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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights.....	6
Foreword	6
1 Scope	7
1.1 References	7
1.2 Abbreviations	7
2 General	8
3 Logical channels	8
3.1 General.....	8
3.2 Traffic channels	8
3.2.1 General.....	8
3.2.2 Speech traffic channels.....	9
3.2.3 Circuit switched data traffic channels.....	9
3.2.4 Packet data traffic channels (PDTCH)	9
3.3 Control channels	9
3.3.1 General.....	9
3.3.2 Broadcast channels.....	9
3.3.2.1 Frequency correction channel (FCCH).....	9
3.3.2.2 Synchronization channel (SCH)	10
3.3.2.3 Broadcast control channel (BCCH)	10
3.3.2.4 Packet Broadcast Control Channel (PBCCH).....	11
3.3.3 Common control type channels	11
3.3.3.1 Common control type channels, known when combined as a common control channel (CCCH)	11
3.3.3.2 Packet Common control channels (PCCCH)	11
3.3.4 Dedicated control channels	12
3.3.4.1 Circuit switched dedicated control channels.....	12
3.3.4.2 Packet dedicated control channels	12
3.3.5 Cell Broadcast Channel (CBCH)	12
3.4 Combination of channels	12
4 The physical resource	12
4.1 General.....	12
4.2 Radio frequency channels	13
4.2.1 Cell allocation and mobile allocation	13
4.2.2 Downlink and uplink	13
4.3 Timeslots and TDMA frames	13
4.3.1 General.....	13
4.3.2 Timeslot number	13
4.3.3 TDMA frame number.....	13
5 Physical channels	14
5.1 General.....	14
5.2 Bursts	14
5.2.1 General.....	14
5.2.2 Types of burst and burst timing.....	14
5.2.3 Normal burst (NB)	14
5.2.4 Frequency correction burst (FB)	15
5.2.5 Synchronization Burst (SB).....	15
5.2.6 Dummy burst.....	16
5.2.7 Access burst (AB)	16
5.2.8 Guard period	16
5.3 Physical channels and bursts	16
5.4 Radio frequency channel sequence	17
5.5 Timeslot and TDMA frame sequence	17
5.6 Parameters for channel definition and assignment.....	17

5.6.1	General	17
5.6.2	General parameters	17
5.6.3	Specific parameters	18
6	Mapping of logical channels onto physical channels	18
6.1	General	18
6.2	Mapping in frequency of logical channels onto physical channels	18
6.2.1	General	18
6.2.2	Parameters	18
6.2.3	Hopping sequence generation	19
6.2.4	Specific cases	20
6.2.5	Change in the frequency allocation of a base transceiver station	20
6.3	Mapping in time of logical channels onto physical channels	20
6.3.1	Mapping in time of circuit switched logical channels onto physical channels	20
6.3.1.1	General	20
6.3.1.2	Key to the mapping table of clause 7	20
6.3.1.3	Mapping of BCCH data	21
6.3.1.4	Mapping of SID Frames	22
6.3.2	Mapping in time of packet logical channels onto physical channels	22
6.3.2.1	General	22
6.3.2.2	Mapping of the uplink channels	22
6.3.2.2.1	Mapping of uplink packet traffic channel (PDTCH/U) and PACCH/U	22
6.3.2.2.2	Mapping of the Packet Timing Advance Control Channel (PTCCH/U)	22
6.3.2.2.3	Mapping of the uplink PCCCH i.e. PRACH	23
6.3.2.3	Mapping of the downlink channels	23
6.3.2.3.1	Mapping of the (PDTCH/D) and PACCH/D	23
6.3.2.3.2	Mapping of the PTCCH/D	23
6.3.2.3.3	Mapping of the PBCCH	23
6.3.2.3.4	Mapping of the PCCCH	23
6.3.2.4	Mapping of PBCCH data	23
6.4	Permitted channel combinations	24
6.4.1	Permitted channel combinations onto a basic physical channel	24
6.4.2	Multislot configurations	25
6.4.2.1	Multislot configurations for circuit switched connections	25
6.4.2.2	Multislot configurations for packet switched connections	25
6.5	Operation of channels and channel combinations	26
6.5.1	General	26
6.5.2	Determination of CCCH_GROUP and PAGING_GROUP for MS in idle mode	27
6.5.3	Determination of specific paging multiframe and paging block index	27
6.5.4	Short Message Service Cell Broadcast (SMSCB)	27
6.5.5	Voice group and voice broadcast call notifications	28
6.5.6	Determination of PCCCH_GROUP and PAGING_GROUP for MS in GPRS attached mode	28

Annex A (normative): Phase 2 mobiles in a Phase 1 infrastructure45

A.1	Scope	45
A.2	Implementation options for TCH channels	45
A.2.1	C0 filling on the TCH	45
A.2.1.1	A dummy burst with (BN61, BN62, BN86) = training sequence bits of normal bursts	45
A.2.1.2	A dummy burst with the "C0 filling training sequence	45
A.2.1.3	A dummy burst with (BN61, BN62, BN86) mapped from the TSC bits of normal bursts according to the table; below	45
A.2.1.4	Partial SID information	45
A.2.2	Half burst filling	45
A.2.2.1	Partial SID information from any associated SID frame; or	46
A.2.2.2	The mixed bits of the dummy bursts (encrypted or not encrypted)	46
A.2.3	Dummy burst Stealing flag	46
A.2.4	Half burst Filling Stealing flag	46
A.2.5	Allowed combinations	46

A.3 Idle Channels.....46

Annex B (normative): Multislot capability.....47

B.1 MS classes for multislot capability47

B.2 Constraints imposed by the service selected.....49

B.3 Network requirements for supporting MS multislot classes.....49

Annex C (informative): Change control history.....52

History53

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Foreword

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Special Mobile Group (SMG).

The present document defines the physical channels of the radio sub-system required to support the logical channels of the digital mobile cellular and personal communication systems operating in the 900 MHz 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:

Version 6.x.y

where:

- 6 indicates release 1997 of GSM Phase 2+
- 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.

Proposed national transposition dates	
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1 Scope

The present document defines the physical channels of the radio sub-system required to support the logical channels. It includes a description of the logical channels and the definition of frequency hopping, TDMA frames, timeslots and bursts.

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.

- [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 04.03: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS - BSS) interface Channel structures and access capabilities".
- [4] GSM 04.06: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS - BSS) interface Data Link (DL) layer specification".
- [5] GSM 04.08: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile radio interface layer 3 specification".
- [6] GSM 05.03: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Channel coding".
- [7] GSM 05.04: "Digital cellular telecommunications system; Modulation".
- [8] GSM 05.05: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Radio transmission and reception".
- [9] GSM 05.08: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Radio subsystem link control".
- [10] GSM 05.10: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Radio subsystem synchronization".
- [11] GSM 03.64: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Overall description of the GPRS Radio Interface; Stage 2".
- [12] GSM 04.60: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Mobile Station (MS) - Base Station System (BSS) interface; Radio Link Control (RLC) and Medium Access Control (MAC) Layer Specification".

1.2 Abbreviations

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

2 General

The radio subsystem is required to support a certain number of logical channels that can be separated into two categories as defined in GSM 04.03:

- i) The traffic channels (TCH's)
- ii) The control channels

More information is given about these logical channels in clause 3 which also defines a number of special channels used by the radio sub-system.

Clause 4 of this document describes the physical resource available to the radio sub-system, clause 5 defines physical channels based on that resource and clause 6 specifies how the logical channels shall be mapped onto physical channels. Figure 1 depicts this process.

3 Logical channels

3.1 General

This clause describes the logical channels that are supported by the radio subsystem.

3.2 Traffic channels

3.2.1 General

Traffic channels (TCH's) are intended to carry either encoded speech or user data in circuit switched mode. Two general forms of traffic channel are defined:

- i) Full rate traffic channel (TCH/F). This channel carries information at a gross rate of 22,8 kbit/s.
- ii) Half rate traffic channel (TCH/H). This channel carries information at a gross rate of 11,4 kbit/s.

Packet data traffic channels (PDTCH's) are intended to carry user data in packet switched mode. For the purpose of the present document, any reference to traffic channel does not apply to PDTCH unless explicitly stated.

All traffic 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.

Multiple full rate channels can be allocated to the same MS. This is referred to as multislot configurations, which is defined in subclause 6.4.2.1.

Multiple packet data traffic channels can be allocated to the same MS. This is referred to as multislot packet configurations, as defined in subclause 6.4.2.2.

The specific traffic channels available in the categories of speech and user data are defined in the subclauses following.

3.2.2 Speech traffic channels

The following traffic channels are defined to carry encoded speech:

- i) Full rate traffic channel for speech (TCH/FS).
- ii) Half rate traffic channel for speech (TCH/HS).

3.2.3 Circuit switched data traffic channels

The following traffic channels are defined to carry user data:

- i) Full rate traffic channel for 9,6 kbit/s user data (TCH/F9.6).
- ii) Full rate traffic channel for 4,8 kbit/s user data (TCH/F4.8).
- iii) Half rate traffic channel for 4,8 kbit/s user data (TCH/H4.8).
- iv) Half rate traffic channel for $\leq 2,4$ kbit/s user data (TCH/H2.4).
- v) Full rate traffic channel for $\leq 2,4$ kbit/s user data (TCH/F2.4).
- vi) Full rate traffic channel for 14,4 kbit/s user data (TCH/F14.4).

3.2.4 Packet data traffic channels (PDTCH)

A PDTCH corresponds to the resource allocated to a single MS on one physical channel for user data transmission. Due to the dynamic multiplexing onto the same physical channel of different logical channels (see subclause 6.3.2), a PDTCH carries information at an instantaneous bit rate ranging from 0 to 22.8 kbit/s.

All packet data traffic channels are uni-directional, either uplink (PDTCH/U), for a mobile originated packet transfer or downlink (PDTCH/D) for a mobile terminated packet transfer.

3.3 Control channels

3.3.1 General

Control channels are intended to carry signalling or synchronization data. Three categories of control channel are defined: broadcast, common and dedicated. Specific channels within these categories are defined in the subclauses following.

3.3.2 Broadcast channels

3.3.2.1 Frequency correction channel (FCCH)

The frequency correction channel carries information for frequency correction of the mobile station. It is required only for the operation of the radio sub-system.

3.3.2.2 Synchronization channel (SCH)

The synchronization channel carries information for frame synchronization of the mobile station and identification of a base transceiver station. It is required only for the operation of the radio sub-system. Specifically the synchronization channel shall contain two encoded parameters:

- a) Base transceiver station identity code (BSIC): 6 bits (before channel coding) consists of 3 bits of PLMN colour code with range 0 to 7 and 3 bits of BS colour code with range 0 to 7 as defined in GSM 03.03.
- b) Reduced TDMA frame number (RFN): 19 bits (before channel coding) =

T1 (11 bits) range 0 to 2047 = $\text{FN div } (26 \times 51)$

T2 (5 bits) range 0 to 25 = $\text{FN mod } 26$

T3' (3 bits) range 0 to 4 = $(T3 - 1) \text{ div } 10$

where

T3 (6 bits) range 0 to 50 = $\text{FN mod } 51$

and

FN = TDMA frame number as defined in subclause 4.3.3.

GSM 04.06 and GSM 04.08 specify the precise bit ordering, GSM 05.03 the channel coding of the above parameters and GSM 05.10 defines how the TDMA frame number can be calculated from T1, T2, and T3'.

3.3.2.3 Broadcast control channel (BCCH)

The broadcast control channel broadcasts general information on a base transceiver station per base transceiver station basis. Of the many parameters contained in the BCCH, the use of the following parameters, as defined in GSM 04.08 are referred to in subclause 6.5:

- a) CCCH_CONF which indicates the organization of the common control channels:

From this parameter, the number of common control channels (BS_CC_CHANS) and whether or not CCCH or SDCCH are combined (BS_CCCH_SDCCH_COMB = true or false) are derived as follows:

CCCH_CONF	BS_CC_CHANS	BS_CCCH_SDCCH_COMB
000	1	false
001	1	true
010	2	false
100	3	false
110	4	false

- b) BS_AG_BLK_RES which indicates the number of blocks on each common control channel reserved for access grant messages:

3 bits (before channel coding) range 0 to 7.

- c) BS_PA_MFRMS which indicates the number of 51-multiframes between transmission of paging messages to mobiles of the same paging group:

3 bits (before channel coding) range 2 to 9.

- d) support of GPRS

The BCCH shall indicate whether or not packet switched traffic is supported. If packet switched traffic is supported and if the PBCCH exists, then the BCCH shall broadcast the position of the packet data channel (PDCH), as defined in subclause 6.3.2.1, carrying the PBCCH.

3.3.2.4 Packet Broadcast Control Channel (PBCCH)

The PBCCH broadcasts parameters used by the MS to access the network for packet transmission operation. In addition to those parameters the PBCCH reproduces the information transmitted on the BCCH to allow circuit switched operation, such that a MS in GPRS attached mode monitors the PBCCH only, if it exists. The existence of the PBCCH in the cell is indicated on the BCCH. In the absence of PBCCH, the BCCH shall be used to broadcast information for packet operation.

Of the many parameters contained in the PBCCH, the use of the following parameters, as defined in GSM 04.60 are referred to in subclause 6.5 and 6.3.2:

- a) BS_PBCCH_BLKs (1,...,4) indicates the number of blocks allocated to the PBCCH in the multiframe. The position of the PBCCH blocks is based on the ordered list as defined in subclause 6.3.2.1.
- b) BS_PCC_CHANS indicates the number of physical channels carrying PCCCHs including the physical channel carrying the PBCCH
- c) BS_PAG_BLKs_RES indicates the number of blocks on each PDCH carrying PCCCH per multiframe where neither packet paging nor PBCCH should appear. This number corresponds therefore to the number of blocks reserved for PAGCH, PNCH, PDTCH and PACCH.
- d) BS_PRACH_BLKs indicates the number of blocks reserved in a fixed way to the PRACH channel on any PDCH carrying PCCCH. The position of the PRACH blocks is based on the ordered list as defined in subclause 6.3.2.1.

3.3.3 Common control type channels

3.3.3.1 Common control type channels, known when combined as a common control channel (CCCH)

- i) Paging channel (PCH): Downlink only, used to page mobiles.
- ii) Random access channel (RACH): Uplink only, used to request allocation of a SDCCH.
- iii) Access grant channel (AGCH): Downlink only, used to allocate a SDCCH or directly a TCH.
- iv) Notification channel (NCH): Downlink only, used to notify mobile stations of voice group and voice broadcast calls.

3.3.3.2 Packet Common control channels (PCCCH)

- i) Packet Paging channel (PPCH): Downlink only, used to page MS.
- ii) Packet Random access channel (PRACH): Uplink only, used to request allocation of one or several PDTCHs (for uplink or downlink direction).
- iii) Packet Access grant channel (PAGCH): Downlink only, used to allocate one or several PDTCH.
- iv) Packet Notification channel (PNCH): Downlink only, used to notify MS of PTM-M call.

If a PCCCH is not allocated, the information for packet switched operation is transmitted on the CCCH. If a PCCCH is allocated, it may transmit information for circuit switched operation.

3.3.4 Dedicated control channels

3.3.4.1 Circuit switched dedicated control channels

- i) Slow, TCH/F associated, control channel (SACCH/TF).
- ii) Fast, TCH/F associated, control channel (FACCH/F).
- iii) Slow, TCH/H associated, control channel (SACCH/TH).
- iv) Fast, TCH/H associated, control channel (FACCH/H).
- v) Stand alone dedicated control channel (SDCCH/8).
- vi) Slow, SDCCH/8 associated, control channel (SACCH/C8).
- vii) Stand alone dedicated control channel, combined with CCCH (SDCCH/4).
- viii) Slow, SDCCH/4 associated, control channel (SACCH/C4).
- ix) slow, TCH/F associated, control channel for multislot configurations (SACCH/M).

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.

3.3.4.2 Packet dedicated control channels

- i) The Packet Associated Control channel (PACCH): The PACCH is bi-directional. For description purposes PACCH/U is used for the uplink and PACCH/D for the downlink.
- ii) Packet Timing advance control channel uplink (PTCCH/U): Used to transmit random access bursts to allow estimation of the timing advance for one MS in packet transfer mode.
- iii) Packet Timing advance control channel downlink (PTCCH/D): Used to transmit timing advance updates for several MS. One PTCCH/D is paired with several PTCCH/U's.

3.3.5 Cell Broadcast Channel (CBCH)

The CBCH, downlink only, is used to carry the short message service cell broadcast (SMSCB). The CBCH uses the same physical channel as the SDCCH.

3.4 Combination of channels

Only certain combinations of channels are allowed as defined in GSM 04.03. Subclause 6.4 lists the combinations in relation to basic physical channels.

4 The physical resource

4.1 General

The physical resource available to the radio sub-system is an allocation of part of the radio spectrum. This resource is partitioned both in frequency and time. Frequency is partitioned by radio frequency channels (RFCHs) divided into bands as defined in GSM 05.05. Time is partitioned by timeslots and TDMA frames as defined in subclause 4.3 of the present document.

4.2 Radio frequency channels

4.2.1 Cell allocation and mobile allocation

GSM 05.05 defines radio frequency channels (RFCHs), and allocates numbers to all the radio frequency channels available to the system. Each cell is allocated a subset of these channels, defined as the cell allocation (CA). One radio frequency channel of the cell allocation shall be used to carry synchronization information and the BCCH, this shall be known as BCCH carrier. The subset of the cell allocation, allocated to a particular mobile, shall be known as the mobile allocation (MA).

4.2.2 Downlink and uplink

The downlink comprises radio frequency channels used in the base transceiver station to Mobile Station direction.

The uplink comprises radio frequency channels used in the mobile station to base transceiver station direction.

4.3 Timeslots and TDMA frames

4.3.1 General

A timeslot shall have a duration of $\frac{3}{5} 200$ seconds ($\approx 577 \mu\text{s}$). Eight timeslots shall form a TDMA frame ($\approx 4,62$ ms in duration).

At the base transceiver station the TDMA frames on all of the radio frequency channels in the downlink shall be aligned. The same shall apply to the uplink (see GSM 05.10).

At the base transceiver station the start of a TDMA frame on the uplink is delayed by the fixed period of 3 timeslots from the start of the TDMA frame on the downlink (see figure 2).

At the mobile station this delay will be variable to allow adjustment for signal propagation delay. The process of adjusting this advance is known as adaptive frame alignment and is detailed in GSM 05.10.

The staggering of TDMA frames used in the downlink and uplink is in order to allow the same timeslot number to be used in the downlink and uplink whilst avoiding the requirement for the mobile station to transmit and receive simultaneously. The period includes time for adaptive frame alignment, transceiver tuning and receive/transmit switching (see figure 4).

4.3.2 Timeslot number

The timeslots within a TDMA frame shall be numbered from 0 to 7 and a particular timeslot shall be referred to by its timeslot number (TN).

4.3.3 TDMA frame number

TDMA frames shall be numbered by a frame number (FN). The frame number shall be cyclic and shall have a range of 0 to FN_MAX where $\text{FN_MAX} = (26 \times 51 \times 2048) - 1 = 2715647$ as defined in GSM 05.10. The frame number shall be incremented at the end of each TDMA frame.

The complete cycle of TDMA frame numbers from 0 to FN_MAX is defined as a hyperframe. A hyperframe consists of 2048 superframes where a superframe is defined as 26×51 TDMA frames. A 26-multiframe, comprising 26 TDMA frames, is used to support traffic and associated control channels and a 51-multiframe, comprising 51 TDMA frames, is used to support broadcast, common control and stand alone dedicated control (and their associated control) channels. Hence a superframe may be considered as 51 traffic/associated control multiframes or 26 broadcast/common control multiframes. A 52-multiframe, comprising two 26-multiframes, is used to support packet data traffic and control channels.

The need for a hyperframe of a substantially longer period than a superframe arises from the requirements of the encryption process which uses FN as an input parameter.

5 Physical channels

5.1 General

A physical channel uses a combination of frequency and time division multiplexing and is defined as a sequence of radio frequency channels and time slots. The complete definition of a particular physical channel consists of a description in the frequency domain, and a description in the time domain.

The description in the frequency domain is addressed in subclause 5.4, the description in the time domain is addressed in subclause 5.5.

5.2 Bursts

5.2.1 General

A burst is a period of R.F carrier which is modulated by a data stream. A burst therefore represents the physical content of a timeslot.

5.2.2 Types of burst and burst timing

A timeslot is divided into 156,25 bit periods. A particular bit period within a timeslot is referenced by a bit number (BN), with the first bit period being numbered 0, and the last (1/4) bit period being numbered 156. In the subclauses following the transmission timing of a burst within a timeslot is defined in terms of bit number. The bit with the lowest bit number is transmitted first.

Different types of burst exist in the system. One characteristic of a burst is its useful duration. This document, in the subclauses following, defines four full bursts of 147 bits useful duration, and one short burst of 87 bits useful duration. The useful part of a burst is defined as beginning from half way through bit number 0. The definition of the useful part of a burst needs to be considered in conjunction with the requirements placed on the phase and amplitude characteristics of a burst as specified in GSM 05.04 and 05.05.

The period between bursts appearing in successive timeslots is termed the guard period. Subclause 5.2.8 details constraints which relate to the guard period.

5.2.3 Normal burst (NB)

Bit Number (BN)	Length of field	Contents of field	Definition
0 - 2	3	tail bits	(below)
3 - 60	58	encrypted bits (e0 . e57)	05.03
61 - 86	26	training sequence bits	(below)
87 - 144	58	encrypted bits (e58 . e115)	05.03
145 - 147	3	tail bits	(below)
(148 - 156)	8,25	guard period (bits)	subclause 5.2.8)

- where the "tail bits" are defined as modulating bits with states as follows:

(BN0, BN1, BN2) = (0, 0, 0) and

(BN145, BN146, BN147) = (0, 0, 0)

- where the "training sequence bits" are defined as modulating bits with states as given in the following table according to the training sequence code, TSC. For broadcast and common control channels, the TSC must be equal to the BCC, as defined in GSM 03.03 and as described in this technical specification in subclause 3.3.2.

Training Sequence Code (TSC)	Training sequence bits (BN61, BN62 .. BN86)
0	(0,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,1,1)
1	(0,0,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,1,0,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,1)
2	(0,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,0)
3	(0,1,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,0)
4	(0,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,1,1,1,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,1,1)
5	(1,0,0,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,1,0,1,0)
6	(1,0,1,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,1,1,1,1)
7	(1,1,1,0,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,1,1,0,1,1,1,1,0,0)

Under certain circumstances only half the encrypted bits present in a normal burst will contain complete information. For downlink DTX operation on TCH-FS and TCH-HS, when a traffic frame (as defined in GSM 06.31) is scheduled for transmission and one of its adjacent traffic frames is not scheduled for transmission, the other half of the encrypted bits in the normal bursts associated with the scheduled traffic frame shall contain partial SID information from any associated SID frame, with the appropriate stealing flags BN60 or BN87 set to 0. In other cases the binary state of the remaining bits is not specified.

5.2.4 Frequency correction burst (FB)

Bit Number (BN)	length of field	Contents of field	Definition
0 - 2	3	tail bits	(below)
3 - 144	142	fixed bits	(below)
145 - 147	3	tail bits	(below)
(148 - 156)	8,25	guard period (bits)	subclause 5.2.8)

- where the "tail bits" are defined as modulating bits with states as follows:

$$(\text{BN0}, \text{BN1}, \text{BN2}) = (0, 0, 0) \quad \text{and}$$

$$(\text{BN145}, \text{BN146}, \text{BN147}) = (0, 0, 0)$$

- where the "fixed bits" are defined as modulating bits with states as follows:

$$(\text{BN3, BN4 .. BN144}) = (0, 0 .. 0)$$

NOTE: This burst is equivalent to unmodulated carrier with a +1 625/24 kHz frequency offset, above the nominal carrier frequency.

5.2.5 Synchronization Burst (SB)

Bit Number (BN)	Length of field	Contents of field	Definition
0 - 2	3	tail bits	(below)
3 - 41	39	encrypted bits (e0 . e38)	05.03
42 - 105	64	extended training sequence bits	(below)
106 - 144	39	encrypted bits (e39 .. e77)	05.03
145 - 147	3	tail bits	(below)
(148 - 156)	8,25	guard period (bits)	subclause 5.2.8)

- where the "tail bits" are defined as modulating bits with states as follows:

$$(\text{BN0}, \text{BN1}, \text{BN2}) = (0, 0, 0) \quad \text{and}$$

$$(\text{BN145}, \text{BN146}, \text{BN147}) = (0, 0, 0)$$

- where the "extended training sequence bits" are defined as modulating bits with states as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{BN42, BN43} \dots \text{BN105}) &= (1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, \\ &0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, \\ &1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

5.2.6 Dummy burst

Bit Number (BN)	Length of field	Contents of field	Definition
0 - 2	3	tail bits	(below)
3 - 144	142	mixed bits	(below)
145 - 147	3	tail bits	(below)
(148 - 156)	8,25	guard period (bits)	subclause 5.2.8)

- where the "tail bits" are defined as modulating bits with states as follows:

(BN0, BN1, BN2) = (0, 0, 0) and

(BN145, BN146, BN147) = (0, 0, 0)

- where the "mixed bits" are defined as modulating bits with states as follows:

(BN3, BN4 .. BN144) = (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1,
0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1,

0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0,
1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0,
1, 0, 1, 0)

5.2.7 Access burst (AB)

Bit Number (BN)	Length of field	Contents of field	Definition
0 - 7	8	extended tail bits	(below)
8 - 48	41	synch. sequence bits	(below)
49 - 84	36	encrypted bits (e0..e35)	05.03
85 - 87	3	tail bits	(below)
(88 - 156)	68,25	extended guard period (bits)	subclause 5.2.8)

- where the "extended tail bits" are defined as modulating bits with the following states:

(BN0, BN1, BN2 .. BN7) = (0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0)

- where the "tail bits" are defined as modulating bits with the following states:

(BN85, BN86, BN87) = (0, 0, 0)

- where the "sync. sequence bits" are defined as modulating bits with the following states:

(BN8, BN9 .. BN48) = (0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0,
1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)

5.2.8 Guard period

The guard period is provided because it is required for the MSs that transmission be attenuated for the period between bursts with the necessary ramp up and down occurring during the guard periods as defined in GSM 05.05. A base transceiver station is not required to have a capability to ramp down and up between adjacent bursts, but is required to have a capability to ramp down and up for non-used time-slots, as defined in GSM 05.05. In any case where the amplitude of transmission is ramped up and down, then by applying an appropriate modulation bit stream interference to other RF channels can be minimized.

5.3 Physical channels and bursts

The description of a physical channel will be made in terms of timeslots and TDMA frames and not in terms of bursts. This is because there is not a one to one mapping between a particular physical channel, and the use of a particular burst.

5.4 Radio frequency channel sequence

The radio frequency channel sequence is determined by a function that, in a given cell, with a given set of general parameters, (see subclause 5.6.2), with a given timeslot number (TN), a given mobile radio frequency channel allocation (MA) and a given mobile allocation index offset (MAIO), maps the TDMA frame number (FN) to a radio frequency channel.

In a given cell there is therefore, for a physical channel assigned to a particular mobile, a unique correspondence between radio frequency channel and TDMA frame number.

The detailed hopping generation algorithm is given in subclause 6.2.

5.5 Timeslot and TDMA frame sequence

A given physical channel shall always use the same timeslot number in every TDMA frame. Therefore a timeslot sequence is defined by:

- i) a timeslot number (TN); and
- ii) a TDMA frame number sequence.

The detailed definitions of TDMA frame number sequences are given in clause 7.

The physical channels where the TDMA frame number sequence is 0,1, . . . FN_MAX (where FN_MAX is defined in subclause 4.3.3) are called "basic physical channels".

5.6 Parameters for channel definition and assignment

5.6.1 General

This subclause describes the set of parameters necessary to describe fully the mapping of any logical channel onto a physical channel. These parameters may be divided into general parameters, that are characteristic of a particular base transceiver station, and specific parameters, that are characteristic of a given physical channel.

5.6.2 General parameters

These are:

- i) the set of radio frequency channels used in the cell (CA), together with the identification of the BCCH carrier.
- ii) the TDMA frame number (FN), which can be derived from the reduced TDMA frame number (RFN) which is in the form T1, T2, T3', see 3.3.2.

These parameters are broadcast (or derived from parameters broadcast) in the BCCH and SCH.

5.6.3 Specific parameters

These parameters define a particular physical channel in a base transceiver station. They are:

- o) the training sequence Code (TSC);
- i) the timeslot number (TN);
- ii) the mobile radio frequency channel allocation (MA);
- iii) the mobile allocation index offset (MAIO);
- iv) the hopping sequence number (HSN);
- v) the type of logical channel;
- vi) the sub-channel number (SCN).

The last two parameters allow the determination of the frame sequence.

6 Mapping of logical channels onto physical channels

6.1 General

The detailed mapping of logical channels onto physical channels is defined in the following sections. Subclause 6.2 defines the mapping from TDMA frame number (FN) to radio frequency channel (RFCH). Subclause 6.3 defines the mapping of the physical channel onto TDMA frame number. Subclause 6.4 lists the permitted channel combinations and subclause 6.5 defines the operation of channels and channel combinations.

6.2 Mapping in frequency of logical channels onto physical channels

6.2.1 General

The parameters used in the function which maps TDMA frame number onto radio frequency channel are defined in subclause 6.2.2. The definition of the actual mapping function, or as it is termed, hopping sequence generation is given in subclause 6.2.3.

6.2.2 Parameters

The following parameters are required in the mapping from TDMA frame number to radio frequency channel for a given assigned channel.

General parameters of the BTS, specific to one BTS, and broadcast in the BCCH and SCH:

- i) CA: Cell allocation of radio frequency channels.
- ii) FN: TDMA frame number, broadcast in the SCH, in form T1, T2, T3' (see subclause 3.3.2).

Specific parameters of the channel, defined in the channel assignment message:

- i) MA: Mobile allocation of radio frequency channels, defines the set of radio frequency channels to be used in the mobiles hopping sequence. The MA contains N radio frequency channels, where $1 \leq N \leq 64$.
- ii) MAIO: Mobile allocation index offset.(0 to N-1, 6 bits).
- iii) HSN: Hopping sequence (generator) number (0 to 63, 6 bits).

6.2.3 Hopping sequence generation

For a given set of parameters, the index to an absolute radio frequency channel number (ARFCN) within the mobile allocation (MAI from 0 to N-1, where MAI=0 represents the lowest absolute radio frequency channel number (ARFCN) in the mobile allocation, ARFCN is in the range 0 to 7023 and the frequency value can be determined according to GSM 05.05 sec 2 with $n = \text{ARFCN}$), is obtained with the following algorithm:

if HSN = 0 (cyclic hopping) **then**:

MAI, integer (0 .. N-1) : $\text{MAI} = (\text{FN} + \text{MAIO}) \text{ modulo } N$

else:

M, integer (0 .. 152) : $M = T2 + \text{RNTABLE}((\text{HSN} \text{ xor } T1R) + T3)$

S, integer (0 .. N-1) : $M' = M \text{ modulo } (2^{\wedge} \text{NBIN})$

$T' = T3 \text{ modulo } (2^{\wedge} \text{NBIN})$

if $M' < N$ **then**:

$S = M'$

else:

$S = (M' + T') \text{ modulo } N$

MAI, integer (0 .. N-1) : $\text{MAI} = (S + \text{MAIO}) \text{ modulo } N$

NOTE: Due to the procedure used by the mobile for measurement reporting when DTX is used, the use of cyclic hopping where $(N) \bmod 13 = 0$ should be avoided.

where:

T1R: time parameter T1, reduced modulo 64 (6 bits)

T3: time parameter, from 0 to 50 (6 bits)

T2: time parameter, from 0 to 25 (5 bits)

NBIN: number of bits required to represent $N = \text{INTEGER}(\log_2(N)+1)$

\wedge : raised to the power of

xor: bit-wise exclusive or of 8 bit binary operands

RNTABLE: Table of 114 integer numbers, defined below:

Address	Contents									
000...009:	48,	98,	63,	1,	36,	95,	78,	102,	94,	73,
010...019:	0,	64,	25,	81,	76,	59,	124,	23,	104,	100,
020...029:	101,	47,	118,	85,	18,	56,	96,	86,	54,	2,
030...039:	80,	34,	127,	13,	6,	89,	57,	103,	12,	74,
040...049:	55,	111,	75,	38,	109,	71,	112,	29,	11,	88,
050...059:	87,	19,	3,	68,	110,	26,	33,	31,	8,	45,
060...069:	82,	58,	40,	107,	32,	5,	106,	92,	62,	67,
070...079:	77,	108,	122,	37,	60,	66,	121,	42,	51,	126,
080...089:	117,	114,	4,	90,	43,	52,	53,	113,	120,	72,
090...099:	16,	49,	7,	79,	119,	61,	22,	84,	9,	97,
100...109:	91,	15,	21,	24,	46,	39,	93,	105,	65,	70,
110...113:	125,	99,	17,	123,						

The hopping sequence generation algorithm is represented diagrammatically in figure 6.

6.2.4 Specific cases

On the RFCH carrying a BCCH (C0), frequency hopping is not permitted on any timeslot supporting a BCCH according to table 3 of clause 7. A non-hopping radio frequency channel sequence is characterized by a mobile allocation consisting of only one radio frequency channel, i.e. with $N=1$, MAIO=0. In this instance sequence generation is unaffected by the value of the value HSN.

6.2.5 Change in the frequency allocation of a base transceiver station

The consequence of adding or removing a number of radio frequency channels in a base transceiver station is a modification of the cell allocation (CA) and the mobile allocation (MA). In order to achieve this without disruption to mobile stations with currently assigned channels it is necessary to send a message to all mobiles with assigned channels. The message, as defined in 04.08, will contain a new cell allocation (if necessary), mobile allocation and a time (in the form of a TDMA frame number) at which the change is to occur. A new cell allocation may not be necessary if channels are only being removed, and not added.

6.3 Mapping in time of logical channels onto physical channels

6.3.1 Mapping in time of circuit switched logical channels onto physical channels

6.3.1.1 General

The mapping in time of circuit switched logical channels is defined in the tables of clause 7, which also defines the relationship of the air interface frames to the multiframe.

6.3.1.2 Key to the mapping table of clause 7

The following relates to the tables of clause 7. The columns headed:

- i) "Channel designation" gives the precise acronym for the channel to which the mapping applies.
- ii) "Sub-channel number" identifies the particular sub-channel being defined where a basic physical channel supports more than one channel of this type.
- iii) "Direction" defines whether the mapping given applies identically to downlink and uplink (D&U), or to downlink (D) or uplink (U) only.
- iv) "Allowable timeslots assignments" defines whether the channel can be supported on, or assigned to, any of the timeslots, or only on specific timeslots.
- v) "Allowable RF channel assignments" defines whether the channel can use any or all of the radio frequency channels in the cell allocation (CA), or only the BCCH carrier (C0). It should be noted that any allocated channel Cx within CA could be any radio frequency channel, and that no ordering of radio frequency channel number is implied. For example, allocated channel C0 need not have the lowest radio frequency channel number of the allocation.
- vi) "Burst type" defines which type of burst as defined in clause 5.2 is to be used for the physical channel.
- vii) "Repeat length in TDMA frames" defines how many TDMA frames occur before the mapping for the interleaved blocks repeats itself e.g. 51.
- viii) "Interleaved block TDMA frame mapping" defines, within the parentheses, the TDMA frames used by each interleaved block (e.g. 0..3). The numbers given equate to the TDMA frame number (FN) modulo the number of TDMA frames per repeat length; Therefore, the frame is utilized when:

TDMA frame mapping number = $(FN) \bmod \text{repeat length}$ given

Where there is more than one block shown, each block is given a separate designation e.g. B0, B1. Where diagonal interleaving is employed then all of the TDMA frames included in the block are given, and hence the same TDMA frame number can appear more than once (see GSM 05.03). It should be noted that the frame mapping for the SACCH/T channel differs according to the timeslot allocated in order to lower the peak processing requirements of the BSS.

6.3.1.3 Mapping of BCCH data

In order to facilitate the MS operation, it is necessary to transmit some System Information messages in defined multiframes and defined blocks within one multiframe, as follows (where $TC = (FN \text{ DIV } 51) \bmod (8)$). Also for some System Information messages, the position where they are transmitted is contained in other System Information messages:

System Information Message	Sent when TC =	Allocation
Type 1	0	BCCH Norm
Type 2	1	BCCH Norm
Type 2 bis	5	BCCH Norm
Type 2 ter	5 or 4	BCCH Norm
Type 3	2 and 6	BCCH Norm
Type 4	3 and 7	BCCH Norm
Type 7	7	BCCH Ext
Type 8	3	BCCH Ext
Type 9	4	BCCH Norm
Type 13	4	BCCH norm
	or	
	0	BCCH Ext
Type 15	not fixed	BCCH Ext

This subclause defines requirements on minimum scheduling: the network may send any System Information message when sending of a specific System Information message is not required. The following rules apply:

- i) BCCH Ext may share the resource with PCH and AGCH (see subclause 6.5.1).
- ii) System Information Type 1 need only be sent if frequency hopping is in use or when the NCH is present in a cell. If the MS finds another message when $TC = 0$, it can assume that System Information Type 1 is not in use.
- iii) System information type 2 bis or 2 ter messages are sent if needed, as determined by the system operator. If only one of them is needed, it is sent when $TC = 5$. If both are needed, 2bis is sent when $TC = 5$ and 2ter is sent at least once within any of 4 consecutive occurrences of $TC = 4$. A SI 2 message will be sent at least every time $TC = 1$.
- iv) The definitions of BCCH Norm and BCCH Ext are given in clause 7 table 3 of 5.
- v) Use of System Information type 7 and 8 is not always necessary. It is necessary if System Information type 4 does not contain all information needed for cell selection.
- vi) System Information type 9 is sent in those blocks with $TC = 4$ which are specified in system information type 3 as defined in GSM 04.08.
- vii) System Information type 13 is only related to the GPRS service. System Information Type 13 need only be sent if GPRS support is indicated in one or more of System Information Type 3 or 4 or 7 or 8 messages. These messages also indicate if the message is sent on the BCCH Norm or if the message is transmitted on the BCCH Ext. In the case that the message is sent on the BCCH Norm, it is sent at least once within any of 4 consecutive occurrences of $TC=4$.
- viii) System Information type 15 is only related to the GPRS service. System Information Type 15 is optional and may be sent if GPRS is supported and no GPRS PCCCH channel is allocated in the cell. System Information type 13 indicates whether or not System Information type 15 is present in the cell. If System Information Type 15 is present, then its scheduling shall be indicated in System Information Type 9.

All the allowable timeslot assignments in a frame (see table 3 of 7 in clause 7) shall contain the same information.

6.3.1.4 Mapping of SID Frames

When the DTX mode of operation is active, it is required to transmit Silence Descriptor (SID) information, or equivalent dummy information, during the SACCH/T block period (104 TDMA frames). As the SID frames do not constitute a logical channel and their use is specific to DTX operation, the mapping of SID frames onto the TDMA frames is specified in GSM 05.08.

6.3.2 Mapping in time of packet logical channels onto physical channels

6.3.2.1 General

A physical channel allocated to carry packet logical channels is called a packet switched channel (PDCH). A PDCH shall carry packet logical channels only.

Packet switched logical channels are mapped dynamically onto a 52-multiframe.

The 52-multiframe consists of 12 blocks of 4 consecutive frames, 2 idle frames and 2 frames used for the PTCCH (see GSM 05.10 and 03.64), as shown in Figure 9. A block allocated to a given logical channel comprises of one radio block or, in uplink only, 4 random access bursts. The type of channel may vary on a block by block basis. Table 6 in clause 7, indicates the frame numbers for each of the blocks (B0...B11) transmitted in the multiframe. The ordered list of block is defined as B0, B6, B3, B9, B1, B7, B4, B10, B2, B8, B5, B11.

In the downlink direction, the logical channel type shall be indicated by the message type contained in the block header part.

In the uplink part for channels other than PACCH transmitted as access bursts or PRACH, the logical channel type shall be indicated by the message type contained in the block header part. For PACCH transmitted as access bursts, the logical channel type is indicated by the corresponding polling message on the downlink (see 04.60). For the PRACH case the logical channel type is indicated by the USF (See GSM 04.60), set on the downlink on a block by block basis.

6.3.2.2 Mapping of the uplink channels

6.3.2.2.1 Mapping of uplink packet traffic channel (PDTCH/U) and PACCH/U

The PDCH's where the MS may expect occurrence of its PDTCH/U(s) or PACCH/U for a mobile originated transfer is indicated in resource allocation messages (see GSM 04.60). PACCH/U shall be allocated respecting the resources allocated to the MS and the MS multislot class. For each PDCH allocated to the MS, an Uplink State Flag (R0... R7) is given to the MS.

The occurrence of the PDTCH/U and/or the PACCH/U at given block(s) B_x (where B_x = B0...B11) in the 52-multiframe structure for a given MS on a given PDCH shall be indicated by the value of the Uplink State Flag (USF) contained in the header of the preceding block transmitted in the downlink of the same PDCH, that is to say B(x-1) in the same multiframe if x≥1 or B(11) in the previous multiframe if x=0. If the USF in block B(x-1) indicates that block B(x) shall be used by an MS for which the USF_GRANULARITY is set to 1 (corresponding to 4 blocks) in the last assignment message, that MS shall also use the three following blocks. The USF corresponding to the last three blocks shall be set to an unused value. The MS may transmit a PDTCH block or a PACCH block on any of the uplink blocks used by the MS. The occurrence of the PACCH/U associated to a PDTCH/D shall be indicated by the network by polling the MS (see GSM 04.60).

NOTE: this subclause specifies how the network shall signal that the MS is allowed to use the uplink. The operation of the MS is specified in GSM 04.60. In particular cases of fixed allocation or extended dynamic allocation the MS may not need to monitor the USF on all allocated PDCHs.

6.3.2.2.2 Mapping of the Packet Timing Advance Control Channel (PTCCH/U)

The PDCH carrying the PTCCH/U of one MS is defined in the resource allocation message (see GSM 04.60). PTCCH/U shall be mapped to one of the time slots where PDTCH(s) are allocated to the MS. PTCCH/U shall be allocated respecting the resources allocated to the MS and the MS multislot class. An MS shall be allocated a sub-channel of the PTCCH/U (0...15) as defined in Clause 7 table 6, where the sub-channel number is equal to the Timing Advance Index (TAI) indicated in the resource allocation message (see GSM 04.60).

6.3.2.2.3 Mapping of the uplink PCCCH i.e. PRACH

The mapping of the PRACH is defined in clause 7 table 6, where the possible blocks are indicated. The PRACH is dynamically allocated in groups of four PRACH blocks B_y ($y=4x+i$, $i=0, \dots, 3$) corresponding to one PDCH block B_x ($x=0, \dots, 11$), indicated by $USF=FREE$ in the same way as defined for PDTCH/U (see subclause 6.3.2.2.1).

Optionally, a subset of the blocks B_x can be allocated to PRACH in a fixed way. The number of allocated blocks is indicated by the parameter BS_PRACH_BLKS broadcast on the PBCCH, where $BS_PRACH_BLKS=0\dots 11$. The blocks are allocated according to the ordered list defined in subclause 6.3.2.1. The blocks shall also be indicated by the $USF=FREE$. The MS may choose to use the BS_PRACH_BLKS or USF to determine the PRACH.

6.3.2.3 Mapping of the downlink channels

6.3.2.3.1 Mapping of the (PDTCH/D) and PACCH/D

The PDCH where the MS may expect occurrence of its PDTCH/D(s) for a mobile terminated transfer or its PACCH/D, for both mobile originated and mobile terminated transfer are indicated in resource allocation messages (see GSM 04.60). The logical channel type shall be indicated in the block header. The mobile owner of the PDTCH/D or PACCH/D shall be indicated by the TFI (Temporary Frame Identifier) (see GSM 04.60).

6.3.2.3.2 Mapping of the PTCCH/D

The PTCCH/D is mapped as defined in Clause 7 table 6. The PTCCH/D carries signalling messages including timing advance information for MSs sharing the PTCCH/U on the same PDCH.

6.3.2.3.3 Mapping of the PBCCH

The PBCCH is mapped onto one PDCH only, indicated in the BCCH. The PBCCH is mapped on BS_PBCCH_BLKS blocks (where $1 \leq BS_PBCCH_BLKS \leq 4$) per multiframe, according to the ordered list described in subclause 6.3.2.1. The blocks allocated are specified in Clause 7 table 6. The parameter BS_PBCCH_BLKS is broadcast on PBCCH in block B0 (see subclause 3.3.2.4).

6.3.2.3.4 Mapping of the PCCCH

The PCCCH and its different logical channels (PAGCH, PPCH, PNCH) and, for the 52-multiframe case, the PDTCH and PACCH can be mapped dynamically and are identified by the message header. The configuration is partly fixed by some parameters broadcast by the PBCCH and defined in subclause 3.3.2.4:

- a) BS_PBCCH_BLKS , that defines the number of PBCCH blocks per multiframe, according to the ordered list described in subclause 6.3.2.1, on the PDCH that carries PBCCH.
- b) $BS_PAG_BLKS_RES$, that defines the number of blocks in addition to BS_PBCCH_BLKS , according to the ordered list described in subclause 6.3.2.1, where paging shall not occur on every PDCH that carries PCCCH.

For the 52-multiframe case, if PBCCH is allocated on timeslot k , PCCCHs shall be allocated only on timeslots n where $n > k-4$ and $0 \leq n \leq 7$ in order to provide time for the MS to switch from PBCCH to PCCCH.

6.3.2.4 Mapping of PBCCH data

In order to facilitate the MS operation, the network is required to transmit certain types of Packet System Information (PSI) messages in specific multiframes and specific PBCCH blocks within the multiframes. The occurrence of the PSI1 message is defined by $TC = (FN \text{ DIV } MFL) \bmod PSI1_REPEAT_PERIOD$, where MFL (51 or 52) is the PCCCH multiframe length and $PSI1_REPEAT_PERIOD$ (range 1 - 16) is indicated in the SI13 message on BCCH, the PSI 1 message on PBCCH and, if present, in the Neighbour Cell parameters in PSI3 and PSI3bis messages sent on serving cell PBCCH.

The PSI1 message is transmitted at $TC = 0$ according to rule i) and ii) below.

The PSI messages other than the PSI1 message are divided into two groups of PSI messages. One group of PSI messages is transmitted with a low repetition rate and a second group is transmitted with a high repetition rate.

The number of PSI messages sent with high repetition rate is indicated by the parameter `PSI_COUNT_HR` (range 0 to 16) in the PSI1 message. The PSI messages in this group are sent according to rule iii) below.

The number of PSI messages sent with low repetition rate is indicated by the parameter `PSI_COUNT_LR` (range 0 to 63) in the PSI1 message. The PSI messages in this group are sent according to rule iv) below.

The following rules apply:

- i) PSI1 shall be sent in block B0 when $TC = 0$
- ii) If the value of the parameter `BS_PBCCH_BLKs` is greater than 1, the PSI1 shall also be sent in block B6 (for 52-multiframe) or B5 (for 51-multiframe) when $TC = 0$.
- iii) The PSI messages in the group sent with high repetition rate shall be sent in a sequence determined by the network and starting at $TC = 0$, using the PBCCH blocks within each multiframe which are not occupied according to rule i) or ii). The sequence of these PSI messages shall be repeated starting at each occurrence of $TC = 0$.
- iv) The PSI messages in the group sent with low repetition rate shall be sent in a sequence determined by the network and continuously repeated, using the PBCCH blocks within each multiframe which are not occupied according to rules i) to iii)

If there are multiple instances of a particular type of PSI message (See GSM 04.60), they shall all be sent within same group of PSI messages according to either rule iii) or iv) above. They shall be sent in a single sequence in the ascending order of the message instance number of that type of PSI message.

The same PSI message shall not occur twice within the lists defined by `PSI_COUNT_LR` and `PSI_COUNT_HR`

A full set of Packet System Information messages contains one consistent set of the messages included in `PSI_COUNT_LR` and one consistent set of the messages included in `PSI_COUNT_HR` plus the PSI1 message.

NOTE: The parameters `BS_PBCCH_BLKs` and `PSI1_REPEAT_PERIOD` shall be selected by the network such that all PSI message present in the cell can be sent according to rules i) to iv) above. It is the responsibility of the network to optimise the broadcast of the PSI messages so that the MS can find the important parameters for cell re-selection and access as fast as possible without unnecessary power consumption. The PSI mapping scheme information can be utilised by the MS to estimate the actual minimum cell reselection time.

6.4 Permitted channel combinations

6.4.1 Permitted channel combinations onto a basic physical channel

The following are the permitted ways, as defined by GSM 04.03, in which channels can be combined onto basic physical channels (numbers appearing in parenthesis after channel designations indicate sub-channel numbers; channels and sub-channels need not necessarily be assigned):

- i) `TCH/F + FACCH/F + SACCH/TF`
- ii) `TCH/H(0,1) + FACCH/H(0,1) + SACCH/TH(0,1)`
- iii) `TCH/H(0,0) + FACCH/H(0,1) + SACCH/TH(0,1) + TCH/H(1,1)`
- iv) `FCCH + SCH + BCCH + CCCH`
- v) `FCCH + SCH + BCCH + CCCH + SDCCH/4(0..3) + SACCH/C4(0..3)`
- vi) `BCCH + CCCH`
- vii) `SDCCH/8(0..7) + SACCH/C8(0..7)`
- viii) `TCH/F + FACCH/F + SACCH/M`
- ix) `TCH/F + SACCH/M`

- x) TCH/FD + SACCH/MD
- xi) PBCCH+PCCCH+PDTCH+PACCH+PTCCH
- xii) PCCCH+PDTCH+PACCH+PTCCH
- xiii) PDTCH+PACCH+PTCCH

where CCCH = PCH + RACH + AGCH + NCH.

and PCCCH=PPCH+PRACH+PAGCH+PNCH.

NOTE 1: Where the SMSCB is supported, the CBCH replaces SDCCH number 2 in cases v) and vii) above.

NOTE 2: A combined CCCH/SDCCH allocation (case v) above) may only be used when no other CCCH channel is allocated.

NOTE 3: Combinations viii), ix) and x) are used in multislot configurations as defined in subclause 6.4.2.

6.4.2 Multislot configurations

A multislot configuration consists of multiple circuit or packet switched traffic channels together with associated control channels, allocated to the same MS. The multislot configuration occupies up to 8 basic physical channels, with different timeslots numbers (TN) but with the same frequency parameters (ARFCN or MA, MAIO and HSN) and the same training sequence (TSC).

6.4.2.1 Multislot configurations for circuit switched connections

Two types of multislot configurations exists, symmetric and asymmetric. The symmetric case consists of only bi-directional channels. The asymmetric case consists of both bi-directional and unidirectional downlink channels.

The occupied physical channels shall consist of the following channel combinations as defined in subclause 6.4.1.

one main channel of type viii) +

x secondary channels of type ix) +

y secondary channels of type x)

where $0 \leq x \leq 7, y = 0$ for symmetric multislot configuration

$0 \leq x \leq 6, 1 \leq y \leq 7, x+y \leq 7$ for asymmetric multislot configuration

The main channel is the bi-directional channel that carries the main signalling (FACCH and SACCH) for the multislot configuration. The position of the main channel is indicated by the allocation message (GSM 04.08). Secondary channels may be added or removed without changing the main channel.

The allocation of channels to a Multislot Configuration must always consider the multislot capability of the MS, as defined by the multislot class described in annex B.

There is no limitation in this TS to the possible TCH types (see subclause 3.2) which may be used in a Multislot Configuration.

High Speed Circuit Switched Data (HSCSD) is one case of multislot configuration. The full rate traffic channels of a HSCSD configuration shall convey the same user bit rate (see subclause 3.2.3).

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

6.4.2.2 Multislot configurations for packet switched connections

An MS may be allocated several PDTCH/Us or PDTCH/Ds for one mobile originated or one mobile terminated communication respectively. In this context allocation refers to the list of PDCH that may dynamically carry the PDTCHs for that specific MS. The PACCH may be mapped onto any of the allocated PDCHs.

The occupied physical channels shall consist a combination of configurations xi, xii and xiii as defined in subclause 6.4.1. The network shall leave a gap of at least one radio block between the old and the new configuration, when the allocation is changed and PDCHs with the lowest numbered timeslot are not the same in the old and new configuration.

6.5 Operation of channels and channel combinations

6.5.1 General

- i) A base transceiver station must transmit a burst in every timeslot of every TDMA frame in the downlink of radio frequency channel C0 of the cell allocation (to allow mobiles to make power measurements of the radio frequency channels supporting the BCCH, see GSM 05.08). In order to achieve this requirement a dummy burst is defined in subclause 5.2.6 which shall be transmitted by the base transceiver station on all timeslots of all TDMA frames of radio frequency channel C0 for which no other channel requires a burst to be transmitted.
- ii) Timeslot number 0 of radio frequency channel C0 of the cell allocation must support either channel combinations iv) or v) in subclause 6.4.1. No other timeslot or allocated channel from the cell allocation is allowed to support channel combinations iv) or v) in subclause 6.4.1.
- iii) The parameter BS_CC_CHANS in the BCCH defines the number of basic physical channels supporting common control channels (CCCHs). All shall use timeslots on radio frequency channel C0 of the cell allocation. The first CCCH shall use timeslot number 0, the second timeslot number 2, the third timeslot number 4 and the fourth timeslot number 6. Each CCCH carries its own CCCH_GROUP of mobiles in idle mode. Mobiles in a specific CCCH_GROUP will listen for paging messages and make random accesses only on the specific CCCH to which the CCCH_GROUP belongs. The method by which a mobile determines the CCCH_GROUP to which it belongs is defined in subclause 6.5.2.
- iv) The parameter BS_CCCH_SDCCH_COMB in the BCCH (see subclause 3.3.2) defines whether the common control channels defined are combined with SDCCH/4(0.3) + SACCH/C4(0.3) onto the same basic physical channel. If they are combined then the number of available random access channel blocks (access grant channel blocks and paging channel blocks; see following), are reduced as defined in table 5 of clause 7.
- v) The PCH, AGCH, NCH and BCCH Ext may share the same TDMA frame mapping (considered modulo 51) when combined onto a basic physical channel. The channels are shared on a block by block basis, and information within each block, when de-interleaved and decoded allows a mobile to determine whether the block contains paging messages, system information messages or access grants. However, to ensure a mobile satisfactory access to the system a variable number of the available blocks in each 51-multiframe can be reserved for access grants and system information messages, only. The number of blocks not used for paging (BS_AG_BLK_RES) starting from, and including block number 0 is broadcast in the BCCH (see subclause 3.3.2). As above the number of paging blocks per 51-multiframe considered to be "available" shall be reduced by the number of blocks reserved for access grant messages.

If system information messages are sent on BCCH Ext, BS_AG_BLK_RES shall be set to a value greater than zero.

Table 5 of clause 7 defines the access grant blocks and paging blocks available per 51-multiframe.

- vi) Another parameter in the BCCH, BS_PA_MFRMS indicates the number of 51-multiframes between transmissions of paging messages to mobiles in idle mode of the same paging group. The "available" paging blocks per CCCH are then those "available" per 51-multiframe on that CCCH (determined by the two above parameters) multiplied by BS_PA_MFRMS. Mobiles are normally only required to monitor every Nth block of their paging channel, where N equals the number of "available" blocks in total (determined by the above BCCH parameters) on the paging channel of the specific CCCH which their CCCH_GROUP is required to monitor. Other paging modes (e.g. page reorganize or paging overload conditions described in GSM 04.08) may require the mobile to monitor paging blocks more frequently than this. All the mobiles listening to a particular paging block are defined as being in the same PAGING_GROUP. The method by which a particular mobile determines to which particular PAGING_GROUP it belongs and hence which particular block of the available blocks on the paging channel is to be monitored is defined in subclause 6.5.2.

- vii) An MS which has its membership of at least one voice group or voice broadcast call group set to the active state shall, in addition to monitoring the paging blocks as described above, monitor the notification channel, NCH. This logical channel is always mapped onto contiguous blocks reserved for access grants, in a position and number as given by the parameter NCP, defined in GSM 04.08, broadcast on the BCCH. The channel may be present when a cell supports voice group or voice broadcast calls. The coding of the various structural parameters described above in this subclause is not changed. Information within a block, when deinterleaved and decoded, allows the MS to determine whether the block contains access grant messages or notification messages.
- viii) In presence of PCCCH, the parameter BS_PCC_CHANS in the PBCCH defines the number of physical channels for packet data (PDCH) carrying PCCCH. The (P)BCCH shall in addition indicate the physical description of those channels. Each PCCCH carries its own PCCCH_GROUP of MSs in GPRS attached mode. MS in a specific PCCCH_GROUP will listen for paging messages and make random accesses only on the specific PCCCH to which the PCCCH_GROUP belongs. The method by which an MS determines the PCCCH_GROUP to which it belongs is defined in subclause 6.5.6.

6.5.2 Determination of CCCH_GROUP and PAGING_GROUP for MS in idle mode

$$\text{CCCH_GROUP} (0 \dots \text{BS_CC_CHANS}-1) = ((\text{IMSI mod } 1000) \bmod (\text{BS_CC_CHANS} \times N)) \text{ div } N$$

$$\text{PAGING_GROUP} (0 \dots N-1) = ((\text{IMSI mod } 1000) \bmod (\text{BS_CC_CHANS} \times N)) \bmod N$$

where

N = number of paging blocks "available" on one CCCH = (number of paging blocks "available" in a 51-multiframe on one CCCH) \times BS_PA_MFRMS.

IMSI = International Mobile Subscriber Identity, as defined in GSM 03.03.

mod = Modulo.

div = Integer division.

6.5.3 Determination of specific paging multiframe and paging block index

The required 51-multiframe occurs when:

$$\text{PAGING_GROUP} \text{ div } (N \text{ div } \text{BS_PA_MFRMS}) = (FN \text{ div } 51) \bmod (\text{BS_PA_MFRMS})$$

The index to the required paging block of the "available" blocks in the 51-multiframe:

$$\text{Paging block index} = \text{PAGING_GROUP} \bmod (N \text{ div } \text{BS_PA_MFRMS})$$

where the index is then used with the look-up table 5 of clause 7 to determine the actual paging channel interleaved block to be monitored.

6.5.4 Short Message Service Cell Broadcast (SMSCB)

When a short message service cell broadcast (SMSCB) message is to be sent, the message shall be sent on one of the two cell broadcast channels (CBCH): the basic and the extended cell broadcast channel in four consecutive multiframe using the block defined in table 3 of clause 7. The multiframe used for the basic cell broadcast channel shall be those in which TB = 0,1,2 and 3. The multiframe used for the extended cell broadcast channel shall be those in which TB = 4, 5, 6 and 7 where:

$$\text{TB} = (FN \text{ DIV } 51) \bmod (8)$$

The SMSCB header shall be sent in the multiframe in which TB = 0 for the basic, and TB = 4 for the extended cell broadcast channel. When SMSCB is in use, this is indicated within the BCCH data (see GSM 04.08), and the parameter BS_AG_BLK_RES shall be set to one or greater. When the CBCH is mapped onto a CCCH+SDCCH/4 channel, use of SMSCB does not place any constraint on the value of BS_AG_BLK_RES.

NOTE: The MS reading of the extended CBCH is occasionally interrupted by MS idle mode procedures.

6.5.5 Voice group and voice broadcast call notifications

When mobile stations are to be alerted on a voice group or voice broadcast call, notification messages shall be sent on the notification channel (NCH), using the blocks defined in subclause 6.5.1.

When the NCH is in use, the parameter BS_AG_BLKES_RES shall be set to a value not lower than the number of blocks used for the NCH, see subclause 6.5.1 vii).

6.5.6 Determination of PCCCH_GROUP and PAGING_GROUP for MS in GPRS attached mode

In absence of PCCCH, CCCH shall be used in the GPRS attached mode for paging and access. If the determination of the specific paging multiframe and paging block index as specified in this subclause is not supported on CCCH by both the MS and the BTS, the method defined in subclause 6.5.2 and 6.5.3 shall be used. This is negotiated at GPRS attach.

$$\text{PCCCH_GROUP} (0 \dots \text{KC}-1) = ((\text{IMSI mod } 1000) \text{ mod } (\text{KC} * \text{N})) \text{ div } \text{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PAGING_GROUP} (0 \dots \text{M}-1) = & (((\text{IMSI mod } 1000) \text{ div } (\text{KC} * \text{N})) * \text{N} + \\ & (\text{IMSI mod } 1000) \text{ mod } \text{N} + \\ & \text{Max}((\text{m} * \text{M}) \text{ div } \text{SPLIT_PG_CYCLE}, \text{m})) \text{ mod } \text{M} \\ & \text{for } \text{m} = 0, \dots, \text{Min}(\text{M}, \text{SPLIT_PG_CYCLE}) - 1 \end{aligned}$$

where

KC = number of (P)CCCH in the cell =

BS_PCC_CHANS for PCCCH
BS_CC_CHANS for CCCH

M = number of paging blocks "available" on one (P)CCCH =
(12 - BS_PAG_BLKES_RES - BS_PBCCH_BLKES) * 64 for PCCCH
(9 - BS_AG_BLKES_RES) * 64 for CCCH not combined
(3 - BS_AG_BLKES_RES) * 64 for CCCH + SDCCH combined

N =

1 for PCCCH

(9 - BS_AG_BLKES_RES) * BS_PA_MFRMS for CCCH not combined
(3 - BS_AG_BLKES_RES) * BS_PA_MFRMS for CCCH/SDCCH combined

SPLIT_PG_CYCLE is an MS specific parameter negotiated at GPRS attach (see GSM 04.60)

IMSI = International Mobile Subscriber Identity, as defined in GSM 03.03.

mod = Modulo.

div = Integer division.

The MS shall receive paging and perform access on a single (P)CCCH identified by the PCCCH_GROUP parameter (see subclause 6.5.1).

If DRX is not used, the MS shall listen to all M blocks per multiframe where paging may appear.

If DRX is used, the MS shall listen to the blocks corresponding to its paging group as defined by the different PAGING_GROUP values.

The required multiframe occurs when:

$$\text{PAGING_GROUP div (M div 64)} = (\text{FN div MFL}) \bmod 64$$

where

$$\text{MFL} = \text{multiframe length} = 51 \text{ for CCCH or } 52 \text{ for PCCCH}$$

The index to the required paging block of the "available" blocks in the multiframe:

$$\text{Paging block index} = \text{PAGING_GROUP} \bmod (\text{M div } 64)$$

where the index is then used with look-up tables of clause 7 to determine the actual PPCH block to be monitored. Table 5 is used for CCCH and table 7 for PCCCH.

For CCCH, DRX shall always be used in order to provide enough time for BSIC decoding for the MS. If Non-DRX or SPLIT_PG_CYCLE>256 is negotiated, SPLIT_PG_CYCLE=256 shall be used.

Channel designation	Sub-channel number	Direction	Allowable time slot assignments	Allowable RF channel assignments	Burst type	Repeat length in TDMA frames	Interleaved block TDMA frame mapping	
TCH/FS TCH/F2.4		D&U ²	0 ... 7	C0 ... Cn	NB ¹	13	B0(0...7),B1(4...11),B2(8...11,0...3)	
TCH/HS	0 1	D&U ²	0 ... 7	C0 ... Cn	NB ¹	13	B0(0,2,4,6),B1(4,6,8,10),B2(8,10,0,2) B0(1,3,5,7),B1(5,7,9,11),B2(9,11,1,3)	
FACCH/F		D&U	0 ... 7	C0 ... Cn	NB ¹	13	B0(0...7),B1(4...11),B2(8...11,0...3)	
FACCH/H	0	U	0 ... 7	C0 ... Cn	NB ¹	26	B0(0,2,4,6,8,10),B1(8,10,13,15,17,19),B2(17,19,21,23,0,2)	
FACCH/H	0	D	0 ... 7	C0 ... Cn	NB ¹	26	B0(4,6,8,10,13,15),B1(13,15,17,19,21,23),B2(21,23,0,2,4,6)	
FACCH/H	1	U	0 ... 7	C0 ... Cn	NB ¹	26	B0(1,3,5,7,9,11),B1(9,11,14,16,18,20),B2(18,20,22,24,1,3)	
FACCH/H	1	D	0 ... 7	C0 ... Cn	NB ¹	26	B0(5,7,9,11,14,16),B1(14,16,18,20,22,24),B2(22,24,1,3,5,7)	
SACCH/TF		D&U ²	0	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(12, 38, 64, 90)	NOTE 1: An Access Burst (AB) is used on the uplink during handover and on channels used for voice group calls when a request to talk is made.
SACCH/TF		D&U ²	1	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(25, 51, 77, 103)	
SACCH/TF		D&U ²	2	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(38, 64, 90, 12)	
SACCH/TF		D&U ²	3	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(51, 77, 103, 25)	
SACCH/TF		D&U ²	4	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(64, 90, 12, 38)	
SACCH/TF		D&U ²	5	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(77, 103, 25, 51)	
SACCH/TF		D&U ²	6	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(90, 12, 38, 64)	
SACCH/TF		D&U ²	7	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(103, 25, 51, 77)	
SACCH/M		D&U ²	0 ... 7	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(12, 38, 64, 90)	
SACCH/TH	0 1	D&U ²	0	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(12, 38, 64, 90) B(25, 51, 77, 103)	NOTE 2: The uplink of a channel used for voice broadcast or a voice group call may actually not be used.
SACCH/TH	0 1	D&U ²	1	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(12, 38, 64, 90) B(25, 51, 77, 103)	
SACCH/TH	0 1	D&U ²	2	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(38, 64, 90, 12) B(51, 77, 103, 25)	
SACCH/TH	0 1	D&U ²	3	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(38, 64, 90, 12) B(51, 77, 103, 25)	
SACCH/TH	0 1	D&U ²	4	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(64, 90, 12, 38) B(77, 103, 25, 51)	
SACCH/TH	0 1	D&U ²	5	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(64, 90, 12, 38) B(77, 103, 25, 51)	
SACCH/TH	0 1	D&U ²	6	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(90, 12, 38, 64) B(103, 25, 51, 77)	
SACCH/TH	0 1	D&U ²	7	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	104	B(90, 12, 38, 64) B(103, 25, 51, 77)	

NOTE 3: An Access Burst (AB) may be used on the uplink during handover.

Clause 7 Table 1 of 7: Mapping of logical channels onto physical channels (see subclauses 6.3, 6.4, 6.5)

Channel designation	Sub-channel number	Direction	Allowable timeslot assignments	Allowable RF channel assignments	Burst type	Repeat length in TDMA frames	Interleaved block TDMA frame mapping
TCH/F4.8 TCH/F9.6 TCH/F14.4		D&U	0 ... 7	C0 ... Cn	NB ¹	26	B0(0 ... 11, 13 ... 22) B1(4 ... 11, 13 ... 24, 0, 1) B2(8 ... 11, 13 ... 24, 0 ... 5) B3(13 ... 24, 0 ... 9) B4(17 ... 24, 0 ... 11, 13, 14) B5(21 ... 24, 0 ... 11, 13 ... 18)
TCH/H2.4 TCH/H4.8	0	D&U	0 ... 7	C0 ... Cn	NB ¹	26	B0(0,2,4,6,8,10,13,15,17,19,21,23,0,2,4,6,8,10,13,15,17,19) B1(8,10,13,15,17,19,21,23,0,2,4,6,8,10,13,15,17,19,21,23,0,2), B2(17,19,21,23,0,2,4,6,8,10,13,15,17,19,21,23,0,2,4,6,8,10)
	1						B0(1,3,5,7,9,11,14,16,18,20,22,24,1,3,5,7,9,11,14,16,18,20), B1(9,11,14,16,18,20,22,24,1,3,5,7,9,11,14,16,18,20,22,24,1,3), B2(18,20,22,24,1,3,5,7,9,11,14,16,18,20,22,24,1,3,5,7,9,11)

NOTE 1: An Access Burst (AB) is used on the uplink during handover.

Clause 7 Table 2 of 7: Mapping of logical channels onto physical channels (see subclauses 6.3, 6.4, 6.5)

Channel designation	Sub-channel number	Direction	Allowable timeslot assignments	Allowable RF channel assignments	Burst type	Repeat length in TDMA frames	Interleaved block TDMA frame mapping	
FCCH		D	0	C0	FB	51	B0(0),B1(10),B2(20),B3(30),B4(40)	
SCH		D	0	C0	SB	51	B0(1),B1(11),B2(21),B3(31),B4(41)	
BCCH Norm		D	0,2,4,6	C0	NB	51	B(2..5)	
BCCH Ext		D	0,2,4,6	C0	NB	51	B(6..9)	
PCH AGCH		D	0,2,4,6	C0	NB	51	B0(6..9),B1(12..15),B2(16..19) B3(22..25),B4(26..29),B5(32..35), B6(36..39),B7(42..45),B8(46..49)	
NCH		D	0	C0	NB	51	B0(6..9),B1(12..15),B2(16..19) B3(22..25),B4(26..29),B5(32..35), B6(36..39)	
RACH		U	0,2,4,6	C0	AB	51	B0(0),B1(1)..B50(50)	
CBCH(SDCCH/4)		D	0	C0	NB	51	B(32..35)	
CBCH(SDCCH/8)		D	0 ... 3	C0 ... Cn	NB	51	B(8..11)	
SDCCH/4	0	D	0	C0	NB ¹	51	B(22..25)	NOTE 1: An Access Burst (AB) is used On the uplink during handover
		U					B(37..40)	
	1	D					B(26..29)	
		U					B(41..44)	
	2	D					B(32..35)	
		U	B(47..50)					
	3	D	B(36..39)					
		U	B(0..3)					
SACCH/C4	0	D	0	C0	NB ³	102	B(42..45)	
		U					B(57..60)	
	1	D					B(46..49)	
		U					B(61..64)	
	2	D					B(93..96)	
		U					B(6..9)	
	3	D					B(97..100)	
		U	B(10..13)					

NOTE 3:An Access Burst (AB) may be used on the uplink during handover.

Clause 7 Table 3 of 7: Mapping of logical channels onto physical channels (see subclauses 6.3, 6.4, 6.5)

Channel designation	Sub-channel number	Direction	Allowable timeslot assignments	Allowable RF channel assignments	Burst type	Repeat length in TDMA frames	Interleaved block TDMA frame mapping
SDCCH/8	0	D	0 ... 7	C0 ... Cn	NB ¹	51	B (0 ... 3)
		U					B (15 ... 18)
	1	D					B (4 ... 7)
		U					B (19 ... 22)
	2	D					B (8 ... 11)
		U					B (23 ... 26)
	3	D					B (12 ... 15)
		U					B (27 ... 30)
	4	D					B (16 ... 19)
		U					B (31 ... 34)
	5	D					B (20 ... 23)
		U					B (35 ... 38)
	6	D					B (24 ... 27)
		U					B (39 ... 42)
	7	D					B (28 ... 31)
		U					B (43 ... 46)
SACCH/C8	0	D	0 ... 7	C0 ... Cn	NB ³	102	B (32 ... 35)
		U					B (47 ... 50)
	1	D					B (36 ... 39)
		U					B (51 ... 54)
	2	D					B (40 ... 43)
		U					B (55 ... 58)
	3	D					B (44 ... 47)
		U					B (59 ... 62)
	4	D					B (83 ... 86)
		U					B (98 ... 101)
	5	D					B (87 ... 90)
		U					B (0 ... 3)
	6	D					B (91 ... 94)
		U					B (4 ... 7)
	7	D					B (95 ... 98)
		U					B (8 ... 11)

NOTE 1: An Access Burst (AB) is used on the uplink during handover.

NOTE 3: An Access Burst (AB) may be used on the uplink during handover.

Clause 7 Table 4 of 7: Mapping of logical channels onto physical channels (see subclauses 6.3, 6.4, 6.5)

BS_CCCH_SDCCH_COMB		Access grant blocks available (NOTE: Some access grant blocks may also be used for the NCH)		BS_AG_BLK_RES		Number of paging blocks available per 51-multiframe		Paging channel blocks available (Paging block index = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)	
Random access channel blocks available									

Clause 7 Table 5 of 7: Mapping of logical channels onto physical channels (see subclauses 6.3, 6.4, 6.5)

Channel designation	Sub-channel number	Direction	Allowable time-slot assignment	Allowable RF channel assignment	Burst type	Repeat length in TDMA frames	Interleaved block TDMA frame mapping
PDTCH, PACCH		D&U	0...7	C0...Cn	NB1	52	B0(0...3), B1(4...7), B2(8...11), B3(13...16), B4(17...20), B5(21...24), B6(26...29), B7(30...33), B8(34...37), B9(39...42), B10(43...46), B11(47...50)
PBCCH		D	0...7	C0...Cn	NB	52	B0(0... 3), B6(26...29), B3(13... 16), B9(39...42)
PRACH		U	0...7	C0...Cn	AB	52	B0(0)...B11(11), B12(13)...B23(24), B24(26)... B35(37), B36(39)...B47(50)
PAGCH, PPCH, PNCH		D	0...7	C0...Cn	NB	52	B1(4 ... 7), B2(8...11), B3(13...16), B4(17...20), B5(21...24), B6(26...29), B7(30...33), B8(34...37), B9(39...42), B10(43...46), B11(47...50)
PTCCH/D		D	0...7	C0...Cn	NB	416	B0(12,38,64,90), B2(116,142,168,194), B3(220,246,272,298), B4(324,350,376,402)
PTCCH/U	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	U	0...7	C0...Cn	AB	416	B0(12) B0(38) B0(64) B0(90) B0(116) B0(142) B0(168) B0(194) B0(220) B0(246) B0(272) B0(298) B0(324) B0(350) B0(376) B0(402)

Clause 7 Table 6 of 7: Mapping of logical channels onto physical channels (see subclauses 6.3, 6.4, 6.5) -

BS_PAG_BLK_RES + BS_PBCCH_BLK		
	Number of paging blocks available per 52-multiframe	Paging channel blocks available for 52-multiframe (Paging block index = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
1	11	B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, B9, B10, B11
2	10	B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B7, B8, B9, B10, B11
3	9	B1, B2, B4, B5, B7, B8, B9, B10, B11
4	8	B1, B2, B4, B5, B7, B8, B10, B11
5	7	B2, B4, B5, B7, B8, B10, B11
6	6	B2, B4, B5, B8, B10, B11
7	5	B2, B5, B8, B10, B11
8	4	B2, B5, B8, B11
9	3	B5, B8, B11
10	2	B5, B11
11	1	B11
>11	0	

Clause 7 Table 7 of 7: Mapping of logical channels onto physical channels (see subclauses 6.3, 6.4, 6.5)

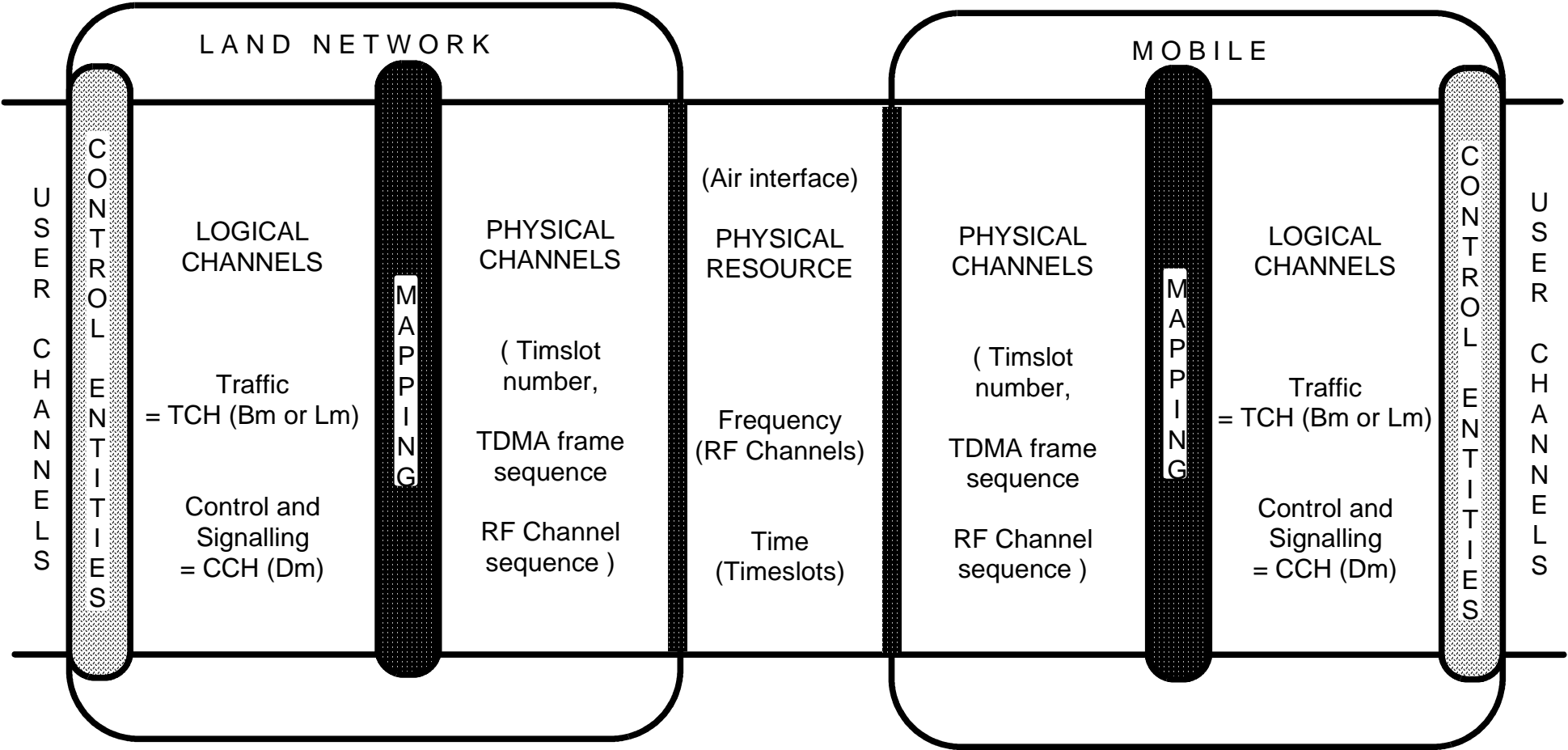


Figure 1: Mapping of logical channels onto physical channels based on the physical resource

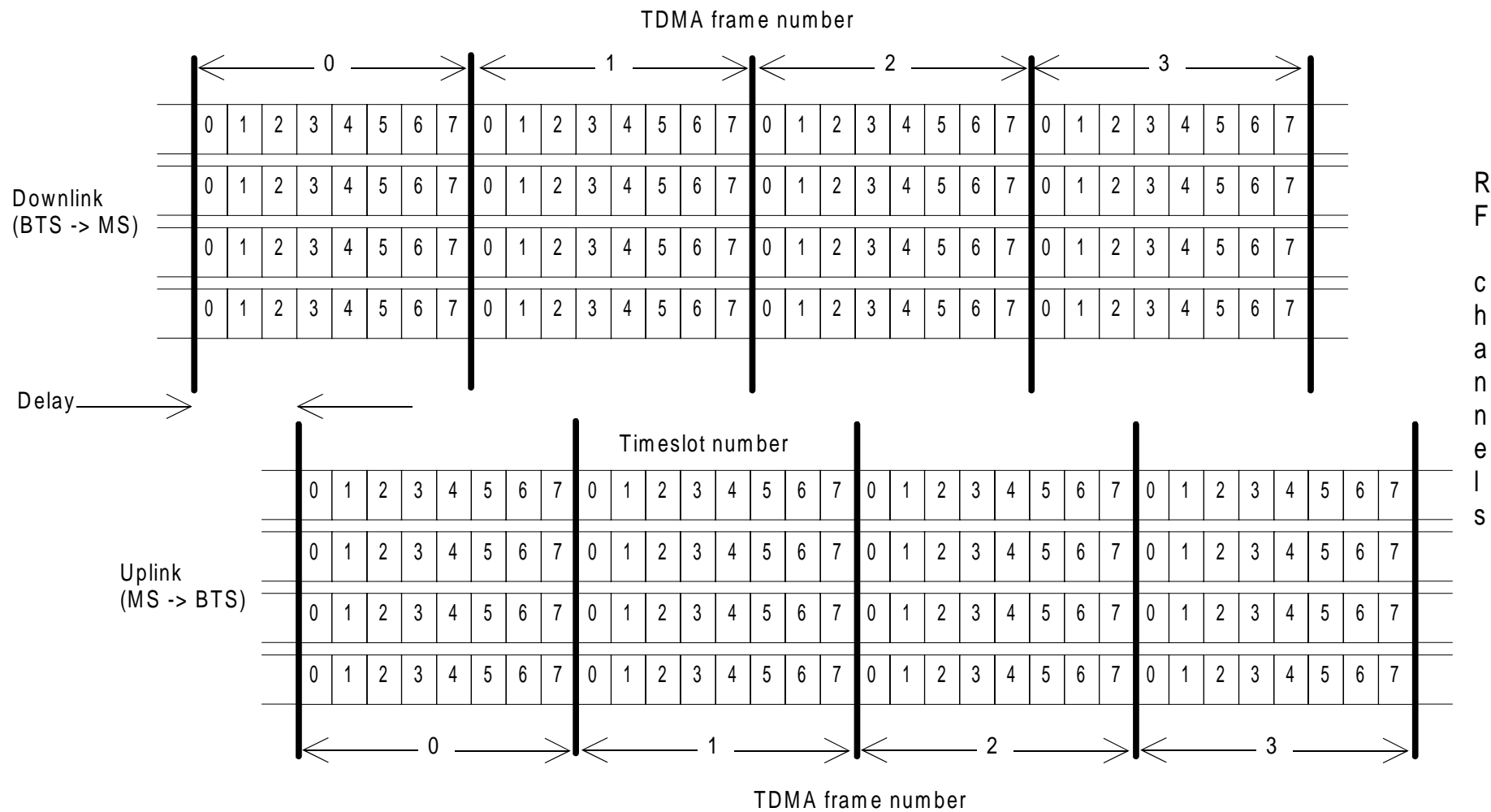


Figure 2: The structure imposed on the physical resource: Timeslots, TDMA Frames and Radio Frequency channels
(in this example the cell has an allocation of 4 RF Channels pairs

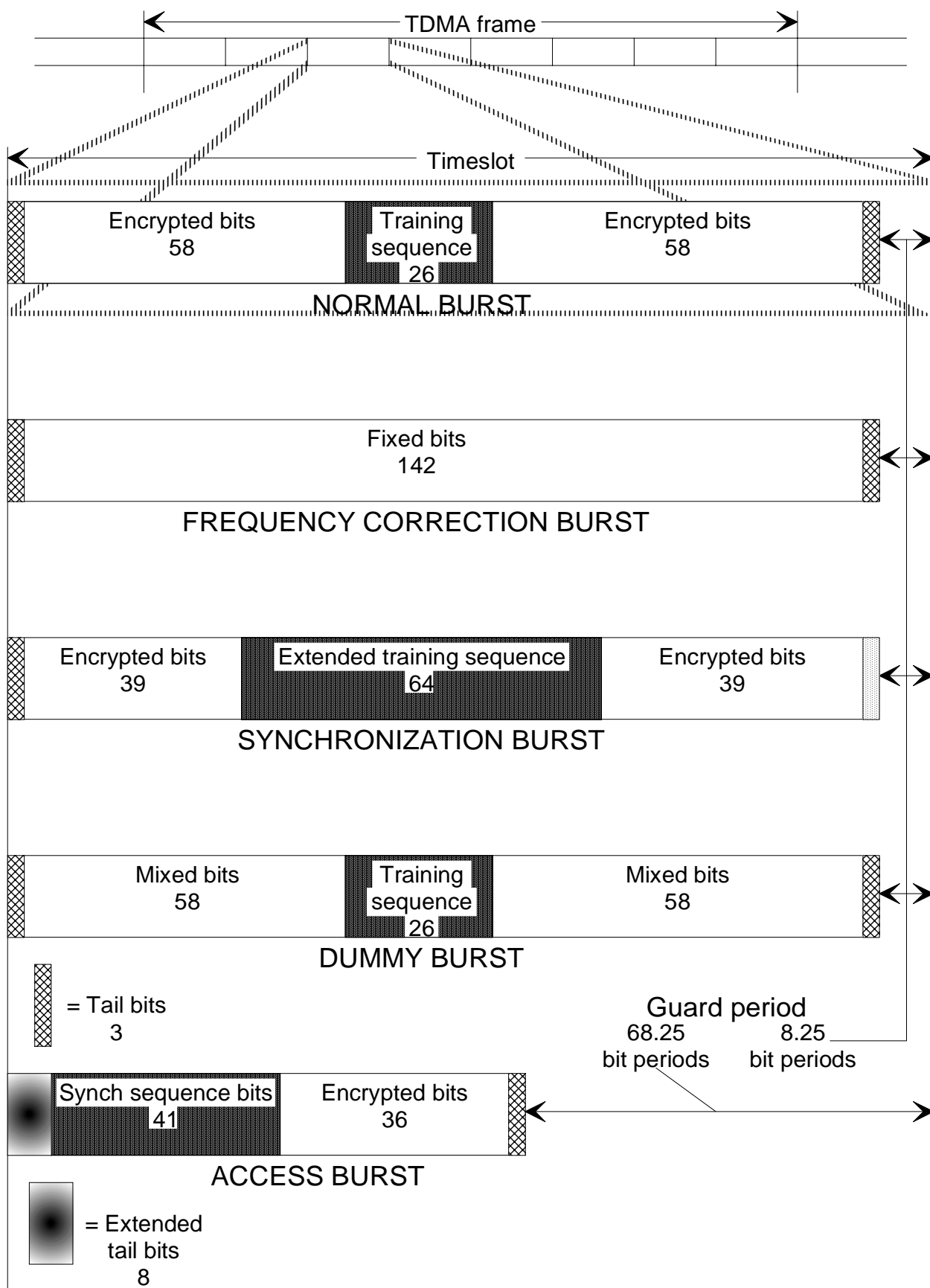


Figure 3: Timeslot and format of bursts

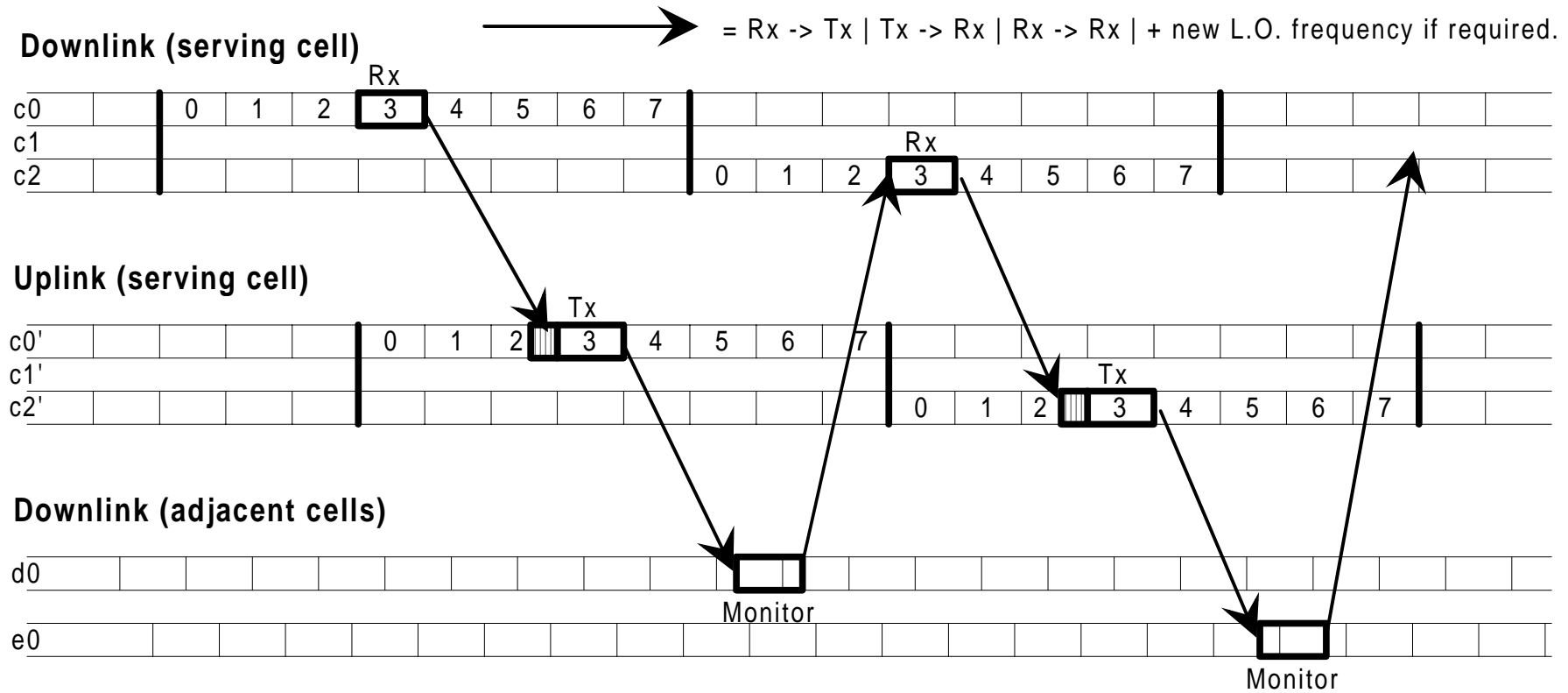
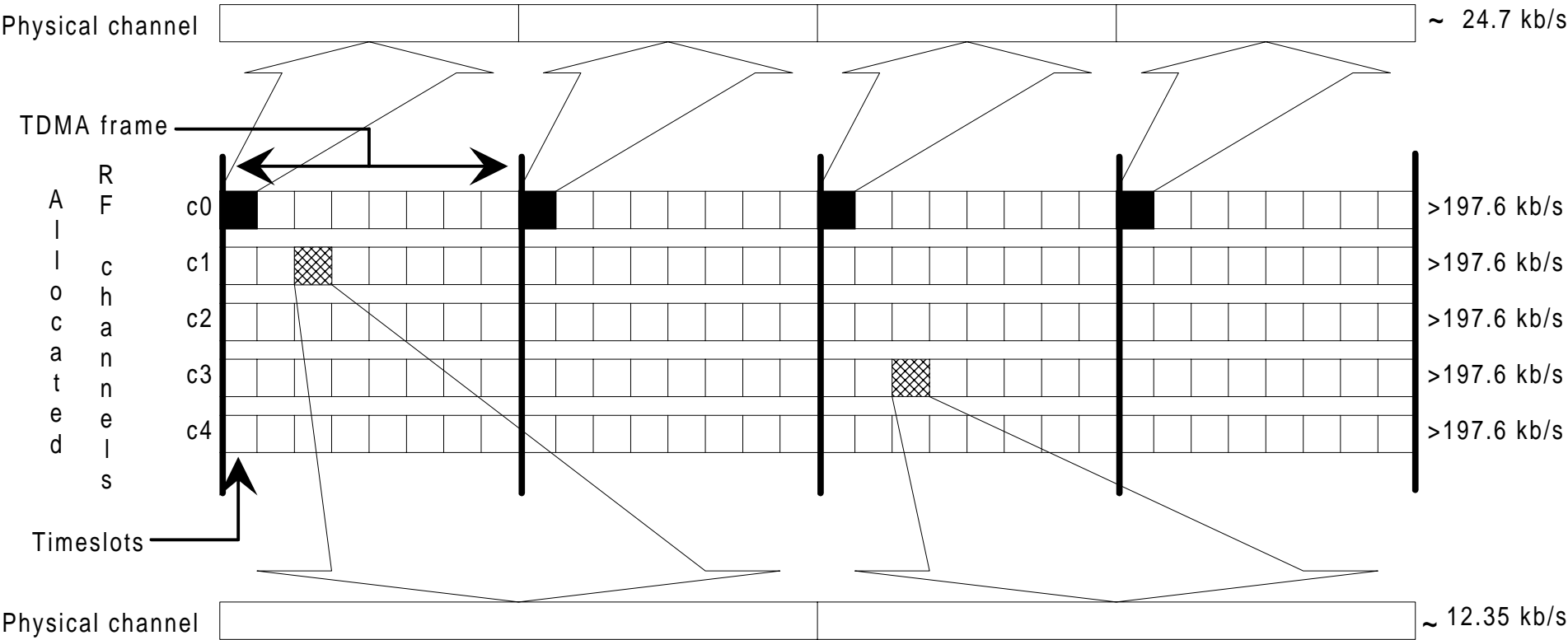


Figure 4: Mobile Station usage of physical channel timeslots (For a full-rate hopping traffic channel assigned timeslot 3)

(This example of a physical channel is non-hopping using timeslot 0 of every TDMA frame)



(This example of a physical channel is hopping using 3 of every other TDMA frame)

Figure 5: Example of two different physical channels

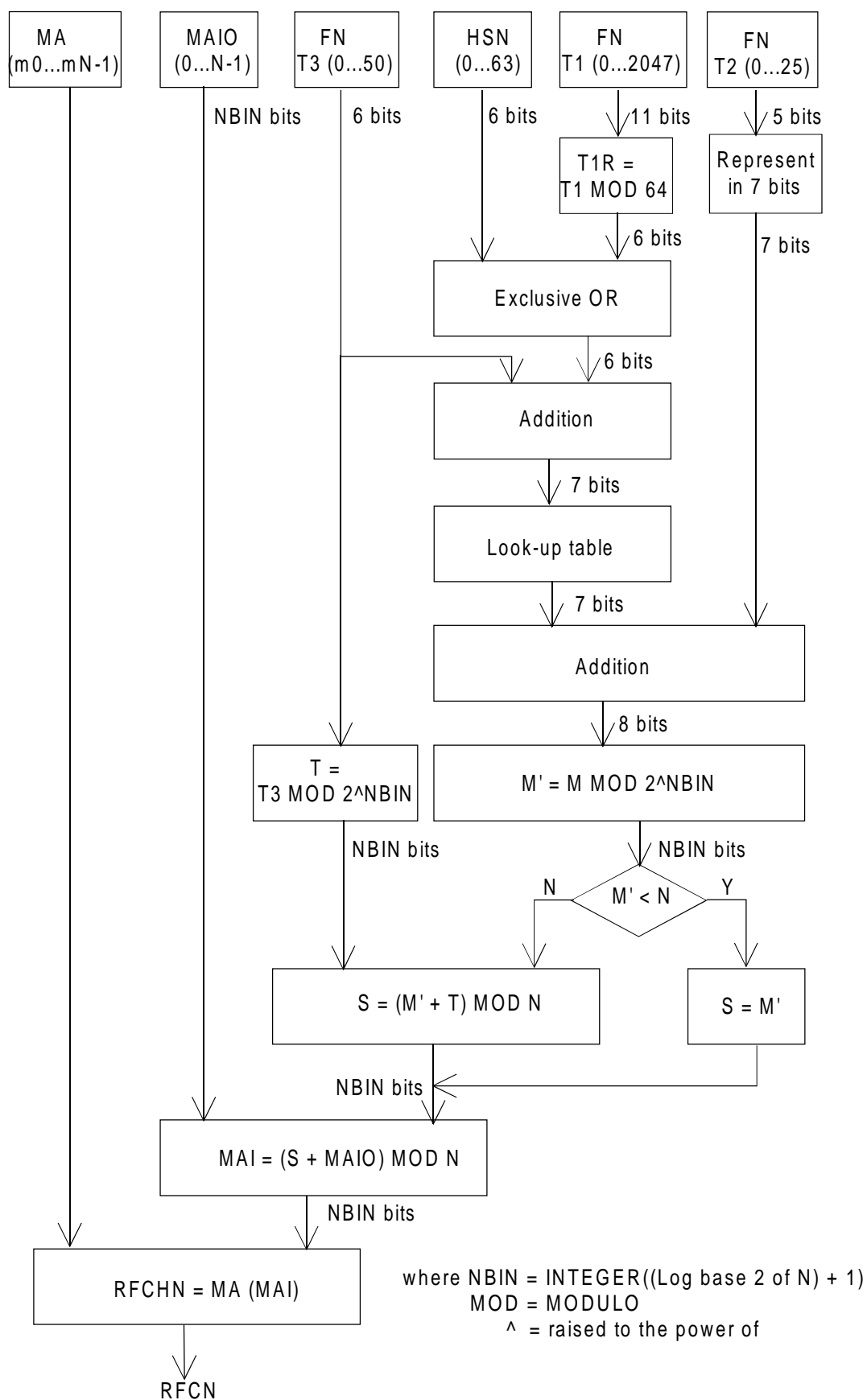


Figure 6: Block diagram of the frequency hopping algorithm when HSN ≠ 0

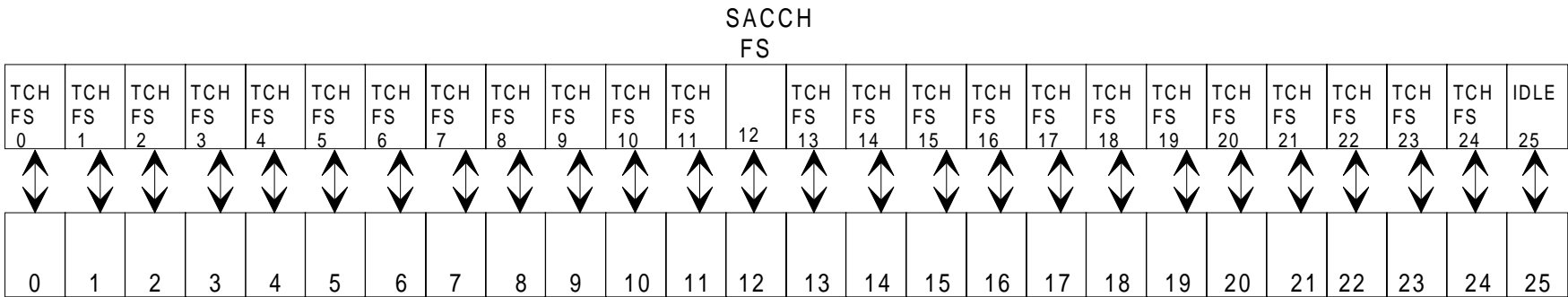


Figure 7a: TDMA frame mapping for TCH/FS + SACCH/FS

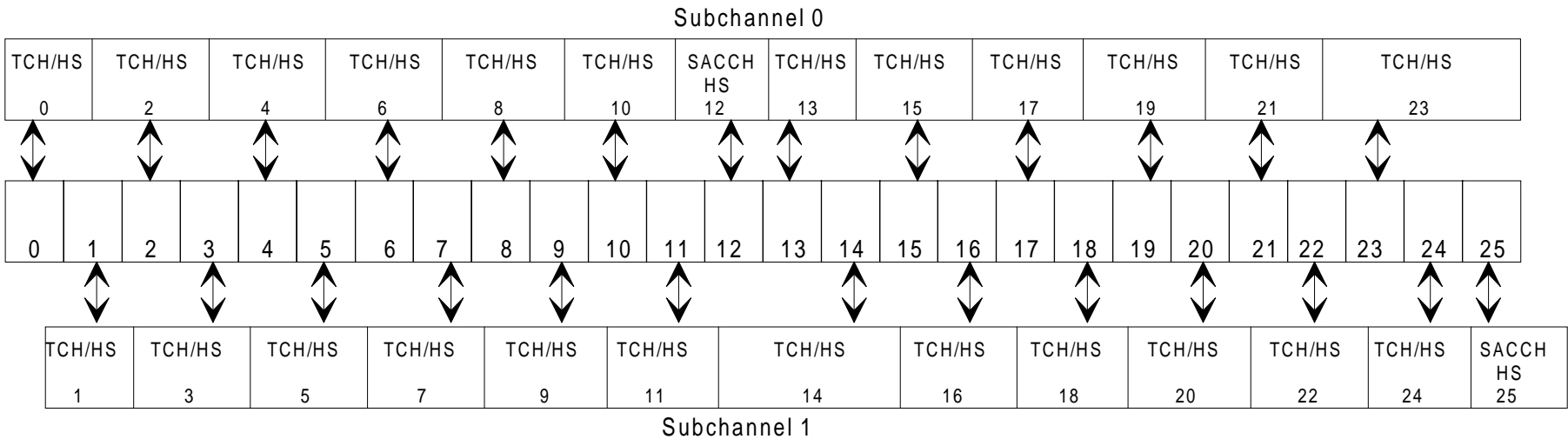


Figure 7b: TDMA frame mapping for TCH/HS + SACCH/HS sub-channels 0 and 1

Figure 7: Example of a TDMA frame mapping for traffic channels

Annex A (normative): Phase 2 mobiles in a Phase 1 infrastructure

A.1 Scope

Phase 2 mobiles are required to behave properly in a Phase 1 networks, when downlink DTX is used in conjunction with frequency hopping.

A.2 Implementation options for TCH channels

A.2.1 C0 filling on the TCH

When the TCH is active, and no associated traffic frame is scheduled for transmission, the following options apply for filling the burst on the C0 radio frequency channel.

A.2.1.1 A dummy burst with (BN61, BN62, BN86) = training sequence bits of normal bursts

A.2.1.2 A dummy burst with the "C0 filling training sequence

(BN61, BN62, BN86) = (0,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,0,1).

A.2.1.3 A dummy burst with (BN61, BN62, BN86) mapped from the TSC bits of normal bursts according to the table; below

TSC for other bursts on TCH	Dummy bursts (BN61, BN62 BN86)	Corresponding TSC
0	(0,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,0)	2
1	(0,1,0,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,1,0,1,0)	5
2	(0,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,1,1)	0
3	(0,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,1,1,1,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,1,1)	4
4	(0,1,0,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,1,0,1,0)	5
5	(0,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,0)	2
6	(0,1,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,0)	3
7	(0,1,0,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1,1,1,0,1,0)	5

A.2.1.4 Partial SID information

The BTS transmits bursts containing parts of the SID frames provided by the speech encoder. The bits transmitted in such bursts on C0 carrier contain the same bits that would have been transmitted in those bursts in those if the associated traffic frames were scheduled for transmission.

A.2.2 Half burst filling

For downlink DTX, when a given traffic frame is scheduled for transmission and one of its adjacent traffic frames is not scheduled for transmission, half of the "encrypted bits" belonging to the normal bursts associated with the scheduled traffic frame need to be filled. These bits are referred to as "half burst filling bits". These half bursts filling bits contain either:

A.2.2.1 Partial SID information from any associated SID frame; or

A.2.2.2 The mixed bits of the dummy bursts (encrypted or not encrypted)

A.2.3 Dummy burst Stealing flag

The dummy burst stealing flag are set to either 1 or 0.

A.2.4 Half burst Filling Stealing flag

BN60 or BN87 corresponding to the "encrypted bits" of a filled half burst, defined as the "half burst filling stealing flag", are jointly set to a value of either 1 or 0.

A.2.5 Allowed combinations

Table A.2.5.1 below provides the allowed combinations for phase 1 networks supporting downlink DTX in conjunction with frequency hopping.

Table A.2.5.1: Possible combinations for networks supporting downlink DTX in conjunction with frequency hopping

Combination	C0 filling on the TCH	Half Burst filling	Dummy Bursts Stealing Flag	Half Burst Filling Stealing Flag
1	Dummy bursts with (BN61-BN86) equal to the bits of the TSC of the other normal bursts (A 2.1.1)	not defined	0	0
2	Dummy burst with "C0 filling training sequence" (A 2.1.2)	Partial SID information (A 2.2.1)	0	0
3	Dummy burst with (BN61, BN62....BN86) mapped from the TSC bits of normal bursts (A 2.1.3)	Partial SID information (A 2.2.1)	0	0
4	Partial SID information (A 2.1.4)	Partial SID information (A 2.2.1)	1	1
5	Dummy burst with "C0 filling training sequence" (A 2.1.2)	Dummy burst mixed bits (A 2.2.2)	1	1
6 (for DCS 1 800 only)	Partial SID information (A 2.1.4)	Partial SID information (A 2.2.1)	0	0

A.3 Idle Channels

When a channel is idle, a dummy burst may be transmitted on C0 frequency channel with any options described in subclauses A 2.1.1, A 2.1.2, A 2.1.3.

Annex B (normative): Multislot capability

B.1 MS classes for multislot capability

When an MS supports the use of multiple timeslots it shall belong to a multislot class as defined below:

Table B.1

Multislot class	Maximum number of slots			Minimum number of slots				Type
	Rx	Tx	Sum	T _{ta}	T _{tb}	T _{ra}	T _{rb}	
1	1	1	2	3	2	4	2	1
2	2	1	3	3	2	3	1	1
3	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	1
4	3	1	4	3	1	3	1	1
5	2	2	4	3	1	3	1	1
6	3	2	4	3	1	3	1	1
7	3	3	4	3	1	3	1	1
8	4	1	5	3	1	2	1	1
9	3	2	5	3	1	2	1	1
10	4	2	5	3	1	2	1	1
11	4	3	5	3	1	2	1	1
12	4	4	5	2	1	2	1	1
13	3	3	NA	NA	a)	3	a)	2
14	4	4	NA	NA	a)	3	a)	2
15	5	5	NA	NA	a)	3	a)	2
16	6	6	NA	NA	a)	2	a)	2
17	7	7	NA	NA	a)	1	0	2
18	8	8	NA	NA	0	0	0	2
19	6	2	NA	3	b)	2	c)	1
20	6	3	NA	3	b)	2	c)	1
21	6	4	NA	3	b)	2	c)	1
22	6	4	NA	2	b)	2	c)	1
23	6	6	NA	2	b)	2	c)	1
24	8	2	NA	3	b)	2	c)	1
25	8	3	NA	3	b)	2	c)	1
26	8	4	NA	3	b)	2	c)	1
27	8	4	NA	2	b)	2	c)	1
28	8	6	NA	2	b)	2	c)	1
29	8	8	NA	2	b)	2	c)	1

- a) = 1 with frequency hopping.
 = 0 without frequency hopping.
- b) = 1 with frequency hopping or change from Rx to Tx.
 = 0 without frequency hopping and no change from Rx to Tx.
- c) = 1 with frequency hopping or change from Tx to Rx.
 = 0 without frequency hopping and no change from Tx to Rx.

Type 1 MS are not required to transmit and receive at the same time.

Type 2 MS are required to be able to transmit and receive at the same time.

For HSCSD, only multislot classes 1 - 18 are recognised. An MS with a higher multislot class number shall indicate a suitable multislot class less than 19 for HSCSD applications (see GSM 04.08).

Rx:

Rx describes the maximum number of receive timeslots that the MS can use per TDMA frame. The MS must be able to support all integer values of receive TS from 0 to Rx (depending on the services supported by the MS). The receive TS need not be contiguous. For type 1 MS, the receive TS shall be allocated within window of size Rx, and no transmit TS shall occur between receive TS within a TDMA frame.

T_x:

T_x describes the maximum number of transmit timeslots that the MS can use per TDMA frame. The MS must be able to support all integer values of transmit TS from 0 to T_x (depending on the services supported by the MS). The transmit TS need not be contiguous. For type 1 MS, the transmit TS shall be allocated within window of size T_x, and no receive TS shall occur between transmit TS within a TDMA frame.

Sum:

Sum is the total number of uplink and downlink TS that can actually be used by the MS per TDMA frame. The MS must be able to support all combinations of integer values of Rx and T_x TS where $1 \leq Rx + Tx \leq Sum$ (depending on the services supported by the MS). Sum is not applicable to all classes.

T_{ta}:

T_{ta} relates to the time needed for the MS to perform adjacent cell signal level measurement and get ready to transmit.

For type 1 MS it is the minimum number of timeslots that will be allowed between the end of the previous transmit or receive TS and the next transmit TS when measurement is to be performed between. It should be noted that, in practice, the minimum time allowed may be reduced by amount of timing advance.

For type 2 MS it is not applicable.

For circuit switched multislot configurations as defined in subclause 6.4.2.1, T_{ta} is not applicable.

T_{tb}:

T_{tb} relates to the time needed for the MS to get ready to transmit. This minimum requirement will only be used when adjacent cell power measurements are not required by the service selected.

For type 1 MS it is the minimum number of timeslots that will be allowed between the end of the last previous receive TS and the first next transmit TS or between the previous transmit TS and the next transmit TS when the frequency is changed in between. It should be noted that, in practice, the minimum time allowed may be reduced by the amount of the timing advance.

For type 2 MS it is the minimum number of timeslots that will be allowed between the end of the last transmit burst in a TDMA frame and the first transmit burst in the next TDMA frame.

T_{ra}:

T_{ra} relates to the time needed for the MS to perform adjacent cell signal level measurement and get ready to receive.

For type 1 MS it is the minimum number of timeslots that will be allowed between the previous transmit or receive TS and the next receive TS when measurement is to be performed between.

For type 2 MS it is the minimum number of timeslots that will be allowed between the end of the last receive burst in a TDMA frame and the first receive burst in the next TDMA frame.

T_{rb}:

T_{rb} relates to the time needed for the MS to get ready to receive. This minimum requirement will only be used when adjacent cell power measurements are not required by the service selected.

For type 1 MS it is the minimum number of timeslots that will be allowed between the previous transmit TS and the next receive TS or between the previous receive TS and the next receive TS when the frequency is changed in between.

For type 2 MS it is the minimum number of timeslots that will be allowed between the end of the last receive burst in a TDMA frame and the first receive burst in the next TDMA frame.

B.2 Constraints imposed by the service selected

The service selected will impose certain restrictions on the allowed combinations of transmit and receive timeslots. Such restrictions are not imposed by this annex but should be derived from the description of the services. For example, in the case of circuit switched data the TS numbers used in the uplink will be a subset of those used in the downlink.

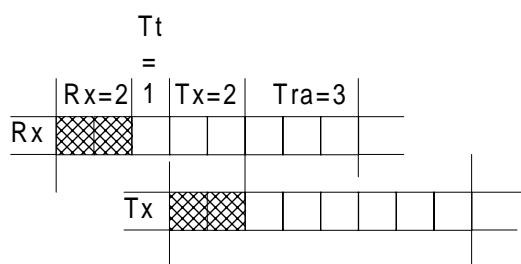
The service selected will determine whether or not adjacent cell power measurements are required and therefore whether T_{ra} or T_{rb} is allowed for.

B.3 Network requirements for supporting MS multislot classes

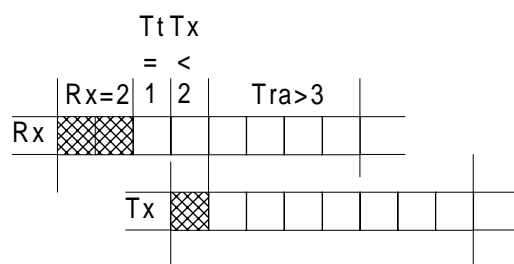
The multislot class of the MS will limit the combinations and configurations allowed when supporting multislot communication.

It is necessary for the network to decide whether the MS needs to perform adjacent cell power measurement for the type of multislot communication intended and whether the service imposes any other constraints before the full restrictions on TS assignments can be resolved. This is best shown by example:

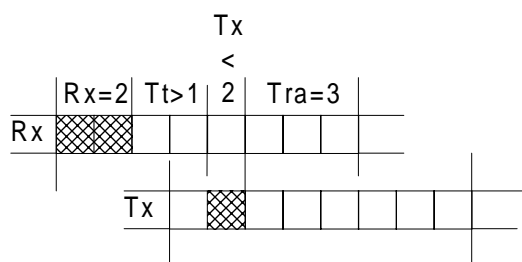
For a multislot class 5 MS in circuit switched configuration (adjacent cell power measurements required) five basic configurations of channels are possible which can occur in six different positions in the TDMA frame. The service itself may determine that asymmetry must be downlink biased, in which case the last two solutions would not be allowed.



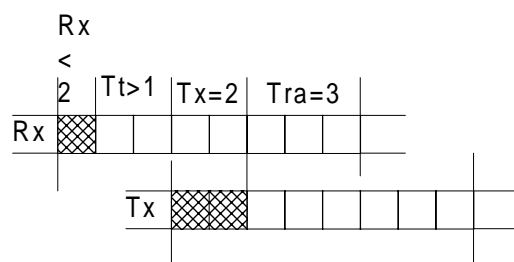
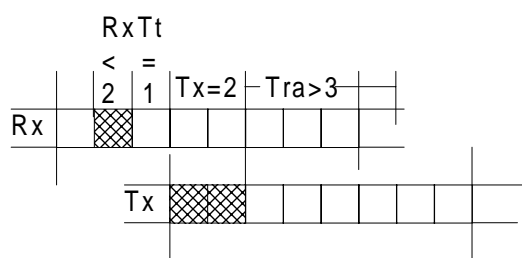
All possible timeslots used



Downlink biased asymmetry



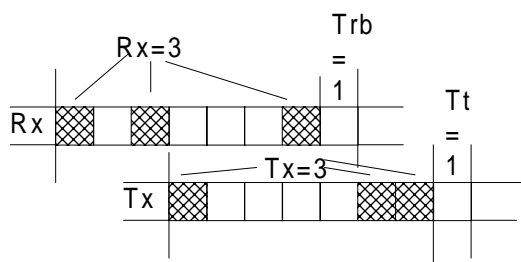
Alternative downlink biased asymmetry

Uplink biased asymmetry
(not prohibited by multislot class)Alternative uplink biased asymmetry
(not prohibited by multislot class)

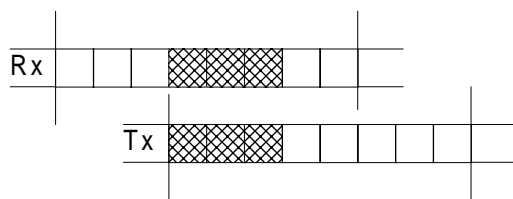
These five combinations can be repeated at the six other positions that can be fitted within the same TDMA frame

Figure B.1

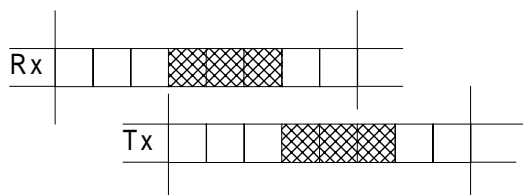
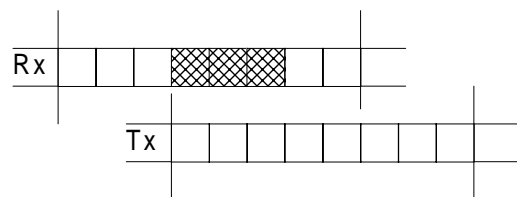
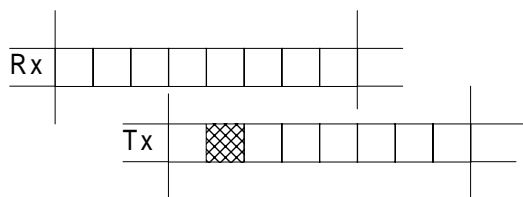
For a multislot class 13 MS when adjacent cell power measurements are not required and the service does not constrain the transmit and receive timeslots to use the same timeslot number. Many configurations of channels are possible so long as the 5 constraints of the MS are catered for. [Currently services envisaged only allow for the last example here.]



There is no requirement for relative timing of Tx timeslots in relation to Rx timeslots



Many configurations are possible



This configuration could be used for HSCSD or GPRS

Figure B.2

Annex C (informative): Change control history

SPEC	SMG	CR	PHA	VERS	NEW_VER	SUBJECT
05.02	s24	A020	R97	5.5.0	6.0.0	Corrections and clarifications to GPRS
05.02	s24	A021	R97	5.5.0	6.0.0	Multislot classes for GPRS
05.02	s24	A022	R97	5.5.0	6.0.0	System information for GPRS on BCCH
05.02	s24	A023	R97	5.5.0	6.0.0	Alignment of 51- and 52-multiframe PCCCH
05.02	s25	A025	R97	6.0.1	6.1.0	Corrections to the GPRS sleep mode
05.02	s25	A026	R97	6.0.1	6.1.0	Clarification of the definition of multislot classes
05.02	s25	A030	R97	6.0.1	6.1.0	14.4kbps Data Service
05.02	s25	A034	R97	6.0.1	6.1.0	Indication of PACCH logical channel type
05.02	s25	A035	R97	6.0.1	6.1.0	Renaming of GPRS RR states
05.02	s25	A036	R97	6.0.1	6.1.0	USF granularity for dynamic allocation
05.02	s26	A033	R97	6.1.0	6.2.0	GPRS SI message mapping
05.02	s26	A037	R97	6.1.0	6.2.0	Mapping of PACCH
05.02	s26	A039	R97	6.1.0	6.2.0	Mapping of SI 2 and SI 2ter on BCCH
05.02	s27	A041	R97	6.2.0	6.3.0	Clarification on PTCCH/U mapping
05.02	s27	A042	R97	6.2.0	6.3.0	Clarification on mapping PCCCH
05.02	s27	A043	R97	6.2.0	6.3.0	MS multislot classes and GPRS dynamic allocations
05.02	s28	A045	R97	6.3.0	6.4.0	Removal of System Information Type 14
05.02	s28	A052	R97	6.3.0	6.4.0	Schedule for packet System Information message on PBCCH
05.02	s28	A054	R97	6.3.0	6.4.0	Editorial correction to 05.02
05.02	s28	A055	R97	6.3.0	6.4.0	Improvements of PRS paging blocks scheduling
05.02	s28	A057	R97	6.3.0	6.4.0	51-multiframe PBCCH
05.02	s28	A060	R97	6.3.0	6.4.0	Clarification to the multislot configurations for GPRS
05.02	s28	A061	R97	6.3.0	6.4.0	Clarification to the PTCCH mapping
05.02	s28	A064	R97	6.3.0	6.4.0	Removal of inconsistency in Table 7

History

Document history		
V6.2.0	July 1998	Publication as TS 100 908
V6.3.0	November 1998	One-step Approval Procedure OAP 9910: 1998-11-06 to 1999-03-05
V6.3.1	March 1999	Publication
V6.4.0	April 1999	One-step Approval Procedure OAP 9931: 1999-04-02 to 1999-07-30
V6.4.1	August 1999	Publication