



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 300 444 V1.3.3:2003
01-december-2003

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Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Generic Access Profile (GAP)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 300 444 Version 1.3.3

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33.070.30 Öä äæ) ^/ä à| |zæ) ^ Digital Enhanced Cordless
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EN 300 444 V1.3.3 (1999-05)

European Standard (Telecommunications series)

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Generic Access Profile (GAP)

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Reference

REN/DECT-050111 (44000j20.PDF)

Keywords

DECT, access, generic, profile, radio,
synchronization

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Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la
Sous-Prefecture de Grasse (06) N° 7803/88

<https://standards.etsi.org/standards/siret/34862356200017/3d-449d-bb6f-9844e73d6f7f/sist-en-300-444-v1-3-3-2003>

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Foreword

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Project Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT).

The present document is based on EN 300 175-1 to 8 [1] to [8]. General attachment requirements and speech attachment requirements are based on TBR 6 [11] and TBR 10 [12].

The present document has been developed in accordance to the rules of documenting a profile specification as described in ISO/IEC 9646-6 [13].

National transposition dates		
Date of adoption of this EN:	(standards.iteh.ai)	14 May 1999
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	SIST EN 300 444 V1.3.3:2003	31 August 1999
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	http://www.etsi.org/standards/sist/ef2679b9-953d-449d-bb6f-9844e73d6f7f/sist-en-300-444-v1-3-3-2003	29 February 2000
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):		29 February 2000

1 Scope

The present document specifies that set of technical requirements for Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Fixed Part (FP) and DECT Portable Part (PP) necessary for the support of the Generic Access Profile (GAP).

The GAP is applicable to all DECT Portable radio Terminations (PT) and Fixed radio Terminations (FT) which are subject to CTR 10 (i.e. 3,1 kHz telephony teleservice) and specifies the minimum functionality that is supported by all other 3,1 kHz voice profiles.

The objective of the EN is to ensure the Air Interface (AI) inter-operability of DECT equipment capable of 3,1 kHz telephony applications, in such a way that any DECT PT conforming to the procedures described in the present document is inter-operable with any DECT FT conforming to the procedures described in the present document.

The profile consists of the minimum mandatory requirements that allow a 3,1 kHz teleservice connection to be established, maintained and released between a FT and a PT with the appropriate access rights, irrespective of whether the FP provides residential, business or public access services.

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

Mobility Management (MM) procedures at the DECT AI to support incoming calls and outgoing calls are included.

Inter-working between the FT and the attached network is outside the scope of the present document.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.
- A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.

- [1] EN 300 175-1: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 1: Overview".
- [2] EN 300 175-2: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 2: Physical layer (PHL)".
- [3] EN 300 175-3: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 3: Medium Access Control (MAC) layer".
- [4] EN 300 175-4: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 4: Data Link Control (DLC) layer".
- [5] EN 300 175-5: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 5: Network (NWK) layer".
- [6] EN 300 175-6: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 6: Identities and addressing".
- [7] EN 300 175-7: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 7: Security features".

- [8] EN 300 175-8: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 8: Speech coding and transmission".
- [9] EN 300 176-1: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Approval test specification; Part 1: Radio".
- [10] EN 300 176-2: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Approval test specification; Part 2: Speech".
- [11] TBR 6: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); General terminal attachment requirements".
- [12] TBR 10: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); General terminal attachment requirements; Telephony applications".
- [13] ISO/IEC 9646-6: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework -- Part 6: Protocol profile test specification".
- [14] ISO/IEC 9646-7: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 7: Implementation conformance statement".
- [15] ISO/IEC 8073 (1992): "Information processing systems - Open System Interconnection - Connection oriented transport protocol specification".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

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3.1 Definitions

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

attach: process whereby a PP within the coverage area of a FP to which it has access rights, notifies this FP that it is operative. The reverse process is detach, which reports the PP as inoperative.

NOTE 1: An operative PP is assumed to be ready to receive calls.

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

NOTE 2: Authentication is generally performed at call setup, but may also be done at any other time (e.g. during a call).

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

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

C-plane: 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 4: The C-plane stack always contains protocol entities up to and including the NWK layer.

call: all of the NWK layer processes involved in one NWK layer peer-to-peer association.

NOTE 5: Call may sometimes be used to refer to processes of all layers, since lower layer processes are implicitly required.

DECT network: network that uses the DECT AI 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 NWK layer.

NOTE 6: A DECT network is a logical grouping that contains one or more FTs plus their associated PT. The boundaries of the DECT network are not physical boundaries.

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

NOTE 7: A DECT FP contains the logical elements of at least one FT, plus additional implementation specific elements.

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

NOTE 8: A FT only includes elements that are defined in the DECT Common Interface (CI) standard. This includes radio transmission elements together with a selection of layer 2 and layer 3 elements.

geographically unique identity: this term relates to FP identities, PARIs and RFPIs. It indicates that two systems with the same PARI, or respectively two RFPs with the same RFPI, can not be reached or listened to at the same geographical position.

NOTE 9: For PARI and RFPI, see abbreviations.

global network: telecommunication network capable of offering a long distance telecommunication service.

NOTE 10: The term does not include legal or regulatory aspects, nor does it indicate if the network is a public or a private network.

globally unique identity: identity is unique within DECT (without geographical or other restrictions).

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

NOTE 11: There are two physical forms of handover, intra-cell handover and inter-cell handover.

incoming call: call received at a PP.

inter-cell handover: 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 12: The lower layer reconnection can either be at the Data Link Control (DLC) layer (connection handover) or at the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer (bearer handover).

inter-operability: capability of FPs and PPs, that enable a PP to obtain access to teleservices in more than one Location Area (LA) and/or from more than one operator (more than one service provider).

inter-operator roaming: roaming between FP coverage areas of different operators (different service providers).

Interworking Unit (IWU): unit that is used to interconnect sub networks.

NOTE 13: The IWU will contain the interworking functions necessary to support the required sub-network interworking.

intra-cell handover: switching of a call in progress from one physical channel of one cell to another physical channel of the same cell.

intra-operator roaming: roaming between different FP coverage areas of the same operator (same service provider).

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

NOTE 14: The term does not include legal or regulatory aspects, nor does it indicate if the network is a public network or a private network.

locally unique identity: unique identity within one FP or LA, depending on application;

Location Area (LA): domain in which a PP may receive (and/or make) calls as a result of a single location registration.

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

NOTE 15: These databases are not included within a DECT FT.

MAC connection (connection): association between one source MAC Multiple 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: call originating from a PP.

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

NOTE 16: 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): physical grouping that contains all elements between the user and the DECT AI. PP is a generic term that may describe one or several physical pieces.

NOTE 17: A DECT PP is logically divided into one PT plus one or more PAs.

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

NOTE 18: 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.

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

roaming: movement of a PP from one FP coverage area to another FP coverage area, where the capabilities of the FPs enable the PP to make or receive calls in both areas.

NOTE 19: Roaming requires the relevant FPs and PP to be inter-operable.

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

NOTE 20: Subscription registration is usually required before a user can make or receive calls.

3.2 Symbols

The symbols defined in this subclause are applied for procedures, features, and services in the present document 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 the present document, and may be subject to testing.