

CR-Formv3
CHANGE REQUEST
⚡ 25.225 CR CR-Num ⚡ rev - ⚡ Current version: 3.4.0 ⚡

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:	⚡ CR for TS25.225 regarding 1.28 Mcps TDD		
Source:	⚡ CWTS/CATT		
Work item code:	⚡ 1.28 Mcps TDD Physical Layer	Date:	⚡
Category:	⚡ B	Release:	⚡ REL-4
	Use <u>one</u> 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 <u>one</u> 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:	⚡ This CR collects the principally agreed wording of the changes necessary for introducing the feature 'Low Chip Rate TDD option' in the TS25.225. In its last revision it should be editorially changed to reflect the correct changes needed for the latest approved version of this specification.
Summary of change:	⚡
Consequences if not approved:	⚡

Clauses affected:	⚡		
Other specs affected:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other core specifications <input type="checkbox"/> Test specifications <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

2 References

<For clarity, this chapter will currently collect only the references that are needed in addition to the already existing abbreviations. In its last version this chapter has to be modified, so that it includes the revisions with respect to the latest versions of TS25.225.>

3 Abbreviations

<For clarity, this chapter will currently collect only the abbreviations that are needed in addition to the already existing abbreviations. In its last version this chapter has to be modified, so that it includes the revisions with respect to the latest versions of TS25.225.>

4 Control of UE/UTRAN measurements

<This section is included in the working CR for completeness only. No changes will be made in this chapter. This chapter can be removed from the CR in its final version.>

5 Measurement abilities for UTRA TDD

<This section is included in the working CR for completeness only. No changes will be made in this chapter. This chapter can be removed from the CR in its final version.>

5.1 UE measurement abilities

<This section is included in the working CR for completeness only. No changes will be made in this chapter.>

5.2 UTRAN measurement abilities

NOTE 1: If the UTRAN supports multiple frequency bands then the measurements apply for each frequency band individually.

NOTE 2: The RSCP can either be measured on the data part or the midamble of a burst, since there is no power offset between both. However, in order to have a common reference, the measurement on the midamble is assumed.

5.2.1 RSCP

<No changes will be made in this section.>

5.2.2 Timeslot ISCP

<No changes will be made in this section.>

5.2.3 RSSI

<No changes will be made in this section.>

5.2.4 SIR

<No changes will be made in this section.>

5.2.5 Transport channel BER

<No changes will be made in this section.>

5.2.6 Transmitted carrier power

<No changes will be made in this section.>

5.2.7 Transmitted code power

<No changes will be made in this section.>

5.2.8 RX Timing Deviation

<No changes will be made in this section except for the addition of the following sub-sections.>

5.2.2.1 5.2.8.1 Received SYNC UL Timing Deviation for 1.28 Mcps TDD

Definition	<p>'Received SYNC UL Timing Deviation' is the time difference</p> $UpPCH_{POS} = UpPTS_{TS} - UpPTS_{R_{xpath}}$ <p>Where</p> <p><u>UpPTS_{R_{xpath}}</u>: time of the reception in the Node B of the SYNC UL to be used in the uplink synchronization process</p> <p><u>UpPTS_{TS}</u>: time instance two symbols prior to the end of the DwPCH according to the Node B internal timing</p> <p>UE can calculate Round Trip Time (RTT) towards the UTRAN after the reception of the FPACH containing UpPCH_{POS} transmitted from the UTRAN.</p> <p>Round Trip Time RTT is defined by</p> $RTT = UpPCH_{ADV} - UpPCH_{POS} + 8 * 16 T_C$ <p>Where</p> <p><u>UpPCH_{ADV}</u>: the amount of time by which the transmission of UpPCH is advanced in time relative to the end of the guard period according to the UE Rx timing.</p>
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5.2.8.2 Timing Advance (T_{ADV}) for 1.28 Mcps TDD

Definition	<p>The 'timing advance (T_{ADV})' is the time difference</p> $T_{ADV} = T_{RX} - T_{TX}$ <p>where</p> <p><u>T_{RX}</u>: calculated beginning time of a certain uplink time slot with the UE timing according to the reception of a certain downlink time slot (for the timing it is assumed that the time slots within a sub-frame are scheduled like given in the frame structure described in 25.221 chapter 6.1)</p> <p><u>T_{TX}</u>: time of the beginning of the same uplink time slot by the UE (for the timing it is assumed that the time slots within a sub-frame are scheduled like given in the frame structure described in 25.221 chapter 6.1)</p>
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Note: This measurement can be used for uplink synchronisation or location services.

Annex A (informative): Monitoring GSM from TDD: Calculation Results

A.1 Low data rate traffic using 1 uplink and 1 downlink slot (for the 3.84 Mcps option)

<No changes will be made in this chapter in this CR, only the title has to be changed. >

A.2 Low data rate traffic using 1 uplink and 1 downlink slot (for the 1.28 Mcps option)

NOTE: The section evaluates the time to acquire the FCCH if all idle slots are devoted to the tracking of a FCCH burst, meaning that no power measurements is done concurrently. The derived figures are better than those for GSM. The section does not derive though any conclusion. A conclusion may be that the use of the idle slots is a valid option. An alternative conclusion may be that this is the only mode to be used, removing hence the use of the slotted frames for low data traffic or the need for a dual receiver, if we were to considering the monitoring of GSM cells only, rather than GSM, TDD and FDD.

If a single synthesiser UE uses only one uplink and one downlink slot, e.g. for speech communication, the UE is not in transmit or receive state during 5 slots in each frame. According to the timeslot numbers allocated to the traffic, this period can be split into two continuous idle intervals A and B as shown in the figure below.

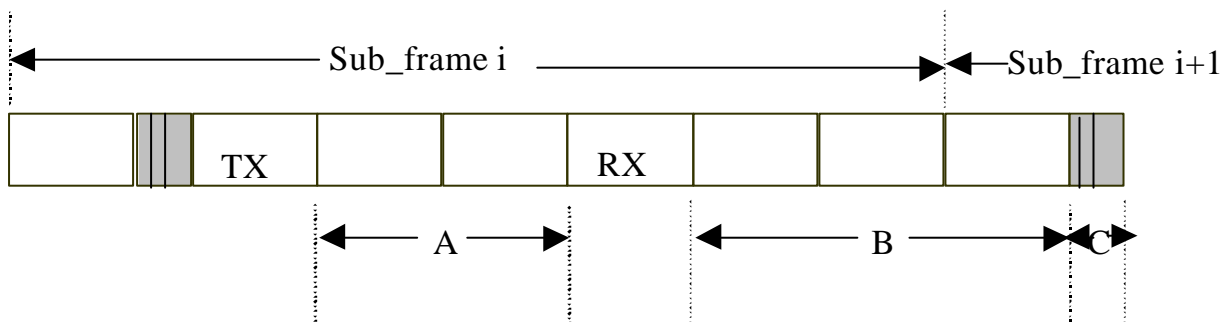


Figure A.1: Possible idle periods in a subframe with two occupied timeslots

A is defined as the number of idle slots between the Tx and Rx slots and B the number of idle slots between the Rx and Tx slots. It is clear that $A+B=5$ time slots and C is equal to the $DwPTS+GP+UpPTS$.

In the scope of low cost terminals, a [0.5] ms period is supposed to be required to perform a frequency jump from 1.28Mcps TDD to GSM and vice versa. This lets possibly two free periods of $A*Timeslots-1$ ms and $B*Timeslots+C-1$ ms during which the mobile station can monitor GSM. Timeslots being the slot period.

Following table evaluates the average synchronisation time and maximum synchronisation time, where the announced synchronisation time corresponds to the time needed to find the FCCH. The FCCH is supposed to be perfectly detected which means that it is entirely present in the monitoring window. The FCCH being found the SCH location is unambiguously known from that point. All the 5 idle slots and the $DwPTS+GP+UpPTS$ are assumed to be devoted to FCCH tracking and the UL traffic is supposed to occupy the time slot 1.

Table A.1: example- of average and maximum synchronisation time with two busy timeslots per frame and with 0.5 ms switching time

<u>Downlink time slot number</u>	<u>Number of free Timeslots in A</u>	<u>Number of free Timeslots in B</u>	<u>Average synchronisation time (ms)</u>	<u>Maximum synchronisation time (ms)</u>
<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>231</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>186</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>232</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>558</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>656</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>371</u>

(*) All simulations have been performed with a random initial delay between GSM frames and 1.28Mcps TDD sub-frames.

Each configuration of Timeslots allocation described above allows a monitoring period sufficient to acquire synchronisation.

NOTE: Considering about the frame structure of 1.28Mcps TDD, there are total 7 timeslot in each sub-frame that can be used as data traffic. If more than 1 uplink and/or 1 downlink TDD timeslot are used for data traffic, that means it will occupy at least 3 time slot, equal to $0.675 \times 3 = 2.205\text{ms}$. And more time slots for traffic data means more switching point are needed to switch between the GSM and the 1.28Mcps TDD. As it was mentioned above, each switching will take 0.5ms. As a result, the idle time left for monitoring the GSM will be very little. So monitoring GSM from 1.28Mcps TDD under this situation will be considered in the future. It will need more carefully calculation and simulation.