SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ETS 300 903 E4:2003

01-december-2003

Digitalni celiļ ni telekomunikacijski sistem (faza 2+) ï Vidiki naļ rtovanja oddajanja govorne storitve v javnem kopenskem mobilnem omreģju (PLMN) sistema GSM (GSM 03.50, razliļ ica 5.3.1, izdaja 1996)

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)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ETS 300 903 Edition 4**

ICS:

33.070.50	Globalni sistem za mobilno telekomunikacijo (GSM)	Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM)

SIST ETS 300 903 E4:2003 **en**

EUROPEAN TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARD

ETS 300 903

July 1999

Fourth Edition

Source: SMG

Reference: RE/SMG-110350QR3

ICS: 33.020

Key words: Digital cellular telecommunications system, Global System for Mobile communications (GSM)

GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS

Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); 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

where:

5 indicates GSM Phase 2+ Release 1996

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

y the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the specification.

Transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this ETS:	23 July 1999
Date of latest announcement of this ETS (doa):	31 October 1999
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this ETS (dop/e):	30 April 2000
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	30 April 2000

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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.

[1] GSM 01.04 (ETR 350): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Abbreviations and acronyms".

[2] GSM 03.04: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Signalling requirements relating to routeing of calls to mobile subscribers".

[3] GSM 06.01 (ETS 300 580-1): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Full rate speech processing functions".

[4] GSM 06.10 (ETS 300 961): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Full rate speech; Transcoding".

[5] GSM 06.11 (ETS 300 962): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Full rate speech; Substitution and muting of lost frames for full rate speech channels".

[6] GSM 06.12 (ETS 300 963): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Full rate speech; Comfort noise aspect for full rate speech traffic channels".

[7] GSM 06.31 (ETS 300 964): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Full rate speech; Discontinuous Transmission (DTX) for full rate speech traffic channels".

[8] GSM 06.32 (ETS 300 965): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Voice Activity Detection (VAD)".

[9] GSM 06.02 (ETS 300 966): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Half rate speech; Half rate speech processing functions".

[10] GSM 06.20 (ETS 300 969): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Half rate speech; Half rate speech transcoding".

[11] GSM 06.21 (ETS 300 970): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Half rate speech; Substitution and muting of lost frames for half rate speech traffic channels".

[12] GSM 06.22 (ETS 300 971): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Half rate speech; Comfort noise aspects for half rate speech traffic channels".

[13] GSM 06.41 (ETS 300 972): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Half rate speech; Discontinuous Transmission (DTX) for half rate speech traffic channels".

[14] GSM 06.42 (ETS 300 973): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Half rate speech; Voice Activity Detection (VAD) for half rate speech traffic channels".

[15] I-ETS 300 245-2: "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN): Technical characteristics of telephony terminals: Part 2: PCM A-Law handset telephony".

[16] ITU-T Recommendation G.103 (1998): "Hypothetical reference connections".

[17] ITU-T Recommendation G.111 (1993): "Loudness ratings (LRs) in an international connection".

[18] ITU-T Recommendation G.113 (1993): "Transmission impairments".

[19] ITU-T Recommendation G.114 (1993): "Mean one-way propagation time".

[20] ITU-T Recommendation G.121 (1993): "Loudness ratings (LRs) of national systems".

[21] ITU-T Recommendation G.122 (1993): "Influence of national systems on stability, talker echo, and listener echo in international connections".

[22] ITU-T Recommendation G.131 (1988): "Stability and echo".

[23] ITU-T Recommendation G.165 (1993): "Echo cancellers".

[24] ITU-T Recommendation G.223 (1988): "Assumptions for the calculation of noise on hypothetical reference circuits for telephony".

[25] ITU-T Recommendation G.703 (1991): "Physical/electrical characteristics of hierarchical digital interfaces".

[26] ITU-T Recommendation G.711 (1988): "Pulse code modulation (PCM) of voice frequencies".

[27] ITU-T Recommendation G.712 (1992): "Transmission performance characteristics of pulse code modulation".

[28] ITU-T Recommendation G.167 (1993): "Acoustic Echo Controllers".

[29] ITU-T Recommendation M.1020 (1993): "Characteristics of special quality international leased circuits with special bandwidth conditions".

[30] ITU-T Recommendation M.1025 (1993): "Characteristics of special quality international leased circuits with basic bandwidth conditioning".

[31] ITU-T Recommendation M.1030 (1988): "Characteristics of ordinary quality international leased circuits forming part of private switched telephone networks".

[32] ITU-T Recommendations M.1040 (1988): "Characteristics of ordinary quality international leased circuits".

[33] ITU-T Recommendation O.132 (1988): "Specification for a quantizing distortion measuring apparatus using a sinusoidal test signal".

[34] ITU-T Recommendation P.11 (1993): "Effect of transmission impairments".

[35] ITU-T Recommendation P.34 (1993): "Transmission characteristics of hands-free telephones".

[36] ITU-T Recommendation P.38 (1993): "Transmission characteristics of operator telephone systems (OTS)".

[37] ITU-T Recommendation P.50 (1993): "Artificial voices".

[38] ITU-T Recommendation P.51 (1993): "Artificial mouths".

[39] ITU-T Recommendation P.64 (1993): "Determination of sensitivity/frequency characteristics of local telephone".

[40] ITU-T Recommendation P.76 (1988): "Determination of loudness ratings; fundamental principles".

[41] ITU-T Recommendation P.79 (1993): "Calculation of loudness ratings".

[42] ITU-T Recommendation Q.35 (1988): "Technical characteristics of tones for the telephone service".

[43] ITU-T Recommendation Q.551 (1994): "Transmission characteristics of digital exchanges".

[44] ITU-T Blue Book (1988): "Volume V, Supplement 13: Noise spectra".

[45] ISO 3 - 1973: "Preferred numbers - series of preferred numbers".

[46] ITU-T Recommendation P.57 (1996): "Artificial Ears".

[47] ITU-T Recommendation P.58 (1993): "Head and Torso Simulator for Telephonometry".

[48] I-ETS 300 245-3: "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN): Technical characteristics of telephony terminal: Part 3: PCM A-law loudspeaking and handsfree telephony".

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 Sidetone 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 in some cases 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 kbits/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 O 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 on routes where PSTN echo control is not provided is likely to reduce the echo cancellation provided by the PLMN electric echo canceller;

- 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.