

What is the TRB and SRB Reset in WCDMA?

TRB- Traffic Radio Bearer

SRB- Signalling Radio Bearer Both uplink and downlink interference causes call drop. In downlink, when the active set CPICH RSCP is greater than  $-85$  dBm and the active set  $E_c/I_o$  is smaller than  $-13$  dB, the call drop is probably due to downlink interference (when the handover is delayed, the RSCP might be good and  $E_c/I_o$  might be weak, but the RSCP of  $E_c/I_o$  cells in monitor set are good). If the downlink RTWP is 10 dB greater than the normal value ( $-107$  to  $-105$  dB) and the interference lasts for 2 to 3 s, call drop might occur. You must pay attention to this. Downlink interference usually refers to pilot pollution. When over three cells meet the handover requirements in the coverage area, the active set replaces the best cell or the best cell changes due to fluctuation of signals. When the comprehensive quality of active set is bad (CPICH  $E_c/I_o$  changes around  $-10$  dB), handover failure usually causes SRB reset or TRB reset. Uplink interference increases the UE downlink transmit power in connection mode, so the over high BLER causes SRB reset, TRB reset, or call drop due to a synchronization. Uplink interference might be internal or external. Most of scenario uplink interference is external. Without interference, the uplink and downlink are balanced. Namely, the uplink and downlink transmit power before call drop will approach the maximum. When downlink interference exists, the uplink transmit power is low or BLER is convergent. When the downlink transmit power reaches the maximum, the downlink BLER is not convergent. It is the same with uplink interference. You can use this method to distinguish them