
TSG-SA WG1 #26
Sophia Antipolis, France, 11th to 15th October

S1-040940
Agenda Item: plenary

Title: LS on definition of RAT
Response to:
Release: 6
Work Item: TEI-6

Source: SA1
To: CN1,T3, GERAN, RAN, T
Cc: CN

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Attachments: S1-040941

1. Overall Description:

As directed from TSG SA, SA1 is trying to find a definition of Radio Access Technology (RAT) that is consistent across 3GPP. Please see the attached draft CR to TR 21.905.

2. Actions:

To CN1, T3, GERAN, RAN, T

ACTION: Please advise SA1 before SA#26 if the proposed definitions in the attached CR are acceptable.

3. Date of Next TSG-SA1 Meetings:

SA1#27 16 – 21 January 2005 Cape Town, ZA

CR-Form-v7
CHANGE REQUEST
⌘ TR 21.905 CR 059 ⌘ rev - ⌘ Current version: 6.7.0 ⌘

For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.

Proposed change affects: UICC apps ME Radio Access Network Core Network

Title:	⌘ Definition of Radio Access Technology		
Source:	⌘ SA1		
Work item code:	⌘ TEI6	Date:	⌘ 15/10/2004
Category:	⌘ F	Release:	⌘ 6
	Use <u>one</u> of the following categories: F (correction) A (corresponds to a correction in an earlier release) B (addition of feature), C (functional modification of feature) D (editorial modification) Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900 .		Use <u>one</u> of the following releases: 2 (GSM Phase 2) R96 (Release 1996) R97 (Release 1997) R98 (Release 1998) R99 (Release 1999) Rel-4 (Release 4) Rel-5 (Release 5) Rel-6 (Release 6)

Reason for change:	⌘ To have a consistent definition of RAT across 3GPP. The definition needs to take account of RAT as a parameter in network selector lists. It is necessary to distinguish between 3GPP RAT and non-3GPP RAT because non-3GPP RATs may be used in GAAB.
Summary of change:	⌘ Clarified definition
Consequences if not approved:	⌘ Inconsistent definition of RAT

Clauses affected:	⌘ 3										
Other specs affected:	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> <td style="text-align: center;">N</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">⌘</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">⌘</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">⌘</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> </tr> </table> Other core specifications ⌘ Test specifications ⌘ O&M Specifications ⌘	Y	N	⌘	X	⌘	X	⌘	X		
Y	N										
⌘	X										
⌘	X										
⌘	X										
Other comments:	⌘										

How to create CRs using this form:

Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at <http://www.3gpp.org/specs/CR.htm>. Below is a brief summary:

- 1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

- 2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under <ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/> For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.
- 3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

0-9

1.8V technology Smart Card: A Smart Card operating at $1.8V \pm 10\%$ and $3V \pm 10\%$.

1.8V technology Terminal: A terminal operating the Smart Card - Terminal interface at $1.8V \pm 10\%$ and $3V \pm 10\%$.

3GPP Generic User Profile (GUP): The 3GPP Generic User Profile is the collection of user related data which affects the way in which an individual user experiences services and which may be accessed in a standardised manner.

[3GPP RAT: UTRAN, GERAN](#)

3GPP system: the telecommunication system standardised by the 3GPP consisting of a core network and a radio access network that may be either GERAN or UTRAN, or both.

3GPP System core network: refers in this specification to an evolved GSM core network infrastructure.

3GPP System coverage: see coverage area.

3GPP System IC Card: An IC card (or 'smartcard') of defined electromechanical specification which contains at least one USIM.

3GPP System mobile termination: part of the 3GPP System Mobile Station which provides functions specific to the management of the radio interface (Um).

3GPP-WLAN Interworking: Used to generically refer to interworking between the 3GPP system and the WLAN family of standards.

3V technology Smart Card: A Smart Card operating at $3V \pm 10\%$ and $5V \pm 10\%$.

3V technology Terminal: A terminal operating the Smart Card - Terminal interface at $3V \pm 10\%$ and $5V \pm 10\%$.

N

Name: A name is an alpha numeric label used for identification of end users and may be portable.

Negotiated QoS: In response to a QoS request, the network shall negotiate each QoS attribute to a level that is in accordance with the available network resources. After QoS negotiation, the bearer network shall always attempt to provide adequate resources to support all of the negotiated QoS profiles.

Network code: MCC and MNC.

Network code group: Same as network code.

Network connection: An association established by a network layer between two users for the transfer of data, which provides explicit identification of a set of network data transmissions and agreement concerning the services to be provided by the set (source: ITU-T X.213 / ISO-IEC 8348).

Network Element: A discrete telecommunications entity which can be managed over a specific interface e.g. the RNC.

Network Manager: Provides a package of end-user functions with the responsibility for the management of a network, mainly as supported by the EM(s) but it may also involve direct access to the network elements. All communication with the network is based on open and well standardized interfaces supporting management of multi-vendor and multi-technology network elements.

Network operator: See PLMN operator.

Network personalisation: Allows the network operator to personalise a ME so that it can only be used with that particular network operator's (U)SIMs.

Network Resource Model: A protocol independent model describing managed objects representing network resources, e.g. an RNC or NodeB.

Network service data unit (NSDU): A unit of data passed between the user and the GPRS network across a Network Service Access Point (NSAP).

Network subset code: digits 6 and 7 of the IMSI.

Network subset code group: Combination of a network subset code and the associated network code.

Network subset personalisation: A refinement of network personalisation, which allows network operators to limit the usage of a ME to a subset of (U)SIMs

Network termination: A functional group on the network side of a user-network interface (source: ITU-T I.112).

Node B: A logical node responsible for radio transmission / reception in one or more cells to/from the User Equipment. Terminates the Iub interface towards the RNC.

Nomadic Operating Mode: Mode of operation where the terminal is transportable but being operated while stationary and may in addition require user co-operation (e.g. close to open spaces, antenna setup...).

Nominal Maximum Output Power: This is the nominal power defined by the UE power class.

Non-Access Stratum: Protocols between UE and the core network that are not terminated in the UTRAN.

Non-3GPP RAT: Radio Access Technologies except UTRAN and GERAN (e.g. IEEE 802.11b, DECT).

Normal GSM operation: Relating to general, CHV related, GSM security related and subscription related procedures.

Normal mode of operation: The mode of operation into which the ME would have gone if it had no personalisation checks to process.

NTDD: Narrow TDD – the 1.28 Mcps chip rate UTRA-TDD option

Number: A string of decimal digits that uniquely indicates the public network termination point. The number contains the information necessary to route the call to this termination point.

A number can be in a format determined nationally or in an international format. The international format is known as the International Public Telecommunication Number which includes the country code and subsequent digits, but not the international prefix.

Number portability: Where the provision of diallable numbers is independent of home environment and/or serving network.

Number range owner network: The network to which the number range containing the ported number has been allocated.

R

Radio access bearer: The service that the access stratum provides to the non-access stratum for transfer of user data between User Equipment and CN.

Radio Access Mode: Mode of the cell, FDD or TDD.

RAN sharing: Two or more CN operators share the same RAN, i.e. a RAN node (RNC or BSC) is connected to multiple CN nodes (SGSNs and MSC/VLRs) belonging to different CN operators.

Radio Access Network Application Part: Radio Network Signalling over the Iu.

Radio Access Network Operator: Operator that offers radio access to one or more core network operators.

Radio Access Technology: [Radio technology with which it is possible to access 3GPP core networks via a 3GPP defined interface. UTRA, GERAN etc.](#)

Radio Bearer: The service provided by the Layer 2 for transfer of user data between User Equipment and UTRAN.

Radio frame: A radio frame is a numbered time interval of 10 ms duration used for data transmission on the radio physical channel. A radio frame is divided into 15 time slots of 0.666 ms duration. The unit of data that is mapped to a radio frame (10 ms time interval) may also be referred to as radio frame.

Radio interface: The "radio interface" is the tetherless interface between User Equipment and a UTRAN access point. This term encompasses all the functionality required to maintain such interfaces.

Radio link: A "radio link" is a logical association between single User Equipment and a single UTRAN access point. Its physical realisation comprises one or more radio bearer transmissions.

Radio link addition: The procedure where a new radio link is added to the active set.

Radio Link Control: A sublayer of radio interface layer 2 providing transparent, unacknowledged and acknowledged data transfer service.

Radio link removal: The procedure where a radio link is removed from the active set.

Radio Link Set: A set of one or more Radio Links that has a common generation of Transmit Power Control (TPC) commands in the DL

Radio Network Controller: This equipment in the RNS is in charge of controlling the use and the integrity of the radio resources.

Radio Network Subsystem Application Part: Radio Network Signalling over the Iur.

Radio Network Subsystem: Either a full network or only the access part of a UTRAN offering the allocation and the release of specific radio resources to establish means of connection in between an UE and the UTRAN. A Radio Network Subsystem is responsible for the resources and transmission/reception in a set of cells.

Radio Network Temporary Identifier: A Radio Network Temporary Identifier is a generic term of an identifier for a UE when an RRC connection exists. Following types of RNTI are defined: Cell RNTI (C-RNTI), Serving RNC RNTI (S-RNTI), UTRAN RNTI (U-RNTI) and GERAN RNTI (G-RNTI).

Radio Resource Control: A sublayer of radio interface Layer 3 existing in the control plane only which provides information transfer service to the non-access stratum. RRC is responsible for controlling the configuration of radio interface Layers 1 and 2.

Radio system: the selected 2nd or 3rd generation radio access technology, eg UTRAN or GERAN.

Rated Output Power: For FDD BS, rated output power is the mean power level per carrier that the manufacturer has declared to be available at the antenna connector. For TDD BS rated output power is the mean power level per carrier over an active timeslot that the manufacturer has declared to be available at the antenna connector.

Real time: Time, typically in number of seconds, to perform the on-line mechanism used for fraud control and cost control.

Received Signal Code Power: Given only signal power is received, the average power of the received signal after despreading and combining.

Receiver Antenna Gain (dBi): The maximum gain of the receiver antenna in the horizontal plane (specified as dB relative to an isotropic radiator).

Receiver Noise Figure (dB): Receiver noise figure is the noise figure of the receiving system referenced to the receiver input.

Receiver Sensitivity (dBm): This is the signal level needed at the receiver input that just satisfies the required $E_b/(N_0+I_0)$.

Recipient network: The network which receives the number in the porting process. This network becomes the subscription network when the porting process is complete.

Record: A string of bytes within an EF handled as a single entity.

Record number: The number, which identifies a record within an EF.

Record pointer: The pointer, which addresses one record in an EF.

Reference configuration: A combination of functional groups and reference points that shows possible network arrangements (source: ITU-T I.112).

Reference point: A conceptual point at the conjunction of two non-overlapping functional groups (source: ITU-T I.112).

Regionally Provided Service: A service entitlement to only certain geographical part(s) of a PLMN, as controlled by the network operator.

Registration: This is the process of camping on a cell of the PLMN and doing any necessary LRs.

Registered PLMN (RPLMN): This is the PLMN on which the UE has performed a location registration successfully.

Registration Area: A (NAS) registration area is an area in which the UE may roam without a need to perform location registration, which is a NAS procedure.

Relay: Terminal devices capable of ODMA relay communications.

Relay/Seed Gateway: Relay or Seed that communicates with the UTRAN, in either TDD or FDD mode.

Relaylink: Relaylink is a communications link between two ODMA relay nodes.

Release 99: A particular version of the 3GPP System standards produced by the 3GPP project. Also: Release 4, Release 5, Release 6 etc..

Repeater: A "repeater" is a radio transceiver used to extend the transmission of a base station beyond its normal range.

Requested QoS: a QoS profile is requested at the beginning of a QoS session. QoS modification requests are also possible during the lifetime of a QoS session.

Required Eb/(No+Io) (dB): The ratio between the received energy per information bit to the total effective noise and interference power density needed to satisfy the quality objectives.

Residual error rate: A parameter describing service accuracy. The frequency of lost SDUs, and of corrupted or duplicated network SDUs delivered at the user-network interface.

Retrieval service: An interactive service which provides the capability of accessing information stored in data base centres. The information will be sent to the user on demand only. The information is retrieved on an individual basis, i.e., the time at which an information sequence is to start is under the control of the user (source ITU-T I.113).

Roaming: The ability for a user to function in a serving network different from the home network. The serving network could be a shared network operated by two or more network operator.

Root directory: Obsolete term for Master File.

Root Relay: ODMA relay node where communications originate or terminate.

RRC Connection: A point-to-point bi-directional connection between RRC peer entities on the UE and the UTRAN sides, respectively. An UE has either zero or one RRC connection.