SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ETS 300 175-9 E1:2003

01-december-2003

Radijska oprema in sistemi (RES) ï Digitalne evropske brezvrviļ ne telekomunikacije (DECT) ï Skupni vmesnik (CI) ï 9. del: Profil javnega dostopa (PAP)

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 9: Public Access Profile (PAP)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ETS 300 175-9 Edition 1

ICS:

33.070.30	Digitalne izboljġane brezvrviļ ne telekomunikacije (DECT)	Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT)

SIST ETS 300 175-9 E1:2003 en

EUROPEAN TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARD

ETS 300 175-9

October 1992

Source: ETSI TC-RES

Reference: DE/RES 3001-9

ICS: 33.060

Key words: DECT

Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common interface Part 9: Public access profile

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New presentation - see History box

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Foreword

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Radio Equipment and Systems (RES) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), and was adopted, having passed through the ETSI standards approval procedure (Public Enquiry 23: 1991-09-02 to 1991-12-27, Vote 22: 1992-05-25 to 1992-07-17).

Annexes A and B to this ETS are informative.

Further details of the DECT system may be found in the ETSI Technical Report, ETR 015 [16] and ETR 043 [15], and also in the Draft Technical Report, "Digital European Cordless Telecommunications System description document", [17].

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1 Scope

This part of the Digital European Cordless Telecommunications, DECT Common Interface specifies that set of technical requirements for DECT Fixed and Portable Parts necessary for the support of the Public Access Service (PAS). It will also support other applications.

Apparatus for which DECT PAS capability is claimed shall comply with those technical requirements of this part of the European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) which are identified as provision mandatory.

Apparatus claiming the provision of any optional service feature listed in this part of the ETS shall fully comply with the corresponding process mandatory technical requirements.

2 Normative references

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) incorporates, by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications apply to this only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

[1] ETS 300 175-1: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface Part 1: Overview".

[2] ETS 300 175-2: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface Part 2: Physical layer".

[3] ETS 300 175-3: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface Part 3: Medium access control layer".

[4] ETS 300 175-4: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface Part 4: Data link control layer".

[5] ETS 300 175-5: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface Part 5: Network layer".

[6] ETS 300 175-6: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface Part 6: Identities and addressing".

[7] ETS 300 175-7: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface Part 7: Security features".

[8] ETS 300 175-8: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface Part 8: Speech coding and transmission".

[9] ETS 300 175-9: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface Part 9: Public access profile".

[10] Reserved.

[11] Reserved.

[12] I-ETS 300 176: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Approval test specification".

[13] Reserved for future ETS version of [12].

[14] CEPT Recommendation T/SGT SF2 (89) 6/0 : "Draft Recommendation T/SF Services and Facilities of Digital European Cordless Telecommunications".

[15] ETR 043: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common interface Services and facilities requirements specification".

[16] ETR 015: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications Reference document".

[17] Draft ETSI Technical Report: "Digital European Cordless Telecommunications System description document".

[18] ETR 042: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); A guide to the DECT features that influence the traffic capacity and the maintenance of high radio link transmission quality, including the results of simulations".

[19] Reserved for future DECT related document.

[20] CCITT Recommendation G.721 (1988): "32 kbit/s adaptive differential pulse code modulation (ADPCM)".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

An overall list of definitions and abbreviations is included in ETS 300 175-1 [1].

For the purpose of this ETS, the following definitions apply:

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

NOTE: An operative portable part is assumed to be ready to receive calls.

Antenna diversity: implies that the RFP, for each bearer independently, can select between different antenna properties such as gain, polarisation, coverage pattern and other features that may effect the practical coverage. A typical example is space diversity, provided by two vertically polarized antennas separated by 10 - 20 cm.

Authentication: the process whereby a DECT subscriber is positively verified to be a legitimate user of a particular fixed part.

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

Bearer handover: the internal handover process provided by the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer, whereby one MAC connection can modify its underlying bearers while maintaining the service provided to the Data Link Control (DLC) layer.

NOTE: Bearer handover is slot based.

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

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

Broadcast: a simplex point-to-multipoint mode of transmission.

NOTE: The transmitter may disregard the presence or absence of receivers.

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

Call: all of the network layer processes involved in one network layer peer-to-peer association.

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

Cell: the domain served by a single antenna(e) system (including a leaky feeder) of one fixed part.

NOTE: A cell may include more than one source of radiated Radio Frequency (RF) energy (i.e. more than one radio end point).

Cluster: a logical grouping of one or more cells between which bearer handover is possible. A cluster control function controls one cluster.

NOTE: Internal handover to a cell which is not part of the same cluster can only be done by connection handover.

Connection handover: the internal handover process provided by the DLC layer, whereby one set of DLC entities (C-plane and U-plane) can reroute data from one MAC connection to a second new MAC connection, while maintaining the service provided to the network layer.

NOTE: Connection handover is DLC frame based.

Connectionless mode (C/L): a transmission mode that transfers one packet (one self contained unit) of data from one source point to one (or more) destination points in a single phase.

NOTE: Connectionless transmissions require the peer-to-peer associations to be prearranged, and the transmission is unacknowledged at that layer.

Connection oriented mode (C/O): a transmission mode that transfers data from one source point to one or more destination points using a protocol based on three phases: "Set-up", "Data transfer" and "Release".

NOTE: Connection oriented mode requires no prearranged associations between peer entities (unlike C/L mode).

Coverage area: the area over which reliable communication can be established and maintained.

DECT NetWork (DNW): a network that uses the DECT air interface 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 network layer.

NOTE: A DECT network is a logical grouping that contains one or more fixed radio terminations plus their associated portable radio termination. The boundaries of the DECT network are not physical boundaries.

DLC data link (DLC link): an association between two DLC layer entities. This can either be one C-plane association or one U-plane association.

NOTE: This is not the same as a MAC connection.