

3GPP TSG CN Plenary Meeting #19
12th – 14th March 2003 Birmingham, UK.

NP-030097

Source: TSG CN WG4
Title: Corrections on TrFO
Agenda item: 7.7
Document for: APPROVAL

Spec	CR	Rev	Doc-2nd-Level	Phase	Subject	Cat	Ver_C
23.153	052		N4-030105	Rel-4	Guaranteed Bitrate & Maximum Bitrate settings for TrFO	F	4.6.0
23.153	053		N4-030106	Rel-5	Guaranteed Bitrate & Maximum Bitrate settings for TrFO	A	5.3.0

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **23.153 CR 052** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **4.6.0** ⌘

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 Radio Access Network Core Network

Title:	⌘ Guaranteed Bitrate & Maximum Bitrate settings for TrFO		
Source:	⌘ CN4		
Work item code:	⌘ OoBTC	Date:	⌘ 29/01/03
Category:	⌘ F	Release:	⌘ Rel-4
	Use <u>one</u> of the following categories:		Use <u>one</u> of the following releases:
	F (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)
		Rel-6	(Release 6)

Reason for change:	⌘ Values Guaranteed Bitrate & Max Bitrate not defined for TrFO. Discussions have been ongoing for some time between SA2, SA4 and RAN3 to define the settings of the RAB parameters for GBR and MBR (See incoming LS's N4-030040, N4-030045, N4-030050). It has been clarified that this is not to be specified in RANAP as this allows the flexibility for these to be set to any value, however for TrFO to work both ends need to have the same settings. As it is not possible in the current protocol to negotiate this nor would it be possible to coordinate two ends of a connection via O&M (this could two different operators/different countries etc) the setting of this parameter must be defined in the TrFO protocol specification.
Summary of change:	⌘ For TrFO GBR is set to lowest mode in ACS, MBR is set to highest mode
Consequences if not approved:	⌘ TrFO calls could have faulty inband rate control procedures as one RNC could try to change to a mode that is not rate controllable at the peer RNC.

Clauses affected:	⌘ 5.6						
Other specs affected:	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px;">Y</td> <td style="width: 20px;">N</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	Y	N	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other core specifications	⌘
Y	N						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Test specifications					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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.

5.6 CN Node handling of Codec Types & Codec Modes

The supported codec list received by the MSC in DTAP protocol [2] has no priority, whereas the list sent in the OoBTC procedures is sent with a level of preference.

The default Codec Type for “R99 UMTS only” terminals is UMTS_AMR, the default Codec Type for all terminals supporting GSM and UMTS radio access is UMTS_AMR_2, see [5] for the detailed description. The UMTS_AMR_2 is a superset of the UMTS_AMR. It behaves as a FR_AMR codec in the UL and as a UMTS_AMR codec in the DL. This allows UMTS terminals to operate in TFO with GSM terminals. The UMTS_AMR_2 is fully compatible with UMTS_AMR in TFO and TrFO and fully compatible with R99 CN nodes (TC in MGW).

If the UE supports both Codec Types (UMTS_AMR and UMTS_AMR_2), then the MSC shall indicate only the UMTS_AMR_2 in the OoBTC codec negotiation. If no Codec List IE is received and the UE is “UMTS only”, then the MSC shall assume UMTS_AMR as supported Codec Type. If no Codec List IE is received, but the UE is “dual system”, then the MSC shall assume UMTS_AMR_2 as the supported codec type. The MSC shall assume “dual system” support only if the UE indicates at least one GSM speech version in Octet 3a etc. of the Bearer Capability.

When a codec list contains UMTS_AMR_2 and a node in the network participating in the codec negotiation only supports UMTS_AMR then it shall indicate UMTS_AMR back although the codepoints as defined in [5] are different and only the UMTS_AMR_2 codepoint is included in the codec list it shall be allowed to signal back the codepoint for UMTS_AMR as this is a subset of the UMTS_AMR_2 codec and thus its support is implied. Similarly, if a node receives only UMTS_AMR in the codec list but it supports UMTS_AMR_2 it shall reply with the codepoint for UMTS_AMR as this is the subset that is compatible.

In order to support interworking with 2G systems it is recommended that MGWs support 2G EFR codecs (GSM_EFR, PDC_EFR, TDMA_EFR). In order to avoid modifications during handover between 2G and 3G systems the MSC nodes may give preference to a suitable 2G codec.

The originating CN node, while performing speech service negotiation with a terminating CN node, shall indicate the maximum number of codec modes that shall be selected during speech codec negotiation. This maximum number of supported codec modes may depend on optimisation strategies applied by the originating CN node. The recommended value is “four” (see [10]).

The terminating CN node receiving this information compares the maximum number of codec modes received by the originating CN with its own one and shall decide on the minimum of both numbers to be applied as result of the negotiation.

The decision about the actual codec modes to be selected as the Active Codec Set (ACS) shall be left to the terminating CN node. In order to provide harmonisation of out of band codec negotiation (TrFO) and inband codec negotiation (TFO) very similar codec selection mechanisms as those being defined for TFO shall be applied for TrFO, see [10]. These rules shall be taken into account when forwarding a codec list from the originating node to proceeding node, both for TrFO and TFO.

Whenever one or several TrFO links have been already established and initialised, the CN node (e.g. the serving CN in case of Call Hold scenarios, the visited CN node in case of Call Forwarding scenarios, etc.) initiating a subsequent codec negotiation, shall give the already negotiated codec type, including its ACS, highest preference to reduce the possibility of performing bearer re-establishment or UP re-initialisation of the already established and initialised TrFO links.

When the MSC node requests a RAB assignment the Subflow Combinations provided shall either all be initialised by the RNC or all rejected with appropriate cause code.

The MSC shall always assume "Discontinuous Transmission (DTX)" as mandatory and shall define “SID” SDUs in addition to the negotiated speech codec modes. This is because for TrFO the RAB requested by one RNC must match that requested by the peer RNC – they are effectively the same RAB. If one MSC requires DTX support then the RAB requested by the far end MSC must also support DTX (even if it is not desired by that MSC). As no Out Of Band negotiation for DTX is supported nor DTX control to the UE, DTX shall be mandatory for TrFO connections.

Once the common ACS has been selected the MSCs shall indicate in the RAB Assignment parameters [3] for the Guaranteed Bitrate the lowest speech mode in the ACS (assuming any SID frames are smaller than the SDU for lowest speech mode, otherwise the Guaranteed Bitrate shall be set to the largest SID frame). The Maximum bitrate shall correspond to the highest mode in the ACS.

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **23.153 CR 053** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **5.3.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects: UICC apps ME Radio Access Network Core Network

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Source:	⌘ CN4		
Work item code:	⌘ OoBTC	Date:	⌘ 29/01/03
Category:	⌘ A	Release:	⌘ Rel-5
	Use <u>one</u> of the following categories:		Use <u>one</u> of the following releases:
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For GERAN Iu-mode the MSC Server receives a list of codec types (for definition see [15]) as well as the supported codec modes (for an adaptive multi-rate codec type) within the RANAP INITIAL UE MESSAGE, indicating the GERAN capabilities, which will be available at the RAB establishment procedure. With this information the MSC Server shall puncture out (i.e. delete) those codec types and codec modes (for an adaptive multi-rate codec type) from the supported codec list (for definition see [5]) taking into account the GERAN classmark and the MS capabilities which are not supported by the GERAN. This possibly reduced list shall be used by the MSC Server during the negotiation procedure as described in clause 5.1. The value of the maximum number of supported codec modes shall be set to “four” (see [10]).

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