IEC 61937-11

Edition 1.1 2018-11
CONSOLIDATED VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

colour inside

Digital audio – Interface for non-linear PCM encoded audio bitstreams applying IEC 60958 –
Part 11: MPEG-4 AAC and its extensions in LATM/LOAS

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

ICS 33.160.30; 33.170

ISBN 978-2-8322-6217-7

IEC 61937-11

Edition 1.1 2018-11
CONSOLIDATED VERSION

REDLINE VERSION

colour inside

Digital audio – Interface for non-linear PCM encoded audio bitstreams applying IEC 60958 –
Part 11: MPEG-4 AAC and its extensions in LATM/LOAS

IEC 61937-11:2010-05+AMD1:2018-11 CSV(en)

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

DIGITAL AUDIO – INTERFACE FOR NON-LINEAR PCM ENCODED AUDIO BITSTREAMS APPLYING IEC 60958 –

Part 11: MPEG-4 AAC and its extensions in LATM/LOAS

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This consolidated version of the official IEC Standard and its amendment has been prepared for user convenience.

IEC 61937-11 edition 1.1 contains the first edition (2010-05) [documents 100/1491/CDV and 100/1580/RVC] and its amendment 1 (2018-11) [documents 100/2948/CDV and 100/3033/RVC].

In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendment 1. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.

International Standard IEC 61937-11 has been prepared by technical area 4: Digital system interfaces and protocols, of IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of IEC 61937, under the general title *Digital audio – Interface for non-linear PCM encoded audio bitstreams applying IEC 60958* can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendment will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

Modern digital video broadcasting standards such as DVB include support for the MPEG-4 HE AAC and/or HE AAC v2 audio codecs as specified in ISO/IEC 14496-3. An increasing number of countries are adopting these new codecs for their standard definition and high definition digital video broadcasting services and have started with implementations.

For MPEG-2 AAC audio (ISO/IEC 13818-7) the specified framing format for the audio bit stream is ADTS and its transport over an IEC 60958 interface is specified in IEC 61937-6.

However, the MPEG-4 (ISO/IEC 14496-3) audio codecs introduce new features and capabilities that require a framing format that supports more flexible signaling and delivery mechanisms. Therefore, MPEG-2 Systems (ISO/IEC 13818-1) specifies the MPEG-4 LATM/LOAS framing format for MPEG-4 audio codecs to overcome the limitations of ADTS.

In order to be able to pass the MPEG-4 audio bit stream from a Set Top Box to an A/V receiver connected via the IEC 60958 interface without needing to reframe the audio bit stream within ADTS, the MPEG-4 LATM/LOAS framing format needs to be supported by IEC 61937.

INTRODUCTION to Amendment 1

The revision of IEC 61937-11:2010 has become necessary to specify the protocol where the interface does not carry an embedded sampling frequency clock. The purpose is primarily to support stereophonic multichannel audio applications increasing their channel counts. It is justified in that ARIB introduces 22.2/7.1 audio channel applications, as given in ITU-R BS.2051-0, into the market in 2018. This Amendment 1 contains the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC 61937-11:2010:

- new Annex B specifies new high-speed transmission;
- the term "Sub-data-type" is discontinued.

DIGITAL AUDIO – INTERFACE FOR NON-LINEAR PCM ENCODED AUDIO BITSTREAMS APPLYING IEC 60958 –

Part 11: MPEG-4 AAC and its extensions in LATM/LOAS

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61937 describes the method to convey non-linear PCM bitstreams encoded according to the MPEG-4 AAC format and its extensions spectral band replication, parametric stereo and MPEG surround, framed in MPEG-4 LATM/LOAS.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60958 (all parts), *Digital audio interface*

IEC 61937-1, *Digital audio – Interface for non-linear PCM encoded audio bitstreams applying IEC 60958 – Part 1: General*

IEC 61937-2, *Digital audio – Interface for non-linear PCM encoded audio bitstreams applying IEC 60958 – Part 2: Burst-info*

ISO/IEC 14496-3:2009, *Information technology – Coding of audio-visual objects – Part 3: Audio*

IEC 61937-11

Edition 1.1 2018-11
CONSOLIDATED VERSION

FINAL VERSION

Digital audio – Interface for non-linear PCM encoded audio bitstreams applying IEC 60958 –
Part 11: MPEG-4 AAC and its extensions in LATM/LOAS

IEC 61937-11:2010-05+AMD1:2018-11 CSV(en)

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

_____

DIGITAL AUDIO – INTERFACE FOR NON-LINEAR PCM ENCODED AUDIO BITSTREAMS APPLYING IEC 60958 –

Part 11: MPEG-4 AAC and its extensions in LATM/LOAS

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This consolidated version of the official IEC Standard and its amendment has been prepared for user convenience.

IEC 61937-11 edition 1.1 contains the first edition (2010-05) [documents 100/1491/CDV and 100/1580/RVC] and its amendment 1 (2018-11) [documents 100/2948/CDV and 100/3033/RVC].

This Final version does not show where the technical content is modified by amendment 1. A separate Redline version with all changes highlighted is available in this publication.

International Standard IEC 61937-11 has been prepared by technical area 4: Digital system interfaces and protocols, of IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of IEC 61937, under the general title *Digital audio – Interface for non-linear PCM encoded audio bitstreams applying IEC 60958* can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendment will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

INTRODUCTION

Modern digital video broadcasting standards such as DVB include support for the MPEG-4 HE AAC and/or HE AAC v2 audio codecs as specified in ISO/IEC 14496-3. An increasing number of countries are adopting these new codecs for their standard definition and high definition digital video broadcasting services and have started with implementations.

For MPEG-2 AAC audio (ISO/IEC 13818-7) the specified framing format for the audio bit stream is ADTS and its transport over an IEC 60958 interface is specified in IEC 61937-6.

However, the MPEG-4 (ISO/IEC 14496-3) audio codecs introduce new features and capabilities that require a framing format that supports more flexible signaling and delivery mechanisms. Therefore, MPEG-2 Systems (ISO/IEC 13818-1) specifies the MPEG-4 LATM/LOAS framing format for MPEG-4 audio codecs to overcome the limitations of ADTS.

In order to be able to pass the MPEG-4 audio bit stream from a Set Top Box to an A/V receiver connected via the IEC 60958 interface without needing to reframe the audio bit stream within ADTS, the MPEG-4 LATM/LOAS framing format needs to be supported by IEC 61937.

INTRODUCTION to Amendment 1

The revision of IEC 61937-11:2010 has become necessary to specify the protocol where the interface does not carry an embedded sampling frequency clock. The purpose is primarily to support stereophonic multichannel audio applications increasing their channel counts. It is justified in that ARIB introduces 22.2/7.1 audio channel applications, as given in ITU-R BS.2051-0, into the market in 2018. This Amendment 1 contains the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC 61937-11:2010:

- new Annex B specifies new high-speed transmission;
- the term "Sub-data-type" is discontinued.

DIGITAL AUDIO – INTERFACE FOR NON-LINEAR PCM ENCODED AUDIO BITSTREAMS APPLYING IEC 60958 –

Part 11: MPEG-4 AAC and its extensions in LATM/LOAS

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61937 describes the method to convey non-linear PCM bitstreams encoded according to the MPEG-4 AAC format and its extensions spectral band replication, parametric stereo and MPEG surround, framed in MPEG-4 LATM/LOAS.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60958 (all parts), *Digital audio interface*

IEC 61937-1, *Digital audio – Interface for non-linear PCM encoded audio bitstreams applying IEC 60958 – Part 1: General*

IEC 61937-2, *Digital audio – Interface for non-linear PCM encoded audio bitstreams applying IEC 60958 – Part 2: Burst-info*

ISO/IEC 14496-3:2009, *Information technology – Coding of audio-visual objects – Part 3: Audio*