

# **EGPRS**

## **Design Details & System Engineering**

### **Course Duration:**

- ▶ 2 days

### **Course Description:**

- ▶ This course addresses the needs of engineers and technicians who are already experienced in GPRS and have a good understanding of EDGE.
- ▶ Focus of this course is put on all relevant aspects of EDGE as expansion of GPRS. Special emphasis is given to the physical layer details and to the extensions of EDGE in the RLC/MAC-protocol.

As in all our courses we integrated several interactive exercises for a perfect learning experience.

### **Pre-Requisites:**

- ▶ Very good understanding of GPRS networks, protocols, operation and parameters. Previous knowledge of all GPRS-details from our training course "GPRS from A - Z" is required. In addition, we advise our course "GPRS – Signaling & Protocol Analysis" to be taken in upfront.
- ▶ Previous design and/or testing experience with GPRS/EGPRS-networks and/or mobile stations is favorable.

### **Course Target:**

- ▶ The student will be enabled to understand all relevant details of EGPRS within the RAN and the mobile station.
- ▶ The student is enabled to develop, test and operate EGPRS hard- and software.

## **Some of your questions that will be answered:**

- ▶ How does blind detection work?
- ▶ What are the implications of using  $3\pi / 8$ -Offset 8-PSK-modulation?
- ▶ What is tail biting and how does it work?
- ▶ What are the differences and pros/cons between ARQ I and ARQ II?
- ▶ How exactly do MCS-1 to MCS-9 work?
- ▶ Under what circumstances can MCS-1 to MCS-9 be used?
- ▶ What are the extensions in the RLC/MAC-layer for EGPRS?
- ▶ What adaptations are required on the network side to provide for EGPRS?
- ▶ How does EGPRS compare to 1xRTT, 3xRTT and UMTS?

## **Who should attend this class?**

- ▶ Everybody who needs to design EGPRS mobile stations and network equipment.
- ▶ Operators who need a detailed understanding of EGPRS.
- ▶ Test engineers who need to integrate EGPRS equipment and mobile stations.

## Table of Contents:

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### A Comparison Between GPRS Rel. 99 and EGPRS

#### **International Frequency Allocation**

#### **The EDGE Family**

- ⇒ EGPRS
- ⇒ ECSD
- ⇒ Compact EDGE
- ⇒ UWC-136

#### **EGPRS Specific Changes**

- ⇒ Changes of the Protocol Stack
- ⇒ EGPRS Specific Hardware Upgrades
  - Mobile Station
  - Base Transceiver Station
  - Abis-Interface
  - Base Station Controller / Packet Control Unit
  - Core Network
- ⇒ Options for Routing 64 kbit/s Channels to the BTS
- ⇒ Comparison of GPRS and EGPRS in the Physical Layer
  - Supported Modulation Schemes
  - Logical Channels / Support of PBCCH and PCCCH
  - Cell Selection and Reselection
  - Channel Coding (FEC)
  - Interleaving
  - Mobile Station Classes / Multislot Classes
- ⇒ Comparison of GPRS and EGPRS in the RLC/MAC Protocol
  - Network Access Mechanisms
  - Resource Allocation & Release
  - RLC/MAC Messaging
  - RLC/MAC Frame Formats
  - Retransmission Methods (BEC)
- ⇒ Comparison of GPRS and EGPRS in the Higher Layers
  - Encryption
  - GMM- and SM-Procedures

#### **Improvements of EGPRS vs. GPRS**

- ⇒ Alternative Modulation Scheme 8-PSK
- ⇒ Enhanced BEC
- ⇒ Enhanced FEC
- ⇒ Enhanced Network Access

## The Physical Layer of EGPRS

### Modulation Schemes in GSM

- ⇒ The In-Phase – Quadrature (I/Q) Presentation
- ⇒ GMSK-Modulation
  - A Consideration of MSK
  - Phase Changes and Amplitude Variation in MSK
  - From MSK to GMSK
  - Phase Changes and Amplitude Variation in GMSK
- ⇒ 8-PSK Modulation
  - Introduction
  - Gray Encoding
  - Phase Changes and Amplitude Variation in 8-PSK
  - Spectrum Requirements of GMSK and 8-PSK
- ⇒  $3\pi/8$  Offset 8-PSK
  - Constellation Diagram for  $3\pi/8$  Offset 8-PSK
  - Amplitude Variations in  $3\pi/8$  Offset 8-PSK
  - Spectrum Requirements of  $3\pi/8$  Offset 8-PSK
  - The 8-PSK Burst in Power vs. Time Presentation
  - Logical View of the Normal Burst 8-PSK

### Consequences of Using 8-PSK Modulation

- ⇒ Higher Throughput Rate over the Air
  - The Throughput Rate with GMSK
  - The Throughput Rate with 8-PSK
- ⇒ Interference Vulnerability
- ⇒ Amplifier Constraints
- ⇒ Shrinking Cells

### EGPRS and GPRS – Concerns for Simultaneous Operation

- ⇒ USF-Detection
- ⇒ 8-PSK Reception by a GPRS-only Mobile Station
- ⇒ Blind Detection
  - Blind Detection – Implementation Options
- ⇒ Synchronization of GPRS and EGPRS Mobile Stations
  - Impact on Throughput Rate
- ⇒ USF Detection Issues
  - GPRS only Mobile Station
  - EGPRS Mobile Station

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## Forward Error Correction and Channel Coding

### The Data Processing Chain

- ⇒ Channel Coding

- The Rate of a Convolutional Coder
- The Constraints Length
- The Number of Combinations
- ⇒ The Effects of Channel Coding
  - Redundancy and Protection against Bit Errors
  - Interleaving is required
  - More Bits to Transmit
- ⇒ The Perspective of the Receiver
  - Demodulation. – Soft Decisions with 2 Adjacent Symbols (GMSK)
  - Demodulation – Soft Decisions with 3 Adjacent Symbols (8-PSK)
- ⇒ The Channel Decoding Process
  - Handling of Bit Errors

## **Puncturing**

- ⇒ The Principle of Puncturing
- ⇒ Puncturing in GSM, GPRS and EGPRS
- ⇒ The Perspective of the Receiver
- ⇒ Using Different Puncturing Schemes for Retransmission
- ⇒ Puncturing Scheme Selection
  - Retransmission with the same MCS
  - Retransmission with another MCS

## **Incremental Redundancy**

- ⇒ Principles
- ⇒ Incremental Redundancy – Operation in the Decoder

## **Tail Bits**

- ⇒ Reasons for Appending Tail Bits
- ⇒ Disadvantages of Tail Bits
- ⇒ Example for Tail Bits in Operation

## **Tail Biting**

- ⇒ The Concept of Tail Biting
- ⇒ Pros and Cons of Tail Biting

## **The Modulation and Coding Schemes in EGPRS**

- ⇒ Overview of Channel Coding in EGPRS
- ⇒ MCS-1 – MCS-4 in Downlink (Header Type 3)
  - Initial Situation
  - Step 1: Precoding of the USF
  - Step 2: Encoding Process of the Remaining RLC/MAC-Header
  - Step 3: Encoding Process of the RLC Header and the RLC Data Block
  - Step 4: Burst Mapping and Interleaving
- ⇒ MCS-1 – MCS-4 in Uplink (Header Type 3)
  - Initial Situation
  - Step 1: Encoding Process of the RLC/MAC-Header
  - Step 2: Encoding Process of the RLC Header and the RLC Data Block

- Step 3: Burst Mapping and Interleaving
- ⇒ MCS-5 and MCS-6 in Downlink (Header Type 2)
  - Initial Situation
  - Step 1: Precoding of the USF
  - Step 2: Encoding Process of the Remaining RLC/MAC-Header
  - Step 3: Encoding Process of the RLC Header and the RLC Data Block
  - Step 4: Burst Mapping and Interleaving
- ⇒ MCS-5 and MCS-6 in Uplink (Header Type 2)
  - Initial Situation
  - Step 1: Encoding Process of the RLC/MAC-Header
  - Step 2: Encoding Process of the RLC Header and the RLC Data Block
  - Step 3: Burst Mapping and Interleaving
- ⇒ MCS-7 – MCS-9 in Downlink (Header Type 1)
  - Overview
- ⇒ MCS-7 – MCS-9 in Uplink (Header Type 1)
  - Overview
  - The Downlink Header Encoding Process for MCS-7 – MCS-9
  - The Uplink Header Encoding Process for MCS-7 – MCS-9
  - The Data Encoding Process for MCS-7 – MCS-9

## **Distinction of the Header Types 1, 2 and 3**

### **The Data Block Families**

- ⇒ Data Block Family A, B and C
- ⇒ Family A Padding
  - Detailed Operation for Family A Padding

### **Throughput Rates with MCS-1 – MCS-9**

- ⇒ Facts Sheet for MCS-1 – MCS-9
- ⇒ Graphical Presentation of the Performance of MCS-1 – MCS-9

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## **Establishment, Operation and Release of Packet Transfer Mode**

### **Overview**

- ⇒ Access to the Network / Access to the Mobile Station
- ⇒ Resource Allocation / Uplink & Downlink
- ⇒ TBF-Active / TBF-Operation
- ⇒ TBF Release / Uplink & Downlink

### **Network Access Mechanisms in EGPRS**

- ⇒ Applicable Network Access Messages
  - CHAN\_REQ-Message
  - EGPRS\_PACK\_CHAN\_REQ-Message
  - PACK\_CHAN\_REQ-Message
- ⇒ Format and Use of the EGPRS\_PACK\_CHAN\_REQ-Message
  - Access Reasons

- ⇒ One- and Two-Phase Packet Access Procedure in EGPRS
- ⇒ Network Access on CCCH
- ⇒ EGPRS One-Phase Packet Access on CCCH in Detail
  - Initial Conditions
  - Applicability of this Procedure
  - Description
- ⇒ EGPRS Single Block Packet Access on CCCH in Detail
  - Initial Conditions
  - Applicability of this Procedure
  - Description
- ⇒ Network Access on PCCCH
- ⇒ EGPRS One-Phase Packet Access on PCCCH in Detail
  - Initial Conditions
  - Applicability of this Procedure
  - Description
- ⇒ EGPRS Two-Phase Packet Access on PCCCH in Detail
  - Initial Conditions
  - Applicability of this Procedure
  - Description

## **EGPRS TBF Operation**

- ⇒ TBF-Operation Modes

## **Acknowledged Operation – Important Aspects**

- ⇒ The Window Size 'k'
- ⇒ Maximum Number of Retransmissions
- ⇒ Acknowledgements
- ⇒ Roundtrip Time ⇔ Window Size
- ⇒ The Window Size in EGPRS
- ⇒ Polling for Downlink Acknowledgements in EGPRS
- ⇒ Interpretation of the Reported Bitmap (RB)
- ⇒ Compression of the Reported Bitmap (RB)
  - Compression or no Compression?
  - Using T.4 Run Length Encoding

## **TBF Operation with ARQ I (Resegmentation)**

- ⇒ The Perspective of the Receiver
- ⇒ Determination of Suitable MCS for Retransmission
- ⇒ ARQ I in Operation

## **TBF Operation with ARQ II (Incremental Redundancy)**

- ⇒ The Perspective of the Receiver
- ⇒ Determination of Suitable MCS for Retransmission
- ⇒ ARQ II in Operation

## **Uplink TBF-Release in EGPRS**

- ⇒ Overview

⇒ The Countdown Procedure in EGPRS

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## Formal Considerations of the RLC/MAC Protocol

### Specific RLC/MAC-Messages with EGPRS

- ⇒ EGPRS\_PACK\_CHAN\_REQ
- ⇒ ADD\_MS\_RAD\_ACC\_CAP
- ⇒ EGPRS\_PACK\_DL\_ACK

### The RLC/MAC Data Block Formats with EGPRS

- ⇒ Downlink RLC/MAC Data Block Format with Header Type 3
- ⇒ Downlink RLC/MAC Data Block Format with Header Type 2
- ⇒ Downlink RLC/MAC Data Block Format with Header Type 1
- ⇒ Uplink RLC/MAC Data Block Format with Header Type 3
- ⇒ Uplink RLC/MAC Data Block Format with Header Type 2
- ⇒ Uplink RLC/MAC Data Block Format with Header Type 1

### Information Elements within the RLC/MAC Data Blocks

- ⇒ The Uplink State Flag (USF)
  - ⇒ The EGPRS Supplementary / Polling Field (ES/P)
  - ⇒ The Relative Reserved Block Period Field (RRBP)
  - ⇒ The Temporary Flow Identity Field (TFI)
  - ⇒ The Power Reduction Field (PR)
  - ⇒ The Block Sequence Number Fields (BSN 1 and BSN 2)
  - ⇒ The Coding and Puncturing Scheme Field (CPS)
  - ⇒ The Split Block Indicator Field (SPB-field)
  - ⇒ The Extension Bit (E-bit) in the Mandatory Part of the RLC-Header
  - ⇒ The Final Block Indicator Bit (FBI-bit)
  - ⇒ The Retry Bit (R-bit)
  - ⇒ The Stall Indicator Bit (SI-bit)
  - ⇒ The Countdown Value Field (CV)
  - ⇒ The Resent Block Bit (RSB-bit)
  - ⇒ The Packet Flow Identifier Indicator Bit (PI-bit)
  - ⇒ The TLLI Indicator Bit (TI-bit)
  - ⇒ The Extension Bit (E-bit) and the Length Identifier Field (LI-field)
  - ⇒ The Packet Flow Identifier Field (PFI-field)
  - ⇒ Spare Fields
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## Solutions for the Practical Exercises

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### List of Acronyms