



# AIMS

Alliance for IP Media Solutions

## *Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking*

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## AES67 and SMPTE ST 2110

- Two significant standards have emerged in the past several years to provide wide-ranging interoperability for professional media networking
- This session intends to review the background and objectives behind the creation of each of these standards
- Explain the relationship between the two standards
- Recent developments and the future roadmap for both of these important standards will also be explored

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## Panelists

- Kevin Gross
- Andreas Hildebrand
- Mike Cronk
- Terry Holton



# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## **MNA – Media Networking Alliance**

- Established in 2014
- Mission was to promote the AES67 standard
- Also to educate the Pro Audio industry about AES67



# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## **AIMS – Alliance for IP Media Solutions**

- Established in late 2015
- Focus on promoting the adoption, standardization, development and refinement of open protocols for media over IP
- Initial emphasis at that time on VSF TR-03 and TR-04, SMPTE 2022-6 and AES67



# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## AIMS Mission

To foster the **adoption** of one set of common, ubiquitous, **standards-based** protocols for **interoperability over IP** in the media and entertainment industry



# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## Collaboration

- During 2017, the MNA and AIMS collaborated in sponsoring the very successful IP Showcase events at the NAB and IBC shows



# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## Collaboration

- During 2017, the MNA and AIMS collaborated in sponsoring the very successful IP Showcase events at the NAB and IBC shows
- Through this collaboration, it became clear that the two organizations had very much in common and could more effectively promote open standards for IP interoperability by joining forces

## Merger

- This led to the merger of the MNA into AIMS at the beginning of 2018





# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## **AIMS – 100 members**

- Following the merger with the MNA, AIMS has continued to grow and now has 100 members
- Manufacturers from the Broadcast, Pro Audio and ProAV industries
- End users of media networking technology including many major broadcasters





# Members List

100 Members



## What was the original goal?

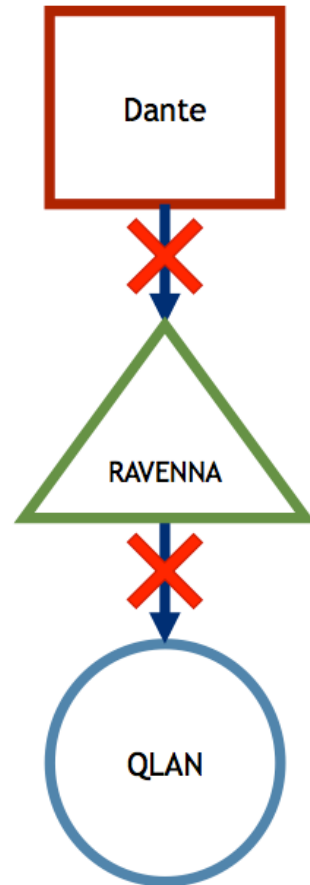
- “Provide a method to connect disparate Audio-over-IP systems to achieve workaround-free networked audio interoperability”

## What is AES67?

- Interoperability Standard for high performance Audio-over-IP networks
- Based on existing and trusted IT standards
  - This ensures compatibility with existing network infrastructure
  - Also allows coexistence with other IT data

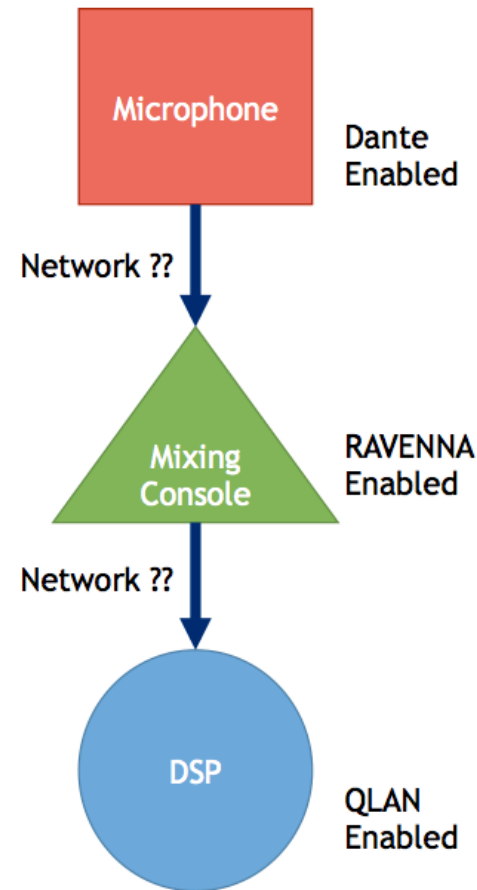
## Problem Statement

- Audio-over-IP (aka Networked Audio) provides simpler and better connection between audio equipment
- Coupled with many advantages, one clear challenge presented itself: **Compatibility**
- While each Audio-over-IP solution offered in-system connectivity, there was no standard to provide inter-system connectivity



## Problem Statement

- Prevalent networked audio solutions prior to AES67 were incompatible
- **Consultants, Integrators, Manufacturers and End-Users** needed to choose a compromise:
  - Format converters between devices
  - Compromised subset of products
  - Focus on Networked Audio rather than the Product or Solution



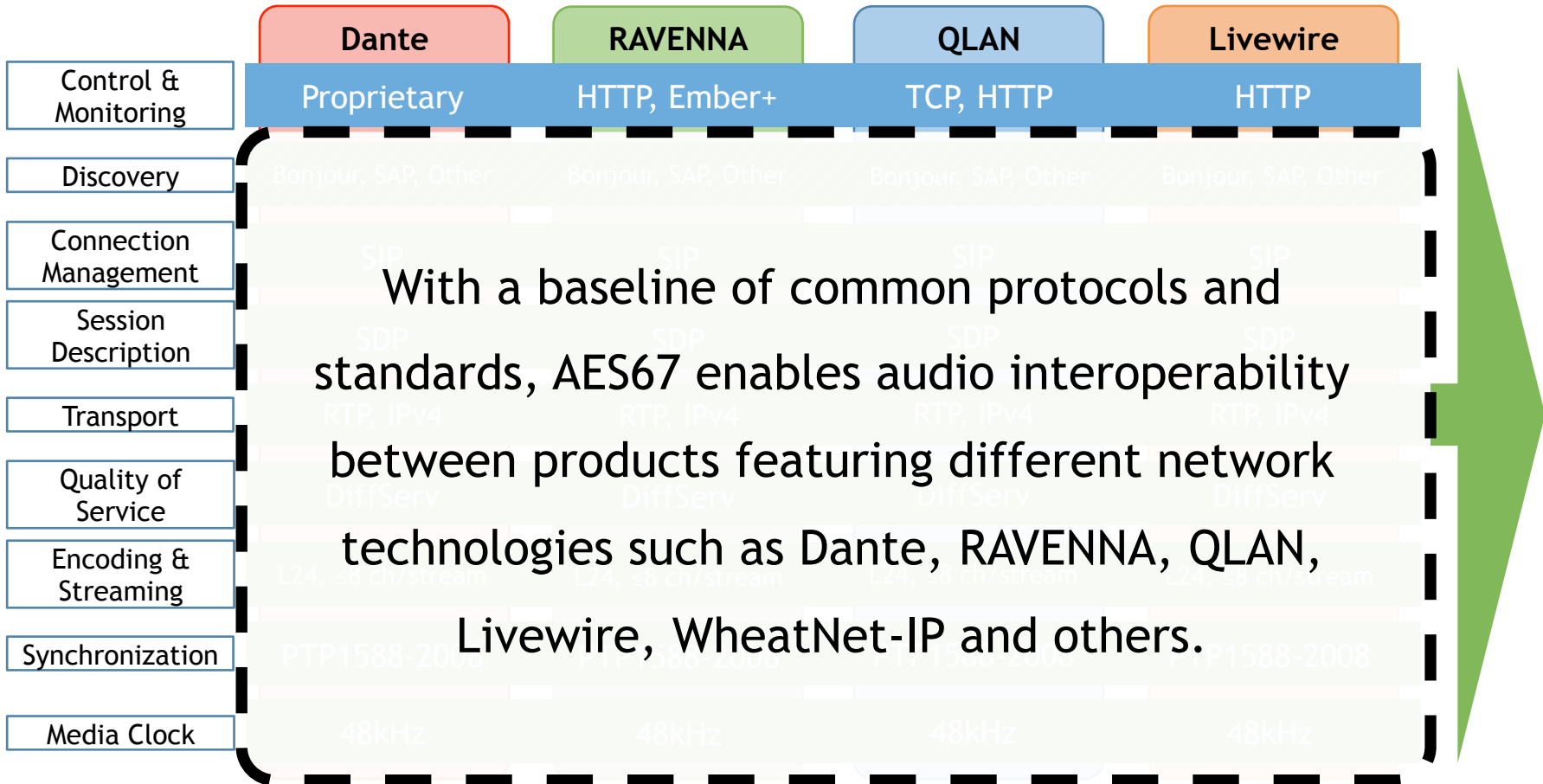
# The Road to Incompatibility...

	Dante	RAVENNA	QLAN	Livewire
<del>Control &amp; Monitoring</del>	Proprietary	HTTP, Ember+	TCP, HTTP	HTTP, Proprietary
<del>Discovery</del>	Proprietary	Bonjour	Proprietary	Proprietary
<del>Connection Management</del>	Proprietary	RTSP, SIP, IGMP	Proprietary	Proprietary, HTTP, IGMP
<del>Session Description</del>	Proprietary	SDP	Proprietary	Channel #
<del>Transport</del>	Proprietary, IPv4	RTP, IPv4	RTP, IPv4	RTP, IPv4
<del>Quality of Service</del>	DiffServ	DiffServ	DiffServ	DiffServ/802.1p
<del>Encoding &amp; Streaming</del>	L16-32, ≤4 ch/flow	L16-32, ≤64 cha/str	32B-FP, ≤16 ch/str	L24, st, surr
<del>Synchronization</del>	PTP1588-2002	PTP1588-2008	PTP1588-2008	Proprietary
<del>Media Clock</del>	44.1kHz, 192kHz	44.1kHz - 384kHz	48kHz	48kHz

# AES67 Compatibility Mode

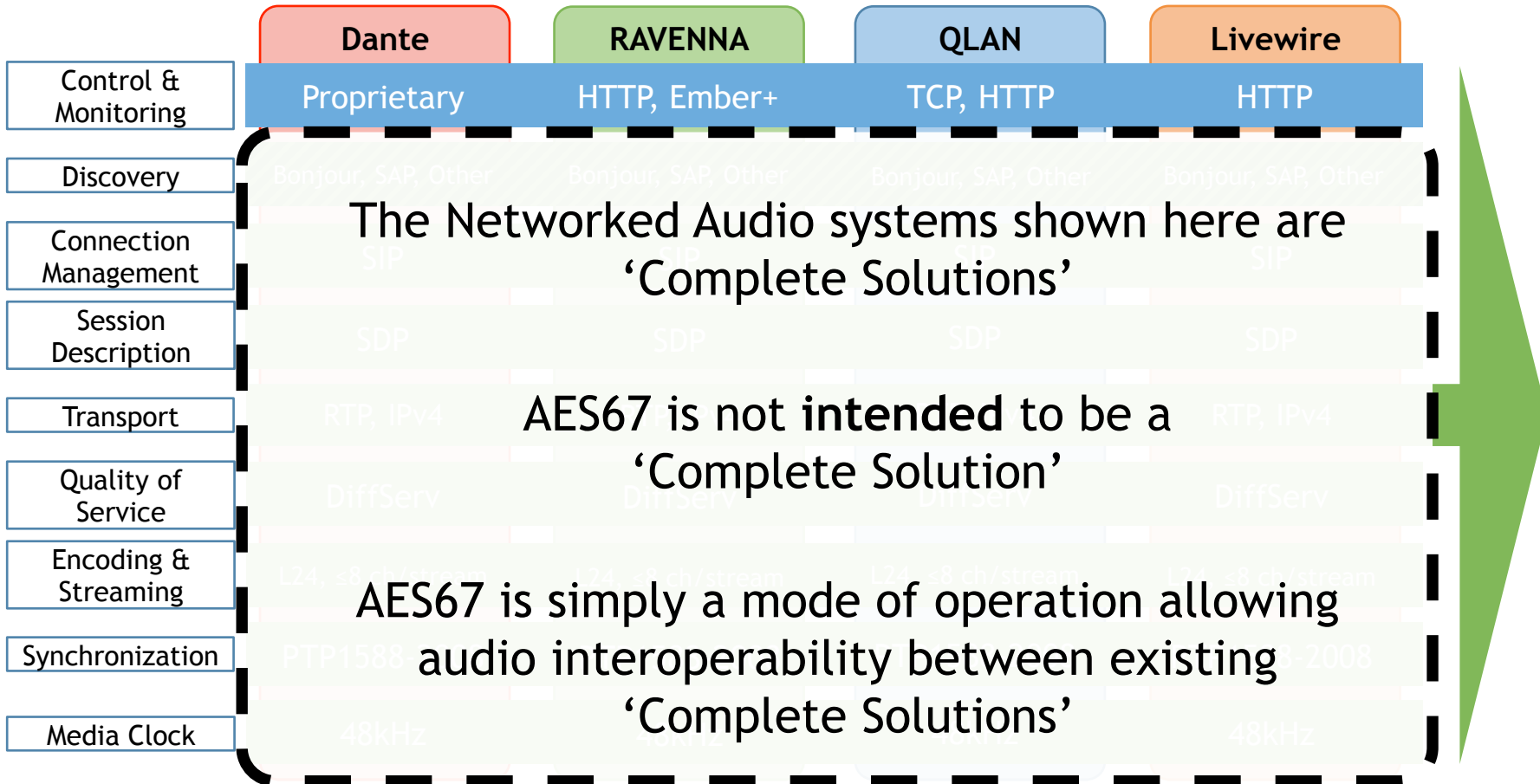


# AES67 Compatibility Mode

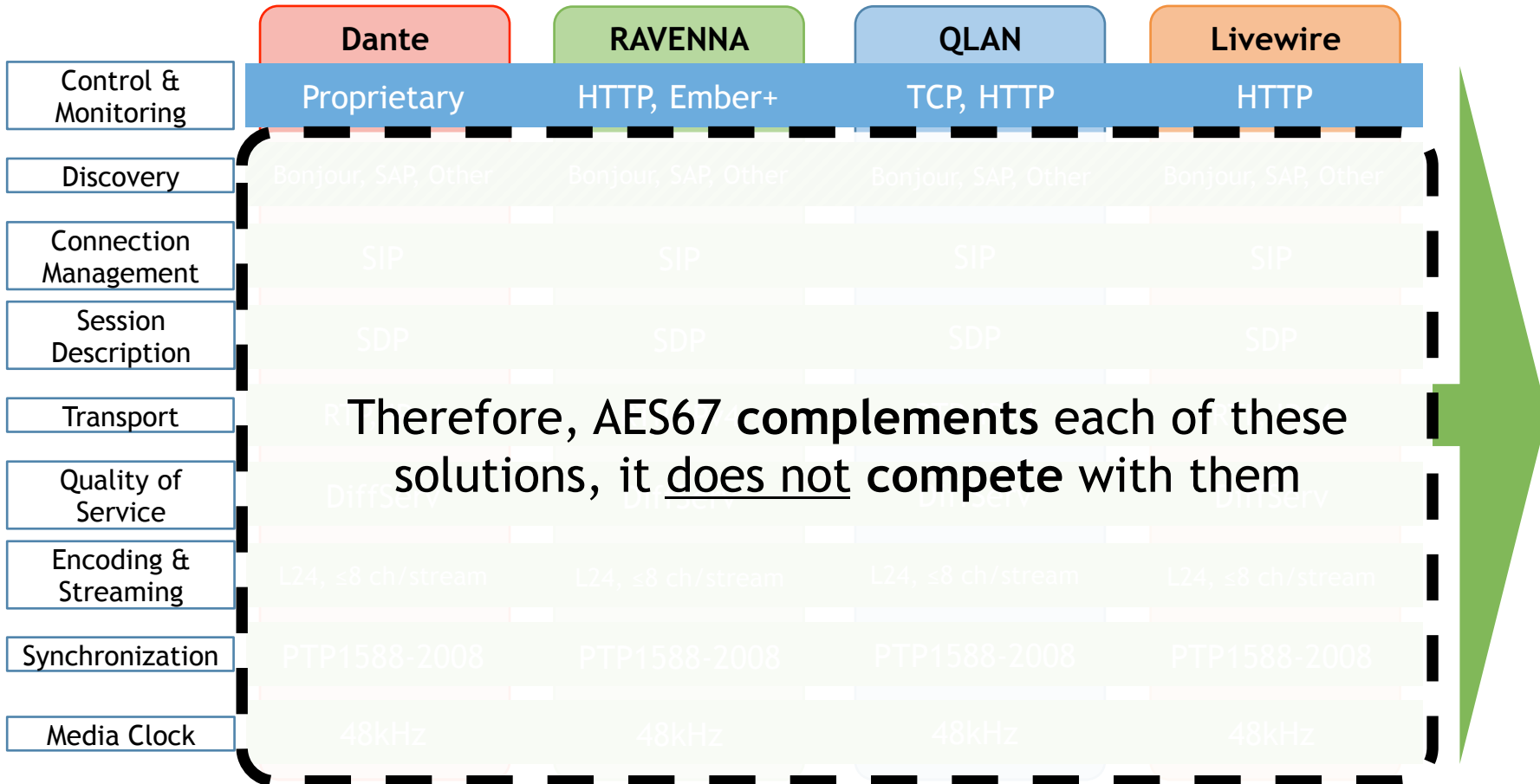




# AES67 Compatibility Mode



# AES67 Compatibility Mode



# Audio-over-IP Technology Pavilion Demo





# AIMS

Alliance for IP Media Solutions

## *Why SMPTE ST 2110?*

Mike Cronk  
Chairman, AIMS

VP, Core Technology, Grass Valley

# The Challenge Before Us

- The ***pace of change*** is faster than ever



*Multi-platform*



*Increasing  
resolutions/frame rates*



*Wide Color Gamut/  
High Dynamic Range*

- How do I build a plant that can flexibly prepare me for the above changes...
- ...and that allows me to succeed in an environment with these new entrants?

**NETFLIX**

**amazon.com**<sup>®</sup>

**Google**



# The Joint-Task Force on Networked Media (JT-NM)

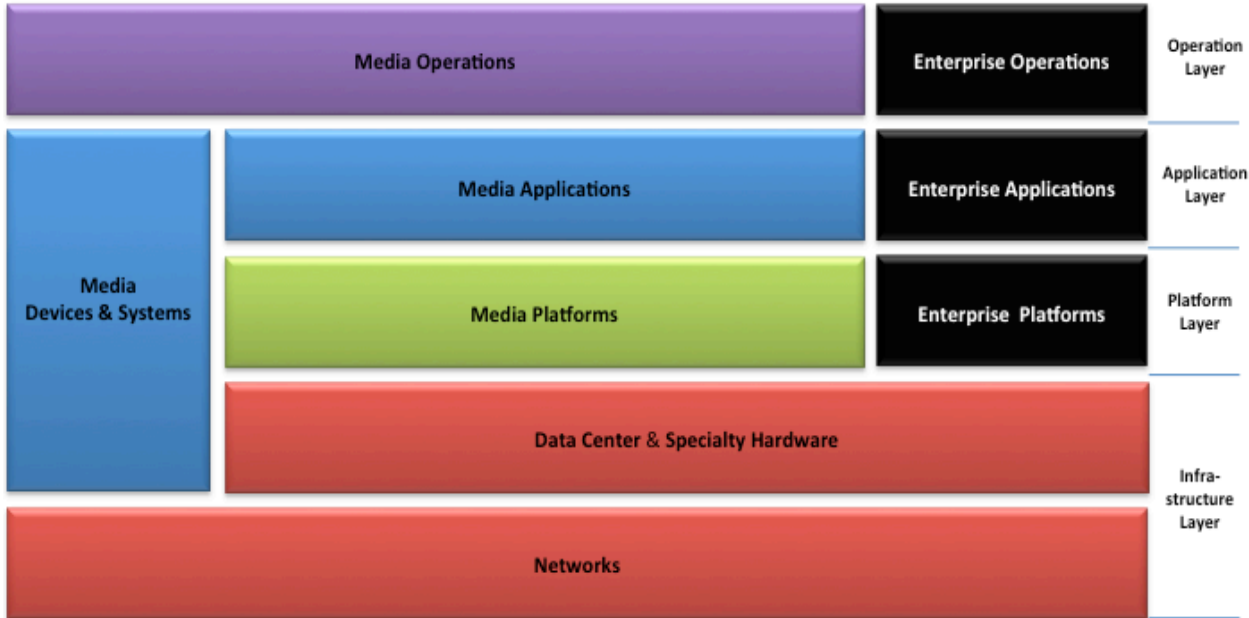


“The primary objective of the Joint Task Force on Networked Media (JT-NM) is to ensure interoperability in packet-based systems (networking, equipment and software) for professional media. This includes defining an agile, on-demand, packet-based network infrastructure designed to support a variety of distributed, automated, professional media (file- and stream-based) workflows for local, regional and global production supporting any format, standards based, for interoperability to facilitate new workflows and reduce total cost of ownership and to speed-up content time-to-market”<sup>1</sup>



1) Joint Task Force on Networked Media Report on User Requirements, 2013

# JT-NM Reference Architecture



*Scope is far beyond mere transport*

- JT-NM RA 1.0 published September 4, 2015
- <http://www.jt-nm.org/>



# Circa Fall of 2015

Vendor 1



Vendor specific  
implementation #1

Vendor N



Vendor specific  
implementation #N



Video Services Forum (VSF)  
Technical Recommendation TR-03

Transport of Uncompressed  
Elementary Stream Media over IP



November 12, 2015

Technical Recommendation  
Fall, 2015

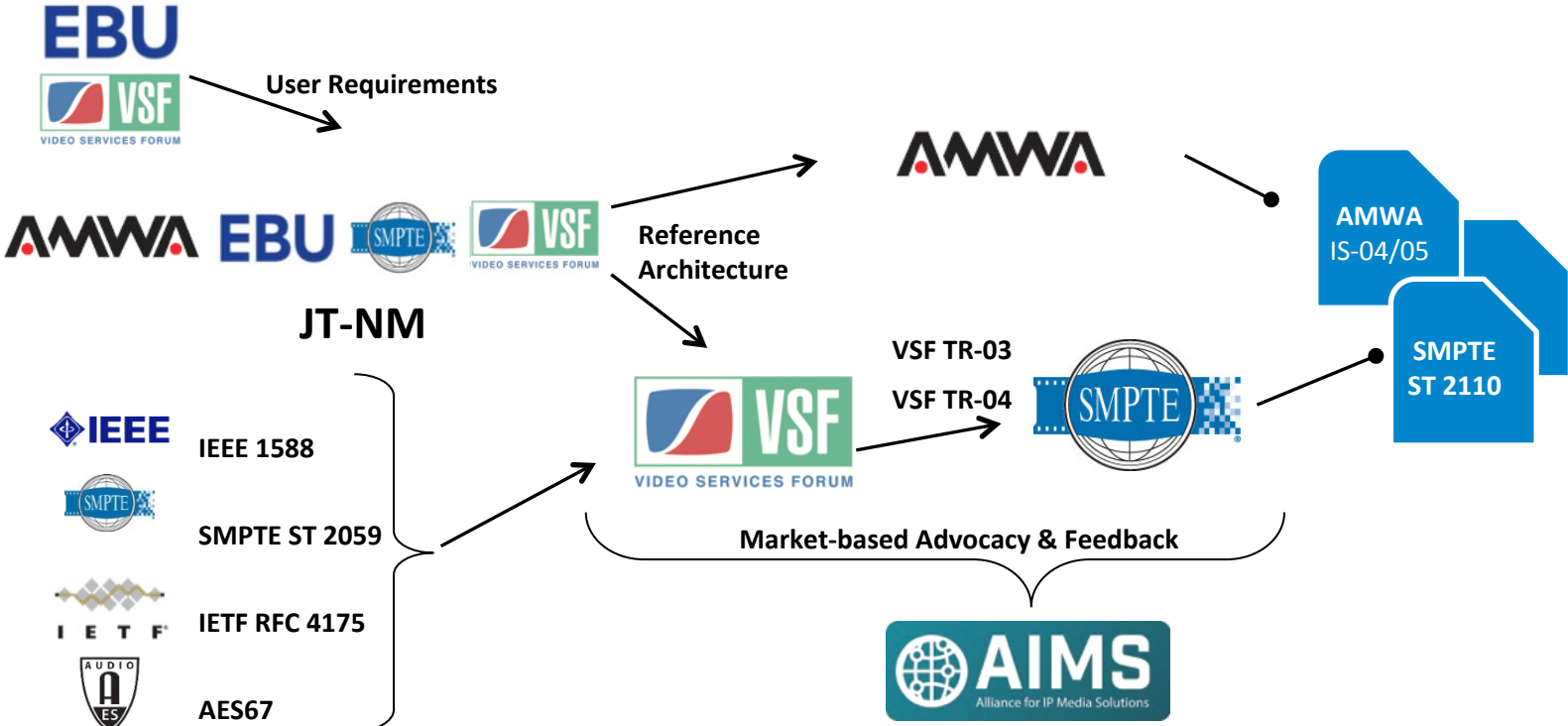


SVIP Activity Group formed  
April 17, 2014

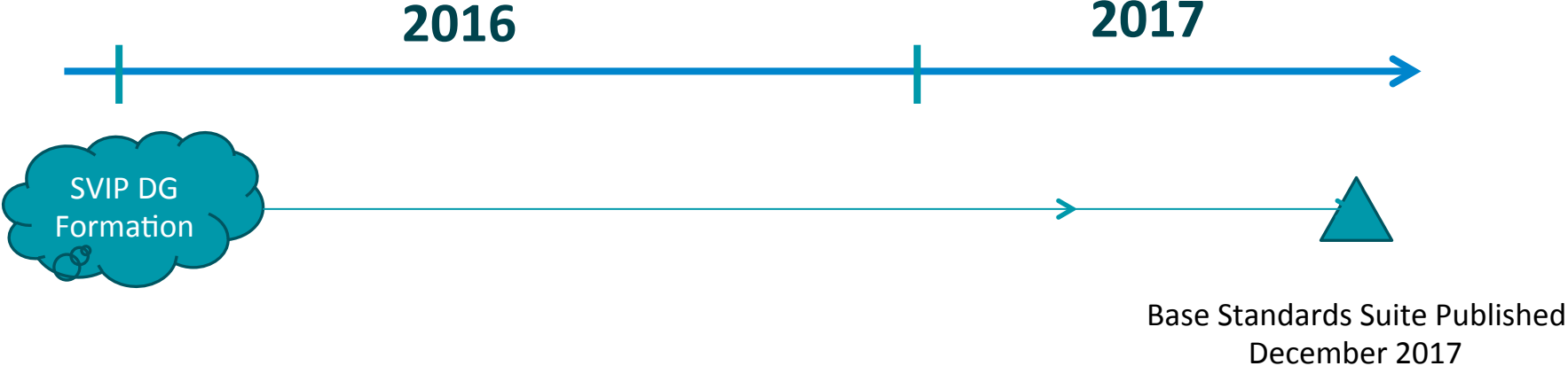
Market  
Confusion



# AIMS Role and The Power of Collaboration



# ST 2110 on a timeline



# SMPTTE ST 2110 is Essence-Based



2022-6

## Bundled (Audio, Video, Metadata together)

- Audio/Video/Metadata/Sync travel **coherently**
- Requires extra work to “unpack” separate essences
- Well suited for **Playout/Distribution** workflows
- Well suited for **WAN/Contribution** across timing domains

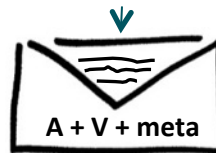


2110

## Essence Based (Audio, Video, Metadata separate)

- Ideal for **Studio/Production** workflows
- Individual essence kept in sync using PTP timing

Destination IP Address



One IP address

IP Address #1



IP Address #2



IP Address #3



Separate IP addresses

# SMPTE ST 2110 is Essence-Based



2022-6

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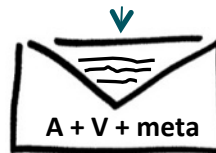


2110

## Essence Based (Audio, Video, Metadata separate)

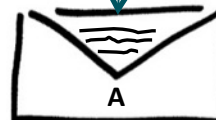
- Ideal for **Studio/Production** workflows
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One IP address

IP Address #1



IP Address #2



IP Address #3



Separate IP addresses

Enables better, more streamlined compatibility with Audio (AES67) workflow s

# Growing Adoption: IBC 2018 IP Showcase Statistics

- 58 manufacturers
- 168 unique products
- 36 reference sites



# Key Benefits

*As Articulated by Early Adopters*

- Scale
- Format Flexibility
- Future-proof Infrastructure
- Resource Sharing
- Improved Signal Monitoring



# Summary: Why SMPTE ST 2110

- Enables a new, flexible architecture for video and audio production allowing media and entertainment companies to be much more *agile* to meet the growing demand for content
- Provides a common set of protocols for industry-wide *interoperability*
  - Including AES67 compatibility (at specific operating points)
- Delivers tremendous *benefits*
  - Scale, Format Flexibility, Future-proof Infrastructure, Resource Sharing, Improved Signal Monitoring

## The Audio Parts of ST 2110 Explained

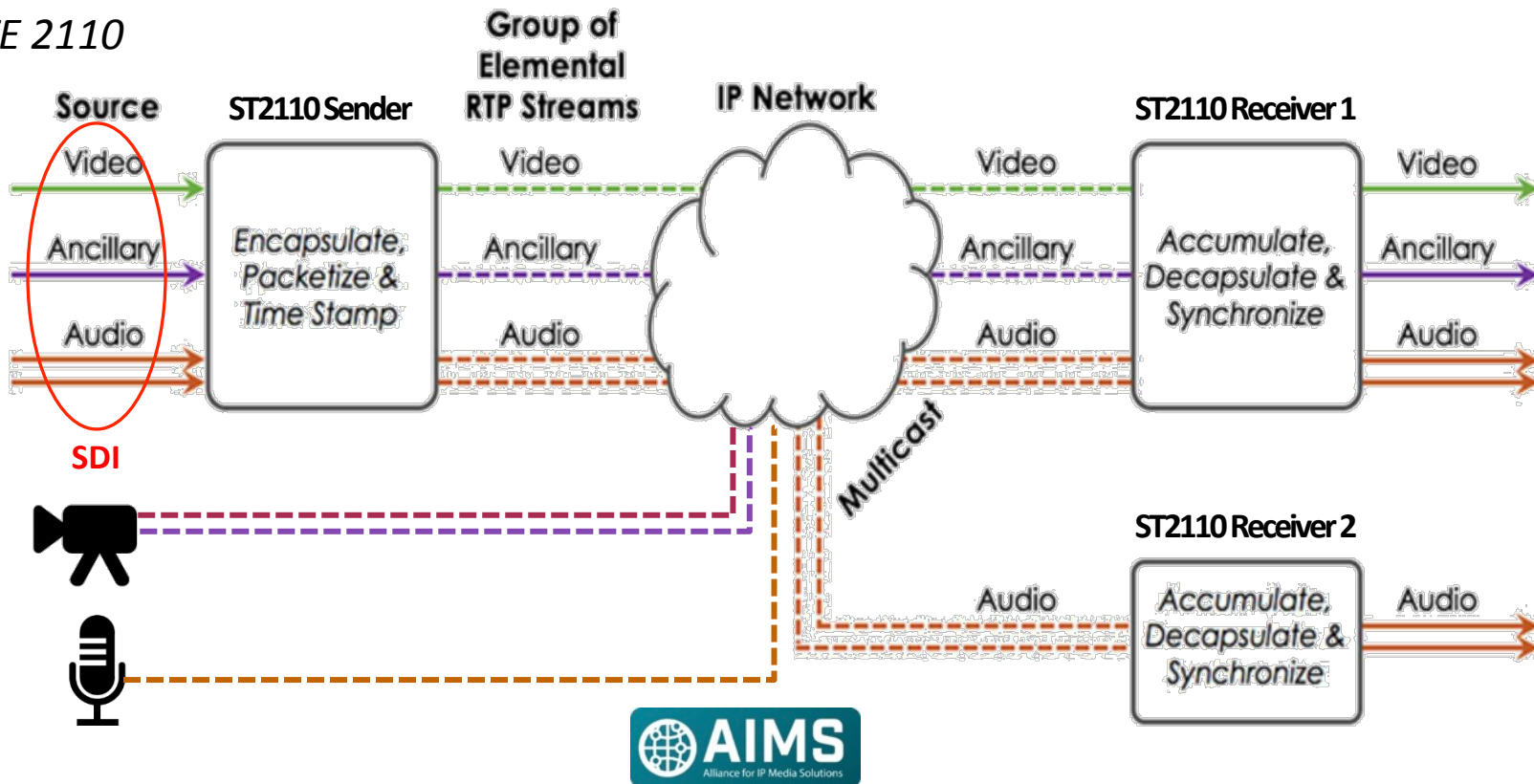
- Andreas Hildebrand –  
RAVENNA Technology Evangelist  
ALC NetworX, Munich





# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

SMPTTE 2110



# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## *SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks*

### **Document structure (audio):**

- 2110-**10**: System Timing & Definitions
  - defines transport layer and synchronization (SMPTE2059, clocks, RTP, SDP etc.)
- 2110-**30**: PCM Digital Audio
  - defines payload format for linear audio (AES67, constraints)
- 2110-**31**: AES3 Transparent Transport
  - defines payload format for non-linear audio (RAVENNA AM824)

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## *SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks*

### **Document structure (linear PCM audio):**

- 2110-**10**: System Timing & Definitions
  - defines transport layer and synchronization (SMPTE2059, clocks, RTP, SDP etc.)
- 2110-**30**: PCM Digital Audio
  - defines payload format for linear audio (AES67, constraints)

**AES67**  
**Constraints!**

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## *SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks*

### **Constraints of 2110-10 & -30 w/ respect to AES67**

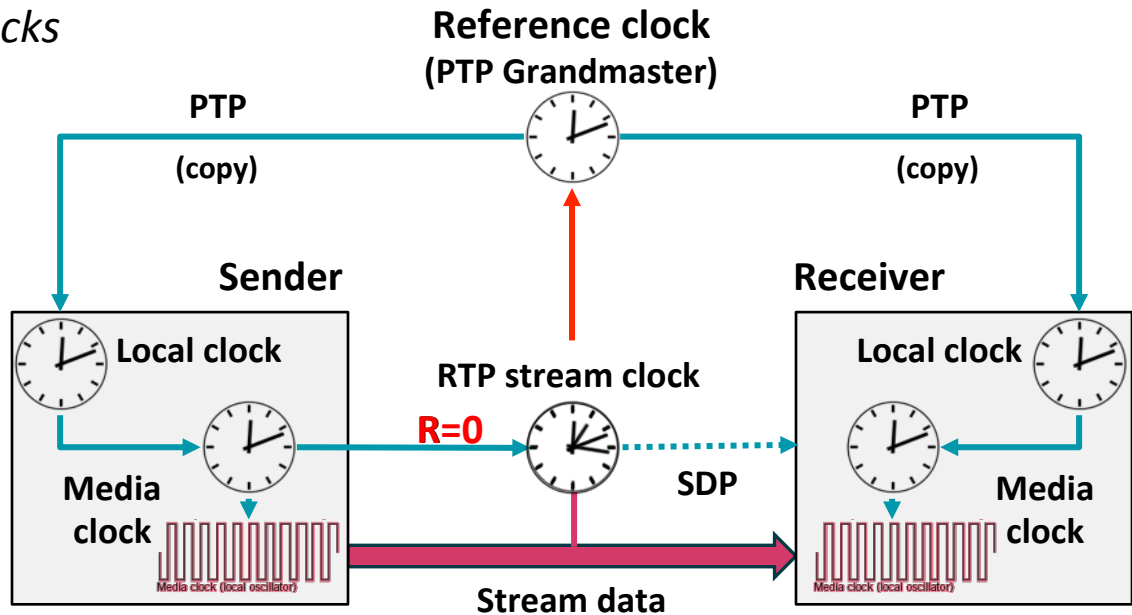
#### **- Synchronisation & Timing -**

- PTP:
  - support of SMPTE 2059-2 required
  - message rate according to AES-R16-2016 (AES67 PTP Media profile)
  - `defaultDS.slaveOnly=true` to intentionally prevent devices from entering PTP master state
  - `a=ts-refclk:ptp=traceable` and `a=tsrefclk:localmac=<mac_addr>` allowed
- RTP clock: `offset= 0` w/ respect to media clock / reference clock
  - `a=mediaclock:direct=0`

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## AES67 synchronization & media clocks

- Offset **R** is established on stream start-up
- **R** may be random to defeat crypto-text attacks
- This offset will be constant throughout the stream's lifetime



- The offset (**R**) will be conveyed via SDP (`a=mediack:direct=<offset>`) – **must be "0" in ST2110**

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## *SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks*

### **Constraints of 2110-10 & -30 w/ respect to AES67**

#### **- Protocols -**

- Support of RTCP not required (but must be tolerated)
- Support of SIP (or any other connection management protocol) not required
- Redundancy (optional): SMPTE 2022-7
  - no identical IP source and destination addresses
- Channel assignment map (SDP attributes - optional)
  - `a=fmtp:<payload type> channel-order=<convention>.<order>`
  - **Example:** `a=fmtp:101 channel-order=SMPTE2110.(51,ST)`

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

*SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks*

## **Constraints of 2110-10 & -30 w/ respect to AES67**

- 6 conformance levels:

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

*SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks*

## Constraints of 2110-10 & -30 w/ respect to AES67

- 6 conformance levels:

Level	Supported by the Receiver
<b>A (mandatory)</b>	<b>Reception of 48 kHz streams with 1 to 8 audio channels at packet times of 1 ms</b>

**AES67 compliant**



# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

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B	Level A + 1 to 8 channels at packet times of <b>125</b> $\mu$ s

**AES67 compliant**

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

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<b>A (mandatory)</b>	<b>Reception of 48 kHz streams with 1 to 8 audio channels at packet times of 1 ms</b>
B	Level A + 1 to 8 channels at packet times of <b>125</b> $\mu$ s
C	Level A + 1 to <b>64</b> channels at packet times of <b>125</b> $\mu$ s

**AES67 compliant**

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## *SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks*

### **Constraints of 2110-10 & -30 w/ respect to AES67**

- 6 conformance levels:

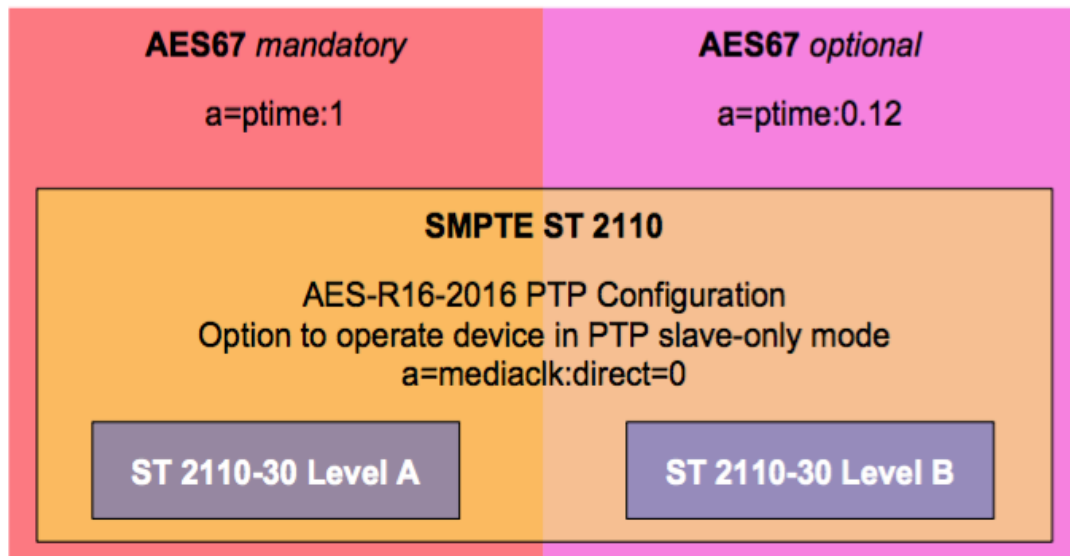
Level	Supported by the Receiver
<b>AX</b>	Level A ( $\Rightarrow$ 48 kHz) + Reception of <b>96 kHz</b> streams with 1 to <b>4</b> audio channels at packet times of 1 ms
<b>BX</b>	Level B + AX + 1 to <b>8</b> channels at packet times of <b>125</b> $\mu$ s
<b>CX</b>	Level C + AX + 1 to <b>32</b> channels at packet times of <b>125</b> $\mu$ s

**96 kHz**

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## *SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks*

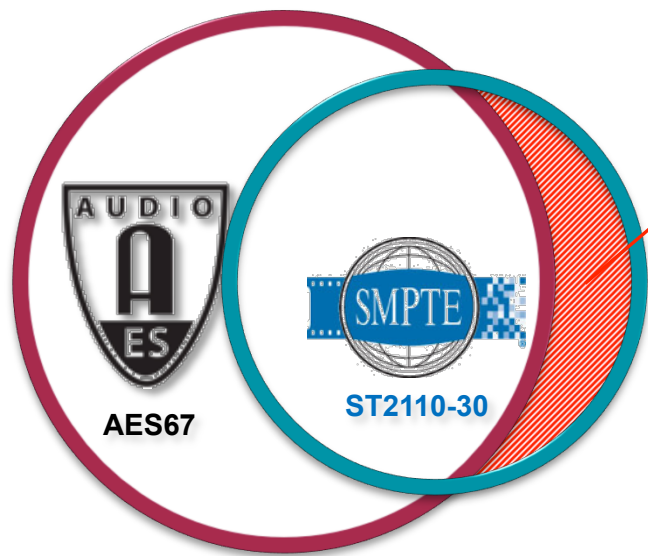
SMPTE ST 2110-30 is a subset of AES67,  
adding constraints to clocking and streaming



# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

*SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks*

**AES67 / ST2110 audio compatibility?**



## **Constraints!**

- AES-R16-2016 PTP configuration
- option to operate device in PTP slave-only mode
- `a=mediaclock:direct=0`

*SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks*

## **2110-31 – transparent transport of AES3 audio data**

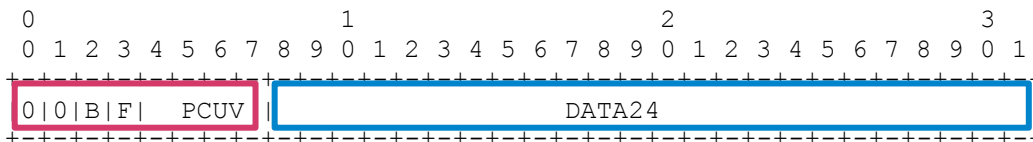
- Can transport any format which can be encapsulated in AES3
  - L24 PCM w/ AES3 subframe meta data (PCUV bits)
  - non-PCM audio and data formats as defined by SMPTE ST 337 / 338 (i.e. Dolby®E etc.)

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

## *SMPTE 2110 - Professional Media over Managed IP Networks*

### **2110-31 – transparent transport of AES3 audio data**

- Builds on RAVENNA's AM824 (IEC 61883-6) payload definition:
  - retains AES67 definitions for synchronization and RTP usage
  - uses **3 bytes** for PCM24 + **1 byte** for AES3 meta data



- RTP payload format signaled in SDP:

```
a=rtpmap:<pt> AM824/48000/<nchan>
```

- retains all other SDP parms





# AIMS

Alliance for IP Media Solutions

# *Latest Developments on the SMPTE ST 2110 Standards Suite*

Mike Cronk  
Chairman, AIMS  
VP, Core Technology, Grass Valley



# Existing SMPTE Standards for IP (1 of 2)



SMPTE 2110-10

Professional Media Over Managed IP Networks:  
**System Timing and Definitions**



SMPTE 2110-20

Professional Media Over Managed IP Networks:  
**Active Video**



SMPTE 2110-21

Professional Media Over Managed IP Networks:  
**Traffic Shaping and Delivery Timing for Video**



SMPTE 2110-30

Professional Media Over IP Networks:  
**PCM Digital Audio**, based on and compatible with AES67



# Existing SMPTE Standards for IP (2 of 2)



SMPTE 2110-40

Professional Media Over Managed IP Networks:  
**SMPTE ST 291-1 Ancillary Data**



SMPTE 2059-1

Generation and Alignment of Interface Signals to the SMPTE Epoch



SMPTE 2059-2

SMPTE Profile for Use of IEEE-1588 Precision Time Protocol in Professional Broadcast Applications



SMPTE 2022-7

Seamless Protection Switching of SMPTE ST 2022 IP datagrams

# SMPTE Standards/RPs in Development

- SMPTE ST 2110 – 31 Professional Media over Managed IP Networks:  
**AES3 Transparent Transport**
- SMPTE ST 2022 – 8 Professional Media over Managed IP Networks:  
**Timing of ST 2022-6 streams in ST 2110-10 Systems**
- SMPTE ST 2110 – 22 Professional Media over Managed IP Networks:  
**Constant Bit-Rate Compressed Video**
- SMPTE **RP** 2110-23 **Single Video Essence Transport over Multiple ST 2110-20 Streams**



# AIMS

Alliance for IP Media Solutions

# *Interoperability testing and certification*

Kevin Gross

# Standards development

Ideally, describes an already-working system

More ideally, describes use of already-working and well-established standards

Integration is still hard

Language is still hard

# Standards testing

Existing standards may have already been tested

Demonstration of independent implementations

Plug tests and other developer interaction

Standards revisions - AES67-2013, 2015, 2018

# Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS)

# AES67 PICS excerpt

## H.2.4.3 Transport layer

6.3-1	Does the device use Real-time Transport Protocol as defined in RFC 3550?	6.3		M	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
6.3-2	Does the device operate in accordance with RTP Profile for Audio and Video Conferences with Minimal Control as defined in RFC 3551?	6.3		M	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
6.3-3	Does the device use the default port allocated for RTP: 5004?	6.3		O	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
6.3-4	Does the device use the default port allocated for RTCP: 5005?	6.3	Devices are not required to implement RTCP	O	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
6.3-5a	Is the device capable to use for RTP or RTCP any other port different from the default ports, either fixed or configurable through the management interface or another method?	6.3		O	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
6.3-5b	If different ports are used, indicate which:				
6.3-6	Does the device use UDP as defined in RFC 768 for transport of RTP?	6.3		M	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]
6.3-7	Does the RTP payload size not exceed 1440 bytes, (when no contributing source (CSRC) identifiers or header extensions are included)?	6.3		M	Yes [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] No [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]



# Protocol implementation conformance statement

One row for every compliance statement - may, should, shall...

Requirement level

Supported response

Other notes - port numbers, channel counts...

## 6.3 Transport layer

The transport layer provides end-to-end communications between devices on a network. The layer handles issues of packet loss and reordering and implements multiplexing so that a single network connection can serve multiple applications on the end station.

Devices **shall** use Real-time Transport Protocol as defined in RFC 3550. Devices **shall** operate in accordance with RTP Profile for Audio and Video Conferences with Minimal Control as defined in RFC 3551. Devices **should** use the default ports allocated for RTP: 5004 for RTP and 5005 for RTCP (see RFC 3551, section 8). Senders **may** use other or additional ports. Receivers shall support use of other or additional ports by corresponding senders.

Devices **shall** use UDP as defined in RFC 768 for transport of RTP.

Fragmentation is undesirable and, under this standard, receivers are **not required** to perform reassembly (6.1). The standard 1500-byte Ethernet MTU is assumed. To prevent fragmentation through a standard Ethernet infrastructure when using IPv4, and to assure future compatibility with IPv6, the maximum allowed RTP payload size **shall** be 1440 bytes.

NOTE 1 On connections offering lower MTU than Ethernet's 1500 bytes, senders may wish to use a smaller maximum payload than specified here.

# AES67 PICS excerpt

## H.2.4.3 Transport layer

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Development testing - Test plan based on PICS (and other things)

Plug test - Program development based on subset of the PICS

Certification testing - Test development based on mandatory PICS items

Interoperability assessment - Comparison of optional PICS items and notes

# Certification testing vs. self-certification

Heavy weight vs. light weight

Waterfall vs. agile

Guarantee vs. agreement

Arbitrated vs. collaborative

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking



## Project Overview

Andreas Hildebrand, RAVENNA Evangelist



# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking

**JT-NM  
ROADMAP**  
of networked media open interoperability\*

**AMWA**

**EBU**



## JT-NM Roadmap

### IV. DEMATERIALIZED FACILITIES

CLOUD FIT  
Open, secure,  
public/private  
cloud solutions

NON MEDIA-SPECIFIC IT  
Self-service open APIs  
suitable for virtualization

### III. NETWORK & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Automated resource management for  
more flexible and sharable  
infrastructure at scale

### II. ELEMENTARY FLOWS

ST2110

More flexible and efficient workflows  
New formats supported like UHD  
and mezzanine compression

### I. SDI OVER IP

ST2022-6

### 0. CURRENT SDI

CURRENT AND MATURE TECHNOLOGY



## JT-NM Roadmap

### IV. DEMATERIALIZED FACILITIES

CLOUD FIT  
Open, secure,  
public/private  
cloud solutions

NON MEDIA-SPECIFIC IT  
Self-service open APIs  
suitable for virtualization

### III. NETWORK & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Automated resource management for  
more flexible and sharable  
infrastructure at scale

### II. ELEMENTARY FLOWS

ST2110

More flexible and efficient workflows  
New formats supported like UHD  
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### I. SDI OVER IP

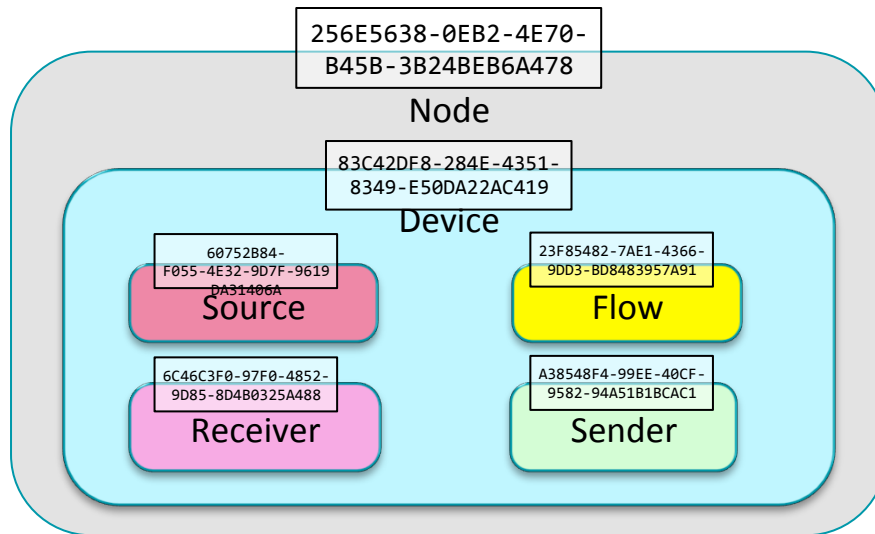
ST2022-6

### 0. CURRENT SDI

CURRENT AND MATURE TECHNOLOGY

# Key elements

# Identity

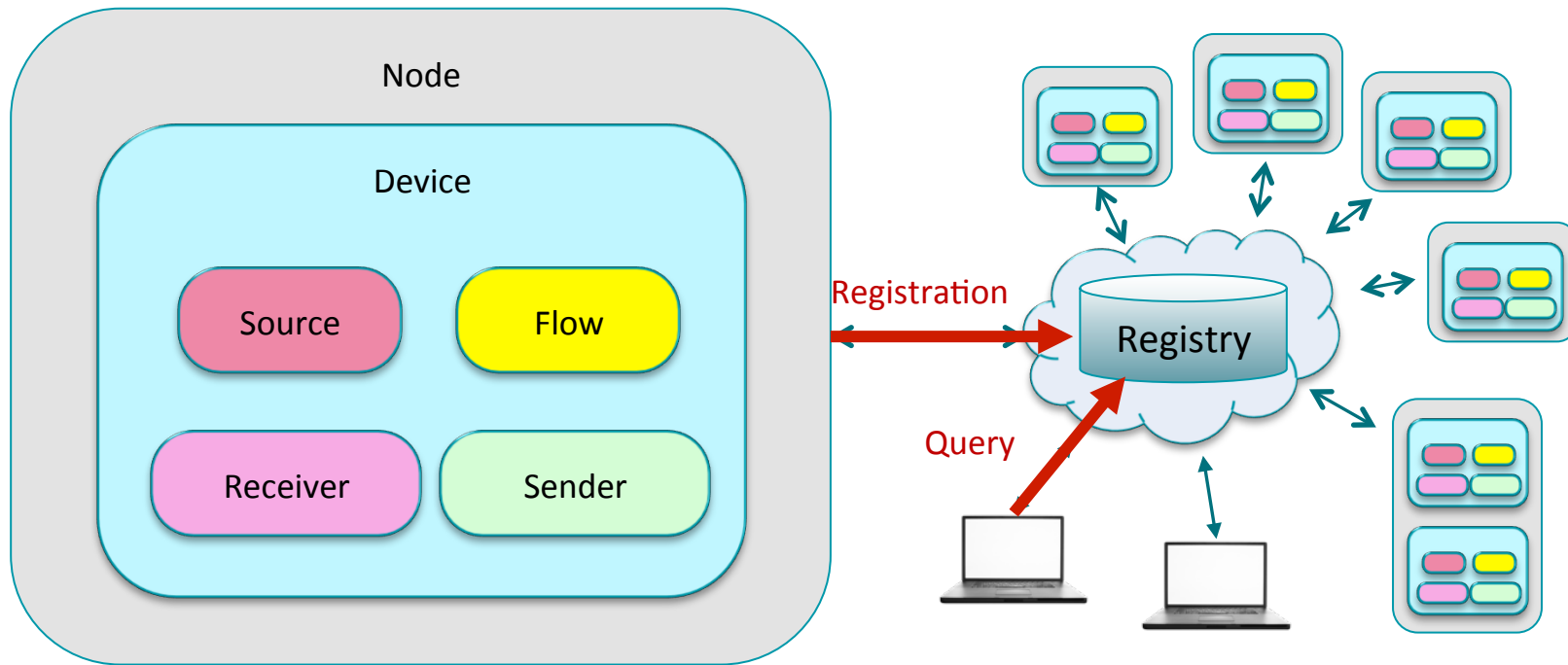


# Discovery & Registration

# IS-04

Ensure parts of a  
networked media system  
can find each other

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking



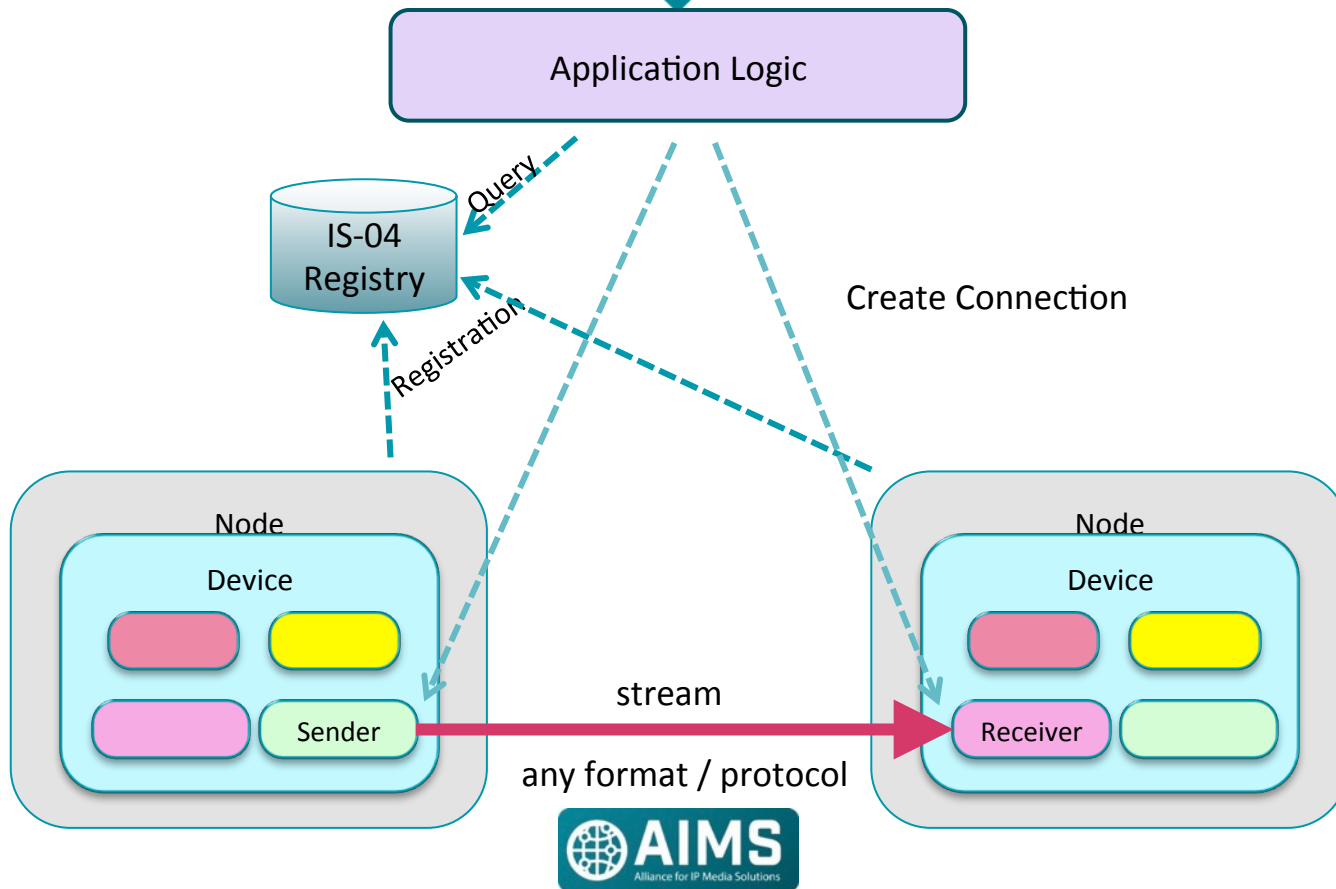


# Connection management

# IS-05

Make it simple for applications  
to (dis)connect devices

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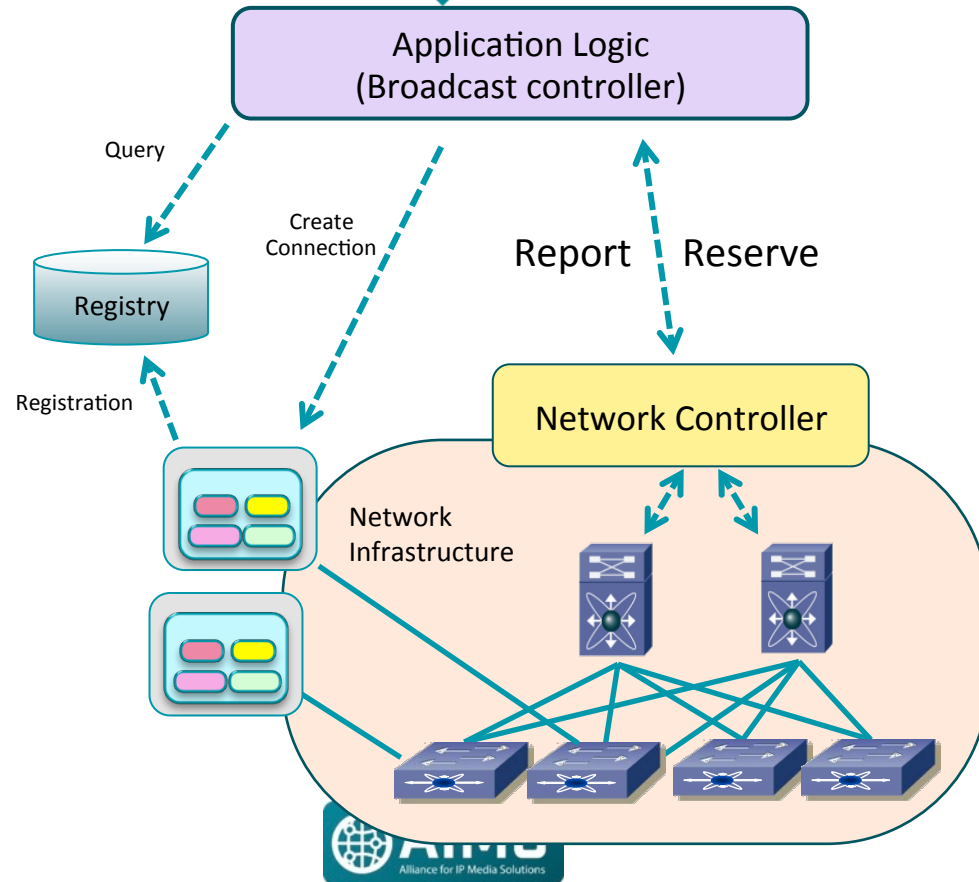
# Network Control

# IS-06

(on-going work)

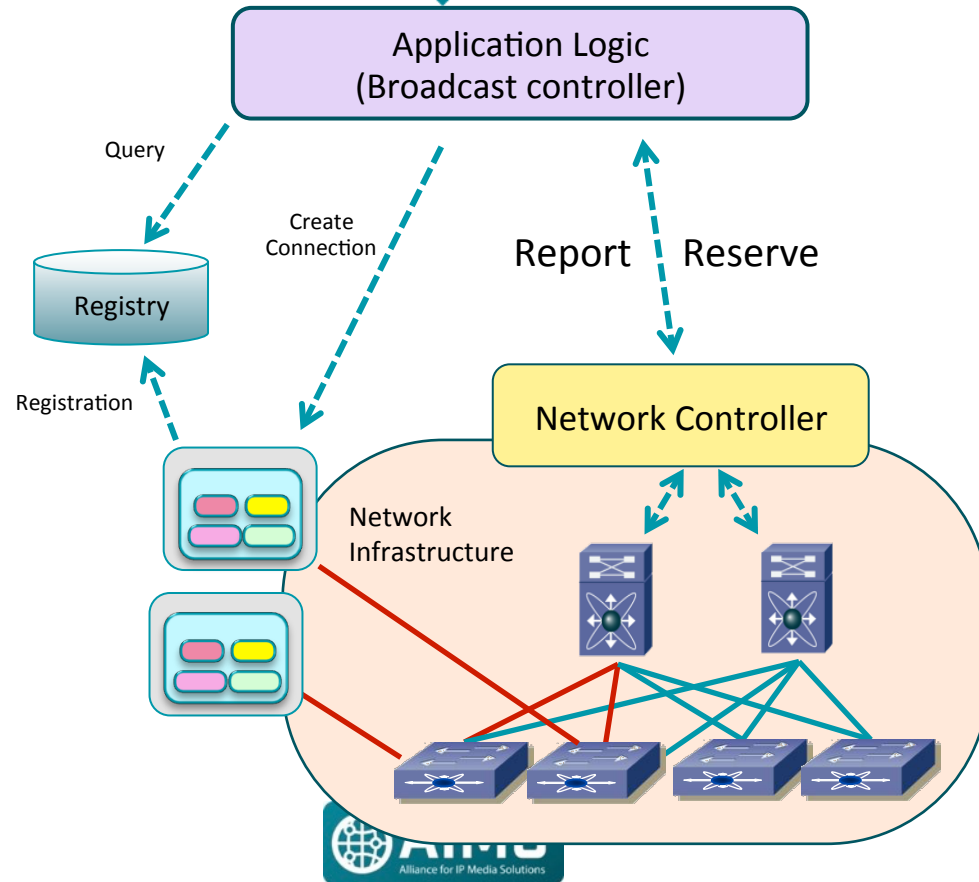
## Reserve and manage low-level network flows

# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking





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# New Work

# IS-07

(on-going work)

## Tally & Control

## IS-xy (future work)

- Audio channel mapping
  - Flow grouping
  - Scalability
  - ID & Timing
  - Security
  - Full stack



## Minimum Stack for IP endpoints

necessary to build and manage a full scale facility

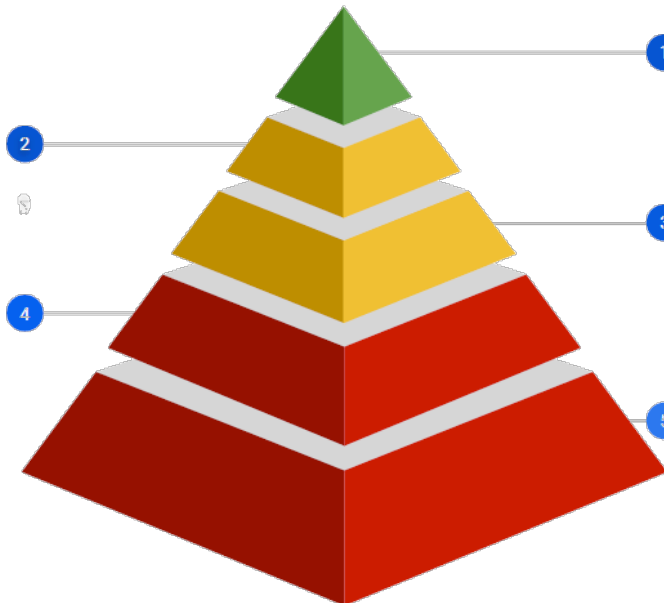
2110 is only the "tip of the pyramid"

### Time and Sync

- PTPv2
- Both SMPTE and AES profiles
- BMCA for multi-interface redundancy

### Configuration and Monitoring

- DHCP IP assignment
- Open configuration management (e.g., API, config file, SSH CLI, etc.)
- Open monitoring protocol (e.g., Agent-based, SNMPv3, etc.)



### Media Transport

- Video SMPTE ST 2110-20/21 with Wide Rx
- Audio SMPTE ST 2110-30 Level C
- SMPTE ST 2022-7:2018 Protection
- UHD as a single flow (>25 GbE)

### Discovery and Connection

- AMWA IS-04 Discovery and Registration
- AMWA IS-05 Connection Management
- LLDP Topology discovery

### Security

- EBU R148 Tests
- HTTPS API calls
- AD, LDAP or Certificates - Authentication

Widely available

Partially available

Rarely available

More information on  
**NMOS wiki on Github:**

<https://github.com/AMWA-TV/nmos/wiki>

# Implementations



## Networked Media Incubator

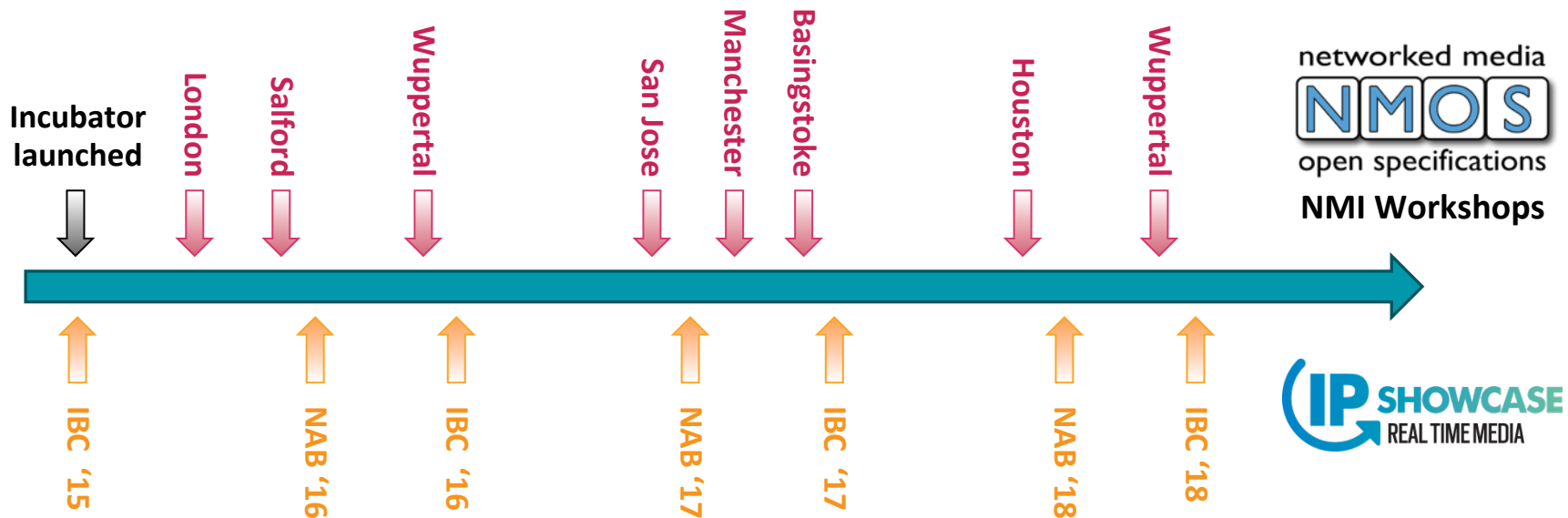




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# Interoperability Standards for IP Media Networking



# Interoperability Standards for



**AES 2018**  
**AES AoIP Pavilion**  
**#971**





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