3GPP TSG RAN Meeting #18   **RP-020845**
New Orleans, Louisiana, USA, 3 - 6 December, 2002

Title: CR (Rel-5) to TS 25.211

Source: TSG-RAN WG1

Agenda item: 7.1.5

Release 5 CRs

CRs with no links to other specifications

TS 25.211   **(RP-020845)**

No.	Spec	CR	Rev	R1 T-doc	Subject	Phase	Cat	Workitem	V_old	V_new
1	25.211	173	-	R1-02-1360	Correction of the number of transport channels in clause 4.1	REL-5	F	HSDPA-Phys	5.2.0	5.3.0

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.211** CR **173** ⌘ **rev** **-** ⌘ Current version: **5.2.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ ☐ ME **X** Radio Access Network **X** Core Network ☐

Title: ⌘	Correction of the number of transport channels in clause 4.1
Source: ⌘	TSG RAN WG1

Work item code: ⌘	HSDPA-Phys	***Date:*** ⌘	31/10/2002

Category: ⌘ **F**		***Release:*** ⌘ REL-5
Use one of the following categories: *F (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 <u>TR 21.900</u>.		*Use one 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)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)*

Reason for change: ⌘	Number of transport channels for release 5 does not include HS-DSCH.
Summary of change: ⌘	Number of transport channels is changed to 7. HS-DSCH is added to list of transport channels in clause 4.1. In subclauses 4.2.1.6 and 4.2.1.7, there are editorial corrections.
Consequences if not approved: ⌘	The specification is not consistent. HS-DSCH is defined as a common transport channel in subclause 4.1.2.7. HS-DSCH is not mentionned clause 4.1 where the number of common transport channels is specified.

Clauses affected: ⌘	4.1

		Y	**N**	
Other specs affected: ⌘		**X**		Other core specifications ⌘ 25.221 version 5.2.0
			X	Test specifications
			X	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/specs/CR.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://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 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.

4 Services offered to higher layers

4.1 Transport channels

Transport channels are services offered by Layer 1 to the higher layers. General concepts about transport channels are described in [12].

A transport channel is defined by how and with what characteristics data is transferred over the air interface. A general classification of transport channels is into two groups:

- Dedicated channels, using inherent addressing of UE;

- Common channels, using explicit addressing of UE if addressing is needed.

4.1.1 Dedicated transport channels

There exists only one type of dedicated transport channel, the Dedicated Channel (DCH).

4.1.1.1 DCH - Dedicated Channel

The Dedicated Channel (DCH) is a downlink or uplink transport channel. The DCH is transmitted over the entire cell or over only a part of the cell using e.g. beam-forming antennas.

4.1.2 Common transport channels

There are ~~six~~ seven types of common transport channels: BCH, FACH, PCH, RACH, CPCH ~~and~~, DSCH and HS-DSCH.

4.1.2.1 BCH - Broadcast Channel

The Broadcast Channel (BCH) is a downlink transport channel that is used to broadcast system- and cell-specific information. The BCH is always transmitted over the entire cell and has a single transport format.

4.1.2.2 FACH - Forward Access Channel

The Forward Access Channel (FACH) is a downlink transport channel. The FACH is transmitted over the entire cell. The FACH can be transmitted using power setting described in [16].

4.1.2.3 PCH - Paging Channel

The Paging Channel (PCH) is a downlink transport channel. The PCH is always transmitted over the entire cell. The transmission of the PCH is associated with the transmission of physical-layer generated Paging Indicators, to support efficient sleep-mode procedures.

4.1.2.4 RACH - Random Access Channel

The Random Access Channel (RACH) is an uplink transport channel. The RACH is always received from the entire cell. The RACH is characterized by a collision risk and by being transmitted using open loop power control.

4.1.2.5 CPCH - Common Packet Channel

The Common Packet Channel (CPCH) is an uplink transport channel. CPCH is associated with a dedicated channel on the downlink which provides power control and CPCH Control Commands (e.g. Emergency Stop) for the uplink CPCH. The CPCH is characterised by initial collision risk and by being transmitted using inner loop power control.

4.1.2.6 DSCH - Downlink Shared Channel

The Downlink Shared Channel (DSCH) is a downlink transport channel shared by several UEs. The DSCH is associated with one or several downlink DCH. The DSCH is transmitted over the entire cell or over only a part of the cell using e.g. beam-forming antennas.

4.1.2.7 HS-DSCH – High Speed Downlink Shared Channel

The High Speed Downlink Shared Channel is a downlink transport channel shared by several UEs. The HS-DSCH is associated with one downlink DPCH, and one or several Shared Control Channels (HS-SCCH). The HS-DSCH is transmitted over the entire cell or over only part of the cell using e.g. beam-forming antennas.