

**Agenda Item** :  
**Source** : **NTT DoCoMo**  
**Title** : **Admission Control**  
**Document for** : **Decision**

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## 1. ABSTRACT

This contribution is for clarification of "Admission Control". In the document 3GPP TSG WG3 Tdoc (99)014, a part of admission control was discussed. This contribution shows several types of admission control. Since the current assumption in WG3 is that the report of UL interference level and DL total power over lub is used based on the command from the RNC, there may be a case that there will be no command from RNC. In this case, NodeB has to have some kind of admission control.

## 2. DISCUSSION

Admission control can be classified into following 5 categories.

- A- "neighbour cell co-ordination function" (with neighbour cell information)
- B- "UL capacity check function" (with UL Interference level)
- C- "DL capacity check function" (with DL transmission power)
- D- "hardware availability check function". (with available hardware)
- E- "DL channelization code availability check function" (with DL channelization code)

Function (A) is the co-ordination function among neighbour cells and needs neighbour cell condition information such as e.g. UL interference level and DL transmission power. Therefore this function is preferable to be located in RNC (FFS: whether SRNC or DRNC). When RNC starts this function, the RNC has to send a command to NodeB to ask for UL interference level and DL transmission power. If there is no command from RNC, this function is not used. This function is mandatory to implement and whether RNC sends above command to NodeB or not depends on the operator choice. The internal algorithm of function (A) is implementation matter.

Function (B) is the UL capacity check by comparing the measured UL interference level with UL interference level threshold. This function can be located either CRNC or NodeB.

(Case1) It is located in CRNC when UL Interference level report from NodeB to CRNC exists.

(Case2) It is located in NodeB when UL Interference level report from NodeB to CRNC doesn't exist.

Function (C) is the DL capacity check by comparing the measured DL transmission power with DL transmission power threshold. This function can be located either CRNC or NodeB.

(Case1) It is located in CRNC when DL transmission power report from NodeB to CRNC exists.

(Case2) It is located in NodeB when DL transmission power report from NodeB to CRNC doesn't exist.

Function (D) is located in NodeB.

Function (E) is located in CRNC, since in case that there is no more code to allocate, DRNC can reject without sending any message to NodeB and save the signalling on lub.

(At last meeting, the case, which there is no report from NodeB to CRNC, was accepted. Therefore to realise function B and C, the admission control (B)(C) should be located in NodeB in the case that there is no report from NodeB to CRNC.)

## 3. PROPOSAL

Section 2 in this document is proposed to be included in the S3.XX.

## 4. REFERENCE

TSGW3#1(99)014 Functional Split of Admission Control