



ATIS-0100302.1989(R2006)

DIGITAL PROCESSING OF VOICE-BAND SIGNALS LINE FORMAT FOR 32-KBITS ADAPTIVE DIFFERENTIAL PULSE-CODE MODULATION (ADPCM)

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ATIS-0100302.1989(R2006), *Digital Process of Voice-Band Signals – Line Format for 32-kbits Adaptive Differential Pulse-Code Modulation (ADPCM)*

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Foreword (This Foreword is not part of American National Standard T1.302-1989)

For over 20 years, Pulse-Code Modulation (PCM) at 64-kbit/s has been considered the standard for quality digital encoding of voice channels. New 32-kbit/s Adaptive Differential Pulse-Code Modulation (ADPCM) terminals have recently been made available for use in the network, which yield only slightly lower quality of speech than 64-kbit/s PCM and which permit voice-band data up to 2.4 kbit/s without significant degradation. High-speed data at 4.8 kbit/s can be accommodated when used in accordance with American National Standard for Telecommunications — Network Performance — Tandem Encoding Limits for 32-kbit/s Adaptive Differential Pulse-Code Modulation (ADPCM), ANSI T1.501-1988. These terminals use the known statistics of the voice signal and feature speech processing made possible by very-large-scale-integration (VLSI) technology. With these currently available low bit-rate voice (LBRV) terminals, it is possible to double the voice channel capacity of existing digital facilities. Various line formats are used by the various vendors of LBRV products to transport signaling in the ADPCM channel.

The purpose of this American National Standard is to standardize three line formats so that vendors can provide compatible equipment for the U.S. marketplace and so that both exchange and interexchange carriers may operate compatibly. The three line formats are Bundle, Transition, and Robbed-Bit Signaling. The algorithms that are necessary for these line formats are specified in American National Standard for Telecommunications — Digital Processing of Voice-Band Signals — Algorithms for 24-, 32-, and 40-kbit/s Adaptive Differential Pulse-Code Modulation (ADPCM), ANSI T1.303-1989. This standard, together with ANSI T1.303-1989, supersedes American National Standard for Telecommunications — Digital Processing of Voice-Band Signals — Algorithm and Line Format for 32-kbit/s Adaptive Differential Pulse-Code Modulation (ADPCM), ANSI T1.301-1987. It is expected that equipment manufacturers and carriers will utilize both ANSI T1.302-1989 and T1.303-1989.

Suggestions for improvement of this standard will be welcome. They should be sent to the Exchange Carriers Standards Association, 5430 Grosvenor Lane, Bethesda, MD 20814.

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Contents	SECTION	PAGE
	1 Scope, Purpose, and Application	11
	1.1 Scope	11
	1.2 Purpose and Application	11
	2. Referenced Standards	12
	2.1 Referenced American National Standards	12
	2.2 Other Referenced Standards	12
	3. Transcoders Using Bundle Format	12
	3.1 Characteristics of a 1544-kbit/s Signal Organized in 32-kbit/s Time-Slots, 64-kbit/s Time-Slots, or Both (Port Z)	12
	3.2 Characteristics of Ports X and Y	15
	3.3 Other Characteristics of the 48-Channel Transcoder Equipment	16
	4. Transcoders Using Transition Signaling	17
	4.1 Characteristics of a 1544-kbit/s Signal Organized in 32-kbit/s Time-Slots, 64-kbit/s Time-Slots, or Both (Port Z)	17
	4.2 Characteristics of Ports X and Y	21
	4.3 Other Characteristics of the 48-Channel Transcoder Equipment	21
	5. Transcoders Using Robbed-Bit Signaling	22
	5.1 Characteristics of a 1544-kbit/s Signal Organized in 32-kbit/s Time-Slots, 64-kbit/s Time-Slots, or Both (Port Z)	22
	5.2 Characteristics of Ports X and Y	23
	5.3 Other Characteristics of the 48-Channel Transcoder Equipment	23
	 Tables	
	Table 1 Organization of the 1544-kbit/s Frame for Up to 48 Channels at 32 kbit/s in Stream Z Using the Bundle Format	23
	Table 2 Unused Channels in Streams X and Y When the Delta Channel Is Present in a Bundle	24
	Table 3 Delta Channel Format	24
	Table 4 Bundle CRC-6 Test Patterns and Results - Device Interface	25
	Table 5 Bundle CRC-6 Test Patterns and Results - DS1 Interface	25
	Table 6 DS1 Fault Conditions Associated with Stream Z and Consequent Actions	25
	Table 7 Bundle Fault Conditions Associated with Stream Z and Consequent Actions	26
	Table 8 DS1 Fault Conditions Associated with Streams X and Y and Consequent Actions	27
	Table 9 Signaling and Alarm Format	27
	Table 10 Two Hundred Fifty-Six Possible Code Words	28
	Table 11 Correction of Error Bits Implementation	29
	Table 12 Channel-Pair Bundle Fault Conditions Associated with Stream Z and Consequent Actions	30
	Table 13 Organization of the 1544-kbit/s Frame for Up to 48 Channels at 32 kbit/s in Stream Z	31
	Table 14 DS1 Fault Conditions Associated with Streams X and Y and Consequent Actions	31
	 Figure 1 48-Channel Transcoder Ports	23

American National Standard for Telecommunications –

Digital Processing of Voice-Band Signals – Line Format for 32-kbits Adaptive Differential Pulse-Code Modulation (ADPCM)

1.1 Scope, Purpose, and Application

1.1 Scope

1.1.1 This standard applies to Adaptive Differential Pulse-Code Modulation (ADPCM) telecommunications systems where the channel pulse rate is 32 kbit/s.

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1.1.2 This standard provides for line formats used in Bundle, Transition, and Robbed-Bit Signaling modes for transcoded channels comprising channel pulse rates of 32 kbit/s combined in a line format operating at a pulse rate of 1544 kbit/s.

Section 3 of American National Standard for Telecommunications – Digital Processing of Voice-Band Signals – Algorithms for 24-, 32-, and 40-kbit/s Adaptive Differential Pulse-Code Modulation (ADPCM), ANSI T1.303-1989, specifies the 24- and 32-kbit/s ADPCM algorithms. Therefore

the low bit-rate voice (LBRV) terminals that use the Bundle and Transition signaling line formats shall comply with the 32-kbit/s algorithm and those terminals that use the Robbed-Bit signaling line format shall comply with the 24- and 32-kbit/s algorithms as described in that section.

1.1.3 This standard provides for interface specification defining bit formats and actions associated with transcoder interfaces that use these line formats.

1.2 Purpose and Application The 48-channel transcoder provides for the conversion between two 24-channel 1544-kbit/s PCM streams (ports X and Y) and one 48-channel 1544-kbit/s ADPCM stream (port Z). In the 24-channel 1544-kbit/s streams, the voice frequency signals are coded at 64 kbit/s according to the PCM μ -law defined in CCITT Red Book Volume III, Recommendation G.711, Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) of Voice Frequencies. In the 48-channel 1544-kbit/s stream, the voice frequency signals are coded using 4 bits per channel according to the ADPCM algorithm in ANSI T1.303-1989.

Figure 1 represents the nomenclature used for the three different signal ports X, Y, and Z.

This standard contains the interface requirements associated with the line formats for 44- to 48-channel transcoders and is divided into four parts: Section 2 provides a listing of referenced