Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects
Meeting #13, Beijing, China, 24-27 September 2001

TSGS#13(01)0430

Source: **SA1**

Title: **CRs to 21.905 on Alignment of definitions requested by RAN 4**

Document for: **Approval**

Agenda Item: **7.1.3**

Doc-1st-Level	Spec	CR	Rev	Phase	Cat	Subject	Vers	Vers New	Doc-2nd-Level
SP-010430	21.905	011		R99	F	CR to 21.905v3.2.0 (R99) on Alignment of definitions requested by RAN 4	3.2.0	3.3.0	S1-010647
SP-010430	21.905	012		Rel-4	F	CR to 21.905v4.3.0 (Rel-4) on Alignment of definitions requested by RAN 4	4.3.0	4.4.0	S1-010648
SP-010430	21.905	013		Rel-5	B	CR to 21.905v5.0.0 (Rel-5) on Alignment of definitions requested by RAN 4	5.0.0	5.1.0	S1-010649

TSG-SA WG 1 (Services) meeting #12
Lake Tahoe, USA, 9-13 July 2001

TSG S1 (01)0647
Agenda Item:

CR-Form-v4

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **21.905** **CR** **011** ⌘ ev **-** ⌘ Current version: **3.2.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network ☐

Title: ⌘	Essential corrections to definitions	
Source: ⌘	SA1	
Work item code: ⌘	Vocabulary	***Date:*** ⌘ 13/07/01
Category: ⌘	**F**	***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one of the following categories:
- ***F*** *(correction)*
- ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
- ***B*** *(addition of feature),*
- ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)*
- ***D*** *(editorial modification)*

Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
REL-4	*(Release 4)*
REL-5	*(Release 5)*

Reason for change: ⌘	Alignment of some definitions with the ones used in RAN 4 specifications
Summary of change: ⌘	RAN 4 identified necessary changes to definitions in the following documents: - R4-010638, R4-010679, R4-010728, R4-010759 and those modifications have been transferred in the Vocabulary for consistency reasons
Consequences if not approved: ⌘	Inconsistencies between the meaning of some terms in TS and vocabulary.

Clauses affected: ⌘			
Other specs affected: ⌘	☐ Other core specifications ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications	⌘	
Other comments: ⌘			

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2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

3 Terms and definitions

A

Acceptable Cell: A cell that the UE may camp on to make emergency calls. It must satisfy certain conditions.

Access conditions: A set of security attributes associated with a file.

Access delay: The value of elapsed time between an access request and a successful access (source: ITU-T X.140).

Access Stratum SDU (Service Data Unit): Unit of data transferred over the access stratum SAP (Service Access Point) in the Core Network or in the User Equipment.

Access protocol: A defined set of procedures that is adopted at an interface at a specified reference point between a user and a network to enable the user to employ the services and/or facilities of that network (source: ITU-T I.112).

Accounting: The process of apportioning charges between the Home Environment, Serving Network and User.

Accuracy: A performance criterion that describes the degree of correctness with which a function is performed. (The function may or may not be performed with the desired speed.) (source: ITU-T I.350).

Active communication: a UE is in active communication when it has a CS connection established. For PS active communication is defined by the existence of one or more Activated PDP contexts. Either one or both of the mentioned active communications may occur in the UE.

Active Set: Set of radio links simultaneously involved in a specific communication service between an UE and a UTRAN access point.

Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR): The ratio of the average power centered on the assigned channel frequency to the average power centered on an adjacent channel frequency. In both cases the average power is measured with a filter that has Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter response with roll-off $\alpha = 0.22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate.

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.

ALCAP: Generic name for the transport signalling protocols used to set-up and tear-down transport bearers.

Allowable PLMN: A PLMN which is not in the list of forbidden PLMN in the UE.

Applet: A small program that is intended not to be run on its own, but rather to be embedded inside another application

Application: An application consists of a set of security mechanisms, files, data and protocols (excluding transmission protocols).

Applications / Clients: These are services, which are designed using service capability features.

Application Interface: Standardised Interface used by application/clients to access service capability features.

Application protocol: The set of procedures required by the application.

Authentication: A property by which the correct identity of an entity or party is established with a required assurance. The party being authenticated could be a user, subscriber, home environment or serving network.

Available PLMN: A PLMN where the UE has found a cell that satisfies certain conditions.

Average power: The thermal power as measured through a root raised cosine filter with roll-off $\alpha = 0.22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate of the radio access mode. The period of measurement shall be one power control group (timeslot) unless otherwise stated.

~~**Average transmit power:** The average transmitter output power obtained over any specified time interval, including periods with no transmission.~~

Average Transmitter Power Per Traffic Channel (dBm): The mean of the total transmitted power over an entire transmission period.

*** Next modified section ***

M

Macro cells: "Macro cells" are outdoor cells with a large cell radius.

Macro diversity handover: "Macro diversity" is a operation state in which a User Equipment simultaneously has radio links with two or more UTRAN access points for the sole aim of improving quality of the radio connection or providing seamless.

Management Infrastructure: The collection of systems (computers and telecommunications) a UMTS Organisation has in order to manage UMTS.

Mandatory UE Requirement: Regulatory requirement which is applicable to 3G UEs. It is determined by each country/region and beyond the scope of 3GPP specification (e.g. spurious emission in UK).

Master File (MF): The unique mandatory file containing access conditions and optionally DFs and/or EFs.

Maximum Output Power: This is a measure of the maximum power supported by the UE (i.e. the actual power as would be measured assuming no measurement error)..

~~**Maximum output Power:** This refers to the measure of average power at the maximum power setting.~~

~~**Maximum peak power:** The peak power observed when operating at a given maximum output power.~~

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.

~~**Maximum Power Setting:** The highest value of the Power control setting which can be used.~~

Maximum Total Transmitter Power (dBm): The aggregate maximum transmit power of all channels.

Maximum Transmitter Power Per Traffic Channel (dBm): The maximum power at the transmitter output for a single traffic channel.

Mean bit rate: A measure of throughput. The average (mean) bit rate available to the user for the given period of time (source: ITU-T I.210).

Mean transit delay: The average transit delay experienced by a (typically) large sample of PDUs within the same service category.

Medium Access Control: A sub-layer of radio interface layer 2 providing unacknowledged data transfer service on logical channels and access to transport channels.

Messaging service: An interactive service which offers user-to-user communication between individual users via storage units with store-and-forward, mailbox and/or message handling, (e.g., information editing, processing and conversion) functions (source: ITU-T I.113).

MExE Classmark: A MExE classmark identifies a category of MExE UE supporting MExE functionality with a minimum level of processing, memory, display, and interactive capabilities. Several MExE classmarks may be defined to differentiate between the functionalities offered by different MExE UEs. A MExE application or applet defined as being of a specific MExE Classmark indicates that it is supportable by a MExE UE of that Classmark.

MExE executable: An executable is an applet, application, or executable content, which conforms to the MExE specification and may execute on the ME.

MExE server: A node supporting MExE services in the MExE service environment.

MExE service: a service enhanced (or made possible) by MExE technology.

MExE service environment: Depending on the configuration of the PLMN, the operator may be able to offer support to MExE services in various ways. Examples of possible sources are from traditional GSM nodes, IN nodes, operator-specific nodes, operator franchised nodes and services provider nodes, together with access to nodes external (i.e. vendor-specific) to the PLMN depending on the nature of the MExE service. These nodes are considered to constitute the MExE service environment. The MExE service environment shall support direct MExE UE to MExE UE interaction of MExE services.

MExE service provider: an organisation which delivers MExE services to the subscriber. This is normally the PLMN operator, but could be an organisation with MExE responsibility (which may have been delegated by the PLMN operator).

MExE SIM: A SIM that is capable of storing a security certificate that is accessible using standard mechanisms.

MExE subscriber: The owner of a subscription who has entered into an agreement with a MExE service provider for MExE services.

Micro cells: "Micro cells" are small cells.

Mobile evaluated handover: Mobile evaluated handover (MEHO) is a type of handover triggered by an evaluation made in the mobile. The mobile evaluates the necessity of handover based on the measured radio environment and based on criteria defined by the network. When the evaluation meets the hand-off criteria the necessary information is sent from the mobile to the network. The network then decides on the necessity of the handover based on the reported evaluation result and other conditions, e.g. uplink radio environment and/or availability of network resources, the network may then execute the handover.

Mobile number portability: The ability for a mobile subscriber to change subscription network within the same country whilst retaining their original MSISDN(s).

Mobile termination: the mobile termination is the component of the mobile station which supports functions specific to management of the radio interface (Um).

Mobility: The ability for the user to communicate whilst moving independent of location.

Mobility Management: A relation between the mobile station and the UTRAN that is used to set-up, maintain and release the various physical channels.

Multi mode terminal: UE that can obtain service from at least one UTRA radio access mode, and one or more different systems such as GSM bands or possibly other radio systems such IMT-2000 family members.

Multicast service: A unidirectional PTM service in which a message is transmitted from a single source entity to all subscribers currently located within a geographical area. The message contains a group identifier indicating whether the message is of interest to all subscribers or to only the subset of subscribers belonging to a specific multicast group.

Multipoint: A value of the service attribute "communication configuration", which denotes that the communication involves more than two network terminations (source: ITU-T I.113).

Multimedia service: Services that handle several types of media such as audio and video in a synchronised way from the user's point of view. A multimedia service may involve multiple parties, multiple connections, and the addition or deletion of resources and users within a single communication session.

*** Next modified section ***

N

Name: A name is an alpha numeric label used for identification of end users and may be portable.

Negotiated QoS: In response to a QoS request, the network shall negotiate each QoS attribute to a level that is in accordance with the available network resources. After QoS negotiation, the bearer network shall always attempt to provide adequate resources to support all of the negotiated QoS profiles.

Network code: MCC and MNC.

Network code group: Same as network code.

Network connection: An association established by a network layer between two users for the transfer of data, which provides explicit identification of a set of network data transmissions and agreement concerning the services to be provided by the set (source: ITU-T X.213 / ISO-IEC 8348).

Network Element: A discrete telecommunications entity which can be managed over a specific interface e.g. the RNC.

Network Manager: Provides a package of end-user functions with the responsibility for the management of a network, mainly as supported by the EM(s) but it may also involve direct access to the network elements. All communication with the network is based on open and well standardized interfaces supporting management of multi-vendor and multi-technology network elements.

Network operator: A PLMN operator.

Network personalisation: Allows the network operator to personalise a ME so that it can only be used with that particular network operator's SIMs.

Network Resource Model: A protocol independent model describing managed objects representing network resources, e.g. an RNC or NodeB.

Network service data unit (NSDU): A unit of data passed between the user and the GPRS network across a Network Service Access Point (NSAP).

Network subset code: digits 6 and 7 of the IMSI.

Network subset code group: Combination of a network subset code and the associated network code.

Network subset personalisation: A refinement of network personalisation, which allows network operators to limit the usage of a ME to a subset of SIMs

Network termination: A functional group on the network side of a user-network interface (source: ITU-T I.112).

Node B: A logical node responsible for radio transmission / reception in one or more cells to/from the User Equipment. Terminates the Iub interface towards the RNC.

Nomadic Operating Mode: Mode of operation where the terminal is transportable but being operated while stationary and may in addition require user co-operation (e.g. close to open spaces, antenna setup...).

Nominal Maximum Output Power: This is the nominal power defined by the UE power class.

Non-Access Stratum: Protocols between UE and the core network that are not terminated in the UTRAN.

Normal GSM operation: Relating to general, CHV related, GSM security related and subscription related procedures.

Normal mode of operation: The mode of operation into which the ME would have gone if it had no personalisation checks to process.

Number: A string of decimal digits that uniquely indicates the public network termination point. The number contains the information necessary to route the call to this termination point.

A number can be in a format determined nationally or in an international format. The international format is known as the International Public Telecommunication Number which includes the country code and subsequent digits, but not the international prefix.

Number portability: Where the provision of diallable numbers is independent of home environment and/or serving network.

Number range owner network: The network to which the number range containing the ported number has been allocated.

*** Next modified section ***

P

Packet: An information unit identified by a label at layer 3 of the OSI reference model (source: ITU-T I.113). A network protocol data unit (NPDU).

Packet data protocol (PDP): Any protocol which transmits data as discrete units known as packets, e.g., IP, or X.25.

Packet transfer mode: Also known as packet mode. A transfer mode in which the transmission and switching functions are achieved by packet oriented techniques, so as to dynamically share network transmission and switching resources between a multiplicity of connections (source: ITU-T I.113).

Padding: One or more bits appended to a message in order to cause the message to contain the required number of bits or bytes.

Paging: The act of seeking a User Equipment.

Paging DRX cycle: The individual time interval between monitoring Paging Occasion for a specific UE

Paging Block Periodicity (PBP): The period of the occurrence of Paging Blocks. (For FDD, PBP = 1).

Paging Message Receiving Occasion: The frame where the UE receives actual paging message.

Paging occasion: The frame where the UE monitors in FDD or the paging block, which consists of several frames, for TDD. For Paging Blocks, the value of Paging Occasion is equal to the first frame of the Paging Block.

~~**Peak Power:** The instantaneous power of the RF envelope which is not expected to be exceeded for [99.9%] of the time.~~

Peak bit rate: A measure of throughput. The maximum bit rate offered to the user for a given time period (to be defined) for the transfer of a bursty signal (source: ITU-T I.210). (The maximum user information transfer rate achievable by a user for a single service data unit transfer.)

Performance: The ability to track service and resource usage levels and to provide feedback on the responsiveness and reliability of the network.

Personal Service Environment: contains personalised information defining how subscribed services are provided and presented towards the user. The Personal Service Environment is defined in terms of one or more User Profiles.

Personalisation: The process of storing information in the ME and activating the procedures which verify this information against the corresponding information stored in the SIM whenever the ME is powered up or a SIM is inserted, in order to limit the SIMs with which the ME will operate.

Personalisation entity: Network, network subset, SP, Corporate or SIM to which the ME is personalised

Phonebook: A dataset of personal or entity attributes. The simplest form is a set of name-subscriber pairs as supported by GSM SIMs.

Physical channel data stream: In the uplink, a data stream that is transmitted on one physical channel. In the downlink, a data stream that is transmitted on one physical channel in each cell of the active set.

Physical Channel: In FDD mode, a physical channel is defined by code, frequency and, in the uplink, relative phase (I/Q). In TDD mode, a physical channel is defined by code, frequency, and time-slot.

Pico cells: "Pico cells" are cells, mainly indoor cells, with a radius typically less than 50 metres.

PICH Monitoring Occasion: The time instance where the UE monitors PICH within Paging Occasion.

PLMN Area: The PLMN area is the geographical area in which a PLMN provides communication services according to the specifications to mobile users. In the PLMN area, the mobile user can set up calls to a user of a terminating network. The terminating network may be a fixed network, the same PLMN, another PLMN or other types of PLMN. Terminating network users can also set up calls to the PLMN. The PLMN area is allocated to a PLMN. It is determined by the service and network provider in accordance with any provisions laid down under national law. In general the

PLMN area is restricted to one country. It can also be determined differently, depending on the different telecommunication services, or type of MS. If there are several PLMNs in one country, their PLMN areas may overlap. In border areas, the PLMN areas of different countries may overlap. Administrations will have to take precautions to ensure that cross border coverage is minimised in adjacent countries unless otherwise agreed.

PLMN Operator: Public Land Mobile Network operator. The entity which offers a GPRS.

point-to-multipoint service: A service type in which data is sent to ”all service subscribers or a pre-defined subset of all subscribers” within an area defined by the Service Requester.

Plug-in SIM: A Second format of SIM (specified in clause 4).

Point-to-point: A value of the service attribute "communication configuration", which denotes that the communication involves only two network terminations.

Point-to-point service: A service type in which data is sent from a single network termination to another network termination.

Ported number: A MSISDN that has undergone the porting process.

Ported subscriber: The subscriber of a ported number.

Porting process: A description of the transfer of a number between network operators.

~~**Power Setting:** The value of the control signal, which determines the desired transmitter, output Power. Typically, the power setting would be altered in response to power control commands.~~

Predictive service: A service model which provides reliable performance, but allowing a specified variance in the measured performance criteria.

Proactive SIM: A SIM, which is capable of issuing commands to the Terminal. Part of SIM Application Toolkit (see clause 11).

Protocol: A formal set of procedures that are adopted to ensure communication between two or more functions within the within the same layer of a hierarchy of functions (source: ITU-T I.112).

Protocol data unit: In the reference model for OSI, a unit of data specified in an (N)-protocol layer and consisting of (N)-protocol control information and possibly (N)-user data (source: ITU-T X.200 / ISO-IEC 7498-1).

Public land mobile network: A telecommunications network providing mobile cellular services.

TSG-SA WG 1 (Services) meeting #12
Lake Tahoe, USA, 9-13 July 2001

TSG S1 (01)0648
Agenda Item:a.b

CR-Form-v4

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **21.905** **CR** **012** ⌘ ev **-** ⌘ Current version: **4.3.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network ☐

Title:	⌘	Alignment of definitions requested by RAN 4
Source:	⌘	SA1
Work item code:	⌘	Vocabulary
Date:	⌘	13/07/01
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	REL-4

Use one of the following categories:
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R98	*(Release 1998)*
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REL-4	*(Release 4)*
REL-5	*(Release 5)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Aligment of the definitions in the vocabulary with those contained in the Technical Specifications edited by TSG RAN WG 4
Summary of change:	⌘	Clarification on the definition of terms related to power measurements and introduction of abbreviations and definitions on TDD.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Misalignment of the definitions and abbreviations used in TSG RAN WG 4 Technical specifications and vocabulary

Clauses affected:	⌘	
Other specs affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications
	⌘	
Other comments:	⌘	

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***** First Modified Section *****

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Accounting: The process of apportioning charges between the Home Environment, Serving Network and User.

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Active Set: Set of radio links simultaneously involved in a specific communication service between an UE and a UTRAN access point.

Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR): The ratio of the average power centered on the assigned channel frequency to the average power centered on an adjacent channel frequency. In both cases the average power is measured with a filter that has Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter response with roll-off $\alpha = 0.22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate.

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ASCI Generic name to identify the services VGCS, VBS and eMLPP.

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***** Next Modified Section *****

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Maximum output Power: For UE, this is a measure of the maximum power supported by the UE (i.e. the actual power as would be measured assuming no measurement error).~~this refers to the measure of average power at the maximum power setting~~ (TS 25.101). For FDD BS, the mean power level per carrier of the base station measured at the antenna connector in a specified reference condition (TS 25.104). For TDD BS this refers to the measure of power when averaged over the transmit timeslot at the maximum power setting (TS 25.105).

~~**Maximum peak power:** The peak power observed when operating at a given maximum output power.~~

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.

~~**Maximum Power Setting:** The highest value of the Power control setting which can be used.~~

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MExE subscriber: The owner of a subscription who has entered into an agreement with a MExE service provider for MExE services.

Micro cells: "Micro cells" are small cells.

Minimum transmit power: The minimum controlled output power of the TDD BS is when the power control setting is set to a minimum value. Thei si when the power control indicates a miminum transmit output power is required (TS 25.105).

Mobile evaluated handover: Mobile evaluated handover (MEHO) is a type of handover triggered by an evaluation made in the mobile. The mobile evaluates the necessity of handover based on the measured radio environment and based on criteria defined by the network. When the evaluation meets the hand-off criteria the necessary information is sent from the mobile to the network. The network then decides on the necessity of the handover based on the reported evaluation result and other conditions, e.g. uplink radio environment and/or availability of network resources, the network may then execute the handover.

Mobile number portability: The ability for a mobile subscriber to change subscription network within the same country whilst retaining their original MSISDN(s).

Mobile termination: the mobile termination is the component of the mobile station which supports functions specific to management of the radio interface (Um).

Mobility: The ability for the user to communicate whilst moving independent of location.

Mobility Management: A relation between the mobile station and the UTRAN that is used to set-up, maintain and release the various physical channels.

Multi mode terminal: UE that can obtain service from at least one UTRA radio access mode, and one or more different systems such as GSM bands or possibly other radio systems such IMT-2000 family members.

Multicast service: A unidirectional PTM service in which a message is transmitted from a single source entity to all subscribers currently located within a geographical area. The message contains a group identifier indicating whether the message is of interest to all subscribers or to only the subset of subscribers belonging to a specific multicast group.

Multipoint: A value of the service attribute "communication configuration", which denotes that the communication involves more than two network terminations (source: ITU-T I.113).

Multimedia service: Services that handle several types of media such as audio and video in a synchronised way from the user's point of view. A multimedia service may involve multiple parties, multiple connections, and the addition or deletion of resources and users within a single communication session.

***** Next Modified Section *****

N

Name: A name is an alpha numeric label used for identification of end users and may be portable.

Negotiated QoS: In response to a QoS request, the network shall negotiate each QoS attribute to a level that is in accordance with the available network resources. After QoS negotiation, the bearer network shall always attempt to provide adequate resources to support all of the negotiated QoS profiles.

Network code: MCC and MNC.

Network code group: Same as network code.

Network connection: An association established by a network layer between two users for the transfer of data, which provides explicit identification of a set of network data transmissions and agreement concerning the services to be provided by the set (source: ITU-T X.213 / ISO-IEC 8348).

Network Element: A discrete telecommunications entity which can be managed over a specific interface e.g. the RNC.

Network Manager: Provides a package of end-user functions with the responsibility for the management of a network, mainly as supported by the EM(s) but it may also involve direct access to the network elements. All communication with the network is based on open and well standardized interfaces supporting management of multi-vendor and multi-technology network elements.

Network operator: See PLMN operator.

Network personalisation: Allows the network operator to personalise a ME so that it can only be used with that particular network operator's SIMs.

Network Resource Model: A protocol independent model describing managed objects representing network resources, e.g. an RNC or NodeB.

Network service data unit (NSDU): A unit of data passed between the user and the GPRS network across a Network Service Access Point (NSAP).

Network subset code: digits 6 and 7 of the IMSI.

Network subset code group: Combination of a network subset code and the associated network code.

Network subset personalisation: A refinement of network personalisation, which allows network operators to limit the usage of a ME to a subset of SIMs

Network termination: A functional group on the network side of a user-network interface (source: ITU-T I.112).

Node B: A logical node responsible for radio transmission / reception in one or more cells to/from the User Equipment. Terminates the Iub interface towards the RNC.

Nomadic Operating Mode: Mode of operation where the terminal is transportable but being operated while stationary and may in addition require user co-operation (e.g. close to open spaces, antenna setup...).

Nominal Maximum Output Power: This is the nominal power defined by the UE power class.

Non-Access Stratum: Protocols between UE and the core network that are not terminated in the UTRAN.

Normal GSM operation: Relating to general, CHV related, GSM security related and subscription related procedures.

Normal mode of operation: The mode of operation into which the ME would have gone if it had no personalisation checks to process.

NTDD: Narrow TDD – the 1.28 Mcps chip rate UTRA-TDD option

Number: A string of decimal digits that uniquely indicates the public network termination point. The number contains the information necessary to route the call to this termination point.

A number can be in a format determined nationally or in an international format. The international format is known as the International Public Telecommunication Number which includes the country code and subsequent digits, but not the international prefix.

Number portability: Where the provision of diallable numbers is independent of home environment and/or serving network.

Number range owner network: The network to which the number range containing the ported number has been allocated.

***** Next Modified Section *****

P

Packet: An information unit identified by a label at layer 3 of the OSI reference model (source: ITU-T I.113). A network protocol data unit (NPDU).

Packet data protocol (PDP): Any protocol which transmits data as discrete units known as packets, e.g., IP, or X.25.

Packet transfer mode: Also known as packet mode. A transfer mode in which the transmission and switching functions are achieved by packet oriented techniques, so as to dynamically share network transmission and switching resources between a multiplicity of connections (source: ITU-T I.113).

Padding: One or more bits appended to a message in order to cause the message to contain the required number of bits or bytes.

Paging: The act of seeking a User Equipment.

Paging DRX cycle: The individual time interval between monitoring Paging Occasion for a specific UE

Paging Block Periodicity (PBP): The period of the occurrence of Paging Blocks. (For FDD, PBP = 1).

Paging Message Receiving Occasion: The frame where the UE receives actual paging message.

Paging occasion: The frame where the UE monitors in FDD or the paging block, which consists of several frames, for TDD. For Paging Blocks, the value of Paging Occasion is equal to the first frame of the Paging Block.

~~**Peak Power:** The instantaneous power of the RF envelope which is not expected to be exceeded for [99.9%] of the time.~~

Peak bit rate: A measure of throughput. The maximum bit rate offered to the user for a given time period (to be defined) for the transfer of a bursty signal (source: ITU-T I.210). (The maximum user information transfer rate achievable by a user for a single service data unit transfer.)

Performance: The ability to track service and resource usage levels and to provide feedback on the responsiveness and reliability of the network.

Personal Service Environment: contains personalised information defining how subscribed services are provided and presented towards the user. Each subscriber of the Home Environment has her own Personal Service Environment. The Personal Service Environment is defined in terms of one or more User Profiles.

Personalisation: The process of storing information in the ME and activating the procedures which verify this information against the corresponding information stored in the SIM whenever the ME is powered up or a SIM is inserted, in order to limit the SIMs with which the ME will operate.

Personalisation entity: Network, network subset, SP, Corporate or SIM to which the ME is personalised

Phonebook: A dataset of personal or entity attributes. The simplest form is a set of name-subscriber pairs as supported by GSM SIMs.

Physical channel data stream: In the uplink, a data stream that is transmitted on one physical channel. In the downlink, a data stream that is transmitted on one physical channel in each cell of the active set.

Physical Channel: In FDD mode, a physical channel is defined by code, frequency and, in the uplink, relative phase (I/Q). In TDD mode, a physical channel is defined by code, frequency, and time-slot.

Pico cells: "Pico cells" are cells, mainly indoor cells, with a radius typically less than 50 metres.

PICH Monitoring Occasion: The time instance where the UE monitors PICH within Paging Occasion.

PLMN Area: The PLMN area is the geographical area in which a PLMN provides communication services according to the specifications to mobile users. In the PLMN area, the mobile user can set up calls to a user of a terminating network. The terminating network may be a fixed network, the same PLMN, another PLMN or other types of PLMN. Terminating network users can also set up calls to the PLMN. The PLMN area is allocated to a PLMN. It is determined

by the service and network provider in accordance with any provisions laid down under national law. In general the PLMN area is restricted to one country. It can also be determined differently, depending on the different telecommunication services, or type of MS. If there are several PLMNs in one country, their PLMN areas may overlap. In border areas, the PLMN areas of different countries may overlap. Administrations will have to take precautions to ensure that cross border coverage is minimised in adjacent countries unless otherwise agreed.

PLMN Operator: Public Land Mobile Network operator. The entity which offers telecommunications services over an air interface..

Plug-in SIM: A Second format of SIM (specified in clause 4).

point-to-multipoint service: A service type in which data is sent to ”all service subscribers or a pre-defined subset of all subscribers” within an area defined by the Service Requester.

Point-to-point: A value of the service attribute "communication configuration", which denotes that the communication involves only two network terminations.

Point-to-point service: A service type in which data is sent from a single network termination to another network termination.

Ported number: A MSISDN that has undergone the porting process.

Ported subscriber: The subscriber of a ported number.

Porting process: A description of the transfer of a number between network operators.

Power control dynamic range: The difference between the maximum and the minimum total transmit output power for a specified reference condition (TS 25.104).

~~**Power Setting:** The value of the control signal, which determines the desired transmitter, output Power. Typically, the power setting would be altered in response to power control commands.~~

Predictive service: A service model which provides reliable performance, but allowing a specified variance in the measured performance criteria.

Proactive SIM: A SIM, which is capable of issuing commands to the Terminal. Part of SIM Application Toolkit (see clause 11).

Protocol: A formal set of procedures that are adopted to ensure communication between two or more functions within the within the same layer of a hierarchy of functions (source: ITU-T I.112).

Protocol data unit: In the reference model for OSI, a unit of data specified in an (N)-protocol layer and consisting of (N)-protocol control information and possibly (N)-user data (source: ITU-T X.200 / ISO-IEC 7498-1).

Public land mobile network: A telecommunications network providing mobile cellular services.

***** Next Modified Section *****

U

UE Service Capabilities: Capabilities that can be used either singly or in combination to deliver services to the user. The characteristic of UE Service Capabilities is that their logical function can be defined in a way that is independent of the implementation of the UMTS system (although all UE Service Capabilities are of course constrained by the implementation of UMTS). Examples: a data bearer of 144 kbps; a high quality speech teleservice; an IP teleservice; a capability to forward a speech call.

UMTS core network: refers in this specification to an evolved GSM core network infrastructure or any new UMTS core network infrastructures, integrating circuit and packet switched traffic..

UMTS coverage: an area where mobile cellular services are provided in accordance with UMTS standards.

UMTS IC Card: An IC card (or 'smartcard') of defined electromechanical specification which contains at least one USIM.

UMTS mobile termination: part of the UMTS Mobile Station which provides functions specific to the management of the radio interface (Um).

UMTS network: Network operated by a single network operator and consisting of UTRAN access networks (WCDMA and/or TD-CDMA), optionally GSM BSS access networks, an UMTS core network.

Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS): The telecommunications system, incorporating mobile cellular and other functionality, that is the subject of standards produced by 3GPP.

Universal Subscriber Identity Module (USIM): An application residing on the UICC used for accessing services provided by mobile networks, which the application is able to register on with the appropriate security.

Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network: UTRAN is a conceptual term identifying that part of the network which consists of RNCs and Node Bs between Iu and Uu interfaces.

UPC (Usage Parameter Control): Set of actions taken by the network to monitor and control the offered traffic and the validity of the connection with respect to the traffic contract negotiated between the user and the network.

Uplink: An "uplink" is a unidirectional radio link for the transmission of signals from a UE to a base station, from a Mobile Station to a mobile base station or from a mobile base station to a base station.

URA updating: URA updating is a family of procedures that updates the UTRAN registration area of a UE when a RRC connection exists and the position of the UE is known on URA level in the UTRAN.

User: An entity, not part of UMTS, which uses UMTS services. Example: a person using a UMTS mobile station as a portable telephone.

User-network interface: The interface between the terminal equipment and a network termination at which interface the access protocols apply (source: ITU-T I.112).

User-user protocol: A protocol that is adopted between two or more users in order to ensure communication between them (source: ITU-T I.112).

User access or user network access: The means by which a user is connected to a telecommunication network in order to use the services and/or facilities of that network (source: GSM 01.04, ITU-T I.112).

User Equipment: A device allowing a user access to network services. For the purpose of 3GPP specifications the interface between the UE and the network is the radio interface. A User Equipment can be subdivided into a number of domains, the domains being separated by reference points. Currently defined domains are the USIM and ME Domains. The ME Domain can further be subdivided into several components showing the connectivity between multiple functional groups. These groups can be implemented in one or more hardware devices. An example of such a connectivity is the TE – MT interface. Further, an occurrence of a User Equipment is an MS for GSM as defined in GSM TS 04.02.

User Interface Profile: Contains information to present the personalised user interface within the capabilities of the terminal and serving network.

User Services Profile: Contains identification of subscriber services, their status and reference to service preferences.

UTRA Radio access mode: the selected UTRA radio access mode ie UTRA-FDD;UTRA-TDD.

UTRA-NTDD: Time Division Duplex UTRA access mode 1.28 Mcps option

UTRA-TDD: Time Division Duplex UTRA Radio access mode (Includes UTRA-NTDD and UTRA-WTDD)

UTRA-WTDD: Time Division Duplex UTRA access mode 3.84 Mcps option

UTRAN access point: A conceptual point within the UTRAN performing radio transmission and reception. A UTRAN access point is associated with one specific cell, i.e. there exists one UTRAN access point for each cell. It is the UTRAN-side end point of a radio link.

UTRAN Registration Area: The UTRAN Registration Area is an area covered by a number of cells. The URA is only internally known in the UTRAN.

UTRAN Radio Network Temporary Identifier: The U-RNTI is a unique UE identifier that consists of two parts, an SRNC identifier and a C-RNTI. U-RNTI is allocated to an UE having a RRC connection. It identifies the UE within

UTRAN and is used as an UE identifier in cell update, URA update, RRC connection reestablishment and (UTRAN originated) paging messages and associated responses on the radio interface.

User Profile: Is the set of information necessary to provide a user with a consistent, personalised service environment, irrespective of the user's location or the terminal used (within the limitations of the terminal and the serving network).

User: An entity, not part of UMTS, which uses UMTS services. Example: a person using a UMTS mobile station as a portable telephone.

Uu: The Radio interface between UTRAN and the User Equipment.

***** Next Modified Section *****

W

WTDD: Wide TDD – the 3.84 Mcps chip rate UTRA-TDD option~~<void>~~

4 Abbreviations

***** Next Modified Section *****

N

NAD	Node Address byte
NAI	Network Access Identifier
NAS	Non-Access StratumNBAP Node B Application Part
NB	Normal Burst
NCELL	Neighbouring (of current serving) Cell
NBAP	Node B Application Part
NBIN	A parameter in the hopping sequence
NCC	Network (PLMN) Colour Code
NCH	Notification CHannel
NCK	Network Control Key
NCP	Network Control Protocol
NDC	National Destination Code
NDUB	Network Determined User Busy
NE	Network Element
NEF	Network Element Function
NEHO	Network evaluated handover
NET	Norme Europeenne de Télécommunications
NEV	NEVer
NF	Network Function
NI-LR	Network Induced Location Request
NIC	Network Independent Clocking
NITZ	Network Identity and Time Zone
NM	Network Manager
NMC	Network Management Centre
NMS	Network Management Subsystem
NMSI	National Mobile Station Identifier
NNI	Network-Node Interface
NO	Network Operator
NP	Network Performance
NPA	Numbering Plan Area
NPI	Numbering Plan Identifier
NRM	Network Resource Model

NRT	Non-Real Time
NSAP	Network Service Access Point
NSAPI	Network Service Access Point Identifier
NSCK	Network Subset Control Key
NSDU	Network service data unit
NSS	Network Sub System
Nt	Notification (SAP)
NT	Network Termination
	Non Transparent
NTAAB	New Type Approval Advisory Board
NTDD	Narrow-band Time Division Duplexing
NUA	Network User Access
NUI	National User / USIM Identifier
	Network User Identification
NUP	National User Part (SS7)
NW	Network

***** Next Modified Section *****

W

WAE	Wireless Application Environment
WAP	Wireless Application Protocol
WBEM	Web Based Enterprise Management
WCDMA	Wideband Code Division Multiple Access
WDP	Wireless Datagram Protocol
WG	Working Group
WIN	Wireless Intelligent Network
WPA	Wrong Password Attempts (counter)
WS	Work Station
WSP	Wireless Session Protocol
WTA	Wireless Telephony Applications
WTAI	Wireless Telephony Applications Interface
WTDD	Wideband Time Division Duplexing
WTLS	Wireless Transport Layer Security
WTP	Wireless Transaction Protocol
WTX	Waiting Time eXtenstion
WWT	Work Waiting Time
WWW	World Wide Web

TSG-SA WG 1 (Services) meeting #12
Lake Tahoe, USA, 9-13 July 2001

TSG S1 (01)0649
Agenda Item:a.b

CR-Form-v4

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **21.905** **CR** **013** ⌘ ev **-** ⌘ Current version: **5.0.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network ☐

Title:	⌘	Alignment of definitions requested by RAN 4
Source:	⌘	SA1
Work item code:	⌘	Vocabulary
Date:	⌘	13/07/01
Category:	⌘	**B**
Release:	⌘	REL-5

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
REL-4	*(Release 4)*
REL-5	*(Release 5)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Aligment of the definitions in the vocabulary with those contained in the Technical Specifications edited by TSG RAN WG 4
Summary of change:	⌘	Clarification on the definition of terms related to power measurements and introduction of abbreviations and definitions on TDD.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Misalignment of the definitions and abbreviations used in TSG RAN WG 4 Technical specifications and vocabulary

Clauses affected:	⌘	
Other specs affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications
	⌘	
Other comments:	⌘	

How to create CRs using this form:

Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at: http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm. Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

***** First Modified Section *****

A

Acceptable Cell: A cell that the UE may camp on to make emergency calls. It must satisfy certain conditions.

Access conditions: A set of security attributes associated with a file.

Access delay: The value of elapsed time between an access request and a successful access (source: ITU-T X.140).

Access Stratum SDU (Service Data Unit): Unit of data transferred over the access stratum SAP (Service Access Point) in the Core Network or in the User Equipment.

Access protocol: A defined set of procedures that is adopted at an interface at a specified reference point between a user and a network to enable the user to employ the services and/or facilities of that network (source: ITU-T I.112).

Accounting: The process of apportioning charges between the Home Environment, Serving Network and User.

Accuracy: A performance criterion that describes the degree of correctness with which a function is performed. (The function may or may not be performed with the desired speed.) (source: ITU-T I.350).

Active communication: a UE is in active communication when it has a CS connection established. For PS active communication is defined by the existence of one or more Activated PDP contexts. Either one or both of the mentioned active communications may occur in the UE.

Active Set: Set of radio links simultaneously involved in a specific communication service between an UE and a UTRAN access point.

Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR): The ratio of the average power centered on the assigned channel frequency to the average power centered on an adjacent channel frequency. In both cases the average power is measured with a filter that has Root Raised Cosine (RRC) filter response with roll-off $\alpha = 0.22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate.

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.

ALCAP: Generic name for the transport signalling protocols used to set-up and tear-down transport bearers.

Allowable PLMN: A PLMN which is not in the list of forbidden PLMN in the UE.

Applet: A small program that is intended not to be run on its own, but rather to be embedded inside another application

Application: An application consists of a set of security mechanisms, files, data and protocols (excluding transmission protocols).

Applications / Clients: These are services, which are designed using service capability features.

Application Interface: Standardised Interface used by application/clients to access service capability features.

Application protocol: The set of procedures required by the application.

ASCI Generic name to identify the services VGCS, VBS and eMLPP.

Authentication: A property by which the correct identity of an entity or party is established with a required assurance. The party being authenticated could be a user, subscriber, home environment or serving network.

Available PLMN: A PLMN where the UE has found a cell that satisfies certain conditions.

Average power: The thermal power as measured through a root raised cosine filter with roll-off $\alpha = 0.22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate of the radio access mode. The period of measurement shall be one power control group (timeslot) unless otherwise stated.

~~**Average transmit power:** The average transmitter output power obtained over any specified time interval, including periods with no transmission.~~

***** Next Modified Section *****

M

Macro cells: "Macro cells" are outdoor cells with a large cell radius.

Macro diversity handover: "Macro diversity" is a operation state in which a User Equipment simultaneously has radio links with two or more UTRAN access points for the sole aim of improving quality of the radio connection or providing seamless.

Management Infrastructure: The collection of systems (computers and telecommunications) a UMTS Organisation has in order to manage UMTS.

Mandatory UE Requirement: Regulatory requirement which is applicable to 3G UEs. It is determined by each country/region and beyond the scope of 3GPP specification (e.g. spurious emission in UK).

Master File (MF): The unique mandatory file containing access conditions and optionally DFs and/or EFs.

Maximum output Power: For UE, this is a measure of the maximum power supported by the UE (i.e. the actual power as would be measured assuming no measurement error).~~this refers to the measure of average power at the maximum power setting~~ (TS 25.101). For FDD BS, the mean power level per carrier of the base station measured at the antenna connector in a specified reference condition (TS 25.104). For TDD BS this refers to the measure of power when averaged over the transmit timeslot at the maximum power setting (TS 25.105).

~~**Maximum peak power:** The peak power observed when operating at a given maximum output power.~~

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.

~~**Maximum Power Setting:** The highest value of the Power control setting which can be used.~~

Maximum Transmitter Power Per Traffic Channel (dBm): The maximum power at the transmitter output for a single traffic channel.

Mean bit rate: A measure of throughput. The average (mean) bit rate available to the user for the given period of time (source: ITU-T I.210).

Mean transit delay: The average transit delay experienced by a (typically) large sample of PDUs within the same service category.

Medium Access Control: A sub-layer of radio interface layer 2 providing unacknowledged data transfer service on logical channels and access to transport channels.

Messaging service: An interactive service which offers user-to-user communication between individual users via storage units with store-and-forward, mailbox and/or message handling, (e.g., information editing, processing and conversion) functions (source: ITU-T I.113).

MExE Classmark: A MExE classmark identifies a category of MExE UE supporting MExE functionality with a minimum level of processing, memory, display, and interactive capabilities. Several MExE classmarks may be defined to differentiate between the functionalities offered by different MExE UEs. A MExE application or applet defined as being of a specific MExE Classmark indicates that it is supportable by a MExE UE of that Classmark.

MExE executable: An executable is an applet, application, or executable content, which conforms to the MExE specification and may execute on the ME.

MExE server: A node supporting MExE services in the MExE service environment.

MExE service: a service enhanced (or made possible) by MExE technology.

MExE service environment: Depending on the configuration of the PLMN, the operator may be able to offer support to MExE services in various ways. Examples of possible sources are from traditional GSM nodes, IN nodes, operator-specific nodes, operator franchised nodes and services provider nodes, together with access to nodes external (i.e. vendor-specific) to the PLMN depending on the nature of the MExE service. These nodes are considered to constitute

the MExE service environment. The MExE service environment shall support direct MExE UE to MExE UE interaction of MExE services.

MExE service provider: an organisation which delivers MExE services to the subscriber. This is normally the PLMN operator, but could be an organisation with MExE responsibility (which may have been delegated by the PLMN operator).

MExE SIM: A SIM that is capable of storing a security certificate that is accessible using standard mechanisms.

MExE subscriber: The owner of a subscription who has entered into an agreement with a MExE service provider for MExE services.

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Network subset code: digits 6 and 7 of the IMSI.

Network subset code group: Combination of a network subset code and the associated network code.

Network subset personalisation: A refinement of network personalisation, which allows network operators to limit the usage of a ME to a subset of SIMs

Network termination: A functional group on the network side of a user-network interface (source: ITU-T I.112).

Node B: A logical node responsible for radio transmission / reception in one or more cells to/from the User Equipment. Terminates the Iub interface towards the RNC.

Nomadic Operating Mode: Mode of operation where the terminal is transportable but being operated while stationary and may in addition require user co-operation (e.g. close to open spaces, antenna setup...).

Nominal Maximum Output Power: This is the nominal power defined by the UE power class.

Non-Access Stratum: Protocols between UE and the core network that are not terminated in the UTRAN.

Normal GSM operation: Relating to general, CHV related, GSM security related and subscription related procedures.

Normal mode of operation: The mode of operation into which the ME would have gone if it had no personalisation checks to process.

NTDD: Narrow TDD – the 1.28 Mcps chip rate UTRA-TDD option

Number: A string of decimal digits that uniquely indicates the public network termination point. The number contains the information necessary to route the call to this termination point.

A number can be in a format determined nationally or in an international format. The international format is known as the International Public Telecommunication Number which includes the country code and subsequent digits, but not the international prefix.

Number portability: Where the provision of diallable numbers is independent of home environment and/or serving network.

Number range owner network: The network to which the number range containing the ported number has been allocated.

***** Next Modified Section *****

P

Packet: An information unit identified by a label at layer 3 of the OSI reference model (source: ITU-T I.113). A network protocol data unit (NPDU).

Packet data protocol (PDP): Any protocol which transmits data as discrete units known as packets, e.g., IP, or X.25.

Packet transfer mode: Also known as packet mode. A transfer mode in which the transmission and switching functions are achieved by packet oriented techniques, so as to dynamically share network transmission and switching resources between a multiplicity of connections (source: ITU-T I.113).

Padding: One or more bits appended to a message in order to cause the message to contain the required number of bits or bytes.

Paging: The act of seeking a User Equipment.

Paging DRX cycle: The individual time interval between monitoring Paging Occasion for a specific UE

Paging Block Periodicity (PBP): The period of the occurrence of Paging Blocks. (For FDD, PBP = 1).

Paging Message Receiving Occasion: The frame where the UE receives actual paging message.

Paging occasion: The frame where the UE monitors in FDD or the paging block, which consists of several frames, for TDD. For Paging Blocks, the value of Paging Occasion is equal to the first frame of the Paging Block.

~~**Peak Power:** The instantaneous power of the RF envelope which is not expected to be exceeded for [99.9%] of the time.~~

Peak bit rate: A measure of throughput. The maximum bit rate offered to the user for a given time period (to be defined) for the transfer of a bursty signal (source: ITU-T I.210). (The maximum user information transfer rate achievable by a user for a single service data unit transfer.)

Performance: The ability to track service and resource usage levels and to provide feedback on the responsiveness and reliability of the network.

Personal Service Environment: contains personalised information defining how subscribed services are provided and presented towards the user. Each subscriber of the Home Environment has her own Personal Service Environment. The Personal Service Environment is defined in terms of one or more User Profiles.

Personalisation: The process of storing information in the ME and activating the procedures which verify this information against the corresponding information stored in the SIM whenever the ME is powered up or a SIM is inserted, in order to limit the SIMs with which the ME will operate.

Personalisation entity: Network, network subset, SP, Corporate or SIM to which the ME is personalised

Phonebook: A dataset of personal or entity attributes. The simplest form is a set of name-subscriber pairs as supported by GSM SIMs.

Physical channel data stream: In the uplink, a data stream that is transmitted on one physical channel. In the downlink, a data stream that is transmitted on one physical channel in each cell of the active set.

Physical Channel: In FDD mode, a physical channel is defined by code, frequency and, in the uplink, relative phase (I/Q). In TDD mode, a physical channel is defined by code, frequency, and time-slot.

Pico cells: "Pico cells" are cells, mainly indoor cells, with a radius typically less than 50 metres.

PICH Monitoring Occasion: The time instance where the UE monitors PICH within Paging Occasion.

PLMN Area: The PLMN area is the geographical area in which a PLMN provides communication services according to the specifications to mobile users. In the PLMN area, the mobile user can set up calls to a user of a terminating network. The terminating network may be a fixed network, the same PLMN, another PLMN or other types of PLMN. Terminating network users can also set up calls to the PLMN. The PLMN area is allocated to a PLMN. It is determined

by the service and network provider in accordance with any provisions laid down under national law. In general the PLMN area is restricted to one country. It can also be determined differently, depending on the different telecommunication services, or type of MS. If there are several PLMNs in one country, their PLMN areas may overlap. In border areas, the PLMN areas of different countries may overlap. Administrations will have to take precautions to ensure that cross border coverage is minimised in adjacent countries unless otherwise agreed.

PLMN Operator: Public Land Mobile Network operator. The entity which offers telecommunications services over an air interface..

Plug-in SIM: A Second format of SIM (specified in clause 4).

point-to-multipoint service: A service type in which data is sent to ”all service subscribers or a pre-defined subset of all subscribers” within an area defined by the Service Requester.

Point-to-point: A value of the service attribute "communication configuration", which denotes that the communication involves only two network terminations.

Point-to-point service: A service type in which data is sent from a single network termination to another network termination.

Ported number: A MSISDN that has undergone the porting process.

Ported subscriber: The subscriber of a ported number.

Porting process: A description of the transfer of a number between network operators.

Power control dynamic range: The difference between the maximum and the minimum total transmit output power for a specified reference condition (TS 25.104).

~~**Power Setting:** The value of the control signal, which determines the desired transmitter, output Power. Typically, the power setting would be altered in response to power control commands.~~

Predictive service: A service model which provides reliable performance, but allowing a specified variance in the measured performance criteria.

Proactive SIM: A SIM, which is capable of issuing commands to the Terminal. Part of SIM Application Toolkit (see clause 11).

Protocol: A formal set of procedures that are adopted to ensure communication between two or more functions within the within the same layer of a hierarchy of functions (source: ITU-T I.112).

Protocol data unit: In the reference model for OSI, a unit of data specified in an (N)-protocol layer and consisting of (N)-protocol control information and possibly (N)-user data (source: ITU-T X.200 / ISO-IEC 7498-1).

Public land mobile network: A telecommunications network providing mobile cellular services.

***** Next Modified Section *****

U

UE Service Capabilities: Capabilities that can be used either singly or in combination to deliver services to the user. The characteristic of UE Service Capabilities is that their logical function can be defined in a way that is independent of the implementation of the UMTS system (although all UE Service Capabilities are of course constrained by the implementation of UMTS). Examples: a data bearer of 144 kbps; a high quality speech teleservice; an IP teleservice; a capability to forward a speech call.

UMTS core network: refers in this specification to an evolved GSM core network infrastructure or any new UMTS core network infrastructures, integrating circuit and packet switched traffic..

UMTS coverage: an area where mobile cellular services are provided in accordance with UMTS standards.

UMTS IC Card: An IC card (or 'smartcard') of defined electromechanical specification which contains at least one USIM.

UMTS mobile termination: part of the UMTS Mobile Station which provides functions specific to the management of the radio interface (Um).

UMTS network: Network operated by a single network operator and consisting of UTRAN access networks (WCDMA and/or TD-CDMA), optionally GSM BSS access networks, an UMTS core network.

Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS): The telecommunications system, incorporating mobile cellular and other functionality, that is the subject of standards produced by 3GPP.

Universal Subscriber Identity Module (USIM): An application residing on the UICC used for accessing services provided by mobile networks, which the application is able to register on with the appropriate security.

Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network: UTRAN is a conceptual term identifying that part of the network which consists of RNCs and Node Bs between Iu and Uu interfaces.

UPC (Usage Parameter Control): Set of actions taken by the network to monitor and control the offered traffic and the validity of the connection with respect to the traffic contract negotiated between the user and the network.

Uplink: An "uplink" is a unidirectional radio link for the transmission of signals from a UE to a base station, from a Mobile Station to a mobile base station or from a mobile base station to a base station.

URA updating: URA updating is a family of procedures that updates the UTRAN registration area of a UE when a RRC connection exists and the position of the UE is known on URA level in the UTRAN.

User: An entity, not part of UMTS, which uses UMTS services. Example: a person using a UMTS mobile station as a portable telephone.

User-network interface: The interface between the terminal equipment and a network termination at which interface the access protocols apply (source: ITU-T I.112).

User-user protocol: A protocol that is adopted between two or more users in order to ensure communication between them (source: ITU-T I.112).

User access or user network access: The means by which a user is connected to a telecommunication network in order to use the services and/or facilities of that network (source: GSM 01.04, ITU-T I.112).

User Equipment: A device allowing a user access to network services. For the purpose of 3GPP specifications the interface between the UE and the network is the radio interface. A User Equipment can be subdivided into a number of domains, the domains being separated by reference points. Currently defined domains are the USIM and ME Domains. The ME Domain can further be subdivided into several components showing the connectivity between multiple functional groups. These groups can be implemented in one or more hardware devices. An example of such a connectivity is the TE – MT interface. Further, an occurrence of a User Equipment is an MS for GSM as defined in GSM TS 04.02.

User Interface Profile: Contains information to present the personalised user interface within the capabilities of the terminal and serving network.

User Services Profile: Contains identification of subscriber services, their status and reference to service preferences.

UTRA Radio access mode: the selected UTRA radio access mode ie UTRA-FDD;UTRA-TDD.

UTRA-NTDD: Time Division Duplex UTRA access mode 1.28 Mcps option

UTRA-TDD: Time Division Duplex UTRA Radio access mode (Includes UTRA-NTDD and UTRA-WTDD)

UTRA-WTDD: Time Division Duplex UTRA access mode 3.84 Mcps option

UTRAN access point: A conceptual point within the UTRAN performing radio transmission and reception. A UTRAN access point is associated with one specific cell, i.e. there exists one UTRAN access point for each cell. It is the UTRAN-side end point of a radio link.

UTRAN Registration Area: The UTRAN Registration Area is an area covered by a number of cells. The URA is only internally known in the UTRAN.

UTRAN Radio Network Temporary Identifier: The U-RNTI is a unique UE identifier that consists of two parts, an SRNC identifier and a C-RNTI. U-RNTI is allocated to an UE having a RRC connection. It identifies the UE within

UTRAN and is used as an UE identifier in cell update, URA update, RRC connection reestablishment and (UTRAN originated) paging messages and associated responses on the radio interface.

User Profile: Is the set of information necessary to provide a user with a consistent, personalised service environment, irrespective of the user's location or the terminal used (within the limitations of the terminal and the serving network).

User: An entity, not part of UMTS, which uses UMTS services. Example: a person using a UMTS mobile station as a portable telephone.

Uu: The Radio interface between UTRAN and the User Equipment.

***** Next Modified Section *****

W

WTDD: Wide TDD – the 3.84 Mcps chip rate UTRA-TDD option~~<void>~~

4 Abbreviations

***** Next Modified Section *****

N

NAD	Node Address byte
NAI	Network Access Identifier
NAS	Non-Access StratumNBAP Node B Application Part
NB	Normal Burst
NCELL	Neighbouring (of current serving) Cell
NBAP	Node B Application Part
NBIN	A parameter in the hopping sequence
NCC	Network (PLMN) Colour Code
NCH	Notification CHannel
NCK	Network Control Key
NCP	Network Control Protocol
NDC	National Destination Code
NDUB	Network Determined User Busy
NE	Network Element
NEF	Network Element Function
NEHO	Network evaluated handover
NET	Norme Europeenne de Télécommunications
NEV	NEVer
NF	Network Function
NI-LR	Network Induced Location Request
NIC	Network Independent Clocking
NITZ	Network Identity and Time Zone
NM	Network Manager
NMC	Network Management Centre
NMS	Network Management Subsystem
NMSI	National Mobile Station Identifier
NNI	Network-Node Interface
NO	Network Operator
NP	Network Performance
NPA	Numbering Plan Area
NPI	Numbering Plan Identifier
NRM	Network Resource Model

NRT	Non-Real Time
NSAP	Network Service Access Point
NSAPI	Network Service Access Point Identifier
NSCK	Network Subset Control Key
NSDU	Network service data unit
NSS	Network Sub System
Nt	Notification (SAP)
NT	Network Termination
	Non Transparent
NTAAB	New Type Approval Advisory Board
NTDD	Narrow-band Time Division Duplexing
NUA	Network User Access
NUI	National User / USIM Identifier
	Network User Identification
NUP	National User Part (SS7)
NW	Network

***** Next Modified Section *****

W

WAE	Wireless Application Environment
WAP	Wireless Application Protocol
WBEM	Web Based Enterprise Management
WCDMA	Wideband Code Division Multiple Access
WDP	Wireless Datagram Protocol
WG	Working Group
WIN	Wireless Intelligent Network
WPA	Wrong Password Attempts (counter)
WS	Work Station
WSP	Wireless Session Protocol
WTA	Wireless Telephony Applications
WTAI	Wireless Telephony Applications Interface
WTDD	Wideband Time Division Duplexing
WTLS	Wireless Transport Layer Security
WTP	Wireless Transaction Protocol
WTX	Waiting Time eXtenstion
WWT	Work Waiting Time
WWW	World Wide Web