

IMS Profile for Conversational Video Service
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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

The IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) Profile for Conversational Video Service, documented in this Permanent Reference Document (PRD), defines a *minimum* mandatory set of features which are defined in 3GPP specifications that a wireless device and a network are required to implement to guarantee an interoperable, high quality IMS-based conversational video service over Long Term Evolution (LTE) radio access and/or High-Speed Packet Access (HSPA) radio access. The UE and the network may support the video service on either LTE or HSPA access, or on both.

The *minimum* mandatory set of features is defined by listing both the features for the video service over LTE that are required on top of the features defined in GSMA PRD IR.92 for voice and SMS and the features for the video service over HSPA that are required on top of the features defined in PRD IR.58 for voice over HSPA.

The conversational video services comprise calls with full duplex voice and simplex/full-duplex video media with tight synchronization between the constituent streams. The call can be a point to point call or a multiparty conference call. The conversational video service can also be used to interact with for example dial in video conference systems.

Note: The term “video call” is used in this document as shorthand for a service or call with both voice and video media.

1.2 Relationship to 3GPP Specifications

This profile is solely based on the open and published 3GPP specifications as listed in the Section 1.5 or in the IR.92. 3GPP Release 8, the first release supporting LTE, is taken as a basis. It should be noted, however that not all the features mandatory in 3GPP Release 8 for video services are required for compliance with this profile.

Conversely, some features required for compliance with this profile are based on functionality defined in 3GPP Release 10. All such exceptions are explicitly mentioned in the following sections along with the relevant Release 8 or higher 3GPP release specifications, respectively.

Unless otherwise stated, the latest version of the referenced specifications for the relevant 3GPP release applies.

1.3 Scope

This document defines an IMS profile by listing a number of Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN), Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN), Evolved Packet Core, IMS core, and User Equipment (UE) features which are considered essential to launch interoperable IMS based conversational video service as defined in the introduction in section 1.1. Sessions with asymmetric media streams or video-only sessions are outside the scope of the present document.

The scope of the profile, in this version, is the interface between UE and network.

Note 1: Although, this version of the specification focuses on E-UTRAN and UTRAN/HSPA, the defined IMS functionalities can be applied to other IP Connectivity Accesses.

If the use of conversational video services is disabled in the UE e.g. by the user or network, requirements described in this document do not apply.

Note 2: The ability for the user to disable conversational video services in the UE is a UE implementation option.

Note 3: Disabling conversational video services in the UE by the network, at the discretion of the home operator, is currently outside the scope of this document.

The profile does not limit anyone, by any means, to deploy other standardized features or optional features, in addition to the defined profile.

1.4 Definition of Terms

Term	Description
3GPP	3rd Generation Partnership Project
AM	Acknowledged Mode
AVP	Audio Video Profile
AVPF	Audio Visual Profile with Feedback
CCM	Codec Control Message
CNAME	Canonical End-Point Identifier SDES Item
DRB	Data Radio Bearer
eNB	eNodeB
EPS	Evolved Packet System
E-UTRAN	Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network
FIR	Full Intra Request
GBR	Guaranteed Bit Rate
HEVC	High Efficiency Video Coding
HSPA	High-Speed Packet Access
IDR	Instantaneous Decoding Refresh
ICSI	IMS Communication Service Identifier
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IMS	IP Multimedia Subsystem
IP	Internet Protocol
IRAP	Intra Random Access Point
LTE	Long Term Evolution
MRFP	Media Resource Function Processor
NACK	Negative Acknowledgment
PCC	Policy and Charging Control

PCRF	Policy and Charging Rules Function
P-CSCF	Proxy – Call Session Control Function
PLI	Picture Loss Indication
PDP	Packet Data Protocol
PRD	Permanent Reference Document
PS	Packet Switched
QCI	Quality of Service Class Indicator
QOS	Quality of Service
RR	Receiver Report RTCP Packet
RAB	Radio Access Bearer
RAT	Radio Access Technology
Region	As defined in GSMA PRD IR.92
RFC	Request For Comment
RTCP	RTP Control Protocol
RTP	Real-Time Transport Protocol
SDES	Session Descriptor RTCP Packet
SDP	Session Description Protocol
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
SMS	Short Message Service
SR	Sender Report
SRB	Signalling Radio Bearer
TMMBN	Temporary Maximum Media Stream Bit Rate Notification
TMMBR	Temporary Maximum Media Stream Bit Rate Request
UE	User Equipment
UM	Unacknowledged Mode

1.5 Document Cross-References

Ref	Document Number	Title
1	GSMA PRD IR.92	IMS Profile for Voice and SMS.
2	GSMA PRD IR.58	IMS profile for voice over HSPA
3	3GPP TS 23.203	Policy and charging control architecture
4	3GPP TS 24.147	Conferencing using the IP Multimedia (IM) Core Network (CN) subsystem; Stage 3
5	3GPP TS 24.229	IP multimedia call control protocol based on Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Session Description Protocol (SDP); Stage 3
6	3GPP TS 26.114	IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Multimedia telephony; Media handling and interaction

7	3GPP TS 36.331	Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification
8	3GPP TS 23.060	General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Service description
9	3GPP TR 25.993	Typical examples of Radio Access Bearers (RABs) and Radio Bearers (RBs) supported by Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (UTRA)
10	3GPP TS 34.108	Common test environments for User Equipment (UE); Conformance testing
11	3GPP TS 36.523-1	Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) and Evolved Packet Core (EPC); User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Part 1: Protocol conformance specification
12	ITU-T Recommendation H.264 (2005):	"Advanced video coding for generic audio-visual services" | ISO/IEC 14496-10:2005: "Information technology - Coding of audio-visual objects - Part 10: Advanced Video Coding".
13	RFC 3840	Indicating User Agent Capabilities in the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
14	RFC 3841	Caller Preferences for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
15	ITU-T Recommendation H.265 (04/2013):	High efficiency video coding

2 IMS Feature Set

2.1 General

The IMS profile part lists the mandatory capabilities, which are required over the Gm and Ut reference points.

2.2 Support of Generic IMS Functions

2.2.1 SIP Registration Procedures

In addition to procedures in IR.92 clause 2.2.1, and for interoperability and forward-compatibility reasons, the UE must indicate the capability to handle video calls by adding a “video” media feature tag to the Contact header field of the REGISTER request, as described in IETF RFC 3840.

Note 1: Forking in the network is outside the scope of the present document.

Note 2: The means to differentiate between an IR.94 video call and another video service in MMTel is For Further Study (FFS).

2.2.2 Call Establishment and Termination

In addition to procedures in IR.92 clause 2.2.4, the UE and the network must be able to establish a video call directly during session establishment and by adding video to a voice

session by sending Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) (re-)INVITE request with a Session Description Protocol (SDP) offer that contains both voice and video media descriptors.

The UE must be able to accept an INVITE request without an SDP offer and must include an SDP offer in the first non-failure reliable response to an INVITE request without SDP offer. The SDP offer must contain all codecs (for audio only or for both audio and video) that the UE is currently able and willing to use.

Note 1: How the UE determines to be able and willing to use audio only or both audio and video is out of scope of this document.

To guide forking at the remote side, the UE must include a “video” media feature tag in the Accept-Contact header of an INVITE request for a video call, as described in IETF RFC 3840 and RFC 3841.

Note 2: Together with the ICSI value in a media feature tag as specified in section 2.2.4 of GSMA PRD IR.92, will give preference for a conversational video and voice capable device in the forking algorithm.

Note 3: The means to differentiate between an IR.94 video call and another video service in MMTel is FFS.

The UE shall indicate the capability to handle video by including a “video” media feature tag in the Contact header of an INVITE request independent of if video media is part of the SDP offer or not.

The UE shall indicate the capability to handle video by including a “video” media feature tag in the Contact header of any 18x or 200 response to an INVITE request independent of if video media is part of the SDP answer or not.

The UE must be able to send SDP offer and answer with full duplex video media.

An SDP answer may decline the video media by setting the port number of the video media descriptor to zero, accept the video media in full duplex mode by omitting SDP direction attribute or using the sendrecv SDP attribute, or accept the video media in simplex mode by using the send only or recvonly SDP attribute.

If the UE receives an SDP offer with multiple video streams, and the UE can only handle a single video stream then:

- The user may be given the possibility to choose which video stream to accept.
- If the user cannot be given the possibility to choose which video stream to accept, then the UE must accept or decline the main video stream and decline all other video streams. If the UE cannot determine which video stream in the SDP offer is the main video stream then it must consider the first video stream in the SDP offer that is supported by the UE as the main video stream.

Note 4: A UE can provide information to the user on which video stream to accept by using information provided in an "i=" SDP line, if available, or by other means, and can determine the main video stream from an “a=content:main”

attribute or by other means. The main video stream is the video stream taken from the main video source as described in IETF RFC 4796.

The video stream in a video call may be changed between simplex or duplex mode, or made inactive, by sending a re-INVITE request with an SDP offer using the appropriate attribute in the video media descriptor (sendrecv, sendonly, recvonly or inactive).

A video stream in a video call can be removed by sending a SIP re-INVITE request with an SDP offer where the port number of the video descriptor is set to zero.

2.2.3 Early Media

The UE must be ready to receive SIP responses associated with multiple early dialogues, generated due to a forked request as specified in section 2.2.5 of GSMA PRD IR.92. The UE must support reception of voice and video media associated with one (1) early dialogue.

2.2.4 SIP OPTIONS

A Contact header field in a 200 OK response message to a SIP OPTIONS request must include the IMS Communication Service Identifier (ICSI) value of “urn:urn-7:3gpp-service.ims.icsi.mmtel”, as defined in 3GPP TS 24.173. In addition, a contact header in a 200 OK response message to a SIP OPTIONS request must include a “video” media feature tag.

2.3 Supplementary Services

2.3.1 General

The UE and the network must fulfil the requirements on supplementary services specified in section 2.3 of GSMA PRD IR.92 with the additions in the following sub sections.

2.3.2 Communication Hold

The UE and IMS core network must support the Communication Hold procedures as specified in section 2.3.1 of GSMA PRD IR.92. In addition, the UE shall request both the voice and the video media streams to be held or resumed using the procedures described in 3GPP TS 24.610, section 4.5.2.1. The network shall only initiate the procedures for the provisioning of announcement to the held user or use the network option to reduce bandwidth described in 3GPP TS 24.610 section 4.5.2.4, if both voice and video media streams are held.

When restoring video media flow after a hold procedure, 3GPP TS 26.114 section 14.3 must be followed.

2.3.3 Ad-Hoc Multi Party Conference

The UE and IMS core network must support the procedures specified in section 2.3.3 of GSMA PRD IR.92 with the following additions:

The UE and IMS core network must support one audio and one video media stream for the conference session.

A video conference is established by the conference creator UE with an SDP offer that contains both voice and video media descriptors in the INVITE to the conference focus, as described in Section 5.3.1.3.3 of 3GPP TS 24.147.

A UE that is invited to the conference as described in Section 5.3.1.5.3 of 3GPP TS 24.147 may participate in the conference as a voice only participant by using a SDP answer where the port number of the video descriptor is set to zero.

A conference participant in an established video conference may request that its video connection to the conference focus is removed by sending a SIP re-INVITE request with an SDP offer where the port number of the video descriptor is set to zero. The video stream can be re-established by sending a new SIP re-INVITE request with an SDP offer where the port number of the video descriptor is set to a non-zero value.

If the conference participant that established the video conference sends a SIP re-INVITE where the video is removed it is up to network policies if the conference shall be degraded to a voice only conference or if the video conference can continue with the conference originator participating only using voice.

2.4 Call Set-up Considerations for Calls with Video Media

2.4.1 Integration of Resource Management and SIP

If a Guaranteed Bit Rate (GBR) bearer used for video fails to get established, or is lost mid-session, then the network, based on its policies, has the option to either allow the session to continue as a voice only call, or terminate the SIP session that the GBR bearer is associated with according to the procedures in section 5.2.8 in TS 24.229 (Proxy- Call Session Control Function (P-CSCF) must be informed about loss of bearer by the Policy and Charging Rules Function (PCRF)).

Note 1: The network can handle loss of video on a GBR bearer in a video call in such a way that the session is allowed to continue although the video bearer was lost. The SIP session shall then be modified by the UE to a voice only session.

If a Guaranteed Bit Rate (GBR) bearer used for the video media stream fails to get established, is lost mid-session, then the UE must, based on its preferences, modify, reject or terminate the SIP session that the media bearer is associated with, according to section 6.1.1 in 3GPP TS 24.229.

If a Non-Guaranteed Bit Rate (non-GBR) bearer used for the video media stream fails to get established, is lost mid-session, or is not providing for a sufficient Quality of Service (QoS) level, then the UE may, based on its preferences, modify, reject or terminate the SIP session that the dedicated media bearer is associated with, according to section 6.1.1 in 3GPP TS 24.229.

2.4.2 Video Media Considerations

The Session Description Protocol (SDP) offer/answer for video media must be formatted as specified in Section 6.2.3 of 3GPP TS 26.114, with the restrictions included in the present document.

Coordination of Video Orientation (CVO) as specified in 3GPP Release 12 TS 26.114 shall be supported with two (2) bits granularity by the UE and the entities in the IMS core network which terminate the user plane. The support for CVO shall be included in SDP offer and SDP answer as specified in section 6.2.3 of 3GPP Release 12 TS 26.114.

3 IMS Media

3.1 General

This section endorses a set of media capabilities specified in 3GPP TS 26.114. The section describes the needed SDP support in UEs and in the IMS core network and it describes the necessary media capabilities both for UEs and for entities in the IMS core network that terminate the user plane. An example of an entity in the IMS core network that terminates the user plane is the Media Resource Function Processor (MRFP).

3.2 Voice Media

The UE and the core network must follow the voice media requirements in section 3.2 of GSMA PRD IR.92 and the requirements on DTMF events in section 3.3 of GSMA PRD IR.92.

3.3 Video Media

3.3.1 Video Codec

Support of ITU-T Recommendation H.264 Constrained Baseline Profile (CBP) Level 1.2 as specified in 3GPP release 10 TS 26.114 section 5.2.2, is mandatory in the UE and the entities in the IMS core network that terminate the user plane.

Support for H.265 (HEVC) Main Profile, Main Tier, Level 3.1 as specified in 3GPP release 12 TS 26.114 section 5.2.2 is recommended in the UE and the entities in the IMS core network that terminate the user plane.

The support in the UE of ITU-T Recommendation H.263 Profile 0 Level 45 as specified in 3GPP release 8 TS 26.114, section 5.2.2, is not required.

When sending the currently active H.264 parameter set (SPS and PPS) in the RTP media stream, the UE and the entities in the network terminating the media plane must repeat the parameter set at multiple occasions with appropriate spacing with regards to the channel loss characteristics.

Note 1: The UE may implement different algorithms on how to repeat the parameter set in the RTP media. Since packet loss is expected to be higher at the start of transmission due to SIP precondition not supported, it is recommended that the parameters are repeated in a progressively slowing rate.

Change of video resolution mid-stream by transmission of new parameter sets in the RTP media stream must be supported, as long as those parameter sets conforms to the media stream configuration negotiated in SDP.

Note 2: Change of video resolution can occur if an MRFP switches in for example a H.264 CBP Level 1.1 source to a UE supporting H.264 CBP Level 1.2. The MRFP may need to trigger the sending of the parameter set by sending a RTCP Full Intra Request (FIR) message to the new source.

When receiving a Full Intra Request (FIR) for a video media stream, the UE and the entities terminating the media plane in the network must send the currently active parameter sets followed by a decoder refresh point.

Note 3: A decoder refresh point can be sent using an Instantaneous Decoding Refresh (IDR) picture in H.264 or an Intra Random Access Point (IRAP) picture having nal_unit_type equal to IDR_N_LP in H.265/HEVC.

3.3.2 RTP Profile and Data Transport

The UE and the entities terminating the media plane in the network supporting IMS conversational video services must offer the AVPF RTP profile in initial SDP offers of video media, as specified in Section 6.2.1a of 3GPP TS 26.114.

If the initial SDP offer does not use the SDP Capability Negotiation and if the UE receives either:

- A response with an SDP answer where the video media component has been rejected and the Contact header field in the response does not contain a g.3gpp.icsi-ref feature tag indicating IMS Multimedia Telephony Service; or

- A SIP 488 or 606 failure response with an SDP body indicating that only AVP is supported for video media,

Then the UE shall send a new SDP offer with AVP as transport for video as described in Section 6.2.1a.2 of 3GPP TS 26.114.

Note 1: If an SDP answer, indicating that only the voice media was accepted is received in a reliable SIP 183 session progress response, the new SDP offer shall be sent in the associated PRACK request, or in a subsequent UPDATE request. If an SDP answer, indicating that only the voice media was accepted is received in a 200 OK response, the new SDP offer shall be sent in a subsequent re-INVITE request.

Note 2: A UE supporting IMS Multimedia Telephony Service supports AVPF for video as described in section 6.2.3 of 3GPP TS 26.114. The rejection of the video media from such a device is due to the device not supporting video, the remote user rejecting the video media or network policy prohibits video.

Note 3: The use of SDP Capability Negotiation to offer the AVPF profile for video is optional in 3GPP rel-8 and mandatory in 3GPP rel-9 and onwards. When an IR.94 device not supporting SDP CapNeg receives such an offer using SDP

CapNeg from a device or network that follows these later 3GPP releases then the AVP offered in the media line will be used for the video media. This may cause a bad service experience for example when participating in a video conference or when an Inter-RAT handover occurs. It is left FFS how to upgrade the video session to use AVPF and rtcp-fb messages to ensure a good user experience.

3GPP TS 26.114 (section 7.2) applies both for UE and entities in the IMS core network that terminates the user plane for video.

The specification of data transport for voice media in section 3.2.3 in GSMA PRD IR.92 applies also for video media.

3.3.3 RTCP Usage

The UE and the entities terminating the media plane in the network must support the use of RTCP video media in the same way as defined in section 3.2.4 of GSMA PRD IR.92 for voice media with the following additions:

Reduced size RTCP packets may be used if agreed in SDP offer/answer as specified in section 7.3.6 of 3GPP TS 26.114. Otherwise, RTCP compound packet format must be used.

The UE and the entities in the IMS core network that terminate the user plane must support the use of the Full Intra Request (FIR) of Codec-Control Messages (CCM) as specified in section 7.3.3 of 3GPP TS 26.114.

Note 1: The FIR message is used to request that the video codec sends a decoder refresh point as soon as possible. This is needed for example when a video MRF switches the video signal to be sent to conference participants.

For interoperability and forward-compatibility reasons, the UE must support the reception of the Temporary Maximum Media Bit-rate Request (TMMBR) from the remote end and respond with the Temporary Maximum Media Bit-rate Notification (TMMBN) as described in section 10.3 of 3GPP TS 26.114.

If the UE supports conversational video service in both HSPA and in evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA), then at Inter RAT PS handover as described in section 4.5 of GSMA PRD IR.58, the UE must support the use of Temporary Maximum Media Bit-rate Request (TMMBR) and Temporary Maximum Media Bit-rate Notification (TMMBN) messages as specified in sections 7.3.3 and 10.3 of 3GPP TS 26.114.

Note 2: The TMMBR and TMMBN messages are used when a UE experiences a reduction in downlink bandwidth for a GBR bearer or a conversational traffic class context used for the video media due to Inter RAT handover to quickly notify the sender of the new current maximum bit rate. The UE that has sent TMMBR message will thereafter use a SIP UPDATE to the other party to establish the new rate.

The UE and the entities in the IMS core network that terminates the user plane should support at least one adaptation trigger as specified in section 10.3.3 of 3GPP TS 26.114 Rel. 12. When the UE detects that the bitrate needs to be reduced or can be increased it

should be able to send a TMMBR message as specified in section 10.3.6 and 10.3.7 of 3GPP TS 26.114 Rel. 12.

Note 3: The support for adaptation triggers and sending of TMMBR message for rater adaptation is mandatory according to 3GPP TS 26.114 Rel.12.

The UE and the entities in the IMS core network that terminate the user plane should be able to react to a received TMMBR message by responding with a TMMBN message and either reducing the bitrate as described in 10.3.4 of 3GPP TS 26.114 Rel. 12 or increasing the bitrate as described in 10.3.5 of 3GPP TS 26.114 Rel. 12.

Note 4: The ability to provide rate adaptation when receiving a TMMBR message is mandatory according to 3GPP TS 26.114 Rel. 12.

The UE and the entities in the IMS core network that terminate the user plane must support reception of the AVPF messages NACK and Picture Loss Indication (PLI) but is not required to take any action.

3.3.4 RTP Payload Format Considerations for Video

3GPP release 12 TS 26.114 (section 7.4.3) applies both for UE and entities in the IMS core network that terminate the user plane.

If use of CVO has been accepted in SDP negotiation as specified in section 2.4.2, then CVO with the negotiated granularity shall be used by the UE and the entities in the IMS core network that terminate the user plane as specified in section 7.4.5 of 3GPP Release 12 TS 26.114.

4 Radio and Packet Core Feature Set for Video

4.1 General

The UE and the network that supports conversational video service over LTE access must fulfil the requirements on radio and packet core feature set specified in section 4 of GSMA PRD IR.92 with the additions in the following sub sections.

The UE and the network that supports conversational video service over HSPA access must fulfil the requirements on radio and packet core feature set specified in section 4 of GSMA PRD IR.58 with the additions in the following sub sections.

4.2 Bearer Considerations for Video

4.2.1 E-UTRAN

For an IMS session request for a video call (originating or terminating) in E-UTRAN, one dedicated bearer resource for voice as specified in IR.92 and another dedicated bearer resource for video must be created by authorizing the flows utilizing dynamic PCC (Policy and Charging Control). The network must initiate the creation of dedicated bearer resources to transport the voice and the video media.

The dedicated bearer for Conversational Video stream may be a GBR or a non-GBR bearer. If a GBR bearer is used it must utilize the standardized QCI value of two (2) and have the associated characteristics as specified in 3GPP TS 23.203.

For IMS session termination of a session using conversational media, the dedicated bearer resources must be deleted by withdrawing the authorization of the flows. The network must initiate the deletion of the bearer resources.

4.2.2 UTRAN

For an IMS session request for a video call (originating or terminating) in UTRAN, one PDP context for voice as specified in IR.58 and another PDP context for video must be created by authorizing the flows utilizing dynamic PCC. The network must initiate the creation of dedicated bearer resources to transport the voice and the video media using the Network Requested Secondary PDP Context Activation Procedure as described in 3GPP TS 23.060.

The PDP Context for Conversational Video stream may be created with the Conversational or Interactive traffic class based on the networks policies. The UE must be prepared for any traffic class for the video media. When a PDP Context with the Conversational traffic class is created for the video media then the Source Statistics Descriptor shall be set to unknown.

For IMS session termination of session using conversational media, the PDP contexts must be deleted by withdrawing the authorization of the flows. The network must initiate the deletion of the PDP contexts.

4.3 LTE Radio Capabilities

The UE must be able to use two UM Radio Data Bearers for two GBR bearers that may be used for a conversational video call. The UE must therefore support feature group indicator 20 indicating support for the following combination of radio bearers for conversational video service (see Annex B in 3GPP TS 36.331):

SRB1 + SRB2 + 5 x AM DRB + 3 x UM DRB

If the network uses an UM DRB for the video media stream, it must support a radio bearer combination with at least:

SRB1 + SRB2 + 2 x AM DRB + 2 x UM DRB

This corresponds to Radio Bearer combination identifier 5 in table 12.1 in 3GPP TS 36.523-1.

In addition to the bearer usage specified in section 4.2.1 of GSMA PRD IR.92, one DRB is used for an EPS bearer for video.

4.4 HSPA Radio Capabilities

When a PDP Context with the Conversational traffic class is used for the video media, the UE and the network must support at least a radio access bearer combination with two PS Conversational Radio Access Bearers (RAB) and one Interactive RAB that uses the transport channel parameters as described in section 7.5.19 of 3GPP TR 25.993 using the 3GPP Release 7/8 L2 configurations with flexible Radio Link Control (RLC) for DL/UL respectively.

Note: The RAB combination with two conversational bearers is not described in the UE conformance test specifications in 3GPP TS 34.108.

When a PDP Context with the Interactive or Streaming traffic class is used for the video media, the UE and the network must support a radio access bearer combination with one PS Conversational RAB and either two Interactive RABs or one Streaming RAB and one Interactive RAB using the transport channel parameters for the uplink according to section 6.10.2.4.6.7.1.1.1 of 3GPP TS 34.108 and for the downlink according to alternative 2 in section 6.10.2.4.6.7.2.1.1 of 3GPP TS 34.108, using the 3GPP Release 7/8 L2 configurations with flexible Radio Link Control (RLC) for DL/UL respectively.

Annex A: Complementing IMS with CS

A.1 General

The UE and the network may support the deployment scenario described in PRD IR.92 Annex A.

A.2 SR-VCC

If a session transfer procedure as described in section A.3 of PRD IR.92 is executed for the speech component of an active conversational Video session, and if the UE retains the Gm reference point upon PS handover as described in Section 12.2.3 of 3GPP TS 24.237, then in addition to removal of the speech media component from the session on Gm, the UE must also remove the video media component from this session, that is the video media from the video call is discontinued after the session transfer.

Annex B: Features needed in certain regions

B.1 General

This annex describes features that operators need to support in certain regions due to local regulatory requirements.

B.2 Video media in emergency service

To support conversational video service as defined in section 1.1 of this document for emergency service, the specification of emergency service in GSMA PRD IR.92 is extended as follows:

In regions where the capability is required, UEs and network deployments must support IMS emergency services using video media as well. The UE and the network must support the Release 11 IMS emergency services as specified in TS 23.167, chapter 6 and Annex H.

Annex A also applies for video media in emergency service.

Annex A Document Management

A.1 Document History

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