

if IDENT1 is not equal to PSTNGI then SLOTS = '01')

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

Otherwise

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

17.1.2.4.2 Data availability/rate check on individually called radio unit

If a radio unit on a data channel receives an AHYD message with PFIX/IDENT1 matching its individual address then it shall respond with the appropriate acknowledgement (see below), with the same prefix and idents as the AHYD. If bit AD = 0 in the AHYD message, the unit shall respond in the slot following the AHYD address codeword; 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 on a 1200 bit/s data channel, see 6.2.1.3.

A) Incoming standard data call : IDENT2 not equal to DUMMYI

The unit shall send one of the following acknowledgements:

ACKX (QUAL=0) if it is not equipped to accept standard data calls from this calling party.

ACKX (QUAL=1) if it cannot accept this standard data call at this time (e.g. it cannot process concurrent calls or its data store is full or interaction has been requested but is not immediately possible).

ACKV (QUAL=1) if it does not support one or more of the requested facilities, i.e. does not support HADT or interaction or cannot accept the wanted PORT.

ACKB (QUAL=1) if AD = 1 in the AHYD message but the appended data codeword was not decodeable and the unit requires the message to be retransmitted.

ACK (QUAL=0) if it is available for a standard data call of this type; i.e. it can support the particular parameter settings of the AHYD. In this case, the unit shall set bit MODEM to the value appropriate for that channel; see 5.5.2.2.

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

After receiving an AHYD message for an incoming individual standard data call and responding with ACK(QUAL=0), the unit shall wait for a GTT message for the call (i.e. a GTT message with PFIX/IDENT as its individual address,

bit O/R set to '0', an acceptable RATE and CHAN set to the number of this data channel), or until it assumes that the call will not take place (see 17.1.2.4.4).

If, while waiting for an incoming individual standard data call, a radio unit receives a repeat AHYD then it shall send the appropriate acknowledgement; also, for ACK(QUAL=0), it shall restart its timer TA/TDA.

B) "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 at any time accept a standard data call with the parameter settings of the AHYD.

ACK (QUAL=0) - Unit is in radio contact and could at times accept a data call with the parameter settings of the AHYD.

This availability check does not start or restart any timer.

17.1.2.4.3 Cancelling waiting state of individually called radio unit

If a radio unit on a data 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 radio unit that has received an AHYD message for an incoming individual standard data call (see 17.1.2.4.2A), and responded with ACK(QUAL=0), shall assume that the call will not take place if one of the following occurs:

- a. It has not received a GTT message for the call at a time TDA after the last ACK(QUAL=0) it sent in response to an AHYD for the call.
- b. It receives an AHYX message with the same prefix and idents as AHYD.
- c. It receives an AHYD message checking its availability for a different incoming individual standard data call (i.e. bit E and/or the calling address and/or the PORT is different from the original AHYD).

The unit may indicate to the service user that the expected data call will not take place. In case c., the unit shall obey the procedures in 17.1.2.4.2A for the new call.

17.1.2.4.4 Receiving AHYD message addressed to a group or ALLI

If a radio unit on a data channel receives an AHYD message with PFIX/IDENT1 matching any of its group addresses for this system or IDENT1 set to the system-wide all-call ident ALLI

then it may accept the call information contained in the AHYD codeword and indicate it, but shall transmit no response. The unit may then assume that the next GTT(O/R=0) message, for this group or ALLI address and with CHAN equal to the number of this data channel, received within the following time TDA corresponds to the:

- i) calling address
(PFIIX/IDENT2 or PFIIX2/IDENT2 from an appended data codeword)
- ii) E bit
- iii) PORT

announced by the AHYD message.

If the unit has not received a GTT(O/R=0) message at a time TDA after the last received AHYD for the call, or if it receives an AHYD message for a different call to this address, then it may assume that the expected call will not take place.

17.1.2.4.5 Receiving GTT message for same data channel

If a radio unit on a data channel receives a GTT message with channel number CHAN equal to the number of the data channel then it shall obey the procedure in this section. The procedure if CHAN is not equal to the number of the data channel is specified in section 17.2.6.2 (In-call transfer).

A radio unit on a data channel shall check all GTT messages it receives to see whether the channel number CHAN is equal to the number of this data channel and whether the message is addressed to it, that is, whether:

- PFIIX/IDENT from the GTT message matches its individual address
- or PFIIX/IDENT matches any of its group addresses for this system
- or IDENT is the system-wide all-call ident ALLI.

If the GTT message is addressed to it, and TRANS >'0000000000', and it is able to receive on this data channel at the specified RATE, then the unit shall use the appropriate rule below to decide whether to accept the GTT:

- a. If the unit is currently waiting for a transaction number for this address and bit O/R, having received a GTT message on a control channel with TRANS = '0000000000' (see 17.1.2.3.4c.), then it shall accept the GTT message as applying to that call.
- b. If bit O/R is set to '1' and PFIIX/IDENT from the GTT message matches its individual address, then:
 - If the unit is making an emergency call RQD(E=1) and has not received ACKE(QUAL=0) or AHY(E=1), then it shall ignore the GTT.
 - Otherwise, a unit making a data call RQD(E=0/1) shall accept the GTT message.

- c. If bit O/R is set to '0' and PFX/IDENT from the GTT message matches its individual address, and the unit is waiting for an incoming individual data call, having received an AHYD message and responded with ACK(QUAL=0), then it shall accept the GTT message.
- d. Otherwise, the unit may accept the GTT message.

If the unit accepts the GTT message, it shall perform the following actions:

- i) It shall be prepared to receive signalling for this transaction number.
- ii) If bit O/R from the GTT message is set to '1', the unit shall note that it is the calling party. Otherwise it is a called party.

If the unit is a called party and is waiting for an incoming standard data call for this address (see 17.1.2.4.3 and 17.1.2.4.5) then it may take the PORT and the calling address (if fully supplied) from the AHYD message.

It may also give an indication to the service user.

17.2 Behaviour on the Data Channel

17.2.0 General

These procedures shall be obeyed by all stations on an allocated data channel. More than one data channel may be operated at a base station and radio units may be transferred between channels, for example to provide an even load sharing.

17.2.0.1 Signalling Formats

The signalling format shall conform to Sections 3.1 and 3.2 (but see transmission rate below).

The Data Channel codeword synchronisation sequence shall always be SYNT.

In addition to the 1200 bit/s standard transmission rate a network may offer or a radio unit may be equipped for a customised rate.

17.2.0.2 General behaviour of a TSC on a data channel

Every message transmitted by a TSC shall start with SYNT. Except for the first message in a transmission, SYNT shall be contained in a DCSC codeword.

The TSC shall monitor the return channel and shall be prepared to receive messages with timing according to 17.2.0.3 below.

Many messages require or invite individual response transmissions from radio units with timing according to 17.2.0.3. The TSC shall not transmit any combination of messages which could result in any of these required responses coinciding to produce channel interference.

It is not necessary to provide synchronisation between the Control Channel and the Data Channel.

17.2.0.3 General behaviour of a radio unit on a data channel

Whilst on a data channel a radio unit shall not indicate to its user or any attached equipment any information relating to the address or data codewords of any message except those pertinent to that radio unit. However, the radio unit itself may use the information in non-pertinent address codewords to enhance its performance, e.g. to save energy or optimise random access.

A radio unit may support more than one concurrent standard data call.

A radio unit shall start a system dependant timer, TDX or TDN, for an individual or group call respectively, for the TRANS when it receives the GTT message. Timer TDX shall be restarted whenever the radio unit receives any message relevant to the TRANS except DAHYX. If timer TDX or TDN expires the radio unit shall deem the TRANS to be closed.

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