

TSG-RAN Working Group 1 meeting #9
Dresden, Germany
November 30 – December 3, 1999

TSGR1#9(99)i49

Agenda item:

Source: Ericsson

Title: CR 25.211-010: Updates to AICH description

Document for: Decision

This CR requests some changes to the AICH description of Section 5.3.3.6 in 25.211. The modifications are editorial in the sense that no functionality is added, removed, or modified.

- Each AS is described as consisting of 40 real symbols instead of 20 complex symbols. The reason is that the spreading description of 25.213 assumes that a physical channel to be spread consists of real-valued symbols.
- The “two frames” in Figure 21 is removed. It is not clear what these “frames” refers to. It does not seem to be necessary to define an *AICH frame*.
- The description of the generation of the AICH is moved from 25.213 to 25.211. The reason is that this description deals with the generation of non-spread AICH symbols and does not seem to be related to spreading.
- It is clearly specified that the value of unused symbols is undefined. In this way, future usage of these symbols is possible. This would not have been possible if they had been specified as zero.
- STTD encoding of the AICH is clarified. Note that this description is somewhat dependent upon the Texas Instrument Change Request 25.211 CR 008.

Some general editorial updates are also made in order to enhance the readability of the text.

5.3.3.6 Acquisition Indicator Channel (AICH)

The Acquisition Indicator channel (AICH) is a physical channel used to carry Acquisition Indicators (AI). Acquisition Indicator AI_s corresponds to signature s on the PRACH or PCPCH. Note that for PCPCH, the AICH either corresponds to an access preamble or a CD preamble. The AICH corresponding to the access preamble is an AP-AICH and the AICH corresponding to the CD preamble is a CD-AICH. The AP-AICH and CD-AICH use different channelization codes, see further [4], Section 4.3.3.2.

Figure 21 illustrates the structure of the AICH. The AICH consists of a repeated sequence of 15 consecutive *access slots* (AS), each of length 40 bit intervals. Each access slot consists of two parts, an *Acquisition-Indicator* (AI) part consisting of 32 real-valued symbols a_0, \dots, a_{31} and an unused part consisting of 8 real-valued symbols a_{32}, \dots, a_{39} .

The phase reference for the AICH is the Primary CPICH.

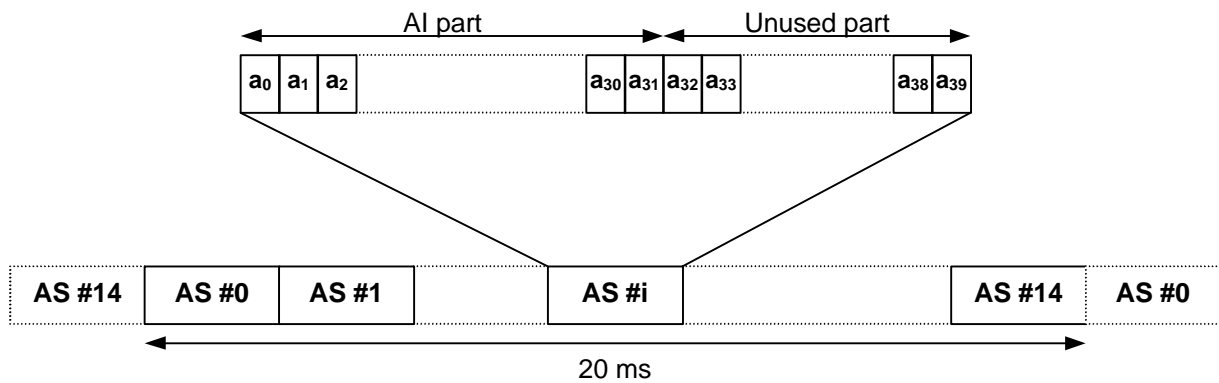


Figure 21: Structure of Acquisition Indicator Channel (AICH).

The real-valued symbols a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{31} in Figure 21 are given by

$$a_j = \sum_{s=0}^{15} AI_s b_{s,j}$$

where AI_s , taking the values +1, -1, and 0, is the acquisition indicator corresponding to signature s and the sequence $b_{s,0}, \dots, b_{s,31}$ is given by Table 21.

The real-valued symbols $a_{32}, a_{33}, \dots, a_{39}$ in Figure 21 are undefined.

In case STTD-based open-loop transmit diversity is applied to AICH, STTD encoding according to Figure 7 is applied to each sequence $b_{s,0}, b_{s,1}, \dots, b_{s,31}$ separately before the sequences are combined into AICH symbols a_0, \dots, a_{31} .

Table 21

s	$b_{s,0}, b_{s,1}, \dots, b_{s,31}$
0	1 1
1	1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1
2	1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1
3	1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1
4	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
5	1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1
6	1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1
7	1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1
8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
9	1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1
10	1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1
11	1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1
12	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
13	1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1
14	1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1
15	1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 1 1

5.3.3.7 Page Indicator Channel (PICH)

The Page Indicator Channel (PICH) is a fixed rate (SF=256) physical channel used to carry the Page Indicators (PI). The PICH is always associated with an S-CCPCH to which a PCH transport channel is mapped.

Figure 22 illustrates the frame structure of the PICH. One PICH frame of length 10 ms consists 300 bits. Of these, 288 bits are used to carry Page Indicators. The remaining 12 bits are not used.

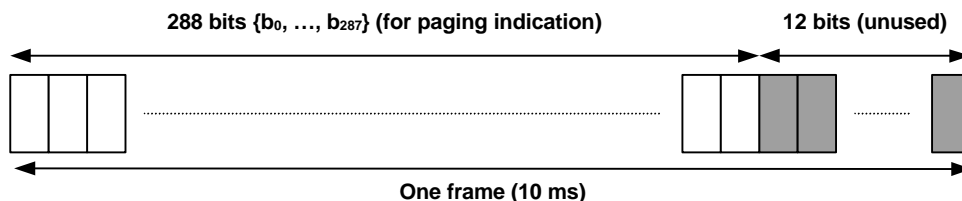


Figure 1: Structure of Page Indicator Channel (PICH).

N Page Indicators $\{PI_0, \dots, PI_{N-1}\}$ are transmitted in each PICH frame, where $N=18, 36, 72,$ or 144 . The mapping from $\{PI_0, \dots, PI_{N-1}\}$ to the PICH bits $\{b_0, \dots, b_{287}\}$ are according to Table 22.

Table22: Mapping of Page Indicators (PI) to PICH bits.

Number of PI per frame (N)	$PI_i = 1$	$PI_i = 0$
N=18	$\{b_{16i}, \dots, b_{16i+15}\} = \{1, 1, \dots, 1\}$	$\{b_{16i}, \dots, b_{16i+15}\} = \{0, 0, \dots, 0\}$
N=36	$\{b_{8i}, \dots, b_{8i+7}\} = \{1, 1, \dots, 1\}$	$\{b_{8i}, \dots, b_{8i+7}\} = \{0, 0, \dots, 0\}$
N=72	$\{b_{4i}, \dots, b_{4i+3}\} = \{1, 1, \dots, 1\}$	$\{b_{4i}, \dots, b_{4i+3}\} = \{0, 0, \dots, 0\}$
N=144	$\{b_{2i}, b_{2i+1}\} = \{1, 1\}$	$\{b_{2i}, b_{2i+1}\} = \{0, 0\}$

If a Paging Indicator in a certain frame is set to "1" it is an indication that UEs associated with this Page Indicator should read the corresponding frame of the associated S-CCPCH.