
**Information technology — Generic
coding of moving pictures and
associated audio information: Systems**

**AMENDMENT 1: Carriage of metadata over
ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1
streams**

*Technologies de l'information — Codage générique des images
animées et du son associé: Systèmes*

*AMENDEMENT 1: Transport de métadonnées sur «streams»
ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 / ISO/CEI 13818-1*

PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

© ISO/IEC 2003

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Amendment 1 to ISO/IEC 13818-1:2000 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*, in collaboration with ITU-T. The identical text is published as ITU-T Rec. H.222.0.

In this corrected version of ISO/IEC 13818-1:2000/Amd.1:2003 a “reserved” field has been inserted in Table AMD1-13.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD
ITU-T RECOMMENDATIONInformation technology – Generic coding of moving pictures and
associated audio information: Systems

Amendment 1

Carriage of metadata over ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 streams

1) Subclause 2.1

Insert the following new definitions and renumber existing ones accordingly:

2.1.28 metadata: Information to describe audiovisual content and data essence in a format defined by ISO or any other authority.

2.1.29 metadata access unit: A global structure within metadata that defines the fraction of metadata that is intended to be decoded at a specific instant in time. The internal structure of a metadata Access Unit is defined by the format of the metadata.

2.1.30 metadata application format: Identifies the format of the application that uses the metadata; signals application specific information for transport of metadata.

2.1.31 metadata decoder configuration information: Data needed by a receiver to decode a specific metadata service. Depending on the format of the metadata, decoder configuration information may or may not be needed.

2.1.32 metadata format: Identifies the coding format of metadata.

2.1.33 metadata service: Coherent set of metadata of the same format delivered to a receiver for a specific purpose.

2.1.34 metadata service id: Identifier of a specific metadata service; used for some transport methods of the metadata.

2.1.35 metadata stream: The concatenation or collection of metadata Access Units from one or more metadata services.

2) Table 2-18

Define a tag for a metadata stream by replacing Table 2-18 in clause 2:

Table 2-18 – Stream_id assignments

Stream_id	Note	Stream coding
1011 1100	(1)	program_stream_map
1011 1101	(2)	private_stream_1
1011 1110		padding_stream
1011 1111	(3)	private_stream_2
110x xxxx		ISO/IEC 13818-3 or ISO/IEC 11172-3 or ISO/IEC 13818-7 or ISO/IEC 14496-3 audio stream number x xxxx
1110 xxxx		ITU-T Rec. H.262 ISO/IEC 13818-2 or ISO/IEC 11172-2 or ISO/IEC 14496-2 video stream number xxxx
1111 0000	(3)	ECM_stream
1111 0001	(3)	EMM_stream
1111 0010	(5)	ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 ISO/IEC 13818-1 Annex A or ISO/IEC 13818-6 DSM-CC_stream
1111 0011	(2)	ISO/IEC_13522_stream
1111 0100	(6)	ITU-T Rec. H.222.1 type A
1111 0101	(6)	ITU-T Rec. H.222.1 type B
1111 0110	(6)	ITU-T Rec. H.222.1 type C
1111 0111	(6)	ITU-T Rec. H.222.1 type D
1111 1000	(6)	ITU-T Rec. H.222.1 type E
1111 1001	(7)	ancillary_stream
1111 1010		ISO/IEC14496-1_SL-packetized_stream
1111 1011		ISO/IEC14496-1_FlexMux_stream
1111 1100		metadata stream
1111 1101		reserved data stream
1111 1110		reserved data stream
1111 1111	(4)	program_stream_directory

The notation x means that the values '0' or '1' are both permitted and results in the same stream type. The stream number is given by the values taken by the x's.

NOTE 1 – PES packets of type program_stream_map have unique syntax specified in 2.5.4.1.

NOTE 2 – PES packets of type private_stream_1 and ISO/IEC_13522_stream follow the same PES packet syntax as those for ITU-T Rec. H.262 | ISO/IEC 13818-2 video and ISO/IEC 13818-3 audio streams.

NOTE 3 – PES packets of type private_stream_2, ECM_stream and EMM_stream are similar to private_stream_1 except no syntax is specified after PES_packet_length field.

NOTE 4 – PES packets of type program_stream_directory have a unique syntax specified in 2.5.5.

NOTE 5 – PES packets of type DSM-CC_stream have a unique syntax specified in ISO/IEC 13818-6.

NOTE 6 – This stream_id is associated with stream_type 0x09 in Table 2-29.

NOTE 7 – This stream_id is only used in PES packets, which carry data from a Program Stream or an ISO/IEC 11172-1 System Stream, in a Transport Stream (refer to 2.4.3.7).

3) Table 2-26

Define a `metadata_section` tag by replacing Table 2-26 in clause 2:

Table 2-26 – table_id assignment values

Value	Description
0x00	Program_association_section
0x01	Conditional_access_section (CA_section)
0x02	TS_program_map_section
0x03	TS_description_section
0x04	ISO_IEC_14496_scene_description_section
0x05	ISO_IEC_14496_object_descriptor_section
0x06	Metadata_section
0x07-0x37	ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 ISO/IEC 13818-1 Reserved
0x38-0x3F	Defined in ISO/IEC 13818-6
0x40-0xFE	User private
0xFF	Forbidden

4) Table 2-29

Define tags for a metadata carried in PES packets, `metadata_sections` and DSM-CC by replacing Table 2-29 in clause 2:

Table 2-29 – Stream type assignments

Value	Description
0x00	ITU-T ISO/IEC Reserved
0x01	ISO/IEC 11172 Video
0x02	ITU-T Rec. H.262 ISO/IEC 13818-2 Video or ISO/IEC 11172-2 constrained parameter video stream
0x03	ISO/IEC 11172 Audio
0x04	ISO/IEC 13818-3 Audio
0x05	ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 ISO/IEC 13818-1 private_sections
0x06	ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 ISO/IEC 13818-1 PES packets containing private data
0x07	ISO/IEC 13522 MHEG
0x08	ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 ISO/IEC 13818-1 Annex A DSM-CC
0x09	ITU-T Rec. H.222.1
0x0A	ISO/IEC 13818-6 type A
0x0B	ISO/IEC 13818-6 type B
0x0C	ISO/IEC 13818-6 type C
0x0D	ISO/IEC 13818-6 type D
0x0E	ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 ISO/IEC 13818-1 auxiliary
0x0F	ISO/IEC 13818-7 Audio with ADTS transport syntax
0x10	ISO/IEC 14496-2 Visual
0x11	ISO/IEC 14496-3 Audio with the LATM transport syntax as defined in ISO/IEC 14496-3/Amd.1
0x12	ISO/IEC 14496-1 SL-packetized stream or FlexMux stream carried in PES packets
0x13	ISO/IEC 14496-1 SL-packetized stream or FlexMux stream carried in ISO/IEC 14496_sections.
0x14	ISO/IEC 13818-6 Synchronized Download Protocol

Table 2-29 – Stream type assignments

Value	Description
0x15	Metadata carried in PES packets using the Metadata Access Unit Wrapper defined in 2.12.4.1
0x16	Metadata carried in metadata_sections
0x17	Metadata carried in ISO/IEC 13818-6 (DSM-CC) Data Carousel
0x18	Metadata carried in ISO/IEC 13818-6 (DSM-CC) Object Carousel
0x19	Metadata carried in ISO/IEC 13818-6 Synchronized Download Protocol using the Metadata Access Unit Wrapper defined in 2.12.4.1
0x1A-0x7F	ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 ISO/IEC 13818-1 Reserved
0x80-0xFF	User Private

5) Table 2-39

Define tags for a metadata related descriptors by replacing Table 2-39 in clause 2:

Table 2-39 – Program and program element descriptors

descriptor_tag	TS	PS	Identification
0	n/a	n/a	Reserved
1	n/a	n/a	Reserved
2	X	X	video_stream_descriptor
3	X	X	audio_stream_descriptor
4	X	X	hierarchy_descriptor
5	X	X	registration_descriptor
6	X	X	data_stream_alignment_descriptor
7	X	X	target_background_grid_descriptor
8	X	X	Video_window_descriptor
9	X	X	CA_descriptor
10	X	X	ISO_639_language_descriptor
11	X	X	System_clock_descriptor
12	X	X	Multiplex_buffer_utilization_descriptor
13	X	X	Copyright_descriptor
14	X		Maximum_bitrate_descriptor
15	X	X	Private_data_indicator_descriptor
16	X	X	Smoothing_buffer_descriptor
17	X		STD_descriptor
18	X	X	IBP_descriptor
19-26	X		Defined in ISO/IEC 13818-6
27	X	X	MPEG-4_video_descriptor
28	X	X	MPEG-4_audio_descriptor
29	X	X	IOD_descriptor
30	X		SL_descriptor
31	X	X	FMC_descriptor
32	X	X	External_ES_ID_descriptor
33	X	X	MuxCode_descriptor
34	X	X	FmxBufferSize_descriptor

Table 2-39 – Program and program element descriptors

descriptor_tag	TS	PS	Identification
35	X		MultiplexBuffer_descriptor
36	X	X	Content_labeling_descriptor
37	X	X	Metadata_pointer_descriptor
38	X	X	Metadata_descriptor
39	X	X	Metadata_STD_descriptor
40-63	n/a	n/a	ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 ISO/IEC 13818-1 Reserved
64-255	n/a	n/a	User Private

6) New subclauses after subclause 2.6.55

Add the following subclauses after subclause 2.6.55:

2.6.56 Content labelling descriptor

The content labelling descriptor assigns a label to content; the label can be used by metadata to reference the associated content. This label, the content_reference_id_record, is metadata application format specific. The content labelling descriptor is associated with a content segment. For the purpose of this clause, a content segment is defined as a portion in time of a program, an elementary stream (such as audio or video) or any combination of programs or elementary streams. The descriptor may be included in the PMT in the descriptor loop for either the program or an elementary stream, but may also be contained in tables not defined in this Specification, for example tables to describe segments of programs or elementary streams. The content labelling descriptor also provides information on which content time base is used and on the offset between the content time base and the metadata time base. When the Normal Play Time (NPT) concept of DSM-CC, as specified in IEC/ISO 13818-6, is used as the content time base, the ID of the NPT time base is provided. The descriptor allows for carriage of private data.

Table Amd.1-1 – Content labelling descriptor

Syntax	No. of bits	Mnemonic
Content_labeling_descriptor () {		
descriptor_tag	8	uimsbf
descriptor_length	8	uimsbf
metadata_application_format	16	uimsbf
if (metadata_application_format == 0xFFFF){		
metadata_application_format_identifier	32	uimsbf
}		
content_reference_id_record_flag	1	bslbf
content_time_base_indicator	4	uimsbf
reserved	3	bslbf
if (content_reference_id_record_flag == '1'){		
content_reference_id_record_length	8	uimsbf
for (i=0; i<content_reference_id_record_length;i++){		
content_reference_id_byte	8	bslbf
}		
}		
if (content_time_base_indicator == 1 2){		
reserved	7	bslbf
content_time_base_value	33	uimsbf
reserved	7	bslbf
metadata_time_base_value	33	uimsbf
}		
if (content_time_base_indicator == 2){		
reserved	1	bslbf
contentId	7	uimsbf
}		
if (content_time_base_indicator == 3 4 5 6 7){		
time_base_association_data_length	8	uimsbf
for (i=0; i<time_base_association_data_length;i++){		
reserved	8	bslbf
}		
}		
for (i=0; i<N;i++){		
private_data_byte	8	bslbf
}		
}		

2.6.57 Semantic definition of fields in content labelling descriptor

metadata_application_format: The metadata_application_format is a 16-bit field, coded as defined in Table Amd.1-2, that specifies the application responsible for defining usage, syntax and semantics of the content_reference_id record and of any other privately defined fields in this descriptor. See also subclause 2.12.1. The value 0xFFFF indicates that the format is signalled by the value carried in the metadata_application_format_identifier field.

Table Amd.1-2 – metadata_application_format

Value	Description
0x0000-0x00FF	Reserved
0x0100-0xFFFE	User defined
0xFFFF	Defined by the metadata_application_format_identifier field

metadata_application_format_identifier: The coding of this 32-bit field is fully equivalent to the coding of the format_identifier field in the registration_descriptor, as defined in subclause 2.6.8.

NOTE – The assigned Registration Authority for the format_identifier field is SMPTE.

content_reference_id_record_flag: The content_reference_id_record_flag is a 1-bit flag that signals the presence of a content_reference_id_record in this descriptor.

content_time_base_indicator: The content_time_base_indicator is a 4-bit field which specifies the used content time base. If the descriptor is associated with a program, then the content time base applies to all streams that are part of that program. A value of 1 indicates usage of the STC, while a value of 2 indicates usage of NPT, the Normal Play Time as defined in ISO/IEC 13818-6. The values between 8 and 15 indicate usage of a privately defined content time base. If coded with a value of 0, no content time base is defined in this descriptor. If no content time base is specified for a

program or stream, then the mapping of time references in the metadata to the content is not defined in this Specification.

Table Amd.1-3 – Content_time_base_indicator values

Value	Description
0	No content time base defined in this descriptor
1	Use of STC
2	Use of NPT
3-7	Reserved
8-15	Use of privately defined content time base

content_reference_id_record_length: The content_reference_id_record_length is an 8-bit field that specifies the number of content_reference_id_bytes immediately following this field. This field shall not be coded with the value 0.

content_reference_id_byte: The content_reference_id_byte is part of a string of one or more contiguous bytes that assigns one or more reference identifications (labels) to the content to which this descriptor is associated. The format of this byte string is defined by the body indicated by the coded value in the metadata_application_format field.

content_time_base_value: The content_time_base_value is a 33-bit field that specifies a value in units of 90 kHz of the content time base indicated by the content_time_base_indicator field.

metadata_time_base_value: The metadata_time_base_value is a 33-bit field that is coded in units of 90 kHz. The field is coded with the value of the metadata time base at the instant in time in which the time base indicated by content_time_base_indicator reaches the value encoded in the content_time_base_value field. Note that the metadata time base may use any time scale, but that its value is to be coded in units of 90 kHz. For example, if a SMPTE type of time code is used, then the number of hours, minutes, seconds and frames is expressed in the corresponding number of 90 kHz units.

contentId: The contentId is a 7-bit field that specifies the value of the content_Id field in the NPT Reference Descriptor for the applied NPT time base.

time_base_association_data_length: The time_base_association_data_length is an 8-bit field that specifies the number of reserved bytes immediately following this field. The reserved bytes can be used to carry time base association data for time bases defined in future.

private_data_byte: The private_data_byte is an 8-bit field. The private_data_bytes represent data, the format of which is defined privately. These bytes can be used to provide additional information as deemed appropriate. The use of these bytes is defined by the metadata application format.

2.6.58 Metadata pointer descriptor

The metadata pointer descriptor points to a single metadata service and associates this metadata service with audiovisual content in an ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream. The metadata is associated with the content within the context of the descriptor. The context is defined by the location of the descriptor. In a transport stream, the descriptor may be located in the PMT in the descriptor loop for either the program or an elementary stream, but may also be located in tables not defined in this Specification, such as tables describing bouquets of broadcast services. The metadata may be located in an ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream, but the same metadata may also be provided on alternative locations, such as the Internet.

The descriptor may contain location information of metadata that is not carried in an ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream; the coding of the location information is metadata application format specific. The descriptor allows for carriage of private data.

For metadata carried in an ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream, the descriptor specifies the tools used for such carriage. If the metadata is carried in PES packets, metadata sections, or ISO/IEC 13818-6 synchronized download sections, the metadata_service_id field identifies the metadata service in the referenced metadata stream. If a ISO/IEC 13818-6 carousel is used to carry the metadata, then the private data may provide information to signal the metadata service, such as the applied value of the module_id for carriage of the metadata in a data carousel, and the file name of the metadata when the object carousel is used.

Receivers should be aware that multiple metadata services may be pointed to from the same program or audiovisual stream (as defined by the context of the descriptor). A unique metadata pointer descriptor shall be used to point to each

metadata service used by the program or audiovisual stream. Similarly, the same metadata service can be pointed to from several programs or audiovisual streams by using a separate metadata pointer descriptors for each association.

Table Amd.1-4 – Metadata pointer descriptor

Syntax	No. of bits	Mnemonic
Metadata_pointer_descriptor() {		
descriptor_tag	8	uimsbf
descriptor_length	8	uimsbf
metadata_application_format	16	uimsbf
if (metadata_application_format == 0xFFFF){		
metadata_application_format_identifier	32	uimsbf
}		
metadata_format	8	uimsbf
if (metadata_format == 0xFF){		
metadata_format_identifier	32	uimsbf
}		
metadata_service_id	8	uimsbf
metadata_locator_record_flag	1	bslbf
MPEG_carriage_flags	2	uimsbf
reserved	5	bslbf
if (metadata_locator_record_flag == '1'){		
metadata_locator_record_length	8	uimsbf
for (i=0; i< metadata_locator_record_length; i++){		
metadata_locator_record_byte	8	bslbf
}		
}		
if (MPEG_carriage_flags == 0 1 2){		
program_number	16	uimsbf
}		
if (MPEG_carriage_flags == 1){		
transport_stream_location	16	uimsbf
transport_stream_id	16	uimsbf
}		
for (i=0; i<N; i++){		
private_data_byte	8	bslbf
}		
}		

2.6.59 Semantic definition of fields in metadata pointer descriptor

metadata_application_format: The metadata_application_format is a 16-bit field that specifies the application responsible for defining usage, syntax and semantics of the metadata_locator_record record and any other privately defined fields in this descriptor. The coding of this field is defined in Table Amd.1-2 in subclause 2.6.57.

metadata_application_format_identifier: The coding of this field is defined in subclause 2.6.57.

metadata_format: The metadata_format is an 8-bit field that indicates the format and coding of the metadata. The coding of this field is specified in Table Amd.1-5.

Table Amd.1-5 – Metadata format values

Value	Description
0x00-0x0F	Reserved
0x10	ISO/IEC 15938-1 TeM
0x11	ISO/IEC 15938-1 BiM
0x12-0x3E	Reserved
0x3F	Defined by metadata application format
0x40-0xFE	Private use
0xFF	Defined by metadata_format_identifier field

The values 0x10 and 0x11 identify ISO/IEC 15938-1 defined data. The value 0x3F indicates that the format is defined by the body indicated by the metadata_application_format field. The values in the inclusive range of 0x40 up to 0xFE

are available to signal use of private formats. The value 0xFF indicates that the format is signalled by the `metadata_format_identifier` field.

metadata_format_identifier: The coding of this 32-bit field is fully equivalent to the coding of the `format_identifier` field in the `registration_descriptor`, as defined in subclause 2.6.8.

NOTE – SMPTE is assigned as Registration Authority for the `format_identifier` field.

metadata_service_id: This 8-bit field references the metadata service. It is used for retrieving a metadata service from within a metadata stream.

metadata_locator_record_flag: The `metadata_locator_record_flag` is a 1-bit field which, when set to '1' indicates that associated metadata is available on a location outside of an ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream, specified in a `metadata_locator_record`.

MPEG_carriage_flags: The `MPEG_carriage_flags` is a 2-bit field which specifies if the metadata stream containing the associated metadata service is carried in an ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream, and if so, whether the associated metadata is carried in a Transport Stream or Program Stream. The coding of this field is defined in Table Amd.1-6.

Table Amd.1-6 – MPEG_carriage_flags

Value	Description
0	Carriage in the same Transport Stream where this metadata pointer descriptor is carried.
1	Carriage in a different Transport Stream from where this metadata pointer descriptor is carried.
2	Carriage in a Program Stream. This may or may not be the same Program Stream in which this metadata pointer descriptor is carried.
3	None of the above.

metadata_locator_record_length: The `metadata_locator_record_length` is an 8-bit field that specifies the number of `metadata_locator_record_bytes` immediately following. This field shall not be coded with the value 0.

metadata_locator_record_byte: The `metadata_locator_record_byte` is part of a string of one or more contiguous bytes that form the metadata locator record. This record specifies one or more locations outside of an ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream. The format of the metadata locator record is defined by the metadata application signalled by the `metadata_application_format` field. The record may for example contain Internet URLs that specify where the metadata can be found, possibly in addition to their location(s) in the Transport Stream. If the `MPEG_carriage_flags` is coded with the value 0, 1 or 2 and the metadata locator record is present, then this signals alternative locations for the same metadata.

program_number: The `program_number` is a 16-bit field that identifies the `program_number` of the MPEG-2 program in the ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream in which associated metadata is carried. If the `MPEG_carriage_flags` have the value 0, then the transport stream is the current one, and if the `MPEG_carriage_flags` have the value 1, it is the transport stream signalled by the fields `transport_stream_location` and `transport_stream_id`.

transport_stream_location: The `transport_stream_location` is a 16-bit field that is defined privately. For example, this field may be used by applications to signal the `original_network_id` defined by ETSI.

transport_stream_id: The `transport_stream_id` is a 16-bit field that identifies the Transport Stream in which associated metadata is carried.

private_data_byte: The `private_data_byte` is an 8-bit field. The `private_data_bytes` represent data, the format of which is defined privately. These bytes can be used to provide additional information as deemed appropriate.

2.6.60 Metadata descriptor

The metadata descriptor specifies parameters of a metadata service carried in an MPEG-2 TS or PS. In an MPEG-2 TS, the descriptor is included in the PMT in the descriptor loop for the elementary stream that carries the metadata service. The descriptor specifies the format of the associated metadata, and contains the value of the `metadata_service_id` to identify the metadata service to which the metadata descriptor applies. As needed, the descriptor can convey information to identify the metadata service from a collection of metadata transmitted in a DSM-CC carousel. Optionally metadata application format specific private data can be carried.

The metadata descriptor also signals whether decoder configuration is required and is able to carry the decoder configuration bytes, but this is only practical if the number of these bytes is small. If the decoder configuration information is too large to be carried by the descriptor, it shall be contained in a metadata service. This may be within the metadata service itself, or in another metadata service within the same program. Identification of the metadata service that contains the decoder configuration is provided by the metadata descriptor. If a DSM-CC carousel is used to carry the decoder configuration, then information can be provided how to retrieve the decoder configuration from the carousel.

Table Amd.1-7 – Metadata descriptor

Syntax	No. of bits	Mnemonic
Metadata_descriptor () {		
descriptor_tag	8	uimsbf
descriptor_length	8	uimsbf
metadata_application_format	16	uimsbf
if (metadata_application_format == 0xFFFF) {		
metadata_application_format_identifier	32	uimsbf
}		
metadata_format	8	uimsbf
if (metadata_format == 0xFF) {		
metadata_format_identifier	32	uimsbf
}		
metadata_service_id	8	uimsbf
decoder_config_flags	3	bslbf
DSM-CC_flag	1	bslbf
reserved	4	bslbf
if (DSM-CC_flag == '1') {		
service_identification_length	8	uimsbf
for (i=0; i<service_identification_length; i++) {		
service_identification_record_byte	8	bslbf
}		
}		
if (decoder_config_flags == '001') {		
decoder_config_length	8	uimsbf
for (i=0; i<decoder_config_length; i++) {		
decoder_config_byte	8	bslbf
}		
}		
if (decoder_config_flags == '011') {		
dec_config_identification_record_length	8	uimsbf
for (i=0; i<dec_config_id_record_length; i++) {		
dec_config_identification_record_byte	8	bslbf
}		
}		
if (decoder_config_flags == '100') {		
decoder_config_metadata_service_id	8	uimsbf
}		
if (decoder_config_flags == '101' '110') {		
reserved_data_length	8	uimsbf
for (i=0; i<reserved_data_length; i++) {		
reserved	8	bslbf
}		
for (i=0; i<N; i++) {		
private_data_byte	8	bslbf
}		

2.6.61 Semantic definition of fields in metadata descriptor

metadata_application_format: The metadata_application_format is a 16-bit field that specifies the application responsible for defining usage, syntax and semantics of the service_identification_record and any privately defined bytes in this descriptor. The coding of this field is defined in Table Amd.1-2 in subclause 2.6.57.

metadata_application_format_identifier: The coding of this field is defined in subclause 2.6.57.

metadata_format: The coding of this field is defined in subclause 2.6.59.

metadata_format_identifier: The coding of this field is defined in subclause 2.6.59.

metadata_service_id. This 8-bit field identifies the metadata service to which this metadata descriptor applies.

decoder_config_flags: The decoder_config_flags is a 3-bit field which indicates whether and how decoder configuration information is conveyed.

Table Amd.1-8 – decoder_config_flags

Value	Description
000	No decoder configuration is needed.
001	The decoder configuration is carried in this descriptor in the decoder_config_byte field.
010	The decoder configuration is carried in the same metadata service as to which this metadata descriptor applies.
011	The decoder configuration is carried in a DSM-CC carousel. This value shall only be used if the metadata service to which this descriptor applies is using the same type of DSM-CC carousel.
100	The decoder configuration is carried in another metadata service within the same program, as identified by the decoder_config_metadata_service_id field in this metadata descriptor.
101, 110	Reserved.
111	Privately defined.

DSM-CC_flag: This is a one-bit flag that is set to '1' if the stream with which this descriptor is associated is carried in an ISO/IEC 13818-6 data or object carousel.

NOTE 1 – The use of the object or data carousel is indicated by the applied stream-type value for this metadata stream.

service_identification_length: This field specifies the number of service_identification_record_bytes immediately following.

service_identification_record_byte: This byte is part of a string of one or more contiguous bytes that specify the service_identification_record. This record contains data on retrieval of the metadata service from a DSM-CC carousel. The format of the metadata locator record is defined by the application indicated by the metadata application format. When a DSM-CC object carousel is used, the record may for example comprise the unique object identifier (the IOP:IOR() from ISO/IEC 13818-6 DSM-CC, subclauses 11.3.1 and 5.7.2.3) for the metadata service. Similarly, in case of a DSM-CC data carousel, the record can for example provide the transaction_id and the module_id of the metadata service.

decoder_config_length: This field specifies the number of decoder_config_bytes immediately following.

decoder_config_byte: These bytes comprise the decoder configuration information. This sequence of bytes comprises the configuration information needed by the receiver to decode this service. It is intended that carriage in the metadata descriptor is only used when the configuration information is very small.

decoder_config_DSM-CC_id: This is the download identifier of the decoder configuration information when it is transmitted in a DSM-CC data carousel, or the object identifier of the decoder configuration information if it is carried in a DSM-CC object carousel.

NOTE 2 – The use of the object or data carousel is indicated by the applied stream-type value for this metadata stream.

dec_config_identification_record_length: This field specifies the immediately following number of dec_config_identification_record_bytes.

dec_config_identification_record_byte: This byte is part of a string of one or more contiguous bytes that specify the dec_config_identification_record. This record specifies how to retrieve the required decoder configuration from a DSM-CC carousel. The format of the metadata locator record is defined by the metadata application format. When a DSM-CC object carousel is used, the record may for example comprise the unique object identifier (the IOP:IOR() from ISO/IEC 13818-6 DSM-CC, subclauses 11.3.1 and 5.7.2.3) for the decoder configuration. Similarly, in case of a DSM-CC data carousel, the record may for example provide the transaction_id and the module_id of the decoder configuration.

decoder_config_metadata_service_id: This is the value of the metadata_service_id that is assigned to the metadata service that contains the decoder configuration. The metadata service indicated by the decoder_config_metadata_service_id and the metadata service that uses that decoder configuration shall be in the same program. Hence in a Transport Stream, the metadata descriptors for both these metadata services shall be in the same

PMT. The metadata descriptor of the metadata service indicated by the decoder_config_metadata_service_id shall have a decoder_config_flag field with a value of either '001', '010' or '011'.

reserved_data_length: This field specifies the number of reserved bytes immediately following.

private_data_byte: The private_data_byte is an 8-bit field. The private_data_bytes represent data, the format of which is defined privately. These bytes can be used to provide additional information as deemed appropriate.

2.6.62 Metadata STD descriptor

This descriptor defines parameters of the STD model (defined in 2.12.10) for the processing of the metadata stream to which this descriptor is associated.

Table Amd.1-9 – Metadata STD descriptor

Syntax	No. of bits	Mnemonic
Metadata_STD_descriptor () {		
descriptor_tag	8	uimsbf
descriptor_length	8	uimsbf
reserved	2	bslbf
metadata_input_leak_rate	22	uimsbf
reserved	2	bslbf
metadata_buffer_size	22	uimsbf
reserved	2	bslbf
metadata_output_leak_rate	22	uimsbf
}		

2.6.63 Semantic definition of fields in metadata STD descriptor

metadata_input_leak_rate: The metadata_input_leak_rate is a 22-bit field that specifies the leak rate for the associated metadata stream in the T-STD model out of the buffer TB_n into buffer B_n . The leak rate is specified in units of 400 bits/s. For metadata carried in a program stream, the coding of the metadata_input_leak_rate field is not specified, as the rate into B_n equals the rate of the program stream.

metadata_buffer_size: The metadata_buffer_size is a 22-bit field that specifies the size of buffer B_n in the STD model for the associated metadata stream. The size of B_n is specified in units of 1024 bytes.

metadata_output_leak_rate: The metadata_output_leak_rate is a 22-bit field that specifies for the associated metadata service the leak rate in the STD model out of buffer B_n to the decoder. The leak rate is specified in units of 400 bits/s. For metadata streams transported synchronously (stream-type 0x15 or 0x19), the metadata access units are instantaneously removed from B_n under the control of PTS timestamps and in that case the coding of the metadata_output_leak_rate field is not specified.

7) New subclauses after subclause 2.11

Add subclause 2.12 immediately after subclause 2.11:

2.12 Carriage of Metadata

2.12.1 Introduction

An ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream can carry metadata. The format of the metadata may be defined by ISO or by any other authority. This subclause defines how to carry the metadata; transport mechanisms are defined as well as metadata related signalling, the applied metadata timing model and extensions of the STD model for decoding of metadata.

A metadata service is defined to be a coherent set of metadata of the same format delivered to a receiver for a specific purpose. Metadata services are contained in metadata streams; each metadata stream carries one or more metadata services. This Specification assumes the notion of metadata Access Units within a metadata service. The definition of a Metadata Access Unit is metadata format specific, but each metadata service is assumed to represent a concatenation (or a collection) of metadata Access Units.

When transporting a metadata service over an ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream, a unique metadata service id is assigned to each such service. A metadata service id references uniquely a metadata service among all the

metadata services available on the same Transport or Program Stream, and *not* unique *solely* within a metadata stream. The metadata service identifier is used to retrieve the metadata service and all the information needed to decode it.

Decoding of metadata may require the availability of decoder configuration data. If a metadata service carried in an ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream requires decoder configuration data for decoding, then this metadata decoder configuration data shall be carried within the same program of the same ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream.

Subclause 2.12.2 discusses metadata timing, while subclause 2.12.3 provides an overview of tools that are defined for transport of metadata over an ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream. The use of available transport tools is specified in 2.12.4 up to 2.12.8, and subclause 2.12.9 specifies metadata related signalling. Finally, the STD model for metadata decoding is specified in 2.12.10.

Since many forms of metadata may be carried, it is essential to signal both the precise format and encoding of the metadata, and the semantic meaning the metadata conveys. The former is signalled by the metadata format, while the latter is signalled by the metadata application format. In other words, the metadata format conveys how the metadata shall be decoded, while the metadata application format conveys how to use the metadata, essentially which application uses the metadata. This division is important since it separates the encoding or representation of the metadata from its meaning, thereby allowing an application to be agnostic of the means by which its metadata is conveyed.

2.12.2 Metadata time-line model

Metadata may refer to time codes associated to the content, for example to indicate the beginning of a content segment. Each time indication made in the metadata refers to a certain metadata content time line specific to the actual metadata format and/or metadata application format. For example, one metadata (application) format may use UTC, while another metadata application format may use SMPTE time codes. To allow for transport of the content at any time over any media, the metadata content time line is expected but not required to be transport agnostic.

When transporting content and the associated metadata over ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 streams, accurate time references from the metadata to the content are to be maintained. The same is needed if the metadata is delivered over other means. To achieve this, the time line model of Figure Amd.1-1 is assumed in this Specification.

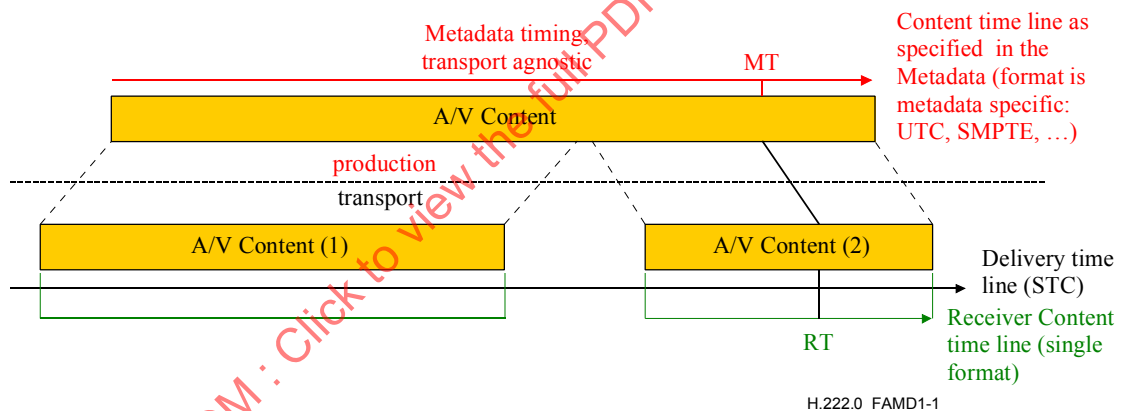


Figure Amd.1-1 – Timing model for delivery of content and metadata

Metadata is associated to the audiovisual content, usually in a transport agnostic way, at production or any other stage prior to transport. Where needed, time information is embedded in the metadata to indicate for example specific segments within the content, using the metadata content time line used in the metadata. For example UTC or SMPTE time codes may be used. The time line format is independent of any time code that may or may not be embedded in the audiovisual stream itself. For example, the metadata time line may utilize UTC, while SMPTE time codes are embedded in the video stream.

The following requirements shall be met for each metadata stream:

- no time discontinuities shall occur in the metadata content time line;
- the metadata content time line shall be locked to the sampling clock of the content;
- each time reference in the metadata stream refers to the same metadata content time line.

At transport, a transport specific timing is associated with the content; this is the delivery time line. In the case of transport over an ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream, the delivery time line is provided by the System Time Clock, the STC. The content may be delivered as a contiguous piece of information, but it is also possible to interrupt

the delivery of the content, for example in the case of news-flash interruptions of a program; in such and other cases time line discontinuities may occur.

When time references are used in the metadata, in the System Target Decoder (STD) these time references are to be associated unambiguously with time values in the received content. To achieve this, a receiver content time line is required. The STC can be used as the receiver content time line, but due to STC discontinuities that may occur, the STC does not necessarily offer an unambiguous time association. Therefore the NPT (Normal Play Time) concept from ISO/IEC 13818-6 DSM-CC is also available for use as the receiver content time line. In any playback mode, such as normal, reverse, slow motion, fast forward, fast backward and still picture, the NPT provides an unambiguous time association, independent of STC discontinuities, and independent of insertions of other content. Note that a new NPT_reference_descriptor needs to be transmitted when the STC rolls over.

To maintain the accurate time references from metadata to the content, information is needed how to map a metadata time, MT, defined on the metadata content time line to the corresponding receiver time, RT, of the receiver content time line. This is achieved by providing the offset in time (in 90 kHz units) between the metadata content time line and the receiver content time line. The offset is provided in the content labelling descriptor. The offset conveys the value of the metadata time base at the instant in time at which the receiver content time base reaches a specified value. See also Figure Amd.1-1.

The timing in metadata systems may refer to a specific picture or audio frame, for example using SMPTE time codes. The offset in time between the metadata content time line and the receiver content time line is expressed in units of 90 kHz, and consequently the metadata time reference will translate into a 90 kHz value in receivers. To accommodate for inaccuracies, receivers shall assume that when reference is made to a picture or audio frame the closest match shall be used. For example, the translated 90 kHz metadata time reference shall be matched with the picture or frame whose PTS value is closest to the translated value.

When using NPT, during playback in any mode at any point in time the offset remains constant between the metadata time base and the NPT time base. As long as neither STC discontinuities nor insertions with other content occur, the same is true for the offset in time between the metadata time base and the STC time base, but only in normal playback mode. For privately defined time lines the offset is also required to be constant, but possibly within constraints not defined in this Specification.

When synchronous transport of metadata is applied in PES packets or by using the synchronized DSM-CC download protocol, PTSs are assigned to the metadata. Such PTS may for example indicate the point in time at which the metadata becomes valid. This implies *a priori* knowledge of how to associate the metadata to the delivery timing. However, synchronously transported metadata may also contain time references, which are to be mapped from the metadata content time line to the receiver content time line using the specified offset between both time lines. See also Figure Amd.1-2.

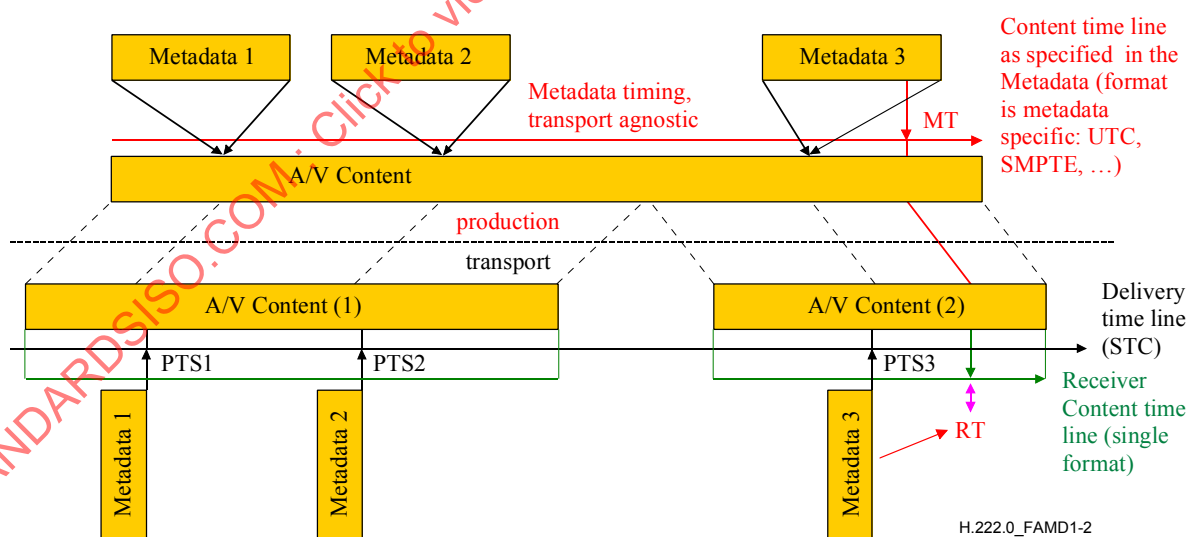


Figure Amd.1-2 – Delivery of metadata in PES packets

2.12.3 Options for Transport of Metadata

To acknowledge the very diverse characteristics of metadata, a variety of tools is defined to transport the metadata over an ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1 stream.

This Specification defines two tools for synchronous delivery of the metadata:

- carriage in PES packets;
- use of DSM-CC synchronized download protocol.

In addition, this Specification defines three tools for asynchronous delivery of metadata:

- carriage in metadata sections;
- use of DSM-CC data carousels;
- use of DSM-CC object carousels.

Note that some of the asynchronous transport options support carousels and file structures. The choice of transport tool depends on the requirements that apply to the delivery of the metadata, and the requirements of the tools, as described in the following subclauses.

Metadata may also be carried by private means such as PES packets with stream id value 0xBD or 0xBF (private_stream_id_1 or private_stream_id_2) or private sections. This Specification does not specify how to use private means for carriage of metadata, but allows for signalling of such metadata using the descriptors defined in subclause 2.6.56 up to subclause 2.6.63.

The basic referencing of metadata services is the same for all tools, using the metadata service id. However, there are differences per tool. When PES packets, metadata sections, or synchronized DSM-CC download sections are used, data from each metadata service is explicitly signalled within a metadata stream, using the metadata_service_id field. However, when using DSM-CC carousels, this signalling is left at the discretion of metadata applications. Note that this Specification allows for carriage of a metadata service in a DSM-CC carousel, but does not constrain how many metadata services can be carried in one DSM-CC carousel.

Metadata decoder configuration data is signalled explicitly when carried in a metadata descriptor, in PES packets with stream_type 0x15 and stream_id 0xFC, in metadata sections or in synchronized DSM-CC download sections. When metadata decoder configuration data is carried in a DSM-CC carousel, the signalling of such data is required, but not defined by this Specification; instead, such signalling is left at the discretion of applications.

2.12.4 Use of PES packets to transport metadata

PES packets provide a mechanism for synchronous transport of metadata. By means of the PTS in the PES packet header the metadata access units are associated to a certain instant of the STC, without the need for time references in the metadata. This implies *a priori* knowledge of how to associate the metadata to the delivery timing. Specific stream_id and stream_type values are assigned to signal PES packets carrying metadata; see subclause 2.12.9.

When using PES packets with a stream_type of 0x15 and a stream_id of 0xFC to transport the metadata, a Metadata Access Unit Wrapper shall be used as the tool to align PES packets and the metadata Access Units, using metadata_AU_cells. This allows random access indication, whose meaning depends on the format of the metadata, and a cell sequence counter to identify loss of metadata_AU_cells. Each metadata Access Unit is carried and, if appropriate, fragmented in one or more metadata_AU_cells. In each PES packet that carries metadata, the first PES_packet_data_byte shall be the first byte of a Metadata_AU_cell. For each metadata Access Unit contained in the same PES packet, the PTS in the PES header applies. The PTS signals the time at which the metadata Access Units are decoded instantaneously and removed from buffer B_n in the STD. Note that the relationship between a decoded metadata Access Unit and audiovisual content is beyond the scope of this Specification.

A PES packet may contain a single metadata_AU_cell. This is useful if a metadata Access Unit does not fit into a single PES packet, in which case the fragmentation of the metadata Access Unit is handled by the metadata_AU_cell.

When metadata is carried by PES packets in a Program Stream, and if a Program Stream Map is applied in that Program Stream, then the Program Stream Map shall specify which PES packets contain the associated metadata.

2.12.4.1 Metadata Access Unit Wrapper

The metadata Access Unit Wrapper shall be used when carrying metadata Access Units in PES packets with a stream_type of 0x15 and a stream_id value of 0xFC or in synchronized DSM-CC download sections of stream_type 0x19. The wrapper defines a structure consisting of a concatenated number of Metadata_AU_cells. By coding the size of the contained metadata in each metadata_AU_cell, metadata agnostic parsing is possible in receivers: the parser can retrieve the metadata and provide it to a metadata decoder without *a priori* knowledge on any detail of the metadata. The Metadata_AU_cell shall be aligned with the transport; that is the first byte of the payload of the PES packet or synchronized DSM-CC download section shall be the first byte of a Metadata_AU_cell.

If a metadata Access Unit does not fit entirely into a metadata_AU_cell, then the metadata Access Unit shall be fragmented into multiple metadata_AU_cells, where the fragmentation_indication in each such metadata_AU_cell signals that the metadata_AU_cell contains a fragment.

To each Metadata_AU_cell that is contained in the same PES packet or synchronized download section, the PTS as coded in the header of the PES packet or synchronized download section, respectively, applies.

Table Amd.1-10 – Metadata Access Unit Wrapper

Syntax	No. of bits	Mnemonic
<pre>Metadata_AU_wrapper () { for (i=0; i<N;i++){ Metadata_AU_cell () } }</pre>		

Table Amd.1-11 – Metadata AU cell

Syntax	No. of bits	Mnemonic
<pre>Metadata_AU_cell () { metadata_service_id sequence_number cell_fragment_indication decoder_config_flag random_access_indicator reserved AU_cell_data_length for (i=0; i<AU_cell_data_length;i++){ AU_cell_data_byte } }</pre>	8 8 2 1 1 4 16 8	uimsbf uimsbf bslbf bslbf bslbf bslbf uimsbf bslbf

metadata_service_id: This 8-bit field identifies the metadata service associated to the metadata Access Unit carried in this metadata AU cell.

sequence_number: This 8-bit field specifies the sequence number of the metadata_AU_cell. This number increments by one for each successive metadata_AU_cell constituting the metadata_AU_wrapper, independent of the coded value of the metadata_service_id.

cell_fragment_indication: This 2-bit field conveys information on the metadata Access Unit carried in this metadata_AU_cell, corresponding to Table Amd.1-12.

Table Amd.1-12 – Cell fragment indication

Value	Description
11	A single cell carrying a complete metadata Access Unit.
10	The first cell from a series of cells with data from one metadata Access Unit.
01	The last cell from a series of cells with data from one metadata Access Unit.
00	A cell from a series of cells with data from one metadata Access Unit, but neither the first nor the last one.

random_access_indicator: This 1-bit field, when coded with the value '1', indicates that the metadata carried in this metadata_AU_cell represents an entry point to the metadata service where decoding is possible without information from previous metadata_AU_cells. The meaning of a random access point is defined by the format of the metadata.

decoder_config_flag: This 1-bit field signals the presence of decoder configuration information in the carried metadata Access Unit. Note that this does not preclude the presence of metadata in the Access Unit next to decoder configuration data.

AU_cell_data_length: This 16-bit field specifies the number AU_cell_data_bytes immediately following.