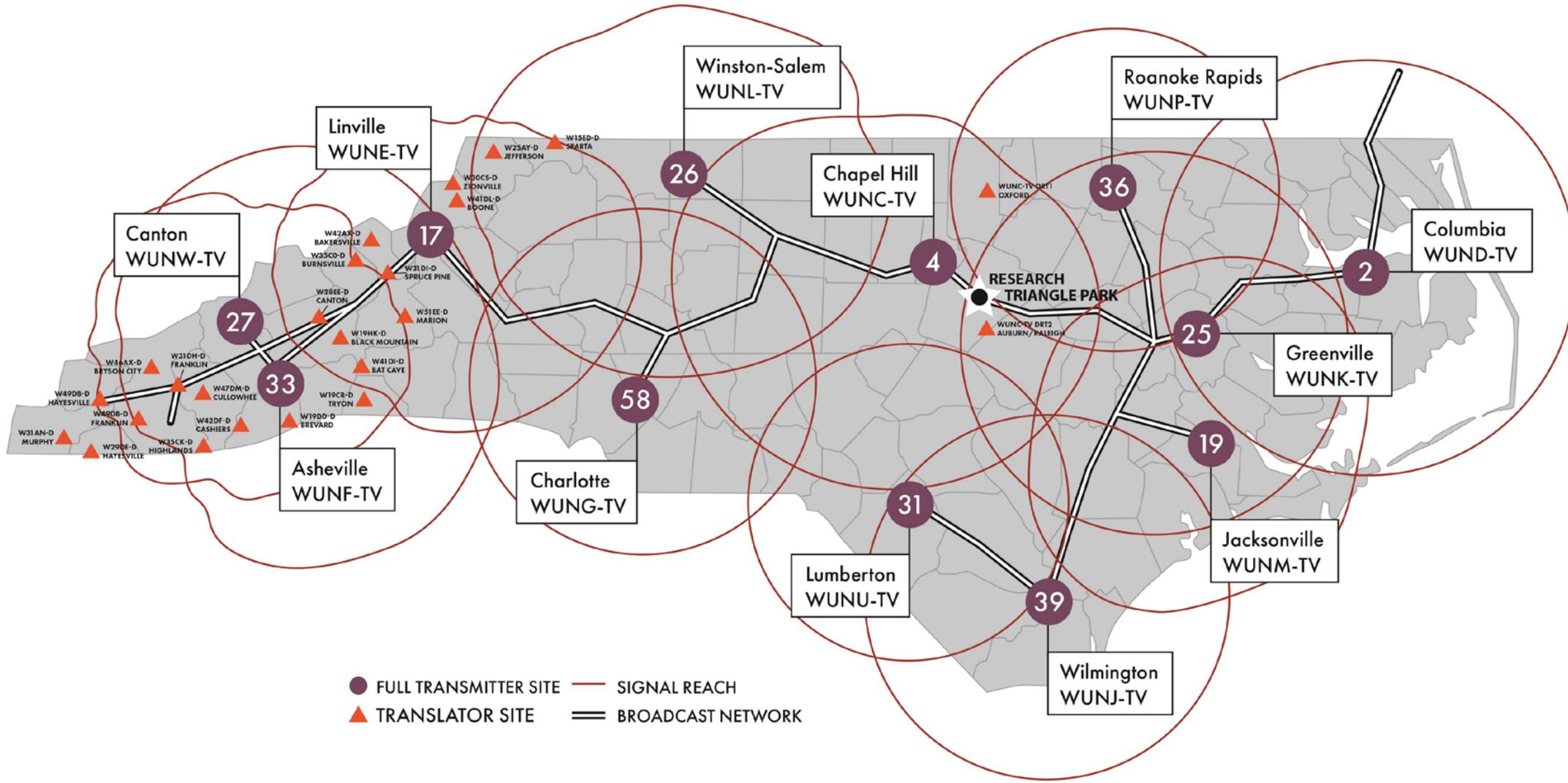


ATSC 3.0/NextGenTV Public Safety and Datacasting

Fred Engel CPBE
Chief Technology Officer
PBS North Carolina





● FULL TRANSMITTER SITE — SIGNAL REACH
 ▲ TRANSLATOR SITE = BROADCAST NETWORK

Public Media Perception



Public Media Perception

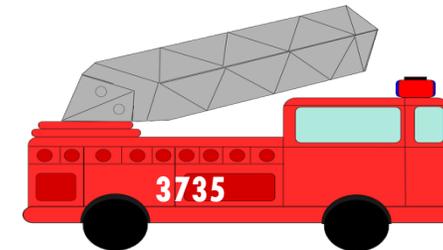
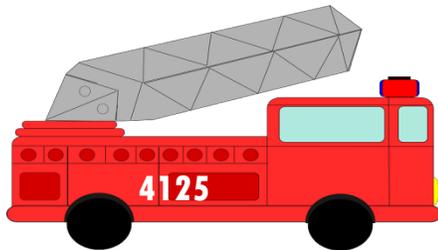




Kitchen Fire Dispatch: Current



- 5 tones to 9 units – 26 secs
- Voice announcement only after all pager tones
- 11 secs to read unit numbers
- Location announced 42 secs after alert initiated
- Full alert = ~67 secs



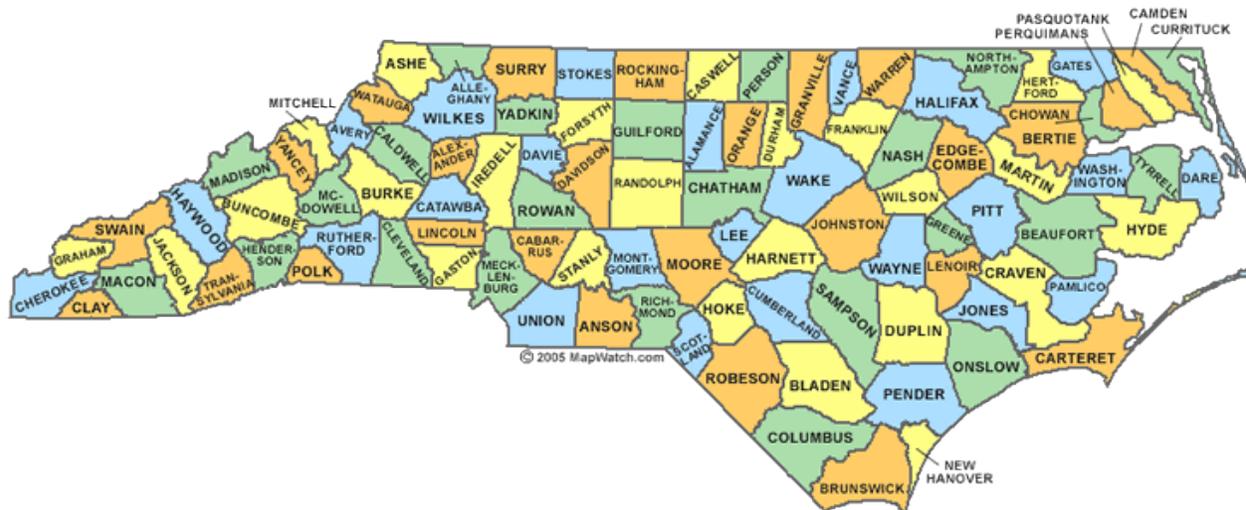
Tone alerting and today's analog pagers

- Technology from 50+ years ago
- 70% of firefights are volunteers
- Volunteers might not be located at the fire station
- Tone & Voice Pager
- Extremely reliable & durable
- Most have no display, voice only



Coverage designed for the response area

- County level is common
- Every county is a different shape and size
- Each system is separate



What is Datacasting?



- Unused bandwidth for other needs
- Sending one-way data using the existing TV transmission
- Data can include text, video, audio, files, etc.

Government Document

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Larger Capacity
Higher Efficiency

Emergency
Communications
Channels,
Educational
Services
and more

DATA



(SD)



(HD)
(SD)



(HD)
(SD)

128
Mbps/Sec

25
Mbps/Sec

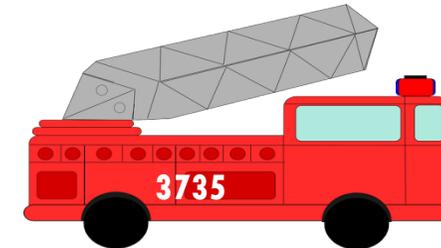
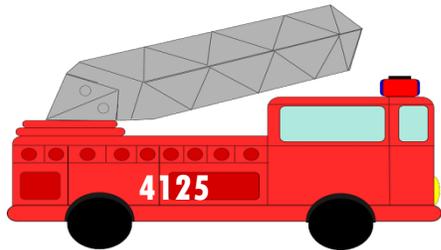
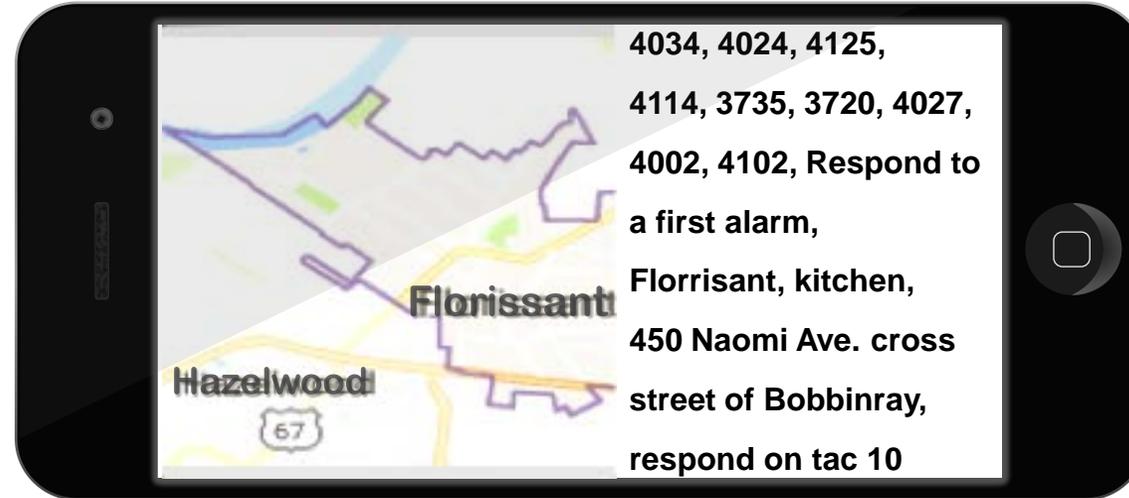
DATA



Kitchen Fire Dispatch: NextGenTV



Full alert ≈ 1 second



PUBLIC SAFETY DATACAST PAGING

INTRODUCTION

Fire and EMS services across the United States still rely on paging technology to communicate emergency incident information. The infrastructure for these paging systems is typically owned, operated, and maintained by the local government or agency to ensure coverage includes as close to 100% of the jurisdiction as possible. This paper proposes the use of datacasting technology to serve the paging needs of public safety and uses North Carolina as a test case. This concept could lead to cost-sharing, greater collaboration across jurisdictions, and reduced response times for mutual aid requests. The public deserve the best possible response from the public safety sector and therefore, public safety deserves the best technology available in order to achieve their mission. Note that certain topics, such as automated voice systems, smartphone apps, alphanumeric pagers, fire station alerting, and CAD-to-CAD interfaces are not discussed here for the sake of focus and clarity.

THE STATE OF PUBLIC SAFETY PAGING

Currently, paging is still widely used in the Fire and EMS disciplines for emergency call alerting. This can be true for both volunteer and staffed/career agencies. In these instances, paging is generally only a one-way page sent from fixed infrastructure to a device worn by a member of that agency. Call alerting can occur for agency members while they are at a station, at home, or even as they go about their daily jobs. A Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP), or 911 center, send the page to a voice pager with information about the location and type of emergency. This type of pager allows the responder to hear the dispatch. These devices are also known as a Tone & Voice Pager, Fire Pager, Voice Pager, and/or by the common vendor models such as the Motorola Minitor Pager, Unication G4/G5 Voice Pager, SwissPhone Voice Pager, or Apollo Voice Pager, just to name a few.

This voice pager has a speaker listening to a specific radio channel with a 'selective' call setting that will keep the speaker silent until a trigger (such as a specific set of tones) is heard on that channel. When a trigger is heard, the pager will then alert the user, either with a special beep and/or vibration, and unmute the speaker so that the dispatcher can be heard. There are a number of manufacturers of these voice pagers, each with a number of different features such as audio recording (stored voice), a display screen, customized audio alerts, etc.



Analog Paging, Time for a Change? ATSC 3.0 as a Use Case for Public Safety Communications

Fred Engel CPBE
Chief Technology Officer
UNC-TV/ Public Media North Carolina
Research Triangle Park, NC
fengel@unctv.org

Red Grasso
Director, First Responder Emerging Technologies Program
North Carolina Department of Information Technology
Raleigh, NC
Red.Grasso@nc.gov

Allan Sadowski
North Carolina SPOC & Director of FirstNetNC
Raleigh, NC
psadowski99@gmail.com

Adam Woodlief
Chief Technology Officer
Georgia Public Broadcasting
Atlanta, GA
awoodlief@GPB.org

Abstract – Fire and EMS services across the United States still rely on paging technology to communicate emergency incident information. The infrastructure for these paging systems is typically owned, operated, and maintained by the local government or agency to ensure coverage includes as close to 100% of the jurisdiction as possible. This paper proposes the use of datacasting technology to serve the paging needs of public safety and uses North Carolina as a test case. This concept could lead to cost-sharing, greater collaboration across jurisdictions, and reduced response times for mutual aid requests. The public deserve the best possible response from the public safety sector and therefore, public safety deserves the best technology available in order to achieve their mission.

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The selective call feature allows responders to be alerted only for emergency incidents or for other 911 Center information that is targeted for a specific group. The group

THE STATE OF PUBLIC SAFETY PAGING



Science and Technology

Research

Collaboration

Work with S&T

News & Events

About S&T

[Home](#) > [Science and Technology](#) > [News & Events](#) > [News Room](#) > News Release: DHS Awards \$981K to N. Carolina Small Business for Digital Paging Technology

News Release: DHS Awards \$981K to N. Carolina Small Business for Digital Paging Technology

**Release Date:** August 17, 2021

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

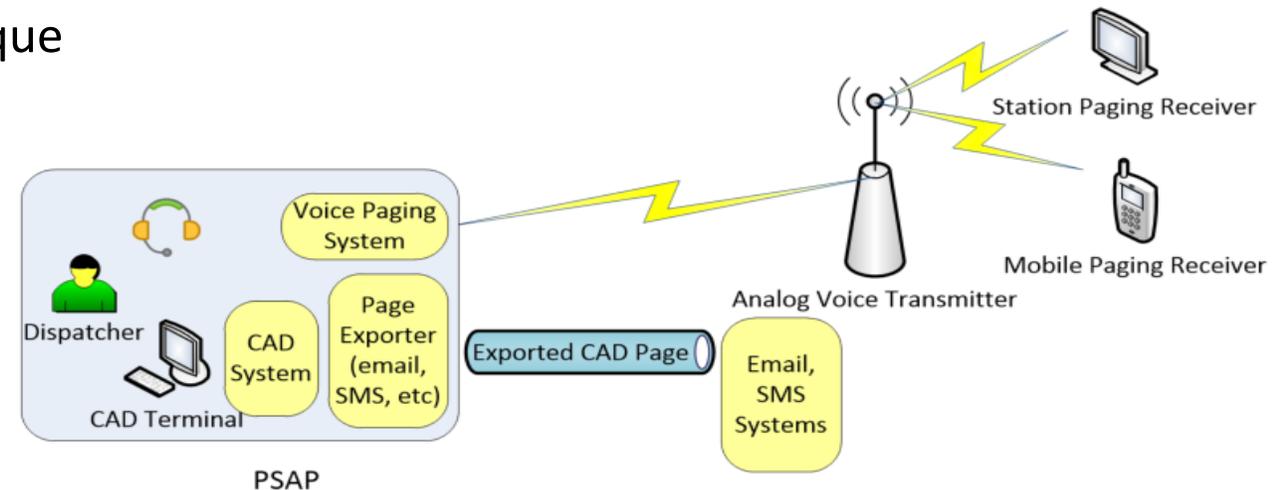
S&T Public Affairs, 202-254-2385

WASHINGTON – The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) [Small Business Innovation Research](#) (SBIR) Program recently awarded \$981,657.52 to Hillsborough, North Carolina-based Device Solutions, Inc. to develop a secure, standards-based, public safety one-way digital paging system. Currently, many emergency medical services (EMS) agencies rely on analog voice pager infrastructure to communicate during emergency incidents. The new capabilities will use the Advanced Television Systems Committee 3.0 (ATSC 3.0) standard, providing responders with improved pager coverage capacity, quicker dispatching, and overall improved situational awareness.

“It is vital that we develop and implement the most advanced interoperable communications technologies so our emergency responders can to do their jobs effectively, protect the public, and remain safe themselves,” said Kathryn Coulter Mitchell, DHS Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology. “We must continue to leverage technology advancements, and by using the ATSC 3.0 standard to develop a more robust digital paging system, we can address the substantial challenges of slow speed, limited coverage, and capacity found with existing analog voice paging systems.”

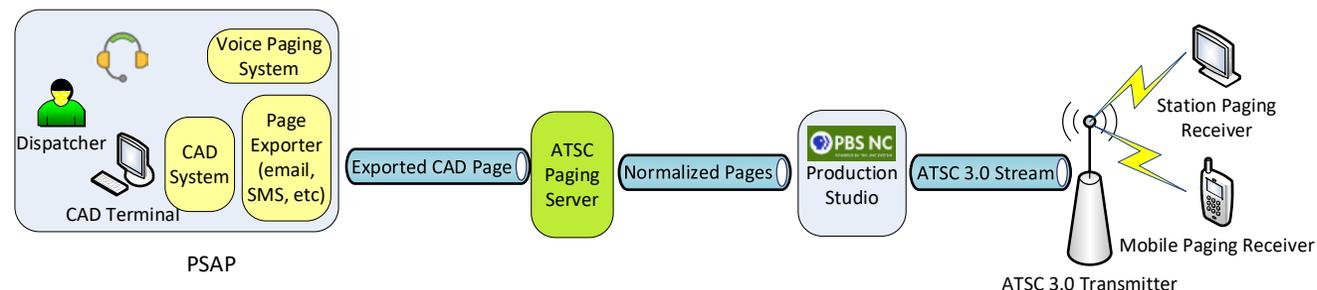
eDPPT Background, Project Overview

- Existing emergency paging systems present multiple challenges:
 - Expensive 2-way radio equipment can limit number of radios that can be purchased and utilized by emergency workers
 - Contributing factors to decreased situational awareness:
 - Lack of secure data path prevents transmission of sensitive data
 - Paging coverage area limitations
 - Lack of / unreliable redundant data paths
 - Cellular coverage not ubiquitous
 - NFPA / ISO does not currently recognize Cellular as a delivery network
 - Paging latency / delayed delivery issues
 - CAD / PSAPs are largely not standardized, unique for each installation / vendor
 - Makes interoperability difficult
 - Normalizing data is a challenge



eDPPT Phase I Project and Results

- Completed Q3 2020
- Goals:
 - Provide responders and incident commanders with improved pager coverage and capacity, quicker dispatching, and messaging details for improved situational awareness
 - Develop a Proof Of Concept (POC) digital paging system and receiver for emergency responders using public television ATSC 3.0
- Can PSAP-customized CAD dispatches, from multiple PSAPs be captured, normalized, and exported?
 - Yes. We developed a proof-of-concept paging server to normalize CAD / PSAP data and inject into the ATSC 3.0 broadcast stream**
- Can the common protocol message be sent to an ATSC 3.0 system for datacast and receipt by a receiver?
 - Yes. We developed a proof-of-concept paging receiver**
- How do Key Performance Indicators such as dispatch delivery time, transmission reliability and clarity, multi-PSAP capability, and data channel capacity, compare between traditional voice and tone dispatch systems and an eDPPT system?
 - Can be as good and much better**
- Can a cost effective, wearable, receiver with sufficient battery life be developed with technology available within the next year?
 - Phase III!**



eDPPT Phase II Project

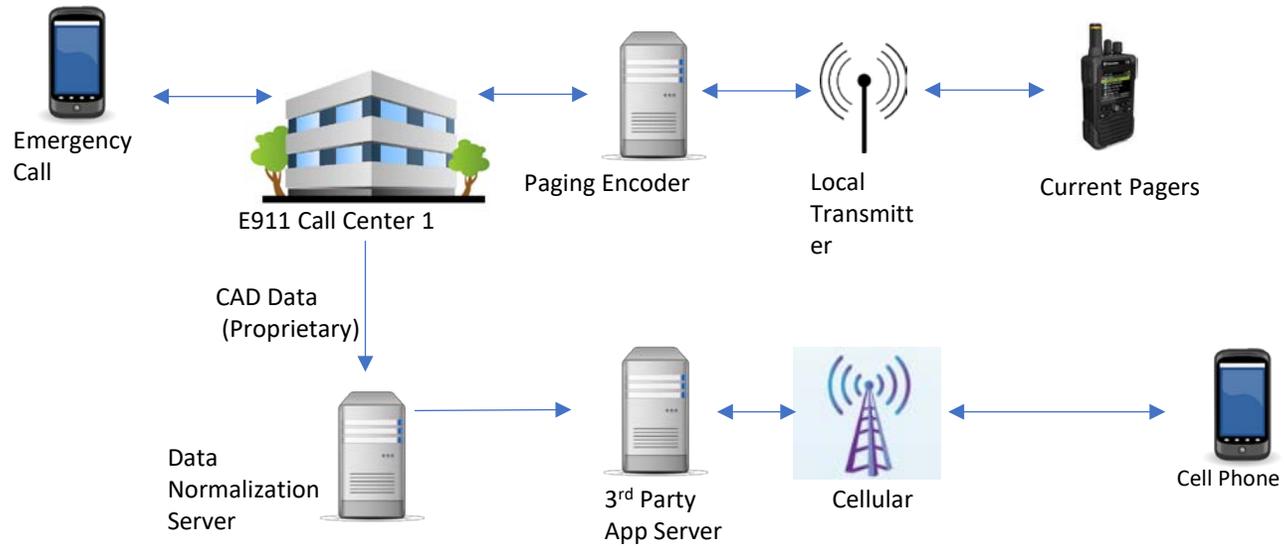
- **DHS SBIR Phase II Contract awarded April 2021!**

- Goals:

- Develop a prototype ATSC 3.0 paging receiver which displays / forwards the CAD information sent from the normalization server to the ATSC 3.0 transmitter
- Optimize ATSC 3.0 delivery chain for delivery of emergency pages
- Deliver results from performance modeling and testing of ATSC 3.0 receptibility in a controlled environment for anticipated paging receiver design (for example, body worn small device on a belt)
- **Prototype two different paging receiver designs, one based on a stand-alone model and the other based on a smartphone integration with the ATSC 3.0 information passed along to a smartphone application**
- Provide a practical demonstration of the capability with at least 10 receivers located with different first responder organizations from different jurisdictions within a state. The organizations should represent different types of jurisdictions from urban to rural, career to volunteer, mountainous to coastal

We are designing an affordable, long battery life, receiver reference design to improve situational awareness. By utilizing Digital TV ATSC3 technology deployed by TV broadcasters, we can help firefighters, first responders, and EMTs with increased coverage area and penetration, reduce latency, and provide a secure, reliable, means for transmitting emergency pages.

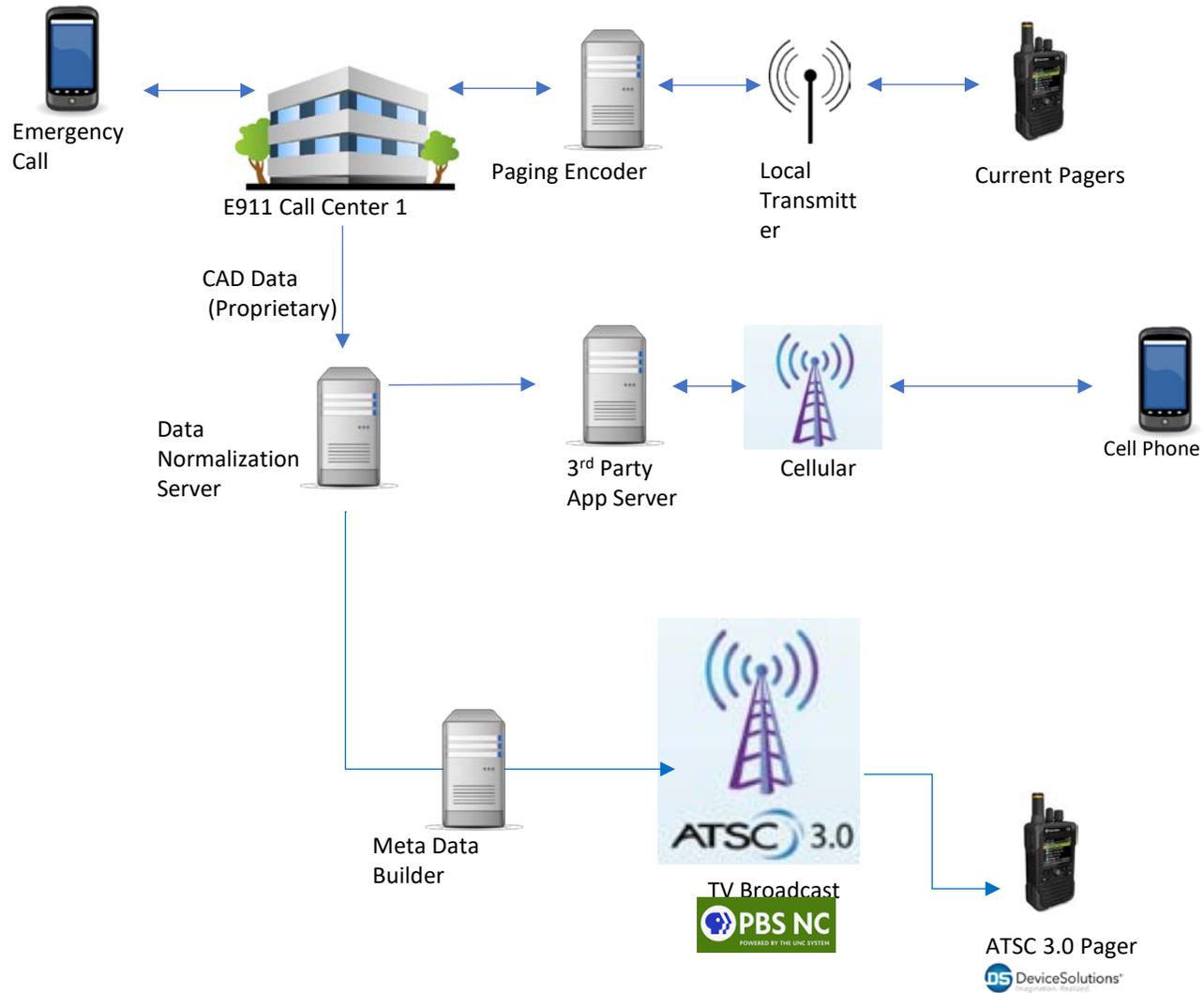
Existing Emergency Paging Eco-System



End Users:

- EMT
- First Responders
- Firefighters

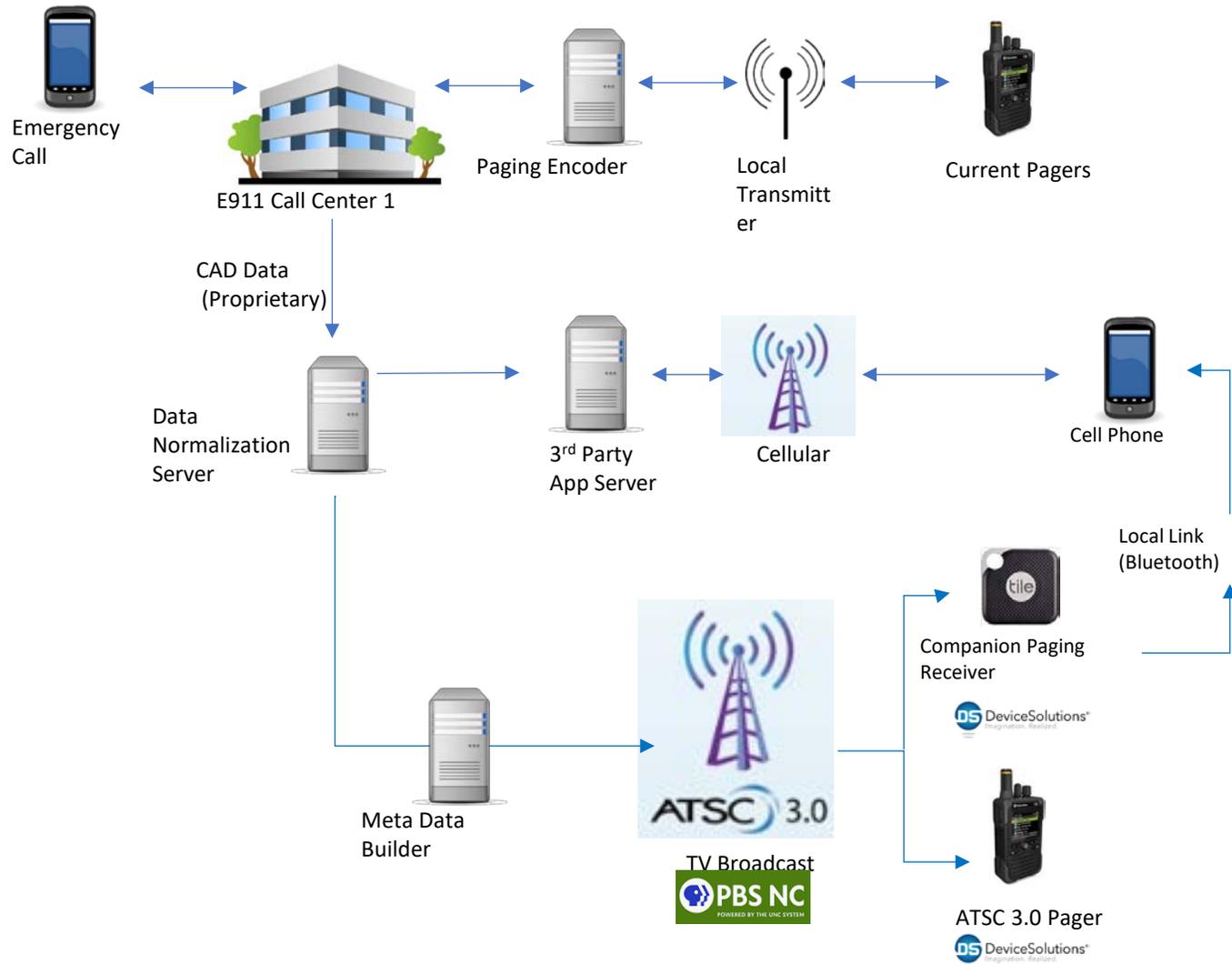
ATSC 3.0 Standalone Paging Eco-System



End Users:

- EMT
- First Responders
- Firefighters

ATSC 3.0 Companion Device Paging Eco-System



End Users:

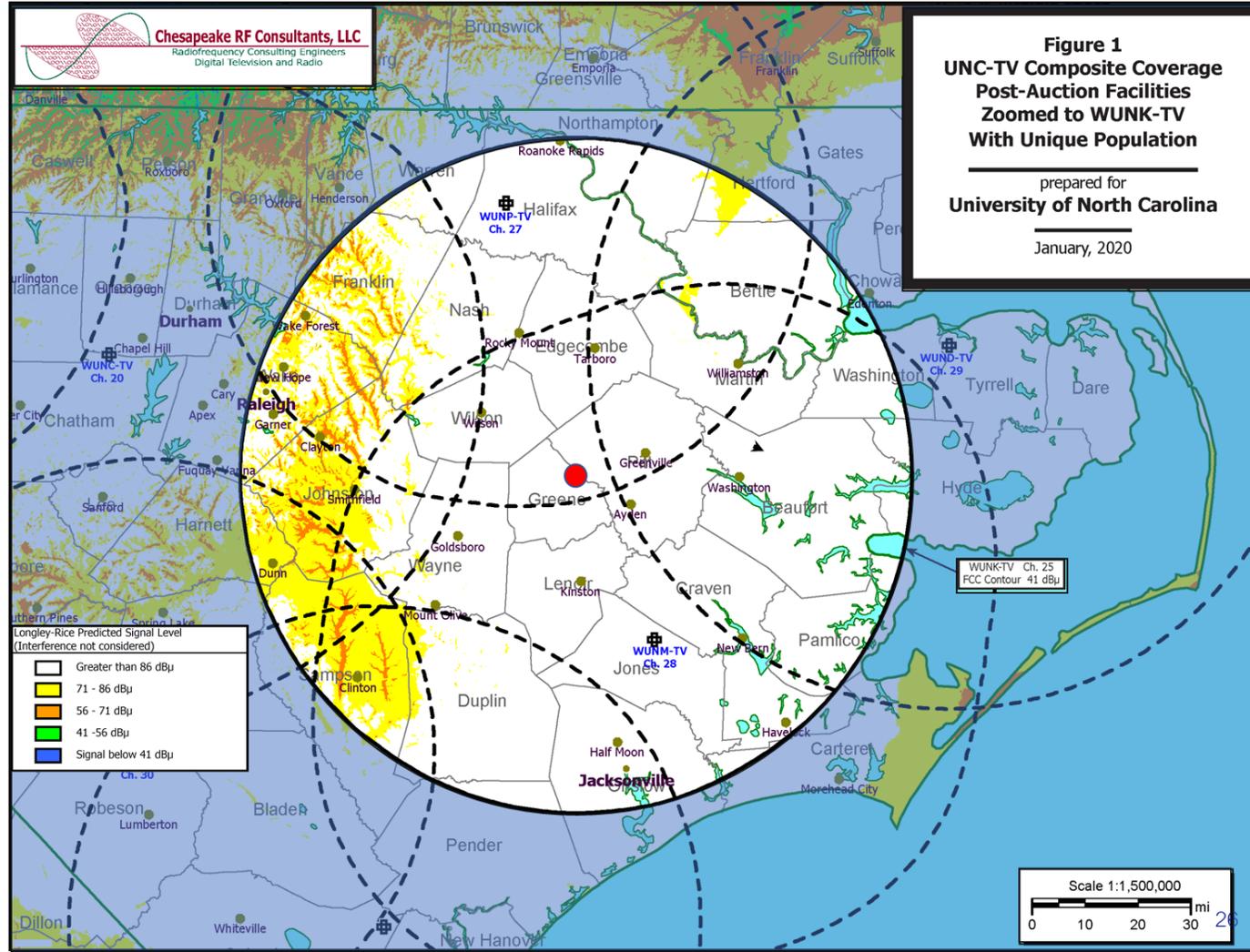
- EMT
- First Responders
- Firefighters

Digital Paging of Public Television Benefits

- High Tower & High Power
- Infrastructure already exists
- Instantaneous
- Encrypted
- Scalable bandwidth
- Simultaneous dispatches
- Maps, preplans, ICS forms, audio, video



WUNK-TV/Greenville NC



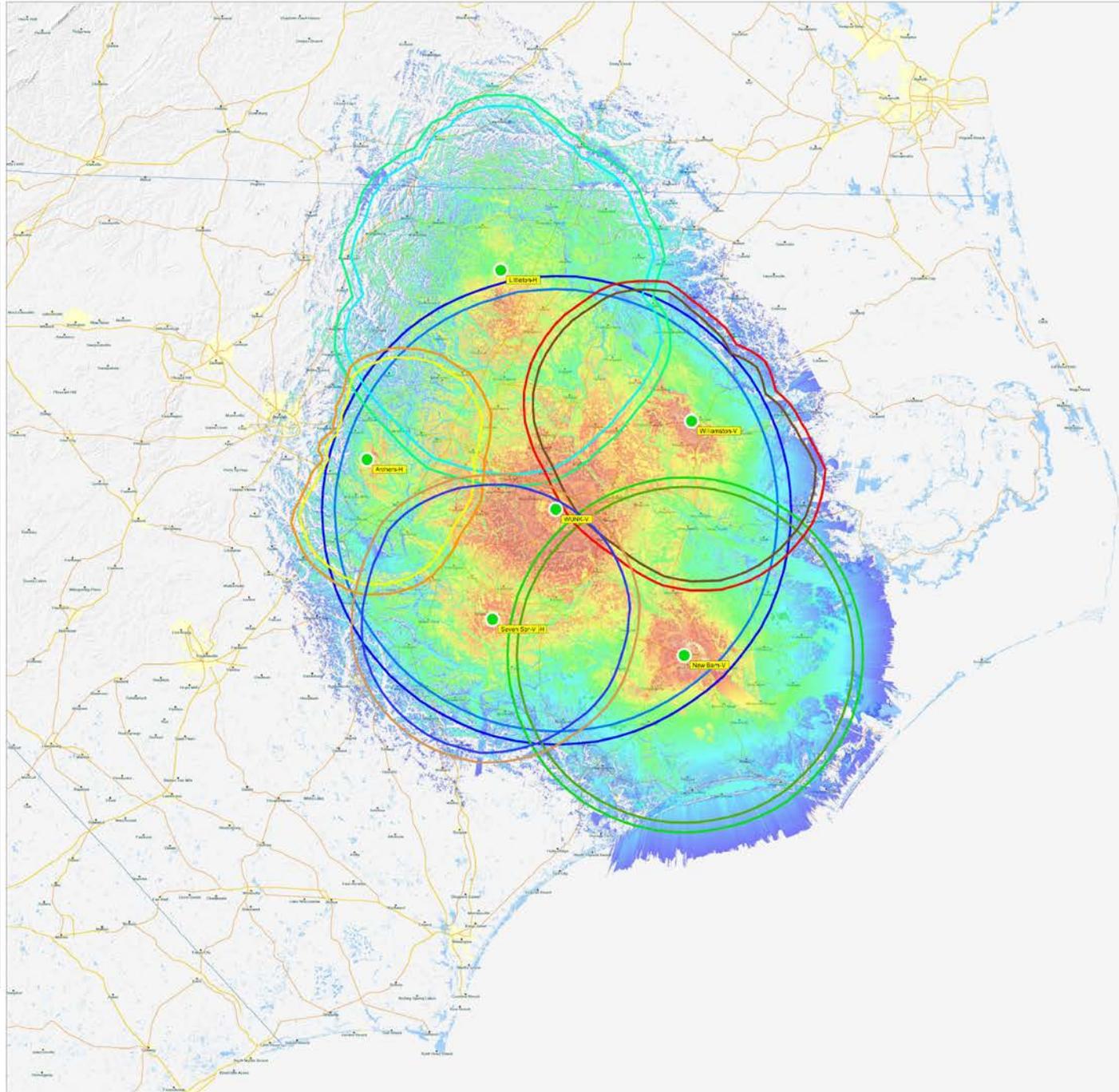
WUNK handheld coverage

17/8/2020 12:50:36

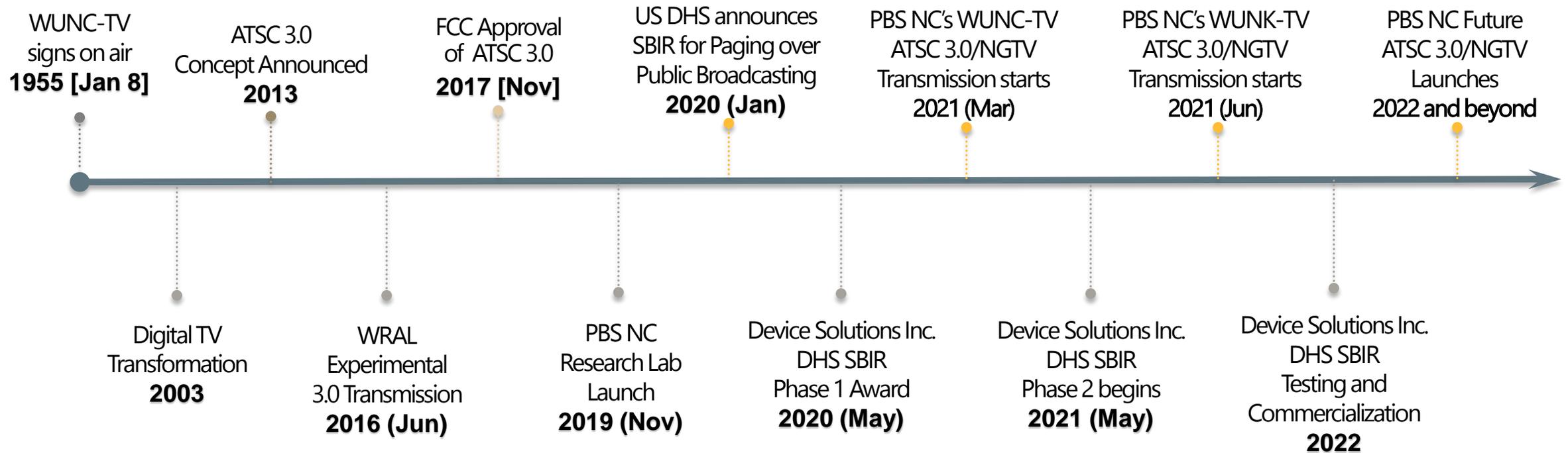
Assumptions

- Portable / Handheld Rx
- 1.5m height
- 9 dB antenna gain
- 52 dBu minimum signal strength in accordance with ETSI
- DVB T2 handheld profile
- 16 NUQAM, 6 dB C/N threshold

31 mi



PBS NC Public Safety Timeline



Government Document

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The Educational Broadband Gap: A White Paper on Utilizing ATSC 3.0/NextGenTV to Address Remote Learning Needs

Fred Engel CPBE
Chief Technology Officer
PBS North Carolina

INTRODUCTION

Significant gaps in Internet (broadband) access remain in the United States. Never has this problem been more evident than in its effect on K-12 education during the COVID-19 pandemic. Inequities in internet availability and costs have disrupted the education process.

K-12 educational institutions and governmental partners scrambled to address the need for internet connectivity with the mass purchase and deployment of cellular hotspots. Some Public Television networks stepped in to provide limited data delivery over a 20-year-old broadcast television technology that soon will become obsolete. These efforts are to be commended, but will not provide a long-term solution.

This paper explores a sustainable solution to the national broadband concern as it relates to education, utilizing emerging broadcast television transmission technology to address access, security and user experience. It will focus on utilizing the software teachers and students currently use, adapted for this new broadcast technology, providing disconnected students with an “internet-like” experience to vastly improve their remote learning environment, and heighten their chances for success.

PMEP  **TM**

Public Media Education PlatformTM

PMEP Project Partners



The Digital Divide

**30% of K-12
students lack
adequate
connectivity
and/or
technology**



Source: Common Sense Media, "Looking back, looking forward: What it will take to permanently close the K-12 digital divide" (2021)

PMEP: Public Media Education Platform™

- Helping to close the digital divide where broadband is not an option
- Delivering teacher-assigned data files, like lessons, videos and worksheets, via a television broadcast signal
- Providing on-demand access to a library of rich, digital content
- Offering expert tech support for educators and families
- Creating equitable learning environments



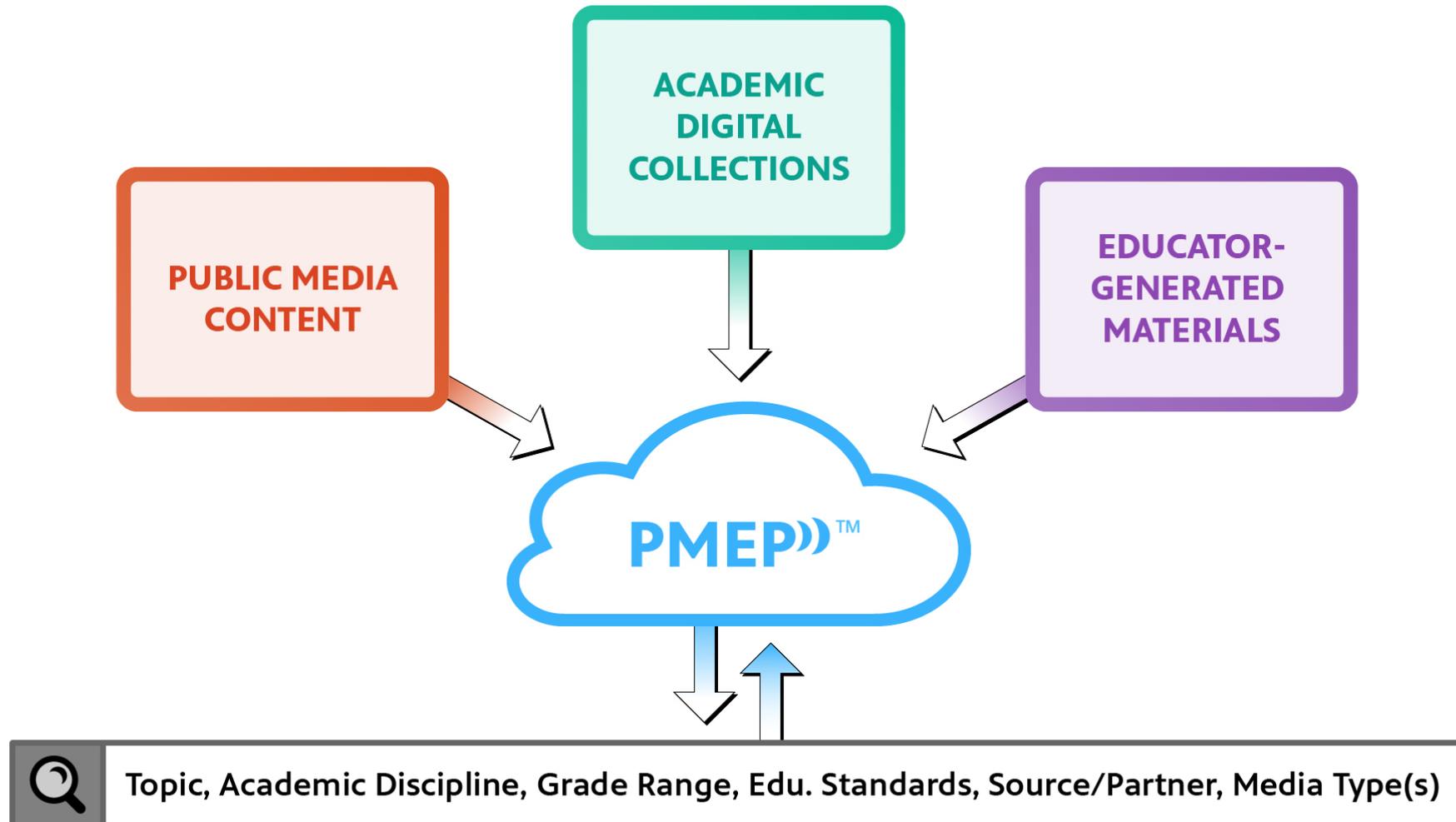
America's Largest Classroom

PBS and its member public television stations have a 50+ year history of serving our neighbors with educational media designed to engage, enlighten and spark curiosity.

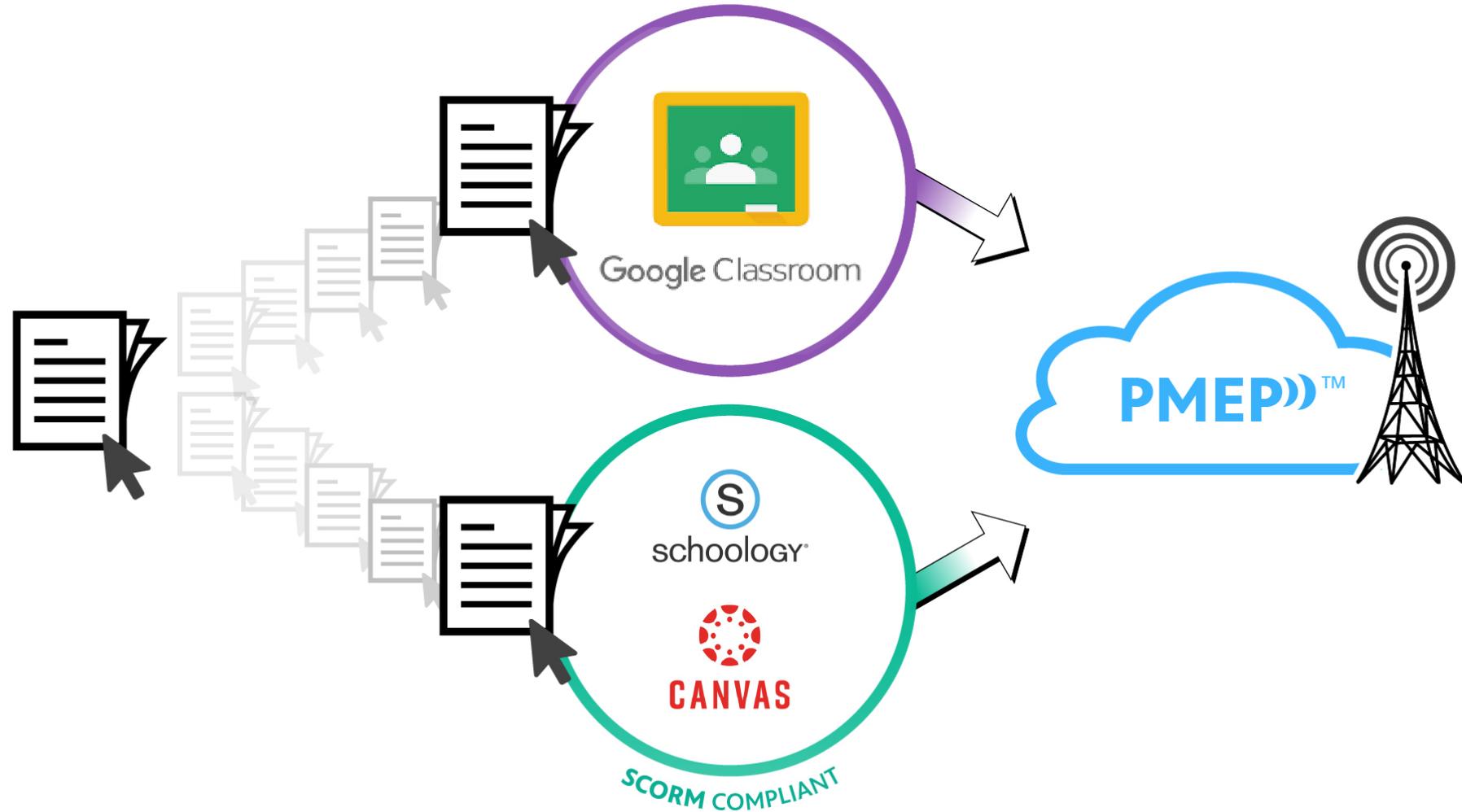
- PBS LearningMedia
- Learning at Home
- Free Educator Professional Development Workshops
- Original Video Productions that Align with K-12 standards
- Engaging Events & Demonstrations



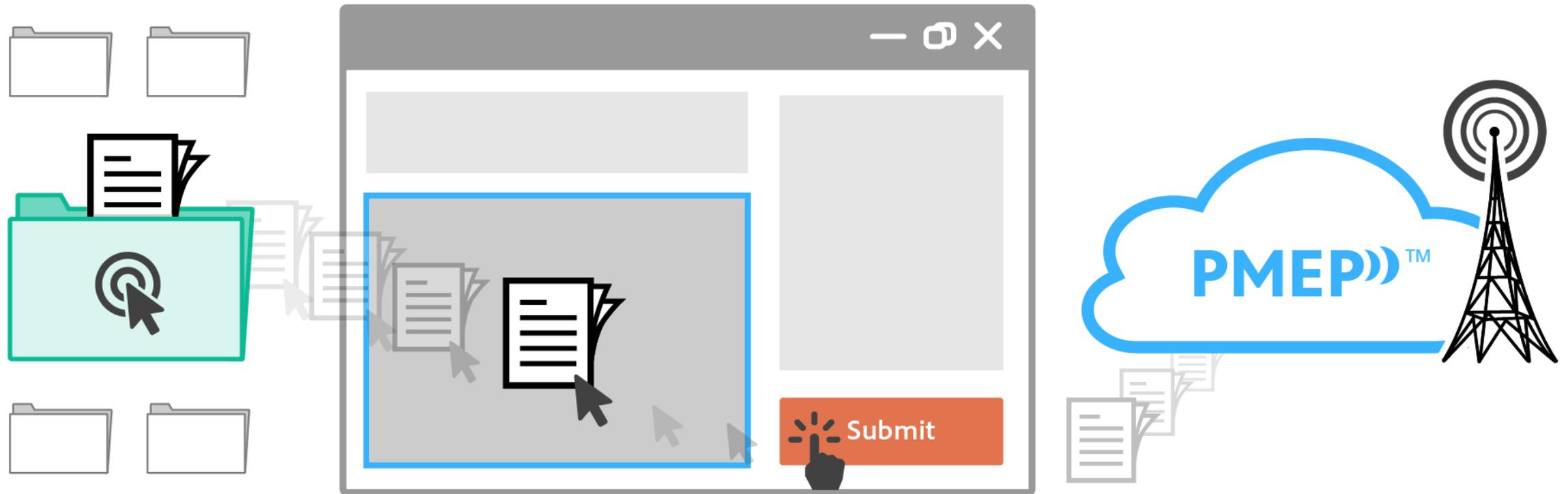
Platform Content



Learning Management System Integrations



Educator Dashboard



Designed for simplicity, featuring easy drag-and-drop workflows.

LEARNER EXPERIENCE

Antenna

Education
Device

NextGen TV
On-Demand Content

Student 1
Lesson

Student 2
Lesson

On-
Demand
Content

- Books
- Games
- Interactive Content
- Lessons

On-
Demand
Content

- Books
- Games
- Interactive Content
- Lessons

COMPUTER

TABLET

MOBILE

Students easily access content from the devices they already have.



And respond with:



Voice/SMS/Email



Internet (when available)



Security & Privacy

MODERN CLOUD ARCHITECTURE

- Highly available and reliable
- Redundancies provide resilience
- 24/7 monitoring and alerts

STUDENT-CENTRIC PRIVACY

- Limited personal data stored or collected
- Role-based security to limit data access
- Aggregated/anonymized usage data



Questions?

Fred Engel, Chief Technology Officer
PBS North Carolina
fengel@pbsnc.org