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**GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL
TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL
TELEPHONE CIRCUITS**

**SOFTWARE TOOLS FOR SPEECH AND
AUDIO CODING STANDARDIZATION**

ITU-T Recommendation G.191

(Previously "CCITT Recommendation")

FOREWORD

The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union. The 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 Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, established the topics for study by the ITU-T Study Groups which, in their turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

ITU-T Recommendation G.191 was prepared by the ITU-T Study Group XV (1988-1993) and was approved by the WTSC (Helsinki, March 1-12, 1993).

NOTES

1 As a consequence of a reform process within the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the CCITT ceased to exist as of 28 February 1993. In its place, the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) was created as of 1 March 1993. Similarly, in this reform process, the CCIR and the IFRB have been replaced by the Radiocommunication Sector.

In order not to delay publication of this Recommendation, no change has been made in the text to references containing the acronyms "CCITT, CCIR, or IFRB" or their associated entities such as Plenary Assembly, Secretariat, etc. Future editions of this Recommendation will contain the proper terminology related to the new ITU structure.

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

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SOFTWARE TOOLS FOR SPEECH AND AUDIO CODING STANDARDIZATION

(Helsinki, 1993)

1 General

In the process of generating speech and audio coding standards, the following situations often happen:

- a) in many cases, experimental results generated with different software tools may not be directly compared;
- b) software tools used by different organizations may not perfectly conform to related CCITT Recommendations, which may delay CCITT standardization processes;
- c) CCITT Recommendations may leave scope for different implementations;
- d) new speech and audio coding standards are increasing in complexity, leading to non-bitexact specifications; furthermore, appropriate testing procedures to assure interoperability of different implementations are needed.

The need for a common set of tools has been recognized in past CCITT standardization activities of speech algorithms. As a consequence, a library of portable, interworkable and reliable software routines has been established.

2 Software tools

To clarify the use of the set of software tools, arranged as a software tool library, the CCITT makes the following recommendations:

- 1) The software tools specified in the Annex A should be used as building modules of signal processing blocks to be used in the process of generation of CCITT Recommendations, particularly those concerned with speech and audio coding algorithms.
- 2) Some of the tools shall be used in procedures for the verification of interoperability of CCITT standards, mainly of speech and audio coding algorithms whose description is in terms of non-bitexact specifications.
- 3) The use of these modules should be made strictly in accordance with the technical instructions of their attached documentation, and should respect the following terms:

3 License and copyright

The modules in the CCITT Software Tool Library (STL) are free software; they can be redistributed and/or modified under the terms of the "CCITT software tools General Public License" of the Annex B, as published by the CCITT; this applies to any of the versions of the modules in the STL.

The STL has been carefully tested and it is believed that both the modules and the example programs on their usage conform to their description documents. Nevertheless, the CCITT STL is provided “as is”, in the hope that it will be useful, but without any warranty.

The STL is intended to help the scientific community to achieve new standards in telecommunications more efficiently, and for such must not be sold, entirely or in parts. The original developers, except where otherwise noted, retain ownership of their copyright, and allow their use under the terms and conditions of the “CCITT software tools General Public License”.

Annex A

List of software tools available

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation)

This annex contains a list with a short description of the latest version released of the software tools available in the CCITT Software Tool Library. This is referred to in the associated documentation as the Software Tool Library release 1992, or STL92. All the routines in the modules are written in C. One application of the STL92 can be found in “Software tools for the qualification of a codec at 8 kbit/s”.

To obtain a copy of the software tools listed below, as well as the associated “CCITT Software Tool Library manual” and the above referenced application example, contact the CCITT/ITU Secretariat:

ITU General Secretariat
Sales Service
Place des Nations
CH-1211 Geneve 20
Switzerland

a) *Example programs available*

Associated header file: ugstdemo.h

The following programs are examples of the use of the modules:

- g711demo.c on the use of the G.711 module.
- g721demo.c on the use of the G.721 module.
- sv56demo.c on the use of the speech voltmeter module, and also the gain/loss routine.
- eiddemo.c on the use of the error insertion device for bit error insertion and frame erasure.
- hqdemo.c on the use of the high-quality and IRS filters, associated with the rate change module.
- pcmdemo.c on the use of the G.712 (standard PCM) filters, associated with the rate change module.
- mnrudemo.c on the use of the modulated noise reference unity (P.81) module.
- spdemo.c on the use of the serialization and parallelization routines of the utility module.

b) *Rate change module with FIR (finite impulse response) routines*

Name: hqflt.c

Associated header file: hqflt.h

Functions included:

hq_kernel	FIR filtering function.
hq_down_2_to_1_init	initialize 2:1 down-sampling filter.
hq_down_3_to_1_init	initialize 3:1 down-sampling filter.
hq_up_1_to_2_init	initialize 1:2 up-sampling filter.
hq_up_1_to_3_init	initialize 1:3 up-sampling filter.
irs_8khz_init()	initialize 8 kHz IRS weighting filter.
irs_16khz_init	initialize 16 kHz IRS weighting filter.
hq_reset	clear state variables.
hq_free	deallocate FIR-filter memory.

c) *Rate change module with IIR routines*

Name: pcmflt.c

Associated header file: pcmflt.h

Functions included:

stdpcm_kernel	standard PCM filter (kernel).
stdpcm_16khz_init	initialization of standard PCM-filter for input and output data at 16 kHz.
stdpcm_1_to_2_init	as “stdpcm_16khz_init()”, but needs input with sampling frequency of 8 kHz and returns data at 16 kHz.
stdpcm_2_to_1_init	as “stdpcm_16khz_init()”, but needs input with sampling frequency of 16 kHz and returns data at 8 kHz.
stdpcm_reset	clear state variables (needed only if another signal should be processed with the same filter).
stdpcm_free	deallocate filter memory.

d) *Error insertion module*

Name: eid.c

Associated header file: eid.h

Functions included:

open_eid	initializes the error pattern generator.
BER_generator	generates a bit error sequence with properties, defined by “open_eid”.
BER_insertion	modifies the input data bits according to the error pattern, stored in a buffer.
FER_module	frame erasure module.
close_eid	frees memory allocated to the EID state variable buffer.

e) *G.711 module*

Name: g711.c

Associated header file: g711.h

Functions included:

alaw_compress	compands 1 vector of linear PCM samples to A-law; uses 13 Most Significant Bits (MSBs) from input and 8 Least Significant Bits (LSBs) on output.
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alaw_expand	expands 1 vector of A-law samples to linear PCM; use 8 LSBs from input and 13 MSBs on output.
μlaw_compress	compresses 1 vector of linear PCM samples to μ-law; uses 14 MSBs from input and 8 LSBs on output.
μlaw_expand	expands 1 vector of μ-law samples to linear PCM use 8 LSBs from input and 14 MSBs on output.

f) *G.721 module*

Name: g721.c

Associated header file: g721.h

Functions included:

G721_encode G726 encoder at 32 kbit/s.

G721_decode G726 decoder at 32 kbit/s.

g) *Modulated noise reference unit module*

Name: mnru.c

Associated header file: mnru.h

Functions included:

MNRU_process Module for addition of modulated noise to a vector of samples, according to CCITT Recommendation P.81 (*Blue Book*), for the narrow-band model.

h) *Speech voltmeter module*

Name: sv-p56.c

Associated header file: sv-p56.h

Functions included:

init_speech_voltmeter initializes a speech voltmeter state variable.

speech_voltmeter measurement of the active speech level of data in a buffer according to *Blue Book* P.56.

i) *Module with UGST utilities*

Name: ugst-utl.c

Associated header file: ugst-utl.h

Functions included:

scale gain/loss insertion algorithm.

sh2fl_16bit conversion of two's complement, 16-bit integer to floating point.

sh2fl_15bit conversion of two's complement, 15-bit integer to floating point.

sh2fl_14bit conversion of two's complement, 14-bit integer to floating point.

sh2fl_13bit conversion of two's complement, 13-bit integer to floating point.

sh2fl_12bit conversion of two's complement, 12-bit integer to floating point.

sh2fl generic function for conversion from integer to floating point.

fl2sh_16bit conversion of floating point data to two's complement, 16-bit integer.

fl2sh_15bit conversion of floating point data to two's complement, 15-bit integer.

fl2sh_14bit conversion of floating point data to two's complement, 14-bit integer.

fl2sh_13bit	conversion of floating point data to two's complement, 13-bit integer.
fl2sh_12bit	conversion of floating point data to two's complement, 12-bit integer.
fl2sh	generic function for conversion from floating point to integer.
serialize_left_justified	serialization for left-justified data.
serialize_right_justified	serialization for right-justified data.
parallelize_left_justified	parallelization for left-justified data.
parallelize_right_justified	parallelization for right-justified data.

Annex B

CCITT software tools General Public License

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation)

Terms and conditions

B.1 This License Agreement applies to any module or other work related to the CCITT Software Tool Library, and developed by the User's Group on software tools. The term "Module", below, refers to any such module, tool or work, and a "work based on the Module" means either the Module or any work containing the Module or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications. Each licensee is addressed as "you".

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