3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #14
Oulu, Finland, 04-07 July 2000

Document R1-00-0922
e.g. for 3GPP use the format TP-99xxx
or for SMG, use the format P-99-xxx

CHANGE REQUEST

Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.

25.225	CR	012r1	Current Version:	3.3.0

GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑ *↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team*

For submission to:	RAN #9	for approval	X	strategic		(for SMG use only)
list expected approval meeting # here ↑		for information		non-strategic		

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG *The latest version of this form is available from: ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc*

Proposed change affects: *(at least one should be marked with an X)*	(U)SIM		ME	X	UTRAN / Radio	X	Core Network	

Source: Siemens AG **Date:** 28.06.2000

Subject: Alignment of TDD measurements with FDD: GPS related measurements

Work item:

Category: *(only one category shall be marked with an X)*			**Release:**	
F	Correction	X	Phase 2	
A	Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release		Release 96	
B	Addition of feature		Release 97	
C	Functional modification of feature		Release 98	
D	Editorial modification		Release 99	X
			Release 00	

Reason for change: Analogous to FDD it is proposed to introduce also GPS Timing measurements for LCS in the UE and the UTRAN.

Clauses affected: 5.1 and 5.2

Other specs affected:			
Other 3G core specifications		→ List of CRs:	
Other GSM core specifications		→ List of CRs:	
MS test specifications		→ List of CRs:	
BSS test specifications		→ List of CRs:	
O&M specifications		→ List of CRs:	

Other comments: See introductory Tdoc about LCS for TDD R1-00-0866.

help.doc

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

5.1.9 UE transmitted power

Definition	The total UE transmitted power on one carrier measured in a timeslot. The reference point for the UE transmitted power shall be the UE antenna connector.
Applicable for	connected mode (intra-frequency).

5.1.10 SFN-SFN observed time difference

Definition	SFN-SFN observed time difference is the time difference of the reception times of frames from two cells (serving and target) measured in the UE and expressed in chips. It is distinguished in two types. Type 2 applies if the serving and the target cell have the same frame timing. **Type 1:** SFN-SFN observed time difference = OFF×38400+ T_m in chips, where: T_m= T_{RxSFNi} - T_{RxSFNk}, given in chip units with the range [0, 1, …, 38399] chips T_{RxSFNi} : time of start of the received frame SFN_i of the serving TDD cell i. T_{RxSFNk} : time of start of the received frame SFN_k of the target UTRA cell k received most recent in time before the time instant T_{RxSFNi} in the UE. If this frame SFN_k of the target UTRA cell is received exactly at T_{RxSFNi} then T_{RxSFNk}= T_{RxSFNi} (which leads to T_m=0). OFF=(SFN_i- SFN_k) mod 256, given in number of frames with the range [0, 1, …, 255] frames SFNi : system frame number for downlink frame from serving TDD cell i in the UE at the time T_{RxSFNi}. SFNk : system frame number for downlink frame from target UTRA cell k received in the UE at the time T_{RxSFNk}.(for FDD: the P-CCPCH frame) **Type 2:** SFN-SFN observed time difference = T_{RxTSk} - T_{RxTSi}, in chips, where T_{RxTSi} : time of start of a timeslot received of the serving TDD cell i. T_{RxTSk} : time of start of a timeslot received from the target UTRA cell k that is closest in time to the start of the timeslot of the serving TDD cell i.
Applicable for	idle mode, connected mode (intra-frequency), connected mode (inter-frequency)

5.1.11 Observed time difference to GSM cell

Definition	Observed time difference to GSM cell is the time difference T_m in ms, where T_m= T_{RxGSMk} - $T_{RxSFN0i}$ $T_{RxSFN0i}$: time of start of the received frame SFN=0 of the serving TDD cell i $T_{RxGSMk.}$: time of start of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe of the considered target GSM frequency k received closest in time after the time $T_{RxSFN0i.}$ If the next GSM BCCH 51-multiframe is received exactly at $T_{RxSFN0i}$ then T_{RxGSMk} = $T_{RxSFN0i}$ (which leads to T_m=0). The beginning of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe is defined as the beginning of the first tail bit of the frequency correction burst in the first TDMA-frame of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe, i.e. the TDMA-frame following the IDLE-frame.
Applicable for	Idle mode, connected mode (inter-frequency)

5.1.12~~11~~ UE GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS

Definition	The timing between cell j and GPS Time Of Week. $T_{UE-GPSj}$ is defined as the time of occurrence of a specified UTRAN event according to GPS time. The specified UTRAN event is the beginning of a particular frame (identified through its SFN) in the first significant multipath of the cell j P-CCPCH measured in the UE.
Applicable for	~~Idle mode,~~ connected mode (intra-frequency, inter-frequency)

5.2.4 SIR

Definition	Signal to Interference Ratio, defined as: (RSCP/ISCP)xSF. Where: RSCP = Received Signal Code Power, the received power on the code of a specified DPCH, PRACH or PUSCH. ISCP = Interference Signal Code Power, the interference on the received signal in the same timeslot which can't be eliminated by the receiver. SF = The used spreading factor. The reference point for the SIR shall be the antenna connector.

5.2.5 Transport channel BER

Definition	The transport channel BER is an estimation of the average bit error rate (BER) of DCH or USCH data. The transport channel (TrCH) BER is measured from the data considering only non-punctured bits at the input of the channel decoder in Node B. It shall be possible to report an estimate of the transport channel BER for a TrCH after the end of each TTI of the TrCH. The reported TrCH BER shall be an estimate of the BER during the latest TTI for that TrCH. Transport channel BER is only required to be reported for TrCHs that are channel coded.

5.2.6 Physical channel BER

Definition	The physical channel BER is an estimation of the average bit error rate (BER) of a DPCH or PUSCH.

5.2.7 Transmitted carrier power

Definition	Transmitted carrier power, is the ratio between the total transmitted power on one DL carrier [W] from one UTRAN access point measured in a timeslot and the maximum transmission power [W] that is possible to use on the same carrier during the measurement period. The maximum transmission power is the configured maximum transmission power for the cell. The measurement shall be possible on any carrier transmitted from the UTRAN access point. The reference point for the transmitted carrier power measurement shall be the antenna connector. In case of Tx diversity the transmitted carrier power for each branch shall be measured.

5.2.8 Transmitted code power

Definition	Transmitted Code Power, is the transmitted power on one carrier and one channelisation code in one timeslot. The reference point for the transmitted code power measurement shall be the antenna connector at the UTRAN access point cabinet.

5.2.9 RX Timing Deviation

Definition	'RX Timing Deviation' is the time difference $T_{RXdev} = T_{TS} - T_{RXpath}$ in chips, with T_{RXpath}: time of the reception in the Node B of the first significant uplink path to be used in the detection process T_{TS}: time of the beginning of the respective slot according to the Node B internal Timing

NOTE: This measurement can be used for timing advance calculation or location services.

5.2.10 UTRAN GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS

Definition	The time difference between the timing of the cell and GPS Time Of Week. $T_{UTRAN-GPS}$ is defined as the time of occurrence of a specified UTRAN event according to GPS time. The specified UTRAN event is the beginning of a particular frame (identified through its SFN) transmitted in the cell.