TSG RAN Meeting #20 RP-030317 Hämeenlinna, Finland, 3 - 6 June, 2003

Title CRs (Rel-5 and Rel-6 Category A) to TS 25.401 on Correction to HS-DSCH

transport in case of SRNC not coincident with DRNC and without flow control

in the DRNC

Source TSG RAN WG3

Agenda Item 7.3.5

RAN3 Tdoc	Spec	curr. Vers.	new Vers.	REL	CR	Rev	Cat	Title	Work item
R3-030785	25.401	5.5.0	5.6.0	REL-5	067	1	F	Correction to HS-DSCH transport in case of SRNC not coincident with DRNC and without flow control in the DRNC.	HSDPA-lublur
R3-030786	25.401	6.0.0	6.1.0	REL-6	068	1	A	Correction to HS-DSCH transport in case of SRNC not coincident with DRNC and without flow control in the DRNC.	HSDPA-lublur

Other comments:

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CHANGE REQUEST												
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Proposed chang	ge affec	ets:	JICC a	npps %	ME	Rad	dio A	.ccess N	Network	X C	ore Ne	twork
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How to create CRs using this form:

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

- 1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked \$\mathbb{X}\$ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.
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11.2.7 HS-DSCH Transport Channel

Figure 23 shows the protocol model for the HS-DSCH transport channel when the Controlling and Serving RNC are coincident.

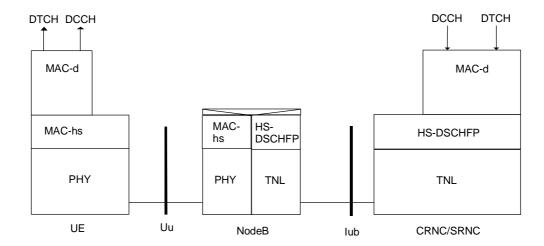


Figure 23: HS-DSCH Co-incident Controlling and Serving RNC

The High Speed MAC (MAC-hs) entity in the Node B transfers MAC-hs PDU to the peer MAC-hs entity in the UE over the Uu interface. The Dedicated MAC (MAC-d) entity in the RNC transfers MAC-d PDUs to the MAC-hs in the Node B using the services of the HS-DSCH Frame Protocol (HS-DSCH FP) entity. The HS-DSCH FP entity adds header information to form a HS-DSCH FP PDU that is transported to the Node B over a transport bearer.

A Relaying Function in the Node B relays the HS-DSCH frame received by HS-DSCH FP entity to the MAC-hs entity. HS-DSCH scheduling is performed by MAC-hs in the Node B.

Figure 24 shows the protocol model for the HS-DSCH transport channel with separate Controlling and Serving RNC. In this case, Iur HS-DSCH Frame Protocol is used to interwork the Flow Control function at the Controlling RNC with the MAC-d at the Serving RNC. Also in this case, Iub HS-DSCH Frame Protocol is used to interwork the MAC-hs at the Node B with the Flow Control function at the Controlling RNC.

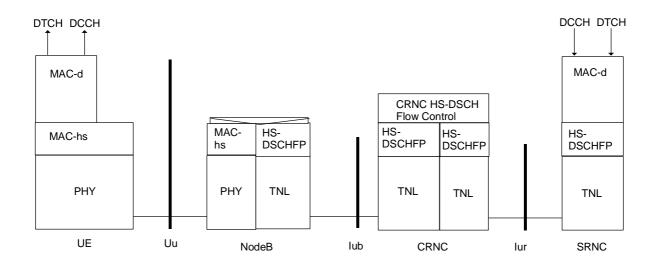


Figure 24: HS-DSCH: Separate Controlling and Serving RNC (configuration with CRNC flow control)

Figure 25 shows the protocol model for the HS-DSCH transport channel with the <u>ControllingDrift</u> RNC <u>user plane</u> Radio-Network-Layer being bypassed. In this case, the CRNC does not have any user plane <u>Radio-Network-Layer</u> function for the HS-DSCH. MAC-d in SRNC is located directly above MAC-hs in Node B, i.e. in the HS-DSCH user

plane <u>Radio-Network-Layer</u>, the SRNC is directly connected to the Node B, thus bypassing the CRNC <u>user plane RNL</u>. <u>The CRNC performs only user plane Transport Network-Layer</u> functions.

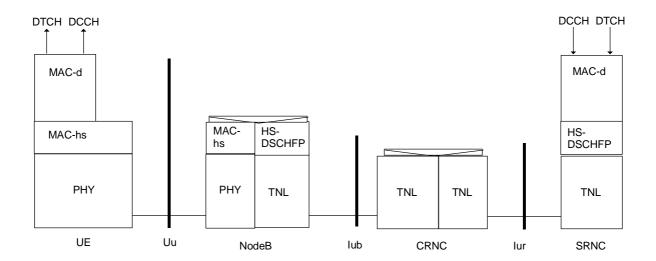


Figure 25: HS-DSCH: Serving RNC with bypassed Controlling RNC (configuration without CRNC flow control)

Other comments: % .

Paris, France, 19 th –23 rd May, 2003												
CHANGE REQUEST												
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Proposed change affects: UICC apps# ME Radio Access Network X Core Network												
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Reason for change	e: ¥			of HS-DSCH								
		and without flow control in CRNC is not correct in the specification. The Cl does not perform any User plane RNL function but it performs User Plane functions. The current text excludes second aspect (TNL function).										
Summary of chang	ye: ₩	Section 11.2.7 has been corrected to clarify that although there is no User Plane RNL function involved in the CRNC in the case described above, the CRNC performs TNL functions over the HS-DSCH user plane.										
Consequences if not approved:	ж	misir		CH transport tations and in						ing to	o possible	9
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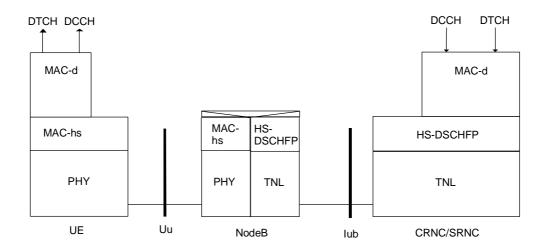


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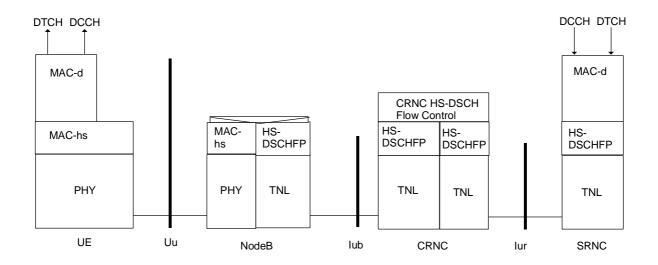


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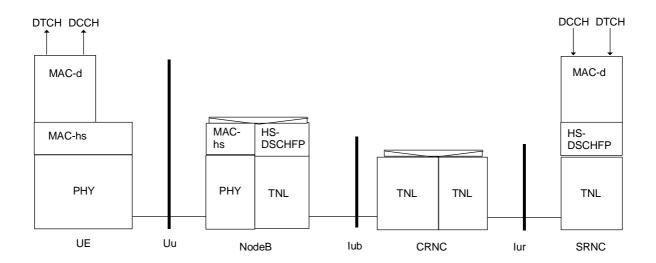


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