

BIIS Overview

A new, digital signaling system for mobile radio systems, Binary Interchange of Information and Signaling (BIIS) has been defined. BIIS seeks to offer more functionality for Land Mobile Radio systems than has been the case until recently. The back-

ground for the new signaling system is the increasing demands for new functionality and also the need for telecommunication systems which can be used for trans-border communication inside the EU.

BIIS Architecture

BIIS has been standardized by ETSI. The standard only describes the air interface, i.e. the physical layer, the data link layer and a call control layer. However, the standard also describes possible interconnectivity scenarios. These scenarios include data network connectivity, e.g. IP networks or voice patching to the PSTN either or to a PABX. Transmission is preceded by a Link Establishment Time (LET) consisting of an unmodulated carrier

the length of which is system defined. This is followed by fields for bit synchronization (BITSYNC), block synchronization (BLCSYNC) and code words. Finally a Hang-Over bit (H) is appended. If BITSYNC and BLCSYNC are inverted then a FEC option is enabled. The option applies a (8, 4) convolutional code over the entire codeword length resulting in a 128 bit codeword.

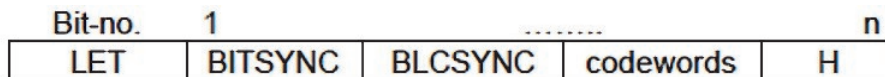


Fig. 1 Transmission format

BIIS uses 1200 bps subcarrier FFSK modulation with a center frequency of 1500 Hz and a shift of 600 Hz. The frequency deviation of the main carrier can be adjusted to accommodate channel spacings of 12.5, 20 and 25 kHz.

The basic transmission format of BIIS is an address codeword followed by none or more concatenated address, control or data codeword's, see fig. 1.

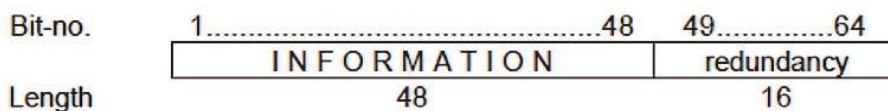


Fig. 2 Structure of a codeword

Code words are 64 bits long and are comprised of 48 bits of information and 16 redundancy bits. 15 of the redundancy bits are generated by a cyclic

(63, 48) code, the last bit is used for overall even block parity, see fig. 2.

BIIS Information System

Advanced Protocols

BIIS offers addresses for selective calls for individual, group and broadcast calls at three priority levels. Other services offered are emergency reset, repeater access, PABX and PSTN access and send-

ing short, predefined status messages. Commands can be sent to force a station to another channel or to enable or disable mobile stations.

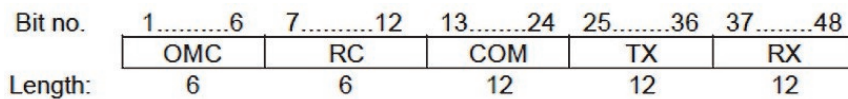


Fig. 3 Address block structure

Three types of blocks are defined: Address, control and data blocks. The general address block is shown in fig. 3. The block contains fields for message definition (Operating Mode Characteristic) and Regional Code (country code). The common

address field (COM) contains common information for the individual transmitter and receiver addresses – its content is nationally defined.

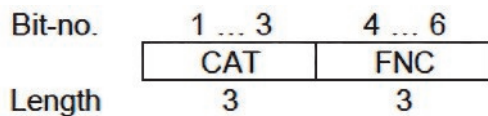


Fig. 4 OMC field structure

BIIS has two addressing modes, a normal mode and an external address mode. In normal mode a maximum of 4096 addresses are available. The external mode is used for an accurate definition of the complete receiver and transmitter address and takes two address code words. The OMC field is divided into two fields, a category code (CAT) and a function code (FNC) yielding 64 different messages, see fig. 4.

16 predefined status messages in the OMC field of an address codeword, as short data messages or as longer data messages.

The short data transfer consists of an address codeword with the OMC = 011 001 and one or more data code words. A data codeword counter is inserted at the beginning of the first data block, see fig. 5.

BIIS data transmission can take place either as

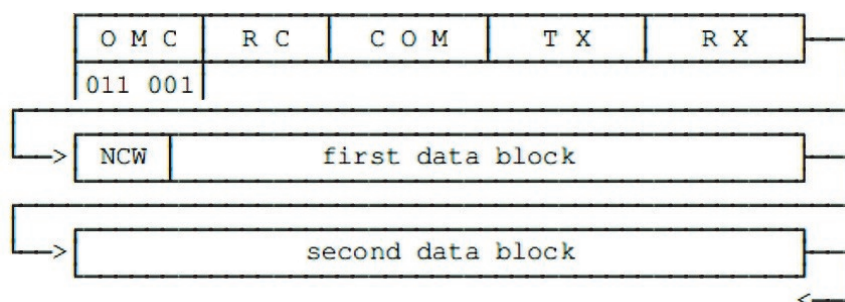


Fig. 5 Short data transfer structure

Longer transmissions – or data dialogues – will use a protocol and procedures closely resembling HDLC, except that no flags are transmitted. Three modes are supported, Asynchronous Balanced Mode, Group Mode and Asynchronous Disconnect Mode.

The general dialogue data transmission format consists of an initial address block followed by a control block (control packet transmissions carry an additional control block) and one or more data blocks, up to a maximum of 64 data blocks, see fig. 6.

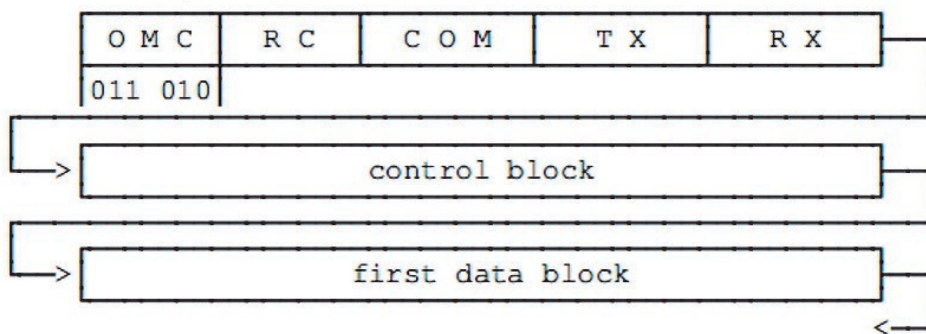


Fig. 6 Dialogue data transfer structure

The control block contains a data terminal sub-address (ADR) for peripheral devices connected to the radio, a command-response field (C/R) identifying the frame contents, a control field (CONT) containing I-, S- or U-frames and finally a parame-

ter field is included. This field includes information on number of data words, number of last bits and if compression is enabled, see fig. 7.

Bit-no.	1...7	8	9.....16	17.....48
	ADR	C/R	CONT	PARAMETER
Length	7	1	8	32

Fig. 7 Control block structure

I-frames are used for numbered information transfer, S-frames are used for the control and supervision of the data transmission, e.g. acknowledgements, and U-frames for general control functions. The maximum number of bits, which can be transferred in an I-frame is 3072. If compression is enabled it will use the Radix-40 method. For external device connectivity stations can use

an ITU V.24/V.28 25/pin interface or a 9-pin subminiature D interface with reduced V.24 functionality. V.24 is the standard for the physical lines and their functionality and V.28 is the signal level standard. Both asynchronous and synchronous interfaces are available. The synchronous interface must follow the V.25bis signaling standards.

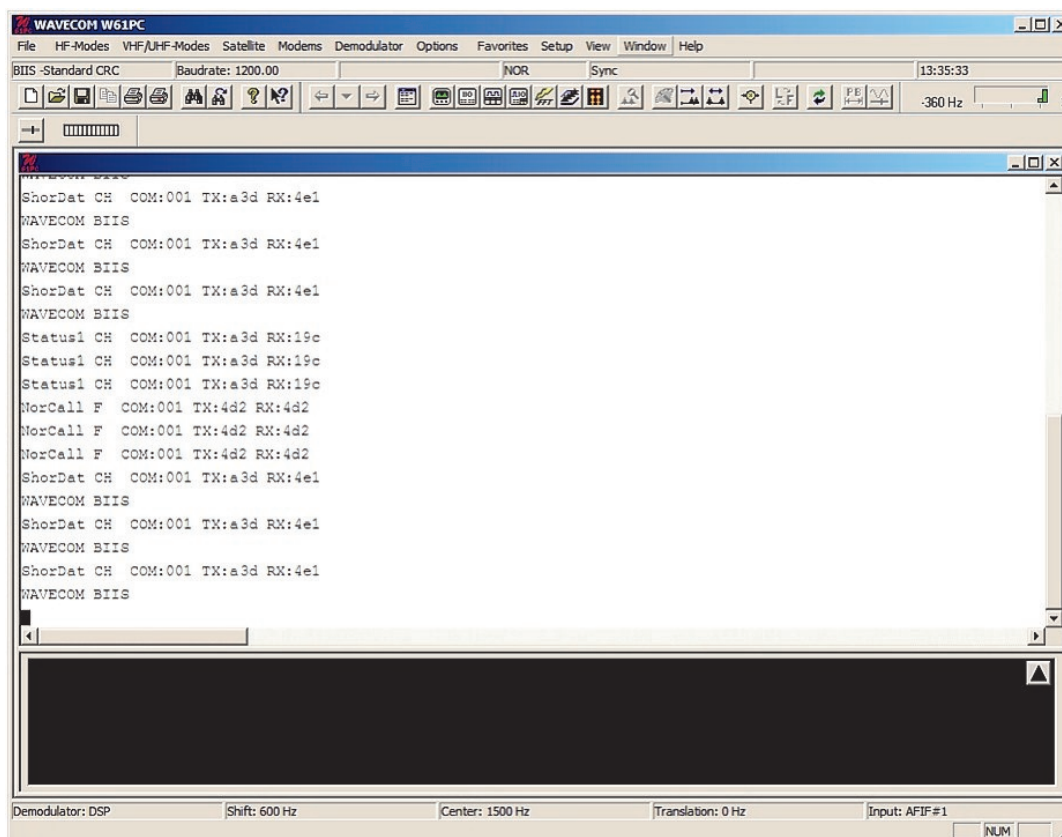
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BIIS Implementation

The W-CODE BIIS decoding software will decode call information as well as short and long data transmissions. Data is displayed in binary, hexadec-

imal or text format. For HDLC formatted data both control information and payload data is decoded.



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Since more than thirty years Wavecom Elektronik AG has developed, manufactured and distributed high quality devices and software for the decoding and retrieval of information from wireless data communication in all frequency bands. The nature

of the data communication may be arbitrary, but commonly contains text, images and voice. The company is internationally established within this industry and maintains a longstanding, world-wide network of distributors and business partners.

Product Information

Products	http://www.wavecom.ch/product-summary.php
Datasheets	http://www.wavecom.ch/brochures.php
Specifications	http://www.wavecom.ch/product-specifications.php
Documentation	http://www.wavecom.ch/manuals.php
Online help	http://www.wavecom.ch/content/ext/DecoderOnlineHelp/default.htm
Software warranty	One year free releases and bug fixes, update by DVD
Hardware warranty	Two years hardware warranty
Prices	http://www.wavecom.ch/contact-us.php

System Requirements

	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Recommended</i>
CPU	Core i5 or Core i7 2.8 GHz	Core i7-6700 3.4 GHz
Memory	4 - 8 GB RAM	16 - 32 GB RAM
OS	Windows 7	Windows 10 32-bit or 64-bit

Distributors and Regional Contacts

You will find a list of distributors and regional contacts at <http://www.wavecom.ch/distributors.php>

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BIIS 1200 is a digital selcal standard specified for trunked radio users developed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).