### TSGR1#9(99)k29

TSG-RAN Working Group 1 meeting #9 Dresden, Germany November 30 – December 3, 1999

Agenda item: AH 16

**Source:** Ericsson

**Title:** CR 25.215-014r01, 015r01:

Range and resolution of BER/BLER measurements

**Document for:** Decision

#### 1. Introduction

Note that this is a revised version of R1-99j42. The value range together with the mapping for Transport channel BLER and Physical channel BER has been further clarified.

#### 2. Range and resolution for physical channel BER and Transport channel BLER

In TS 25.427 Iur/Iub User plane protocol for DCH data streams, section 8.2.4.5 the Quality Estimate (QE) is currently defined as:

QE = - Log10 (Physical channel BER)

Value range: {0-25.5}, granularity 0.1.

Field length: 8 bits.

The range proposed in 25.427 goes down to BER values as low as  $3.2*10^{-26}$  (QE=25.5). That seems to be somewhat low and the actual interesting area for the BER is somewhere between 0,1 to 10%. Representing values down to  $10^{-26}$  will also imply that the resolution in the BER interval of interest will be worse than if a smaller range is choosen, using the same number of bits. In figure 1 below the mapping defined in 25.427 is shown together with a proposal for a new mapping (both using 8 bits = 256 values).

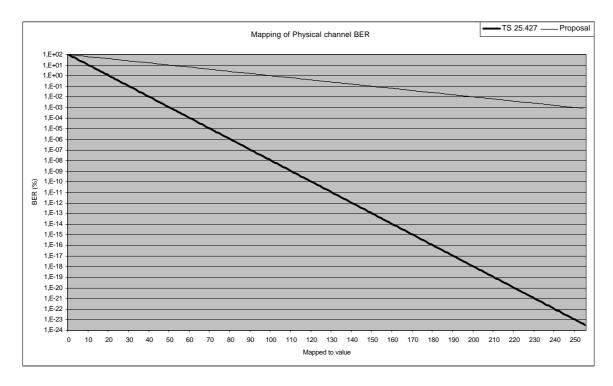


Figure 1 Mapping of physical channel BER

Mapping of the Physical channel BER in the proposal:

BER\_dB%=-Log10(Physical channel BER), with value range [0 - 5.08] in step of 0.02 for Physical channel BER>0 BER\_dB%=5.10 for Physical channel BER=0.

This mapping makes it possible to represent BER down to approx.  $10^{-5}$ . Consider a worst case where the uplink channel bit rate is 960kbps (SF=4). The maximum TTI is 80ms, which leads that the maximum number of bits received during 80ms will be 960kbps x 80ms = 76800. To resolve one erroneous bit a resolution of  $1/76800 = 1.3*10^{-5}$  is required. The lowest resolvable BER (except BER=0) in the proposal is  $10^{-5.08} = 0.83*10^{-5}$  which will be sufficient.

As BER=0 is included in the range it will be possible to resolve even smaller BER values if several BER measurements are accumulated.

It also proposed to use the same mapping for the Transport channel BLER. To resolve BLER values down to the proposed BLER =  $10^{-5.08}$  a minimum of  $10^{5.08}$  transport blocks needs to be received. Consider a TrCh with TTI=10ms which will give a minimum averaging period of  $10^{5.08}$  x ( $10*10^{-3}$ ) = 1202 sec. = 20 minutes, which should be sufficient.

In figure 2 and 3 below the quantisation step size for the current mapping in TS 25.427 and the proposed mapping of physical channel BER is shown.

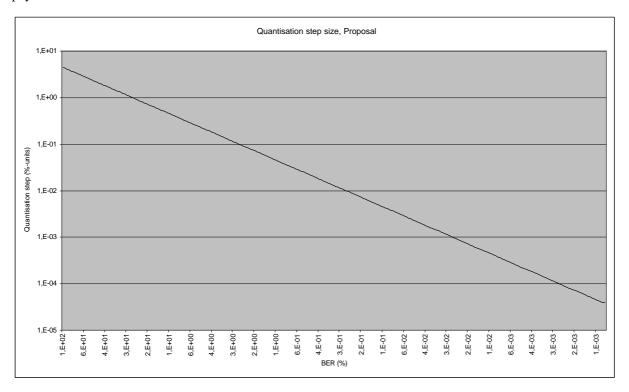


Figure 2 Quantisation step size for the mapping in TS 25.427

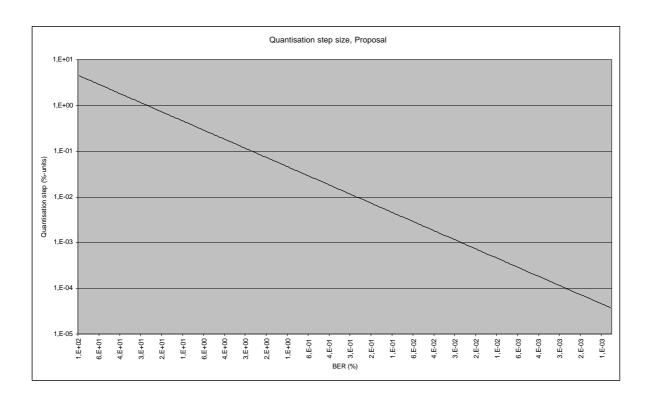


Figure 3 Quantisation step size for the proposed mapping

In the table below the quantisation step is shown around BER 0,1%, 1% and 10%

TS 25.427 BER (%)	Proposal BER (%)
12,5893	10,471
10,0000	10,000
7,9433	9,550
1,2589	1,047
1,0000	1,000
0,7943	0,955
0,1259	0,105
0,1000	0,100
0,0794	0,095

#### 3. Proposal

It is proposed to use above proposed mapping of Physical channel BER for both UTRAN and the UE according to CR 25.215-015r01. It is proposed to use the above proposed mapping of Transport channel BLER for both UTRAN and the UE according to CR 25.215-014r01.

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Subject:	Range and	resolution of BLE	R meas	urement	S			
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### 5.1.8 Transport channel BLER

Definition	Estimation of the transport channel block error rate (BLER). The BLER estimation shall be based on evaluating the CRC on each transport block after RL combination. BLER estimation is only required for transport channels containing CRC. In connected mode the BLER shall be
	possible to measure on any transport channel. If requested in idle mode it shall be possible to measure the BLER on transport channel PCH.
Applicable for	Idle, Connected Intra
Range/mapping	The Transport channel BLER shall be reported for for 0 ≤ Transport channel BLER ≤ 1 in the unit BLER_dB% where:
	BLER dB% 000: 0 ≤ -Log10(Transport channel BLER) < 0.02 BLER dB% 001: 0.02 ≤ -Log10(Transport channel BLER) < 0.04 BLER dB% 001: 0.04 ≤ -Log10(Transport channel BLER) < 0.06
	BLER_dB%_252: 5.04 ≤ -Log10(Transport channel BLER) < 5.06  BLER_dB%_253: 5.06 ≤ -Log10(Transport channel BLER) < 5.08  BLER_dB%_254: 5.08 ≤ -Log10(Transport channel BLER)  BLER_dB%_255: Transport channel BLER = 0

## 5.1.9 Physical channel BER

Definition	The physical channel BER is an estimation of the average bit error rate (BER) before channel decoding of the DPDCH data after RL combination. At most it shall be possible to report a physical channel BER estimate at the end of each TTI for the transferred TrCh's, e.g. for TrCh's with a TTI of x ms a x ms averaged physical channel BER shall be possible to report every x ms.
Applicable for	Connected Intra
Range/mapping	

### 5.1.10 UE transmitted power

Definition	The total UE transmitted power on one carrier. The reference point for the UE transmitted power shall be the UE antenna connector.
Applicable for	Connected Intra
Range/mapping	

## 5.1.11 CFN-SFN observed time difference

Definition	The CFN-SFN observed time difference to cell is defined as: OFF $\times$ 38400+ $T_m$ , where: $T_m = T_{RxSFN}$ - ( $T_{UETx}$ - $T_0$ ), given in chip units with the range [0, 1,, 38399] chips $T_{UETx}$ is the time when the UE transmits an uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame. $T_0$ is defined in TS 25.211 section 7.1.3.
	$T_{RxSFN}$ is time at the beginning of the next received neighbouring P-CCPCH frame after the time instant $T_{UETx}$ - $T_0$ in the UE. If the next neighbouring P-CCPCH frame is received exactly at $T_{UETx}$ - $T_0$ then $T_{RxSFN}$ = $T_{UETx}$ - $T_0$ (which leads to $T_m$ =0).
	OFF=(CFN <sub>Tx</sub> -SFN) mod 256, given in number of frames with the range [0, 1,, 255] frames CFN <sub>Tx</sub> is the connection frame number for the UE transmission of an uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame at the time $T_{UETx}$ .
	SFN = the system frame number for the neighbouring P-CCPCH frame received in the UE at the time $T_{\text{RXSFN}}$ .
Applicable for	Connected Inter, Connected Intra
Range/mapping	Time difference is given with the resolution of one chip with the range [0,, 9830399] chips.

#### 5.1.12 SFN-SFN observed time difference

Definition	T 4-
Definition	<u>Type 1:</u>
	The SFN-SFN observed time difference to cell is defined as: OFF×38400+ T <sub>m</sub> , where:
	T <sub>m</sub> = T <sub>RxSFNi</sub> - T <sub>RxSFNi</sub> , given in chip units with the range [0, 1,, 38399] chips
	T <sub>RxSFNj</sub> is the time at the beginning of a received neighbouring P-CCPCH frame from cell j.
	T <sub>RxSFNi</sub> is time at the beginning of the next received neighbouring P-CCPCH frame from cell i
	after the time instant T <sub>RxSFNi</sub> in the UE. If the next neighbouring P-CCPCH frame is received
	exactly at $T_{RxSFNi}$ ; then $T_{RxSFNi}$ [which leads to $T_m$ =0].
	and
	OFF=(SFN <sub>i</sub> - SFN <sub>i</sub> ) mod 256, given in number of frames with the range [0, 1,, 255] frames
	SFN <sub>i</sub> = the system frame number for downlink P-CCPCH frame from cell j in the UE at the time
	T <sub>RXSFNj</sub> .
	SFN <sub>i</sub> = the system frame number for the P-CCPCH frame from cell i received in the UE at the
	time T <sub>RXSFNi</sub> .
	<u>Type 2:</u>
	The relative timing difference between cell j and cell i, defined as T <sub>CPICHRxj</sub> - T <sub>CPICHRxj</sub> , where:
	T <sub>CPICHRxj</sub> is the time when the UE receives one CPICH slot from cell j
	TCPICHRxi is the time when the UE receives the CPICH slot from cell i that is closest in time to the
	CPICH slot received from cell j
Applicable for	Type 1: Idle, Connected Intra
	Type 2: Idle, Connected Intra, Connected Inter
Range/mapping	Type 1: Time difference is given with a resolution of one chip with the range [0,, 9830399]
	chips.
	Type 2: Time difference is given with a resolution of 0.5 chip with the range [-1279,, 1280]
	chips.

#### 5.1.13 UE Rx-Tx time difference

Definition	The difference in time between the UE uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame transmission and the first significant path, of the downlink DPCH frame from the measured radio link. Measurement shall be made for each cell included in the active set.  Note: The definition of "first significant path" needs further elaboration.
Applicable for	Connected Intra
Range/mapping	Always positive.

## 5.2 UTRAN measurement abilities

The structure of the table defining a UTRAN measurement quantity is shown below:

Column field	Comment
Definition	Contains the definition of the measurement.
Range/mapping	Gives the range and mapping to bits for the measurements quantity.

### 5.2.1 RSSI

	Received Signal Strength Indicator, the wide-band received power within the UTRAN uplink carrier channel bandwidth in an UTRAN access point. The reference point for the RSSI measurements shall be the antenna connector.
Range/mapping	

### 5.2.2 SIR

	Signal to Interference Ratio, is defined as the RSCP divided by the ISCP. Measurement shall be performed on the DPCCH after RL combination in Node B. The reference point for the SIR measurements shall be the antenna connector.
Range/mapping	

# 5.2.3 Transmitted carrier power

Definition	Transmitted carrier power, is the total transmitted power on one carrier from one UTRAN access point. Measurement shall be possible on any carrier transmitted from the UTRAN access point. The reference point for the total transmitted power measurement shall be the antenna connector. In case of Tx diversity the total transmitted power for each branch shall be measured.
Range/mapping	

# 5.2.4 Transmitted code power

	Transmitted code power, is the transmitted power on one carrier, one scrambling code and one channelisation code. Measurement shall be possible on any channelisation code transmitted from the UTRAN access point. The reference point for the transmitted code power measurement shall be the antenna connector. In case of Tx diversity the transmitted code power for each branch shall be measured.
Range/mapping	

# 5.2.5 Transport channel BLER

Definition	Estimation of the transport channel block error rate (BLER). The BLER estimation shall be based on evaluating the CRC on each transport block. Measurement shall be possible to perform on any transport channel after RL combination in Node B. BLER estimation is only required for transport channels containing CRC.
Range/mapping	The Transport channel BLER shall be reported for for 0 ≤ Transport channel BLER ≤ 1 in the unit BLER_dB% where:  BLER_dB%_000: 0 ≤ -Log10(Transport channel BLER) < 0.02
	BLER_dB%_001: 0.02 ≤ -Log10(Transport channel BLER) < 0.04  BLER_dB%_001: 0.04 ≤ -Log10(Transport channel BLER) < 0.06  BLER_dB%_252: 5.04 ≤ -Log10(Transport channel BLER) < 5.06
	BLER_dB%_253: 5.06 ≤ -Log10(Transport channel BLER) < 5.08  BLER_dB%_254: 5.08 ≤ -Log10(Transport channel BLER)  BLER_dB%_255: Transport channel BLER = 0

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# 5.1.9 Physical channel BER

Definition	The physical channel BER is an estimation of the average bit error rate (BER) before channel decoding of the DPDCH data after RL combination. At most it shall be possible to report a physical channel BER estimate at the end of each TTI for the transferred TrCh's, e.g. for TrCh's with a TTI of x ms a x ms averaged physical channel BER shall be possible to report every x ms.
Applicable for	Connected Intra
Range/mapping	The Physical channel BER shall be reported for 0 ≤ Physical channel BER ≤ 1 in the unit BER dB% where:
	BER dB% 000: 0 ≤ -Log10(Physical channel BER) < 0.02
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	BER dB% 255: Physical channel BER = 0

# 5.1.10 UE transmitted power

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	power shall be the UE antenna connector.
Applicable for	Connected Intra
Range/mapping	

### 5.1.11 CFN-SFN observed time difference

Definition	The CFN-SFN observed time difference to cell is defined as: OFF×38400+ $T_m$ , where: $T_m = T_{RxSFN}$ - $(T_{UETx} - T_0)$ , given in chip units with the range [0, 1,, 38399] chips $T_{UETx}$ is the time when the UE transmits an uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame. $T_0$ is defined in TS 25.211 section 7.1.3. $T_{RxSFN}$ is time at the beginning of the next received neighbouring P-CCPCH frame after the time instant $T_{UETx}$ - $T_0$ in the UE. If the next neighbouring P-CCPCH frame is received exactly at $T_{UETx}$ - $T_0$ then $T_{RxSFN}$ = $T_{UETx}$ - $T_0$ (which leads to $T_m$ =0).
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Applicable for	Connected Inter, Connected Intra
Range/mapping	Time difference is given with the resolution of one chip with the range [0,, 9830399] chips.

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Type 1:
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and
OFF=(SFN <sub>i</sub> - SFN <sub>i</sub> ) mod 256, given in number of frames with the range [0, 1,, 255] frames
$SFN_i$ = the system frame number for downlink P-CCPCH frame from cell j in the UE at the time
T <sub>RXSFNj</sub> .
SFN <sub>i</sub> = the system frame number for the P-CCPCH frame from cell i received in the UE at the
time T <sub>RXSENi</sub> .
Type 2:
The relative timing difference between cell j and cell i, defined as T <sub>CPICHRxi</sub> - T <sub>CPICHRxi</sub> , where:
T <sub>CPICHRXj</sub> is the time when the UE receives one CPICH slot from cell j
T <sub>CPICHRXi</sub> is the time when the UE receives the CPICH slot from cell i that is closest in time to the
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Range/mapping	Always positive.

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Range/mapping	

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Range/mapping	

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	power for each branch shall be measured.
Range/mapping	

### 5.2.5 Transport channel BLER

	Estimation of the transport channel block error rate (BLER). The BLER estimation shall be based on evaluating the CRC on each transport block. Measurement shall be possible to
	perform on any transport channel after RL combination in Node B. BLER estimation is only required for transport channels containing CRC.
Range/mapping	<u> </u>

## 5.2.6 Physical channel BER

Definition	The physical channel BER is an estimation of the average bit error rate (BER) before channel decoding of the DPDCH data after RL combination in Node B. It shall be possible to report a physical channel BER estimate at the end of each TTI for the transferred TrCh's, e.g. for TrCh's with a TTI of x ms a x ms averaged physical channel BER shall be possible to report every x ms.
Range/mapping	The Physical channel BER shall be reported for $0 \le Physical$ channel BER $\le 1$ in the unit BER dB% where:  BER dB% 000: $0 \le -Log10(Physical$ channel BER) $< 0.02$ BER_dB%_001: $0.02 \le -Log10(Physical$ channel BER) $< 0.04$ BER_dB%_001: $0.04 \le -Log10(Physical$ channel BER) $< 0.06$ BER_dB%_252: $5.04 \le -Log10(Physical$ channel BER) $< 5.06$ BER_dB%_253: $5.06 \le -Log10(Physical$ channel BER) $< 5.08$ BER_dB%_254: $5.08 \le -Log10(Physical$ channel BER) BER_dB%_255: Physical channel BER_D