

3GPP RAN S1.02 V0.0-0.1 (1999-02)

UTRA User Equipment Capabilities

Reference

<Workitem>

Keywords

<keyword[, keyword]>

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Foreword

by the TSG RAN WG1 working group, as a part of the work in defining and describing Layer 1 of the Universal Mobile Terrestrial Radio Access (UTRA).

UTRA User Equipment (UE) physical layer capability classes.

as a result of decisions made in those groups.

Editors Note: this document has been produced from ETSI UMTS XX.21 version 1.0.0, as approved by ETSI SMG2 in

discuss, due to the removal of RF issues to TSG RAN WG4. It should also be noted that the subject of UE capabilities is being discussed elsewhere in the 3GPP, and that the contents of this document will be subject to the outcome of those

1 Scope

This specification describes the

The scope of this document is strictly limited to the physical layer parameters that have a direct effect on the

UTRA physical layer are beyond the scope of this document.

2 Introduction

to allow a range of UTRA User equipment (UE) types with differing complexity, without limiting the overall performance of the UTRA network.

preserve the efficiency of UMTS while allowing manufacturers to develop a range of user equipment types of varying complexity and functionality. The only exception to this will be any cases where the lack of a specific functionality will

This document will list all the parameters and options of UTRA FDD and TDD modes which have an impact on the user equipment (UE) and network, i.e. where there is a potential trade-off between UE and network in terms of complexity

3 General

UMTS 22.01 [1] states that limits to the possible types of UTRA UE should be avoided as much as possible and that a mechanism by which the capabilities of the user equipment can be indicated to the network shall be provided. This is further defined in UMTS 22.07 [2] which also defines other mandatory functions that an user equipment shall support (e.g. support for originating and receiving a connection oriented or connectionless service).

It is important there are no limitations for building terminals for any applications. This is also stated by SMG1 in UMTS 22.01, "Service Aspects, Service Principles" [1].

The basic principle of this document is that the user equipment capabilities for handling different types of services should be optional. Only the control channels required for setting up a connection, like BCCH, RACH, PCH, FACH and a dedicated control channel used for service negotiation need to be mandatory, all other types of services should be optional. **However, this document does not describe the services themselves only the physical parameters required for those services.**

4 Terminal classification

All the parameters and their values within this section are FFS.

4.1 Classification of common parameters in both UTRA-FDD and UTRA-TDD

To simplify the design of dual mode FDD and TDD terminals the following parameters must have common classification for both modes.

4.1.1 Output power & spectral mask

output power and the permitted RF emissions. *[RF emissions and power capability are not defined in this document]*. See "UTRA FDD; Radio transmission and reception" [3] & "UTRA TDD; Radio transmission and reception" [8].

4.1.2 Multi-code

Support for transmitting or receiving more than one channelisation code is optional. The use of multi-code is independent for up-links and down-links so that it should be possible to have different combinations of multi-code for up-link and down-links, e.g. an UE that transmits only one code but can receive in multi-code. See "UTRA FDD, spreading and modulation description" [4] & "UTRA TDD, spreading and modulation description" [5].

4.1.3 Transport channel multiplexing

Transport channel multiplexing by time multiplexing of transport channels shall be mandatory, but multi-code service multiplexing should be optional. By multi-code service multiplexing is here meant two or more DPDCHs with one DPCCCH each and thereby independent power control loops.

Also the maximum number of simultaneously multiplexed transport channels must be classified. The number of transport channels that is mandatory for a receiver to handle is to be determined. There must also be some optional classes with different number of transport channels that can be handled, these classes are to be determined.

See "UTRA FDD, multiplexing, channel coding and interleaving description" [6] and "UTRA TDD, multiplexing, channel coding and interleaving description" [7].

4.1.4 Carrier Raster

frequency bands. A common carrier raster of 200 kHz should be used for both UTRA-FDD and UTRA-TDD. See [3] & [8].

4.1.5 Frequency bands

bands should extend beyond the current core UMTS frequency to allow re-farming of frequency and roaming terminal between regions with different frequency allocations. See [3] & [8].

This sub-section only applies to FDD operation of a UTRA UE.

4.2.1 Variable duplex distance

4.2.2 Chip rate

A UTRA UE shall support at least the basic FDD chip rate (4.096 Mcps), but additional support for other rates is

4.2.3 Spreading factor

A UTRA UE shall support all defined spreading factors in the range [16] to [256]. Support for spreading factors lower
See [4].

4.2.4 Channel coding and interleaving

the common transport channels must be mandatory. Support for other service-specific channel coding (such as Turbo coding) is optional. See [6].

This sub-section only applies to TDD operation of a UMTS UE.

Parameters -

4.4 Classification of UTRA / GSM multi-mode mobile terminals

UMTS 22.01 [1] requires that the UMTS and GSM systems support hand-over in both directions, the standard must

As an alternative, this could be defined as a more generic set of UTRA capabilities that a dual-mode UMTS/2G terminal must support which would allow calls to be handed over between UMTS and other pre-UMTS systems in both

5 User Equipment (UE) capability classes

The physical parameters shall be collected into a limited number of UE physical layer capability classes. This does not prevent other combinations of physical layer parameters. If a terminal does not correspond to a default class it can also be classified by a list of parameters. The classes shall define the terminals used for optimising the network. The classes should also reflect the most common sets of physical parameters. The exact definitions are FFS.

References

- [1] UMTS TS 22.01, “Service aspects; Service principles”
- [2] UMTS TR 22.07, “Terminal and smart card concepts”
- [3] UMTS XX.06, “UTRA FDD; Radio transmission and reception”
- [4] UMTS XX.~~03~~, 05, “UTRA FDD, spreading and modulation description”
- [5] UMTS XX.11, “UTRA TDD, spreading and modulation description”
- [6] UMTS XX.04, “UTRA FDD, multiplexing, channel coding and interleaving description”
- [7] UMTS XX.10, “UTRA TDD, multiplexing, channel coding and interleaving description”
- [8] UMTS XX.~~21~~ 12, “UTRA TDD; Radio transmission and reception”

Document history

V0.0.—.1	1999-02-05			
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