

**Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects Meeting #5, Kyongju, Korea, 11-13 October 1999** **TSGS#5(99)448**

**Source:** TSG S1  
**Title:** Channel coding asymmetry for ECSD  
**Document for:** Approval  
**Agenda Item:** 5.1.3

TSG-SA Working Group 1 (Services) meeting #5  
 Bernried, Starnberger, Germany 27th Sept – 1st Oct 1999

TSG S1 (99)706  
 Agenda Item: 6.2.9

## 3G CHANGE REQUEST

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

**22.034** **CR** **002**

rev 2

3G specification number ↑

Current Version: **3.0.0**

↑ CR number as allocated by 3G support team

For submission to TSG  for approval  (only one box should be marked with an X)  
list TSG meeting no. here ↑ for information

Form: 3G CR cover sheet, version 1.0 The latest version of this form is available from: <ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/3GCRF-xx.rtf>

**Proposed change affects:** USIM  ME  UTRAN  Core Network   
(at least one should be marked with an X)

**Source:** Ericsson, Nokia **Date:** 99.09.09

**Subject:** Channel coding asymmetry for ECSD

**3G Work item:** ?

**Category:**

F	Correction	<input type="checkbox"/>
A	Corresponds to a correction in a 2G specification	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Addition of feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C	Functional modification of feature	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	Editorial modification	<input type="checkbox"/>

(only one category shall be marked with an X)

**Reason for change:** Introduction of channel coding asymmetry for ECSD.

**Clauses affected:** See attached CR

**Other specs affected:**

Other 3G core specifications	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs:	
Other 2G core specifications	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs:	
MS test specifications	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs:	
BSS test specifications	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs:	
O&M specifications	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ List of CRs:	

**Other comments:**

## 3.2 Definitions

For the purposes of this TS, the following definitions apply:

**Fixed Network User Rate:** The user rate between IWF and the fixed network.

**Air Interface User Rate:** The user rate between Mobile Termination and IWF. For T services it is the maximum possible AIUR not including padding. For NT services it is the maximum possible AIUR.

**maximum possible AIUR:** The highest possible AIUR that the multiple TCH/F can provide, e.g. 2 TCH/F using TCH/F9.6 provides a maximum possible AIUR of 19,2 kbit/s.

**padding:** Fill bits needed to adapt the maximum possible AIUR supported by a given number of TCH/F with a given channel coding to a FNUR that is lower than the maximum possible AIUR.

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## 4 Description

### 4.1 General

HSCSD is a feature that allows users subscribing to the General Bearer Services to access user rates that can be achieved with one or more TCH/F. HSCSD also defines mechanisms for the use of air interface resources which makes efficient and flexible use of higher user rates feasible.

### 4.2 Applicability

HSCSD shall provide flexible ways of supporting GSM Phase 2, T and NT data services and new data services at the higher rates possible with one or more TCH/F. Data compression shall be applicable to NT HSCSD. Supplementary Services that are applicable to the General Bearer Services can be used with the HSCSD feature (Reference GSM 02.04, [3]).

### 4.3 General Bearer Services

The General Bearer Services are defined in GSM 02.02 [2].

The General Bearer Services consist of two Bearer Services, and they are as follows:

- asynchronous;
- synchronous.

### 4.4 Parameters to be indicated and negotiated

#### 4.4.1 Call set-up

The parameters to be indicated, and negotiated, if applicable, during the call set-up shall include:

- FNUR;
- Channel coding(s) acceptable (for the call);
- Maximum number of TCH/F (that the mobile user can accept);
- Wanted AIUR (desired rate that the mobile user wants the network to allocate). The wanted AIUR is applicable to NT services only;

-     -Indication if the user initiated modification is required, and if so, the network resource needs.

- Channel coding asymmetry indication

The channel coding(s) acceptable shall be indicated by the mobile at call set-up and is not negotiable. It indicates the channel coding(s) that may be chosen by the network for the call.

The maximum number of TCH/F shall be indicated at call set-up. It enables the mobile user to limit the number of TCH/F used and thus to control an essential parameter for charging. It sets the upper limit of number of TCH/F that the network may allocate to the mobile.

The wanted AIUR (applicable to NT services only) indicates the AIUR that the mobile user wants and which the network shall try to reach but which it is not allowed to exceed. The exception where the network is allowed to exceed the wanted AIUR is when the network can achieve the AIUR with a lower number of TCH/F, e.g. wanted AIUR indicated by the mobile is 14,4 kbit/s, channel codings acceptable are both TCH/F9.6 and TCH/F4.8 and maximum number of TCH/F are 3, then the network shall choose 2 x 9,6 over 3 x 4,8 if a channel coding of TCH/F9.6 is available on two TCH/F.

If the user wishes to make use of the user initiated modification procedure, this shall be indicated at the call set-up.

It shall be possible to reserve a FNUR that is considerably higher than the AIUR.

Channel coding asymmetry indication is only applicable to NT calls where the user has indicated acceptance for channel coding(s) based on enhanced modulation. In this case the user may indicate preference for channel coding symmetry, downlink biased channel coding asymmetry, or uplink biased channel coding asymmetry. The channel coding asymmetry indication is only applicable in direction MS to network.

#### 4.4.1.1 T services

The ME or the network may propose to modify the FNUR. The calling entity may accept or release the call. Autobauding is not allowed.

The AIUR is always equal to the FNUR.

Fax Group 3 can make use of HSCSD.

The channel coding selected must be one of the channel coding(s) indicated in the channel coding(s) acceptable parameter, the number of TCH/F selected shall not exceed the maximum number of TCH/F parameter, and the combination of the two shall result in an AIUR that is equal to the FNUR.

#### 4.4.1.2 NT services

The ME or the network may propose to modify the FNUR. The calling entity may accept or release the call. Autobauding is allowed.

The wanted AIUR is indicated by the mobile at call set-up.

### 4.4.2 Network initiated modification

#### 4.4.2.1 T services

For transparent calls the radio resource parameters must remain within limits that allow the transparent call to maintain its characteristics of fixed end to end throughput and delay. This means that the channel coding and the number of TCH/F used may change during the call as long as a channel coding indicated in the channel coding(s) acceptable parameter is used, the maximum number of TCH/F is not exceeded and the AIUR is kept constant.

#### 4.4.2.2 NT services

For NT calls the network may modify the number of TCH/F and the channel coding used and thus also the AIUR during the call as long as the maximum number of TCH/F, and the channel coding(s) acceptable are all respected. The network shall try to reach the wanted AIUR indicated, as long as the resource situation allows it.

### 4.4.3 User initiated modification

The in-call modification feature shall be supported in case of alternate services.

#### 4.4.3.1 T services

The user initiated modification is not applicable to T services.

#### 4.4.3.2 NT services

The user may indicate a change of the parameters, maximum number of TCH/F, ~~and~~ wanted AIUR, ~~only~~ [and channel coding asymmetry. No other parameters may be modified.](#)

The user initiated modification is only applicable to the data phase of alternate services.

## 4.5 Air Interface Resource Allocation

### 4.5.1 Minimum Air Interface Resource Allocation and Allocation Increment

Air interface resources shall be allocated to HSCSD calls at TCH/F increments. The minimum air interface resource allocation for HSCSD calls shall be one TCH/F.

### 4.5.2 Flexible Air Interface Resource Allocation

Flexible air interface resource allocation enables:

The network to allocate dynamically resources related to the air interface usage according to the network operator's strategy, within the limits negotiated at the call set-up or during a user initiated modification.

## 4.6 Symmetric and asymmetric connections

### 4.6.1 Symmetric connections

For symmetric connections, air interface resources are allocated symmetrically.

### 4.6.2 Asymmetric connections

[There are two types of asymmetry, asymmetric air interface connection and channel coding asymmetry. Asymmetric air interface connection implies that more time slots are used in the downlink than in the uplink. Channel coding asymmetry implies that one channel coding is used in the uplink and another channel coding is used in the downlink.](#)

#### 4.6.2.1 [Asymmetric air interface connection](#)

The provision of the asymmetric air interface connections allows simple ME (of Type 1, Reference GSM 05.02, [5]) to receive at higher AIUR than otherwise would be possible with a symmetric connection.

Asymmetric air interface connections that are a subset of the symmetric HSCSD, and support different user rates at uplink and downlink, shall be provided.

Asymmetric air interface connections are only applicable to the downlink-biased asymmetry, i.e., where the ME is receiving at a higher rate than it is transmitting.

Asymmetric air interface connections shall only be applicable to NT HSCSD.

#### 4.6.2.2 [Channel coding asymmetry](#)

[Channel coding asymmetry may be set up by the network in three cases:](#)

- [If the MS only supports enhanced modulation in the downlink.](#)

- If the MS supports enhanced modulation in both links, but the user indicates preference for uplink or downlink biased channel coding asymmetry.
- If the MS supports enhanced modulation in both links, and the user indicates preference for channel coding symmetry, but the link conditions justifies different channel codings in up- and downlink.

In the case when preference of uplink or downlink biased channel coding asymmetry is indicated by the user, and a asymmetric channel coding connection is set up based on this indication, the network shall always assign a TCH/F14.4 channel on the unbiased link.

Channel coding asymmetry shall only be applicable to NT services applying the channel codings TCH/F14.4, TCH/F28.8 and TCH/F43.2.

In case a symmetric channel coding connection is set up, the link adaptation mechanism may change a symmetric channel coding connection to an asymmetric channel coding connection.

### 4.6.3 Network choice of connection symmetry

When the network has a choice of allocating either a symmetric or an asymmetric air interface connection it shall proceed as follows:

- In the case where the wanted AIUR is smaller than or equal to the AIUR supported symmetrically by the ME, or asymmetric air interface connection is not supported by the network, then a symmetric air interface connection is established.
- In the case where the wanted AIUR exceeds the AIUR supported symmetrically by the ME, the network shall assign the maximum AIUR supported by the ME in the down-link, upper-bounded by the maximum number of TCH/F indicated by the mobile user, and the number of TCH/F supported by the network, maintaining the minimum of one TCH/F.