ETSI TS 126 450 V15.0.0 (2018-07)



Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); LTE;

Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Discontinuous Transmission (DTX) (3GPP TS 26.450 version 15.0.0 Release 15)



Reference RTS/TSGS-0426450vf00 Keywords LTE,UMTS

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Foreword

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- z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

1 Scope

This document specifies the system level aspects of the Discontinuous Transmission (DTX) function of the EVS codec.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
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- 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications". [1] 3GPP TS 26.445: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Detailed Algorithmic Description [2] 3GPP TS 26.442: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); ANSI C code (fixed-point)". [3] 3GPP TS 26.443: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); ANSI C code (floating-point)". [4] 3GPP TS 26.444: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Test Sequences". [5] 3GPP TS 26.446: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); AMR-WB Backward Compatible [6] Functions". [7] 3GPP TS 26.447: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Error Concealment of Lost Packets". [8] 3GPP TS 26.448: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Jitter Buffer Management". 3GPP TS 26.449: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Comfort Noise Generation (CNG) [9] Aspects". [10] 3GPP TS 26.441: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); General Overview". 3GPP TS 26.451: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Voice Activity Detection (VAD)". [11] 3GPP TS 26.114: "Multimedia Telephony; Media handling and interaction". [12] [13] 3GPP TS 26.131: "Terminal acoustic characteristics for telephony; Requirements". 3GPP TR 26.952: "Codec for Enhanced Voice Services (EVS); Performance Characterization". [14]

3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

ACELP	Algebraic Code-Excited Linear Prediction
AMR-WB	Adaptive Multi Rate Wideband (codec)
CNG	Comfort Noise Generator
DTX	Discontinuous Transmission
EVS	Enhanced Voice Services

FB Fullband

FEC Frame Erasure Concealment

IP Internet Protocol

JBM Jitter Buffer Management MSB Most Significant Bit

MTSI Multimedia Telephony Service for IMS

NB Narrowband PS Packet Switched

PSTN Public Switched Telephone Network

SAD Signal Activity Detection

SC-VBR Source Controlled - Variable Bit Rate

SID Silence Insertion Descriptor

SWB Super Wideband

VAD Voice Activity Detection

WB Wideband

WMOPS Weighted Millions of Operations Per Second

4 General

4.1 Background

The present document specifies the system level aspects of the Discontinuous Transmission (DTX) function of the EVS codec. Specific codec functions that implement the DTX functionality are described in TS 26.445 [2].

Discontinuous transmission (DTX) is a mechanism for the EVS Codec to encode the input signal at a lower average rate by taking speech inactivity into account. The DTX scheme is useful for the following purposes:

- to conserve UE power,
- to improve network capacity.

DTX in the transmitting path (uplink) shall be in operation in UEs if commanded so by the network. The UE shall handle DTX in the receiving path (downlink) at any time, regardless of whether DTX in the transmitting path is commanded or not.

4.2 General organization

The default DTX mechanism described in the present document requires the following functions:

- a Signal Activity Detector (SAD) on the transmit (TX) side;
- evaluation of the background acoustic noise on the transmit (TX) side in order to transmit characteristic parameters to the receive (RX) side;
- generation, on the receive (RX) side, of a similar noise called comfort noise during periods where the transmission is switched off.

The Signal Activity Detector (SAD) is defined in TS 26.451 [11] and the comfort noise functions in TS 26.449 [9]. Both are based partly on the EVS Codec and its internal variables defined in TS 26.445 [2].

In addition to these functions, if the parameters arriving at the RX side are detected to be seriously corrupted by errors, the speech or comfort noise shall be generated from substituted data in order to avoid seriously annoying effects for the listener. These functions are defined in TS 26.447 [7].

An overall description of the speech processing parts can be found in TS 26.441 [10]. An overview of the DTX operation is shown in Figure 1.

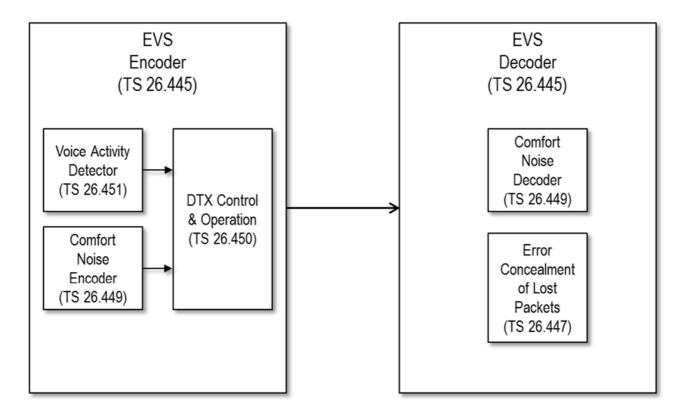


Figure 1: Block diagram of DTX Operation

5 EVS Codec DTX Operation

5.1 Transmit (TX) side

There are two algorithms for extending the DTX hangover period. One is a general hangover algorithm and other is specific to music. Both are defined in clause 5.1.12.5 of TS 26.445 [2].

The main specification of the DTX/CNG algorithms is contained in clause 5.6 of TS 26.445 [2].

The bit allocation of SID frames generated for DTX operation is defined in clause 7.2 of TS 26.445 [2].

5.2 Receive (RX) side

Operation of the EVS decoder, including decoding of SID frames generated during DTX operation is described in clause 6.7 of TS 26.445 [2].

Annex A (informative): Change history

Change history							
Date	TSG#	TSG Doc.	CR	Rev	Subject/Comment	Old	New
2014-09	65	SP-140465			Presented at TSG#65 for approval		1.0.0
2014-09	65				Approved at TSG SA#65	1.0.0	12.0.0
2015-12	70				Version for Release 13	12.0.0	13.0.0

Change history							
Date	Meeting	TDoc	CR	Rev	Cat	Subject/Comment	New version
2017-03	75					Version for Release 14	14.0.0
2018-06	80					Version for Release 15	15.0.0

History

Document history					
V15.0.0	July 2018	Publication			