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*Technical Specification*

**Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+);  
Physical layer on the radio path;  
General description  
(GSM 05.01 version 7.0.1 Release 1998)**

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## Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by the Special Mobile Group (SMG).

The present document is an introduction to the 05 series of the digital mobile cellular and personal communication systems operating in the 900 MHz (P-GSM, E-GSM, R-GSM) and 1 800 MHz band (GSM 900 and DCS 1 800).

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

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where:

- 7 indicates GSM Phase 2+ Release 1998;
- x the second digit is incremented for changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.;
- y the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the specification.

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# 1 Scope

The present document is an introduction to the 05 series of the GSM technical specifications for GSM, DCS 1 800 and PCS 1 900. It is not of a mandatory nature, but consists of a general description of the organization of the physical layer with reference to the technical specifications where each part is specified in detail. It introduces furthermore, the reference configuration that will be used throughout this series of technical specifications.

## 1.1 References

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

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.
- A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.
- For this Release 1998 document, references to GSM documents are for Release 1998 versions (version 7.x.y).

- [1] GSM 01.04: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Abbreviations and acronyms".
- [2] GSM 03.03: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Numbering, addressing and identification".
- [3] GSM 03.20: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Security related network functions".
- [4] GSM 03.22: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Functions related to Mobile Station (MS) in idle mode and group receive mode".
- [5] GSM 04.03: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS - BSS) interface; Channel structures and access capabilities".
- [6] GSM 04.08: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile radio interface layer 3 specification".
- [7] GSM 04.21: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Rate adaption on the Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS-BSS) Interface".
- [8] GSM 05.02: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Multiplexing and multiple access on the radio path".
- [9] GSM 05.03: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Channel coding".
- [10] GSM 05.04: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Modulation".
- [11] GSM 05.05: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Radio transmission and reception".
- [12] GSM 05.08: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Radio subsystem link control".
- [13] GSM 05.09: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Link adaptation".
- [14] GSM 05.10: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Radio subsystem synchronization".

- [15] GSM 03.30: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Radio network planning aspects".
- [16] GSM 03.64: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Overall description of the GPRS radio interface; Stage 2".
- [17] GSM 03.52 : "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); GSM Cordless Telephony System (CTS); Phase 1; Lower layers of the CTS Radio Interface; Stage 2".
- [18] GSM 05.56 : "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); GSM Cordless Telephony System (CTS); Phase 1; CTS-FP Radio subsystem".

## 1.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the present document are listed in GSM 01.04 [1].

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## 2 Set of channels

The radio subsystem provides a certain number of logical channels that can be separated into two categories according to GSM 04.03 [5], GSM 03.64 [15] and GSM 03.52 [17]:

- 1) The traffic channels (TCH): they are intended to carry two types of user information streams: encoded speech and data. Four types of traffic channels are defined: Bm or full-rate (TCH/F), Lm or half-rate (TCH/H), cell broadcast (CBCH), and packet data (PDTCH) traffic channels. For the purpose of this series of technical specifications, the following traffic channels are distinguished:
  - full rate speech TCH (TCH/FS);
  - half rate speech TCH (TCH/HS);
  - adaptive full rate speech TCH (TCH/AFS);
  - adaptive half rate speech TCH (TCH/AHS);
  - 14,4 kbit/s full rate data TCH (TCH/F14.4)
  - 9,6 kbit/s full rate data TCH (TCH/F9.6);
  - 4,8 kbit/s full rate data TCH (TCH/F4.8);
  - 4,8 kbit/s half rate data TCH (TCH/H4.8);
  - ≤ 2,4 kbit/s full rate data TCH (TCH/F2.4);
  - ≤ 2,4 kbit/s half rate data TCH (TCH/H2.4);
  - cell broadcast channel (CBCH);
  - packet data traffic channel (PDTCH) .

Adaptive speech traffic channels are channels for which part of the radio bandwidth is reserved for transmission of in band signalling to allow in call adaptation of the speech and channel codec. 8 full rate and 6 half rate block structures are defined for the adaptive traffic channels.

All channels are bi-directional unless otherwise stated. Unidirectional downlink full rate channels, TCH/FD are defined as the downlink part of the corresponding TCH/F. Unidirectional uplink full rate channels are FFS.

The allocated uplink and downlink PDTCH are used independently of each other. Dependent allocation of uplink and downlink is possible .

Multislot configurations for circuit switched connections are defined as multiple (1 up to 8) full rate channels allocated to the same MS. At least one channel shall be bi-directional (TCH/F). The multislot configuration is

symmetric if all channels are bi-directional (TCH/F) and asymmetric if at least one channel is unidirectional (TCH/FD).

High Speed Circuit Switched Data (HSCSD) is an example of multislot configuration, in which all channels shall have the same channel mode.

NOTE: For the maximum number of timeslots to be used for a HSCSD configuration, see GSM 03.34.

Multislot configurations for packet switched connections are defined as multiple (1 up to 8) PDTCH/Us and one PACCH for one mobile originated communication, or multiple (1 up to 8) PDTCH/Ds and one PACCH for one mobile terminated communication respectively, allocated to the same MS. In this context allocation refers to the list of PDCH that may dynamically carry the PDTCHs for that specific MS. The PACCH shall be mapped onto one PDCH carrying one PDTCH/U or PDTCH/D. That PDCH shall be indicated in the resource allocation message (see GSM 04.60).

2) The signalling channels: these can be sub-divided into (P)BCCH ((packet) broadcast control channel), (P)CCCH ((packet) common control channel), SDCCH (stand-alone dedicated control channel), (P)ACCH ((packet) associated control channel), packet timing advance control channel (PTCCH) and CTSCCH (CTS control channel). An associated control channel is always allocated in conjunction with, either a TCH, or a SDCCH. A packet associated control channel is always allocated in conjunction to one or multiple PDTCH, concurrently assigned to one MS. Two types of ACCH for circuit switched connections are defined: continuous stream (slow ACCH) and burst stealing mode (fast ACCH). For the purpose of this series of technical specifications, the following signalling channels are distinguished:

- stand-alone dedicated control channel, four of them mapped on the same basic physical channel as the CCCH (SDCCH/4);
- stand-alone dedicated control channel, eight of them mapped on a separate basic physical channel (SDCCH/8);
- full rate fast associated control channel (FACCH/F);
- half rate fast associated control channel (FACCH/H);
- slow, TCH/F associated, control channel (SACCH/TF);
- slow, TCH/H associated, control channel (SACCH/TH);
- slow, TCH/F associated, control channel for multislot configurations (SACCH/M);
- slow, TCH/F associated, control channel for CTS (SACCH/CTS);
- slow, SDCCH/4 associated, control channel (SACCH/C4);
- slow, SDCCH/8 associated, control channel (SACCH/C8);
- packet associated control channel (PACCH);
- packet timing advance control channel (PTCCH);
- broadcast control channel (BCCH);
- packet broadcast control channel (PBCCH);
- random access channel (i.e. uplink CCCH) (RACH);
- packet random access channel (i.e. uplink PCCCH) (PRACH);
- paging channel (part of downlink CCCH) (PCH);
- packet paging channel (part of downlink PCCCH) (PPCH);
- access grant channel (part of downlink CCCH) (AGCH);
- packet access grant channel (part of downlink PCCCH) (PAGCH);

- notification channel (part of downlink CCCH) (NCH);
- packet notification channel (part of downlink PCCCH) (PNCH);
- CTS beacon channel (part of downlink CTSCCH) (CTSBCH-FB and CTSBCH-SB);
- CTS paging channel (part of downlink CTSCCH) (CTSPCH);
- CTS access request channel (part of uplink CTSCCH) (CTSARCH);
- CTS access grant channel (part of downlink CTSCCH) (CTSAGCH).

All associated control channels have the same direction (bi-directional or unidirectional) as the channels they are associated to. The unidirectional SACCH/MD is defined as the downlink part of SACCH/M.

When there is no need to distinguish between different sub-categories of the same logical channel, only the generic name will be used, meaning also all the sub-categories (SACCH will mean all categories of SACCHs, SACCH/T will mean both the slow, TCH associated, control channels, etc.).

The logical channels mentioned above are mapped on physical channels that are described in this set of technical specifications. The different physical channels provide for the transmission of information pertaining to higher layers according to a block structure.

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## 3 Reference configuration

For the purpose of elaborating the physical layer specification, a reference configuration of the transmission chain is used as shown in annex A. This reference configuration also indicates which parts are dealt with in details in which technical specification. It shall be noted that only the transmission part is specified, the receiver being specified only via the overall performance requirements. With reference to this configuration, the technical specifications in the 05 series address the following functional units:

- GSM 05.02: burst building, and burst multiplexing;
- GSM 05.03: coding, reordering and partitioning, and interleaving;
- GSM 05.04: differential encoding, and modulation;
- GSM 05.05: transmitter, antenna, and receiver (overall performance).

NOTE: GSM 05.56 addresses the transmitter and receiver of the CTS-FP.

This reference configuration defines also a number of points of vocabulary in relation to the name of bits at different levels in the configuration. It must be outlined, in the case of the encrypted bits, that they are named only with respect to their position after the encryption unit, and not to the fact that they pertain to a flow of information that is actually encrypted.

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## 4 The block structures

The different block structures are described in more detail in GSM 05.03 (Channel coding). A summarised description appears in table 1, in terms of net bit rate, length and recurrence of blocks.



Table 1: Channel block structures

Type of channel	net bit rate (kbit/s)	block length (bits)	block recurrence (ms)
full rate speech TCH <sup>1</sup>	13,0	182 + 78	20
half rate speech TCH <sup>2</sup>	5,6	95 + 17	20
Adaptive full rate speech TCH (12.2 kbit/s)	12.2	244	20
Adaptive full rate speech TCH (10.2 kbit/s)	10.2	204	20
Adaptive full rate speech TCH (7.95 kbit/s)	7.95	159	20
Adaptive full rate speech TCH (7.4 kbit/s)	7.4	148	20
Adaptive full rate speech TCH (6.7 kbit/s)	6.7	134	20
Adaptive full rate speech TCH (5.9 kbit/s)	5.9	118	20
Adaptive full rate speech TCH (5.15 kbit/s)	5.15	103	20
Adaptive full rate speech TCH (4.75 kbit/s)	4.75	95	20
Adaptive half rate speech TCH (7.95 kbit/s) <sup>8</sup>	7.95	123 + 36	20
Adaptive half rate speech TCH (7.4 kbit/s) <sup>8</sup>	7.4	120 + 28	20
Adaptive half rate speech TCH (6.7 kbit/s) <sup>8</sup>	6.7	110 + 24	20
Adaptive half rate speech TCH (5.9 kbit/s) <sup>8</sup>	5.9	102 + 16	20
Adaptive half rate speech TCH (5.15 kbit/s) <sup>8</sup>	5.15	91 + 12	20
Adaptive half rate speech TCH (4.75 kbit/s) <sup>8</sup>	4.75	83 + 12	20
data TCH (14,4 kbit/s) <sup>3</sup>	14,5	290	20
data TCH (9,6 kbit/s) <sup>3</sup>	12,0	60	5
data TCH (4,8 kbit/s) <sup>3</sup>	6,0	60	10
data TCH ( $\leq 2,4$ kbit/s) <sup>3</sup>	3,6	36	10
PDTCH (CS-1)	9.05	181	-
PDTCH (CS-2)	13.4	268	-
PDTCH (CS-3)	15.6	312	-
PDTCH (CS-4)	21.4	428	-
full rate FACCH (FACCH/F)	9,2	184	20
half rate FACCH (FACCH/H)	4,6	184	40
SDCCH	598/765 ( $\approx 0,782$ )	184	3 060/13 (235)
SACCH (with TCH) <sup>4</sup>	115/300 ( $\approx 0,383$ )	168 + 16	480
SACCH (with SDCCH) <sup>4</sup>	299/765 ( $\approx 0,391$ )	168 + 16	6 120/13 ( $\approx 471$ )
PACCH <sup>7</sup>			
BCCH	598/765 ( $\approx 0,782$ )	184	3 060/13 ( $\approx 235$ )
PBCCH <sup>6</sup>	s*181/120 ( $\approx 1.508$ )	181	120
AGCH <sup>5</sup>	n*598/765 ( $\approx 0,782$ )	184	3 060/13 ( $\approx 235$ )
PAGCH <sup>7</sup>		181	
NCH <sup>5</sup>	m*598/765 ( $\approx 0,782$ )	184	3 060/13 ( $\approx 235$ )
PNCH <sup>7</sup>		181	
PCH <sup>5</sup>	p*598/765 ( $\approx 0,782$ )	184	3 060/13 ( $\approx 235$ )
PPCH <sup>7</sup>		181	
RACH <sup>5</sup>	r*26/765 ( $\approx 0,034$ )	8	3 060/13 ( $\approx 235$ )
PRACH (8 bit Access Burst) <sup>7</sup>		8	
(continued)			

**Table 1 (concluded): Channel block structures**

Type of channel	net bit rate (kbit/s)	block length (bits)	block recurrence (ms)
PRACH (11 bit Access Burst) <sup>7</sup>		11	
CBCH	598/765 ( $\approx 0,782$ )	184	3 060/13 ( $\approx 235$ )
CTSBCH-SB	25/240 ( $\approx 0,104$ )	25	240
CTSPCH	184/240 ( $\approx 0,767$ )	184	240
CTSARCH	14*25/240 ( $\approx 0,104$ )	25	240
CTSAGCH	2*184/240 ( $\approx 0,767$ )	184	240
<p>NOTE 1: For full rate speech, the block is divided into two classes according to the importance of the bits (182 bits for class I and 78 bits for class II).</p> <p>NOTE 2: For half rate speech, the block is divided into two classes according to the importance of the bits (95 bits for class I and 17 bits for class II).</p> <p>NOTE 3: For data services, the net bit rate is the adaptation rate as defined in GSM 04.21.</p> <p>NOTE 4: On SACCH, 16 bits are reserved for control information on layer 1, and 168 bits are used for higher layers.</p> <p>NOTE 5: CCCH channels are common to all users of a cell; the total number of blocks (m, n, p, r) per recurrence period is adjustable on a cell by cell basis and depends upon the parameters (BS_CC_CHANS, BS_BCCH_SDCCH_COMB, BS_AG_BLKES_RES and NCP) broadcast on the BCCH and specified in GSM 05.02 and GSM 04.08.</p> <p>NOTE 6: The total number of PBCCH blocks (s) is adjustable on a cell by cell basis and depends upon the parameter BS_PBCCH_BLKES broadcast on the first PBCCH block and specified in GSM 05.02 and GSM 04.08.</p> <p>NOTE 7: The net bit rate for these channels in a cell can change dynamically and depends on how PDCH are configured in a cell, and upon the parameters BS_PBCCH_BLKES, BS_PAG_BLKES_RES and BS_PRACH_BLKES broadcast on the PBCCH and specified in GSM 05.02 and GSM 04.08, as well as upon how certain blocks on the PDCH are used (indicated by the message type).</p> <p>NOTE 8: For adaptive half rate speech, the blocks are divided into two classes according to the importance of the bits (the first number in the block length corresponds to the class I bits, the second number corresponds to the class II bits).</p> <p>NOTE 9: CTSBCH, CTSARCH, CTSPCH and CTSAGCH are only used in CTS.</p>			

## 5 Multiple access and timeslot structure

The access scheme is Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) with eight basic physical channels per carrier. The carrier separation is 200 kHz. A physical channel is therefore defined as a sequence of TDMA frames, a time slot number (modulo 8) and a frequency hopping sequence.

The basic radio resource is a time slot lasting  $\approx 576,9 \mu\text{s}$  (15/26 ms) and transmitting information at a modulation rate of  $\approx 270.833 \text{ kbit/s}$  (1 625/6 kbit/s). This means that the time slot duration, including guard time, is 156,25 bit durations.

We shall describe successively the time frame structures, the time slot structures and the channel organization. The appropriate specifications will be found in GSM 05.02 (multiplexing and multiple access).

### 5.1 Hyperframes, superframes and multiframes

A diagrammatic representation of all the time frame structures is in figure 1. The longest recurrent time period of the structure is called hyperframe and has a duration of 3 h 28 mn 53 s 760 ms (or 12 533,76 s). The TDMA frames are numbered modulo this hyperframe (TDMA frame number, or FN, from 0 to 2 715 647). This long period is needed to support cryptographic mechanisms defined in GSM 03.20.

One hyperframe is subdivided in 2 048 superframes which have a duration of 6,12 seconds. The superframe is the least common multiple of the time frame structures. The superframe is itself subdivided in multiframes; four types of multiframes exist in the system:

- a 26- multiframe (51 per superframe) with a duration of 120 ms, comprising 26 TDMA frames. This multiframe is used to carry TCH (and SACCH/T) and FACCH;

- a 51- multiframe (26 per superframe) with a duration of  $\approx 235,4$  ms ( $3\ 060/13$  ms), comprising 51 TDMA frames. This multiframe is used to carry BCCH, CCCH (NCH, AGCH, PCH and RACH) and SDCCH (and SACCH/C), or PBCCH and PCCCH.
- a 52-multiframe (25.5 per superframe) with a duration of 240 ms, comprising 52 TDMA frames. This multiframe is used to carry PBCCH, PCCCH (PNCH, PAGCH, PPCH and PRACH), PACCH and PDTCH. The 52-multiframe is not shown in Fig. 1, but can be seen as two 26-multiframes, with TDMA frames numbered from 0 to 51.
- a 52-multiframe (25.5 per superframe) for CTS, with a duration of 240 ms, comprising 52 TDMA frames. This multiframe is used to carry CTSCCH (CTSBCH, CTSPCH, CTSARCH and CTSAGCH). The 52-multiframe for CTS is shown in Fig. 2b.

A TDMA frame, comprising eight time slots has a duration of  $\approx 4,62$  ( $60/13$ ) ms.

## 5.2 Time slots and bursts

The time slot is a time interval of  $\approx 576,9$   $\mu$ s ( $15/26$  ms), that is 156,25 bit durations, and its physical content is called a burst. Four different types of bursts exist in the system. A diagram of these bursts appears in figure 1.

- normal burst (NB): this burst is used to carry information on traffic and control channels, except for RACH. It contains 116 encrypted bits and includes a guard time of 8,25 bit durations ( $\approx 30,46$   $\mu$ s);
- frequency correction burst (FB): this burst is used for frequency synchronization of the mobile. It is equivalent to an unmodulated carrier, shifted in frequency, with the same guard time as the normal burst. It is broadcast together with the BCCH. The repetition of FBs is also named frequency correction channel (FCCH). In CTS, the frequency correction burst is broadcast in the CTSBCH-FB channel;
- synchronization burst (SB): this burst is used for time synchronization of the mobile. It contains a long training sequence and carries the information of the TDMA frame number (FN) and base station identity code (BSIC, see GSM 03.03). It is broadcast together with the frequency correction burst. The repetition of synchronization bursts is also named synchronization channel (SCH). In CTS, the synchronization burst is used for the CTSBCH-SB and the CTSARCH, and it carries different information depending on the channel using it;
- access burst (AB): this burst is used for random access and is characterized by a longer guard period (68,25 bit durations or 252  $\mu$ s) to cater for burst transmission from a mobile which does not know the timing advance at the first access (or after handover). This allows for a distance of 35 km. In exceptional cases of cell radii larger than 35 km, some possible measures are described in GSM 03.30. The access burst is used in the (P)RACH, after handover, on the uplink of a channel used for a voice group call in order to request the use of that uplink, as well as on the uplink of the PTCCH to allow estimation of the timing advance for MS in packet transfer mode.

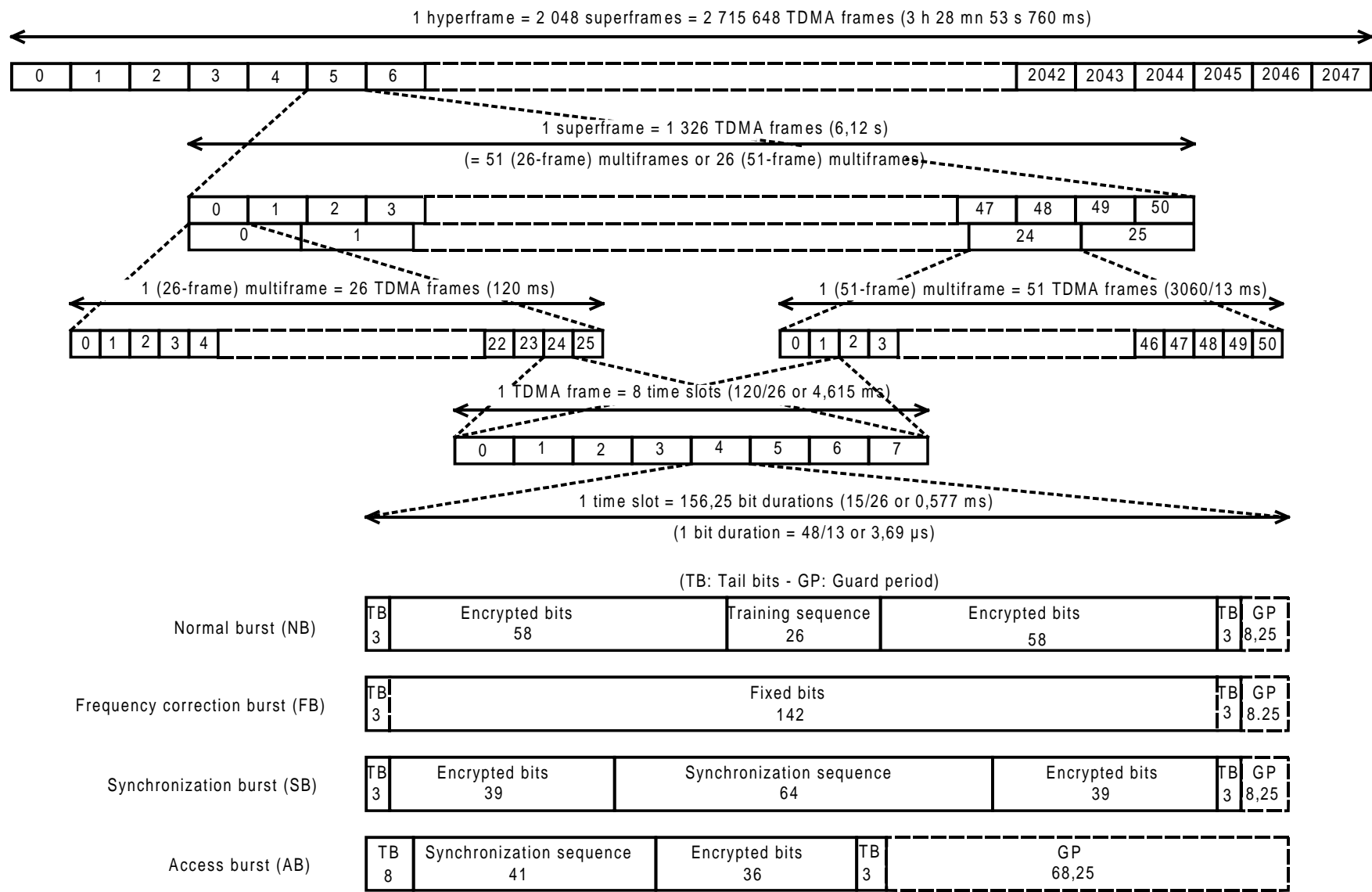
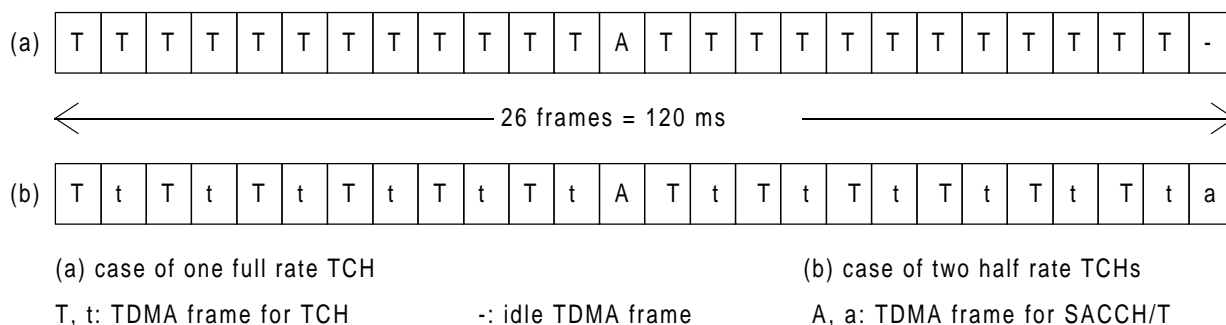


Figure 1: Time frames time slots and bursts

### 5.3 Channel organization

The channel organization for the traffic channels (TCH), FACCHs and SACCH/T uses the 26-frame multiframe. It is organized as described in figure 2, where only one time slot per TDMA frame is considered.

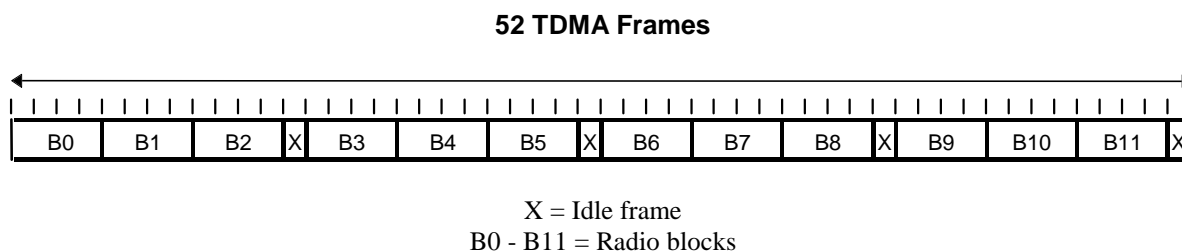


### Figure 2: Traffic channel organization

The FACCH is transmitted by pre-empting half or all of the information bits of the bursts of the TCH to which it is associated (see GSM 05.03).

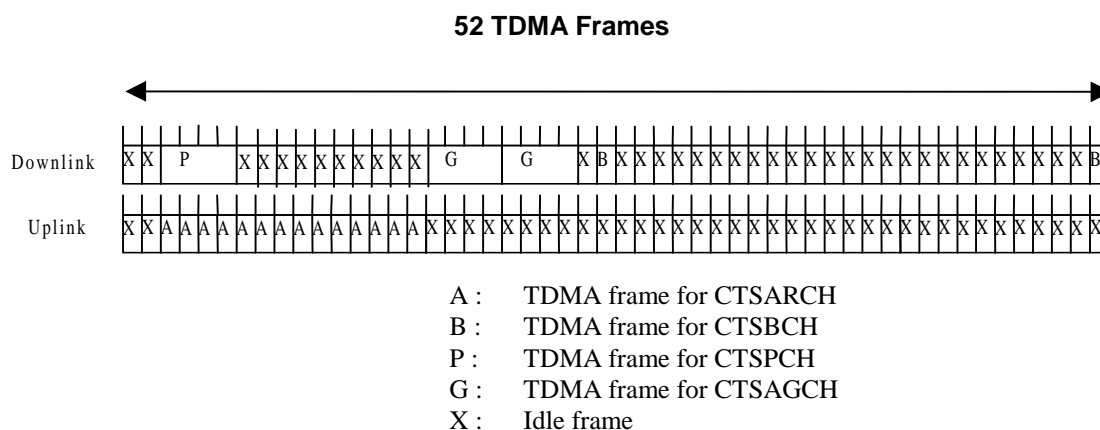
The channel organization for the control channels (except FACCHs and SACCH/T) uses the 51-frame multiframe. It is organized in the downlink and uplink as described in figure 3.

The channel organization for packet data channels uses the 52- multiframe. It is organized as described in figure 2a.



**Figure 2a: 52- multiframe for PDCHs**

The channel organization for CTS control channels uses the 52-multiframe. It is organized as described in figure 2b.



**Figure 2b: 52-multiframe for CTS**

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## 6 Frequency hopping capability

The frequency hopping capability is optionally used by the network operator on all or part of its network. The main advantage of this feature is to provide diversity on one transmission link (especially to increase the efficiency of coding and interleaving for slowly moving mobile stations) and also to average the quality on all the communications through interferers diversity. It is implemented on all mobile stations.

The principle of slow frequency hopping is that every mobile transmits its time slots according to a sequence of frequencies that it derives from an algorithm. The frequency hopping occurs between time slots and, therefore, a mobile station transmits (or receives) on a fixed frequency during one time slot ( $\approx 577 \mu\text{s}$ ) and then must hop before the time slot on the next TDMA frame. Due to the time needed for monitoring other base stations the time allowed for hopping is approximately 1 ms, according to the receiver implementation. The receive and transmit frequencies are always duplex frequencies.

The frequency hopping sequences are orthogonal inside one cell (i.e. no collisions occur between communications of the same cell), and independent from one cell to an homologue cell (i.e. using the same set of RF channels, or cell allocation). The hopping sequence is derived by the mobile from parameters broadcast at the channel assignment, namely, the mobile allocation (set of frequencies on which to hop), the hopping sequence number of the cell (which allows different sequences on homologue cells) and the index offset (to distinguish the different mobiles of the cell using the same mobile allocation). The non-hopping case is included in the algorithm as a special case. The different parameters needed and the algorithm are specified in GSM 05.02.

In case of multi band operation frequency hopping channels in different bands of operation, e.g. between channels in GSM and DCS, is not supported. Frequency hopping within each of the bands supported shall be implemented in the mobile station.

It must be noted that the basic physical channel supporting the BCCH does not hop.

In CTS, the frequency hopping capability shall be used. The frequency hopping sequences are independently chosen by each CTS-FP. The hopping sequence is derived by the CTS-MS from parameters transmitted during the attachment procedure. The different parameters needed and the algorithm are specified in GSM 05.02. It must be noted that the basic physical channels supporting the CTSBCH and some other particular channels do not hop (see GMS 05.02).

F:	TDMA frame for frequency correction burst	S:	TDMA frame for synchronization burst
B:	TDMA frame for BCCH	C:	TDMA frame for CCCH
D:	TDMA frame for SDCCH	A:	TDMA frame for SACCH/C
R:	TDMA frame for RACH		

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## 7 Coding and interleaving

### 7.1 General

A brief description of the coding schemes that are used for the logical channels mentioned in clause 2, plus the synchronization channel (SCH, see subclause 5.2), is made in the following tables. For all the types of channels the following operations are made in this order:

- external coding (block coding);
- internal coding (convolutional coding);
- interleaving.

After coding the different channels (except RACH, SCH, CTSBCH-SB and CTSARCH) are constituted by blocks of coded information bits plus coded header (the purpose of the header is to distinguish between TCH and FACCH blocks). These blocks are interleaved over a number of bursts. The block size and interleaving depth are channel dependent. All these operations are specified in GSM 05.03.

For the adaptive speech traffic channels a signaling codeword is attached to the block of coded information bits before interleaving. The signaling codeword is a block code representation of a 2-bits inband information word (rate  $\frac{1}{4}$  for the adaptive full rate speech traffic channels and  $\frac{1}{2}$  for the adaptive half rate speech traffic channels)



Type of channel	bits/block data+parity+tail1	convolutional code rate	coded bits per block	interleaving depth
TCH/FS			456	8
class I <sup>2</sup>	182 + 3 + 4	1/2	378	
class II	78 + 0 + 0	-	78	
TCH/HS			228	4
class I <sup>3</sup>	95+3+6	104/211	211	
class II	17+0+0		17	
TCH/AFS12.2 <sup>4</sup>			456	8
Class I <sup>5</sup>	244 + 6 + 5	255/448	448	
TCH/AFS10.2 <sup>4</sup>			456	8
Class I <sup>6</sup>	204 + 6 + 5	215/448	448	
TCH/AFS7.95 <sup>4</sup>			456	8
Class I <sup>7</sup>	159 + 6 + 6	171/448	448	
TCH/AFS7.4 <sup>4</sup>			456	8
Class I <sup>8</sup>	148 + 6 + 6	5/14	448	
TCH/AFS6.7 <sup>4</sup>			456	8
Class I <sup>9</sup>	134 + 6 + 6	73/224	448	
TCH/AFS5.9 <sup>4</sup>			456	8
Class I <sup>10</sup>	118 + 6 + 6	75/224	448	
TCH/AFS5.15 <sup>4</sup>			456	8
Class I <sup>11</sup>	103 + 6 + 6	115/448	448	
TCH/AFS4.75 <sup>4</sup>			456	8
Class I <sup>12</sup>	95 + 6 + 6	107/448	448	
TCH/AHS7.95 <sup>13</sup>			228	4
Class I <sup>14</sup>	123 + 6 + 5	67/94	188	
Class II	36+0+0		36	
TCH/AHS7.4 <sup>13</sup>			228	4
Class I <sup>15</sup>	120 + 6 + 5	131/196	196	
Class II	28+0+0		28	
TCH/AHS6.7 <sup>13</sup>			228	4
Class I <sup>16</sup>	110 + 6 + 5	121/200	200	
Class II	24+0+0		24	
TCH/AHS5.9 <sup>13</sup>			228	4
Class I <sup>17</sup>	102 + 6 + 5	113/208	208	
Class II	16+0+0		16	
TCH/AHS5.15 <sup>13</sup>			228	4
Class I <sup>18</sup>	91 + 6 + 6	103/212	212	
Class II	12+0+0		12	
TCH/AHS4.75 <sup>13</sup>			228	4
Class I <sup>19</sup>	83 + 6 + 6	95/212	212	
Class II	12+0+0		12	
		(continued)		

(concluded)

Type of channel	bits/block data+parity+tail1	convolutional code rate	coded bits per block	interleaving depth
TCH/F14.4	290 + 0 + 4	294/456	294/456	19
TCH/F9.6	4*60 + 0 + 4	244/456	456	19
TCH/F4.8	60 + 0 + 16	1/3	228	19
TCH/H4.8	4*60 + 0 + 4	244/456	456	19
TCH/F2.4	72 + 0 + 4	1/6	456	8
TCH/H2.4	72 + 0 + 4	1/3	228	19
FACCH/F	184 + 40 + 4	1/2	456	8
FACCH/H	184 + 40 + 4	1/2	456	6
SDCCHs SACCHs BCCH NCH AGCH PCH				
CBCH	184 + 40 + 4	1/2	456	4
RACH	8 + 6 + 4	1/2	36	1
SCH	25 + 10 + 4	1/2	78	1
CTSBCH-SB	25 + 10 + 4	1/2	78	1
CTSPCH	184 + 40 + 4	1/2	456	4
CTSARCH	25 + 10 + 4	1/2	78	1
CTSAGCH	184 + 40 + 4	1/2	456	4

NOTE 1: The tail bits mentioned here are the tail bits of the convolutional code.

NOTE 2: The 3 parity bits for TCH/FS detect an error on 50 bits of class I.

NOTE 3: The 3 parity bits for TCH/HS detect an error on 22 bits of class I.

NOTE 4: For TCH/AFS an 8 bits in band signalling codeword is attached to the block of coded information before interleaving.

A dedicated block structure to carry the comfort noise information associated with the adaptive full rate speech traffic channels is also specified in GSM 05.03.

NOTE 5: The 6 parity bits for TCH/AFS12.2 detect an error on 81 bits of class I.

NOTE 6: The 6 parity bits for TCH/AFS10.2 detect an error on 65 bits of class I.

NOTE 7: The 6 parity bits for TCH/AFS7.95 detect an error on 75 bits of class I.

NOTE 8: The 6 parity bits for TCH/AFS7.4 detect an error on 61 bits of class I.

NOTE 9: The 6 parity bits for TCH/AFS6.7 detect an error on 55 bits of class I.

NOTE 10: The 6 parity bits for TCH/AFS5.9 detect an error on 55 bits of class I.

NOTE 11: The 6 parity bits for TCH/AFS5.15 detect an error on 49 bits of class I.

NOTE 12: The 6 parity bits for TCH/AFS4.75 detect an error on 39 bits of class I.

NOTE 13: For TCH/AHS a 4 bits in band signalling codeword is attached to the block of coded information before interleaving

A dedicated block structure to carry the comfort noise information associated with the adaptive half rate speech traffic channels is also specified in GSM 05.03.

NOTE 14: The 6 parity bits for TCH/AHS7.95 detect an error on 67 bits of class I.

NOTE 15: The 6 parity bits for TCH/AHS7.4 detect an error on 61 bits of class I.

NOTE 16: The 6 parity bits for TCH/AHS6.7 detect an error on 55 bits of class I.

NOTE 17: The 6 parity bits for TCH/AHS5.9 detect an error on 55 bits of class I.

NOTE 18: The 6 parity bits for TCH/AHS5.15 detect an error on 49 bits of class I.

NOTE 19: The 6 parity bits for TCH/AHS4.75 detect an error on 39 bits of class I.

## 7.2 Packet Traffic and Control Channels

All packet traffic and control channels, except PRACH, use rectangular interleaving of one Radio Block over four bursts in consecutive TDMA frames.

## 7.2.1 Channel coding for PDTCH

Four different coding schemes, CS-1 to CS-4, are defined for the Radio Blocks carrying RLC data blocks. For the Radio Blocks carrying RLC/MAC Control blocks code CS-1 is always used. The exception are messages that use the existing Access Burst [9] (e.g. Packet Channel Request). An additional coding scheme is defined for the Access Burst that includes 11 information bits.

The first step of the coding procedure is to add a Block Check Sequence (BCS) for error detection. For CS-1 - CS-3, the second step consists of pre-coding USF (except for CS-1), adding four tail bits and a convolutional coding for error correction that is punctured to give the desired coding rate. For CS-4 there is no coding for error correction.

The details of the codes are shown in the table below, including:

- the length of each field;
- the number of coded bits (after adding tail bits and convolutional coding);
- the number of punctured bits;
- the data rate, including the RLC header and RLC information.

Scheme	Code rate	USF	Pre-coded USF	Radio Block excl. USF and BCS	BCS	Tail	Coded bits	Punctured bits
CS-1	1/2	3	3	181	40	4	456	0
CS-2	$\approx 2/3$	3	6	268	16	4	588	132
CS-3	$\approx 3/4$	3	6	312	16	4	676	220
CS-4	1	3	12	428	16	-	456	-

CS-1 is the same coding scheme as specified for SDCCH. It consists of a half rate convolutional code for FEC and a 40 bit FIRE code for BCS (and optionally FEC). CS-2 and CS-3 are punctured versions of the same half rate convolutional code as CS-1 for FEC. CS-4 has no FEC.

The USF has 8 states, which are represented by a binary 3 bit field in the MAC Header.

All coding schemes are mandatory for MSs supporting GPRS. Only CS-1 is mandatory for the network.

## 7.2.2 Channel coding for PACCH, PBCCH, PAGCH, PPCH and PNCH

The channel coding for the PACCH, PBCCH, PAGCH, PPCH and PNCH is corresponding to the coding scheme CS-1.

## 7.2.3 Channel Coding for the PRACH

Two types of packet random access burst may be transmitted on the PRACH: an 8 information bits random access burst or an 11 information bits random access burst called the extended packet random access burst. The MS shall support both random access bursts. The channel coding used for the burst carrying the 8 data bit packet random access uplink message is identical to the coding of the random access burst on the RACH. The channel coding used for the burst carrying the 11 data bit packet random access uplink message is a punctured version of the coding of the random access burst on the RACH

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# 8 Modulation

The modulation scheme is gaussian MSK (GMSK) with  $BT = 0,3$ . As already mentioned the modulation rate is 1 625/6 kbit/s ( $\approx 270,83$  kbit/s). This scheme is specified in detail in GSM 05.04 (Modulation and demodulation).

## 9 Transmission and reception

The modulated stream is then transmitted on a radio frequency carrier. The frequency bands and channel arrangement are the following.

- i) Standard or primary GSM 900 Band, P-GSM;

For Standard GSM 900 Band, the system is required to operate in the following frequency band:

890 - 915 MHz: mobile transmit, base receive

935 - 960 MHz: base transmit, mobile receive

- ii) Extended GSM 900 Band, E-GSM (includes Standard GSM 900 band);

For Extended GSM 900 Band, the system is required to operate in the following frequency band:

880 - 915 MHz: mobile transmit, base receive

925 - 960 MHz: base transmit, mobile receive

- iii) Railways GSM 900 Band, R-GSM (includes Standard and Extended GSM 900 Band);

For Railways GSM 900 Band, the system is required to operate in the following frequency band:

876 - 915 MHz: mobile transmit, base receive

921 - 960 MHz: base transmit, mobile receive

- iv) DCS 1 800 Band;

For DCS 1 800, the system is required to operate in the following frequency band:

1 710 - 1 785 MHz: mobile transmit, base receive

1 805 - 1 880 MHz: base transmit, mobile receive

- v) PCS 1900 Band;

For PCS 1900, the system is required to operate in the following frequency band;

1850-1910 MHz: mobile transmit, base receive

1930-1990 MHz: base transmit, mobile receive

NOTE 1: The term GSM 900 is used for any GSM system which operates in any 900 MHz band.

NOTE 2: The BTS may cover the complete band, or the BTS capabilities may be restricted to a subset only, depending on the operator needs.

Operators may implement networks on a combination of the frequency bands above to support multi band mobile stations which are defined in GSM 02.06.

The RF channel spacing is 200 kHz, allowing for 194 (GSM 900), 374 (DCS 1 800) and 299 (PCS 1900) radio frequency channels, thus leaving a guard band of 200 kHz at each end of the subbands.

The specific RF channels, together with the requirements on the transmitter and the receiver will be found in GSM 05.05 (Transmission and reception) and in GSM 05.56 for the CTS-FP.

In order to allow for low power consumption for different categories of mobiles (e.g. vehicle mounted, hand-held, ..), different power classes have been defined. For GSM 900 there are four power classes with the maximum power class having 8 W peak output power (ca 1 W mean output power) and the minimum having 0,8 W peak output power. For DCS 1 800 there are three power classes of 4 W peak output power, 1 W peak output power (ca 0,125 W mean) and 0,25 W peak output power. For PCS 1900 there are three power classes of 2 watts, 1 watt and .25 watt peak output power.

Multi band mobile stations may have any combinations of the allowed power classes for each of the bands supported.

The power classes are specified in GSM 05.05 and in GSM 05.56 for CTS-FP.

The requirements on the overall transmission quality together with the measurement conditions are also in GSM 05.05 and in GSM 05.56 for CTS-FP.

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## 10 Other layer 1 functions

The transmission involves other functions. These functions may necessitate the handling of specific protocols between BS and MS. Relevant topics for these cases are:

- 1) The power control mechanisms which adjust the output level of the mobile station (and optionally of the base station) in order to ensure that the required quality is achieved with the less possible radiated power. Power levels with 2 dB steps have been defined for that purpose. This is described in GSM 05.08 (radio subsystem link control) and GSM 05.05.
- 2) The synchronization of the receiver with regard to frequency and time (time acquisition and time frame alignment). The synchronization problems are described in GSM 05.10 (synchronization aspects).
- 3) The hand-over and quality monitoring which are necessary to allow a mobile to continue a call during a change of physical channel. This can occur either because of degradation of the quality of the current serving channel, or because of the availability of another channel which can allow communication at a lower Tx power level, or to prevent a MS from grossly exceeding the planned cell boundaries. In the case of duplex point-to-point connections, the choice of the new channel is done by the network (base station control and MSC) based on measurements (on its own and on adjacent base stations) that are sent on a continuous basis by the mobile station via the SACCHs. The requirements are specified in GSM 05.08 (radio subsystem link control).
- 4) The measurements and sub-procedures used in the first selection or reselection of a base station by a mobile are specified in GSM 05.08 (radio subsystem link control). The overall selection and reselection procedures, together with the idle mode activities of a mobile are defined in GSM 03.22 (functions related to MS in idle mode and group receive mode and GPRS mode ).
- 5) The measurements and sub-procedures used by an MS in selecting a base station for reception of a voice group or a voice broadcast call are specified in GSM 05.08 (radio subsystem link control). The overall voice group and voice broadcast cell change procedures, being similar to the reselection procedures related to the idle mode activities of an MS, are defined in GSM 03.22 (functions related to MS in idle mode and group receive mode and GPRS mode ).
- 6) For the adaptive speech traffic channels the inband signalling carries the required information to adapt the speech and channel codec modes to the propagation conditions. The coding of the in band signalling is specified in GSM 05.09 (Link adaptation). An example of codec adaptation algorithm is also provided in GSM 05.09 (Link adaptation).

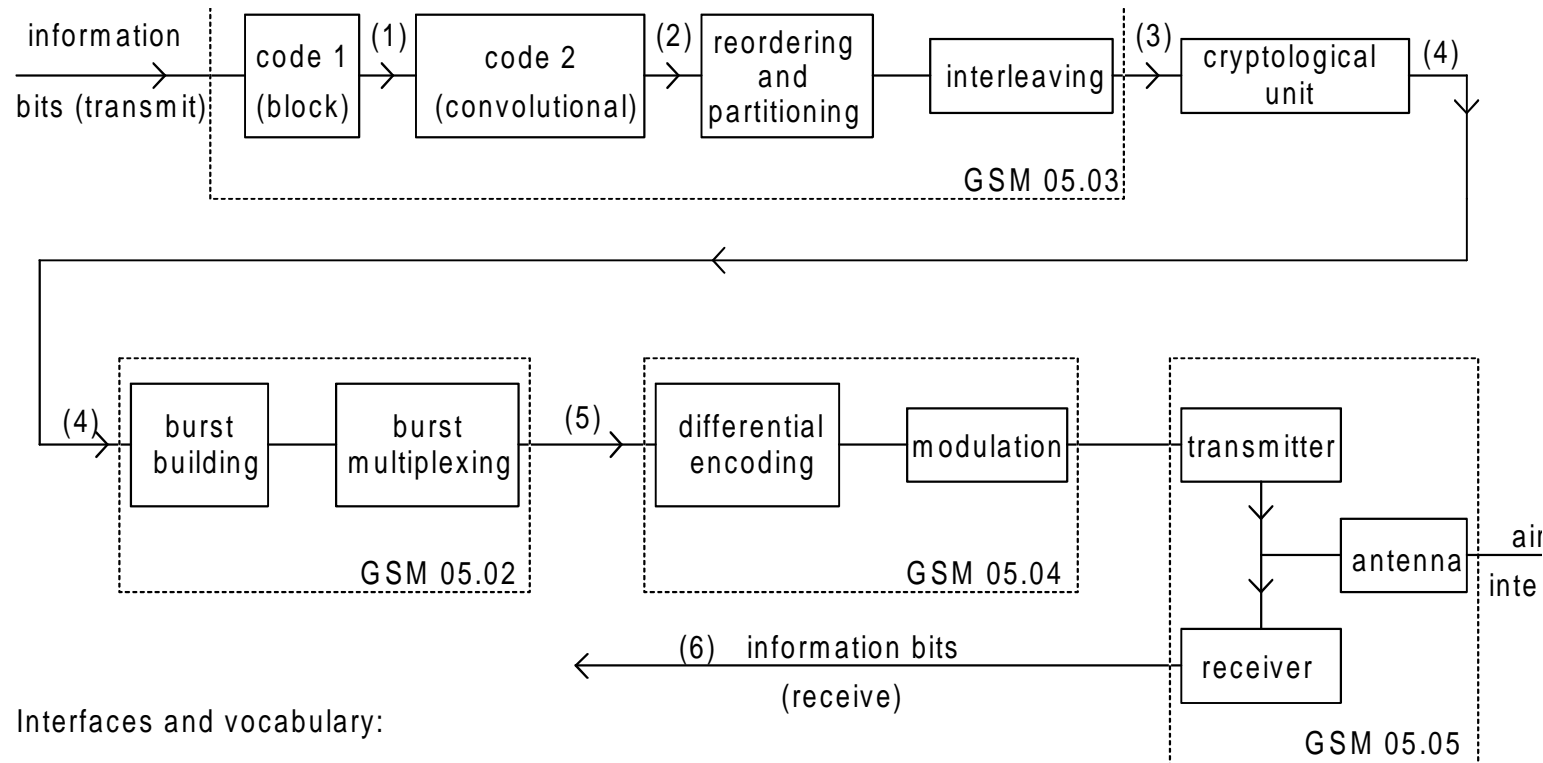
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## 11 Performance

Under typical urban fading conditions (i.e. multipath delays no greater than 5  $\mu$ s), the quality threshold for full-rate speech and PDTCH/CS1 is reached at a C/I value of approximately 9 dB. The maximum sensitivity is approximately -104 dBm for base stations and GSM mobiles and -102 dBm for GSM small MSs and PCS 1900 MSs and -100 dBm for DCS 1800 hand-helds (see GSM 05.05).

Multi band MSs shall meet the requirements on each band of operation respectively.

## Annex A (informative): Reference configuration

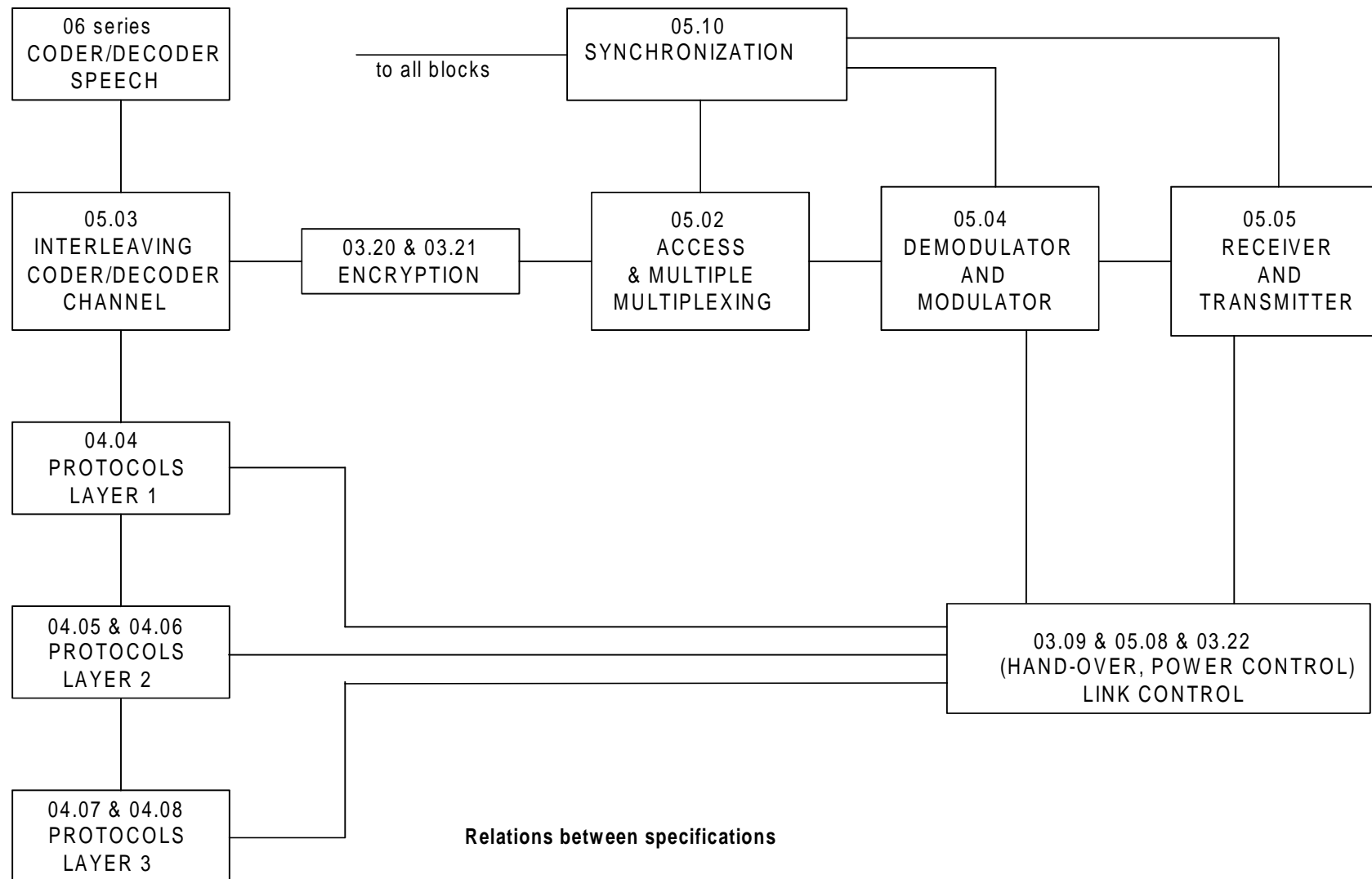


Interfaces and vocabulary:

- (1) info + parity bits
- (2) coded bits
- (3) interleaved bits
- (4) encrypted bits
- (5) modulating bits
- (6) information bits (receive)

### REFERENCE CONFIGURATION

## Annex B (informative): Relations between specification



## Annex C (informative): Change control history

SPEC	SMG	CR	PHA	VERS	NEW_VE	SUBJECT
05.01	S18	A005	2+	4.6.0	5.0.0	Addition of ASCI features
05.01	S20	A006	2+	5.0.0	5.1.0	Introduction of high speed circuit switched data
05.01	s21	A007	2+	5.1.0	5.2.0	Introduction of R-GSM band
05.01	s22	A009	2+	5.2.0	5.3.0	Clarification of the frequency definition text in section 9
05.01	s24	A010	R97	5.3.0	6.0.0	Introduction of GPRS
05.01	s25	A012	R97	6.0.0	6.1.0	14.4kbps Data Service
05.01	s25	A013	R97	6.0.0	6.1.0	Renaming of GPRS RR states
05.01	s28	A014	R98	6.1.1	7.0.0	Harmonization between GSM and PCS 1900 standard
05.01	s28	A015	R98	6.1.1	7.0.0	Introduction of CTS in 05.01
05.01	s28	A016	R98	6.1.1	7.0.0	Introduction of AMR in 05.01
05.01	s29		R98	7.0.0	7.0.1	Publication of version 7.0.1



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# History

Document history		
V6.1.1	July 1998	Publication
V7.0.1	July 1999	Publication