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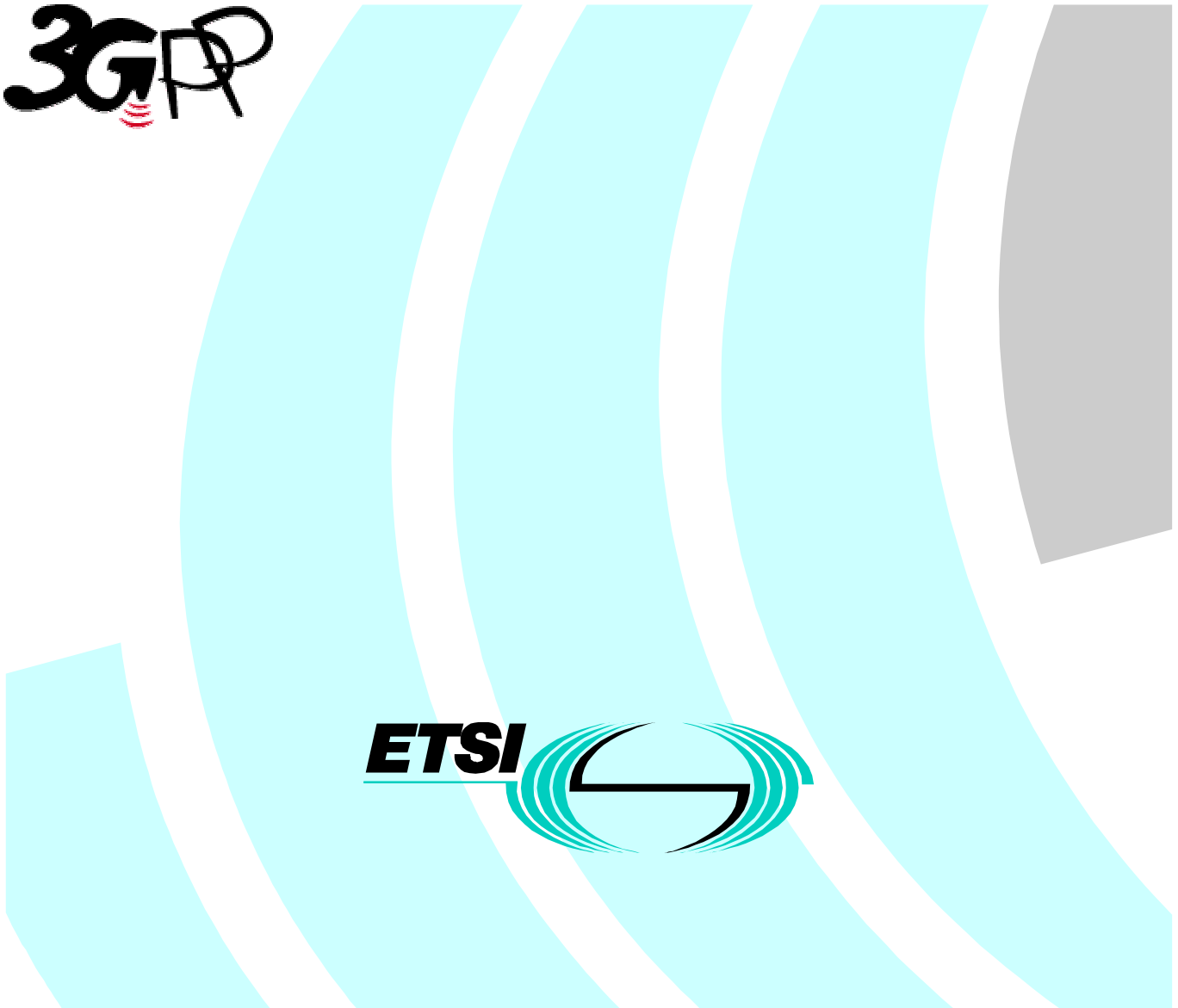
Technical Specification

Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS);
Physical layer - Measurements (FDD)
(3GPP TS 25.215 version 3.4.0 Release 1999)



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Foreword

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Contents

Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

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- x the first digit:
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1 Scope

The present document contains the description and definition of the measurements for FDD done at the UE and network in order to support operation in idle mode and connected mode.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

[1] 3GPP TS 25.211: "Physical channels and mapping of transport channels onto physical channels (FDD)".

[2] 3GPP TS 25.212: "Multiplexing and channel coding (FDD)".

[3] 3GPP TS 25.213: "Spreading and modulation (FDD)".

[4] 3GPP TS 25.214: "Physical layer procedures (FDD)".

[5] 3GPP TS 25.215: "Physical layer - Measurements (FDD)".

[6] 3GPP TS 25.221: "Physical channels and mapping of transport channels onto physical channels (TDD)".

[7] 3GPP TS 25.222: "Multiplexing and channel coding (TDD)".

[8] 3GPP TS 25.223: "Spreading and modulation (TDD)".

[9] 3GPP TS 25.224: "Physical layer procedures (TDD)".

[10] 3GPP TS 25.301: "Radio Interface Protocol Architecture".

[11] 3GPP TS 25.302: "Services provided by the Physical layer".

[12] 3GPP TS 25.303: "UE functions and interlayer procedures in connected mode".

[13] 3GPP TS 25.304: "UE procedures in idle mode".

[14] 3GPP TS 25.331: "RRC Protocol Specification".

[15] 3GPP TR 25.922: "Radio Resource Management Strategies".

[16] 3GPP TR 25.923: "Report on Location Services (LCS)".

[17] 3GPP TR 25.401: "UTRAN Overall Description".

3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

BER	Bit Error Rate
BLER	Block Error Rate
Ec/No	Received energy per chip divided by the power density in the band
ISCP	Interference Signal Code Power
RL	Radio Link
RSCP	Received Signal Code Power
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indicator
SIR	Signal to Interference Ratio

4 Control of UE/UTRAN measurements

In this chapter the general measurement control concept of the higher layers is briefly described to provide an understanding on how L1 measurements are initiated and controlled by higher layers.

L1 provides with the measurement specifications a toolbox of measurement abilities for the UE and the UTRAN. These measurements can be differentiated in different measurement types: intra-frequency, inter-frequency, inter-system, traffic volume, quality and internal measurements (see [14]).

In the L1 measurement specifications the measurements, see chapter 5, are distinguished between measurements in the UE (the messages will be described in the RRC Protocol) and measurements in the UTRAN (the messages will be described in the NBAP and the Frame Protocol).

To initiate a specific measurement the UTRAN transmits a 'measurement control message' to the UE including a measurement ID and type, a command (setup, modify, release), the measurement objects and quantity, the reporting quantities, criteria (periodical/event-triggered) and mode (acknowledged/unacknowledged), see [14].

When the reporting criteria is fulfilled the UE shall answer with a 'measurement report message' to the UTRAN including the measurement ID and the results.

In idle mode the measurement control message is broadcast in a System Information.

Intra-frequency reporting events, traffic volume reporting events and UE internal measurement reporting events described in [14] define events which trigger the UE to send a report to the UTRAN. This defines a toolbox from which the UTRAN can choose the needed reporting events.

5 Measurement abilities for UTRA FDD

In this chapter the physical layer measurements reported to higher layers (this may also include UE internal measurements not reported over the air-interface) are defined. The GSM measurements are required only from the GSM capable terminals. The TDD measurements are required only from the terminals that are capable to operate in TDD mode.

5.1 UE measurement abilities

The structure of the table defining a UE measurement quantity is shown below.

Column field	Comment
Definition	Contains the definition of the measurement.
Applicable for	States if a measurement shall be possible to perform in Idle mode and/or Connected mode. For connected mode also information of the possibility to perform the measurement on intra-frequency and/or inter-frequency are given. The following terms are used in the tables: Idle = Shall be possible to perform in idle mode; Connected Intra = Shall be possible to perform in connected mode on an intra-frequency; Connected Inter = Shall be possible to perform in connected mode on an inter-frequency.

5.1.1 CPICH RSCP

Definition	Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one code measured on the Primary CPICH. The reference point for the RSCP is the antenna connector at the UE. If Tx diversity is applied on the Primary CPICH the received code power from each antenna shall be separately measured and summed together in [W] to a total received code power on the Primary CPICH.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Intra, Connected Inter

5.1.2 PCCPCH RSCP

Definition	Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one code measured on the PCCPCH from a TDD cell. The reference point for the RSCP is the antenna connector at the UE. Note: The RSCP can either be measured on the data part or the midamble of a burst, since there is no power difference between these two parts. However, in order to have a common reference, measurement on the midamble is assumed.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Inter

5.1.3 SIR

Definition	Signal to Interference Ratio, defined as: (RSCP/ISCP)×(SF/2). The SIR shall be measured on DPCCH after RL combination. The reference point for the SIR is the antenna connector of the UE. where: RSCP = Received Signal Code Power, the received power on one code measured on the pilot bits. ISCP = Interference Signal Code Power, the interference on the received signal measured on the pilot bits. Only the non-orthogonal part of the interference is included in the measurement. SF=The spreading factor used.
Applicable for	Connected Intra

5.1.4 UTRA carrier RSSI

Definition	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the relevant channel bandwidth. Measurement shall be performed on a UTRAN downlink carrier. The reference point for the RSSI is the antenna connector at the UE.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Intra, Connected Inter

5.1.5 GSM carrier RSSI

Definition	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the relevant channel bandwidth. Measurement shall be performed on a GSM BCCH carrier. The reference point for the RSSI is the antenna connector at the UE.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Inter

5.1.6 CPICH Ec/No

Definition	The received energy per chip divided by the power density in the band. The Ec/No is identical to RSCP/RSSI. Measurement shall be performed on the Primary CPICH. The reference point for Ec/No is the antenna connector at the UE. If Tx diversity is applied on the Primary CPICH the received energy per chip (Ec) from each antenna shall be separately measured and summed together in [Ws] to a total received chip energy per chip on the Primary CPICH, before calculating the Ec/No.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Intra, Connected Inter

5.1.7 Transport channel BLER

Definition	Estimation of the transport channel block error rate (BLER). The BLER estimation shall be based on evaluating the CRC on each transport block after RL combination. BLER estimation is only required for transport channels containing CRC. In connected mode the BLER shall be possible to measure on any transport channel. If requested in idle mode it shall be possible to measure the BLER on transport channel PCH.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Intra

5.1.8 UE transmitted power

Definition	The total UE transmitted power on one carrier. The reference point for the UE transmitted power shall be the UE antenna connector.
Applicable for	Connected Intra

5.1.9 SFN-CFN observed time difference

Definition	The SFN-CFN observed time difference to cell is defined as: OFF×38400+ T_m, where: T_m= (T_{UETx}-T_0) - T_{RxSFN}, given in chip units with the range [0, 1, …, 38399] chips T_{UETx} is the time when the UE transmits an uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame. T_0 is defined in [1]. T_{RxSFN} is the time at the beginning of the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame received most recent in time before the time instant T_{UETx}-T_0in the UE. If the beginning of the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame is received exactly at T_{UETx}-T_0 then T_{RxSFN}=T_{UETx}-T_0 (which leads to T_m=0). and OFF=(SFN-CFN_{Tx}) mod 256, given in number of frames with the range [0, 1, …, 255] frames CFN_{Tx} is the connection frame number for the UE transmission of an uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame at the time T_{UETx}. SFN is the system frame number for the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame received in the UE at the time T_{RxSFN}. In case the inter-frequency measurement is done with compressed mode, the value for the parameter OFF is always reported to be 0. In case that the SFN measurement indicator indicates that the UE does not need to read cell SFN of the target neighbour cell, the value of the parameter OFF is always be set to 0.
NOTE: In Compressed mode it is not required to read cell SFN of the target neighbour cell.	
Applicable for	Connected Inter, Connected Intra

5.1.10 SFN-SFN observed time difference

Definition	**Type 1:** The SFN-SFN observed time difference to cell is defined as: OFF×38400+ T_m, where: T_m= T_{RxSFNj} - T_{RxSFNi}, given in chip units with the range [0, 1, …, 38399] chips T_{RxSFNj} is the time at the beginning of a received neighbouring P-CCPCH frame from cell j. T_{RxSFNi} is time at the beginning of the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame from cell i received most recent in time before the time instant T_{RxSFNj} in the UE. If the next neighbouring P-CCPCH frame is received exactly at T_{RxSFNj} then T_{RxSFNj}= T_{RxSFNi} (which leads to T_m=0). and OFF=(SFN_i- SFN_j) mod 256, given in number of frames with the range [0, 1, …, 255] frames SFN_j is the system frame number for downlink P-CCPCH frame from cell j in the UE at the time T_{RxSFNj}. SFN_i is the system frame number for the P-CCPCH frame from cell i received in the UE at the time T_{RxSFNi}. **Type 2:** The relative timing difference between cell j and cell i, defined as $T_{CPICHRxj}$ - $T_{CPICHRxi}$, where: $T_{CPICHRxj}$ is the time when the UE receives one Primary CPICH slot from cell j $T_{CPICHRxi}$ is the time when the UE receives the Primary CPICH slot from cell i that is closest in time to the Primary CPICH slot received from cell j
Applicable for	**Type 1:** Idle, Connected Intra **Type 2:** Idle, Connected Intra, Connected Inter

5.1.11 UE Rx-Tx time difference

Definition	The difference in time between the UE uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame transmission and the first detected path (in time), of the downlink DPCH frame from the measured radio link. Measurement shall be made for each cell included in the active set.
Applicable for	Connected Intra

5.1.12 Observed time difference to GSM cell

Definition	The Observed time difference to GSM cell is defined as: T_{RxGSMj} - T_{RxSFNi}, where: T_{RxSFNi} is the time at the beginning of the P-CCPCH frame with SFN=0 from cell i. T_{RxGSMj} is the time at the beginning of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe from GSM frequency j received closest in time after the time T_{RxSFNi}. If the next GSM multiframe is received exactly at T_{RxSFNi} then T_{RxGSMj} =T_{RxSFNi} (which leads to T_{RxGSMj} - T_{RxSFNi} = 0). The timing measurement shall reflect the timing situation when the most recent (in time) P-CCPCH with SFN=0 was received in the UE. The beginning of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe is defined as the beginning of the first tail bit of the frequency correction burst in the first TDMA-frame of the GSM BCCH 51-multiframe, i.e. the TDMA-frame following the IDLE-frame.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Inter

5.1.13 UE GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS

Definition	The timing between cell j and GPS Time Of Week. $T_{UE-GPSj}$ is defined as the time of occurrence of a specified UTRAN event according to GPS time. The specified UTRAN event is the beginning of a particular frame (identified through its SFN) in the first detected path (in time) of the cell j CPICH, where cell j is a cell within the active set.
Applicable for	Connected Intra, Connected Inter

5.2 UTRAN measurement abilities

The structure of the table defining a UTRAN measurement quantity is shown below.

Column field	Comment
Definition	Contains the definition of the measurement.

5.2.1 RSSI

Definition	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the UTRAN uplink carrier channel bandwidth in an UTRAN access point. The reference point for the RSSI measurements shall be the antenna connector.

5.2.2 SIR

Definition	Signal to Interference Ratio, is defined as: (RSCP/ISCP)×SF. Measurement shall be performed on the DPCCH of a Radio Link Set. In compressed mode the SIR shall not be measured in the transmission gap. The reference point for the SIR measurements shall be the antenna connector. where: RSCP = Received Signal Code Power, unbiased measurement of the received power on one code. ISCP = Interference Signal Code Power, the interference on the received signal. SF=The spreading factor used on the DPCCH.

5.2.3 SIR_{error}

Definition	SIR_{error} = SIR – SIR_{target_ave}, where: SIR = the SIR measured by UTRAN, defined in section 5.2, given in dB. SIR_{target_ave} = the SIR_{target} averaged over the same time period as the SIR used in the SIR_{error} calculation. The averaging of SIR_{target} shall be made in a linear scale and SIR_{target_ave} shall be given in dB.

5.2.4 Transmitted carrier power

Definition	Transmitted carrier power, is the ratio between the total transmitted power and the maximum transmission power. Total transmission power is the mean power [W] on one carrier from one UTRAN access point. Maximum transmission power is the mean power [W] on one carrier from one UTRAN access point when transmitting at the configured maximum power for the cell. Measurement shall be possible on any carrier transmitted from the UTRAN access point. The reference point for the transmitted carrier power measurement shall be the antenna connector. In case of Tx diversity the transmitted carrier power for each branch shall be measured and the maximum of the two values shall be reported to higher layers, i.e. only one value will be reported to higher layers.

5.2.5 Transmitted code power

Definition	Transmitted code power, is the transmitted power on one channelisation code on one given scrambling code on one given carrier. Measurement shall be possible on the DPCCH-field of any dedicated radio link transmitted from the UTRAN access point and shall reflect the power on the pilot bits of the DPCCH-field. When measuring the transmitted code power in compressed mode all slots shall be included in the measurement, e.g. also the slots in the transmission gap shall be included in the measurement. The reference point for the transmitted code power measurement shall be the antenna connector. In case of Tx diversity the transmitted code power for each branch shall be measured and summed together in [W].

5.2.6 Transport channel BER

Definition	The transport channel BER is an estimation of the average bit error rate (BER) of the DPDCH data of a Radio Link Set. The transport channel (TrCH) BER is measured from the data considering only non-punctured bits at the input of the channel decoder in Node B. It shall be possible to report an estimate of the transport channel BER for a TrCH after the end of each TTI of the TrCH. The reported TrCH BER shall be an estimate of the BER during the latest TTI for that TrCH. Transport channel BER is only required to be reported for TrCHs that are channel coded.

5.2.7 Physical channel BER

Definition	The Physical channel BER is an estimation of the average bit error rate (BER) on the DPCCH of a Radio Link Set. An estimate of the Physical channel BER shall be possible to be reported after the end of each TTI of any of the transferred TrCHs. The reported physical channel BER shall be an estimate of the BER averaged over the latest TTI of the respective TrCH.

5.2.8 Round trip time

Definition	Round trip time (RTT), is defined as $RTT = T_{RX} - T_{TX}$, where T_{TX} = The time of transmission of the beginning of a downlink DPCH frame to a UE. T_{RX} = The time of reception of the beginning (the first detected path, in time) of the corresponding uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame from the UE. Measurement shall be possible on DPCH for each RL transmitted from an UTRAN access point and DPDCH/DPCCH for each RL received in the same UTRAN access point.

5.2.9 UTRAN GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS

Definition	The timing between cell j and GPS Time Of Week. $T_{UTRAN-GPSj}$ is defined as the time of occurrence of a specified UTRAN event according to GPS time. The specified UTRAN event is the beginning of a particular frame (identified through its SFN) in the first detected path (in time) of the cell j CPICH, where cell j is a cell within the active set.
Applicable for	Connected Intra, Connected Inter

5.2.10 PRACH/PCPCH Propagation delay

Definition	Propagation delay is defined as one-way propagation delay as measured during either PRACH or PCPCH access: PRACH : Propagation delay = $(T_{RX} - T_{TX} - 2560)/2$, where: T_{TX} = The transmission time of AICH access slot (n-2-AICH transmission timing), where $0 \le$ (n-2-AICH Transmission Timing) ≤ 14 and AICH_Transmission_Timing can have values 0 or 1. T_{RX} = The time of reception of the beginning (the first detected path, in time) of the PRACH message from the UE at PRACH access slot n. PCPCH: Propagation delay = $(T_{RX} - T_{TX} - (L_{pc\text{-}preamble} + 1)*2560 - (k-1)*38400)/2$, where T_{TX} = The transmission time of CD-ICH at access slot (n-2-T_{cpch}), where $0 \le$ (n-2-T_{cpch}) ≤ 14 and T_{cpch} can have values 0 or 1. T_{RX} = The time of reception of the first chip (the first detected path, in time) of the kth frame of the PCPCH message from the UE, where $k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, N\_Max\_frames\}$. N_max_frames is a higher layer parameter and defines the maximum length of the PCPCH message. The PCPCH message begins at uplink access slot ($n+L_{pc\text{-}preamble}/2$), where $0 \le (n + L_{pc\text{-}preamble}/2) \le 14$ and where $L_{pc\text{-}preamble}$ can have values 0 or 8.

5.2.11 Acknowledged PRACH preambles

Definition	The Acknowledged PRACH preambles measurement is defined as the total number of acknowledged PRACH preambles per access frame per PRACH. This is equivalent to the number of positive acquisition indicators transmitted per access frame per AICH.

5.2.12 Detected PCPCH access preambles

Definition	The detected PCPCH access preambles measurement is defined as the total number of detected access preambles per access frame on the PCPCHs belonging to a CPCH set.

5.2.13 Acknowledged PCPCH access preambles

Definition	The Acknowledged PCPCH access preambles measurement is defined as the total number of acknowledged PCPCH access preambles per access frame on the PCPCHs belonging to a SF. This is equivalent to the number of positive acquisition indicators transmitted for a SF per access frame per AP-AICH.

6 Measurements for UTRA FDD

6.1 UE measurements

6.1.1 Compressed mode

6.1.1.1 Use of compressed mode/dual receiver for monitoring

A UE shall, on higher layers commands, monitor cells on other frequencies (FDD, TDD, GSM). To allow the UE to perform measurements, higher layers shall command that the UE enters in compressed mode, depending on the UE capabilities.

In case of compressed mode decision, UTRAN shall communicate to the UE the parameters of the compressed mode.

A UE with a single receiver shall support downlink compressed mode.

Every UE shall support uplink compressed mode, when monitoring frequencies which are close to the uplink transmission frequency (i.e. frequencies in the TDD or GSM 1800/1900 bands).

All fixed-duplex UE shall support both downlink and uplink compressed mode to allow inter-frequency handover within FDD and inter-mode handover from FDD to TDD.

Monitoring frequencies outside TDD and GSM 1800/1900 bands without uplink compressed mode is a UE capability.

UE with dual receivers can perform independent measurements, with the use of a "monitoring branch" receiver, that can operate independently from the UTRA FDD receiver branch. Such UE do not need to support downlink compressed mode.

The UE shall support one single measurement purpose within one compressed mode transmission gap. The measurement purpose of the gap is signalled by higher layers.

The following subclause provides rules to parametrise the compressed mode.

6.1.1.2 Parameterisation of the compressed mode

In response to a request from higher layers, the UTRAN shall signal to the UE the compressed mode parameters.

A transmission gap pattern sequence consists of alternating transmission gap patterns 1 and 2, each of these patterns in turn consists of one or two transmission gaps. See figure 1.

The following parameters characterize a transmission gap pattern:

- TGSN (Transmission Gap Starting Slot Number): A transmission gap pattern begins in a radio frame, henceforward called first radio frame of the transmission gap pattern, containing at least one transmission gap slot. TGSN is the slot number of the first transmission gap slot within the first radio frame of the transmission gap pattern;

- TGL1 (Transmission Gap Length 1): This is the duration of the first transmission gap within the transmission gap pattern, expressed in number of slots;

- TGL2 (Transmission Gap Length 2): This is the duration of the second transmission gap within the transmission gap pattern, expressed in number of slots. If this parameter is not explicitly set by higher layers, then TGL2 = TGL1;

- TGD (Transmission Gap start Distance): This is the duration between the starting slots of two consecutive transmission gaps within a transmission gap pattern, expressed in number of slots. The resulting position of the second transmission gap within its radio frame(s) shall comply with the limitations of [2]. If this parameter is not set by higher layers, then there is only one transmission gap in the transmission gap pattern;

- TGPL1 (Transmission Gap Pattern Length): This is the duration of transmission gap pattern 1, expressed in number of frames;

- TGPL2 (Transmission Gap Pattern Length): This is the duration of transmission gap pattern 2, expressed in number of frames. If this parameter is not explicitly set by higher layers, then TGPL2 = TGPL1.

The following parameters control the transmission gap pattern sequence start and repetition:

- TGPRC (Transmission Gap Pattern Repetition Count): This is the number of transmission gap patterns within the transmission gap pattern sequence;

- TGCFN (Transmission Gap Connection Frame Number): This is the CFN of the first radio frame of the first pattern 1 within the transmission gap pattern sequence.

In addition to the parameters defining the positions of transmission gaps, each transmission gap pattern sequence is characterized by:

- UL/DL compressed mode selection: This parameter specifies whether compressed mode is used in UL only, DL only or both UL and DL;

- UL compressed mode method: The methods for generating the uplink compressed mode gap are spreading factor division by two or higher layer scheduling and are described in [2];

- DL compressed mode method: The methods for generating the downlink compressed mode gap are puncturing, spreading factor division by two or higher layer scheduling and are described in [2];

- downlink frame type: This parameter defines if frame structure type 'A' or 'B' shall be used in downlink compressed mode. The frame structures are defined in [2];

- scrambling code change: This parameter indicates whether the alternative scrambling code is used for compressed mode method 'SF/2'. Alternative scrambling codes are described in [3];

- RPP: Recovery Period Power control mode specifies the uplink power control algorithm applied during recovery period after each transmission gap in compressed mode. RPP can take 2 values (0 or 1). The different power control modes are described in [4];

- ITP: Initial Transmit Power mode selects the uplink power control method to calculate the initial transmit power after the gap. ITP can take two values (0 or 1) and is described in [4].

The UE shall support simultaneous compressed mode pattern sequences which can be used for different measurements. The maximum number of simultaneous compressed mode pattern sequences depends on the supported modes and systems and is defined in the table below.

Supported modes/systems	Maximum number of parallel CM pattern sequences supported by the UE
FDD	2
FDD+TDD	3
FDD+GSM	5
FDD+TDD+GSM	6

Higher layers will ensure that the compressed mode gaps do not overlap and are not scheduled to overlap the same frame. The behaviour when an overlap occurs is described in TS 25.302.

In all cases, higher layers have control of individual UE parameters. Any pattern sequence can be stopped on higher layers' command.

The parameters TGSN, TGL1, TGL2, TGD, TGPL1, TGPL2, TGPRC and TGCFN shall all be integers.

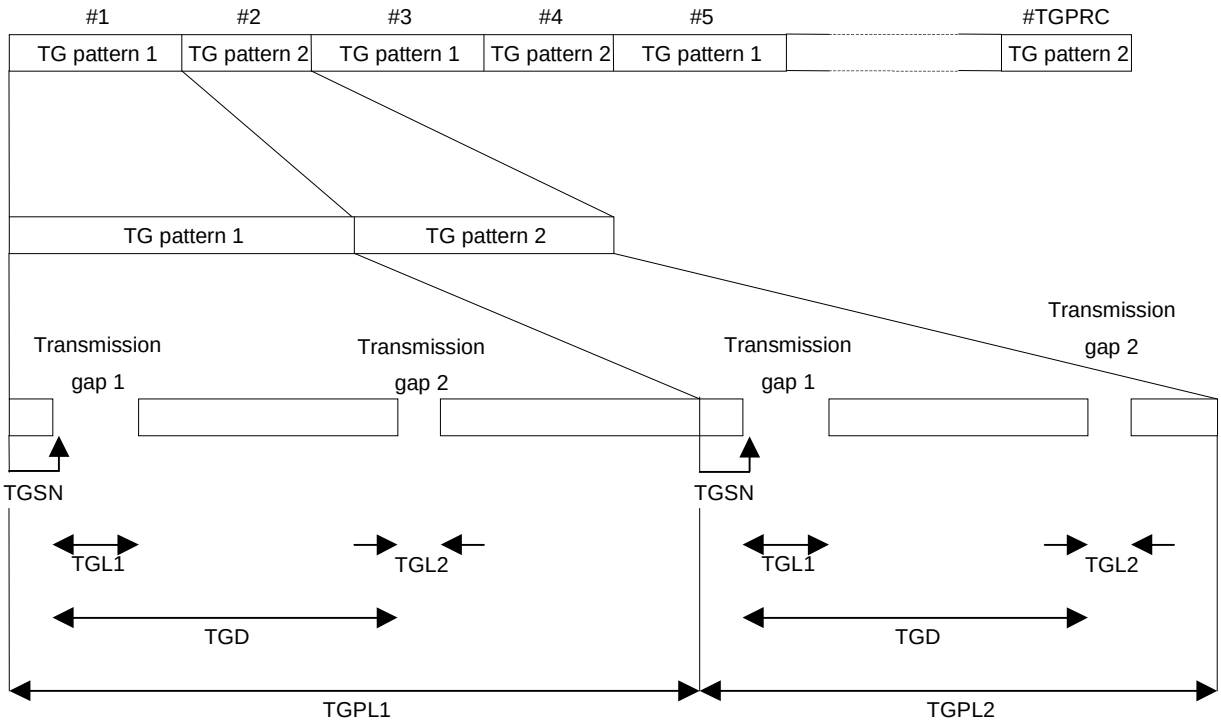

Figure 1: Illustration of compressed mode pattern parameters

6.1.1.3 Parameterisation limitations

In the table below the supported values for the TGL1 and TGL2 parameters are shown.

Measurements performed on	Supported TGL1 values, when TGL2 is not set	Supported TGL1 and TGL2 values when both are set (TGL1, TGL2)
FDD inter-frequency cell	7, 14	(10, 5)
TDD cell	4	-
GSM cell	3, 4, 7, 10, 14	-

Multi-mode terminals shall support all TGL1 and TGL2 values for the supported modes.

Depending on the starting slot and length of the gap, it can be placed within one single frame (single-frame method) or it can overlap two frames (double-frame method). The following table shows the combinations that are supported:

TGL	Idle frame combining
3	(S) (D) = (1,2) or (2,1)
4	(S) (D) = (1,3), (2,2) or (3,1)
5	(S) (D) = (1,4), (2,3), (3, 2) or (4,1)
7	(S) (D) = (1,6), (2,5), (3,4), (4,3), (5,2) or (6,1)
10	(D) = (3,7), (4,6), (5,5), (6,4) or (7,3)
14	(D) = (7,7)

The notation used within the table is:

(S): Single-frame method as specified in TS 25.212

(D): Double-frame method as specified in TS 25.212: (x,y) indicates x: the number of idle slots in the first frame, y: the number of idle slots in the second frame.

Further limitations on the transmission gap position within its frame(s) are given in TS 25.212.

Annex A (informative): Change history

Change history							
Date	**TSG #**	**TSG Doc.**	**CR**	**Rev**	**Subject/Comment**	**Old**	**New**
14/01/00	RAN_05	RP-99590	-		Approved at TSG RAN #5 and placed under Change Control	-	3.0.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99688	001	3	Clarifications for compressed mode parameters	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99689	002	-	Definition of PCCPCH RSCP	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99689	003	-	Definition of observed time difference to GSM cell	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99688	004	-	Measurements are done on Primary CPICH	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99689	005	1	Physical channel BER on DPCCH	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99688	006	-	Definition of SIR measurement	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99689	007	2	Ranges and resolution of timing measurements	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99688	009	2	Range and resolution for RF related measurements	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99689	010	2	New subclauses: 5.1.15 - UE GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS; 5.2.8 UTRAN GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99688	011	-	Removal of Annex A from TS 25.215	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99688	013	-	Definition of Transmitted code power	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99688	014	2	Range and resolution of BLER measurements	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99688	015	2	Range and resolution of BER measurements	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99688	020	-	Correction of SFN-SFN observed time difference	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	RAN_06	RP-99688	021	1	CFN-SFN measurement with compressed mode	3.0.0	3.1.0
14/01/00	-	-	-		Change history was added by the editor	3.1.0	3.1.1
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	024	1	Definition of Transmitted carrier power	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	025	-	Clarification of Observed time difference to GSM cell	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	027	-	Naming of BER/BLER mapping	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	028	-	Minor corrections in TS 25.215	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	029	-	Re-definition of timing measurements	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	030	2	Mapping of timing measurements	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	031	-	Removal of note in Round trip time measurement	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	033	-	Removal of fixed gap position in 25.215	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	036	4	Corrections to 25.215 compressed mode parameter list	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	037	3	Definition and range of physical channel BER	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	040	-	Clarification of CPICH measurements in Tx diversity	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	042	1	UTRAN RSSI measurement	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	043	1	UTRAN Propagation delay	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	044	2	Correction to subclauses: 5.1.15 UE GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS; 5.2.8 UTRAN GPS Timing of Cell Frames for LCS, including timing mapping	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	047	-	Removal of RSCP measurement	3.1.1	3.2.0
31/03/00	RAN_07	RP-000066	048	-	UE BER measurement removal and clarification for use of uplink compressed mode	3.1.1	3.2.0
26/06/00	RAN_08	RP-000270	049	1	Propagation delay for PCPCH	3.2.0	3.3.0
26/06/00	RAN_08	RP-000270	050	1	Maximum number of simultaneous compressed mode pattern sequences	3.2.0	3.3.0
26/06/00	RAN_08	RP-000270	051	1	Clarification of Physical channel BER	3.2.0	3.3.0
26/06/00	RAN_08	RP-000270	052	-	Clarification of transmitted code power	3.2.0	3.3.0
26/06/00	RAN_08	RP-000270	053	-	Editorial correction in TS 25.215	3.2.0	3.3.0
26/06/00	RAN_08	RP-000270	055	-	Proposed CR for Measurements of RACH in FDD	3.2.0	3.3.0
26/06/00	RAN_08	RP-000270	056	-	Proposed CR for Measurements of CPCH in FDD	3.2.0	3.3.0
26/06/00	RAN_08	RP-000270	057	-	Transfer of information from TS 25.212 table 9 to TS 25.215	3.2.0	3.3.0
26/06/00	RAN_08	RP-000270	058	-	Correction to CM parameter list	3.2.0	3.3.0
26/06/00	RAN_08	RP-000270	062	-	Clarification of radio link measurements in compressed mode	3.2.0	3.3.0
26/06/00	RAN_08	RP-000270	063	-	Clarification of the Transmitted code power measurement in Tx diversity	3.2.0	3.3.0
26/06/00	RAN_08	RP-000270	064	1	Removal of Range/mapping	3.2.0	3.3.0
26/06/00	RAN_08	RP-000270	066	-	Removal of UTRAN TrCH BLER measurement	3.2.0	3.3.0
23/09/00	RAN_09	RP-000343	067	-	Insertion of UTRAN SIRerro measurement in 25.215	3.3.0	3.4.0
23/09/00	RAN_09	RP-000343	068	-	Reporting of UTRAN Transmitted carrier power	3.3.0	3.4.0
23/09/00	RAN_09	RP-000343	070	-	Clarification of UTRAN SIR measurement	3.3.0	3.4.0
23/09/00	RAN_09	RP-000343	071	-	Clarification of first significant path	3.3.0	3.4.0
23/09/00	RAN_09	RP-000343	072	-	Clarification of radio link set as the measured object	3.3.0	3.4.0

History

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