TSG-RAN Working Group 1 meeting #11
San Diego, CA, USA
February 29 – March 3, 2000

TSGR1#11(00)0248

Agenda item:

Source: Ericsson

Title: CR 25.214-066: Radio link synchronisation in UTRA/FDD

Document for: Decision

This contribution introduces the radio link synchronisation concept in TS 25.214 V3.1.0, according to the guidelines agreed by the RRM ad hoc (excerpt from approved RRM ad hoc report):

- NBAP will be used both for reporting out-of-synch and in-synch detection.
- Action: RAN WG1 is to determine the criteria for the downlink case.
- Action: RAN WG1 is to determine the reference algorithm for out-of-synch and in-synch detection in the Node B (uplink). For TDD it was accepted that a use of periodic in-sync reporting is FFS.
- Action: RAN WG3 is to add the parameters in support of this reference algorithm in NBAP (uplink).
- Action: RAN WG4 is to define tests (detection point is when UE switches off uplink transmission).

The changes proposed are the following:

- Use of the synchronisation status primitives is defined.
- The detailed downlink criteria for synchronisation status is defined. It has been noted that it may be difficult to put a direct requirement on the TPC error rate. What is really needed is that the case with "bad DPCCH", which leads to bad TPC command detection and increased uplink interference due to the TPC errors, should be testable and tests should be defined in WG4 to ensure that triggering is working well. However, some text is still needed in the WG1 specification. Hence, the very loose terminology "DPCCH" quality is used. If this can be translated into pilot bits SIR, TPC bits SIR, TPC command error rate etc, will be determined by WG4's definition of the test.
- Three uplink radio link states are introduced to explain how Node B shall behave and what messages to generate in the different situations that can arise.
- The network functions that take the inputs from the primitives and trigger the RL Failure and RL Restored procedures are defined.
- The parameter S_R is not needed. Radio link establishment failure is specified in TS 25.331, and there also all the involved counters are described. Excerpt from TS 25.331, section 8.5.4:

  "When a physical dedicated channel establishment is initiated by the UE, the UE shall start a timer T312 and wait for layer 1 to indicate N312 successive 'in sync' indications. At this occasion, the physical channel is considered established and the timer T312 is stopped and reset. If the timer T312 expires before the physical channel is established, the UE shall consider this as a 'physical channel establishment failure'."
- When a new radio link is added, the UE may not be in a position to start the chip and frame synchronisation *before* transmission of the new radio link is started. This is because non-synchronised activation can be used in the network, and then Node B may start transmission before the UE has received the active set update message via RRC. This has been reflected in deleting the current text in bullet a) in the new section 4.3.2.3.

- Since the order of activation of different steps of the synchronisation process is unknown, figures 1 and 2 are incorrect. Instead of correcting the figures they have been deleted, since the process is more clearly described in the text.

- The radio link establishment procedures have been updated to reflect the fact that more then one radio link can be added at the same time. The current description talks about adding one radio link at the time.

For the uplink, the description could be simplified somewhat if a term like "radio link set" was introduced to indicate radio links that are softer combined within Node B. Then "radio links that are not to be combined in Node B (softer handover combining)" would be translated into "radio links belonging to different radio link sets". The text might be updated later on if need for such a term is decided to be useful, something that RAN WG3 would probably have view on.

This CR supersedes CR 25.214-051 (R1-00-0054) already approved by RAN WG1.

3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #11
San Diego, USA, February 29 – March 3, 2000

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

CHANGE REQUEST

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

25.214	CR	066	Current Version:	3.1.0

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

For submission to:	TSG-RAN #7	for approval	X	strategic		(for SMG use only)
list expected approval meeting # here ↑		for information		non-strategic		

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

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

Source: Ericsson **Date:** 2000-02-22

Subject: Radio link synchronisation in UTRA/FDD

Work item:

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

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

Release:

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

Reason for change:

- Detailed criteria for downlink use of synchronisation status primitives is missing.
- Detailed criteria for uplink use of synchronisation status primitives is missing.
- Reference algorithm for use of uplink synchronisation status primitives for triggering RL Failure and RL Restored is missing.
- Exact criteria to determine when the UE shall switch off its transmitter to avoid generating uplink excessive interference is elaborated.
- Criteria to determine when the UE may switch on its transmitter again is missing.
- Current text concerning radio link establishment needs correction to be in line with assumptions in other groups.

Clauses affected: 4, 5.1.2.2.1.1

Other specs affected:				
	Other 3G core specifications	X	→ List of CRs:	CR 25.101-XXX (R4-00-0141) CR 25.133-XXX (R4-00-0142) CR 25.423-XXX (R3-00-0479) CR 25.433-XXX (R3-00-0478)
	Other GSM core specifications		→ List of CRs:	
	MS test specifications		→ List of CRs:	
	BSS test specifications		→ List of CRs:	
	O&M specifications		→ List of CRs:	

Other comments:

4 Synchronisation procedures

4.1 Cell search

During the cell search, the UE searches for a cell and determines the downlink scrambling code and common channel frame synchronisation of that cell. How cell search is typically done is described in Annex C.

4.2 Common physical channel synchronisation

The radio frame timing of all common physical channels can be determined after cell search. The P-CCPCH radio frame timing is found during cell search and the radio frame timing of all common physical channel are related to that timing as described in 25.211.

4.3 DPCCH/DPDCH synchronisation

4.3.1 Synchronisation primitives

4.3.1.1 General

For the dedicated channels, synchronisation primitives are used to indicate the synchronisation status of radio links, both in uplink and downlink. The definition of the primitives is given in the following sub-clauses.

4.3.1.2 Downlink synchronisation primitives

Layer 1 in the UE shall every radio frame indicate synchronisation status of the downlink dedicated channels to higher layers, using either the CPHY-Sync-IND or CPHY-Out-of-Sync-IND primitive.

A radio frame shall be reported as out-of-sync with the CPHY-Out-of-Sync-IND primitive if any of the following criteria is fulfilled:

- The UE estimates the DPCCH quality over the last 200 ms period to be worse than a threshold Q_{out}. This criterion shall never be fulfilled during the first 200 ms of the dedicated channel's existence. Q_{out} is defined implicitly by the relevant tests in TS 25.101.
- The last 20 transport blocks, as observed on all TrCHs using CRC, are received with incorrect CRC. In addition, over the last 200 ms, no transport block has been received with correct CRC.

A radio frame shall be reported as in-sync with the CPHY-Sync-IND primitive if both of the following criteria are fulfilled:

- The UE estimates the DPCCH quality over the last 200 ms period to be better than a threshold Q_{in}. This criterion shall always be fulfilled during the first 200 ms of the dedicated channel's existence. Q_{in} is defined implicitly by the relevant tests in TS 25.101.
- At least one transport block, as observed on all TrCHs using CRC, is received with correct CRC.

How the primitives are used by higher layers is described in TS 25.331.

4.3.1.3 Uplink synchronisation primitives

Layer 1 in the Node B shall every radio frame indicate synchronisation status of all combined radio links, using either the CPHY-Sync-IND or CPHY-Out-of-Sync-IND primitive. Hence, for radio links that are combined in Node B ("softer handover combining"), only one synchronisation status indication shall be given per set of combined radio links.

Reporting of CPHY-Sync-IND corresponds to a radio frame determined to be in-sync, while reporting of CPHY-Out-of-Sync-IND corresponds to a radio frame determined to be out-of-sync. The exact criteria for determining the radio frame to be in-sync/out-of-sync is not subject to specification, but could e.g. be based on received DPCCH quality or CRC checks. One example would be to have the same criteria as for the downlink synchronisation status primitives.

4.3.2 Radio link establishment

4.3.2.1~~1~~ General

The ~~synchronisation of the dedicated physical channels~~establishment of a radio link can be divided into two cases:

- when there is no existing radio link, i.e. when at least ~~a~~one downlink dedicated physical channel and one uplink dedicated physical channel are to~~shall~~ be set up ~~at the same time~~;
- or when one or several radio links already exist, i.e. when at least one~~a~~ downlink dedicated physical channel is to~~shall~~ be set up and there ~~already exist~~ an uplink dedicated physical channel already exists.

The two cases are described in sub-clauses 4.3.2.2 and 4.3.2.3 respectively.

In Node B, after radio link combining, the uplink radio link(s) can be in three different states: initial state, out-of-sync state and in-sync state. Transitions between the different states is shown in figure 1 below. The state of the Node B at the start of radio link establishment is described in the following sub-clauses. Transitions between initial state and in-sync state are described in sub-clauses 4.3.2.2 and 4.3.2.3 and transitions between the in-sync and out-of-sync states are described in sub-clause 4.3.3.2.

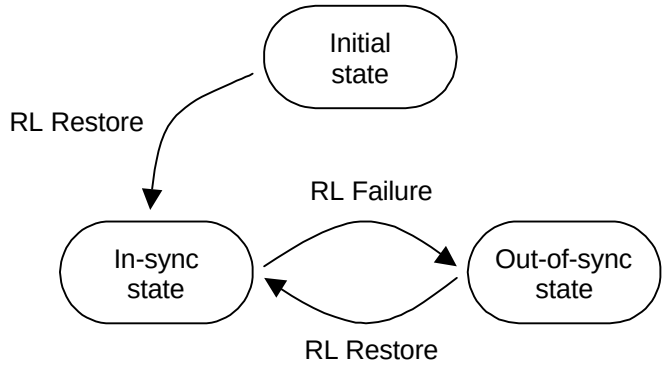


Figure 1: Node B radio link states and transitions.

4.3.2.2 No existing ~~uplink dedicated channel~~radio link

~~The assumption for this case is that~~When one or several radio links are to be established and there is no existing radio link for the UE already, a dedicated physical channel~~DPCCH/DPDCH~~ is to be set up in uplink and at least one dedicated physical channel is to be ~~pair shall be~~ set up ~~in both uplink and~~ in downlink~~, and that there exist no uplink DPCCH/DPDCH already~~. This corresponds to the case when a dedicated physical channel is initially set up on a frequency.

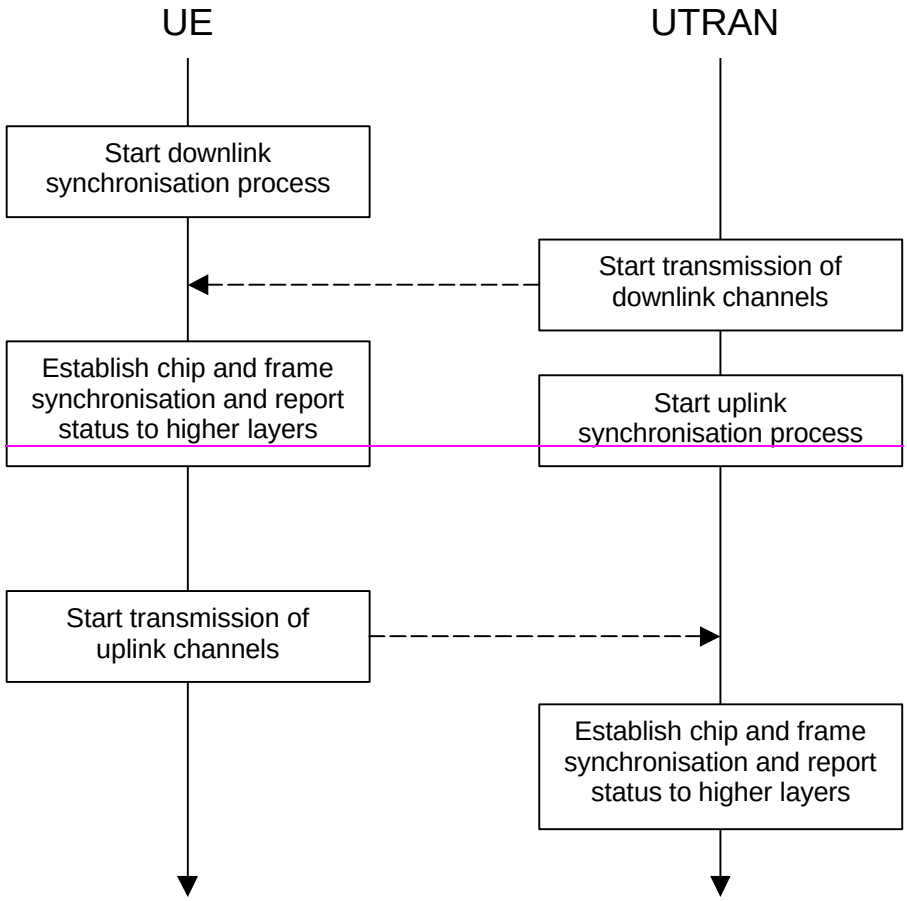
~~The synchronization establishment procedures of the dedicated physical channel are described below.~~ The radio link~~synchronization~~ establishment ~~flow~~ is ~~shown in figure 1.~~as follows:

a) Node B considers the radio links which are to be set up to be in the initial state. UTRAN starts the transmission of downlink DPCCH/DPDCHs. ~~The DPDCH is transmitted only when there is data to be transmitted to the UE.~~

b) The UE establishes downlink chip ~~synchronization~~ and frame synchroni~~s~~z~~z~~ation based on the P-CCPCH~~CPICH~~ timing and timing offset information notified from UTRAN. Frame synchroni~~s~~z~~z~~ation can be confirmed using the ~~f~~Frame ~~s~~Synchroni~~s~~z~~z~~ation ~~w~~Word. Downlink synchronisation status is reported to higher layers every radio frame according to sub-clause 4.3.1.2. ~~Successful frame synchronization is confirmed and reported to the higher layers when S_R successive frames have been confirmed to be frame synchronized. Otherwise, frame synchronization failure is reported to the higher layers.~~

c) ~~The UE starts the transmission of the uplink DPCCH/DPDCHs at a frame timing exactly T_0 chips after the frame timing of the received downlink DPCCH/DPDCH. The DPDCH is transmitted only when there is data to be transmitted. The UE immediately starts inner loop power control as described in sections 5.1.2 and 5.2.1, i.e. the transmission power of the uplink DPCCH/DPDCH follows the TPC commands generated by UTRAN, and the UE performs SIR estimation to generate TPC commands transmitted to UTRAN.~~ When higher layers consider the downlink physical channel established, uplink DPCCH/DPDCH transmission is started. The timing of the start of the uplink channels is as defined in sub-clause 7.7 in [1].

d) UTRAN establishes uplink ~~channel~~ chip ~~synchronization~~ and frame synchronisation. Frame synchronisation can be confirmed using the ~~F~~frame ~~S~~synchronisation ~~W~~word. ~~Successful frame synchronization is confirmed and reported to the higher layers when S_R successive frames have been confirmed to be frame synchronized. Otherwise, frame synchronization failure is reported to the higher layers.~~ Radio links remain in the initial state until N_INSYNC_IND successive in-sync indications are received from layer 1, when Node B shall trigger the RL Restore procedure indicating which radio links have obtained synchronisation. When RL Restore has been triggered the relevant radio links shall be considered to be in the in-sync state. The parameter value of N_INSYNC_IND is configurable, see TS 25.433. The RL Restore procedure may be triggered several times, indicating when synchronisation is obtained for different radio links.



~~Figure 1: Synchronisation establishment flow for dedicated channels: uplink dedicated channel not existing~~

4.3.2.3 ~~With existing uplink dedicated channel~~One or several existing radio links

When one or several radio links are to be established and one or several radio links already exist, ~~The assumption for this case is that there already exist~~ there is an existing DPCCH/DPDCH ~~s~~ in the uplink, and at least one corresponding dedicated physical channel shall be set up in the downlink. This corresponds to the case when ~~a~~ new radio links ~~cell has been~~are added to the active set ~~in soft handover~~ and ~~shall begin its~~ downlink transmission starts for those radio links.

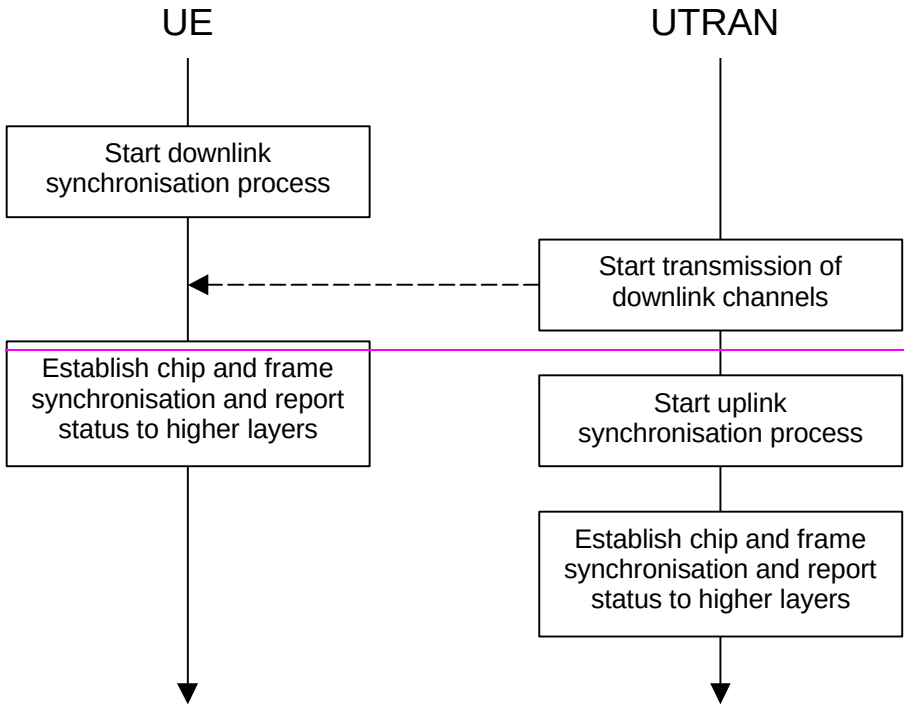
~~At the start of soft handover, the uplink dedicated physical channel transmitted by the UE, and the downlink dedicated physical channel transmitted by the soft handover source cell continues transmitting as usual.~~

The radio link~~synchronisation~~ establishment ~~flow~~ is ~~described in figure 2~~as follows~~.~~:

a) ~~The UE starts the chip synchronisation establishment process of downlink channels from the handover destination. The uplink channels being transmitted shall continue transmission as before.~~New radio links that are not to be combined with existing radio links in the Node B, are to be considered in initial state. New radio links that are to be combined in Node B with already existing links ("softer handover combining"), shall be considered to be in the current state of the group of radio links to be combined with the new radio link.

b) UTRAN starts the transmission of the downlink DPCCH/DPDCH at a frame timing such that the frame timing received at the UE will be within $T_0 \pm 148$ chips prior to the frame timing of the uplink DPCCH/DPDCH at the UE. Simultaneously, UTRAN ~~then starts the synchronization establishment process of the~~ establishes uplink chip and frame synchronisation of the new radio link~~DPCCH/DPDCH transmitted by the UE~~. Frame synchroni~~s~~zation can be confirmed using the f~~F~~rame s~~S~~ynchronization w~~W~~ord. ~~Successful frame synchronization is confirmed and reported to the higher layers when S_R successive frames have been confirmed to be frame synchronized. Otherwise, frame synchronization failure is reported to the higher layers.~~ Radio links considered to be in the initial state shall remain in the initial state until N_INSYNC_IND successive in-sync indications are received from layer 1, when Node B shall trigger the RL Restore procedure indicating which radio links have obtained synchronisation. When RL Restore is triggered the relevant radio links shall be considered to be in the in-sync state. The parameter value of N_INSYNC_IND is configurable, see TS 25.433. The RL Restore procedure may be triggered several times, indicating when synchronisation is obtained for different radio links.

c) ~~Based on the handover destination CPICH reception timing, t~~The UE establishes chip and frame synchronisation of the new radio link~~downlink channels from handover destination cell~~. ~~F~~rame synchroni~~s~~zation can be confirmed using the f~~F~~rame s~~S~~ynchronization w~~W~~ord. ~~Successful frame synchronization is confirmed and reported to the higher layers when S_R successive frames have been confirmed to be frame synchronized. Otherwise, frame synchronization failure is reported to the higher layers.~~Downlink synchronisation status shall be reported to higher layers every radio frame according to sub-clause 4.3.1.2.



~~Figure 2: Synchronisation establishment flow for dedicated channels: uplink dedicated channel already existing~~

4.3.3 Radio link monitoring

4.3.3.1 Downlink radio link failure

The downlink radio links shall be monitored by the UE, to trigger radio link failure procedures. The downlink radio link failure criteria is specified in TS 25.331, and is based on the synchronisation status primitives CPHY-Sync-IND and CPHY-Out-of-Sync-IND, indicating in-sync and out-of-sync respectively.

4.3.3.2 Uplink radio link failure/restore

The uplink radio links are monitored by the Node B, to trigger radio link failure/restore procedures. Once the radio links have been established, they will be in the in-sync or out-of-sync states as shown in figure 1 in sub-clause 4.3.2.1. Transitions between those two states are described below.

The uplink radio link failure/restore criteria is based on the synchronisation status primitives CPHY-Sync-IND and CPHY-Out-of-Sync-IND, indicating in-sync and out-of-sync respectively. Note that for radio links that are combined in Node B ("softer handover combining"), only one synchronisation status indication shall be given per set of combined radio links.

When the radio links are in the in-sync state, Node B shall start timer T_RLFAILURE after receiving N_OUTSYNC_IND consecutive out-of-sync indications from layer 1. Node B shall stop and reset timer T_RLFAILURE upon receiving successive N_INSYNC_IND in-sync indications from layer 1. If T_RLFAILURE expires, Node B shall trigger the RL Failure procedure and indicate which radio links are out-of-sync. When the RL Failure procedure is triggered, the state of the radio links change to the out-of-sync state.

When the radio links are in the out-of-sync state, after receiving N_INSYNC_IND successive in-sync indications from layer 1 Node B shall trigger the RL Restore procedure and indicate which radio links have re-established synchronisation. When the RL Restore procedure is triggered, the state of the radio links change to the in-sync state.

The specific parameter settings (values of T_RLFAILURE, N_OUTSYNC_IND, and N_INSYNC_IND) are configurable, see TS 25.433.

4.3.4 Transmission timing adjustments

During a connection the UE may adjust its DPDCH/DPCCH transmission time instant.

If the receive timing for any downlink DPCCH/DPDCH in the current active set has drifted, so the time between reception of the downlink DPCCH/DPDCH in question and transmission of uplink DPCCH/DPDCH lies outside the valid range, L1 shall inform higher layers of this, so that the network can be informed of this and downlink timing can be adjusted by the network.

NOTE: The maximum rate of uplink TX time adjustment, and the valid range for the time between downlink DPCCH/DPDCH reception and uplink DPCCH/DPDCH transmission in the UE is to be specified by RAN WG4.

5 Power control

5.1 Uplink power control

5.1.1 PRACH

5.1.1.1 General

The power control during the physical random access procedure is described in clause 6. The setting of power of the message control and data parts is described in the next sub-clause.

5.1.1.2 Setting of PRACH control and data part power difference

The message part of the uplink PRACH channel shall employ gain factors to control the control/data part relative power similar to the uplink dedicated physical channels. Hence, section 5.1.2.4 applies also for the RACH message part, with the differences that:

- b_c is the gain factor for the control part (similar to DPCCH),
- b_d is the gain factor for the data part (similar to DPDCH),
- no inner loop power control is performed.

5.1.2 DPCCH/DPDCH

5.1.2.1 General

The uplink transmit power control procedure controls simultaneously the power of a DPCCH and its corresponding DPDCHs. The power control loop adjusts the power of the DPCCH and DPDCHs with the same amount. The relative transmit power offset between DPCCH and DPDCHs is determined by the network and signalled to the UE using higher layer signalling.

5.1.2.2 Ordinary transmit power control

5.1.2.2.1 General

The initial uplink transmit power is set by higher layers.

By means of higher layer signalling, a maximum transmission power for uplink inner-loop power control may be set to a lower value than what the terminal power class is capable of. Power control shallbe performed within the allowed range.

The uplink inner-loop power control adjusts the UE transmit power in order to keep the received uplink signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) at a given SIR target, SIR_{target}.

The serving cells (cells in the active set) should estimate signal-to-interference ratio SIR_{est} of the received uplink DPCH . The serving cells then generates TPC commands and transmits the commands once per slot according to the following rule: if $SIR_{est} > SIR_{target}$ then the TPC command to transmit is "0", while if $SIR_{est} < SIR_{target}$ then the TPC command to transmit is "1".

Upon reception of one or more TPC commands in a slot, the UE derives a single TPC command, TPC_cmd, for each slot, combining multiple TPC commands if more than one is received in a slot. Two algorithms shall be supported by the UE for deriving a TPC_cmd, as described in subclauses 5.1.2.2.2 and 5.1.2.2.3. Which of these two algorithms is used is an UE-specific parameter and is under the control of the UTRAN.

The step size Δ_{TPC} is a UE specific parameter, under the control of the UTRAN that can have the values 1 dB or 2 dB.

After deriving of the combined TPC command TPC_cmd using one of the two supported algorithms, the UE shall adjust the transmit power of the uplink dedicated physical channels with a step of Δ_{TPC} dB according to the TPC command. If TPC_cmd equals 1 then the transmit power of the uplink DPCCH and uplink DPDCHs shall be increased by Δ_{TPC} dB. If TPC_cmd equals -1 then the transmit power of the uplink DPCCH and uplink DPDCHs shall be decreased by Δ_{TPC} dB. If TPC_cmd equals 0 then the transmit power of the uplink DPCCH and uplink DPDCHs shall be unchanged.

Any power increase or decrease shall take place immediately before the start of the pilot field on the DPCCH.

5.1.2.2.1.1 Out of synchronisation handling

~~The UE shall monitor the active link, or links in case of soft handover, to determine if the link is out of synchronisation or not. Depending on the situation the UE may use for example CPICH or pilot symbol patterns or combination there off to determine the link synchronisation status.~~

~~If N_out_synch_frames_1 frames that have passed have been found to be out-of-synchronisation for all links, the UE shall turn off uplink transmission. The value for N_out_synch_frames_1 is given by the higher layers.~~

~~If N_out_synch_frames_2 is detected to be out-of-synchronisation, the UE shall maintain the output power level, controlled by inner loop power control, constant while out-of-synchronisation state lasts or until N_out_synch_frames_1 reached when the transmission shall be turned off. The TPC command sent in the uplink shall be set as "1" during the period of out-of-synchronisation.~~

The UE shall shut its transmitter off when the UE estimates the DPCCH quality over the last 200 ms period to be worse than a threshold Q_{out}. This criterion is never fulfilled during the first 200 ms of the dedicated channel's existence. Q_{out} is defined implicitly by the relevant tests in TS 25.101.

The UE can turn its transmitter on when the UE estimates the DPCCH quality over the last 200 ms period to be better than a threshold Q_{in}. This criterion is always fulfilled during the first 200 ms of the dedicated channel's existence. Q_{in} is defined implicitly by the relevant tests in TS 25.101. When transmission is resumed, the power of the DPCCH shall be the same as when the UE transmitter was shut off.