3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #16
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Document R1-00-1008
e.g. for 3GPP use the format TP-99xxx
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CHANGE REQUEST

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

25.225	CR	020	Current Version:	3.4.0

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

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

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

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

Source: Siemens AG **Date:** 2000-10-12

Subject: Clarification of measurement reference points.

Work item:

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

F	Correction	X	**Release:**	Phase 2	
A	Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release			Release 96	
B	Addition of feature			Release 97	
C	Functional modification of feature			Release 98	
D	Editorial modification			Release 99	X
				Release 00	

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

Clauses affected: 2, 5.1 - 5.2.9

Other specs affected:

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

Other comments:


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2 References

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

?? References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.

?? For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

?? For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[17] 3G TS 25.102: "UTRA (UE) TDD; Radio transmission and Reception"

[18] 3G TS 25.105: "UTRA (BS) TDD; Radio transmission and Reception"

5 Measurement abilities for UTRA TDD

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

5.1 UE measurement abilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.1.1 P-CCPCH RSCP

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

5.1.2 CPICH RSCP

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

5.1.3 Timeslot ISCP

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

5.1.4 UTRA carrier RSSI

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

5.1.5 GSM carrier RSSI

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

5.1.6 SIR

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

5.1.7 CPICH Ec/No

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

5.1.8 Transport channel BLER

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

5.1.9 UE transmitted power

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

5.1.10 SFN-SFN observed time difference

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

5.1.11 SFN-CFN observed time difference

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

5.1.12 Observed time difference to GSM cell

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

5.1.13 UE GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS

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

5.2 UTRAN measurement abilities

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

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

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

5.2.1 RSCP

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

5.2.2 Timeslot ISCP

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

5.2.3 RSSI

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

5.2.4 SIR

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

5.2.5 Transport channel BER

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

5.2.6 Transmitted carrier power

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

5.2.7 Transmitted code power

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

5.2.8 RX Timing Deviation

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

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

5.2.9 UTRAN GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS

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