Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects
Meeting #18, New Orleans, USA, 9-12 December 2002

TSGS#17(02)0664

Source: **SA1**

Title: **Release 6 CR to TS 22.243 on Removal of references**

Document for: **Approval**

Agenda Item: **7.1.3**

SA Doc	Spec	CR	Rev	Phase	Cat	Subject	Old Vers	New Vers	SA1 Doc
SP-020664	22.243	001		Rel-6	F	CR to TS 22.243 Removal of references	6.0.0	6.1.0	S1-021928

TSG-SA1 SWG #18 **S1-021928**
Beijing, China, 14 -18 October 2002 **Agenda Item: SES**

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **22.243** **CR** **001** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **6.0.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [X] Radio Access Network [ ] Core Network [X]

Title:	⌘	Removal of references
Source:	⌘	SA1 (NOKIA)
Work item code:	⌘	SRSES
Date:	⌘	07.10.2002
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
Rel-4	*(Release 4)*
Rel-5	*(Release 5)*
Rel-6	*(Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	The TS 22.243 contains two informative references which are company input documents / contributions to ETSI Aurora. So these are not ETSI published specifications, but simply input documents from individual companies. Removal of references 8 and 9: The references 8 and 9 are just company input documents / contributions for ETSI AURORA meetings. These are not published as ETSI standards and therefore they can not be referred. References 7 and 10 (published documents by ETSI Aurora) adequately describe the information provided at the place where these references are cited and the addition of the other references (8 and 9) do not provide any significant value.
Summary of change:	⌘	Removal of references 8 and 9.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	References to company input documents / contributions as informative references in TS 22.243 remain.

Clauses affected:	⌘	Chapter 2, 4

		Y	N		
Other specs affected:	⌘		X	Other core specifications	⌘
			X	Test specifications	
			X	O&M Specifications	

Other comments: ⌘	

How to create CRs using this form:

Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at http://www.3gpp.org/specs/CR.htm. Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

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. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

2.1 Normative References

[1] 3GPP TS 21.133: "3G security; Security threats and requirements".

[2] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[3] 3GPP TR 22.941: "IP based multimedia framework; Stage 0".

[4] 3GPP TS 22.105: "Services and service capabilities".

[5] 3GPP TS 22.228: "Service requirements for the Internet Protocol (IP) multimedia core network subsystem; Stage 1".

[6] 3GPP TR 22.977: "Feasibility study for speech-enabled services".

2.2 Informative References

[7] ETSI ES 201 108 v1.1.2: "Distributed Speech Recognition: Front-end Feature Extraction Algorithm; Compression Algorithm", April 2000.

~~[8] AU/410/02 "Speech recognition performance comparison between AMR speech coding and the Advanced DSR Front-End (ETSI ES 202 050)", Motorola, April 2002~~

~~[9] AU/411/02 "Speech recognition performance comparison between AMR speech coding and the DSR Front-End (ETSI ES 201 108)", France Telecom, April 2002~~

[10] ETSI ES 202 050 v0.0.0 "Speech Processing, Transmission and Quality aspects (STQ); Distributed speech recognition; Advanced front-end feature extraction algorithm; Compression algorithms; DSR advanced front end", standard selected; document in preparation.

<next change>

4 Requirements

A 3GPP speech recognition framework enables the use of conventional codecs (e.g. AMR) or DSR optimized codecs to distribute in the network the speech engines that process speech input or generate speech output. It includes:

- Default uplink and downlink codec specifications.
- A stack of speech recognition protocols to support:
  - Establishment of uplink and downlink sessions, along with codec negotiation

- Transport of speech recognition payload (uplink) with conversational QoS
- Support of transport (also at conversational QoS) of meta-information required for the deployment of speech recognition applications between the terminal and speech engines (meta-information may include terminal events and settings, audio sub-system events, parameters and settings, etc.).

IMS provides a protocol stack (e.g. SIP/SDP, RTP and QoS), that may advantageously be used to implement such capabilities.

It shall be possible to recommend a codec to be supported by default to deploy services that rely on the 3GPP speech recognition framework. To that effect, the specifications will consider either conventional speech codecs (e.g. AMR) or DSR optimized codecs.

ETSI has published DSR optimized codecs specifications (ETSI ES 201 108 & ETSI ES 202 050 [7, ~~8, 9,~~ 10]) and a payload format for transport of DSR data over RTP (IETF AVT DSR).

The following list gives the high level requirements for the SRF-based automated voice services: .

- Users of the SRF-based automated voice service shall be able to initiate voice communication, access information or conduct transactions by voice commands using speech recognition. Examples of SRF-based automated voice services are provided in Appendix A.

The speech recognition framework for automated voice services will be offered by the network operators and will bring value to the network operator by the ability to charge for the SRF-based automated voice services.

This service may be offered over a packet switched network; however in general this requires specification of a complete protocol stack. When this service is offered over the IMS, the protocols used for the meta information and front-end parameters (from terminal to server) and associated control and application specific information can and shall be based on those in IMS.