3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #11 San Diego, USA, 29 Feb – 3 March 2000

Document R1-00-0282

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 correctly.
	25.222 CR 027 Current Version: V3.1.1
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: [tp://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:	LGIC Peb 24 th , 2000
Subject:	Editorial modification of shifting parameter calculation for turbo code puncturing
Work item:	
Category: F A (only one category shall be marked with an X) C	Addition of feature Release 97 Functional modification of feature Release 98
Reason for change:	When ΔN_i is calculated as 0 for parity sequence of turbo code, then q value cannot be defined for the corresponding parity sequence. Actually, in that case nothing is necessary to be done in the rate matching block for that sequence. Therefore some clarification may be necessary.
Clauses affected	d: 4.2.7.1.2 Turbo encoded TrCHs
affected:	Other 3G core specifications Other GSM core specifications MS test specifications BSS test specifications O&M specifications → List of CRs:
Other comments:	

<----- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.

4.2.7.1.2 Turbo encoded TrCHs

If repetition is to be performed on turbo encoded TrCHs, i.e. $DN_{i,j}>0$, the parameters in section 4.2.7.1.1 are used.

If puncturing is to be performed, the parameters below shall be used. Index b is used to indicate systematic (b=1), 1^{st} parity (b=2), and 2^{nd} parity bit (b=3).

$$a = 2$$
 when $b=2$

a = 1 when b=3

$$\Delta N_i = \begin{cases} \left[\Delta N_{i,j} / 2 \right], & b = 2 \\ \left[\Delta N_{i,j} / 2 \right], & b = 3 \end{cases}$$

If ΔN_i is calculated as 0 for b=2 or b=3, then the following procedure and the rate matching algorithm of section 4.2.7.3 don't need to be performed for the corresponding parity bit stream.

$$X_i = \lfloor N_{i,j}/3 \rfloor$$
, $q = \lfloor X_i/|\Delta N_i| \rfloor$ if $(q \leq 2)$ for $x=0$ to F_i-1
$$S[I_F[(3x+b-1) \bmod F_i]] = x \bmod 2; \text{ end for else}$$
 if q is even

then $q' = q - gcd(q, F_i)/F_i$ -- where $gcd(q, F_i)$ means greatest common divisor of q and F_i

-- note that q' is not an integer, but a multiple of 1/8

else
$$q' = q$$

endif

for x=0 to F_i-1

$$r = [x*q] \mod F_i$$
;

 $S[I_F[(3r+b-1) \mod F_i]] = [x*q'] \operatorname{div} F_i;$

endfor

endif

For each radio frame, the rate-matching pattern is calculated with the algorithm in section 4.2.7.3, where:

 X_i is as above,

$$e_{ini} = (a \cdot S(n_i) \cdot |\Delta N_i| + X_i) \ mod \ (a \cdot X_i), \ if \ e_{ini} = 0 \ then \ e_{ini} = a \cdot X_i.$$

$$e_{plus} = a \cdot X_i$$

$$e_{minus} = a \cdot |\Delta N_i|$$