TSG-RAN Meeting #8 Düsseldorf, Germany, 21-23 June 2000

Title: Agreed CRs to TS 25.215

Source: TSG-RAN WG1

Agenda item: 5.1.3

No.	Doc #	Spec	CR	Rev	Subject		Current_v	New_v
1	R1-000577	25.215	049	1	Propagation delay for PCPCH	В	3.2.0	3.3.0
2	R1-000548	25.215	050	1	Maximum number of simultaneous compressed	С	3.2.0	3.3.0
3	R1-000568	25.215	051	1	Clarification of Physical channel BER	F	3.2.0	3.3.0
4	R1-000526	25.215	052	-	Clarification of transmitted code power	F	3.2.0	3.3.0
5	R1-000527	25.215	053	-	Editorial correction in TS 25.215	F	3.2.0	3.3.0
6	R1-000581	25.215	055	-	Proposed CR for Measurements of RACH in FDD	В	3.2.0	3.3.0
7	R1-000582	25.215	056	-	Proposed CR for Measurements of CPCH in FDD	В	3.2.0	3.3.0
8	R1-000585	25.215	057	-	Transfer of information from TS 25.212 table 9 to	F	3.2.0	3.3.0
9	R1-000599	25.215	058	-	Correction to CM parameter list	F	3.2.0	3.3.0
10	R1-000703	25.215	062	-	Clarification of radio link	F	3.2.0	3.3.0
11	R1-000704	25.215	063	-	Clarification of the Transmitted code power	F	3.2.0	3.3.0
12	R1-000767	25.215	064	1	Removal of Range/mapping	F	3.2.0	3.3.0
13	R1-000797	25.215	066	-	Removal of UTRAN TrCH BLER measurement	F	3.2.0	3.3.0

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Subject:	Propagation	delay for PCPCH	ł					
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5.2.10 PRACH/PCPCH Propagation delay

Definition	Propagation delay is defined as one-way propagation delay as measured during <u>either PRACH</u> or <u>PCPCH</u> access:
	PRACH :
	Propagation delay = $(T_{RX} - T_{TX} - 2560)/2$, where
	T_{TX} = The <u>transmission</u> time of AICH access slot (n-2-AICH transmission timing), where 0≤(n-2-AICH Transmission Timing)≤14 and AICH_Transmission_Timing can have values 0 or 1. T_{RX} = The time of reception of the beginning (the first significant path) of the PRACH message from the UE at PRACH access slot n. Note: The definition of "first significant path" needs further elaboration.
	PCPCH:
	Propagation delay = $(T_{RX} - T_{TX} - (L_{pc-preamble} + 1)*2560 - (k-1)*38400)/2$, where
	$\underline{T_{TX}}$ = The transmission time of CD-ICH at access slot (n-2-T _{cpch}), where 0≤(n-2-T _{cpch})≤14 and T _{cpch} can have values 0 or 1.
	T_{RX} = The time of reception of the first chip (the first significant path) of the kth frame of the
	PCPCH message from the UE, where $k \in \{1, 2,, N Max frames\}$.
	N max frames is a higher layer parameter and defines the maximum length of the PCPCH
	message. The PCPCH message begins at uplink access slot (n+Lpc-preamble/2),
	where $0 \le (n + L_{pc-preamble}/2) \le 14$ and where $L_{pc-preamble}$ can have values 0 or 8.
	Note: The definition of "first significant path" needs further elaboration.
Range/mapping	The Propagation delay is given with the resolution of 3 chips with the range [0,, 765] chips. The Propagation delay shall be reported in the unit PROP_DELAY where:
	PROP_DELAY_000: 0 chip \leq Propagation delay < 3 chip
	PROP_DELAY_001: 3 chip \leq Propagation delay < 6 chip
	PROP_DELAY_002: 6 chip \leq Propagation delay < 9 chip
	 PROP_DELAY_252: 756 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 759 chip
	PROP_DELAY_253: 759 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 762 chip
	PROP_DELAY_254: 762 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 765 chip
	PROP_DELAY_255: 765 chip \leq Propagation delay

6 Measurements for UTRA FDD

6.1 UE measurements

6.1.1 Compressed mode

6.1.1.1 Use of compressed mode/dual receiver for monitoring

A UE shall, on higher layers commands, monitor cells on other frequencies (FDD, TDD, GSM). To allow the UE to perform measurements, higher layers shall command that the UE enters in compressed mode, depending on the UE capabilities.

In case of compressed mode decision, UTRAN shall communicate to the UE the parameters of the compressed mode.

A UE with a single receiver shall support downlink compressed mode.

Every UE shall support uplink compressed mode, when monitoring frequencies which are close to the uplink transmission frequency (i.e. frequencies in the TDD or GSM 1800/1900 bands).

All fixed-duplex UE shall support both downlink and uplink compressed mode to allow inter-frequency handover within FDD and inter-mode handover from FDD to TDD.

Monitoring frequencies outside TDD and GSM 1800/1900 bands without uplink compressed mode is a UE capability.

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UE with dual receivers can perform independent measurements, with the use of a "monitoring branch" receiver, that can operate independently from the UTRA FDD receiver branch. Such UE do not need to support downlink compressed mode.

The UE shall support one single measurement purpose within one compressed mode transmission gap. The measurement purpose of the gap is signalled by higher layers.

The following section provides rules to parametrise the compressed mode.

6.1.1.2 Parameterisation of the compressed mode

In response to a request from higher layers, the UTRAN shall signal to the UE the compressed mode parameters.

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5.2.10 Propagation delay

Definition	Propagation delay is defined as one-way propagation delay as measured during PRACH access: Propagation delay = $(T_{RX} - T_{TX} - 2560)/2$, where T_{TX} = The time of AICH access slot (n-2-AICH transmission timing), where $0 \le (n-2-AICH$ Transmission Timing) ≤ 14 and AICH_Transmission_Timing can have values 0 or 1. T_{RX} = The time of reception of the beginning (the first significant path) of the PRACH message from the UE at PRACH access slot n.
Range/mapping	Note: The definition of "first significant path" needs further elaboration. The Propagation delay is given with the resolution of 3 chips with the range [0,, 765] chips. The Propagation delay shall be reported in the unit PROP_DELAY where:
	PROP_DELAY_000: 0 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 3 chip PROP_DELAY_001: 3 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 6 chip PROP_DELAY_002: 6 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 9 chip
	 PROP_DELAY_252: 756 chip \leq Propagation delay < 759 chip PROP_DELAY_253: 759 chip \leq Propagation delay < 762 chip PROP_DELAY_254: 762 chip \leq Propagation delay < 765 chip PROP_DELAY_255: 765 chip \leq Propagation delay

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6.1 UE measurements

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6.1.1.1 Use of compressed mode/dual receiver for monitoring

A UE shall, on higher layers commands, monitor cells on other frequencies (FDD, TDD, GSM). To allow the UE to perform measurements, higher layers shall command that the UE enters in compressed mode, depending on the UE capabilities.

In case of compressed mode decision, UTRAN shall communicate to the UE the parameters of the compressed mode.

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The following section provides rules to parametrise the compressed mode.

6.1.1.2 Parameterisation of the compressed mode

In response to a request from higher layers, the UTRAN shall signal to the UE the compressed mode parameters.

A transmission gap pattern sequence consists of alternating transmission gap patterns 1 and 2, each of these patterns in turn consists of one or two transmission gaps. See figure 1.

The following parameters characterize a transmission gap pattern:

- TGSN (Transmission Gap Starting Slot Number): A transmission gap pattern begins in a radio frame, henceforward called first radio frame of the transmission gap pattern, containing at least one transmission gap slot. TGSN is the slot number of the first transmission gap slot within the first radio frame of the transmission gap pattern.
- TGL1 (Transmission Gap Length 1): This is the duration of the first transmission gap within the transmission gap pattern, expressed in number of slots.
- TGL2 (Transmission Gap Length 2): This is the duration of the second transmission gap within the transmission gap pattern, expressed in number of slots. If this parameter is not explicitly set by higher layers, then TGL2 = TGL1.
- TGD (Transmission Gap start Distance): This is the duration between the starting slots of two consecutive transmission gaps within a transmission gap pattern, expressed in number of slots. The resulting position of the second transmission gap within its radio frame(s) shall comply with the limitations of [2]. If this parameter is not set by higher layers, then there is only one transmission gap in the transmission gap pattern.
- TGPL1 (Transmission Gap Pattern Length): This is the duration of transmission gap pattern 1.
- TGPL2 (Transmission Gap Pattern Length): This is the duration of transmission gap pattern 2. If this parameter is not explicitly set by higher layers, then TGPL2 = TGPL1.

The following parameters control the transmission gap pattern sequence start and repetition:

- TGPRC (Transmission Gap Pattern Repetition Count): This is the number of transmission gap patterns within the transmission gap pattern sequence.
- TGCFN (Transmission Gap Connection Frame Number): This is the CFN of the first radio frame of the first pattern 1 within the transmission gap pattern sequence.

In addition to the parameters defining the positions of transmission gaps, each transmission gap pattern sequence is characterized by:

- UL/DL compressed mode selection: This parameter specifies whether compressed mode is used in UL only, DL only or both UL and DL.
- UL compressed mode method: The methods for generating the uplink compressed mode gap are spreading factor division by two or higher layer scheduling and are described in [2].
- DL compressed mode method: The methods for generating the downlink compressed mode gap are puncturing, spreading factor division by two or higher layer scheduling and are described in [2].
- Downlink frame type: This parameter defines if frame structure type 'A' or 'B' shall be used in downlink compressed mode. The frame structures are defined in [2].
- Scrambling code change: This parameter indicates whether the alternative scrambling code is used for compressed mode method 'SF/2'. Alternative scrambling codes are described in [3].
- RPP: Recovery Period Power control mode specifies the uplink power control algorithm applied during recovery period after each transmission gap in compressed mode. RPP can take 2 values (0 or 1). The different power control modes are described in [4].
- ITP: Initial Transmit Power mode selects the uplink power control method to calculate the initial transmit power after the gap. ITP can take two values (0 or 1) and is described in [4].

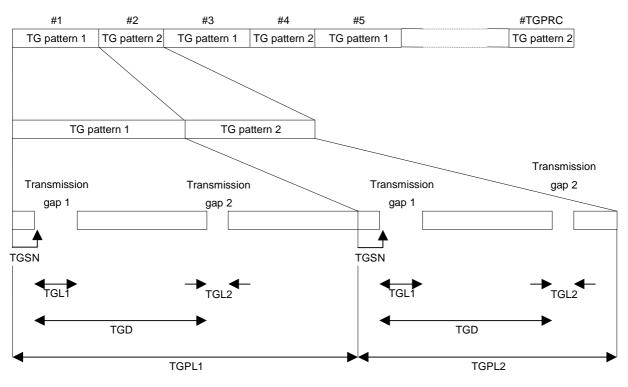
The UE shall support [8] simultaneous compressed mode pattern sequences which can be used for different measurements. The maximum number of simultaneous compressed mode pattern sequences depends on the supported modes and systems and is defined in the table below.

Supported modes/systems	Maximum number of parallel CM pattern sequences supported by the UE
FDD	2
FDD+TDD	<u>3</u>
<u>FDD+GSM</u>	<u>5</u>
FDD+TDD+GSM	<u>6</u>

Higher layers will ensure that the compressed mode gaps do not overlap and are not scheduled to overlap the same frame. The behaviour when an overlap occurs is described in [TS 25.302].

In all cases, higher layers have control of individual UE parameters. Any pattern sequence can be stopped on higher layers' command.

The parameters TGSN, TGL1, TGL2, TGD, TGPL1, TGPL2, TGPRC and TGCFN shall all be integers.





6.1.1.3 Parameterisation limitations

In the table below the supported values for the TGL1 and TGL2 parameters are shown.

Measurements performed on	Supported TGL1 values, when TGL2 is not set	Supported TGL1 and TGL2 values when both are set (TGL1, TGL2)
FDD inter-frequency cell	7, 14	(10, 5)
TDD cell	4	-
GSM cell	3, 4, 7, 10, 14	-

Multi-mode terminals shall support all TGL1 and TGL2 values for the supported modes.

Further limitations on the transmission gap position within its frame(s) are given in TS 25.212.

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5.2.7 Physical channel BER

Definition	The Physical channel BER is an estimation of the average bit error rate (BER) on the DPCCH after RL combination in Node B. An estimate of the Physical channel BER shall be possible to be reported after the end of each TTI of any of the transferred TrCHs. The reported physical channel BER shall be an estimate of the BER <u>averaged overduring</u> the latest TTI of the respective TrCH.
Range/mapping	The physical channel BER shall be reported for $0 \le Physical channel BER \le 1$ in the unit PhCh_BER_LOG where: PhCh_BER_LOG_000: Physical channel BER = 0 PhCh_BER_LOG_001: - ∞ < Log10(Physical channel BER) < -2.06375 PhCh_BER_LOG_002: -2.06375 ≤ Log10(Physical channel BER) < -2.055625 PhCh_BER_LOG_003: -2.055625 ≤ Log10(Physical channel BER) < -2.0475 PhCh_BER_LOG_253: -0.024375 ≤ Log10(Physical channel BER) < -0.01625 PhCh_BER_LOG_254: -0.01625 ≤ Log10(Physical channel BER) < -0.008125
	PhCh_BER_LOG_255: -0.008125 ≤ Log10(Physical channel BER) ≤ 0

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5.2.4 Transmitted code power

Definition	Transmitted code power, is the transmitted power on one channelisation code on one given scrambling code on one given carrier. Measurement shall be possible on <u>the DPCCH-field of</u> any dedicated radio linkany DPCH transmitted from the UTRAN access point and shall reflect the power on the pilot bits of the <u>DPCCH-fieldDPCH</u> . The reference point for the transmitted code power measurement shall be the antenna connector. In case of Tx diversity the transmitted code power for each branch shall be measured.
Range/mapping	Transmitted code power is given with a resolution of 0.5 dB with the range [-10,, 46] dBm. Transmitted code power shall be reported in the unit UTRAN_CODE_POWER where: UTRAN_CODE_POWER _010: -10.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < -9.5 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _011: -9.5 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < -9.0 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _012: -9.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < -8.5 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _120: 45.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < 45.5 dBm
	UTRAN_CODE_POWER _121: 45.5 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < 46.0 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _122: 46.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < 46.5 dBm

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5.1.9 SFN-CFN observed time difference

Definition	
Definition	The SFN-CFN observed time difference to cell is defined as: OFF×38400+ T _m , where:
	$T_m = (T_{UETx}-T_0) - T_{RxSFN}$, given in chip units with the range [0, 1,, 38399] chips
	T_{UETx} is the time when the UE transmits an uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame.
	T_0 is defined in [1]TS 25.211 section 7.1.3.
	T_{RxSFN} is the time at the beginning of the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame received most recent in time before the time instant T_{UETx} - T_0 in the UE. If the beginning of the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame is received exactly at T_{UETx} - T_0 then T_{RxSFN} = T_{UETx} - T_0 (which leads to T_m =0). and
	$OFF=(SFN-CFN_{Tx})$ mod 256, given in number of frames with the range [0, 1,, 255] frames
	CFN_{Tx} is the connection frame number for the UE transmission of an uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame at the time T_{UETx} .
	SFN is the system frame number for the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame received in the UE at the
	time T _{RXSFN} .
	In case the inter-frequency measurement is done with compressed mode, the value for the
	parameter OFF is always reported to be 0.
	In case that the SFN measurement indicator indicates that the UE does not need to read cell
	SFN of the target neighbour cell, the value of the parameter OFF is always be set to 0.
	Note: In Compressed mode it is not required to read cell SFN of the target neighbour cell.
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Range/mapping	Time difference is given with the resolution of one chip with the range [0,, 9830399] chips.
	Time difference shall be reported in the unit SFN-CFN_TIME where:
	SFN-CFN_TIME_0000000: 0 chip ≤ Time difference < 1 chip
	SFN-CFN_TIME_0000001: 1 chip ≤ Time difference < 2 chip
	SFN-CFN_TIME_0000002: 2 chip ≤ Time difference < 3 chip
	 SFN-CFN_TIME_9830397: 9830397 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830398 chip
	SFN-CFN_TIME_9830398: 9830398 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830399 chip
	SFN-CFN_TIME_9830399: 9830399 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830400 chip

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5.2.10 Propagation delay

Definition	Propagation delay is defined as one-way propagation delay as measured during PRACH access:
	Propagation delay = $(T_{RX} - T_{TX} - 2560)/2$, where:
	T_{TX} = The time of AICH access slot (n-2-AICH transmission timing), where 0≤(n-2-
	AICH Transmission Timing)≤14 and AICH_Transmission_Timing can have values 0 or 1.
	T_{RX} = The time of reception of the beginning (the first significant path) of the PRACH message from the UE at PRACH access slot n.
	Note: The definition of "first significant path" needs further elaboration.
Range/mapping	The Propagation delay is given with the resolution of 3 chips with the range [0,, 765] chips. The Propagation delay shall be reported in the unit PROP_DELAY where:
	PROP_DELAY_000: 0 chip \leq Propagation delay < 3 chip
	PROP_DELAY_001: 3 chip \leq Propagation delay < 6 chip
	PROP_DELAY_002: 6 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 9 chip
	PROP_DELAY_252: 756 chip \leq Propagation delay < 759 chip
	PROP_DELAY_253: 759 chip \leq Propagation delay < 762 chip
	PROP_DELAY_254: 762 chip \leq Propagation delay < 765 chip
	PROP_DELAY_255: 765 chip \leq Propagation delay

5.2.11 Acknowledged PRACH preambles

Definition	The Acknowledged PRACH preambles measurement is defined as the total number of
Dominion	acknowledged PRACH preambles per access frame per PRACH. This is equivalent to
	the number of positive acquisition indicators transmitted per access frame per AICH.
	the number of positive acquisition indicators transmitted per access frame per AICH.
Range/mapping	

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5.2.10 Propagation delay

Definition	Propagation delay is defined as one-way propagation delay as measured during PRACH access:			
	Propagation delay = $(T_{RX} - T_{TX} - 2560)/2$, where:			
	T_{TX} = The time of AICH access slot (n-2-AICH transmission timing), where 0≤(n-2-AICH			
	Transmission Timing)≤14 and AICH_Transmission_Timing can have values 0 or 1.			
	T_{RX} = The time of reception of the beginning (the first significant path) of the PRACH message from the UE at PRACH access slot n.			
	Note: The definition of "first significant path" needs further elaboration.			
Range/mapping	The Propagation delay is given with the resolution of 3 chips with the range [0,, 765] chips.			
	The Propagation delay shall be reported in the unit PROP_DELAY where:			
	PROP_DELAY_000: 0 chip \leq Propagation delay < 3 chip			
	PROP_DELAY_001: 3 chip \leq Propagation delay < 6 chip			
	PROP_DELAY_002: 6 chip \leq Propagation delay < 9 chip			
	PROP_DELAY_252: 756 chip \leq Propagation delay < 759 chip			
	PROP_DELAY_253: 759 chip \leq Propagation delay < 762 chip			
	PROP_DELAY_254: 762 chip \leq Propagation delay < 765 chip			
	PROP_DELAY_255: 765 chip \leq Propagation delay			

5.2.11 Detected PCPCH access preambles

Definition	The detected PCPCH access preambles measurement is defined as the total number of detected access preambles per access frame on the PCPCHs belonging to a CPCH set.
Range/mapping	

5.2.12 Acknowledged PCPCH access preambles

	The Acknowledged PCPCH access preambles measurement is defined as the total number of acknowledged PCPCH access preambles per access frame on the PCPCHs belonging to a SF. This is equivalent to the number of positive acquisition indicators transmitted for a SF per access frame per AP-AICH.
Range/mapping	

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6.1.1.3 Parameterisation limitations

In the table below the supported values for the TGL1 and TGL2 parameters are shown.

Measurements performed on	Supported TGL1 values, when TGL2 is not set	Supported TGL1 and TGL2 values when both are set (TGL1, TGL2)
FDD inter-frequency cell	7, 14	(10, 5)
TDD cell	4	-
GSM cell	3, 4, 7, 10, 14	-

Multi-mode terminals shall support all TGL1 and TGL2 values for the supported modes.

Depending on the starting slot and length of the gap, it can be placed within one single frame (single-frame method) or it can overlap two frames (double-frame method). The following table shows the combinations that are supported:

TGL	Idle frame combining
<u>3</u>	<u>(S)</u>
	(D) = (1,2) or (2,1)
<u>4</u>	<u>(S)</u>
	(D) = (1,3), (2,2) or (3,1)
<u>5</u>	<u>(S)</u>
	(D) = (1,4), (2,3), (3, 2) or (4,1)
<u>7</u>	<u>(S)</u>
	(D) = (1,6), (2,5), (3,4), (4,3), (5,2) or (6,1)
<u>10</u>	(D) = (3,7), (4,6), (5,5), (6,4) or (7,3)
<u>14</u>	(D) = (7,7)

The notation used within the table is:

(S): Single-frame method as specified in TS 25.212

(D): Double-frame method as specified in TS 25.212: (x,y) indicates x: the number of idle slots in the first frame, y: the number of idle slots in the second frame.

Further limitations on the transmission gap position within its frame(s) are given in TS 25.212.

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<u>Reason for</u> change:	The information	that TGPL1 a	and TGP	L2 are give	en in frame	s was mis	ssing.	
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Other comments:								

5.2.10 Propagation delay

Definition	Propagation delay is defined as one-way propagation delay as measured during PRACH access: Propagation delay = $(T_{RX} - T_{TX} - 2560)/2$, where: T_{TX} = The time of AICH access slot (n-2-AICH transmission timing), where $0 \le (n-2-AICH$ Transmission Timing) ≤ 14 and AICH_Transmission_Timing can have values 0 or 1. T_{RX} = The time of reception of the beginning (the first significant path) of the PRACH message from the UE at PRACH access slot n.
Range/mapping	Note: The definition of "first significant path" needs further elaboration. The Propagation delay is given with the resolution of 3 chips with the range [0,, 765] chips. The Propagation delay shall be reported in the unit PROP_DELAY where:
	PROP_DELAY_000: 0 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 3 chip PROP_DELAY_001: 3 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 6 chip PROP_DELAY_002: 6 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 9 chip PROP_DELAY_252: 756 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 759 chip PROP_DELAY_253: 759 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 762 chip PROP_DELAY_254: 762 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 765 chip PROP_DELAY_255: 765 chip ≤ Propagation delay

6 Measurements for UTRA FDD

6.1 UE measurements

6.1.1 Compressed mode

6.1.1.1 Use of compressed mode/dual receiver for monitoring

A UE shall, on higher layers commands, monitor cells on other frequencies (FDD, TDD, GSM). To allow the UE to perform measurements, higher layers shall command that the UE enters in compressed mode, depending on the UE capabilities.

In case of compressed mode decision, UTRAN shall communicate to the UE the parameters of the compressed mode.

A UE with a single receiver shall support downlink compressed mode.

Every UE shall support uplink compressed mode, when monitoring frequencies which are close to the uplink transmission frequency (i.e. frequencies in the TDD or GSM 1800/1900 bands).

All fixed-duplex UE shall support both downlink and uplink compressed mode to allow inter-frequency handover within FDD and inter-mode handover from FDD to TDD.

Monitoring frequencies outside TDD and GSM 1800/1900 bands without uplink compressed mode is a UE capability.

UE with dual receivers can perform independent measurements, with the use of a "monitoring branch" receiver, that can operate independently from the UTRA FDD receiver branch. Such UE do not need to support downlink compressed mode.

The UE shall support one single measurement purpose within one compressed mode transmission gap. The measurement purpose of the gap is signalled by higher layers.

The following subclause provides rules to parametrise the compressed mode.

6.1.1.2 Parameterisation of the compressed mode

In response to a request from higher layers, the UTRAN shall signal to the UE the compressed mode parameters.

A transmission gap pattern sequence consists of alternating transmission gap patterns 1 and 2, each of these patterns in turn consists of one or two transmission gaps. See figure 1.

The following parameters characterize a transmission gap pattern:

- TGSN (Transmission Gap Starting Slot Number): A transmission gap pattern begins in a radio frame, henceforward called first radio frame of the transmission gap pattern, containing at least one transmission gap slot. TGSN is the slot number of the first transmission gap slot within the first radio frame of the transmission gap pattern;
- TGL1 (Transmission Gap Length 1): This is the duration of the first transmission gap within the transmission gap pattern, expressed in number of slots;
- TGL2 (Transmission Gap Length 2): This is the duration of the second transmission gap within the transmission gap pattern, expressed in number of slots. If this parameter is not explicitly set by higher layers, then TGL2 = TGL1;
- TGD (Transmission Gap start Distance): This is the duration between the starting slots of two consecutive transmission gaps within a transmission gap pattern, expressed in number of slots. The resulting position of the second transmission gap within its radio frame(s) shall comply with the limitations of [2]. If this parameter is not set by higher layers, then there is only one transmission gap in the transmission gap pattern;
- TGPL1 (Transmission Gap Pattern Length): This is the duration of transmission gap pattern 1, expressed in number of frames;
- TGPL2 (Transmission Gap Pattern Length): This is the duration of transmission gap pattern 2, expressed in number of frames. If this parameter is not explicitly set by higher layers, then TGPL2 = TGPL1.

The following parameters control the transmission gap pattern sequence start and repetition:

- TGPRC (Transmission Gap Pattern Repetition Count): This is the number of transmission gap patterns within the transmission gap pattern sequence;
- TGCFN (Transmission Gap Connection Frame Number): This is the CFN of the first radio frame of the first pattern 1 within the transmission gap pattern sequence.

In addition to the parameters defining the positions of transmission gaps, each transmission gap pattern sequence is characterized by:

- UL/DL compressed mode selection: This parameter specifies whether compressed mode is used in UL only, DL only or both UL and DL;
- UL compressed mode method: The methods for generating the uplink compressed mode gap are spreading factor division by two or higher layer scheduling and are described in [2];
- DL compressed mode method: The methods for generating the downlink compressed mode gap are puncturing, spreading factor division by two or higher layer scheduling and are described in [2];
- downlink frame type: This parameter defines if frame structure type 'A' or 'B' shall be used in downlink compressed mode. The frame structures are defined in [2];
- scrambling code change: This parameter indicates whether the alternative scrambling code is used for compressed mode method 'SF/2'. Alternative scrambling codes are described in [3];
- RPP: Recovery Period Power control mode specifies the uplink power control algorithm applied during recovery period after each transmission gap in compressed mode. RPP can take 2 values (0 or 1). The different power control modes are described in [4];
- ITP: Initial Transmit Power mode selects the uplink power control method to calculate the initial transmit power after the gap. ITP can take two values (0 or 1) and is described in [4].

The UE shall support [8] simultaneous compressed mode pattern sequences which can be used for different measurements.

Higher layers will ensure that the compressed mode gaps do not overlap and are not scheduled to overlap the same frame. The behaviour when an overlap occurs is described in TS 25.302.

In all cases, higher layers have control of individual UE parameters. Any pattern sequence can be stopped on higher layers' command.

The parameters TGSN, TGL1, TGL2, TGD, TGPL1, TGPL2, TGPRC and TGCFN shall all be integers.

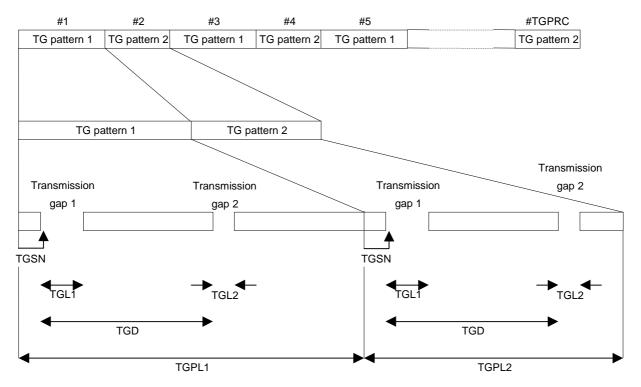


Figure 1: Illustration of compressed mode pattern parameters

6.1.1.3 Parameterisation limitations

In the table below the supported values for the TGL1 and TGL2 parameters are shown.

Measurements performed on	Supported TGL1 values, when TGL2 is not set	Supported TGL1 and TGL2 values when both are set (TGL1, TGL2)
FDD inter-frequency cell	7, 14	(10, 5)
TDD cell	4	-
GSM cell	3, 4, 7, 10, 14	-

Multi-mode terminals shall support all TGL1 and TGL2 values for the supported modes.

Further limitations on the transmission gap position within its frame(s) are given in TS 25.212.

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5.2.2 SIR

Definition	Signal to Interference Ratio, is defined as: (RSCP/ISCP)×SF. Measurement shall be performed on the DPCCH after RL combination in Node B. In compressed mode the SIR shall not be measured in the transmission gap. The reference point for the SIR measurements shall be the antenna connector. where: RSCP = Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one code. ISCP = Interference Signal Code Power, the interference on the received signal. Only the non- orthogonal part of the interference is included in the measurement. SF=The spreading factor used on the DPCCH.
Range/mapping	SIR is given with a resolution of 0.5 dB with the range [-11,, 20] dB. SIR shall be reported in the unit UTRAN_SIR where: UTRAN_SIR_00: SIR < -11.0 dB UTRAN_SIR_01: -11.0 dB \leq SIR < -10.5 dB UTRAN_SIR_02: -10.5 dB \leq SIR < -10.0 dB UTRAN_SIR_61: 19.0 dB \leq SIR < 19.5 dB UTRAN_SIR_62: 19.5 dB \leq SIR < 20.0 dB UTRAN_SIR_63: 20.0 dB \leq SIR

5.2.3 Transmitted carrier power

Definition	Transmitted carrier power, is the ratio between the total transmitted power and the maximum transmission power. Total transmission power is the mean power [W] on one carrier from one UTRAN access point. Maximum transmission power is the mean power [W] on one carrier from one UTRAN access point when transmitting at the configured maximum power for the cell. Measurement shall be possible on any carrier transmitted from the UTRAN access point. The reference point for the transmitted carrier power measurement shall be the antenna connector. In case of Tx diversity the transmitted carrier power for each branch shall be measured.
Range/mapping	Transmitted carrier power is given with a resolution of 1 %-unit with the range [0,, 100] % Transmitted carrier power shall be reported in the unit UTRAN_TX_POWER where: UTRAN_TX_POWER _000: Transmitted carrier power = 0 % UTRAN_TX_POWER _001: 0 % < Transmitted carrier power ≤ 1 % UTRAN_TX_POWER _002: 1 % < Transmitted carrier power ≤ 2 % UTRAN_TX_POWER _003: 2 % < Transmitted carrier power ≤ 3 % UTRAN_TX_POWER _098: 97 % < Transmitted carrier power ≤ 98 % UTRAN_TX_POWER _099: 98 % < Transmitted carrier power ≤ 99 % UTRAN_TX_POWER _100: 99 % < Transmitted carrier power ≤ 100 %

5.2.4 Transmitted code power

Definition	Transmitted code power, is the transmitted power on one channelisation code on one given					
	scrambling code on one given carrier. Measurement shall be possible on any DPCH transmitted					
	from the UTRAN access point and shall reflect the power on the pilot bits of the DPCH. When					
	measuring the transmitted code power in compressed mode all slots shall be included in the					
	measurement, e.g. also the slots in the transmission gap shall be included in the measurement.					
	The reference point for the transmitted code power measurement shall be the antenna					
	connector. In case of Tx diversity the transmitted code power for each branch shall be					
	measured.					
Range/mapping	Transmitted code power is given with a resolution of 0.5 dB with the range [-10,, 46] dBm.					
	Transmitted code power shall be reported in the unit UTRAN_CODE_POWER where:					
	UTRAN_CODE_POWER _010: -10.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < -9.5 dBm					
	UTRAN_CODE_POWER _011: -9.5 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < -9.0 dBm					
	UTRAN_CODE_POWER _012: -9.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < -8.5 dBm					
	UTRAN_CODE_POWER _120: 45.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < 45.5 dBm					
	UTRAN_CODE_POWER _121: 45.5 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < 46.0 dBm					
	UTRAN_CODE_POWER _122: 46.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < 46.5 dBm					

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5.2.4 Transmitted code power

Definition	Transmitted code power, is the transmitted power on one channelisation code on one given scrambling code on one given carrier. Measurement shall be possible on any DPCH transmitted from the UTRAN access point and shall reflect the power on the pilot bits of the DPCH. The reference point for the transmitted code power measurement shall be the antenna connector. In case of Tx diversity the transmitted code power for each branch shall be measured and summed together in [W].
Range/mapping	Transmitted code power is given with a resolution of 0.5 dB with the range [-10,, 46] dBm. Transmitted code power shall be reported in the unit UTRAN_CODE_POWER where: UTRAN_CODE_POWER _010: -10.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < -9.5 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _011: -9.5 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < -9.0 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _012: -9.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < -8.5 dBm
	UTRAN_CODE_POWER _120: 45.0 dBm \leq Transmitted code power < 45.5 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _121: 45.5 dBm \leq Transmitted code power < 46.0 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _122: 46.0 dBm \leq Transmitted code power < 46.5 dBm

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In this chapter the physical layer measurements reported to higher layers (this may also include UE internal measurements not reported over the air-interface) are defined. The GSM measurements are required only from the GSM capable terminals. The TDD measurements are required only from the terminals that are capable to operate in TDD mode.

5.1 UE measurement abilities

The structure of the table defining a UE measurement quantity is shown below.

Column field	Comment
Definition	Contains the definition of the measurement.
Applicable for	States if a measurement shall be possible to perform in Idle mode and/or Connected mode. For connected mode also information of the possibility to perform the measurement on intra- frequency and/or inter-frequency are given. The following terms are used in the tables: Idle = Shall be possible to perform in idle mode; Connected Intra = Shall be possible to perform in connected mode on an intra-frequency; Connected Inter = Shall be possible to perform in connected mode on an inter-frequency.
Range/mapping	Gives the range and mapping to bits for the measurements quantity.

5.1.1 CPICH RSCP

Definition	Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one code measured on the Primary CPICH. The reference point for the RSCP is the antenna connector at the UE. If Tx diversity is applied on the Primary CPICH the received code power from each antenna shall be separately measured and summed together in [W] to a total received code power on the Primary CPICH.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Intra, Connected Inter
Range/mapping	CPICH RSCP is given with a resolution of 1 dB with the range [-115,, -25] dBm. CPICH RSCP shall be reported in the unit CPICH_RSCP_LEV where: CPICH_RSCP_LEV _00: CPICH RSCP < -115 dBm CPICH_RSCP_LEV _00: CPICH RSCP < -115 dBm CPICH_RSCP_LEV _00: CPICH RSCP < -115 dBm CPICH_RSCP_LEV _01: -115 dBm ≤ CPICH RSCP < -114 dBm CPICH_RSCP_LEV _02: -114 dBm ≤ CPICH RSCP < -113 dBm

5.1.2 PCCPCH RSCP

Definition	Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one code measured on the PCCPCH from a TDD cell. The reference point for the RSCP is the antenna connector at the UE.
	Note:
	The RSCP can either be measured on the data part or the midamble of a burst, since there is no power difference between these two parts. However, in order to have a common reference, measurement on the midamble is assumed.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Inter
Range/mapping	PCCPCH RSCP is given with a resolution of 1 dB with the range [-115,, -25] dBm. PCCPCH RSCP shall be reported in the unit PCCPCH _RSCP_LEV where:
	PCCPCH_RSCP_LEV_00: PCCPCH RSCP < -115 dBm
	PCCPCH_RSCP_LEV_01: -115 dBm ≤ PCCPCH RSCP < -114 dBm
	PCCPCH _RSCP_LEV _02: -114 dBm ≤ PCCPCH RSCP < -113 dBm
	 PCCPCH _RSCP_LEV _89: -27 dBm ≤ PCCPCH RSCP < -26 dBm
	PCCPCH _RSCP_LEV _90: -26 dBm ≤ PCCPCH RSCP < -25 dBm
	PCCPCH_RSCP_LEV_91: -25 dBm ≤ PCCPCH RSCP

5.1.3 SIR

Definition	Signal to Interference Ratio, defined as: (RSCP/ISCP)×(SF/2). The SIR shall be measured on
	DPCCH after RL combination. The reference point for the SIR is the antenna connector of the
	UE.
	where:
	RSCP = Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one code measured on the pilot
	bits.
	ISCP = Interference Signal Code Power, the interference on the received signal measured on the
	pilot bits. Only the non-orthogonal part of the interference is included in the measurement.
	SF=The spreading factor used.
Annlingh la far	
Applicable for	Connected Intra
Range/mapping	SIR is given with a resolution of 0.5 dB with the range [-11,, 20] dB. SIR shall be reported in
	the unit UE_SIR where:
	<u>UE_SIR_00: SIR < -11.0 dB</u>
	UE_SIR_01: -11.0 dB <u>≤</u> SIR < -10.5 dB
	$UE_SIR_02: -10.5 dB \le SIR < -10.0 dB$
	<u>UE_SIR_61: 19.0 dB ≤ SIR < 19.5 dB</u>
	UE_SIR_62: 19.5 dB ≤ SIR < 20.0 dB
	<u>UE_SIR_63: 20.0 dB ≤ SIR</u>

5.1.4 UTRA carrier RSSI

Definition	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the relevant channel bandwidth. Measurement shall be performed on a UTRAN downlink carrier. The reference point for the RSSI is the antenna connector at the UE.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Intra, Connected Inter
Range/mapping	UTRA carrier RSSI is given with a resolution of 1 dB with the range [-94,, -32] dBm. UTRA carrier RSSI shall be reported in the unit UTRA_carrier_RSSI_LEV where: UTRA_carrier_RSSI_LEV _00: UTRA carrier RSSI < -94 dBm UTRA_carrier_RSSI_LEV _01: -94 dBm ≤ UTRA carrier RSSI < -93 dBm UTRA_carrier_RSSI_LEV _02: -93 dBm ≤ UTRA carrier RSSI < -92 dBm
	 UTRA_carrier_RSSI_LEV _61: -34 dBm ≤ UTRA carrier RSSI < -33 dBm UTRA_carrier_RSSI_LEV _62: -33 dBm ≤ UTRA carrier RSSI < -32 dBm UTRA_carrier_RSSI_LEV _63: -32 dBm ≤ UTRA carrier RSSI

5.1.5 GSM carrier RSSI

Definition	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the relevant channel bandwidth. Measurement shall be performed on a GSM BCCH carrier. The reference point for the RSSI is the antenna connector at the UE.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Inter
Range/mapping	According to the definition of RXLEV in GSM 05.08.

5.1.6 CPICH Ec/No

Definition	The received energy per chip divided by the power density in the band. The Ec/No is identical to RSCP/RSSI. Measurement shall be performed on the Primary CPICH. The reference point for Ec/No is the antenna connector at the UE. If Tx diversity is applied on the Primary CPICH the received energy per chip (Ec) from each antenna shall be separately measured and summed together in [Ws] to a total received chip energy per chip on the Primary CPICH, before calculating the Ec/No.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Intra, Connected Inter
Range/mapping	$\label{eq:cpicheck} \begin{array}{l} \hline \mbox{CPiCH Ec/No is given with a resolution of 1 dB with the range [-21,, 0] dB. CPICH Ec/No shall be reported in the unit CPICH_Ec/No where: \\ \hline \mbox{CPiCH_Ec/No _00: CPICH Ec/No < -24 dB} \\ \hline \mbox{CPiCH_Ec/No _01: -24 dB \leq CPICH Ec/No < -23 dB} \\ \hline \mbox{CPiCH_Ec/No _02: -23 dB \leq CPICH Ec/No < -22 dB} \\ \hline \\ \hline \mbox{CPiCH_Ec/No _23: -2 dB \leq CPICH Ec/No < -1 dB} \\ \hline \mbox{CPiCH_Ec/No _24: -1 dB \leq CPICH Ec/No < 0 dB} \\ \hline \mbox{CPiCH_Ec/No _25: 0 dB \leq CPICH Ec/No} \end{array}$

5.1.7 Transport channel BLER

Definition	Estimation of the transport channel block error rate (BLER). The BLER estimation shall be based on evaluating the CRC on each transport block after RL combination. BLER estimation is only required for transport channels containing CRC. In connected mode the BLER shall be possible to measure on any transport channel. If requested in idle mode it shall be possible to measure the BLER on transport channel PCH.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Intra
Range/mapping	The Transport channel BLER shall be reported for $0 \le \text{Transport channel BLER} \le 1$ in the unit BLER_LOG where:
	BLER_LOG_00: Transport channel BLER = 0
	BLER_LOG_01: -∞ < Log10(Transport channel BLER) < -4.03
	BLER_LOG_02: -4.03 ≤ Log10(Transport channel BLER) < -3.965
	$\frac{BLER_{LOG_{03}: -3.965 \leq Log_{10}(Transport channel BLER) < -3.9}{}$
	BLER_LOG_61: -0.195 ≤ Log10(Transport channel BLER) < -0.13
	BLER_LOG_62: -0.13 ≤ Log10(Transport channel BLER) < -0.065
	BLER_LOG_63: -0.065 ≤ Log10(Transport channel BLER) ≤ 0

5.1.8 UE transmitted power

Definition	The total UE transmitted power on one carrier. The reference point for the UE transmitted power
	shall be the UE antenna connector.
Applicable for	Connected Intra
Range/mapping	UE transmitted power is given with a resolution of 1 dB with the range [-50,, 33] dBm. UE
	transmitted power shall be reported in the unit UE_TX_POWER where:
	UE_TX_POWER _021: -50 dBm ≤ UE transmitted power < -49 dBm
	UE_TX_POWER _022: -19 dBm ≤ UE transmitted power < -18 dBm
	UE_TX_POWER _023: -48 dBm ≤ UE transmitted power < -47 dBm
	UE_TX_POWER _102 31 dBm ≤ UE transmitted power < 32 dBm
	UE_TX_POWER _103: 32 dBm ≤ UE transmitted power < 33 dBm
	UE_TX_POWER _104: 33 dBm ≤ UE transmitted power < 34 dBm

5.1.9 SFN-CFN observed time difference

Definition	The CEN CEN shown addition differences to call is defined as OFF 20400 To whence
Demnition	The SFN-CFN observed time difference to cell is defined as: OFF×38400+ T _m , where:
	$T_m = (T_{UETx}-T_0) - T_{RxSFN}$, given in chip units with the range [0, 1,, 38399] chips
	TUETx is the time when the UE transmits an uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame.
	T_0 is defined in TS 25.211 subclause 7.1.3.
	T_{RxSFN} is the time at the beginning of the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame received most recent in time before the time instant T_{UETx} - T_0 in the UE. If the beginning of the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame is received exactly at T_{UETx} - T_0 then T_{RxSFN} = T_{UETx} - T_0 (which leads to T_m =0). and
	OFF=(SFN-CFN _{Tx}) mod 256, given in number of frames with the range $[0, 1,, 255]$ frames
	CFN_{Tx} is the connection frame number for the UE transmission of an uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame at the time T_{UFTx} .
	SFN is the system frame number for the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame received in the UE at the
	time T _{RXSFN} .
	In case the inter-frequency measurement is done with compressed mode, the value for the
	parameter OFF is always reported to be 0.
	In case that the SFN measurement indicator indicates that the UE does not need to read cell
	SFN of the target neighbour cell, the value of the parameter OFF is always be set to 0.
NOTE: In Compre	essed mode it is not required to read cell SFN of the target neighbour cell.
Applicable for	Connected Inter, Connected Intra
Range/mapping	Time difference is given with the resolution of one chip with the range [0,, 9830399] chips.
	Time difference shall be reported in the unit SFN-CFN_TIME where:
	SFN-CFN_TIME_0000000: 0 chip ≤ Time difference < 1 chip
	SFN-CFN_TIME_0000001: 1 chip ≤ Time difference < 2 chip
	SFN-CFN_TIME_0000002: 2 chip ≤ Time difference < 3 chip
	SFN-CFN_TIME_9830397: 9830397 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830398 chip
	SFN-CFN_TIME_9830398: 9830398 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830399 chip
	SFN-CFN_TIME_9830399: 9830399 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830400 chip

5.1.10 SFN-SFN observed time difference

Type 2: Idle, Connected Intra, Connected Inter Range/mapping Type 1: Time difference is given with a resolution of one chip with the range [0,, 9830399] chips. Time difference shall be reported in the unit T1_SFN-SFN_TIME whore: T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_0000000: 0 chip ≤ Time difference < 1 chip T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_00000001: 1 chip ≤ Time difference < 2 chip T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_0000002: 2 chip ≤ Time difference < 3 chip T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_0000002: 2 chip ≤ Time difference < 3 chip T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_9830397: 9830397 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830398 chip T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_9830398: 9830398 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830399 chip T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_9830398: 9830398 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830400 chip		
$T_{m} = T_{RXSFNI} - T_{RXSFNI}, given in chip units with the range [0, 1,, 38399] chips T_{RXSFNI} is the time at the beginning of a received neighbouring P-CCPCH frame from cell j. T_{RXSFNI} is time at the beginning of the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame from cell i received most recent in time before the time instant T_{RXSFNI} in the UE. If the next neighbouring P-CCPCH frame is received exactly at T_{RXSFNI} then T_{RXSFNI} T_{RXSFNI} (which leads to T_m=0). and OFF=(SFNI-SFN) mod 256, given in number of frames with the range [0, 1,, 255] frames SFNI is the system frame number for downlink P-CCPCH frame from cell j in the UE at the time T_{RXSFNI.} is the system frame number for the P-CCPCH frame from cell i received in the UE at the time T_{RXSFNI.} SFNI, is the system frame number for the P-CCPCH frame from cell i received in the UE at the time T_{RXSFNI.} SFNI, is the system frame number for the P-CCPCH frame from cell i received in the UE at the time T_{RXSFNI.} Type 2: The relative timing difference between cell j and cell i, defined as T_CPICHRXI, where: T_CPICHRXI is the time when the UE receives one Primary CPICH slot from cell j T_CPICHRXI is the time when the UE receives the Primary CPICH slot from cell i that is closest in time to the Primary CPICH slot received from cell i Type 1: Idle, Connected Intra Type 2: Idle, Connected Intra Type 2: Idle, Connected Intra Type 1: Time difference is given with a resolution of one chip with the range [0,, 9830399] chips. Time difference so given with a resolution of one chip with the range [0,, 9830399] chips. Time difference so given with a resolution of one chip with the range [0,, 9830399] chips. Time difference is given with a resolution of one chip with the range [0,, 9830399] chips. Time difference so given with a resolution of one chip with the range [0,, 9830399] chips. Time difference is given with a resolution of one chip with the range [0,, 9830399] chip$	Definition	
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SFNi is the system frame number for the P-CCPCH frame from cell i received in the UE at the time T _{RXSFNi} . Type 2: The relative timing difference between cell j and cell i, defined as T _{CPICHRxi} - T _{CPICHRxi} , where: T _{CPICHRxi} is the time when the UE receives one Primary CPICH slot from cell j T _{CPICHRxi} is the time when the UE receives the Primary CPICH slot from cell i that is closest in time to the Primary CPICH slot received from cell j Applicable for Type 1: Idle, Connected Intra Type 2: Idle, Connected Intra Type 2: Idle, Connected Intra Type 1: Time difference is given with a resolution of one chip with the range [0,, 9830399] chips. Time difference shall be reported in the unit T1_SFN-SFN_TIME where: T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_0000000: 0 chip ≤ Time difference < 1 chip T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_00000002: 2 chip ≤ Time difference < 3 chip T T T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_9830397: 9830397 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830398 chip T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_9830398: 9830398 chip ≤ Time difference < 8830308 chip T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_9830398: 9830398 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830400 chip		SFN _i is the system frame number for downlink P-CCPCH frame from cell j in the UE at the time
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T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_9830398: 9830398 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830399 chip T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_9830399: 9830399 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830400 chip		++ <u>+</u> _SEN_SEN_HME_0000002: 2 chip≤ Hime aifference < 3 chip
T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_9830398: 9830398 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830399 chip T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_9830399: 9830399 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830400 chip		
T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_9830399: 9830399 chip ≤ Time difference < 9830400 chip		
		T1_SFN-SFN_TIME_9830399: 9830399 chip
Type 2: Time difference is given with a resolution of 0.25 chip with the range I-1279.75		Type 2: Time difference is given with a resolution of 0.25 chip with the range [-1279.75
1280] chips. Time difference shall be reported in the unit T2_SFN-SFN_TIME where:		
T2_SFN-SFN_TIME_00000: -1279.75 chip < Time difference ≤ -1279.50 chip		T2_SFN-SFN_TIME_00000: -1279.75 chip < Time difference ≤ -1279.50 chip
T2_SFN-SFN_TIME_00001: -1279.50 chip < Time difference ≤ -1279.25 chip		T2 SFN-SFN TIME 00001: -1279.50 chip < Time difference ≤ -1279.25 chip
T2_SFN-SFN_TIME_00002: -1279.25 chip < Time difference ≤ -1279.00 chip		
T2_SFN-SFN_TIME_10236: 1279.25 chip < Time difference ≤ 1279.50 chip		
T2_SFN-SFN_TIME_10237: 1279.50 chip < Time difference ≤ 1279.75 chip		
T2_SFN-SFN_TIME_10238: 1279.75 chip < Time difference ≤ 1280.00 chip	1	T2_SEN-SEN_TIME_10238: 1279.75 chip < Time difference ≤ 1280.00 chip

5.1.11 UE Rx-Tx time difference

Definition	The difference in time between the UE uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame transmission and the first significant path, of the downlink DPCH frame from the measured radio link. Measurement shall be made for each cell included in the active set. Note: The definition of "first significant path" needs further elaboration.
Applicable for	Connected Intra
Range/mapping	The UE Rx-Tx time difference is given with the resolution of 0.25 chip with the range [876,, 1172] chips. The UE Rx-Tx Time difference shall be reported in the unit RX-TX_TIME where:
	RX-TX_TIME_0000: UE Rx-Tx Time difference < 876.00 chip RX-TX_TIME_0001: 876.00 chip ≤ UE Rx-Tx Time difference < 876.25 chip
	$RX-TX_TIME_0002: 876.25 chip \leq UE Rx-Tx Time difference < 876.20 chipRX-TX_TIME_0002: 876.25 chip \leq UE Rx-Tx Time difference < 876.50 chip$
	RX-TX_TIME_0003: 876.50 chip ≤ UE Rx-Tx Time difference < 876.75 chip
	 RX-TX_TIME_1182: 1171.25 chip ≤ UE Rx-Tx Time difference < 1171.50 chip
	RX-TX_TIME_1183: 1171.50 chip ≤ UE Rx-Tx Time difference < 1171.75 chip
	RX-TX_TIME_1184: 1171.75 chip ≤ UE Rx-Tx Time difference < 1172.00 chip
	RX-TX_TIME_1185: 1172.00 chip ≤ UE Rx-Tx Time difference

5.1.12 Observed time difference to GSM cell

Definition	The Observed time difference to GSM cell is defined as: $T_{RxGSMj} - T_{RxSFNi}$, where: T_{RxSFNi} is the time at the beginning of the P-CCPCH frame with SFN=0 from cell i. T_{RxGSMj} is the time at the beginning of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe from GSM frequency j received closest in time after the time T_{RxSFNi} . If the next GSM multiframe is received exactly at T_{RxSFNi} then $T_{RxGSMj} = T_{RxSFNi}$ (which leads to $T_{RxGSMj} - T_{RxSFNi} = 0$). The timing measurement shall reflect the timing situation when the most recent (in time) P-CCPCH with SFN=0 was received in the UE.
	The beginning of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe is defined as the beginning of the first tail bit of the frequency correction burst in the first TDMA-frame of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe, i.e. the TDMA-frame following the IDLE-frame.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Inter
Range/mapping	The Observed time difference to GSM cell is given with the resolution of 3060/(4096×13) ms with the range [0, …, 3060/13-3060/(4096×13)] ms. Observed time difference to GSM cell shall be reported in the unit GSM_TIME where:
	GSM_TIME_0000: 0 ms ≤ Observed time difference to GSM cell < 1×3060/(4096×13) ms GSM_TIME_0001: 1×3060/(4096×13) ms ≤ Observed time difference to GSM cell < 2×3060/(4096×13) ms GSM_TIME_0002: 2×3060/(4096×13) ms ≤ Observed time difference to GSM cell < 3×3060/(4096×13) ms GSM_TIME_4093: 4093×3060/(4096×13) ms ≤ Observed time difference to GSM cell < 4094×3060/(4096×13) ms GSM_TIME_4094: 4094×3060/(4096×13) ms ≤ Observed time difference to GSM cell < 4095×3060/(4096×13) ms GSM_TIME_4094: 4094×3060/(4096×13) ms ≤ Observed time difference to GSM cell < 4095×3060/(4096×13) ms GSM_TIME_4094: 4094×3060/(4096×13) ms ≤ Observed time difference to GSM cell < 4095×3060/(4096×13) ms

5.1.13 UE GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS

Definition	The timing between cell j and GPS Time Of Week. T _{UE-GPSj} is defined as the time of occurrence of a specified UTRAN event according to GPS time. The specified UTRAN event is the beginning of a particular frame (identified through its SFN) in the first significant multipath of the cell j CPICH, where cell j is a cell within the active set.
Applicable for	Connected Intra, Connected Inter
Range/mapping	The resolution of $T_{UE,GPS}$ is 0.125 chips. The range is from 0 to 2319360000000 chips. $T_{UE,GPS}$ shall be reported in the unit GPS_TIME where:
	$eq:GPS_TIME_000000000000000000000000000000000000$
	 GPS_TIME_18554879999997: 2319359999999.625 chip $\leq T_{UE,GPS_{i}} < 2319359999999.750$ chip GPS_TIME_18554879999998: 2319359999999.750 chip $\leq T_{UE,GPS_{i}} < 2319359999999.875$ chip GPS_TIME_185548799999999: 2319359999999.875 chip $\leq T_{UE,GPS_{i}} < 2319360000000.000$ chip

5.2 UTRAN measurement abilities

The structure of the table defining a UTRAN measurement quantity is shown below.

Column field	Comment
Definition	Contains the definition of the measurement.
Range/mapping	Gives the range and mapping to bits for the measurements quantity.

5.2.1 RSSI

Definition	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the UTRAN uplink carrier channel bandwidth in an UTRAN access point. The reference point for the RSSI measurements shall be the antenna connector.
Range/mapping	RSSI is given with a resolution of 0.1 dB with the range [-112,, -50] dBm. RSSI shall be reported in the unit RSSI_LEV where:
	RSSI_LEV _000: RSSI < -112.0 dBm RSSI_LEV _001: -112.0 dBm ≤ RSSI < -111.9 dBm RSSI_LEV _002: -111.9 dBm ≤ RSSI < -111.8 dBm
	 RSSI_LEV _619: -50.2 dBm

5.2.2 SIR

Definition	Signal to Interference Ratio, is defined as: (RSCP/ISCP)×SF. Measurement shall be performed on the DPCCH after RL combination in Node B. The reference point for the SIR measurements shall be the antenna connector.
	where:
	RSCP = Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one code.
	ISCP = Interference Signal Code Power, the interference on the received signal. Only the non- orthogonal part of the interference is included in the measurement.
	SF=The spreading factor used on the DPCCH.
Range/mapping	SIR is given with a resolution of 0.5 dB with the range [-11,, 20] dB. SIR shall be reported in the unit UTRAN_SIR where:
	UTRAN SIR 00: SIR < 11.0 dB
	UTRAN_SIR_01: -11.0 dB ≤ SIR < -10.5 dB
	<u>UTRAN_SIR_02: -10.5 dB ≤ SIR < −10.0 dB</u>
	$\frac{\text{UTRAN}_{\text{SIR}}61:19.0 \text{ dB} \leq \text{SIR} < 19.5 \text{ dB}}{\text{UTRAN}_{\text{O}}00.000}$
	UTRAN_SIR_62: 19.5 dB ≤ SIR < 20.0 dB UTRAN_SIR_63: 20.0 dB ≤ SIR

5.2.3 Transmitted carrier power

Definition	Transmitted carrier power, is the ratio between the total transmitted power and the maximum transmission power. Total transmission power is the mean power [W] on one carrier from one UTRAN access point. Maximum transmission power is the mean power [W] on one carrier from one UTRAN access point when transmitting at the configured maximum power for the cell. Measurement shall be possible on any carrier transmitted from the UTRAN access point. The reference point for the transmitted carrier power measurement shall be the antenna connector. In case of Tx diversity the transmitted carrier power for each branch shall be measured.
Range/mapping	Transmitted carrier power is given with a resolution of 1 %-unit with the range [0,, 100] % Transmitted carrier power shall be reported in the unit UTRAN_TX_POWER where: UTRAN_TX_POWER_000: Transmitted carrier power = 0 % UTRAN_TX_POWER_001: 0 % < Transmitted carrier power ≤ 1 % UTRAN_TX_POWER_002: 1 % < Transmitted carrier power ≤ 2 % UTRAN_TX_POWER_003: 2 % < Transmitted carrier power ≤ 3 % UTRAN_TX_POWER_098: 97 % < Transmitted carrier power ≤ 98 % UTRAN_TX_POWER_099: 98 % < Transmitted carrier power ≤ 99 % UTRAN_TX_POWER_100: 98 % < Transmitted carrier power ≤ 100 %

5.2.4 Transmitted code power

Definition	Transmitted code power, is the transmitted power on one channelisation code on one given scrambling code on one given carrier. Measurement shall be possible on any DPCH transmitted from the UTRAN access point and shall reflect the power on the pilot bits of the DPCH. The reference point for the transmitted code power measurement shall be the antenna connector. In case of Tx diversity the transmitted code power for each branch shall be measured.
Range/mapping	Transmitted code power is given with a resolution of 0.5 dB with the range [-10,, 46] dBm. Transmitted code power shall be reported in the unit UTRAN_CODE_POWER where: UTRAN_CODE_POWER _010: -10.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < -9.5 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _011: -9.5 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < -9.0 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _012: -9.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < -9.0 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _012: -9.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < -8.5 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _120: 45.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < 45.5 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _120: 45.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < 45.5 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _120: 45.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < 45.5 dBm UTRAN_CODE_POWER _120: 45.0 dBm ≤ Transmitted code power < 45.5 dBm

5.2.5 Transport channel BLER

Definition	Estimation of the transport channel block error rate (BLER). The BLER estimation shall be based on evaluating the CRC on each transport block. Measurement shall be possible to perform on any transport channel after RL combination in Node B. BLER estimation is only required for transport channels containing CRC.
Range/mapping	The Transport channel BLER shall be reported for 0 ≤ Transport channel BLER ≤ 1 in the unit BLER_LOG_00: Transport channel BLER = 0 BLER_LOG_01:

5.2.6 Transport channel BER

Definition	The transport channel BER is an estimation of the average bit error rate (BER)) of RL-combined DPDCH data. The transport channel (TrCH) BER is measured from the data considering only non-punctured bits at the input of the channel decoder in Node B. It shall be possible to report an estimate of the transport channel BER for a TrCH after the end of each TTI of the TrCH. The reported TrCH BER shall be an estimate of the BER during the latest TTI for that TrCH. Transport channel BER is only required to be reported for TrCHs that are channel coded.
Range/mapping	The Transport channel BER shall be reported for $0 \le \text{Transport channel BER} \le 1$ in the unitTrCh_BER_LOG_000: Transport channel BER = 0TrCh_BER_LOG_001:

5.2.7 Physical channel BER

Definition	The Physical channel BER is an estimation of the average bit error rate (BER) on the DPCCH after RL combination in Node B. An estimate of the Physical channel BER shall be possible to be reported after the end of each TTI of any of the transferred TrCHs. The reported physical channel BER shall be an estimate of the BER during the latest TTI.
Range/mapping	The physical channel BER shall be reported for 0 ≤ Physical channel BER ≤ 1 in the unit PhCh_BER_LOG_000: Physical channel BER = 0 PhCh_BER_LOG_001: -∞ < Log10(Physical channel BER) < -2.06375 PhCh_BER_LOG_002: -2.06375≤ Log10(Physical channel BER) < -2.055625 PhCh_BER_LOG_003: -2.055625 ≤ Log10(Physical channel BER) < -2.0475 PhCh_BER_LOG_253: -0.024375 ≤ Log10(Physical channel BER) < -0.01625 PhCh_BER_LOG_254: -0.01625 ≤ Log10(Physical channel BER) < -0.008125
	PhCh_BER_LOG_255: -0.008125 ≤ Log10(Physical channel BER) ≤ 0

5.2.8 Round trip time

Definition							
Definition	Round trip time (RTT), is defined as						
	$RTT = T_{RX} - T_{TX}$, where						
	T_{TX} = The time of transmission of the beginning of a downlink DPCH frame to a UE.						
	T_{RX} = The time of reception of the beginning (the first significant path) of the corresponding uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame from the UE.						
	Note: The definition of "first significant path" needs further elaboration.						
	Measurement shall be possible on DPCH for each RL transmitted from an UTRAN access point and DPDCH/DPCCH for each RL received in the same UTRAN access point.						
Range/mapping	The Round trip time is given with the resolution of 0.25 chip with the range [876,, 2923.50]						
	chips. The Round trip time shall be reported in the unit RT_TIME where:						
	RT_TIME_0000: Round trip time < 876.00 chip						
	RT_TIME_0001: 876.00 chip ≤ Round trip time < 876.25 chip						
	RT_TIME_0002: 876.25 chip ≤ Round trip time < 876.50 chip						
	RT_TIME_0003: 876.50 chip ≤ Round trip time < 876.75 chip						
	RT_TIME_8188: 2922.75 chip ≤ Round trip time < 2923.00 chip						
	RT_TIME_8189: 2923.00 chip						
	RT_TIME_8190: 2923.25 chip ≤ Round trip time < 2923.50 chip						
	RT_TIME_8191: 2923.50 chip ≤ Round trip time						

5.2.9 UTRAN GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS

Definition	The timing between cell j and GPS Time Of Week. T _{UTRAN-GPSj} is defined as the time of occurrence of a specified UTRAN event according to GPS time. The specified UTRAN event is the beginning of a particular frame (identified through its SFN) in the first significant multipath of the cell j CPICH, where cell j is a cell within the active set.
Applicable for	Connected Intra, Connected Inter
Range/mapping	The resolution of $T_{uTRAN GPSj}$ is 0.125 chips. The range is from 0 to 2319360000000 chips. $T_{uTRAN GPSj}$ shall be reported in the unit GPS_TIME where: GPS_TIME_000000000000000000000000000000000000

5.2.10 Propagation delay

Definition	Propagation delay is defined as one-way propagation delay as measured during PRACH access: Propagation delay = $(T_{RX} - T_{TX} - 2560)/2$, where:						
	T_{TX} = The time of AICH access slot (n-2-AICH transmission timing), where 0 \leq (n-2-AICH						
	Transmission Timing)≤14 and AICH_Transmission_Timing can have values 0 or 1.						
	T_{RX} = The time of reception of the beginning (the first significant path) of the PRACH message from the UE at PRACH access slot n.						
	Note: The definition of "first significant path" needs further elaboration.						
Range/mapping	The Propagation delay is given with the resolution of 3 chips with the range [0,, 765] chips.						
	The Propagation delay shall be reported in the unit PROP_DELAY where:						
	PROP_DELAY_000: 0 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 3 chip						
	PROP_DELAY_001: 3 chip \leq Propagation delay < 6 chip						
	PROP_DELAY_002: 6 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 9 chip						
							
	PROP_DELAY_252: 756 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 759 chip						
	PROP_DELAY_253: 759 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 762 chip						
	PROP_DELAY_254: 762 chip ≤ Propagation delay < 765 chip						
	PROP_DELAY_255: 765 chip ≤ Propagation delay						

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		25.215	CR	066		Current Versi	on: <u>3.2.0</u>	
GSM (AA.BB) or 3G	(AA.BBB) specifica	tion number \uparrow		↑ (CR number as	allocated by MCC	support team	
For submission list expected approval	meeting # here ↑	N #8 for ap for infor		X version of thi	is form is availab	strate non-strate	•	nly)
Proposed changes (at least one should be r		(U)SIM	ME		UTRAN /		Core Network	
Source:	TSG RAN V	VG1				Date:	2000-05-24	
Subject:	Removal of	UTRAN TrCH BL	. <mark>ER mea</mark>	sureme	nt			
Work item:								
Category:FA(only one categoryshall be marked(only one categorywith an X)D	Correspond Addition of Functional	modification of fea		rlier rele	ase	Release:	Phase 2 Release 96 Release 97 Release 98 Release 99 Release 00	X
<u>Reason for</u> change:	RAN2 has c in the CR.	concluded to remo	ove TrCH	H BLER	in UTRAN	l in Release 9	99. This is refle	cted
Clauses affected	d: 5.2.5 T	ransport channel	BLER					
affected:	Other 3G con Other GSM c specificat MS test spec BSS test spe O&M specific	ions ifications cifications	-	$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \ \text{List o} \\ \rightarrow \ \text{List o} \end{array}$	f CRs: f CRs: f CRs:			
<u>Other</u> comments:								



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

Document R1-00-0797 e.g. for 3GPP use the format TP-99xxx or for SMG, use the format P-99-xxx

5.2.5 Transport channel BLER

[
Definition	Estimation of the transport channel block error rate (BLER). The BLER estimation shall be b			
	on evaluating the CRC on each transport block. Measurement shall be possible to perform on			
	any transport shapped after PL combination in Nade P. PLEP estimation is only required for			
	any transport on anner aller the combination in trode D. DEET continuation is only required for			
	transport channels containing CRC.			
Range/mapping	The Transport channel BLER shall be reported for $0 \le$ Transport channel BLER ≤ 1 in the unit			
	BLER dB where:			
	PLED dB 00: Transport shannel PLED 0			
	BLER_dB_00: Transport channel BLER = 0			
	BLER_dB_01: < Log10(Transport channel BLER) < -4.03			
	BLER_dB_02: -4.03 ≤ Log10(Transport channel BLER) <-3.965			
	BLER_dB_03: -3.965 ≤ Log10(Transport channel BLER) < -3.9			
	BLER_dB_61: -0.195 ≤ Log10(Transport channel BLER) < -0.13			
	BLER_dB_62:-0.13 ≤ Log10(Transport channel BLER) < -0.065			
	BLER_dB_63: 0.065 ≤ Log10(Transport channel BLER) ≤ 0			