

## **SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 300 176-2 V1.3.2:2003**

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Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Approval test specification; Part 2: Speech

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## EN 300 176-2 V1.3.2 (1999-06)

European Standard (Telecommunications series)

# Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Approval test specification; Part 2: Speech

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### **Foreword**

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

The present document contains text pertaining to approval testing of the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface. Such text should be considered as guidance to approval (or licensing) authorities.

Details of the DECT Common Interface may be found in EN 300 175 parts 1 to 7 [1] to [7]. Further details of the DECT system may be found in the ETSI Technical Reports, ETR 015 [33], ETR 043 [34], and ETR 056 [35].

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part EN covering the approval test specification for Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT), as identified below: ARD PREVIEW

(standards.iteh.ai) "Radio"; Part 1:

Part 2: "Speech".

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Date of adoption of this EN:	4 June 1999
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### 1 Scope

The present document specifies the approval tests applicable to all Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) equipment accessing the DECT frequency band 1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz (including provisions for testing other or extended frequency bands) and the approval tests applicable to DECT speech transmission using ITU-T Recommendation G.726 [18] ADPCM speech codec at 32 kbit/s.

The aims of the present document are to ensure:

- efficient use of frequency spectrum;
- no harm done to any connected network and its services;
- no harm done to other radio networks and services;
- no harm done to other DECT equipment or its services;
- interworking of terminal equipment via the public telecommunications network,

through testing those provisions of EN 300 175, parts 1 to 8 [1] to [8] which are relevant to these aims.

The tests of the present document split into two parts:

- part 1 covers testing of radio frequency parameters, security elements and those DECT protocols that facilitate the radio frequency tests and efficient use of frequency spectrum;
- this part describes testing of DECT 32 kbit/s ADPCM speech requirements between network interface and DECT PT, or between a DECT Clair interface and alternatively a DECT PT or FT. This part is not applicable to terminal equipment specially designed for the disabled (e.g. with amplification of received speech as an aid for the hard of hearing).

DECT comprises two equipment elements, referred to as a Fixed Part (FP) and a Portable Part (PP). This part is structured to allow type approval of either: <u>SIST EN 300 176-2 V1.3.2:2003</u>

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- a) the FP and PP together; or c95a5a340c1f/sist-en-300-176-2-v1-3-2-2003
- b) the FP and PP as separate items.

Where the DECT FP is connected to a PSTN, and there are any peculiarities in the requirements for voice telephony, these shall be accommodated within the FP.

### 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)".

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[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]	ETS 300 111: "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Telephony 3,1 kHz teleservice; Service description".
[10]	Void.
[11]	TBR 008 (1998): "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Telephony 3,1 kHz teleservice; Attachment requirements for handset terminals".
[12]	ITU-T Recommendation G.101 (1996): "The transmission plan".
[13]	ITU-T Recommendation G.111 (1993): "Loudness ratings (LRs) in an international connection".
[14]	ITU-T Recommendation G.122 (1993): "Influence of national systems on stability and talker echo in international connections".
[15]	CCITT Recommendation G.223 (1988):-"Assumptions for the calculation of noise on hypothetical reference circuits for telephony standards/sist/97787492-fe96-4559-84b7-
[16]	c95a5a340c1f/sist-en-300-176-2-v1-3-2-2003 CCITT Recommendation G.711 (1984): "Pulse code modulation (PCM) of voice frequencies".
[17]	ITU-T Recommendation G.712 (1996): "Transmission performance characteristics of pulse code modulation channels".
[18]	ITU-T Recommendation G.726 (1990): "40, 32, 24, 16 kbit/s adaptive differential pulse code modulation (ADPCM)".
[19]	CCITT Recommendation O.132 (1988): "Quantizing distortion measuring equipment using a sinusoidal test signal".
[20]	ITU-T Recommendation O.133 (1993): "Equipment for measuring the performance of PCM encoders and decoders".
[21]	ITU-T Recommendation P.50 (1993): "Artificial voices".
[22]	ITU-T Recommendation P.51 (1996): "Artificial mouth".
[23]	ITU-T Recommendation P.57 (1996): "Artificial ears".
[24]	ITU-T Recommendation P.64 (1997): "Determination of sensitivity/frequency characteristics of local telephone systems".
[25]	ITU-T Recommendation P.79 (1993): "Calculation of loudness ratings for telephone sets".
[26]	ITU-T Recommendation P.501 (1996): "Test signals for use in telephonometry".
[27]	ISO 3 (1973): "Preferred numbers - series of preferred numbers".

[28]	ISO DIS 9614: "Acoustics - Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound intensity".
[29]	TBR 038: "Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN); Attachment requirements for a terminal equipment incorporating an analogue handset function capable of supporting the justified case service when connected to the analogue interface of the PSTN in Europe".
[30]	EN 300 700: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Wireless Relay Station (WRS)".
[31]	TBR 006: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); General terminal attachment requirements".
[32]	I-ETS 300 245-3: "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Technical characteristics of telephony terminals; Part 3: Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) A-law, loudspeaking and handsfree telephony".
[33]	ETR 015: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Reference document".
[34]	ETR 043: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common interface; Services and facilities requirements specification".
[35]	ETR 056: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); System description document".
[36]	73/23/EEC: "Council Directive of 19 February 1973 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits" (Low Voltage Directive). STANDARD PREVIEW
[37]	98/13/EC: "Council Directive of 12 February 1998 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning telecommunications terminal equipment and satellite earth station equipment, including the mutual recognition of their conformity" (Terminal Directive).
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### 3 Definitions and abbreviations-3-2-2003

### 3.1 Definitions

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

Acoustic Reference Level (ARL): acoustic level that corresponds to a power level of -10 dBm0 at the TAP

**conducted measurements:** measurements which are made using a direct connection to the Equipment Under Test (EUT)

**dBPa:** sound pressure level relative to 1 Pa (no weighting)

**duplex bearer:** use of two simplex bearers operating in opposite directions on two physical channels. These pairs of channels always use the same radio Frequency (RF) carrier and always use evenly spaced slots (i.e. separated by 0,5 Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) frame)

Equipment Under Test (EUT): equipment submitted to the test laboratory for type examination

**fixed geometry PP:** PP in which the electro-acoustic transducers and their associated acoustic components are held in fixed relative positions and/or orientations during all on-line conditions of the PP

**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 air interface

NOTE 1: A DECT fixed part contains the logical elements of at least one fixed radio termination, 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 air interface

NOTE 2: A fixed radio termination only includes elements that are defined in EN 300 175 parts 1 to 8 [1] to [8]. This includes radio transmission elements (layer 1) together with a selection of layer 2 and layer 3 elements.

Full Slot (SLOT): one 24th of a TDMA frame which is used to support one physical channel

**handset echo:** echo, perceptible by the far-end user, resulting from the coupling between the receive and send directions of the handset, mostly due to acoustic coupling between transducers. It is particularly cumbersome in communications including a satellite and an echo canceller, as the DECT handset echo may be out of range of the echo canceller

**inter-operability:** capability of fixed parts and portable parts, that enable a portable part to obtain access to teleservices in more than one location area and/or from more than one operator (more than one service provider)

**Local Echo Loss (LLe):** sum of the reflections measured at the digital interface of the RePP. It is calculated according to ITU-T Recommendations G.122 [14], annex B4, Trapezoidal rule

**Lower Tester (LT):** logical grouping that contains the test equipment, a functionally equivalent DECT PT, a functionally equivalent DECT FT and a test controller

**network echo:** echo, perceptible by the DECT user, resulting from reflections in the network. It is mostly due to hybrid impairments at both ends of the communication. The protection consists of an additional echo loss located in the receive path of the DECT system

Portable Handset (PHS): single physical grouping that contains all of the portable elements that are needed to provide a teleservice to the user

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NOTE 3: Portable handset is a subset of all possible portable parts. This subset includes all physical groupings that combine one portable radio termination plus at least one portable application in a single physical box.

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

NOTE 4: A portable part is logically divided into one portable termination plus one or more portable applications.

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

NOTE 5: A PT only includes elements that are defined in EN 300 175 parts 1 to 8 [1] to [8]. This includes radio transmission elements together with a selection of layer 2 and layer 3 elements.

**public:** attribute indicating that the application of the so qualified term is used to provide access to a public network for the general public

NOTE 6: The term does not imply any legal or regulatory aspect, nor does it imply any aspects of ownership.

**Test Access Point (TAP):** Test Access Point is a digital interface with a relative level of 0 dBr providing the access to the PCM speech channels in both transmission directions

telephony 3,1 kHz teleservice: definition for telephony 3,1 kHz teleservice is to be found in ETS 300 111 [9]

NOTE 7: Work is currently being undertaken by ETSI to analyse the mouth-to-ear characteristics of voice communication. The results of this work can have consequences for the essential requirements of the present document.

test laboratory: body which performs testing and is designated to perform 3rd party testing

**variable geometry PP:** PP that allows the position and/or orientation of its electro-acoustic transducers and their associated acoustic components to be changed during all on-line conditions of the PP

#### 3.2 **Abbreviations**

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

**ARL** Acoustic Reference Level **CSS** Composite Source Signal dBm dB relative to 1 mW

The absolute power level in decibels referred to a point of zero relative level dBm0

dBr The relative power level in decibels

**ERP** Ear Reference Point **Equipment Under Test EUT FFT Fast Fourier Transformation** 

FP Fixed Part

FT Fixed radio Termination Generic Access Profile **GAP** LNR Low Noise Room

 $L_{meST}$ Telephone Sidetone Path Loss

 $LL_e$ Local Echo loss

LRGP Loudness Rating Guard-ring Position

LST Listener Sidetone **LSTR** Listener Sidetone Rating

LT Lower Tester

**MRP** Mouth Reference Point

PP Portable Part

PT Portable radio Termination

Reference Fixed Part (for speech testing)
Reference Portable Part (for speech testing)
PREVIEW ReFP RePP

RF Radio Frequency

Receiving Loudness Rating of the Handset iteh.ai) RLR<sub>H</sub>

rms root mean square

 $SLR_H$ Sending Loudness Ratingsof the Handset 2 V1.3.2:2003

SL Linear input Signal, see ITU-T Recommendation G.726 [18]-4559-8467-

SR Reconstructed Signal, see ITU-T Recommendation G.726 [18]

Ssi(diff) The difference of the send sensitivities between diffuse and direct sound

Ssi(direct) The sending sensitivities for the direct sound

**STMR** SideTone Masking Rating **TAP Test Access Point** TCL **Terminal Coupling Loss TCLw** weighted Terminal Coupling Loss

**TDMA** Time Division Multiple Access **TELR** Talker Echo Loudness Rating

### Interpretation of the measurement results 4

The interpretation of the results recorded in a test report for the measurements described in the present document shall be as follows:

- a) the measured value related to the corresponding limit shall be used to decide whether an equipment meets the minimum requirements of the standard;
- b) the actual measurement uncertainty of the test laboratory carrying out the measurement, for each particular measurement, shall be included in the test report;
- c) the values of the actual measurement uncertainty shall be, for each measurement, equal to or lower than the values in subclause 5.3.4.

### 5 General test requirements

Those functions and procedures which are optional, as indicated directly or indirectly by "if provided", shall be subject to a conformance test if they are implemented. Whether an optional function/procedure has been implemented shall be indicated by the Apparatus Suppliers declaration.

Wireless Relay Stations, WRS, [30], approved according to the TBR for DECT general attachment requirements [31], also belong to telephony applications. Testing according to this TBR 10 is however not applicable to a WRS.

NOTE: A WRS conforms to a defined frame multiplexing scheme [30], which provides a transparent digital bit pipe for the user data, and which automatically provides an acceptable upper bound of the incremental delay introduced by a WRS. No more than one hop is allowed. On national basis, multi-hop architectures may be allowed with the agreement of the national authority. See EN 300 175-8 [8], subclause 8.4.1 for modified echo control requirements for multi-hop architectures.

### 5.1 Test philosophy

### 5.1.1 Equipment supporting an ETSI approved profile

Equipment falling into this category is defined in EN 300 175-1 [1].

In this case, a test equipment capable of emulating a PT or FT that conforms to EN 300 175 parts 1 to 8 [1] to [8] operating an ETSI approved profile corresponding to that supported by the EUT is required. Consequently, each test set-up consists of the test equipment being connected to the EUT, either by a radio link or via an antenna connector, and a call being established. Figures 1 and 2 show the possible test configurations.

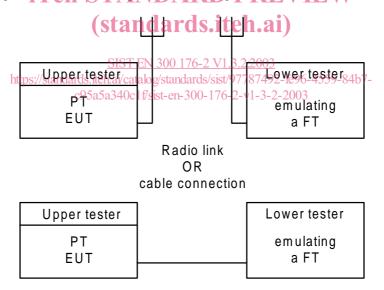


Figure 1: The EUT is a PT