3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #16 Pusan, Korea, October 10 – 13, 2000

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

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Source:	Ericsson					Date:	2000-10	-04
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2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- ?? References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- ?? For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- ?? For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

[1]	3GTS 25.211: "Physical channels and mapping of transport channels onto physical channels
	(FDD)".

- [2] 3GTS 25.212: "Multiplexing and channel coding (FDD)".
- [3] 3GTS 25.213: "Spreading and modulation (FDD)".
- [4] 3GTS 25.214: "Physical layer procedures (FDD)".
- [5] 3GTS 25.215: "Physical layer Measurements (FDD)".
- [6] 3GTS 25.221: "Physical channels and mapping of transport channels onto physical channels (TDD)".
- [7] 3GTS 25.222: "Multiplexing and channel coding (TDD)".
- [8] 3GTS 25.223: "Spreading and modulation (TDD)".
- [9] 3GTS 25.224: "Physical layer procedures (TDD)".
- [10] 3GTS 25.301: "Radio Interface Protocol Architecture".
- [11] 3GTS 25.302: "Services provided by the Physical layer".
- [12] 3GTS 25.303: "UE functions and interlayer procedures in connected mode".
- [13] 3GTS 25.304: "UE procedures in idle mode".
- [14] 3GTS 25.331: "RRC Protocol Specification".
- [15] 3GTR 25.922: "Radio Resource Management Strategies".
- [16] 3GTR 25.923: "Report on Location Services (LCS)".
- [17] 3GTR 25.401: "UTRAN Overall Description".
- [18] 3GTS 25.101: "UE Radio transmission and Reception (FDD)"
- [19] 3GTS 25.104: "UTRA (BS) FDD; Radio transmission and Reception"

5.1 UE measurement abilities

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

node. intra- uency; uency.
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The term "antenna connector of the UE" used in this sub-clause to define the reference point for the UE measurements is defined in [18].

5.1.1 CPICH RSCP

Definition	Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one code measured on the Primary
	CPICH. The reference point for the RSCP is the antenna connector atof the UE. If Tx diversity is
	applied on the Primary CPICH the received code power from each antenna shall be separately
	measured and summed together in [W] to a total received code power on the Primary CPICH.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Intra, Connected Inter

5.1.2 PCCPCH RSCP

Definition	Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one code measured on the PCCPCH from a TDD cell. The reference point for the RSCP is the antenna connector etof the UE.
	Note: The RSCP can either be measured on the data part or the midamble of a burst, since there is no power difference between these two parts. However, in order to have a common reference, measurement on the midamble is assumed.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Inter

5.1.3 SIR

	Signal to Interference Ratio, defined as: (RSCP/ISCP)?(SF/2). The SIR shall be measured on DPCCH after RL combination. The reference point for the SIR is the antenna connector of the UE. where: RSCP = Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one code measured on the pilot bits. ISCP = Interference Signal Code Power, the interference on the received signal measured on the pilot bits. Only the non-orthogonal part of the interference is included in the measurement. SF=The spreading factor used.
Applicable for	Connected Intra

5.1.4 UTRA carrier RSSI

Definition	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the relevant channel
	bandwidth. Measurement shall be performed on a UTRAN downlink carrier. The reference
	point for the RSSI is the antenna connector etof the UE.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Intra, Connected Inter

5.1.5 GSM carrier RSSI

Definition	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the relevant channel
	bandwidth. Measurement shall be performed on a GSM BCCH carrier. The reference point for
	the RSSI is the antenna connector atof the UE.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Inter

5.1.6 CPICH Ec/No

	The received energy per chip divided by the power density in the band. The Ec/No is identical to RSCP/RSSI. Measurement shall be performed on the Primary CPICH. The reference point for Ec/No is the antenna connector atof the UE. If Tx diversity is applied on the Primary CPICH the received energy per chip (Ec) from each antenna shall be separately measured and summed together in [Ws] to a total received chip energy per chip on the Primary CPICH, before calculating the Ec/No.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Intra, Connected Inter

5.1.7 Transport channel BLER

Definition	Estimation of the transport channel block error rate (BLER). The BLER estimation shall be
	based on evaluating the CRC on each transport block after RL combination. BLER estimation
	is only required for transport channels containing CRC. In connected mode the BLER shall be
	possible to measure on any transport channel. If requested in idle mode it shall be possible to
	measure the BLER on transport channel PCH.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Intra

5.1.8 UE transmitted power

	The total UE transmitted power on one carrier. The reference point for the UE transmitted power shall be the antenna connector of the UE antenna connector.
Applicable for	Connected Intra

5.1.9 SFN-CFN observed time difference

Definition	The SFN-CFN observed time difference to cell is defined as: OFF?38400+ T _m , where:
	11.0
	$T_{m}=(T_{UETx}-T_{0})-T_{RxSFN}$, given in chip units with the range [0, 1,, 38399] chips
	T _{UETx} is the time when the UE transmits an uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame.
	T_0 is defined in [1].
	T_{RxSFN} is the time at the beginning of the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame received most recent in time before the time instant T_{UETx} T_0 in the UE. If the beginning of the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame is received exactly at T_{UETx} T_0 then T_{RxSFN} = T_{UETx} T_0 (which leads to T_m =0).
	and
	OFF=(SFN-CFN _{Tx}) mod 256, given in number of frames with the range [0, 1,, 255] frames CFN _{Tx} is the connection frame number for the UE transmission of an uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame at the time T_{UFTx} .
	SFN is the system frame number for the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame received in the UE at the time T _{RxSFN} .
	In case the inter-frequency measurement is done with compressed mode, the value for the parameter OFF is always reported to be 0.
	In case that the SFN measurement indicator indicates that the UE does not need to read cell SFN of the target neighbour cell, the value of the parameter OFF is always be set to 0.
NOTE: In Compress	sed mode it is not required to read cell SFN of the target neighbour cell.
Applicable for	Connected Inter, Connected Intra

5.1.10 SFN-SFN observed time difference

Definition	<u>Type 1:</u>
	The SFN-SFN observed time difference to cell is defined as: OFF?38400+ T _m , where:
	T _m = T _{RxSFNi} - T _{RxSFNi} , given in chip units with the range [0, 1,, 38399] chips
	T _{RXSFNi} is the time at the beginning of a received neighbouring P-CCPCH frame from cell j.
	T _{RXSFNi} is time at the beginning of the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame from cell i received most
	recent in time before the time instant T _{RXSFNi} in the UE. If the next neighbouring P-CCPCH
	frame is received exactly at T _{RxSFNj} then T _{RxSFNj} = T _{RxSFNi} (which leads to T _m =0).
	OFF=(SFN _i - SFN _j) mod 256, given in number of frames with the range [0, 1,, 255] frames
	SFN_j is the system frame number for downlink P-CCPCH frame from cell j in the UE at the time
	T_{RxSFNj} .
	SFN _i is the system frame number for the P-CCPCH frame from cell i received in the UE at the
	time T _{RxSFNi} .
	<u>Type 2:</u>
	The relative timing difference between cell j and cell i, defined as T_{CPICHRxj} - T_{CPICHRxi} , where:
	T _{CPICHRxj} is the time when the UE receives one Primary CPICH slot from cell j
	T _{CPICHRxi} is the time when the UE receives the Primary CPICH slot from cell i that is closest in
	time to the Primary CPICH slot received from cell j
Applicable for	Type 1: Idle, Connected Intra
	Type 2: Idle, Connected Intra, Connected Inter

5.1.11 UE Rx-Tx time difference

Definition	The difference in time between the UE uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame transmission and the
	first detected path (in time), of the downlink DPCH frame from the measured radio link.
	Measurement shall be made for each cell included in the active set.
Applicable for	Connected Intra

5.1.12 Observed time difference to GSM cell

Definition	The Observed time difference to GSM cell is defined as: T_{RxGSMj} - T_{RxSFNi} , where: T_{RxSFNi} is the time at the beginning of the P-CCPCH frame with SFN=0 from cell i. T_{RxGSMj} is the time at the beginning of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe from GSM frequency j received closest in time after the time T_{RxSFNi} . If the next GSM multiframe is received exactly at T_{RxSFNi} then T_{RxSFNi} (which leads to T_{RxSFNi} - T_{RxSFNi} = 0). The timing measurement shall reflect the timing situation when the most recent (in time) P-CCPCH with SFN=0 was received in the UE.
	The beginning of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe is defined as the beginning of the first tail bit of the frequency correction burst in the first TDMA-frame of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe, i.e. the TDMA-frame following the IDLE-frame.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Inter

5.1.13 UE GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS

Definition	The timing between cell j and GPS Time Of Week. T _{UE-GPSj} is defined as the time of occurrence of a specified UTRAN event according to GPS time. The specified UTRAN event is the beginning of a particular frame (identified through its SFN) in the first detected path (in time) of the cell j CPICH, where cell j is a cell within the active set.
Applicable for	Connected Intra, Connected Inter

5.2 UTRAN measurement abilities

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

Column field	Comment
Definition	Contains the definition of the measurement.

The term "antenna connector" used in this sub-clause to define the reference point for the UTRAN measurements refers to the "BS antenna connector" (test port A) as described in [19].