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**Speech and multimedia Transmission Quality (STQ);
Transmission requirements for wearable wireless wideband
speech terminals from a QoS perspective
as perceived by the user**

Reference

DTS/STQ-296

Keywords

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ETSI

650 Route des Lucioles
F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

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

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - APE 7112B
Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la
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Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Speech and multimedia Transmission Quality (STQ).

Modal verbs terminology

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Introduction

The present document covers wireless wearable speech terminals. It aims to enhance the interoperability and end-to-end quality with all other types of terminals.

The advanced signal processing of terminals is targeted to speech signals. Therefore, wherever possible speech signals are used for testing in order to achieve mostly realistic test conditions and meaningful results.

1 Scope

The present document provides objective measurement methodologies and speech transmission performance requirements for wireless wearable speech terminals; Headsets are out of scope.

The present standard defines minimum performance requirements regardless of the physical and data link layers, enabling manufacturers and service providers to enable good quality end-to-end speech performance as perceived by the user.

When an additional radio link between the terminal and external electroacoustical devices is used (e.g. Bluetooth® link), the standard will address the overall quality.

It is the aim to optimize the listening and talking quality, conversational performance, as well as the use in noisy environments. Related requirements and test methods are defined in the present document.

For all the functions, the standard considers the limitations in audio performance due to different form factors (e.g. size, shape, wearing style and location).

2 References

2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] [ETSI TS 126 171](#): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; 5G; Speech codec speech processing functions; Adaptive Multi-Rate - Wideband (AMR-WB) speech codec; General description (3GPP TS 26.171)".
- [2] [Recommendation ITU-T G.122](#): "Influence of national systems on stability and talker echo in international connections".
- [3] [Recommendation ITU-T G.729](#): "Coding of speech at 8 kbit/s using conjugate-structure algebraic-code-excited linear prediction (CS-ACELP)".
- [4] [Recommendation ITU-T G.729.1](#): "G.729 based Embedded Variable bit-rate coder: An 8-32 kbit/s scalable wideband coder bitstream interoperable with G.729".
- [5] [Recommendation ITU-T P.56](#): "Objective measurement of active speech level".
- [6] [Recommendation ITU-T P.57](#): "Artificial ears".
- [7] [Recommendation ITU-T P.58](#): "Head and torso simulator for telephony".
- [8] [Recommendation ITU-T P.79](#): "Calculation of loudness ratings for telephone sets".
- [9] [Recommendation ITU-T P.340](#): "Transmission characteristics and speech quality parameters of hands-free terminals".
- [10] [Recommendation ITU-T P.341](#): "Transmission characteristics for wideband digital loudspeaking and hands-free telephony terminals".

- [11] [Recommendation ITU-T P.501](#): "Test signals for use in telephony".
- [12] [Recommendation ITU-T P.502](#): "Objective test methods for speech communication systems using complex test signals".
- [13] [Recommendation ITU-T P.581](#): "Use of head and torso simulator (HATS) for hands-free terminal testing".
- [14] [Recommendation ITU-T P.1010](#): "Fundamental voice transmission objectives for VoIP terminals and gateways".
- [15] [IEC 61260-1](#): "Electroacoustics - Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters - Part 1: Specifications".
- [16] [Recommendation ITU-T G.711.1](#): "Wideband embedded extension for G.711 pulse code modulation".
- [17] [Recommendation ITU-T G.722](#): "7 kHz audio-coding within 64 kbit/s".
- [18] [ETSI TS 103 106](#): "Speech and multimedia Transmission Quality (STQ); Speech quality performance in the presence of background noise: Background noise transmission for mobile terminals-objective test methods".
- [19] [ETSI TS 103 224](#): "Speech and multimedia Transmission Quality (STQ); A sound field reproduction method for terminal testing including a background noise database".
- [20] [Recommendation ITU-T P.863](#): "Perceptual objective listening quality assessment".
- [21] [Recommendation ITU-T P.863.1](#): "Application guide for Recommendation ITU-T P.863".
- [22] [ETSI TS 126 441](#): "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; EVS Codec General Overview".
- [23] [Recommendation ITU-T G.722.2](#): "Wideband coding of speech at around 16 kbit/s using Adaptive Multi-Rate Wideband (AMR-WB)".
- [24] [CTIA 01.72: "Near-Field Phantoms", Version 4.0.1, July 2023](#).
- [25] [IEC 61672](#): "Electroacoustics - Sound level meters".

2.2 Informative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

Not applicable.

3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

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

artificial ear: device for the calibration of earphones incorporating an acoustic coupler and a calibrated microphone for the measurement of the sound pressure and having an overall acoustic impedance similar to that of the median adult human ear over a given frequency band

codec: combination of an analogue-to-digital encoder and a digital-to-analogue decoder operating in opposite directions of transmission in the same equipment

freefield equalization: equalization, applied at the HATS artificial ears, that causes a flat magnitude spectrum ratio between:

- 1) the sound pressure measured at the HATS artificial ears; and
- 2) a free-field reference microphone positioned at the center of the HATS position in the absence of HATS

handsfree telephony terminal: telephony terminal using a loudspeaker associated with an amplifier as a telephone receiver and which can be used without a handset

Head And Torso Simulator (HATS) for telephonometry: manikin extending downward from the top of the head to the waist, designed to simulate the sound pick-up characteristics and the acoustic diffraction produced by a median human adult and to reproduce the acoustic field generated by the human mouth

Mouth Reference Point (MRP): point located on axis and 25 mm in front of the lip plane of a mouth simulator

nominal setting of the volume control: setting which is closest to the nominal RLR, when a receive volume control is provided

wearable: speech terminal that is worn on the user's body

3.2 Symbols

Void.

3.3 Abbreviations

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

a.c.	alternative current
$A_{H,S,dt}$	attenuation range in send direction during double talk
AMR	Adaptive Multi-Rate codec
CDMA	Code-Division Multiple Access
CS	Composite Source
CSS	Composite Source Signal
DECT	Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications
DFT	Discrete Fourier Transform
DRP	Drum Reference Point
DRP	ear Drum Reference Point
EL	Echo Loss
G-MOS-LQOwb	Global Mean Opinion Score Listening Quality Objective wideband

NOTE: Overall transmission quality wideband

GSM	Global System for Mobile communication
HATS	Head And Torso Simulator
HFRP	Hands Free Reference Point
LTE	Long Term Evolution (3GPP)
MRP	Mouth Reference Point
MOS-LQO	Objective Mean Opinion Score Listening Quality
N-MOS-LQOwb	Noise Mean Opinion Score Listening Quality Objective Wideband

NOTE: Transmission quality of the background noise wideband

PN	Pseudo random Noise
POI	Point Of Interconnect
QoS	Quality of Service
RLR max	Receive Loudness Rating corresponding to the maximum setting of the volume control
RLR	Receive Loudness Rating
SLR	Send Loudness Rating
S-MOS-LQOwb	Speech Mean Opinion Score Listening Quality Objective Wideband

NOTE: Transmission quality of the speech wideband

TCL	Terminal Coupling Loss
TELR	Talker Echo Loudness Rating
UMTS	Universal Mobil Telecommunications System
VoLTE	Voice over LTE
WB	WideBand
WIMAX™	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave ACCess

4 Configurations and interfaces

4.1 Access networks

The present document applies to any wireless terminal whatever the access network, e.g. GSM, UMTS, VoLTE, 5G NR, Bluetooth®, WIFI WIMAX™, CDMA.

4.2 Additional (radio) links between the terminal and external electroacoustical devices

The present document also applies when an additional radio link exists between the wireless terminal and external electro acoustic devices, e.g. Bluetooth®.

5 Test Configurations

5.1 Set-up interface

The generic schematic is applicable to any wireless link.

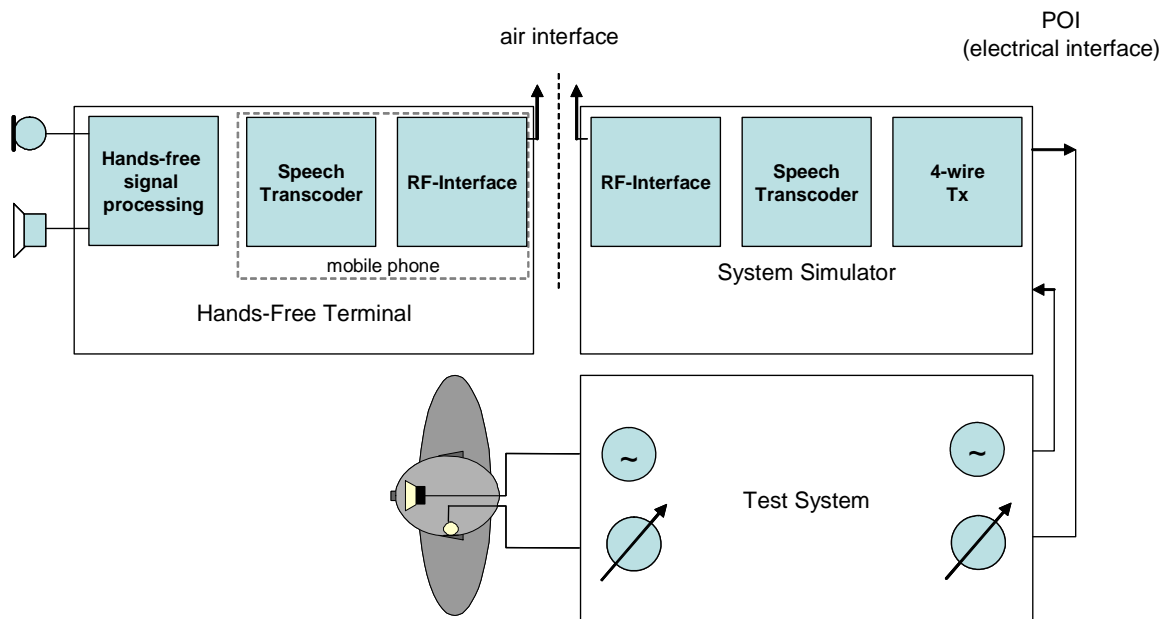


Figure 5.1: Set-up interface

NOTE: The "whole" terminal includes all the components from "RF interface" to the transducers and may include an additional (radio) link. The air interface considered in the figure is not the additional radio link.

5.2 Set-up for terminals

5.2.1 Introduction

For electroacoustical testing, HATS as described in Recommendation ITU-T P.58 [7] shall be used.

The preferred way of testing a terminal is to connect it to a network simulator with exact defined settings and access points. The test sequences are fed in either electrically using a reference codec or using the direct signal processing approach, or acoustically using ITU-T specified devices.

When a coder with variable bit rate is used for testing terminal electroacoustical parameters, the bit rate giving the best characteristics or the most commonly used should be selected, e.g.:

- AMR-WB (ETSI TS 126 171 [1]): 12,65 kbit/s
- EVS-WB (ETSI TS 126 441 [22]): 13,2 kbit/s
- Recommendation ITU-T G.729.1 [4]: 32 kbit/s

5.2.2 Wrist-worn terminal

HATS measurement equipment shall be configured to the wrist-worn UE according to figure 5.2. The HATS should be positioned so that the HATS lip plane is at a distance d_{LF} from the centre point of the visual display of the wrist-worn terminal. The distance d_{LF} is specified by the manufacturer. A vertical angle θ_{LF} may also be specified by the manufacturer. In case d_{LF} and/or θ_{LF} are not specified, the distance d_{LF} shall be 30 cm and θ_{LF} shall be 0° .

The artificial mouth shall conform to Recommendation ITU-T P.58 [7].

The HATS HFRP shall be adjusted for the distance d_{LF} . If the distance d_{LF} of 30 cm is used, the HFRP correction should be 16,0 dB.

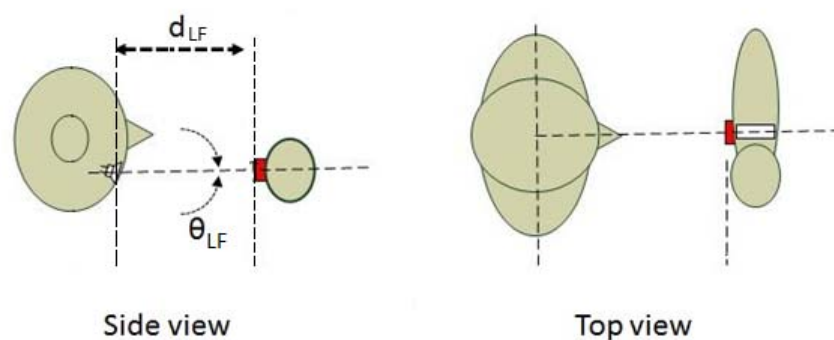


Figure 5.2: Configuration of wrist-worn terminal relative to the HATS

The device under test should be mounted on an artificial arm (forearm phantom), with dimensions consistent with those in Annex A. If the artificial arm is constructed of rigid material, it should be covered with a compliant material. A cloth of thickness 2 ± 1 mm, or compliant material (Shore-A 25 ± 10) of the same thickness should be used to cover the surface of the arm in the vicinity of the device under test. The compliant material should be placed between the device and the arm, and sized so that the material extends at least 1 cm along the arm beyond each side of the device.

The device should be mounted on the arm, on top of the compliant material, so that it can be repositioned intentionally, but not so tightly that the surface of the arm is deformed or that the device under test cannot be rotated or repositioned. Wrist-worn devices are often equipped with straps that provide for a discrete range of diameters. One approach is to select the tightest option and then open by one step to somewhat lessen the tightness of mounting.

Note that the configuration and nominal geometric parameters above and in Figure 5.2 reflect typical usage. As users may also operate their devices in other positions, testing in a variety of positions and orientations with respect to the HATS may be informative.

5.2.3 Test setup for variable echo path

The test setup for variable echo path is as described in clause 5.2.2, except that an additional rotating reflecting surface is included.

The additional rotating reflecting surface (panel) is a $30\text{ cm} \times 40\text{ cm}$ panel made of an acoustically reflective material (e.g. piece of cardboard, wood, or plastic).

The panel is positioned to rotate around its own axis, with the axis of the panel positioned 40 cm to the right of the wrist worn device and 40 cm from the center of HATS. See Figure 5.3. The panel height is such that a perpendicular axis passing through the panel's centroid, intersects the center of the wrist-worn device under test.

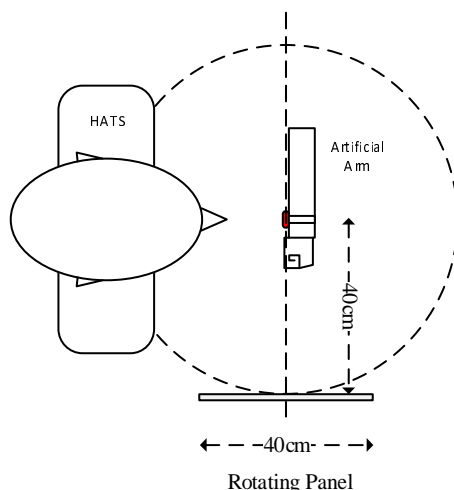


Figure 5.3: Test setup for variable echo path

During the course of the variable echo path test, the panel continuously rotates [clockwise/counterclockwise] at a rate of 15 rpm. The rotation is time-synchronized with the test signals by means of a control channel. The starting position is as shown in Figure 5.3.

5.3 Acoustical environment

In general different acoustical environments have to be taken into account: either room noise and background noise are an inherent part of the test environment or room noise and background noise shall be eliminated to such an extent that their influence on the test results can be neglected.

Unless stated otherwise, measurements shall be conducted under quiet and "anechoic" conditions. Considering this, the test laboratory, in the case where its test room does not conform to anechoic conditions as given in Recommendation ITU-T P.341 [10], has to present difference in results for measurements due to its test room. In case where an anechoic room is not available the test room has to be an acoustically treated room with few reflections and a low noise level.

In cases where real or simulated background noise is used as part of the testing environment, the original background noise shall not be noticeably influenced by the acoustical properties of the room.

In all cases where the performance of acoustic echo cancellers shall be tested, a realistic room, which represents the typical user environment for the terminal shall be used.

5.4 Test signals

Due to the coding of the speech signals, care should be taken when using sinusoidal test signals for some wireless terminals/networks (e.g. GSM/3G). Appropriate test signals (general description) are defined in Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11].

Unless stated otherwise the test signal to be used for the measurements shall be the British-English single talk sequence described in clause 7.3.2 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11]. More information can be found in the test procedures described below.

For testing the wide-band telephony service provided by a terminal the test signal used shall be band limited between 100 Hz and 8 kHz with a bandpass filter providing a minimum of 24 dB/Oct. filter roll off, when feeding into the receive direction.

Unless specified otherwise, the test signal levels are referred to the average level of the (band limited in receive direction) test signal, averaged over the complete test sequence, unless specified otherwise.

Unless specified otherwise, the test signal level shall be -4,7 dBPa at the MRP, calibrated at the position defined in clause 5.5.1.

Unless specified otherwise, the applied test signal level at the digital input shall be -16 dBm0.

5.5 Calibration and test signal level

5.5.1 Send

Unless specified otherwise, the test signal level shall be -4,7 dBPa at the MRP.

The various steps for calibration of the artificial mouth of HATS are described in Recommendation ITU-T P.581 [13].

The test setup shall be in conformance with, Figure 5.4 but, depending on the type of terminal, the appropriate distance and level will be used. When using this calibration method, send sensitivity shall be calculated as follows:

$$S_{mj} = 20 \times \log(V_s) - 20 \times \log(P_{MRP}) + Corr - D_{corr}$$

where:

- V_s is the measured voltage across the appropriate termination (unless stated otherwise, a 600 Ω termination).
- P_{MRP} is the applied sound pressure at the MRP during the first step of calibration.
- $Corr$ is $20 \times \log(P_{MRP}/P_{HFRP})$ of the artificial mouth;
- P_{HFRP} is the sound pressure at the hands-free reference point;

The value of $Corr$ is the value required to calibrate the artificial mouth to the exact value of D_{corr} (e.g. 24,0 dB for 50 cm distance)

- D_{corr} is the correction to achieve the target sound pressure level at the intended distance (see below).

NOTE: Reason for this procedure of calibration in two steps is to take into account the different variations of signal with distance by using different implementations of HATS.

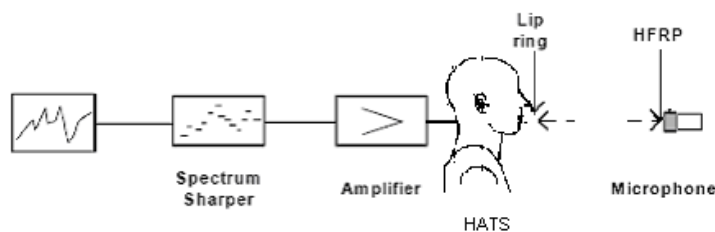


Figure 5.4: Calibration at HFRP for HATS

The distance used for level calibration corresponds to the following values:

Wrist-worn terminal: 20 cm with -20,7 dBPa, $D_{corr} = 16$ dB

5.5.2 Receive

Unless specified otherwise, the applied test signal level at the digital input shall be -16 dBm0.

For binaural measurements two artificial ears are required. The type 3.3 or type 3.4 artificial ears as specified in Recommendation ITU-T P.57 [6] shall be used. All measurement values produced by HATS are intended to be free-field equalized according to Recommendation ITU-T P.581 [13].

5.5.3 Setup of background noise simulation

A setup for simulating realistic background noises in a lab-type environment is described in ETSI TS 103 224 [19].

ETSI TS 103 224 [19] contains a description of the recording arrangement for realistic background noises, a description of the setup for a loudspeaker arrangement suitable to simulate a background noise field in a lab-type environment and a database of realistic background noises, which can be used for testing the terminal performance with a variety of different background noises.

The principal loudspeaker setup for the simulation arrangement is shown in Figure 5.5.

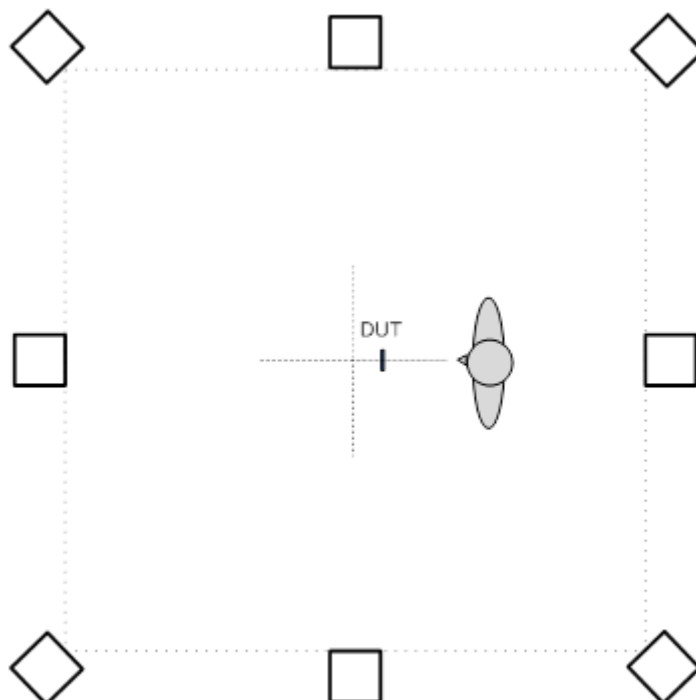


Figure 5.5: Loudspeaker arrangement for background noise simulation

The equalization and calibration procedure for the setup is described in detail in ETSI TS 103 224 [19].

If not stated otherwise this setup is used in all measurements where background noise simulation is required.

The following noises of ETSI TS 103 224 [19] shall be used.

Table 5.1: Noises used for background noise simulation

Name	Description	Length	Hands-free Levels
Full-size car 130 km/h (FullSizeCar_130)	HATS and microphone array at co-drivers position	30 s	1: 69,5 dB 2: 68,6 dB 3: 68,6 dB 4: 68,7 dB 5: 68,8 dB 6: 68,8 dB 7: 69,2 dB 8: 69,7 dB
Cafeteria (Cafeteria)	HATS and microphone array inside a cafeteria	30 s	1: 69,0 dB 2: 69,7 dB 3: 69,6 dB 4: 69,8 dB 5: 69,5 dB 6: 69,5 dB 7: 69,7 dB 8: 70,0 dB
Roadnoise (Roadnoise)	HATS and microphone array standing outside near a road	30 s	1: 69,9 dB 2: 70,7 dB 3: 70,9 dB 4: 71,0 dB 5: 70,8 dB 6: 70,8 dB 7: 70,9 dB 8: 71,0 dB
Pub Noise (Pub)	HATS and microphone array in a Pub	30 s	1: 75,2 dB 2: 75,1 dB 3: 74,9 dB 4: 75,1 dB 5: 74,8 dB 6: 74,8 dB 7: 74,8 dB 8: 75,0 dB

5.6 Environmental conditions for tests

The following conditions shall apply for the testing environment:

- a) Ambient temperature: 15 °C to 35 °C (inclusive);
- b) Relative humidity: 5 % to 85 %;
- c) Air pressure: 86 kPa to 106 kPa (860 mbar to 1 060 mbar).

5.7 Accuracy of test equipment

Unless specified otherwise, the accuracy of measurements made by test equipment shall be better than:

Table 5.2: Accuracy of measurements

Item	Accuracy
Electrical Signal Power	$\pm 0,2$ dB for levels ≥ -50 dBV
Electrical Signal Power	$\pm 0,4$ dB for levels < -50 dBV
Sound pressure	$\pm 0,7$ dB
Time	$\pm 0,2$ %
Frequency	$\pm 0,2$ %
Clock accuracy	< 2 ppm

Unless specified otherwise, the accuracy of the signals generated by the test equipment shall be better than:

Table 5.3: Accuracy of generated signals

Quantity	Accuracy
Sound pressure level at MRP	± 3 dB for 100 Hz to 200 Hz ± 1 dB for 200 Hz to 4 kHz ± 3 dB for 4 kHz to 14 kHz
Electrical excitation levels	$\pm 0,4$ dB across the whole frequency range
Frequency generation	± 2 % (see note)
Time	$\pm 0,2$ %
NOTE:	This tolerance may be used to avoid measurements at critical frequencies, e.g. those due to sampling and coding operations within the terminal under test.

The measurements results shall be corrected for the measured deviations from the nominal level.

The sound level measurement equipment shall conform to IEC 61672 [25] Type 1.

5.8 Power feeding conditions

For terminal equipment which is directly powered from the mains supply, all tests shall be carried out within ± 5 % of the rated voltage of that supply. If the equipment is powered by other means and those means are not supplied as part of the apparatus, all tests shall be carried out within the power supply limit declared by the supplier. If the power supply is a.c., the test shall be conducted within ± 4 % of the rated frequency.

5.9 Influence of terminal delay on measurements

As delay is introduced by the terminal, care shall be taken for all measurements where exact position of the analysis window is required. It shall be checked that the test is performed on the test signal and not any other signal.

6 Codec independent requirements and associated Measurement Methodologies

6.1 Send and receive frequency response

6.1.1 Send frequency response

Requirement:

The send sensitivity frequency response from the MRP to the measurement output (digital or analogue output according to measurement system used) shall be within the mask which can be drawn with straight lines between the breaking points in Table 6.1 on a logarithmic (frequency) - linear (dB sensitivity) scale.

Table 6.1: Wrist-worn send sensitivity/frequency response

Frequency	Upper limit	Lower limit
100 Hz	4 dB	
125 Hz	4 dB	-10 dB
200 Hz	4 dB	-4 dB
1 000 Hz	4 dB	-4 dB
5 000 Hz	(see note)	-4 dB
6 300 Hz	9 dB	-7 dB
8 000 Hz	9 dB	

NOTE: The limits for intermediate frequencies lie on a straight line drawn between the given values on a linear (dB) - logarithmic (Hz) scale.

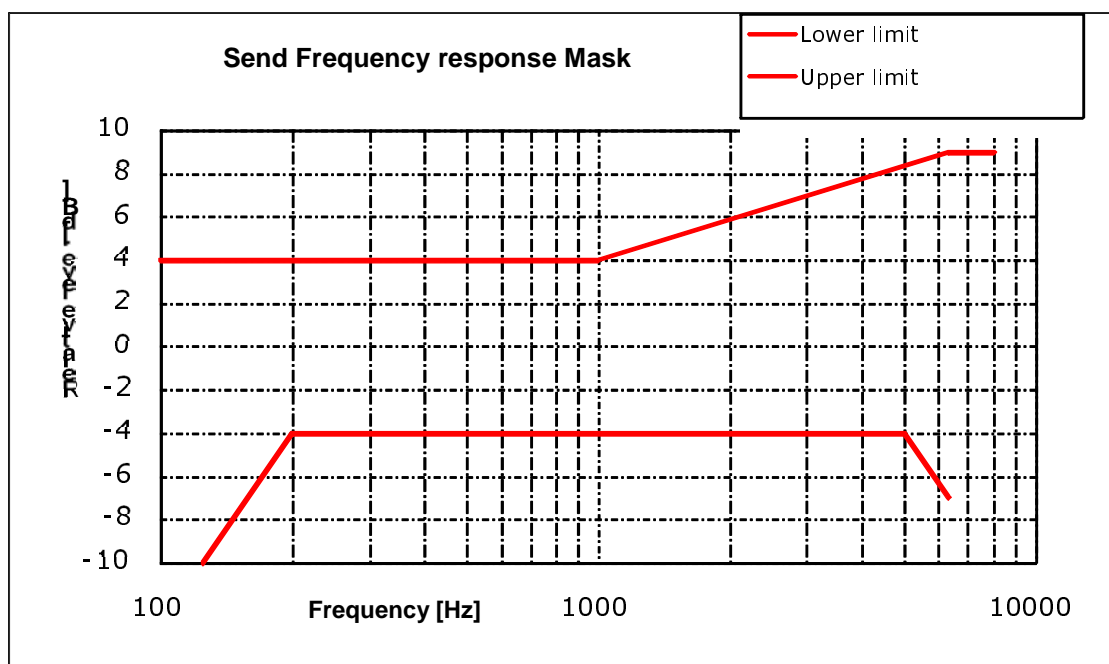


Figure 6.1: Wrist-worn send sensitivity/frequency response

Measurement method:

The terminal will be positioned as described in clause 5.2.

The test signal to be used for the measurements shall be the British-English single talk sequence described in clause 7.3.2 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11]. The spectrum of acoustic signal produced by the artificial mouth is calibrated under free field conditions at the MRP. The signal level is adjusted according to clause 5.5.

The spectrum at the MRP and the actual level at the MRP (measured in one-third octaves) are used as reference to determine the send sensitivity S_{mJ} needed to compute SLR.

Measurements shall be made at one-third octave intervals as given by the R.40 series of preferred numbers in IEC 61260-1 [15] for frequencies from 100 Hz to 8 kHz inclusive. For the calculation the averaged measured level at each frequency band is referred to the averaged test signal level measured in each frequency band.

The sensitivity is expressed in terms of dBV/Pa.

6.1.2 Receive frequency response

6.1.2.1 Wrist-worn terminal

Requirement:

The receive sensitivity frequency response from the measurement input (digital or analogue input according to measurement system used) to ear of HATS free field corrected shall be within the mask which can be drawn with straight lines between the breaking points in Table 6.2 on a logarithmic (frequency) - linear (dB sensitivity) scale.

Table 6.2: Wrist-worn terminal receive sensitivity/frequency response

Frequency	Upper limit	Lower limit
200 Hz	6 dB	
250 Hz	6 dB	
315 Hz	6 dB	
400 Hz	6 dB	-12 dB
500 Hz	6 dB	-6 dB
4 000 Hz	6 dB	-6 dB
5 000 Hz	6 dB	-9 dB
6 300 Hz	6 dB	-12 dB
7 000 Hz	6 dB	
8 000 Hz	6 dB	

NOTE: The limits for intermediate frequencies lie on a straight line drawn between the given values on a linear (dB) - logarithmic (Hz) scale.

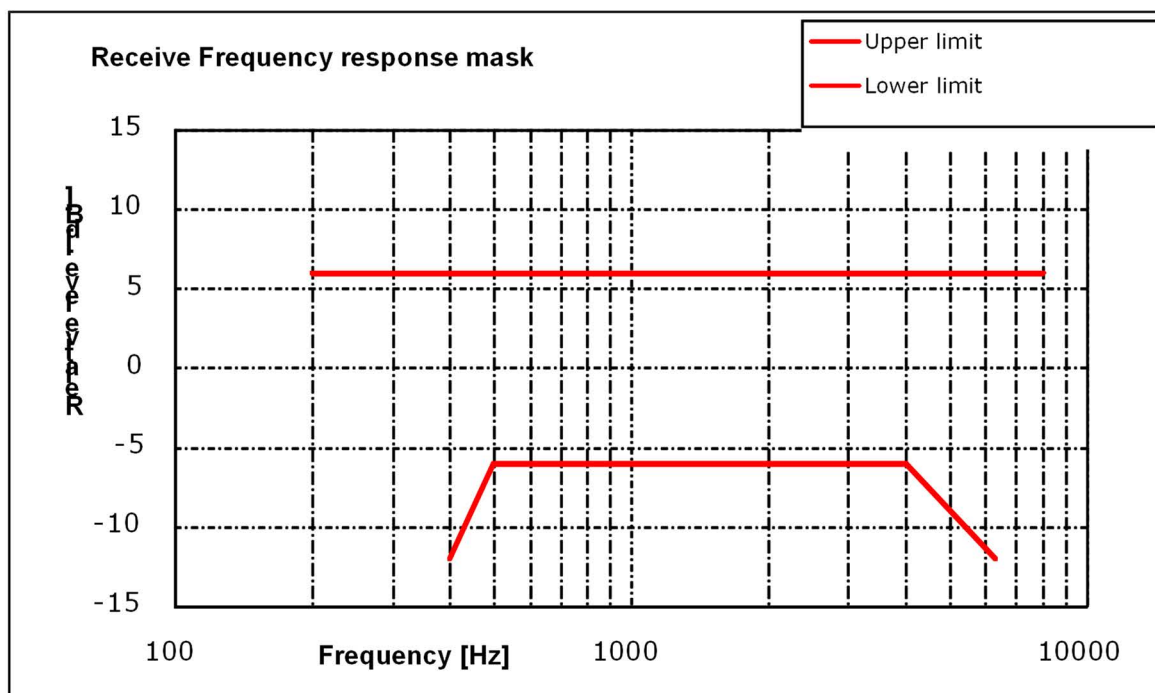


Figure 6.2: Wrist-worn receive sensitivity/frequency response

Measurement method:

The terminal is positioned as described in clause 5.2.

Measurement is performed for the nominal setting of the volume control.

Receive frequency response is the ratio of the measured sound pressure and the input level. (dB relative Pa/V).

$$S_{J_{eff}} = 20 \log (p_{e_{ff}} / v_{RCV}) \text{ dB rel } 1 \text{ Pa} / \text{V}$$

$S_{J_{eff}}$	Receive Sensitivity; Junction to HATS Ear with free field correction
$p_{e_{ff}}$	Sound pressure measured by the ear simulator, converted from the Drum Reference Point to free field
v_{RCV}	Equivalent RMS input voltage

The test signal to be used for the measurements shall be the British-English single talk sequence described in clause 7.3.2 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11]. The test signal level shall be -16 dBm0, measured according to Recommendation ITU-T P.56 [5] at the digital reference point or the equivalent analogue point.

HATS is free field equalized as described in Recommendation ITU-T P.581 [13]. The equalized output signal is power-averaged on the total time of analysis. The one-third octave band data are considered as the input signal to be used for calculations or measurements.

Measurements shall be made at one-third octave intervals as in IEC 61260-1 [15] for frequencies from 100 Hz to 8 kHz inclusive. For the calculation the averaged measured level at each frequency band is referred to the averaged test signal level measured in each frequency band.

The sensitivity is expressed in terms of dBPa/V.

6.2 Send and receive loudness ratings

6.2.1 Send Loudness Ratings

Requirement:

The nominal values of SLR shall be:

$$\text{SLR} = +13 \pm 3 \text{ dB}$$

Measurement method:

The terminal will be positioned as described in clause 5.2.

The test signal to be used for the measurements shall be the British-English single talk sequence described in clause 7.3.2 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11]. The spectrum of acoustic signal produced by the artificial mouth is calibrated under free field conditions at the MRP. The test signal level shall be -4,7 dBPa, measured at the MRP. The test signal level is averaged over the complete test signal sequence.

Calibration is realized as explained in clause 5.5.1.

The send sensitivity shall be calculated from each band of the 20 frequencies given in Table 1 of Recommendation ITU-T P.79 [8], bands 1 to 20. For the calculation the averaged measured level at each frequency band is referred to the averaged test signal level measured in each frequency band at the MRP.

The sensitivity is expressed in terms of dBV/Pa and the SLR shall be calculated according to Recommendation ITU-T P.79 [8].

6.2.2 Microphone (Mic) mute

Requirement

The SLR (Send Loudness Rating) with mic mute on shall be at least 50 dB higher than with mic mute off.

Measurement method

The terminal will be positioned as described in clause 5.2.

The test signal to be used for the measurements shall be the British-English single talk sequence described in clause 7.3.2 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11]. The spectrum of acoustic signal produced by the artificial mouth is calibrated under free field conditions at the MRP. The test signal level shall be -4,7 dBPa, measured at the MRP. The test signal level is averaged over the complete test signal sequence.

Calibration is realized as explained in clause 5.5.1.

The send sensitivity shall be calculated from each band of the 20 frequencies given in Table 1 of Recommendation ITU-T P.79 [8], bands 1 to 20. For the calculation the averaged measured level at the electrical reference point for each frequency band is referred to the averaged test signal level measured in each frequency band at the MRP.

The sensitivity is expressed in terms of dBV/Pa and the SLR shall be calculated according to Recommendation ITU-T P.79 [8].

6.2.3 Receive Loudness Ratings

6.2.3.1 Wrist-worn terminal

Requirement:

Nominal value of RLR will be $+9 \text{ dB} \pm 3 \text{ dB}$. This value has to be fulfilled for one position of volume range.

Value of RLR at upper part of volume range shall be less than (louder) or equal to +5 dB: $\text{RLR max} \leq +5 \text{ dB}$.

Range of volume control shall be equal to or exceed 15 dB.

Measurement method:

The terminal will be positioned as described in clause 5.2.

The test signal to be used for the measurements shall be the British-English single talk sequence described in clause 7.3.2 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11]. The test signal shall be -16 dBm0, measured at the electrical reference point and averaged over the complete test signal sequence.

The RLR shall be calculated according to Recommendation ITU-T P.79 [8].

The receive sensitivity shall be calculated from each band of the 20 frequencies given in Table 1 of Recommendation ITU-T P.79 [8], bands 1 to 20. For the calculation the averaged measured level at each frequency band is referred to the averaged test signal level measured in each frequency band.

The sensitivity is expressed in terms of dB Pa/V and the RLR(cal) shall be calculated according to the formula 5-1 of Recommendation ITU-T P.79 [8], using the receive weighting factors from Table 1 and according to clause 6. The RLR shall then be computed as RLR(cal) minus 14 dB according to Recommendation ITU-T P.340 [9] and without the LE factor.

The test shall be repeated for maximum volume control setting.

6.3 Send and receive noise

6.3.1 Send Noise

Requirement:

The send noise level shall not exceed -64 dBm_{0p}.

No peaks in the frequency domain higher than 10 dB above the average noise spectrum shall occur.

Requirement as for other tests is identical for all types of terminals.

Measurement method:

The terminal will be positioned as described in clause 5.2.

The female speaker of the short conditioning sequence described in clause 7.3.7 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11] shall be used for activation. The level of this activation signal shall be -4,7 dBPa at the MRP.

The send noise is measured at the POI in the frequency range from 100 Hz to 8 kHz. The analysis window is applied directly after stopping the activation signal but taking into account the influence of all acoustical components (reverberations). The averaging time is 1 second. The test house has to ensure (e.g. by monitoring the time signal) that during the test the terminal remains in activated condition. If the terminal is deactivated during the measurement, the measurement time has to be reduced to the period where the terminal remains in activated condition.

The noise level is measured in dBm_{0(A)}.

Spectral peaks are measured in the frequency domain from 100 Hz to 6,3 kHz. The frequency spectrum of the A-weighted idle channel noise is measured by a spectral analysis having a noise bandwidth of 8,79 Hz (determined using FFT 8 k samples/48 kHz sampling rate with Hanning window or equivalent). The idle channel noise spectrum is stated in dB. A smoothed average idle channel noise spectrum is calculated by a moving average (arithmetic mean) 1/3rd octave wide across the idle noise channel spectrum stated in dB (linear average in dB of all FFT bins in the range from $2^{(-1/6)}f$ to $2^{(+1/6)}f$). Peaks in the idle channel noise spectrum are compared against a smoothed average idle channel noise spectrum.

6.3.2 Receive Noise

Requirement:

The receive noise level shall not exceed -54 dBPa(A) at **nominal setting of the volume control**.

No peaks in the frequency domain higher than 10 dB above the average noise spectrum should occur.

Measurement method:

The terminal will be positioned as described in clause 5.2.

The A-weighted noise level shall be measured at DRP of the artificial ear with the freefield equalization active. The noise level is measured until 10 kHz.

The female speaker signal of the short conditioning sequence described in clause 7.3.7 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11] shall be used for activation. Level of this activation signal shall be -16 dBm₀.

The noise shall be measured just after interrupting the activation signal.

Spectral peaks are measured in the frequency domain in the frequency range from 100 Hz to 6,3 kHz. The frequency spectrum of the idle channel noise is measured by a spectral analysis having a noise bandwidth of 8,79 Hz (determined using FFT 8 k samples/48 kHz sampling rate with Hanning window or equivalent). The idle channel noise spectrum is stated in dB. A smoothed average idle channel noise spectrum is calculated by a moving average (arithmetic mean) 1/3rd octave wide across the idle noise channel spectrum stated in dB (linear average in dB of all FFT bins in the range from $2^{(-1/6)}f$ to $2^{(+1/6)}f$). Peaks in the idle channel noise spectrum are compared against a smoothed average idle channel noise spectrum.

NOTE: Care should be taken that only the noise is windowed out by the analysis and the analysis window is not impaired by any remaining reverberance or room noise.

6.4 Send and receive distortion

6.4.1 Introduction

It is not intended to provide coder-dependant requirements but to assess the electro acoustic performances of the terminal.

6.4.2 Send distortion

Requirement:

The ratio of signal to harmonic distortion shall be above the following mask.

Table 6.3: Limits for harmonic distortion ratio for send

Frequency (Hz)	Signal to harmonic distortion ratio limit, send (dB)
200	25
315	26
400	30
1 000	30
2 000	30
NOTE: The limits for intermediate frequencies lie on straight lines drawn between the given values on a linear (dB) - logarithmic (Hz) scale.	

Measurement method:

The terminal will be positioned as described in clause 5.2.

After the correct activation of the system, a series of sinewave signals at frequencies of 200 Hz, 315 Hz, 400 Hz, 500 Hz, 630 Hz, 800 Hz, 1 000 Hz and 2 000 Hz shall be generated to test the system. The duration of the sine wave shall be less than 1 s. The sinusoidal signal level shall be calibrated to -4,7 dBPa at the MRP.

The signal to harmonic distortion ratio is measured selectively up to 7 kHz.

The female speaker signal of the short conditioning sequence described in clause 7.3.7 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11] shall be used for activation. Level of this activation signal shall be -4,7 dBPa at the MRP.

NOTE: Depending on the type of codec the test signal used may need to be adapted.

6.4.3 Receive distortion

Requirement:

The ratio of signal to harmonic distortion shall be above the following mask.

Table 6.4: Limits for harmonic distortion ratio for receive

Frequency	Signal to distortion ratio limit, receive for vehicle mounted or desktop terminal at nominal volume	Signal to distortion ratio limit, receive for wrist-worn terminal at nominal volume	Signal to distortion ratio limit, receive for all terminals at maximum volume
315 Hz	26 dB		
400 Hz	30 dB		
500 Hz	30 dB	20 dB	
800 Hz	30 dB	30 dB	20 dB
1 kHz	30 dB	30 dB	
2 kHz	30 dB	30 dB	
3 kHz	30 dB	30 dB	
NOTE: The limits for intermediate frequencies lie on a straight line drawn between the given values on a linear (dB) - logarithmic (kHz) scale.			

Measurement method

Test setup is described in clause 5.2.

The signal used is an activation signal followed by a series of sine-wave signals with a frequency at 315 Hz, 400 Hz, 500 Hz, 630 Hz, 800 Hz, 1 000 Hz, 2000 Hz and 3 kHz is applied at the digital interface. The duration of the sine-wave shall be of less than 1 s. The sinusoidal signal level shall be -16 dBm0.

The female speaker signal of the short conditioning sequence described in clause 7.3.7 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11] shall be used for activation. Level of this activation signal will be -16 dBm0.

The signal to harmonic distortion ratio is measured selectively up to 10 kHz.

NOTE: Depending on the type of codec the test signal used may need to be adapted.

6.5 Terminal Coupling Loss

Requirement:

In order to meet talker echo objective requirements, the recommended Terminal Coupling Loss during single talk (TCL) should be greater than 55 dB when measured under free field conditions at nominal setting of volume control.

The Terminal Coupling Loss TCL shall be ≥ 46 dB for all settings of the volume control (if supplied).

NOTE: A TCL ≥ 50 dB is recommended as a performance objective. Depending on the idle channel noise in the sending direction, it may not always be possible to measure an echo loss ≥ 50 dB.

TCL shall be not less than 40 dB for the higher gain settings above the nominal setting of the volume control.

Measurement method:

The setup for terminal is described in clause 5.2.

For wrist-worn measurement, the HATS is positioned, but the device is not mounted on the HATS.

The test signal is the compressed real speech signal described in clause 7.3.3 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11]. The signal level shall be -10 dBm0.

The TCL is calculated as the difference between the averaged test signal level and the averaged echo level in the frequency range from 100 Hz to 8 000 Hz. For the calculation the averaged measured echo level at each frequency band is referred to the averaged test signal level measured in each frequency band. The first 17,0 seconds of the test signal (6 sentences) are discarded from the analysis to allow for convergence of the acoustic echo canceller. The analysis is performed over the remaining length of the test sequence (last 6 sentences).

For the measurement, a time window has to be applied which is adapted to the duration of the actual test signal. The echo loss is calculated by the equations:

$$L_e = C - 10 \log_{10} \sum_{i=1}^N (A_i + A_{i-1}) (\log_{10} f_i - \log_{10} f_{i-1}) \quad (1)$$

and

$$C = 10 \log_{10}(2 (\log_{10} f_N - \log_{10} f_0)) \quad (2)$$

where:

- A_0 is the output/input power ratio at frequency $f_0 = 100 \text{ Hz}$;
- A_i the ratio at frequency f_i ; and
- A_N the ratio at frequency $f_N = 8\,000 \text{ Hz}$.

Equation (2) is a generalized form of the equation defined in clause B.4 of Recommendation ITU-T G.122 [2] for calculating echo loss based on tabulated data, which allows the calculation of echo loss within any frequency range between f_0 and f_N .

The ambient noise level shall be $< -64 \text{ dBPa(A)}$.

NOTE: Care should be taken when measuring TCL: the echo return not to be masked by the residual noise or the comfort noise when implemented.

6.6 Stability Loss (or similar parameters)

Requirement:

For the calculation the averaged measured echo level at each frequency band is referred to the averaged test signal level measured in each frequency band. It shall exceed 6 dB for all frequencies and for all settings of volume control.

Measurement method:

Test set-up is identical as for TCL.

Before the actual test a training sequence consisting of the British-English single talk sequence described in clause 7.3.2 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11] shall be applied. The training sequence level shall be -16 dBm0 in order not to overload the codec.

The test signal is a PN sequence complying with Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11] with a length of 4 096 points (for the 48 kHz sampling rate) and a crest factor of 6 dB. The duration of the test signal is 250 ms. With an input signal of -3 dBm0 , the attenuation from digital input to digital output shall be measured for frequencies from 200 Hz to 8 kHz.

6.7 Double Talk performance

6.7.1 General

During double talk the speech is mainly determined by 2 parameters: impairment caused by echo during double talk and level variation between single and double talk (attenuation range).

In order to guarantee sufficient quality under double talk conditions the Talker Echo Loudness Rating should be high and the attenuation inserted should be as low as possible. Terminals which do not allow double talk in any case should provide a good echo attenuation which is realized by a high attenuation range in this case.

The most important parameters determining the speech quality during double talk are (see Recommendations ITU-T P.340 [9] and P.502 [12]):

- Attenuation range in send direction during double talk $A_{H,S,dt}$.
- Attenuation range in receive direction during double talk $A_{H,R,dt}$.
- Echo attenuation during double talk.

The categorization of a terminal is based on the three categories defined in clauses 6.7.2 to 6.7.4 and this categorization is given by the "lowest" of the three parameters e.g. if $A_{H,S,dt}$ provides 2a, $A_{H,R,dt}$ 2b and echo loss 1, the categorization of the terminal is 2b.

6.7.2 Attenuation Range in Send Direction during Double Talk

Requirement:

Based on the level variation in send direction during double talk $A_{H,S,dt}$ the behaviour of the terminal can be classified according to Table 6.5.

Table 6.5: Category Classification of Send Attenuation Range

Category (according to Recommendation ITU-T P.340 [9])	1	2a	2b	2c	3
	Full Duplex Capability	Partial Duplex Capability			No Duplex Capability
$A_{H,S,dt}$ [dB]	≤ 3	≤ 6	≤ 9	≤ 12	> 12

In general this table provides a quality classification of terminals regarding double talk performance. However, this does not mean that a terminal which is category 1 based on the double talk performance is of high quality concerning the overall quality as well.

The category of the terminal according to Table 6.5 shall be noted in the test report.

Measurement method:

Test setup is described in clause 5.2.

The test signal to determine the attenuation range during double talk is the double talk speech sequence as defined in clause 7.3.5 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11] as shown in Figure 6.3. The competing speaker is always inserted as the double talk sequence $sdt(t)$ either in send or receive and is used for analysis.

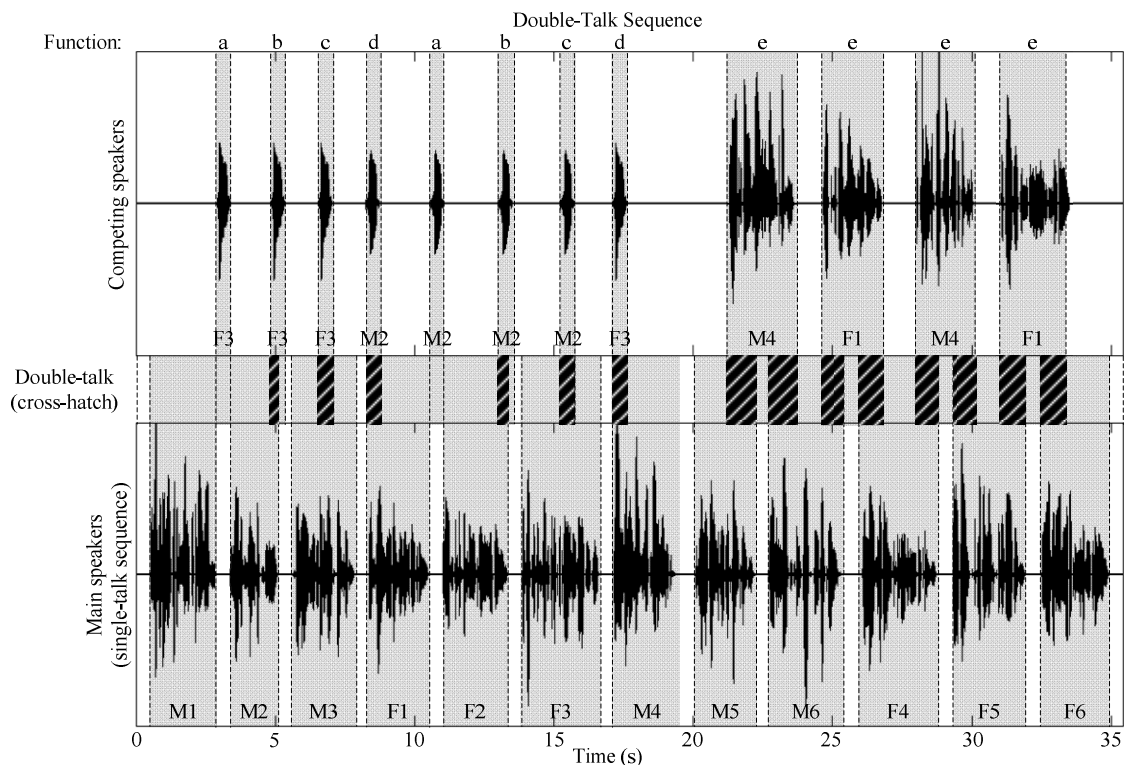


Figure 6.3: Double Talk Test Sequence with overlapping speech sequences in send and receive direction

The long conditioning sequence described in clause 7.3.7 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11] shall be used for conditioning the terminal, with the female speaker in the receive direction.

The settings for the test signals are as follows.

The wrist-worn device is positioned as described in clause 5.2. Before the actual test, a training sequence for the echo canceller consisting of the British-English single talk sequence described in clause 7.3.2 of ITU-T P.501 [11] with level of -16 dBm0 applied to the electrical reference point. Level in the send direction shall be -1,7 dBPa.

When determining the attenuation range in send direction, the signal measured at the electrical reference point is referred to the test signal inserted.

The attenuation range during double talk is determined as described in Appendix III of Recommendation ITU-T P.502 [12]. The double talk performance is analysed for each word and sentence produced by the competing speaker. The requirement has to be met for each word and sentence produced by the competing speaker.

6.7.3 Attenuation Range in Receive Direction during Double Talk

Requirement:

Based on the level variation in receive direction during double talk $A_{H,R,dt}$ the behaviour of the terminal can be classified according to Table 6.6.

Table 6.6: Category Classification of Receive Attenuation Range

Category (according to Recommendation ITU-T P.340 [9])	1	2a	2b	2c	3
	Full Duplex Capability	Partial Duplex Capability			No Duplex Capability
$A_{H,R,dt}$ [dB]	≤ 3	≤ 5	≤ 8	≤ 10	> 10

In general this table provides a quality classification of terminals regarding double talk performance. However, this does not mean that a terminal which is category 1 based on the double talk performance is of high quality concerning the overall quality as well.

The category of the terminal according to Table 6.6 shall be noted in the test report.

Measurement method:

Test setup is described in clause 5.2.

The long conditioning sequence described in clause 7.3.7 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11] shall be used for conditioning the terminal, with the female speaker in the receive direction. The test signal to determine the attenuation range during double talk is shown in Figure 6.3. A sequence of speech signals shall be used which is inserted in parallel in send and receive direction. The test signals are synchronized in time at the acoustical interface. The delay of the test arrangement should be constant during the measurement. Level in the receive direction shall be -16 dBm0 applied to the electrical reference point. Level in the send direction shall be -1,7dB Pa.

When determining the attenuation range in receive direction, the signal measured at the loudspeaker of the hands-free terminal is referred to the test signal inserted.

The attenuation range during double talk is determined as described in Appendix III of Recommendation ITU-T P.502 [12]. The double talk performance is analysed for each word and sentence produced by the competing speaker. The requirement has to be met for each word and sentence produced by the competing speaker.

6.7.4 Detection of echo components during Double Talk

Requirement:

"Echo Loss" (EL) is the echo suppression provided by the terminal measured at the electrical reference point. Under these conditions the requirements given in Table 6.7 are applicable (more information can be found in annex A of the Recommendation ITU-T P.340 [9]).

Table 6.7: Echo Classification during Double Talk

Category (according to Recommendation ITU-T P.340 [9])	1	2a	2b	2c	3
	Full Duplex Capability	Partial Duplex Capability			No Duplex Capability
Echo Loss [dB]	≥ 27	≥ 23	≥ 17	≥ 11	< 11

NOTE: The echo attenuation during double talk is based on the parameter Talker Echo Loudness Rating (TEL_{dt}). It is assumed that the terminal at the opposite end of the connection provides nominal Loudness Rating ($SLR + RLR = 10$ dB).

The category of the terminal according to Table 6.7 shall be noted in the test report.

Measurement method:

Test setup is described in clause 5.2.

The double talk signal consists of a sequence of orthogonal signals which are realized by voice-like modulated sine waves spectrally shaped similar to speech. A detailed description can be found in Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11].

The signal settings used are given in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8: Parameters of the two Test Signals for Double Talk Measurement based on AM-FM modulated sine waves

Send direction		Receive direction	
$f_0^{(1)}$ (Hz)	$\pm\Delta f^{(1)}$ (Hz)	$f_0^{(2)}$ (Hz)	$\pm\Delta f^{(2)}$ (Hz)
125	$\pm 2,5$	180	$\pm 2,5$
250	± 5	270	± 5
500	± 10	540	± 10
750	± 15	810	± 15
1 000	± 20	1 080	± 20
1 250	± 25	1 350	± 25
1 500	± 30	1 620	± 30
1 750	± 35	1 890	± 35
2 000	± 40	2 160	± 35
2 250	± 40	2 400	± 35
2 500	± 40	2 650	± 35
2 750	± 40	2 900	± 35
3 000	± 40	3 150	± 35
3 250	± 40	3 400	± 35
3 500	± 40	3 650	± 35
3 750	± 40	3 900	± 35
4 000	± 40	4 150	± 35
4 250	± 40	4 400	± 35
4 500	± 40	4 650	± 35
4 750	± 40	4 900	± 35
5 000	± 40	5 150	± 35
5 250	± 40	5 400	± 35
5 500	± 40	5 650	± 35
5 750	± 40	5 900	± 35
6 000	± 40	6 150	± 35
6 250	± 40	6 400	± 35
6 500	± 40	6 650	± 35
6 750	± 40	6 900	± 35
7 000	± 40		

The signals are fed simultaneously in send and receive direction. The level in send direction is -4,7 dBPa at the MRP (nominal level), the level in receive direction is -16 dBm0 at the electrical reference point (nominal level).

The test signal is measured at the electrical reference point (send direction). The measured signal consists of the double talk signal which was fed in by the artificial mouth and the echo signal. The echo signal is filtered by comb filter using mid-frequencies and bandwidth according to the signal components of the signal in receive direction (see Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11]). The filter will suppress frequency components of the double talk signal.

In each frequency band which is used in receive direction the echo attenuation can be measured separately. The requirement for category 1 is fulfilled if in any frequency band the echo signal is either below the signal noise or below the required limit. If echo components are detectable, the classification is based on the table above. The echo attenuation is to be achieved for **each individual frequency band** according to the different categories.

6.8 Switching parameters

6.8.1 Activation in Send Direction

The activation in send direction is mainly determined by the built-up time $T_{r,S,min}$ and the minimum activation level ($L_{S,min}$). The minimum activation level is the level required to remove the inserted attenuation in send direction during idle mode. The built-up time is determined for the test signal burst which is applied with the minimum activation level.

The activation level described in the following is always referred to the test signal level at the Mouth Reference Point (MRP).

Requirement:

The minimum activation level $L_{s,\min}$ shall be ≤ -20 dBPa.

The built-up time $T_{r,S,\min}$ (measured with minimum activation level) should be ≤ 15 ms.

Measurement method:

Test setup is described in clause 5.2.

The test signal is the "short words for activation" sequence described in clause 7.3.4 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11].

The settings of the test signal are as follows:

Table 6.9: Settings for the signal

	Single word Duration/ Pause Duration	Level of the Single word (active Signal Part at the MRP)	Level Difference between two Periods of the Test Signal
Single word to Determine Switching Characteristic in Send Direction	~600 ms / 400 ms	-24 dBPa (see note)	1 dB
NOTE 1: The level of the active signal part corresponds to an average level of -24,7 dBPa at the MRP for the test signal according to Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11].			
NOTE 2: The signal level is determined for each utterance individually according to Recommendation ITU-T P.56 [5].			

It is assumed that the pause length of about 450 ms is longer than the hang-over time so that the test object is back to idle mode after each single word.

The level of the transmitted signal is measured at the electrical reference point. The test signal is filtered by the transfer function of the test object. The measured signal level is referred to the filtered test signal level and displayed vs. time. The levels are calculated from the time domain using an integration time of 5 ms.

The minimum activation level is determined from the single word which indicates the first activation of the test object. The time between the beginning of the single word and the complete activation of the test object is measured.

6.9 Background noise performance

6.9.1 Performance in send direction in the presence of background noise

Requirement:

The level of comfort noise, if implemented, shall be within a range of +2 dB and -5 dB compared to the original (transmitted) background noise. The noise level is calculated with A weighting.

NOTE 1: It is advisable that the comfort noise matches the original signal as much as possible perceptually.

The spectral difference between comfort noise and original (transmitted) background noise shall be within the mask given through straight lines between the breaking points on a logarithmic (frequency) - linear (dB sensitivity) scale as given in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10: Requirements for Spectral Adjustment of Comfort Noise (Mask)

Frequency	Upper Limit	Lower Limit
200 Hz	12 dB	-12 dB
800 Hz	12 dB	-12 dB
800 Hz	10 dB	-10 dB
2 000 Hz	10 dB	-10 dB
2 000 Hz	6 dB	-6 dB
4 000 Hz	6 dB	-6 dB
8 000 Hz	6 dB	-6 dB
NOTE: All sensitivity values are expressed in dB on an arbitrary scale.		

Measurement method:

Test setup is described in clause 5.2.

The background noise simulation as described in clause 5.5.3 is used.

First the background noise transmitted in send is recorded at the POI for a period of at least 20 s.

In a second step a test signal is applied in receive direction consisting of an initial pause of 10 s and a periodical repetition of the Composite Source Signal (CSS) in receive direction (duration 10 s) with nominal level to enable comfort noise injection simultaneously with the background noise. For the measurement the background noise sequence has to be started at the same point as it was started in the previous measurement. Alternatively other speech like test signals (e.g. artificial voice) with the same signal level can be used.

The transmitted signal is recorded in send direction at the POI.

The power density spectra measured in send direction without far end speech simulation averaged between 10 s and 20 s is referred to the power density spectrum measured in send direction determined during the period with far end speech simulation in receive direction averaged between 10 s and 20 s. Level and spectral differences between both power density spectra are analysed and compared to the requirements.

6.9.2 Speech Quality in the Presence of Background Noise

Requirement:

Speech Quality for wideband systems can be tested based on ETSI TS 103 106 [18]. The test method described leads to three MOS-LQO quality numbers:

- N-MOS-LQOwb: Transmission quality of the background noise.
- S-MOS-LQOwb: Transmission quality of the speech.
- G-MOS-LQOwb: Overall transmission quality.

For the background noises defined in clause 5.5.3 the following requirements apply to the average of the scores:

- N-MOS-LQOwb $\geq 2,3$.
- S-MOS-LQOwb $\geq 3,4$.

NOTE: It is recommended to test the terminal performance with other types of background noises if the terminal is likely to be exposed to other noises than specified in clause 5.5.3.

Measurement method:

The background noise simulation as described in clause 5.5.3 is used. The wrist-worn terminal is set-up as described in clause 5.2.

The background noise should be applied for at least 5 s before the test in order to adapt noise reduction algorithms.

The near end speech signal consists of 16 sentences of speech (2 male and 2 female talkers, 4 sentences each). Appropriate speech samples can be found in ETSI TS 103 106 [18]. The test signal level is +1,3 dBPa at the MRP.

Three signals are required for the tests:

- 1) The clean speech signal is used as the undisturbed reference.
- 2) The speech plus undisturbed background noise signal is recorded at the terminal's microphone position using an omni directional measurement microphone with a linear frequency response between 50 Hz and 12 kHz.
- 3) The send signal is recorded at the electrical reference point.

N-MOS-LQOwb, S-MOS-LQOwb and G-MOS-LQOwb are calculated as described in ETSI TS 103 106 [18].

6.9.3 Quality of Background Noise Transmission (with Far End Speech)

Requirement:

The test is carried out applying a speech signal in receive direction. The test is carried out by comparing the noise level transmitted in the sending direction under reference conditions with no far end speech, to the noise level transmitted in the sending direction under test conditions including far end speech. During and after the end of the speech signal the signal level in send direction should not vary more than 10 dB (during transition to transmission of background noise without far end speech). The measurement is conducted for all types of background noise as defined in clause 5.5.3.

NOTE: The intention of this measurement is to detect impairments (modulations, switching and others) influencing the background noise transmitted from the terminal under test when a signal from the distant end (receiving side of the terminal under test) is present. Under these test conditions no modulation of the transmitted signal should occur. Modulation, switching or other type of impairments might be caused by an improper behaviour of a nonlinear processor working in conjunction with the echo canceller and erroneously switching or modulating the transmitted background noise.

Measurement method:

Test setup is described in clause 5.2.

The background noises are generated as described in clause 5.5.3.

First the measurement is conducted without inserting the signal at the far end. At least 10 s of noise are analysed. The background signal level versus time is calculated using a time constant of 35 ms. This is the reference signal.

In a second step the same measurement is conducted, but with inserting the speech signal at the far end. The exact identical background noise signal is applied. The background noise signal should start at the same point in time as was used for the reference measurement without the far end signal. The background noise should be applied for at least 5 seconds in order to allow adaptation of the noise reduction algorithms. After at least 5 seconds a series of the female speaker signal of the short conditioning sequence described in clause 7.3.7 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11] is applied in receive direction with duration of at least 10 s. The test signal level in the receiving direction is -16 dBm₀ at the electrical reference point.

For both reference and test conditions, the send signal is recorded at the electrical reference point and the test signal level versus time is calculated using a time constant of 35 ms.

The level variation in send direction is determined during the time interval when the speech signal is applied and after it stops. The level difference is determined from the difference of the recorded signal levels versus time between reference signal and the signal measured with far end signal.

6.10 Quality of echo cancellation

6.10.1 Temporal echo effects

Requirement:

This test is intended to verify that the system will maintain sufficient echo attenuation during single talk. The measured echo attenuation during single talk should not decrease by more than 6 dB from the maximum measured echo attenuation.

Measurement method:

Test setup is described in clause 5.2.

The background noises are generated as described in clause 5.5.3.

First, the reference measurement is conducted without inserting the signal at the far end. At least 10 seconds of noise is analysed. The background level versus time is calculated using a time constant of 35 ms. This is the reference signal.

In a second step the same measurement is conducted, but with inserting the speech signal at the far end. The exact identical background noise signal is applied. The background noise signal should start at the same point in time as was used for the reference measurement without the far end signal. The background noise should be applied for at least 5 seconds in order to allow adaptation of the noise reduction algorithms. After at least 5 seconds a series of the female speaker signal of the short conditioning sequence described in clause 7.3.7 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11] is applied in receive direction with duration of at least 10 seconds. The test signal level in the receiving direction is -16 dBm0 at the electrical reference point.

For both reference and test conditions, the send signal is recorded at the electrical reference point and the level versus time is calculated using a time constant of 35 ms.

The level variation in send direction is determined during the time interval when the speech signal is applied and after it stops. The level difference is determined from the difference of the recorded signal levels versus time between reference signal and the signal measured with far end signal.

NOTE: Care should be taken not to confuse noise or comfort noise with residual echo. In cases of doubt the measured echo signal should be compared to the residual noise signal measured under the same conditions without inserting the receive signal. If the level vs. time analysis leads to the identical result it can be assumed that no echo but just comfort noise is present.

6.10.2 Spectral Echo Attenuation

Requirement:

The echo attenuation vs. frequency shall be below the tolerance mask given in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11: Spectral Echo Loss Limits

Frequency	Limit
100 Hz	-41 dB
1 300 Hz	-41 dB
3 450 Hz	-46 dB
5 200 Hz	-46 dB
7 500 Hz	-37 dB
8 000 Hz	-37 dB
NOTE 1: All sensitivity values are expressed in dB on an arbitrary scale.	
NOTE 2: The limit at intermediate frequencies lies on a straight line drawn between the given values on a log (frequency) - linear (dB) scale.	

During the measurement it should be ensured that the measured signal is really the echo signal and not the Comfort Noise which possibly may be inserted in send direction in order to mask the echo signal.

Measurement method:

Test setup is described in clause 5.2.

Before the actual measurement a training sequence is fed in consisting of the compressed real speech signal described in clause 7.3.3 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11]. The level of the training sequence shall be -16 dBm0.

The test signal is the compressed real speech signal described in clause 7.3.3 of Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11]. The average test signal level shall be -16 dBm0, averaged over the complete test signal. The power density spectrum of the measured echo signal is referred to the power density spectrum of the original test signal. The analysis is conducted using FFT analysis with 8 k points (48 kHz sampling rate, Hanning window).

The spectral echo attenuation is analysed in the frequency domain in dB.

6.10.3 Variable echo path

Requirement

The echo level measured with a time varying echo path shall not increase by more than 6 dB compared to the echo level observed under steady state conditions.

Measurement method

The test setup is described in clause 5.2.3.

- 1) Before conducting the test, the echo canceller shall be fully converged.
- 2) The test signal used is the British-English single talk sequence described in clause 7.3.2 of [11]. The first male sentence and the first female sentence are used. The average test signal level is -16 dBm0. The echo signal is analysed during the complete test signal. The integration time for the level analysis shall be 35 ms. The measurement result is calculated as level vs. time. The echo level is determined under steady state conditions and stored as a reference.
- 3) Now, a second measurement is started by introducing the time-variant echo path.
- 4) The test is repeated with simulating the time-variant echo path using the British-English single talk sequence described in clause 7.3.2 of [11]. Again, the first male sentence and the first female sentence are used. The average test signal level is -16 dBm0. The echo signal is analysed during the complete test signal. The integration time for the level analysis shall be 35 ms. The measurement result is calculated as level vs. time.
- 5) The difference of the echo level between the reference and the measured echo loss with the time-variant echo path is determined.
- 6) The measurement result is displayed as attenuation vs. time. The exact synchronization between the two measured signals has to be guaranteed.

6.11 Send and receive delay or round trip delay

Requirement:

Send and receive delays are tested separately but the requirement is defined for the combination of send and receive delays (round-trip delay).

It is recognised that the end-to-end delay should be as small as possible in order to ensure high quality of the communication.

The round-trip delay T_{rtd} (sum of send and receive delay) shall be less than 100 ms (category B in Recommendation ITU-T P.1010 [14]).

NOTE 1: Those limits are based on the assumption that the mobile phone signal processing is deactivated and does not introduce any additional processing delay.

NOTE 2: Half of the round trip delay corresponds to the mean one-way delay.

From the users perspective, a value less than 50 ms (category A in Recommendation ITU-T P.1010 [14]) is preferred.

Measurement method:

- Send direction

The delay in send direction is measured from the MRP (Mouth Reference Point) to POI (reference speech codec of the system simulator, output). The delay measured in send direction is:

$$T_s + t_{\text{system}}$$

NOTE 3: The delay should be minimized. This can for example be accomplished by designing the speech decoder output, the additional radio link, and the wearable system in a way, that sample-based processing and frame-based processing interoperate by using common buffers at their interfaces.

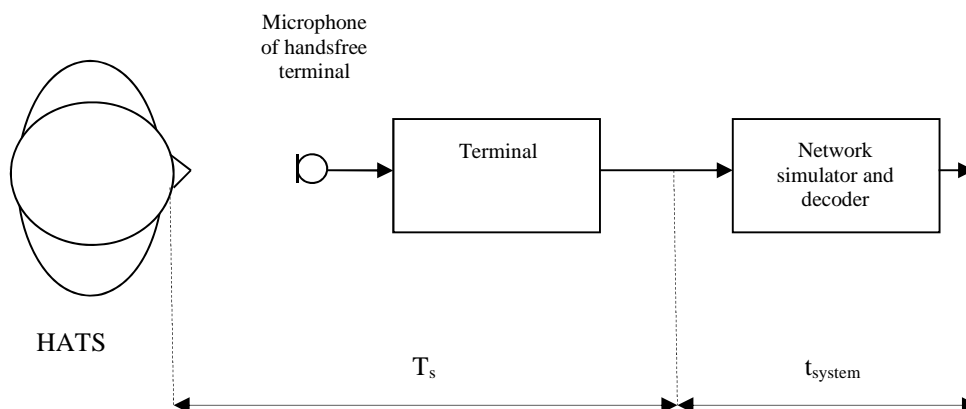


Figure 6.4: Different blocks contributing to the delay in send direction

The system delay t_{system} is depending on the transmission method used and the network simulator. The delay t_{system} shall be known.

- 1) For the measurements a Composite Source Signal (CSS) according to Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11] is used. The pseudo random noise (pn)-part of the CSS has to be longer than the maximum expected delay. It is recommended to use a pn sequence of 16 k samples (with 48 kHz sampling rate). The test signal level is -4,7 dBPa at the MRP. The test signal level is adjusted to -28,7 dBPa at the HATS-HFRP (see Recommendation ITU-T P.581 [13]). The equalization of the artificial mouth is made at the MRP.

The reference signal is the original signal (test signal).

The setup of the wearable terminal is in correspondence to clause 5.2.

- 2) The delay is determined by cross-correlation analysis between the measured signal at the electrical access point and the original signal. The measurement is corrected by delays which are caused by the test equipment.
- 3) The delay is measured in ms and the maximum of the envelope of the cross-correlation function is used for the determination.

- Receive direction

The delay in receive direction is measured from POI (input of the reference speech coder of the system simulators) to the Drum Reference Point (DRP). The delay measured in receive direction is:

$$T_r + t_{\text{system}}$$

NOTE 4: The delay should be minimized. This can for example be accomplished by designing the speech decoder output, the additional radio link, and the wearable system in a way, that sample-based processing and frame-based processing interoperate by using common buffers at their interfaces. Careful matching of frame shift and DFT size for the signal processing in the hands-free system to the additional radio link and to the speech coder allows to (partially) embed the delay of one block into the preceding one.

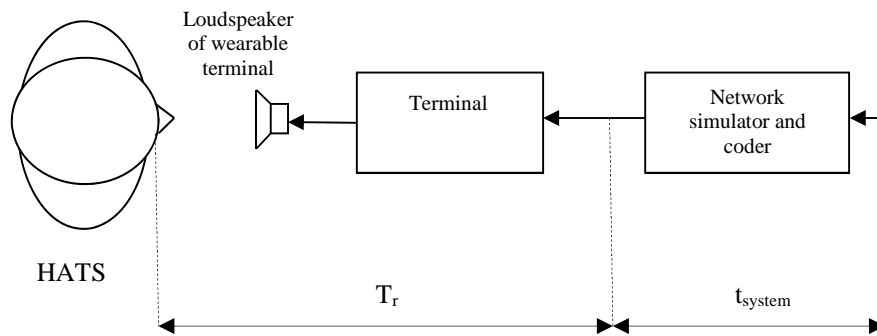


Figure 6.5: Different blocks contributing to the delay in receive direction

The system delay t_{system} is depending on the transmission system and on the network simulator used. The delay t_{system} shall be known:

- 1) For the measurements a Composite Source Signal (CSS) according to Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11] is used. The pseudo random noise (pn)-part of the CSS has to be longer than the maximum expected delay. It is recommended to use a pn sequence of 16 k samples (with 48 kHz sampling rate). The test signal level is -16 dBm0 at the electrical interface (POI).

The reference signal is the original signal (test signal).

- 2) The test arrangement is according to clause 5.2. Artificial head is free-field according to Recommendation ITU-T P.581 [13]. The equalized output signal of the right ear is used for the measurement.
- 3) The delay is determined by cross-correlation analysis between the measured signal at the DRP and the original signal. The measurement is corrected by delays which are caused by the test equipment.
- 4) The delay is measured in ms and the maximum of the cross-correlation function is used for the determination.

7 Codec dependent requirements and associated Measurement Methodologies

7.1 Speech Coders

The present document is intended to be applicable for different speech coders implemented in access networks and additional links.

Table 7.1 defines a list of speech coders implemented (non exhaustive).

Table 7.1: List of speech coders

System	Codec
GSM 850, 900, 1 800, 1 900	AMR-WB ETSI TS 126.171 [1]
UMTS (WCDMA), VoLTE	Recommendation ITU-T G.729 [3]
	EVS-WB ETSI TS 126 441 [22]
Over The Top (OTT)	Recommendation ITU-T G.722 [17]
	Recommendation ITU-T G.722.2 [23]
	Recommendation ITU-T G.729.1 [4]
	Recommendation ITU-T G.711.1 [16]

The objective is to minimize the impact of transcodings on the quality. Care should also be taken to avoid as far as possible to cascade different speech processing.

7.2 Objective listening Quality in send and receive direction

7.2.1 Objective listening quality MOS-LQO in send direction

The listening speech quality tests are conducted under clean network conditions.

Performance Objective

The performance objective for the objective listening speech quality in send direction (MOS-LQO) is equal or greater than 4.0, i.e. "Good" in the Mean Opinion Score scale.

NOTE: Not sufficient experience is available so far with ITU-T P.863 [20] for measuring handsfree terminals. Furthermore, the objective listening speech quality in send direction is dependent on the choice of speech coding used. Therefore, the performance objective in this clause may not always be achievable.

Measurement method

Objective listening speech quality is measured using Recommendation ITU-T P.863 [20] in fullband mode.

The test signal to be used for the measurements shall be 4 sentence pairs (male/female) fulfilling the requirements of Recommendation ITU-T P.863.1 [21]. The 4 sentence pairs are taken from Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11], It shall be stated, which sentence pairs were used. The test signal level is averaged over all sentence pairs (4 sentence pairs). The measurement is done 4 times, every time using another pair of the speech sentences. The result of the measurement is the averaged value of all 4 measurements.

7.2.2 Objective listening quality MOS-LQO in receive direction

The listening speech quality tests are conducted under clean network conditions.

Performance Objectives

The performance objective for the listening speech quality (MOS-LQO) in receive direction is equal or greater than 3.0, i.e. "Fair" in Mean Opinion Score scale.

NOTE: Not sufficient experience is available so far with ITU-T P.863 [20] for measuring handsfree terminals. Furthermore, the objective listening quality in receive direction is dependent on the choice of speech coding used. Therefore the performance objective in this clause may not always be achieved. The lower MOS-LQO performance objective for the receive direction (in comparison to send direction) reflects the limitations in transducer size with small wearable form factors.

Measurement method

Objective listening speech quality is measured using Recommendation ITU-T P.863 [20] in fullband mode.

The test signal to be used for the measurements shall be 4 sentence pairs (male/female) fulfilling the requirements of Recommendation ITU-T P.863.1 [21]. The 4 sentence pairs are taken from Recommendation ITU-T P.501 [11]. It shall be stated, which sentence pairs were used. The test signal level is averaged over all sentence pairs (4 sentence pairs). The measurement is done 4 times, every time using another pair of the speech sentences. The result of the measurement is the averaged value of all 4 measurements.

Annex A (normative): Forearm Phantom for wrist-worn terminal testing

A Forearm Phantom to use for testing of wrist-worn devices is shown in Figure A.1. The Forearm Phantom is according to [24], section 2.3 and consists of cylindrical and conical sections. The perimeter of the conical section is 162,7 mm at the target test location, indicated by a ring marking engraved around the phantom. Elsewhere, the perimeter of the conical section varies linearly from 144,0 mm to 224,5 mm over its longitudinal length of 215 mm.

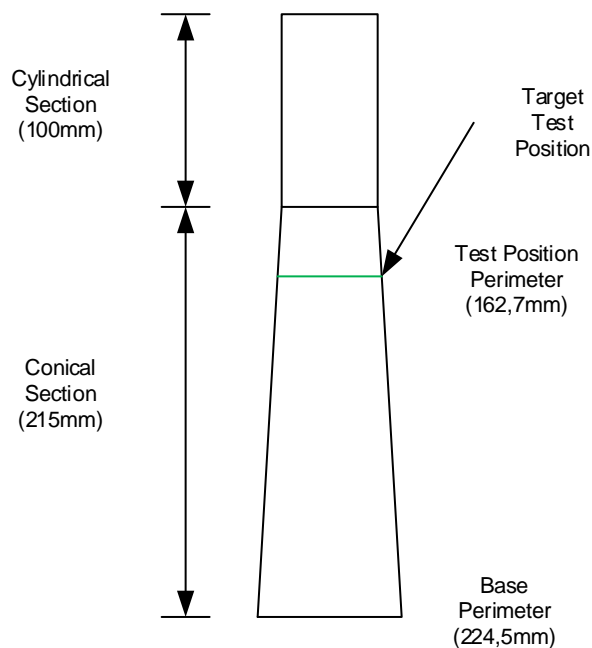


Figure A.1: Forearm Phantom for wrist worn testing

Annex B (informative): Bibliography

Recommendation ITU-T G.107: "The E-model, a computational model for use in transmission planning".

Recommendation ITU-T G.108: "Application of the E-model: A planning guide".

Recommendation ITU-T G.109: "Definition of categories of speech transmission quality".

IEC 61260: "Electroacoustics - Octave-band and fractional-octave-band filters".

Recommendation ITU-T P.862.3: "Application guide for objective quality measurement based on Recommendations P.862, P.862.1 and P.862.2".

Recommendation ITU-T P.1110: "Wideband hands-free communication in motor vehicles".

ETSI TS 126 131: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; Terminal acoustic characteristics for telephony; Requirements".

ETSI TS 126 132: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE; Speech and video telephony terminal acoustic test specification".

ETSI TS 103 737: "Speech and multimedia Transmission Quality (STQ); Transmission requirements for narrowband wireless terminals (handset and headset) from a QoS perspective as perceived by the user".

ETSI TS 103 738: "Speech and multimedia Transmission Quality (STQ); Transmission requirements for narrowband wireless loudspeaking and handsfree terminals from a QoS perspective as perceived by the user".

ETSI TS 103 739: "Speech and multimedia Transmission Quality (STQ); Transmission requirements for wideband wireless terminals (handset and headset) from a QoS perspective as perceived by the user".

ETSI TS 103 740: "Speech and multimedia Transmission Quality (STQ); Transmission requirements for wideband wireless loudspeaking and handsfree terminals from a QoS perspective as perceived by the user".

ETSI ES 202 737: "Speech and multimedia Transmission Quality (STQ); Transmission requirements for narrowband VoIP terminals (handset and headset) from a QoS perspective as perceived by the user".

ETSI ES 202 738: "Speech and multimedia Transmission Quality (STQ); Transmission requirements for narrowband VoIP loudspeaking and handsfree terminals from a QoS perspective as perceived by the user".

ETSI ES 202 739: "Speech and multimedia Transmission Quality (STQ); Transmission requirements for wideband VoIP terminals (handset and headset) from a QoS perspective as perceived by the user".

ETSI ES 202 740: "Speech and multimedia Transmission Quality (STQ); Transmission requirements for wideband VoIP loudspeaking and handsfree terminals from a QoS perspective as perceived by the user".

ETSI EN 300 176-2: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Test specification; Part 2: Speech."

Recommendation ITU-T P.64: "Determination of sensitivity/frequency characteristics of local telephone systems".

Recommendation ITU-T P.1110: "Wideband hands-free communication in motor vehicles".

ETSI EG 201 377: "Speech Processing, Transmission and Quality Aspects (STQ); Specification and measurement of speech transmission quality; Part 1: Introduction to objective comparison measurement methods for one-way speech quality across networks".

ETSI TS 103 334: "Speech and multimedia Transmission Quality (STQ); Transmission requirements for wearable wireless terminals from a QoS perspective as perceived by the user".

History

Document history		
V1.1.1	July 2024	Publication