

Agenda item :
Source : CSELT¹
Title : **Impact of the number of pilot bits on the uplink performance**
Document for :

In this document we consider the uplink performance as a function of the number of pilot bits transmitted on the DPCCH. The purpose of this study is to assess the degradation in terms of E_b/N_o (E_b =Energy per information bit, N_o =noise power spectral density) when one or more pilot bits are replaced with the control bits for the feedback field (FBI).

The parameters of the simulated radio chain are listed in Tab. 1. The 8 kbit/s voice service has been considered.

Parameter	Uplink
Service	Voice 8 kbit/s
Number of information bits per frame	80
Number of CRC and tail bits	8+8
Convolutional coding	rate 1/3, constraint length 9
Polynomial generators (octal)	557 663 711
Code rate	9 -> 10
Frame length	20 ms (32x20 bit)
Number of bits per frame	16
Number of bits in the DPCCH (pilot /TPC/TFI)	8-X/2/X X=0, 2, 3, 4
Number of bits in the DPDCH per each slot	20
Spreading factor (DPDCH)	128
Processing gain (DPDCH)	512
Spreading factor (DPCCH)	256
CPH power with respect to DPDCH [dB]	-3
Modulation	QPSK
Bandwidth	4.096 MHz
Filtering filter	Raised cosine (roll-off 0.22)
Power amplifier	Ideal
Error probability on TPC bits	5%
Round trip delay	1 slot (0.625 ms)
Power control dynamic	unlimited
Power control step	± 0.5 dB
Carrier frequency	2 GHz
Propagation channel	Vehicular A
Vehicle Speed	25, 120 km/h
Number of Rake's fingers	3
Multipath diversity	yes
Channel phase estimation	Linear interpolation on two consecutive time slots

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Tab. 1 Parameters of the simulated radio chain (8 kbit/s voice)

In Fig. 1 the system working point (in terms of E_b/N_0 at $BER=10^{-3}$) as a function of the number of pilot bits is given. The E_b/N_0 ratio is calculated taking into account all the transmission overheads (Pilot, TPC, TFI, tail bits, coding, rate matching, etc.) and the possible offset introduced by the closed loop power control on the received power.



Fig. 1 System working point as a function of the number of pilot bits (uplink, Vehicular channel A)

From the figure it comes out that a little degradation (less than 0.2 dB) is introduced when the number of pilot bits is reduced from 6 to 5. Therefore the idea of stealing one pilot bit to transmit the FBI field seems to be feasible at least in terms of performance degradation.