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Digitalne izboljġane brezvrviļ ne telekomunikacije (DECT) - Profil veļ predstavnostnega dostopa DECT (DMAP) - Profil za specifiļ ni dostop (ASAP)

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); DECT Multimedia Access Profile (DMAP); Application Specific Access Profile (ASAP)

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ETSI

Postal address

F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

Office address

650 Route des Lucioles - Sophia Antipolis
Valbonne - FRANCE

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - NAF 742 C
Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la
Sous-Préfecture de Grasse (06) N° 7803/88

Internet

secretariat@etsi.fr
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Foreword

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

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	14 January 2000
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	30 April 2000
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	31 October 2000
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1 Scope

The scope of the present document is to define a data Application Specific Access Profile (ASAP) intended mainly for home and small office and home office (SOHO) markets combining a selection of DECT data services with DECT voice services offered by Generic Access Profile (GAP), thereby allowing terminals to provide true integrated multimedia services.

The aim of the present document is to guarantee a sufficient level of interoperability and to provide an easy route for development of DECT DATA applications, with the features of the present document being a common fall-back option available in all compliant to this profile equipment.

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 300 176-1: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Approval test specification; Part 1: Radio".

[2] EN 300 176-2: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Approval test specification; Part 2: Speech".

[3] EN 300 444: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Generic Access Profile (GAP)".

[4] EN 301 649: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); DECT Packet Radio Services (DPRS)".

[5] ISO/IEC 8802-3 (1996): "Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Local and metropolitan area networks - Specific requirements - Part 3: Carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) access method and physical layer specifications".

[6] ISO/IEC 8802-5 (1998): "Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Local and Metropolitan Area Networks - Specific requirements - Part 5: Token ring access method and physical layer specifications".

[7] ISO/IEC 9646-7: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 7: Implementation conformance statement".

[8] TBR 22: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Attachment requirements for terminal equipment for Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Generic Access Profile (GAP) applications".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in EN 301 649 [4] and EN 300 444 [3] apply.

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);

O.x option comprising number of items;

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);

X excluded, not allowed.

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.

Provision optional, process mandatory means that the indicated feature, service or procedure may be implemented, and if implemented, the feature, service or procedure shall be implemented as described in the present document, and may be subject to testing.

NOTE: The used notation is based on the notation proposed in ISO/IEC 9646-7 [7].

3.3 Abbreviations

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

ASAP	Application Specific Access Profile
C-plane	Control Plane
DECT	Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications
DLC	Data Link Control
DMAP	DECT Multimedia Access Profile
DPRS	DECT Packet Radio Service
EN	European Norm
FP	Fixed Part
FREL	Frame Relay
FT	Fixed radio Termination
FU	Fragmentation U-plane service
GAP	Generic Access Profile
IP	Internet Protocol
LAN	Local Area Network
LCE	Link Control Entity
LU	LAP-U service
MAC	Medium Access Control
ME	Management Entity
MM	Mobility Management
NWK	Network
PC	Personal Computer

PHL	PHysical Layer
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
PP	Portable Part
PPP	Point to Point Protocol
PT	Portable radio Termination
RFP	Radio Fixed Part
RFPI	Radio Fixed Part Identity
SOHO	Small Office and Home Office
TBR	Technical Basis for Regulation
U-plane	User-plane
WLAN	Wireless LAN
WV.24	Wireless V.24

4 Service objectives

At the moment of drafting of the present document the post DECT base standard standardization work has for a long time focused on two major streams of standards: a stream dealing with voice services and a stream dealing with data services. This has reflected the two major spheres of interest of the DECT community:

- the voice media (e.g. transmission of voice over a wireless telephone equipment); and
- the data related media (e.g. transmission of data between wireless PCs, peripherals, etc.).

The main objectives for this interest have been the better quality of the transmission, the avoidance of cable installation, the convenience of not being attached to a cable (i.e. the personal mobility), the number of the accessible services, etc.

With the increased user interest into the wireless voice media DECT has proved to be one of the favourite technologies to provide wireless telephone terminals providing a great variety of voice services. The basic general voice services that DECT could offer and the requirements to the terminals in regard to provision of such services are described in EN 300 444 [3], the DECT Generic Access Profile (GAP).

With the constantly increasing usage of computers, and computer-like devices and peripherals, especially at home, the user being highly satisfied with the wireless voice services is turning his attention to the world of the wireless data media. The basic general packet oriented data services that DECT could offer and the requirements to the terminals in regard to provision of such services are described in EN 301 649 [4], the DECT DATA Packet Radio Service (DPRS) Profile.

This profile focuses on a Multi Media application solution combining Voice media and Data media services and requirements.

The reference model of this DECT Multi Media application is schematically depicted on the figure below.

The figure shows only the FT side where data and voice are combined, a PT may provide either VOICE either DATA or both. When both are provided the PT will have the same structure as the FT from the figure below, otherwise the PT shall contain only VOICE or DATA related blocks.

It is not a requirement for this profile to mandate connection of the FT to an external network. For example, in the case of FT providing WLAN, the FT need not be connected to an external network at all. The external data protocols required for support in regard to this profile are indicated in clause 5. External VOICE protocols that can be supported are at least those required by GAP.