TSG-RAN Meeting #15
Cheju, Korea, 5 - 8 March 2002

TSGRP#15(02) 0164

Title: **Agreed CRs to TS 25.413**

Source: **TSG-RAN WG3**

Agenda item: **7.3.3/7.3.4**

RP_Num	Tdoc_Num	Specification	CR_Num	Revision_Num	3G_Release	CR_Subject	CR_Category	Cur_Ver_Num	Workitem
RP-020164	R3-020320	25.413	401		R99	Question regarding SRNS Context Transfer and SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation	F	3.8.0	TEI
RP-020164	R3-020321	25.413	402		Rel-4	Question regarding SRNS Context Transfer and SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation	A	4.3.0	TEI
RP-020164	R3-020360	25.413	406		R99	Intersystem Change and inter-system Handover corrections	F	3.8.0	TEI
RP-020164	R3-020361	25.413	407		Rel-4	Intersystem Change and inter-system Handover corrections	A	4.3.0	TEI
RP-020164	R3-020500	25.413	417		R99	RAB Modification Parameters	F	3.8.0	TEI
RP-020164	R3-020501	25.413	418		Rel-4	RAB Modification Parameters	A	4.3.0	TEI
RP-020164	R3-020616	25.413	421	1	R99	Delivery of erroneous SDUs	F	3.8.0	TEI
RP-020164	R3-020617	25.413	422	1	Rel-4	Delivery of erroneous SDUs	A	4.3.0	TEI
RP-020164	R3-020704	25.413	423	2	R99	Handling of Global RNC-ID in Reset and Reset resource	F	3.8.0	TEI
RP-020164	R3-020703	25.413	424	2	Rel-4	Handling of Global RNC-ID in Reset and Reset resource	A	4.3.0	TEI
RP-020164	R3-020705	25.413	425	2	R99	RABs concerned by contexts transfer	F	3.8.0	TEI
RP-020164	R3-020729	25.413	426	2	Rel-4	RABs concerned by contexts transfer	A	4.3.0	TEI
RP-020164	R3-020635	25.413	432		Rel-4	Alignment of definition of Guaranteed Bitrate with 25.415	A	4.3.0	TEI
RP-020164	R3-020634	25.413	433		R99	Alignment of definition of Guaranteed Bitrate with 25.415	F	3.8.0	TEI

3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #27
Orlando, USA, 18th – 22nd February 2002

Tdoc R3-020320
revision of Tdoc R3-020221

CR-Form-v4

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **401** ⌘ rev ⌘ Current version: **3.8.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network [X] Core Network [X]

Title:	⌘	Question regarding SRNS Context Transfer and SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation
Source:	⌘	R-WG3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI
Date:	⌘	11 February 2002
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	R99

Use one 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 one 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)*

Reason for change:	⌘	The CR224 "Data forwarding during 3G RAU in PMM CONNECTED state" against TS 23.060 was approved during TSG-SA WG2#19 (S2- 012275). This CR extends the 3G - 3G RAU procedures to avoid different procedures in the 3G SGSN depending on the interaction with a 2G SGSN or with a 3G SGSN. Therefore according to TS 23.060 both RANAP procedures SRNS Context Transfer and SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation are used also in other cases described in TS 23.060. TS 25.413 is not aligned as those procedures are still restricted to the only case of inter-system forward handover.
Summary of change:	⌘	The use of RANAP SRNS Context Transfer and SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation procedures as well as DL/UL GTP-PDU and DL/UL N-PDU sequence numbers is extended. Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has isolated impact with the previous version of the specification (same release) because RNC shall with that correction expect receiving RANAP SRNS Data Forward message also in case of intra-system forward handover case. This CR has an impact under functional point of view and would not affect implementations behaving like indicated in the CR, would affect implementations supporting the corrected functionality otherwise. The impact can be considered isolated because the change only affects RANAP SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation function.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	TS 25.413 will still not be aligned with stage 2 specifications and therefore will not support the 3G - 3G RAU procedures described in TS 23.060.

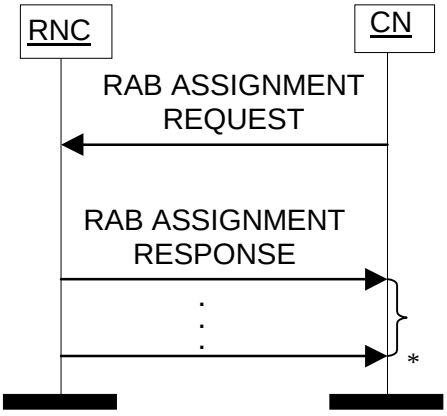
Clauses affected:	⌘	8.2, 8.11.1, 8.12.1 and 9.1.21		
Other specs affected:	⌘	[X] Other core specifications [ ] Test specifications [ ] O&M Specifications	⌘	TS 25.413 v430 Rel-4, CR402
Other comments:	⌘			

8.2 RAB Assignment

8.2.1 General

The purpose of the RAB Assignment procedure is to establish new RABs and/or to enable modifications and/or releases of already established RABs for a given UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

8.2.2 Successful Operation



* it can be several responses

Figure 1: RAB Assignment procedure. Successful operation.

The CN shall initiate the procedure by sending a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message. When sending the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the CN shall start the $T_{RABAssgt}$ timer.

The CN may request UTRAN to:

- establish,
- modify,
- release

one or several RABs with one RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message.

The CN shall include in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message at least one request to either establish/modify or release a RAB.

The message shall contain the information required by the UTRAN to build the new RAB configuration, such as:

- list of RABs to establish or modify with their bearer characteristics;
- list of RABs to release.

For each RAB requested to establish, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID.
- NAS Synchronisation Indicator (only when available).
- RAB parameters (including e.g. Allocation/Retention Priority).
- User Plane Information (i e User Plane Mode and UP Mode Versions).
- Transport Layer Information.

- PDP Type Information (only for PS)
- Data Volume Reporting Indication (only for PS).
- DL GTP-PDU sequence number (only when GTP-PDU sequence number is available in cases of handover from GPRS to UMTS or when establishing a RAB for an existing PDP context or in some further cases described in [21]).
- UL GTP-PDU sequence number (only when GTP-PDU sequence number is available in cases of handover from GPRS to UMTS or when establishing a RAB for an existing PDP context or in some further cases described in [21]).
- DL N-PDU sequence number (only when N-PDU sequence number is available in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS or in some further cases described in [21]).
- UL N-PDU sequence number (only when N-PDU sequence number is available in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS or in some further cases described in [21]).

Lots of unaffected part in 8.2 not shown

8.11 SRNS Context Transfer

8.11.1 General

The purpose of the SRNS Context Transfer procedure is to trigger the transfer of SRNS contexts from the source RNC to the CN (PS domain) in case of inter-system forward handover or in some further cases described in [21]. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

8.11.2 Successful Operation

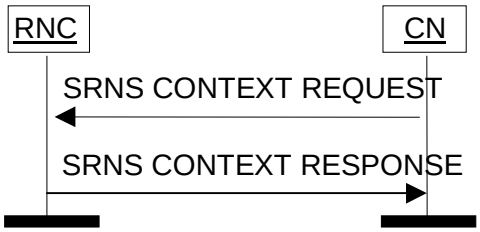


Figure 2: SRNS Context Transfer procedure. Successful operation.

The CN shall initiate the procedure by sending a SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST message to the source RNC. The SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST message shall include the list of RABs whose contexts should be transferred.

The source RNC shall respond to the CN with a SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE message containing all the referenced RABs including both, successful and unsuccessful RABs transfers. For each RAB whose transfer is successful, the following context information elements shall be included:

- RAB ID;
- always when available, the sequence number for the next downlink GTP-PDU to be sent to the UE i.e. DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number;
- always when available, the sequence number for the next uplink GTP-PDU to be tunnelled to the GGSN i.e. UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number;
- always when available, the radio interface sequence number (PDCP) [17] of the next downlink N-PDU (PDCP SDU) that would have been sent to the UE by a source system i.e. *DL N-PDU Sequence Number* IE;
- always when available, the radio interface sequence number (PDCP) [17] of the next uplink N-PDU (PDCP SDU) that would have been expected from the UE by a source system i.e. *UL N-PDU Sequence Number* IE.

Transmission and reception of the SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE message shall terminate the procedure in the UTRAN and the CN respectively.

8.11.3 Unsuccessful Operation

For each RAB for which UTRAN is not able to transfer the RAB context, e.g. if the RAB ID is unknown to the RNC, this RAB ID is included in the SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE message together with a *Cause* IE, e.g. "Invalid RAB ID".

8.11.4 Abnormal Conditions

Not applicable.

8.12 SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation

8.12.1 General

The purpose of the SRNS Data Forwarding procedure is to trigger the transfer of N-PDUs from the RNC to the CN (PS domain) in case of inter-system forward handover or in some further cases described in [21]. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

8.12.2 Successful Operation

Figure 3: SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation procedure. Successful operation.

CN initiates the procedure by sending SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND message to UTRAN. SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND message includes the list of RABs towards the PS domain whose data should be forwarded and the necessary information for establishing a GTP tunnel to be used for data forwarding. For each RAB indicated the list shall include the *RAB ID* IE, the *Transport Layer Address* IE and the *Iu Transport Association* IE.

Upon reception of SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND message RNC starts the timer $T_{DATAfwd}$.

8.12.3 Abnormal Conditions

Not applicable.

9.1.19 SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST

This message is sent by the CN to source RNC to indicate the PS RABs for which context transfer shall be performed.

Direction: CN → RNC.

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	reject
RABs Subject To Data Forwarding List	M				YES	reject
>RABs Subject To Data Forwarding Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	reject
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

9.1.20 SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE

This message is sent by the source RNC as a response to SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST message.

Direction: RNC → CN.

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	reject
RABs Contexts List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Contexts Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.2.3		-	
>>UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.2.4		-	
>>DL N-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.1.33		-	
>>UL N-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.1.34		-	
RABs Contexts Failed To Transfer List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Contexts Failed To Transfer Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>Cause	M		9.2.1.4		-	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

9.1.21 SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to the RNC to trigger the transfer of N-PDUs from the RNC to the CN in inter-system forward handover or in some further cases described in [21].

Direction: CN → RNC.

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
RABs Subject To Data Forwarding LIST	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Subject To Data Forwarding Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1		-	
>>Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2		-	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

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Orlando, USA, February 18th – 22nd, 2002

Tdoc R3-020634

CR-Form-v5

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **433** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **3.8.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network [X] Core Network [X]

Title:	⌘	Alignment of definition of Guaranteed Bitrate with 25.413
Source:	⌘	R-WG3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI
Date:	⌘	2002-02-19
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	R99

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
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Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one 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)

Reason for change:	⌘	The definition of Guaranteed Bitrate in RANAP is not consistent with the definition of Guaranteed Bitrate in 25.415.
Summary of change:	⌘	The definition of Guaranteed Bitrate within the RAB Parameters IE in RANAP is changed in order to be consistent with 25.415. Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has isolated impact towards the previous version of the specification (same release). This CR has an impact under functional point of view with regards to the inclusion of the Guaranteed Bitrate among the rate controllable bitrates. The impact can be considered isolated because the change affects only two functions (RAB Assignment and Relocation Resource Allocation).
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Misalignment between RANAP and 25.415 which can lead to not compatible implementations.

Clauses affected:	⌘	9.2.1.3		
Other specs affected:	⌘	[X] Other core specifications ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications	⌘	25.413 v4.3.0 CR432
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/3G_Specs/CRs.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.

9.2.1.3 RAB Parameters

The purpose of the *RAB parameters* IE group and other parameters within the *RAB parameters* IE group is to indicate all RAB attributes as defined in [7] for both directions.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
>Traffic Class	M		ENUMERATED (conversational, streaming, interactive, background, ...)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the type of application for which the Radio Access Bearer service is optimised
>RAB Asymmetry Indicator	M		ENUMERATED (Symmetric bidirectional, Asymmetric Uni directional downlink, Asymmetric Uni directional Uplink, Asymmetric Bidirectional, ...)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates asymmetry or symmetry of the RAB and traffic direction
>Maximum Bit Rate	M	1 to <nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections>	INTEGER (1..16,000,000)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum number of bits delivered by UTRAN and to UTRAN at a SAP within a period of time, divided by the duration of the period. The unit is: bit/s **Usage**: When nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections is equal to 2, then Maximum Bit Rate attribute for downlink is signalled first, then Maximum Bit Rate attribute for uplink
>Guaranteed Bit Rate	C-iftrafficConv-Stream	0 to <nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections>	INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the guaranteed number of bits delivered at a SAP within a period of time (provided that there is data to deliver), divided by the duration of the period. The unit is: bit/s **Usage:** 1. When nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections is equal to 2, then Guaranteed Bit Rate for downlink is signalled first, then Guaranteed Bit Rate for uplink 2. Delay and reliability attributes only apply up to the guaranteed bit rate 3. Conditional value for the case of Support Mode for pre-defined SDU sizes: Set to highest~~lowest~~ not rate controllable bitrate, where bitrate is either – one of the RAB subflow combination bitrate IEs (when present) or – one of the calculated values given when dividing the compound Subflow combination SDU sizes by the value of the IE Maximum SDU Size and then multiplying this result by the value of the IE Maximum Bit Rate.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
>Delivery Order	M		ENUMERATED (delivery order requested, delivery order not requested)	**Desc:** This IE indicates whether the RAB shall provide in-sequence SDU delivery or not **Usage:** Delivery order requested: in sequence delivery shall be guaranteed by UTRAN on all RAB SDUs Delivery order not requested: in sequence delivery is not required from UTRAN
>Maximum SDU Size	M		INTEGER (0..32768)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum allowed SDU size The unit is: bit. **Usage:** Conditional value: Set to largest RAB Subflow Combination compound SDU size (when present) among the different RAB Subflow Combinations
> SDU parameters		1 to <maxRABSubflows>	See below	**Desc.:** This IE contains the parameters characterizing the RAB SDUs **Usage** Given per subflow with first occurence corresponding to subflow#1 etc…
>Transfer Delay	C-iftrafficConv-Stream		INTEGER (0..65535)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum delay for 95th percentile of the distribution of delay for all delivered SDUs during the lifetime of a RAB, where delay for an SDU is defined as the time from a request to transfer an SDU at one SAP to its delivery at the other SAP The unit is: millisecond. **Usage:** -
>Traffic Handling Priority	C - iftrafficInteractiv		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), .., lowest (14), no priority (15)} (0..15)	**Desc.:** This IE specifies the relative importance for handling of all SDUs belonging to the radio access bearer compared to the SDUs of other bearers **Usage:** Values between 1 and 14 are ordered in decreasing order of priority, '1' being the highest and '14' the lowest. Value 0 shall be treated as a logical error if received.
>Allocation/Retention priority	O		See below	**Desc.:** This IE specifies the relative importance compared to other Radio access bearers for allocation and retention of the Radio access bearer. **Usage:** If this IE is not received, the request is regarded as it cannot trigger the pre-emption process and it is vulnerable to the pre-emption process.
>Source Statistics Descriptor	C-iftrafficConv-Stream		ENUMERATED (speech, unknown, …)	**Desc.:** This IE specifies characteristics of the source of submitted SDUs **Usage:** -
>Relocation	O		ENUMERATED (lossless, none,	This IE shall be present for RABs towards the PS domain,

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
Requirement			…)	otherwise it shall not be present. **Desc.:** This IE is no longer used. **Usage:** It shall always be set to "none" when sent and it shall always be ignored when received.

Range Bound	Explanation
nbr-SeparateTrafficDirection	Number of Traffic Directions being signalled separately. Set to 2 if RAB asymmetry indicator is asymmetric bidirectional. Set to 1 in all other cases.

Range Bound	Explanation
maxRABSubflows	Maximum number of Subflows per RAB. Value is 7

Condition	Explanation
IftrafficConv-Stream	This IE shall be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is set to "Conversational" or "Streaming".
IftrafficInteractiv	This IE shall be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is set to "Interactive".

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SDU parameters				
> SDU Error Ratio	C-ifErroneousSDU			**Desc.:** This IE indicates the fraction of SDUs lost or detected as erroneous. This is a Reliability attribute **Usage:** The attribute is coded as follows: Mantissa * $10^{-\text{exponent}}$
>>Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
>>Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..6)	
>Residual Bit Error Ratio	M			**Desc.:** This IE indicates the undetected bit error ratio for each subflow in the delivered SDU. This is a Reliability attribute. **Usage:** The attribute is coded as follows: Mantissa * $10^{-\text{exponent}}$
>>Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
>>Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..8)	
>Delivery Of Erroneous SDU	M		ENUMERATED (yes, no, no-error-detection-consideration)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates whether SDUs with detected errors shall be delivered or not. In case of unequal error protection, the attribute is set per subflow This is a Reliability attribute **Usage:** Yes: error detection applied, erroneous SDU delivered No. Error detection is applied , erroneous SDU discarded no-error-detection-consideration: SDUs delivered without considering error detection
>SDU format information Parameter	C - IfSMPredef	1 to <maxRABSubflow	See below	**Desc.:** This IE contains the list of possible exact sizes of SDUs and/or RAB Subflow

	inedSDUSize	Combinations>		Combination bit rates. Given per RAB Subflow Combination with first occurence corresponding to RAB Subflow Combination number 1. It shall always be present for rate controllable RABs.

Range Bound	Explanation
maxRABSubflowCombinations	Maximum number of RAB Subflow Combinations. Value is 64.

Condition	Explanation
IfErroneousSDU	This IE shall be present if the *Delivery Of Erroneous SDU* IE is set to “Yes” or “No”.
IfSMPredefinedSDUSize	This IE shall be present for RABs with the IE User Plane Mode set to ‘support mode for pre-defined SDU sizes’.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SDU Format Information Parameter				At least one of the *Subflow SDU size* IE and the *RAB Subflow Combination bit rate* IE shall be present when *SDU format information Parameter* IE is present. For the case subflow SDUs are transmitted at constant time interval, only one of the two IEs shall be present.
>Subflow SDU Size	O		INTEGER (0..4095)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the exact size of the SDU. The unit is: bit. **Usage:** This IE is only used for RABs that have predefined SDU size(s). It shall be present for RABs having more than one subflow. For RABs having only one subflow, this IE shall be present only when the RAB is rate controllable and the SDU size of some RAB Subflow combination(s) is different than the IE Maximum SDU Size. When this IE is not present and SDU format information Parameter is present, then the Subflow SDU size for the only existing subflow takes the value of the IE Maximum SDU size.
>RAB Subflow Combination Bit Rate	O		INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	**Desc.**: This IE indicates the RAB Subflow Combination bit rate. The unit is: bit/s. **Usage:** When this IE is not present and SDU format information parameter is present then all Subflow SDUs are transmitted (when there is data to be transmitted) at a constant time interval. The value of this IE shall not exceed the maximum value of the IEs ‘Maximum Bit Rate’. The value 0 of RAB Subflow Combination bitrate indicates that the RAB uses discontinuous transfer of the SDUs.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Allocation/Retention Priority				
>Priority Level	M		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), .., lowest (14), no priority (15)} (0..15)	**Desc.**: This IE indicates the priority of the request. **Usage:** Values between 1 and 14 are ordered in decreasing order of priority, '1' being the highest and '14' the lowest. Value 0 shall be treated as a logical error if received. The priority level and the preemption indicators may be used to determine whether the request has to be performed unconditionally and immediately
>Pre-emption Capability	M		ENUMERATED(shall not trigger pre-emption, may trigger pre-emption)	**Descr.:** This IE indicates the pre-emption capability of the request on other RABs **Usage:** The RAB shall not pre-empt other RABs or, the RAB may pre-empt other RABs The Pre-emption Capability indicator applies to the allocation of resources for a RAB and as such it provides the trigger to the pre-emption procedures/processes of the RNS.
>Pre-emption Vulnerability	M		ENUMERATED(not pre-emptable, pre-emptable)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the vulnerability of the RAB to preemption of other RABs. **Usage**: The RAB shall not be pre-empted by other RABs or the RAB may be pre-empted by other RABs. Pre-emption Vulnerability indicator applies for the entire duration of the RAB, unless modified and as such indicates whether the RAB is a target of the pre-emption procedures/processes of the RNS
>Queuing Allowed	M		ENUMERATED(queuing not allowed, queuing allowed)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates whether the request can be placed into a resource allocation queue or not. **Usage:** Queuing of the RAB is allowed Queuing of the RAB is not allowed Queuing allowed indicator applies for the entire duration of the RAB, unless modified.

3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #27
Orlando, USA, February 18th – 22nd, 2002

Tdoc R3-020635

CR-Form-v5

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **432** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **4.3.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network [X] Core Network [X]

Title:	⌘	Alignment of definition of Guaranteed Bitrate with 25.413
Source:	⌘	R-WG3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI
Date:	⌘	2002-02-19
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	REL-4

Use one 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 one 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)*

Reason for change:	⌘	The definition of Guaranteed Bitrate in RANAP is not consistent with the definition of Guaranteed Bitrate in 25.415.
Summary of change:	⌘	The definition of Guaranteed Bitrate within the RAB Parameters IE in RANAP is changed in order to be consistent with 25.415. Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has isolated impact towards the previous version of the specification (same release). This CR has an impact under functional point of view with regards to the inclusion of the Guaranteed Bitrate among the rate controllable bitrates. The impact can be considered isolated because the change affects only two functions (RAB Assignment and Relocation Resource Allocation).
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Misalignment between RANAP and 25.415 which can lead to not compatible implementations.

Clauses affected:	⌘	9.2.1.3		
Other specs affected:	⌘	[X] Other core specifications ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications	⌘	25.413 v3.8.0 CR431
Other comments:	⌘			

How to create CRs using this form:
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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.

9.2.1.3 RAB Parameters

The purpose of the *RAB parameters* IE group and other parameters within the *RAB parameters* IE group is to indicate all RAB attributes as defined in [7] for both directions.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
>Traffic Class	M		ENUMERATED (conversational, streaming, interactive, background, ...)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the type of application for which the Radio Access Bearer service is optimised
>RAB Asymmetry Indicator	M		ENUMERATED (Symmetric bidirectional, Asymmetric Uni directional downlink, Asymmetric Uni directional Uplink, Asymmetric Bidirectional, ...)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates asymmetry or symmetry of the RAB and traffic direction
>Maximum Bit Rate	M	1 to <nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections>	INTEGER (1..16,000,000)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum number of bits delivered by UTRAN and to UTRAN at a SAP within a period of time, divided by the duration of the period. The unit is: bit/s **Usage**: When nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections is equal to 2, then Maximum Bit Rate attribute for downlink is signalled first, then Maximum Bit Rate attribute for uplink
>Guaranteed Bit Rate	C-iftrafficConv-Stream	0 to <nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections>	INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the guaranteed number of bits delivered at a SAP within a period of time (provided that there is data to deliver), divided by the duration of the period. The unit is: bit/s **Usage:** 1. When nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections is equal to 2, then Guaranteed Bit Rate for downlink is signalled first, then Guaranteed Bit Rate for uplink 2. Delay and reliability attributes only apply up to the guaranteed bit rate 3. Conditional value for the case of Support Mode for pre-defined SDU sizes: Set to highest~~lowest~~ not rate controllable bitrate, where bitrate is either – one of the RAB subflow combination bitrate IEs (when present) or – one of the calculated values given when dividing the compound Subflow combination SDU sizes by the value of the IE Maximum SDU Size and then multiplying this result by the value of the IE Maximum Bit Rate.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
>Delivery Order	M		ENUMERATED (delivery order requested, delivery order not requested)	**Desc:** This IE indicates whether the RAB shall provide in-sequence SDU delivery or not **Usage:** Delivery order requested: in sequence delivery shall be guaranteed by UTRAN on all RAB SDUs Delivery order not requested: in sequence delivery is not required from UTRAN
>Maximum SDU Size	M		INTEGER (0..32768)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum allowed SDU size The unit is: bit. **Usage:** Conditional value: Set to largest RAB Subflow Combination compound SDU size (when present) among the different RAB Subflow Combinations
>SDU parameters		1 to <maxRABSubflows>	See below	**Desc.:** This IE contains the parameters characterizing the RAB SDUs **Usage** Given per subflow with first occurence corresponding to subflow#1 etc…
>Transfer Delay	C-iftrafficConv-Stream		INTEGER (0..65535)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum delay for 95th percentile of the distribution of delay for all delivered SDUs during the lifetime of a RAB, where delay for an SDU is defined as the time from a request to transfer an SDU at one SAP to its delivery at the other SAP The unit is: millisecond. **Usage:** -
>Traffic Handling Priority	C - iftrafficInteractiv		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), .., lowest (14), no priority (15)} (0..15)	**Desc.:** This IE specifies the relative importance for handling of all SDUs belonging to the radio access bearer compared to the SDUs of other bearers **Usage:** Values between 1 and 14 are ordered in decreasing order of priority, '1' being the highest and '14' the lowest. Value 0 shall be treated as a logical error if received.
>Allocation/Retention priority	O		See below	**Desc.:** This IE specifies the relative importance compared to other Radio access bearers for allocation and retention of the Radio access bearer. **Usage:** If this IE is not received, the request is regarded as it cannot trigger the pre-emption process and it is vulnerable to the pre-emption process.
>Source Statistics Descriptor	C-iftrafficConv-Stream		ENUMERATED (speech, unknown, …)	**Desc.:** This IE specifies characteristics of the source of submitted SDUs **Usage:** -
>Relocation	O		ENUMERATED (lossless, none,	This IE shall be present for RABs towards the PS domain,

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
Requirement			…, realtime)	otherwise it shall not be present. **Desc.:** This IE is no longer used. **Usage:** It shall always be set to "none" when sent and it shall always be ignored when received.

Range Bound	Explanation
nbr-SeparateTrafficDirection	Number of Traffic Directions being signalled separately. Set to 2 if RAB asymmetry indicator is asymmetric bidirectional. Set to 1 in all other cases.

Range Bound	Explanation
maxRABSubflows	Maximum number of Subflows per RAB. Value is 7

Condition	Explanation
IftrafficConv-Stream	This IE shall be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is set to "Conversational" or "Streaming"
IftrafficInteractiv	This IE shall be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is set to "Interactive"

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SDU parameters				
> SDU Error Ratio	C-ifErroneousSDU			**Desc.:** This IE indicates the fraction of SDUs lost or detected as erroneous. This is a Reliability attribute **Usage:** The attribute is coded as follows: Mantissa * $10^{-\text{exponent}}$
>>Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
>>Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..6)	
>Residual Bit Error Ratio	M			**Desc.:** This IE indicates the undetected bit error ratio for each subflow in the delivered SDU. This is a Reliability attribute. **Usage:** The attribute is coded as follows: Mantissa * $10^{-\text{exponent}}$
>>Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
>>Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..8)	
>Delivery Of Erroneous SDU	M		ENUMERATED (yes, no, no-error-detection-consideration)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates whether SDUs with detected errors shall be delivered or not. In case of unequal error protection, the attribute is set per subflow This is a Reliability attribute **Usage:** Yes: error detection applied, erroneous SDU delivered No. Error detection is applied , erroneous SDU discarded no-error-detection-consideration: SDUs delivered without considering error detection
>SDU format information Parameter	C - IfSMPredef	1 to <maxRABSubflow	See below	**Desc.:** This IE contains the list of possible exact sizes of SDUs and/or RAB Subflow

	inedSDUSize	Combinations>		Combination bit rates. Given per RAB Subflow Combination with first occurence corresponding to RAB Subflow Combination number 1. It shall always be present for rate controllable RABs.

Range Bound	Explanation
maxRABSubflowCombinations	Maximum number of RAB Subflow Combinations. Value is 64.

Condition	Explanation
IfErroneousSDU	This IE shall be present if the *Delivery Of Erroneous SDU* IE is set to “Yes” or “No”.
IfSMPredefinedSDUSize	This IE shall be present for RABs with the IE User Plane Mode set to ‘support mode for pre-defined SDU sizes’.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SDU Format Information Parameter				At least one of the *Subflow SDU size* IE and the *RAB Subflow Combination bit rate* IE shall be present when *SDU format information Parameter* IE is present. For the case subflow SDUs are transmitted at constant time interval, only one of the two IEs shall be present.
>Subflow SDU Size	O		INTEGER (0..4095)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the exact size of the SDU. The unit is: bit. **Usage:** This IE is only used for RABs that have predefined SDU size(s). It shall be present for RABs having more than one subflow. For RABs having only one subflow, this IE shall be present only when the RAB is rate controllable and the SDU size of some RAB Subflow Combination(s) is different than the IE Maximum SDU Size. When this IE is not present and SDU format information Parameter is present, then the Subflow SDU size for the only existing subflow takes the value of the IE Maximum SDU size.
>RAB Subflow Combination Bit Rate	O		INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	**Desc.**: This IE indicates the RAB Subflow Combination bit rate. The unit is: bit/s. **Usage:** When this IE is not present and SDU format information parameter is present then all Subflow SDUs are transmitted (when there is data to be transmitted) at a constant time interval. The value of this IE shall not exceed the maximum value of the IEs ‘Maximum Bit Rate’. The value 0 of RAB Subflow Combination bitrate indicates that the RAB uses discontinuous transfer of the SDUs.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Allocation/Retention Priority				
>Priority Level	M		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), .., lowest (14), no priority (15)} (0..15)	**Desc.**: This IE indicates the priority of the request. **Usage:** Values between 1 and 14 are ordered in decreasing order of priority, '1' being the highest and '14' the lowest. Value 0 shall be treated as a logical error if received. The priority level and the preemption indicators may be used to determine whether the request has to be performed unconditionally and immediately
>Pre-emption Capability	M		ENUMERATED(shall not trigger pre-emption, may trigger pre-emption)	**Descr.:** This IE indicates the pre-emption capability of the request on other RABs **Usage:** The RAB shall not pre-empt other RABs or, the RAB may pre-empt other RABs The Pre-emption Capability indicator applies to the allocation of resources for a RAB and as such it provides the trigger to the pre-emption procedures/processes of the RNS.
>Pre-emption Vulnerability	M		ENUMERATED(not pre-emptable, pre-emptable)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the vulnerability of the RAB to preemption of other RABs. **Usage**: The RAB shall not be pre-empted by other RABs or the RAB may be pre-empted by other RABs. Pre-emption Vulnerability indicator applies for the entire duration of the RAB, unless modified and as such indicates whether the RAB is a target of the pre-emption procedures/processes of the RNS
>Queuing Allowed	M		ENUMERATED(queuing not allowed, queuing allowed)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates whether the request can be placed into a resource allocation queue or not. **Usage:** Queuing of the RAB is allowed Queuing of the RAB is not allowed Queuing allowed indicator applies for the entire duration of the RAB, unless modified.

3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #27 ***R3-020729***
Orlando, USA, 18th – 22th February 2002

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **426** ⌘ rev **2** ⌘ Current version: **4.3.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network **X** Core Network X

Title:	⌘	RABs concerned by contexts transfer
Source:	⌘	R-WG3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI
Date:	⌘	18 February 2001
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	REL-4

Use one of the following categories:
F *(essential 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 one 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)

Reason for change: ⌘ The Forward SRNS context procedure is used to transfer the contexts in case of handover via CN. The RABs concerned by the transfer are today only defined by the ones for which sequence numbers are available. However, since the SGSN has been mandated in a past CR to indicate all the RABs not expected to be maintained (RABs to be released), those RABs are clearly not concerned by the transfer.

Summary of change: ⌘ RABs contexts need not be transferred for the RABs not expected to survive after the relocation.

Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release):
This CR has isolated impact with the previous version of the specification (same release) since the RNC shall with this correction not send the contexts of the RABs not supported by target system in a relocation.

This CR has an impact under functional point of view for implementations not behaving like indicated in the CR.
The impact can be considered isolated because the change affects only the system function context transfer.

Consequences if not approved: ⌘ The transfer of contexts and associated data forwarding for RABs that will be straightly released once the relocation completed leads to a waste of capacity and impair system performance. It is also likely to lead to interoperability issues in a multi-vendor context.

Clauses affected: ⌘ 8.6.2, 8.13

Other specs affected: ⌘ **X** Other core specifications ⌘ TS25413 CR425 R99
☐ Test specifications

	☐ O&M Specifications	
Other comments:	⌘	

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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.

8.6.2 Successful Operation

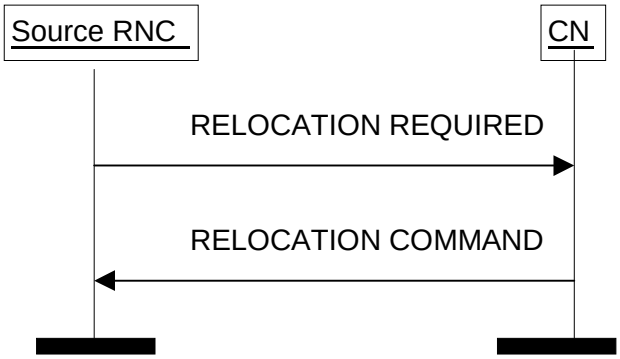

Figure 1: Relocation Preparation procedure. Successful operation.

The source RNC shall initiate the procedure by generating RELOCATION REQUIRED message. The source RNC shall decide whether to initiate the intra-system Relocation or the inter-system Relocation. In case of intra-system Relocation the source RNC shall indicate in the *Source ID* IE the RNC-ID of the source RNC and in the *Target ID* IE the RNC-ID of the target RNC. In case of inter-system Relocation the source RNC shall indicate in the *Source ID* IE the Service Area Identifier and in the *Target ID* IE the cell global identity of the cell in the target system. The source RNC shall indicate the appropriate cause value for the Relocation in the *Cause* IE. Typical cause values are "Time critical Relocation", "Resource optimisation relocation", "Relocation desirable for radio reasons" , "Directed Retry".

The source RNC shall determine whether the relocation of SRNS shall be executed with or without involvement of UE. The source RNC shall set the *Relocation Type* IE accordingly to "UE involved in relocation of SRNS " or "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS ".

In case of intra-system Relocation, the source RNC shall include in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE. This container shall include the *Relocation Type* IE and the number of Iu signalling connections existing for the UE by setting correctly the *Number of Iu Instances* IE . If available, this container shall further include the *Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm* IE and the *Integrity Protection Key* IE. If ciphering is active, this container shall include, for ciphering information of signalling data, the *Chosen Encryption Algorithm* IE and the *Ciphering Key* IE, for ciphering information of CS user data the *Chosen Encryption Algorithm CS* IE and for ciphering information of PS user data the *Chosen Encryption Algorithm PS* IE. This container shall include the *RRC Container* IE. If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS" and the UE is using DCH(s), DSCH(s) or USCH(s), the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE shall include the mapping between each RAB subflow and transport channel identifier(s), i.e. if the RAB is carried on a DCH(s), the DCH ID(s) shall be included, and when it is carried on DSCH(s) or USCH(s), the DSCH ID(s) or USCH ID(s) respectively shall be included. If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS", the *d-RNTI* IE shall be included in the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE. If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE involved in relocation of SRNS", the *Target Cell ID* IE shall be included in the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE.

In case of intersystem handover to GSM the RNC:

- shall include *MS Classmark 2* and *MS Classmark 3* IEs received from the UE in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the CN.

- shall include the *Old BSS to New BSS* IE within the RELOCATION REQUIRED message only if the information is available.

The source RNC shall send the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the CN and the source RNC shall start the timer $T_{RELOCprep.}$

When the preparation including resource allocation in the target system is ready and the CN has decided to continue the relocation of SRNS, the CN shall send RELOCATION COMMAND message to the source RNC and the CN shall start the timer $T_{RELOCcomplete}$.

If the *Target RNC To Source RNC Transparent Container* IE or the *L3 information* IE is received by the CN from the relocation target, it shall be included in the RELOCATION COMMAND message.

For each RAB successfully established in the target system and originating from the PS domain, the RELOCATION COMMAND message shall contain Iu transport address and Iu transport association to be used for the forwarding of the DL N-PDU duplicates towards the relocation target. Upon reception of the RELOCATION COMMAND message from the PS domain, the source RNC shall start the timer $T_{DATAfwd.}$

The Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated in the CN by transmission of RELOCATION COMMAND message.

If the target system (including target CN) does not support all existing RABs, the RELOCATION COMMAND message shall contain a list of RABs indicating all the RABs that are not supported by the target system. This list is contained in the *RABs to Be Released* IE. The source RNC shall use this information to avoid transferring associated contexts where applicable and may use this information e.g. to decide if to cancel the relocation or not. The resources associated with these not supported RABs shall not be released until the relocation is completed. This is in order to make a return to the old configuration possible in case of a failed or cancelled relocation.

Upon reception of RELOCATION COMMAND message the source RNC shall stop the timer $T_{RELOCprep}$, RNC shall start the timer $T_{RELOCOverall}$ and RNC shall terminate the Relocation Preparation procedure. The source RNC is then defined to have a Prepared Relocation for that Iu signalling connection.

When Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated successfully and when the source RNC is ready, the source RNC should trigger the execution of relocation of SRNS.

Interactions with other procedures:

If, after RELOCATION REQUIRED message is sent and before the Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated, the source RNC receives a RANAP message initiating an other connection oriented RANAP class 1 or class 3 procedure (except IU RELEASE COMMAND message, which shall be handled normally) via the same Iu signalling connection, the source RNC shall either:

1. cancel the Relocation Preparation procedure i.e. execute Relocation Cancel procedure with an appropriate value for the *Cause* IE, e.g. "Interaction with other procedure", and after successful completion of Relocation Cancel procedure, the source RNC shall continue the initiated RANAP procedure;

or

2. terminate the initiated RANAP procedure without any changes in UTRAN by sending appropriate response message with the cause value “Relocation Triggered” to the CN. The source RNC shall then continue the relocation of SRNS.

If during the Relocation Preparation procedure the source RNC receives a DIRECT TRANSFER message it shall be handled normally.

If during the Relocation Preparation procedure the source RNC receives connection oriented RANAP class 2 messages (with the exception of DIRECT TRANSFER message) it shall decide to either execute the procedure immediately or suspend it. In the case the relocation is cancelled the RNC shall resume any suspended procedures (if any).

After Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated successfully, all RANAP messages (except IU RELEASE COMMAND message, which shall be handled normally) received via the same Iu signalling bearer shall be ignored by the source RNC.

8.13 SRNS Context Forwarding from Source RNC to CN

8.13.1 General

The purpose of this procedure is to transfer SRNS contexts from the source RNC to the CN (PS domain) in case of handover via the CN. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling. SRNS contexts are sent for each concerned RAB among those that are supported by the target system ,and for which at least either GTP-PDU or PDCP sequence numbering is available. The contexts contain the sequence numbers of the GTP-PDUs next to be transmitted in the uplink and downlink directions, if available, and the next PDCP sequence numbers that would have been used to send and receive data from the UE, if available.

8.13.2 Successful Operation

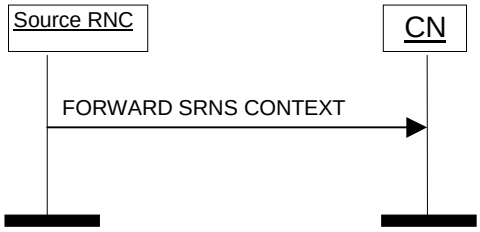

Figure 2: SRNS Context forwarding from source RNC to CN. Successful operation.

The source RNC initialises the procedure by sending FORWARD SRNS CONTEXT message to the CN. The FORWARD SRNS CONTEXT message contains the RAB Context information for each referenced RAB. For each RAB the following information shall be included:

- RAB ID
- always when available, the sequence number for the next downlink GTP-PDU to be sent to the UE, and
- always when available, the sequence number for the next uplink GTP-PDU to be tunnelled to the GGSN;
- always when available, the radio interface sequence number (PDCP) [17] of the next uplink N-PDU (PDCP SDU) that would have been expected from the UE by a source system i.e. *UL N-PDU Sequence Number* IE;
- always when available, the radio interface sequence number (PDCP) [17] of the next downlink N-PDU (PDCP SDU) that would have been sent to the UE by a source system i.e. *DL N-PDU Sequence Number* IE.

8.13.3 Abnormal Conditions

Not applicable.

3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #27 ***R3-020705***
Orlando, USA, 18th – 22th February 2002

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **425** ⌘ rev **2** ⌘ Current version: **3.8.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network ☒ Core Network ☒

Title:	⌘	RABs concerned by contexts transfer
Source:	⌘	R-WG3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI
Date:	⌘	18 February 2001
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	R99

Use one of the following categories:
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C *(Functional modification of feature)*
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Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

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R96 (Release 1996)
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R99 (Release 1999)
REL-4 (Release 4)
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Reason for change: ⌘ The Forward SRNS context procedure is used to transfer the contexts in case of handover via CN. The RABs concerned by the transfer are today only defined by the ones for which sequence numbers are available. However, since the SGSN has been mandated in a past CR to indicate all the RABs not expected to be maintained (RABs to be released), those RABs are clearly not concerned by the transfer.

Summary of change: ⌘ RABs contexts need not be transferred for the RABs not expected to survive after the relocation.

Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release):
This CR has isolated impact with the previous version of the specification (same release) since the RNC shall with this correction not send the contexts of the RABs not supported by target system in a relocation.

This CR has an impact under functional point of view for implementations not behaving like indicated in the CR.
The impact can be considered isolated because the change affects only the system function context transfer.

Consequences if not approved: ⌘ The transfer of contexts and associated data forwarding for RABs that will be straightly released once the relocation completed leads to a waste of capacity and impair system performance. It is also likely to lead to interoperability issues in a multi-vendor context.

Clauses affected: ⌘ 8.6.2, 8.13

Other specs affected: ⌘ ☒ Other core specifications ⌘ TS25413 CR426 REL-4
☐ Test specifications

	☐ O&M Specifications	
Other comments:	⌘	

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8.6.2 Successful Operation

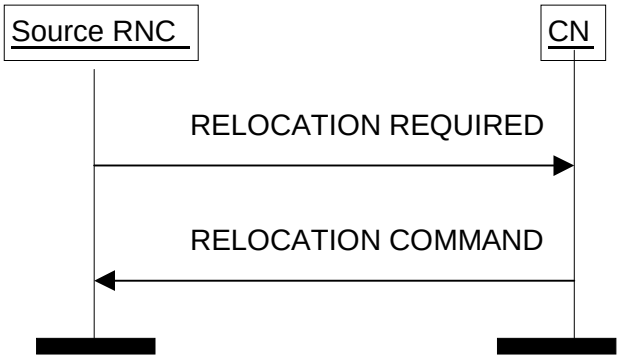

Figure 1: Relocation Preparation procedure. Successful operation.

The source RNC shall initiate the procedure by generating RELOCATION REQUIRED message. The source RNC shall decide whether to initiate the intra-system Relocation or the inter-system Relocation. In case of intra-system Relocation the source RNC shall indicate in the *Source ID* IE the RNC-ID of the source RNC and in the *Target ID* IE the RNC-ID of the target RNC. In case of inter-system Relocation the source RNC shall indicate in the *Source ID* IE the Service Area Identifier and in the *Target ID* IE the cell global identity of the cell in the target system. The source RNC shall indicate the appropriate cause value for the Relocation in the *Cause* IE. Typical cause values are "Time critical Relocation", "Resource optimisation relocation", "Relocation desirable for radio reasons" , "Directed Retry".

The source RNC shall determine whether the relocation of SRNS shall be executed with or without involvement of UE. The source RNC shall set the *Relocation Type* IE accordingly to "UE involved in relocation of SRNS" or "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS".

In case of intra-system Relocation, the source RNC shall include in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE. This container shall include the *Relocation Type* IE and the number of Iu signalling connections existing for the UE by setting correctly the *Number of Iu Instances* IE. If available, this container shall further include the *Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm* IE and the *Integrity Protection Key* IE. If ciphering is active, this container shall include, for ciphering information of signalling data, the *Chosen Encryption Algorithm* IE and the *Ciphering Key* IE, for ciphering information of CS user data the *Chosen Encryption Algorithm CS* IE and for ciphering information of PS user data the *Chosen Encryption Algorithm PS* IE. This container shall include the *RRC Container* IE. If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS" and the UE is using DCH(s), DSCH(s) or USCH(s), the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE shall include the mapping between each RAB subflow and transport channel identifier(s), i.e. if the RAB is carried on a DCH(s), the DCH ID(s) shall be included, and when it is carried on DSCH(s) or USCH(s), the DSCH ID(s) or USCH ID(s) respectively shall be included. If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS", the *d-RNTI* IE shall be included in the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE. If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE involved in relocation of SRNS", the *Target Cell ID* IE shall be included in the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE.

In case of intersystem handover to GSM the RNC:

- shall include *MS Classmark 2* and *MS Classmark 3* IEs received from the UE in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the CN.

- shall include the *Old BSS to New BSS* IE within the RELOCATION REQUIRED message only if the information is available.

The source RNC shall send the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the CN and the source RNC shall start the timer $T_{RELOCprep.}$

When the preparation including resource allocation in the target system is ready and the CN has decided to continue the relocation of SRNS, the CN shall send RELOCATION COMMAND message to the source RNC and the CN shall start the timer $T_{RELOCcomplete}$.

If the *Target RNC To Source RNC Transparent Container* IE or the *L3 information* IE is received by the CN from the relocation target, it shall be included in the RELOCATION COMMAND message.

For each RAB successfully established in the target system and originating from the PS domain, the RELOCATION COMMAND message shall contain Iu transport address and Iu transport association to be used for the forwarding of the DL N-PDU duplicates towards the relocation target. Upon reception of the RELOCATION COMMAND message from the PS domain, the source RNC shall start the timer $T_{DATAfwd.}$

The Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated in the CN by transmission of RELOCATION COMMAND message.

If the target system (including target CN) does not support all existing RABs, the RELOCATION COMMAND message shall contain a list of RABs indicating all the RABs that are not supported by the target system. This list is contained in the *RABs to Be Released* IE. The source RNC shall use this information to avoid transferring associated contexts where applicable and may use this information e.g. to decide if to cancel the relocation or not. The resources associated with these not supported RABs shall not be released until the relocation is completed. This is in order to make a return to the old configuration possible in case of a failed or cancelled relocation.

Upon reception of RELOCATION COMMAND message the source RNC shall stop the timer $T_{RELOCprep}$, RNC shall start the timer $T_{RELOCOverall}$ and RNC shall terminate the Relocation Preparation procedure. The source RNC is then defined to have a Prepared Relocation for that Iu signalling connection.

When Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated successfully and when the source RNC is ready, the source RNC should trigger the execution of relocation of SRNS.

Interactions with other procedures:

If, after RELOCATION REQUIRED message is sent and before the Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated, the source RNC receives a RANAP message initiating an other connection oriented RANAP class 1 or class 3 procedure (except IU RELEASE COMMAND message, which shall be handled normally) via the same Iu signalling connection, the source RNC shall either:

1. cancel the Relocation Preparation procedure i.e. execute Relocation Cancel procedure with an appropriate value for the *Cause* IE, e.g. "Interaction with other procedure", and after successful completion of Relocation Cancel procedure, the source RNC shall continue the initiated RANAP procedure;

or

2. terminate the initiated RANAP procedure without any changes in UTRAN by sending appropriate response message with the cause value “Relocation Triggered” to the CN. The source RNC shall then continue the relocation of SRNS.

If during the Relocation Preparation procedure the source RNC receives a DIRECT TRANSFER message it shall be handled normally.

If during the Relocation Preparation procedure the source RNC receives connection oriented RANAP class 2 messages (with the exception of DIRECT TRANSFER message) it shall decide to either execute the procedure immediately or suspend it. In the case the relocation is cancelled the RNC shall resume any suspended procedures (if any).

After Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated successfully, all RANAP messages (except IU RELEASE COMMAND message, which shall be handled normally) received via the same Iu signalling bearer shall be ignored by the source RNC.

8.13 SRNS Context Forwarding from Source RNC to CN

8.13.1 General

The purpose of this procedure is to transfer SRNS contexts from the source RNC to the CN (PS domain) in case of handover via the CN. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling. SRNS contexts are sent for each concerned RAB among those that are supported by the target system ,and~~,~~ for which at least either GTP-PDU or PDCP sequence numbering is available. The contexts contain the sequence numbers of the GTP-PDUs next to be transmitted in the uplink and downlink directions, if available, and the next PDCP sequence numbers that would have been used to send and receive data from the UE, if available.

8.13.2 Successful Operation

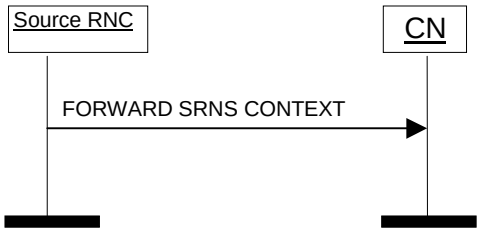

Figure 2: SRNS Context forwarding from source RNC to CN. Successful operation.

The source RNC initialises the procedure by sending FORWARD SRNS CONTEXT message to the CN. The FORWARD SRNS CONTEXT message contains the RAB Context information for each referenced RAB. For each RAB the following information shall be included:

- RAB ID
- always when available, the sequence number for the next downlink GTP-PDU to be sent to the UE, and
- always when available, the sequence number for the next uplink GTP-PDU to be tunnelled to the GGSN;
- always when available, the radio interface sequence number (PDCP) [17] of the next uplink N-PDU (PDCP SDU) that would have been expected from the UE by a source system i.e. *UL N-PDU Sequence Number* IE;
- always when available, the radio interface sequence number (PDCP) [17] of the next downlink N-PDU (PDCP SDU) that would have been sent to the UE by a source system i.e. *DL N-PDU Sequence Number* IE.

8.13.3 Abnormal Conditions

Not applicable.

3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #27
Orlando, USA, February 18th – 22th, 2002

R3-020703

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **424** ⌘ rev **2** ⌘ Current version: **4.3.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network **X** Core Network X

Title:	⌘	Handling of Global RNC-ID in Reset and Reset resource
Source:	⌘	R-WG3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI
Date:	⌘	18 February 2002
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	REL-4

Use one of the following categories:
F *(essential 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 one 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)*

Reason for change:	⌘	The Global RNC-ID IE has been recently added as a new optional information element in the downlink messages Reset, Reset resource. The handling of the IE by the RNC is not defined.
Summary of change:	⌘	The handling of the Global RNC-ID by the RNC is defined for the Reset and Reset Resource procedures. Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has isolated impact with the previous version of the specification (same release) since the RNC shall with this correction ignore the value of the Global RNC-Id even if received. This CR has an impact under functional point of view for implementations not behaving like indicated in the CR. The impact can be considered isolated because the change affects only the system functions Reset, Reset Resource.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Incorrect handling of this unused IE in major impacting procedures.

Clauses affected:	⌘	8.26, 8.29		
Other specs affected:	⌘	**X** Other core specifications ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications	⌘	TS25413 CR423 R99
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/3G_Specs/CRs.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://www.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2000-09 contains the specifications resulting from the September 2000 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.

8.26 Reset

8.26.1 General

The purpose of the Reset procedure is to initialise the UTRAN in the event of a failure in the CN or vice versa. The procedure uses connectionless signalling.

8.26.2 Successful Operation

8.26.2.1 Reset Procedure Initiated from the CN

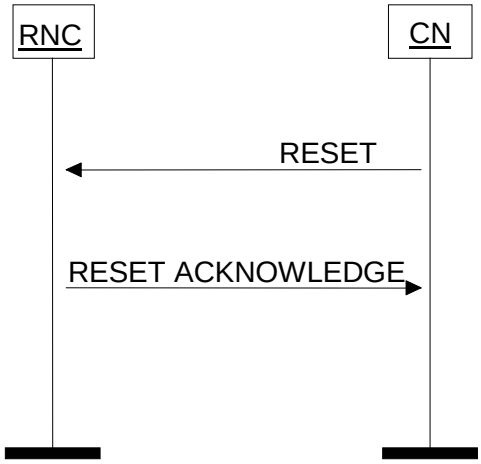

Figure 1: Reset procedure initiated from the CN. Successful operation.

In the event of a failure at the CN, which has resulted in the loss of transaction reference information, a RESET message shall be sent to the RNC. When a CN node sends this message towards an RNC for which it is not the default CN node, the *Global CN-ID* IE shall be included. This message is used by the UTRAN to release affected Radio Access Bearers and to erase all affected references for the specific CN node that sent the RESET message, i.e. the CN node indicated by the *Global CN-ID* IE or, if this IE is not included, the default CN node for the indicated CN domain.

After a guard period of T_{RatC} seconds a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message shall be returned to the CN, indicating that all UEs which were involved in a call are no longer transmitting and that all references at the UTRAN have been cleared.

The RNC shall include the *Global RNC-ID* IE in the RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message. The *Global RNC-ID* IE shall not be included in the RESET message.

Interactions with other procedures:

In case of interactions with other procedures, the Reset procedure shall always override all other procedures.

8.26.2.2 Reset Procedure Initiated from the UTRAN

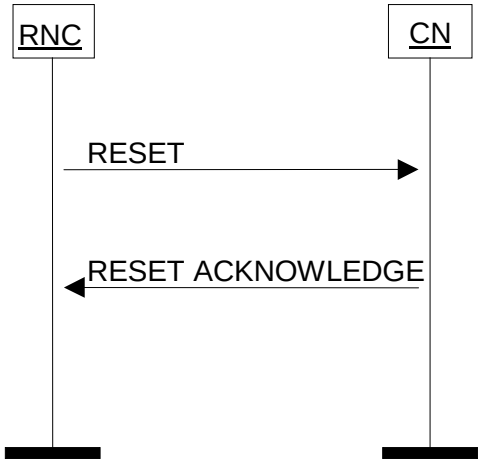

Figure 2: Reset procedure initiated from the UTRAN. Successful operation.

In the event of a failure at the UTRAN which has resulted in the loss of transaction reference information, a RESET message shall be sent to all CN nodes towards which the RNC has Iu signalling connections established. This message is used by the CN to release affected Radio Access Bearers and to erase all affected references for the sending RNC.

After a guard period of T_{RatR} seconds a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message shall be returned to the UTRAN indicating that all references have been cleared.

When a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message is sent from a CN node towards an RNC for which the sending CN node is not the default CN node, the *Global CN-ID* IE shall be included.

Interactions with other procedures:

In case of interactions with other procedures, the Reset procedure shall always override all other procedures.

8.26.3 Abnormal Conditions

8.26.3.1 Abnormal Condition at the CN

If the CN sends a RESET message to the RNC and receives no RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message within a period T_{RafR} then it shall repeat the entire Reset procedure. The sending of the RESET message shall be repeated a maximum of "n" times where n is an operator matter. After the n-th unsuccessful repetition the procedure shall be stopped and e.g. the maintenance system be informed.

8.26.3.2 Abnormal Condition at the UTRAN

If the RNC sends a RESET message to the CN and receives no RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message within a period T_{RafC} then it shall repeat the entire Reset procedure. The sending of the RESET message shall be repeated a maximum of "n" times where n is an operator matter. After the n-th unsuccessful repetition the procedure shall be stopped and e.g. the maintenance system be informed.

8.26.3.3 Crossing of Reset Messages

When an entity that has sent a RESET message and is waiting for a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message, instead receives a RESET message from the peer entity, it shall stop timer T_{RafC} or T_{RafR} and send a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message to the peer entity.

8.29 Reset Resource

8.29.1 General

The purpose of the Reset Resource procedure is to initialise part of the UTRAN in the event of an abnormal failure in the CN or vice versa (e.g. Signalling Transport processor reset). The procedure uses connectionless signalling.

8.29.1.1 Reset Resource procedure initiated from the RNC

Void

8.29.1.2 Reset Resource procedure initiated from the CN

void

8.29.2 Successful Operation

8.29.2.1 Reset Resource procedure initiated from the RNC

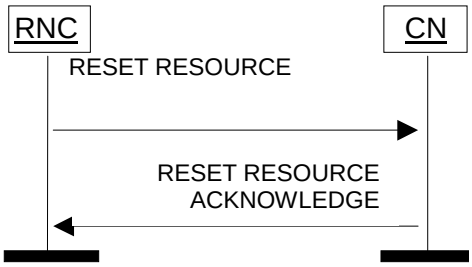

Figure 3: RNC initiated Reset Resource procedure. Successful operation.

The RNC initiates this procedure by sending a RESET RESOURCE message to the CN.

The RESET RESOURCE message shall include the *CN Domain Indicator* IE, the *Global RNC-ID* IE, the *Cause* IE with appropriate cause value (e.g. "Signalling Transport Resource Failure") and a list containing *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IEs.

On reception of this message the RNC shall release locally the resources and references (i.e. radio resources and Iu signalling connectionidentifiers) associated to the specific CN node and Iu signalling connection identifiers indicated in the received message. The *Global RNC-ID* IE shall not be included in the Reset Resource message. If no *Global CN-ID* IE is included in the RESET RESOURCE message to indicate the sending CN node, the default CN node for the indicated CN domain shall be considered as sender. The RNC shall always return the RESET RESOURCE ACKNOWLEDGE message to the CN when all Iu-related resources and references have been released. The list of Iu signalling connection identifiers within the RESET RESOURCE ACKNOWLEDGE message shall be in the same order as received in the RESET RESOURCE message. Unknown signalling connection identifiers shall be reported as released.

When a RESET RESOURCE ACKNOWLEDGE message is sent from a CN node towards an RNC for which the sending CN node is not the default CN node, the *Global CN-ID* IE shall be included.

Both CN and RNC shall provide means to prevent the immediate re-assignment of released Iu signalling connection identifiers to minimise the risk that the Reset Resource procedure releases the same Iu signalling connection identifiers re-assigned to new Iu connections.

8.29.2.2 Reset Resource procedure initiated from the CN

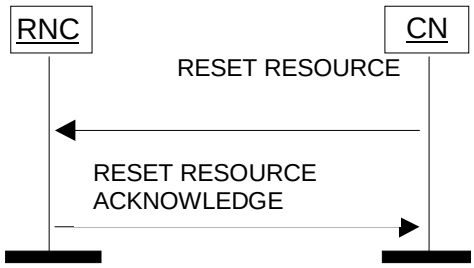

Figure 4: CN initiated Reset Resource procedure. Successful operation.

The CN initiates this procedure by sending a RESET RESOURCE message to the RNC.

The RESET RESOURCE message shall include the *CN Domain Indicator* IE, the *Cause* IE with appropriate cause value (e.g. "Signalling Transport Resource Failure") and a list containing *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IEs.

When a RESET RESOURCE message is sent from a CN node towards an RNC for which the sending CN node is not the default CN node, the *Global CN-ID* IE shall be included.

On reception of this message the RNC shall release locally the resources and references (i.e. radio resources and Iu signalling connection identifiers) associated to the specific CN node and Iu signalling connection identifiers indicated in the received message. If no *Global CN-ID* IE is included in the RESET RESOURCE message to indicate the sending CN node, the default CN node for the indicated CN domain shall be considered as sender. The RNC shall always return the RESET RESOURCE ACKNOWLEDGE message to the CN when all Iu-related resources and references have been released and shall include the *CN Domain Indicator* IE, a list of *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IEs and the *Global RNC-ID* IE. The list of *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IEs within the RESET RESOURCE ACKNOWLEDGE message shall be in the same order as received in the RESET RESOURCE message. Unknown signalling connection identifiers shall be reported as released.

Both RNC and CN shall provide means to prevent the immediate re-assignment of released Iu signalling connection identifiers to minimise the risk that the Reset Resource procedure releases the same Iu signalling connection identifiers re-assigned to new Iu connections.

3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #27
Orlando, USA, February 18th – 22th, 2002

R3-020704

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **423** ⌘ rev **2** ⌘ Current version: **3.8.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network **X** Core Network X

Title:	⌘	Handling of Global RNC-ID in Reset and Reset resource
Source:	⌘	R-WG3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI
Date:	⌘	18 February 2002
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	R99

Use one of the following categories:
F *(essential 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 one 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)

Reason for change:	⌘	The Global RNC-ID IE has been recently added as a new optional information element in the downlink messages Reset, Reset resource. The handling of the IE by the RNC is not defined.
Summary of change:	⌘	The handling of the Global RNC-ID by the RNC is defined for the Reset and Reset Resource procedures. Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has isolated impact with the previous version of the specification (same release) since the RNC shall with this correction ignore the value of the Global RNC-Id even if received. This CR has an impact under functional point of view for implementations not behaving like indicated in the CR. The impact can be considered isolated because the change affects only the system functions Reset, Reset Resource.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Incorrect handling of this unused IE in major impacting procedures.

Clauses affected:	⌘	8.26, 8.29		
Other specs affected:	⌘	**X** Other core specifications ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications	⌘	TS25413 CR424 REL-4
Other comments:	⌘			

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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.

8.26 Reset

8.26.1 General

The purpose of the Reset procedure is to initialise the UTRAN in the event of a failure in the CN or vice versa. The procedure uses connectionless signalling.

8.26.2 Successful Operation

8.26.2.1 Reset Procedure Initiated from the CN

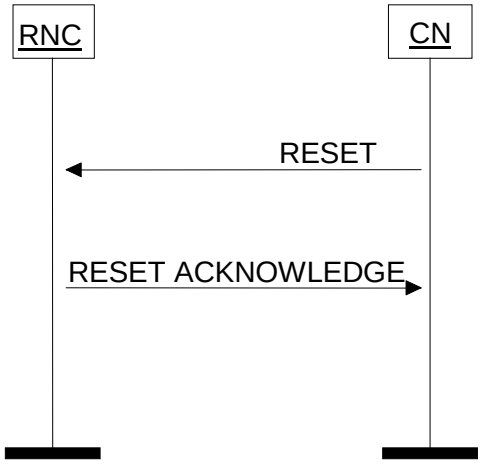

Figure 1: Reset procedure initiated from the CN. Successful operation.

In the event of a failure at the CN, which has resulted in the loss of transaction reference information, a RESET message shall be sent to the RNC. This message is used by the UTRAN to release affected Radio Access Bearers and to erase all affected references for the CN that sent the RESET message.

After a guard period of T_{RatC} seconds a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message shall be returned to the CN, indicating that all UEs which were involved in a call are no longer transmitting and that all references at the UTRAN have been cleared.

The RNC shall include the *Global RNC-ID* IE in the RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message. The *Global RNC-ID* IE shall not be included in the RESET message.

Interactions with other procedures:

In case of interactions with other procedures, the Reset procedure shall always override all other procedures.

8.26.2.2 Reset Procedure Initiated from the UTRAN

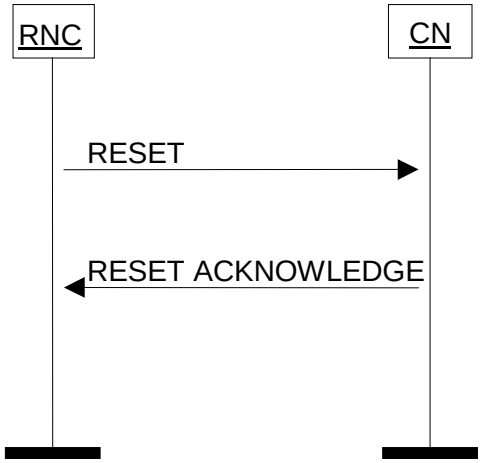

Figure 2: Reset procedure initiated from the UTRAN. Successful operation.

In the event of a failure at the UTRAN which has resulted in the loss of transaction reference information, a RESET message shall be sent to the CN. This message is used by the CN to release affected Radio Access Bearers and to erase all affected references.

The RNC shall include the *Global RNC-ID* IE in the RESET message.

After a guard period of T_{RatR} seconds a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message shall be returned to the UTRAN indicating that all references have been cleared.

Interactions with other procedures:

In case of interactions with other procedures, the Reset procedure shall always override all other procedures.

8.26.3 Abnormal Conditions

8.26.3.1 Abnormal Condition at the CN

If the CN sends a RESET message to the RNC and receives no RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message within a period T_{RafR} then it shall repeat the entire Reset procedure. The sending of the RESET message shall be repeated a maximum of "n" times where n is an operator matter. After the n-th unsuccessful repetition the procedure shall be stopped and e.g. the maintenance system be informed.

8.26.3.2 Abnormal Condition at the UTRAN

If the RNC sends a RESET message to the CN and receives no RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message within a period T_{RafC} then it shall repeat the entire Reset procedure. The sending of the RESET message shall be repeated a maximum of "n" times where n is an operator matter. After the n-th unsuccessful repetition the procedure shall be stopped and e.g. the maintenance system be informed.

8.26.3.3 Crossing of Reset Messages

When an entity that has sent a RESET message and is waiting for a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message, instead receives a RESET message from the peer entity, it shall stop timer T_{RafC} or T_{RafR} and send a RESET ACKNOWLEDGE message to the peer entity.

8.29 Reset Resource

8.29.1 General

The purpose of the Reset Resource procedure is to initialise part of the UTRAN in the event of an abnormal failure in the CN or vice versa (e.g. Signalling Transport processor reset). The procedure uses connectionless signalling.

8.29.1.1 Reset Resource procedure initiated from the RNC

Void

8.29.1.2 Reset Resource procedure initiated from the CN

void

8.29.2 Successful Operation

8.29.2.1 Reset Resource procedure initiated from the RNC

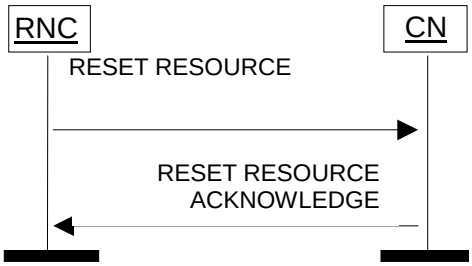

Figure 3: RNC initiated Reset Resource procedure. Successful operation.

The RNC initiates this procedure by sending a RESET RESOURCE message to the CN.

The RESET RESOURCE message shall include the *CN Domain Indicator* IE, the *Global RNC-ID* IE, the *Cause* IE with appropriate cause value (e.g. "Signalling Transport Resource Failure") and a list containing *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IEs.

On reception of this message the CN shall release locally the resources and references (i.e. resources and Iu signalling connection identifiers) associated to the Iu signalling connection identifiers indicated in the received message. The CN shall always return the RESET RESOURCE ACKNOWLEDGE message to the RNC when all Iu-related resources and references have been released and shall include the *CN Domain Indicator* IE and a list of *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IEs. The list of *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IEs within the RESET RESOURCE ACKNOWLEDGE message shall be in the same order as received in the RESET RESOURCE message. Unknown signalling connection identifiers shall be reported as released.

Both CN and RNC shall provide means to prevent the immediate re-assignment of released Iu signalling connection identifiers to minimise the risk that the Reset Resource procedure releases the same Iu signalling connection identifiers re-assigned to new Iu connections.

8.29.2.2 Reset Resource procedure initiated from the CN

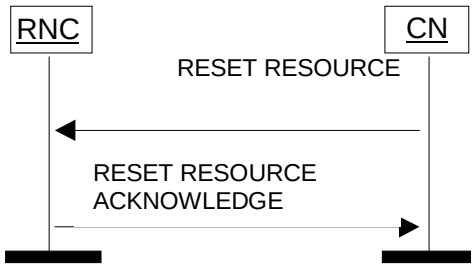

Figure 4: CN initiated Reset Resource procedure. Successful operation.

The CN initiates this procedure by sending a RESET RESOURCE message to the RNC.

The RESET RESOURCE message shall include the *CN Domain Indicator* IE, the *Cause* IE with appropriate cause value (e.g. "Signalling Transport Resource Failure") and a list containing *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IEs.

On reception of this message the RNC shall release locally the resources and references (i.e. radio resources and Iu signalling connection identifiers) associated to the Iu signalling connection identifiers indicated in the received message. The *Global RNC-ID* IE shall not be included in the Reset Resource message. The RNC shall always return the RESET RESOURCE ACKNOWLEDGE message to the CN when all Iu-related resources and references have been released and shall include the *CN Domain Indicator* IE, a list of *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IEs and the *Global RNC-ID* IE. The list of *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IEs within the RESET RESOURCE ACKNOWLEDGE message shall be in the same order as received in the RESET RESOURCE message. Unknown signalling connection identifiers shall be reported as released.

Both RNC and CN shall provide means to prevent the immediate re-assignment of released Iu signalling connection identifiers to minimise the risk that the Reset Resource procedure releases the same Iu signalling connection identifiers re-assigned to new Iu connections.

3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #27 ***R3-020617***
Orlando, USA, 18th – February22th, 2002

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **422** ⌘ rev **1** ⌘ Current version: **4.3.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network **X** Core Network X

Title:	⌘	Delivery of erroneous SDU in transparent mode
Source:	⌘	R-WG3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI
Date:	⌘	18 February 2002
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	REL-4

Use one of the following categories:
F *(essential 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 one 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)

Reason for change: ⌘ Acording to the stage 2 description of the QoS architecture, when the IE delivery of erroneous SDU is set to 'yes', the erroneous SDU shall be delivered to the application with an indication. This is not possible when the Iu UP mode is set to transparent mode. Under such incompatible requirement, the RNC shall accept the RAB anyway and behave as in the no-error-detection-consideration case.

Summary of change: ⌘ The RNC should consider no-error-detection-consideration even when the delivery of erroneous has been set to 'yes' in the case the transparent mode has been set on the Iu interface.

Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release):
This CR has isolated impact with the previous version of the specification (same release) since the RNC shall with this correction not reject the RAB and behave as in the no-error-detection-consideration case.

This CR has an impact under functional point of view for implementations not behaving like indicated in the CR.
The impact can be considered isolated because the change affects only the system function RAB Assignment.

Consequences if not approved: ⌘ Delivery of erroneous SDUs service request would be an incompatible feature with User Plane mode requested to 'transparent mode' and RAB rejected with cause invalid RAB parameters.

Clauses affected: ⌘ 9.2.1.3

Other specs ⌘ **X** Other core specifications ⌘ TS25.413 CR421 R99

affected:	☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications	
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/3G_Specs/CRs.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://www.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2000-09 contains the specifications resulting from the September 2000 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.

9.2.1.3 RAB Parameters

The purpose of the *RAB parameters* IE group and other parameters within the *RAB parameters* IE group is to indicate all RAB attributes as defined in [7] for both directions.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
>Traffic Class	M		ENUMERATED (conversational, streaming, interactive, background, ...)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the type of application for which the Radio Access Bearer service is optimised
>RAB Asymmetry Indicator	M		ENUMERATED (Symmetric bidirectional, Asymmetric Uni directional downlink, Asymmetric Uni directional Uplink, Asymmetric Bidirectional, ...)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates asymmetry or symmetry of the RAB and traffic direction
>Maximum Bit Rate	M	1 to <nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections>	INTEGER (1..16,000,000)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum number of bits delivered by UTRAN and to UTRAN at a SAP within a period of time, divided by the duration of the period. The unit is: bit/s **Usage**: When nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections is equal to 2, then Maximum Bit Rate attribute for downlink is signalled first, then Maximum Bit Rate attribute for uplink
>Guaranteed Bit Rate	C-iftrafficConv-Stream	0 to <nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections>	INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the guaranteed number of bits delivered at a SAP within a period of time (provided that there is data to deliver), divided by the duration of the period. The unit is: bit/s **Usage:** 1. When nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections is equal to 2, then Guaranteed Bit Rate for downlink is signalled first, then Guaranteed Bit Rate for uplink 2. Delay and reliability attributes only apply up to the guaranteed bit rate 3. Conditional value: Set to lowest rate controllable bitrate, where bitrate is either – one of the RAB subflow combination bitrate IEs (when present) or – one of the calculated values given when dividing the compound Subflow combination SDU sizes by the value of the IE Maximum SDU Size and then multiplying this result by the value of the IE Maximum Bit Rate.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
>Delivery Order	M		ENUMERATED (delivery order requested, delivery order not requested)	**Desc:** This IE indicates whether the RAB shall provide in-sequence SDU delivery or not **Usage:** Delivery order requested: in sequence delivery shall be guaranteed by UTRAN on all RAB SDUs Delivery order not requested: in sequence delivery is not required from UTRAN
>Maximum SDU Size	M		INTEGER (0..32768)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum allowed SDU size The unit is: bit. **Usage:** Conditional value: Set to largest RAB Subflow Combination compound SDU size (when present) among the different RAB Subflow Combinations
>SDU parameters		1 to <maxRABSubflows>	See below	**Desc.:** This IE contains the parameters characterizing the RAB SDUs **Usage** Given per subflow with first occurence corresponding to subflow#1 etc…
>Transfer Delay	C-iftrafficConv-Stream		INTEGER (0..65535)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum delay for 95th percentile of the distribution of delay for all delivered SDUs during the lifetime of a RAB, where delay for an SDU is defined as the time from a request to transfer an SDU at one SAP to its delivery at the other SAP The unit is: millisecond. **Usage:** -
>Traffic Handling Priority	C - iftrafficInteractiv		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), .., lowest (14), no priority (15)} (0..15)	**Desc.:** This IE specifies the relative importance for handling of all SDUs belonging to the radio access bearer compared to the SDUs of other bearers **Usage:** Values between 1 and 14 are ordered in decreasing order of priority, '1' being the highest and '14' the lowest. Value 0 shall be treated as a logical error if received.
>Allocation/Retention priority	O		See below	**Desc.:** This IE specifies the relative importance compared to other Radio access bearers for allocation and retention of the Radio access bearer. **Usage:** If this IE is not received, the request is regarded as it cannot trigger the pre-emption process and it is vulnerable to the pre-emption process.
>Source Statistics Descriptor	C-iftrafficConv-Stream		ENUMERATED (speech, unknown, …)	**Desc.:** This IE specifies characteristics of the source of submitted SDUs **Usage:** -
>Relocation Requirement	O		ENUMERATED (lossless, none, …, realtime)	This IE shall be present for RABs towards the PS domain, otherwise it shall not be present.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
				Desc.: This IE is no longer used. **Usage:** It shall always be set to "none" when sent and it shall always be ignored when received.

Range Bound	Explanation
nbr-SeparateTrafficDirection	Number of Traffic Directions being signalled separately. Set to 2 if RAB asymmetry indicator is asymmetric bidirectional. Set to 1 in all other cases.

Range Bound	Explanation
maxRABSubflows	Maximum number of Subflows per RAB. Value is 7

Condition	Explanation
IftrafficConv-Stream	This IE shall be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is set to "Conversational" or "Streaming"
IftrafficInteractiv	This IE shall be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is set to "Interactive"

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SDU parameters				
> SDU Error Ratio	C-ifErroneousSDU			**Desc.:** This IE indicates the fraction of SDUs lost or detected as erroneous. This is a Reliability attribute **Usage:** The attribute is coded as follows: Mantissa * $10^{-\text{exponent}}$
>>Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
>>Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..6)	
>Residual Bit Error Ratio	M			**Desc.:** This IE indicates the undetected bit error ratio for each subflow in the delivered SDU. This is a Reliability attribute. **Usage:** The attribute is coded as follows: Mantissa * $10^{-\text{exponent}}$

>>Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
>>Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..8)	
>Delivery Of Erroneous SDU	M		ENUMERATED (yes, no, no-error-detection-consideration)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates whether SDUs with detected errors shall be delivered or not. In case of unequal error protection, the attribute is set per subflow This is a Reliability attribute **Usage:** Yes: error detection applied, erroneous SDU delivered No. Error detection is applied , erroneous SDU discarded no-error-detection-consideration: SDUs delivered without considering error detection. If the RNC receives this IE set to 'Yes' and the *User Plane Mode* IE is set to 'transparent mode', it should consider it as 'no-error-detection-consideration'.
>SDU format information Parameter	C - IfSMPredefinedSDUSize	1 to <maxRABSubflowCombinations>	See below	**Desc.:** This IE contains the list of possible exact sizes of SDUs and/or RAB Subflow Combination bit rates. Given per RAB Subflow Combination with first occurence corresponding to RAB Subflow Combination number 1. It shall always be present for rate controllable RABs.

Range Bound	Explanation
maxRABSubflowCombinations	Maximum number of RAB Subflow Combinations. Value is 64.

Condition	Explanation
IfErroneousSDU	This IE shall be present if the *Delivery Of Erroneous SDU* IE is set to "Yes" or "No".
IfSMPredefinedSDUSize	This IE shall be present for RABs with the IE User Plane Mode set to 'support mode for pre-defined SDU sizes'.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SDU Format Information Parameter				At least one of the *Subflow SDU size* IE and the *RAB Subflow Combination bit rate* IE shall be present when *SDU format information Parameter* IE is present. For the case subflow SDUs are transmitted at constant time interval, only one of the two IEs shall be present.
>Subflow SDU Size	O		INTEGER (0..4095)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the exact size of the SDU. The unit is: bit. **Usage:** This IE is only used for RABs that have predefined SDU size(s). It shall be present for RABs having more than one subflow. For RABs having only one subflow, this IE shall be present only when the RAB is rate controllable and the SDU size of some RAB Subflow Combination(s) is different than the IE Maximum SDU Size. When this IE is not present and SDU format information Parameter is present, then the Subflow SDU size for the only existing subflow takes the value of the IE Maximum SDU size.
>RAB Subflow Combination Bit Rate	O		INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	**Desc.**: This IE indicates the RAB Subflow Combination bit rate. The unit is: bit/s. **Usage:** When this IE is not present and SDU format information parameter is present then all Subflow SDUs are transmitted (when there is data to be transmitted) at a constant time interval. The value of this IE shall not exceed the maximum value of the IEs 'Maximum Bit Rate'. The value 0 of RAB Subflow Combination bitrate indicates that the RAB uses discontinuous transfer of the SDUs.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Allocation/Retention Priority				
>Priority Level	M		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), .., lowest (14), no priority (15)} (0..15)	**Desc.**: This IE indicates the priority of the request. **Usage:** Values between 1 and 14 are ordered in decreasing order of priority, '1' being the highest and '14' the lowest. Value 0 shall be treated as a logical error if received. The priority level and the preemption indicators may be used to determine whether the request has to be performed unconditionally and immediately
>Pre-emption Capability	M		ENUMERATED(shall not trigger pre-emption, may trigger pre-emption)	**Descr.:** This IE indicates the pre-emption capability of the request on other RABs **Usage:** The RAB shall not pre-empt other RABs or, the RAB may pre-empt other RABs The Pre-emption Capability indicator applies to the allocation of resources for a RAB and as such it provides the trigger to the pre-emption procedures/processes of the RNS.
>Pre-emption Vulnerability	M		ENUMERATED(not pre-emptable, pre-emptable)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the vulnerability of the RAB to preemption of other RABs. **Usage**: The RAB shall not be pre-empted by other RABs or the RAB may be pre-empted by other RABs. Pre-emption Vulnerability indicator applies for the entire duration of the RAB, unless modified and as such indicates whether the RAB is a target of the pre-emption procedures/processes of the RNS
>Queuing Allowed	M		ENUMERATED(queuing not allowed, queuing allowed)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates whether the request can be placed into a resource allocation queue or not. **Usage:** Queuing of the RAB is allowed Queuing of the RAB is not allowed Queuing allowed indicator applies for the entire duration of the RAB, unless modified.

3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #27 ***R3-020616***
Orlando, USA, 18th – February22th, 2002

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **421** ⌘ rev **1** ⌘ Current version: **3.8.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network **X** Core Network X

Title:	⌘	Delivery of erroneous SDU in transparent mode
Source:	⌘	R-WG3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI
Date:	⌘	18 February 2002
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	R99

Use one of the following categories:
F *(essential 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 one 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)

Reason for change:	⌘	Acording to the stage 2 description of the QoS architecture, when the IE delivery of erroneous SDU is set to 'yes', the erroneous SDU shall be delivered to the application with an indication. This is not possible when the Iu UP mode is set to transparent mode. Under such incompatible requirement, the RNC shall accept the RAB anyway and behave as in the no-error-detection-consideration case.
Summary of change:	⌘	The RNC should consider no-error-detection-consideration even when the delivery of erroneous has been set to 'yes' in the case the transparent mode has been set on the Iu interface. Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has isolated impact with the previous version of the specification (same release) since the RNC shall with this correction not reject the RAB and behave as in the no-error-detection-consideration case. This CR has an impact under functional point of view for implementations not behaving like indicated in the CR. The impact can be considered isolated because the change affects only the system function RAB Assignment.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Delivery of erroneous SDUs service request would be an incompatible feature with User Plane mode requested to 'transparent mode' and RAB rejected with cause invalid RAB parameters.

Clauses affected:	⌘	9.2.1.3
Other specs	⌘	**X** Other core specifications ⌘ TS25.413 CR422 REL-4

affected:	☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications	
Other comments: ⌘		

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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://www.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2000-09 contains the specifications resulting from the September 2000 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.

9.2.1.3 RAB Parameters

The purpose of the *RAB parameters* IE group and other parameters within the *RAB parameters* IE group is to indicate all RAB attributes as defined in [7] for both directions.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
>Traffic Class	M		ENUMERATED (conversational, streaming, interactive, background, ...)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the type of application for which the Radio Access Bearer service is optimised
>RAB Asymmetry Indicator	M		ENUMERATED (Symmetric bidirectional, Asymmetric Uni directional downlink, Asymmetric Uni directional Uplink, Asymmetric Bidirectional, ...)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates asymmetry or symmetry of the RAB and traffic direction
>Maximum Bit Rate	M	1 to <nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections>	INTEGER (1..16,000,000)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum number of bits delivered by UTRAN and to UTRAN at a SAP within a period of time, divided by the duration of the period. The unit is: bit/s **Usage**: When nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections is equal to 2, then Maximum Bit Rate attribute for downlink is signalled first, then Maximum Bit Rate attribute for uplink
>Guaranteed Bit Rate	C-iftrafficConv-Stream	0 to <nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections>	INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the guaranteed number of bits delivered at a SAP within a period of time (provided that there is data to deliver), divided by the duration of the period. The unit is: bit/s **Usage:** 1. When nbr-SeparateTrafficDirections is equal to 2, then Guaranteed Bit Rate for downlink is signalled first, then Guaranteed Bit Rate for uplink 2. Delay and reliability attributes only apply up to the guaranteed bit rate 3. Conditional value: Set to lowest rate controllable bitrate, where bitrate is either – one of the RAB subflow combination bitrate IEs (when present) or – one of the calculated values given when dividing the compound Subflow combination SDU sizes by the value of the IE Maximum SDU Size and then multiplying this result by the value of the IE Maximum Bit Rate.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
>Delivery Order	M		ENUMERATED (delivery order requested, delivery order not requested)	**Desc:** This IE indicates whether the RAB shall provide in-sequence SDU delivery or not **Usage:** Delivery order requested: in sequence delivery shall be guaranteed by UTRAN on all RAB SDUs Delivery order not requested: in sequence delivery is not required from UTRAN
>Maximum SDU Size	M		INTEGER (0..32768)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum allowed SDU size The unit is: bit. **Usage:** Conditional value: Set to largest RAB Subflow Combination compound SDU size (when present) among the different RAB Subflow Combinations
> SDU parameters		1 to <maxRABSubflows>	See below	**Desc.:** This IE contains the parameters characterizing the RAB SDUs **Usage** Given per subflow with first occurence corresponding to subflow#1 etc…
>Transfer Delay	C-iftrafficConv-Stream		INTEGER (0..65535)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the maximum delay for 95th percentile of the distribution of delay for all delivered SDUs during the lifetime of a RAB, where delay for an SDU is defined as the time from a request to transfer an SDU at one SAP to its delivery at the other SAP The unit is: millisecond. **Usage:** **-**
>Traffic Handling Priority	C - iftrafficInteractiv		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), .., lowest (14), no priority (15)} (0..15)	**Desc.:** This IE specifies the relative importance for handling of all SDUs belonging to the radio access bearer compared to the SDUs of other bearers **Usage:** Values between 1 and 14 are ordered in decreasing order of priority, '1' being the highest and '14' the lowest. Value 0 shall be treated as a logical error if received.
>Allocation/Retention priority	O		See below	**Desc.:** This IE specifies the relative importance compared to other Radio access bearers for allocation and retention of the Radio access bearer. **Usage:** If this IE is not received, the request is regarded as it cannot trigger the pre-emption process and it is vulnerable to the pre-emption process.
>Source Statistics Descriptor	C-iftrafficConv-Stream		ENUMERATED (speech, unknown, …)	**Desc.:** This IE specifies characteristics of the source of submitted SDUs **Usage:** -
>Relocation Requirement	O		ENUMERATED (lossless, none, …)	This IE shall be present for RABs towards the PS domain, otherwise it shall not be present.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RAB parameters				
				Desc.: This IE is no longer used. **Usage:** It shall always be set to "none" when sent and it shall always be ignored when received.

Range Bound	Explanation
nbr-SeparateTrafficDirection	Number of Traffic Directions being signalled separately. Set to 2 if RAB asymmetry indicator is asymmetric bidirectional. Set to 1 in all other cases.

Range Bound	Explanation
maxRABSubflows	Maximum number of Subflows per RAB. Value is 7

Condition	Explanation
IftrafficConv-Stream	This IE shall be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is set to "Conversational" or "Streaming".
IftrafficInteractiv	This IE shall be present if the *Traffic Class* IE is set to "Interactive".

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SDU parameters				
> SDU Error Ratio	C-ifErroneousSDU			**Desc.:** This IE indicates the fraction of SDUs lost or detected as erroneous. This is a Reliability attribute **Usage:** The attribute is coded as follows: Mantissa * $10^{-\text{exponent}}$
>>Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
>>Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..6)	
>Residual Bit Error Ratio	M			**Desc.:** This IE indicates the undetected bit error ratio for each subflow in the delivered SDU. This is a Reliability attribute. **Usage:** The attribute is coded as follows: Mantissa * $10^{-\text{exponent}}$

>>Mantissa	M		INTEGER (1..9)	
>>Exponent	M		INTEGER (1..8)	
>Delivery Of Erroneous SDU	M		ENUMERATED (yes, no, no-error-detection-consideration)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates whether SDUs with detected errors shall be delivered or not. In case of unequal error protection, the attribute is set per subflow This is a Reliability attribute **Usage:** Yes: error detection applied, erroneous SDU delivered No. Error detection is applied , erroneous SDU discarded no-error-detection-consideration: SDUs delivered without considering error detection. If the RNC receives this IE set to 'Yes' and the *User Plane Mode* IE is set to 'transparent mode', it should consider it as 'no-error-detection-consideration'.
>SDU format information Parameter	C - IfSMPredefinedSDUSize	1 to <maxRABSubflowCombinations>	See below	**Desc.:** This IE contains the list of possible exact sizes of SDUs and/or RAB Subflow Combination bit rates. Given per RAB Subflow Combination with first occurence corresponding to RAB Subflow Combination number 1. It shall always be present for rate controllable RABs.

Range Bound	Explanation
maxRABSubflowCombinations	Maximum number of RAB Subflow Combinations. Value is 64.

Condition	Explanation
IfErroneousSDU	This IE shall be present if the *Delivery Of Erroneous SDU* IE is set to "Yes" or "No".
IfSMPredefinedSDUSize	This IE shall be present for RABs with the IE User Plane Mode set to 'support mode for pre-defined SDU sizes'.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
SDU Format Information Parameter				At least one of the *Subflow SDU size* IE and the *RAB Subflow Combination bit rate* IE shall be present when *SDU format information Parameter* IE is present. For the case subflow SDUs are transmitted at constant time interval, only one of the two IEs shall be present.
>Subflow SDU Size	O		INTEGER (0..4095)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the exact size of the SDU. The unit is: bit. **Usage:** This IE is only used for RABs that have predefined SDU size(s). It shall be present for RABs having more than one subflow. For RABs having only one subflow, this IE shall be present only when the RAB is rate controllable and the SDU size of some RAB Subflow combination(s) is different than the IE Maximum SDU Size. When this IE is not present and SDU format information Parameter is present, then the Subflow SDU size for the only existing subflow takes the value of the IE Maximum SDU size.
>RAB Subflow Combination Bit Rate	O		INTEGER (0..16,000,000)	**Desc.**: This IE indicates the RAB Subflow Combination bit rate. The unit is: bit/s. **Usage:** When this IE is not present and SDU format information parameter is present then all Subflow SDUs are transmitted (when there is data to be transmitted) at a constant time interval. The value of this IE shall not exceed the maximum value of the IEs 'Maximum Bit Rate'. The value 0 of RAB Subflow Combination bitrate indicates that the RAB uses discontinuous transfer of the SDUs.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Allocation/Retention Priority				
>Priority Level	M		INTEGER {spare (0), highest (1), .., lowest (14), no priority (15)} (0..15)	**Desc.**: This IE indicates the priority of the request. **Usage:** Values between 1 and 14 are ordered in decreasing order of priority, '1' being the highest and '14' the lowest. Value 0 shall be treated as a logical error if received. The priority level and the preemption indicators may be used to determine whether the request has to be performed unconditionally and immediately
>Pre-emption Capability	M		ENUMERATED(shall not trigger pre-emption, may trigger pre-emption)	**Descr.:** This IE indicates the pre-emption capability of the request on other RABs **Usage:** The RAB shall not pre-empt other RABs or, the RAB may pre-empt other RABs The Pre-emption Capability indicator applies to the allocation of resources for a RAB and as such it provides the trigger to the pre-emption procedures/processes of the RNS.
>Pre-emption Vulnerability	M		ENUMERATED(not pre-emptable, pre-emptable)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates the vulnerability of the RAB to preemption of other RABs. **Usage**: The RAB shall not be pre-empted by other RABs or the RAB may be pre-empted by other RABs. Pre-emption Vulnerability indicator applies for the entire duration of the RAB, unless modified and as such indicates whether the RAB is a target of the pre-emption procedures/processes of the RNS
>Queuing Allowed	M		ENUMERATED(queuing not allowed, queuing allowed)	**Desc.:** This IE indicates whether the request can be placed into a resource allocation queue or not. **Usage:** Queuing of the RAB is allowed Queuing of the RAB is not allowed Queuing allowed indicator applies for the entire duration of the RAB, unless modified.

3GPP TSG-RAN Working Group 3 Meeting #27
Orlando, FL, USA, 18th – 22nd February 2002

Tdoc R3-020501

CR-Form-v5

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **418** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **4.3.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network [X] Core Network [X]

Title:	⌘	RAB Modification Parameters
Source:	⌘	R-WG3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI
Date:	⌘	February 12, 2002
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	REL-4

Use one 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 one 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)*

Reason for change:	⌘	A correction to the conditions necessary and IEs needed in a RAB modification if it is desired to include the *Transport Layer Information* IE is needed. Current specifications do not agree with the original intention for presence of the *Transport Layer Information* IE, and different interpretations of this presence are possible resulting in interoperability issues between vendors.
Summary of change:	⌘	Changes are made to the conditions needed to include the *Transport Layer Information* IE. It is clearly specified that the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is not required in the RAB modification along with the *RAB ID* IE and at least one other IE if the RAB modification request is to be considered a valid request. Impact Analysis: Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has isolated impact with the previous version of the specification (same release) because the correction only impacts a small subset of RAB modification scenarios. Implementations completed with the understanding described by this CR will not be affected, but implementations completed with a different understanding may be impacted. This CR has an impact under a protocol point of view.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Different vendors may develop different implementations based on their understanding of the requirements. This would lead to incompatible functionality for RAB modification requests when the *Transport Layer Information* IE is involved and could result in the RAB modification requests being rejected.

Clauses affected:	⌘	8.2.2

Other specs affected:	⌘	X	Other core specifications	⌘	TS 25.413 v380 R99, Tdoc R3-020500 CR-417
			Test specifications		
			O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘				

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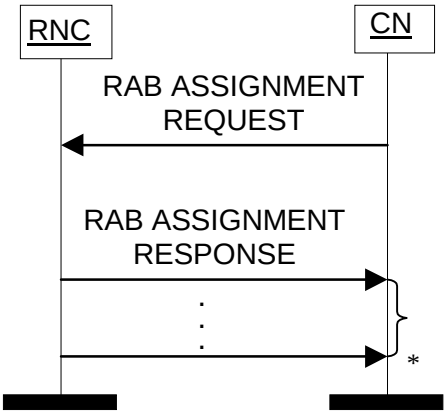
8.2 RAB Assignment

8.2.1 General

The purpose of the RAB Assignment procedure is to establish new RABs and/or to enable modifications and/or releases of already established RABs for a given UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

8.2.2 Successful Operation



* it can be several responses

Figure 1: RAB Assignment procedure. Successful operation.

The CN shall initiate the procedure by sending a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message. When sending the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the CN shall start the $T_{RABAssgt}$ timer.

The CN may request UTRAN to:

- establish,
- modify,
- release

one or several RABs with one RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message.

The CN shall include in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message at least one request to either establish/modify or release a RAB.

The message shall contain the information required by the UTRAN to build the new RAB configuration, such as:

- list of RABs to establish or modify with their bearer characteristics;
- list of RABs to release.

For each RAB requested to establish, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID.
- NAS Synchronisation Indicator (only when available).
- RAB parameters (including e.g. Allocation/Retention Priority).
- User Plane Information (i.e required User Plane Mode and required UP Mode Versions).

- Transport Layer Information.
- PDP Type Information (only for PS)
- Data Volume Reporting Indication (only for PS).
- DL GTP-PDU sequence number (only when GTP-PDU sequence number is available in cases of handover from GPRS to UMTS or when establishing a RAB for an existing PDP context).
- UL GTP-PDU sequence number (only when GTP-PDU sequence number is available in cases of handover from GPRS to UMTS or when establishing a RAB for an existing PDP context).
- DL N-PDU sequence number (only when N-PDU sequence number is available in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS).
- UL N-PDU sequence number (only when N-PDU sequence number is available in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS).

For each RAB requested to modify, the message may contain:

- RAB ID (mandatory).
- NAS Synchronisation Indicator.
- RAB parameters.
- Transport Layer Information .
- User Plane Information.

The *Transport Layer Information* IE may be present at a RAB modification except in the case when the only other present IE, besides the *RAB ID* IE, is the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE.~~only be present if at least one more IE than the *RAB ID* IE and the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is also included.~~

At a RAB modification, the *RAB parameter* IE and the *User Plane Information* IE shall be present in RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message only when any previously set value is requested to be modified.

If, for a RAB requested to be modified, one (or more) of these IEs except *RAB ID* IE are not present in RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message the RNC shall continue to use the value(s) currently in use for the not present IEs.

For each RAB request to release, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID.
- Cause.

Upon reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message UTRAN shall execute the requested RAB configuration. The CN may indicate that RAB QoS negotiation is allowed for certain RAB parameters and in some cases also which alternative values to be used in the negotiation.

The same RAB ID shall only be present once in the whole RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message.

The RAB ID shall identify uniquely the RAB for the specific CN domain for the particular UE, which makes the RAB ID unique over the Iu connection on which the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message is received. When a RAB ID already in use over that particular Iu instance is used, the procedure is considered as modification of that RAB.

The RNC shall pass the contents of *RAB ID* IE to the radio interface protocol for each RAB requested to establish or modify.

The RNC shall establish or modify the resources according to the values of the *Allocation/Retention Priority* IE (priority level, pre-emption indicators, queuing) and the resource situation as follows:

- The RNC shall consider the priority level of the requested RAB, when deciding on the resource allocation.
- If the requested RAB is allowed for queuing and the resource situation so requires, RNC may place the RAB in the establishment queue.

- The priority levels and the pre-emption indicators may (singularly or in combination) be used to determine whether the RAB assignment has to be performed unconditionally and immediately. If the requested RAB is marked as "may trigger pre-emption" and the resource situation so requires, RNC may trigger the pre-emption procedure which may then cause the forced release of a lower priority RAB which is marked as "pre-emptable". Whilst the process and the extent of the pre-emption procedure is operator dependent, the pre-emption indicators, if given in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, shall be treated as follows:

  1. The values of the last received *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE and *Priority Level* IE shall prevail.

  2. If the *Pre-emption Capability* IE is set to "may trigger pre-emption", then this allocation request may trigger the pre-emption procedure.

  3. If the *Pre-emption Capability* IE is set to "shall not trigger pre-emption", then this allocation request shall not trigger the pre-emption procedure.

  4. If the *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE is set to "pre-emptable", then this connection shall be included in the pre-emption process.

  5. If the *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE is set to "not pre-emptable", then this connection shall not be included in the pre-emption process.

  6. If the *Priority Level* IE is set to "no priority" the given values for the *Pre-emption Capability* IE and *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE shall not be considered. Instead the values "shall not trigger pre-emption" and "not pre-emptable" shall prevail.

- If the *Allocation/Retention Priority* IE is not given in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the allocation request shall not trigger the pre-emption process and the connection may be pre-empted and considered to have the value "lowest" as priority level. Moreover, queuing shall not be allowed.

- The UTRAN pre-emption process shall keep the following rules:

  1. UTRAN shall only pre-empt RABs with lower priority, in ascending order of priority.

  2. The pre-emption may be done for RABs belonging to the same UE or to other UEs.

If the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is contained in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the RNC shall pass it to the radio interface protocol for the transfer to the UE.

If the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message includes the *PDP Type Information* IE, the UTRAN may use this to configure any compression algorithms.

If the *Service Handover* IE is included, this tells if the RAB

- should be handed over to GSM, i.e. from NAS point of view, the RAB should be handed over to GSM as soon as possible although the final decision whether to perform a handover to GSM is still made in UTRAN.

- should not be handed over to GSM, i.e. from NAS point of view, the RAB should remain in UMTS as long as possible although the final decision whether to perform a handover to GSM is still made in UTRAN.

- shall not be handed over to GSM, i.e. the RAB shall never be handed over to GSM. This means that UTRAN shall not initiate handover to GSM for the UE unless the RABs with this indication have first been released with the normal release procedures.

The value of the *Service Handover* IE is valid throughout the lifetime of the RAB or until changed by a RAB modification.

The *Service Handover* IE shall only influence decisions made regarding UTRAN initiated handovers.

If the *Service Handover* IE is not included, the decision whether to perform a handover to GSM is only an internal UTRAN matter.

UTRAN shall report to CN, in the first RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, the result for all the requested RABs, such as:

- List of RABs successfully established or modified.

- List of RABs released.
- List of RABs queued.
- List of RABs failed to establish or modify.
- List of RABs failed to release.

The same RAB ID shall only be present once in the whole RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully established towards the PS domain, the RNC shall include the *Transport Layer Address* IE and the *Iu Transport Association* IE in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully modified or released towards the PS domain, for which data volume reporting has been requested, the RNC shall include the *DL Data Volumes* IE in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully released towards the PS domain, the RNC shall include in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, if available, the *DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number* IE and the *UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number* IE, if the release was initiated by UTRAN.

The RNC shall report in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message at least one RAB

- setup/modified or
- released or
- queued or
- failed to setup/modify or
- failed to release.

If any alternative RAB parameter values have been used when establishing or modifying a RAB, these RAB parameter values shall be included in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For the CS domain, UTRAN shall report the outcome of a specific RAB to establish or modify only after the transport network control plane signalling, which is needed for RAB establishment or modification, has been executed. At a RAB establishment, the transport network control plane signalling shall use the *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE. At a RAB modification, it is up to the RNC to decide if any transport network control plane signalling shall be performed or if the already existing transport bearer shall be used. If the RNC decides to establish a new transport bearer, the transport network control plane signalling shall use the possibly included *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE. Then the switch over to this new transport bearer shall be done immediately after transport bearer establishment and initialisation of the user plane mode. If the RNC decides to modify the already existing transport bearer, the transport network control plane signalling shall not use the possibly included *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE. That is, re-binding with *Iu Transport Association* IE shall not be done.

For each RAB successfully modified towards the PS domain, if the RNC has changed the *Transport Layer Address* IE and/or the *Iu Transport Association* IE, it shall include the new value(s) in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

Before reporting the successful outcome of a specific RAB to establish or modify, the RNC shall have executed the initialisation of the user plane mode as requested by the CN in the *User Plane Mode* IE. If the RNC is requested to execute the user plane initialisation for the *User Plane Mode* “support mode for predefined SDU sizes”, it shall initialise all RAB subflow combinations on Iu as indicated in the *RAB parameters* IE. If not all of the indicated RAB subflow combinations can be initialised the RAB Assignment fails with the cause value “RNC unable to establish all RFCs”. The user plane initialisation is described in ref.[6].

In case of establishment of a RAB for the PS domain, the CN must be prepared to receive user data before the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message has been received.

If none of the RABs have been queued, the CN shall stop timer $T_{RABAssgt.}$ And the RAB Assignment procedure terminates. In that case, the procedure shall also be terminated in UTRAN.

When the request to establish or modify one or several RABs is put in the queue, UTRAN shall start the timer $T_{QUEUING}$. This timer specifies the maximum time for queuing of the request of establishment or modification. The same timer $T_{QUEUING}$ is supervising all RABs being queued.

For each RAB that is queued the following outcomes shall be possible:

- successfully established or modified;
- failed to establish or modify;
- failed due to expiry of the timer $T_{QUEUING}$.

For the queued RABs, indicated in the first RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, UTRAN shall report the outcome of the queuing for every RAB individually or for several RABs in subsequent RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message(s). This is left to implementation. UTRAN shall stop $T_{QUEUING}$ when all RABs have been either successfully established or modified or failed to establish or modify. The RAB Assignment procedure is then terminated both in CN and UTRAN when all RABs have been responded to.

When CN receives the response that one or several RABs are queued, CN shall expect UTRAN to provide the outcome of the queuing function for each RAB before expiry of the $T_{RABAssgt}$ timer. In case the timer $T_{RABAssgt}$ expires, the CN shall consider the RAB Assignment procedure terminated and the RABs not reported shall be considered as failed.

In the case the timer $T_{QUEUING}$ expires, the RAB Assignment procedure terminates in UTRAN for all queued RABs, and UTRAN shall respond for all of them in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message. The RAB Assignment procedure shall also be terminated in CN.

In case a request to modify or release a RAB contains the RAB ID of a RAB being queued, the RAB shall be taken out of the queue and treated according to the second request. The first request shall be responded to as a RAB failed to setup or modify with the cause value "Request superseded".

When UTRAN reports unsuccessful establishment/modification of a RAB, the cause value should be precise enough to enable the core network to know the reason for unsuccessful establishment/modification. Typical cause values are: "Requested Traffic Class not Available", "Invalid RAB Parameters Value", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate for DL not Available", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate for UL not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate for DL not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate for UL not Available", "Requested Transfer Delay not Achievable", "Invalid RAB Parameters Combination", "Condition Violation for SDU Parameters", "Condition Violation for Traffic Handling Priority", "Condition Violation for Guaranteed Bit Rate", "User Plane Versions not Supported", "Iu UP Failure", “Iu Transport Connection Failed to Establish”.

If the RAB ID of a RAB requested to be released is unknown in the RNC, this shall be reported as a RAB failed to release with the cause value "Invalid RAB ID".

The RNC may indicate an impending directed retry attempt to GSM by sending RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message with a RAB ID included in the list of RABs failed to setup and a cause value of “Directed Retry”.

The RNC shall be prepared to receive a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message containing a *RABs To Be Released* IE at any time and shall always reply to it. If there is an ongoing RAB Assignment procedure for a RAB indicated within the *RABs To Be Released* IE, the RNC shall discard the preceding RAB Assignment procedure for that specific RAB, release any related resources and report the released RAB within the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

After sending RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message containing RAB ID within the *RABs Released* IE, the RNC shall be prepared to receive new establishment request of a RAB identified by the same RAB ID

8.2.3 Unsuccessful Operation

The unsuccessful operation for this Class 3 Elementary procedure is described under the Successful Operation chapter.

8.2.4 Abnormal Conditions

For a RAB requested to be modified, if only the *RAB ID* IE, the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE and the *Transport Layer Information* IE are included in the *First Setup or Modify Item* IE this RAB shall not be modified, and the

corresponding *RAB ID* IE with *Cause* IE shall be included in the "RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify List" in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

If, for a RAB requested to be setup towards the PS domain, any of these following IEs:

- *PDP Type Information*.
- *Data Volume Reporting Indication*.

is not present, the RNC shall continue with the procedure.

Interactions with Relocation Preparation procedure:

If the relocation becomes necessary during the RAB Assignment procedure, the RNC may interrupt the ongoing RAB Assignment procedure and initiate the Relocation Preparation procedure as follows:

1. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating unsuccessful RAB configuration modification:
   - for all queued RABs;
   - for RABs not already established or modified, and
   - for RABs not already released;

   with the cause "Relocation triggered".
2. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating successful RAB configuration modification:
   - for RABs already established or modified but not yet reported to the CN, and
   - for RABs already released but not yet reported to the CN.
3. The RNC shall report this outcome of the procedure in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.
4. The RNC shall invoke relocation by sending the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the active CN node(s).
5. The CN shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure at reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

Directed retry from UMTS to GSM (CS domain only):

In the case where the RNC has no RAB configuration for a particular UE in the CS domain, and the RNC receives a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message for that UE requesting the establishment of one RAB only, a directed retry to GSM may be initiated. In this case the RNC may interrupt the ongoing RAB Assignment procedure and initiate the Relocation Preparation procedure as follows:

1. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating unsuccessful RAB configuration modification of that RAB with the cause "Directed retry".
2. The RNC shall report this outcome of the procedure in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.
3. The RNC shall invoke relocation by sending the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the active CN node, with the cause "Directed Retry".
4. The CN shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure at reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message

3GPP TSG-RAN Working Group 3 Meeting #27
Orlando, FL, USA, 18th – 22nd February 2002

Tdoc R3-020500

CR-Form-v5

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **417** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **3.8.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network [X] Core Network [X]

Title:	⌘	RAB Modification Parameters	
Source:	⌘	R-WG3	
Work item code:	⌘	TEI	***Date:*** ⌘ February 12, 2002
Category:	⌘	**F**	***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one of the following categories:
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Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Different vendors may develop different implementations based on their understanding of the requirements. This would lead to incompatible functionality for RAB modification requests when the *Transport Layer Information* IE is involved and could result in the RAB modification requests being rejected.

Clauses affected:	⌘	8.2.2			
Other specs affected:	⌘	X	Other core specifications	⌘	TS 25.413 v430 Rel-4, Tdoc R3-020501 CR-418
			Test specifications		
			O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘				

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8.2 RAB Assignment

8.2.1 General

The purpose of the RAB Assignment procedure is to establish new RABs and/or to enable modifications and/or releases of already established RABs for a given UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

8.2.2 Successful Operation

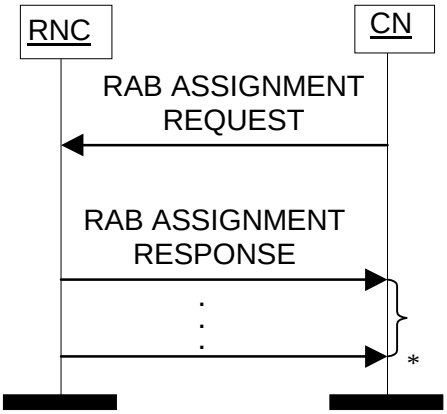

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Figure 1: RAB Assignment procedure. Successful operation.

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- establish,
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The message shall contain the information required by the UTRAN to build the new RAB configuration, such as:

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For each RAB requested to establish, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID.
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- PDP Type Information (only for PS)
- Data Volume Reporting Indication (only for PS).
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The *Transport Layer Information* IE may be present at a RAB modification except in the case when the only other present IE, besides the *RAB ID* IE, is the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE.~~only be present if at least one more IE than the *RAB ID* IE and the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is also included.~~

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The RAB ID shall identify uniquely the RAB for the specific CN domain for the particular UE, which makes the RAB ID unique over the Iu connection on which the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message is received. When a RAB ID already in use over that particular Iu instance is used, the procedure is considered as modification of that RAB.

The RNC shall pass the contents of *RAB ID* IE to the radio interface protocol for each RAB requested to establish or modify.

The RNC shall establish or modify the resources according to the values of the *Allocation/Retention Priority* IE (priority level, pre-emption indicators, queuing) and the resource situation as follows:

- The RNC shall consider the priority level of the requested RAB, when deciding on the resource allocation.
- If the requested RAB is allowed for queuing and the resource situation so requires, RNC may place the RAB in the establishment queue.

- The priority levels and the pre-emption indicators may (singularly or in combination) be used to determine whether the RAB assignment has to be performed unconditionally and immediately. If the requested RAB is marked as "may trigger pre-emption" and the resource situation so requires, RNC may trigger the pre-emption procedure which may then cause the forced release of a lower priority RAB which is marked as "pre-emptable". Whilst the process and the extent of the pre-emption procedure is operator dependent, the pre-emption indicators, if given in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, shall be treated as follows:

  1. The values of the last received *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE and *Priority Level* IE shall prevail.

  2. If the *Pre-emption Capability* IE is set to "may trigger pre-emption", then this allocation request may trigger the pre-emption procedure.

  3. If the *Pre-emption Capability* IE is set to "shall not trigger pre-emption", then this allocation request shall not trigger the pre-emption procedure.

  4. If the *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE is set to "pre-emptable", then this connection shall be included in the pre-emption process.

  5. If the *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE is set to "not pre-emptable", then this connection shall not be included in the pre-emption process.

  6. If the *Priority Level* IE is set to "no priority" the given values for the *Pre-emption Capability* IE and *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE shall not be considered. Instead the values "shall not trigger pre-emption" and "not pre-emptable" shall prevail.

- If the *Allocation/Retention Priority* IE is not given in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the allocation request shall not trigger the pre-emption process and the connection may be pre-empted and considered to have the value "lowest" as priority level. Moreover, queuing shall not be allowed.

- The UTRAN pre-emption process shall keep the following rules:

  1. UTRAN shall only pre-empt RABs with lower priority, in ascending order of priority.

  2. The pre-emption may be done for RABs belonging to the same UE or to other UEs.

If the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is contained in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the RNC shall pass it to the radio interface protocol for the transfer to the UE.

If the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message includes the *PDP Type Information* IE, the UTRAN may use this to configure any compression algorithms.

If the *Service Handover* IE is included, this tells if the RAB

- should be handed over to GSM, i.e. from NAS point of view, the RAB should be handed over to GSM as soon as possible although the final decision whether to perform a handover to GSM is still made in UTRAN.

- should not be handed over to GSM, i.e. from NAS point of view, the RAB should remain in UMTS as long as possible although the final decision whether to perform a handover to GSM is still made in UTRAN.

- shall not be handed over to GSM, i.e. the RAB shall never be handed over to GSM. This means that UTRAN shall not initiate handover to GSM for the UE unless the RABs with this indication have first been released with the normal release procedures.

The value of the *Service Handover* IE is valid throughout the lifetime of the RAB or until changed by a RAB modification.

The *Service Handover* IE shall only influence decisions made regarding UTRAN initiated handovers.

If the *Service Handover* IE is not included, the decision whether to perform a handover to GSM is only an internal UTRAN matter.

UTRAN shall report to CN, in the first RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, the result for all the requested RABs, such as:

- List of RABs successfully established or modified.

- List of RABs released.
- List of RABs queued.
- List of RABs failed to establish or modify.
- List of RABs failed to release.

The same RAB ID shall only be present once in the whole RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully established towards the PS domain, the RNC shall include the *Transport Layer Address* IE and the *Iu Transport Association* IE in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully modified or released towards the PS domain, for which data volume reporting has been requested, the RNC shall include the *DL Data Volumes* IE in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully released towards the PS domain, the RNC shall include in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, if available, the *DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number* IE and the *UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number* IE, if the release was initiated by UTRAN.

The RNC shall report in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message at least one RAB

- setup/modified or
- released or
- queued or
- failed to setup/modify or
- failed to release.

For the CS domain, UTRAN shall report the outcome of a specific RAB to establish or modify only after the transport network control plane signalling, which is needed for RAB establishment or modification, has been executed. The transport network control plane signalling shall use the *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE. At a RAB modification, it is up to the RNC to decide if any transport network control plane signalling shall be performed for the possibly included *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE or if the already existing transport bearer shall be used. If the RNC decides to establish a new transport bearer, then the switch over to this new transport bearer shall be done immediately after transport bearer establishment and initialisation of the user plane mode. If no Transport Layer Information was included in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message at a RAB modification, no transport network control plane signalling shall occur.

For each RAB successfully modified towards the PS domain, if the RNC has changed the *Transport Layer Address* IE and/or the *Iu Transport Association* IE, it shall include the new value(s) in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

Before reporting the successful outcome of a specific RAB to establish or modify, the RNC shall have executed the initialisation of the user plane mode as requested by the CN in the *User Plane Mode* IE. This initialisation is described in ref.[6].

In case of establishment of a RAB for the PS domain, the CN must be prepared to receive user data before the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message has been received.

If none of the RABs have been queued, the CN shall stop timer $T_{RABAssgt.}$ And the RAB Assignment procedure terminates. In that case, the procedure shall also be terminated in UTRAN.

When the request to establish or modify one or several RABs is put in the queue, UTRAN shall start the timer $T_{QUEUING}$. This timer specifies the maximum time for queuing of the request of establishment or modification. The same timer $T_{QUEUING}$ is supervising all RABs being queued.

For each RAB that is queued the following outcomes shall be possible:

- successfully established or modified;
- failed to establish or modify;
- failed due to expiry of the timer $T_{QUEUING}$.

For the queued RABs, indicated in the first RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, UTRAN shall report the outcome of the queuing for every RAB individually or for several RABs in subsequent RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message(s). This is left to implementation. UTRAN shall stop $T_{QUEUING}$ when all RABs have been either successfully established or modified or failed to establish or modify. The RAB Assignment procedure is then terminated both in CN and UTRAN when all RABs have been responded to.

When CN receives the response that one or several RABs are queued, CN shall expect UTRAN to provide the outcome of the queuing function for each RAB before expiry of the $T_{RABAssgt}$ timer. In case the timer $T_{RABAssgt}$ expires, the CN shall consider the RAB Assignment procedure terminated and the RABs not reported shall be considered as failed.

In the case the timer $T_{QUEUING}$ expires, the RAB Assignment procedure terminates in UTRAN for all queued RABs, and UTRAN shall respond for all of them in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message. The RAB Assignment procedure shall also be terminated in CN.

In case a request to modify or release a RAB contains the RAB ID of a RAB being queued, the RAB shall be taken out of the queue and treated according to the second request. The first request shall be responded to as a RAB failed to setup or modify with the cause value "Request superseded".

When UTRAN reports unsuccessful establishment/modification of a RAB, the cause value should be precise enough to enable the core network to know the reason for unsuccessful establishment/modification. Typical cause values are: "Requested Traffic Class not Available", "Invalid RAB Parameters Value", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate for DL not Available", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate for UL not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate for DL not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate for UL not Available", "Requested Transfer Delay not Achievable", "Invalid RAB Parameters Combination", "Condition Violation for SDU Parameters", "Condition Violation for Traffic Handling Priority", "Condition Violation for Guaranteed Bit Rate", "User Plane Versions not Supported", "Iu UP Failure", “Iu Transport Connection Failed to Establish”.

If the RAB ID of a RAB requested to be released is unknown in the RNC, this shall be reported as a RAB failed to release with the cause value "Invalid RAB ID".

The RNC may indicate an impending directed retry attempt to GSM by sending RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message with a RAB ID included in the list of RABs failed to setup and a cause value of “Directed Retry”.

The RNC shall be prepared to receive a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message containing a *RABs To Be Released* IE at any time and shall always reply to it. If there is an ongoing RAB Assignment procedure for a RAB indicated within the *RABs To Be Released* IE, the RNC shall discard the preceding RAB Assignment procedure for that specific RAB, release any related resources and report the released RAB within the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

After sending RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message containing RAB ID within the *RABs Released* IE, the RNC shall be prepared to receive new establishment request of a RAB identified by the same RAB ID

8.2.3 Unsuccessful Operation

The unsuccessful operation for this Class 3 Elementary procedure is described under the Successful Operation chapter.

8.2.4 Abnormal Conditions

For a RAB requested to be modified, if only the *RAB ID* IE, the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE and the *Transport Layer Information* IE are included in the *First Setup or Modify Item* IE this RAB shall not be modified, and the corresponding *RAB ID* IE with *Cause* IE shall be included in the "RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify List" in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

If, for a RAB requested to be setup towards the PS domain, any of these following IEs:

- *PDP Type Information.*
- *Data Volume Reporting Indication.*

is not present, the RNC shall continue with the procedure.

Interactions with Relocation Preparation procedure:

If the relocation becomes necessary during the RAB Assignment procedure, the RNC may interrupt the ongoing RAB Assignment procedure and initiate the Relocation Preparation procedure as follows:

1. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating unsuccessful RAB configuration modification:

   - for all queued RABs;
   - for RABs not already established or modified, and
   - for RABs not already released;

   with the cause "Relocation triggered".

2. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating successful RAB configuration modification:

   - for RABs already established or modified but not yet reported to the CN, and
   - for RABs already released but not yet reported to the CN.

3. The RNC shall report this outcome of the procedure in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.
4. The RNC shall invoke relocation by sending the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the active CN node(s).
5. The CN shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure at reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

Directed retry from UMTS to GSM (CS domain only):

In the case where the RNC has no RAB configuration for a particular UE in the CS domain, and the RNC receives a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message for that UE requesting the establishment of one RAB only, a directed retry to GSM may be initiated. In this case the RNC may interrupt the ongoing RAB Assignment procedure and initiate the Relocation Preparation procedure as follows:

1. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating unsuccessful RAB configuration modification of that RAB with the cause "Directed retry".
2. The RNC shall report this outcome of the procedure in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.
3. The RNC shall invoke relocation by sending the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the active CN node, with the cause "Directed Retry".

The CN shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure at reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE

3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #27
Orlando, US, 18th – 22nd February 2002

R3-020361

CR-Form-v5

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **407** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **4.3.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network **X** Core Network **X**

Title:	⌘	Intersystem Change and inter-system Handover corrections
Source:	⌘	R-WG3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI
Date:	⌘	2002-02-11
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	REL-4

Use one 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 one 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)

Reason for change:	⌘	The term 'inter-system forward handover' is not specified within the relevant stage 2 specification (TS 23.060). It is proposed to change it to 'intersystem change'. The term 'inter-system relocation' is not specified within the relevant stage 2 specification(TS 23.009). It is proposed to change it to 'inter-system handover'.
Summary of change:	⌘	Alignment of terms 'inter-system forward handover' and 'inter-system relocation' with TS 23.060 and TS 23.009, where 'inter-system change' resp. 'inter-system handover' is used Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has [no impact] with the previous version of the specification (same release) as the proposed changes do not affect the functional behaviour.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	The functionality behind a set of RANAP functionalities might remain ambiguous as no stage 2 description for 'inter-system forward handover' and 'inter-system relocation' is available.

Clauses affected:	⌘	7, 8.2.2, 8.2.4, 8.6.2, 8.7.2, 8.11.1, 8.12.1, 9.1.21, 9.2.1.28, 9.2.1.30		
Other specs affected:	⌘	**X** Other core specifications ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications	⌘	TS 25.413 R99 CR406
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/3G_Specs/CRs.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.

7 Functions of RANAP

RANAP protocol has the following functions:

- Relocating serving RNC. This function enables to change the serving RNC functionality as well as the related Iu resources (RAB(s) and Signalling connection) from one RNC to another.
- Overall RAB management. This function is responsible for setting up, modifying and releasing RABs.
- Queuing the setup of RAB. The purpose of this function is to allow placing some requested RABs into a queue, and indicate the peer entity about the queuing.
- Requesting RAB release. While the overall RAB management is a function of the CN, the RNC has the capability to request the release of RAB.
- Release of all Iu connection resources. This function is used to explicitly release all resources related to one Iu connection.
- Requesting the release of all Iu connection resources. While the Iu release is managed from the CN, the RNC has the capability to request the release of all Iu connection resources from the corresponding Iu connection.
- SRNS context forwarding function. This function is responsible for transferring SRNS context from the RNC to the CN for intersystem ~~forward handover~~change in case of packet forwarding.
- Controlling overload in the Iu interface. This function allows adjusting the load in the Iu interface.
- Resetting the Iu. This function is used for resetting an Iu interface.
- Sending the UE Common ID (permanent NAS UE identity) to the RNC. This function makes the RNC aware of the UE's Common ID.
- Paging the user. This function provides the CN for capability to page the UE.
- Controlling the tracing of the UE activity. This function allows setting the trace mode for a given UE. This function also allows the deactivation of a previously established trace.
- Transport of NAS information between UE and CN (ref. [8]). This function has two sub-classes:
  1. Transport of the initial NAS signalling message from the UE to CN. This function transfers transparently the NAS information. As a consequence also the Iu signalling connection is set up.
  2. Transport of NAS signalling messages between UE and CN, This function transfers transparently the NAS signalling messages on the existing Iu signalling connection. It also includes a specific service to handle signalling messages differently.
- Controlling the security mode in the UTRAN. This function is used to send the security keys (ciphering and integrity protection) to the UTRAN, and setting the operation mode for security functions.
- Controlling location reporting. This function allows the CN to operate the mode in which the UTRAN reports the location of the UE.
- Location reporting. This function is used for transferring the actual location information from RNC to the CN.
- Data volume reporting function. This function is responsible for reporting unsuccessfully transmitted DL data volume over UTRAN for specific RABs.
- Reporting general error situations. This function allows reporting of general error situations, for which function specific error messages have not been defined.
- Location related data. This function allows the CN to either retrieve from the RNC deciphering keys (to be forwarded to the UE) for the broadcasted assistance data, or request the RNC to deliver dedicated assistance data to the UE.

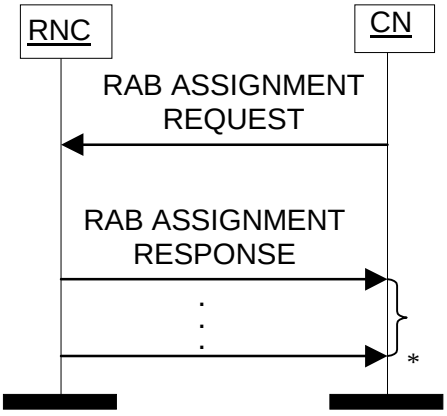
These functions are implemented by one or several RANAP elementary procedures described in the following clause.

8.2 RAB Assignment

8.2.1 General

The purpose of the RAB Assignment procedure is to establish new RABs and/or to enable modifications and/or releases of already established RABs for a given UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

8.2.2 Successful Operation



* it can be several responses

Figure 1: RAB Assignment procedure. Successful operation.

The CN shall initiate the procedure by sending a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message. When sending the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the CN shall start the $T_{RABAssgt}$ timer.

The CN may request UTRAN to:

- establish,
- modify,
- release

one or several RABs with one RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message.

The CN shall include in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message at least one request to either establish/modify or release a RAB.

The message shall contain the information required by the UTRAN to build the new RAB configuration, such as:

- list of RABs to establish or modify with their bearer characteristics;
- list of RABs to release.

For each RAB requested to establish, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID.
- NAS Synchronisation Indicator (only when available).
- RAB parameters (including e.g. Allocation/Retention Priority).
- User Plane Information (i.e required User Plane Mode and required UP Mode Versions).
- Transport Layer Information.

- PDP Type Information (only for PS)
- Data Volume Reporting Indication (only for PS).
- DL GTP-PDU sequence number (only when GTP-PDU sequence number is available in cases of intersystem change~~handover~~ from GPRS to UMTS or when establishing a RAB for an existing PDP context).
- UL GTP-PDU sequence number (only when GTP-PDU sequence number is available in cases of intersystem change~~handover~~ from GPRS to UMTS or when establishing a RAB for an existing PDP context).
- DL N-PDU sequence number (only when N-PDU sequence number is available in case of intersystem change~~handover~~ from GPRS to UMTS).
- UL N-PDU sequence number (only when N-PDU sequence number is available in case of intersystem change~~handover~~ from GPRS to UMTS).

For each RAB requested to modify, the message may contain:

- RAB ID (mandatory).
- NAS Synchronisation Indicator.
- RAB parameters.
- Transport Layer Information .
- User Plane Information.

The *Transport Layer Information* IE may only be present if at least one more IE than the *RAB ID* IE and the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is also included.

At a RAB modification, the *RAB parameter* IE and the *User Plane Information* IE shall be present in RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message only when any previously set value is requested to be modified.

If, for a RAB requested to be modified, one (or more) of these IEs except *RAB ID* IE are not present in RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message the RNC shall continue to use the value(s) currently in use for the not present IEs.

For each RAB request to release, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID.
- Cause.

Upon reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message UTRAN shall execute the requested RAB configuration. The CN may indicate that RAB QoS negotiation is allowed for certain RAB parameters and in some cases also which alternative values to be used in the negotiation.

The same RAB ID shall only be present once in the whole RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message.

The RAB ID shall identify uniquely the RAB for the specific CN domain for the particular UE, which makes the RAB ID unique over the Iu connection on which the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message is received. When a RAB ID already in use over that particular Iu instance is used, the procedure is considered as modification of that RAB.

The RNC shall pass the contents of *RAB ID* IE to the radio interface protocol for each RAB requested to establish or modify.

The RNC shall establish or modify the resources according to the values of the *Allocation/Retention Priority* IE (priority level, pre-emption indicators, queuing) and the resource situation as follows:

- The RNC shall consider the priority level of the requested RAB, when deciding on the resource allocation.
- If the requested RAB is allowed for queuing and the resource situation so requires, RNC may place the RAB in the establishment queue.
- The priority levels and the pre-emption indicators may (singularly or in combination) be used to determine whether the RAB assignment has to be performed unconditionally and immediately. If the requested RAB is marked as "may trigger pre-emption" and the resource situation so requires, RNC may trigger the pre-emption

procedure which may then cause the forced release of a lower priority RAB which is marked as "pre-emptable". Whilst the process and the extent of the pre-emption procedure is operator dependent, the pre-emption indicators, if given in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, shall be treated as follows:

1. The values of the last received *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE and *Priority Level* IE shall prevail.
2. If the *Pre-emption Capability* IE is set to "may trigger pre-emption", then this allocation request may trigger the pre-emption procedure.
3. If the *Pre-emption Capability* IE is set to "shall not trigger pre-emption", then this allocation request shall not trigger the pre-emption procedure.
4. If the *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE is set to "pre-emptable", then this connection shall be included in the pre-emption process.
5. If the *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE is set to "not pre-emptable", then this connection shall not be included in the pre-emption process.
6. If the *Priority Level* IE is set to "no priority" the given values for the *Pre-emption Capability* IE and *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE shall not be considered. Instead the values "shall not trigger pre-emption" and "not pre-emptable" shall prevail.

- If the *Allocation/Retention Priority* IE is not given in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the allocation request shall not trigger the pre-emption process and the connection may be pre-empted and considered to have the value "lowest" as priority level. Moreover, queuing shall not be allowed.
- The UTRAN pre-emption process shall keep the following rules:
  1. UTRAN shall only pre-empt RABs with lower priority, in ascending order of priority.
  2. The pre-emption may be done for RABs belonging to the same UE or to other UEs.

If the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is contained in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the RNC shall pass it to the radio interface protocol for the transfer to the UE.

If the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message includes the *PDP Type Information* IE, the UTRAN may use this to configure any compression algorithms.

If the *Service Handover* IE is included, this tells if the RAB

- should be handed over to GSM, i.e. from NAS point of view, the RAB should be handed over to GSM as soon as possible although the final decision whether to perform a handover to GSM is still made in UTRAN.
- should not be handed over to GSM, i.e. from NAS point of view, the RAB should remain in UMTS as long as possible although the final decision whether to perform a handover to GSM is still made in UTRAN.
- shall not be handed over to GSM, i.e. the RAB shall never be handed over to GSM. This means that UTRAN shall not initiate handover to GSM for the UE unless the RABs with this indication have first been released with the normal release procedures.

The value of the *Service Handover* IE is valid throughout the lifetime of the RAB or until changed by a RAB modification.

The *Service Handover* IE shall only influence decisions made regarding UTRAN initiated inter-system handovers.

If the *Service Handover* IE is not included, the decision whether to perform an inter-system handover to GSM is only an internal UTRAN matter.

UTRAN shall report to CN, in the first RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, the result for all the requested RABs, such as:

- List of RABs successfully established or modified.
- List of RABs released.
- List of RABs queued.

- List of RABs failed to establish or modify.
- List of RABs failed to release.

The same RAB ID shall only be present once in the whole RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully established towards the PS domain, the RNC shall include the *Transport Layer Address* IE and the *Iu Transport Association* IE in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully modified or released towards the PS domain, for which data volume reporting has been requested, the RNC shall include the *DL Data Volumes* IE in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully released towards the PS domain, the RNC shall include in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, if available, the *DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number* IE and the *UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number* IE, if the release was initiated by UTRAN.

The RNC shall report in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message at least one RAB

- setup/modified or
- released or
- queued or
- failed to setup/modify or
- failed to release.

If any alternative RAB parameter values have been used when establishing or modifying a RAB, these RAB parameter values shall be included in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For the CS domain, UTRAN shall report the outcome of a specific RAB to establish or modify only after the transport network control plane signalling, which is needed for RAB establishment or modification, has been executed. At a RAB establishment, the transport network control plane signalling shall use the *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE. At a RAB modification, it is up to the RNC to decide if any transport network control plane signalling shall be performed or if the already existing transport bearer shall be used. If the RNC decides to establish a new transport bearer, the transport network control plane signalling shall use the possibly included *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE. Then the switch over to this new transport bearer shall be done immediately after transport bearer establishment and initialisation of the user plane mode. If the RNC decides to modify the already existing transport bearer, the transport network control plane signalling shall not use the possibly included *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE. That is, re-binding with *Iu Transport Association* IE shall not be done.

For each RAB successfully modified towards the PS domain, if the RNC has changed the *Transport Layer Address* IE and/or the *Iu Transport Association* IE, it shall include the new value(s) in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

Before reporting the successful outcome of a specific RAB to establish or modify, the RNC shall have executed the initialisation of the user plane mode as requested by the CN in the *User Plane Mode* IE. If the RNC is requested to execute the user plane initialisation for the *User Plane Mode* "support mode for predefined SDU sizes", it shall initialise all RAB subflow combinations on Iu as indicated in the *RAB parameters* IE. If not all of the indicated RAB subflow combinations can be initialised the RAB Assignment fails with the cause value "RNC unable to establish all RFCs". The user plane initialisation is described in ref.[6].

In case of establishment of a RAB for the PS domain, the CN must be prepared to receive user data before the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message has been received.

If none of the RABs have been queued, the CN shall stop timer $T_{RABAssgt.}$ And the RAB Assignment procedure terminates. In that case, the procedure shall also be terminated in UTRAN.

When the request to establish or modify one or several RABs is put in the queue, UTRAN shall start the timer $T_{QUEUING}$. This timer specifies the maximum time for queuing of the request of establishment or modification. The same timer $T_{QUEUING}$ is supervising all RABs being queued.

For each RAB that is queued the following outcomes shall be possible:

- successfully established or modified;
- failed to establish or modify;
- failed due to expiry of the timer $T_{QUEUING}$.

For the queued RABs, indicated in the first RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, UTRAN shall report the outcome of the queuing for every RAB individually or for several RABs in subsequent RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message(s). This is left to implementation. UTRAN shall stop $T_{QUEUING}$ when all RABs have been either successfully established or modified or failed to establish or modify. The RAB Assignment procedure is then terminated both in CN and UTRAN when all RABs have been responded to.

When CN receives the response that one or several RABs are queued, CN shall expect UTRAN to provide the outcome of the queuing function for each RAB before expiry of the $T_{RABAssgt}$ timer. In case the timer $T_{RABAssgt}$ expires, the CN shall consider the RAB Assignment procedure terminated and the RABs not reported shall be considered as failed.

In the case the timer $T_{QUEUING}$ expires, the RAB Assignment procedure terminates in UTRAN for all queued RABs, and UTRAN shall respond for all of them in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message. The RAB Assignment procedure shall also be terminated in CN.

In case a request to modify or release a RAB contains the RAB ID of a RAB being queued, the RAB shall be taken out of the queue and treated according to the second request. The first request shall be responded to as a RAB failed to setup or modify with the cause value "Request superseded".

When UTRAN reports unsuccessful establishment/modification of a RAB, the cause value should be precise enough to enable the core network to know the reason for unsuccessful establishment/modification. Typical cause values are: "Requested Traffic Class not Available", "Invalid RAB Parameters Value", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate for DL not Available", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate for UL not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate for DL not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate for UL not Available", "Requested Transfer Delay not Achievable", "Invalid RAB Parameters Combination", "Condition Violation for SDU Parameters", "Condition Violation for Traffic Handling Priority", "Condition Violation for Guaranteed Bit Rate", "User Plane Versions not Supported", "Iu UP Failure", “Iu Transport Connection Failed to Establish”.

If the RAB ID of a RAB requested to be released is unknown in the RNC, this shall be reported as a RAB failed to release with the cause value "Invalid RAB ID".

The RNC may indicate an impending directed retry attempt to GSM by sending RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message with a RAB ID included in the list of RABs failed to setup and a cause value of “Directed Retry”.

The RNC shall be prepared to receive a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message containing a *RABs To Be Released* IE at any time and shall always reply to it. If there is an ongoing RAB Assignment procedure for a RAB indicated within the *RABs To Be Released* IE, the RNC shall discard the preceding RAB Assignment procedure for that specific RAB, release any related resources and report the released RAB within the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

After sending RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message containing RAB ID within the *RABs Released* IE, the RNC shall be prepared to receive new establishment request of a RAB identified by the same RAB ID

8.2.3 Unsuccessful Operation

The unsuccessful operation for this Class 3 Elementary procedure is described under the Successful Operation chapter.

8.2.4 Abnormal Conditions

For a RAB requested to be modified, if only the *RAB ID* IE, the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE and the *Transport Layer Information* IE are included in the *First Setup or Modify Item* IE this RAB shall not be modified, and the corresponding *RAB ID* IE with *Cause* IE shall be included in the "RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify List" in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

If, for a RAB requested to be setup towards the PS domain, any of these following IEs:

- *PDP Type Information*.
- *Data Volume Reporting Indication*.

is not present, the RNC shall continue with the procedure.

Interactions with Relocation Preparation procedure:

If the relocation becomes necessary during the RAB Assignment procedure, the RNC may interrupt the ongoing RAB Assignment procedure and initiate the Relocation Preparation procedure as follows:

1. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating unsuccessful RAB configuration modification:

   - for all queued RABs;
   - for RABs not already established or modified, and
   - for RABs not already released;

   with the cause "Relocation triggered".

2. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating successful RAB configuration modification:

   - for RABs already established or modified but not yet reported to the CN, and
   - for RABs already released but not yet reported to the CN.

3. The RNC shall report this outcome of the procedure in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.
4. The RNC shall invoke relocation by sending the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the active CN node(s).
5. The CN shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure at reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

Directed retry from UMTS to GSM (CS domain only):

In the case where the RNC has no RAB configuration for a particular UE in the CS domain, and the RNC receives a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message for that UE requesting the establishment of one RAB only, a directed retry to perform inter-system handover to GSM may be initiated. In this case the RNC may interrupt the ongoing RAB Assignment procedure and initiate the Relocation Preparation procedure as follows:

1. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating unsuccessful RAB configuration modification of that RAB with the cause "Directed retry".
2. The RNC shall report this outcome of the procedure in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.
3. The RNC shall invoke relocation by sending the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the active CN node, with the cause "Directed Retry".
4. The CN shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure at reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message

8.6 Relocation Preparation

8.6.1 General

The purpose of the Relocation Preparation procedure is to prepare relocation of SRNS either with involving UE or without involving UE. The relocation procedure shall be co-ordinated in all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE in order to allow Relocation co-ordination in the target RNC. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

The source RNC shall not initiate the Relocation Preparation procedure for an Iu signalling connection if a Prepared Relocation exists in the RNC for that Iu signalling connection or if a Relocation Preparation procedure is ongoing for that Iu signalling connection.

8.6.2 Successful Operation

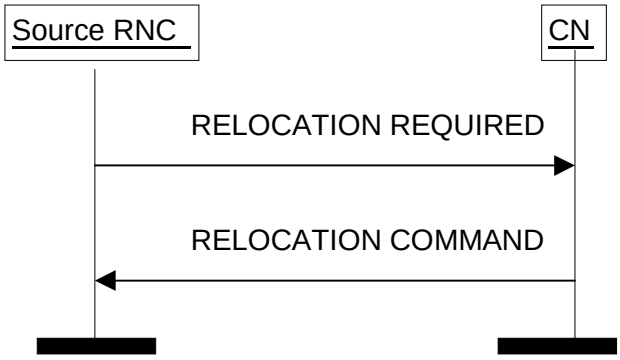


Figure 2: Relocation Preparation procedure. Successful operation.

The source RNC shall initiate the procedure by generating RELOCATION REQUIRED message. The source RNC shall decide whether to initiate the intra-system Relocation or the inter-system ~~Relocation~~handover. In case of intra-system Relocation the source RNC shall indicate in the *Source ID* IE the RNC-ID of the source RNC and in the *Target ID* IE the RNC-ID of the target RNC. In case of inter-system ~~Relocation~~ handover the source RNC shall indicate in the *Source ID* IE the Service Area Identifier and in the *Target ID* IE the cell global identity of the cell in the target system. The source RNC shall indicate the appropriate cause value for the Relocation in the *Cause* IE. Typical cause values are "Time critical Relocation", "Resource optimisation relocation", "Relocation desirable for radio reasons" , "Directed Retry".

The source RNC shall determine whether the relocation of SRNS shall be executed with or without involvement of UE. The source RNC shall set the *Relocation Type* IE accordingly to "UE involved in relocation of SRNS " or "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS ".

In case of intra-system Relocation, the source RNC shall include in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE. This container shall include the *Relocation Type* IE and the number of Iu signalling connections existing for the UE by setting correctly the *Number of Iu Instances* IE . If available, this container shall further include the *Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm* IE and the *Integrity Protection Key* IE. If ciphering is active, this container shall include, for ciphering information of signalling data, the *Chosen Encryption Algorithm* IE and the *Ciphering Key* IE, for ciphering information of CS user data the *Chosen Encryption Algorithm CS* IE and for ciphering information of PS user data the *Chosen Encryption Algorithm PS* IE. This container shall include the *RRC Container* IE. If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS" and the UE is using DCH(s), DSCH(s) or USCH(s), the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE shall include the mapping between each RAB subflow and transport channel identifier(s), i.e. if the RAB is carried on a DCH(s), the DCH ID(s) shall be included, and when it is carried on DSCH(s) or USCH(s), the DSCH ID(s) or USCH ID(s) respectively shall be included. If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS", the *d-RNTI* IE shall be included in the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE. If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE involved in relocation of SRNS", the *Target Cell ID* IE shall be included in the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE.

In case of inter-system handover to GSM the RNC:

- shall include *MS Classmark 2* and *MS Classmark 3* IEs received from the UE in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the CN.
- shall include the *Old BSS to New BSS* IE within the RELOCATION REQUIRED message only if the information is available.

The source RNC shall send the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the CN and the source RNC shall start the timer $T_{RELOCprep.}$

When the preparation including resource allocation in the target system is ready and the CN has decided to continue the relocation of SRNS, the CN shall send RELOCATION COMMAND message to the source RNC and the CN shall start the timer $T_{RELOCcomplete}$.

If the *Target RNC To Source RNC Transparent Container* IE or the *L3 information* IE is received by the CN from the relocation target, it shall be included in the RELOCATION COMMAND message.

For each RAB successfully established in the target system and originating from the PS domain, the RELOCATION COMMAND message shall contain Iu transport address and Iu transport association to be used for the forwarding of the DL N-PDU duplicates towards the relocation target. Upon reception of the RELOCATION COMMAND message from the PS domain, the source RNC shall start the timer $T_{DATAfwd.}$

The Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated in the CN by transmission of RELOCATION COMMAND message.

If the target system (including target CN) does not support all existing RABs, the RELOCATION COMMAND message shall contain a list of RABs indicating all the RABs that are not supported by the target system. This list is contained in the *RABs to Be Released* IE. The source RNC may use this information e.g. to decide if to cancel the relocation or not. The resources associated with these not supported RABs shall not be released until the relocation is completed. This is in order to make a return to the old configuration possible in case of a failed or cancelled relocation.

Upon reception of RELOCATION COMMAND message the source RNC shall stop the timer $T_{RELOCprep}$, RNC shall start the timer $T_{RELOCOverall}$ and RNC shall terminate the Relocation Preparation procedure. The source RNC is then defined to have a Prepared Relocation for that Iu signalling connection.

When Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated successfully and when the source RNC is ready, the source RNC should trigger the execution of relocation of SRNS.

Interactions with other procedures:

If, after RELOCATION REQUIRED message is sent and before the Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated, the source RNC receives a RANAP message initiating an other connection oriented RANAP class 1 or class 3 procedure (except IU RELEASE COMMAND message, which shall be handled normally) via the same Iu signalling connection, the source RNC shall either:

1. cancel the Relocation Preparation procedure i.e. execute Relocation Cancel procedure with an appropriate value for the *Cause* IE, e.g. "Interaction with other procedure", and after successful completion of Relocation Cancel procedure, the source RNC shall continue the initiated RANAP procedure;

or

2. terminate the initiated RANAP procedure without any changes in UTRAN by sending appropriate response message with the cause value “Relocation Triggered” to the CN. The source RNC shall then continue the relocation of SRNS.

If during the Relocation Preparation procedure the source RNC receives a DIRECT TRANSFER message it shall be handled normally.

If during the Relocation Preparation procedure the source RNC receives connection oriented RANAP class 2 messages (with the exception of DIRECT TRANSFER message) it shall decide to either execute the procedure immediately or suspend it. In the case the relocation is cancelled the RNC shall resume any suspended procedures (if any).

After Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated successfully, all RANAP messages (except IU RELEASE COMMAND message, which shall be handled normally) received via the same Iu signalling bearer shall be ignored by the source RNC.

8.7 Relocation Resource Allocation

8.7.1 General

The purpose of the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure is to allocate resources from target RNS for a relocation of SRNS. Procedure shall be co-ordinated in all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

8.7.2 Successful Operation

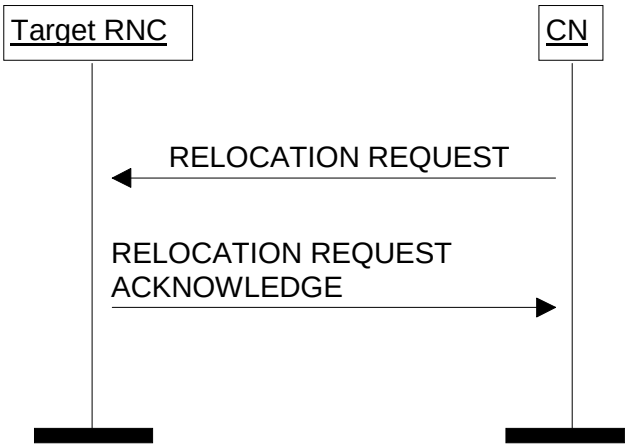


Figure 3: Relocation Resource Allocation procedure. Successful operation.

The CN shall initiate the procedure by generating RELOCATION REQUEST message. In a UTRAN to UTRAN relocation, this message shall contain the information (if any) required by the UTRAN to build the same RAB configuration as existing for the UE before the relocation. The CN may indicate that RAB QoS negotiation is allowed for certain RAB parameters and in some cases also which alternative values to be used in the negotiation.

The CN shall transmit the RELOCATION REQUEST message to target RNC and the CN shall start the timer $T_{RELOCalloc.}$

When a RELOCATION REQUEST message is sent from a CN node towards an RNC for which the sending CN node is not the default CN node, the *Global CN-ID* IE shall be included.

Upon reception of the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the target RNC shall initiate allocation of requested resources.

The RELOCATION REQUEST message shall contain following IEs

- *Permanent NAS UE Identity* IE (if available)
- *Cause*
- *CN Domain Indicator*
- *Source RNC To Target RNC Transparent Container*
- *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier*
- *Integrity Protection Information* IE (if available)

For each RAB requested to relocate (or to be created e.g. in the case of inter-system handover), the message shall contain following IEs:

- *RAB-ID*
- *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE (if the relevant NAS information is provided by the CN)

- *RAB parameters*
- *User Plane Information*
- *Transport Layer Address*
- *Iu Transport Association*
- *Data Volume Reporting Indication* (only for PS)
- *PDP Type Information* (only for PS)

The RELOCATION REQUEST message may include following IEs:

- *Encryption Information*

For each RAB requested to relocate the message may include following IEs:

- *Service Handover*.
- *Alternative RAB Parameter Values*.

The following information elements received in RELOCATION REQUEST message require the same special actions in the RNC as specified for the same IEs in the RAB Assignment procedure:

- *RAB-ID*
- *User plane Information*(i.e. required User Plane Mode and required User Plane Versions)
- *Priority level, queuing and pre-emption indication*
- *Service Handover*

If the RELOCATION REQUEST message includes the *PDP Type Information* IE, the UTRAN may use this IE to configure any compression algorithms.

The *Cause* IE shall contain the same value as the one received in the related RELOCATION REQUIRED message.

The *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IE contains an Iu signalling connection identifier which is allocated by the CN, and which the RNC is required to store and remember for the duration of the Iu connection.

The *Global CN-ID* IE contains the identity of the CN node that sent the RELOCATION REQUEST message, and it shall, if included, be stored together with the Iu signalling connection identifier. If the *Global CN-ID* IE is not included, the RELOCATION REQUEST message shall be considered as coming from the default CN node for the indicated CN domain.

Following additional actions shall be executed in the target RNC during Relocation Resource Allocation procedure:

If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE involved in relocation of SRNS":

- The target RNC may accept a requested RAB only if the RAB can be supported by the target RNC.
- Other RABs shall be rejected by the target RNC in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message with an appropriate value for *Cause* IE, e.g. "Unable to Establish During Relocation".
- The target RNC shall include information adapted to the resulting RAB configuration in the target to source RNC transparent container to be included in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message sent to the CN. If the target RNC supports triggering of the Relocation Detect procedure via the Iur interface, the RNC shall assign a d-RNTI for the context of the relocation and include it in the container. If two CNs are involved in the relocation of SRNS, the target RNC may, however, decide to send the container to only one CN.
- If any alternative RAB parameter values have been used when allocating the resources, these RAB parameter values shall be included in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message within the *Assigned RAB Parameter Values* IE.

If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS":

- The target RNC may accept a RAB only if the radio bearer(s) for the RAB either exist(s) already, and can be used for the RAB by the target RNC, or does not exist before the relocation but can be established in order to support the RAB in the target RNC.

- If existing radio bearers are not related to any RAB that is accepted by target RNC, the radio bearers shall be ignored during the relocation of SRNS and the radio bearers shall be released by radio interface protocols after completion of relocation of SRNS.

- If any alternative RAB parameter values have been used when allocating the resources, these RAB parameter values shall be included in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message within the *Assigned RAB Parameter Values* IE. It should be noted that the usage of alternative RAB parameter values is not applicable to the UTRAN initiated relocation of type "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS".

After all necessary resources for accepted RABs including the initialised Iu user plane, are successfully allocated, the target RNC shall send RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message to the CN.

For each RAB successfully setup the RNC shall include following IEs:

- *RAB ID*

- *Transport Layer Address* (only for PS)

- *Iu Transport Association* (only for PS)

For each RAB the RNC is not able to setup during Relocation Resource Allocation the RNC shall include the *RAB ID* IE and the *Cause* IE within the *RABs Failed To Setup* IE. The resources associated with the RABs indicated as failed to set up shall not be released in the CN until the relocation is completed. This is in order to make a return to the old configuration possible in case of a failed or cancelled relocation.

The RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message sent to by the CN shall, if applicable and if not sent via the other CN domain, include the *Target RNC To Source RNC Transparent Container* IE .This container shall be transferred by CN to the source RNC or the external relocation source while completing the Relocation Preparation procedure.

If the *Integrity Protection Information* IE was included in the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the RNC shall include the *Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm* IE within the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message, if the *Encryption Information* IE was included, the RNC shall include the *Chosen Encryption Algorithm* IE.

If one or more of the RABs that the target RNC has decided to support can not be supported by the CN, then these failed RABs shall not be released towards the target RNC until the relocation is completed.

If the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is contained in the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the target RNC shall pass it to the source RNC within the *RRC Container* IE contained in the *Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container* IE.

Transmission and reception of RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message terminates the procedure in the UTRAN and the CN respectively.

Before reporting the successful outcome of the Relocation Resource allocation procedure, the RNC shall have executed the initialisation of the user plane mode as requested by the CN in the *User Plane Mode* IE. If the RNC is requested to execute the user plane initialisation for the *User Plane Mode* "support mode for predefined SDU sizes", it shall initialise all RAB subflow combinations on Iu as indicated in the *RAB parameters* IE. If not all of the indicated RAB subflow combinations can be initialised the RAB Assignment fails with the cause value "RNC unable to establish all RFCs". The user plane initialisation is described in ref.[6].

8.11 SRNS Context Transfer

8.11.1 General

The purpose of the SRNS Context Transfer procedure is to trigger the transfer of SRNS contexts from the source RNC to the CN (PS domain) in case of inter-system ~~forward handover~~change. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

8.12 SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation

8.12.1 General

The purpose of the SRNS Data Forwarding procedure is to trigger the transfer of N-PDUs from the RNC to the CN (PS domain) in case of inter-system ~~forward handover~~change. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

9.1.21 SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to the RNC to trigger the transfer of N-PDUs from the RNC to the CN in inter-system ~~forward handover~~change.

Direction: CN → RNC.

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
RABs Subject To Data Forwarding List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Subject To Data Forwarding Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1		-	
>>Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2		-	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

9.2.1.28 Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container

Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container IE is an information element that is produced by source RNC and is transmitted to target RNC. In inter-system ~~relocation~~ handover the IE is transmitted from external relocation source to target RNC.

This IE is transparent to CN.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RRC Container	M		OCTET STRING	
Number of Iu Instances	M		INTEGER (1..2)	
Relocation Type	M		9.2.1.23	
Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm	O		9.2.1.13	Indicates which integrity protection algorithm that has been used by the source RNC.
Integrity Protection Key	O		Bit String (128)	Indicates which integrity protection key that has been used by the source RNC.
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	O		9.2.1.14	Indicates which algorithm that has been used by the source RNC for ciphering of signalling data.
Ciphering Key	O		Bit String (128)	Indicates which ciphering key that has been used by the source RNC for ciphering of signalling data.
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	O		9.2.1.14	Indicates which algorithm that has been used by the source RNC for ciphering of CS user data.
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	O		9.2.1.14	Indicates which algorithm that has been used by the source RNC for ciphering of PS user data.
d-RNTI	C - ifUEnotinvolved		INTEGER (0..1048575)	
Target Cell ID	C - ifUEinvolved		INTEGER (0..268435455)	This information element identifies a cell uniquely within UTRAN and consists of RNC-ID (12 bits) and C-ID (16 bits) as defined in TS 25.401 [3].
RAB TrCH Mapping	O	1 to <maxnoofRABs>		
>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
>**RAB Subflow**	M	1 to <maxRAB-Subflows>		The RAB Subflows shall be presented in an order that corresponds to the order in which the RBs are presented per RAB in the RRC container included in this IE.
>> **Transport Channel IDs**				
>>> DCH ID	O		INTEGER (0..255)	The DCH ID is the identifier of an active dedicated transport channel. It is unique for each active DCH among the active DCHs simultaneously allocated for the same UE.
>>> DSCH ID	O		INTEGER (0..255)	The DSCH ID is the identifier of an active downlink shared transport channel. It is unique for each DSCH among the active DSCHs simultaneously allocated for the same UE.
>>> USCH ID	O		INTEGER (0..255)	The USCH ID is the identifier of an active uplink shared transport channel. It is unique for each USCH among the

				active USCHs simultaneously allocated for the same UE.

Condition	Explanation
IfUEnotinvolved	This IE shall be present if the *Relocation type* IE is set to "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS".
IfUEinvolved	This IE shall be present if the *Relocation type* IE is set to "UE involved in relocation of SRNS".

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.
maxRABSubflows	Maximum no. of subflows per RAB. Value is 7.

9.2.1.29 Old BSS to New BSS Information

The coding of this element is described in [11].

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Old BSS To New BSS Information	M		OCTET STRING	Contents defined in [11].

9.2.1.30 Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container

Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container IE is an information element that is produced by target RNC and is transmitted to source RNC. In inter-system ~~relocation~~ handover the IE is transmitted from target RNC to the external relocation source.

This IE is transparent to CN.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RRC Container	M		OCTET STRING	
d-RNTI	O		INTEGER (0..1048575)	May be included to allow the triggering of the Relocation Detect procedure from the Iur Interface

3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #27
Orlando, US, 18th – 22nd February 2002

R3-020360

CR-Form-v5

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **406** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **3.8.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network **X** Core Network **X**

Title:	⌘	Intersystem Change and inter-system Handover corrections
Source:	⌘	R-WG3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI
Date:	⌘	2002-02-11
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	R99

Use one 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 one 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)

Reason for change:	⌘	The term 'inter-system forward handover' is not specified within the relevant stage 2 specification (TS 23.060). It is proposed to change it to 'intersystem change'. The term 'inter-system relocation' is not specified within the relevant stage 2 specification(TS 23.009). It is proposed to change it to 'inter-system handover'.
Summary of change:	⌘	Alignment of terms 'inter-system forward handover' and 'inter-system relocation' with TS 23.060 and TS 23.009, where 'inter-system change' resp. 'inter-system handover' is used Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has [no impact] with the previous version of the specification (same release) as the proposed changes do not affect the functional behaviour.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	The functionality behind a set of RANAP functionalities might remain ambiguous as no stage 2 description for 'inter-system forward handover' and 'inter-system relocation' is available.

Clauses affected:	⌘	7, 8.2.2, 8.2.4, 8.6.2, 8.7.2, 8.11.1, 8.12.1, 9.1.21, 9.2.1.28, 9.2.1.30		
Other specs affected:	⌘	**X** Other core specifications ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications	⌘	TS 25.413 REL-4 CR407
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/3G_Specs/CRs.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.

7 Functions of RANAP

RANAP protocol has the following functions:

- Relocating serving RNC. This function enables to change the serving RNC functionality as well as the related Iu resources (RAB(s) and Signalling connection) from one RNC to another.
- Overall RAB management. This function is responsible for setting up, modifying and releasing RABs.
- Queuing the setup of RAB. The purpose of this function is to allow placing some requested RABs into a queue, and indicate the peer entity about the queuing.
- Requesting RAB release. While the overall RAB management is a function of the CN, the RNC has the capability to request the release of RAB.
- Release of all Iu connection resources. This function is used to explicitly release all resources related to one Iu connection.
- Requesting the release of all Iu connection resources. While the Iu release is managed from the CN, the RNC has the capability to request the release of all Iu connection resources from the corresponding Iu connection.
- SRNS context forwarding function. This function is responsible for transferring SRNS context from the RNC to the CN for intersystem ~~forward handover~~change in case of packet forwarding.
- Controlling overload in the Iu interface. This function allows adjusting the load in the Iu interface.
- Resetting the Iu. This function is used for resetting an Iu interface.
- Sending the UE Common ID (permanent NAS UE identity) to the RNC. This function makes the RNC aware of the UE's Common ID.
- Paging the user. This function provides the CN for capability to page the UE.
- Controlling the tracing of the UE activity. This function allows setting the trace mode for a given UE. This function also allows the deactivation of a previously established trace.
- Transport of NAS information between UE and CN (ref. [8]). This function has two sub-classes:

  1. Transport of the initial NAS signalling message from the UE to CN. This function transfers transparently the NAS information. As a consequence also the Iu signalling connection is set up.
  2. Transport of NAS signalling messages between UE and CN, This function transfers transparently the NAS signalling messages on the existing Iu signalling connection. It also includes a specific service to handle signalling messages differently.

- Controlling the security mode in the UTRAN. This function is used to send the security keys (ciphering and integrity protection) to the UTRAN, and setting the operation mode for security functions.
- Controlling location reporting. This function allows the CN to operate the mode in which the UTRAN reports the location of the UE.
- Location reporting. This function is used for transferring the actual location information from RNC to the CN.
- Data volume reporting function. This function is responsible for reporting unsuccessfully transmitted DL data volume over UTRAN for specific RABs.
- Reporting general error situations. This function allows reporting of general error situations, for which function specific error messages have not been defined.

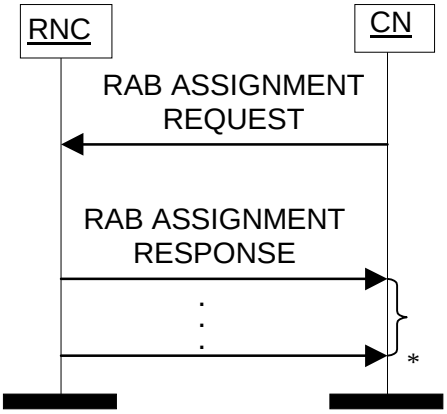
These functions are implemented by one or several RANAP elementary procedures described in the following clause.

8.2 RAB Assignment

8.2.1 General

The purpose of the RAB Assignment procedure is to establish new RABs and/or to enable modifications and/or releases of already established RABs for a given UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

8.2.2 Successful Operation



* it can be several responses

Figure 1: RAB Assignment procedure. Successful operation.

The CN shall initiate the procedure by sending a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message. When sending the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the CN shall start the $T_{RABAssgt}$ timer.

The CN may request UTRAN to:

- establish,
- modify,
- release

one or several RABs with one RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message.

The CN shall include in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message at least one request to either establish/modify or release a RAB.

The message shall contain the information required by the UTRAN to build the new RAB configuration, such as:

- list of RABs to establish or modify with their bearer characteristics;
- list of RABs to release.

For each RAB requested to establish, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID.
- NAS Synchronisation Indicator (only when available).
- RAB parameters (including e.g. Allocation/Retention Priority).
- User Plane Information (i e User Plane Mode and UP Mode Versions).
- Transport Layer Information.

- PDP Type Information (only for PS)
- Data Volume Reporting Indication (only for PS).
- DL GTP-PDU sequence number (only when GTP-PDU sequence number is available in cases of intersystem change~~handover~~ from GPRS to UMTS or when establishing a RAB for an existing PDP context).
- UL GTP-PDU sequence number (only when GTP-PDU sequence number is available in cases of intersystem change~~handover~~ from GPRS to UMTS or when establishing a RAB for an existing PDP context).
- DL N-PDU sequence number (only when N-PDU sequence number is available in case of intersystem change~~handover~~ from GPRS to UMTS).
- UL N-PDU sequence number (only when N-PDU sequence number is available in case of intersystem change~~handover~~ from GPRS to UMTS).

For each RAB requested to modify, the message may contain:

- RAB ID (mandatory).
- NAS Synchronisation Indicator.
- RAB parameters.
- Transport Layer Information.
- User Plane Information

The *Transport Layer Information* IE may only be present if at least one more IE than the *RAB ID* IE and the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is also included.

At a RAB modification, the *RAB parameter* IE and the *User Plane Information* IE shall be present in RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message only when any previously set value is requested to be modified.

If, for a RAB requested to be modified, one (or more) of these IEs except *RAB ID* IE are not present in RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message the RNC shall continue to use the value(s) currently in use for the not present IEs.

For each RAB request to release, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID.
- Cause.

Upon reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message UTRAN shall execute the requested RAB configuration.

The same RAB ID shall only be present once in the whole RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message.

The RAB ID shall identify uniquely the RAB for the specific CN domain for the particular UE, which makes the RAB ID unique over the Iu connection on which the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message is received. When a RAB ID already in use over that particular Iu instance is used, the procedure is considered as modification of that RAB.

The RNC shall pass the contents of *RAB ID* IE to the radio interface protocol for each RAB requested to establish or modify.

The RNC shall establish or modify the resources according to the values of the *Allocation/Retention Priority* IE (priority level, pre-emption indicators, queuing) and the resource situation as follows:

- The RNC shall consider the priority level of the requested RAB, when deciding on the resource allocation.
- If the requested RAB is allowed for queuing and the resource situation so requires, RNC may place the RAB in the establishment queue.
- The priority levels and the pre-emption indicators may (singularly or in combination) be used to determine whether the RAB assignment has to be performed unconditionally and immediately. If the requested RAB is marked as "may trigger pre-emption" and the resource situation so requires, RNC may trigger the pre-emption procedure which may then cause the forced release of a lower priority RAB which is marked as "pre-emptable".

Whilst the process and the extent of the pre-emption procedure is operator dependent, the pre-emption indicators, if given in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, shall be treated as follows:

1. The values of the last received *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE and *Priority Level* IE shall prevail.
2. If the *Pre-emption Capability* IE is set to "may trigger pre-emption", then this allocation request may trigger the pre-emption procedure.
3. If the *Pre-emption Capability* IE is set to "shall not trigger pre-emption", then this allocation request shall not trigger the pre-emption procedure.
4. If the *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE is set to "pre-emptable", then this connection shall be included in the pre-emption process.
5. If the *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE is set to "not pre-emptable", then this connection shall not be included in the pre-emption process.
6. If the *Priority Level* IE is set to "no priority" the given values for the *Pre-emption Capability* IE and *Pre-emption Vulnerability* IE shall not be considered. Instead the values "shall not trigger pre-emption" and "not pre-emptable" shall prevail.

- If the *Allocation/Retention Priority* IE is not given in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the allocation request shall not trigger the pre-emption process and the connection may be pre-empted and considered to have the value "lowest" as priority level. Moreover, queuing shall not be allowed.
- The UTRAN pre-emption process shall keep the following rules:
  1. UTRAN shall only pre-empt RABs with lower priority, in ascending order of priority.
  2. The pre-emption may be done for RABs belonging to the same UE or to other UEs.

If the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is contained in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the RNC shall pass it to the radio interface protocol for the transfer to the UE.

If the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message includes the *PDP Type Information* IE, the UTRAN may use this to configure any compression algorithms.

If the *Service Handover* IE is included, this tells if the RAB

- should be handed over to GSM, i.e. from NAS point of view, the RAB should be handed over to GSM as soon as possible although the final decision whether to perform a handover to GSM is still made in UTRAN.
- should not be handed over to GSM, i.e. from NAS point of view, the RAB should remain in UMTS as long as possible although the final decision whether to perform a handover to GSM is still made in UTRAN.
- shall not be handed over to GSM, i.e. the RAB shall never be handed over to GSM. This means that UTRAN shall not initiate handover to GSM for the UE unless the RABs with this indication have first been released with the normal release procedures.

The value of the *Service Handover* IE is valid throughout the lifetime of the RAB or until changed by a RAB modification.

The *Service Handover* IE shall only influence decisions made regarding UTRAN initiated inter-system handovers.

If the *Service Handover* IE is not included, the decision whether to perform an inter-system handover to GSM is only an internal UTRAN matter.

UTRAN shall report to CN, in the first RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, the result for all the requested RABs, such as:

- List of RABs successfully established or modified.
- List of RABs released.
- List of RABs queued.
- List of RABs failed to establish or modify.

- List of RABs failed to release.

The same RAB ID shall only be present once in the whole RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully established towards the PS domain, the RNC shall include the *Transport Layer Address* IE and the *Iu Transport Association* IE in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully modified or released towards the PS domain, for which data volume reporting has been requested, the RNC shall include the *DL Data Volumes* IE in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

For each RAB successfully released towards the PS domain, the RNC shall include in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, if available, the *DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number* IE and the *UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number* IE, if the release was initiated by UTRAN.

The RNC shall report in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message at least one RAB

- setup/modified or
- released or
- queued or
- failed to setup/modify or
- failed to release.

For the CS domain, UTRAN shall report the outcome of a specific RAB to establish or modify only after the transport network control plane signalling, which is needed for RAB establishment or modification, has been executed. The transport network control plane signalling shall use the *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE. At a RAB modification, it is up to the RNC to decide if any transport network control plane signalling shall be performed for the possibly included *Transport Layer Address* IE and *Iu Transport Association* IE or if the already existing transport bearer shall be used. If the RNC decides to establish a new transport bearer, then the switch over to this new transport bearer shall be done immediately after transport bearer establishment and initialisation of the user plane mode. If no Transport Layer Information was included in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message at a RAB modification, no transport network control plane signalling shall occur.

For each RAB successfully modified towards the PS domain, if the RNC has changed the *Transport Layer Address* IE and/or the *Iu Transport Association* IE, it shall include the new value(s) in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

Before reporting the successful outcome of a specific RAB to establish or modify, the RNC shall have executed the initialisation of the user plane mode as requested by the CN in the *User Plane Mode* IE. This initialisation is described in ref.[6].

In case of establishment of a RAB for the PS domain, the CN must be prepared to receive user data before the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message has been received.

If none of the RABs have been queued, the CN shall stop timer $T_{RABAssgt.}$ And the RAB Assignment procedure terminates. In that case, the procedure shall also be terminated in UTRAN.

When the request to establish or modify one or several RABs is put in the queue, UTRAN shall start the timer $T_{QUEUING}$. This timer specifies the maximum time for queuing of the request of establishment or modification. The same timer $T_{QUEUING}$ is supervising all RABs being queued.

For each RAB that is queued the following outcomes shall be possible:

- successfully established or modified;
- failed to establish or modify;
- failed due to expiry of the timer $T_{QUEUING}$.

For the queued RABs, indicated in the first RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message, UTRAN shall report the outcome of the queuing for every RAB individually or for several RABs in subsequent RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message(s). This is left to implementation. UTRAN shall stop $T_{QUEUING}$ when all RABs have been either

successfully established or modified or failed to establish or modify. The RAB Assignment procedure is then terminated both in CN and UTRAN when all RABs have been responded to.

When CN receives the response that one or several RABs are queued, CN shall expect UTRAN to provide the outcome of the queuing function for each RAB before expiry of the $T_{RABAssgt}$ timer. In case the timer $T_{RABAssgt}$ expires, the CN shall consider the RAB Assignment procedure terminated and the RABs not reported shall be considered as failed.

In the case the timer $T_{QUEUING}$ expires, the RAB Assignment procedure terminates in UTRAN for all queued RABs, and UTRAN shall respond for all of them in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message. The RAB Assignment procedure shall also be terminated in CN.

In case a request to modify or release a RAB contains the RAB ID of a RAB being queued, the RAB shall be taken out of the queue and treated according to the second request. The first request shall be responded to as a RAB failed to setup or modify with the cause value "Request superseded".

When UTRAN reports unsuccessful establishment/modification of a RAB, the cause value should be precise enough to enable the core network to know the reason for unsuccessful establishment/modification. Typical cause values are: "Requested Traffic Class not Available", "Invalid RAB Parameters Value", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate for DL not Available", "Requested Maximum Bit Rate for UL not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate for DL not Available", "Requested Guaranteed Bit Rate for UL not Available", "Requested Transfer Delay not Achievable", "Invalid RAB Parameters Combination", "Condition Violation for SDU Parameters", "Condition Violation for Traffic Handling Priority", "Condition Violation for Guaranteed Bit Rate", "User Plane Versions not Supported", "Iu UP Failure", “Iu Transport Connection Failed to Establish”.

If the RAB ID of a RAB requested to be released is unknown in the RNC, this shall be reported as a RAB failed to release with the cause value "Invalid RAB ID".

The RNC may indicate an impending directed retry attempt to GSM by sending RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message with a RAB ID included in the list of RABs failed to setup and a cause value of “Directed Retry”.

The RNC shall be prepared to receive a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message containing a *RABs To Be Released* IE at any time and shall always reply to it. If there is an ongoing RAB Assignment procedure for a RAB indicated within the *RABs To Be Released* IE, the RNC shall discard the preceding RAB Assignment procedure for that specific RAB, release any related resources and report the released RAB within the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

After sending RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message containing RAB ID within the *RABs Released* IE, the RNC shall be prepared to receive new establishment request of a RAB identified by the same RAB ID

8.2.3 Unsuccessful Operation

The unsuccessful operation for this Class 3 Elementary procedure is described under the Successful Operation chapter.

8.2.4 Abnormal Conditions

For a RAB requested to be modified, if only the *RAB ID* IE, the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE and the *Transport Layer Information* IE are included in the *First Setup or Modify Item* IE this RAB shall not be modified, and the corresponding *RAB ID* IE with *Cause* IE shall be included in the "RABs Failed To Setup Or Modify List" in the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

If, for a RAB requested to be setup towards the PS domain, any of these following IEs:

- *PDP Type Information*.
- *Data Volume Reporting Indication*.

is not present, the RNC shall continue with the procedure.

Interactions with Relocation Preparation procedure:

If the relocation becomes necessary during the RAB Assignment procedure, the RNC may interrupt the ongoing RAB Assignment procedure and initiate the Relocation Preparation procedure as follows:

1. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating unsuccessful RAB configuration modification:

   - for all queued RABs;
   - for RABs not already established or modified, and
   - for RABs not already released;

   with the cause "Relocation triggered".

2. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating successful RAB configuration modification:

   - for RABs already established or modified but not yet reported to the CN, and
   - for RABs already released but not yet reported to the CN.

3. The RNC shall report this outcome of the procedure in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.
4. The RNC shall invoke relocation by sending the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the active CN node(s).
5. The CN shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure at reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.

Directed retry from UMTS to GSM (CS domain only):

In the case where the RNC has no RAB configuration for a particular UE in the CS domain, and the RNC receives a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message for that UE requesting the establishment of one RAB only, a directed retry to perform inter-system handover to GSM may be initiated. In this case the RNC may interrupt the ongoing RAB Assignment procedure and initiate the Relocation Preparation procedure as follows:

1. The RNC shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure indicating unsuccessful RAB configuration modification of that RAB with the cause "Directed retry".
2. The RNC shall report this outcome of the procedure in one RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message.
3. The RNC shall invoke relocation by sending the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the active CN node, with the cause "Directed Retry".
4. The CN shall terminate the RAB Assignment procedure at reception of the RAB ASSIGNMENT RESPONSE message

8.6 Relocation Preparation

8.6.1 General

The purpose of the Relocation Preparation procedure is to prepare relocation of SRNS either with involving UE or without involving UE. The relocation procedure shall be co-ordinated in all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE in order to allow Relocation co-ordination in the target RNC. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

The source RNC shall not initiate the Relocation Preparation procedure for an Iu signalling connection if a Prepared Relocation exists in the RNC for that Iu signalling connection or if a Relocation Preparation procedure is ongoing for that Iu signalling connection.

8.6.2 Successful Operation

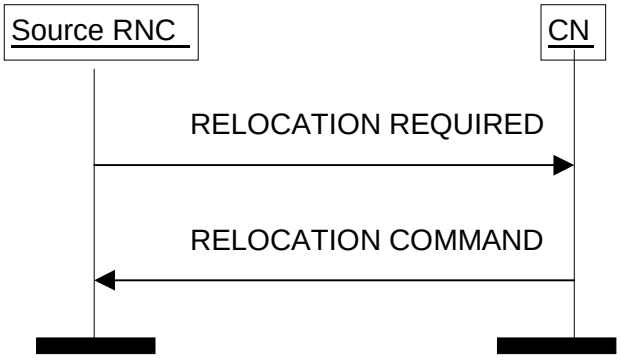


Figure 2: Relocation Preparation procedure. Successful operation.

The source RNC shall initiate the procedure by generating RELOCATION REQUIRED message. The source RNC shall decide whether to initiate the intra-system Relocation or the inter-system ~~Relocation~~handover. In case of intra-system Relocation the source RNC shall indicate in the *Source ID* IE the RNC-ID of the source RNC and in the *Target ID* IE the RNC-ID of the target RNC. In case of inter-system ~~Relocation~~handover the source RNC shall indicate in the *Source ID* IE the Service Area Identifier and in the *Target ID* IE the cell global identity of the cell in the target system. The source RNC shall indicate the appropriate cause value for the Relocation in the *Cause* IE. Typical cause values are "Time critical Relocation", "Resource optimisation relocation", "Relocation desirable for radio reasons" , "Directed Retry".

The source RNC shall determine whether the relocation of SRNS shall be executed with or without involvement of UE. The source RNC shall set the *Relocation Type* IE accordingly to "UE involved in relocation of SRNS" or "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS".

In case of intra-system Relocation, the source RNC shall include in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE. This container shall include the *Relocation Type* IE and the number of Iu signalling connections existing for the UE by setting correctly the *Number of Iu Instances* IE. If available, this container shall further include the *Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm* IE and the *Integrity Protection Key* IE. If ciphering is active, this container shall include, for ciphering information of signalling data, the *Chosen Encryption Algorithm* IE and the *Ciphering Key* IE, for ciphering information of CS user data the *Chosen Encryption Algorithm CS* IE and for ciphering information of PS user data the *Chosen Encryption Algorithm PS* IE. This container shall include the *RRC Container* IE. If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS" and the UE is using DCH(s), DSCH(s) or USCH(s), the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE shall include the mapping between each RAB subflow and transport channel identifier(s), i.e. if the RAB is carried on a DCH(s), the DCH ID(s) shall be included, and when it is carried on DSCH(s) or USCH(s), the DSCH ID(s) or USCH ID(s) respectively shall be included. If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS", the *d-RNTI* IE shall be included in the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE. If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE involved in relocation of SRNS", the *Target Cell ID* IE shall be included in the *Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container* IE.

In case of inter-system handover to GSM the RNC:

- shall include *MS Classmark 2* and *MS Classmark 3* IEs received from the UE in the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the CN.

- shall include the *Old BSS to New BSS* IE within the RELOCATION REQUIRED message only if the information is available.

The source RNC shall send the RELOCATION REQUIRED message to the CN and the source RNC shall start the timer $T_{RELOCprep.}$

When the preparation including resource allocation in the target system is ready and the CN has decided to continue the relocation of SRNS, the CN shall send RELOCATION COMMAND message to the source RNC and the CN shall start the timer $T_{RELOCcomplete}$.

If the *Target RNC To Source RNC Transparent Container* IE or the *L3 information* IE is received by the CN from the relocation target, it shall be included in the RELOCATION COMMAND message.

For each RAB successfully established in the target system and originating from the PS domain, the RELOCATION COMMAND message shall contain Iu transport address and Iu transport association to be used for the forwarding of the DL N-PDU duplicates towards the relocation target. Upon reception of the RELOCATION COMMAND message from the PS domain, the source RNC shall start the timer $T_{DATAfwd.}$

The Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated in the CN by transmission of RELOCATION COMMAND message.

If the target system (including target CN) does not support all existing RABs, the RELOCATION COMMAND message shall contain a list of RABs indicating all the RABs that are not supported by the target system. This list is contained in the *RABs to Be Released* IE. The source RNC may use this information e.g. to decide if to cancel the relocation or not. The resources associated with these not supported RABs shall not be released until the relocation is completed. This is in order to make a return to the old configuration possible in case of a failed or cancelled relocation.

Upon reception of RELOCATION COMMAND message the source RNC shall stop the timer $T_{RELOCprep}$, RNC shall start the timer $T_{RELOCOverall}$ and RNC shall terminate the Relocation Preparation procedure. The source RNC is then defined to have a Prepared Relocation for that Iu signalling connection.

When Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated successfully and when the source RNC is ready, the source RNC should trigger the execution of relocation of SRNS.

Interactions with other procedures:

If, after RELOCATION REQUIRED message is sent and before the Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated, the source RNC receives a RANAP message initiating an other connection oriented RANAP class 1 or class 3 procedure (except IU RELEASE COMMAND message, which shall be handled normally) via the same Iu signalling connection, the source RNC shall either:

1. cancel the Relocation Preparation procedure i.e. execute Relocation Cancel procedure with an appropriate value for the *Cause* IE, e.g. "Interaction with other procedure", and after successful completion of Relocation Cancel procedure, the source RNC shall continue the initiated RANAP procedure;

or

2. terminate the initiated RANAP procedure without any changes in UTRAN by sending appropriate response message with the cause value “Relocation Triggered” to the CN. The source RNC shall then continue the relocation of SRNS.

If during the Relocation Preparation procedure the source RNC receives a DIRECT TRANSFER message it shall be handled normally.

If during the Relocation Preparation procedure the source RNC receives connection oriented RANAP class 2 messages (with the exception of DIRECT TRANSFER message) it shall decide to either execute the procedure immediately or suspend it. In the case the relocation is cancelled the RNC shall resume any suspended procedures (if any).

After Relocation Preparation procedure is terminated successfully, all RANAP messages (except IU RELEASE COMMAND message, which shall be handled normally) received via the same Iu signalling bearer shall be ignored by the source RNC.

8.7 Relocation Resource Allocation

8.7.1 General

The purpose of the Relocation Resource Allocation procedure is to allocate resources from target RNS for a relocation of SRNS. Procedure shall be co-ordinated in all Iu signalling connections existing for the UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

8.7.2 Successful Operation

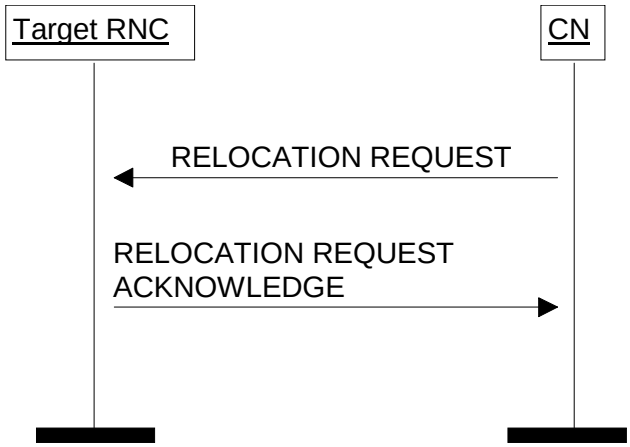


Figure 3: Relocation Resource Allocation procedure. Successful operation.

The CN shall initiate the procedure by generating RELOCATION REQUEST message. In a UTRAN to UTRAN relocation, this message shall contain the information (if any) required by the UTRAN to build the same RAB configuration as existing for the UE before the relocation.

The CN shall transmit the RELOCATION REQUEST message to target RNC and the CN shall start the timer $T_{RELOCalloc.}$

Upon reception of the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the target RNC shall initiate allocation of requested resources.

The RELOCATION REQUEST message shall contain following IEs

- *Permanent NAS UE Identity* (if available)
- *Cause*
- *CN Domain Indicator*
- *Source RNC To Target RNC Transparent Container*
- *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier*
- *Integrity Protection Information* (if available)

For each RAB requested to relocate (or to be created e.g. in the case of inter-system handover), the message shall contain following IEs:

- *RAB-ID*
- *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* (if the relevant NAS information is provided by the CN)
- *RAB parameters*
- *User Plane Information*

- *Transport Layer Address*
- *Iu Transport Association*
- *Data Volume Reporting Indication* (only for PS)
- *PDP Type Information* (only for PS)

The RELOCATION REQUEST message may include following IEs:

- *Encryption Information*

For each RAB requested to relocate the message may include following IEs:

- *Service Handover*

The following information elements received in RELOCATION REQUEST message require the same special actions in the RNC as specified for the same IEs in the RAB Assignment procedure:

- RAB-ID
- User plane Information
- Priority level, queuing and pre-emption indication
- Service Handover

If the RELOCATION REQUEST message includes the *PDP Type Information* IE, the UTRAN may use this IE to configure any compression algorithms.

The *Cause* IE shall contain the same value as the one received in the related RELOCATION REQUIRED message.

The *Iu Signalling Connection Identifier* IE contains an Iu signalling connection identifier which is allocated by the CN, and which the RNC is required to store and remember for the duration of the Iu connection.

Following additional actions shall be executed in the target RNC during Relocation Resource Allocation procedure:

If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE involved in relocation of SRNS":

- The target RNC may accept a requested RAB only if the RAB can be supported by the target RNC.
- Other RABs shall be rejected by the target RNC in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message with an appropriate value for *Cause* IE, e.g. "Unable to Establish During Relocation".
- The target RNC shall include information adapted to the resulting RAB configuration in the target to source RNC transparent container to be included in the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message sent to the CN. If the target RNC supports triggering of the Relocation Detect procedure via the Iur interface, the RNC shall assign a d-RNTI for the context of the relocation and include it in the container. If two CNs are involved in the relocation of SRNS, the target RNC may, however, decide to send the container to only one CN.

If the *Relocation Type* IE is set to "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS":

- The target RNC may accept a RAB only if the radio bearer(s) for the RAB either exist(s) already, and can be used for the RAB by the target RNC, or does not exist before the relocation but can be established in order to support the RAB in the target RNC.
- If existing radio bearers are not related to any RAB that is accepted by target RNC, the radio bearers shall be ignored during the relocation of SRNS and the radio bearers shall be released by radio interface protocols after completion of relocation of SRNS.

After all necessary resources for accepted RABs including the initialised Iu user plane, are successfully allocated, the target RNC shall send RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message to the CN.

For each RAB successfully setup the RNC shall include following IEs:

- *RAB ID*
- *Transport Layer Address* (only for PS)

- *Iu Transport Association* (only for PS)

For each RAB the RNC is not able to setup during Relocation Resource Allocation the RNC shall include the *RAB ID* IE and the *Cause* IE within the *RABs Failed To Setup* IE. The resources associated with the RABs indicated as failed to set up shall not be released in the CN until the relocation is completed. This is in order to make a return to the old configuration possible in case of a failed or cancelled relocation.

The RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message sent to the CN shall, if applicable and if not sent via the other CN domain, include the *Target RNC To Source RNC Transparent Container* IE. This container shall be transferred by CN to the source RNC or the external relocation source while completing the Relocation Preparation procedure.

If the *Integrity Protection Information* IE was included in the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the RNC shall include the *Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm* IE within the RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message, if the *Encryption Information* IE was included, the RNC shall include the *Chosen Encryption Algorithm* IE.

If one or more of the RABs that the target RNC has decided to support can not be supported by the CN, then these failed RABs shall not be released towards the target RNC until the relocation is completed.

If the *NAS Synchronisation Indicator* IE is contained in the RELOCATION REQUEST message, the target RNC shall pass it to the source RNC within the *RRC Container* IE contained in the *Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container* IE.

Transmission and reception of RELOCATION REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE message terminates the procedure in the UTRAN and the CN respectively.

8.11 SRNS Context Transfer

8.11.1 General

The purpose of the SRNS Context Transfer procedure is to trigger the transfer of SRNS contexts from the source RNC to the CN (PS domain) in case of inter-system change~~forward handover~~. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

8.12 SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation

8.12.1 General

The purpose of the SRNS Data Forwarding procedure is to trigger the transfer of N-PDUs from the RNC to the CN (PS domain) in case of inter-system ~~forward handover~~change. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

9.1.21 SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to the RNC to trigger the transfer of N-PDUs from the RNC to the CN in inter-system change~~forward handover~~.

Direction: CN → RNC.

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
RABs Subject To Data Forwarding LIST	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Subject To Data Forwarding Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1		-	
>>Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2		-	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

9.2.1.28 Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container

Source RNC to Target RNC Transparent Container IE is an information element that is produced by source RNC and is transmitted to target RNC. In inter-system ~~relocation~~ handover the IE is transmitted from external relocation source to target RNC.

This IE is transparent to CN.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RRC Container	M		OCTET STRING	
Number of Iu Instances	M		INTEGER (1..2)	
Relocation Type	M		9.2.1.23	
Chosen Integrity Protection Algorithm	O		9.2.1.13	Indicates which integrity protection algorithm that has been used by the source RNC.
Integrity Protection Key	O		Bit String (128)	Indicates which integrity protection key that has been used by the source RNC.
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	O		9.2.1.14	Indicates which algorithm that has been used by the source RNC for ciphering of signalling data.
Ciphering Key	O		Bit String (128)	Indicates which ciphering key that has been used by the source RNC for ciphering of signalling data.
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	O		9.2.1.14	Indicates which algorithm that has been used by the source RNC for ciphering of CS user data.
Chosen Encryption Algorithm	O		9.2.1.14	Indicates which algorithm that has been used by the source RNC for ciphering of PS user data.
d-RNTI	C - ifUEnotinvolved		INTEGER (0..1048575)	
Target Cell ID	C - ifUEinvolved		INTEGER (0..268435455)	This information element identifies a cell uniquely within UTRAN and consists of RNC-ID (12 bits) and C-ID (16 bits) as defined in TS 25.401 [3].
RAB TrCH Mapping	O	1 to <maxnoofRABs>		
>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2	
>**RAB Subflow**	M	1 to <maxRAB-Subflows>		The RAB Subflows shall be presented in an order that corresponds to the order in which the RBs are presented per RAB in the RRC container included in this IE.
>> **Transport Channel IDs**				
>>> DCH ID	O		INTEGER (0..255)	The DCH ID is the identifier of an active dedicated transport channel. It is unique for each active DCH among the active DCHs simultaneously allocated for the same UE.
>>> DSCH ID	O		INTEGER (0..255)	The DSCH ID is the identifier of an active downlink shared transport channel. It is unique for each DSCH among the active DSCHs simultaneously allocated for the same UE.
>>> USCH ID	O		INTEGER (0..255)	The USCH ID is the identifier of an active uplink shared transport channel. It is unique for each USCH among the

				active USCHs simultaneously allocated for the same UE.

Condition	Explanation
IfUEnotinvolved	This IE shall be present if the *Relocation type* IE is set to "UE not involved in relocation of SRNS".
IfUEinvolved	This IE shall be present if the *Relocation type* IE is set to "UE involved in relocation of SRNS".

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.
maxRABSubflows	Maximum no. of subflows per RAB. Value is 7.

9.2.1.29 Old BSS to New BSS Information

The coding of this element is described in [11].

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
Old BSS To New BSS Information	M		OCTET STRING	Contents defined in [11].

9.2.1.30 Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container

Target RNC to Source RNC Transparent Container IE is an information element that is produced by target RNC and is transmitted to source RNC. In inter-system ~~relocation~~ handover the IE is transmitted from target RNC to the external relocation source.

This IE is transparent to CN.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description
RRC Container	M		OCTET STRING	
d-RNTI	O		INTEGER (0..1048575)	May be included to allow the triggering of the Relocation Detect procedure from the Iur Interface

3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #27
Orlando, USA, 18th – 22nd February 2002

Tdoc R3-020321
revision of Tdoc R3-020222

CR-Form-v4

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.413** **CR** **402** ⌘ rev ⌘ Current version: **4.3.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network [X] Core Network [X]

Title:	⌘	Question regarding SRNS Context Transfer and SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation
Source:	⌘	R-WG3
Work item code:	⌘	TEI
Date:	⌘	11 February 2002
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	REL-4

Use one 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 one 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)*

Reason for change:	⌘	The CR224 "Data forwarding during 3G RAU in PMM CONNECTED state" against TS 23.060 was approved during TSG-SA WG2#19 (S2- 012275). This CR extends the 3G - 3G RAU procedures to avoid different procedures in the 3G SGSN depending on the interaction with a 2G SGSN or with a 3G SGSN. Therefore according to TS 23.060 both RANAP procedures SRNS Context Transfer and SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation are used also in other cases described in TS 23.060. TS 25.413 is not aligned as those procedures are still restricted to the only case of inter-system forward handover.
Summary of change:	⌘	The use of RANAP SRNS Context Transfer and SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation procedures as well as DL/UL GTP-PDU and DL/UL N-PDU sequence numbers is extended. Impact assessment towards the previous version of the specification (same release): This CR has isolated impact with the previous version of the specification (same release) because RNC shall with that correction expect receiving RANAP SRNS Data Forward message also in case of intra-system forward handover case. This CR has an impact under functional point of view and would not affect implementations behaving like indicated in the CR, would affect implementations supporting the corrected functionality otherwise. The impact can be considered isolated because the change only affects RANAP SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation function.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	TS 25.413 will still not be aligned with stage 2 specifications and therefore will not support the 3G - 3G RAU procedures described in TS 23.060.

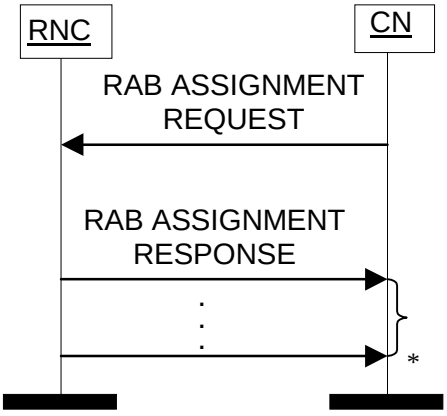
Clauses affected:	⌘	8.2, 8.11.1, 8.12.1 and 9.1.21		
Other specs affected:	⌘	[X] Other core specifications [ ] Test specifications [ ] O&M Specifications	⌘	TS 25.413 v380 R99, CR401
Other comments:	⌘			

8.2 RAB Assignment

8.2.1 General

The purpose of the RAB Assignment procedure is to establish new RABs and/or to enable modifications and/or releases of already established RABs for a given UE. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

8.2.2 Successful Operation



* it can be several responses

Figure 1: RAB Assignment procedure. Successful operation.

The CN shall initiate the procedure by sending a RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message. When sending the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message, the CN shall start the $T_{RABAssgt}$ timer.

The CN may request UTRAN to:

- establish,
- modify,
- release

one or several RABs with one RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message.

The CN shall include in the RAB ASSIGNMENT REQUEST message at least one request to either establish/modify or release a RAB.

The message shall contain the information required by the UTRAN to build the new RAB configuration, such as:

- list of RABs to establish or modify with their bearer characteristics;
- list of RABs to release.

For each RAB requested to establish, the message shall contain:

- RAB ID.
- NAS Synchronisation Indicator (only when available).
- RAB parameters (including e.g. Allocation/Retention Priority).
- User Plane Information (i.e required User Plane Mode and required UP Mode Versions).
- Transport Layer Information.

- PDP Type Information (only for PS)
- Data Volume Reporting Indication (only for PS).
- DL GTP-PDU sequence number (only when GTP-PDU sequence number is available in cases of handover from GPRS to UMTS or when establishing a RAB for an existing PDP context or in some further cases described in [21]).
- UL GTP-PDU sequence number (only when GTP-PDU sequence number is available in cases of handover from GPRS to UMTS or when establishing a RAB for an existing PDP context or in some further cases described in [21]).
- DL N-PDU sequence number (only when N-PDU sequence number is available in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS or in some further cases described in [21]).
- UL N-PDU sequence number (only when N-PDU sequence number is available in case of handover from GPRS to UMTS or in some further cases described in [21]).

Lots of unaffected part in 8.2 not show

8.11 SRNS Context Transfer

8.11.1 General

The purpose of the SRNS Context Transfer procedure is to trigger the transfer of SRNS contexts from the source RNC to the CN (PS domain) in case of inter-system forward handover or in some further cases described in [21]. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

8.11.2 Successful Operation

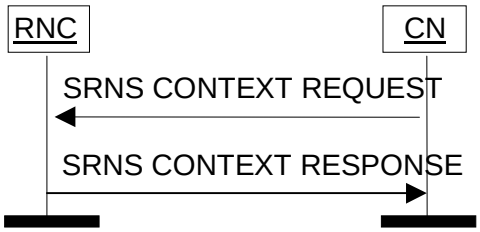


Figure 2: SRNS Context Transfer procedure. Successful operation.

The CN shall initiate the procedure by sending a SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST message to the source RNC. The SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST message shall include the list of RABs whose contexts should be transferred.

The source RNC shall respond to the CN with a SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE message containing all the referenced RABs including both, successful and unsuccessful RABs transfers. For each RAB whose transfer is successful, the following context information elements shall be included:

- RAB ID;
- always when available, the sequence number for the next downlink GTP-PDU to be sent to the UE i.e. DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number;
- always when available, the sequence number for the next uplink GTP-PDU to be tunnelled to the GGSN i.e. UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number;
- always when available, the radio interface sequence number (PDCP) [17] of the next downlink N-PDU (PDCP SDU) that would have been sent to the UE by a source system i.e. *DL N-PDU Sequence Number* IE;
- always when available, the radio interface sequence number (PDCP) [17] of the next uplink N-PDU (PDCP SDU) that would have been expected from the UE by a source system i.e. *UL N-PDU Sequence Number* IE.

Transmission and reception of the SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE message shall terminate the procedure in the UTRAN and the CN respectively.

8.11.3 Unsuccessful Operation

For each RAB for which UTRAN is not able to transfer the RAB context, e.g. if the RAB ID is unknown to the RNC, this RAB ID is included in the SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE message together with a *Cause* IE, e.g. "Invalid RAB ID".

8.11.4 Abnormal Conditions

Not applicable.

8.12 SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation

8.12.1 General

The purpose of the SRNS Data Forwarding procedure is to trigger the transfer of N-PDUs from the RNC to the CN (PS domain) in case of inter-system forward handover or in some further cases described in [21]. The procedure uses connection oriented signalling.

8.12.2 Successful Operation

Figure 3: SRNS Data Forwarding Initiation procedure. Successful operation.

CN initiates the procedure by sending SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND message to UTRAN. SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND message includes the list of RABs towards the PS domain whose data should be forwarded and the necessary information for establishing a GTP tunnel to be used for data forwarding. For each RAB indicated the list shall include the *RAB ID* IE, the *Transport Layer Address* IE and the *Iu Transport Association* IE.

Upon reception of SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND message RNC starts the timer $T_{DATAfwd}$.

8.12.3 Abnormal Conditions

Not applicable.

9.1.19 SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST

This message is sent by the CN to source RNC to indicate the PS RABs for which context transfer shall be performed.

Direction: CN → RNC.

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	reject
RABs Subject To Data Forwarding List	M				YES	reject
>RABs Subject To Data Forwarding Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	reject
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

9.1.20 SRNS CONTEXT RESPONSE

This message is sent by the source RNC as a response to SRNS CONTEXT REQUEST message.

Direction: RNC → CN.

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	reject
RABs Contexts List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Contexts Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>DL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.2.3		-	
>>UL GTP-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.2.4		-	
>>DL N-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.1.33		-	
>>UL N-PDU Sequence Number	O		9.2.1.34		-	
RABs Contexts Failed To Transfer List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Contexts Failed To Transfer Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>Cause	M		9.2.1.4		-	
Criticality Diagnostics	O		9.2.1.35		YES	ignore

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.

9.1.21 SRNS DATA FORWARD COMMAND

This message is sent by the CN to the RNC to trigger the transfer of N-PDUs from the RNC to the CN in inter-system forward handover or in some further cases described in [21].

Direction: CN → RNC.

Signalling bearer mode: Connection oriented.

IE/Group Name	Presence	Range	IE type and reference	Semantics description	Criticality	Assigned Criticality
Message Type	M		9.2.1.1		YES	ignore
RABs Subject To Data Forwarding List	O				YES	ignore
>RABs Subject To Data Forwarding Item IEs		1 to <maxnoofRABs>			EACH	ignore
>>RAB ID	M		9.2.1.2		-	
>>Transport Layer Address	M		9.2.2.1		-	
>>Iu Transport Association	M		9.2.2.2		-	

Range bound	Explanation
maxnoofRABs	Maximum no. of RABs for one UE. Value is 256.