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## Contents

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Due to technical problems, no table of contents could be created for the current version of this ETS (nevertheless, the final published version will contain a correct table of contents). We apologize for this inconvenience.

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## Foreword

This final draft second edition European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Radio Equipment and Systems (RES) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), and is now submitted for the Voting phase of the ETSI standards approval procedures.

This ETS consists of 9 parts as follows:

- Part 1: "Overview".
- Part 2 "Physical layer (PHL)".
- Part 3 "Medium Access Control (MAC) layer".
- Part 4 "Data Link Control (DLC) layer".**
- Part 5: "Network (NWK) layer".
- Part 6: "Identities and addressing".
- Part 7: "Security features".
- Part 8: "Speech coding and transmission".
- Part 9: "Public Access Profile (PAP)".

Annexes A, D and E in this ETS are normative. Annexes B, C and F in this ETS are informative.

Further details of the DECT system may be found in ETR 015, ETR 043, and ETR 056.

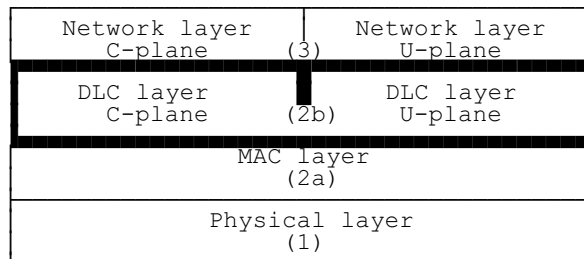
<b>Proposed transposition dates</b>	
Date of latest announcement of this ETS (doa):	3 months after ETSI publication
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## 1 Scope

This second edition European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) gives an introduction and overview of the complete Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI).

This part of the DECT CI specifies the Data Link Control (DLC) layer. The DLC layer is Part 4 of the DECT CI standard and layer 2b of the DECT protocol stack.



Two planes of operation are specified for this DLC (sub)layer. These planes are called the Control plane (C-plane) and the User plane (U-plane).

The C-plane is mostly concerned with the DECT signalling aspects. It provides a reliable point-to-point service that uses a link access protocol to offer error protected transmission of Network (NWK) layer messages. The C-plane also provides a separate point-to-multipoint (broadcast) service (Lb).

The U-plane is only concerned with end-to-end user information. This plane contains most of the application dependent procedures of DECT. Several alternative services (both circuit-mode and packet-mode) are defined as a family of independent entities. Each service provides one or more point-to-point U-plane data links, where the detailed characteristics of those links are determined by the particular needs of each service. The defined services cover a wide range of performance, from "unprotected with low delay" for speech applications to "highly protected with variable delay", for local area network applications.

This ETS uses the layered model principles and terminology as described in CCITT Recommendations X.200 [15] and X.210 [16].

## 2 Normative references

This European Telecommunications Standard (ETS) incorporates, by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications apply to this ETS only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

- [1] Draft prETS 300 175-1 Second edition (July 1995): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 1: Overview".
- [2] Draft prETS 300 175-2 Second edition (July 1995): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 2: Physical Layer (PHL)".
- [3] Draft prETS 300 175-3 Second edition (July 1995): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 3: Medium Access Control (MAC) layer".
- [4] Draft prETS 300 175-5 Second edition (August 1995): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 5: Network (NWK) layer".

- [5] Draft prETS 300 175-6 Second edition (August 1995): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 6: Identities and addressing".
- [6] Draft prETS 300 175-7 Second edition (August 1995): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 7: Security features".
- [7] Draft prETS 300 175-8 Second edition (August 1995): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 8: Speech coding and transmission".
- [8] Draft prETS 300 175-9 Second edition (August 1995): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 9: Public Access Profile (PAP)".
- [9] I-ETS 300 176: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Approval test specification".
- [10] ETSI-GSM Technical Specification 04.06 (Version 3.6.0): "MS-BSS interface data link layer specification".
- [11] CCITT Recommendation Q.920 (1988): "Digital subscriber signalling system no. 1 data link layer - general aspects".
- [12] CCITT Recommendation Q.921 (1988): "Digital subscriber signalling system no. 1 data link layer".
- [13] CCITT Recommendation V.42 (1993) [Rev.1]: "Error-correcting procedures for DECs using asynchronous-to-synchronous conversion".
- [14] CCITT Recommendation V.110 (09/92) [Rev.1]: "Support of data terminal equipments with V-Series type interfaces by an integrated services digital network".
- [15] CCITT Recommendation X.200 (07/94) [Rev.1]: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic reference model: The basic model".
- [16] CCITT Recommendation X.210 (11/93) [Rev.1]: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic reference model - Conventions for the definition of OSI services".
- [17] ISO/IEC 8073 (1992): "Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Protocol for providing the connection-mode transport service".

### 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

Refer to ETS 300 175-1 [1] for the main listing of definitions, symbols and abbreviations.

#### 3.1 DLC layer definitions

For the purposes of this ETS the following additional definitions apply:

**bearer handover:** The internal handover process provided by the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer, whereby one MAC connection can modify its underlying bearers while maintaining the service provided to the Data Link Control (DLC) layer.

NOTE 1: Bearer handover is slot based.



**C-plane:** The control plane of the DECT protocol stacks, which contains all of the internal DECT protocol control, but may also include some external user information.

NOTE 2: The C-plane stack always contains protocol entities up to and including the network layer.

**cluster:** A logical grouping of one or more cells between which bearer handover is possible. A cluster control function controls one cluster.

NOTE 3: Internal handover to a cell which is not part of the same cluster can only be done by connection handover.

**connection handover:** The internal handover process provided by the DLC layer, whereby one set of DLC entities (C-plane and U-plane) can reroute data from one MAC connection to a second new MAC connection, while maintaining the service provided to the network layer.

NOTE 4: Connection handover is DLC frame based.

**Connectionless (C/L) mode:** A transmission mode that transfers one packet (one self contained unit) of data from one source point to one (or more) destination points in a single phase.

NOTE 5: C/L mode transmissions require the peer-to-peer associations to be prearranged, and the transmission is unacknowledged at that layer.

**Connection Oriented (C/O) mode:** A transmission mode that transfers data from one source point to one or more destination points using a protocol based on three phases: "set-up", "data transfer" and "release".

NOTE 6: C/O mode requires no prearranged associations between peer entities (unlike C/L mode).

**Cordless Radio Fixed Part (CRFP):** A Wireless Relay Station (WRS) that provides independent bearer control to a PT and FT for relayed connections.

**DLC broadcast:** A simplex "connectionless" mode of transmission from the DLC broadcast entity (Lb) of one fixed radio termination to the DLC broadcast entities (Lbs) in one or more portable radio terminations.

NOTE 7: The transmitter may disregard the presence or absence of receivers.

**DLC Data Link (DLC Link):** An association between two DLC layer entities. This can either be one C-plane association or one U-plane association.

NOTE 8: This is not the same as a MAC connection.

**DLC frame:** The format used to structure all messages that are exchanged between DLC layer peer entities.

NOTE 9: Different DLC frames are used in the C-plane and the U-plane, and there is more than one format of DLC frame in each plane.

**double duplex bearer:** The use of two duplex bearers (see duplex bearer) which refer to the same MAC connection, sharing their simplex bearers (see Simplex bearer) for the information flow.

**Fixed Radio Termination (FT):** A logical group of functions that contains all of the DECT processes and procedures on the fixed side of the DECT air interface.

NOTE 10: A FT only includes elements that are defined in the ETS 300 175. This includes radio transmission elements (layer 1) together with a selection of layer 2 and layer 3 elements.

**flow control:** The mechanism that is used to regulate the flow of data between two peer entities.

**fragment:** One of the service data units that is produced by the process of fragmentation.

NOTE 11: This is not the same as a segment.

**fragmentation:** The process of dividing a protocol data unit into more than one service data unit for delivery to a lower layer. The reverse process is recombination.

NOTE 12: This is not the same as segmentation.

**Lower Layer Management Entity (LLME):** A management entity that spans a number of lower layers, and is used to describe all control activities which do not follow the rules of layering.

NOTE 13: The DECT LLME spans the Network (NWK) layer, the DLC layer, the MAC layer and the Physical Layer (PHL).

**MAC Connection (CONNECTION):** An association between one source MAC multi-bearer control entity and one destination MAC Multi-Bearer Connection (MBC) entity. This provides a set of related MAC services (a set of logical channels), and it can involve one or more underlying MAC bearers.

**Portable Radio Termination (PT):** A logical group of functions that contains all of the DECT processes and procedures on the portable side of the DECT air interface.

NOTE 14: A PT only includes elements that are defined in ETS 300 175. This includes radio transmission elements (layer 1) together with a selection of layer 2 and layer 3 elements.

**Radio Fixed Part (RFP):** One physical sub-group of a fixed part that contains all the radio end points (one or more) that are connected to a single system of antennas.

**Repeater Part (REP):** A WRS that relays information within the half frame time interval.

**segment:** One of the pieces of data that is produced by the process of segmentation.

NOTE 15: In general, one segment only represents a portion of a complete message.

**segmentation:** The process of partitioning one service data unit from a higher layer into more than one protocol data unit. The reverse process is assembly.

**Sequencing (SEQUENCE Numbering):** The process of adding a sequence number to a set of datapackets so that the packets can be reassembled in the correct order, regardless of the order in which they are received (see also segmentation).

**U-plane:** The user plane of the DECT protocol stacks. This plane contains most of the end-to-end (external) user information and user control.

NOTE 16: The U-plane protocols do not include any internal DECT protocol control, and it may be null at the NWK layer and at the DLC layers for some services.

**Wireless Relay Station (WRS):** A physical grouping that combines elements of both PTs and FTs to relay information on a physical channel from one DECT termination to a physical channel to another DECT termination.

NOTE 17: The DECT termination can be a PT or an FT or another WRS.

### 3.2 DLC layer abbreviations

For the purposes of this ETS the following additional abbreviations apply:

ACK	(positive) ACKnowledgement
ADPCM	Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation
ADU	Adapted Data Unit
ALI	Assigned Link Identifier
AMCI	Advanced MAC Connection Identifier
ARQ	Automatic Repeat reQuest
ASM	Assigned Link Identifier with Synchronous Mode
BMCI	Basic MAC Connection Identifier
B <sub>S</sub>	A logical channel to the MAC layer
BRAT	Basic Rate Adaption service
C <sub>F</sub> , C <sub>S</sub> , CL <sub>S</sub> , CL <sub>F</sub>	Logical channels to the MAC layer
CHO	Connection HandOver
CHP	Connection Handover Pending
CRFP	Cordless Radio Fixed Part
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
C-Plane	Control Plane
C/L	ConnectionLess mode
C/O	Connection Orientated mode
DECT	Digital European Cordless Telecommunications
DLC	Data Link Control
DLEI	Data Link Endpoint Identifier (DLC layer)
DLI	Data Link Identifier (DLC layer)
ECN	Exchanged Connection Number (DLC/MAC layer)
FB <sub>N</sub>	Frame Buffer (unprotected)
FB <sub>P</sub>	Frame Buffer (protected)
FEC	Forward Error Correction service
FLEN	Frame LENgth
FMID	Fixed part MAC IDentity
FP	Fixed Part
FREL	Frame RELay service
FSWI	Frame SWItching service
FT	Fixed radio Termination
GBN	Go Back N
G <sub>F</sub>	a logical channel to the MAC layer
HOV	HandOver flag
I <sub>N</sub> , I <sub>P</sub>	logical channels to the MAC layer
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
IWU	InterWorking Unit
LAPC	a DLC layer C-plane protocol entity
LAN	Local Area Network
Lb	a DLC layer C-plane protocol entity
Lc	a DLC layer C-plane protocol entity
LCE	Link Control Entity
LCN	Logical Connection Number (DLC/MAC layer)
LLME	Lower Layer Management Entity
LLN	Logical Link Number (DLC layer)
MAC	Medium Access Control
MBC	Multiple Bearer Control
MCEI	MAC Connection Endpoint Identification
MCI	MAC Connection Identifier
MCS	Multi-Channel Set
MDU	Multiplexed Data Unit
NACK	Negative ACKnowledgement
NLF	New Link Flag
NWK	NetWorK
PDU	Protocol Data Unit

PMID	Portable Part MAC Identity (MAC layer)
PP	Portable Part
PT	Portable radio Termination
REP	REpeater Part
RFP	Radio Fixed Part
SAP	Service Access Point
SAPI	Service Access Point Identifier
SDU	Service Data Unit
SEL	SElective
SRAT	Secondary Rate AdapTion service
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TRUP	TRansparent UnProtected service
UCN	U-plane Channel Number
ULI	Unassigned Link Identifier
ULN	U-plane Link Number
U-Plane	User Plane
WRS	Wireless Relay Station

## 4 Data Link Control (DLC) layer overview

### 4.1 General

The DLC layer shall contain two independent planes of protocol as shown in figures 1 and 2:

- the C-plane; and
- the U-plane.

**C-Plane (figure 1):** the C-plane is the control plane of the DECT protocol stacks, which shall contain all of the internal DECT protocol control, but may also include some external user information (and user control).

The DLC C-plane shall provide two independent services:

- the data link service (LAPC+Lc); and
- the broadcast service (Lb).

Each of these services shall be completely independent, and they shall be accessed through independent SAPs.

**U-Plane (figure 2):** the U-plane is the user plane of the DECT protocol stacks. This plane shall contain most of the end-to-end (external) user information (and user control).

The DLC U-plane shall allow for a family of alternative U-plane services. These services are collectively named LUX, with the individual family members being named LU1, LU2, LU3 etc. Each of these services shall operate completely independently, and they shall be accessed through independent SAPs.

### 4.2 C-Plane data link service

The C-plane data link service shall be provided by two protocol entities called LAPC and Lc. These two protocol entities separate the link access protocol functions from the lower link control functions. Multiple instances of these entities may exist, each instance corresponding to an independent data link.

**LAPC entity:** the upper LAPC entity uses a protocol derived from the ISDN LAPD protocol (CCITT Recommendations Q.920 [11] and Q.921 [12]). However, LAPC differs from LAPD in several respects:

- a) frame delimiting uses a length indicator field, as used in ETSI-GSM Technical Specification 04.06 [10] (LAPD<sub>M</sub>);
- b) frame lengths are quantized, using fill fields when necessary;

- c) LAPC always uses independent lower layer resources (MAC connections) for the DLC data links to each PT;
- d) LAPC does not support a broadcast type of operation. In this ETS, the broadcast operation is provided by the parallel Lb entity.

**Lc entity:** the lower Lc entity buffers and fragments complete LAPC frames (LAPC protocol data units) to/from the MAC layer.

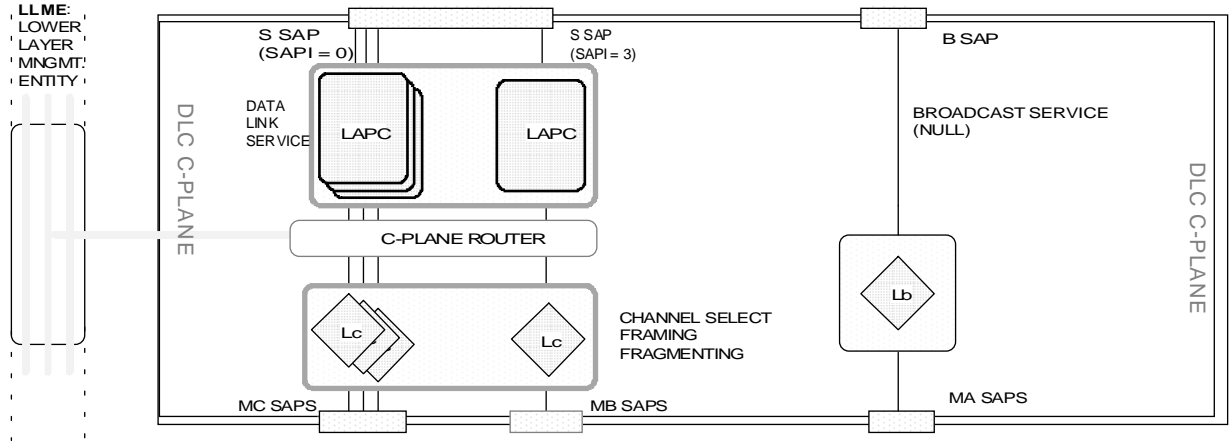


Figure 1: C-plane model

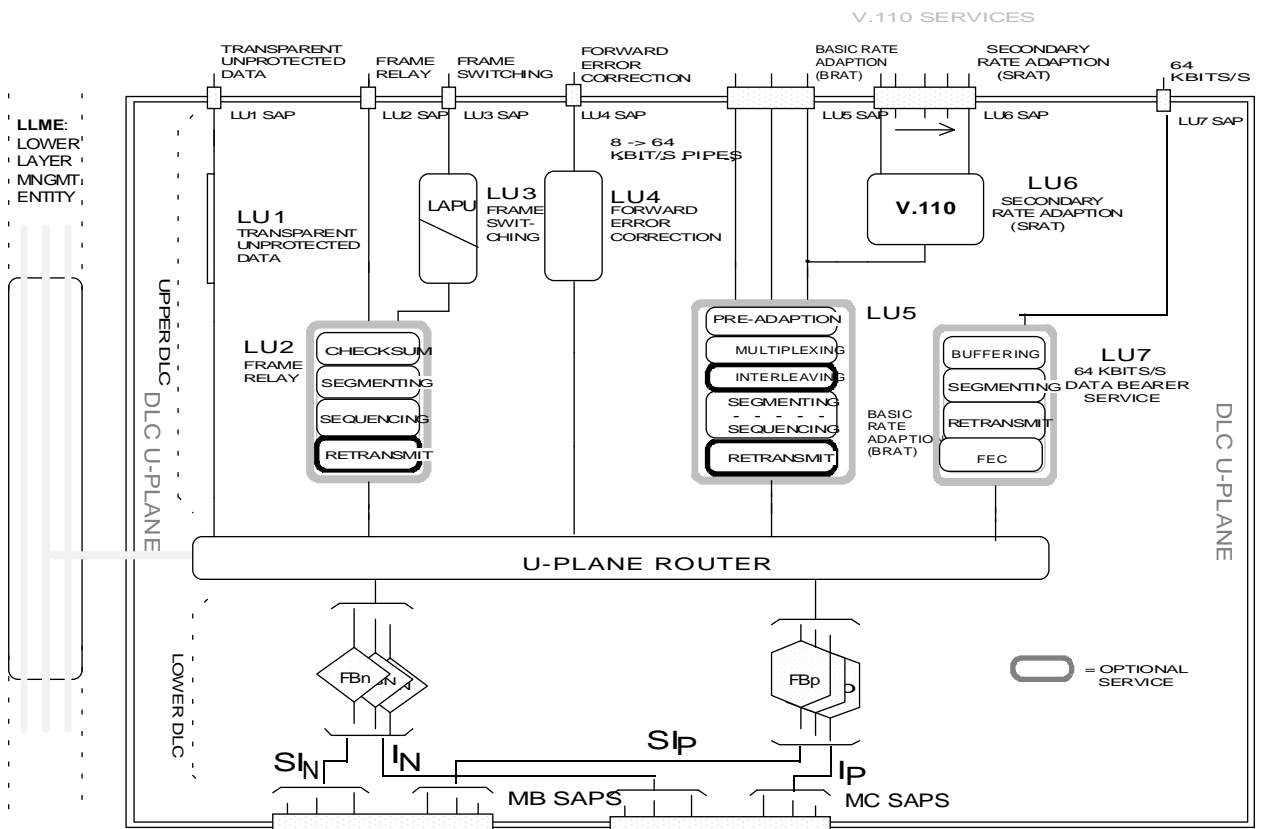


Figure 2: U-plane model

NOTE 1: Each service is defined by the upper entity. These upper entities use one of two lower (framing) entities - FBN and FBP. Independent instances of these lower entities are used for each service as shown above.

NOTE 2: There is one set of lower SAPs (one MA, one MB and one MC) for each instance of MAC cluster control functions.

### 4.3 C-plane broadcast service

The C-plane broadcast protocol shall contain only one instance of a lower entity called Lb.

**Lb entity:** the Lb entity shall provide a restricted broadcast service in the direction FP to PP. It shall operate on simple fixed length frames, and shall use the dedicated MAC layer broadcast service, which duplicates the broadcast information in all active radio transmissions.

### 4.4 U-plane services

The U-plane services are all optional, in the sense that each service corresponds to a particular requirement, and for any given application only selected services may be implemented.

Each U-plane service shall be divided into two entities:

- an upper (LUx) entity; and
- a lower (FBx) entity.

The upper (LUx) entity shall contain all of the service dependent functions, and therefore shall define the majority of the procedures. The lower (FBx) entity shall buffer and fragment the complete U-plane frames (LUx protocol data units) to/from the MAC layer.

Several different LUx family members (including multiple instances of each member) may exist in complex DLC implementations. The following family members have been defined:

- LU1: TRansparent UnProtected service (TRUP);
- LU2: Frame RELay service (FREL);
- LU3: Frame SWItching service (FSWI);
- LU4: Forward Error Correction service (FEC);
- LU5: Basic RATE adaption service (BRAT);
- LU6: Secondary RATE adaption service (SRAT);
- LU7: 64 kbit/s data bearer service;
- LU8 to LU15: Reserved for standard family member;
- LU16: ESCape for non-standard family (ESC).

There shall be provision for nine additional standard family members to be added to future versions of this ETS. There shall also be provision for one non-standard family member; this is provided by means of a general purpose "escape" route that can be used for implementation specific protocols.

NOTE: The LU3 and LU4 services are for further study.

#### 4.5 Lower Layer Management Entity (LLME)

The LLME shall provide coordination and control for these independent C-plane and U-plane processes. In particular the LLME shall control the routing of the C-plane and U-plane frames to and from the available MAC connections, and shall control the opening and closing (and handover) of the MAC connections in response to service demands. The LLME operations are defined in general terms in order to allow for different implementations.

### 5 C-plane service characteristics

#### 5.1 Data link service (LAPC+Lc)

##### 5.1.1 General

The data link service (LAPC+Lc) shall be accessed via the S SAP. Three classes of service are defined:

- Class U: an unacknowledged service;
- Class A: a (single frame) acknowledged service;
- Class B: a (multiple frame) acknowledged service.

Each LAPC instance shall only support one class of operation to provide a single data link between one FT and one PT.

NOTE 1: Class U may provide a data link to more than one PT when using connectionless MAC services.

Class B multiple frame operation shall require both sides to support three phases of additional procedures:

- 1) establishment of class B multiframe operation;
- 2) maintenance of class B multiframe operation (including acknowledged information transfer);
- 3) release of class B multiframe operation.

The complete service for one data link shall be provided by a pair of protocol entities called LAPC and Lc, using a single MAC connection. These two protocol entities separate the more conventional upper functions (LAPC) from the more unusual lower functions (Lc).

Multiple instances of LAPC and of Lc entities may exist in the FT, but typically only one LAPC and one Lc entity will exist in each PT. Each instance in the FT shall be connected to only one peer instance in one PT.

Multiple (independent) MAC connections may exist to a single PT, but each instance of Lc shall only use the services of one MAC connection.

NOTE 2: A PT may contain multiple instances of LAPC+Lc. However, in many cases a PT may only require the services of one LAPC and one Lc instance. These single instances may support more than one NWK layer call.

LAPC shall provide functions for:

- a) the provision and control of one data link;
- b) segmentation of long layer 3 information fields;
- c) error detection (timeout or protocol);
- d) error recovery;
- e) flow control;
- f) suspend/release.

Lc shall provide functions for:

- a) the provision of one or more data link;
- b) frame delimiting;
- c) checksum generation/checking;
- d) fragmentation of DLC frames (channel dependent);
- e) routing of frames to/from logical channels;
- f) connection handover.

### 5.1.2 LAPC types of operation

The three defined classes of operation (class U, class A and class B) all support the transfer of higher layer information but they are subject to different rules. Class A and class B operation shall only be used for point-to-point links. Only class U may be used for either point-to-point or point-to-multipoint (connectionless) links.

**Class U unacknowledged transfer:** information shall be transmitted in unnumbered frames (UI). At the DLC layer these frames shall not be acknowledged. Some error detection may occur but no error recovery shall be defined. A maximum of one class U point-to-point link shall be allowed between a PT and a specific FT.

**Class A acknowledged transfer:** information shall be transmitted in numbered frames (I), that shall be acknowledged at the DLC layer. Error recovery based on retransmission of unacknowledged frames shall be defined. A maximum of one class A link shall be allowed between a PT and a specific FT.

NOTE 1: Class A is a subset of class B operation.

**Class B acknowledged transfer:** information shall be transmitted in numbered frames (I) that shall be acknowledged at the DLC layer. Error recovery based on retransmission of unacknowledged frames shall be defined. Multiple class B links shall be allowed between a PT and a specific FT.

NOTE 2: Class B is similar to the multiple frame operation of LAPD in CCITT Recommendation Q.921 [12].

### 5.1.3 Establishment of information transfer modes

#### 5.1.3.1 Data Link Identifier (DLI)

Every separate instance of a LAPC entity shall be uniquely identified within one FT by its DLI. This identifier shall remain constant for the complete duration of the data link, including any bearer or connection handovers.

Class U and class A operation should use reserved values of DLI as defined in subclause 7.3.5. Class B operation requires an additional DLI to be assigned by the PT; this DLI assignment procedure is part of the class B establishment procedure.

#### 5.1.3.2 LAPC states

Each instance of LAPC shall exist in one of three operational states:

- unassigned link identifier state;
- assigned link identifier/ multiple frame state;
- assigned link identifier state.

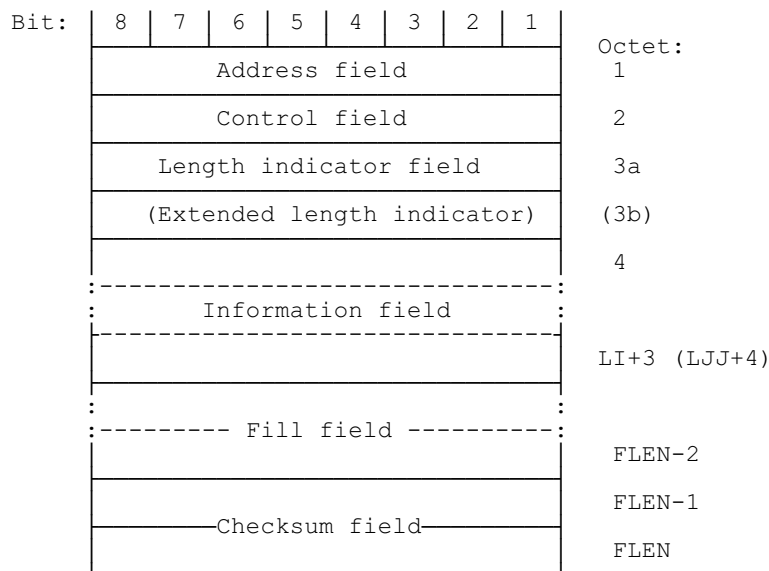
The initial state of each new instance of LAPC shall be the ULI state. Class U link operation and class A link operation shall use this state using the reserved values of DLI.





## 6 Frame structures for C-plane services

### 6.1 Data link service frame structure



**Frame format type FA**

#### 6.1.1 General frame structure

A type FA frame shall contain the following fields:

- a) an address field of 1 octet;
- b) a control field of 1 octet;
- c) a length indicator field of 1 octet;
- d) an optional extended length indicator field of 1 octet;
- e) a variable length information field of 0 to 63 octets;
- f) a variable length fill field of 0 to 7 octets;
- g) a checksum field of 2 octets.

The fill field shall be used to adjust the total frame length such that it shall always align to an integral number of fragments of the selected logical channel ( $C_F$  or  $C_S$ ).

For the  $C_F$  logical channel the frame length shall only vary in steps of 8 octets (i.e.  $FLEN \bmod 8 = 0$ ).

For the  $C_S$  logical channel the frame length shall only vary in steps of 5 octets (i.e.  $FLEN \bmod 5 = 0$ ).

**Table 1: Channel specific frame parameters (with single octet length indicator)**

Parameter	CF CHAN	CS CHAN
1. Fragment size (octets)	8	5
2. FLEN quantisation (octets)	8	5
3. Maximum FLEN (octets)	72	70
4. Minimum FLEN (octets)	8	5
5. Maximum information (octets)	63	63
6. Maximum Fill (octets)	7	4

All frames shall only include the smallest possible number of fill octets. This allows one length indicator to define both the information field length and the total frame length.

NOTE: During idle periods, the LAPC should not generate null frames (i.e. frames with no control purpose and with zero length information fields). This avoids causing the MAC layer to waste connection resources.

For details of the length indicator refer to subclause 7.6.

### 6.1.2 Lc frame delimiting and transparency

Frame delimiting shall be provided by a combination of the MAC layer and the DLC layer Lc entity. The MAC layer shall always align Lc fragments to physical slot boundaries. This is described in ETS 300 175-2 [2], and this timing shall always be preserved.

A DLC frame shall only start on a fragment boundary. The end of a multi-fragment frame should be identified by examining the length indicator field. Therefore the Lc should process all frames in the order they are received (in sequence).

NOTE 1: This delimiting technique avoids the need for flag octets, and there are no restrictions on the allowable bit sequences in any of the fields.

NOTE 2: The MAC layer is expected to provide a reliable connection-orientated service, with a residual fragment error rate better than  $10E-4$ .

The Lc entity shall use the following procedure to establish frame synchronisation (i.e. locate the start of the first frame) and to maintain frame synchronisation.

**Frame synchronisation:** in order to establish frame synchronisation, an unsynchronised Lc (receive) entity shall treat each fragment as the first fragment of a frame, treating octets 3a (and 3b) as a length indicator field to determine the frame length. Successful frame synchronisation shall be identified by checksum success. Any checksum failure on a subsequent frame shall cause the Lc entity to repeat this procedure until frame synchronisation is re-established.

When possible, a single fragment frame (i.e. the shortest possible frame) should be used by both entities for their first transmission or at link resumption.

### 6.1.3 Transmission order

The physical transmission order shall be controlled by the MAC layer as defined in ETS 300 175-3 [3]. This MAC layer ordering shall use the octet numbering and bit numbering shown above.

The operations across the DLC layer/MAC layer boundary shall be such that the DLC entity sending a frame can assume this temporal order of the frame, and that the entity receiving the frame can reconstruct it with its assumed temporal order.

### 6.1.4 Routing to logical channels

Each Lc frame shall only be sent in one of two logical channels, C<sub>F</sub> or C<sub>S</sub>. These channels are independent.

A frame retransmitted by LAPC, shall be regarded as a different frame by Lc. No duplication of frames by the Lc entity is allowed.

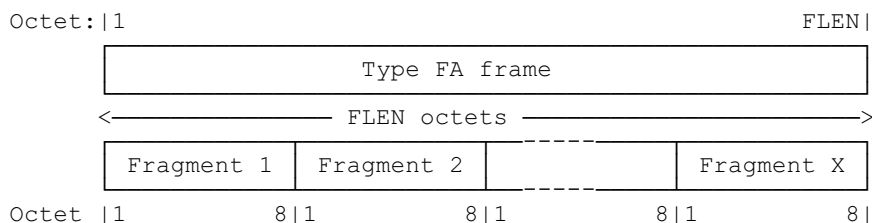
The selection of the logical channel shall be controlled by the LLME (see subclause 10.2.5).

#### 6.1.4.1 C<sub>F</sub> logical channel

The complete frame shall be fragmented into 8 octet fragments. One or more fragments may be sent in each MAC\_CO\_DATA-req primitive and received in each MAC\_CO\_DATA-ind primitive. Sequence numbers shall not be added because the MAC is expected to always preserve the order of transmission; fragments shall be delivered in the order that they were transmitted.

NOTE: The checksum is added to support frame synchronisation and to protect against slot theft and other residual errors.

Fragmentation into SAP primitives.



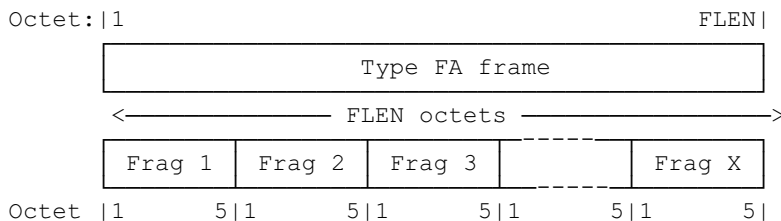
Fragments shall be sent in ascending numerical order.

#### 6.1.4.2 C<sub>S</sub> logical channel

The complete frame shall be fragmented into 5 octet fragments. One fragment may be sent in each MAC\_CO\_DATA-req primitive and received in each MAC\_CO\_DATA-ind primitive. Sequence numbers shall not be added because the MAC is expected to always preserve the order of transmission: fragments shall be delivered in the order that they were transmitted.

NOTE: The checksum is added to support frame synchronisation and to protect against slot theft and other residual errors.

Fragmentation into SAP primitives.



Fragments shall be sent in ascending numerical order.

#### 6.1.5 Invalid frames

An invalid data link frame shall be a frame that contains one or more of the following faults:

- a) contains a checksum error;
- b) contains an unassigned assignable LLN (see subclause 7.3.5);

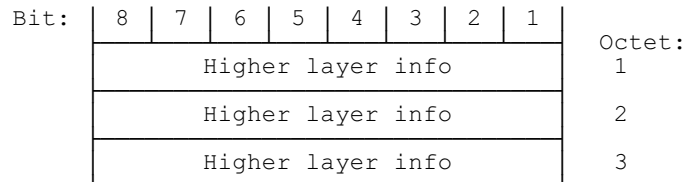
- c) contains a DLI (see subclause 7.3.6) that is not supported;
- d) contains an undefined control field (see subclause 7.11);
- e) contains an invalid length indicator (see subclause 7.7.3).

Invalid frames shall be discarded without notification to the sender. No other action shall be taken as a result of these frames.

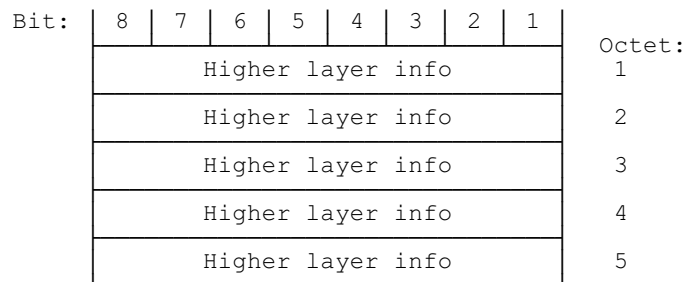
## 6.2 Broadcast service frame structure

### 6.2.1 Standard frame structure

The standard broadcast service shall use a fixed length frame structure of 3 or 5 octets.



#### Short frame format (3 octets)



#### Long frame format (5 octets)

Each frame format shall contain an integral number of octets as shown above. The frame format in use should be indicated by the "message unit length" parameter in the DL\_BROADCAST or DL\_EXPEDITED primitive.

In all cases the DLC layer shall operate with complete frames (complete octets), and shall preserve the order and content of all octets.

The mapping of the higher layer information into this frame is defined in ETS 300 175-5 [4].

**NOTE:** The most significant octet may only contain 4 bits of valid information for certain NWK layer messages (see ETS 300 175-5 [4]). However, the DLC always processes the complete octet.

The physical transmission order shall be controlled by the MAC layer as defined in ETS 300 175-3 [3]. This MAC layer ordering shall use the octet numbering and bit numbering shown above.

The operations across the DLC layer/MAC layer boundary shall be such that the DLC entity sending a frame can assume this temporal order of the frame, and that the entity receiving the frame can reconstruct it with its assumed temporal order.

### 6.2.2 Extended frame structure

Extended length frames shall provide a family of optional longer frame formats. Extended frames shall contain one or more 5 octet sections, concatenated into one extended frame. Each section of an extended frame is similar to a standard long frame of 5-octets. The possible sizes of extended length frames shall be as follows:

5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 octets.

The use of an extended frame format shall be indicated by the "long message flag" parameter, and the length of the frame shall be indicated by the "message unit length" parameter in the DL\_BROADCAST or DL\_EXPEDITED primitive.

## 7 Elements of procedures and formats of fields for C-plane peer-to-peer communication

### 7.1 General

The "elements of procedure" define the commands and responses that shall be used to provide a single C-plane data link. Multiple instances of C-plane data links may exist at the same time, but these instances shall operate independently. The elements of procedure (and the related procedures described in clause 9) shall only consider the operation of a single data link instance.

The "formats of fields" define the detailed coding of bits within each field of a type FA frame. Unless otherwise stated, all fields shall be coded according to the natural binary code. The resulting value shall be arranged with the most significant bit (msb) in the highest numbered bit position:

Bit:	7	6	5	
	BIT2 (msb)	BIT1	BIT0 (lsb)	

**Normal internal field format**

### 7.2 Address field formats

Bit:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	NLF	LLN		SAPI		C/R	RES	

**Address field format**

where:

- C/R: Command/Response bit;
- SAPI: Service Access Point Identifier;
- NLF: New Link Flag;
- LLN: Logical Link Number;
- RES: REServed.

### 7.3 Address field parameters

#### 7.3.1 REServed bit (RES)

This bit shall be set to "1".

This bit shall be reserved for possible use as an extended address bit. Refer to CCITT Recommendation Q.921 [12].

### 7.3.2 Command Response (C/R) bit

The C/R bit shall identify a frame as either a command or a response. The PT side shall send commands with C/R set to "0" and responses with C/R set to "1". The FT side shall do the opposite. Refer to CCITT Recommendation Q.921 [12].

### 7.3.3 SAPI field

The SAPI shall identify the higher layer SAP that is associated with each frame. There shall be a 1-to-1 correspondence between the SAP identities at both ends of the link for each peer-to-peer data link.

SAPI = "0" : connection oriented signalling;

SAPI = "3" : connectionless signalling;

All other values reserved.

### 7.3.4 New Link Flag (NLF) bit

In both directions this bit shall have the same meaning:

NLF = "1" : flag set;

NLF = "0" : flag cleared.

### 7.3.5 LLN-field

The LLN shall identify the LAPC entity that is associated with each frame. There shall be a 1-to-1 correspondence between LLNs at both ends of the link.

NOTE 1: The LLN only identifies the different LAPC entities of one PT. LAPC entities to different PTs may use the same value of LLN (see subclause 7.3.6).

The assignable LLN values shall be assigned by the PT during establishment of class B multiple frame operation.

The LLN unassigned value shall be reserved for use by the FT during FT initiated establishment of multiple frame operation.

**Table 2: LLN values**

LLN Value	Meaning
0	Class U operation
1	Class A operation
2 to 6	Assignable LLN (class B operation)
7	LLN unassigned (class B operation)

NOTE 2: A single data link (one value of LLN) may be used to provide a service for more than one higher layer entity. There may not be a 1-to-1 correspondence between higher layer entities and DLC data links (LLN).

### 7.3.6 Data Link Identifiers (DLI)

**DLI:** the DLI shall uniquely identify each LAPC instance within the FT and within the PT. The DLI shall be formed by the combination of two components:

$$DLI = LLN + MCI.$$

**Data Link Endpoint Identifier (DLEI):** the DLEI shall uniquely identify the endpoint within one of the MAC layer MC-SAPs. This shall be a local matter, and different DLEIs may be used in the PT and the FT. The DLEI should be formed by the combination of three components:

$$\text{DLEI} = \text{SAPI} + \text{LLN} + \text{MCI}.$$

where:

- LLN: Logical Link Number (see subclause 7.3.5);
- MCI: MAC Connection Identifier (see subclause 10.2.4);
- SAPI: SAP Identifier (see subclause 7.3.3).

## 7.4 Control field formats

There shall be three different control field formats:

- I-format: numbered information;
- S-format: supervisory functions;
- U-format: unnumbered information.

Bit:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
I Format	N(R)			P	N(S)			0
S Format	N(R)			P/F	S	S	0	1
U Format	U	U	U	P/F	U	U	1	1

**Control field formats**

where:

- N(S): Send sequence Number;
- N(R): Receive sequence Number;
- S: Supervisory function bits;
- U: Unnumbered function bits;
- P/F: Poll/Final bit;  
 Poll when issued as a command;  
 Final when issued as a response.

## 7.5 Control field parameters

### 7.5.1 Poll/Final (P/F) bit

All frames shall contain a P/F bit. The P/F bit shall only be used in class B operation, where it shall serve a different function in command frames and response frames.

**Command frames:** the P/F bit has a poll (P) function. Here, P/F = "1" shall be used to request (poll) a response from the peer LAPC entity.

**Response frames:** the P/F bit shall have a response (F) function. Here, P/F = "1" shall be used to indicate a response frame from the LAPC entity (i.e. a reply to a command frame that contained P/F = "1").

The use of the P/F bit is described in subclause 9.2.1.



## **7.5.2 Multiple frame operation variables and sequence numbers**

### **7.5.2.1 Modulus**

Each I-frame shall be sequentially numbered and this number shall have the value 0 to 7.

For class A operation, the modulus equals 2 and the sequence numbers shall only cycle through part of the range, 0 to 1.

For class B operation, the modulus equals 8 and the sequence numbers shall cycle through the entire range, 0 to 7.

NOTE: All arithmetic operations on state variables and sequence numbers contained in this ETS will be affected by the modulus operation. The allowed values of all state variables for a given class of operation will always be defined by the modulus operation, not by the maximum values given in the following subclauses.

### **7.5.2.2 Send state Variable V(S)**

Each point-to-point data link shall have an associated V(S) when using I-frame commands. V(S) denotes the sequence number of the next I-frame to be transmitted. V(S) may take on the value 0 to 7. The value of V(S) shall be incremented by 1 with each successive I-frame transmission, and shall not exceed V(A) by more than the maximum number of outstanding frames, k.

For class A operation, the value of k is fixed to 1.

For class B operation, the value of k is fixed to 3.

NOTE: The parameter k is referred to as the "window size" elsewhere in this ETS.

### **7.5.2.3 Acknowledge state Variable V(A)**

Each point-to-point data link endpoint shall have an associated V(A) when using I-frame commands and supervisory frame commands or responses. V(A) identifies the last I-frame that has been acknowledged by its peer: V(A)-1 equals the N(S) of the last acknowledged I-frame. V(A) may take on the value 0 to 7. The value of V(A) shall be updated by the valid N(R) values received from its peer (see subclause 7.5.2.6).

A valid N(R) shall be one that lies in the range  $V(A) \leq N(R) \leq V(S)$ .

### **7.5.2.4 Send sequence Number N(S)**

Only I-frames shall contain N(S), the send sequence number of transmitted I-frames. At the time that an in-sequence I-frame is designated for transmission, the value of N(S) shall be set equal to V(S).

### **7.5.2.5 Receive state Variable V(R)**

Each point-to-point data link endpoint shall have an associated V(R) when using I-frame commands and supervisory frame commands or responses. V(R) denotes the sequence number of the next-in-sequence I-frame expected to be received. V(R) can take on the value 0 to 7. The value of V(R) shall be incremented by 1 following the receipt of an error-free, in-sequence I-frame whose N(S) equals V(R).

### **7.5.2.6 Receive sequence Number N(R)**

All I-frames and S-frames shall contain N(R), the expected send sequence number of the next received I-frame. At the time that an I-frame or S-frame is designated for transmission, the value of N(R) shall be set equal to the current value of V(R). N(R) shall indicate that the data link entity transmitting the N(R) has correctly received all I-frames up to and including N(R)-1.

### 7.5.3 Unacknowledged operation variables and sequence numbers

No variables or sequence numbers shall be defined for unacknowledged operation.

### 7.5.4 Supervisory and Unnumbered function bits S and U

These bits shall encode the different types of supervisory (S) frame and unnumbered (U) frame. Not all possible encodings shall be used (see subclause 7.11).

### 7.6 Length indicator field format

Bit:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	M	N=1

#### Length indicator field format

Bit:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	L06	L05	L04	L03	L02	L01	M	N=0
	L12	L11	L10	L09	L08	L07	RES	N=1

#### Extended length indicator field format

where:

- RES: REServed;
- N: extended length indicator bit;
- M: More data bit;
- LI:  $I_{\{6..1\}}$  Length of Information field (octets);
- LJJ:  $JJ_{\{12..01\}}$  Length of extended information field (octets).

### 7.7 Length indicator field parameters

#### 7.7.1 Length indicator field extension bit; N

A "1" in this position shall signify the last octet of the length indicator field.

#### 7.7.2 More data bit; M

The more data bit, M, shall be used to indicate segmentation of network layer (layer 3) messages into DLC frames.

M = "1" shall indicate that the information field only contains part of a NWK layer message - there is more to follow.

M = "0" shall indicate one of two things:

- a) that the information field contains a complete NWK layer message, provided that the M bit of the previous numbered information (I) frame was also set to "0";
- b) that the information field contains the last segment of a NWK layer message, provided that the M bit of the previous numbered information (I) frame was set to "1".

When the M bit is set to "1", the information field should contain the maximum number of octets.

NOTE 1: This rule only recommends that each frame contains the maximum amount of layer 3 information. The LI field always defines the actual length.

In all frames other than numbered information frames the M bit shall be set to "0".

NOTE 2: This rule means that NWK messages cannot be segmented if they are carried in Unnumbered Information (UI) frames.

### 7.7.3 Length parameter; $L_I$

The length parameter  $L_I$  shall consist of 6 bits and shall define the length of the information field in all frames. Allowable values shall be:

0 to 63 for frames routed via the  $C_F$  logical channel;

0 to 63 for frames routed via the  $C_S$  logical channel.

$L_I = "0"$  shall be used for all frames that contain no higher layer information.

The total frame length FLEN should be calculated by adding the length of the address field, the control field, the length indicator field and the checksum field, to the value given by  $L_I$ , and then rounding the result up to the nearest allowable value.

NOTE 1: This calculation may be done with a look-up table.

EXAMPLE: Let  $L_I = 22$ ;

Then Minimum frame length =  $22 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 = 27$  (with non-extended length indicator field).

For  $C_F$  routed frames, FLEN = 32.

For  $C_S$  routed frames, FLEN = 30.

Allowable values for total frame length (FLEN).

$C_F$  routed frames:

FLEN \_ {8;16;24;32;40;48;56;64;72}.

$C_S$  routed frames:

FLEN \_ {5;10;15;20;25;30;35;40;45;50;55;60;65;70}.

NOTE 2: These limits apply to frames without an extended length indicator. The upper limit follows from a maximum information field of 63 octets ( $L_I$  is 6 bits).

### 7.7.4 Extended length parameter; $L_{JJ}$

For further study.

### 7.7.5 Reserved bit; RES

This bit shall be set to "0".

The use of this bit is for further study.

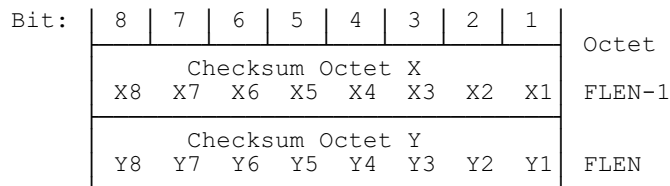
### 7.8 Fill field format

Bit:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

**Fill field format**

NOTE: Fill field octets shall be filled with balanced data.

7.9 Checksum field format



Checksum field format

7.10 Checksum field parameters

The checksum octets shall contain two elements:

- a link signature (LSIG);
- an underlying checksum.

These elements shall be combined using a binary exclusive or (EXOR) operation.

Checksum setting:

- a) the underlying checksum octets shall be calculated such that checksum formulae <1> and <2> (see below) hold, and this intermediate result shall be placed into the checksum octets X" and Y";
- b) the intermediate result shall be combined with the link signature by setting:

$$X = X'' \text{ EXOR LSIGX};$$

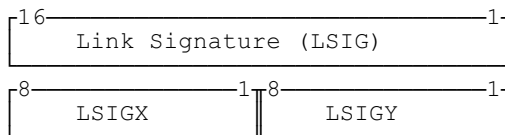
$$Y = Y'' \text{ EXOR LSIGY}.$$

Checksum testing:

- a) The link signature shall be removed by setting:
- $$X'' = X \text{ EXOR LSIGX};$$
- $$Y'' = Y \text{ EXOR LSIGY}.$$
- b) the intermediate result shall be tested to see if the checksum formulae <1> and <2> hold.

**Link signature:** the link signature shall be incorporated into the checksum field to protect against slot theft. The signature shall be a 16 bit number that shall be unique for all links to a given PT within the domain of one FT.

The value for this signature shall be defined at LAPC+Lc invocation. The current value shall be always be available at both sides (via the lower layer management entity) without any negotiation. The precise definition of link signature is given in subclause 10.3.1.



**Underlying checksum:** the underlying checksum calculation shall be based on the checksum proposed in the international standard ISO/IEC Publication 8073 [17].

The sending Lc entity shall transmit frames with the underlying checksum field set such that the following formulae are satisfied:

$$\sum \{\text{Octet}(n)\} = 0 \text{ (modulo 255) } \langle 1 \rangle;$$

$$\sum \{n \times \text{Octet}(n)\} = 0 \text{ (modulo 255) } \langle 2 \rangle;$$

Both  $\sum$  operate from  $n=1$  to  $n=\text{FLEN}$ .

NOTE: This algorithm may be easily implemented as two additions per octet (see annex B).

### 7.11 Commands and responses

All of the following commands and responses may be used by either the PT or the FT side of the link. Each data link shall support the set of commands and responses that are necessary for its desired operation, as defined in subclause 9.1.

**Table 3: Commands and responses**

Format	Command	Response	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
I	I Numbered informat"n		N (R)			P	N (S)			0
S	RR Receive ready	RR Receive ready	N (R)			P/F	0	0	0	1
	RNR Receive not ready	RNR Receive not ready	N (R)			P/F	0	1	0	1
	REJ Reject	REJ Reject	N (R)			P/F	1	0	0	1
U	SABM Set Async Bal Mode		0	0	1	P	1	1	1	1
		DM Disconnect mode	0	0	0	F	1	1	1	1
	UI Unnumbered informat"n		0	0	0	P	0	0	1	1
	DISC Disconnect		0	1	0	P	0	0	1	1
		UA Unnumbered ack		0	1	1	F	0	0	1

NOTE: Any undefined encodings of the S bits and the U bits are "invalid" and are handled using the procedures defined in subclause 9.2.9.

#### 7.11.1 Information (I) command

The information (I) command shall be used to transfer sequentially numbered frames, that contain layer 3 information fields, across one DLC LAPC link. The I command shall only be used in acknowledged (class A or class B) operation.

The I command shall also be used to:

- a) place a receiving LAPC entity into the class B (multiple frame) mode of operation (see subclause 9.2.4);
- b) acknowledge previously received I-frames up to and including  $N(R)-1$ , as defined in clause 9.

#### **7.11.2 Receive Ready (RR) command/response**

The RR frame shall be used by a LAPC entity to:

- a) indicate it is ready to receive an I-frame;
- b) acknowledge previously received I-frames up to and including  $N(R)-1$ , as defined in clause 9;
- c) clear a possible busy condition that was indicated by an earlier RNR frame between the same LAPC entities.

In addition to indicating the status of a LAPC entity, the RR command may be used by a class B entity to ask for the status of its peer entity by setting the P bit to "1".

#### **7.11.3 Receive Not Ready (RNR) command/response**

The RNR frame shall be used by a LAPC entity to:

- a) indicate a busy condition, that is, a temporary inability to accept additional I-frames;
- b) acknowledge previously received I-frames up to and including  $N(R)-1$ , as defined in clause 9.

In addition to indicating the status of a LAPC entity, the RNR command may be used by a class B entity to ask for the status of its peer entity by setting the P bit to "1".

#### **7.11.4 REject (REJ) command/response**

The REJ frame shall be used by a LAPC entity to set an exception condition that requests retransmission of I-frames starting with the frame numbered  $N(R)$ . The REJ frame shall acknowledge I-frames numbered up to and including  $N(R)-1$ . The retransmitted frames shall be transmitted before any new I-frames (I-frames pending initial transmission) are transmitted.

Only one REJ exception condition shall be established at a time for a given direction of information transfer. A REJ exception condition shall be cleared upon receipt of an I-frame with an  $N(S)$  equal to the  $N(R)$  of the REJ frame.

The transmission of an REJ frame shall also indicate the clearance of any busy condition in the sending LAPC entity that was reported by the earlier transmission of an RNR frame by the same LAPC entity.

In addition to indicating the status of a LAPC entity, the REJ command may be used by a LAPC entity to ask for the status of its peer entity by setting the P bit to "1".

No information field shall be permitted in a REJ frame.

#### **7.11.5 Set Asynchronous Balanced Mode (SABM) command**

The SABM command shall be used to re-establish class B multiple frame acknowledged operation.

The receiving LAPC entity shall confirm acceptance of the SABM command by transmitting a UA response at the first opportunity. Upon accepting the SABM command, the entity shall set the variables  $V(S)$ ,  $V(A)$ ,  $V(R)$  and the retransmission counter to 0.

Transmission of a SABM command shall indicate the clearance of a busy condition that was reported by the earlier transmission of an RNR frame by that same LAPC entity.

Previously transmitted I-frames that are unacknowledged when the SABM command is actioned shall remain unacknowledged, and shall be discarded. It is the responsibility of the higher layer (layer 3) or the management entity to recover from this possible loss of I-frames.

No information field shall be allowed as part of a SABM frame.

#### **7.11.6 Disconnect Mode (DM) response**

The DM response shall be used by a LAPC entity to report to its peer entity that it is in a state such that multiple frame re-establishment cannot be performed. A LAPC entity shall transmit a DM response whenever a valid command is received which it cannot action.

No information field shall be permitted in a DM response.

#### **7.11.7 Unnumbered Information (UI) command**

The UI command shall be used to transfer unacknowledged (and unnumbered) frames, that contain layer 3 information fields, across one DLC LAPC link. A UI-command frame shall only be used if requested by the layer 3 entity, and UI-frames may be lost without notification to the layer 3 entity if a data link exception occurs during the transmission of the frame.

Only UI-frames shall be used when providing a connectionless service (SAPI="3") using the procedures defined in subclause 9.3.

#### **7.11.8 DISConnect (DISC) command**

The DISC command shall be used to terminate class B multiple frame operation.

Prior to actioning the command, the LAPC entity receiving the command shall confirm acceptance of the command by transmitting a UA response. The LAPC entity sending the DISC command shall terminate multiple frame operation when it receives the acknowledging UA or DM response.

No information field shall be permitted in a DISC command.

#### **7.11.9 Unnumbered ACK (UA) response**

The UA response shall be used by a DLC entity to acknowledge the receipt and acceptance of the mode setting commands (SABM and DISC). These received mode setting commands shall not be actioned until the UA response is transmitted.

The transmission of a UA response shall also indicate the clearance of a busy condition that was reported by the earlier transmission of an RNR frame by that same LAPC entity.

No information field shall be permitted in a UA response.

## **8 Primitives**

### **8.1 Primitive types**

Four primitive types may be used:

**-req (request):** for a higher layer to request service from a lower layer;

**-cfm (confirm):** for the layer providing the service to confirm that the activity has been completed;

**-ind (indication):** for a layer providing a service to notify the next higher layer of any specific service related activity;

**-res (response):** for a layer to acknowledge receipt of an indication primitive from the next lower layer.

The defined types for each category of primitive are shown as a list in curly brackets.

EXAMPLE: DL\_RELEASE -{req,cfm,ind }.

In this example the defined types are request, confirm and indicate (but not response).

NOTE: These primitives are defined only for the purpose of describing layer-to-layer interactions. The primitives are defined as an abstract list of parameters, and their concrete realisation may vary between implementations. No formal testing of primitives is intended.

## 8.2 Primitives to the MAC layer (lower layer)

The primitives used for communication to the MAC layer are described in ETS 300 175-3 [3].

## 8.3 Primitives to the NWK layer (higher layer)

This section summarises the primitives between the DLC layer and the NWK layer together with the list of associated parameters.

### 8.3.1 Parameter definitions

#### Data Link Endpoint Identifier (DLEI):

Refer to subclause 7.3.6.

**Establish mode:** this defines the mode of link establishment:

Class U: unacknowledged information transfer only;

Class A: acknowledged information transfer only;

Class B: acknowledged information transfer only.

**Release mode:** this defines the mode of link release:

Normal: (acknowledged release);

Abnormal: (unacknowledged release).

**Resume mode:** this indicates the mode of link resumption:

SABM-frame: (resume with SABM-frame);

I-frame: (resume with I-frame).

**Suspend mode:** this indicates whether a suspension is accepted:

Accept: (suspension is accepted);

Reject: (suspension is rejected).



**Cluster address list:** this shall provide a list of cluster addresses. These shall be SAP addresses that shall identify all of the associated MAC instances (downward SAPs), to define either the distribution of the associated message unit (-req primitive), or the origin(s) of the associated message unit (-ind primitive).

**Message unit:** this shall define any higher layer (peer-to-peer) information that is included in the primitive.

The operations across the NWK layer/DLC layer boundary shall be such that a layer sending a message can assume a temporal order of the bits within the message unit, and that the layer receiving the primitive can reconstruct the message with its assumed temporal order.

**Message unit length:** for primitives associated with both the S-SAP and the B-SAP, the length of the message unit shall be defined by an additional parameter in the primitive. This parameter shall be used in all primitives that contain a Message Unit parameter. The coding and use of this length indicator shall be a local matter, and is not defined in this ETS.

**Radio fixed part number:** when using "fast set-up", this parameter shall be included in the DL\_ESTABLISH-ind primitive (associated with the S-SAP). The parameter shall specify only one RFP within one cluster. The coding of this parameter shall be a local matter, and is not defined in this ETS.

**Extended message flag:** for DL\_BROADCAST primitives (associated with the B-SAP) this parameter indicates that a message shall use the extended frame format (see subclause 6.2.2). This parameter shall correspond to the "long" flag in the relevant MAC\_Page primitives.

**Error flag:** for DL\_BROADCAST-ind and DL\_EXPEDITED-ind primitives (associated with the B-SAP) the SDU data may contain errors. This parameter shall be set according to the "CRC result" parameter in the relevant MAC\_PAGE-ind primitive.

**Connection identities:** for DL\_ENC\_KEY and DL\_ENCRYPT primitives (associated with the S-SAP) this parameter shall specify a list of all relevant MAC connections. The coding of this parameter shall be a local matter, and is not defined in this ETS.

**Encryption key:** for DL\_ENC\_KEY primitives (associated with the S-SAP) this parameter shall be a SDU containing the encryption key.

**Encryption command and Encryption status:** for DL\_ENCRYPT primitives (associated with the S-SAP) this parameter shall indicate the cipher status:

Clear: encryption disabled;

Crypted: encryption enabled.

### 8.3.2 S-SAP primitives

The following primitives are used:

- 1) DL\_ESTABLISH- {req,cfm,ind,res};
- 2) DL\_RELEASE- {req,cfm,ind };
- 3) DL\_DATA- {req, ,ind};
- 4) DL\_UNIT\_DATA- {req ind};
- 5) DL\_SUSPEND- {req,cfm,ind,res};
- 6) DL\_RESUME- {req,cfm,ind,res};
- 7) DL\_ENC\_KEY {req };
- 8) DL\_ENCRYPT {req,cfm,ind, }.

**8.3.2.1 DL\_ESTABLISH primitive**

Parameter	REQ	CFM	IND	RES
Data Link Endpoint Identifier (DLEI)	A	A	A	A
Establish mode	A	N	A	N
Radio Fixed Part (RFP) number (1)	O	N	O	N
Message unit	O	N	O	N
Message unit length	O	N	O	N

A: Always;  
O: Optional;  
N: Not allowed.

NOTE: RFP number is only required for "fast set-up".

**8.3.2.2 DL\_RELEASE primitive**

Parameter	REQ	CFM	IND	RES
Data Link Endpoint Identifier (DLEI)	A	A	A	
Release mode	A	A	A	

A: Always;  
O: Optional;  
N: Not allowed.

**8.3.2.3 DL\_DATA primitive**

Parameter	REQ	CFM	IND	RES
Data Link Endpoint Identifier (DLEI)	A		A	
Message unit	A		A	
Message unit length	A		A	

A: Always;  
O: Optional;  
N: Not allowed.

**8.3.2.4 DL\_UNIT\_DATA primitive**

Parameter	REQ	CFM	IND	RES
Data Link Endpoint Identifier (DLEI)	A		A	
Message unit	A		A	
Message unit length	A		A	

A: Always;  
O: Optional;  
N: Not allowed.

**8.3.2.5 DL\_SUSPEND primitive**

Parameter	REQ	CFM	IND	RES
Data Link Endpoint Identifier (DLEI)	A	A	A	A
Suspend mode		A		A

A: Always;  
O: Optional;  
N: Not allowed.

**8.3.2.6 DL\_RESUME primitive**

Parameter	REQ	CFM	IND	RES
Data Link Endpoint Identifier (DLEI)	A	A	A	A
Resume mode	A	A	A	N
Message unit	O	N	O	N
Message unit length	O	N	O	N

A: Always;  
O: Optional;  
N: Not allowed.

**8.3.2.7 DL\_ENC\_KEY primitive**

Parameter	REQ	CFM	IND	RES
Data Link Endpoint Identifier (DLEI)	A			
Connection identities	A			
Encryption key	A			

A: Always;  
O: Optional;  
N: Not allowed.

**8.3.2.8 DL\_ENCRYPT primitive**

Parameter	REQ	CFM	IND	RES
Data Link Endpoint Identifier (DLEI)	A	A	A	
Connection identities	A	N	A	
Encryption command	A	N	N	
Encryption status	N	A	A	

A: Always;  
O: Optional;  
N: Not allowed.

### 8.3.3 B-SAP primitives

The following primitives are used:

- 1) DL\_BROADCAST- {req, ,ind };
- 2) DL\_EXPEDITED- {req, ,ind }.

#### 8.3.3.1 DL\_BROADCAST primitive

Parameter	REQ	CFM	IND	RES
Cluster address list	A		A	
Message unit	A		A	
Message unit length	A		A	
Extended message flag	A		A	
Error flag	N		A	

A: Always;  
 O: Optional;  
 N: Not allowed.

#### 8.3.3.2 DL\_EXPEDITED primitive

Parameter	REQ	CFM	IND	RES
Cluster address list	A		A	
Message unit	A		A	
Message unit length	A		A	
Error flag	N		A	

A: Always;  
 O: Optional;  
 N: Not allowed.

### 8.4 Primitives to the interworking unit

This subclause summarises the primitives between the DLC layer U-plane and the Interworking Unit (IWU) together with the list of associated parameters.

#### 8.4.1 Parameter definitions

**U-plane Link Endpoint Identifier (ULEI):** a unique ULEI shall be assigned by the IWU for each service instance. This value shall be preserved for the duration of the call.

**Cluster address list:** this shall provide a list of cluster addresses. These shall be SAP addresses that shall identify all of the associated MAC instances (downward SAPs), to define either the distribution of the associated message unit (-req primitive), or the origin(s) of the associated message unit (-ind primitive).

**Message unit:** this shall be any higher layer (peer-to-peer) information that shall be included in the primitive.

The operations across the IWU/DLC layer boundary shall be such that a layer sending a message can assume a temporal order of the bits within the message unit, and that the layer receiving the primitive can reconstruct the message with its assumed temporal order.

**Message unit length:** for primitives associated with any of the LUX SAPs, the length of the message unit may be defined by an additional parameter in the primitive. This parameter should be used in all primitives that contain a message unit parameter.

The coding and use of this length indicator shall be a local matter, and is not defined in this ETS.

**Error flag:** for DL\_U\_DATA-ind and DL\_U\_UNIT-DATA-ind primitives (associated with the S-SAP) messages may contain errors. This parameter shall be set according to the relevant data transmission procedures (see subclause 14.3).

#### 8.4.2 LUX-SAP primitives

The following primitives are used:

- 1) DL\_U\_DATA- {req, ,ind };
- 2) DL\_U\_UNIT\_DATA- {req, ,ind };
- 3) DL\_U\_ERROR- { , ,ind }.

##### 8.4.2.1 DL\_U\_DATA primitive

Parameter	REQ	CFM	IND	RES
U-plane Link Endpoint Identifier (ULEI)	A		A	
Message unit	A		A	
Message unit length	A		A	
Error flag	N		O	

A: Always;  
O: Optional;  
N: Not allowed.

##### 8.4.2.2 DL\_U\_UNIT\_DATA primitive

Parameter	REQ	CFM	IND	RES
Cluster address list	A		A	
Message unit	A		A	
Message unit length	A		A	
Error flag	N		O	

A: Always;  
O: Optional;  
N: Not allowed.

##### 8.4.2.3 DL\_U\_ERROR primitive

Parameter	REQ	CFM	IND	RES
U-plane Link Endpoint Identifier (ULEI)			A	
Error flag			O	

A: Always;  
O: Optional;  
N: Not allowed.

## 9 C-plane peer-to-peer procedures

### 9.1 General

The elements of procedure which shall apply are:

- for class U unacknowledged transfer:

Ulcommand.

- for class A acknowledged transfer:

I                command;  
RRresponse.

- for class B acknowledged transfer:

SABM        command;  
UA            response;  
DM           response;  
DISC        command;  
RRcommand or response;  
RNR         command or response;  
REJ         command or response;  
I             command.

Class U unacknowledged transfer is described in subclause 9.3. Class U is the only class that may be used for a connectionless service (i.e. for transmissions associated to a connectionless MAC service). Class U frames may also be used on the same connection oriented service (MAC connections) as class A or class B frames.

Class A acknowledged transfer is the default operating class for connection oriented links. This class shall be immediately supported whenever a connection oriented link is instanced. Class A only supports single frame operation - meaning a window size of 1.

Class B acknowledged transfer is an optional operating class for connection oriented links. Support of this class by both peers is required for class B operation, and this negotiation is incorporated into the class B establishment procedures. Following successful establishment, class B can support multiple frame operation - meaning a window size larger than 1.

Class A and class B operation are described in subclause 9.2.

### 9.2 Point to point acknowledged operation

#### 9.2.1 Procedure for the use of the P/F bit

##### 9.2.1.1 Class A acknowledged information transfer

For class A acknowledged information transfer, the P/F bit is not used and shall be set to "0" in all transmitted frames. Class A entities should ignore the P/F bit on all received frames.

##### 9.2.1.2 Class B acknowledged information transfer

In class B operation, a LAPC entity receiving a SABM, DISC, RR, RNR, REJ or I-frame with the P bit set to "1" shall set the F bit to "1" in the next response frame that it transmits, as defined below.

**Table 4: Immediate response operation of P/F bit**

Command received with P bit = "1"	Response transmitted with F bit = "1"
SABM, DISC	UA, DM
I, RR, RNR, REJ	RR, RNR, REJ, DM

## 9.2.2 Use of LLN

### 9.2.2.1 Class A operation

The reserved LLN value "class A operation" shall always be used for class A operation. This value shall not be used for class B operation.

The NLF flag shall be set for the first frame from each LAPC entity, and shall be cleared for all subsequent frames.

EXCEPTION: if a request for class B operation is refused, the I-frame requesting class B operation may be treated as though it was a class A frame (see subclause 9.2.4.3).

### 9.2.2.2 Class B operation

Any assignable LLN value shall be used for class B operation.

The use of any assignable LLN in a PT originated frame shall be interpreted as a request for class B operation. In addition, the use of the reserved LLN value "LLN unassigned" in a FT originated frame shall be interpreted as a request for class B operation.

In both cases the responding entity may refuse the class B request by using the reserved LLN value "class A operation" in its reply. In this event only class A operation shall be used for all future frames.

The NLF flag shall be set for the class B establish and release frames from each LAPC entity, and shall be cleared for all other frames (see subclauses 9.2.4 to 9.2.8).

Refer to subclause 9.2.4 for details of establishment of class B multiframe operation.

## 9.2.3 Link establishment and information transfer in class A operation

### 9.2.3.1 Establishing class A operation

A class A LAPC entity shall be instanced by the receipt of a DL\_ESTABLISH-req primitive specifying class A operation. When a class A entity is instanced, the class A sequence variables V(S), V(R) and V(A) shall be set to "0", and the entity shall be associated to an "Open" MAC connection. The class A entity shall then transmit a class A I-frame using this associated MAC connection. The NLF bit shall be set for this first frame.

All existing exception conditions shall be cleared, the retransmission counter shall be reset and timer <DL.07> shall be started.

At the peer side, a Lc entity plus class A LAPC shall be instanced by the receipt of this first I-frame. The receiving entity shall set the class A sequence variables V(S) and V(A) to "0", the class A sequence variable V(R) to "1", and shall return a RR response frame to the initiating entity. The NLF bit shall be set in this response frame, but shall be cleared for all future frames. The receiving entity shall clear all existing exception conditions and reset the retransmission counter. It shall then issue a DL\_ESTABLISH-ind primitive to the NWK layer indicating class A operation, and shall enter the class A established state.

Upon receipt of the RR response frame with the NLF bit set the initiating entity shall stop timer <DL.07>, shall issue a DL\_ESTABLISH-cfm primitive to the NWK layer, and shall mark the link as established. The NLF bit shall be cleared for all future frames.

NOTE 1: Usually a new MAC connection will have to be opened. In this case, the DL\_ESTABLISH-cfm reports on a successful opening as well as successful link establishment.

If timer <DL.07> expires before a RR response with the NLF bit set to "1" is received, the LAPC entity shall:

- a) if the value of the retransmission counter is less than N250:
  - retransmit the I command as above;
  - add one to the retransmission counter;
  - restart timer <DL.07>.
- b) if the value of the retransmission counter is equal to N250:
  - report establishment failure to the NWK layer with a DL\_RELEASE-ind primitive. It shall then discard all relevant DL\_DATA-req primitives and all outstanding I-frames, and remain in the ULI state.

NOTE 2: A class A entity should be instanced by the failure of class B establishment, provided that a class A entity does not already exist (see subclause 9.2.4).

### 9.2.3.2 Class A acknowledged information transfer

Class A information transfer is similar to class B, but it is restricted to the use of a fixed window size of 1, and the modulus is set to 2.

Acknowledged information is passed to the DLC layer by the NWK layer using the DL\_DATA-req primitive. The complete message unit of this primitive shall be segmented (if necessary) and the segments shall be sequentially transmitted in a series of one or more I-frames.

At the destination LAPC entity, a complete message shall be reassembled from this series of I-frames, and when complete it shall be delivered to the NWK layer in a DL\_DATA-ind primitive.

The procedures which apply to the transmission and reception of each I-frame are defined below.

NOTE: The term "transmission of an I-frame" refers to the delivery of a complete I-frame to the MAC layer. The term "reception of an I-frame" refers to the receipt of a complete I-frame from the MAC layer.

### 9.2.3.3 Transmission of class A I-frames

For each I-frame, the control field parameters N(S) and N(R) shall be assigned the values of V(S) and V(R) respectively. V(S) shall be incremented by 1 at the end of the transmission of the I-frame.

Timer <DL.04> shall be started at the time of transmission of each I-frame. If timer <DL.04> expires, the procedures defined in subclause 9.2.3.6. shall be followed.

A subsequent I-frame shall only be transmitted when a positive acknowledgement has been received for the previous I-frame. This acknowledgement can be contained in the receive sequence number N(R) of either a RR response frame, or an I-command frame.

Any DL\_DATA-req primitives received whilst in the timer-retransmit condition shall be queued.



#### 9.2.3.4 Reception of class A I-frames

Independent of a timer-retransmit condition, when a LAPC entity is not in an own receiver busy condition and receives a valid I-frame it shall proceed as follows:

- a) if the N(S) of the I-frame is equal to the current V(R), the LAPC entity shall:
  - append the information field of the frame to any existing unfinished message (segment reassembly);
  - if the More bit value is "0" (indicating that this is the last segment of the message) it shall pass the complete message to the NWK layer using the DL\_DATA-ind primitive;
  - increment by 1 its V(R) and send an immediate acknowledgement using either a RR response frame or I-command frame containing an updated receive sequence number,  $N(R) = V(R)$ .
- b) If the N(S) of the I-frame is not equal to the current V(R), the LAPC entity shall:
  - send an immediate acknowledgement using either a RR response frame or I-command frame containing the current value (not updated) of receive sequence number, N(R).

NOTE: Only one value of LLN is valid for class A operation. The receiving entity may also have one or more assigned LLNs (i.e. it may have concurrent class B operation).

Any invalid class A I-frame shall be discarded, and no further action shall be taken.

#### 9.2.3.5 Receiving acknowledgements

On receipt of a valid I-frame or RR response frame, the LAPC entity shall treat the N(R) contained in this frame as an acknowledgement for the I-frame containing the N(S) value of  $N(R)-1$ . It shall proceed according to the N(R) value as follows:

- a) if the N(R) value corresponds to the expected value (i.e.  $N(R) = N(S)+1$ , where N(S) is the most recently sent value of N(S)) the LAPC entity shall set V(A) equal to N(R), and shall reset timer <DL.04>;
- b) if the N(R) value does not correspond to the expected value, but is in the range  $V(A) \mu N(R) \mu V(S)$ , V(A) shall not be updated. Timer <DL.04> shall continue to run;
- c) if the N(R) value is invalid, the LAPC entity shall immediately initiate a link re-establishment using the normal link establishment procedures defined in subclause 9.2.3.1 or release the connection.

NOTE 1: In the event of a lost, errored or erroneous acknowledgement, retransmission only occurs when timer <DL.04> expires as described in subclause 9.2.3.6.

NOTE 2: Case b) should only occur if I-frames cross in transit; it does not indicate a transmission error. For example, a lost, errored or erroneous I-frame should generate no peer response, and a lost, errored or erroneous acknowledgement will generate an (unwanted) retransmission followed by case a) acknowledge. Therefore, case b) may be used to indicate proper connection operation, but will not generate any (re)transmission actions.

#### 9.2.3.6 Waiting for acknowledgement

The LAPC entity shall maintain an internal retransmission count variable. If timer <DL.04> expires, the LAPC entity shall:

- if it is not yet in the timer-retransmit condition, enter the timer-retransmit condition and reset the retransmission count variable; or

- if it is already in the timer-retransmit condition, add one to its retransmission count variable.

The LAPC entity shall then:

- if the value of the retransmission count variable is less than N250, restart timer <DL.04>; and retransmit the last transmitted I-frame (V(S)-1); or
- if the value of the retransmission count variable is equal to N250, release the link, by issuing a MAC\_DIS-req primitive to the MAC layer, and shall report this release to the NWK layer using a DL\_RELEASE-ind primitive, with the "release mode" parameter set to "abnormal".

The timer-retransmit condition is cleared when the LAPC entity receives a valid RR response frame or I-command frame containing the expected value of N(R). It shall then set its V(A) to the value of the received N(R). Timer <DL.04> shall be reset, and then the LAPC entity shall resume with I-frame transmission.

### 9.2.3.7 Release of class A operation

Release of class A operation, involves the release of all the LAPC resources. The following procedure only applies if the LAPC entity is in the ULI state.

The class A release process is initiated by a DL\_RELEASE-req primitive from the NWK layer.

If this primitive indicates the release mode as "normal" the LAPC entity shall attempt to complete transmission of all outstanding I-frames and of all outstanding DL\_DATA-req primitives before releasing the link. The LAPC shall only initiate link release as described in the following paragraphs if all of this outstanding data has been successfully acknowledged.

If there is no outstanding data, or if the DL\_RELEASE-req primitive indicates "abnormal" release mode, the LAPC shall initiate an immediate link release. In this event, the LAPC entity shall return a DL\_RELEASE-cfm primitive to the NWK layer, and shall then cease operation. All further frames shall be ignored and any outstanding DL\_DATA-req primitives and all outstanding I-frames shall be discarded. The DL\_RELEASE-cfm primitive shall indicate "normal" release mode only if there was no outstanding data. If any DL\_DATA-req or I-frames are discarded or are unacknowledged, the DL\_RELEASE-cfm primitive shall indicate "abnormal" release mode.

Following a release of the link, and if no other links are using the associated MAC connection, the LLME shall immediately release that connection as described in subclause 10.2.2.

The peer DLC entity, upon receiving an upward release as a result of this release procedure, shall proceed according to the procedures defined in subclause 9.2.7.

### 9.2.3.8 Re-establishment of class A operation

A class A link may be re-established at any time using the normal link establishment procedures defined in subclause 9.2.3.1. All outstanding DL\_DATA primitives and I-frames shall be discarded, and all link variables shall be reset.

## 9.2.4 Establishing class B multiple frame operation

### 9.2.4.1 Overview

Only one FT initiated class B establishment procedure shall be active to one specific PT at any one time.

This subclause describes the C-plane establishment procedures, whereby a single point-to-point LAPC link suitable for class B multiple frame operation is established between two peer entities.

NOTE: Refer to subclause 10.4 for details of U-plane installation and establishment procedures.

During establishment of class B multiple frame operation, the maximum number of outstanding I-frames (the window size) shall be set to "1" for both directions. Once in the ASM state, the maximum number of outstanding I-frames shall be set to the class B value given in subclause 7.5.2.2.

The establishment of class B multiple frame operation shall always include assignment of a valid LLN, and this assignment shall be made by the PT in all cases.

All NWK layer initiated establishment procedures also imply the discarding of all outstanding DL\_DATA-req primitives and all queued I-frames.

A subsequent class B re-establishment procedure is allowed at any time using a SABM frame that contains an assigned LLN and with the NLF bit set. Successful re-establishment causes the sequence numbers to be re-initialised at both ends. This procedure is described in subclause 9.2.8.

#### **9.2.4.2 Class B multiple frame establishment procedures**

Normal establishment is initiated by a LAPC entity, upon receipt of a DL\_ESTABLISH-req primitive from the NWK layer requesting class B operation. This primitive shall define the DLEI to be used. The primitive may optionally contain a message unit containing higher layer information.

The LAPC entity shall initiate a request for class B multiple frame operation by setting the sequence variables V(S), V(R) and V(A) to "0" and transmitting an I-command frame, with the P bit set to "1".

All existing exception conditions shall be cleared, the retransmission counter shall be reset and timer <DL.02> shall be started.

If the responding LAPC entity is able to accept the request, it shall respond to the receipt of the I-frame by issuing a DL\_ESTABLISH-ind primitive to the NWK layer indicating class B operation. Upon receipt of a DL\_ESTABLISH-res primitive containing the same DLEI, it shall:

- set the sequence variables V(S) and V(A) to "0";
- set the sequence variable V(R) to "1"; and
- transmit a RR response frame with the F bit set to the same binary value as the P bit in the I-frame, using a class B accept value of LLN as defined in subclause 9.2.4.3.

It shall clear all existing exception conditions, and the retransmission counter shall be reset. It shall then enter the "ASM" state.

If the responding LAPC entity is unable to accept the request for class B operation, it shall respond to the receipt of the I-frame by transmitting a RR response frame with the F bit set to the fixed class A value (see subclause 9.2.1.1), and using the appropriate class B reject value of LLN as defined in subclause 9.2.4.3.

If a class A link does not already exist, a rejection of class B operation shall instance a class A LAPC entity. In this event, the LAPC entity shall remain in the "ULI" state and shall inform the NWK layer by issuing a DL\_ESTABLISH-ind primitive to the NWK layer indicating class A operation.

If a class A link already exists, a rejection of class B operation shall cause no further action.

NOTE: When refusing class B operation and defaulting to class A operation, the responding entity may accept the I-frame according to the class A procedures (see subclause 9.2.3.4). This optional procedure is described in subclause 9.2.4.3.

Upon receipt of the RR response with the F bit set to "1" and containing a class B accepting value of LLN, the originator of the I command shall:

- reset timer <DL.02>;

- enter the "ASM" state;
- inform the NWK layer using a DL\_ESTABLISH-cfm primitive, indicating class B operation.

Upon receipt of a RR response with a rejecting value of LLN, the originator of the I command shall:

- reset timer <DL.02>;
- remain in the "ULI" state;
- retransmit the I-frame if necessary (see subclause 9.2.4.3);
- if defaulting to class A operation, it shall inform the NWK layer using a DL\_ESTABLISH-cfm primitive, indicating class A operation;
- if not defaulting to class A operation, it shall inform the NWK layer using a DL\_RELEASE-ind primitive, indicating "normal" release of class B operation.

When class B operation is refused and is defaulted to class A operation, the requesting I-frame should be accepted as though it was a class A frame. This default operation should occur if a class A link does not already exist between the PT and the FT (i.e. provided that no previous class A I-frames have been transmitted). In all cases, the NLF bit shall indicate if the initial I-frame has been accepted as though it was a class A frame:

- the NLF bit shall be set if the frame is accepted;
- the NLF bit shall be cleared if the frame is not accepted.

If class B operation is refused, and if the I-frame is not accepted by the receiving entity, the I-frame shall be submitted to the class A transmission queue.

An RR response with the F bit set to "0" shall be ignored.

A DL\_RELEASE-req primitive that is received during this establishment procedure shall be queued, and shall be serviced immediately on completion of the establishment procedure.

If timer <DL.02> expires before a RR response with the F bit set to "1" is received, the LAPC entity shall:

- a) if the value of the retransmission counter is less than N250:
  - retransmit the I command as above;
  - add one to the retransmission counter;
  - restart timer <DL.02>;
- b) if the value of the retransmission counter is equal to N250:
  - report establishment failure to the NWK layer with a DL\_RELEASE-ind primitive. It shall then discard all relevant DL\_DATA-req primitives and all outstanding I-frames, and remain in the ULI state.

### 9.2.4.3 Class B LLN assignment procedures

Class B assignable values of LLN are always chosen by the PT. In all cases this PT choice of LLN defines a new assignment for that value of LLN. If the FT has existing records of an LLN (e.g. from a previously suspended link) the new assignment shall completely replace the old record.

#### 9.2.4.3.1 PT establishment

For PT initiated establishment, a chosen value of assignable LLN shall be contained in the first I-frame. The NLF bit is set in this first frame to identify a new link establishment.

The responding FT entity shall reply as follows:

- a) if it wishes to accept the class B establishment, the RR response shall also use the chosen assignable value of LLN. The NLF bit shall be set in this accepting RR frame;
- b) if it wishes to refuse the class B establishment and is defaulting to class A operation, the RR response shall use the reserved LLN value "class A operation";
- c) if it wishes to refuse the class B establishment and is unable to default to class A operation the RR response shall use the reserved LLN value "LLN unassigned".

If class B establishment is accepted, the chosen value of LLN shall be used for all subsequent class B frames on this link. The NLF bit shall be clear in all subsequent frames (except for "link release" frames).

Following a refusal of class B operation, the PT may either proceed to operate in class A, or may release the link using the class A release procedures defined in subclause 9.2.3.7.

#### **9.2.4.3.2 FT establishment**

For FT initiated establishment, the first I-frame shall use the reserved LLN value "LLN unassigned". The NLF bit is set in this first frame, to indicate a new link establishment.

The responding PT entity shall reply as follows:

- a) if it wishes to accept the class B establishment, the RR response shall use a valid assignable LLN value. The NLF bit shall be set in this frame;
- b) if it wishes to refuse the class B establishment and is defaulting to class A operation, the RR response shall use the reserved LLN value "class A operation";
- c) if it wishes to refuse the class B establishment and is unable to default to class A operation the RR response shall use the reserved LLN value "LLN unassigned".

If class B establishment is accepted, the chosen value of LLN shall then be used for all subsequent class B frames on this link. The NLF bit shall be clear in all subsequent frames (except for "link release" frames).

Following a refusal of class B operation, the FT may either proceed to operate in class A, or may release the link using the class A release procedures defined in subclause 9.2.3.7.

#### **9.2.5 Link maintenance and information transfer in class B multiple frame operation**

When a LAPC entity has entered the ASM state, as a result of successful class B establishment, I-frames and S-frames may be transmitted according to the procedures described in this subclause.

NOTE 1: If a class B link re-establishment occurs, this may cause duplication or loss of layer 3 messages, since the procedure ignores the possible existence of unacknowledged I-frames.

Information received by the LAPC entity from layer 3 by means of DL\_DATA-req primitive shall be segmented (if necessary) and the resulting segments shall be transmitted in a series of one or more I-frames.

At the destination LAPC entity, a complete message shall be reassembled from a series of received I-frames, and the complete message shall be delivered to the NWK layer in DL\_DATA-ind primitive.

The procedures which apply to the transmission and reception of each I-frame are defined below.

NOTE 2: The term "transmission of an I-frame" refers to the delivery of a complete I-frame to the MAC layer. The term "reception of an I-frame" refers to the receipt of an I-frame by the LAPC from the MAC layer.

### 9.2.5.1 Transmitting I-frames

For each I-frame, the control field parameters N(S) and N(R) shall be assigned the values of V(S) and V(R), respectively. V(S) shall be incremented by 1 at the end of the transmission of the I-frame.

If timer <DL.04> is not running at the time of transmission of an I-frame, it shall be started. If timer <DL.04> expires, the procedures defined in subclause 9.2.5.7 shall be followed.

If V(S) is equal to V(A) plus k (where k is the maximum number of outstanding I-frames - see subclause 9.2.4.1), the LAPC entity shall not transmit any new I-frames, but may retransmit an I-frame as a result of the error recovery procedures as described in subclauses 9.2.5.4 and 9.2.5.7.

When the NWK side or user side is in the own receiver busy condition, it may still transmit I-frames, provided that a peer receiver busy condition does not exist.

Any DL\_DATA-req primitives received whilst in the timer recovery condition shall be queued.

### 9.2.5.2 Receiving I-frames

Independent of a timer recovery condition, when a LAPC entity is not in an own receiver busy condition and receives a valid I-frame whose N(S) is equal to the current V(R), the LAPC entity shall:

- append the information field of the frame to any existing unfinished message (segment assembly);
- if the More bit value is "0" (indicating that this is the last segment of a message) it shall pass the complete message to the layer 3 using the DL\_DATA-ind primitive;
- increment by 1 its V(R) and act as indicated below.

#### 9.2.5.2.1 P bit set to 1

If the P bit of the received I-frame was set to 1, the LAPC entity shall respond to its peer in one of the following ways :

- if the LAPC entity receiving the I-frame is still not in an own receiver busy condition, it shall send an RR response with the F bit set to 1;
- if the LAPC entity receiving the I-frame enters the own receiver busy condition upon receipt of the I-frame, it shall send an RNR response with the F bit set to 1.

#### 9.2.5.2.2 P bit set to 0

If the P bit of the received I-frame was set to 0 and:

- a) if the LAPC entity is still not in an own receiver busy condition:
  - if no I-frame is available for transmission or if an I-frame is available for transmission but a peer receiver busy condition exists, the LAPC entity shall transmit an RR response with the F bit set to 0; or
  - if an I-frame is available for transmission and no peer receiver busy condition exists, the LAPC entity shall transmit the I-frame with the value of N(R) set to the current value of V(R) as defined in subclause 9.2.5.1; or
- b) if, on receipt of this I-frame, the LAPC entity is now in an own receiver busy condition it shall:
  - transmit an RNR response with the F bit set to 0.

When the data link entity is in an own receiver busy condition, it shall process any received I-frame according to subclause 9.2.5.6.

### 9.2.5.3 Sending and receiving acknowledgements

#### 9.2.5.3.1 Sending acknowledgements

Whenever a LAPC entity transmits an I-frame or a supervisory frame,  $N(R)$  shall be set equal to  $V(R)$ .

#### 9.2.5.3.2 Receiving acknowledgements

On receipt of a valid I-frame or supervisory frame (RR, RNR or REJ), even if in the own receiver busy or timer recovery conditions, the LAPC entity shall treat the  $N(R)$  contained in this frame as an acknowledgement for all the I-frames it has transmitted with an  $N(S)$  up to and including the received  $N(R)-1$ .  $V(A)$  shall be set to  $N(R)$ . The LAPC entity shall reset the timer <DL.04> on receipt of a valid I-frame or supervisory frame with the  $N(R)$  higher than  $V(A)$  (i.e. when the  $N(R)$  actually acknowledges some I-frames), or an REJ-frame with an  $N(R)$  equal to  $V(A)$ .

If a supervisory frame with the P bit set to 1 has been transmitted and not acknowledged, timer <DL.04> shall not be reset.

Upon receipt of a valid I-frame, timer <DL.04> shall not be reset if the data link entity is in the peer receiver busy condition.

If timer <DL.04> has been reset by the receipt of an I, RR or RNR-frame, and if there are outstanding I-frames still unacknowledged, the LAPC entity shall restart timer <DL.04>. If timer <DL.04> then expires, the LAPC entity shall follow the recovery procedure as defined in subclause 9.2.5.7 with respect to the unacknowledged I-frames.

If timer <DL.04> has been reset by the receipt of an REJ-frame, the LAPC entity shall follow the retransmission procedures in subclause 9.2.5.4.

#### 9.2.5.4 Receiving REJ-frames

On receipt of a valid REJ-frame, the LAPC entity shall act as follows :

- a) if it is not in the timer recovery condition:
  - clear and existing peer receiver busy condition;
  - set its  $V(S)$  and its  $V(A)$  to the value of the  $N(R)$  contained in the REJ-frame control field;
  - stop timer <DL.04>;
  - if it was a REJ-command frame with the P bit set to 1, transmit an appropriate supervisory response frame (see note 2, subclause 9.2.5.5) with the F bit set to 1;
  - transmit the corresponding I-frame as soon as possible, as defined in subclause 9.2.5.1, taking into account the items 1) to 3) below and the paragraph following items 1) to 3);
  - notify a protocol violation to the LLME if it was a REJ-response frame with the F bit set to 1. The REJ response frame with bit=1 shall be ignored. The FT LLME may log the error. The PT LLME action will be implementation dependent;
- b) if it in the timer recovery condition and it was a REJ-response frame with the F bit set to 1:
  - clear an existing peer receiving busy condition;
  - set its  $V(S)$  and its  $V(A)$  to the value  $N(R)$  contained in the REJ-frame control field;

- stop timer <DL.04>;
  - enter the ULI or ASM state as appropriate, according to the associated value of LLN; and
  - transmit the corresponding I-frame as soon as possible, as defined in subclause 9.2.5.1, taking into account the items 1) to 3) below and the paragraph following items 1) to 3);
- c) if it is in the timer recovery condition and it was a REJ-frame other than a REJ-response frame with the F bit set to 1:
- clear an existing peer receiver busy condition;
  - set its V(A) to the value of the N(R) contained in the REJ-frame control field; and
  - if it was a REJ-command frame with the P bit set to 1, transmit an appropriate supervisory response frame with the F bit set to 1 (see note 2 in subclause 9.2.5.5).

Transmission of I-frames shall take account of the following:

- 1) if the LAPC entity is transmitting a supervisory frame when it receives the REJ-frame, it shall complete that transmission before commencing transmission of the requested I-frame;
- 2) if the LAPC entity is transmitting a SABM command, a DISC command, a UA response or a DM response when it receives the REJ-frame, it shall ignore the request for retransmission; and
- 3) if the LAPC entity is not transmitting a frame when the REJ is received, it shall immediately commence (re)transmission of the requested I-frame.

All outstanding unacknowledged I-frames, commencing with the I-frame identified in the received REJ-frame, shall be retransmitted. Other I-frames not yet transmitted may be transmitted following these retransmitted I-frames.

### 9.2.5.5 Receiving RNR-frames

After receiving a valid RNR command or response, if the LAPC entity is not engaged in a mode-setting operation, it shall set a peer receiver busy condition and then:

- if it was an RNR command with the P bit set to 1, it shall respond with either a RR response with the F bit set to 1 (if the LAPC entity is not in an own receiver busy condition) or shall respond with a RNR response with the F bit set to 1 (if the LAPC entity is in an own receiver busy condition); and
- if it was an RNR response with the F bit set to 1, any existing timer recovery condition shall be cleared and the N(R) contained in this RNR response shall be used to update V(S).

The LAPC entity shall take note of the peer receiver busy condition and not transmit any I-frames to the peer which has indicated the busy condition.

The N(R) in any RR- or RNR-command frame (irrespective of the setting of the P bit) shall not be used to update the V(S).

The LAPC entity shall then:

- treat the N(R) contained in the received RNR-frame as an acknowledgement for all the I-frames that have been (re)transmitted with an N(S) up to and including N(R)-1, and set its V(A) to the value of the N(R) contained in the RNR-frame; and
- restart timer <DL.04> unless a supervisory response frame with the F bit set to 1 is still expected.



If timer <DL.04> expires, the LAPC entity shall :

- if it is not yet in a timer recovery condition, enter the timer recovery condition and reset the retransmission count variable; or
- if it is already in a timer recovery condition, add one to its retransmission count variable.

The LAPC entity shall then :

- a) if the value of the retransmission count variable is less than N250:
  - transmit an appropriate supervisory command (see note 2) with a P bit set to 1;
  - restart timer <DL.04>; and
- b) if the value of the retransmission count variable is equal to N250:
  - initiate a re-establishment procedure as defined in subclause 9.2.8, and indicate this to the LLME.

The LAPC entity receiving the supervisory frame with the P bit set to 1 shall respond, at the earliest opportunity, with a supervisory response frame (see note 2) with the F bit set to 1, to indicate whether or not its own receiver busy condition still exists.

Upon receipt of the supervisory response with the F bit set to 1, the LAPC entity shall reset timer <DL.04>, and:

- if the response is a RR or REJ response, the peer receiver busy condition is cleared and the LAPC entity may transmit new I-frames or retransmit I-frames as defined in subclauses 9.2.5.1 or 9.2.5.4, respectively; or
- if the response is a RNR response, the LAPC entity receiving the response shall proceed according to the first paragraph of this subclause.

If a supervisory command (RR, RNR or REJ) with the P bit set to 0 or 1, or a supervisory response frame (RR, RNR or REJ) with the F bit set to 0 is received during the enquiry process, the LAPC entity shall:

- if the supervisory frame is a RR- or REJ-command frame or a RR- or REJ-response frame with the F bit set to 0, clear the peer receiver busy condition and if the supervisory frame received was a command with the P bit set to 1, transmit the appropriate supervisory response frame (see note 2) with the F bit set to 1. However, the transmission or retransmission of I-frames shall not be undertaken until the appropriate supervisory response frame with the F bit set to 1 is received or until expiry of timer <DL.04>; or
- if the supervisory frame is a RNR command frame or a RNR-response frame with the F bit set to 0, retain the peer receiver busy condition and if the supervisory frame received was an RNR command with P bit set to 1, transmit the appropriate supervisory response frame (see note 2 below) with the F bit set to 1.

Upon receipt of an SABM command, the LAPC entity shall clear the peer receiver busy condition.

NOTE: If the LAPC entity is not in an own receiver busy condition and is in a Reject exception condition (that is, an N(S) sequence error has been received and a REJ-frame has been transmitted, but the requested I-frame has not been received), the appropriate supervisory frame is the RR-frame.

If the LAPC entity is not in an own receiver busy condition but is in an N(S) sequence error exception condition (that is, an N(S) sequence error has been received but a REJ-frame has not been transmitted), the appropriate supervisory frame is the REJ-frame.

If the LAPC entity is in its own receiver busy condition, the appropriate supervisory frame is the RNR-frame.

Otherwise, the appropriate supervisory frame is the RR-frame.

#### 9.2.5.6 LAPC own receiver busy condition

When a LAPC entity enters an own receiver busy condition, it shall transmit a RNR-frame at the earliest opportunity. The RNR-frame may be either:

- a RNR response with the F bit set to 0; or
- if this condition is entered on receiving a command frame with the P bit set to 1, a RNR response with the F bit set to 1; or
- if this condition is entered on expiring of timer <DL.04>, a RNR command with the P bit set to 1.

All received I-frames with the P bit set to 0 shall be discarded, after updating V(A).

All received supervisory frames with the P/F bit set to 0 shall be processed, including updating V(A).

All received I-frames with the P bit set to 1 shall be discarded, after updating V(A). However, a RNR-response frame with the F bit set to 1 shall be transmitted.

All received supervisory frames with the P bit set to 1 shall be processed including updating V(A). A RNR response with the F bit set to 1 shall be transmitted.

To indicate to their peer LAPC entity the clearance of the own receiver busy condition, the LAPC entity shall transmit a RR-frame or, if a previously detected N(S) sequence error has not yet been reported, a REJ-frame with the N(R) set to the current value of V(R).

The transmission of an SABM command or a UA response (in reply to an SABM command) also indicates to the peer LAPC entity the clearance of the own receiver busy condition.

NOTE: In class A operation, the LAPC entity takes no action as a result of entering an own receiver busy condition. The busy condition can only be inferred by the peer entity from an absence of any responses.

#### 9.2.5.7 Waiting acknowledgement

The LAPC entity shall maintain an internal retransmission count variable. If timer <DL.04> expires, the LAPC entity shall:

- if it is not yet in the timer recovery condition, enter the timer recovery condition and reset the retransmission count variable; or
- if it is already in the timer recovery condition, add one to its retransmission count variable.

The LAPC entity shall then:

- a) if the value of the retransmission count variable is less than N250:
  - restart timer <DL.04>; and either
  - transmit an appropriate supervisory command (see subclause 9.2.5.5, note 2) with the P bit set to 1; or
  - retransmit the last transmitted I-frame (V(S)-1) with the P bit set to 1; or

- b) if the value of the retransmission count variable is equal to N250:
- initiate a re-establishment procedure as defined in subclause 9.7 and indicate this to the LLME.

The timer recovery condition is cleared when the LAPC entity receives a valid supervisory frame response with the F bit set to 1. If the received supervisory frame N(R) is within the range from its current V(A) to its current V(S) inclusive, it shall set its V(S) to the value of the received N(R). Timer <DL.04> shall be reset if the received supervisory frame response is a RR or REJ response, and then the LAPC entity shall resume with I-frame transmission or retransmission, as appropriate. Timer <DL.04> shall be reset and restarted if the received supervisory response is a RNR response, to proceed with the enquiry process according to subclause 9.2.5.5.

### 9.2.6 Release of class B multiple frame operation

Class B multiple frame operation is only released in response to a layer 3 request contained in a DL\_RELEASE-req primitive. This request can appear at either end of the link (i.e. from either layer 3 entity) without warning.

If this primitive indicates the release mode as "normal" the LAPC entity shall first attempt to complete transmission of all outstanding I-frames and of all outstanding DL\_DATA-req primitives before releasing the link. The LAPC shall only initiate link release as described in the following subclauses if all of this outstanding data has been successfully acknowledged.

If there is no outstanding data, or if the DL\_RELEASE-req primitive indicates "abnormal" release mode, the LAPC shall initiate an immediate link release. As soon as these release procedures have been initiated, all received frames shall be ignored. All outstanding DL\_DATA-req primitives and all queued I-frames shall be discarded.

To initiate a link release, the initiating LAPC entity, transmits the disconnect command, with the P bit set to "1", and containing the LLN value of the link to be released. The NLF bit is set. Timer <DL.00> is started, and the retransmission counter is reset.

The LAPC entity receiving the DISC command with the NLF bit set, while in the ASM state, shall transmit a UA response with the F bit set to the same binary value as the P bit in the DISC command, shall immediately delete the LLN assignment, and shall enter the "ULI" state.

The LAPC entity receiving the DISC command with the NLF bit set, while in the ALI or ULI state, shall transmit a DM response with the F bit set to the same binary value as the P bit in the DISC command, and shall immediately delete the LLN assignment and shall (re)enter the ULI state.

The originator of the DISC command receives either:

- a UA response with the F bit set to "1";
- a DM response with the F bit set to "1".

NOTE: The DM response indicates that the peer LAPC entity was already in the "ULI" or "ALI" state.

If timer <DL.00> expires before a UA or DM response with the F bit set to "1" is received, the LAPC entity shall report "abnormal" release to the NWK layer with a DL\_RELEASE-ind primitive and shall immediately enter the ULI state.

If no other links are using the associated MAC connection, the LLME shall immediately release that connection as described in subclause 10.2.2.

A class B entity, upon receiving an unexpected upward release shall proceed according to the procedures defined in subclause 9.2.7.

## 9.2.7 Link suspension and resumption

### 9.2.7.1 Link suspension

A data link may be suspended in two ways:

- acknowledged suspend; and
- unacknowledged suspend.

The acknowledged suspend procedure can only be invoked by a layer 3 request, and shall only be used for a class B link. This request can appear at either end of the link without any warning.

NOTE: Acknowledged suspend of a class A link is not supported. An equivalent function is available using "normal" release of the class A link.

The unacknowledged suspend procedure is invoked by an (unexpected) loss of service from the MAC layer. This event should normally invoke an immediate connection handover.

#### 9.2.7.1.1 Class B acknowledged suspend

The acknowledged suspend procedure can be initiated by either the PT or the FT in response to a DL\_SUSPEND-req primitive from the NWK layer. Acknowledged suspend only applies to class B links. If the class B LAPC entity is in the ULI or ALI state, no action is required in response to this DL\_SUSPEND-req primitive. The following procedures will only be followed when the entity is in the ASM state.

NOTE: For a class A entity, information transfer is allowed in the ULI state, and the acknowledged suspend procedure is not supported. In the ULI state, the radio resources can only be released by a DL\_RELEASE-req primitive, which also releases the LAPC resources.

The acknowledged suspend procedure is similar to the class B release procedure, and the two procedures are only distinguished by the use of the NLF bit (see below). During the acknowledged suspend procedure, all (class B) frames shall be ignored.

Upon receipt of a DL\_SUSPEND-req primitive, the LAPC entity shall first attempt to complete transmission of all outstanding I-frames and of all outstanding DL\_DATA-req primitives before suspending the link. The LAPC shall only initiate link release as described in the following paragraphs when all of this outstanding data has been successfully acknowledged.

As soon as there is no outstanding data, the initiating LAPC entity, transmits the disconnect command, with the P bit set to "1", and containing the LLN value of the link to be released. The NLF bit shall be cleared, to distinguish this from a normal disconnect. Timer <DL.01> shall be started.

The peer LAPC entity shall only accept the link suspension if it is in the ASM state, and if it has no outstanding I-frames or DL\_DATA-req primitives.

The LAPC shall automatically refuse the suspension if these conditions are not fulfilled. But even if LAPC accepts the suspension, it may still be refused by the NWK layer.

If the LAPC entity receiving the DISC command with the NLF bit cleared is in the ASM state and is able to accept the suspension, it shall issue a DL\_SUSPEND-ind primitive to the NWK layer, and shall await a DL\_SUSPEND-res primitive in response. If the DL\_SUSPEND-res primitive indicates "accept", the receiving LAPC shall transmit a UA response with the F bit set to the same binary value as the P bit in the DISC command, and with the NLF bit cleared. The receiving LAPC entity shall then enter the "ALI" state. The value of the retransmission counter, the variables V(S) V(R) and V(A) and the suspended value of LLN shall all be preserved.

If a LAPC entity receives a DISC command with the NLF bit cleared, when it is not in the ASM state, or when is not able to accept the suspension, it shall respond with a UA-frame with the NLF bit set. No

primitives shall be issued to the NWK layer. This procedure shall also be followed if the NWK layer indicates "reject" in the DL\_SUSPEND-res primitive. In both cases, the LAPC may immediately continue with normal frame transmission procedures.

Upon receipt of the UA response with the NLF bit cleared, the initiating LAPC entity shall enter the "ALI" state and shall inform the NWK layer using a DL\_SUSPEND-cfm primitive indicating "accept". The value of the retransmission counter, the variable V(S) V(R) and V(A) and the suspended value of LLN shall all be preserved. Timer <DL.01> shall be reset.

Upon receipt of the UA response with the NLF bit set, the initiating LAPC entity shall remain in the "ASM" state and shall inform the NWK layer using a DL\_SUSPEND-cfm primitive indicating "reject".

If the suspend is accepted, and if no other links are using the associated MAC connection, the LLME shall immediately release that connection as described in subclause 10.2.2.

A DLC entity, upon receiving an unexpected upward release shall proceed according to the procedures defined in subclause 9.2.7.1.2.

#### 9.2.7.1.2 Unacknowledged suspend

The unacknowledged suspend procedure is invoked by an unexpected upward release, as reported with a MAC\_DIS-ind primitive. This primitive shall distinguish between an abnormal release (unexpected MAC failure) and a normal release (release ordered by peer DLC entity).

Upon receiving this upward release, the LAPC entity shall respond according to the class of operation:

Class A

**Case 1:** abnormal release: enter the connection handover pending condition, and immediately initiate the connection handover procedures. Timer <DL.05> shall be started. For the relevant (class A only) link, the retransmission counter shall be reset and the DL.04 timer is stopped, and the values of the variables V(S), V(R) and V(A) shall be preserved. DL.04 timer shall be restarted when this connection handover is successful;

**Case 2:** normal release: release the link, and issue a DL\_RELEASE-ind primitive indicating "normal" to the NWK layer;

Class B

**Case 1:** abnormal release: enter the connection handover pending condition, and immediately initiate the connection handover procedures. Timer <DL.05> shall be started. For all relevant (class B) links, the retransmission counter shall be reset and the DL.04 timer is stopped, and the values of the variables V(S), V(R) and V(A), and the suspended value(s) of LLN shall be preserved. DL.04 timer shall be restarted when this connection handover is successful;

**Case 2:** normal release: enter the "ALI" state and inform the NWK layer using a DL\_SUSPEND-ind primitive. For all relevant (class B only) links, the retransmission counter shall be reset, and the values of the variables V(S) V(R) and V(A), and the suspended value(s) of LLN shall be preserved.

Class U

No action required.

**9.2.7.2 Class B link resumption**

Class B operation of a data link is normally resumed in response to a NWK layer request contained in a DL\_RESUME-req primitive. This request can appear at either side of a suspended link.

In the case of an unacknowledged release, a link shall be immediately resumed in response to either:

- the existence of outstanding I-frames;
- connection handover request from the LLME.

Class B link resumption requires the initiating LAPC entity to be in the ALI or ASM state. If the entity is in the ULI state, it shall immediately respond with a DL\_RELEASE-ind primitive.

The link resumption procedure uses either a SABM- or an I-command frame as requested by the DL\_RESUME-req primitive.

If a SABM-frame resumption is requested, the procedures given in subclause 9.2.8 shall be followed.

If an I-frame resumption is requested, this first resumption command frame shall contain the LLN of the link to be resumed, the P bit shall be set to "1", and the NLF bit shall be cleared.

Upon receiving a resume I-frame whilst in the "ALI" state, the receiving LAPC entity shall issue a DL\_RESUME-ind primitive to the NWK layer. The NWK layer may either accept the resumption by returning a DL\_RESUME-res primitive, or may refuse the resumption and request a link release by returning a DL\_RELEASE-req primitive. The LAPC shall then proceed according to the NWK layer response as follows:

**Table 5: Immediate response to resume command frame**

Resume command frame P bit = "1"	Accept response frame F bit = "1"	Refuse response frame F bit = "1"
SABM	UA	DM
I	RR, RNR, REJ	DM

If an I-frame resumption is accepted, the LAPC entity shall enter the "ASM" state, and follow the normal I-frame procedures given in subclause 9.2.5. The NLF flag shall be cleared in the response frame and in all subsequent frames, The following primitives are used to report to the NWK layer:

**Table 6: Primitives used during I-frame link resumption**

Receiving entity response	Response frame	Initiating entity
Accept: DL_RESUME-res	RR, RNR, REJ	DL_RESUME-cfm
Reject: DL_RELEASE-req	DM	DL_RELEASE-ind

NOTE 1: If the re-establish (SABM) procedure is used for link resumption, there may be duplication or loss of layer 3 messages, since the re-establish procedure ignores the possible existence of unacknowledged I-frames. This problem is avoided if the I-frame procedure is used.

NOTE 2: The I-frame resumption procedure is the recommended procedure following an unacknowledged suspension. It is designed to be identical to the normal I-frame transmission procedure such that, if the receiving entity has not detected an unacknowledged suspension, there is no loss of information (the receiving entity simply issues no DL\_RESUME primitives).

NOTE 3: A LLN is not lost if the link is never resumed. The PT can reuse the LLN at any time by simply establishing a new link that re-uses the LLN.

If a resume command frame is received after sending a resume command frame, the DLC shall respond with an accept response frame as indicated in table 5 - "Immediate response to resume command frame".

### 9.2.7.3 Connection handover

Connection handover involves the replacement of an old MAC connection, with a new MAC connection bearing a new connection identity. All C-plane entities (and all U-plane entities) that were using the old connection shall be associated (reconnected) to the new connection. Connection handover may arise as a result of two events:

**Involuntary handover:** a loss of service from the MAC layer, resulting in an "abnormal" upward release (see subclause 9.2.7.1.2).

**Voluntary handover:** a LLME request, normally as a result of continued poor quality of service from the MAC layer (see subclause 10.5). Timer <DL.05> shall be started upon receipt of this LLME request.

In both cases, the establishment of a new MAC connection shall be initiated by the LLME at the PT side using the procedures described in subclause 10.2. See subclauses 9.2.7.3.1 and 9.2.7.3.2.

In the case of voluntary handover, the release of the old MAC connection shall also be initiated by the PT using the procedures described in subclause 10.2.2. The release shall normally follow immediately after receipt of a MAC\_CON-cfm primitive (or MAC\_MOD-cfm primitive) for the new connection (plus any necessary link associations).

The new MAC connection shall be identified as being a connection handover in the MAC\_CON-ind primitive. Two cases exist: basic connection handover and advanced connection handover. Refer to ETS 300 175-3 [3] for definitions of basic and advanced connections.

**Basic connection handover:** handover of a basic connection shall result in a new basic connection. The new basic connection can be unambiguously related to one old basic connection because only one basic connection shall exist (except during handover) for any given PT. At the FT, the parallel voluntary connection handover shall if supported, be handled as follows:

At the FT, receipt of the MAC\_CON-ind primitive from the new connection shall cause all links associated to the old connection to be immediately associated to the new connection and the FT may then terminate the old connection if it is in "CLEAR" mode. If the old connection is in "ENCRYPTED" mode, the FT shall await the reception of the MAC-ENC\_EKS-ind before associating the link to the new connection.

NOTE 1: "Terminate" means that all associations to the old connection may be immediately removed, without requiring the connection to be released. The old MAC connection will only be released by a PT initiated release (or by a MAC layer timeout).

At the FT, the serial voluntary and the involuntary connection handover shall if supported be handled as follows:

A receipt of a MAC\_DIS-ind primitive which was caused by a RFPI handshake error in the MAC layer shall result in a release of the link. Upon the receipt of a MAC\_DIS-ind primitive caused by another reason, the DLC enters the "connection handover pending" state and timer DL.05 shall be started. In the "connection handover pending" state the FT shall distinguish between a MAC\_CON-ind primitive with Connection-Handover flag = "on" and a MAC\_CON-ind primitive signalling Connection-Handover flag = "off". If the MAC\_CON-ind primitive from the new connection indicates Connection-Handover flag = "on" this shall cause all links associated to the old connection to be immediately associated to the new connection. If the old connection was in "CLEAR" mode transmission on the new connection shall be started immediately. If the old connection was in "ENCRYPTED" mode, the FT shall await the reception of the MAC-ENC\_EKS-ind before starting transmission on the new connection. The "connection handover pending" state shall be left and timer DL.05 shall be stopped.

If the MAC\_CON-ind primitive from the new connection indicates Connection-Handover flag = "off" this shall cause all links associated to the old connection to be removed and timer DL.05 shall be stopped. This release of the link shall be reported to the NWK layer using a DL\_RELEASE-ind primitive with the release mode parameter set to abnormal. The connection shall be associated to a new data link following the link establishment procedure described in subclause 9.2.3.1. When the timer DL.05 expires the link shall be released.

At the PT, upon receipt of the MAC\_DIS-ind primitive which was not caused by a RFPI handshake error in the MAC layer, the DLC releases the data link. The receipt of a MAC\_CON-cfm primitive shall cause all links associated with the old connection to be immediately associated to the new connection and the PT shall then immediately release the old connection if it is in "CLEAR" mode. If the old connection is in "ENCRYPTED" mode, the PT shall issue a MAC-ENC\_EKS-req to the MAC layer for starting encryption and wait for the MAC-ENC\_EKS-cfm before associating the link to the new connection.

**Advanced connection handover:** handover of an advanced connection shall result in a new advanced connection. multiple advanced connections may exist within one PT, and in this case the MAC\_CON-ind primitive shall supply an ECN containing the LCN of the old connection (see subclause 10.2.4). The value of LCN is the same for the old and the new connections, and may therefore be used to identify the relevant old (advanced) connection.

At the FT, receipt of a MAC\_CON-ind or MAC\_MOD-ind primitive indicating completion of connection establishment shall cause all links associated to the old connection to be immediately associated to the new connection and the FT may then terminate the old connection.

NOTE 2: "Terminate" means that all associations to the old connection may be immediately removed, without requiring the connection to be released. The old MAC connection will only be released by a PT initiated release (or by a MAC layer timeout).

At the PT, receipt of a MAC\_CON-cfm or MAC\_MOD-cfm primitive indicating completion of connection establishment shall cause all links associated to the old connection to be immediately associated to the new connection and the PT shall immediately release the old connection.

The relevant primitive for completion of an advanced connection establishment shall be either:

- a MAC\_CON primitive indicating a known connection type; or
- a MAC\_MOD primitive in the event that the MAC\_CON primitive indicates connection type "unknown" (see subclause 10.2).

Refer to ETS 300 175-3 [3] for details of "basic" connections and "advanced" connections.

The quality of the connection handover (in particular the duration of any service interruption) is a function of both the PP and the FP.

These procedures are primarily designed to support handover of a call-in-progress in response to changing (radio) propagation conditions.

NOTE 3: Similar procedures can also be activated to transfer a DLC data link (C-plane only) between pre-existing MAC connections. This is also initiated by a request from the LLME.

#### 9.2.7.3.1 Class A connection handover

**Voluntary handover:** voluntary connection handover uses the following procedures to establish a new MAC connection, and to associate the old link to the new connection.

**LLME procedures (see subclause 10.2):**

- a) establishment of a new MAC connection by the PT;



- b) normal release of the old MAC connection by the PT.

Procedures a) and b) may be managed serially or in parallel. In the case of serial operation, where the old connection is released before the new MAC connection is established, there will usually be a short interruption to the offered service. In the case of fully parallel operation, where the new MAC connection is fully established before the old connection is released, the handover may give no interruption to the offered service. This results in the so-called "seamless" connection handover.

**Involuntary handover:** involuntary connection handover uses the following procedures to establish a new MAC connection, following an abnormal release of the old connection.

**LLME procedures (see subclause 10.2):**

- establishment of a new MAC connection by the PT.

NOTE: Involuntary handover is not expected to provide "seamless" operation.

**9.2.7.3.2 Class B connection handover**

**Voluntary handover:** voluntary class B connection handover uses the link suspension and resumption procedures, with the additional requirement that the link resumption is transmitted using a new connection. Voluntary connection handover involves the coordinated use of both LLME and LAPC procedures as follows:

**LAPC procedures (see subclause 9.2.7):**

- a) suspension of all links by the PT (acknowledged suspension or unacknowledged suspension);
- b) resumption of the link(s) by the PT using the new connection.

**LLME procedures (see subclause 10.2):**

- c) establishment of a new MAC connection by the PT;
- d) release of the old MAC connection by the PT (acknowledged suspension only).

These groups of procedures may be managed serially or in parallel. In the case of serial operation, where the link(s) are suspended before the new MAC connection is established, there will usually be a short interruption to the offered service. In the case of fully parallel operation, where the new MAC connection is fully established before the links are suspended (and before the old MAC connection is released), the handover may give no interruption to the offered service. This results in the so-called "seamless" connection handover.

**Involuntary handover:** involuntary connection handover uses the following LAPC and LLME procedures to establish a new MAC connection, following an abnormal release of the old connection.

**LAPC+Lc procedures (see subclause 9.2.7):**

- a) unacknowledged suspension of all links;
- b) resumption of the link(s) by the PT using the new connection.

**LLME procedures (see subclause 10.2):**

- c) establishment of a new MAC connection by the PT.

Involuntary handover is not expected to provide "seamless" operation.

### 9.2.7.3.3 Expiry of connection handover timer

If the connection handover timer, <DL.05>, expires whilst in the connection handover pending condition, all of the links shall be immediately released and the NWK layer shall be informed for each link using a DL\_RELEASE-ind primitive with the release mode parameter set to "abnormal".

The associated connection shall also be released using the procedures defined in subclause 10.2.2.

## 9.2.8 Re-establishment of class B multiframe operation

### 9.2.8.1 Criteria for re-establishment

The normal criteria for re-establishing the multiple frame mode of operation are defined in this subclause by the following conditions:

- the receipt, while in the class B multiple-frame mode of operation, of a SABM-frame;
- the receipt of a DL\_ESTABLISH-req primitive from the NWK layer, specifying class B operation;
- the occurrence of N250 retransmission failures while in the timer-recovery condition (see subclause 9.2.5.7);
- the receipt, while in class B multiple-frame operation, of an unsolicited DM response with the F bit set to 0;
- the receipt, while in the timer-recovery condition, of a DM response with the F bit set to 1;
- the receipt of a N(R) sequence error (see subclause 9.2.9.2.2).

The link resumption criteria for re-establishing the multiframe mode of operation are given by the following conditions:

- the receipt of a DL\_RESUME-req primitive indicating that a SABM-frame should be used to resume a class B link.

### 9.2.8.2 Procedure

In all re-establishment situations, the LAPC entity shall follow the procedures defined below. All locally generated conditions for re-establishment will cause the transmission of the SABM.

The initiating LAPC, shall transmit a SABM-command frame, with the P bit set to "1". All existing exception conditions shall be cleared, the retransmission counter shall be reset and timer <DL.02> shall be started. The NLF bit shall be set in this SABM-command frame.

If the responding LAPC entity is able to accept the request, it shall respond to the receipt of the SABM-frame by issuing a DL\_ESTABLISH-ind primitive to the NWK layer. Upon receipt of a DL\_ESTABLISH-res primitive containing the same DLEI, it shall transmit a UA-response frame with the F bit set to the same binary value as the P bit in the SABM-frame. It shall clear all existing exception conditions, and the retransmission counter shall be reset. The NLF bit shall be set in this UA-response frame. The NLF bit shall then be cleared in all subsequent frames.

It shall then (re)enter the "ASM" state.

If the responding LAPC entity is unable to accept the request, it shall respond to the receipt of the SABM-frame by transmitting a DM-response frame with the F bit set to the same binary value as the P bit in the SABM-frame. The NLF bit shall be set in this DM-response frame.

Upon receipt of the UA response with the F bit set to "1", the originator of the SABM command shall:

- reset timer <DL.02>;

- set the sequence variables V(S) V(R) and V(A) to "0";
- (re)enter the "ASM" state;
- inform the NWK layer using a DL\_ESTABLISH-cfm primitive.

Upon receipt of a DM response with the F bit set to "1", the originator of the SABM command shall indicate this to the NWK layer by means of the DL\_RELEASE-ind primitive and reset timer <DL.02>. DM responses with the F bit set to "0" shall be ignored.

A DL\_RELEASE-req primitive that is received during this re-establishment procedure shall be queued, and shall be serviced immediately on completion of the re-establishment procedure.

In the case of LAPC and peer initiated re-establishment, the initiating LAPC entity shall also:

- issue an indication to the lower layer management entity (LLME); and
- if  $V(S) > V(A)$  prior to re-establishment, issue a DL\_ESTABLISH-ind primitive to the NWK layer, and discard all I queues.

NOTE: In case of a NWK layer initiated re-establishment; or if a DL\_ESTABLISH-req primitive occurs whilst re-establishment is pending, the DL\_ESTABLISH-cfm primitive shall be used.

## 9.2.9 Exception handling

### 9.2.9.1 General

All unexpected or unknown frames shall be discarded. The meaning of "unknown frames" depends on the PT (or FT) capability. All frames that are not used for the relevant class of operation (class B acknowledged, class A acknowledged) are defined to be "unknown frames". The relevant frames for each class are defined in subclause 7.11.

### 9.2.9.2 Class B exception condition reporting and recovery

Exception conditions may occur as the result of MAC layer errors or LAPC procedural errors. The following error recovery procedures are available to effect recovery following the detection of an exception condition at the LAPC when operating in class B.

#### 9.2.9.2.1 N(S) sequence error

An N(S) sequence error exception condition occurs in the receiver when a valid I-frame is received which contains an N(S) value which is not equal to the V(R) at the receiver. The information field of all I-frames whose N(S) does not equal V(R) shall be discarded.

The receiver shall not acknowledge (nor increment its V(R)) as a result of the I-frame causing the sequence error, nor any I-frames which may follow, until an I-frame with the correct N(S) is received.

A LAPC entity which receives one or more I-frames having sequence errors but otherwise error-free, or subsequent supervisory frames (RR, RNR and REJ), shall use the control field information contained in the N(R) field and the P or F bit to perform LAPC control functions, for example, to receive acknowledgement of previously transmitted I-frames and to cause the LAPC entity to respond if the P bit is set to 1. Therefore, the retransmitted I-frame may contain an N(R) field value and P bit that are updated from and therefore different from, the ones contained in the originally transmitted I-frame.

The REJ-frame is used by a receiving LAPC entity to initiate an exception condition recovery (retransmission) following the detection of an N(S) sequence error.

Only one REJ exception condition for a given direction of information transfer shall be established at a time.

A LAPC entity receiving an REJ-command or response shall initiate sequential transmission (retransmission) of I-frames starting with the I-frame indicated by the N(R) contained in the REJ-frame.

A REJ exception condition is cleared when the requested I-frame is received or when an SABM or DISC command is received.

#### **9.2.9.2.2 N(R) sequence error**

A N(R) sequence error exception condition occurs in the transmitter when a valid supervisory frame or I-frame is received which contains an invalid N(R) value. A valid N(R) is one that is in the range  $V(A) \mu N(R) \mu V(S)$ .

Upon detection of a N(R) sequence error, the LAPC entity shall immediately initiate the link re-establishment procedures according to subclause 9.2.8.

The information field contained in an I-frame which is correct in both sequence and format may still be delivered to layer 3 by means of the DL\_DATA-ind primitive.

#### **9.2.9.2.3 Timer recovery condition**

If a DLC entity, due to a transmission error, does not receive a single I-frame or the last I-frame(s) in a sequence of I-frames, it will not detect an out-of-sequence exception condition and therefore will not transmit a REJ-frame.

The LAPC entity which transmitted the unacknowledged I-frame(s) shall take appropriate recovery action as defined in subclause 9.2.5.7 to determine at which I-frame retransmission must begin.

#### **9.2.9.2.4 Collision of identical transmitted and received commands**

If the transmitted and received unnumbered commands (SABM or DISC) are the same, the DLC entity shall send the UA response at the earliest possible opportunity. The indicated state shall be entered after receiving the UA response. The DLC entity shall notify the NWK layer by means of the appropriate confirm primitive.

### **9.3 Unacknowledged operation**

#### **9.3.1 Use of LLN for unacknowledged information transfer**

No LLN assignment is required if the link will only be used for unacknowledged (unnumbered) information transfer.

All unacknowledged frames (UI) shall use the reserved "class U operation" value of LLN.

#### **9.3.2 Class U link establishment**

Upon receipt of a DL\_ESTABLISH-req primitive indicating class U operation, the link shall be associated to an "Open" MAC connection, and if this association is successful a DL\_ESTABLISH-cfm primitive shall be returned to the NWK layer. If the association is unsuccessful a DL\_RELEASE-ind primitive shall be returned indicating "Abnormal" release.

At the receiving side, the receipt of the first UI-frame shall result in a DL\_ESTABLISH-ind primitive indicating class U operation.

### **9.3.3 Unacknowledged information transfer**

#### **9.3.3.1 Transmission of unacknowledged information**

Unacknowledged information is passed to the DLC layer by the NWK layer using the DL\_UNIT\_DATA-req primitive. The complete message unit of this primitive shall be transmitted in a single UI-frame. No DLC layer error recovery procedures are defined for UI-frames (in particular, there is no retransmission of UI-frames).

The P bit shall be set to "0" and the NLF bit shall be cleared in all UI-frames.

In the event of a MAC layer failure, as indicated with a MAC\_DIS-ind primitive, all UI transmission queues shall be discarded.

#### **9.3.3.2 Reception of unacknowledged information**

On receipt of a UI-command frame with a valid SAPI and LLN, the contents of the information field shall be passed to the NWK layer using the DL\_UNIT-DATA-ind primitive.

Frames shall only be accepted if they contain the reserved value of LLN ("class U operation"). The P bit and the NLF flag should be ignored, and frames should be accepted with errors in either or both of these bits. All valid frames shall be immediately delivered to the NWK layer via the S-SAP.

Otherwise the UI-frame shall be discarded, and no further action shall be taken.

### **9.3.4 Unacknowledged release**

Release of a class U link shall use the class A procedures described in subclause 9.2.3.7, except that the link shall be released immediately in both the "Normal" release and "abnormal" release cases. All outstanding UI-frames and all queued DL\_UNIT\_DATA-req primitives shall be discarded.

## **9.4 Broadcast operation**

### **9.4.1 Normal operation**

#### **9.4.1.1 Procedure in the Fixed radio Termination (FT)**

The normal broadcast procedure shall be initiated by the NWK layer by sending a DL\_BROADCAST-req primitive. The Lb entity in the FT shall receive the complete broadcast information in a DL\_BROADCAST-req primitive via the B-SAP. This primitive should also contain a list of one or more cluster addresses.

The DLC layer shall pass each complete frame to the MAC layer via the MA-SAP in a single MAC\_PAGE-req primitive, with the page type parameter set to "normal". If several MAC layer SAPs are addressed (corresponding to different clusters), this primitive shall be duplicated and sent separately to each SAP.

Each primitive shall specify the length of the information (the length of the broadcast frame); this value shall only define one of the standard values listed in subclause 6.2.1.

Alternatively, when an extended message is indicated, the extended frame format shall be used, and the message length shall define one of the extended values listed in subclause 6.2.2.

#### **9.4.1.2 Procedure in the Portable radio Termination (PT)**

Upon receipt of a MAC\_PAGE-ind primitive with the page type parameter set to "normal", via the MA-SAP, the Lb entity in the PT shall pass this information immediately to the NWK layer as a DL\_BROADCAST-ind primitive via the B-SAP.

Each primitive shall specify the length of the information (the length of the broadcast frame); this value shall only define one of the standard values listed in subclause 6.2.1. If a CRC error is indicated in the MAC\_PAGE-ind primitive the error flag shall be set in the relevant DL\_BROADCAST-ind primitive.

If the MAC\_PAGE-ind primitive indicates a "long" message, the extended frame format shall be used, and the message length shall indicate one of the extended values listed in subclause 6.2.2.

## 9.4.2 Expedited operation

### 9.4.2.1 Procedure in the Fixed radio Termination (FT)

Expedited operation shall be indicated when the Lb entity receives the broadcast information in a DL\_EXPEDITED-req primitive. The Lb entity shall treat such messages as priority messages and shall process them before any queued DL\_BROADCAST-req primitives. This primitive shall also contain a list of one or more cluster addresses.

The DLC layer shall pass each complete frame to the MAC layer via the MA-SAP in a single MAC\_PAGE-req primitive, with the page type parameter set to "fast". If several SAPs are addressed (corresponding to different clusters), this primitive shall be duplicated and sent separately to each SAP.

Each primitive shall specify the length of the information (the length of the broadcast frame); this value shall only define one of the standard values listed in subclause 6.2.1.

NOTE: Extended frames do not use the expedited procedure.

### 9.4.2.2 Procedure in the Portable radio Termination (PT)

Upon receipt of a MAC\_PAGE-ind primitive with the page type parameter set to "fast", via the MA-SAP, the Lb entity in the PT shall pass this information immediately to the NWK layer as a DL\_EXPEDITED-ind primitive via the B-SAP. Expedited information shall be processed before any queued normal broadcast information.

Each primitive shall specify the length of the information (the length of the broadcast frame); this value shall only define one of the standard values listed in subclause 6.2.1. If a CRC error is indicated in the MAC\_PAGE-ind primitive the error flag shall be set in the relevant DL\_EXPEDITED-ind primitive.

## 9.5 MAC layer interfaces

### 9.5.1 MC-SAP

#### 9.5.1.1 C-plane overview

All C-plane connection oriented (point-to-point) services shall interface with the MAC layer via the MC-SAP. The MC-SAP shall also be used to manage the underlying MAC connections, as described in subclause 10.2.

Every instance of connection oriented LAPC+Lc (implicitly for one given PT) shall be associated to one MAC connection via the MAC Connection Identifier (MCI) as defined in subclause 10.2.4. Each Lc fragment shall then be transmitted to the MAC layer using one or more of the procedures (and associated primitives) described in subclause 9.5.1.2. The procedure shall be selected according to the state of the associated MAC connection using the following rules:

- 1) if the associated MAC connection is in the "open" state, the Lc fragments shall be sent according to procedure A;
- 2) if the associated connection is in the "closed" state when data is scheduled for transmission, the connection shall be (re-) opened using the procedure defined in subclause 10.2.1. During connection establishment, the service data shall be queued until the connection is in the "open" or "open-pending" state;

as soon as the connection is in the "open" state, all queued data shall be transferred in the order of its arrival, according to procedure (A). Queued data may also be sent during the "open-pending" state using procedure B;

- 3) if the associated MAC connection is in the "open-pending" state, the Lc fragments may be sent using procedure B.

Refer to annex C for an overview of MAC connection states as viewed by the DLC layer.

#### 9.5.1.2 C-plane service data procedures

There are two alternative procedures for service data transfer via the MC-SAP. The procedure shall depend on the connection state as follows:

**Procedure A:** normal data transfer: C-plane service data may be submitted to the  $C_S$  and  $C_F$  logical channel of any MAC connection that is in the "open" state, using the MAC\_CO\_DATA-req primitive in response to a MAC\_CO\_DTR-ind primitive.

NOTE: This mechanism provides flow control. Each MAC\_CO\_DTR-ind primitive specifies the available capacity, and the responding MAC\_CO\_DATA-req primitive may supply a number of fragments equal to or less than this capacity.

**Procedure B:** early data transfer: service data may be transferred during the "open-pending" state (see annex C), by responding to possible MAC\_CO\_DTR-ind primitives as defined for procedure A. However, any data transferred during the "open-pending" state shall be assumed to be lost if the connection set-up fails.

If a connection set-up fails, an automatic MAC layer re-attempt may be indicated by the arrival of a MAC\_RES\_DLC-ind primitive. In this event all early data that has been submitted to the connection should be resubmitted as part of the new set-up attempt.

In all cases (procedure A and procedure B), the DLC shall respond to all MAC\_CO\_DTR-ind primitives with a MAC\_CO\_DATA-req primitive indicating the number of bearers that shall be used for  $C_S$  and  $C_F$  data transfer in the next TDMA frame. This response is required even if the DLC has no data scheduled for transmission. Three conditions are noted:

- 1) the MAC indicates that no capacity is available due to an earlier transmission failure. In this case the DLC response is required to indicate the bandwidth that shall be used for retransmission of the failed data;
- 2) the MAC indicates that some capacity is available, and the DLC has some data to send. In this case the DLC response indicates the bandwidth to be used for new transmission. The DLC may supply a number of  $C_F$  or  $C_S$  data fragments equal to or less than the indicated capacity. If the DLC supplies fewer fragments than the available capacity, the MAC will nonetheless reserve all of the indicated bandwidth and will automatically generate "fill" messages to occupy any unused bandwidth;
- 3) the MAC indicates that some capacity is available, but the DLC has no data to send. In this case the DLC may indicate zero bandwidth, in which case the MAC is expected to use the bandwidth for U-plane data (thereby altering the U-plane bandwidth). Alternatively, the DLC may continue to reserve C-plane bandwidth by indicating a fixed bandwidth in each MAC\_CO\_DATA-req primitive, even though it also indicates that there are no data fragments available for transmission. This procedure shall be used to provide a dedicated  $C_F$  bearer (or bearers) and/or to maintain a constant U-plane bandwidth.

Refer also to subclause 8.4.3 in ETS 300 175-3 [3].

#### 9.5.1.3 U-plane service data

The DLC is responsible for delivering U-plane data to the MAC layer MC-SAP in response to MAC layer requests.

The exact procedure is dependent on the frame type, and is defined in clause 12 for each permissible frame type.

U-plane service data may be supplied to a single MAC connection from more than one U-plane entities, provided that all the frame types are compatible with the given MAC service.

## 9.5.2 MB-SAP

### 9.5.2.1 C-plane overview

All C-plane connectionless services shall interface with the MAC via the MB-SAP. The MB-SAP shall not be used to manage the underlying MAC connectionless services.

Every connectionless instance of LAPC+Lc (irrespective of the PP addressed) is associated to one or more MB SAPs. Each Lc fragment is then transmitted to the MAC layer using the procedure (and associated primitives) described in subclause 9.5.2.2.

### 9.5.2.2 C-plane service data procedures

The procedure for service data transfer via the MB-SAP shall be independent of the possible state of the underlying service.

**Procedure A1:** downlink data transfer: C-plane service data shall be duplicated (if necessary) and shall be submitted to the CL<sub>S</sub> and/or CL<sub>F</sub> logical channel of all indicated MB-SAPs, using MAC\_DOWN\_CON-req primitives (one per frame).

NOTE 1: This mechanism provides no flow control. The number of DLC frame fragments are indicated in each MAC\_DOWN\_CON primitive using the "number of segments" parameter.

NOTE 2: The method of providing TDMA frame synchronisation between MAC and DLC is not specified.

**Procedure A2:** uplink data transfer: C-plane service data shall be submitted to the CL<sub>S</sub> and/or CL<sub>F</sub> logical channel of the MB-SAP, indicated in the MAC\_UP\_CON primitive using the "SDU length".

NOTE 3: This mechanism provides no flow control. The number of DLC frame fragments are indicated in the MAC\_UP\_CON primitive using the "SDU length".

### 9.5.2.3 U-plane service data

The DLC is responsible for delivering U-plane data to the MAC layer MB-SAP in response to MAC layer requests.

Connectionless service data shall only be supplied by the TRUP, FREL or the ESC service. The relevant procedures are defined in clause 12.

U-plane service data may only be supplied to a given MAC connection from a single U-plane entity, but the same entity may supply data to more than one MAC connection.

## 9.5.3 MA-SAP

### 9.5.3.1 Overview

All C-plane broadcast services shall interface with the MAC via the MA-SAP. The MA-SAP shall not be used to manage the underlying MAC broadcast service.

Every instance of Lb (irrespective of the PP addressed) is associated to one or more MA SAPs. Each Lb frame is then transmitted to the MAC layer using the procedure (and associated primitives) described in subclause 9.4.



### 9.5.3.2 Service data procedures

Service data transfer via the MA-SAP shall be independent of the possible state of the underlying service.

**Procedure A:** normal data transfer: C-plane service data shall be duplicated (if necessary) and shall be submitted to the B<sub>S</sub> logical channel of all indicated MA-SAPs, using MAC\_PAGE-req primitives.

NOTE: There is no flow control mechanism. Excess MAC\_PAGE-req primitives may be discarded by the MAC layer.

## 10 Management procedures

### 10.1 Lower Layer Management Entity (LLME)

The LLME shall contain the following groups of procedures that are relevant to the operation of the DLC layer:

**MAC connection management:** set-up, release and modification of MAC connections. Choice of C<sub>S</sub> or C<sub>F</sub> logical channel for data transfer.

**DLC C-plane management:** installing and controlling the DLC C-plane resources.

**DLC U-plane management:** installing and controlling the DLC U-plane resources (LUx) in response to service demands from the higher layer LLME.

**Connection handover management:** co-ordination of connection handover functions between the C-plane and the U-plane.

Negotiation of acceptable U-plane services shall be performed by the NWK layer during the call control call establishment phase, and the agreed service demands shall be delivered directly to the DLC layer via the LLME management entity. The LLME shall then install the required service using a combination of MAC connection management (the set-up of a new connection, and/or modification of an old connection) plus DLC U-plane management (the instancing of an LUx entity) followed by an association between the U-plane link and the MAC connection(s).

### 10.2 MAC connection management

All the MAC connections shall be managed and co-ordinated within the LLME. This subclause shall only describe co-ordination of the MAC connections to a single PP. Any broader co-ordination (such as may be required in complex FPs) is not described.

#### 10.2.1 MAC connection set-up

MAC connection set-up shall be invoked by the LLME in response to service demands using the MAC\_CON-req primitive. This primitive shall specify the following parameters:

- an MCEI for the new connection;
- the Connection HandOver (CHO) flag, (if the connection is required for connection handover);
- the MCEI of the old connection (only when requesting connection handover);
- the basic connection flag, (indicating if a basic connection is acceptable);
- a list of the required connection attributes (service type, numbers of bearers etc).

NOTE 1: The connection attributes for advanced (non-basic) connections, may specify "U-plane unknown". In this case the attributes follow in a subsequent MAC\_MOD-req primitive (see subclause 10.2.3).

If the request is successful the MAC shall respond with a MAC\_CON-cfm primitive to the initiating side and a MAC\_CON-ind primitive to the destination side. These replies shall confirm the actual (achieved) connection attributes, and shall indicate whether a "basic" or "advanced" connection has been established. The MAC\_CON-ind primitive shall also indicate connection handover (when appropriate) by using the CHO flag. For "advanced" connections, this primitive shall contain an exchanged connection number which shall define a logical connection number for the connection (see subclause 10.2.4). These parameters shall be reported to the respective LLMEs at both sides.

If a connection establishment attempt fails, the MAC layer may initiate an automatic re-attempt, and shall indicate this re-attempt with a MAC\_RES\_DLC-ind primitive. Upon receipt of this primitive the LLME shall cause all associated DLC entities to resubmit all overlapped set-up data as described in subclause 9.5.1.2.

If the connection establishment fails, the MAC shall respond with a MAC\_DIS-ind primitive. This event shall be reported to the LLME, and the LLME shall invoke any appropriate recovery action. Such recovery is not specified in this ETS.

NOTE 2: Suitable LLME actions include a reattempted connection set-up, a release of the link, or a re-routing of the link to an established connection.

### 10.2.2 MAC connection release

MAC connections shall be released by the LLME if the NWK layer indicates that the connection is no longer required. The LLME shall first remove all link associations (such that no further data transfer is allowed). MAC connection release shall then be invoked using the MAC\_DIS-req primitive. The release request shall be unacknowledged.

### 10.2.3 MAC connection modification

MAC connection modification is invoked using the MAC\_MOD-req primitive. This primitive shall specify the following parameters:

- the MCEI for the connection;
- a list of the required connection attributes (service type, numbers of bearers etc).

MAC connection modification may be used in two ways:

Case A: To define the connection attributes of an advanced connection of service type "unknown";

Case B: To modify the connection attributes of an advanced connection of known service type.

MAC connection modification shall not be used for basic connections.

Case A shall be used during the establishment of advanced connections, whenever the MAC\_CON-req primitive has specified a multi-bearer connection or the connection type as "unknown". The MAC\_MOD-req primitive may be sent immediately after the MAC\_CON-req, but may also be delayed in order to allow some higher layer exchanges to occur using a C<sub>S</sub>/C<sub>F</sub> only MAC service. These higher layer exchanges may be used to agree the wanted service, which shall then be invoked at the MAC layer using the MAC\_MOD primitives. Case A may also be used during connection handover.

Case B shall be used to modify service attributes of established advanced connections of known service type. This case may be used by the LLME to optimise use of the resources by changing the bandwidth of existing connections (including the complete reversal of uni-directional connections) in response to service demands. Case B service modifications shall observe the following restriction:

- the service type parameter (I<sub>N</sub>, I<sub>P</sub>-error detect, I<sub>P</sub>-error-correct) shall not change relative to the original service type.

$C_S$  and  $C_F$  service data integrity shall always be preserved during connection modification, but changes to connection bandwidth may result in data sequencing errors and/or erasures for the  $I_N$  or  $I_P$  logical channels.

If the "minimum bearers" parameter is changed to a value greater than the actual bandwidth, the connection will be released if the MAC cannot achieve the new requirement.

#### 10.2.4 MAC connection identifiers

##### 10.2.4.1 Overview

Each independently invoked MAC connection shall be uniquely identified by a MAC connection identifier (MCI). Two types of MCI are defined, corresponding to the two types of MAC connection:

- Advanced MAC Connection Identifier (AMCI) for advanced MAC connections;
- Basic MAC Connection Identifier (BMCI) for basic MAC connections.

All references to MCI shall be understood to refer to AMCI or BMCI as appropriate.

The MCI is defined to be constant for the life of the connection. In particular, it is not altered by the connection handover procedure.

During connection handover two separate connections may exist simultaneously that have the same MCI. All procedures that refer to the MCI shall be understood to refer to both connections.

NOTE: During connection handover advanced connections can be distinguished by their different MAC Connection Endpoint Identifiers (MCEI). Basic connections cannot be distinguished.

##### 10.2.4.2 Advanced MAC Connection Identifiers (AMCI)

Every "advanced" MAC connection to every portable radio termination is identified by an advanced MAC connection identifier.

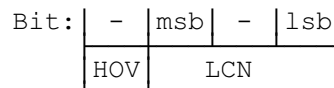
$$AMCI = ARI + PMID + LCN;$$

where:

LCN is the constant portion of the Exchanged Connection Number (ECN) as defined below.

##### ECN = Exchanged Connection Number:

The ECN shall be chosen by the initiating LLME at connection set-up. This exchanged (common) identifier does not exist for basic connections. The ECN shall contain two fields:



**ECN format**

where:

- msb: most significant bit (highest numbered bit position);
- lsb: least significant bit (lowest numbered bit position).

NOTE: These bits are mapped into MAC messages according to the rules in ETS 300 175-3 [3].

**LCN = Logical Connection Number:**

The LCN shall be preserved for the life of the "advanced" connection. This value shall be constant during connection handover and should be used to route all U-plane links.

**HOV = HandOver flag:**

The HOV bit shall be variable, and shall have a different value for the two simultaneous connections that may exist during connection handover.

**10.2.4.3 Basic MAC Connection Identifiers (BMCI)**

Only one "basic" connection shall exist between a given PT and a given FT. This "basic" connection is identified by the basic MAC connection identifier.

$$\text{BMCI} = \text{ARI} + \text{PMID};$$

**Portable Part Identifier (PMID):** the PMID is an identifier that uniquely identifies any active portable part within the domain of one FT.

NOTE: The PMID is only required at the FT to distinguish between MAC connections to different PPs. PMID, as defined in ETS 300 175-3 [3] is proposed as a suitable identifier. Individual implementations have the freedom to use any alternative identifier that provides an equivalent function.

**10.2.4.4 MAC Connection Endpoint Identifier (MCEI)**

Within each PT and each FT a connection is referenced using a local (layer-to-layer) identity - the MAC Connection Endpoint Identifier (MCEI). The assignment and management of these identifiers is a local matter.

**10.2.5 Selection of logical channel (C<sub>S</sub> or C<sub>F</sub>)**

The LLME selects the logical channel for Lc operation on a frame-by-frame basis, based on the following management information:

- PT and FT capability (see note 1);
- overall call state(s);
- C-plane message queues (see note 2).

NOTE 1: C<sub>S</sub> only operation is allowed. This capability may be notified by FT broadcasts, and may be negotiated by the NWK layer during call establishment.

NOTE 2: If C<sub>F</sub> channel capability is available, the LLME has the option to use the C<sub>F</sub> channel at any time, either on an existing connection (by accepting an interruption to the associated U-plane service) or by creating a new MAC connection.

NOTE 3: These rules also apply to any rerouting caused by connection handover.

Logical channel selection shall operate independently in each direction. The detailed procedures for logical channel selection is not specified as part of this ETS. The selection procedure should be defined by the implementor subject to the following rules:

- 1) the capabilities of the peer shall be observed;

- 2) the C<sub>S</sub> channel should be used whenever possible;
- 3) there shall be no more than 1 unacknowledged I-frame when the logical channel is switched;
- 4) the channel shall only be switched at a frame boundary;
- 5) a single link (single LAPC instance) shall not use more than 1 logical channel at the same time (except during connection handover).

Rules 4) and 5) shall be understood to mean that the logical channel may only be switched when there are no outstanding (untransmitted) fragments (see transmission notes in subclauses 9.2.3.2 and 9.2.5). This ensures that the order of arrival of complete LAPC frames at the peer LAPC entity shall always be the same as the order of transmission.

### 10.3 DLC C-plane (LAPC) management

All the DLC data links are managed and co-ordinated within the LLME. This subclause only considers co-ordination of the data links to a single PP. Any broader coordination (such as may be required in complex FPs) is not described.

#### 10.3.1 Provision of link signature

The link signature is derived from the MAC layer PT identity as follows:

- a) if the PT has an assigned PMID for the relevant FT and the link is associated to a connection oriented MAC service:

LSIG = lower 16 bits of PMID;

- b) if the PT does not have a assigned PMID or the link is associated to a connectionless MAC service:

LSIG = 0000 Hex;

LSIG shall be supplied by the LLME for all connection oriented services at link establishment, and shall not change even if the assignment state of PMID changes during the lifetime of the link.

An established link may be (re-)associated to any open MAC connection, but the value of LSIG shall not change as a result of a new association.

NOTE: Although a default PMID is available for connection oriented services (when an assigned PMID is not available) the default case has been defined to allow a simpler implementation for systems that do not use assigned identities.

#### 10.3.2 Routing of connection oriented links

Each connection oriented C-plane link may be routed to any suitable MAC connection, subject to the following rules:

- 1) the link shall be in the "open" or "open-pending" state;
- 2) MAC connection resources should be used in the following order of priority:
  - a) resources that are permanently reserved for C-plane operation (see subclause 9.5.1.2);
  - b) the same connection as the associated U-plane service;
  - c) any other existing resource.

### 10.3.3 Routing of connectionless links

A connectionless C-plane link shall be routed to one or more connectionless MAC services, via the MB-SAPs, using the data transfer procedures described in subclause 9.5.2.

## 10.4 DLC U-plane (LUX) management

The DLC U-plane service instances shall be established, initialised and released by the LLME in response to service demands from the NWK layer LLME. Existing U-plane entities may also be suspended and resumed by the LLME.

### 10.4.1 U-plane establishment

The U-plane service description shall be passed to the U-plane management procedures by the NWK layer management at link establishment. The LLME shall map this description into a specific DLC entity and shall associate the DLC entity to an suitable open MAC connection.

If a suitable MAC connection is already available this may be used. Alternatively, a new connection shall be opened or an existing connection shall be modified to provide the required MAC service type, using the procedures in subclause 10.2. Following a successful association, the relevant connection identity (BMCI or AMCI) shall be reported to the LLME.

NOTE 1: The connection identity should be communicated to the peer entity by the NWK layer using the procedures defined in ETS 300 175-5 [4].

The achieved grade of service from the MAC layer may be different from that requested. In particular, the offered bandwidth may be less than the target bandwidth requested.

If the offered service achieves the minimum requested service, the DLC shall accept the service. In the event that this minimum service is not equal to the target service, the DLC may either leave the original target unchanged or may alter the target. Whenever the target is higher than the actual, the MAC layer may attempt to upgrade the service to the target value at any time without warning.

NOTE 2: The minimum service may also be changed. If the minimum is changed to a value higher than the value achieved, the MAC may release the connection.

If the offered service does not achieve the minimum requested service, the DLC shall reject the service, shall immediately release the connection, and shall report this release to the LLME.

### 10.4.2 U-plane release

U-plane links shall be released by the LLME if the NWK layer indicates that the service is no longer required. The LLME shall first remove all associations to MAC connections (such that no further data transfer is allowed). The release shall be unacknowledged.

### 10.4.3 U-plane suspend and resume

When a U-plane link is temporarily not required it may be suspended by the LLME in response to a suspend demand from the NWK layer LLME. The LLME shall first remove all link associations (such that no further data transfer is allowed). All DLC resources shall be preserved, but any lower layer resources (MAC connections) shall be immediately disassociated.

NOTE: The disassociated MAC connection may be released or may be re-associated to another U-plane service.

A suspended link may be resumed by the LLME at any time in response to a resume demand from the NWK layer LLME procedures. U-plane resumption shall use the procedures described in subclause 10.4.1.

## 10.5 Connection handover management

The invocation of an involuntary connection handover, and the decision to perform a voluntary connection handover shall always be taken by the PT. The management procedures for connection handover is not specified as part of this ETS, and shall be defined by the implementor subject to the following rules:

- 1) if bearer handover is also provided, any control timers shall be arranged such that single bearer failures shall result in at least one bearer handover attempt, when bearer handover is possible;
- 2) a basic connection shall only be handed over to a (new) basic connection, and an advanced connection shall only be handed over to a (new) advanced connection;
- 3) a connection modification may be combined with a connection handover. This shall allow the service type of the new connection to differ from the service type of the old connection within the limits defined for connection modification;
- 4) following a successful connection handover attempt, a subsequent voluntary connection handover shall not be attempted for that same connection within the following <DL.06> seconds;
- 5) following a failed connection handover attempt, a second attempt may be made immediately. This process may be repeated for the same connection for up to N251 attempts. Thereafter, there shall be no more attempts for this connection within the following <DL.06> seconds;
- 6) during connection handover any retransmissions of C-plane frames (LAPC) shall only be handled using the standard retransmission protocols according to the chosen class of operation;
- 7) during connection handover additional retransmissions of U-plane frames may be scheduled, subject to complying with all the retransmission rules of the chosen class of operation.

NOTE: See subclause 9.2.7.3 for details of the peer-to-peer procedures.

- 8) The rules given in subclause 10.2.5 shall also apply: C-plane transmission on the new connection shall start at a frame boundary.

## 10.6 Ciphering management

### 10.6.1 Ciphering management in cases where the NWK layer executes the ciphering related MM procedure

The NWK layer ciphering related procedure assumes the presence of a DLC C-plane connection.

#### 10.6.1.1 Providing a key to the MAC layer

Upon receipt of a DL\_ENC\_KEY-req primitive from the NWK layer the DLC shall request the LLME for the relevant connection identities. The LLME shall respond by commanding the DLC layer to issue a MAC\_ENC\_KEY-req primitive to all relevant connections (all applicable values of MCEI). The LLME shall also store the MCI(s) and the encryption key to be available for a possible later connection handover. Any earlier stored cipher key for the same MCI shall be overwritten.

NOTE: The MCI(s) are derived from the connection identities listed in the DL\_ENC\_KEY primitive.

#### 10.6.1.2 Starting and stopping the ciphering

Upon receipt of a DL\_ENCRYPT-req primitive from the NWK layer the DLC shall request the LLME for the relevant connection identities. The LLME shall respond by commanding the DLC layer to issue a MAC\_ENC\_EKS-req primitive to all relevant MAC connections indicating "Crypted" or "Clear" as appropriate. The LLME shall also store the MCI(s) and the "Encrypt"/"Clear" status to be available for a possible later connection handover. Any earlier stored status for the same MCI shall be overwritten.

NOTE: The MCI(s) are derived from the connection identities listed in the DL\_ENCRYPT primitive.

All MAC\_ENC\_EKS primitives received from the MAC layer shall be reported to the LLME. Upon receipt of a MAC\_ENC\_EKS-ind (or MAC\_ENC\_EKS-cfm) primitive from all relevant connections the LLME shall command the DLC layer to issue a DL\_ENCRYPT-ind (or DL\_ENCRYPT-cfm) primitive to the NWK layer indicating the achieved status as "Encrypted" or "Clear" as appropriate. The LLME shall then store this actual "Encrypted"/"Clear" status to be available for a possible later connection handover. Any earlier stored status for the same MCI shall be overwritten.

### 10.6.1.3 Connection handover

During a connection handover the new connection shall always be established in clear (encryption disabled). If the status of the old connection was "rypted" then the LLME at the PT side shall command the DLC layer to enable ciphering on the new connection as soon as it is established by issuing a MAC\_ENC\_KEY-req primitive to the MAC layer (to provide the cipher key) followed by a MAC\_ENC\_EKS-req primitive with the flag set to "Go crypted".

Notification of successful encryption of the new connection shall be indicated by receipt of a MAC\_ENC\_EKS-cfm at the initiating side and a MAC\_ENC\_EKS-ind at the peer side. In this event no indication shall be issued to the NWK layer.

### 10.6.2 Ciphering management in cases where the NWK layer does not execute the ciphering related MM procedure

If the DLC detects a MAC-CON-ind or MAC-CON-cfm primitive indicating that a new MAC connection has been established, it shall request to the LLME whether encryption is required. If the answer is positive, the LLME provides the encryption key to the DLC. Thereafter the DLC acts as follows:

It issues a MAC-ENC\_KEY req primitive, immediately followed by a MAC-ENC-EKS primitive;

The DLC shall not send any data before a MAC-ENC\_EKS Conf or MAC-ENC\_EKS Ind has been received.

If the answer is negative, no encryption is started and data over the MAC connection will be transferred in clear mode.

## 11 U-plane service characteristics

### 11.1 General

The U-plane of the DLC layer provides for a family of alternative U-plane services as listed in subclause 4.3. These services are collectively named LUX, with the individual family members being named LU1, LU2, LU3 etc. Each of these separate services is completely independent, and they are all accessed through independent LU SAPs.

Each service shall route complete Protocol Data Units (PDUs) to the MAC layer, via one of the two lower frame buffering entities, FB<sub>N</sub> or FB<sub>P</sub>. These two buffer entities correspond to the MAC layer I<sub>N</sub> unprotected services and I<sub>P</sub> protected services respectively.

Several different LU<sub>X</sub> family members (including multiple instances of each member) may exist in complex DLC implementations.

Every LU<sub>X</sub> entity shall use a fixed length frame format, where the frame type (and the associated frame buffering entity) shall correspond to the MAC layer service used. Certain LU<sub>X</sub> services provide two (or more) alternative classes of service and a different frame type (of the same fixed length) may be associated with these different classes of service.

The different frame types are defined in clause 12. The associated elements of procedure are described in clause 13, and the peer-to-peer procedures are described in clause 14.



## 11.2 LU1 TRansparent UnProtected service (TRUP)

The LU1 service is the simplest service. It is designed to meet the special demands of speech transmission, but may also be used for non-speech applications.

The higher TRUP functions are null, and under normal conditions data is passed from the higher layer LU1 SAP to the lower FBN frame buffering function with no data alterations or additions.

LU1 shall use one of the following classes of transmission:

**Table 7: Transmission classes for LU1 operation**

Transmission class	PDU Structure
class 0/min_delay	FU1 frame
class 0	FU1 frame

Speech transmission shall only use the class 0/min\_delay operation over a single bearer MAC connection. This class of operation requires a special arrangement of the buffering as described in subclause 12.2.3.

Data integrity is not guaranteed. No error protection is applied, and octets may be lost, erroneous or duplicated.

NOTE 1: There are several possible sources of errors, including radio channel errors, handover errors and clock slips (e.g. small differences in clock speeds).

The (lower) frame buffering functions are provided by FB<sub>N</sub>: this shall provide synchronised fragmentation of the continuous higher layer data into I<sub>N</sub> logical channel fragments for delivery to the IN channel in the transmit direction, and recombination of the I<sub>N</sub> fragments into a continuous higher layer data flow in the receive direction.

The overall LU1 is a Synchronised Continuous Bitstream Orientated (SCBI) service, where octet synchronisation is maintained from the lower MC SAP to the upper LU1 SAP.

NOTE 2: Octet synchronisation provides 4 kHz integrity when a full slot MAC bearer is used. The IWU may interpolate 8 kHz integrity by dividing each octet in half.

LU1 is used for the following applications:

- speech;
- unprotected transparent data.

## 11.3 LU2 Frame RELay service (FREL)

### 11.3.1 General

The LU2 service is a frame relay service that is accessed through the LU2 SAP.

The LU2 shall operate on a generic field of user data that shall be transferred into and out of the DLC U-plane as a single SDU. This SDU is assumed to contain one external frame, but the operation of LU2 shall be independent of the actual contents of the SDU.

LU2 shall not provide the following frame relay functions:

- flag recognition, deletion and recreation;
- zero-insertion recognition, deletion and recreation;
- FCS checking, deletion and recreation;

- address translation;
- recognition and discarding of invalid frames.

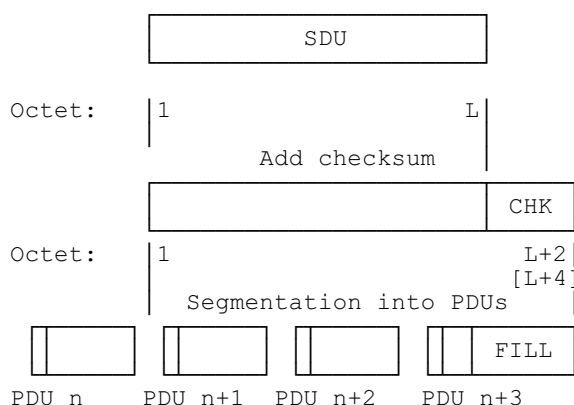
If required, these functions are assumed to be provided by the IWU.

LU2 shall provide mechanisms that offer reliable transport of the generic SDUs, and that preserve the SDU boundaries. Three main procedures shall be provided:

- 1) the addition of a checksum to each SDU;
- 2) segmentation of the resulting SDU+checksum data field;
- 3) peer-to-peer transmission of these segments using (small) internal frames.

To avoid possible confusion between external and internal frames the following words shall be used in this subclause from here forward:

- "SDU" shall refer to the user data;
- "Checksum" shall refer to the added checksum data;
- "PDU" shall refer to the internal frames;
- "Segment" shall refer to the information content of one "PDU".



### 11.3.2 Checksum operation

The checksum shall provide an error detection capability for the reassembled segments (at the peer side) but there shall be no mechanism for the retransmission of a SDU that is found to be in error.

NOTE: The user should provide an external retransmission protocol, to protect against these infrequent erasures.

Two alternative checksum are defined: a 16-bit checksum and a 32-bit checksum.

The 16-bit checksum used shall be identical to that used in the C-plane (see subclauses 7.9 and 7.10) where the checksum shall be calculated over the complete SDU+checksum data field.

The 32-bit checksum is for further study.

### 11.3.3 Segmentation and transmission class

The SDU+checksum shall be segmented into fixed length segments, where the segment length shall depend on the PDU structure chosen. The alternative PDUs structures shall correspond to one of the internal frame types defined in clause 12, where the type depends on the chosen class of service. LU2 may use any one of the following combinations of transmission class and PDU structure.

**Table 8: Transmission classes for LU2 operation**

Transmission class	PDU Structure	
class 0 / bidirectional or unidirectional	FU5 frame	
class 0 / bidirectional	FU4 frame	2
class 0 / unidirectional	FU6 frame	3
class 1 / bidirectional or unidirectional	FU5 frame	
class 1 / bidirectional	FU4 frame	2
class 1 / unidirectional	FU6 frame	3
class 2 / bidirectional or unidirectional	FU5 frame	
class 2 / bidirectional	FU4 frame	2
class 2 / unidirectional	FU6 frame	3

- NOTE 1: Each instance of LU2 only uses a single class of service and a single frame type for all data transmissions, and this is defined at service establishment.
- NOTE 2: Frame type FU5 should be used in all cases. Frame type FU4 may be used for bidirectional links if only one channel and one link is required.
- NOTE 3: Frame type FU5 should be used in all cases. Frame type FU6 may be used for unidirectional links if only one channel and one link is required.

In all cases the original SDU boundaries shall be preserved (i.e. service data integrity shall be maintained) by use of a length indicator and More flag within each PDU, as defined in subclause 13.3.

#### **11.3.4 Data transmission**

##### **11.3.4.1 Send side procedure**

At the transmitting side a complete SDU shall be received in a DL\_U\_DATA-req primitive. The SDU shall be passed to the checksum function, where the checksum shall be calculated and appended to the end of the SDU.

The resulting SDU+checksum shall be passed to the segmenting function and segmented into an integral number of segments. The last segment shall be filled with fill octets if necessary. The information content of each PDU shall be marked using the length indicator as described in subclause 13.3, and sequence numbers shall be added using the rules defined in subclauses 14.2 and 14.3.

The resulting PDUs shall be transmitted in ascending order of sequence number (i.e. the lowest numbered segment shall be transmitted first), using the procedures defined in subclause 14.3 for the agreed class of operation.

Several PDUs may be submitted once to the MAC layer in a single MAC\_CO\_DATA-req primitive in response to each MAC\_CO\_DTR-ind primitive. The number of PDUs shall be less than or equal to the maximum number requested in the MAC\_CO\_DTR-ind primitive.

##### **11.3.4.2 Receive side procedure**

Several PDUs may be received from the MAC layer in a single MAC\_CO\_DATA-ind primitive.

The receive side shall re-order the PDUs using the send sequence numbers as defined in subclauses 14.2 and 14.3 according to the agreed class of operation. The receive side shall then search for SDU boundaries using the more bit as defined in subclause 13.3.

A complete SDU shall be assumed to exist, and shall be passed to the checksum function when the following conditions are satisfied:

- 1) two successive boundaries have been identified using the More bit (i.e. there are no intermediate boundaries);
- 2) PDUs have been successfully received for all of the sequence numbers that lie between those boundaries.

At the receiving side the checksum shall be tested on each reassembled SDU+checksum. If the checksum passes, the data shall be passed to the IWU using a DL\_U\_DATA-ind primitive. If the checksum fails, the data shall be discarded, and the IWU shall be notified using a DL\_U\_ERROR-ind primitive.

#### 11.4 LU3 Frame SWItching service (FSWI)

The LU3 service is a frame switching service that is accessed through the LU3 SAP. The higher functions are dependant on the frame type, in order to provide a detailed interaction. LU3 shall provide an internal peer-to-peer protocol called Link Access Protocol User (LAPU) which shall provide for acknowledged exchange of user data and control.

LAPU shall provide the following functions:

- management of P(S), frames sent;
- buffering of I-frames awaiting ACK;
- management of P(R), frames received;
- check received N(S) against V(R);
- acknowledge received I-frames;
- management of the V(S), V(R) state variable(s);
- detect out of sequence packets;
- generate and act upon REJ-frames;
- generate and act upon RNR- and RR-frames;
- multiplex logical channels.

The higher LAPU entity shall use the services provided by an independent instance of the LU2 entity to manage its own (LAPU) frames over the radio link.

NOTE: The FU3 service may operate on the same external (application) frame types as LU2. However, this time the external data link (layer 2) protocol is completely replaced with the LAPU protocol over the air. The translation between the external data link protocol and the LAPU protocol is assumed to be managed by the IWU. This has the advantage of requiring no modification to the external protocol timers.

LAPU shall be closely based on the LAPM procedures. These are the error control functions contained in CCITT Recommendation V.42 [13].

The detailed specification of LU3 is for further study.

## 11.5 LU4 Forward Error Correction service (FEC)

LU4 may provide a FEC service comprising FEC coding/decoding, interleaving and possibly an ARQ process.

NOTE: It may be preferable to define this service so that application specific FEC can be added external to the DECT protocol. If a de-facto FEC standard then emerges, this could be added to the DECT standard.

The following standard FEC is suggested:

- use the I<sub>N</sub> logical channel, giving 40 octet PDUs;
- use a fixed bandwidth MAC connection so that segment sequence is preserved;
- use bit-wise interleave over 1, 2, 4 or 8 TDMA frames;
- use a BCH(64,48) code, giving 30 octets of service data for each PDU;
- an optional higher frame structure of N X 30 octets can then provide ARQ if required.

The LU4 service is for further study.

## 11.6 LU5 Basic Rate AdapTion service (BRAT)

### 11.6.1 Overview

The BRAT service provides for the transparent transport of synchronous continuous data at the following basic rates:

- 64 kbit/s;
- 32 kbit/s;
- 16 kbit/s;
- 08 kbit/s.

NOTE 1: These rates allow for transparent interworking of all ISDN "B" and "D" channels. "Transparent" means that the BRAT service do not perform any flag removal or any interpretation of the data.

Two alternative classes of operation shall be defined for the BRAT service:

Class P: protected service;

Class N: unprotected service.

NOTE 2: These classes of service correspond to operation over either a protected MAC service (I<sub>P</sub> service) or an unprotected MAC service (I<sub>N</sub> service) respectively. The basic functions are similar, but the detailed operation of these two classes is different to reflect the different bandwidths of the MAC services.

The protected service should be used to provide a more reliable rate adaption service. The protected service shall always provide notification of any errors at the receiving side. It may also offer some correction of radio path errors, although the requirement for constant (continuous) data throughput means that errors cannot always be corrected.

The unprotected service offers no error correction, and no notification of errors. This is provided as a simpler service for applications where a higher level of bit errors can be accepted.

NOTE 3: In all cases the actual error rates will depend on the radio path at the time of use. When operating with short radio paths, the unprotected service can give acceptable performance for data transmission. However, in all cases (even when using the protected class of operation) an additional higher level error protection should be used as part of any critical applications.

The maximum number of channels that can be transported by each instance of LU5 shall depend on the maximum rates selected for each channel as defined in subclause 11.6.2.3 (protected operation) or subclause 11.6.3.3 (unprotected operation). Multiple independent instances of LU5 may be used to provide a complete service (a complete call) to the InterWorking Unit (IWU).

Each instance of LU5 shall be distinguished by a use of a different U-plane link number (ULN) or Logical Connection Number (LCN).

NOTE 4: Each instance of LU5 can only transport one full rate (64 kbit/s) channel. Transport of several full rate (64 kbit/s) channels therefore requires the use of multiple instances of LU5.

A maximum rate shall be defined for each channel at link establishment. This rate may only be changed by re-establishing the link using the (in-call) service change procedures defined in ETS 300 175-5 [4].

These maximum rates shall be agreed using the normal CC set-up procedures, based on the parameters defined in the dedicated <<rate-parameters>> information element. Refer to ETS 300 175-5 [4].

## 11.6.2 Protected service operation

### 11.6.2.1 General

In protected mode, each instance of LU5 shall provide mechanisms for reliable transport of 1, 2 or 3 independent channels, with each channel providing a Synchronous Continuous Bitstream Oriented (SCBO) service. Only a restricted set of channel rate combinations is provided, corresponding to efficient multiplexing arrangements.

NOTE 1: Other combinations of channel rates may be provided by use of multiple instances of LU5.

The multiplex arrangement shall be defined at service establishment using the mapping table defined in annex D. The multiplex arrangement for each multi-channel set is uniquely defined by the (maximum) data rates of the input channels. During normal operation, each input channel may subsequently operate at any actual rate that is less than or equal to this defined maximum. All of the data from one Multi-Channel Set (MCS) (i.e. one set of multiplexed channels) shall be transmitted over a single MAC connection.

Multiplexing is used to increase the efficiency of the air interface. Channel multiplexing shall be used whenever possible to combine lower rate channels into a single "Multi-Channel Set" (MCS).

Each MCS produces an output of one Multiplexed Data Unit (MDU) each TDMA frame, containing a multiplexed set of SDUs. These MDUs are then segmented into FU5 frames, and one control octet (plus any necessary filling data) is added to each frame.

NOTE 2: The control octet contains an independent channel control information for each input channel.

The resulting FU5 frames may optionally be multiplexed with frames from other MCS (other instances of LU5) before submission to a class 0 or class 3 transmission engine. Every frame contains the U-plane Link Number (ULN) of the appropriate MCS in order to provide direct routing of received frames at the receiving side.

The complete operation of the protected LU5 service shall be as described in the following subclauses:

- data buffering and optional (upward) rate adaption, operating on each channel individually;

- multiplexing of data channels into Multi-Channel Sets (MCSs), with optional interleaving;
- segmentation of multi-channel sets into frames;
- frame sequencing and addition of control and filling octets;
- frame transmission, using class 0 or class 3 procedures.

**11.6.2.2 Data buffering and initial rate adaption**

The defined rate for each input to a MCS only defines the maximum rate of the input channels. The actual input may be switched to a lower rate at any time. Whenever a lower rate input is used, it shall be individually rate adapted from the (actual) lower rate up to the (defined) maximum rate using bit repetition as described in the following paragraphs.

The raw data from each input channel shall be supplied to the LU5 as one service data unit each 1 TDMA frame. This shall produce service data units with the following sizes:

**Table 9: SDU sizes**

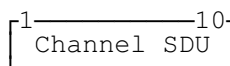
Channel rate	SDU size (octets)
08 kbit/s	10
16 kbit/s	20
32 kbit/s	40
64 kbit/s	80

The IWU or user application shall always provide SDUs that contain the correct number of octets.

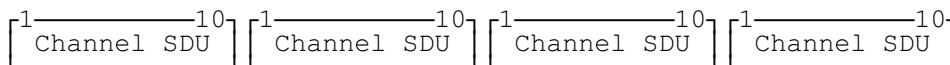
If the SDU provided is less than the maximum rate reserved for that channel (i.e. less than the expected input to the MCS multiplexer) the SDU shall be repeated (replicated) 2, 4 or 8 times as appropriate to yield an Adapted Data Unit (ADU) of the correct size.

EXAMPLE:

Adapting a raw input channel of 8 kbit/s to a MCS input rate of 32 kbit/s:



SDU shall be repeated 4 times:



Repetition shall be concatenated into one ADU:



Input channels may also be temporarily switched off by not supplying a SDU at the correct time. If no SDU is supplied, the channel shall be filled with by repeating the latest ADU. Each filling ADU shall be individually reported using the reserved parameter "00 kbit/s (channel off" in the MCS control octet (see subclause 11.6.2.5). The filling ADU should be discarded at the receive side, and no SDU should be issued at the appropriate time.

### 11.6.2.3 Multi-channel set multiplexing

Each protected Multi-Channel Set (MCS) shall define a fixed multiplex of 1, 2 or all 3 channels, depending on the maximum rates selected. This MCS multiplex shall define the maximum data rates for each channel: these maximum rates may only be changed by establishing a new MCS.

NOTE 1: The MCS size should be chosen to exactly match the maximum channel rates required. Use of a higher rate MCS will degrade performance when using class 3 transmission, due to the transmission of redundant information.

The following Multi-Channel Set (MCS) multiplex sizes are defined:

**Table 10: MDU sizes**

MCS Size	MDU size (octets)
Size P1	20
Size P2	50
Size P3	80

**MCS Size P1:** this multiplex produces 1 output frame per TDMA frame. It shall support the following channel multiplexes:

**Table 11: MCS Size P1; Maximum channel rates**

MCS Ref	Channel 1 rate	Channel 2 rate	Channel 3 rate
P1/16	16 kbit/s	none	none
P1/08	08 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	none

**MCS Size P2:** this multiplex produces 2 output frames per TDMA frame. It shall support the following channel multiplexes:

**Table 12: MCS Size P2; Maximum channel rates**

MCS Ref	Channel 1 rate	Channel 2 rate	Channel 3 rate
P2/32	32 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	none
P2/16	16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	08 kbit/s

**MCS Size P3:** this multiplex produces 3 output frames per TDMA frame. It shall support the following channel multiplexes:

**Table 13: MCS Size P3; Maximum channel rates**

MCS REF	Channel 1 rate	Channel 2 rate	Channel 3 rate
P3/64	64 kbit/s	none	none
P3/32	32 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	none
P3/16	32 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s

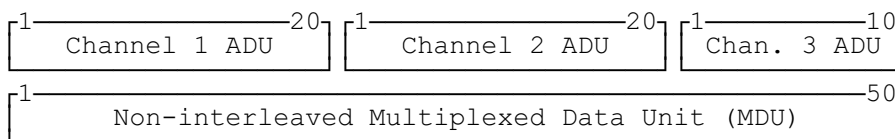
In all cases, the minimum connection bandwidth (in bearers) shall be equal to the number of output frames.

The minimum connection bandwidth shall be used when using class 0 transmission. Additional bandwidth should be provided when using class 3 transmission, to provide excess capacity for retransmissions.

Each protected MCS multiplex shall combine the adapted data units from all of the relevant input channels using either non-interleaved or interleaved packing to produce a Multiplexed Data Unit (MDU). Non-



interleaved packing shall always be supported. This shall concatenate ADU in order of ascending channel number as shown below.

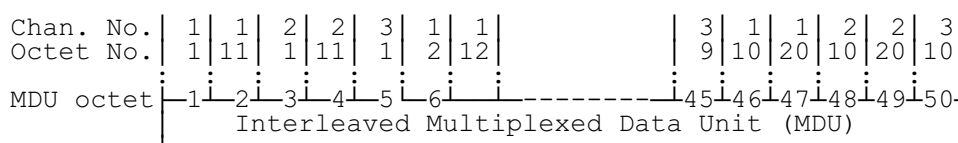


**Example of non-interleaved packing (MCS Ref: P2/16)**

Interleaved operation is optional. If provided, the interleaving shall operate with whole octets using a fixed interleave pattern with an interval of 10 octets. Channels shall be interleaved in order of ascending channel number.

NOTE 2: Interleaved operation may be used on all sizes of MCS.

For example, the order of octets in an interleaved MDU for the example given above, shall be as follows:

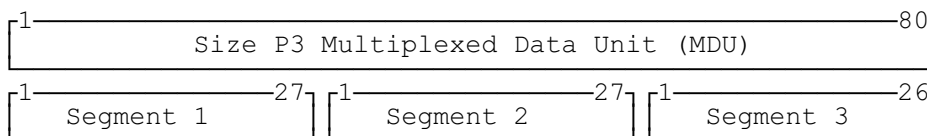


**Example of interleaved packing (MCS Ref: P2/16)**

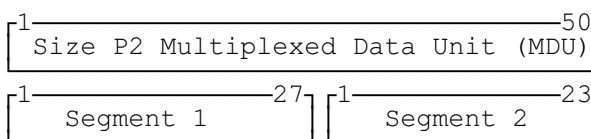
**11.6.2.4 Segmentation of Multiplexed Data Units (MDU)**

Each multiplexed data unit shall be segmented into 27 octet segments that are suitable for insertion into FU5 frames. In all cases, the last segments shall be smaller than 27 octets, and further filling octets shall be added to this last segment to fill the last frame. One octet of each FU5 frame is reserved for additional LU5 control information.

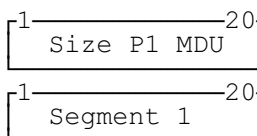
Segmentation is a function of the size of the MCS.



**Segmentation of Size P3 MDU**



**Segmentation of Size P2 MDU**



**Segmentation of Size P1 MDU**

11.6.2.5 Frame sequencing and addition of control and fill octets

The resulting segments shall be treated as independent U-plane channels by the framing engine, and each frame shall carry a U-plane channel number in the address field that shall correspond to the segment number.

Table 14: UCN allocation

Segment Number	U-plane channel No.
1	Bit: 4 3 2 0 0 1
2	0 1 0
3	0 1 1

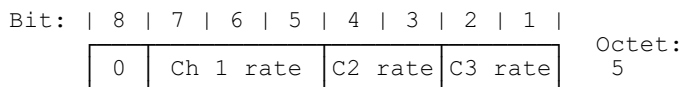
The U-plane link number shall be allocated using the standard CC procedures. If multiple instances of LU5 exist as part of one call these shall be allocated different U-plane Link Numbers (ULN).

The segments shall be submitted in order of ascending segment number (ascending UCN number) to the transmission engine. If multiple instances of LU5 (independent MCS outputs) are multiplexed into one transmission engine, the frames shall be delivered in order of ascending U-plane link number (ULN).

The transmission engine shall add the send sequence numbers to frames in their order of arrival. The send sequence numbers shall always be allocated sequentially, using the procedures given in subclause 14.2.1.2.

Octet 5 of each frame shall then be reserved for the LU5 control octet (described below). This shall be used to indicate the instantaneous (actual) rate of all input channels. These rates may be changed for each new MDU, and the result shall be duplicated in octet 5 of all FU5 frames.

NOTE: The duplication of this control octet provides redundancy when operating with MCS size 2 or 3.



Control octet format

```

Channel 1 rate coding
7 6 5      Meaning
0 0 0      00 kbit/s (channel off)
0 0 1      08 kbit/s
0 1 0      16 kbit/s
0 1 1      32 kbit/s
1 0 0      64 kbit/s
    
```

```

Channel 2 rate coding
4 3      Meaning
0 0      00 kbit/s (channel off)
0 1      08 kbit/s
1 0      16 kbit/s
1 1      32 kbit/s
    
```

```

Channel 3 rate coding
2 1      Meaning
0 0      00 kbit/s (channel off)
0 1      08 kbit/s
1 0      16 kbit/s
1 1      32 kbit/s
    
```

Following the addition of the control octet in octet 5, the segmented MDU data shall be inserted in order of ascending octet number. Any remaining octets in each frame shall then be filled using the standard fill procedure (see subclause 13.3).

### 11.6.2.6 Frame transmission

The resulting stream of frames shall be handled by a class 0 or class 3 transmission engine using the procedures defined in subclause 14.3.2.

Class 3 transmission should only be used if the associated MAC connection provides excess capacity. In this case, transmission in each TDMA frame shall be scheduled by giving priority to recent frames for first transmissions and for retransmissions. This gives the following order of priority.

- 1) new frames, not yet transmitted;
- 2) retransmitted frames from last TDMA frame;
- 3) retransmitted frames from last-but-one TDMA frame;
- 4) etc.

NOTE 1: This means that the minimum connection bandwidth shall always be used for first transmissions. Excess bandwidth shall initially be used for immediate retransmissions.

If the control information indicates that a segment contains only fill data (i.e. because a higher bandwidth channel is operating at a lower rate or is idle), this relevant frame should not be scheduled for retransmission, even if a NACK is received for that frame.

NOTE 2: This procedure is recommended to avoid unnecessary retransmissions.

At the receiving side an immediate acknowledgement (ACK or NACK) shall be returned for all frames that are received with an error free sequence number.

The control octet from all U-plane channels of each link shall be combined to produce channel control information. If this information indicates that a segment contain only fill data (i.e. because a higher bandwidth channel is operating at a lower rate or is idle), then a false ACK shall be returned for the relevant frame(s).

Any uncorrected errors in the data that is delivered at the receive side shall be notified using DL\_U\_ERROR-ind primitives. Erroneous data should only be issued if it remains uncorrected at the last possible delivery time (see subclause 14.3.5.2).

### 11.6.3 Unprotected service operation

#### 11.6.3.1 General

Unprotected mode operation is similar to protected mode in many respects. The main differences are:

- 1) the use of FU1 type frames and the (corresponding) use of unprotected MAC service (IN channel);
- 2) no support for variable channel rates.

Each instance of LU5 shall still provide the mechanisms for the transport of 1, 2 or 3 independent channels, where each channel shall provide a synchronous continuous bitstream oriented service. However, the allowable MCS arrangements are different to those use for protected operation. This is done to re-optimize the efficiency of the multiplexing.

Each unprotected MCS also produces an output of one MDU each TDMA frame, containing a multiplexed set of SDUs. These unprotected MDUs are then segmented into FU1 frames, and no control or filling shall be added to these FU1 frames.

The resulting FU1 frames shall always be transmitted over an independent fixed bandwidth MAC connection using class 0 transmission. They shall not be multiplexed with frames from any other service

instance (including other instances of LU5). Sequencing of the FU1 frames shall be provided automatically by the MAC layer as a result of using a fixed bandwidth MAC connection.

The complete operation of the unprotected LU5 service shall be described in the following sections:

- data buffering and optional (upward) rate adaption, operating on each channel individually;
- multiplexing of data channels into unprotected multi-channel sets, with optional interleaving;
- segmentation of multi-channel sets into frames;
- frame transmission, using class 0.

**11.6.3.2 Data buffering and initial rate adaption**

A maximum rate shall be defined for each channel at link establishment. This rate may only be changed by re-establishing the link using the service change procedures defined in ETS 300 175-5 [4].

The maximum rate only defines the input rate to the MCS and each channel may be individually rate adapted from a lower rate up to this maximum rate using bit repetition. This shall use the same adaption method (i.e. SDU repetition) as for the protected operation, as described in subclause 11.6.2.2. However, any such adaption shall be fixed; in unprotected mode the input channel rates shall be fixed at the rates agreed at service establishment. Frame-by-frame alterations shall not be supported.

**11.6.3.3 Multi-channel set multiplexing**

Each unprotected multi-channel set shall define a fixed multiplex of 1, 2 or all 3 channels, depending on the maximum rates selected. This MCS multiplex shall define the maximum data rates for each channel; these maximum rates may only be changed by establishing a new MCS.

NOTE 1: The MCS size should be chosen to exactly match the maximum channel rates required.

The following multi-channel set multiplex sizes are defined:

**Table 15: Unprotected MDU sizes**

MCS Size	MDU size (octets)
Size N1	40
Size N2	80

**MCS Size N1:** this multiplex produces 1 output frame per TDMA frame. It shall support the following channel multiplexes:

**Table 16: MCS Size N1, Maximum channel rates**

MCS Ref	Channel 1 rate	Channel 2 rate	Channel 3 rate
N1/32	32 kbit/s	none	none
N1/16	16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	none
N1/08	16 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	08 kbit/s

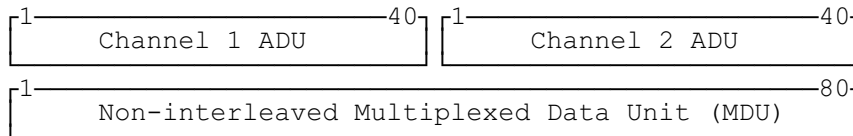
**MCS Size N2:** this multiplex produces 2 output frames per TDMA frame. It shall support the following channel multiplexes:

**Table 17: MCS Size N2, Maximum channel rates**

MCS Ref	Channel 1 rate	Channel 2 rate	Channel 3 rate
N2/64	64 kbit/s	none	none
N2/32	32 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	none

In all cases, a fixed bandwidth connection shall be used with a bandwidth (in bearers) equal to the number of output frames.

Each MCS multiplex shall combine the adapted data units from all of the relevant input channels using either non-interleaved or interleaved packing to produce a multiplexed data unit. Non-interleaved packing shall always be supported. This shall concatenate ADUs in order of ascending channel number as shown below.

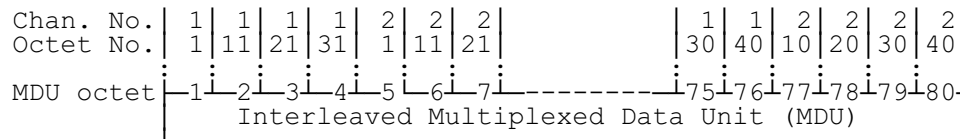


**Example of non-interleaved packing (MCS Ref: N2/32)**

Interleaved operation is optional. If used, the interleaving shall operate with whole octets using a fixed interleave pattern with an interval of 10 octets. Channels shall be interleaved in order of ascending channel number.

NOTE 2: Interleaved operation may be used on all sizes of MCS.

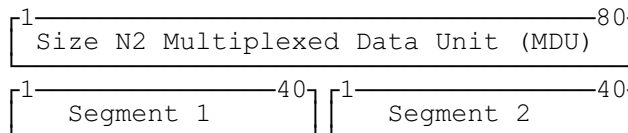
For example, the order of octets in an Interleaved MDU for the example given above, shall be as follows:



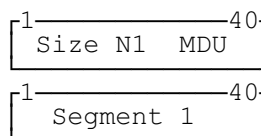
**Example of interleaved packing (MCS Ref: N2/32)**

#### 11.6.3.4 Segmentation of MDUs

Each MDU shall be segmented into 40 octet segments that are suitable for insertion into FU1 frames. Segmentation is a function of the size of the MCS.



#### Segmentation of Size N2 MDU



#### Segmentation of Size N1 MDU

The segmented MDU data shall be inserted into FU1 frames in order of ascending octet number. The frames shall be submitted to the transmission engine in order of ascending segment number.

**11.6.3.5 Frame transmission**

The resulting stream of frames shall be handled by a class 0 transmission engine using the procedures defined in subclause 14.3.2.

The associated MAC connection shall be required to provide a fixed bandwidth of 1 or 2 bearers (as appropriate).

At the receiving side an indication shall be issued to the interworking unit for all frames that are received with errors.

NOTE: This indication is less reliable than the indication available from the protected class of operation. This indication is based on the X-field CRC (refer to ETS 300 175-3 [3]).

**11.7 LU6 Secondary Rate AdapTion (SRAT) service**

**11.7.1 General**

The LU6 service is a SRAT service that is accessed through the LU6 SAP. It is a "secondary" rate adaption service because it can only operate in conjunction with the BRAT service (LU5). It offers a family of procedures that enable rate adapt data terminal equipment with V-series interfaces to be interfaced to one of the input rates provided by the BRAT service (LU5).

The SRAT service shall use the primary rate conversion procedures defined in CCITT Recommendation V.110 [14]. In particular, the following CCITT Recommendation V.110 [14] procedures shall apply:

- a) Rate Adaption (RA) of asynchronous lower rates, including start and stop bit manipulation (RA0);
- b) Rate Adaption (RA) of synchronous lower rates to an intermediate rate (RA1);
- c) direct rate adaption of synchronous rates of 48 kbit/s and 56 kbit/s to 64 kbit/s.

In all cases the output of LU6 shall use one Rp input channel of one independent instance of LU5. The Rp input channel shall be configured at the intermediate rate or at 64 kbit/s as given below.

**Table 18: Asynchronous operation: LU6 input and output rates**

Input Rates			Output Rates			
			Intermediate rate			64 kbit/s
Data signalling rate (bit/s)			8 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	
RA0 conversion procedures						
	50		X			
	75		X			
	110		X			
	150		X			
	200		X			
	300	1	X			
	600	1	X			
1	200	1	X			
2	400	1	X			
3	600		X			
4	800	1	X			
7	200			X		
9	600	1		X		
12	000				X	
14	400				X	
19	200	1			X	

NOTE: All of the rates indicated should be provided as the minimum set by a universal implementation.

**Table 19: Synchronous operation: LU6 input and output rates**

Input Rates	Output Rates			
	Intermediate rate			64 kbit/s
Data signalling rate (bit/s)	8 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	
RA1 conversion procedures				
600	X			
1 200	X			
2 400	X			
4 800	X			
7 200		X		
9 600		X		
12 000			X	
14 400			X	
19 200			X	
Direct conversion procedures				
48 000				X
56 000				X

## 11.8 LU16 ESCape Service (ESC)

### 11.8.1 General

The LU16 service provide an ESC service, that allows for an implementation specific U-plane. The use of LU16 coding shall indicate a non-standard service and interoperability will only be achieved by local agreements. This coding shall not be used to provide a service that is identical to one of the standard services.

LU16 may use any frame type and any transmission class, with the exact choice being indicated in the <<Call Attributes>> message. In all cases LU16 shall use a protected MAC service (IP\_error\_detect or IP\_error\_correct).

NOTE: The unprotected MAC service (IN) can be accessed through the LU1 service. This (unprotected) escape is restricted to use of the FU1 frame.

The most general (protected) ESC service is provided by the use of FU1 frame. The frames defined in clause 12 should be used in preference to locally defined frames, if one of these frames provides suitable functions.

In all cases, the LU16 service shall maintain SDU integrity. However, SDU sequencing and/or error control is undefined in this ETS. At the receiving side an indication shall be issued to the IWU for all frames that are received with errors. This indication shall be based on the CRC result supplied by the MAC layer.

## 11.9 LU7 64 kbits/s data bearer service

The LU7 service is specified in annex E.

## 12 Frame structures for U-plane services

### 12.1 General

The following frame structures are defined for the U-plane services:

**Table 20: U-plane frame structures**

Frame	Link Arrangement	Address	Length	Sequencing
FU1	Bi/unidirectional	No	No	No
FU2	Bi/unidirectional	Yes	Yes	No
FU3	Bi/unidirectional	No	No	Yes
FU4	Bi/unidirectional	No	Yes	Yes
FU5	Bi/unidirectional	Yes	Yes	Yes
FU6	Unidirectional only	No	Yes	Yes

The FU1 frame is designed to meet the special requirements of speech, in particular the capability for introducing minimum delay between the higher layers and the MAC layer. FU1 can also be used for more general data use. In all cases, the actual delay is defined by the MAC layer.

The FU2 frame provides observable frame delimiting, that can be used to preserve frame boundaries in the data. FU2 also provides addressing to allow for multiple independent links.

The FU3 frame provides send and receive sequence numbering for error protection and flow control.

The FU4 frame provides observable frame delimiting plus send and receive sequence numbering for error protection. This provides higher efficiency than FU5 when addressing is not required.

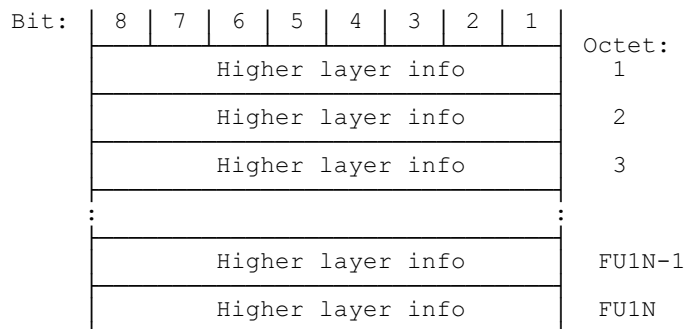
The FU5 frame provides observable frame delimiting plus send and receive sequence numbering for error protection and flow control. FU5 also provides addressing.

The FU6 frame provides observable frame delimiting plus send sequence numbers for error protection and flow control. This is designed to offer higher efficiency with unidirectional links.

### 12.2 FU1 frame structure

#### 12.2.1 General frame structure

The FU1 frame is a fixed length fragmentation.



**Frame Format Type FU1**



FU1N is a function of the underlying connection type:

**Table 21: FU1 connection types**

Connection Type	Slot Type	FU1N
IN/ min delay	Half slot	10 octets
IN/ normal delay	Half slot	10 octets
IP/ error-detect	Half slot	08 octets
IP/ error-correct	Half slot	08 octets
IN/ min delay	Full slot	40 octets
IN/ normal delay	Full slot	40 octets
IP/ error-detect	Full slot	32 octets
IP/ error-correct	Full slot	32 octets
IN/ min delay	Double slot	100 octets
IN/ normal delay	Double slot	100 octets
IP/ error-detect	Double slot	80 octets
IP/ error-correct	Double slot	80 octets

Other connection types are for further study.

### 12.2.2 FU1 buffering procedures

The FBN or FBP entity shall be used to provide a data buffering function between the service user and the MAC layer. It shall be required to supply data to the MAC layer (at the transmit side) or accept data from the MAC layer (at the receive side) on demand and with minimum delay.

NOTE: Normal data delivery will be periodic, with frames demanded and delivered at the TDMA frame rate.

**Transmit side:** on receipt of a MAC\_CO\_DTR-ind primitive, one complete frame of data shall be submitted to the MAC layer in a MAC\_CO\_DATA-req primitive.

**Receive side:** each MAC\_CO\_DATA-ind primitive shall contain one complete frame of data from the MAC layer.

**Data overflow:** in the event of data overflow, octets should be deleted, starting with the oldest non-transmitted octet.

**Data underflow:** in the event of data underflow, selected octets should be repeated in a manner that preserves the data order.

NOTE: This overwriting/underfilling function is added to cover the case of slight clock differences. For most applications, where the PT bit clock is fully synchronised to the FT clock and is sufficiently stable, there should be no duplication or loss of data within the DECT network.

### 12.2.3 Minimum delay (speech) operation

For speech services, each FU1 frames should deliver the most recent data to the MAC layer so that the speech delay requirements specified in ETS 300 175-8 [7] can be met. The transmitted contents of each frame are therefore dependant the exact time that the data is needed by the MAC layer (i.e. on the slot position in use by the MAC layer).

NOTE: One possible speech implementation would be to use a rotating buffer to contain the FU1 frame. A single pointer then serves to mark the start of the frame. New input data is added above this pointer, and the (en-bloc) frame output to the MAC layer is taken below the pointer.

**12.2.4 Connection handover**

During connection handover, FU1 frames may be sent simultaneously to both the old and the new connections. The receive path is then switched to the new connection as soon as the new connection is indicated to be in the "open" state.

NOTE: In general the FU1 frames on the old and new connections will have different contents, due to the different slot positions used by these connections. Dependant upon the exact implementation of both FT and PT, seamless connection handover should still be possible.

**12.2.5 Transmission order**

The physical transmission order shall be controlled by the MAC layer as defined in ETS 300 175-3 [3]. This MAC layer ordering shall use the octet numbering and bit numbering shown above.

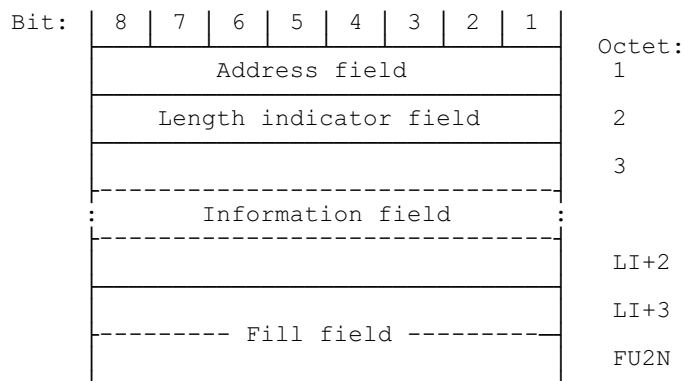
The operations across the DLC layer/MAC layer boundary shall be such that the DLC entity sending a frame can assume this temporal order of the frame, and that the entity receiving the frame can reconstruct it with its assumed temporal order.

In all cases, the order of arrival of the higher layer information shall be preserved, and this shall be identical to the order of transmission.

**12.3 FU2 frame structure**

**12.3.1 General frame structure**

FU2 is a fixed length frame. The total frame length shall always be equal to the segment size of the IP logical channel.



**Frame Format Type FU2**

FU2N is a function of the underlying connection type:

**Table 22: FU2 connection types**

Connection type	Slot type	FU2N
IP/ error-detect	Half slot	08 octets
IP/ error-correct	Half slot	08 octets
IP/ error-detect	Full slot	32 octets
IP/ error-correct	Full slot	32 octets
IP/ error-detect	Double slot	80 octets
IP/ error-correct	Double slot	80 octets

Other connection types are for further study.

### 12.3.2 FU2 buffering procedures

The FBP-frame buffering entity shall be used to provide the data buffering function, and is required to supply data (at the transmit side) or accept data (at the receive side) on demand and with minimum delay.

**Transmit side:** on receipt of a MAC\_CO\_DTR-ind primitive, one complete frame of data shall be submitted to the MAC layer in a MAC\_CO\_DATA-req primitive.

**Receive side:** each MAC\_CO\_DATA-ind primitive shall contain one complete frame of data from the MAC layer.

In all cases, the order of arrival of the higher layer information shall be preserved, and this shall be identical to the order of transmission.

### 12.3.3 Connection handover

During connection handover, FU2 frames should be duplicated and sent simultaneously to both the old and the new connections. The receive path is then switched to the new connection as soon as the new connection is fully established.

NOTE: Duplicate FU2 frames on the old and new connections will have identical contents.

### 12.3.4 Transmission order

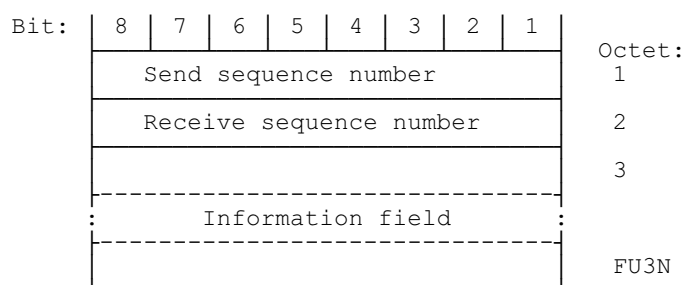
The physical transmission order is controlled by the MAC layer as defined in ETS 300 175-3 [3]. This MAC layer ordering shall use the octet numbering and bit numbering shown above.

The operations across the DLC layer/MAC layer boundary shall be such that the DLC entity sending a frame can assume this temporal order of the frame, and that the entity receiving the frame can reconstruct it with its assumed temporal order.

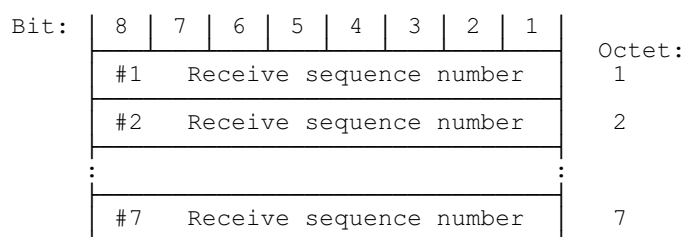
## 12.4 FU3 frame structure

### 12.4.1 General frame structure

FU3 defines two fixed length frames. The total frame length shall always be equal to the segment size of the appropriate logical channel, as detailed below.



#### Frame format type FU3a



#### Frame format type FU3b

Frame type FU3a is used for bidirectional links, and for the forward path of unidirectional links. It uses the IP logical channel, with segment sizes as given below.

Frame type FU3b is used for the backward (control) path of unidirectional links. Type FU3b contains a list of receive sequence numbers for the forward link. It uses the GF logical channel, with a fixed fragment size of 7 octets.

FU3N is a function of the underlying connection type:

**Table 23: FU3 connection types**

Connection type	Slot type	FU3N
IP/ error-detect	Half slot	08 octets
IP/ error-correct	Half slot	08 octets
IP/ error-detect	Full slot	32 octets
IP/ error-correct	Full slot	32 octets
IP/ error-detect	Double slot	80 octets
IP/ error-correct	Double slot	80 octets

Other connection types are for further study.

#### 12.4.2 FU3 buffering procedures

The FBP-frame buffering entity shall be used to provide a data buffering function, and is required to supply data (at the transmit side) or accept data (at the receive side) on demand and with minimum delay.

**Transmit side:** on receipt of a MAC\_CO\_DTR-ind primitive, one complete frame of data shall be submitted to the MAC layer in a MAC\_CO\_DATA-req primitive.

**Receive side:** each MAC\_CO\_DATA-ind primitive shall contain one complete frame of data from the MAC layer.

In all cases, the order of arrival of the higher layer information shall be preserved, and this shall be identical to the order of transmission.

#### 12.4.3 Connection handover

During connection handover, FU3a frames shall be sent simultaneously to both the old and the new connections. The receive path is then switched to the new connection as soon as the new connection is fully established.

NOTE: Duplicate FU3a frames on the old and new connections will have identical contents.

#### 12.4.4 Transmission order

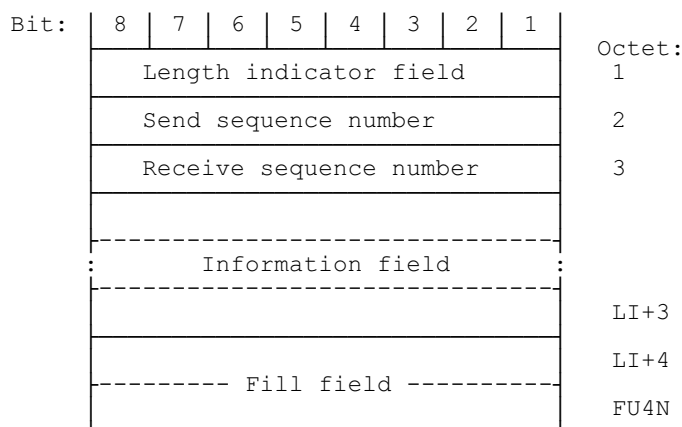
The physical transmission order is controlled by the MAC layer as defined in ETS 300 175-3 [3]. This MAC layer ordering shall use the octet numbering and bit numbering shown above.

The operations across the DLC layer/MAC layer boundary shall be such that the DLC entity sending a frame can assume this temporal order of the frame, and that the entity receiving the frame can reconstruct it with its assumed temporal order.

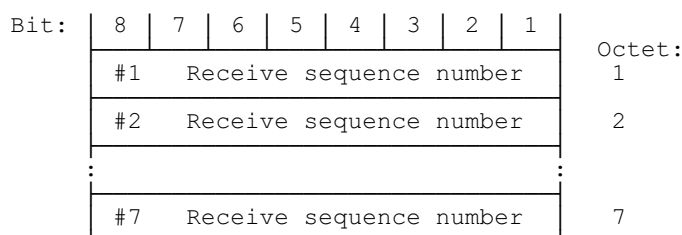
### 12.5 FU4 frame structure

#### 12.5.1 General frame structure

FU4 defines two fixed length frames. The total frame length shall always be equal to the segment size of the appropriate logical channel as detailed below.



#### Frame format type FU4a



#### Frame format type FU4b

Frame type FU4a is used for bidirectional links, and for the forward path of unidirectional links. It shall use the IP logical channel, with segment sizes as given below.

Frame type FU4b is used for the backward (control) path of unidirectional links. Type FU4b contains a list of receive sequence numbers for all of the forward links. It shall use the GF logical channel, with a fixed fragment size of 7 octets.

FU4N is a function of the underlying connection type:

**Table 24: FU4 connection types**

Connection type	Slot type	FU4N
IP/ error-detect	Half slot	08 octets
IP/ error-correct	Half slot	08 octets
IP/ error-detect	Full slot	32 octets
IP/ error-correct	Full slot	32 octets
IP/ error-detect	Double slot	80 octets
IP/ error-correct	Double slot	80 octets

Other connection types are for further study.

#### 12.5.2 FU4 buffering procedures

The FBP-frame buffering entity shall be used to provide a data buffering function, and is required to supply data (at the transmit side) or accept data (at the receive side) on demand and with minimum delay.

**Transmit side:** on receipt of a MAC\_CO\_DTR-ind primitive, one complete frame of data shall be submitted to the MAC layer in a MAC\_CO\_DATA-req primitive.

**Receive side:** each MAC\_CO\_DATA-ind primitive shall contain one complete frame of data from the MAC layer.

In all cases, the order of arrival of the higher layer information shall be preserved, and this shall be identical to the order of transmission.

**12.5.3 Connection handover**

During connection handover, FU4a frames should be sent simultaneously to both the old and the new connections. The receive path is then switched to the new connection as soon as the new connection is fully established.

NOTE: Duplicate FU4a frames on the old and new connections will have identical contents.

**12.5.4 Transmission order**

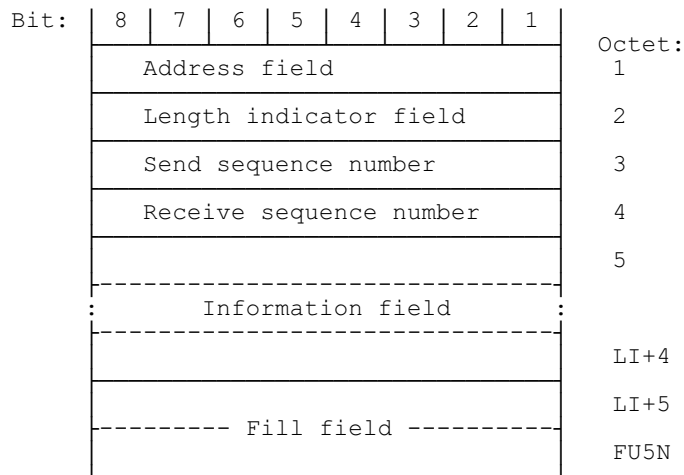
The physical transmission order is controlled by the MAC layer as defined in ETS 300 175-3 [3]. This MAC layer ordering shall use the octet numbering and bit numbering shown above.

The operations across the DLC layer/MAC layer boundary shall be such that the DLC entity sending a frame can assume this temporal order of the frame, and that the entity receiving the frame can reconstruct it with its assumed temporal order.

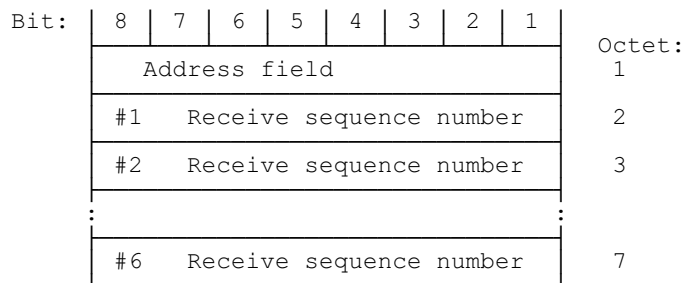
**12.6 FU5 frame structure**

**12.6.1 General frame structure**

FU5 defines two fixed length frames. The total frame length shall always be equal to the segment size of the appropriate logical channel as detailed below.



**Frame format type FU5a**



**Frame format type FU5b**

Frame type FU5a is used for bidirectional links, and for the forward path of unidirectional links. It shall use the IP logical channel, with segment sizes as given below.

Frame type FU5b is used for the backward (control) path of unidirectional links. Type FU5b contains a list of receive sequence numbers for all of the forward links. It shall use the GF logical channel, with a fixed fragment size of 7 octets.

FU5N is a function of the underlying connection type:

**Table 25: FU5 connection types**

Connection type	Slot type	FU5N
IP/ error-detect	Half slot	08 octets
IP/ error-correct	Half slot	08 octets
IP/ error-detect	Full slot	32 octets
IP/ error-correct	Full slot	32 octets
IP/ error-detect	Double slot	80 octets
IP/ error-correct	Double slot	80 octets

Other connection types are for further study.

### 12.6.2 FU5 buffering procedures

The FBP-frame buffing entity shall be used to provide a data buffering function, and is required to supply data (at the transmit side) or accept data (at the receive side) on demand and with minimum delay.

**Transmit side:** on receipt of a MAC\_CO\_DTR-ind primitive, one complete frame of data shall be submitted to the MAC layer in a MAC\_CO\_DATA-req primitive.

**Receive side:** each MAC\_CO\_DATA-ind primitive shall contain one complete frame of data from the MAC layer.

In all cases, the order of arrival of the higher layer information shall be preserved, and this shall be identical to the order of transmission.

### 12.6.3 Connection handover

During connection handover, FU5a frames should be sent simultaneously to both the old and the new connections. The receive path is then switched to the new connection as soon as the new connection is fully established.

NOTE: Duplicate FU5a frames on the old and new connections will have identical contents.

### 12.6.4 Transmission order

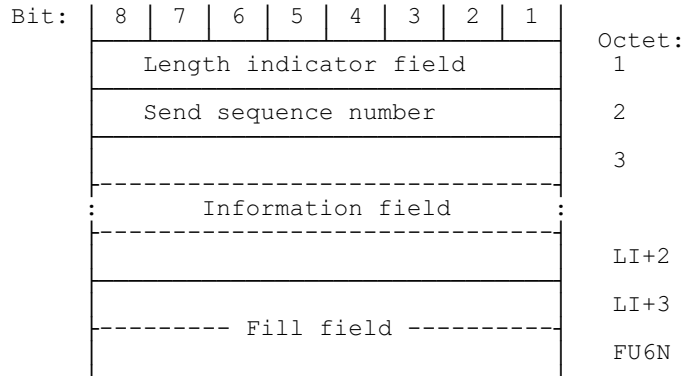
The physical transmission order is controlled by the MAC layer as defined in ETS 300 175-3 [3]. This MAC layer ordering shall use the octet numbering and bit numbering shown above.

The operations across the DLC layer/MAC layer boundary shall be such that the DLC entity sending a frame can assume this temporal order of the frame, and that the entity receiving the frame can reconstruct it with its assumed temporal order.

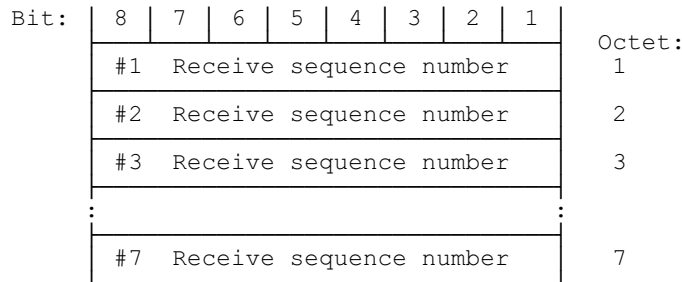
12.7 FU6 frame structure

12.7.1 General frame structure

FU6 defines two fixed length frames. The total frame length shall always be equal to the segment size of the appropriate logical channel as detailed below.



Frame format type FU6a



Frame format type FU6b

Frame type FU6a is used for the forward path of unidirectional links. It shall use the IP logical channel, with segment sizes as given below.

Frame type FU6b is used for the backward (control) path of unidirectional links. Type FU6b contains a list of receive sequence numbers for the forward link. It shall use the GF logical channel, with a fixed fragment size of 7 octets.

FU6N is a function of the underlying connection type:

Table 26: FU6 connection types

Connection type	Slot type	FU6N
IP/ error-detect	Half slot	08 octets
IP/ error-correct	Half slot	08 octets
IP/ error-detect	Full slot	32 octets
IP/ error-correct	Full slot	32 octets
IP/ error-detect	Double slot	80 octets
IP/ error-correct	Double slot	80 octets

Other connection types are for further study.

12.7.2 FU6 buffering procedures

The FBP-frame buffering entity shall be used to provide a data buffering function, and is required to supply data (at the transmit side) or accept data (at the receive side) on demand and with minimum delay.



**Transmit side:** on receipt of a MAC\_CO\_DTR-ind primitive, one complete frame of data shall be submitted to the MAC layer in a MAC\_CO\_DATA-req primitive.

**Receive side:** each MAC\_CO\_DATA-ind primitive shall contain one complete frame of data from the MAC layer.

In all cases, the order of arrival of the higher layer information shall be preserved, and this shall be identical to the order of transmission.

### 12.7.3 Connection handover

During connection handover, FU6a frames should be sent simultaneously to both the old and the new connections. The receive path is then switched to the new connection as soon as the new connection is fully established.

NOTE: Duplicate FU6a frames on the old and new connections will have identical contents.

### 12.7.4 Transmission order

The physical transmission order is controlled by the MAC layer as defined in ETS 300 175-3 [3]. This MAC layer ordering shall use the octet numbering and bit numbering shown above.

The operations across the DLC layer/MAC layer boundary shall be such that the DLC entity sending a frame can assume this temporal order of the frame, and that the entity receiving the frame can reconstruct it with its assumed temporal order.

FU7 frame structure

The FU7 frame structure is specified in annex E.

## 13 Elements of procedures and formats of fields for U-plane peer-to-peer communication

### 13.1 General

The "elements of procedure" define the commands and responses that are used to provide a single U-plane data link. Multiple instances of U-plane data links may exist at the same time, but these instances are assumed to operate independently. The elements of procedure, and their related procedures only consider the operation of a single data link instance.

The "formats of fields" define the detailed coding of bits within each field of type FU\* frames. Unless otherwise stated, all fields are coded according to the natural binary code. The resulting value is arranged with the most significant bit (msb) in the highest numbered bit position:

Bit:	7	6	5	
	BIT2 (msb)	BIT1	BIT0 (lsb)	

**Normal internal field format**

### 13.2 Address elements

#### 13.2.1 Address field format

Bit:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	G	ULN			UCN			1

**Address field format**

where:

G: flaG;  
ULN: U-plane Link Number;  
UCN: U-plane Channel Number.

### 13.2.2 Address field parameters

#### Flag (G)

G = 0 for frame from link originator;  
G = 1 for frame from link destination.

#### U-plane Link Number (ULN)

0 0 0 } Valid U-plane link number  
to  
1 1 0 }  
1 1 1 Reserved value.

#### U-plane Channel Number (UCN)

0 0 0 } Valid U-plane channel number  
to  
1 1 0 }  
1 1 1 Reserved value.

### 13.3 Length indicator elements

#### 13.3.1 Length indicator field format

Bit:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	L7	L6	L5	L4	L3	L2	L1	M

Length indicator field format

M: more data bit;  
L<sub>j</sub>: L<sub>j</sub> ∈ {7..1} Length of Information field (octets).

#### 13.3.2 Length indicator field parameters

More data bit M: the more data bit, M, is used to indicate segmentation of long messages into FU2 frames.

M = "1" indicates that the information field only contains part of a message - there is more to follow.

M = "0" indicates one of two things:

- that the information field contains a complete message, provided that the M bit of the previous frame was also set to "0";
- that the information field contains the last segment of a message, provided that the M bit of the previous frame was set to "1".

When the M bit is set to "1", the information field should contain the maximum number of octets.

NOTE 1: This rule only recommends that each frame contains the maximum amount of information. However, the L<sub>j</sub> field always defines the actual length.

Length parameter LI: the length parameter LI consists of 7 bits and defines the length of the information field in all frames. Allowable values are:

- 0 to 30 for frame types FU2 and FU6a;
- 0 to 29 for frame types FU4a;
- 0 to 28 for frame types FU5a.

NOTE 2: Maximum value for full slot is 30 octets. 7 bits are allowed for possible double slot operation - 100 octets.

$L_1 = "0"$  is used for all frames that contain no higher layer information.

NOTE 3: Frames that contain no higher layer information should not be transmitted.

Remaining (unused) octets shall be filled with the standard fill octet defined in subclause 13.5.

### 13.4 Sequence number elements

#### 13.4.1 Send sequence number format

Bit:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	I/R	ES7	ES6	ES5	ES4	ES3	ES2	ES1

#### Send sequence number field format

$ES_1$  = Send Sequence Number (7-bits);

$I \in \{7..1\}$ ;

I/R = Initial/Retransmission bit.

#### 13.4.2 Send sequence number parameters

At the time that an in-sequence frame is designated for transmission, the value of  $ES_1$  is set equal to the value of the send state variable SN according to the selected transmission class. Refer to subclauses 14.2 and 14.3.

The I/R bit shall define the meaning of the send sequence number contained in the same octet, using the following coding:

I/R = "1" First transmission (of this frame);

I/R = "0" Retransmission (of this frame).

#### 13.4.3 Receive sequence number format

Bit:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	A/N	ER7	ER6	ER5	ER4	ER3	ER2	ER1

#### Receive sequence number field format

$ER_1$  = Receive sequence number (7-bits);

$I \in \{7..1\}$ ;

A/N = ACK/NACK bit.

### 13.4.3 Receive sequence number parameters

At the time that a frame is designated for transmission, the value of  $ER_j$  is set according to the selected transmission class. Refer to subclauses 14.2 and 14.3.

The A/N bit shall define the meaning of the Receive sequence number contained in the same octet, using the following coding:

A/N = "1" Positive acknowledge;

A/N = "0" Negative acknowledge.

## 13.5 Fill elements

### 13.5.1 Fill field format

Bit:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

**Fill field format**

NOTE: Fill field octets are filled with balanced data.

## 14 U-plane peer-to-peer procedures

### 14.1 General

Multiple instances of U-plane entities may exist within one PT and within one FT. These instances are assumed to operate completely independently, and the operation of only a single instance is considered here.

Each of these procedures shall only be used to provide a single point-to-point (U-plane) link between one FT and one PT.

The procedures in this subclause are generic in the sense that each procedure may be applicable to more than one of the LU services. The procedures are written in a modular manner, by referencing them to the elements of procedure defined in clause 13. Each modular procedure shall apply to any of the (internal) frames defined in clause 12 that contain the relevant element(s) of that procedure.

NOTE: Certain U-plane services provide for the transport of external user data that contains an (external) frame structure. In this subclause, the word "frame" only refers to the (internal) frames defined in clause 12.

### 14.2 Frame transmission principles

#### 14.2.1 Sequence numbering

Frame types FU3, FU4, FU5 and FU6 contain one or two octets containing sequence numbers. These are used for error control and flow control information. All of these frame types shall contain a send sequence number, and frame types FU3, FU4 and FU5 shall also contain a receive sequence number.

The send sequence number shall be set to zero at service establishment, and this value shall be used for the first transmitted frame. The send sequence number shall be incremented by 1, modulo 128, with each successive new frame.

The receive sequence number shall be set to 0 at service establishment, and this sequence number shall be updated according to the transmission procedures given in subclause 14.3.

## 14.2.2 Acknowledgements

### 14.2.2.1 Sending acknowledgements

The receiving entity shall send continuous acknowledgement data to the sending entity using the single receive sequence number or list of receive sequence numbers as appropriate. All such acknowledgement data shall be updated for every new transmission or retransmission.

### 14.2.2.2 Receiving acknowledgements

Positive acknowledgment information shall only be accepted if it is received within error free frames. Negative acknowledgement information shall be accepted if it is received within error free frames, but may also be accepted if it is contained in erroneous frames.

Frames that contain multiple acknowledgement octets (multiple receive sequence numbers) shall contain at least one valid octet. Valid octets shall be placed in the lowest numbered octets and no octets shall be duplicated (except to fill any unused octets). All unused octets shall be filled with an exact duplicate of the highest numbered valid octet.

NOTE: At the receiving side, the octets in these frames should be processed in ascending order. The remaining octets may then be discarded if a duplication is discovered.

## 14.2.3 Transmission classes

Four transmission classes are defined:

- class 0: no L<sub>Ux</sub> retransmission or sequencing;
- class 1: no L<sub>Ux</sub> retransmission (sequencing only);
- class 2: variable throughput L<sub>Ux</sub> retransmission;
- class 3: fixed throughput L<sub>Ux</sub> retransmission.

### 14.2.3.1 Class 0; No L<sub>Ux</sub> retransmission or sequencing

This service provides a fixed throughput service, with the notification of MAC detected errors. Sequencing shall be provided by the MAC layer, and this shall only be guaranteed if a fixed bandwidth (fixed number of MAC bearers) can be maintained.

This shall use the following MAC service:

- I<sub>N</sub>: minimum\_delay;
- I<sub>N</sub>: normal\_delay;
- I<sub>P</sub>: error-correct/ single bearer only;
- I<sub>P</sub>: error-detect.

All error detection uses the normal MAC error detection procedures (see ETS 300 175-3 [3]).

### 14.2.3.1 Class 1: no L<sub>Ux</sub> retransmission

This service provides a variable throughput service, with removal or notification of all errors detected at the MAC layer. The correct frames are always resequenced at the receiver. If a MAC retransmission failure is reported at the sending side (e.g. if the maximum MAC retransmit count is reached) or if a sequence error is detected at the receiving side, the link may be released by the upper layer. In all cases a notification shall be issued to the higher layer whenever an error is detected.

This shall use the following MAC service:

- I<sub>P</sub>; error-correct.

All error detection uses the normal MAC error detection procedures (see ETS 300 175-3 [3]).

#### 14.2.3.2 Class 2: variable throughput LU<sub>x</sub> retransmission

This service is characterised by the demands of guaranteed maximum undetected error rate. Each frame is retransmitted until correct, or until the maximum DLC retransmit count is reached. The DLC retransmission may operate a Go\_Back\_N or a selective retransmission protocol.

This shall use the following MAC services:

lp: error-correct only when using GBN;

lp: error-detect only when using SEL.

If the maximum DLC retransmit count is reached, or if a MAC retransmission failure is reported, the link shall be released and a notification shall be issued to the higher layer.

All error detection uses the normal MAC error detection procedures (see ETS 300 175-3 [3]).

NOTE: Care is needed to ensure that the application does not retransmit faster than the DLC retransmission; this could cause the offered throughput to increase catastrophically.

#### 14.2.3.3 Class 3: fixed throughput LU<sub>x</sub> retransmission

This service is characterised by the demands of a fixed throughput. Limited error correction based on the retransmission scheme is applied, but data throughput is maintained even in the presence of errors.

This shall use the following MAC services:

lp; error-detect only.

The potential level of correction is defined by the service attributes, giving a nominal fixed delay, and the excess connection bandwidth available from the MAC layer.

In the event that a frame cannot be delivered correctly within the time limits of the service, both sides of the link shall act independently to clear the old frame.

At the transmitter, any frame that exceeds the specified lifetime (i.e. more than N msec old) is discarded without notification and shall not be retransmitted any more.

The receiver shall independently generate a replacement frame to the output, and shall mark the interruption. The receiver should then proceed as though the frame had been received correctly, including sending positive acknowledgement(s) as appropriate.

#### 14.2.4 Operation parameter negotiation

Certain operating parameters may be negotiated at call establishment, as defined in ETS 300 175-5 [4]. This negotiation shall be optional. The following parameters may be negotiated:

- window sizes;
- transit delay.

**Window size negotiation:** if negotiation is adopted, the negotiated values shall be used to define the maximum values. If negotiation is not used, the maximum values defined in subclause 14.3 shall be used.

**Transit delay negotiation:** transit delay negotiation shall only be used for class 3 operation. If negotiation is adopted, the negotiated values shall be used to define the maximum values for the DLC elements of the delay. If negotiation is not used, the maximum values defined in subclause 14.3.5 shall be used.

### 14.3 Frame transmission procedures

#### 14.3.1 General

The term "SN" shall refer to send Sequence Numbers. The term "RN" shall refer to Receive Sequence numbers.

All operations shall be understood to be Modulo 128 for both send sequence numbers and receive sequence numbers. The term "modulus" shall refer to the value 128.

The procedures shall be described for only one direction of operation, and each procedure shall apply to both bidirectional or unidirectional operation unless otherwise stated. Bidirectional operation shall be assumed to be based on two independent instances of a given procedure; one for each direction.

#### 14.3.2 Class 0 procedures

Class 0 operation does not use any sequence numbers (SN and RN are not used). Class 0 provides a transparent interface to the MAC layer. The MAC layer service should normally provide sequencing (by invoking a constant bandwidth connection) and may optionally provide error protection.

##### 14.3.2.1 Sending side procedure

The sending entity shall submit frames to the MAC layer in the order of arrival. No sequence numbers shall be added, and no retransmission shall be used.

For minimum delay operation (frame type FU1 only) the special buffering procedures described in subclause 12.2.3 shall be used.

##### 14.3.2.2 Receiving side procedure

**Normal operation:** the receiving entity shall deliver frames in the order they are received from the MAC layer. Packets marked as type "unknown" should be discarded. The remaining packets shall be assumed to contain valid frames, and shall be processed in their order of arrival. Frames containing errors (as indicated by the MAC layer) shall nonetheless be delivered to the higher entity, together with the error indication.

**Minimum\_delay (speech) operation:** the receiving entity shall immediately deliver frames in the order they are received from the MAC layer. All packets shall be assumed to contain valid frames, and shall be processed in their order of arrival. Frames indicated as type "unknown" or containing errors (i.e. errors indicated by the MAC layer) shall nonetheless be delivered to the higher entity, together with the error indication.

#### 14.3.3 Class 1 procedures

Class 1 operation uses both SNs and RNs. The RNs only provide window control to avoid possible sequencing errors, and shall not invoke any DLC retransmission.

##### 14.3.3.1 Sending side procedure

The sending entity shall add SNs to all frames in the order specified by that entity. The I/R bit shall be set to "1".

The resulting frames shall be submitted to the MAC layer in the order of ascending SN.

The sending entity shall maintain a maximum window size between the SN and the last received RN. This maximum window size shall be no greater than (modulus-1). A smaller maximum value may be negotiated at call establishment (see subclause 14.2.4). A smaller operating window size may be unilaterally adopted by the sending entity at any time.

Due to the modulus operation, each SN may be re-used several times during the life of the link. The minimum interval between re-use shall meet the following requirements:

- 1) a SN shall not exceed the maximum window size;
- 2) a SN shall not be re-used within L(S) TDMA frames of the most recent previous use of that number.

The value of L(S) shall be determined by the MAC service used. For the Ip-error-correct service, L(S) shall be equal to the maximum packet lifetime (as defined at service establishment).

Received RNs with the A/N bit set to "1" shall be treated as an acknowledgement for all frames up to and including the frame number RN.

Whenever the window size limit is reached (thereby halting further transmissions) timer <DLU-01> shall be started. This timer shall be reset whenever a usable RN is received (i.e. an RN that acknowledges one or more outstanding frames). If timer <DLU-01> expires the link shall be immediately released.

#### 14.3.3.2 Receiving side procedure

The receiving entity shall accept data packets from the MAC layer in any order. Packets marked as type "unknown" and any packets containing errors in the first portion (i.e. errors in the MAC B0 subfield) shall be discarded. The remaining packets shall be assumed to contain valid frames, and shall be processed in their order of arrival.

In-sequence frames are defined as a series of one or more frames that contain no errors and that contain SN(s) that together form a continuous series of SNs when considered together with other received but undelivered frames. All in-sequence frames shall be immediately delivered to the higher functions.

Out-of-sequence frames are defined as all other frames (i.e. a sequence of one or more frames that do not form a continuous series of SNs or contain some errors). These frames may only be delivered after they have been buffered for at least L(R) TDMA frames after their arrival. During this buffering period, out-of-sequence frames may become in-sequence frames due to the arrival of one or more missing frames. In this event, the frames shall be immediately delivered to the higher layer.

NOTE 1: Out of sequence frames may be discarded before this time limit, in order to limit buffer sizes.

The value of L(R) shall be determined by the MAC service used. For the Ip-error-correct service, L shall be equal to or greater than the maximum packet lifetime (as defined at service establishment) and less than (<DLU-01> DIV 2).

NOTE 2: The recommended value for L(R) is equal to the maximum packet lifetime.

During the buffering period frames may arrive that are duplicates of one or more of the buffered frames. If the original buffered frame was correct, these duplicates shall be discarded. If the original buffered frame contained errors, the duplicate may be used to correct those errors, using selective replacement of erroneous portions (replacement of MAC BN subfields).

NOTE 3: Selective replacement is only performed for frames with the same SN. This requires error free reception of the B0 subfield (i.e. the subfield containing the SN).

If after buffering for L(R) TDMA frames, out-of-sequence frames remain out-of-sequence, the frames shall nonetheless be delivered to higher functions, together with an indication reporting the missing frames. The receiving entity shall then act as though the frames had been received in sequence. In particular, the RN shall be updated to acknowledge acceptance of these frames.

Whenever frames are delivered to the higher functions, the RN shall be set equal to the highest delivered SN.



#### 14.3.4 Class 2 procedures

Class 2 operation uses both SNs and RNs. The RNs provide both window control to avoid possible sequencing errors, and also invoke automatic DLC retransmission. The DLC retransmission may operate either a Go\_Back\_N or a selective retransmission protocol. The protocol shall be chosen at service establishment and shall not change during the life of the link.

##### 14.3.4.1 Sending side procedure

The sending entity shall add SNs to all frames in the order specified by that entity. The I/R bit shall be set to "1" for the first transmission and to "0" for all retransmissions.

The resulting frames shall be submitted to the MAC layer in the order of ascending SN.

NOTE 1: This rule means that retransmissions always have priority relative to first transmissions.

The sending entity shall maintain a maximum window size between the SN and the last received RN. The maximum window size shall be:

- $((\text{Modulus DIV } 2) - 1)$  when using GBN;
- (Modulus) when using SEL.

A lower maximum value may be negotiated at call establishment (see subclause 14.2.4). A smaller operating window size may be unilaterally adopted by the sending entity at any time.

Due to the modulus operation, each SN may be re-used several times during the life of the link. The minimum interval between re-use shall meet the following requirements:

- 1) an SN shall not exceed the maximum window size;
- 2) an SN shall not be re-used within L(S) TDMA frames of the most recent previous use of that number.

The value of "L" shall be determined by the protocol used:

- using GBN, L(S) shall be equal to the maximum packet lifetime (as defined at service establishment);
- using SEL, L(S) shall be equal to 2.

NOTE 2: These different limits reflect the limitations of the MAC service used. In particular, the MAC layer Ip-error-correct service can introduce large and unpredictable delays into both the forward and backward directions.

Whenever the window size limit is reached (thereby halting further transmissions) the sending side shall commence retransmission of all outstanding frames, starting from the oldest unacknowledged frame. This automatic retransmission shall be stopped whenever a usable RN is received (i.e. an RN that acknowledges one or more outstanding frames), and normal transmission (or retransmission procedures will be resumed.

Received RNs with the A/N bit set to "1" shall be treated as a positive acknowledgement for all frames up to an including the frame number RN. This positive acknowledgement shall cause an immediate stop to any redundant (unnecessary) retransmissions that may have been scheduled as a result of previously received negative acknowledgements.

Received RNs with the A/N bit set to "0" shall be treated as a negative acknowledgement for the single frame number RN. Receipt of a NACK shall cause a retransmission of the indicated frame(s) using the agreed retransmission protocol (selective or GO\_Back\_N as appropriate).

#### 14.3.4.2 Receiving side procedure

The receiving entity shall accept data packets from the MAC layer in any order. Packets marked as type "unknown" and any packets that are indicated to contain errors in the first portion (MAC subfield BO) shall be discarded. The remaining packets shall be assumed to contain valid frames, and shall be processed in their order of arrival.

In-sequence frames are defined as a series of one or more frames that contain no errors and that contain SN(s) that together form a continuous series of SNs when considered together with other received but undelivered frames. All in-sequence frames shall be immediately delivered to the higher functions.

Out-of-sequence frames are defined as all other frames (i.e. a sequence of one or more frames that do not form a continuous series of SNs or contain some errors). These frames may only be delivered after they have been buffered for at least L(R) TDMA frames after their arrival. During this buffering period, out-of-sequence frames may become in-sequence frames due to the arrival of one or more missing frames. In this event, the frames shall be immediately delivered to the higher layer.

If after buffering for L(R) frames, out-of-sequence frames remain out-of-sequence, the receiving entity shall return an immediate negative acknowledgement, by returning at least one frame containing the missing RNs and the A/N bit set to "0". For the GBN protocol, a single value of RN shall be used, set equal to the lowest numbered missing frame. For the SEL protocol, multiple RN values shall be returned; one for each missing frame.

Out-of-sequence frames shall continue to be buffered for a further period of at least M(R) frames following the return of a NACK. During this buffering period, out-of-sequence frames may finally become in-sequence frames due to the arrival of one or more of the missing frames. In this event, the frames shall be immediately delivered to the higher layer.

NOTE 1: Out of sequence frames may be discarded before this time limit, in order to limit buffer sizes.

The values of L(R) and M(R) shall be determined by the service used:

- when using the GBN protocol:
  - $L(R) = (\text{maximum packet lifetime}) \text{ DIV } 2$ ;
  - $M(R) = 2^X (\text{maximum packet lifetime})$ ;
- when using the SEL protocol:
  - $L(R) = 1 \text{ TDMA frames}$ ;
  - $M(R) = 4 \text{ TDMA frames}$ .

NOTE 2: These different limits reflect the limitations of the MAC service used. In particular, the MAC layer Ip-error-correct service can introduce large and unpredictable delays into both the forward and backward directions.

During the combined buffering period L(R)+M(R), a frame may arrive that is a duplicate of one of the buffered frames. If the original buffered frame was correct, any such duplicates shall be discarded. If the original buffered frame contained errors, the duplicate may be used to correct those errors, using selective replacement of erroneous portions (replacement of MAC BN subfields).

NOTE 3: Selective replacement is only performed for frames with the same SN. This requires error free reception of the B0 subfield (i.e. the subfield containing the SN).

If after buffering for L(R)+M(R) TDMA frames, out-of-sequence frames remain out-of-sequence, the frames shall nonetheless be delivered to higher functions, together with an indication reporting the missing

frames. The receiving entity shall then act as though the frames had been received in sequence. In particular, the RN shall be updated to acknowledge acceptance of these frames.

Whenever frames are delivered to the higher functions, the RN for all positive acknowledgements shall be set equal to the highest delivered SN.

The receiving side shall maintain a false retransmit timer to remove unwanted duplicates. This timer shall be set whenever a positive acknowledgement is sent (for one or more frames), and within this time window the receiving side shall discard any retransmitted frames that contain a sequence number equal to any one of these (recently) acknowledged frames. The minimum value for this timer is the equal to  $M(R)$ .

NOTE 4: This paragraph is added to protect against an unwanted retransmission being treated as new data, due to extended MAC delays (MOD-2 retransmission) of both the ACK and the retransmission.

### 14.3.5 Class 3 procedures

Class 3 operation uses both SNs and RNs. The RNs provide both window control to avoid possible sequencing errors, and also invoke automatic DLC retransmission. The DLC retransmission shall operate a selective retransmission protocol, combined with a lifetime limit on all packets to provide a guaranteed throughput.

#### 14.3.5.1 Sending side procedure

The sending entity shall add SNs to all frames in the order specified by that entity. The I/R bit shall be set to "1" for the first transmission and to "0" for all retransmissions.

The resulting frames shall be submitted to the MAC layer in the order of ascending SN.

NOTE 1: This rule means that retransmissions always have priority relative to first transmissions.

The sending entity shall maintain a maximum window size between the SN and the last received RN. The maximum window size shall be equal to the (Modulus) of the SN used. A lower maximum value may be negotiated at call establishment (see subclause 14.2.4). A smaller operating window size may be unilaterally adopted by the sending entity at any time.

Due to the modulus operation, each SN may be re-used several times during the life of the link. The minimum interval between re-use shall meet the following requirements:

- 1) a SN shall not exceed the maximum window size;
- 2) a SN shall not be re-used within  $L(S)$  TDMA frames of the most recent previous use of that number.

The value of  $L(S)$  shall be equal to 2.

The maximum lifetime of each frame shall be limited to  $T(R)$  TDMA frames. This lifetime limit should be defined at call establishment, and shall not be subsequently changed. When this limit is exceeded for a given frame, the frame shall not be retransmitted (or transmitted) and the data should be discarded. If the lifetime limit is not specified at call establishment the following value shall apply:

$T(R)$  default value shall be 15 TDMA frames.

NOTE 2: The value  $T(R)$  should normally be negotiated with the <<transit-delay>> element during call establishment (see ETS 300 175-5 [4]).

The discarding of a frame shall not be treated as equivalent to acknowledgement of the SN. In all cases, the SN of that frame shall not be reused until the SN has been acknowledged by the peer. The peer entity maintains a corresponding lifetime limit, and should normally issue a (false) acknowledgement for expired frames when their lifetime limit is reached.

Whenever the window size limit is reached (thereby halting further transmissions) the sending side shall commence retransmission of all unexpired but outstanding frames, starting from the oldest unacknowledged frame. This automatic retransmission shall be stopped whenever a usable RN is received (i.e. an RN that acknowledges one or more outstanding frames), and normal transmission or retransmission procedures will be resumed.

Received RNs with the A/N bit set to "1" shall be treated as a positive acknowledgement for all frames up to and including the frame number RN. This positive acknowledgement shall cause an immediate stop to any redundant (unnecessary) retransmissions that may have been scheduled as a result of previously received negative acknowledgements.

Received RNs with the A/N bit set to "0" shall be treated as a negative acknowledgement for the single frame number RN. Receipt of a NACK shall cause a selective retransmission of the indicated frame(s).

#### 14.3.5.2 Receiving side procedure

The receiving entity shall accept data packets from the MAC layer in any order. Packets marked as type "unknown" and any packets that are indicated to contain errors in the first portion (MAC subfield BO) shall be discarded. The remaining packets are assumed to contain valid frames, and shall be processed in their order of arrival.

In-sequence frames are defined as a series of one or more frames that contain no errors and that contain SN(s) that together form a continuous series of SNs when considered together with other received but undelivered frames. All in-sequence frames shall be immediately delivered to the higher functions.

NOTE 1: Most higher function users of class 3 retransmission are expected to provide frame buffering such that a continuous flow of data is produced. The buffer size should be greater than the product of connection bandwidth and maximum frame lifetime.

Out-of-sequence frames are defined as all other frames (i.e. a sequence of one or more frames that do not form a continuous series of SNs or contain some errors). These frames may only be delivered after they have been buffered for T(R) TDMA frames after their arrival. During this buffering period, out-of-sequence frames may become in-sequence frames due to the arrival of one or more missing frames. In this event, the frames shall be immediately delivered to the higher layer.

As soon as an out-of-sequence frames is detected the receiving entity shall return an immediate negative acknowledgement, by returning at least one frame containing the missing RNs and the A/N bit set to "0". If necessary, multiple RN values shall be returned; one for each missing frame.

NOTE 2: Out of sequence frames may be discarded before this time limit, in order to limit buffer sizes.

The value of T(R) shall be equal to the maximum frame lifetime. This lifetime limit should be defined at call establishment, and shall not be subsequently changed. If the lifetime limit is not specified at call establishment the following value shall apply:

T(R) default value shall be 15 TDMA frames.

NOTE 3: The value T(R) should normally be negotiated with the <<transit-delay>> element during call establishment (see ETS 300 175-5 [4]).

During the total buffering period T(R) a frame may arrive that is a duplicate of one of the buffered frames. If the original buffered frame was correct, any such duplicates shall be discarded. If the original buffered frame contained errors, the duplicate may be used to correct those errors, using selective replacement of erroneous portions (replacement of MAC BN subfields).

NOTE 4: Selective replacement is only performed for frames with the same SN. This requires error free reception of the B0 subfield (i.e. the subfield containing the SN).

If after buffering for T(R) TDMA frames, out-of-sequence frames remain out-of-sequence, all of the valid frames shall nonetheless be delivered to higher functions, together with an indication for all missing frames. The receiving entity shall then act as though the frames had been received in sequence. In particular, the RN shall be updated to acknowledge acceptance of these frames.

Whenever frames are delivered to the higher functions, the RN for all positive acknowledgements shall be set equal to the highest delivered SN.

**Annex A (normative): System parameters****A.1 LAPC timer values**

<DL.00> Link release timer

FT value: 2 seconds  
 PT value: 2 seconds  
 Start: DISC command frame is transmitted  
 Stop: UA response frame is received

<DL.01> Link suspend timer

FT value: 2 seconds  
 PT value: 2 seconds  
 Start: DISC command frame is transmitted  
 Stop: UA response frame is received

<DL.02> Class B establish timer

FT value: 2 seconds  
 PT value: 2 seconds  
 Start: Class B request frame is transmitted  
 Stop: Class B accept or reject frame is received

<DL.03> Link resume timer

FT value: 2 seconds  
 PT value: 2 seconds  
 Start: SABM or I-command frame is transmitted  
 Stop: resume accept frame is received

<DL.04> Retransmission timer

	$C_F$ routed frames	$C_S$ routed frames
FT value:	1,0 seconds	2,0 seconds
PT value:	1,0 seconds	2,0 seconds
Start:	an I-frame is transmitted	
Stop:	an acknowledgement is received for that frame	

<DL.05> Connection handover timer

FT value: 10 seconds  
 PT value: 10 seconds  
 Start: the involuntary CHP condition is entered  
 Stop: connection handover successfully completed

<DL.06> Connection handover interval timer

FT value: 4 seconds  
 PT value: 4 seconds  
 Start: after N251 successful connection handover attempts without success or after a CHO is successfully completed  
 Stop: normal release

<DL.07> Class A establish timer

FT value: 2 seconds  
 PT value: 2 seconds  
 Start: a class A establish I-frame is transmitted  
 Stop: a class A RR-frame is received.

Additional LAPC timers are for further study.

## **A.2 U-plane timer values**

<DLU.01> Class 1 timer

FT value: 2 seconds  
PT value: 2 seconds  
Start: the window size limit is reached  
Stop: a valid acknowledge is received

Additional U-plane timers are for further study.

## **A.3 Constants**

### **A.3.1 Retransmission counter (N250)**

The maximum number of retransmissions of a frame, N250, is a system parameter. The default value shall be 3.

### **A.3.2 Maximum number of CHO attempts (N251)**

The maximum number of successive connection handover attempts, N251, without success is 3.

NOTE: Implementors may adopt a lower value.

## Annex B (informative): Checksum algorithms

### B.1 Arithmetic conventions

Addition is performed in one of the two following modes:

- a) modulo 255 arithmetic;
- b) ones complement arithmetic in which if any of the variables has the value minus zero (i.e. 255) it shall be regarded as though it was plus zero.

### B.2 Coding algorithm

- a) set Octet(FLEN) and Octet(FLEN-1) to zero;
- b) set the variables C0 and C1 to zero;
- c) for n := 1 to FLEN do;
  - BEGIN;
  - C0 := C0 + Octet(n);
  - C1 := C1 + C0;
  - END.

The resulting C0 and C1 have the values:

$$C0 = \sum \{ \text{Octet}(n) \};$$

$$C1 = \sum \{ (\text{FLEN}+1-n) * \text{Octet}(n) \}.$$

where both summations run from n=1 to n=FLEN.

NOTE: To the calculation of C1: multiplying checksum formula <1> of subclause 7.10 with a factor (FLEN+1) and subtracting checksum formula <2> of subclause 7.10 from this product leads to the relation:

$$\sum \{ (\text{FLEN}+1-n) * \text{Octet}(n) \} = 0 \quad <3>.$$

where the summation runs from n=1 to n=FLEN.

Therefore if the formulae <1> and <2> are both zero also formula <3> is satisfied, or: if formulae <1> and <3> are zero formula <2> is also satisfied.

- d) Octet(FLEN-1) := C0 - C1;
- Octet(FLEN) := - 2\*C0 + C1.

### B.3 Decoding algorithm

Perform steps b) and c) of the coding algorithm. Finally, if one or both of the parameters C0 and C1 do not have the value zero, the checksum formulae defined in subclause 7.10 have not been satisfied.



## B.4 Some examples

To verify correct implementation of the checksum calculation, two examples are given (hexadecimal notation):

EXAMPLE 1:            Two octets of data:        FE02. Calculated checksum FE00.

EXAMPLE 2:            Three octets of data:      910001        Calculated checksum B7B5.

Annex C (informative): MAC connection states

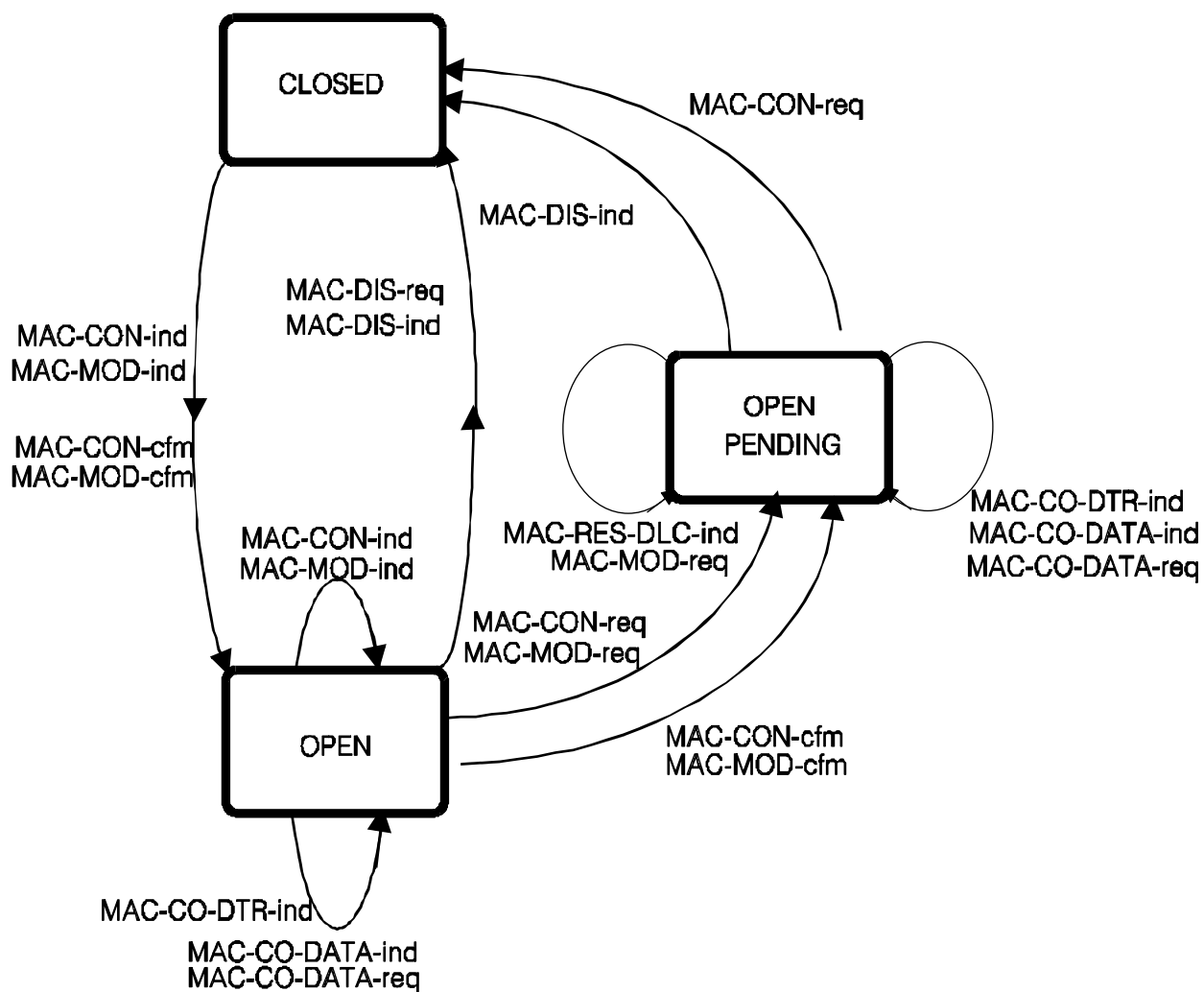


Figure C.1: MAC connection states as viewed by the DLC

## Annex D (normative): Mapping of agreed channel rates to MCS sizes

The following tables show the service mappings that shall be used when implementing the LU5 basic rate adoption service. These tables show the mapping of all possible input channel rates onto 1, 2 or 3 multi-channel sets. Two tables are defined: one for class P (Protected) operation, and one for class N (uNprotected) operation.

Alternative mappings shall not be used.

### D.1 Protected class operation

Table D.1: Protected class MCS mapping

Ch 1 rate	Ch 2 rate	Ch 3 rate	MCS #1	MCS #2	MCS #3
64 kbit/s	64 kbit/s	64 kbit/s	P3/64	P3/64	P3/64
64 kbit/s	64 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	P3/64	P3/64	P2/32 a
64 kbit/s	64 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	P3/64	P3/64	P1/16
64 kbit/s	64 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	P3/64	P3/64	P1/16
64 kbit/s	64 kbit/s	none	P3/64	P3/64	none
64 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	P3/64	P3/32	none
64 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	P3/64	P3/32	none
64 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	P3/64	P2/32	none
64 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	none	P3/64	P2/32 a	none
64 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	P3/64	P2/16 b	none
64 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	P3/64	P2/16 b	none
64 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	none	P3/64	P1/16	none
64 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	P3/64	P1/08	none
64 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	none	P3/64	P1/08 a	none
64 kbit/s	none	none	P3/64	none	none
32 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	P3/32	P2/32 a	none
32 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	P3/32	P1/16	none
32 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	P3/32	P1/16	none
32 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	none	P3/32	none	none
32 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	P3/16	none	none
32 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	P3/16	none	none
32 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	none	P2/32	P1/16	none
32 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	P2/32	P1/16	none
32 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	none	P2/32	none	none
32 kbit/s	none	none	P2/32 a	none	none
16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	P2/16 b	P1/16	none
16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	P2/16	none	none
16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	none	P2/16 b	none	none
16 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	P2/16	none	none
16 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	none	P2/16 b	none	none
16 kbit/s	none	none	P1/16 a	none	none
08 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	P2/16	none	none
08 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	none	P1/08	none	none
08 kbit/s	none	none	P1/16	none	none

- a: channel 2 not used;
- b: channel 3 not used.

**D.2 Unprotected class operation**

**Table D.2: Unprotected class MCS mapping**

Ch 1 rate	Ch 2 rate	Ch 3 rate	MCS #1	MCS #2	MCS #3
64 kbit/s	64 kbit/s	64 kbit/s	N2/64	N2/64	N2/64
64 kbit/s	64 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	N2/64	N2/64	N1/32
64 kbit/s	64 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	N2/64	N2/64	N1/32
64 kbit/s	64 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	N2/64	N2/64	N1/32
64 kbit/s	64 kbit/s	none	N2/64	N2/64	none
64 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	N2/64	N2/32	none
64 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	N2/64	N2/32	none
64 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	N2/64	N2/32	none
64 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	none	N2/64	N1/32	none
64 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	N2/64	N1/16	none
64 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	N2/64	N1/16	none
64 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	none	N2/64	N1/16 a	none
64 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	N2/64	N1/16	none
64 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	none	N2/64	N1/16 a	none
64 kbit/s	none	none	N2/64	none	none
32 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	N2/32	N1/32	none
32 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	N2/32	N1/32	none
32 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	N2/32	N1/32	none
32 kbit/s	32 kbit/s	none	N2/32	none	none
32 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	N1/32	N1/16	none
32 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	N1/32	N1/16	none
32 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	none	N1/32	N1/16 a	none
32 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	N1/32	N1/16	none
32 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	none	N1/32	N1/16 a	none
32 kbit/s	none	none	N1/32	none	none
16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	N1/16	N1/16 a	none
16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	N1/16	N1/16 a	none
16 kbit/s	16 kbit/s	none	N1/16	none	none
16 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	N1/08	none	none
16 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	none	N1/08 b	none	none
16 kbit/s	none	none	N1/08ab	none	none
08 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	N1/08	none	none
08 kbit/s	08 kbit/s	none	N1/08 b	none	none
08 kbit/s	none	none	N1/08ab	none	none

a: channel 2 not used;  
 b: channel 3 not used.

## Annex E (normative): LU7 64 kbit/s data bearer service

### E.1 General

This annex describes the 64 kbit/s data bearer service specified for the DECT radio interface. The LU7 service supports a full-duplex synchronous data bearer service with 64 kbit/s. The service provides an improved residual error rate. The resultant improvement of the error rate at the ISDN interface is, due to the nature of radio wave propagation, dependent on the specific environment of the configuration. The service is realised on the basis of using a combination of FEC and ARQ. The service introduces an additional fixed delay of 80 ms in order to provide time for a limited re-transmission capability.

### E.2 Physical layer service

The used physical packet is the double slot (packet P80).

### E.3 MAC layer service

The duplex unprotected normal delay MAC service with the B-field multiplex U80a offering a data rate of 80 kbit/s, shall be used. A symmetric single-bearer MAC-connection shall be used. Advanced MAC connection control shall be used.

For MAC connection establishment, bearer handover and connection handover B-field signalling channel shall be used.

For paging of the DPS the full format page shall be used. This allows the network layer to indicate the MAC service in the Link Control Entity (LCE) request paging message.

### E.4 DLC layer service

#### E.4.1 Architectural model

In order to provide a limited ARQ capability and still maintain the 64 kbit/s data rate, a transmit buffer, receive buffer and an increased data transfer rate of 72 kbit/s are utilised (see figure E.1). The transmit buffer provides a limited duration storage facility for previously sent frames and therefore allows for the possible re-transmission of these previously sent frames. The receive buffer delays the forwarding of the received frames to L3 in order to allow a period where erroneous frames may be replaced. The increased data transfer rate of 72 kbit/s is used to compensate for any re-transmission attempts that may occur.

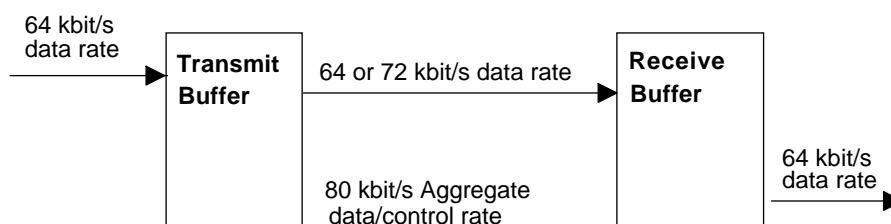


Figure E.1

#### E.4.1.1 Transmit (Tx) frame buffering

Each LU7 service endpoint shall have an associated Tx frame buffer. The transmit frame buffer capable of buffering the data from 8 ARQ frames shall be used to buffer the newly arriving frames coming from the application. During normal operation, each frame that is transmitted is also saved in the Tx frame buffer for possible re-transmission. The format of the first time transmitted frame shall thereby be preserved. Each frame will therefore be available for re-transmission until it is overwritten, 8 DECT frame times later (8 x 10 ms = 80 ms). When re-transmitting a previously sent frame, the newly arriving frames are saved in Tx frame buffers until transmission is possible.

**E.4.1.2 Receive (Rx) frame buffering**

Each LU7 service endpoint shall have an associated Rx frame buffer. A First-In-First-Out (FIFO) frame buffer structure of fixed size shall be used to buffer the newly arriving frames coming over the CI from the source LU7 service endpoint. The Rx buffer provides a fixed delay period between the reception of a frame from the source LU7 endpoint and the forwarding of the frame. This delay period allows for the ARQ procedures to occur without disruption of the outbound 64 kbit/s synchronous data stream.

**E.4.2 Automatic-Repeat-Request (ARQ) and Forward Error Control (FEC)**

The Forward Error Control shall provide Reed-Solomon error control coding of the data to correct a number of errors occurring over the radio interface. In the transmit direction, FEC shall add the parity symbols and shall pass the code-word to the MAC layer. In the receive direction, FEC shall check and remove the parity symbols.

An FEC frame shall consist of a 800-bit Reed-Solomon code-word. The Reed-Solomon code-word shall comprise 100 eight-bit symbols,  $k$  of which shall carry control information and user data, and  $100-k$  of which shall be parity symbols. The 800-bit frame shall fully occupy the B field of one double slot transmit burst. The bits in an FEC code-word shall be transmitted from left to right (parity symbols last).

Bits	$8*k$	$8*(100-k)$
	Reed Solomon Message Symbols	Reed Solomon Parity Symbols

**Figure E.2: FEC Frame Structure**

Systematic shortened Reed-Solomon block codes (100,k) with 8-bit symbols shall be used for FEC.

A Reed-Solomon code is described as a (N,K) code, where N is the number of m-bit symbols in a code-word and K is the number of message symbols. In this case,  $m=8$  and  $N=2^m-1=255$  symbols per code-word. The code is shortened to a (n,k) code where  $n=N-i$  and  $k=K-i$  by setting the  $i$  most significant code-words to zero. The Reed-Solomon decoder can correct up to the (the integer part of)  $(n-k)/2$  symbols. In this case  $n=100$  and  $i=155$  symbols (i.e. 1240 bits).

The Reed-Solomon codes use polynomials in the Galois Field GF(256), which is an extension field of GF(2) constructed with the primitive polynomial:

$$g(x)=1+x^2+x^3+x^4+x^8$$

Since a code-word containing all zeroes is a valid code-word, the parity symbols of a code-word shall be inverted (one's-complement).

The FEC shall check the parity symbol by computing a syndrome over the code-word. If the syndrome is zero, the code-word contains no detectable errors. If the parity symbols indicate that the code-word is in error (i.e. it has a non-zero syndrome), FEC may apply the error correction algorithm to the code-word.

In addition to the FEC, an ARQ facility shall be provided. The ARQ frames shall be carried in the FEC message symbols, one ARQ frame per FEC code-word. The ARQ frame consists of three fields, starting at the beginning of the FEC code-word, these shall be:

- Control field: 2 octets;
- Information field: 90 octets;
- contains in in the case of format 64 kbit/s 10 fill-octets at the end
- Checksum field: 2 octets (16 bits).

Figure E.3 shows the frame structure. The bits in an FEC code-word shall be transmitted from left to right (control field first, parity symbols last).

Bits 16	$8*(k-4)$	16	$8*(n-K)$
Control	Information	Checksum	RS Parity Symbols

**Figure E.3: Frame Structure**

The checksum shall indicate erroneous frames. The maximum number of bits in an ARQ frame is  $8k$ , where  $k$  is the number of message symbols in the Reed-Solomon code-word. 32 of these bits are for the control field and checksum field and the remaining information bits must make a multiple of eight. The number of octets in the information field is 90. In the case of format 64 kbit/s there are 10 fill octets at the end of the information field. The corresponding data rates are 64 kbit/s and 72 kbit/s. The FU7 frame structure is shown in table E.1.

**Table E.1: FU7 frame structure**

	<b>FU7 Format</b>
<b>Reed-Solomon-Code (n,k)</b>	(100,94)
<b>Control field</b>	16 bits    2 bytes
<b>Information field</b>	720 bits 90 bytes
<b>Checksum field</b>	16 bits    2 bytes
<b>RS parity symbol field</b>	48 bits    6 bytes
<b>total</b>	800 bits   100 bytes

The fields within the ARQ-frame structure are described in the following subclause of this section. The coding of the bits within these fields is such that the lowest numbered bit within the field is the least significant bit.

#### **E.4.2.1    Control field**

The control field format is shown in figure E.4. The control field is two octets long. The control field identifies the format of the frame (Format-control parameter), the ARQ operation of the frame (ARQ-control parameter), and the sequence numbers (N(S), N(R) and N(O) parameters).

The parameters within the control field and the state variables associated with the control field are described in this section. The coding of the bits within these parameters is such that the lowest numbered bit within the parameter field is the least significant bit.

Bit	8	7	5	6	4	3	2	1	
	Format-1		N(O)						Octet 1
	Format-2		N(R)			N(S)			Octet 2

Figure E.4: Control field format

#### E.4.2.1.1 Format control parameter coding

The Format control parameter indicates the type of frame being used for the transmit direction (format 64 kbit/s or format 72 kbit/s) and whether re-transmission is requested for the receive direction.

Format-control coding in octet 1 and octet 2:

oct 1	oct 2	
8	7	8 7
Meaning		
-----		
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	1	0
0	1	0

format 64 kbit/s;  
 format 64 kbit/s, re-transmit request;  
 format 72 kbit/s;  
 format 72 kbit/s, re-transmit request;  
 all other values reserved.

#### E.4.2.1.2 Offset variable V(O)

Each point-to-point LU7 service endpoint shall have an associated offset variable V(O) which can take on the value 0 to 56. The offset variable indicates the time delay caused by re-transmissions and the format to be used.

For each re-transmission V(O) shall be incremented by 8. A re-transmission is only allowed if  $V(O) \leq 48$ . If  $V(O) > 48$ , then a re-transmit request shall be ignored and a new frame shall be transmitted.

If  $V(O) > 0$ , then for the first time transmission of a frame the format 72 kbit/s shall be used. For each first time transmission of a frame with format 72 kbit/s V(O) shall be decremented by 1.

If  $V(O) = 0$ , then for the first time transmission of a frame the format 64 kbit/s shall be used. For each first time transmission of a frame with format 64 kbit/s V(O) shall not be changed.

#### E.4.2.1.3 Time variables $V_n(T)$

Each point-to-point LU7 service endpoint shall have 8 time variables  $V_n(T)$  with  $n = 0, 1, \dots, 7$ , which are associated to the last frames already transmitted and saved in the transmit buffer. The time variables indicate the age (re-transmit delay) of the last 8 transmitted frames and the hypothetical position of that frame in the receive buffer. The position of a frame in the buffers is defined by the position of its first (leading) octet of the info field. They can take on the value 0 to 56.

For the first time transmission of a frame a variable  $V_n(T)$  is associated with this frame and set equal to V(O). With each transmission (or re-transmission) of any frame all time variables  $V_n(T)$  shall be incremented by 8. This means that after the first time transmission of a frame the value of the corresponding  $V_n(T)$  is equal to  $V(O) + 8$  and is further incremented by 8 with each subsequent transmission of a frame (every 10 ms). Frames with  $V_n(T) > 56$  shall not be retransmitted.

NOTE: For the association of  $V_n(T)$  with a frame the relation  $n = N(S)$  can be used, where N(S) is the send sequence number of the relevant frame.



#### **E.4.2.1.4 Offset number N(O)**

The offset number N(O) defines the time delay of a transmitted frame, compared to the normal transmit time of this frame across the air interface and thus the actual position for that frame in the receive buffer of the receiver. The normal transmit time of a frame is the transmit time, when there has not been any re-transmission of any frame before. Without any re-transmissions a frame is transmitted almost immediately (with 'normal delay') across the air interface. N(O) defines the offset in multiples of 10 bytes. N(O) can take on the value 0 to 56. The actual position of a frame is defined by the position of the first octet of its info field.

In the case of a first time transmission of a frame, N(O) is set equal to V(O).

In the case of a re-transmission of a frame, N(O) is set equal to that  $V_n(T)$ , which corresponds to the frame that is going to be retransmitted.

Offset number N(O) in octet 1:  
6 bit binary coded number

#### **E.4.2.1.5 Send state variable V(S)**

Each point-to-point LU7 service endpoint shall have an associated V(S) state variable. V(S) denotes the sequence number of the next frame to be transmitted. V(S) can take on the value 0 to 7. The modulus of V(S) equals 8. The value of V(S) shall be incremented by 1 with each first time transmission of a frame.

NOTE: In case of a re-transmission V(S) is not incremented.

#### **E.4.2.1.6 Acknowledge state variable V(A)**

Each point to point LU7 service endpoint shall have an associated V(A) state variable. V(A) identifies the last frame that has been acknowledged by its peer (V(A)-1 equals the N(S) of the last acknowledged frame, see subclause 4.3.1.5). V(A) can take on the value 0 to 7. The modulus of V(A) equals 8. The value of the acknowledge state variable shall be updated by the valid N(R) values received from its peer (see subclause 4.3.1.7). A valid N(R) value is one that is in the range  $V(A) \leq N(R) \leq V(S)$ .

#### **E.4.2.1.7 Send sequence number N(S)**

N(S) is the send sequence number of transmitted frames. In the case of a first time transmission of a frame, N(S) is set equal to V(S). In the case of a re-transmission, N(S) is set equal to V(A).

Sending sequence number N(S) in octet 2:  
3 bit binary coded number

#### **E.4.2.1.8 Receive state variable V(R)**

Each point-to-point LU7 service endpoint shall have an associated V(R) state variable. V(R) denotes the sequence number of the next in-sequence frame expected to be received. V(R) can take on the value 0 to 7. The modulus of V(R) equals 8. Upon receipt of an error free frame whose N(S) equals V(R), the value of V(R) shall be incremented by 1 and then additionally by 1 for each subsequent error free frame in the Rx buffer.

#### **E.4.2.1.9 Receive sequence number N(R)**

At the time that a frame is designated for transmission, the value of N(R) is set equal to V(R). N(R) indicates that the LU7 service entity transmitting the N(R) has correctly received all frames numbered up to and including N(R) - 1.

N(R) indicates the sequence number of the frame that is to be transmitted or re-transmitted.

Receiving sequence number N(R) in octet 2:

3 bit binary coded number.

#### E.4.2.2 Information field

The information field of a frame follows the control field and precedes the frame checksum (see subclause E.4.2.3 below). The number of octets in the information field is 90. In the case of format 64 kbit/s the information field contains 10 fill octets at the end. The fill octets shall be set to zero, if present.

NOTE: The fill octets may in future contain further service information such as whether additional formats are supported by the sending side.

#### E.4.2.3 ARQ checksum

The ARQ checksum shall be a sixteen-bit sequence. It shall be the ones complement of the sum (modulo 2) of:

- a) the remainder of ( $x$  raised to  $k$  power) ( $x^{15} + x^{14} + x^{13} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^9 + x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x^1 + 1$ ) divided (modulo 2) by the generator polynomial  $x^{16} + x^{12} + x^5 + 1$ , where  $k$  is the number of bits in the frame existing between, but not including, the final bit of the opening flag and the first bit of the checksum, excluding bits inserted for transparency; and
- b) the remainder of the division (modulo 2) by the generator polynomial  $x^{16} + x^{12} + x^5 + 1$ , of the product of  $x^{16}$  by the content of the frame existing between, but not including, the final bit of the opening flag and the first bit of the checksum, excluding bits inserted for transparency.

As a typical implementation at the transmitter, the initial content of the register of the device computing the remainder of the division is pre-set to all 1s and is then modified by division by the generator polynomial (as described above) on the address, control, and information fields; the ones complement of the resulting remainder is transmitted as the sixteen-bit checksum.

As a typical implementation at the receiver, the initial content of the register of the device computing the remainder is pre-set to all 1s. The final remainder after multiplication by  $x^{16}$  and then division (modulo 2) by the generator polynomial  $x^{16} + x^{12} + x^5 + 1$  of the serial incoming protected bits and the checksum, will be "0001 1101 0000 1111" ( $x^{15}$  to  $x^0$ , respectively) in the absence of transmission errors.

#### E.4.3 Procedures for normal operation

The normal operation procedures for use by the LU7 service entity are specified in the following sections.

##### E.4.3.1 Establishment and synchronisation procedures

Upon establishment of the MAC layer connection, each LU7 service entity shall set V(S), V(R), V(A) and V(O) to 0.

Following the establishment of the MAC layer both service entities shall start transmitting valid frames if they have by themselves knowledge from the ISDN interface or the application that the ISDN bearer service "unrestricted digital information" with or without tones and announcements shall be used for the connection or they have detected a LU7 service request in the {CC-SETUP} message received from the adjacent entity.

The information field of these frames shall be set to all "1" or information from the ISDN and application interfaces shall be used if the B-channel is allocated and connected.

Starting with the transmission of the first frame operations upon N(S), N(R), N(O) shall follow the normal procedures.

NOTE: N(S) shall continuously be incremented while N(R) and N(O) are "0".

The entities having started the transmission shall analyse received information for a first correct frame being valid (correct CRC after FEC operation ) with correct sequence numbering.

NOTE: A MAC layer B-Field set to all "0" will result in a MAC layer checksum error.

The entities shall start the timer <DLU.02> with the transmission of the first frame. The timer is stopped upon the reception of a first valid frame.

<DLU.02> LU7 timer;

FT value: 5 seconds;

PT value: 5 seconds;

Start: first transmission of valid LU7 frame;

Stop: a valid LU7 frame is received.

The received information of the valid frames is stored in the receive buffer.

Commencing in that cycle carrying the first valid frame the receiver shall start forwarding dummy information (containing all "1") at its output interface for 8 consecutive cycles.

Then the service is established and the receiver takes subsequent frames to be forwarded from the information queue in its receive buffer.

Starting in the cycle following the event of the reception of the first valid frame the exceptional procedures according to subclause E.4.4 apply.

Concerning U-plane handling see subclause 6.4.

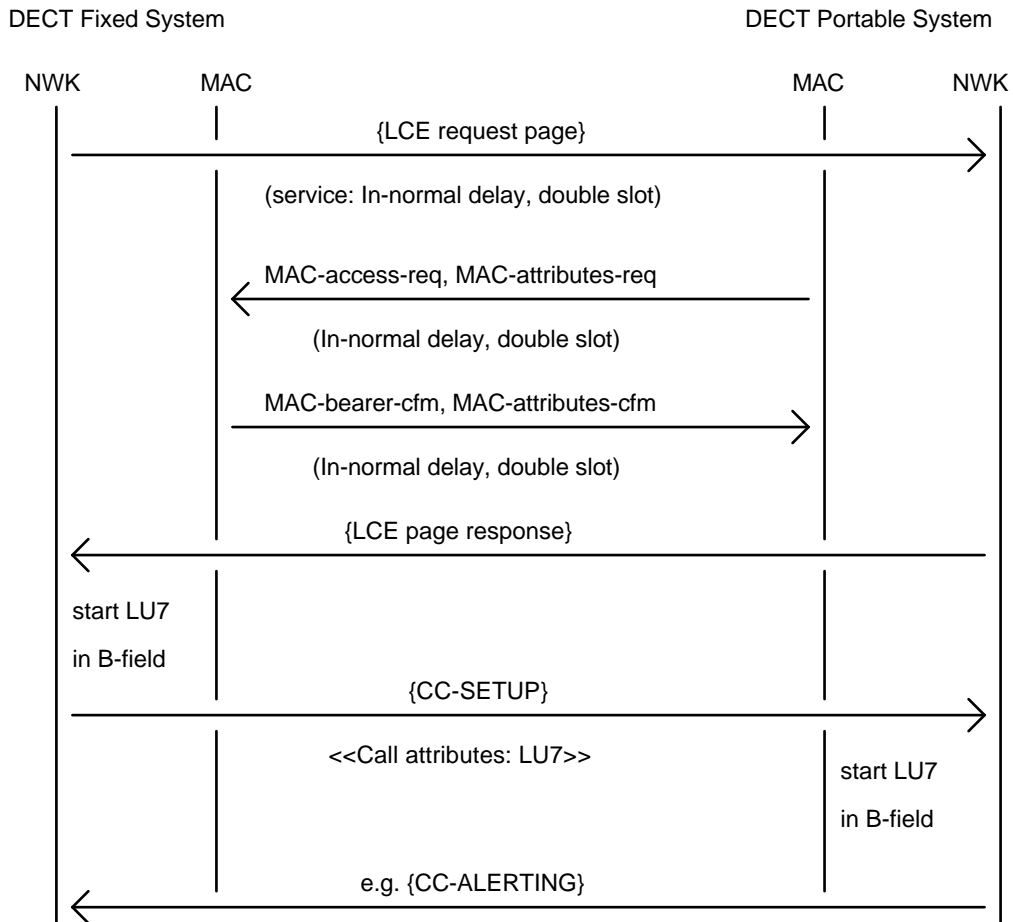


Figure E.5: service establishment for an incoming call

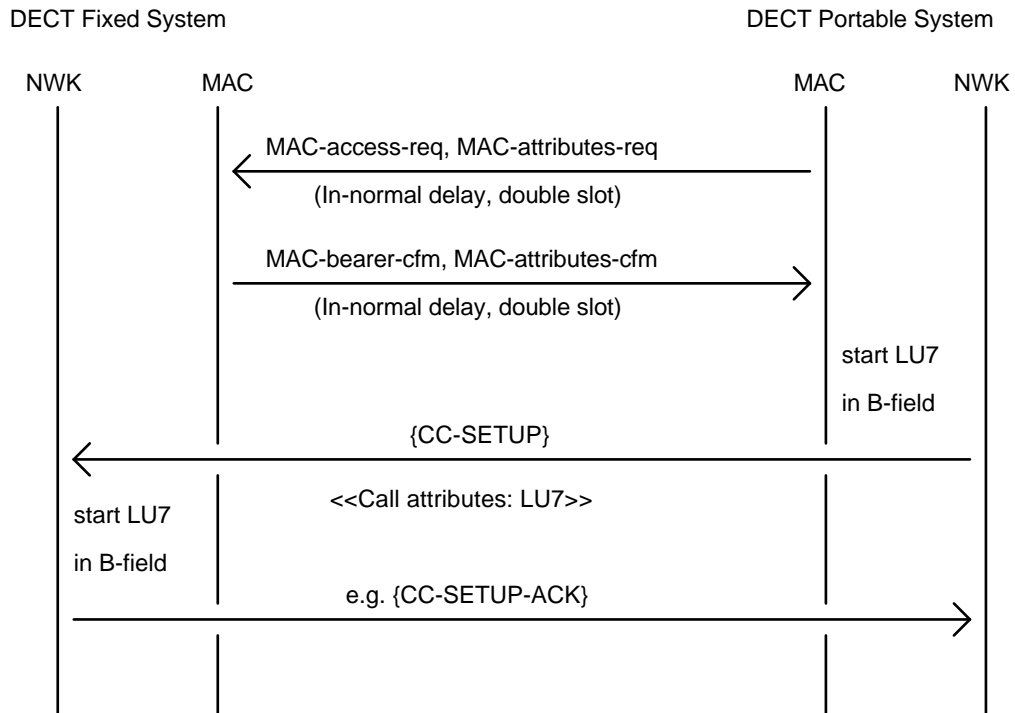


Figure E.6: service establishment for an outgoing call

### E.4.3.2 Active phase

#### E.4.3.2.1 Transmitting frames (first time transmission)

The transmitter performs first time transmission of a frame if:

- a) a frame with incorrect checksum has been received (after possibly having applied FEC); or
- b) no re-transmit request has been received; or
- c) an invalid N(R) has been received (valid N(R) means  $V(A) \leq N(R) \leq V(S)$ ); or
- d) the time variable  $V_n(T)$  of the frame for which re-transmission has been requested has the value  $> 56$ ; or
- e)  $V(O) > 48$ .

The control field parameters N(S), N(R) and N(O) shall be assigned the values V(S), V(R) and V(O), respectively.

If the time offset variable  $V(O) = 0$  then a "format 64 kbit/s" frame shall be transmitted. Otherwise, a "format 72 kbit/s" frame shall be transmitted.

$V(S)$  shall be incremented by 1 and all  $V_n(T)$  with  $0 \leq V_n(T) \leq 56$  shall be incremented by 8 at the end of the transmission of the frame. If a "format 72 kbit/s" frame has been transmitted, then  $V(O)$  shall be decremented by 1 at the end of the transmission of the frame.

#### E.4.3.2.2 Re-transmitting frames

The re-transmission of a frame is requested when:

- a) a frame is received containing a format control field indicating a re-transmit request for frame N(R); and
- b) a valid N(R) has been received (valid N(R) means  $V(A) \leq N(R) \leq V(S)$ ); and
- c) the time variable  $V_n(T)$  of the frame N(R) for which re-transmission has been requested is in the range  $0 \leq V_n(T) \leq 56$ ; and
- d)  $V(O) \leq 48$ .

The control field parameter N(S) shall be set to the requested re-transmission sequence number, N(R). The control field parameter N(R) shall be set to the current value of V(R). The control field parameter N(O) shall be set to the current value of that  $V_n(T)$ , which is associated to the requested frame N(S). The format, indicated by the format-control parameter coding (format 64 kbit/s or format 72 kbit/s), of the re-transmitted frame shall not be changed from the format used for the initial sending of the frame.

$V(O)$  and all  $V_n(T)$  with  $0 \leq V_n(T) \leq 56$  shall be incremented by 8 at the end of the transmission of the frame.

#### E.4.3.2.3 Receiving frames

When an LU7 service entity receives a valid frame whose N(S) is equal to the current V(R), then the LU7 service entity shall:

- store the frame in the LU7 entity's receive buffer, the position of the frame in the receive buffer is defined by the received offset number N(O);
- update V(A) with the value of N(R);
- V(R) shall be incremented by 1 and then additionally by 1 for each subsequent error free frame in the Rx buffer;
- if the format control field indicates a re-transmit request for frame N(R) and the associated time variable  $V_n(T)$  is in the range  $0 \leq V_n(T) \leq 56$  and  $V(O) \leq 48$  then the requested frame shall be re-transmitted as described in subclause E.4.3.2.2. Otherwise the next un-transmitted frame in the Tx buffer shall be transmitted as described in subclause E.4.3.2.1.

When the LU7 service entity receives a valid frame whose N(S) is greater than V(R) then the LU7 service entity shall:

- store the frame in the LU7 entity's receive buffer, the position of the frame in the receive buffer is defined by the received offset number N(O);
- update V(A) with the value of N(R);
- if the transmission of data to the line interface contained in the originally expected frame V(R) should start before a next frame can be received from the air interface, then V(R) shall be incremented by 1 and then additionally by 1 for each subsequent error free frame in the Rx buffer;
- if the format control field indicates a re-transmit request for frame N(R) and the associated time variable  $V_n(T)$  is in the range  $0 \leq V_n(T) \leq 56$  and  $V(O) \leq 48$  then the requested frame shall be re-transmitted as described in subclause E.4.3.2.2. Otherwise the next un-transmitted frame in the Tx buffer shall be transmitted as described in subclause E.4.3.2.1.

N(O) defines the position of a frame in the receive buffer. The value  $N(O) = 0$  means, that the transmitted frame has not been delayed because of any previous re-transmissions. A value of  $N(O) \neq 0$  defines the

delay of the frame caused by previous re-transmissions of this or other frames. N(O) defines the delay in multiples of 10 octets, which corresponds to multiples of 1,25 ms. Therefore the time interval between the reception of a frame over the air interface and starting to forward the data to the line interface can be calculated as:

$$\text{Time\_interval} = \text{Fixed\_delay} - N(O) * 1,25 \text{ ms.}$$

Where the Fixed\_delay is 80 ms.

#### **E.4.3.2.4 Sending acknowledgements**

Whenever an LU7 service entity transmits a frame, N(R) shall be set equal to V(R), indicating acknowledgement of all previously received frames up to N(R) -1. Thus, if no transmission errors have occurred a transmitting entity acknowledges the frames it has received in the TDMA half cycle just before. An entity shall not request re-transmission for purposes other than recovery from transmission errors.

#### **E.4.3.2.5 Receiving acknowledgements**

Upon receipt of a error free frame, the LU7 service entity shall treat the N(R) value contained in this frame as an acknowledgement for all the frames it has transmitted with an N(S) up to and including the received N(R)-1 and V(A) shall be set to N(R).

#### **E.4.3.3 Release**

A normal release is initiated by the service primitives from the upper layer. The release of the LU7 service is combined with the MAC layer release. Therefore no additional procure is necessary.

#### **E.4.4 Exceptional procedures**

Exception conditions may occur as the result of physical layer errors, MAC errors, or LU7 service entity procedural errors.

The error recovery procedures which are available to effect recovery following the detection of an exception condition at the LU7 service entity are defined in this section.

##### **E.4.4.1 Invalid frame condition**

A frame shall be detected as invalid if it contains a frame checksum error. The frame may be stored in the Rx buffer and marked as invalid. If an invalid frame is stored in the Rx buffer no valid data shall be overwritten.

##### **E.4.4.2 Establishment**

The LU7 service is started by transmitting LU7 frames. The service has been established with the reception of a correct frame and the installation of the delay. The reception of a correct frame is supervised by the timer <DLU.02>. If the timer <DLU.02> expires before a first correct frame has been received the network layer shall be informed and the entire connection shall be released.

##### **E.4.4.3 Transmitting frames**

First time transmission according to subclause E.4.3.2.1 shall continue if no valid frame has been received before.

#### **E.4.4.4 Receiving frames**

Handling of invalid frames that cannot be recovered in time is left to the implementation. The objective is to achieve a low residual BER.

NOTE: If an invalid frame has been received its contents may be stored in the receive buffer to have best choice data available to be forwarded if that frame cannot be recovered in time. The format just now being in use may be assumed.

A received valid frame which was previously requested for re-transmission shall override a possibly stored invalid frame in the receive buffer.

#### **E.4.4.5 Sending acknowledgements**

Retransmission of a frame shall be requested as long as a value  $N(0) \leq 56$  can be expected for the retransmitted frame assumed being valid.

The receiver shall otherwise acknowledge that frame according to subclause E.4.3.2.1.

#### **E.4.4.6 Forwarding of received data**

If a frame in the receive buffer cannot be recovered in time this produces a residual frame error. The bit sequence forwarded in this case is left to the implementation. (see also subclause E.4.4.4).

NOTE: Available data, also if partly incorrect, should be sent out at the ISDN interface.

#### **E.4.4.7 N(R) sequence error**

An N(R) sequence error exception condition occurs when a frame is received which contains an invalid N(R) value.

A valid N(R) is one that is in the range  $V(A) \leq N(R) \leq V(S)$ .

An invalid N(R) shall be ignored and normal operation upon sequencing of N(S) shall be continued.

#### **E.4.4.8 N(O) sequence error**

An N(O) sequence error exception condition occurs when:

- a) a frame is received which contains an N(O) value indicating a frame position in the RX-buffer that would overwrite already correctly received data, which has not yet been forwarded to the line interface or application; or
- b) frame is received which contains an N(O) value indicating a frame position in the RX-buffer that would partly provide needed data and partly overwrite already correctly received data, which have not yet been forwarded to the line interface or application; or
- c) frame is received which contains an N(O) value indicating a frame position in the RX-buffer that would leave gaps in the RX-buffer, which cannot be filled up with allowed frames without causing overlapping data; or
- d) frame is received which contains an N(O) value indicating a frame position in the RX-buffer that would leave an unexpected large gap in the RX-buffer.

In case a) the received frame should be ignored. Only if the old data was marked with "position-error", then the new frame should be used.

In case b) the received frame may be ignored. Those parts which are not overwriting correct and still valid data may be used. If the old data was marked with "position-error", then the new frame should be used.



In case c) the received data should be stored and marked with "position-error".

In case d) the received data should be stored and marked with "position-error".

NOTE: The N(O) sequence error should be supervised. If the error condition continues, then the link should be released.

#### **E.4.4.9 N(S) sequence error**

An N(S) sequence error exception condition occurs when:

- a) a frame is received which contains a different N(S) value for an already correctly received frame; or
- b) a frame is received which contains a N(S) value which has not been incremented by one compared with the preceding neighbourhood frame.

In case a) the received frame should be ignored.

In case b) the received frame should be stored and marked with "sequence-error".

NOTE: The N(S) sequence error should be supervised. If the error condition continues, then the link should be released.

#### **E.4.4.10 Format error**

A format error condition occurs upon the receipt of a frame with an undefined format-control parameter in the control field.

The frame should be stored, if the control variable N(O) and N(S) are valid. If the format cannot be estimated unambiguously the frame should be marked with "format-error".

NOTE: The format error should be supervised. If the error condition continues, then the link should be released.

#### **E.4.4.11 Abnormal release**

If the MAC layer indicates abnormal release, then the LU7 service shall be released and the abnormal release shall be indicated to the higher layer.

### **E.5 Network layer service**

#### **E.5.1 LCE service**

As specified in the DECT network layer specification ETS 300 175-5 [5]. For paging the long format message with the TPUI address structure shall be supported. The "LCE Header" shall indicate the U-plane MAC service type "I<sub>N</sub>-normal-delay". The "Attributes" coding shall be set to "double slot". The "Target bearers" field shall be set to "1". The "MAC packet life" shall be set to "Not applicable".

NOTE: If no TPUI has been assigned, then the default TPUI is used.

#### **E.5.2 CC service**

As specified in the DECT network layer specification ETS 300 175-5 [5]. In the {CC-SETUP} message the <<CAL-ATTRIBUTES>> information element shall indicate "U-plane symmetry" = "Symmetric", "LU identification" = "LU7", "U-plane class" = "Class 0 normal\_delay" and "U-plane frame type" = "FU7".

## **Annex F (informative): Bibliography**

- ETR 015: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Reference document".
- ETR 043: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common interface; Services and Facilities requirements specification".
- ETR 056: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Digital European Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); System description document".

## History

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