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Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); Transmission planning aspects of the speech service in the GSM Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) system (GSM 03.50 version 5.3.1 Release 1996)

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Foreword

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Special Mobile Group (SMG) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

This ETS describes the transmission planning aspects pertaining to the speech service within the digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+).

The contents of this ETS is subject to continuing work within SMG and may change following formal SMG approval. Should SMG modify the contents of this ETS, it will be resubmitted for OAP by ETSI with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

Version 5.x.y

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5 indicates GSM Phase 2+ Release 1996

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x the second digit is incremented for changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.

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1 Scope

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) describes the transmission planning aspects pertaining to the speech service in the GSM PLMN system. Due to technical and economic factors, there cannot be full compliance with the general characteristics of international telephone connections and circuits recommended by the ITU-T.

This ETS gives guidance as to the precautions, measures and minimum requirements needed for successful interworking of the PLMN with the national and international PSTN. The ETS identifies a number of routeing and network configurations. The objective is to reach a quality as close as possible to ITU-T standards in order to safeguard the performance seen by PSTN customers.

1.1 Normative references

This ETS incorporates by dated and 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 ETS only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

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1.2 Abbreviations

In addition to those below, the abbreviations used in this ETS are listed in GSM 01.04.

ADC	Analogue to Digital Converter
ADPCM	Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation
AEC	Acoustic Echo Control
BSC	Base Station Controller (excluding transmission systems)
BTS	Base Transceiver Station (excluding transmission systems)
DAC	Digital to Analogue Converter
DMR	Digital Mobile Radio
DSI	Digital Speech Interpolation
EEC	Electric Echo Control
EL	Echo Loss
ERP	Ear Reference Point
FDM	Frequency Division Multiplex
ISC	International Switching
LE	Local Exchange
LSTR	Listener Sidelobe Rating
MRP	Mouth Reference Point
OLR	Overall Loudness Rating
PCM	Pulse Code Modulation
POI	Point of Interconnection (with PSTN)

RLR	Receiver Loudness Rating
SLR	Send Loudness Rating
STMR	Sidetone Masking Rating
UPCMI	13-bit Uniform PCM Interface

1.3 Introduction

Since the transmission quality and the conversational quality of the PLMN will in general be lower than the quality of the PSTN connection due to coding distortion, delay, etc., only some transmission aspects can be brought in line with ITU-T Recommendations. It is therefore necessary to improve the overall quality as much as possible by implementing proper routeing and network configurations.

It should be recognized that the transmission plan for the GSM PLMN cannot lead to major changes in the PSTN. However, it is important to use the improvements in the evolving PSTN (e.g. digitalization, introduction of echo cancellers) in an effective way.

The transmission requirements are in the first place based on international connections. When the quality is sufficient for international connections, it can be assumed that the national connections will have the same or better quality.

In order to obtain a sufficient quality in the connection, it is preferable to have digital connectivity between the Base Station System (BSS) and the international exchange. The PLMN requirements are based on this assumption. When this situation cannot be provided, a lower quality must temporarily be accepted.

This ETS consists of two parts: one will deal with network configurations, the other with transmission performance.

The part about network configurations gives information about the reference connections, on which the transmission plan is based. Furthermore, some guidelines are presented for improvement of the transmission quality in the evolving (digital) PSTN.

The part about transmission performance gives mainly characteristics of the transmission between MS acoustic interface (MRP/ERP) and the interface between the PLMN and the PSTN (POI). For transmission aspects where it is impossible to give overall characteristics, it is necessary to make recommendations for individual parts of the equipment.

Annex A considers the effects of the type of acoustic interfaces of the MS.

2 Network configurations

2.1 General

The basic configuration for the interworking with the PSTN is shown in figure 1.

2.2 Model of the PLMN

A more detailed model of the PLMN used for the consideration of transmission planning issues for speech is shown in figure 2. This model represents the main functions required and does not necessarily imply any particular physical realization. Routeing of calls is given in GSM 03.04.

Any acoustic echo control is not specifically shown as it will be provided by analogue processing of digital processing or a combination of both techniques.

2.3 Interfaces

The main interfaces identified within the GSM specifications are shown in figure 1. For the purposes of this ETS, the Air Interface and the Point of Interconnect (POI) are identified along with two other interfaces, Interface Z and a 13-bit Uniform PCM Interface (UPCMI). These interfaces are needed to define the PLMN transmission characteristics and the overall system requirements.

The Air Interface is specified by GSM 05 series specifications and is required to achieve MS transportability. Analogue measurements can be made at this point by using the appropriate radio terminal

equipment and speech transcoder. The losses and gains introduced by the test speech transcoder will need to be specified.

The POI with the PSTN will generally be at the 2 048 kbit/s level at an interface, in accordance with ITU-T Recommendation G.703. At the point, which is considered to have a relative level of 0 dBr, the analogue signals will be represented by 8-bit A-law, according to ITU-T Recommendation G.711. Analogue measurements may be made at this point using a standard send and receive side, as defined in ITU-T Recommendations.

Interface Z might be used in the case of direct MSC to MSC connections. Interface Z is of the same nature as the POI.

The UPCMI is introduced for design purposes in order to separate the speech transcoder impairments from the basic audio impairments of the MS.

2.4 Configurations of connections

2.4.1 General configurations of connections

Figure 3 shows a variety of configurations of connections. There are a number of PSTN features which should be avoided from such connections. These include:

- echo control devices in the international network. If present, and not disabled, these devices will be in tandem with PLMN echo cancellers and may introduce degradation;
- satellite routeings. The delay inherent in the connections when added to the PLMN delay, may result in conversational difficulties. Double satellite links are likely to cause severe difficulties and special precautions should be taken to avoid this situation under call forwarding arrangements;
- Digital Speech Interpolation systems (DSI). There is likely to be an adverse interaction between DSI and DTX;
- ADPCM. The distortion introduced by ADPCM routes where PSTN echo control is not provided is likely to reduce the echo cancellation provided by the PLMN electric echo canceller;
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- significant differences in clock rates on non-synchronized digital network components. The resulting phase roll and slips are likely to degrade the performance of the PLMN echo canceller;
- those analogue FDM routeings which exhibit phase roll. Any phase roll due to the absence of synchronization between the carrier frequencies on the two directions of transmission is likely to degrade the performance of the PLMN echo canceller;
- tandem connections of sources of quantization distortion. The PLMN speech transcoder is estimated to be equivalent to 7 QDUs between uniform PCM interfaces (see ITU-T Recommendation G.113).

It is recognized that on some connections it may not be feasible to avoid these features, but in many cases, especially if taken into account at the planning stage, this should be possible.

2.4.2 Reference configurations to illustrate delay and echo control issues

Three basic reference configuration types shown in figures 4 to 6 are defined to illustrate delay and echo control issues. Intermediate echo control devices as shown in the figures are disabled by appropriate signalling between the MSC and ISC or MSC and MSC.

Reference configurations A (see figure 4) represent national or international connections where there is no echo control device in the PSTN. These reference configurations include re-routeing configurations where the overall delay of the transmission path has not been extended.

Reference configurations B (see figure 5) represent national or international connections where echo control is provided in the PSTN. These reference configurations include re-routeing configurations where the overall delay of the transmission path has not been extended.