3GPP TSG CN Plenary
Meeting #11, Palm Springs, U.S.A
14th - 16th March 2001

Tdoc NP-010041

Source: **TSG_CN WG 3**

Title: **CRs to R99 Work Item T.E.I**

Agenda item: **7.22**

Document for: **APPROVAL**

Introduction:

This document contains **10** CRs on **R99** Work Item **"T.E.I"**, that have been agreed by **TSG_CN WG3**, and are forwarded to TSG CN Plenary meeting **#11** for approval.

Doc-2nd-Level	Spec	CR	Rev	Cat	Subject	Phase	Version-Current	Workitem
N3-010167	23.910	027		A	A-TRAU' synchronization	REL-4	4.1.0	CORRECT
N3-010166	23.910	024		F	A-TRAU' synchronization	R99	3.3.0	TEI
N3-010165	29.007	037		A	A-TRAU' synchronization	REL-4	4.1.0	CORRECT
N3-010164	29.007	036		F	A-TRAU' synchronization	R99	3.7.0	TEI
N3-010068	23.910	021		A	A-TRAU´ correction	REL-4	4.1.0	CORRECT
N3-010067	23.910	020		F	A-TRAU´ correction	R99	3.3.0	CS Data Bearers
N3-010082	29.007	034		F	A-TRAU´ correction	R99	3.7.0	CS Data Bearers
N3-010083	29.007	035		A	A-TRAU´ correction	REL-4	4.1.0	CORRECT
N3-010160	27.001	057		A	Corrections for a mobile terminated call using the single numbering scheme	REL-4	4.2.0	CORRECT
N3-010159	27.001	056		F	Corrections for a mobile terminated call using the single numbering scheme	R99	3.7.0	TEI

N3GPP TSG CN WG3 Meeting #15
Beijing, China. 15th – 19th January 2001

Tdoc N3-010067

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**23.910** CR **020**	⌘rev	**-**	⌘Current vers	**3.3.0**	⌘

*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 **X**

Title: ⌘	A-TRAU´ correction	
Source: ⌘	TSG_CN3	
Work item code: ⌘	CS Bearer	***Date:*** ⌘ 2001-01-15
Category: ⌘ **F**		***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one of the following categories:	*Use one of the following releases:*
F *(essential correction)*	*2 (GSM Phase 2)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*	*R96 (Release 1996)*
B *(Addition of feature),*	*R97 (Release 1997)*
C *(Functional modification of feature)*	*R98 (Release 1998)*
D *(Editorial modification)*	*R99 (Release 1999)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.	*REL-4 (Release 4)*
	REL-5 (Release 5)

Reason for change: ⌘	Correction for the interworking between RLP and A-TRAU´
Summary of change: ⌘	The ratio of RLP to RLP 'fill' frames is clarified
Consequences if not approved: ⌘	Too much downlink RLP frames lead to a queue overflow in VMSC

Clauses affected: ⌘	10.2.2	
Other specs affected: ⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘	3GPP TS 29.007
	☐ Test specifications	
	☐ 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.

First modified section

10.2   User Plane

10.2.1   Handover from UMTS to GSM

After a handover from UMTS to GSM the user plane between the anchor MSC and the visited MSC shall comply to the standard GSM A-interface protocols, i.e:

- A-TRAU or modified V.110 frames as defined in 3GPP TS 04.21 [18] and 3GPP TS 08.20 [19].

- up to four 16kbit/s substreams are multiplexed in one 64kbit/s channel (Split/Combine function and Multiplexing function as defined in 3GPP TS 04.21 [18] and 3GPP TS 08.20 [19]).

10.2.2   Handover from GSM to UMTS

After a handover from GSM to UMTS the user plane between the anchor MSC and the visited MSC shall comply to the A-TRAU' protocol except for FNUR = 56 kbit/s (ITC=RDI) and FNUR = 64 kbit/s (ITC=UDI). For both exceptions a plain 64 kbit/s channel is used between the MSCs.

The A-TRAU' protocol is defined as follows:

- A-TRAU' frames are transmitted in regular intervals of 10 ms;

- an A-TRAU' frame consists of two consecutive A-TRAU frames (as defined in 3GPP TS 08.20 [19]) each with a length of 320 bit;

- the A-TRAU' protocol is used on a plain 64 kbit/s channel without substreams;

- the same A-TRAU' format is used for the transparent and non-transparent transmission mode;

- in transparent mode the number of data bits in an A-TRAU' frame depend on the user rate only, each user rate corresponds to a fixed number of data bits (see below);

- in non-transparent mode A-TRAU' frames contain always complete RLP frames, rate adaptation is performed by means of the M2 bit;

- the M1-bit is used to identify 1st and 2nd frame in both transmission modes.

10.2.2.1   Frame layout for the different transparent user rates

The number of data bits in an A-TRAU' frame depend on the user rate only, each user rate corresponds to a fixed number of data bits in an A-TRAU' frame.

Date Rate	Number of data bits per A-TRAU' frame
33,6 kbit/s	336
28,8 kbit/s	288

The data bits are inserted in the A-TRAU' frame starting with D1 of Data field 1 of the first A-TRAU frame. The unused bits are filled with binary '1'.

10.2.2.2   A-TRAU' frame format

One A-TRAU' frame consists of two consecutive A-TRAU frames. The following figure shows the format of one A-TRAU frame.

Octet number	bit number 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	1	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**C5**	**M1**	**M2**	
3	**Z1**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	
4	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	36 bit data field 1
5	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	
6	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	
7	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z2**	D1	D2	
8	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	
9	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	36 bit data field 2
10	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	
11	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	
12	D35	D36	**Z3**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
13	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	
14	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	36 bit data field 3
15	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	
16	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z4**	
17	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	
18	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	36 bit data field 4
19	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	
20	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	
21	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z5**	D1	D2	D3	
22	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	
23	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	36 bit data field 5
24	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	
25	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	
26	D36	**Z6**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
27	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	
28	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	36 bit data field 6
29	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	
30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z7**	D1	
31	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	
32	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	
33	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	36 bit data field 7
34	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	
35	D34	D35	D36	**Z8**	D1	D2	D3	D4	
36	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	
37	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	36 bit data field 8
38	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	
39	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	

Figure 2: A-TRAU 320 bit frame

Data Bits (Dxx):

The 288 data bits of an A-TRAU frame are divided in eight fields of 36 bits.

Control bits (C Bits):

C1 to C4:

The Control bits C1 to C4 define the used data rate. C1 to C4 in the first A-TRAU frame indicate the data rate in send direction.

C1 to C4 in the second A-TRAU frame indicate the used data rate in backward direction. This is required for Rate Control that is required in uplink direction. For details on rate control see 3GPP TS 25.415 [13].

C1	C2	C3	C4	Radio Interface User Rate
1	0	1	1	57,6 kbit/s
1	0	1	0	33,6 kbit/s
1	0	0	0	28,8 kbit/s
0	1	1	1	14,4 kbit/s

C5:

C5 is not used, it is set to binary '1'.

Bit M1:

An A-TRAU' frame is made of two consecutive A-TRAU which build the transport container for 576 data bits. Bit M1 is used to determine the order of the A-TRAU frames within an A-TRAU' frame.

The two M1 bits are referred to as the Frame Start Identifier. The FSI value is 01. These values are assigned to the M1 bit as shown below:

	M1 bit
First A-TRAU frame	0
Second A-TRAU frame	1

Bit M2:

The M2 bit is used to indicate 'valid' A-TRAU' frames. The M2 bit in both of the two consecutive A-TRAU frames relating to an A-TRAU' frame shall have the same value.

Transparent mode:

In transparent mode M2 is clamped to binary '0'.

The 3G MSC (uplink direction) sets M2 to binary '1' until it receives valid SDUs. When receiving valid SDUs M2 is set to binary '0'.

Non-transparent mode:

In non-transparent mode M2 is used for DTX. If DTX is applied, M2 is set to binary '1'. If DTX is not to be applied, M2 bit is set to binary '0'. The DTX handling is used in both directions for rate adaptation purpose. This means that the sending entity will insert 'fill RLP-frames' with DTX set to binary '1' in case no RLP-frame is available.

Fill frames are also sent in order to adapt the RLP transmission frequency to the AIUR. The ratio between RLP frames and 'fill' RLP frames is defined in the following table:

AIUR	Ratio between RLP and 'fill' RLP frames
57.6 kbit/s	Only valid frames
28.8 kbit/s	1 valid frame followed by 1 'fill' frame
14.4 kbit/s	1 valid frame followed by 3 'fill' frames

Z bits:

The bits Z_i are used for Framing Pattern Substitution mechanism. This mechanism is defined in 3GPP TS 08.20 [19] .

10.2.3   Handover within 3G PLMNs

After a handover from a 3G MSC to another 3G MSC the user plane between the anchor MSC and the visited MSC shall comply to

- the Iu UP protocol if both MSC are connected via an ATM interface.

- the A-TRAU' protocol if both MSC are connected via a TDM interface except for the transparent cases FNUR = 32 kbit/s (ITC = UDI or RDI), FNUR = 56 kbit/s (ITC=RDI) and FNUR = 64 kbit/s (ITC=UDI). For these exceptions a plain 64 kbit/s channel is used between the MSCs. The rate adaptation between 64kbit/s and 32kbit/s is based on ITU-T I.460.

10.2.4 Handover for 56kbit/s

The FNUR = 56 kbit/s in transparent mode can be supported in GSM by two configurations:

1. without IWF with the following channel codings

    - 2*TCH/F32.0

    - 5*TCH/F9.6

2. with IWF with the following channel coding

    - 4*TCH/F14.4

The FNUR = 56 kbit/s in transparent mode is supported in UMTS by a configuration without IWF only. Therefore handover for 56kbit/s in transparent mode between UMTS and GSM can be supported only for configurations without IWF.

End of last modified section

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Beijing, China. 15th – 19th January 2001

Tdoc N3-010068

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘   **23.910** CR **021**   ⌘**rev** **-**   ⌘**Current vers** **4.1.0** ⌘

*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 **X**

Title: ⌘	A-TRAU´ correction	
Source: ⌘	TSG_CN3	
Work item code: ⌘	CORRECT	***Date:*** ⌘ 2001-01-15
Category: ⌘ **A**		***Release:*** ⌘ REL-4

Use one of the following categories:	*Use one of the following releases:*
F *(essential correction)*	*2 (GSM Phase 2)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*	*R96 (Release 1996)*
B *(Addition of feature),*	*R97 (Release 1997)*
C *(Functional modification of feature)*	*R98 (Release 1998)*
D *(Editorial modification)*	*R99 (Release 1999)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can	*REL-4 (Release 4)*
be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.	*REL-5 (Release 5)*

Reason for change: ⌘	Correction for the interworking between RLP and A-TRAU´
Summary of change: ⌘	The ratio of RLP to RLP 'fill' frames is clarified
Consequences if not approved: ⌘	Too much downlink RLP frames lead to a queue overflow in VMSC

Clauses affected: ⌘	10.2.2	
Other specs affected: ⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘	3GPP TS 29.007
	☐ Test specifications	
	☐ O&M Specifications	
Other comments: ⌘		

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First modified section

10.2 User Plane

10.2.1 Handover from UMTS to GSM

After a handover from UMTS to GSM the user plane between the anchor MSC and the visited MSC shall comply to the standard GSM A-interface protocols, i.e:

- A-TRAU or modified V.110 frames as defined in 3GPP TS 04.21 [18] and 3GPP TS 08.20 [19].

- up to four 16kbit/s substreams are multiplexed in one 64kbit/s channel (Split/Combine function and Multiplexing function as defined in 3GPP TS 04.21 [18] and 3GPP TS 08.20 [19]).

10.2.2 Handover from GSM to UMTS

After a handover from GSM to UMTS the user plane between the anchor MSC and the visited MSC shall comply to the A-TRAU' protocol except for FNUR = 56 kbit/s (ITC=RDI) and FNUR = 64 kbit/s (ITC=UDI). For both exceptions a plain 64 kbit/s channel is used between the MSCs.

The A-TRAU' protocol is defined as follows:

- A-TRAU' frames are transmitted in regular intervals of 10 ms;

- an A-TRAU' frame consists of two consecutive A-TRAU frames (as defined in 3GPP TS 08.20 [19]) each with a length of 320 bit;

- the A-TRAU' protocol is used on a plain 64 kbit/s channel without substreams;

- the same A-TRAU' format is used for the transparent and non-transparent transmission mode;

- in transparent mode the number of data bits in an A-TRAU' frame depend on the user rate only, each user rate corresponds to a fixed number of data bits (see below);

- in non-transparent mode A-TRAU' frames contain always complete RLP frames, rate adaptation is performed by means of the M2 bit;

- the M1-bit is used to identify 1st and 2nd frame in both transmission modes.

10.2.2.1 Frame layout for the different transparent user rates

The number of data bits in an A-TRAU' frame depend on the user rate only, each user rate corresponds to a fixed number of data bits in an A-TRAU' frame.

Date Rate	Number of data bits per A-TRAU' frame
33,6 kbit/s	336
28,8 kbit/s	288

The data bits are inserted in the A-TRAU' frame starting with D1 of Data field 1 of the first A-TRAU frame. The unused bits are filled with binary '1'.

10.2.2.2 A-TRAU' frame format

One A-TRAU' frame consists of two consecutive A-TRAU frames. The following figure shows the format of one A-TRAU frame.

Octet number	bit number 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	1	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**C5**	**M1**	**M2**	
3	**Z1**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	
4	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	36 bit data field 1
5	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	
6	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	
7	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z2**	D1	D2	
8	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	
9	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	36 bit data field 2
10	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	
11	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	
12	D35	D36	**Z3**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
13	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	
14	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	36 bit data field 3
15	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	
16	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z4**	
17	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	
18	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	36 bit data field 4
19	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	
20	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	
21	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z5**	D1	D2	D3	
22	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	
23	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	36 bit data field 5
24	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	
25	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	
26	D36	**Z6**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
27	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	
28	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	36 bit data field 6
29	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	
30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z7**	D1	
31	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	
32	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	
33	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	36 bit data field 7
34	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	
35	D34	D35	D36	**Z8**	D1	D2	D3	D4	
36	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	
37	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	36 bit data field 8
38	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	
39	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	

Figure 2: A-TRAU 320 bit frame

Data Bits (Dxx):

The 288 data bits of an A-TRAU frame are divided in eight fields of 36 bits.

Control bits (C Bits):

C1 to C4:

The Control bits C1 to C4 define the used data rate. C1 to C4 in the first A-TRAU frame indicate the data rate in send direction.

C1 to C4 in the second A-TRAU frame indicate the used data rate in backward direction. This is required for Rate Control that is required in uplink direction. For details on rate control see 3GPP TS 25.415 [13].

C1	C2	C3	C4	**Radio Interface User Rate**
1	0	1	1	57,6 kbit/s
1	0	1	0	33,6 kbit/s
1	0	0	0	28,8 kbit/s
0	1	1	1	14,4 kbit/s

C5:

C5 is not used, it is set to binary '1'.

Bit M1:

An A-TRAU' frame is made of two consecutive A-TRAU which build the transport container for 576 data bits. Bit M1 is used to determine the order of the A-TRAU frames within an A-TRAU' frame.

The two M1 bits are referred to as the Frame Start Identifier. The FSI value is 01. These values are assigned to the M1 bit as shown below:

	M1 bit
First A-TRAU frame	0
Second A-TRAU frame	1

Bit M2:

The M2 bit is used to indicate 'valid' A-TRAU' frames. The M2 bit in both of the two consecutive A-TRAU frames relating to an A-TRAU' frame shall have the same value.

Transparent mode:

In transparent mode M2 is clamped to binary '0'.

The 3G MSC (uplink direction) sets M2 to binary '1' until it receives valid SDUs. When receiving valid SDUs M2 is set to binary '0'.

Non-transparent mode:

In non-transparent mode M2 is used for DTX. If DTX is applied, M2 is set to binary '1'. If DTX is not to be applied, M2 bit is set to binary '0'. The DTX handling is used in both directions for rate adaptation purpose. This means that the sending entity will insert 'fill RLP-frames' with DTX set to binary '1' in case no RLP-frame is available.

Fill frames are also sent in order to adapt the RLP transmission frequency to the AIUR. The ratio between RLP frames and 'fill' RLP frames is defined in the following table:

AIUR	Ratio between RLP and 'fill' RLP frames
57.6 kbit/s	Only valid frames
28.8 kbit/s	1 valid frame followed by 1 'fill' frame
14.4 kbit/s	1 valid frame followed by 3 'fill' frames

Z bits:

The bits Zi are used for Framing Pattern Substitution mechanism. This mechanism is defined in 3GPP TS 08.20 [19] .

10.2.3   Handover within 3G PLMNs

After a handover from a 3G MSC to another 3G MSC the user plane between the anchor MSC and the visited MSC shall comply to

- the Iu UP protocol if both MSC are connected via an ATM interface.

- the A-TRAU' protocol if both MSC are connected via a TDM interface except for the transparent cases FNUR = 32 kbit/s (ITC = UDI or RDI), FNUR = 56 kbit/s (ITC=RDI) and FNUR = 64 kbit/s (ITC=UDI). For these exceptions a plain 64 kbit/s channel is used between the MSCs. The rate adaptation between 64kbit/s and 32kbit/s is based on ITU-T I.460.

10.2.4   Handover for 56kbit/s

The FNUR = 56 kbit/s in transparent mode can be supported in GSM by two configurations:

1. without IWF with the following channel codings

    - 2*TCH/F32.0

    - 5*TCH/F9.6

2. with IWF with the following channel coding

    - 4*TCH/F14.4

The FNUR = 56 kbit/s in transparent mode is supported in UMTS by a configuration without IWF only. Therefore handover for 56kbit/s in transparent mode between UMTS and GSM can be supported only for configurations without IWF.

End of last modified section

N3GPP TSG CN WG3 Meeting #15
Beijing, China. 15th – 19th January 2001

Tdoc N3-010082

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

| ⌘ | **29.007** CR **034** | ⌘**rev** | **-** | ⌘**Current vers** | **3.7.0** | ⌘ |

*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 **X**

Title: ⌘	A-TRAU´ correction	
Source: ⌘	TSG_CN WG3	
Work item code: ⌘	CS Bearer	***Date:*** ⌘ 2001-01-15
Category: ⌘	**F**	***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one 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 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)*

Reason for change: ⌘	Correction for the interworking between RLP and A-TRAU´	
Summary of change: ⌘	The ratio of RLP to RLP 'fill' frames is clarified	
Consequences if not approved: ⌘	Too much downlink RLP frames lead to a queue overflow in VMSC	

Clauses affected: ⌘	11.2.2	
Other specs affected: ⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘ 3GPP TS 23.910 ☐ Test specifications ☐ 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.

11.2.2   A-TRAU' frame format

One A-TRAU' frame consists of two consecutive A-TRAU frames. Figure 15 shows the format of one A-TRAU frame.

Octet number	bit number 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	1	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**C5**	**M1**	**M2**	
3	**Z1**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	
4	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	36 bit data field 1
5	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	
6	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	
7	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z2**	D1	D2	
8	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	
9	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	36 bit data field 2
10	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	
11	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	
12	D35	D36	**Z3**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
13	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	
14	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	36 bit data field 3
15	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	
16	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z4**	
17	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	
18	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	36 bit data field 4
19	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	
20	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	
21	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z5**	D1	D2	D3	
22	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	
23	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	36 bit data field 5
24	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	
25	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	
26	D36	**Z6**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
27	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	
28	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	36 bit data field 6
29	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	
30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z7**	D1	
31	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	
32	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	
33	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	36 bit data field 7
34	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	
35	D34	D35	D36	**Z8**	D1	D2	D3	D4	
36	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	
37	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	36 bit data field 8
38	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	
39	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	

Figure 15: A-TRAU 320 bit frame

Data Bits (Dxx):

The 288 data bits of an A-TRAU frame are divided in eight fields of 36 bits.

Control bits (C Bits):

C1 to C4:

The Control bits C1 to C4 define the used data rate. C1 to C4 in the first A-TRAU frame indicate the data rate in send direction.

C1 to C4 in the second A-TRAU frame indicate the used data rate in backward direction. This is required for Rate Control that is required in uplink direction. For details on Rate Control see 3GPP TS 25.415 [42].

Table 11: A-TRAU' control bits

C1	C2	C3	C4	Radio Interface User Rate
1	0	1	1	57,6 kbit/s
1	0	1	0	33,6 kbit/s
1	0	0	0	28,8 kbit/s
0	1	1	1	14,4 kbit/s

C5:

C5 is not used, it is set to binary '1'.

Bit M1:

An A-TRAU' frame is made of two consecutive A-TRAU which build the transport container for 576 data bits. Bit M1 is used to determine the order of the A-TRAU frames within an A-TRAU' frame.

The two M1 bits are referred to as the Frame Start Identifier. The FSI value is 01. These values are assigned to the M1 bit as shown below:

Table 12: Frame Start Identifier

	M1 bit
First A-TRAU frame	0
Second A-TRAU frame	1

Bit M2:

The M2 bit is used to indicate 'valid' A-TRAU' frames. The M2 bit in both of the two consecutive A-TRAU frames relating to an A-TRAU' frame shall have the same value.

Transparent mode:

In transparent mode M2 is clamped to binary '0'.

Non-transparent mode:

In non-transparent mode M2 is used for DTX. If DTX is applied, M2 is set to binary '1'. If DTX is not to be applied, M2 bit is set to binary '0'. The DTX handling is used in both directions for rate adaptation purpose. This means that the sending entity will insert 'fill RLP-frames' with DTX set to binary '1' in case no RLP-frame is available.

Fill frames are also sent in order to adapt the RLP transmission frequency to the AIUR. The ratio between RLP frames and 'fill' RLP frames is defined in the following table:

Table 13: RLP transmission frequency

AIUR	Ratio between RLP and 'fill' RLP frames
57.6 kbit/s	Only valid frames
28.8 kbit/s	1 valid frame followed by 1 'fill' frame
14.4 kbit/s	1 valid frame followed by 3 'fill' frames

Z bits:

The bits Zi are used for Framing Pattern Substitution mechanism. This mechanism is defined in 3GPP TS 08.20 [28].

End of last modified section

N3GPP TSG CN WG3 Meeting #15
Beijing, China. 15th – 19th January 2001

Tdoc N3-010083

<div style="text-align: right;">*CR-Form-v3*</div>

CHANGE REQUEST

| ⌘ | **29.007** CR **035** | ⌘**rev** | **-** | ⌘**Current vers** | **4.1.0** | ⌘ |

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 **X**

Title: ⌘	A-TRAU´ correction	
Source: ⌘	TSG_CN WG3	
Work item code: ⌘	CORRECT	***Date:*** ⌘ 2001-01-15
Category: ⌘	**A**	***Release:*** ⌘ REL-4

Use <u>one</u> of the following categories:	Use <u>one</u> of the following releases:
F (essential correction)	2 (GSM Phase 2)
A (corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)	R96 (Release 1996)
B (Addition of feature),	R97 (Release 1997)
C (Functional modification of feature)	R98 (Release 1998)
D (Editorial modification)	R99 (Release 1999)
Detailed explanations of the above categories can	REL-4 (Release 4)
be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.	REL-5 (Release 5)

Reason for change: ⌘	Correction for the interworking between RLP and A-TRAU´
Summary of change: ⌘	The ratio of RLP to RLP 'fill' frames is clarified
Consequences if not approved: ⌘	Too much downlink RLP frames lead to a queue overflow in VMSC

Clauses affected: ⌘	11.2.2	
Other specs affected: ⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘	3GPP TS 23.910
	☐ Test specifications	
	☐ O&M Specifications	
Other comments: ⌘		

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First modified section

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1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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3	**Z1**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	
4	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	36 bit data field 1
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6	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	
7	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z2**	D1	D2	
8	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	
9	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	36 bit data field 2
10	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	
11	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	
12	D35	D36	**Z3**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
13	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	
14	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	36 bit data field 3
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16	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z4**	
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18	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	36 bit data field 4
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32	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	
33	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	36 bit data field 7
34	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	
35	D34	D35	D36	**Z8**	D1	D2	D3	D4	
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Z bits:

The bits Z_i are used for Framing Pattern Substitution mechanism. This mechanism is defined in 3GPP TS 08.20 [28].

End of last modified section

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

| ⌘ | **27.001** CR **056** | ⌘rev | **-** | ⌘Current vers | **3.7.0** | ⌘ |

*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 **X** Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network ☐

Title: ⌘	Corrections for a mobile terminated call using the single numbering scheme.	
Source: ⌘	TSG-CN WG3	
Work item code: ⌘	T.E.I	***Date:*** ⌘ 2001-03-02
Category: ⌘	**F**	***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one of the following categories:	*Use one of the following releases:*
F *(essential correction)*	*2* *(GSM Phase 2)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*	*R96* *(Release 1996)*
B *(Addition of feature),*	*R97* *(Release 1997)*
C *(Functional modification of feature)*	*R98* *(Release 1998)*
D *(Editorial modification)*	*R99* *(Release 1999)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can	*REL-4* *(Release 4)*
be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.	*REL-5* *(Release 5)*

Reason for change: ⌘	Removal of a contradiction in TS 27.001. Removal of a restriction preventing the use of ITC = UDI in a single numbering case where the network does not send a service definition in the call setup.
Summary of change: ⌘	A contradictory and restrictive sentence is removed from the specification.
Consequences if not approved: ⌘	TS 27.001 contains controversial information. The MS cannot receice UDI calls in a single numbering case where the network does not send a service definition in the call setup.

Clauses affected: ⌘	B.1.1.1
Other specs affected: ⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘ ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications
Other comments: ⌘	

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B.1   Bearer Capability Information Element

B.1.1   Introduction

B.1.1.1 General Consideration

In general, the purpose of the bearer capability information element (BC-IE) is to request a particular bearer service to be provided by the network. This indication is carried by certain connection control messages which for the subject matter of the present document may be categorized into those messages:

-    related to the call set-up phase; and

-    those used during the established connection.

During the call set-up phase the PLMN BC-IE (single or multiple) is included in:

-    the SETUP message generated by the requesting entity (either MS or MSC) to establish a mobile-originated or mobile-terminated call, respectively, and in

-    the CALL CONFIRMED or CALL PROCEEDING messages, respectively, generated by the responding entity (either MS or MSC) in order to negotiate certain parameter values. If no BC-IE is contained in the SETUP message (~~PSTN originated~~a mobile terminated call with ~~the~~ single-numbering scheme) the CALL CONFIRMED message indicates the complete applicable BC-IE. ~~In this case neither the value "unrestricted digital" for the information transfer capability nor the multislot for TCH/14 related parameters shall be used.~~

During the established connection the PLMN BC-IE is included in the MODIFY, MODIFY COMPLETE, and MODIFY REJECT messages in order to change the service (bearer capability) or to change the maximum number of traffic channels and/or wanted air interface user rate when a non-transparent multislot data service is in use.

If the maximum number of traffic channels and/or wanted air interface user rate is to be changed, the BC-IE included in the MODIFY message shall not indicate a different bearer service than the one used at this stage of the connection - the values of the parameters 'maximum number of traffic channels' and/or 'wanted air interface user rate' may be changed, only.

The subsequent tables and subsections of clause B.1 deal with the representation of the individual contents of the PLMN BC-IE during the call set-up phase. For the use during the established connection refer to 3GPP TS 24.008.

With respect to the individual parameter settings at the MS the following cases may be distinguished (ref. 3GPP TS 27.002 and 3GPP TS 27.003):

-    Mobile-originated call set up by a MS consisting of a MT with R interface:

     -    The setting results from respective MMI actions and/or MT internal settings.

-    Mobile-originated call set up by a MS consisting of a MT with S interface:

     -    The setting of the PLMN BC is derived from the ISDN BC and LLC/HLC elements contained in the ISDN SETUP message received from the terminal. It is complemented by information resulting from respective MMI actions and/or MT internal settings.

-    Mobile-terminated call set up to a MS consisting of a MT with R interface:

     -    The BC related part of the compatibility check is carried out according to the knowledge of the MT concerning its implemented functions (i.e. answering the call). The requested field values of the non-negotiable parameters and the selected field values of the negotiable parameters determine the selection of the terminal function to be used for the intended connection.

-    Mobile-terminated call set up to a MS consisting of a MT with S interface:

     -    The PLMN BC received from the MSC is mapped by the MT onto an applicable ISDN BC. In some cases a HLC may be generated, if it is not otherwise available (e.g. for group 3 facsimile). The BC related part of the

compatibility check is up to the terminal connected to the S interface of the MT, as is the selection of the terminal function (i.e. answering the call) to be used for the intended connection.

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **27.001** CR **057** ⌘rev **-** ⌘Current vers **4.2.0** ⌘

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

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE **X** Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network ☐

Title: ⌘	Corrections for a mobile terminated call using the single numbering scheme.
Source: ⌘	TSG-CN WG3

Work item code: ⌘	CORRECT	***Date:*** ⌘	2001-03-02

Category: ⌘	**A**	***Release:*** ⌘	REL-4

Use one of the following categories:	*Use one of the following releases:*
F *(essential correction)*	*2 (GSM Phase 2)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*	*R96 (Release 1996)*
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	REL-5 (Release 5)

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Clauses affected: ⌘	B.1.1.1

Other specs affected: ⌘	☐	Other core specifications ⌘	
	☐	Test specifications	
	☐	O&M Specifications	

Other comments: ⌘	

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-    those used during the established connection.

During the call set-up phase the PLMN BC-IE (single or multiple) is included in:

-    the SETUP message generated by the requesting entity (either MS or MSC) to establish a mobile-originated or mobile-terminated call, respectively, and in

-     the CALL CONFIRMED or CALL PROCEEDING messages, respectively, generated by the responding entity (either MS or MSC) in order to negotiate certain parameter values. If no BC-IE is contained in the SETUP message (~~PSTN originated~~a mobile terminated call with the single-numbering scheme) the CALL CONFIRMED message indicates the complete applicable BC-IE. ~~In this case neither the value "unrestricted digital" for the information transfer capability nor the multislot for TCH/14 related parameters shall be used.~~

During the established connection the PLMN BC-IE is included in the MODIFY, MODIFY COMPLETE, and MODIFY REJECT messages in order to change the service (bearer capability) or to change the maximum number of traffic channels and/or wanted air interface user rate when a non-transparent multislot data service is in use.

If the maximum number of traffic channels and/or wanted air interface user rate is to be changed, the BC-IE included in the MODIFY message shall not indicate a different bearer service than the one used at this stage of the connection - the values of the parameters 'maximum number of traffic channels' and/or 'wanted air interface user rate' may be changed, only.

The subsequent tables and subsections of clause B.1 deal with the representation of the individual contents of the PLMN BC-IE during the call set-up phase. For the use during the established connection refer to 3GPP TS 24.008.

With respect to the individual parameter settings at the MS the following cases may be distinguished (ref. 3GPP TS 27.002 and 3GPP TS 27.003):

-    Mobile-originated call set up by a MS consisting of a MT with R interface:

    -    The setting results from respective MMI actions and/or MT internal settings.

-    Mobile-originated call set up by a MS consisting of a MT with S interface:

    -    The setting of the PLMN BC is derived from the ISDN BC and LLC/HLC elements contained in the ISDN SETUP message received from the terminal. It is complemented by information resulting from respective MMI actions and/or MT internal settings.

-    Mobile-terminated call set up to a MS consisting of a MT with R interface:

    -    The BC related part of the compatibility check is carried out according to the knowledge of the MT concerning its implemented functions (i.e. answering the call). The requested field values of the non-negotiable parameters and the selected field values of the negotiable parameters determine the selection of the terminal function to be used for the intended connection.

-    Mobile-terminated call set up to a MS consisting of a MT with S interface:

    -    The PLMN BC received from the MSC is mapped by the MT onto an applicable ISDN BC. In some cases a HLC may be generated, if it is not otherwise available (e.g. for group 3 facsimile). The BC related part of the

compatibility check is up to the terminal connected to the S interface of the MT, as is the selection of the terminal function (i.e. answering the call) to be used for the intended connection.

3GPP TSG CN WG3 Meeting #16
Sophia Antipolis, France 26.02. –02.03. 2001

Tdoc N3-010164

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**29.007** CR **036**	⌘ **rev**	**-**	⌘ **Current vers**	**3.7.0**	⌘

*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 **X**

Title: ⌘	A-TRAU´ correction	
Source: ⌘	TSG_CN WG3	
Work item code: ⌘	T.E.I (CS Bearers)	***Date:*** ⌘ 2001-01-15
Category: ⌘ **F**		***Release:*** ⌘ R99

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: ⌘	Correction for the mapping of A-TRAU´ frames to PCM time slots
Summary of change: ⌘	The mapping of the A-TRAU´ frames to PCM time slots has been clarified
Consequences if not approved: ⌘	Incompatible implementations might lead to call release after handover

Clauses affected: ⌘	11.2.2

Other specs affected: ⌘	☐ Other core specifications	⌘ 3GPP TS 23.910
	☐ Test specifications	
	☐ 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.

11.2.2   A-TRAU' frame format

One A-TRAU' frame consists of two consecutive A-TRAU frames. Figure 15 shows the format of one A-TRAU frame.

Octet number	bit number 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	1	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**C5**	**M1**	**M2**	
3	**Z1**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	
4	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	36 bit data field 1
5	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	
6	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	
7	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z2**	D1	D2	
8	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	
9	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	36 bit data field 2
10	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	
11	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	
12	D35	D36	**Z3**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
13	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	
14	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	36 bit data field 3
15	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	
16	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z4**	
17	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	
18	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	36 bit data field 4
19	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	
20	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	
21	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z5**	D1	D2	D3	
22	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	
23	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	36 bit data field 5
24	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	
25	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	
26	D36	**Z6**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
27	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	
28	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	36 bit data field 6
29	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	
30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z7**	D1	
31	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	
32	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	
33	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	36 bit data field 7
34	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	
35	D34	D35	D36	**Z8**	D1	D2	D3	D4	
36	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	
37	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	36 bit data field 8
38	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	
39	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	

Figure 15: A-TRAU 320 bit frame

Data Bits (Dxx):

The 288 data bits of an A-TRAU frame are divided in eight fields of 36 bits.

Control bits (C Bits):

C1 to C4:

The Control bits C1 to C4 define the used data rate. C1 to C4 in the first A-TRAU frame indicate the data rate in send direction.

C1 to C4 in the second A-TRAU frame indicate the used data rate in backward direction. This is required for Rate Control that is required in uplink direction. For details on Rate Control see 3GPP TS 25.415 [42].

Table 11: A-TRAU' control bits

C1	C2	C3	C4	Radio Interface User Rate
1	0	1	1	57,6 kbit/s
1	0	1	0	33,6 kbit/s
1	0	0	0	28,8 kbit/s
0	1	1	1	14,4 kbit/s

C5:

C5 is not used, it is set to binary '1'.

Bit M1:

An A-TRAU' frame is made of two consecutive A-TRAU which build the transport container for 576 data bits. Bit M1 is used to determine the order of the A-TRAU frames within an A-TRAU' frame.

The two M1 bits are referred to as the Frame Start Identifier. The FSI value is 01. These values are assigned to the M1 bit as shown below:

Table 12: Frame Start Identifier

	M1 bit
First A-TRAU frame	0
Second A-TRAU frame	1

Bit M2:

The M2 bit is used to indicate 'valid' A-TRAU' frames. The M2 bit in both of the two consecutive A-TRAU frames relating to an A-TRAU' frame shall have the same value.

In transparent mode M2 is clamped to binary '0'.

In non-transparent mode M2 is used for DTX. If DTX is applied, M2 is set to binary '1'. If DTX is not to be applied, M2 bit is set to binary '0'. The DTX handling is used in both directions for rate adaptation purpose. This means that the sending entity will insert 'fill RLP-frames' with DTX set to binary '1' in case no RLP-frame is available.

Z bits:

The bits Zi are used for Framing Pattern Substitution mechanism. This mechanism is defined in 3GPP TS 08.20 [28].

Mapping of A-TRAU' frames to PCM time slots:

A-TRAU' frames shall be mapped octet aligned to PCM time slots. I.e. bit number 0 to 7 of each octet of an A-TRAU' frame shall be mapped to bit number 0 to 7 of the PCM time slot.

End of last modified section

N3GPP TSG CN WG3 Meeting #16   *Tdoc N3-010165*
Sophia Antipolis, France 26.02. –02.03. 2001

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

| ⌘ | **29.007** CR **037** | ⌘rev | **-** | ⌘Current vers | **4.1.0** | ⌘ |

*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 **X**

Title: ⌘	A-TRAU´ correction	
Source: ⌘	TSG_CN WG3	
Work item code: ⌘	CORRECT	***Date:*** ⌘ 2001-01-15
Category: ⌘	**A**	***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: ⌘	Correction for the mapping of A-TRAU´ frames to PCM time slots
Summary of change: ⌘	The mapping of the A-TRAU´ frames to PCM time slots has been clarified
Consequences if not approved: ⌘	Incompatible implementations might lead to call release after handover

Clauses affected: ⌘	11.2.2

Other specs affected: ⌘	☐ Other core specifications	⌘ 3GPP TS 23.910
	☐ Test specifications	
	☐ O&M Specifications	

| ***Other comments:*** ⌘ | |

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1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

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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.

First modified section

11.2.2 A-TRAU' frame format

One A-TRAU' frame consists of two consecutive A-TRAU frames. Figure 15 shows the format of one A-TRAU frame.

	bit number								
Octet number	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	1	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**C5**	**M1**	**M2**	
3	**Z1**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	
4	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	36 bit data field 1
5	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	
6	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	
7	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z2**	D1	D2	
8	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	
9	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	36 bit data field 2
10	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	
11	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	
12	D35	D36	**Z3**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
13	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	
14	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	36 bit data field 3
15	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	
16	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z4**	
17	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	
18	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	36 bit data field 4
19	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	
20	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	
21	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z5**	D1	D2	D3	
22	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	
23	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	36 bit data field 5
24	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	
25	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	
26	D36	**Z6**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
27	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	
28	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	36 bit data field 6
29	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	
30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z7**	D1	
31	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	
32	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	
33	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	36 bit data field 7
34	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	
35	D34	D35	D36	**Z8**	D1	D2	D3	D4	
36	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	
37	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	36 bit data field 8
38	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	
39	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	

Figure 15: A-TRAU 320 bit frame

Data Bits (Dxx):

The 288 data bits of an A-TRAU frame are divided in eight fields of 36 bits.

Control bits (C Bits):

C1 to C4:

The Control bits C1 to C4 define the used data rate. C1 to C4 in the first A-TRAU frame indicate the data rate in send direction.

C1 to C4 in the second A-TRAU frame indicate the used data rate in backward direction. This is required for Rate Control that is required in uplink direction. For details on Rate Control see 3GPP TS 25.415 [42].

Table 11: A-TRAU' control bits

C1	C2	C3	C4	Radio Interface User Rate
1	0	1	1	57,6 kbit/s
1	0	1	0	33,6 kbit/s
1	0	0	0	28,8 kbit/s
0	1	1	1	14,4 kbit/s

C5:

C5 is not used, it is set to binary '1'.

Bit M1:

An A-TRAU' frame is made of two consecutive A-TRAU which build the transport container for 576 data bits. Bit M1 is used to determine the order of the A-TRAU frames within an A-TRAU' frame.

The two M1 bits are referred to as the Frame Start Identifier. The FSI value is 01. These values are assigned to the M1 bit as shown below:

Table 12: Frame Start Identifier

	M1 bit
First A-TRAU frame	0
Second A-TRAU frame	1

Bit M2:

The M2 bit is used to indicate 'valid' A-TRAU' frames. The M2 bit in both of the two consecutive A-TRAU frames relating to an A-TRAU' frame shall have the same value.

In transparent mode M2 is clamped to binary '0'.

In non-transparent mode M2 is used for DTX. If DTX is applied, M2 is set to binary '1'. If DTX is not to be applied, M2 bit is set to binary '0'. The DTX handling is used in both directions for rate adaptation purpose. This means that the sending entity will insert 'fill RLP-frames' with DTX set to binary '1' in case no RLP-frame is available.

Z bits:

The bits Z_i are used for Framing Pattern Substitution mechanism. This mechanism is defined in 3GPP TS 08.20 [28].

Mapping of A-TRAU' frames to PCM time slots:

A-TRAU' frames shall be mapped octet aligned to PCM time slots. I.e. bit number 0 to 7 of each octet of an A-TRAU' frame shall be mapped to bit number 0 to 7 of the PCM time slot.

End of last modified section

N3GPP TSG CN WG3 Meeting #16   *Tdoc N3-010166*
Sophia Antipolis, France 26.02. – 02.03.2001

	CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘   **23.910** CR **024**   ⌘**rev** **-** ⌘**Current vers** **3.3.0** ⌘

*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 **X**

Title:	⌘	A-TRAU´ correction
Source:	⌘	TSG_CN WG3
Work item code:	⌘ T.E.I [CS Bearer]	***Date:*** ⌘ 2001-02-26
Category:	⌘ **F**	***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one of the following categories:	*Use one of the following releases:*
F *(essential correction)*	2 *(GSM Phase 2)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*	R96 *(Release 1996)*
B *(Addition of feature),*	R97 *(Release 1997)*
C *(Functional modification of feature)*	R98 *(Release 1998)*
D *(Editorial modification)*	R99 *(Release 1999)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can	REL-4 *(Release 4)*
be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.	REL-5 *(Release 5)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Correction for the mapping of A-TRAU´ frames to PCM time slots
Summary of change:	⌘	The mapping of the A-TRAU´ frames to PCM time slots has been clarified
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Incompatible implementations might lead to call release after handover

Clauses affected:	⌘	10.2.2
Other specs affected:	⌘ ☐ Other core specifications ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications	⌘ 3GPP TS 29.007
Other comments:	⌘	

How to create CRs using this form:

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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.

First modified section

10.2   User Plane

10.2.1   Handover from UMTS to GSM

After a handover from UMTS to GSM the user plane between the anchor MSC and the visited MSC shall comply to the standard GSM A-interface protocols, i.e:

- A-TRAU or modified V.110 frames as defined in 3GPP TS 04.21 [18] and 3GPP TS 08.20 [19].

- up to four 16kbit/s substreams are multiplexed in one 64kbit/s channel (Split/Combine function and Multiplexing function as defined in 3GPP TS 04.21 [18] and 3GPP TS 08.20 [19]).

10.2.2   Handover from GSM to UMTS

After a handover from GSM to UMTS the user plane between the anchor MSC and the visited MSC shall comply to the A-TRAU' protocol except for FNUR = 56 kbit/s (ITC=RDI) and FNUR = 64 kbit/s (ITC=UDI). For both exceptions a plain 64 kbit/s channel is used between the MSCs.

The A-TRAU' protocol is defined as follows:

- A-TRAU' frames are transmitted in regular intervals of 10 ms;

- an A-TRAU' frame consists of two consecutive A-TRAU frames (as defined in 3GPP TS 08.20 [19]) each with a length of 320 bit;

- the A-TRAU' protocol is used on a plain 64 kbit/s channel without substreams;

- the same A-TRAU' format is used for the transparent and non-transparent transmission mode;

- in transparent mode the number of data bits in an A-TRAU' frame depend on the user rate only, each user rate corresponds to a fixed number of data bits (see below);

- in non-transparent mode A-TRAU' frames contain always complete RLP frames, rate adaptation is performed by means of the M2 bit;

- the M1-bit is used to identify 1st and 2nd frame in both transmission modes.

10.2.2.1   Frame layout for the different transparent user rates

The number of data bits in an A-TRAU' frame depend on the user rate only, each user rate corresponds to a fixed number of data bits in an A-TRAU' frame.

Date Rate	Number of data bits per A-TRAU' frame
33,6 kbit/s	336
28,8 kbit/s	288

The data bits are inserted in the A-TRAU' frame starting with D1 of Data field 1 of the first A-TRAU frame. The unused bits are filled with binary '1'.

10.2.2.2   A-TRAU' frame format

One A-TRAU' frame consists of two consecutive A-TRAU frames. The following figure shows the format of one A-TRAU frame.

Octet number	bit number							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**C5**	**M1**	**M2**
3	**Z1**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7
4	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15
5	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23
6	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31
7	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z2**	D1	D2
8	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10
9	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18
10	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26
11	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34
12	D35	D36	**Z3**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
13	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13
14	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21
15	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29
16	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z4**
17	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8
18	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16
19	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24
20	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32
21	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z5**	D1	D2	D3
22	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11
23	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19
24	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27
25	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35
26	D36	**Z6**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6
27	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14
28	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22
29	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30
30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z7**	D1
31	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9
32	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17
33	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25
34	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33
35	D34	D35	D36	**Z8**	D1	D2	D3	D4
36	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12
37	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20
38	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28
39	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36

Field groupings:
- 36 bit data field 1 (octets 3–7)
- 36 bit data field 2 (octets 7–12)
- 36 bit data field 3 (octets 12–16)
- 36 bit data field 4 (octets 16–21)
- 36 bit data field 5 (octets 21–26)
- 36 bit data field 6 (octets 26–30)
- 36 bit data field 7 (octets 30–35)
- 36 bit data field 8 (octets 35–39)

Figure 2: A-TRAU 320 bit frame

Data Bits (Dxx):

The 288 data bits of an A-TRAU frame are divided in eight fields of 36 bits.

Control bits (C Bits):

C1 to C4:

The Control bits C1 to C4 define the used data rate. C1 to C4 in the first A-TRAU frame indicate the data rate in send direction.

C1 to C4 in the second A-TRAU frame indicate the used data rate in backward direction. This is required for Rate Control that is required in uplink direction. For details on rate control see 3GPP TS 25.415 [13].

C1	C2	C3	C4	Radio Interface User Rate
1	0	1	1	57,6 kbit/s
1	0	1	0	33,6 kbit/s
1	0	0	0	28,8 kbit/s
0	1	1	1	14,4 kbit/s

C5:

C5 is not used, it is set to binary '1'.

Bit M1:

An A-TRAU' frame is made of two consecutive A-TRAU which build the transport container for 576 data bits. Bit M1 is used to determine the order of the A-TRAU frames within an A-TRAU' frame.

The two M1 bits are referred to as the Frame Start Identifier. The FSI value is 01. These values are assigned to the M1 bit as shown below:

	M1 bit
First A-TRAU frame	0
Second A-TRAU frame	1

Bit M2:

The M2 bit is used to indicate 'valid' A-TRAU' frames. The M2 bit in both of the two consecutive A-TRAU frames relating to an A-TRAU' frame shall have the same value.

Transparent mode:

In transparent mode M2 is clamped to binary '0'.

The 3G MSC (uplink direction) sets M2 to binary '1' until it receives valid SDUs. When receiving valid SDUs M2 is set to binary '0'.

Non-transparent mode:

In non-transparent mode M2 is used for DTX. If DTX is applied, M2 is set to binary '1'. If DTX is not to be applied, M2 bit is set to binary '0'. The DTX handling is used in both directions for rate adaptation purpose. This means that the sending entity will insert 'fill RLP-frames' with DTX set to binary '1' in case no RLP-frame is available.

Z bits:

The bits Z_i are used for Framing Pattern Substitution mechanism. This mechanism is defined in 3GPP TS 08.20 [19] .

Mapping of A-TRAU' frames to PCM time slots:

A-TRAU' frames shall be mapped octet aligned to PCM time slots. I.e. bit number 0 to 7 of each octet of an A-TRAU' frame shall be mapped to bit number 0 to 7 of the PCM time slot.

10.2.3   Handover within 3G PLMNs

After a handover from a 3G MSC to another 3G MSC the user plane between the anchor MSC and the visited MSC shall comply to

- the Iu UP protocol if both MSC are connected via an ATM interface.

- the A-TRAU' protocol if both MSC are connected via a TDM interface except for the transparent cases FNUR = 32 kbit/s (ITC = UDI or RDI), FNUR = 56 kbit/s (ITC=RDI) and FNUR = 64 kbit/s (ITC=UDI). For these exceptions a plain 64 kbit/s channel is used between the MSCs. The rate adaptation between 64kbit/s and 32kbit/s is based on ITU-T I.460.

10.2.4   Handover for 56kbit/s

The FNUR = 56 kbit/s in transparent mode can be supported in GSM by two configurations:

1. without IWF with the following channel codings

    - 2*TCH/F32.0

    - 5*TCH/F9.6

2. with IWF with the following channel coding

    - 4*TCH/F14.4

The FNUR = 56 kbit/s in transparent mode is supported in UMTS by a configuration without IWF only. Therefore handover for 56kbit/s in transparent mode between UMTS and GSM can be supported only for configurations without IWF.

End of last modified section

N3GPP TSG CN WG3 Meeting #16
Sophia Antipolis, France 26.02. – 02.03.2001

Tdoc N3-010167

							CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘   **23.910** CR **027**   ⌘**rev** **-** ⌘**Current vers** **4.1.0** ⌘

*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 **X**

Title:	⌘	A-TRAU´ correction
Source:	⌘	TSG_CN WG3
Work item code:	⌘ CORRECT	***Date:*** ⌘ 2001-02-26
Category:	⌘ **A**	***Release:*** ⌘ REL-4

Use one 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 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)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Correction for the mapping of A-TRAU´ frames to PCM time slots
Summary of change:	⌘	The mapping of the A-TRAU´ frames to PCM time slots has been clarified
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Incompatible implementations might lead to call release after handover

Clauses affected:	⌘	10.2.2		
Other specs affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications	⌘	3GPP TS 29.007
		☐ Test specifications		
		☐ 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.

10.2 User Plane

10.2.1 Handover from UMTS to GSM

After a handover from UMTS to GSM the user plane between the anchor MSC and the visited MSC shall comply to the standard GSM A-interface protocols, i.e:

- A-TRAU or modified V.110 frames as defined in 3GPP TS 04.21 [18] and 3GPP TS 08.20 [19].

- up to four 16kbit/s substreams are multiplexed in one 64kbit/s channel (Split/Combine function and Multiplexing function as defined in 3GPP TS 04.21 [18] and 3GPP TS 08.20 [19]).

10.2.2 Handover from GSM to UMTS

After a handover from GSM to UMTS the user plane between the anchor MSC and the visited MSC shall comply to the A-TRAU' protocol except for FNUR = 56 kbit/s (ITC=RDI) and FNUR = 64 kbit/s (ITC=UDI). For both exceptions a plain 64 kbit/s channel is used between the MSCs.

The A-TRAU' protocol is defined as follows:

- A-TRAU' frames are transmitted in regular intervals of 10 ms;

- an A-TRAU' frame consists of two consecutive A-TRAU frames (as defined in 3GPP TS 08.20 [19]) each with a length of 320 bit;

- the A-TRAU' protocol is used on a plain 64 kbit/s channel without substreams;

- the same A-TRAU' format is used for the transparent and non-transparent transmission mode;

- in transparent mode the number of data bits in an A-TRAU' frame depend on the user rate only, each user rate corresponds to a fixed number of data bits (see below);

- in non-transparent mode A-TRAU' frames contain always complete RLP frames, rate adaptation is performed by means of the M2 bit;

- the M1-bit is used to identify 1st and 2nd frame in both transmission modes.

10.2.2.1 Frame layout for the different transparent user rates

The number of data bits in an A-TRAU' frame depend on the user rate only, each user rate corresponds to a fixed number of data bits in an A-TRAU' frame.

Date Rate	Number of data bits per A-TRAU' frame
33,6 kbit/s	336
28,8 kbit/s	288

The data bits are inserted in the A-TRAU' frame starting with D1 of Data field 1 of the first A-TRAU frame. The unused bits are filled with binary '1'.

10.2.2.2 A-TRAU' frame format

One A-TRAU' frame consists of two consecutive A-TRAU frames. The following figure shows the format of one A-TRAU frame.

bit number

Octet number	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	1	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**C5**	**M1**	**M2**	
3	**Z1**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	
4	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	36 bit data field 1
5	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	
6	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	
7	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z2**	D1	D2	
8	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	
9	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	36 bit data field 2
10	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	
11	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	
12	D35	D36	**Z3**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
13	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	
14	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	36 bit data field 3
15	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	
16	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z4**	
17	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	
18	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	36 bit data field 4
19	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	
20	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	
21	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z5**	D1	D2	D3	
22	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	
23	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	36 bit data field 5
24	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	
25	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	
26	D36	**Z6**	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
27	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	
28	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	36 bit data field 6
29	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	
30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	**Z7**	D1	
31	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	
32	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	
33	D18	D19	D20	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	36 bit data field 7
34	D26	D27	D28	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	
35	D34	D35	D36	**Z8**	D1	D2	D3	D4	
36	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	
37	D13	D14	D15	D16	D17	D18	D19	D20	36 bit data field 8
38	D21	D22	D23	D24	D25	D26	D27	D28	
39	D29	D30	D31	D32	D33	D34	D35	D36	

Figure 2: A-TRAU 320 bit frame

Data Bits (Dxx):

The 288 data bits of an A-TRAU frame are divided in eight fields of 36 bits.

Control bits (C Bits):

C1 to C4:

The Control bits C1 to C4 define the used data rate. C1 to C4 in the first A-TRAU frame indicate the data rate in send direction.

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C1	C2	C3	C4	**Radio Interface User Rate**
1	0	1	1	57,6 kbit/s
1	0	1	0	33,6 kbit/s
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C5:

C5 is not used, it is set to binary '1'.

Bit M1:

An A-TRAU' frame is made of two consecutive A-TRAU which build the transport container for 576 data bits. Bit M1 is used to determine the order of the A-TRAU frames within an A-TRAU' frame.

The two M1 bits are referred to as the Frame Start Identifier. The FSI value is 01. These values are assigned to the M1 bit as shown below:

	M1 bit
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Bit M2:

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In transparent mode M2 is clamped to binary '0'.

The 3G MSC (uplink direction) sets M2 to binary '1' until it receives valid SDUs. When receiving valid SDUs M2 is set to binary '0'.

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Mapping of A-TRAU' frames to PCM time slots:

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10.2.4   Handover for 56kbit/s

The FNUR = 56 kbit/s in transparent mode can be supported in GSM by two configurations:

1. without IWF with the following channel codings

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   - 5*TCH/F9.6

2. with IWF with the following channel coding

   - 4*TCH/F14.4

The FNUR = 56 kbit/s in transparent mode is supported in UMTS by a configuration without IWF only. Therefore handover for 56kbit/s in transparent mode between UMTS and GSM can be supported only for configurations without IWF.

End of last modified section