3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #15 Berlin, Germany, 22nd – 25th August, 2000

help.doc

Document R1-00-1080 e.g. for 3GPP use the format TP-99xxx or for SMG, use the format P-99-xxx

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		25.211	CR	076	Curre	ent Versi	on: 3.3.0	
GSM (AA.BB) or 3G	(AA.BBB) specificat	ion number↑		↑ CR	number as allocat	ed by MCC	support team	
		pproval rmation	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: http://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc V2.doc								
Proposed change affects: (U)SIM ME X UTRAN / Radio X Core Network								
Source:	Panasonic a	nd Samsung				Date:	2000-08-18	
Subject:	Clarification	of SCH transmitt	ted by TS	STD				
Work item:								
Category: A (only one category shall be marked with an X) F A Conly one category B Conly on	Addition of functional n	nodification of fea		lier releas		elease:	Phase 2 Release 96 Release 97 Release 98 Release 99 Release 00	X
Reason for change:		CH transmitted b f slot #1 Anten derstand.						,
Clauses affected: 5.3.3.4								
affected:	Other 3G core Other GSM co specification MS test specifies BSS test specification O&M specification		 → List of C 	CRs: CRs: CRs:				
Other comments:								

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

5.3.3.4 Synchronisation Channel (SCH)

The Synchronisation Channel (SCH) is a downlink signal used for cell search. The SCH consists of two sub channels, the Primary and Secondary SCH. The 10 ms radio frames of the Primary and Secondary SCH are divided into 15 slots, each of length 2560 chips. Figure 18 illustrates the structure of the SCH radio frame.

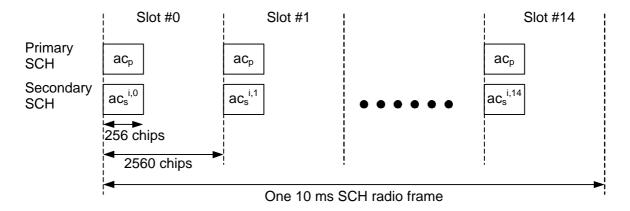


Figure 18: Structure of Synchronisation Channel (SCH)

The Primary SCH consists of a modulated code of length 256 chips, the Primary Synchronisation Code (PSC) denoted c_p in figure 18, transmitted once every slot. The PSC is the same for every cell in the system.

The Secondary SCH consists of repeatedly transmitting a length 15 sequence of modulated codes of length 256 chips, the Secondary Synchronisation Codes (SSC), transmitted in parallel with the Primary SCH. The SSC is denoted $c_s^{i,k}$ in figure 18, where i = 0, 1, ..., 63 is the number of the scrambling code group, and k = 0, 1, ..., 14 is the slot number. Each SSC is chosen from a set of 16 different codes of length 256. This sequence on the Secondary SCH indicates which of the code groups the cell's downlink scrambling code belongs to.

The primary and secondary synchronization codes are modulated by the symbol *a* shown in figure 18, which indicates the presence/ absence of STTD encoding on the P-CCPCH and is given by the following table:

P-CCPCH STTD encoded	a = +1
P-CCPCH not STTD encoded	a = -1

5.3.3.4.1 SCH transmitted by TSTD

Figure 19 illustrates the structure of the SCH transmitted by the TSTD scheme. In even numbered slots both PSC and SSC are transmitted on antenna 1, and in odd numbered slots both PSC and SSC are transmitted on antenna 2.

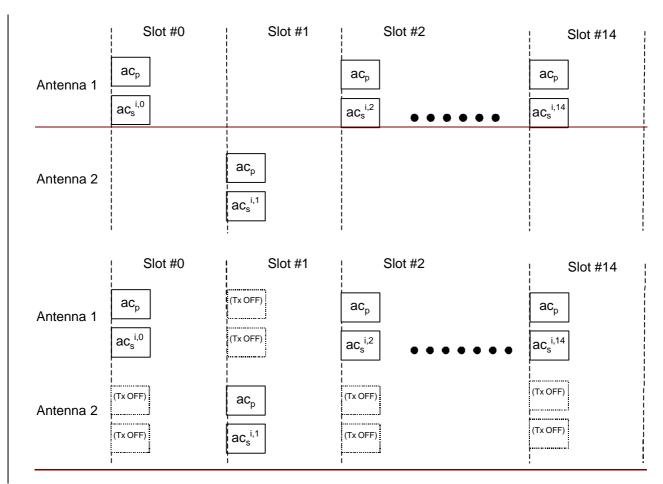


Figure 19: Structure of SCH transmitted by TSTD scheme