3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #12 Seoul, Korea, 10-13 April 2000

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			25.211	CR	053r1		Current	Versio	on: <mark>3.2.0</mark>	
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For submission	/al m	neeting # here ↑	for info	approval ormation	X			strate	gic	(for SMG use only)
Proposed chan (at least one should be	nge	e affects:	ersion 2 for 3GPP and SMC	G The lates	t version of this for	rm is availal		//ftp.3gpp.ol	rg/Information/Cf	
Source:		NEC						Date:	11 April	2000
Subject:		Revision of	notes in section	<mark>s 5.3.2 a</mark> i	nd 5.3.2.1					
Work item:										
(only one category shall be marked	F A B C D	Addition of	modification of f		rlier releas	e X		ease:	Phase 2 Release 9 Release 9 Release 9 Release 9 Release 9	97 98 99 <b>X</b>
<u>Reason for</u> change:		unnumbere	l unnumbered no d note describes clarification. The	the cont	ent more e	xactly.	The firs	t unnui	mbered no	ote is
Clauses affect	ed	5.3.2,	5.3.2.1							
Other specs affected:	C N B		cifications	IS	$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{ List of C} \\ \rightarrow \text{ List of C} \end{array}$	CRs: CRs: CRs:				
<u>Other</u> comments:										

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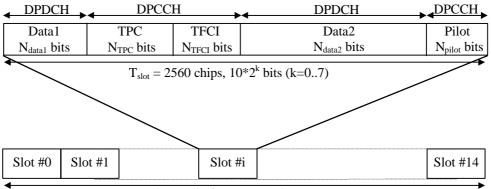
e.g. for 3GPP use the format TP-99xxx or for SMG, use the format P-99-xxx

## 5.3.2 Dedicated downlink physical channels

There is only one type of downlink dedicated physical channel, the Downlink Dedicated Physical Channel (downlink DPCH).

Within one downlink DPCH, dedicated data generated at Layer 2 and above, i.e. the dedicated transport channel (DCH), is transmitted in time-multiplex with control information generated at Layer 1 (known pilot bits, TPC commands, and an optional TFCI). The downlink DPCH can thus be seen as a time multiplex of a downlink DPDCH and a downlink DPCCH, compare subclause 5.2.1.

Figure 9 shows the frame structure of the downlink DPCH. Each frame of length 10 ms is split into 15 slots, each of length  $T_{slot} = 2560$  chips, corresponding to one power-control period.



One radio frame,  $T_f = 10 \text{ ms}$ 



The parameter k in figure 9 determines the total number of bits per downlink DPCH slot. It is related to the spreading factor SF of the physical channel as  $SF = 512/2^k$ . The spreading factor may thus range from 512 down to 4.

The exact number of bits of the different downlink DPCH fields (N<sub>pilot</sub>, N<sub>TPC</sub>, N<sub>TFCI</sub>, N<sub>data1</sub> and N<sub>data2</sub>) is given in table 11. What slot format to use is configured by higher layers and can also be reconfigured by higher layers.

There are basically two types of downlink Dedicated Physical Channels; those that include TFCI (e.g. for several simultaneous services) and those that do not include TFCI (e.g. for fixed-rate services). These types are reflected by the duplicated rows of table 11. It is the UTRAN that determines if a TFCI should be transmitted and it is mandatory for all UEs to support the use of TFCI in the downlink. The mapping of TFCI bits onto slots is described in [3].

In compressed mode, a different slot format is used compared to normal mode. There are two possible compressed slot formats that are labelled A and B. Format B is used for compressed mode by spreading factor reduction and format A is used for all other transmission time reduction methods. The channel bit and symbol rates given in table 11 are the rates immediately before spreading.

17

Slot Format #i	Channel Channel Bit Rate Symbol (kbps) Rate		SF	Bits/ Slot		OCH /Slot		PCCH its/Slo		Transmitted slots per radio frame
		(ksps)			N <sub>Data1</sub>	N <sub>Data2</sub>	N <sub>TPC</sub>	NTFCI	N <sub>Pilot</sub>	N <sub>Tr</sub>
0	15	7.5	512	10	0	4	2	0	4	15
0A	15	7.5	512	10	0	4	2	0	4	8-14
0B	30	15	256	20	0	8	4	0	8	8-14
1	15	7.5	512	10	0	2	2	2	4	15
1B	30	15	256	20	0	4	4	4	8	8-14
2	30	15	256	20	2	14	2	0	2	15
2A	30	15	256	20	2	14	2	0	2	8-14
2B	60	30	128	40	4	28	4	0	4	8-14
3	30	15	256	20	2	12	2	2	2	15
3A	30	15	256	20	2	10	2	4	2	8-14
3B	60	30	128	40	4	24	4	4	4	8-14
4	30	15	256	20	2	12	2	0	4	15
4A	30	15	256	20	2	12	2	0	4	8-14
4B	60	30	128	40	4	24	4	0	8	8-14
5	30	15	256	20	2	10	2	2	4	15
5A	30	15	256	20	2	8	2	4	4	8-14
5B	60	30	128	40	4	20	4	4	8	8-14
6	30	15	256	20	2	8	2	0	8	15
6A	30	15	256	20	2	8	2	0	8	8-14
6B	60	30	128	40	4	16	4	0	16	8-14
7	30	15	256	20	2	6	2	2	8	15
7A	30	15	256	20	2	4	2	4	8	8-14
7B	60	30	128	40	4	12	4	4	16	8-14
8	60	30	128	40	6	28	2	0	4	15
8A	60	30	128	40	6	28	2	0	4	8-14
8B	120	60	64	80	12	56	4	0	8	8-14
9	60	30	128	40	6	26	2	2	4	15
9A	60	30	128	40	6	24	2	4	4	8-14
9B	120	60	64	80	12	52	4	4	8	8-14
10	60	30	128	40	6	24	2	0	8	15
10A	60	30	128	40	6	24	2	0	8	8-14
10B	120	60	64	80	12	48	4	0	16	8-14
11	60	30	128	40	6	22	2	2	8	15
11A	60	30	128	40	6	20	2	4	8	8-14
11B	120	60	64	80	12	44	4	4	16	8-14
12	120	60	64	80	12	48	4	8*	8	15
12A	120	60	64	80	12	40	4	16*	8	8-14
12B	240	120	32	160	24	96	8	16*	16	8-14
13	240	120	32	160	28	112	4	8*	8	15
13A	240	120	32	160	28	104	4	16*	8	8-14
13B	480	240	16	320	56	224	8	16*	16	8-14
14	480	240	16	320	56	232	8	8*	16	15
14A	480	240	16	320	56	224	8	16*	16	8-14
14B	960	480	8	640	112	464	16	16*	32	8-14
15	960	480	8	640	120	488	8	8*	16	15
15A	960	480	8	640	120	480	8	16*	16	8-14
15B	1920	960	4	1280	240	976	16	16*	32	8-14
16	1920	960	4	1280	248	1000	8	8*	16	15
16A	1920	960	4	1280	248	992	8	16*	16	8-14

## Table 11: DPDCH and DPCCH fields

\* If TFCI bits are not used, then DTX shall be used in TFCI field.

NOTE1: Compressed mode is only supported through spreading factor reduction for SF=512 with TFCI.

NOTE2: Compressed mode by spreading factor reduction is not supported for SF=4.

The pilot bit patterns are described in table 12. The shadowed column part of pilot bit pattern is defined as FSW and FSWs can be used to confirm frame synchronization. (The value of the pilot bit pattern other than FSWs shall be "11".) In table 12, the transmission order is from left to right.

In downlink compressed mode through spreading factor reduction, the number of bits in the TPC and Pilot fields are doubled. Symbol repetition is used to fill up the fields. Denote the bits in one of these fields in normal mode by  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $x_3$ , ...,  $x_X$ . In compressed mode the following bit sequence is sent in corresponding field:  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $x_3$ ,  $x_4$ ,  $x_3$ ,  $x_4$ ,...,  $x_X$ .

	N <sub>pilot</sub> = 2	N <sub>pilo</sub> (*	t <b>= 4</b> 1)			t <b>= 8</b> 2)		N <sub>pilot</sub> = 16 (*3)								
Symbol #	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Slot #0	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	10	
1	00	11	00	11	00	11	10	11	00	11	10	11	11	11	00	
2	01	11	01	11	01	11	01	11	01	11	01	11	10	11	00	
3	00	11	00	11	00	11	00	11	00	11	00	11	01	11	10	
4	10	11	10	11	10	11	01	11	10	11	01	11	11	11	11	
5	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	10	11	01	11	01	
6	11	11	11	11	11	11	00	11	11	11	00	11	10	11	11	
7	10	11	10	11	10	11	00	11	10	11	00	11	10	11	00	
8	01	11	01	11	01	11	10	11	01	11	10	11	00	11	11	
9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	00	11	11	
10	01	11	01	11	01	11	01	11	01	11	01	11	11	11	10	
11	10	11	10	11	10	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	00	11	10	
12	10	11	10	11	10	11	00	11	10	11	00	11	01	11	01	
13	00	11	00	11	00	11	11	11	00	11	11	11	00	11	00	
14	00	11	00	11	00	11	11	11	00	11	11	11	10	11	01	

Table 12: Pilot bit patterns for downlink DPCCH with  $N_{pilot}$  = 2, 4, 8 and 16

NOTE \*1: This pattern is used except slot formats 2B and 3B.

NOTE \*2: This pattern is used except slot formats 0B, 1B, 4B, 5B, 8B, and 9B.

NOTE \*3: This pattern is used except slot formats 6B, 7B, 10B, 11B, 12B, and 13B.

- NOTE: For the other slot formats <u>*n*B</u> where n = 0, ..., 15, the pilot bit pattern corresponding to  $N_{pilot}/2$  is to be used and symbol repetition shall be applied to the pilot bit pattern with the half size.
- NOTE: In compressed mode through spreading factor reduction, symbol repetition is applied to the symbol patterns described in table 12.

The relationship between the TPC symbol and the transmitter power control command is presented in table 13.

	Transmitter power		
N <sub>TPC</sub> = 2	$N_{TPC} = 4$	N <sub>TPC</sub> = 8	control command
11	1111	11111111	1
00	0000	00000000	0

## **Table 13: TPC Bit Pattern**

Multicode transmission may be employed in the downlink, i.e. the CCTrCH (see [3]) is mapped onto several parallel downlink DPCHs using the same spreading factor. In this case, the Layer 1 control information is transmitted only on the first downlink DPCH. DTX bits are transmitted during the corresponding time period for the additional downlink DPCHs, see figure 10.

In case there are several CCTrCHs mapped to different DPCHs transmitted to the same UE different spreading factors can be used on DPCHs to which different CCTrCHs are mapped. Also in this case, Layer 1 control information is only transmitted on the first DPCH while DTX bits are transmitted during the corresponding time period for the additional DPCHs.

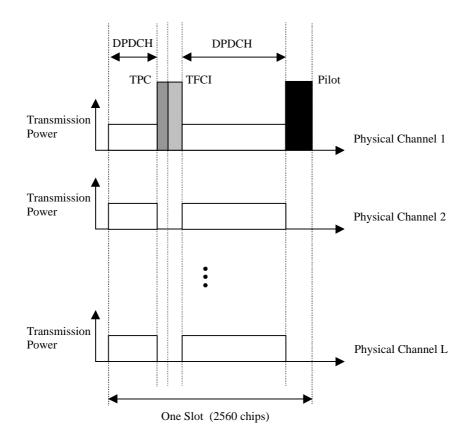


Figure 10: Downlink slot format in case of multi-code transmission

## 5.3.2.1 STTD for DPCH

The pilot bit pattern for the DPCH channel transmitted on antenna 2 is given in table 14.

- For  $N_{pilot} = 8$ , 16 the shadowed part indicates pilot bits that are obtained by STTD encoding the corresponding (shadowed) bits in Table 12. The non-shadowed pilot bit pattern is orthogonal to the corresponding (non-shadowed) pilot bit pattern in table 12.
- For N<sub>pilot</sub> = 4, the diversity antenna pilot bit pattern is obtained by STTD encoding both the shadowed and non-shadowed pilot bits in table 12.
- For  $N_{pilot} = 2$ , the diversity antenna pilot pattern is obtained by STTD encoding the two pilot bits in table 12 with the last two bits (data or DTX) of the second data field (data2) of the slot. Thus for  $N_{pilot} = 2$  case, the last two bits of the second data field (data 2) after STTD encoding, follow the diversity antenna pilot bits in Table 14.

STTD encoding for the DPDCH, TPC, and TFCI fields is done as described in subclause 5.3.1.1.1. For the SF=512 DPCH, the first two bits in each slot, i.e. TPC bits, are not STTD encoded and the same bits are transmitted with equal power from the two antennas. The remaining four bits are STTD encoded.

For compressed mode through spreading factor reduction and for  $N_{pilot} > 4$ , symbol repetition shall be applied to the pilot bit patterns of table 14, in the same manner as described in 5.3.2. For slot formats 2B and 3B, i.e. compressed mode through spreading factor reduction and  $N_{pilot} = 4$ , the pilot bits on antenna 1 are STTD encoded, and thus the pilot bit pattern is as shown in the most right set of table 14.

	N <sub>pilot</sub> = 2 (*1)	N <sub>pilot</sub> = 4 (*2)		N <sub>pilot</sub> = 8 (*3)				N <sub>pilot</sub> = 16 (*4)								N <sub>pilot</sub> = 4 (*5)	
Symbol #	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1
Slot #0	01	01	10	11	00	00	10	11	00	00	10	11	00	00	10	01	10
1	10	10	10	11	00	00	01	11	00	00	01	11	10	00	10	10	01
2	11	11	10	11	11	00	00	11	11	00	00	11	10	00	11	11	00
3	10	10	10	11	10	00	01	11	10	00	01	11	00	00	00	10	01
4	00	00	10	11	11	00	11	11	11	00	11	11	01	00	10	00	11
5	01	01	10	11	00	00	10	11	00	00	10	11	11	00	00	01	10
6	01	01	10	11	10	00	10	11	10	00	10	11	01	00	11	01	10
7	00	00	10	11	10	00	11	11	10	00	11	11	10	00	11	00	11
8	11	11	10	11	00	00	00	11	00	00	00	11	01	00	01	11	00
9	01	01	10	11	01	00	10	11	01	00	10	11	01	00	01	01	10
10	11	11	10	11	11	00	00	11	11	00	00	11	00	00	10	11	00
11	00	00	10	11	01	00	11	11	01	00	11	11	00	00	01	00	11
12	00	00	10	11	10	00	11	11	10	00	11	11	11	00	00	00	11
13	10	10	10	11	01	00	01	11	01	00	01	11	10	00	01	10	01
14	10	10	10	11	01	00	01	11	01	00	01	11	11	00	11	10	01

Table 14: Pilot bit patterns of downlink DPCCH for antenna 2 using STTD

21

NOTE \*1: The pilot bits precede the last two bits of the data2 field.

NOTE \*2: This pattern is used except slot formats 2B and 3B.

NOTE \*3: This pattern is used except slot formats 0B, 1B, 4B, 5B, 8B, and 9B.

NOTE \*4: This pattern is used except slot formats 6B, 7B, 10B, 11B, 12B, and 13B.

NOTE \*5: This pattern is used for slot formats 2B and 3B.

NOTE: For the other-slot formats <u>*n*B</u> where n = 0, 1, 4, 5, ..., 15, the pilot bit pattern corresponding to  $N_{pilot}/2$  is to be used and symbol repetition shall be applied to the pilot bit pattern with the half size.