#### 3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #17 Stockholm, Sweden, 21-24 Nov. 2000

## Document R1-001342

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		25.221	CR	036	Current Vers	ion: 3.4.0	
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For submission list expected approva	I meeting # here ?		approval rmation	X version of this form is	strate non-strate available from: ftp://ftp.3gpp.	- , ,	
Proposed change affects: (U)SIM ME X UTRAN / Radio X Core Network at least one should be marked with an X)							
Source:	Siemens AC	3			Date:	10-11-2000	
Subject:	Clarification	on PICH power	setting				
Work item:							
(only one category shall be marked (with an X)	Addition of Functional DEditorial mo	modification of fe adification	ature		X Release:	Phase 2 Release 96 Release 97 Release 98 Release 99 X Release 00	
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### 5.3.7 The Paging Indicator Channel (PICH)

The Paging Indicator Channel (PICH) is a physical channel used to carry the paging indicators. The PICH is always transmitted at the same reference power level as the P-CCPCH.

Figure 15 depicts the structure of a PICH burst and the numbering of the bits within the burst. The same burst type is used for the PICH in every cell.  $N_{PIB}$  bits in a normal burst of type 1 or 2 are used to carry the paging indicators, where  $N_{PIB}$  depends on the burst type:  $N_{PIB}$ =240 for burst type 1 and  $N_{PIB}$ =272 for burst type 2. The bits  $b_{NPIB}$ ,...,  $b_{NPIB+3}$  adjacent to the midamble are reserved for possible future use. They shall be set to 0 and transmitted with the same power as the paging indicator carrying bits.

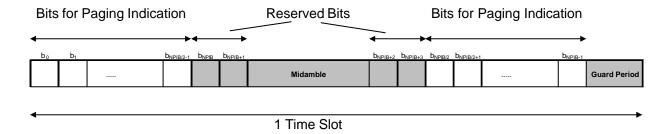


Figure 15: Transmission and numbering of paging indicator carrying bits in a PICH burst

In each time slot,  $N_{PI}$  paging indicators are transmitted, using  $L_{PI}$ =2,  $L_{PI}$ =4 or  $L_{PI}$ =8 symbols.  $L_{PI}$  is called the paging indicator length. The number of paging indicators  $N_{PI}$  per time slot is given by the paging indicator length and the burst type, which are both known by higher layer signalling. In table 8 this number is shown for the different possibilities of burst types and paging indicator lengths.

Table 8: Number  $N_{Pl}$  of paging indicators per time slot for the different burst types and paging indicator lengths  $L_{Pl}$ 

	L <sub>PI</sub> =2	L <sub>PI</sub> =4	L <sub>PI</sub> =8
Burst Type 1	N <sub>PI</sub> =60	N <sub>Pl</sub> =30	N <sub>PI</sub> =15
Burst Type 2	N <sub>Pl</sub> =68	N <sub>Pl</sub> =34	N <sub>Pl</sub> =17

As shown in figure 16, the paging indicators of  $N_{PICH}$  consecutive frames form a PICH block,  $N_{PICH}$  is configured by higher layers. Thus,  $N_P = N_{PICH} * N_{PI}$  paging indicators are transmitted in each PICH block.

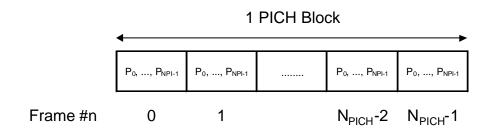


Figure 16: Structure of a PICH block

The value PI (PI = 0, ...,  $N_P$ -1) calculated by higher layers for use for a certain UE, see [15], is associated to the paging indicator  $P_q$  in the nth frame of one PICH block, where q is given by

 $q = PI \mod N_{PI}$ 

and n is given by

 $n = PI div N_{PI}$ .

The PI bitmap in the PCH data frames over Iub contains indication values for all possible higher layer PI values, see [16]. Each bit in the bitmap indicates if the paging indicator  $P_q$  associated with that particular PI shall be set to 0 or 1. Hence, the calculation in the formulas above is to be performed in Node B to make the association between PI and  $P_q$ .

The paging indicator  $P_q$  in one time slot is mapped to the bits  $\{b_{Lpi^*q},...,b_{Lpi^*q+Lpi-1},b_{NPIB/2+Lpi^*q},...,b_{NPIB/2+Lpi^*q+Lpi-1}\}$  within this time slot, as exemplary shown in figure 17. Thus, half of the  $L_{PI}$  symbols used for each paging indicator are transmitted in the first data part, and the other half of the  $L_{PI}$  symbols are transmitted in the second data part.

The coding of the paging indicator  $P_q$  is given in [7].

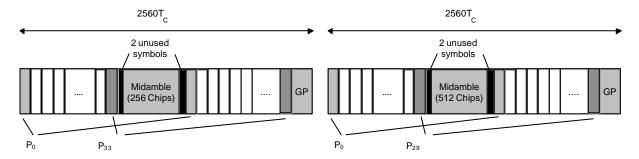


Figure 17: Example of mapping of paging indicators on PICH bits for L<sub>PI</sub>=4

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	CH	ANGE RE	QUEST Ple	ease see embedded help i ge for instructions on how	file at the bottom of this to fill in this form correctly.		
		25.224 C	R 040	Current Version	on: 3.4.0		
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For submission		for appro-	on	strate non-strate	- , ,		
Proposed chang (at least one should be n	ge affects:			AN / Radio X	Core Network		
Source:	Siemens AG			Date:	10-11-2000		
Subject:	Clarification on P	ICH power settin	g				
Work item:							
Category: F A (only one category shall be marked C with an X) D	Corresponds to a Addition of featur Functional modifi	e cation of feature		X Release:	Phase 2 Release 96 Release 97 Release 98 Release 99 Release 00		
Reason for change:	PICH power is fix consistent this CF	ed to the P-CCP R changes the de	CH reference por efinitions on L1, b	signalling. In WG1 wer. In order to ma ecause this aligns se of good PICH o	ake specifications FDD and TDD		
Clauses affected	<u>5.3.7</u>						
affected:	Other 3G core spec Other GSM core specifications MS test specification BSS test specificat O&M specifications	ons ions	? List of CRs				
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#### 4.2.3.1 P-CCPCH, PICH

The Primary CCPCH transmit power is set by higher layer signalling and can be changed based on network determination on a slow basis. The reference transmit power of the P-CCPCH is signalled on the BCH. The PICH is transmitted with the same power as the P-CCPCH.

#### 4.2.3.2 S-CCPCH, <u>PICH</u>

The relative transmit power of the Secondary CCPCH and the PICH compared to the P-CCPCH transmit power are is set by higher layer signalling. The PICH power offset relative to the P-CCPCH reference power is signalled on the BCH.