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Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS - BSS) interface; Data Link (DL) layer specification (GSM 04.06 version 5.3.1 Release 1996)

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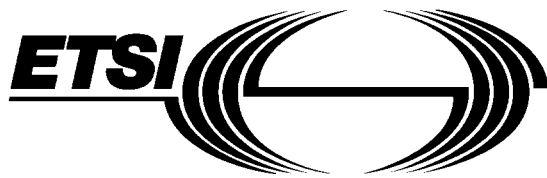
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Data Link (DL) layer specification
(GSM 04.06 version 5.3.1 Release 1996)**

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	7
Foreword.....	7
0 Scope	9
0.1 Normative references.....	9
0.2 Abbreviations	9
1 General.....	10
1.1 Options.....	10
2 Frame structure for peer-to-peer communication	11
2.1 General	11
2.2 Frame delimitation and fill bits	13
2.3 Address field	14
2.4 Control field	14
2.5 Length indicator field	14
2.5a Short L2 header type 1.....	14
2.6 Information field	14
2.7 Transparency	14
2.8 Format convention	14
2.8.1 Numbering convention	14
2.8.2 Order of bit transmission	15
2.8.3 Field mapping convention	15
3 Elements of procedures and formats of fields for Data Link Layer peer-to-peer communication	15
3.1 General	15
3.2 Address field format	15
3.3 Address field variables.....	16
3.3.1 Address field extension bit (EA)	16
3.3.2 Command/response field bit (C/R).....	16
3.3.3 Service access point identifier (SAPI)	16
3.4 Control field formats.....	17
3.4.1 Information transfer format - I.....	17
3.4.2 Supervisory format - S.....	17
3.4.3 Unnumbered format - U.....	17
3.4a Short L2 header type 1.....	18
3.5 Control field parameters and associated state variables	18
3.5.1 Poll/Final bit	18
3.5.2 Multiple frame operation - variables and sequence numbers.....	18
3.5.2.1 Modulus	18
3.5.2.2 Send state variable V(S).....	18
3.5.2.3 Acknowledge state variable V(A).....	18
3.5.2.4 Send sequence number N(S)	19
3.5.2.5 Receive state variable V(R)	19
3.5.2.6 Receive sequence number N(R)	19
3.5.2.7 Other parameters and variables	19
3.5.3 Unacknowledged operation variables and parameters	19
3.6 Length indicator field format.....	19
3.7 Length indicator field variables.....	20
3.7.1 Length indicator field extension bit (EL)	20
3.7.2 More data bit (M)	20
3.7.3 Length indicator (L).....	20
3.8 Commands and responses.....	20
3.8.1 Information (I) commands	20
3.8.2 Set asynchronous balanced mode (SABM) command.....	21
3.8.3 Disconnect (DISC) command.....	22

3.8.4	Unnumbered information (UI) command	22
3.8.5	Receive ready (RR) command/response.....	22
3.8.6	Reject (REJ) command/response.....	23
3.8.7	Receive not ready (RNR) command/response.....	23
3.8.8	Unnumbered acknowledgement (UA) response.....	23
3.8.9	Disconnected mode (DM) response	23
4	Elements for layer-to-layer communication	24
4.1	Definition of primitives and parameters.....	24
4.1.1	Generic names	24
4.1.1.1	DL-ESTABLISH.....	24
4.1.1.2	DL-RELEASE.....	24
4.1.1.3	DL-DATA.....	24
4.1.1.4	DL-UNIT DATA	24
4.1.1.5	DL-SUSPEND	24
4.1.1.6	DL-RESUME	24
4.1.1.7	DL-RECONNECT.....	25
4.1.1.8	DL-RANDOM ACCESS.....	25
4.1.1.9	MDL-RELEASE	25
4.1.1.10	MDL-ERROR	25
4.1.1.11	PH-DATA	25
4.1.1.12	PH-RANDOM ACCESS	25
4.1.1.13	PH-CONNECT	25
4.1.1.14	PH-READY-TO-SEND	25
4.1.1.15	PH-EMPTY-FRAME.....	25
4.1.2	Primitives types.....	25
4.1.2.1	REQUEST.....	25
4.1.2.2	INDICATION.....	26
4.1.2.3	RESPONSE.....	26
4.1.2.4	CONFIRM.....	26
4.1.3	Parameter definition.....	26
4.1.3.1	Message unit.....	26
4.1.3.2	Channel type.....	27
4.1.3.3	Service Access Point.....	27
4.1.3.4	Release mode.....	27
4.1.3.5	Error cause.....	27
4.1.3.6	Establish mode.....	27
4.1.3.7	L2 header type	27
4.2	Primitive procedures.....	31
5	Definition of the peer-to-peer protocol LAPDm.....	32
5.1	General.....	32
5.2	General Protocol Procedures	33
5.2.1	Unacknowledged information transfer	33
5.2.2	Acknowledged multiple frame information transfer.....	33
5.3	Procedures for unacknowledged information transfer.....	33
5.3.1	General	33
5.3.2	Transmission of unacknowledged information	33
5.3.3	Receipt of unacknowledged information.....	33
5.4	Procedures for establishment and release of multiple frame operation.....	34
5.4.1	Establishment of multiple frame operation	34
5.4.1.1	General	34
5.4.1.2	Normal establishment procedures	34
5.4.1.3	Procedure on expiry of timer T200: Normal establishment.....	35
5.4.1.4	Contention resolution establishment procedure.....	35
5.4.1.5	Procedure on expiry of timer T200: contention resolution (MS only).....	37
5.4.2	Information transfer.....	37
5.4.2.1	General requirements	37
5.4.2.2	Error conditions	38
5.4.2.3	Fill frames.....	39
5.4.3	Suspension and resumption of multiple frame operation	39
5.4.3.1	General	39

ETS 300 938 (GSM 04.06 version 5.3.1 Release 1996): December 1999

	5.4.3.2	Suspension	40	
	5.4.3.3	Resumption.....	40	
		5.4.3.3.1	Procedure after channel change.....	40
		5.4.3.3.2	Procedure after returning to the old channel (MS only)	41
	5.4.4	Termination of multiple frame operation.....	42	
		5.4.4.1	General	42
		5.4.4.2	Normal release procedure	42
		5.4.4.3	Procedure on expiry of timer T200 for normal release	42
		5.4.4.4	Local end release procedure	43
	5.4.5	Idle state.....	43	
	5.4.6	Collision of unnumbered commands and responses	43	
		5.4.6.1	Identical transmitted and received commands	43
		5.4.6.2	Different transmitted and received commands.....	44
		5.4.6.3	Unsolicited DM response and SABM or DISC command....	44
5.5		Procedures for information transfer in multiple frame operation.....	44	
	5.5.1	Transmitting I frames	44	
	5.5.2	Receiving I frames.....	45	
		5.5.2.1	P bit of the received I frame set to "1"	45
		5.5.2.2	P bit of the received I frame set to "0"	45
	5.5.3	Receiving acknowledgement.....	45	
		5.5.3.1	On receipt of a valid I frame.....	45
		5.5.3.2	Receiving supervisory command frames with the P bit set to "1"	46
	5.5.4	Receiving REJ frames.....	46	
		5.5.4.1	Receipt of a valid REJ frame	46
		5.5.4.2	Transmitting frames.....	47
	5.5.5	Receiving RNR frame.....	47	
	5.5.6	Data link layer own receiver busy condition.....	49	
	5.5.7	Waiting acknowledgement	49	
5.6		Abnormal release and re-establishment of multiple frame operation	50	
	5.6.1	Criteria for re-establishment.....	50	
	5.6.2	Criteria for abnormal release	50	
	5.6.3	Procedures for re-establishment	50	
	5.6.4	Procedures for abnormal release	50	
5.7		Exception condition reporting and recovery for multiple frame operation.....	51	
	5.7.1	N(S) sequence error.....	51	
	5.7.2	Timer recovery.....	51	
	5.7.3	Invalid frame condition.....	52	
	5.7.4	N(R) sequence error.....	52	
5.8		List of system parameters.....	52	
	5.8.1	Timer T200	52	
		5.8.1.1	For SAPI=0 and SAPI=3	52
		5.8.1.2	For SAPIs other than 0 or 3	53
	5.8.2	Maximum number of retransmissions (N200)	53	
		5.8.2.1	For SAPI=0 and 3	53
		5.8.2.2	For SAPIs other than 0 or 3	53
	5.8.3	Maximum number of octets in an I, UI, SABM and UA frame partially or entirely available for the information field (N201)	53	
	5.8.4	Maximum number of outstanding I frames (k)	53	
	5.8.5	Maximum number of octets in a Layer 3 message	54	
5.9		System performance requirements.....	54	
6		Special protocol operation on SAPI=0 and SAPI=3	55	
Annex A (normative):		Random access procedures.....	56	
A.1		Description of the procedure	56	
	A.1.1	Procedure in the MS	56	
	A.1.2	Procedure in the BS.....	56	
A.2		Format.....	56	

Annex G (normative):	Handling of frames with parameter errors in the address, control and length indicator fields	57
G.1	General	57
G.2	Parameter errors in the address field	57
G.2.1	Unallocated SAPI	57
G.2.2	Wrong value of the C/R bit	57
G.2.3	EA bit set to "0"	57
G.3	Parameter errors in the control field	57
G.3.1	Supervisory frames	57
G.3.2	Unnumbered frames	58
G.4	Parameter errors in the length indicator field	58
G.4.1	EL bit error	58
G.4.2	Information frames	58
G.4.3	Supervisory frames	58
G.4.4	DISC and DM frames	58
G.4.5	SABM UA and UI frames	58
Annex H (informative):	Document change history	59
History		60

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[SIST ETS 300 938 E4:2003](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/65582140-7c21-423c-beaf-7cf330ebf60e/sist-ets-300-938-e4-2003)

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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 data link layer protocol of the Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS - BSS) interface within the digital cellular telecommunications system.

The contents of this ETS is subject to continuing work within SMG and may change following formal SMG approval. Should 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

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 - 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 drafting rules.

Annexes B to F were deleted from the original specification, however, for referencing purposes the annex numbering has been maintained.

Transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this ETS:	03 December 1999
Date of latest announcement of this ETS (doa):	31 March 2000
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this ETS (dop/e):	30 September 2000
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0 Scope

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) defines a data link layer protocol to be used for signalling, and possibly also for other applications, on the MS-BS interface.

0.1 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 04.01: "Digital cellular telecommunications system; Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS - BSS) interface; General aspects and principles".
- [3] GSM 04.03: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS - BSS) interface Channel structures and access capabilities".
- [4] GSM 04.04 (ETS 300 936): "Digital cellular telecommunications system; Layer 1 General requirements".
- [5] GSM 04.05 (ETS 300 937): "Digital cellular telecommunications system; Data Link (DL) layer General aspects".
- [6] GSM 04.07 (ETS 300 939): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile radio interface signalling layer 3; General aspects".
- [7] GSM 04.08 (ETS 300 940): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile radio interface layer 3 specification".
- [8] GSM 04.10 (ETS 300 941): "Digital cellular telecommunications system; Mobile radio interface layer 3 Supplementary services specification; General aspects".
- [9] GSM 04.12 (ETS 300 943): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Short Message Service Cell Broadcast (SMSCB) support on the mobile radio interface".
- [10] GSM 05.02 (ETS 300 908): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Multiplexing and multiple access on the radio path".
- [11] GSM 08.56: "Digital cellular telecommunications system; Base Station Controller - Base Transceiver Station (BSC - BTS) interface; Layer 2 specification".
- [12] GSM 08.58: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Base Station Controller - Base Transceiver Station (BSC - BTS) interface; Layer 3 specification".
- [13] CCITT Recommendation Z.100: "Specification and description language (SDL)".

0.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in this ETS are listed in GSM 01.04.

1 General

This ETS describes the frame structure, elements of procedure, format of fields and procedures for the proper operation of the Link Access Procedure on the Dm channel, LAPDm.

NOTE 1: The term Dm channel is used for convenience to designate the collection of all the various signalling channels required in the GSM system. See also GSM 04.03.

The concepts, terminology, overview description of LAPDm functions and procedures, and the relationship with other Technical Specifications are described in general terms in GSM 04.05.

The frame formats defined for LAPDm are based on those defined for LAPD. However, there are important differences between LAPDm and LAPD, in particular with regard to frame delimitation methods and transparency mechanisms. These differences are necessary for operation within the constraints set by the radio path.

LAPDm supports two modes of operation:

- unacknowledged operation using UI frames;
- acknowledged operation using the multiple frame procedure.

As a choice of implementation, the two modes of operation may be implemented independently of each other. This is possible since there is no interactions between the two modes, other than queuing at the transmitter, even when they coexist on the same physical channel. For BCCHs and CCCHs only the unacknowledged mode of operation needs to be implemented.

LAPDm is used for information sent on the control channels BCCH, AGCH, NCH, PCH, FACCH, SACCH and SDCCH as defined in GSM 04.03.

NOTE 2: AGCH, NCH and PCH are sometimes referred to by the collective name CCCH and FACCH, SACCH and SDCCH are, similarly, referred to by the collective name DCCH.

LAPDm may also be used on other types of channel.

NOTE 3: As stated in GSM 04.05, the term "data link layer" is used in the main text of this Technical Specification. However, mainly in figures and tables, the terms "layer 2" and "L2" are used as abbreviations. Furthermore, in accordance with GSM 04.07 and GSM 04.08, the term "layer 3" is used to indicate the layer above the data link layer.

This Technical Specification is organized as follows:

The frame structure for peer-to-peer communication is given in clause 2. The elements of procedure and formats of fields are given in clause 3. The elements of layer-to-layer communication are contained in clause 4. The details of the peer-to-peer procedures are given in clause 5. Section 6 summarizes the special protocol operations used mandatorily with SAPI=0 and SAP = 3.

The specification for the random access channel is contained in annex A, even though it is not a LAPDm function. This part of the ETS is descriptive and does not constrain the implementation of the random access function. The procedure is used for CHANNEL REQUEST on the RACH and HANDOVER ACCESS on the main DCCH.

(Annexes B to F are deleted).

Annex G gives an overview of actions taken on frames containing parameter errors.

1.1 Options

Support of short L2 header type 1 is an option in both the mobile station and the network; under certain conditions the support is mandatory, as specified in other Specifications. A layer 2 protocol entity not implementing short L2 header type 1 shall diagnose an E/A bit error and proceed as defined in annex G.2.3.

2 Frame structure for peer-to-peer communication

2.1 General

All data link layer peer-to-peer exchanges are in frames conforming to one of the formats shown in figure 1. Several format types are shown in the figure:

- Format A is used on DCCHs for frames where there is no information field.
- Formats B, Bter and B4 are used on DCCHs for frames containing an information field:
 - format Bter is used on request of higher layers if and only if short L2 header type 1 is supported and a UI command is to be transmitted on SAPI 0;
 - format B4 is used for UI frames transmitted by the network on SACCH;
 - format B is applied in all other cases.
- Format Bbis is used only on BCCH, PCH, NCH, and AGCH.
- In addition there is a Format C for transmission of random access signals.

Format C frames are described in annex A. Format A, B, Bbis, Bter and B4 frames are described in the remainder of this ETS.

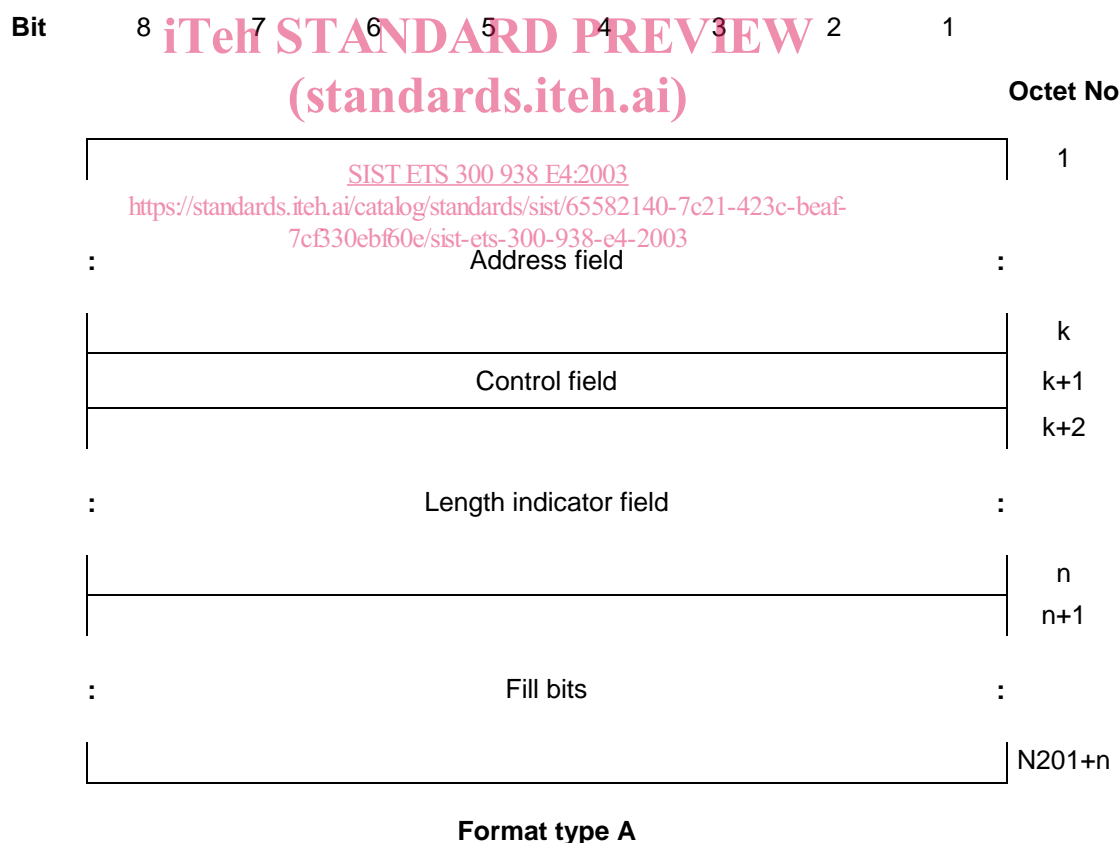
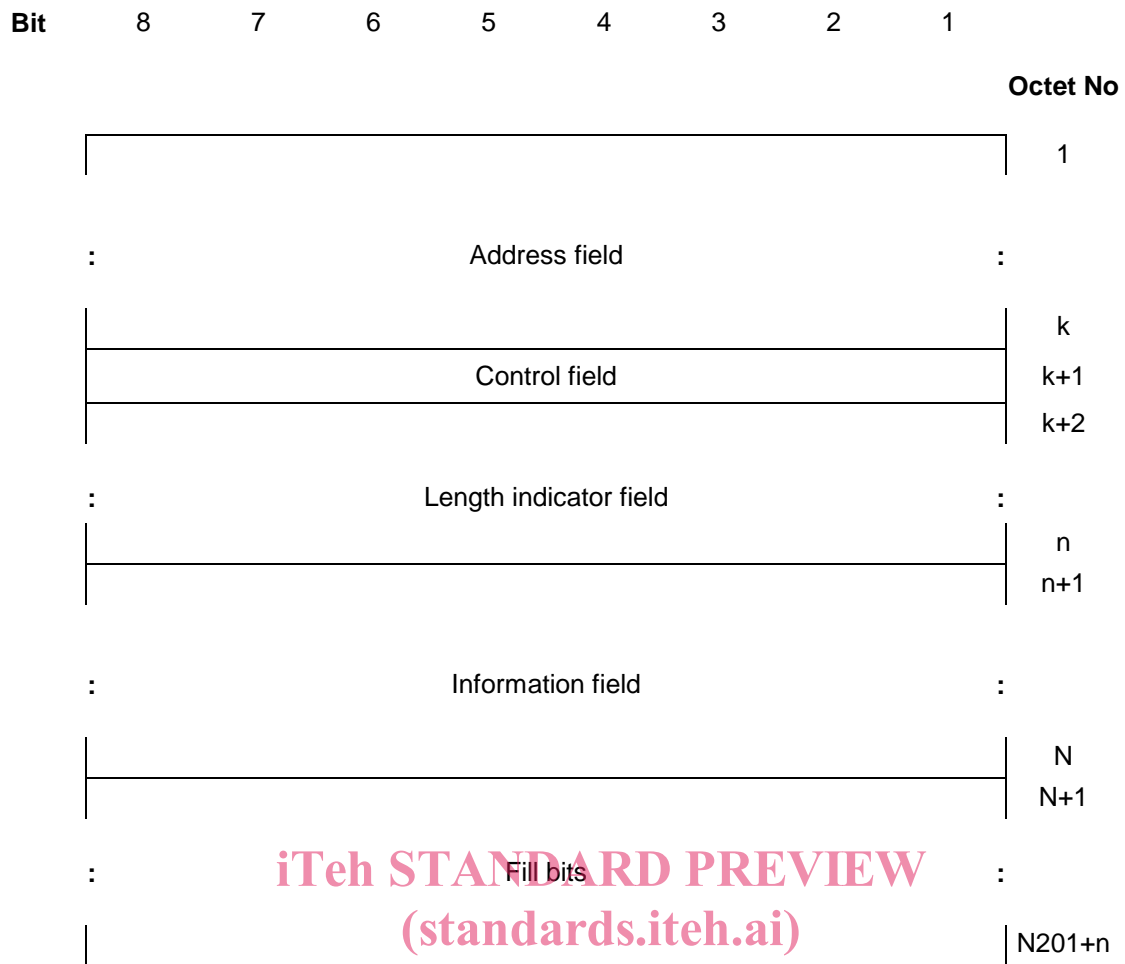
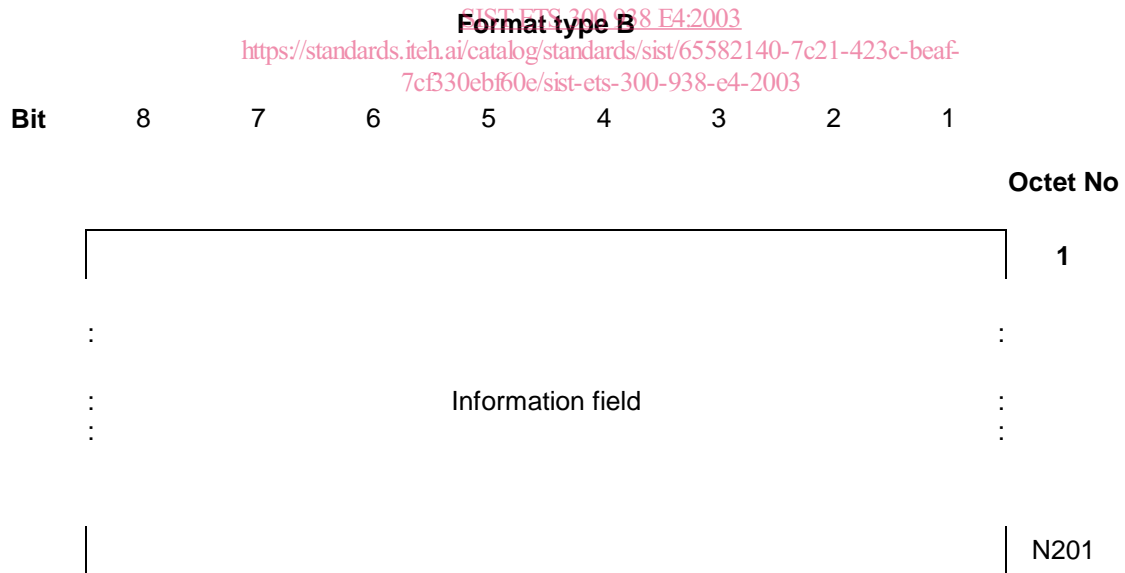


Figure 1/GSM 04.06 (sheet 1 of 3): General frame formats



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Format type Bbis

Figure 1/GSM 04.06 (sheet 2 of 3): General frame formats

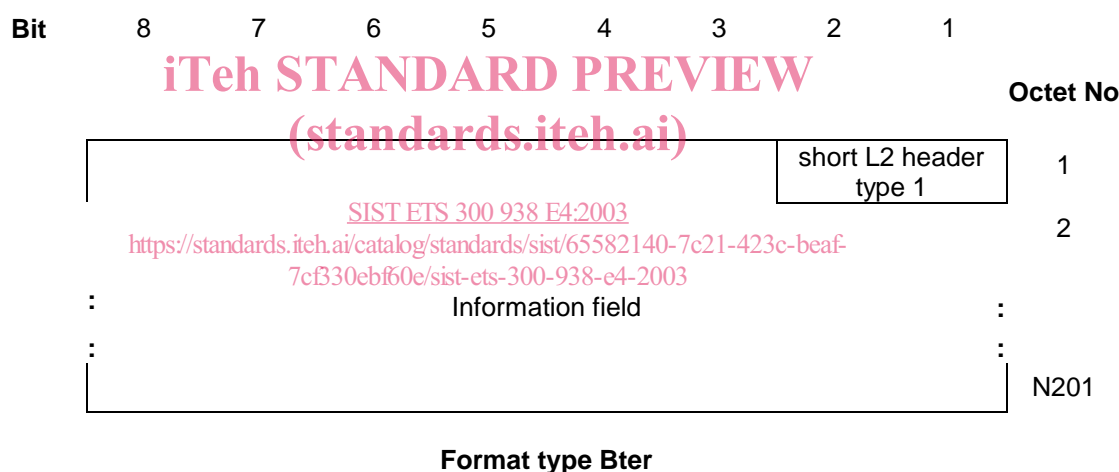
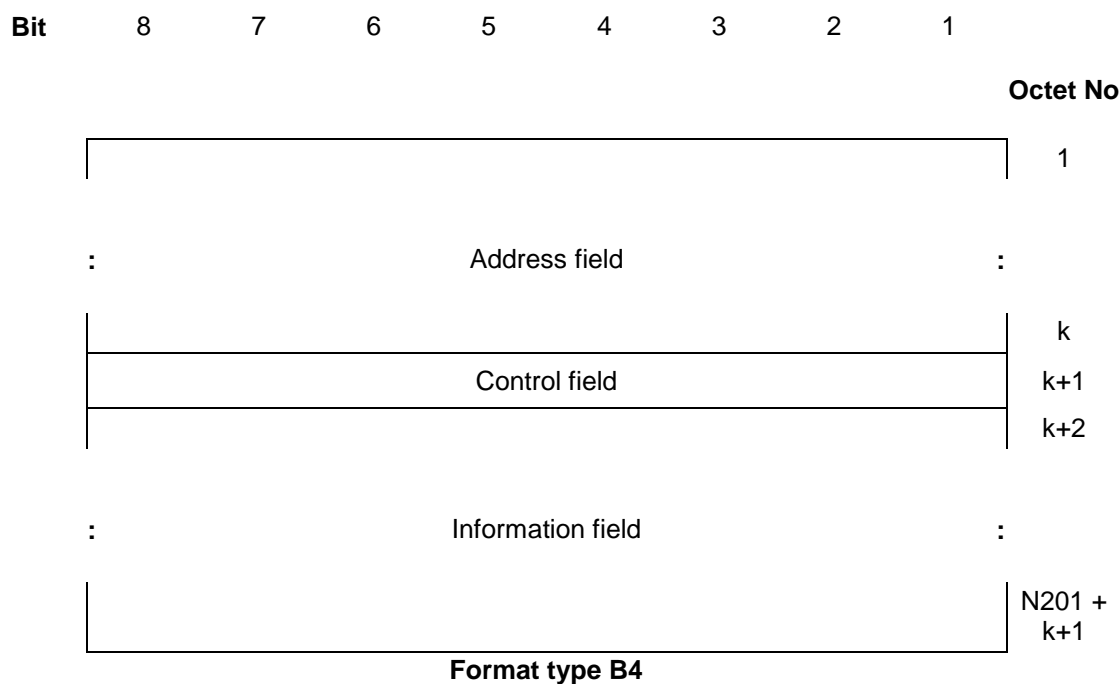


Figure 1/GSM 04.06 (sheet 3 of 3): General frame formats

The parameter N201 is the maximum number of octets which are partially or entirely available for the information field of a frame. It depends on the type of channel and the format, see subclause 5.8.3.

2.2 Frame delimitation and fill bits

Frame delimitation is provided by the physical layer:

- in format type A, B and B4 frames at the beginning of the frame for determining the start of the first octet in the address field, in format type Bter frames for determining the start of the octet containing the short L2 header type 1 (which is also the first octet used for the information field), and in format type Bbis frames for determining the start of the first octet for the information field;
- at the end of the frame for determining the last bit of the frame.

The end of the useful part of the frame, i.e. the end of the length indicator field in type A frames and the end of the information field in type B frames, is determined by a length indicator contained in the length indicator field. The useful part of a Bbis frames takes all N201 octets of that frame. The useful part of a Bter frame takes all N201 octets of that frame except those bits of octet 1 which