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Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); Radio subsystem link control (GSM 05.08 version 5.2.1)

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33.070.50	Globalni sistem za mobilno telekomunikacijo (GSM)	Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM)
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## Foreword

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Special Mobile Group (SMG) Technical Committee (TC) of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

This ETS specifies the Radio sub-system link control implemented in the Mobile Station (MS), Base Station System (BSS) and Mobile Switching Centre (MSC) of the digital mobile cellular and personal communication systems operating in the 900 MHz and 1 800 MHz band (GSM 900 and DCS 1 800).

This ETS is a GSM technical specification version 5, which incorporates GSM Phase 2+ enhancements/features to the version 4 GSM technical specification. The ETS from which this Phase 2+ ETS has evolved is Phase 2 GSM ETS 300 578 Edition 7 (GSM 05.08 version 4.17.0).

The contents of this ETS is subject to continuing work within TC-SMG and may change following formal TC-SMG approval. Should TC-SMG modify the contents of this ETS, it will be resubmitted for OAP by ETSI with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

Version 5.x.y

where:

- y the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the specification;
- x the second digit is incremented for all other types of changes, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.

The specification from which this ETS has been derived was originally based on CEPT documentation, hence the presentation of this ETS may not be entirely in accordance with the ETSI rules.

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## 1 Scope

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) specifies the Radio sub-system link control implemented in the Mobile Station (MS), Base Station System (BSS) and Mobile Switching Centre (MSC) of the GSM and DCS 1 800 systems.

Unless otherwise specified, references to GSM also include DCS 1 800.

### 1.1 Normative references

This ETS incorporates by dated and undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this ETS only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

- [1] GSM 01.04 (ETR 350): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Abbreviations and acronyms".
- [2] GSM 03.03 (ETS 300 927): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Numbering, addressing and identification".
- [3] GSM 03.09: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Handover procedures".
- [4] GSM 03.22 (ETS 300 930): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Functions related to Mobile Station (MS) in idle mode and group receive mode".
- [5] GSM 04.04 (ETS 300 936): "Digital cellular telecommunications system; Layer 1 General requirements".
- [6] GSM 04.06 (ETS 300 938): "Digital cellular telecommunications system; Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS - BSS) interface; Data Link (DL) layer specification".
- [7] GSM 04.08 (ETS 300 940): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile radio interface layer 3 specification".
- [8] GSM 05.02 (ETS 300 908): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Multiplexing and multiple access on the radio path".
- [9] GSM 05.05 (ETS 300 910): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Radio transmission and reception".
- [10] GSM 05.10 (ETS 300 912): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Radio subsystem synchronization".
- [11] GSM 06.11 (ETS 300 962): "Digital cellular telecommunications system; Full rate speech; Substitution and muting of lost frames for full rate speech channels".
- [12] GSM 08.08: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile Switching Centre - Base Station System (MSC - BSS) interface; Layer 3 specification".
- [13] GSM 08.58: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Base Station Controller - Base Transceiver Station (BSC - BTS) interface; Layer 3 specification".

- [14] GSM 11.10 (ETS 300 607): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile Station (MS) conformity specification".
- [15] GSM 11.20 (ETS 300 609): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); The GSM Base Station System (BSS) equipment specification".

## 1.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in this ETS are listed in GSM 01.04.

## 2 General

The radio sub-system link control aspects that are addressed are as follows:

- Handover;
- RF Power control;
- Radio link Failure;
- Cell selection and re-selection in Idle mode, and in Group Receive mode.

Handover is required to maintain a call in progress as a MS engaged in a point-to-point call or with access to the uplink of a channel used for a voice group call passes from one cell coverage area to another and may also be employed to meet network management requirements, e.g. relief of congestion.

Handover may occur during a call from one TCH or multiple TCHs (in the case of multislot configuration) to another TCH or multiple TCHs. It may also occur from DCCH to DCCH or from DCCH to one or multiple TCH(s), e.g. during the initial signalling period at call set-up.

The handover may be either from channel(s) on one cell to other channel(s) on a surrounding cell, or between channels on the same cell which are carried on the same frequency band. Examples are given of handover strategies, however, these will be determined in detail by the network operator.

For a multiband MS, specified in GSM 02.06, the handover described is also allowed between any channels on different cells which are carried on different frequency bands, e.g. between a GSM 900/TCH and a DCS 1 800/TCH. Handover between two co-located cells, carried on different frequency bands, is considered as inter-cell handover irrespective of the handover procedures used.

Adaptive control of the RF transmit power from an MS and optionally from the BSS is implemented in order to optimize the uplink and downlink performance and minimize the effects of co-channel interference in the system.

The criteria for determining radio link failure are specified in order to ensure that calls which fail either from loss of radio coverage or unacceptable interference are satisfactorily handled by the network. Radio link failure may result in either re-establishment or release of the call in progress. For channels used for a voice group call, a radio uplink failure results in the freeing up of the uplink.

Procedures for cell selection and re-selection whilst in Idle mode (i.e. not actively processing a call), are specified in order to ensure that a mobile is camped on a cell with which it can reliably communicate on both the radio uplink and downlink. The operations of an MS in Idle Mode are specified in GSM 03.22.

An MS listening to a voice group call or a voice broadcast use cell re-selection procedures to change cell. This may be supported by a list of cells carrying the voice group or voice broadcast call downlink, provided to the MS by the network. The operations of an MS in Group Receive Mode are specified in GSM 03.22.

Information signalled between the MS and BSS is summarized in tables 1 and 2. A full specification of the Layer 1 header is given in GSM 04.04, and of the Layer 3 fields in GSM 04.08.

## 3 Handover

### 3.1 Overall process

The overall handover process is implemented in the MS, BSS and MSC. Measurement of radio subsystem downlink performance and signal strengths received from surrounding cells, is made in the MS. These measurements are signalled to the BSS for assessment. The BSS measures the uplink performance for the MS being served and also assesses the signal strength of interference on its idle traffic channels. Initial assessment of the measurements in conjunction with defined thresholds and handover strategy may be performed in the BSS. Assessment requiring measurement results from other BTS or other information resident in the MSC, may be performed in the MSC.

GSM 03.09 describes the handover procedures to be used in PLMNs.

### 3.2 MS measurement procedure

A procedure shall be implemented in the MS by which it monitors the downlink RX signal level and quality from its serving cell and the downlink RX signal level and BSIC of surrounding BTS. The method of identification of surrounding BTS is described in subclause 7.2. The requirements for the MS measurements are given in subclause 8.1.

### 3.3 BSS measurement procedure

A procedure shall be implemented in the BSS by which it monitors the uplink RX signal level and quality from each MS being served by the cell. In the case of a multislots configuration the evaluation shall be performed on a timeslot per timeslot basis. A procedure shall be implemented by which the BSS monitors the levels of interference on its idle traffic channels.

### 3.4 Strategy

The handover strategy employed by the network for radio link control determines the handover decision that will be made based on the measurement results reported by the MS/BSS and various parameters set for each cell. Network directed handover may also occur for reasons other than radio link control, e.g. to control traffic distribution between cells. The exact handover strategies will be determined by the network operator, a detailed example of a basic overall algorithm appears in annex A. Possible types of handover are as follows:

Inter-cell handover:

Intercell handover from the serving cell to a surrounding cell will normally occur either when the handover measurements show low RXLEV and/or RXQUAL on the current serving cell and a better RXLEV available from a surrounding cell, or when a surrounding cell allows communication with a lower TX power level. This typically indicates that an MS is on the border of the cell area.

Intercell handover may also occur from the DCCH on the serving cell to a TCH or multislots configuration on another cell during call establishment. This may be used as a means of providing successful call establishment when no TCH resource is available on the current serving cell.

Inter-cell handover between cells using different frequency bands is allowed for a multi band MS.

Intra-cell handover:

Intra-cell handover from one channel/timeslot in the serving cell to another channel/timeslot in the same cell will normally be performed if the handover measurements show a low RXQUAL, but a high RXLEV on the serving cell. This indicates a degradation of quality caused by interference even though the MS is situated within the serving cell. The intra-cell handover should provide a channel with a lower level of interference. Intra-cell handover can occur either to a timeslot on a new carrier or to a different timeslot on the same carrier. Similarly, intra-cell handover may occur between different multislots configurations in the same cell. These multislots configurations may comprise different number of timeslots and may partly overlap.

GSM 08.08 defines the causes for handover that may be signalled from BSS to MSC.

## 4 RF power control

### 4.1 Overall process

RF power control is employed to minimize the transmit power required by MS or BSS whilst maintaining the quality of the radio links. By minimizing the transmit power levels, interference to co-channel users is reduced.

### 4.2 MS implementation

RF power control shall be implemented in the MS.

The power control level to be employed by the MS on each uplink channel is indicated by means of the power control information sent either in the layer 1 header of each SACCH message block (see GSM 04.04) on the corresponding downlink channel, or in a dedicated signalling block (see GSM 04.08).

The MS shall employ the most recently commanded power control level appropriate to each channel for all transmitted bursts on either a TCH (including handover access burst), FACCH, SACCH or SDCCH.

The MS shall confirm the power control level that it is currently employing in the SACCH L1 header on each uplink channel. The indicated value shall be the power control level actually used by the mobile for the last burst of the previous SACCH period.

In case of a multislot configuration, each bi-directional channel shall be power controlled individually by the corresponding SACCH. Power control information on downlink unidirectional channels shall be neglected.

When accessing a cell on the RACH (random access) and before receiving the first power command during a communication on a DCCH or TCH (after an IMMEDIATE ASSIGNMENT), all GSM and class 1 and class 2 DCS 1 800 MS shall use the power level defined by the MS\_TXPWR\_MAX\_CCH parameter broadcast on the BCCH of the cell. The class 3 DCS 1 800 MS shall use the power level defined by MS\_TXPWR\_MAX\_CCH plus the value POWER\_OFFSET also broadcast on the BCCH of the cell.

If a power control level defined in 05.05 is received but the level is not supported by the MS, the MS shall use the supported output power which is closest to the output power indicated by the received power control level.

### 4.3 MS power control range

The range over which a MS shall be capable of varying its RF output power shall be from its maximum output down to its minimum, in steps of nominally 2 dB.

GSM 05.05 gives a detailed definition of the RF power level step size and tolerances.

### 4.4 BSS implementation

RF power control may optionally be implemented in the BSS.

### 4.5 BSS power control range

The range over which the BSS shall be capable of reducing its RF output power from its maximum level shall be nominally 30 dB, in 15 steps of nominally 2 dB.

GSM 05.05 gives a detailed definition of the RF power level step size and tolerances.

### 4.6 Strategy

The RF power control strategy employed by the network determines the ordered power level that is signalled to the MS, and the power level that is employed by the BSS.

The power level to be employed in each case will be based on the measurement results reported by the MS/BTS and various parameters set for each cell. The exact strategies will be determined by the network operator. A detailed example of a basic algorithm appears in annex A.

## 4.7 Timing

Upon receipt of a command from an SACCH to change its power level on the corresponding uplink channel, the MS shall change to the new level at a rate of one nominal 2 dB power control step every 60 ms (13 TDMA frames), i.e. a range change of 15 steps should take about 900 ms. The change shall commence at the first TDMA frame belonging to the next reporting period (as specified in subclause 8.4). The MS shall change the power one nominal 2 dB step at a time, at a rate of one step every 60 ms following the initial change, irrespective of whether actual transmission takes place or not.

In case of channel change, the commanded power level shall be applied on each new channel immediately.

## 4.8 Dedicated channels used for a voice group call or voice broadcast

The network shall not allocate the uplink of the channel used for a voice group call to more than one MS. If marked busy, no other MS shall transmit on the channel. This marking is indicated by the network, as defined in GSM 03.68 and 04.08. Any MS allocated the uplink of a channel used for a voice group call shall only transmit if the uplink is marked busy, and shall stop using the uplink if it happens to become marked free. An MS not allocated the uplink may perform a random access procedure on the uplink to gain access to talk, only if the uplink is marked as free.

On a channel used during a voice group call, the uplink power control shall only apply to the MS currently allocated that uplink, and the MS power control level ordered by the network shall be ignored by all other MSs listening to the downlink.

When performing a random access on a cell to gain access to the uplink of a channel used for a voice group call, until receiving the first dedicated power command from the network, the MS shall use the last received power level command as defined by the MS\_TXPWR\_MAX\_CCH parameter broadcast on the BCCH of the cell, or if MS\_TXPWR\_MAX\_CCH corresponds to a power control level not supported by the MS as defined by its power class in GSM 05.05, the MS shall act as though the closest supported power control level had been broadcast.

RF downlink power control will normally not be applied on channels used for a voice group call or voice broadcast.

## 5 Radio link failure

### 5.1 Criterion

The criterion for determining Radio Link Failure in the MS shall be based on the success rate of decoding messages on the downlink SACCH. For a multislot configuration, only the main SACCH shall be used for determining Radio Link Failure.

### 5.2 MS procedure

The aim of determining radio link failure in the MS is to ensure that calls with unacceptable voice/data quality, which cannot be improved either by RF power control or handover, are either re-established or released in a defined manner. In general the parameters that control the forced release should be set such that the forced release will not normally occur until the call has degraded to a quality below that at which the majority of subscribers would have manually released. This ensures that, for example, a call on the edge of a radio coverage area, although of bad quality, can usually be completed if the subscriber wishes.

The radio link failure criterion is based on the radio link counter S. If the MS is unable to decode a SACCH message (BFI=1), S is decreased by 1. In the case of a successful reception of a SACCH message (BFI=0) S is increased by 2. In any case S shall not exceed the value of RADIO\_LINK\_TIMEOUT. If S reaches 0 a radio link failure shall be declared. The action to be taken is specified in GSM 04.08. The RADIO\_LINK\_TIMEOUT parameter is transmitted by each BSS in the BCCH data (see table 1).

The MS shall continue transmitting as normal on the uplink until S reaches 0.