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**Electromagnetic compatibility
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Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES);
Part 1: General aspects**

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Foreword

This second final draft European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

The final draft (January 1997) was adopted after Vote 9711. However, during the vote process, it was discovered that there were some respects in which Edition 2 was not compatible with Edition 1. These compatibility issues have been addressed and this second final draft is now resubmitted for the Voting phase of the ETSI standards approval procedure.

This ETS comprises seven parts with the generic title "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES)". The title of each part is listed below:

- Part 1: "General aspects";**
- Part 2: "Service aspects";
- Part 3: "Network aspects";
- Part 4: "Air interface specification";
- Part 5: "Receiver conformance specification";
- Part 6: "Base station specification";
- Part 7: "Operation and maintenance aspects".

This part, ETS 300 133-1, gives a general description of the Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES). This part also includes a vocabulary of terms and a list of abbreviations and acronyms.

Proposed transposition dates	
Date of latest announcement of this ETS (doa):	3 months after ETSI publication
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this ETS (dop/e):	6 months after doa
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	6 months after doa

Intellectual Property Rights

IPRs essential or potentially essential to this ETS may have been declared to ETSI. The information pertaining to these essential IPRs, if any, is publicly available for **ETSI members and non-members**, and can be found in ETR 314: *"Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs); Essential, or potentially Essential, IPRs notified to ETSI in respect of ETSI standards"*, which is available **free of charge** from the ETSI Secretariat. Latest updates are available on the ETSI Web server (<http://www.etsi.fr/ipr>).

Pursuant to the ETSI Interim IPR Policy, no investigation, including IPR searches, has been carried out by ETSI. No guarantee can be given as to the existence of other IPRs not referenced in ETR 314 (or the updates on <http://www.etsi.fr/ipr>) which are, or may be, or may become, essential to this ETS.

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1 Scope

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS), describes the general aspects of the Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES). It comprises an abstract of each part of the ETS along with a general description of:

- the objectives of the system;
- the services and facilities;
- a description of the elements and their functions.

A complete vocabulary for all parts of ETS 300 133 is given, together with a list of abbreviations and acronyms.

Normative references which are quoted in each part of ETS 300 133 are gathered together and listed in annex A (informative).

2 Normative references

This ETS incorporates by dated and undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this ETS only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

- [1] prETS 300 133-2 (1997): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES); Part 2: Service aspects".
- [2] prETS 300 133-3 (1997): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES); Part 3: Network aspects".
- [3] prETS 300 133-4 (1997): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES); Part 4: Air interface specification".
- [4] prETS 300 133-5 (1997): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES); Part 5: Receiver conformance specification".
- [5] prETS 300 133-6 (1997): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES); Part 6: Base station conformance specification".
- [6] prETS 300 133-7 (1997): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES); Part 7: Operation and maintenance aspects".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Introduction

The terms, definitions and abbreviations used throughout this ETS are given in this clause. A definition or a reference to a definition given in this clause is valid in all parts of the ETS even if no definition is given within a particular part.

An explanation of all the abbreviations and acronyms used in this ETS is given in alphabetical order in subclause 3.4.

The definitions are presented in eight groups. Within each group the definitions are given in a conceptual order rather than alphabetical order. Each defined term is allocated a number. To assist the reader in finding the definition of a term, an index of terms together with their associated numbers is given in subclause 3.2.

3.2 Index

505	Access method
503	Access mode
501	Access network
506	Access service
504	Access terminal
502	Access type
309	Additional receiver feature
210	Address code
702	Alert signal
703	Alert signal indicator
214	Authentication code
604	Base station area
307	Basic receiver feature
202	Basic RIC
427	Basic kernel
301	Basic service
709	Batch
710	Batch number
711	Batch type
409	Call acceptance
102	Calling party
707	Codeblock
706	Code-word
205	Country code
311	Divert AdC
712	End Of Message (EOM) character
402	ERMES system
435	External interface
705	External receiver
104	Fixed subscriber
430	Fixed subscriber records database
424	Fragmentation
416	Frequency divided network
605	Geographical area
211	Group address code
431	Group database
314	Group call
405	Home network
106	Home operator
412	Home PNC (PNC-H)
418	I1 Interface
419	I2 Interface
420	I3 Interface
421	I4 Interface
422	I5 Interface
423	I6 Interface
209	Initial address
411	Input PNC (PNC-I)
315	Interface Version Number (IVRx)
316	Interface Main Version Number (MVRx)
317	Interface Sub-version Number (SVRx)
434	Internal interface
213	Legitimization code
208	Local address
713	Long message
802	Message bank

801	Message delivery time
305	Message number
103	Mobile subscriber
428	Mobile subscriber AdC records database
429	Mobile subscriber RIC message database
601	Network area
105	Network operator
407	Network status
425	Network time slot
507	One-stage selection
206	Operator code
203	Operator identity
401	Operator network
603	Paging area
207	Paging area code
415	Paging area controller
303	Paging call
304	Paging message
410	Paging network controller
701	Paging signal
413	PNC-H (FS)
426	Protocol stack
201	Radio identity code
306	Receiver feature
607	Roaming area
606	Service area
312	Service identification code
212	Service number
310	Standard text
714	Sub-message
313	Subscriber feature
107	Subscriber registration
308	Supplementary receiver feature
302	Supplementary service
704	Symbol
602	System area
403	Telecommunication network
404	Telecommunications management network
408	Three state status
417	Time divided network
109	Toll ticketing
108	Traffic registration
414	Transmitting PNC (PNC-T)
508	Two-stage selection
101	User
406	Visited network
204	Zone code

3.3 Vocabulary

3.3.1 Administrative terms

- 101 user:** A person or machine initiating an access to the operator network or receiving a message through the operator network. User includes mobile subscribers, fixed subscribers and non-registered customers.
- 102 calling party:** A user entering paging tasks into the network.
- 103 mobile subscriber:** A user who is registered in an operator network and receives paging messages or uses his subscriber features.
- 104 fixed subscriber:** A calling party who is registered in a paging network and has an account for sending messages and use of subscriber features.

- 105 **network operator:** The administration/company which is responsible for the technical and commercial operation of the operator network.
- 106 **home operator:** The network operator to which a specific user has subscribed.
- 107 **subscriber registration:** The registration of a subscriber as a user of a particular operator network, together with information on subscribed services, supplementary services and other associated information needed for traffic handling.
- 108 **traffic registration:** A register of data concerning calls; needed for charging purposes and statistics.
- 109 **toll ticketing:** A register of all data concerning a call (calling party, date and time, call duration, mobile subscriber identity, supplementary services).

3.3.2 Identity related terms

- 201 **Radio Identity Code (RIC):** The number used by the system on the radio path to identify the receiver(s) for which the page is intended. RIC has a total length of 35 bits and consists of four parts: the zone code (3 bits) the country code (7 bits), the operator code (3 bits) and the local address (22 bits).
- 202 **basic RIC:** The prime identity of a paging receiver allocated by the network operator when service is initiated. It can not be changed without safeguards against unauthorized changes.
- 203 **operator identity:** The number used by the system on the radio path to identify the home operator of a receiver. It has a total length of 13 bits and consists of three parts, the zone code, the country code and the operator code.
- 204 **zone code:** Binary representation of the zone number defined in ETS 300 133-4 [3], annex A. The zone code consists of 3 bits.
- 205 **country code:** Binary representation of the country number defined in ETS 300 133-4 [3], annex A. The country code consists of 7 bits.
- 206 **operator code:** The number used by the system to identify an operator within a country. It consists of 3 bits.
- 207 **paging area code:** The number used by the system to identify the paging area.
- 208 **local address:** The number used by a network to identify the receivers subscribed to it. It consists of 22 bits. The four least significant bits of the local address denote the batch type of the receiver.
- 209 **initial address:** The 18 most significant bits of the local address.
- 210 **Address Code (AdC):** Identifies the RIC and the alert signal indicator.
- 211 **group address code:** The address code with which a group is called.
- 212 **service number:** The number used to gain access to a Paging Network Controller (PNC) in the two-stage selection procedure.
- 213 **legitimization code:** A code stated by a calling party to prove that he is authorized to carry out a particular restricted operation (an operation which is not allowed to all calling parties).
- 214 **authentication code:** A code used by a mobile or a fixed subscriber to allow the PNC to prove that the identity stated by this subscriber is true.

3.3.3 Services, facilities and receiver features

- 301 basic service:** A basic service is one of the four paging categories; tone-only paging, numeric paging, alphanumeric or transparent data paging.
- 302 supplementary service:** A supplementary service modifies or supplements a basic service. The offered supplementary services may be used by the subscribers/users at their discretion.
- 303 paging call:** The complete process of delivering a paging message from the initiation by the calling party to the reception by the mobile subscriber.
- 304 paging message:** The tone-only, numeric, alphanumeric or transparent data information sent to a paging receiver.
- 305 message number:** The number allocated sequentially in the series 1 to 31 to each paging message.
- 306 receiver feature:** A piece of equipment or a function which directly relates to the operation of the receiver. On this basis three categories of features can be distinguished: basic, supplementary and additional features.
- 307 basic receiver feature:** A feature directly related to the operation of a basic service.
- 308 supplementary receiver feature:** A feature directly related to the operation of a supplementary service.
- 309 additional receiver feature:** A feature which is neither a basic nor a supplementary feature.
- 310 standard text:** A predefined text message associated with an identification number. The texts are defined by the network operator or may be defined by fixed subscribers.
- 311 divert adc:** The AdC to which a mobile subscriber has diverted his paging messages.
- 312 service identification code:** A two digit code used for the identification of a supplementary service or a subscriber feature.
- 313 subscriber feature:** Service or supplementary service available to a subscriber according to his subscription. The feature may be activated on a registration basis or on demand. In this last case, it is activated by the subscriber, after authentication.
- 314 group call:** A call intended for two or more mobile subscribers.
- 315 Interface Version Number (IVRx):** The version number of the relevant interface specification, x represents the interface number (1 for I1...). For I5, IVR5 only refers to UCP. The Interface Version Number consists of two integer numbers each of 2 digits. For presentation purposes, the two numbers are separated by a dot in the specifications. The first two digits are the main version number of the interface (MVRx), the last two digits are the subversion number of the interface (SVRx).
- 316 Interface Main Version Number (MVRx):** The main version number of the relevant interface, x being the ERMES interface number.
- 317 Interface Sub Version Number (SVRx):** The sub-version number of the relevant interface, x being the ERMES interface number

3.3.4 Network related terms

- 401 operator network:** All infrastructure which is the responsibility of the network operator.
- 402 ERMES system:** The totality of the operator networks.

- 403 telecommunication network:** The telecommunication part of the operator network.
- 404 telecommunications management network:** The operation and maintenance part of the operator network.
- 405 home network:** The operator network with which a mobile subscriber has signed a subscription.
- 406 visited network:** The operator network to which the paging messages are routed when they are sent outside the home network.
- 407 network status:** An estimated value of the probability that the ERMES system will proceed successfully with the paging call. It is estimated on a per call basis and depends on the availability of all the elements of the system dealing with this call attempt and on message delivery time.
- 408 three state status:** The criteria for the call acceptance. If the network status is above a threshold C the call is accepted. If it is below a threshold UC the call is rejected. Between these two thresholds the calling party receives information that the transmission cannot be guaranteed with the full quality of service and a confirmation of the call attempt is demanded from the calling party.
- 409 call acceptance:** The response to the calling party provided by the PNC-H. This response indicates whether the call can be accepted.
- 410 Paging Network Controller (PNC):** The central call processing unit associated with each operator's telecommunication network. It administers subscriber registrations and performs paging tasks.
- 411 Input PNC (PNC-I):** PNC that is accessed by a calling party.
- 412 Home PNC (PNC-H):** The PNC holding the subscriber registration database for a particular mobile subscriber and to which all calls for this mobile subscriber are referred for processing.
- 413 PNC-H (FS):** The PNC holding the subscriber registration database for a particular fixed subscriber and to which all calls of this fixed subscriber are referred for processing.
- 414 Transmitting PNC (PNC-T):** The PNC responsible for routing a particular paging message to the appropriate paging areas which are under its control.
- 415 Paging Area Controller (PAC):** The functional entity controlling the base stations within one paging area.
- 416 frequency divided network:** A network that uses different frequency channels in adjacent paging areas.
- 417 time divided network:** A network that uses the same frequency channel during different sub-sequences (periods of a time cycle) in adjacent paging areas.
- 418 I1 interface:** The radio interface between the base stations and the paging receivers.
- 419 I2 interface:** An interface between the Paging Area Controller (PAC) and the Base Station (BS).
- 420 I3 interface:** The interface between the PNC and the PAC.
- 421 I4 interface:** The interface between two PNCs.
- 422 I5 interface:** An interface between the access network selected by the user and the operator network.
- 423 I6 interface:** An interface between the telecommunications terminal and the user.
- 424 fragmentation:** A service offered at Open System Interconnection (OSI) layer 4 which allows the splitting of an application packet into several smaller packets.

- 425 **network time slot:** A particular configuration of an operator's network during a time slot which consists of only one Paging Area (PA) comprising every Base Station (BS) of the network.
- 426 **protocol stack:** A set of protocols defined to build up the I4 interface.
- 427 **basic kernel:** The minimum of functionalities required for each I4 protocol layer.
- 428 **mobile subscriber adc records database:** The database giving the required information on mobile subscribers for the processing of paging calls.
- 429 **mobile subscriber RIC message database:** The database dealing with message numbering and storing.
- 430 **fixed subscriber records database:** The database giving details of the features available to a particular fixed subscriber.
- 431 **group database:** The database giving information on the members of a mobile subscriber group.
- 432 **Closed User Group (CUG) database:** The database giving information on the members of a CUG.
- 433 **roaming test message:** A paging message sent automatically by the PNC-H to the roaming area when the roaming is activated.
- 434 **internal interface:** An interface that is completely contained within an operator network.
- 435 **external interface:** An interface that is not completely contained within an operator network.

3.3.5 Access related terms

- 501 **access network:** The telecommunications network to which the access terminal is connected.
- 502 **access type:** Corresponds to the one-stage or two-stage selection.
- 503 **access mode:** The communication procedure between the calling party and the PNC. It may be interactive or non interactive.
- 504 **access terminal:** The terminal with which the user accesses the telecommunication network. It may be, for example, a telephone set, a telex, a videotex terminal or a PC with modem.
- 505 **access method:** A combination of access terminal, access network, access mode and access type.
- 506 **access service:** A set of access methods provided to a user to access a service and/or a supplementary service.
- 507 **one-stage selection:** Access type with two phases, input AdC and input message.
- 508 **two-stage selection:** Access type with three phases, input service number, input AdC and input message.

3.3.6 Area concepts

- 601 **network area:** The area served by a single operator network.
- 602 **system area:** The total of all network areas.
- 603 **paging area:** The area controlled by a PAC. It is the minimum area to which a mobile subscriber is permitted to subscribe in order to receive his paging messages.
- 604 **base station area:** The radio coverage area of a single base station.

- 605 geographical area:** One or several paging areas in an operator network. Defined by agreements between network operators for inter network roaming or by a single operator for roaming within his own network. It is used for roaming and choice of destination supplementary services.
- 606 service area:** The paging area(s) to which the mobile subscriber has subscribed and in which a paging message will normally be transmitted.
- 607 roaming area:** The geographical area(s) where the mobile subscriber asks for his messages to be transmitted when he uses the roaming service.

3.3.7 Terms related to the radio subsystem

- 701 paging signal:** The signal sent on the radio path to a paging receiver.
- 702 alert signal:** The signal generated by the receiver as an indication of a received paging signal.
- 703 alert signal indicator:** The information bits contained in the I1 message header that determines which alert signal should be generated at the receiver. It is related to the address code input by the calling party.
- 704 symbol:** Two bits of information which are the basic unit of information on the air interface. It corresponds to one of the four modulation levels.
- 705 external receiver:** A receiver operating in a network which is not its home network.
- 706 code-word:** The ETS information unit of 30 bits length (used on the air interface).
- 707 codeblock:** The unit of nine interleaved code-words used in the message partition of the air interface.
- 708 Base Station (BS):** Comprises one or more transmitters together with the associated control and timing equipment.
- 709 batch:** See ETS 300 133-4 [3], subclause 4.1.
- 710 batch number:** The 4-bit number corresponding to a particular batch type. Batch type A corresponds to batch number 0000. Batch type P corresponds to batch number 1111.
- 711 batch type:** The letter (A to P) which identifies one of the 16 batches within a subsequence.
- 712 End Of Message (EOM) character:** A specific character used to indicate the end of an alphanumeric message. It corresponds to DC1 as defined in clause B.2 of ETS 300 133-2 [1].
- 713 long message:** A message that has been split into two or more parts (sub-messages) for transmission.
- 714 sub-message:** Part of a long message. All sub-messages of any one long message carry the same message number.

3.3.8 Miscellaneous

- 801 message delivery time:** The time corresponding to the maximum value allowed between the valid input acknowledgement and the transmission of the message on the radio path. The maximum delay time depends on the level of priority.
- 802 message bank:** The store of ETS text messages held in a PNC.

3.4 Abbreviations and acronyms

For the purposes of this ETS, the following abbreviations and acronyms apply:

AC	Authentication Code
ACK/NACK	Positive/Negative Acknowledgement
ACSE	Association Control Service Element
AdC	Address Code
AdF	Address Field
AH	Application Header
AIF	Additional Information Field
AI	Additional Information Indicator
AIN	Additional Information Number
AIT	Additional Information Type
ALERT	Alert signal indicator for different types of alert
APT	Address Partition Terminator
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation one
ASR	Alarm State Request
BAI	Border Area Indicator
BAL	BAth Length
BC	Batch Counter
BS	Base Station
BS-OS	The part of the BS dealing with the O&M process
BSA	BS Address
BVR	Basic Version Receiver
CCITT	Comité Consultatif International Télégraphe et Téléphone
CHAN	CHAnnel Number
CSPDN	Circuit Switched Public Data Network
CTA	Common Temporary Address
CTAP	Common Temporary Address Pointer
CUG	Closed User Group
DAdC	Divert AdC
DCE	Data Circuit Equipment
DCF	Data Communication Function
DCN	Data Communication Network
DD	Deferred Delivery
DL	Distribution List
DNIC	Data Network Identification Code
DTE	Data Terminal Equipment
DTMF	Dual Tone Multi-Frequency
EB	External Bit
ECC	Error Correction Code
ECN	ERMES Code Number
ENL	Number of LSBs to be compared when operating outside home network
EoM	End of Message
ERMES	Enhanced Radio MESSage System
ETI	External Traffic Indicator
FM	Frequency Modulation
FRN	Fragmentation Reference Number
FS	Fixed Subscriber
FSI	Frequency Subset Indicator
FSN	Frequency Subset Number
GA	Geographical Area
GAdC	Group AdC
GSM	Groupe Spécial Mobile
HDLC	High level Data Link Control
HNL	Number of LSBs to be compared when operating within home network
I2	Interface PAC-BS
I4	Interface PNC-PNC
IA	Initial Address
IAB	Initial Address Buffer
IACP	Initial Address Confirmation Pointer
IASP	Initial Address Service Pointer

IDD	International Direct Dialling
IMI	Integral Message Indicator
IOMC	Interface OMC-NMC or OMC-OMC
IPM	InterPersonal Messaging
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISO	International Standard Organization
IVRx	Interface x Version Number
LAPB	Link Access Protocol Balanced
LCN	Local Communication Network
LID	List IDentification (text list identification)
LSB	Least Significant Bit
MD	Mediation Device
ME	Maintenance Entity
MEF	MESsage Field
MEL	MESsage Length
MF	Mediation Function
MHS	Message Handling System
MMI	Man Machine Interface
MS	Mobile Subscriber
MSB	Most Significant Bit
MVRx	Interface x Main Version Number
NE	Network Elements
NEF	Network Element Function
NIA	Number of Initial Address
NM	Network Management
NoP	Number of Packet
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OMC	Operation and Maintenance Centre
OPID	OPerator IDentity (of the home operator)
ORI	Operation or Result Identification
OS	Operation System
OSF	Operation System Function
OSI	Open System Interconnection
PA	Paging Area
PAA	PAC Address
PAC	Paging Area Controller
PAC-OS	The part of the PAC dealing with the O&M process
PAM	Pulse Amplitude Modulation
PC	Personal Computer
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PN	Packet Number
PNC	Paging Network Controller
PNC-H	Home Paging Network Controller
PNC-H (DIV)	Divert AdC's Home PNC
PNC-H (FS)	Fixed Subscriber's Home PNC
PNC-I	Input Paging Network Controller
PNC-T	Transmitting Paging Network Controller
PR	PReamble
PSPDN	Packet Switched Public Data Network
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
QoS	Quality of Service
RA	Roaming Area
RF	Radio Frequency
RIC	Radio Identity Code
ROSE	Remote Operation Service Element
RSVD	ReSerVeD bits for future definition
RTD	Reference Time Device
RTSE	Reliable Transfer Service Element
SA	Service Area
SDL	Specification and Description Language
SDU	Service Data Unit
SEF	Support Entity Function
SF	Subscriber Feature

SI	Subscriber Identification
SIC	Service Identification Code
SM	Subsequence Mask
SN	Service Number
SRA	Status Request Acknowledge
SS	Supplementary Service
SSI	Supplementary System Information
SSIF	Supplementary System Information Field
SSIT	Supplementary System Information Type
SSN	SubSequence Number
SVRx	Interface x Sub-version Number
SYD	SYstem Data
SYN	SYNchronization
TD	Transparent Data
TEM	Transverse Electro Magnetic
TMN	Telecommunications Management Network
TN	Telecommunication Network
TNO	Text Number (number of selected text)
TPL	Transaction Packet Length
TRN	Transaction Reference Number
TX	Transmitter
UA	User Agent
UMI	Urgent Message Indicator
UTC	Universal Time Co-ordinated
UUI	User to User Information
VIF	Variable Information Field

4 Structure of the ETS

This ETS consists of the following seven parts:

4.1 Part 1: General aspects

A general description of the system and a vocabulary of terms are given in this part.

4.2 Part 2: Service aspects

Part 2 specifies the services and facilities of the ERMES system, defines quality of service aspects and describes the receiver features.

4.3 Part 3: Network aspects

Part 3 describes the architecture of the system, the numbering, addressing and identification of the subscribers and the call processing. It specifies the methods that can be used to access the system, the internal interfaces between the various parts of the system as well as the interface between the PNCs. Finally the specifications of the PNC and the PAC are given.

4.4 Part 4: Air interface specification

All aspects of the radio subsystem are specified in part 4 including the transmission protocol and its operation, modulation characteristics, channel coding, quasi-synchronous operation and receiver battery saving techniques.

4.5 Part 5: Receiver conformance specification

Part 5 specifies the performance requirements of the receivers together with the measurement methods for conformance testing.

4.6 Part 6: Base station conformance specification

The general structure and the functions of the BS are specified in part 6 together with the technical characteristics of the transmitters.

4.7 Part 7: Operation and maintenance aspects

Part 7 specifies the network management and the operation and maintenance function of the system.

5 General description of the system

5.1 Introduction

This clause gives a general description of the ERMES system. It contains a definition and a summarized description of each functional element comprising the system, its function and associated performance objectives. The services and facilities that the system can offer to its users are also listed, as well as the general aspects of the radio subsystem and the operation and maintenance aspects of the system.

5.2 General objectives

5.2.1 Service related objectives

The service related objectives of the system are:

- to give the users all the basic services that the existing paging systems offer, as well as the transparent data service;
- to support a wide range of supplementary services and facilities which may be offered by the various operators according to their policy;
- to support individual calls, group calls and radio distribution services;
- to enable the mobile subscribers to use their receivers for international roaming.

5.2.2 Performance related objectives

The performance related objectives of the system are:

- to permit a high level of spectrum efficiency at a reasonable cost and be sufficiently flexible to allow each country to allocate spectrum for the service, according to its needs;
- to optimize the size and the power consumption of the receiver;
- to provide for the greatest possible compatibility with Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) and future standardized message handling services.

5.3 Services

Four basic services are supported by the ERMES system:

- tone only;
- numeric;
- alphanumeric;
- transparent data.

A wide range of supplementary services are also supported and can be summarized as follows:

- acknowledgements;
- services related to the destination of the call;
- services related to protection against loss of messages;
- three levels of priority;
- community of interest services;
- charging services;
- services related to the restriction of calls;
- bureau services etc.

Various methods to achieve a satisfactory level of security are also provided.

A wide range of receiver features is specified in this ETS. Some of them are optional and some essential. The essential features for each paging category define the basic version receiver which shall be fully compatible with all the operator networks.

The services, the facilities and the receiver features are described in ETS 300 133-2 [1].

5.4 System architecture, entities and functions

For the system to support the services and facilities described in the previous subclause, a series of functions are required. The description of the network functions, procedures, and the interworking between the different operator networks can be found in ETS 300 133-3 [2]. Functions are grouped into functional entities. A complete network is formed by a number of functional entities which are described in the following subclauses. The interconnection between these entities is described in subclause 5.4.6.

5.4.1 The receiver

The receiver is the physical equipment which enables a Mobile Subscriber (MS) to receive paging messages.

There are various types of receivers, according to the different paging services they are designed to provide:

- tone-only receivers which can receive tone-only messages;
- numeric receivers which can receive numeric messages in addition to tone-only messages;
- alphanumeric receivers which can receive alphanumeric messages in addition to tone-only and numeric messages;
- transparent data receivers which can receive transparent data messages. These receivers may also receive tone-only, numeric and alphanumeric messages.

All receivers shall conform with the radio interface described in ETS 300 133-4 [3]. The receiver conformance specification is given in ETS 300 133-5 [4].

5.4.2 The base station

The Base Station (BS) is the physical equipment which gives radio coverage to a specific geographical area called the base station area. The BS contains the equipment needed to receive paging messages and other necessary information from the paging area controller, to encode the messages and transmit them to the receivers through the air interface. The BS is also connected to the operation and maintenance centre via the Mediation Device (MD).

The conformance specification for the BS equipment is given in ETS 300 133-6 [5].

5.4.3 The paging area controller

The Paging Area Controller (PAC) is an intermediate entity between the Paging Network Controller (PNC) and the BS. It is connected to and controls several BSs, the BS areas of which together constitute a paging area.

The PAC function is split into two parts:

- the first part, the PAC, deals with the traffic control process. It receives paging messages from the PNC, organizes the message queuing, puts them into batches and manages the priority of the messages. Finally it delivers the messages to the base stations under its control;
- the second part, the PAC-OS, deals with the operation and maintenance functions assigned to the PAC. It also acts as a MD for the BSs controlled by the PAC. The PAC specification is given in ETS 300 133-3 [2], clause 14.

5.4.4 The paging network controller

The PNC is the central call processing unit associated with each operator's network. The PNC is linked with all other ERMES operator networks through the I4 interface. The PNC is connected also with the access networks through the I5 and I6 interfaces from which it receives paging messages and delivers them to the PACs it controls.

The PNC is also connected through the PNC-OS with the operations and maintenance centre. The PNC can perform one or more of the three following roles:

- PNC-I (input) when it is accessed by a calling party;
- PNC-H (home) when holding the subscriber registration database for a particular subscriber and accepting for processing all calls referred to this subscriber;
- PNC-T (transmit) when routing a particular paging message to the appropriate paging areas which are under its control.

The PNC specification is given in ETS 300 133-3 [2], clause 13.

5.4.5 The operation and maintenance centre

The Operation and Maintenance Centre (OMC) is the functional entity through which the network operator can monitor and control the system. It is described in ETS 300 133-7 [6].

5.4.6 System architecture, interworking and interfaces

The operator network obtained with the functional entities described above is shown in figure 1. This network comprises two major components, the telecommunication network and the operation and maintenance network. The interconnection between the functional entities is also shown in figure 1. The internal interfaces (I3 and I2) that interconnect the functional entities are described in ETS 300 133-3 [2], clauses 11 and 12.

Figure 2 shows the functional organization of the telecommunication network architecture. In this figure all telecommunication network interfaces (internal and external) are shown. The external interfaces needed to access the network and to interconnect it with other operator networks to satisfy the roaming requirements are specified in ETS 300 133-3 [2], clauses 8, 9 and 10. The I1 interface is specified in ETS 300 133-4 [3].

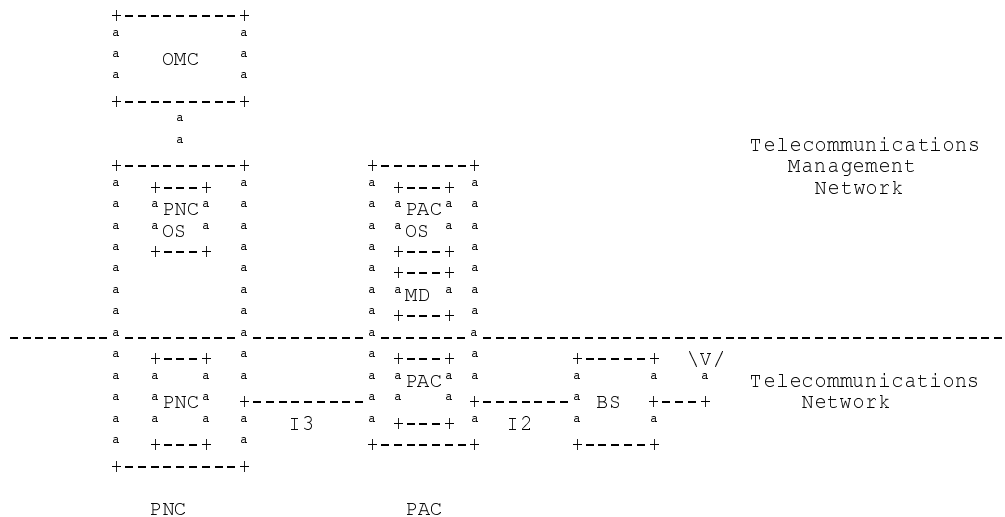


Figure 1: The operator network

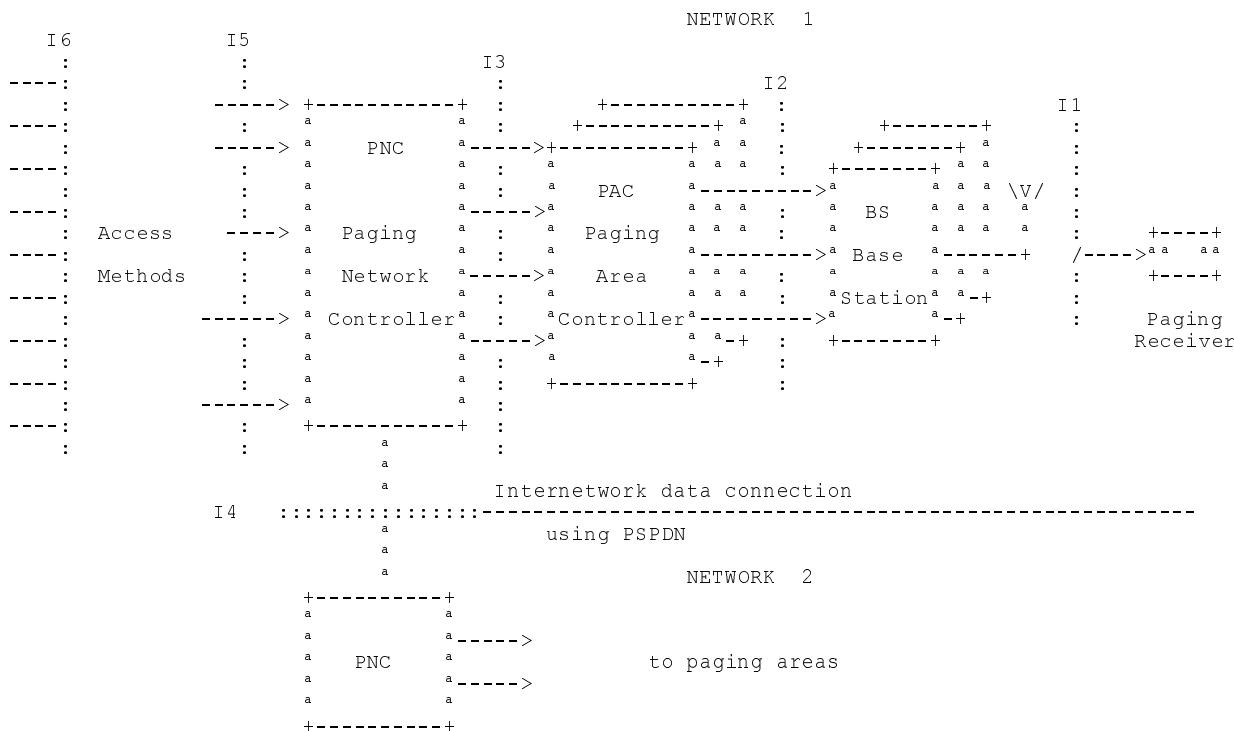


Figure 2: Functional organization of the telecommunication network architecture

5.5 The radio subsystem

The operator network transmits the paging messages to the receivers through the radio subsystem. The messages are queued in the PAC. The BS adds the synchronization and system identification information and arranges the paging data in a predefined format that can be recognized by the receivers. The address and message parts of the data are forward error correction coded with a shortened cyclic (30,18) code. The message part of the data is further error protected by code-word interleaving to a depth of 9 code-words. 4-PAM/FM modulation format is used on the radio air interface.

The radio subsystem can support frequency divided, time divided or time and frequency divided modes of operation. These implementations operate on 1 to 16 common channels in the frequency band 169,412.5 MHz to 169,812.5 MHz, with channel spacing of 25 kHz. The centre frequency of the first channel is 169,425 MHz. The air interface specification is given in ETS 300 133-4 [3].

6 Interface version number

6.1 Definition

The interface version number of a system is the highest version number of the interface a system or pager is compliant with.

6.2 Presentation and encoding

The Interface Version Number is defined as a parameter with two fields.

The first field is the Main Version Number (MVRx); the second field is the Sub-Version Number (SVRx).

The reference table is defined in table A.1.

For each interface, both the version number and the subversion numbers shall be limited to 99.

The interface version number shall be presented as two numbers of two digits separated by a dot. The first two digits are the Main Version Number of the interface (MVRx), the last two digits are the Sub-Version Number (SVRx).

Numbers below 10 shall be presented with a zero on the left position: 02.03 means version 2, sub-version 3.

When encoded in binary (I1 interface), both the MVR1 and SVR1 parameters shall be encoded in a 7-bit binary number.

6.3 Negotiation

When an interface is used by two entities to communicate, they shall agree which version they are going to use. For each interface, the negotiation mechanism is described in the relevant clause.

Annex A (normative): Interface version numbers

This table defines for each edition of the standard the level required for each interface to have a coherent ERMES system where all features are expected to be available.

Each time at least a new version or subversion of one interface is modified, a new edition is issued and a new row is added.

The version number of each interfaces are defined in the relevant chapter of the specifications.

Table A.1: Interface version numbers

Date of the edition	I1 Interface	I2 Interface	I3 Interface	I4 Interface	I5 Interface (UCP)
Edition 1 July 1992	01.00	01.00	01.00	01.00	01.00
Edition 1, amendment 1 January 1994	01.01	01.01	01.01	01.01	01.01
Edition 2 (this edition)	02.01	02.01	02.01	02.01	02.01
NOTE:	Final draft ETS 300 133 edition 2 (January 1997) with IVRx = 02.00 was never published as an ETS.				

Annex B (informative): ERMES references list

The references used throughout this ETS are given in this annex. Each part of this ETS includes a normative reference clause which lists all the normative references pertinent to that part of the ETS.

- ITU-T Recommendation E.163: "Numbering plan for the international telephone service".
- ITU-T Recommendation E.212 (1988): "Identification plan for land mobile stations", annex A.
- ITU-T Recommendation F.69: "The international telex service - Service and operational provisions of telex destination codes and telex network identification codes".
- ITU-T Recommendation F.300: "Videotex service".
- ITU-T Recommendation F.410: "Message handling services: The public message transfer service".
- ITU-T Recommendation F.420: "Message handling services: The public interpersonal messaging service".
- ITU-T Recommendation G.106: "Terms and definitions related to quality of service, availability and reliability".
- ITU-T Recommendation M.20: "Maintenance philosophy for telecommunications networks".
- ITU-T Recommendation M.21: "Maintenance philosophy for telecommunication services".
- ITU-T Recommendation M.30 (1990): "Principles for a telecommunications management network".
- ITU-T Recommendation M.36: "Principles for the maintenance of ISDNs".
- ITU-T Recommendation M.60: "Maintenance terminology and definitions".
- ITU-T Recommendation Q.795: "Operations Maintenance and Administration Part (OMAP)".
- ITU-T Recommendation S.1: "International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2".
- ITU-T Recommendation S.2: "Coding scheme using International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 (ITA 2) to allow the transmission of capital and small letters".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.21: "Interface between data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) for synchronous operation on public data networks".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.25: "Interface between data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) for terminals operating in the packet mode and connected to public data networks by dedicated circuit".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.121: "International numbering plan for public data networks".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.135: "Speed of service (delay and throughput) performance values for public data networks when providing international packet-switched services".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.208: "Specification of abstract syntax notation one (ASN.1)".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.209: "Specification of basic encoding rules for abstract syntax notation one (ASN 1)".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.213: "Information technology - network service definition for open systems interconnection".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.214: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection -Transport service definition".

- ITU-T Recommendation X.215: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Session service definition".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.216: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Presentation service definition".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.217: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Service definition for the association control service element".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.219: "Remote operations: model, notation and service definition".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.223: "Use of X.25 to provide the OSI connection-mode network service for ITU-T applications".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.224: "Protocol for providing the OSI connection-mode transport service".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.225: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - connection-oriented session protocol: Protocol specification".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.226: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - connection-oriented presentation protocol: Protocol specification".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.227: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Connection-oriented protocol for the association control service element: Protocol specification".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.229: "Remote operations: Protocol specification".
- ITU-T Recommendation X.400: "Message handling services: Message handling system and service overview".
- ITU-T Recommendation Z.100: "Specification and description language (SDL)".
- CEPT Recommendation T/R 25-07, Annex 1: "Frequency coordination for the Enhanced Radio MESSage system (ERMES)".
- CEPT Recommendation T/SF 31: "Services and facilities aspects of an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)".
- CEPT Recommendation T/SF 31-07: "Operational requirements of ISDN supplementary services".
- prETS 300 133-1 (1997): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES); Part 1: General aspects".
- prETS 300 133-2 (1997): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES); Part 2: Service aspects".
- prETS 300 133-3 (1997): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES); Part 3: Network aspects".
- prETS 300 133-4 (1997): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES); Part 4: Air interface specification".
- prETS 300 133-5 (1997): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES); Part 5: Receiver conformance specification".
- prETS 300 133-6 (1997): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES); Part 6: Base station conformance specification".
- prETS 300 133-7 (1997): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Enhanced Radio MESSage System (ERMES); Part 7: Operation and maintenance aspects".

- prETS 300 113: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Land mobile service; Technical characteristics and test conditions for radio equipment intended for the transmission of data (and speech) and having an antenna connector".
- ISO 1073 parts 1 & 2: "Alphanumeric character sets for optical recognition".
- ISO 7776: "Information processing systems - Data communications - High-level data link control procedures - Description of the X.25 LAPB-compatible DTE data link procedures".
- Chinese National Standard CNS 11643, X5012: "Chinese Standard Interchange Code".
- ITU-T Recommendation T.52 (1993): "Non-Latin coded character sets for telematic services".

History

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July 1992	First Edition		
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