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Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Radio in the Local Loop (RLL) Access Profile (RAP); Part 1: Basic telephony services

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## Foreword

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Project of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

Every standard prepared by ETSI is a voluntary standard. This ETS may contain text concerning conformance testing of the equipment to which it relates. This text should be considered as guidance only and does not make this ETS mandatory.

This ETS is based on ETS 300 175, parts 1 to 8 [1] - [8] and ETS 300 444 [14]. This ETS has been developed in accordance to the rules of documenting a profile specification as described in ISO/IEC 9646-6 [11].

This ETS consists of 2 parts as follows:

**Part 1:** "Part 1: Basic telephony services";

Part 2: "Advanced telephony services".

Transposition dates	
Date of adoption:	8 August 1997
Date of latest announcement of this ETS (doa):	30 November 1997
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this ETS (dop/e):	31 May 1998
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## 1 Scope

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) specifies that set of technical requirements for Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Fixed Part (FP) and DECT Cordless Terminal Adapter (CTA) necessary for the support of the Radio in the Local Loop (RLL) Access Profile (RAP).

The objective of the ETS is to ensure the air interface interoperability of DECT RAP CTAs and DECT RAP FPs and Wireless Relay Stations (WRSs) if applied.

In addition, this ETS defines the features, services, procedures etc. for the CTA and the FT, which are provision mandatory either in the CTA or in the FT, as well as some elements that are provision optional but still process mandatory.

Another objective is to use as much as possible from the existing Generic Access Profile (GAP), but to exclude the not applicable GAP features. Therefore most of the RAP features refer to GAP features and the necessary additional features (for example Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OA&M)) are listed and explained in this document.

This ETS contains the so-called "Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS)" services including leased lines and 64 kbit/s bearer service.

## 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: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 1: Overview".
- [2] ETS 300 175-2: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 2: Physical layer (PHL)".
- [3] ETS 300 175-3: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 3: Medium Access Control (MAC) layer".
- [4] ETS 300 175-4: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 4: Data Link Control (DLC) layer".
- [5] ETS 300 175-5: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 5: Network (NWK) layer".
- [6] ETS 300 175-6: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 6: Identities and addressing".
- [7] ETS 300 175-7: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 7: Security features".
- [8] ETS 300 175-8: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 8: Speech coding and transmission".
- [9] ETS 300 176: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Approval test specification".
- [10] TBR 6: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); General terminal attachment requirements".
- [11] ISO/IEC 9646-6: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 6: Protocol profile test specification".

- [12] ISO/IEC 9646-7: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 7: Implementation conformance statement".
- [13] TBR 10: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); General terminal attachment requirements; Telephony applications".
- [14] ETS 300 444 (1995): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Generic Access Profile (GAP)".
- [15] ETS 300 700: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Wireless Relay Station (WRS)".
- [16] ETR 308: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Services, facilities and configurations for DECT in the local loop".
- [17] ETR 246: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Application of DECT Wireless Relay Station (WRS)".
- [18] CCIR Recommendation 723: "Transmission of component-coded digital television signals for contribution-quality applications at the third hierarchical level of CCITT Recommendation G.702".
- [19] ITU-T Recommendation V.25: "Automatic answering equipment and/or parallel automatic calling equipment on the general switched telephone network including procedures for disabling of echo control devices for both manually and automatically established calls".
- [20] ITU-T Recommendation G.164: "Echo suppressors".
- [21] ITU-T Recommendation G.165: "Echo cancellers".

### 3 Definitions, abbreviations and symbols

#### 3.1 Definitions

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

**authentication:** The process whereby a DECT subscriber is positively verified to be a legitimate user of a particular FP.

NOTE 1: Authentication is generally performed at call set-up, but may also be done at any other time (e.g. during a call).

**bearer service:** A type of telecommunication service that provides a defined capability for the transmission of signals between user-network interfaces.

NOTE 2: The DECT user-network interface corresponds to the top of the network layer (layer 3).

**C-plane:** The control plane of the DECT protocol stacks, which contains all of the internal DECT protocol control, but may also include some external user information.

NOTE 3: The C-plane stack always contains protocol entities up to and including the network layer.

**call:** All of the NWK layer processes involved in one network layer peer-to-peer association.

NOTE 4: Call may sometimes be used to refer to processes of all layers, since lower layer processes are implicitly required.

**Cordless Terminal Adapter (CTA):** Physical grouping that contains a DECT portable termination and a line interface.

**DECT network:** A network that uses the DECT air interface to interconnect a local network to one or more portable applications. The logical boundaries of the DECT network are defined to be at the top of the DECT network layer.

NOTE 5: A DECT network is a logical grouping that contains one or more fixed radio terminations plus their associated portable radio termination. The boundaries of the DECT network are not physical boundaries.

**Fixed Part (DECT Fixed Part) (FP):** A physical grouping that contains all of the elements in the DECT network between the local network and the DECT air interface.

NOTE 6: A DECT FP contains the logical elements of at least one FT, plus additional implementation specific elements.

**Fixed radio Termination (FT):** A logical group of functions that contains all of the DECT processes and procedures on the fixed side of the DECT air interface.

NOTE 7: A FT only includes elements that are defined in the DECT CI standard. This includes radio transmission elements together with a selection of layer 2 and layer 3 elements.

NOTE 8: A FT can also be the FT side of a WRS.

**handover:** The process of switching a call in progress from one physical channel to another physical channel.

NOTE 9: There are two physical forms of handover, intracell handover and intercell handover.

**incoming call:** A call received at a CTA.

**intercell handover:** The switching of a call in progress from one cell to another cell.

**internal handover:** Handover processes that are completely internal to one FT. Internal handover reconnects the call at the lower layers, while maintaining the call at the NWK layer.

NOTE 10: The lower layer reconnection can either be at the DLC layer (connection handover) or at the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer (bearer handover).

**interoperability:** The capability of FPs and CTAs, that enable a CTA to obtain access to teleservices in more than one location area and/or from more than one operator (more than one service provider).

**Intracell handover:** The switching of a call in progress from one physical channel of one cell to another physical channel of the same cell.

**Local Exchange (LE):** A local switch connecting the end-user to the public network.

**Local Network (LNW):** A telecommunication network capable of offering local telecommunication services.

NOTE 11: The term does not include legal or regulatory aspects, nor does it indicate if the network is a public network or a private network.

**location area:** The domain in which a PP may receive (and/or make) calls as a result of a single location registration.

**location registration:** The process whereby the position of a DECT PT is determined to the level of one location area, and this position is updated in one or more databases.

NOTE 12: These databases are not included within a DECT FT.

**MAC connection (connection):** An association between one source MAC Multi-Bearer Control (MBC) entity and one destination MAC MBC entity. This provides a set of related MAC services (a set of logical channels), and it can involve one or more underlying MAC bearers.

**outgoing call:** A call originating from a PP.

**Portable Application (PA):** A logical grouping that contains all the elements that lie beyond the DECT network boundary on the portable side.

NOTE 13: The functions contained in the PA may be physically distributed, but any such distribution is invisible to the DECT network.

**Portable Part (DECT Portable Part) (PP):** A physical grouping that contains all elements between the user and the DECT air interface. PP is a generic term that may describe one or several physical pieces.

NOTE 14: A DECT PP is logically divided into one PT plus one or more PAs.

**Portable radio Termination (PT):** A logical group of functions that contains all of the DECT processes and procedures on the portable side of the DECT air interface.

NOTE 15: A PT only includes elements that are defined in the DECT CI standard. This includes radio transmission elements (layer 1) together with a selection of layer 2 and layer 3 elements.

NOTE 16: A PT can also be the PT side of a WRS or the PT side of a CTA.

**Radio Fixed Part (RFP):** One physical sub-group of a FP that contains all the radio end points (one or more) that are connected to a single system of antennas.

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

**subscription registration:** The infrequent process whereby a subscriber obtains access rights to one or more FPs.

NOTE 17: Subscription registration is usually required before a user can make or receive calls.

**Wireless Relay Station (WRS):** A physical grouping that combines elements of both PTs and FTs to relay information on a physical channel from one DECT termination to a physical channel to another DECT termination.

NOTE 18: The DECT termination can be a PT or an FT or another WRS.

### 3.2 Abbreviations

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

AC	Authentication Code
ADPCM	Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation
ARI	Access Rights Identity
ARQ	Automatic Retransmission Request
CC	Call Control
CI	Common Interface
CLIP	Calling Line Identification Presentation
CPE	Customer Premises Equipment
CRFP	Cordless Radio Fixed Part
CTA	Cordless Terminal Adapter
C/O	Connection Oriented mode
DCK	Derived Cipher Key
DECT	Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications
DLC	Data Link Control
DTMF	Dual Tone Multi-Frequency

FEC	Forward Error Control
FP	Fixed Part
FT	Fixed radio Termination
GAP	Generic Access Profile
GPS	Global Position System
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
IE	Information Element
IPUI	International Portable User Identity
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
IWU	Interworking Unit
LE	Local Exchange
LNW	Local Network
LLME	Lower Layer Management Entity
MAC	Medium Access Control
MCEI	MAC Connection Endpoint Identification
MM	Mobility Management
NWK	Network
OA&M	Operation, Administration, and Maintenance
P	Public (environment)
PA	Portable Application
PABX	Private Automatic Branch Exchange
PARK	Portable Access Rights Key
PCM	Pulse Code Modulation
PD	Protocol Discriminator (value)
PHL	Physical Layer
PLI	PARK Length Indicator
POTS	Plain Old Telephone Service
PP	Portable Part
PT	Portable radio Termination
RAP	Radio in the local loop Access Profile
RFP	Radio Fixed Part
RFPI	Radio Fixed Part Identity
RLL	Radio in the Local Loop
RS	Reed Solomon code
SARI	Secondary Access Rights Identity
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TE	Terminal Equipment
UAK	User Authentication Key
WRS	Wireless Relay Station

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### 3.3 Symbols

The symbols defined in this subclause are applied for procedures, features, services in this ETS if not explicitly otherwise stated. The interpretation of status columns in all tables is as follows:

- M for mandatory to support (provision mandatory, process mandatory);
- O for optional to support (provision optional, process mandatory);
- I for out-of-scope (provision optional, process optional) not subject for testing;
- C for conditional to support (process mandatory);
- N/A for not-applicable (in the given context the specification makes it impossible to use this capability).

Provision mandatory, process mandatory means that the indicated feature, service or procedure shall be implemented as described in this ETS, and may be subject to testing.

Provision optional, process mandatory means that the indicated feature, service or procedure may be implemented, and if implemented, the feature, service or procedure shall be implemented as described in this ETS, and may be subject to testing.

NOTE: The used notation is based on the notation proposed in ISO/IEC 9646-7 [12].