Why do Broadcasters Care about Timing?

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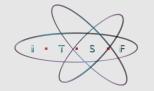
Why do broadcasters care about timing?

History of timing in broadcast

Maintaining the illusion

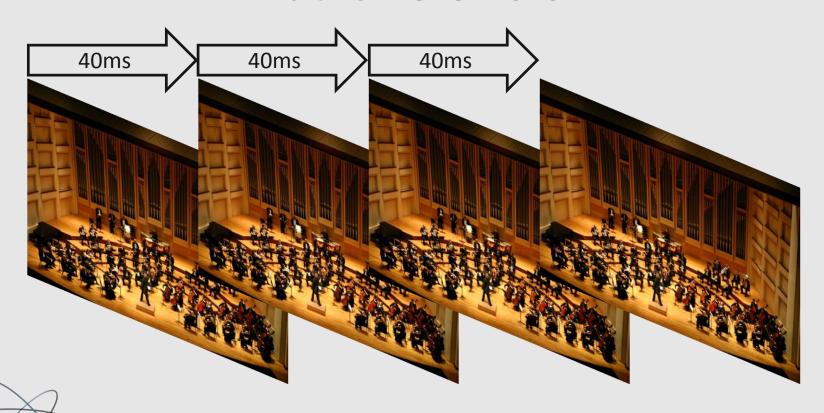
Behind the scenes

Making the programme



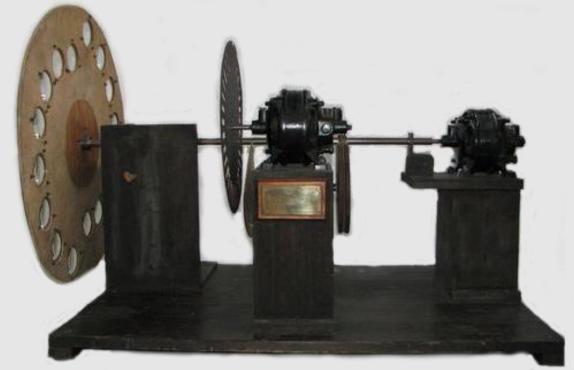


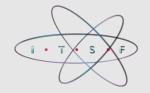
What is Television?





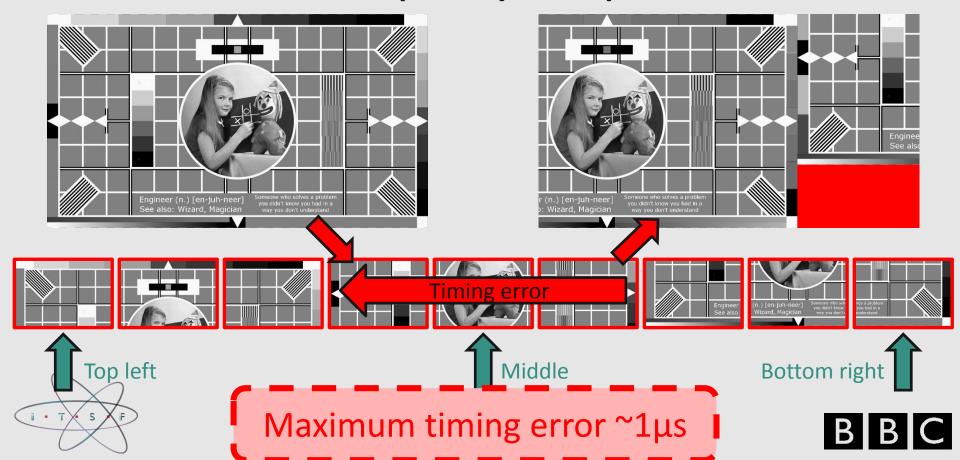
Creating the still image



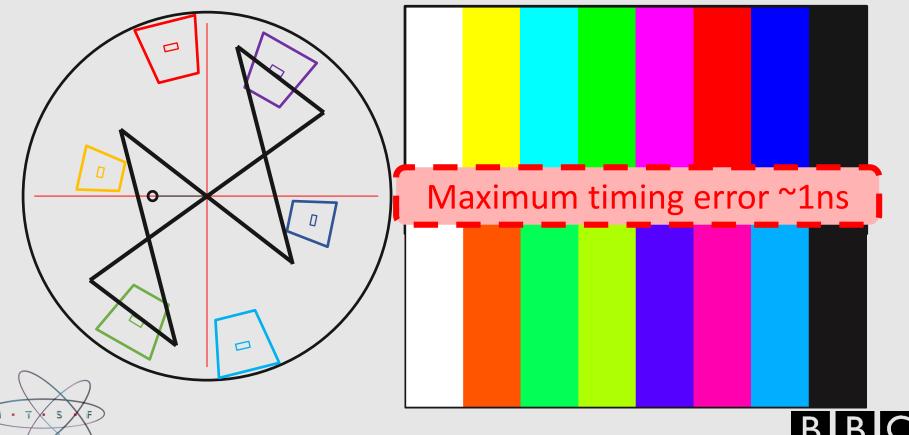




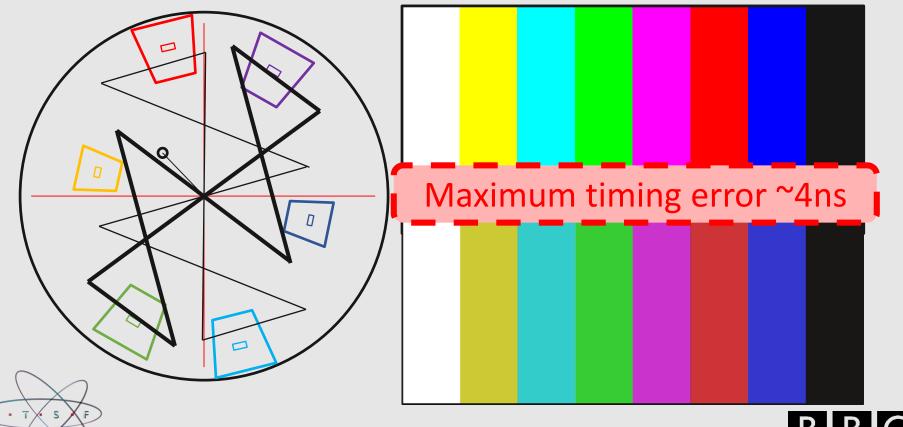
Time as a proxy for position



Timing as a proxy for Colour (NTSC)



Timing as a proxy for Colour (PAL)



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Maximum timing error 10µs







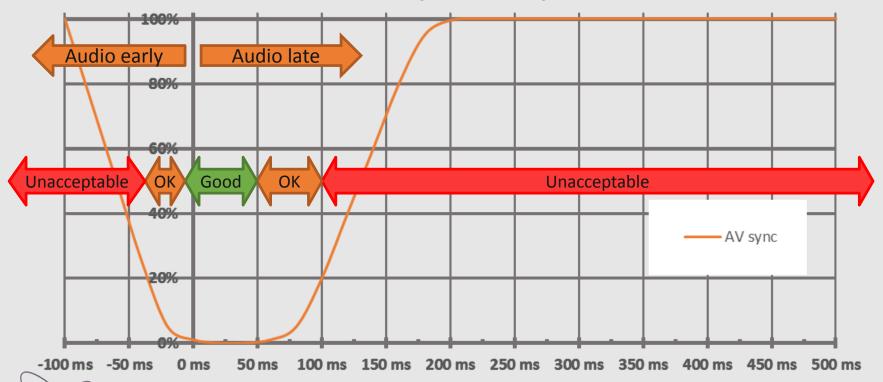
Maximum timing error 10ms





BBC

Human perception





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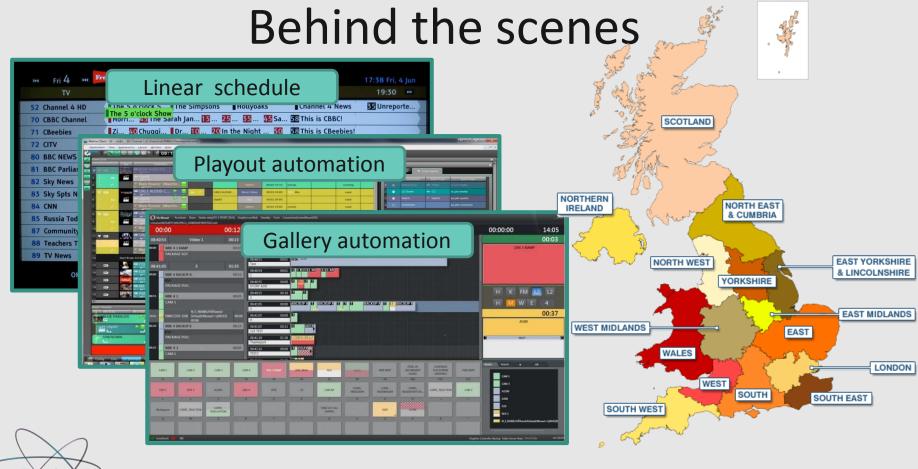
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Making the programme







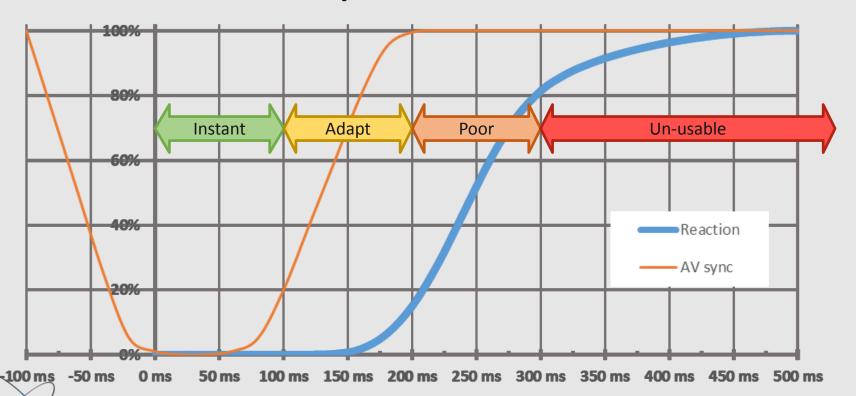








Operators





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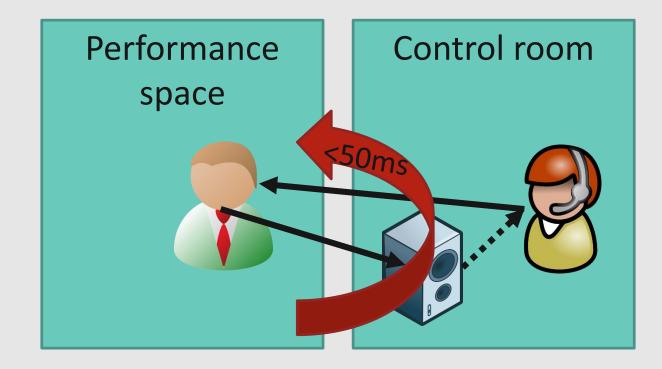
Behind the scenes

Making the programme





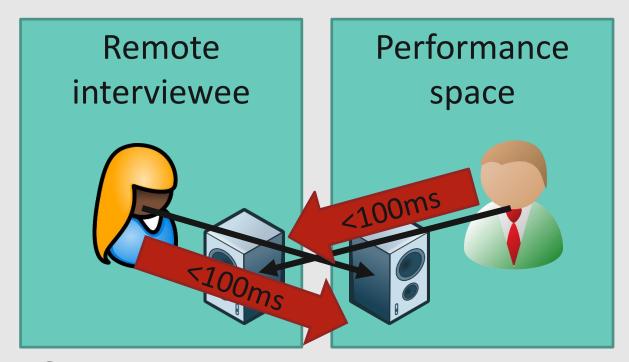
The Presenter and the Director







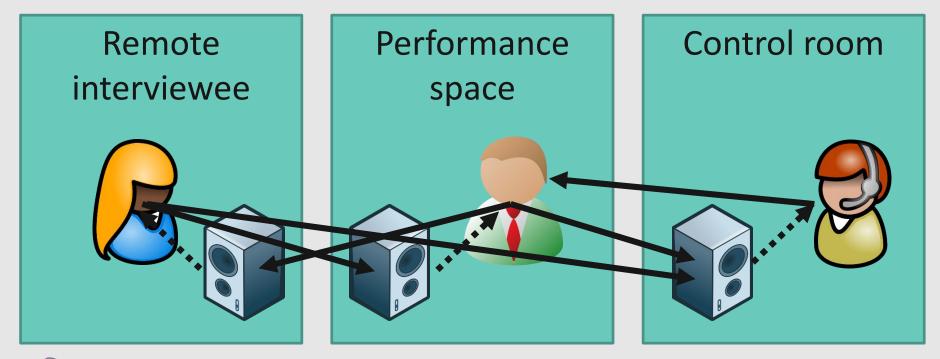
The Two-way Interview







The Production Team







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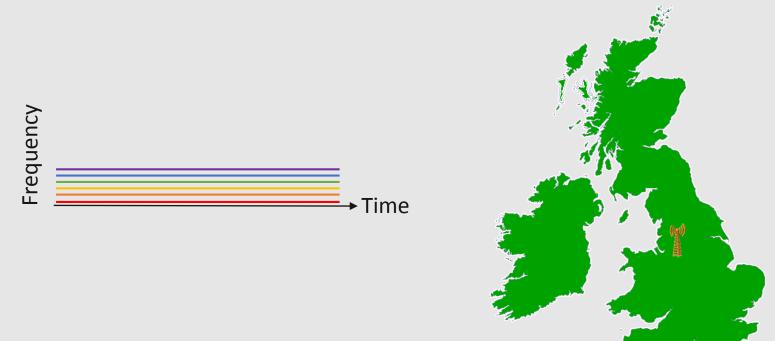
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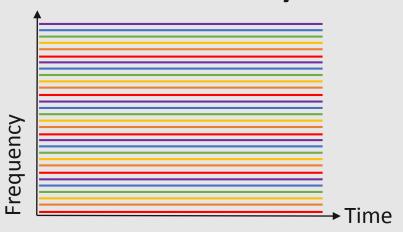








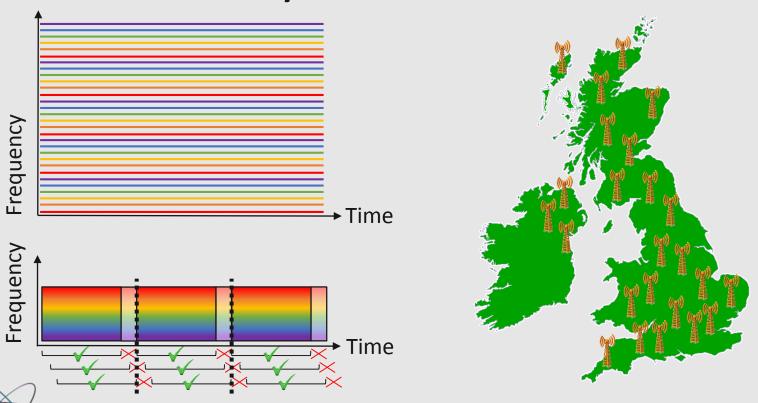




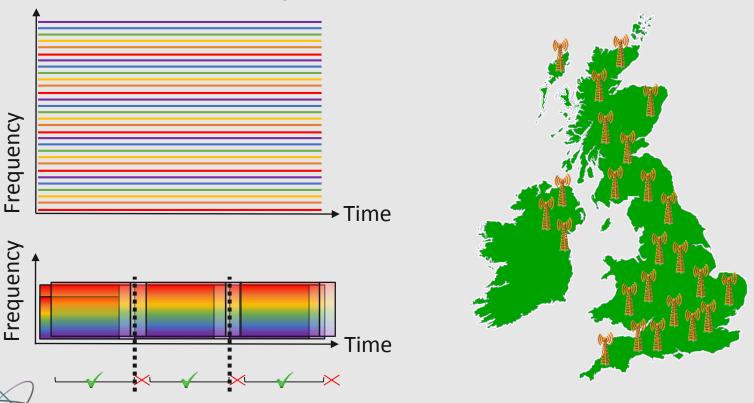














Live and Multi-receiver Coverage









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Maintaining the illusion

- Historically time was a proxy for position and colour and needed nanosecond precision
- Un-related content only needs millisecond roughly a million times easier
- Related content e.g. stereo mics will need to be tighter, maybe microsecond accuracy

Behind the scenes

- Operators can only tolerate delays of 50-100ms
- Presenters need delays <50ms when hearing their own voice, <200ms total for a conversation
- Single Frequency Network transmitters must be co-timed to ~100ns over large areas
- Audiences want "live" content to be live not delayed by several tens of seconds

Solutions!

- Design systems to be loosely coupled (non-hard real-time) but as low delay as possible
- Don't slavishly follow a single external reference such as GPS you know how long a second is
- Use a common time reference (e.g. UTC or, better, something without leap-seconds!)





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