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*Technical Specification*

**Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM);  
Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS);  
General on Terminal Adaptation Functions (TAF) for Mobile  
Stations (MS)  
(3G TS 27.001 version 3.4.0 Release 1999)**

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## Foreword

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The present document may refer to technical specifications or reports using their 3GPP identities, UMTS identities or GSM identities. These should be interpreted as being references to the corresponding ETSI deliverables.

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# Contents

Foreword.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 References.....	7
3 Abbreviations.....	9
4 Access reference configuration.....	10
5 Functions to support data services.....	11
6 Support of non transparent Bearer Services.....	11
6.1 Functions of the Layer 2 Relay.....	11
6.1.1 Layer 2 Relay in Frame Tunneling Mode.....	12
6.2 Radio Link Services Used.....	13
6.3 Flow Control - General Description.....	13
6.3.1 End to End Flow Control.....	13
6.3.2 Back Pressure.....	13
6.3.3 Receive not Ready.....	13
6.4 User initiated service level up and down grading (applies to GSM only).....	14
6.5 Asymmetry preference indication (applies to GSM only).....	14
7 Structure of the 3G TS 27-series of Specifications.....	15
8 Functions common to all interfaces.....	15
8.1 Synchronization of the Traffic Channel.....	15
8.1.1 Transparent services.....	15
8.1.1.1 Initial procedure for traffic channel types TCH/F4.8 and TCH/F9.6.....	15
8.1.1.2 Initial procedure for traffic channel types TCH/F14.4 and TCH/F28.8.....	16
8.1.1.3 Subsequent procedures for traffic channel types TCH/F4.8, TCH/F9.6, TCH/F14.4, and TCH/F28.8.....	16
8.1.1.3.1 V.-series interface.....	16
8.1.1.3.2 X.-series interface.....	16
8.1.1.3.3 S interface (I.420).....	16
8.1.1.4 Procedures for RLC.....	16
8.1.1.4.1 V-series interface.....	17
8.1.2 Non-transparent services.....	17
8.1.2.1 V.-series interface.....	17
8.1.2.2 X.-series interface.....	17
8.1.2.3 S interface (I.420) (does not apply to UMTS).....	17
8.1.3 Action on loss of synchronization.....	17
8.1.3.1 Loss at the TAF-radio interface.....	17
8.1.3.2 Loss at the TAF-terminal interface (applies to GSM only).....	17
8.2 Filtering of Channel Control Information (GSM transparent mode only).....	18
8.2.1 General.....	18
8.2.2 Filtering process to be applied.....	18
8.2.2.1 V.-series interface.....	18
8.2.2.2 X.-series interface.....	19
8.2.2.3 Filtering mechanism.....	19
8.2.2.3.1 Traffic channel types TCH/F4.8 and TCH/F9.6.....	19
8.2.2.3.2 Traffic channel type TCH/F14.4.....	19
8.3 Terminal Compatibility Decision.....	20
8.3.1 Compatibility Check.....	20
8.3.2 Selection of Appropriate Terminal Function.....	20
8.3.3 Indication of Compatibility Requirements to the PLMN.....	20
8.3.3.1 Indication in case of Mobile terminating calls.....	20
8.3.3.2 Indication in case of Mobile originating calls.....	23
8.3.3.3 Differences in validity of BC parameter values in GSM and UMTS.....	24
8.4 Test Loops.....	24

8.5	Alternate speech/facsimile group 3.....	24
8.6	Multislot configuration split/combine function .....	24
8.6.1	Non-transparent data .....	24
8.6.2	Transparent data.....	25
8.7	EDGE multiplexing function .....	25
<b>Annex A (informative):</b>	<b>List of Bearer Capability Elements .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Annex B (normative):</b>	<b>Setting of Bearer Capability, Low Layer Compatibility and High Layer Compatibility Information Element for PLMN Bearer Services and PLMN TeleServices .....</b>	<b>33</b>
B.0	Scope.....	33
B.1	Bearer Capability Information Element.....	33
B.1.1	Introduction.....	33
B.1.1.1	General Consideration.....	33
B.1.1.2	Interpretation of the Diagrams .....	34
B.1.2	Bearer Service 20, Data Circuit Duplex Asynchronous.....	47
B.1.2.1	Unrestricted / restricted digital information transfer capability.....	47
B.1.2.2	3.1 kHz audio ex-PLMN information transfer capability.....	49
B.1.2.3	Frame Tunnelling Mode.....	51
B.1.2.4	PIAFS.....	52
B.1.3	Bearer Service 30, Data Circuit Duplex Synchronous.....	53
B.1.3.1	Unrestricted/restricted digital information transfer capability .....	53
B.1.3.1.1	Non-X.32 Cases.....	53
B.1.3.1.2	X.32 Case (Packet Service) .....	54
B.1.3.1.3	Void .....	55
B.1.3.1.4	48kbit/s and 56 kbit/s transparent Case (TCH/F9.6) .....	55
B.1.3.1.5	64kbit/s bit transparent Case (TCH/F9.6 and TCH/F14.4).....	56
B.1.3.1.6	Bit transparent 56 kbit/s (RDI) and 64kbit/s (UDI) (TCH/F32.0) .....	57
B.1.3.1.7	3G-H.324/M Case.....	58
B.1.3.1.8	Bit transparent 56 kbit/s (RDI) and 64kbit/s (UDI) (UTRAN).....	59
B.1.3.2	3.1 kHz audio ex-PLMN information transfer capability.....	60
B.1.3.2.1	Non-X.32 Cases.....	60
B.1.3.2.2	X.32 Case (Packet Service) .....	61
B.1.3.2.3	3G-H.324/M Case.....	62
B.1.4	Void .....	62
B.1.5	Void .....	63
B.1.6	Void .....	63
B.1.7	Void .....	63
B.1.8	Teleservice 11 ... 12, Speech .....	64
B.1.9	Teleservice 21 ... 23, Short Message.....	65
B.1.10	Teleservice 61, Alternate Speech and Facsimile group 3 .....	65
B.1.10.1	Teleservice 61, Speech.....	65
B.1.10.2	Teleservice 61, Facsimile group 3 in GSM.....	66
B.1.10.3	Teleservice 61, Facsimile group 3 in UMTS.....	67
B.1.11	Teleservice 62, Automatic Facsimile group 3 .....	68
B.1.12	Valid combinations of FNUR, WAIUR, ACC, mTCH .....	68
B.1.12.1	Transparent Services .....	68
B.1.12.2	Non-transparent services .....	69
B.1.13	Assignment of radio access bearer parameters depending on FNUR and WAIUR .....	70
B.1.13.1	Transparent Services .....	70
B.1.13.2	Non-transparent services .....	71
B.2	Low Layer/High Layer Compatibility Information Element .....	72
B.2.1	Introduction.....	72
B.2.1.1	General Consideration.....	72
B.2.1.2	Interpretation of the Tables .....	72
B.2.2	LLC Bearer Service 20 .....	73
B.2.2.1	Unrestricted / restricted digital information transfer capability.....	73
B.2.2.2	3.1 kHz audio ex-PLMN information transfer capability.....	74
B.2.3	LLC Bearer Service 30 .....	75

B.2.3.1 Unrestricted / restricted digital information transfer capability..... 75

B.2.3.2 3.1kHz audio ex-PLMN information transfer capability..... 76

B.2.4 Void ..... 76

B.2.5 Void ..... 76

B.2.6 Void ..... 76

B.2.7 Void ..... 76

B.2.8 HLC Teleservices 11 ... 12 ..... 76

B.2.9 HLC Teleservices 21 ... 23 ..... 76

B.2.10 HLC Teleservice 61 ..... 77

B.2.11 HLC Teleservice 62 ..... 77

**Annex C (informative): Change history ..... 78**

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# Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

The present document specifies the functions needed for terminal adaptation within the 3GPP system.

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

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# 1 Scope

The present document is based on the principles of terminal adaptor functions presented in the ITU-T I-series of recommendations (I.460 to I.463).

The PLMN supports a wide range of voice and non-voice services in the same network. In order to enable non-voice traffic in the PLMN there is a need to connect various kinds of terminal equipments to the Mobile Termination (MT). The target of the present document is to outline the functions needed for the terminal adaptation.

In the 3G TS 22.002 the bearer services are described. The general network configuration is described in TS 23.002 and the GSM PLMN access reference configuration is defined in GSM 04.02. The various connection types used in the GSM PLMN are presented in GSM 03.10. Terminology used in the present document is presented in GSM 01.04 (ETR 350), 3G 21.905 and 3G TS 29.990. For support of data services between a PLMN and other networks see TS 29.007.

The present document is valid for a 2<sup>nd</sup> generation PLMN (GSM) as well as for a 3<sup>rd</sup> generation PLMN (UMTS). If text applies only for one of these systems it is explicitly mentioned by using the terms "GSM" and "UMTS". If text applies to both of the systems, but a distinction between the ISDN/PSTN and the PLMN is necessary, the term "PLMN" is used.

NOTE: From R99 onwards the following services are no more required to be provided by a PLMN:

- the dual Bearer Services "alternate speech/data" and "speech followed by data";
- the dedicated services for PAD and Packet access;
- BS 21 ... 26 and BS 31 ... 34.

The support of these services is still optional. The specification of these services is not within the scope of the present document. For that, the reader is referred to GSM Release 98.

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# 2 References

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

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

- [1] GSM 01.04: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); Abbreviations and acronyms".
- [2] 3G TS 22.002: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); Bearer Services (BS) supported by a GSM Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN)".
- [3] GSM 02.03: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); Teleservices supported by a GSM Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN)".
- [4] 3G TS 23.002: "Network architecture".
- [5] GSM 03.10: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); GSM Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) connection types".
- [6] GSM 04.02: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); GSM Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) access reference configuration".
- [7] 3G TS 24.008: "Mobile radio interface layer 3 specification; Core Network Protocols -Stage 3".



- [8] GSM 04.21: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); Rate adaption on the Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS - BSS) interface".
- [9] 3G TS 24.022: "Radio Link Protocol (RLP) for Circuit Switched Bearer and Teleservices".
- [10] GSM 05.05: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); Radio transmission and reception".
- [11] 3G TS 27.002: "Terminal Adaptation Functions (TAF) for services using asynchronous bearer capabilities".
- [12] 3G TS 27.003: "Terminal Adaptation Functions (TAF) for services using synchronous bearer capabilities".
- [13] 3G TS 27.005: "Use of Data Terminal Equipment - Data Circuit terminating Equipment (DTE - DCE) interface for Short Message Service (SMS) and Cell Broadcast Service (CBS)".
- [14] 3G TS 27.007: "AT command set for GSM Mobile Equipment (ME)".
- [15] Void.
- [16] 3G TS 29.002: "Mobile Application Part (MAP) specification".
- [17] Void.
- [18] Void.
- [19] Void.
- [20] GSM 09.06: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); Interworking between a Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) and a Packet Switched Public Data Network/Integrated Services Digital Network (PSPDN/ISDN) for the support of packet switched data transmission services".
- [21] 3G TS 29.007: "General requirements on interworking between the Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) and the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) or Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)".
- [22] GSM 09.08: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); Application of the Base Station System management Application Part (BSSMAP) on the E-interface".
- [23] 3G TS 29.010: "Information element mapping between Mobile Station - Base Station System and BSS - Mobile-services Switching Centre (MS - BSS - MSC) Signalling procedures and the Mobile Application Part (MAP)".
- [24] 3G TS 29.011: "Signalling interworking for supplementary services".
- [25] GSM 09.90: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); Interworking between Phase 1 infrastructure and Phase 2+ Mobile Stations (MS)".
- [26] ITU-T Series V Recommendations: "Data communication over the Telephone network".
- [27] ITU-T Series V.42bis: "Data Compression for Data Circuit Terminating Equipment (DCE) using Error Correction Procedures".
- [28] ITU-T Series X Recommendations: "Data Communication networks".
- [29] ITU-T Recommendation X.25: "Interface between data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit - terminating equipment (DCE) for terminals operating in the packet mode and connected to public data networks by dedicated circuit".
- [30] ITU-T Recommendation X.150: "Data Communication Networks: Transmission, Signalling and Switching, Network Aspects, Maintenance and Administrative Arrangements".
- [31] ITU-T Recommendation V.25bis: "Automatic Calling and/or Answering Equipment on the General Switched Telephone Network (GSTN) using the 100-Series Interchange Circuits".

- [32] ITU-T Recommendation V.25ter: "Serial asynchronous automatic dialling and control".
- [33] ITU-T Recommendation V.54: "Loop Test Devices for Modems".
- [34] ITU-T Recommendation V.110: "Support of data terminal equipments (DTEs) with V-Series interfaces by an integrated services digital network".
- [35] ITU-T Recommendation I.460-I.464: "ISDN Overall Network Aspects and Functions, User Network Interfaces".
- [36] ITU-T Recommendation Q.931 (05/98): "DSS 1 - ISDN user network interface layer 3 specification for basic call control".
- [37] ETR 018: "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), Application of the BC-, HLC-, LLC-Information elements by terminals supporting ISDN services".
- [38] ISO/IEC 6429: "Information technology - Control functions for coded character sets".
- [39] Personal Computer Memory Card Association: "PCMCIA 2.1 or PC-Card 3.0 electrical specification or later revisions".
- [40] IrDA "IrPHY Physical signalling standard".
- [41] TIA-617: "Data Transmission Systems and Equipment - In-Band DCE Control".
- [42] ITU-T Recommendation V.120: "Support by an ISDN of data terminal equipment with V-Series type interfaces with provision for statistical multiplexing".
- [43] GSM 03.34: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); High Speed Circuit Switched Data (HSCSD); Stage 2 Service description".
- [44] ISO/IEC 3309: "Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - High-level data link control (HDLC) procedures - Frame structure".
- [45] IETF RFC 1662: "PPP in HDLC-like framing".
- [46] 3G TS 21.905: "3G Vocabulary".
- [47] 3G TS 25.990: "Vocabulary for UTRAN".
- [48] 3G TS 25.322: "Radio Link Control (RLC) Protocol Specification".
- [49] 3G TS 25.415: "UTRAN Iu interface user plane protocols".
- [50] Mobile Internet Access Forum: "PIAFS Specification Ver. 1.1, 2.1".

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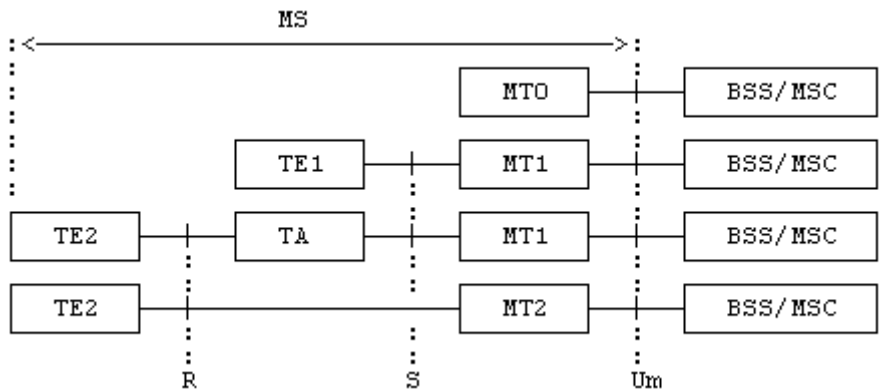
## 3 Abbreviations

In addition to those below, abbreviations used in the present document are listed in GSM 01.04, 3G TS 21.905 or 3G TS 25.990.

CALL PROC	CALL PROCEEDING
CALL CONF	CALL CONFIRMED
CONNACK	CONNECT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
EDGE channel	A general term referring to channels based on 8PSK modulation; i.e. TCH/F28.8, TCH/F32.0, and TCH/F43.2.
FTM	Frame Tunnelling Mode
PIAFS	PHS Internet Access Forum Standard
PHS	Personal Handyphone System

# 4 Access reference configuration

Figure 1 presents the reference configuration for access to a GSM PLMN (see GSM 04.02).



⊥ = reference point

TE1 = ISDN terminal

TE2 = V- or X-type terminal

TA = Terminal Adaptor

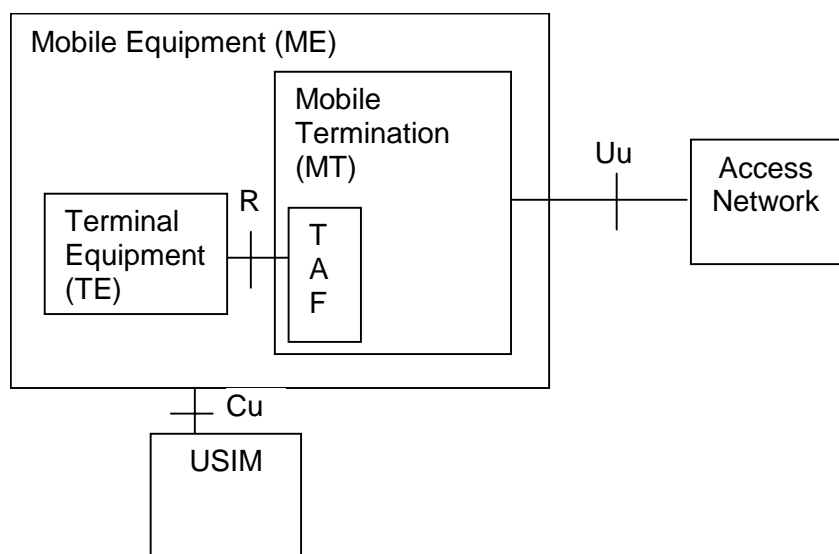
BSS = Base Station System

MSC = Mobile Switching Centre

**Figure 1: GSM PLMN Access Reference Configuration**

Within the scope of the present document the Mobile Termination MTO means a fully integrated MS including data terminal and its adaptation functions. MT1 includes ISDN terminal adaptation functions and MT2 includes ITU-T V- or X-series terminal adaptation functions among other MT functions.

Figure 2 presents the access reference configuration for UMTS. There is no reference point identified for the TAF. The TAF is considered as a part of the Mobile Termination.



**Figure 2: Reference Configuration for access to a UMTS PLMN**

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## 5 Functions to support data services

The main functions of the MT to support data services are:

- functions to ensure conformity of terminal service requests to network capability;
- physical connection of the reference points R and S;
- flow control of signalling and mapping of user signalling to/from GSM PLMN access signalling;
- rate adaptation of user data (see GSM 04.21) and data formatting for the transmission SAP (3G TS 25.322);
- flow control of non-transparent user data and mapping of flow control for asynchronous data services;
- support of data integrity between the MS and the interworking function in the GSM PLMN;
- end-to-end synchronization between terminals;
- filtering of status information;
- functions to support non-transparent bearer services e.g. termination of the Radio Link Protocol (RLP) and the Layer 2 Relay function (L2R) including optional data compression function (where applicable);
- terminal compatibility checking;
- optional support of local test loops.

In addition, functions to support autocalling and autoanswering are optionally specified in accordance with ITU-T Rec. V.25 bis or with ITU-T Recommendation. V.25 ter (although the use of other autocalling/auto-answering procedures are not prohibited provided that mapping in a functionally equivalent way to TS 24.008 call control is also provided).

Other functional entities can be envisaged apart from the TAF. One of the physical interface to all these functions is the DTE/DCE interface to the MT. Normally, this DTE/DCE interface is associated with the TAF, if available. Therefore the access to any of these other functional entities, if implemented, via the DCE/DTE interface must be triggered by appropriate command sequences which are described in the applicable specifications (although the use of other procedures is not prohibited provided that mapping in a functionally equivalent way is also provided). These command sequences can be issued by the DTE only when the MT is in the appropriate command status and there is no data connection pending. They are interpreted by an MT internal control function and result in an association of the DTE/DCE interface with the addressed function, if available.

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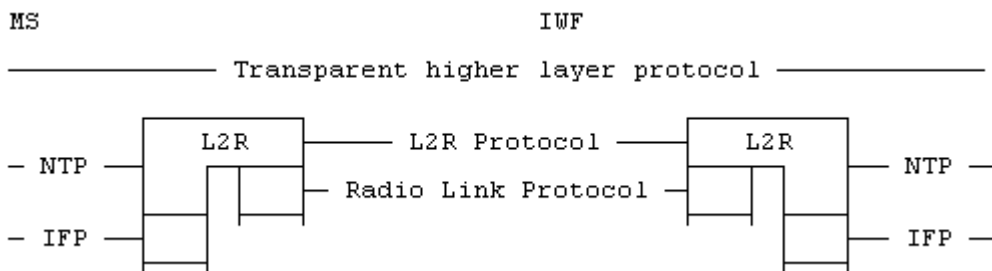
## 6 Support of non transparent Bearer Services

In order to support non transparent bearer services a Layer 2 Relay (L2R) function is included in the mobile termination. The details of the particular L2R function for the different non transparent bearer services are contained in the appropriate 3G 27-series Specification. This section describes the general aspects of the L2R function.

The Layer 2 Relay (L2R) function provides for the reliable transportation of known, i.e. non transparent, user protocols across the radio interface of a GSM PLMN. The L2R functions are located in the Mobile Termination (MT) and the Interworking Function (IWF) associated with a Mobile Switching Centre (MSC). The L2R uses the services provided by the Radio Link Protocol (RLP) to transport the non transparent protocol information between the MS and the IWF.

### 6.1 Functions of the Layer 2 Relay

The complete protocol reference models for data and telematic services are described in GSM 03.10. The subset of those protocol reference models relating to the L2R function is reproduced in figure 2A.

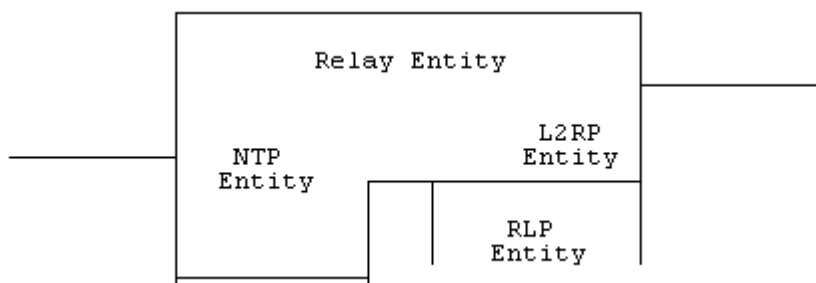


NTP Non Transparent Protocol  
IFP Interface Protocol

**Figure 2A**

The Non Transparent Protocol (NTP) will normally be a layer 2 protocol for OSI conformant protocols or an equivalent in the case of non OSI protocols. The Interface Protocol (IFP) will normally be a layer 1 protocol for OSI conformant systems or equivalent for non OSI systems.

The L2R can be considered to consist of 3 sub-functions, see figure 3.



**Figure 3**

The 3 sub-functions are:

- A Non Transparent Protocol Entity;
- A L2R Protocol Entity;
- A Relay Entity.

The NTP-entity interfaces the L2R to the IFP-entity and provides an interface to the particular NTP.

The L2RP-entity interfaces the L2R to the RLP-entity and provides an interface to the appropriate L2R protocol.

The Relay-entity provides the mapping between the NTP-entity and the L2R-entity. If applicable, it contains the data compression function. The negotiable parameters are exchanged with the remote Relay-entity by means of the RLP XID frame.

It should be noted that the inter-layer interfaces within the MS and the IWF and within the L2R will not be specified by GSM, any description given is for explanatory purposes only and is not intended to indicate a method of implementation. Therefore, the specification of the L2R is in terms of the peer-peer protocols. Generally, the non transparent and interface protocols will be specified elsewhere, e.g. ITU-T Recommendation X.25 Layer 2 and 1. Thus the main specification for the L2R will consist of the L2R peer-peer protocols.

### 6.1.1 Layer 2 Relay in Frame Tunneling Mode

L2R is used in FTM to transport asynchronous HDLC (ref. [44]) frames between the MS and the IWF. In this case there is no NTP entity on the IWF side. Instead, the L2R entity interfaces a conversion function that performs a mapping between asynchronous and synchronous HDLC frames, which are transported on a UDI or RDI bearer with X.31 flag stuffing as rate adaptation. Consequently there is no error correction or flow control on the fixed network leg. (The HDLC FCS is used by the higher layer protocol, and error correction and flow control are performed end-to-end between the two DTEs.)

## 6.2 Radio Link Services Used

The L2R function uses services defined in GSM Specification 3G TS 24.022 (Radio Link Protocol).

## 6.3 Flow Control - General Description

A flow control active condition can take place under a number of circumstances:

- End to end flow control (DTE to DTE matter);
- Backpressure (buffers filling);
- Receive not ready (RLP condition).

It is possible that there will be an interaction between flow control active and inactive conditions in each circumstance.

### 6.3.1 End to End Flow Control

A DTE may wish to send a flow control active condition to another DTE.

Provisions exist in the L2R entity to transfer a flow control active condition (sent by its associated DTE) to the other L2R entity as soon as possible. This mechanism in the L2R entities allows such a flow control condition to be put ahead of any queuing which exists in the L2R entities.

Such a mechanism avoids build up of data in buffers which can be undesirable.

The L2R entity, receiving a flow control active condition from its associated DTE, stops sending data to that associated DTE immediately.

### 6.3.2 Back Pressure

The L2R and RLP entities have buffers which may become full to a predetermined threshold for a number of reasons, e.g. severe radio fading, failure or slowness of DTE to react to end to end flow control, certain RNR conditions. When this predetermined threshold is reached, a flow control active condition is sent to the associated DTE which is then prevented from sending any data, subsequently, the flow control inactive condition is sent to the associated DTE when the L2R or RLP entities have indicated that there is sufficient free capacity in their buffers for data flow from the associated DTE to proceed.

The corresponding peer-layer procedure to assess the respective buffer conditions are a layer management matter and are not dealt with here. It is also considered an implementation matter to ensure that such procedure do not result in loss of data or considerable reduction in throughput.

In FTM, back pressure is not applicable towards the DTE on the fixed network side, because there is no flow control mechanism on the fixed network leg. Consequently buffer overflow may occur leading to loss of data, which is left to the higher layer protocol to handle.

### 6.3.3 Receive not Ready

When the RNR condition arises, an RLP indication is sent to the other RLP entity which in turn shall send a flow control active condition to its associated L2R entity. That L2R entity shall then send a flow control active condition to its associated DTE.

An RNR condition may result in the Execution of "back pressure" as mentioned under 6.3.2.

## 6.4 User initiated service level up and down grading (applies to GSM only)

When the value of the negotiated UIMI parameter is greater than 0, the MS may at any time during the call, control, to some extent, the number of traffic channels to be used. This is done by signalling a higher or lower value for the wanted air interface user rate (WAIUR) and maximum number of traffic channels (mTCH). The network will assign an AIUR matching the WAIUR using up to mTCH traffic channels, provided that the resources are available (3G TS 22.034, 23.034 and 24.008).

If the value of the RLP optional feature 'Up signalling' is negotiated to 1, the MS may receive a suggestion from the network to initiate an upgrading. This occurs when the following condition holds:

The IWF:

- 1) is receiving user data from the fixed network side at a higher rate than the current AIUR, or,
- 2) in symmetrical calls only, can send user data towards the fixed network side at a higher rate than the current AIUR.

The MS can detect the condition stated in 1) and 2) above by examining the value of the UP bit in the received RLP S and I+S frames. When the condition does not hold, the value of the UP bit is continuously 0. If the condition does hold, the number of 1s between two consecutive 0s indicates the number of traffic channels to upgrade by. There is no need to repeat this indication since the FCS protects it. For instance, if the UP bit sequence is ...01100... and the current number of assigned traffic channels is 2, then an upgrading 4 traffic channels is suggested.

NOTE: From MSC/IWF's perspective a TCH/F28.8 or TCH/F43.2 EDGE configuration is identical to a multislot 2×TCH/F14.4 or 3×TCH/F14.4 configuration. Therefore, a factor of 1/2 or 1/3 has to be applied to the suggested increase when the assigned up link channel is TCH/F28.8 or TCH/F43.2 respectively.

The MS may use the information signalled in the UP bit to find out when a service level upgrading may increase the data throughput. In order to initiate a service level upgrading, the value of UIMI must be greater than the number of currently assigned channels.

In order to determine when to downgrade, the MS may compare the rate of received and sent information in the RLP frames to the AIUR. If the rate of received and sent information is less than the current AIUR the MS may initiate a downgrading.

User initiated service level up and down grading mechanism may also be used to modify the asymmetry preference, see subclause 6.5. This is achieved by sending a new value of the asymmetry preference in the BC-IE.

## 6.5 Asymmetry preference indication (applies to GSM only)

The MS's classmark may restrict the possible number of channels or modulation that may be assigned by the network in one of the directions. This may result in an asymmetric transmission, i.e., different numbers of channels or modulations are assigned in each direction.

Asymmetric transmission may also result from a preference indication. At call set up, the MS may send an asymmetry preference indication in the BC-IE (see GSM TS 04.08). There are three options:

- 1) no preference;
- 2) up link biased asymmetry preferred;
- 3) down link biased asymmetry preferred.

If down or up link asymmetry preference is indicated, the network shall not assign EDGE channels on the unbiased link. If the network assigns EDGE channels on the biased link, it shall assign TCH/F14.4 on the unbiased link. The WAIUR shall then apply to the biased link.

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## 7 Structure of the 3G TS 27-series of Specifications

The structure of the Specifications is as follows:

TS 27.001 General on Terminal Adaptation Functions for Mobile Stations.

TS 27.002 Terminal Adaptation Functions for Services using Asynchronous Bearer Capabilities.

This Specification defines the interfaces and terminal adaptation functions integral to a MT which enable the attachment of Asynchronous Terminals to a MT.

TS 27.003 Terminal Adaptation Functions for Services using Synchronous Bearer Capabilities.

This Specification defines the interfaces and terminal adaptation functions integral to a MT which enable the attachment of Synchronous Terminals to a MT.

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## 8 Functions common to all interfaces

### 8.1 Synchronization of the Traffic Channel

As long as there is no connection between the traffic channel and the interface to the TE this interface must be terminated in the appropriate way.

Prior to exposing the traffic channel of a GSM PLMN connection to transmission of user data, the controlling entities of the connection have to assure of the availability of the traffic channel(s). This is done by the so called synchronization process:

- starting on the indication of "physical connection established" resulting from the PLMN inherent outband signalling procedure. This indication is given on reception of the message CONNECT in case of MO calls, on reception of the message CONNACK in case of MT calls and on reception of the message MODIFY COMPLETE in case of in-call modification;
- ending by indicating the successful execution of this process to the controlling entity, which then takes care of the further use of the inband information (data, status).

It should be noted that during the call control phases (set-up and clear), the procedures at the V.-series and X.-series DTE interfaces can be mapped completely to the out-of-band signalling procedure. The state of the S-bits and X-bits during the call control phases are irrelevant to the DTE interface procedures. However, the "ready for data" condition (i.e. CTs 106 and 109, in the case of V.-series interface, and I-circuit, in the case of X.-series interface) is derived from the status bits received by the TAF once synchronization is complete. Since half duplex operation is not supported by a GSM PLMN, status bit SB is not needed to signal the turn around of the connection.

#### 8.1.1 Transparent services

##### 8.1.1.1 Initial procedure for traffic channel types TCH/F4.8 and TCH/F9.6

With respect to the TAF for the transparent bearer capability support the synchronization procedure with the channel codings 2.4, 4.8 and 9.6 kbit/s is as follows:

- sending of synchronization pattern 1/OFF (all data bits "1" / all status bits "OFF", all E-bits "1") to the IWF. In multislot transparent operation, the synchronisation pattern sent is 1/OFF with the exception of the bit positions S1, first X, S3, and S4 which contain the substream number and multiframe alignment pattern (Ref. GSM TS 04.21);
- searching for detection of the synchronization pattern received from the IWF, and in multislot operation, also searching for the multiframe alignment pattern "0000 1001 0110 0111 1100 0110 1110 101" (Ref. to GSM 04.21) in bit position S4 and substream numbers in bit positions S1, first X, and S3. The value of the bits E4-E7 shall not be checked.



### 8.1.1.2 Initial procedure for traffic channel types TCH/F14.4 and TCH/F28.8

With respect to the TAF for the transparent bearer capability support the procedure with the TCH/F14.4 or TCH/F28.8 is as follows:

- sending of synchronization pattern 1/OFF (all data bits "1" / status bits in M2 "OFF") to the network in the multiframe structure with the multiframe alignment pattern "0000 1001 0110 0111 1100 0110 1110 101" in the M1 (Ref. to GSM TS 4.21) and, in a multislot or TCH/F28.8 case, sending substream numbers in the bit M2;
- searching for the detection of the multiframe alignment pattern "0000 1001 0110 0111 1100 0110 1110 101" (Ref. to GSM 04.21) in the bit M1 originating from the network, and, in a multislot or TCH/F28.8 case, searching for substream numbers in the bit M2. (Any 5 bit sequence in the multiframe alignment pattern is unique, i.e. the multiframe alignment can take place by the recognition of five successive S1 bits.).

### 8.1.1.3 Subsequent procedures for traffic channel types TCH/F4.8, TCH/F9.6, TCH/F14.4, and TCH/F28.8

When the synchronisation pattern and, in case of multislot, TCH/F14.4 or TCH/F28.8 operation the multiframe alignment pattern from the IWF have been recognized as a steady state (see note) the TAF continues sending the synchronization patterns to the IWF until a timer T (=500ms) expires.

**NOTE:** An idle frame sent by the BSS and received by the MS has the same pattern as the synchronization pattern 1/OFF.

At the moment when the message CONNECT (MO) or CONNACK (MT) is received at the MS, it is guaranteed that this pattern is received from the MSC/IWF with the exception of a loss of frame synchronization on the Abis interface.

The handling of frame stealing in case of 2400 bit/s full rate data channels is implementation dependent.

#### 8.1.1.3.1 V.-series interface

During the synchronization process described above, i.e. while the synchronization pattern is being sent by the MT, CT106, 107 and 109 remain in the OFF condition.

After the expiration of the timer T of each allocated traffic channel for the call, the X and SB bits received from the IWF are mapped on to CT 106 and CT 109, respectively, at the MT/DTE interface according to the filtering process described in subclause 8.2. The received SA bit, if available, is ignored. The condition on CT107 is changed from "OFF" to "ON", the data bits received from the IWF are mapped to CT104, and CT103 is mapped to the data bits sent towards the IWF. The transmitted SA (if available), SB and X bits shall be set to "ON".

#### 8.1.1.3.2 X.-series interface

The procedure is described in TS 27.003, "X.21 procedures mapping".

#### 8.1.1.3.3 S interface (I.420)

During the synchronization process described above, i.e. while the synchronization pattern is being sent by the MT, the MT will not send the V.110 frame structure to the S interface. Once the timer T of each traffic channel(s) allocated for the call expires the synchronization pattern will continue to be transmitted from the MT to the IWF, however, the MT will start sending the frames received from the IWF to the S interface. The MT will start looking for the V.110 frame alignment to be received from the S interface. On recognizing frame alignment the MT will cease sending its synchronization pattern to the IWF and connect the S interface through to the IWF. In case of multislot, TCH/14.4, or TCH/F28.8 operation the MT shall adapt the data stream as defined in GSM TS 04.21.

#### 8.1.1.4 Procedures for RLC

With respect to the TAF for T bearer support, the procedure is as follows:

- no access stratum SDUs are transmitted until an access stratum SDU is received.

#### 8.1.1.4.1 V-series interface

Until the first access stratum SDU is received at the transmission SAP, CT 106, 107 and 109 remain in the OFF condition. At the reception of the first SDU, CT 106, CT 107 and CT 109 are changed from OFF to ON at the DCE/DTE (TE/TAF) interface. The data received in each SDU are mapped to CT 104 and data on CT 103 are mapped to SDUs sent toward the RNC.

### 8.1.2 Non-transparent services

With respect to the TAF for non-transparent bearer capability support the synchronization procedure in GSM is as follows:

- firstly, receiving frames on all allocated traffic channels for the call;
- secondly, initiating the RLP link establishment by sending a RLP-SABM across the radio interface.

In UMTS, the TAF shall initiate the RLP after the physical connection has been established.

#### 8.1.2.1 V.-series interface

During the synchronization process described above, i.e. while the synchronization pattern is being sent by the MT, CT106, 107 and 109 remain in the OFF condition.

When the RLP link has been established, CT107 will be changed from "OFF" to "ON". From this time the information from/to the RLP, including status changes, will be mapped by the L2R entity applicable to the particular bearer capability (3G TS 27.002, 27.003 "L2R functionality").

#### 8.1.2.2 X.-series interface

The procedure is described in 3G TS 27.003, "X.21 procedures mapping".

#### 8.1.2.3 S interface (I.420) (does not apply to UMTS)

The MT will not send V.110 frame structure to the S interface and will not start looking for V.110 frame alignment to be received from the S interface unless the RLP link has been established. On recognizing V.110 frame alignment the information from/to the RLP will be mapped by the L2R entity.

### 8.1.3 Action on loss of synchronization

#### 8.1.3.1 Loss at the TAF-radio interface

In GSM, if the TAF detects a loss of synchronisation on one or more channels, it initiates the re-synchronisation process. The TAF searches for the data frame structure in those channels in which the synchronisation has been lost according to the initial procedures described in subclauses 8.1.1 and 8.1.2. The information received from the channels shall continue to be processed as if the synchronisation had not been lost, i.e. corrupted data is forwarded towards RLP entity or TE during the re-synchronisation process. No action shall be taken on the frames being transmitted towards the MSC, other than to continue sending them normally.

In UMTS, no action shall be taken.

#### 8.1.3.2 Loss at the TAF-terminal interface (applies to GSM only)

This section is applicable only to terminals attached by means of an S interface (I.420).

If the TAF detects a loss of frame synchronisation on the TAF-TE interface, the TAF initiates a re-synchronisation on that link in line with the procedures specified in ITU-T V.110. No further action shall be taken by the TAF on the TAF-radio interface or on the V.110 frames being transmitted towards the TE.

## 8.2 Filtering of Channel Control Information (GSM transparent mode only)

### 8.2.1 General

The DTEs used at the MS side of the PLMN conform to ITU-T's DTE/DCE interface specifications, which assume basically an error-free environment, i.e.:

- limited distance, point-to-point local interconnection of the interface circuits for data and status;
- steady state signalling.

The envisaged use of these DTEs in the PLMN environment leads to the exposure of these "interconnections" to the PLMN radio channel. To assure proper operation even under these conditions appropriate measures have to be taken. In the non transparent case the RLP satisfies the requirement for both data and status lines.

In the transparent case the:

- data line aspects have to be dealt with end-to-end by the users, while
- status line aspects are of concern to the network, and are dealt with in the following.

### 8.2.2 Filtering process to be applied

Filtering of channel control information is relevant only at the MS side and in the transparent mode of operation. By applying filtering measures the condition of a DTE/DCE control interchange circuit, for which the DTE constitutes the information sink, will be preserved until another condition is signalled for an "integration time" period by the channel control information (status bits) of the rate adaptation scheme.

The filtering mechanism is understood to reside between the rate adaptation function (information source) and the DTE (information sink). It receives the unfiltered condition of the respective control interchange circuit set according to the actual sequential appearance of the individual associated status bits and forwards the filtered condition to the DTE.

The filtering process starts when the traffic channel synchronization ends with the expiry of timer T.

#### 8.2.2.1 V.-series interface

##### **CT 106**

In the transparent mode the remote inband control of this circuit is needed to support a modem retrain procedure.

OFF-ON transition at the MS will authorize the DTE to send data; if wrongly set, loss of data may occur.

ON-OFF transition at the MS will cause the DTE to cease transmitting data; set wrongly may impair the performance in connection usage.

##### **CT 109**

In the transparent mode the remote inband control of this circuit is needed to:

- trigger the interpretation of received data;
- indicate to the DTE the state of the connection.

OFF-ON transition at the MS will authorize the DTE to rely on the condition of the received data interchange circuit, set wrongly may cause receipt of wrong data, while setting late may cause loss of data.

ON-OFF transition at the MS:

- will cause the DTE to cease receiving data;
- may initiate release of the connection during a data phase by the DTE giving an ON-OFF transition on circuit 108/2.

Setting this condition wrongly may cause loss of data and potentially release the connection.

## 8.2.2.2 X.-series interface

### I-circuit

The OFF-ON transition of this circuit in connection with the appropriate conditions of the other interchange circuit will indicate the "ready for data" status of the connection. As received data may commence immediately following this status change, the delay in conveying this condition shall be kept as short as possible.

As a clear request/indication will be directly mapped to the PLMN outband signalling the ON-OFF integration time should be rather long.

## 8.2.2.3 Filtering mechanism

### 8.2.2.3.1 Traffic channel types TCH/F4.8 and TCH/F9.6

A filtering mechanism shall be provided by an integration process on those SB and X bits carrying status information in the V.110 frame or in the multiframe structure. The integration periods applied are:

V-series	Transition	Integration period	Status stream
CT 106	Off-On	1 s	X
CT 106	On-Off	1 s	X
CT 109	Off-On	200 ms	SB
CT 109	On-Off	5 s	SB
X-series	Transition	Integration period	Status stream
I-circuit	Off-On	40 ms	SB
I-circuit	On-Off	5 s	SB

The integration process shall ensure that the interchange circuits do not change state in response to spurious transitions of the status bits during the integration period.

The integration process shall operate reliably with error characteristics as specified in GSM 05.05.

### 8.2.2.3.2 Traffic channel type TCH/F14.4

To change the state of CT 109 (or I-circuit) or CT 106, it is required that at least two consecutive SB-bits or X-bits, respectively, carry the same value.

## 8.3 Terminal Compatibility Decision

The establishment of a mobile terminated connection depends on a positive decision on the terminal compatibility. The Mobile Station (MS) contributes to this process by performing (depending on the individual call set-up condition):

- a compatibility check;
- the selection of the appropriate terminal function; and
- the indication of compatibility requirements to the PLMN;

initiated by a call set-up request from the PLMN. The aforementioned functions shall be carried out as follows.

### 8.3.1 Compatibility Check

Annex B of 3G TS 24.008 applies, particularly paragraphs B.3, B.3.1 and B.3.2. As regards the therein mentioned user-to-user compatibility checking the following applies:

When the calling user requests a service with user-to-user compatibility significance indicated by the presence of HLC and LLC information element in the call set-up request, the MS shall check that the service supported by the called user matches concerning the contents of the HLC/LLC information element. If a mismatch is detected, then the MS shall reject the offered call using the cause No.88 "Incompatible Destination".

### 8.3.2 Selection of Appropriate Terminal Function

The MS shall select the appropriate terminal functions following a positive result of the compatibility check and/or forwarding the indication of compatibility requirements to the PLMN.

### 8.3.3 Indication of Compatibility Requirements to the PLMN

#### 8.3.3.1 Indication in case of Mobile terminating calls

In support of:

- PSTN originated calls, and
- ISDN originated calls using 3.1 kHz audio Bearer Capability (BC), as well as
- ISDN originated calls using unrestricted digital Bearer Capability but not specifying all parameters for deducing a Bearer Service.

Mobile specific requirements to be dealt with in the Bearer Capability information element the call confirmed message has been introduced in the call control protocol (3G TS 24.008). This also allows for renegotiation of specific parameters at the beginning of the connection set-up process. The specific parameters are:

- a) mobile specific requirements:
  - Connection element (transparent/non transparent);
  - Structure (note 1);
  - Synchronous/Asynchronous (note 8);
  - Rate adaptation/other rate adaptation (note 9);
  - User information layer 2 protocol (note 1);
  - Intermediate rate (note 2), (note 3);
  - Modem Type (note 1), (note 3);
  - User Rate (note 3);

- Compression ,
- Fixed network user rate, (note 3) (note 4);
- Other modem type, (note 3) (note 4);
- User initiated modification indication (note 4).

The following parameters are indicated by the MS to the network, only:

- Acceptable channel codings (note 5);
- Maximum number of traffic channels, (note 5);
- Wanted air interface user rate (note 6) (note 7);
- Asymmetry preference indication (note 7).

NOTE 1: This parameter is correlated with the value of the parameter connection element.

NOTE 2: For non-transparent services this parameter is correlated with the value of the parameter negotiation of intermediate rate requested.

NOTE 3: Modification of these parameters may be proposed by the MS. The Network may accept it or not.

NOTE 4: This parameter shall be included by the MS only in case it was received from the network.

NOTE 5: This parameter shall be included only in case the parameter 'fixed network user rate' is included.

NOTE 6: This parameter shall be included only for non-transparent services and in case the parameter 'fixed network user rate' is included.

NOTE 7: This parameter has to be included if EDGE channel coding(s) are included in Acceptable channel codings. In cases where this parameter would not otherwise be included, the value is set to 'Air interface user rate not applicable' or 'User initiated modification not requested' or "No preference".

NOTE 8: For FTM and PIAFS, this parameter may be negotiated as in Table B.4e. How the subscription for BS20 is assured, is an operator matter.

NOTE 9: For FTM, PIAFS or Multimedia, this parameter may be negotiated as in Table B.4f.

b) requirements with effects at the partner terminal:

- Number of data bits;
- Number of stop bits;
- Parity.

The MS indicates the radio channel requirement in the call confirmed message. If the MS indicates the support of "dual" (HR and FR channels) the final decision, which radio channel is chosen, is done by the network in an RR message. The radio channel requirement is ignored in UMTS, see Table B.5a in Annex B.

If the network proposes optional support of both transparent and non transparent connection elements but does not indicate a user information layer 2 protocol, the MS shall set the appropriate value, if choosing non transparent in the call confirmed message and out-band flow control is not requested, see B.1.1.2.

Additionally the values of the parameters structure, modem type and intermediate rate have to be set in conformance with the values of the parameters radio channel requirements, negotiation of intermediate rate requested and connection element.

Subclause B.1.1.2 and table B.1 in the annex B describe the negotiation procedure. Annex B table B.4 describes the selection of the modem type and the dependence on the value of the parameter connection element. Annex B table B.4 describes the selection of the intermediate rate and user rate and their dependence upon the value of the NIRR parameter and the equipment capabilities.

The following MT cases can be deduced from the individual call set-up request conditions:

- a) If the set-up does not contain a BC information element, the MS in the call confirmed message shall include any BC information (single or multiple BC-IE). In case of multiple BC-IEs one BC-IE must indicate the information transfer capability "speech". A speech BC-IE together with a 3.1kHz multimedia BC-IE indicates the support of a fallback to speech (ref. to TS 29.007 and TS 24.008).
- b) If the set-up message contains a single BC-IE, the MS in the call confirm message shall use either a single BC-IE, if it wants to negotiate mobile specific parameter values, or, unless otherwise specified in annex B, no BC-IE, if it agrees with the requested ones.
- c) If the set-up contains a multiple BC-IE, the MS in the call confirmed message shall use either a multiple BC-IE, if it wants to negotiate mobile specific parameter values, or, unless otherwise specified in annex B, no BC-IE, if it agrees with the requested ones. In case of a 3.1kHz multimedia setup the MS can either accept the possibility of a fallback to speech by responding with two BC-IEs or with no BC-IEs or turn the call to a speech call by sending only a speech BC-IE in the call confirm message or turn the call to a multimedia only call (i.e. no fallback to speech allowed) by sending only a multimedia BC-IE in the call confirm message. Alternatively a single BC-IE containing fax group 3 only shall be used if a multiple BC-IE requesting speech alternate fax group 3 is received and the MS is not able to support the speech capability. Annex B, table B.7, describes the negotiation rules.

If the BC-IE contains 3.1 kHz ex PLMN, the MS is allowed to negotiate all mobile specific parameter values listed above. If the BC-IE contains facsimile group 3, the MS is allowed to negotiate the connection element (transparent/non transparent) only. In any case, if the set-up message requests a "single service", the MS must not answer in the call confirmed message requesting a "dual service" and vice versa.

However, for dual services with repeat indicator set to circular (alternate) the MS may change the sequence of dual BC-IEs within the call confirmed message (preceded by the same value of the repeat indicator), if it wants to start with a different Bearer Capability than proposed by the network as the initial one.

In addition, the MS may propose to the network to modify User Rate, Modem Type and Intermediate Rate in the CALL CONFIRMED message. The network may accept or release the call.

If the BC-IE received from the network contains the parameters 'fixed network user rate', 'other modem type' and possibly the 'user initiated modification', the MS can either:

- a) if in GSM, discard these parameters, or
- b) include the possibly modified values for the 'fixed network user rate' and 'other modem type' in the BC-IE of the call confirmed message. The network might accept or reject the modified values. In this case the MS shall also include the parameters 'maximum number of traffic channels' and 'acceptable channel codings'. Additionally for non-transparent services, the MS shall also include the parameters 'wanted air interface user rate' and the 'user initiated modification indication'.

In case a), The MS shall use the fall-back bearer service indicated by the remaining parameters of the BC-IE on a single slot configuration (reference GSM 04.21).

In GSM case b), a single slot configuration shall be used by the MS, in case the 'maximum number of traffic channels' is set to "1 TCH" and the 'user initiated modification indication' is set either to "user initiated modification not required" or to "user initiated modification up to 1TCH may be requested"; otherwise the MS shall use a multislot configuration (reference GSM 04.21).

In case the 'acceptable channel codings' is indicated by the MS, the decision which channel coding is used is done by the network and indicated to the mobile station with an RR message. This RR message may also assign an asymmetric channel coding. The 'acceptable channel codings' parameter takes precedence over the 'negotiation of intermediate rate requested' parameter for non-transparent services. Also the intermediate rate and user rate per traffic channel in a multislot configuration are not indicated by the 'intermediate rate' and 'user rate' parameters of the BC-IE, but depend on the chosen channel coding only.

If the parameters 'fixed network user rate', 'other modem type' were not included in the BC-IE received, or no BC-IE was received, the MS shall not include these parameters in the CALL CONFIRMED message (i.e. octets 6d, 6e, 6f, and 6g ref. to 3G TS 24.008).

### 8.3.3.2 Indication in case of Mobile originating calls

In support of mobile originating calls the values of BC-IE parameters are requested in the set-up message from the MS. If the MS indicates the support of both transparent and non transparent connection elements the network shall return its choice in the call proceeding message. The MS is not allowed to indicate support of both transparent and non transparent, if the MS also requests out-band flow control, i.e. it does not indicate a layer 2 protocol.

Additionally the value of the parameter modem type has to be set depending on the value of the parameter connection element as described in annex B, table B.4a.

The set-up message contains a single or multiple BC-IE. In case of multiple BC-IEs one BC-IE must indicate the information transfer capability "speech".

In case of a multimedia call the setup message contains either a multimedia BC-IE indicating a multimedia only call request (i.e. no fallback to speech allowed) or both a speech BC-IE and a 3.1kHz multimedia BC-IE to indicate the support/request of a fallback to speech (ref. to TS 29.007 and TS 24.008).

If the set-up message requests a "single service", the network must not answer in the call proceeding message requesting a "dual service" and vice versa. Alternatively the network shall answer with a single BC-IE containing fax group 3 if a multiple BC-IE requesting speech alternate fax group 3 is received but the network does not allow the use of this alternate service. Annex B, table B.7, describes the negotiation rules. If the MS requests a "dual service" the network is not allowed to change the sequence of the service.

If the set-up message indicates that negotiation of intermediate rate is requested then the network shall behave as described in annex B, table B.4b.

Unless otherwise specified in annex B, if no BC-IE parameter needs negotiation it is up to the network if it sends a CALL PROC message (with or without a BC-IE) towards the MS or not.

For multislot, TCH/F14.4, and EDGE operations and in UMTS the MS shall include an appropriate set of the parameters 'fixed network user rate', 'other modem type', 'maximum number of TCH' and 'acceptable channel codings' in the BC-IE of the SETUP message. If EDGE channel coding(s) are included in ACC in case of transparent calls, the 'Wanted air interface user rate'-parameter shall be set to 'Air interface user rate not applicable' and the 'User initiated modification indication'-parameter to 'User initiated modification not requested'. In a non-transparent multislot operation, the MS shall also include the parameters 'wanted air interface user rate' and 'user initiated modification indication' in the BC-IE of the SETUP message. In a non-transparent TCH/F14.4 or EDGE operation or in UMTS the MS shall also include the parameter 'wanted air interface user rate'. In non-transparent EDGE operation the MS shall also include the parameter 'asymmetry preference indication'. It shall also set the other parameters of the BC-IE (i.e. 'user rate') to values identifying fall-back values. Depending on the network two situations can be distinguished:

a) The network supports the requested operation:

In this case the network must include the parameter 'fixed network user rate', 'other modem type' and possibly 'user initiated modification' in the BC-IE(s) of the CALL PROCEEDING message, irrespective whether or not they contain modified values or just a copy of the received ones.

The 'acceptable channel codings' indicated by the MS in the SETUP message takes precedence over the 'negotiation of intermediate rate requested' parameter for non-transparent services. The intermediate rate per traffic channel and the user rate per traffic channel is dependent on the chosen channel coding only. The chosen channel coding is indicated to the mobile station by the network with an RR message.

b) The network does not support the requested operation:

In this case, in GSM, the BC-IE of the CALL PROCEEDING message will not contain the parameters 'fixed network user rate' and 'other modem type' or no BC-IE will be included in the CALL PROCEEDING message at all. The mobile station shall then discard the parameters 'fixed network user rate', 'other modem type', 'maximum number of TCH', 'acceptable channel codings', 'wanted air interface user rate' and 'user initiated modification indication' sent with the SETUP message and apply the fall-back bearer service.

In case a), a single slot configuration shall be used by the MS, in case the 'maximum number of traffic channels' is set to "1 TCH" and the 'user initiated modification indication' is set either to "user initiated modification not requested" or to "user initiated modification up to 1TCH may be requested".

In case b), The MS shall use the fall-back bearer service indicated by the remaining parameters of the BC-IE on a single slot configuration (reference GSM 04.21).



### 8.3.3.3 Differences in validity of BC parameter values in GSM and UMTS

The validity of a BC parameter value, either in the SETUP or CALL CONFIRM message, may differ from GSM to UMTS. Certain parameters are irrelevant in UMTS and any value given is valid and ignored. These parameters may be available in the BC IE. For those parameters that are relevant in UMTS and GSM, certain values may be invalid in one of the systems. Invalid parameter values may cause rejection of the BC and subsequent release of the call.

Parameters that are ignored in UMTS may be set to default values, or to specific values in view of an eventual handover to GSM. Parameter values that are invalid in one system may result in unsuccessful handover from the other system.

Table B.5a in Annex B, lists parameters that are ignored in UMTS and parameter values which validity is different in GSM and UMTS.

## 8.4 Test Loops

In principle, both V.-series and X.-series interfaces allow for an activation of local or remote test loops by the terminal (ref. ITU-T V.54/X.150). A comprehensive solution of such test loops in a PLMN system has to consider the special conditions of the interface between the terminal (part of the MS) and the transmission equipment (part of the modem pool of a particular IWF within the MSC). In addition, the impact of the radiolink is to be taken into account with respect to the test objectives. Due to those special conditions a PLMN system is not capable to support remote test loops. It is an implementation choice to what extent the activation of local test loops by the terminal is supported in the MT.

## 8.5 Alternate speech/facsimile group 3

These alternate services may be initiated by either V.25 bis or manual procedures. In the former case, standard call establishment procedures will apply. In the latter case, CT106, CT107, CT108.2 and CT109 are in the OFF condition.

Selection of the data phase (from the speech phase) will be by manual intervention via the MS causing ICM by means of CT108.2 going to ON condition, refer to GSM 03.45 or 3G TS 23.146. The ensuing data phase shall follow all the operational procedures as described in 3G 27-series.

Selection of the speech phase (from the data phase) will be by manual intervention via the MS causing ICM (phone off-hook condition at the MT and data call end condition at the TE).

During the ensuing speech phases, CT107, CT106 and CT109 will be maintained in the OFF condition.

Subsequent re-selection of the data phase will be by manual intervention via the MS causing CT108.2 going to ON condition initiating ICM. At this point, re-synchronization will take place as described in subclause 8.1 above.

## 8.6 Multislot configuration split/combine function

In multislot configurations using multiple parallel channels the data flow is split into substreams between the Split/Combine-function in the TAF and the network.

### 8.6.1 Non-transparent data

In non-transparent data operations the N(S)-numbering in the RLP-header is used for controlling the order of the data in the substreams (reference 3G TS 24.022).

## 8.6.2 Transparent data

In transparent multislot configurations (TCH/F9.6 or TCH/F4.8) status bits S1, S3 and the X-bit between the D12 and D13 are used for transferring substream numbering information. This S4-bit is used for frame synchronization between the parallel substreams (reference GSM 04.21).

In case of a transparent multislot configuration using TCH/F14.4 channel coding, bit M1 in the 290-bit radio interface block is used for frame synchronization between the parallel substreams, whereas bit M2 carries status information, NIC codes and substream numbering as described in GSM 04.21.

In transparent TCH/F28.8 channels, bits M1 and M2 are used as described above for transparent TCH/F14.4 channels.

## 8.7 EDGE multiplexing function

In EDGE configurations the number of channels across the air interface and that of substreams between BTS and MSC do not necessarily match. In such cases a multiplexing function is included at MS and BTS (GSM 04.21 and GSM 08.20). These functions distribute data between the substreams and radio channels.

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## Annex A (informative): List of Bearer Capability Elements

This annex lists the PLMN Bearer Capability Elements which need to be provided to support Terminal adaptation function to Interworking control procedures. Some parameters are ignored in UMTS although present in the BC-IE. The validity of parameter values may also differ from GSM to UMTS. The ignored parameters and the difference of parameter value validity in GSM and UMTS are listed in Table B.5a in Annex B.

### Elements and their Values:

#### Information Transfer Capability:

This element is relevant between the IWF and the fixed network

Values:

- Speech
- Unrestricted Digital
- Group 3 Facsimile (note 1)
- 3.1 kHz Ex PLMN (note 2)
- Restricted Digital (note 3)

NOTE 1: Used for facsimile transmission, unrestricted digital between MT and IWF and 3.1 kHz audio from IWF towards the fixed network.

NOTE 2: Unrestricted digital between MT and IWF and 3.1 kHz audio from IWF towards the fixed network.

NOTE 3: Unrestricted digital between MT and IWF and restricted digital information from IWF towards the fixed network; this value is signalled in the "Other ITC" element, due to a lack of further code points in the "ITC" element.

#### Transfer Mode:

This element is relevant between MT and IWF

Values:

- Circuit
- Packet

#### Structure:

This element is relevant between MT and IWF.

Values:

- Service Data Unit Integrity (note 4)
- Unstructured (note 5)

NOTE 4: Applicable for connection element "non transparent".

NOTE 5: Applicable for connection element "transparent".

#### Configuration:

This element is relevant for a PLMN connection.

Values:

- Point to point

#### Establishment:

This element is relevant for a PLMN connection.

Values:

- Demand

**Sync/Async:**

This element is relevant between TE/TA and MT and between IWF and the fixed network.

Values:                   - Synchronous  
                              - Asynchronous

**Negotiation:**

This element is relevant between MT and IWF.

Values:                   - In band negotiation not possible

**User Rate:**

This element is relevant between TE/TA and MT and between IWF and the fixed network, except in case the parameter FNUR is present.

Values:                   - 0.3 kbit/s  
                              - 1.2 kbit/s  
                              - 2.4 kbit/s  
                              - 4.8 kbit/s  
                              - 9.6 kbit/s  
                              - 19.2 kbit/s (see note 6)

NOTE 6: This value cannot be signalled between MT and IWF, but it can be used according to the rules in 3G TS 29.007 (Table 7A, 7B) for such connections.

**Intermediate Rate:**

This element is relevant between MT and BSS and BSS and IWF

Values:                   - 8 kbit/s  
                              - 16 kbit/s

**Network Independent Clock on Tx:**

This element is relevant between TE/TA and MT in the transmit direction.

Values:                   - Not required  
                              - Required

**Network Independent Clock on Rx:**

This element is relevant between TE/TA and MT in the receive direction.

Values:                   - Not accepted  
                              - accepted

**Number of Stop Bits:**

This element is relevant between the TE/TA and MT and between IWF and fixed network in case of asynchronous transmission.

Values:                   - 1 bit  
                              - 2 bit

**Number of Data Bits Excluding Parity If Present:**

This element is relevant between TE/TA and MT and between IWF and the fixed network in case of a character oriented mode of transmission.

Values:                   - 7 bit  
                             - 8 bit

**Parity Information:**

This element is relevant between TE/TA and MT and between IWF and the fixed network for a character oriented mode of transmission.

Values:                   - Odd  
                             - Even  
                             - None  
                             - Forced to 0  
                             - Forced to 1

**Duplex Mode:**

This element is relevant between MT and IWF.

Values:                   - Full Duplex

**Modem Type:**

This element is relevant between the IWF and the fixed network in case of 3.1 kHz audio ex-PLMN information transfer capability.

Values:                   - V.21  
                             - V.22  
                             - V.22 bis  
                             - V.26 ter  
                             - V.32  
                             - autobaoding type 1  
                             - none

**Radio Channel Requirement:**

This element is relevant between MT and BSS

Values:                   - Full Rate support only Mobile Station  
                             - Dual Rate support Mobile Station/Half Rate preferred  
                             - Dual Rate support Mobile Station/Full Rate preferred

**Connection Element:**

This element is relevant between MT and IWF

Values:                   - Transparent  
                             - Non Transparent  
                             - both, Transparent preferred  
                             - both, Non transparent preferred

**User Information Layer 2 Protocol:**

This element is relevant between TE/TA and MT and between IWF and the fixed network.

Values:                   - ISO 6429  
                             - X.25  
                             - X.75 layer 2 modified (CAPI)  
                             - Character oriented Protocol with no Flow Control mechanism

**Signalling Access Protocol:**

This element is relevant between TE/TA and MT.

Values:                   - I.440/450  
                              - X.21  
                              - X.28, non dedicated PAD  
                              - X.32

**Rate Adaptation:**

This element is relevant between IWF and the fixed network.

Values:                   - V.110/X.30  
                              - X.31 flagstuffing  
                              - no rate adaptation  
                              - V.120 (note 7)  
                              - PIAFS (note 7) - H.223 and H.245 (note 7)

NOTE 7:                This value is signalled in the "Other Rate Adaption" element, due to a lack of further code points in the "Rate Adaption" element.

**Coding Standard:**

This element refers to the structure of the BC-IE defined in 3G TS 24.008.

Values:                   - GSM

**User Information Layer 1 Protocol:**

This element characterizes the layer 1 protocol to be used between MT and BSS (Um interface) according to GSM 05.01, or between the MT and the RNC (Uu interface).

Values:                   - default

**Negotiation of Intermediate Rate requested:**

This element is relevant between MT and BSS and BSS and IWF.

Values:                   - no meaning associated  
                              - 6 kbit/s radio interface is requested for a full rate channel with a user rate up to and including 4.8 kbit/s, non transparent service

**Compression:**

This element is relevant between MT and IWF.

Values:                   - compression possible/allowed  
                              - compression not possible/allowed

**Rate adaption header / no header:**

This element is relevant between IWF and the fixed network. It is only applicable for V.120 rate adaptation.

Values:                   - Rate adaption header not included  
                              - Rate adaption header included

**Multiple frame establishment support in data link:**

This element is relevant between IWF and the fixed network. It is only applicable for V.120 rate adaptation.

Values:                   - Multiple frame establishment not supported. Only UI frames allowed.  
                              - Multiple frame establishment supported.

**Mode of operation:**

This element is relevant between IWF and the fixed network. It is only applicable for V.120 rate adaptation.

Values:                   - Bit transparent mode of operation  
                              - Protocol sensitive mode of operation

**Logical link identifier negotiation:**

This element is relevant between IWF and the fixed network. It is only applicable for V.120 rate adaptation.

Values:                   - Default, LLI=256 only  
                              - Full protocol negotiation (note 8)

NOTE 8: A connection over which protocol negotiation will be executed is indicated in the „In-band / out-band negotiation" parameter.

**Assignor / assignee:**

This element is relevant between IWF and the fixed network. It is only applicable for V.120 rate adaptation.

Values:                   - Message originator is „default assignee"  
                              - Message originator is „assignor only"

**In-band / out-band negotiation:**

This element is relevant between IWF and the fixed network. It is only applicable for V.120 rate adaptation.

Values:                   - Negotiation is done with USER INFORMATION messages on a temporary signalling connection  
                              - Negotiation is done in-band using logical link zero.

**Fixed network user rate, FNUR (Note 12)**

This element is relevant between the IWF and the fixed network.

Values   - Fixed network user rate not applicable (note 9)  
          - 9.6 kbit/s  
          - 14.4 kbit/s  
          - 19.2 kbit/s  
          - 28.8 kbit/s  
          - 32.0 kbit/s  
          - 38.4 kbit/s  
          - 48.0 kbit/s  
          - 56.0 kbit/s  
          - 64.0 kbit/s

NOTE 9: Not used by currently specified services.

**Wanted air interface user rate, WAIUR (note 12)**

This element is relevant between the MT and the IWF

Values   - Air interface user rate not applicable  
          - 9.6 kbit/s  
          - 14.4 kbit/s  
          - 19.2 kbit/s  
          - 28.8 kbit/s  
          - 38.4 kbit/s  
          - 43.2 kbit/s  
          - 57.6 kbit/s  
  
          - interpreted by the network as 38.4 kbit/s (note 10)

NOTE 10: Certain code points, if used, will be interpreted by the network as 38.4 kbit/s in this version of the protocol, ref TS 24.008.

#### Acceptable channel codings, ACC (note 12)

This element is relevant between the MT and the IWF.

- Value:
- TCH/F4.8 acceptable
  - TCH/F9.6 acceptable
  - TCH/F14.4 acceptable
  - TCH/F28.8 acceptable
  - TCH/F32.0 acceptable (Applicable to bit transparent 56 and 64 kbit/s services only)
  - TCH/F43.2 acceptable (Applicable to non-transparent services only.)

#### Maximum number of traffic channels, MaxNumTCH (Note 12)

This element is relevant between the MT and the IWF.

- Value:
- 1 TCH
  - 2 TCH
  - 3 TCH
  - 4 TCH
  - 5 TCH
  - 6 TCH
  - 7 TCH (note11)
  - 8 TCH (note11)

NOTE11: Not used by currently specified services.

#### Other modem type, OMT (Note 12)

This element is relevant between the IWF and the fixed network in case of 3.1 kHz audio ex-PLMN

- Values:
- no other modem type specified in this field
  - V.34

#### User initiated modification indication, UIMI (Note 12)

This element is relevant between the MT and the IWF.

- Values:
- user initiated modification not requested
  - user initiated modification upto 1 TCH requested
  - user initiated modification upto 2 TCH requested
  - user initiated modification upto 3 TCH requested
  - user initiated modification upto 4 TCH requested

#### Asymmetry preference indication (Note 12)

This element is relevant between the MT and the BSS.

- Value:
- no preference
  - up link biased asymmetry preference
  - down link biased asymmetry preference

NOTE 12: These GBS-related parameters are optional.

For a multislot configuration, the following applies to the parameters contained in the BC-IE:

- Half rate channels are not supported. The MS shall code the radio channel requirement as "Full rate support only MS" or "Dual rate support MS, full rate preferred". In the second case, the network shall assign full rate channel(s) only.
- The 'fixed network user rate' and 'other modem type' (ref. table B.4a) takes precedence over the 'user rate' and 'modem type'.



- The ACC indicates which channel coding is acceptable and supported by the MS. In case of CE:NT the TCH/F4.8 and TCH/F9.6 acceptable is equivalent to the support of NIRR. If TCH/F4.8 acceptable only or TCH/F9.6 acceptable only or TCH/F14.4 acceptable only is indicated, the assigned channel type which can be chosen by the network is TCH/F4.8 or TCH/F9.6 or TCH/F14.4, respectively.
- The 'intermediate rate' parameter is overridden. The intermediate rate used per each TCH/F is derived from the chosen channel type:

<b>channel type</b>	<b>IR per TCH/F</b>
TCH/F4.8	8 kbit/s
TCH/F9.6	16 kbit/s
TCH/F14.4	intermediate rate is to be defined

- The user rate per TCH is derived from the chosen channel type:

<b>channel type</b>	<b>user rate per TCH</b>
TCH/F4.8	4.8 kbit/s
TCH/F9.6	9.6 kbit/s

For CE:T, the padding procedure described in GSM 04.21 can be applied.

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## Annex B (normative): Setting of Bearer Capability, Low Layer Compatibility and High Layer Compatibility Information Element for PLMN Bearer Services and PLMN TeleServices

### B.0 Scope

This annex describes the relationship between the various parameters of the PLMN Bearer Capability Information Element (BC-IE), their validity and the possible settings with reference to each PLMN Bearer service/Teleservice defined in GSM 02.02 and GSM 02.03 as well as the various occurrences during the connection control (clause B.1). Furthermore, the contents of the Low Layer (LLC) and the High Layer (HLC) Compatibility Information Elements are described (clause B.2).

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### B.1 Bearer Capability Information Element

#### B.1.1 Introduction

##### B.1.1.1 General Consideration

In general, the purpose of the bearer capability information element (BC-IE) is to request a particular bearer service to be provided by the network. This indication is carried by certain connection control messages which for the subject matter of this document may be categorized into those messages:

- related to the call set-up phase; and
- those used during the established connection.

During the call set-up phase the PLMN BC-IE (single or multiple) is included in:

- the SETUP message generated by the requesting entity (either MS or MSC) to establish a mobile-originated or mobile-terminated call, respectively, and in
- the CALL CONFIRMED or CALL PROCEEDING messages, respectively, generated by the responding entity (either MS or MSC) in order to negotiate certain parameter values. If no BC-IE is contained in the SETUP message (PSTN-originated call with single-numbering scheme) the CALL CONFIRMED message indicates the complete applicable BC-IE. In this case neither the value "unrestricted digital" for the information transfer capability nor the multislot for TCH/14 related parameters shall be used.

During the established connection the PLMN BC-IE is included in the MODIFY, MODIFY COMPLETE, and MODIFY REJECT messages in order to change the service (bearer capability) or to change the maximum number of traffic channels and/or wanted air interface user rate when a non-transparent multislot data service is in use.

If the maximum number of traffic channels and/or wanted air interface user rate is to be changed, the BC-IE included in the MODIFY message shall not indicate a different bearer service than the one used at this stage of the connection - the values of the parameters 'maximum number of traffic channels' and/or 'wanted air interface user rate' may be changed, only.

The subsequent tables and subsections of clause B.1 deal with the representation of the individual contents of the PLMN BC-IE during the call set-up phase. For the use during the established connection refer to 3G TS 24.008.

With respect to the individual parameter settings at the MS the following cases may be distinguished (ref. 3G TS 27.002 and 3G TS 27.003):

- Mobile-originated call set up by a MS consisting of a MT with R interface:

- The setting results from respective MMI actions and/or MT internal settings.
- Mobile-originated call set up by a MS consisting of a MT with S interface:
  - The setting of the PLMN BC is derived from the ISDN BC and LLC/HLC elements contained in the ISDN SETUP message received from the terminal. It is complemented by information resulting from respective MMI actions and/or MT internal settings.
- Mobile-terminated call set up to a MS consisting of a MT with R interface:
  - The BC related part of the compatibility check is carried out according to the knowledge of the MT concerning its implemented functions (i.e. answering the call). The requested field values of the non-negotiable parameters and the selected field values of the negotiable parameters determine the selection of the terminal function to be used for the intended connection.
- Mobile-terminated call set up to a MS consisting of a MT with S interface:
  - The PLMN BC received from the MSC is mapped by the MT onto an applicable ISDN BC. In some cases a HLC may be generated, if it is not otherwise available (e.g. for group 3 facsimile). The BC related part of the compatibility check is up to the terminal connected to the S interface of the MT, as is the selection of the terminal function (i.e. answering the call) to be used for the intended connection.

### B.1.1.2 Interpretation of the Diagrams

The purpose of the subsequent diagrams is to achieve unambiguous representation of the individual contents of the PLMN BC-IE for the various occurrences during the call set-up phase, covering all bearer services and teleservices according to 3G TS 22.002 and 3G TS 22.003.

The basic principle adopted is a graphic scheme, or mask, wherein the ordinate designates the individual parameters of the PLMN BC-IE and the abscissa gives the possible field values of these parameters. The abbreviations used in these sections are defined in table B.5. The allowed content of any PLMN BC-IE is represented by a number of graphs connecting parameter values (abscissa points) of all parameters (ordinate points). Each graphic scheme is subdivided into two independent parts:

- "Layer/Protocol related" part; and
- "Radio Channel related" part.

The generation of all PLMN BC-IEs in all call set-up messages shall be in accordance with these graphs. Subclauses B.1.2 through B.1.11 show individual sets of graphs for each service group (BS/TS) and for each type of applicable Information Transfer Capability.

In addition, the following rules apply:

- Those parameters which have only one possible field value for all recognized services are shown in table B.5, where they are marked accordingly in the column "common setting of field values". They are not represented in the graphic scheme.
- Not all parameters of the PLMN BC-IE are relevant for each service (BS/TS). This is represented by specific abscissa points with a value of "NA" (Not Applicable) allocated to these parameters. The graphs pass through these points for each such parameter. The actual field value to be used in the PLMN BC-IE is marked in the column "default setting of field values (NA)" of table B.5. An abscissa point with a value of "NAV" (Not Available) indicates that the entire octet carrying this parameter (ref. table B.2 "General Structure of the PLMN BC-Information Element") shall be omitted.
- Unless FTM is applied, there is a particular dependency of the parameters "User Information Layer 2 Protocol (UIL2P)" and "Connection Element (CE)":
  - If the MS sends a PLMN BC-IE with a CE value other than "Transparent (T)", the parameter UIL2P is essential. Its field value must be set as indicated in the applicable graph.
  - If the MSC sends a PLMN BC-IE in the SETUP message, the parameter UIL2P may also be absent in the case of the CE parameter value being other than "Transparent (T)".

- In case FTM is applied, the PLMN BC-IE shows a CE value "non-transparent", SA value "asynchronous", and RA value X.31 flag stuffing. The UIL2P is not available.
- Certain parameters of the PLMN BC-IE may be negotiated during the connection establishment phase. Table B.1 shows these parameters and the relations of their values in the SETUP message and in the CALL CONFIRMED/CALL PROCEEDING message, respectively, both for the mobile-originated and mobile-terminated case. A parameter may indicate a field value of one of the following types:
  - "requested value" indicating a request which cannot be changed by the responding entity;
  - "offered value" indicating a proposal which may be changed by the responding entity;
  - a particular choice value leaving it up to the responding entity which value ultimately applies;
  - "as requested" indicating that the requested value applies and is confirmed (by returning it);
  - "selected value" indicating that a particular value applies either out of the offered set or as a free choice out of the defined set of values;
  - "supported value" indicating a value supported by the responding entity.

**Table B.1: BC-Parameters subject to negotiation procedure**

Mobile Originated Call:

BC-parameter	Message	
	SETUP	CALL PROC
NDB	Requested value	as requested
NPB	Requested value	as requested
NSB	Requested value	as requested
CE	Requested value (T/NT)	as requested
	"both" with the preferred value indicated (e.g. both NT)	selected value (T/NT)
UIL2P	Requested value <sup>9)</sup> or NAV <sup>1)</sup>	as requested or NAV <sup>4)</sup>
User Rate	Requested value	as requested
DC	Requested value <sup>2)</sup>	as requested or "NO" <sup>7)</sup>
FNUR	Requested value	supported value
Other MT	Requested value	supported value
UIMI	Requested value	supported value

Mobile Terminated Call:

BC-parameter	Message	
	SETUP	CALL CONF
NDB	Offered value	selected value (free choice)
NPB	offered value	selected value (free choice)
NSB	offered value	selected value (free choice)
CE	requested value (T/NT)	as requested or selected value (T/NT) (free choice) <sup>3)</sup>
	"both" with the preferred value indicated (e.g. both NT)	selected value (T/NT)
Sync/ Asynchronous	requested value	as requested or selected value <sup>10)</sup>
Rate adaptation/Other rate adaptation	requested value	as requested or selected value <sup>11)</sup>
UIL2P	offered value <sup>2)</sup> or NAV <sup>4)</sup>	selected or NAV <sup>1)</sup>
User Rate	offered value	selected value <sup>5)</sup>
DC	requested value <sup>2)</sup>	as requested or "NO" <sup>7)</sup>
FNUR	offered value	selected value <sup>6)</sup>
Other MT	offered value	selected value <sup>6)</sup>
UIMI	offered value	selected value <sup>6)</sup>

- 1) For CE:T only, out-band flow control, or RA:X.31 flag stuffing requested by the MS.
- 2) Not for CE:T.
- 3) When the SETUP message contains no BC-IE (single numbering scheme).
- 4) "NAV" shall not be interpreted as an out-band flow control request by the MS.
- 5) The modification of User Rate must be in conjunction with Modem Type and Intermediate Rate.
- 6) The modification of the Fixed Network User Rate shall be in conjunction with the Modem Type and/or Other Modem Type.
- 7) In case of a Mobile Terminated Call, if the SETUP message does not contain a BC-IE, the MS shall behave as if the DC is set to "data compression not possible".  
In case of a MO CALL or a MT CALL where no BC-IE is included in the CALL PROCEEDING or CALL CONFIRMED message, respectively, the MS or the network shall behave as if the DC was set to "data compression not possible" or "data compression not allowed", respectively.
- 8) Less or equal to the offered value.
- 9) Not for CT:T or FTM (i.e., CE:NT, SA:A, RA:X.31 flag stuffing).
- 10) For FTM and PIAFS, this parameter may be negotiated. See Table B.4e for details.
- 11) For FTM, PIAFS and Multimedia, this parameter may be negotiated. See Table B.4f for details.

Table B.2: General Structure of the BC-Information Element

OCTET	INFORMATION ELEMENT FIELD
3	Radio channel requirements Coding standard Transfer mode Information Transfer Capability
4	Structure 2) Duplex mode Configuration Establishment Negotiation of Intermediate Rate Requested Compression
5	Rate adaption 2) Signalling access protocol
5a	Other ITC 2) 7) Other rate adaption
5b	Rate adaption header / no header 2) 3) Multiple frame establishment support in data link Mode of operation Logical link identifier negotiation Assignor / assignee In-band / out-band negotiation
6	User information layer 1 protocol 2) Synchronous / asynchronous
6a	Number of stop bits 2) Negotiation Number of data bits User rate
6b	Intermediate rate 2) NIC on transmission NIC on reception Parity information
6c	Connection element 2) Modem type
6d	Fixed network user rate 4) Other modem type
6e	Maximum number of traffic channels 4) Acceptable channel codings
6f	Wanted air interface user rate 4) User initiated modification indication
6g	Acceptable Channel codings 5) Asymmetry preference indication 6)
7	User information layer 2 protocol 1) 2)

- 1) Octets optional.
- 2) Octets only available if the parameter "Information Transfer Capability" does not indicate "Speech".
- 3) For V.120 rate adaption only.
- 4) Optional octets available only if the parameter "Information Transfer Capability" does not indicate "Speech".
- 5) Extension of the 'Acceptable channel codings' field in octet 6e in case EDGE channel codings are supported.
- 6) Only used if EDGE channels are among the 'Acceptable channel codings'. The value shall be set to 'no preference' in case the connection element is T.
- 7) For ITC=RDI or UIL1P=V.120, PIAFS, and 'H.223 and H.245' only.

**Table B.3a: Selection of flow control method (for CE:NT with SA:A only)**

information element	flow control method		
	in-band	out-band <sup>3)</sup>	none
number of data bits	7 or 8	7 or 8	7 or 8
user information layer 2 protocol	ISO 6429 <sup>1)</sup>	NAV	COPnoFICt <sup>2)</sup>

- 1) ISO6429 stands for "ISO 6429, codeset 0, DC1/DC3" and is applicable for 7 and 8 bit codes.
- 2) COPnoFICt stands for a character oriented protocol with no flow control mechanism (no reserved characters for flow control).
- 3) "out-band" flow control requires V.42 in case of PSTN or V.110 in case of ISDN.  
If the V.110 flow control mechanism is not supported, where required, the call pending shall be terminated.  
If the V.42 functionality is not supported by the modem in the IWF or in the fixed network, the call will be supported with a fallback to the non-V.42 mode. In this case the IWF will release the call if due to temporary throughput problems on the radio interface or initiation of flow control by the MS and the inability to flow control the fixed network modem an overflow of the L2R buffers occurs.  
Note that a phase 1 network may release the call, if the V.42 functionality is not provided by the IWF or the fixed network modem. As V.42 does not apply to V.21 modems, outband flow control can not be supported for these modem types.

**Table B.3b: Selection of PLMN Profile (for CE:NT with SA:S only)**

Mobile Terminated Call:

BC-parameter	Message SETUP	Message CALL CONF
UIL2P	X.25	X.25 or X.75

**Table B.4a: Modem Type subject to negotiation procedure**

Mobile Originated Call:

BC-parameter MT and OMT <sup>6)</sup>		
BC-parameter CE	Message SETUP	Message CALL PROC
T	V-series	V-series
NT	V-series	V-series
	autobauding type 1	autobauding type 1 or V-series <sup>1)</sup>
bothT or bothNT	V-series	V-series
	autobauding type 1	autobauding type 1 or V-series <sup>1)2)</sup>

Mobile Terminated Call:

BC-parameter MT and OMT <sup>6)</sup>		
BC-parameter CE	Message SETUP	Message CALL CONF
T	V-series	V-series
NT	V-series	V-series or autobauding type <sup>1)3)</sup>
	autobauding type 1	autobauding type 1 or V-series <sup>4)</sup>
bothT or bothNT	V-series	V-series
	autobauding type 1	autobauding type 1 or V-series <sup>4)5)</sup>

- 1) No autobauding capability in the IWF:MSC.
- 2) CE:T selected by IWF/MSC.
- 3) Free choice if the SETUP contains no BC-IE (single numbering scheme).  
If the IWF/MSC has no autobauding capability, a V-series modem type is used.
- 4) When the MS does not allow the use of autobauding capability.
- 5) CE:T selected by the MS.
- 6) When the MT indicates "autobauding", "modem for undefined interface" or "none", the OMT shall be set to "no other modem type". Any other values of the MT is overridden by the OMT value.



**Table B.4b: Intermediate Rate negotiation procedure**

If the user rate is 9.6 kbit/s the intermediate rate negotiation procedure is not applicable and NIRR shall be set to "No meaning".

Recipient of SETUP supports full rate, non transparent, 6 kbit/s radio interface rate and the user rate is up to/equal 4.8 kbit/s:

BC-parameter	Message SETUP	Message CALL CONF or CALL PROC
NIRR	6 kbit/s	6 kbit/s
IR	16 kbit/s	8 kbit/s
User Rate	up to/equal 4.8 kbit/s	as requested

NOTE 1: In case of a Mobile Terminated Call, if the SETUP message does not contain a BC-IE, the MS shall behave as if NIRR set to "No meaning".

In case of a MO CALL or a MT CALL where no BC-IE is included in the CALL PROCEEDING or CALL CONFIRMED message, respectively, the MS or the network shall behave as if the NIRR was set to "No meaning".

Recipient of SETUP does support full rate, non transparent, but not in connection with 6 kbit/s radio interface rate:

BC-parameter	Message SETUP	Message CALL CONF or CALL PROC
NIRR	6 kbit/s	No meaning
IR	16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s
User Rate	up to/equal 4.8 kbit/s	as requested

NOTE 2: If no other parameter needs negotiation, the CALL CONF/PROC message need not contain any BC-IE.

In case of a MO CALL or a MT CALL where no BC-IE is included in the CALL PROCEEDING or CALL CONFIRMED message, respectively, the MS or the network shall behave as if the NIRR was set to "No meaning".

NOTE 3: In case a GBS-operation is requested and acknowledged, the MS indicates the acceptable channel codings. The indicated acceptance of TCH/F4.8 is equivalent to the support of 6 kbit/s radio interface rate per TCH/F and therefore overrides the NIRR parameter.

**Table B.4c Negotiation of fixed network user rate**

BC-parameter	Message SETUP	Message CALL PROC/CONFIRMED
FNUR	requested value	equal or lower than the requested value

The network might accept the modified value or reject the call. The FNUR negotiation is applicable in case of a HSCSD-operation, only.

**Table B.4d Negotiation of user initiated modification indication**

BC-parameter	Message SETUP	Message CALL PROC/CONFIRMED
UIMI	offered value	equal to or a value indicating a request for modification to a lower number of traffic channels than offered

**Table B.4e: Negotiation of Synchronous/Asynchronous**

Mobile Terminated Call:

BC-parameter Synchronous/Asynchronous		
Bearer type	Message SETUP	Message CALL CONF
FTM <sup>1)</sup>	Synchronous	Asynchronous
PIAFS <sup>2)</sup>	Synchronous	Asynchronous

- 1) This negotiation is possible, only if ITC=UDI or RDI, FNUR=64 or 56 kbit/s and CE=NT or "both" is signalled in the SETUP message. The MS shall signal FTM as specified in B.1.2.3 .
- 2) This negotiation is possible, only if ITC=UDI, FNUR=32 kbit/s and CE= "both" is signalled in the SETUP message. The UE shall signal PIAFS as specified in B.1.2.4

**Table B.4f: Negotiation of Rate adaptation/Other rate adaptation**

Mobile Terminated Call:

BC-parameter Rate adaptation/Other rate adaptation		
Bearer type	Message SETUP	Message CALL CONF
FTM <sup>1)</sup>	V.110, I.460 and X.30	X.31 flag stuffing
PIAFS <sup>2)</sup>	V.110, I.460 and X.30	PIAFS
Multimedia	V.110, I.460 and X.30 <sup>3)</sup>	H.223 and H.245
	No rate adaptation <sup>5)</sup>	H.223 and H.245

- 1) This negotiation is possible, only if ITC=UDI or RDI, FNUR=64 or 56 kbit/s and CE=NT or "both" is signalled in the SETUP message. The MS shall signal FTM as specified in B.1.2.3.
- 2) This negotiation is possible, only if ITC=UDI, FNUR=32 kbit/s and CE= "both" is signalled in the SETUP message. The UE shall signal PIAFS as specified in B.1.2.4.
- 3) This negotiation is possible, only if ITC=UDI or RDI, FNUR=32 or 56 kbit/s and CE=T or "both" is signalled in the SETUP message. The MS shall signal 3G-H.324/M as specified in B.1.3.1.7.
- 5) This negotiation is possible, only if ITC=3.1 kHz, FNUR=28.8 kbit/s, MT=V.34 and CE=T or "both" is signalled in the SETUP message. The MS shall signal 3G-H.324/M as specified in B.1.3.2.3.

**Table B.5: BC parameter setting (part 1)**

Abbreviations for Parameters and Values:			common setting of field values	
			default setting of field values (NA)	
ITC	Information Transfer Capability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Speech</li> <li>- UDI.. Unrestricted Digital</li> <li>- FAX3.. Group 3 Facsimile</li> <li>- 3.1 kHz.. 3.1 kHz Ex PLMN</li> <li>- RDI.. Restricted Digital</li> </ul>		V
TM	Transfer Mode:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ci.. Circuit</li> </ul>	X	X
S	Structure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SDU.. Service Data Unit Integrity</li> <li>- Unstructured</li> </ul>	X	
C	Configuration:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- pp.. Point to point</li> </ul>	X	X
E	Establishment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- de.. Demand</li> </ul>	X	X
SA	Sync/Async:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- S.. Synchronous</li> <li>- A.. Asynchronous</li> </ul>		
N	Negotiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ibn.. in band negotiation not possible</li> </ul>	X	X
UR	User Rate:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 0.3.. 0.3 kbit/s</li> <li>- 1.2.. 1.2 kbit/s</li> <li>- 2.4.. 2.4 kbit/s</li> <li>- 4.8.. 4.8 kbit/s</li> <li>- 9.6.. 9.6 kbit/s</li> </ul>		
IR	Intermediate Rate:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4.. 4 kbit/s</li> <li>- 8.. 8 kbit/s</li> <li>- 16.. 16 kbit/s</li> <li>- not_used.. not used</li> </ul>	X	
NICT	Network Independent Clock on Tx:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- not_required.. Not required</li> <li>- required</li> </ul>	X	X
NICR	Network Independent Clock on Rx:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- not_accepted.. not accepted</li> <li>- accepted</li> </ul>	X	X
NSB	Number of Stop Bits:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1.. 1 bit</li> <li>- 2.. 2 bit</li> </ul>	X	
NDB	Number of Data Bits Excluding Parity If Present:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 7.. 7 bit</li> <li>- 8.. 8 bit</li> </ul>	X	
NPB	Parity Information:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Odd</li> <li>- Even</li> <li>- None</li> <li>- 0.. Forced to 0</li> <li>- 1.. Forced to 1</li> </ul>	X	
UIL1P	User Information Layer 1 Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- def.. default layer 1 protocol</li> </ul>	X	X

**Table B.5: BC parameter setting (part 2)**

Abbreviations for Parameters and Values:			common setting of field values	
			default setting of field values (NA)	
DM	Duplex Mode:	- fd.. Full Duplex	X	X
MT	Modem Type:	- V.21 - V.22 - V.22 bis - V.26 ter - V.32 - auto1.. autobauding type 1 - none	X	
RCR	Radio Channel Requirement:	- FR Full Rate support only Mobile Station - dual HR Dual Rate support Mobile Station/ Half Rate preferred  - dual FR Dual Rate support Mobile Station/ Full Rate preferred		
CE	Connection Element:	- T.. Transparent - NT.. Non Transparent - bothT both transparent preferred - bothNT both non Transparent preferred		
UIL2P	User Information Layer 2 Protocol:	- ISO6429.. ISO6429, codeset 0, DC1/DC3 - X.25 - X.75.. X.75 layer 2 modified (CAPI) - COPnoFICt.. Character oriented protocol with no flow control mechanism		
SAP	Signalling Access Protocol:	- I.440.. I.440/450 - X.21  - X.28nond.. X.28, non dedicated PAD - X.32	X	
RA	Rate Adaptation:	- V.110.. V.110/X.30 - X.31Flag.. X.31 flagstuffing - NO.. no rate adaptation - V.120 - PIAFS - H.223 and H.245	X	
CS	Coding Standard:	- GSM	X	X
NIRR	Negotiation of Intermediate Rate Requested:	NM.. No Meaning associated with this value 6kbit/s.. 6kbit/s radio interface rate requested	X	
DC	Data Compression	- DC.. compression possible/allowed - NO.. compression not possible/allowed		

**Table B.5: BC parameter setting (part 3)**

Abbreviations for Parameters and Values:		common setting of field values	
		default setting of field values (NA)	
FNUR...	Fixed Network User Rate	- FNUR not applicable	
		- 9.6..	9.6 kbit/s
		- 14.4..	14.4 kbit/s
		- 19.2..	19.2 kbit/s
		- 28.8..	28.8 kbit/s
		- 32.0..	32.0 kbit/s
		- 33.6..	33.6 kbit/s
		- 38.4..	38.4 kbit/s
		- 48.0..	48.0 kbit/s
		- 56.0..	56.0 kbit/s
		- 64.0..	64.0 kbit/s
WAIUR...	Wanted Air Interface User Rate	- WAIUR not applicable	
		- 9.6..	9.6 kbit/s
		- 14.4..	14.4 kbit/s
		- 19.2..	19.2 kbit/s
		- 28.8..	28.8 kbit/s
		- 38.4..	38.4 kbit/s
		- 43.2..	43.2 kbit/s
		- 57.6..	57.6 kbit/s
		- int 38.4..	interpreted by the network as 38.4 kbit/s
ACC.....	Acceptable channel codings	- 4.8..	TCH/F4.8 acceptable
		- 9.6..	TCH/F9.6 acceptable
		- 14.4..	TCH/F14.4 acceptable
		- 28.8..	TCH/F28.8 acceptable
		- 32.0..	TCH/F32.0 acceptable
		- 43.2..	TCH/F28.8 acceptable
		- none..	No channel coding (defined by selecting none of the above)
MaxNumTCH...	Maximum Number of Traffic Channels	- 1..	1 TCH
		- 2..	2 TCH
		- 3..	3 TCH
		- 4..	4 TCH
		- 5..	5 TCH
		- 6..	6 TCH
		- 7..	7 TCH
		- 8..	8 TCH
OMT...	Other modem type	- no other MT..	no other modem type
		- V.34..	V.34
User initiated modification indication		- not req..	user initiated modification not required
		- upto 1 TCH..	user initiated modification upto 1 TCH may be requested
		- upto 2 TCH..	user initiated modification upto 2 TCH may be requested
		- upto 3 TCH..	user initiated modification upto 3 TCH may be requested
		- upto 4 TCH..	user initiated modification upto 4 TCH may be requested
Asymmetry preference indication		- 00	no preference
		- 01	up link biased asymmetry preferred
		- 10	down link biased asymmetry preferred

**Table B.5a: Differences in parameter value validity in GSM and UMTS**

Parameter / value	GSM	UMTS
Radio Channel Requirements / any	valid	ignored
User rate / any	valid	ignored
Intermediate Rate / any	valid	ignored
NIC on transmission / any	valid	ignored
NIC on reception / any	valid	ignored
Negotiation of IR requested / any	valid	ignored
Acceptable Channel Codings / any	valid	ignored
Maximum number of traffic channels / any	valid	ignored
User initiated modification indication / any	valid	ignored
Modem type /		
V.21, V.22, V.22bis, V.26ter	valid	invalid
V.32	valid	invalid for CE=T
Fixed Network User Rate /		
32, 33.6 kbit/s	invalid	valid
9.6, 19.2, 38.4	valid	invalid for CE=T
48.0	valid	invalid
Other Rate adaptation /		
H.223 and H.245	valid (note)	valid
PIAFS	invalid	valid
NOTE: This parameter is interpreted as "No rate adaptation" in GSM.		

NOTE: Although a parameter value is marked as "valid", the validity may be restricted by rules given elsewhere in this specification.

**Table B.6: Channel combinations**

Single Bearer and Teleservices

MS indication BC	Network selection CT
FR dual FR dual HR	FR FR or HR HR or FR

Alternate services

MS indication BC(1)	BC(2)	Network selection CT(1)	CT(2)	Or	CT(1)	CT(2)
FR	FR	FR	FR			
FR	dual Rate	FR	FR			
dual Rate	dual Rate	FR	FR	Or	HR	HR
dual Rate	FR	FR	FR			

Followed-by services

MS indication BC(1)	BC(2)	Network selection CT(1)	CT(2)	or	CT(1)	CT(2)	or	CT(1)	CT(2)
FR	FR	FR	FR						
FR	dual Rate	FR	FR						
dual Rate	dual Rate	FR	FR	or	HR	HR	or	FR	HR
dual Rate	FR	FR	FR						

BC Bearer Capability  
 CT Channel Type  
 dual Rate {dual FR | dual HR}

**Table B.7: TS61/TS62 Negotiation rules**

## Mobile Originating Call

Subscription	SETUP	CALL PROCEED
TS61	TS61 s/f	TS61 s/f or TS62
	TS61 f/s	TS61 f/s or TS62
	TS62	TS62
TS62	TS61 s/f	TS62
	TS61 f/s	TS62
	TS62	TS62

## Mobile Terminating Call

Subscription	SETUP	CALL CONFIRMED
TS61	TS61 s/f	TS61 s/f or TS61 f/s or TS62
	TS61 f/s	TS61 s/f or TS61 f/s or TS62
	TS62	TS62
	no BC	TS61 s/f or TS61 f/s or TS62
TS62	TS62	TS62
	no BC	TS62 (note)

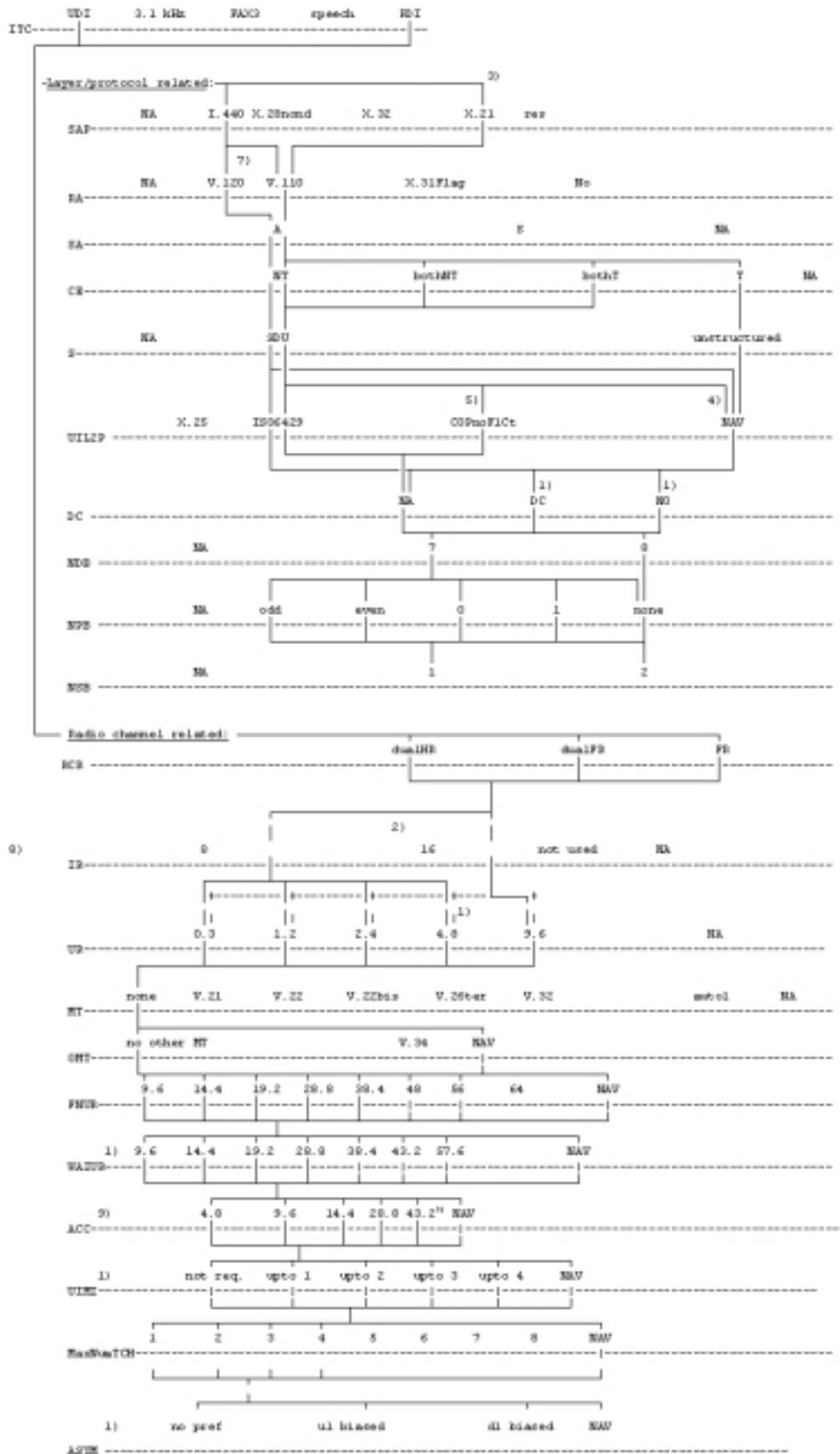
s/f = speech then fax

f/s = fax then speech

NOTE: TS61 is also accepted if the VMSC supports TS61 and does not perform subscription checking on a CALL CONFIRMED message (see GSM 02.01 and 3G TS 29.007).

## B.1.2 Bearer Service 20, Data Circuit Duplex Asynchronous

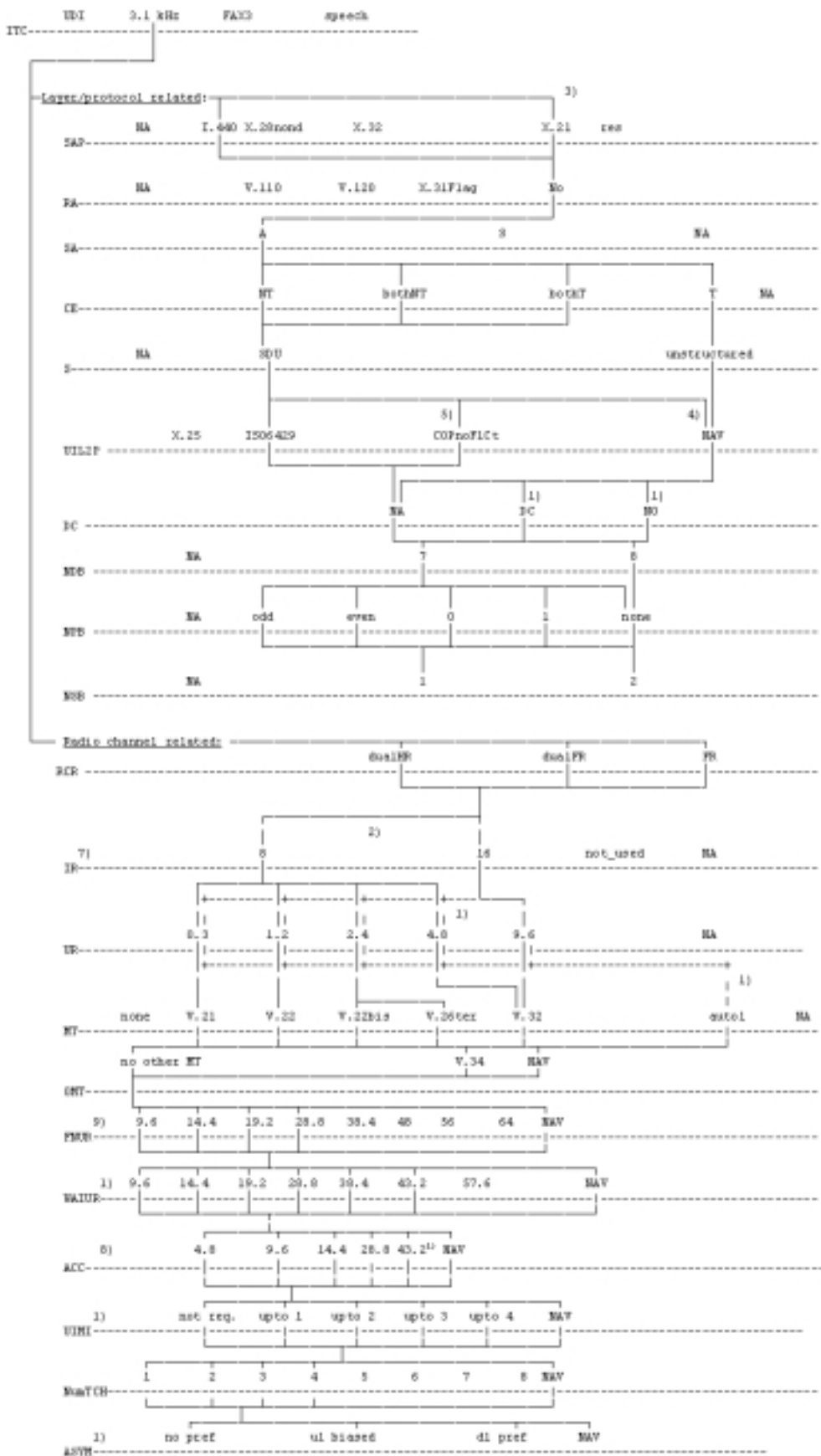
### B.1.2.1 Unrestricted / restricted digital information transfer capability





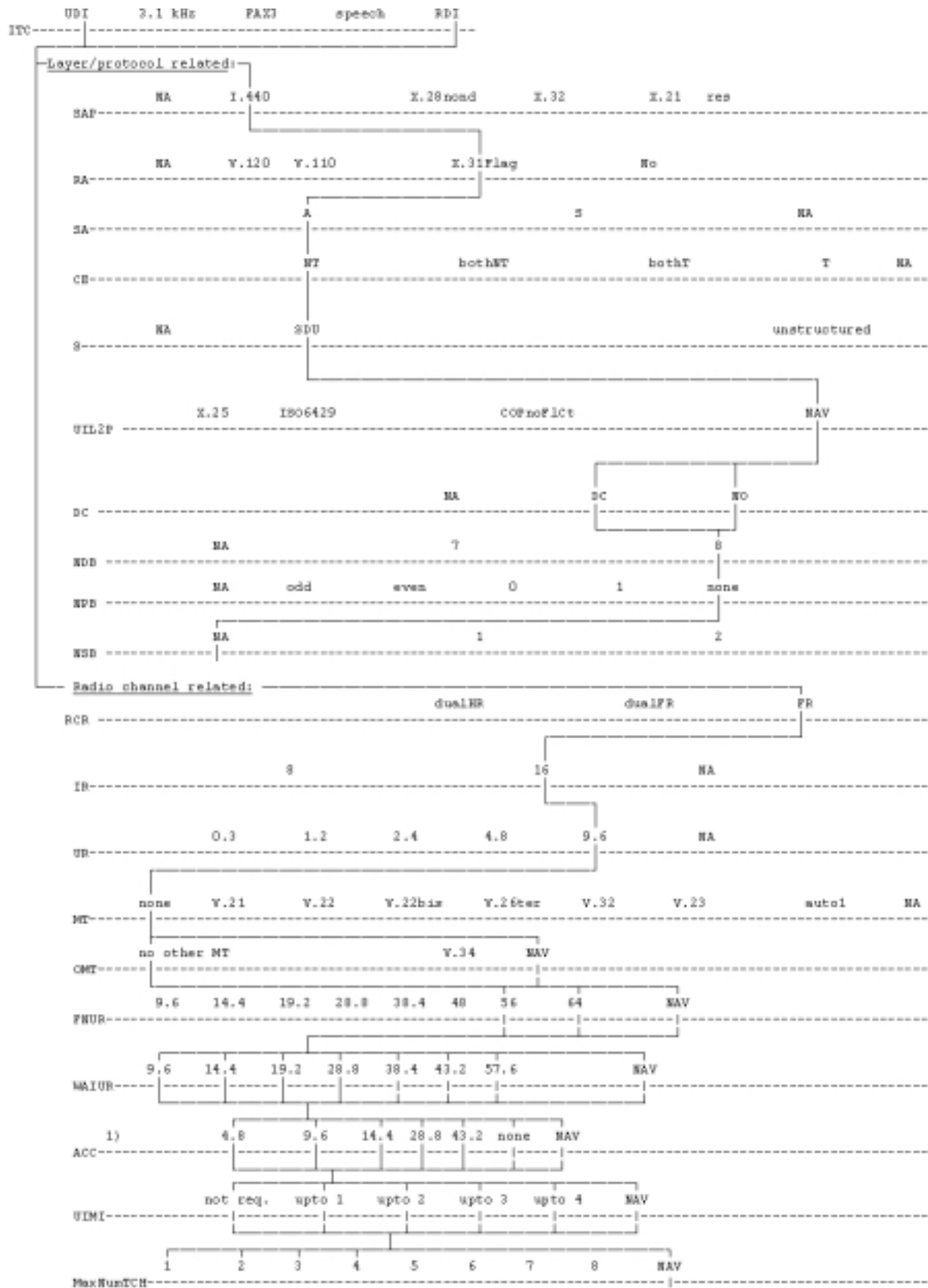
- 1) for CE:NT or "both";
- 2) for CE:T only or CE:NT and NIRR:6kb/s (not for the SETUP message);
- 3) for MO CALLS only;
- 4) for MT CALLS in the SETUP message or MO/MT CALLS with "out-band" flow control requested;
- 5) for MO/MT CALLS with no flow control requested;
- 6) Void;
- 7) the V.120 relevant BC parameters (octet 5b) shall be set according to the LLC (see clause B.2);
- 8) IR and UR are overridden if FNUR, ACC and MaxNumTCH are available;
- 9) ACC may have several values simultaneously (bit map coding).

B.1.2.2 3.1 kHz audio ex-PLMN information transfer capability



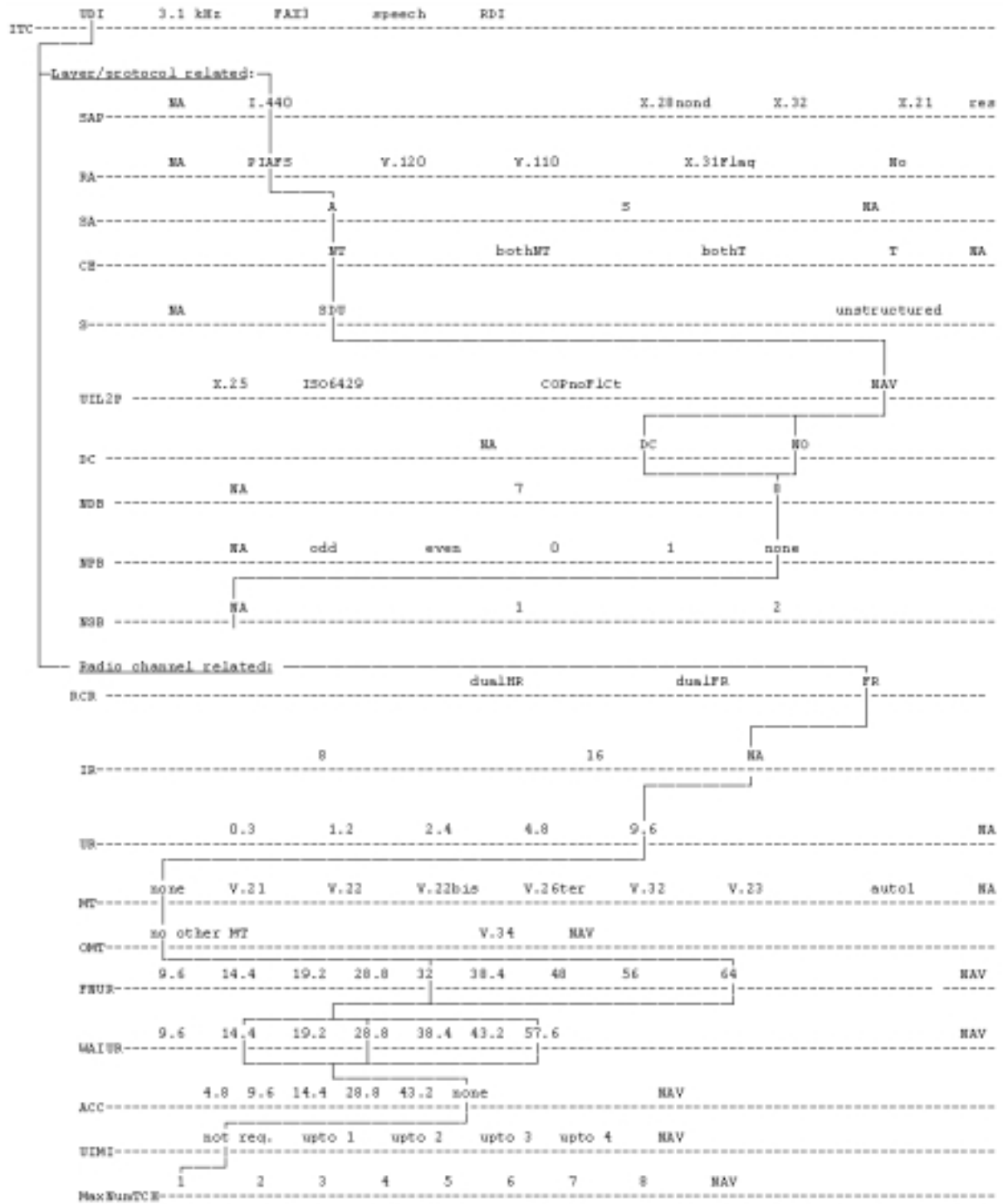
- 1) for CE:NT or "both";
- 2) for CE:T only or CE:NT and NIRR:6kb/s (not for the SETUP message);
- 3) for MO CALLS only;
- 4) for MT CALLS in the SETUP message or MO/MT CALLS with "out-band" flow control requested (not for V.21 modem type);
- 5) for MO/MT CALLS with no flow control requested;
- 6) Void;
- 7) IR and UR are overridden if FNUR, ACC and MaxNumTCH are available.
- 8) ACC may have several values simultaneously (bit map coding).  
in case of MT = auto1 the value of FNUR has no meaning.

### B.1.2.3 Frame Tunnelling Mode



1) ACC may have several values simultaneously (bit map coding).

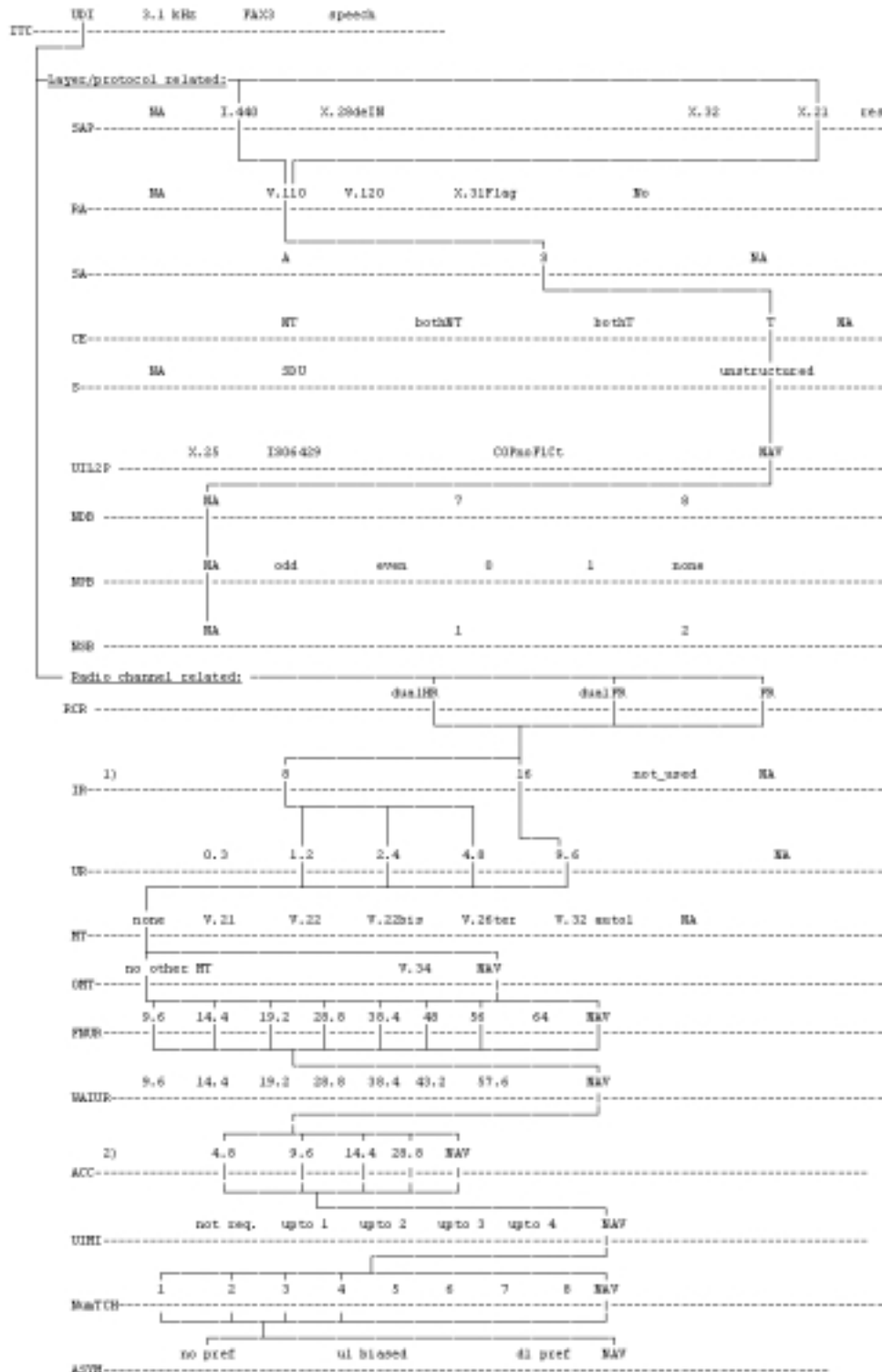
B.1.2.4 PIAFS



### B.1.3 Bearer Service 30, Data Circuit Duplex Synchronous

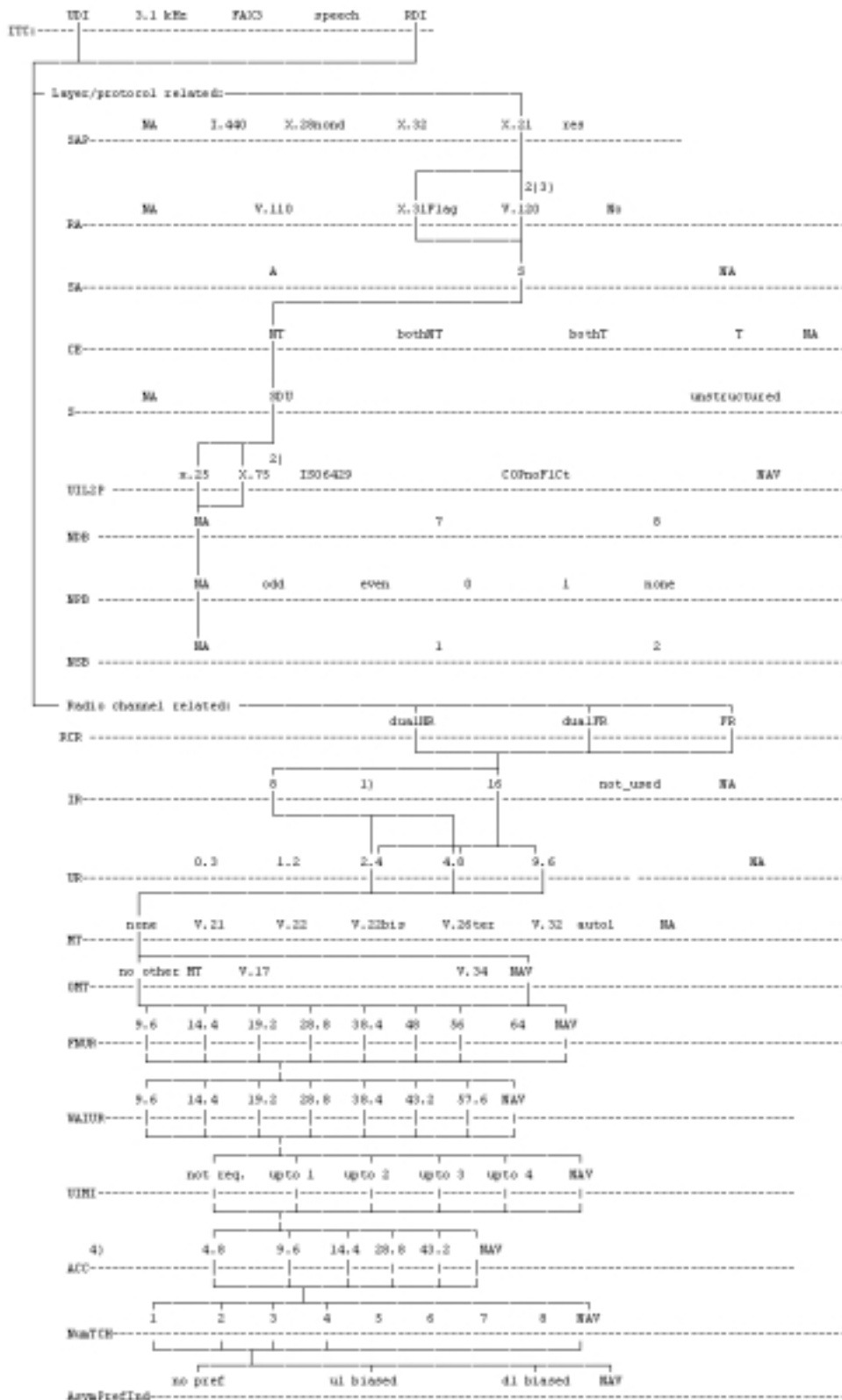
#### B.1.3.1 Unrestricted/restricted digital information transfer capability

##### B.1.3.1.1 Non-X.32 Cases



- 1) IR and UR are overridden if FNUR, ACC and MaxNumTCH are available
- 2) ACC may have several values simultaneously (bit map coding).

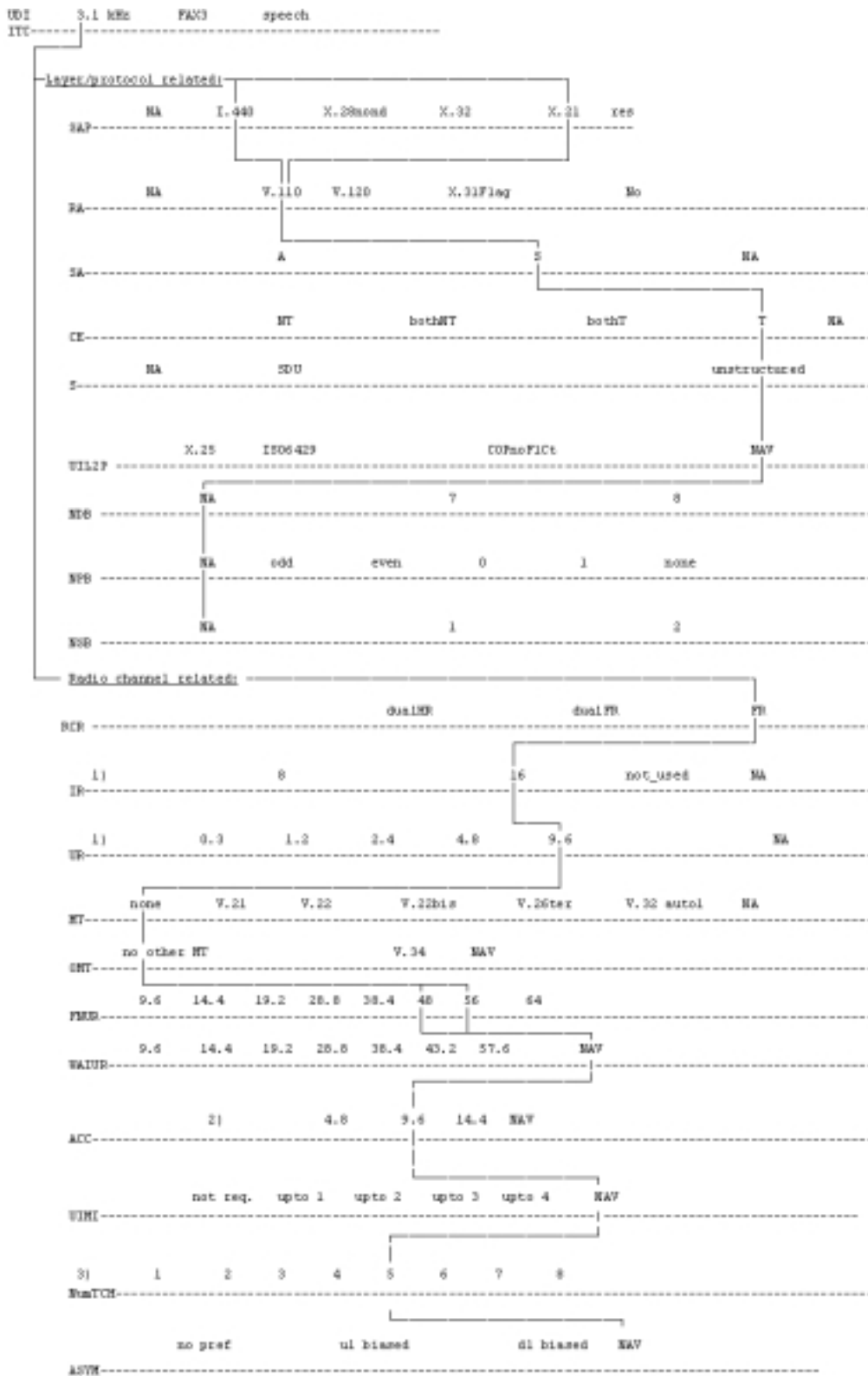
B.1.3.1.2 X.32 Case (Packet Service)



- 1) for NIRR:6kb/s (not for the SETUP message);
- 2) not for packet handler access;
- 3) the V.120 relevant BC parameters (octet 5b) shall be set according to the LLC (see clause B.2);
- 4) ACC may have several values simultaneously (bit map coding).

B.1.3.1.3 Void

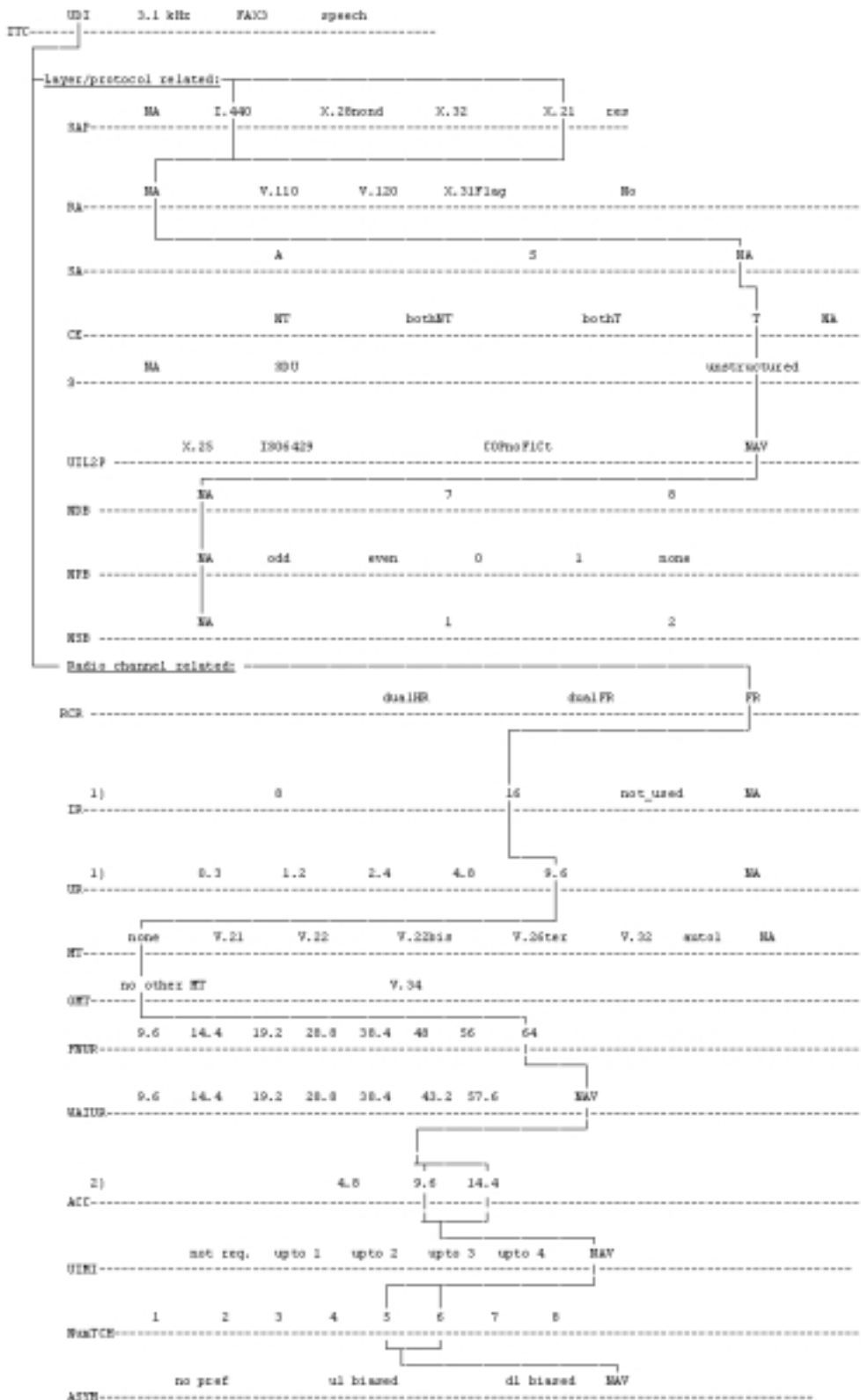
B.1.3.1.4 48kbit/s and 56 kbit/s transparent Case (TCH/F9.6)



- 1) IR and UR are overridden by FNUR, ACC and MaxNumTCH are available.
  - 2) ACC may have several values simultaneously (bit map coding).
  - 3) For a 4 channel operation see table in subclause B.1.3.1.1.
- NOTE: The parameters FNUR, OMT, ACC and MaxNumTCH are mandatory for this service.

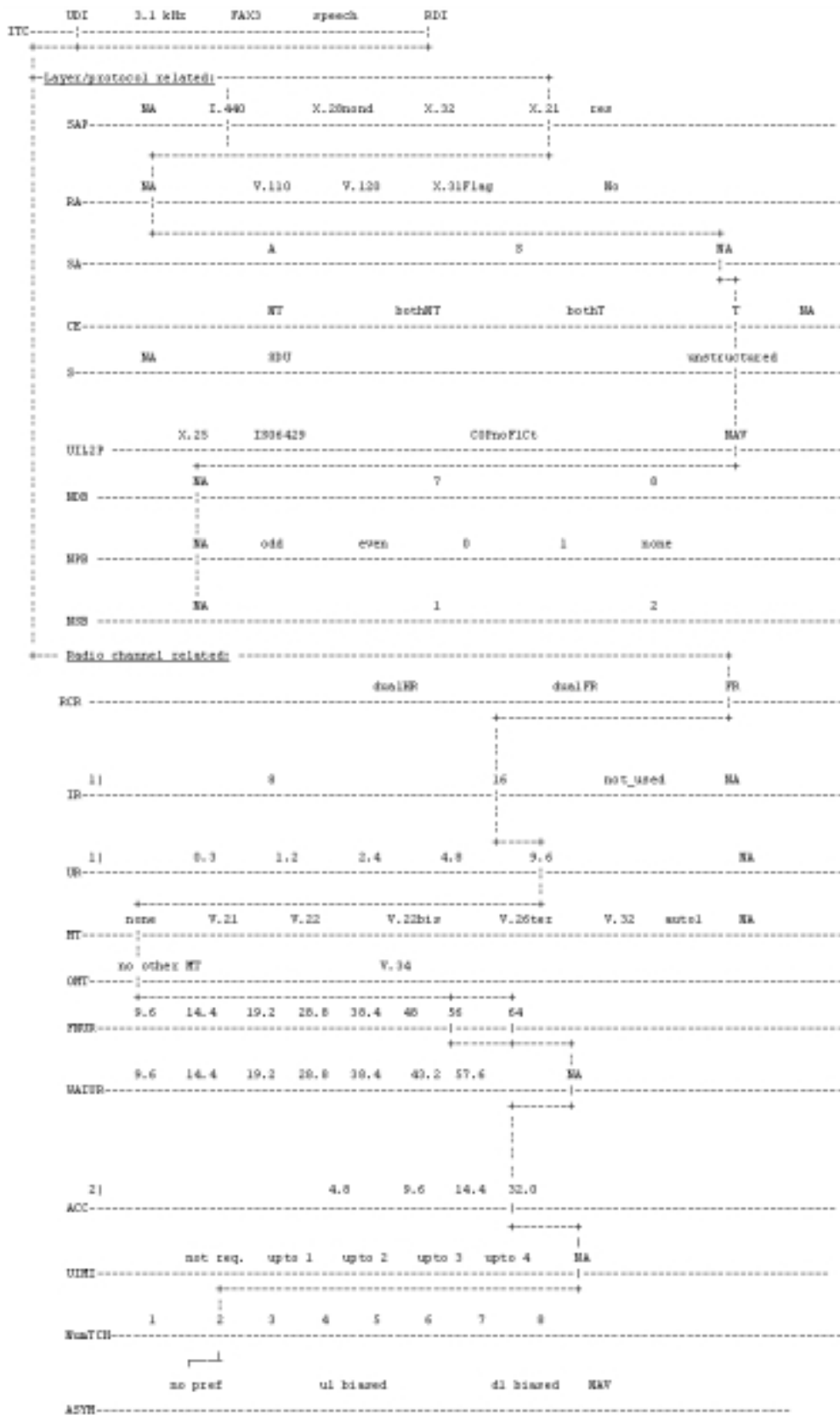


B.1.3.1.5 64kbit/s bit transparent Case (TCH/F9.6 and TCH/F14.4)



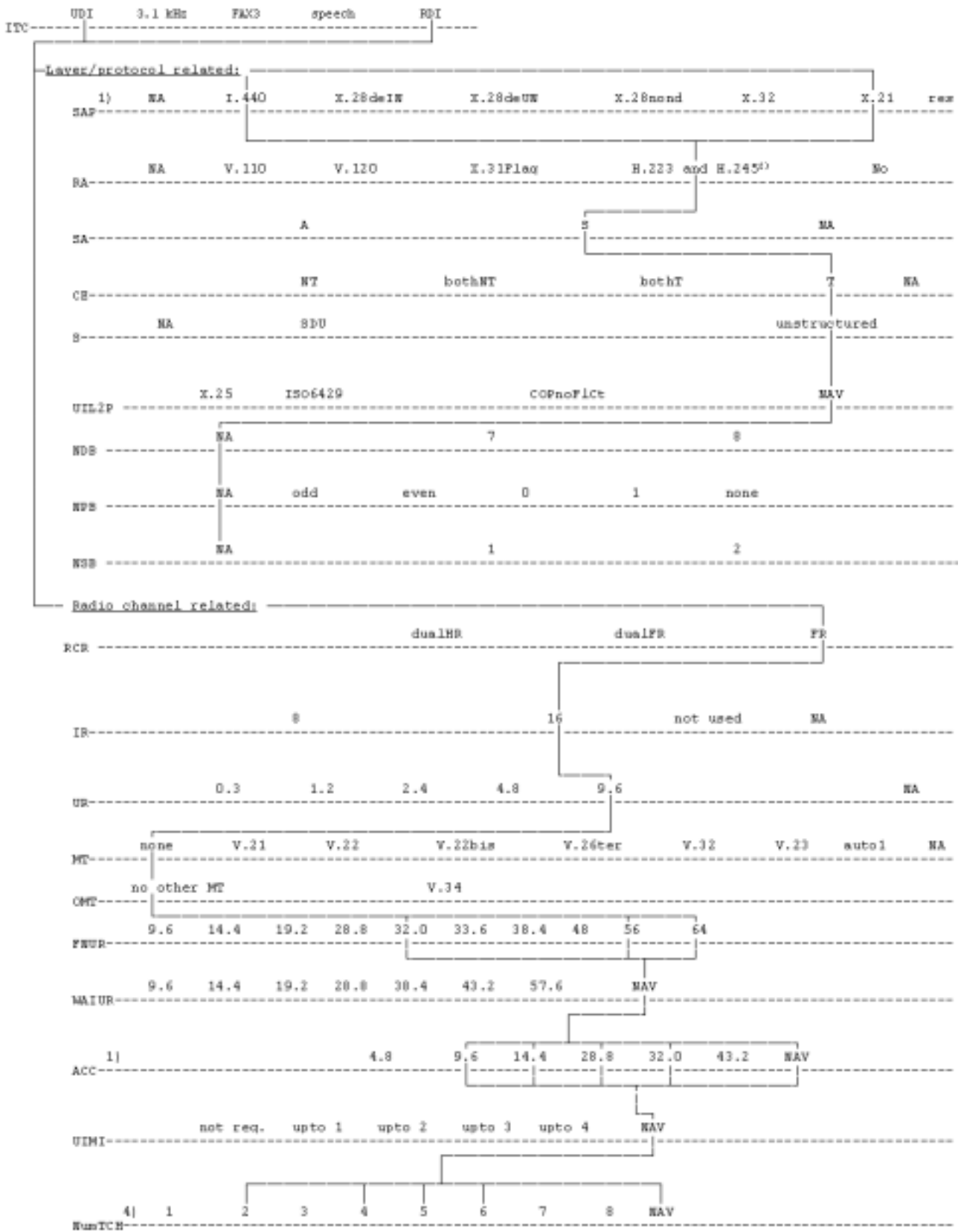
- 1) IR and UR are overridden by FNUR, ACC and MaxNumTCH are available.
  - 2) ACC may have several values simultaneously (bit map coding).
- NOTE: The parameters FNUR, OMT, ACC and MaxNumTCH are mandatory for this service.

B.1.3.1.6 Bit transparent 56 kbit/s (RDI) and 64kbit/s (UDI) (TCH/F32.0)



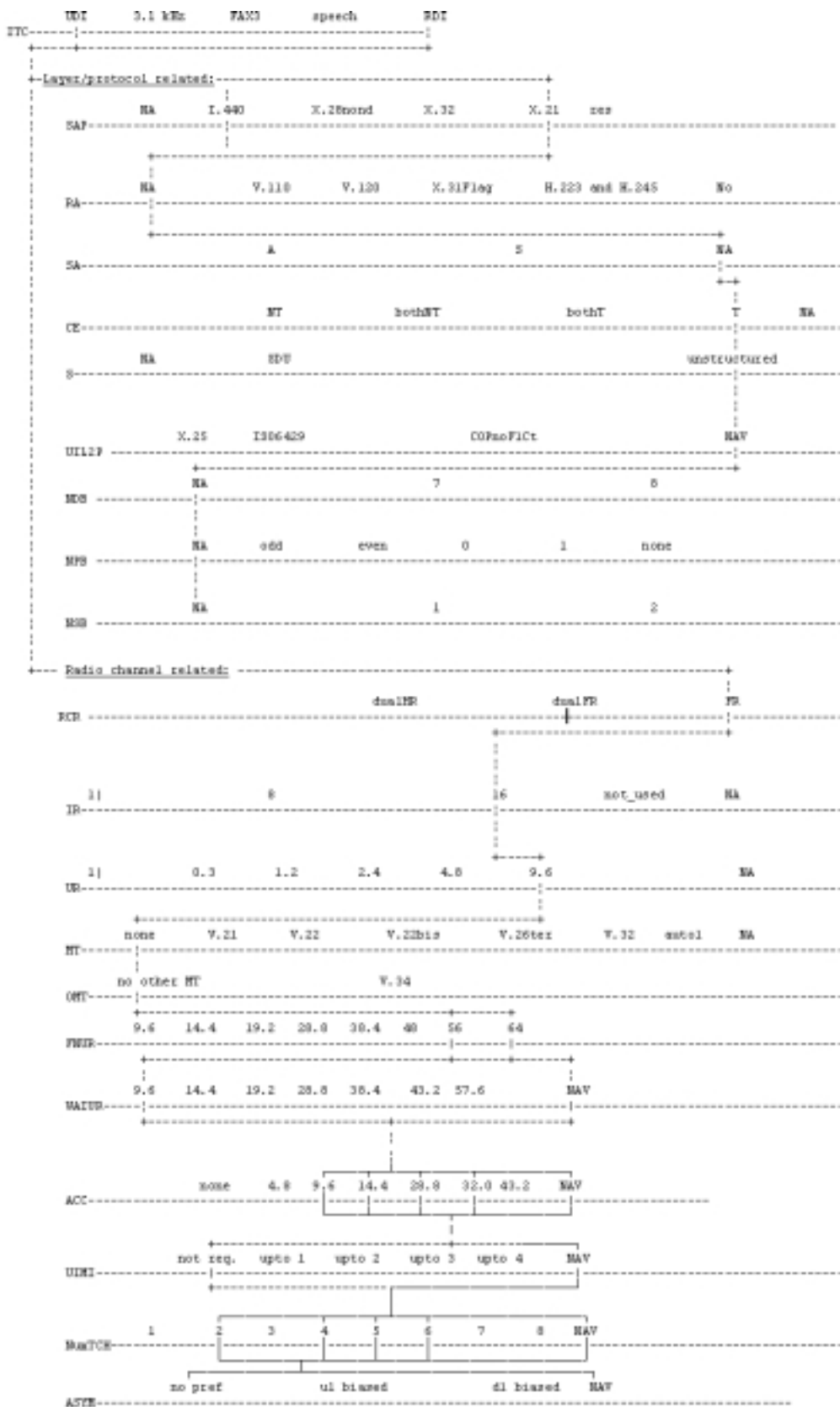
- 1) IR and UR are overridden by FNUR, ACC and MaxNumTCH are available.
  - 2) ACC may have several values simultaneously (bit map coding).
- NOTE: The parameters FNUR, OMT, ACC and MaxNumTCH are mandatory for this service.

B.1.3.1.7 3G-H.324/M Case



- 1) ACC may have several values simultaneously (bit map coding).
- 2) This value is interpreted as "No rate adaptation" in GSM.

B.1.3.1.8 Bit transparent 56 kbit/s (RDI) and 64kbit/s (UDI) (UTRAN)

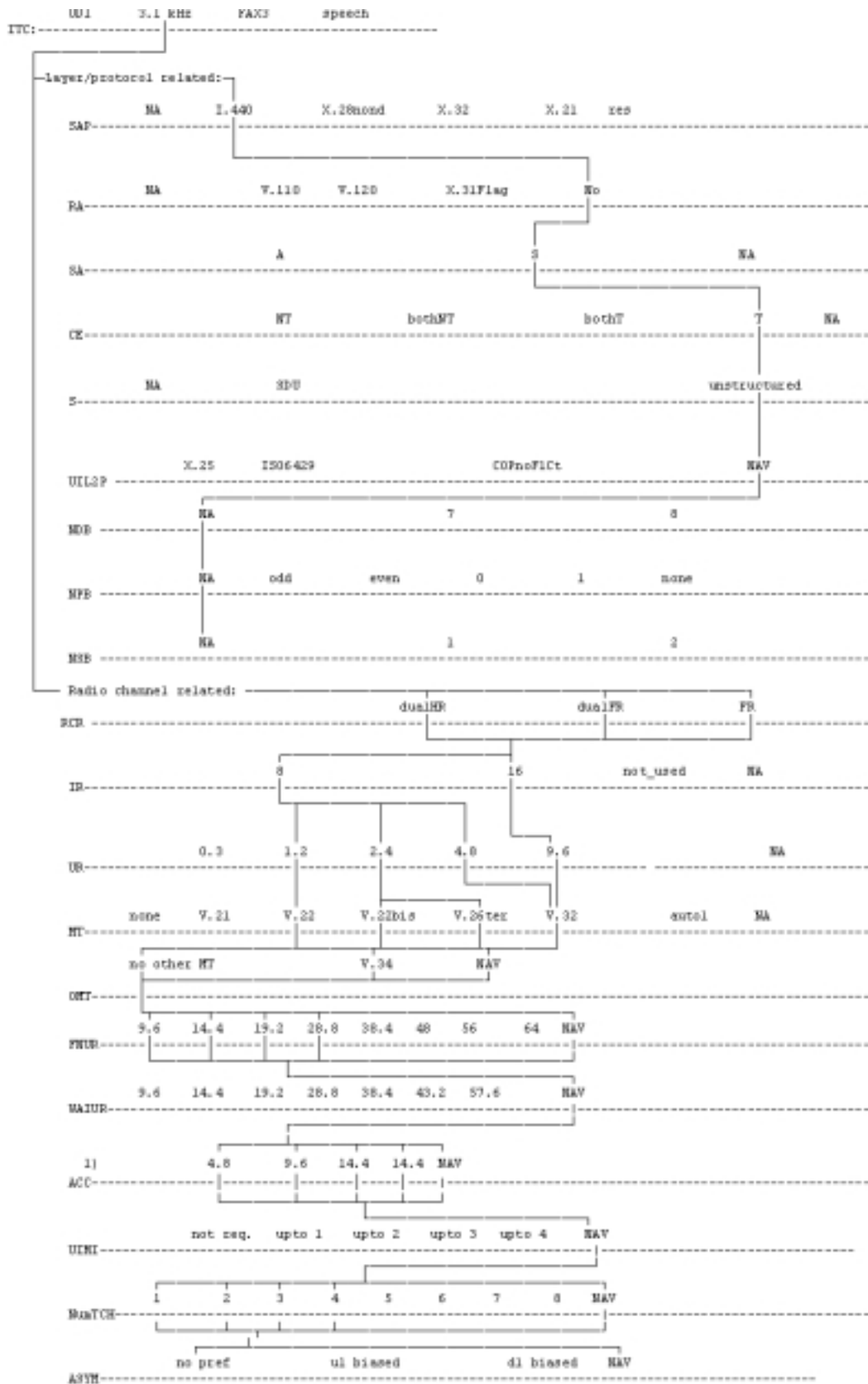


WAIUR, UIMI and ASYM shall be available only if the ACC includes TCH/F32.0.

ACC and NumTCH may be available in order to support handover to GSM.

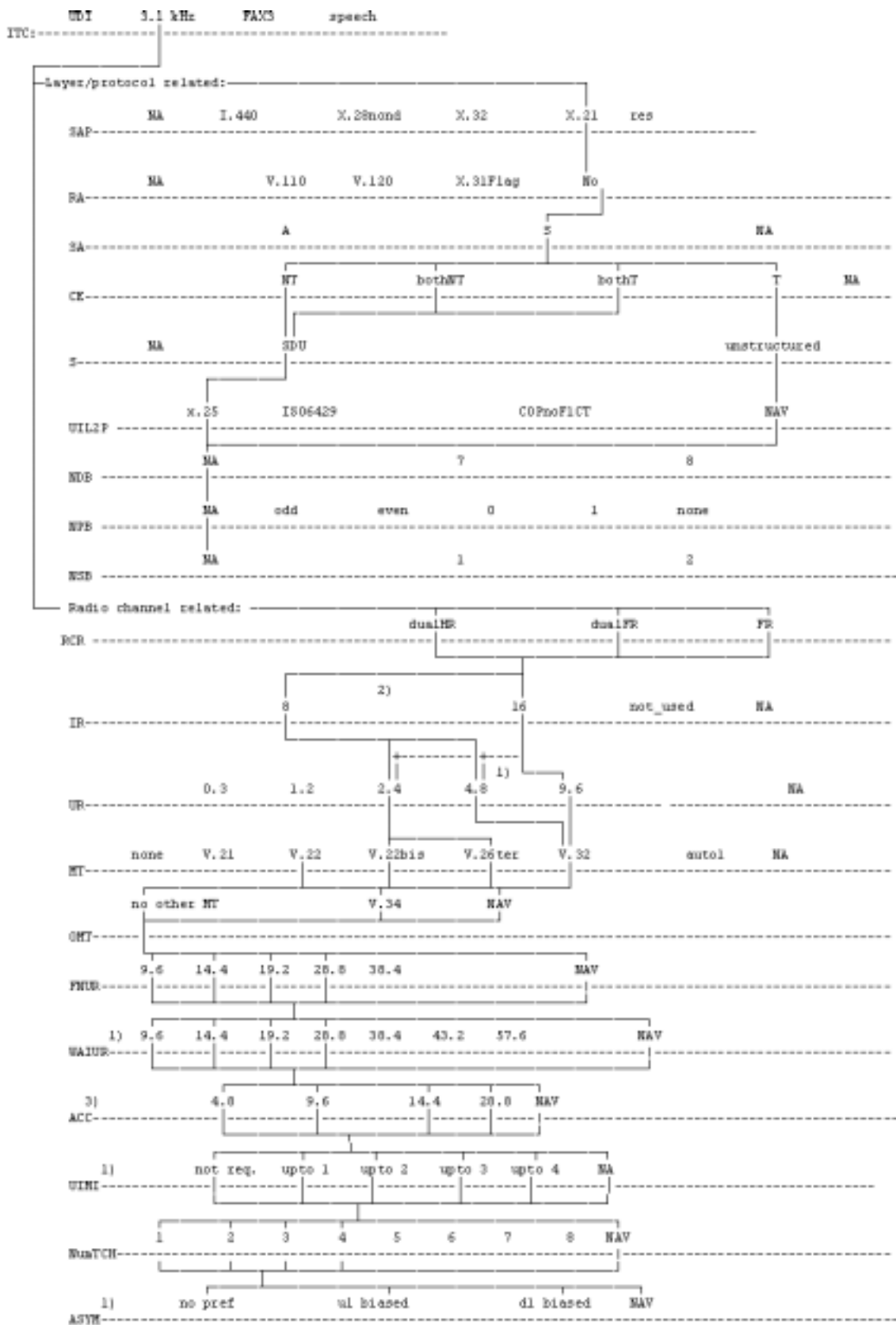
### B.1.3.2 3.1 kHz audio ex-PLMN information transfer capability

#### B.1.3.2.1 Non-X.32 Cases



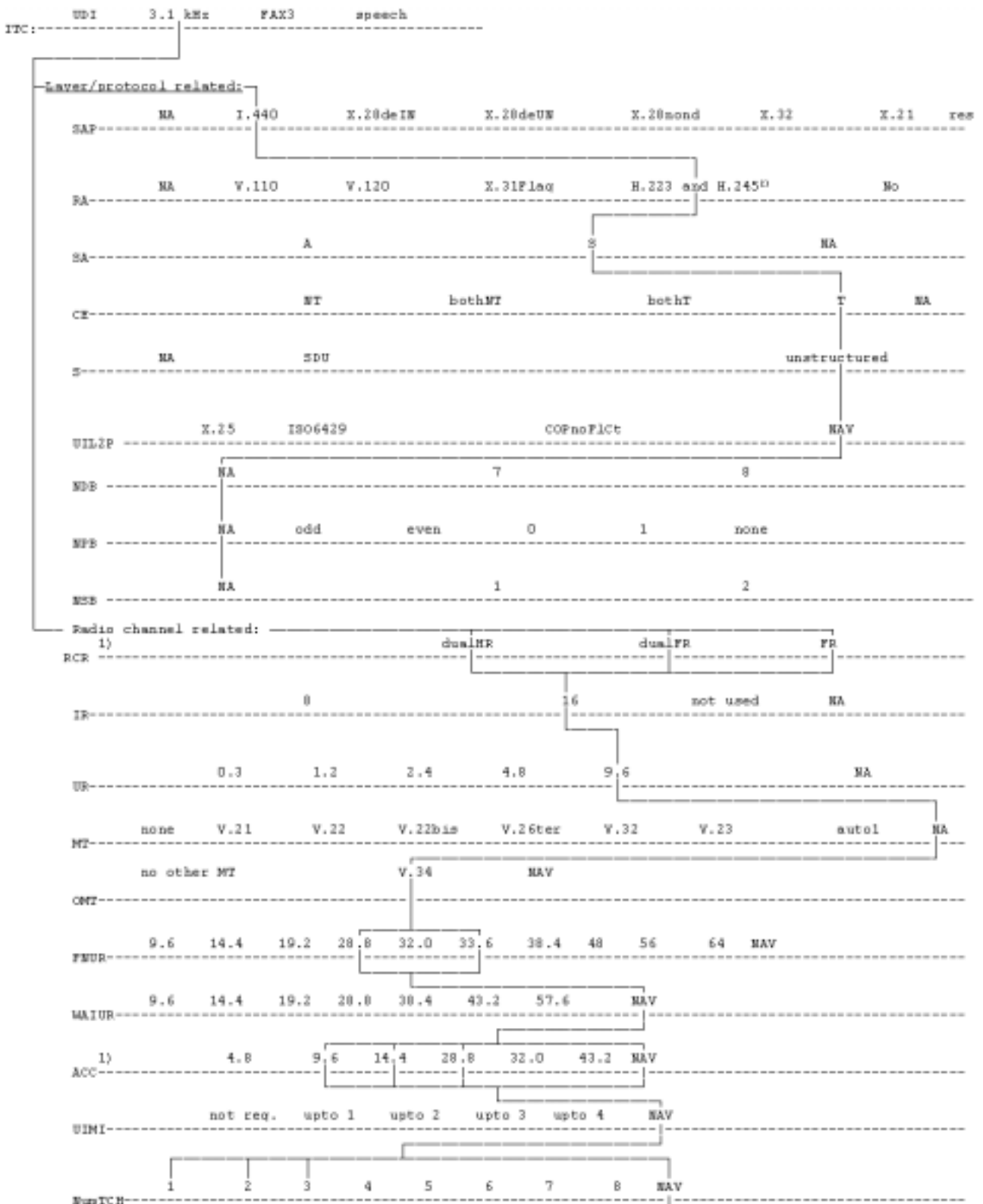
1) ACC may have several values simultaneously (bit map coding).

B.1.3.2.2 X.32 Case (Packet Service)



- 1) for CE:NT or "both".
- 2) for CE:T or CE:NT and NIRR:6kb/s (not for the SETUP message).
- 3) ACC may have several values simultaneously (bit map coding).

B.1.3.2.3 3G-H.324/M Case



- 1) ACC may have several values simultaneously (bit map coding).
- 2) This value is interpreted as "No rate adaptation" in GSM.

B.1.4 Void

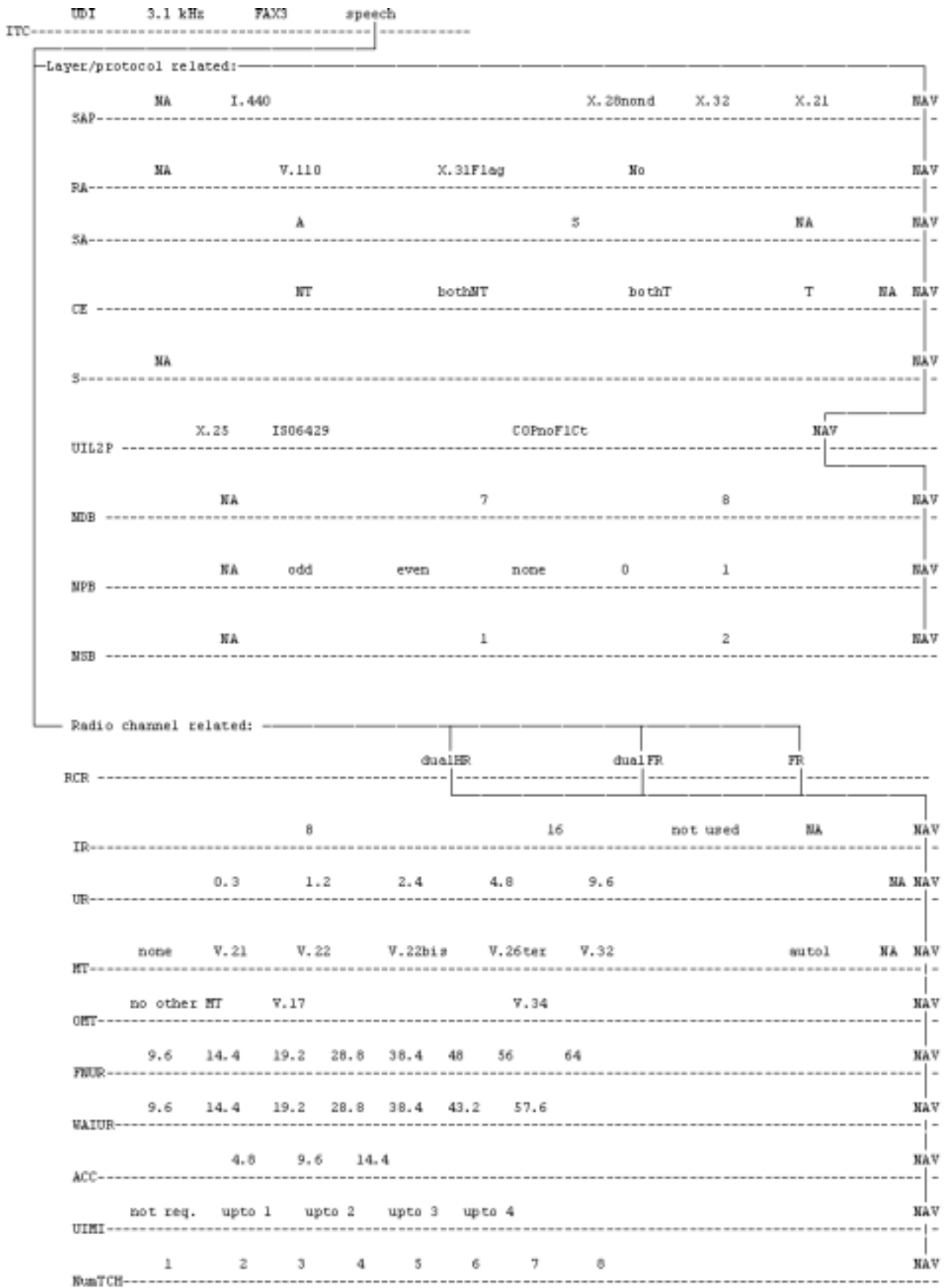
B.1.5 Void

B.1.6 Void

B.1.7 Void



### B.1.8 Teleservice 11 ... 12, Speech



## B.1.9 Teleservice 21 ... 23, Short Message

Not applicable.

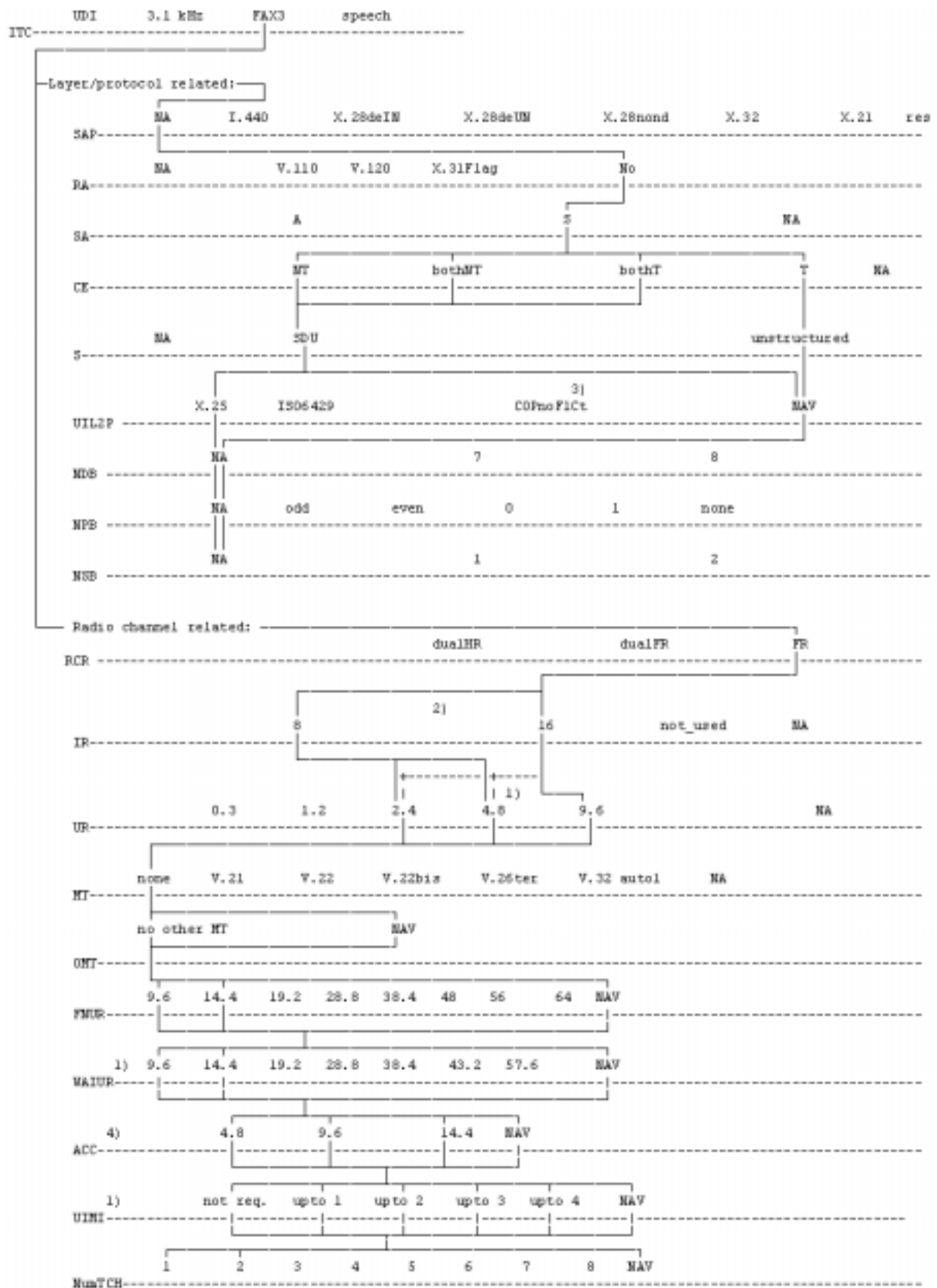
## B.1.10 Teleservice 61, Alternate Speech and Facsimile group 3

The information element of the "repeat indicator" is set to the value "circular for successive selection (alternate)".

### B.1.10.1 Teleservice 61, Speech

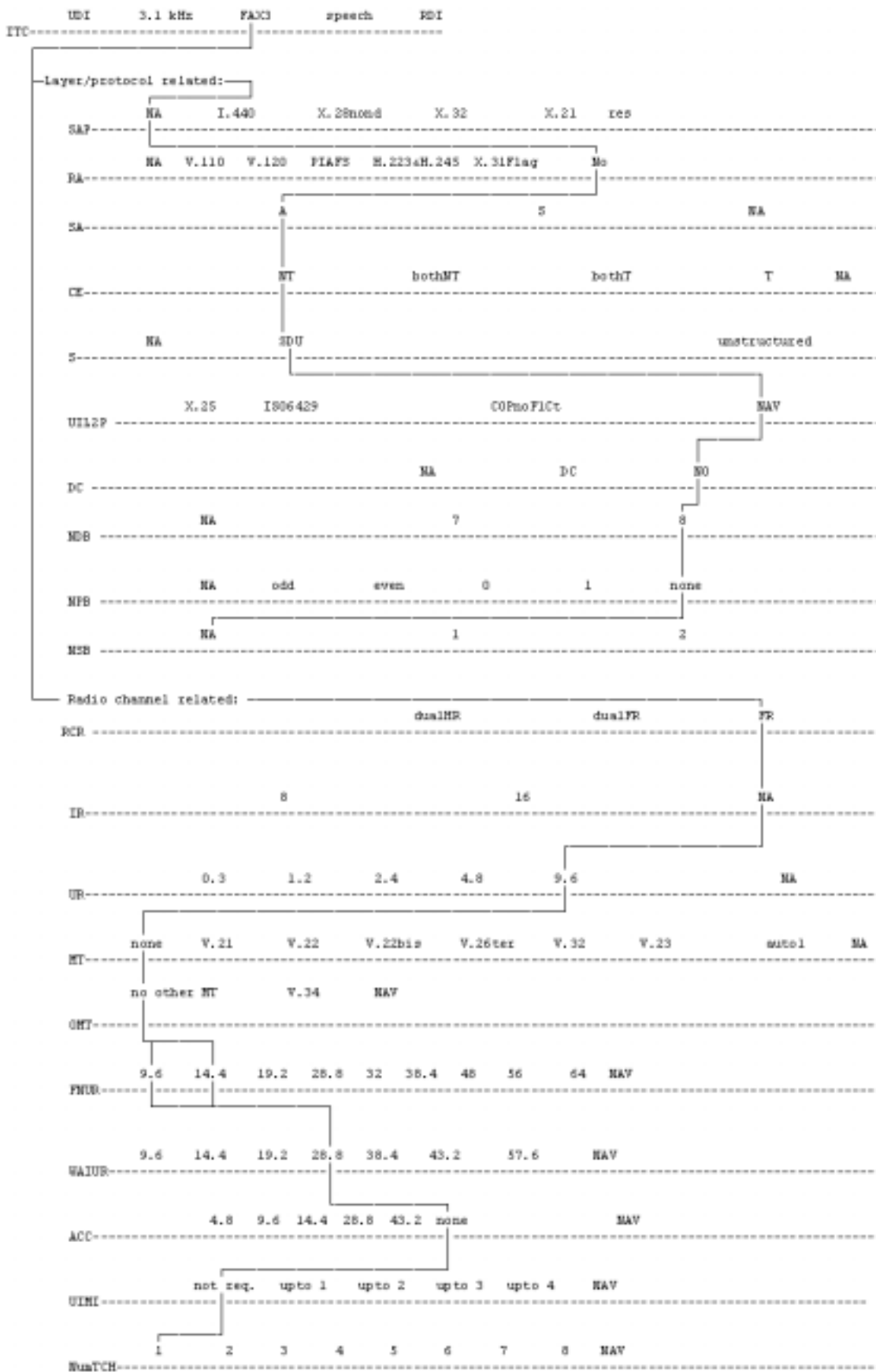
Ref. subclause B.1.8.

### B.1.10.2 Teleservice 61, Facsimile group 3 in GSM



- 1) for CE:NT or "both";
- 2) for CE:T only;
- 3) for MT CALL in the SETUP message only;
- 4) ACC may have several values simultaneously (bit map coding).

### B.1.10.3 Teleservice 61, Facsimile group 3 in UMTS



## B.1.11 Teleservice 62, Automatic Facsimile group 3

Ref. subclause B.1.10, the information element "repeat indicator" is not available/valid.

## B.1.12 Valid combinations of FNUR, WAIUR, ACC, mTCH

### B.1.12.1 Transparent Services

The MS is allowed to signal any combination of FNUR, ACC and mTCH compliant to the following table. The network is allowed to assign any Channel Mode compliant to the following table.

FNUR	mTCH (Note 7)	ACC (Note 1,6)					Channel Mode (Note 4,5)				
		TCH/F4.8	TCH/F9.6	TCH/F14.4	TCH/F28.8	TCH/F32.0	TCH/F4.8	TCH/F9.6	TCH/F14.4	TCH/F28.8	TCH/F32.0
9.6 kbit/s	1	*	+	*	*	*	-	1	-	-	-
	2	+	*	*	*	*	2	1	-	-	-
14.4 kbit/s	1	*	*	+	*	*	-	-	1	-	-
	2	*	+	*	*	*	-	2 (N2)	1	-	-
	3	+	*	*	*	*	3	2 (N2)	1	-	-
19.2 kbit/s	2	*	+	*	*	*	-	2	-	-	-
	4	+	*	*	*	*	4	2	-	-	-
28.8 kbit/s	1	*	*	*	+	*	-	-	-	1	-
	2	*	*	+	*	*	-	-	2	1	-
	3	*	+	*	*	*	-	3	2	1	-
38.4 kbit/s	3	*	*	+	*	*	-	-	3 (N2)	-	-
	4	*	+	*	*	*	-	4	3 (N2)	-	-
48.0 kbit/s	4	*	*	+	*	*	-	-	4 (N2)	-	-
	5	*	+	*	*	*	-	5	4 (N2)	-	-
56.0 kbit/s	2	*	*	*	*	+	-	-	-	-	2(N8)
	4	*	*	+	*	*	-	-	4 (N2)	-	2(N8)
	5	*	+	*	*	*	-	5 (N3)	4 (N2)	-	2(N8)
64.0 kbit/s	2	*	*	*	*	+	-	-	-	-	2(N8)
	5	*	*	+	*	*	-	-	5 (N2)	-	2(N8)
	6	*	+	*	*	*	-	6 (N2,3)	5 (N2)	-	2(N8)

**NB: N in the table stands for NOTE.**

NOTE 1: A '+' indicates that a certain channel coding must be included in the ACC and a '\*' indicates that it may or may not be included.

NOTE 2: Padding Required, ref GSM 04.21.

NOTE 3: Air interface user rate 11.2 kbit/s, ref. GSM 04.21.

NOTE 4: A '-' indicates that this channel coding cannot be assigned for this FNUR.

NOTE 5: A certain channel coding may only be assigned if indicated as acceptable in the ACC.

NOTE 6: In case the MS signals an ACC containing TCH/F4.8 only and the network does not support TCH/F4.8 channel coding, then the network may act as if TCH/F9.6 were included in the ACC.

NOTE 7: The MS is allowed to signal higher values for mTCH than indicated in the table for the signalled FNUR and ACC. Before initiating the assignment procedure, the MSC, if necessary, will lower the value of the mTCH to the highest value applicable for the signalled FNUR and ACC.

NOTE 8: Can only be used for bit transparent 56 (RDI) and 64 (UDI) kbit/s connections in 56 kbit/s and 64 kbit/s environments, respectively.

The final decision about the radio interface configuration is taken by the BSS during the Assignment procedure subject to the restrictions that the number of assigned TCH/F may not exceed the mTCH, that the channel coding is among the ACC and that the AIUR equals the FNUR.

The radio interface configuration may be changed by the BSS during the call as long as the channel coding used is among the ACC, the mTCH is not exceeded and the AIUR is kept constant (ref. 3G TS 22.034).

## B.1.12.2 Non-transparent services

The MS is allowed to signal any combination of WAIUR, ACC and mTCH compliant to the following table. The network is allowed to assign any Channel Mode compliant to the following table.

WAIUR	mTCH (Note 5)	ACC (Note 1,4)					Channel Mode (Note 2,3,6)				
		TCH/F4.8	TCH/F9.6	TCH/F14.4	TCH/F28.8	TCH/F3.2	TCH/F4.8	TCH/F9.6	TCH/F14.4	TCH/F28.8	TCH/F3.2
9.6 kbit/s	1	*	+	*	*	*	1	1	-	-	-
	2	+	*	*	*	*	1-2	1	-	-	-
14.4 kbit/s	1	*	*	+	*	*	1	1	1	-	-
	3	+	*	*	*	*	1-3	1-2	1	-	-
19.2 kbit/s	2	*	+	*	*	*	1-2	1-2	1	1	-
	4	+	*	*	*	*	1-4	1-2	1	1	-
28.8 kbit/s	1	*	*	*	+	*	1	1	1	1	-
	2	*	*	+	*	*	1-2	1-2	1-2	1	-
	3	*	+	*	*	*	1-3	1-3	1-2	1	-
38.4 kbit/s	4	*	+	*	*	*	1-4	1-4	1-3	1-2	1
43.2 kbit/s	1	*	*	*	*	+	1	1	1	1	1
	3	*	*	+	*	*	1-3	1-3	1-3	1-2	1
57.6 kbit/s	2	*	*	*	+	*	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2	1
	4	*	*	+	*	*	1-4	1-4	1-4	1-2	1

NOTE 1: A '+' indicates that a certain channel coding must be included in the ACC and a '\*' indicates that it may or may not be included.

NOTE 2: A '-' indicates that this channel coding cannot be used for this WAIUR.

NOTE 3: A certain channel coding may only be assigned if indicated as acceptable in the ACC.

NOTE 4: In case the MS signals an ACC containing TCH/F4.8 only and the network does not support TCH/F4.8 channel coding, then the network may act as if TCH/F9.6 were included in the ACC.

NOTE 5: The MS is allowed to signal higher values for mTCH than indicated in the table for the signalled WAIUR and ACC. Before initiating the assignment procedure, the MSC, if necessary, will lower the value of the mTCH to the highest value applicable for the signalled WAIUR and ACC.

NOTE 6: Unless an EDGE channel is assigned in one direction at least, the same channel coding is assigned in both directions, and an equal or lesser number of channels is assigned in the up link direction than in the down link direction. If an EDGE channel is assigned in one direction, TCH/F14.4 or an EDGE channel is assigned in the other direction. If the user has indicated up or down link biased asymmetry preference, TCH/F14.4 is assigned in the unbiased direction. The number of channels assigned is the same in each direction unless restricted by the mobile classmark, and is always within the limits given in the corresponding column.

The final decision about the radio interface configuration is taken by the BSS during the Assignment procedure. The BSS may assign any number of TCH/F ranging from 1 to mTCH and use any of the channel codings among the ACC. The BSS shall try to reach the WAIUR if the resource situation allows it. The maximum possible AIUR shall not exceed the WAIUR unless the higher AIUR can be reached with a smaller number of TCH/F (ref. 3G TS 22.034).

The radio interface configuration may be changed by the BSS during the call as long as the channel coding used is among the ACC and the mTCH is not exceeded.

## B.1.13 Assignment of radio access bearer parameters depending on FNUR and WAIUR

### B.1.13.1 Transparent Services

Depending on the FNUR negotiated between the network and the MS, the network is allowed to assign any radio resources with a radio access bearer parameter indicating a Quality of Service specifying

QoS Parameter	Value	Comments
<b>Traffic Class</b>	Conversational	Subject to operator tuning
<b>RAB Asymmetry Indicator</b>	Symmetric	
<b>Maximum bit rate</b>	= guaranteed bit rate	
<b>Guaranteed bit rate</b>	FNUR = 64 .. 28.8 kbit/s	GBR for FNUR=56 kbit/s is 64 kbit/s
<b>Delivery Order</b>	Yes	
<b>Maximum SDU size</b>	640 .. 288 bits (depending on the FNUR)	Maximum SDU size for FNUR=56 kbit/s is 640 bits
<b>Transfer Delay</b>	< 200 ms	Subject to operator tuning
<b>Traffic Handling Priority</b>	-	Not applicable for the conversational traffic class
<b>Source statistics descriptor</b>	Unknown	
<b>SDU Parameters</b>		
<b>SDU error ratio</b>	-	Not applicable
<b>Residual bit error ratio</b>	$10^{-4}$	Subject to operator tuning.
<b>Delivery of erroneous SDUs</b>	-	No error detection in the core network

The final decision about the radio interface configuration is taken by the RNC during the Assignment procedure.

### B.1.13.2 Non-transparent services

Depending on the WAIUR signalled by the MS, the network is allowed to assign any radio resources with a radio access bearer parameter indicating a Quality of Service\_specifying

QoS Parameter	Value	Comments
<b>Traffic Class</b>	Streaming	Subject to operator tuning
<b>RAB Asymmetry Indicator</b>	Symmetric	
<b>Maximum bit rate</b>	14.4, 28.8, 57.6 kbit/s	Maximum bit rate is set to the highest value $\leq$ WAIUR (note 1)
<b>Guaranteed bit rate</b>	14.4 kbit/s	
<b>Delivery Order</b>	Yes	
<b>Maximum SDU size</b>	576 bits	
<b>Transfer Delay</b>	< 250 ms	Subject to operator tuning
<b>Traffic Handling Priority</b>	-	Not applicable to the streaming traffic class
<b>Source statistics descriptor</b>	Unknown	
<b>SDU Parameters</b>		
	<b>SDU error ratio</b>	< 10 % Subject to operator tuning
	<b>Residual bit error ratio</b>	$10^{-3}$ Subject to operator tuning.
	<b>Delivery of erroneous SDUs</b>	No
<b>SDU format information</b>		
	<b>RAB Subflow Combination bit rate</b>	57.6 kbit/s
	<b>RAB Subflow Combination bit rate</b>	28.8 kbit/s
	<b>RAB Subflow Combination bit rate</b>	14.4 kbit/s

NOTE: In case the WAIUR is less than 14.4 kbit/s, the maximum bit rate is set to 14.4 kbit/s.

The final decision about the radio interface configuration is taken by the RNC during the Assignment procedure.



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## B.2 Low Layer/High Layer Compatibility Information Element

### B.2.1 Introduction

#### B.2.1.1 General Consideration

The purpose of the Low Layer/High Layer Compatibility Information Element (LLC/HLC-IE) is to provide a means for additional end-to-end compatibility checking by an addressed entity (e.g. a remote user, an interworking unit or a high layer function network node). The LLC/HLC-IE may be manipulated by the PLMN to maintain consistency with the setup parameter negotiation between the mobile station and the network (ref. to 3G TS 29.007). The LLC/HLC-IE is transferred transparently by the ISDN between the call originating PLMN and the addressed entity.

With respect to the individual parameter settings at the MS the following cases may be distinguished (ref. 3G TS 27.002 and 3G TS 27.003):

- Mobile-originated call set up by a MS consisting of a MT with R interface:
  - The setting results from respective MMI actions and/or MT internal settings.
- Mobile-originated call set up by a MS consisting of a MT with S interface:
  - The LLC/HLC-IEs which are contained in the ISDN SETUP message received from the terminal are passed unchanged to the MSC.
- Mobile-terminated call set up to a MS consisting of a MT with R interface:
  - The LLC/HLC related part of the compatibility check is carried out according to the knowledge of the MT concerning its implemented functions (i.e. answering the call). The offered field values determine the selection of the terminal function for the intended connection.
- Mobile-terminated call set up to a MS consisting of a MT with S interface:
  - The LLC/HLC received from the MSC is passed to the terminal by the MT. The LLC/HLC related part of the compatibility check is up to the terminal connected to the S interface of the MT, as is the selection of the terminal function (i.e. answering the call).

Where applicable, the same settings and rules concerning LLC and/or HLC apply as for ISDN use (ref. ITU-T Recommendation Q.931 and ETR 018). However, considering that PLMN data transmission is based on ITU-T V.110 rate adaptation, the MS shall provide the LLC-IE for mobile-originated calls when using unrestricted or restricted digital information transfer capability. This is to assure the conveyance of the e.g. "V.110" indication towards the called entity, as the comparable indication in the ISDN BC-IE may be lost. It shall also be possible to choose whether or not the LLC-IE is provided for the case of an information transfer capability "3.1 kHz audio ex PLMN".

There shall be no contradiction of the information between the BC-IE and LLC-IE at the originating side. However, as some parts of the bearer capability may be modified during the transport of the call, there should be minimum duplication of this information between the BC-IE and the LLC-IE.

If as a result of duplication, a contradiction occurs between the BC-IE and the LLC-IE at the terminating side, the receiving entity shall ignore the conflicting information in the LLC-IE.

#### B.2.1.2 Interpretation of the Tables

The individual contents of the LLC/HLC-IE are represented in the following tables. The indication of the applicable service group defines the link between the PLMN BC-IE and its associated LLC/HLC-IEs.

If the appropriate message includes multiple BC-IEs and if LLC and/or HLC information is available, multiple LLCs and HLCs shall be included in the message. The LLC/HLC associated with the BC-IE indicating speech shall be marked as "not applicable" (3G TS 24.008).

Legend:                    { xxxx | yyyy }                    choice of values  
                               ----    not relevant for this service (set to appropriate value)  
                               [ zzzz ]    optional

## B.2.2 LLC Bearer Service 20

### B.2.2.1 Unrestricted / restricted digital information transfer capability

Low layer compatibility information element:

Octet	Information element field	field value
3	Coding standard Information transfer capability	ITU-T { unrestricted digital   restricted digital }
4	Transfer mode Information transfer rate	circuit mode 64 kbit/s
5	User information layer 1 protocol	{ V.110/X.30   V.120 }
5a	Synchronous / asynchronous Negotiation User rate	asynchronous in-band not possible { 0.3   1.2   2.4   4.8   9.6   14.4   19.2   28.8   38.4   48   56 } kbit/s
5b 2)	Intermediate rate NIC on Tx NIC on Rx Flow control on Tx Flow control on Rx	{ 8   16 } kbit/s ----- ----- { not required 1)   required } { not accepted 1)   accepted }
5b 3)	Rate adaption header / no header Multiple frame establishment support Mode of operation Assignor / assignee In-band / out-band negotiation	Rate adaption header included Multiple frame establishment supported Protocol sensitive mode of operation ----- -----
5c	Number of stop bits Number of data bits Parity	{ 1   2 } bits { 7   8 } bits { odd   even   none   forced to 0   forced to 1 }
5d	Duplex mode Modem type	[ duplex ] -----

- 1) only these values are applicable to Mobile Originated Calls.
- 2) octet 5b for V.110/X.30.
- 3) octet 5b for V.120.

### B.2.2.2 3.1 kHz audio ex-PLMN information transfer capability

Low layer compatibility information element:

Octet	Information element field	field value
3	Coding standard Information transfer capability	ITU-T 3.1kHz audio
4	Transfer mode Information transfer rate	circuit mode 64 kbit/s
5	User information layer 1 protocol	{G.711 A-law   G.711 u-law (PCS-1900)}
5a	Synchronous / asynchronous Negotiation User rate	(may be set depending on user's requirement)
5b	Intermediate rate NIC on Tx NIC on Rx Flow control on Tx Flow control on Rx	not relevant but cannot be omitted in order to have octet 5d
5c	Number of stop bits Number of data bits Parity	(may be set depending on the user's requirement)
5d	Duplex mode Modem type	[ duplex ] [{V.21 V.22 V.22bis  V.26ter V.32 V.34}]

NOTE: If octet 5d is not specified, the whole LLC is not required.

## B.2.3 LLC Bearer Service 30

### B.2.3.1 Unrestricted / restricted digital information transfer capability

Low layer compatibility information element:

Octet	Information element field	field value
3	Coding standard Information transfer capability	ITU-T { digital unrestricted   restricted digital }
4	Transfer mode Information transfer rate	circuit mode 64 kbit/s
5	User information layer 1 protocol	{ V.110/X.30   X.31 flag stuffing   V.120   H.223 and H.245 }
5a	Synchronous / asynchronous Negotiation User rate	synchronous in-band not possible { 0.3   1.2   2.4   4.8   9.6   1.2/0.075   14.4   19.2   28.8   32.0   38.4   48   56 } kbit/s
5b 2)	Intermediate rate NIC on Tx NIC on Rx Flow control on Tx Flow control on Rx	{ 8   16 } kbit/s { not required   required } { not accepted   accepted } ----- -----
5b 3)	Rate adaption header / no header Multiple frame establishment support Mode of operation Assignor / assignee In-band / out-band negotiation	Rate adaption header included Multiple frame establishment supported Protocol sensitive mode of operation ----- -----
5c 1)	Number of stop bits Number of data bits Parity	not relevant but cannot be omitted in order to have octet 5d
5d 1)	Duplex mode Modem type	[ duplex ] -----
6	User information layer 2 protocol	[ X.25 ]
7	User information layer 3 protocol	[ X.25 ]

- 1) If octet 5d is not specified, octet 5c may be omitted.
- 2) octet 5b for V.110/X.30.
- 3) octet 5b for V.120.

### B.2.3.2 3.1kHz audio ex-PLMN information transfer capability

Low layer compatibility information element:

Octet	Information element field	field value
3	Coding standard Information transfer capability	ITU-T 3.1kHz audio
4	Transfer mode Information transfer rate	circuit mode 64 kbit/s
5	User information layer 1 protocol	{G.711 A-law   G.711 u-law (PCS-1900)}
5a	Synchronous / asynchronous Negotiation User rate	(may be set depending on the user's requirement)
5b	Intermediate rate NIC on Tx NIC on Rx Flow control on Tx Flow control on Rx	not relevant but cannot be omitted in order to have octet 5d
5c	Number of stop bits Number of data bits Parity	(may be set depending on the user's requirement)
5d	Duplex mode Modem type	[ duplex ] [ { V.22   V.22bis   V.26ter   V.32   V.34 } ]
6	User information layer 2 protocol	[ X.25 ]
7	User information layer 3 protocol	[ X.25 ]

NOTE: If octet 5d is not specified, octets 5a..5d may be omitted.

### B.2.4 Void

### B.2.5 Void

### B.2.6 Void

### B.2.7 Void

### B.2.8 HLC Teleservices 11 ... 12

High layer compatibility information element:

Octet	Information element field	field value
3	Coding standard Interpretation  Presentation method of protocol profile	ITU-T first high layer characteristic identification to be used in the call high layer protocol profile
4	High layer characteristics identific.	Telephony

### B.2.9 HLC Teleservices 21 ... 23

Not applicable.

## B.2.10 HLC Teleservice 61

High layer compatibility information element:

Octet	Information element field	field value
3	Coding standard Interpretation  Presentation method of protocol profile	ITU-T first high layer characteristic identification to be used in the call high layer protocol profile
4	High layer characteristics identific.	Facsimile G2/G3

## B.2.11 HLC Teleservice 62

High layer compatibility information element:

Octet	Information element field	field value
3	Coding standard Interpretation  Presentation method of protocol profile	ITU-T first high layer characteristic identification to be used in the call high layer protocol profile
4	High layer characteristics identific.	Facsimile G2/G3

## Annex C (informative): Change history

Change history						
TSG CN#	Spec	Version	CR	<Phase>	New Version	Subject/Comment
Apr 1999	GSM 07.01	7.1.0				Transferred to 3GPP CN1
CN#03	27.001				3.0.0	Approved at CN#03
CN#04	27.001	3.0.0	001	R99	3.1.0	Introduction of EDGE channel codings into the specifications
CN#05	27.001	3.1.0	002	R99	3.2.0	Asymmetry in EDGE
CN#05	27.001	3.1.0	003	R99	3.2.0	EDGE related correction
CN#06	27.001	3.2.0	004	R99	3.3.0	Introduction of FTM
CN#06	27.001	3.2.0	005	R99	3.3.0	Introduction of UMTS
CN#06	27.001	3.2.0	006	R99	3.3.0	Introduction of PIAFS and enhancement of processing at mobile terminated call
CN#06	27.001	3.2.0	007	R99	3.3.0	Introduction of multi media
CN#06	27.001	3.2.0	008	R99	3.3.0	Service clean-up for Release 99
CN#06	27.001	3.2.0	009	R99	3.3.0	BC-IE setting for Real-time non-transparent FAX
CN#07	27.001	3.3.0	010	R99	3.4.0	FALLBACK TO SPEECH IN A CS MULTIMEDIA CALL SETUP
CN#07	27.001	3.3.0	011	R99	3.4.0	Bit transparent services RDI and UDI
CN#07	27.001	3.3.0	012	R99	3.4.0	FTM corrections
CN#07	27.001	3.3.0	013	R99	3.4.0	Alignment to RANAP and other clarifications
CN#07	27.001	3.3.0	014	R99	3.4.0	Corrections related to MULTIMEDIA

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# History

<b>Document history</b>		
V3.4.0	March 2000	Publication