TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

G.191 (11/96)

# SERIES G: TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND MEDIA

International telephone connections and circuits – Software tools for transmission systems

# Software tools for speech and audio coding standardization

ITU-T Recommendation G.191

(Previously CCITT Recommendation)

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## **ITU-T RECOMMENDATION G.191**

# SOFTWARE TOOLS FOR SPEECH AND AUDIO CODING STANDARDIZATION

# **Summary**

After the approval of ITU-T Recommendation G.191 in 1992, new software tools were identified and implemented, as well as revision to existing software tool modules. This revision adds new software tools to the description of ITU-T Software Tool Library.

## **Source**

ITU-T Recommendation G.191 was revised by ITU-T Study Group 15 (1993-1996) and was approved under the WTSC Resolution No. 1 procedure on the 8th of November 1996.

#### **FOREWORD**

ITU (International Telecommunication Union) is the United Nations Specialized Agency in the field of telecommunications. The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of the ITU. 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, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T Study Groups which, in their turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of Recommendations by the Members of the ITU-T is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSC Resolution No. 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.

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#### **Recommendation G.191**

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

(Helsinki, 1993; revised in 1996)

#### 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 ITU-T Recommendations, which may delay ITU-T standardization processes;
- c) ITU-T 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 ITU-T 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 ITU-T makes the following recommendations:

- 1) The software tools specified in Annex A should be used as building modules of signal processing blocks to be used in the process of generation of ITU-T 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 ITU-T 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 ITU-T Software Tool Library (STL) are free software; they can be redistributed and/or modified under the terms of the "ITU-T software tools General Public License" of Annex B, as published by the ITU-T; 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 ITU-T 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 "ITU-T software tools General Public License".

#### Annex A

#### List of software tools available

This annex contains a list with a short description of the software tools available in the ITU-T Software Tool Library. This is referred to in the associated documentation as the Software Tool Library release 1996, or STL96. All the routines in the modules are written in C. Applications of the STL96 can be found in "Software tools for the qualification of a codec at 8 kbit/s", "Qualification test plan for the ITU-T wideband (7 kHz) speech coding algorithm", and "Subjective qualification test plan for the ITU-T 4 kbit/s speech coding algorithm".

To obtain additional copies of the software tools listed below, as well as the associated "ITU-T Software Tool Library manual" and the above referenced application example, contact the ITU Secretariat:

ITU General Secretariat Sales Service Place des Nations CH-1211 Geneva 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. g726demo.c on the use of the G.726 module. g722demo.c on the use of the G.722 module.

Rpedemo.c on the use of the full-rate GSM 06.10 speech codec 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

Firdemo.c on the use of the FIR (finite impulse response) high-quality low-pass and

band-pass filters and of the FIR-IRS filters, associated with the rate

change module.

Pcmdemo.c on the use of the G.712 (standard PCM) IIR (finite impulse response)

filters, associated with the rate change module.

filter.c on the use of both the IIR and the FIR filters available in the rate change

module.

Mnrudemo.c on the use of the narrow-band and wideband 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

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Associated header file: hqflt.h

Functions included:

delta\_sm\_init initialize 1:1 ΔSM weighting filter.

Hq\_down\_2\_to\_1\_init initialize 2:1 low-pass down-sampling filter.

Hq\_down\_3\_to\_1\_init initialize 3:1 low-pass down-sampling filter.
Hq\_up\_1\_to\_2\_init initialize 1:2 low-pass up-sampling filter.
Hq\_up\_1\_to\_3\_init initialize 1:3 low-pass up-sampling filter.

Irs\_8khz\_init initialize 8 kHz ITU-T Recommendation P.48 IRS weighting filter.
Irs\_16khz\_init initialize 16 kHz ITU-T Recommendation P.48 IRS weighting filter.

Linear\_phase\_pb\_2\_to\_1\_init initialize 2:1 bandpass down-sampling filter.

Linear\_phase\_pb\_1\_to\_2\_init initialize 1:2 bandpass up-sampling filter.

mod\_irs\_16khz\_init initialize 16 kHz modified IRS weighting filter.

mod\_irs\_48khz\_init initialize 48 kHz modified IRS weighting filter.

psophometric\_8khz\_init initialize 1:1 Recommendation O.41 psophometric weighting filter.

p341\_16khz\_init initialize 1:1 Recommendation P.341 send-part weighting filter for data

sampled at 16 kHz.

hq\_kernel FIR filtering function. 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 parallel-form IIR kernel filtering routine.

stdpcm\_16khz\_init initialization of a parallel-form IIR 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) for a parallel-form structure.

stdpcm\_free deallocate filter memory for a parallel-form state variable structure.

cascade\_iir\_kernel cascade-form IIR filtering routine.

iir\_G712\_8khz init initialization of a cascade-form IIR standard PCM filter for data sampled

at 8 kHz.

iir\_irs\_8khz\_init initialization of a cascade-form IIR P.48 IRS filter for data sampled at 8

kHz.

iir\_casc\_1p\_3\_to\_1\_init initialization of a cascade-form IIR low-pass filter for asynchronization

filtering of data and downsampling by a factor of 3:1.

iir\_casc\_1p\_1\_to\_3\_init initialization of a cascade-form IIR low-pass filter for asynchronization

filtering of data and upsampling by a factor of 3:1.

cascade\_iir\_reset clear state variables (needed only if another signal should be processed

with the same filter) for a cascade-form structure.

cascade\_iir\_free deallocate filter memory for a cascade-form state variable structure.

#### d) Error insertion module

Name: eid.c

Associated header file: eid.h

Functions included:

open\_eid initializes the error pattern generator (for single-bit errors, burst bit-

errors, or single frame erasures).

open\_burst\_eid initializes the burst frame erasure pattern generator.

BER\_generator generates a bit error sequence with properties defined by "open\_eid".

FER\_generator\_random generates a random frame erasure sequence with properties, defined by

"open\_eid".

FER\_generator\_burst generates a burst frame erasure sequence with properties, defined by

"open\_burst\_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.

alaw\_expand expands 1 vector of A-law samples to linear PCM; use 8 LSBs from

input and 13 MSBs on output.

μlaw\_compress compands 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.726 module*

Name: g726.c

Associated header file: g726.h

Functions included:

G726\_encode G726 encoder at 40, 32, 24 and 16 kbit/s. G726\_decode G726 decoder at 40, 32, 24 and 16 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 ITU-T Recommendation P.81 (Blue Book), for both the

narrow-band and the wideband models.

# 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 Recommendation 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.

sh2fl\_alt alternate (faster) implementation of sh2fl, with compulsory range

conversion.

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.

# j) *G.722 module*

Name: g722.c

Associated header file: g722.h

Functions included:

G722\_encode G722 wideband speech encoder at 64 kbit/s.

G722\_decode G722 wideband speech decoder at 64, 56 and 48 kbit/s.

g722\_reset\_encoder initialization of the G.722 encoder state variable. g722\_reset\_decoder initialization of the G.722 decoder state variable.

# k) RPE-LTP module

Name: rpeltp.c

Associated header file: rpeltp.h

Functions included:

rpeltp\_encode GSM 06.10 full-rate RPE-LTP speech encoder at 13 kbit/s. rpeltp\_decode GSM 06.10 full-rate RPE-LTP speech decoder at 13 kbit/s.

rpeltp\_init initialize memory for the RPE-LTP state variables.

rpeltp\_delete release memory previously allocated for the RPE-LTP state variables.

#### Annex B

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