Comparing ATSC 3.0 with DVB-T2

PHYSICAL LAYER

Both systems use the same basic technologies.
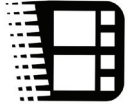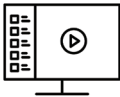Some new options in ATSC 3.0 offer slightly improved performance.

TRANSPORT LAYER

ATSC 3.0 uses an IP-based transport layer, while DVB-T2 relies on the MPEG-2 Transport Stream.
DVB has also defined an encapsulation scheme for using IP on DVB-T2.

CONTENT PROTECTION

DVB's Conditional Access specifications underpin the majority of the world's broadcast pay-TV services.
The Digital Rights Management system specified in ATSC 3.0 uses W3C Common Encryption protocol (CENC), with some additions to allow broadcast-only implementations.

VIDEO CODECS

Both ATSC 3.0 and DVB-T2 specify the use of HEVC video coding; DVB-T2 also provides the option of MPEG-4/H.264.
Having a choice of codecs allows DVB-T2 implementers to strike a balance between coding efficiency, licensing costs, etc.

INTERACTIVE SERVICES

ATSC 3.0 specifies an HTML5-based approach to interactive services; DVB-T2 works optimally with HbbTV.
There is a well-established ecosystem of HbbTV apps and devices as well as a comprehensive conformance regime.

COMPLETE ECOSYSTEM

DVB has specified a family of standards to deliver digital television over satellite, cable, terrestrial and IP networks.
By covering all interfaces – from signal source to the end user – across all platforms, DVB enables valuable synergies.

GLOBAL DEPLOYMENT

DVB-T2 is on air in more than 90 countries; ATSC 3.0 services have launched South Korea and there are trial services in some US markets.
Over 1 billion DVB receivers worldwide are served by a rich and diverse marketplace of professional equipment.