

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 11th - 14th, 2001

Title : Proposed modification of WI sheet for WI "Improvement of inter-frequency and inter-system measurement"

Agenda Item : 9.1.1

Source : Samsung

Document for : Approval

This contribution contains the modified WI sheet for the work item "Improvement of inter-frequency and inter-system measurement" which has been distributed at RAN meeting #9. In the current work item sheet, only FDD mode is considered. However, the enhancement of inter-frequency and inter-system measurement is also important for 1.28 Mcps TDD modes. In RAN1 #22 meeting, within the scope of WI "improvement of inter-frequency and inter-system measurement", an improved method for measurement of GSM from 1.28 Mcps TDD was discussed and agreed to propose to make the new TR to cover this issue. It was also discussed in RAN1 meeting that it might be needed to extend the scope of work item to cover the 1.28 Mcps TDD mode.

The introduction of new TR and the proposed method for measurement of GSM from 1.28Mcps TDD is included in [1]. In the future, this TR may also include the method for measurement of FDD and 3.84Mcps TDD from 1.28Mcps TDD, respectively.

Hence, we propose the following modified WI sheet including the extended work and due time.

REFERENCE

[1] R1-011317, "Introduction of TR 25.xxx on Improvement of Inter-frequency and inter-system measurement", Samsung

Contact:

- Li XiaoQiang xqli@samsung.com
- Sungoh Hwang sungoh@samsung.com

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 11th - 14th, 2001Work Item Description

Last distributed as: RAN_Work_Items_after_RAN_9 (originally RP-000180)

Title

Improvement of inter-frequency and inter-system measurements

1 3GPP Work Area

X	Radio Access
	Core Network
	Services

2 Linked work items*none***3 Justification**3.1 Improvement for FDD

Compressed mode in Release-99 covers limited set of methods of implementing the compressed mode for enabling measurements on other frequencies. There have been methods suggested that potentially improve the system capacity and operational flexibility in addition to the existing methods.

- The following two technologies have been identified as candidates for Release 2000 for compressed mode improvements:
 1. Compressed mode with puncturing and flexible positions
 2. Combination of the existing methods (including method in point 1)

3.2 Improvement for 1.28 Mcps TDD

In the case of 1.28Mcps TDD, some idle time slots due to discontinuous transmission can be used for monitoring GSM, FDD and 3.84 Mcps TDD as compressed mode in FDD mode. However, the current Rel-4 specification may not reserve enough time for each inter-system measurement. This may cause the relatively long measurement time and may result in the increase of terminal power consumption or a call drop in case that UE is located at handover region.

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 11th - 14th, 2001

A candidate for some improvement can be as follows:

- Enlarging the measurement window for inter-system measurement.
- Change the location of measurement window for inter-system measurement.

4 Objective

The purpose of this work item is to specify the improvement of inter-frequency and inter-system measurement for FDD and 1.28 Mcps TDD. This work item is composed of two work tasks.

1) Improvement of inter-frequency and inter-system measurement for FDD

The purpose of this work ~~item~~-task is to work on the compressed mode improvements for improved system performance.

2) Improvement of inter-frequency and inter-system measurement for 1.28 Mcps TDD

The purpose of this work task is to provide the enlarged measurement window and the change of the location of measurement window in 1.28 Mcps TDD for improved system performance.

Separate TR will be created for each work task.

5 Service Aspects

None

6 MMI-Aspects

None

7 Charging Aspects

None

8 Security Aspects

None

9 Impacts

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 11th - 14th, 2001

Affects:	USIM	ME	AN	CN	Others
Yes		X	X		
No	X			X	
Don't know					

10 Expected Output and Time scale (to be updated at each plenary)

New specifications						
Spec No.	Title	Prime resp. WG	2ndary resp. WG(s)	Presented for endorsement information at plenary#	Approved at plenary#	Comments
<u>TR 25.XXX</u>		<u>WG1</u>		<u>RAN #15</u>	<u>RAN #16</u>	<u>FDD (If any results)</u>
<u>TR 25.YYY</u>		<u>WG1</u>		<u>RAN #15</u>	<u>RAN #16</u>	<u>1.28 Mcps</u>
Affected existing specifications						
Spec No.	CR	Subject		Approved at plenary#	Comments	
25.212		Multiplexing and channel coding (FDD)		<u>RAN #1416</u>		
25.215		Physical layer – Measurements (FDD)		<u>RAN #1416</u>		
<u>25.222</u>		<u>Multiplexing and channel coding(TDD)</u>		<u>RAN #16</u>		
<u>25.224</u>		<u>Physical Layer Procedure(TDD)</u>		<u>RAN #16</u>		
25.331		RRC Protocol Specification		<u>RAN #1416</u>	Parameter update	
25.423		UTRAN Iur Interface RNSAP Signalling		<u>RAN #1416</u>	Parameter update	
25.433		UTRAN Iub Interface NBAP Signalling		<u>RAN #1416</u>	Parameter update	

11 Work item rapporteurs

Antti Toskala, Nokia Networks (To be confirmed)

12 Work item leadership

TSG-RAN WG1

13 Supporting Companies

CATT, QUALCOMM, SAMSUNG, SKT, SIEMENS

14 Classification of the WI (if known)

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 11th - 14th, 2001

	Feature (go to 14a)
X	Building Block (go to 14b)
	Work Task (go to 14c)

14a The WI is a Feature: List of building blocks under this feature

(list of Work Items identified as building blocks)

14b The WI is a ~~sub-building~~ Building block-Block: parent feature

This is a building block -part of the radio interface improvement building-blockfeature.

(~~one Work Item identified as a feature~~)

14c The WI is a Work Task: parent Building Block

Work Task 1: Improvement of inter-frequency and inter-system measurement for FDD

Work Task 2: Improvement of inter-frequency and inter-system measurement for 1.28 Mcps TDD

(~~one Work Item identified as a building block~~)

3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #22
Jeju, South Korea, 19th Nov - 23th Nov 2001

Tdoc R1- 01- 1317

Agenda Item:

Source: Samsung

Title: Introduction of TR 25.xxx on Improvement of Inter-frequency and inter-system measurement

Document for: Approval

In WG1 meeting #22, an efficient method for measurement for handover for 1.28Mcps TDD was presented and agreed by TDD Ad Hoc session to propose to make the TR within the existing work item “Improvement of inter-frequency and inter-system measurements” [1]. So TR 25.xxx is introduced. This TR will address the measurement of GSM, FDD, and 3.84 Mcps TDD from 1.28Mcps TDD. The proposed method for measurement of GSM in reference [1] is included in this TR. In the future, this TR will also contain the methods for measurement of FDD and 3.84Mcps TDD.

Reference

[1] R1-01-1289, “Improvement of inter-system handover measurement for 1.28Mcps TDD”, Samsung

**3rd Generation Partnership Project;
Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network;
Improvement of inter-frequency and inter-system
Measurement**

(Release 5)



The present document has been developed within the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP™) and may be further elaborated for the purposes of 3GPP.

The present document has not been subject to any approval process by the 3GPP Organisational Partners and shall not be implemented. This Specification is provided for future development work within 3GPP only. The Organisational Partners accept no liability for any use of this Specification. Specifications and reports for implementation of the 3GPP™ system should be obtained via the 3GPP Organisational Partners' Publications Offices.

Reference

<Workitem>
(<Shortfilename>.PDF)

Keywords

<keyword[, keyword]>

3GPP

Postal address

Office address

Internet

secretariat@3gpp.org
Individual copies of this deliverable
can be downloaded from
<http://www.3gpp.org>

Copyright Notification

No part may be reproduced except as authorized by written permission.
The copyright and the foregoing restriction extend to reproduction in all media.

©
All rights reserved.

3GPP

Contents

Contents.....	4
Intellectual Property Rights.....	5
Foreword.....	5
1. Scope.....	6
2. References.....	6
3. Definitions, symbols and abbreviations.....	6
3.1. Definitions.....	6
3.2. Symbols.....	7
3.3. Abbreviations.....	7
4. Requirements.....	7
5 Measurement Improvement.....	7
5.1. Measurement of GSM from 1.28Mcps TDD.....	7
5.2. Measurement of FDD from 1.28Mcps TDD.....	14
5.3. Measurement of 3.84Mcps TDD from 1.28Mcps TDD.....	14
6. Study Areas.....	14
7. Agreements and associated contributions.....	14
8. Backward Compatibility.....	15
9. Project Plan.....	15
9.1 Schedule.....	15
9.2 Work Task Status.....	15
10 History.....	15

Intellectual Property Rights

Foreword

This Technical Report(TR) has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), Technical Specification Group RAN.

The contents of this TR are subject to continuing work within the 3GPP TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of this TR, it will be re-released with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

Version x.y.z

where:

x the first digit:

1 presented to TSG for information;

2 presented to TSG for approval;

3 or greater indicates TSG approved document under change control.

y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.

z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

1. Scope

The purpose of this document is to help the TSG RAN WG1 group to specify the changes to current specifications, which is needed for the introduction of the “improvement of inter-frequency and inter-system measurement” option for Release 5.

“Improvement of inter-frequency and inter-system measurement” is proposed to specify the enhanced handover measurement. This work item is composed of possible 3 work tasks (WT).

- 1) Measurement of GSM from 1.28Mcps TDD
- 2) Measurement of FDD from 1.28Mcps TDD
- 3) Measurement of 3.84Mcps TDD from 1.28Mcps TDD

The different WTs will be described in subsequent chapters. It is intended to gather all information in order to trace the history and the status of the WTs in RAN WG1. It is not intended to replace contributions and Change Requests, but only to list conclusions and make references to agreed contributions and CRs. When solutions are sufficiently stable, the CRs can be issued.

It describes agreed requirements related to the WTs.

It identifies the affected specifications with related Change Requests.

It also describes the schedule of the WTs.

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.

3. Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1. Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.2. Symbols

3.3. Abbreviations

4. Requirements

- Backward compatibility with the previous release should be kept.

5 Measurement Improvement

5.1. Measurement of GSM from 1.28Mcps TDD

5.1.1 Introduction

In FDD mode, compressed mode is used for inter-frequency and inter-system measurements, since the transmission in the physical channels in FDD are continuous. But for 1.28Mcps TDD, the transmissions are discontinuous, so some time slots which have no traffic can be used for monitoring GSM.

A channel swapping procedure is proposed before starting monitoring GSM during inter-system measurement in order to acquire more enough consecutive idle time to monitor GSM. Channel swapping method means that traffic time slots assigned for uplink and downlink can be reallocated before monitoring GSM.

Simulation results of average synchronisation time, maximum synchronisation time, and minimum synchronisation time for monitoring GSM are provided under the condition of symmetric channel structure and asymmetric channel structure with 0.5ms and 0.8ms synthesizer switching time. The simulation results show a clear benefit of using a channel swapping method compared to the conventional one.

5.1.2 Methodology

5.1.2.1 Proposed channel swapping method

Channel swapping method is proposed to achieve more consecutive time slots to do inter-system measurement before the starting time of monitoring GSM.

It is assumed that channel swapping procedure in every subframe is the same. For low data rate traffic with only 1 uplink channel and 1 downlink channel, a channel swapping method doing like this: uplink traffic channel for UE swaps to be assigned in the uplink timeslot just before the second switching point,

and downlink traffic channel for UE swaps to be assigned in the downlink timeslot just after the second switching point. Hence, all the idle time slots from the end of the timeslot just after the second switching point in sub-frame # i to the beginning of the timeslot just before the second switching point in sub-frame # i+1 can be utilized for tracking FCCH burst or FCCH and SCH bursts of GSM frame concurrently. Note that the second switching point in every sub-frame does not need to be fixed. In Fig. 1, yellow colored time slots means a traffic channel after channel swapping, and green colored timeslots means the measurement period for monitoring GSM. It is observed that the sum of 5 time slots and DwPTS+GP+UpPTS can be used for monitoring GSM.

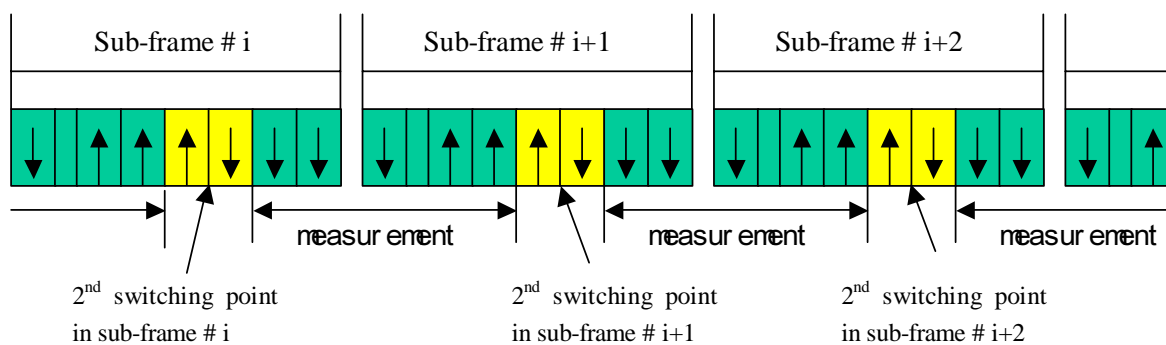


Figure 1. Measurement time by using proposed channel swapping method during inter-system measurement

5.1.2.2 Simulation results Comparison

Comparison Scheme1: Simulation results comparison in case of symmetric frame structure. The second switching point is between TS3 and TS4. See Figure 2

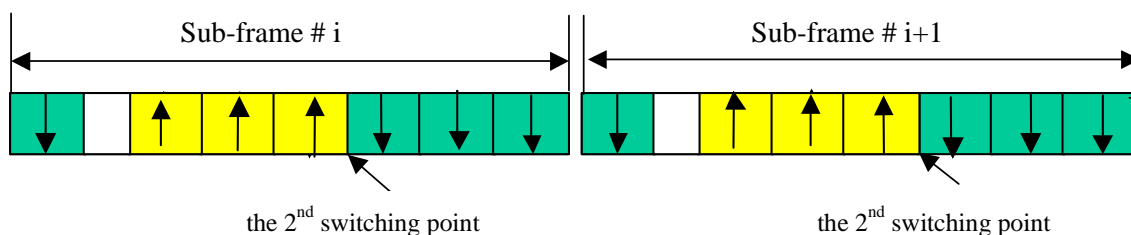


Figure2: Symmetric frame structure with 3 uplink timeslots and 3 downlink timeslots from TS1 to TS6

By using channel swapping method, TS1 is assumed to be used for uplink traffic channel, and downlink traffic channel may be allocated in TS0, TS4, TS5, TS6. It is assumed that downlink traffic channel can be allocated at TS0, TS4, TS5, and TS6 with equal possibility. Hence, average value of

synchronisation time in the four cases of downlink traffic channel being assigned in TS0, TS4, TS5, TS6, is used respectively..

1) Monitoring only FCCH burst with 0.5ms switching time

Average synchronisation time with 0.5ms switching time:

Using channel swapping method: 75.6ms

Conventional method: $(83.9+185.0+288.3+111.4)/4 = 167.2\text{ms}$

See Figure 3.

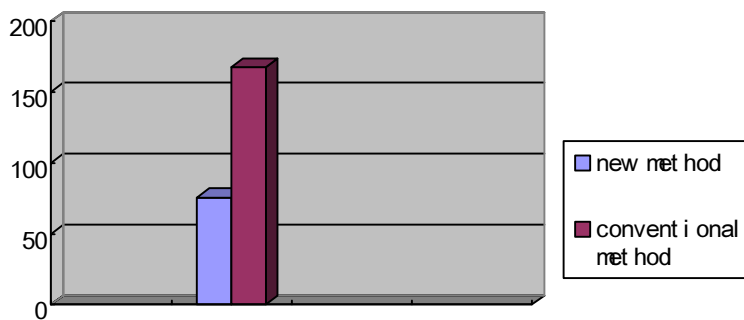


Figure 3. average synchronisation time of monitoring only FCCH in Symmetric frame structure

Maximum synchronisation time with 0.5 ms switching time:

Using channel swapping method: 187.2ms

Conventional method: 656.5ms

See Figure 4.

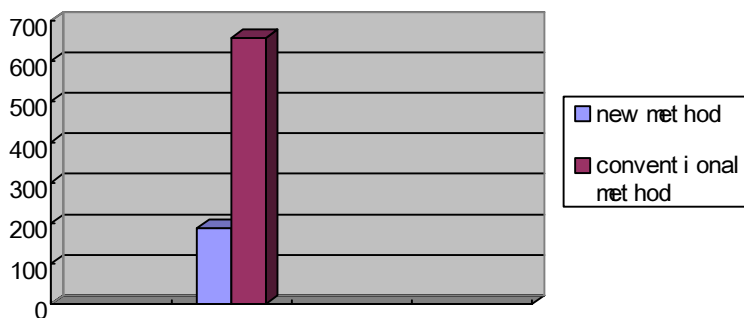


Figure 4 maximum synchronisation time of monitoring only FCCH in Symmetric frame

structure

2) Monitoring both FCCH burst and SCH burst with 0.5ms switching time

Average synchronisation time with 0.5ms switching time:

Using channel swapping method: 92.5ms

Conventional method: $(102.0+336.2+511.7+140.4)/4 = 272.6\text{ms}$

See Figure 5.

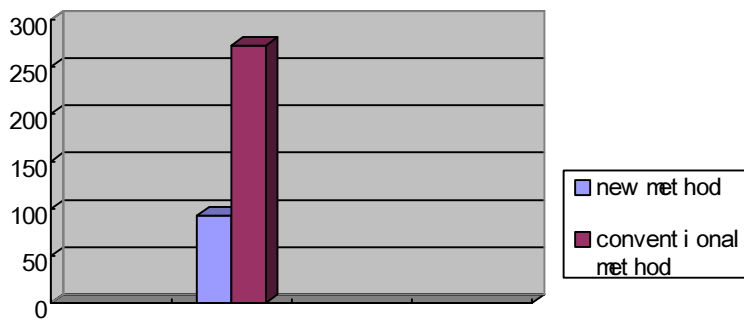


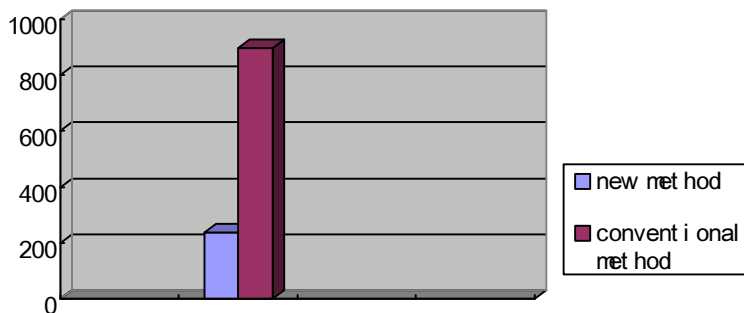
Figure 5 average synchronisation time of monitoring both FCCH and SCH in Symmetric frame structure

Maximum synchronisation time with 0.5ms switching time:

Using channel swapping method: 237.2ms

Conventional method: 896.5ms

See Figure 6.



h

Figure 6. maximum synchronisation time of monitoring both FCCH and SCH in Symmetric frame structure

Comparison Scheme2: Simulation results comparison in case of asymmetric frame structure with 2 uplink timeslots and 4 downlink timeslots from TS1 to TS6. The second switching point is between TS2 and TS3. See Figure 7.

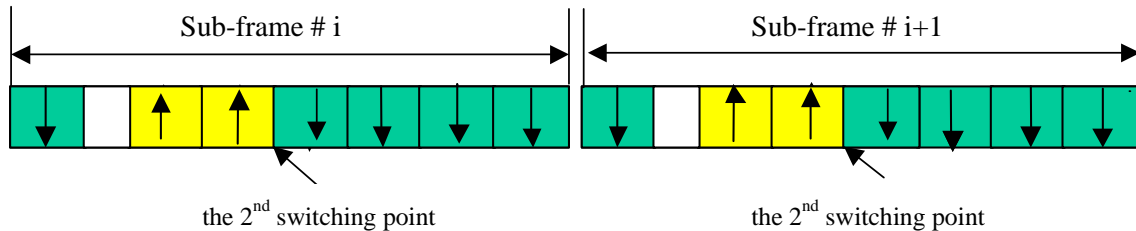


Figure 7: Asymmetric frame structure with 2 uplink timeslots and 4 downlink timeslots from TS1 to TS6

1) Monitoring only FCCH burst with 0.5ms switching time

Average synchronisation time with 0.5ms switching time:

Using channel swapping method: 75.6ms

Conventional method: $(83.9+97.6+185.0+288.3+111.4)/5 = 153.2ms$

See Figure 8.

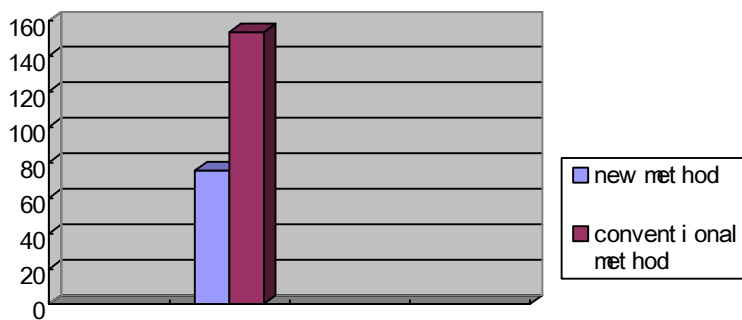


Figure 8. average synchronisation time of monitoring only FCCH in Asymmetric frame structure

Maximum synchronisation time with 0.5ms switching time:

Using channel swapping: 187.2ms

Conventional method: 656.5ms

See Figure 9.

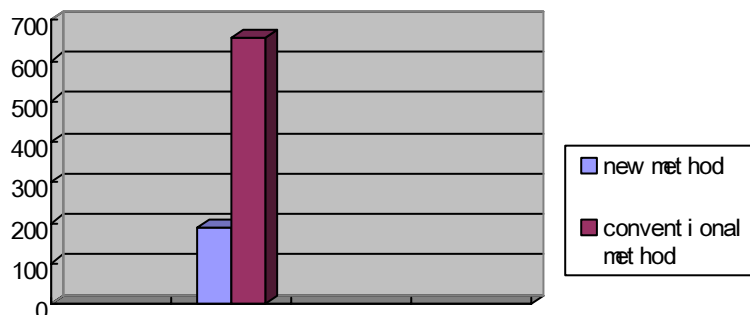


Figure 9 maximum synchronisation time of monitoring only FCCH in Asymmetric frame structure

2) Monitoring both FCCH burst and SCH burst with 0.5ms switching time

Average synchronisation time with 0.5ms switching time:

Using channel swapping method: 92.5ms

Conventional method: $(102.0+116.7+336.2+511.7+140.4)/5 = 241.4\text{ms}$

See Figure 10.

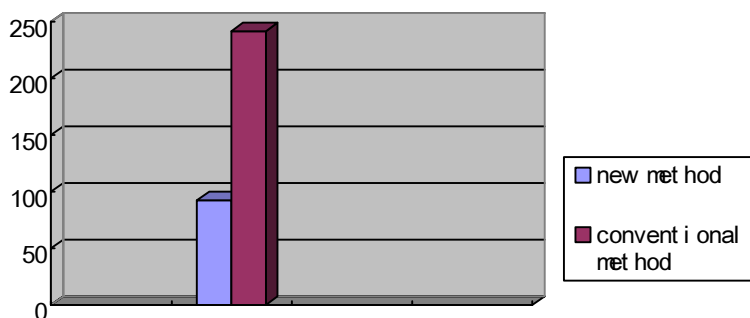


Figure 10 average sync time of monitoring both FCCH and SCH in Asymmetric frame structure

Maximum synchronisation time with 0.5ms switching time:

Using channel swapping method: 237.2ms

Conventional method: 896.5ms

See Figure 11.

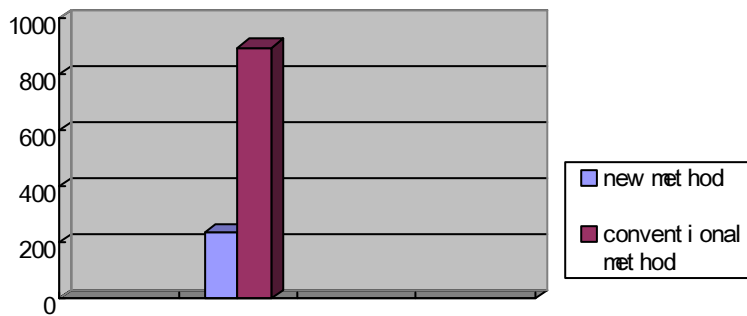


Figure11 maximum synchronisation time of monitoring both FCCH and SCH in Asymmetric frame structure

Monitoring FCCH only or FCCH+SCH with 0.8ms switching time

When monitoring FCCH or FCCH +SCH with 0.8ms switching time, there is the special case in conventional method without channel swapping that can never acquire FCCH or FCCH+SCH, which is that TS5 for downlink traffic and TS1 for uplink traffic because of the large synthesizer switching time and short measurement window.

But in swapping method, because of long search window, FCCH or FCCH+SCH can always be acquired. The maximum synchronisation time of detecting FCCH+SCH burst will not exceed 237.5ms.

5.1.2.3 Conclusion

Channel swapping method for improvement of inter-system handover measurement is introduced in order to increase the measurement time for monitoring GSM and compared with conventional method. The simulation results for measurement time in each cases is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of simulation results by using our proposed method and conventional one with 2 traffic timeslots per subframe and with 0.5ms and 0.8ms switching time under symmetric frame structure

	0.5ms switching time		0.8ms switching time	
	Proposed method	Conventional method	Proposed method	Conventional method
Average synchronisation time for monitoring both FCCH and SCH (ms)	92.5	272.6	114.2	Can't be evaluated because of long switching time. Referring Table4, 5.
Average synchronisation time for monitoring only FCCH (ms)	75.6	167.2	95.1	Can't be evaluated because of long switching time. Referring Table4, 5.

Maximum synchronisation time for monitoring both FCCH and SCH (ms)	237.2	896.5	237.5	These bursts can never be acquired
Maximum synchronisation time for monitoring only FCCH (ms)	187.2	656.5	232.5	SCH burst can never be acquired
Minimum synchronisation time for monitoring both FCCH and SCH (ms)	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4
Minimum synchronisation time for monitoring only FCCH (ms)	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4

The simulation results show a great benefit of using channel swapping method during inter-system measurement in 1.28Mcps TDD.

5.1.3 Investigation on impacts to other functions

As to swapping method for measurement, impact on Radio Resource Management, Dynamic Channel Allocation and high layer signaling needs to be further investigated.

5.1.4 Specification Impact and associated Change Request

5.1.4.1 WG1

5.1.4.2 WG2

5.1.4.3 WG3

5.1.4.3 WG4

5.1.5 Backward Compatibility

5.2. Measurement of FDD from 1.28Mcps TDD

5.3. Measurement of 3.84Mcps TDD from 1.28Mcps TDD

6. Study Areas

7. Agreements and associated contributions

8. Backward Compatibility

9. Project Plan

9.1 Schedule

Date	Meeting	Scope	[expected] Input	[expected]Output

9.2 Work Task Status

	Planned Date	Milestone	Status

10 History

Document history							
Date	TSG #	TSG Doc.	CR	Rev	Subject/Comment	Old	New
2001.11	RAN 1 #22	R1-01-1317					0.0.1
Rapporteur for 3GPP RAN TR 25.xxx is: Li Xiaoqiang, Samsung							
Li Xiaoqiang, Samsung Tel: +86 10 6842 7711 Ext.2110 Fax: +86 10 6842 1891 xqli@samsung.com							
This document is written in Microsoft Word version 2000							