EUROPEAN TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARD

ETS 300 504

May 1996

Third Edition

Source: ETSI TC-SMG

Reference: RE/SMG-010206PR2

ICS: 33.060.50

Key words: Digital cellular telecommunications system, Global System for Mobile communications (GSM)



Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Types of Mobile Stations (MS) (GSM 02.06)

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Foreword

This third edition European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) was produced by the Special Mobile Group (SMG) Technical Committee (TC) of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

This ETS defines typical attributes of different types of Mobile Stations (MS) used with GSM and DCS1800 PLMNs within the European digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2). This ETS corresponds to GSM 02.06 version 4.4.0.

The specification from which this ETS has been derived was originally based on CEPT documentation, hence the presentation of this ETS may not be entirely in accordance with the ETSI/PNE rules.

Reference is made within this ETS to GSM-TSs (note).

NOTE: TC-SMG has produced documents which give the technical specifications for the implementation of the European digital cellular telecommunications system. Historically, these documents have been identified as GSM Technical Specifications (GSM-TSs). These TSs may have subsequently become I-ETSs (Phase 1), or ETSs (Phase 2), whilst others may become ETSI Technical Reports (ETRs). GSM-TSs are, for editorial reasons, still referred to in GSM ETSs.

Transposition dates					
Date of adoption of this ETS:	30 April 1996				
Date of latest announcement of this ETS (doa):	20 August 1996				
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this ETS (dop/e):	18 February 1997				
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	18 February 1997				

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1 Introduction

1.1 Scope

The purpose of this European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) is to describe typical attributes of different types of Mobile Stations (MS) to be used on GSM PLMNs. The term GSM PLMN refers to a GSM, DCS 1800 or any PLMN based on the GSM specification, irrespective of the frequency band used.

Manufacturers and customers may choose any appropriate combination of these attributes in order to fulfil their need while utilizing the services offered through a GSM or a DCS 1800 PLMN. This is not an exhaustive list of attributes or types of Mobile Station. Type approval of Mobile Stations is addressed in GSM 11.10.

1.2 Normative references

This ETS incorporates by dated and 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]	GSM 01.04 (ETR 100): "European digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2); Abbreviations and acronyms".
[2]	GSM 04.03 (ETS 300 552): "European digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2); Mobile Station - Base Station System (MS-BSS) interface Channel

[3] GSM 04.08 (ETS 300 557): "European digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2); Mobile radio interface layer 3 specification".

structures and access capabilities".

- [4] GSM 05.05 (ETS 300 577): "European digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2); Radio transmission and reception".
- [5] GSM 11.10 (ETS 300 607): "European digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2); Mobile Station (MS) conformity specification".

1.3 Definitions and abbreviations

Abbreviations used in this document are listed in GSM 01.04.

2 General

The term Mobile Station is taken to mean equipment necessary to access GSM PLMN telecommunication services. It includes the mobile termination and also may include Terminal Equipments and Terminal Adaptors. Some of the characteristics of the configuration in use at any time will be reflected in the Mobile Station Class Mark (see GSM 04.08). A Mobile Station is characterised by a set of attributes defined in Section 3.

3 Mobile Station attributes

The list of Mobile Station attributes is as follows:

- MS service access configuration;
- MS access capability;
- Modes of Use.

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3.1 MS service access configuration

Service access configuration must suit the requirements of the customer and will depend on the combination of tele-, bearer and supplementary services to be used. The actual configuration will depend on the manufacturers' implementation and may comprise a single unit or a mobile termination unit with additional Terminal Equipment and/or Terminal Adaptors.

3.2 MS access capability

The Mobile Station access capability is defined in GSM 04.03 Channel Structures and Access Capability, and describes the limitation put on the simultaneous provision at a given time of tele- or bearer services.

3.2.1 Frequency Bands

Three frequency bands are defined:

- i) Standard GSM Band;
- ii) Extended GSM Band (includes standard band);
- iii) DCS1800 Band.

Mobile Stations may support one or more of these bands.

A Mobile Station which supports more than one band and the functionality below is defined as a Multiband Mobile Station.

The Multi-band mobile station has functionality to perform handover, channel assignment, cell selection and cell re-selection between all its bands of operation within a PLMN, i.e. when one PLMN code is used in all bands. In addition, it has the functionality to make PLMN selection, in manual or automatic mode, in all its bands of operation. The multi-band mobile station shall meet all requirements specified for each individual band. In addition, it shall meet the extra functional requirements for multi band mobile stations.

An MS capable of GSM and DCS1800 operation is also allowed where the band of operation is selected by means of an internal manual or automatic procedure. This type of MS cannot use the GSM and DCS1800 modes simultaneously and does not support handover, channel assignment, cell selection or reselection between the bands of operation. Once the frequency band has been selected, the MS shall comply with all the specifications relevant to that band. The network does not provide any more functionality to support this type of MS than that required for single band MS.

3.2.2 Full Rate/Half Rate Services

Both Full Rate and Half Rate services are specified. For each basic service, they may be supported by a mobile station on full rate, full and half rate, or not at all. MSs supporting services using signalling modes only are also permitted.

3.3 Definition of a hand-held MS

In this standard, a handheld station is an MS where the used antenna is directly attached to the portion of the equipment containing the acoustic transducers for speech (this condition applies only to speech mobile stations).

3.4 Definition of a vehicular mounted MS

In this standard, a vehicular mounted MS is an MS where the used antenna is physically mounted to the outside of a vehicle. Vehicles include, for example, trucks, buses, trains and ships.

4 Mobile station output and power control

GSM and DCS MS are categorized into classes according to their maximum output power as defined in GSM 05.05. The mean output power for each of these classes is as follows:

	Nominal maximum mean power (milliwatts)		
MS class	Full rate	Half rate	
GSM class 2	960	500	
GSM class 3	600	312	
GSM class 4	240	125	
GSM class 5	96	50	
DCS class 1	120	62	
DCS class 2	30	16	
DCS class 3	480	250	

A multi-band MS has a combination of power classes, one from each of the bands of operation in the table above. Any combination can be used.

GSM and DCS 1800 Mobile stations must be capable of reducing transmitter output power on command from a base station. See GSM 05.05.

5 Configuration possibilities

Any given configuration will be a combination of attributes mentioned in Section 3 above and may include additional features e.g. payphones.

A GSM handheld MS shall only be of GSM class 4 or 5. A DCS handheld MS shall only be DCS of class 1 or 2. A handheld multi-band MS must meet the above requirements on each band supported by the MS.

A DCS MS of DCS class 3 shall only be vehicular mounted.

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History

Document history							
October 1993	Public Enquiry	PE 51:	1993-11-01 to 1994-02-25				
May 1994	Vote	V 59:	1994-06-27 to 1994-09-02				
September 1994	First Edition						
May 1995	Unified Approval Procedure (Second Edition)	UAP 29:	1995-05-22 to 1995-09-15				
September 1995	Second Edition						
December 1995	Unified Approval Procedure (Third Edition)	UAP 40:	1995-12-04 to 1996-04-12				
May 1996	Third Edition						