

номерным квантованием на $2^{16} = 65536$ уровней.

Искажения СПМ речевого сообщения неизбежно приводят к уменьшению отношения сигнал/шум по мощности ОСШ, дБ.

На рис. 3 для тех же условий приведена зависимость ОСШ от дальности связи L, м.

ВЫВОДЫ

Увеличение дальности связи при пакетной передаче речи с использованием на канальном уровне технологии стандарта IEEE 802.11, как следует из нашего анализа, приводит к уменьшению отношения сигнал/шум воспроизведения речевого сообщения.

Представляется целесообразным провести отдельные исследования пакетной передачи речи с применением на канальном уровне технологии внедряемого на железнодорожном транспорте стандарта DMR, что позволило бы сделать аналогичные по целям заключения.

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PACKET VOICE TRANSMISSION IN MOBILE NETWORKS

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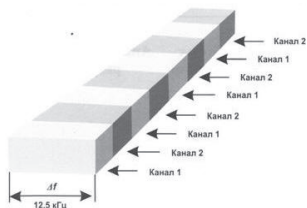
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ABSTRACT

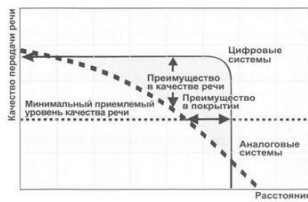
In the article the authors represent problems and resources of packet voice transmission in mobile networks on rail transport. It is proposed to extend the

research methods of transmission quality by using the data link layer of IEEE 802.11 standard for analysis of systems introduced in railways with DMR standard.

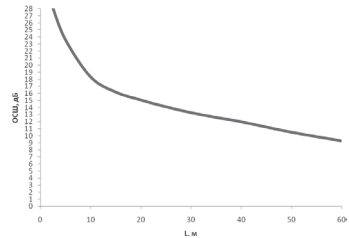




Pic. 1. The structure of air interface of DMR standard.



Pic. 2. Dependence of voice transmission quality from communication range.



Pic.3. Dependence of signal/noise ratio from communication range L.

ENGLISH SUMMARY

Background. Integrated (combining different kinds of traffic and different access methods) telecommunications networks have proven themselves to be quite effective means of communication for the needs of railways [1–4], metropolitan cities (subways, monorail transport systems [5]).

Concurrently it is rational to use wireless networks for access of mobile subscribers to resources of stationary networks, applying rapidly developing technologies of standards IEEE Radio Ethernet 802.11 (Wi-Fi) and 802.16 (Wi-MAX) in the 2.4 GHz band and other high-frequency bands [6, 7].

Broadband access technologies (both wired and wireless) became the fastest growing and modificatory telecommunications technology on rail transport and should provide the user with the proper quality of service (QoS) [8, 9].

Virtually all modern wireless access networks of mobile subscribers to resources of stationary networks (mobile network) apply the technology of packet voice transmission.

Objective. The authors' goal is to demonstrate the most important aspects of packet voice transmission systems, which are applied on rail transport.

Methods. In the article the authors use descriptive method and the method of analysis.

Results. The most significant example of packet voice telecommunication is CTI technology (Computer-Telephony Integration) – computer telephony, which arose at the intersection of computer data processing and telephony technologies in the mid 80 – ies of the last century [10].

Computer telephony technology (VoIP, IP-telephony) is based on the use for voice transmission networks, which were originally designed for transmission of data. Voice is digitized, divided into packets, used to work with data, and sent over the network. On the receiving side, packets are collected, voice signal is restored, and telephone conversations between two devices connected to the data network are provided.

Since voice packets are not repeated, in case of loss (or distortion) at the receiving side a brief pause in speech occurs. Frequent loss of voice packets due to poor quality of communication channels and congestion in the network can lead to a deterioration of speech, and sometimes to the complete inability to communicate [11]. Distortion from packet loss are also dependent from codecs, used in network gateways. Voice quality when using low-rate codecs G.729 and G.723.1 type is to a greater extent influenced by packet losses as compared with high-speed codecs such as G.711 [12, 13]. It can be approximately assumed that for IP-telephony of good quality allowable packet loss rate should be 1–3%,

where a smaller value refers to the low-speed codecs, and a larger one – to high-speed.

The emergence of mobile networks with packet voice transmission can also be attributed to the 80-ies years of the last century. In 1982, the CEPT (Conference of European Posts and Telegraphs) formed a workgroup for development of pan-European cellular mobile communication system - GSM (Groupe Special Mobile), and in 1989 ETSI (European Telecommunication Standards Institute) began to perform the task.

GSM technology is based on the multiple accesses with time division of TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access) [2] that provides organization of several timeslots at the same carrier frequency. In the GSM the following technologies are applied: HSCSD (High-Speed Circuit-Switched Data) – high speed data transfer in mobile radio networks with channel switching; GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) – packet switching in mobile radio networks at speeds up to 115 kbit/s; Packet GSM – for packet voice transmission using VoGPRS (Voice over GPRS) technology and data.

Russian rail transport in the organization of technological radiotelephone communications and data links for motion control systems uses systems with packet voice transmission: cellular system of GSM-R standard and trunked system of TETRA (Terrestrial Trunked Radio) standard, which uses the basic principles of its construction (primarily - TDMA), and systems of a wireless access of standard IEEE Radio Ethernet modifications [2, 4, 6, 7, 19].

System of DMR (Digital Mobile Radio) standard, developed by ETSI in 2005 as the single European digital radio standard, starts to intrude and has good prospects. The basis of DMR is again TDMA technology (Pic. 1) [20].

The specifics of the language of speech [14–18] and the impact of the communication range [19] should be considered primarily in assessing voice transmission quality in mobile networks.

Pic. 2 shows the dependence of voice transmission quality from communication range (distance) for analog and digital systems [20].

The shown dependence is purely illustrative and reflects the qualitative aspect of the question (a criterion for assessing the voice transmission quality and its values and distance values are not given). Actually, by the application of digital systems communication threshold-range appears, overcoming of which reduces the voice transmission quality to an unacceptable level. Studies on quality deterioration as a function of this threshold are worth noticing.

With increasing distance, power spectral density (PSD) of voice message starts to distort. Proportions of power in the band Δf^* for PSD are 300–3400 Hz

and the absolute and relative values of its distortion for its central frequency is $\Delta f^* = 1/3$ octave with a communication range of $L=0$ and 35 m are shown in Table 1 [6]. The data therein are for the standard IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi). Verbal communication of Russian oral speech was used with duration of 35 minutes in the format wav (wave), with a sampling frequency of 44100 Hz and uniform quantization at $2^{16} = 65536$ levels.

PSD distortion of voice message inevitably leads to a reduction of the ratio signal/noise according to capacity of ratio signal-noise, dB.

Keywords: rail transport, mobile networks, packet voice transmission, transmission quality, process standards, analog system, digital system, the communication range.

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Pic. 3. shows the dependence of ratio signal-noise from communication range L, m for the same conditions.

Conclusion. Increase in communication range in packet voice transmission using at the data link-layer technology of IEEE 802.11 standard, as the present analysis shows, reduces signal/noise ratio of a voice message.

It appears appropriate to conduct individual researches of packet voice transmission using at the data link-layer technologies of DMR standard, which are being introduced to the railway transport.

