ETSI TS 126 442 V14.3.0 (2019-01)

Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS);
LTE;
Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS);
ANSI C code (fixed-point)
(3GPP TS 26.442 version 14.3.0 Release 14)

Reference
RTS/TSGS-0426442ve30

Keywords
LTE,UMTS

ETSI

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Contents

Foreword

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1 Scope

The present document contains an electronic copy of the ANSI-C code for the Enhanced Voice Services (EVS) Codec. The ANSI-C code is necessary for a bit exact implementation of the EVS Codec (3GPP TS 26.445), Voice Activity Detection (VAD) (3GPP TS 26.451), Comfort Noise Generation (CNG) (3GPP TS 26.449), Discontinuous Transmission (DTX) (3GPP TS 26.450), Packet Loss Concealment (PLC) of Lost Packets (3GPP TS 26.447), Jitter Buffer Management (JBM) (3GPP TS 26.448), and AMR-WB Interoperable Function (3GPP TS 26.446). Requirements for any implementation of the EVS codec to be standard compliant are specified in 3GPP TS 26.444 (Test sequences).

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.
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[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 26.445: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Detailed Algorithmic Description ".

[3] 3GPP TS 26.451: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Voice Activity Detection (VAD)".

[4] 3GPP TS 26.449: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Comfort Noise Generation (CNG) Aspects".

[5] 3GPP TS 26.450: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Discontinuous Transmission (DTX)".

[6] 3GPP TS 26.447: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Error Concealment of Lost Packets".

[7] 3GPP TS 26.448: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Jitter Buffer Management".

[8] 3GPP TS 26.446: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); AMR-WB Backward Compatible Functions".

[9] 3GPP TS 26.444: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Test Sequences".

[10] IETF RFC 3550: "RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications".

[11] Recommendation ITU-T G.191 (03/10): "Software tools for speech and audio coding standardization".

[12] Recommendation ITU-T G.192: "A common digital parallel interface for speech standardization activities".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

Definition of terms used in the present document, can be found in 3GPP TS 26.445 [2], 3GPP TS 26.451 [3], 3GPP TS 26.449 [4], 3GPP TS 26.450 [5], 3GPP TS 26.447 [6], 3GPP TS 26.448 [7] and 3GPP TS 26.446 [8].

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

ACELP	Algebraic Code-Excited Linear Prediction
AMR-WB	Adaptive Multi Rate Wideband (codec)
CNG	Comfort Noise Generator
DTX	Discontinuous Transmission
EVS	Enhanced Voice Services
FB	Fullband
FEC	Frame Erasure Concealment
IP	Internet Protocol
JBM	Jitter Buffer Management
MSB	Most Significant Bit
MTSI	Multimedia Telephony Service for IMS
NB	Narrowband
PS	Packet Switched
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
SAD	Sound Activity Detection
SC-VBR	Source Controlled - Variable Bit Rate
SID	Silence Insertion Descriptor
SWB	Super Wideband
VAD	Voice Activity Detection
WB	Wideband
WMOPS	Weighted Millions of Operations Per Second

4 C code structure

This clause gives an overview of the structure of the bit-exact C code and provides an overview of the contents and organization of the C code attached to the present document.

The C code has been verified on the following systems:

- IBM PC compatible computers with Windows 7 or 8 operating system and Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 compiler, 32 bit builds.
- IBM PC compatible computers with Linux operating system and GNU gcc compiler version 4.3.x, 32 bit builds.

ANSI-C was selected as the programming language because portability was desirable.

4.1 Contents of the C source code

The C code distribution is organized as follows:

Table 1: Source code directory structure

Directory	Description
README.txt	information on how to compile
Makefile	UNIX style encoder Makefile
Workspace_msvc/	Directory for the MSVC 2010 project files
basic_op/	Source code files containing all ITU-T fixed-point basic operators.
basic_math/	Source code files contains mathematical fixed-point functions
lib_com/	Source code files used in encoder and decoder
lib_dec/	Source code files used solely in the decoder
lib_enc/	Source code files used solely in the encoder

The distributed files with suffix "c" contain the source code and the files with suffix "h" are the header files. The ROM data is contained in files named "rom_xxx" with suffix "c".

Makefiles are provided for the platforms in which the C code has been verified (listed above). Once the software is installed, this directory will have a compiled version of the encoder (named EVS_cod) and the decoder (named EVS_dec).

4.2 Program execution

The codec for Enhanced Voice Services is implemented in two programs:

- EVS_cod: speech/audio encoder;
- EVS_dec: speech/audio decoder.

The programs should be called like:

- EVS_cod [encoder options] <speech/audio input file> <parameter file>;
- EVS_dec [decoder options]<parameter file> <speech/audio output file>.

The speech/audio files contain 16-bit linear encoded PCM speech/audio samples and the parameter files contain encoded speech/audio data.

The encoder and decoder options will be explained by running the applications without input arguments. See the file readme.txt for more information on how to run the *encoder* and *decoder* programs.

5 File formats

This clause describes the file formats used by the encoder and decoder programs. The test sequences defined in [1 also use the file formats described here.

5.1 Speech file (encoder input / decoder output)

Speech files read by the encoder and written by the decoder consist of 16-bit words speech/audio sample. The byte order depends on the host architecture (e.g. LSByte first on PCs, etc.). Both the encoder and the decoder program process complete frames (corresponding to 20 ms, for example, 640 samples at 32 kHz sampling frequency) only.

The encoder will pad the last frame to integer multiples of 20ms frames, i.e. n speech frames will be produced from an input file with a length between [(n-1)*20ms+1 sample; n*20ms]. The files produced by the decoder will always have a length of n*20ms.

5.2 Rate switching profile (encoder input)

The encoder program can optionally read in a rate switching profile which specifies the encoding bitrate for each frame of speech processed. The file is a binary file, generated by 'gen-rate-profile', which is part of STL 2009, as contained in

ITU-T G.191 [11]. The rate switching profile can contain EVS primary mode bitrates and AMR-WB IO mode bitrates arbitrarily. I.e. switching between the two modes can be specified by the rate switching profile.

5.3 Parameter bitstream file (encoder output / decoder input)

The files produced by the speech/audio encoder/expected by the speech decoder contain an arbitrary number of frames in the following available formats.

5.3.1 ITU-T G.192 compliant format

SYNC_WORD	DATA_LENGTH	B1	B2	…	Bnn

Each box corresponds to one `Word16` value in the bitstream file, for a total of 2+nn words or 4+2nn bytes per frame, where nn is the number of encoded bits in the frame. Each encoded bit is represented as follows: Bit 0 = 0x007f, Bit 1 = 0x0081. The fields have the following meaning:

- `SYNC_WORD:` Word to ensure correct frame synchronization between the encoder and the decoder. It is also used to indicate the occurrences of bad frames.

  In the encoder output: (0x6b21)

  In the decoder input: Good frames (0x6b21)

  Bad frames (0x6b20)

- `DATA_LENGTH:` Length of the speech data. Codec mode and frame type is extracted in the decoder using this parameter

5.3.2 Compact storage format file

The encoder and decoder programs can optionally write and read a file in the octet-based compact storage format. The compact storage format is specified in Annex A.2.6 of [2].

5.4 VoIP parameter bitstream file (decoder input)

Packet size	Arrival time	RTP header	G.192 format (see 5.3.1)

The fields have the following size and meaning:

- Packet size: 32 bit unsigned integer. (= 12 + 2 + DATA_LENGTH)
- Arrival time: 32 bit unsigned integer. in ms.
- RTP header: 96 bits (see RFC 3550 [10]), including RTP timestamp and SSRC.

5.5 Bandwidth switching profile (encoder input)

The encoder program can optionally read in a bandwidth switching profile, which specifies the encoding bandwidth for each frame of speech processed. The file is a text file where each line contains "nb_frames B". B specifies the signal bandwidth that is one of the supported four bandwidths, i.e. NB, WB, SWB or FB. And "nb_frames" is an integer number of frames and specifies the duration of activation of the accompanied signal bandwidth B.