



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ETS 300 945 E5:2003**

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Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); Rate adaption on the Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS - BSS) interface (GSM 04.21 version 5.4.1)

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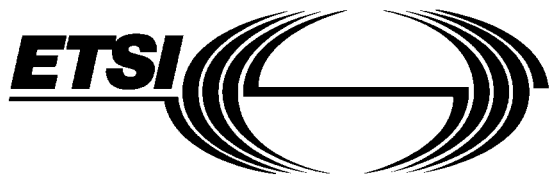
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**Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+);
Rate adaption on the Mobile Station - Base Station System
(MS - BSS) Interface
(GSM 04.21 version 5.4.1)**

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Contents

Foreword	5
1 Scope	7
2 Normative references	7
2.1 Abbreviations and definitions	7
3 General approach.....	8
3.1 Overview of the multislot data rates.....	8
4 The RA0 Function	10
4.1 Asynchronous-to-Synchronous Conversion (RA0)	10
4.2 Break signal	11
4.3 Overspeed/Underspeed.....	11
4.4 Parity Bits	11
4.5 Flow Control.....	11
5 The RA1 Function	11
5.1 Adaptation of synchronous data rates up to 38,4 kbit/s	12
5.1.1 Network Independent Clocking	13
5.1.1.1 Multiframe Structure	13
5.1.1.2 Encoding and compensation.....	13
6 The RA1' function	14
6.1 Rate adaptation of 48 kbit/s user rates with DTE/DCE status to 64 kbit/s.....	14
6.2 Rate adaptation of 56 kbit/s user rate to 64 kbit/s	14
7 The RA2 Function	14
8 The RA1/RA1' Function.....	15
8.1 Single slot rates	15
8.1.1 Radio interface rate of 14,5 kbit/s	15
8.1.1.1 Multiframe structure over the radio-interface.....	16
8.1.1.2 Radio-interface data block for TCH/F14.4 channel coding.....	17
8.1.2 Radio Interface rate of 12 kbit/s	18
8.1.4 Radio Interface rate of 6 kbit/s	18
8.1.5 Radio Interface rate of 3,6 kbit/s (transparent services only).....	19
8.1.6 Synchronisation	20
8.1.7 Idle frames.....	20
8.2 Multislot rates.....	20
8.2.1 TCH/F14.4 multislot operation.....	20
8.2.2 AIURs up to 38,4 kbit/s using TCH/F9.6 and TCH/F4.8 channel codings.....	20
8.2.3 AIURs up to 38,4 kbit/s using TCH/F14.4 channel coding	21
8.2.4 AIUR of 48 kbit/s; Intermediate rate of 64 kbit/s; Radio interface rate of 5× 12 kbit/s	21
8.2.5 AIUR of 48 kbit/s; Intermediate rate of 64 kbit/s; Radio interface rate of 4× 14,5 kbit/s	21
8.2.6 AIUR of 56 kbit/s; Intermediate rate of 64 kbit/s;.....	22
Radio interface rate of 5 × 12 kbit/s	22
8.2.7 AIUR of 56 kbit/s; Intermediate rate of 64 kbit/s; Radio interface rate of 4 × 14,5 kbit/s	22
8.2.8 AIUR of 64 kbit/s; Radio interface rate of 6 × 12 kbit/s	22
8.2.9 AIUR of 64 kbit/s; Radio interface rate of 5 × 14,5 kbit/s	23
9 The RA1' Function.....	23
9.1 Synchronous user rates up to 9,6 kbit/s	23

9.2	Synchronous user rates from 9,6 kbit/s onward; TCH/F9.6/4.8 channel codings	24
9.3	Synchronous user rates from 9,6 kbit/s onward; TCH/F14.4 channel coding	24
10	The Split/Combine and Padding-functions	24
10.1	Data frame distribution into the substreams/channels by the Split/Combine function	24
10.1.1	Data frame distribution into the substreams/channels by the Split/Combine function (TCH/F9.6 and TCH/F4.8 channel codings)	24
10.1.2	Data block distribution into the substreams by the Split/Combine function (TCH/F14.4 channel coding).....	25
10.2	Substream numbering in transparent operation.....	25
10.2.1	Substream numbering for TCH/F14.4 channel coding	26
10.3	Initial Substream Synchronisation for TCH/F9.6 and TCH/F4.8 channel codings	26
10.3.1	Initial Substream Synchronisation for TCH/F14.4 channel coding	26
10.4	Action on loss of synchronisation	26
10.4.1	Non-transparent services (TCH/F9.6 and TCH/F4.8 channel codings).....	26
10.4.2	Transparent services (TCH/F9.6 and TCH/F4.8 channel codings)	27
10.4.3	Non-transparent services (TCH/F14.4 channel coding)	27
10.4.4	Transparent services (TCH/F14.4 channel coding).....	27
10.5	Network independent clocking	27
10.5.1	Network Independent Clocking for TCH/F14.4 channel coding (both single- and multilinks)	27
10.5.1.1	Negative compensation	28
10.5.1.2	Positive compensation	28
10.6	Padding TCH/F frames when the AIUR is not a multiple of 9,6 or 4,8 kbit/s	28
10.6.1	Padding for TCH/F14.4 channel coding.....	29
11	Support of Non-Transparent Bearer Services	29
11.1	Support of non-transparent operation for TCH/F9.6 and TCH/F4.8 channel codings.....	29
11.2	Support of non-transparent operation for TCH/F14.4 channel coding	30
12	Figures on Frame structures	31
Annex A (Informative):	Stacks of rate adaptation ETS 300 945 E5:2003	36
A.1	Stacks of rate adaptation for 9,6/4,8 kbit/s single slot operation	36
A.2	Stacks of rate adaptation for 14,4 kbit/s single slot operation	37
A.3	Stacks of rate adaptation for 9,6/4,8 kbit/s multi slot operation	38
A.4	Stacks of rate adaptation for 14,4 kbit/s multi slot operation	39
Annex B (Informative):	An example of mapping Network Independent Clocking information for TCH/F14.4 when the S-interface is deployed:	40
History	41

Foreword

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

This ETS defines the rate adaptation functions to be used in Mobile Stations (MS) for adapting terminal interface data rates to the Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS - BSS) interface data rates within the digital cellular telecommunications system.

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/PNE Rules.

Transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this ETS:	19 June 1998
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1 Scope

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) defines the rate adaptation functions to be used in GSM PLMN Mobile Stations (MS)s for adapting terminal interface data rates to the Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS-BSS) interface data rates in accordance with GSM 03.10 [3].

The provision of these functions will depend on the services a particular station is designed to support.

NOTE: This ETS should be considered together with GSM 08.20 [9] (Rate Adaptation on the BSS-MSC Interface) to give a complete description of PLMN rate adaptation.

2 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 telecommunication system (Phase 2+); Abbreviations and acronyms".
- [2] GSM 02.34: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); High Speed Circuit Switched Data (HSCSD) -Stage 1".
- [3] GSM 03.10: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); GSM Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) connection types".
- [4] GSM 03.34 (TS 101 038): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); High Speed Circuit Switched Data (HSCSD) - Stage 2 Service Description".
- [5] GSM 05.03 (ETS 300 909): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Channel coding".
- [6] GSM 07.01 (ETS 300 913): "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); General on Terminal Adaptation Functions (TAF) for Mobile Stations (MS)".
- [7] GSM 07.02 (ETS 300 914): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Terminal Adaptation Functions (TAF) for services using asynchronous bearer capabilities".
- [8] GSM 07.03 (ETS 300 915): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Terminal Adaptation Functions (TAF) for services using synchronous bearer capabilities".
- [9] GSM 08.20: "Digital cellular telecommunication system; Rate adaption on the Base Station System - Mobile-services Switching Centre (BSS - MSC) interface".
- [10] CCITT Recommendation V.110: "Support of data terminal equipments (DTEs) with V-Series interfaces by an integrated services digital network".
- [11] CCITT Recommendation X.30: "Support of X.21,X.21 bis and X.20 bis based terminal equipments (DTEs) by integrated services digital network (ISDN)".

2.1 Abbreviations and definitions

Abbreviations used in this ETS are listed in GSM 01.04.

Overall data stream: The data stream in those parts of the network where the data flow is not split into multiple channels.

Substream: Stream of data with explicit or implicit numbering between splitter and combiner functions.

Channel: A physical full rate channel on the radio interface (TCH/F) independent of the contents

Multislot intermediate rate: Intermediate rate per substream in those parts of the network where the overall data stream is split into substreams.

Intermediate rate: Intermediate rate in the overall data stream.

Substream rate: The user rate including padding, if applicable, on one individual substream

3 General approach

GSM 03.10 defines the PLMN connection types necessary to support the GSM PLMN data and telematic services.

Within the MS there are several different data rate adaptation functions - and a Split/Combine-function in case of a multislot data configuration - which are combined as shown in GSM 03.10 as part of the connection type.

The rate adaptation functions are RA0, RA1, RA2, RA1', RA1'' and RA1/RA1'. The RA0, RA1 and RA2 are equivalent to those functions described in CCITT recommendation V.110 [11].

The RA1' function is similar to RA1 but has a reduced bit rate output compatible with the coding scheme proposed for data services on the radio interface.

The RA1'' function is used for converting between synchronous user rates of 48 and 56 kbit/s and the rate 64 kbit/s.

The RA1/RA1' is a relay function, used as indicated in GSM 03.10.

In multislot data-configurations the overall data stream is split into parallel substreams between the Split/Combine-functions.

3.1 Overview of the multislot data rates

For TCH/F9.6 and TCH/F4.8 channel codings, the multislot intermediate rate is 16 kbit/s per TCH/F.

For TCH/F14.4 channel coding, the multislot intermediate rate is 16 kbit/s per TCH/F.

Between the TE and the Split/Combine-function at the MS, where the overall data stream is not split, intermediate rates of 8, 16, 32 and 64 kbit/s are applicable

Table 1: AIUR/Multislot intermediate rates

Air interface user rate	DTE/DCE statuses	RA0	RA1/RA1'		RA1'	
			Multislot intermediate rate	Frame type	Radio interface rate	Padding
≤ 600 bit/s	X	X	8 kbit/s	80 bit frames	3,6 kbit/s	
1200 bit/s	X	X	8 kbit/s	80 bit frames	3,6 kbit/s	
2,4 kbit/s	X	X	8 kbit/s	80 bit frames	3,6 kbit/s	
4,8 kbit/s	X	X	8 kbit/s	80 bit frames	6 kbit/s	
9,6 kbit/s	X	X	16 kbit/s or 2×8 kbit/s	80 bit frames	12 kbit/s or 2×6 kbit/s	
14,4 kbit/s	X	X	2×16 kbit/s or 3×8 kbit/s	80 bit frames	2×12 kbit/s or 3×6 kbit/s	P (note 1)
			16 kbit/s Note 7		14,5 kbit/s	
19,2 kbit/s	X	X	2×16 kbit/s or 4×8 kbit/s	80 bit frames	2×12 kbit/s or 4×6 kbit/s	
28,8 kbit/s	X	X	3×16 kbit/s	80 bit frames	3×12 kbit/s	
			2 x 16 kbit/s Note 7		2×14,5 kbit/s	
38,4 kbit/s	X	X	4×16 kbit/s	80 bit frames	4×12 kbit/s	P (note 6)
			3 x 16 kbit/s Note7		3×14,5 kbit/s	
48 kbit/s	X		Note 2	Note 2	5×12 kbit/s	P (note 6)
			4 x 16 kbit/s Note7		4×14,5 kbit/s	
56 kbit/s			Note 2	Note 2	5×12 kbit/s (note 3)	P (note 6)
			4×16 kbit/s Note7		4×14,5 kbit/s	
64 kbit/s			Note 2	Note 2	6×12 kbit/s (note 3)	P (note 1)
					5×14,5 kbit/s	

P=Padding used

Table 2: AIUR / Intermediate rates

Air interface user rate	DTE/DCE statuses	RA0	RA1		RA1'	
			Intermediate rate	Frame type	Radio interface rate	Padding
≤ 600 bit/s	X	X	8 kbit/s	80 bit frames	3,6 kbit/s	
1200 bit/s	X	X	8 kbit/s	80 bit frames	3,6 kbit/s	
2,4 kbit/s	X	X	8 kbit/s	80 bit frames	3,6 kbit/s	
4,8 kbit/s	X	X	8 kbit/s	80 bit frames	6 kbit/s	
9,6 kbit/s	X	X	16 kbit/s	80 bit frames	12 kbit/s or 2×6 kbit/s	
14,4 kbit/s	X	X	32 kbit/s	80 bit frames	2×12 kbit/s or 3×6 kbit/s 1×14,5 kbit/s	P (note 1)
19,2 kbit/s	X	X	32 kbit/s	80 bit frames	2×12 kbit/s or 4×6 kbit/s	
28,8 kbit/s	X	X	64 kbit/s	80 bit frames	3×12 kbit/s 2×14,5 kbit/s	
38,4 kbit/s	X	X	64 kbit/s	80 bit frames	4×12 kbit/s 3×14,5 kbit/s	P (note 6)
48 kbit/s	X		Note 4	Note 4	5×12 kbit/s 4×14,5 kbit/s	P (note 6)
56 kbit/s			Note 4	Note 4	5×12 kbit/s (note 3) 4×14,5 kbit/s	P (note 6)
64 kbit/s			Note 5	Note 5	6×12 kbit/s (note 3) 5×14,5 kbit/s	P (note 1) (note 6)

P=Padding used

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- NOTE 1: For information on the padding procedure, please refer to clause 10 of this document.
- NOTE 2: No multislot intermediate rate; substreams combined at the BSS when TCH/F9.6/4.8 channel coding is used.
- NOTE 3: AIUR 11,2 kbit/s per channel
- NOTE 4: For this rate GSM-specific rate adaptation function RA1" rather than RA1 is applied.
- NOTE 5: For this rate RA1- and RA2- adaptations are not applied.
- NOTE 6: Padding used as specified for TCH/F14.4 channel codings
- NOTE 7: At the network side, RA1'/RA1 not applied; instead a TCH/F14,4-specific adaptation RA1'/RAA' used (GSM 08.20)

4 The RA0 Function

4.1 Asynchronous-to-Synchronous Conversion (RA0)

The RA0 Function is only used with asynchronous interfaces. Incoming asynchronous data is padded by the addition of stop elements to fit the nearest higher rate defined by 2 to the power n (where n ≤ 6) times 600 bit/s or, if applicable, to either 14,4 or 28,8 kbit/s. Thus both 75 bit/s and 300 bit/s user data signalling rates shall be adapted to a synchronous 600 bit/s stream. The resultant synchronous stream is fed to RA1 or RA1'.

Asynchronous user rate	Synchronous user rate
≤ 0.6 kbit/s	0.6 kbit/s
1,2 kbit/s	1,2 kbit/s
2,4 kbit/s	2,4 kbit/s
4,8 kbit/s	4,8 kbit/s
9,6 kbit/s	9,6 kbit/s
14,4 kbit/s	14,4 kbit/s
19,2 kbit/s	19,2 kbit/s
28,8 kbit/s	28,8 kbit/s
38,4 kbit/s	38,4 kbit/s

4.2 Break signal

The RA0 shall detect and transmit the break signal in the following fashion:

If the converter detects M to 2M+3 bits, all of start polarity, where M is the number of bits per character in the selected format including start and stops bits, the converter shall transmit 2M+3 bits of start polarity.

If the converter detects more than 2M+3 bits all of start polarity, the converter shall transmit all these bits as start polarity.

The 2M+3 or more bits of start polarity received from the transmitting sides shall be output to the receiving terminal.

The terminal must transmit on circuit 103 at least 2M bits stop polarity after the start polarity break signal before sending further data character. The converter shall then regain character synchronism from the following stop to start transition.

4.3 Overspeed/Underspeed SIST ETS 300 945 E5:2003

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A RA0 shall insert additional stop elements when its associated terminal is transmitting with a lower than nominal character rate. If the terminal is transmitting characters with an overspeed of up to 1 %, the asynchronous-to-synchronous converter may delete stop elements as often as is necessary to a maximum of one for every eight characters at 1 % overspeed. The converter on the receiving side shall detect the deleted stop elements and reinsert them in the received data stream (circuit 104).

The realization of overspeed handling, as described above, at the interface to the associated terminal is implementation dependent. Possible implementations are e.g. the reduction of the length of the stop elements according to V.110 [9] or increased data rates between the TA and terminal.

4.4 Parity Bits

Possible parity bits included in the user data are considered as data bits by the RA0 function (and RA1 function).

4.5 Flow Control

Where applicable, this function is as specified in the relevant terminal adaptation function Specification (see GSM 07 series).

5 The RA1 Function

This function is used to adapt between the synchronous user rates, or the output of the RA0 function and the intermediate rate of 8, 16, 32 or 64 kbit/s.