



**Electromagnetic compatibility
and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);
Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) Systems;
Part 2: DMR voice and generic services and facilities**

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	8
Foreword.....	8
Modal verbs terminology.....	8
1 Scope	9
2 References	9
2.1 Normative references	9
2.2 Informative references.....	9
3 Definitions and abbreviations.....	10
3.1 Definitions.....	10
3.2 Abbreviations	12
4 Overview	14
4.0 Overview introduction.....	14
4.1 Protocol architecture.....	14
4.1.0 Protocol architecture - Introduction	14
4.1.1 Air Interface Physical Layer (layer 1).....	15
4.1.2 Air Interface Data Link Layer (layer 2).....	15
4.1.3 Air Interface layer 3 (CCL).....	16
4.2 Overview of voice and generic services and facilities.....	16
4.3 Feature interoperability	17
5 DMR services.....	17
5.1 Generic services	17
5.1.1 Generic BS services	17
5.1.1.0 Generic BS services - Introduction	17
5.1.1.1 BS outbound activation	19
5.1.1.1.0 BS outbound activation - Introduction	19
5.1.1.1.1 BS Outbound Activation SDL.....	20
5.1.1.1.2 BS MSCs	20
5.1.1.1.3 BS_Outbound_Activation	21
5.1.1.2 Voice call repeating.....	22
5.1.1.3 Voice call hangtime.....	23
5.1.1.4 CSBK repeating	24
5.1.1.5 BS outbound deactivation	25
5.1.2 Feature Not Supported (FNS) signalling	25
5.1.2.0 Feature Not Supported (FNS) signalling - Introduction.....	25
5.1.2.1 FNS Data Bursts/Fields.....	26
5.1.2.2 MS FNS MSC	26
5.2 Primary voice services.....	27
5.2.1 Group call service	27
5.2.1.0 Group call service - Introduction	27
5.2.1.1 Service description.....	28
5.2.1.2 Group call data bursts/fields.....	28
5.2.1.2.1 Direct mode	28
5.2.1.2.2 Repeater mode	28
5.2.1.3 MS group call control.....	29
5.2.1.3.1 MS group call SDL.....	29
5.2.1.3.2 MS group call HMSC	30
5.2.1.3.3 MS group call MSCs	31
5.2.2 Individual call service.....	41
5.2.2.0 Individual call service - Introduction	41
5.2.2.1 Service description.....	41
5.2.2.2 Individual call data bursts/fields	41
5.2.2.2.1 Direct mode	41
5.2.2.2.2 Repeater mode.....	42
5.2.2.3 MS Individual call channel access	42

5.2.2.3.0	MS individual call channel access - Introduction	42
5.2.2.3.1	UU_V_Req channel access SDL	42
5.2.2.3.2	UU_Ans_Rsp channel access SDL	43
5.2.2.4	MS Individual call control	44
5.2.2.4.0	MS individual call control - Introduction	44
5.2.2.4.1	MS OACSU Individual call source CCL SDL	45
5.2.2.4.2	MS OACSU Individual call setup MSCs	46
5.3	Supplementary voice services	48
5.3.1	Unaddressed voice call service	48
5.3.1.0	Unaddressed voice call service - Introduction	48
5.3.1.1	Unaddressed voice call data burst/fields	48
5.3.1.2	MS Unaddressed voice call control	48
5.3.2	All call voice service	48
5.3.2.0	All call voice service - Introduction	48
5.3.2.1	All call data bursts/fields	48
5.3.2.2	MS All call control	48
5.3.2.3	BS All call control	49
5.3.2.3.1	All call voice repeating	49
5.3.2.3.2	All call end of transmission	49
5.3.3	Broadcast call voice service	50
5.3.3.0	Broadcast call voice service - Introduction	50
5.3.3.1	Broadcast call data bursts/fields	50
5.3.3.2	MS Broadcast call control	50
5.3.3.3	BS Broadcast call control	50
5.3.3.3.1	Broadcast call voice repeating	50
5.3.3.3.2	Broadcast call end of transmission	50
5.3.4	Open voice channel mode service	50
5.3.4.0	Open voice channel mode service - Introduction	50
5.3.4.1	OVCN service description	51
5.4	Voice associated inband data services	51
5.4.1	Voice associated inband data services - Introduction	51
5.4.2	Inband positioning data service	52
5.4.3	Inband talker alias data service	52
6	DMR facilities	52
6.1	Transmit timeout	52
6.2	TDMA direct mode wide area timing	53
6.2.1	Facility description	53
6.2.1.0	Facility description - Introduction	53
6.2.1.1	Leader_and_Timing_Unknown	53
6.2.1.2	Leader_Unknown	53
6.2.1.3	Leader_and_Timing_Known	53
6.2.1.4	Leader	53
6.2.2	TDMA direct mode data bursts/fields	53
6.2.2.1	Synchronization	53
6.2.2.2	Colour Code	54
6.2.2.3	Channel Timing CSBK	54
6.2.2.3.0	Channel Timing CSBK - Introduction	54
6.2.2.3.1	CT_CSBK_Beacon	54
6.2.2.3.2	CT_CSBK_Prop	54
6.2.2.3.3	CT_CSBK_Term	55
6.2.2.3.4	CT_CSBK_Req	55
6.2.2.3.5	CT_CSBK_Resp	55
6.2.3	TDMA direct mode SDL	56
6.2.3.0	TDMA direct mode SDL - Introduction	56
6.2.3.1	Power up and channel change SDL	56
6.2.3.2	Leader and timing unknown SDL	56
6.2.3.3	Leader unknown SDL	58
6.2.3.4	Leader and timing known SDL	59
6.2.3.5	Leader SDL	61
6.2.3.6	Leader identifier conflict SDL	62
6.2.3.7	CT_CSBK evaluation SDL	63

6.2.3.8	Send correction SDL	65
6.2.3.9	Accept leader SDL	67
6.2.3.10	Appoint new leader SDL	67
6.2.3.11	Timing push SDL	68
6.2.3.12	Transmit procedure SDL	69
7	PDU description	70
7.0	PDU description - Introduction	70
7.1	Layer 3 PDUs	70
7.1.0	Layer 3 PDUs - Introduction	70
7.1.1	Full Link Control PDUs	71
7.1.1.1	Group Voice Channel User LC PDU	71
7.1.1.2	Unit to Unit Voice Channel User LC PDU	71
7.1.1.3	GPS Info LC PDU	71
7.1.1.4	Talker Alias header LC PDU	72
7.1.1.5	Talker Alias block LC PDU	72
7.1.2	Control Signalling Block (CSBK) PDUs	73
7.1.2.1	BS Outbound Activation CSBK PDU	73
7.1.2.2	Unit to Unit Voice Service Request CSBK PDU	73
7.1.2.3	Unit to Unit Voice Service Answer Response CSBK PDU	74
7.1.2.4	Negative Acknowledge Response CSBK PDU	74
7.1.2.5	Preamble CSBK PDU	74
7.1.2.6	Channel Timing CSBK PDU	75
7.1.3	Short Link Control PDUs	76
7.1.3.1	Null Message	76
7.1.3.2	Activity Update	76
7.2	Layer 3 information element coding	77
7.2.0	Layer 3 information element coding - Introduction	77
7.2.1	Service Options	78
7.2.2	Answer Response	78
7.2.3	Reason Code	78
7.2.4	Service Type	78
7.2.5	Source Type	79
7.2.6	Additional Information Field	79
7.2.7	CSBK Blocks to Follow (CBF)	79
7.2.8	Identifier (ID)	79
7.2.9	Dynamic Identifier (DI)	80
7.2.10	Wide Area Timing Identifier (WATID)	80
7.2.11	Channel Timing Opcode (CTO)	80
7.2.12	New Leader (NL)	81
7.2.13	Generation (Gen)	81
7.2.14	Sync Age (SA)	81
7.2.15	Position Error	81
7.2.16	Longitude	82
7.2.17	Latitude	82
7.2.18	Talker Alias Data Format	82
7.2.19	Talker Alias Data Length	82
Annex A (normative):	Timers and constants in DMR	83
A.0	Timers and constants in DMR - Introduction	83
A.1	Layer 3 timers	83
A.2	Layer 3 constants	84
Annex B (normative):	Opcode Reference Lists	85
B.1	Full Link Control Opcode List	85
B.2	CSBK Opcode List	85
B.3	Short Link Control Opcode List	85
Annex C (informative):	Numbering and dialling plan	86

C.1	Introduction to the numbering and dialling plan	86
C.2	Subscriber mapping	87
C.2.1	User Interface - Air Interface	87
C.2.1.0	User Interface - Air Interface - Introduction	87
C.2.1.1	Mapping for MS individual address space	88
C.2.1.1.0	Mapping for MS individual address space - Introduction	88
C.2.1.1.1	Mapping for diallable addresses (prefix 0 to 9)	89
C.2.1.1.2	Mapping for non-diallable individual addresses (prefix 10 to 14)	89
C.2.1.1.3	Examples of individual address mapping	90
C.2.1.2	Mapping for MS talkgroup address space	90
C.2.1.2.0	Mapping for MS talkgroup address space - Introduction	90
C.2.1.2.1	The concept of the wildcard character	90
C.2.1.2.2	The concept of stored parameters	90
C.2.1.2.3	The concept of ad-hoc arrangement	91
C.2.1.2.4	The rules for the sender	91
C.2.1.2.5	The rules for the recipient	91
C.2.1.2.6	Mapping of dialled strings to the AI talkgroup address space	92
C.2.1.2.6.0	Mapping of dialled strings to the AI talkgroup address space - Introduction	92
C.2.1.2.6.1	Mapping of numeric dialled strings to the AI talkgroup address space	92
C.2.1.2.6.2	Mapping for non-diallable talkgroup addresses (prefix 10 to 14)	94
C.2.1.2.6.3	Examples of talkgroup non-diallable address mapping	94
C.2.1.2.7	The concept of the prefix	94
C.2.2	Addresses	96
C.2.3	Conversion rules	96
C.2.3.1	MS addresses	96
C.2.3.2	Limiting the length of the destination address	96
C.2.3.3	All talkgroup address	96
C.2.3.4	Gateways	96
C.3	User dialling plan	97
C.3.1	User numbering	97
C.3.1.0	User numbering - Introduction	97
C.3.1.1	Dialling method	97
C.3.1.2	Call Type determination	97
C.3.1.3	Call modifier strings	97
C.3.2	Dialled digits to address mapping	97
C.3.3	Storage requirements	98
C.3.3.1	MS individual address	98
C.3.3.2	Talkgroups	98
C.3.3.3	All MSs	98
C.3.3.4	Non-diallable numbers	98
C.3.3.5	Talkgroup recognition	98
C.3.3.5.1	All numeric talkgroups	98
C.3.3.5.2	Talkgroups defined by wildcards	99
C.3.3.5.3	MS receives a talkgroup call	99
C.3.4	Dialling procedures	99
C.3.4.1	MS calls	99
C.3.4.1.1	Seven digit dialling	99
C.3.4.1.2	Abbreviated dialling	99
C.3.4.1.3	Individual call	100
C.3.4.1.4	Talkgroup Call	100
C.3.4.1.5	All Call	100
C.3.4.2	Gateway calls	101
C.3.4.2.1	Telephone call	101
C.3.4.2.1.0	Telephone call - introduction	101
C.3.4.2.1.1	Telephone numeric padding format	101
C.3.4.2.1.2	Telephone star modifier format	101
C.3.4.2.2	PABX call	101
C.3.4.2.2.0	PABX call - Introduction	101
C.3.4.2.2.1	PABX numeric padding format	101
C.3.4.2.2.2	PABX star modifier format	102

C.3.4.2.3	IP call	102
C.3.4.3	Call modifiers	102
C.3.4.3.0	Call modifiers - Introduction.....	102
C.3.4.3.1	Broadcast call.....	102
C.3.4.3.2	Priority call.....	102
C.3.4.3.3	Emergency call.....	102
C.3.4.3.4	Status call.....	103
C.3.4.3.5	Divert own call.....	103
C.3.4.3.6	Open channel voice mode call	103
C.3.4.3.7	Force talkgroup service	103
C.3.4.3.8	Multiple call modifiers	103
C.3.4.4	MS behaviour commands	103
C.3.4.4.0	MS behaviour commands - Introduction.....	103
C.3.4.4.1	Edit the talkgroup table	104
C.3.4.4.2	Queue Incoming call	104
C.3.4.4.3	Display own identity	104
C.3.4.4.4	Display Own talkgroup table.....	104
C.3.4.5	Call set-up abandon or call complete.....	104
Annex D (informative):	Change requests	105
Annex E (informative):	Bibliography	106
History		107

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Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM).

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part deliverable covering the Technical Requirements for Digital Mobile Radio (DMR), as identified below:

Part 1: "DMR Air Interface (AI) protocol";

Part 2: "DMR voice and generic services and facilities";

Part 3: "DMR data protocol";

Part 4: "DMR trunking protocol".

Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "**shall**", "**shall not**", "**should**", "**should not**", "**may**", "**need not**", "**will**", "**will not**", "**can**" and "**cannot**" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the [ETSI Drafting Rules](#) (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

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1 Scope

The present document contains technical requirements for Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) operating in the existing licensed land mobile service frequency bands, as identified in CEPT/ERC/T/R 25-08 [i.1].

The present document describes the voice and generic services and facilities of a scalable Digital Mobile Radio system which covers three tiers of possible products:

- Tier I: DMR equipment having an integral antenna and working in direct mode (communication without infrastructure) under a general authorization with no individual rights operation.
- Tier II: DMR systems operating under individual licences working in direct mode (unit-to-unit) or using a Base Station (BS) for repeating.
- Tier III: DMR trunking systems under individual licences operating with a controller function that automatically regulates the communications.

NOTE 1: Tier II and Tier III products encompass both simulcast and non-simulcast systems.

NOTE 2: The three tiers of possible products will work only independently and not interoperable.

The present document specifies the voice and generic services and facilities of DMR that has been specifically developed with the intention of being suitable for all identified product tiers. The DMR protocol is intended to be applicable to the land mobile frequency bands, physical channel offset, duplex spacing, range assumptions and all other spectrum parameters without need for any change.

2 References

2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the reference document (including any amendments) applies.

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The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] ETSI TS 102 361-1: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) Systems; Part 1: DMR Air Interface (AI) protocol".
- [2] ETSI TS 102 361-3: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) Systems; Part 3: DMR data protocol".

2.2 Informative references

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The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

- [i.1] CEPT/ERC/T/R 25-08: "Planning criteria and co-ordination of frequencies in the Land Mobile Service in the range 29,7-921 MHz".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

1:1-mode: 1 traffic channel mode

NOTE: 1:1-mode supports one "MS to fixed end" duplex call or one simplex call with an optional inbound Reverse Channel using a two frequency BS.

2:1-mode: 2 traffic channel mode

NOTE: 2:1-mode supports two independent calls which may be either "MS to fixed end" duplex calls, simplex calls using a two frequency BS or simplex calls between MS units on a single frequency.

Base Station (BS): fixed end equipment that is used to obtain DMR services

bearer service: telecommunication service providing the capability for information transfer between access points

burst: elementary amount of bits within the physical channel

NOTE 1: Three different bursts exist with different number of bits. The Traffic burst contains 264 bits, the CACH burst contains 24 bits and the RC burst contains 96 bits.

NOTE 2: The burst may include a guard time at the beginning and end of the burst used for power ramp-up and ramp-down.

NOTE 3: For detailed burst definition see clause 4.2.1.

call: complete sequence of related transactions between MSs

NOTE: Transactions may be one or more bursts containing specific call related information.

channel slot timing: time slot 1 and time slot 2 timing boundaries established by a TDMA direct mode leader

Control plane (C-plane): part of the DMR protocol stack dedicated to control and data services

Digital Mobile Radio (DMR): physical grouping that contains all of the mobile and/or fixed end equipment that is used to obtain DMR services

direct mode: mode of operation where MSs may communicate outside the control of a network

NOTE 1: This is communication technique where any radio unit (MS) may communicate with one or more other radio units (MSs) without the need for any additional equipment (e.g. BS).

NOTE 2: Supports one transmission per 12,5 kHz frequency; 12,5 kHz equivalent (12,5e) spectral efficiency.

duplex: mode of operation by which information can be transferred in both directions and where the two directions are independent

NOTE: Duplex is also known as full duplex.

frame: two contiguous time slots labelled 1 and 2

NOTE: A frame has a length of 60 ms.

inbound: MS to BS transmission

logical channel: distinct data path between logical endpoints

NOTE: The logical channels are labelled 1 and 2. The logical channel may consist of sub-channels, e.g. SYNC, embedded signalling, etc.

Mobile Station (MS): physical grouping that contains all of the mobile equipment that is used to obtain DMR mobile services

octet: 8 bits grouped together, also called a byte

outbound: BS to MS transmission

payload: bits in the information field

personalization: address and configuration information that characterizes a particular DMR MS

NOTE: This information may be programmed by the installer before putting an MS into service.

physical channel: RF carrier that is modulated with information bits of the bursts

NOTE: The RF carrier may be a single frequency or a duplex pair of frequencies. The physical channel of a DMR subsystem is required to support the logical channels.

polite protocol: "Listen Before Transmit" (LBT) protocol

NOTE: This is a medium access protocol that implements a LBT function in order to ensure that the channel is free before transmitting.

prefix: most significant digit of a MS address in the user domain

privacy: secret transformation

NOTE: Any transformation of transmitted information that is derived from a shared secret between the sender and receiver.

Protocol Data Unit (PDU): unit of information consisting of protocol control information (signalling) and possibly user data exchanged between peer protocol layer entities

Radio Frequency channel: Radio Frequency carrier (RF carrier)

NOTE: This is a specified portion of the RF spectrum. In DMR, the RF carrier separation is 12,5 kHz. The physical channel may be a single frequency or a duplex spaced pair of frequencies.

repeater mode: mode of operation where MSs may communicate through a BS

NOTE: This is a communication technique where any radio unit (MS) may communicate with one or more other radio units (MSs) with the need for an intermediate BS.

signalling: exchange of information specifically concerned with the establishment and control of connections, and with management, in a telecommunication network

simplex: mode of working by which information can be transferred in both directions but not at the same time

superframe: 6 continues traffic bursts on a logical channel labelled "A" to "F"

NOTE: A superframe has a length of 360 ms and is used for voice traffic only.

TDMA direct mode: direct mode operation that supports two transmissions per 12,5 kHz frequency

NOTE: Supports 6,25 kHz equivalent (6,25e) spectral efficiency.

time slot (or slot): elementary timing of the physical channel

NOTE: A timeslot has a length of 30 ms and will be numbered "1" or "2".

transmission: transfer period of bursts containing information or signalling

NOTE: The transmission may be continuous, i.e. multiple bursts transmission without ramp-up, ramp-down, or discontinuous, i.e. single burst transmission with ramp-up and ramp-down period.

trunking: network controlled communication

NOTE: This is a communication technique where any radio unit (MS) may communicate with one or more other radio units (MSs) using a trunking protocol and all MSs will be under control of a network.

user numbering: decimal representation of DMR air interface addresses

NOTE: The user numbering is that visible to a user or seen by the user.

User plane (U-plane): part of the DMR protocol stack dedicated to user voice services

wildcard: character in the user domain that represents all digits 0 to 9

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

ACK	(positive) ACKnowledgement
AI	Air Interface
AL	Accept Leader
ANL	Announce New Leader
AT	Access Type
BOC	Beginning Of Call
BOR	Beginning Of Repeat
BOT	Beginning Of Transmission
BS	Base Station
CACH	Common Announcement Channel
CBF	CSBK Blocks to Follow
CC	Colour Code
CCE	CT_CSBK Evaluation
CCITT	Consultative Committee on International Telegraphy and Telephony
CCL	Call Control Layer
CCL_1	Call Control Layer: Slot 1 process
CCL_2	Call Control Layer: Slot 2 process
CCL_BS	Call Control Layer: Both Slot process
C-plane	Control-plane
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Checksum for data error detection
CSBK	Control Signalling Block
CSBKO	CSBK Opcode
CT	Channel Timing
CT_CSBK	Channel Timing CSBK
CTO	Channel Timing Opcode
DI	Dynamic Identifier
DLL	Data Link Layer
DMR	Digital Mobile Radio
EOC	End Of Call
EOR	End Of Repeat
EOT	End Of Transmission
FEC	Forward Error Correction
FID	Feature set ID
FLCO	Full Link Control Opcode
FNS	Feature Not Supported
Gen	Generation
GPS	Global Positioning System
Grp_V_Ch_Usr	Group Voice Channel User
HMSC	High level Message Sequence Chart
ID	Identifier
IO	Input Output
IP	Internet Protocol
LB	Last Block
LBT	Listen Before Transmit
LC	Link Control
LDI	Leader Dynamic Identifier
LDR	LeaDeR CT_CSBK evaluation
LID	Leader Identifier
LIP	Location Information Protocol
LLC	Logical Link Control

LSB	Least Significant Bit
LWATID	Leader Wide Area Timing IDentifier
MAC	Medium Access Control
MFID	Manufacturer's FID
MMI	Man Machine Interface
MS	Mobile Station (either portable or mobile unit)
MSB	Most Significant Bit
MSC	Message Sequence Chart
MS_DI	Mobile Station Dynamic Identifier
N_XXXX	Layer 3 constant

NOTE: As defined in clause A.2.

NA	Not Applicable
NL	New Leader
OACSU	Off Air Call SetUp
OVCN	Open Voice Channel Mode service
PABX	Private Automatic Branch eXchange
PATCS	Press And Talk Call Setup
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PF	Protect Flag
PL	Physical Layer
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
PTT	Push-To-Talk
RC	Reason Code
RC	Reverse Channel
RF	Radio Frequency
RX	Receive
SA	Sync Age
SC	Send Correction
SDI	SourceDynamic Identifier
SDL	Specification and Description Language
SFID	Standards FID
SID	Source Identifier
SLCO	Short Link Control Opcode
SMS	Short Message Service
SO	Service Options
SWATID	Source Wide Area Timing IDentifier
SYNC	Synchronization
T_XXXX	Layer 3 Timer

NOTE: As defined in clause A.1.

TD_LC	Terminator Data Link Control
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TO	Time Out
TP	Timing Push
TS	Technical Specification
TX	Transmit
U-plane	User-plane
UTF	Unicode Transformation format