

TSG-RAN Meeting #7
Madrid, Spain, 13 – 15 March 2000

RP-000050

Title: Agreed CRs to TR 25.925

Source: TSG-RAN WG2

Agenda item: 6.3.3

Doc-1st-	Spec	CR	Rev	Subject	Cat	Version	Versio
R2-000079	25.925	001		Miscellaneous corrections	F	3.0.0	3.1.0
R2-000511	25.925	002		Correction of RNC functions	F	3.0.0	3.1.0

CHANGE REQUEST

Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.

25.925 CR 001

Current Version: **3.0.0**

GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑

↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team

For submission to: **TSG-RAN#7**
list expected approval meeting # here

for approval
for information

strategic
non-strategic (for SMG use only)

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG The latest version of this form is available from: <ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc>

Proposed change affects: (U)SIM ME UTRAN / Radio Core Network
(at least one should be marked with an X)

Source: TSG-RAN WG2 **Date:** 17 Jan. 00

Subject: Miscellaneous corrections

Work item:

Category: F Correction **Release:** Phase 2
A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release Release 96
(only one category shall be marked with an X) B Addition of feature Release 97
C Functional modification of feature Release 98
D Editorial modification Release 99
Release 00

Reason for change: This CR contains several minor corrections to TR 25.925:

- The use of the Message ID information element is aligned with TS 23.041.
- The calculation for the end of the CBS scheduling period (Level 2) is corrected.
- Deletion of Annex B
- Further editorial corrections are done.

Clauses affected: 6, 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.2.1, 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.2, 6.2.2.3, 6.2.2.4, 6.2.6.2, 6.2.6.4.2.1, 6.2.6.1, Annex B

Other specs affected: Other 3G core specifications → List of CRs:
Other GSM core specification → List of CRs:
MS test specifications → List of CRs:
BSS test specifications → List of CRs:
O&M specifications → List of CRs:

Other comments:



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<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.

6 Cell Broadcast Service CBS (GSM)

This chapter contains the requirements derived from GSM specifications of Cell Broadcast Service and the analysis of the impact on the radio interface Uu.

The main requirements for Release 99 are:

- service continuity (i.e. no degradation of the GSM CBS as seen by users)
- the restrictions regarding the radio interface which are given in GSM does not remain any longer:
- the content of this chapter should be a basis for future broadcast/multicast service developments
- minimising the power consumption by use of intelligent scheduling schemes for CB messages (GSM CB message discontinuous reception (CBS DRX) should become mandatory).

The analysis of 3G CB service (3G-CBS) integration is done top-down. It starts with the network and protocol architecture applicable on each interface.

In chapter 6.1 the impact of CBS on UTRAN functions is described. This chapter provides all information on the network level needed to derive the requirements for the radio interface.

Chapter 6.2 discusses the requirements on the radio interface.

Further special radio requirements are listed in subchapters related to each [radio link\(sub-\)layer of the radio interface layer](#).

The functions related to the CBC-RNC reference point are not in the scope of RAN WG2.

6.1 Impact on UTRAN functions

6.1.1 Network and Protocol Architecture

Figure 6.1 summarises the network and protocol architecture chosen for Release 1999 by S2, T2, R3 and R2. Note that the Cell Broadcast Centre is integrated into the Core Network.

It is aimed to define a radio interface protocol architecture that is independent of the chosen configuration of the CBC-RNC reference point.

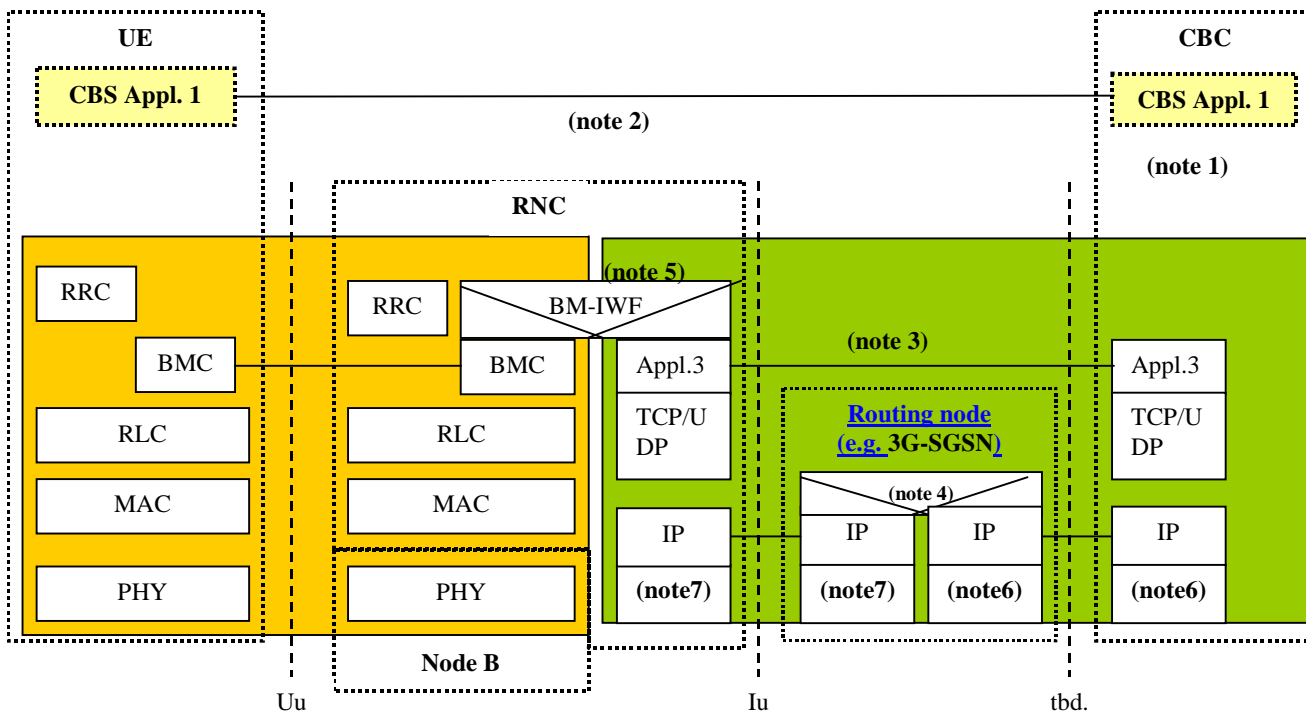


Figure 6.1: General Protocol Architecture

NOTE 1: S2 has chosen to integrate the CBC into the Core Network (Case 2).

NOTE 2: CBS Application protocol is to be defined by TSG T2

NOTE 3: R3 has volunteered to specify this protocol that was accepted by RAN #5. A confirmation by N1 is necessary.

NOTE 4: This relay function provides IP routing to RNC.

NOTE 5: The CBC sends a CB message together with its scheduling information once to an RNC (see TS 23.041). The BM Interworking Function (BM-IWF) distributes CB messages received over Appl. 3 to all BMC instances indicated in the delivered cell list. For future releases of UMTS a new function would be necessary if a geographical area is delivered instead of a cell list.

NOTE 6: The layer below IP are left open on this interface.

NOTE 7: The lower layer on the Iu interface uses AAL5 over ATM (packet transmission).

In the following, the data unit delivered from/to the CBS Application 1 protocol is denoted as "CB message" . This data unit is described in TS 23.041. It comprises the following GSM CB message parameters:

*Number-of-Pages (1 octet),
 (CBS-Message-Information-Page 1 (82 octets), CBS-Message Information-Length 1(1 octet)) [,
 ...
 (CBS-Message-Information-Page 15 (82 octets), CBS-Message Information-Length 15)(1 octet)]*

This implies a maximum CB message length of 1 + 15 (82+1) = 1246 octets.

NOTE: This may change when R3 is specifying the CBC-RNC protocol related on the T2 work on TS 23.041.

6.1.2 BM-IWF

6.1.2.1 Broadcast/Multicast Distribution

6.1.2.1.1 Broadcast/Multicast Distribution for UMTS Core Network based CB messages

The main objective of the BM-IWF in RNC is to distribute the received CB messages towards the BMC entities configured per cell for further processing. This is done in accordance with the associated schedule information and CBS DRX information.

The schedule information associated with each CB message is listed in Table 6.1 and the optional cell related DRX information is listed in Table 6.2 (cf. 3G TS 23.041 for more details):

Table 6.1: CB Information Elements sent from CBC to RNC for further management

CB Message ID Information Element	CB message identifier: Type of CB message Description
Message ID	Source and type of CB message
Serial Number	Serial number: Each type of CB message can vary. These variations are expressed by the serial number. The Serial Number consists of three information elements: Geographical scope (values: immediate cell wide, PLMN wide, LA wide, cell wide), Message Code , Update Number .
Data Coding Scheme	Data coding scheme used
Cell List	List of cells in which the CB message should be broadcast. A cell list may contain only one cell. On interface Ibm' (Case 1) or Iu (Case 2) it contains only cells controlled by one RNC.
Category	Category of the CB message: HIGH: CB message should be broadcast at the earliest opportunity NORMAL: CB message should be broadcast within the associated Repetition Period BACKGROUND: CB message with lowest transmission priority
Repetition Period	Period of time after which broadcast of the CB message should be repeated
Number Of Broadcast Requested	Number of times the CB message is to be broadcast 0: infinitely 1...n: finite number of repetitions

Table 6.2: Cell related CB DRX Information Elements sent from CBS to RNC for further management

CB Information Element	Description
DRX Schedule Period	Indication of DRX schedule period length per cell. The values are: NODRX: DRX not required Length Of Schedule Period (unit: number of (GSM) CB Slots).
Reserved CB Capacity	Reserved capacity per cell for CB Messages with Category = HIGH (unit: number of (GSM) CB Slots).

NOTE: The term "CB Slot" is used related to GSM only. A CB Slot can transport one page (i.e. 82 octets). The transmission time is $(8 * \text{transmission time of 51-multiframe}) \approx 1,833 \text{ s}$. Up to 48 CB Slots can be covered by one DRX schedule period.

In UMTS, a conversion of the GSM based schedule units should be done because the UTRAN radio interface provides more flexibility than the GSM radio interface. The DRX Schedule Period could be converted into units of time (seconds) and the Reserved CB Capacity into a fraction (e.g. in percent) of the total CBS capacity, i.e. $\text{Reserved CBS Capacity} / \text{DRX Schedule Period} * 100\%$.

6.1.2.1.2 Broadcast/Multicast Distribution for ANSI-41 Core Network based CB messages

The BM-IWF shall also handle distribution of ANSI-41 Core Network based CB messages (DS-41). The Information Elements for ANSI-41 CB messages are described in TIA/EIA-637-A.

6.1.2.1.3 Principle of CB Message Distribution

Figure 6.2 describes the principle of the CB message distribution. CB messages arrive from CBC. These messages contain a Cell List indicating the cells where the CB message shall be broadcast. The CB messages together with the scheduling information are transferred to the BMC entities of the related cells for further processing.

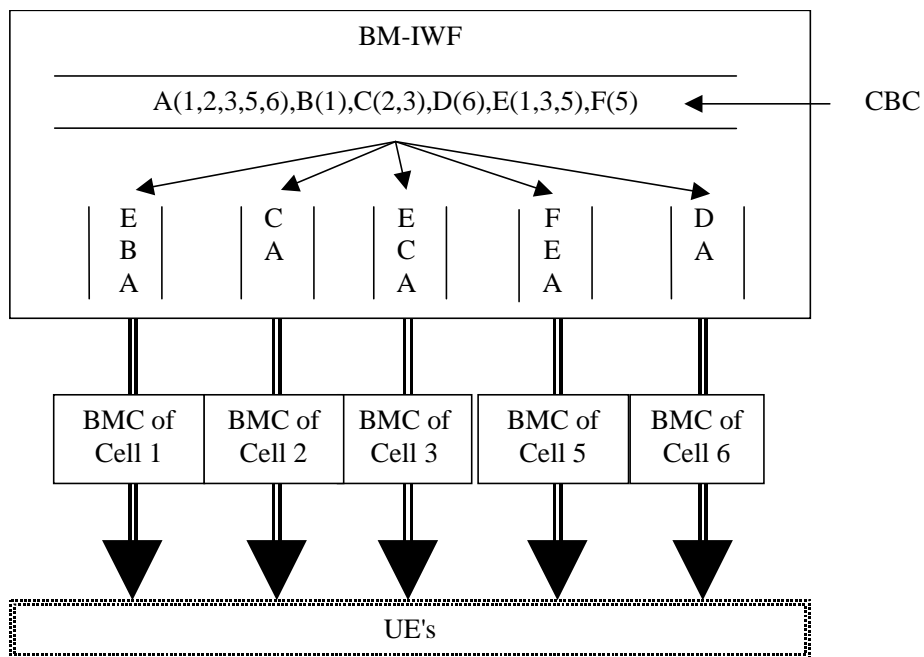


Figure 6.2: Example of CB message sequences

6.1.2.2 Broadcast/Multicast Flow Control

When the BMC cannot provide any longer the requested service the BMC is said to be congested. The Broadcast/Multicast Flow Control function takes measures to inform the data source about this congestion situation and to reduce the amount of data to be broadcast or multicast by the congested BMC entity.

6.1.2.3 Administrative Data Management

The CBC can request the status of the CBS messages which are currently broadcast. This implies a function that can collect status information which is then reported to the CBC.

6.1.2.4 Conversion of GSM related CB DRX Information

In GSM Release 99 the CBC calculates parameters for discontinuous reception of CBS messages on the GSM BSS radio interface. UTRAN however provides a radio interface with variable and much higher transmission rates. In order to utilise the higher flexibility of UTRAN it is not recommended that the DRX parameters are pre-calculated in the CBC as in GSM. This implies a function ~~in BMC~~ that converts the GSM CBC based DRX parameters into a set of DRX parameters to be applied on the UTRAN radio interface.

6.2.1 Protocol architecture

Figure 6.3 shows those parts of the radio interface protocol stack which are relevant for CBS. The shown architecture has been selected by RAN WG2. Two other options which were discussed in WG2 are described in Annex B.

In the user plane, above the RLC sublayer, a BMC sublayer is introduced (which is assumed as transparent for all services except broadcast/multicast).

At the UTRAN side, the BMC sublayer shall consist of one BMC protocol entity per cell. It is also assumed that each BMC entity requires a single CTCH, which is provided by MAC-c/sh, through the RLC sublayer. The respective RLC

entity operates in Unacknowledged mode (UM). This model assumes that there is a function in the RNC above BMC that resolves the geographical area information of the CBC message (or, if applicable, performs evaluation of a cell list) received from the Cell Broadcast Centre (CBC). A BMC protocol entity serves only those messages at BMC-SAP that are to be broadcast into a specified cell.

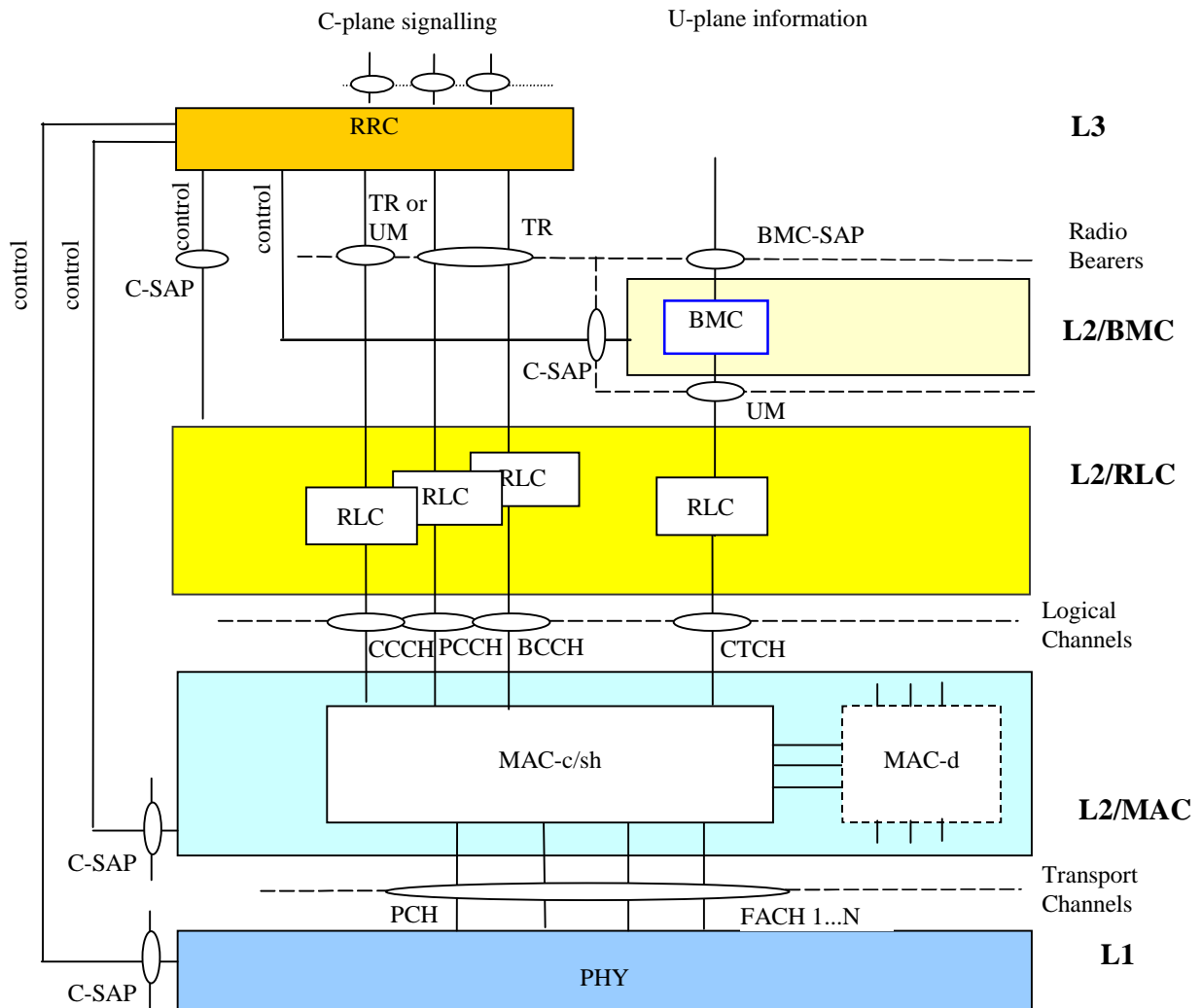


Figure 6.3: Protocol architecture on the radio interface

The following assumptions are made:

- For each cell that supports CBS, one BMC entity should be created in CRNC.
- In the UE one BMC entity should be created when the user has activated CB message IDs.
- It is assumed that one CTCH is created per broadcast/multicast service.

NOTE: For R99 only one CTCH is necessary because only CBS is part of this release.

- The logical channel types BCCH, CCCH, SHCCH (TDD), CTCH, DCCH and DTCH can be mapped onto a FACH.
- A constant TB size is assumed and hence a CTCH should be mapped onto a single FACH.
- CB messages delivered by CBC arrive in BMC as a single packet (BMC SDU (cf. 3G TS 23.041)).
- For R99 UEs can have the capability to receive CB messages in Idle mode and in Connected mode.
- CB messages are user data delivered in the user plane to BMC

- Common traffic radio bearer of a cell is established, maintained and released by RRC.
- The RRC (CRNC) configures the CBS related channels via the control SAPs and signals availability of CBS to the peer RRC (UE) via System Information Message which itself configures its lower layers.
- The BMC (CRNC) stores the CB messages arriving over the CBC-RNC-interface and generates the BMC Message sequences.
- Scheduling and DRX procedure:
 There are fixed, periodic allocations for CTCH data on FACH and S-CCPCH. This information is conveyed by RRC (CRNC) via System Information Message on BCCH. The receiving ~~RRC-BMC~~ (UE) detects and reads the BMC Schedule Message. Based on its stored schedule information, the ~~RRC-BMC~~ (UE) can decide which CB message is new or old. RRC (UE) is informed to instruct the PHY (UE) via C-PHY when it has to listen to the physical channel(s) carrying CBS information.

6.2.2.1 CB message storage in BMC entity and counting of CB message repetition

Precondition:

A BMC entity on the network side serving a specific cell is created by O&M when CBS support is activated for this cell.

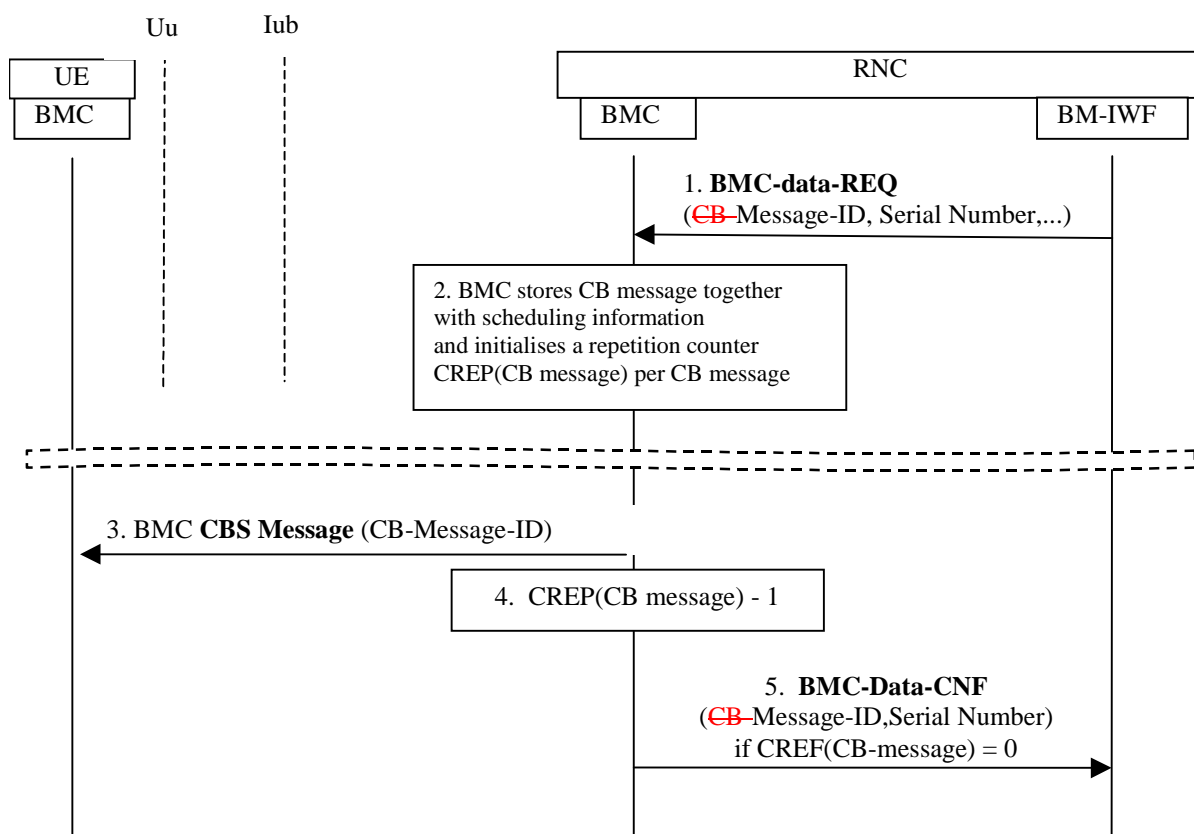


Figure 6.4: Example of Message Flow for broadcast of CBS related system information

The example message sequence for broadcast of CBS related system information is described as follows (numbering refers to message numbering in the figure, parameters given in square brackets are optional):

1. BMC receives the CB message together with scheduling information from CBC:
 BMC-Data-REQ (CB message, Schedule information) with

CB message:
~~CB~~-Message-ID,

[Old-Serial-Number],
 New-Serial-Number,
 Data-Coding-Scheme,
 CB-Data

Scheduling information:
 [Category],
 Repetition-Period,
 Number-of-Broadcasts-Requested

NOTE: For R99 the CB-Data equals to the term CB message which is introduced in section 6.1.

The description of the listed parameters is given in TS 23.041.

- 2. BMC stores the CB message and the Scheduling information . This is necessary because it is only received once but have to be transmitted n times over the radio interface, where n = Number-of-Broadcasts-Requested.

For each CB message a repetition counter CREP is created if Number of Broadcast Requested is finite.

A CB message is completely identified by the pair (~~CB~~-Message-ID, Serial-Number).

If the primitive do not contain the Old-Serial-Number parameter it should be the first time this CB message is delivered. If this is not the case, an error indication BMC-Error-IND(Cause=Message ID already stored) should be given to the BM-IWF.

If the primitive contains the Old-Serial-Number parameter an existing CB-Message should be replaced. If the indicated old CB message is not stored an error indication BMC-Error-IND(Cause=old CB message not stored) should be given but the delivered CB message should be stored and handled as a new CB message.

Table 6.3: Mapping between Primitive parameters and BMC PDU information elements

Parameter of BMC-Data-REQ (TS 25.324)	Information element of BMC CBS Message (TS 25.324)	Parameter of BMC-Data-IND (TS 25.324)
CB -Message-ID	CB -Message ID	CB -Message-ID
[Old-Serial-Number]	---	not applicable
New-Serial-Number	Serial Number	Serial Number
Data-Coding-Scheme	Data Coding Scheme	Data Coding Scheme
CB-Data	CB Data	CB-Data

- 3-5. The CREP(~~CB~~-Message-ID) is decreased each time this CB message is broadcast. When CREP(~~CB~~-Message-ID) equals 0 an indication BMC-Data-CNF(~~CB~~-Message-ID) is given to BM-IWF that the task is finished.

6.2.2.2 BMC message scheduling

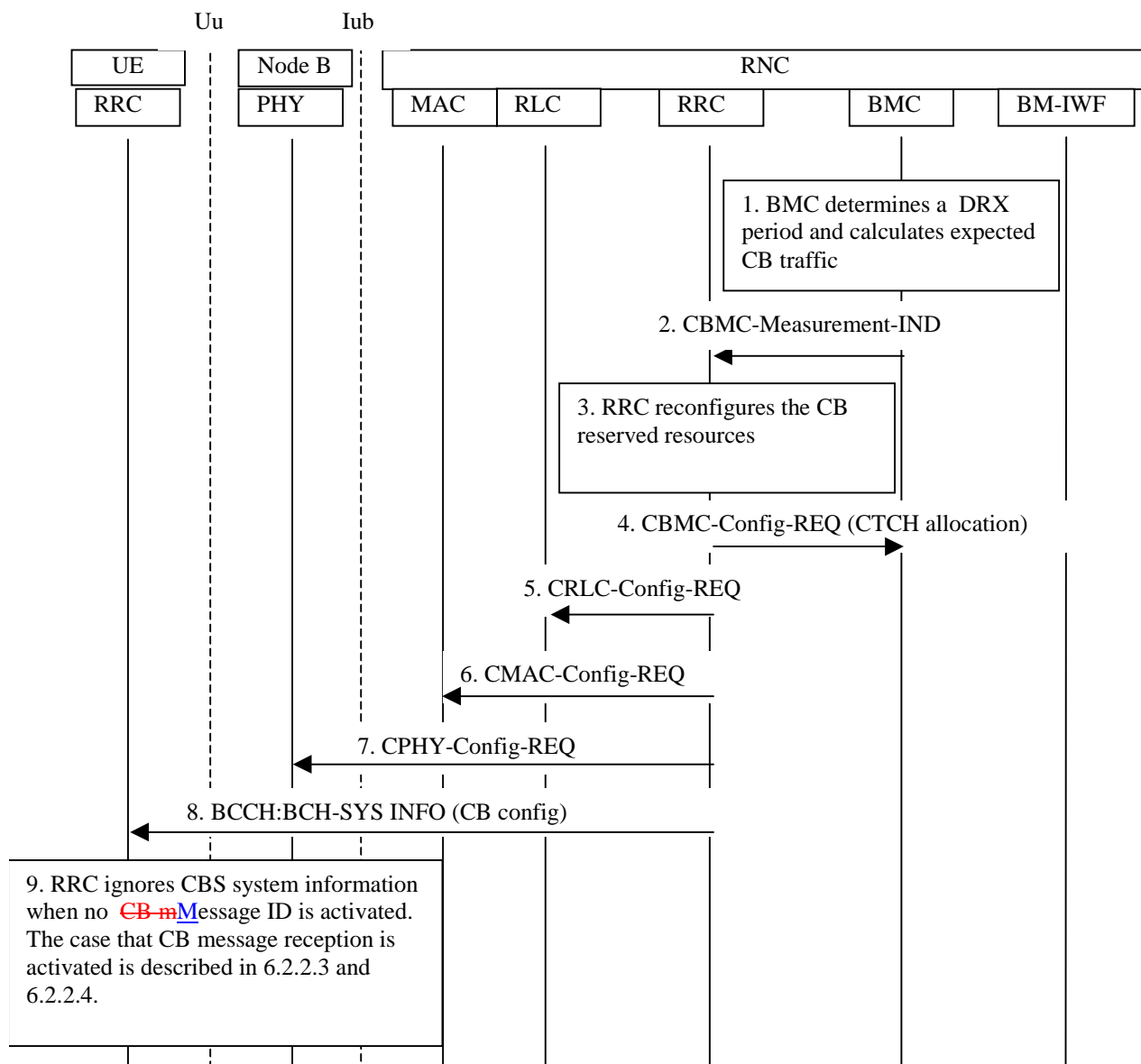


Figure 6.5: Example of Message Flow for BMC message scheduling

The example sequence for BMC message scheduling is described as follows (numbering refers to message numbering in the figure):

1. BMC calculates periodically a CBS DRX period. If CBC has assigned a DRX period to the message this information shall be taken into account by the scheduling scheme. BMC schedules continuously the CB message sequence which has to be transmitted during the current and next scheduling period. A result of the schedule calculations performed in BMC is the overall CB traffic volume.

When BMC is requested to send a CB message, the following scenarios may occur:

Case 1: It is the first time that a CB message is sent in a specific cell.

Case 2: Transmission of other CB messages is already activated.

Subcase 2.1: Within the current CBS DRX period reserved radio resources which are marked as "new" could be used to sent the CB message immediately

Subcase 2.2: CB message could be sent the first time in the next CBS DRX period and the reserved CB capacity is enough.

Subcase 2.3: CB message could be sent the first time in the next CBS DRX period, but the currently reserved radio resource capacity is too low.

2., 3. For case 1 and subcase 2.3 the BMC indicates to RRC the CB traffic volume using the primitive CBMC-Measurement-IND3. RRC checks whether more radio resources can be reserved for CTCH traffic. If possible, RRC reconfigures RLC, MAC and PHY at the network side and informs the peer RRC entities (see step 8). If not possible, the configuration remains as it is.

4. RRC informs BMC about the successful/unsuccessful reconfiguration (acknowledgement on 2.) with the primitive CBMC-Config-REQ (CTCH configuration)

If RRC could not provide enough CB resources flow control mechanism should be initiated by BMC; primitive BMC-Congestion-IND is used to indicate to BM-IWF the congestion situation. For flow control see sections 6.2.2.5 and 6.2.2.6

5. RRC configures RLC (if necessary).

6. RRC configures MAC (if necessary).

7. RRC configures PHY (in Node B) (if necessary).

8. The reconfiguration of CBS resource allocation is broadcast by SYSTEM INFORMATION message to the UE. The CBS related system information is carried by BCCH mapped to BCH. Possibility of mapping of BCCH to FACH is ffs..

9. If CB message reception is not activated by the UE, RRC ignores this system information. Otherwise the RRC configures its lower layers regarding the received configuration information. For details see 6.2.2.2 and 6.2.2.3.

6.2.2.3 Activation of CB message reception by User

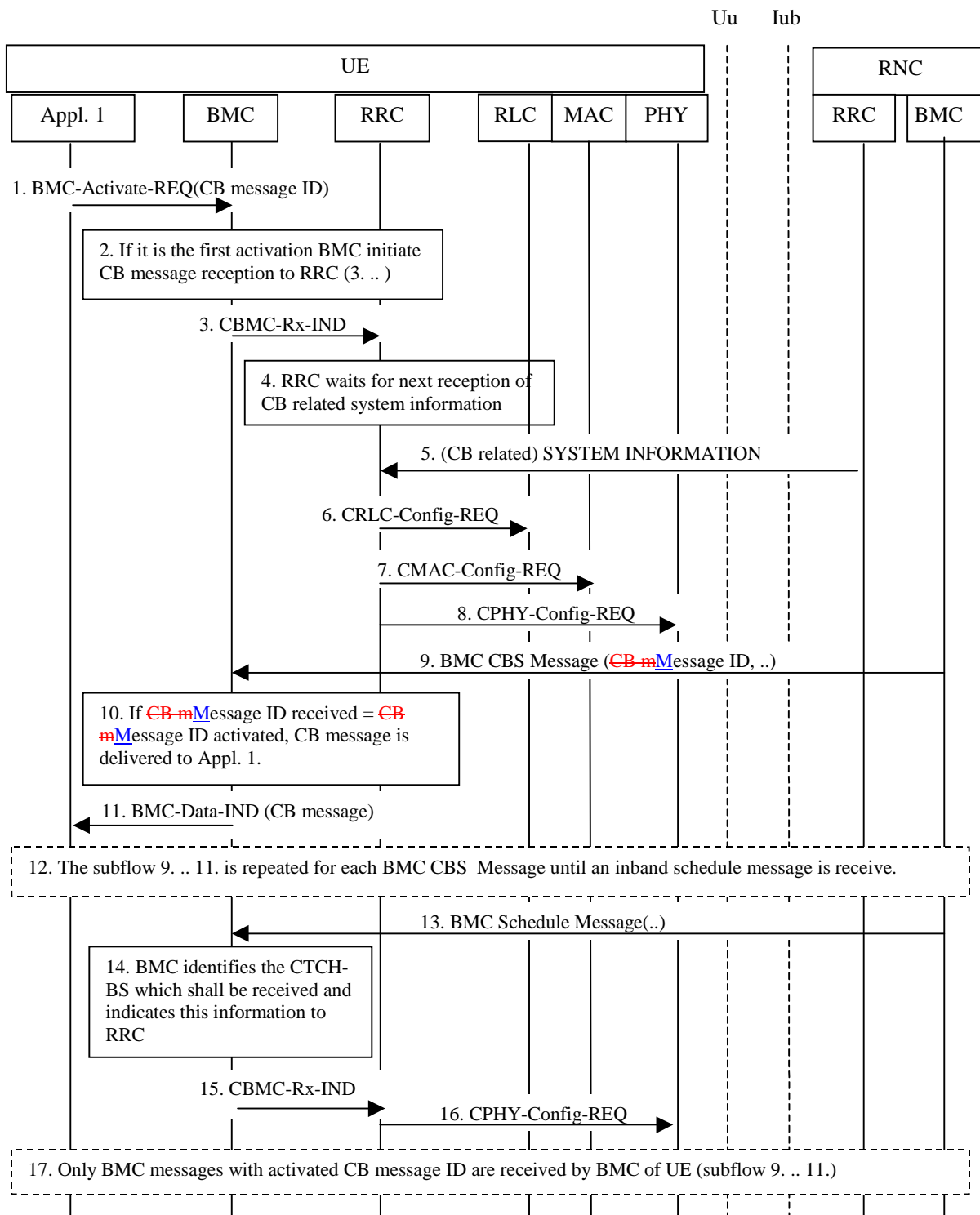


Figure 6.6: Example of Message Flow for activation of CB message reception by User

The example sequence for activation of CB message reception by the user is described as follows (numbering refers to message numbering in the figure):

1. The user activates a ~~CB-m~~Message ID by the primitive BMC-Activation-REQ.

(It is assumed that a BMC entity is already established).

Note:

This primitive is not yet defined by T WG 2 SWG 3.

- 2., 3. If it is the first time the user activates a ~~CB-m~~Message ID the BMC shall indicate to RRC that CB message reception shall start. This is done by primitive CBMC-Rx-IND.
- 4., 5. When RRC receives such an indication first it has to wait for the next CB related SYSTEM INFORMATION message to read the general CB configuration.
6. .. 8. The RRC configures the CBS related radio resources.
9. .. 13. All BMC messages are read by BMC until a first BMC Schedule message is received. A BMC CBS Message consists of the IEs ~~CB-m~~Message ID, Serial Number, Data Coding System and CB Data. The received CB messages are only delivered by the primitive BMC-Data-IND to the CB application if the received ~~CB~~Message ID and/or the received Serial Number are new. The BMC messages are described in TS 25.324.
- 14., 15. The BMC Schedule message informs which CB messages will be sent when in the next DRX schedule period. The BMC indicates to the RRC only those BMC messages which should be received by the UE (CBMC-Rx-IND). The decision which BMC messages are of interest is based on the activated ~~CB~~-Message IDs and the comparison of the Serial Number received with which that is currently stored in the UE.
16. The RRC configures the PHY layer at which time intervals it should receive on the CBS related radio resources.
17. As an consequence only CB messages of interest are received by the BMC of the UE and delivered to the CB application.

6.2.2.4 CB message reception with DRX

Precondition:

Under normal condition BMC Schedule messages are received each time when they are sent. When a BMC Schedule Message is corrupted the BMC should read all BMC messages continuously until a new BMC Schedule Message is found.

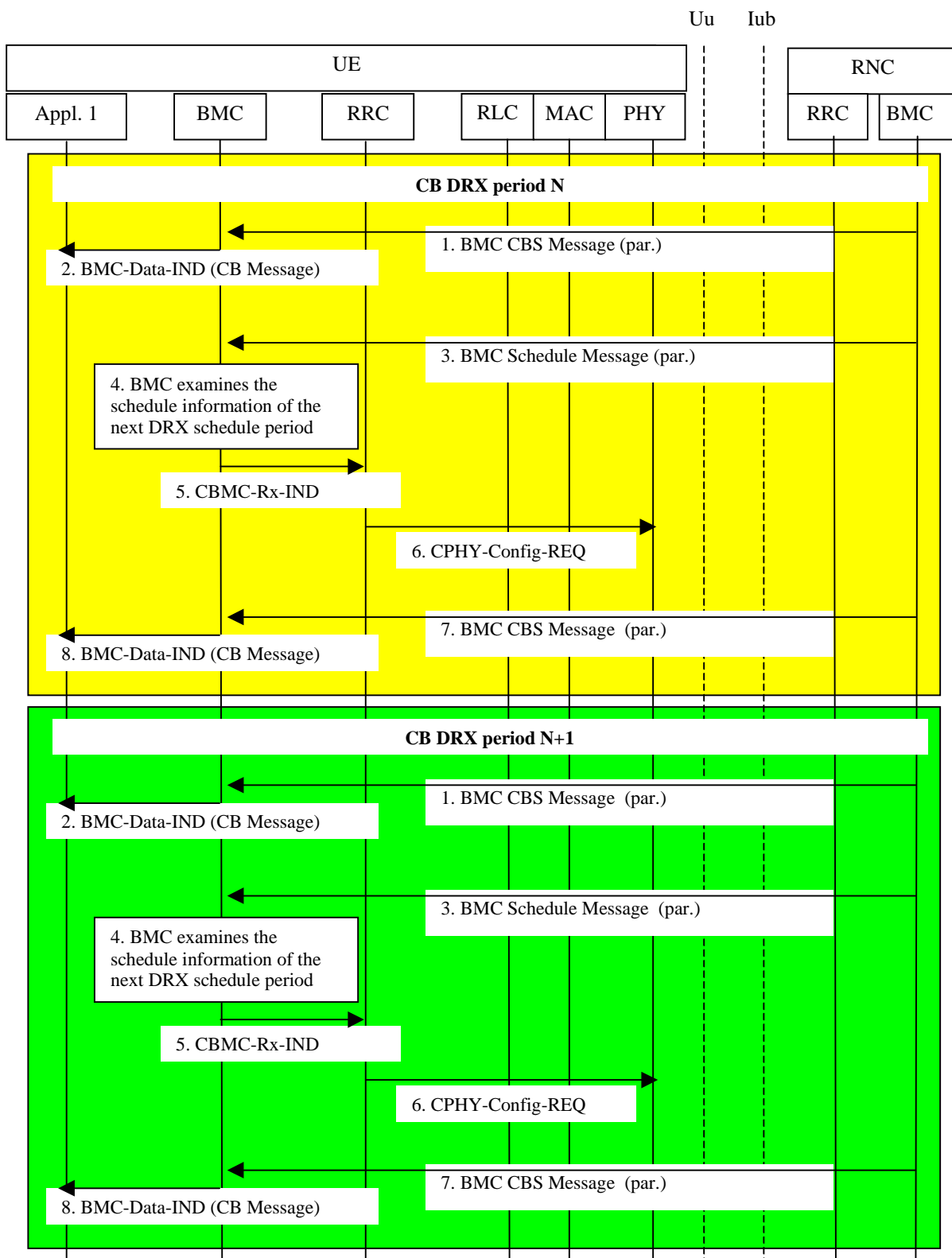


Figure 6.7: Example of Message Flow for CB message reception with DRX

The example sequence for CB message reception with DRX is described as follows (numbering refers to message numbering in the figure):

- 1., 2. UE receives only those BMC messages for which reception is configured. The BMC should still check whether a CB message contained in a BMC message should be indicated to upper layer or not. A CB message is indicated to upper layer, if it is the first time a CB message with an activated ~~CB-m~~Message ID is received or if the CB message is already received but the Serial Number has changed.
3. .. 6. The reception of BMC Schedule messages is always configured by the UE when CB message reception is activated (see 6.2.2.3). The BMC evaluates the BMC Schedule message and indicates to RRC at which time intervals of the next DRX period the BMC CBS message reception should be configured (primitive CBMC-Rx-IND). The RRC configures upon this information the PHY layer (primitive CPHY-Config-REQ).
- 7., 8. The BMC Schedule message is not the last one within the CB DRX period; other CBS Messages may follow.

6.2.6.2 BMC Functions

BMC shall perform the following functions at the UTRAN side:

- Storage of CBS messages
- CBS "traffic volume monitoring" and request for CTCH/FACH resources from RRC
- Generation of inband scheduling messages to enable discontinuous reception (DRX)
- Transmission of CBS messages to UE (including scheduling and repetition)

BMC shall perform the following functions at the UE side:

- Evaluation of CTCH inband scheduling message
- Indication of inband scheduling parameters to RRC
- Storage of ~~CB~~-Message ID and Serial Number of received CB Messages
- Delivery of CBS messages to upper layer

BMC procedures and messages are described in TS 25.324.

6.2.6.4.2.1 Case 1: CBC has not requested CB-DRX schedule period

The CBS Schedule period could be chosen by BMC based on the schedule information of the stored CB messages and the current value of the repetition counters configured per CB message. For each CBS Schedule Period a BMC Schedule Message is generated and transmitted inband on the CTCH. The format is as follows:

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Octet:
Offset to Begin CTCH-BS Index								1
Length of CBS Scheduling Period								2
New Message Bitmap								3 – n
New Message Descriptions								(n+1) - m
Other Message Descriptions								(m+1)-k

Figure 6.14: BMC Schedule Message coding

Offset to Begin CTCH-BS Index:

Offset relative to the CTCH-BS index of the BMC Schedule Message pointing to the first CTCH-BS index of the next CBS schedule period. The Offset to Begin CBS Index field is coded in binary. Value range: 1 to 255.

Length of CBS Scheduling Period:

Length of CBS Scheduling period is the number of consecutive CTCH-BS of the next schedule period. Together with Offset to Begin CTCH-BS Index it points to the end of the CBS schedule period. The Length of CBS Scheduling Period field shall be coded in binary, Value range: 0 to 255.

If Length of CBS Schedule Period is equal to 0, the Schedule Message shall be ignored by the receiver.

New CBS Message Bitmap

CTCH-BS index <i>B</i>	CTCH-BS index <i>B+1</i>	CTCH-BS index <i>B+2</i>	...					octet 1
								2
								...
	...	CTCH-BS index <i>E-1</i>	CTCH-BS index <i>E</i>	0	0	0	0	n

Legend: *B* CTCH-BS index of the begin CTCH-BS of the CBS schedule period
E CTCH-BS index of the end CTCH-BS of the CBS schedule period, $E = B + \text{Length of CBS Schedule Period} - 1$
n number of octets necessary to transmit the bitmap

Figure 6.15: New CBS Message Bitmap coding

CTCH-BS Index *i*:

Bit *i* of the New CBS Message Bitmap refers to the content of CTCH-BS index *i*, $i=B, \dots, E$. Its meaning is as follows:

- 1 The CTCH-BS contains possibly partly a BMC Message which was either not sent during the previous CBS schedule period, or sent unscheduled during the preceding CBS schedule period; or, the CTCH-BS is indicated as of free usage, reading advised. The value is 1 both for the first transmission of a BMC message in the CBS schedule period or a repetition of it within the CBS schedule period.
- 0 The CTCH-BS is such that value 1 is not suitable.

If Length of CBS Schedule Period is not a multiple of 8 the remaining bit positions are padded with "0".

A BMC message fulfilling the criterion for bit value 1 is said in the following to be "new". It should be noted that broadcasting of such a message is not necessarily the first one. The network can choose not to send a given BMC message in all schedule periods. In this case it will be "new" each time it has not been sent in the previous schedule period. Another case is when a BMC message is scheduled but its first transmission in the schedule period is pre-empted ; the next time the BMC message is "new".

New Message Description

This part contains as many Message Descriptions as there are bits set to 1 in the New Message Bitmap. This part can then be empty. A message description is 1 or 2 octets long (cf. 3G TS 25.324).

All descriptions pertaining to the first transmission of a new message shall be put at the beginning, so that mobile stations can determine rapidly where the new messages are.

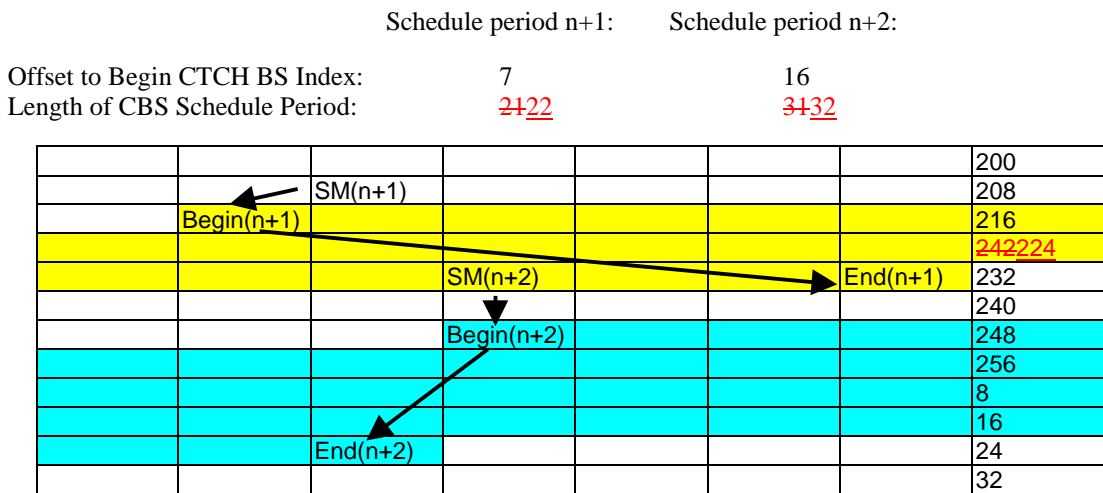
Other Message Descriptions

This part contains as many Message Descriptions as there are bits set to 0 except the padding bits in the New Message Bitmap. A message description is 1 or 2 octets long (cf. 3G TS 25.324).

The CTCH-BS Index for each description must be derived from the New Message Bitmap.

Example:

For a UE which starts reception on CTCH, the first Schedule Message is unscheduled. A Schedule Message conveys the information about message identifiers, the location of newly updated CB messages, and the location of the next Schedule message.



Legend: SM(n) BMC Schedule Message of schedule period n

Figure 6.16: Example of CBS Schedule Periods

6.2.6 Impact on MAC

6.2.6.1 MAC Functions

MAC shall perform the following functions at the UTRAN side:

- Multiplexing of CTCH with other logical channels (CCCH, BCCH, and SHCCH for TDD) and mapping onto a FACH (one or several, depending on MAC SDU size for CTCH. Design goal should be to define a SDU size for CTCH which results in a transport block size that is used also on other channels when mapped onto FACH. For Release '99 a single TB size should be sufficient)
- Priority control and TFCI selection (for all transport channels, FACHs and PCH, controlled by MAC-c)

MAC shall perform the following functions at the UE side:

- Demultiplexing of ~~the~~ CTCH and other logical channels at TTIs defined by DRX scheduling information

~~Annex B:~~

~~Other Protocol Architecture Options on the Radio Interface~~

~~Annex B contains the protocol architecture options 2 and 3 which were not chosen by R2.~~

~~A few options exist to locate the functions as described in chapter 6.1.~~

~~Option 1:-~~

~~New L2 protocol BMC (This option has been selected by RAN WG2.)~~

~~A new L2 protocol called Broadcast/Multicast Control (BMC) is introduced located in the user plane.~~

~~Option 2:~~

~~RRC integrated solution~~

~~The existing protocol architecture remains and the main CB functions are located in the RRC.~~

~~Option 3:~~

~~RRC/MAC integrated solution~~

~~A new MAC entity is introduced serving for the main CB functions.~~

The mapping of the functions is given in the following table 6.4.

Table B.1: Mapping of functions into protocol architecture

Function	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
RNC			
Storage of the CB messages	BMC	RRC	MAG
Scheduling of the CB messages	RRC	RRC	MAG
Configuration of CB channels	BMC, RRC	RRC	RRC
Transmission of CB messages to UE	BMC, RLC, MAG	RRC, RLC, MAG	RLC, MAG
-Segmentation/assembly of CB messages	RLC	RLC	RLC
UE			
Delivery of the received CB messages to NAS	BMC	RRC	MAG, RLC
Configuration of PHY regarding received CB-DRX information	RRC	RRC	MAG

In the succeeding subchapters the options are described.

Option 2

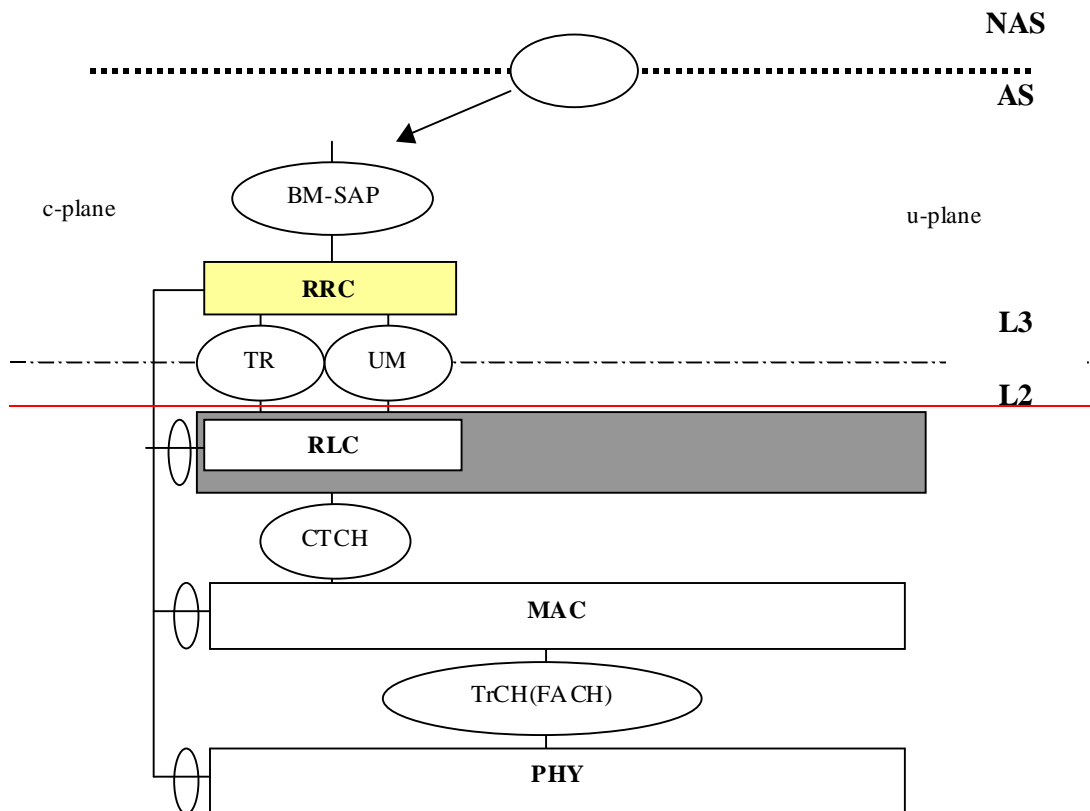


Figure B.1: Detailed protocol architecture of option 2

- CB messages and associated scheduling and CB-DRX information is delivered to RRC(RNC) in the control plane
- Only cell related modelling is necessary because the transport channel FACH is chosen for transmission of CB messages. BCH or FACH could be used for signalling.
- Common traffic radio bearer of a cell is established, maintained and released by RRC. The event for establishment is the arrival of a first CB message for this cell. The event for release is the deletion of the last CB message for this cell.
- The RRC(RNC) configures the CB channels via the control SAPs and signals it to the peer RRC(UE) which itself configures its lower layers.

- Cell related CB messages arrive from the CBC-RNC interface over BM-SAP at RRC(RNC) which stores the CB messages and makes the scheduling
- Scheduling and DRX procedure when inband signalling is applied (Method 1)
The RRC(RNC) puts the scheduling information into a SCHEDULE MESSAGE which will be sent within the CB MESSAGE stream. The receiving RRC(UE) detects and reads the SCHEDULE MESSAGE. Based on its stored schedule information the RRC(UE) can decide which CB MESSAGE is new or old. The RRC(UE) can now instruct the PHY(UE) when it has to listen to the CB channel(s).
- Scheduling and DRX procedure when outband signalling is applied (Method 2)
ffs

Option 3

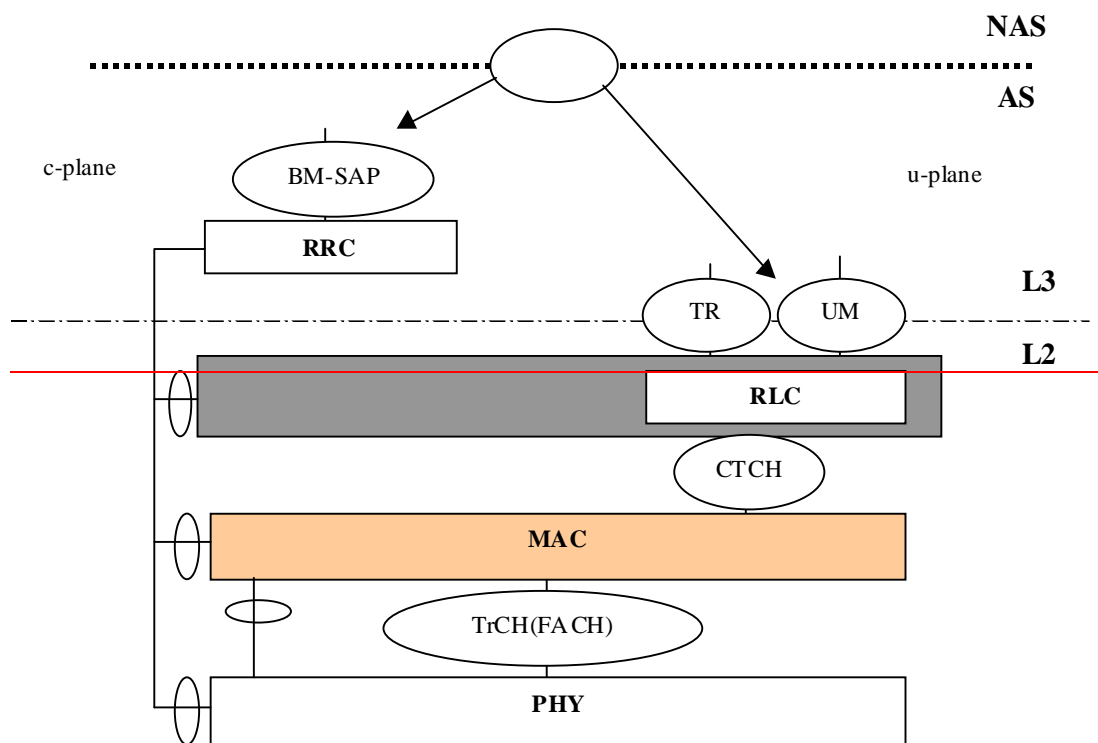


Figure B.2: Detailed protocol architecture of option 3

- CB messages are user data delivered in the user plane via RLC(RNC) to MAC(RNC). Scheduling and CB-DRX information is delivered in the control plane to RRC(RNC) which forward this information to MAC(RNC) via C-MAC.
- Only cell related modelling is necessary because the transport channel FACH is chosen for transmission of CB messages. BCH or FACH could be used for signalling.
- Common traffic radio bearer of a cell is established, maintained and released by RRC. The event for establishment is the arrival of a first CB message for this cell. The event for release is the deletion of the last CB message for this cell.
- The MAC stores the received CB messages and schedules the CB MESSAGE sequences.
- The RRC(RNC) configures the CB channels via the control SAPs and signals it to the peer RRC(UE) which itself configures its lower layers.
- Scheduling and DRX procedure when inband signalling is applied (Method 1)
The MAC(RNC) puts the scheduling information into a SCHEDULE MESSAGE which will be sent within the CB MESSAGE stream. The receiving MAC(UE) detects and reads the SCHEDULE MESSAGE. Based on its

~~stored schedule information the MAC(UE) can decide which CB MESSAGE is new or old. The MAC(UE) can now instruct the PHY(UE) when it has to listen to the CB channel(s).~~

- ~~• Scheduling and DRX procedure when outband signalling is applied (Method 2)
ffs~~

Comparison of Option 1, Option 2 and Option 3

All three options would be applicable with Case 1 and Case 2. The relay in RNC between the Uu Interface and the CBC RNC Interface is not part of the standardisation.

Table B.2: Comparison of the options 1, 2 and 3

Criteria	Option-1	Option-2	Option3
Separation into c-plane and u-plane	BMC is located in the user plane where the CB messages are stored RRC is the receiver of all control information	No separation into c- and u-plane on L3	The storage of the CB messages is in the MAC defined common for control and user plane. Control information is delivered to RRC and MAC.
Usage of Radio Bearer concept	Yes.	Yes	Yes
Complexity	Simple architecture with a clear separation of control and user aspects.	Simple architecture but loosing the separation of control and user aspects	An additional control SAP between MAC and PHY is required to configure discontinuous reception.
Segmentation/assembly of CB messages	RLC	RLC	RLC

CHANGE REQUEST

Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.

25.925 CR 002

Current Version: **3.0.0**

GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑

↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team

For submission to: **TSG-RAN#7**
list expected approval meeting # here ↑

For approval for information

strategic (for SMG use only)
non-strategic

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG The latest version of this form is available from: <http://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc>

Proposed change affects: (U)SIM ME UTRAN / Radio Core Network
(at least one should be marked with an X)

Source: TSG-RAN WG2 **Date:** 02 March 2000

Subject: Correction of RNC functions

Work item:

Category: F Correction **Release:** Phase 2
(only one category shall be marked with an X) A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release Release 96
B Addition of feature Release 97
C Functional modification of feature Release 98
D Editorial modification Release 99
Release 00

Reason for change:

- This CR contains corrections reflecting the changes made in RAN WG3. Further, section 6.1 Impact on UTRAN function was reduced to radio related items. RNC functions will be described in TS 25.401.

Clauses affected: 6.1

Other specs affected: Other 3G core specifications → List of CRs:
Other GSM core specification → List of CRs:
MS test specifications → List of CRs:
BSS test specifications → List of CRs:
O&M specifications → List of CRs:

Other comments:



help.doc

<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.

6 Cell Broadcast Service CBS (GSM)

This chapter contains the requirements derived from GSM specifications of Cell Broadcast Service and the analysis of the impact on the radio interface Uu.

The main requirements for Release 99 are:

- service continuity (i.e. no degradation of the GSM CBS as seen by users)
- the restrictions regarding the radio interface which are given in GSM does not remain any longer:
- the content of this chapter should be a basis for future broadcast/multicast service developments
- minimising the power consumption by use of intelligent scheduling schemes for CB messages (GSM CB message discontinuous reception (CBS DRX) should become mandatory).

The analysis of 3G CB service (3G-CBS) integration is done top-down. It starts with the network and protocol architecture applicable on each interface.

In chapter 6.1 the impact of CBS on UTRAN functions is described. This chapter provides all information on the network level needed to derive the requirements for the radio interface.

Chapter 6.2 discusses the requirements on the radio interface.

Further special radio requirements are listed in subchapters related to each radio link interface layer.

The functions related to the CBC-RNC reference point are not in the scope of RAN WG2.

6.1 Impact on UTRAN functions

6.1.1 Network and Protocol Architecture

Figure 6.1 summarises the network and protocol architecture chosen for Release 1999 by S2, T2, R3 and R2. Note that the Cell Broadcast Centre is integrated into the Core Network.

It is aimed to define a radio interface protocol architecture that is independent of the chosen configuration of the CBC-RNC reference point.

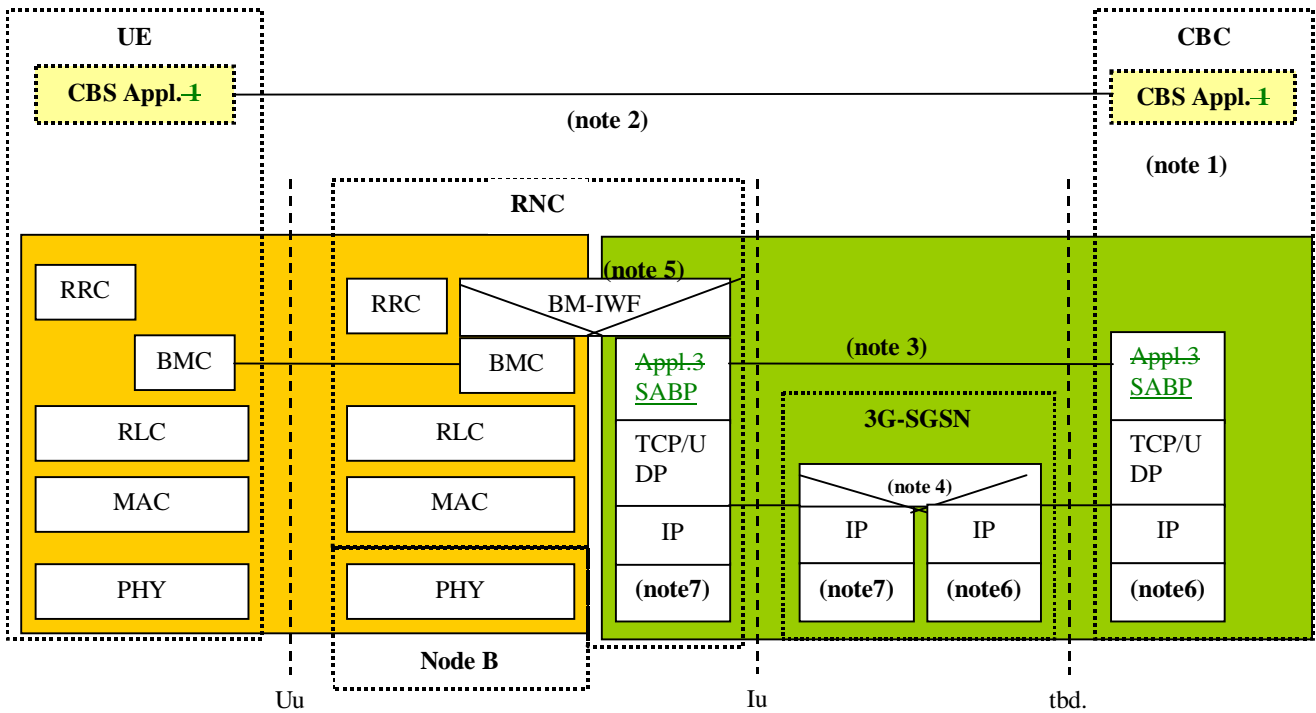


Figure 6.1: General Protocol Architecture

NOTE 1: S2 has chosen to integrate the CBC into the Core Network (Case 2).

NOTE 2: CBS Application protocol is to be defined by TSG T2

NOTE 3: R3 has volunteered to specify this protocol that was accepted by RAN #5. A confirmation by N1 is necessary.

NOTE 4: This relay function provides IP routing to RNC.

NOTE 5: The CBC sends a CB message together with its scheduling information once to an RNC (see [3G TS 23.041](#) and [3G 25.419](#)). The BM Interworking Function (BM-IWF) distributes CB messages received over Appl. 3 to all BMC instances indicated in the delivered cell list. For future releases of UMTS a new function would be necessary if a geographical area is delivered instead of a cell list.

NOTE 6: The layer below IP are left open on this interface.

NOTE 7: The lower layer on the Iu interface uses AAL5 over ATM (packet transmission).

In the following, the data unit delivered from/to the CBS Application 1 protocol is denoted as "CB message" . This data unit is described in TS 23.041. It comprises the following GSM CB message parameters:

*Number-of-Pages (1 octet),
 (CBS-Message-Information-Page 1 (82 octets), CBS-Message Information-Length 1(1 octet)) [,
 ...
 (CBS-Message-Information-Page 15 (82 octets), CBS-Message Information-Length 15)(1 octet)]*

This implies a maximum CB message length of 1 + 15 (82+1) = 1246 octets.

NOTE: This may change when R3 is specifying the CBC-RNC protocol related on the T2 work on TS 23.041.

6.1.2 BM-IWF

6.1.2.1 Broadcast/Multicast Distribution

6.1.2.1.1 Broadcast/Multicast Distribution for UMTS Core Network based CB messages

The main objective of the BM-IWF in RNC is to distribute the received CB messages towards the BMC entities configured per cell for further processing. This is done in accordance with the associated schedule information ~~and CBS DRX information.~~

The radio interface related schedule information associated with each CB message is listed in Table 6.1 and the optional cell related DRX information is listed in Table 6.2 (cf. 3G TS 23.041 for more details); described in 3G TS 23.041 and is provided in Table 6.1 for information.

Table 6.1: CB Information Elements sent from CBC to RNC for further management

CB Message ID	CB message identifier: Type of CB message
Serial Number	Serial number: Each type of CB message can vary. These variations are expressed by the serial number. The Serial Number consists of three information elements: Geographical scope (values: immediate cell wide, PLMN wide, LA wide, cell wide), Message Code , Update Number .
Data Coding Scheme	Data coding scheme used
Cell List	<u>List of cells in which the CB message should be broadcast. A cell list may contain only one cell. On interface Ibm' (Case 1) or Iu (Case 2) it contains only cells controlled by one RNC.</u>
Category	Category of the CB message: HIGH: CB message should be broadcast at the earliest opportunity NORMAL: CB message should be broadcast within the associated Repetition Period BACKGROUND: CB message with lowest transmission priority
Repetition Period	Period of time after which broadcast of the CB message should be repeated
Number Of Broadcast Requested	Number of times the CB message is to be broadcast 0: infinitely 1...n: finite number of repetitions

Table 6.2: Cell related CB DRX Information Elements sent from CBS to RNC for further management

DRX Schedule Period	Indication of DRX schedule period length per cell. The values are: NODRX: DRX not required <u>Length Of Schedule Period (unit: number of (GSM) CB Slots).</u>
Reserved CB Capacity	<u>Reserved capacity per cell for CB Messages with Category = HIGH (unit: number of (GSM) CB Slots).</u>

~~NOTE: The term "CB Slot" is used related to GSM only. A CB Slot can transports one page (i.e. 82 octets). The transmission time is (8 * transmission time of 51-multiframe) (~ 1,833 s). Up to 48 CB Slots can be covered by one DRX schedule period.~~

~~In UMTS, a conversion of the GSM based schedule units should be done because the UTRAN radio interface provides more flexibility than the GSM radio interface. The DRX Schedule Period could be converted into units of time (seconds) and the Reserved CB Capacity into a fraction (e.g. in percent) of the total CBS capacity, i.e. Reserved CBS Capacity / DRX Schedule Period * 100%.~~

6.1.2.1.2 Broadcast/Multicast Distribution for ANSI-41 Core Network based CB messages

The BM-IWF shall also handle distribution of ANSI-41 Core Network based CB messages (DS-41). The Information Elements for ANSI-41 CB messages are described in TIA/EIA-637-A.

6.1.2.1.3 Principle of CB Message Distribution

Figure 6.2 describes the principle of the CB message distribution. CB messages arrive from CBC. These messages contain a Cell List indicating the cells where the CB message shall be broadcast. The CB messages together with the scheduling information are transferred to the BMC entities of the related cells for further processing.

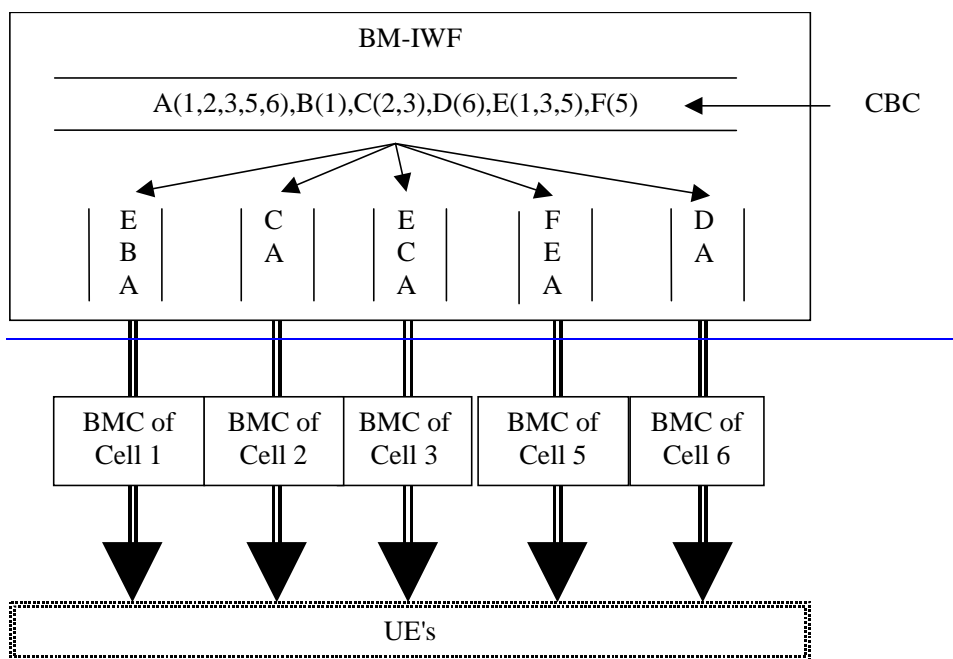


Figure 6.2: Example of CB message sequences

6.1.2.2 Broadcast/Multicast Flow Control

When the BMC cannot provide any longer the requested service the BMC is said to be congested. The Broadcast/Multicast Flow Control function takes measures to inform the data source about this congestion situation and to reduce the amount of data to be broadcast or multicast by the congested BMC entity.

6.1.2.3 Administrative Data Management

The CBC can request the status of the CBS messages which are currently broadcast. This implies a function that can collect status information which is then reported to the CBC.

6.1.2.4 Conversion of GSM related CB DRX Information

In GSM Release 99 the CBC calculates parameters for discontinuous reception of CBS messages on the GSM BSS radio interface. UTRAN however provides a radio interface with variable and much higher transmission rates. In order to utilise the higher flexibility of UTRAN it is not recommended that the DRX parameters are pre-calculated in the CBC as in GSM. This implies a function in BMC that converts the GSM CBC based DRX parameters into a set of DRX parameters to be applied on the UTRAN radio interface.