

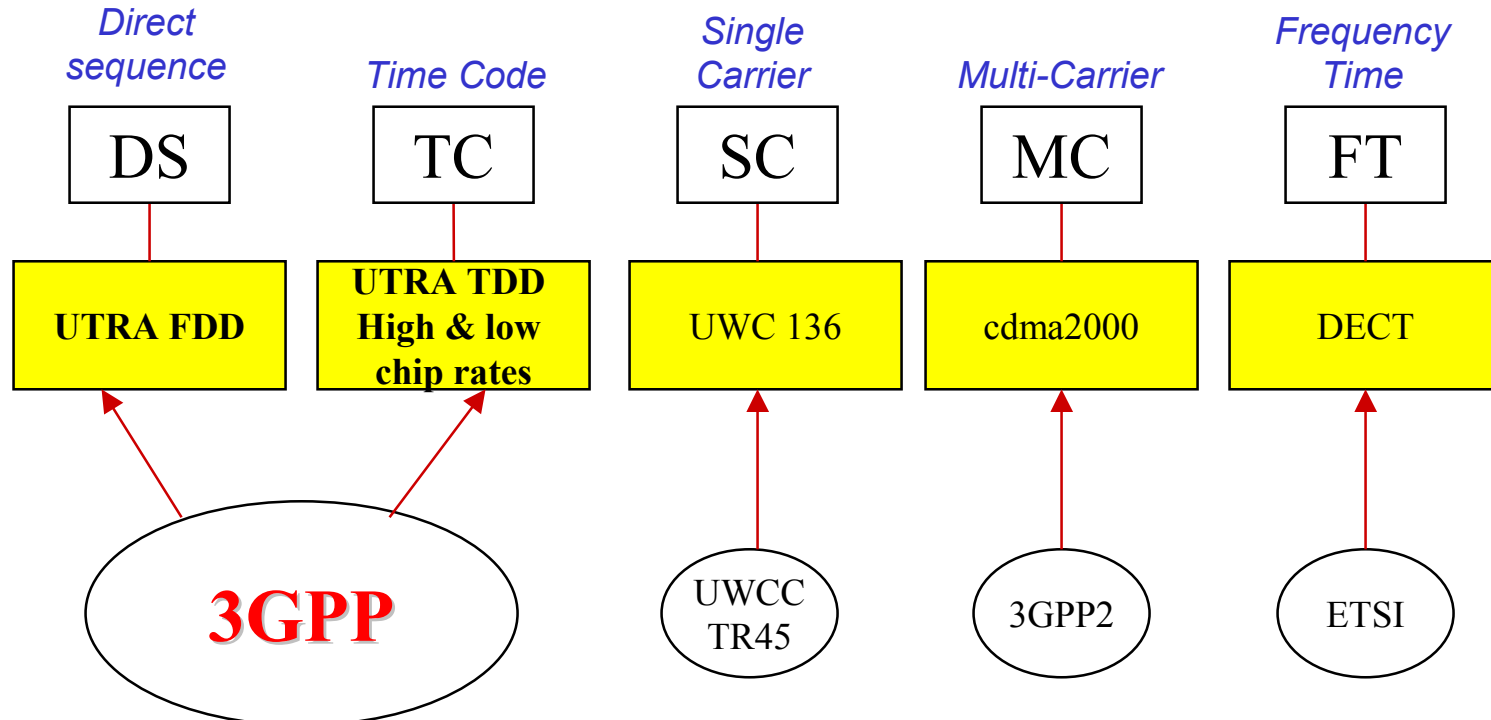
The 3GPP vision

Asok Chatterjee, Ericsson Inc.
Chairman, 3GPP Project Co-ordination Group

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IMT-2000

The 5 IMT 2000 terrestrial interfaces agreed by ITU-R



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What is 3GPP ?

3GPP is:

A collaborative agreement between Standards Development Organizations (SDOs) and other related bodies for the production of a complete set of globally applicable Technical Specifications and Reports for:

- a 3G System based on the evolved GSM core network and the Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (UTRA), FDD and TDD modes;
- the Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) including GSM evolved radio access technologies

Collaboration between 3GPP & 3GPP2

- Considerable ad hoc collaboration as many companies active in both groups
- Joint meetings since 1999 to address interoperability, roaming and harmonization needs, centred on:
 - Radio access
 - Terminal design
 - Core network
- Harmonization also being enhanced by adoption of external common specifications
 - Notably, IETF RFCs (approx. 40)
 - RFC 3113 lays down basis of co-operation between 3GPP and IETF

Collaboration between 3GPP & 3GPP2

- 1999 "Hooks & Extensions" workshops
 - Interoperability between radio access technologies
 - Dual mode terminals
- 2001 Harmonization of HSDPA (3GPP) and 1xEV-DV (3GPP2)
 - Various issues noted:
 - terminal design; services; spectrum; implications of All-IP
 - Initial attention on
 - common definitions for channel models and traffic models
 - common physical requirements for future terminal designs
 - Joint meeting of core network experts April 2002
 - All-IP core network harmonization
 - already significant commonality between 3GPP and 3GPP2 core networks
 - Joint meeting of radio experts in June 2002
 - radio-related aspects

Organizational Partners

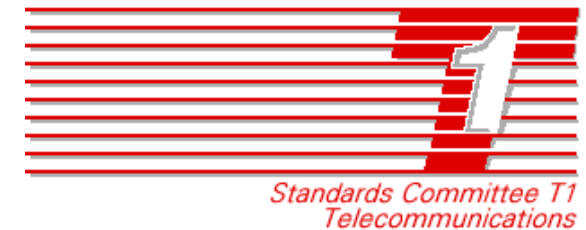
3GPP is:

- Open to all national/regional Standards Development Organizations irrespective of their geographical location (*Organizational Partners*)

CWTS



ARIB



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Market Representation Partners

3GPP receives market advice from the following organizations:



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Observers

Observers are Standards Development Organizations (SDOs) who have the qualifications to become future Organizational Partners.

3GPP currently has three Observers:

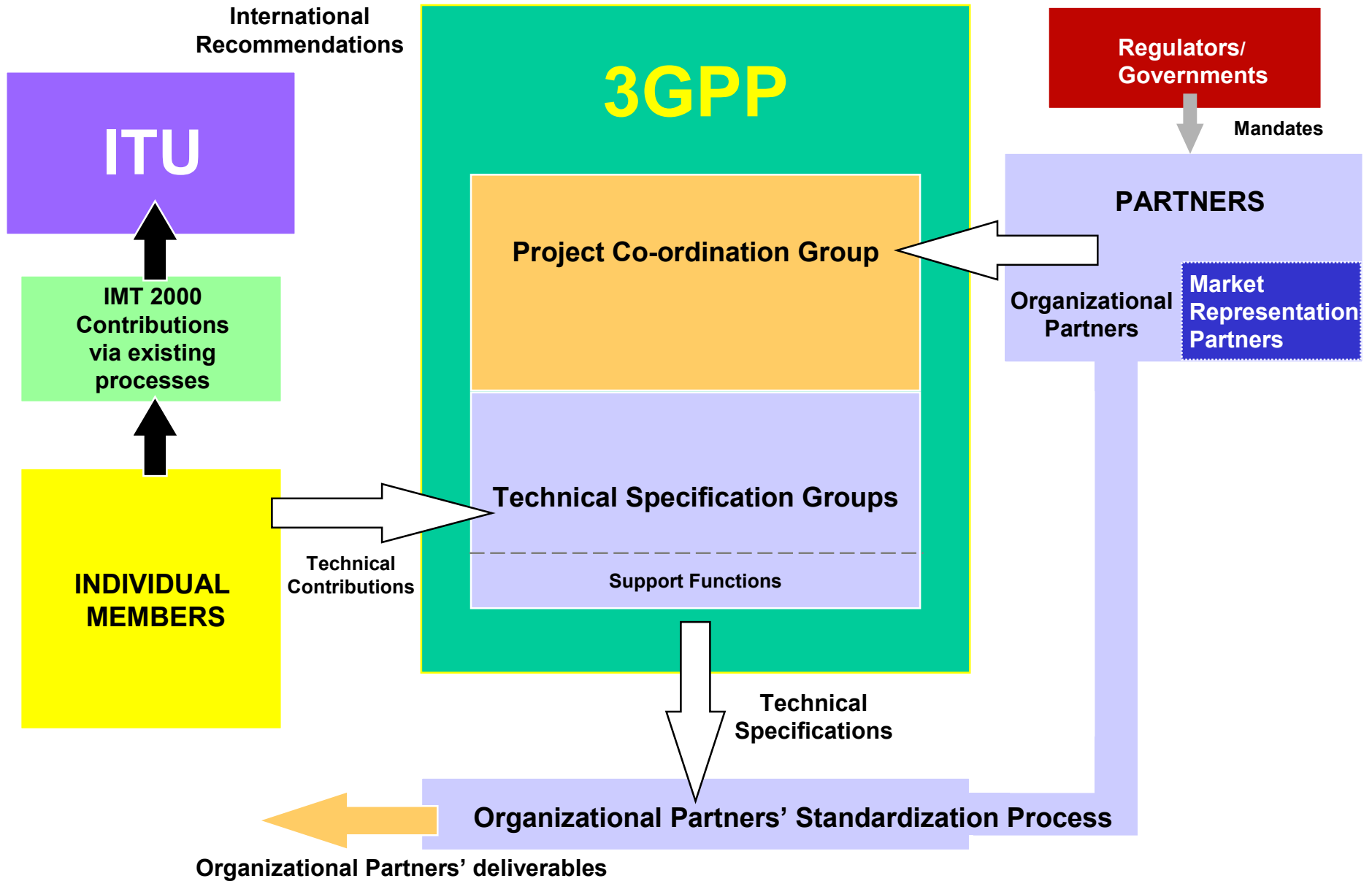
- Telecommunications Industries Association (TIA) 
- Telecommunications Standards Advisory Council of Canada (TSACC) 
- Australian Communications Industry Forum (ACIF) 

Individual Members

3GPP is:

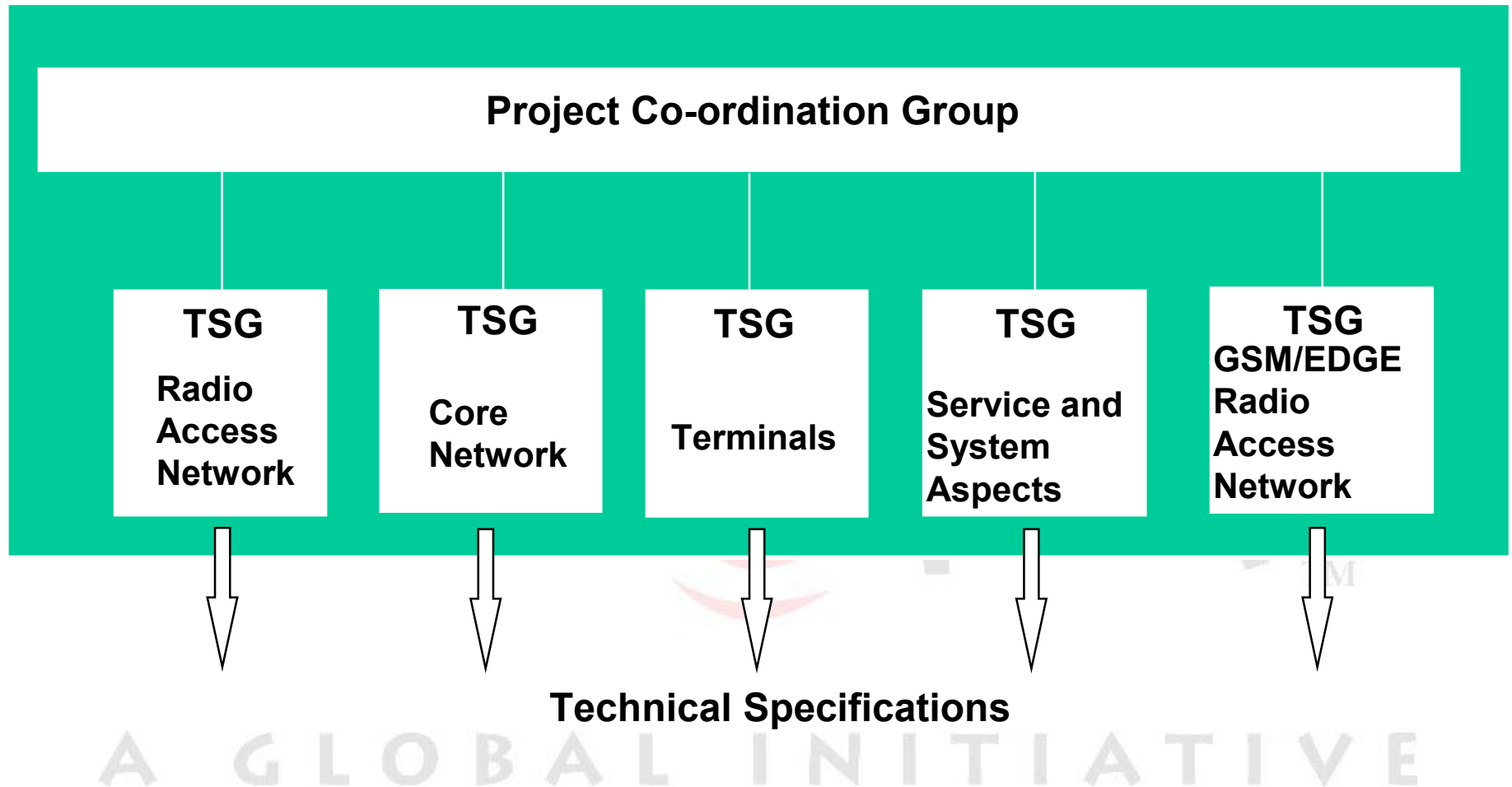
- Open to the members who belong to each Organizational Partner
- Currently, more than 450 Individual Member companies are actively engaged in the work of 3GPP

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How does 3GPP work ?

3GPP internal structure



What is the relationship between 3GPP and ITU ?

ITU-R

3GPP contributes to the ongoing ITU Rec M.1457 (IMT-RSPC) activity:

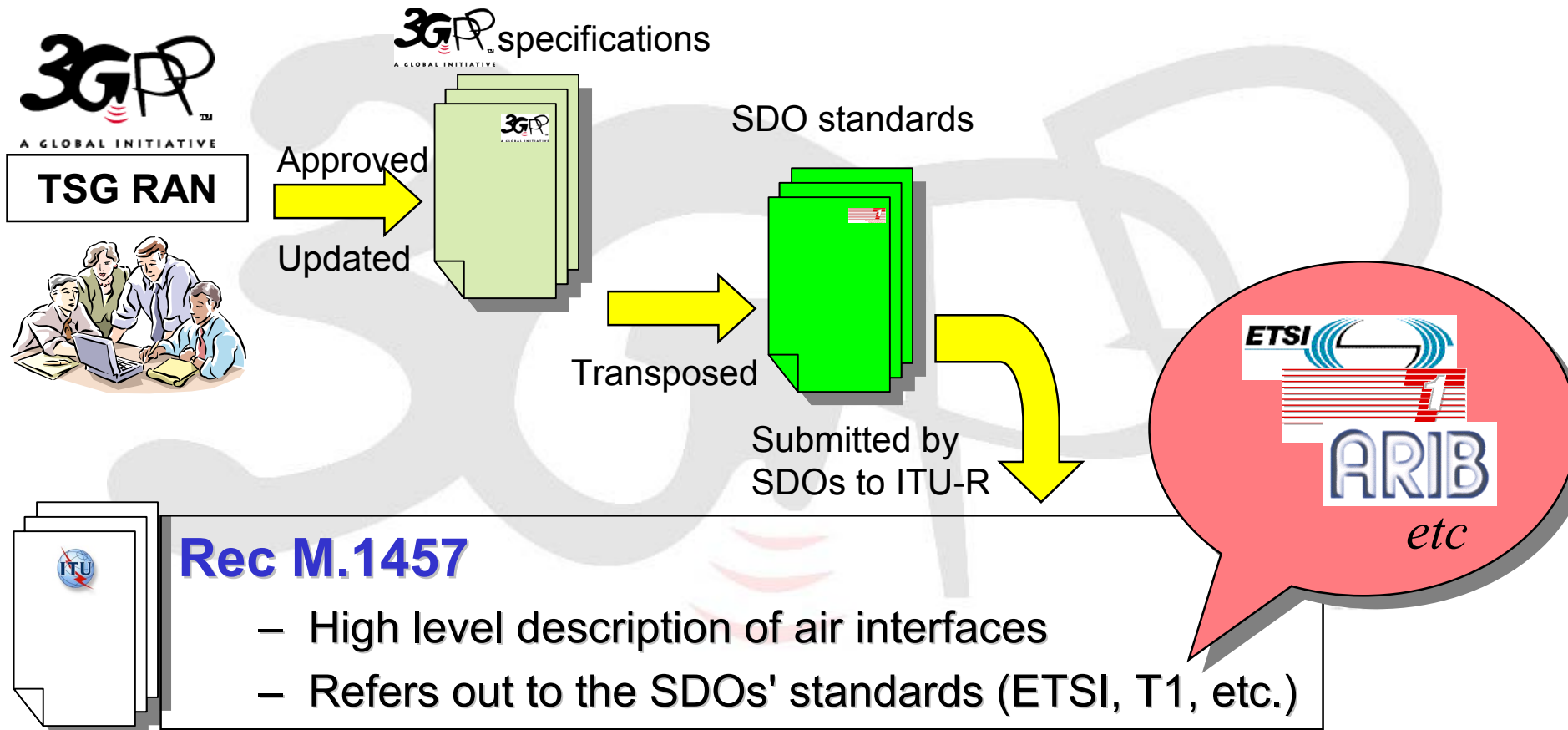
- specification work is performed in the Partnership Project
- the resulting specifications are transposed by the Organizational Partners (OPs)
- the OPs provide inputs to update Recommendation M.1457
 - according to the OPs' individual working arrangements (e.g. input to ITU-R via Individual Members)
 - according to the ITU timetable

ITU-T

- Special Study Group "IMT-2000 and Beyond"
- 3GPP liaises closely and contributes to ITU-T IMT-2000 "road map"

Direct participation of ITU in PCG meetings

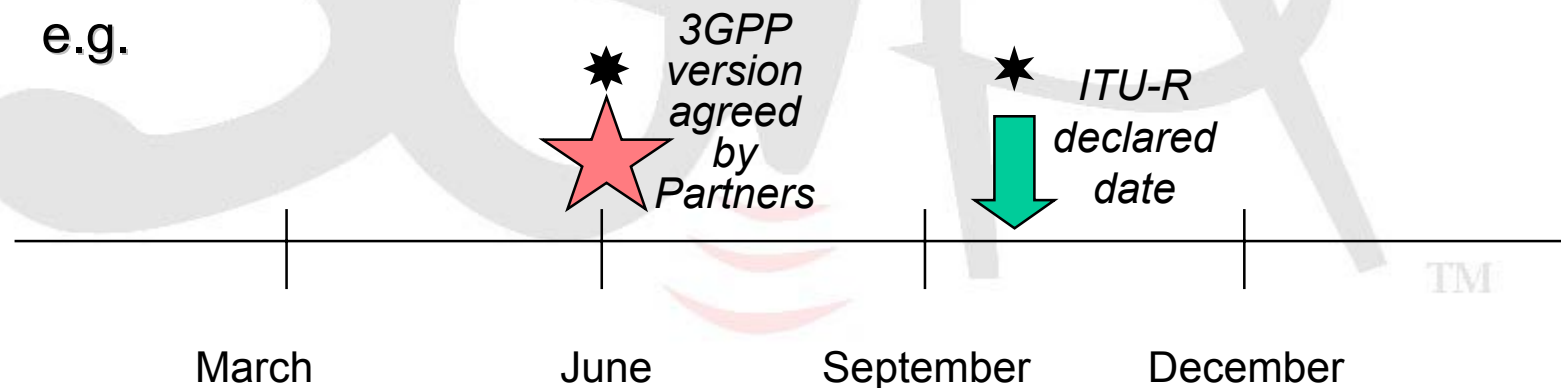
ITU-R WP 8/F




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Contributions to ITU-R

- 3GPP produces updates of specifications every 3 months
- ITU-R announces date for contributions to update M.1457
- 3GPP Partners agree which versions will be the basis of submissions to ITU-R...
- ...allowing sufficient time for transposition of the 3GPP specifications into SDO standards before submission to ITU-R
- e.g.

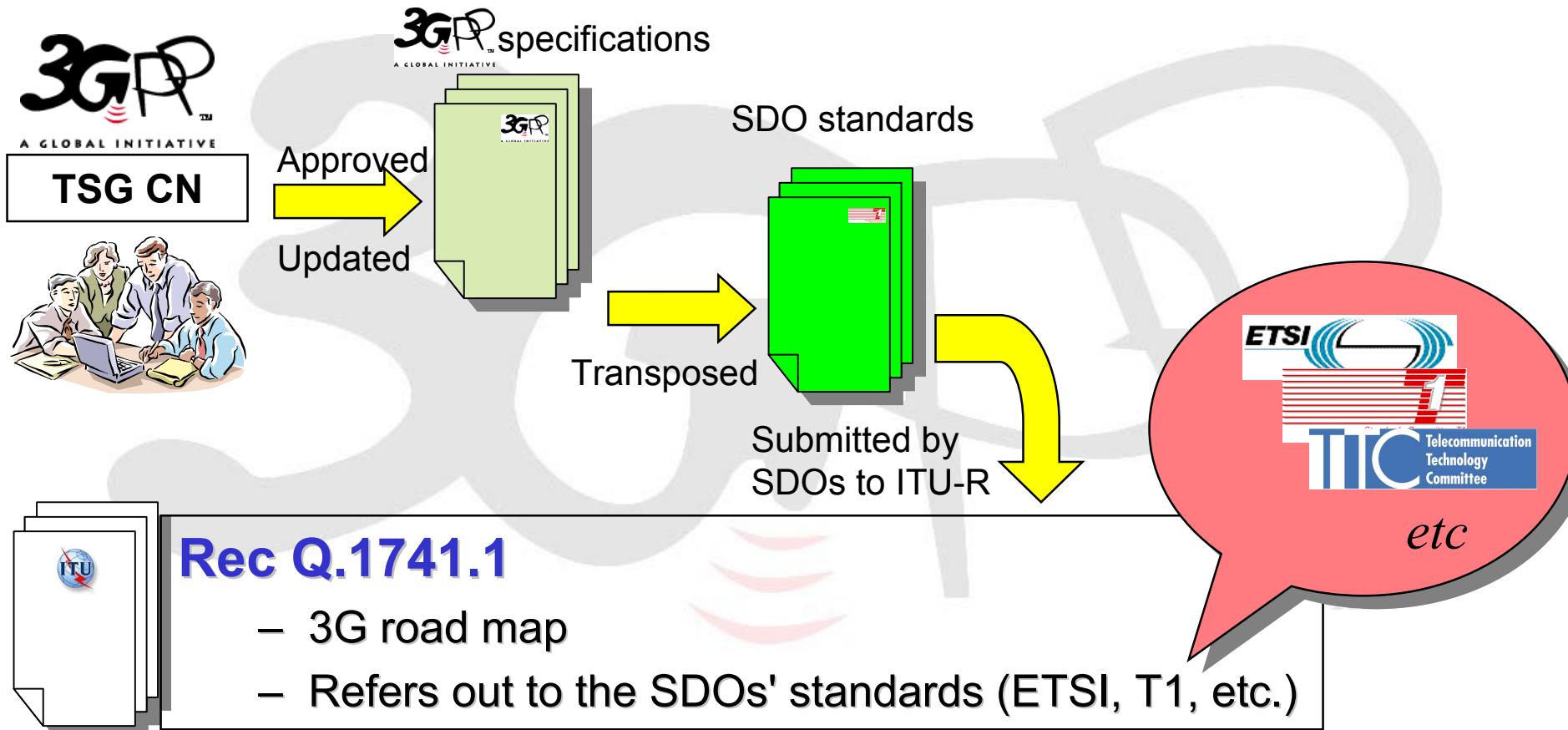


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Transposition to SDO standards & submission to ITU-R

ITU-T SSG



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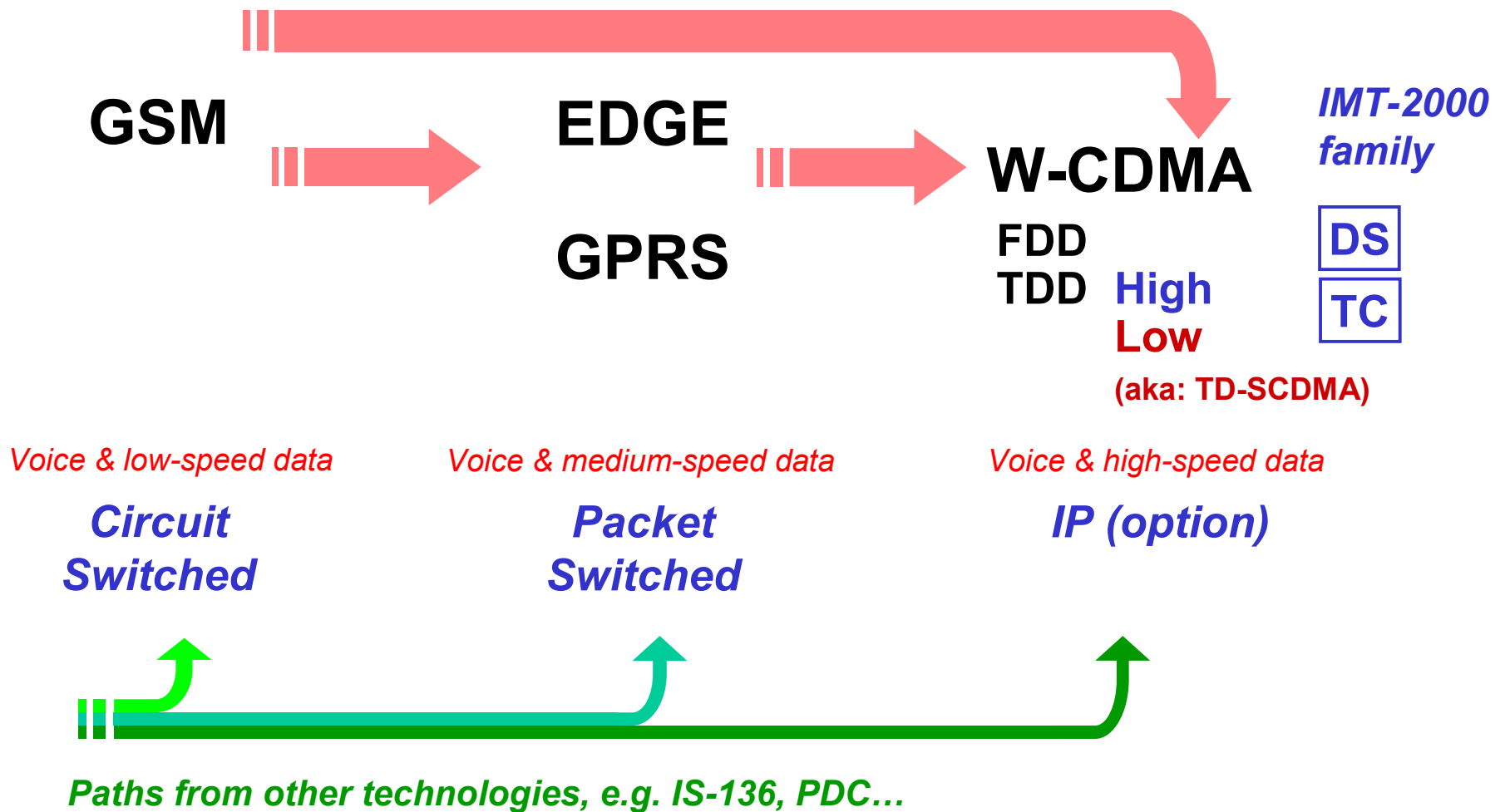
Principle

Do the work where the right competence exists

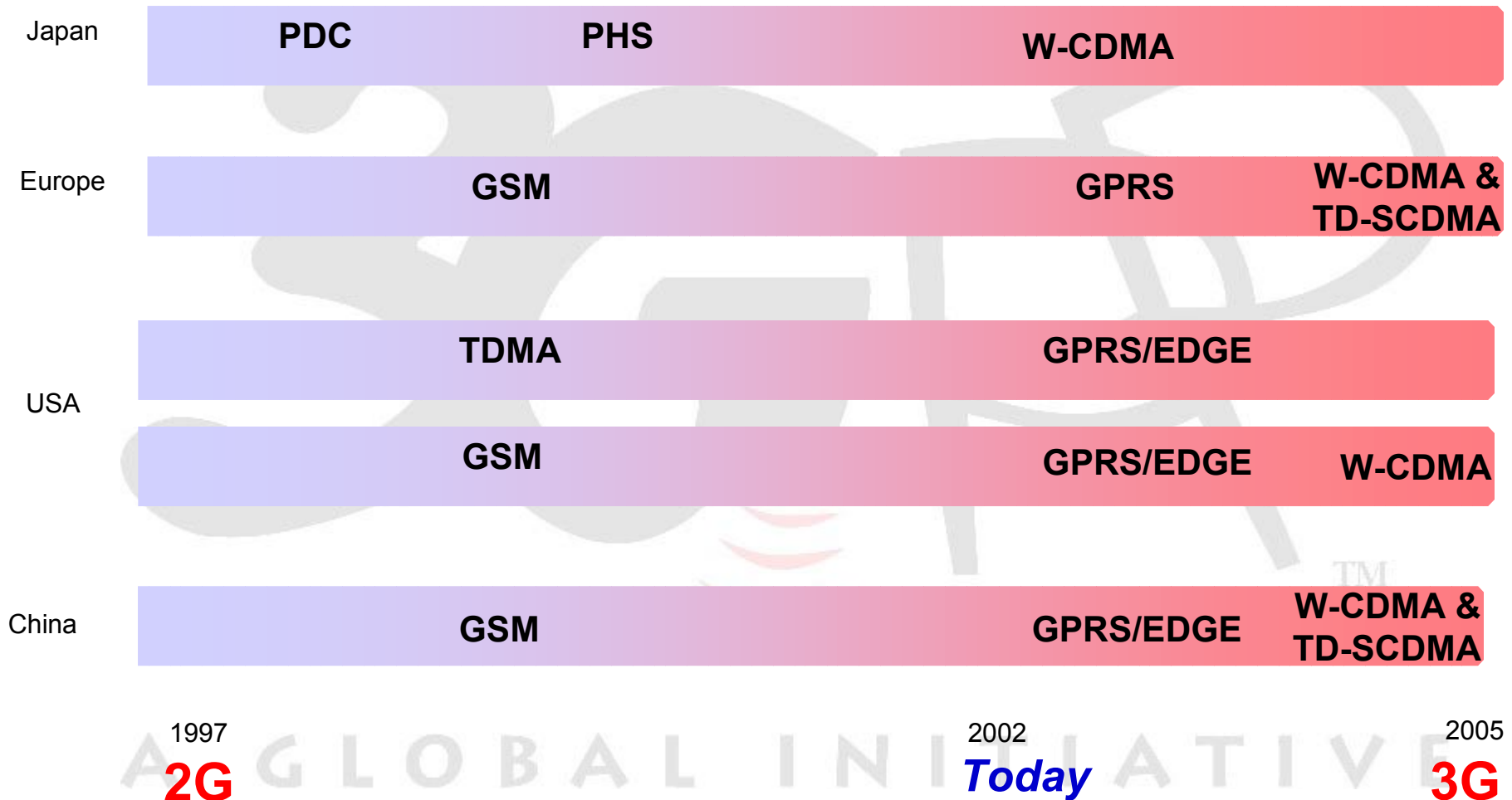
- ITU – excellent for the global recognition
- 3GPP – excellent for detailed technical work
- The model works well!
- ITU-R, ITU-T, 3GPP all satisfied by the model TM
- All parties wish it to continue

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The paths to 3GPP technologies



Evolution to 3GPP technologies



A smooth evolution to 3G

- In fact, the evolution path is already more than 10 years old!
- Remember this?



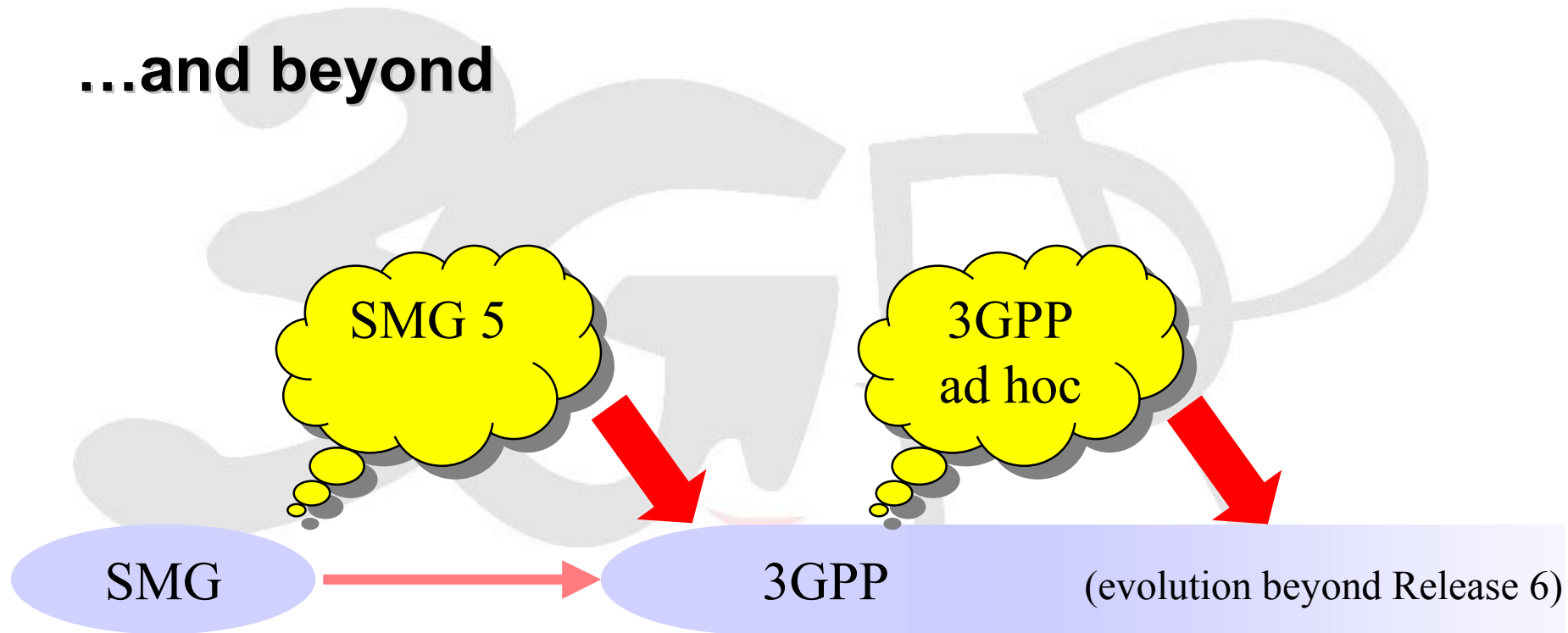
TM

BT

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A smooth evolution to 3G...

...and beyond



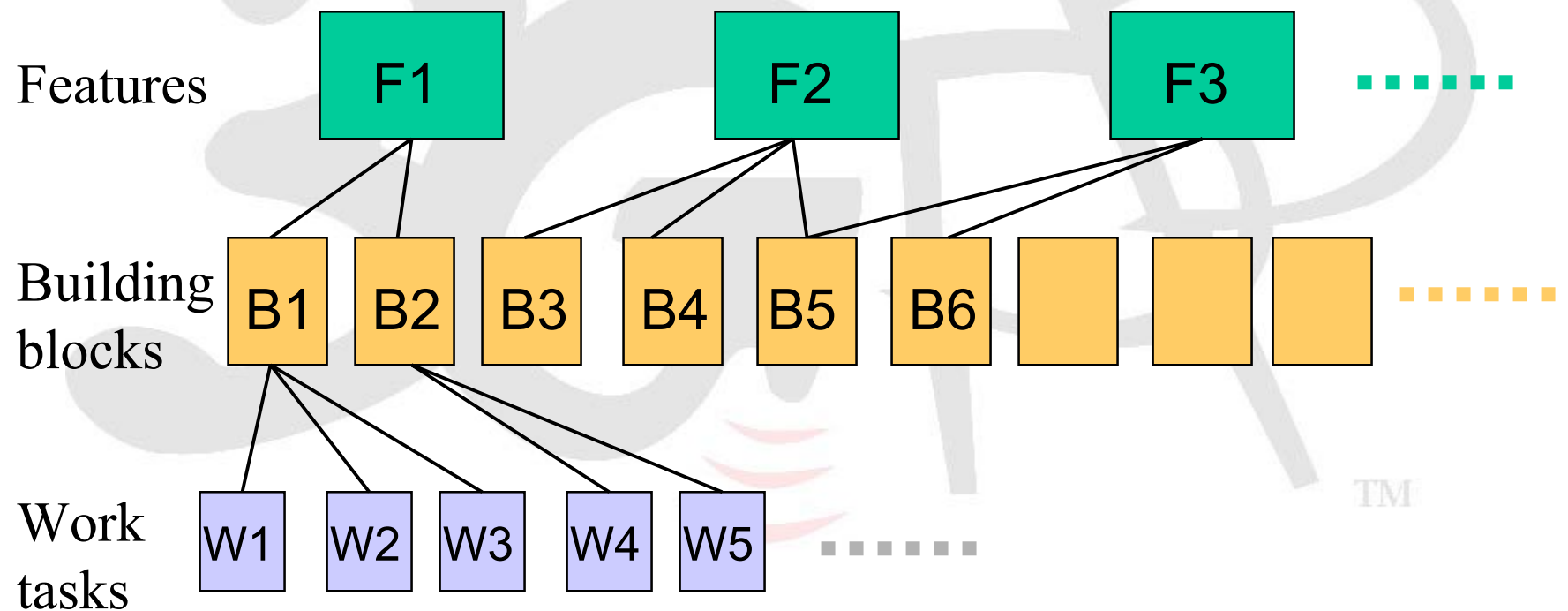
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Rigorous development

- Professional project management
 - Permanent, paid project team
 - Significant resources deliberately committed
- Thorough testing
 - Interoperability is paramount
 - Major investment in TTCN testing
 - 1 M€ invested in 2002 alone
 - Permanent team to draft and deploy TTCN

3GPP Work Item Management

3GPP project management is based upon a concept of ...



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Project plan

- All Features, Building Blocks and Work Tasks are contained in the 3GPP Project Plan
- Plan based on Microsoft Project
- Gantt presentation available on 3GPP web site
- Open access – everyone can view the plan

http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/wi_management.htm

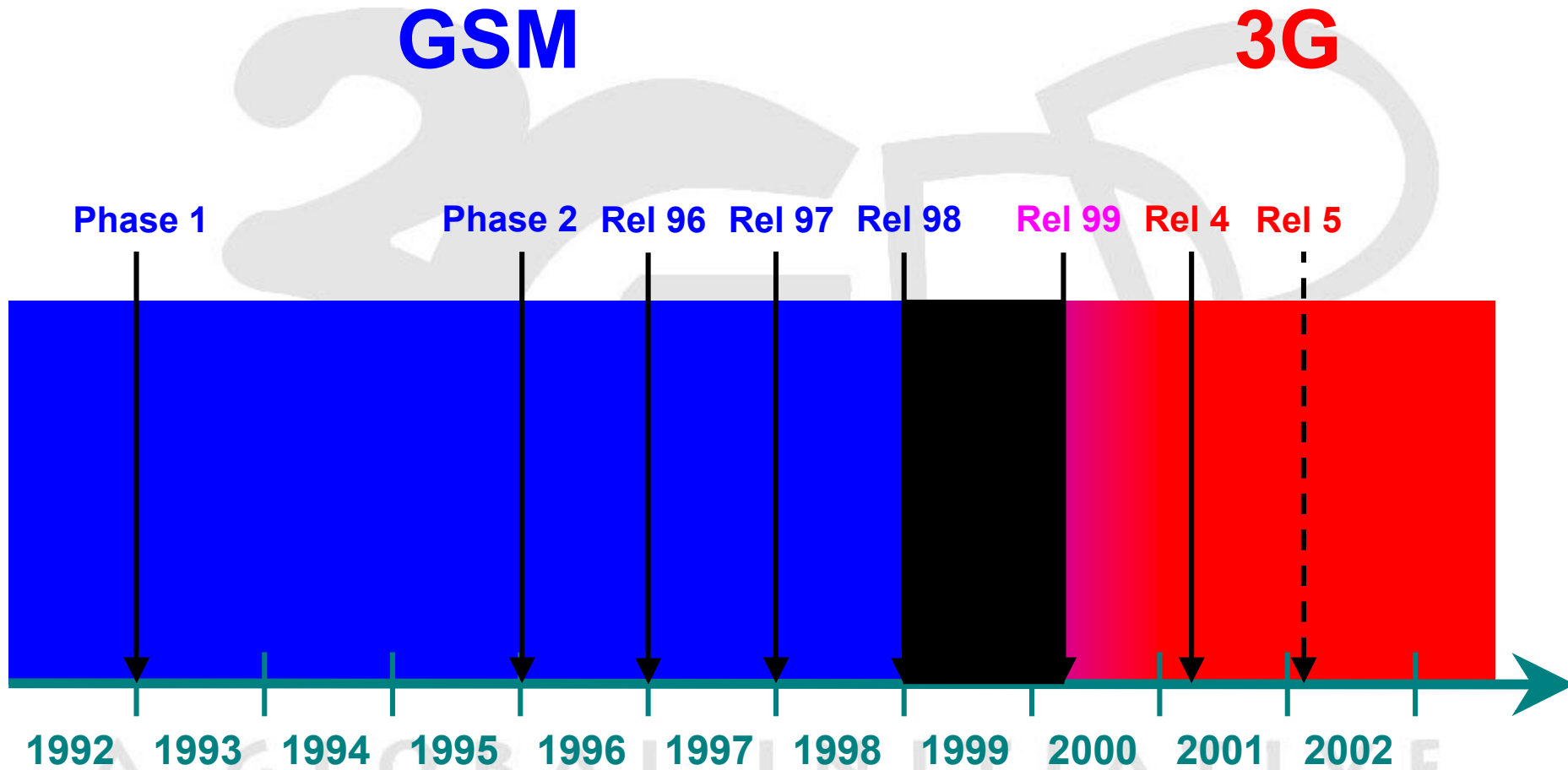
3GPP Releases

- **Specifications are grouped into “Releases”**
 - A mobile system can be constructed based on the set of all specifications which comprise a given Release
 - A Release differs from the previous Release by having added functionality introduced as a result of ongoing standardization work

The 3GPP Specification Releases

- **Release 99**
 - content frozen December 1999
- **Release 4**
 - content frozen March 2001
- **Release 5**
 - functionality frozen March 2002
- **Release 6**
 - functionality to be frozen 2003 (second half?)

Release 99



Release 99

- **Main feature:**
 - Creation of the Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (UTRA) both in FDD and TDD (3.84 Mcps) modes. (Fully referenced in ITU-R M.1457)
- **Other features:**
 - CAMEL phase 3
 - Open Service Architecture (basic version)
 - Location Services (LCS): improvements and corrections of the basic version
 - Narrowband AMR (new codec)
- **Lot of other smaller uncorrelated improvements (multicall, HSCSD for 2G, etc)**

Release 99

Current operational systems are based on Release 99:

- Japan - *FOMA*
- Isle of Man - *Manx Telecom*
- Monaco - *Monaco Telecom*

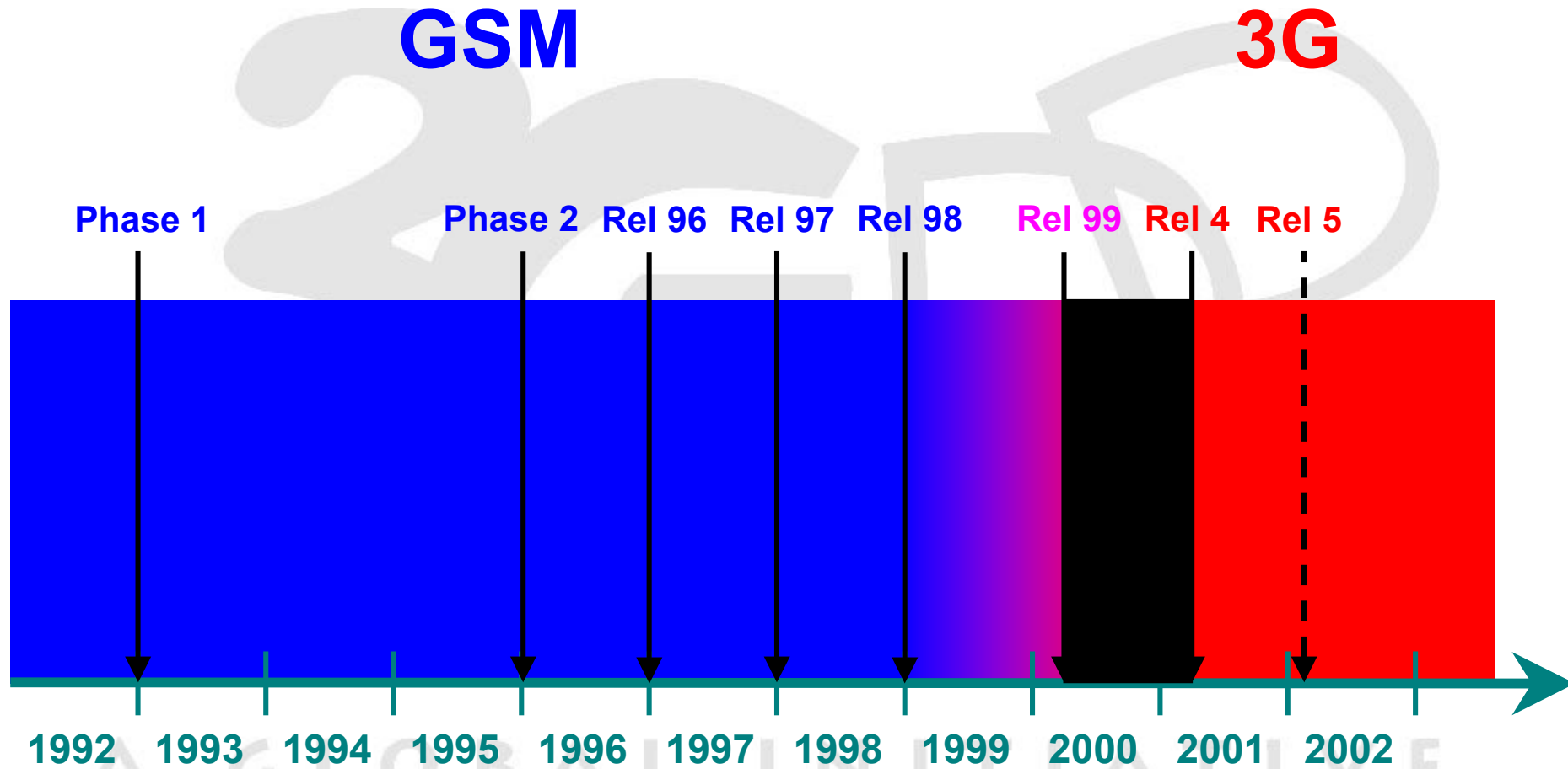


NTT DoCoMo

TM

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Release 4



Release 4

- Main features:
 - Low Chip Rate TDD (1,28 Mcps) – i.e. TD-SCDMA
 - GERAN concept established (EDGE/GPRS Iu interface)
 - Bearer independent Circuit Switched network architecture
 - the MSC is split in “Media Gateway” for transport and “MSC server” for signalling
 - Streaming
 - Retrieval of real time video (e.g. movie playback)
 - Multimedia messaging
 - Enhanced messaging (rich text formatting and still image)
 - Multimedia messaging (multimedia attachments)

Release 4

- Lot of other uncorrelated smaller improvements including:
 - UTRAN repeater specification
 - Real time facsimile
 - Transcoder Free Operation (mobile to mobile)
 - Improvements in: MExE, USIM toolkit, AT command, LCS, emergency calls in CS domain, security, etc.

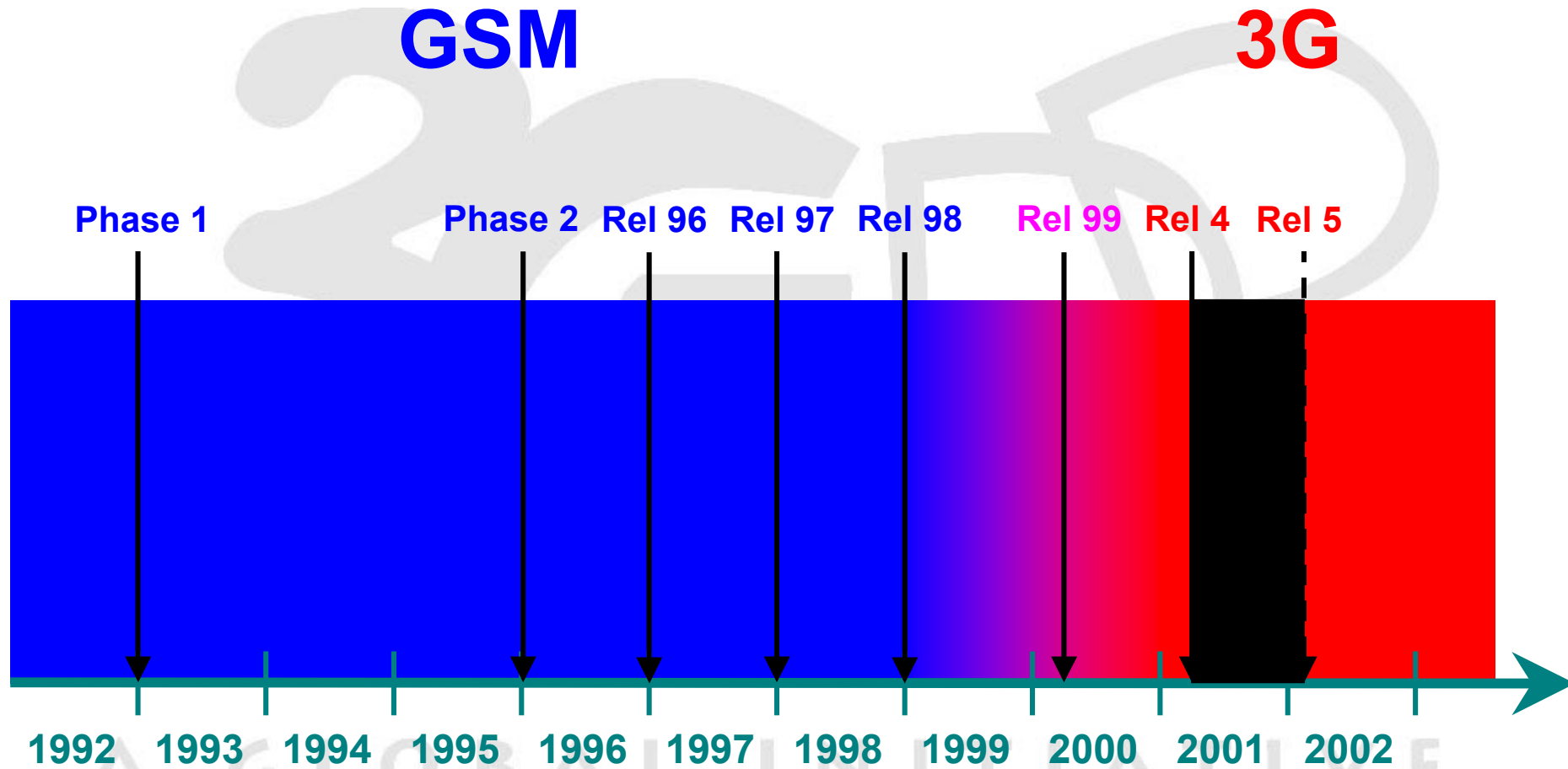
Release 4

- Introduces TD-SCDMA
- Early operational systems in China will probably be based on Release 4
- Release 4 compliant products on show at 3GSM Cannes, 2002



Siemens press picture

Release 5



Release 5

- **Introduces IMS - IP-based Multimedia Services**
 - In two phases (Phase 1 in Release 5)
 - IP core network
 - Handling of multimedia services using SIP signalling and the bearers offered by the PS domain
 - Manufacturers already demonstrating IMS solutions
- **HSDPA - High Speed Downlink Packet Access**
 - Opens up throughput in order of 10Mbit/s
 - Included in latest ITU-R update of M.1457
- **Both are enabling technologies**
 - Providing opportunities for advanced services
 - Commercial decision by industry whether Release 5 will be basis of W-CDMA systems in short/medium term

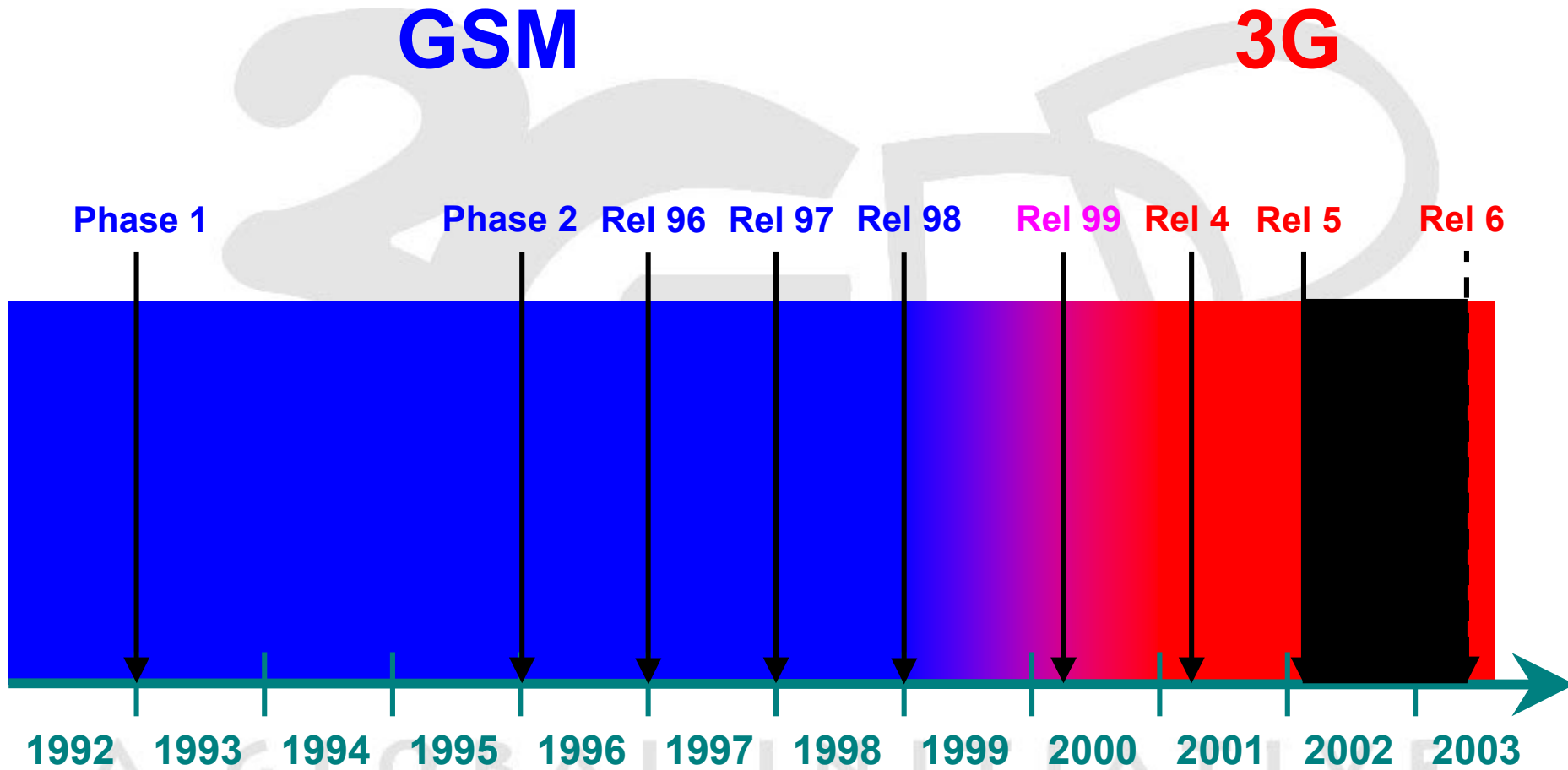
Release 5

- Other major features:
 - Wideband AMR (new 16 kHz codec)
 - CAMEL Phase 4
 - new functions such as mid-call procedures, Interactions with Optimal Routing, etc.
 - End-to-end QoS in the PS domain
 - Global Text Telephony (GTT) (i.e. real time text)
 - Extended transparent end-to-end PS mobile streaming

Release 5

- Other features:
 - IP transport in UTRAN
 - Intra domain connection of RAN nodes to multiples CN nodes (i.e one RNC serving two or more MSCs within the same network)
 - Emergency calls (circuit switched)
 - Messaging enhancements (EMS, MMS)
 - Improvements of Radio Interface (including UMTS1800/1900)
 - Enhancements in GERAN, LCS, OSA, MExE, etc.

Release 6



Release 6

- Currently planned for 2nd half 2003:
 - IMS "Phase 2" (including IMS Messaging, IMS Group Management)
 - Multimedia Broadcast/Multicast Service (MBMS)
 - Push services
 - Wireless LAN interworking
 - Network sharing (maybe Release 5)
 - Digital Rights Management
 - Speech recognition and speech enabled services
 - Identity Portability (formerly Number Portability)
 - Presence (maybe Release 5)
 - Radio optimisation
 - Priority service
 - Generic user profile
 - Enhancements to:
 - MExE, LCS, OSA, emergency calls in PS domain and IMS

And what's beyond Release 6?

- 3GPP studies already looking beyond Release 6
- New areas to explore, e.g.
 - New radio modulation techniques
 - Exploitation of high speed packet operation
 - Exploitation of IP
 - Wireless LANs – threat or opportunity?
- Ultimately, the solutions will be determined by the market

Conclusion

- The future's bright...
- We know where we've come from
- We know where we are now
- We have very high confidence in what we're producing
- And...
- ...we know where we're going!

