Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects
Meeting #12, Stockholm, Sweden, 18-21 June 2001

TSGS#12(01)0256

Source: **SA1**

Title: **CRs to 21.905 Rel-4 on Vocabulary**

Document for: **Approval**

Agenda Item: **7.1.3**

Spec	CR	Rev	Phase	Cat	Subject	Version-Current	Version-New	Doc-2nd-Level
21.905	008		Rel-4	F	Corrections to the vocabulary requested by RAN-4	4.2.0	5.0.0	S1-010366
21.905	009		Rel-4	F	CR to 21.905 on Definitions in 22.101 subscription and service provider	4.2.0	5.0.0	S1-010582

3GPP TSG-SA WG 1 (Services) Meeting #12 ***Tdoc S1-010366***
Helsinki, Finland, 07 – 10 May 2001

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **21.905** **CR** **008** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **4.2.0** ⌘

*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:	⌘	Corrections to the vocabulary requested by RAN-4
Source:	⌘	SA1
Work item code:	⌘	Vocabulary
Date:	⌘	11 – May – 2001
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-4

Use one of the following categories:
F *(essential 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:	⌘	Amendments to definitions, abbreviations and equations as requested by RAN-4 (SP-010075)
Summary of change:	⌘	See annex 1 of SP-010075. Additional definition of the term “Base Station”
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Misalignment of terms used in the vocabulary and in RAN4-managed specifications.

Clauses affected:	⌘	3, 5		
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.
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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

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.~~

B

Base Station: A base station is a macrocell, microcell or picocell site and consists of transmitters generating radio frequency electromagnetic energy and receivers in a cabin or cabinet. A base station is connected to antennas by feeder cables.

Baseline capabilities: Capabilities that are required for a service-less UE to operate within a network. The baseline capabilities for a UE include the capabilities to search for, synchronise with and register (with authentication) to a network. The negotiation of the UE and the network capabilities, as well as the maintenance and termination of the registration are also part of the required baseline capabilities.

M

Maximum output Power: For UE, ~~T~~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 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.

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.

P

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.

~~**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 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.

R

Radio system: the selected 2nd or 3rd generation radio access technology, eg UTRAN or GERAN.

Rated Output Power: For FDD BS, rated output power is the mean power level per carrier that the manufacturer has decared to be available at the antenna connector. For TDD BS rated output power is the mean power level per carrier over an active timeslot that the manufacturer has declared to be available at the antenna connector.

Real time: Time, typically in number of seconds, to perform the on-line mechanism used for fraud control and cost control.

T

Throughput: A parameter describing service speed. The number of data bits successfully transferred in one direction between specified reference points per unit time (source: ITU-T I.113).

Total power dynamic range: The difference between the maximum and the minimum total transmit output power for a specified reference condition (TS25.104).

Traffic channel: A "traffic channel" is a logical channel which carries user information.

****
* *
* Next Modified Clause *
* *
****

5 Equations

$\frac{CPICH\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	The ratio of the received energy per PN chip of the CPICH to the total transmit power spectral density at the Node_B (SS) antenna connector.
$DPCH\_E_c$	Average energy per PN chip for DPCH.
$\frac{DPCH\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	The ratio of the ~~received~~ transmit energy per PN chip of the DPCH to the total transmit power spectral density at the Node_B ~~(SS)~~ antenna connector.
$\frac{DPCCH\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	The ratio of the transmit energy per PN chip of the DPCCH to the total transmit power spectral density at the Node B antenna connector.

$\frac{DPDCH\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	The ratio of the transmit energy per PN chip of the DPDCH to the total transmit power spectral density at the Node B antenna connector.

~~E_b~~	~~Average energy per information bit for the PCCPCH, SCCPCH and DPCH, at the UE antenna connector.~~
$\frac{E_b}{N_t}$	~~The ratio of combined received energy per information bit to the effective noise power spectral density for the PCCPCH, SCCPCH and DPCH at the UE antenna connector. Following items are calculated as overhead: pilot, TPC, TFCI, CRC, tail, repetition, convolution coding and turbo coding.~~
E_c	Average energy per PN chip.
$\frac{E_c}{I_{or}}$	The ratio of the average transmit energy per PN chip for different fields or physical channels to the total transmit power spectral density.
F_{uw}	Frequency of unwanted signal
I_o	The total received power spectral density, including signal and interference, as measured at the UE antenna connector.
I_{oac}	The power spectral density of the adjacent frequency channel as measured at the UE antenna connector.
I_{oc}	The power spectral density of a band limited white noise source (simulating interference from cells, which are not defined in a test procedure) as measured at the UE antenna connector.The power spectral density of a band limited white noise source (simulating interference from other cells) as measured at the UE antenna connector.
I_{or}	The total transmit power spectral density of the Forward down link at the base stationNode_B antenna connector.
$\hat{I}_{or}$	The received power spectral density of the down link as measured at the UE antenna connector.
I_{ouw}	Unwanted signal power level.
~~N_t~~	~~The effective noise power spectral density at the UE antenna connector.~~
$OCNS\_E_c$	Average energy per PN chip for the OCNS.
$\frac{OCNS\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	The ratio of the average transmit energy per PN chip for the OCNS to the total transmit power spectral density.
$P-CCPCH\_E_c$	Average* energy per PN chip for P-CCPCH.
$P-CCPCH\ \frac{E_c}{I_o}$	The ratio of the received P-CCPCH energy per chip to the total received power spectral density at the UE antenna connector.
$\frac{P-CCPCH\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	The ratio of the average* transmit energy per PN chip for the P-CCPCH to the total transmit power spectral density.
$P-CPICH\_E_c$	Average* energy per PN chip for P-CPICH.
$PICH\_E_c$	Average* energy per PN chip for PICH.
$\frac{PICH\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	The ratio of the received energy per PN chip of the PICH to the total transmit power spectral density at the Node B (SS) antenna connector.
$PCCPCH\ \frac{E_c}{I_o}$	The ratio of the received PCCPCH energy per chip to the total received power spectral density at the UE antenna connector.
$\frac{PCCPCH\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	The ratio of the average transmit energy per PN chip for the PCCPCH to the total transmit power spectral density.
$\frac{\sum DPCH\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	The ratio of the sum DPCH_Ex for one service in case of multicode to the total tramsmit power spectral density of the downlink at the BS antenna connector.
$S-CCPCH\_E_c$	Average energy per PN chip for S-CCPCH.
$S-CPICH\_E_c$	Average* energy per PN chip for S-CPICH.
SCH_E_c	Average* energy per PN chip for SCH.
~~SCCPCH~~	~~Secondary Common Control Physical Channel.~~
$SCCPCH\_E_c$	Average energy per PN chip for SCCPCH.

*Note: Averaging period for energy/power of discontinuously transmitted channels should be defined.

3GPP TSG-SA WG 1 (Services) Meeting #12
Helsinki, Finland, 07 – 10 May 2001

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CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **21.905** **CR** **009** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **4.2.0** ⌘

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

Title:	⌘	Editorials and abbreviations
Source:	⌘	SA1
Work item code:	⌘	Vocabulary
Date:	⌘	01 – May – 2001
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-4

Use one of the following categories:
F *(essential correction)*
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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:	⌘	Some editorial corrections and inclusion of missing abbreviations and definitions
Summary of change:	⌘	
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Misalignment of terms used in the vocabulary and in 3GPP specifications

Clauses affected:	⌘	3, 4		
Other specs Affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications	⌘	
Other comments:	⌘			

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3 Terms and definitions

H

Handoff Gain/Loss (dB): This is the gain/loss factor (+ or -) brought by handoff to maintain specified reliability at the cell boundary.

Handover: The transfer of a user's connection from one radio channel to another (can be the same or different cell).

Handover**:** The process in which the radio access network changes the radio transmitters or radio access mode or radio system used to provide the bearer services, while maintaining a defined bearer service QoS.

Hard Handover: Hard handover is a category of handover procedures where all the old radio links in the UE are abandoned before the new radio links are established.

~~**HE-VASP:** Home Environment Value Added Service Provider. This is a VASP that has an agreement with the Home Environment to provide services.~~

HE-VASP: Home Environment Value Added Service Provider. This is a VASP that has an agreement with the Home Environment to provide services. The Home Environment provides services to the user in a managed way, possibly by collaborating with HE-VASPs, but this is transparent to the user. The same service could be provided by more than one HE-VASP and each HE-VASP can provide more than one service.

Home Environment: responsible for overall provision and control of the Personal Service Environment of its subscribers.

~~**Home Environment:** The home environment is responsible for enabling a user to obtain UMTS services in a consistent manner regardless of the user's location or terminal used (within the limitations of the serving network and current terminal).~~

Home PLMN: PLMN where the Mobile Country Code (MCC) and Mobile Network Code (MNC) of the PLMN identity are the same as the MCC and MNC of the IMSI.

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~~ 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...).

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.

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.

~~**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 telecommunications services over an air interface.~~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.

S

SDU error probability: The ratio of total incorrect service data units (SDUs) to total successfully transferred service data units plus incorrect service data units in a specified sample (source: ITU-T X.140).

NOTE: the source document term "user information unit" has been replaced by the term "service data unit".

SDU loss probability: The ratio of total lost service data units (SDUs) to total transmitted service data units in a specified sample (source: ITU-T X.140).

NOTE: the source document term "user information unit" has been replaced by the term "service data unit".

SDU misdelivery probability: The ratio of total misdelivered service data units (SDUs) to total service data units transferred between a specified source and destination user in a specified sample (source: ITU-T X.140).

NOTE: the source document term "user information unit" has been replaced by the term "service data unit".

SDU transfer delay: The value of elapsed time between the start of transfer and successful transfer of a specified service data unit (SDU) (source: ITU-T X.140).

NOTE: the source document term "user information unit" has been replaced by the term "service data unit".

SDU transfer rate: The total number of successfully transferred service data units (SDUs) in a transfer sample divided by the input/output time for that sample. The input/output time is the larger of the input time or the output time for the sample (source: ITU-T X.140).

NOTE: the source document term "user information unit" has been replaced by the term "service data unit".

Seamless handover: "Seamless handover" is a handover without perceptible interruption of the radio connection.

Sector: A "sector" is a sub-area of a cell. All sectors within one cell are served by the same base station. A radio link within a sector can be identified by a single logical identification belonging to that sector.

Security: The ability to prevent fraud as well as the protection of information availability, integrity and confidentiality.

Seed: Deployed ODMA relay node with or without a display/keypad.

Selected PLMN: This is the PLMN that has been selected by the non-access stratum, either manually or automatically.

Service: Set of functions offered to a user by an organisation.

Service-less UE: A UE that has only the Baseline capabilities.

Service Access Point: A conceptual point where a protocol layer offers access to its services to upper layer.

Service Area: The Service Area is defined in the same way as the Service Area according to ITU-T Recommendation Q.1001 [4]. In contrast to the PLMN area it is not based on the coverage of a PLMN. Instead it is based on the area in which a fixed network user can call a mobile user without knowing his location. The Service Area can therefore change when the signalling system is being extended, for example.

Service attribute: A specified characteristic of a telecommunication service (source: ITU-T I.112).

NOTE: the value(s) assigned to one or more service attributes may be used to distinguish that telecommunications service from others.

Service bit rate: The bit rate that is available to a user for the transfer of user information (source: ITU-T I.113).

Service Capabilities: Bearers defined by parameters, and/or mechanisms needed to realise services. These are within networks and under network control.

Service Capability Feature: Functionality offered by service capabilities that are accessible via the standardised application interface

Service Capability Server: Network functionality providing open interfaces towards the functionality offered by UMTS service capabilities.

Service category or service class: A service offered to the users described by a set of performance parameters and their specified values, limits or ranges. The set of parameters provides a comprehensive description of the service capability.

Service Control: The ability of the user, home environment or serving environment to determine what a particular service does, for a specific invocation of that service, within the limitations of that service.

Service Data Unit (SDU): In the reference model for OSI, an amount of information whose identity is preserved when transferred between peer (N+1)-layer entities and which is not interpreted by the supporting (N)-layer entities (source: ITU-T X.200 / ISO-IEC 7498-1).

Service delay: The time elapsed from the invocation of the service request, to the corresponding service request indication at the Service Receiver, indicating the arrival of application data.

Service Execution Environment: A platform on which an application or programme is authorised to perform a number of functionalities; examples of service execution environments are the user equipment, integrated circuit card and a network platform or any other server.

Service Feature: Functionality that a UMTS system shall offer to enable provision of services. Services, are made up of different service features.

Service Implementation Capabilities: Set of implementation capabilities, in each technical domain, required to enable a UE to support a set of UE Service Capabilities.

Service model: A general characterisation of services based upon a QoS paradigm, without specifying the actual performance targets.

Service receiver: The entity which receives the service request indication primitive, containing the SDU.

Service relationship: The association between two or more entities engaged in the provision of services.

Service request: This is defined as being one invocation of the service through a service request primitive.

Service requester: The entity which requests the initiation of a GPRS operation, through a service request.

Service subscriber: Entity which subscribes to the General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) service.

Services (of a mobile cellular system): The set of unctions that the mobile cellular system can make available to the user.

Serving Network: The serving network provides the user with access to the services of home environment.

Serving RNS: A role an RNS can take with respect to a specific connection between an UE and UTRAN. There is one Serving RNS for each UE that has a connection to UTRAN. The Serving RNS is in charge of the RRC connection between a UE and the UTRAN. The Serving RNS terminates the Iu for this.

Settlement: Payment of amounts resulting from the accounting process.

Shared Channel: A radio resource (transport channel or physical channel) that can be shared dynamically between several UEs.

Short time: Time, typically in number of minutes, to perform the off-line mechanism used for accounting.

Signalling: The exchange of information specifically concerned with the establishment and control of connections, and with management, in a telecommunications network (source: ITU-T I.112).

Signalling connection: An acknowledged-mode link between the user equipment and the core network to transfer higher layer information between the entities in the non-access stratum**.**

Signalling link: Provides an acknowledged-mode link layer to transfer the UE-UTRAN signalling messages as well as UE - Core Network signalling messages (using the signalling connection.

SIM application toolkit procedures: Defined in GSM 11.14 [27].

SIM code: Code which when combined with the network and NS codes refers to a unique SIM. The code is provided by the digits 8 to 15 of the IMSI

SIM code group: Combination of the SIM code and the associated network subset and network codes (it is equivalent to the IMSI).

SIM personalisation: Enables a user to personalise a ME so that it may only be used with particular SIM(s).

Simultaneous use of services: The concurrent use of a circuit-mode service (voice or data) and packet-mode services (GPRS) by a single mobile station.

Soft Handover: Soft handover is a category of handover procedures where the radio links are added and abandoned in such manner that the UE always keeps at least one radio link to the UTRAN.

SP code: code which when combined with the network code refers to a unique SP. The code is provided in the GID1 file on the SIM (see Annex A.1.) and is correspondingly stored on the ME.

SP code group: Combination of the SP code and the associated network code.

SP personalisation: Allows the service provider to personalise a ME so that it can only be used with that particular service provider's SIMs.

Speed: A performance criterion that describes the time interval required to perform a function or the rate at which the function is performed. (The function may or may not be performed with the desired accuracy.) (source: ITU-T I.350).

SRNC Radio Network Temporary Identifier (S-RNTI): S-RNTI is UE identifier which is allocated by the Serving RNC and unique within this SRNC. It is allocated for all UEs having a RRC connection. S-RNTI is reallocated always when the Serving RNC for the RRC connection is changed and deallocated when the RRC connection is released.

SRNS Relocation: The change of Iu instance and transfer of the SRNS role to another RNS.

Stratum: Grouping of protocols related to one aspect of the services provided by one or several domains.

Sub Network Management Functions: Set of functions that are related to a network model for a set of network elements constituting a clearly defined sub-network, which may include relations between the network elements. This model enables additional functions on the sub-network level (typically in the areas of network topology presentation, alarm correlation, service impact analysis and circuit provisioning).

Subscribed QoS: The network will not grant a QoS greater than the subscribed. The QoS profile subscription parameters are held in the HLR. An end user may have several QoS subscriptions. For security and the prevention of damage to the network, the end user cannot directly modify the QoS subscription profile data.

Subscriber: The responsibility for payment of charges incurred by one or more users may be undertaken by another entity designated as a subscriber. This division between use of and payment for services has no impact on standardisation.

Suitable Cell: This is a cell on which an UE may camp. It must satisfy certain conditions.

Supplementary service: A service which modifies or supplements a basic telecommunication service. Consequently, it cannot be offered to a user as a standalone service. It must be offered together with or in association with a basic telecommunication service. The same supplementary service may be common to a number of basic telecommunication services.

System Area: The System Area is defined as the group of PLMN areas accessible by MSs. Interworking of several PLMNs and interworking between PLMNs and fixed network(s) permit public land mobile communication services at international level.

4 Abbreviations

C

C	Conditional
C-	Control-
C-APDU	Command APDU
C-RNTI	Cell Radio Network Temporary Identity
C-TPDU	Command TPDU
CA	Capacity Allocation Cell Allocation Certification Authority
CAA	Capacity Allocation Acknowledgement
CAI	Charge Advice Information
CAMEL	Customised Application for Mobile network Enhanced Logic
CAP	CAMEL Application Part
CB	Cell Broadcast
CBC	Cell Broadcast Centre
CBCH	Cell Broadcast CHannel
CBMI	Cell Broadcast Message Identifier
CBR	Constant Bit Rate
CBS	Cell Broadcast Service
CC	Call Control Country Code
CC/PP	Composite Capability/Preference Profiles
CCBS	Completion of Calls to Busy Subscriber
CCCH	Common Control Channel
CCF	Call Control Function
CCH	Control Channel
CCITT	Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique (The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee)
CCK	Corporate Control Key
CCM	Certificate Configuration Message Current Call Meter
CCP	Capability/Configuration Parameter
CCPCH	Common Control Physical Channel
Cct	Circuit
CCTrCH	Coded Composite Transport Channel
CD	Capacity Deallocation Collision Detection
CDA	Capacity Deallocation Acknowledgement
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CDR	~~Call Detail~~ Charging Data Record
CDUR	Chargeable DURation
CED	called station identifier
CEIR	Central Equipment Identity Register
CEND	end of charge point
CEPT	Conférence des administrations Européennes des Postes et Telecommunications
CF	Conversion Facility all Call Forwarding services
CFB	Call Forwarding on mobile subscriber Busy
CFN	Connection Frame Number

CFNRc	Call Forwarding on mobile subscriber Not Reachable supplementary service
CFNRy	Call Forwarding on No Reply supplementary service
CFU	Call Forwarding Unconditional
CGI	Common Gateway Interface
	Cell Global Identifier
CHAP	Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
CHP	CHarging Point
CHV	Card Holder Verification information
CI	Cell Identity
	CUG index
CIM	Common Information Model
CIR	Carrier to Interference Ratio
CKSN	Ciphering Key Sequence Number
CLA	CLAss
CLI	Calling Line Identity
CLIP	Calling Line Identification Presentation
CLIR	Calling Line Identification Restriction
CLK	Clock
CM	Connection Management
CMD	Command
CMIP	Common Management Information Protocol
CMISE	Common Management Information Service
CMM	Channel Mode Modify
CN	Core Network
CNAP	Calling Name Presentation
CNG	Calling Tone
CNL	Co-operative Network List
CLNP	Connectionless network protocol
CLNS	Connectionless network service
COLI	COnnected Line Identity
COLP	COnnected Line identification Presentation
COLR	COnnected Line identification Restriction
COM	COMplete
CONNACK	Connect Acknowledgement
CONS	Connection-oriented network service
CORBA	Common Object Request Broker Architecture
CP-Admin	Certificate Present (in the MExE SIM)-Administrator
CP-TP	Certificate Present (in the MExE SIM)-Third Party
CPICH	Common Pilot Channel
CPCH	Common Packet Channel
CPCS	Common Part Convergence Sublayer
CPS	Common Part Sublayer
CPU	Central Processing Unit
C/R	Command/Response field bit
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
CRE	Call Ree-establishment procedure
CRNC	Controlling Radio Network Controller
CS-GW	Circuit Switched Gateway
CS	Circuit Switched
CSCF	Call Server Control Function
CSD	Circuit Switched Data
CSE	Camel Service Environment
CSPDN	Circuit Switched Public Data Network
CT	Call Transfer supplementary service
	Channel Tester
	Channel Type
CTCH	Common Traffic Channel
CTDMA	Code Time Division Multiple Access
CTR	Common Technical Regulation
CTS	Cordless Telephony System
CUG	Closed User Group

CW	Call Waiting
	Continuous Wave (unmodulated signal)
CWI	Character Waiting Integer
CWT	Character Waiting Time

M

M	Mandatory
MA	Mobile Allocation
	Multiple Access
MAC-A	MAC used for authentication and key agreement (TSG T WG3 context)
MAC-I	MAC used for data integrity of signalling messages (TSG T WG3 context)
MAC	Medium Access Control (protocol layering context)
	Message authentication code (encryption context)
MACN	Mobile Allocation Channel Number
MAF	Mobile Additional Function
MAH	Mobile Access Hunting supplementary service
MAHO	Mobile Assisted Handover
MAI	Mobile Allocation Index
MAIO	Mobile Allocation Index Offset
MAP	Mobile Application Part
MCC	Mobile Country Code
MCI	Malicious Call Identification supplementary service
MCML	Multi-Class Multi-Link PPP
Mcps	Mega-chips per second
MCU	Media Control Unit
MD	Mediation Device
MDL	(mobile) Management (entity) - Data Link (layer)
MDS	Multimedia Distribution Service
ME	Maintenance Entity
	Mobile Equipment
MEF	Maintenance Entity Function
MEHO	Mobile evaluated handover
MER	Message Error Ratio
MExE	Mobile Execution Environment
MF	Master File
	MultiFrame
MGCF	Media Gateway Control Function
MGCP	Media Gateway Control Part
MGT	Mobile Global Title
MGW	Media GateWay
MHEG	Multimedia and Hypermedia Information Coding Expert Group
MHS	Message Handling System
MIC	Mobile Interface Controller
MIB	Management Information Base
MIM	Management Information Model
MIP	Mobile IP
MIPS	Million Instructions Per Second
MLC	Mobile Location Centre
MM	Man Machine
	Mobility Management
	Multimedia
MME	Mobile Management Entity
MMI	Man Machine Interface
MNC	Mobile Network Code
MNP	Mobile Number Portability
MO	Mobile Originated
MO-LR	Mobile Originating Location Request
MOHO	Mobile Originated Handover
MOS	Mean Opinion Score

MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Multi-link PPP
MPEG	Moving Pictures Experts Group
MPH	(mobile) Management (entity) - PHysical (layer) [primitive]
MPTY	MultiParTY
MRF	Media Resource Function
MRP	Mouth Reference Point
MS	Mobile Station
MSB	Most Significant Bit
MSC	Mobile Switching Centre
MSCM	Mobile Station Class Mark
MSCU	Mobile Station Control Unit
MSE	MExE Service Environment
MSID	Mobile Station Identifier
MSIN	Mobile Station Identification Number
MSISDN	Mobile Subscriber ISDN Number
MSP	Multiple Subscriber Profile
MSRN	Mobile Station Roaming Number
MT	Mobile Terminated Mobile Termination
MT-LR	Mobile Terminating Location Request
MTM	Mobile-To-Mobile (call)
MTP	Message Transfer Part
MTP3-B	Message Transfer Part level 3
MTU	Maximum Transfer Unit
MU	Mark Up
MUI	Mobile User Identifier
MUMS	Multi User Mobile Station
MVNO	Mobile Virtual Network Operator

O

O	Optional
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
OA	Outgoing Access (CUG SS)
OACSU	Off-Air-Call-Set-Up
OCB	Outgoing Calls Barred within the CUG
OCCCH	ODMA Common Control Channel
OCF	Open Card Framework
OCNS	Orthogonal Channel Noise Simulator
OD	Optional for operators to implement for their aim
ODB	Operator Determined Barring
ODCCH	ODMA Dedicated Control Channel
ODCH	ODMA Dedicated Channel
OLR	Overall Loudness Rating
ODMA	Opportunity Driven Multiple Access
ODTCH	ODMA Dedicated Traffic Channel
OMC	Operation and Maintenance Centre
OML	Operations and Maintenance Link
OR	Optimal Routeing
ORACH	ODMA Random Access CHannel
ORLCF	Optimal Routeing for Late Call Forwarding
OS	Operations System
OSA	Open Service ~~Architecture~~Access
OSI	Open System Interconnection
OSI RM	OSI Reference Model
OSP	Octet Stream Protocol
OSP:IHOSS	Octet Stream Protocol for Internet Hosted Octet Stream Service

OVSF Orthogonal Variable Spreading Factor