

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

P.10/G.100

Amendment 4

(06/2015)

**SERIES P: TERMINALS AND SUBJECTIVE AND
OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT METHODS**

Vocabulary and effects of transmission parameters on
customer opinion of transmission quality

**SERIES G: TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND MEDIA,
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**Amendment 4: New definitions for inclusion in
Recommendation ITU-T P.10/G.100**

Recommendation ITU-T P.10/G.100 (2006) –
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Recommendation ITU-T P.10/G.100

Vocabulary for performance and quality of service

Amendment 4

New definitions for inclusion in Recommendation ITU-T P.10/G.100

Summary

Amendment 4 to Recommendation ITU-T P.10/G.100 provides new definitions for narrowband signals, wideband signals, super-wideband signals and fullband signals. The existing definitions for normal-band telephony, wideband telephony, super-wideband telephony and fullband telephony remain unchanged.

History

Edition	Recommendation	Approval	Study Group	Unique ID*
1.0	ITU-T P.10	1980-11-21		11.1002/1000/7976
2.0	ITU-T P.10	1984-10-19		11.1002/1000/5883
3.0	ITU-T P.10	1988-11-25		11.1002/1000/1715
4.0	ITU-T P.10	1993-03-12	XII	11.1002/1000/1716
5.0	ITU-T P.10	1998-12-03	12	11.1002/1000/4535
5.1	ITU-T P.10 (1998) Amd. 1	2003-11-13	12	11.1002/1000/7039
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6.1	ITU-T P.10/G.100 (2006) Amd. 1	2007-01-25	12	11.1002/1000/9068
6.2	ITU-T P.10/G.100 (2006) Amd. 2	2008-07-14	12	11.1002/1000/9542
6.3	ITU-T P.10/G.100 (2006) Amd. 3	2011-12-14	12	11.1002/1000/11456
6.4	ITU-T P.10/G.100 (2006) Amd. 4	2015-06-29	12	11.1002/1000/12513

* To access the Recommendation, type the URL <http://handle.itu.int/> in the address field of your web browser, followed by the Recommendation's unique ID. For example, <http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/1000/11830-en>.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

Compliance with this Recommendation is voluntary. However, the Recommendation may contain certain mandatory provisions (to ensure, e.g., interoperability or applicability) and compliance with the Recommendation is achieved when all of these mandatory provisions are met. The words "shall" or some other obligatory language such as "must" and the negative equivalents are used to express requirements. The use of such words does not suggest that compliance with the Recommendation is required of any party.

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As of the date of approval of this Recommendation, ITU had not received notice of intellectual property, protected by patents, which may be required to implement this Recommendation. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the TSB patent database at <http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/ipr/>.

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Recommendation ITU-T P.10/G.100

Vocabulary for performance and quality of service

Amendment 4

New definitions for inclusion in Recommendation ITU-T P.10/G.100

Introduction

The following definitions are to be included in Recommendation ITU-T P.10/G.100 in correct alphabetical order at the respective correct places.

Fullband signal

A signal that has no significant signal components outside the range 10 Hz to 20 000 Hz. A fullband signal can be generated by applying the filter from Table 1 to an unfiltered source signal recorded without band limitation in a high quality recording environment. The application of sub-sonic and rumble filters to the source before filtering to fullband is allowed.

NOTE – A real fullband transmission system may limit the passband further. The low-pass filter definition does not emulate a fullband transmission system, channel, device or codec.

Table 1 – Minimum bandwidth filter definition to derive a fullband signal from a unfiltered source signal

Frequency (Hz)	Fullband gain (dB)
10	–20 (max)
20	0 to –3
30	0
19 500	0
20 000	0 to –3
21 000	–40 (max)
24 000	–50 (max)

Narrowband signal

A signal that has no significant signal components outside the range 20 Hz to 4 000 Hz. A narrowband signal can be created by applying the filter from Table 2 to a fullband signal as defined in this Amendment, the upper cut-off frequency of 3 800 Hz is due to a realistic interpolation low-pass when re-sampling to 8 000 Hz sampling frequency.

The narrowband signal can also be derived by applying the filter in Table 2 to a wideband or super-wideband signal as defined in this Amendment.

NOTE – A real narrowband transmission system may limit the passband further. The low-pass filter definition does not emulate a narrowband transmission system, channel, device or codec.

Table 2 – Minimum bandwidth filter definition to derive a narrowband signal from a fullband signal

Frequency (Hz)	Narrowband gain (dB)
20	0
3 700	0
3 800	0 to -3
4 000	-40 (max.)

Super-wideband signal

A signal that has no significant signal components outside the range 20 Hz to 14 000 Hz. A super-wideband signal can be generated by applying the filter from Table 3 to a fullband signal.

NOTE – A real super-wideband transmission system may limit the passband further. The low-pass filter definition does not emulate a super-wideband transmission system, channel, device or codec.

Table 3 – Minimum bandwidth filter definition to derive a super-wideband signal from a fullband signal

Frequency (Hz)	Super-wideband gain (dB)
20	0
13 500	0
14 000	0 to -3
15 000	-40 (max)

Wideband signal

A signal that has no significant signal components outside the range 20 Hz to 8 000 Hz. A wideband signal can be generated by applying the filter from Table 4 to a fullband signal, the upper cut-off frequency of 7 600 Hz is due to a realistic interpolation low-pass when re-sampling to 16 000 Hz sampling frequency.

The wideband signal can also be derived by applying the filter in Table 2 to a super-wideband signal as defined in this Amendment.

NOTE – A real wideband transmission system may limit the passband further. The low-pass filter definition does not emulate a wideband transmission system, channel, device or codec.

Table 4 – Minimum bandwidth filter definition to derive a wideband signal from a fullband signal

Frequency (Hz)	Wideband gain (dB)
20	0
7 400	0
7 600	0 to -3
8 000	-40 (max)

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