EN 300 294 V1.3.2 (1998-04)

European Standard (Telecommunications series)

Television systems;
625-line television
Wide Screen Signalling (WSS)

European Telecommunications Standards Institute

Reference
REN/JTC-WSS-2 (2q000j1c.PDF)

Keywords
Wide screen, signalling, analogue, TV

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Foreword

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by the Joint Technical Committee (JTC) of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), Comité Européen de Normalisation ELECtrotechnique (CENELEC) and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

NOTE: The EBU/ETSI JTC was established in 1990 to co-ordinate the drafting of standards in the specific field of broadcasting and related fields. Since 1995 the JTC became a tripartite body by including in the Memorandum of Understanding also CENELEC, which is responsible for the standardization of radio and television receivers. The EBU is a professional association of broadcasting organizations whose work includes the co-ordination of its members' activities in the technical, legal, programme-making and programme-exchange domains. The EBU has active members in about 60 countries in the European broadcasting area; its headquarters is in Geneva.

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National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	5 Septembre 1997
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	31 December 1997
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	30 June 1998
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	30 June 1998

Introduction

For a smooth introduction of new television services with a 16:9 display aspect ratio in PAL and SECAM standards, it is necessary to signal the aspect ratio used together with some switching information to the television receiver. The receiver should be capable of reacting automatically to this information by displaying the video information in a specified aspect ratio. This signalling is to be considered separately from the type of system used, but it should allow transmission of system related switching information as well.

The present document permits the later allocation of additional switching information, related to the introduction of enhanced television services.

The present document is applicable for 625-line PAL and SECAM television systems, but there is potential to adopt it to other standards as well.

1 Scope

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) is applicable to 625-line PAL and SECAM systems in use, in case, where wide screen signalling is required by the broadcasters.

It specifies the wide screen signalling information, the coding and the way of incorporating the coded information into a 625-line system.

The wide screen signalling information contains information on the aspect ratio range of the transmitted signal and its position, on the position of the subtitles and on the camera/film mode. Furthermore signalling for EDTV and for surround sound is included. Some bits are reserved for future use.

The present document specifies the transmitted signal. Annex A gives the rules of operation for the minimum requirements for receiver display formats as well as for subtitling. Annex B gives recommendations. Annex C gives a guideline for copyright information.

2 Reference

References may be made to:

a) specific versions of publications (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.), in which case, subsequent revisions to the referenced document do not apply; or

b) all versions up to and including the identified version (identified by "up to and including" before the version identity); or

c) all versions subsequent to and including the identified version (identified by "onwards" following the version identity); or

d) publications without mention of a specific version, in which case the latest version applies.

A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.

[1] EBU Recommendation R62 (1990): "Recommendation dominant field for 625-line 50 Hz processing".

3 Definition, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definition

For the purposes of the present document, the following definition applies:

letterbox operation: Is the use of a picture format with an aspect ratio greater than 1,33, in such a way that empty (black) lines are added to conform to a 4:3 transmission format.

3.2 Symbols and abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols and abbreviations apply:

0_h	falling sync edge
a	aspect ratio
EDTV	Enhanced Definition TeleVision
F_s	clock frequency
LSB	Least Significant Bit
MSB	Most Significant Bit
NRZ	Non-Return-to-Zero

PAL	Phase Alternation Line (Colour TV-System)
SECAM	SequentiellE Couleur Avec Memoire (French Colour-TV System)
T_d	data bit period
T_s	sampling period
WSS	Wide Screen Signalling

4 Requirements

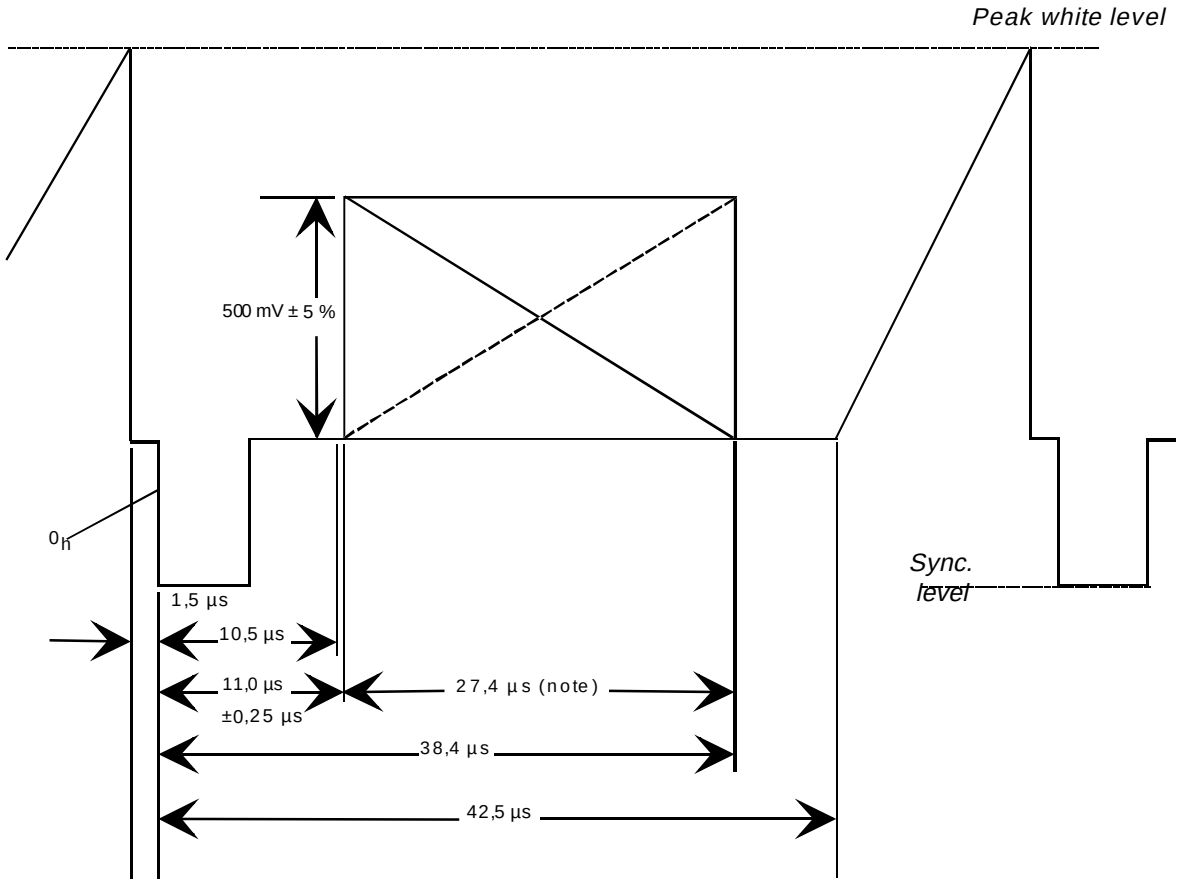
4.1 Line code

The following subclauses specify the line code of the Wide Screen Signalling (WSS).

4.1.1 Position

The signalling bits shall be transmitted as a data burst in the first part of line 23.

The position of the beginning of the Wide Screen Signalling bits shall be 11,0 ± 0,25 µs from 0h of the horizontal sync, as indicated in figure 1. This figure is intended to illustrate the position of the signalling bits in line 23. For the purpose of commonality between PAL and SECAM, the colour burst and chrominance sub-carrier are not shown.



NOTE: For optimum decoder performance, it is recommended that this period is free from other signals.

Figure 1: Position of status bit signalling in line 23

In each frame line 23 shall be occupied with the WSS.

4.1.2 Clock frequency

The clock frequency shall be: F_s = 5 MHz (± 1 × 10^{-4});

The period shall be: T_s = 200 ns.

4.1.3 Pulse shape

The pulse shaping function h(τ) shall be approximately a sine square:

$$h(\tau) \approx \begin{cases} \frac{2}{T_2}\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi\tau}{2T_s}+\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & |\tau| \le T_S \\ 0 & \textit{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

The half amplitude pulse duration shall be: 200 ns ± 10 ns.

4.1.4 Signal amplitude

The signal amplitude with respect to a maximum video signal amplitude of 700 mV shall be:

0,5 V ± 5 %.

4.1.5 Modulation coding

Bi-phase coding shall be used in accordance with figure 2.

Duration of one data bit: T_d

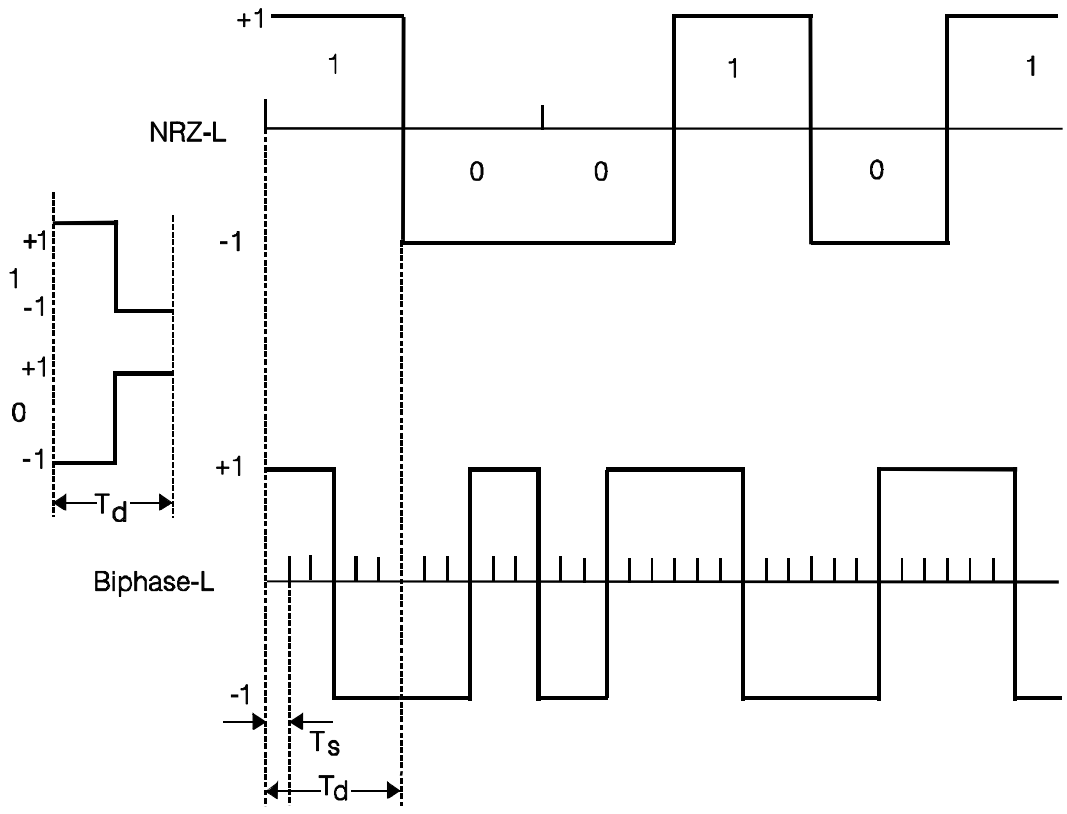


Figure 2: Example of bi-phase-L coding

The data bits shall be inserted in bi-phase-L, in which one data bit period equals 2×3 clock periods, whereby:

$$T_d = 6T_s$$

4.1.6 Preamble

The preamble contains a run-in and a start code. The preamble shall be in accordance with table 1.

4.1.7 Data bits

There shall be 14 bits in total. 1 out of these 14 bits shall be allocated to the error detection code. There shall be 13 data-bits available for transmission of information. The data bits shall be grouped in 4 data groups, see table 1.

4.1.8 Odd parity bit

For error detection, an odd parity bit has been introduced. The odd parity bit shall belong to the first 3 data bits only, see table 1.

Table 1: Status bits transmission scheme

Status bits transmission

Insertion: First half of line 23 Coding: Bi-phase modulation coding Clock: 5 MHz (T_s = 200 ns)

run-in	Start code	group 1 Aspect Ratio	group 2 Enhanced Services	group 3 Subtitles	group 4 Others
29 elements based on 5 MHz	24 elements based on 5 MHz	24 elements based on 5 MHz	24 elements based on 5 MHz	18 elements based on 5 MHz	18 elements based on 5 MHz
		bit numbering 0 1 2 3 LSB MSB per info bit (note) "0" = 000 111 "1" = 111 000	bit numbering 4 5 6 7 LSB MSB per info bit (note) "0" = 000 111 "1" = 111 000	bit numbering 8 9 10 LSB MSB per info bit (note) "0" = 000 111 "1" = 111 000	bit numbering 11 12 13 LSB MSB per info bit (note) "0" = 000 111 "1" = 111 000
MSB transmitted first	MSB transmitted first	LSB transmitted first	LSB transmitted first	LSB transmitted first	LSB transmitted first
0 × 1F1C 71C7 1 1111 0001 1100 0111 0001 1100 0111 MSB LSB	0 × 1E 3C1F 0001 1110 0011 1100 0001 1111 MSB LSB	0123 bit number 0001 full format 4:3 1000 box 14:9 Centre 0100 box 14:9 Top 1101 box 16:9 Centre 0010 box 16:9 Top 1011 box > 16:9 Centre 0111 full format 4:3 (shoot and protect 14:9 Centre) 1110 full format 16:9 (anamorphic) b_3 = Odd Parity Bit	4 bit number 0 Camera mode 1 Film mode 5 bit number 0 standard coding 1 Motion Adaptive Colour Plus 6 bit number 0 no helper 1 modulated helper b_7 = Reserved Should be set to "0"	8 bit number 0 no subtitles within Teletext 1 subtitles within Teletext 9 10 bit number 0 0 no open subtitles 1 0 subtitles in active image area 0 1 subtitles out of active image area 1 1 reserved	11 bit number 0 no surround sound information 1 surround sound mode 12 bit number 0 no copy right asserted or status unknown 1 copy right asserted 13 bit number 0 copying not restricted 1 copying restricted

NOTE: One info bit consists of 6 elements based on 5 MHz clock. $T_d = 6T_s$ (see subclauses 3.2 and 4.1.5).

4.2 Information content of data bits

The 13 data bits shall be grouped in 4 groups.

Group 1 shall contain 4 bits in which the first 3 bits carry data and the last bit shall denote the odd parity bit over the first three data bits. Group 2 shall contain 4 data bits, group 3 shall contain 3 data bits and group 4 shall contain 3 data bits.

The data bits shall be labelled b_0 up to and including b_2 combined with b_4 up to and including b_{13}. b_3 shall be the odd parity bit as is shown in tables 1 and 2. The index also indicates the order of transmission: b0 shall be the first transmitted bit.

4.2.1 Data group 1

4.2.1.1 Aspect ratio

b_0, b_1, b_2: shall denote the aspect ratio label, the letterbox format and position according to table 2.

b_3: shall denote the odd parity of b0, b1, b2, b3 according to table 2.

Table 2: Aspect ratio label, letterbox and position code

$b_0b_1b_2$	b_3	Aspect ratio label	Full format or Letterbox	Position	No. of active lines (note 1)
0 0 0	1	4:3	full format	not applicable	576
1 0 0	0	14:9	letterbox	centre	504
0 1 0	0	14:9	letterbox	top	504
1 1 0	1	16:9	letterbox	centre	430
0 0 1	0	16:9	letterbox	top	430
1 0 1	1	> 16:9	letterbox	centre	not defined
0 1 1	1	14:9	full format (note 2)	centre	576
1 1 1	0	16:9	full format (anamorphic)	not applicable	576

NOTE 1: The number of active lines is only an indication for the exact aspect ratio a = 1,33, a = 1,57 and a = 1,78.
NOTE 2: The actual transmitted aspect ratio is 4:3, but a 14:9 centre window should contain all the relevant picture content to encourage a wide screen display on a 16:9 television set.

The aspect ratio label indicates a range of possible aspect ratio. All aspect ratio's falling in these ranges shall be labelled by the same code. Table 3 indicates the aspect ratio ranges.

Table 3: Aspect ratio ranges

Aspect ratio label	Aspect ratio range	Active lines
4:3	$a \leq 1,46$	527 to 576
14:9	$1,46 < a \leq 1,66$	463 to 526
16:9	$1,66 < a \leq 1,90$	405 to 462
> 16:9	$a > 1,90$	< 405

4.2.2 Data group 2, enhanced services

4.2.2.1 Film bit

b_4: shall denote the film bit in accordance with table 4.

Table 4: Film bit

b_4	Film bit
0	camera mode (note 1)
1	film mode (notes 2 and 3)
NOTE 1: Use "camera mode" as default mode. NOTE 2: The field dominance shall conform to the EBU Recommendation R62 [1]. NOTE 3: It is recommended to use the "film mode" in case of still picture transmissions.	

4.2.2.2 Colour coding bit

b_5: shall denote the colour coding bit in accordance with table 5.

Table 5: Colour coding bit

b_5	Colour coding bit
0	standard coding
1	Motion Adaptive Colour Plus (note)
NOTE: In film mode (bit b_4 = 1), Motion Adaptive Colour Plus is set to "fixed" Colour Plus operation, i.e. it is not motion adaptive.	

4.2.2.3 Helper bit

b_6: shall denote the helper bit in accordance with table 6.

Table 6: Helper bit

b_6	Helper bit
0	No helper
1	Modulated helper (note)
NOTE: A helper signal may be present only when the aspect ratio label is either "16:9 letterbox centre" or "> 16:9 letterbox centre" and the number of active lines ≤ 430 lines.	

4.2.2.4 Bit b_7

Bit b_7: reserved, should be set to "0".

4.2.3 Data group 3, subtitles

4.2.3.1 Subtitles within Teletext bit

b_8: shall denote the subtitles within Teletext bit in accordance with table 7.

Table 7: Subtitles within Teletext bit

b_8	Subtitles within Teletext bit
0	no subtitles within Teletext
1	subtitles within Teletext

4.2.3.2 Subtitling mode

b_9, b_{10}: shall denote the mode of subtitling in accordance with table 8.

Table 8: Subtitling mode

b_9 b_{10}	subtitles in/out of active image area
0 0	no open subtitles
1 0	subtitles in active image area
0 1	subtitles out of active image area
1 1	reserved
NOTE: The "out of active image area" subtitling, which extends into the active image area shall be treated as "out of active image area".	

Figure 3 indicates the meaning of the terms "in active image area" and "out of active image area".

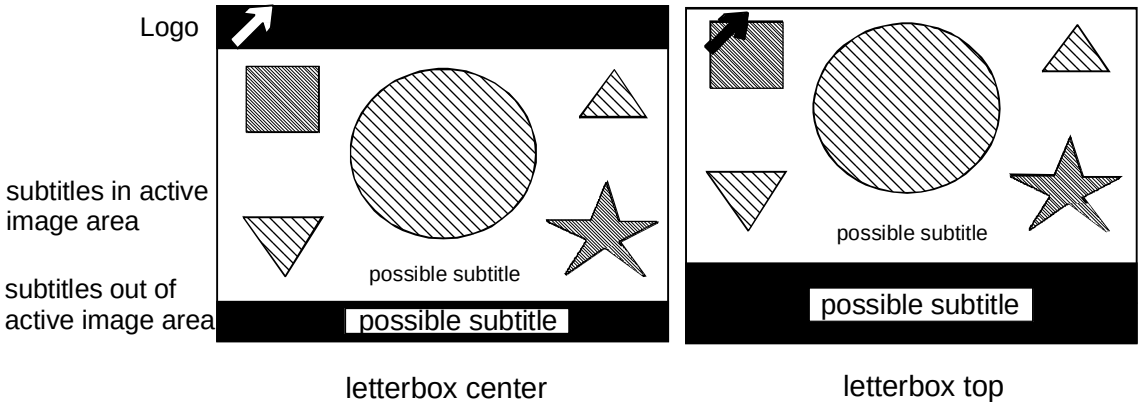


Figure 3: Examples of letterbox signals with logos and subtitling

4.2.4 Data group 4, others

4.2.4.1 Surround sound bit

b_{11}: shall denote the surround sound bit in accordance with table 9.

Table 9: Surround sound bit

b_{11}	Surround sound bit
0	no surround sound information
1	surround sound mode

4.2.4.2 Copyright information

b_{12}, b_{13}: shall denote the copyright bit and generation bit in accordance with table 10.

Table 10: Copyright information

b_{12}	**Copyright bit**
0	no copyright asserted or status unknown
1	copyright asserted
b_{13}	**Generation bit**
0	copying not restricted
1	copying restricted

Annex A (informative): Rules of operation

A.1 Receiver display formats

To ensure automatic selection of the most appropriate display mode, the receiver with a 16:9 display should comply with the following minimum requirements:

Table A.1: Aspect ratio minimum requirements

$b_0b_1b_2$	Aspect ratio label	Minimum requirements
0 0 0	4:3	case 1
1 0 0	14:9	case 2
0 1 0	14:9	case 2
1 1 0	16:9	case 3
0 0 1	16:9	case 3
1 0 1	> 16:9	case 4

Case 1: 4:3 Full format: The 4:3 aspect ratio picture should be displayed centred with black bars at the left and right hand side of the display.

Case 2: Letterbox signalled as 14:9: the 14:9 aspect ratio picture should be displayed using one of the following two methods:

a) the 14:9 aspect ratio picture should be displayed centred with small bars at the left and right hand sides of the display;

b) the 14:9 picture may be displayed filling the full width of the visible screen by incorporating a small horizontal geometrical error, typically 8 %.

Case 3: Letterbox signalled as 16:9: the 16:9 aspect ratio picture should be displayed using the full width of the screen.

Case 4: Letterbox signalled as > 16:9: the > 16:9 aspect ratio picture should be displayed using one of the following two methods:

a) as under case 3;

b) the > 16:9 picture may be displayed using the full height of the screen, by further zooming in.

It should be noted that the viewer should be free to override the automatically selected display condition.

The speed of the automatic change of aspect ratio is limited mainly by the response time of the deflection circuit.

A.2 Subtitling

When the subtitling of letterboxed pictures is in, or partly in the "out-of active image area", the new 16:9 receivers will lose this information, unless they display the picture in the 4:3 mode. This would mean that on the 16:9 receiver, black bars would be present all around the active image content and this should be avoided.

To serve both the interests of the existing 4:3 and the new 16:9 viewers, it is of great importance, that:

- wide screen programmes should always have the subtitling (whether "in active image area" or "out of active image area") conveyed as well by means of the Teletext service;
- new 16:9 receivers, complying with the present document, should be equipped with a Teletext decoder and always have the possibility of detecting the Teletext presence bit b_8.

A.3 Procedure in absence of signalling

In the absence of signalling bits, the receiver should go to a default mode.

Annex B (informative): Recommendations

B.1 Low pass pre-filtering

It is recommended that the received status bit is low pass filtered before decoding.

This low pass filter should preserve the main spectral energy of the status bits signal, which resides in the spectral domain of 0 MHz up to 1,67 MHz.

B.2 Response time on a change in the received signalling information

The maximum response time on a change in the received status bits signalling information is recommended to be: 120 ms.

Annex C (informative): Guidelines

C.1 Copyright information

The setting of data bit b_{13} to "0" does not mean that there are no constraints on the use of the programme material if copied (as is the case in the absence of signalling bits).

[b12b13]=[00] is identical to the absence of signalling bits (see clause A3).

History

Document history		
Edition 1	November 1994	Publication as ETS 300 294
Edition 2	May 1996	Publication as ETS 300 294
Edition 3	September 1997	Publication as ETS 300 294
V1.3.2	April 1998	Publication

ISBN 2-7437-2104-9
Dépôt légal : Avril 1998