



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ETS 300 175-6:1999
01-julij-1999

8 [[]HJbY]nVc`yUbYVfYnj fj] bYhY_ca i b]_UVY'fB 97 HL!'G_i db]j a Ygb]_f7 4!'* "
XY. :XYbhYhY']b'bUg`Uj`'UbY

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 6:
Identities and addressing

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ^{SIST ETS 300 175-6:1999} ETS 300 175-6 Edition 2

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/46dc858f-c2ac-462c-b992-ddaa9260ea06/sist-ets-300-175-6-1999>

ICS:

33.070.30 Öä åæ ^ Å à [|zæ ^ Digital Enhanced Cordless
à!^: ç|çã } ^ Å | ^ \ [{ ~ } å æ å Telecommunications (DECT)
ÇÖÓVD

SIST ETS 300 175-6:1999 en

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

[SIST ETS 300 175-6:1999](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4bdc858f-c2ac-462c-b992-ddaa9260ea06/sist-ets-300-175-6-1999>



EUROPEAN
TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARD

ETS 300 175-6

September 1996

Second Edition

Source: ETSI TC-RES

Reference: RE/RES-03027-6

ICS: 33.060, 33.060.50

Key words: DECT, radio

**Radio Equipment and Systems (RES);
Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT);
Common Interface (CI);
Part 6: Identities and addressing**

ETSI

European Telecommunications Standards Institute

ETSI Secretariat

Postal address: F-06921 Sophia Antipolis CEDEX - FRANCE

Office address: 650 Route des Lucioles - Sophia Antipolis - Valbonne - FRANCE

X.400: c=fr, a=atlas, p=etsi, s=secretariat - **Internet:** secretariat@etsi.fr

Tel.: +33 92 94 42 00 - Fax: +33 93 65 47 16

Copyright Notification: No part may be reproduced except as authorized by written permission. The copyright and the foregoing restriction extend to reproduction in all media.

© European Telecommunications Standards Institute 1996. All rights reserved.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

[SIST ETS 300 175-6:1999](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4bdc858f-c2ac-462c-b992-ddaa9260ea06/sist-ets-300-175-6-1999)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4bdc858f-c2ac-462c-b992-ddaa9260ea06/sist-ets-300-175-6-1999>

Contents

Foreword	5
1 Scope	7
2 Normative references	8
3 Definitions and abbreviations	9
3.1 Definitions	9
3.2 Abbreviations	12
4 General description of FP and PP identities	13
4.1 Combinations of ARIs, PARKs and IPUIs	14
5 FP identities	14
5.1 ARI class A	17
5.2 ARI class B	17
5.3 ARI class C	18
5.4 ARI class D	19
5.5 ARI class E	20
5.6 SARI list structure	20
5.6.1 ARI list length	21
5.6.2 TARIs	21
5.6.3 Black	21
5.6.4 ARI	21
5.6.5 Black-ARI	21
5.6.6 TARI messages	22
5.6.6.1 Request message from the PP	22
5.6.6.2 Response message from the FP	22
6 PP identities	23
6.1 PARK	24
6.1.1 PARK A	24
6.1.2 PARK B	24
6.1.3 PARK C	25
6.1.4 PARK D	25
6.1.5 PARK E	25
6.2 IPUI	25
6.2.1 Portable user identity type N (residential/default)	25
6.2.2 Portable user identity type S (PSTN/ISDN)	26
6.2.3 Portable user identity type O (private)	26
6.2.4 Portable user identity type T (private extended)	26
6.2.5 Portable user identity type P (public/public access service)	27
6.2.6 Portable user identity type Q (public/general)	27
6.2.7 Portable user identity type U (public/general)	27
6.2.8 Portable user identity type R (public/GSM)	27
6.3 Individual and group TPUIs	28
6.3.1 General	28
6.3.2 Individual TPUI	29
6.3.3 Group TPUIs	30
7 Coding of identities	31
7.1 RFPI E-bit	31
7.2 Access rights codes	31
7.3 Portable user identity types	31

7.4	EMC, EIC and POC.....	31
8	Rules for the usage of FP and PP identities	32
8.1	General principles.....	32
8.2	PARI, SARI and TARI usage	32
9	Connection related identities	34
9.1	MAC identities (see ETS 300 175-3 [3], subclause 11.7)	34
9.1.1	FMID	34
9.1.2	PMID	34
9.2	DLC identities (see ETS 300 175-4 [4], subclause 10.3.1)	35
9.3	NWL identities (see ETS 300 175-5 [5])	35
10	Equipment related identities	35
11	Subscription and registration procedures	35
Annex A (informative): Examples of usage of FP and PP identities.....		36
A.1	Residential ID usage	36
A.2	Public ID usage	36
A.2.1	Primary.....	36
A.2.2	Secondary	37
A.2.3	Tertiary.....	37
A.3	Private ID usage.....	37
A.3.1	Primary.....	37
A.3.2	Secondary	38
A.4	Mixed private and public ID usage.....	38
A.4.1	Public in private environments.....	38
A.4.2	Private in public environments.....	38
Annex B (normative): Identities and addressing timers		39
Annex C (normative): Representation of IPEI as printed text.....		40
Annex D (informative): Bibliography		41
History.....		42

iTech STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.itech.ai)

[SIST ETS 300 175-6:1999](https://standards.itech.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4bdc858f-c2ac-462c-b992-ddaa9260ea06/sist-ets-300-175-6-1999)

<https://standards.itech.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4bdc858f-c2ac-462c-b992-ddaa9260ea06/sist-ets-300-175-6-1999>

Foreword

This second edition European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Radio Equipment and Systems (RES) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

Annexes B and C to this ETS are normative. Annexes A and D to this ETS is informative.

Further details of the DECT system may be found in the ETR 015, ETR 043 and ETR 056.

This ETS forms part 6 of a series of 9 laying down the arrangements for the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI).

Part 1: "Overview".

Part 2 "Physical layer (PHL)".

Part 3 "Medium Access Control (MAC) layer".

Part 4 "Data Link Control (DLC) layer".

Part 5: "Network (NWK) layer".

Part 6: "Identities and addressing".

Part 7: "Security features".

Part 8: "Speech coding and transmission".

Part 9: "Public Access Profile (PAP)".

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4bdc858f-e2ac-462c-b992-ddaa9260ea06/sist-ets-300-175-6-1999>
Transposition dates

Date of adoption of this ETS:	6 September 1996
Date of latest announcement of this ETS (doa):	31 December 1996
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this ETS (dop/e):	30 June 1997
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	30 June 1997

Blank page

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

[SIST ETS 300 175-6:1999](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4bdc858f-c2ac-462c-b992-ddaa9260ea06/sist-ets-300-175-6-1999)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4bdc858f-c2ac-462c-b992-ddaa9260ea06/sist-ets-300-175-6-1999>

1 Scope

This second edition European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) specifies the identities and addressing structure of the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface. It is Part 6 of a series of 9 parts.

There are four categories of identities to be used for identification and addressing in a general DECT environment. These four categories are:

- Fixed Part (FP) identities;
- Portable Part (PP) identities;
- connection-related identities;
- equipment-related identities.

Fixed part identities and portable part identities are used for:

- access information from fixed parts to portable parts;
- access requests from portable parts;
- identification of portable parts;
- identification of fixed parts and radio fixed parts;
- paging;
- billing.

These identities support:

- different environments, such as residential, public or private;
- supply to manufacturers, installers, and operators of globally unique identity elements with a minimum of central administration;
- multiple access rights for the same portable;
- large freedom for manufacturers, installers, and operators to structure the fixed part identities, e.g. to facilitate provision of access rights to groups of DECT systems;
- roaming agreements between DECT networks run by the same or different owners/operators;
- indication of handover domains;
- indication of location areas, i.e. paging area;
- indication of subscription areas of a public service.

This ETS also provides for length indicators and other messages that can override the default location and/or paging area and domain indications given by the structure of the identities.

Connection related identities are used to identify the protocol instances associated with a call and are used for peer-to-peer communication.

Equipment related identities are used to identify a stolen PP and to derive a default identity coding for PP emergency call set-up.

Coding of identity information elements for higher layer messages is found in ETS 300 175-5 [5], subclause 7.7.

User authentication and ciphering need additional key information and is outside the scope of this ETS, but is covered in other Parts of ETS 300 175 Parts 1 to 8 [1] to [8], e.g. Part 7.

2 Normative references

This ETS incorporates, by dated or 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 this ETS only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

- [1] ETS 300 175-1 (1996): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 1: Overview".
- [2] ETS 300 175-2 (1996): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 2: Physical Layer (PHL)".
- [3] ETS 300 175-3 (1996): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 3: Medium Access Control (MAC) layer".
- [4] ETS 300 175-4 (1996): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 4: Data Link Control (DLC) layer".
- [5] ETS 300 175-5 (1996): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 5: Network (NWK) layer".
- [6] ETS 300 175-7 (1996): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 7: Security features".
- [7] ETS 300 175-8 (1996): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 8: Speech coding and transmission".
- [8] ETS 300 175-9 (1996): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 9: Public Access Profile (PAP)".
- [9] CCITT Recommendation E.163 (1988): "Numbering Plan for the ISDN Era".
- [10] CCITT Recommendation E.164 (1988): "Numbering Plan for the International Telephone Service".
- [11] ETS 300 523: "Numbering, addressing, and identification" (GSM 03.03).

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this ETS, the following definitions apply:

Access Rights Class (ARC): This shows the type of access to a DECT network, such as public, residential or private.

Access Rights Details (ARD): This is a unique number within one ARC.

Access Rights Identity (ARI): This is, to a service provider, a globally unique identity that shows the access rights related to that service provider. The ARI consists of an ARC and an ARD. There are three categories of ARIs:

- PARI = Primary ARI;
- SARI = Secondary ARI;
- TARI = Tertiary ARI.

attach: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

authentication (of a subscriber): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

bearer: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

bearer handover: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

cell: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Central Control Fixed Part (CCFP): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

cluster: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

connection: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

connection handover: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Cordless Radio Fixed Part (CRFP): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

coverage area: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

DECT Network (DNW): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Data Link Control (DLC): Layer 2b of the DECT protocol stack.

external handover: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Fixed Part (DECT Fixed Part) (FP): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Fixed Radio Termination (FT): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

frame: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

geographically unique: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Global Network (GNW): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

globally unique identity: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

handover: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

intercell handover: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

internal handover: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

International Portable User Identity (IPUI): This is an identity that uniquely defines one user within the domain defined by his access rights related to this IPUI. The IPUI consists of a Portable User Type (PUT) and a Portable User Number (PUN).

NOTE 1: The IPUI may be locally unique or globally unique depending on type of PUT.

interoperability: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

interoperator roaming: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

intracell handover: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

intraoperator roaming: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Local Network (LNW): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

locally unique identity: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

location area: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

location registration: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Medium Access Control (MAC): Layer 2a of the DECT protocol stack.

multiframe: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

network (telecommunication network): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

operator (DECT operator): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

paging: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

paging area: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

PARK Length Indicator (PLI): Associates a group of FP ARIs to the PARK, by indicating how many of the first ARC + ARD bits are relevant. The rest have "don't care" status.

NOTE 2: The PLI is programmed into a PP as part of the subscription process.

Physical (PHL): Layer 1 of the DECT protocol stack.

Plain Old Telephone (Service) (POT(S)): The basic analogue telephony teleservice.

Primary Access Rights Identity (PARI): This is the most frequently transmitted ARI. Every DECT RFP must transmit a PARI.

Portable Access Rights Key (PARK): This states the access rights for a PP.

Portable Handset (PHS): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Portable Part (DECT Portable Part) (PP): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Portable radio Termination (PT): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Portable User Number (PUN): This is a globally or locally unique number within one PUT.

Portable User Type (PUT): This shows the numbering plan structure of a PUN.

private: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

public: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Public Access Profile (PAP): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

public access service: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

radio end point: A physical grouping that contains one radio transceiver (transmitter/receiver), fixed or portable.

Radio Fixed Part (RFP): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Radio Fixed Part Identity (RFPI): Every RFP frequently transmits this identity, that is geographically unique. The RFPI shows:

- PARI;
- the RFPs local identity within that FP;
- domains for handover and location areas.

registration: An ambiguous term, that should always be qualified. See either location registration or subscription registration.

Repeater Part (REP): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

roaming: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

roaming service: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Secondary Access Rights Identity (SARI): This is less frequently broadcast than the PARI.

service provider (telecommunications service provider): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Single Radio Fixed Part (SRFP): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

subscriber (customer): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

subscription registration: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Tertiary Access Rights Identity (TARI): This is not broadcast at all and is available as a Yes/No answer upon a request including the wanted ARI.

TDMA frame: A time-division multiplex of 10 ms duration, containing 24 successive full slots. A TDMA frame starts with the first bit period of full slot 0 and ends with the last bit period of full slot 23.

TPUI domain: See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

user (of a telecommunication network): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].

Wireless Relay Station (WRS): See ETS 300 175-1 [1].