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

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à!^: çicã} ^/æ |^ \ [{ ~ } ä æäæ Telecommunications (DECT)
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European Telecommunications Standards Institute

Contents

Intellectual Property Rights.....	9
Foreword	9
Amendments in this edition.....	9
1 Scope.....	10
2 Normative references	10
3 Definitions, abbreviations and symbols	11
3.1 Definitions	11
3.2 Abbreviations.....	14
3.3 Symbols	15
4 Feature definitions	16
4.1 Network (NWK) features.....	16
4.2 Application features	17
5 Service definitions	18
5.1 DLC service definitions	18
5.2 MAC service definitions	18
6 Inter-operability requirements.....	19
6.1 General.....	19
6.2 NWK features	20
6.3 DLC services.....	21
6.4 MAC services	21
6.5 Physical (PHL) layer services	21
6.6 Application features	22
6.7 NWK feature to procedure mapping.....	22
6.8 Service to procedure mapping	25
6.8.1 DLC service to procedure mapping.....	25
6.8.2 MAC service to procedure mapping.....	26
6.8.3 Application feature to procedure mapping	27
6.9 General requirements	27
6.9.1 NWK layer message contents.....	27
6.9.2 Transaction identifier	27
6.9.3 Length of a NWK layer message.....	27
6.9.4 Handling of error and exception conditions	27
6.9.5 GAP default set-up attributes	28
6.9.6 Coexistence of MM and CC procedures	28
6.9.7 Coding rules for information elements	28
7 Procedure description.....	28
8 NWK layer procedures.....	29
8.1 Summary of outgoing call messages, normal cases.....	29
8.2 Outgoing call request	30
8.2.1 Associated procedures.....	31
8.2.1.1 Timer P-<CC.03> management	31
8.2.2 Exceptional cases	32
8.2.2.1 Timer P-<CC.03> expiry	32
8.2.2.2 PT releases the outgoing call request.....	32
8.2.2.3 FT rejects the outgoing call request.....	33
8.3 Overlap sending	33
8.3.1 Associated procedure	34
8.3.1.1 Timer F-<CC.01> management	34
8.3.2 Exceptional cases	34
8.3.2.1 PT releases the outgoing call request.....	34
8.3.2.2 FT rejects the outgoing call request.....	34

8.3.2.3	Timer F-<CC.01> expiry	35
8.3.2.4	FT releases the outgoing call request.....	35
8.4	Outgoing call proceeding	36
8.4.1	Exceptional cases	36
8.4.1.1	PT releases the outgoing call request.....	36
8.4.1.2	FT releases the outgoing call request.....	37
8.5	Outgoing call confirmation	37
8.5.1	Exceptional cases	38
8.5.1.1	PT releases the outgoing call request.....	38
8.5.1.2	FT releases the outgoing call request.....	38
8.6	Outgoing call connection	39
8.7	Normal call release	39
8.7.1	Associated procedures.....	40
8.7.1.1	Timer P-<CC.02> management	40
8.7.1.2	Timer F-<CC.02> management	40
8.7.2	Exceptional cases	41
8.7.2.1	Release collisions	41
8.7.2.2	Timer F-<CC.02> expiry	41
8.7.2.3	Timer P-<CC.02> expiry	42
8.8	Abnormal call release	42
8.9	Partial release.....	43
8.10	Sending keypad information	43
8.11	Summary of incoming call related messages, normal cases	45
8.12	Incoming call request	45
8.12.1	Associated procedure	46
8.12.1.1	Timer F-<CC.03> management	46
8.12.2	Exceptional cases	46
8.12.2.1	FT releases the incoming call request.....	47
8.12.2.2	PT rejects the incoming call request.....	47
8.12.2.3	Timer F-<CC.03> expiry	48
8.13	Incoming call confirmation	48
8.13.1	Exceptional cases	49
8.13.1.1	FT releases the incoming call transaction	49
8.13.1.2	PT releases the incoming call transaction	49
8.14	PT alerting	50
8.15	Incoming call connection	51
8.15.1	Associated procedure	51
8.15.1.1	Timer P-<CC.05> management	51
8.15.2	Exceptional cases	52
8.15.2.1	FT releases the incoming call transaction	52
8.15.2.2	PT releases the incoming call transaction	52
8.15.2.3	Timer P-<CC.05> expiry	53
8.16	Display	53
8.17	Terminal capability indication	54
8.18	Internal call set-up	55
8.19	Internal call keypad.....	55
8.20	Service call set-up.....	56
8.21	Service call keypad	56
8.22	Identification of PP	56
8.22.1	Associated procedure	57
8.22.1.1	Timer F-<MM_ident.2> management	57
8.22.2	Exceptional cases	58
8.22.2.1	Identity not existing in the PT.....	58
8.22.2.2	Timer F-<MM_ident.2> expiry	58
8.23	Authentication of FT	58
8.23.1	Associated procedure	59
8.23.1.1	Timer P-<MM_auth.1> management	59
8.23.2	Exceptional cases	59
8.23.2.1	Authentication algorithm/key not supported.....	59
8.23.2.2	Authentication challenge RES has wrong value	60

8.23.2.3	Timer P-<MM_auth.1> expiry	60
8.24	Authentication of PP	60
8.24.1	Associated procedure	61
8.24.1.1	Timer F-<MM_auth.1> management	61
8.24.2	Exceptional cases	62
8.24.2.1	Authentication algorithm/key not supported	62
8.24.2.2	Timer F-<MM_auth.1> expiry	62
8.25	Authentication of user	62
8.25.1	Associated procedure	63
8.25.1.1	Timer F-<MM_auth.2> management	63
8.25.2	Exceptional cases	63
8.25.2.1	Authentication algorithm/key not supported	63
8.25.2.2	Timer F-<MM_auth.2> expiry	63
8.26	Incrementing the ZAP value	63
8.27	Storing the DCK	64
8.28	Location registration	64
8.28.1	Associated procedures	66
8.28.1.1	Timer P-<MM_locate.1> management	66
8.28.1.2	Timer F-<MM_ident.1> management	66
8.28.2	Exceptional cases	66
8.28.2.1	FT rejects the location registration procedure	66
8.28.2.2	Failure of location registration procedure	67
8.28.2.3	PT rejects the identity assignment	67
8.28.2.4	Timer F-<MM_identity.1> expiry	67
8.29	Location update	68
8.30	Obtaining access rights	69
8.30.1	Associated procedure	71
8.30.1.1	Timer P-<MM_access.1> management	71
8.30.2	Exceptional cases	71
8.30.2.1	FT rejects the access rights	71
8.30.2.2	Timer P-<MM_access.1> expiry	71
8.31	FT terminating access rights	72
8.31.1	Associated procedure	73
8.31.1.1	Timer F-<MM_access.2> management	73
8.31.2	Exceptional cases	73
8.31.2.1	PT rejects the termination request	73
8.31.2.2	Timer F-<MM_access.2> expiry	73
8.32	Key allocation	73
8.32.1	Associated procedures	75
8.32.1.1	Timer F-<MM_key.1> management	75
8.32.1.2	Timer P-<MM_auth.1> management	75
8.32.2	Exceptional cases	75
8.32.2.1	Timer F-<MM_key.1> expiry	75
8.32.2.2	Timer P-<MM_auth.1> expiry	75
8.32.2.3	Allocation-type element is unacceptable	76
8.32.2.4	Authentication of PT fails	76
8.32.2.5	Authentication of FT fails	77
8.33	Cipher-switching initiated by FT	77
8.33.1	Associated procedure	78
8.33.1.1	Timer F-<MM_cipher.1> management	78
8.33.2	Exceptional cases	78
8.33.2.1	PT rejects the cipher request	78
8.33.2.2	Timer F-<MM_cipher.1> expiry	79
8.34	Cipher-switching initiated by PT	79
8.34.1	Associated procedure	80
8.34.1.1	Timer P-<MM_cipher.2> management	80
8.34.2	Exceptional cases	80
8.34.2.1	FT rejects the cipher request	80
8.34.2.2	Timer P-<MM_cipher.2> expiry	81
8.35	Indirect FT initiated link establishment	81

8.35.1	Associated procedure	82
8.35.1.1	Timer F-<LCE.03> management.....	82
8.35.2	Exceptional cases	82
8.35.2.1	The IPUI received in the {LCE-PAGE-RESPONSE} does not match.....	82
8.35.2.2	Timer <LCE.03> expiry	83
8.35.2.3	Release from the higher entity	83
8.36	Direct PT initiated link establishment.....	84
8.36.1	Exceptional case.....	85
8.36.1.1	Link establishment failure.....	85
8.37	Link release "normal"	85
8.37.1	Associated procedure	87
8.37.1.1	Timer <LCE.01> management	87
8.37.2	Exceptional cases	87
8.37.2.1	Timer <LCE.01> expiry	87
8.37.2.2	Outstanding data has been discarded	87
8.38	Link release "abnormal"	88
8.39	Link release "maintain".....	88
8.39.1	Associated procedure	88
8.39.1.1	Timer <LCE.02> management	88
9	DLC layer procedures	89
9.1	Class A link establishment	89
9.1.1	Associated procedures.....	91
9.1.1.1	Timer P<DL.07> management	91
9.1.1.2	Re-transmission counter management	91
9.1.1.3	Multiple frame operation variables management.....	91
9.1.1.4	Lower Layer Management Entity (LLME) establishment of a MAC connection	91
9.1.2	Exceptional cases	92
9.1.2.1	Timer P<DL.07> expiry	92
9.1.2.2	Receipt of a request for link release.....	93
9.1.2.3	Receipt of an indication for a connection release	93
9.2	Class A Acknowledged Information transfer	93
9.2.1	Acknowledgement with an L_frame	93
9.2.2	Acknowledgement with a RR_frame	94
9.2.3	Class A acknowledged information transfer with segment reassemble	96
9.2.4	Associated procedures.....	96
9.2.4.1	Timer <DL.04> management	96
9.2.4.2	Re transmission timer management	96
9.2.4.3	Multiple frame operation variables management.....	96
9.2.5	Exceptional cases	96
9.2.5.1	Timer <DL.04> expiry	96
9.2.5.2	Receipt of a request for link release.....	97
9.2.5.3	Receipt of an indication for a connection release	97
9.2.5.4	DLC wants to make a connection handover.....	97
9.3	Class A link release.....	97
9.3.1	Associated procedures.....	98
9.3.1.1	LLME U-plane release	98
9.3.1.2	LLME release a MAC connection	98
9.4	Class A link re-establishment.....	98
9.5	Cs channel fragmentation and recombination	98
9.6	Normal broadcast.....	98
9.7	Class A basic connection handover.....	99
9.7.1	Voluntary handover.....	99
9.7.2	Associated procedure	100
9.7.2.1	LLME connection handover management	100
9.7.3	Exceptional case.....	100
9.7.3.1	Receipt of a request for link release.....	100
9.8	Encryption switching	100
9.8.1	Associated procedure	100
9.8.1.1	Providing Encryption key to the MAC layer	100
9.8.2	Exceptional cases	100

9.8.2.1	Encryption fails.....	100
9.8.2.2	Connection handover of ciphered connections	101
9.9	U-plane class 0/min delay	101
9.9.1	Associated procedure	101
9.9.1.1	LLME U-plane establishment.....	101
9.10	FUI frame operation.....	101
10	MAC layer procedures	102
10.1	General.....	102
10.2	Downlink broadcast	102
10.2.1	N_t message	102
10.2.2	Q_t - static system information.....	103
10.2.3	Q_t - FP capabilities.....	103
10.2.4	Q_t - SARI list contents	104
10.3	Paging broadcast.....	104
10.3.1	Short page, normal/extended paging	104
10.3.2	Zero page normal/extended paging	105
10.3.3	Blind slot information	105
10.3.4	Bearer handover information.....	105
10.4	Set-up of basic connection, basic bearer set-up (A-field)	106
10.4.1	M_t message.....	106
10.4.2	Associated procedures.....	107
10.4.2.1	Timer T200 management.....	107
10.4.2.2	Counter N200 management	107
10.4.3	Exceptional cases	107
10.4.3.1	Bearer set-up fails.....	107
10.4.3.2	Timer T200 expiry.....	108
10.5	Connection/bearer release.....	108
10.5.1	M_t message.....	108
10.6	Bearer handover request	109
10.6.1	M_t message.....	109
10.7	Connection handover request.....	109
10.7.1	M_t message.....	109
10.8	Cs channel data	109
10.9	Q2 bit setting.....	110
10.10	RFPI handshake	110
10.11	Antenna diversity	110
10.12	Sliding collision	110
10.13	Encryption process - initialization and synchronization.....	110
10.14	Encryption mode control.....	110
10.14.1	M_t message.....	111
10.15	Handover encryption process.....	111
10.16	Extended frequency allocation.....	111
11	PHL layer requirements	112
11.1	General.....	112
11.2	Minimum Normal Transmit Power (NTP).....	112
11.3	Radio receiver sensitivity.....	112
11.4	Z-field	112
11.5	Sliding collision detection.....	112
11.6	Physical channel availability.....	112
11.7	Synchronization window.....	112
12	Requirements regarding the speech transmission	113
12.1	General.....	113
12.2	User controlled volume control.....	113
13	Management procedures	113
13.1	Management of MM procedures.....	113
13.2	Location registration initiation.....	113
13.3	Assigned individual TPUI management.....	114
13.4	PMID management	114

13.5	DCK management.....	114
13.6	Broadcast attributes management	115
13.7	Storage of subscription related data.....	115
14	Application procedures	116
14.1	Subscription control.....	116
14.2	AC to bitstring mapping.....	116
14.3	Manual entry of the PARK	116
Annex A (informative): PP locking procedure for on-air subscription		118
Annex B (informative): Tones, progress indicator and U-plane connection		120
B.1	General.....	120
B.2	Connection of U-plane and provision of tones	120
B.3	Provision of tones before connection of the U-plane.....	120
B.4	Provision of tones and <<Progress indicator>> information element.....	120
B.5	Summary	121
Annex C (informative): ETS 300 175 changes		122
C.1	General.....	122
C.2	NWK layer	122
C.2.1	Error handling.....	122
C.2.2	<<Release reason>> and <<Reject reason>> information elements.....	122
C.2.3	New codings in <<Basic service>> information element	122
C.2.4	New codings for DECT control codes.....	123
C.2.5	<<Terminal capability>> information element coding	123
C.2.6	Field naming in <<Fixed identity>>	128
C.3	PHL layer	129
C.3.1	Radio receiver sensitivity.....	129
C.3.2	Receiver interference performance	129
C.3.3	Receiver intermodulation performance.....	129
History.....		130

Intellectual Property Rights

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Foreword

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

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

The present document has been developed in accordance to the rules of documenting a profile specification as described in ISO/IEC 9646-6 [12].

Transposition dates	
Date of adoption:	25 July 1997
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	30 November 1997
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	31 May 1998
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	31 May 1998

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Amendments in this edition

This version of EN 300 444 includes a replacement of the text of subclause 8.29 compared to the text of ETS 300 444, edition 1.

NOTE: Due to the change of deliverable type (from ETS to EN) for this document, many minor editorial changes have also been made to the terminology used in the present document.

1 Scope

This European Standard (EN) 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 Normative references

References may be made to:

- a) specific versions of publications (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.), in which case, subsequent revisions to the referenced document do not apply; or
- b) all versions up to and including the identified version (identified by "up to and including" before the version identity); or
- c) all versions subsequent to and including the identified version (identified by "onwards" following the version identity); or
- d) publications without mention of a specific version, in which case 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] ETS 300 175-1: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 1: Overview".
- [2] ETS 300 175-2: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 2: Physical layer (PHL)".
- [3] ETS 300 175-3: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 3: Medium Access Control (MAC) layer".
- [4] ETS 300 175-4: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 4: Data Link Control (DLC) layer".
- [5] ETS 300 175-5: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 5: Network (NWK) layer".
- [6] ETS 300 175-6: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 6: Identities and addressing".

- [7] ETS 300 175-7: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 7: Security features".
- [8] ETS 300 175-8: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 8: Speech coding and transmission".
- [9] I-ETS 300 176: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Approval test specification".
- [10] TBR 6: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); General terminal attachment requirements".
- [11] TBR 10: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); General terminal attachment requirements; Telephony applications".
- [12] ISO/IEC 9646-6: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 6: Protocol profile test specification".
- [13] ISO/IEC 9646-7: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 7: Implementation conformance statement".
- [14] ISO/IEC 8073 (1992): "Information processing systems - Open System Interconnection - Connection oriented transport protocol specification".
- [15] ISO/IEC 2022 (1994): "Information Technology - Character code structure and extension techniques".
- [16] ISO/IEC 8859-1 (1987): "Information processing - 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets - Part 1: Latin alphabet No. 1".

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3 Definitions, abbreviations and symbols

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3.1 Definitions

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

attach: The 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: The 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 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 3: The DECT user-network interface corresponds to the top of the Network (NWK) 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 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: A 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): A 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): A 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: A 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: The identity is unique within DECT (without geographical or other restrictions).

handover: The 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: A call received at a PP.

inter-cell 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 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: The 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): A 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: The 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): A 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: A unique identity within one FP or LA, depending on application;

Location Area (LA): 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 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): An 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: 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 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): A 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): A 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: An ambiguous term, that should always be qualified. See either location registration or subscription registration.

roaming: The 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: The 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.