#### TDoc TSG RAN WG1#10 R1-00-0098

3GPP TSG-RAN Working Group 1 Meeting No. 10 Beijing, China, 18 JAN 2000 - 21 JAN 2000

**Agenda Item:** Ad Hoc 1 **Source:** Nokia

**Title:** Changes to the section on Timing Advance in TS25.224

**Document for:** Approval

The aim of the CR presented below is to clarify the existing section on the Timing advance in the TS25.224.

The following changes are proposed:

- Removal of the first sub-section (4.3.1) numbering. This is done to clarify that the use of UL synchronisation is strictly optional, and this is also indicated by the change of the first sentence in the current section 4.3.2.
- ➤ The last two sentences from the first paragraph are removed as they do not add any value to the physical layer specifications and no such restrictions are currently specified in the higher layer specifications.
- Also, a statement is added which should clarify when the UE is supposed to use the received TA command. This is beneficial information for delay estimation and for location based services.
- Finally, the TA granularity is changed in the section 4.3.2 according to the WG4 requirements.

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e.g. for 3GPP use the format TP-99xxx or for SMG, use the format P-99-xxx

	CHANGE REQUEST  Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly
004/44.55	25.224 CR 007 Current Version: V3.1.0
GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑ ↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team	
For submission	111 2 2 111 2 2 112
Form: CR cover sheet, ver	rsion 2 for 3GPP and SMG The latest version of this form: ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc
Proposed char (at least one should be	
Source:	Nokia <u>Date:</u> 28.12.1999
Subject:	Clarifications on the UL synchronisation
Work item:	TS25.224
(only one category shall be marked	F Correction A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release B Addition of feature C Functional modification of feature D Editorial modification  Release 2 Release 96 Release 97 Release 98 Release 99 Release 00
Reason for change:	Clarifications to the current description on the use of the Timing Advance are needed.
Clauses affecte	ed: 4.3
Other specs affected:	Other 3G core specifications Other GSM core specifications MS test specifications BSS test specifications O&M specifications  → List of CRs:
Other comments:	
help doc	

<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.

## 4.3 Timing Advance

### 4.3.1 Without UL Synchronization

UTRAN may adjust the UE transmission timing with timing advance. The timing of transmissions from the UE is adjusted according to timing advance values received from the UTRAN. The initial value for timing advance will be determined in the UTRAN by measurement of the timing of the PRACH. The required timing advance will be represented as an 8 bit number (0-255) being the multiple of 4 chips which is nearest to the required timing advance. The maximum allowed value may be limited by the operator to a value lower than 255, if required or the function may be disabled. A UE cannot operate beyond the range set by the maximum value of timing advance.

When Timing Advance is used the UTRAN will continuously measure the timing of a transmission from the UE and send the necessary timing advance value. On receipt of this value the UE will shall adjust the timing of its transmissions accordingly in steps of ±4chips. The transmission of TA values is done by means of higher layer messages. Upon receiving the TA command the UE shall adjust its transmission after a period of ten consecutive frames has elapsed.

When TDD to TDD handover takes place the UE shall transmit in the new cell with timing advance TA adjusted by the relative timing difference  $\Delta t$  between the new and the old cell:

$$TA_{new} = TA_{old} + 2\Delta t$$

### 4.3.12 Timing advance wWith UL Synchronization

With If UL Synchronization is used, the timing advance is sub-chip granular and with high accuracy in order to enable synchronous CDMA in the UL. The required timing advance will be represented as a multiple of 1/48 chips.

The UTRAN will continuously measure the timing of a transmission from the UE and send the necessary timing advance value. On receipt of this value the UE will adjust the timing of its transmissions accordingly in steps of  $\pm 1/48$  chips. The transmission of TA values is ffs.

Support of UL synchronisation is optional for the UE.