9.2.2 Basic Procedures for All Radio Units on a Control Channel

These procedures shall be obeyed by all radio units on a control channel (including units making calls or requesting transactions). For other procedures for all radio units on a control channel, see sections:

6.2.1	Control channel discipline.
7.4	Individually addressed Aloha message and MOVE message.
8.	Registration procedures.
13.2.3	Receiving status message (AHYQ).
14.3	Receiving short data message (HEAD).
15.2	Data interrogation procedures.

9.2.2.1 Instruction to send address information or data message

This procedure shall be obeyed by all radio units that are equipped to request extended addressing calls, complex diversion or RQC transactions.

If a radio unit on a control channel receives an AHYC message with PFIX/IDENT2 matching its individual address then it shall either send address information or a data message in the following SLOTS slot(s), or transmit ACKX(QUAL=0), as indicated below. For timing, see 6.2.1.3.

If
the unit has sent an extended addressing non-emergency request,
or has received ACKE or AHY(E=1) for an extended addressing RQE
and IDENT1 matches IDENT1 from the request
and DESC is appropriate to IDENT1 (see 5.5.3.2.8)
and SLOTS corresponds to the request
(i.e. if IDENT1=PSTNGI and FLAG1=1 then SLOTS='10' else SLOTS='01')

then it shall transmit the full address information for IDENT1, conforming to the codeword formats defined in section 5.6.1.2.2 (SAMIS, Mode 1).

Otherwise
If
the unit has sent a request for 3-address diversion (RQT, FLAG2=1)
and IDENT1 is set to DIVERTI
and DESC is set to '000'
and SLOTS is set to '01'

then it shall transmit the "blocked address", conforming to the interprefix codeword format defined in section 5.6.1.2.2 (SAMIS, Mode 1, DESC='000').

Otherwise
If
the unit has sent an RQC message
and IDENT1 is set to SDMI
and DESC is set to '000'
and SLOTS matches SLOTS from the RQC

then it shall transmit its short data message, conforming to the codeword formats defined in section 5.6.2 (HEAD).

Otherwise
The unit shall transmit ACKX(QUAL=0), with the same prefix and idents as the AHYC.

9.2.2.2 Availability check on called radio unit

If a radio unit on a control channel receives an AHY message with PFIX/IDENT1 matching its individual address and bit POINT set to '0' then it shall respond with the appropriate acknowledgement (see below), with the same prefix and idents as the AHY. If bit AD = 0 in the AHY message, the unit shall respond in the slot following the AHY; if bit AD = 1, a data codeword is appended (containing the calling address) and the unit shall respond in the slot following the data codeword. For timing, see 6.2.1.3.

A) Incoming traffic channel call : IDENT2 = Ident (1 to 8100), Ident (8121 to 8180), INCI, IPFIXI, PSTNGI or PABXI

If bit AD = 1 in the AHY message but the appended data codeword was not decodeable and the unit requires the calling address for its operation, then it may request a retransmission by sending ACKB(QUAL=1):

ACKB (QUAL=1) - The unit requires the message to be retransmitted.

Otherwise

The unit may reject the incoming call by sending ACKX(QUAL=0) or ACKV(QUAL=1):

ACKX (QUAL=0) - The unit cannot accept the call
e.g. D = 0 in the AHY message and the unit has no speech equipment, or
D = 1 in the AHY message and the unit has no data equipment.

ACKV (QUAL=1) - The user has indicated that he does not wish to receive this call (e.g. using the "Busy control").

Otherwise

If bit D = 0 in the AHY message and IDENT2 is not set to INCI, the unit may accept the call for call-back by sending ACKB(QUAL=0):

ACKB (QUAL=0) - The unit has accepted the call for call-back.

Otherwise

i) If bit CHECK = 0 in the AHY message, then the unit shall send ACK(QUAL=0):

ACK (QUAL=0) - Unit is available for the call.

ii) If bit CHECK = 1 in the AHY message, then the unit shall send either ACKI(QUAL=0) or ACK(QUAL=0), to indicate its state of readiness so far as it is able. For ACKI(QUAL=0), the unit shall alert the user or take action to prepare the data equipment.

ACKI (QUAL=0) - Unit alerting but user/ data equipment not ready
e.g. D = 0 in the AHY message and the unit's RFCC is not currently active, or
D = 1 in the AHY message and the unit's data equipment is not ready.

ACK (QUAL=0) - User/ data equipment is available for the call.

The unit may indicate the caller (by reference to PFIX/IDENT2 from the AHY message or PFIX2/IDENT2 from the data codeword), and may indicate whether the incoming call is an emergency call (by reference to bit E from the AHY).

After receiving an AHY message for an incoming traffic channel call and responding with ACK(QUAL=0) or ACKI(QUAL=0), the unit shall ignore group call GTC messages as specified in section 9.2.2.5 rule 2 or 3, until either:

a. it receives channel allocation signalling for the incoming call (i.e. a GTC message with the same prefix, idents and bit D as the AHY), or
b. it assumes that the call will not take place; see 9.2.2.4.

If a radio unit receives AHY(CHECK=1) alerting it for an incoming call and responds with ACKI(QUAL=0), it may attempt to send RQQ(STATUS='00000') to the TSC when its user/ data equipment is ready to receive the call. After responding with ACKI(QUAL=0) or ACK(QUAL=0), it may send RQQ(STATUS='11111') if the user no longer wishes to receive the call; in this case, it shall respond to any further AHY messages with ACKV(QUAL=1). See also 13.1.2.1.

If, while waiting for an incoming traffic channel call, a radio unit receives a repeat AHY, it shall send the appropriate acknowledgement and continue with any "off-hook" or "on-hook" signalling in progress; also, for ACK(QUAL=0) or ACKI(QUAL=0), it shall restart its timer TA (see 9.2.2.4). If the unit receives an AHY for a different incoming traffic channel call, it shall abandon any signalling for the old call and obey the new AHY; see also 9.2.2.4 and 13.1.2.8.

B) Availability check for short data message : IDENT2 = SDMI

The unit may reject the short data message by sending ACKX(QUAL=0) or ACKV(QUAL=1). Otherwise it shall send ACK(QUAL=0).

ACKX (QUAL=0) - The unit cannot accept the short data message e.g. it has no data equipment.
ACKV (QUAL=1) - The user has indicated that he does not wish to receive short data messages.
ACK (QUAL=0) - Unit is available to receive a short data message.

C) "No-call" test availability check : IDENT2 = DUMMYI

The unit may indicate that it is not suitably equipped by sending ACKX(QUAL=0). Otherwise it shall send ACK(QUAL=0).

ACKX (QUAL=0) - The unit could not accept a call of this type
e.g. D = 0 in the AHY message and the unit has no speech equipment, or
D = 1 in the AHY message and the unit has no data equipment.
ACK (QUAL=0) - Unit is in radio contact and is suitably equipped.

D) Invalid availability check : IDENT2 / Ident (1 to 8100), IDENT2=Ident(8121 to 8180), INCI, IPFIXI, PSTNGI, PABXI, SDMI or DUMMYI

The unit shall send ACKX(QUAL=0), to reject the availability check.

9.2.2.3 Availability check on requesting radio unit

If a radio unit on a control channel receives an AHY message with PFIX/IDENT2 matching its individual address and bit POINT set to '1' then it shall respond with the appropriate acknowledgement (see below), with the same prefix and idents as the AHY. If bit AD = 0 in the AHY message, the unit shall respond in the slot following the AHY; if bit AD = 1, a data codeword is appended and the unit shall respond in the slot following the data codeword. For timing, see 6.2.1.3.

ACK (QUAL=0) - The unit is waiting for signalling for a call or transaction appropriate to IDENT1 and bit E i.e.
a. IDENT1 is the called ident or gateway (or REGI for a registration request)
b. E is '1' for an emergency call, otherwise '0'; see section 5.5.3.2.1.
See also sections 8.2.2.4, 9.2.1.6, 10.2.7, 12.2.5, 13.1.2.5, 13.2.2.5 and 14.2.6.

ACKX (QUAL=0) - The unit is not waiting for signalling for a call or transaction appropriate to IDENT1 and bit E.

9.2.2.4 Cancelling alert/waiting state of called unit

If a radio unit on a control channel receives an AHYX message with PFIX/IDENT1 matching its individual address then it shall respond in the next slot with ACK(QUAL=1), with the same prefix and idents as the AHYX.

A unit that has received an AHY message for an incoming traffic channel call (see 9.2.2.2A), and responded with ACK(QUAL=0) or ACKI(QUAL=0), shall assume that the call will not take place if one of the following occurs:

a. It has not received channel allocation signalling for the call at a time TA after the last ACK(QUAL=0) or ACKI(QUAL=0) it sent in response to an AHY for the call.

b. It receives an AHYX message with the same prefix and idents as the AHY. In this case, if currently attempting an "off-hook" or "on-hook" RQQ transaction for the incoming call, it shall return to the idle state - see 13.1.2.7.

c. It receives an AHY message checking its availability for a different incoming traffic channel call (i.e. bit D and/or bit E and/or the calling address is different from the original AHY). In this case, if currently attempting an "off-hook" or "on-hook" RQQ transaction for the original call, it shall abandon the transaction - see 13.1.2.8.

In cases a. and b., the unit shall stop the alerting signal (if appropriate) and may indicate to the user/ data equipment that the call will not take place; it shall also note that rule 2 or 3 of section 9.2.2.5 (requiring it to ignore GTC messages for incoming group calls) no longer applies. In case c., the unit shall obey the procedures in 9.2.2.2A for the new call.

DOCKET ALARM

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts

Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research

With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips

Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS
Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS
Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.