

**Agenda Item** :  
**Source** : RAN WG1  
**Title** : Proposed liaison to WG2/WG3 about Inter-system handover between UTRAN and cdma2000(including 2G system)  
**To** : RAN WG2, RAN WG3  
**Document for** : Approval

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RAN WG1 has considered the inter-system handover between UTRAN and cdma2000(including 2G system) and ask the opinion of WG2 and WG3.

1. Can UTRAN give the timing information used at cdma2000 system to UE?

All base stations of cdma2000 and signals are aligned per an assigned timing, GPS signal. The base stations of cdma2000 are distinguished as PN offsets which are added on the assigned timing. If an UE doesn't know about the timing information used by base stations when the UE monitors those as inter-system measurement and handover to it, it takes long time for UE to find what the base station is. In that time, the compressed mode can't support enough time for UE to do the operation.

2. How does UTRAN know the long code state information of cdma2000? And, this information can be sent to UE through high-layer message?

In cdma2000, the traffic data of each user is multiplied by long code. The long code is made by combining long code state with 42-bit long code masking. For accurate long code, cdma2000 system periodically sends the long code state information to user through "Sync Channel".

It is little possible for user to receive this information from cdma2000 after handover. It requests a long handover break-time<sup>1</sup>(more than 240ms), because UE has to receive the full sync channel which is made as 240ms and the received long code state information is used after 320msec. It is difficult to maintain the call during inter-system handover.

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<sup>1</sup> Handover break-time : the timing gap between disconnection of source node-B and connection of target node-B