3GPP TSG_CN Plenary Meeting #8, Düsseldorf, Germany 21st – 23rd June 2000.

Source:TSG_N WG 3Title:CRs to 3G Work Item GSM MaintenanceAgenda item:6.4.3Document for:APPROVAL

Introduction:

This document contains 4 CRs on Work Item GSM Maintenance that have been agreed by TSG_N WG 3, and are forwarded to TSG_N Plenary meeting #8 for approval.

Spec	CR	N3-tdoc	Phase	Subject	Cat	Ver_C	Ver_N
04.21	A015	N3-000147	R96	Harmonization of the split/combine function	F	5.6.1	5.7.0
04.21	A016	N3-000146	R97	Harmonization of the split/combine function	С	6.0.0	6.1.0
04.21	A017	N3-000145	R98	Harmonization of the split/combine function	С	7.0.3	7.1.0
04.21	A018	N3-000144	R99	Harmonization of the split/combine function	С	8.0.0	8.1.0

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10 The Split/Combine and Padding-functions

10.1 Data frame distribution into the substreams/channels by the Split/Combine function

10.1.1 Data frame distribution into the substreams/channels by the Split/Combine function (TCH/F9.6 and TCH/F4.8 channel codings)

a) In the transparent case the Split/Combine-function distributes the V.110-frames into the substreams and recombines the overall data stream from the substreams according to the following rules:

In the overall data stream

- 1) the frame in position p in substream q preceeds the frame in position p in substream $q+1, 0 \le q < n-1$
- 2) the frame in position p in substream n-1 preceeds the frame in position p+1 in substream 0;

where in the rules above n is the number of substreams.

b) In the non-transparent case the Split/Combine-function distributes the RLP-frames — or the four V.110-frames making up an RLP-frame (Reference: GSM 08.20, Clause 10) — into channels so that one whole RLP-frame is carried through one channel. Furthermore the RLP-frames are distributed into the available channels <u>so that the resulting delay</u> in the overall data stream is kept as small as possible. evelically; i.e. the frames are sent in the available time slots in a recurring sequence in which only every nth RLP frame is sent through the same channel (n is the number of the available time slots). The receiving Split/Combine-function recombines the overall data stream according to the inherent RLP-frame numbering, i.e. the N(S)-numbers in the RLP-frame header (GSM 04.22).

10.1.2 Data block distribution into the substreams by the Split/Combine function (TCH/F14.4 channel coding)

a) Transparent services

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Figure 2a: Distribution of data frames or data blocks into the substreams in transparent operation

b) Non-transparent services

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11.1 Data frame distribution into the substreams/channels by the Split/Combine function

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