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Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2) (GSM); Full rate speech; Part 2:
Transcoding (GSM 06.10 version 4.2.1)

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ICS:

33.070.50	Globalni sistem za mobilno telekomunikacijo (GSM)	Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM)
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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights.....	7
Foreword.....	7
1 General.....	9
1.1 Scope.....	9
1.1.2 Normative references.....	9
1.1.3 Abbreviations.....	10
1.2 Outline description.....	10
1.3 Functional description of audio parts.....	10
1.4 PCM format conversion.....	11
1.5 Principles of the RPE-LTP Encoder.....	11
1.6 Principles of the RPE-LTP Decoder.....	11
1.7 Sequence and subjective importance of encoded parameters.....	12
2 Transmission characteristics.....	14
2.1 Performance characteristics of the analogue/digital interfaces.....	14
2.2 Transcoder delay.....	14
3 Functional description of the RPE-LTP Codec.....	15
3.1 Functional description of the RPE-LTP Encoder.....	15
3.1.1 Offset compensation.....	16
3.1.2 Preemphasis.....	16
3.1.3 Segmentation.....	16
3.1.4 Autocorrelation.....	16
3.1.5 Schur Recursion.....	16
3.1.6 Transformation of reflection coefficients to Log.-Area Ratios.....	16
3.1.7 Quantization and coding of Log.-Area Ratios.....	17
3.1.8 Decoding of the quantized Log.-Area Ratios.....	17
3.1.9 Interpolation of Log.-Area Ratios.....	18
3.1.10 Transformation of Log.-Area Ratios into reflection coefficients.....	18
3.1.11 Short Term Analysis Filtering.....	18
3.1.12 Sub-segmentation.....	18
3.1.13 Calculation of the LTP parameters.....	18
3.1.14 Coding/Decoding of the LTP lags.....	19
3.1.15 Coding/Decoding of the LTP gains.....	19
3.1.16 Long term analysis filtering.....	20
3.1.17 Long term synthesis filtering.....	20
3.1.18 Weighting Filter.....	20
3.1.19 Adaptive sample rate decimation by RPE grid selection.....	21
3.1.20 APCM quantization of the selected RPE sequence.....	21
3.1.21 APCM inverse quantization.....	23
3.1.22 RPE grid positioning.....	23
3.2 Decoder.....	23
3.2.1 RPE decoding section.....	23
3.2.2 Long Term Prediction section.....	23
3.2.3 Short term synthesis filtering section.....	23
3.2.4 Postprocessing.....	23
4 Computational details of the RPE-LTP Codec.....	27
4.1 Data representation and arithmetic operations.....	27
4.2 Fixed point implementation of the RPE-LTP Coder.....	30
4.2.0 Scaling of the input variable.....	30
4.2.1 Downscaling of the input signal.....	31
4.2.2 Offset compensation.....	31
4.2.3 Preemphasis.....	31
4.2.4 Autocorrelation.....	31
4.2.5 Computation of the reflection coefficients.....	32
4.2.6 Transformation of reflection coefficients to Log.-Area Ratios.....	33

4.2.7	Quantization and coding of the Log.-Area Ratios.....	33
4.2.8	Decoding of the coded Log.-Area Ratios.....	33
4.2.9	Computation of the quantized reflection coefficients.....	34
4.2.9.1	Interpolation of the LARpp[1..8] to get the LARp[1..8].....	34
4.2.9.2	Computation of the rp[1..8] from the interpolated LARp[1..8]	34
4.2.10	Short term analysis filtering	34
4.2.11	Calculation of the LTP parameters	35
4.2.12	Long term analysis filtering	36
4.2.13	Weighting filter	36
4.2.14	RPE grid selection	37
4.2.15	APCM quantization of the selected RPE sequence	37
4.2.16	APCM inverse quantization	38
4.2.17	RPE grid positioning	38
4.2.18	Update of the reconstructed short term residual signal dp[-120..-1]	38
4.3	Fixed point implementation of the RPE-LTP Decoder	39
4.3.1	RPE decoding section	39
4.3.2	Long term synthesis filtering	39
4.3.3	Computation of the decoded reflection coefficients.....	40
4.3.4	Short term synthesis filtering section	40
4.3.5	Deemphasis filtering	40
4.3.6	Upscaling of the output signal.....	41
4.3.7	Truncation of the output variable	41
4.4	Tables used in the fixed point implementation of the rpe-ltp coder and decoder	41
5	Digital test sequences.....	43
5.1	Input and output signals	43
5.2	Configuration for the application of the test sequences	43
5.2.1	Configuration 1 (encoder only)	43
5.2.2	Configuration 2 (Decoder only).....	43
5.3	Test sequences	44
5.3.1	Test sequences for configuration 1.....	44
5.3.2	Test sequences for configuration 2.....	44
Annex 1 (informative):	Codec Performance.....	48
A1.1	Introduction.....	48
A1.2	Speech performance	48
A1.2.1	Single encoding	48
A1.2.2	Speech performance when interconnected with coding systems on an analogue basis.....	49
A1.2.2.1	Performance with 32 kbit/s ADPCM (G.721, superseded by G.726).....	49
A1.2.2.2	Performance with another RPE-LTP codec.....	49
A1.2.2.3	Performance with encoding other than RPE-LTP and 32 kbit/s ADPCM (G.721, superseded by G.726).....	49
A1.3	Non-speech performance.....	49
A1.3.1	Performance with single sine waves.....	49
A1.3.2	Performance with DTMF tones	50
A1.3.3	Performance with information tones	50
A1.3.4	Performance with voice-band data	50
A1.4	Delay	50
A1.5	References	52
Annex 2 (informative):	Subjective relevance of the speech coder output bits	53
Annex 3 (informative):	Format for test sequence distribution	55
A3.1	Type of files provided	55
A3.2	File format description	55
Annex 4 (informative):	Test sequence diskette.....	56
Annex 5 (informative):	Change Request History.....	57

History.....58

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Foreword

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Special Mobile Group (SMG) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

The present document specifies the full rate speech transcoding within the digital cellular telecommunications system.

NOTE: The present document is a reproduction of recommendation T/L/03/11 "13 kbit/s Regular Pulse Excitation - Long Term Prediction - Linear Predictive Coder for use in the digital cellular telecommunications system".

A 3,5 inch diskette (Annex 4 informative) is supplied with the present document, the diskette contains test sequences, as described in clause 5.

The diskette contain files labelled as follows:

Diskette 1 ETS 300 580-2, annex 4: Test sequences for the GSM Full Rate speech codec;
Test sequences SEQ01.xxx to SEQ05.xxx.

The specification from which the present document has been derived was originally based on CEPT documentation, hence the presentation of the present document may not be entirely in accordance with the ETSI/PNE Rules.

Transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this ETS:	1 December 2000
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1 General

1.1 Scope

The transcoding procedure specified in the present document is applicable for the full-rate traffic channel (TCH) in digital cellular telecommunications system. The use of this transcoding scheme for other applications has not been considered.

In recommendation GSM 06.01, a reference configuration for the speech transmission chain of the digital cellular telecommunications system is shown. According to this reference configuration, the speech encoder takes its input as a 13 bit uniform PCM signal either from the audio part of the mobile station or on the network side, from the PSTN via an 8 bit/A-law to 13 bit uniform PCM conversion. The encoded speech at the output of the speech encoder is delivered to a channel encoder unit which is specified in Rec.GSM 05.03. In the receive direction, the inverse operations take place.

The present document describes the detailed mapping between input blocks of 160 speech samples in 13 bit uniform PCM format to encoded blocks of 260 bits and from encoded blocks of 260 bits to output blocks of 160 reconstructed speech samples. The sampling rate is 8000 sample/s leading to an average bit rate for the encoded bit stream of 13 kbit/s. The coding scheme is the so-called Regular Pulse Excitation - Long Term prediction - Linear Predictive Coder, here-after referred to as RPE-LTP.

The recommendation also specifies the conversion between A-law PCM and 13 bit uniform PCM. Performance requirements for the audio input and output parts are included only to the extent that they affect the transcoder performance. The recommendation also describes the codec down to the bit level, thus enabling the verification of compliance to the recommendation to a high degree of confidence by use of a set of digital test sequences. These test sequences are also described and are available in the diskette (informative annex 4) which is attached to the back cover of the present document.

1.1.2 Normative references

The present document incorporates by dated and undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to the present document only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

- [1] GSM 01.04 (ETR 100): " Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Definitions, abbreviations and acronyms".
- [2] GSM 05.03 (ETS 300 575): " Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Channel coding".
- [3] GSM 06.01 (ETS 300 580-1): " Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Full rate speech processing functions".
- [4] GSM 11.10 (ETS 300 607): " Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Mobile Station (MS) conformity specification".
- [5] ETS 300 085: "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); 3,1kHz telephony teleservice Attachment requirements for handset terminals (Candidate NET 33)".
- [6] ITU-T Recommendation G.711: "Pulse code modulation (PCM) of voice frequencies".
- [7] ITU-T Recommendation G.712: "Transmission performance characteristics of pulse code modulation".
- [8] ITU-T Recommendation G.726: "40, 32, 24, 16 kbit/s adaptive differential pulse code modulation (ADPCM)".

- [9] ITU-T Recommendation Q.35: "Technical characteristics of tones for the telephone service".
- [10] ITU-T Recommendation V.21: "300 bits per second duplex modem standardised for use in the general switched telephone network".
- [11] ITU-T Recommendation V.23: "600/1 200-band modem standardised for use in the general switched telephone network".

1.1.3 Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the present document are listed in GSM 01.04.

1.2 Outline description

The specification is structured as follows:

Section 1.3 contains a functional description of the audio parts including the A/D and D/A functions. Section 1.4 describes the conversion between 13 bit uniform and 8 bit A-law samples. Sections 1.5 and 1.6 present a simplified description of the principles of the RPE-LTP encoding and decoding process respectively. In section 1.7, the sequence and subjective importance of encoded parameters are given.

Section 2 deals with the transmission characteristics of the audio parts that are relevant for the performance of the RPE-LTP codec.

Some transmission characteristics of the RPE-LTP codec are also specified in section 2. Section 3 presents the functional description of the RPE-LTP coding and decoding procedures, whereas section 4 describes the computational details of the algorithm. Procedures for the verification of the correct functioning of the RPE-LTP are described in section 5.

Performance and network aspects of the RPE-LTP codec are contained in annex 1.

1.3 Functional description of audio parts

The analogue-to-digital and digital-to-analogue conversion will in principle comprise the following elements:

- 1) Analogue to uniform digital
 - microphone,
 - input level adjustment device,
 - input anti-aliasing filter,
 - sample-hold device sampling at 8 kHz,
 - analogue-to-uniform digital conversion to 13 bits representation.

The uniform format shall be represented in two's complement.

- 2) Uniform digital to analogue
 - conversion from 13 bit /8kHz uniform PCM to analogue,
 - a hold device,
 - reconstruction filter including $x/\sin x$ correction,
 - output level adjustment device,
 - earphone or loudspeaker.

In the terminal equipment, the A/D function may be achieved either

- by direct conversion to 13 bit uniform PCM format.
- or by conversion to 8 bit/A-law companded format, based on a standard A-law codec/filter according to CCITT rec. G.711/714, followed by the 8-bit to 13-bit conversion according to the procedure specified in section 1.4.

For the D/A operation, the inverse operations take place.

In the latter case it should be noted that the specifications in CCITT recommendation G.714 (superseded by G.712) are concerned with PCM equipment located in the central parts of the network. When used in the terminal equipment, the present document does not on its own ensure sufficient out-of-band attenuation.

The specification of out-of-band signals is defined in section 2 between the acoustic signal and the digital interface to take into account that the filtering in the terminal can be achieved both by electronic and acoustical design.

1.4 PCM format conversion

The conversion between 8 bit A-law companded format and the 13-bit uniform format shall be as defined in CCITT Recommendation G.721 (superseded by G.726), section 4.2.1, sub-block EXPAND and section 4.2.7, sub-block COMPRESS. The parameter LAW = 1 should be used.

1.5 Principles of the RPE-LTP Encoder

A simplified block diagram of the RPE-LTP encoder is shown in Fig1.1. In this diagram the coding and quantization functions are not shown explicitly.

The input speech frame, consisting of 160 signal samples (uniform 13 bit PCM samples), is first pre-processed to produce an offset-free signal, which is then subjected to a first order pre-emphasis filter. The 160 samples obtained are then analyzed to determine the coefficients for the short term analysis filter (LPC analysis). These parameters are then used for the filtering of the same 160 samples. The result is 160 samples of the short term residual signal. The filter parameters, termed reflection coefficients, are transformed to log-area ratios, LARs, before transmission.

For the following operations, the speech frame is divided into 4 sub-frames with 40 samples of the short term residual signal in each. Each sub-frame is processed blockwise by the subsequent functional elements.

Before the processing of each sub-block of 40 short term residual samples, the parameters of the long term analysis filter, the LTP lag and the LTP gain, are estimated and updated in the LTP analysis block, on the basis of the current sub-block of the present and a stored sequence of the 120 previous reconstructed short term residual samples.

A block of 40 long term residual signal samples is obtained by subtracting 40 estimates of the short term residual signal from the short term residual signal itself. The resulting block of 40 long term residual samples is fed to the Regular Pulse Excitation analysis which performs the basic compression function of the algorithm.

As a result of the RPE-analysis, the block of 40 input long term residual samples are represented by one of 4 candidate sub-sequences of 13 pulses each. The subsequence selected is identified by the RPE grid position (M). The 13 RPE pulses are encoded using Adaptive Pulse Code Modulation (APCM) with estimation of the sub-block amplitude which is transmitted to the decoder as side information.

The RPE parameters are also fed to a local RPE decoding and reconstruction module which produces a block of 40 samples of the quantized version of the long term residual signal.

By adding these 40 quantized samples of the long term residual to the previous block of short term residual signal estimates, a reconstructed version of the current short term residual signal is obtained.

The block of reconstructed short term residual signal samples is then fed to the long term analysis filter which produces the new block of 40 short term residual signal estimates to be used for the next sub-block thereby completing the feedback loop.

1.6 Principles of the RPE-LTP Decoder

The simplified block diagram of the RPE-LTP decoder is shown in fig 1.2. The decoder includes the same structure as the feed-back loop of the encoder. In error-free transmission, the output of this stage will be the reconstructed short term residual samples. These samples are then applied to the short term synthesis filter followed by the de-emphasis filter resulting in the reconstructed speech signal samples.

1.7 Sequence and subjective importance of encoded parameters

As indicated in fig 1.1 the three different groups of data are produced by the encoder are:

- the short term filter parameters,
- the Long Term Prediction (LTP) parameters
- the RPE parameters.

The encoder will produce this information in a unique sequence and format, and the decoder must receive the same information in the same way. In table 1.1, the sequence of output bits b1 to b260 and the bit allocation for each parameter is shown.

The different parameters of the encoded speech and their individual bits have unequal importance with respect to subjective quality. Before being submitted to the channel encoding function the bits have to be rearranged in the sequence of importance as given in GSM 05.03. The ranking has been determined by subjective testing and the procedure used is described in annex 2.

Parameter	Parameter number	Parameter name	Var. name	Number of bits	Bit no. (LSB-MSB)
	1		LAR 1	6	b1 - b6
	2		LAR 2	6	b7 - b12
FILTER	3	Log. Area ratios	LAR 3	5	b13 - b17
PARAMETERS	4		LAR 4	5	b18 - b22
	5	1 - 8	LAR 5	4	b23 - b26
	6		LAR 6	4	b27 - b30
	7		LAR 7	3	b31 - b33
	8		LAR 8	3	b34 - b36

Sub-frame no.1

LTP	9	LTP lag	N1	7	b37 - b43
PARAMETERS	10	LTP gain	b1	2	b44 - b45
	11	RPE grid position	M1	2	b46 - b47
RPE	12	Block amplitude	Xmax1	6	b48 - b53
PARAMETERS	13	RPE-pulse no.1	x1(0)	3	b54 - b56
	14	RPE-pulse no.2	x1(1)	3	b57 - b59

	25	RPE-pulse no.13	x1(12)	3	b90 - b92

Sub-frame no.2

LTP	26	LTP lag	N2	7	b93 - b99
PARAMETERS	27	LTP gain	b2	2	b100- b101
	28	RPE grid position	M2	2	b102- b103
RPE	29	Block amplitude	Xmax2	6	b104- b109
PARAMETERS	30	RPE-pulse no.1	x2(0)	3	b110- b112
	31	RPE-pulse no.2	x2(1)	3	b113- b115

	42	RPE-pulse no.13	x2(12)	3	b146- b148

Table 1.1a: Encoder output parameters in order of occurrence and bit allocation within the speech frame of 260 bits/20 ms

Sub-frame no.3

LTP	43	LTP lag	N3	7	b149- b155
PARAMETERS	44	LTP gain	b3	2	b156- b157
RPE	45	RPE grid position	M3	2	b158- b159
PARAMETERS	46	Block amplitude	Xmax3	6	b160- b165
	47	RPE-pulse no.1	x3(0)	3	b166- b168
	48	RPE-pulse no.2	x3(1)	3	b169- b171

	59	RPE-pulse no.13	x3(12)	3	b202- b204

Sub-frame no.4

LTP	60	LTP lag	N4	7	b205- b211
PARAMETERS	61	LTP gain	b4	2	b212- b213
RPE	62	RPE grid position	M4	2	b214- b215
PARAMETERS	63	Block amplitude	Xmax4	6	b216- b221
	64	RPE-pulse no.1	x4(0)	3	b222- b224
	65	RPE-pulse no.2	x4(1)	3	b225- b227

	76	RPE-pulse no.13	x4(12)	3	b258- b260

Table: 1.1b: Encoder output parameters in order of occurrence and bit allocation within the speech frame of 260 bits/20 ms

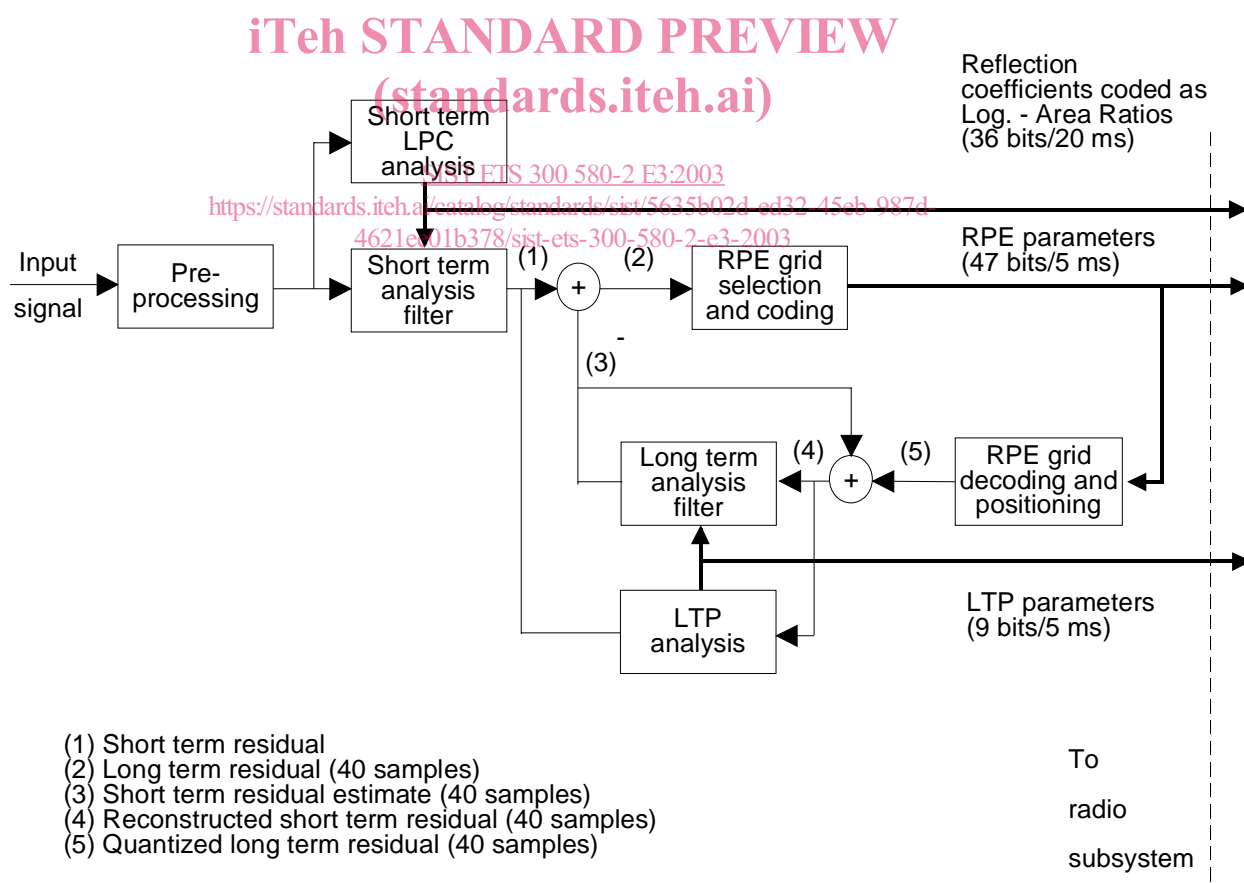


Figure 1.1: Simplified block diagram of the RPE - LTP encoder