TSG-RAN Working Group1 meeting #16 TSGR1#16(00)1297

Pusan, South Korea, 10th – 13th October 2000

Agenda Item: AH99
Source: Nokia
Title: Proposed removal of the option of secondary scrambling code for some downlink common channels
Document for: Decision

---

1. Introduction

Nokia presented earlier a discussion paper [1] where the removal of the possible use secondary scrambling codes for PICH, AICH and S-CCPCH carrying PCH was proposed. This simplification of the specification got support and the attached CR clarifies that only the primary scrambling code is used with the above mentioned physical channels. In addition, the same simplification is extended to CPCH indicator channels AP-AICH, CD/CA-ICH and CSICH.

2. References

[1] R1-00-1230, " Clarifications for system options with AICH and PICH", Nokia

3GPP TSG RAN WG1#16
Pusan, South Korea, 10th – 13th October, 2000

Document R1-00-1297
e.g. for 3GPP use the format TP-99xxx
or for SMG, use the format P-99-xxx

CHANGE REQUEST

Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.

25.213	CR	037r1	Current Version:	3.3.0

GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ? *? CR number as allocated by MCC support team*

For submission to: RAN #10 *list expected approval meeting # here ?*

for approval [X] for information [ ]

strategic [ ] non-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: *(at least one should be marked with an X)* (U)SIM [ ] ME [X] UTRAN / Radio [X] Core Network [ ]

Source: Nokia **Date:** 10.10.2000

Subject: Proposed removal of the option of secondary scrambling code for some downlink common channels

Work item:

Category: *(only one category shall be marked with an X)*

F	Correction	[X]
A	Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release	[ ]
B	Addition of feature	[ ]
C	Functional modification of feature	[ ]
D	Editorial modification	[ ]

Release:

Phase 2	[ ]
Release 96	[ ]
Release 97	[ ]
Release 98	[ ]
Release 99	[X]
Release 00	[ ]

Reason for change: Removal of the unnecessary option of using secondary scrambling code for PICH, AICH and S-CCPCH carrying PCH

Clauses affected: 5.2.2

Other specs affected:

Other 3G core specifications	[ ]	?	List of CRs:
Other GSM core specifications	[ ]	?	List of CRs:
MS test specifications	[ ]	?	List of CRs:
BSS test specifications	[ ]	?	List of CRs:
O&M specifications	[ ]	?	List of CRs:

Other comments:

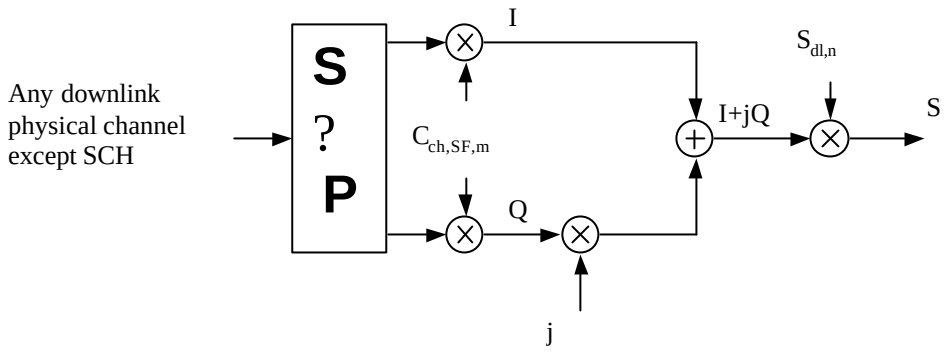

Figure 8: Spreading for all downlink physical channels except SCH

Figure 9 illustrates how different downlink channels are combined. Each complex-valued spread channel, corresponding to point S in Figure 8, is separately weighted by a weight factor G_i. The complex-valued P-SCH and S-SCH, as described in [1], section 5.3.3.4, are separately weighted by weight factors G_p and G_s. All downlink physical channels are then combined using complex addition.

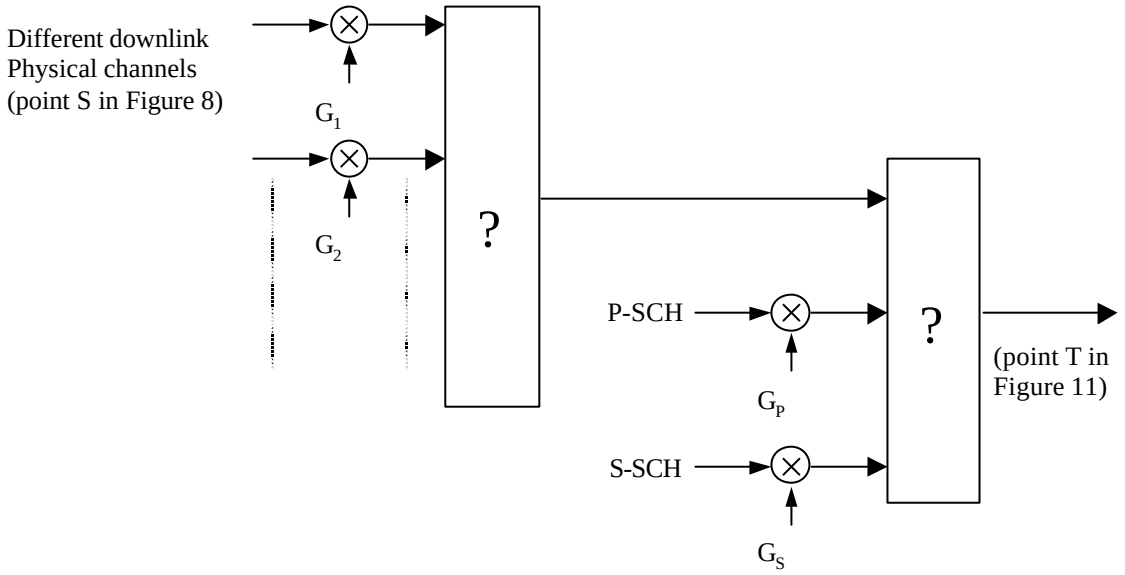

Figure 9: Spreading and modulation for SCH and P-CCPCH

5.2 Code generation and allocation

5.2.1 Channelization codes

The channelization codes of figure 8 are the same codes as used in the uplink, namely Orthogonal Variable Spreading Factor (OVSF) codes that preserve the orthogonality between downlink channels of different rates and spreading factors. The OVSF codes are defined in figure 4 in section 4.3.1.

The channelization code for the Primary CPICH is fixed to $C_{ch,256,0}$ and the channelization code for the Primary CCPCH is fixed to $C_{ch,256,1}$. The channelization codes for all other physical channels are assigned by UTRAN.

With the spreading factor 512 a specific restriction is applied. When the code word $C_{ch,512,n}$, with n=0,2,4….510, is used in soft handover, then the code word $C_{ch,512,n+1}$ is not allocated in the Node Bs where timing adjustment is to be used. Respectively if $C_{ch,512,n}$, with n=1,3,5….511 is used, then the code word $C_{ch,512,n-1}$ is not allocated in the Node B where timing adjustment is to be used. This restriction shall not apply for the softer handover operation or in case UTRAN is synchronised to such a level that timing adjustments in soft handover are not used with spreading factor 512.

When compressed mode is implemented by reducing the spreading factor by 2, the OVSF code used for compressed frames is:

- $C_{ch,SF/2,\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$ if ordinary scrambling code is used.
- $C_{ch,SF/2,n \bmod SF/2}$ if alternative scrambling code is used (see section 5.2.2);

where $C_{ch,SF,n}$ is the channelization code used for non-compressed frames.

In case the OVSF code on the PDSCH varies from frame to frame, the OVSF codes shall be allocated such a way that the OVSF code(s) below the smallest spreading factor will be from the branch of the code tree pointed by the smallest spreading factor used for the connection. This means that all the codes for UE for the PDSCH connection can be generated according to the OVSF code generation principle from smallest spreading factor code used by the UE on PDSCH.

In case of mapping the DSCH to multiple parallel PDSCHs, the same rule applies, but all of the branches identified by the multiple codes, corresponding to the smallest spreading factor, may be used for higher spreading factor allocation.

5.2.2 Scrambling code

A total of 2^{18}-1 = 262,143 scrambling codes, numbered 0…262,142 can be generated. However not all the scrambling codes are used. The scrambling codes are divided into 512 sets each of a primary scrambling code and 15 secondary scrambling codes.

The primary scrambling codes consist of scrambling codes n=16*i where i=0…511. The i:th set of secondary scrambling codes consists of scrambling codes 16*i+k, where k=1…15.

There is a one-to-one mapping between each primary scrambling code and 15 secondary scrambling codes in a set such that i:th primary scrambling code corresponds to i:th set of secondary scrambling codes.

Hence, according to the above, scrambling codes k = 0, 1, …, 8191 are used. Each of these codes are associated with a left alternative scrambling code and a right alternative scrambling code, that may be used for compressed frames. The left alternative scrambling code corresponding to scrambling code k is scrambling code number k + 8192, while the right alternative scrambling code corresponding to scrambling code k is scrambling code number k + 16384. The alternative scrambling codes can be used for compressed frames. In this case, the left alternative scrambling code is used if n<SF/2 and the right alternative scrambling code is used if n?SF/2, where $c_{ch,SF,n}$ is the channelization code used for non-compressed frames. The usage of alternative scrambling code for compressed frames is signalled by higher layers for each physical channel respectively.

The set of primary scrambling codes is further divided into 64 scrambling code groups, each consisting of 8 primary scrambling codes. The j:th scrambling code group consists of primary scrambling codes 16*8*j+16*k, where j=0..63 and k=0..7.

Each cell is allocated one and only one primary scrambling code. The primary CCPCH~~, and~~ primary CPICH, PICH, AICH, AP-AICH, CD/CA-ICH, CSICH and S-CCPCH carrying PCH are always transmitted using the primary scrambling code. The other downlink physical channels can be transmitted with either the primary scrambling code or a secondary scrambling code from the set associated with the primary scrambling code of the cell.

The mixture of primary scrambling code and secondary scrambling code for one CCTrCH is allowable. However, in the case of the CCTrCH of type DSCH then all the PDSCH channelisation codes that a single UE may receive shall be under a single scrambling code (either the primary or a secondary scrambling code).

The scrambling code sequences are constructed by combining two real sequences into a complex sequence. Each of the two real sequences are constructed as the position wise modulo 2 sum of 38400 chip segments of two binary *m*-sequences generated by means of two generator polynomials of degree 18. The resulting sequences thus constitute segments of a set of Gold sequences. The scrambling codes are repeated for every 10 ms radio frame. Let x and y be the two sequences respectively. The x sequence is constructed using the primitive (over GF(2)) polynomial $1+X^7+X^{18}$. The y sequence is constructed using the polynomial $1+X^5+X^7+X^{10}+X^{18}$.

The sequence depending on the chosen scrambling code number n is denoted z_n, in the sequel. Furthermore, let $x(i)$, $y(i)$ and $z_n(i)$ denote the i:th symbol of the sequence x, y, and z_n, respectively.