

TSG-RAN Working Group 1 meeting #19
Las Vegas, USA
Feb 27 – Mar 02, 2001

TSGR1#19(01)0390

Agenda item: Release 4: RAN small technical improvements

Source: Nokia

Title: Addition of TGL=8

Document for: Decision

A compressed mode transmission gap length of 8 slots provides good performance for GSM measurements and is better suited for DL compressed mode by puncturing than 7 slots, as in the symmetrical (4,4) case, the necessary SIR is always the same for both frames. It also reduces the high amount of puncturing needed with a 10 slot gap in the case of slot formats with less data bits per slot in compressed mode than in normal mode.

Therefore, we propose to include the transmission gap length of 8 slots in TS 25.212 for release 4.

CHANGE REQUEST

✎ **25.212 CR 104** ✎ rev **1** ✎ Current version: **3.5.0** ✎

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:	✎ Addition of compressed mode gap length "8 slots"		
Source:	✎ Nokia		
Work item code:	✎ WI 36: RAN small technical improvements and enhancements	Date:	✎ 26-feb-2001
Category:	✎ C	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:	✎ TGL=8 provides CM performance improvements.
Summary of change:	✎ TGL=8 added to list of supported gap lengths. Effective gap lengths in informative annex updated.
Consequences if not approved:	✎ Compressed mode performance is lower, especially for GSM measurements.

Clauses affected:	✎ 4.4.4, B.1	
Other specs affected:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other core specifications	✎
	<input type="checkbox"/> Test specifications	
	<input type="checkbox"/> O&M Specifications	
Other comments:	✎	

4.4.4 Transmission gap position

Transmission gaps can be placed at different positions as shown in figures 14 and 15 for each purpose such as interfrequency power measurement, acquisition of control channel of other system/carrier, and actual handover operation.

When using single frame method, the transmission gap is located within the compressed frame depending on the transmission gap length (TGL) as shown in figure 14 (1). When using double frame method, the transmission gap is located on the center of two connected frames as shown in figure 14 (2).

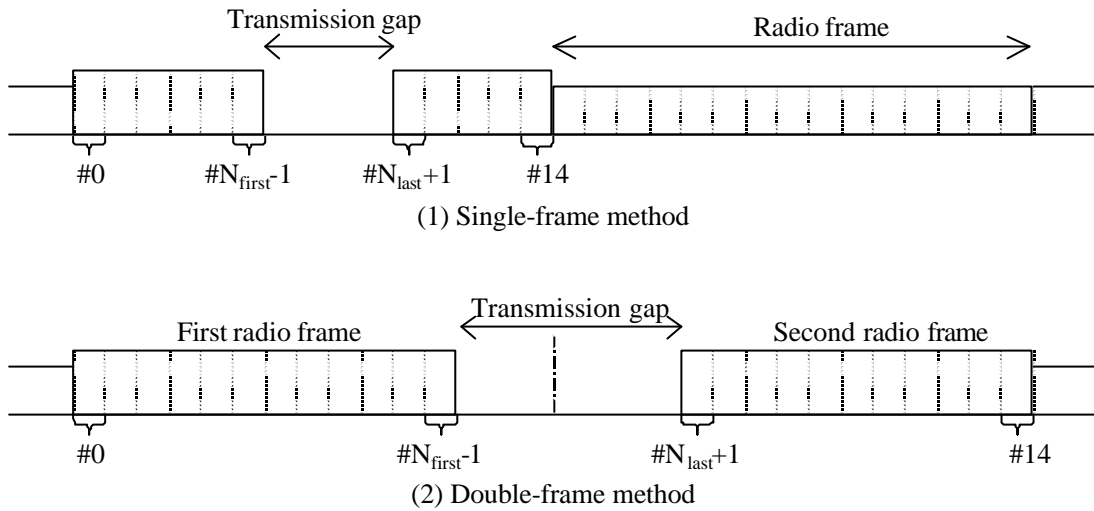


Figure 14: Transmission gap position

Parameters of the transmission gap positions are calculated as follows.

TGL is the number of consecutive idle slots during the compressed mode transmission gap:

$$TGL = 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 14$$

N_{first} specifies the starting slot of the consecutive idle slots,

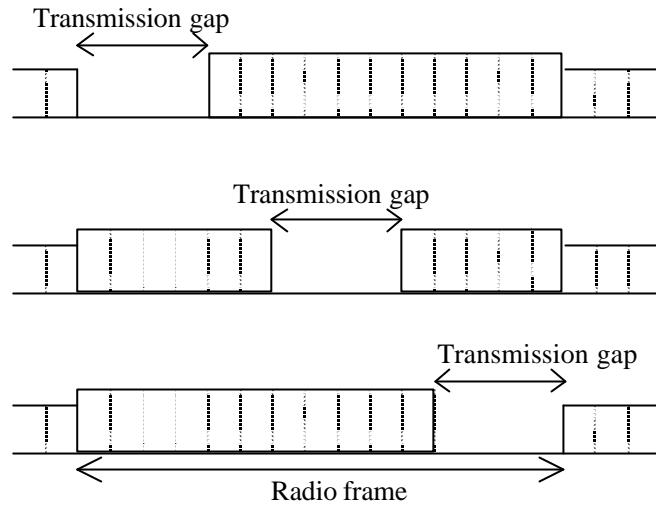
$$N_{first} = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 14.$$

N_{last} shows the number of the final idle slot and is calculated as follows;

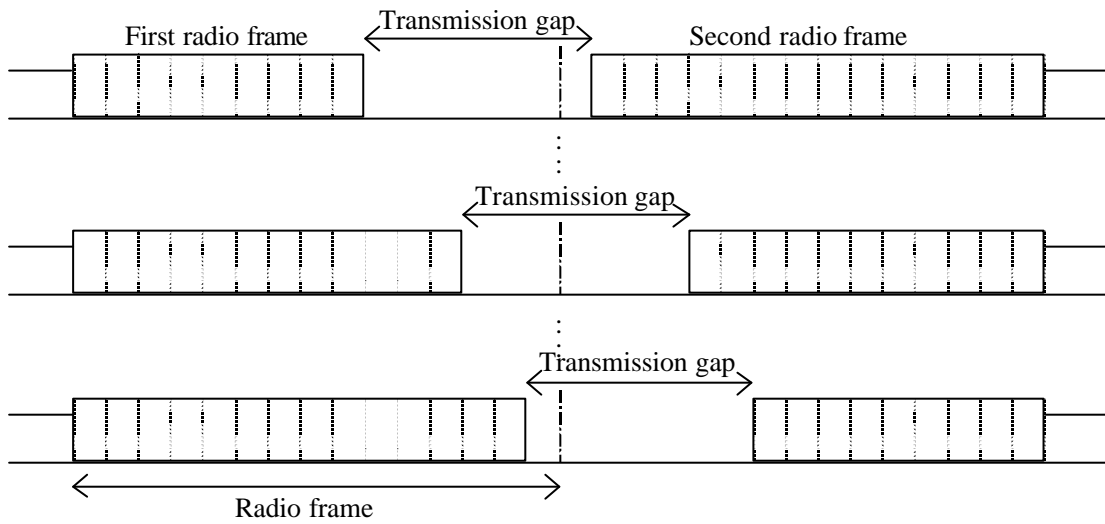
$$\text{If } N_{first} + TGL \leq 15, \text{ then } N_{last} = N_{first} + TGL - 1 \text{ (in the same frame)},$$

$$\text{If } N_{first} + TGL > 15, \text{ then } N_{last} = (N_{first} + TGL - 1) \bmod 15 \text{ (in the next frame)}.$$

When the transmission gap spans two consecutive radio frames, N_{first} and TGL must be chosen so that at least 8 slots in each radio frame are transmitted.



(1) Single-frame method



(2) Double-frame method

Figure 15: Transmission gap positions with different N_{first}

Annex B (informative): Compressed mode idle lengths

The tables 9-11 show the resulting idle lengths for different transmission gap lengths, UL/DL modes and DL frame types. The idle lengths given are calculated purely from the slot and frame structures and the UL/DL offset. They do not contain margins for e.g. synthesizer switching.

B.1 Idle lengths for DL, UL and DL+UL compressed mode

Table 9: Parameters for DL compressed mode

TGL	DL Frame Type	Spreading Factor	Idle length [ms]	Transmission time Reduction method	Idle frame Combining
3	A	512 – 4	1.73 – 1.99	Puncturing, Spreading factor division by 2 or Higher layer scheduling	(S) (D) = (1,2) or (2,1)
	B		1.60 – 1.86		(S)
4	A		2.40 – 2.66		(D) = (1,3), (2,2) or (3,1)
	B		2.27 – 2.53		(S)
5	A		3.07 – 3.33		(D) = (1,4), (2,3), (3, 2) or (4,1)
	B		2.93 – 3.19		(S)
7	A		4.40 – 4.66		(D) = (1,6), (2,5), (3,4), (4,3), (5,2) or (6,1)
	B		4.27 – 4.53		(S)
8	A		<u>5.07 – 5.33</u>		<u>(D) = (1,7), (2,6), (3,5), (4,4), (5,3), (6,2), (7,1)</u>
	B		<u>4.93 – 5.19</u>		(S)
10	A		6.40 – 6.66		(D) = (3,7), (4,6), (5,5), (6,4) or (7,3)
	B		6.27 – 6.53		(S)
14	A		9.07 – 9.33		(D) = (7,7)
	B		8.93 – 9.19		(S)

Table 10: Parameters for UL compressed mode

TGL	Spreading Factor	Idle length [ms]	Transmission time Reduction method	Idle frame Combining
3	256 – 4	2.00	Spreading factor division by 2 or Higher layer scheduling	(S) (D) = (1,2) or (2,1)
4		2.67		(S) (D) = (1,3), (2,2) or (3,1)
5		3.33		(S) (D) = (1,4), (2,3), (3, 2) or (4,1)
7		4.67		(S) (D) = (1,6), (2,5), (3,4), (4,3), (5,2) or (6,1)
8		<u>5.33</u>		<u>(D) = (1,7), (2,6), (3,5), (4,4), (5,3), (6,2), (7,1)</u>
10		6.67		(D) = (3,7), (4,6), (5,5), (6,4) or (7,3)
14		9.33		(D) = (7,7)

Table 11: Parameters for combined UL/DL compressed mode

TGL	DL Frame Type	Spreading Factor	Idle length [ms]	Transmission time Reduction method	Idle frame Combining
3	A or B	DL: 512 – 4	1.47 – 1.73	DL: Puncturing, Spreading factor division by 2 or Higher layer scheduling UL: Spreading factor division by 2 or Higher layer scheduling	(S) (D) =(1,2) or (2,1)
4			2.13 – 2.39		(S) (D) =(1,3), (2,2) or (3,1)
5		UL: 256 – 4	2.80 – 3.06		(S) (D) = (1,4), (2,3), (3, 2) or (4,1)
7			4.13 – 4.39		(S) (D)=(1,6), (2,5), (3,4), (4,3), (5,2) or (6,1)
8		4.80 – 5.06	(D)=(1,7), (2,6), (3,5), (4,4), (5,3), (6,2), (7,1)		
10		6.13 – 6.39	(D)=(3,7), (4,6), (5,5), (6,4) or (7,3)		
14		8.80 – 9.06	(D) =(7,7)		

(S): Single-frame method as shown in figure 14 (1).

(D): Double-frame method as shown in figure 14 (2). (x,y) indicates x: the number of idle slots in the first frame, y: the number of idle slots in the second frame.

NOTE: Compressed mode by spreading factor reduction is not supported when SF=4 is used in normal mode