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## ***Short Message Service***

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## PREFACE

These technical requirements form a standard for a Short Message Service (SMS), providing delivery of text and numeric information for paging, messaging, and voice mail notification. This standard includes Service Option 6 and Service Option 14 (as assigned in TSB58-A), which support delivery of short messages on CDMA Traffic Channels. Service Option 6 and Service Option 14 conform to the general requirements for service options specified in TIA/EIA-95-B, *Mobile Station-Base Station Compatibility Standard for Dual-Mode Spread Spectrum Systems*, TSB74, *Support for 14.4 kbps Data Rate and PCS Interaction for Spread Spectrum Cellular Systems*, and ANSI J-STD-008, *Personal Station-Base Station Compatibility Requirements for 1.8 to 2.0 GHz Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) Personal Communications Systems*.

A mobile station can obtain Short Message Service operating in either the analog or the spread spectrum (CDMA) mode when it conforms to this standard and any of the following standards:

- TIA/EIA-95-B.
- TIA/EIA/IS-95-A (inclusive of text adopted by TSB74).
- ANSI J-STD-008.

This standard does not address the quality or reliability of Short Message Service, nor does it cover equipment performance or measurement procedures.

## SECTION SUMMARY

1. **Introduction.** This section defines the terms, references, protocols and network reference model used in this document.
2. **SMS Relay Layer.** This section defines the requirements for the lower layer of the SMS bearer service protocols. The SMS Relay Layer provides the interface between the Transport Layer and the Link Layer used for message transmission.
3. **SMS Transport Layer.** This section defines the requirements for the upper layer of the SMS bearer service protocols. The SMS Transport Layer manages the end-to-end delivery of messages.
4. **SMS Teleservice Layer.** This section defines the requirements for the SMS Teleservice Layer, which provides application-level data formats and procedures.

## NOTES

1. The following verbal forms are used: "Shall" and "shall not" identify requirements to be followed strictly to conform to the standard and from which no deviation is permitted. "Should" and "should not" indicate that one of several possibilities is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others; that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required; or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action is discouraged but not prohibited. "May" and "need not" indicate a course of action permissible within

1 the limits of the standard. “Can” and “cannot” are used for statements of  
2 possibility and capability, whether material, physical, or causal.

- 3 2. Footnotes appear at various points in this specification to elaborate and to further  
4 clarify items discussed in the body of the specification.

- 5 3. Unless indicated otherwise, this document presents numbers in decimal form.

6 Binary numbers are distinguished in the text by the use of single quotation marks.  
7 In some tables, binary values may appear without single quotation marks if table  
8 notation clearly specifies that values are binary. The character ‘x’ is used to  
9 represent a bit of unspecified value. For example ‘xxx00010’ represents any 8-bit  
10 binary value such that the least significant five bits equal ‘00010’.

11 Hexadecimal numbers (base 16) are distinguished in the text by use of the form  
12 0xh...h where h...h represents a string of hexadecimal digits. For example, 0x2fa1  
13 represents a number whose binary value is ‘0010111110100001’ and whose  
14 decimal value is 12193. Note that the exact number of bits in the binary  
15 representation of a hexadecimal number strictly depends upon the implementation  
16 requirements for the variable being represented.

- 17 4. “Base station” refers to the functions performed on the land side, which are  
18 typically distributed among a cell, a sector of a cell, and a mobile communications  
19 switching center.

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TIA/EIA-637-A

No text.

# **1 INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 General Description**

The Short Message Service (SMS) allows the exchange of short messages between a mobile station and the wireless system, and between the wireless system and an external device capable of transmitting and optionally receiving short messages. The external device may be a voice telephone, a data terminal or a short message entry system.

The Short Message Service consists of message entry features, administration features, and message transmission capabilities. These features are distributed between a wireless system and the SMS message center (MC) that together make up the SMS system. The MC may be either separate from or physically integrated into the wireless system.

Short message entry features are provided through interfaces to the MC and the mobile station. Senders use these interfaces to enter short messages, intended destination addresses, and various delivery options.

MC interfaces may include features such as audio response prompts and DTMF reception for dial-in access from voice telephones, as well as appropriate menus and message entry protocols for dial-in or dedicated data terminal access. Mobile station interfaces may include keyboard and display features to support message entry. Additionally, a wireless voice service subscriber can use normal voice or data features of the mobile station to call an SMS system to enter a message.

An SMS Teleservice can provide the option of specifying priority level, future delivery time, message expiration interval, or one or more of a series of short, pre-defined messages.

If supported by the Teleservice, the sender can request acknowledgment that the message was received by the mobile station. An SMS recipient, after receiving a short message, can manually acknowledge the message. Optionally, the recipient can specify one of a number of pre-defined messages to be returned with the acknowledgment to the sender.

SMS administration features include message storage, profile editing, verification of receipt, and status inquiry capabilities. SMS administration is not within the scope of this standard.

The SMS transmission capabilities provide for the transmission of short messages to or from an intended mobile station, and the return of acknowledgments and error messages. These messages and acknowledgments are transmitted to or from the mobile station whether it is idle or engaged in a voice or data call.

The wireless service provider may offer SMS transmission to its wireless voice and data customers only, or may provide an SMS-only service without additional voice or data transmission capabilities.

This standard also provides for the broadcast of messages. All available mobile stations on a CDMA Paging Channel can receive a broadcast message. A broadcast message is not acknowledged by the mobile station. Broadcast Messaging Services may be made available to mobile stations on a CDMA Paging Channel as well as mobile stations in a call on a CDMA Traffic Channel.

## 1.2 Terms

**Base Station.** A fixed station that is used for communicating with mobile stations. Depending upon the context, the term base station may refer to a cell, a sector, an MSC, or another part of the wireless system. See also MSC.

**Bearer Service.** The portion of the SMS system responsible for delivery of messages between the MC and mobile user equipment. In this standard, the bearer service protocol is divided into a Transport Layer and a Relay Layer.

**Broadcast.** The bearer layer mechanism that is used to deliver SMS messages on the CDMA Paging Channel or on the CDMA Forward Traffic Channel to all available mobile stations.

**Broadcast Messaging Service.** A teleservice that allows an SMS message to be sent to all mobile stations.

**CMT.** Cellular Messaging Teleservice. See also Wireless Messaging Teleservice.

**CPT.** Cellular Paging Teleservice. See also Wireless Paging Teleservice.

**End Point.** An element of the SMS delivery system that can originate or terminate SMS messages.

**IWF.** An interworking function provides information conversion. A data service IWF provides functions needed for a mobile station to communicate with data terminal equipment connected to the network.

**MC.** SMS Message Center.

**Mobile Switching Center (MSC).** A configuration of equipment that provides wireless radio telephone service. Also called Mobile Telephone Switching Office (MTSO).

**Mobile-Originated.** Submitted to an SMS service provider by a mobile station.

**Mobile Station.** A station, fixed or mobile, which serves as the end user's wireless communication link with the base station. Mobile stations include portable units (e.g., hand-held mobile units) and units installed in vehicles.

**Mobile-Terminated.** Delivered to a mobile station by an SMS service provider.

**Relay Layer.** The layer of the bearer service protocol responsible for the interface between the Transport Layer and the Link Layer used for message transmission.

**Relay Point.** An element of the SMS delivery system that forwards SMS messages.

**SMS.** Short Message Service.

**STX.** One of several allowable character sets allowed in IS-91 for CHAR. An STX ('111100') may be placed in the message to link this message to the previous message sent. All values other than STX in the 15th character position indicate end of message and are not displayed. The STX character is only valid for Short Messages.

**TE.** Terminal Equipment.

**Teleservice Layer.** The protocol layer providing the end-to-end SMS application.

1 **Transport Layer.** The layer of the bearer service protocol responsible for the end-to-end  
2 delivery of messages.

3 **Universal Coordinated Time (UTC).** An internationally agreed-upon time scale  
4 maintained by the Bureau International de l'Heure (BIH) used as the time reference by  
5 nearly all commonly available time and frequency distribution systems (i.e., WWV, WWVH,  
6 LORAN-C, Transit, Omega, and GPS).

7 **VMN.** Voice Mail Notification. VMN is a teleservice supported by TIA/EIA-41-D. This  
8 teleservice is an extension of the TIA/EIA/IS-91 Voice Mail Status capability. For details  
9 see 4.3.5.

10 **WAP.** Wireless Application Protocol.

11 **WMT.** Wireless Messaging Teleservice. This teleservice is further described in 6.3 of  
12 TIA/EIA-664. WMT is a point-to-point service only. See also 4.3.4.

13 **WPT.** Wireless Paging Teleservice. This teleservice is further described in 6.2 of TIA/EIA-  
14 664. WPT is a point-to-point service only. See also 4.3.3.

### 1.3 References

The following standards are referenced in this text. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. ANSI and TIA maintain registers of currently valid national standards published by them.

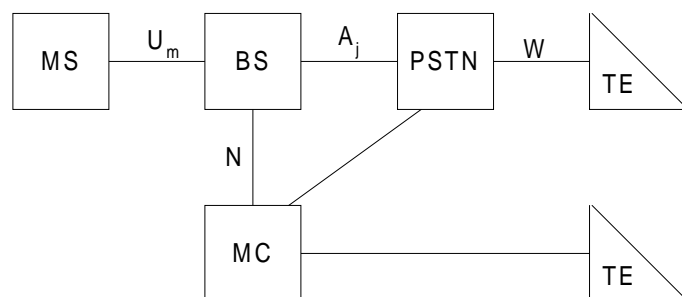
<b>ISO 646:1983</b>	<i>Information Processing - Seven Byte Character Set for Information Processing Character Interchange</i>
<b>ISO 8348:1987 AD2</b>	<i>Information Processing Systems - Data Communications - Network Service Definition, Addendum 2: Network Layer Addressing</i>
<b>CCITT Recommendation T.50</b>	<i>International Alphabet No. 5</i>
<b>CCITT Recommendation X.213</b>	<i>Network Service Definition for Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) for CCITT Applications</i>
<b>CCITT Recommendation X.25</b>	<i>Interface Between Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) and Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment (DCE) for Terminals Operating in the Packet-Mode and Connected to Public Data Networks by Dedicated Circuit</i>
<b>ANSI T1.607-1990</b>	<i>Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) - Layer 3 Signaling Specification for Circuit Switched Bearer Service for Digital Subscriber Signaling System Number 1 (DSS1)</i>
<b>ANSI X3.4-1986</b>	<i>Code for Information Interchange</i>
<b>ANSI/TIA/EIA-41-D</b>	<i>Cellular Radio-Telecommunications Intersystem Operations, December 1997.</i>
<b>TIA/EIA-95-B</b>	<i>Mobile Station-Base Station Compatibility Standard for Dual-Mode Spread Spectrum Systems</i>
<b>ANSI/TIA/EIA-664</b>	<i>Cellular Features Description. ANSI version of IS-53-A</i>
<b>ANSI/TIA/EIA-691</b>	<i>ANSI Enhanced Analog IS-691</i>
<b>TIA/EIA-553-A</b>	<i>Core Analog Standard 800 MHz Mobile Station - Land Station Compatibility Specification with Authentication</i>
<b>TIA/EIA/IS-91</b>	<i>Mobile Station - Base Station Compatibility Standard for 800 MHz Analog Cellular, Auxiliary and Residential Services. November, 1995.</i>
<b>TSB58-A</b>	<i>Administration of Parameter Value Assignments for TIA/EIA Spread Spectrum Standards</i>
<b>RFC 791</b>	<i>Internet Protocol</i>

- |   |                 |  |
|---|-----------------|--|
| 1 | <b>RFC 822</b>  | <i>Standard for the Format of ARPA Internet Text Messages</i>    |
| 2 | <b>WAP Arch</b> | <i>Wireless Application Protocol Architecture Specification;</i> |
| 3 |                 | <i>Wireless Application Protocol Forum, April 30, 1998</i>       |



## 1.4 Network Reference Model

Figure 1.4-1 contains the network reference model for SMS. This model presents functional entities and associated interface reference points that may logically comprise a wireless network. Interface reference points  $U_m$ ,  $A_j$ ,  $W$ ,  $N$  are defined in Section 5.2 of TIA/EIA-41.1-D. The model is intended to provide a level of abstraction that facilitates the specification of messages within TIA/EIA-637-A. As such, implementations may vary with respect to how the functional entities are distributed among physical units.



**Figure 1.4-1. Simplified SMS Reference Model**

The base station (BS) in this model contains the transceiver equipment, Mobile Switching Center (MSC) and any Inter-Working Function (IWF) required for network connection. These elements are grouped together because there is no need to distinguish them in this standard.

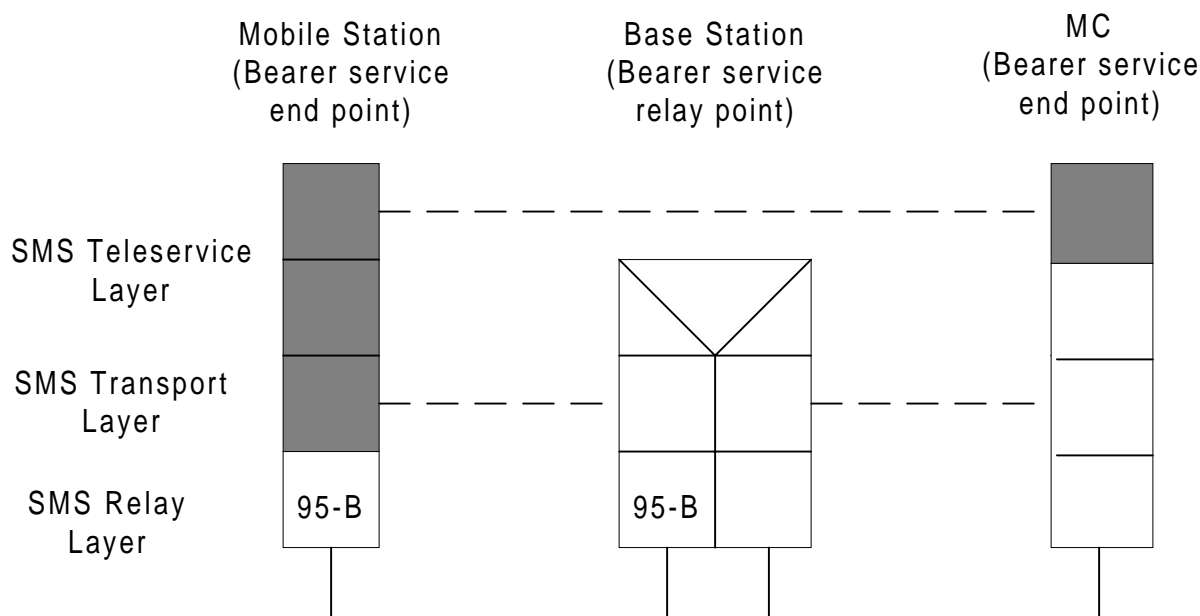
The MC element in this model represents a generic SMS Message Center function. The  $N$  reference point represents one or more standardized interfaces between an SMS message center and a BS. The Terminal Equipment (TE) is voice or data equipment connected either directly or indirectly to the MC.

It is possible for the MC to be included in, or co-located with, a base station. In this case, the  $N$  Interface is internal to the base station. For purposes of this standard, the procedures defined for the  $N$  Interface should be followed for such internal interfaces.

## 1.5 SMS Protocols

The SMS protocol stack for the CDMA mode of operation is illustrated in Figure 1.5-1. Shaded areas indicate the protocol elements covered in this standard.

In the analog mode of operation, only the Teleservice Layer portion of this standard applies (see 4.3.1.4).



**Figure 1.5-1. SMS Protocol Stack**

Figure 1.5-1 shows a simplified view of the network carrying SMS, including only a single SMS message relay point. In principle any number of relay points could be included, each containing an SMS protocol stack similar to that shown for the base station. For example, during a call that has undergone an intersystem handoff, SMS messages arriving at the mobile station's anchor base station must be forwarded to the current serving base station for delivery.

The SMS bearer service is the portion of the SMS system responsible for delivery of messages between the MC and mobile user equipment. The bearer service is provided by the SMS Transport Layer and the SMS Relay Layer.

The SMS Transport Layer is the highest layer of the bearer service protocol. The Transport Layer manages the end-to-end delivery of messages. In an entity serving as a relay point, the Transport Layer is responsible for receiving SMS Transport Layer messages from an underlying SMS Relay Layer, interpreting the destination address and other routing information, and forwarding the message via an underlying SMS Relay Layer. In entities serving as end points, the Transport Layer provides the interface between the SMS Bearer Service and the SMS Teleservice.

- 1 The SMS Relay Layer provides the interface between the Transport Layer and the Link
- 2 Layer used for message transmission.

3

## 2 SMS RELAY LAYER

### 2.1 Introduction

The SMS Relay Layer provides the interface between the SMS Transport Layer and the Link Layer used to carry short message traffic. This standard addresses the SMS Relay Layer in mobile stations and base stations and their interfaces to the Link Layers for the  $U_m$  and N reference points.

On the  $U_m$  Interface, the SMS Relay Layer supports the SMS Transport Layer by providing the interface to the TIA/EIA-95-B transmission protocols needed to carry SMS data between CDMA mobile stations and base stations.

On the N Interface, the SMS Relay Layer supports the SMS Transport Layer by providing the interface to the network protocols needed to carry SMS data between the MC and TIA/EIA-95-B base stations. For the general N Interface, the SMS Relay Layer requirements in this standard are limited to the requirements for the Relay Layer interface to the Transport Layer. Specific requirements are given for operation with an N Interface that is a TIA/EIA-41-D network.

### 2.2 Overview

#### 2.2.1 Model of Operation

##### 2.2.1.1 $U_m$ Interface

In this standard, the  $U_m$  reference point is the CDMA wireless system as described in TIA/EIA-95-B. The dual-mode CDMA wireless system provides analog and digital mobile telephone service using the wireless mobile telephone frequency bands. Requirements for SMS message delivery in the analog mode are found in TIA/EIA-95-B.

The CDMA system provides the functions necessary for a mobile station to acquire CDMA system timing and the overhead information needed for access to system functions. A CDMA mobile station that is fully initialized and is capable of providing access to system functions can operate in any of the following three states that are defined in TIA/EIA-95-B:

- In the *Mobile Station Idle State*, the mobile station has limited access to system functions. In this state the mobile station monitors a Paging Channel on which overhead information, paging messages, and SMS messages can be sent to the mobile station. The mobile station can also send SMS messages by means of an Access Channel, though the message size and rate are limited. The Access Channel can also be used to gain access to CDMA Traffic Channels, which offer greater data bandwidth.
- In the *System Access State*, the mobile station attempts to send a TIA/EIA-95-B message on the CDMA Access Channel. While in this state, the mobile station can receive SMS messages but does not send SMS acknowledgments or new SMS messages until the access attempt is complete.
- In the *Mobile Station Control on the Traffic Channel State*, a mobile station has full access to system functions. In this state a mobile station has an assigned Traffic

1 Channel, which can be used for voice, data or other services. The data flow is full-  
2 duplex, and in that regard may be compared to a 4-wire telephone connection.

3 The SMS Relay Layer can deliver messages to mobile stations in any of these states. The  
4 Relay Layer is also capable of using TIA/EIA-95-B call control signaling to direct mobile  
5 stations to change states as necessary in order to deliver SMS messages.

#### 6 2.2.1.2 N (Intersystem) Interface

7 In this standard, the N reference point is assumed to be an intersystem network link with  
8 connectivity to the MC. Intersystem links can use a variety of public and private protocols,  
9 one example of which is defined in TIA/EIA-41-D.

10 SMS protocols and message formats on intersystem links may differ from those used on  
11 the CDMA air interface. The N Interface Relay Layer is responsible for formatting and  
12 parsing SMS messages as necessary when transmitting and receiving messages on the  
13 intersystem links.

#### 14 2.2.2 Relay Layer Functions

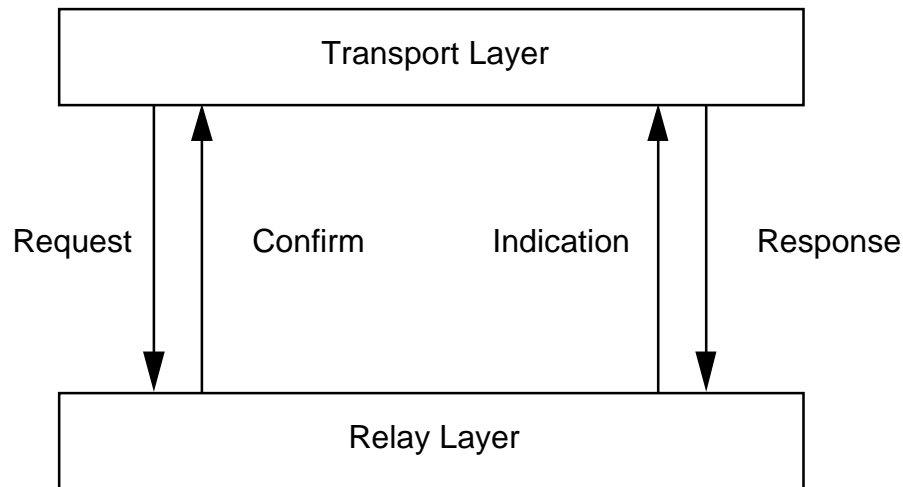
15 The Relay Layer performs the following functions:

- 16 • Accepting Transport Layer messages and delivering them to the next indicated relay  
17 point or end point.
- 18 • Providing error indications to the Transport Layer when messages cannot be  
19 delivered to the next relay point or end point.
- 20 • Receiving messages and forwarding them to the Transport Layer.
- 21 • Interfacing to and controlling the Link Layer used for message relay.
- 22 • Formatting messages according to the SMS standards and/or other message  
23 standards, as required by the Link Layer and/or peer SMS layers.

### 2.2.3 Service Description

#### 2.2.3.1 Service Primitives

Service primitives represent a logical exchange of information between layers. The types of primitives used in the Relay Layer are shown in Figure 2.2.3.1-1.



**Figure 2.2.3.1-1. Primitive Types**

The Request primitive type is used by the Transport Layer to request a service from the Relay Layer.

The Confirm primitive type is used by the Relay Layer to report a consequence of the Request primitive type.

The Indication primitive type is used by the Relay Layer to provide information to the Transport Layer.

The Response primitive type is used by the Transport Layer to request a service from the Relay Layer as a consequence of the Indication primitive type.

The following tables contain some examples of the primitive definitions. The conventions used for service interface primitives are shown in Table 2.2.3.1-1.

**Table 2.2.3.1-1. U<sub>m</sub> Interface Primitive Types**

<b>Primitive Type</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<i>Request</i>	service user	service provider	Request a service, resource, etc.
<i>Confirm</i>	service provider	service user	Response (positive or negative) to a Request primitive.
<i>Indication</i>	service provider	service user	Indicates that data or an event for the service user has occurred.
<i>Response</i>	service user	service provider	Acknowledgment of an Indication.

Note that every Request primitive has a corresponding Confirm primitive, and every Indication has a corresponding Response primitive. The invocation of service primitives is noted as follows:

***RX.Primitive\_Type(parameters)***

where RX, Primitive\_Type and parameters are defined in Table 2.2.3.1-2.

**Table 2.2.3.1-2. U<sub>m</sub> Interface Primitives**

<b><i>RX</i></b>	An abbreviation for the service provider entity (e.g., RL-BCDATA for Relay Layer Broadcast Data).
<b><i>Primitive_Type</i></b>	The specific Primitive Type as defined in Table 2.2.3.1-1 (e.g., Request)
<b><i>parameters</i></b>	An (optional) list of parameters for the primitive (e.g., Address)

For example, a request to transfer broadcast SMS messages between the Transport Layer and the Relay Layer uses the RL-BCDATA primitive. The Relay Layer passes the Transport Layer Message text, and the destination broadcast address parameters as follows:

***RL-BCDATA.Request*(Transport Layer Message, Broadcast Address)**

Primitives and parameters for the U<sub>m</sub> Interface Relay Layer are summarized in Table 2.2.3.1-2.

### 2.2.3.1.1 U<sub>m</sub> Interface Primitives

Table 2.2.3.1.1-1 summarizes the primitives supported by the Relay Layer for the U<sub>m</sub> Interface.

**Table 2.2.3.1.1-1. Relay Layer Service Primitives, U<sub>m</sub> Interface**

Name	Type				Parameters
	Request	Confirm	Indication	Response	
RL-DATA	X	X	X		Transport Layer Message, Address, Authentication, Confirm Request
RL-BCDATA	X		X		Transport Layer Message, Broadcast Address
RL-ERROR			X		Error Type
RL-CONTROL	X				

The RL-DATA primitive is used to transfer point-to-point SMS messages between the Transport Layer and the Relay Layer. The parameters of the RL-DATA primitive are the Transport Layer message text, authentication data, confirmation request and the mobile station identifier, which may be a source or destination address, according to the direction of transmission. For the mobile station and base station U<sub>m</sub> Interface Relay Layer, the parameters of the RL-DATA primitive are summarized in Table 2.2.3.1.1-2.

**Table 2.2.3.1.1-2. RL-DATA Primitive Parameters, U<sub>m</sub> Interface**

SMS Entity	Primitive Type	Address	Auth	Conf Req	Text
Mobile	Request	Originating mobile station identifier	X	X	X
	Indication	None			X
Base	Request	Destination mobile station identifier		X	X
	Indication	Originating mobile station identifier	X		X

In the mobile station, the Authentication parameter of the RL-DATA.Request primitive contains the authentication digits used in forming the AUTHR field that is sent in all *Data Burst Messages* carrying SMS messages, as required in 3.3.3 and section 6.3.12.1.8 of TIA/EIA-95-B. In the base station, the Authentication parameter of the RL-DATA.Request primitive contains the authentication fields of the received *Data Burst Message*.



The RL-BCDATA primitive is used to transfer broadcast SMS messages between the Transport Layer and the Relay Layer. For the U<sub>m</sub> Interface Relay Layer, the parameters of the RL-BCDATA.Request and RL-BCDATA.Indication primitives are the Transport Layer message text and the destination broadcast address.

The RL-ERROR primitive is used to report Relay Layer errors to the Transport Layer.

The RL-CONTROL primitive is used by the Transport Layer to indicate to the Relay Layer that a TIA/EIA-95-B Traffic Channel, established solely for carrying SMS data, may be released.

#### 2.2.3.1.2 N Interface Primitives

Table 2.2.3.1.2-1 summarizes the primitives supported by the Relay Layer for the N Interface.

**Table 2.2.3.1.2-1. Relay Layer Service Primitives, N Interface**

Name	Type				Parameters
	Request	Confirm	Indication	Response	
RL-DATA	X	X	X	X	Transport Layer Message, Address, Confirm Request, Result
RL-BCDATA			X		Transport Layer Message, Service Category, Priority Indicator, Zone Indicator, Language Indicator.
RL-ERROR			X		Error Type

The RL-DATA primitive is used to transfer point-to-point SMS messages between the Transport Layer and the Relay Layer. The parameters of the RL-DATA primitive are the Transport Layer message text, the destination address, confirmation request and result.

The RL-BCDATA primitive is used to transfer broadcast SMS messages from the Relay Layer to the Transport Layer. The parameters of the RL-BCDATA primitive are the Transport Layer message text, the Service Category, the Priority Indicator, the Zone Indicator, and the Language Indicator.

The RL-ERROR primitive is used to report Relay Layer errors to the Transport Layer. See 2.4.3.

### 2.2.3.2 Services Provided by the Relay Layer

The  $U_m$  Interface Relay Layer provides Transport Layer message delivery between mobile station and base station. The service is provided as a point-to-point service and as a broadcast service.

The N Interface Relay Layer provides message delivery between the base station and the MC. This service is provided as a point-to-point service only.

#### 2.2.3.2.1 Point-to-Point

The point-to-point Relay Layer service provides for the transmission and reception of Transport Layer messages destined for or received from individual mobile stations. When requested, this service provides a confirmation to the Transport Layer that a message sent on the  $U_m$  or N Interface was received, based on Link Layer acknowledgment procedures. The primitives used for this service are RL-DATA, RL-ERROR and RL-CONTROL.

For mobile-terminated SMS messages received from the N Interface Link Layer, the base station Relay Layer determines the destination mobile station address and passes the address to the Transport Layer. The Relay Layer may request confirmation of delivery to the mobile station as required by the N Interface Link Layer. For mobile-originated SMS messages received from the Transport Layer, the base station N Interface Relay Layer formats the originating mobile station address, the destination MC address and other information as required by the N Interface Link Layer and passes the message to the N Interface Link Layer.

For mobile-terminated SMS messages received from the Transport Layer, the base station  $U_m$  Interface Relay Layer formats the mobile station address and other information as required by the  $U_m$  Interface Link Layer and passes the message to the  $U_m$  Interface Link Layer. For mobile-originated SMS messages received from the  $U_m$  Interface Link Layer, the base station Relay Layer determines the originating mobile station address and passes the address to the Transport Layer.

#### 2.2.3.2.2 Broadcast

The broadcast Relay Layer service provides for the broadcast of Transport Layer messages. For the  $U_m$  and N Interfaces, the primitive used for this service is RL-BCDATA.

### 2.2.3.3 Services Required from TIA/EIA-95-B Protocol Layers

The Relay Layer for the  $U_m$  Interface requires the following services from the TIA/EIA-95-B protocol layers:

- Transmission of *Data Burst Messages* containing SMS data on the Access, Paging and Traffic Channels to/from specific mobile stations.<sup>1</sup> This service includes provision of the location function necessary to deliver messages to a mobile station not on a Traffic Channel.

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<sup>1</sup>This includes sending a broadcast SMS message to a mobile station on the Traffic Channel.

- Transmission of *Data Burst Messages* containing SMS data on the Paging Channels to a broadcast address.
- Reception of *Data Burst Messages* containing SMS data on the Access, Paging and Traffic Channels.
- Notification to mobile stations operating in the slotted mode that broadcast messages will be transmitted.
- Determination of the current call state of mobile stations.
- Selection of the type of TIA/EIA-95-B channel to be used for message delivery.
- Determination of the maximum message size permitted on the Access, Paging and Traffic channels.
- Selection of the TIA/EIA-95-B layer 2 acknowledgment option for message delivery.
- Report of the success/failure of TIA/EIA-95-B layer 2 acknowledgment.
- Report of the success/failure of mobile station paging.
- Generation of authentication information elements included in the *Data Burst Message* according to the requirements of 6.3.12.1.8 and 7.3.1 of TIA/EIA-95-B.

#### 2.2.3.4 Services Required from Intersystem Links

The Relay Layer for the N Interface requires the following services from the intersystem link:

- Delivery of SMS messages to an MC.
- Reception of SMS messages from an MC.
- Report of the success/failure of message delivery.

### 2.3 Elements of Procedures

#### 2.3.1 Formats of Fields

The formats of the parameters passed in Relay Layer service primitives are implementation-dependent.

#### 2.3.2 Error Codes

The error codes used in the RL-ERROR primitive shall be SMS\_CauseCode values as defined in the SMS\_CauseCode Table in TIA/EIA-41-D.

### 2.4 Definition of Procedures

#### 2.4.1 Mobile Station Procedures

##### 2.4.1.1 Point-to-point Procedures

This section defines the procedures for processing of mobile-terminated SMS messages that are addressed to individual mobile stations, and processing of all mobile-originated

SMS messages. For mobile-originated SMS messages, the  $U_m$  Interface Relay Layer considers all messages to be addressed to the current serving base station. The Transport Layer in the base station is responsible for providing the N Interface address for routing of a mobile-originated message to its final destination.

#### 2.4.1.1.1 Paging Channel Procedures

##### 2.4.1.1.1.1 Mobile SMS Message Termination

A mobile station supporting SMS shall accept and process *Data Burst Messages* received while the mobile station is monitoring the CDMA Paging Channel (see 7.7.2.3.2.9 of TIA/EIA-95-B) that are addressed to the mobile station. Processing of TIA/EIA-95-B layer 2 fields shall be in accordance with TIA/EIA-95-B.

The SMS Relay Layer shall process all *Data Burst Messages* addressed to the mobile station on the Paging Channel and having the BURST\_TYPE field set to '000011' (as assigned in TSB58-A). The SMS Relay Layer shall discard the message without further processing if any of the following is true:

- MSG\_NUMBER field is set to a value other than 1.
- NUM\_MSGS field is set to a value other than 1.
- NUM\_FIELDS field is set to zero.

Otherwise, the SMS Relay Layer shall send the Transport Layer an RL-DATA.Indication containing the CHARi fields of the received *Data Burst Message*.

##### 2.4.1.1.1.2 Mobile SMS Message Origination

Mobile-originated SMS messages are received by the mobile station SMS Relay Layer as RL-DATA.Request primitives from the Transport Layer. The requirements of this section apply when an RL-DATA.Request primitive is received from the Transport Layer and the mobile station is in the TIA/EIA-95-B *Mobile Station Idle State* or *System Access State*.

Mobile stations supporting SMS shall support the *Mobile Station Message Transmission Operation*, as defined in TIA/EIA-95-B section 6.6.2.6. Mobile stations may allow the user to restrict SMS message origination to Traffic Channels for enhanced message privacy.

When the Relay Layer receives an RL-DATA.Request primitive from the Transport Layer, and the mobile station is in the TIA/EIA-95-B *Mobile Station Idle State*, the Relay Layer shall determine whether the SMS message can be sent on the Access Channel. As part of this determination, the mobile station should determine whether the SMS message length is such that the message can be sent on the Access Channel.<sup>2</sup> If the SMS message can be sent on the Access Channel, the mobile station may form a *Data Burst Message* (see 6.7.1.3.2.3 of TIA/EIA-95-B), setting BURST\_TYPE to '000011', and transmit it on the Access Channel, following the procedures specified in 6.6.2.6 and 6.6.3 of TIA/EIA-95-B.

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<sup>2</sup>The maximum size depends on the current Access Channel capsule size, as determined from the *Access Parameters Message* broadcast by the base station, and on the mobile station identifier type that would be used in forming the *Data Burst Message* carrying the SMS message.

The mobile station shall set the MSG\_NUMBER and NUM\_MSGS fields to 1, and shall set the NUM\_FIELDS field to the number of octets in the SMS Transport Layer message. The mobile station address fields shall be set using the address parameter supplied by the Transport Layer in the RL-DATA.Request. The authentication fields shall be set as described in 3.3.3.1 using the authentication parameter supplied by the Transport Layer in the RL-DATA.Request.

When the Relay Layer receives an RL-DATA.Request primitive from the Transport Layer, and the mobile station is in the TIA/EIA-95-B *System Access State*, the Relay Layer should store the RL-DATA.Request until the mobile station exits the *System Access State*. If the mobile station enters the *Mobile Station Idle State*, the Relay Layer should process the RL-DATA.Request as if it had been received while in the *Mobile Station Idle State* (see above). If the mobile station enters the *Mobile Station Control on the Traffic Channel State*, the Relay Layer should process the RL-DATA.Request in accordance with the procedures defined in 2.4.1.1.2.4. If the mobile station enters any other state the Relay Layer may discard the RL-DATA.Request. If the mobile station enters an analog mode task, the mobile station shall return an RL-ERROR.Indication to the Transport Layer. The error code value shall be as defined by the implementation.

If an SMS message cannot be sent on the Access Channel because it is too long (see above), or because of other implementation-dependent criteria,<sup>3</sup> the mobile station shall transmit the SMS messages on the CDMA Traffic Channel, following the procedures defined in 2.4.1.1.2.3.

Messages transmitted on the Access Channel always require a TIA/EIA-95-B layer 2 acknowledgment. If the access attempt is acknowledged (see 6.6.3.1.2 of TIA/EIA-95-B), the Relay Layer shall send an RL-DATA.Confirm primitive to the Transport Layer. If the access attempt fails (see 6.6.3.1.1.2 of TIA/EIA-95-B), the Relay Layer should send an RL-ERROR.Indication to the Transport Layer. The error code value shall be as defined by the implementation.

#### 2.4.1.1.2 Mobile Station Traffic Channel Procedures

##### 2.4.1.1.2.1 Negotiation for the SMS Service Option

Negotiation for the SMS Service Option is only required when no other service option is connected.

The SMS Service Option described by this standard shall use service option number 6 and is called Service Option 6 when using Multiplex Option 1. The SMS Service Option shall use service option number 14 and is called Service Option 14 when using Multiplex Option 2.

The mobile station shall negotiate for Service Option 6 using either service option negotiation (see 2.4.1.1.2.1.1) or service negotiation (see 2.4.1.1.2.1.2).

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<sup>3</sup>For example, the choice to use the Access Channel or a Reverse Traffic Channel when multiple SMS messages are waiting to be transmitted is implementation-dependent.

The mobile station shall negotiate for Service Option 14 using service negotiation (see 2.4.1.1.2.1.2).

#### 2.4.1.1.2.1.1 Procedures Using Service Option Negotiation

In the context of this section, a service option is active when the service option is agreed upon by both mobile station and base station (see 6.6.4.1.2 and 7.6.4.1.2 of TIA/EIA-95-B). A service option is connected when primary traffic data are being processed in accordance with the requirements of the service option. It is possible for a service option to be active without having been connected, but a service option that is not active cannot be connected.

The mobile station shall connect Service Option 6 as follows:

- If Service Option 6 is active when the mobile station enters the *Waiting for Mobile Station Answer Substate*, or if Service Option 6 becomes active when the mobile station is already in the *Waiting for Mobile Station Answer Substate*, then the mobile station shall send a *Connect Order* to the base station as a message requiring acknowledgment without waiting for the user to explicitly command the call to be answered. The mobile station shall enter the *Conversation Substate*.
- If Service Option 6 becomes active when the mobile station is not in the *Conversation Substate*, then it shall connect Service Option 6 immediately upon entering the *Conversation Substate*. Otherwise, the mobile station shall connect Service Option 6 at the time it becomes active. The mobile station shall complete connection of Service Option 6 within 200 ms of starting connection.

When Service Option 6 is connected, the Service Option shall discard all primary traffic data bits received from the multiplex sublayer, and the mobile station shall transmit null traffic channel data (see 6.1.3.3.2.4 of TIA/EIA-95-B).

The mobile station shall disconnect Service Option 6 if it exits the *Mobile Station Control on the Traffic Channel State* or if any other service option is connected as primary traffic.

#### 2.4.1.1.2.1.2 Procedures Using Service Negotiation

The mobile station shall perform service negotiation for Service Option 6 or Service Option 14 as described in TIA/EIA-95-B. The negotiated service configuration shall include only valid attributes for the negotiated service option consistent with those specified in Tables 2.4.1.1.2.1.2-1 and 2.4.1.1.2.1.2-2.

**Table 2.4.1.1.2.1.2-1. Valid Service Configuration Attributes for Service Option 6**

Service Configuration Attribute	Valid Selections
Forward Multiplex Option	Multiplex Option 1
Reverse Multiplex Option	Multiplex Option 1
Forward Transmission Rates	Rate Set 1 with all four rates enabled
Reverse Transmission Rates	Rate Set 1 with all four rates enabled
Forward Traffic Type	'0000' or '0001', see Table 7.7.5.7-1 of ANSI TIA/EIA-95-B
Reverse Traffic Type	'0000' or '0001', see Table 7.7.5.7-2 of ANSI TIA/EIA-95-B

**Table 2.4.1.1.2.1.2-2. Valid Service Configuration Attributes for Service Option 14**

Service Configuration Attribute	Valid Selections
Forward Multiplex Option	Multiplex Option 2
Reverse Multiplex Option	Multiplex Option 2
Forward Transmission Rates	Rate Set 2 with all four rates enabled
Reverse Transmission Rates	Rate Set 2 with all four rates enabled
Forward Traffic Type	'0000' or '0001', see Table 7.7.5.7-1 of ANSI TIA/EIA-95-B
Reverse Traffic Type	'0000' or '0001', see Table 7.7.5.7-2 of ANSI TIA/EIA-95-B

If the mobile station accepts a service configuration, as specified in a *Service Connect Message*, that includes a service option connection using Service Option 6 or Service Option 14, then the service option connection shall become part of the current service configuration at the action time associated with the *Service Connect Message*. Service Option 6 or Service Option 14 is considered to be connected when the current service configuration includes a service option connection for it.

If Service Option 6 or Service Option 14 is connected when the mobile station enters the *Waiting for Mobile Station Answer Substate*, or Service Option 6 or Service Option 14 becomes connected while the mobile station is in the *Waiting for Mobile Station Answer Substate*, the mobile station shall send a *Connect Order* to the base station as a message requiring acknowledgment without waiting for the user to explicitly command the call to be answered. The mobile station shall enter the *Conversation Substate*.

The mobile station shall not send a *Service Option Control Message* for Service Option 6 or Service Option 14.

#### 2.4.1.1.2.2 Mobile SMS Message Termination

A mobile station supporting SMS shall accept and process *Data Burst Messages* received on the CDMA Forward Traffic Channel (see 7.7.3.3.2.4 of TIA/EIA-95-B). Processing of

1 TIA/EIA-95-B layer 2 fields shall be in accordance with TIA/EIA-95-B. If requested in the  
 2 ACK\_REQ field, TIA/EIA-95-B layer 2 acknowledgments shall be returned whether or not  
 3 message errors are detected by the SMS Relay Layer.

4 The SMS Relay Layer shall process all *Data Burst Messages* addressed to the mobile  
 5 station on the Forward Traffic Channel and having the BURST\_TYPE field set to '000011'.  
 6 The SMS Relay Layer shall discard the message without further processing if any of the  
 7 following is true:

- 8 • MSG\_NUMBER field is set to a value other than 1.
- 9 • NUM\_MSGS field is set to a value other than 1.
- 10 • NUM\_FIELDS field is set to zero.

11 Otherwise, the SMS Relay Layer shall send the Transport Layer an RL-DATA.Indication  
 12 containing the CHARi fields of the received *Data Burst Message*.

#### 13 2.4.1.1.2.3 Traffic Channel Setup

14 When a mobile station in the TIA/EIA-95-B *Mobile Station Idle State* sends SMS data on a  
 15 Traffic Channel, the following procedures apply:

16 The mobile station shall send an *Origination Message* (see 6.7.1.3.2.4 of TIA/EIA-95-B)  
 17 containing no dialed digits and requesting Service Option 6 or Service Option 14.  
 18 Authentication of the *Origination Message* shall be conducted according to the procedure  
 19 described in 6.3.12.1.6 of TIA/EIA-95-B. The mobile station address fields shall be set  
 20 using the originating address parameter supplied by the Transport Layer in the  
 21 RL-DATA.Request.

22 Call processing following the transmission of the *Origination Message* shall follow the  
 23 procedures defined in 6.6 of TIA/EIA-95-B. When the mobile station enters the  
 24 *Conversation Substate*, the mobile station may transmit the SMS messages in accordance  
 25 with the procedures defined in 2.4.1.1.2.4.

#### 26 2.4.1.1.2.4 Mobile Station Message Origination in the Conversation Substate

27 Mobile-originated SMS messages are received by the mobile station SMS Relay Layer as  
 28 RL-DATA.Request primitives from the Transport Layer. The requirements of this section  
 29 apply when an RL-DATA.Request primitive is received from the Transport Layer and the  
 30 mobile station is in the TIA/EIA-95-B *Conversation Substate* of the *Mobile Station Control*  
 31 *on the Traffic Channel State*.

32 The mobile station shall compare the originating address parameter, supplied by the  
 33 Transport Layer in the RL-DATA.Request, to the mobile station address used to establish  
 34 the Traffic Channel. If the addresses are not the same, the mobile station shall not  
 35 transmit the SMS message and shall return an RL-ERROR.Indication to the Transport  
 36 Layer. The error code value shall be as defined by the implementation. If the addresses  
 37 are the same, the mobile station shall send the message using the following procedures:

38 The mobile station shall form a *Data Burst Message* (see 6.7.2.3.2.4 of TIA/EIA-95-B),  
 39 setting BURST\_TYPE to '000011' and transmit it on the Reverse Traffic Channel. The



1 mobile station shall set the MSG\_NUMBER and NUM\_MSGS fields to '1', and shall set the  
2 NUM\_FIELDS field to the number of octets in the SMS Transport Layer message.

3 If the RL-DATA.Request contains the confirmation request parameter, the mobile station  
4 shall set the ACK\_REQ layer 2 field to '1'. If the message is acknowledged (see 6.6.4.1.3 of  
5 TIA/EIA-95-B), the Relay Layer shall send an RL-DATA.Confirm primitive to the Transport  
6 Layer. If the mobile station declares acknowledgment failure (see 6.6.4.1.3.1.1 of TIA/EIA-  
7 95-B), the Relay Layer shall send an RL-ERROR.Indication to the Transport Layer. The  
8 error code value shall be as defined by the implementation.

9 If the RL-DATA.Request does not contain the confirmation request parameter, the mobile  
10 station may send the *Data Burst Message* either with or without layer 2 acknowledgment.  
11 The Relay Layer should not return the RL-DATA.Confirm nor the RL-ERROR.Indication for  
12 layer 2 acknowledgment failure.

13 If the only connected service option is Service Option 6 or Service Option 14, the mobile  
14 station shall enter the *Release Substate* with a mobile station release indication (see  
15 6.6.4.5 of TIA/EIA-95-B) if the Relay Layer receives an RL-CONTROL.Request primitive  
16 from the Transport Layer.<sup>4</sup>

17 If any service option other than Service Option 6 or Service Option 14 is connected, the  
18 mobile station shall remain in the *Conversation Substate* after acknowledgment of the *Data*  
19 *Burst Message*.

#### 20 2.4.1.2 Broadcast Procedures

21 This section defines the procedures for the processing of mobile-terminated SMS messages  
22 that are addressed to broadcast addresses. SMS messages that are addressed to broadcast  
23 addresses can be sent on the Paging Channel, and these messages can also be sent to  
24 individual mobile stations on the Forward Traffic Channel.

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<sup>4</sup>The RL-CONTROL primitive is used by the Transport Layer to inform the Relay Layer that all anticipated replies from the peer Transport Layer have been received, and the Traffic Channel may therefore be released.

#### 2.4.1.2.1 Paging Channel Procedures for Broadcast SMS

A mobile station supporting broadcast SMS shall accept and process *Data Burst Messages* received on the CDMA Paging Channel (see 7.7.2.3.2.9 of TIA/EIA-95-B) addressed to any broadcast address that the mobile station is configured to receive.

Broadcast addresses are contained in the BC\_ADDR field of the broadcast address or page record. Broadcast addresses and page records for burst type '000011' are formatted as specified in 3.3.1. The mobile station may be configured to selectively receive broadcast addresses according to the following rules:

- If the PRIORITY field is set to '11', the mobile station shall receive and process the broadcast message or page; otherwise, the mobile station should receive and process the broadcast message or page if configured to receive broadcast messages and pages of the priority level given by the PRIORITY field.
- The mobile station should receive and process the broadcast message or page if the SERVICE field contains a service category that the mobile station has been configured to receive, and if the LANGUAGE field contains a language indicator that the mobile station has been configured to receive; otherwise, the mobile station may discard the broadcast message or page record.

The SMS Relay Layer shall process all *Data Burst Messages* on the Paging Channel that are addressed to a broadcast address that the mobile station is configured to receive and that have the BURST\_TYPE field set to '000011'. The SMS Relay Layer shall discard the message without further processing if any of the following is true:

- MSG\_NUMBER field is set to a value other than 1.
- NUM\_MSGS field is set to a value other than 1.
- NUM\_FIELDS field is set to zero.

Otherwise, the SMS Relay Layer shall send the Transport Layer an RL-BCDATA.Indication containing the CHARi fields of the received *Data Burst Message*.

#### 2.4.1.2.2 Traffic Channel Procedures

Since there is no address field in messages sent on the Forward Traffic Channel, broadcast SMS messages are indistinguishable from other SMS messages at the SMS Relay Layer. Mobile station processing of all SMS messages received on the Forward Traffic Channel is as defined in 2.4.1.1.2.2.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>The Transport Layer and the Teleservice Layer determine the broadcast nature of the message from the Transport Layer message type (*SMS Broadcast Message*).

## 2.4.2 Base Station Procedures, U<sub>m</sub> Interface

### 2.4.2.1 Point-to-point Procedures

This section defines the procedures for the processing of mobile-terminated SMS messages that are addressed to individual mobile stations, and processing of all mobile-originated SMS messages. For mobile-originated SMS messages, the Relay Layer considers all messages to be addressed to the base station. The Transport Layer in the base station is responsible for providing the N Interface address for the routing of a mobile-originated message to its final destination.

#### 2.4.2.1.1 Paging Channel Procedures

##### 2.4.2.1.1.1 Mobile SMS Message Origination

A base station supporting SMS shall accept and process *Data Burst Messages* received on the CDMA Access Channel (see 6.7.1.3.2.3 of TIA/EIA-95-B). The processing of TIA/EIA-95-B layer 2 fields shall be in accordance with TIA/EIA-95-B. TIA/EIA-95-B layer 2 acknowledgments shall be returned whether or not message errors are detected by the SMS Relay Layer.

The SMS Relay Layer shall process all *Data Burst Messages* received on the Access Channel and having the BURST\_TYPE field set to '000011'. The SMS Relay Layer shall discard the message without further processing if any of the following is true:

- MSG\_NUMBER field is set to a value other than 1.
- NUM\_MSGS field is set to a value other than 1.
- NUM\_FIELDS field is set to zero.

Otherwise, the SMS Relay Layer shall send the Transport Layer an RL-DATA.Indication containing the CHARI fields of the received *Data Burst Message* and the address of the mobile station from which the *Data Burst Message* was received. The mobile station address shall be determined from the MSID field of the *Data Burst Message*. If the AUTH\_MODE field of the *Data Burst Message* is not zero, the RL-DATA.Indication shall also contain the authentication parameter, which shall include the authentication fields of the message.

##### 2.4.2.1.1.2 Mobile SMS Message Termination

SMS messages addressed to individual mobile stations are received by the base station SMS Relay Layer as RL-DATA.Request primitives from the Transport Layer. The requirements of this section apply when an RL-DATA.Request primitive is received from the Transport Layer and the destination mobile station is not on a Traffic Channel.

When the base station Relay Layer receives an RL-DATA.Request primitive from the Transport Layer, and the addressed mobile station is not on a Traffic Channel, the Relay Layer shall determine whether the SMS message data length is such that the message can

be sent on the Paging Channel.<sup>6</sup> If the SMS message length is suitable, the base station may form a Paging Channel *Data Burst Message* (see 7.7.2.3.2.9 of TIA/EIA-95-B), setting BURST\_TYPE to '000011'. The base station shall set the MSG\_NUMBER and NUM\_MSGS fields to 1, and shall set the NUM\_FIELDS field to the number of characters in the SMS Transport Layer message. The mobile station address fields shall be set using the address parameter supplied by the Transport Layer in the RL-DATA.Request.

When an SMS message is to be transmitted on the Paging Channel, the base station shall transmit the message following the procedures specified in 7.6.2 of TIA/EIA-95-B. The base station may transmit the SMS message throughout the area where the mobile is registered. Alternatively, the base station may page the mobile station to determine its location, send the message on the Paging Channel corresponding to the Access Channel on which the mobile responds, and then send a *Release Order* to the mobile station. The latter procedure may be more efficient for messages sent to mobile stations operating in the slotted mode.

If the SMS message length is unsuitable for transmission on the Paging Channel because it is too long, or because of other implementation-dependent criteria,<sup>7</sup> the base station shall transmit the SMS messages on the CDMA Traffic Channel, following the procedures defined in 2.4.2.1.2.3.

If the RL-DATA.Request contains the confirmation request parameter, the base station should set the ACK\_REQ layer 2 field to '1'. If the message is acknowledged (see 7.6.2.1.4 of TIA/EIA-95-B), the Relay Layer shall send an RL-DATA.Confirm primitive to the Transport Layer. If the ACK\_REQ field is set to '1' and the message is not acknowledged, or cannot be transmitted, the Relay Layer shall send an RL-ERROR.Indication to the Transport Layer with the error code set to the appropriate SMS\_CauseCode value as defined in the SMS\_CauseCode Table of TIA/EIA-41-D.

If the RL-DATA.Request does not contain the confirmation request parameter, the base station may send the *Data Burst Message* either with or without layer 2 acknowledgment. The Relay Layer should not return the RL-DATA.Confirm nor the RL-ERROR.Indication for layer 2 acknowledgment failure.

#### 2.4.2.1.2 Base Station Traffic Channel Procedures

##### 2.4.2.1.2.1 Negotiation for the SMS Service Option

Negotiation for the SMS Service Option is only required when no other service option is connected.

The SMS Service Option described by this standard shall use service option number 6 and is called Service Option 6 when using Multiplex Option 1. The SMS Service Option shall use service option number 14 and is called Service Option 14 when using Multiplex Option 2.

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<sup>6</sup>The maximum size is implementation-dependent.

<sup>7</sup>For example, the choice to use the Paging Channel or a Forward Traffic Channel when multiple SMS messages are waiting to be transmitted is implementation-dependent.

The base station shall negotiate for Service Option 6 using either service option negotiation (see 2.4.2.1.2.1.1) or service negotiation (see 2.4.2.1.2.1.2).

The base station shall negotiate for Service Option 14 using service negotiation (see 2.4.2.1.2.1.2).

#### 2.4.2.1.2.1.1 Procedures Using Service Option Negotiation

The base station should wait until the action time associated with the most recently transmitted *Service Option Response Order* or *Service Option Request Order* before initializing and connecting Service Option 6.

When Service Option 6 is connected, the Service Option shall discard all primary traffic data bits received from the multiplex sublayer, and the base station should transmit null traffic channel data (see 7.1.3.5.2.4 of TIA/EIA-95-B).

The base station should disconnect Service Option 6 when it enters the *Release Substate*, when it connects any other service option as primary traffic, or when it performs a handoff to analog.

#### 2.4.2.1.2.1.2 Procedures Using Service Negotiation

The base station shall perform service negotiation for Service Option 6 or Service Option 14 as described in TIA/EIA-95-B. The negotiated service configuration shall include only valid attributes for the negotiated service option consistent with those specified in Tables 2.4.1.1.2.1.2-1 and 2.4.1.1.2.1.2-2.

If the base station establishes a service configuration, as specified in a *Service Connect Message*, that includes a service option connection using Service Option 6 or Service Option 14, then the service option connection shall become part of the current service configuration at the action time associated with the *Service Connect Message*. Service Option 6 or Service Option 14 is considered to be connected when the current service configuration includes a service option connection for it.

The base station shall not send a *Service Option Control Message* for Service Option 6 or Service Option 14.

#### 2.4.2.1.2.2 Mobile SMS Message Origination

For mobile-originated calls with no dialed digits in the *Origination Message*, the base station should complete an authentication Unique Challenge-Response Procedure (see 6.3.12.1.5 of TIA/EIA-95-B) immediately after assigning the traffic channel. The Unique Challenge-Response Procedure should be completed successfully before SMS messages are sent to the mobile station and before any mobile-originated SMS messages are forwarded to the MC.

A base station supporting SMS shall accept and process *Data Burst Messages* received on the CDMA Reverse Traffic Channel (see 6.7.2.3.2.4 of TIA/EIA-95-B). Processing of TIA/EIA-95-B layer 2 fields shall be in accordance with TIA/EIA-95-B. If requested in the ACK\_REQ field, TIA/EIA-95-B layer 2 acknowledgments shall be returned whether or not message errors are detected by the SMS Relay Layer.

The SMS Relay Layer shall process all *Data Burst Messages* received on the Reverse Traffic Channel and having the BURST\_TYPE field set to '000011'. The SMS Relay Layer shall discard the message without further processing if any of the following is true:

- MSG\_NUMBER field is set to a value other than 1.
- NUM\_MSGS field is set to a value other than 1.
- NUM\_FIELDS field is set to zero.

Otherwise, the SMS Relay Layer shall send the Transport Layer an RL-DATA.Indication containing the CHARi fields of the received *Data Burst Message*, the authentication parameter and the address of the mobile station that sent the message. The mobile station address shall be the address used to establish the Traffic Channel.

If the only connected service option is Service Option 6 or Service Option 14, the base station should release the traffic channel when no SMS messages have been received or sent during a period of time which is implementation-dependent.

#### 2.4.2.1.2.3 Traffic Channel Setup

When a base station is to send SMS data on a Traffic Channel, and the addressed mobile station is not on a Traffic Channel, the following procedures apply:

The mobile station address for paging shall be determined using the address parameter supplied by the Transport Layer in the RL-DATA.Request. If the mobile station cannot be paged, the Relay Layer shall send an RL-ERROR.Indication primitive to the Transport Layer with error code set to the appropriate SMS\_CauseCode value as defined in the SMS\_CauseCode Table of TIA/EIA-41-D.

Otherwise, the base station shall page the mobile station and establish a Traffic Channel using the procedures defined in 7.6 of TIA/EIA-95-B. The base station shall request Service Option 6 or Service Option 14. If the mobile station does not respond to paging, the Relay Layer shall send an RL-ERROR.Indication primitive to the Transport Layer with error code set to the appropriate SMS\_CauseCode value as defined in the SMS\_CauseCode Table of TIA/EIA-41-D.

When the base station enters the *Conversation Substate*, the base station may transmit the SMS messages in accordance with the procedures defined in 2.4.2.1.2.4.

#### 2.4.2.1.2.4 Mobile Station Message Termination in the *Conversation Substate*

SMS messages addressed to individual mobile stations are received by the base station SMS Relay Layer as RL-DATA.Request primitives from the Transport Layer. The requirements of this section shall be followed when an RL-DATA.Request primitive is received from the Transport Layer and the addressed mobile station is in the TIA/EIA-95-B *Conversation Substate* of the *Mobile Station Control on the Traffic Channel State*. The mobile station addressed shall be determined using the address parameter supplied by the Transport Layer in the RL-DATA.Request.

The base station shall form a *Data Burst Message* (see 7.7.3.3.2.4 of TIA/EIA-95-B), setting BURST\_TYPE to '000011' and transmit it on the Forward Traffic Channel. The base station

shall set the MSG\_NUMBER and NUM\_MSGS fields to 1 and shall set the NUM\_FIELDS field to the number of characters in the SMS Transport Layer message.

If the RL-DATA.Request contains the confirmation request parameter, the base station should set the ACK\_REQ layer 2 field to '1'. If the message is acknowledged (see 7.6.4.1.3 of TIA/EIA-95-B), the Relay Layer shall send an RL-DATA.Confirm primitive to the Transport Layer. If the ACK\_REQ field is set to '1' and the base station declares acknowledgment failure (see 7.6.4.1.3.1.1 of TIA/EIA-95-B), the Relay Layer shall send an RL-ERROR.Indication to the Transport Layer with error code set to the appropriate SMS\_CauseCode value as defined in the SMS\_CauseCode Table of TIA/EIA-41-D.

If the RL-DATA.Request does not contain the confirmation request parameter, the base station may send the *Data Burst Message* either with or without layer 2 acknowledgment. The Relay Layer should not return the RL-DATA.Confirm nor the RL-ERROR.Indication for layer 2 acknowledgment failure.

If the only connected service option is Service Option 6 or Service Option 14, the base station should release the traffic channel when no SMS messages have been received or sent during a period of time which is implementation-dependent. After transmitting an SMS message, the base station should delay the traffic channel release for a period of time sufficient to allow the mobile station to return any requested acknowledgments.

#### 2.4.2.2 Broadcast Procedures

This section defines the procedures for processing of mobile-terminated SMS messages that are to be addressed to broadcast addresses. Broadcast SMS messages can be sent on the Paging Channel and these messages can also be sent to individual mobile stations on the Forward Traffic Channel.

SMS messages addressed to broadcast addresses are received by the base station SMS Relay Layer as RL-BCDATA.Request primitives from the Transport Layer.

When the base station Relay Layer receives an RL-BCDATA.Request primitive from the Transport Layer, the Relay Layer should form a *Data Burst Message* (see 7.7.2.3.2.9 of TIA/EIA-95-B). If a *Data Burst Message* is formed, the Relay Layer shall set BURST\_TYPE to '000011' and shall set the BC\_ADDR field of the *Data Burst Message* to the value of the address parameter of the RL-BCDATA.Request. The base station transmits the message on selected Paging Channels of selected CDMA channels in the selected broadcast area. Procedures for selection of broadcast areas are outside the scope of this standard. Procedures for selection of Paging Channels and CDMA channels over which the *Data Burst Message* is to be transmitted are outside the scope of this standard. The base station should follow the procedures defined in 7.6.2.4.1 of TIA/EIA-95-B to deliver broadcast messages to mobile stations operating in the slotted mode.

The base station shall set the MSG\_NUMBER and NUM\_MSGS fields to 1 and shall set the NUM\_FIELDS field to the number of octets in the SMS Transport Layer message. When broadcast SMS messages are sent on a Paging Channel, the base station shall set the ACK\_REQ layer 2 field to '0'.

When a broadcast SMS message is to be transmitted on the Paging Channel, the base station shall transmit the message following the procedures specified in 7.6.2 of TIA/EIA-

95-B, except that the base station shall not send any broadcast SMS message which is not completely contained within three consecutive Paging Channel slots.

When the base station Relay Layer receives an RL-BCDATA.Request primitive from the Transport Layer, the base station may also transmit the message to individual mobile stations on the Forward Traffic Channel. When sending such messages on the Forward Traffic Channel, the Relay Layer should form a *Data Burst Message* (see 7.7.2.3.2.9 of TIA/EIA-95-B) with BURST\_TYPE set to '000011' and should send the *Data Burst Message* on the Forward Traffic Channel using the procedures defined in 2.4.2.1.2.4, except that the base station should set the ACK\_REQ layer 2 field to '0'. The base station should not page a mobile station and assign it a Traffic Channel for the sole purpose of transmitting messages contained in RL-BCDATA.Request primitives.

#### 2.4.3 Base Station Procedures, N Interface

When an SMS message is received from the N Interface Link Layer, and the destination address is an individual mobile station, the Relay Layer shall pass the SMS message and the destination address to the Transport Layer using the RL-DATA.Indication primitive. The Relay Layer shall determine the parameters for the RL-DATA.Indication primitive as follows:

- The Relay Layer may include the confirmation request parameter in the RL-DATA.Indication primitive.
- If the N Interface is a TIA/EIA-41-D network, the Relay Layer shall include the confirmation request parameter in the RL-DATA.Indication primitive.
- The Relay Layer shall include the destination address parameter in the RL-DATA.Indication primitive.
- If the N Interface is a TIA/EIA-41-D network, the destination address, if present, shall be as indicated in the Original Destination Address information element; otherwise, the destination address shall be indicated in the Destination Address information element.

When an SMS message is received from the N Interface Link Layer, and the destination address is a broadcast address, the Relay Layer shall pass the SMS message and the following parameters: Service Category, Priority Indicator, Zone Indicator, and Language Indicator to the Transport Layer using the RL-BCDATA.Indication primitive.

When an RL-DATA.Request is received from the Transport Layer, the Relay Layer shall use the MC destination address provided in the RL-DATA.Request to form a Link Layer message containing the SMS message and shall send the message to the MC via the Link Layer. The Relay Layer should return an RL-DATA.Confirm to the Transport Layer if the Link Layer transmission is successful and should send an RL-ERROR.Indication to the Transport Layer if the Link Layer transmission is unsuccessful. If the N Interface is a TIA/EIA-41-D network, the Relay Layer shall place the address from the Destination Address parameter of the SMS message in the Original Destination Address information element and shall place the MC address in the Destination Address information element.



- 1 When an RL-DATA.Response is received from the Transport Layer, the Relay Layer should
- 2 use the result parameter to send a positive or negative acknowledgment of message
- 3 delivery on the N Interface Link Layer.

### 3 SMS TRANSPORT LAYER

#### 3.1 Introduction

The SMS Transport Layer resides in SMS bearer service end points and relay points (see 1.5). In a bearer service end point, the SMS Transport Layer provides the means of access to the SMS system for Teleservices that generate or receive SMS messages. In a bearer service relay point, the Transport Layer provides an interface between Relay Layers.

#### 3.2 Overview

##### 3.2.1 Model of Operation

The SMS Transport Layers use Relay Layer services to originate, forward, and terminate SMS messages sent between mobile stations and MCs. It is assumed that the Link Layers used by the Relay Layers support message addressing, so that certain address parameters can be inferred by the Relay Layer from Link Layer headers and are therefore not necessary in Transport Layer messages.

In particular, it is assumed that the *SMS Point-to-Point Message* does not require certain address parameters because the Link Layers will provide this address. On the CDMA Paging Channel, for example, it can be assumed that the Relay Layer can extract the address from the ADDRESS field of the TIA/EIA-95-B *Data Burst Message*. Requirements for the presence of address parameters are given with the message processing requirements in the following sections.

SMS Transport Layers have different functions in SMS bearer service end points and relay points, as discussed in 3.2.2.

##### 3.2.2 Transport Layer Functions

###### 3.2.2.1 Bearer Service End Points

In an SMS bearer service end point, the Transport Layer provides the following functions:

- Receiving message parameters from SMS Teleservices, formatting SMS Transport Layer messages, and passing the message to the Relay Layer using the appropriate Relay Layer service primitives.
- Informing the Relay Layer when all expected acknowledgments of submitted messages have been received.
- Informing the Teleservices when Relay Layer errors are reported.
- Receiving SMS messages from the Relay Layer and passing the messages to the SMS Teleservice.
- In mobile stations, performing authentication calculations, as described in 3.3.3.1.

###### 3.2.2.2 Bearer Service Relay Points

In an SMS bearer service relay point, the Transport Layer provides the following functions:

- Receiving SMS messages from a Relay Layer, reformatting the SMS Transport Layer messages if necessary, and passing the message to another Relay Layer using the appropriate Relay Layer service primitives.
- Passing confirmations or error reports between the Relay Layers if requested.
- In TIA/EIA-95-B base stations, performing authentication calculations, as described in 3.3.3.2, or interfacing to the entities performing authentication calculations.

### 3.2.3 Service Description

#### 3.2.3.1 Teleservice Interface

This standard does not formally define the interface between the Transport Layer and the SMS Teleservice. This interface may be Teleservice-specific, and is to be defined by the implementers.

#### 3.2.3.2 Services Required from the Relay Layer

The Transport Layer requires the following services from the Relay Layer:

- Accepting Transport Layer messages and delivering them to the next indicated relay point or end point.
- Returning confirmations or error reports for messages sent.
- Receiving messages and forwarding them to the Transport Layer with the appropriate parameters.

## 3.3 Definition of Procedures

### 3.3.1 Relay Point Procedures, Base Station

In an SMS bearer service relay point, the Transport Layer serves as a connection between SMS Relay Layers. The requirements of this section apply to the Transport Layer in the base station.

When the base station Transport Layer receives an RL-DATA.Indication from the U<sub>m</sub> Interface Relay Layer, and the message is an *SMS Point-to-Point Message*, it shall perform the following:

- If authentication is enabled in the serving system, the Transport Layer should perform authentication procedures as described in 3.3.3.2.
- If the message does not include the Originating Address parameter, the Transport Layer shall add the Originating Address parameter to the message. The contents of the Originating Address parameter shall be determined from the address parameter of the RL-DATA.Indication.
- If necessary, the Transport Layer shall reformat the message text for compatibility with the corresponding N Interface protocols.
- The Transport Layer shall then send an RL-DATA.Request to the N Interface Relay Layer. The address parameter of the RL-DATA.Request shall contain the address of the MC that processes SMS messages for the mobile station.
- If the *SMS Point-to-Point Message* includes the Bearer Reply Option parameter, the base station should form an *SMS Acknowledge Message*. If an error occurs, the base station

should include the Cause Codes parameter with the appropriate SMS\_CauseCode value as defined in the SMS\_CauseCode Table of TIA/EIA-41-D. The base station should send the *SMS Acknowledge Message* to the U<sub>m</sub> Interface Relay Layer in an RL-DATA.Request within 18 seconds. The base station may wait for confirmation from the N Interface Relay Layer before returning the *SMS Acknowledge Message*.

When the base station Transport Layer receives an RL-DATA.Indication from the U<sub>m</sub> Interface Relay Layer, and the message is an *SMS Acknowledge Message*, it shall perform the following:

- If authentication is enabled in the serving system, the Transport Layer should perform authentication procedures as described in 3.3.3.2.
- The Transport Layer should then send an RL-DATA.Response to the N Interface Relay Layer. The result parameter of the RL-DATA.Response shall contain the Cause Codes value from the *SMS Acknowledge Message*. The base station should use the REPLY\_SEQ field of the Cause Codes parameter from the *SMS Acknowledge Message* to identify the RL-DATA.Indication to which the RL-DATA.Response pertains.

When the base station Transport Layer receives an RL-DATA.Indication from the N Interface Relay Layer, the Transport Layer shall perform the following:

- The Transport Layer shall form an *SMS Point-to-Point Message*. If necessary, the Transport Layer shall reformat the message text for compatibility with this standard and TIA/EIA-95-B.
- The Transport Layer shall use the address parameter in the RL-DATA.Indication to determine the destination mobile station.
- If the N Interface is a TIA/EIA-41-D network, the Transport Layer shall include the Originating Address parameter in the *SMS Point-to-Point Message*. The Transport Layer shall set the Originating Address to the address contained in the Original Originating Address information element, if present, otherwise to the address contained in the Originating Address information element.
- If the RL-DATA.Indication from the N Interface contained the confirmation request parameter, the Transport Layer shall include the Bearer Reply Option parameter in the *SMS Point-to-Point Message*.
- The Transport Layer shall then send an RL-DATA.Request to the U<sub>m</sub> Interface Relay Layer. The RL-DATA.Request shall contain the processed message text from the RL-DATA.Indication, and the address parameter of the RL-DATA.Request shall contain the address of the destination mobile station. If the RL-DATA.Indication from the N Interface contained the confirmation request parameter, the Transport Layer shall include the confirmation request parameter in the RL-DATA.Request.
- If the Transport Layer receives an RL-ERROR.Indication from the U<sub>m</sub> Interface Relay Layer, it shall send an RL-DATA.Response to the N Interface Relay Layer with the result parameter containing a cause code indicating the reason for failure.

When the base station Transport Layer receives an RL-BCDATA.Indication from the N Interface Relay Layer, the Transport Layer shall perform the following:

- The Transport Layer shall form an *SMS Broadcast Message*. If necessary, the Transport Layer shall reformat the message text for compatibility with this standard and TIA/EIA-95-B.
- The Transport Layer shall include the Service Category parameter in the *SMS Broadcast Message* and shall set the CATEGORY field to the value of the Service Category parameter of the RL-BCDATA.Indication.
- The Transport Layer shall provide the address parameter in the RL-BCDATA.Request sent to the U<sub>m</sub> Relay Layer.

For the RL-BCDATA.Request the address parameter is 5 octets in length, and consists of the following fields:

Field	Length (bits)
PRIORITY	2
MESSAGE_ID	6
ZONE_ID	8
SERVICE	16
LANGUAGE	8

The base station SMS Transport Layer sets the broadcast address fields for the message according to the following rules:

- The base station may set the PRIORITY field to the value of the Priority Indicator parameter contained in the RL-BCDATA.Indication.
- The base station may use the MESSAGE\_ID field to distinguish different messages from the same broadcast service transmitted within the time period established for broadcast duplicate detection in the mobile station (see 6.6.2.1.1.3.4 of TIA/EIA-95-B).
- The base station may set the ZONE\_ID field to the value of the Zone Indicator parameter contained in the RL-BCDATA.Indication. The base station may use the ZONE\_ID field to distinguish messages from the same broadcast service transmitted in different geographic areas.
- The base station should set the SERVICE field to the value of the Service Category parameter contained in the RL-BCDATA.Indication.
- The base station should set the LANGUAGE field to the value of the Language Indicator parameter contained in the RL-BCDATA.Indication.

The Transport Layer shall then send the RL-BCDATA.Request to the U<sub>m</sub> Interface Relay Layer.

### 3.3.2 End Point Procedures, Mobile Station

In an SMS bearer service end point, the Transport Layer serves as a connection between the SMS Teleservice and the Relay Layer. The requirements of this section apply to the Transport Layer in the mobile station.

1 When the mobile station Transport Layer receives an RL-DATA.Indication from the Relay Layer,  
 2 and the message is not an *SMS Acknowledge Message*, the Transport Layer shall perform the  
 3 following:

- 4 • The Transport Layer shall pass the SMS message to the appropriate Teleservice  
 5 application. The Teleservice shall be determined from the Teleservice Identifier  
 6 parameter in the message.
- 7 • If the SMS message includes the Bearer Reply Option Parameter, the Transport Layer  
 8 shall form an *SMS Acknowledge Message*. If an error occurs, the Transport Layer should  
 9 include the Cause Codes parameter with the appropriate SMS\_CauseCode value as  
 10 defined in the SMS\_CauseCode Table of TIA/EIA-41-D. The Transport Layer shall set  
 11 the Destination Address parameter to the value of the Originating Address parameter of  
 12 the SMS message being acknowledged. The Transport Layer shall send the *SMS*  
 13 *Acknowledge Message* to the Relay Layer in an RL-DATA.Request within 2 seconds.  
 14 Provided that this timing requirement is met, the Transport Layer may wait for  
 15 confirmation from the Teleservice before returning the *SMS Acknowledge Message*.

16 When the mobile station Transport Layer receives an RL-DATA.Indication from the Relay Layer,  
 17 and the message is an *SMS Acknowledge Message*, the Transport Layer should inform the  
 18 Teleservice. The mobile station should use REPLY\_SEQ field of the Cause Codes parameter  
 19 from the *SMS Acknowledge Message* to identify the RL-DATA.Request to which the *SMS*  
 20 *Acknowledge Message* pertains.

21 When the mobile station SMS Transport Layer receives an RL-BCDATA.Indication from the  
 22 Relay Layer, the Transport Layer shall pass the message to the broadcast message application.

23 When a mobile station Teleservice submits a message to an SMS service, it shall supply all  
 24 message parameters to the Transport Layer. The Transport Layer shall perform the following:

- 25 • The Transport Layer shall form an *SMS Point-to-Point Message* containing the parameters  
 26 supplied by the Teleservice.
- 27 • The Transport Layer shall then send an RL-DATA.Request to the Relay Layer, including  
 28 the mobile station's address. The RL-DATA.Request may include the confirmation  
 29 request parameter. If the Teleservice included the Bearer Reply Option with the  
 30 parameters passed to the Transport Layer, the RL-DATA.Request should include the  
 31 confirmation request parameter.
- 32 • If the RL-DATA.Request includes the confirmation request parameter, the Transport  
 33 Layer should perform the following:
  - 34 - The Transport Layer may send multiple RL-DATA.Requests.
  - 35 - If the Transport Layer receives an RL-DATA.Confirm or an RL-ERROR.Indication from  
 36 the Relay Layer, the Transport Layer should record the result.
  - 37 - When a confirmation or error result has been received for all outstanding requests,  
 38 the Transport Layer should send an RL-CONTROL.Request to the Relay Layer.
- 39 • If the Transport Layer receives an RL-ERROR.Indication from the Relay Layer, the  
 40 Transport Layer should inform the Teleservice that the message submission was  
 41 unsuccessful.

### 3.3.3 Authentication Procedures

#### 3.3.3.1 Mobile Station Procedures

If AUTH<sub>S</sub> is equal to '1' in the mobile station, then the mobile station SMS Transport Layer shall include the authentication parameter, as described below, in every RL-DATA.Request to the Relay Layer.

The authentication parameter shall consist of zero to six 4-bit digits, encoded according to TIA/EIA-95-B Table 6.7.1.3.2.4-4. The digits shall be generated from the Destination Address as follows:

- If the CHAR<sub>i</sub> fields (see 3.4.3.3) of the Destination Address represent decimal digits, then the Transport Layer shall include the least significant<sup>8</sup> six digits of the address in the authentication parameter. If there are fewer than six digits, then the Transport Layer shall include all of the digits in the authentication parameter with an indication of how many digits have been included.
- If the CHAR<sub>i</sub> fields (see 3.4.3.3) of the Destination Address represent a binary value, the Transport Layer shall convert the address to its decimal equivalent, including leading zeros if necessary, and shall include the least significant six digits of the result in the authentication parameter.

The sequence of digits in the authentication parameter shall be used to compute the authentication fields of the *Data Burst Message* in accordance with 6.3.12.1.8 of TIA/EIA-95-B.

#### 3.3.3.2 Base Station Procedures

If authentication is enabled in the serving system, the base station SMS Transport Layer should form the authentication digits, as described in 3.3.3.1, from the message contents in each RL-DATA.Indication received from the U<sub>m</sub> Interface Relay Layer. The base station should use the sequence of digits to compute the authentication signature in accordance with 6.3.12.1.8 of TIA/EIA-95-B and should compare the computed signature with the authentication parameter of the RL-DATA.Indication, as discussed in 6.3.12.1.8 of TIA/EIA-95-B.

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<sup>8</sup>For addresses consisting of a sequence of digits, the last digits in the sequence are considered least significant.

### 3.4 Transport Layer Messages

The SMS Transport Layer messages are summarized in Table 3.4-1.

**Table 3.4-1. SMS Transport Layer Messages**

Message Type	base station -> mobile station	mobile station -> base station	SMS_MSG_TYPE
SMS Point-to-Point	X	X	'00000000'
SMS Broadcast	X		'00000001'
SMS Acknowledge	X	X	'00000010'
All other values are reserved.			

#### 3.4.1 Message Format

All SMS Transport Layer messages shall use the following variable-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SMS_MSG_TYPE	8

One or more occurrences of the following parameter record:

PARAMETER_ID	8
PARAMETER_LEN	8
Parameter Data	8×PARAMETER_LEN

SMS\_MSG\_TYPE - SMS message type.

See Table 3.4-1.

PARAMETER\_ID - SMS message parameter identifier.

See Table 3.4.3-1.

PARAMETER\_LEN - SMS message parameter length.

This field shall be set to the number of octets in the SMS message parameter, not including the PARAMETER\_ID and PARAMETER\_LEN fields.

Parameter Data - Parameter data fields.

See 3.4.3.



### 3.4.2 Message Definitions

The following sections define the contents of the SMS Transport Layer Messages. Message parameters can be in any order within a message.

#### 3.4.2.1 SMS Point-to-Point Message

The *SMS Point-to-Point Message* includes the following parameters:

**Table 3.4.2.1-1. SMS Point-to-Point Message Parameters**

Parameter	Reference	Type
Teleservice Identifier	3.4.3.1	Mandatory
Service Category	3.4.3.2	Optional
Originating Address	3.4.3.3	Mandatory [1]
Originating Subaddress	3.4.3.4	Optional [1]
Destination Address	3.4.3.3	Mandatory [2]
Destination Subaddress	3.4.3.4	Optional [2]
Bearer Reply Option	3.4.3.5	Optional
Bearer Data	3.4.3.7	Optional
[1] For mobile-terminated messages (not present in mobile-originated messages)		
[2] For mobile-originated messages (not present in mobile-terminated messages)		

#### 3.4.2.2 SMS Broadcast Message

The *SMS Broadcast Message* includes the following parameters:

**Table 3.4.2.2-1. SMS Broadcast Message Parameters**

Parameter	Reference	Type
Service Category	3.4.3.2	Mandatory
Bearer Data	3.4.3.7	Optional

### 3.4.2.3 SMS Acknowledge Message

The *SMS Acknowledge Message* includes the following parameters:

**Table 3.4.2.3-1. SMS Acknowledge Message Parameters**

Parameter	Reference	Type
Destination Address	3.4.3.3	Mandatory [1]
Destination Subaddress	3.4.3.4	Optional
Cause Codes	3.4.3.6	Mandatory
[1] For mobile-originated messages (not present in mobile-terminated messages)		

### 3.4.3 Parameter Definitions

Table 3.4.3-1 lists the parameters used in Transport Layer messages.

**Table 3.4.3-1. Parameter Identifiers**

Parameter	PARAMETER_ID Value
Teleservice Identifier	'00000000'
Service Category	'00000001'
Originating Address	'00000010'
Originating Subaddress	'00000011'
Destination Address	'00000100'
Destination Subaddress	'00000101'
Bearer Reply Option	'00000110'
Cause Codes	'00000111'
Bearer Data	'00001000'
All other values are reserved.	

### 3.4.3.1 Teleservice Identifier

The Teleservice Identifier parameter identifies which upper layer service access point is sending or should receive this message.

The Teleservice Identifier parameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
PARAMETER_ID	8
PARAMETER_LEN	8
IDENTIFIER	16

PARAMETER\_ID - SMS parameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00000000'.

PARAMETER\_LEN - SMS message parameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000010'.

IDENTIFIER - Teleservice identifier.

This field shall be set to the value corresponding to the Teleservice, as defined in the SMS\_TELESERVICE Identifier Values Table in TIA/EIA-41-D (See Table 175 in Section 6.5.2). The Teleservices supported in this standard are listed in Table 3.4.3.1-1.

**Table 3.4.3.1-1. TIA/EIA-41-D Supported Teleservices**

TIA/EIA-637-A Teleservice	TIA/EIA-41 Teleservice
IS-91 Extended Protocol Enhanced Services	CMT-91
Wireless Paging Teleservice	CPT-95
Wireless Messaging Teleservice	CMT-95
Voice Mail Notification	VMN-95
Wireless Application Protocol	WAP

### 3.4.3.2 Service Category

The Service Category parameter identifies the type of service supported by the SMS message.

The Service Category parameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
PARAMETER_ID	8
PARAMETER_LEN	8
CATEGORY	16

PARAMETER\_ID - SMS parameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00000001'.

PARAMETER\_LEN - SMS message parameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000010'.

CATEGORY - Service category.

This field shall be set according to Table 3.4.3.2-1.

1

**Table 3.4.3.2-1 Service Categories (Part 1 of 2)**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>
0x0000	Unknown or unspecified
0x0001	Emergency Broadcasts
0x0002	Administrative
0x0003	Maintenance
0x0004	General News – Local
0x0005	General News – Regional
0x0006	General News – National
0x0007	General News – International
0x0008	Business/Financial News – Local
0x0009	Business/Financial News – Regional
0x000A	Business/Financial News – National
0x000B	Business/Financial News – International
0x000C	Sports News – Local
0x000D	Sports News – Regional
0x000E	Sports News – National
0x000F	Sports News – International
0x0010	Entertainment News – Local
0x0011	Entertainment News – Regional
0x0012	Entertainment News – National
0x0013	Entertainment News – International
0x0014	Local Weather
0x0015	Area Traffic Reports
0x0016	Local Airport Flight Schedules
0x0017	Restaurants
0x0018	Lodgings
0x0019	Retail Directory
0x001A	Advertisements
0x001B	Stock Quotes
0x001C	Employment Opportunities
0x001D	Medical/Health/Hospitals

2

1

**Table 3.4.3.2-1 Service Categories (Part 2 of 2)**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>
0x001E	Technology News
0x001F	Multi-category
0x0020 - 0xFFFF	Reserved

2

### 3.4.3.3 Address Parameters

The address parameters have the following variable-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
PARAMETER_ID	8
PARAMETER_LEN	8
DIGIT_MODE	1
NUMBER_MODE	1
NUMBER_TYPE	0 or 3
NUMBER_PLAN	0 or 4
NUM_FIELDS	8

NUM\_FIELDS occurrences of the following field:

CHAR <sub>i</sub>	4 or 8
-------------------	--------

The parameter ends with the following field:

RESERVED	0-7
----------	-----

- PARAMETER\_ID** - SMS parameter identifier.
- For the Originating Address parameter, this field shall be set to '00000010'.
- For the Destination Address parameter, this field shall be set to '00000100'.
- PARAMETER\_LEN** - SMS message parameter length.
- This field shall be set to the number of octets in the parameter, not including the PARAMETER\_ID and PARAMETER\_LEN fields.
- DIGIT\_MODE** - Digit mode indicator.
- This field indicates whether the address digits are 4-bit DTMF codes using the Unknown numbering plan, or 8-bit codes using a specified numbering plan.
- To specify an address using the binary representation of DTMF digits, this field shall be set to '0'. To specify an address using 8-bit characters, this field shall be set to '1'.
- NUMBER\_MODE** - Number mode indicator.
- This field indicates whether the address type is as defined in ANSI T1.607 or is a data network address.

To specify an address using the definitions in ANSI T1.607, this field shall be set to '0'. To specify an address using data network address formats, this field shall be set to '1'. With the exception of email addresses, data network addresses shall be encoded as binary numbers, with the most significant octet of the address first. Email addresses shall be encoded as 8-bit ASCII characters.

**NUMBER\_TYPE** - Type of number.

If the DIGIT\_MODE field is set to '1', and the NUMBER\_MODE field is set to '0', this field shall be set to the NUMBER\_TYPE value shown in TIA/EIA-95-B Table 6.7.1.3.2.4-2 corresponding to the type of the number as defined in ANSI T1.607 §4.5.9.

If the DIGIT\_MODE field is set to '1', and the NUMBER\_MODE field is set to '1', this field shall be set to the NUMBER\_TYPE value shown in Table 3.4.3.3-1.

If the DIGIT\_MODE field is set to '0', this field shall be omitted.

**Table 3.4.3.3-1. Data Network Address Number Types**

<b>Number Type</b>	<b>NUMBER_TYPE value</b>
Unknown	'000'
Internet Protocol (RFC 791)	'001'
Internet Email Address (RFC 822)	'010'
All other values are reserved.	

**NUMBER\_PLAN** - Numbering plan.

If the DIGIT\_MODE field is set to '1' and the NUMBER\_MODE field is set to '0', this field shall be set to the NUMBER\_PLAN value shown in TIA/EIA-95-B Table 6.7.1.3.2.4-3 corresponding to the requested numbering plan. If the DIGIT\_MODE field is set to '0', or if the NUMBER\_MODE field is set to '1', this field shall be omitted.

**NUM\_FIELDS** - Number of digits in this parameter.

This field shall be set to the number of address digits or characters included in this parameter.

When the address parameter indicates the home Message Center for a mobile station identified in another address



1			parameter, the Message Center address digits may be
2			omitted, in which case NUM_FIELDS shall be set to
3			'00000000'.
4	CHARi	-	An address digit or character.
5			This parameter shall include NUM_FIELDS occurrences of
6			this field.
7			If the DIGIT_MODE field is set to '0', each occurrence of this
8			field shall be set to the code value shown in TIA/EIA-95-B
9			Table 6.7.1.3.2.4-4 corresponding to the address digit.
10			If the DIGIT_MODE field is set to '1' and the
11			NUMBER_MODE field is set to '0', each occurrence of this
12			field shall be set to the ASCII representation corresponding
13			to the address digit or character, as specified in ANSI X3.4,
14			with the most significant bit set to '0'.
15			If the DIGIT_MODE field is set to '1', the NUMBER_MODE
16			field is set to '1', and the NUMBER_TYPE field is set to '010',
17			each occurrence of this field shall be set to an 8-bit ASCII
18			character of the Internet email address. The CHARi fields
19			may include more than one email address, with a comma
20			separating each address. For example, the CHARi fields can
21			be set to "x@y.com,a@b.com".
22			If the DIGIT_MODE field is set to '1', the NUMBER_MODE
23			field is set to '1', and the NUMBER_TYPE field is not set to
24			'010', each occurrence of this field shall be set to the binary
25			value of an octet of the data network address, with the most
26			significant octet first.
27	RESERVED	-	Reserved bits.
28			This field shall contain the number of bits required to make
29			the entire parameter an integer number of octets in length.
30			This field shall be set to all zeros.

#### 3.4.3.4 Subaddress

The Originating Subaddress identifies the subaddress of the originator of the SMS message.

The Destination Subaddress identifies the subaddress of the destination of the SMS message.

The Originating Subaddress and Destination Subaddress parameters have the following variable-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
PARAMETER_ID	8
PARAMETER_LEN	8
TYPE	3
ODD	1
NUM_FIELDS	8

NUM\_FIELDS instances of the following field:

CHAR <sub>i</sub>	8
-------------------	---

The parameter ends with the following field:

RESERVED	4
----------	---

**PARAMETER\_ID** - SMS parameter identifier.

For Originating Subaddress, this field shall be set to '00000011'.

For Destination Subaddress, this field shall be set to '00000101'.

**PARAMETER\_LEN** - SMS message parameter length.

This field shall be set to the number of octets in the parameter, not including the PARAMETER\_ID and PARAMETER\_LEN fields.

**TYPE** - Subaddress type.

This field shall be set to the subaddress coding type, as given in Table 3.4.3.4-1.

**Table 3.4.3.4-1. Subaddress Type Values**

<b>TYPE</b>	<b>Subaddress type</b>
'000'	NSAP (CCITT Recommendation X.213 or ISO 8348 AD2)
'001'	User-specified
All other values are reserved.	

**ODD**

- Odd/even indicator.

If the last CHAR<sub>i</sub> field contains information only in the 4 most significant bits, the ODD field shall be set to '1'. Otherwise, the ODD field shall be set to '0'.

**NUM\_FIELDS**- Number of CHAR<sub>i</sub> fields in this parameter.

This field shall be set to the number of CHAR<sub>i</sub> fields included in this parameter.

**CHAR<sub>i</sub>**

- A subaddress octet.

The mobile station shall include NUM\_FIELDS occurrences of this field.

When the TYPE field is set to '000', the NSAP shall be encoded in the CHAR<sub>i</sub> fields using the preferred binary encoding specified in CCITT Recommendation X.213 or ISO 8348 AD2. When the AFI is equal to 50 (encoded in BCD as 0101 0000), IA5 characters are encoded as specified in Table 11 of CCITT Recommendation T.50 or ISO 646, with the most significant bit set to '0'. When the AFI is equal to 51 (encoded in BCD as 0101 0001), ASCII characters are encoded as specified in ANSI X3.4, with the most significant bit set to '0'.

When the TYPE field is set to '001', the subaddress encoding is according to user specifications. When interworking with a CCITT Recommendation X.25 network, BCD coding should be used.

**RESERVED**

- Reserved bits.

This field shall be set to '0000'.

### 3.4.3.5 Bearer Reply Option

The Bearer Reply Option parameter is used to request return of an *SMS Acknowledge Message*.

The Bearer Reply Option parameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
PARAMETER_ID	8
PARAMETER_LEN	8
REPLY_SEQ	6
RESERVED	2

- PARAMETER\_ID** - SMS parameter identifier.  
This field shall be set to '00000110'.
- PARAMETER\_LEN** - SMS message parameter length.  
This field shall be set to '00000001'.
- REPLY\_SEQ** - Reply sequence number.  
This field shall be set to a value identifying the SMS message for which acknowledgment is requested.
- RESERVED** - Reserved bits.  
This field shall be set to '00'.

### 3.4.3.6 Cause Codes

The Cause Codes parameter is an indication whether an SMS error has occurred and if so, whether the condition is considered temporary or permanent.

The Cause Codes parameter has the following variable-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
PARAMETER_ID	8
PARAMETER_LEN	8
REPLY_SEQ	6
ERROR_CLASS	2
CAUSE_CODE	0 or 8

**PARAMETER\_ID** - SMS parameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00000111'.

**PARAMETER\_LEN** - SMS message parameter length.

This field shall be set to the number of octets in the parameter, not including the PARAMETER\_ID and PARAMETER\_LEN fields.

**REPLY\_SEQ** - Reply sequence number.

This field shall be set to the reply sequence number in the Bearer Reply Option parameter of the message being acknowledged.

**ERROR\_CLASS** - Error report class.

If there is no error, this field shall be set to '00'.

If the error is caused by a temporary condition, this field shall be set to '10'. If the error is caused by a permanent condition, this field shall be set to '11'.

The value '01' is reserved.

**CAUSE\_CODE** - Error cause identifier.

If the ERROR\_CLASS field is set to '00', this field shall be omitted. Otherwise, this field shall be set to the appropriate SMS\_CauseCode, as defined in the SMS\_CauseCode Table of TIA/EIA-41-D.

### 3.4.3.7 Bearer Data

The Bearer Data parameter has the following variable-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
PARAMETER_ID	8
PARAMETER_LEN	8

One or more occurrences of the following subparameter record:

SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
Subparameter Data	8×SUBPARAM_LEN

- PARAMETER\_ID** - SMS parameter identifier.  
This field shall be set to '00001000'.
- PARAMETER\_LEN** - SMS message parameter length.  
This field shall be set to the number of octets in the parameter, not including the **PARAMETER\_ID** and **PARAMETER\_LEN** fields.
- SUBPARAMETER\_ID** - Subparameter identifier.  
See Table 4.5-1.
- SUBPARAM\_LEN** - Subparameter length.  
This field shall be set to the number of octets in the subparameter, not including the **SUBPARAMETER\_ID** and **SUBPARAM\_LEN** fields.
- Subparameter Data** - Subparameter data fields.  
See 4.5.

TIA/EIA-637-A

1

2 No text.

3

## 4 SMS TELESERVICE LAYER

### 4.1 Introduction

The SMS Teleservice Layer resides in a Bearer Service end point (see 1.5). The Teleservice Layer supports basic SMS functions through a standard set of subparameters of the Transport Layer's Bearer Data parameter.

### 4.2 Overview

The Teleservice support defined in this standard is restricted to definition of the Teleservice messages and their contents, and definition of the minimum set of procedural requirements necessary to ensure compatibility.

The message type is indicated in the Message Identifier subparameter. Teleservice message types are summarized in Table 4.5.1-1.

### 4.3 Teleservice Procedures

#### 4.3.1 General

##### 4.3.1.1 Mobile Station Message Termination

When a mobile station receives an *SMS Deliver Message* it shall perform the following:

- If the mobile station and the teleservice supports unique message identification, then the mobile station shall perform the related procedures (see 4.3.1.6).
- If the mobile station supports the Validity Period subparameters, then the mobile station shall consider the received SMS Deliver as valid according to the Validity Period - Absolute or Validity Period - Relative subparameter.
- If an Alert on Message Delivery subparameter is included in the *SMS Deliver Message*, and the mobile station is configured to alert upon message delivery, the mobile station shall alert the user.
- If a Reply Option subparameter received in an *SMS Deliver Message* indicates that User Acknowledgment is requested the mobile station should indicate the request to the user. When the user acknowledges the message, the mobile station should send an *SMS User Acknowledgment Message* in response to the *SMS Deliver Message*.

When a mobile station sends an *SMS User Acknowledgment Message*, the Teleservice Layer shall perform the following:

- The Teleservice Layer shall supply the Destination Address parameter to the Transport Layer, and shall set the Destination Address parameter equal to the address contained in the Originating Address field of the SMS message being acknowledged.
- The MESSAGE\_ID field of the Message Identifier subparameter shall be set to the value of the MESSAGE\_ID field in the SMS message being acknowledged.

When a mobile station receives an *SMS User Acknowledgment Message* or an *SMS Delivery Acknowledgment Message*, the actions to be taken are implementation-dependent.



#### 4.3.1.2 Mobile Station Message Origination

The mobile station shall send the *SMS Submit Message* when originating a new SMS message. The mobile station shall set the MESSAGE\_ID field of the Message Identifier subparameter as described in Section 4.3.1.5.

#### 4.3.1.3 Broadcast Messaging Service

Broadcast Messaging Service Teleservice messages are sent using the *SMS Deliver Message*. Table 4.3.1.3-1 lists the subparameters used by the Broadcast Messaging Service in the *SMS Deliver Message*. The mobile station may ignore subparameters not listed in Table 4.3.1.3-1.

**Table 4.3.1.3-1. SMS Deliver Message Subparameters, Broadcast Messaging Service**

Subparameter	Reference	Type
Message Identifier	4.5.1	Optional
User Data	4.5.2	Optional
Message Center Time Stamp	4.5.4	Optional
Validity Period - Absolute	4.5.5	Optional
Validity Period - Relative	4.5.6	Optional
Priority Indicator	4.5.9	Optional
Alert on Message Delivery	4.5.13	Optional
Language Indicator	4.5.14	Optional
Call-Back Number	4.5.15	Optional
Message Display Mode	4.5.16	Optional
Multiple Encoding User Data	4.5.17	Optional

If the Message Identifier subparameter is omitted, the message shall be treated as an *SMS Deliver Message*.

#### 4.3.1.4 Analog Mode SMS Services

TIA/EIA-95-B dual-mode mobile stations support limited short message delivery while operating in the analog mode. In the analog mode, mobile stations support message termination only. The Teleservices defined in this standard are supported by mobile stations in the analog mode, with the following restrictions and modifications.

##### 4.3.1.4.1 Extended Protocol SMS Services

TIA/EIA/IS-91 extended protocol enhanced services deliver mobile-terminated messages with the message type (MST) field set appropriately for each application. The mobile station shall process the contents of TIA/EIA/IS-91 extended protocol messages as Bearer

Data subparameters (see 4.5), using the mapping shown in Table 4.3.1.4.1-1 between MST values and the Bearer Data subparameters. Refer to 3.7.1.1 of TIA/EIA/IS-91 for definitions of fields of the extended protocol messages.

**Table 4.3.1.4.1-1. Bearer Data Subparameters for IS-91 Extended Protocol Messages**

<b>MST</b>	<b>Subparameters</b>	<b>Message Fields</b>
CLI Order	Call-Back Number [1] Alert on Message Delivery [2]	DIGIT1 – DIGIT32 (Implicit)
Voice Mail	Number of Messages [3] Priority Indicator [5] User Data [4] Alert on Message Delivery [2]	CHAR1 – CHAR2 CHAR3 CHAR4 – CHAR14 (Implicit)
Short Message	User Data [4] Alert on Message Delivery [2]	CHAR1 – CHAR14 (Implicit)
<p>[1] CHARi fields of the Call-Back Number subparameter (see 4.5.15). DIGIT_MODE is assumed equal to '0'.</p> <p>[2] If the mobile station is configured to alert upon message delivery, the mobile station shall alert the user.</p> <p>[3] MESSAGE_CT field of the Number of Messages subparameter (see 4.5.12), but with CHAR1 and CHAR2 each containing a digit 0-9 formatted according to TIA/EIA/IS-91 Appendix B.</p> <p>[4] The indicated CHARn fields of the TIA/EIA/IS-91 extended protocol message are the CHARi fields of the User Data subparameter (see 4.5.2), with each character formatted according to TIA/EIA/IS-91 Appendix B. Characters are text information only.</p> <p>[5] If the Priority Indicator subparameter (see 4.5.9) is not included or if the PRIORITY field in the Priority Indicator subparameter is set to '00' (Normal) or '01' (Interactive), CHAR3 should be set to a space ('000000') which identifies the message as normal. If the PRIORITY field in the Priority Indicator subparameter is set to '10' (Urgent) or '11' (Emergency), CHAR3 should be set to an exclamation mark '!' ('000001') which identifies the message as urgent.</p>		

#### 4.3.1.4.2 Alert With Info SMS Services

The TIA/EIA-95-B Alert With Info SMS message and the corresponding order confirmation message on the analog channels replace the Transport Layer and Relay Layer services defined in this standard. The Alert With Info SMS message carries a Teleservice message functionally equivalent to the *SMS Deliver Message*. All Teleservices defined in this standard may be supported by analog Alert With Info SMS messages. The INFO\_DATA fields of the Alert With Info SMS message shall contain the SMS Teleservice message. The first 16 bits of the SMS Teleservice message shall contain the Teleservice Identifier as specified in Table 3.4.3.1-1 in the following format:

Field	Length (bits)
IDENTIFIER	16

**IDENTIFIER** - Teleservice identifier.

This field shall be set to the value corresponding to the Teleservice, as defined in the SMS\_TELESERVICE Identifier Values Table in TIA/EIA-41-D. The Teleservices supported in this standard are listed in Table 3.4.3.1-1.

The remaining bits of the SMS Teleservice message shall contain one or more subparameters in the following format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
Subparameter Data	8×SUBPARAM_LEN

**SUBPARAMETER\_ID** - Subparameter identifier.

See Table 4.5-1.

**SUBPARAM\_LEN** - Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to the number of octets in the subparameter, not including the SUBPARAMETER\_ID and SUBPARAM\_LEN fields.

**Subparameter Data** - Subparameter data fields.

See 4.5.

The Message Identifier subparameter is optional in TIA/EIA-95-B analog Alert With Info SMS messages. SMS messages carried as Alert With Info SMS messages are, by default, *SMS Deliver Messages*. Other message types may be used in future implementations. If

the Message Identifier subparameter is present in an analog Alert With Info SMS message and the MESSAGE\_TYPE field is not equal to '0001' (*SMS Deliver Message*), the mobile station may ignore the message. If the Message Identifier subparameter is present in an analog Alert With Info SMS message, the mobile station should use the MESSAGE\_ID field to detect duplicate SMS Teleservice messages.

The Reply Option subparameter should not be included in analog Alert With Info SMS messages. If this subparameter is received by a mobile station while in analog mode, the mobile station shall ignore the subparameter.

#### 4.3.1.5 Setting of Message Identifier Field

The MESSAGE\_ID field of the Message Identifier Subparameter is a value used to identify sent SMS messages.

If the message is a WAP teleservice message, the mobile station shall set the MESSAGE\_ID field as specified in the WAP Arch.

Otherwise, the mobile station shall increment the MESSAGE\_ID field, modulo 65536, for each new message sent. Upon power-up, the mobile station should select a MESSAGE\_ID field value for the first such message sent using a procedure that minimizes the likelihood of reusing the same MESSAGE\_ID field value in consecutive *SMS Submit Messages*.<sup>9</sup>

#### 4.3.1.6 Unique Message Identification

Unique message identification enables mobile stations to identify repeated messages and to process them accordingly. Fields from the SMS message are used by the Teleservice Layer to uniquely identify a message.

Not all Teleservices support unique message identification. The WAP Teleservice does not support unique message identification.

The fields used to identify a message are:

- Message Identifier,
- Originating Address,
- Originating Subaddress, and
- Message Center Time Stamp.

Since some of the fields are optional, the Teleservice Layer shall use as many of the fields as are present in the SMS message to determine message uniqueness. Mobile stations should discard repeated messages.

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<sup>9</sup>An acceptable method is to select a random value in the range from 0 to 65535 for the MESSAGE\_ID field of the first SMS message submitted.

#### 4.3.2 IS-91 Extended Protocol Enhanced Services

This Teleservice provides a means of delivering messages equivalent to those used in TIA/EIA/IS-91 Extended Protocol Enhanced Services. This Teleservice is a point-to-point service only, supporting only mobile-terminated messages.

For this Teleservice, SMS messages shall contain only the User Data subparameter. The MSG\_ENCODING field of the User Data subparameter shall be set to '00001'. The CHARi fields of the User Data subparameter shall contain the CHARn or DIGITn fields of the equivalent IS-91 extended protocol message (see 3.7.1.1 of TIA/EIA/IS-91), as determined by the value of the MST field of the User Data subparameter. The CHARi fields of the User Data subparameter shall be processed in the same manner as the corresponding Teleservice subparameters according to the mapping shown in Table 4.3.1.4.1-1 for the value of the MST field in the User Data subparameter.

TIA/EIA/IS-91 Short Messages should not be segmented when carried by this Teleservice. Mobile stations supporting this Teleservice are not required to concatenate messages containing STX characters.

Table 4.3.2-1 lists the subparameters used by TIA/EIA/IS-91 Extended Protocol Enhanced Services in the *SMS Deliver Message*. The mobile station may ignore subparameters not listed in Table 4.3.2-1.

**Table 4.3.2-1. SMS Deliver Message Subparameters, IS-91**

Subparameter	Reference	Type
Message Identifier	4.5.1	Mandatory
User Data	4.5.2	Mandatory

#### 4.3.3 Wireless Paging Teleservice (WPT)

The Wireless Paging Teleservice (WPT) is described in 6.2 of TIA/EIA-664. This Teleservice uses the *SMS Deliver Message*, and optionally the *SMS Submit Message* and the *SMS Delivery Acknowledgment Message*. WPT does not support message cancellation. WPT is a point-to-point service only.

Table 4.3.3-1 lists the subparameters used by WPT in the *SMS Deliver Message*. The mobile station may ignore subparameters not listed in Table 4.3.3-1.

**Table 4.3.3-1. SMS Deliver Message Subparameters, WPT**

<b>Subparameter</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Type</b>
Message Identifier	4.5.1	Mandatory
User Data	4.5.2	Optional
Message Center Time Stamp	4.5.4	Optional
Priority Indicator	4.5.9	Optional
Privacy Indicator	4.5.10	Optional
Reply Option	4.5.11	Optional
Number of Messages	4.5.12	Optional
Call-Back Number	4.5.15	Optional
Message Display Mode	4.5.16	Optional
Multiple Encoding User Data	4.5.17	Optional

When the mobile station receives a WPT *SMS Deliver Message* it shall perform alerting as configured by the mobile station user.

Table 4.3.3-2 lists the subparameters used by WPT in the *SMS Submit Message*. The MC may ignore subparameters not listed in Table 4.3.3-2.

**Table 4.3.3-2. SMS Submit Message Subparameters, WPT**

<b>Subparameter</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Type</b>
Message Identifier	4.5.1	Mandatory
User Data	4.5.2	Optional
Priority Indicator	4.5.9	Optional
Privacy Indicator	4.5.10	Optional
Reply Option	4.5.11	Optional
Call-Back Number	4.5.15	Optional
Multiple Encoding User Data	4.5.17	Optional

When the MC receives a WPT *SMS Submit Message* whose destination is a mobile station, the MC should use the contents of the *SMS Submit Message* to form a WPT *SMS Deliver Message* and send it to the destination mobile station.

All subparameters of the *SMS User Acknowledgment Message*, listed in Table 4.4.4-1, may be used by WPT.

All subparameters of the *SMS Delivery Acknowledgment Message*, listed in Table 4.4.5-1, may be used by WPT. This message is originated by the MC in response to an *SMS Submit*

Message with the DAK\_REQ field set to '1'. The MC shall send this message to the originating mobile station when the final destination confirms receipt of the submitted message. If the final destination is a mobile station, the MC should send the *SMS Delivery Acknowledgment Message* when informed that the destination mobile station has returned a Transport Layer *SMS Acknowledgment Message*. If delivery is unsuccessful or an error is reported, the MC may include the User Data subparameter containing an error message. The Message Center Time Stamp subparameter should contain the time at which the *SMS Delivery Acknowledgment Message* was sent.

#### 4.3.4 Wireless Messaging Teleservice (WMT)

The Wireless Messaging Teleservice (WMT) is described in 6.3 of TIA/EIA-664. This Teleservice uses the *SMS Deliver Message*, and optionally the *SMS Submit Message*, the *SMS Cancellation Message*, the *SMS User Acknowledgment Message* and the *SMS Delivery Acknowledgment Message*. WMT is a point-to-point service only.

Table 4.3.4-1 lists the subparameters used by WMT in the *SMS Deliver Message*. The mobile station may ignore subparameters not listed in Table 4.3.4-1.

**Table 4.3.4-1. SMS Deliver Message Subparameters, WMT**

Subparameter	Reference	Type
Message Identifier	4.5.1	Mandatory
User Data	4.5.2	Optional
Message Center Time Stamp	4.5.4	Optional
Validity Period – Absolute	4.5.5	Optional
Validity Period – Relative	4.5.6	Optional
Priority Indicator	4.5.9	Optional
Privacy Indicator	4.5.10	Optional
Reply Option	4.5.11	Optional
Number of Messages	4.5.12	Optional
Alert on Message Delivery	4.5.13	Optional
Language Indicator	4.5.14	Optional
Call-Back Number	4.5.15	Optional
Message Display Mode	4.5.16	Optional
Multiple Encoding User Data	4.5.17	Optional

All subparameters of the *SMS Submit Message*, listed in Table 4.4.2-1, may be used by WMT. When the MC receives a WMT *SMS Submit Message* whose destination is a mobile station, the MC should use the contents of the *SMS Submit Message* to form a WMT *SMS Deliver Message* and send it to the destination mobile station.

1 When the MC receives an *SMS Cancellation Message* it should return an *SMS Delivery*  
 2 *Acknowledgment Message* with the User Data subparameter containing a message  
 3 indicating either cancellation of the submitted message or that the message has already  
 4 been delivered.

5 All subparameters of the *SMS User Acknowledgment Message*, listed in Table 4.4.4-1, may  
 6 be used by WMT.

7 All subparameters of the *SMS Delivery Acknowledgment Message*, listed in Table 4.4.5-1,  
 8 may be used by WMT. This message is originated by the MC in response to an *SMS Submit*  
 9 *Message* with the DAK\_REQ field set to '1'. The MC shall send this message to the  
 10 originating mobile station when the final destination confirms receipt of the submitted  
 11 message. If the final destination is a mobile station, the MC should send the *SMS Delivery*  
 12 *Acknowledgment Message* when informed that the destination mobile station has returned  
 13 a Transport Layer *SMS Acknowledgment Message*. If delivery is unsuccessful or an error is  
 14 reported, the MC may include the User Data subparameter containing an error message.  
 15 The Message Center Time Stamp subparameter should contain the time at which the *SMS*  
 16 *Delivery Acknowledgment Message* was sent.

#### 17 4.3.5 Voice Mail Notification (VMN)

18 The Voice Mail Notification (VMN) Teleservice is an extension of the capability provided by  
 19 the TIA/EIA/IS-91 Voice Mail Status extended protocol enhanced feature. This Teleservice  
 20 uses the *SMS Deliver Message*. VMN is a point-to-point service only.

21 Table 4.3.5-1 lists the subparameters used by VMN in the *SMS Deliver Message*. The  
 22 mobile station may ignore subparameters not listed in Table 4.3.5-1.

23



**Table 4.3.5-1. SMS Deliver Message Subparameters, VMN**

Subparameter	Reference	Type
Message Identifier	4.5.1	Mandatory
User Data	4.5.2	Optional
Message Center Time Stamp	4.5.4	Optional
Priority Indicator	4.5.9	Optional
Privacy Indicator	4.5.10	Optional
Number of Messages	4.5.12	Mandatory
Alert on Message Delivery	4.5.13	Optional
Call-Back Number	4.5.15	Optional
Multiple Encoding User Data	4.5.17	Optional

#### 4.3.6 Wireless Application Protocol (WAP)

The Wireless Application Protocol is described in “Wireless Application Protocol Architecture Specification” (see WAP Architecture.) This Teleservice uses the *SMS Deliver Message* and the *SMS Submit Message*. WAP is a point-to-point service only.

Table 4.3.6-1 and 4.3.6-2 list the subparameters used by WAP in the *SMS Deliver Message* and the *SMS Submit Message*. The MESSAGE\_ID field of the Message Identifier subparameter shall be set as described in the Wireless Application Protocol specification. The MSG\_ENCODING field of the User Data subparameter shall be set to ‘00000’. The mobile station and MC may ignore parameters not listed in Table 4.3.6-1 and in Table 4.3.6-2.

**Table 4.3.6-1. SMS Deliver Message Subparameters, WAP**

Subparameter	Reference	Type
Message Identifier	4.5.1	Mandatory
User Data	4.5.2	Mandatory

**Table 4.3.6-2. SMS Submit Message Subparameters, WAP**

Subparameter	Reference	Type
Message Identifier	4.5.1	Mandatory
User Data	4.5.2	Mandatory

Since WAP is normally used for interactive sessions, and has provisions that ensure reliable message delivery when required, the MC should not store WAP messages that cannot be delivered immediately.

## 4.4 Teleservice Message Contents

Teleservice messages are contained in the Bearer Data parameter of Transport Layer messages. The Teleservice message type is identified by the MESSAGE\_TYPE field of the Message Identifier subparameter. The following sections list the subparameters that may be included in the Bearer Data parameter for each Teleservice message type.

### 4.4.1 SMS Deliver Message

The *SMS Deliver Message* may include the following Bearer Data subparameters.

**Table 4.4.1-1. SMS Deliver Message Subparameters**

Subparameter	Reference	Type
Message Identifier	4.5.1	Mandatory
User Data	4.5.2	Conditional [1]
Message Center Time Stamp	4.5.4	Conditional [1]
Validity Period – Absolute	4.5.5	Conditional [1]
Validity Period – Relative	4.5.6	Conditional [1]
Deferred Delivery Time – Absolute	4.5.7	Conditional [1]
Deferred Delivery Time – Relative	4.5.8	Conditional [1]
Priority Indicator	4.5.9	Conditional [1]
Privacy Indicator	4.5.10	Conditional [1]
Reply Option	4.5.11	Conditional [1]
Number of Messages	4.5.12	Conditional [1]
Alert on Message Delivery	4.5.13	Conditional [1]
Language Indicator	4.5.14	Conditional [1]
Call-Back Number	4.5.15	Conditional [1]
Message Display Mode	4.5.16	Conditional [1]
Multiple Encoding User Data	4.5.17	Conditional [1]
[1] Conditional means the field can be optional or mandatory depending on the teleservice (see 4.3).		

## 4.4.2 SMS Submit Message

The *SMS Submit Message* may include the following Bearer Data subparameters.

**Table 4.4.2-1. SMS Submit Message Subparameters**

Subparameter	Reference	Type
Message Identifier	4.5.1	Mandatory
User Data	4.5.2	Conditional [1]
Validity Period – Absolute	4.5.5	Conditional [1]
Validity Period – Relative	4.5.6	Conditional [1]
Deferred Delivery Time - Absolute	4.5.7	Conditional [1]
Deferred Delivery Time - Relative	4.5.8	Conditional [1]
Priority Indicator	4.5.9	Conditional [1]
Privacy Indicator	4.5.10	Conditional [1]
Reply Option	4.5.11	Conditional [1]
Alert on Message Delivery	4.5.13	Conditional [1]
Language Indicator	4.5.14	Conditional [1]
Call-Back Number	4.5.15	Conditional [1]
Multiple Encoding User Data	4.5.17	Conditional [1]
[1] Conditional means the field can be optional or mandatory depending on the teleservice (see 4.3).		

### 4.4.3 SMS Cancellation Message

The *SMS Cancellation Message* may include the following Bearer Data subparameter.

**Table 4.4.3-1. SMS Cancellation Message Subparameters**

Subparameter	Reference	Type
Message Identifier	4.5.1	Mandatory

## 4.4.4 SMS User Acknowledgment Message

The *SMS User Acknowledgment Message* may include the following Bearer Data subparameters.

**Table 4.4.4-1. SMS User Acknowledgment Message Subparameters**

<b>Subparameter</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Type</b>
Message Identifier	4.5.1	Mandatory
User Data	4.5.2	Optional
User Response Code	4.5.3	Optional
Message Center Time Stamp	4.5.4	Optional
Multiple Encoding User Data	4.5.17	Optional

#### 4.4.5 SMS Delivery Acknowledgment Message

The *SMS Delivery Acknowledgment Message* may include the following Bearer Data subparameters.

**Table 4.4.5-1. SMS Delivery Acknowledgment Message Subparameters**

<b>Subparameter</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Type</b>
Message Identifier	4.5.1	Mandatory
User Data	4.5.2	Optional
Message Center Time Stamp	4.5.4	Optional
Multiple Encoding User Data	4.5.17	Optional

#### 4.5 Bearer Data Subparameters

The Bearer Data parameter of the Transport Layer message contains one or more of the following Bearer Data subparameters.

**Table 4.5-1. Bearer Data Subparameter Identifiers**

<b>Subparameter</b>	<b>SUBPARAMETER_ID Value</b>
Message Identifier	'00000000'
User Data	'00000001'
User Response Code	'00000010'
Message Center Time Stamp	'00000011'
Validity Period – Absolute	'00000100'
Validity Period – Relative	'00000101'
Deferred Delivery Time - Absolute	'00000110'
Deferred Delivery Time - Relative	'00000111'
Priority Indicator	'00001000'
Privacy Indicator	'00001001'
Reply Option	'00001010'
Number of Messages	'00001011'
Alert on Message Delivery	'00001100'
Language Indicator	'00001101'
Call-Back Number	'00001110'
Message Display Mode	'00001111'
Multiple Encoding User Data	'00010000'
All other values are reserved.	

#### 4.5.1 Message Identifier

The Message Identifier subparameter provides the message type and a message identification that can be used for acknowledgment. The Message Identifier subparameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
MESSAGE_TYPE	4
MESSAGE_ID	16
RESERVED	4

SUBPARAMETER\_ID - Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00000000'.

SUBPARAM\_LEN - Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000011'.

MESSAGE\_TYPE - Message type.

The mobile station or base station shall set this field to the value from Table 4.5.1-1 identifying the message type.

**Table 4.5.1-1. Message Types**

MESSAGE_TYPE	Message Type
'0000'	Reserved
'0001'	Deliver (mobile-terminated only)
'0010'	Submit (mobile-originated only)
'0011'	Cancellation (mobile-originated only)
'0100'	Delivery Acknowledgment (mobile-terminated only)
'0101'	User Acknowledgment (either direction)
All other values are reserved.	

MESSAGE\_ID - Message identifier.

The Teleservice end point shall set this field to the message identifier value for this message (see 4.3.1.5).

For Teleservices that do not require message identifiers this field should be set to 0x0000.



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<b>1</b>	<b>RESERVED</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Reserved bits.</b>
<b>2</b>			<b>This field shall be set to '0000'.</b>

#### 4.5.2 User Data

The User Data subparameter has the following variable-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
MSG_ENCODING	5
MESSAGE_TYPE	0 or 8
NUM_FIELDS	8

NUM\_FIELDS occurrences of the following field:

CHAR <sub>i</sub>	Variable - see TSB58-A
-------------------	------------------------

The subparameter ends with the following field:

RESERVED	0-7
----------	-----

**SUBPARAMETER\_ID** - Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00000001'.

**SUBPARAM\_LEN** - Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to the number of octets in the subparameter, not including the SUBPARAMETER\_ID and SUBPARAM\_LEN fields.

**MSG\_ENCODING** - Message encoding.

See TSB58-A.

Support of an encoding method does not imply that the entire encodable character set must be supported. In general, once the supported character set is determined, various subsets of the character set can be supported. If a message is comprised entirely of characters from a supported subset of a character set, it can be displayed. If a message contains an unsupported character of a character set, it can be discarded.

**MESSAGE\_TYPE** - Message type.

If the MSG\_ENCODING field is set to '00001' (IS-91 Extended Protocol Message), this field shall be set to the TIA/EIA/IS-91 Extended Protocol Message Type, as defined in TIA/EIA/IS-91 Table 9.

1			Otherwise, this field shall be omitted.
2	NUM_FIELDS	-	Number of occurrences of the CHARi field.
3			This field shall be set to the number of characters
4			included in this subparameter.
5	CHARi	-	Character.
6			This parameter shall include NUM_FIELDS
7			occurrences of this field.
8	RESERVED	-	Reserved bits.
9			This field shall contain the number of bits required to
10			make the entire subparameter an integer number of
11			octets in length. This field shall be set to all zeros.

### 4.5.3 User Response Code

The User Response Code subparameter is used in the *SMS User Acknowledgment Message* to respond to previously received short messages. This Message Center-specific element carries the identifier of a predefined response.

The User Response Code subparameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
RESPONSE_CODE	8

SUBPARAMETER\_ID - Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00000010'.

SUBPARAM\_LEN - Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000001'.

RESPONSE\_CODE - Response code.

This field shall be set to the value selected by the Teleservice. The meaning of this field is defined by the Teleservice and the SMS Message Center.

#### 4.5.4 Message Center Time Stamp

The Message Center Time Stamp subparameter may be included with SMS messages sent from a Message Center. The Message Center Time Stamp subparameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
YEAR	8
MONTH	8
DAY	8
HOURS	8
MINUTES	8
SECONDS	8

Note: all date and time fields contain two 4-bit BCD numbers giving the decimal value of the field. For example, if the year is 93, the YEAR field contains '10010011'.

SUBPARAMETER\_ID-Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00000011'.

SUBPARAM\_LEN- Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000110'.

YEAR - Current year (UTC).

If the current year (UTC) is less than or equal to 1999, this field shall be set to the current year minus 1900. If the current year (UTC) is greater than or equal to 2000, this field shall be set to the current year minus 2000.<sup>10</sup>

MONTH - Current month (UTC).

This field shall be set to the current month (UTC), in the range 1-12.

DAY - Current day of month (UTC).

---

<sup>10</sup> When performing computations with the value of the field YEAR, the value should be converted to the full year in the range 1996-2095 by adding 1900 if the value is between 96 and 99 inclusive or by adding 2000 if the value is between 00 and 95 inclusive; e.g., 99 should be converted to 1999 and 00 to 2000.

1			This field shall be set to the current day of the month (UTC).
2	HOURS	-	Current hour (UTC).
3			This field shall be set to the current hour (UTC), in the range
4			0-23.
5	MINUTES	-	Current minutes (UTC).
6			This field shall be set to the current minutes (UTC), in the
7			range 0-59.
8	SECONDS	-	Current seconds (UTC).
9			This field shall be set to the current seconds (UTC), in the
10			range 0-59.

#### 4.5.5 Validity Period - Absolute

The Validity Period - Absolute subparameter indicates to the Message Center the message expiration time, after which the message should be discarded if not delivered to the destination.

The Validity Period - Absolute subparameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
YEAR	8
MONTH	8
DAY	8
HOURS	8
MINUTES	8
SECONDS	8
Note: all date and time fields contain two 4-bit BCD numbers giving the decimal value of the field. For example, if the year is 93, the YEAR field contains '10010011'.	

**SUBPARAMETER\_ID**-Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00000100'.

**SUBPARAM\_LEN**- Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000110'.

**YEAR** - Current year (UTC).

If the expiration year (UTC) is less than or equal to 1999, this field shall be set to the expiration year minus 1900. If the expiration year (UTC) is greater than or equal to 2000, this field shall be set to the expiration year minus 2000.<sup>11</sup>

**MONTH** - Current month (UTC).

This field shall be set to the expiration month (UTC), in the range 1-12.

---

<sup>11</sup> When performing computations with the value of the field YEAR, the value should be converted to the full year in the range 1996-2095 by adding 1900 if the value is between 96 and 99 inclusive or by adding 2000 if the value is between 00 and 95 inclusive; e.g., 99 should be converted to 1999 and 00 to 2000.

1	<b>DAY</b>	-	Current day of month (UTC).
2			This field shall be set to the expiration day of the month
3			(UTC).
4	<b>HOURS</b>	-	Current hour (UTC).
5			This field shall be set to the expiration hour (UTC), in the
6			range 0-23.
7	<b>MINUTES</b>	-	Current minutes (UTC).
8			This field shall be set to the expiration minutes (UTC), in the
9			range 0-59.
10	<b>SECONDS</b>	-	Current seconds (UTC).
11			This field shall be set to the expiration seconds (UTC), in the
12			range 0-59.



#### 4.5.6 Validity Period - Relative

The Validity Period - Relative subparameter indicates to the Message Center the time period, beginning from the time the message is received by the Message Center, after which the message should be discarded if not delivered to the destination. May also be used to indicate the time period to retain a message sent to a mobile station.

The Validity Period - Relative subparameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
VALIDITY	8

SUBPARAMETER\_ID-Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00000101'.

SUBPARAM\_LEN- Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000001'.

VALIDITY - Validity period.

This field shall be set according to Table 4.5.6-1.

1

**Table 4.5.6-1. Coding of Relative Time Fields**

<b>Field value (decimal)</b>	<b>Relative Time Period</b>	<b>Validity Period</b>	<b>Delivery Time</b>
0 to 143	$(\text{value} + 1) \times 5 \text{ minutes}$	X	X
144 to 167	$12 \text{ hours} + ((\text{value} - 143) \times 30 \text{ minutes})$	X	X
168 to 196	$(\text{value} - 166) \text{ days}$	X	X
197 to 244	$(\text{value} - 192) \text{ weeks}$	X	X
245	Indefinite	X	
246	Immediate [1]	X	
247	Valid until mobile becomes inactive/ Deliver when mobile next becomes active	X	X
248	Valid until registration area changes, discard if not registered	X	
249 to 255	Reserved		
[1] Indicates that the message should be discarded if not immediately deliverable. If this value is present in a message received by a mobile station, the mobile station should discard the message after it has been displayed.			

#### 4.5.7 Deferred Delivery Time - Absolute

The Deferred Delivery Time - Absolute subparameter indicates the absolute time of delivery desired by the originator.

The Deferred Delivery Time - Absolute subparameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
YEAR	8
MONTH	8
DAY	8
HOURS	8
MINUTES	8
SECONDS	8
Note: all date and time fields contain two 4-bit BCD numbers giving the decimal value of the field. For example, if the year is 93, the YEAR field contains '10010011'.	

**SUBPARAMETER\_ID**-Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00000110'.

**SUBPARAM\_LEN**- Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000110'.

**YEAR** - Current year (UTC).

If the expiration year (UTC) is less than or equal to 1999, this field shall be set to the expiration year minus 1900. If the expiration year (UTC) is greater than or equal to 2000, this field shall be set to the expiration year minus 2000.<sup>12</sup>

**MONTH** - Current month (UTC).

This field shall be set to the current month (UTC), in the range 1-12.

<sup>12</sup> When performing computations with the value of the field YEAR, the value should be converted to the full year in the range 1996-2095 by adding 1900 if the value is between 96 and 99 inclusive or by adding 2000 if the value is between 00 and 95 inclusive; e.g., 99 should be converted to 1999 and 00 to 2000.

1	DAY	-	Current day of month (UTC).
2			This field shall be set to the current day of the month (UTC).
3	HOURS	-	Current hour (UTC).
4			This field shall be set to the current hour (UTC), in the range
5			0-23.
6	MINUTES	-	Current minutes (UTC).
7			This field shall be set to the current minutes (UTC), in the
8			range 0-59.
9	SECONDS	-	Current seconds (UTC).
10			This field shall be set to the current seconds (UTC), in the
11			range 0-59.

#### 4.5.8 Deferred Delivery Time - Relative

The Deferred Delivery Time - Relative subparameter indicates the relative time of delivery desired by the sender. Indicates the time period, beginning from the time the message is received by the Message Center, after which the message should be delivered.

The Deferred Delivery Time - Relative subparameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
DELIVERY_TIME	8

**SUBPARAMETER\_ID**-Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00000111'.

**SUBPARAM\_LEN**- Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000001'.

**DELIVERY\_TIME**- Deferred delivery time period.

This field shall be set according to Table 4.5.6-1.

#### 4.5.9 Priority Indicator

The Priority Indicator subparameter indicates the priority level of the message.

The Priority Indicator subparameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
PRIORITY	2
RESERVED	6

SUBPARAMETER\_ID-Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00001000'.

SUBPARAM\_LEN- Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000001'.

PRIORITY - Level of priority.

This field shall be set according to Table 4.5.9-1.

**Table 4.5.9-1. Priority Indicator Values**

PRIORITY	Level of Priority
'00'	Normal
'01'	Interactive
'10'	Urgent
'11'	Emergency

RESERVED - Reserved bits.

This field shall be set to '000000'.

#### 4.5.10 Privacy Indicator

The Privacy Indicator subparameter indicates the desired privacy level of the message.

The Privacy Indicator subparameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
PRIVACY	2
RESERVED	6

SUBPARAMETER\_ID-Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00001001'.

SUBPARAM\_LEN- Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000001'.

PRIVACY - Privacy level.

This field shall be set according to Table 4.5.10-1.

**Table 4.5.10-1. Privacy Indicator Values**

PRIVACY	Level of Privacy
'00'	Not restricted (privacy level 0)
'01'	Restricted (privacy level 1)
'10'	Confidential (privacy level 2)
'11'	Secret (privacy level 3)

RESERVED - Reserved bits.

This field shall be set to '000000'.

#### 4.5.11 Reply Option

The Reply Option subparameter indicates whether SMS acknowledgment is requested or not requested. This subparameter should not be included in the message with both USER\_ACK\_REQ and DAK\_REQ set to '0'.

The Reply Option subparameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
USER_ACK_REQ	1
DAK_REQ	1
RESERVED	6

**SUBPARAMETER\_ID**-Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00001010'.

**SUBPARAM\_LEN**- Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000001'.

**USER\_ACK\_REQ**- Positive user (manual) acknowledgment requested.

When a user (manual) acknowledgment is requested as acknowledgment of message delivery, this field shall be set to '1'; otherwise, this field shall be set to '0'.

**DAK\_REQ** - Delivery acknowledgment request.

In a mobile-originated message, when delivery acknowledgment is requested, this field shall be set to '1'; otherwise, this field shall be set to '0'.

This field shall be set to '0' in all mobile-terminated SMS messages.

**RESERVED** - Reserved bits.

This field shall be set to '000000'.



#### 4.5.12 Number of Messages

The Number of Messages element is a 0 to 99 decimal number representing the number of messages stored at the Voice Mail System. This element is used by the Voice Mail Notification service.

The Number of Messages subparameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
MESSAGE_CT	8

SUBPARAMETER\_ID-Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00001011'.

SUBPARAM\_LEN- Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000001'.

MESSAGE\_CT- Message count.

This field shall be set to the number of messages stored at the Voice Mail System, in the range 0-99.

This field shall contain two 4-bit BCD numbers giving the decimal value of the field. For example, if the number of messages is 93, the MESSAGE\_CT field contains '10010011'.

#### 4.5.13 Alert on Message Delivery

The Alert on Message Delivery subparameter indicates that alerting is requested. Such methods as vibrating or sound may be used. This option simulates pagers.

The Alert on Message Delivery subparameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
ALERT_PRIORITY	2
RESERVED	6

SUBPARAMETER\_ID - Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00001100'.

SUBPARAM\_LEN - Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000000'.

ALERT\_PRIORITY - The type of alerts used to distinguish different priorities of the message.

**Table 4.5.13-1. ALERT\_PRIORITY Values**

ALERT_PRIORITY	Function
'00'	Use Mobile default alert
'01'	Use Low-priority alert [1]
'10'	Use Medium-priority alert [1]
'11'	Use High-priority alert [1]
[1] This alert is defined by the mobile station.	

RESERVED - Reserved bits.

This field shall be set to '000000'.

#### 4.5.14 Language Indicator

The Language Indicator subparameter indicates the language of the message so that the receiving mobile station can discard those messages that are not in the user's preferred language.

The Language Indicator subparameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
LANGUAGE	8

**SUBPARAMETER\_ID**-Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00001101'.

**SUBPARAM\_LEN**- Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000001'.

**LANGUAGE** - Language used for message text.

This field shall be set to the appropriate value as shown in TSB58-A.

#### 4.5.15 Call-Back Number

The Call-Back Number subparameter indicates the number to be dialed in reply to a received SMS message.

For teleservices such as digital paging and voice mail notification, this subparameter is typically set to the number of the originating party.

When used in the context of a Broadcast Messaging Service Teleservice, this subparameter indicates a third-party call-back number to be dialed in reply to a received *SMS Broadcast Message*.

The Call-Back Number subparameter has the following variable-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
DIGIT_MODE	1
NUMBER_TYPE	0 or 3
NUMBER_PLAN	0 or 4
NUM_FIELDS	8

NUM\_FIELDS occurrences of the following field:

CHAR <sub>i</sub>	4 or 8
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The subparameter ends with the following field:

RESERVED	0-7
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**SUBPARAMETER\_ID**-Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00001110'.

**SUBPARAM\_LEN**- Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to the number of octets in the subparameter, not including the SUBPARAMETER\_ID and SUBPARAM\_LEN fields.

**DIGIT\_MODE** - Digit mode indicator.

This field indicates whether the call-back number digits are 4-bit DTMF codes using the Unknown numbering plan, or 8-bit ASCII codes using a specified numbering plan.

To specify the call-back number using the binary representation of DTMF digits, this field shall be set to '0'. To specify the call-back number using ASCII characters, this field shall be set to '1'.

1	NUMBER_TYPE-	Type of number.
2		If the DIGIT_MODE field is set to '1', this field shall be set to
3		the NUMBER_TYPE value shown in TIA/EIA-95-B Table
4		6.7.1.3.2.4-2 corresponding to the type of the number as
5		defined in ANSI T1.607 §4.5.9. If the DIGIT_MODE field is set
6		to '0', this field shall be omitted.
7	NUMBER_PLAN-	Numbering plan.
8		If the DIGIT_MODE field is set to '1', this field shall be set to
9		the NUMBER_PLAN value shown in TIA/EIA-95-B Table
10		6.7.1.3.2.4-3 corresponding to the requested numbering plan.
11		If the DIGIT_MODE field is set to '0', this field shall be
12		omitted.
13	NUM_FIELDS -	Number of call-back number digits in this subparameter.
14		This field shall be set to the number of call-back number
15		digits included in this subparameter.
16	CHARi -	A call-back number digit or character.
17		This subparameter shall include NUM_FIELDS occurrences of
18		this field. If the DIGIT_MODE field is set to '0', each
19		occurrence of this field shall be set to the code value shown
20		in TIA/EIA-95-B Table 6.7.1.3.2.4-4 corresponding to the
21		call-back number digit. If the DIGIT_MODE field is set to '1',
22		each occurrence of this field shall be set to the ASCII
23		representation corresponding to the call-back number digit,
24		as specified in ANSI X3.4, with the most significant bit set to
25		'0'.
26	RESERVED -	Reserved bits.
27		This field shall contain the number of bits required to make
28		the entire subparameter an integer number of octets in
29		length. This field shall be set to all zeros.

#### 4.5.16 Message Display Mode

The Message Display Mode subparameter is used to indicate to the mobile station when to display the received message. The Message Display Mode subparameter has the following fixed-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8
MSG_DISPLAY_MODE	2
RESERVED	6

SUBPARAMETER\_ID-Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00001111'.

SUBPARAM\_LEN- Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to '00000001'.

MSG\_DISPLAY

\_MODE- Message display mode.

This field shall be set according to Table 4.5.16-1.

**Table 4.5.16-1. Message Display Mode Indicator Values**

MSG_DISPLAY_MODE	Function
'00'	Immediate Display: The mobile station is to display the received message as soon as possible.
'01'	Mobile default setting: The mobile station is to display the received message based on a pre-defined mode in the mobile station.
'10'	User Invoke: The mobile station is to display the received message based on the mode selected by the user.
'11'	Reserved

RESERVED - Reserved bits.

This field shall be set to '000000'.

## 4.5.17 Multiple Encoding User Data

The Multiple Encoding User Data subparameter has the following variable-length format:

Field	Length (bits)
SUBPARAMETER_ID	8
SUBPARAM_LEN	8

One or more occurrences of the following encoding-specific fields

Encoding-specific fields	Variable
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The subparameter ends with the following field:

RESERVED	0-7
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SUBPARAMETER\_ID - Subparameter identifier.

This field shall be set to '00010000'.

SUBPARAM\_LEN - Subparameter length.

This field shall be set to the number of octets in the subparameter, not including the SUBPARAMETER\_ID and SUBPARAM\_LEN fields.

Encoding-specific fields- Encoding-specific fields.

Encoding-specific fields shall include the following sub-fields:

Field	Length (bits)
MSG_ENCODING	5
NUM_FIELDS	8

NUM\_FIELDS occurrences of the following field

CHAR <sub>i</sub>	Variable - see TSB58-A
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MSG\_ENCODING - Message encoding.

See TSB58-A.

Support of an encoding method does not imply that the entire encodable character set must be supported. In general, once the supported character set is determined, various subsets of the character set can be supported. If a message is comprised entirely of

1			characters from a supported subset of a character set,
2			it can be displayed. If a message contains an
3			unsupported character of a character set, it can be
4			discarded.
5	NUM_FIELDS	-	Number of occurrences of the CHAR <sub>i</sub> field.
6			This field shall be set to the number of characters
7			included in this subparameter.
8	CHAR <sub>i</sub>	-	Character.
9			This parameter shall include NUM_FIELDS
10			occurrences of this field.
11	RESERVED	-	Reserved bits.
12			This field shall contain the number of bits required to
13			make the entire subparameter an integer number of
14			octets in length. This field shall be set to all zeros.
15			