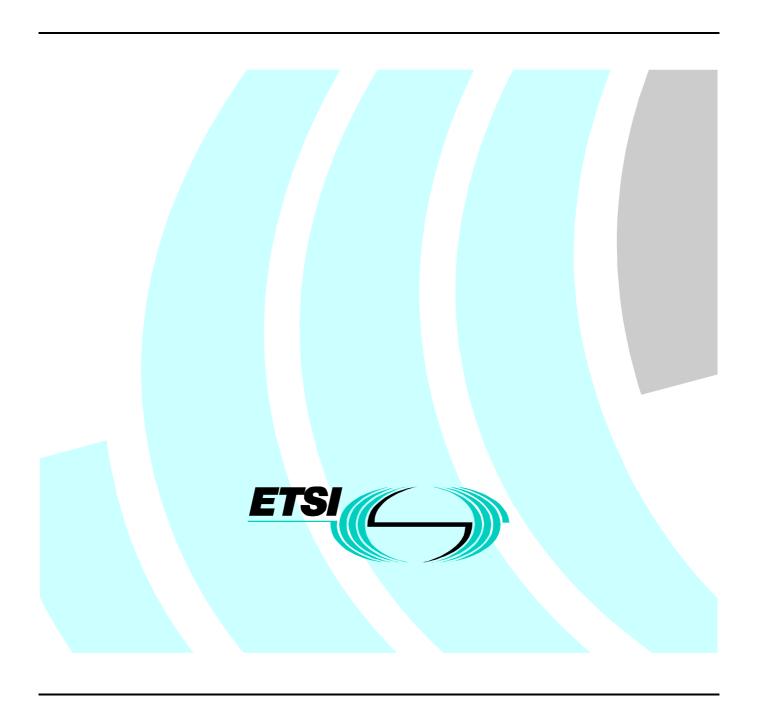
## Draft ETSI EN 300 659-2 V1.3.1 (2000-09)

European Standard (Telecommunications series)

Access and Terminals (AT);
Analogue access to the
Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN);
Subscriber line protocol over the local loop for
display (and related) services;
Part 2: Off-hook data transmission



# Reference REN/AT-030006-2 Keywords data, PSTN, protocol, service

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## Contents

Intell	ectual Property Rights	4
Forev	vord	4
1	Scope	5
2	References	5
3 3.1 3.2	Definitions and abbreviations  Definitions  Abbreviations	5
4	Data Encoding	6
5 5.1 5.2 5.3	Protocol Requirements Presentation Layer  Data-link Layer  Physical Layer	6
6 6.1 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3	Data transmission requirements: signalling, timing and tolerance  Off-hook data transmission  TAS physical characteristics  Timing  TE-Acknowledgement Signal	6 7
Histo	rv	9

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#### **Foreword**

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Access and Terminals (AT), and is now submitted for the ETSI standards One-step Approval Procedure.

Version 1.2.1 of the present document had been submitted to One-step Approval Procedure 200017 but was withdrawn due to the receipt of substantial technical comments.

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part standard covering the PSTN subscriber line protocol over the local loop for display (and related) services, as described below:

Part 1: "On-hook data transmission";

Part 2: "Off-hook data transmission";

Part 3: "Data link message and parameter codings".

#### **Proposed national transposition dates**

Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa): 3 months after ETSI publication

Date of latest publication of new National Standard

or endorsement of this EN (dop/e): 6 months after doa

Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow): 6 months after doa

## 1 Scope

The present document specifies the subscriber line protocol for the support of PSTN display services at Local Exchange in "off-hook" state by using asynchronous voice-band FSK signalling. The present document is a complement of part 1 that deals with "on-hook data transmission associated or not associated with ringing". The present document contains only the differences and extensions to EN 300 659-1 [1].

#### 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.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.
- A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.
- [1] ETSI EN 300 659-1 (V1.3.1): "Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN); Subscriber line protocol over the local loop for display (and related) services; Part 1: On-hook data transmission".
- [2] ETSI EN 300 659-3 (V1.3.1): "Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN); Subscriber line protocol over the local loop for display (and related) services; Part 3: Data link message and parameter codings".
- [3] ETSI ES 201 235: "Specification of Dual Tones Multi-Frequency (DTMF) Transmitters and Receivers", Part 1 to Part 4.
- [4] ETSI TR 101 182: "Analogue Terminals and Access (ATA); Definitions, abbreviations and symbols".

## 3 Definitions and abbreviations

#### 3.1 Definitions

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

**loop state:** see TR 101 182 [4]

quiescent state: see TR 101 182 [4]

#### 3.2 Abbreviations

The following abbreviation applies in addition to the definitions and abbreviations described in EN 300 659-1 [1]:

DT-AS (off-hook) Dual Tone-Alerting Signal used in off-hook data transmission

SAS Subscriber Alerting Signal

## 4 Data Encoding

Data encoding shall be as described in EN 300 659-3 [2].

## 5 Protocol Requirements

#### 5.1 Presentation Layer

Presentation layer requirements shall be as described in EN 300 659-1 [1].

#### 5.2 Data-link Layer

Data-link layer requirements shall be as described in EN 300 659-1 [1] with the following differences:

a) Channel Seizure Signal: shall not be transmitted.

b) **Mark Signal:** shall consist of a block of  $80 \pm 25$  mark bits.

#### 5.3 Physical Layer

Physical layer requirements shall be as described in EN 300 659-1 [1].

# 6 Data transmission requirements: signalling, timing and tolerance

In addition to on-hook data transmission as described in EN 300 659-1 [1] the following shall apply:

Interface Z shall support data transmission to the TE also in off-hook state.

#### 6.1 Off-hook data transmission

Data transmission requirements refer to the network end of the local loop (interface point Z, see annex C of EN 300 659-1 [1]).

A TE Alerting Signal (TAS) shall be used to signal to the TE that data transmission is to be expected. The TAS shall be a DT-AS (off-hook).

A Subscriber Alerting Signal (SAS) could be sent (e.g. Call Waiting Tone) from the LE to the subscriber before protocol signalling process: presence/absence of the SAS, SAS transmission procedure and SAS physical characteristics are outside the scope of the present document.

#### Sequence of the events at the network end:

Event 1: The LE shall block the speech path to and from the far-end party in order to minimize interference with any alerting signal and the data transmission. This also prevents the far-end party from receiving these signals.

**Event 2:** The LE shall transmit the TAS.

**Event 3:** The LE shall wait for the TE-Acknowledgement Signal (TE-ACK).

**Event 4, case a:** If the LE recognize a valid TE-ACK within the time-out, FSK modulation transmission shall follow.

**Event 4, case b:** If the LE does not recognize a valid TE-ACK within the time-out, the LE shall not send any data transmission and shall restore the speech path.

**Event 5:** After FSK modulation transmission the speech transmission shall be restored.

If the TE goes in quiescent state the signalling process should be aborted.

Figure 1 presents time diagram at the network end of the local loop in case of successful attempt.

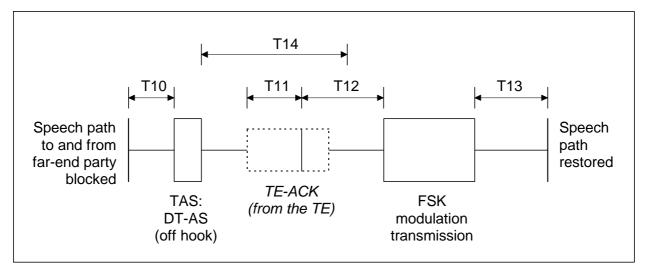


Figure 1: Time diagram at the network end of the local loop: successful attempt

Figure 2 presents time diagram at the network end of the local loop in case of unsuccessful attempt.

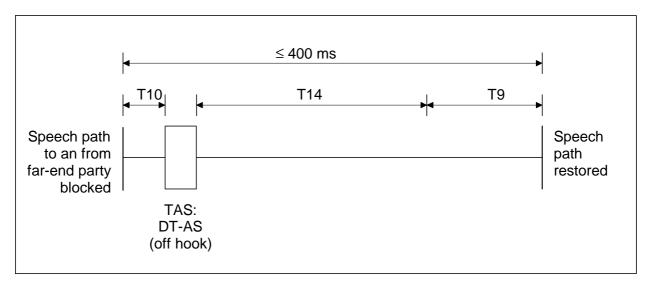


Figure 2: Time diagram at the network end of the local loop: unsuccessful attempt

## 6.1.1 TAS physical characteristics

The TAS is a Dual Tone-Alerting Signal (off-hook). Physical characteristic of the DT-AS (off-hook) are described in table 1.

Table 1: TAS: Dual Tone Alert Signal (Off-hook)

Nominal Frequencies	same as specified for DT-AS in EN 300 659-1 [1])
Signal Level	same as specified for DT-AS in EN 300 659-1 [1])
Maximum difference in the power between tones	same as specified for DT-AS in EN 300 659-1 [1])
Signal Purity	same as specified for DT-AS in EN 300 659-1 [1])
Duration	80 ms ± 5 ms

## 6.1.2 Timing

Table 2 presents time interval and values related to the described events:

Table 2: Off-hook timing definitions and values

Time interval	Value	Definition			
T10	0 ms - 150 ms	The time between speech path blocking and beginning of TAS sending (note).			
T11	40 ms – 55 ms	The time for the LE to recognize the TE-ACK.			
T12		The time between TE-ACK recognition and the start of FSK modulation transmission.			
T13		The time to restore the speech path after the end of FSK modulation transmission.			
T14		The maximum time allowed within which a valid TE-ACK shall be correctly detected. The time interval, for which T14 is the maximum, shall begin at the end of TAS transmission.			
T9	0 ms - 150 ms	The time to restore the speech path after the end of T14.			
NOTE: If, according to a service description, a SAS is sent and the speech path has been blocked before the SAS and:  a) it is restored between the SAS and the TAS, then T10 is the time between the latter speech path					
blocking and the beginning of TAS sending; b) it is not restored between the SAS and the TAS, then T10 shall commence at the end of the SAS.					

NOTE: For calculation purposes a 15 ms transmission return delay between LE and TE has been used. Longer transmission delays may exist.

Values indicated in table 2 should respect the constraints at the network end as specified in table 3.

**Table 3: Network End constraints** 

Constraint (ms)					
<b>T10</b> + Duration of DT-AS (off-hook) + <b>T14</b> + <b>T9</b> ≤ 400					
NOTE:	400 ms is the maximum carrier blocking time allowed by some videotex terminals (see figure 2: unsuccessful attempt).				

## 6.1.3 TE-Acknowledgement Signal

The LE shall accept the DTMF "D" as described in ES 201 235 [3] as a valid TE-ACK.

## History

Document history					
Edition 1	September 1997	Publication as ETS 300 659-2			
V1.2.1	December 1999 April 2000	One-step Approval Procedure Withdrawn from OAP	OAP 200017: 1999-12-29 to 2000-04-28		
V1.3.1	September 2000	One-step Approval Procedure	OAP 20010112: 2000-09-13 to 2001-01-12		