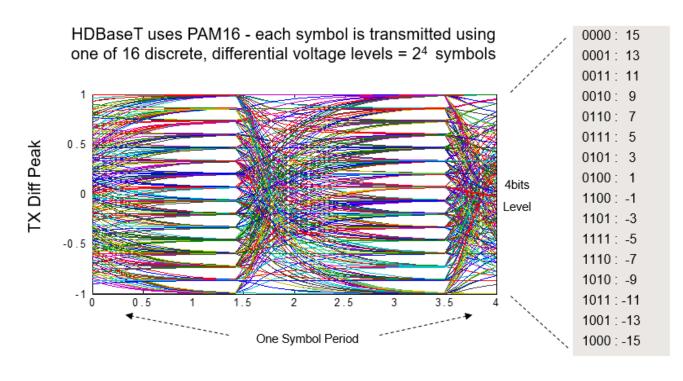
## **Gigabit Ethernet Uses PAM-5**

- 1000Base-T uses PAM5 encoding, where each transmitted symbol represents one of five levels: -2, -1, 0, +1, +2
- Broadcast digital television (ATSC) 8VSB uses Pam-3,
   32Mbit/s over 6MHz channel
- 10GBase-T, 25GBase-T and 50GBase-T use a far more demanding PAM-16 scheme





### **HDBaseT Uses PAM-16**



PAM16 TX Eye Pattern

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### USB and Interactive A/V

"The real problem is not whether machines think but whether men do." – B. F. Skinner

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### USB 2.0 And 3.0



USB 2.0 "A" and "B"



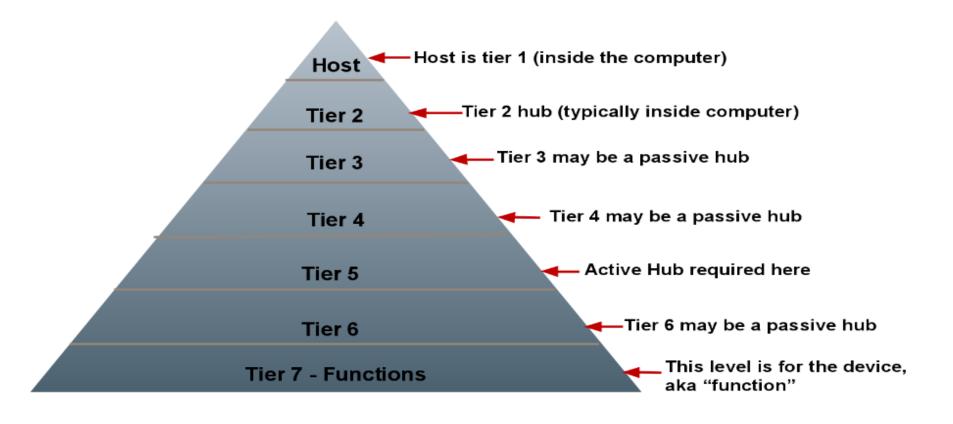
USB Type A and Micro B



USB 3.0 "A" and "B"

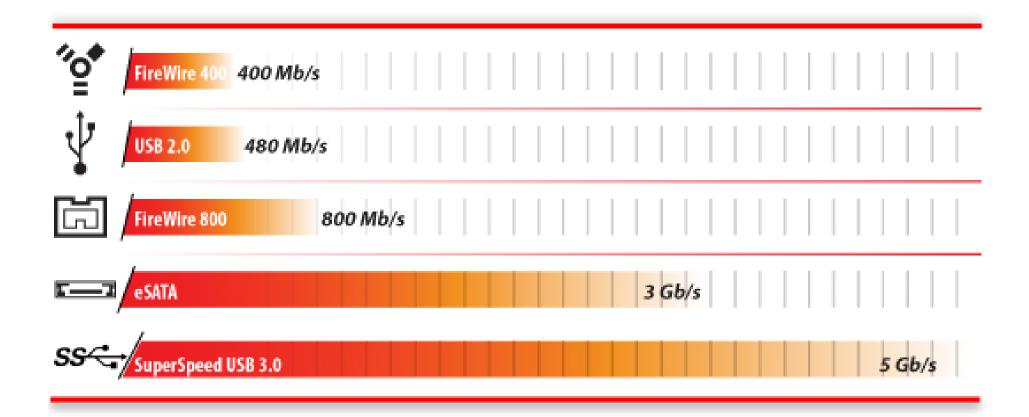


### **USB "Pyramid" Topology**





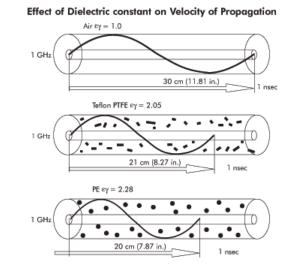
# USB 1.1, 2.0 And 3.0





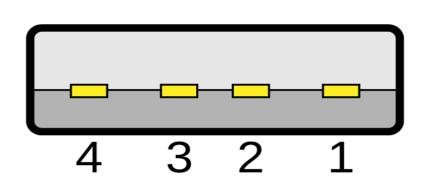
## **A Relationship With Time**

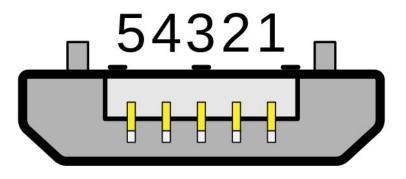
- USB 1.1 & 2.0 are half-duplex systems that operate within rigid time constraints where hubs and functions must respond to the host within a tightly defined time frame
- 5 Meter USB length limitation is derived from this time constraint





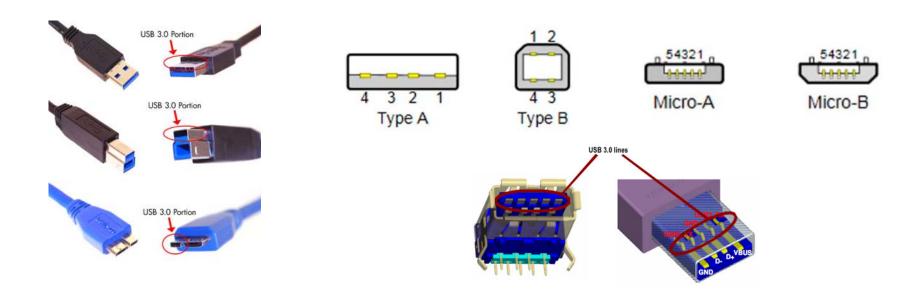
### **USB Pin Out**





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### USB From 4 Pins to 9





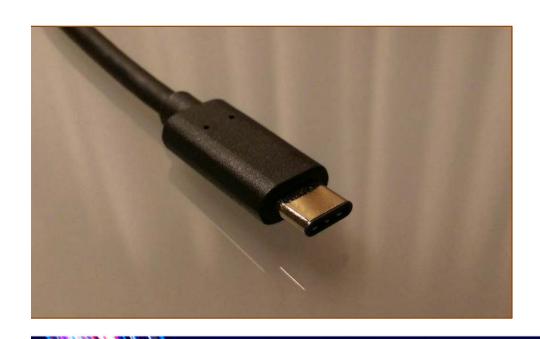
### **USB On One End, HDMI On The Other?**

- Established in 2010 by Nokia,
   Samsung, Silicon Image, Sony and
   Toshiba
- MHL signaling uses 5 pins and can map itself to other popular connectors in the eco-system.
- The 2012 installed base of 300 million devices will grow to more than 1.4 billion devices by 2016





### One Connector To Rule Them All?



"This next generation of USB technology opens the door for the invention of an entirely new, super thin class of devices that consumers haven't even seen yet"

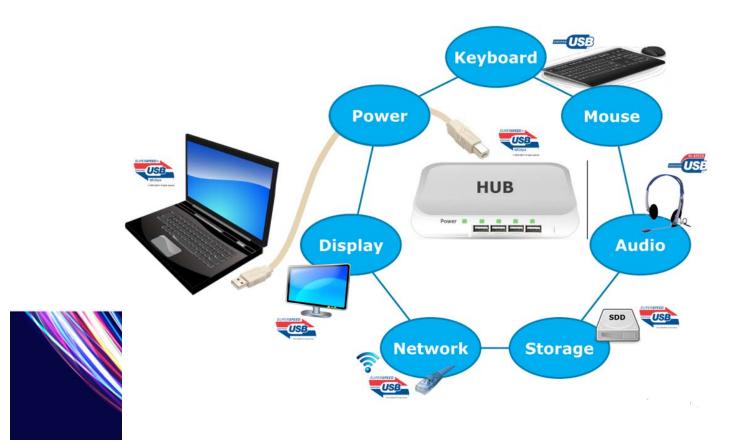


- Designed for 10,000 plug/unplug cycles
- Robust enough for laptops and tablets; slim enough for personal portables

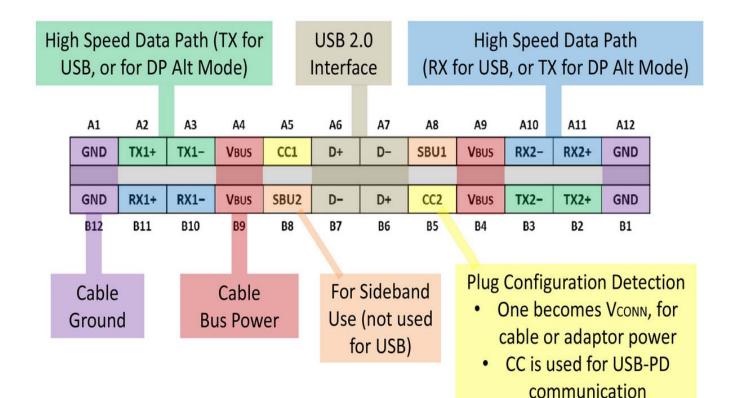


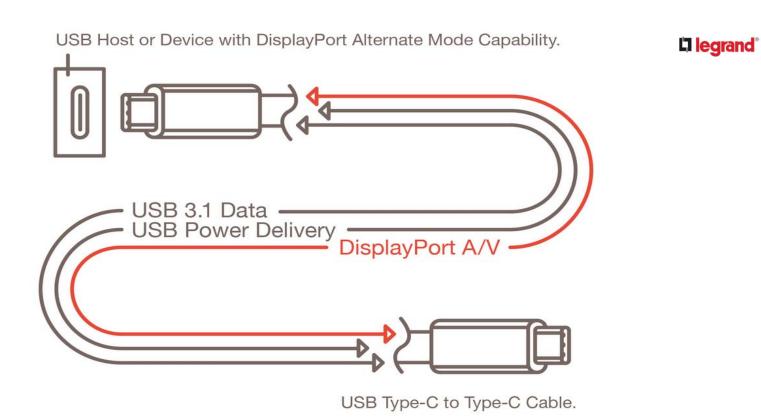


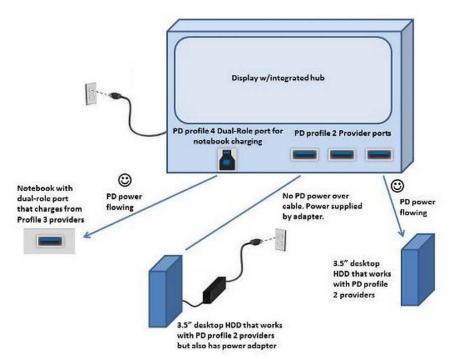
### Converging Data, DisplayPort, Power, Analog Audio







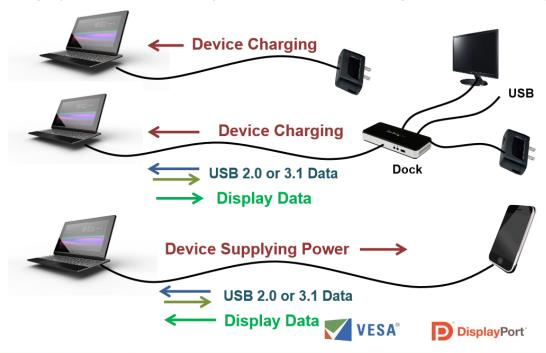








Either end can serve as USB Host, USB-PD Power Consumer, and DisplayPort Video Source (these services are orthogonal to each other)



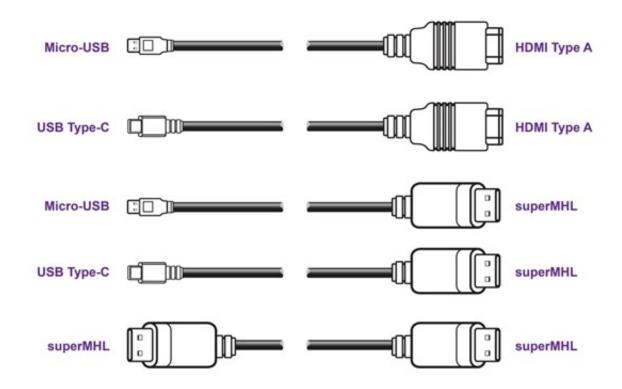


## Say Hello To SuperMHL

- SuperMHL debuted at CES 2015
- Supports 4320p120 w/ 48-bit color depth and advanced audio formats
  - Yes, this is 8K @ 120 frames per second!
- New 32-pin symmetrical connector w/ 6-lanes,
   HDCP 2.2 & support for up to 8 simultaneous displays



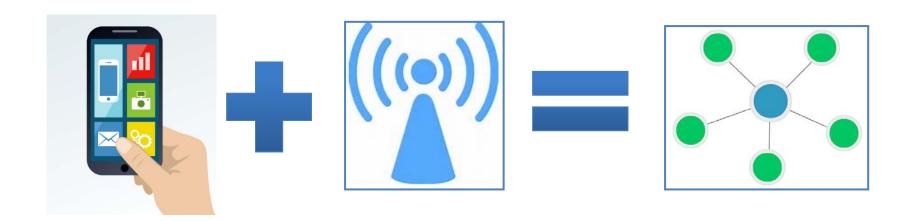




## Mobile integration will put a spotlight on wireless problems that may have been masked

"I have not failed. I have just found 10,000 ways that won't work." — Nikola Tesla

### Wireless Connections Leverage Elements All Devices Have in Common



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## AppleTV, Chromecast, FireTV, etc...

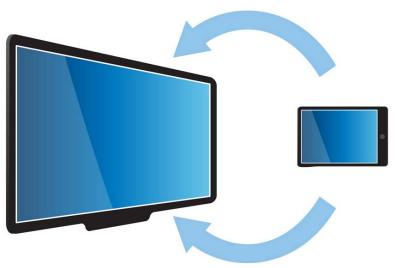


- Apple TV MacBooks, iPads and iPhones
- Miracast/WiDi Android and recent Windows systems, but not Apple products
- AllShare Only Samsung Galaxy phones and tablets
- Chromecast Macs, PCs, iOS and Android devices relies on apps rather than true mirroring
- Roku Miracast embedded

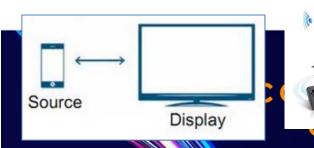


# How Can We Minimize Impact On The LAN?





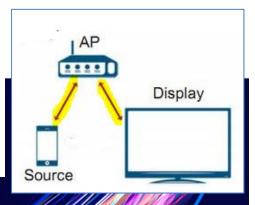








**AirPlay** 



#### **Miracast**

- Based on Wi-Fi-Display (WiDi)
- Peer-to-peer wireless connection leveraging Wi-Fi Direct
  - Does not require a WAP
  - Connects devices from different manufacturers
  - Negotiates the link using WPS for "pairing"
- There are nearly 4,000 Miracast devices certified today



#### The Power of the App

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## **Example of MirrorOp System**





The AMX Enzo is a good example of a MirrorOp based BYOD solution. A "task specific computer" (NMX-MM-100) anchors the design.

# The conclusion is the place where you get tired of thinking...

"If you're not scared or angry at the thought of a human brain being controlled remotely, then it could be this prototype of mine is finally starting to work." - John Alejandro King

### Fascinating...

- Network connectivity will not replace "the last 100 meters" of connectivity to the user/operator any time soon
- Mobile integration and UltraHD will place new and unexpected demands on A/V design and system performance
- HDMI is the most ubiquitous port for accessing A/V content
- DisplayPort is the global replacement for VGA
- HDBaseT is the new IEEE industry standard for connecting digital media devices at length
- USB enables interactivity in A/V systems
- USB Type C will have a profound impact on many categories of devices including portable and fixed A/V assets particularly in the desktop environment
- The evolution of A/V technology is not over!



"Live long and prosper."

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## **Questions?**

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