TSG-RAN Meeting #10
Bangkok, Thailand, 6 - 8 December 2000

RP-000545

Title: **Agreed CRs to TS 25.225**

Source: **TSG-RAN WG1**

Agenda item: **5.1.3**

No.	R1 T-doc	Spec	CR	Rev	Subject	Cat	V_old	V_new
1	R1-001453	25.225	018	2	Corrections and Clarifications to 25.225	F	3.4.0	3.5.0
2	R1-001452	25.225	019	1	Corrections and Clarifications to 25.225	F	3.4.0	3.5.0
3	R1-001319	25.225	020	1	Clarification of measurement reference points	F	3.4.0	3.5.0
4	R1-001348	25.225	021	-	Removal of incorrect note relating to RSCP measurements	F	3.4.0	3.5.0

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Bangkok, Thailand, 6-8, December 2000

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25.225	CR	018r2	Current Version:	3.4.0

GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑ *↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team*

For submission to: RAN #10 *list expected approval meeting # here ↑*

for approval [X]
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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: *(at least one should be marked with an X)* (U)SIM [ ] ME [X] UTRAN / Radio [X] Core Network [ ]

Source: TSG RAN WG1 **Date:** 22/11/00

Subject: Corrections and Clarifications to 25.225

Work item:

Category: *(only one category shall be marked with an X)*

F	Correction	[X]
A	Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release	[ ]
B	Addition of feature	[ ]
C	Functional modification of feature	[ ]
D	Editorial modification	[ ]

Release:

Phase 2	[ ]
Release 96	[ ]
Release 97	[ ]
Release 98	[ ]
Release 99	[X]
Release 00	[ ]

Reason for change: The fact that the SIR measurement is receiver implementation dependent is clarified. The reference point for timing measurements on received signals is clarified to be the first detected path (in time).
In 25.225 the term “antenna connector” is used to define the reference point for UE/UTRAN measurements. This CR clarifies what is meant with that term by adding a reference to the relevant WG4 specifications.

Clauses affected: 3, 5.1, 5.2

Other specs affected:

Other 3G core specifications	[ ]	→ List of CRs:
Other GSM core specifications	[ ]	→ List of CRs:
MS test specifications	[ ]	→ List of CRs:
BSS test specifications	[ ]	→ List of CRs:
O&M specifications	[ ]	→ List of CRs:

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Scope

The present document contains the description and definition of the measurements done at the UE and network in TDD mode in order to support operation in idle mode and connected mode.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

[1] 3G TS 25.211: "Physical channels and mapping of transport channels onto physical channels (FDD)".

[2] 3G TS 25.212: "Multiplexing and channel coding (FDD)".

[3] 3G TS 25.213: "Spreading and modulation (FDD)".

[4] 3G TS 25.214: "Physical layer procedures (FDD)".

[5] 3G TS 25.215: "Physical layer measurements (FDD)".

[6] 3G TS 25.221: "Physical channels and mapping of transport channels onto physical channels (TDD)".

[7] 3G TS 25.222: "Multiplexing and channel coding (TDD)".

[8] 3G TS 25.223: "Spreading and modulation (TDD)".

[9] 3G TS 25.224: "Physical layer procedures (TDD)".

[10] 3G TS 25.301: "Radio Interface Protocol Architecture".

[11] 3G TS 25.302: "Services provided by the Physical layer".

[12] 3G TS 25.303: "UE functions and interlayer procedures in connected mode".

[13] 3G TS 25.304: "UE procedures in idle mode".

[14] 3G TS 25.331: "RRC Protocol Specification".

[15] 3G TR 25.922: "Radio Resource Management Strategies".

[16] 3G TR 25.923: "Report on Location Services (LCS)".

[18] 3G TS 25.102: “UTRA (UE) TDD; Radio transmission and Reception”

[19] 3G TS 25.105: “UTRA (BS) TDD; Radio transmission and Reception”

3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

BER	Bit Error Rate
BLER	Block Error Rate
CPICH	Common Pilot Channel (FDD)
DCH	Dedicated Channel
DPCH	Dedicated Physical Channel
Ec/No	Received energy per chip divided by the power density in the band
FACH	Forward Access Channel
ISCP	Interference Signal Code Power
P-CCPCH	Primary Common Control Physical Channel
PCH	Paging Channel
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
PRACH	Physical Random Access Channel
RACH	Random Access Channel
RSCP	Received Signal Code Power
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indicator
S-CCPCH	Secondary Common Control Physical Channel
SCH	Synchronisation Channel
SIR	Signal-to-Interference Ratio
UE	User Equipment

4 Control of UE/UTRAN measurements

In this clause the general measurement control concept of the higher layers is briefly described to provide an understanding on how L1 measurements are initiated and controlled by higher layers.

4.1 General measurement concept

L1 provides with the measurement specifications a toolbox of measurement abilities for the UE and the UTRAN. These measurements can be differentiated in different measurement types: intra-frequency, inter-frequency, inter-system, traffic volume, quality and internal measurements (see [14]).
In the L1 measurement specifications the measurements are distinguished between measurements in the UE (the messages will be described in the RRC Protocol) and measurements in the UTRAN (the messages will be described in the NBAP and the Frame Protocol).

To initiate a specific measurement the UTRAN transmits a ‘measurement control message’ to the UE including a measurement ID and type, a command (setup, modify, release), the measurement objects and quantity, the reporting quantities, criteria (periodical/event-triggered) and mode (acknowledged/unacknowledged), see [14].
When the reporting criteria is fulfilled the UE shall answer with a ‘measurement report message’ to the UTRAN including the measurement ID and the results.
In idle mode the measurement control message is broadcast in a System Information.

Intra-frequency reporting events, traffic volume reporting events and UE internal measurement reporting events described in [14] define events which trigger the UE to send a report to the UTRAN. This defines a toolbox from which the UTRAN can choose the needed reporting events.

4.2 Measurements for cell selection/reselection

Whenever a PLMN has been selected the UE shall start to find a suitable cell to camp on, this is ‘cell selection’.
When camped on cell the UE regularly searches for a better cell depending on the cell reselection criteria, this is called ‘cell reselection’. The procedures for cell selection and reselection are described in [13] and the measurements carried out by the UE are explained in this specification.

4.3 Measurements for Handover

For the handover preparation the UE receives from the UTRAN a list of cells (e.g. TDD, FDD or GSM).which the UE shall monitor (see 'monitored set' in [14]) in its idle timeslots.

At the beginning of the measurement process the UE shall find synchronization to the cell to measure using the synchronization channel. This is described under 'cell search' in [9] if the monitored cell is a TDD cell and in [4] if it is an FDD cell.

For a TDD cell to monitor after this procedure the exact timing of the midamble of the P-CCPCH is known and the measurements can be performed. Depending on the UE implementation and if timing information about the cell to monitor is available, the UE may perform the measurements on the P-CCPCH directly without prior SCH synchronisation.

4.4 Measurements for DCA

DCA is used to optimise the resource allocation by means of a channel quality criteria or traffic parameters. The DCA measurements are configured by the UTRAN. The UE reports the measurements to the UTRAN.

For DCA no measurements are performed in idle mode in the serving TDD cell.

When connecting with the initial access the UE immediately starts measuring the ISCP of time slots which are communicated on the BCH. The measurements and the preprocessing are done while the UTRAN assigns an UL channel for the UE for signalling and measurement reporting.

In connected mode the UE performs measurements according to a measurement control message from the UTRAN.

4.5 Measurements for timing advance

To update timing advance of a moving UE the UTRAN measures 'Received Timing Deviation', i.e. the time difference of the received UL transmission (PRACH, DPCH, PUSCH) in relation to its timeslot structure that means in relation to the ideal case where an UL transmission would have zero propagation delay. The measurements are reported to higher layers, where timing advance values are calculated and signalled to the UE.

5 Measurement abilities for UTRA TDD

In this clause the physical layer measurements reported to higher layers. (this may also include UE internal measurements not reported over the air-interface) are defined.

5.1 UE measurement abilities

NOTE 1: Measurements for TDD which are specified on the Primary CCPCH (P-CCPCH) are carried out on the P-CCPCH or on any other beacon channel, see [6].

NOTE 2: For the beacon channels [6], the received power measurements shall be based on the sum of the received powers for midambles $m^{(1)}$ and $m^{(2)}$ if Block-STTD is applied to the P-CCPCH.

NOTE 3: The UTRAN has to take into account the UE capabilities when specifying the timeslots to be measured in the measurement control message.

NOTE 4: The RSCP can either be measured on the data part or the midamble of a burst, since there is no power offset between both. However, in order to have a common reference, the measurement on the midamble is assumed.

NOTE 5: The line 'applicable for' indicates whether the measurement is applicable for inter-frequency and/or intra-frequency and furthermore for idle and/or connected mode.

NOTE 6: The Interference part of the SIR measurement will be dependent on the receiver implementation, and will normally be different from the Timeslot ISCP measurement.

NOTE 7: The term “antenna connector of the UE” used in this sub-clause to define the reference point for the UE measurements is defined in [18].

5.1.1 P-CCPCH RSCP

Definition	Received Signal Code Power, the received power on P-CCPCH of own or neighbour cell. The reference point for the RSCP is the antenna connector ofat the UE.
Applicable for	idle mode, connected mode (intra-frequency & inter-frequency)

5.1.2 CPICH RSCP

Definition	Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one code measured on the Primary CPICH. The reference point for the RSCP shall beis the antenna connector ofat the UE. (This measurement is used in TDD for monitoring FDD cells while camping on a TDD cell). If Tx diversity is applied on the Primary CPICH the received code power from each antenna shall be separately measured and summed together in [W] to a total received code power on the Primary CPICH.
Applicable for	idle mode, connected mode (inter-frequency)

5.1.3 Timeslot ISCP

Definition	Interference Signal Code Power, the interference on the received signal in a specified timeslot measured on the midamble. The reference point for the ISCP is shall be the antenna connector ofat the UE.
Applicable for	connected mode (intra-frequency).

5.1.4 UTRA carrier RSSI

Definition	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the relevant channel bandwidth in a specified timeslot. Measurement shall be performed on a UTRAN DL carrier. The reference point for the RSSI is shall be the antenna connector ofat the UE.
Applicable for	idle mode, connected mode (intra- & inter-frequency)

5.1.5 GSM carrier RSSI

Definition	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the relevant channel bandwidth in a specified timeslot. Measurement shall be performed on a GSM BCCH carrier. The reference point for the RSSI is shall be the antenna connector at the UE.
Applicable for	idle mode, connected mode (inter-frequency)

5.1.6 SIR

Definition	Signal to Interference Ratio, defined as: (RSCP/~~ISCP~~Interference)xSF. Where: RSCP = Received Signal Code Power, the received power on the code of a specified DPCH or PDSCH. ~~ISCP~~ Interference = ~~Interference Signal Code Power, t~~The interference on the received signal in the same timeslot which can't be eliminated by the receiver.~~.~~ SF = The used spreading factor. The reference point for the SIR ~~is~~ shall be the antenna connector of the UE.
Applicable for	connected mode (intra-frequency)

5.1.7 CPICH Ec/No

Definition	The received energy per chip divided by the power density in the band. The Ec/No is identical to RSCP/RSSI. Measurement shall be performed on the Primary CPICH. The reference point for the CPICH Ec/No shall be~~is~~ the antenna connector of~~at~~ the UE. (This measurement is used in TDD for monitoring FDD cells while camping on a TDD cell) If Tx diversity is applied on the Primary CPICH the received energy per chip (Ec) from each antenna shall be separately measured and summed together in [Ws] to a total received chip energy per chip on the Primary CPICH, before calculating the Ec/No.
Applicable for	idle mode, connected mode (inter-frequency)

5.1.8 Transport channel BLER

Definition	Estimation of the transport channel block error rate (BLER). The BLER estimation shall be based on evaluating the CRC on each transport block.
Applicable for	connected mode (intra-frequency)

5.1.9 UE transmitted power

Definition	The total UE transmitted power on one carrier ~~measured~~ in a specified timeslot. The reference point for the UE transmitted power shall be the ~~UE~~ antenna connector of the UE.
Applicable for	connected mode (intra-frequency).

5.1.10 SFN-SFN observed time difference

Definition	SFN-SFN observed time difference is the time difference of the reception times of frames from two cells (serving and target) measured in the UE and expressed in chips. It is distinguished ~~in~~ by two types. Type 2 applies if the serving and the target cell have the same frame timing. The reference point for the SFN-SFN observed time difference type 1 and 2 shall be the antenna connector of the UE. **Type 1:** SFN-SFN observed time difference = OFF×38400 + T_m in chips, where: T_m = T_{RxSFNi} - T_{RxSFNk}, given in chip units with the range [0, 1, …, 38399] chips T_{RxSFNi} := time of start (defined by the first detected path in time) of the received frame SFN_i of the serving TDD cell i. T_{RxSFNk} := time of start (defined by the first detected path in time) of the received frame SFN_k of the target UTRA cell k received most recently in time before the time instant T_{RxSFNi} in the UE. If this frame SFN_k of the target UTRA cell is received exactly at T_{RxSFNi} then T_{RxSFNk}= T_{RxSFNi} (which leads to T_m=0). OFF = (SFN_i - SFN_k) mod 256, given in number of frames with the range [0, 1, …, 255] frames. SFN_i := system frame number for downlink frame from serving TDD cell i in the UE at the time T_{RxSFNi}. SFN_k := system frame number for downlink frame from target UTRA cell k received in the UE at the time T_{RxSFNk}.(for FDD: the P-CCPCH frame) **Type 2:** SFN-SFN observed time difference = T_{RxTSk} - T_{RxTSi}, in chips, where T_{RxTSi} : time of start (defined by the first detected path in time) of a timeslot received ~~of~~ from the serving TDD cell i. T_{RxTSk} : time of start (defined by the first detected path in time) of a timeslot received from the target UTRA cell k that is closest in time to the start of the timeslot of the serving TDD cell i.
Applicable for	idle mode, connected mode (intra-frequency), connected mode (inter-frequency)

5.1.11 SFN-CFN observed time difference

Definition	The SFN-CFN observed time difference is defined as: T_m for an FDD neighbour cell (i.e. the value is reported in chips), OFF for a TDD neighbour cell (i.e. the value is reported in frames), where: T_m = T_{UETx} - T_{RxSFN}, given in chip units with the range [0, 1, …, 38399] chips. T_{UETx} = is the time at the beginning of the frame with the connection frame number CFN_{TX} considering the transmission from the UE in the serving TDD cell. T_{RxSFN} = is the time (defined by the first detected path in time) at the beginning of the frame with the system frame number SFN (for FDD neighbour cells: P-CCPCH frame is considered) received at the UE from a neighbour cell. T_{RxSFN} is the time instant most recent in time before the time instant T_{UETx} OFF = $(SFN\text{-}CFN_{TX})$ mod 256, given in number of frames with the range [0, 1, …, 255] frames. CFN_{Tx} = is the connection frame number for the UE transmission. SFN = is the system frame number for the neighbouring cell frame (for FDD neighbour cells: P-CCPCH frame) received in the UE at the time instant T_{RxSFN}. The reference point for the SFN-CFN observed time difference shall be the antenna connector of the UE.
Applicable for	connected mode (inter-frequency), connected mode (intra-frequency)

5.1.12 Observed time difference to GSM cell

Definition	Observed time difference to GSM cell is the time difference T_m in ms, where $T_m = T_{RxGSMk} - T_{RxSFN0i}$ $T_{RxSFN0i}$: time of start (defined by the first detected path in time) of the received frame SFN=0 of the serving TDD cell i T_{RxGSMk}.: time of start (defined by the first detected path in time) of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe of the considered target GSM frequency k received closest in time after the time $T_{RxSFN0i}$. If the next GSM BCCH 51-multiframe is received exactly at $T_{RxSFN0i}$ then $T_{RxGSMk} = T_{RxSFN0i}$ (which leads to T_m=0). The beginning of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe is defined as the beginning of the first tail bit of the frequency correction burst in the first TDMA-frame of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe, i.e. the TDMA-frame following the IDLE-frame. The reference point for the observed time difference to GSM cell shall be the antenna connector of the UE.
Applicable for	Idle mode, connected mode (inter-frequency)

5.1.13 UE GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS

Definition	The timing between cell j and GPS Time Of Week. $T_{UE\text{-}GPSj}$ is defined as the time of occurrence of a specified UTRAN event according to GPS time. The specified UTRAN event is the beginning of a particular frame (identified through its SFN) in the first significant detected multipath (in time) of the cell j P-CCPCH measured in the UE.
Applicable for	connected mode (intra-frequency, inter-frequency)

5.2 UTRAN measurement abilities

NOTE 1: If the UTRAN supports multiple frequency bands then the measurements apply for each frequency band individually.

NOTE 2: The RSCP can either be measured on the data part or the midamble of a burst, since there is no power offset between both. However, in order to have a common reference, the measurement on the midamble is assumed.

NOTE 3: The Interference part of the SIR measurement will be dependent on the receiver implementation, and will normally be different from the Timeslot ISCP measurement

NOTE 4: The term "antenna connector" used in this sub-clause to define the reference point for the UTRAN measurements refers to the "BS antenna connector" test port A and test port B as described in [19]. The term "antenna connector" refers to Rx or Tx antenna connector as described in the respective measurement definitions.

5.2.1 RSCP

Definition	Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one DPCH, PRACH or PUSCH code. The reference point for the RSCP shall be the antenna connector.

5.2.2 Timeslot ISCP

Definition	Interference Signal Code Power, the interference on the received signal in a specified timeslot measured on the midamble. The reference point for the ISCP shall be the antenna connector.

5.2.3 RSSI

Definition	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the UTRAN UL carrier channel bandwidth in a specified timeslot. The reference point for the RSSI shall be the antenna connector.

5.2.4 SIR

Definition	Signal to Interference Ratio, defined as: (RSCP/~~ISCP~~Interference)xSF. Where: RSCP = Received Signal Code Power, the received power on the code of a specified DPCH, PRACH or PUSCH. ~~ISCP~~ Interference = ~~Interference Signal Code Power, t~~The interference on the received signal in the same timeslot which can't be eliminated by the receiver.~~,~~ SF = The used spreading factor. The reference point for the SIR shall be the Rx antenna connector~~.~~.

5.2.5 Transport channel BER

Definition	The transport channel BER is an estimation of the average bit error rate (BER) of DCH or USCH data. The transport channel (TrCH) BER is measured from the data considering only non-punctured bits at the input of the channel decoder in Node B. It shall be possible to report an estimate of the transport channel BER for a TrCH after the end of each TTI of the TrCH. The reported TrCH BER shall be an estimate of the BER during the latest TTI for that TrCH. Transport channel BER is only required to be reported for TrCHs that are channel coded.

5.2.6 Transmitted carrier power

Definition	Transmitted carrier power, is the ratio between the total transmitted power and the maximum transmission power. Total transmission power is the power [W] transmitted on one DL carrier in a specific timeslot from one UTRAN access point. Maximum transmission power is the power [W] on the same carrier when transmitting at the configured maximum transmission power for the cell. The measurement shall be possible on any carrier transmitted from the UTRAN access point. The reference point for the transmitted carrier power measurement shall be the Tx antenna connector. In case of Tx diversity the transmitted carrier power for each branch shall be measured and the maximum of the two values shall be reported to higher layers, i.e. only one value will be reported to higher layers.

5.2.7 Transmitted code power

Definition	Transmitted Code Power, is the transmitted power on one carrier and one channelisation code in one timeslot. The reference point for the transmitted code power measurement shall be the TX antenna connector ~~at the UTRAN access point cabinet~~.

5.2.8 RX Timing Deviation

Definition	'RX Timing Deviation' is the time difference $T_{RXdev} = T_{TS} - T_{RXpath}$ in chips, with T_{RXpath}: time of the reception in the Node B of the first ~~significant~~ detected uplink path (in time) to be used in the detection process T_{TS}: time of the beginning of the respective slot according to the Node B internal timing

NOTE: This measurement can be used for timing advance calculation or location services.

5.2.9 UTRAN GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS

Definition	The time difference between the timing of the cell and GPS Time Of Week. $T_{UTRAN-GPS}$ is defined as the time of occurrence of a specified UTRAN event according to GPS time. The specified UTRAN event is the beginning of a particular frame (identified through its SFN) transmitted in the cell.

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25.225	CR	019r1	Current Version:	3.4.0

GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑ *↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team*

For submission to:	RAN #10	for approval	X	strategic		(for SMG use only)
list expected approval meeting # here ↑		for information		non-strategic		

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: *(at least one should be marked with an X)* (U)SIM [ ] ME [ ] UTRAN / Radio [X] Core Network [ ]

Source: TSG RAN WG1 **Date:** 22/11/00

Subject: Corrections and Clarifications to 25.225

Work item:

Category: *(only one category shall be marked with an X)*

F	Correction	X	**Release:**	Phase 2	
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	X
				Release 00	

Reason for change: LS TSG R4-000743 and R4-000969 a new name and definition of the UTRAN RSSI measurement is proposed by RAN WG4. This CR incorporates this new definition in 25.225 together with a clarification of the measurement bandwidth and reference point

Clauses affected: 5.2.3

Other specs affected:

Other 3G core specifications	[ ]	→ List of CRs:
Other GSM core specifications	[ ]	→ 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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5.2.3 Received total wide band power~~RSSI~~

Definition	The received wide band power in a specified timeslot including the noise generated in the receiver, within the bandwidth defined by the pulse shaping filter. In case of receiver diversity the reported value shall be the linear average of the power in the diversity branches. ~~. Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the UTRAN UL carrier channel bandwidth in a specified timeslot.~~ The reference point for the Received total wideband power measurement~~RSSI~~ shall be the output of the pulse shaping filter in the receiver. ~~antenna connector.~~

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25.225	CR	020r1	Current Version:	3.4.0

GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑ *↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team*

For submission to:	TSG-RAN #10	for approval	X	strategic		(for SMG use only)
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Proposed change affects: *(at least one should be marked with an X)* (U)SIM [ ] ME [X] UTRAN / Radio [X] Core Network [ ]

Source: TSG RAN WG1 **Date:** 2000-10-12

Subject: Clarification of measurement reference points.

Work item:

Category: *(only one category shall be marked with an X)*

F	Correction	X	**Release:**	Phase 2	
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	X
				Release 00	

Reason for change: This CR aligns TS 25.225 with the latest FDD corrections.
It clarifies what is meant by the term “antenna connector” by adding a reference to the relevant WG4 specifications.
For several measurements the reference point is defined to be the antenna connector.

Clauses affected: 2, 5.1 – 5.2.9

Other specs affected:

Other 3G core specifications	[ ]	→ List of CRs:
Other GSM core specifications	[ ]	→ 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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[1] 3G TS 25.211: "Physical channels and mapping of transport channels onto physical channels (FDD)".

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5 Measurement abilities for UTRA TDD

In this clause the physical layer measurements reported to higher layers. (this may also include UE internal measurements not reported over the air-interface) are defined.

5.1 UE measurement abilities

NOTE 1: Measurements for TDD which are specified on the Primary CCPCH (P-CCPCH) are carried out on the P-CCPCH or on any other beacon channel, see [6].

NOTE 2: For the beacon channels [6], the received power measurements shall be based on the sum of the received powers for midambles $m^{(1)}$ and $m^{(2)}$ if Block-STTD is applied to the P-CCPCH.

NOTE 3: The UTRAN has to take into account the UE capabilities when specifying the timeslots to be measured in the measurement control message.

NOTE 4: The RSCP can either be measured on the data part or the midamble of a burst, since there is no power offset between both. However, in order to have a common reference, the measurement on the midamble is assumed.

NOTE 5: The line 'applicable for' indicates whether the measurement is applicable for inter-frequency and/or intra-frequency and furthermore for idle and/or connected mode.

NOTE 6: The term "antenna connector of the UE" used in this sub-clause to define the reference point for the UE measurements is defined in [17].

5.1.1 P-CCPCH RSCP

Definition	Received Signal Code Power, the received power on P-CCPCH of own or neighbour cell. The reference point for the RSCP ~~is~~ shall be the antenna connector ~~at~~ of the UE.
Applicable for	idle mode, connected mode (intra-frequency & inter-frequency)

5.1.2 CPICH RSCP

Definition	Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one code measured on the Primary CPICH. The reference point for the RSCP ~~is~~ shall be the antenna connector ~~at~~ of the UE. (This measurement is used in TDD for monitoring FDD cells while camping on a TDD cell). If Tx diversity is applied on the Primary CPICH the received code power from each antenna shall be separately measured and summed together in [W] to a total received code power on the Primary CPICH.
Applicable for	idle mode, connected mode (inter-frequency)

5.1.3 Timeslot ISCP

Definition	Interference Signal Code Power, the interference on the received signal in a specified timeslot measured on the midamble. The reference point for the ISCP is the antenna connector at the UE.
Applicable for	Connected mode (intra-frequency).

5.1.4 UTRA carrier RSSI

Definition	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the relevant channel bandwidth in a specified timeslot. Measurement shall be performed on a UTRAN DL carrier. The reference point for the RSSI is the antenna connector at the UE.
Applicable for	idle mode, connected mode (intra- & inter-frequency)

5.1.5 GSM carrier RSSI

Definition	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the relevant channel bandwidth in a specified timeslot. Measurement shall be performed on a GSM BCCH carrier. The reference point for the RSSI is the antenna connector at the UE.
Applicable for	idle mode, connected mode (inter-frequency)

5.1.6 SIR

Definition	Signal to Interference Ratio, defined as: (RSCP/ISCP)xSF. Where: RSCP = Received Signal Code Power, the received power on the code of a specified DPCH or PDSCH. ISCP = Interference Signal Code Power, the interference on the received signal in the same timeslot which can't be eliminated by the receiver. SF = The used spreading factor. The reference point for the SIR is the antenna connector of the UE.
Applicable for	connected mode (intra-frequency)

5.1.7 CPICH Ec/No

Definition	The received energy per chip divided by the power density in the band. The Ec/No is identical to RSCP/RSSI. Measurement shall be performed on the Primary CPICH. The reference point for the CPICH Ec/No ~~is~~ shall be the antenna connector ~~at~~ of the UE. (This measurement is used in TDD for monitoring FDD cells while camping on a TDD cell) If Tx diversity is applied on the Primary CPICH the received energy per chip (Ec) from each antenna shall be separately measured and summed together in [Ws] to a total received chip energy per chip on the Primary CPICH, before calculating the Ec/No.
Applicable for	idle mode, connected mode (inter-frequency)

5.1.8 Transport channel BLER

Definition	Estimation of the transport channel block error rate (BLER). The BLER estimation shall be based on evaluating the CRC on each transport block.
Applicable for	connected mode (intra-frequency)

5.1.9 UE transmitted power

Definition	The total UE transmitted power on one carrier measured in a timeslot. The reference point for the UE transmitted power shall be the UE antenna connector.
Applicable for	connected mode (intra-frequency).

5.1.10 SFN-SFN observed time difference

Definition	SFN-SFN observed time difference is the time difference of the reception times of frames from two cells (serving and target) measured in the UE and expressed in chips. It is distinguished in two types. Type 2 applies if the serving and the target cell have the same frame timing. **Type 1:** SFN-SFN observed time difference = OFF×38400+ T_m in chips, where: T_m= T_{RxSFNi} - T_{RxSFNk}, given in chip units with the range [0, 1, …, 38399] chips T_{RxSFNi} : time of start of the received frame SFN_i of the serving TDD cell i. T_{RxSFNk} : time of start of the received frame SFN_k of the target UTRA cell k received most recent in time before the time instant T_{RxSFNi} in the UE. If this frame SFN_k of the target UTRA cell is received exactly at T_{RxSFNi} then T_{RxSFNk}= T_{RxSFNi} (which leads to T_m=0). OFF=(SFN_i- SFN_k) mod 256, given in number of frames with the range [0, 1, …, 255] frames SFNi : system frame number for downlink frame from serving TDD cell i in the UE at the time T_{RxSFNi}. SFNk : system frame number for downlink frame from target UTRA cell k received in the UE at the time T_{RxSFNk}.(for FDD: the P-CCPCH frame) The reference point for the SFN-SFN observed time difference type 1 shall be the antenna connector of the UE. **Type 2:** SFN-SFN observed time difference = T_{RxTSk} - T_{RxTSi}, in chips, where T_{RxTSi} : time of start of a timeslot received of the serving TDD cell i. T_{RxTSk} : time of start of a timeslot received from the target UTRA cell k that is closest in time to the start of the timeslot of the serving TDD cell i. The reference point for the SFN-SFN observed time difference type 2 shall be the antenna connector of the UE.
Applicable for	idle mode, connected mode (intra-frequency), connected mode (inter-frequency)

5.1.11 SFN-CFN observed time difference

Definition	The SFN-CFN observed time difference is defined as: T_m for an FDD neighbour cell (i.e. the value is reported in chips), OFF for a TDD neighbour cell (i.e the value is reported in frames), where: T_m= T_{UETx} - T_{RxSFN}, given in chip units with the range [0, 1, …, 38399] chips. T_{UETx} is the time at the beginning of the frame with the connection frame number CFN_{TX} considering the transmission from the UE in the serving TDD cell. T_{RxSFN} is the time at the beginning of the frame with the system frame number SFN (for FDD neighbour cells: P-CCPCH frame is considered) received at the UE from a neighbour cell T_{RxSFN} is the time instant most recent in time before the time instant T_{UETx} OFF=(SFN-CFN_{TX}) mod 256, given in number of frames with the range [0, 1, …, 255] frames CFN_{Tx} is the connection frame number for the UE transmission. SFN is the system frame number for the neighbouring cell frame (for FDD neighbour cells: P-CCPCH frame) received in the UE at the time instant T_{RxSFN}. The reference point for the SFN-CFN observed time difference shall be the antenna connector of the UE.
Applicable for	connected mode (inter-frequency), connected mode (intra-frequency)

5.1.12 Observed time difference to GSM cell

Definition	Observed time difference to GSM cell is the time difference T_m in ms, where $T_m = T_{RxGSMk} - T_{RxSFN0i}$ $T_{RxSFN0i}$: time of start of the received frame SFN=0 of the serving TDD cell i $T_{RxGSMk.}$: time of start of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe of the considered target GSM frequency k received closest in time after the time $T_{RxSFN0i.}$ If the next GSM BCCH 51-multiframe is received exactly at $T_{RxSFN0i}$ then $T_{RxGSMk} = T_{RxSFN0i}$ (which leads to $T_m=0$). The beginning of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe is defined as the beginning of the first tail bit of the frequency correction burst in the first TDMA-frame of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe, i.e. the TDMA-frame following the IDLE-frame. The reference point for the Observed time difference to GSM cell shall be the antenna connector of the UE.
Applicable for	Idle mode, connected mode (inter-frequency)

5.1.13 UE GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS

Definition	~~The timing between cell j and GPS Time Of Week.~~ $T_{UE-GPSj}$ is defined as the time of occurrence of a specified UTRAN event according to GPS ~~time~~Time Of Week. The specified UTRAN event is the beginning of a particular frame (identified through its SFN) in the first significant multipath of the cell j P-CCPCH measured in the UE. The reference point for $T_{UE-GPSj}$ shall be the antenna connector of the UE.
Applicable for	connected mode (intra-frequency, inter-frequency)

5.2 UTRAN measurement abilities

NOTE 1: If the UTRAN supports multiple frequency bands then the measurements apply for each frequency band individually.

NOTE 2: The RSCP can either be measured on the data part or the midamble of a burst, since there is no power offset between both. However, in order to have a common reference, the measurement on the midamble is assumed.

NOTE 3: The term "antenna connector" used in this sub-clause to define the reference point for the UTRAN measurements refers to the "BS antenna connector" (test port A) as described in [18]. The term "antenna connector" refers to Rx or Tx antenna connector as described in the respective measurement definitions.

5.2.1 RSCP

Definition	Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one DPCH, PRACH or PUSCH code. The reference point for the RSCP shall be the Rx antenna connector.

5.2.2 Timeslot ISCP

Definition	Interference Signal Code Power, the interference on the received signal in a specified timeslot measured on the midamble. The reference point for the ISCP shall be the Rx antenna connector.

5.2.3 RSSI

Definition	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the UTRAN UL carrier channel bandwidth in a specified timeslot. The reference point for the RSSI shall be the Rx antenna connector.

5.2.4 SIR

Definition	Signal to Interference Ratio, defined as: (RSCP/ISCP)xSF. Where: RSCP = Received Signal Code Power, the received power on the code of a specified DPCH, PRACH or PUSCH. ISCP = Interference Signal Code Power, the interference on the received signal in the same timeslot which can't be eliminated by the receiver. SF = The used spreading factor. The reference point for the SIR shall be the Rx antenna connector.

5.2.5 Transport channel BER

Definition	The transport channel BER is an estimation of the average bit error rate (BER) of DCH or USCH data. The transport channel (TrCH) BER is measured from the data considering only non-punctured bits at the input of the channel decoder in Node B. It shall be possible to report an estimate of the transport channel BER for a TrCH after the end of each TTI of the TrCH. The reported TrCH BER shall be an estimate of the BER during the latest TTI for that TrCH. Transport channel BER is only required to be reported for TrCHs that are channel coded.

5.2.6 Transmitted carrier power

Definition	Transmitted carrier power, is the ratio between the total transmitted power and the maximum transmission power. Total transmission power is the power [W] transmitted on one DL carrier in a specific timeslot from one UTRAN access point. Maximum transmission power is the power [W] on the same carrier when transmitting at the configured maximum transmission power for the cell. The measurement shall be possible on any carrier transmitted from the UTRAN access point. The reference point for the transmitted carrier power measurement shall be the Tx antenna connector. In case of Tx diversity the transmitted carrier power for each branch shall be measured and the maximum of the two values shall be reported to higher layers, i.e. only one value will be reported to higher layers.

5.2.7 Transmitted code power

Definition	Transmitted Code Power, is the transmitted power on one carrier and one channelisation code in one timeslot. The reference point for the transmitted code power measurement shall be the Tx antenna connector at the UTRAN access point cabinet.

5.2.8 RX Timing Deviation

Definition	'RX Timing Deviation' is the time difference $T_{RXdev} = T_{TS} - T_{RXpath}$ in chips, with T_{RXpath}: time of the reception in the Node B of the first significant uplink path to be used in the detection process. The reference point for T_{RXpath} shall be the Rx antenna connector. T_{TS}: time of the beginning of the respective slot according to the Node B internal Timing

NOTE: This measurement can be used for timing advance calculation or location services.

5.2.9 UTRAN GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS

Definition	~~The time difference between the timing of the cell and GPS Time Of Week.~~ $T_{UTRAN-GPS}$ is defined as the time of occurrence of a specified UTRAN event according to GPS Time Of Week~~time~~. The specified UTRAN event is the beginning of the transmission of a particular frame (identified through its SFN) transmitted in the cell. The reference point for $T_{UTRAN-GPSj}$ shall be the Tx antenna connector.

3GPP TSG RAN Meeting #10
Bangkok, Thailand, 6-8, December 2000

Document R1-00-1348
e.g. for 3GPP use the format TP-99xxx
or for SMG, use the format P-99-xxx

CHANGE REQUEST

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

25.225	CR	021	Current Version:	3.4.0

GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑ *↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team*

For submission to:	TSG RAN 10	for approval	X	strategic		(for SMG use only)
list expected approval meeting # here ↑		for information		non-strategic		

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: *(at least one should be marked with an X)* (U)SIM [ ] ME [X] UTRAN / Radio [X] Core Network [ ]

Source: TSG RAN WG1 **Date:** 31/10/00

Subject: Removal of incorrect note relating to RSCP measurements

Work item:

Category: *(only one category shall be marked with an X)*

F	Correction	X
A	Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release	
B	Addition of feature	
C	Functional modification of feature	
D	Editorial modification	

Release:

Phase 2	
Release 96	
Release 97	
Release 98	
Release 99	X
Release 00	

Reason for change: It is currently stated in a note that RSCP measurements can be made on either the data part or the midamble of a burst. However, the midamble cannot be used if UE specific midambles are being used and more than one CCTrCH is being used by the UE in a given slot, since the power attributable to each individual CCTrCH cannot be resolved by this method.. The misleading notes are therefore deleted.

Clauses affected: 5.1, 5.2

Other specs affected:

Other 3G core specifications	[ ]	→ List of CRs:
Other GSM core specifications	[ ]	→ 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.

5 Measurement abilities for UTRA TDD

In this clause the physical layer measurements reported to higher layers. (this may also include UE internal measurements not reported over the air-interface) are defined.

5.1 UE measurement abilities

NOTE 1: Measurements for TDD which are specified on the Primary CCPCH (P-CCPCH) are carried out on the P-CCPCH or on any other beacon channel, see [6].

NOTE 2: For the beacon channels [6], the received power measurements shall be based on the sum of the received powers for midambles $m^{(1)}$ and $m^{(2)}$ if Block-STTD is applied to the P-CCPCH.

NOTE 3: The UTRAN has to take into account the UE capabilities when specifying the timeslots to be measured in the measurement control message.

~~NOTE 4: The RSCP can either be measured on the data part or the midamble of a burst, since there is no power offset between both. However, in order to have a common reference, the measurement on the midamble is assumed.~~

NOTE ~~5~~4: The line 'applicable for' indicates whether the measurement is applicable for inter-frequency and/or intra-frequency and furthermore for idle and/or connected mode.

5.2 UTRAN measurement abilities

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