



**Presentation to
Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Communications**

21 September 2011

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NAMEEC lead by Keith Thabo

Contents

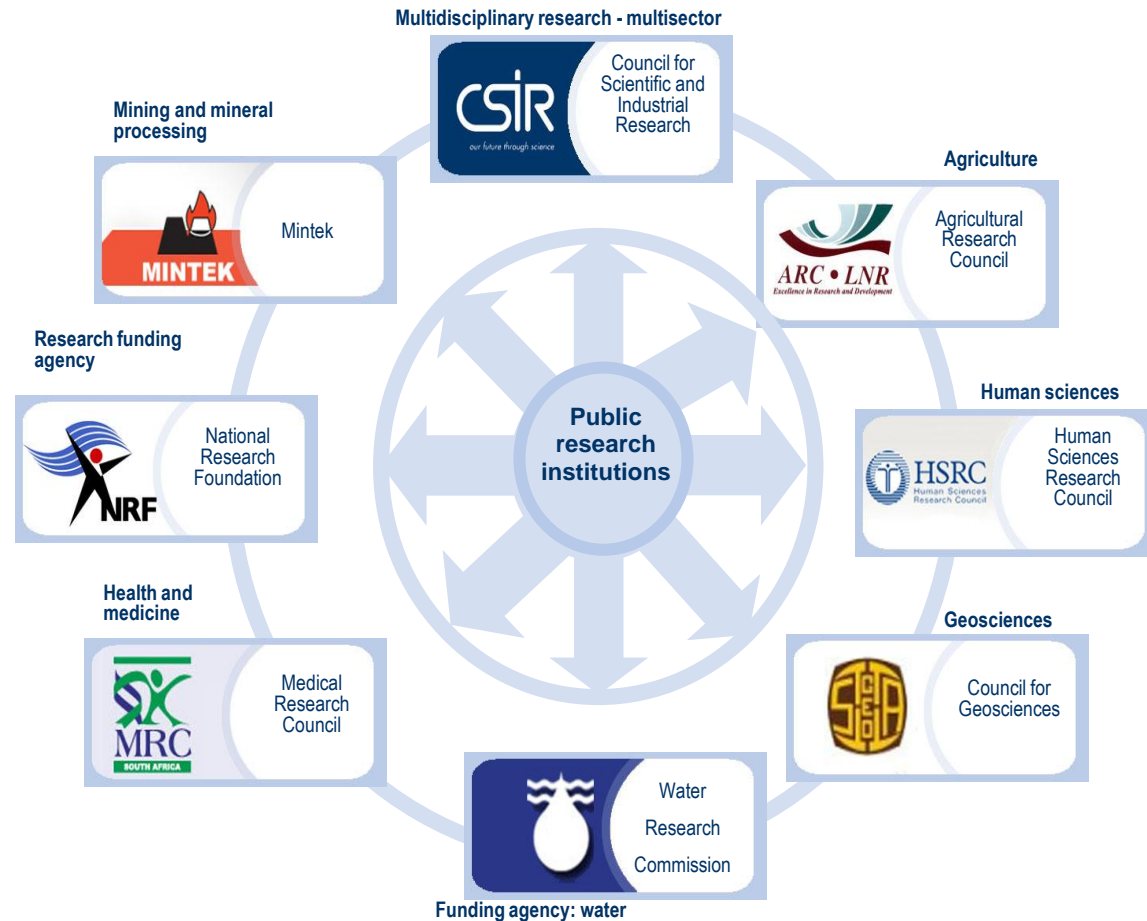
- About CSIR – what it is its interest in digital migration
- NAMEC partnership with CSIR Meraka Institute – joint vision
- The Set top box specification
- Some extra material (not for this presentation)

About CSIR

It undertakes directed research for increased market competitiveness and for public good –
Shaping a better future through science

The Meraka Institute is an operating unit of the CSIR focussed on information and communication technology

Established in April 2005 – now the largest concentration of ICT Researchers in South Africa



CSIR strategic priorities

Building and transforming
human capital

Strengthening the science
engineering and technology base
and performing relevant R&D

Transferring technology and
skilled human capital



Addressing priority
issues that contribute
to the national
programme of
development for the
benefit of all South
Africans

Maintaining financial sustainability and good governance

Why is CSIR Meraka Institute interested in Digital Migration

- Exploitation of previously government funded research for societal benefit:
 - Community wireless mesh networking (funding by the department of Science and Technology)
 - Internet low rate adaptive streaming of live video (funding by Technology Innovation Agency's Innovation fund) - <http://www.yworld.co.za/ytv/>
- Opportunity to conduct further relevant research (fine-tuning the optimal solution)
- Financially interested for CSIR w.r.t. potential revenues of exploiting existing IP via royalties for export market (100 Million boxes estimated in Africa).

Illustration: Community wireless mesh networking

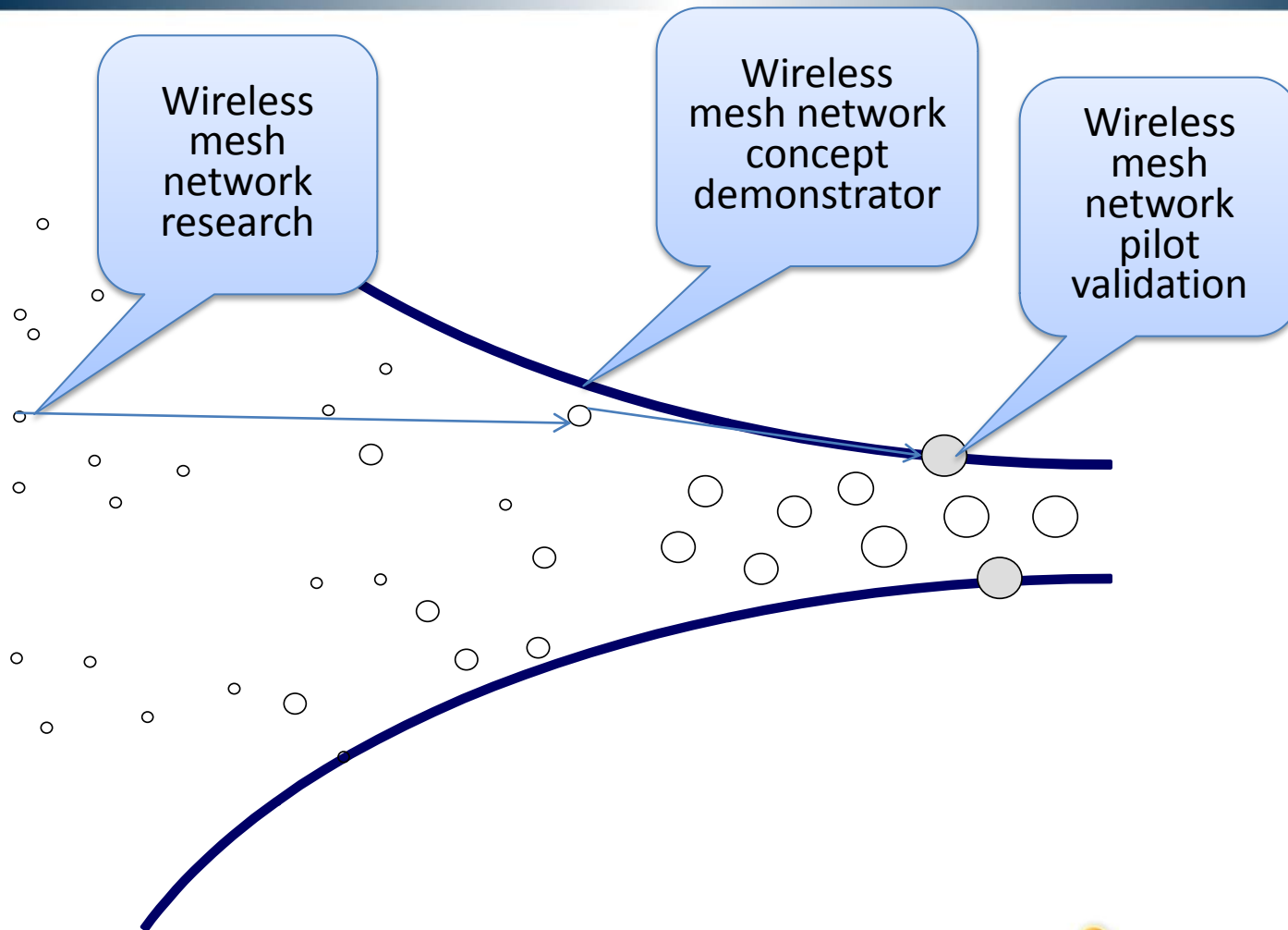
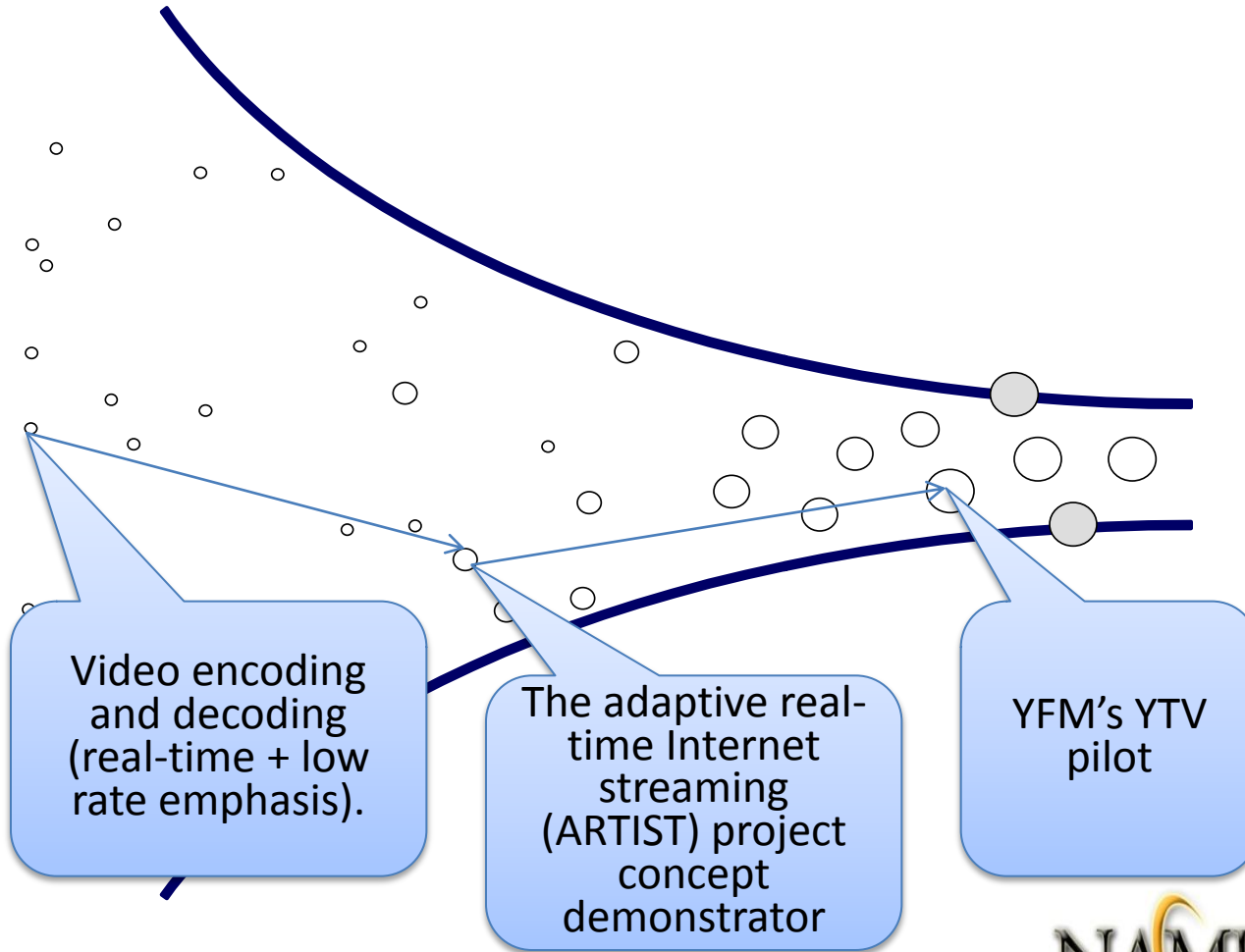
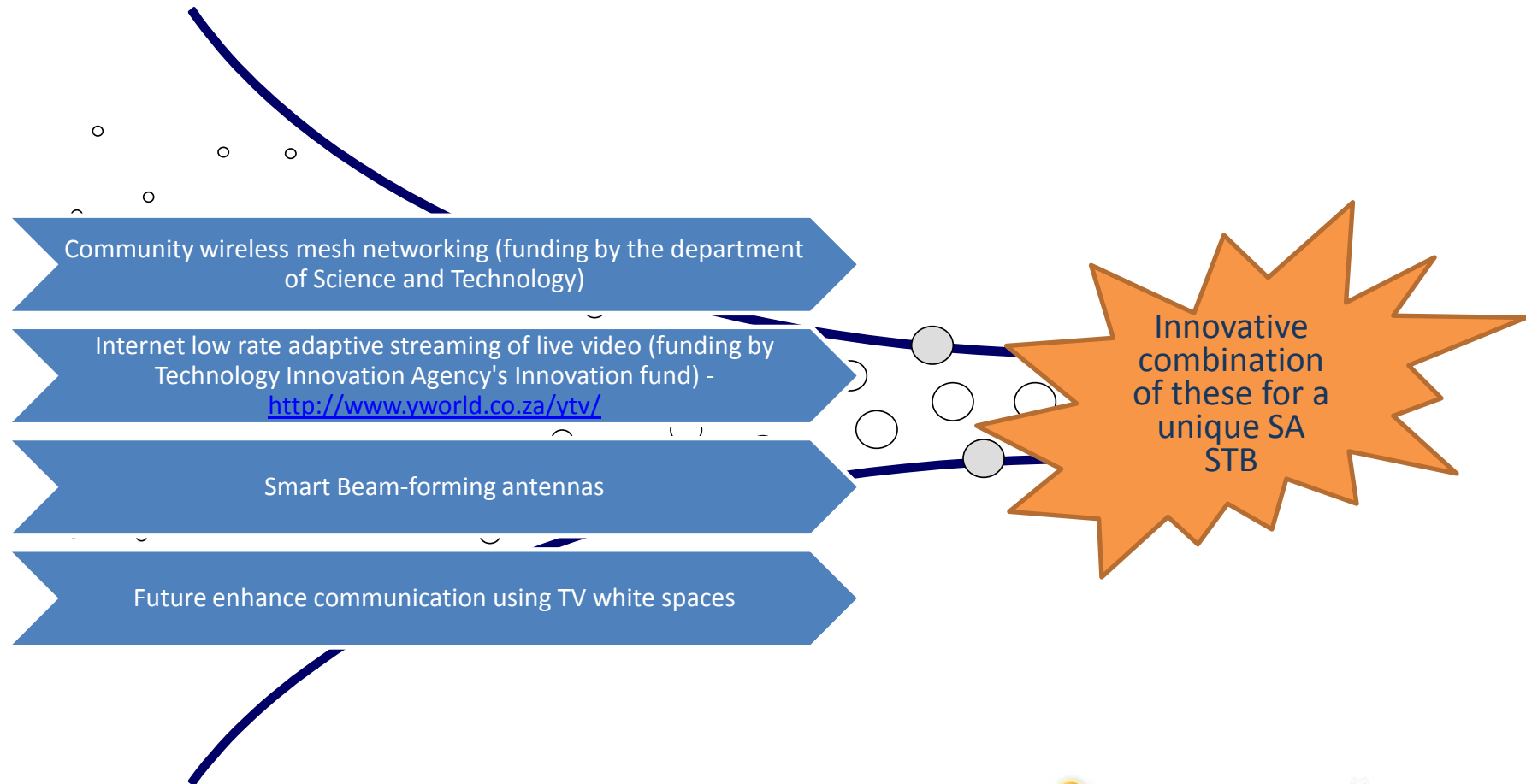


Illustration: Internet low rate adaptive streaming of live video



South African STB

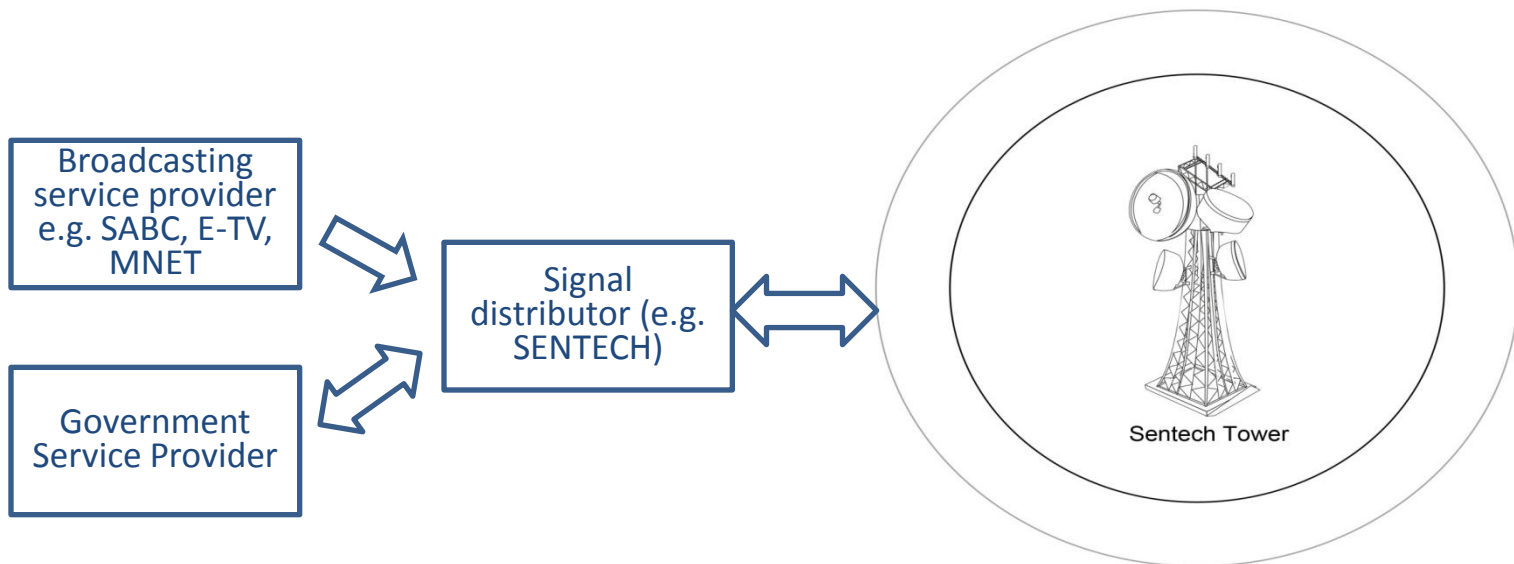


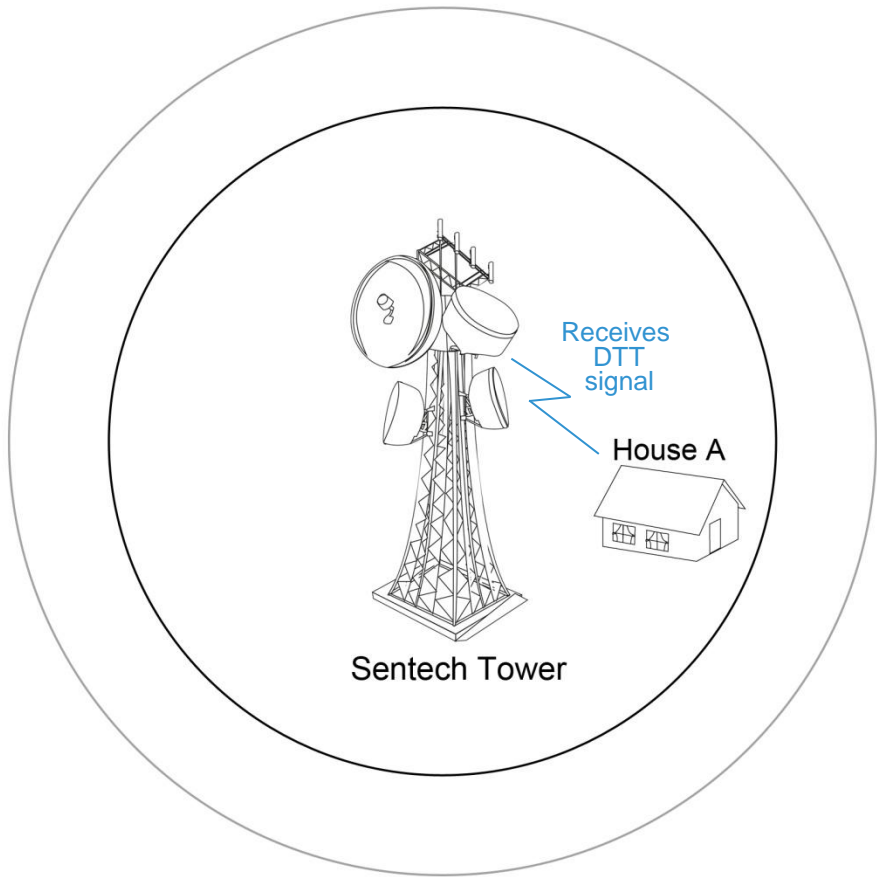
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Joint vision for digital migration (Infrastructure)

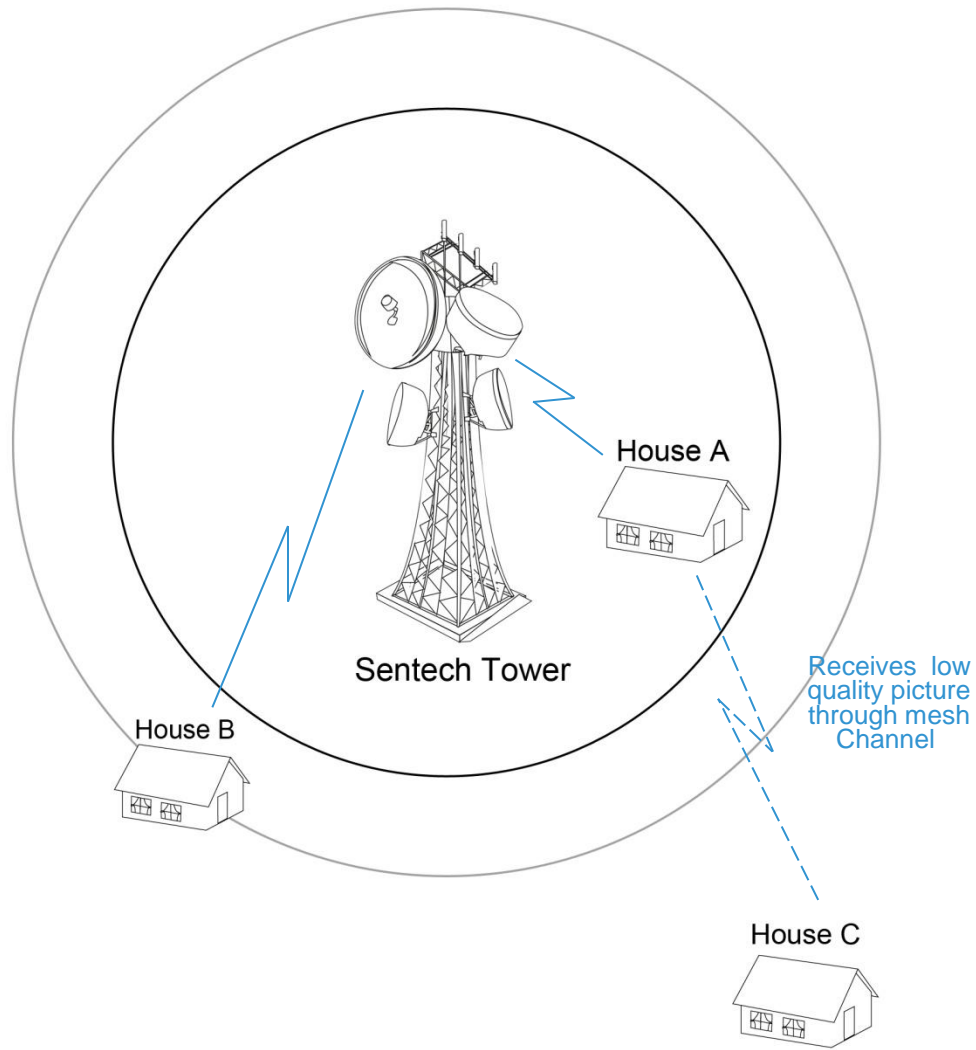
- The country should leverage on the digital migration process to dramatically **increase broadband penetration** through an integrated and **innovative** design of Digital Terrestrial TV (DTT) network to deliver **both digital TV and broadband services**.





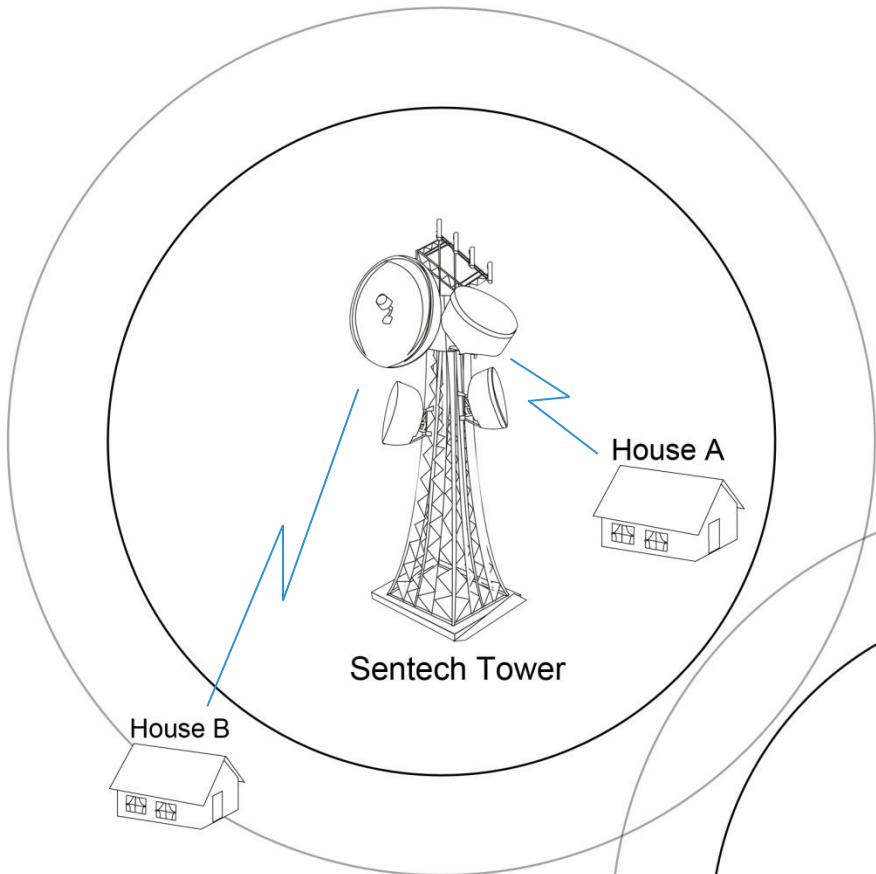
Picture quality – House A

Joint vision for digital migration (Access)

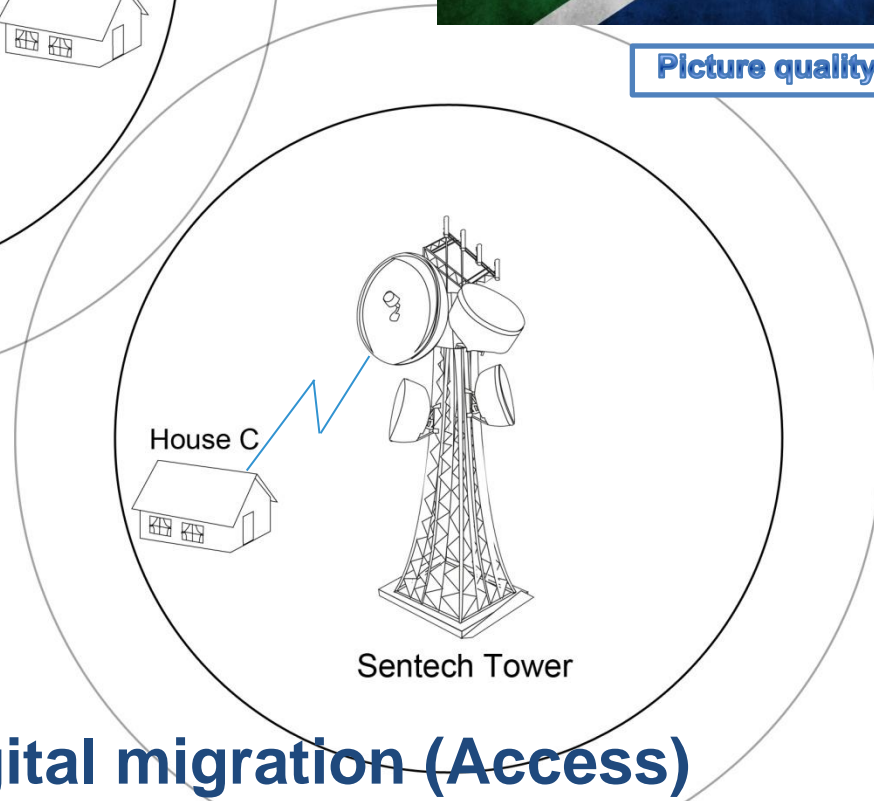


Picture quality – House C

Joint vision for digital migration (Access)

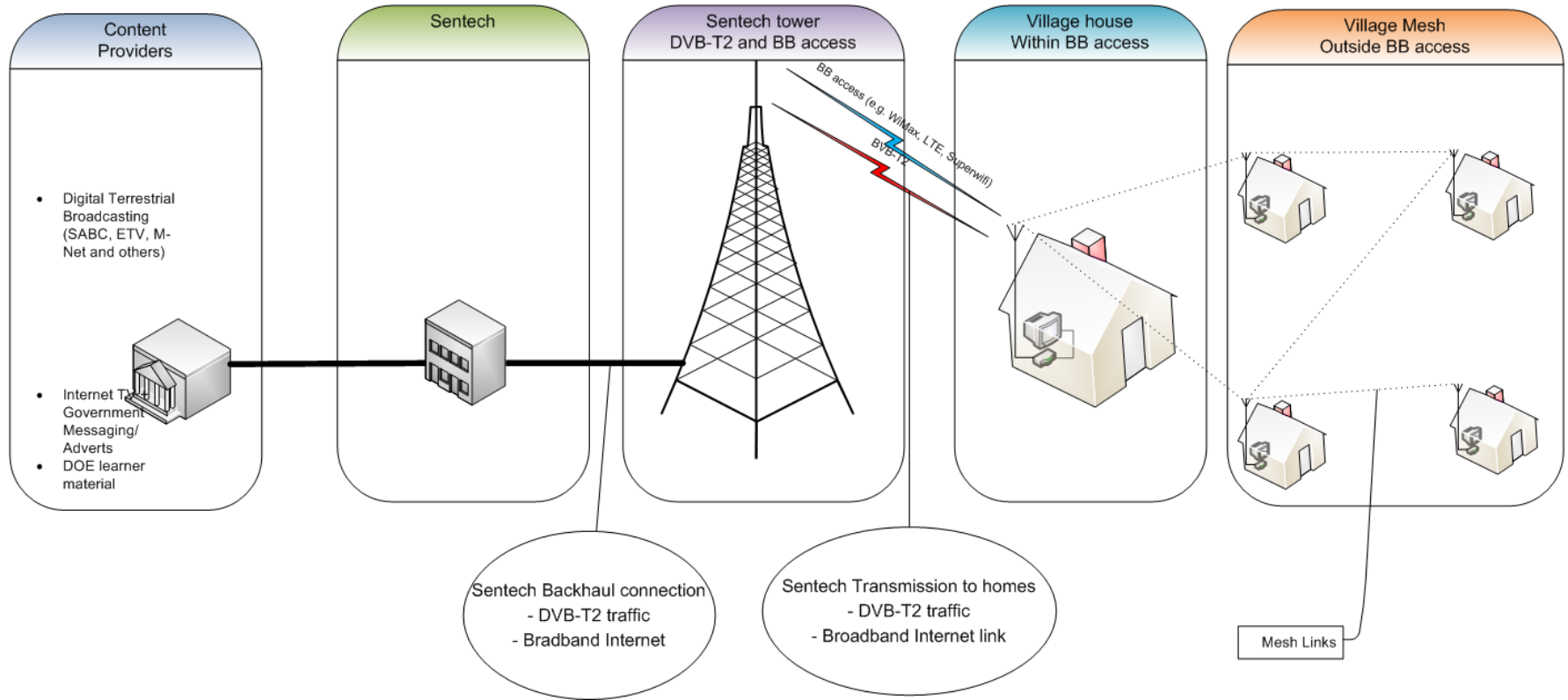


Picture quality – House A and C



Joint vision for digital migration (Access)

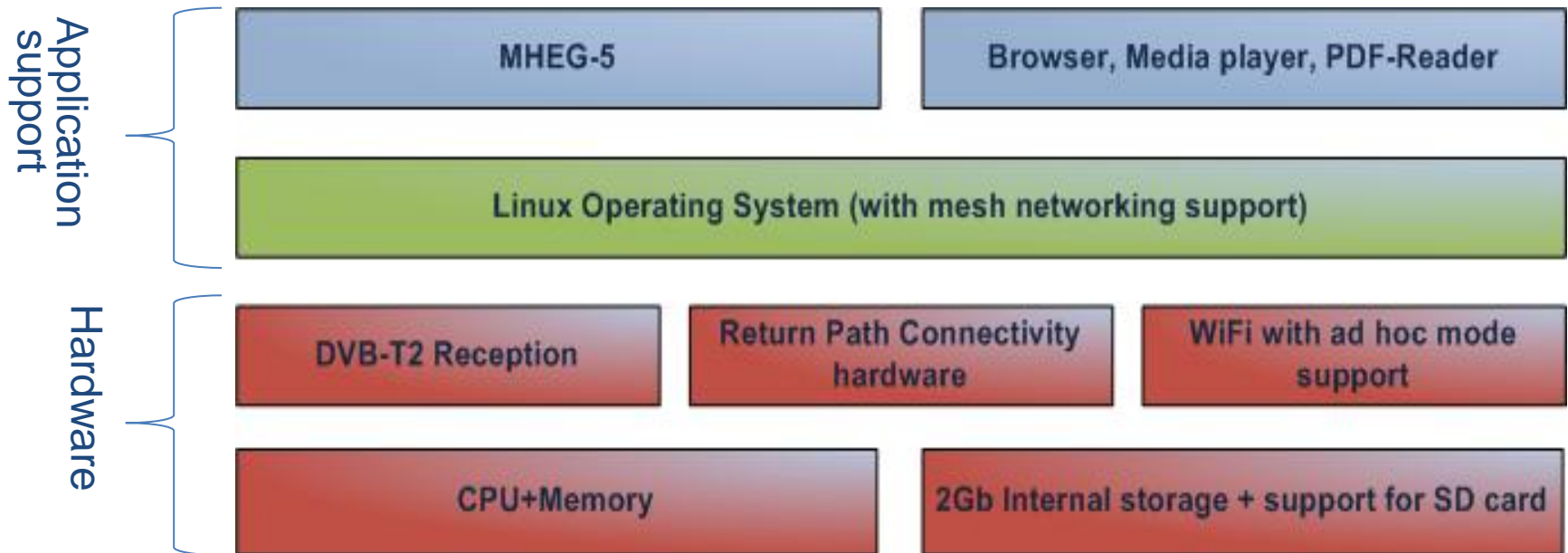
Overall architecture



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Overview of STB specification



More on connectivity hardware

- DVB-T2 reception
- Return path connectivity hardware
 - Provided Ethernet and USB ports to plug to existing internet connectivity solution, e.g:
 - Connect to ADSL modem/router via Ethernet port
 - Connect to 3G via USB modem
 - Connect to WiMax via USB modem
- WiFi with ad hoc mode support
 - Ad hoc mode required to support mesh connectivity
 - Enabling mesh networking over WiFi through software

Linux operating system

Why?

- Open-source, no licensing required
- Fosters innovation
 - Many groups including CSIR use Linux to turn WiFi devices into mesh devices
 - More and more new mobile devices are now running on Linux based system (Android)
 - Other relevant open-source project; Linux-TV

Do we have required skills?

- Skills are plenty in the country on creating customized Linux distributions
- Examples:
 - Meraka digital doorway uses customized firmware
 - Meraka wireless mesh lab uses customized firmware based on Linux
 - Redline communications market devices running on in-house firmware based on Linux

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What is needed to achieve this (Infrastructure)

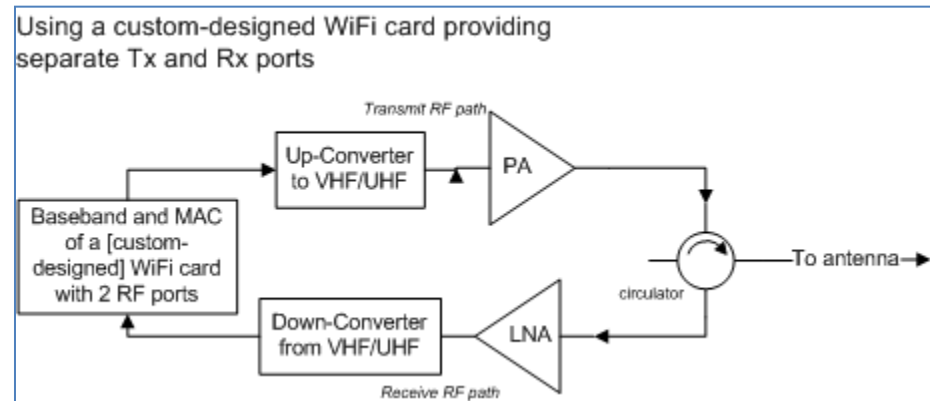
- Policy (DOC):
 - provide high-capacity backbone connectivity (preferably fibre) to all TV transmitters as part of upgrading to DVB broadcasting system
 - Offer return path capability alongside the TV transmission to enable interactive services
 - Citizens use televisions connected with appropriate set-top boxes to request government services in their homes

What is needed to achieve this (Use)

- Develop government services for delivery over DTT interactive network
- Government services in MHEG-5 (Multimedia and Hypermedia information coding Expert Group) and deliver via interactive TV
 - SABC has developed MHEG-5 profile for South Africa, need to amend to include interactivity
- Broadcasters provide content through DVB standard as well as through IPTV using CSIR low rate adaptive streaming of live video platform
- Community television broadcasters deliver content through CSIR low rate adaptive streaming of live video platform
- User access content on their STB through open source media players (VLC)
- Users access government services content through Browser and/or PDF readers
- Users access other Internet (paid) content through Browser and/or PDF-book readers

Future connectivity hardware

- Return path for rural connectivity
 - WiMax or LTE on TV frequencies
 - Technology based on cognitive radio standard, IEEE802.22
- Mesh networking on TV white spaces
 - Depend on regulation being in place
 - Technology can be built-in to the set-top box
 - Enable operation via software when regulation allows it



Television White Spaces

- Refers to unused radio spectrum between used radio bands or channels, these are usually not assigned to avoid interference
- There is also unused radio spectrum which has either never been used, or is becoming free as a result of technical changes
- In particular, the switchover to digital television will free up even more spectrum
 - This is sometime also referred to as digital dividends