TSGR1-00-0167

TSG-RAN Working Group 1 meeting #10 Beijing, China Janurary 18th – 21st 2000

Agenda item:

Source: Nokia

Title: CR 25.211-030: Clarification of PICH channel

Document for: Decision

Introduction

In section 5.3.3.7 of 25.211 version 3.1.0 the mapping between the PI bits delivered to Layer 1 from higher layers and the physical bits on the PICH channel is described.

The existing text is unclear in that the term 'PI' is defined as a Page Indicator from higher layers, but then this term appears in the expression for calculation the parameter 'p'. It needs to be made clear that 'PI' is actually an index to the page indicator a UE should use, and not the page indicator itself. This is more in line with WG2 terminology.

3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #10 Beijing, China, Jan 18th-21st, 2000

Document R1-00-0167

e.g. for 3GPP use the format TP-99xxx or for SMG, use the format P-99-xxx

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CHANGE REQUEST Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correct								
		25.211	CR	030	Cui	rrent Versi	on: 3.1.0	
GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑								
For submission to: TSG-RAN #7 for approval X strategic (for SMG use only) Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG The latest version of this form is available from: ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/information/CR-Form-v2.doc								
Proposed change affects: (U)SIM ME X UTRAN / Radio X Core Network (at least one should be marked with an X)								
Source:	Nokia					Date:	1999-11-25	
Subject:	Clarification	of paging indica	tor mapp	oing				
Work item:								
(only one category shall be marked (B Addition of t	nodification of fe		rlier relea		Release:	Phase 2 Release 96 Release 97 Release 98 Release 99 Release 00	X
Reason for change:	The current	text is misleading	g.					
Clauses affected: 5.3.3.7								
Other specs affected:	Other 3G core Other GSM core specificati MS test speci BSS test speci O&M specificati	ons fications cifications		 → List of 	CRs: CRs: CRs:			
Other comments:								

5.3.3.7 Page Indicator Channel (PICH)

The Page Indicator Channel (PICH) is a fixed rate (SF=256) physical channel used to carry the Page Indicators (PI). The PICH is always associated with an S-CCPCH to which a PCH transport channel is mapped. There are N page indicators per 10 ms frame, where N=18, 36, 72, or 144.

Higher layers calculate which page indicator is to be used by a particular UE and informs this to the physical layer using the parameter 'PI' where PI = 0, 1, ..., N-1. If the PI^{th} paging indicator in a certain frame is set to "1" it is an indication that UEs associated with this Page Indicator should read the corresponding frame of the associated S-CCPCH.

Figure 21 illustrates the frame structure of the PICH. One PICH frame of length 10 ms consists of 300 bits $(b_0, b_1, ..., b_{299})$. Of these, 288 bits $(b_0, b_1, ..., b_{287})$ are used to carry Page Indicators. The remaining 12 bits $(b_{288}, b_{289}, ..., b_{299})$ are undefined.

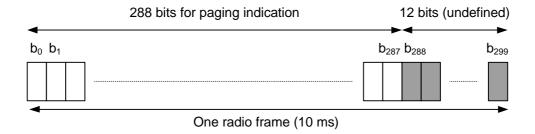


Figure 21: Structure of Page Indicator Channel (PICH)

N Page Indicators [PI₀, ..., PI_{N-1}] are transmitted in each PICH frame, where N=18, 36, 72, or 144.

The PI calculated by higher layers for use for a certain UE, is mapped to the paging indicator PI_p , where p is computed as a function of the PI computed by higher layers, the SFN of the P CCPCH radio frame during which the start of the PICH radio frame occurs, and the number of paging indicators per frame (N):

$$p = \left(PI + \left\lfloor \left(\left(18 \times \left(SFN + \left\lfloor SFN / 8 \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor SFN / 64 \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor SFN / 512 \right\rfloor \right) \right) \bmod 144 \right) \times \frac{N}{144} \right\rfloor \right) \bmod N.$$

The page indicators from higher layers are mapped mapping from $\{PI_0, ..., PI_{N-1}\}$ to the PICH bits $\{b_0, ..., b_{287}\}$ are according to table 21.

Table 21: Mapping of Page Indicators (PI) to PICH bits

Number of PI per frame (N)	When the PI th _p page indicator = 1	When the PI th page indicator = 0
N=18	$\{b_{16p}, \ldots, b_{16p+15}\} = \{1, 1, \ldots, 1\}$	$\{b_{16p},, b_{16p+15}\} = \{0,0,,0\}$
N=36	$\{b_{8p},, b_{8p+7}\} = \{1,1,,1\}$	$\{b_{8p}, \ldots, b_{8p+7}\} = \{0,0,\ldots,0\}$
N=72	$\{b_{4p}, \ldots, b_{4p+3}\} = \{1, 1, 1, \dots, 1\}$	$\{b_{4p}, \ldots, b_{4p+3}\} = \{0, 0, \underline{0}, \ldots, 0\}$
N=144	$\{b_{2p}, b_{2p+1}\} = \{1,1\}$	$\{b_{2p}, b_{2p+1}\} = \{0,0\}$

Where:

$$p = \left(PI + \left\lfloor \left(\left(18 \times \left(SFN + \left\lfloor SFN / 8 \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor SFN / 64 \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor SFN / 512 \right\rfloor \right) \right) \bmod 144 \right) \times \frac{N}{144} \right\rfloor \right) \bmod N.$$

and SFN is the system frame number of the P-CCPCH radio frame during which the start of the PICH radio frame occurs.

If a Paging Indicator in a certain frame is set to "1" it is an indication that UEs associated with this Page Indicator should read the corresponding frame of the associated S-CCPCH.

When transmit diversity is employed for the PICH, STTD encoding is used on the PICH bits as described in section 5.3.1.1.1.